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"A Wondrous Condensation of All Human Knowledge."—RT. HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE.

THE CHAUTAUQUA Dictionary and Cyclopædia

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Containing

AN EXHAUSTIVE HISTORY OF ALL ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, THEIR ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, ETYMOLOGY, SPELLING, ACCENTUATION, PRONUNCIATION, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL MEANINGS, AND CUSTOMARY AND SPECIFIC USES:

Including also

A PRACTICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ALL KNOWLEDGE UP TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, EMBRACING THE ARTS AND SCIENCES AND THE VERY LATEST DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS OF THE PRESENT DECADE.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus ANT-BEAR is inserted after ANT, and not after ANTATROPHIC.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *ăl'-tĕr*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armorican.
A S Anglo Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret Bas Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New High German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanac. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel Welsh.

a., or *adj.* adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participial.
prep. preposition.
pr.par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., *subst.*, or *substan.* substantive or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat anatomy.
antiq antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate. -ly.
arch. architecture
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch. hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition
der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East
eccles. ecclesiastical
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia*=for example
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort fortification.
fr. from.
freq. frequentative
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. id est=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology
Ibid. ibidem=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensitive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnæus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m. or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met metaphorically.
metal metallurgy.
metaph metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n. or neut neut
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably
pron. pronounced, pronunciation.
pros prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q.v. *quod vide*=which see.
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp sculpture.
sing singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery
tech technical.
theol theology
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var variety.
viz. namely.
W West
zool. zoology
* Obsolete words.
† Words rarely used
= equivalent to, or signifying.
¶ Nota bene = take notice

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Philosophy of Rhetoric, and, in the year 1826, Archbishop Whately issued his *Elements of Rhetoric*. Campbell (*Phil. of Rhetoric*, bk. i., ch. i.) considers the art the same as eloquence, and defines it as "That art or talent by which the discourse is adapted to its end," and states that the ends of speaking (or writing) are reducible to four, to enlighten the understanding, to please the imagination, to move the passions, or to influence the will. Broadly speaking, the aim of rhetoric is to expound the rules governing prose composition, or speech designed to influence the judgment or the feelings. It includes, therefore, within its province, accuracy of expression, the structure of periods, and figures of speech.

2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules which govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; artificial eloquence, as opposed to natural or real eloquence; declamation; showy oratory.

"He acquired a boundless command of the *rhetoric* in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 4. The power of persuading or influencing: as, the *rhetoric* of the eyes.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al, *rhe-tor-ic-all, *a.* [Lat. *rhetoricus*, from Gr. ῥητορικός (*rhētorikos*); Sp. & Ital. *retorico.*] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; involving or containing rhetoric; oratorical, declamatory.

"Sententious showers, O let them fall!
Their cadence is *rhetorical*."
Crashaw: On the Death of a Gentleman.

rhĕ-tor'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rhetorical*; *-ly.*] In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; like a rhetorician.

"Elegantly adorned, *rhetorically* pronounced."—*Prynne*: 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, p. 385.

***rhĕ-tor-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *rhetoricatus*, pa. par. of *rhetoricor*, from Lat. *rhetor* = a rhetorician.] To act the orator; to rhetorize.

"I do not heighten or *rhetoricate* at all in these particulars."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 49.

***rhĕ-tor-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Rhetoricate.] The act or practice of rhetoricating; rhetorical amplification.

"Certainly such *rhetorications* as this cannot be intended for any but such as are of the very weakest capacity."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

rhĕt-ŏr-ĭ'-cian, *s. & a.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who teaches or professes the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; a professor or teacher of oratory.

"They had been long instructed by *rhetoricians*."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

2. One who is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. A public speaker, espec. one who declaims for show; an orator.

"His natural eloquence moved the envy of practised *rhetoricians*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Becoming or suiting a master of rhetoric.

"Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side."
Blackmore: Creation, iii.

***rhĕ'-tŏr-ize,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rhetor*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play the orator; to declaim.

B. *Trans.:* To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device.

"A certain *rhetorized* woman whom he calls mother."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

***rhĕt'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Rhetor.] A rhetorician.

"The same profession with the *rhetories* at Rome."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 72.

rheŭm (1), ***rewme, *rheume,** *s.* [Fr. *rheume*, from Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*) = a flowing, a flux, rheum, from ῥέω (*rheō*), fut. ῥεύσομαι (*rheusomai*) = to flow; Sp. *reuma*; Ital. *reuma, rema.*]

Pathol.: A defluxion of fluids on any part; specif., an inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with an increased and an altered state of the excreted fluids. (*Parr.*)

"A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye
Was quench'd in *rheums* of age."
Cowper: Task, ii. 728.

rhē'-ŭm (2), *s.* [Gr. ῥῆον (*rhēon*), ῥᾶ (*rha*) = common rhubarb, from *Rha* = the Volga, near which it grows.]

Bot.: Rhubarb; a genus of Polygoneæ. Calyx inferior, petaloid, six-partite; stamens about nine; ovary superior; ovule one, erect; styles three, reflexed; stigma, peltate, entire; achenium three-angled, winged, with the withered calyx at the base. *Rheum Rhaponticum* [Rhaponticum], is known as the Common or Garden Rhubarb. [Rhubarb, 1.] *R. officinale* (?), or *R. palmatum* (?), is the officinal Rhubarb [Rhubarb, 2]. *R. Emodi*, in the Punjaub Himalaya, from 6,200 to 14,000 feet, with *R. Moorcroftianum* and *R. speciforme*, are the chief sources of the Himalayan or Indian officinal rhubarb. It is less active than the common kind. The stalks of *R. Emodi* are eaten by the Hindoos. Other Indian species are *R. Webbianum*, *R. nobile*, *R. arboreum*, which yields so much honey that the ground under the plants is wet with it, and *R. Cinabarinum*, said to poison goats in Sikkim. *R. undulatum* grows in China and Siberia. The roots of *R. Ribes* are used by the Arabs as an acidulous medicine, and its leaf-stalks in the preparation of sherbet.

¶ *Rhei radix:* [Rhubarb, 2.].

rheŭ'-ma, *s.* [Lat. & Gr.] The same as Rheum (1).

rheŭ-măp'-ў-ra, *s.* Rheumatic fever.

rheŭm-ar-thrĭ'-tĭs, *s.* Acute rheumatism of the joints.

rheŭ-măt'-ĭc, *rheŭ'-ma-tĭc, *rheŭ-măt'-ick, *rheu-mat-icke, *a.* [Lat. *rheumaticus*, from Gr. ῥευματικός (*rheumatikos*), from ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*), genit. ῥεύματος (*rheumatos*) = rheum; Fr. *rheumatique*; Sp. *reumatico*; Ital. *reumatico, rematico.*] [Rheum (1).]

1. Of or pertaining to rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism.

¶ In pathology, there are rheumatic arthritis, bronchitis, fever, gout, ophthalmia, paralysis, pericarditis, &c.

2. Causing rheumatism.

"This raw, *rheumatic* day."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

3. Affected by or suffering from rheumatism.

"If I were feeble, *rheumatic*, or cold,
These were true signs that I were waxed old."
Drayton: Henry to Rosamond.

¶ *The Rheumatics:* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. (*Vulgar.*)

rheŭ'-ma-tĭzm, *s.* [Lat. *rheumatismus*; Gr. ῥευματισμός (*rheumatismos*), from ῥεῦμα (*rheuma*).] [Rheuma (1).]

Pathol.: Acute articular rheumatism or rheumatic fever is produced by the presence in the blood of a poisonous material (probably lactic acid in excess), generated within the system by some derangement of the nutritive and elementary processes. The ordinary causes are exposure to cold and damp, sudden chill, sitting in wet clothes or in a cold draught, and scarlatina also sometimes produces it in children. It is a distinctly hereditary disease, chiefly attacking persons from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, but no time of life is exempt. Affections of the heart are present in most acute cases, particularly pericarditis, with the blowing, bellows-like murmur so characteristic of this complication, and this is apt to be permanent. It is usual for many attacks to follow through life, and in the young chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, is a common sequent. The joints become swollen, red, hot, and painful even to agony. Relief of pain and alkalinity of the blood are the most necessary indications for the successful treatment of rheumatism. It frequently becomes chronic, and assumes other forms as well as the articular, or rheumatism of the joints, such as myalgia, or muscular rheumatism, wry-neck, lumbago, gonorrhœal rheumatism, and *Arthritis deformans*, in which deformity and twisting of the joints is the most prominent characteristic.

rheumatism-root, *s.*

Bot.: Jeffersonia diphylla.

***rheŭ-ma-tĭz'-mal,** *a.* [Eng. *rheumatism*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of rheumatism; rheumatic.

rheŭ'-ma-tize, *s.* [See def.] A provincial and Scotch corruption of rheumatism.

rheŭ'-ma-tŏid, *a.* [Eng. *rheumat(ism)*; *-oid.*]

Pathol.: Resembling rheumatism. There is a *rheumatoid arthritis.*

rheŭm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rheum(a)*; *-in.*] [Chrysophanic-acid.]

*** rheŭ'-mў,** *a.* [Eng. *rheum* (1); *-y.*]

1. Full of rheum; consisting of rheum: of the nature of rheum.

2. Causing rheum.

"And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
To add unto his sickness?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Affected with rheum.

"Tough old Lückner, with his eyes grown *rheumy*."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, bk. v., ch. ii.

rhĕx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*), not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ, containing the American Deer grasses or Meadow beauties.

rhĭg'-ŏ-lēne, *s.* [Gr. ῥῖγος (*rhigos*) = frost, cold, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.] A petroleum naphtha, proposed by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, U.S.A., as a local anæsthetic. It is applied in the form of spray in minor operations, producing intense cold by its evaporation.

*** rhīme,** *s.* [Rhyme.]

*** rhīm'-ў,** *a.* [Rhymy.]

rhīn-, *pref.* [Rhino-.]

rhī'-na, *s.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ichthy.: Angel-fish (q.v.), Monk-fish. It approaches the Rays in general form and habits. Almost cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. [Thaumas.]

rhīn-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Eranthemeæ. *Rhinacanthus communis* (= *Justicia nasuta*) is a shrub four or five feet high, found in the south of India. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are given by the Hindoos for ringworm, Malabar or Dhobee's (Washerman's) itch, &c.

rhīn-aīs-thĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. αἰσθητικός (*aisthētikos*) = of or for perception.] Odour sensations. (*Rossiter.*)

rhīn'-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose.

rhī-năn-thĭd'-ĕ-æ, rhī-năn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence, as a rule entirely centripetal, or æstivation quincuncial or irregularly imbricated, one of the lateral segments being generally external, the two upper ones always internal. (*Bentham.*) Tribes: Sibthorpeæ, Buddleeæ, Digitaleeæ, Veroniceæ, Buchnereæ, Gerardieæ, and Euphrasieæ.

rhī-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: Yellow-rattle: The typical genus of Rhinanthideæ (q.v.). Calyx inflated, four-toothed, upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, entire, with a tooth-like appendage or lobe on each side, lower lip plane, three-lobed; ovules many; capsule two-celled, compressed. One, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, with two sub-species, *major* and *minor*, is British. The corolla is yellow, with the lobes of the upper lip and the anthers bluish.

***rhīn-ăs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zoology:

1. A synonym of Condylura (q.v.).

2. A lapsed genus of Rhinocerotidæ.

rhī-na-trē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhina-*, and Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A genus of Cæciliadæ (q.v.), with one species, from Cayenne.

rhīnd'-mart, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Scots Law: A word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, to signify any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. (*Bell.*)

Rhīne (1), *s.* [Lat. *Rhenus*; Ger. *Rhein.*]

Geog.: A river running between France and Germany.

¶ *Confederation of the Rhine:* [Confederation].

Rhine-loess, *s.* [LOESS.]

Rhine-wines, *s. pl.* A general term for wines made from the grapes grown on the borders of the Rhine, but more specifically from those of the Rheingau, a district in the south-west of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. The best white Rhine-wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The Asmannshauser is the best known of the red wines.

rhine (2), **rhene,** *s.* [A.S. *ryne* = a water-course; Wel. *rhyn* = a channel.] A water-course; a wide ditch or dike.

"Sedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called *rhines*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

rhī-nĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Labanon.

rhīn-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [RHINENCEPHALON.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the rhinencephalon.

rhīn-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior surface of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray substance, and giving origin to the small nerves which proceed, through the foramina of the ethmoid bone, to the nose.

rhīne'-stōne, *s.* An imitation of a cut diamond, usually of paste or strass (q.v.).

rhīn-ĭch'-thys, *s.* [Pref. *rhin-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: Long-nosed Dace; a genus of Cyprinidæ, from the fresh waters of North America.

rhīn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. No anal fin, two dorsals; spiracles present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forwards, but not attached to the head.

rhī-nī'-tĭs, *s.* Inflammation of the nose.

rhī'-nō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money, coin, gold or silver. (*Slang.*)

rhī-nō-, rhīn-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.

rhī-nō-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinobat(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy:* A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. Tail long and strong, with two well-developed dorsals, and a longitudinal fold on each side; caudal developed. Disc not excessively dilated, the rayed portion of the pectorals not being continued to the snout. Three genera: Rhynchobatus, Rhinobatus, and Trygonorhina.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

rhī-nō-băt'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *batis* (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Rhinobatidæ, with twelve species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Cranial cartilage produced into a long rostral process, the space between it and the pectoral being filled by a membrane. Dorsals without spine, both at a great distance behind the ventrals; caudal without lower lobe.

2. *Palæont.:* One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. [SPATHOBATIS.]

*** rhī-nō-çĕr'-ĭ-ąl, * rhī-nō-çĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros.

rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocer(os); -oid.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rhinoceros. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 329.)

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ōs (The class. pl. is **rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ō-tēs,** but the form **rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ōs-ēs** is in ordinary use), *** rī-nŏç'-ĕr-ōs, * rhī-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥινοκέρως (*rhinokerōs*): ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός = (*rhinos*) = the nose, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The sole recent genus of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). It falls naturally into three sections, which some zoologists raise to the rank of genera.

(*a*) *Rhinoceros:* Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large procumbent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely-arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnæus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the terai region of Nepal and Bhotan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller, and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Calcutta, in Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1513.

(*b*) *Ceratorhinus:* The folds are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal, and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sumatrensis* has possibly been applied to more than one species, and two animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, presented considerable differences of form and colour. Dr. Sclater named one of them *R. lasiotis*, the Hairy-Eared Rhinoceros. Geographical range nearly the same as that of the Javan Rhinoceros, but it does extend into Bengal.

(*c*) *Atelodus*, with two well-marked species, peculiar to Africa. Incisors rudimentary or wanting, well-developed anterior and posterior horns in close contact; skin without definite permanent folds. *R. bicornis*, the Common Two-horned Rhinoceros, is the smaller, and has a pointed prehensile lip. It ranges from Abyssinia to Cape Colony, but the progress of civilization and the attacks of English sportsmen are rapidly reducing its numbers. Two varieties are said to exist, *R. bicornis major* and *R. bicornis minor*. Specimens in which the posterior horn has attained a length as great as or greater than the anterior have also been separated under the specific name of *R. keitloa* [KEITLOA], but with scarcely sufficient reason. *R. simus*, Burchell's, the Square-mouthed, or White Rhinoceros, has a square truncated lip, browses on grasses, and frequents open country. It is the largest of the family, an adult male standing over six feet at the shoulder. The epithet White is a misnomer, for the animal is a dingy slate-colour. A local variety in which the horn has a forward rake is sometimes described as *R. oswellii*.

(2) Any individual of the genus Rhinoceros [(1)]. The rhinoceros is the largest and most powerful terrestrial mammal, except the elephant, to which, as well as to the hippopotamus and tapir, it is allied. They are of low intelligence, and usually harmless, but when provoked they display considerable ferocity, and, though apparently so clumsily formed, can run with great speed. Only one is produced at a birth. The flesh is sometimes used for food; in the East Indies, the skin, which is said to be bullet-proof at short distances, is used for shields, and in South Africa it is made into whips.

2. *Palæont.: R. pachygnathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. simus*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (q.v.), from the Brick-earths of the Thames Valley, *R. hemitœchus* (Falc., *leptorhinus*, Owen), *R. megarhinus* (*leptorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.) and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis*, *R. palœindicus*) in the Pleistocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schleirmacheri*, of the late European Miocenes, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

rhinoceros-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Oryctes rhinoceros, so called from a horn or protuberance on its head. [ORYCTES.]

rhinoceros-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Buphaga africana*, the African Beef-eater, or Ox-pecker. [BUPHAGA.] It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

2. The same as RHINOCEROS-HORNBILL (q.v.).

rhinoceros-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Stoebe rhinocerotis, a composite covering wide tracts of country in the South African Karroo.

rhinoceros-chameleon, *s.*

Zool.: Chamæleon rhinoceratus, from Madagascar. There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

rhinoceros-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Buceros rhinoceros, from the Malayan peninsula and Borneo. Called also Rhinoceros-bird.

rhinoceros-tick, *s.*

Entom.: Ixodes rhinocerinus, parasitic on *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinocerot;* **-ic.**]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros. (*The World*, No. 150.)

2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. *rhinocerotidæ*): Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 429.)

rhī-nŏç-ĕr-ŏt'-ĭ-dæ, † rhī-nŏ-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhinocerot(is)*, genit. *rhinocerot(is), rhinocer(os);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.). Head large, skull elongated; brain cavity very small for size of skull; limbs stout and of moderate length. Three completely developed toes, each with distinct broad rounded hoof, on each foot. Mammæ two, inguinal; eyes small; hairy covering scanty; one or two median horns on face, of a more or less conical form, and recurved, often growing to a length of three or even four feet, and composed of a solid hardened mass of epidermic cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillæ, which present the appearance of a mass of agglutinated hairs. One recent genus. [2] Distribution now restricted to Africa and portions of the Indian and Indo-Malayan regions.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward. Several forms have been described from America. Remains of a primitive perissodactylic form, from which the Rhinocerotidæ may have descended, have been found in the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Hyracodon and Aceratherium (with four toes), from the Miocene, had no nasal horn; Diceratherium, of the same age, had a pair of tubercles on the nasal bones, apparently supporting horns side by side. [RHINOCEROS, 2.]

† rhī-nō-chē'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinochet(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In older classifications a family of Grallæ, with one genus Rhinochetus (q.v.).

rhī-nō-chē-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinochet(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Gruidæ, with one genus, Rhinochetus (q.v.), though Sundevall places here the genus Pedionornus of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidæ and sometimes with the Turnicidæ.

rhī-nō-chē'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Rhinochetinæ, with a single species, *Rhinochetus jubatus*, from New Caledonia. It is a bird of a bluish ash colour, partaking somewhat of the appearance of a Rail, a Plover, and a Heron.

rhī-nō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomatidæ (in older classifications made the type of a family, Rhinodermatidæ, which is now frequently merged in the first-named family). Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes incompletely webbed. There is a single species, *Rhinoderma darwinii*, from Chili. (*Boulenger.*)

† rhī-nō-dĕr-măt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoderma*, genit. *rhinodermat(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [RHINODERMA.]

rhī′-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose; suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Rhinodontidæ, with a single species, *Rhinodon typicus*, a gigantic shark, known to exceed fifty feet in length, and said to attain seventy. Common in the western parts of the Indian Ocean. It is harmless, the teeth being small and numerous, in broad bands. Snout broad, short, and flat; eyes very small.

rhī-nō-dŏn′-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinodon*, genit. *rhinodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidei (q.v.). No nictitating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventrals, without spine in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

rhī-nŏd′-ō-răs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *doras*, from Gr. δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, from the rivers of tropical South America flowing into the Atlantic. There is a series of bony scutes along the middle of the side.

rhī-nō-glą-nī′-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoglan(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ (q.v.). Two dorsals; six barbels; ventrals inserted below posterior rays of first dorsal. Two genera: Rhinoglanis, of which a single example, an inch and a half long, has been obtained from Gondoroko, on the Upper Nile; and Callomystax, from the Ganges and Indus.

rhī-nō-glā′-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *glanis*, from Gr. γλάνις (*glanis*) = a shad.] [Rhinoglanina.]

rhī-nō-grȳ′-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Lat. *gryphus.*] [Grypus.]

Ornith.: Turkey Vulture; a genus of Sarcorhamphina, with one species, *Rhinogryphus aura*, sometimes separated from Cathartes on

Rhinogryphus aura.

account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classed with that genus by older taxonomists. Range, from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

rhī′-nō-lĭth, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A concretion, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with mucus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

rhī-nō-lŏph′-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats; a family of Microchiroptera. Bats with well-developed foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding nasal apertures, and large, generally separated ears, without a tragus. The molars are acutely tubercular, enabling them to crush the hard cases of Coleoptera, which form a large portion of their food. From temperate and tropical parts of the eastern hemisphere, from Ireland to New Ireland. There are two sub-families: (1) Phyllorhininæ, and (2) Rhinolophinæ, with a single genus, Rhinolophus (q.v.).

rhī-nŏl-ō-phī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Rhinolophidæ.]

rhī-nŏl′-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

1. *Zool.:* The sole genus of Rhinolophinæ, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur. The most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. *Palæont.:* Begins in the Eocene.

rhī-nō-nȳc′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllorhinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinonycteris aurantiaca*, the Orange-coloured Bat. The genus is intermediate between Triænops and Phyllorhina, agreeing more closely with the former. (*Dobson.*)

rhī-nō-phrȳ′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinophryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Rhinophrynus.]

rhī-nō-phrȳ′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Bufonidæ. Parotids absent, transverse processes of sacrum large, fingers free, toes webbed, tips not dilated. One species, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*, from Mexico. It is sometimes erected into a separate family, Rhinophrynidæ.

rhī-nŏph′-ȳl-lą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. φυλλόν (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinophylla pumilio*, from Bahia.

* **rhī′-nō-plast,** *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A person having an artificial nose. [Rhinoplastic.]

"The cunning idolaters who had made Mr. Clint a *rhinoplast*."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

rhī-nō-plăs′-tĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique.*] [Rhinoplast.] Forming a nose.

rhinoplastic-knife, *s.*

Surg.: A knife used in the Tagliacotian operation for artificial nose.

rhinoplastic-operation, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Taliacotian or Tagliacotian operation, from Jaspar Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bononia, by whom it was introduced about 1553. Tagliacozzi obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

rhī′-nō-plăs-tȳ, *s.* [Rhinoplastic.] The same as Rhinoplastic-operation (q.v.).

rhī-nō-pō′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Rhinopomata, of the sub-family Emballonurinæ. There is a single species, *Rhinopoma microphyllum*, ranging from Egypt, through Asia Minor, to India and Burma. It is a small Bat, about two inches long, with a tail of about the same length. The fur is short, and a good deal of the hinder part of the back naked; the limb-bones are long, rendering the animal active in walking. Common in ruins in Egypt, whence it is sometimes called the Egyptian Rhinopome.

rhī-nō-pō′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *rhinopoma.*] [Rhinopoma.]

rhī′-nō-pōme, *s.* [Rhinopoma.]

rhī-nŏp′-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Myliobatidæ (q.v.), with seven species from tropical and subtropical seas. The teeth are broad, flat, tessellated, in five or more series, the middle being the broadest, the others decreasing in width outwards. Tail very slender, with a dorsal fin before the serrated spine.

2. *Palæont.:* [Zygobatis].

rhī-nō-rhœ′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozæna.

rhī-nō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyopina, from the Lias.

rhī′-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument for examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

rhī-nō-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhinoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhī-nŏs′-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Rhinoscope.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

rhī-pĭç′-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhipiceridæ (q.v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

rhī-pĭ-çĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipicer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Serricornia akin to Elateridæ. Antennæ in the males beautifully branched, sometimes fan-shaped. No groove for the reception of the fore sternum. The species are few.

rhī-pĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan.] Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

rhī-pĭ-dō-dĕn′-dron, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool.: A genus of Spongiomonadidæ (q.v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior attenuate flagella. Two species, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*, from fresh water, and *R. huxleyi*, from bog-water on Dartmoor.

rhī-pĭ-dō-gor′-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. γοργείος (*gorgeios*) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

Zool.: Fan-coral; a genus of Gorgonidæ. They are fan-shaped, with little warty polypes close to the hard tissue. Many species exist in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

rhī-pĭ-dūr′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhipid(o)-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Fantails; a genus of Muscicapidæ, with forty-five species, ranging over the Oriental and Australian regions to the Samoa Islands and Tasmania. They are remarkable for a broad tail, which spreads out like a fan when the bird is in motion. The genus is especially represented in the Malay Archipelago, where every little island, or group of islands, has its peculiar species.

rhī-pĭp′-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*) = a fan, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Strepsiptera (q.v.). (*Latreille.*)

rhĭp-săl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipsal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

rhĭp′-są-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥίψ (*rhips*) = wicker-work. Named from the flexible branches.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhipsalidæ. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, stigma three- to six-rayed. All from the warmer parts of America. *Rhipsalis pachyptera*, bruised, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

rhī-zą-, rhī-zō-, rhīz-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Of or belonging to a root, or anything resembling it.

rhī′-zănth, *s.* [Rhizantheæ.] A plant belonging to the Rhizantheæ.

† **rhī-zăn′-thē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhiz-*; Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizogens. (*Blume.*) [Rhizogen.]

rhī′-zīne, rhī-zī′-ną, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The root of a moss or of a lichen. (*Link.*) Called also Rhizula.

rhī-zō-, *pref.* [Rhiza-.]

rhī-zō-blas′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Bot.: An embryo which develops roots.

rhī′-zō-bŏl, *s.* [Rhizobolus.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rhizobolaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zō-bō-lā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizobol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rhizobols; an order of Hypogynous

Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Large trees with opposite, digitate, coriaceous leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very numerous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Natives of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zŏb′-ō-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ῥιζοβόλος (*rhizobolos*) = striking root: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and βόλος (*bolos*) = a throw.]

Bot.: A synonym of Caryocar (q.v.).

rhī′-zō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*carpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Marsileaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

***rhī-zō-car′-pæ,** *s. pl.* [Rhizocarp.]

Bot.: The Marsileaceæ (q.v.).

rhī-zō-car′-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizocarp*; *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.

2. *Specif.:* Of or belonging to a Rhizocarp (q.v.).

rhī-zō-çĕph′-ą-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An order of the Crustacean sub-class Gnathopoda (= Entomostraca), often placed with the Cirripedia. Parasitic, usually as other Crustacea. Body sac-like, devoid of segmentation or limbs. The aperture of the sac is funnel-shape, and supported by a ring of chitin. From the circumference of the funnel, root-like processes branch out through the body of their host. Alimentary canal obsolete; no cement glands. Hermaphrodite; the young pass through a Nauplius and a Cypris stage.

rhī-zō-çĕph′-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Rhizocephala.]

Zool.: Any individual of the order Rhizocephala (q.v.).

"Mr. Spence Bate mentions a similar case in a *Rhizocephalon*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 652.

rhi-zō-crī′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Apiocrinites (Pear-Encrinites).

rhī′-zō-dŏnt, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Comp. Anat.: A tooth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw.

rhī-zō-dŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizod(us)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obtusely lobate.

rhī′-zō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridæ (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Palæozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizodus hibberti* led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

rhī-zō-flăg′-ĕl-lā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules progressing by means of pseudopodial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Podostoma. (*Kent.*)

rhī′-zō-gĕn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and the root of Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Colour brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate exogens. Called also Rhizanths. Orders Balanophoraceæ, Cytinaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ.

rhī′-zoid, *a. & s.* [Gr. ῥιζοειδής (*rhizoeidēs*) = = root-like: ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a root.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptograms to the ground.

rhī-zoi′-dĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizoid*; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: The same as Rhizoid, **A.**

rhī-zō′-ma, *s.* [Rhizome.]

rhī-zō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Eng. *mania.*]

Bot.: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the line which surrounds the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. Rhizomania generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

rhī′-zōme, rhīz′-ŏme, rhī-zō′-ma, *s.* [Gr. ῥίζωμα (*rhizōma*) = the mass of the roots of a tree; ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various Iridaceæ and epiphytous Orchids.

rhī-zō-mŏn′-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Saville Kent in hay-infusions.

***rhī-zō-mor′-pha,** *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi found on root-like bodies, which are really the imperfect state of various other genera.

rhī-zō-mor′-phoid, rhī-zō-mor′-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *rhizomorph(a)*; *-oid*, *-ous.*] Root-like in form.

rhī′-zō-mys, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Spalacinæ (q.v.), with six species, from Abyssinia, North India, Malacca, and South China. It differs from the typical genus in having the eye uncovered.

† rhī-zŏph′-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Rhizophagus.]

Zool.: Root-eaters; a tribe of Marsupials, with one family Phascolomyidæ (q.v.). Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; cæcum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (*Owen.*)

rhī-zŏph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Rhizophagus.] Feeding or subsisting on roots.

rhī-zŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-* (q.v.), and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Nitidulidæ. Ten are British.

rhī-zŏph′-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.]

Bot.: Mangrove; the typical genus of Rhizophoraceæ. Calyx four-parted; petals four, acute; stamens eight to twelve. The stem separates into roots some distance above the water. The wood of *Rhizophora Mangle* is good and durable, the fruit sweet and eatable, and the fermented juice forms a light wine. [Mangrove.] The bark is good for tanning. Salt also is extracted from its aerial roots.

rhī-zō-phō-rā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Mangroves; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all uniting into a calyptra. Petals inserted into the calyx, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many. Ovary two-, three-, or four-celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley.*)

rhī-zŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ (q.v.).

rhī′-zō-pŏd, *s.* [Rhizopoda.]

1. *Zool.:* A member of the order Rhizopoda.

2. *Bot.:* The mycelium of a fungal.

† rhī-zŏp′-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A name introduced by Dujardin for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animalcules with mutable form, moving by means of multiform exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the sub-kingdom Protozoa was formed, the name Rhizopoda was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q.v.), and the class was divided into five orders: Monera, Amœbea, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida. The Rhizopoda are the Myxopodia of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the Protozoa (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* [Foraminifera, Radiolaria, Spongida].

rhī-zō-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*) = a small foot, dimin. from πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: [Rhizopod, 2.].

rhī-zō-pō′-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizopogon provincialis* is eaten in Provence.

rhī-zŏs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhizostomidæ. Body circular, hemispherical, excavated below, with four semilunar orifices, into which are inserted four roots of a pedunculated mass, afterwards developing into eight appendages with fibrillary suckers. Type *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. European seas.

rhī-zō-stŏm′-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Rhizostoma.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Discophora (Medusas), having processes like rootlets around the mouth. They are covered with minute polypites, interspersed with clavate tentacula suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

rhī′-zō-stŏme, *s.* [Rhizostoma.]

rhī-zō-stŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Lucernaria (*Nicholson*), equivalent to the order Rhizostoma of Prof. Martin Duncan.

2. *Palæont.:* A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

rhī-zō-tăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangements of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Clos.

rhī-zŏt′-rō-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinæ. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

rhī′-zu-la, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.] [Rhizine.]

rhō′-dą-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδόεις (*rhodoeis*) = rose-coloured; *a* connective, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy rose-red mineral, with a soapy feel. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 2·0. Compos: silica, 55·9; alumina, 8·3; sesquioxide of iron, 11·4; magnesia, 0·6; lime, 1·1; water, 22·0 = 99·3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in county Antrim, Ireland.

rhō′-dą-lōse, rhō′-dą-lōze, *s.* [Rhodhalose.]

rhō-dăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodan(ide); -ic.*] [SULPHOCYANIC.]

rhō′-dąn-īde, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Chem.: A name applied to sulphocyanates on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. (*Watts.*)

rhō-dăn′-thē, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the colour of the flower-heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Helychryseæ. Only known species *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfading kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, and silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, has been introduced into British greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. atrosanguinea* and *R. maculata* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

rhō-dĕ-ī′-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhode(us);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays; dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small barbels, or none. Four genera: Achelognathus, Acanthorhodeus, Rhodeus, and Pseudoperilampus. In the females a long external urogenital tube is developed annually during the spawning season.

rhō-dĕ-ŏ-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoret(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhodeoretin (q.v.).

rhodeoretic-acid, *s.* [CONVOLVULIC-ACID.]

rhō-dĕ-ŏr′-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy, and ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.] [CONVOLVULIN.]

rhō-dĕ-ŏ-rĕt′-ĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *rhodeoretin; -ol.*] [CONVOLVULINOL.]

rhō-dĕ-ŏ-rĕt-ĭn-ŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodeoretinol; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from rhodeoretinol.

rhodeoretinolic-acid, *s.* [CONVOLVULINOL.]

Rhōdeş, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.

Rhodes-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Amyris balsamifera*, the West Indian Candlewood. Rhodes-wood seems a misnomer for an American plant.

rhō′-dĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy-coloured.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Rhodeina (q.v.), with three species from Central Europe and China. *Rhodeus amarus*, sometimes found in warm springs, has a silvery-bluish band on the middle of the tail.

rhōd-hā′-lōse, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδεος (*rhodeos*) = rose-coloured; ἁλς (*hals*) = salt, and suff. *-ose* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as BIEBERITE (q.v.).

Rhō′-dĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodian-laws, *s. pl.* The earliest system of marine laws, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had, by their commerce and naval victories, obtained the command of the sea, about 900 B.C.

rhōd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhod(ium); -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rhodium (q.v.).

rhodic-oxide, *s.* [RHODIUM.]

rhō′-dĭńg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: One of the brass boxes for the journals of the pump-brake.

rhŏ-dī′-ŏ-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassuleæ. *Rhodiola rosea* is now *Sedum Rhodiola.* [SEDUM.]

rhōd′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *rhod(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as RHODIUM-GOLD (q.v.).

rhō-dī′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδεος (*rhodeos*) = rosy.]

Entom.: A genus of Cynipidæ. *Rhodites rosæ* is the small gall-fly, the puncture of which produces the bedeguar of the rose.

rhō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, from the red colour of some of its salts.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh; atomic weight, 104·4; sp. gr. 10·6 to 12; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and iridium have been separated is mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·837, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium and sodium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish-gray metal, very hard, less fusible and less ductile than platinum, unalterable in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidising at a red heat. When pure it is unacted upon by the strongest acids, but when alloyed it dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Rhodium forms but one chloride, $RhCl_3$, a brownish-red deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: monoxide, RhO, a dark-gray substance, unattacked by acids; sesquioxide or rhodic oxide, Rh_2O_3, a gray porous mass, with a metallic iridescence; dioxide, RhO_2, a dark-brown substance; and trioxide, RhO_3, a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-coloured.

rhodium-gold, *s.*

Min.: A variety of native gold, said to contain from 34 to 43 per cent. of rhodium. Sp. gr. 15·5 to 16·8; brittle.

rhō′-dĭ-zīte, rhō′-dĭ-ẓīte, *s.* [Gr. ῥοδίζω (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 8; sp. gr. 3·3 to 3·42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent; pyro-electric. Not yet analysed, but from its blowpipe reactions it is supposed to be a lime boracite.

rhō-dĭ-zŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥοδίζω (*rhodizō*) = to tinge red; Eng. (*suff*)*ro*(*n*), and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rhodizonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to two distinct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carboxide. α-Rhodizonic acid, $C_6H_4O_6 = (C_5HO_3)'''_{H_3}\}O_3$, discovered by Heller in 1837, is formed from carboxylic acid by the assumption of water, $C_{10}H_4O_{10} + 2H_2O = 2C_5H_4O_6$. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol. On exposure to the air the crystals turn brownish-red, heated to 100° they turn black, at a higher temperature they decompose, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The α-rhodizonates, produced from the hydro-carboxylates, are all red, and very insoluble. β-Rhodizonic acid, $C_{10}H_6O_8$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, $C_{10}K_6O_8$, discovered by Brodie in 1859, remains undissolved when potassium carboxide is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from α-rhodizonate by the rapidity with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted into potassium croconate.

rhō-dŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

rhō-dŏc′-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Papilionidæ. *Rhodocera rhamni* of Newman is *Gonepteryx rhamni* of Stainton, &c.

rhō′-dō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Min.: A compact variety of Kämmererite (q.v.), having a splintery fracture.

rhō-dŏ-chrō′-ẓīte, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. χρῶσις (*chrōsis*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal, and massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·7; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of rose-red when pure, dark-red to brown; streak, white. Compos.: carbonic acid, 38·6; protoxide of manganese, 61·4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

rhŏ-dŏ-crī′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us);* Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Basals five, parabasals or sub-radials five; arms ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devonian (?) and Carboniferous formations.

rhō-dŏc′-rĭ-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us);* suff. *-ite.*] Any individual of the genus Rhodocrinus.

rhō-dŏ-crī′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Rhodocrinidæ. Eight species are known, from the Devonian (?) to the Carboniferous.

rhō-dŏ-dĕn′-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rhododendr(on);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. Fruit capsular, septicidal. Buds scaly, resembling cones.

rhō-dŏ-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον (*rhododendron*) = the oleander or the rhododendron; pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhododendreæ (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes declinate. Akin to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. A few small species occur in Europe and Siberia, but the mountain regions of the United States and India are the true homes of the genus. *R. maximus* forms dense thickets in parts of the Alleghanies, and presents a magnificent appearance when in bloom. The flowers are large, in corymbs, their color from pale carmine to lilac. *R. catawbiense*, a species with large purple flowers, grows in the southern Alleghanies. Numerous species occur in India, especially in the eastern Himalayas, among them *R. Falconeri*, which is a tree 30 to 50 feet high with superb foliage, the leaves 18 inches long. *R. argenteum* bears flowers 4½ inches long and equally broad, the clusters being very beautiful. The Rhododendrons have become favorite cultivated flowers, and many varieties have been produced, some of them magnificent. The acid stems of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Hindoos. The flowers of *R. arboreum* make a good sub-acid jelly, besides being of use as applied to the forehead for headache. *R. chrysanthum* and *R. ferrugineum* are narcotic.

rhō-dŏ-mē′-lạ, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. μέλος (*melos*) = a limb. Named from the colour of the fronds.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodomeleæ (q.v.). Frond cylindrical, inarticulate, opaque; tetraspores in pod-like receptacles.

rhō-dŏ-mĕ-lā′-cĕ-æ, rhō-dŏ-mē′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodomel(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Algales, or a sub-order of Ceramiaceæ. Frond jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspores enclosed in transformed branches or stichidia.

rhō-dŏ-mē′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [RHODYMENIA.]

rhŏd-ŏ-mŏn-tāde′, *s.* [RODOMONTADE.]

rhō-dŏ-mȳr′-tŭs (ȳr as īr), *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. μύρτος (*murtos*) = a myrtle.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrteæ. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, a South Indian mountain shrub, like the common myrtle, produces sweet fleshy berries, eaten raw or made into a jelly.

rhō′-dŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·68; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red; some varieties, greenish, yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Compos.: silica, 45·9; protoxide of manganese, 54·1 = 100, represented by the formula, MnO

SiO_2; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (*a*) crystallized, (*b*) granular, massive; (2) Calciferous (Bustamite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Zinciferous (Fowlerite).

rhō-dō-phyl′-līte, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: The same as KÄMMERERITE (q.v.).

rhō-dō-rhī′-zą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root. So named because the root-stocks smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvuleæ, from the Canary Islands. The roots of *Rhodorhiza florida* and *R. scoparia* are used as sternutatories. An oil, *Oleum ligni Rhodii œthereum*, is extracted by distillation from their roots.

rhō′-dō-spĕrm, *s.* [RHODOSPERMEÆ.]

Bot.: Any individual algal of the Rhodospermeæ.

rhō-dō-spĕr′-mē-æ, † rhō-dō-spör′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), or *σπορά* (*spora*), *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Rose-spored Algals, one of the three great divisions of the Algals. The rose-coloured spores are of two kinds: spores in capsular bodies, external or immersed, and tetraspores (q.v.). Antheridia are generally, if not universally, present. They are divided into two tribes: Desmiospermeæ, in which the spores are formed on a joint or joints of the spore threads; and Gongylospermeæ, in which they are massed together in a hyaline, mucous, or a membranaceous mother-cell.

*** rhō-dō-stâu-rŏt′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, and *σταῦρος* (*stauros*) = a cross.] Rosicrucian. (*Ben Jonson.*)

rhō-dō-tăn′-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhodo*(*dendron*), and *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rhodotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rhodoxanthin. Tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum.*

rhō-dŏx-ăn′-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*] [RHODOTANNIC-ACID.]

rhō-dȳ-mē′-nĭ-ą, rhō-dō-mē′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *ὑμήν* (*humēn*) = a membrane.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (q.v.). [DULSE.]

rhō-dȳ-mē-nĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodymeni*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

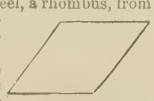
Bot.: An order of Algals, being the tribe Rhodymenieæ, raised to an order. Frond membranous inarticulate, spores at first moniliform, fructification double; first conceptacles half immersed, with a mass of spores affixed to a central placenta. Purplish or blood-red seaweeds, widely diffused.

rhō-dȳ-mē-nĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [RHODYMENIACEÆ.]

*** rhœ′-ą-dēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *rhœas*, genit. *rhœadis*; Gr. *ῥοιάς* (*rhoias*) = the common red poppy.]

Bot.: The thirtieth order of Linnæus's Natural system. Genera: Papaver, Podophyllum, &c.

rhŏmb (*b* silent), *** rhombe, rhŏm′-bŭs,** *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*, from Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from *ῥέμβω* (*rhembō*) = to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo.*]


RHOMB.

1. *Geom.:* An oblique parallelogram whose sides are all equal. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of its diagonals.

"Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 134.

2. *Crystall.:* A rhombohedron (q.v.).

¶ *Fresnel's rhomb:*

Optics: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [*Polarization of Light*]. It is a parallelopiped of glass, of such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

rhomb-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry which encloses large crystals of orthoclase, presenting a rhombic outline, resulting from a peculiar habit of twinning. First described from the vicinity of Christiania.

rhomb-spar, *s.* [DOLOMITE.]

rhŏmb- (*b* silent), *pref.* [RHOMBO-.]

rhomb-ovate, *a.* [RHOMBOID-OVATE.]

rhŏmb-ar′-sĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Eng. *arsenite.*]

Min.: The same as CLAUDETITE (q.v.).

rhŏm′-bĭc, * rhŏm′-bĭck, *a.* [Eng. *rhomb*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the figure or shape of a rhomb.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure."—*Grew.*

* 2. *Crystall.:* Orthorhombic (q.v.).

rhombic-mica, *s.* [PHLOGOPITE.]

rhŏm-bō-, *pref.* [RHOMB.] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

rhŏm-bō-hē′-drąl, *a.* [Eng. *rhombohedr*(*on*); *-al.*]

1. *Geom.:* Pertaining or relating to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.

2. *Crystall.:* A crystal system in which all the forms are, or can be, derived from one or more rhombohedrons, or which have the habit of a rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhŏm-bō-hē′-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Gr. *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a base, a side.]

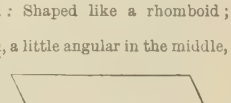
Geom. & Crystall.: A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses.

rhŏm′-bŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* (*rhombocidēs*), from *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a rhomb, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

II. *Bot.:* Oval, a little angular in the middle, as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhombifolius.*


RHOMBOID.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A parallelogram, all of whose sides are not equal. The rhombus is but a particular form of the rhomboid, in which the sides are all equal.

* 2. *Crystall.:* Formerly used by a few mineralogists for rhombohedron (q.v.).

rhomboid-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

rhomboid-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles, the *rhomboideus minor* and the *rhomboideus major*, connecting the spinous process of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ and the *ligamentum nuchæ* with the scapula. (*Quain.*)

rhomboid ovate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate in shape; partly rhomboid and partly ovate.

rhŏm bŏĭd′-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid*; *-al.*] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhomboid in shape.

"Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it." —*Woodward.*

rhŏm-bō′-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* (*rhomboeidēs*).] A rhomboid.

"The crosse lines of a *rhomboides.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i.

rhŏm-bŏĭd-ĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhomb*(*us*); Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), but represented in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Japan. There are sixteen species, prettily coloured and ornamented with ocellated spots. In a few species the adult males have some of the fin-rays prolonged into filaments. *Rhomboidichthys grandisquama*, the Japanese form, ranging to the American coast, has the scales deciduous.

rhŏm-bō-sō′-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Mod. Lat. *solea* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with three species, from the coasts of New Zealand, where they are valued as food fish. The eyes are on the right side, the lower in advance of the upper.

rhŏm′-bŭs, *s.* [RHOMB.]

1. *Geom.:* The same as RHOMB (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.). Eyes on left side; mouth wide, each jaw with a band of villiform teeth, vomerine teeth present, none on palatines. Dorsal fin commences on snout; scales none or small. Seven species from the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. *Rhombus maximus* is the Turbot (q.v.); *R. mœoticus*, the Black Sea Turbot; *R. lævis*, the Brill, and *R. megastoma*, Bloch's Top-knot. *R. punctatus* is often confounded with *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, the Top-knot.

3. *Palæont.:* One species, *Rhombus minimus*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

rhŏn′-chąl, *a.* [Lat. *rhonch*(*us*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to rhonchus (q.v.).

*** rhŏn-chĭ-sō′-nąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* = a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Snoring.

rhŏn′-chŭs (pl. **rhŏn′-chī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥόγχος* (*rhongchos*).]

Physiol. & Pathol.: A "dry" sound, heard by auscultation, in acute bronchitis, in the larger bronchial tubes. Sibilant rhonchi are heard also in asthma.

rhōne, *s.* [RONE, *s.*] A rain-water pipe.

rhō-păl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*rhopalon*) = a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the top.]

Pros.: Applied to a line in which each successive word has a syllable more than the one preceding it. (*Browne: Miscel. Tract 7.*)

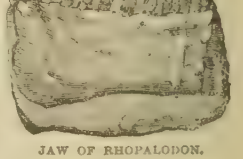
Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonorum.
Hope ever solaces miserable individuals.

rhō-pą-lŏg′-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*rhopalon*) = a club, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

Entom.: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

rhō-păl′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*rhopalon*) = a club; *-odon.* (*Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou*, xiv. 460.)]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Dioma river, Orenburg, Russia. It was founded on a fragment of a lower jaw, containing nine teeth not unlike those of Iguanodon. There is but one species, *Rhopalodon mantelhii* (named in honour of its discoverer). *R. mantelii* (F. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelii.* [REGNOSAURUS.]


JAW OF RHOPALODON.

rhō′-tą-çĭsm, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō-tą-çĭz′-mŭs, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhō′-tą-cīze, *v.* [ROTACIZE.]

rhû′-barb, * reu-barbe, * rew-barb, * ru-barbe, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *rheubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbarum*), from Gr. *ῥῆον βαρβαρον* (*rhēon barbaron*) = rhubarb; lit. the *rheum* from a

barbarian country. Gr. *ῥῆον* (*rhēon*) is an adjectival form, from *Rha* the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which the rhubarb is indigenous. Sp. *riubarbo*; Port. *rheubarbo*; Ital. *reubarbaro*, *reobarbaro*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.:* [Rheum].

2. *Hort., &c.:* The common Garden Rhubarb is *Rheum Rhaponticum*, though some of the red-stalked rhubarb is from *R. undulatum*. The former plant has broadly cordate leaves, strongly veined beneath. The footstalks are long, thick, and fleshy, with a channel above. Its growth is exceedingly rapid. It was brought, about 1573, from the banks of the Volga, where it is wild. Since 1820 the stalks have been used for tarts, and made into jam.

3. *Pharm.:* Three leading kinds of rhubarb are recognized: (1) The Turkey or Russian rhubarb, which is wild neither in the one country nor the other, but used to be brought to Europe from China *viâ* Turkey, and then from China *viâ* Russia; (2) the East Indian, and (3) the Batavian rhubarb. An extract, an infusion, a syrup, a tincture, and a wine of rhubarb, with a compound rhubarb pill, are used in pharmacy. In small doses rhubarb is stomachic and slightly astringent; in large doses, a purgative, but its action is followed by constipation. [Gregory's powder.]

*** B.** *As adj.:* Bitter.

"With your *rhubarb* words."
Sidney: Astrophel & Stella, xiv.

¶ *Monk's Rhubarb:* [Monk's Rhubarb].

rhû-bar'-bar-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarbar(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from Rhubarbarin.

rhubarbaric-acid, *s.* [Chrysophanic-acid.]

rhû-bar'-bar-ĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *rhubarbar(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Chrysophanic-acid.]

*** rhû-bar'-ba-tĭve,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (Sept. 18, 1886, p. 233) says that it is the Fr. *rébarbatif* = stern, crabbed, cross. There is also, perhaps, a play on the Eng. *rhubarb*.] (For def. see etym.)

"A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman, than one of your *rhubarbative* faces."—*Dekker: Match me in London*, iii.

rhû'-barb-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rhubarb*; *-y.*] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

rhŭmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Rumb.]

rhŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥοῦς* (*rhous*) = *Rhus Cotinus* (?).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. *R. typhina*, the Virginian or Stag's-horn Sumach, *R. coriaria*, the Hide Sumach of Europe, and *R. cotinus* of India, yield leaves which are used in tanning leather. The Smooth-leaved Sumach (*R. glabra*), of the United States, has very acid leaves and fruit. The poisonous species of this country are *R. toxicodendron*, the Poison Ivy or Poison Oak, and *R. venenata*, the Swamp Sumach or Poison Elder. These cause severe skin eruptions, with violent itching, to some persons, from handling or even standing near them. In India, *R. parriflora*, *R. semialata*, *R. succedanea* are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. vernicifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wickerwork. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. Wallichii* and the Japanese *R. vernix*. The juice of the latter species blisters the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q.v.). The wood of *R. Cotinus* is employed for inlaid and cabinet work. [Fustic.]

2. *Palæobot.:* From the European Pliocene.

rhŭs'-ma, *s.* [Rusma.]

Leather-manuf.: A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides.

rhў-ăc'-ō līte, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*rhuax*), genit. *ῥύακος* (*rhuakos*) = a lava-stream, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rhyacolith*.]

Min.: A name given by Rose to the clear crystals of orthoclase found in cavities in lavas, and especially in the volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

rhў-ą-cŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*rhuax*), genit. *ῥύακος* (*rhuakos*) = a mountain stream, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhyacophilidæ (q.v.).

rhў-ą-cō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyacophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera. Pupa enclosed in a brown cocoon within a case.

rhўme, *s., v.i. & t.* [This spelling is more commonly used than the older "Rime," but many writers now prefer the older spelling. Rhyme was introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken correspondence with rhythm. Etymologically it is incorrect.] [Rime.]

rhўme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rhyme*; *-less.*] Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

"Doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 4.

† rhўm'-ĕr, * rўm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e)*; *-er.*] One who writes rimes; a rhymester, a versifier.

*** rhўm'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *rhyme*; *-ry.*] The act of making rimes.

rhўme'-stĕr, * rhўm'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rhyme*; *ster.*] One who writes rimes: a poor or mean poet.

"Nay more, though all my rival *rhymesters* frown,
I, too, can hunt a poetaster down."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

rhўm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rime.

*** rhўm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rhym(e)*; *-ist.*] A rhymester.

"He was a good *rhymist*, but no poet."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

*** rhўm'-ў, * rhīm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *rhym(e)*; *-y.*] Riming. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 39.)

rhўnch-, *pref.* [Rhyncho-.]

rhўn-chæ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Painted Snipes; a genus of Numeniinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly coloured than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchæa bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 298.)

rhўn-chē'-tą, *s.* [Pref. *rhyn(ch)-*, and Gr. *χαίτη* (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopum*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronata*.

*** rhўnch-ĭch'-thўs,** *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy: A genus of Berycidæ, erected for the reception of forms now known to be the young of Holocentrum. They differ from the adult fish in having the upper part of the snout pointed and elongate.

rhўn-chī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout; suff. *-ites.*]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They have brilliant metallic colours. Seventeen are British. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the peduncle as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites bacchus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

rhўn-chō-, rhynch-, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = a snout.] Having a snout, or any process resembling a snout.

rhўn-chō-băt'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *βατίς* (*batis*) = the prickly roach.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ (q.v.); dorsals without spine, the first opposite to the ventrals; caudal with lower lobe well developed; teeth obtuse, granular, the dental surfaces of the jaws undulated. There are two species, *Rhynchobatus ancylostomus* and *R. djeddensis*, both about eight feet long, common on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

rhўn-chŏb-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. β* λα (*bdella*) = a leech.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidæ (q.v.).

rhўn-chŏb-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidæ and Clepsinidæ.

rhўn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Rhyncho-cephalus.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Lacertiform Reptilia, with four limbs. Vertebræ with flat ends; quadrate bone united by sutures with the skull and pterygoid; an osseous infra-temporal bar. Sternum and a system of abdominal ribs well developed. One recent genus, Sphenodon (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Represented in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene by Champsosaurus, in the Trias by Rhynchosaurus and Hyperodapedon, and in the Permian by Proterosaurus, Sphænosaurus, Telerpeton (?), and Saurosternum (?).

rhўn-chō-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Rhyncho-cephalia.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the order Rhynchocephalia (*Encyc. Brit.* xx. 473).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Rhynchocephalia.

"These reptiles are *rhynchocephalians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 465.

† rhўn-chō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the genus Sphenodon (q.v.).

† rhўn-chō-çē'-tī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Zool.: The Ziphioid Whales. [Ziphiinæ.]

† rhўn-chō-çœ'-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.] [Nemertea.]

rhўn-chŏç'-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididæ, with one species, *Rhynchocyon cernei*, from the coast of Mozambique. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the rat-like tail; the muzzle is produced into a long, movable snout; fur rusty-brown, blackish on head and neck, with light reddish spots on hinder part of back. It lives in holes in the ground, and comes out at night to feed on insects. The hind limbs are not so disproportionately long as in the true jumping shrew; all the feet are four-toed, and the dentition is anomalous.

rhўn'-chō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth].

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

rhўn-chō-flăġ-ĕl-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A class of Corticate Protozoa, of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane, and reticular protoplasm. There are two genera: Leptodiscus and Noctiluca. (*Lankester.*)

rhўn'-chō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A popular name for the fossil mandibles of some Cephalopods. (See extract.)

"Calcareous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms: those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhyncholites* (Palæoteuthis and Rhyncholeuthis of D'Orbigny); whilst the lower mandibles constitute the genus Conchorhynchus of De Blainville."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 98.

rhўn-chō-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v.). Shell trigonal, acutely beaked, usually plaited; dorsal valve elevated in front; ventral flattened, or hollowed along the centre. Known recent species four, from the North Polar regions and New Zealand.

2. *Palæont.:* Known species 332, from the Lower Silurian onward. Found in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

rhynchonella-zones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynchonella martini*, in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Totternhoe stone; and the other that of *Rhynchonella cuvieri*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratula gracilis*. (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chō-nĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell impunctate, oblong or trigonal, beaked; hinge line curved; valves articulated, curves often sharply plaited; hinge teeth supported by dental plates. Animal with elongated spiral arms directed inwards. From the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-a (1), *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-* (q.v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Paleont.: A genus of Weevils from the Purbeck beds. (*Etheridge.*)

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-a (2), *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. Front of the head prolonged into a rostrum or snout, with the mouth at its extremity. The antennæ are placed on the sides of the rostrum, at its base, its apex, or the parts intermediate. They are geniculate, and have the tip clavate. The body is often covered with scales. It contains the weevils, the footless grubs of which are so injurious to many plants, in the interior of whose stems, fruits, or seeds they live. Families: Curculionidæ, Brentidæ, Anthribidæ, and Bruchidæ.

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ous, *s.* [Rhynchophora.] Any individual member of the Rhynchophora (q.v.).

rhŷn-chŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. They are of large size. The larvæ live in the stems of succulent plants, as palms, bananas, the sugar-cane, &c.

rhŷn-chŏ-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, genit. *rhynchop(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Skimmers, Scissor-bills; a subfamily of Laridæ, with a single genus, Rhynchops (q.v.).

rhŷn'-chŏps, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Skimmer, Scissor-bill; the sole genus of the sub-family Rhynchopinæ, with three species: one from America, one from India, and the third from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninæ (q.v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

rhŷn-chŏ-rhī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Paleont.: A genus of Muræniдæ, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

rhŷn-chŏ-sâu'-rĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Owen: Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 267.)

rhŷn-chŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grinsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a bird or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus articeps.*

rhŷn-chŏ-sī'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhynchosieæ (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, generally twining, with trifoliolate or simple leaves, and racemes generally of yellowish flowers. Species numerous, from Southern Asia, Australia, and America.

rhŷn-chō-sī-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ.

rhŷn-chŏs'-pōr-a, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) = a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

Bot.: Beak-rush; the typical genus of the Rhynchosporidæ (q.v.). Spikelets few, flowered in axillary or terminal corymbs or panicles, only one or two glumes flowering; bristles six or more, or none. Known species about fifty, from the temperate and tropic regions. Two, *Rhychospora alba*, the White, and *R. fusca*, the Brown Beak-rush, are British.

rhŷn-chŏ-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, containing two families: Rhynchosporidæ (typical), and Schœnidæ (q.v.).

rhŷn-chŏ-spōr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Rhynchosporeæ.]

rhŷn-chō'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Entom.: An order of Hemimetabola, the same as Latreille's Hemiptera. Sub-orders: Homoptera and Heteroptera.

rhŷn-chŏ-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: (See extract under Rhyncholite).

rhŷne, *s.* [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.

rhŷ'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by V. Richthofen to certain rocks of late geological age occurring in Hungary, to distinguish them from trachyte (q.v.). They enclose quartz as an essential constituent, and bear evidence of having been viscous surface lavas, the fluxion structure being well defined. Most of the vitreous rocks, such as obsidians, &c., are now included in this generic term, which also embraces those of the earliest geological age, most of which have lost their original aspect by subsequent devitrification.

rhyolite-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites.

† **rhŷ-păr-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *rhyparograph(y)*; *-ic.*]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.

"She takes a sort of Naturalistic delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one."—*Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with rhyparography (q.v.).

rhŷ-pa-rŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπαρος (*rhuparos*) = filthy, dirty, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Lit.: Dirt-painting; a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. (*Fairholt.*)

rhŷ'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhyph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: False Craneflies. A family of Dipterous insects.

rhŷ'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt, filth.]

1. *Entomology:*

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidæ (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Beetles, family Mycetophilidæ. The larva of *Rhyphus fenestralis* lives in cow dung.

2. *Paleont.:* One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

rhŷp'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ῥυπτικός (*rhuptikos*) = cleansing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with four species—three from the West Indies and one from the Galapagos. Body oblong, compressed, covered with minute scales embedded in the thick skin. Spines of verticals but little developed, always in small number and short, and in some species disappearing entirely.

rhŷ-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσίς (*rhusis*) = a flowing, a stream, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

rhŷ-sō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. ῥυσώδες (*rhusōdes*) = wrinkled-looking; ῥυσός (*rhusos*) = wrinkled, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhysodidæ (q.v.). Antennæ granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

rhŷ-sō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhysod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga or Clavicornia. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the joints rounded, and of nearly equal width. Small, elongated, wood-eating beetles, with longitudinal furrows above.

rhŷthm, * **rĭthm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rithme*, from Lat. *rhythmum*, accus. of *rhythmus*, from Gr. ῥυθμός (*rhuthmos*) = measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo.*]

1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring motions, impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose, and music, and, by analogy, in dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In poetry rhythm is the regular succession of arses and theses, or of long and short (heavy and light) syllables in a verse. In prose it is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but its regularity is not so great that it can be reduced to a law. When it can be reduced to a law, it loses the name of *rhythm* and becomes *metre.* In music rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In dancing, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

"When we talk or write continuously about any subject that appeals to the passions, we gratify a natural instinct by falling into a certain regularity. Both the voice and the arrangement of the words fall under this regular influence: the voice is modulated, and the words are regulated in a kind of flow called *rhythm.* Without *rhythm*, the expression of passion becomes spasmodic and painful, like the sobbing of a child. *Rhythm* averts this pain by giving a sense of order controlling and directing passion. Hence *rhythm* is in place wherever speech is impassioned, and intended at the same time to be pleasurable; and impassioned speech without *rhythm* is, when long continued, unpleasing."—*Abbott & Seeley: Eng. Lessons for Eng. People*, § 91.

2. Rhyme, metre, verse, number.

3. *Physiol.:* The proportion as to time between the action of an organ, an intermittent or remittent disease, &c., at successive periods. Investigations as to the respiratory rhythm, establish first the number of inspirations per minute in normal breathing, and show the greater or less frequency in certain states of health. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

* **rhŷth'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-er.*] A rhymer, a poetaster, a rhymester. (*Fuller.*)

rhŷth'-mĭc, rhŷth'-mĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός (*rhuthmikos*); Lat. *rhythmicus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

"The *rhythmical* arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse."—*Guest: History of English Rhythms*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *Med.:* Periodical.

rhŷth'-mĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rhythmical*; *-ly.*] In a rhythmical manner; with rhythm.

* **rhŷth'-mĭcs,** *s.* [Rhythmic.] That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

* **rhŷth'-mĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-ing.*] Making rimes; riming. (*Fuller.*)

* **rhŷthm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; *-less.*] Destitute of rhythm.

rhŷth-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ῥυθμος (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rhŷth'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Rhythm (q.v.).

rhў-tĭ-, rhў-tĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*), genit. ῥυτίδος (*rhutidos*) = a wrinkle.] Wrinkled.

rhў-tĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Rhyti-.]

rhў-tĭ-dō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Paleobot.: A genus of Sigillarioids. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

rhȳ-tĭd′-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυτίδωμα* (*rhutidōma*) = a wrinkle.] [Rhyti-.]

Bot.: The scales produced by the formation of epiphlœum inside the liber or mesophlœum. (*Mohl.*)

rhȳ-tĭd-ŏs′-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *rhytid(o)-*, and Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, described by Owen in 1884, from the Trias of the Orange Free State. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 333.)

rhȳ-tĭ-glŏs′-sa, *s.* [Pref. *rhyti-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarusseæ. Species very numerous, generally with red flowers. They are from America and Southern Africa. An infusion of the leaves of the American *Rhytiglossa pectoralis* is used for diseases of the chest, or the leaves are boiled with sugar to make a stomachic syrup.

rhȳ-tī′-na, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυτίς* (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose nature of the skin.]

1. *Zool.:* A recently extinct genus of Sirenia. Edentulous, mastication being performed by horny oval plates; head very small in proportion to body; tail with two lateral pointed lobes; pectoral limbs small and truncated; skin naked, covered with a thin, hard, rugged, bark-like epidermis. Only one species known, *Rhytina stelleri*, the northern Sea-cow. It was discovered by Steller, a German naturalist in the Russian service, in 1741, and was then extremely abundant round Behring's and Copper Island in the North Pacific. The last was supposed to have been killed in 1768, but "Nordenskiöld obtained information from the natives of Behring's Island which led him to believe that a few individuals may have survived to a much later date, even to 1854" (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 391. Note). The habits of the Rhytina were similar to those of the Manatee, which it greatly exceeded in size, attaining a length of about twenty-five feet. Steller published an excellent account of its anatomy and habits, and quantities of its remains have since been discovered. A nearly perfect skeleton from Behring's Island has been placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

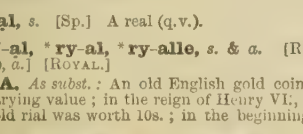
rhȳ-tĭs′-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ῥύτισμα* (*rhutisma*) = a darn or patch.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungals), growing on the leaves of various trees and shrubs, and producing dark patches or spots on their surface. *Rhytisma acerobles* is found on the sycamore and maple, and *R. salicinum* on willows.

rī′-ăl, *s.* [Sp.] A real (q.v.).

*** rī-ăl, * ry-al, * ry-alle,** *s.* & *a.* [Real (2), *a.*] [Royal.]

A. *As subst.:* An old English gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth 10s.; in the beginning of



GOLD RIAL OF MARY.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rials were current at 15s. each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at 30s., and the spur-rial at 15s.; a royal.

B. *As adj.:* Royal, regal, noble.

*** rī-al-te, * ry-al-te,** *s.* [Rial, *a.*] Royalty, nobility.

*** rī′-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *rian(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle.*)

*** rī′-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *rire* = to laugh.]

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, *riant*, jocose."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 200.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so *riant*."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, iii. 67.

rĭb, * ribbe, * rybbe, *s.* [A.S. *ribb*; cogn. with Dut. *rib*; Icel. *rif*; Sw. *ref-been* (= rib-bone); Dan. *rib-been*; O. H. Ger. *rippi*; Ger. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*; prob. from the same root as *rive.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his *ribs*, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."—*Genesis* ii. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have beene broken by their own *rib*."—*Bp. Hall: Solomon's Definition.*

* (2) Anything long and narrow; a strip: as, a *rib* of land.

(3) A curved part on which anything rests for support; specif., one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella or parasol is stretched. They are made of whalebone, steel, or cane.

* (4) (See extract.)

"Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe*, (the *rybbe* is the hard quill which divideth the feather.)"—*Ascham: Schole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

II. *Technically*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Arched and highly elastic bones extending outwards and forwards from the vertebral column, and forming the lateral walls of the thorax. Normally they are twelve in number on each side, though a small thirteenth rib is sometimes seen. The first seven pairs are affixed to costal cartilages, uniting them to the sternum, whence they are called sternal or true ribs, the remaining five are asternal or false ribs. The three upper asternal ribs are united by their respective cartilages to the rib above them; the two lower, being unattached, are called floating ribs. A rib consists of a head or capitulum, a neck, a tubercle, a body, an angle, and a sub-costal groove. (*Quain.*) Besides protecting the lungs from injury, the raising of the ribs by the external inter-costal and other muscles enlarges the chest for inspiration of air.

2. Anything more or less resembling a rib, in form, position, use, &c.: as—

(1) *Architecture:*

(*a*) A timber arch to support a plastered ceiling.

(*b*) Plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof.

(*c*) A term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber-roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows.

(*d*) A curved member of an arch centre. The rib of a bridge or roof may be of iron or wood, having an arched form and springing from abutments. The rib of a centreing is of wood, and forms a part of a frame whose construction depends upon the span and expected weight.

(2) *Bookbind.:* One of the ridges on the back of a book which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.

3. *Botany:*

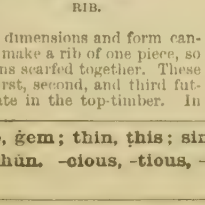
(1) A main vein proceeding directly from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of the lobes.

(2) A projecting vein.

4. *Cloth:* A prominent line or rising, as in corduroy.

5. *Mach.:* An angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them: as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket.

6. *Mining:* A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine.



RIB.

7. *Shipwright.:* One of the curved side timbers of a ship or boat, to which the wooden planking and the interior sheathing is trenailed or pinned. In wooden vessels of considerable size, timber of the required dimensions and form cannot be procured to make a rib of one piece, so it is made in sections scarfed together. These are known as the first, second, and third futtocks, and terminate in the top-timber. In iron vessels, a bar of the proper size is bent into the required form.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or *ribs*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 336.

¶ *A rib of ore:*

Mining: An irregular vertical table of metallic matter occurring in a vein of some other mineral.

rib band, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. A long strip of timber following the curvatures of the vessel and bolted to its ribs to hold them in position and impart stability to the skeleton. A number of these are fastened at different distances from the keel.

2. Square timbers fastened lengthways in the bilgeways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launching.

Rib-band lines:

Shipbuild.: Oblique longitudinal sections of the hull.

Rib-band nail:

Shipbuild.: Ribbing-nail (q.v.).

Rib-band shore:

Shipbuild.: A strut to support the frame of a ship while building. Their heads rest against the rib-bands, and their bases on the slip or dock.

rib-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-tracery vaulting.

rĭb, *v.t.* [Rib, *s.*]

1. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs, lines, or channels, as cloth.

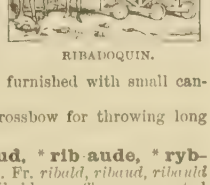
"Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?" *Sandys.*

2. To enclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

3. To plough, so as to leave rib-like ridges, somewhat apart.

*** rĭ-băd′-ō-quĭn, * rĭ-bâu′-dē-quĭn,** *s.* [Fr.] [Ribald.]



RIBADOQUIN.

1. A mediæval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

rĭb′-ald, * rib-aud, * rib-aude, * ryb-aude, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld* (Fr. *ribaud*) = a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *hvipá*; M. H. Ger. *rîbe* = a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber* = to toy with a female; Low Lat. *ribaldus* = a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda* = a prostitute.]

A. *As subst.:* A low, rough, licentious, and foul-mouth fellow.

"A mad man, a *ribaud*, an adulterer."—*Foxe: Acts*, p. 74.

B. *As adj.:* Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A *ribald* king and court
Bade him toil on, to make them sport."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

rĭb′-ald ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ish.*] Disposed to ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"The idle, *ribaldish*, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i., § 84.

*** rĭb′-ald roŭs, * rib-auld rous, * ryb-aw douse,** *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ous.*] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With *ribaldrous* songs and jests."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

rĭb′-ald-rў, * rib-aud-rie, *s.* [O. Fr. *ribalderie*, *ribauderie*; Sp. & Ital. *ribalderia*; Port. *ribaudaria.*] The talk or language of a ribald; lewdness, obscenity, indecency.

"He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by *ribaldry* and scurrility from the judgment seat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† **rĭb'-and, * rĭb'-ban,** *s.* [RIBBON.]

riband agate, *s.*

Min.: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcedony of various colours.

riband-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A variety of jasper found in the Ural Mountains, in which the parallel bands are of varying or alternating colours.

riband-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Acidalia aversata*, very common in Britain. The larva feeds on the avens, the meadow-sweet, &c.

riband-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria saccharina.*

* **rĭb'-and,** *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribands or ribbons.

"A *ribanded* wastcote, and four clean pair of socks."
—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

* **rĭb'-and-ĭsm,** *s.* [RIBBONISM.]

* **rib-aud, * rib-aude,** *s. & a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rib-aud-rie,** *s.* [RIBALDRY.]

* **rib-auld-rous,** *a.* [RIBALDROUS.]

rĭb'-band, *s.* [RIBBON.]

ribbed, *a.* [Eng. *rib*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.

2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

3. Inclosed, as the body by ribs; shut in.

"As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in
With rocks unscaleable, and roaring waters."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Having several ribs; having three or more ribs proceeding from the base to the apex of a leaf, and connected by branching, primary veins of the form and magnitude of proper veinlets.

ribbed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch consisting of iron or timber parallel ribs springing from stone abutments.

ribbed-mudstones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandeilo.

rĭbb'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rib*; *-ing.*]

1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling; ridges on cloth; veins in the leaves of plants, &c.

2. *Agric.:* A kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing.

ribbing-nail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A nail with a large round head, with rings to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also called a rib-band nail.

rĭb'-ble, *s.* [Another form of rabble, used only in the compounds.]

*** ribble-rabble,** *s.*

1. A rabble, a mob.

2. Indecent or silly talk.

*** ribble-row,** *s.* A list, a series.

"This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses." *Cotton.*

rĭb'-bŏn, rĭb'-and, rĭb'-band, * rĭb'-ban, *s. & a.* [Ir. *ribin* = a ribbon, from *ribe* = a flake, a hair, a ribbon; Gael. *ribian* = a ribbon, from *rib*, *ribe* = a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; Wel. *rhibin* = a streak; O. Fr. *riban*, *ruben*, *rubant* (Fr. *ruban*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, used for ornament or for fastening some part of female attire.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shred, a rag: as, The sails were torn into *ribbons.*

(2) (*Pl.*): Carriage reins. (*Colloq.*)

"Mr. Tom Abbott on each occasion holding the *ribbons.*"—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.

2. *Carp.:* A long, thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

3. *Her.:* One of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend, of which it is a diminutive.

4. *Metal-working:* A long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, &c.

5. *Naut.:* The painted mouldings on a ship's side.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* Society.

¶ (1) *Blue ribbon:* A small piece of ribbon of a blue colour on the breast, to indicate that the wearer belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army (q.v.), or at least is a total abstainer.

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army:* A gospel temperance movement, inaugurated by Mr. William Noble on Feb. 10, 1878. The headquarters are at Hoxton Hall, London.

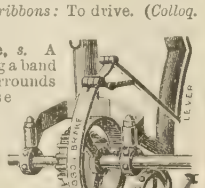
(3) *The Blue Ribbon:* The Order of the Garter.

(4) *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf:* The Derby (q.v.).

(5) *The Red Ribbon:* The Order of the Bath.

(6) *To handle the ribbons:* To drive. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

ribbon-brake, *s.* A form of brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked. One arm is made fast and the other is attached to the short arm of a bent lever, by means of which it may be at once applied to the greater part of the periphery of the wheel, exerting a frictional pressure proportionate to the force applied to the lever.



RIBBON-BRAKE.

ribbon-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.: Regalecus banksii*, known also as the Oar-fish. Its length is about twelve feet; colour silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

2. *Pl.:* The Acanthopterygian division Læniiformes (q.v.).

ribbon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Phalaris (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*, var. *variegata.* [GARDENER'S GARTERS, 1.]

ribbon-jasper, *s.* [RIBAND-JASPER.]

ribbon-lodge, *s.* An assembly of Ribbonmen, or their place of meeting.

ribbon-map, *s.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-saw, *s.* A band-saw (q.v.).

Ribbon Society, *s.*

Hist.: A secret society of Irishmen, originated about 1808. Originally an association of Roman Catholics, founded in antagonism to the Orange Society of the northern counties, it soon became an agrarian association, having as its main object the securing of "fixity of tenure." The members were bound together by an oath, had pass-words, signs, &c., and met in lodges. The name was derived from the piece of green ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole.

"The main object of the *Ribbon Society* was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure,' which has lately been so boldly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the *Ribbon Society*, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ribbon-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Plagianthus betulinus.

ribbon-wire, *s.* A strong ribbon containing wire threads; also, wire made into flat strips for commercial purposes.

ribbon-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Hoheria populnea, of New Zealand.

ribbon-worms, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. [TAPE-WORMS].

2. The Nemathelmintha or Nemertida (q.v.).

* **rĭb'-bŏn,** *v.t.* [RIBBON, *s.*] To adorn with ribbons; to deck out or furnish with or as with ribbons.

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the *ribbon'd* fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 70.

rĭb'-bŏn-ĭsm, rĭb'-and-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon*, *riband*; *-ism.*]

Hist.: The principles of Ribbonmen, or of the Ribbon Society (q.v.).

rĭb'-bŏn-man, *s.* [Eng. *ribbon*; *-man.*] A member of the Ribbon Society. [RIBBONISM.]

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the *Ribbonmen.*"—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

rī'-bēş, *s.* [Dan. *ribs*; Sw. *risp*, *reps*, or from Arab *ribes* = *Rheum Ribes*, a different plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grossulariaceæ, Grossularia being a synonym of Ribes. (*Lindley.*) The typical genus of Ribesieæ (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Petals, small; scale-like stamens included or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known, from the north temperate zone and the Andes. Four are British, *Ribes Grossularia*, the Wild Gooseberry [GOOSEBERRY], *R. alpinum*, the Tasteless Mountain Currant, *R. rubrum*, the Wild Currant, and *R. nigrum*, the Black Currant. [CURRANT, B. ¶ (2), (8).] Sir Joseph Hooker places species one under a section Grossularia with the character, "branches spinous, leaves plaited in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under Ribesia (q.v.).

rī-bēş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *ribes* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ribes. Branches not spinous, leaves plaited in bud; racemes many-flowered. Contains the currants. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) [CURRANT.]

rī bēş-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Grossulariaceæ. (*Endlicher.*)

rī-bēş-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Saxifragaceæ. Shrubs. Ovary one-celled; fruit a berry. Type, Ribes (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

rĭb'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *rib*, and *grass.*]

Bot.: The genus Plantago; specif., *Plantago lanceolata.* [RIBWORT.]

* **rib-ibe, * ryb-ybe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Music:* A small kind of fiddle; a rebec (q.v.).

2. An old woman; an old bawd.

"Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde *ribibe*,
Feming a cause, for he wold han a bribe."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,895.

* **rī-bi-ble,** *s.* [A dimin. of *ribibe* (q.v.).] A small ribibe. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,332.)

rĭb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rib*; *-less.*] Having no ribs.

"Tickle plenty's *ribless* side."
Coleridge: To a Young Ass.

rĭb'-rōast, *v.t.* [Eng. *rib*, and *roast.*] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all."—*L'Estrange.*

* **rĭb'-rōast,** *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Suche a piece of filching as is punishable with *ribroast.*"—*Marocous Extaticus* (1595).

rĭb'-rōast-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ribroast*; *-er.*] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.

rĭb'-rōast-ĭng, *s.* [RIBROAST, *v.*] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Administer a sound *ribroasting* to such as were refractory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

rĭb′-stŏn, *s.* [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy. Two of the pips died, but the third became the parent of the Ribston apple-trees in England. (*Brewer.*)] A fine variety of apple; also called a Ribston-pippin.

ribston-pippin, *s.* [Ribston.]

rĭb′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rib*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.: Plantago lanceolata.* [Ribgrass.]
2. *Pl.:* Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

-rĭc, *-rick, *suff.* [A.S. *ríce* = power, kingdom, dominion; Icel. *riki*; Ger. *reich*; Dut. *rijk*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root as Lat. *rego* = to rule; Eng. *regal, region, right, rich*, &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as bishop*ric*, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as Freder*ic* = rich in peace.

rĭc′-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ricciaceæ (q.v.). Minute green thalloid plants. Two terrestrial species, *Riccia glauca* and *R. crystallina*, and two aquatic, *R. fluitans* and *R. natans*, are British.

rĭc-çĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ricci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Crystalworts; an order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales. Small terrestrial herbs growing in mud or swimming and floating in water, their leaves and stems blended into a cellular creeping frond, green or purple beneath. Capsule valveless, sunk in the frond, rarely free, at length bursting irregularly or opening by a terminal pore, and discharging numerous spores without elaters. From Europe, the south of Africa, America, &c. Known genera eight, species twenty-nine. Closely akin to, if not constituting a tribe of, Marchantiaceæ.

rĭçe, * rize, * ryce, *s.* [Fr. *riz*; Sp. & Port. *arroz*; Ital. *riso*; Lat. *orysa*; Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*); Pers. *orz*; Arab. *rozz*, or with the article *ar-roz*.] The grain produced by *Oryza sativa*, believed to be a native of southern Asia, though it grows apparently wild along some rivers in South America. It is a marsh plant, and the land on which it is cultivated requires to be artificially irrigated. Sometimes small fields are surrounded by an earthen rampart descending from which one will sink ankle deep in mud. Rice is very extensively cultivated in India, especially in Bengal, in the Eastern Peninsula and Islands, and in China. It constitutes half the cereal crop of Africa. In 1700 it was accidentally introduced into the Southern States of America, and is now largely grown there. To a less extent it is grown in Southern Europe. It probably supports a larger number of the human race than any other cereal, or indeed than any other plant. It contains 85 per cent. of starch, and is considered less nutritious than wheat. Professor Watt says that the husked seeds and the flour are demulcent and diuretic. In India they are sometimes used in diseases of the urinary organs and in catarrh, also as an external application to burns and scalds.

¶ Canada, Water, or Wild Rice is *Zizania aquatica*. [Zizania.] Hungry Rice is *Paspalum exile*. Mountain Rice, a variety of *Oryza sativa*, growing in dry places on Indian mountains. [Paddy.]

rice-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bob-o'-link (q.v.).

rice-dust, rice-meal, *s.* The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is used as food for cattle.

rice-field mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Hesperomys palustris. By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus, Oryzomys (q.v.).

rice-flour, *s.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

rice-glue, *s.* A cement said to be made in Japan by mixing rice-flour with cold water, and then boiling the mixture. It is white, becomes nearly transparent, and is useful for cementing layers of paper together.

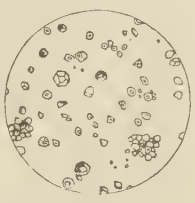
rice-grains, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain forms of what may be bright clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, with a dark background.

rice-meal, *s.* [Rice-dust.]

rice-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from ·00010 to ·00027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.



RICE-STARCH.
(Magnified 200 diameters.)

rice-milk, *s.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

rice-paper, *s.* [Ricepaper.]

rice-pudding, *s.* A pudding made of boiled rice and milk, with eggs and sugar. Currants are often added.

rice-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Oliva (q.v.).

rice-soup, *s.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

rice-tendrac, *s.*

Zool.: Oryzorictes hova tetradactyla, an insectivorous mammal described by Grandidier in 1870. In size it is somewhat smaller than a hedgehog, grayish-brown in colour, and having the snout prolonged into a short trunk. The damage it does to the rice-crops is doubtless occasioned by its burrowing in pursuit of worms and insects.

rice-troopial, *s.* The same as Rice-bird (q.v.).

rice-water, *s.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, &c. It is often given in cases of diarrhœa.

Rice-water evacuations:

Pathol.: Evacuations resembling rice-water passed in cholera. More narrowly examined, there are found granular corpuscles, an abundance of water, a little epithelium, vibriones, albuminous flakes floating in a colourless fluid (whence the rice-water appearance), a little biliary matter, and a quantity of salts, especially chloride of sodium. (*Tanner.*)

rice-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: Calandra oryzæ, which attacks the rice plant in the Southern States of America. Called also *Sitophilus oryzæ*.

rice-wine, *s.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

rĭçe′-pā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rice*, and *paper*.]

1. A kind of paper introduced into England about 1803, and named from its supposed material, which was thought to be a sort of dried pulp of rice. It is, however, made of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, which grows wild in abundance in the island of Formosa. The stem is cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and the pith pushed out, much as elders are cleared of pith. This is cut into a continuous spiral ribbon, about four feet long, which is spread out and flattened into sheets. Pictures are painted upon it by Chinese artists.

2. A kind of paper made from rice straw, used in Japan, &c.

rĭçh, * riche, * ryche, *a.* [A.S. *ríce* = rich, powerful. (For the change of *c* to *ch*, cf. *pitch*, from A.S. *pic*, *speech*, and *speak*, &c.) Cogn. with Dut. *rijk*; Icel. *rikr*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; Ger. *reich*; M. H. Ger. *riche*; Fr. *riche*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco*.]

1. Abounding in riches, wealth, or material possessions; having a large portion of land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealthy, opulent. (Opposed to *poor*.)

"And Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold."—*Genesis* xiii. 2.

2. Composed of valuable, precious, costly, or rare materials or ingredients; valuable, precious, costly, rare.

"Ther on rede rubies and other *riche* stones."
Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding large quantities of anything valuable; producing ample supplies; productive, fertile, fruitful.

"The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbarick pearl and gold."
Milton: P. L., ii. 3.

4. Well supplied; abundant; well-filled; ample: as, a *rich* treasury.

5. Abounding in qualities pleasing to the senses: as—

(1) Gratifying to the sense of taste; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, abounding in oleaginous ingredients; as to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, highly flavoured: as, a *rich* pudding, *rich* soup, *rich* pastry.

(2) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of sight; vivid, bright; not faint or delicate: as, *rich* colours.

(3) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet, mellow, harmonious, musical.

"But village notes could ne'er supply
That *rich* and varied melody."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 25.

6. Abounding in humour or wit; highly provocative of mirth or amusement; laughable, comical, funny: as, a *rich* joke.

¶ *The rich:* A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

"The poor is hated even of his own neighbour; but *the rich* hath many friends."—*Proverbs* xiv. 20.

¶ *Rich* is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as *rich-coloured, rich-fleeced, rich-laden*, &c.

*** rich-left,** *a.* Inheriting great wealth (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

*** rĭçh,** *v.t.* [Rich, *a.*] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds . . .
With shadowy forests, and with champains *rich'd*,
We make thee lady." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

rĭçh-ar′-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754–1821).]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ. The corm of *Richardia africana*, a beautiful plant with a snowy spathe and golden spadix, was formerly used in medicine. It is the White Arum or Trumpet flower, sometimes cultivated in drawing-rooms.

Rĭçh′-ard Rōe, *s.* [John Doe.]

rĭçh-ard-sō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Spermacocidæ. Trailing American herbs. The roots of *Richardsonia rosea* and *R. scabra* have some of the properties of ipecacuanha.

rĭ-çhĕl′-līte, *s.* [After Richelle, Visé, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2; lustre, greasy to resinous. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

rĭçh′-ęs, * rich-esse, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse* = riches, from *riche* = rich (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *riqueza*; Ital. *ricchezza*.]

* 1. *Orig.:* Used as a singular noun in the same sense as 2.

"The *riches* of the ship is come on shore!"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. *As a plural:*

(1) That which makes rich or enriches; abundant possessions; abundance of land, goods, or money; wealth, opulence, affluence.

"My *riches* to the earth from whence they come."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

(2) That which is or appears valuable, precious, or estimable; valuable or precious qualities.

"The *riches* of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* (3) Abundance.

"In whom we have redemption, through his blood . . . according to the *riches* of his grace."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

*** rich-esse,** *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the *richessis* of his glorie."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* iii.

rĭch'-lȳ, * riche - lich, * ryche - liche, * ric-lice, *adv.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rich manner; with riches, wealth, or abundance of goods or estate; with abundant or ample funds or possessions.

"A lady *richly* left."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. In a costly manner; splendidly, sumptuously.

"And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all
That *richly* furnisht it."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxii.

3. Plenteously, abundantly, copiously; in plenty or abundance.

"The living God who giveth us *richly* all things to enjoy."—*1 Timothy* vi. 17.

4. Highly, strongly: as, a punishment *richly* deserved.

5. In a laughable or comical manner: as, a story *richly* told.

Rĭch'-mŏnd, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: (1) The capital of Virginia; (2) a town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Richmond-earth, *s.*

Geol.: An earth or bed near Richmond, in Virginia. It is of Eocene or Miocene age, and is largely composed of diatoms.

rĭch'-mŏnd-īte, *s.* [After Richmond, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Gibbsite (q.v.) in which Hermann states that he found 37·62 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Newer analyses indicate that Hermann's result was obtained from analysis of a wrongly labelled specimen.

rĭch'-nĕss, * rich-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rich or of possessing abundance of wealth, goods, or lands; wealth, affluence, opulence, riches.

2. Abundance of precious, costly, or valuable ingredients or material; preciousness, costliness, value.

"And in the *richness* of the productions of this third kingdom, he flattered himself he had found a full compensation for the insignificancy of those of the other two."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. ii., bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. Abundance, plenty, fulness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,
But Catmus with that vale for *richness* shall compare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

5. Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities: as, *richness* of food, &c.

6. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the sight; brightness, brilliancy; as, *richness* of colour.

7. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the ear: as, *richness* of tone.

8. The quality of being highly amusing or laughable; comicality, funniness, wit: as, the *richness* of a story or joke.

rĭch'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: This mineral as described by Breithaupt appears to be in composition near the Scheffërite of Michaelson (q.v.). Crystals acicular; sp. gr. 2·820; colour, isabella-yellow to pale yellowish-brown. Igelström found a similar mineral at Pajsberg, Sweden, which afforded the formula $(MgO,MnO,CaO,KO,NaO)SiO_2$, the alkalis amounting to between 8 and 9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this species should be referred to pyroxene or hornblende.

rĭch'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *rich*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Pilea pumila.

rĭç-ĭn-ē-lā'-ĭd-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2$. A product obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricinelaïdin. It closely resembles elaïdamide, melts at 91–93°, and solidifies at 89°. (*Watts.*)

rĭç-ĭn-ē-lā'-ĭd-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinelaïdic acid.

ricinelaïdate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinelaïdic ether. A crystalline mass, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an alcoholic solution of ricinelaïdic acid. It melts at 16°, and is slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

rĭç-ĭn-ē-lā-ĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *elaïdic.*] Derived from or containing ricinelaïdin.

ricinelaïdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. Palmic acid. Produced by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid, or by saponifying ricinelaïdin with caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricinelaïdates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

ricinelaïdic-ether, *s.* [Ricinelaidate of ethyl.]

rĭç-ĭn-ē-lā'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaïd(ic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{39}H_{72}O_7$ (?). A fatty body produced by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil. It forms small white nodules, melts at 62°, and is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash it is converted into glycerine and potassium ricinelaïdate. When submitted to dry distillation it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a distillate of œnanthol.

rĭ-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ricin(ine)*; *-ic.*] The same as Ricinoleic (q.v.).

rĭç'-ĭn-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid found in the seeds of the castor-oil plant. To obtain it, the bruised seeds are repeatedly boiled with water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to a syrup and treated with alcohol. It forms colourless rectangular prisms insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and benzene, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated it melts to a colourless liquid, and sublimes unchanged between two watch glasses.

rĭç-ĭn-ō-lē'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}NO_2 = C_{18}H_{33}O_2\}N$. H_2 A crystalline body produced by saturating an alcoholic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas, and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts at 66°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into ricinoleic acid and ammonia.

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lē-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

ricinoleate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{38}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_3$. Ricinoleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by washing with water and sodic carbonate. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

rĭç-ĭn-ō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from or contained in castor oil.

ricinoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3 = C_{18}H_{33}O_2\}O$. H Elaïodic acid, ricinic acid. A monobasic acid produced by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha curcas* with potash or soda ley, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow, inodorous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste, sp. gr. ·94 at 15°, solidifies at — 6° to a granular mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It does not oxidise on exposure to the air, and gives, on dry distillation, œnanthol. All ricinoleates are crystallizable and soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

ricinoleic-ether, *s.* [Ricinoleate of ethyl.]

rĭç-ĭn-ō'-lĭc, *a.* [Ricinoleic.]

rĭ-çĭn'-ų-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *ricinus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ, with a thick tuberculated or spiny shell with callous projections on the lips. Recent species thirty-four, from Southern Asia and the Pacific. Fossil three, from the Miocene of France.

rĭç'-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to resemble a tick.]

Bot.: A genus of Crotoneæ. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipulate, palmate, with glands at the apex of the petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx three- to four-parted, petals none, stamens many, polyadelphous; stigmas three, bipartite, feathery; fruit capsular, tricoccous. *Ricinus communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or *Palma Christi*, is a large shrub or small tree, indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and India?). It is largely cultivated all over the warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, iv. 60) reduces them to three sections: (1) small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form grown, on account of its leaves, as food for the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil, and are also used by dyers to render colours permanent. Persons camping near a field of the plant are apt to be attacked with diarrhœa. The fresh juice is used as an emetic; made into a poultice with barley-meal it is used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lactagogues and emmenagogues.

¶ *Ricini oleum* is Castor oil (q.v.).

***-rĭck,** *suff.* [-ric.]

rĭck, * reek, * reke, *s.* [A.S. *hréac*; cogn. with Icel. *hraukr*; O. Sw. *ruka*, *ruga.*]

1. A pile or stack of corn or hay regularly heaped up, and generally thatched to preserve it from wet.

"A crop so plenteous as the land to load,
O'ercome the crowded barns, and lodge on *ricks* abroad."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 748.

2. A small heap of corn or hay piled up by the gatherer. (*Prov.*)

"In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field."—*Worlidge: Husbandry.*

* 3. A heap, generally.

"So many hils to heap upon a *rick*."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,147.

rick-cloth, *s.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth placed over ricks to protect them from wet.

rick-stand, *s.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or in part of masonry, on which corn-ricks stand or are built, the object being to keep the lower part of the stack dry and free from vermin.

rĭck (1), *v.t.* [Rick, *s.*] To pile or heap up in ricks.

rĭck (2), *v.t.* [Wrick.]

rĭck'-ērş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ricket(y)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xi.

*** rĭck'-ĕt-lȳ,** *a.* [Rickets.] Ricketty, for which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, *ricketty*, and contemptuous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

rĭck'-ĕts, *s.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Somersetshire. Mahn connects it either with A.S. *rig*, *hric* = back, spine, or with *wriggian* = to bend; cf. Eng. wriggle; Skeat derives it from Eng. *wrick*, Mid. Eng. *wrikken* = to twist, with the pl. suff. *-ets*, and compares it with A.S. to wring. The Greek looking rachitis is derived from it, and not *vice versa.*]

Pathol.: Mollities ossium. Softening of the bones owing to the want of lime, shown by curvature of the long bones and enlargement of their cancellous ends, usually appearing between the ages of four and twelve months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery, but this is not always certain.

rĭck'-ĕt-ȳ, rĭck'-ĕt-tȳ, *a.* [Rickets.]

I. *Lit.:* Suffering from or affected with rickets.

"In a young animal, when the solids are too lax (the case of *rickety* children), the diet should be gently astringent."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, prop. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady tottering.

"There we climbed on top of a *rickety* old coach."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 491.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints: hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, at length acquire health and proportion."—*Warburton: Works*, i. 145.

rĭc'-kle, *s.* [Eng. *rick*, s.; dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. A little rick or stack; a stook.

2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

rĭc'-ō-çhĕt, *s.* [Fr. = the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q.v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or bullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted *ricochet*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ricochet-fire, ricochet-firing, *s.*

Mil.: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terre-plein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abattis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1688.

ricochet-shot, *s.*

Gunnery: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

rĭc'-ō-çhĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ricocher.*] [RICOCHET, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.

"Then *ricochetting*, deposited half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

***2.** *Fig.:* To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

rĭc'-tăl, *a.* [Lat. *rict(us)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, defended by *rictal* bristles."—*Swainson: Birds*, i., § 55.

***rĭc'-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *rictura.*] A gaping.

rĭc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the opened mouth.]

1. *Bot.:* The orifice of a ringent or of a personate corolla.

2. *Ornith.:* The gape or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

***rĭd**, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

rĭd, ***redde**, ***ridde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *hreddan* = to snatch away, to deliver; O. Fries. *hredda*; Dut. *redden*; Dan. *redde*; Sw. *rädda*; Ger. *retten*, prob. from A.S. *hræd* = quick; M. H. Ger. *hrat*, *rad.*]

***1.** To free, to deliver, to save.

"That he might *rid* him out of their hands."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 22.

2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of*. Frequently used reflexively.) [RID.]

"I . . . shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebell'd."
Milton: P. L., vi. 737.

***3.** To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.

"I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus* xxvi. 6.

***4.** To get rid of; to do or make away with.

"To lose a friend to *rid* a foe."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

***5.** To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.

"The red plague *rid* you."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

***6.** To make away with; to destroy by violence.

"You have *rid* this sweet young prince!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

rĭd, *a.* [RID, *v.*] Free, clear. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 38.)

¶ *To get rid of:* To free or clear one's self from.

"Reduce his wages, or *get rid of* her."
Cowper: Truth, 211.

rĭd'-dançe, *s.* [Eng. *rid*; *-ance.*]

***1.** The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

"Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of th' field."—*Leviticus* xxiii. 22.

2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom, deliverance.

"But rather *riddance* from long languishment."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

¶ *A good riddance:* A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

rĭd'-den, *pa. par.* [RIDE, *v.*]

¶ Frequently used in composition, as priest-*ridden*. [RIDE, *v.*, B. 4.]

rĭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rids.

rĭd'-dle (1), ***red-els**, ***ryd-els**, ***ryd-del**, *s.* [Prop. with a final *s*, from A.S. *rædelse*, pl. *rædelsan*, from *rædan* = to read, to interpret; Dut. *raadsel*, from *raden* = to counsel, to guess; Ger. *räthsel*, from *rathen.*]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.

"Make a *riddle* what he made so plain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 140.

2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.

"I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,
Such a *riddle* is not to be found."
Cowper: Guion; Scenes Favourable to Meditation.

rĭd'-dle (2), ***rid-il**, *s.* [For *hriddle*, from A.S. *hridder* = a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with Ir. *creuthair*; Gael. *criathar*; Corn. *croider*; Bret. *krouer* = a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.

"The same are shred and minced so small as they may passe through a sieve or a *riddle*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. ii.

2. *Wire-working:* A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zigzag course, to straighten it.

3. *Founding:* A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the moulding-shop.

4. *Hydr.-eng.:* A kind of weir in rivers.

rĭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [RIDDLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To solve, to explain.

"Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

rĭd'-dle (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hridian.*] [RIDDLE (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.

"To *riddle* the coal before sending it to the pithead."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.

"Whose hull he *riddled* till it was a perfect sieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.

"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that *riddles* for the country maides."—*Ben Jonson: Love Restored.*

rĭd'-dlĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou *riddler*, speak
Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."
Home: Douglas, iii. 2.

rĭd'-dlĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sifts or riddles.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RIDDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Enigmatical.

"*Riddling* triplets of old time."
Tennyson.

rĭd'-dlĭng, *s.* [RIDDLE (2), *v.*]

Metall. (*Pl.*): The middle size of broken ore which is obtained by sifting.

***rĭd'-dlĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling*; *-ly.*] In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catcheth men, and doth remove
Never."
Donne: Satires, ii.

rīde, ***ryde** (pa. t. **rid*, **rood*, *rode*, pa. par. **rid*, **riden*, *ridden*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rídan* (pa. t. *rád*, pa. par. *ríden*); cogn. with Dut. *rijden*; Icel. *rítha*; Dan. *ride*; Sw. *rida*; Ger. *reiten*; O. H. Ger. *ritan.* From the same root as *raid*, *ready*, and *road.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.

2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle: as, To *ride* in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.

3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.

"To *ride* on the curled clouds."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practise horsemanship.

"Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fayre *ride*."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol. 92.)

5. To be supported in motion; to rest.

"The axle-tree
On which heaven *rides*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

¶ A rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

6. To be borne on or in a fluid.

"A vessel *rides* fast by, but not prepared
For this design." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled: as, A horse *rides* easy, a carriage *rides* easy.

***8.** To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

***9.** To have free play; to practise at will.

"Thou hast caused men to *ride* over our heads."—*Psalm* lxvi. 12.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sit, or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.

2. To go over or traverse in riding: as, To *ride* a mile.

3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback: as, To *ride* a race.

***4.** To manage, treat, or practise on insolently or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [RIDDEN.]

"I'll **ride** your horse as well as I *ride* you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

¶ **1.** *To ride at anchor:*

Naut.: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. *To ride down:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.:* To bend or bear down by main strength and weight: as, To *ride down* a sail.

3. *To ride easy:*

Naut.: Said when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. *To ride hard:*

Naut.: Said when a ship pitches or labours violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. *To ride out:* To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. *To ride the high horse:* [HIGH, ¶ (3)].

***7.** *To ride the wild mare:* To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

rīde, *s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)

3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a *ride* that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. A division or district established for excise purposes.

ride-officer, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [RIDE, *s.*, 4.]

rīde'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ride*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was *rideable*."—*Lister: Autobiography*, p. 45.

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything *rideable*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

rī-deau' (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. = a curtain, a rideau.]

Fort.: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

***rī′-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo* = to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.

"A smile so exceedingly *rident*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

rīd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rid(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack,
Save a proud *rider* on so proud a back."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 300.

* 2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horses. [ROUGH-RIDER.]

"They are taught their manage, and to that end *riders* dearly hired."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

* 3. A mounted robber or reiver; a moss-trooper.

"In Ewsdale, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hung on growing trees."—*Drummond: Hist. of James V.*

* 4. One who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveller.

"They come to us as *riders* in a trade."
Crabbe: Borough, let. iv.

5. An addition to a MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

"A *rider* was added, which permitted a merchant possessed of five thousand pounds to represent the town in which he resided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

* 7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking, for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The riders extend from the keelson to the orlop-beams.

(2) A second tier of casks in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.:* A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

rider-roll, *s.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. [RIDER, I. 5.]

rīd′-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rider*; *-less.*] Without a rider; having no rider.

"Herds of *riderless* horses."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

rĭdge, ***rigge,** ***rig,** ***rug,** *s.* [A.S. *hrycg* = the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug* = a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hryggr*; O. H. Ger. *hrucki*; Ger. *rücken*; Gr. ῥάχις (*rhachis*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The back; the top of the back.

"Upon his *rig*." *Havelok*, 1,775.

2. The top of any protuberance.

"The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reynolds: Idler*, No. 82.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green,
Ridge rising gently by the side of *ridge*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A strip of ground thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.:* A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of an umbelliferous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. *Carpentry & Building:*

(1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or nook of a vault.

5. *Fort.:* The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. *Farr.:* (See extract).

"*Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."—*Farrier's Dict.*

ridge-band, *s.*

Harness: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

ridge-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plate.

ridge-bone, ***rigge-bon,** *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

ridge-drill, *s.*

Agric.: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been listed up, by backing up one furrow against another.

ridge-fillet, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Founding:* The runner or principal channel.

ridge-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

ridge-piece, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plate, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

ridge-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A double mouldboard plough, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

ridge-pole, *s.*

Carp.: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

"Tied him fast with cords of elm-bark
To the *ridge-pole* of his wigwam."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiii.

ridge-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The centre rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

ridge-tile, *s.*

Build.: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

rĭdge, *v.t.* & *i.* [RIDGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

"As the ploughman . . . tilleth his land, and breaketh it in furrowes, and sometimes *ridgeth* it up."—*Latimer: Sermon 4; On the Plough.*

B. *Intrans.:* To rise in a ridge or ridges.

rĭdg′-ĕl, rĭdge′-lĭng, rĭdg′-lĭng, rĭg-el, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head."
Dryden: Theocritus, Id. iii.

* **rĭdge′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ridge*, s.; dim. suff. *-let.*] A little ridge.

rĭdg′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *ridg(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator *ridgy* rise."
Thomson: Summer, 647.

rĭd′-ĭ-cūle, *rid-i-cle, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *ridiculum* = a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus* = ridiculous (q.v.); Fr. *ridicule* = ridiculous.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; derision, banter; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; raillery.

*2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Kames.*)

* 3. Ridiculousness.

"They may be elevated as much as you please, and no *ridicule* follows."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Posts.)

B. *As adj.:* Ridiculous.

"This action . . . became so *ridicule*."—*Aubrey.*

rĭd′-ĭ-cūle, *v.t.* [RIDICULE, *s.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridicul'd* his rage."
Grainger: Tibullus, bk. i., el. 5.

rĭd′-ĭ-cūl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clarke: Nat. & Revealed Relig.* (Introd.)

* **rĭ-dĭc′-ŭ-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*; *-ize.*] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lest the false alarmes
That words oft strike up, should *ridiculize* me."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* **rĭ-dĭc-ŭ-lŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ity.*]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculosity* of ladies' dresses behind."—*Quiver*, 1876, p. 701.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comicality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculosities*."—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 64.

rĭ-dĭc′-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Risible; inclined to laughter.

"The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

rĭ-dĭc′-ŭ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ly.*] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in trifles or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

rĭ-dĭc′-ŭ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

rīd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Employed for riding on: as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider.

"A *riding* suit." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion: as, a *riding* clerk. [RIDING-CLERK, 1.]

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A royal procession. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *ridings* for which the forest district is famous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q.v.).

riding-bitts, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the cable is secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross piece, and braced against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

* **riding-clerk,** *s.*

1. A mercantile or commercial traveller.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

* **riding-day,** *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

riding habit, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

*** riding-hood,** *s.* A hood worn by females when riding or travelling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

*** riding-house,** *s.* A riding-school (q.v.).

riding-interests, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: When any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor, and such claims are called Riding-interests.

riding-knot, *s.* A running knot.

riding-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Mil.:* A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school.

riding part, *s.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scissors-blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

riding-rhymes, *s. pl.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

riding-rock, *s.* A rock in a watercourse, showing where it may be ridden across. (*Southern U. S.*)

riding-rod, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

riding school, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding-skirt, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

riding-whip, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

rĭd'-ĭng, *s.* [For *thriding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-thriding*, *East-thriding*, and *West-thriding*, from Icel. *thridhjungr* = the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *thridhi* = third. (*Skeat.*)] One of the three divisions into which the county of York is divided, and known as the North, East, and West *Ridings*. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

*** rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus* = a retreat.] [REDOUBT, *s.*]

1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. It is a favorite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

"Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*."—*Rambler*, No. 124.

*** rĭ-dŏt'-tō,** *v.i.* [RIDOTTO, *s.*] To frequent ridottos.

"And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains."
Cowper: Retreat of Aristippus.

rie, *s.* [RYE.]

rīēf (1), *s.* [REIF.] Robbery.

"Dear Smith, the sleest, paukie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*."
Burns: To James Smith.

rīēf (2), *s.* [RIFE.] Plenty.

rīēf (3), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hreof* = scab, *hreofla* = a leper; Icel. *hrjúgr* = scabby.]

A. *As subst.:* Scurf, scab; the itch.

B. *As adj.:* Scabby, itchy.

rīēm, *s.* [Dut. = a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

rīē'-man-nīte, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALLOPHANE (q.v.).

Riēs-lĭng, *s.* A variety of Rhine wine made from white grapes.

rīēt'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *riet* = a reed, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: Antilope arundinaceus, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General color dull ashy-gray, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

rīēv'-ĕr, rēiv'-ĕr, *s.* [REAVE.] A robber, a moss-trooper. (*Scotch.*)

rī-fa-cī-mĕn'-tō (c as ch), *s.* [Ital.] A remaking or re-establishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

rīfe, * rif, * rive, * ryfe, * ryve, *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *rífr* = munificent, abundant; *ríflgr* = large, munificent; O. Sw. *rif* = rife; O. Dut. *rijf*, *rijve* = abundant.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

"Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 19.

* 2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

* 3. Ripe, ready.

* 4. Clear, manifest.

"The tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife* and perfect in my list'ning ear."
Milton: Comus, 202.

B. *As adv.:* Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

"That even the hate of synnes; that groo
Within thy wicked walls so *ryfe*."
Surrey: Against London.

*** rīfe,** *v.t.* [RIVE.]

rīfe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ly.*] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

rīfe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rife; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

"The *rifenesse* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlesnesse above."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 368.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* [Ger. *riffeln* = to groove.] [RIFLE, *s.*]

Metall.: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous slime or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional slats, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

rĭf'-fle, *s.* A slight swirl, eddy, or rapid in a stream. (*Local U. S.*)

¶ *To make the riffle:* To force one's raft or boat through a riffle; hence, to succeed in an undertaking against some opposition. (*Colloq.*)

rĭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *riffl(e)*; *-er.*] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers.

rĭff'-răff, * riffe-raffe, * rif-raffe, *s.* [Prop. *rif* and *raf* = every particle, from Fr. *rif et raf*, from *rif* = a piece of plunder; *rifler* = to rifle (q.v.); O. Fr. *raffler.*]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

"Long it were to make rehersall of all this *rifraffe*, and almost infinite."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 536.

2. The rabble.

"Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *riffraff*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

rĭ'-fle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rifler*, a frequent. from Icel. *hrifa* = to catch, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

"He *rifeleth* both boke and belle." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

"Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, sir, and *rifle* you."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

*** rĭ'-fle** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [RAFFLE.] To raffle.

"Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rifle* for a rich suit?"—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 14.

rĭ'-fle (3), *v.t.* [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rifle. (*Prov.*)

rĭ'-fle, *s.* [For *rifled gun*, from Dan. *rifle* = to rifle, to groove; cf. *rifle* = a groove, a flute: *riffel* = a rifled gun, from *rive* = to tear; Icel. *rífa* = to rive (q.v.); Sw. *rifva* = to scratch, to tear, *reffla* = to rifle, *reffelhössa* = a rifled gun; Ger. *riefeln* = to groove, *riefe* = a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifling being one turn in twenty-two calibres or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the base of the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belted," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion. The utility of the *Magazine rifle*, a firearm having attached to it a magazine or case containing four or more cartridges capable of being fed successively into the barrel, was first demonstrated in the United States Civil War, in which it was brought to some extent into use. It was still more fully demonstrated in 1877 when the Turks, armed with Winchester repeating rifles, constantly repulsed the Russian assaults on the works before Plevna. The Springfield rifle, formerly used by the United States army, was supplanted by the Winchester and other small-bore repeaters, and these are now giving place to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, also a repeater of small calibre, which throws a pencil-shaped steel projectile a distance of from three to five miles. The European nations have generally adopted magazine rifles.

2. (*Pl.*): A body of troops armed with rifles: as, the Cape Mounted *Rifles*.

3. A strop with a surface of emery for whetting scythes, &c.

"All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

rifle-ball, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

rifle-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Ptiloris paradisea. The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the color of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Velvety-black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

rifle-corps, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [VOLUNTEER, *s.*, II.]

rifle green, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

rifle-pit, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defence for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. Rifle pits are holes dug several feet long and deep. The parapet of earth may be crowned by sand-bags having a loop-hole through which to fire.

rī'-fle-man, *s.* [Eng. *rifle*, s., and *man.*]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [RIFLE-BRIGADE.]

"The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *riflemen*."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, viii. 260.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

rifleman-bird, *s.*

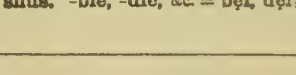
Ornith.: The rifle-bird (q.v.).

"The *rifleman-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the boles or boughs of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 553.

rī'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rifle* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

"Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce.*

rī'-flĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rifl(e)*; *-ing.*] The system



RIFLING.

of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

rĭft (1), ***reft, *rifte, *ryfte,** *s.* [Dan. *rift*, from *rive* = to rive (q.v.); Norw. *rift*; Icel. *rift* = a breach; Sw. *refva* = a rift, from *rifva* = to tear, to rive.] A cleft: a fissure or opening made by riving or splitting.

"The clouds
From many a horrid *rift*, abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mix'd."
Milton: P. R., iv. 411.

rĭft (2), *s.* [Cf. *reef* (1), s.] A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

rĭft, *v.t. & i.* [Rift (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cleave, to split, to rive.

"Struggling souls by thee are strengthened,
Clouds of fear asunder *rift-ed*."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears
Should *rift* to hear me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scotch.*)

rĭg (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrycg.*] [Ridge, *s.*]

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course, a path, a way.

rĭg (2), *s.* [Connected with *rickets* and *wriggle.*]

***1.** A wanton uncomely person.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for *rigs* because thus toyting with the boys, seeing the simplicity of their age was a patent to privilege any innocent pastime."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. A strange uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out
Of running such a *rig*." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

3. A ridgel.

¶ *To run the rig:* To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel repartee, they have a sort of rude briskness, and *run the rig*, as the young templars and spruce wits call this sort of joking."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 196.

rĭg (3), *s.* [Rig (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted: as, square-*rig*, fore-and-aft-*rig*, schooner-*rig*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Dress; an outfit for any purpose.

***rĭg (1), *rigge,** *v.i.* [Rig (2), *s.*] To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

***rĭg** (2), ***rygge,** *v.t.* [Norw. *rigga* = to bind up, to wrap round: cf. Sw. *rigga fia* = to harness a horse.]

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage last he *rigg'd* the ship."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 331.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling: as, To *rig* a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by *out*, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd); to equip.

"Such as in Monmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,
Would *rig* you *out* in seriousness or joke."
Byron: Beppo, v.

¶ (1) *To rig out a boom* or *spar:*

Naut.: To thrust out a pole or spar upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Genesta could have *rigged* a jury bowsprit."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

(2) *To rig in a boom:*

Naut.: To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit.

(3) *To rig the market:* To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specif., in Stock Exchange slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"*Rigging the market* for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers."—*Daily Chronicle*, June 23, 1886.

Rī'-ga, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Düna.

Riga-balsam, *s.* A balsam obtained from Styrax Benzoin.

rĭg-a-doon', *s.* [Fr. *rigadon*, a word of doubtful origin.] An old lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

"Endearing Waltz!—to thy more melting tune
Bow Irish jig and ancient *rigadoon*."
Byron: The Waltz.

***rī-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigatus*, pa. par. of *rigo* = to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

"Every field that has not some spring or aqueduct to furnish it with repeated *rigations*."—*Swinburne: Travels through Spain*, let. 16.

Rĭ'-ġĕl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A star of the first magnitude at the left foot of Orion. Called also β Orionis. It is of a bluish colour.

rī-ġĕs'-ċent, *a.* [Lat. *rigescens*, pr. par. of *rigesco*, incept. from *rigeo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

rĭgg, rĭgge, *s.* [Ridge, *s.*] A ridge, a back.

"Left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the *rigge* belonging to it."—*Scott: Waverley*, p. 165.

*** rigge-boon,** *s.* A backbone. (*Chaucer.*)

rĭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rig, *v.*]

***rĭgged,** *a.* [Eng. *rigg*, s.; *-ed.*] Ridged, humped.

"The *rigg'd* camel." *Hall: Satires*, IV. ii. 96.

rĭgg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rig*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the *riggers* to be set right again."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Mach.:* A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

rĭgg'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Rig (1), *s.*]

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.)

rigging-tree, *s.* The ridge-piece or ridge-plate of a roof.

rĭgg'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Rig, *v.*]

Naut.: The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheets, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her *rigging* and her trim."
Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada.

***rĭgg'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rig*, (2), s.; *-ish.*] Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmaidenly."—*Bp. Hall.: Contempl.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

rĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Wriggle.] To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

rĭg'-gle, *s.* [Riggle, *v.*] (See extract.)

"From the Tyne northwards along the Scotch coast, sand-eels are known as 'horn-eels,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and along the Sussex coast as '*riggles* or wriggles,' from their action of burrowing into the sand."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rīght (*gh* silent), *** rigt, * ryght, *rygt,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *riht* (a.), *rihte* (adv.), *riht* (s.); cogn. with Dut. *regt*; Icel. *réttr*; Dan. *ret*; Sw. *rät*; O. H. Ger. *reht*; Goth. *raihts*; Ger. *recht.* A participial form from a base *rak-*, *rag-*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *rentus*) = right, direct, answering to the pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whatsoever is *right*, that shall ye receive."—*Matt.* xx. 7.

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct: as, the *right* dress, the *right* expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was *right*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 232.

4. Correctly done or performed; correct: as, The sum is not *right.*

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—*Locke.*

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment; correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; not only pretended or supposed; actual, unquestionable.

"'Tis the *right* ring." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

***8.** Very; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a *right* maid for my cowardice."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

***10.** Most direct, or leading in the proper direction: as, the *right* road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side: as, the *right* hand, the *right* cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favourable or convenient; fortunate: as, The balance is on the *right* side.

13. Straight; not crooked: as, a *right* line.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. [Right-angle.]

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis: as, a *right* cone, a *right* cylinder.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably: as, To do *right*, to act *right.*

2. According to any rule or art; in order, correctly: as, To do a sum *right.*

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You say not *right*, old man!"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything, *right* as it fell out."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fall out *right*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look *right* on."—*Proverbs* iv. 25.

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."—*Psalm* xxx. 8. (*Prayer-book.*)

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to laws, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong."
Milton: P. L., xi. 665.

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common *right* to let me see them."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards the *right*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

***4.** Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the *right*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as,

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the next of blood, and 'tis thy *right*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, l. 184.

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

"God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of his *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility: as, A man has a *right* to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to as a member of a state, society, or community: as, civil and religious *rights.*

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred."—*Tobit* vi. 11.

(6) Property, interest.

"A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, l. 7.

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action: as, The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.

6. The side opposite to the left.

"Led her to the Soudan's *right*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 26.

7. The most finished or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth.

II. *Law:* That which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.

¶ *Right* is used elliptically as an expression of approbation, and equivalent to "It is *right* what you say," "You are *right*," "True."

¶ 1. *Bill of rights:* [BILL (2), *s.*].

2. *By right, by rights:* Rightfully, properly.

3. *In one's own right:* By absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self: as, peeresses *in their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage.

4. *Petition of right:* [PETITION].

5. *Right and left:* To the right hand and to the left; in all directions.

6. *Right away, right off:* Immediately; at once: as, To do a thing *right off*. (*Colloq. & princip. Amer.*)

7. *Right bank of a river:* The bank on the right hand of a person looking towards the mouth of the river: as, the *right* (or south) *bank* of the Thames.

8. *Right of action:*

Law: A right to commence an action in a court of law.

9. *Right of way:* [WAY, *s.*].

10. *To do one right:*

(1) To do one justice; to give one his due.

* (2) To pledge in drinking.

"Now you have *done me right*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

11. *To rights:*

* (1) In a direct or straight line.

"These strata falling, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it."—*Woodward.*

(2) Completely, fully. (*Slang.*)

12. *To set to rights:* To put in order; to arrange; to adjust what is out of order.

13. *Writ of right:* [WRIT].

right-about, *adv.* In or to the opposite direction: as, To turn *right about*. (Used frequently substantively in the phrase, To send to the *right about*, that is, to pack-off, to dismiss, to cause to fly.)

Right about face: A word of command, in obedience to which a quarter-turn to the right is taken.

* **right-affected,** *a.* Rightly disposed.

right-angle, *s.* An angle formed by two lines perpendicular to each other. [ANGLE, *s.*]

¶ *At right angles:* So as to form a right angle; perpendicularly.

right-angled, *a.*

1. *Geom.:* Having a right angle or angles. A right-angled triangle is a triangle having a right angle. A spherical triangle may have two or three right angles; in the former case it is called a birectangular triangle, and in the latter case it is a trirectangular triangle.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the primary veins of a leaf*): Diverging from the midrib at an angle between 80° and 90°.

Right-angled Cone: [CONE, *s.*, II. 1.].

right-ascension, *s.* [ASCENSION, B.]

right-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

right-conoid, *s.* A conoid in which the rectilineal directrix is perpendicular to the plane director.

right-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose elements are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

* **right-drawn,** *a.* Drawn in a just cause. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.)

right-hand, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The hand opposite to the left.

2. *Fig.:* An essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is my *right-hand*.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Situated or being on or towards the right hand; leading towards the right hand.

"The *right-hand* steed with silver white,
The left, the swarthy hue of hell."
Scott: The Chase, v.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to one who is an essential aid, assistant, or supporter: as, He is his *right-hand* man.

Right-hand rope: A rope laid up and twisted with the sun.

right-handed, *a.*

1. Using the right-hand more readily and effectually than the left.

2. Characterized by direction or position towards the right hand; dextral (q.v.).

right-handedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-handed; hence, skill, dexterity.

"The universality of *right-handedness*, as a characteristic of man, has been assumed."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 107.

right-hander, *s.* A blow with the right hand. (*Slang.*)

right-hearted, *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

right-line, *s.*

Geom.: A straight line.

right-minded, *a.* Having a right mind or disposition; well-disposed.

right-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being right-minded.

right-prism, *s.* A prism whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

right-pyramid, *s.* A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon, and in which the perpendicular let fall from the vertex on the base, passes throught the centre of the base.

* **right-running,** *a.* Running straight.

right-sphere, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

right spherical-angle, *s.* A spherical angle included between arcs of two great circles whose planes are at right angles to each other.

right-whale, *s.* [GREENLAND WHALE.]

rĭght (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *rihtan*, from *riht* = right.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To restore to the natural position; to set upright. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To make correct from being wrong; to correct; to set right.

3. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

"So just is God to *right* the innocent."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To resume an upright or vertical position.

"A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind."—*Falconer.*

¶ (1) *To right a ship:*

Naut.: To restore her to an upright position after careening.

(2) *To right the helm:*

Naut.: To put it amidships, that is in a direct line with the keel.

* **rĭght'-ĕn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [RIGHT, *v.*] To right, to relieve.

"Learn . . . to relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed."—*Isaiah* i. 17.

righteous (as **rīt'-yŭs**), * **right-wis,** * **right-wys,** * **ryght-wis,** * **ryght-wys,** * **ryghteous,** * **ryghtuous,** *a.* [A.S. *riht-wis*, from *riht* = right, and *wis* = wise.]

1. Just, upright, virtuous, incorrupt: acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin.

"I am not come to call the *righteous* but sinners to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. Just. (*John* xvii. 25.)

3. Done in accordance with the divine law; just. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 9.)

4. Agreeable to the right; just; equitable; justly deserved: as, a *righteous* doom.

* **righteous** (as **rīt'-yŭs**), *v.t.* [RIGHTEOUS, *s.*] To make righteous. (*Bale.*)

* **righteoused** (as **rīt-yŭsd**), *a.* [Eng. *righteous*; *-ed.*] Made righteous; justified.

righteously (as **rīt'-yŭs-lў**), * **right-wise-lie,** * **right-ous-ly,** *adv.* [A.S. *riht-wislice.*]

1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; in accordance with divine law.

"He that walketh *righteously*."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 15.

* 2. Rightfully, justly. (*Swift.*)

3. According to desert.

righteousness (as **rīt'-yŭs-nĕss**), * **right-eous-nes,** * **rigt-wis-nesse,** * **ryght-eous-nes,** * **right-wise-ness,** * **right-wis-nesse,** * **ryght-wis-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *rihtwisnes.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being righteous; purity of heart and conduct; uprightness, integrity, holiness.

"His throne shall be established in *righteousness*."—*Prov.* xxv. 5.

2. Justice; accordance with desert: as, the *righteousness* of a sentence.

II. *Theol.:* Absolute rectitude. It is used of God (Rom. i. 17, iii. 5, x. 3), and of Christ (v. 17), and is described as being imputed without works (iv. 6–11) to those who believe (iii. 22). The Calvinistic doctrine is that the perfect obedience of Christ to his Divine Father's laws constituted his righteousness, that taking the responsibility of the sins of the elect, and blotting them out by atoning for them, his righteousness is imputed to believers and renders them wholly immaculate in the sight of God, as if in thought, word, or action they had been at all times righteous or sinless.

rĭght'-ĕr, (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*, v.; *-er.*] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

rĭght'-fŭl (*gh* silent), * **right-fulle,** * **rygt-ful, ryght-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *right*; *-full.*]

1. Having the right or just claim; justly entitled; holding or being by right or just claim.

"The *rightful* king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Belonging or owned by just claim; lawfully claimed or held.

"Kept out of his *rightful* inheritance by an ambitious kinsman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Just; in accordance with right and justice; equitable.

"Yet not without his meet applause
Be he that sings the *rightful* cause."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 21.

* 4. Just, righteous.

"The *rightfull* Lycurgus." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

rĭght'-fŭl-lў (*gh* silent), * **richt-full-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *rightful*; *-ly.*] According to right, law, or justice; lawfully, legitimately, by right.

"Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound: but was *rightfully* in Mortimer."—*Dryden: Preface to Fables.*

rĭght'-fŭl-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **right-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rightful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice; justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness.

"Thus it fallith to us to fulfille all *rightfulness*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* iii. 15.

* **rĭght'-lĕss, rĭght'-lĕs** (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Destitute of right; having no right.

* 2. Deprived of one's rights.

"Landless and *rightless*."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ii. 87.

B. *As adv.:* Wrongfully, without just right.

"Whoso enters *rightles*."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 37.

rĭght'-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-ly.*]

1. In accordance with right and justice; justly, honestly, uprightly; in conformity with the divine will.

"Each act is *rightliest* done
Not when it must, but when it may be best."
Milton: P. R., iv. 475.

2. Properly, fitly, suitably.

"Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd."
Milton: P. L., vii. 2.

3. According to truth, reality, or fact; correctly, not erroneously.

"If I heard you *rightly*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

* 4. Straightly; directly in front.

"Like perspectives, which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

* 5. Exactly, precisely.

"Whether there delivered I cannot *rightly* say."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 4.

rīght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***rīght'-wārd** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-ward.*] Toward or on the right hand.

"*Rightward* and leftward rise the rocks."
Southey.

***right-wise, *right-wise-ly,** &c. [Righteous, &c.]

rĭg'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus* = stiff, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Fr. *rigide*; Sp. & Ital. *rigido.*]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

"A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect: as, *rigid* spears. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

"The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills."
Thomson: Spring, 960.

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent.*)

"The *rigid* royalists, who had a scruple about sitting in an assembly convoked by an usurper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

"All tortures that
A flinty hangman's rage could execute,
Or *rigid* tyranny command with pleasure."
Massinger: Renegado, ii. 4.

*6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

"What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight." *Philips: Cider*, i. 592.

rigid-body, *s.*

Mech.: A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

rĭ-jĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigiditatem*, accus. of *rigiditas*, from *rigidus* = rigid (q.v.); Ital. *rigidità*, *rigidezza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidness.

"*Rigidity* of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

"Which severe observation of nature by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 56.

*3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

II. *Mech.:* Resistance to change of form.

rĭg'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ly.*]

1. In a rigid or stiff manner; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantine had been *rigidly* and vexatiously exercised."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 28, 1885.

rĭg'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

"We read of some that are righteous overmuch, and such men's *rigidness* prevails with them to judge and condemn all but themselves."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

† rĭ-jĭd'-ŭ-lŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus* = rigid.]

Bot.: Slightly rigid.

rĭg'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *reglet*, from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. [Reglet.]

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *riglets.*"—*Moxon.*

rĭg'-ma-rōle, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *ragmarole* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A long unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose disjointed talk or writing; incoherent harangue; nonsense.

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call *rigmarole.*"
Byron: Don Juan, i. 174.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of, or characterized by rigmarole; unintelligible, nonsensical.

*** rĭg'-ma-rōl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rigmarol(e)*; *-ish.*] Incoherent, unintelligible, disconnected, nonsensical, rigmarole.

"Which in his rambling and *rigmarolish* way he endeavoured to answer.'—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1885.

rī'-gŏl (1), *s.* [Ital. *rigolo.*] A circle.

"This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

rī'-gŏl (2), *s.* [Regal, *s.*] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

rĭg'-or, rĭg'-oŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *rigour* (Fr. *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigorem*, accus. of *rigor* = harshness, from *rigeo* = to be stiff; Sp. & Port. *rigor*; Ital. *rigore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidness.

"If the gangrene be from cold, the part is first benumm'd, then accompanied with a pricking pain, also a redness, which by degrees turneth black, and horrour and *rigour* seizeth upon the patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness.*)

"Let him have all the *rigour* of the law."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, hard-heartedness.

"What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd
By *rigour?*" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 320.

*6. Violence, fury.

"Therewith upon his crest
With *rigor* so outrageous he smitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 18.

7. Severity, asperity.

II. *Path. & Med.:*

1. A violent chill or ague-shake.

2. Rigidity, stiffness; as *rigor-mortis* (q.v.).

rigor-mortis, *s.*

Physiol.: The cadaveric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw and neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came. It is somewhat variable in its period, sometimes showing itself within half an hour after death, and sometimes being delayed twenty or thirty hours. Its average period of duration is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This is the most important of the various evidences of death, others which are occasionally relied upon, being apt to prove deceptive.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭsm, † rĭg'-oŭr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour*; *-ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism.*"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:* The system which prescribes that in all cases the safer way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word rigorism is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (q.v.). Mitigated rigorism is known as Tutiorism (q.v.).

"The line he draws is not, what he probably thought it, an intermediate one between *rigorism* and laxity."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

rĭg'-ŏr-ĭst, † rĭg'-oŭr-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rigor, rigour*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Rigorism.

"The opinions of *Rigorist* theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology:*

1. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Rigorism (q.v.).

"One *Rigorist* lays down that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 639.

*2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [the Jansenists] were branded by their adversaries with the title of *Rigoristæ.*"—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 772.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs, * ry-gor-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *rigoreux*, from Low Lat. *rigorosus*, from *rigor* = rigor (q.v.); Sp. *rigoroso, riguroso*; Port. & Ital. *rigoroso.*]

1. Characterized by or manifesting rigor; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And finds him *rigorous* and severe."
Cowper: Divine Love.

2. Marked by rigor or severity; severe, strict, stringent: as, a *rigorous* administration of the law.

*3. Severe, harsh.

"Who shall attempte me with *rygorous* wordes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxxx.

4. Severe, intense; very cold: as, a *rigorous* winter.

5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ly.*]

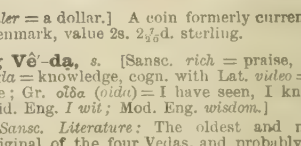
1. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

rĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigor, exactness.

Rigs'-dag, *s.* The parliament of Denmark, consisting of an upper house, the Landsthing, and a lower, the Folkething.

rĭgs-da'-lĕr, *s.* [Dan. *rige* = a kingdom, and



RIGSDALER

daler = a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 2s. $2\frac{7}{10}$d. sterling.

Rĭg Vē'-da, *s.* [Sansc. *rich* = praise, and *veda* = knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. *οἶδα* (*oida*) = I have seen, I know; Mid. Eng. *I wit*; Mod. Eng. *wisdom.*]

Sansc. Literature: The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,400 years B.C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,580 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the Cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindoo Triad had not yet arisen. [Veda.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of suttee was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

rĭg'-wĭd-dĭe, rĭg'-wood-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *rig* = ridge, and *withy.*] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a rigwiddie, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.

"But wither'd beldams auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags wad speau a foal."
Burns: Tam O' Shanter.

rīle, *v.t.* [Roil.]

1. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil (*Prov.*)

2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The moor she *riled* me."
Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.

rĭ-lĭĕ'-vō, rĭ-lĭ-ē'-vō, *s.* [Relief.]

rĭll, *s.* [Welsh *rhill* = a row, a trench, a drill, contract. from *rhigol* = a trench, a groove,

dimin. from *rhig* = a notch, a groove; Low Ger. *rille* = a brook, a rill.] A small brook; a streamlet, a rivulet.

"As sunshine, broken in the *rill*,
Though turn'd astray, is sunshine still!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

***rĭll,** *v.i.* [RILL, *s.*] To run in rills or small streams.

"With soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt."
Prior: Callimachus, Hymn 2.

***rĭll'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *rill*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little rill or streamlet.

"Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

rĭm, *rimme, *rym, *ryme, *rymme, *s.* [A.S. *rima* (cf. *sǽ-rima* = sea-rim, sea-shore); cogn. with Welsh *rhim, rhimp, rhimyn* = a rim, an edge, *rhimio* = to edge, *rhimynu* = to form a rim.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The extreme edge, border, or margin of anything: as, the *rim* of a kettle, the *rim* of a hat, the *rim* of a glass, &c.

*2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly; the peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly.

"I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The extreme edge of the top.

(2) The circular, notched plate of a capstan or windlass into which the pawls drop.

2. *Vehicles:*

(1) The circular wooden portion forming the periphery of a wheel.

(2) The peripheral portion of a car-wheel attached by spokes or web to the boss or nave.

rim-lock, *s.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a mortise-lock.

rĭm, *v.t.* [RIM, *s.*]

1. To form or furnish with a rim; to put a hoop or rim on at the edge.

2. To be or to form a rim round; to border, to edge.

"A length of bright horizon *rimmed* the dark."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 177.

rī'-mą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* A cleft: as, the *rima* of the glottis.

2. *Bot.:* The cleft-like ostiolum of certain fungals.

rī-mąu-da'-hąn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Felis macrocelis*; about three feet long, or four with the tail, and combining the markings both of the tiger and the leopard. It is found in Sumatra.

rĭm'-bāse, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *base.*]

1. *Ordn.:* A short cylinder at the junction of a trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms the journal to the piece in elevating or depressing.

2. *Small-arms:* The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rĭm'-ble-răm-ble, *a.* [A redupl. of *ramble* (q.v.).] Vague; harum-scarum.

"The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse."—*The Pagan Prince* (1690).

†rĭm-bŏm'-bō, *s.* [Ital.]

Geol.: A peculiar resonance of the ground when struck during some volcanic or earthquake convulsions.

rīme (1), ***ryme** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrím*; cogn. with Dut. *rijm*; Icel. *hrím*; Dan. *riim*; Sw. *rim*. Prob. connected with Gr. κρυμός (*krumos*), κρύος (*kruos*) = frost, κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal (q.v.).] Hoar-frost; frozen or congealed dew.

"In a hoar-frost, that which we call a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular prismes exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 33.

***rīme** (2), ***rim,** *s.* [Lat. *rima.*] A chink, a fissure, a rift. [RIMA.]

"Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the *rim* or chinck of their larinx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry ingested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

rīme (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rung or round of a ladder.

rīme (4), **rhȳme, *ryme,** *s.* [A.S. *rím* = number, computation; cogn. with Dut. *rijm*; Icel. *rima*; Dan. *riim*; Sw. *rim*; O. H. Ger. *rim, hrim* = number; Ger. *reim*; Fr. *rime*; Sp. & Port. *rima*; Ital. *rima*; Irish *rimh*; Welsh *rhif*; Gr. ἀριθμός (*arithmos*) = number; Gael. *aireamh*. The spelling *rhyme* is not earlier than 1550. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A correspondence of sound in the final syllable or syllables of two or more words; especially the correspondence in sound of the final syllable or word of one line of poetry with the final syllable or word of another. Three things are essential to a perfect rime:—

(1) Identity in the vowel sound, and, if the words end in a consonant, in the consonants also, as in *try* and *cry, sight* and *light*. Identity of letters is not enough, the identity must be one of sound; thus, *close* and *lose, heath* and *death* are not rimes.

(2) Difference in the consonants preceding the vowel, as *way* and *lay, find* and *mind*.

(3) Similarity of accent, as *sing* and *fling; singing* and *fling* would not be good rimes.

¶ Words like *oar* and *o'er, eye* and *I*, are assonances [ASSONANCE]. Rimes in which the final syllables alone correspond are called single or masculine (male) rimes, as *band, hand*; those in which the two final syllables correspond, the first being accented, are called double or feminine (female) rimes, as *crying, trying*. Triple rimes extend over three syllables, as *scrutiny, mutiny; dutiful, beautiful*.

2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, verse, metre; a composition, especially a short one, in verse.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or *rime*."
Milton: P. L., i. 16.

3. A verse or line riming with another.

"If, perhaps, these *rhymes* of mine should sound not well in strangers' ears."
Longfellow: Poetic Aphorisms; Rhymes.

4. A word which rimes or corresponds in sound with another.

¶ *Neither rime* (or *rhyme*) *nor reason:* Applied to anything absurd, foolish, or reckless.

"When, in the why, and the wherefore, is *neither rhyme nor reason*?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

rīme (1), **rhȳme, *rhīme, *ryme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *rímian.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To accord or correspond in the final syllables.

"He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd*, and rattled, all was well."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To make rimes or verses.

"There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 102.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put into rime: as, To *rime* a story.

*2. To put or bring into a certain state by making rimes.

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

*** rime-royal, * rhyme-royal,** *s.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten-syllabled verse, in which the first and third lines rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh.

rīme (2), *v.i.* [RIME (1), *s.*] To freeze or congeal into rime or hoar-frost.

rīm'-ĕr (1), **rhȳm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rime* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes rimes; a rhymester.

rīm'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rim(e)* (3), s.; *-er.*]

1. A reamer (q.v.).

2. *Fort.:* A palisade.

***rĭm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rim; -less.*] Having no rim; without a rim.

"The other wore a *rimless* hat."
Wordsworth: The Beggars.

rĭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIM, *v.*]

rĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, v.; *-er.*] A device for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pies, &c.

rī'-mōse, rī'-mŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus*, from *rima* = a crack.] Full of cracks or chinks; abounding in fissures, clefts, or cracks.

"Our *rimose* and rimpled carcasses."—*Leycester: Olla Podrida*, No. 19.

rī-mōse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rimose; -ly.*] In a rimose manner.

*** rī-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rimos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being rimose.

rī'-mŏŭs, *a.* [RIMOSE.]

rĭm'-ple, *s.* [A.S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle.] [RUMPLE.] A wrinkle or fold.

rĭm'-ple, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *rimpelen.*] [RIMPLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rimple, to rumple, to pucker

"The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered."—*Wiseman.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled, rumpled, or puckered; to ripple (q.v.).

"Roamed by *rimpling* rivers, and woodland pastures wild."
C. Mackay: The Primrose.

rĭm'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *stock.*] A clog-almanac (q.v.).

rī'-mų-lą, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rima* = a fissure.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fissurellidæ. Shell thin, and cancellated with a perforation near the anterior margin. Known British species seven; three from the Lias, and four from the Lower Oolite.

rīm'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rime* (1), s.; *-y.*] Abounding or covered with rime or hoar-frost; frosty.

"The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous."—*Harvey.*

rĭn, *v.i.* [RUN.] (*Scotch.*)

rin-about, *s.* One who runs about the country; a vagabond.

rīnd, *rinde, *rine, rynde, *s.* [A.S. *rinde* = the back of a tree, a crust (of bread); cogn. with O. Dut. *rinde* = the bark of a tree; O. H. Ger. *rinta*; Ger. *rinde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The outward coat or covering, as of trees, fruit, &c.; skin, husk, bark, peel.

"Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the *rind*,
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 98.

2. *Bot.:* A structure intermediate between epidermis and bark.

rīnd, *v.t.* [RIND, *s.*] To strip the rind or bark from; to bark, to peel, to decorticate.

rīnd'-ĕr-pĕst, *s.* [Ger. = cattle plague: *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, = a heifer, a young cow, and *pest* = a pestilence, a plague.]

Animal Pathol.: A malignant and contagious cattle fever indigenous to the Asiatic Steppes and elsewhere in Asia. Unknown in the United States. [CATTLE-PLAGUE, 2.]

"From this point of view a visitation of *rinderpest* or murrain is a national loss, and a matter of public concern."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 214.

rĭn'-dle, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rin* = run; dimin. suff. *-le.* Cf. *runnel.*] A small stream, water-course, or gutter.

*** rin-et,** *s.* [RIND.]

rĭn-fôr-zăn'-dō (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as CRESCENDO (q.v.).

rĭng (1), *s.* [A.S. *hring, hringe*; cogn. with Dut. *ring*; Icel. *hringr*; Dan. & Sw. *ring*; O. H. Ger. *hrinc*; Ger. *ring*; Prov. Ger. *krink, kring*; Gr. κρίκος, κίρκος (*krikos, kirkos*); Eng. *circus* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop: as,

(*a*) A circle or hoop of gold, or other material worn on the finger, or in the ears, or other parts of the body as an ornament.

"A *ring* upon his finger."
Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.

(*b*) A hoop of metal used as a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring*-bolt, lap-*ring*, the *ring* on a neck-yoke, &c. In other cases, as a means of assembling, as the key-*ring*, split-*ring*. Other applications are obvious: as, a napkin-*ring*, &c.

(2) An inclosed area or space, generally of a circular form: as,

(*a*) An area in which sports or games are held.

"Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolytus.

(*b*) The inclosed space within which pugilists fight.

(*c*) The inclosed space in which horses, &c. are exhibited or exercised in a cattle show or market, or at an auction.

"A numerous company gathered round the *rings*."
—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

(*d*) The space set apart for betting on a race-course.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A circle.

"But life within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1792.

(2) A group of persons in a circle; a circle.

"Make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

(3) A circular course.

"Making repeated *rings* round her opponent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

(4) A combination of persons for personal ends, as for controlling the market in stocks, or any particular commodity, or for political purposes.

"There was talk of a *ring* and of a conspiracy."—*Daily News*, Oct. 1, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Anything more or less like a ring.

¶ Above the crest of the pubis there is a superficial or abdominal ring, an oblique opening, and an internal or deep abdominal ring, and near them a crural ring.

2. *Arch.:* The list, cincture, or annulet round a column.

3. *Bot.:* One of the annual circular layers in timber.

4. *Comm.:* A measure of staves or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks or 240 pieces.

5. *Geom.:* The area or space between two concentric circles.

6. *Naut.:* The appendage by which the cable is attached to the anchor by means of the shackle on the end of the chain-cable, called the anchor-shackle.

7. *Surv.:* An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole on one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.

8. *Ordn.:* A circle of metal of which there are five kinds, viz., the base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.

¶ (1) *Fairy rings:* [Fairy-rings].

(2) *Newton's rings:* [Newton].

(3) *Nobilis rings:* [Nobili].

(4) *Saturn's rings:* [Saturn].

(5) *The Prize Ring:* Prize-fighting or prize-fighters collectively.

(6) *The ring:*

(*a*) Betting men or bookmakers collectively.

"*The ring* has been hard hit by the success of Plaisanterie."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

(*b*) The Prize Ring (q.v.).

*** ring-armor,** *s.* Armor of ring-mail (q.v.).

ring-barker, *s.* One who cuts the bark of a tree in a ring, so as to destroy the life of the tree.

"Their skeleton nakedness due to the ruthless axe of the *ring-barker*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-barking, *s.* The act or practice of destroying the life of trees by cutting the bark in a ring.

"The questionable practice of thinning the trees by the 'dying by inches' process, known as sapping and *ring-barking*."—*Daily Telegragh*, Sept. 10, 1885.

ring-bird, *s.* The reed-bunting (q.v.).

ring-bit, *s.*

Manège: A bit having a ring cheek, whether loose or otherwise.

ring-blackbird, *s.* The ring-ousel (q.v.).

ring-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A ring passing through an eye in the end of a bolt which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf. It is used for attachment of a rope or tackle. On each side of a port it is used for hooking the train-tackles by which the gun is manœuvred.

ring-bone, *s.*

Farr.: (See extract).

"*Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

*** ring-carrier,** *s.* A go-between, so called from his carrying a ring as a token of his mission.

ring-chuck, *s.* A hollow chuck whose grasping end is capable of being contracted by a ring, so as to hold firmly the object to be turned. The screw end fits the mandrel of the lathe-head.

ring-coupling, *s.* [Thimble-coupling.]

ring-course, *s.*

Arch.: The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

ring-dial, *s.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

ring-dog, *s.* An implement for hauling timber, consisting of two dogs connected by a ring through the eyes. [Dog, *s.*]

ring-dotterel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ægialitis* (in older classifications, *Charadrius*) *hiaticula*. It is much smaller than the Dotterel (q.v.), and is distinguished by its black collar, and its brilliant, gold-coloured eyes. This bird was formerly celebrated in folk-medicine. To be cured of the jaundice it was held to be only necessary to look fixedly at the bird's eyes, with a firm faith in the success of the experiment.

ring-dove, *s.* [Woodpigeon.]

ring-dropper, *s.* One who practises ring-dropping.

"After his punishment, he was, during some years, lost in the crowd of pilferers, *ring-droppers*, and sharpers who infested the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ring-dropping, *s.* A trick practised upon the unwary by sharpers, who pretend to find a ring, or other article of jewellery, made of imitation gold, which they sell to the victim as gold.

ring-fence, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A fence, inclosing in a more or less circular line, an estate or considerable extent of country.

2. *Fig.:* An inclosing line or limit.

ring-finger, *s.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

ring-footed gnat, *s.*

Entom.: *Culex annulatus*, a British species. It frequents houses, and its bite causes greater irritation than that of the House-gnat, *C. ciliaris*.

ring-formations, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain walled or ramparted plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to be non-volcanic, as no central cone is discernible.

ring-formed, *a.* Formed like a ring; circular.

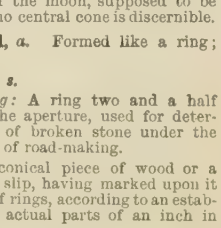
ring-gauge, *s.*

1. *Road-making:* A ring two and a half inches wide in the aperture, used for determining the size of broken stone under the Macadam system of road-making.

2. *Jewell.:* A conical piece of wood or a tapering metallic slip, having marked upon it a series of sizes of rings, according to an established gauge, or actual parts of an inch in diameter.

3. *Ordn.:* A circular steel gauge used in inspecting shot and shell. They are made of two sizes for each calibre, the larger being a trifle more and the smaller a trifle less in diameter than the true calibre of the projectile. All shot received must pass through the larger gauge, but are rejected if they pass through the smaller.

ring-head, *s.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.



RING-MAIL.

***ring-hedge,** *s.* A ring-fence (q.v.).

ring-lock, *s.* A puzzle-lock; a letter-lock (q.v.).

ring-mail, *s.*

Old Arm.: Defensive armour composed of small rings of steel sewn edgeways upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. It differs from chainmail, in that the rings of the latter are interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. It was worn in the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries.

*** ring-man,** *s.*

1. One connected with the betting- or prize ring; a betting or sporting man.

2. The third finger of the left hand; the ring-finger.

"On the foremost finger and the *ring-man*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 137.

ring-master, *s.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

"The white thong in the *ring-master's* strong and merciless hand."—*Graphic*, June 6, 1885, p. 569.

ring-micrometer, *s.*

Optics: A metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords, either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring; a circular micrometer.

ring-money, *s.*

Numismatics: Money formed like a ring. It was in use in Egypt and some other ancient nations before the coins of ordinary form began. Cæsar (*de Bel. Gal.*, v. 12) is made to speak of "annulis ferreis," "pro nummo," among the ancient Britons at the time of his invasion, but there are two other readings of the passage. Ring-money existed in Sweden and Norway as late as the twelfth century, and is still current in parts of Africa.

ring-necked pheasant, *s.*

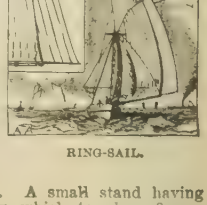
Ornith.: *Phasianus torquatus*, from China. Its plumage is extremely brilliant, with a distinct white collar. It breeds freely in captivity.

ring-net, *s.* A net used by entomologists for catching butterflies. It consists of a ring of cane or metal, about fifteen inches in diameter, fixed on the end of a walking stick, and bearing a net of leno, or book muslin, the length of the arm. The net must not end in a point, or the butterflies would get jammed into it and injure the feathery scales of their wings.

ring-ousel, ring-ouzel, *s.* [Ousel, *s.*, ¶.]

ring-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope secured to a ring-bolt in the deck to secure the cable or a purchase, or to check the cable in veering.



RING-SAIL.

ring-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A small, light sail set on a mast on the taffrail.

ring-saw, *s.* A saw having an annular web.

ring-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a ring; annular.

ring-stand, *s.* A small stand having projecting pins on which to place finger-rings.

ring-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

*** ring-streaked, * ring-straked,** *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

"He removed the he-goats that were *ring-streaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled."—*Genesis* xxx. 35.

ring-tail, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* An additional sail set abaft the spanker or driver, to extend its area in light winds.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) A ring-tailed eagle (q.v.).

"Many other authors mention the eagle and *ring-tails* in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable. —*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), ii. 710.

(2) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). So called from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers.

Ring-tail boom :

Naut. : A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

ring-tailed, *a.* Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markings.

Ring-tailed cat :

Zool. : The name given by the miners to *Bassaris astuta*, one of the Procyonidæ, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher

RING-TAILED CAT.

regions of Mexico. It is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also Cacomixle.

Ring-tailed eagle :

Ornith. : An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

Ring-tailed lemur :

Zool. : *Lemur catta.* [MACACO.]

ring-thrush, *s.* [RING-OUSEL.]

*** ring-time,** *s.* Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty *ring-time*."
Shakesp. : As You Like It, v. 3.

ring-tumbler, *s.*

Locksmith. : An annular-shaped tumbler in a lock.

ring-vortex, *s.* A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

ring-wall, *s.*

Metall. : The inner lining of a furnace.

"They use a sort of half-muffle, called a *ring-wall*, consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln, which protects the ware from the first violence of the flame."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. x., p. 205.

rĭng (2), *s.* [RING, (2), *v.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly the sound of metals.

"In vain, with cymbals' *ring*,
They call the grisly king."
Milton : The Nativity.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a *ring* of bells as any in the world."—*Fuller.*

II. *Figuratively :*

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered : hence, characteristic sound.

"A kind of youthful vigour, a manly *ring* about his utterances."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1885.

rĭng (1), *v.t. & i.* [RING (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (*Shakesp. :* 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"*Ring* these fingers with thy household worms."
Shakesp. : King John, iii. 4.

† 3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife."—*Tennyson : Queen Mary*, i. 1.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Hort. :* To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. *Manége :* To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were *ringing*."—*Miss Edgeworth : Helen*, ch. vi.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To form a circle; to circle, to cluster. (*Spenser : F. Q.*, vi. Introd.)

¶ *To ring a quoit :* To pitch it so that it shall encircle the pin.

rĭng (2), * **ryng,** (pa. t. *rang*, * *rong*, pa. par. *rung*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hringan* = to clash, to ring; cogn. with Dut. *ringen ;* Icel. *hringja ;* Dan. *ringe ;* Sw. *ringa* = to ring; Icel. *hrang* = a din; Lat. *clangor.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"No mournful bell shall *ring* her funeral."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 4. To cause to sound loudly.

"*Ring* a hunter's peal."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate : as, To *ring* one's praises.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side,
Lord Richard's axe is *ringing*."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

2. To practise the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure; four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*."—*Holder.*

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle : as, My ears *ring* with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains *ring*."
Wordsworth : Feast of Brougham Castle.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk : as, The world *rings* with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*."
Milton : Sonnet 15.

¶ 1. *To ring changes upon :*

(1) *Lit. :* To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) *Fig. :* To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the *ringing of changes upon* the word necessity."—*Waterland : Works*, iv. 429.

2. *To ring down :* To conclude; to end at once : from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. *To ring the bells backward :* To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, danger, or fire.)

4. *To ring the changes :* [CHANGE, *s.* ¶].

rĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s. ; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was *ringed* all over."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Bot. :* Annulated (q.v.).

* **ringed-animals,** *s. pl.*

Zool. : The Annulosa (q.v.).

ringed-carpet, *s.*

Entom. : A British geometer-moth, *Boarmia cinctaria.*

ringed-plover, *s.* [RING-DOTTEREL.]

ringed-seal, *s.*

Zool. : Phoca hispida (or *fœtida*), the genus Pagomys of Gray. Called also Fœtid Seal, and Fjord Seal.

ringed-snake, *s.*

Zool. : The common English snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

ringed-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool. : The Annelida (q.v.).

rĭng'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *ringens*, pr. par. of *ringor* = to gape.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with *ringent* lips of leather."—*Blackmore : Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxxxi.

2. *Botany :*

(1) (*Of an irregular monopetalous corolla*) : Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in Lamium. It is distinguished from Personate or Masked in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as PERSONATE.

rĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (2), v. ; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

"A bell without a *ringer*."
Beaumont : A Sonnet.

2. *Mining :* A crow-bar.

3. *Sporting slang :*

1. A fraudulent contestant in a race or game, usually one entered under an assumed name.

2. A quoit pitched so as to encircle the peg.

rĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RING (2), *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding : as, a *ringing* voice, a *ringing* cheer.

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The *ringing* of a medal . . . is a very common experiment."—*Addison : On Medals*, dial. iii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing : as, a *ringing* in the ear.

rĭng'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *ringing ; -ly.*] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

"Glove on ground that answers *ringingly*
The challenge of the false knight."
Browning : Ring & Book, x. 1,157.

* **rĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ring* (1), v. ; suff. *-le.*] To ring, as hogs.

"Spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest."
Tusser : Husbandrie, p. 41.

* **rĭng'-lēad,** *v.t.* [Formed from *ringleader* (q.v.).] To act as ringleader to.

rĭng'-lēad-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *leader.*]

* 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the *ringleader* hath in advance."—*Barrow : Pope's Supremacy*, vii. 70.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

rĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s. ; dimin. suff. *-let.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. A little ring.

"Who first Ulysses' wonderous bow shall bend,
And through twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xxi. 76.

* 2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their *ringlets* there
Do dance their nightly rounds.'
Drayton : Quest of Cynthia.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy *ringlets* o'er his shoulders flow."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey iv. 202.

II. *Entom. : Hipparchia hyperanthus*, a British satyr, with sooty-brown wings, having black spots with white centres. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Cœnonympha davus*, Rothlieb's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliebii*, and the Small Ringlet, *Erebia epiphron ;* all three are British rivulet moths.

rĭng'-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ringlet ; -ed.*] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

rĭng'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *ring* (1), s., and *worm.*]

1. *Pathol. : Tinea tonsurans*, an affection of the hair, scalp, or chin, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion Lebertii* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the beard is known as *Tinea sycosis*, and of the body as *circinatus*. The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [HONEYCOMB-RINGWORM, PLICA.]

2. *Zool. :* The genus Iulus. (*Swainson.*)

ringworm-shrub, *s.*

Bot. : Cassia alata.

rĭnk, *s.* [A variation of *ring* (1), s. ; cf. prize-*ring.*]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the *rink* like Jehu roar."
Burns : Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. A sheet or artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

rĭnk, *v.i.* [RINK, *s.*] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

rĭnk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rink,* v.; *-er.*] One who skates on a rink.

rĭnk'-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Rink; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals with various others at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·46; colour, yellowish-brown; transparent in thin splinters; lustre, vitreous, greasy on fracture surfaces. The mean of five analyses gave: fluorine, 5·82; silica, 29·08; titanic acid, 13·36; protoxides of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, 21·25; yttria, 0·92; protoxide of iron, 0·44; lime, 23·26; soda, 8·98 = 103·11. Lorenzen suggests the formula $2R^{II}R^{IV}O_3 + NaFl$ in which R^{II} = Ce, La, Di, Y, Fe, Ca, and R^{IV} = Si,Ti.

rĭnse, * **reinse,** * **rence,** * **rense,** * **rynse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rinser, reinser* (Fr. *rincer*), from Icel. *hreinsa* = to make clean, to cleanse, from *hreina* = clean, pure; cf. Dan. *rense* = to purify, from *reen* = clean; Sw. *rensa,* from *ren* = clean; Ger. *rein;* Goth. *hrains* = pure, clean.] To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second application of clean water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid. (Said of hollow vessels.)

"The neighbouring milkmaids occasionally *rinsed* out their cans at the very spot."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rĭnse, *s.* [Rinse, *v.*] The act of rinsing.

rĭns'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rins(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which rinses.

rĭn'-thĕre-o͝ut, *s. & a.* [Scotch *rin* = run; Eng. *there,* and *out.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who runs out of doors; a gadabout; a vagabond.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland *rinthereouts.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lviii.

B. *As adj.:* Wandering without a home; vagrant, vagabond.

rī'-ō-ō-līte, *s.* [After Del Rio, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as Onofrite (q.v.).

rī'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. after Del Rio; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing 13 per cent. of bismuth, for which metal it is worked at Cremenz, Einfischthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

rī'-ŏt, * **ri-ote,** *s.* [O. Fr. *riote,* a word of doubtful origin; *rioter* = to make a disturbance, to chide; Prov. *riota* = dispute, strife; Ital. *riotta* = quarrel, dispute, riot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar, tumult.

2. Revelling; wild, extravagant, and loose feasting or festivity; excess, revelry.

"But, in my absence, *riot* fills the place."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 555.

II. *Law:* A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons unlawfully assembling together of their own authority in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

"A *riot* is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *To run riot:*

1. To act or move wildly without control or restraint.

"*Running riot* with fancy and imagination."—*Waterland: Works,* i. 210.

2. To grow luxuriantly, or in rank abundance.

"Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a large festoon,
Run riot." *Tennyson: Œnone,* 99.

¶ Among the memorable riots which have occurred in the United States were the Doctor's Riot at New York (1788); the Native American Riots at Philadelphia, against the Roman Catholics (1844); the Astor Place Riot, against the English actor Macready (1849); the Draft Riots in New York (1863); and the Anarchist Riot in Chicago (1886). In addition there have been numerous riots arising from strikes of workingmen, of which the most destructive were those at Pittsburgh during the railroad strike of 1877, and at Chicago, in 1894.

Riot Act, *s.* Each state of the American Union has what is known as a Riot Act, which requires that a proclamation shall be read to any riotous assembly, requiring them, in the name of the law, to disperse, and cease from unlawful acts.

rī'-ŏt, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *rioter,* from *riote* = riot (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To raise a riot, tumult, or sedition; to act riotously.

2. To revel; to go to excess in feasting, drinking, or other dissipation; to act in a wanton and unrestrained manner.

"The soldiers sang and *rioted* on the moor amidst the corpses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

3. To be highly excited.

"No pulse that *riots,* and no blood that glows."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 252.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To pass or spend in rioting; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field,* 391.)

rī'-ŏt-ẽr, * **ri-ot-our,** * **ry-ot-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *riot; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who riots; one who revels or goes to excess in feasting or riotous living.

"These *riotours* three, of which I tell . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,525.

2. *Law:* One who is guilty of assembling with others to do an act in an unruly and turbulent manner, and who refuses to retire on being ordered to do so by a magistrate.

"The same day (June 6, 1780) attempts were made by the *rioters* on the Bank and Pay-office."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain,* vol. vii.

rī'-ŏt ĭng, *s.* [Riot, *v.*] Riotous, dissipated, or loose conduct or living; dissipation.

"Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness."—*Romans* xiii. 13.

* **rī'-ŏt-īse,** * **rī'-ŏt-īze,** *s.* [Eng. *riot,* s.; *-ise.*] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotry.

"The image of superfluous *riotize.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 33.

rī'-ŏt-o͝us, * **rў-ot-touse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *rioteux,* from *riote* = riot (q.v.); Ital. *riottoso.*]

1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied or characterized by rioting or wanton conduct; wanton, licentious, dissipated.

"Wasted his substance with *riotous* living."—*Luke* xv. 13.

2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of a riot or tumultuous and unlawful assembly; seditious: as, a *riotous* assembly.

3. Acting riotously; tumultuous, turbulent, seditious.

"Slew a *riotous* gentleman."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

riotous-assembling, *s.*

Law: The unlawful assembly of a number of persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation by the sheriff, or other law officer, they are accounted guilty of felony. A riotous assembling differs from a riot only in the number of persons assembled together.

rī'-ŏt-o͝us-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *riotous; -ly.*]

1. In a riotous, wanton, licentious, or dissipated manner.

"He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.*"—*Ecclus.* xiv. 4.

2. In a riotous or tumultuous manner; in manner of a riotous assembling; tumultuously, seditiously.

rī'-ŏt-o͝us-nĕss, * **ri-ot-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *riotous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being riotous.

"Their *riotousness* is condemned by your temperate fare."—*Udal: 1 Peter* iv.

* **rī'-ŏt-rў,** * **ri-ot-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *riot; -ry.*] Riot, riotous conduct, rioting.

"Your electioneering *riotry.*"—*Walpole: Letters,* iv. 221.

rĭp (1), * **rype,** * **ripe,** * **ryppe,** *v.t.* [Norw. *ripa* = to scratch, to score; cf. Sw. dial. *ripa* = to scratch, to pluck asunder; Sw. *repa* = to scratch, to ripple flax; *repa up* = to rip up; *repa* = a scratch; Dan. *oprippe* = to rip up; Icel. *rífa* = to rive, to tear; *rífa aptr* = to rip up. Thus the word is no more than a variant of *rive* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To search out, to examine thoroughly.

"*Rypande* the reynes and hert."
O. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 592.

2. To separate by tearing or cutting the parts; to tear or cut open or off; to rend, to split.

"Sails *ripp'd,* seams op'ning wide, and compass lost."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

"Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 7.

4. To undo the seams of by cutting the stitches without slitting the fabric.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To open for examination or disclosure; to search to the bottom, to bring to light, to rake up. (Followed by *up.*)

"I don't like *ripping up* old stories."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, lxx.

rip-saw, *s.* A ripping-saw (q.v.).

* **rĭp** (2), * **rippe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *rýpan;* Goth. *raupjan;* O. H. Ger. *roufan.*] To rob, to pillage.

"To *rippen* hem and ræfen." *Ormulum,* 10,212.

rĭp (3), *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *rap* (q.v.).] To swear profanely.

rĭp (1), * **ripp** (1), *s.* [Rip (1), *v.*] A rent made by ripping; a tear, a rent.

"The curlew being quite dead, with a great *rip* down its back."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

rĭp (2), *s.* [Icel. *hrip.*] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

"Yet you must have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs the finest you can wish."
Lawson: Secrets of Angling.

* **rĭp** (3), **ripp** (2), *s.* [A.S. *rip, rýp,* from *ripan, rýpan* = to reap (q.v.).] A handful of unthreshed corn. (*Scotch.*)

"Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie."
Burns: To the Auld Mare Maggie.

rĭp (4), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *rap* = scab; Dan. *rips raps* = riffraff.]

1. A term of contempt; a base, low, mean, or worthless person; a contemptible creature.

2. An animal of no value, as a worn-out horse; anything of no value.

"Lilliputian peers
With wasted carcases their *rips* bestride."
Pursuit of Fashion.

rī-păr'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ripa* = a bank.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the banks of a river.

B. *As subst.:* One who dwells on the banks of a river.

"Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river."—*Field,* July 24, 1886.

riparian-nations, *s. pl.* Nations owning opposite banks, or different parts of the banks of the same river. (*Wharton.*)

riparian-proprietors, *s. pl.* Proprietors owning lands bounded by a river or watercourse.

rī-păr'-ĭ-o͝us, *a.* [Lat. *riparius* = that frequents the banks of rivers.]

Bot.: Growing by water.

rīpe, * **rype,** *a.* [A.S. *rípe,* prop. = fit for reaping, from *ripan* = to reap; cogn. with Dut. *rijp* = ripe; *rijpen* = to ripen; Ger. *reif* (O. H. Ger. *rîfi*) = ripe, *reifen* = to ripen.]

1. Ready for reaping or gathering; matured sufficiently for use; mature; come to perfection in growth. (Said of things grown and used for food.)

"Preye ye Lord of the *ripe* corn that he sende werk men into his *ripe* corn."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* ix.

2. Advanced or brought to the state of being fit for use; matured: as *ripe* cheese, *ripe* wine.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, plumpness, or the like.

"Those happiest smiles
That played on her *ripe* lips."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

4. Mature.

"The noble dame . . .
Cheered the young knights, and council sage
Held with the chiefs of *riper* age."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 31.

* **5. Fully developed;** matured, suppurated; as, a *ripe* abscess.

6. Complete, finished, consummate: as, a *ripe* scholar.

7. Ready for action or effect; mature.

"The question had long been *ripe* for settlement."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

* 8. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.

"At thirteen years he was *ripe* for the university."—*Fell.*

* **rīpe**, *s.* [Lat. *ripa.*] A bank.

"The right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iv. 110.

* **rīpe** (1), **rype** (1), *v.i. & t.* [RIPE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.

"And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

B. *Trans.:* To make ripe; to ripen.

"No sun to *ripe* the bloom."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* **rīpe** (2), * **rype** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *rýpan.*] To rob, to pillage.

rīpe (3), * **rype** (3), *v.t.* [RIP (1), *v.*] To ransack, to search.

"But we must *ripe* his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."—*Scott: Guy Mannering.* (Introd.)

rīpe'-lĭ̆ẏ, *adv.* [Eng. *ripe*, a; *-ly.*] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

"It fits us, therefore, *ripely*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

rīp'-ẹn, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *ripian.*] [RIPE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

"Apples and grapes gathered before they be *ripe*, and laid on heaps together, will *ripen* well enough afterwards."—*Bugle: Works*, iii. 126.

II. *Fig.:* To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity: as, A scheme *ripens* for execution.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (*Pope: Sappho to Phaon*, 9.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bring to perfection.

"When to *ripened* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego."
Dryden: Virgil; Past. iv. 45.

* **2.** To mature, to fit, to prepare.

"Further *ripened* in the knowledge of God's word."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 981.

rīpe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ripe*, a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.

"They . . . never come to their maturitie and *ripeness*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Full growth.

"Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.

2. Perfection, maturity, completeness.

"A thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

3. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or the like.

* **4.** Fitness, qualification.

"Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 2.

rī-pĭd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ῥιπίς (*rhipis*), genit. ῥιπίδος (*rhipidos*) = a fan, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *ripidolith.*]

Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE and PROCHLORITE (q.v.).

ripidolite-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q.v.) forms the chloritic constituent.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ripien(o); -ist.*]

Music: A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.

rĭp-ĭ-ē'-nō, *s.* [Ital. = full.]

Music:

1. An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.

2. A mixture stop on Italian organs: as, *ripieno* di due, tre, quattro, cinque, &c., a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.

* **rĭp'-ĭ-ẽr**, * **rĭp'-pẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (2), *s.*; *-er.*]

Old Law: One who brought fish to market in inland towns.

"I can send you a speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier*, that rides that way with mackarel."—*Chapman: Widow's Tears.*

* **rĭ-pōste'**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *riposta.*]

Fencing: The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

* **rĭp'-pẽr** (1), *s.* [RIPIER.]

rĭp'-pẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who rips, tears, or rends.

2. A tool for edging slates for roofing.

3. A ripping-tool (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-delivered ball in cricket. (*Slang.*)

"He would bowl such a *ripper* that old Mr. Tamplyn . . . gave him a trial for the county."—*London Society*, Oct., 1886, p. 325.

rĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cutting, tearing, rending.

2. *Fig.:* First-class, capital. (*Slang.*)

"Another *ripping* gallop."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

ripping-bed, *s.* A stone-saw (q.v.).

ripping-chisel, *s.*

Wood-work.: A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

ripping-iron, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.

2. An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.

ripping-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

ripping-tool, *s.* An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

rĭp'-ple (1), *v.i. & t.* [A non-nasalised form of *rimple* or *rimpil*, from A.S. *hrympille* = a wrinkle (cogn. with O. Dut. *rimpel* = a wrinkle, *rimpelen* = to wrinkle), from *hrimpan* = to wrinkle; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hrimfan*, M. H. Ger. *rimpfen*; Ger. *rümpfen* = to wrinkle.] [RIMPLE, RUMPLE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.

"Rising, *rippling* on the pebbles."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.

"No motion but the water's sound
Rippling against the vessel's side."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.

rĭp'-ple (2), * **rip-el-en**, *v.t.* [RIPPLE (2), *s.*] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

rĭp'-ple (3), *v.t.* [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q.v.).] To scratch slightly.

"Having slightly *rippled* his arm."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 264.

rĭp'-ple (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scotch.*)

rĭp-ple (2), * **re-pylle**, *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; suff. *-le*; cf. Sw. *repa* = to ripple flax; Dut. *repel* = a ripple, *repen* = to beat flax; *repelen* = to ripple flax; Low. Ger. *repe*; Ger. *riffel* = a ripple, *riffeln* = to ripple flax.]

1. An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.

2. An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass. (*Amer.*)

rĭp'-ple (3), *s.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

"To sink down to the bed of the river without making so much as a *ripple* on its glassy surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 10, 1886.

2. *Fig.:* A sound like that of water running gently over a rough bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.

ripple-drift, *s.*

Geol.: An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q.v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seeley.*)

† **ripple-grass**, *s.*

Bot.: Plantago lanceolata. [RIB-GRASS.]

ripple mark, *s. pl.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 300 to 450 feet deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.

ripple-marked, *s.* Having ripple-marks (q.v.).

* **rĭp'-plĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *ripp(le); dimin.* suff. *-let.*] A little ripple.

rĭp'-plĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

rĭp'-plĭng-lĭ̆ẏ, *adv.* [Eng. *rippling; -ly.*] In a rippling manner; with ripples.

* **rĭp'-plў**, *a.* [Eng. *ripp(le); -ly.*] Having ripples; rippling.

"She steered light
Into a shady, fresh, and *ripply* cove."
Keats.

rĭp'-răp, *s.* [A reduplic. of *rap* (q.v.).]

Civ.-eng.: A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

rĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

* **riptowell**, *s.* [First element = *reap;* etym. of second element doubtful.]

Feud. Law: (See extract).

"*Riptowel* was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*

rĭ-sa'-la, *s.* [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rĭs'-al-dar, *s.* [Hind. *rasala-dar.*] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

rīse (pa. t. * *roos*, *rose*, pa. par. *risen*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rísan* (pa. t. *rás*, pl. *rison*, pa. par. *risen*); cogn. with Dut. *rijzen*; Icel. *rísa*; O. H. Ger. *rísan*; Goth. *reisan* (pa. t. *rais*, pa. par. *risans*) in the comp. *ur-reisan* (= A.S. *ârísan*, Eng. *arise*).] [RAISE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up: as, Smoke *rises*, a bird *rises* in the air, &c.

2. To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.

"*Rise*, take up thy bed and walk."—*John* v. 8.

3. To get up from rest.

"With that he hasted him to *rise*
Anone."
Gower: C. A., vi.

4. *Specif.:* To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

5. To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn: as, The House *rose* at eight o'clock.

6. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend: as, The tower *rises* to a height of 100 feet.

7. To have an upward direction; to slope upwards.

"Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

8. To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell: as, The tide *rises.*

9. To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.

10. To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

"He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and the good."—*Matt.* v. 45.

11. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear: as, Colour *rises* in the cheeks.

12. To become audible.

"A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders."
Milton: P. L., xii. 56.

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.

* 14. To return by revolution.

"Nor would the various seasons of the year,
By turns revolving, *rise* and disappear."
Blackmore: Creation, iv.

15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger: as, The wind *rises*; his anger *rose*.

16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger: as, The noise *rose*.

17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price: as, Corn *rises*.

18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater: as, His expenses *rose*.

19. To become brighter or more cheerful: as, His spirits *rose*.

20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; espec. to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Let us *rise up* against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.

21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)

22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.

"Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)

"Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises*, *rise*."
Roscommon: Essay on Verse.

24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur: as, A thought *rose* to his mind.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher: as, To *rise* a semitone.

2. *Print.:* To be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone. (Said of a forme which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to rise.

"An angler *rose* a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rise (1), *s.* [Rise, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.

"I certainly had not expected a *rise* to my first cast."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill.

3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended: as, The *rise* of the river was six feet.

4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.

"To deck this *rise* with fruits of various tastes."
Phillips: Cider, i. 86.

5. Appearance above the horizon.

"From the *rise* to set." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

6. Spring, source, origin, beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream.

7. Increase, advance, augmentation.

"The *rise* of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the *rise* in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

†8. Advance in rank, honour, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.

"Wrinkled benchers often talked of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 474.

9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale: as, a *rise* of a tone or a semitone.

11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The elevation of an arch above the springing-line.

2. *Carp.:* The height of a step in a flight of stairs.

3. *Mining:* A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.

¶ (1) *Rise of land:* [Upheaval].

(2) *To take* (or *get*) *a rise out of a person:* To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Slang Dict.*)

* **rise** (2), * **risse,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *hris.*] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.

"Ther he under *rise* lith." *Layamon*, 740.

rĭṣen, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭṣ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ris(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who rises.

"The Ile Æee, where the pallace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosie hands."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The upright board of a step.

2. *Mining:* A shaft excavated upward.

3. *Found.:* An opening through a mould, into which metal rises as the mould fills; a head.

* **rishe,** *s.* [Rush, *s.*]

rĭsh'-ĭ (Eng. pl. **rĭsh'-ĭs**), **rĭk'-hĭ,** *s.* [Sansc. = a sage, a saint.]

1. *Hindoo Mythology:*

(1) *Pl.:* Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The rishi of a mantra (q.v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic Rishis, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal Rishis (Rajarshis), who were probably of the Warrior caste.

(2) *Sing.:* Any Brahmanical sage considered to be infallible. (*Banerjee.*)

2. *Hindoo Astron.:* The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.

rĭsh'-ṭa, rĭ'-ṭah, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c. *ritha* = various species of Sapindus.]

Bot., &c.: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus;* (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. detergens;* (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna.*

rĭṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

"How comes lowness of style and the familiarity of words to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without them a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rĭṣ'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *risibilis* = laughable, from *risum*, sup. of *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.

"Laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.

"A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary.*

3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

rĭṣ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *risible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.

rĭṣ'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *risib(le); -ly.*] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.

rĭs-ĭ-găl'-lō, *s.* [Ital.] [Realgar.]

rīṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rise, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ascending, mounting; moving upwards.

2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position: as, a *rising* man.

3. Growing up; advancing towards maturity or adult years: as, the *rising* generation.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [Rousant.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.

3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an assembling in opposition to government or authority.

"To trust to a general *rising* of the population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. That which rises; as a tumour on the body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A narrow strake in a boat, beneath the thwarts.

2. *Mining:* The same as Riser, II. 2.

3. *Ship-build.* (*Pl.*): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.

rising-anvil, *s.*

Sheet-metal Working: A double beak-iron.

rising-arch, *s.* A rampart arch.

rising-floors, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.

rising hinge, *s.* A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.

rising-line, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the sharpness and flatness of a vessel's bottom.

rising-main, *s.* The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.

rising rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod in the Cornish steam-engine which rises as the cataract piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.

rising-square, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.

rising-wood, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.

rĭsk, * **risque,** *s.* [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco* = a steep rock, from Lat. *reseco* = to cut back: *re-* = back, and *seco* = to cut; Ital. *risico, risco, risigo;* Sp. *riesgo* = risk; Low Lat. *risigus, riscus;* Port. *risco* = a rock, risk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, *to run a risk*, i.e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)

"Money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does."—*Locke: On Lowering the Interest.*

2. *Comm.:* The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.

rĭsk, *v.t.* [Fr. *risquer;* Sp. *arriscar, arriesgar.*] [Risk, *s.*]

1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.

"And, proud to make his firm attachment known,
To save your life would nobly *risk* his own."
Cowper: Truth, 200.

2. To venture on; to dare to undertake: as, To *risk* a battle.

rĭsk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *risk; -er.*] One who risks or ventures.

"What courses other *riskers* took."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* **rĭsk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *risk; -ful(l).*] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.

rĭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *risk; -y.*] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

"Such a *risky* matter as that."—*Wilkie Collins: The Moonstone*, pt. i., ch. xxi

rī-ṣŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *risus* = laughter, from *rideo* = to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.

risorial-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: The *risorius*, usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also Smiling muscle.

rī-ṣŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from *riso* = rice.]

Cook.: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

* **risse,** *pret. of v.* [Rise, *v.*]

rĭs'-sĕ-īte, *s.* [After H. Risse; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Buratite (q.v.).

Rĭs-sō', *s.* [A. Risso, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long

study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Europe Méridionale* in 1827.] (See compound.)

Risso's grampus, *s.*

Zool.: Grampus griseus. The head is fuller and rounder than that of a porpoise, and its flippers are longer and narrower. Prevailing tint gray, darker above, lighter below, the markings on sides varying considerably. Found on the French and English coasts in summer; probably visiting Africa or America in winter.

rĭs-sō′-ạ, *s.* [Risso.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Littorinidæ. Shell minute, white or horny, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum subspiral. Known species: recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward. Forbes and Hanley enumerated forty-five real or doubtful recent species as British.

rĭs-sō′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool: A family of Holostomata. (*Tate.*) Often merged in Littorinidæ.

rĭs-sō-ī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *risso(a);* Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Rissoa. Aperture channelled in front. Recent species, sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

rĭs′-sōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Cook.: An entrée consisting of savoury mince of any kind, enclosed in pastry and fried.

rī′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = laughter.] (See compound.)

risus-sardonicus, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of grin on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the Sardoa, Sardous, or *Sardonia herba, i.e.*, the Sardonian herb, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a Ranunculus. The sardonic grin is a very unfavourable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

rĭt, rĭtt, *s.* [Prob. the same as *rut* (q.v.).] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (*Scotch.*)

rĭt, rĭtt, *v.t.* or *i.* [Rit, *s.*] To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (*Scotch.*)

rī′-ta, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, group Bagrina, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

rî-tar-dăn′-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

rīte, *s.* [Lat. *ritus* = a custom; Fr. *rit, rite.*] A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

"Many precious *rites* . . .
Are gone, or stealing from us."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

¶ *Congregation of Rites:*

Roman Church: A Congregation instituted by Sixtus V. towards the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondarily, it deals with the canonisation and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

* **rīte′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rite; -ly.*] In accordance with ritual; with all due rites and ceremonies.

rî-tĕn-û′-tō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing more slowly.

* **rĭth-er,** *s.* [Rudder.]

rî-tor-nĕl′-lō, rî-tor-nĕlle′, *s.* [Fr. *ritornelle;* Ital. *ritornello,* dimin. from *ritorno* = return, *ritornare* = to return.]

Music: Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

"Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refraine, or *ritornello,* at the end of each stave or stanza." — *Bacon: Three Essays on Church Musick,* p. 213.

* **rĭ-trat′-tō,** *s.* [Ital.] A picture. [Retract, *s.*]

"A *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* iv. 186.

rĭtt, *v.* or *s.* [Rit, *v.* or *s.*]

rĭt′-tĕr, *s.* [Ger.] A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The *Ritter's* colour went and came."
Campbell: The Ritter Bann.

† **rĭt-tĕr′-ĭc,** *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q.v).

rĭt-tĭng′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rittinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schemnitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1·5 to 3; lustre, sub-metallic to adamantine; colour varying, dull honey-yellow to hyacinth-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

rĭt′-ụ-ạl, * **rĭt′-ụ-ạll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rituel,* from Lat. *ritualis,* from *ritus* = a rite; Sp. *ritual;* Ital. *rituale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

"Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice and solemn prayer."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 652.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

"The *ritual* laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 453.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.

2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

"As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be holden to any part of the Jewish *ritual.*"—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 22.

rĭt′-ụ-ạl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ritual; -ism.*]

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.

2. The observance of prescribed rites or forms in religion.

3. A name sometimes used as synonymous with Tractarianism (q.v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of High Churchmen, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by ornate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of such circumstances . . . that what was afterwards called *Ritualism* took its rise."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 199.

rĭt-ụ-ạl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ritual; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ritualistic (q.v.).

"The second stage of the *Ritualist* movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 199.

B. *As subst.:* A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specif. one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (*Lee.*)

"A corresponding movement throughout the country in the direction which the *Ritualists* had taken."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects,* p. 200.

rĭt-ụ-ạl-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ritualist; -ic.*]

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.

2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

rĭt′-ụ-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ritual; -ly.*] By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

rī′-va, *s.* [Icel. *rifa.*] [Rive, *v.*] A rift, a cleft. (*Orkney and Shetland Islands.*)

* **rī′-vage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *rive* (Lat. *ripa*) = a bank.]

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the *rivage,* and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.'
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Introd.)

2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

rī′-vạl, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rival,* from Lat. *rivalis,* from *rivus* = a stream, a river. "Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word rivals came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near." (*Trench: Study of Words,* p. 198.) Sp. *rival;* Ital. *rivale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between *rivals?*"—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator: as, *rivals* in eloquence.

* 3. An associate, a companion, a comrade

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two *rival* enemies."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* **rival-hating,** *a.* Hating any rival; jealous.

"With *rival-hating* envy, set you on."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

rī′-vạl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Rival, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.

2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the *rival'd* nightingale."
Thomson: Hymn on Solitude.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be a competitor or rival.

"Burgundy.
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

* **rī′-vạl-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ess.*] A female rival.

"Oh, my happy *rivaless.*"—*Richardson: Pamela,* iv. 153.

* **rī-văl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *rivalité,* from Lat. *rivalitatem,* accus of *rivalitas,* from *rivalis* = rival (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.

2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him *rivality.*"—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* iii. 5.

rī′-vạlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rival, *v.*]

rī′-vạl-rў, *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ry.*] The act of rivalling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavour to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To muse o'er *rivalries* of yore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 32.

rī′-vạl shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rival; -ship.*] The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

"A kind of *rivalship* against Thomas Aquinas."—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 404.

rīve (1), * **ryve** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *rifa* (pa. t. *rif,* pa. par. *rifinn*); cogn. with Dan. *rive;* Sw. *rifva;* to scratch; Dut. *rijven;* O. H. Ger. *riban;* Ger. *reiben.*]

A. *Trans.:* To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but *rive* an oak."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be riven, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O I would that earth would *rive*
And close upon me while alive."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 26.

* **rīve** (2), * **ryve,** *v.i.* [Arrive.] To sail to; to come, to arrive.

rīve, *s.* [Rive (1), *v.*] A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

rĭv′-ĕl, *v.t.* [A.S. *gerifflian* = to wrinkle, a frequent. from *rive* (q.v.); Dut. *ruifelen, ruyfelen.*] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

"While every worm industriously weaves
And winds his web above the *rivell'd* leaves.
Cowper: Tirocinium, 596.

***rĭv′-ĕl, *rĭv′-ĕl-ĭng** (1), ***ryv-el-ing,** *s.* [RIVEL, *v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no wem ne *ryueling*."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians*, v.

***rĭv′-ĕl-ĭng** (2), *s.* [RIVEL, *s.*]

***rĭv′-ĕl-ĭng** (3), *s.* [Eng. *rive(r)*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river; a rivulet, a streamlet, a brook. (Prob. a misprint for *riverling.*)

"Which, as maine flouds from smallest currents flow,
Derives her sweets to th' *rivelings* below."
Brathwayte: Nature's Embassie, p. 276.

***rĭv′-ĕl-ĭng** (3), *s.* [A.S. *rifling.*] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

"Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling*."
Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

rĭven, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RIVE, *v.*]

***rīv′-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rive* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who rives or rends.

rĭv′-ĕr (2), ***riv-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *rivière* = a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia* = (1) the sea-shore, a bank, (2) a river: prop. fem. of *riparius* = riparian (q.v.); Sp. *ribera* = a shore, a sea-coast; Port. *ribeira* = a meadow near the bank of a river; *ribeiro* = a brook; Ital. *riviera* = a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"*Rivers* of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 136.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river, and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q.v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the most elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers:—

	Length in miles.	*Area of Basin. Sq. miles.*
Mississippi, with Missouri	4,100	1,290,000
Nile	3,700	1,290,000
Amazon	3,400	2,230,000
Obi	3,200	1,190,000
Yang-tse-Kiang	3,200	689,000
Yenesei	3,200	880,000
Lena	2,900	942,000
Amur	2,800	403,000
Congo	2,600	1,540,000
Niger	2,600	1,060,000

Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbours of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. *Geol.:* Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as an egg. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the mouth of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q.v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods; one is traceable in the Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean.

3. *Law:* Rivers are distinguished as navigable and non-navigable: the former being the property of the state, and subject to state jurisdiction; the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. Improvements in many of our inland navigable rivers, by means of dams and locks, are now being made by the Government at public expense. The Ohio and some of its tributaries have been greatly improved by this method during the last few years.

river-basin, *s.* [BASIN, *s.*, B. II. 2. (*b*).]

river-bed, river-channel, *s.* The bed, bottom, or channel of a river

river-bullhead, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cottus gobio, the Miller's thumb (q.v.).

river-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Thelphusa (q.v.).

river-craft, *s.* Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

river-crayfish, *s.*

Zool.: Astacus fluviatilis.

river-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river-god (q.v.).

"Praying the *river-deity* to let them cross."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 210.

river-delta, *s.* [DELTA.]

river-dolphins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Platanistidæ (q.v.).

*** river-dragon,** *s.* A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.*, xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 3.)

river-driver, *s.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

*** river-ducks,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The Anatinæ. (*Swainson.*)

river-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Odysseus invokes the river of Scheria; Skamandros had his priest and Spercheios his grove; and sacrifice was done to the rival of Herakles, the *river-god* Acheloos."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 213.

river-hog, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Potamochœrus, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamochœrus penicillatus* is the Red River-hog.

river-horse, *s.*

Zool.: Hippopotamus amphibius.

"They are the *river-horse* and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—*Young: Notes on the Paraphrase of Job.*

river-ice, *s.*

Geol., &c.: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

river jack viper, *s.*

Zool.: Vipera rhinoceros, from West Africa. The head is flat, with a longish horn on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the case in which it is confined.

river-lamprey, *s.*

Ichthy: Petromyzon fluviatilis.

river-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ancylus (q.v.).

river-meadow, *s.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Unio (q.v.).

river of death, *s.*

Compar. Religions: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od. μ.* 22), and is very widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xii., xiii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

river-plain, *s.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Potamogale velox.

river-side, *s.* The bank of a river.

river-snail, *s.*

Zool.: Paludina vivipara.

river-terrace, *s.*

Geol.: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (*Lyell.*)

river-tortoise, *s.* [MARSH-TORTOISE.]

river-wall, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water, *s.* The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

river-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Podostemon. (*Amer.*)

*** rĭv′-ĕr,** *v.i.* [RIVER, *s.*] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

*** rĭv′-ĕr-ăin,** *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering on a river.

"General Prendergast has made short work of the long-talked of *riverain* defences known as the Memhis position."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

*** rĭv′-ĕr-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *river*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whose violet veins in branched *riverets* flow."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi. 56.

*** rĭv′-ĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *river*, s.; *-hood.*] The quality or state of being a river. (*Hugh Miller*, in *Annandale.*)

*** rĭv′-ĕr-ine,** *a.* [RIVERAIN.]

*** rĭv′-ĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *river*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystall *riverlings*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, third day, first week, 133.

rĭv′-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *river*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branched with *rivery* veins, meanderlike that glide."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 16.

2. Abounding in rivers.

rĭv′-ĕt, *** rev-et,** *v.t.* [RIVET (1), *s.*] [Fr. *river.*]

I. *Literally*

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their greaves and pouldrons others *rivet* fast."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

"In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the place you *rivet* it upon.—*Moxon.*

II. *Fig.:* To fix or fasten firmly.

"Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,
Fast *rivetted* on science, sleep defy."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

rĭv′-ĕt (1), *** rev-et, * ryv-et,** *s.* [Fr., from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. *rifa* = to tack together.] A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged burr, to prevent the indentation of the wood.

"*Rivet* of steel and iron clasp."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 16.

rivet-boy, *s.* The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

rivet-cutter, *s.* A jaw tool for cutting off flush the stub ends of rivets or bolts.

rivet-hearth, *s.* A shallow, round fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

rivet-joint, *s.* A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

* **rĭv'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 49.)

rĭv'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rivet*, v.; *-er.*] One who rivets.

rĭv'-ĕt-ĭng, rĭv'-ĕtt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

riveting-hammer, *s.* A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow peen.

riveting-machine, *s.*

Boiler-making: A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

riveting-set, *s.* A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

rĭv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rive (1), *v.*]

riving-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A frow (q.v.).

riving-machine, *s.* A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain; for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

* **rī'-vō,** *interj.* [Etym. doubtful.] An exclamation in Bacchanalian revelry.

"*Rivo!* says the drunkard."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

rĭ-vōse, *a.* [Lat. *rivus* = a river.]

Zool., &c.: Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

rĭ'-vō-tīte, *s.* [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green colour. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·55 to 3·62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: antimonic acid, 42·0; protoxide of silver, 1·18; protoxide of copper, 39·50; carbonic acid, 21·0; lime, a trace, from which the formula $2SbO_5 + 4(CuO,AgO)CO_2$ is calculated.

rĭv'-ŭ-lĕt, *s.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dimin. from *rivus* = a river.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

"The shades . . .
Through which me to refresh the gentle *rivulets* run."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 6.

II. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia affinitata.*

rĭv'-ŭ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rivul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa.*

* **rĭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *rixatio*, from *rixatus*, pa. par. of *rixor* = to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

* **rĭx-ā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Rixation.] A quarrelsome, brawling woman; a common scold.

rĭx'-dŏl-lar, *s.* [Dan. *rijksdaalder, rigsdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reichs*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q.v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 1s. 6d., and is divided into twelve fanams of 1½d. each.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight schillings, and worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

rĭz'-ŏm, *s.* [Rhizome.]

Her.: The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

rĭz'-zĕred, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted: as, *rizzered* fish. (*Scotch.*)

rōach (1), * **roche,** *s.* [A.S. *reohhe, reohche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; O. Dut. *roch* = a skate; Dan. *rokke* = a ray; Sw. *rocka*; Ger. *roche*; Lat. *raia* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus rutilus, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers in the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. Colour most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, inclining to black; sides, brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal and caudal gray, with red spots, and often with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often breeding with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish in England; in Russia dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ *As sound as a roach:* Perfectly sound. (Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

"The Roach spawns in April and May in Prussia, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit those lively movements which have given rise to the adage, '*As sound as a roach.*' It is not often safe to depend on mediæval etymology, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary Æsculapius."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 148.

rōach (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The upward curve of the foot of a sail, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

rōach (3), *s.* [See def.] A cockroach (q.v.).

rōach (4), **rōche,** *s.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

* **1.** A rock. (*Palsgrave.*)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. The highest bed in the Portland Oolite is called the Roach bed. (*Etheridge.*)

rōad, * **rode,** * **roode,** *s.* [A.S. *rád* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *rád*, pa. t. of *rídan* = to ride. *Raid* and *road* are thus doublets.]

* **1.** An incursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The Scot who will make *road* upon us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* **2.** The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy *roads* he came to Leicester."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [Macadam, Turnpike, Street.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were:—

1. Watling Street; from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay, in Wales.
2. Ikenild Street; from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.
3. Fosse Way; from Cornwall to Lincoln.
4. Ermin Street; from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and *roads*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private *road*;
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 331.

¶ (1) *By road:* By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from travelling by sea or by rail.

(2) *On the road:* Passing, travelling.

(3) *To take the road:* To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road:* To become a highway-robber.

road-agent, *s.* A highwayman. (*Local.*)

road-bed, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests. The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. Civ.-eng.: In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

"The road in England is always well kept, the *road-bed* is often like a rock."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 248.

road-book, *s.* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

* **road-harrow,** *s.* A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

road-locomotive, *s.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

road-metal, *s.* [Metal, *s.*, A. II. 1. (1).]

road-roller, *s.* A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

road-runner, *s.*

Ornith.: Geococcyx californianus. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

road-scraper, *s.* A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

* **road-steamer,** *s.* A road-locomotive.

road-sulky, *s.* A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. [Sulky, *s.*]

road-surveyor, *s.* A public officer whose duty is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

† **road-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: The genus Plantago, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

road-worthy, *a.* Fit for the road or travelling.

rōad, rōde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q.v.), or from Lat. *roto* = to revolve, through Fr. *rôder*, or Sp. *rodear.* Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 316.]

A. *Trans.:* To rouse.

"When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they may be raised once."—*Wilson & Bonaparte: American Ornithology* (ed. 1832), iii. 12. (Note.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. (See extract).

"A good retriever . . . who will *road* or follow the foot-scent of game well."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 93.

2. To fly in a body.

"To shoot wildfowl *roding* in, half an hour after sunset."—*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 188.

* **rōad'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *road*; *-less.*] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a *roadless* country as fast as sepoys in retreat."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1886.

rōad'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *man.*] A man who works upon the roads.

rōad'-sīde, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *road*, and *side.*]

A. *As subst.:* The side or borders of a road.

"By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!"
Longfellow: Footsteps of Angels.

B. *As adj.:* Situated or being on the side of a road.

"*Roadside* waste, *roadside* pasture, and *roadside* turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

rōad'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *road* and *stead.*] The same as Road, s., 4.

"Curses the *roadstead*, and with gale
Of early morning lifts the sail."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 12.

rōad'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *road*; suff. *-ster.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or commonly employed in travelling, specif. applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (*Hunt Slang.*)

"Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of travelling on the high road.

"It was a substantial *roadster*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Naut.:* A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (*Smyth.*)

rōad'-wāy, * rōde'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *road*, and *way*.] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.

"Never a man's thought in the world keeps the *roadway* better than thine."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

rōam, * ram-en, * rom-en, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a theoretical A.S. *rámian* (not found) = to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *rámén, ráman* = to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word *Rome*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it" (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.

"How eager are my thoughts to *roam*
In quest of what they love!"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlii.

B. *Trans.:* To range, to wander, to rove over.

"Now she *roams*
The dreary waste." *Cowper: Task*, i. 546.

*** rōam,** *s.* [Roam, *v.*] The act of roaming, roving, or wandering; a ramble.

"The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

rōam'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roam*, v.; *-er.*] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

rōan, * roane, * roen, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rouën* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano* = roan; Ital. *roano, rovano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed colour having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)

"How shall I answer hue and cry
For a *roan* gelding, twelve hands high?"
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A roan colour; the colour described in A.

2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour.

"Proud, prancing on his *roan*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

3. *Leather:* Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

roan-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: Ægoceros leucophæus, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and scimetar-shaped horns; hide black, which colour reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name Blauw-boc (Blue Buck).

rōan, *s.* [Rowan.]

röar, * rore, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rárian*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *réren*; Dut. *reeren.* From the same root as Lat. *latro* = to bark; Sansc. *rá* = to bellow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* ii. 15.)

2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.

"Thereat he *rored* for exceeding paine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 17.

3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.

"I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves *roured*."—*Isaiah* li. 15.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.

* 5. To act riotously. [Roaring-boys.]

II. *Vet.:* To make a loud noise in breathing. [Roaring, *s.*, 2.]

B. *Trans.:* To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.

"*Roar* these accusations forth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

röar, * rore, *s.* [Roar, *v.*]

1. A full loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.

"The *roar* of a whole herd of lions."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.

3. A loud, continued, and confused sound, as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.

"The ceaseless *roar*
Which rushes on the solitary shore."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 95.

* 4. A tumult.

"Perceiuing his enemies dayly to increase vpon him, and all the countries about to be in a *rore*."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 556.

5. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.

"Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

röar'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roar*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who roars, shouts, or bawls.

"The *roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a strong voice."—*Rambler*, No. 14.

* 2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.

"A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!"
Massinger: Renegado, i. 3.

* 3. A wave, a billow.

"What care these *roarers* for the name of king?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

II. *Vet.:* A broken-winded horse.

"If a horse is a *roarer* . . . he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a fence."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse*, p. 598.

*** röar'-ĭe,** *a.* [Rory.]

röar'-ĭng, * ror-ing, * ror-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Roar, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Shouting, noisy.

2. Characterized by noise or riot; riotous.

"A mad *roaring* time."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

II. *Fig.:* Going on briskly; brisk, active; highly successful: as, a *roaring* trade. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)

2. *Veterinary:*

(1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralysed condition of the dilator muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Sidney.*)

"Their horses make much muscle, and *roaring* is almost unknown among them."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

(2) The act of breathing loud. [(1).]

¶ *The roaring game:* Curling. (*Scotch.*)

*** roaring-boys,** *s. pl.* An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

*** röar'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *roaring; -ly.*] In a roaring manner.

rōast, * rost, * roste, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*), from Ger. *rösten* = to roast, from *rost* = a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistin* = a gridiron, *rosdaim* = to roast, *rost* = roast meat; Gael. *rost, roist*; Wel. *rhostio*; Bret. *rosta* = to roast.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.

(2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, To *roast* coffee.

(3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.

"*Roasted* in wrath and fire." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To banter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully. (*Colloq.*)

"Bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden."—*Bp. Atterbury: Epistolary Corresp.*, ii. 417.

II. *Metall.:* To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.

"He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broile, and frie."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 319.

2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

rōast, *s. & a.* [Roast, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of mutton, sirloin of beef, &c.

"On holy days an egg or two at most,
But her ambition never reach'd to *roast*."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 36.

B. *As adj.:* Roasted: as, *roast* beef.

¶ * (1) *To cry roast meat:* Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) *To rule the roast:* To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (Prob. for *to rule the roost.*)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that *rules the roast*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

roast-beef plant, *s.*

Bot.: Iris fœtidissima. [Iris.]

roast-bitter, *s.* A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

rōast'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roast; -er.*]

1. One who or that which roasts.

* 2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

"We kept a *roaster* of the sucking pigs."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

rōast'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Roast, *v.*]

roasting-bed, *s.*

Metall.: A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

roasting-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

roasting-jack, *s.*

Domestic: An old fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

*** rŏb,** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb* = a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or rather the *rob* that is made of them."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 171.

rŏb, * robbe, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *robber, rober.* The original sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, to disrobe, from O. Fr. *robbe, robe* = a robe; so Eng. *reave* (*bereave*) is formed in a similar manner, from A.S. *reáf* = clothing; O. Sp. *robir*; Sp. *robar*; O. H. Ger. *roubón, roupón*; Ger. *rauben*; Dut. *roven.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of anything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.

"Thei *robbiden* hym and woundiden hym and wenten awey."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 30.

2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.

"Like a thief to come to *rob* my grounds."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

3. To deprive, to strip.

"That all the rest it seem'd they *robbed* bare
Of bounty, and of beautie, and all virtues rare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 4.

* 4. To steal.

"To *rob* love from any."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To steal, to plunder, to pillage.

"Men and women slouh, and *robbed* thrugh the land."
Robert de Brunne, p. 38.

*** rob-altar,** *s.* A sacrilegious plunderer.

rŏb'-and, rŏb'-bĭn, *s.* [For *rope-band.*]

Naut.: A piece of plaited rope, called sennit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

Rŏb'-ben Ĭs'-land (*s* silent.) [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

Robben Island-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Coronella phocarum.

rŏb'-bẽr, * rob-bour, *s.* [O. Fr. *robbeur.*] [Rob, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.

"Who, turning to the *robber* band,
Bade four, the bravest, take the brand."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 31.

2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

II. *Law:* One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

robber-crab, *s.*

Zool. : Birgus latro. [BIRGUS.]

***rob berds-man, *rob-bers-man,** *s.* [ROBERDSMAN.]

rŏb'-bĕr-ȳ, * rob-er-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *roberie.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wrong; a plundering, a pillaging; theft.

"Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fil'd with treasure rackt with *robberies.*"
Spenser : Mother Hubbard's Tale.

2. *Law :* (See extract).

"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no *robbery.* (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a *robbery.* (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes *robbery* from other larcenies."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

rŏb'-bĭn (1), *s.* [Ceylon.]

Comm. : The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb'-bĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. (*Simmonds.*)

rŏb'-bĭn (3), *s.* [ROBAND.]

rōbe, *s.* [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *roub, roup;* O. H. Ger. *raup;* Ger. *raub* = booty, spoil, a garment; cogn. with A.S. *reáf* = spoil, clothing: Icel. *rauf* = spoil; Ital. & O. Sp. *roba;* Sp. *ropa;* Port. *roupa.*]

1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance, or rite; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c.; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

"The vests, the *robes,* and heaps of shining gold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 456.

2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

¶ *Master of the Robes:* An officer of the royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a sempstress, a laundress, a starcher, and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James's, and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen. (*English.*)

¶ *Gentlemen of the robe* (or *of the long robe*): Barristers.

robe-maker, *s.* A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

rōbe, *v.t.* & *i.* [ROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit. :* To invest with a robe or robes; to dress with magnificence; to array.

"Lying *robed* and crowned,
Worthy a Roman spouse!"
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 163.

II. *Fig. :* To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover: as, The fields are *robed* with green.

B. *Intrans. :* To put on robes; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

*** rŏb'-ĕrds-măn, * rŏb'-bĕrds-măn, * rŏb'-ĕrts-măn,** *s.* [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.

"*Robberemen,* or *Robberdsmen,* were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (5 Edw. 3, &c.) . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I. on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these *Robberdsmen* took name from him."—*Tomline: Law Dictionary.*

rŏb'-ĕrt, *s.* [HERB-ROBERT.]

Rŏb'-ĕr-tĭn, Rŏb'-ĕr-tine, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. : One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

rŏb'-ĭn, *s.* [A familiar dimin. from *Robert.*] [JACKDAW.]

1. The Redbreast (q.v.).

* 2. A trimming on the front of the dress.

"*Robins,* and caps and sheets."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 237.

¶ (1) *Robin run in the hedge:*

Bot. : Nepeta Glechoma.

(2) *Round-robin :* [ROUNDROBIN].

Robin Goodfellow, *s.* A "drudging fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians called it Nissë God-dreng. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Called *Robin Goodfellow* . . .
Those that Hob-goblin call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Robin Hood, *s.* A celebrated outlaw in the reign of Richard I.; hence, a character in May-day and other games.

robin-redbreast, *s.* [REDBREAST.]

robin-ruddock, *s.* The robin-redbreast.

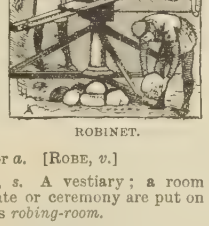
robin-wake, *s.*

Bot. : The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q.v.).

robin's pincushion, *s.* The bedeguar of the dog rose.

rŏb'-ĭ-nĕt (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Steam-eng. : A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.



ROBINET.

*** rŏb'-ĭ-nĕt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *robin;* dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A robin-redbreast.

"The mavis, merl, and *robinet.*"
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. viii.

2. *Old Arm. :* A military engine for hurling darts and stones.

rŏb'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROBE, *v.*]

robing-room, *s.* A vestiary; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off: as, a judge's *robing-room.*

rō-bĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]

1. *Bot. :* A genus of Galegeæ. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roseate flowers: calyx with five lanceolate teeth, the two upper approximate; legume many-seeded. *Robinia Pseudacacia,* a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the Locust-tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable, and used for trenails. In the south of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. hispida* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.

2. *Palæobot. :* Found in the European Pliocene.

rō-bĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia); -ic.*] Derived from *Robinia Pseudacacia.*

robinic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : An acid found in the root of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

rō-bĭn'-ĭ-ĭn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *robini(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. : A yellow colouring matter found in the wood of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

rŏb'-ĭn-ine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia); -ine.*]

Chem. : $C_{21}H_{30}O_{16}$. A yellow colouring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia Pseudacacia.* To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-yellow crystals having a silky lustre, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalis and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

robinine-sugar, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{13}H_{10}O_6$ (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

rō'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot., &c. : Wood for shipbuilding, from a Bignoniad, *Catalpa longissima,* and *Platymiscium platystachyum,* one of the Dalbergieæ.

*** rŏb ō' dā'-vȳ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rob,* s.] A drink so called.

"Sherry nor *Rob-o'-Davy* here could flow."
Taylor, the Water-poet.

*** rŏb'-ŏr-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *roborans,* pr. par. of *roboro* = to make strong, from *robur* = strength.]

A. *As adj. :* Strengthening.

B. *As subst. :* A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

*** rŏb'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *roboratus,* pa. par. of *roboro* = to make strong.] To make strong; to give strength to; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"Ancient privileges . . . which herein are *roborated* and confirmed."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge,* ii. 38.

*** rŏb-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *roboratio.*] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

*** rō-bŏr'-ĕ-an, * rō-bŏr'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *roboreus,* from *robur* = strength, also an oak.] Made of oak; strong.

rō'-bŭr, *s.* [Lat. = (1) hardness, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur.*] (See etym. and compound.)

Robur Caroli or **Carolinum,** *s.*

Astron. : King Charles's Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

rō-bŭst', *a.* [Fr. *robuste,* from Lat. *robustus* = strong, from O. Lat. *robus;* Lat. *robur* = strength; Sp. & Ital. *robusto.*]

1. Possessed of great strength; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.

"A *robust,* boisterous rogue knockt him down."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § iii., let. 22.

2. Indicating great strength and vigour.

"His *robust,* distended chest."
Young: Paraphrase of Job.

3. Sound, vigorous: as, *robust* health.

4. Requiring vigour or strength: as, *robust* employment.

* 5. Violent, rough, rude.

"Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust.*"
Thomson: Autumn, 529.

***rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs** (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Eng. *robust; -ious.*]

1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.

"These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 568.

2. Rough, boisterous.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.,* iii. 7.

*** rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs-lȳ** (**i** as **y**), *adv.* [Eng. *robustious; -ly.*] In a robust manner; with force or vigour; stoutly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.

"If they come in *robustiously* . . . are received for the braver fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

*** rō-bŭst'-ĭoŭs-nĕss** (**i** as **y**), *** rō-bŭst'-ŭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *robustious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being robust; robustness; muscular strength; vigour.

"That *robustiousness* of body."—*Sandys: State of Religion,* sig. s. 2.

rō bŭst'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *robust; -ly.*] In a robust manner; with great strength or vigour.

rō-bŭst′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *robust; -ness.*] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigour: the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

* **rō-bŭst′-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *robust; -ous.*] Robust. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

rŏc, rukh, *s.* [Arab. *rukh*; see def.]

Arab. Mythol.: A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil tusks of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

rŏc′-ăm-bōle, † **rŏk′-ăm-bōle,** *s.* [Fr. *rocambole*; Ital. & Sp. *rocambola*; Sw. *rockenboll*; Ger. *rockenabolle* = rye-bulb: *rocken* = rye, and *bolle* = bulby, because it is bulbous and grows among rye.]

Bot. & Hort.: (1) *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a plant with bulbs like garlic, but with the cloves smaller. It is used for the same purposes as the shallot, garlic, &c. A native of Denmark, not much cultivated in England. (2) *Allium Ophioscorodon*, from Greece. Sometimes the two are considered to be identical.

rŏc-çĕl′-ĭn, *s.* [Port. *rocca* = a rock. Named from the place of growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Usneidæ. Dull gray lichens, with a peltate disc, open from the front, and seated on a carbonaceous stratum. They grow on rocks by the sea. *Roccella tinctoria* is the Archil, Orchil, or Orchella lichen. *R. fuciformis*, used, like the former, for a dye-plant, is less valuable. They occur in the extreme south of England.

rŏc-çĕl′-lăn′-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *roccell(ic); anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{42}N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)''\\(C_6H_5)_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\} N_2$.

Phenyl-roccellamide. A crystalline body obtained by heating roccellic acid with an excess of aniline, distilling, and treating the black residue, left in the retort, with alcohol. It forms colourless laminæ, melts to a colourless liquid at 53°, is insoluble in water, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, but soluble in alcohol.

rŏc-çĕl′-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *roccell(a); -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from plants of the genus Roccella.

roccellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{32}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{17}H_{30}O_2)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\} O_2$. A fatty acid discovered in 1830 by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*, and other species of the same genus. It crystallizes in white rectangular four-sided plates, or in short needles, melts at 132° to a colourless liquid, is tasteless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It is very slightly affected by reagents, but it decomposes carbonates. The roccellates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. The barium salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ba''O_4$, is a bulky white powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The silver salt, $C_{17}H_{30}Ag_2O_4$, obtained by precipitation, is a white amorphous mass, which darkens on exposure to light.

roccellic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{30}O_3$. A faintly yellow, neutral oil, obtained by heating roccellic acid to between 220° and 280°, mixing the brown mass with dilute soda-ley, and treating with ether. It dissolves easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

rŏc-çĕl′-lĭn-ĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$ (?). A crystalline substance extracted from *Roccella tinctoria* by hydrochloric acid and boiling alcohol. It forms a mass of silky needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

* **roch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.] To harden like a rock.

"Thee winter's coldnesse thee river hardlye *roch'ng*."
Stanihurst: Conceites, p. 136.

* **roche** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A roach.

* **rōche** (2), *s.* [Fr.] A rock.

roche-alum, *s.* [Rock-alum.]

roche-lime, *s.* Quicklime.

roches-moutonnées, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Projecting eminences of rock which have been smoothed and worn into the shape of flattened domes by a glacier passing over them. They are called *moutonnées* because their small rounded bosses resemble the backs of a flock of sheep.

Rō-çhĕlle′, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure.

Rochelle-powder, *s.* [Seidlitz-powder.]

Rochelle-salt, *s.* [Sodio-potassic tartrate.]

rŏçh′-ĕt (1), * **rŏtçh′-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *rochet*, from O. H. Ger. *roch, hroch* (Ger. *rock*) = a coat, a frock: cf. Ir. *rocan* = a mantle, a cloak; Gael. *rochall.*]

ROCHET.

1. An ecclesiastical garment of fine white linen, differing from the surplice in being shorter, and open at the sides. It was formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but is now worn by bishops under the chimere.

"The *rochet* is also derived from the albe . . . As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the *rochet* is a diminution of the same . . . being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves, or without sleeves. It is well known that the clergy and bishops were required formerly by the decrees of Synods to wear their albes constantly; hence the *rochets*, which were merely reduced albes, were introduced from reasons of community . . . They were also worn by cantors and canons, also by choir children."—*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornament & Costume.*

* 2. A bishop.

"Wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

* 3. A loose round frock or upper garment, the original of the ecclesiastical vestment.

* **rŏçh′-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *roche* = a roach; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A kind of fish, by some taken for the roach, by others for the pipe-fish, one of the gurnards.

"Of *rochets*, whitings, or common fish."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

* **rŏçh′-ĕtte,** *s.* [Rochet (1), *s.*]

roçh′-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Fr. *roche* = a rock (q.v.).] (See compound.)

roching-cask, *s.* A wooden cistern, lined with lead, in which alum is crystallized after having been previously dissolved in water or by the action of steam.

rŏch-lĕd′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Rochleder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resinous substance originally extracted by alcohol from melanchyme (q.v.). Colour, reddish-brown; transparent to translucent; melting point, 100°. Composition: carbon, 76·79; hydrogen, 9·06; oxygen, 14·15 = 100. Found also in large masses in the lignite of Zweifelsreuth, Eger, Bohemia.

rŏck (1), * **rocke** (1), * **rok,** * **rokke** (1), *s.* [Icel. *rokkr* = a distaff; Sw. *rock*; Dan. *rok*; O. H. Ger. *roccho*; M. H. Ger. *rocke*; Ger. *rocken.* Prob. from Dan. *rokke* = to rock (q.v.).] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

"With her *rocke*, many a knocke
She gave him on the crowne."
Sir T. More: Serjeant & Frere.

rŏck (2), * **rocke** (2), * **roche,** * **rokke** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *roke, roche, roc*, from Irish & Gael. *roc* = a rock; Bret. *roch.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter which constitutes the earth's crust, as distinguished from clay, sand, gravel, peat, &c.

"Down his wan cheek a briny torrent flows,
So silent fountains, from a *rock's* tall head."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 19.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (*Colloq* or *humorous.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks): as, This is the *rock* on which he split.

(2) A defence; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (*Scriptural.*)

"They remembered that God was their *rock*."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 35.

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as Rock-pigeon (q.v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a fast *rock* escaped him."
—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

II. *Geol.:* Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mould, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too. Most rocks, originally soft, have become hard and compact by losing their moisture, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. [Mineral.] Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Arenaceous, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, *i.e.* rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected, to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kind of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, viz., Aërial or Æolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Æolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified: the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are unfossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. [Geology.]

¶ Rock-cork = *Mountain-cork*; Rock-milk = *Mountain-milk*; Rock-soap = *Oropion*; Rock-oil = *Petroleum.*

¶ *On the rocks:* Quite out of funds; in want of money

rock-alum, *s.*

Min.: Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. [Cf. Rock Salt.]

rock-basin, *s.*

Geol.: (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

rock-bird, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-bound, *a.* Hemmed in, or surrounded with rocks: as, a *rock-bound* coast.

rock-butter, *s.*

Min.: Impure efflorescences oozing from some alum shales in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to Halotrichite (q.v.), with which species Dana places them.

rock-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Cavia rupestris*, found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

rock-cist, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helianthemum.

rock-cod, *s.* A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavour than fish from a sandy bottom.

rock-cook, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Small-mouthed Wrasse, *Labrus exoletus.* It is about four inches long, and is taken occasionally in the Crab-pots on the Cornish coast.

rock-cress, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Arabis (q.v.); * (2) *Crithmum maritimum.*

rock-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks; as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crystal, *s.*

Min.: The limpid varieties of quartz (q.v.).

rock-demon, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A demon supposed to inhabit dangerous rocks, often identified with the rocks themselves.

"An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 208.

***rock-doe,** *s.* The female chamois. (*Grew.*)

rock-dove, rock-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba livia.* [Columbus.]

rock-drill, *s.* A tool for boring rock by a chisel movement or rotary motion.

rock-fire, *s.*

Pyrotech.: An incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. Used for setting fire to ships, buildings, &c. It is composed of three parts resin, four sulphur, ten nitre, one regulus of antimony, and one turpentine.

rock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: (1) The Black Goby; (2) a name given to various species of Wrasse (q.v.).

***rock-free,** *a.* Free from or without rocks.

"Whose shores, me thought, on good aduantage stood,
For my recelt, *rock-free*, and fenc'd from wind."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vii.

***rock-goat,** *s.* A goat which makes its home among the rocks; a wild goat.

rock-harmonicon, *s.*

Music: An instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.

***rock-hearted,** *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-honey, *s.* Honey made by bees having their nests or abodes among the rocks. (Cf. *Psalm* lxxxi. 16.)

"Then summer lengthen'd out his season bland,
And with *rock-honey* flow'd the happy land."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

rock-hopper, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"In this scrub one of the crested penguins, probably *Eudyptes chrysocoma*, called by the sealers in common with other species of the genus Eudyptes, the *rock-hopper*, has established a rookery."—*C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, ii. 180.

rock-kangaroos, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Petrogale (q.v.).

rock-leather, *s.* The same as Rock-cork (q.v.).

rock-lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Selaginella convoluta.*

rock-limpet, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Patella (q.v.). [Limpet.]

rock-lychnis, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Viscaria (q.v.).

rock-manakin, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Rupicola (q.v.).

rock-maple, *s.*

Bot.: *Acer saccharinum.*

rock-meal, *s.*

Min.: A white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched.

rock-moss, *s.*

Bot.: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.* [Cudbear.]

rock-oil, *s.* (See Petroleum.]

rock-pigeon, *s.*

1. The Rock-dove (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) Sand-grouse (q.v.).

rock-plant, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Plants growing on or among naked rocks. Most have diminutive roots and derive their chief support from the air through their leaves and stems. Examples: Lichens, Mosses, &c., various houseleeks (Crassulaceæ), &c. The latter are often cultivated in rockeries for their fine flowers.

rock-rabbit, *s.*

Zool.: Hyrax capensis. [Hyrax.]

"The South African Hyrax is termed by the colonists Klip Das, or *Rock-rabbit*, and is found in considerable plenty . . . on the sides of the Table mountain."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 760.

rock-rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Petromys (q.v.).

***rock-ribbed,** *a.* Having ribs of rocks. (*Bryant.*)

rock-roofed, *a.* Roofed or arched over with rock.

rock-rose, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Cistus; (2) the genus Helianthemum; (3) *Convolvulus Dorycnium;* (4) (*Pl.*) the order Cistaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

rock-ruby, *s.* A name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of blue.

rock-salt, *s.*

Geol.: Salt deposited as a geological stratum. An immense deposit of solid rock-salt is found on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. The most famous mine in the world is that at Wieliczka, Galicia, which has been worked for centuries. Beds occur also in England, Austria, Poland, Russia, Spain, &c. The salt of New York and Michigan is obtained from brine, due to solution of rock-salt by the flow of underground waters. Rock-salt arose probably by the slow evaporation of sea-water in shallow gulfs or bays separated from the ocean by sand bars over which the waves occasionally broke, the thickness being produced by the slow subsidence of the land surrounding the gulf.

rock-samphire, *s.*

Bot.: Crithmum maritimum.

† rock-serpent, *s.* [Rock-snake.]

rock-shaft, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A shaft with tappets which raise the levers of the puppet-valves in a certain class of steam-engines.

2. The shaft, with levers, used for working the slide-valves, the notch of the eccentric rod dropping into a stud fixed in one of the levers; the links of the slide-valve spindle being attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.

ROCK-SHELTER.

rock-shelter, *s.*

Anthrop.: A natural opening in a rock, utilized by man for temporary shelter or permanent residence. In some slight degree, the custom still survives in Périgord, masonry being added to render the residence more healthy and comfortable.

"The very many observations which we have been able to make in the caverns and *rock-shelters* of Périgord."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 56.

rock-slaters, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Ligia. [Slater, II.]

rock-snake, † rock-serpent, *s.*

Zool.: A name given in some of the British possessions to any individual of the genus Python (q.v.). Rock-snakes are among the largest of living reptiles; specimens of eighteen and twenty feet long have been brought to Europe, and trustworthy statements of the occurrence of individuals measuring thirty feet are on record; but their size and strength are often much exaggerated. They kill their prey by constriction, and swallow it whole, commencing with the head. During the digestion the animal is lazy and unwilling even to defend itself when attacked.

"*Rock-snakes* are mostly arboreal, and prefer localities in the vicinity of water, to which the animal resorts for the purpose of drinking. They move, climb, and swim with equal facility."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 144.

rock-staff, *s.* The lever of a forge-bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-tar, *s.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple, *s.* A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

rock-thrush, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Petrocincla (q.v.).

rock-tripe, *s.* [Tripe de roche.]

rock-violet, *s.*

Bot.: Chroolepus Jolithus.

rock-wood, *s.* The same as Fossil-wood, 2.

rock-work, *s.*

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

2. A natural wall or mass of rock.

3. A rockery (q.v.).

rŏck (3), *s.* [Roc.]

rŏck (1), * **rokke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *rokke* = to rock, to shake, allied to *rykke* = to pull, to tug, from *ryk* = a pull, a tug; cf. Ger. *rücken* = to move by pushing; *ruck* = a pull, a jolt, a jerk; Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath. It differs from *swing* in that the latter expresses the vibratory motion of something suspended, and from *shake* in denoting a slower and more uniform motion.

"He took her in his arms, and *rocking* her to and fro, In faith, mistress, said he, it is high time for you to bid us good night for ever."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

2. To shake.

"The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 68.

3. To move backwards and forwards in the arms, chair, cradle, &c., in order to induce sleep.

"*Rocked* to rest on their mother's breast."
Shelley: The Cloud.

4. To abrade the surface of a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [Cradle, s., B. 5.]

"There were secrets in the *rocking* of the copper plate which were only known to Englishmen."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1884.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To lull, to quiet.

"Sleep *rock* thy brain!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be moved backwards and forwards.

"The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps." *Philips: Cider*, i.

rŏck (2), *v.t.* [Rock (2), *s.*] To throw stones at; to stone. (*Amer.*)

rŏck'-ă-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *rock*, v., and *away.*]

Vehicles: A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

rŏck'-ĕ-lāy, rŏck'-lāy, *s.* [See def.] A roquelaure (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

rŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rocks.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 228.

2. A rocking-horse, or -chair.

3. A low skate with a rounding sole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Furniture:*

(1) A curved piece into which the two legs on the same side of a rocking-chair are inserted.

(2) A curved piece underneath a child's cradle.

2. *Engr.:* A cradle. [Cradle, s., B. 5.]

3. *Metall.:* A trough in which particles of ore are separated from earth by agitation in water. [Cradle, s., B. 4.]

4. *Chem.:* The congelation of a liquid is assisted by a slight agitation of its particles, which is effected in the ordinary process of freezing ice-cream by imparting an alternating semi-rotation to the vessel containing it.

5. *Steam-eng.:* A rock-shaft (q.v.).

rocker-cam, *s.*

Mach.: A vibrating cam.

rocker-shaft, *s.* [Rock-shaft.]

rŏck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-ery.*] An artificial mound of fragments of rocks, stones, and earth, raised in gardens or pleasure-grounds, for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns, &c.

*** rŏck'-ĕt** (1), *s.* [ROCHET, (1).]

rŏck'-ĕt (2), *** rok-at,** *s.* [Fr. *roquette*, from Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. from *ruca* = garden-rocket, from Lat. *eruca* = a sort of colewort.]

Bot.: A name given to various Cruciferæ: (1) the genus Hesperis (q.v.), and specif. *Hesperis matronalis*, the Italian species, cultivated since 1597 in English gardens; (2) the genus Diplotaxis (q.v.) (*Sir J. Hooker*); (3) the genus Eruca, and specif. *Eruca sativa* (*Loudon*); (4) *Sisymbrium Irio.*

rŏck'-ĕt (3), *** rok-ette,** *s.* [O. Ital. *rocchette* = a bobbin to wind silk on, a rocket, dimin. from *rocca* = a distaff or rock; so named from its long, thin shape, somewhat resembling a bobbin for winding silk; Dan. & Sw. *raket*; Ger. *rackete, rakete.*]

1. A cylindrical tube of paper or metal filled with a compressed mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, which on being ignited, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes; as

(1) *In war:* A military rocket is a projectile made and filled like a common rocket, but with a case of sheet-iron or Atlas metal, and a hollow head containing powder, thus forming a "shell." The sizes in use in the service are the 9-pounder and 24-pounder. Formerly they were guided by the usual long rocket-stick screwed into a socket in the iron base of the case, but latterly this has been done away with, and the gas in issuing from the three vents impinges on three semicircular shields, causing the rocket to rotate, and steadying it.

(2) For saving life at sea, by conveying a line to a stranded vessel.

(3) As signals, or for mere pyrotechnic display.

(4) For killing whales. [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

2. The lever by which a blacksmith's bellows are inflated.

* 3. A tilting-spear, having its point covered, so as to prevent injury.

"Redy to iuste, and to abyde all comers curtesly to ron with *rokettes*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cl.xxiii.

rocket-bird, *s.* (See extract.)

"In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrœa paradisi*), generally pelept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rocket-case, *s.* A stout case of cardboard or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets.

rocket-harpoon, *s.* [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

rŏck'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-er.*] A term applied to a bird, as a pheasant, which, when flushed, rises rapidly straight up in the air.

"It is nonsense to say that a *rocketer* is easily disposed of."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŏck'-ĕt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rocket* (3); *-ing.*] Rising straight up in the air, as a rocketer.

"I, standing with some gentlemen, saw a *rocketing* pheasant, missed clean with both barrels, come down a duster with the third."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŏck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rocky* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

rŏck-ĭng, rŏck'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rock* (1), s.; *-ing.*] A country evening party, so-called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their *rocks* with them and spinning. (*Scotch.*)

"On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin*."
Burns: Epistle to A. Lapraik.

rŏck-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ROCK (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act or state of moving or swaying backwards and forwards.

2. The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road. (*Prov.*)

3. The motion of a steel mill on a copper cylinder intended for calico-printing, when the pattern of the mill is to be repeated on the copper a number of times at intervals.

4. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [ROCK (1), *v.*, A. I. 4.]

rocking-chair, *s.* A chair mounted on rockers, so as to allow a backward and forward oscillation.

rocking-horse, *s.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the use of children.

rocking-shaft, *s.* [ROCK-SHAFT.]

rocking-stone, *s.* A stone so balanced on a natural pedestal that it can be moved backwards and forwards without its equilibrium being permanently disturbed. Some rocking-stones seem to have been produced by the deposition of a huge slab of rock borne across an expanse of sea by a glacier, and which was detached on the shallowest part of a shoal when the iceberg took the ground. Upheaval afterwards raised it to its present position. Some rocking-stones have been made artificially, in imitation of those which have originated naturally. Popular opinion in Scotland and Iceland formerly supposed rocking-stones to be inhabited by a demon. Called also Logan or Loggan.

rocking-tree, *s.*

Weaving: The axle from which the lay is suspended.

*** rŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat rocky.

"His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 714.

rŏck'-land-īte, *s.* [After Rockland, New York, where found; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SERPENTINE (q.v.).

rŏck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of or free from rocks.

"I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rŏck'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rock*; *-ling.*]

Ichthy: A popular name for any species of the genus Motella (q.v.).

"The pelagic ova of the grey gurnard, the *rockling*, and the lesser weever show oil globules."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

rŏck'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (1), v.; *-y.*] Shaky, insecure, unsteady; hence, unfortunately, awkwardly. (*Slang.*)

"Let him keep the fact of things having gone *rocky* with him as dark as he can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

rŏck'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *rock* (2), s.; *-y.*]

1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks.

"What could I do, alas! encompassed round
With steepy mountains and a *rocky* ground?"
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, ii.

2. Made or consisting of rocks or stone.

"The *rocky* pavement glittered with the show."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xxiii. 249.

* 3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard, stony, obdurate, hard-hearted, hard as a rock.

"Thy *rocky* and wreck-threatening heart."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 590.

Rocky Mountain, *a.*

Geog. & Zool.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or having its habitat in the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico.

Rocky Mountain Locust:

Zool.: Caloptenus spretus. It is very destructive to fruit crops in the west and northwest of the United States.

Rocky Mountain Pika:

Zool.: Lagomys princeps, a small rodent about six inches long, grayish-brown above, yellowish-brown on sides, grayish below. The American Indians call it Little Chief Hare, a circumstance which influenced Sir John Richardson, who first described the animal, in his choice of a specific name.

rō-cō'-cō, *s.* [Fr., from *rocaille* = rock-work, from the character of the style.]

Art: A florid, debased kind of ornament, which succeeded the style adopted by Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of that fashion It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll and shell ornaments abound: sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds and fishes, combined with enormous flowers. The term is sometimes employed to denote a bad taste in design and ornament generally. (*Fairholt.*)

*** roc-o-lo,** *s.* [ROQUELAURE.]

ro-cou, *s.* [ROUCOU.]

*** roc-quet,** *s.* [ROCHET (1).]

rŏd, * rodde, *s.* [The same word as *rood* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long, slender stem of any woody plant, especially when cut and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight, slender stick; a cane.

"And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a *rod*, and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished."—*Exodus* xxi. 20.

2. Hence used more or less figuratively for—

(1) An instrument of punishment; punishment, chastisement.

"And a public school I really saw
Where the *rod* was never used."
Praed: Utopia.

(2) A kind of sceptre or badge of office.

"The *rod* and bird of peace and all such emblems."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

(3) A long, slender, and tapering wand or stick, or two or more such sticks joined end on end for fishing; a fishing-rod.

(4) Hence, used for the act or art of fishing.

"There is indeed a 'new world' opened to the lover of gun and *rod* from the old lands across the sea."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

(5) A fisher; one expert with the fishing-rod; a rodster.

"The late Sir F. Sykes, a first-rate *rod*, was run out and broken, with one hundred yards, on the same spot, but a few days before."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

(6) A scale of wood or metal employed in measuring distances.

(7) An enchanter's wand; a wand possessing the power of enchantment. (*Milton: Comus*, 816.)

3. A unit of lineal measure used in land surveying. It is equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.

* 4. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe, a race. (*Psalm* lxxiv. 2.)

II. *Mach., &c.:* A straight, slender piece of wood or metal, as the ramrod, wiping-rod, rifling-rod, used by gunsmiths and armourers; the coupling-bar or lengthening bar of a drill-stock; a boring-bar, a connecting-rod, &c.

¶ (1) *Rods and cones of the retina:*

Anat.: Elongated cylindrical rods, and short thick cones, situated between the external membrane and the pigmentary layer of the retina.

(2) *Rods of Corti:*

Anat.: Two sets of stiff, rod-like bodies, the inner and outer rods of Corti, within the epithelium covering the basilar membrane of the ear. Together they constitute the Organ of Corti.

(3) *To kiss the rod:* [KISS, *v.* ¶ (4).]

rod-chisel, *s.* A chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal.

rod-coupling, *s.*

Well-sinking: A device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring Artesian or oil wells, &c., so as to form a continuous shaft.

rod-fisher, *s.* One who fishes with a rod, an angler.

"It proved a most remunerative mode of fishing and, because a greater number of flies could be worked on the line, a more injurious one to the *rod-fisher* than the ordinary lath could possibly be."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rod-fishing, *s.* Angling with a rod and line.

"*Rod-fishing* is permissible until the end of October."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

rod-holder, *s.* A rod-fisher.

"They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 356.

rod-iron, *s.* Rolled, round iron for nails, fencing, &c.

*** rod-knights,** *s. pl.* Servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. (*Cowel.*)

rod-planer, *s.* A special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work.

rŏd′-dŏn, *s.* [Rowan.] (*Scotch.*)

* **rŏd′-dy,** *a.* [Eng. *rod; -y.*] Full of rods or twigs.

rōde, *pret. of v.* [Ride, *v.*]

rōde, *v.t. & i.* [Road, *v.*]

rō′-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Gnawing.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An animal that gnaws; specif., any member of the order Rodentia (q.v.).

rodent-ulcer, rodent-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: An ulcer generally appearing first in a small and irritable pimple about the eyelids, the malar bone, upper lip, scalp, rectum, vulva, or uterus. It is irritable, and spreads when scratched, till at last it leads to frightful disfigurement. It rarely appears before the fiftieth year of life. Excision will sometimes extirpate it permanently.

rō-dĕn′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo* = to gnaw.] [Rodent.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of terrestrial, diphyodont, placental mammals, rarely arboreal or natatorial, of small size; two long curved incisors in each jaw, growing from persistent pulps. No canines; molars and premolars rarely more than four in each jaw. Feet usually pentadactylous, armed with claws; hallux, when present, not differing from other digits. The incisors are adapted for continuous gnawing, and their action is assisted by the longitudinal position of the condyle of the lower jaw, in consequence of which the jaw can be moved backwards and forwards. They are divided into two sub-orders: (1) Simplicidentata, which never have more than two incisors in the upper jaw; and (2) Duplicidentata, which, when adult, have two rudimentary behind the normal incisors in the upper jaw.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest remains are from the Upper Eocene of Europe and America; but as all the remains of the Rodentia can either be classed in, or are closely related to existing families, their first appearance must be sought for much farther back in time.

rō-dē′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Named after H. J. A. Rodet, a French botanist, 1810–75.]

Bot.: A genus of Achyrantheæ. The natives of India eat the bright crimson berries and also the young shoots, the latter fried in ghee.

rŏd′-ĭ-yaṣ, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

Anthrop.: A section of the native population of Ceylon. [Veddah.]

rŏd′-ō-mĕl, *s.* [Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose; μέλι (*meli*) = honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. (*Simmonds.*)

* **rŏd′-ō-mŏnt,** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Ital. *Rodomonte.*] [Rodomontade.]

A. *As subst.:* A vain boaster, a braggart, a bully.

"St. Jude argues with the *rodomonts* of his time."
—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

B. *As adj.:* Boasting, boastful, bombastic, braggart.

rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde′, *s.* [Fr. *rodomontade*, from Ital. *rodomontada* = boasting, brag. Called after *Rodomonte*, the brave but boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. He is called *Rodamonte* in Boiardo's *Orlando Inamorato.*] Vain-boasting, brag, bluster, rant.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde′,** *v.i.* [Rodomontade, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster, to rant.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tād′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e); -ist.*] A blustering braggart, an empty boaster.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tā′-dō,** *s. & a.* [Rodomontade, *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* Boasting, brag, bluster, rodomontade.

B. *As adj.:* Blustering, boastful, braggart.

* **rŏd-ō-mŏn-tā′-dŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e); -or.*] A braggart, a boaster.

"The greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain."
—*Guthrie: Geography; Spain.*

† **rŏd′-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rod;* suff. *-ster.*] An angler, a rod-fisher.

rŏd′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rod*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Lætia Guidonia, a Jamaica plant.

rōe (1), * **ro,** *s.* [A.S. *rá, ráh-deor;* cogn. with Icel. *rá* = a roe, *rádbukkr* = a roebuck; Dan. *raa, raabuk;* Sw. *rå* = a roe, *rå-boch* = roebuck; Dut. *ree* = a roe, *reebok* = roebuck; Ger. *reh, rehbock.*]

1. A roebuck (q.v.).

2. The female of the hart.

rōe (2), * **roan,** * **rowne,** *s.* [Prop. *roan*, the *n* being dropped from the erroneous idea that it was a plural suffix, as in *oxen, shoon,* &c.; Icel. *hrogn;* Dan. *rogn;* Sw. *rom;* Ger. *rogen.*]

1. The spawn or sperm of fishes. (That of the male is termed *milt* or *soft roe*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*).

2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roe-stone, *s.* [Oolite.]

rōe′-bŭck, roo-bukke, *s.* [Roe (1).]

Zool.: Capreolus caprea, an elegant, small, and almost tailless deer, still surviving in the woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland and in Scotland, and common in the north of Europe and Asia below the snow-line.

roebuck-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis.*

* **rōed,** *a.* [Eng. *roe* (2); *-ed.*] Filled or impregnated with roe.

rœ-mĕr′-ĭ-a (or œ as **ę**), *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Rœmer, Professor of Botany at Landshut, in Germany, who died A.D. 1820.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. Annual herbs with yellow juices, much-divided leaves, two sepals, four petals, two to four lobes of the stigma, a linear two- to four-valved capsule, and many seeds.

rœ′-mĕr-īte (or œ as **ę**), *s.* [After A. Rœmer, of Clausthal; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystalline to granular masses at the Rammelsberg mine, Goslar, Hartz.

Roent′-gĕn's method, *s.* [After Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, Professor of Physics at the University of Wurzburg, Germany.]

Roentgen rays, *s.*

Photog.: A hitherto unknown manifestation of force or energy, recently discovered by Professor Roentgen, reported by him to the Medico-Physical Society of Wurzburg on December 4, 1895, and since verified by numerous investigators throughout the scientific world. This manifestation is a result of the action of the secondary electric or induction current upon highly exhausted vacuum tubes, and is entirely distinct from the so-called "cathode rays" produced by this current within such tubes and first described by Crookes as "radiant matter" and more lately and fully studied by Hirtoff, Hertz and Lenard.

The most notable quality of the Roentgen rays—or, as he terms them, of the X-rays—is the ability to penetrate considerable thicknesses of substances heretofore considered opaque to all known forms of light, besides which they are also capable, either before or after such penetration, of acting actinically upon ordinary photographic plates and of producing fluorescence in certain chemical compounds. And, as the permeability of various substances to these rays depends largely, though not altogether, upon their respective densities, it is therefore possible to make upon sensitive photographic plates outline- or shadow-pictures of objects entirely hidden from normal sight, or to render these visible by interposing a fluorescent screen between them and the eye. Thus shadowgraphs or skiagraphs have been made of metal articles enclosed in wooden boxes, of coins, &c. in purses, of the bones in the living body, &c. (see illustrations), and by means of the skiascope these same objects become immediately visible to the observer.

It is interesting to note the degree of transparency of various common substances. Cork and paper are very transparent; so is water and several other fluids, but not so much so as cork. Wood, ebonite, vulcanite and animal flesh are readily penetrated and for considerable thicknesses; one observer has secured good results thorough eight inches of wood and Nikola Tesla has recently obtained a good skiagraph of the ribs, clavicle, scapula, &c. of the living adult. Of the metals, Roentgen reports platinum as the most opaque and aluminium the most transparent of those examined; the latter being about 200 times more permeable than the former. Lead is three and zinc six times as permeable as platinum. Salts of metals are about as transparent as their respective metals. Glass is comparatively opaque to the rays, having about the same degree of permeability as aluminium. The true nature of the rays is still uncertain and the subject of much discussion. It is known that they pass in straight lines and apparently have their origin on the surface, and not within the vacuum (Crookes') tubes from which they emanate. They are perfectly invisible to the human eye, and only manifest their results, so far as we now know, by producing fluorescence or by acting on photographic emulsions. Inasmuch as ultra-violet light has the power of producing fluorescence and of penetrating to a degree certain substances ordinarily considered opaque, some have thought that the Roentgen rays are similar in nature to light. But Roentgen himself did not think that this could be so, inasmuch as he was unable to refract, reflect or polarize the rays by any methods he was able to employ, and he suggests the possibility of their being due to longitudinal instead of the transverse vibrations in the ether—an entirely new form of force-transmission. However, Tesla has very recently succeeded in deflecting the rays by means of zinc and other metals, and it is possible that they still may be found to obey the laws of ordinary light and to be due to transverse ether vibrations of peculiar wave length and frequency. It is also as yet unknown whether they have any other source than the vacuum or Crookes' tubes, but the writer and others have succeeded in obtaining skiagraphs and other photographic effects by means of sunlight and by artificial light through aluminium plates one millimeter in thickness, as well as through vulcanite and other opaque substances. The immediate future will doubtless be prolific of much information concerning this new and wonderful discovery. (*Seneca Egbert, M.D., April 10, 1896.*)

rœp′-pĕr-īte (or œ as **ę**), *s.* [After W. T. Rœpper, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of chrysolites (q.v.), containing much of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and zinc.

* **rofe,** *pret. of v.* [Rive.]

rō-gā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogationem*, accus. of *rogatio* = an asking, from *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Sp. *rogacion;* Ital. *rogazione.*]

* 1. *Rom. Law:* The demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.

* 2. A supplication; a litany.

rogation days, *s. pl.* The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension-day, so called probably from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days.

rogation-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Polygala vulgaris.

Rogation-Sunday, *s.* The Sunday preceding Ascension-day.

rogation-week, *s.* The week in which the Rogation-days occur.

* **rō′-gą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *rogat(us)*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

rogatory-letters, *s. pl.*

Law: A commission from one judge to another requesting him to examine a witness.

rō′-gĕn-steĭn, *s.* [Ger. *rogen* = roe, spawn, and *stein* = stone.]

Geol.: A marly limestone, of Oolitic structure, found in the Bunter (Lower Trias) of Germany.

* **rō-ġĕr′-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* A kind of wig.

* **rogge,** *v.* [Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.] To shake, to rock.

rōgue, * roge, *s.* [A word of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *ruas* = pride, arrogance; Fr. *rogue* = arrogant, proud, saucy, rude; Bret. *rok, rog* = arrogant, proud.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tramp, a vagrant.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal. (Applied especially to males.)

3. A term of slight affection or tenderness.

"You sweet little *rogue*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A wag; a sly fellow.

"You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly *rogue*."
Cowper: Truth, 201.

5. A wild elephant, living a solitary life, and remarkable for its vicious temper. (*Tennent.*)

6. A horse of an uncertain temper, and not to be depended on.

7. A plant which falls short of a standard required by gardeners, nurserymen, &c. (*Darwin.*)

II. *Law:* A sturdy beggar; a vagabond, a vagrant. They were formerly liable to be punished by whipping, and having the ears bored with a hot iron.

rogue-money, *s.* An assessment on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, prosecuting them, and maintaining them in prison. (*Scotch.*)

rogue's march, *s.* A tune played when a bad character is drummed out or discharged with disgrace from a regiment or ship of war.

rogues' gallery, *s.* A collection of portraits of criminals, preserved by the police authorities for purposes of identification.

rogue's yarn, *s.* A worsted thread laid up in the middle of each strand of British dockyard rope to prevent theft. A different colour is used in each dockyard, in order to trace the maker of rope which proves defective.

*** rōgue,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Rogue, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander about as a tramp; to live the life of a vagrant or vagabond.

"If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. To act the rogue; to play roguish tricks.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To call a rogue; to denounce or brand as a rogue or cheat.

"To *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance."—*Cudworth: Intell. System.*

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which fail to come up to a required standard.

rōg′-uĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rogue; -ry.*]

* 1. The life of a vagrant or tramp; vagabondism.

"To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*."
Donne: Elegy 3.

2. Knavish or dishonest tricks; cheating, fraud.

"A flam more senseless than the *roguery*
Of old aurispicy and augury."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

3. Waggery; mischievous or arch tricks.

rōgue′-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *rogue; -ship.*]

1. The qualities of a rogue; roguery.

2. A roguish personage.

"I would lose a limb to see their *rogueships* totter."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker, iii.

rōg′-uĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e); -ish.*]

* 1. Vagrant, wandering, vagabondish.

2. Knavish, fraudulent, cheating, dishonest.

3. Waggish, arch; slightly mischievous.

"He was, to weet, a little *roguish* page."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 25.

rōg′-uĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *roguish; -ly.*] In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly, mischievously, wantonly.

"His heir *roguishly* wasteth all."—*Grainger: On Eccles.*, p. 303.

rōg′-uĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roguish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being roguish; knavishness, archness, cunning.

*** rōg′-uў,** *a.* [Eng. *rogu(e); -y.*] Roguish, knavish, wanton.

"A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying, 'A wolf,' and fooling the country with false alarms."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

rō′-hăn, rō′-hĭn-ą, *s.* [Hind. *rohan;* Beng. *rohina.*]

Bot.: Soymida febrifuga.

rōh-tĕ-ĭch-thў-ĭ′-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rohteichth(ys);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ; anal very short, with not more than six branched rays; dorsal behind ventrals; mouth without barbels; pharyngeal teeth in triple series. There is but one genus, Rohteichthys, with a single species (*Rohteichthyina microlepis*), from Borneo and Sumatra.

rōh-tĕ-ĭch′-thўs, *s.* [First element *rohtee*, a barbarous word coined by Sykes for a genus of Cyprinidæ now lapsed, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] [Rohteichthyina.]

*** roi-al,** *a.* [Royal.]

*** roigne,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = itch, scab.] A scab, a mange, scurf. [Ronion.]

*** roignous,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux.*] [Roigne.] Scabby, mangy, rough.

rōll, * roile, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *roeler*, a form of *roler* = to roll (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render turbid, as by stirring or shaking up the sediments.

"The spring . . . has just been *roiled* by a frog or musk-rat."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 69.

2. To excite to a certain degree of anger; to annoy, to rile. (*Prov.*)

"His spirits were very much *roiled*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 69.

3. To perplex. (*Prov.*)

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To roam about; to roam, to romp.

"Were wont to rome and *roile* in clusters."—*Stanyhurst: Descript. of Ireland*, p. 21.

*** rōll, * roile,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Flemish horse.

rōll′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *roil*, v.; *-y.*] Turbid, muddy; having the sediment stirred up.

"Its currents too *roily* from the shower for fly-fishing."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 88.

*** rōln,** *s.* [Roigne.]

*** rōln′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Roynish.]

*** rōlnt,** *v.t.* [Aroynt.]

*** rōlst, * royst,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic, from Lat. *rusticum*, accus. of *rusticus* = rustic (q.v.).] [Roister, *v.*] To bluster, to swagger, to bully.

"I have a *roisting* challenge sent."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

*** rōlst′-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *rustre*, another form of O. Fr. *ruste* = a rustic.] [Roist.] To bluster, to swagger, to act the bully.

"Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

*** rōlst′-ĕr,** *** rōўst′-ĕr,** *s.* [Roister, *v.*]

1. A bully, a swaggerer, a blustering, noisy fellow, a rake.

"He went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a *royster*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

*** rōlst′-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *roister; -er.*] A bold, blustering, noisy fellow; a roister.

*** rōlst′-ĕr-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *roister; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like a roisterer; blustering, swaggering, violent.

"They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit and *roisterly* fashions of men."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 85.

B. *As adv.:* In a blustering, bold, or bullying fashion.

rŏk′-ąm-bōle, *s.* [Rocambole.]

*** roke, * rokke,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Rock (1), *v.*]

*** rōke** (1), *s.* [Rook.]

*** rōke** (2), *s.* [Reek.]

1. Mist, damp, fog, smoke.

2. A vein of ore.

rōke′-age (age as **ĭj), rō′-keĕ,** *s.* [N. Amer. Ind. *rookhie* = meal.] Indian corn, parched, pounded up, and mixed with sugar. Called also yokeage. (*Amer.*)

rŏk′-ĕ-lāy, *s.* [A corrupt. of *roquelaure* (q.v.).] A short cloak.

"And my mother's auld mutch and my red *rokelay*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

rŏk′-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. *rock* (2), s.; *-er.*] The same as Rockling (q.v.).

*** rō-kĕtte′,** *s.* [Rocket.]

*** rokke,** *s.* [Rock, *s.*]

rōk′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rok(e)* (2), s.; *-y.*] Misty, foggy, damp, cloudy.

rō-lăn′-drą, *s.* [Named after David Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus who travelled to Surinam.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rolandreæ. Only known species *Rolandra argentea*, the Silver-leaved Rolandra, from the West Indies.

rō-lăn′-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rolandr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Vernoniaceæ.

rōle, *s.* [Fr. = a roll, a scroll, a character in a play, from Lat. *rotulus* = a wheel.] A part or character represented on the stage by an actor; hence, any part or function played by any one, a character or part assumed.

"He was one of those men of extraordinary ambition and vanity, who must play a great *rôle* of some sort in their generation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 891.

¶ *Title rôle:* The part or character in a play which gives its name to the play: as, Hamlet, in the play of *Hamlet;* Macbeth, in that of *Macbeth*, &c.

rōll, * roll-en, * roule, * rowle, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), from Low Lat. *rotulo* = to roll, to revolve, from Lat. *rotula*, dimin. of *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollar, arrollar;* Port. *rolar;* Ital. *rotolare;* Dut. & Ger. *rollen;* Dan. *rulle;* Sw. *rulla.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface.

"And they said, We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and till they *roll* the stone from the well's mouth."—*Genesis* xxix. 8.

2. To move anything on its axis.

3. To move in the arc of a circle.

"*Rolling* his greedy eyeballs in his head."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 368.

4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by rolling.

"Grind red lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

5. To inwrap; to bind or wrap up in a bandage or the like.

"Comming out of the water, she *rolleth* herselfe into a yellow cloth of fourteene braces long."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 220.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out or level with a rolling-pin or roller: as, To *roll* a field.

* 7. To revolve; to turn over and over in one's mind.

"Ful oft in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise floreins new and bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,771.

8. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, rolling motion: as, A river *rolls* its waters to the sea.

* 9. To utter; to give utterance or expression to in a prolonged, deep sound.

"Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lv. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or be moved along a surface by revolving; to rotate or revolve as on an axis; to turn over and over.

"*Rolling* in dust and gore." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 460.

2. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution: as, Years *roll* on.

3. To move or turn on wheels: as, The carriage *rolled* along.

4. To turn; to move in a circle; to revolve.

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

5. To ride in a carriage.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

6. To be formed into a cylinder or ball.

7. To spread out under a roller or rolling-pin: as, Dough *rolls* well.

8. To be tossed about from side to side; to rock, as in rough water.

"The case of a vessel *rolling* at sea among waves."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 99 (1873).

9. To move in alternate swells and depressions, as waves or billows.

"Icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 389.

10. To tumble or fall over and over.

"Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel."
Milton: P. L., vi. 594.

* **11.** To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 830.

12. To wallow, to tumble: as, A horse *rolls*.

13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &c.

"All day long the noise of battle *rolled*."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* **14.** To wander, to roam.

"Man shal not suffer his wif go *roule* aboute."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,326.

* **15.** To be enrolled.

"In the last list, I presume, you *roll*."—*Foote: The Liar*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To roll a drum:* To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body. [ROLL, *s.*, 12.]

(2) *To roll over:* To kill, to shoot.

"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to *roll* rabbits *over* dead as they shoot across a narrow drive."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rōll, * rolle, * roule, * rowle, *s.* [In some senses directly from the verb to *roll* (q.v.), in others from O. Fr. *rolle, roule* (Fr. *rôle*) = a roll, from Low Lat. *rotulum*, accus. of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo, rol, rolde;* Port. *roto;* Ital. *rotolo, ruotolo, rullo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

* **2.** That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 17.)

* **3.** That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.

"Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.

"Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung."
Addison.

5. A document which is or may be rolled up.

"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a *roll* of a book was therein."—*Ezekiel* ii. 9.

6. Hence, an official document generally.

"Search was made in the house of the *rolls*."—*Ezra* vi. 1.

7. A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.

"I am not in the *roll* of common men."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

8. A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form: as, a *roll* of silk.

9. A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked: as, a French *roll*.

10. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

* **11.** A large, thick curl: as, To wear the hair in *rolls*.

12. The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement; any prolonged, deep sound.

"And it passed, like a glorious *roll* of drums."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

¶ A roll on the kettle-drum is produced by alternate single strokes of the sticks; on side-drums the roll is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous *tremolo*. (*Grove.*)

* **13.** Round of duty; particular office, function, or duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

"In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assign'd him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.

2. *Build.:* A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.

3. *Engr.:* The cylindrical die in a transferring-press.

4. *Metall.:* One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.

5. *Metal-working:* One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. [ROLLING-MILL.]

6. *Paper-making:* A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wool-working:* A carding of wool, delivered broadside from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

¶ (1) *Master of the Rolls:* [MASTER, ¶ 10].

(2) *Rolls of Court and other bodies:* The parchments (kept in rolls) on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body.

(3) *The Rolls:* A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls: the name being derived from the *rolls* or records deposited in its chapel.

roll-about, *a.* Fat and podgy, so as to roll about when walking.

roll and fillet, *s.*

Arch.: A rounded moulding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogee (q.v.).

roll-blotter, *s.* A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axis are journaled.

roll-box, *s.*

Spinning: In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

roll-call, *s.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

roll-joint, *s.* A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

roll-lathe, *s.*

Mach.: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, and for other purposes.

roll moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

* **rōll'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rolled.

rōll'-ēr, * rowl-er, *s.* [Eng. *roll*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, levelling, spreading out, or the like.

(1) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (most frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and used for crushing clods, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, levelling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.

"A level lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

(2) A rolling-pin (q.v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up: as, the *roller* of a window-blind.

3. That in which anything may be rolled; a bandage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.

"Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

(1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. [II. 4.]

(2) The wheel of a roller-skate.

(3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.

* (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 50.

5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.

"Under favourable conditions he may run in immediately behind a *roller*, and by quick work keep well ahead of the following one, and so reach the beach in safety."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 326.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal-working:* A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression-cylinder, or a flattener.

2. *Music:* The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.

3. *Naut.:* A cylindrical anti-friction bar which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Ordn.:* A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the family Coraciadæ. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air, like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. [CORACIAS.]

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true *roller* (*Coracias temminckii*) in the island of Celebes."—*Wallace: Geog. Distrib. Anim.*, ii. 313.

6. *Print.:* [INKING-ROLLER].

7. *Saddlery:* The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chapes.

8. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The family Tortricidæ (q.v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

¶ *Ground Rollers:*

Ornith.: The genus Atelornis, from Madagascar. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

roller-barrow, *s.* A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

roller-bird, *s.* [ROLLER, *s.*, II. 5.]

roller-bolt, *s.* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

roller-bowl, *s.*

Wool: A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal band-cards of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into cardings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

roller-die, *s.* A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the patterns to the rolls used in calico-printing.

roller-gin, *s.*

1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q.v.).

2. *Hoisting:* A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

roller-lift, *s.*

Print.: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

roller-mill, *s.* A machine for crushing or grinding grain or other substances between horizontal rollers, each having a positive motion; also, a mill in which such machines are used.

roller-mould, *s.*

Print.: A mould in which composition inking-rollers are cast.

roller-skate, *s.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

roller-stock, *s.*

Print.: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

rŏll'-eў, *s.* [Prob. from *roll*, v.]

Mining: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of rolleys are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

rolley-way, *s.*

Mining: A tramway in a mine.

rŏll'-ĭck, *v.i.* [A dimin. from *roll*, v. (q.v.).] To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

rŏll'-ĭck-ĭng, *a.* [ROLLICK.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set."—*Theodore Hook: Jack Brag.*

rōll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROLL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

"These fixed up high behind the *rolling* wain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 493.

2. Waving, undulating; rising and falling alternately.

"Beyond, the country gradually changes from flat to *rolling* prairie."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Making a continuous noise like the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of artillery.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving or being moved by turning over and over; revolution, rotation; the act of levelling or smoothing with a roller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of flattening the pack of gathered signatures by hammering or passing through the rolling-press.

2. *Metall.:* The process of drawing out or flattening metal by passing between rollers.

rolling-barrel, *s.* A barrel in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are pulverized. It has an axis at each end, on which it rotates, and a door for the introduction and removal of materials.

rolling-chocks, rolling-cleats, *s. pl. Naut.:* Jaws on a yard to steady it against the mast when a ship rolls.

rolling-coulter, *s.* A sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plough, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil to divide the furrow-slice from the land.

rolling-frame, *s. Dyeing:* The frame with rollers by which cloth is drawn through the dye-beck.

rolling-friction, *s.* The resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.

rolling-hitch, *s. Naut.:* A hitch round a spar, log, or cask, so that a pull upon the rope will roll the same.

rolling-mill, *s.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. By it the iron, which is heated and balled in the puddling furnace, is made into bars or sheets. It consists of rollers, journaled in pairs in metallic boxes in the iron standards or cheeks, and capable of being set toward or from each other by means of set-screws. The grooves in the rolls are so made as to be coactive in giving the required form to the heated iron passing between them. The face of each roller has a series of grooves gradually decreasing in size towards one end. The iron is passed through each in succession, being thus gradually reduced in size and increased in length. By this operation two objects are effected: (1) the scoriæ and other impurities are expelled, and (2) the required form, whether of plate, bolt, or bar, is given to the metal.

rolling-pendulum, *s.* A cylinder caused to oscillate in small excursions on a horizontal plane. It was designed as a time-measurer, but is of no practical value.

rolling-pin, *s.* A wooden cylinder having a projecting handle at each end, by which dough is rolled into sheets suitable for pie-crust, &c.

rolling-plant, *s.* [Rolling-stock.]

rolling-press, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* A machine introduced as a substitute for hammering. [Beating, C. II. 1.]

2. *Print.:* The copperplate printing-press in which the plate and bed pass beneath a roller by means of rotation applied to the latter.

rolling-stock, rolling-plant, *s. Rail.-eng.:* The carriages, waggons, vans, locomotives, &c., of a railway.

"All the *rolling-stock* being reserved for the exclusive transport of troops and military material."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

rolling-stone, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A stone so placed that at intervals it is displaced from its resting-place, and rolls.

2. *Fig.:* A person who cannot settle in any situation or employment, but is perpetually moving about.

¶ *A rolling stone gathers no moss:* A person always moving about does not find a home, household convenience, memorials of friendship, or even money, &c., accumulating around him.

"The *stone* that is *rolling* can *gather no moss*,
For master and servant oft changing is loss."
Tusser: Points of Huswifery, 20.

rolling-tackle, *s. Naut.:* A tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the slings.

rŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Rollin, a professor in Paris.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonæ. Known species about twenty, nearly all from Brazil. The natives use the wood of *Rollinia multiflora*, which is like lance-wood, for making spears.

rŏl'-lŏck, *s.* [Rowlock.]

rōl'-ĭ-pōl-ĭ, *rōl-lĭ-pōl'-lĭ, *rol-ly-poo-ley, *row-ly-pow-ly, *rou-ly-pou-ly, *a. & s.* [A redupl. of *roll* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Shaped like a rolypoly; round, podgy.

"Squashy *rolypoly* pudding, with all the jam boiled out and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* Unstable, unsteady.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. A game in which a ball rolled into a certain place won.

"Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

2. A sheet of paste, spread over with jam, and rolled into a pudding.

*3. A vulgar fellow.

"These two *rollypoolies*."
Dekker: Satiromastix, iii. 116.

***rŏm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [Rummage.] To search, to rummage.

"Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

***rŭm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Romage, *v.*] Bustle, turmoil.

"Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

Rō-mā'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Romaïque*; Mod. Gr. *Romaïkē*, from Lat. *Roma* = Rome.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Modern Greek vernacular language, or to those who speak it.

B. *As subst.:* The vernacular language of Modern Greece; the language spoken by the uneducated and the peasantry, so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. It is a corruption of ancient Greek, the characters used being the same.

rō-mal', *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *rúmál* = a handkerchief, a towel.]

Fabric: An Indian silk fabric.

Rōm'-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma* = Rome; Fr. *Romain*; Sp. & Ital. *Romano*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining or relating to Rome or the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

3. Applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from italic; also to numerals expressed in letters, and not in the Arabic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Resembling the Roman people; hence, noble, distinguished, brave, patriotic.

"Burke, in whose breast a *Roman* ardour glow'd."
Canning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

"This man is a *Roman*."—*Acts* xxii. 26.

2. A Roman Catholic.

"Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the *Roman* judaize, in his devotions?"—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 137.

3. A Roman letter or type, as distinguished from an italic letter.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans:*

New Test. Canon: The first in arrangement (not in date) of St. Paul's Epistles. It was written from Corinth (cf. xvi. 23 with 1 Cor. i. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 20) on his third missionary journey, apparently in the spring of A.D. 58, a year after the First, and half a year after the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and a few months after the Epistle to the Galatians (cf. Rom. xv. 25, 26 with Acts xix. 21, xx. 1–3, xxi. 15). In writing it he employed an amanuensis, Tertius (Rom. xvi. 22), and sent it by the hand of Phebe, a servant to the church at Cenchrea, the port of Corinth (verse 1). When Paul penned it he had never been to Rome (Acts xix. 21; Rom. i. 10–13, &c.), and had not, therefore, directly founded its church. Among those present on the day of Pentecost, there were "strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes" (Acts ii. 10). If, as is possible, some of them returned home after seeing the miracle, and listening to the impassioned preaching of St. Peter, they may have been the first to sow the seeds of Christianity in the metropolis, and Peter have been the indirect founder of the Roman Church. The tradition that he founded it more directly, A.D. 41, originated with Jerome, who died A.D. 420, and is difficult to reconcile with Acts xv. 7–11, and Gal. ii. 1–9. It is remarkable that St. Paul makes no allusion in his epistle to any pastor of the Roman Church, as if it had not been organized under ecclesiastical officers. The Church seems to have been partly Jewish (ii. 14–17, vii. 1), and partly Gentile (i. 6, 13, xi. 13). The epistle opens with an introduction in which Paul declares his apostleship (i. 1–7), commends the faith of the Roman Christians, whom he earnestly desires to visit (8–13), proclaims that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ (14–17), and then glides almost insensibly into the most systematic treatment of Christian doctrine and practice to be found in the New Testament. Trying the Roman and other parts of the Gentile world by the light of nature (19–20), he shows how fearfully corrupt the heathens then were, and how destitute of excuse for their conduct (18–32). The Jew is next shown to have flagrantly violated the Divine law revealed to him, and it is proclaimed that all the world stands guilty before God (ii., iii. 1–19). Justification is in no case to be obtained by the "deeds of the law" (20), but is granted freely by God's grace to those who have faith in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ (23–31). After showing that the same principle was in force in the times of Abraham and of David (iv.), he enumerates some of the blessings which faith brings in its train: as, peace (v. 1), patience, experience, hope, and eternal life (2–21). Nor does the doctrine of free grace encourage its recipients to carelessness of moral practice. Paul and other believers are dead to sin, and are spiritual men continually in conflict with it (vi., vii., viii. 1–15). Led by the Spirit of God, admitted to the privileges of sonship, aided in prayer by the Spirit of God, they shall never be separated from the love of Christ, and through him shall be more than conquerors (16–39). The doctrine of the Divine sovereignty is next treated of with respect to nations and individuals, passionate desire being expressed for the salvation, ultimately to take place, of the Jewish people (ix.–xi.). Then follow practical exhortations with respect to Christian conduct in the several relations of life—as to friends, to enemies and persecutors, to the Roman civil authorities, to the church in general, and to weaker brethren in particular (xii.–xv. 13). After intimating more minutely than before his own intended movements (14–33), and sending many salutations from himself and his companions (xvi. 1–23.), he closes with a benediction (24–27). No eminent critic has disputed the genuineness of the epistle, which is acknowledged even by Baur. It is first alluded to by Clement of Rome, A.D. 95, by Ignatius, by Polycarp, by various Gnostics, by Justin Martyr, by the writer of the epistle to Diognetus, &c., till finally Irenæus, about 185, refers to it by name. [Pauline Theology.]

Roman-alum, *s.* An alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the solfaterra near Naples, and containing more alumina than the common alum.

Roman-architecture, *s. Arch.:* The Composite order. During the first centuries of the Roman state the buildings erected are to be ascribed to the Etruscans, Etruscan art forming the basis of Roman architecture; subsequently, in the time of the Scipios, the taste for Grecian art was mingled with it. Greek architects were soon introduced into Italy; and thus Roman architecture, like Roman art in general, conformed as nearly to the Grecian as the Roman genius permitted it to do. The reticulated masonry [Opus-reticulatum] is peculiar to Roman architecture. It consists of square cuneiform stones or tiles, with the broad ends facing outwards, and arranged in lines, which do not run horizontally, but intersect each other like

net-work. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square-stone, and there are sometimes intersecting belts of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Amongst all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learnt from the Etruscans, was that which they most skilfully adapted and developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Roman-balance, *s.* An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

Roman-candle, *s.* A species of fire-work consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until all are discharged.

Roman Catholic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Roman Catholics. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Church Hist. (Pl.):* The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its centre and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and mediæval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, whilst its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,063, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: in Europe, 150,684,050; Asia, 8,311,800; Africa, 2,656,205; America, 51,422,566; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,063.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is *the* Church of the New Testament, with authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q.v.), Seven Sacraments [SACRAMENT, *s.*, II. 2.], the necessity of Confession [PENANCE], the existence of a Purgatory (q.v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law:* [EMANCIPATION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, RECUSANT.]

Roman Catholicism, *s.* The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman-cement, *s.* A compound of pozzuolan and lime.

Roman-collar, *s.*

Eccles.: A collar made of a parallelogram of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet stock. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

Roman-law, *s.* The Civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

¶ Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consulta*, and the Magisterial Edicts, and, under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutiones* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, A.D. 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

Roman-literature, *s.*

Literature: For nearly 500 years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born B.C. 249, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age. Cicero flourished B.C. 60; Cæsar, 54; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About A.D. 180 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 539 it was in the last stage of decay.

Roman-ochre, *s.* A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour, transparent and durable. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

Roman-school, *s.*

Art: The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaelle exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

Roman-type, *s.*

Print.: The ordinary printing type as opposed to italic (q.v.).

Roman-use, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

Roman vitriol, *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

Roman-white, *s.* A very pure white pigment.

rō-mănçe', ro-maunce, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *romans, roman, romant* = (1) Roman, (2), the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romanice* = in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus* = Roman (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *romance;* Ital. *romanzo;* Fr. *romance* = romance, *roman* = a romance.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the court of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

"If what is called a metrical *romance*, in its most extensive acceptation, be properly defined a fabulous narrative or fictitious recital in verse, more or less marvellous or probable, it may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the Romans."—*Ritson: Romances*, vol. i.

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvellous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French *Romances*, neatly gilt."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 38.

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind towards what is romantic, mysterious, or wonderful; an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

5. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

rō-mănçe', *v.i.* [ROMANCE, *s.*]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long bow.

2. To be romantic: to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

rō-măn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -er.*]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic *romancers*."—*Mickle: The Lusiad*, bk. ix.

rō-măn-çê'-rō, *s.* [Sp.] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

† **rō-măn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ical.*] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

rō-măn'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -ist.*] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

"The charge, which had Voltaire for its patron, that 'Gil Blas' was a plagiarism of previous Spanish *romancists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

* **rō-măn'-çy,** *a.* [Eng. *romanc(e); -y.*] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a *romancy* place."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

Rō-man-ēse', *s.* [ROMAN.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

rō-man-ĕsque' (que as k), * rō-man-ĕsk', *a. & s.* [Fr. *romanesque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc [B. 1.]

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance; representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract).

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

romanesque-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (2) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a predominance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

rō-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [ROMAN.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman languages or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

"The Italic branch is represented among living languages only by the *Romanic* dialects, so called as being all descended from the dialect of Rome, the Latin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Roman; -ish.*] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, popish.

"Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*** Rō'-mạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Roman; -ism.*] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.

"Thus Papists have the common faith . . . and their own proper *Romanism*, to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets."—*Brevint: New Wales to Salvation*, p. 5.

† Rō'-mạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Roman; -ist.*] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (*Fox: Actes*, p. 241.)

*** rō'-mạn-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Roman; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To Latinise; to fill with Latin words or idioms.

"He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use Latin words or idioms.

"So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. (See extract under ROMAN, B. 2.)

*** rō'-mạn-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *romaniz(e); -er.*] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

rō-mānsch', rō-mānsh', rôu-mānsch', *s.* [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q.v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisous of Switzerland. It is based on, or corrupted from the Latin.

*** rō-mănt', * rō'-mănt, * ro-maunt,** *s.* [Fr. *roman*, the *t* being excrescent, as in tyrant, &c.] A romance.

"The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and bad Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called *romans* or *romants*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry."—*Percy: Reliques*, iii. 21.

rō-măn'-tĭc, * rō-măn'-tĭck, *a.* [Fr. *romantique;* Sp. & Ital. *romantico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvellous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.

"I cannot but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantick* fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.

"Far more than people of *romantic* dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.

"Fiction's fair *romantic* range."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery: as, a *romantic* landscape.

romantic-school, *s.*

Literature:

1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.

2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. [ROMANTICISM.]

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *romantic; -al.*] Romantic.

"This theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. 1., ch. ii.

† rō-măn'-tĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *romantical; -ly.*] In a romantic manner; fancifully, wildly, extravagantly.

*** rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being romantic; specif. applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.

"His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic, its classicism being that of Mendelssohn and its *romanticism* that of Schumann."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.

rō-măn'-tĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ist.*] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *romantic; -ly.*] In a romantic manner; romantically.

*** rō-măn'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *romantic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being romantic.

rŏm'-ạ-nў, rŏm'-ạ-nĭ, rŏm'-mạ-nў, *s.* [Gipsy *Rom* = a man, a husband; connected by Paspati with the name of the Indian god Rama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *doma, domba* = a low-caste musician.]

1. A gipsy.

2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)

"Whether *Romani* is derived from Indi, Marathi, &c., can only be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Romani* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 614.

rō-mănz'-a (z as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A romance (q.v.).

rō-mănz-ĭ-ê'-rĭ (z as tz), *s. pl.* [Ital. = romancists.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.

rō-mănz'-ō-vīte (z as tz), *s.* [After Count Romanzov; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A brown variety of essonite (q.v.), from Kimito, Finland.

*** rom-aunt,** *s.* [ROMANT.]

*** rom-bel,** *s.* [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour.

rŏm-bŏw'-līne, *s.* [RUMBOWLINE.]

*** rōme,** *v.i.* [ROAM.]

*** rōme,** *s.* [ROOM.]

rōme'-ĭne, rōme'-īte, *s.* [After the crystallographer, Romé de l'Isle; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5·5; sp. gr. between 4·714 and 4·675; colour, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Compos.: antimony, 62·24; oxygen, 16·32; lime, 21·44 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $3RO,SbO_3,SbO_5$.

rōme'-kĭn, rōm'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-cup.

*** rōme'-pĕn-nў, * rōme'-scŏt, * rōme'-shŏt,** *s.* [A.S. *Róme-scott, Róme-feoh, Rómpæning, Rómpænig.*] [SHOT (2), *s.*] The same as PETER-PENCE (q.v.).

Rō'-mĭc, *s.* An adaptation of the Roman alphabet, devised by Henry Sweet, and so named by him "because based on the original Roman values of the letters."

Rōm'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Rom(e); -ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church. (Used with a slightly contemptuous force, as the *Romish* church, *Romish* ritual, &c.)

*** rōm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Rom(e); -ist.*] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

"The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

rŏmp, *s.* [ROMP, *v.*]

1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.

'First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive."
Churchill: The Rosciad.

2. Rude or rough play or frolic.

"Only, like a child, to be on the *romp* again immediately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp, *v.i.* [Another form of *ramp* (q.v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frisk about; to indulge in romps.

"I found the creature *romping* and rolling in full liberty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

rŏmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROMP, *v.*]

rŏmp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *romping; -ly.*] In a romping manner; like a romp; rompishly.

rŏmp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *romp; -ish.*] Given or inclined to romping.

"The *rompish* audacity with which this merry company of maidens boarded and took possession of the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rompish; -ly.*] In a rompish manner; like a romp.

rŏmp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rompish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rompish; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.

"She would immediately snatch off my perriwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbow, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 137.

rŏm'-pu, rŏm'-peĕ, *s.* [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpo*) = to break.]

Her.: Applied to an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted: as, a chevron or bend *rompu*.

*** rŏn-daçhe',** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Arm.: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.

ronde, *s.* [Fr.]

Typog.: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to our old Chancery engrossing hand.

This line is set in Ronde.

rŏn'-deau (eau as ō), rŏn'-dō, *s.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond* = round.]

1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

"*Rondo* form differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again after the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Stainer & Barret: Musical Dictionary.*

(2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr., from *rond* = round; Sp. *rondel;* Ital. *rondello.*]

1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. Something round; a rondle.

3. The same as RONDEAU, 1.

*4. *Fort.:* A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

rŏn-dé-lē'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Wm. Rondelet, M.D. (1507–1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]

1. *Bot.:* A large genus of Hedyotidæ. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers; mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondeletia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.

2. *Perfumery:* A perfume, named from *Rondeletia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.

rŏn-dĕlle', *s.* [RONDLE, II. 3.]

*** rŏn-dēur',** *s.* [Fr.] Rondure (q.v.).

rŏn'-dle, rŏn'-dĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** Anything round; a circle.

2. The step of a ladder; a round, a rung.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The same as RONDEL, 3.

2. *Her.:* A roundel (q.v.).

"Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours."—*Peacham.*

3. *Metall.:* A round plate or disc. The term is applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed from the crucible or cistern from time to time as it congeals, in order to obtain the metal in a form suitable for farther treatment instead of in a solid mass. Spelled also rondelle. Copper thus treated is known as rose copper from its red colour.

rŏn'-dō, *s.* [RONDEAU.]

***rŏn'-dūre,** *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round.] A circle.

"With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 21.

***rone,** *pret. of v.* [RAIN, *v.*]

rōne, *s.* [From the same root as *run;* cf. *runnel;* Prov. Eng. *rune,* and Prov. Ger. *roune* = a channel.] [RHONE.] (*Scotch.*)

***rong,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

***rŏng,** *s.* [RUNG, s.] A rung or round of a ladder.

"So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder."
—*Bishop Andrewes: Sermons,* p. 561.

***rŏn'-iŏn** (**i** as **y**), ***rŏn'-yŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *rogne* = scab, mange, itch, from Lat. *robiginem,* accus. of *robigo* = rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

"Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

ront, *s.* [RUNT.]

roŏd, ***rode, roode,** *s.* [The same word as *rod* (q.v.). A.S. *ród* = a rod, a gallows, a cross; cogn. with O. Fris. *rode;* O. S. *róda* = gallows, cross; Dut. *roede* = a rod, a perch, a wand; O. H. Ger. *riuti* = a rod of land; Ger. *ruthe;* Lat. *rudis* = a rod, a staff.]

***1.** A cross.

"Heo brogte oure Lord Jhesu to dye on the *rode.*"
Robert of Gloucester, 61.

2. A cross or crucifix; specif., a representation of the crucified Saviour, or, more generally, of the Trinity, placed in Catholic churches over the altar-screen, hence termed the rood-screen. The rood consisted of the three persons of the Trinity, the Son being represented as crucified. Generally figures of the Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side of the principal group, in reference to John xxix. 26.

"'Now, by the *rood,* my lovely maid,
Your courtesy has erred,' he said."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 22.

3. A rod, pole, or perch. [ROD, s., I. 3.]

4. A unit of superficial measurement, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or poles, or 1,210 square yards.

"A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every *rood* of ground maintained its man."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

rood-arch, *s.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed there.

rood-beam, ***rode-beem,** *s.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

"[He] lith ygrave under the *rode-beem.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,078.

rood-cloth, *s.*

Eccles.: A black or violet cloth with which the rood was covered during Lent.

***rood-free,** *a.* Exempt from punishment.

rood-loft, *s.* A gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church, at the front of which the rood or crucifix was placed. It was composed of open tabernacle-work, in wood or stone, and was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. [AMBO.]

rood-saints, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Images of the Virgin and of St. John, the beloved disciple, placed on each side of the crucifix.

rood-screen, *s.* An ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

rood-tower, rood-steeple, *s.* The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

***rood-tree, *roode-tre,** *s.* The cross.

"I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Which died vpon the *roode-tre.*"
Gower: C. A., ii.

roŏ'-dĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *rood* = red, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: Cephalopus natalensis, the Natal Bush Buck. Colour bright bay, with short conical horns. It inhabits the thick brushwood of the forests about Natal and the country to the eastward.

roŏd'-peër, *s.* [Eng. *rood,* and *peer* (?).]

Bot.: Phoberos Ecklonii. (*Amer.*)

roŏd'-ў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rank in growth; coarse, luxurious.

roŏf, ***rhof, *rof, *roofe,** *s.* [For *hroof,* from A.S. *hróf* = a roof; cogn. with O. Fris. *hrof;* Dut. *roef;* Icel. *hróf* = a shed under which ships are built or kept; Russ. *krov* = a roof.]

1. *Arch.:* The uppermost member of a building; the cover of any house or building, irrespective of the material of which it is composed. The simplest form of roof consists merely of inclined rafters, abutting at their upper end, and attached to a fixed bearing at the lower ends. Roofs are of various kinds, and are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are composed, as iron roofs, wood, slate, tile, or thatch roofs, &c., or (2) by the form and mode of construction, as gable-roofs, flat, lean-to, hip, curbed, ogee, mansard, &c. The span is the width between supports. The rise is the height in the centre above the level of the supports. The pitch is the slope of the rafters.

"How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous *roof.*"
Congreve: Mourning Bride, ii.

2. *Carp.:* The timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of a building are supported. It consists of the principal rafters, the common rafters and the purlins. (See these words.) The two varieties of roofing in use are King-post roofs and Queen-post roofs. (See these words.)

3. *Mining:* The part above the miner's head; that part lying immediately upon the coal.

4. Anything corresponding with or resembling the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace, an oven, a carriage, coach, &c.; an arch; the interior of a vault; a ceiling.

"The *roof* of the chamber."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

5. Hence, fig., a canopy or the like.

"The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

6. A covering or shelter generally.

"Heaven's arch is oft their *roof,* the pleasant shed
Of oak and plain oft serves them for a bed."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

***7.** A house in general.

"Within this *roof*
The enemy of all your graces lives."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

8. The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

"Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

roof-guard, *s.*

Build.: A contrivance for preventing snow from sliding from a roof. It consists usually of a continuous series of horizontal slates, slightly raised above the roof-cover and supported by uprights. (*Amer.*)

roof-tree, *s.*

1. The beam in the angle of a roof.

2. Hence, used for the roof itself.

"Does all that lies in his power to make you happy during your lengthened stay under his capacious *roof-tree.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct. 8, 1882.

¶ *To your roof-tree:* A toast expressive of a wish for the prosperity of one's family, or of all under his roof. (*Scotch.*)

roof-truss, *s.* The framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces.

roŏf, *v.t.* [ROOF, *s.*]

1. To cover with a roof.

2. To arch over; to cover. (*Milton: P. R.,* ii. 293.)

3. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

"Here had we now our country's honor *roof'd*
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

roŏf'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *roof,* v.; *-er.*] One who roofs or covers with a roof.

roŏf'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [ROOF, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

3. The roof itself; hence, used figuratively for shelter.

roŏf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *roof; -less.*]

1. Having no roof.

"Thither I came, and there—amid the gloom . . .
Appear'd a *roofless* hut."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

2. Having no roof or shelter; unsheltered.

roŏf'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *roof;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little roof or covering.

***roŏf'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *roof; -y.*] Having roofs.

"Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 634.

rook (1), *s.* [A.S. *hróc,* cogn. with Icel *hrókr;* Dan. *raage;* Sw. *roka;* Irish & Gael. *rocas;* O. H. Ger. *hruok;* M. H. Ger. *rouck* = a rook; Ger. *ruchert* = a jackdaw. A word of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *roc* = to croak (q.v.); Lat. *raucus* = hoarse.]

1. *Ornith.: Corvus frugilegus,* an eminently gregarious bird, inhabiting cultivated wooded districts, and apparently preferring to build and breed near the abodes of man. They are very widely distributed, and are probably nowhere more common than in England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. The adult male is from eighteen to twenty-two inches long; plumage black, glossed with purple on the upper parts, lower surface of wing- and tail-quills lustrous, dark grayish-black; legs, toes, and claws black. Base of beak, forehead, lores, chin, and throat bare, but the cause of this nudity is not known. Some assert that the feathers are abraded as the bird digs in the ground for food; others, that it is a natural peculiarity. The female is rather less than the male, and her plumage is not so brilliant. White and other varieties often occur. Their nest is about two feet in diameter; eggs four to six in number, bluish-green, blotched with brown. (See extract.)

"The balance between injury or benefit derived from *Rooks* by agriculturists is a question which general opinion seems to have settled by considering that the damage, though often great, is much more than outweighed by the services rendered in the destruction of millions of grubs of the cockchafer, the chovy, the several species of wireworm, and the larvæ of crane-flies."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 29.

2. *Fig.:* A cheat, a swindler; one who plucks pigeons; a sharper. [PIGEON, s., I. 2.]

"Such wits as he are, to a company of reasonable men, like *rooks* to the gamesters, who only fill a room at the table, but are so far from contributing to the play, that they only serve to spoil the fancy of those who do."—*Wycherley: Country Wife,* i. 1.

rook-pie, *s.* A pie made of young rooks.

† rook (2), ***roke,** *s.* [Fr. *roc,* from Pers. *rokh* = a rook at chess.]

Chess: One of the pieces in chess placed at the four corners of the board. It can move the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides. Also called a Castle.

rook (3), *s.* [RICK.]

roọk (1), *v.t. & i.* [ROOK (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rob, to cheat, to swindle, to sharp.

"He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamesters."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes,* ii. 317.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To cheat, to swindle, to rob.

"Put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at spanfarthing."—*Locke: On Education.*

† roọk, *v.i.* [ROOK (2), *s.*] To castle at chess. [CASTLE, *v.*]

roọk (2), *v.i.* [RUCK, *v.*] To cower, to ruck, to squat.

"The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney-top."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

***roọk'-ẽr (1),** *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), v.; *-er.*] A cheat, a swindler.

"*Rookers* and sharpers work their several ends."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly,* p. 76.

roọk'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *raker.*]

Bakery: A tool like the letter L, used for withdrawing ashes from the oven.

roo'k'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-ery.*]

1. A wood, or grove of trees, used by rooks for nesting places.

2. Rocks, &c., frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs ; a resort of seals for breeding purposes. [PENGUIN-ROOKERY.]

3. The rooks belonging to a particular rookery. (*Tennyson : Locksley Hall*, 68.)

4. A brothel. (*Slang.*)

5. A close assemblage of poor, mean, and dirty buildings, inhabited by the lowest classes ; a resort of thieves, sharpers, prostitutes, &c.

***rook'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *rook* (1), s. ; *-y.*] Inhabited by rooks.

"Light thickens ; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iii. 2.

roŏm, *roome, *roum, *roume, *s.* [A.S. *rúm* = (s.) room, (a.) spacious ; cogn. with Dut. *ruim* = spacious, a room ; Icel. *rúmr* = spacious, room ; Dan. & Sw. *rum* ; O. H. Ger. *rúm* ; Ger. *raum* ; Goth. *rums.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Space, compass ; extent of place, whether great or small.

"It is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 22.

* 2. A place, a station.

"When thou art bidden by any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

* 3. Office, post, station, position.

"To have and enjoy that office and *room*."—*Holinshed : Scotland* (an. 1543).

4. Place or station once occupied by another ; stead, as in succession or substitution.

"Let this supply the *room*."
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

5. An apartment in a house : as, a drawing-*room*, a bed*room*, &c. ; also an apartment in a ship : as, the bread-*room*, the gun-*room*, &c.

* 6. A box or seat at a play. (*Marston.*)

* 7. Family, company.

"All the Greeks will honour you as of celestial *room*."—*Chapman :*

8. A fishing station in British North America. (*Simmonds.*)

9. Ability to admit or allow ; freedom for action ; opportunity, scope, latitude.

"Will you not look with pity on me ?
Is there no hope ? is there no *room* for pardon ?"
A. Philips.

II. *Mining :* The worked space in a mine, especially of a coal-mine, where the roof is supported by regular pillars.

¶ (1) *To give* or *leave room :* To withdraw ; to leave space for another to pass or be seated.

(2) *To make room :* To open a way or passage ; to remove obstructions.

"A man's gift *maketh room* for him, and bringeth him before great men."—*Prov.* xviii. 16.

room-and-space, *s.*

Shipbuild. : The distance between the stations of the timber frames which constitute the ribs. It varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. Room is the rib ; space, the distance apart.

Room and space staff : A long measuring-rod used in spacing and regulating the distance apart of a ship's frames.

room-mate, *s.* One who occupies the same room as another or others.

room-paper, *s.* Wall-paper ; paper-hangings.

roŏm (2), *s.* [Assamese.] A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus Ruellia (q.v.).

roŏm, *v.i.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] To occupy rooms or apartments ; to lodge. (*Amer.*)

"In their junior year, he and Swart had agreed to try the experiment of *rooming* together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 549.

***roŏm'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-age.*] Room, space.

"It must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage* and receipt, where those powers are stowed."—*Wotton : Remains*, p. 81.

***roŏm'-al,** *s.* [Hind. = a handkerchief.] The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs in their murderous operations.

roŏm'-an, *s.* [See def.] An Indian name for the pomegranate (q.v.).

roŏmed, *roumed, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ed.*]

1. Having a room or rooms. Used in composition : as, a ten-*roomed* house.

* 2. Roomy, spacious, wide.

"The wode and the wide *roumed* waie."—*Udal : Luke* xiii.

roŏm'-ĕr, *adv.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] Farther off ; at or to a greater distance.

¶ *To go* (or *put*) *roomer :*

Naut. : To tack about before the wind.

"The Swalow, to his no small reioicing, came to him againe in the night 10 leagues to the northward of Cape Finister, hauing *put roomer* and not being able to double the Cape."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 56.

roŏm'-fŭl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-ful*(*l*).]

* **A.** *As adj. :* Full of room or rooms ; roomy.

"Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float."
Donne : Progress of the Soul.

B. *As subst. :* As much or as many as a room will hold : as, a *roomful* of people.

roŏm'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *roomy ; -ly.*] Spaciously.

roŏm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roomy ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being roomy ; spaciousness.

***roŏm'-lĕss, *roum-les,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-less.*] Wanting in room or space.

"The shyppe . . . is very narowe and *roumles*."—*Udal : Mark* iii.

***roŏm'-rĭd-den,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s., and *ridden.* In imitation of bedridden.] Confined to one's room, as by illness. (*Dickens.*)

***roŏm'-sŭme,** *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-some.*] Roomy.

"Ritch and *roomsome* thrones."
Warner : Albions England, bk. iii.

***roŏm'-stĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *room*, and *stead.*] A lodging.

"Six or seven houses or *roomsteads*."—*Archæologia*, xii. 188.

***roŏmth,** *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; suff. *-th*, as in length, &c.]

1. Room.

"Not finding fitting *roomth* upon the rising side."
Drayton : Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

2. Spaciousness, roominess.

***roŏmth'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *roomthy ; -ness.*] Roominess, spaciousness.

"Which body-haunter of *roomthiness*."—*Fairfax : Bulk & Selvedge of the World*, p. 41.

***roŏmth'-sŭme,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth ; -some.*] Roomy, spacious.

"A pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough."—*Nashe : Lenten Stuffe.*

***roŏmth'-ў, *roomth-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *roomth ; -y.*] Roomy, spacious.

"The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it."—*Fuller : Holy War*, p. 28.

roŏm'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), s. ; *-y.*]

1. Having or affording ample room ; spacious, wide.

"Ours is a weedy country because it is a *roomy* one."—*Burroughs : Pepperton*, p. 271.

2. Big ; broad or wide in frame.

"She is a big *roomy* bitch, too."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

roŏn, *s.* [A.S., Sw., &c., *rand* = a border (*Jamieson*).] A shred ; a border or selvage. (*Scotch.*)

"In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*."
Burns : To William Simpson. (Post.)

roŏn, roone, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst. :* Vermilion.

"I schalle yeve the a nobylle stede.
Also rede as ony *roone*."
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii., 38, fo. 66.

B. *As adj. :* Red as vermilion.

roŏp, *s.* [ROOP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a call.

2. Hoarseness. (*Prov.*)

roŏp, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrópan ;* Icel. *hrópa ;* Dut. *roepen ;* O.Fris. *hropa ;* Goth. *hropja.*] [ROUP (1), *v.*] To cry, to shout.

roŏp'-ĭt, *a.* [Eng. *roop*, s. ; *-it* (= *-ed*).] Hoarse. (*Scotch.*)

roŏr'-bach, *s.* [From a fictitious extract from *Roorbuch's Tour*, in 1836, published for political purposes by an American paper in 1844.] A falsehood, a mis-statement ; a sensational article, without any foundation, published, especially for political purposes, in a newspaper. (*Amer.*)

roŏ'-şa, rôu'-şah, rû'-şa, *s.* [Hind. *rusa.*]

Bot. : Andropogon Schœnanthus, the Sweet Calamus or Geranium-grass. It grows in India.

roosa-oil, rusa-grass oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the roosa-grass. It is a powerful stimulant, and is employed externally in India in chronic rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

roŏşe, rûşe, *v.t.* [Icel. *hrósa ;* Dan. *rose ;* Sw. *rosa.*] To extol, praise.

"Let ilka ane *roose* the ford as they find it."—*Scott : Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

roŏst (1), ***roest, *roust** (1), ***rowst,** *s.* [A.S. *hróst*, cogn. with O.S. *hróst ;* O. Dan. *roest* = a roost ; *roesten* = to roost ; connected with *roof* (q.v.).]

1. A pole or perch on which fowls rest at night.

"He clapp'd wings upon his *roost* and sung."
Dryden : Cock & Fox, 46.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

¶ *At roost :* Resting and asleep.

roost (2), **roust** (2), *s.* [ROUST.]

roŏst, *v.i.* [ROOST, *s.*]

1. To occupy a roost, to sleep on a roost.

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night."
Wordsworth : White Doe, iv.

2. To sleep, to lodge, to settle. (*Colloq.*)

roost-cock, *s.* The common domestic cock.

roŏst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *roost*, v. ; *-er.*] The male of the domestic fowl, a cock.

"The crow of an early-rising *rooster*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880 (p. 770).

roŏt, rote, *s.* [Icel. *rót ;* Sw. *rot ;* Dan. *rod.* The Icel. *rót* is for *vrót* = *vórt*, and hence allied to Goth. *waurts* = a root ; A.S. *wyrt ;* Eng. *wort* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Thei sayen the fyge tree maad dyre fro the *rotis*."—*Wycliffe : Mark* xi.

(2) An esculent root ; a plant whose root or tubers are esculent, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) That which resembles a root in position or function ; the part of anything which resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment or support.

"To the *root* of the tongue."
Shakesp. : Timon, v. 1.

(2) The origin, source, or cause of anything.

"The love of money is the *root* of all evil."—1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

*(3) The first ancestor : the progenitor.

"The *root* and father
Of many kings." *Shakesp. : Macbeth*, ii. 1.

(4) The bottom or lowest part of anything.

"I cannot delve him to the *root*."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, i. 1.

*(5) Ground, basis, foundation.

"Remove the *root* of his opinion."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(6) Foundation, basis, support.

"With a courage of unshaken *root*."
Cowper : Table Talk, 15.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Anat. :* That part of any organ or appendage of the body which is buried in another part. Thus the root of a nail is the portion covered by the skin ; the root of a tooth, the base of it which is lodged in a socket.

* 2. *Astron. :* The moment from which one begins to calculate the time of revolution of a planet.

3. *Bot. :* The radix or descending axis of a plant. The tendency downwards is very powerful. Unlike the symmetrically placed branches of the stem, the ramifications of the roots look irregular as if they arose from any part of the surface. There is in them, however, a certain Rhizotaxis (q.v.). The roots of Dicotyledons are exorhizal, those of Monocotyledons endorhizal, and those of Acotyledons heterorhizal. A root has no perfect bark, true pith, medullary sheath, or true leaves, and only a thin epidermis, a few stomata, and very rarely leaf-buds. Its growth is chiefly at the lower extremity. The body of a root is called the caudex, its minute subdivisions the fibrils or radicles, and their

ends the spongioles. A primary root is one formed by the downward elongation of the axis of the embryo, and is, therefore, in a line with the stem; secondary or lateral roots, like those of ivy, spring laterally from the stem and from the primary root. When the primary root is thicker than the branches which proceed from it, it is called a tap root, when it is no thicker than its ramifications, which conceal it from view, the root is said to be fibrous. Other forms of roots are conical, fusiform, napiform, rotund, nodose or coralline, moniliform, tuberose, or (finally) premorse. Most roots are terrestrial, a few are aërial, and a few aquatic. The chief functions of the root are to anchor the plant firmly in the ground, and to transmit upwards to the stem and leaves absorbed nutriment from the soil. Roots require air, and in some cases in gardens obtain it by pushing their way into old drains.

3. *Hyl.-eng.:* The end of a weir or dam where it unites with the natural bank.

4. *Math.:* The root of a quantity is any quantity which, being taken a certain number of times as a factor, will produce the quantity. [Square-root, Cube-root.] A root of a quantity may be real, or it may be imaginary. The character used to denote a root is $\surd$. [Radical-sign.]

5. *Music:*

(1) A note which, besides its own sound, gives over-tones or harmonics.

(2) That note from amongst whose over-tones any chord may be selected.

(3) Sometimes used by modern musicians as describing a note on which, when either expressed or implied, a chord is built up.

6. *Philol.:* An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified.

¶ (1) *Root & Branch Men:*

Eng. Hist.: A name assumed about 1641 by the extreme republicans, who advocated the abolition of monarchy and the overthrow of the Established Church.

† (2) *Root of scarcity:*

Agric.: The Mangel-Wurzel (q.v.).

(3) *To take root, to strike root:* To become planted or fixed; to be established, to thrive and spread.

***root-bound,** *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly attached, as though rooted to the ground; immovable.

"And you a statue; or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo."
Milton: Comus, 662.

root-breaker, root-bruiser, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for mashing or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots for feeding stock.

***root-built,** *a.* Built up of roots.

"The *root-built* cell." *Shenstone.*

root-cap, *s.* [Pileorhiza.]

root-crop, *s.* A crop of plants with esculent roots; especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

***root-eater,** *s.* An animal which feeds on roots; specif., one of the Rhizophaga (q.v.).

root-grinder, *s.* A machine for comminuting roots for the purpose of obtaining starch, sugar, or colour from them.

root-hair, *s.*

Bot.: Hair attached to a root; a rhizoid.

root-headed crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Rhizocephala (q.v.).

root-house, *s.*

***1.** A house made of roots.

2. A house or shed in which roots or tops, as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are stored as winter food for cattle.

root-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

root-mildew, *s.*

Hort.: A "mildew" consisting of some parasitic fungal attacking the roots of plants.

root-parasite, *s.*

Bot.: A plant growing parasitically on the root of another one, as is the case with the Orobanchaceæ.

root-pressure, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The upward pressure exerted by the water absorbed by the root in greater amount than the plant requires. It sometimes makes that which it drives upward exude in drops from the margins and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, &c.

root sheath, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* The epidermic coat of the follicle connected with each hair of the head and of the body.

2. *Bot.:* [Coleorhiza].

root-vole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arricola œconomus*, a large species, ranging from the Obi to Kamschatka. It is migratory, like the Lemming (q.v.).

roôt (1), ***rote,** *v.t. & i.* [Root, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix by the root; to plant and fix in the ground by the root.

2. *Fig.:* To fix or implant firmly and deeply; to impress deeply and durably. (Used generally in the pa. par.)

"His honour *rooted* in dishonour stood."
Tennyson: Elaine, 872.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fix the root, to take root; to enter the earth, as a root.

"Enable the cuttings to *root*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***2.** *Fig.:* To become deeply and firmly established or impressed; to take root.

"There *rooted* between them such an affection."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

roôt (2), ***wrot-en,** *v.t & i.* [A.S. *wrótan* = to grub up; cogn. with O. Dut. *wroeten*; Icel. *róta*; from *rót* = a root; Dan. *rode*, from *rod* = a root (q.v.). The meaning has no doubt been greatly influenced by the verb *root* (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dig, burrow, or grub in with the snout; to turn up the ground, as swine with their snouts.

"Would *root* these beauties, as he *roots* the mead."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 636.

2. To tear up or out, as by the roots; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy or remove utterly, to exterminate. (Generally with *away*, *out*, or *up*.)

"To *root out* the whole hated family."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Arg.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn up the ground with the snout, as swine.

2. To rummage about.

roôt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Root (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Deeply and durably impressed or established; firmly fixed.

"Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

roôt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ly.*] In a rooted manner; deeply, strongly.

"They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

roôt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rooted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rooted or firmly fixed.

***roôt'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *root* (1), v.; *-er.*] A plant which takes root.

"They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

roôt'-ĕr (2), ***rot-er,** *s.* [Eng. *root* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who roots up; one who eradicates or destroys utterly.

"The *rooters* and through-reformers made clean work with the church."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

***roôt'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-ery*, in imitation of *rockery*.] A mound or heap made of roots of trees in which plants are set, as in rockeries in gardens and pleasure grounds.

***roôt'-fast,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s., and *fast.*] Firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-fast-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rootfast*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***roôt'-lĕss, *roote-les,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-less.*] Having no root, destitute of roots.

"Like a *rootless* tree."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 130.

***roôt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *root*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little root; a radicle.

"The most delicate tendrils and *rootlets* of trees."—*Scribner's Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 164.

roôt'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *root*, and *stock.*] [Rhizome.]

***roôt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *root*, s.; *-y.*] Full of, or abounding in roots.

"Nor can with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.

roō'-yĕ-bŏk, *s.* [Dut.] [Pallah.]

rō-păl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλον (*rhopalon*) = a club.]

1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

2. *Pros.:* The same as Rhopalic (q.v.).

rōpe, *raip, *rape, *roop, *rop, *s.* [A.S. *rap*; cogn. with Dut. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; Ger. *reif*; Goth. *raips.*]

1. A general name applied to cordage over one inch in circumference. Ropes are of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or wire, and are known by their construction. The most important kinds are described in this Dictionary under their technical names.

"Axes to cut, and *ropes* to sling the load."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xxiii. 189.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united: as, a *rope* of onions.

***3.** An intestine.

"His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harp-strings his *rope* serve eche one.
A Lytell Treatise on the Horse.

¶ 1. *A rope of sand:* A proverbial expression for a feeble or insecure bond or union; a bond easily broken.

2. *To give a person rope:* To let one go on unchecked.

3. *Upon the high ropes:*

(1) Elated in spirit.

(2) Haughty, arrogant.

***4.** *What a rope!* What the devil!

rope-band, *s.* [Robbin.]

rope-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Leather-wood. [Dirca.] The bark is made into ropes. Called also Moose-wood, Wicopy, &c.

rope-dancer, *s.* One who walks, dances, or otherwise performs on a rope stretched at a greater or less height above the ground.

rope-dancing, *s.* The profession or act of a rope-dancer.

rope-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Restio (q.v.).

rope-ladder, *s.* A ladder made of rope. Sometimes the cross-pieces, or rungs, are of wood. [Shrouds.]

rope-maker, *s.* One whose profession is to make or deal in ropes.

"God and the *rope-maker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

rope-making, *s.* The act or business of making ropes, cordage, &c.

Rope-making machine: A machine for making ropes. One was invented by Sylvester in 1783, and was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmund Cartwright in 1792. It has since been much improved.

rope-mat, *s.* A mat made of oakum.

rope-porter, *s.* A light, two-wheeled carriage employed in the Fowler system of steam ploughing to carry the rope clear of the ground.

rope pump, *s.* A water-elevator, consisting of a rope or ropes, or of a fibrous webbing, whose lower end dips in the water which is discharged at the upper end, partly by centrifugal force, and partly by the compression of the rope on the roller. The water is retained in the rope by capillary action.

rope-railway, *s.* A railway on which the cars are drawn by ropes wound upon drums rotated by stationary engines. This is frequently done on inclined planes in mining districts, and is sometimes adopted as a temporary expedient pending the construction of grades of lesser slope.

***rope-ripe,** *a.* Fit for hanging; deserving of being hanged.

rope roll, *s.*

Mach.: A hollow cylinder on an axle, and with ropes or bands round it to communicate motion to other parts of a machine.

rope-shaped, *a.* [Funiliform.]

rope-spinning, *s.* The act or operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

rope-trick, *s.*

1. A juggling feat, introduced into England from America by the Brothers Davenport, in 1864. The performer was bound with ropes in a cabinet, or to a chair; the lights were then lowered, and on their being raised he was discovered at liberty, having been released, it was said, by spiritual agency. The trick was exposed by Mr. Maskelyne, at the Town Hall, Cheltenham, and the Davenports soon left England.

* 2. A rogue's trick; a trick deserving of the halter.

"She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

rope-walk *s.* A covered walk or ground where ropes are made. Its length is estimated in fathoms, and is from 100 to 200 fathoms. At one end is the spinning-wheel, which rotates the whirlers to which the ends of a bunch of hempen fibres are secured, to be twisted into a yarn. Along the walk are horizontal cross-bars with hooks, over which the yarns are swung as the men walk backward from the whirlers and pay out the yarn.

rope-winch, *s.* A set of three whirlers driven by a strap and twisting three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope.

rope-yarn, *s.* A single yarn composed of fibres twisted right-handed; used on shipboard for various purposes. [SPUN-YARN.] The size of a strand, and of the rope of which it forms part, is determined by the number of rope-yarns in it.

rope's end, *s.* The end of a rope; a short piece of rope used as an instrument of punishment.

rope's end, *v.t.* To thrash with a rope's-end; to flog.

"He was found out, and handsomely *rope's-ended* on his bare legs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 76.

rōpe, * **roape,** *v.i.* & *t.* [ROPE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be drawn out or extended into a thread or filament by reason of any glutinous or adhesive quality. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 331.)

2. To hinder a horse from winning a race by pulling. (*Racing slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten with a rope or ropes: as, To *rope* a bale of goods.

2. To connect together by ropes round the waist. (This practice is often adopted in mountain ascents, to guard against accidents, in case any of the party should slip.)

"The party were not *roped*, the guides not thinking it necessary."—*St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 31, 1886, p. 12.

3. To draw as by a rope.

4. To catch by means of a rope or lasso.

"The green mule, strong in his youth, having been adroitly '*roped*' or lassoed, is led out into an open space."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 930.

5. To mark out or inclose with a rope.

"A level, though very rough, circular course was *roped* out."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

6. To pull or curb, as a horse, so as to prevent from winning a race. (*Racing slang.*)

* **rop-en,** *pa. par. of v.* [REAP, *v.*]

* **rōp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rop(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

rōp'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *rope*; *-ry.*]

1. A rope-walk (q.v.).

"The 'hands' employed in the various *roperies* lived too far away."—*Merry England*, June, 1883, p. 126.

* 2. Rogue's tricks; roguery.

"What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

rōp'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ropy*; *-ly.*] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out in a thread.

rōp ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ropy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ropy; viscosity, glutinousness, adhesiveness.

rōp ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROPE, *v.*]

roping-needle, *s.*

Naut.: A heavy needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

* **rōp' ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rop(y)*; *-ish.*] Tending to ropiness; somewhat ropy.

rōp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rop(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Resembling a rope or cord; rope-like, cord-like.

2. Capable of being drawn out in a thread or filament, as a glutinous or viscid substance; glutinous, viscous, viscid. Wine is said to be ropy when it shows a milky or flaky sediment, and an oily appearance when poured out.

"Furred round with mouldy damps and *ropy* slime."
Blair: Grave.

* **roquelaure** (as **rō'-kĕ lōre**), * **ro-que-lo,** *s.* [See extract.]

A kind of short cloak for men.

ROQUELAURE.

"The French tailors, he[Dr. Harris, Bishop of Landaff] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715) displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread by this means throughout France and Britain."
—*Noble: Continuation of Granger*, iii. 490.

rō'-quet (quet as **kā),** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

In croquet: To cause the player's ball to strike another ball.

rōr'-al, *a.* [Lat. *roralis*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to dew; consisting of dew; dew-like, dewy.

"With *roral* wash redeem her face."
Green: The Spleen.

* **rōr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *roratio*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] A falling of dew.

rōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] (See the compound.)

roric-figures, *s. pl.* Figures visible only in vapour made upon plates of metal, glass, &c. Thus a cone resting for a little on a plate of smooth metal will leave behind it a copy, which will become visible if it be breathed upon. The phenomenon may be produced by the action of electricity. (*Rossiter.*)

rōr'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *roridus*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Pertaining to, or consisting of dew; dewy.

"And now bewept by *rorid* clouds or deckt
With beauty as with raiment."
W. Ball: Night Watches, vi. 12.

rōr-ĭd'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *roridus* = bedewed.]

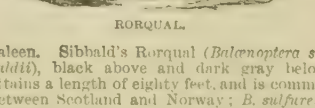
Bot.: A genus of Droseraceæ. At the Cape a very viscid species, *Roridula dentata*, is often hung up to catch flies.

* **rōr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rorifer*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing dew or dew-like moisture.

* **rōr-ĭf'-lū-ent,** *a.* [Lat *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing with dew.

rōr'-qual, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: The genus Balænoptera (q.v.). The rorquals are widely distributed, and some of them are found in almost every sea. They are piscivorous, committing great havoc among shoals of herring and on the cod-banks; they rarely congregate in "schools," and their capture is scarcely remunerative, as they yield comparatively little blubber or



RORQUAL.

baleen. Sibbald's Rorqual (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*), black above and dark gray below, attains a length of eighty feet, and is common between Scotland and Norway; *B. sulfureus*, of almost equal size, is known to Pacific whalers as the Sulphur-bottom Whale, from its yellowish belly; *B. musculus*, the Common Rorqual or Razor-back, from sixty to seventy feet long, black above, and brilliant white below, frequently occurs on the European coasts; *B. rostrata*, the Lesser Rorqual, resembles the last, but is much smaller. The Rorquals are the largest and among the commonest of the whales. The head is flat and pointed, the body slender, the skin of the throat deeply folded in longitudinal plaits, the whalebone stout and coarse, and of little value.

"The name *Rorqual* is derived from the Norse Rorq-val, signifying a whale with pleats or folds in the skin."—*Zoologist*, 1878, p. 5.

* **rōr'-ŭ-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *rorulentus*, from *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Full of, or abounding in dew.

* **rōr'-ў,** * **roar-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *ros*, genit. *roris* = dew.] Dewy.

"[He] shooke his wings with *roaric* May-dewes wet."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 14.

* **ros,** *s.* [Eng. *rush*, s. (?)]

Law: A kind of rushes with which some tenants were obliged to furnish their lords. (*Cowel.*)

rō'-sa, *s.* [Lat.] [ROSE.]

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 223].

2. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, typical of the order Rosaceæ (q.v.). It has five petals and numerous achenes, inclosed within the fleshy calyx tube, which is contracted at the orifice. Known species about thirty (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, 1870), but Baker (*Journ. of Bot.*, Sept., 1885) enumerates sixty-two species of garden roses, arranging them in ten groups. The wild rose occurs in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in America throughout the United States and as far south as Mexico. It is of such diversity that former botanists made more than 200 species. These are reduced by some writers to less than a fifth of that number. [ROSE.]

3. *Pharm.:* The petals of *Rosa centifolia* are used for making rose-water. The petals of *R. gallica* are made into a confection used as a basis of pills, or occasionally as a slight astringent, which is given in an aphthous condition of the mouth. So are the hips of *R. canina*; they are slightly refrigerant.

rōş'-āçe, *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling, in which a lustre or chandelier is placed.

rō-şā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roseworts; an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Rosal Alliance. Calyx four or five-lobed, free or adhering to the ovary; petals five, perigynous, equal; stamens indefinite, rising from the calyx just within the petals, curving inward in æstivation; ovaries several or only one; ovules two or more, generally suspended; fruit either one-seeded nuts or acini, or several-seeded follicles; the leaves are simple or compound, generally with two stipules. Herbaceous plants or shrubs. The Rosaceæ are closely akin to the Pomaceæ, the Drupaceæ, the Sanguisorbeæ, and some other orders. They are divided by Lindley into five families or tribes, Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ, Quillaiæ, and Neuradeæ. The Rosaceæ occur chiefly in the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere; when they occur in the tropics it is generally on high land. There is no unwholesome plant in the order. They are in general astringent, and have been regarded as febrifuges. [For details, see Agrimonia, Brayera, Fragaria, Geum, Gillenia, Potentilla, Rosa, Rubus, Spiræa, and Tormentilla.] In 1846 Lindley enumerated thirty-eight genera and estimated the known species at 500. Sir Joseph Hooker, in 1870, considered the genera to be seventy-one and the species 1,000, but he includes Lindley's Pomaceæ and Drupaceæ.

rō-şā'-çeoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus* = made of roses; Fr. *rosacé.*]

Botany:

1. Having the petals arranged in the same way that they are in a single rose; rose-like.

2. (*Of a corolla*): Having no claw, or a very small one. (*Link.*)

3. Of or pertaining to the natural order Rosaceæ (q.v.).

* **rōş'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ros(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Rosy. (*Beedome: Poems.*)

2. Rosaceous.

rosal-alliance, *s.* [ROSALES.]

rō-şā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-second alliance of plants. It stands between the Daphnales and the Saxifragales. It is placed under his third sub-class, Perigynous Exogens. It contains the orders Calycanthaceæ, Chrysobalanaceæ, Fabaceæ, Drupaceæ, Pomaceæ, Sanguisorbaceæ, and Rosaceæ.

rō-şăl'-gar, *s.* [Realgar.]

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The repetition of a phrase or passage, raising the pitch one note at each repetition.

rō-şā'-lĭ-ą (2), *s.* [Roseola.]

rōş-ą-lī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *rosal(is)*; fem. sing. suff. *-ina.* So named because the cells are circularly arranged like the petals of a rose.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, family Uvellidea, of Reuss. Series of cells regularly spiral, continuous aperture simple, *i.e.* not closed by a lid.

2. *Paleont.:* Six British species from the Chalk, and two from the Pleistocene.

rōş-ăn'-ĭl-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 = \frac{H_2N\cdot C_6H_4}{H_2N\cdot C_6H_4} > C < \frac{C_6H_3\cdot CH_3}{NH}$.

A red dye, occurring in commerce under the names aniline red, azaleine, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, &c. It is prepared by heating a mixture of dry arsenic acid and aniline to 140°, for six or eight hours. It forms colourless crystalline plates, which are coloured red on exposure to the air, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. The aniline reds used in dyeing are generally monoacid salts of rosaniline more or less pure. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3\cdot C_2H_4O_2$, chiefly used in England, forms beautiful large crystals, which are more soluble in water than the other salts. Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3\cdot HCl$, prepared in France and Germany, crystallizes in golden-green rhombic octahedra, and is very soluble in alcohol, with a fine red colour.

rō-şār'-ĭ-ąn (1), *s.* [Eng. *ros(e); -arian.*] A grower of roses.

"The *rosarian* . . . will patiently test many kinds of roses."—*Hibberd: Amateur's Rose Book*, p. 157.

rō-şār'-ĭ-ąn (2), *s.* [Eng. *rosary; -ian.*] A member of the Confraternity of the Rosary.

"Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention."—*Rosarian*, i. 378.

rōş'-ą-rў, * **ros-a-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *rosaire*, from Low Lat. *rosarium* = a chaplet; Sp. & Ital. *rosario.*] [Rose, *s.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chaplet, a garland.

"Christ has now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule & Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 1.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

"The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary.*"—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. D d. 3. (1606.)

3. A coin so called from bearing the figure of a rose, of foreign coinage, about the size of a penny, but worth less than a halfpenny, chiefly smuggled into Ireland. In 1300 it was made death to import them.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* A string of beads by means of which account is kept of the number of prayers uttered. Tylor (*loc. inf. cit.*) thinks that its invention or adoption was due to the fact that, with advancing civilization, prayers, from being at first utterances as free and flexible as requests to a living patriarch or chief, stiffened into traditional formulas, whose repetition required verbal accuracy, and whose nature practically assimilated more or less to that of charms.

"This devotional calculating-machine is of Asiatic invention; it had, if not its origin, at least its special development among the ancient Buddhists, and its jes beds still slide through the modern Buddhist's hands as of old answering out the sacred formulas whose reiteration occupies so large a fraction of a pious life. It was not till towards the middle ages that the *rosary* passed into Mohammedan and Christian lands, and binding there conceptions of prayer which it was suited to accompany, has flourished ever since."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 372.

2. *Roman Church:*

(1) A form of prayer in which the *Hail Mary* (q.v.) is recited 150 times in honour of the Virgin Mary. It is divided into fifteen decades, each of which begins with the *Our Father* [Lord's Prayer], is accompanied by meditation on one of the Mysteries in the life of Our Lord, and ends with the Doxology. This is properly called the Dominican, or Great Rosary, but the name is often popularly given to the Chaplet, which contains but fifty Aves. The fifteen Mysteries which should be meditated on during the recitation of the Rosary are divided into three series, each corresponding to a chaplet:

1. Joyful.—The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Birth of Jesus, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding in the Temple.
2. Sorrowful.—The Agony in the Garden, the Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion.
3. Glorious.—The Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the B. V. M.

There are also the Rosaries of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, of the Immaculate Conception, of the Five Wounds, and the Crown of Our Saviour.

(2) The beads upon which any of the foregoing forms of prayer are said.

"Dominicans, too, are represented on a tomb of Humbertus Delphinus, who became a Dominican about 1350, with *rosaries* in their hands."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 723.

rosary-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Monodonta (q.v.).

* **rōş-ăt-ĕd,** *a.* [Rose.] Crowned or adorned with roses.

"*Rosated*, having a chaplet of four roses about his head."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 513.

rōş-âu'-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose, and *aurum* = gold.] [Rosolic-acid.]

rŏş'-çĭd, * **ros-cide,** *a.* [Lat. *roscidus*, from *ros* = dew.] Dewy; consisting of or containing dew.

"*Roscid* and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

rŏş'-cŏe-līte, *s.* [After Prof. H. E. Roscoe, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, micaceous mineral, occurring in minute scales, sometimes arranged in fanlike or stellated groups. Sp. gr. 2·902 to 2·938; lustre, pearly; colour, dark-brown to brownish green. Analyses made by Genth and Roscoe, on material more or less impure through mechanical admixtures, indicate that it is a vanado-silicate of alumina and potash, the vanadic acid present varying from 20·5 to over 28 per cent. Found intimately associated with native gold in California.

rōşe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *rósе* (pl. *rósan*), from Lat. *rosa* = a rose, from Gr. ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose, from Arab. *ward* = a rose; Dan. *rose*; Dut. *roos*; Ger. *rose*; O. H. Ger. *rósa*; Icel. & Sw. *ros*; Irish & Gael. *rós*; Welsh *rhos.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A ribbon gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, knee-band, or hatband.

"The Provencal *roses* on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) A delicate pink colour.

"Her cheeks had lost the rose."
Tennyson: Œnone, 17.

(3) Full flush or bloom.

"The *rose* was yet upon her cheek."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.

(4) A circular card or disc, or diagram, with radiating lines, as the compass-card or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure at any place, in connection with winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

(5) A perforated cup or nozzle acting as a strainer at the induction of water into a pump, or at the nozzle as a means of dividing the water into fine streams for sprinkling.

(6) (See extract).

"The silver cup of its breed is given to a bird in the class of trumpeters. A growth of head-feathers called the *rose* comes down completely over the eyes of this ingeniously perverted pigeon, whose legs are decorated with long feathers that might rather have been looked for in its tail."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as Rosette (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) The common English name of the genus Rosa (q.v.). The ordinary dog-rose or brier-rose (*R. canina*) is very common; the trailing dog-rose (*R. arvensis*) much less so. It is sometimes confounded with the Ayrshire rose [see below], which is not wild. The true sweet-brier (*R. rubiginosa*) and the small-flowered sweet-brier are found chiefly in the south of England, especially on chalk. The villous rose (*R. villosa*) is widely distributed, whilst the burnet-leaved or Scotch rose (*R. spinosissima*) flourishes best near the sea. Among the garden-species may be mentioned the Ayrshire rose (*R. cupreolata*) [see above]; the Bourbon rose, a var. of *R. indica*; the cabbage-rose (*R. centifolia*), the Chinese rose (*R. indica*) [see No. 2]; the Damask rose (*R. damascena*), the fairy-rose (*R. Lawrenceana*), the French rose (*R. gallica*), the one hundred-leaved (*R. centifolia*), the Macartney rose *R. bracteata*; the tea-scented, a var. of *R. indica*; the monthly (*R. indica*), the moss rose, a garden variety of *R. centifolia*; the officinal rose (*R. gallica*), the prairie rose (*R. setigera*; the Provence rose (*R. centifolia*), and the swamp rose (*R. carolina*). From these the numerous varieties of florists' roses are derived. The petals of *R. damascena* yield attar of roses when distilled. The fruit of *R. canina* and some other species is astringent, and may be used in cases of diarrhœa and similar complaints. The leaves of *R. rubiginosa* have been used as a substitute for tea.

"Petals from blown *roses* on the grass."
Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters, 47.

(2) A popular designation for a multitude of species belonging to various genera and even orders popularly supposed to bear a more or less close resemblance to the genus Rosa. The Chinese rose (1) [see above], (2) (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*), the Changeable rose (*H. mutabilis*), the Christmas rose (*Helleborus niger*), the Corn rose (*Papaver Rhœas*), the Cotton rose (*Filago*) (American), Elder rose (Gerarde's name for a variety of *Viburnum Opulus*), the Guelder or Gueldres rose (the sterile flowered variety of *V. Opulus*), the Holly rose (*Helianthemum*), the Jamaica rose (1) (*Mariana*), (2) (*Blakea trinervis*); the Malabar rose (*Hibiscus rosa malabarica*), Mallow rose (*Hibiscus Moschatos*), Rock rose (1. *Helianthemum*, 2. *Cistus*), Rose of Heaven (*Viscaria Cœli-rosa*), Rose of Jericho (1. *Anastatica hierochuntina* [Anastatica], 2. *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*), Rose of May (*Narcissus poeticus*), Rose of the Alps (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*), Sage rose (*Turnera ulmifolia*), South Sea rose (Jamaica name, *Nerium Oleander*), Sun rose (*Helianthemum*), Wild rose (*Blakea trinervis*). Of the genera in the above list, Hibiscus is a Mallowwort, Papaver a Poppywort, Anastatica is cruciferous, Viscaria a Clovewort, &c.

3. *Lock.:* The annular scutcheon round the spindle of a door-lock.

4. *Pathol.:* Erysipelas (q.v.).

5. *Script.:* Heb. חֲבַצֶּלֶת (*chhabatseleth* = Song of Solomon ii. 1, and Isa. xxxv. 1), has not been identified. Gesenius believes it to be the Autumnal Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Royle *Narcissus Tazzetta.*

B. *As adj.:* Of a pink colour; coloured like a rose; rosy.

¶ (1) *Under the rose* [Lat. *sub rosa*]: In secret; privately, confidentially.

(2) *Wars of the Roses:*

Eng. Hist.: Civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown. The Lancastrians wore for a badge a red, and the Yorkists a white rose. The rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI. took place in 1452. Twelve battles followed, six in this reign and six subsequently. They commenced with the battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455, and ended with that of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, which established Henry VII. and the Tudor dynasty on the throne.

rose-acacia, *s.*

Bot.: *Robinia hispida.*

rose-aniline, *s.* [Rosaniline.]

rose aphis, *s.* [Aphis.]

rose-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fragrant fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis*, *E. aquea*, *E. Jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), &c., growing in the East. It is made into preserves.

rose-a-ruby, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis autumnalis.*

rose-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Epilobium angustifolium.*

rose-beetle, *s.*
Entom. : Cetonia aurata. [CETONIA.]

rose-bud, *s.* [ROSEBUD.]

rose-bug, *s.*
Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

rose-camphor, *s.*
Chem. : The stearoptene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminæ, melting at 35°, and boiling between 280° and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

rose-campion, *s.*
Bot. : The genus Lychnis.

rose-carnation, *s.* A carnation with rose-coloured stripes. (*Tennyson : In Memorium*, c. 7.)

rose-catarrh, rose-fever, *s.*
Pathol. : A catarrh or slight fever like hay-asthma, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

rose-chafer, *s.* [ROSECHAFER.]

rose-cheeked, *a.* Having red or rosy cheeks. (*Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis*, 3.)

Rose-cheeked Kingfisher :
Ornith. : Ispidina picta, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

rose-cold, *s.* Rose-catarrh (q.v.).

rose-coloured, *a.*
1. *Lit. :* Having the colour of a rose.
"They flung over her head the *rose-coloured* bridal veil."—*Moore : Light of the Harem.* (Conc.)
2. Uncommonly beautiful ; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing ; rosy.

rose-copper, *s.* [ROSETTE, II. 4.]

* **rose-cross,** *s.* A Rosicrucian (q.v.).

rose-cut, *s.*
Gem-cutting : A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adopted for thin stones.

rose-diamond, *s.* The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The centre has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown ; the lower portion, the teeth.

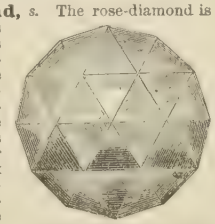


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FACETS OF A ROSE-DIAMOND.

rose-drop, *s.*
1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.
2. An ear-drop.
3. A grog-blossom (q.v.).

rose-elder, *s.* The Guelder-rose (q.v.).

rose-engine, *s.* A lathe in which the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the centre.

rose-faced, *a.* Having a red or rosy face.

rose festival, *s.* [ROSIÈRE.]

rose-fever, *s.* [ROSE-CATARRH.]

rose fish, *s.* A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

rose fly, *s.*
Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.).

rose gall, *s.*
Veg. Pathol. : A gall produced by *Rhodites rosæ.*

rose-garnet, *s.*
Min. : A rose-red variety of garnet (q.v.), found at Xalostae, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-alumina-garnets or essonite (q.v.).

rose-head, *s.* The same as ROSE, *s.*, A. I. 2. (5).

rose-hued, *a.* Of the hue of roses. (*Tennyson : Arabian Nights*, 140.)

rose-iron, *s.*
Min. : An iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

rose-knot, *s.* An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

rose-lake, *s.* A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

rose-lashing, *s.*
Naut. : A kind of lashing or seizing employed in woolding spars. So termed from its form.

rose-lathe, *s.* A rose-engine (q.v.).

rose-leaf, *s.* The leaf of a rose.

rose-lichen, *s.*
Bot. : Parmelia kamschadalis. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rose-tinge to the fabric. About twenty-five tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (*Atkinson.*)

rose-lip, *s.* A lip of a ruddy or rosy colour.

rose-madder, *s.* [ROSE-LAKE.]

rose-mallow, *s.*
Bot. : Althæa rosea, the Hollyhock.

rose maloes, *s.* The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale.*

rose-moulding, *s.*
Arch. : A kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

rose-nail, *s.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

* **rose-noble,** *s.* An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They

ROSE-NOBLE.

were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at 6s. 8d. They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of 8s. 4d.
"The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles.*"—*Camden : Remains.*

rose-oil, *s.*
Chem. : A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata.* It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminæ, and having a sp. gr. 0·8912 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapour, which does not alter the colour of rose oil, but imparts a deep brown colour if geranium oil is present, even in minute quantity.

rose-opal, *s.*
Min. : A rose-coloured opal, occurring with the quincite (q.v.), the colour being attributed to organic matter.

rose-parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith. : Platycercus eximius, a native of Australia.

rose-pink, *s.*
1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.
2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

rose-plantain, *s.*
Bot. : Plantago major rosea.

rose quartz, *s.*
Min. : A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Colour attributed to the presence of titanic acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

rose-rash, *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

rose-red, *a.* Red as a rose.

* **rose-rial,** *s.* A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values ; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of 30s.

rose-ringed parrakeet, *s.*
Ornith. : Palæornis torquatus, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long ; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-coloured collar round the back of neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose colour.

rose-root, *s.* [ROSEWORT.]

rose sawfly, *s.*
Entom. : The genus Hylotoma.

rose snowball-tree, *s.*
Bot. : Viburnum Opulus roseum.

rose-steel, *s.* A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

rose-tulip, *s.*
Bot. : Tulipa rosea.

rose-water, *s.* & *a.*
A. *As subst. :* Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia.*
"Let one attend him with a silver basin,
Full of *rose-water*, and bestrew'd with flowers."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. i.)
B. *As adj. :* Having the odour or character of rose-water ; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental.

rose-willow, *s.*
Bot. : Salix purpurea.

rose-window, *s.*
Arch. : A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE-WHEEL, *s.*]

* **rō̤se,** *v.t.* [ROSE, *s.*]
1. To make of a rose colour ; to redden ; to cause to flush or blush.
"A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, v. 2.
2. To perfume, as with roses.
"To *rose* and lavender my horsiness."
Tennyson : Queen Mary, iii. 3.

rōs̤e, *pret. of v.* [RISE, *v.*]

rō̤s'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl,* [Lat. *ros(a)* = a rose ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]
Bot. : A sub-order of Rosaceæ, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families : Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ and Sanguisorbidæ.

* **rō̤s'-ĕ-al,** * **rō̤s'-ĭ-al,** *s.* [Lat. *roseus*, from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in colour or smell ; roseate.
"The stones are *rosial*, and
Of the white rock." *Davenant : The Wits*, ii. 1.

* **rō̤s'-ĕ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *roseus*, from *rosa* = a rose ; Ital. and Sp. *rosato ;* Fr. *rosat.*]
1. Rosy ; full of roses ; made or consisting of roses.
"The most renowned
With curious *roseate* anadems are crown'd."
Drayton : The Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.
2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-coloured.
"Nor ever in aught earthly dip,
But the morn's dew, her *roseate* lip."
Moore : Light of the Harem.

roseate-tern, *s.*
Ornith. : Sterna dougallii.

rō̤se'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *bud.*] The bud of a rose ; the flower of the rose just appearing.

rō̤se'-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *bush.*] Any of the shrubs or bushes which fall under the genus Rosa.

rō̤se'-ch ā-fẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *chafer.*]
Entom. : A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinæ.

rōse′-īne, *s.* [Eng. *rose; -ine.*] [Rosaniline.]

rōs′-ĕ-līte, *s.* [After the mineralogist Gustav Rose, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *roselith.*]

Min.: A triclinic mineral occurring in beautiful small crystals at Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 3·506 to 3·585. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of lime, cobalt, and magnesia, the later numbers obtained corresponding with the formula $R_3As_2O_8 + 2aq$.

rō′-sĕl-lāne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rosell(us)* = rosy; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosellan.*]

Min.: The same as Svanberg's Rosite (q.v.).

rō-sĕl′-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosellatus*, from Lat. *rosa* = a rose.] Rosulate (q.v.).

rō-sĕlle′, *s.* [Corrupt. from Eng. *red sorrel.*]

Bot.: Hibiscus Sabdariffa. The ripened calices are acid, and in India, the West Indies, &c., are made into jellies, put into tarts, or, with water added, produce a cool, refreshing drink.

rōse′-mą-rў, ***rose-ma-rine, *ros-ma-rine** (1), *s.* [O. F. *rosmarin* (Fr. *romarin*), from Lat. *rosmarinus, rosmarinum* (= lit. marine dew, from *ros* = dew, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.); Ital. *rosmarino*; Sp. *rosmarino, romero*; Port. *rosmaninho.*]

Bot.: Rosmarinus officinalis, a native of the South of Europe and Asia Minor, and cultivated in India, &c.; a very fragrant labiate plant with a white or pale-blue corolla. The leaves are sessile and gray, with the edges rolled round below. It is sometimes made into garlands. It is slightly stimulant, and tends to relieve headache and mental weariness. It is an ingredient in Hungary-water (q.v.). It is also used as a conserve, and a liqueur is made from it.

"When villagers my shroud bestrew
With pansies, *rosemary*, and rue."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 18.

rosemary-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and flowers of the rosemary with water. It is neutral, has a camphorous taste, and the odour of the plant; sp. gr. 0·9080 at 15·5°, and boils at 165–168°.

***rōs′-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *ros(e); adj.* suff. *-en*, as in golden, &c.] Made of roses; consisting of, or resembling roses.

"His leefe a *rosen* chaplet."
Romaunt of the Rose.

rōs′-ęn-īte, *s.* [After G. Rose; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as Plagionite (q.v.).

Rōs′-ęn-mŭl-lĕr, *s.* [The discoverer's name.] (See def. of ¶.)

¶ *Organ of Rosenmüller:*

Anat.: The parovarium.

rō-sē′-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Pathol.: Rose-rash, scarlet-rash; a non-contagious, febrile disease, with rose-coloured, minute, non-crescentic spots, with itching and tingling. In infants it is called *R. infantilis*, and a variety occurs from exposure to sun in summer, known as *R. æstiva.* The action of belladonna, taken internally, occasionally produces it, and it sometimes precedes an attack of small-pox or typhus fever. It may also occur four or five days after vaccination, in gout and rheumatism, or in cholera.

***rōs′-ēr,** *s.* [Rose, *s.*] A rose-tree, a rose-bush.

"They ben like to an hound, when he cometh by the *roser*, or by other bushes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

***rōs′-ēr-ў,** *s.* [Rosary.] A place where roses grow; a rosary.

***rōs′-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *rosette.*] A red colour for painters.

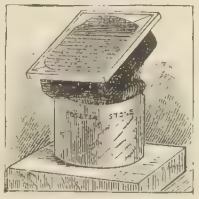
"Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

rōse′-tăn-gle, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *tangle.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Ceramiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

Rō-sĕt′-ta (1), *s.* [See def.] The name of a place in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile.

Rosetta-stone, *s.* The name given to a stone found near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by a French engineer in 1798. It is a tablet of basalt, with an inscription of the year 136 B.C., during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. The inscription is in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek. It was deciphered by Dr. Young, and formed the key to the reading of the hieroglyphic characters. It was captured by the English on the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, and is now in the British museum.



ROSETTA-STONE.

rō-sĕt′-ta (2), *s.* [Rosette (?).]

rosetta-wood, *s.* A name given to a good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, nine to fourteen feet in diameter; it is handsomely veined. The general colour is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon gets darker.

rō-sĕtte′, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *rose* = a rose (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Something more or less resembling, or designed to resemble a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a bunch of ribbons plaited, or of leather cut to the form of a rose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in the decoration of ceilings, cornices, &c.

2. *Art:* Roset (q.v.).

3. *Gas:* A form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes resembling a rosette.

4. *Metall.:* A disc of red copper from the refining-hearth or crucible. As the impurities are removed in the shape of scoriæ or slag, and the metal exposed, the surface of the metal is congealed by throwing on water. This is called quenching. The hardened crust is of a red colour, and is called a rosette. The operation being repeated, the metal is obtained in a form for ready handling and further treatment, instead of being in a solid mass. It is also known as rose-copper.

5. *Mill.:* A circular arrangement of sails in a windmill; the vanes attached to radial arms.

rō-sē′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *rosa* = a rose.] A garden devoted to the cultivation of roses; a nursery for roses.

rōse′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wood.*]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given to wood which is either of a rose colour or, when cut, yields a perfume like roses. The best comes from South American Dalbergias. (*Treas. of Bot.*) Lindley says that the fragrant rosewood, or Bois de Palixandre of the cabinet-makers, is from two or three species of Brazilian Triptolemeæ. *Physocalymma floribunda* also yields a beautiful rose-coloured wood. Brazilian rosewood is imported in large slabs. Its colours are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. It is very heavy, and is used for cabinet work, especially as veneers. Other kinds of rosewood are from *Genista canariensis, Convolvulus floridus, C. Scoparia*, &c.

rosewood-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow, somewhat viscid, volatile oil, obtained from rosewood (q.v.) by distillation with water; sp. gr. 0·9064 at 15·5°. It is sometimes used to adulterate rose-oil, which thereby loses its buttery consistence.

rōse′-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Rhodeola rosea.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Rosaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

Rōs-ĭ-crū′-cian-ĭsm, *s.* [From a Latinised form of Rosenkreuz. See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Rosenkreuz or the society which he is said to have founded.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A mystic secret society which became known to the public early in the seventeenth century, and was alleged to have been founded by a German noble called Christian Rosenkreuz, A.D. 1388. He was said to have died at the age of 106. The society consisted of adepts, who perpetuated it by initiating other adepts. It did not interfere with religion or politics, but sought after true philosophy. The Rosicrucians pretended to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, and to know what was passing in distant places. Many contradictory hypotheses have been brought forward regarding the Rosicrucians, and as it is admitted that their secret was never revealed, it is open to doubt if there was one to reveal. They are said to have died out in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article "Rosicrucians" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th) believes that the Rosicrucian Society never existed, and that the persons making it known did so simply for a jest. As, however, the public believed in its existence, individuals from time to time declared that they belonged to it. Called also Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

Rōs-ĭ-crū′-cian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosicrucian: -ism.*] The arts, practices, or teaching of the Rosicrucians.

rōs′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical family of the sub-order Roseæ (q.v.).

***rōs′-ĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *rosy; -ed.*] Adorned with roses or their colour.

***rō′-sĭĕr (si as zh), *rosiere,** *s.* [Fr. *rosier.*] A rose-bush.

"Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 19.

rō′-sĭ-êre, *s.* [Fr.] The name given in France to a young girl who in a village contest is awarded a rose as the prize of virtue and wisdom. An attempt has been made by a clergyman to introduce a similar prize in South London.

ros-ĭl, *s.* [Rossel.]

† rōs′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rosy; -ly.*] With a red or rosy glow.

"The white Olympus peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rŏs′-ĭn, *s.* [A doublet of *resin.*]

1. Resin with a little water remaining after nearly all the oil has been distilled off.

2. Resin with all the water distilled away. The solid residuum is then black, and is a compound of several hydrocarbons. It is called colophane or fiddlers' rosin, and is applied to the hair of violin, viola, and violoncello bows to give them the necessary bite upon the strings. Rosin for the double bass is made of equal proportions of ordinary rosin and white pitch.

"*Rosin*, if it be found in the firre, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commoditie of the pitch tree is her *rosin*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

rosin-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. Used by painters, also for lubricating machinery, &c. (*Simmonds.*)

rosin-tin, *s.*

Mining: A pale-coloured oxide of tin with a resinous lustre.

rosin-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Silphium luciniatum.

rŏs′-ĭn, *v.t.* [Rosin, *s.*] To rub or cover over with rosin.

"Wine vessels are not to be *rosined*, caulked, and trimmed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

Rŏs ĭn-ăn′-tē, *s.* [Sp. = the steed of Don Quixote.] Any sorry horse.

rōs′-ĭ-nĕss, *ros-y-ness, *s.* [Eng. *rosy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rosy.

"The fair morn breaks through her *rosyness*."
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 1.

rŏs′-ĭn-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rosin; -y.*] Resembling rosin; containing or consisting of rosin.

rōs′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e); suff. -ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An altered form of Svanberg's anorthite.

2. The same as Chalcostibite (q.v.).

rŏs′-lănd, *s.* [Wel. *rhos* = peat, a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

* **rŏs'-mą-rīne** (1), *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

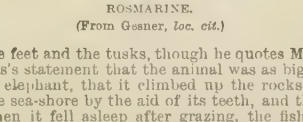
1. Sea-dew, sea-spray.

2. Rosemary. (*Spenser: Muiopotmos*, 200.)

* **rŏs'-mą-rīne** (2), *s.* [Norweg. *rosmar* = a walrus (*ros* = a horse, and *mar* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea), from which is formed Mod. Lat. *rosmarus*, now the specific name of the Walrus. There is no connection with the Latin *rosmarinus* [ROSEMARY]. The confusion seems to have arisen from a passage in Olaus Magnus (ed. 1558, Antv.) "ut rorulento dulcis aquæ gramine vescantur." This appears in a German edition of 1567 (where the animal is called Rossmar) as "dem süssen grasz." Gesner has simply "gramine pascitur." He notes that Germans living on the seaboard call it *rostinger*, that in Moscovy or Scythian Hungary, not far from the source of the Tanais, it is called *morsz*; and that some believe the Mod. Lat. *rosmarus* to be formed from a (M.H.) Ger. *rusóz*, "which seems to have been coined to express the impetus and rushing sound with which the animal moves through the water."]

ROSMARINE.
(From Olaus Magnus, *loc. cit.*)

Zool.: The Walrus (q.v.). At the time Spenser wrote little was known of this animal, but Gesner (*Hist. Anim.*, iv. 249), to whom Spenser is indebted, was sufficiently well informed to point out that the picture given of it in Magnus's book was incorrect, both as to



ROSMARINE.
(From Gesner, *loc. cit.*)

the feet and the tusks, though he quotes Magnus's statement that the animal was as big as an elephant, that it climbed up the rocks on the sea-shore by the aid of its teeth, and that when it fell asleep after grazing, the fishermen attacked and killed it for the sake of its teeth, which were in high estimation for the handles of swords, daggers, and knives.

"And greedy *rosmarines* with visages deforme."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

rŏs mą-rī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosmarin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Monardeæ.

rŏs-mą-rī'-nŭs, *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rosmarinidæ (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped, stamens two.

Rŏs-mĭn'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def. B. 1.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to, or characteristic of the Congregation described under B. 1.

"The members of the *Rosminian* Order."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xii.

2. Belonging to, or characteristic of Rosminianism (q.v.).

"Manzoni . . . applied the *Rosminian* principles to the art of composition."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A congregation, consisting of priests and laymen, founded by the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855), the members of which are bound "to embrace with all the desire of their souls every work of charity, without arbitrary limitation to any particular branch, undertaking all that should be required of them of which they should be capable." The novitiate lasts two years, and the members take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but wear no distinctive habit. Each retains a sort of title to his own property but it is really at the disposal of the general. The Order owns no property. There is an English house for novices at Wadhurst.

"Its members are better known by the shorter name, *Rosminians*."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbati*, p. xlvi

2. *Philos.:* A believer in, or supporter of Rosminianism (q.v.).

Rŏs-mĭn'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Rosminian*; *-ism.*]

Philos.: The system of the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. His starting-point and central principle was the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas, that Being (*ens* or *ens commune*) was the object of intelligence and the ground of the principle of contradiction. Rosmini saw that it is the essence of intelligence to have an object, and that that object is Being, and his whole system is merely a working out of the idea of Being into all its ramifications and principles, necessary and contingent. (*Davidson.*)

"The best exposition of *Rosminianism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

rosoglio, rosolio (both as **rō-sōl'-ĭ-ō), rŏs-ō-lī, rŏs'-sō lī,** *s.* [Ital. *rosolio.*]

1. A red wine of Malta.

2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams.

rō-sō'-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rosa*; *ol(eum)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from rosaniline.

rosolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}O_3 = \overset{H_4C_6}{\underset{O}{|}}>C<\overset{C_6H_3(CH_3)OH.}{C_6H_4(OH).}$

A weak acid prepared by treating rosaniline with nitrous acid, and boiling the resulting diazo-compound with hydrochloric acid. It forms shining monoclinic prisms, closely resembling those of aurine, melts above 220°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily with brownish-yellow colour in alcohol and ether. Boiled with aniline and benzoic acid it yields a beautiful and permanent blue dye.

Rŏss (1), *s.* [Sir John Ross, a distinguished Arctic navigator (1777–1856).]

Ross's large eyed seal, *s.*

Zool.: Ommatophoca rossii. There is a stuffed specimen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The skin is greenish-yellow, with close, oblique, yellow stripes on the sides, pale beneath.

rŏss (2), *s.* [Wel. *rhos.*] [ROSLAND.] The refuse of plants; a morass, a marsh.

rŏss (3), *s.* [Cf. Dan. *ros* = chips or shavings of wood.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. (*Amer.*)

rŏss, *v.t.* [Ross (3), *s.*]

1. To strip the ross from.

2. To strip bark from.

3. To cut up, as bark, for boiling or steeping.

rŏs'-sęl, *s.* [Ross (1), *s.*; ROSLAND.] Light, sandy soil; rosland. (*Prov.*)

rŏs'-sęl-lў, rŏs'-sęl-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rossel*; *-ly.*] Loose, light, friable.

"In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ros-set, *s.* [ROUSSETTE.]

rossignol (as **rŏs-sĭn'-yŏl**), *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *lossignol*, from Lat. *lusciniola*, dimin. from *luscinia* = a nightingale.] The nightingale.

rŏs'-sō ăn-tī'-cō, *s.* [Ital.]

Sculpture: A fine-grained variety of marble of a deep blood colour with small white spots or veins. It was used by the ancients for statuary.

rŏs'-sō-lī, *s.* [Ital.] [ROSOGLIO.]

rŏs'-tĕl, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

rŏs-tĕl-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [ROSTELLUM.]

1. *Zool.:* Spindle-stromb; a genus of Strombidæ, with eight species, from the Red Sea, India, Borneo, and China; range, thirty fathoms. Shell with elongated spire; whorls numerous, flat; canals long, the posterior one running up the spire; outer lip expanded (enormously so, in some of the fossil species), with a single sinus, close to the beak.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Lower Greensand to the London Clay, in which formation the best known species, *Rostellaria ampla*, is found.

rŏs'-tĕl-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rostellatus*, from *rostellum.*] Rostrate, beaked (q.v.).

rŏs-tĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostellum* = a rostel, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a rostel.

rŏs-tĕl'-lŭm, (pl. **rŏs-tĕl'-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum.*]

Botany:

1. The rhizoma of an embryo.

2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids, a viscid gland connecting the pollinia in the Bee orchis, &c.

3. (*Pl.*): Hooks.

rŏs'-tĕr, *s.* [Dut. *rooster* = a gridiron; hence, a grating, a table or list, a roster, prob. from the perpendicular and horizontal lines on a tabular statement.]

1. A roasting-iron, a gridiron.

2. A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who are to relieve or succeed each other; specif., a list showing the order of rotation in which officers, companies, or regiments are ordered to serve.

"They well knew our regiment was one of the first on the *roster* for home."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŏs'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably after one Rostero; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of beryl (q.v.), regarded as distinct by the describer, Grattarola, because of its crystal habit, optical characters, and variation in chemical composition.

rŏs'-thorn-īte, *s.* [After Herr Franz von Rosthorne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrocarbon occurring in lenticular masses in coal, at Sonnberge, Carinthia. Sp. gr. 1·076; lustre, greasy; colour, brown, in thin splinters wine-yellow. Compos.: $C_{24}H_{40}O$.

* **rŏs'-tle,** *s.* [ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

"*Vectis rostratus*, a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a *rostle*."—*Nomenclator.*

rŏs'-trąl, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum* = a beak; Fr. & Sp. *rostral*; Ital. *rostrale.*]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.

2. Pertaining to the beak or snout of any animal.

rostral-column, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A column devoted to the celebration of naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships.

rostral-crown, *s.* A naval crown (q.v.).

"The other, Commerce, wore a *rostral* crown upon her head."—*Tatler*, No. 161.

rŏs'-trąte, rŏs'-trāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum* = a beak.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished or ornamented with rostra or beaks.

"An hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Having a rostrum; beaked.

rŏs'-trī-form, *a.* [Lat. *rostrum* = a beak, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a beak.

rŏs'-trų-lŭm (pl. **rŏs'-trų-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The oral suctorial organ of the Aphaniptera, as the flea.

rŏs'-trŭm (pl. **rŏs'-trą**), *s.* [Lat., for *rodtrum*, from *rodo* = to gnaw, to peck.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A scaffold, or elevated platform in the Forum at Rome, from which public orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called from the rostra or beaks of ships with which it was ornamented.

"Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

3. A pulpit, platform, or elevated place from which a speaker, as a preacher, an auctioneer, &c., addresses his audience.

"The attendance round the *rostrum* was not a large one."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Anything shaped like a beak. Thus, there is a rostrum of the sphenoid bone and one of the *corpus callosum.*

2. *Bot.:* Any beak-like extension, as the stigma of some Asclepiads; the upper end of the cornua of a corona, &c.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* A snout or snout-shaped organ. It is used of the suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in many insects, [BEAK, *s.*, B. 1 (c), RHYNCHOTA],

of the projecting jaws of the Platanistidæ and the Ziphioid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macroura, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.:* The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irons, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.:* The beak of a still, connecting the head with the worm.

6. *Surg.:* A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

rōs'-ū-la (pl. **rōs'-ū-læ**), *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rosa* = a rose (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (*Pl.*): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

rōs'-ū-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having rosulæ packed closely together like a rosette.

rōs-ў, ***ros-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

"Like a young envoy sent by Health,
With *rosy* gifts upon her cheek."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

*2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pure red.

II. *Fig.:* Very favourable.

"The future looks most *rosy*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rosy-coloured, rosy-cheeked*, &c.

rosy-bosomed, *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour, or filled with roses.

"*Rosy-bosom'd* Spring." *Thomson: Spring*, 1,010.

rosy-cross, *s.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q.v.).

¶ *Knights of the Rosy-cross:* The Rosicrucians.

***rosy-crowned,** *a.* Crowned with roses.

rosy-drop, *s.*

Path.: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea.*

rosy feather-star, *s.* [Comatula.]

rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. (Imitated from Homer's favourite epithet for the dawn.)

"Nor did the *rosy-finger'd* morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 21.

rosy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidæ. Called also Red Arches.

rosy-kindled, *a.* Blushing. (*Tennyson: Eluine*, 392.)

rosy-marbled moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Erastria venustula.*

rosy-marsh, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua subrosea.*

rosy-minor, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Miana literosa.* General colour of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

rosy-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydræcia micacea.*

rosy-tinted, *a.* Tinged with rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*, 60.)

rosy-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia emutaria.*

rosy-white, *a.* White, with a faint tinge of rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Œnone*, x. 176.)

***rōs'-ў,** *v.t.* [Rosy, *a.*] To make of a rosy colour; to flush.

rŏt, ***rot-en,** ***rot-i-en,** ***rotte,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rotian*; cogn. with Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *ruttna*; Dan. *raadne* = to become rotten; Sw. *röta* = to make rotten.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,
Like common earth can *rot*."
Byron: And Thou art Dead.

2. *Fig.:* To decay morally, to moulder, to rust.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.

2. To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting: as, To *rot* flax. [Retting.]

4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation = hang, confound: as, "'Od *rot* it."

rŏt, *s.* [Rot, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.:* Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* A disease in sheep and other graminivorous animals, produced by the hydatids *Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject.

"His cattle must of *rot* and murren die."
Milton: P. L., xii. 179.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [Dry-rot].

¶ (1) *Knife grinder's rot:* [Knife-grinder].

(2) *White-rot:* [Hydrocotyle].

rot-gut, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A slang term for bad beer or other liquor.

"They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rot-gut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor."—*Harvey.*

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to bad beer or other liquor.

rō'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a wheel.] [Rotary.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Church:* A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXII., in 1326, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471–84) and Benedict XIV. (1740–58), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rota, which form precedents, have been frequently published.

"The explanation of the name is said to be (*Ducange*) that the marble floor of the chamber in which the *Rota* used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 865.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.

"A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,
Like Harrington's *Rota*, or th' engine of Vane."
Loyal Songs (ed. 1731), ii. 110.

Rota-club, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The same as Rota, II. 2.

***rō-tā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotaceus*; Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Linnæus's fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: Gentiana, Lysimachia, Anagallis, &c.

rō-ta-çĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ῥωτακισμός (*rōtakismos*).]

An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; burr. It is common in the north of England, especially about Newcastle-on-Tyne.

rō'-ta-çīze, *v.i.* To practice rotacism.

rō'-tæ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as Rotate (q.v.).

***rō'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult."—*G. A. Sala*, in *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 439.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotary.

rō-tā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Rotalina (q.v.). Test spiral and turbinoid; shell-substance compact and very finely porous. Each chamber is enclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellæ forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

rō-ta-lĭd'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: An order of Lankester's Reticularia (q.v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, free or adherent. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirillinina, Rotalina, and Tinoporina. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.

rō-tăl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rotali(a)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.]

Zool.: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other.

rō-ta-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical family of Rotalidea (q.v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

rō'-ta-līne, *a. & s.* [Rotalina.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotalina. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Rotalina (q.v.).

"One of the earliest representatives of the *Rotalines*." *Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 116.

rō'-ta-rў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *rotarius*, from *rota* = a wheel; cogn. with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*, a wheel.] Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

rotary-battery, *s.*

Metall.: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that raises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

rotary-blower, *s.* A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

rotary-cutter, *s.*

1. *Metall.:* A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centres of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.

2. *Wood:* A cutting head in a planing-machine.

rotary-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

rotary-fan, *s.*

Pneumatics: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

rotary-puddler, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labour.

rotary-pump, *s.* A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [PUMP, *s.*]

rotary-valve, *s.* A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

rō′ ta scope, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [GYROSCOPE.]

* **rō-tāt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -able.*] Capable or admitting of rotation.

"The *rotatable* lever socket has a collar."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* s. v. *Ratchet-jack.*

rō′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round, from *rota* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of Veronica or of Galium.

rotate-plane, rotato-plane, *a.*

Bot.: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. (*Lee.*)

rō-tāte′, *v.i.* & *t.* [ROTATE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn or move round a centre, to revolve.

* 2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.

rō tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rotatio,* from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round like a wheel; Fr. *rotation;* Sp. *rotacion;* Ital. *rotazione.*] [ROTATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.

2. A return of events, calls to duties, &c., in a series, according to a rota or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a directorate from office at fixed intervals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* [¶ (4)].

2. *Astron.:* The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worth consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1851 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [GYROSCOPE.] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q.v.). The time taken for rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q.v.). So with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [SUN.] The earth's rotation slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.

3. *Bot.:* A rotatory movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1774. Called more fully Intercellular rotation.

4. *Physiology:*

(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. (*Quain.*)

(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1695. (*Owen.*)

¶ (1) *Angular velocity of rotation:* [ANGULAR-VELOCITY].

(2) *Axis of rotation:* [AXIS].

(3) *Centre of spontaneous rotation:* [CENTRE, ¶ (35)].

(4) *Rotation of crops:*

Agric.: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring specially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalis in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring siliceous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually reducing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalis. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [FOURCOURSE.] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.

* **rō-tā′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *rotation; -al.*] Pertaining to rotation.

"The *rotational* moment of momentum."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens,* p. 534.

rō′-ta-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rō-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *rotatus* = whirled round.] (See etym.)

rotato-plane, *a.* [ROTATE-PLANE.]

rō-tā′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *rotatus,* pa. par. of *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.

2. *Anat.:* A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinæ* or *vertebrarum* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebræ).

"This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators.*"—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. viii., ch. viii.

† **rō-ta-tōr′-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [ROTATOR.]

Zool.: The Rotifera. (*Ehrenberg.*)

† **rō-ta-tōr′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [ROTATORIA.] One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* June, 1877, p. 154.

rō′-ta-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rotat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.

"The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

* 2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"By it the *Rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Hoeven: Zoology* (ed. Clark), i. 196.

rotatory-engine, *s.* [ROTARY-ENGINE.]

rotatory-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A rotator (q.v.).

rotatory-polarization, *s.* [POLARIZATION, ¶.]

rŏtch, *s.* [Welsh provincial name.]

Geol.: Mudstone.

"That disjointed incoherent state of mudstone, the *rotch* of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and profitless to the agriculturist."—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. v.

rŏtche, *s.* [Dut. *rotj* = a petrel.]

Ornith.: *Mergulus melanoleucos,* the **Little** Auk. [AUK, MERGULUS.]

rŏtch′-ĕt, *s.* [ROCHET.]

rŏtch′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rotch; -y.*] Composed of, or resembling rotch (q.v.).

"What the inhabitants term rotch or *rotchy* land."—*Murchison: Silurian System,* pt. i., ch. xx.

* **rōte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hrota, rotá;* M. H. Ger. *rotte;* Low Lat. *roto, rotta, chrotta,* from Welsh *crwth;* Eng. *crowd* = a fiddle.]

Music: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

"Wel coude he singe and plaien on a *rote.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 237. (Prol.)

* **rōte** (2), * **roate,** *s.* [O. Fr. *rote* (Fr. *route*) = a road, a route (q.v.), whence O. Fr. *routine* (Fr. *routine*) = routine (q.v.).]

1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their signification or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learnt. (Only in the phrase *by rote.*)

"Instead of teaching it prayers *by rote* . . . I would read to it."—*Miss Carter: Letters,* iii. 126.

* 2. A part mechanically committed to memory. (*Swift.*)

*3. A regular row or rank. (*Prov.*)

* **rote** (3), *s.* [ROOT, *s.*]

* **rote** (4), *s.* [A.S. *hrutan;* Icel. *rauta.*] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

* **rōte** (1), * **roate,** *v.t.* [ROTE (2), *s.*]

1. To learn by heart or rote.

"Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. To repeat from memory.

"If by chance a tune you *rote.*" *Drayton.*

* **rōte** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).] To go out by rotation.

"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year."—*Zachary Grey: Note on Hudibras,* ii. 3, 1,108.

rō-tĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

Zool.: A genus of Turbinidæ (q.v.), with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell lenticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; uncini numerous, sub-equal. (*Woodward.*) Tate includes under Rotella the four sub-genera: Isanda, Chrysostoma, Microthyca, and Umbonella.

* **rot-en,** *a.* [ROTTEN.]

rötheln (as **rẹt′-ẹln**), *s.* [Ger.] [MEASLES.]

rŏth′-ẽr, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *hrythe* = a bovine beast.]

A. *As adj.:* Bovine.

B. *As subst.:* An ox.

"It is the pasture lards the *rother's* side."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

rother-beasts, *s. pl.* Horned beasts.

"The cruel boure to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all."
Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses.

rother-soil, *s.* The dung of horned beasts. (*Prov.*)

rŏth′-ẽr, *s.* [RUDDER.]

rother-nail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. (*Bailey.*)

röth-lē′-gen-dĕ (th as t), röth-tōdt-lē′-gen-dĕ (th, dt as t), *s.* [Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.]

Geol.: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Dyas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the south side of the Hartz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

röth′-ŏff ite, *s.* [After Herr Rothoff; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A yellowish- to liver-brown variety

of garnet, found at Longban, Sweden. Dana places it with his andradite (q.v.) division of the garnets, as a manganesian lime-iron garnet.

rō'-tĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. Wheel-animalcule; a genus of the family Philodinidæ. Free-swimming forms, which can also creep like leeches. They have two wheel-like rotary organs, and the body is somewhat spindle-shaped and very contractile. *Rotifer vulgaris* is the common Wheel-Animalcule, first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1702. It has a white body, $\frac{1}{75}$ to $\frac{1}{48}$ inch long, gradually narrowed to the foot. The anterior part has a proboscis, ciliated at the end, and the two eyes are placed there. There are two wheels at the sides of the front part of the body.

2. Any individual of the Rotifera (q.v.).

"In most of the free *Rotifers* the trochal disk is large."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 197.

rō'-tĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotifer*, a. = wheel-bearing.]

Zool.: Wheel-animalcules; a group of Metazoa, which have been variously classified. Ehrenberg arranged them according to the peculiarities of their trochal discs, and Dujardin according to their methods of locomotion. They are now often made a class of Vermes, with four families, Philodinidæ, Brachionidæ, Hydatineæ, and Flosculariadæ. They are microscopic animals, contractile, crowned with vibratile cilia at the anterior part of the body, which, by their motion, often resemble a wheel revolving rapidly. Intestine distinct, terminated at one extremity by a mouth, at the other by an anus; generation oviparous, sometimes viviparous. [SUMMER-EGGS.] The nervous system is represented by a relatively large single ganglion, with one or two eye-spots, on one side of the body, near the mouth, and there are organs which appear to be sensory. They are free or adherent, but never absolutely fixed animals.

"The *Rotifera* as low Metazoa with nascent segmentation, naturally present resemblances to all those groups which in their simpler forms converge towards the lower Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 193.

rō'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a wheel.

2. *Bot.:* The same as ROTATE, *a.* (q.v.).

rō-tŏn'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Round, full.

rŏt'-ta, *s.* [Low Lat.] [ROTE (1), *s.*]

Music: A rote.

rŏtt-boel'-lĕ-æ, rŏtt-bœl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rottboell(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q.v.).

rŏtt-boel'-lĭ-a, rŏtt-bœl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. F. Rottböll, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen, author of a work on grasses, &c. He died in 1797.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rottboelleæ.

rŏt'-tĕd, * **rot-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ROT, *v.*]

rŏt'-ten, * **rot-en,** * **rot-un,** *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; Sw. *rutten*; Dan. *raaden*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Putrid, decayed; decayed by the process of decomposition; putrefied.

"That ilke fruit [medlar] is even lenger the wers, Til it be *roten* in mullak, or in stre."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,870.

* 2. Fetid, ill-smelling, stinking.

"Reek of the *rotten* Jews."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

3. Unsafe or untrustworthy through age or decay: as, a *rotten* plank.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

"A *rotten* case abides no handling."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. Untrustworthy; not to be trusted.

3. Defective through wear or exposure; not sound.

"Breaking his oath and resolution, like
A twist of *rotten* silk."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

4. Yielding beneath the feet; not sound or hard.

"They were left mulled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

rotten-boroughs, *s. pl.* A name given to certain boroughs in England which, previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, retained the privilege of returning members to Parliament, although the constituency consisted of a mere handful of electors. In one case (Old Sarum) the borough did not contain a single inhabitant.

rotten-stone, *s.* [TRIPOLI.]

rŏt'-ten, *s.* [Fr. *raton*.] [RAT, *s.*] A rat. (*Scotch.*)

"I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' *rottens*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

rŏt'-ten-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ly*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rotten, crumbly.

"A *rottenly* mould." *Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 44.

B. *As adv.:* In a rotten manner.

rŏt'-ten-nĕss, * **rot-ten-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rotten*, a.; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rotten; putrefaction, unsoundness.

"The machinery which he had found was all rust and *rottenness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

rŏt-tlĕr'-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Rottler, an eminent Dutch missionary and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Rottlera tinctoria* is a tree very common in India, and occurring also in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Arabia. The three-lobed fruit is covered with a red mealy powder, called in India Kamala (q.v.). As people in India occasionally paint their faces with the red powder, the tree itself is sometimes called the Monkey's face tree. It is used in the north-west provinces of India for tanning leather. It yields a clear limpid oil, useful as a cathartic.

rŏt'-tlĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rottler(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$. A yellow crystalline substance extracted from the colouring matter of *Rottlera tinctoria* by ether. It forms silky crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts when heated, and then decomposes. Alkalis dissolve it with a deep-red colour.

rŏt'-tō-lō, *s.* [Sp.] A weight used in various parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs.; that for weighing silk varying from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. In Malta the rottolo is 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

rŏt'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

Anat.: The knee-pan; the patella.

rŏt'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [ROTULA.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the rotula or knee-cap.

"The *rotular* groove is narrow and elevated."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, 1873, p. 199.

rō-tŭnd', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, from *rota* = a wheel; Fr. *rotonde*; Sp. *retondo, redondo*; Ital. *retondo, ritondo*.] [ROUND, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Round, circular, spherical.

"The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen: the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Complete, entire. (Cf. *Hor., Sat.* ii. 86.)

II. *Bot.:* [ROUNDISH].

* **B.** *As subst.:* A rotunda (q.v.).

"They are going to build a *rotund*."—*Shenstone: Letters*, No. 47.

rō-tŭn'-da, *s.* [Ital. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*; Fr. *rotonde*.]

Arch.: A circular building or apartment covered by a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome, the large central apartment in the Capitol of Washington, &c.

"I went to see the *Rotunda* at Rome."—*Addison: On Italy.*

rō-tŭn'-dāte, *a.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ate*.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Rounded off. (Used as a rule of parts normally more or less angular.)

rō-tŭn-dĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having round leaves.

rō-tŭnd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rotondité*, from Lat. *rotunditatem*, accus. of *rotunditas*, from *rotundus* = round; Sp. *rotundidad*; Ital. *rotondità, ritondità*.]

1. Rotundness, roundness; spherical form, circularity.

"Strike flat the thick *rotundity* of the world!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* 2. Roundness, completeness, entirety.

rō-tŭnd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rotund; rotundity.

rō-tŭn'-dō, *s.* [Ital. *rotondo*.] A rotunda (q.v.).

rō-tŭn-dō-, *pref.* [ROTUND.] Roundly.

rotundo-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Roundly egg-shaped. (*Loudon.*)

rō-tû'-rĭ-er (er as ē), * **ro-tur-er,** *s.* [Fr., from *roture* = a piece of ground broken up, from Lat. *ruptura* = a rupture (q.v.).] A person of mean birth; a plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a noble or person of good birth.

"A vineyard-man, and a *roturer*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 18.

roû'-ble, rû'-ble, ru-bel, *s.* [Russ. *rubl*.] The Russian unit of monetary value. It is divided into 100 copecks. Its value is best derived from the gold imperial, or 10-ruble piece, which weighs 13·088 grammes, and is ·916 fine; giving for the ruble 1·3088 grammes, worth in sterling 39·388d., or 3s. 3¼d.

rôuçhe, *s.* [RUCHE.] A goffered quilling or frill of silk, net, lace, &c., for trimming ladies' dresses.

roû-coû', *s.* [Braz. *urucu*, the native name.] [ARNOTTO.]

röu'-ê, *s.* [Fr., literally = wheeled, broken on the wheel; prop. pa. par. of *rouer* = to break on the wheel, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel. The origin of the word is attributed to the libertine Duke of Orleans, who ruled over France during the interval between the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of Louis XV. He boasted that his satellites were of such a character that they, one and all, deserved to be broken on the wheel. He therefore called them *roués*. They, for their part, alleged that the word expressed their devotedness to their chief, which was so great that they would consent to be broken on the wheel for his sake. (*Trench: Study of Words*, pp. 122, 123.)] A person of dissipated or profligate habits, but not so abandoned in manners and character as to be excluded from society; a rake.

rou-en, *s.* [ROWEN.]

* **roû'-êt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for the purpose of discharging them.

rôuge (g as zh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Red.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and used to impart artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, powder-puff, or a hare's foot. (The last method is chiefly used in theatrical making up.) When rouge is properly prepared, it is said that its application does not injure the skin. (*Cooley.*)

2. *Chem.:* [FERRIC-OXIDE].

rouge-croix, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the Red Cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

rouge-dragon, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called after the Red Dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladyr, the last king of the Britons.

rouge et noir, *s.* [Fr. = red and black.] A game of cards played by a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two being coloured red and two black. The player stakes his money on rouge or noir by placing it on the red or black spots. Also called *Trente-un* or *Trente et quarante*. [TRENTE-UN.]

rouge-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivina tinctoria*, one of the Phytolaccaceæ, with a white flower, a native of Caraccas.

rôuge (**g** as **zh**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Football: In the Eton and some other games, a rouge is won when the ball passes behind the goal-line, but not through the posts, and is touched first by one of the side which has forced it over. (*New Book of Sports*, 1885, p. 59.) In the Rugby Union game, the term was formerly used to describe a touch-down (q.v.).

rôuge (**g** as **zh**), *v.i. & t.* [Rouge, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To paint the cheeks with rouge.

"The ladies *rouged* and indulged in all kinds of extravagances."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 21.

* 2. To redden, to blush.

"I *rouged* pretty high."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 314.

B. *Trans.:* To paint, as the cheeks, with rouge.

rôu'-get (**get** as **zhā**), *s.* [Fr.] A disease in swine.

"To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 1886.

rôu-gĕtte' (**g** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

roŭgh (**gh** as **f**), * **rogh**, * **rou**, * **row**, * **rowe**, * **ru**, * **rugh**, * **ruh**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *rúh* = rough, hairy; *rúw* = rough; cogn. with Dut. *ruig* = hairy, rough, rude; O. Dut. *ru*; Dan. *ru*; O. H. Ger. *rûh*; M. H. Ger. *rûch*; Low Ger. *ruug*; Ger. *rauh*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not smooth; having prominences or inequalities; not level; applied to things solid or tangible: as,

(1) Having inequalities on the surface; not smooth; harsh to the touch.

"And with his hard, *rough* hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

(2) Not level or smooth; uneven.

"*Rough*, uneven ways."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 3.

(3) Not polished or finished off by art; unfinished: as, a *rough* diamond.

(4) Marked by coarseness; coarse, ragged, shaggy, disordered.

"His beard made *rough* and rugged."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(5) Violently agitated; thrown into great waves: as, a *rough* sea.

2. Harsh to the senses: as,

(1) Harsh to the taste; sharp, astringent, sour.

"Thy palate then did deign the *roughest* berry."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

(2) Harsh to the ear; grating, jarring, discordant. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 2.)

3. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation: as,

(1) Wild, boisterous, untamed: as, a *rough* colt, *rough* play.

(2) Boisterous, stormy, tempestuous.

"For I can weather the *roughest* gale,
That ever wind did blow."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

(3) Harsh or rugged of temper or manners; not mild, gentle, or courteous; rude, unpolished. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 843.)

(4) Harsh, severe, stern, cruel, unfeeling.

"Stern, obdurate, flinty, *rough*, remorseless."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

(5) Not refined or polished: rude, unpolished.

"With *rough* and all-unable pen."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Epilogue.)

(6) Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

"He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(7) Hard, harsh, severe, unkind, cruel. (*Slang.*)

"And it certainly seems somewhat *rough* on the 'test' boy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1883.

† 4. Coarse, stale, stinking: as, *rough* bread, *rough* fish.

5. Vague; not exact or precise.

"Besides our *rough* route-surveys, depending on dead reckoning by time and compass bearings."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. *Bot.:* Clothed with hairs, the lower part of which resembles a little bulb, and the upper a short rigid bristle, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The quality or state of being rough, coarse, or unfinished; original state (with *the*): as, a statue in *the rough*.

* 2. Rough weather.

"In calms you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances,"
Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, vii.

3. A rowdy; a rude, coarse fellow; a bully.

¶ 1. *Rough and ready:*

(1) Unpolished; brusque or unceremonious in manner, but reliable.

(2) Not elaborate.

"The method is a *rough and ready* one."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 30, 1886.

(3) Fitting or training in a rough or rude manner: as, *rough and ready* education.

2. *Rough and tumble:* Applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible. (*Amer.*)

rough-arches, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Arches formed by bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.

rough backed caiman, *s.*

Zool.: Alligator (*Caiman*, Gray) *trigonatus*, from tropical America.

rough-cast, *v.t.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form in its first rudiments; to form or compose roughly.

2. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

"Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Rough-cast thy figure in a sadder mould."
Cleveland. (*Todd.*)

II. *Plaster.:* To cover with a coarse sort of plaster, composed of lime and gravel.

rough-cast, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; the rough model or outline of anything.

"The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *rough-cast* of what I design to do, than a complete work."—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. *Plaster.:* A mode of finishing outside work by dashing over the second coat of plastering while quite wet a layer of washed fine gravel mingled with lime and water.

B. *As adj.:* Formed roughly, without revision or polish; rough.

"This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of one hundred and twenty years together."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

rough-caster, *s.* One who rough-casts.

rough-chervil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anthriscus (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

* **rough-clad,** *a.* Having rough or coarse clothes.

rough-coat, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat on laths. On brick it is termed laying or pricking up; on masonry, rendering or roughing.

rough-customer, *s.* A troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with.

rough-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: Hippoglossoides limandoides, allied to the Halibut (q.v.), but much smaller, the largest specimen known being only fifteen inches long. It is rare on the British coasts.

rough-diamond, *s.* A diamond in the rough; hence fig., a person of genuine worth, but unpolished in manners.

rough-draft, rough-draught, *s.* A rough or rude sketch.

"My elder brothers came,
Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-draw, *v.t.* To draw or delineate coarsely or roughly: to trace rudely for first purposes.

"His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *rough-drew*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

rough-dry, *v.t.* To dry hastily, without smoothing or ironing.

rough-file, *s.* A file with heavy, deep cuts. The angle of the chisel in cutting is about 12° from the perpendicular.

rough-footed, *a.* Feather-footed: as, a *rough-footed* dove.

rough-grained, *a.* Rough in the grain; hence, fig., of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners; brusque or rude in manner.

rough-head, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Red-fin (q.v.).

rough-hew, *v.t.*

1. To hew roughly, without giving any finish.

2. To give the first form or outline to.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

rough-hewn, *a.*

1. Hewn roughly, without smoothing or finish.

"Timber *rough-hewn* from the firs of the forest."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

* 2. Rough-grained, rude; of rough or coarse manners.

"A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

3. Not nicely or neatly finished; rough, coarse.

"*Rough-hewn*, angular notes, like stones in the wall."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

rough-hole, *s.* The name given in South Staffordshire to a shallow circular hole at the bottom of the cinder-fall of a blast furnace in which the slag accumulates.

rough-hound, *s.*

Ichthy: Scyllium canicula. Called also the Lesser Spotted Dog. In the west of Cornwall its flesh is made into soup, and it is eaten by the Mediterranean fishermen.

rough-legged, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers.

rough-necked jacare, *s.*

Zool.: Jacare hirticollis, from Demarara.

rough parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: Pastinaca Opopanax, called also *Opopanax Chironum.* [Opopanax.]

rough-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Parinarium excelsum. (*Sierra Leone.*) Called also Gray, and Rough-skinned Plum.

rough-rider, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horse-breaker.

"Mitchell, the *rough-rider*, comes sailing down upon the scene with a four-year-old."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

2. *Mil.:* A non-commissioned officer selected for drill in the riding-school, and for breaking in horses for military purposes. They are selected from cavalry regiments, and trained at the riding establishment at Canterbury.

rough-scuff, *s.*

1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough.

2. The riff-raff; the lowest class of the people; the rabble.

rough-setter, *s.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

rough-shod, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points: as, a *rough-shod* horse.

¶ *To ride rough-shod:* To pursue a violent, stubborn, and selfish course, regardless of consequences, or of the feelings of others.

rough-skinned plum, *s.* [Rough-plum.]

rough-spun, *a.* Rough, unpolished, blunt.

rough-string, *s.* A carriage-piece (q.v.).

rough-stucco, *s.*

Build.: Stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

rough-tail snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Uropeltidæ (q.v.).

rough-tree, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rough or unfinished spar or mast.

2. The portion of a mast above the deck.

Rough-tree rail:

Shipbuild.: A timber forming the top of the bulwark. It rests upon the top-timbers, and caps the external and internal planking.

rough-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*, one of the Lozoperidæ.

rough-winged swallows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Psalidoprocninæ (q.v.).

*** rough-work** (pa. t. and par. pa. *rough-wrought*), *v.t.* To work coarsely over, without regard to nicety, delicacy, or finish.

"Continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

rough-wrought, *a.* Worked coarsely or roughly; not finished off.

roŭgh (gh as f), *v.t.* [ROUGH, *a.*]

1. To make rough, to roughen: as, To *rough* a horse's shoes. Usually done by inserting nails or studs therein to prevent the animal slipping in frosty weather.

2. To protect a horse against slipping, by furnishing with roughed shoes.

"If you do have them *roughed*, the frost may break up the very first day."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse* (ed. 2nd), p. 580.

3. To give a rough appearance to.

4. To execute or shape out roughly; to rough-hew; to rough-work. (Followed by *out*.)

"I had the first four acts *roughed out* and quite fit for reading."—*Daily News*, Sept. 26, 1881.

5. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.

¶ *To rough it:* To put up with hardships; to live without proper accommodation.

"*Roughing it* for a month or so in this wild region."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 499.

roŭgh'-ĕn (gh as f), *v.t. & i.* (Eng. *rough*; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make rough.

"And now, though strained and *roughened*, still
Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become rough.

rough-er, *s.* [ROWER (2).]

roŭgh'-ĭe (gh as f), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rough*, a.] A withered bough; a sort of rude torch; dried heath.

"Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. liv.

roŭgh'-ĭng (gh as f), *pr. par.*, **a.,** **&** *s.* [ROUGH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making rough.

2. *Hat-making:* The hardening of a felted hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

roughing-hole, *s.* A rough-hole (q.v.).

roughing-in, *s.*

Plaster.: The first coat of three-coat plastering when executed on brick.

roughing-mill, *s.*

1. A lapidary's wheel, used in roughing down the surfaces of gems to make facets. It is of iron, mounted on a vertical axis, and its upper disc is touched with diamond-dust for the harder gems.

2. A grinding-mill used by lapidaries, consisting of a small copper disc, with a face turned true and flat, in which spicules of diamond are imbedded by hammering.

roughing-rolls, *s. pl.*

Metal-working: The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill, which operate upon the bloom from the tilt or shingling-hammer or the squeezer, as the case may be, and reduce it to the bar form.

roŭgh'-ĭngs (gh as f), *s. pl.* [ROWEN.]

roŭgh'-ĭsh (gh as f), *a.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat rough, rather rough.

"The . . . shell is thick, hard, and *roughish*."—*Grainger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iv. v. 227. (Note.)

2. *Bot.:* Slightly covered with short, hardish points, as the leaves of *Thymus Acinos*.

roŭgh'-lў (gh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *rough*, a; *-ly.*]

1. In a rough manner; with inequalities on the surface; not smoothly or evenly.

"*Roughly* hewed,
Rude steps ascending from the dell."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 16.

2. Harshly, severely, hardly, cruelly.

"Life has pass'd
With me but *roughly* since I heard thee last."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. Sharply or harshly to the taste.

4. Harshly to the ear, discordantly.

5. Boisterously, rudely, violently, tempestuously.

6. Not with exactness or precision: as, to give a number *roughly*.

roŭgh'-nĕss, * rough-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *rough*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rough, or having inequalities on the surface; unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

"While yet the *roughness* of the stone remains."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

2. Harshness or asperity of temper; coarseness or brusqueness of manners; cruelty.

"*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate."—*Bacon.*

3. Coarseness of dress or appearance.

4. Violence, tempestuousness, boisterousness.

5. Want of polish or finish; ruggedness.

"The speech . . . is round without *roughnesse*."—*E. K., Ep. to Maister Harvey.*

6. Harshness to the taste; sharpness, astringency.

"Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes."—*Browne.*

7. Harshness to the ear; discordancy.

"Our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants."—*Swift.*

* **rought,** *pret. of v.* [REACH, *v.*]

* **rouke,** *v.i.* [RUCK.] To lie close, to cower.

rôu-lade', *s.* [Fr.]

Music: An embellishment; a flourish; an ornamental passage of runs.

* **roule,** *v.i.* [ROLL, *v.*]

rouleau, as rô-lō' (pl. **rouleaus** (Eng.), as **rô-lōz'; rouleaux** (Fr.), as **rô-lō'),** *s.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins made up in paper.

rôu-lĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler* = to roll.]

1. A game of chance played at a table, in the centre of which is a hole surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments, coloured red and black alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The banker or person in charge sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve in the opposite direction; this ball, after a few revolutions, drops into one of the compartments, and determines the winning number or colour. The players can stake their money on any number or group of numbers, or on any colour. If a player stakes his money on a single number and is successful he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount won varies in other cases according to circumstances.

2. An instrument used in engraving, mechanical drawing, and plotting, for making dotted lines. It has a wheel with points, which, for use on paper, is dipped into india-ink, so that the points impress a series of black dots or marks as the wheel revolves.

Rôu'-lĭn, *s.* [François Désiré Roulin, a French naturalist of the latter part of the eighteenth century.] (See compound.)

Roulin's tapir, *s.*

Zool.: Tapirus villosus, the Hairy Tapir, found on the inner range of the Cordilleras.

* **roum,** *a. & s.* [ROOM.]

A. *As adj.*: Wide, spacious, roomy.

B. *As subst.:* Room, space.

rôum, *s.* [Assamese.] A blue dye stuff from Assam obtained from a species of Ruellia.

rôu-mănsch, *s.* [ROMANSCH.]

* **rôum'-ĕr,** *a.* or *adv.* [ROOMER.]

* **roun, * rown, * rowne,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rúnian* = to whisper, from *rún* = a rune, a secret colloquy, a whisper.] [ROUND (2), *v.*, RUNE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To whisper.

"Afterwarde when they wer stepped fro the bar, they happed to be heard *rowne* and reioyce to gether, that thei had gluen good euidence for aquitayle of theyr felow, with whom theu self had ben at the same robbery."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 998.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To address or speak to in a whisper.

2. To utter in a whisper. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,751.)

* **roun, * roune,** *s.* [ROUN, *v.*] A whisper; speech, song.

"With blosmen and with birdes *roune*"
Relig. Antiq., i. 241.

rounce, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce* = a bramble; *ranche* = a round, a step, a rack.]

Print.: A winch with roller and strap by which the carriage or bed of a press is run in and out under the platen.

roun'-çĕ-văl, * rŭn'-çĭ-văl, *a. & s.* [From *Roncesvalles*, a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the bones of the gigantic heroes of Charlemagne's army were pretended to be shown.]

A. *As adj.:* Large, strong.

"Dig garden
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease."
Tusser: Husbandry.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

2. A pea; now called a marrow-fat, from its size.

"And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him."—*Brome: A Jovial Crew*, iv. 2.

* **roun'-çĭe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *runcinus.*] A common hackney horse.

round, *a., adv., s., & prep.* [O. Fr. *röond* (Fr. *rond*), from Lat. *rotundus*, from *rota* = a wheel; Dan. *rund*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund.*] [ROTUND.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical, globular: as, a *round* ball.

2. Having all parts of the circumference at an equal distance from the centre; circular.

"At the *round* table." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

3. Cylindrical: as, The barrel of a gun is *round*.

4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse: as, a *round* arch.

5. Smoothly expanded; swelling, full, plump, corpulent.

"The justice, in fair *round* belly."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

6. Not broken or fractional; not given as exactly or precisely correct: as, To speak in *round* numbers.

7. Large, considerable.

"'Tis a good *round* sum."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

8. Full, brisk, quick, smart.

"Our most bitter foes were to be seen approaching at a *round* trot."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

* 9. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth, flowing, harmonious.

"His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings."—*Fell.*

* 10. Consistent and complete; candid, fair, frank.

"*Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature."—*Bacon.*

* 11. Open, plain, candid.

"You found ready and *round* answers."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

12. Free and plain; plump.

"Either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

B. *As adverb:*

1. On all sides. (*Luke* xix. 43.)

2. In a circular form or manner; circularly.

"He that is giddy thinks the world goes *round*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. In circumference: as, a tree ten feet *round*.

4. Through a circle or party, as of friends, &c.

"A health! let it go *round*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

5. In course of revolution.

"The time is come *round*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 2.

*6. From first to last; throughout the whole list.

"She named the ancient heroes *round*."
Swift.

7. Not in a direct line or route; by a line or course longer than the direct route: as, To go *round*.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, or a globe.

"Fairest mover on this mortal *round*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 368.

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party: as, The joke made the *round* of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began: thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a *round*.

"The second *round* for the Tait silver club."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

"In the perpetual *round* of strange
Mysterious change."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

* 5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 1.

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spook becomes uppermost in its turn."—*Holyday.*

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

* 8. A roundelay, a song.

* 9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order: hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"[He] day and night keeps watchful *round*."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 1.

11. The walk or beat of a person who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural.)

"He contented himself with taking his *rounds* periodically, giving ample warning of his approach to misdoers by vociferating the hour."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 499.

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the competitors being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

* 13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink."
Suckling.

* 14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at *rounds*, and won at rovers."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bungholes into a discharging-trough.

2. *Joinery:*

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(2) A stretcher (q.v.).

3. *Manége:* A volt or circular tread.

4. *Military:*

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once: as, Ten *rounds* were served out to each man.

5. *Music:* A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. *Ordn.:* A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. *As preposition:*

1. On every side of; all around.

"The centre, if I may so say, *round* which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirr the country *round*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

¶ 1. *All round:*

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular: as, He is good *all round*.

2. *A round of beef:* A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

* 3. *Gentlemen of the round:* Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

* 4. *To be round with:* To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby. I must *be round with you*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

5. *To bring one round:*

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. *To come round:*

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party

7. *To get round:* [Get (2), *v.*, ¶ 22.].

8. *To turn round:* To change one's side; to desert one's party.

* 9. *To lead the round:* To be a ringleader.

round all, *s.* A somersault.

round-backed, *a.* Having a round or stooping back.

round-buddle, *s.*

Metall.: A circular frame for working on metalliferous slimes.

round-chisel, *s.* An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

round-dance, *s.* A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

round-edge file, *s.* A file with a convex edge, for filing out or dressing the interdental spaces of gear-wheels.

round-faced macaque, *s.*

Zool.: Macacus cyclopis, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* [Rhesus], but has shorter limb-bones. Fur slate-coloured, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

round-file, *s.* A file circular in its cross-section. [Joint-file, Rat-tail file.]

round-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Salmo (*Coregonus*) *quadrilateralis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the *round-fish*, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being superadded to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Fauna Boreali-Americana*, iii. 204.

round-game, *s.* A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

round-head, *s.* [Roundhead.]

round-house, *s.* [Roundhouse.]

round-knife, *s.*

1. [Currier's knife.]

2. *Saddlery:* The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

round-nosed chisel, *s.* A riffle (q.v.).

round-nosed plane, *s.*

Join.: A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

round-number, *s.* A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ *In round numbers:* Approximately.

round-off file, *s.* A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

round-plane, *s.*

Join.: A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

round-robin, *s.* [Roundrobin.]

round-seam, *s.*

Naut.: A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

† **round-shot,** *s.*

Ordn.: Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

round-shouldered, *a.* Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

round-spliced, *s.*

Naut.: Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

Round Table, *s.* The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ *Knights of the Round Table:* The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at Court.

round-tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A round-nosed chisel for making concave mouldings.

round-top, *s.*

Naut.: A platform at the mast-head; a top.

round-tower, *s.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland. They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.

ROUND-TOWER.

round-trade, *s.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also Bundle-trade.

round-trip, *s.* A journey to and from a place. (*U. S.*)

round-turn, *s.*

Naut.: One turn of a rope around a timber; or of one cable around another, caused by the swinging of the ship when at anchor.

round-up, *s.*

1. *Shipbuilding:* The convexity of a deck.

2. *Herding:* A herd of horses or cattle gathered together for some special purpose; the gathering of such herds; or the men and equipage engaged therein. [See Round, *v.t.*, 5.]

round-winged muslin, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidæ.

round-winged white-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*.

round-worm, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Ascaris (q.v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl.:* A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q.v.), which have bodies of some thickness.

round (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Round, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical.

* 2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

* 3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

"The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"[Cattle] that have been ranging the open plains have just been *rounded up*, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 930.

6. To mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, *rounded* into periods and cadencies."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

*7. To make full or complete; to complete.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

*2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton.*)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him *rounded* on their heels."
Tennyson.

*4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.

¶ (1) *To round a horse:*

Manége: To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

(2) *To round in:*

Naut.: To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) *To round off:* To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) *To round to:*

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) *To round up:*

Naut.: To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

round (2), ***rownd,** *v.i.* & *t.* [The same as Roun, the *d* being excrescent, as in sound, expound, &c.]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whisp'ring, *rounding;* Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another . . . and *rounding* him in the eare."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. liii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

¶ 1. *To round on:*

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

2. *To round up:* To rebuke.

round'-a-bout, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *about.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, *round-about* way."—*Standard*, Nov. 6, 1885.

*2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense."—*Locke: On the Understanding.*

*3. Encircling, encompassing.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of surtout.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

*5. A circular dance.

*6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, or bustle.

round'-arm, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *arm.*]

Cricket: A term applied to a style of bowling, first introduced about 1825, in which the arm is swung round, more or less horizontally: as, *roundarm* bowling, a *roundarm* bowler.

round-del, *round-dell, *roun'-dle, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondelle, rondeau*), from *rond* = round. So called from the first tune coming *round* again.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniardes, vniting themselves, gathered their whole fleete close together into a *roundell.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 598.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Ancient armour:*

(1) The small circular shield carried by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.

ROUNDEL.

(2) The guard of a lance.

(3) A round guard for the armpit.

2. *Fort.:* A bastion of a circular form.

3. *Her.:* A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky or and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned *or*, they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomeis; when azure, hurts; when sable, agresses or pellets; when gules, torteaux; when tenné or tawny, oranges; when sanguine or murry, guzes.

4. *Poetry:* A roundelay (q.v.).

"Come, now a *roundel*, and a fairy song."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

5. *Ordn.:* A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

round'-ĕ-lāy, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, dimin. from *rondel; rond* = round.] [Roundel.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the beginning of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [Rondeau.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

round'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *round*, a.; *-er.*]

1. One who rounds.

*2. A round.

"Was off amid a *rounder* of 'Thank'e, ma'am, thank'e.'"—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxiii.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with a short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

6. One who goes much about; a man of the world. Also, a dissipated person who frequents many low resorts. (*Colloq.*)

***round'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *round* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who whispers.

round'-hănd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *hand.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhand.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

round'-hĕad, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *head.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall on to their shoulders.

"The *Roundheads* he regarded both with political and with personal aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the *Roundhead* spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

round'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *headed.*]

1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* arch.

* 2. Pertaining or belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians.

"The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

*3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou woot, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the storms *roundheaded* opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, iii. 1.

round'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *round*, a., and *house.*]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the *roundhouse.*"—*Foote: The Minor*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or spar-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.:* A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

round'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Round (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Round, roundish; nearly round.

"A flexile sallow, entrench'd,
Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord."
Philips: Cider, ii.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making round.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.:* A service (q.v.).

rounding-adze, *s.* A kind of adze with a curved blade.

rounding-gauge, *s.*

Hat-making: A tool for cutting hat-brims.

rounding-jack, *s.* A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

rounding-machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

rounding-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of the carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it rounded, being rotated as it passes through. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round office-rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

rounding-tool, *s.*

1. *Forging:* A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery:* A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding, semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

rŏund′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *round,* a.; *-ish.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat round, nearly round, approaching to roundness.

"It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, unless to our experiment."—*Boyle.*

2. *Bot.:* Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong, as the leaf of *Mentha rotundifolia.*

roundish-deltoid, *a.*

Bot.: Between orbicular and deltoid.

rŏund′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *roundish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being roundish.

rŏun′-dle, *s.* [Roundel.]

***rŏund′-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *roundelet.*] A little circle; a roundel.

"Made them to seem like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi.

rŏund′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *round,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a round, circular, or spherical form.

2. Openly, plainly, straightforwardly; in plain words.

"Tell me so, *roundly* and sharply."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxvii.

*3. Without much ceremony.

"Hap what hap may, I'll *roundly* go about her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

4. Briskly, quickly.

5. Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

"By the mass, I was called any thing; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and *roundly* too."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

rŏund′-nĕss, *roundе-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *round,* a; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity, sphericity, rotundity.

"Mould it to the *roundness* of the mound."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

2. Smoothness, fulness.

"The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness,* and grave for the strangeness."—*Spenser.*

3. Plainness, openness, boldness, frankness: as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

rŏund′-rĭdge, *v.t.* [Eng. *round,* a., and *ridge.*]

Agric.: To form into round ridges by ploughing.

rŏund′-rŏb-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *rond* = round, and *ruban* = a ribbon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A petition, remonstrance, or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list, the signatures being placed in a ring or circle. It was first adopted by French officers in signing petitions or statements of grievances to their superiors.

"The members of the Royal Commission sent to Sir George Grey a sort of *roundrobin.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 24, 1886.

*2. *Old Cost.:* A narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

3. A small pancake. (*Prov.*)

*4. A blasphemous name given to the sacramental wafer.

"Certain fond talkers . . . invent and apply to this most holy sacrament names of despite and reproach, as to call it Jack-in-the-Box and *Round-robin.*"—*Coverdale. Works,* i. 425.

***rŏund′-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *rondeur,* from *rond* = round (q.v.).] Circumference, circle, enclosure, round.

"'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

***rŏund′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *round,* a.; *-y.*] Round.

"Her *roundy* sweetly swelling lips."
Sidney: Arcadia, 287.

rôup (1), *s.* [Roup, *v.*]

1. A cry, a shout.

2. A sale of goods by auction; an auction.

"Sometimes the *roup* became so noisy that men and women had to be forcibly ejected."—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 3, 1886.

3. Hoarseness.

¶ *Articles of roup:* The conditions under which property is put up for sale by auction. (*Scotch.*)

rôup (2), *s.* [Scotch *roup, roop* = hoarseness.] A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump.

rôup, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hrópan;* Icel. *hrópa* = to cry.] [Roop.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry, to shout

B. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to sale by auction; to sell by auction. (*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xi.)

2. To sell the goods off by auction.

rôup′-ĕt, rôup′-ĭt, *a.* [Roup (1), *s.*] Hoarse.

"Her voice was *roupit* and hoarse."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. xl.

rôu′-rôu, *s.* [Mexican.]

Cabinet-making: A furniture wood from some unidentified tree.

rôus′-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

rôuse (1), ***rôuze, *ruse, *rowse,** *v.i. & t.* [Sw. *rusa* = to rush; Dan. *ruse;* A.S. *hreósan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To rush out of a covert. (Applied to beasts of chase.)

"This hart *rouzed* and stale away."
Chaucer: Dreame, 380.

*2. To exert one's self; to start forward.

"Æneas *rousing* as the foe came on."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 336.

*3. To be excited or aroused to thought or action.

*4. To stand erect; to stand on end.

"My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*5. To rise; to get up.

"Night's black agents to their prey do *rouse.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

6. To awake from sleep or repose; to wake up.

"[They] buckled on their shining arms with haste.
Troy *rous'd* as soon." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 70.

B. *Reflex.:* To stir one's self to exertion or action; to bestir one's self.

"*Rouse* thee, man."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

C. *Transitive:*

*1. To startle or drive from a covert or lair.

"If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or *rouse* the game."—*Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xviii.

*2. To raise, to erect.

"Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

3. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention.

"*Rousing* each caitiff to his task of care."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 1.

*4. To put into commotion; to agitate, to shake.

"To *rouse* her ordered locks."
Ovid Englished (1701), p. 40.

5. To awake from sleep or repose.

"Shall we *rouse* the night-owl in a catch?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

rôuse (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To pull together, upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of mechanical power.

rouse-about block, *s.*

Naut.: A snatch-block of large size.

rôuse (1), *s.* [Rouse (1), *v.*] A signal or call to awake; the reveillé.

"At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight."—*City Press,* Sept. 30, 1885.

*** rôuse** (2), *** rôwse,** *s.* [Sw. *rus* = a drunken fit, drunkenness, *rusa* = to fuddle; Dan. *ruus* = intoxication; Dut. *roes* = drunkenness; Ger. *rausch;* prob. connected with Icel. *hrósa* = to praise; and so with *rouse* (3), s., and *roose* (q.v.).]

1. A drinking bout; a carouse, a carousal.

"And we will have a *rouse* in each of them, anon, for bold Britons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman,* iii. 2.

2. A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a toast. (*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.)

rôuse (3), *s.* [Roose, *s.*]

*** rôuse, * rôuze,** *adv.* [Rouse (1), *v.*] Straight.

"You should have come out in choler *rouse* upon the stage."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal,* p. 36.

rôus′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rouse* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rouses.

"In rushed the *rousers* of the deer."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. Anything very great or startling. (*Slang.*)

3. *Brew.:* A stirrer in the hop-copper of a brewery.

rôus′-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Rouse (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & a.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having power to rouse, awaken, or excite; exciting. (*Slang.*)

2. Very great; startling, exciting. (*Slang.*)

"In possession of a *rousing* trade."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* vi. 109.

rôus′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rousing; -ly.*] In a rousing manner; so as to rouse; excitingly, violently.

rôus-sĕtte′, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *roux* = red.]

Zool.: *Pteropus vulgaris,* from Mauritius and Bourbon; probably occurring in Madagascar and Africa. A frugivorous bat, about nine inches long, with a wing expanse of three feet; general colour rusty red, whence its popular name.

rôust, *v.t.* or *i.* [Rust, *v.*]

rôust, roost, rost, *s.* [Icel. *röst* = a current.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or firth caused by the meeting of rapid tides. (*Scotch.*)

rôust′-a-bôut, *s.* [Prob for *roost,* and *about;* cf. *rooster.*] A labourer on board a steamer; a lazy, idle vagabond; a loafer.

"Ridicule of scoffing and incredulous canal-boat captains and *roustabouts.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1880, p. 660.

rôust′-ў, *a.* [Roust, *v.*] Rusty. (*Scotch.*)

rôut (1), *** route, * rowt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *route* = a rout, a defeat . . . a troop or multitude of men or beasts . . . a way, a street, a course; prop. something broken, from Lat. *rupta,* fem. of *ruptus,* pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Ital. *rotta;* Sp. *rota* = a rout, a defeat; Dut. *rot;* M. H. Ger. *rote, rotte;* Ger. *rotte;* Dan. *rode.* The word is thus the same as *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utter defeat of an army or body of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

"To these, glad conquest, murderous *rout* to those."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 393.

*2. An uproar, a brawl, a tumult.

"Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

*3. A company of persons; a concourse, and generally a rabble or multitude; a tumultuous, disorderly, or clamorous crowd.

"To swear he would the rascal *rout* o'erthrow."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 15.

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

"She is the foundress of those assemblies called *routs.*"—*Dr. Wharton: Ranelagh House.*

5. Noise, tumult, uproar.

"While the winds without kept whistling *rout.*"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 80.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"A *rout* is where three or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly breaking down fences upon a right claimed of common or of way; and make some advances towards it."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ *(1) *The rout:* The rabble, the common multitude.

"After me *the rout* is coming."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) *To put to the rout:* To rout.

rout-cake, *s.* A rich, sweet cake for evening parties.

rout-seat, *s.* A light form or seat for evening parties.

rôut (2), *s.* [Icel. *rota.*] The Brent Goose, *Anser bernicla.*

rôut (3), *** rowt,** *s.* [Rout (2), *v.*]

1. The act of bellowing.

2. A roar; a loud noise.

rôut (1), *v.i. & t.* [Rout (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break the ranks of, and throw into disorder; to defeat utterly and put to flight.

"Turn back the *routed* and forbid the flight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 100.

2. To drive or chase away; to expel.

B. *Intrans.:* To assemble in a noisy or riotous crowd.

"The meaner sort *routed* together, and . . . slew him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 68.

rôut (2), **rowte,** *v.i.* [Icel. *rauta.*] To roar; to bellow, as cattle. (*Scotch.*)

rout (3), **rowt-yn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hrútan*; Icel. *hrjóta, rjóta.*] To snore.

"Effe he *routeth*, for his hede mislay."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,642.

rout (4), *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *root* (2), v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To turn up with the snout, as swine; to root.

"Snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn."
Keats: Endymion.

II. *Tech.:* To deepen; to scoop out; to cut or dig out, as mouldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps &c. [Router.]

B. *Intrans.:* To root in the ground.

"From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine."
Edwards: Sonnet 44.

¶ 1. *To rout out:*

(1) To search thoroughly, and generally to find.

(2) To cause to turn out; to drive out.

"He was *routed out* again, but got to ground in a rabbit hole."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *To rout up:* To hunt up.

"They had been *routing up* a queer-looking creature."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

route, ***rute,** *s.* [Fr. *route.* The same word as *rout* (1), s. (q.v.).]

*1. A crowd.

"Of wommen many a *route*
Say that I have the moste steadfast wife."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,424.

2. The course, way, or road travelled, or to be travelled; a march, a course.

¶ A *route* is chosen only by those who go to a considerable distance; the *road* may be chosen for the shortest distance: the *route* and *road* are pursued in their beaten track; the *course* is often chosen in the unbeaten track; an army or a company go a certain *route;* foot passengers are seen to take a certain *course* over fields.

¶ *To get the route:*

Mil.: To receive orders to march or quit one station for another.

router, *s.* [Eng. *rout* (4), v.; *-er.*]

Joinery: A sash-plane made like a spoke-shave, to work on circular sashes.

router-gauge, *s.* A gauge with a stem and adjustable fence, and provided with a tooth like a narrow chisel, adapted to cut a groove in wood or brass, for the purpose of inlaying.

router-plane, *s.* A plane having a broad surface, carrying in its centre one of the cutters belonging to the plough. It is used for levelling the bottoms of cavities. The stock must be more than twice the width of the recess, and the projection of the iron determines the depth. The sides of the cavity are prepared beforehand by the chisel and mallet, the saw, or the cutting-gauge.

router-saw, *s.* A saw having a cutting-point on each side of the blade, adapted to cut into the wood, and a less prominent router-tooth to remove the chip between the marks or kerfs made by the cutters.

routh, rowth, *a. & s.* [Wel. *rhwth* = large, capacious.]

A. *As adj.:* Plentiful, abundant. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.:* Plenty, abundance.

"I trow there was *routh* o' company."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

***routhe-les,** *a.* [Ruthless.]

routh'-ie, *a.* [Routh.] Plentiful, abundant.

***rou'-ti-er** (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr. *route* = a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves to the highest bidder. So called from being always on the *route* or road.

***rou-tin'-a-ry,** *a.* [Eng. *routin(e); -ary.*] Pertaining to or involving routine.

rou-tine', *s.* [Fr. = a small path, dimin. of *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A round of business, pleasure, or amusements, daily or customarily followed; a course of business or official duties regularly pursued.

2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to from mere force of habit.

"He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech."—*Butler: Remains*, ii. 272.

rout'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rout (4), *v.*]

routing-tool, *s.*

Metall.: A revolving tool used for scooping out metal. Used in digging out the spaces between and around block-letters and bookbinders' stamps, also in deepening the "white" spaces in stereotype and zincographic plates, and broad spaces in the lettering of doorplates.

***rout'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Disorderly, riotous.

"A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

***rout'-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), s.; *-ous.*] In manner of a rout.

***rout'-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *routous; -ly.*] In a routous manner; with that violation of law called a Rout.

roux (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr. *roux beurre* = reddish-brown butter.] A material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

rove (1), *v.i. & t.* [Allied to *reave* and *rob;* cf. Dut. *rooven* = to rob; Dan. *röve;* Sw. *röfva* = to rob; Icel. *rá fa, rápa* = to wander.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander, to ramble, to roam; to go, move, or pass without certain direction or object.

"Still may I *rove*, untutor'd, wild."
Byron: To Edward Noel Long, Esq.

2. To have rambling thoughts; to wander mentally, to rave, to be light-headed; hence to be in high spirits, to be full of frolic. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish she binna *roving*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian* ch. xxv.

*3. To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. [Rover, ¶ (2).]

"With daily shew of courteous, kind behaviour,
Even at the marke white of his hart she *roved*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 35.

*4. Hence, to aim, to direct a look, &c.

"She *roved* at me with glauncing eye."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Aug.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To roam, wander, or ramble over or through.

"*Roving* the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold."
Milton: P. L., ix. 575.

*2. To shoot at rovers.

3. To plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. (*Amer.*)

rove (2), *v.t.* [Allied to *reeve* (q.v.).]

1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.

2. To draw out into thread; to ravel: as, To *rove* a stocking.

rove-beetle, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*): Any of the larger Staphylinidæ, as *Ocypus olens.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Brachelytra in general.

rove (1), *s.* [Rove (2), *v.*]

1. *Boat-building:* A small copper ring or washer, upon which the end of a nail is clinched on the inside of a boat.

2. *Spinning:* A sliver of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting. [Roving, 2.]

***rove** (2), *s.* [Rove (1), *v.*] A roving or rambling about.

"In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 675.

rov'-er, ***rovare,** *s.* [Dut. *roover*, from *rooven* = to rob.] [Rove (1), *v.*]

* 1. A robber, a pirate, a freebooter.

"The best men of ye cytie by thyse ryotous persones were spoyled and robbid; and by the *rouers* also of ye see."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 359.

2. One who roves, rambles, or roams about; a wanderer.

3. A fickle or inconstant person.

*4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, shot at an elevation, generally of 45°.

"Here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

*5. An archer. (*Ben Jonson.*)

*6. A mark on a target.

7. In croquet a ball which has passed through all the hoops, and hit the stick opposite to the starting-post. The term is also applied to the player whose ball is in this position.

* ¶ (1) *To run at rovers:* To run wild, or without restraint.

*(2) *To shoot at rovers:*

Archery: To shoot at a target or mark with an elevation, not at point-blank; to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not at the butt which was nearer; hence, fig., to shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

"You pretend to shoote at the butte, you *shoot* quite *at the rovers*, and cleane from the marke."—*Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 63.

***rōv'-ēr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *rove* (1); *-ery.*] Piracy, freebooting.

"Their manifold robberies and *roveries*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 205.

rōv'-ing (1), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Rove (1), *v.*]

roving-shot, *s.* A stray or random shot.

rōv'-ing (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rove (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Cotton-manufacture:

1. The same as Rove (2), *s.*

2. A process intervening between carding and spinning, in which a number of slivers from the carding-machine, contained in separate cans, are associated by being conducted between pairs of rollers, and then between other successive pairs, by which the combined sliver is reduced and elongated; the sliver, as it issues from the last pair of rollers, being brought to the condition of a rove by being slightly twisted by mechanical means.

roving-frame, roving-machine, *s.* A machine in which the process of roving is effected. [Roving, C. 2.]

roving-head, *s.* A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

roving-machine, *s.* [Roving-frame.]

roving-plate, *s.* A piece of iron or steel plate which is held to the top of a grindstone with its edge inclined at a small angle, for the purpose of smoothing its surface.

roving-reel, *s.* A contrivance for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn.

***rōv'-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ly.*] In a roving, wandering, or rambling manner.

"God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can either not at all, or but *rovingly* guess at."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 522.

***rōv'-ing-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *roving* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of roving.

rōw (1), ***raw, *rewe, *rowe,** *s.* [A.S. *ráw, ráwe.*]

1. A series of persons or things set in or arranged in a continued line; a line, a rank, a file. (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*, xxx.)

2. *Specif.:* A number of houses standing together in a line.

*3. A line of writing. (*Chaucer.*)

¶ *In rows:*

Bot.: In lines or series, which are not necessarily opposite. The number of these rows is often indicated as bifarious = in two rows, trifarious = in three rows, &c.

row-culture, *s.*

Agric.: That method of culture in which the crops, as wheat, are sown in drills.

rōw (2), *s.* [Row (2), *v.*] An excursion or trip taken in a row-boat.

rōw (3), *s.* [Roll, s.]

1. A roll, a list.

2. A roll of bread.

rŏw (4), *s.* [Put for *rouse* = drunkenness, uproar; for the loss of the *s* cf. *pea, cherry, sherry,* &c.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a quarrel, a tumult, a commotion.

† **rōw** (1), *v.t.* [Row (1), *s.* To set, dispose, or arrange in a row or line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line.

rōw (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rówan* = to row, to sail, cogn. with Lat. *roeijen;* Icel. *roa;* Sw. *ro;* Dan. *roe;* M. H. Ger. *ruejen.*] [Rudder.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by means of oars.

2. To transport by rowing in a boat.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To labour with an oar or oars.

"The sailors ship their oars, and cease to *row*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

2. To be moved by means of oars.

"A galley . . . *rowed* up to the flag-ship."—*Mickle: Discovery of India.*

¶ (1) *Row dry:* An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.

(2) *Rowed of all:* An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.

row-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by rowing.

"Then each took bow and bolts in hand,
Their *row-boat* launch'd and leapt to land."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

row-lock, *s.* [ROWLOCK.]

row-port, *s.*

Naut. (*Pl*): Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.

rōw (3), *v.i.* [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.

"I trust bowls will *row* right, though they are awee ajee e'enow."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

rŏw (4), *v.t.* [Row (4), *s.*] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.

***rōw,** *a.* [ROUGH.]

***rōw'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being rowed over or upon.

"That long barren fen
Once *rowable.*" *Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.*

rŏw'-ąn, rō'-ąn, *s.* [Sw. *rönn;* Dan. *rön;* cf. Lat. *Ornus.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The Rowan-tree (q.v.).

"How clung the *rowan* to the rock."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

rowan-tree, *s.* The Mountain Ash (q.v.).

rō'-wą-nąh, *s.* [Hind. *rawannah.*] A permit or passport. (*East Indies.*)

rŏw'-dĕ-dŏw, *s.* [ROWDYDOW.]

rŏw'-dy, *s.* & *a.* [From Row, (4), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* A noisy, rough fellow; a rough.

"A drunken, gambling, cut-throat *rowdy.*"—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. x.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Rough, riotous, blackguardly, ruffianly.

"Leaning with *rowdy* grace on the bar."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1878, p. 664.

2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.

rŏw'-dy-dŏw, *s.* [From the noise of the beat of a drum.] A continuous noise. (*Vulgar.*)

rŏw'-dy-dŏw-dy, *a.* [ROWDYDOW.] Noisy, turbulent.

rŏw'-dy-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ish.*] Characterized by rowdyism; rough.

rŏw'-dy-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *rowdy; -ism.*] The conduct or behaviour of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.

"That contingent of *rowdyism* which swells every large crowd."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 9, 1886.

***rŏw'-ęl, *rŏw'-ęll,** *s.* [Fr. *rouelle,* from Low Lat. *rotella,* dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little ring, circle, or wheel; specif.:

(1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

"Lord Marmion turned, well was his need!
And dashed the *rowels* in his steed."
Scott: Marmion, vii. 14.

(2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.

"The iron *rowells* into frothy fome he bitt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.

2. *Agric.:* The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.

rowel-head, *s.* The axis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 1.)

rŏw'-ęl, *v.t.* [ROWEL, *s.*]

Farr.: To insert a rowel in.

"*Rowel* the horse in the chest."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

rŏw'-ęl-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [ROWEL, *v.*]

roweling-needle, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in farriery to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

roweling-scissors, *s.*

Farr.: An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.

rŏw'-ęn, rŏu'-ęn, row-ings, rough-ings, *s.* [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *row* = rough.]

1. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereabout, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

"Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens* till snow comes."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

"The *rowen* grasse afterwards commeth up so thicke and high for pasture and forrage."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

rō'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who rows; one who manages a boat with oars.

"Of the unhappy *rowers* some were criminals who had been justly condemned to a life of hardship and danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

row-et, row-ett, *s.* [ROWEN.]

rŏwl, rowle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Nautical:

1. The sheave of a whip-tackle.

2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

Rŏw'-leў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in Staffordshire, three miles S.E. of Dudley, containing the Rowley Hills.

Rowley-rag, *s.*

Geol.: Prismatic and columnar basalt in the Rowley Hills. [RAGSTONE.]

***rŏw'-lĭt,** *s.* [Fr. *roulette.*] A small wheel.

row-lock (pron. **rŭl'-lŏck**), *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), v., and *lock.*]

Naut.: A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.

rō'-lў-pō'-lў, *s.* [ROLLYPOLLY.]

***rŏwn, *rowne,** *v.t.* or *i.* [ROUN.]

***rŏwn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rown; -er.*] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Fox: Actes,* p. 505.)

rŏwte, *v.i.* [ROUT (2), *v.*]

rŏwth, *s.* & *a.* [ROUTH.]

Rŏx'-bŭrgh, *s.* [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740–1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the binding known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)

Roxburgh-style, *s.*

Bookbinding: A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore-edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.

rŏx-bŭrgh'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793 to 1814.]

Bot.: The sole genus of Roxburghiaceæ (q.v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with limewater, are candied by the Hindoos, but their flavour is insipid.

rŏx-bŭrgh-ĭ-ā'-cę-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburghi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Roxburghworts; an order of Dictyogens. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentæ from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.

rŏx'-bŭrgh-wŏrt, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *roxburgh(ia),* and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Roxburghiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

***rōy,** *a.* [ROYAL.]

***rōy,** *s.* [Fr. *roi.*] A king.

rōy'-ąl, *roi-al, *roy-all, *re-al, *ri-ąl, *ri-all, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *real, roial,* (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining, or attached to the crown; regal.

"The *royal* blood of France."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REGIUS.]

3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1.)

4. Noble, generous, illustrious.

"How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

***5.** Noble, magnificent.

"Our *royal,* good, and gallant ship."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve tines.

"A *royal* stag, or animal with twelve tines, is not now uncommon."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

***1.** A rial (q.v.).

2. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q.v.).

3. A royal stag.

"In the time intervening from the sixth year of his existence, the stag destined to be a *royal* has a conspicuously good head."—*Field,* Jan. 9, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.

"We were under *royals* at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 15, 1885.

2. *Ordn.:* A small mortar.

3. *Paper:* A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23½ × 12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively: as, *royal* octavo, *royal* quarto.

¶ *The Royals:*

Mil.: The name given to the first regiment of foot in the British Army, now called the Royal Scots, and supposed to be the oldest regular troops in Europe.

Royal Academy, *s.* An English society to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1765, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1780. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]

Royal Academy of Music: A society founded in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1828, and was incorporated in 1830.

royal-antler, *s.* The third branch of the horn of a deer.

royal-arch, *s.* A degree in freemasonry.

royal-arms, arms-royal, *s. pl.*

Her.: The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.

royal-assent, *s.* [ASSENT, *s,* B.]

Royal Astronomical Society, *s.* A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.

royal-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus nobilis or *indica.*

royal-blue, *s.* A deep-coloured and beautiful smalt, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamelling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is no uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an eligible pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.

royal bounty, *s.* A fund from which money is granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.

royal-burgh, *s.* [BURGH.]

royal-charter, *s.* A charter granted by the sovereign, and conveying certain rights and privileges to the subjects, as a charter granted to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions.

Royal Family, *s.* The family of the sovereign, specif. the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. With regard to the other princes and princesses, the term Royal Family has two meanings. In the wider one it comprehends all those who are by any possibility inheritable to the crown. In the narrower one it is limited to those who are within a certain degree of propinquity to the reigning prince, and to whom therefore the law pays extraordinary respect. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.) (*English.*)

royal-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Osmunda.

royal-fish, *s.* [FISH-ROYAL.]

royal-glass, *s.* Painted glass.

royal-grant, *s.* A grant of letters patent from the crown.

Royal Humane Society, *s.* [HUMANE.]

Royal Institution, *s.* An institution founded in London by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, March 9, 1799, and incorporated Jan. 13, 1800. It is designed to diffuse knowledge, to facilitate the general introduction of mechanical inventions, and teach by lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. It has, as a rule, had for its lecturers some of the first scientific men of the age.

royal-mantle, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea sinuata.*

royal-mast, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth mast from the deck; a royal.

* **royal-merchant,** *s.* A term formerly applied to merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, &c.; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

royal-mines, *s. pl.* Mines of gold and silver.

royal-oak, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oak in Boscobel Wood in which Charles II. is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Worcester, hence a frequent public-house sign.

* 2. *Astron.:* *Robur Carolinum.* (*Halley.*)

Royal Observatory, *s.* [OBSERVATORY, ¶.]

* **royal-rich,** *a.* Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

Royal Society, *s.* A society for prosecuting research in general and physico-mathematical science in particular, founded in London in 1660. In 1645, a few friends, including Drs. Wilkins and Wallis, established a scientific club in the metropolis, which maintained a chequered and intermittent existence sometimes in London at others in Oxford, till at length being revived at the Restoration it became the parent of the Royal Society. At a meeting of the club, held Nov. 28, 1660, the formation of a new society was resolved on, and its scope and constitution defined. Its first public action took place on Dec. 5, 1660, and the members, in 1662, obtained a charter, and were incorporated as the Royal Society. Charles II. flattered himself that he was its founder, and among the names of its fellows was that of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Sir Isaac Newton was elected a fellow in Jan., 1672, admitted in Feb., 1672, and in 1703 became president. The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, recording the work of the society, appeared on March 6, 1665. After 1800 the annual volume took the place of occasional numbers. In 1709, a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley led to the establishment of the Copley gold medal, and a donation from Count Rumford, in 1796, resulted in the foundation of the Rumford gold and silver medals. Two more medals were established by George IV. in 1825. The Linnæan Society branched off from it in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807, and the Royal Astronomical Society in 1820. For a considerable time the number of the members stood at 600; latterly, however, only fifteen members have been annually elected, so that the number of fellows will in a few years be reduced below 500. With the exception of a small Roman Academy, the Royal Society of London was the first of the kind established, the Royal Academy of Science at Paris not having arisen till 1666.

¶ (1) *The Royal Society of Edinburgh:* A Scotch society of a similar type, which was incorporated in 1783, having been developed from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, commenced in 1739.

(2) *Royal Society of Literature:* A society founded under the patronage of George IV. in 1823, and chartered in 1826. It awards gold medals.

royal-standard, *s.* [STANDARD.]

royal-tiger, *s.* [TIGER.]

royal-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

* **roy-al-et,** * **roy-o-let,** *s.* [A dimin. from *royal* (q.v.).] A petty king or sovereign; a kinglet.

"There were . . . two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

* **roy-al-ism,** *s.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

roy-al-ist, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *royaliste.*]

A. *As subst.:* An adherent or supporter of monarchical government; specif. applied to:

(1) An adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the Civil War, as opposed to a Roundhead (q.v.).

"His majesty and all *royalists* must necessarily yeeld, that the ports, forts, navy, ammunition, armes, and revenues thus seised on by the parliament, though his majestie's in point of possession, yet are not his, but the kingdome's in point of right and interest."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power of Parliament*, pt. ii., p. 12.

(2) An adherent of the Bourbon family after the French Revolution.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting monarchical government; belonging to the Royalists.

* **roy-al-ize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *royal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make royal.

"Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear royal sway.

"If long he look to rule and *royalize.*"
Sylvester: Magnificence, 79.

roy-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *royal*; *-ly.*] In a royal manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

"It shall be so my care
To have you *royally* appointed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **roy-alme,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *royaume.*] A kingdom, a realm (q.v.).

"The establishement and continuacion of peace and tranquilitie in this *royalme* for euer."—*Udal: New Testament*, p. 6. (Pref.)

roy-al-ty, * **roy-al-te,** * **roy-al-tie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *realte, reialte, royaulte* (Fr. *royauté*), from Lat. *regalitatem*, accus. of *regalitas*, from *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

1. The state, character, or dignity of a king; the condition of a person of royal rank.

"Is this the *royalty* of Albion's king?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. The state of being of royal birth; royal extraction.

"By the *royalties* of both your bloods."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

3. Deportment becoming or befitting a king; kingly character.

"Pallas had put by,
With her faire rod, Ulysses' *royalty.*"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xvi.

4. The person of a king; majesty; a title applied to kings.

"Thus his *royalty* doth speak in me."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

5. The Sovereign, or a member of the Royal Family (the abstract put for the concrete): as, *Royalty* was present.

6. A right or prerogative of a sovereign; especially a signorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord.

"With the property were connected *royalties.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. A tax paid to the crown or to the landlord on the produce of a mine.

8. A tax paid to a person who holds a grant of a patent from the crown for the use of such patent; it is generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use; hence, a percentage of profits paid to an author for the privilege of reprinting his works.

"Houses which not only paid no *royalty* to authors but freely availed themselves of the experience and outlay of American publishers who had paid *royalty.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 138.

* 9. An emblem of royalty.

"Did give him that same *royalty* he wears."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

10. A royal manor; a manor.

"Some extraordinary takes of salmon have been secured in the Avon *royalty* here this week."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1886.

11. A kingdom, a domain, a province, a sphere.

* 12. The area occupied by a royal burgh; (*pl.*) the bounds of a royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

roy-e-na, *s.* [Named after Adrian Van Royen, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. *Royena lucida* is a white-flowered greenhouse plant.

roy-le-a, *s.* [Named after John Forbes Royle, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Saharunpore.]

Bot.: A genus of Ballotideæ. The leaves of *Roylea elegans* are used in India as a bitter tonic febrifuge.

* **royne** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite, to gnaw.

* **royne** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner.*] To growl, to mutter.

"Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when savage choler can redound."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 33.

* **royn'-ish,** *a.* [Fr. *rogneux* = mangy, from *rogne* = mange, scab, from Lat. *rubiginem*, accus. of *rubigo* = rust.] Mangy, scurvy, paltry, mean.

"The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

roys'-ter, *s.* [ROISTER.]

1. A roisterer.

2. A drunken spree or frolic.

* **roys'-ter-er,** *s.* [ROISTERER.]

* **roys'-ter-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *royster*; *-ous.*] Unruly, revelling.

"The *roysterous* young doge."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

Roys'-ton, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A market town partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire.

Royston-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corvus cornix*, long considered a separate species. [CROW, *s.*, III. 2. (B).]

"Evidence accumulated during many years, through the observation of ornithologists of many countries and of many schools, seems at last to compel the conclusion that no specific distinction can be maintained between the birds long known scientifically as *Cornus corone* and *Corvus cornix*, and in English as the Black or Carrion-Crow, and the Gray, Hooded, or *Royston-Crow.*"—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 274.

* **roy-te-let,** *s.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi* = a king.] A petty king.

"Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England."—*Heylin.*

* **royt'-ish,** *a.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *routish.*] Wild, irregular.

"No weed presumed to show its *roytish* face."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 85.

rō-zĕlle', *s.* [ROSELLE.]

rŏz'-ĕt, *s.* [ROSIN.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭb, * **rubbe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gael. *rub* = to rub; Ir. & Gael. *rubadh* = a rubbing; Wel. *rhwbio* = to rub; *rhwb* = a rub; Ir. *ruboir*; Gael. *rubair* = a rubber; Dan. *rubbe* = to rub.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass along, or over the surface of, with pressure or friction; to apply friction to.

"She *rubs* her hands."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To clean by rubbing; to wipe.

"*Rub* your chain with crumbs."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

3. To remove by rubbing or friction; to chafe.

"Some, with holding in the nocke of their shafte harde, *rubbe* the skinne of their fingers."—*Aschams: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

"What would make one suspect that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by *over*.)

"The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

⁂ 6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

"'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopped."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 7. To touch hard; to gall, to chafe; to fret or tease with gibes or sarcasms.

"He who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney.*

II. *Building, &c.:*

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

"This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 132.

* 3. *Bowls:* To incline or turn in towards the jack.

II. *Fig.:* To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by *along*, *on*, or *through*): as, He can just manage to *rub along*.

¶ Things are *rubbed* sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are *chafed*, *fretted*, and *galled* injuriously: the skin is liable to *chafe* from any violence; leather will *fret* from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become *galled* by a continuance of the friction.

¶ 1. *To rub down:*

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry: as, To *rub down* a horse.

* 2. *To rub off:* To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.)

3. *To rub out:* To remove or erase by friction: as, To *rub out* marks.

4. *To rub up:*

(1) To polish, to burnish.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

rŭb, *s.* [Rub, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of rubbing; friction: as, To give anything a *rub* with a cloth.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We doubt not now
But every *rub* is smoothed on our way."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* (2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality.

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable *rubs* already, and what are yet to come we knew not."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bowls:* Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Cards:* The same as Rubber (q.v.).

"'Can you one?' inquired the old lady. 'I can,' replied Mr. Pickwick. 'Double, single, and the *rub*.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vi.

rub-a-dub, *s.* The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

rub-iron, *s.* A plate on a carriage or waggon-bed, against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

rub-stone, *s.* A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

† **rû-bāçe′, † rû-bāsse′,** *s.* [Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

Min.: (1) Rock-crystal from Brazil, enclosing red scales of hæmatite or göthite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a cool coloured solution, becomes fissured, and admits the red colouring matter; (3) rubicelle (q.v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q.v.).

rû-ba′-tō, *a.* [Ital. = stolen.]

Music: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

* **rŭb′-bage (ag as ĭj), * rŭb′-bĭdge,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Rub, *v.*]

rubbed-work, *s.*

Build.: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

rŭb′-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher:

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave *rubber* of your mistress' toes."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 3.

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*."—*Moxon.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rottenstone, or other abradant or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The *rubber* of matches between the two famous running men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings; a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (*Pl.*): A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Ray.

7. India-rubber (q.v.).

8. Hence, used for:

(1) An overshoe made of india-rubber. (*Amer.*)

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An india-rubber tire for the wheel of a cycle, perambulator, cab, &c.

(4) The ball used in the game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the *rubber* again, and made a second attempt at goal, which missed."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electrophorus.

2. *Mason.:* A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the mouldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.:* A tool for flattening down the seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles:* The part of the waggon-lock which presses against the wheels.

rubber-cloth, *s.*

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

rubber-file, *s.* A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

rubber-knife, *s.* A rubber-saw (q.v.).

rubber-mould, *s.*

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mould for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

rubber-saw, *s.* A circular knife used in cutting india-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

rŭb′-bĕr-īde, rŭb′-bĕr-īte, rŭb′-bĕr-ōid, *s.* Imitations of commercial India-rubber.

* **rŭb′-bĭdge,** *s.* [Rubbish.]

rŭb′-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Rub, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

rubbing-paunch, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed on the fore-side of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

rubbing post, *s.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

rubbing-stone, *s.*

Bricklaying: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an axe to a shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

rŭb′-bĭsh, * rŭb′-bĭdge, * rob-eux, * rob-ows, * rub-bage, * rub-brish, *s.* [O. Fr. * *robel*, pl. *robeux* or *robeaux*.]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of *rubbish* another."—*Pope; Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

"That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

4. Nonsense: as, That is all *rubbish*.

* **rubbish-walling,** *s.* [Rubble-work.]

rŭb′-bĭsh-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish*; *-ing.*] Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

"It was a good army bell tent, and seemed a palace to me after the *rubbishing* little impostor."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

rŭb′-bĭsh-ў, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish*; *-y.*]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing weedy, *rubbishy* turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay*, p. 415.

2. Trashy, worthless.

rŭb′-ble, *s.* [Rubbish.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

"Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile."—*Dean King: Sermon*, p. 20.

2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff; rubble-work.

"We lay the foundation of our houses with *rubble* up to the level of the earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, October, 1878, p. 895.

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov.*)

rubble-stone, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Rubble-stones* owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in a hurry and with great precipitation."—*Woodward.*

rubble-wall, *s.* A wall built of rubble-work.

rubble-work, rubble-walling, *s.*

Mason.: Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

* **rŭb′-blў,** *a.* [Eng. *rubbl(e); -y.*] Abounding in small, irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

rû′-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rub(us)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx persistent, ebracteolate; carpels many; ovules, two in each carpel, pendulous; fruit of one or many small drupes.

rû-bē-ăn-hў′-drĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *anhydric.*] Derived from, or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

rubeanhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A sulphydrate of cyanogen, $C_2N_2H_4S_2$ (*Berzelius*). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphydric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

* **rû-bĕd′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubedo*, genit. *rubedinis* = redness.] Reddish.

* **rû-bĕ-fā′-çĭ-ent** (or **ç as sh**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, pr. par. of *rubefacio* = to make red: *rubeo* = to be red, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Making red, reddening.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are: a weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

rû-bĕ-fāc′-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *rubefactus*, pa. par. of *rubefacio* = to make ruddy.] The production of a red colour in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Astasia hæmatodes*, a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q.v.). In salt water it is done by Trichodesmum, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **rû′-bĕ-lĭt,** *s.* [Eng. *ruby*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ruby.

rû-bĕl′-la, *s.* German measles or rotheln.

rû′-bĕl-lāne, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = somewhat red; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered Biotite (q.v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

rû-bĕlle′ (1), *s.* [Ger., from *reiben* = to rub.]

Metall.: An iron plate on which ores are ground to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

rû-bĕlle′ (2), *s.* [Ger. *rubellan.*] A red colour in enamelling.

rubelle-enamel, *s.* A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one colour. Those parts of the design where the layer of this enamel is thinnest show the lightest colour, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

rû′-bĕl-līte, *s.* [Lat. *rubell(us)* = reddish; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A red variety of tourmaline (q.v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

Rû′-bĕns, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577–1640).

Rubens' brown, *s.* A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter colour, more ochreous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Vandyke brown of the London shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

rû-bē′-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ruber* = red.]

Med.: The measles (q.v.).

rû′-bē-ō-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubeola; -oid.*] Resembling rubeola or measles.

rû′-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Lat. *ruber* = red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: The same as Cuprite (q.v.).

rûb-ĕ-rўth′-rĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Eng. *erythric.*] Contained in, or derived from madder.

ruberythric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$. A yellow substance existing in madder root, and extracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky lustre, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acids ruberythric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

* **rû-bĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Rubescent.] A growing or becoming rubescent; the state of being red; a blush.

* **rû-bĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, pr. par. of *rubesco*, incept. from *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

* **rû′-bĕ-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = red, reddish.]

Geomancy: A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called Puella. (*Chaucer.*)

rû′-bĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = madder; *rubeus* = red.]

Bot.: Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceæ, or a genus of Galiaceæ. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. One, *Rubia peregrina*, a plant with yellowish flowers, is British. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia*, called also *R. Munjista*, come the roots called Munjeeth (q.v.). *R. sikkimensis* yields a dye. *R. Relboun* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. augustissima* are also highly coloured. *R. noxa* is said to be poisonous. [Madder.]

rû-bĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior compound. Lindley separated it into Galiaceæ and Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

rû-bĭ-ăç′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubiac(in)*; **-ic.**] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

rubiacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{32}H_9O_{17}$. Produced, according to Schunck, by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferric nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and reconverted into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

rû-bĭ-ăç′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiac(eæ)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$. Madder-orange. A yellow colouring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish-green lustre, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalis forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely coloured by it.

rû-bĭ′-a-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubiad(ip)in.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$. A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it at the boiling heat with blood-red colour.

rû-bĭ-ăd′-ĭ-pĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; Eng. (*a*)*dip*(*ose*), and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{24}O_5$ (?). One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozym. After the removal of alizarin, rubiretin, rubiafin, &c., it is obtained, along with rubiagin, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

rû-bĭ′-a-fĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *f* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{28}O_9$ (?). A substance isomeric with rubiadin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with verantin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from verantin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

rû-bĭ′-a-gĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *g* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or grouped needles, insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalis dissolve it with blood-red colour, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-coloured grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

rû′-bĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$. A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalis, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other colouring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow colour in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above 130° it gives off orange-red vapours of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red colour.

rû-bĭ-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rubian*; *-ic.*] Contained or derived from rubian (q.v.).

rubianic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_{14}$ (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky needles, tastes bitter, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

rû-bĭ-ăn′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubian*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{38}O_{15}$. Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the colouring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubianin crystallizes in lemon-yellow coloured needles with silky lustre, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

* **ru-bi-ble,** *s.* [Ribible.]

rû′-bĭ-can, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

* **rû′-bĭ-cā-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

rû′-bĭ-çĕlle, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *rubicello*, dimin. from *rubino* = a ruby.]

Min.: A jeweller's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q.v.).

rû-bĭ-chlŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*).] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum.*

rubichloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$ (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*, and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colourless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlorarubin.

Rû-bĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Lat.] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria*, and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Cæsar crossed the

Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross* (or *pass*) *the Rubicon* = to take a decisive step in any enterprise. The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Fiumesimo, some with Lusa, and others with Pisatello.

rû'-bĭ-cŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo* = to be red; Fr. *rubiconde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his *rubicund*, round face."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

2. *Bot.:* Blushing, rosy-red.

rû-bĭ-cŭnd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *rubicund*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rubicund.

rû-bĭd-ē-hȳ'-drąn, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red, and Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water.]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$. A substance produced in the preparation of rubianic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

rû'-bĭd-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *rubid(us)* = dark red; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{17}N$. An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained with several others in coal tar. It is a colourless liquid of oily consistence and faint odour, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a sp. gr. of 1·017, and boils at 230°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

rû'-bĭd, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol Rb; atomic weight, 85·4; sp. gr. 1·52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding platinic chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloroplatinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilised metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery lustre, soft to the touch, and melting at 38·5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

rubidium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: RbCl. Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous lustre, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

rubidium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: RbHO. Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

rû'-bĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Ruby, *v.*]

* **rû-bĭf'-ĭc, * rû-bĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* = to make.] Making red; rubifacient.

"While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **rû-bĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *rubify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of making red; rubefaction.

"Dealbation, *rubification*, and fixation."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 42.

* **rû'-bĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **rû-bĭ'-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make red.

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred . . . if it be *rubified* by macerating the leaves of red roses in it."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 130.

rû-bĭg'-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *rubigo*, genit. *rubiginis* = rust.]

Bot.: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used spec. of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

rû-bĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Rubiginose.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

rû-bĭ'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: An old genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. *Rubigo alnea* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

rû-bĭ-hȳ'-drąn, *s.* [Rubidehydran.]

Chem.: $C_{56}H_{78}O_{35}$. A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

* **rû'-bĭn,** *s.* [Sp.] A ruby (q.v.).

"'Twixt the perles and *rubins*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 24.

rû-bĭn-dĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. not apparent.]

rubindenic-acid, *s.* [Isamic-acid.]

rû-bĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *rubinique*, from † *rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby colour.] (See compound.)

rubinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rufocatechuic acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red noncrystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalis to form salts.

* **rû'-bĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rubeus.*] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

rû-bĭ-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rubi(an)*, and Gr. *ῥητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2$. A substance obtained as a bye product in the preparation of rubian, and also produced by boiling chlororubian with alkalis. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalis, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red colour. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

rû'-bĭs-līte, *s.* [After Rubislaw, Aberdeen, where found.]

Min.: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green colour. It belongs to the indefinite substances classed under chlorite (q.v.).

rû-bĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubi(a)*, and Eng. *tannic.*] (See compound.)

rubitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum.*

rû'-ble, *s.* [Rouble.]

* **rû'-bor,** *s.* [Lat.] Redness.

"A *rubor* of his countenance."—*North: Examen*, 563.

rû'-brĭc, * **ru-briche,** * **rû'-brick,** * **ru-bricke,** *s.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Lat. *rubrica* = (1) red earth, (2), a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber* = red; Sp., Port., and Ital. *rubrica.*]

* 1. Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with *rubriche* and soft pitch."—*Topsell: Hist. Beasts*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

* (1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date prefix'd
Directs me in the starry *rubric* set."
Milton: P. R., iv. 393.

* (2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

* (3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the *rubric* 'Illusions of Perception,' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

"It is prescribed in the *rubrick* of this day's service that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be upon this argument, The Duty of Subjection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

* (5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorised injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your *rubric* and your feasts prescribe."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 185.

* **rû'-brĭc,** * **rû'-brick,** * **ru-brisshe,** *v.t.* [Rubric, *s.*]

1. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for *rubrissheing* of all the booke."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 335.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"*Rubricking* what saints he list."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 255.

rû'-brĭc, * **rû'-brick,** † **rû'-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *s.*]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call *rubrick*, or red-making."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No *rubrical* directions are anywhere given."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 199.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

* 4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a *rubric* martyr."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 86.

† **rû'-brĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Rubric, *a.*]

* **rû brĭ-căl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rubrical*; *-ity.*] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vi.)

rû'-brĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Rubricate, *a.*] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth *rubricate* onlie with his red letters."—*Foxe: Actes*, p. 536.

rû'-brĭ-cāte, rû'-brĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, pa. par. of *rubrico* = to mark with red; *rubrica* = red earth; *ruber* = red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars."—*Spelman: Originat. of Terms*, ch. ii.

* **rû-brĭ'-cian,** * **rû'-brĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; *-ian*, *-ist.*] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

* **rû-brĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; *-ity.*] Redness.

"The *rubricity* of the Nile."—*Geddes.*

rû-brĭ-nĭ'-trĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *nitric.*] (See compound.)

rubrinitric-acid, *s.* [Picramic-acid.]

rûb'-sęn, *s.* [Ger., contract. from *rubesamen* = rape-seed, from *rube* = rape, and *samen* = seed.] Rape-seed.

rubsen-cake, *s.* An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*, and much used on the Continent.

rû'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bramble.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ (*Lindley*); of Rubeæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The most important of these are *R. fruticosus*, the common Bramble, or Blackberry; *R. saxatilis*, the Stone Bramble; *R. Idæus*, the Raspberry; *R. Cæsius*, the Dewberry; *R. Chamæmorus*, the Cloudberry; and *R. articus*, which Linnæus characterizes as the prince of wild berries. The Blackberry is particularly prolific in the United States, a number of varieties with very large luscious fruit having been produced by cultivation. These include the Lawton, Early Harvest, Mammoth, and others. Of ornamental species of Rubus may be named *R. odoratus*, the Virginian Raspberry.

rû'-bў, * **ru-bie,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *rubi*, *rubis* (Fr. *rubis*), from Low Lat. *rubinum*, accus. of *rubinus* = a ruby, from Lat. *ruber* = red; *rubeo* = to be red; Sp. *rubi*, *rubin*; Port. *rubim*; Ital. *rubino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"His ample forehead bore a coronet
With sparkling diamonds and with *rubies* set."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 54.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Redness.

"Keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(2) Something resembling a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose."—*Captain Jones.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horology:* The jewel of a watch. The end-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Min.:* A transparent variety of Sapphire (q.v.), of a red colour, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

This line is set in Ruby type.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

ruby-blende, *s.* [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-copper, *s.* [CUPRITE.]

ruby-mica, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Göthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Siegen, Prussia.

ruby-silver, *s.* [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-spinel, *s.* [BALAS-RUBY.]

ruby-tail, *s.*

Entom.: Chrysis ignita, the Common Gold Wasp. [CHRYSIS.]

ruby-tiger, *s.*

Entom.: A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*. Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink, the hind margin and two central spots black; expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

ruby-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Red saunders-wood (q.v.).

* **rŭ'-bȳ,** *v.t.* [RUBY, *s.*] To make red.

"With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 426.

rū-çēr'-vīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rucerv(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rucervus; having antlers like those of the genus Rucervus.

"Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 61.

rū-çēr'-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ru(sa)*, and Lat. *cervus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An East Indian genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus. It is allied to Rusa, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further sub-divided. *Rucervus schomburgki* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. eldi* Eld's Deer.

rûçhe, rûçhe'-ĭng, rûçh'-ĭng, *s.* [Fr. *ruche* = a beehive, from the quillings resembling honeycombs.] Quilled or gauffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets.

"The brim being formed of a large loose *ruching*."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rŭck (1), *v.t.* [RUCK (1), *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease.

* **rŭck** (2), * **rucke,** *v.i.* [Cf. Dan. *ruge* = to brood.] To cower; to lie or sit close; to squat, as a hen upon eggs.

"On the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.

rŭck (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrukka* = a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, a crease, a fold, a plait.

rŭck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An undistinguished crowd; the common crowd or herd.

"The cracks having decisively singled themselves out from the *ruck*."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

rŭck (3), *s.* [ROC.]

* **rŭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ructatus*, pa. par. of *ructo* = to belch.] The act of belching; a belch.

"Fumous *ructations* or vapours."—*Elyot: Castel of Welth*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **rŭd,** * **rŭdd,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness; Icel. *rodhi*, from *raudhr* = red.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Redness, blush; hence, a complexion.

"Fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber can shee flee."
Percy: Reliques, iii. 1, 1.

2. Red ochre.

B. *As adj.:* Red, ruddy, rosy.

"Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were black as sloe."
Percy: Reliques, iii. 1, 2.

* **rŭd,** *v.t.* [RUD, *s.*] To make red; to redden.

rû'-dăs, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rude* = rude, coarse.]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a randy. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The auld carlin, a *rudas* wife she was."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 430.

rŭd-bĕck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany in the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rudbeckieæ (q.v.). Handsome border annuals or perennials from North America.

rŭd-bĕck-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rudbeckiă(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

rŭdd, *s.* [From its *ruddy* coloration.]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, the Red-eye (q.v.).

* **rŭdde,** *s.* [A.S. *rudu* = redness.] Complexion.

"His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,594.

rŭd'-dĕr, * **rod-er,** * **rŏth'-ĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *rôdher* = a paddle, from *rôwan* = to row; cogn. with Dut. *roer*; Sw. *roaer, ror*; Dan. *ror*; Ger. *ruder.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A paddle.

2. That by which a ship is steered; a flat frame hung to the stern-post of a vessel and affording a means of steering. The rudder is moved by a tiller or a wheel.

"Swept from the deck, and from the *rudder* torn."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 405.

3. *Agric.:* A sieve for separating the chaff from the grain. (Prob. a corruption of *riddle.*)

II. *Fig.:* That which guides, governs, or directs the course of anything.

rudder-band, rudder-brace, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a rudder-hinge which has bands to brace the rudder and an eye for the pintle on the part attached to the stern-post.

rudder-brace, *s.* [RUDDER-BAND.]

rudder-breeching, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons.

rudder-case, *s.* [RUDDER-TRUNK.]

rudder-chain, *s.*

Naut.: One of the chains whereby the rudder is fastened to the stern quarters. They are shackled to the rudder by bolts just above the water-line, and hang slack enough to permit the free motion of the rudder. Their use is to prevent the rudder being lost in the event of its becoming unshipped. They also sometimes lead inboard, to be used in steering should the rudder-head or tiller give way.

rudder-chock, *s.* [CHOCK.]

rudder-coat, *s.*

Naut.: A canvas clothing to the rudder-stock, which keeps the sea from passing through the trunk in the counter.

rudder-fish, *s.* [PILOT-FISH.]

rudder-head, *s.*

Naut.: The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A hole in the deck, through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A continuation of the rudder-chain, secured by a staple around the quarter, under the moulding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

rudder-perch, *s.* A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

rudder-port, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A helm-port (q.v.).

rudder-stock, *s.*

Naut.: The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-posts by the rudder-bands.

rudder-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle employed for operating the rudder in case its head is carried away, or for working a make-shift rudder.

rudder-trunk, rudder-case, *s.* A casing of wood fitted or boxed firmly into the helm-port.

† **rŭddes,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *rûde* = rue.]

Bot.: (1) *Calendula officinalis*; (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

rŭd'-dĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ed.*] Made ruddy or red.

rŭd'-dĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ly.*] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

"Many a hand's on a richer hilt,
But none on a steel more *ruddily* gilt."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvi.

rŭd'-dĭ-nĕss, * **rud-di-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruddy; redness of complexion; that degree of redness which is characteristic of good-health. (Applied especially to the complexion or colour of the human skin.)

"The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

rŭd'-dle (1), **răd'-dle, rĕd'-dle,** *s.* [From the same root as *ruddy.*] A species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep.

"*Ruddle* owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistency, or hardness."—*Woodward.*

* **ruddle-man,** *s.* One who digs ruddle.

"Besmeared like a *ruddle-man*, a gypsey, or a chimney-sweeper."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

* **rŭd'-dle** (2), *s.* [RIDDLE (2), *s.*] A riddle, a sieve.

"The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

rŭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* [RUDDLE, *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

"A fair sheep newly *ruddled*."—*Lady Montagu: To Lady Rich*, Oct. 10, 1718.

* **rŭd'-dle** (2), *v.t.* [RADDLE, *v.*] To twist.

rŭd'-dŏc, rŭd'-dŏck, * **rud-docke,** * **rud-dok,** *s.* [A.S. *ruduc*; cogn. with Welsh *rhuddog*; Cornish *ruddoc* = a redbreast.]

1. The redbreast (q.v.).

"The tame *ruddocke* and the coward kite."
Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

* 2. A gold coin, so called from its colour.

"So he have golden *ruddockes* in his bags."—*Lily: Midas*, ii. 1.

rŭd'-dȳ, * **rod-i,** * **rod-y,** *a.* [A.S. * *rudig*, allied to *rêad* = red (q.v.).]

1. Of a red or reddish colour; red.

"Not so the ruby flames with *ruddy* gleam."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. x.

2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the skin when in full health; fresh-coloured.

"Where all the *ruddy* family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. Of a reddish or orange colour.

"The *ruddier* orange, and the paler lime."
Cowper: Task, iii. 573.

ruddy-highflier, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ypsipetes ruberata.*

* **rŭd'-dȳ,** *v.t.* [RUDDY, *a.*] To make ruddy or red.

"It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi.

rûde, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudem*, accus. of *rudis* = rough, raw, rude wild, untilled; Sp. *rudo*; Port. & Ital. *rude.*]

1. Characterized by roughness; not nicely or delicately finished, smoothed, or polished; rough, coarse, rugged; unformed by art, taste, or skill. (Applied to material things.)

"The heaven-born child
All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies."
Milton: The Nativity.

2. Rough or coarse in manners, unpolite, impudent, uncourteous, uncivil, boorish.

"They were *rude* even to brutality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Characterized by roughness or coarseness; uncivil, insolent.

"You are to blame . . .
To use so *rude* behaviour."
Shakesp. . Henry VIII., iv. 2.

4. Ignorant, untaught, unpolished, clownish.

"Where the *rude* villager, his labour done,
In verse spontaneous chants some favoured name."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd. ix.)

5. Wanting or deficient in good taste, grace, or elegance; unpolished. (Said of language, style, &c.)

"*Rude* and unpleasing be the lays."
Cowper: Psalm cxxxvii.

6. Violent, tempestuous, boisterous, rough. (Applied to the sea, weather, &c.)

"Firmer he roots him the *ruder* it blow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

7. Fierce, impetuous: as, the *rude* shock of armies.

* 8. Harsh, severe, inclement: as, a *rude* winter.

* 9. Robust, strong.

"What the penny-a-liners call *rude* health."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xiii.

rude-growing, *a.* Rough, wild.

"Whose mouth is covered with *rude-growing* briars."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

rûde'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rude; -ly.*]

1. In a rude, severe, or rough manner; without finish or polish; coarsely.

"They were all apparelled alike, and that very *rudely* and homely."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With rudeness, incivility, or insolence; coarsely, boorishly.

"You began *rudely*." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

3. Violently; with violence; fiercely.

"*Rudely* break
Her worship'd image from its base."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

rûde'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rude; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rude, coarse, or rough; coarseness of finish; roughness, unevenness.

2. Coarseness of manners, conduct, or language; incivility; want of politeness, courtesy, or civility.

"He generally affected in his manners and in his housekeeping a *rudeness* beyond that of his rude neighbours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Want of polish, grace, or elegance; inelegance, ignorance.

* 4. Violence, impetuosity.

"The great swing and *rudeness* of his poize."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* 5. Boisterousness, tempestuousness, severity.

"You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

rû-dĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rudens*, genit. *rudentis* = a rope, a cable.]

Her.: The same as CABLED (q.v.).

rû'-dĕn-ture, *s.* [Fr.] [RUDENTED.]

Arch.: Cable-moulding (q.v.).

* **rû'-dĕr-a-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *ruderarius*, from *rudus* = stones broken small, and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging or pertaining to rubbish.

* **rû-dĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ruderatio.*] [RUDERARY.] The act of laying of pavement with pebbles. (*Bailey.*)

* **rûdes'-bȳ,** *s.* [RUDE.] A coarse, rough fellow.

"A mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen,
Who woo'd in haste, and means to wed at leisure."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Rû'-dĕs-heim-ĕr, *s.* [See def.] One of the most highly esteemed white Rhine wines, so called from being made from grapes grown at Rudesheim, a town in Nassau, on the banks of the Rhine.

rû'-dĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum* = a thing in the rough state, a first attempt, from *rudis* = rude (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *rudimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

"Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r
Taints in its *rudiments* the promis'd flow'r."
Cowper: Conversation, 42.

2. An elementary or first principle of any art; especially, in the plural, the first elements or elementary notions of any branch of science or knowledge; first steps.

"In these thy first essays, and *rudiments* of arms."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xi.

II. *Biol.:* A part or organ, the development of which has been arrested. [VESTIGE.]

"With hornless breeds of cattle and sheep, another and singular kind of *rudiment* has been observed, namely, minute horns dangling attached to the skin alone . . . With cultivated plants it is far from rare to find the petals, stamens, and pistils represented by *rudiments*, like those observed in natural species."—*Darwin: Variation of Anim. & Plants*, ch. xxiv.

* **rû'-dĭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [RUDIMENT, *s.*] To furnish with or instruct in the rudiments or first elements, principles, or rules; to settle in first principles.

"It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 37.

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary.

"Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours."—*Spectator.*

rû-dĭ-mĕnt'-a-rȳ, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; *-ary.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; dealing with or consisting in first principles; elementary.

2. In the state, form, or condition of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state or stage; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

rudimentary-organs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Organs in animals and plants which do no not attain full development, as the mammæ of males among the mammalia and the pistil in male florets of some of the Compositæ; or which occur in the embryo and not in the adult, as the teeth of fœtal whales.

"In order to understand the existence of *rudimentary-organs*, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they become greatly reduced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 25.

rûd'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *rud(e); -ish.*] Somewhat rude; rather rude.

* **rûd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *rud(e); -ity.*] Rudeness.

rûd'-măs-dāy, *s.* [For *rood-mass-day*, from *rood* = a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross, of which there were two annually; viz., one on May 3, the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the other on Sept. 14, Holyrood-day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

rû-dŏl'-phine, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to certain astronomical tables, composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé. So named in honour of Rudolph II., Emperor of Bohemia.

rûe, * **rew,** * **rewe,** *v.t. & i.* [Prop. *hrue*, from A.S. *hreówan*; cogn. with O. Sax. *hrewan*; O. H. Ger. *hriuwan*; Ger. *reuen*; Dut. *rouwen.* From the same root as Lat. *crudus* = raw; *crudelis* = cruel; Eng. *crude*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grieve for; to regret, to lament, to repent.

"Ill-fated race! how deeply must they *rue*
Their only crime, vicinity to you."
Cowper: Heroism.

* 2. To pity.

"*Rue* the tears I shed."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

* 3. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful.

"For though I made you sorie in a pistle it *rewith* me not."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth.* vii.

4. To repent of, and withdraw, or attempt to withdraw from: as, To *rue* a bargain.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have compassion.

"And God so wisly on my soule *rewe*,
As I shal even juge ben, and trewe."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,864.

2. To become sorrowful, penitent, or grieved.

* **rue-bargain,** *s.* The forfeit paid by one who withdraws from a bargain.

rûe (1), * **rume,** *s.* [Fr. *rue*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *ruda*; Lat. & Ital. *ruta*; Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Ruta (q.v.). The common Rue is *Ruta graveoleus*, a half-shrubby plant, two or three feet high, of a fetid odour, and an acrid taste. The bluish-green leaves are pinnate, the flowers yellow, the first that comes forth generally with ten stamens, the next with eight. A native of Southern Europe, but grown in gardens in the East and West Indies, in England, &c.

"Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

2. *Pharm.:* Rue, or Rue-oil (q.v.), is a powerful topical stimulant, an antispasmodic, an emmenagogue, and perhaps an anthelmintic. It is used internally in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, &c., and as an enema, and externally as a rubefacient.

rue-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of Common Rue, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It is rather viscid, has a disagreeable odour and bitter taste, boils at 228°, and solidifies about 0° to shining crystalline laminæ. The crude oil is chiefly composed of a hydrocarbon and one or two ketones of the paraffin group. The more volatile portion of the oil has the composition of turpentine oil.

* **rûe** (2), *s.* [RUE, *v.*] Sorrow, repentance.

rûe'-fûl, * **reu-fol,** * **reu-full,** * **ru-full,** *a.* [Eng. *rue* (2), s.; *-full.*]

1. Causing to rue, lament, or grieve; mournful, sad, touching, lamentable.

"A *rueful* sight, the wild shore strewn with wrecks.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Expressing or characteristic of sorrow or pity; pitiful.

"With *rufull* chere I sawe where Hector stood."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis ii.

3. Full of lamentations or mourning.

"Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the *rueful* stream."
Milton: P. L., ii. 580.

rûe'-fûl-lȳ, * **ru-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *rueful; -ly.*] In a rueful manner; mournfully, sorrowfully, piteously.

"They cause me to crie so *rufully*."
Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rûe'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rueful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rueful; sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

ruell, *s.* [REWEL.]

* **rû-ĕlle',** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *rue* = a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

"The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Pref.)

rû-ĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Ruelle, botanist and physician to Francis I.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ruellieæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla somewhat campanulate with five equal spreading segments, stamens didynamous, included; capsule two-celled, six to eight-seeded. The species are numerous. Some furnish a blue dye like indigo, especially *Ruellia indigotica*, cultivated in consequence in China.

rū-ĕl-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruellia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

rūe'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rue* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Rutaceæ (q.v.).

* **rû-fĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *rufescens*, pr. par. of *rufesco*, incept. form from *rufus* = red.] Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty; nearly reddish-brown.

rŭff (1), * **ruffe,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; prob. from the same root as Icel. *rjúfa* (pa. t. *raufr*) = to break, to rip up; A.S. *reafan* = to reave (q.v.); cf. Dut. *ruif* = a fold; Sp. *rufo* = frizzed, curled.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A large collar of muslin or linen, plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

"They were come to that height of excess herein that twenty shillings were us'd to be paid for starching of a *ruff*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 3, let. 32.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) Something puckered or plaited like a **ruff**.

"Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 407.

(2) A state of roughness or unevenness; ruggedness.

"As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in this *ruff* and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 849.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot, and sing; mend the *ruff*, and sing."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An annular ridge, formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent endlong motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Machetes pugnax*, a spring and summer visitor to England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ash-brown, spotted, or mottled with black, but no two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a frill or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut. Whilst probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-birds, this frill acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are intensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reeves, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist swampy place, the eggs four in number. Large numbers are caught and fattened in Holland, and sent to England, where they are rapidly becoming rare, owing to the destruction of their favourite haunts, the fens, by drainage.

RUFF AND REEVE.

† (2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (*Moore: Columbarium.*)

ruff-wheel, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

rŭff (2), *s.* [Port. *rufa* = a game with dice, a raffle.]

* **1.** An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste."
Whist.

rŭff (3), *s.* [Ruffe.]

rŭff (4), *s.* [A contract. from *ruffle* (2), s. (q.v.).] A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

"The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

rŭff (1), *v.t.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To ruffle, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whiles the proud bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde
And brushing his faire brest, did her invade."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 32.

2. To applaud with the hands or feet. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Falconry:* To hit without trussing.

rŭff (2), *v.t.* or *i.* [Ruff (2), *s.*] To trump instead of following suit.

¶ *To over-ruff:* To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

rŭffe, *s.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: Acerina cernua, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marbled and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its ctenoid scales.

rŭffed, *a.* [Ruff (1), *s.*]

ruffed-grouse, *s.* [Bonasia.]

ruffed-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: Lemur varius; called also the Black-and-White Lemur.

rŭf'-fĭ-an, * **ruf-fi-on**, * **ruf-fy-an**, * **ruf-y-an**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *ruffien* (O. Fr. *rufien*, *ruffien*): cf. Ital. *ruffiano*; Sp. *rufian*.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** Originally, one who sets forward an infamous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine; a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honourable *ruffians* in their hire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 55.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village inn has heard the *ruffian* boast."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-an**, *v.i.* [Ruffian, *s.*] To play or act the ruffian; to raise tumult; to rage.

"If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-an-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-age.*] Ruffians collectively; rascaldom.

"Escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*."—*Palgrave: Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, iv. 678.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-an-ĭng**, * **ruf-fi-an-yng**, *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ing.*] Ruffianly conduct.

"Repent of light *ruffianyng*."—*Udal: Peter.*

* **rŭf'-fĭ-an-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ish.*] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

rŭf'-fĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ism.*] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will have to use force and penalties to repress *ruffianism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

* **rŭf'-fĭ-an-lĭke**, *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-like.*] Ruffianly.

rŭf-fĭ-an-lў, *a.* [Eng. *ruffian*; *-ly.*] Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

"His fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company."—*G. Harvey: Four Letters touching Robert Greene*, p. 7.

* **rŭf'-fĭn**, *a.* & *s.* [Ruffian.]

A. *As adj.:* Disordered.

"His *ruffin* raiment all was stained with blood."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 34.

B. *As subst.:* A ruffian, a ruffler.

* **rŭf-fĭn-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *ruffin*; *-ous.*] Ruffianly, outrageous.

"To shelter the said monument from all the *ruffinous* pride." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vi.

rŭf'-fle (1), * **ruf fel-yn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Ruff (1), *s.*] [Dut. *ruyffelen* = to ruffle, to wrinkle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine *ruffled* linen, running along the upper part of the stays before."—*Addison.*

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows *ruffled*, and her tott'ring form
Ill propp'd upon French heels."
Cowper: Task, iv. 545.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of; to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

"With sudden wing and *ruffled* breast,
The eagle left his rocky nest."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

"The whitening surface of the *ruffled* deep."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 178.

* **5.** To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I *ruffled* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate."
Chapman.

* **6.** To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen thee
Ruffle the Tartars as they fled thy furie."
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, i. 3.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.

"There were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

8. To disturb.

"Adjusting the *ruffled* relations between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1885.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The bleak winds do sorely *ruffle*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iii. 135.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

¶ *To ruffle one's feathers* (or *plumage*):

1. *Trans.:* To irritate; to make angry; to put out.

2. *Intrans.:* To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

* **rŭf'-fle** (2), *v.i.* [O. Dut. *roffelan* = to pander; Low Ger. *ruffeln*; Prov. Ger. *ruffeln* = to pander; Dan. *ruffer* = a pander; Low Ger *ruffeler* = a pimp.] To put on airs; to swagger.

"Lady, I cannot *ruffle* it in red and yellow."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

rŭf'-fle (3), *v.t.* [Ruffle, *s.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, To *ruffle* a drum.

rŭf'-fle (1), *s.* [Ruffle (1), *v.*]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.

"The person who works the lace of a pair of fine *ruffles*, for example, will sometimes raise the value of, perhaps, a pennyworth of flax to £30 sterling."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

"Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood."—*Watts.*

* **3.** A tumult, a mêlée.

"This capitayne moche steyed the citie, notwithstandying twenty or more persones were sleyne in the *ruffle*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

¶ *Ruffle of a boot:* The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffle.

rŭf'-fle (2), *s.* [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions, as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into *ruff.*) [Ruff (4), *s.*]

* **rŭf'-fle-lèss**, *a.* [Eng. *ruffle*; *-less.*] Without ruffles.

* **rŭf'-fle-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*; *-ment.*] The act of ruffling.

rŭf'-flĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. A sewing-machine attachment for forming ruffles in goods.

2. A sort of heckle for flax.

rŭf'-flĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publications which supplied her courtesans and *ruffleers* with appropriate mental food."—*J. A. Symonds: Renaissance in Italy*, ch. x.

* **rŭf'-flĕr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*, v.; *-ry.*] Noise, disturbance. (*Stanyhurst.*)

rû-fĭ-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi(n)*, and *gallic.*] Derived from gallic acid.

rufigallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_8 = \begin{cases} C_6H(OH)_3. \\ C_2O_2 \\ C_6H(OH)_3. \end{cases}$ Para-ellagic acid. Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimes above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red colour.

rû-fĭ-mŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rufi(n)*; *mor(intannic)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

rufimoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by boiling morintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved

in alcohol, and re-precipitated with water. It then forms a dark red amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a red colour. Boiled with potash, it is reconverted into morintannic acid.

rû'-fĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ruf(us)* = red; *-in (Chem.).*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. A red resinous substance produced by the action of heat on phlorizin. It dissolves in alcohol, and water dissolves it at boiling heat, but instantly decolourizes it. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a fine red colour.

rû-fĭ-ŏp'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rufi(n)* and *opi(a)n.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_3(OH)_4O_2$. Obtained from opianic acid by heating with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in yellowish-red needles, which dissolve in alkalis with violet-red colour.

rû'-fō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *rufus* = red, and Eng. *catechuic.*] (See compound.)

rufocatechuic acid, *s.* [RUBINIC-ACID.]

rû'-foŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rufus.*] Reddish; of a reddish colour, especially of a brownish or yellowish red; tawny; reddish orange, rusty.

"The rich *rufous* colours of their primaries."—*Field*, Sept. 18, 1886.

rufous kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Hypsiprymnus rufescens, from Australia, where it is very common. When pursued, it jumps like a jerboa, with great swiftness, for a short distance, and seeks shelter in hollows, logs, and holes. It feeds on roots and grasses.

rufous oven-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Furnarius rufus, common in Banda Oriental, on the banks of the Plata.

rufous swallow, *s.*

Ornith: Hirundo rufula.

***rŭft,** *s.* [RIFT, *v.*] Eructation, belching.

rŭf'-tĕr-hood, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element, *hood.*]

Falconry: A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

rŭg (1), ***rugg,** *s.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair; cogn. with Low Ger. *ruug;* Dut. *ruig;* A.S. *rúh* = rough (q.v.).]

1. A heavy, nappy fabric, used as a wrapper, cover, or protection; as—

(1) A cover of a bed.

(2) A hearth-rug.

(3) A cover for the legs, &c., against cold on a journey; a railway-rug.

***2.** A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

***rug-gowned,** *a.* Wearing a coarse, shaggy dress.

***rug-headed,** *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"We must supplant those rough, *rug-headed* kerns."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

rŭg (2), *s.* [RUG, *v.*] A pull, a tug.

¶ *To get a rug:* To get a share.

"Having *gotten*, it was thought, a *rug* of the compensations."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

rŭg, *v.t.* [Cf. *rogge.*] To pull hastily or roughly, to tear, to tug. (*Scotch.*)

rû'-gą (pl. **rû'-gæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a wrinkle.]

1. *Anat.:* A wrinkle; a transverse ridge on the convoluted ridges produced by the wrinkling of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

2. *Bot.:* A wrinkle.

rû'-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *rugatus*, pa. par. of *rugo* = to wrinkle. [RUGA.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

rŭg'-gĕd, *a.* [Sw. *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] [RUG (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full of rough projections or inequalities on the surface; rough; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences.

"The *rugged* mass still lies, not many yards from its original site."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Not made smooth or polished; rough.

"A rural portico of *rugged* stone"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 10.

3. Rough in temper; austere, harsh, crabbed.

4. Surly, sour, uneasy, disturbed.

"Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Rough, uncouth; wanting in refinement or grace.

"With thanks—'twas all she could—the maid
His *rugged* courtesy repaid."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 10.

***6.** Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; shaggy, bristly.

"The *rugged* Pyrrhus like the Hyrcanian beast."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

***7.** Wrinkled, furrowed.

"The *rugged* forehead, that with grave foresight,
Welds kingdoms, causes, and affairs of state."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. (Prol.)

8. Not neat or regular; uneven, ragged.

"His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

***9.** Stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, boisterous: as, a *rugged* wind. (*Milton.*)

***10.** Violent, impetuous, rude, boisterous.

11. Harsh or grating on the ear; rough, not smooth.

"Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Bot.:* Rough with tubercles or stiff points; scabrous. Used of a leaf or stem. (*Martyn.*)

rŭg'-gĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *rugged; -ly.*] In a rugged manner; roughly, violently, sourly.

"Look not so *ruggedly* on me."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater, v. 3.

rŭg'-gĕd-nĕss, ***rug-ged-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *rugged; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugged, rough, or uneven; roughness.

"As for the *ruggednesse* of any blade."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness, severity, coarseness, surliness, rudeness.

"That unmanly sharpness and *ruggedness* of humour."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

3. Violence, storminess, boisterousness.

rŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Eng. *rug* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. *Fabric:* Coarse woollen wrapping or blanket cloth.

2. *Saddlery:* A coarse cloth used for the body of knee- and other horse-boots.

***rŭg'-gȳ,** *a.* [Sw. *ruggig*, from *rugg* = rough, entangled hair.] Rough, shaggy.

"With flotery berd, and *ruggy* asshy heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,885.

***rŭg'-ĭn,** *s.* [RUG (1), *s.*] A nappy cloth.

"The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

rû-gĭne', *s.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

"If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine.*"—*Sharp.*

rû-gĭne', *v.t.* [Fr. *ruginer.*] To scrape with a rugine.

"Where you find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

rû-gō'-ṣą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *rugosus* = wrinkled, from *ruga* (q.v.). So named from the wrinkled appearance of the corals.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of Madreporaria. Corallum sclerodermic, with a true theca. Generally both tubulæ and septa combined. Septa generally some multiple of four, but with one or three prominent, or with a small channel. Simple or compound corals represented in the modern seas only by two genera, one from the Mediterranean, the other from Florida. Families: Stauridæ, Cyathaxonidæ, Cyathophyllidæ, and Cystiphyllidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Palæozoic rocks, the Upper Greensand, and the Tertiary. They were reef-builders.

rû'-gōse, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*, from *ruga* = a wrinkle; Ital., Sp., & Port. *rugoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wrinkled; full of or abounding with wrinkles.

"The humerus has a well-marked *rugose* line."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.* (1873), xiii 203.

2. *Bot.:* Rough or coarsely wrinkled.

***rû-gŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *rugositas*, from *rugosus* = rugose (q.v.); Fr. *rugosité.*]

1. The quality or state of being rugose or wrinkled.

2. A wrinkle, a pucker, a slight ridge.

rû'-goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus;* Fr. *rugueux.*] The same as RUGOSE (q.v.).

rû'-gu lose, *a.* [A dimin. from Lat. *ruga* = a wrinkle.]

Bot.: Finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Rûhm'-korff, *s.* [The name of a French manufacturer of scientific instruments, born 1800.] (See compound.)

Ruhmkorff's coil, *s.* [INDUCTION-COIL.]

rû-îlle', *s.* [Fr. *ruillée.*]

Build.: A pointing of mortar at the junction of a roof with a wall higher than itself. A fillet of mortar to shed the water.

rû'-ĭn, ***ruine,** *s.* [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina* = overthrow, from *ruo* = to fall down, to sink in ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruina;* Ital. *rovina, rovina.*]

***1.** The act or state of falling down; a violent fall.

"His *ruin* startled the other steeds."
Chapman, in *Annandale.*

2. That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction, overthrow, downfall.

"Buildings fall to *ruin.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 4.

***3.** Decay.

"Let it presage the *ruin* of your love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

4. That which causes or promotes the destruction, downfall, or decay of anything; bane, destruction, perdition.

"They were the *ruin* of him, and of all Israel."—*2 Chron.* xxviii. 23.

5. A building or other thing in a state of decay or dilapidation; that which is fallen down and become worthless from decay or injury; a wreck.

6. Specif., in the plural, the remains of a decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or forsaken house, city, fortress, or the like.

7. The decayed remains of anything.

"Reflected to her eyes the *ruins* of her face."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

***8.** A fragment; a piece broken or fallen off a larger mass.

"Then Ajax seiz'd the fragment of a rock,
Applied each nerve, and, swinging round on high,
With force tempestuous, let the *ruin* fly."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 322.

9. The quality, state, or condition of being ruined, decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

"Repair thy wit, or it will fall
To careless *ruin.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ *Blue ruin:* Gin. (*Slang.*)

ruin-agate, *s.* [Ger. *ruinenachat*, or *trümmerachat.*]

Min.: A riband-agate which has been crushed *in situ*, and re-cemented by infiltration of silica. Also called "brecciated agate." The most characteristic is that of Kunnersdorf, Saxony.

ruin-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A compact, marly limestone which has been much crushed and faulted. When polished it presents the appearance of ruined temples, houses, fortifications, &c., owing to the infiltrations of oxides of iron and manganese between the disturbed fragments. Found near Florence.

rû'-ĭn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ruiner;* Sp. & Port. *ruinar;* Ital. *ruinare, rovinare.*] [RUIN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to damage essentially; to dilapidate; to destroy, to overthrow, to subvert.

"For Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen."—*Isaiah* iii. 8.

2. To bring to a state of poverty.

"A particular merchant, with abundance of goods in his warehouse, may sometimes be *ruined* by not being able to sell them in time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To fall violently.

"Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 868.

2. To fall into ruins; to come to ruin; to fall into decay or dilapidation.

3. To be brought to a state of poverty or misery.

"If we are idle and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster."—*Locke.*

***rû'-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ruin; -able.*] Capable of being ruined.

rû'-ĭn-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin.]

A. *Trans.:* To ruin; to bring to ruin or decay; to destroy, to overthrow. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To fall or come to ruin or decay.

***rû'-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus.*] Ruined; brought to ruin; in ruins.

"The condition known in some hapless countries as *ruinate.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 20, 1885.

†**rû-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ruinatio*, from *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino* = to ruin (q.v.).] The act of ruining; ruin, destruction, decay.

"An engine of destruction and of *ruination* to trout lakes."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rû'-ĭn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *ruin*; *-er.*] One who or that which ruins or destroys.

"The extreme *ruiner*
Of others." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii. 99.

***rû-ĭn'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *ruina* = a ruin, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having an appearance of the ruins of houses. (Applied to certain minerals.)

rû'-ĭn-oŭs, * **ru-yn-ous,** *a.* [Fr. *ruineux*, from Lat. *ruinosus*, from *ruina* = ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruinoso*; Ital. *ruinoso, rovinoso.*]

1. Fallen into ruin; dilapidated, ruined.

"Dyd his dilygence to repayre *ruynous* places."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. xiv.

2. Consisting of ruins. (*Isaiah* xvii. 1.)

3. Causing or tending to cause ruin or destruction; baneful, destructive, pernicious.

"After a night of storm so *ruinous.*"
Milton: P. R., iv.

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ly.*] In a ruinous manner; destructively.

"His own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

rû'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruinous.

rukh, *s.* [Roc.]

***rûl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *rul(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

"The impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable.*"—*Bacon: To Lord Essex*, Oct., 1596.

2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule.

rûle, * **reule,** * **riwle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ruile, reule, riegle* (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule, from *rego* = to govern, to rule; A.S. *regol*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regra*; Ital. *regola*; Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *regel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of ruling; government, sway, empire; supreme authority or control.

"He that hath no *rule* over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls."—*Prov.* xxv. 28.

2. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action or procedure: as—

(1) An established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life: as, the *rules* of society, the *rules* of etiquette, &c.

(2) The laws or regulations established by competent authorities for the carrying on of certain games: as, the *rules* of cricket, the *rules* of horse-racing, &c.

(3) A line of conduct; behaviour.

"You would not give means for this uncivil *rule.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

(4) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science; a precept, a law.

"That will confess perfection so could err
Against all *rules* of nature."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

(5) Method, regularity; propriety of behaviour. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.)

3. A law or regulation, or a body of laws or regulations to be observed by a society, association, &c., and its individual members.

"A monastic *rule* is defined as a collection of laws and constitutions, according to which the religious of a house or order are obliged to live, and which they have made a vow of observing. All the monastic *rules* require to be approved of by the ecclesiastical superiors, and even by the Holy See, to impose an obligation of conscience on religious. When a religious cannot bear the austerity of his *rule*, he is obliged to demand a dispensation from his superiors, or permission from the Holy See to enter a more mitigated order."—*J. N. Murphy: Terra Incognita, or the Convents of the United Kingdom*, pp. 14, 15.

4. An instrument by which lines are drawn. It consists of a bar of metal or wood, straight on one edge, to guide a pencil or pen.

5. An instrument for making short linear measurements, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are numerous varieties, according to the particular objects for which they are intended. The commonest form is that used by carpenters, joiners, and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Some rules have a slider in one leg; in Gunter's scale this is graduated and engraved with figures, so that various simple computations may be made mechanically.

"Where is thy leather apron and thy *rule?*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* A determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation, and producing a certain result; a certain prescription or series of operations for the ascertaining of a certain result; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c. In algebra, if a rule is translated into ordinary language the result is a formula; and conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule.

2. *Law:* A point of law settled by authority; also the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular. General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly, each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. The rules are a declaration of what the court will do, or will require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular cases in reference to which they have been granted.

3. *Gram.:* An established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

*4. *Music:* A line of the stave.

"There standeth the F fa ut cliefe on the fourth *rule* from below."—*Morley: Introduction to Music.*

5. *Plaster.:* A strip or screed of wood or plaster, placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

6. *Printing:*

(1) A thin plate of metal used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of figures in tabular work. Rules are type high, and some have a guttered face so as to print a double line.

(2) A composing-rule (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Gauging-rule:* A gauging-rod (q.v.).

(2) *Parallel-ruler:* [Parallel].

(3) *Rules of a prison:* Certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape.

"On entering into recognisances to the Marshal of the Bench to return to the *rules* by a certain hour at night."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

(4) *Rules of course:*

Law: Rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.

(5) *Rule of signs:*

Alg.: That rule that, in any operation like signs produce positive, and unlike signs produce negative signs.

(6) *Rule of the octave:*

Music: A name given to a system of adding harmonies to the diatonic scale, using it as the lowest part. From the nature and relation of the chords added, many laws as to progression and modulation were deduced; in fact it was formerly taught as a formula for the assistance of students, who committed to memory the harmony or harmonies which each degree was capable of bearing.

(7) *Rule of the road:* The rules or regulations by which traffic on public roads is regulated. In this country, on meeting, riders or drivers go to the right; in Great Britain they pass to the left.

(8) *Rule of three:*

Arith.: A rule for finding from three given numbers a fourth, to which the third shall have the same ratio as the first has to the second. [Proportion.]

(9) *Rule of thumb:* A rule suggested by practical rather than by scientific knowledge.

(10) *Rule to show cause; rule nisi:*

Law: A conditional rule or order obtained from a judge, to be made absolute unless the party against whom it is obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(11) *The Rule:* [Norma, s. II. 1.].

rule-joint, *s.* A movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. When the two pieces are in line, their ends abut, so that movement is only possible in one direction. This arrangement is used for carpenters' rules and table-leaves.

rule-staff, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A lath about four inches in breadth, used for laying off curves.

rûle, * **rewle,** * **riwl-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *ruiler, réguler* (Fr. *régler*), from Lat. *regulo* = to regulate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To govern, to command; to have dominion, control, or authority over; to conduct, to manage, to restrain.

"He that *ruled* them with a shepherd's rod."
Cowper: Expostulation, 85.

2. To prevail on; to persuade, to advise, to guide. (Generally or always in the passive, as, Be *ruled* by me.)

"With words like these the troops Ulysses *ruled.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 245.

3. To settle, determine, or lay down as a rule. [II.]

"This author looked upon it as a *ruled* point, a thing universally agreed to."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 407.

4. To mark with lines by means of or with the aid of a ruler; as, To *rule* paper.

II. *Law:* To establish or settle by decision or rule; to determine.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To have or exercise supreme power, control, or authority; to govern.

"The weak were oppressed, and the mighty *Ruled* with an iron rod."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

*2. To prevail, to decide.

"Now arms must *rule.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

3. To stand at or maintain a certain level: as, Prices *ruled* high.

II. *Law:* To decide, to determine; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to enter a rule.

* **rûle'-lĕss,** * **ru-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *rule*; *-less.*] Being without rule; lawless.

* **rûle'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ruleless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being without rules.

"Its [the Star Chamber] *rulelessness* or want of rules."—*Academy*, July 19, 1879.

rûl'-ẽr, * **rewl-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rul(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rules or governs; one who has or exercises supreme authority or power; a governor, a monarch, or the like.

"And he made him *ruler* over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 43.

2. One who makes or executes laws; one who assists in carrying on a government.

"Thy *rulers* load thy credit, year by year."
Cowper: Expostulation, 284.

3. Among the Jews in the New Testament times the word "rulers" was sometimes used vaguely like "authorities" with us (John vii. 48), sometimes it may more specifically refer to members of the Sanhedrim (Luke xxiii. 13), in the example the ruler is a ruler of the Synagogue (cf. Mark v. 22), in another place the president at a feast (John ii. 9).

"While he spake these things unto them, behold there came a certain *ruler*, and worshipped him."—*Matthew* ix. 18.

4. An instrument with straight sides, for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing straight lines.

¶ *Marquoi's rulers:* [Marquoi].

rûl'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *ruler; -ship.*] The position, office, or post of a ruler.

"Continue to hold the *rulership* of the country."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

***ru lesse,** *a.* [RULELESS.]

rûl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RULE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Governing; having or exercising supreme power or authority; chief, predominant, prevalent.

"Feel your *ruling* passion strong in death."
Pope : Moral Essays, i. 262.

2. Used in directing, controlling, or managing.

"With hasty hand the *ruling* reins he drew."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey iii. 613.

3. Used in marking with lines : as, a *ruling* machine.

C. *As substantive :*

Law : A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

"The late *rulings* exempt railway companies from such obligations."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

ruling-elder, *s.*

Presbyterianism : An elder who does not preach but, as a member of the Session (q.v.), aids in ruling the congregation. Founded on 1 Tim. v. 17.

ruling-machine, *s.* A machine for ruling paper with lines.

***rûl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruling; -ly.*] In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

rŭl'-lĭ-chĭeş, *s.* [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags, which are then cut into small slices and fried. (*New York.*)

rŭl'-lĭon (i as y), *s.* [Cf. *riveling*, from A.S. *rifling.*]

1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

"Nowadays, they weave cloth out of the wool of their dwarf sheep, and manufacture *rullions* or moccassins, out of their hides."—*Standard*, Oct. 19, 1885.

2. A coarse-made, masculine woman; a rudas; a rough, ill-made animal. (*Scotch.*)

***rûl'-ў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rul(e); -y.*] Orderly, peaceable, easily managed. (Now only in the negative *unruly.*)

"I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race."
Gascoigne : Complaynt of Phylomene.

***rûl'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rue*, v.; *-ly.*] Rueful.

"*Ruly* chere I gane to make." *MS. Ashmole* 61.

rŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

Comm. : A spirit distilled chiefly in the West Indies from the fermented skimmings of the sugar-boilers and molasses, together with sufficient cane juice to impart the necessary flavor. Like all other spirit, it is colorless as it issues from the still, but to suit the taste of the consumer, the distiller is obliged to color it before it leaves his premises. Its strength as imported is usually about 20 per cent. over proof, but before passing into the hands of the consumer it is reduced with water. Rum sold below 35 per cent. under proof is considered to be adulterated with water, unless the purchaser is informed of its exact strength at the time of purchase. Much of the rum sold in this country is merely plain spirit, colored with burnt sugar, and flavored with rum flavoring. Rum was formerly largely imported from the West Indies.

"Mr. N. Darnell Davis has put forth a derivation of the word *rum*, which gives the only probable history of it. It came from Barbadoes, where the planters first distilled it, somewhere between 1640 and 1645. A MS. *Description of Barbadoes*, in Trinity College, Dublin, written about 1651, says: 'The chief fuddling they make in the island is *rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' G. Warren's *Description of Surinam*, 1661, shows the word in its present short form : '*Rum* is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England.' '*Rumbullion*' is a Devonshire word, meaning 'a great tumult,' and may have been adopted from some of the Devonshire settlers in Barbadoes; at any rate, little doubt can exist that it has given rise to our word *rum*, and the longer name *rumbowling*, which sailors give to their grog."—*Academy*, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rum-bud, *s.* A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom.

"Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose . . . they have been called *rum-buds*, when they appear in the face."—*Dr. Bush : Effects of Ardent Spirits.*

rŭm, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat believes it to be a gipsy's word.]

A. *As adj. :* Strange, old-fashioned, odd, queer. (*Slang.*)

***B.** *As subst. :* A queer, odd, or strange person or thing.

Rû-mā'-nĭ-ạn, Rôu-mā'-nĭ-ạn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj. :* Of or pertaining to Rumania (or Roumania), a kingdom of southeastern Europe, declared independent in 1878.

B. *As subst. :* A native, or resident of Rumania; also, the language of that people.

rŭmb, rhŭmb (*b* silent), ***roomb, *roumb, *roumbe,** *s.* [Fr. *rumb* = a rumb, a point of the compass, from Sp. *rumbo* = a course, a way, from Lat, *rhombum*, accus. of *rhombus* = a rhombus (q.v.); Ital. *rombo.*]

1. *Navig. :* The track of a ship sailing on the same point of the compass. The rumb-line is also called the loxodromic curve (q.v.). The angle under which the rumb-line cuts the meridian is called the angle of the rumb, and the angle which it makes with the prime vertical is the complement of the rumb.

2. One of the points on a compass-card.

rŭm'-ble, *rom-ble, *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

1. A hoarse, low, continuous sound, as of distant thunder; a rumbling.

*2. A confused noise; a disturbance, a tumult.

"Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste, and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary."—*Sir T. More : Workes*, p. 48.

*3. A report, a rumour.

4. A seat behind the body of a carriage.

"'Get up behind !' he said. 'Get up in the *rumble*.'"
—*Dickens : Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

5. A rotating cylinder or box in which small articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition.

***rumble-tumble,** *s.* The same as RUMBLE, *s.* 4.

"From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble*."—*Lytton : What will he do with it ?* bk. i., ch. xv.

rŭm'-ble, *rom-ble, *roum-ble, *v.i. & t.* [A word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *rommelen*; Dan. *rumle*; Sw. *ramla*; Ital. *rombare.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To make a hoarse, low, continued sound, as thunder at a distance.

*2. To make a disturbance; to clamour.

"The people cried and *rombled* up and doun."
Chaucer : C. T., 14,389.

*3. To roll about.

"And round the attics *rumbled*."
Tennyson : The Goose, 46.

*4. To make a soft, murmuring sound; to ripple.

*B. *Trans. :* To rattle.

rŭm'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *rumbl(e); -er.*] One who or that which rumbles.

rŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Making a low, heavy, and continued noise; low, heavy, and continued.

"They also thought that they heard there a *rumbling* noise, as of fire."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. *As subst. :* A low, heavy, and continued sound; a rumble.

rumbling-drains, *s. pl.*

Agric. : Drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stone.

rŭm'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rumbling; -ly.*] In a rumbling manner.

rŭm'-bō, *s.* [A contract. of *rumbowling* (q.v.).] A nautical drink.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. : Condemned canvas, rope, &c.

rŭm-bōw'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Grog. (See extract under RUM, *s.*)

rŭm-bŭl'-lĭon (i as y), *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*] (For def. see extract under RUM, *s.*).

rŭm-bŭs'-tĭc-al, rum-bŭst'-ĭous (i as y), *a.* [RAMBUSTIOUS.]

rû'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = the throat, the gullet.]

Compar. Anat. : The paunch; the first cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminantia.

rû'-mĕx, *s.* [Lat. = sorrel.]

Bot. : Dock; a genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals six, the three inner ones enlarging. Petals none; stamens six, styles three, stigma multifid. Achene triquetrous, covered by the enlarged inner sepals, the latter often tuberculate. About fifty known species; generally distributed, chiefly in temperate climates. *R. alpinus* was formerly employed as rhubarb, hence it is called Monk's Rhubarb; *R. scutatus* is a pot-herb, *R. Patientia* was once used as a laxative. In India the leaves of *R. hastatus* are eaten raw, those of *R. vesicarius* raw and as a pot-herb, and those of *R. Wallichii* or *acutus* as a pot-herb only. The juice and seeds of *R. vesicarius* are said to allay the pains of toothache, scorpion stings, &c., and to check nausea. The species native to the United States have been added to by some European species, which have become troublesome weeds. They have great tap roots, and are with difficulty eradicated from pastures. They also multiply rapidly by seed. The Sorrels also belong to this genus, being distinguished from the Docks by their acid taste, and their leaves and flowers.

Rŭm'-fòrd, *s.* [Named after Benjamin Count Rumford, 1752–1814, an American called Thompson, once a schoolmaster at Rumford, now Concord in New Hampshire, a physicist and benevolent man. The title Count was conferred by the King of Bavaria.] (See etym. and compound.)

Rumford's photometer, *s.* A photometer consisting of a ground glass screen, and in front of it an opaque rod. The lights to be compared, say a lamp and a candle, are placed at such distances as to throw on the screen shadows of equal intensity. The illuminating power of the two lights is directly proportional to the square of their distances from the shadows.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element *gumption.*] Rough common-sense; keenness or sharpness; understanding, gumption.

rŭm-gŭmp'-tious (*p* silent), *a.* [RUMGUMPTION.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold, rash.

rû'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat., a reading in some MSS. for *Rumina* = the goddess of nursing mothers, worshipped in a temple near the fig-tree (*Ficus ruminalis*) under which Romulus and Remus were said to have sucked the breast (*rumis*) of the she-wolf.]

Entom. : A genus of geometer moths, family Ennomidæ. *Rumia crataegata* is the Brimstone Moth (q.v.).

rû'-mĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *rumex*, genit. *rumic(is)* = sorrel; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [CHRYSO-PHANIC-ACID.]

***rû'-mĭn-ạl,** *a.* [RUMINANT.] Ruminant, ruminating.

rû'-mĭn-ạnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ruminans*, pr. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.); Fr. *ruminant*; Ital. *ruminante.*]

A. *As adj. :* Chewing the cud; of or belonging to the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

"The omasus of *ruminant* quadrupeds."—*Ray : On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. *As subst. :* An animal which chews the cud; any individual member of the order Ruminantia (q.v.).

rû-mĭ-năn'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ruminans.*] [RUMINANT.]

1. *Zool. :* The Pecora of Linnæus, a name which is being revived by some recent naturalists, whilst others call them Cotylophora. They form a natural section of the Selenodont group of the sub-order Artiodactyla, or Even-toed Ungulates. They have been divided in various ways. Prof. Flower restricts the name to what are sometimes called Horned Ruminants, or True Ruminants, and divides the section into two families, relegating the Deerlets and Camels to separate sections. [TRAGULIDA, TYLOPODA.] Horns or antlers usually present, at least in the male; foot with a symmetrical pair of toes, encased in hoofs, with usually two small lateral toes. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the two functional toes of the fore and hind limbs respectively coalesce, and form a single bone. [CANNON-BONE.] Stomach with four complete cavities [RUMINATION, 1.]; placenta cotyledonous. Dental formula (except for some of the Cervidæ) I. $\frac{0}{3}$, C. $\frac{0}{1}$, PM. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 32. In the Cervidæ the molars have short crowns,

with the neck just above the alveolar border; in the Bovidæ the crowns are partially buried in the sockets.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Miocene, and then without frontal appendages; but Sivatherium, like the recent Tetraceros, was quadricornous.

***rû'-mĭn-ant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ruminant; -ly.*] In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

rû'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino, ruminor* = to chew the cud, to ruminate, from *rumen*, genit. *ruminis* = the throat, the gullet; Fr. *ruminer*; Sp. & Port. *ruminar*; Ital. *ruminare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.

"*Ruminating* flocks enjoy the shade."
Cowper: Heroism.

2. *Fig.:* To muse, to meditate, to ponder, to reflect.

"I sat and *ruminated* on the follies of youth."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To chew over again.

2. *Fig.:* To muse on; to reflect on; to meditate over and over.

"I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., v. 5.

rû'-mĭn-āte, rû'-mĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [RUMINATE, *v.*]

Bot. (*Of albumen in a seed*): Perforated in every direction by the dry cellular tissue, originating apparently in the remains of the nucleus in which the albumen has been deposited. Found in the Anonaceæ and the Myristicaceæ.

rû-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ruminatio*, from *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino* = to ruminate (q.v.).]

1. *Lit. & Animal Physiol.:* The act of chewing the cud. The food of the ruminants is grass, which requires a longer series of chemical changes to convert a portion of it into blood, than does the flesh of other animals eaten by the Carnivora. To produce these changes there is a complex stomach divided into four parts, the Rumex or Paunch, the Reticulum or Honeycomb Bag, the Psalterium or Manyplies, and the Abomasum or Reed. A ruminant does not chew the fodder which it eats, but simply swallows it. When it has had enough it retires to a quiet spot, forces up again to the mouth a portion of the food in its paunch, thoroughly chews it and then swallows it again. Another and another bolus is thus disposed of. Each of these, started from the paunch, was forced next into the honeycomb bag where it received its form and then went up the gullet. On returning it passed direct from the paunch into the manyplies or third stomach, and then to the abomasum.

2. *Fig.:* The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing, pondering, or reflecting on a subject; meditation, reflection.

"Retiring full of *rumination* sad."
Thomson: Autumn, 568.

***rû'-mĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ruminat(e); -ive.*] Given to ruminating.

"He was as *ruminative* as a cow."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass*, ch. i.

rû'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and reflect.

***rû'-mĭne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *ruminer.*] To ruminate.

"As studious scholar he self *rumineth.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas, sixth day, fourth week, 44.

rŭm'-kĕn, rŭm'-kĭn, *s.* [Cf. *rummer.*] A kind of drinking-vessel.

rŭm'-mage (age as **ĭj), † rom-age,** *s.* [RUMMAGE, *v.*]

1. The act of one who rummages; a careful search by looking into every corner.

*** 2.** Bustle, turmoil.

"This post-haste and *romage* in the land."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

rummage-sale, *s.* A clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stock, &c.

rŭm'-mage (age as **ĭj), * rom-age,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *room*; *-age.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** Originally a nautical term, meaning so to stow goods in the hold of a vessel that there might be the greatest possible room or roomage.

"And that the masters of the ships do look well to the *romaging*, for they might bring away a great deal more than they do."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 308.

2. To search; to make careful search through a place.

"To *rummage* (sea-term): To remove any goods or luggage from one place to another, especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed or placed, whence the word is used upon other occasions for to rake into, or to search narrowly."—*Phillips: New World of Words.*

B. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To stow away goods in closely.

"Now, whilest the mariners were *romaging* the shippes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 88.

2. To search narrowly and carefully every part of; to make a careful search through; to ransack.

"Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccviii.

rŭm'-mag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj), * rom-ag-er,** *s.* [Eng. *rummage(e); -er.*]

*** 1.** A person whose business it was to attend to the stowing away of goods in a ship; a supercargo.

"Provide a perfect mariner called a *romager*, to raunge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 802.

2. One who rummages or ransacks.

rŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Dut. *roomer, romer*; Sw. *remonare*; Ger. *römer* = a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

"Imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous *rummer.*" *Philips: Cider*, ii.

rŭm'-mў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rum*, s.; *-y.*] Of, belonging to, containing, or flavored like rum.

rŭm'-mў (2), *a.* [Eng. *rum*, a.; *-y.*] Strange, queer. (*Slang.*)

*** rŭm'-neў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Spanish wine, occasionally mentioned by old authors.

"Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney*, and bastard."—*Cogan: Haven of Health*, p. 239.

rû'-mŏr, rû'-moŭr, *s.* [Fr. *rumeur*, from Lat. *rumorem*, accus. of *rumor* = a noise, a rumor.]

1. Flying or popular report; the common voice or talk.

2. A current story passing from person to person, without any known authority for its truth; a mere report.

"It was easy to understand why Lewis affected to give credit to these idle *rumours.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*** 3** Fame, report, repute. (*Luke* vii. 17.)

*** 4.** A confused and indistinct noise.

"In lieu whereof, I pray you, bear me hence
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

rû'-mŏr, *v.t.* [RUMOR, *s.*] To report, to tell; to circulate by report. (Frequently with a clause or object.)

"Various tales are *rumour'd* of his fate."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxix.

rû'-mŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *rumor*, v.; *-er.*] One who rumors; one who spreads rumors; a spreader of reports.

"Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

*** rû'-mŏr-oŭs, * ru-mour-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *rumor*; *-ous.*]

1. Murmuring; making a confused and continued sound

"Clashing of armours, and *rumourous* sound
Of sterne billows." *Drayton: Moyses.*

2. Pertaining to, or arising from rumor; rumored; of the nature of a rumor.

"Certain *rumourous* surmises."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 377.

3. Famous, notorious.

"The *rumourouse* fall of antichryst."—*Bale: On the Revel.*, pt. iii.

rŭmp, * rumpe, *s.* [Icel. *rumpr*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe*; Dut. *rompe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The end of the backbone of an animal; used commonly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

(2) The buttocks.

"His hips and his *rump* made a right ace of spades."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland, iii.

2. *Fig.:* The fag- or tail-end of anything.

"The disorderly and hinseemly proceedings of the *rumpe* of the opposition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 30, 1881.

II. *Eng. Hist.:* The fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of those favourable to Charles I., by Cromwell in 1648. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterwards reinstated on two occasions for brief periods.

"It was agreed that, burying former enmities in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the *rump*; so they called the parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1659).

rump-fed, *a.* According to Steevens, fed on offals and scraps; according to Nares, having fat buttocks. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.)

rump-parliament, *s.* The same as RUMP, *s.*, II.

rump-steak, *s.* A beef-steak cut from the thigh near the rump.

Rump-steak Club: A club in existence in 1733 to oppose Sir Robert Walpole. Called also Liberty Club.

*** rŭmp,** *v.t.* [RUMP, *s.*] To turn the back on; to slight.

"An old friend *rumped* him, and he winced under it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 501.

*** rŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *rump*; *-er.*] One who supported, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament.

"Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' College, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 140.

rŭm'-ple, * rim-ple, *v.t.* [A.S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle, pa. par. *gehrumpen*; cogn. with Dut. *rompelen, rompen* = to wrinkle, *rompel, rimpel* = a wrinkle.] [RIPPLE.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to crumple, to crease; to crush out of shape.

rŭm'-ple, *s.* [RUMPLE, *v.*] A fold, a plait, a wrinkle, a crease.

"The foul *rumple* of her camel-back."
Dryden: Juvenal, x. 453.

*** rŭmp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rump*; *-less.*] Having no rump or tail.

*** rŭm'-plў,** *a.* [Eng. *rumpl(e); -y.*] Having rumples; rumpled.

"They spin out . . . their *rumply* infirm thread of existence."—*Carlyle: Essays; Count Cagliostro.*

rŭm'-pŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A noise, a disturbance, a quarrel, confusion.

rŭm'-pŭs, *v.i.* To make a disturbance.

rŭm'-swĭz-zle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool.

rŭn, * renne (pa. t. *ran*, * *run*, * *rqnne*, pa. par. * *ran*, * *ronne, run*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *rinnan* (pa. t. *ran*, pa. par. *gerunnen*), *irnan, yrnan* (pa. t. *arn*); cogn. with Dut. *rennen*; Icel. *renna, rinna*; Dan. *rinde*; Sw. *rinna*; Goth. *rinnan*; Ger. *rennen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass over the ground in the swiftest manner, by using the legs more quickly than in walking.

"Now, as they were thus on their way, there came one *running* to meet them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Hence, with modified meanings:

(1) To move the legs nimbly: as, Children *run* about.

(2) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

(3) To contend in a race; to race.

(4) To enter into or engage in a contest; to stand or offer one's self as a candidate for any office, post, or dignity. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

(5) To flee for escape; to fly.

"As from a bear a man would *run* for life."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

(6) To depart quickly and secretly; to steal away.

"My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(7) To pass quickly.

"To see the minutes how they *run.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

3. To pass over space rapidly.

(1) To pass rapidly over or along the surface; to spread.

"The fire *ran* along upon the ground."—*Exodus* ix. 23.

(2) To be carried along violently: as, One ship *runs* into another.

(3) To move on wheels or runners: as, A train *runs* to Liverpool.

(4) To sail; to take a course at sea.

"The Dutch fleet *ran* fast before the gale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(5) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go backwards and forwards from one place to another; to ply: as, Steamers or coaches *run* regularly between two places.

(6) To spread in growing; to extend.

"Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall."—*Genesis* xlix. 22.

4. To take a certain course; to proceed, to go, to pass. (Said of voluntary action, or of the action of persons.)

(1) To follow such and such a course; to pass through a certain course or path: as, To *run* through life.

(2) To go or pass in thought, speech, or practice: as, To *run* from one subject to another.

(3) To continue to think or speak about something; to dwell in thought or words; to be busied.

(4) To pass from one state to another; to become, to fall: as, To *run* into debt.

*(5) To make sudden and pressing demands: as, To *run* on a bank.

5. To have such and such a course; to go, to pass, to proceed. (Said of things.)

(1) To make progress; to pass.

"Time and the hour *runs* through the roughest day." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

(2) To have a certain course or line; to extend, to stretch, to lie: as, The road *runs* east.

(3) To have a legal or established course or effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation.

"It is nonsense to talk about maintaining the supremacy of the Crown, if the Queen's writ does not *run* throughout Ireland."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

(4) To be popularly known or spread; to be generally received.

"There *ran* a rumour." *Shakesp.: Macbeth* iv. 3.

(5) To have reception; to be received; to continue, to pass: as, The book *ran* through several editions.

(6) To be continued through a certain period of time; to be kept up; to be continued or repeated for a certain time: as, The play *ran* for a hundred nights.

(7) To have a certain written form; to read so and so to the ear: as, The lines *run* smoothly.

(8) To have a certain tenor or purport; to read.

"So *run* the conditions."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

(9) To have a set form; to take or fall into a certain course or direction: as, The conversation *ran* upon a certain subject.

(10) To have a general tendency; to incline.

"Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power."—*Swift.*

(11) To proceed, to turn, to be based.

"It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*."—*Atterbury.*

(12) To be carried to a pitch; to rise: as, Party feeling *ran* high.

(13) To stand at or reach a certain standard or level; to rule.

"Where the fish *run* large."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

(14) To continue in time before becoming due and payable; as, A bill *runs* thirty days.

(15) To pass by gradual changes; to shade.

"In the middle of a rainbow the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another."—*Watts.*

(16) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing.

"If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting."—*Mortimer.*

(17) To be carried on or conducted, as a business. (*Amer.*)

(18) To continue or be left unpaid: as, The account has been *running* a long time.

6. To have or exhibit fluid motion.

(1) To flow or pass in any way.

"The blood . . . *runs* in your veins."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

(2) To be wet with a liquid; to be overflowed; to emit or let flow a liquid.

"The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, must *run* out some way."—*Temple.*

(3) To become fluid; to fuse, to melt.

"As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*."
Addison: Ovid. (*Todd.*)

(4) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property or quality of melting.

(5) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together: as, Ink *runs* on porous paper, colours *run* in washing.

(6) To discharge pus or other matter: as, An ulcer runs.

7. To have rotary motion, without change of place; to revolve, to turn.

"While the world runs round and round."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 13.

8. To have or keep machinery going; to be or continue in operation.

"One week after . . . . the mill will be *running*."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

9. To pass, to go.

"For some must watch, while some must sleep,
Thus *runs* the world away."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

10. To desert: as, A sailor *runs* from his ship.

II. *Founding:* A mould is said to run if the metal makes its way along the parting, or in any other way appears on the outside edges of the flask. It is avoided by weighting the flask.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to run or move quickly.

2. To drive, to force; to cause to be driven.

"*Run* on the dashing rocks thy weary bark."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

3. To push, to thrust, to force: as, To *run* a nail into one's hand.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"I'll *run* him up to the hilts."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

5. To accomplish by running: as, To *run* a race.

6. To pursue, as a course; to follow, to take.

"This course which you are *running* here."
Shakesp: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

7. To cause to ply; to maintain for running: as, To *run* a stage coach from one town to another.

8. To carry on or conduct, as a business. (*Amer.*)

"They edit journals, address public meetings, *run* theatres, and control clubs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 26, 1886.

9. To work; to keep in operation.

"We were unable to *run* the mill."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

10. To introduce and carry through: as, To *run* a bill through Congress. (*Amer.*)

11. To start, as a candidate.

"*Run* a Loyalist candidate in each one of the seventy constituencies outside Ulster."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1885.

12. To cause to pass: as, To *run* a rope through a block.

13. To pour forth; to emit, as a stream; to cause to flow; to discharge.

"My statue
Which, like a fountain with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

14. To melt, to fuse.

15. To form or shape in a mould; to cast, to mould.

"Those hunters who *run* their own bullets."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 11.

*16. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

"To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle."—*South.*

17. To break through; to evade: as, To *run* a blockade.

18. To export or import without paying duty; to smuggle.

"Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods."—*Swift.*

19. To incur, to encounter: as, To *run* a risk.

*20. To hazard, to risk, to venture.

"He would himself be in the highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

21. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked: as, To *run* a line.

22. To sew by passing the needle through, backwards and forwards in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, To *run* a seam.

*23. To force into any way or form; to bring to a state.

"This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head
Should *run* thy head from thy irreverent shoulders."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

*24. To make teasing remarks to; to nag, to worry.

¶ 1. *To run after*

(1) To pursue; to endeavour to obtain; to hunt after.

(2) To seek the company or society of: as, He is very much *run after*.

2. *To run against:*

(1) To come into collision with; to meet with accidentally.

*(2) To be adverse to.

3. *To run a match with* (or *against*): To contend in running with.

4. *To run away:* To flee, to escape, to elope.

5. *To run away with:*

(1) To convey in a clandestine or hurried manner; to escape or elope with.

(2) To bolt with: as, The horses *ran away with* the carriage.

(3) To hurry on without deliberation; to carry away.

"Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view."—*Locke.*

(4) To be carried away; to adopt hastily: as, Do not *run away with* that idea.

6. *To run before:*

(1) To flee before.

*(2) To outstrip in running; to excel, to surpass.

7. *To run down:*

(1) To run or drive against and overturn or sink: as, To *run down* a ship.

(2) To chase to weariness, and capture: as, To *run down* a stag.

(3) To crush, to overthrow, to overwhelm.

(4) To pursue with scandal or opposition; to depreciate: as, To *run down* another's talents.

(5) To cease to work or act: as, A clock *runs down*.

8. *To run down a coast:* To sail along it.

9. *To run foul of:* [Foul, *a.*].

10. *To run hard:*

(1) To press hard or close upon in a race or other competition; to come very close to.

(2) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

(3) To urge or press importunately.

11. *To run in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To take into custody; to lock up. (*Slang.*)

"It seemed at one time as if one or two leading owners of horses would be *run in*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(*b*) *Print.:* To set up in one continuous paragraph without a break-line.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To enter, to pass, or step in.

(*b*) To come or get into (a state); as, To *run in* debt.

12. *To run in one's head:* To linger in, or constantly recur to the memory.

13. *To run in the blood:* To be hereditary.

14. *To run into:*

(1) To enter.

(2) To come or get into (a state).

"Have I *run into* this danger?"—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

*15. *To run in trust:* To get credit, to run in debt.

16. *To run in with:*

*(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To close, to comply, to agree with.

(2) *Naut.:* To sail close to: as, To *run in with* the land.

*17. *To run mad:* To become mad, to go mad; to run into excesses.

"The worst of madmen is a saint *run mad*."
Pope. Satires, iv. 27.

18. *To run off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To run away.

(2) *Trans.:* To decide by running, as a tie or dead-heat.

19. *To run on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

Print.: To continue or carry on, as a line without a break.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To continue a course.

(ii) To be continued: as, An account *runs on*.

(iii) To talk incessantly, to chatter.

(iv) To joke, to ridicule.

(*b*) *Print.:* To be continued or carried on in the same line, without a break or beginning a new paragraph.

20. *To run on all fours; to run on four legs:*

(1) *Lit.:* To run on hands and feet.

(2) *Fig.:* To be exactly analogous or similar; to agree exactly; to correspond in every point. (*Colloq.*) (Followed by *with.*)

"This statement *runs on four legs* side by side *with* Molière's famous statement that opium was soporific because it sent men to sleep."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886.

21. *To run one's face:* To obtain credit in a bold manner. (*Amer. slang.*)

22. *To run one's letters:* [LETTER, *s.*].

23. *To run out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To thrust or push out; to extend.

*(ii) To waste, to exhaust: as, To *run out* an estate.

(*b*) *Technically:*

(i) *Print.:* To withdraw the carriage, with the forme of type, after taking an impression.

(ii) *Cricket:* To put "out" while running, or out of one's ground.

"Marchant being foolishly *run out.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To come to an end; to expire: as, The lease has *run out.*

(*b*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or an hour-glass.

(*c*) To spread exuberantly.

"Insectile animals . . . *run* all *out* into legs."—*Hammond.*

*(*d*) To be wasted or exhausted; as, An estate *runs* out.

*(*e*) To become poor by extravagance.

(*f*) To finish in a competition.

"Eventually *ran out* a winner by ninety-two points."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

24. *To run out a warp, hawser, or cable:* To carry out its end to any object, for the purpose of mooring, warping, &c.

25. *To run out the guns:* To force their muzzles out of the port by means of the side tackles.

26. *To run over:*

(1) To overflow.

(2) To ride or drive over: as, To *run over* a child.

(3) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily.

"And in *running over* Europe, we shall find that, wherever learning has been cultivated, it has flourished by the same advantages as in Greece."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

27. *To run riot:* [RIOT].

28. *To run the eye over:* To look through rapidly or cursorily; to skim.

29. *To run the gantlet:* [GANTLET].

30. *To run through:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To go through, recount, or examine cursorily: as, To *run through* an account.

(*b*) To spend quickly, to dissipate, to exhaust by extravagance: as, To *run through* a fortune.

(2) *Founding:* To pass a quantity of metal through a mould, to remove sullage, air, &c., and to make the casting solid.

31. *To run to seed:*

(1) *Lit. & Hort.:* Rapidly to develop seed. Used spec. of potherbs the leaves of which are eatable when in a young state, but become tough and stringy when the plant is old and seed-laden.

"The vilest herb that *runs to seed.*"
Tennyson: Amphion, 98.

(2) *Fig.:* To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

32. *To run together:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel, or as colours used in washing.

(2) *Mining:* To fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

33. *To run up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To increase by addition; to enlarge: as, To *run up* a large account.

(*b*) To erect; especially to erect hastily.

"And *run up* a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

(*c*) To thrust up, as something long and slender.

(*d*) To raise in value.

"Engaged in *running up* the prices of the Southern Lines."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

(*e*) To sew up, by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

(*f*) To add up: as, To *run up* a column of figures.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To rise, to grow, to increase: as, The amount *runs up* quickly.

(*b*) *Coursing:* To be the second in a coursing-match; to be the runner-up (q.v.).

34. *To run with the land:*

Law (*Of a covenant*): To affect real property.

rŭn, *s.* [RUN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of running; a course run; specif., a chase after an animal hunted.

"After a four hours' *run* last week."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

2. A trip, a pleasure excursion. (*Colloq.*)

"I think of giving her a *run* in London for a change."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

3. Power of running; strength or ability in running.

4. A course, progress, or flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.

"He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Continued course: as, a *run* of luck; espec., continued success or popularity.

"The average duration of the theatrical *run* is much longer here."—*Daily News*, Jan. 25, 1886.

6. A stream.

"A cold spring *run* came down off the mountain."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 16.

7. Free use of, or access to.

"The shilling gave every guest the *run* of the groaning board."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

8. A general or extraordinary demand or pressure; specif., a demand on a bank or treasury for redemption of its notes.

"The *run* upon the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank was very severe."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

9. Character; lay.

"He knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

10. A place where animals run or may run; a large extent of grazing ground: as a sheep *run*, a cattle *run.*

11. A burrow.

"These nimble creatures disappear into the earth in the twinkle of an eye, and have a hundred underground *runs.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, 1886.

12. Clamour, outcry. (Followed by *against.*)

13. A plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows.

14. A pair of millstones in working order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The complete act of running from one wicket to the other by a batsman. The match is won by the side making most runs.

2. *Mil.:* The swiftest mode of advancing.

3. *Mining:* The direction or lead of a vein of ore, or a seam or stratum of other mineral, as of coal or marble.

4. *Music:* A succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom, which becomes gradually narrower from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

(2) The course or distance sailed by a vessel.

(3) A voyage, trip, or passage from one port to another. (Seamen are said to be engaged *on the run* when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.)

6. *Cycling:* An outing awheel, as a club *run* (a special outing appointed by the captain of a club for its members), a century *run* (an outing covering a hundred miles), &c.

¶ (1) *By* (or *with*) *a* (or *the*) *run:* Suddenly; all at once. (Said of a fall, descent, or the like.) (*Slang.*)

(2) *In the long run,* **at the long run:* In the end, in the result, eventually.

(3) *The common run; the run:* That which is most commonly seen or met with; the generality.

(4) *To get the run upon:* To make a butt of; to ridicule.

(5) *To let go by the run:*

Naut.: To let go at once or entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.

run-up, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* A fillet mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitring with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels.

2. *Coursing:* The race between two greyhounds from the slips to the first turn of the hare.

"Pious Fraud scored the *run-up* from Alone."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RUN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Liquefied, melted, fused.

2. Deserted; as a sailor who has deserted is marked in the ship's books as *run.*

3. Conveyed on shore secretly; contraband, smuggled: as, *run* spirits.

4. Applied to lineal measurements, as opposed to square or solid.

"Before . . . the measurements can be brought into the form of a bill, they have to be reduced in various forms . . . some being taken item by item . . . others are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be *run.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 366.

***rŭn'-a-gāte, *rŭn'-na-gāte, *ren-e-gat,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *renegat* = renegade (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. A renegade, an apostate.

2. A deserter, a fugitive.

"The Carthaginians shall restore and deliver back all the *renegates* [*perfugas*] and fugitives that have fled to their side from us."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 761.

B. *As adj.:* Renegade, runaway.

"Not like enemies ouercome by battell, but like *runnagate* slaues."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 12.

rŭn'-a-wāy, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *run*, and *away.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who runs from danger or service; one who forsakes or deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

"He soon overtook two or three hundred of his *runaways* who had taken the same road."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. One who roams or wanders on the roads; a vagabond.

"A sort of vagabonds, rascals, and *runaways.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting the part of a runaway; fugitive; deserting lawful service; breaking from restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away: as, a *runaway* match.

***rŭn-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *runcatio*, from *runcatus*, pa. par. of *runco* = to weed.] The act of weeding.

rŭn'-çĭn-āte, *a.* [RUNCINATO-.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Hook-backed; curved in a direction from the apex to the base, having the points of the great central lobes reflexed, as the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Leontodon Taraxacum*).

runcinate-pinnatifid, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid with the tips of the lobes reflexed. (*Hooker: Student's Flora* (1878), p. 215.)

rŭn-çĭn-ā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *runcinatus*, pa. par. of *runcino* = to plane off; *runcina* = a plane.]

Bot.: Runcinate (q.v.).

runcinato-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Hook-backed and toothed.

runcinato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Both runcinate and laciniate.

rŭnd, *s.* [Ger. & Dan. *rand* = a border.] A selvage of broad cloth; list; a border.

"That's no lists or tailor's *runds* or selvage of claith."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

***rŭn'-dĕl,** *s.* [RUNNEL.] A runlet; a moat with water in it.

rŭn'-dle, *s.* [A dimin. from *round* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A round or step of a ladder; a rung.

"We are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by."—*Duppa.*

* 2. Something put round an axis.

"Of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes."—*Wilkes: Math. Mag.*

* 3. A ball.

* 4. Something round or circular; a circle.

5. One of the bars in a lantern-wheel (q.v.).

II. *Naut.:* The drum of a capstan.

***rŭn'-dled (le as ĕl),** *a.* [RUNDLE.] Round, circular.

"His *rundled* target."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii.

*** rŭnd'-lĕt, * runde let,** *s.* [RUNLET.]

rûne, *s.* [A.S. *rún* = a rune, a mystery; cogn. with Icel. *rún* = a secret, a rune; Goth. *runa;* O. H. Ger. *rúna* = a secret, counsel; Ger. *raunen;* Mid. Eng. *roun, round* = to whisper.]

Archæology:

1. Any letter of the Futhork (q.v.). They are formed almost entirely of straight lines, and may have been derived, as Schlegel supposes, from the Phœnicians, for several of the Runic characters bear close resemblance to the letters of the Phœnician alphabet. Schloezer holds that they are corruptions of the Roman alphabet, whilst another theory is that they are the original characters of the Indo-Germanic tribes brought from the East, and preserved among the races of that stock. The name Rune was first mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus in the sixth century as the name of a German letter. The knowledge of the Runes was confined to a small class, and they were used for purposes of augury, and for magical symbols. They have been grouped into three systems—the Anglo-Saxon, the German, and the Norse or Scandinavian; but no great difference exists between them. Traces of Runes in inscriptions occur in England in the old kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia; in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Iceland. The so-called Runes of North America are nothing more than Indian picture-writing.

"The mystic Woden, or Odin, the inventor of *runes*, claims a higher place in the literature of northern Europe than the Greek Cadmus."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,* ii. 286.

2. Poetry expressed in Runes.

"*Runes* were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword."
Longfellow: Tegner's Death.

*** rûn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e); -er.*] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

rŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RING, *v.*]

rŭng, * ronge, *s.* [A.S. *hrung* = one of the stakes of a cart; cogn. with O. Dut. *ronge;* Icel. *röng* = a rib in a ship; Goth. *hrugga* = a staff; Ger. *runge* = a pin, a bolt; Irish *ronga* = a rung; Gael. *rong* = a staff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cudgel; a rough, undressed staff or piece of wood.

"Till, slap, come in an unco loon,
And wi' a *rung* decide it."
Burns: Dumfries Volunteers.

2. The round or step of a ladder.

3. The spoke of a wallower or lantern-wheel, or one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering-wheel.

4. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.

II. *Shipbuild.:* A floor or ground timber of a ship's frame.

rung-head, *s.*

Shipwright.: The upper end of a ship's floor timber.

rûn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *run(e); -ic.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to a rune or runes; cut in runes.

† 2. Scandinavian.

"Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a *Runic* name."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1.

EARLY SAXON RUNIC KNOT.

runic-knot, *s.*

Arch.: A peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Also called a Danish knot.

runic-staff, runic-wand, *s.* A willow staff inscribed with runes, used in magical ceremonies or divinations.

rŭn'-kled (le as ĕl), *a.* [WRINKLED.] (*Scotch.*)

rŭn'-lĕt (1), *** rŭnd'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from O. F. *rondele* = a little tun or barrel, from *rond* = round.] A small barrel of varying capacity, from three to twenty gallons, but usually containing about fifteen gallons.

"Have then a *rundlet* of brisk claret."—*Cartwright: The Ordinary,* ii. 1.

† **rŭn'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).] A little stream, a rivulet. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam,* cxix. 13.)

rŭnn, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *ran* = a thicket, a wood, a waste.] A waste. (Used only of the Runn of Cutch, which is a salt-marsh tolerably dry in the hot season, flooded and impassable in the rains.)

***rŭn'-nĕl,** *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q.v.).]

1. A rivulet, a small stream or brook.

"The familiar *runnels* of water which in the inhabited country intersect the land every few yards."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 9, 1885.

2. A runner.

"Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank."
Lowell, in *Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 142.

rŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *run,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who runs; one who joins in a race.

"Forespent with toil, as *runners* with a race."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* 2. A fugitive, a runaway.

"'Tis sport to maul a *runner.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

* 3. A messenger.

* 4. An old name for a detective officer: as, a Bow-Street *runner.* (*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xxx.)

* 5. A smuggler.

"The unfair traders and *runners.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 188.

6. A round piece of wood, on which any heavy weight is rolled along; a roller.

"The barn or house was pried up, and great *runners*, cut in the woods, placed under it, and under the *runners* were placed skids."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1871, p. 46.

7. One of the curved pieces of a sled or sleigh which run or slide upon the ground and support the bed.

8. A ship which runs a blockade.

9. One whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, &c. (*Amer.*)

10. The slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

11. A run of water, a stream.

"When they are going up the *runners* to spawn."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A prostrate filiform stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives birth to new runners, as in the strawberry. Properly it is a prostrate, viviparous scape, *i.e.,* one producing roots and leaves instead of flowers. It is akin to a sucker, which, however, roots at various parts of its course.

2. *Entom. (Pl.):* The Cursoria (q.v.).

3. *Found.:* A gate (q.v.).

4. *Milling.:* The revolving millstone of a grinding-mill. It is usually, but not always, the upper stone. Sometimes both stones are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner respectively.

5. *Naut.:* A thick rope rove through a single block, a hook attached to one end and the other passed around one of the tackle-blocks. A whip-and-runner has a single block only, attached to the fall of the runner.

6. *Optics:* A convex tool of cast-iron, on which lenses are supported while grinding in the shell.

7. *Ornith. (Pl.):* The Cursores (q.v.).

8. *Saddlery:* A loop, usually of metal, used in harness-making to receive a running strap or rein. The gag-rein passes through runners suspended from the throat-latch on each side of the throat.

9. *Stone-working:* A rubber (q.v.).

10. *Well-boring.:* A loop-shaped piece for taking hold of the topit or top-piece of the train of boring-rods.

runner-ball, *s.*

Gunpowder: A wooden dish which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

runner-stick, *s.*

Found.: A cylindrical or slightly conical piece of wood, which acts as a pattern to form the upright part of the gate.

runner-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A luff-tackle applied to the running end of a rope passed through a movable pillow. [RUNNER.]

runner-up, *s.*

Coursing.: The greyhound which takes the second prize, losing only the final course with the actual winner of the stakes; hence any competitor who runs second, or takes second place in any competition.

"The falling together of last year's winner and *runner-up.*"—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

rŭn'-nĕt, *s.* [RENNET.]

rŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving or proceeding at a run.

2. Kept for running: as, a *running* horse.

3. Discharging pus or matter: as, a *running* sore.

4. Not discharged at the time, but settled periodically: as, a *running* account.

5. Interspersed with the original matter.

"Her *running* comment on the plates combines sensible notes with good advice."—*Athenæum,* Dec. 20, 1884.

6. In succession; without any day, week, &c., intervening; as, He came three days *running.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which runs.

2. That which runs or flows; quantity run.

3. Power, ability, or strength to run.

4. Matter or pus discharged from a sore.

¶ (1) *To make good one's running:* To run as well as one's rival; to prove one's self a match for one's rival.

(2) *To make the running:*

Racing: To force the pace at the beginning of a race.

(3) *To take up the running:*

Racing: To take the lead in forcing the pace; to take the most active part in any undertaking.

running-block, *s.*

Naut.: A hooked block which moves as the fall is hauled upon.

running board, *s.* A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.

running-bowline, *s.*

Naut.: A knot in which the end is taken round the standing part and made into a bowline around its own part.

running-buddle, *s.*

Mining: [BUDDLE].

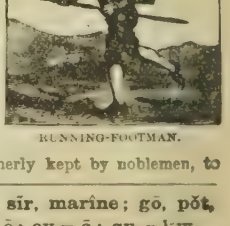
running-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A term suggested by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., for the Geocores, or Land-bugs.

running-days, *s. pl.*

Comm.: A chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days.

running-fight, *s.* A fight kept up between a party pursuing and one pursued.



RUNNING-FOOTMAN.

running-fire, *s.* A constant fire of artillery or musketry; hence, a constant or continued course of anything: as, a *running-fire* of questions.

*** running-footman,** *s.* A livery-servant, one or more of whom were formerly kept by noblemen, to

run before their carriages and give notice of their approach. It is believed that the Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1810, was the last person in England who employed running footmen. The illustration is from the sign of a public-house in Hayes-Mews, Berkeley-Square, formerly a house of call for running-footmen. (*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., i. 9.)

"Two *running-footmen*, dressed in white, with black-jockey-caps and long staffs in their hands, headed the train."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

running-gear, *s.*

Vehicle: The entire portion of the vehicle below the bed or body. Specifically, the wheels, axles, perch (if any), hounds, bolsters, and tongue.

running-hand, *s.*

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed without raising the pen from the paper.

2. *Print.:* A fount of type in imitation of such writing.

running-off, *s.*

Found.: The act of opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace to allow the metal to flow into the channels and thence to the moulds.

running part, *s.*

Naut.: The hauling-part or fall of a tackle; as distinguished from the standing-part.

running-policies, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Open policies, covering the risk attaching to the property on board a ship, during an entire season, or up to some specified date, instead of during a single voyage.

running-rein, *s.*

Manège: A driving rein which runs over pulleys on the headstall to increase its freedom of motion. It frequently passes over sheaves on the bit and returns up the cheek, so as to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-rigging, *s.*

Naut.: Ropes for arranging the yards and sails, as braces, sheets, halyards, bowlines, &c. [STANDING-RIGGING.]

running-thrush, *s.* [FRUSH, (2).]

running-title, *s.*

Print.: A line at the head of a page indicating the subject. [HEADLINE.]

***rŭn'-nĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *running; -ly.*] Without hesitation.

"Played I not off-hand and *runningly* I"
R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

***rŭn'-niŏn** (i as **y**), *s.* [RUNYON.]

***rû-nŏl'-ŏ-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *runolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in runes.

"The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists.*"—*Athenæum*, June 28, 1879.

***rû-nŏl'-ŏ-gў,** *s.* [Eng. *run(e)*; *-ology.*] The science of runes; the principles on which the study of runes is based.

"The facts of *runology* absolutely demand that the Iron Age in Scandinavia shall be many hundreds of years before Christ."—*Academy*, May 8, 1886, p. 332.

rŭn'-rĭg, *a.* [Apparently from *run* and *rig.*] Applied to lands, the alternate ridges of which belong to different owners. (*Scotch.*)

rŭnt, * ront, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *runt* = a bullock or cow.]

1. An animal smaller and shorter than the usual size of the breed.

"A monstrous Welsh *runt*, the ugliest brute that probably could be found in the country."—*Field*, Dec. 5, 1884.

2. A shrivelled, sapless, withered animal.

"Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore when she lived."—*Laud: Letter to Lord Strafforde.*

3. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

4. The stem of colewort or cabbage; the dead stump of a tree. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail *runt*."
Burns: Halloween.

5. A variety of pigeon.

"There are *runts* weighing more than two pounds each."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

6. A raw country girl.

rŭnt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *runt; -y.*] Short and thick.

"A *runty* pig tied to a stob."—*Harper's Magazine*, Oct., 1886, p. 696.

rŭn'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *run* and *way.*] The run of an animal.

"We stood so that each commanded one of the *run-ways* indicated."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 298.

rû-pee', *s.* [Mahratta *rupaya* = Hind. *rupiya* a rupee, silver, from Sansc. *rúpya* = silver, wrought silver, or gold.]

Coinage:

1. A silver coin in use in the British dominions in India, with corresponding ones of much inferior workmanship and variable value in the native states. In 1875 the Madras or Company's rupee of 16 annas, or 192 pice, was valued at 1s. 10½d., and the Sicca rupee = $1\frac{1}{15}$ of the Company's rupee, 1s. 11¼d. Next year (1876) the appreciation of gold began or became perceptible with the corresponding depreciation of silver. Tested by a gold standard the Madras rupee steadily fell, and in 1886 was worth about 1s. 6d. only. As the Indian government receiving taxes in silver, has to pay home charges in gold or its full equivalent, it lost, in 1876–7, a little over two millions of pounds sterling, and in 1882–3 more than three millions. (*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire, Statesman's Year Book, &c.*)

2. A gold coin. In 1875 the Bombay rupee was worth £1 10s. 1½d., the Madras one, of 15 silver rupees, £1 9s. 2½d. Since then they have greatly risen in value. [1.]

rû-pē'-lĭ-an, *a.* [From the village of Rupelmonde, south of Antwerp.] (See compound.)

rupelian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Middle Oligocene of Belgium.

*** rû-pĕl'-la-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock.] Rocky.

Rû'-pĕrt, *s.* [The nephew of Charles I.]

Rupert's drop, †**Rupert's ball,** *s.* A small globule of cooled glass with a long, thin projection. When this slender part is broken, the whole globule goes into small fragments. The name was given because the drops were first brought to England by Prince Rupert.

rû'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥύπος (*rhupos*) = dirt.]

Pathol.: A bulbous disease, always syphilitic, resembling pemphigus, but the crust becomes hard, horny, and remains attached, the ulceration forming layer after layer underneath, till it assumes the characteristic cockle-shell form of the disease. Underneath the scab a grey sloughy ulcer is present, and the rupia ulceration and crusts frequently form from syphilis without any bulbous eruption.

rû-pĭ-căp'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock, and *capra* = a she-goat.]

1. *Zool.:* Chamois (q.v.), a genus of Bovidæ; in Sir V. Brooke's classification the sole genus of Rupicaprinæ. There is but one species, *Rupicapra tragus*, ranging from the Alps to the Caucasus. Elongate, slender round horns (in both sexes); nearly erect from above the orbit, suddenly hooked backwards at tip; nose ovine, hairy; fur soft.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Post-Pliocene (caves) of France.

rû-pĭ-ca-prī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rupicapr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [RUPICAPRA.]

rû-pĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *rupes* = a rock, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Cock of the Rock; a genus of Rupicolinæ (q.v.), with three species, from the Amazonian region and Guiana. Bill moderate, robust, rather vaulted; nostrils oval, lateral, partly hidden by the feathers of the elevated crest; feet large, strong, syndactyle; tarsi partially covered with feathers; wings short, rounded.

rû-pĭ-cō-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *rupicol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cotingidæ, formerly a sub-family of Pipridæ. It now contains two genera: Rupicola and Phœnicocercus. (*Wallace.*)

Rüp'-pĕll (ü as ū), *s.* [Wilhelm Peter Edward Simon Rüppell, a German traveller and naturalist, born 1790.]

Rüppell's griffon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Gyps rüppelli*, from Abyssinia.

rŭp'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Named after H. B. Ruppius, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ (*Lindley*), of Naiadeæ, tribe Potameæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Flowers perfect, generally two in a peduncle arising from spathaceous leaf sheaths. Perianth none, stamens four, anthers one-celled. Achenes or drupes four, on long stalks, each one-seeded. Known species one or more. *Ruppia maritima*, a small herb with linear, setaceous, submerged leaves, is found in Britain, in saltwater pools and ditches.

rŭp'-tile, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ruptilis*, from Lat. *ruptus* = broken.]

Bot.: Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

*** rŭp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo* = to break.] A breach; a breaking or bursting open; rupture.

"The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion."—*Wiseman: Treatises.*

*** rŭp'-tu-a-rў,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt of Roturier (q.v.).

rŭp'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ruptura*, fem. of *rupturus*, fut. par. of *rumpo* = to break; Sp. *rotura*; Ital. *rottura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted.

"The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclos'd
Their callow young." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 419.

2. *Fig.:* A breach, as of peace, friendship, or concord, between either individuals or nations; a quarrel; a breaking off of friendly relations.

II. *Med.:* Hernia (q.v.).

¶ A Rupture Society to provide poor persons suffering from rupture with trusses, was established in London in 1804.

rŭp'-ture, *v.t. & i.* [RUPTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break, to burst; to part violently.

"The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood."—*Sharp.*

2. To affect with, or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

II. *Fig.:* To cause a breach in; to break.

"The Treaty of Berlin, after having survived seven years, has at length been *ruptured* in an important point."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 7, 1885.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer a breach or disruption.

rŭp'-ture-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *rupture*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Herniaria glabra* [HERNIARIA]; (2) *Alternanthera polygonoides.*

rŭp'-tur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Bot.: An irregular method of bursting; the production of irregular holes or rents in a pericarp by the spontaneous contraction of part of it, as in Antirrhinum and Campanula.

rû'-ral, * ru-rall, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rural*, from Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country; Sp. & Port. *rural*; Ital. *rurale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; resembling or suitable to the country; rustic.

"For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth." *Cowper: Task*, i. 109.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy.

* 3. Living in the country; rustic.

"Here is a *rural* fellow."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inhabitant of the country.

"Ye said sir Thomas punyssched the sayd vyllages and *ruralles* by grevous fines."—*Fabyan: Cronycle (Philip de Valoys*, an. 19).

rural-dean, *s.* An ecclesiastic, under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

rural-deanery, *s.* The jurisdiction of a rural dean or archdeacon. It is an aggregation of parishes.

*** rû'-ral-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *rural; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

*** rû'-ral-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *rural; -ist.*] One who leads a rural life. (*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 3.)

***rû-răl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

rû'-răl-īze, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To go into the country to live; to live in the country.

B. *Trans.:* To make rural; to give a rural appearance to.

rû'-răl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ly.*] In a rural manner; as in the country.

"*Rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 76.

rû'-răl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rural; rurality.

***rû-rĭc'-ō-līst,** *s.* [Lat. *ruricola*, from *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *colo* = to live.] An inhabitant of the country.

rû-rĭ-dē-cā'-năl, *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *decanus* = a dean.] Of or pertaining to an archdeacon; under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

"A diocese no larger than a *ruridecanal* district."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

***rû-rĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *rus*, genit. *ruris* = the country, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Born in the country.

rû'-sa, *s.* [Malay *russa* = a deer.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of Cervus, with several species, from the East Indies. They are generally of large size, and have round antlers, with a snag projecting in front just above the base of each. There are several species, of which the best known is *Rusa aristotelis*, the Sambur (q.v.).

rŭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

Bot.: Butcher's-broom; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparageæ. Dicœcious; perianth spreading, of six sepals; filaments combined into a tube; stamens three, sessile; ovary three-celled; berry usually one-seeded. Known species four or five, from the north temperate zone. The seeds of some have been roasted as coffee. *Ruscus aculeatus* was formerly used as an aperient and diuretic, and *R. hypoglossum* as a gargle. *R. aculeatus* is the common Butcher's Broom; used by butchers in Europe to sweep their blocks.

rûse, *s.* [Fr. = a stratagem, from *ruser* = to béguile, from O. Fr. *reüser* = to refuse, to recoil, to escape; hence, to use tricks to escape, from Lat. *recuso* = to refuse.] A stratagem, an artifice, a trick, a wile.

¶ *Ruse de guerre:* A trick of war; a stratagem.

rŭsh (1), ***resche, *rische, *rishe, *rusche,** *s.* [A.S. *risce, resce*; Cf. Low Ger. *rusk, risch*; Dut. & Ger. *rusch*; Lat. *ruscum* = butcher's-broom.]

1. *Literally & Botany:*

(1) The several species of the genus Juncus. Marsh plants with flowers of higher organization than grasses or sedges, from which they are readily distinguished by their stem. This is unjointed, and has a central pith which may be used as a very feeble taper [RUSH-LIGHT], and woven into baskets, ropes, &c. The deep roots of some species, as *Juncus acutus* and *J. maritimus* are planted on the embankments of Holland, &c., to defend them against the encroachments of the sea. Some are troublesome weeds in undrained land. (*Job* viii. 11.)

(2) *Chondrilla juncea.*

(3) Various plants more or less superficially resembling Juncus.

(4) (*Pl.*): The order Juncaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Used to denote anything of little or no worth; the merest trifle; a straw, a fig: as, I do not care a *rush.*

rush-bearing, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bearing or producing rushes.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A name in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and some other parts of England, for the Wake or Feast of Dedication of a Church, when the parishioners used to strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling herbs.

2. (*Pl.*): Devices of wooden framework, covered with moss, rushes, and flowers, with which a church is decorated on the Feast of Dedication.

"The *rush-bearings* remain in the church over the Sunday until the following Monday afternoon."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

rush-bottomed, *a.* Having a bottom or seat made of rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

***rush-buckler,** *s.* A bullying, swaggering fellow; a swashbuckler.

"Take into this number also their servants: I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*."—*Sir T. More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

rush-broom, *s.*

Bot.: The leguminous genus Viminaria.

rush-candle, *s.* A rush-light (q.v.).

"Some gentle taper.
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole."
Milton: Comus, 338.

rush-light, *s.*

1. A tallow candle with a rush wick. Rush-lights are made in the same manner as dip-candles, a peeled rush being used for a wick. One narrow ribbon of the rind is left on the pith to hold it together. The rushes thus prepared are bleached and dried. They are dipped vertically in the melted tallow several times, as usual with dip-candles. As they burn slowly, and give only a feeble light, they are often used in sick rooms.

2. Any weak, flickering light.

rush-like, *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

"By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 788.

rush-mat, *s.* A mat made of rushes.

rush-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Cyperus esculentus, a sedge, not a genuine rush. [CYPERUS.]

*** rush-ring,** *s.* A ring made of rushes, formerly used in mock-marriages.

rush-toad, *s.* [NATTERJACK.]

rush-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: Triticum junceum, the Rushy Sea-wheat, a British plant growing along sandy sea-shores.

rŭsh (2), *s.* [RUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A pushing or driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

"With a violent *rush* severed him from the duke, who with the rest went on quickly through the town."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 230.

2. *Fig.:* An eager demand; a run.

"In view of the *rush* of applicants for every free scholarship at schools and universities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rŭsh, *rusche, *v.i. & t.* [O. Sw. *ruska*, *rusa* = to rush; *ruska* = to shake; Dan. *ruske*; Ger. *rauschen* = to rustle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or drive forward with haste and eagerness; to hurry forward tumultuously.

"He thinks the queen is *rushing* to his arms."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey XX. 115.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation, reflection, and preparation: as, To *rush* into speculation, to *rush* into print.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put forward over hastily; to hurry forward.

"In the first place a number of bills are *rushed* through Parliament. They must be passed *coûte que coûte*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

* 2. To throw down; to overturn.

"Of alle his ryche castilles *rusche* doune the walles."
Morte Arthure, 1,339.

*** rŭshed,** *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Abounding with rushes; rushy.

"Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood."
Warton: Odes, i.

2. Covered with rushes: as, a *rushed* floor.

rŭsh'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-er.*] One whose business it was to strew rushes on the floors at dances, &c.

"Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies."
Ben Jonson.

rŭsh'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rush*, v.; *-er.*] One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.

rŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *rushy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rushy or abounding with rushes.

rŭsh'-ў, * rush-ie, *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with rushes.

"Our first field is grass, sloping down to a *rushy* patch."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

2. Made of rushes.

***rushy-fringed,** *a.* Fringed or bordered with rushes.

"By the *rushy-fringed* bank." *Milton: Comus*, 890.

¶ Apparently a special coinage. Prof. D. Masson (note *in loc.*) says:

"An adjective formed, as it were, from a previous compound noun, *rushy-fringe*; unless, by a very forced device, for which there is no authority, we should resolve the word thus—*rush-y-fringed.*"

rû'-sĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rus(a)*; *-ine.*]

Zool.: A name applied to a group of Deer, of which Rusa is the type. The horns have an anterior basal snag, and the beam ends in a simple bifurcation; muffle not separate from muzzle, and set high; hair-tuft on hind legs.

"Another member of the *Rusine* deer is the well-known Axis."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 698.

rû-sĭ-ŏch'-ĭne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: A red substance produced by evaporating the green solution formed when chlorine water and ammonia are added to a solution of quinine. It is soluble in alcohol.

rŭsk, *s.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* = sea-rusks; *rosca* = a roll of bread; cf. Port. *rosca* = the winding of a serpent, a screw.]

1. A kind of light cake, or a kind of soft sweetened biscuit.

"After a hasty meal of coffee and *rusks*, I got to the water-side."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A kind of small cake or loaf which has been rasped.

3. A kind of light hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores.

rŭs'-kĭe, *s.* [O. Fr. *rusche* (Fr. *ruche*) = a hive.]

1. A hive.

2. A twig or straw basket for corn or meal.

3. A coarse straw hat. (*Scotch.*)

rŭs'-ma, *s.* [Turk. *khyrysma.*] A kind of depilatory used by Turkish women, and made of a brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime, steeped in water.

Rŭss, *a. & s.* [RUSSIAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native, or the natives collectively, of Russia.

2. The language of the Russ or Russians.

rŭs'-sel, *s.* [Prob. connected with *russet* (q.v.).] A woollen cloth first manufactured at Norwich.

*** ¶** *Dan Russel:* The fox; so called from his red colour.

rŭs'-sĕt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rousset* = russet brown, ruddy, a dimin. from Fr. *roux* (fem. *rousse*) = reddish, from Lat. *russus* = red.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of a reddish-brown colour.

¶ Formerly used loosely for gray or ash-coloured. (Cf. *Notes & Queries, loc. inf. cit.*)

"*Russet*, so far as one can judge, described a sad colour, and was applied to various shades, both of grey and brown."—*Notes & Queries* (6th ser.) x. 499.

* 2. *Fig.:* Rustic, homespun, coarse, plain.

"Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed
In *russet* Yeas and honest kersey Noes."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. Applied to the condition of leather when it is finished, excepting the operations of colouring and polishing the surface.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A reddish-brown colour: specif., a pigment prepared from the *Rubia tinctoria*, or madder root. It is of a true middle hue between orange and purple, not subject to change by the action of light, impure air, time, or mixture of other pigments.

2. A country dress; homespun cloth.

"Himself a palmer poor, in homely *russet* clad."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

3. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

"The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the russeting and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally russet, and the other streaked like a 'pearmain."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** russet-pated,** *a.* Having the head grey, or ash-coloured. (*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., ix. 345, 396, 470, x. 499.)

"*Russet-pated* choughs."
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*** rŭs'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [RUSSET, *a.*] To give a russet colour to. (*Thomson: A Hymn*, 96.)

rŭs′-sĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *russet; -ing.*]

1. The same as RUSSET, *s.*, 3.

"The apple-orange, then the savoury *russeting.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

* 2. Russet or coarse cloth.

* 3. A clown, a rustic; one dressed in coarse clothes.

"A goodly hotch-potch! when vile *russetings*
Are match'd with monarchs and with mighty kings."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 3.

* **rŭs′-sĕt-y,** *a.* [Eng. *russet,* a.; *-y.*] Of a russet colour.

Rŭss′-ĭa (ss as sh), *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* The name of an empire in the east of Europe.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 232].

3. *Leather:* Russia-leather (q.v.).

Russia-duck, *s.*

Fabric: Fine white linen canvas.

Russia-leather, *s.* A kind of leather originally made in Russia, but now prepared elsewhere, from the skins of goats and sheep. It is usually of either a black or a red color, the latter being given by alum and a decoction of Brazil and sandal woods, the former by a solution of iron and sandal-wood. It is very strong, pliant, and waterproof, and has a peculiar faculty for resisting moisture and the ravages of insects. The strong penetrating odor is due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. It is especially useful in bookbinding.

Russia-matting, *s.* Bast-matting (q.v.). It is used for packing, and the bast of which it is composed for tying up plants.

Rŭss′-ĭan (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [RUSSIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Russia or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Russia.

2. The language spoken by the Russians; Russ. It belongs to the eastern division of the Slavonic branch.

Russian Church, *s.*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: The church established in Russia. It is an offshoot from the Greek church, the conversion of the Russians to Christianity having been effected by Greek missionaries. About A.D. 900, a metropolitan was consecrated at Constantinople for the see of Kiew, the capital of a Grand Duke. In 955 the Russian princess Olga went to Constantinople to be baptised. In 988 Vladimir the Great was also baptised, married the sister of the Greek emperor, and took active steps to spread Christianity in his dominions. In 1223 the Mongol Tartars invaded the country, and destroyed Kiew in 1240. In 1299, the seat of the metropolitan see was removed to Vladimir, and subsequently to Moscow. In 1415 a separation took place between the Russian and Polish churches. In 1702, Peter the Great swept away the dignity of the patriarch and proclaimed himself head of the Church. A Holy Synod was constituted to counsel and assist him in his government. The tenets of the Russian Church are essentially those of the parent Greek Church (q.v.). There are many dissenters.

Russian-influenza, *s.* An epidemic catarrhal trouble, familiarly known as *grippe.* Quite common in the United States during the last few years.

Russian-thistle, *s.* *Salsola Kali* (q.v.), the saltwort of our ocean beach, from New England to Georgia, has a variety *tragus,* native to parts of Europe, and whose seeds have been introduced to this country. This is the so-called Russian-thistle, which has invaded the Dakotas and Nebraska, and is spreading elsewhere. It is a troublesome and persistent weed, so difficult to eradicate that Congress has been called upon for an appropriation for the purpose. The nearly spherical plants break off at the roots and are rolled by the wind as tumble-weeds, scattering their seeds as they go. The loss caused by it is great and increasing.

Rŭss′-ĭan-ĭze (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *Russian; -ize.*] To render Russian; to subject to Russian influence.

Rŭss′-nĭ-ak, *s.* [Russ.] A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, and distinguished from the Russians proper by their language and mode of life.

Rŭs-sō-, *pref.* [Eng., &c. *Russ* (q.v.), and *o* connective.] Russian, as the *Russo*-Turkish war of 1877–8.

Rŭs′-sō phīle, * **Rŭs-sŏph′-ĭl-ĭst,** *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *Russo-,* and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, a friend.]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of Russia or her policy.

B. *As adj.:* Supporting Russia or her policy.

Rŭs′-sŏph′-ĭl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Russophil(e); -ism.*] The sentiments or principles of a Russophile.

Rŭs′-sō-phōbe, *s.* One affected with Russophobia.

Rŭs-sō-phō′-bĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *Russo-,* and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] A fear of Russia, her power, or policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Rŭs′-sō-phōb-ĭst, Rŭs-sŏph′-ō-bĭst, *s.* [RUSSOPHOBIA.] One who dreads or is strongly opposed to Russia or her policy; a strong opponent of the Russians.

rŭst, *s.* [A.S. *rust;* cogn. with Dut. *roest;* Dan. *rust;* Sw. *rost;* Ger. *rost,* from the same root as A.S. *rudu* = ruddiness; Eng. *ruddy* = red; Goth. *roth* = red; Lat. *ruber.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Red (per- or sesquioxide) oxide of iron, produced when that metal is exposed to the weather.

"Eats into his bloody sword like *rust.*"
Cowper: Table Talk, 8.

(2) A composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water, and used for filling fast joints. A joint formed in this way is called a rust-joint.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any foul, extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

(2) Loss of power by inactivity or sloth.

"Our rational faculties, which being unemploy'd will naturally contract rust, and grow every day more weak and restive."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. iii., ch. iii.

II. *Bot. & Agric.:* The rusty-coloured mildew of some cereals, &c., produced by coniomycetous fungals. The common rust of corn is *Puccinia graminis,* which infests also ordinary grasses. The tufts are dense, oblong, often confluent, and forming long parallel lines changing from yellowish brown to black.

¶ Obvious compounds: *rust-coloured, rust-eaten,* &c.

rust-joint, *s.* [RUST, *s.*, I. 1. (2).]

rŭst, *v.i.* & *t.* [RUST, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To contract rust; to be oxidized.

"His sword hangs *rusting* on the wall."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To assume an appearance of rust.

2. To degenerate or lose power through idleness or inactivity.

"Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to *rust.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cause to contract rust; to make rusty.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them." *Shakesp.: Othello,* i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To impair by idleness or inactivity.

* **rŭst′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -ful(l).*] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust.

rŭs′-tĭc, * **rŭs′-tĭck,** * **rus-ticke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *rustique,* from Lat. *rusticus* = pertaining to the country; *rus* = the country; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rustico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of, or pertaining to the country; rural; living in, or fond of the country.

"Our *rustic* garden's barren."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward; wanting in refinement.

"*Rustic* baronets and squires, high Churchmen, high Tories, and half Jacobites."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

3. Coarse, plain, simple; not costly or showy.

4. Simple, honest, artless.

"Though oft he stop in *rustic* fear."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

II. *Build.:* Applied to work coarsely or rudely finished.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the country; a clown, a swain.

"Hence, to your fields, ye *rusticks!* hence away,
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 87.

2. *Entom.:* A British night-moth, *Caradrina blanda.*

rustic chamfered work, *s.*

Masonry: The chamfered edges of the face of the ashlar have an angle of 135° with the face, so that at the joint the bevelling will form a right angle.

rustic-coin, *s.* [RUSTIC-QUOIN.]

rustic-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A sunken joint between stones, either square or chamfered.

rustic-order, *s.* That kind of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or nigged with the point of the hammer.

rustic-quoin, *s.*

Masonry: The ashlaring at the corner of a house or wall, projecting from the face, and laid alternately stretcher and header with rustic joints. The quoins may have edges chamfered to an angle of 135° with the face of the building, so as to make a right angular joint. The faces of the stones are usually tooled.

rustic shoulder-knot, *s.*

Entom.: Apamea basilinea, a grayish, ochry moth, with a black streak and a white spot. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva feeds on wheat, &c., is common in Britain, and destructive to crops.

rustic-work, *s.*

1. *Wood:* An imitation of rough or primitive work. Furniture for summer-houses and lawns, made of limbs of trees, taking advantage of natural crooks to form the shapes desired.

2. *Stone:* Masonry jagged over with a hammer to an irregular surface.

* **rŭs′-tĭc-al,** * **rŭs′-tĭc-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rustic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Rustic.

"He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

B. *As subst.:* A rustic.

* **rŭs′-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustical; -ly.*] In a rustic, rough, or rude manner; rudely, roughly; without refinement or elegance.

"For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

* **rŭs′-tĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *rustical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rustical; rusticity, rudeness; want of refinement or elegance.

"Some will wonder how this shire, lying so near to London, the staple of English civilitie, should be guilty of so much *rusticalness.*"—*Fuller: Worthies: Hartfordshire.*

rŭs′-tĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *rusticatus,* pa. par. of *rusticor,* from *rus* = the country.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To reside in the country; to ruralize.

"My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun."—*Pope.*

B. *Trans.:* To send to the country; to compel to reside in the country; specif., to suspend from residence and studies at a university, and send away for a time as a punishment.

"Can students who are liable at any moment to be *rusticated* and 'sent down' from a University be described as tenants of their rooms for a year?"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 29, 1885.

rŭs′-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RUSTICATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Build.: The same as RUSTIC, *a.* II. (q.v.).

rŭs-tĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rusticatio.*] [RUSTICATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A living in the country; residence in the country.

2. At the Universities a punishment inflicted on students for certain offences, by suspending them from residence and studies for a time.

II. *Arch, &c.:* [Rustic-work].

*** rŭs-tĭ'-cial (ci as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *rustic; -ial.*] Rustic, plain.

rŭs-tĭc'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *rusticité.*] The quality or state of being rustic or rural; rustic manners; rural appearance; simplicity, artlessness, plainness.

"We who have lengthy memories shall miss the one speck of old *rusticity* in this prim spot."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 1, 1885.

*** rŭs'-tĭc-lў, * rŭs'-tĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *rustic; -ly.*] In a rustic manner; rustically.

"To you it seemes so (*rustickly*), Aiax Oileus said."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

*** rŭs-tĭc'-ō-la,** *s.* [Lat. *rusticus* = of or belonging to the country, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacinæ. Sometimes separated from Scolopax to contain the Woodcock, which, however, is more generally named *Scolopax rusticola.* [Woodcock.]

rŭst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *rusty; -ly.*] In a rusty manner; so as to resemble rust.

"Their armour they should make look so *rustily* and ill-favouredly, as well might become such wearers."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

rŭst'-ĭ-nĕss, * rŭst'-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *rusty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being rusty.

"Cleare the *rustinesse* of the windpipes."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xx., ch. xvii.

rŭs'-tle (tle as ĕl), *s.* [Rustle, *v.*] The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

"The noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood."—*The Idler,* No. 44.

rŭs'-tle (tle as ĕl), * rŭs'-sle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. of Sw. *rusta* = to stir, *ruska* = to rustle; Ger. *ruscheln, ruschen, rauschen* = to rustle, to rush.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

"The straw *rustled* as he turned his head."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. (See extract.) (*Amer.*)

"To *rustle* around is to bestir one's self in a business way. 'What are you going to do in Mandan?' asked one man of another in a Bismarck saloon. 'Oh, I'll *rustle* around and pick up something,' which meant that he would look about for a good business opening. '*Rustle* the things off that table,' means clear the table in a hurry. To do a *rustling* business is to carry on an active trade."—*Century Magazine.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make a rustling sound.

2. To clear. [A. 2.]

rŭs'-tlĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rustl(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which rustles.

2. (See extract).

"He was evidently what they call in Dakota a *rustler.* To say that a man is a *rustler* is the highest indorsement a Dakotan can give. It means that he is pushing, energetic, smart, and successful."—*Century Magazine.*

*** rŭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *rust; -less.*] Free from rust.

"When once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize."—*C. Brontë: Villette,* ch. viii.

rŭs'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A lozenge pierced round in the centre, the field appearing through it.

rŭst'-ў, * rust-ie, * rust-ye, *a.* [A.S. *rustig,* from *rust* = rust (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with rust; affected with rust; rusted.

"Some armed with leather, and some with *rustye* mayle."—*Bernera: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. ccxv

(2) Of the colour of rust; resembling rust.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Dull; impaired or deteriorated by inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

"That prayer, said the Interpreter, has lain by till it is almost *rusty.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

(2) Ill-tempered, surly, morose, obstinate, perverse. (*Slang.*)

(3) Rough, hoarse, harsh, grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

II. *Bot.:* Rust-coloured, light-brown, with a little mixture of red. [Ferruginous.]

¶ *To ride rusty:* To be surlily or contumaciously insubordinate or insolent.

rusty spotted-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis rubiginosa, an Indian wild cat, greenish-gray, with a rufous tinge and rusty-coloured spots. Length of body sixteen or eighteen inches; tail nine inches. Found in the Carnatic and Ceylon.

rŭt (1), *s.* [Fr. *rut, ruit,* from Lat. *rugitum,* accus. of *rugitus* = the roaring of lions; Fr. *ruir;* Lat. *rugio* = to roar.]

1. The copulation of deer, and some other animals; the season during which deer copulate.

* 2. A noise, tumult.

"There arose such *rut* th' unruly rout among."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

rŭt (2), *** rŭtt,** *s.* [An incorrect spelling of *route* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The track or depression left by a wheel.

"Hard, frozen, long, and cross *ruts.*"—*Gibbon: To Lord Sheffield,* Jan., 1794.

2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

3. A hollow, a depression.

"In thy face here were deep *ruts.*"
Webster: Duchess of Malfy, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* A groove or habitual line of conduct, thought, or feeling.

"Mr. Weir, who has a strong feeling for character and a quick eye for a single effect, got out of his usual *rut.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1880, p. 11.

rŭt (1), *** ru-ti-en, * ru-ty-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Rut (1), s.]

A. *Intrans.:* To desire to come together for copulation. (Said of deer.)

"Owing to the deer being in such fine order, the *rutting* will probably begin a little earlier this season."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cover in copulation.

"What piety forbids the lusty ram,
Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

rŭt (2), *v.t.* [Rut (2), *s.*]

1. To make ruts in.

2. To cut a line on, as on the soil with a spade.

rū'-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Pelop. Gr. ῥυτή (*rhutē*) = rue.]

Bot.: Rue; the typical genus of Rutaceæ (q.v.). Calyx four-partite, deciduous; petals four, longer than the calyx, unguiculate, limb vaulted; stamens eight; receptacle with four nectariferous glands; styles four, united above; capsules four; seeds dotted. Flowers yellow or white. The garden species is *Ruta graveolens.* [Rue.] *R. montana,* a Spanish species, is so acrid that it blisters the hand of any one who gathers it.

rū-ta-bā'-ga, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris,* var. *rutabaga.*

rū-tā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a); -aceæ.*]

Bot.: Rueworts; the typical order of Rutales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite or alternate, simple or compound leaves, covered with pellucid resinous dots. Calyx in four or five divisions; petals as many, distinct or combined into a tube, or wanting; stamens the same number, or twice or thrice as many, or by abortion fewer, placed around a disc; ovary sessile or stalked, ovules two, rarely four or more. Fruit of several capsules, cohering or distinct; seeds in each capsule twin or solitary. Tribes: Cusparieæ, Pilocarpeæ, Boronieæ, Eudiosmeæ, Dictamneæ, Ruteæ, and perhaps Cneoreæ. Genera forty-seven, species 400. (*Lindley.*)

rū-tā'-çeoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Rutaceæ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the natural order Rutaceæ (q.v.).

rū'-tal, *a.* [Rutales.] Of, belonging to, or connected with, the genus Ruta: as the *Rutal* Alliance.

rū-tā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rutālis* = of or belonging to the genus Ruta.]

Bot.: The Rutal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, having monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Orders:

Aurantiaceæ, Amyridaceæ, Cedrelaceæ, Meliaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Rutaceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, Ochnaceæ, Simarubaceæ, Zygophyllaceæ, Elatinaceæ, and Podostemaceæ.

rūt'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{19}O)H_2N$. Capramide. The primary amide of capric acid. It is formed by acting on an alcoholic solution of caprate of ethyl with strong ammonia, and crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colourless scales having a silky lustre. It is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

rūte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A miner's term for very small threads of ore.

rū'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rut(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

rū'-tĕ-la rū'-tĭ-la, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *rutilus* = inclining to golden yellow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Rutelinæ. Claw-joint of the tarsi very long.

† rū-tĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutel(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Rutelinæ.]

rū-tĕ-lī'-næ, rū-tĭ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rutela* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: Goldsmith or Metallic Beetles; a sub-family of Scarabeidæ. Tarsi thick, enabling the insects to cling firmly to trees; joints of tarsi articulated closely together; claws unequal in size, not divergent. Splendidly coloured beetles. Nearly the whole are from America. Formerly made a family Rutelidæ.

rûth (1), *** reouthe, * reuthe, * rewthe,** *s.* [From *rue,* v. (q.v.); Icel. *hryggdh, hrygdh.*]

1. Mercy, pity, compassion; tenderness or sorrow for the misery, pain, or feelings of another.

"Assaulting without *ruth*
The citadels of truth."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

* 2. Misery, sorrow.

Rûth (2), *s.* [Heb. רוּת (*Ruth*), probably a contraction either of רְאוּת (*reuth*) = comely aspect, beauty, or of רְעוּת (*reuth*) = a female friend; Gr. Ῥούθ (*Rhouth*).] (See the ¶.)

¶ *The Book of Ruth:*

Old Test. Canon: A short book now placed in the Hebrew Bible in the Hagiographa, between the Song of Solomon and the Lamentations. The English Bible, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate, arranges it between the books of Judges and Samuel. During the times of the Judges, a certain Elimelech, of Bethlehem-Judah, *i.e.*, of Bethlehem in Judah, as distinguished from Beth-le-hem in Zebulun (Josh. xix. 15), to escape a famine then raging, went to Moab with his wife, Naomi, and his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, who married two Moabitesses, Orpah and Ruth. There all the male members of the family died, and the widowed Naomi, hearing that the famine was over, thought of returning home. Orpah, after starting with her, was prevailed on to return; Ruth, the heroine of the narrative, could not be persuaded to go back, and having, after reaching Bethlehem, gone into the fields as a gleaner, she attracted the notice of Boaz, an aged kinsman, with whom she made a romantic marriage, ultimately becoming the great-grandmother of King David, and an ancestress of Jesus Christ (Matt. i. 5). The Book of Ruth is a beautiful idyllic composition. It was penned not earlier than the time of David (ch. iv. 22), and probably much later, for there had been time for customs existent in the days of Boaz and Ruth to change (7). The narrative is in pure Hebrew, but there are Aramæanisms in the dialogues. Most critics place its composition before, but Ewald during, the Exile. Its canonicity has never been doubted.

rŭth'-a (th as t), *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A carriage on two low wheels, sometimes highly ornamented; a car; a war chariot. (Used of the car of Juggernaut, &c.) (*East Indies.*)

Rū-thē'-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Ruthenium.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Christians described under B.

B. *As substantive :*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Sclavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The *Ruthenians* have a married secular clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The Bishops are usually taken from the monks."—*Addis & Arnold : Cath. Dict.*, p. 780.

rû-thēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ruthen(ium)*; *-ic.*] Derived from ruthenium (q.v.).

ruthenic-acid, *s.* [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

rû-thē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ores from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of *ruthenium*, from the name of Russia."—*H. E. Roscoe : Treat. on Chemistry*, ii. (pt. ii.), 449.

Chem. : A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1846. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ores, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11·4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

ruthenium-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem. : Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride, $RuCl_2$; produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride, $RuCl_3$; prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalis it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride, $RuCl_4$; known only in combination in its double salts, *e.g.*, K_2RuCl_6, which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedrons.

ruthenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem. : Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide, RuO, obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray colour, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3, produced when pulverised ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue colour, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide, RuO_2, formed by roasting the disulphide. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide, RuO_3, commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide, RuO_4, produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and nitre. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at 58°, boils at 100°, and is heavier than sulphuric acid. Is sparingly soluble in water.

ruthenium-sulphide, *s.* [LAURITE.]

rŭth'-ĕr-fŏrd-īte, *s.* [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 5·58 to 5·69; colour, blackish-brown; lustre, vitreo-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58·5 per cent. of titanic acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

rûth'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *ruth*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

* 2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!" *Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

* 3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

rûth'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthful*; *-ly.*] In a ruthful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

rûth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ruth*; *-less.*] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; insensible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny." *Wordsworth : Excursion*, bk. vi.

rûth'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthless*; *-ly.*] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly, cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly* Slaughtered the Innocents." *Longfellow : Birds of Killingworth.*

rûth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruthless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

rût'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from rue.

rutic-acid, *s.* [CAPRIC-ACID.]

rû-tĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *rutilus* = red, shining, and *cillo* = to set in motion.]

Ornith. : The modern synonym of Phœnicura (q.v.). Twenty species, from Palæarctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

rû-tĭ-çĭl-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruticill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith. : A sub-family of Sylviidæ (q.v.).

rû'-tĭl, *s.* [RUTILE.]

rû'-tĭ-lā, *s.* [RUTELA.]

* **rû'-tĭl-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *rutilans*, pr. par. of *rutilo* = to make or be reddish; *rutilus* = red; Fr. *rutilant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutilante.*] Shining, glistening.

"Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture." —*Evelyn : Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

* **rû'-tĭl-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *rutilatus*, pa. par. of *rutilo.*] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

rû'-tĭle, *s.* [Lat. *rutilus* = fiery red.]

Min. : A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition of the same twin often assuming a geniculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·18 to 4·25; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, red to reddish-brown, yellowish, black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61 = 100, corresponding with the formula TiO_2. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; sp. gr. 4·18–4·22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or crispite, q.v.), often enclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous: colour black, (*a*) nigrine, (*b*) ilmenorutile; (3) Chromiferous, colour grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

rû'-tĭl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *rutil(e)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. : The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

rû-tĭ-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [RUTELINÆ.]

rû'-tĭl-īte, *s.* [RUTILE.]

rû'-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. : $C_{25}H_{28}O_{15}$. Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and waifa. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at 120°, and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is coloured dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

rutin-sugar, *s.*

Chem. : A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colourless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarised light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

rû-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *rutin*; *-ic.*] (See compound.)

rutinic-acid, *s.* [RUTIN.]

rŭtt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUT, *v.*]

rŭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who ruts.

* **rŭt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *reiter* = a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper.

"The prince finding his *rutters* alert."—*Sir R. Wil liams : Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27. (1618.)

* **rŭt'-tĕr-kĭn,** *s.* [A dimin. or contemptuous form of *rutter* (2).] (See etym.)

"Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering."—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. vi.

* **rŭt'-tĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveller, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

* **rŭt'-tĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; *-ish.*] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

"A foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish*."—*Shakesp. : All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

rŭt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ruttish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruttish.

rŭt'-tle, *s.* [RATTLE, *s.*]

rŭt-tŏn, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

rutton-root, *s.* An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga Emodi.*

rŭt'-tў (1), *a.* [Eng. *rut* (2), s.; *-y.*] Full of ruts; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the *rutty* cart track overcome." —*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* **rŭt'-tў** (2), *a.* [For *rooty.*] Full of roots.

"Whose *rutty* bancke . . . Was paynted all with variable flowers." *Spenser : Prothalamion*, 12.

rū'-tўl, *s.* [Eng. *rut(in)*; *-yl.*]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{19}O$. Capryl. The radical of rutic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q.v.).

rû'-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *rutyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on tribromide of diamylene. It is a colourless liquid having an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils about 150°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

rў-ăc'-ō-līte, *s.* [RHYACOLITE.]

* **ry-al,** *s.* [RIAL.]

* **ry-bauld,** *s.* & *a.* [RIBALD.]

* **rў'-dĕr,** *s.* [RIDER.]

rўe (1), * **reye,** *s.* [A.S. *ryge*; Icel. *rúgr*; Sw. *råg*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen.* From the Teutonic type *ruga* = rye.]

1. *Bot. : Secale cereale.* The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated in the United States, chiefly for the making of whiskey. It grows on poor soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called Meslin. It is the chief grain from which Hollands, or Holland gin, is distilled.

2. A disease in a hawk.

rye-grass, *s.*

Bot. & Agric. : The genus Lolium, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italica* is more valuable than the normal type.

rye house, *s.* A house in which rye is stored.

Rye House Plot:

Eng. Hist.: A real or alleged plot which was designed to be executed in the vicinity of Rye House on the Lea, near Broxbourne, in Herts. A waggon, it is said, was to have been overturned in a narrow lane in front of the royal carriage bringing Charles II. and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from Newmarket races. When the vehicle stopped, both were to have been shot. A fire at Newmarket, March 22, 1683, delayed their return, and, on June 12, the plot was discovered. On July 21, Lord William Russell and, on December 7, Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged participation in the plot. The proprietor of the Rye House, Rumbold, and others also suffered. (See example under BOOTED, ¶ 2.)

rye-land, *s.* Inferior land suitable for the cultivation of rye (q.v.).

rye-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rye. The granules are larger than those of wheat or barley, some being ·0016 of an inch in diameter. The form of the largest granules is that of a flattened disc with a depressed centre, having cracks on its outer edge. The hilum is central, with lines radiating almost to the circumference. Rice-starch is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour.

RYE-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

rȳe (2), *s.* [See def.] A gipsy term for a young man. Romany rye = a young gipsy.

ryke, *v.i.* [REACH, *v.*]

rȳn′-chŏps, *s.* [RHYNCHOPS.]

rȳnd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Grinding-mill: The ball which supports the runner on the head of the spindle.

rȳ-ŏt, *s.* [Arab. *ra′ iyat* = the governed . . . a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil; a peasant who holds lands under the system of ryotwar (q.v.).

rȳ-ŏt-war, rȳ-ŏt-war′-eĕ, *s.* [Hind., &c. *rayatwari.*] A system of assessment carried out in Madras by which the government enters into direct relations with the cultivator, setting aside all middlemen and village communities, and taxes him only for the land actually taken into cultivation. Since 1858 the system has been remodelled and improved. There is fixity of assessment for thirty years.

* **rȳth,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ford.

rȳ-tĭ-dŏm, *s.* [RHYTIDOMA.]

rȳ-tī′-na, *s.* [RHYTINA.]

rȳ-tĭ-phlœ′-a, *s.* [Gr. ῥυτίς (*rhutis*) = a wrinkle, and φλοίος (*phloios*) = the rind or bark. So named because the filaments are marked by numerous transverse rugosities.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodomeleæ. British species four. *Rytiphlœa tinctoria* yields a red dye called by the Romans Fucus.

* **rȳve,** *v.t.* [RIVE.]

S.

S, the nineteenth letter and the fifteenth consonant of the English Alphabet, represents a hissing sound, and is classed as a sibilant. "In pronouncing *s*, we touch the gum with a part of the tongue just above that part which is used in pronouncing the palatals; but we touch the gum so lightly, and with the tongue so broadened out that we do not stop the outward flow of the breath completely: it oozes forth with that hissing sound which, whether in the human organ or in any other machine, invariably results from the rapid flow of air through a contracted passage." (*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 217). There are two sounds attached to this letter in English; the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sin, so,* &c.; the other is exactly the same as that of *z*, as in *music, muse,* &c. *S* in some words, as *isle, island, viscount,* is silent. It is closely allied to *r*, and even in the oldest English we have traces of the interchange, as in *frore* = *froren* = *frosen* (*frozen*), *gecoren* = *chosen,* &c. *S* has become *st* in *hoist* = *hoise, whilst* = *whiles,* &c. It has been changed into *c*, as in *mice* = O. Eng. *mys, once* = O. Eng. *ones, hence* = O. Eng. *hennes,* &c. With a following *h* it forms a digraph, a weakening of an older and stronger sound *sc*, as *shall* = O. Eng. *sceal, fish* = O. Eng. *fisc,* &c. It has been changed into *ge*, as in *cabbage* = Fr. *cabus;* Lat. *cabusia: sausage* = Fr. *saucisse;* Lat. *salsisia.* In *pickaxe,* owing to a mistaken etymology, it has become *x*. In Romance words *s* has passed into *sh*, as *radish* = Lat. *radix; cash* = Fr. *casse, chasse* = Lat. *capsa.* From some words it has disappeared as in *pea* = O. Eng. *pise* = Lat. *pisum; hautboy* = Fr. *hautbois; puny* = Fr. *puisne,* &c. In a few words we find an intruded *s*, as in *island* = O. Eng. *ealand, igland, aisle* = Fr. *aile; squeeze, sneeze, scratch, smelt,* &c. It is represented by *z* in *dizzy* = O. Eng. *dysig; freeze* = O. Eng. *freosan.* In O. Eng. *sc* and *sp* were frequently transposed to *cs* and *ps*, as in *ask* = O. Eng. *axian, clasped* = *clapsed. S* is an exceedingly common letter in English. It is the characteristic sign of the genitive case and plurals of nouns.

S. As an initial is used for South, as in S.W. = South-West; for Society, as F.R.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society; for Saint, or double (SS.) for Saints.

S. As a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 7, and with a dash over it, $\bar{S}$, for 7,000.

2. In chemistry for the element Sulphur.

sa, sae, *conj. & adv.* [So.]

sa′-ądh, *s.* [SADH.]

săb-ą-dĭl′-lą, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

sabadilla gum-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_8$. Hydrosabadilline. The resin of Sabadilla seeds. It melts at 165°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and has an alkaline reaction.

săb-ą-dĭl′-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sabadill(a); -ic.*] Derived from sabadilla seeds. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadillic-acid, *s.* [CEVADIC-ACID.]

săb-ą-dĭl′-lĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sabadill(a); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$. An organic base obtained by exhausting Sabadilla seeds with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·845. It crystallizes in stellate groups of cubic crystals which melt at 200°, but decompose at a higher temperature; is slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Strong mineral acids decompose it, but it forms salts with dilute sulphuric and nitric acids.

są-bæ′-ąn, *s.* [SABIAN.]

są-bæ′-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā′-bæ-ĭzm, sā′-bą-ĭzm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

sā′-bal, *s.* [Name given by Adanson. It is supposed to have no meaning.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Sabalidæ (q.v.). Leaves fan-shaped; calyx cup-shaped, three-cut; petals three; stamens six; fruits round, or deeply two- or three-lobed, with one horny seed. Known species eight or nine. *Sabal Palmetto* is the Palmetto palm (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lignite of America, the Lower and Middle Eocene of Britain, and the Oligocene of Vevay.

są-băl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabal;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Coryphæ.

są-bā′-ōth, *s.* [Gr. Σαβαώθ (*Sabaōth*); Heb. צְבָאוֹת (*tsebhaoth*, pl. of צָבָא (*tsebha*) = an army, spec. (1) the angelic army, (2) the army of the sky, viz., the sun, moon, and stars.]

1. *Script.:* Hosts, *i.e.*, armies (see etym.) in the title God or Lord of Sabaoth, given to the Supreme Being (Rom. ix. 29; James v. 4). It corresponds to Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. (1 Sam. i. 11; Psalms lix. 5, &c.)

* 2. Erroneously used for Sabbath (q.v.).

"The Jews doo reckon their daies by their distance from their *sabaoth*, so that the first daie of their weeke is the first daie of the *sabaoth* and so forth."—*Holinshed: Descr. of England,* ch. xiv.

są-bā′-thĭ-ąn, *s.* [SABBATHIAN.]

săb′-ą-trĭne, *s.* [Formed from *sabadilla* (q.v.), on analogy of *veratrine.*]

Chem.: $C_{51}H_{86}N_2O_{17}$. An alkaloid discovered by Weigelin in sabadilla seeds. It forms an uncrystallizable resin-like mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol, and neutralizes acids forming salts.

săb-bą-tār′-ĭ-ąn (1), *a. & s.* [Lat. *sabbatarius* (*a.*) = pertaining to the Sabbath, sabbatical; (*s.*) = a Sabbath-keeper, a Jew.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sabbatarians [B.]

"*Sabbatarian* paradoxes, and Apocalypticall frensies under the name and covert of the true professores."—*Mountague: An Appeale to Cæsar.* (Ded.)

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** In the sixteenth century, one who considered that the Christian Sabbath should be kept on the seventh day (Saturday). [SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.]

"This term designates a very small sect in the 17th and 18th centuries, who insisted strictly on keeping the seventh day as their Sabbath, according to the letter of the divine injunction. It is only by a modern misuse of the word that a *Sabbatarian* is understood to be one who abjures all work on Sunday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 19, 1885.

2. One who holds that the Lord's day is to be observed among Christians in exactly the same manner as the Jews were enjoined to keep the Sabbath; one who holds rigid views of Sabbath observance. The *Shorter Catechism* (Q. 60) says:

"The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the work of necessity and mercy."

Sabbatarian Controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy regarding the manner in which Sunday should be kept, arising out of the publication of King James's *Book of Sports* [SPORT, *s.*], published in 1618, between the High Churchmen, who were generally in favour of the king's views, and the Puritans, who very strongly opposed them. Though the controversy has altered its form, and access to museums, libraries, and picture-galleries is now contended for, it has not yet reached its end.

* **Săb-bą-tār′-ĭ-ąn** (2), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sabbatius. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Sabbatius, who in the fourth century observed the Sabbath as a fast.

săb-bą-tār′-ĭ-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *sabbatarian* (1); *-ism.*] The tenets of the Sabbatarians.

"A writer as much opposed as himself to the *Sabbatarianism* of the Puritans."—*Cox: Literature of the Sabbath Question* (1865), ii. 333.

Săb-bą-tā′-tī, *s. pl.* [INSABBATATI.]

Săb′-bąth, *s. & a.* [Heb. שַׁבָּת (*shabbath*) = Sabbath, from שָׁבַת (*shabath*) = to rest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Old Test.:* A sacred day of rest, the institution of which is first mentioned in Gen. ii. 2-3:

"And on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made: and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it; because that on it he rested from all his work which God had created and made."—*A.V.*

The prevailing interpretation of these verses is that the Sabbath was instituted at the Creation for mankind in general, and that septenary institutions (q.v.) may therefore be expected in all nations. Prior to the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, the Sabbath is mentioned in connection with the descent of manna (Exod. xvi. 5, 22-30). The keeping holy of the Sabbath is enjoined in the fourth commandment in Exodus, because of God's having rested after the Creation (Exod. xx. 8-11); in Deut. because of the deliverance of the Hebrew bondsmen

from Egypt (Deut. v. 12–15). Two lambs instead of one were offered when it came (cf. Num. xxviii. 3–4 with ver. 9). Isaiah (lvi. 2, lviii. 13) strongly advocated its observance. [SABBATH-BREAKING.]

2. *New Test.:* Always in the gospels, and as a rule in the other books, Sabbath means the seventh day of the week. By this time its observance had become very rigid and punctilious, and Jesus himself was constantly denounced by the Pharisees and others as a Sabbath-breaker (Matt. xii. 1–2; Mark ii. 2–3, &c.). In self-defence he laid down this principle: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath: therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath" (cf. Matt. xii. 8 with Mark ii. 28). In the epistles the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath is left optional with Christians (Col. ii. 16–17); the day for them is the Lord's day (q.v.) (Rev. i. 10).

3. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* For the first three centuries the Christian fathers in general drew a distinction between the Sabbath and the Sunday or Lord's day, regarding the former as Jewish and obsolete, and the latter as a divinely instituted day, joyous in its character as commemorating Christ's resurrection. But from the days of the first and ambiguous edict of Constantine on the subject:

"Let all judges, inhabitants of the cities, and artificers, rest on the venerable Sunday [dies solis]. But husbandmen may freely and at their pleasure apply to the business of agriculture,"

there was an increasing tendency to transfer to the Sunday and, in a less degree, to saints' days and minor festivals the restrictions of the Jewish Sabbath. The third Council of Orleans (A.D. 538) strove to check this tendency, but in the same century we find legends of miraculous judgments on those who worked on the Sunday (*Migne: Patrol.*, lxxii. 61). The idea of the "Christian Sabbath" seems to be enunciated for the first time in Alcuin (*Homil.* xviii. *post Pent.*). Smith (*Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052) says "that the general teaching of the schoolmen follows the express declaration of Aquinas, 'that the observance of the Lord's Day in the New Law supersedes the observance of the Sabbath, not by obligation of the (divine) law, but by the ordinance of the Church and the custom of the Christian people.'" The Reformers generally were opposed to Sabbatarian views, which, however, more or less modified, have found a place in Protestant churches generally, and reached their height in the Puritan period. Sabbath observance is stricter in Scotland than in England, and in England than on the Continent. (For the practice of many Londoners in Byron's time see *Childe Harold*, i., lxix., lxx.) [SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY.]

¶ In the middle ages Sabbath meant only Saturday. According to the elder Disraeli, it was first used in England for Sunday in 1554.

4. *Law:* [SABBATH-BREAKING].

5. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites.

"In the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord."—*Leviticus* xxv. 4.

*6. A time of rest; intermission of pain or sorrow.

"Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep."
Daniel: Civil Wars.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sabbath, or to sacred text.

"When the bells of Rylstone play'd
Their *Sabbath* music—'God us ayde!'"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

Sabbath-breaker, *s.* One who breaks, violates, or profanes the Sabbath by neglecting the religious observance of that day.

"The usurer is the greatest *sabbath-breaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday."—*Bacon: Essays.*

Sabbath-breaking, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act of breaking, profaning, or violating the Sabbath—

1. *Jewish times:* Moses, by the divine command, punished with death a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath (Num. xv. 32–36). Nehemiah put an end to secular work among the Jews and the heathen Tyrians who came to traffic at Jerusalem (Neh. xiii. 15–22).

2. *Christian times:* The edict of Constantine [SABBATH] of course carried with it penalties on those who disregarded it. Legislation in favour of the Sabbath naturally followed in most Christian countries. In England, statutes on the subject were passed under Athelstan, Henry VI., Charles I., &c. By the statute 29 Chas. II. c. 7., still in force:

"No person is allowed to work on the Lord's day, or use any boat or barge, or expose any goods to sale, except meat in public houses, milk at certain hours, and works of necessity or charity, on forfeiture of 5s. Nor shall any drover, carrier, or the like travel upon that day, under pain of 20s."

The laws of colonial New England, enacted by the Puritans, and ordinarily known as the "blue laws," contained severe and stringent measures against Sabbath-breaking. Though these edicts have become obsolete, laws passed in the last century remain on the statute books of several of the states, and are occasionally revived, to the annoyance of the Americans of to-day.

"Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called *sabbath-breaking*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Breaking, or given to breaking the Sabbath.

Sabbath day's journey, *s.*

Judaism: A very short journey, so as not to interfere with the rest of the Sabbath. The Mosaic law does not precisely define it. Practically it was fixed at 2,000 yards, because the fields of the suburbs for the pasture of the Levites' flocks and herds measured 2,000 yards across. (Acts i. 12.)

Sabbath-school, *s.* [SUNDAY-SCHOOL.]

* **săb'-bath-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sabbath; -less.*] Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.

"Yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

săb băt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after L. Sabbati, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ. Calyx and corolla five to twelve partite. Handsome North American plants, containing a pure bitter principle. The young stems of *Sabbatia angularis* are given in the United States as a vermifuge.

sab-băt'-ĭc, sab-băt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *sabbaticus*, from *sabbatum* = sabbath (q.v.); Fr. *sabbatique*; Sp. & Ital. *sabatico.*] Pertaining or relating to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; bringing or enjoying an intermission of labour.

"The famous *sabbatical* river for six days bears all before it with a mighty torrent, and carries stones of such incredible bigness that there is no passing over it: the admirable nature of that river is, that it keeps the *sabbath* and rests all that day."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, ser. 8.

sabbatical-year, *s.*

Judaism: The name given to every seventh year, during which the Hebrews were not to sow their fields or prune their vineyards (cf. Exod. xxiii. 10, 11; Lev. xxv. 2–7; Deut. xv. 1–11; xxxi. 10–13).

* **săb'-bat-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. σαββατισμός (*sabbatismos*), from σαββατίζω (*sabbatizō*) = to keep the Sabbath; Lat. *sabbatismus*; Fr. *sabbatisme*; Sp. & Ital. *sabatismo.*] Observance of the Sabbath; rest, intermission.

"This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience."—*More: Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 210 (1653).

† **săb'-bat-ize,** *v.t.* [Gr. σαββατίζω (*sabbatizō*).] [SABBATISM.]

"The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement."—*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052.

săb'-ba-tŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *sabatine*, from *sabot.*]

Old Arm.: A round-toed, armed covering for the foot, worn during a part of the sixteenth century.

săb'-bire, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber; a beam.

săb-dar-ĭf'-fa, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.]

Bot.: *Hibiscus Sabdariffa.*

Sa-bē'-an, *a. & s.* [SABIAN (2).]

Sā'-bĕ-ĭsm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

* **sā'-bel-ine,** *a.* [Low Lat. *sabelinus.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling sable (q.v.).

sa-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *sabulum.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Sabellinæ. Mouth transverse, across gills; gills two, feathery; funnel comb-shaped, spiral, and large. Stopper cylindrical. Front tubercles with hooks and bristles. Tube gelatinous, covered with sand. The Fan Sabella (*Sabella penicillus*, sometimes called *Amphitrite ventilabrum*) is common on the British coast. [AMPHITRITE, 2.]

† **săb-ĕl-la'-na,** *s.* [Lat. *sabulum* = gravel.]

Geol.: Coarse sand or gravel.

Sa-bĕl'-lĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to any form of Sabellianism.

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts any form of Sabellianism (q.v.).

Sa-bĕl'-lĭ an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Sabellian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The name given to any form of doctrine which denies a real distinction between the Persons of the Trinity:

1. Patripassianism (q.v.).

2. The doctrine of the adherents of Sabellius (an African presbyter of the third century), if not of Sabellius himself. It resolved the doctrine of the Trinity into three manifestations of God to man, and taught that the same Person was the Holy Ghost when manifesting himself to the Christian Church, and, by parity of reasoning, the Son, when he appeared in Christ. Thus Patripassianism was avoided, but the Incarnation, as well as the Trinity, was denied, for the manifestation of God in Christ could differ only in degree, not in kind, from his union with other holy men. Akin to this teaching was that of Marcellus (bishop of Ancyra in the early part of the fourth century), who made the Logos a mere attribute of God, manifesting itself in the Creation, the Incarnation, and the sanctification of Christians.

săb-ĕl-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabell(a); -inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Serpulidæ (q.v.).

sā'-bĕr, *s.* [SABRE.] (*Amer.*)

sā'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Bengalee *soobja*, the name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sabiaceæ. Shrubs with climbing branches, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, from Asia.

sā-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabi(a); -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Climbing plants, with alternate exstipulate leaves; flowers few, in short axillary panicles; sepals five, small, persistent, with coloured dots; petals five, with rows of red glandular dots, persistent; stamens, equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; filaments, short; drupes, two, rounded, sub-reniform; seed solitary.

Sā'-bĭ-an (1), **Sa-bē'-an, Sa-bæ'-an** (1), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Saba, the chief city of that part of Arabia now called Yemen.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of Saba. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

Sā'-bĭ-an (2), **Sa-bæ'-an** (2), **Sa-baĭ'-an,** *a. & s.* [SABIANISM.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A professor of Sabianism (q.v.).

2. A name erroneously given to the Oriental sect called Christians of St. John. [JOHN (1), ¶ 1.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sabianism (q.v.), or to the Christians of St. John. [A. 2.]

Sā'-bĭ-an-ĭsm, Sa-bæ'-an-ĭsm, Sā'-ba-ĭsm, Tsā'-ba-ĭsm, *s.* [According to the professors of Sabianism, derived from Tsabi, the son or brother of Enoch, but more probably from צָבָא (*tseba*) [SABAOTH], implying that they worshipped the host of heaven.]

Compar. Relig.: A faith which recognized the unity of God, but worshipped angels or intelligences supposed to reside in the stars, and guide their motions, whence the lapse, at least on the part of the common people, to the worship of the stars became easy. They had sacrifices and sacred days, and believed in a future state of retribution. They were once numerous in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, and their

sacred books were in Syriac. The early Muhammadans did not rank them with polytheists.

săb'-ĭ-cû, *s.* [SAVICU.]

săb'-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *sabinus.* See def.]

Bot.: *Juniperus Sabina.*

"*Sabine* or savin will make fine hedges."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sā-bĭn-ē'-ą, *s.* [Named after J. Sabine, a secretary of the Lond. Horticult. Soc.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Schomburgk says that the violet blossoms of *Sabinea florida* are dangerous.

są-bī'-nō, *s.* [SABINE.] (See compound.)

sabino-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Taxodium distichum.*

sā'-ble, *s.* & *a.* [O. F., from Russ. *sobole* = the sable, a boa, a tippet; Low Lat. *sabelum*; Dut. *sabel*; Dan. *sabel, zobel*; Sw. *sabel, sobel*; Ger. *zobel*; Sp. & Port. *cebellina, zebellina*; Ital. *zibellino*; Fr. *zibeline.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 2.**

2. The fur of of the sable.

3. Applied fig. to black or mourning dress or garments.

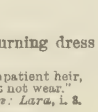
"'Yet doth he live!' exclaims the impatient heir,
And sighs for *sables* which he must not wear."
Byron: Lara, i. 3.

4. Sadness, mournfulness, dulness.

"To clothe in *sable* every social scene."
Cowper: Conversation, 872

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Black, one of the tinctures used in blazonry. In engraving it is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossed.



SABLE.

2. *Zool.: Mustela zibellina*, the most valuable of the fur-producing animals. It is found in the northern parts of Asia, and sable-hunting forms the chief occupation of many of the Siberian tribes. Length,

SABLE.

exclusive of tail, about eighteen inches, general colour brown, yellowish on throat. The fur is extremely lustrous, and very valuable, an ordinary skin being worth six or seven pounds, and one of the finest quality will fetch fifteen pounds.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of the fur of the sable.

"I had a present from his daughter of a handsome *sable* muff."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v. ch. ix.

2. Black; of the colour of the sable; dark.

"And never of a *sable* hue than now."
Cowper: Expostulation, 395.

sable-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: Ægoceros niger.

sable-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: The Lemming (q.v.).

* **sable-stoled,** *a.* Wearing a black stole or vestment. (*Milton: Nativity*, xxiv.)

* **sable-vested,** *a.* Clothed in sables; covered with blackness or darkness.

"*Sable-vested* Night." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 962.

* **sā'-ble,** *v.t.* [SABLE, *s.*] To sableize; to darken, to make dark or dismal.

"And *sabled* all in black the shady sky."
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

* **sā'-ble-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sable*; *-ize.*] To make black or sable. (*Davies: Paper's Complaint*, 241.)

sab'-lī-êre, *s.* [Fr., from *sable*; Lat. *sabulum* = sand, gravel.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A sand-pit.

2. *Carp.:* A raising-piece (q.v.).

sab'-ōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden shoe made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers. The kinds of wood used are willow, poplar (Lombardy), beech, birch, aspen, ash, hornbeam, walnut. Sabots are worn by the peasants of France, Belgium, &c.

"A fustain language, like the clattering noise of *sabots*."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*, p. 20.

2. *Ordnance:*

(1) A circular block, usually of wood, hollowed out and fixed by tin straps to a (smooth-bore) projectile, so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun, to prevent its upsetting in loading, wobbling in discharging, and to decrease windage by occupying the bore more perfectly than can be done by the projectile itself.

(2) A gas-ring (q.v.).

sa-bō'-tī-êre, *s.* [Fr. *sabotière, sarbotière* = an ice-pail, for *sorbetiere*, from *sorbet* = sherbet, an ice.] A French apparatus for making ices. It consists of an outer pail of wood and an inner vessel of metal, to contain the cream to be iced. In the intervening space is a mixture of pounded ice and salt, or of sulphate of soda and hydrochloric acid. The contents of the inner vessel are agitated by a handle, and the frozen cream is occasionally scraped down.

sā'-bre, (bre as **bĕr), *sā'-bĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *sabre*, from Ger. *säbel*, a word prob. of Hungarian origin; cf. Hung. *szábla* = a sabre; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *sabel.*]

1. A sword having a curved blade, specially adapted for cutting. That for heavy cavalry has a slightly-curved heavy blade. The light cavalry sabre has a lighter blade somewhat more curved. The horse-artillery sabre is still shorter, lighter, and more curved, and has but one branch to the guard.

2. A soldier armed with a sabre; a horse-soldier.

"He has also a small body of cavalry, numbering 150 *sabres*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 7, 1859.

sabre-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like sabres; a term applied to the genus Machairodus (q.v.), on account of the extraordinary character of its dentition.

"The mastodon . . . fell a prey to the great *sabre-toothed* feline Machairodus."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. iii.

Sabre-toothed tiger: [MACHAIRODUS].

sā'-bre (bre as **bĕr),** *v.t.* [SABRE, *s.*] To cut, strike, or kill with a sabre; to cut down.

"*Sabring* the gunners there."
Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.

sā'-bre-tąche, sā'-bre-tąsche (bre as **bĕr),** *s.* [Fr. *sabretache*, from Ger. *säbeltasche*, from *säbel* = a sabre, and *tasche* = a pocket.] A leather pocket suspended on the left side from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

săb'-ų-lōse, *a.* [SABULOUS.]

Bot.: Growing in sandy places.

* **săb-ų-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *sabulosus* = sandy; from *sabulum* = sand.] The quality or state of being sabulous; sandiness, grittiness.

săb'-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum* = sand; Fr. *sabuleux*; Sp. *sabuloso*; Ital. *sabbioso.*] Full of sand or grit; sandy, gritty. (Applied chiefly to deposits in urine.)

"*Sabulous* deposits in the urine are of various kinds."—*Brande: Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1836.

săb-ŭr-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *saburra* = sand.] The application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to any part of the person; sand-bathing.

* **săc (1),** *s.* [A.S. *sacu.*] [SAKE.]

Law: The privilege enjoyed by a lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

săc (2), *s.* [Lat. *saccus* = a bag, a sack (q.v.).] A bag, a cyst, a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid.

¶ *Sac of the embryo:*

Bot.: The vesicle of the nucleus within which the embryo is formed.

* **săc'-bŭt,** *s.* [SACKBUT.]

săc-cāde', *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *sacquer, sacher* = to pull.]

1. *Manége:* A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly, a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

2. *Music:* Strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings, which, by forcing them to a level, enables the player to produce three or four notes simultaneously.

* **săc'-cage (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [SACKAGE.]

săc-căr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [SACCUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pediculati (q.v.), from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

săc'-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a bag.]

Bot.: Bag-shaped.

săc-chăr'-ą-mide, *s.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = (C_6H_4O_2)^{vi}\left\{\begin{matrix}H_4\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}O_4.N_2$. A white amorphous substance obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into an etherial solution of ethylic saccharate. By boiling with water it is converted into ammonia saccharate.

† **săc'-chąr-āte,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saccharatus*, from *saccharum* (q.v.).] Saccharine (q.v.).

săc-chăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *saccharum*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from saccharum (q.v.).

saccharic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_8 = (C_6H_4O_2)^{vi}\left\{\begin{matrix}H_4\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_6$. A dibasic acid discovered by Scheele, and produced by the action of nitric acid on cane-sugar, glucose, milk sugar, mannite, &c., aided by heat. It is deliquescent, uncrystallizable, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and turns brown even at the heat of the water-bath. The saccharates are crystalline, nearly insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water. Saccharate of silver, $C_6H_8Ag_2O_8$, obtained by mixing the neutral potassium salt with nitrate of silver, is a white crystalline powder very soluble in ammonia, the solution depositing metallic silver when boiled.

saccharic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8$. Ethylic saccharate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of saccharic acid. It is obtained in the form of a syrup which gradually solidifies to a mass of tabular crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether.

săc'-chąr-īde, *s.* [Eng. *saccharose*; *-ide.*]

Chem. (Pl.): Berthelot's name for a series of compounds formed by heating dextre-glucose and other kinds of sugar with organic acids. They are divided into four classes: glucosides, or those produced from dextro-glucose; levulosides, from lævo-glucose; galactosides, from milk sugar; and inosides, from inosite. The saccharides are soluble in water, and intensely bitter when they contain a volatile acid; insoluble when they contain a fixed acid.

săc-chąr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *saccharifère.*] Producing sugar: as, *sacchariferous* canes.

săc'-chąr-ĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* A contrivance for converting the starch of grain and potatoes into sugar.

săc-chăr'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* To convert into sugar.

săc-chą-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of muslin. (*Simmonds.*)

săc-chą-rĭm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [SACCHAROMETER.] A form of polariscope devised by Mitscherlich with special reference to testing sugars by polarised light. It is provided with a graduated circle for measuring the angles of polarisation, which serve as a basis of comparison for the different qualities. The form now in use is provided with a scale, showing the percentage of sugar contained in the solution under examination.

săc-chą-rĭm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [SACCHAROMETRY.]

săc'-chąr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sacchar(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO_3S = C_6H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\SO_2\end{matrix}>NH$. A sweet substance discovered by Fahlberg and Remsen in 1879, and named by them Anhydro-

orthosulphaminebenzoic acid. It may be prepared by oxidising orthotoluene with potassium permanganate. It forms white crystals, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 220° with partial decomposition. Its sweetness exceeds that of cane-sugar; one part in 10,000 of water being distinctly perceptible. When taken into the system, it passes through unchanged.

săc′-char-īne, *a. & s.* [Fr. *saccharin*, from Lat. *saccharum* = sugar (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

"An essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from . . . most plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

† **B.** *As subst.:* The uncrystallizable sugar of maltwort.

saccharine-compounds, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Compounds consisting of, or containing a large proportion of sugar. The great use of these compounds, cane-sugar, glucose, honey, &c., is, so far as the animal economy is concerned, to support the respiratory process, and thereby maintain bodily temperature. The production of heat in the body is the result of a chemical change in the elements of the sugar, new compounds being produced. Some of these act only as heat-producers on the respiratory process, whilst others assist in repairing wasted tissue.

saccharine-fermentation, *s.* The fermentation by which sugar is converted into alcohol.

săc′-char-īte, *s.* [Lat. *sacchar(um)* = sugar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A granular massive variety of Andesite (q.v.), according to Dana; but by some mineralogists it is referred to Labradorite. Probably the result of an alteration of a plagioclase rich in lime. Forms veins in serpentine at Frankenstein, Silesia.

* **săc′-char-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sacchar(um)* = sugar; Eng. verb. suff. *-ize.*] To form or convert into sugar; to saccharify.

"It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb *saccharize*."—*Grainger: Sugar-cane*, i. (Note.)

săc′-char-oĭd, săc-char-oĭd′-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of both forms*)*:* Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: as, *saccharoid* carbonate of lime, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*Of the form* saccharoid)*:* A name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Heeren's pseudoerythrin (ethylic orsellinate). (*Watts.*)

săc-char-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*; *o* connect., and Eng. *meter.*]

Chem.: A form of hydrometer for testing liquids heavier than water. It consists of a bulb having a smaller bulb beneath, weighted with mercury or shot, and a graduated stem above. In water it sinks to a certain mark, but in syrup it rises in proportion to the density of the latter. It is used for determining the specific gravity of brewers' or distillers' worts, &c.

săc-char-ŏm′-ĕ-try, *s.* [Eng. *saccharometer*; *-y.*] The act, art, or process of determining the amount of sugar in saccharine solutions.

săc′-char-ōse, *s.* [Eng. &c. *sacchar(um)*; *-ose.*] [Cane-sugar.]

saccharose-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Salts produced by heating cane-sugar with organic anhydrides; thus acetic anhydride gives saccharose octacetate, $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_8O_{11}$, a white amorphous insoluble powder. On heating with water it is converted into acetic acid, dextrose, and lævulose.

săc′-char-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*, *saccharon* = sugar, from Gr. σάκχαρον (*sakcharon*) = sugar (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* Sugar-cane; a genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. Inflorescence in loose panicles, with lanceolate spikelets; glumes two-valved, two-flowered, enveloped in long wool; lower neuter with one pale, upper hermaphrodite with two. Mostly tropical or sub-tropical. Known species about sixty-two. *Saccharum officinarum* is the Common Sugar-cane (q.v.). Other Indian species—*S. fuscum*, *S. Mara*, *S. Munja*, *S. semidecumbens*, *S. canaliculatum*, and *S. spontaneum*—have fibres used in the manufacture of ropes, strings, mats, and paper. The leaves and seeds are employed for thatch, and the culms of some for native pens.

2. *Chem.:* A term formerly synonymous with sugar, but now used almost exclusively to denote an invert sugar prepared from cane sugar by the action of acids. It is largely used by brewers.

săc-cha-rŭ′-mic, *a.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose)*, and *u(l)mic.*] Derived from or containing saccharum and ulmic acid.

saccharumic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_{11}=C_{14}H_{12}O_8.3H_2O$. Formed, together with glucic acid, by the action of baryta on grape sugar, aided by heat. It is obtained as a yellowish-brown powder, having an astringent taste, and is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solution on exposure to the air gradually darkens, and deposits a brown substance.

săc-chŭl′-mic, *a.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmic.*] (See compound.)

sacchulmic-acid, *s.* [Sacchulmin.]

săc-chŭl′-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmin.*]

Chem.: A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

săc-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing a sac.

săc′-çĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *formā* = form.] Having the form or shape of a sac.

săc-cō-, *pref.* [Saccus.] Furnished with a sac or pouch, or any sac-like process or organ.

† **săc-cō-brăn-chĭ-ā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

Zool.: An order of Tunicata, with five families. Mantle united to the tunic at the two orifices, elsewhere commonly more or less detached; branchia, a dilated vascular sac, with a tentacular orifice. (*Owen.*)

săc-cō-brăn′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *branchiæ* = gills.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Silurina (q.v.), with four small species, from East Indian rivers. There is a lung-like extension of the branchial cavity, which receives water; it is surrounded by contractile, transverse, muscular fibres, by which the water is expelled at intervals.

săc-cō-lā′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A large genus of Sarcanthidæ; named from a pouch in their lip. Beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from India and Madagascar, now frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

† **săc-cō-mȳ′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saccomys*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Pouched Rats; a family of Rodentia. According to Lilljeborg, it contains six genera and thirty-three species; but the family is more often broken up, and its constituents distributed among the sub-families of Geomyidæ.

* **săc′-cō-mȳs,** *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Saccomyidæ, founded by F. Cuvier. It is ignored by Coues.

săc-cō-pĕt′-a-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ. *Saccopetalum tomentosum* is a large Indian tree with a straight stem and a thick bark. It yields a gum of the false tragacanth or hog-gum series, and the leaves are used as fodder.

săc-cō-phăr′-ŷnx, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *pharynx* (q.v.).

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræniдæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Saccopharynx flagellum*, a deep-sea Conger-eel, of which only three specimens have been observed. Muscular system very feebly developed; bones thin and soft, wanting in organic matter; head and gape enormous; stomach distensible in an extraordinary degree; vent at end of trunk. The specimens known have been found floating on the surface of the North Atlantic with their stomachs much distended, having swallowed some other fish many times their own weight. They attain a length of several feet. (*Günther.*)

săc-cŏp′ tĕr-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. πτερυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Zool.; A genus of Emballonuridæ, group Emballonuræ, from the Neotropical region. Allied to the typical genus (Emballonura); but in the males there is an alar glandular sac, the lining membrane of which secretes an unctuous reddish substance, with a strong ammoniacal odour, which is probably of use in attracting the females (in whom the sac is rudimentary or absent). There are six species, divided by Peters into four sub-genera, according to the position of the wing-sac: *Saccopteryx leptura* and *S. bilineata* = Saccopteryx proper; *S. canina* and *S. leucoptera* = Peropteryx; *S. plicata* = Balantiopteryx; and *S. calcarata* = Centronycteris.

săc-cō sō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Comatulidæ. Free Crinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

săc-cōs′-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, sub-family Cricetinæ, differing from the typical genus in having the tubercles of the molar teeth arranged in threes. There are two species, *Saccostomus lapidarius* and *S. fuscus*, from Mozambique.

săc′-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *saccul(e)*; *-ar.*] Like a sac, sacciform.

"It finally arrives at a small *saccular* cavity."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. vii.

săc′-cu-lāt ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *saccul(e)*; *-ated.*] Furnished with saccules or little sacs.

săc′-cule, *s.* [Lat. *sacculus*, dimin. from *saccus* (q.v.).] A little sac or sack; a cyst, a cell.

săc cu-lī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *saccus* = a bag.] [Sacco-.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizocephala (q.v.), with the habits of that group. The name is also applied to any individual of the genus.

"A curious opinion, quite recently expressed by a naturalist, M. Giard . . . is that the Peltogaster of the Pagurus has become a *Sacculina* on the crab; the host having been transformed, its acolyte has done the same thing under the same influence."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 60.

săc′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a sack, a bag, from Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*) = coarse hair, a sack; σάττω (*sattō*) = to pack or load.]

Bot.: The corona of a flower.

sa-çĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *sacrum* = a sacred place, prop. neut. sing. of *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

1. *Rom. Arch.:* A small unroofed enclosure containing an altar sacred to a deity.

2. *Eccles. Arch:* A small monumental chapel within a church; generally taking the form of a square canopied enclosure, with open sides formed by stone screens, the tomb in the centre being used as an altar, and, having an altar screen at its head. Within these chapels, masses were said for the repose of the souls of those buried there.

săç-ĕr-dō′-tal, * **săç-ĕr-dō′-tall,** *a.* [Fr. *sacerdotal*, from Lat. *sacerdotalis* = pertaining to a priest, from *sacerdos*, genit. *sacerdotis* = a priest, from *sacer* = sacred, and *do* = to give; Sp. and Port. *sacerdotal*; Ital. *sacerdotale.*] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

"The ancient Fathers are still more particular in expounding the *sacerdotal* consecration, and the divine sanctification consequent thereupon."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. vii., p. 93.

săç-ĕr-dō′-tal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *sacerdotal*; *-ism.*] Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order; tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood.

săç-ĕr-dō′-tal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sacerdotal(ism)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the sacerdotal system; specif., a High Churchman.

"The battle will have to be fought out between the Liberationists and the *Sacerdotalists*."—*Echo*, Feb. 25, 1886.

săç-ẽr-dō'-tăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sacerdotal; -ly.*] In a sacerdotal manner.

***săçh'-ẹl, *sach-elle,** *s.* [Satchel.]

sā'-chŏm, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.] A chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore (q.v.).

"Their *sachem*, the brave Wattawamat."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

sā'-chŏm-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *sachem; -dom.*] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

"The *sachemdom* of Incas at Mohegan."—*Stiles: Hist. Judges of Charles I.*, p. 109.

sā'-chŏm-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sachem; -ship.*] The office, dignity, or position of a sachem; sachemdom.

sa-chĕt' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

sa-chĕv'-ẽr-ĕl, *s.* [After Dr. Sacheverel.] An iron floor or blower to the mouth of a stove. (*Halliwell.*)

săck (1), ***sacke, *sak, *sakke,** *s.* [A. S. *sacc*, from Lat. *saccus*; Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*), from Heb. שַׂק (*saq*) = stuff made of hair-cloth, sackcloth; a sack for corn; prob. a borrowed word in Hebrew; cf. Coptic *sok* = sackcloth; Ethiopic *sak* = a sack; Dut. *zak*; Dan. *säk*; Sw *säkk*; Goth. *sakkus*; Icel. *sekkr*; Sp. & Port. *saco*; It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*; Ir. & Gael. *sac*; Welsh *sack.*]

1. A bag, commonly of a large size, made of strong, coarse material, used for holding and carrying corn, wool, hops, &c.

"The Parricide was afterwards sow'd up in a *sack* or bag."—*Holiday: Juvenal*, sat. 8. (Note.)

2. A measure or weight, varying according to the article and country. Thus, a sack in dry measure is 5 bushels; of coal, 3 heaped bushels; in coal weight, 112 lbs.; wool, 2 weys or 13 tods, or 364 lbs. (in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lbs. each or 384 lbs.); corn or flour weight, 280 lbs.; foreign sacks of flour vary from 140 to 200 lbs.

*3. Sackcloth. (*Wycliffe: Apocalips*, xi.)

*¶ (1) *Sack and fork:* The same as *Pit and Gallows* (q.v.).

(2) *To get the sack:* To be dismissed or discharged from employment. (Brewer suggests that the expression may be derived from the Turkish custom of fastening up in a sack and throwing into the Bosphorus any one obnoxious to the Sultan.)

"I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should *get the sack*." —*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xx.

(3) *To give the sack to:* [Give, *v.*, ¶ 10.].

sack-barrow, *s.* A sort of barrow used for moving loaded sacks in granaries, and other places, from one point to another; for loading or unloading goods in ships, trains, &c.

sack-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Antiaris or *Lepurandra saccidora.* It is a stately forest tree, with alternate, oblong-elliptical, dentate leaves, growing on the Western Ghauts, &c. Bags are manufactured from it in the jungles near Coorg. A branch is cut corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack required. After being soaked it is beaten with clubs till the liber separates from the wood. The sack formed of the bark is turned inside out, and pulled down while the wood is being sawed off, a small piece, however, being left to form the bottom of the sack. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*)

săck (2), *s.* [Fr. *sac* = a sack, waste, ruin; prob. from *sac* (Lat. *saccus*) = a sack (q.v.), from the use of a sack in removing plunder.]

1. The act of sacking or pillaging a town or city; pillage, plunder.

"The *sack* of Orleans."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 2.

*2. That which is obtained by sacking; booty, plunder, spoil.

săck (3), *s.* [Prob. the same as Sack (1), *s.*]

*1. A kind of loose cloak or mantle formerly worn.

"The floating *sack* is thrown aside."
Whitehead: The Dog.

2. The same as Sacque (q.v.).

3. A loose overcoat worn by men.

***săck** (4), ***seck,** *s.* [Fr. *sec* = dry (in the phrase *vin sec*), from Lat. *siccum*, accus. of *siccus* = dry; Sp. *seco* = dry; Dut. *sek* = sack; Ger. *sekt*; Sw. *sack.*] An old name for various sorts of dry wines, more especially those from Spain. [Sherry.]

"Please you, drink a cup of *sack*."—*Shakesp: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. ii.).

***sack posset,** *s.* A posset made of milk, sack, and other ingredients.

"Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sack-posset*."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

săck (1), *v.t.* [Sack (1), *s.*]

1. To put into a sack or bag.

"Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound."
Betterton.

2. To dismiss or discharge from employment. (*Slang.*)

săck (2), *v.t.* [Sack (2), *s.*] [Fr. *sacquer*, from Lat. *sacco* = to put in a sack or bag.] To storm and destroy; to pillage, to plunder, to devastate. (Said of a town or city.)

"The adjoining hospital was *sacked*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***săck'-age, *săc'-cage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), v.; *-age.*] The act of sacking or pillaging; sack.

"Otho survived not the *rasing* and *saccage* of Carthage."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xv., ch. xviii.

***săck'-age, *săc'-cage (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [Sackage, *s.*] To sack.

"Townes *saccaged* and subverted."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

săck'-bŭt, *săg'-bŭt, *săg-bŭtt, *s.* [Fr. *saquebute*, from Sp. *sacabuche* = a tube or pipe, which serves as a pump . . . a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa, saquebuxo.* Ultimate origin unknown.]

Music:

1. One of the Babylonian musical instruments mentioned by Daniel (iii. 5, 7, 10, 15). It is the translation in the English version of the Bible of the word סַבְּכָא (*sabbeka*). Some authors identify it with the sambukē (σαμβύκη) of the Greeks and Romans, a kind of harp. [Sambuka.]

"Psaltry and *sackbut*, dulcimer and flute."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 133.

2. The old English sackbut or sagbut was a bass trumpet, with a slide like the trombone.

"A dead-march within of drum and *sagbutts*."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

săck'-cloth, *sack cloath, *sacke-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *s.*, and *cloth.*] The coarse cloth or stuff of which sacks are made; coarse hempen or flax cloth; a coarse cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification. (*Jonah* iii. 8.)

***săck'-clothed,** *a.* [Eng. *sackcloth; -ed.*] Clad in sackcloth, mourning, mortified.

săck'-dŏu-dle, *v.i.* [Ger. *dudel-sack* = a bagpipe; *dudeln* = to play on the bagpipe.] To play on the bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

săcked', *sakked, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Sack (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Placed or put in a sack or sacks.

*2. Wearing a coarse upper garment. [Sacked-friars.]

*** Sacked friars, * Sacked-freres, * Sac-friars, * Sac freres,** *s. pl.* The English translation of Eccles. Lat. *saccati, sacci*, or *saccitæ*, a general term for any monks wearing a loose upper garment of coarse cloth.

săck'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who sacks or pillages.

***săck'-ẽr** (2), ***sak-er,** *s.* [Saker.]

săck'-fŭl (1), ***săck'-fŭll** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *s.*; *-full.*] As much as a sack will hold.

"This little *sackful* of bones, I thought to bequeath to Westminster Abbey, to be interred in the cloyster within the south side of the garden, close to the wall."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 29.

***săck' fŭl** (2), ***săck' fŭll** (2), *a.* [Eng. *sack* (2), *s.*; *-full.*] Given to plundering or pillaging; ravaging, pillaging.

"Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes, Peleasian Argos held."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad ii.

săck'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. Coarse hempen or flaxen fabric, of which sacks, bags, &c., are made.

"Poles with lengths of coarse *sacking* nailed to them."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

săck' lĕss, saik less, * sac les, * sacc-laes, * sak les, * sakke les, *a.* [A.S. *sacleás*, from *sacu* = fault, offence, and *leás* = less.] [Sake.]

1. Innocent; free from fault or blame.

"Whether any body touched thee or no, I'm sure Eddie's *sackless*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Quiet, peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless. (*Scotch.*)

3. Simple, useless, silly. (*Scotch.*)

*** săck' lĕss lў, * sak les ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sackless; -ly.*] Innocently; without blame or offence.

*** sacque,** *s.* [A form of *sack* (1), *s.* (q.v.).] A kind of loose gown or upper garment worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and introduced from France in the reign of Charles II. It hung loosely over the back and shoulders.

sā' crạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sacr(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to the sacrum (q.v.).

săc' rạ mŏnt, *s.* [Lat. *sacramentum* = 1. In civil affairs, the sum which plaintiff and defendant in a suit had to deposit as security before the trial was proceeded with; hence, any civil suit. 2. In military affairs: (1) the oath of fidelity taken by soldiers on their enlistment into the Roman army; (2) any solemn obligation. Fr. *sacrement*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, pledging him to obey his commander, and not to desert his standard; hence, an oath or ceremony involving an obligation.

"There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
Here I begin the *sacrament* to all."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

*3. A sacred token or pledge; the pledge of a covenant.

"This worde *sacrament* is as much to say as an holy signe, and representeth alway some promise of God."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 148.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Protestant Theol.:* The Church Catechism defines a sacrament as "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof." It recognizes two only as generally necessary to salvation, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord. Article xxv. says that they were ordained by Christ not only to be badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but also, or rather, to be sure signs of grace and God's good will towards us, by which he strengthens our faith in him. They have a wholesome effect or operation only to those who worthily receive them; unworthy recipients purchase to themselves damnation [Cf. 1 Cor. xi. 29. The R.V. has "judgement"]. The Westminster Confession of Faith teaches essentially the same doctrine. It considers sacraments to be "holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace" (ch. xxvii.).

2. *Roman Theol.:* A visible sign, instituted by Christ, which confers *ex opere operato* sanctifying grace on man. [Opus Operatum.] Matter, form, and a minister acting with the intention of doing what the Church does are necessary to the valid administration of a sacrament. Besides sanctifying grace, sacraments confer sacramental grace—that is, they aid the suscipient in a special manner to attain the end for which each sacrament was instituted. (*Gury: Tract. de Sac. in Genere.*) The Council of Trent (sess. vii., can. 1) defines that the Sacraments of the New Law were instituted by Our Lord, and are neither more nor fewer than seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. The first five are necessary for all Christians, the last two are necessary only for the community. Baptism, Confirmation, and Order imprint a character on their subject, and cannot be repeated without sacrilege. The term Sacraments of the Old Law has been adopted to signify circumcision, the paschal lamb, the ordination of priests and Levites, &c., of the Mosaic economy. St. Augustine (*adv. Julian.*, v. 11) was of opinion that some

remedy for original sin must have existed prior to the institution of circumcision, and to this the name of Sacrament of Nature is often given.

3. *Law:* By 1 Edw. VI., c. 1, 1 Eliz., c. 2, and 9 & 10 Wm. III., c. 32, any one reviling the sacrament of the Lord's supper was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

* **sāc'-rą-mént,** *v.t.* [SACRAMENT, *s.*] To bind by an oath.

"When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver."—*Archbishop Laud: Works*, p. 86.

săc-rą-mént ąl, * **sāc-rą-mént'-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sacramental*, from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentalis*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramental.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments.

"The laws which instituted the *Sacramental* Test, were passed without the smallest difficulty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Constituting a sacrament; having the character of a sacrament.

* 3. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

"The *sacramental* host of God's elect."
Cowper: Task, ii. 349.

B. *As substantive:*

Roman Theol. (In this sense prob. from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentale* = a ceremony accompanying the administration of a sacrament): A name given to rites which bear some outward resemblance to the sacraments (SACRAMENT, II. 2), but which are not of divine institution. They are enumerated in the following verse:

"Orans, tinctus, edens, confessus, dans, benedicens,"

and are: The prayers of the Church, especially the Lord's prayer; holy water, blessed ashes, palms, and candles, blessed bread; the General Confession in the Mass and the Office; almsgiving, and the blessing of bishops and abbots. The prayers, however, must be offered in a consecrated place, and the alms given in the name of the Church.

"If the *sacramentals* are used with pious dispositions they excite increased fear and love of God, and so, not in themselves, but because of these movements of the heart towards God, remit venial sins."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 782.

săc-rą-mént ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sacramental*; *-ly.*] In or after the manner of a sacrament.

"The sacrament of the altar was not instituted to be received of one man for another *sacramentally*."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., *No.* 25.

săc rą mén tär'-i-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sacrament*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments; sacramental.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive:*

Church History:

1. A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers and their followers who opposed the Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharist. (CONSUBSTANTIATION, SACRAMENTARIAN.)

2. One who takes a high view of the efficacy of the sacrament; a High Churchman.

sacramentarian controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in 1518 as to the nature of the Eucharist, in which the chief disputants were Luther, who maintained a real presence by means of consubstantiation (q.v.), and Zwingli, Carlstadt, and Œcolampadius, who maintained that the bread and wine were mere symbols of Christ's body and blood. This controversy led to the establishment of the Reformed Churches.

săc rą mén tar'-i-ąn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *sacramentarian*; *-ism.*] The principles, teaching, or practices of the Sacramentarians.

"His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882, p. 325.

săc rą mént ą rў, sac ra ment a ric, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sacrament*, *-ary*, Fr. *sacramentaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a sacrament or the sacraments.

"Q. H. Rogers and one . . . denied that whole bread . . . [and] wine . . . [were] sufficient for the sacramentaric [quare] . . . *Jewel: Replie to Harding*, p. 384.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Roman Ritual:* A book containing the rites for Mass, for the sacraments generally, and for the dedication of churches, the consecration of nuns, &c. From it have been developed the Missal, the Pontifical, and the *Rituale Romanum.*

* 2. A Sacramentarian. [SACRAMENTARIAN, B. 1.]

"That no person be admitted or received to any ecclesiastical function, benefit, or office, being a *sacramentary*, infected or defamed with any notable kind of heresy, or other great crime."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., *No.* 10.

* **săc ra-mén'-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sacrament*; *-ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

"Born to preach and *sacramentize*."—*Fuller.*

są-crăr'-i-úm, *s.* [Lat., from *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

* 1. A sort of family chapel in Roman houses, devoted to some particular deity.

2. The adytum of a temple.

3. That part of a church where the altar or communion table is situated.

* **sā'-crāte,** * **sāc'-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sacratus*, pa. par. of *sacro*, from *sacer* = sacred.] To consecrate.

"The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 51. (1653.)

* **są crā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sacratio*, from *sacratus*, pa. par. of *sacro* = to consecrate.] The act of consecrating; a consecration.

"Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other find a *sacration*?"—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

* **sa cre** (1), *s.* [SAKER.]

* **sa-cre** (2), *s.* [Fr.] [SACRED.] A sacred solemnity, rite, or ceremony.

"For the feast and for the *sacre*." *Chaucer: Dream.*

* **sā'-cre (cre** as **kēr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *sacrer*, from Lat. *sacro.*] To consecrate, to hallow; to dedicate or devote to some sacred service, office, or use.

"He was . . . *sacryd* or enoynted emperoure of Rome."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clv.

sā'-créd, *a.* [Prop. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. *sacre* = to consecrate; Fr. *sacré*, pa. par. of *sacrer*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacro.*]

1. Dedicated or appropriated to religious use; consecrated; made holy; devoted to religious purposes.

2. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; consecrated, dedicated. (Followed by *to.*)

"O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred* to the Queen of Love."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 459.

3. Pertaining or relating to religion or the services of religion; religious; not secular.

"Study well the *sacred* page."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 328.

* 4. Devoted or dedicated in a bad sense; accursed, baleful, destructive. (A Latinism.)

5. Not to be profaned, violated, or made common; inviolable, inviolate.

"How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit?" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 204.

6. Entitled to the highest respect; venerable, reverend.

"Poet and saint, to thee alone were given,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n."
Cowley: On the Death of Mr. Crashaw.

* 7. Used as an epithet of royalty.

"Justice, most *sacred* duke, O grant me justice!"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

sacred apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Semnopithecus (q.v.).

sacred baboon, *s.*

Zool.: *Cynocephalus hamadryas.*

sacred bean, *s.* [NELUMBIUM.]

Sacred College, *s.* The College of Cardinals at Rome.

sacred fig, *s.*

Bot.: *Ficus religiosa.* [FICUS.]

sacred fire, *s.*

Relig.: Fire used as a religious symbol, and kept continually burning. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

Sacred Heart, *s.*

Roman Church: The physical heart of Christ, considered, not as mere flesh, but as united to the divinity. It is the object of a special devotion, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by a French nun of the Order of the Visitation, Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque (beatified in 1864), and first preached in England by Father de la Colombière, S.J., chaplain to Mary of Modena, queen of James II. The feast of the Sacred Heart is celebrated on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi.

sacred ibis, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ibis religiosa*, worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. (*Cic., de Nat. Deor.*, i. 36; *Juv.*, xv. 3.)

sacred place, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): [HOLY-PLACES].

2. *Law:* The place where a person is buried.

sacred-standard, *s.* The Labarum (q.v.).

sacred-war, *s.*

Hist. &c.: A war about sacred places or about religion. Four sacred wars were waged in Greece (B.C. 595–338) chiefly for the defence of the temple of Delphi and the sacred territory surrounding it. A Muhammadan war for the faith is called a Jihad (q.v.). The Crusades and the wars of the Reformation were sacred wars. The quarrel which led to the Crimean war was at first a dispute between Russia and France about sacred spots at Jerusalem. When Russia fights, she uniformly gives out that it is a holy war; and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope (Nov. 30, 1853), it was officially or semi-officially intimated that "the most pious Czar thanks the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred combat for the orthodox faith."

sā' créd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sacred*; *-ly.*]

1. In a sacred manner; with due reverence; religiously.

"Her high viceregent, *sacredly* ador'd."
Pomfret: Death of Queen Mary.

2. Inviolably; with strict observance.

"One instance of sobriety of mind, which ought to be *sacredly* regarded by the young."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

sā' créd néss, *s.* [Eng. *sacred*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; consecrated or appropriated to religion or religious uses; sanctity, holiness.

"In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place."—*South.*

2. The quality or state of being sacred or inviolable; inviolableness.

"An appeal to the *sacredness* of treaties."—*Daily News*, Sept. 23, 1885.

* **są-crĭf'-ĭc,** * **są-crĭf'-ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *sacrificus*, *sacrificalis.*] [SACRIFICE, *s.*] Employed in sacrifice.

* **są crĭf'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sacrifice*; *-able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

"Whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

* **są crĭf'-ĭc-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *sacrificans*, pr. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q.v.).] One who offers a sacrifice.

"To gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person."—*Halliwell: Metamorphoses*, p. 102.

* **săc rĭ fĭ cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sacrificatio.*] A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

* **săc'-rĭ-fĭ-cā tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *sacrificatus*, pa. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q.v.); Fr. *sacrificateur.*] One who offers a sacrifice; a sacrificer.

"The *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephthah."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

* **săc' rĭ fĭ cā tōr ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sacrificator*; *-y.*] Offering sacrifice.

săc'-rĭ-fĭçe, * **sac-ri-fise,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *sacrifier*; Lat. *sacrifico*; Sp. & Port. *sacrificar*; Ital. *sacrificare, sagrificare.*] [SACRIFICE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present, devote, or offer by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of thanksgiving or acknowledgment to some deity or divinity; to immolate; to present to God as an atonement for sin, to procure favour, or to express gratitude.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give up or surrender in favour of a

higher or more imperative duty or claim; to destroy, give up, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something.

"'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the pence of the church to a little curiosity."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To devote, with loss, hurt, or suffering.

"Ere my young mind was *sacrificed* to books."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

3. To destroy, to kill.

4. To sell or dispose of at a value under cost price.

"To *sacrifice* his outcomes of wether lambs and draft ewes below what he conceives to be their true value."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

B. *Intrans.*: To offer up a sacrifice or sacrifices; to make offerings to God, or to a divinity or deity, by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

"The Lacedæmonians had a peculiar custom of *sacrificing* to the Muses."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

săc'-rĭ-fīçe, * **sac-ri-fise,** *s.* [Fr. *sacrifice*, from Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer* = sacred, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *sacrificio*; Ital. *sacrificio, sacrifizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The offering of anything to God or to a deity or divinity. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,283.)

(2) That which is sacrificed, offered, or consecrated to God or to a deity or divinity; an immolated victim, or an offering of any kind, laid upon an altar or otherwise religiously presented by way of thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

"The soothsayers inspected all the *sacrifices*, to presage the success of the battle."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The destruction, surrender, or abandonment of anything for something else; a loss incurred for the sake of something else; the devotion or giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object, or to a higher or more imperative claim or duty.

"I have made that *sacrifice* of my veracity to the laws of politeness."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) That which is so devoted, surrendered, or abandoned.

(3) The selling or disposing of goods at a value under cost price: as, To sell one's stock at a *sacrifice.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.*: Sacrifices form an important part of all early forms of religion. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xviii.) traces three stages in the development of the rite. (1) The gift-theory, in which the deity takes and values the offering for himself; (2) the homage-theory, in which the submission or gratitude of the offerer is expressed by a gift; and (3) the abnegation-theory, in which the worshipper deprives himself of something prized. With regard to their nature, sacrifices are divided into (1) Bloody [(*a*) human; (*b*) of the lower animals], and (2) Unbloody. The terrible custom of offering human sacrifices was very widely spread [See extracts]. It was known among the Greeks (*Il.* iv. 35, xviii. 336, xxi. 28; *Eurip., Iphig.*) and the Romans (*Dio Cas., Hist. Rom.*, xliii. 24); and is frequently mentioned in Scripture (cf. Gen. xxii. 1–4, Judges xi. 29–40, 2 Kings iii. 27, xvii. 31, xxi. 6, xxiii. 10, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 6, Jer. vii. 31, 32, xix. 5, 6, Ezek. xvi. 21, xx. 31, Mic. vi. 7. See also *Kalisch: Levit.*, pt. i., pp. 381 sqq). Stanley (*Jewish Church*, i. 40) says:

"On the altars of Moab, and of Phœnicia, and of the distant Canaanite settlements in Carthage and in Spain, may even, at times, within the confines of the Chosen People itself, in the wild vow of Jephthah, in the *sacrifice* of Saul's sons at Gibeah, in the dark *sacrifices* of Hinnom, under the very walls of Jerusalem—this almost irrepressible tendency of the burning zeal of a primitive race found its terrible expression."

As civilization advanced, human victims were replaced by symbols (*Ovid: Fasti*, v. 665–660), or oxen or sheep were offered in their stead. Unbloody sacrifices consisted of libations, incense, fruit, and cakes (often in the form of, and as substitutes for, real animals). It is noteworthy that though the first sacrifice mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. iv. 3) belonged to this category, the first sacrifice accepted (Gen. iv. 4) was a bloody one.

"The custom of sacrificing human life to the gods arose undoubtedly from the belief, which under different forms has manifested itself at all times and in all nations, that the nobler the *sacrifice* and the dearer to its possessor, the more pleasing it would be to the gods."—*Smith: Dict. Antiq.*, p. 990.

2. *Old Test.*: Sacrifices were of two kinds, bloody and unbloody. Those designed to atone for sin were of the former kind (Lev. i.–vii.; cf. Heb. ix. 22). The idea of sacrifice first appears in Gen. iv. 3–5, and viii. 20, but the English word sacrifice does not occur in the A.V. till xxxi. 54. The paschal lamb is called a sacrifice (Exod. xxxiv. 25; Deut. xvi. 2). Even from patriarchal times sacrifices were limited to clean beasts and birds, and were offered on an altar (Gen. viii. 20). Many of these sacrifices were made by fire. [BURNT-OFFERING.] A certain portion of the slain animal was reserved for the priest (Deut. xviii. 3). Under the law there were morning and evening sacrifices (1 Kings xviii. 29; Ezra ix. 4, 5; Dan. viii. 11, 12, 13; xii. 11), besides weekly sacrifices on the Sabbath, sacrifices at new moons, annual ones, &c. Not merely were there stated sacrifices for the people at large, arrangements were at times made that private families also should possess the boon (1 Sam. xx. 6, 20). Under the Monarchy sacrifices were confined to the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. vii. 12). Thanksgiving was called a sacrifice (Lev. vii. 12, 13; Psalm cvii. 22; cxvi. 17; Jonah ii. 9), so was praise (Jer. xxxiii. 11). Ultimately sacrifice, having hardened into a ceremony with little influence on moral conduct, is itself disparaged (Psalm xl. 6; Hosea vi. 6), and preference is accorded to obedience (1 Sam. xv. 22) justice or righteousness (Prov. xxi. 3) and mercy (Hosea vi. 6).

3. *New Test.*: Abel's offering is now called a sacrifice, and its excellence is made to arise from the faith with which it was offered (Heb. xi. 4). The frequent repetition of the sacrifices under the law is adduced as evidence of their failure to remove sin (Heb. vii. 27; x. 1–9). Jesus is at once the sacrificing high priest (Heb vii. 12) and the victim sacrificed (ix. 26). To love the Lord is declared by Jesus to be more than all sacrifice (Mark xii. 33), and thanksgiving and praise (Heb. xiii. 15) are again ranked as sacrifices.

4. *Theol.*: The evangelical doctrine is that the sacrifices of the older economy were types and shadows of the atoning sacrifice made by Christ. For instance the lamb offered by Abel typified the Lamb of God (John i. 29), the devotion of the lamb to death implied a confession on the part of Abel that he was sinful, and deserved to die, coupled with a hope that the substitution of the innocent lamb for the guilty offerer would be permitted. It is held that when Jesus died his sacrifice once for all satisfied Divine justice, and no other was requisite, or would, if offered, be accepted (Heb. ix. 12, 25–28, x. 10, 12, 14).

săc'-rĭ-fĭç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sacrific(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sacrifices.

"Metellus the high priest and chief *sacrificer* at Rome."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

săc-rĭ-fĭç'-ĭal (ç as sh), *a.* [Lat. *sacrificialis*, from *sacrificium* = sacrifice (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with sacrifice; performing sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

"When we come to consider the Eucharist in its *sacrificial* view."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 41.

sacrificial-mound, *s.*

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"The name of *sacrificial-mounds* has been conferred on a class of monuments peculiar to the New World. . . . The most noticeable characteristics of the *sacrificial-mounds* are: their almost invariable occurrence within enclosures; their regular construction in uniform layers of gravel, earth, and sand, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound; and their covering a symmetrical hearth or altar of burnt clay or stone, on which are deposited numerous relics, in all instances exhibiting traces, more or less abundant, of their having been exposed to the action of fire."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 293.

săc'-rĭ-lĕġe, * **săc'-rĭ-lĕdġe,** * **sac-ri-legge,** *s.* [Fr. *sacrilège*, from Lat. *sacrilegium* = the robbing of a temple, the stealing of sacred things, from *sacrilegus* = a sacrilegious person, one who steals from a temple: *sacer* = sacred, and *lego* = to gather, to steal; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacrilegio.*]

1. The violation or profanation of sacred things.

"*Sacrilege* is the diversion of holy and ecclesiastick things to prophane and secular use."—*Spelman: English Words.* (Pref.)

2. *Specifically:*

(1) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of what has been dedicated, appropriated, or consecrated to religious persons or purposes.

(2) The breaking and entering a church, or other place of worship, and committing felony therein. It was formerly a capital offence, but is now punished as burglary (24 & 25 Vict., c. 96).

* **săc'-rĭ-lĕġ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sacrileg(e)*; *-er.*] A sacrilegious person.

"A wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1535).

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġĭoŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sacrilegus.*]

1. Guilty of sacrilege; violating or profaning sacred things.

"But *sacrilegious* thou, hast all great works defac'd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 21.

2. Characterized by or involving sacrilege; profane, impious.

"May hate pursue his *sacrilegious* lust!"
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġĭoŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sacrilegious*; *-ly.*] In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege; profanely, impiously.

"However, Pysche falls into the snare her sisters had laid for her, and against the express injunction of the God, *sacrilegiously* attempts this forbidden sight."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.*

săc-rĭ-lē'-ġĭoŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sacrilegious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sacrilegious; profanity, impiety.

* **săc'-rĭ-lē-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sacrileg(e)*; *-ist.*] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

"The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes, the *sacrilegist*."—*Spelman: Hist. of Sacrilege*, § 6.

* **săc'-rĭ-lĕġ-ў,** * **sac-ri-leg-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *sacrilegium.*] Sacrilege.

"Thou that wlatist mawmetis, doist *sacrilegia*."—*Wycliffe: Romaynes* ii.

* **sā'-crĭng,** * **sac-ryng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [SACRE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of consecrating; consecration.

"The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom."—*Sir W. Temple.*

sacring-bell, *s.* A sanctus-bell (q.v.).

* **sā'-crĭst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *sacrista*, from Lat. *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

1. A sacristan (q.v.).

"A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the use of the choir, and to take care of the books.

săc'-rĭs-tan, *s.* [Fr. *sacristain*, from Low Lat. *sacrista*; Sp. *sacristan.*] An officer of a church who has charge of the sacristy and all its contents. Now corrupted into Sexton (q.v.).

"And let the drowsy *sacrist* an
Still count as slowly as he can."
Coleridge: Christabel.

săc'-rĭs-tў, săc'-rĭst-rў, *s.* [Fr. *sacristie*, from Low Lat. *sacristia.*] The apartment in an ecclesiastical edifice, in which the vestments, books, and sacred vessels are preserved.

"Seemed all on fire, within, around,
Deep *sacristy* and altar's pale."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

sā-crō-, *pref.* [SACRUM.] Of or belonging to the sacrum.

sacro-coccygean, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the os coccygis and to the sacrum. There is a *sacro-coccygean* articulation.

sacro-iliac, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the ilium and to the sacrum. There is a *sacro-iliac* articulation.

sacro-sciatic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hip and to the sacrum. There are *sacro-sciatic* foramina, ligaments, and notches.

sacro-vertebral, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the vertebræ and the sacrum. There is a *sacro-vertebral* articulation.

* **săc'-rō-săŋct,** *a.* [Lat. *sacrosanctus*, from *sacer* = sacred, and *sanctus* = holy.] Sacred and inviolable.

"The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iii.

sā′-crŭm, *s.* [Lat. (*os*) *sacrum* = the sacred (bone), because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.] [Luz.]

Anat.: Five vertebræ rapidly diminishing in size from above downwards, and united into one mass. With the exception of the coccyx, it constitutes the lower part of the column. It unites with the ilia (haunch bones) to form the pelvis.

săd, ***sadde,** *a.* [A.S. *sæd* = sated, satiated; cogn. with O. Sax. *sad* = sated; Icel. *saddr, sadhr;* Goth. *saths;* Ger. *satt* = satiated, full; Lat. *satur* = sated, deep-coloured, *sat, satis* = enough; Welsh *sad* = firm, steady, discreet, is probably borrowed from Mid. English.]

*1. Sated, satiated, tired.

"*Sad* of mine londe." *Layamon,* 20,830.

*2. Steadfast, firm; not to be moved.

"It was foundid on a *sad* stoon."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

*3. Firm of purpose or mind.

*4. Strong.

"But we *saddere* [*firmiores*] men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sike men, & not plese to vssilf."—*Wycliffe: Romaynes* xv.

*5. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

"His hand, more *sad* than lump of lead."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 30.

6. Heavy, close. (Applied to bread, when the dough has not risen properly.)

7. Heavy, close, compact, cohesive. (Said of soil.)

"Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad,* and therefore require warm applications and light compost."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*8. Grave, weighty, serious.

"Whiche treaty was wysely handled by *sadde* and discrete counsayle of bothe parties."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cclxxviii.

*9. Sedate, serious, grave; not gay, light, or volatile.

"She is never *sad* but when she sleepe."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 1.

10. Sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, downcast, grieving, gloomy, dejected.

"Against his own *sad* breast to lift the hand."
Thomson: Summer, 1,678.

11. Exhibiting the external appearance of grief; downcast, gloomy.

12. Characterized by sadness.

"The air he chose was wild and *sad.*"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 9.

13. Causing sadness or grief; afflicted, lamentable: as, a *sad* accident.

14. Bad, vexatious, naughty, wicked, tiresome: as, He is a *sad* fellow.

15. Dark-coloured.

"Of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

sad-cakes, *s. pl.* Unleavened cakes. (*Amer.*)

***sad-eyed,** ***sad-faced,** *a.* Having a sad or grave countenance.

***sad-hearted,** *a.* Sorrowful, sad.

sad-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

sad-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Nyctanthes Arbor tristis. [Nyctanthes.]

***săd,** *vt.* [Sad, *a.*] To make sad; to sadden.

Sa′-dăl-mê-lĭk, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic = the king's lucky star.]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Aquarius (q.v.). Called also α Aquarii.

săd′-da, săd′-dah, *s.* [Pers. *sad-dar* = the hundred gates or ways: *sad* (Sansc. *cata*) = a hundred, and *dar* = door, way.]

1. (*Of the form* sadda): A work in the Persian language, constituting a summary of the Zend-Avesta.

2. (*Of the form* saddah): An old Parsee festival.

săd′-den, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gesadian* = to fill; *sadian* = to feel weary or sad.]

A. *Transitive:*

Ordinary Language:

1. To make sad, gloomy, or sorrowful; to grieve.

"His name could *sadden,* and his acts surprise,
But they that fear'd him dared not to despise."
Byron: Corsair, i. 11.

2. To make heavy, close, or compact.

"Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*3. To make dark-coloured.

II. *Dyeing & Calico-print.:* To apply mordants to, so as to tone down the colours employed, or cause them to produce duller shades than those they ordinarily impart.

B. *Intrans.:* To become sad, melancholy, or downcast. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden,* 256.)

săd′-dēr, *s.* [Sadda.]

săd′-dēr, *comp.* of *a.* [Sad, *a.*]

săd′-dle, *sad-el, *sad-elle, *s.* [A.S. *sadol;* cogn. with Dut. *zadel;* Icel. *söðhall;* Sw. & Dan. *sadel;* O. H. Ger. *satul;* Ger. *sattel;* Russ. *siedlo;* Lat. *sella.* From the same root as *seat, sit,* &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A seat or pad to be placed on the back of an animal to support the rider or the load. Besides the ordinary kinds, the man's saddle and the side-saddle for women, there are cart, gig, pack, ambulance, camel, and ox saddles.

"He employed himself in providing horses, *saddles,* and weapons for his younger and more active accomplices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.:* Anything resembling a saddle; specif., a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill.

"It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles,* or risings and fallings on the top."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bridge-build.:* A block on the summit of a pier over which suspension cables pass, or to which they are attached

2. *Build.:* A thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs.

3. *Mach.:* A block with a hollowing top to sustain a round object, as a rod upon a bench or bed.

4. *Naut.:* A piece or block hollowed out to fit another portion, which is seated thereon, as

(1) The block on a yard-arm which receives the studding-sail boom.

(2) The block on the upper side of the bowsprit to receive the heel of the jib-boom.

5. *Ordn.:* A support on which a gun is placed for bouching.

6. *Railway:*

(1) The bearing or brass resting on the journal in the axle-box.

(2) A chair or seat for a rail.

¶ (1) *Saddle of mutton, venison, &c.:* Two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.

(2) *To put the saddle on the right* (or *wrong*) *horse:* To impute blame to the right (or wrong) person.

saddle-back, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.

2. A name given by fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A coping with a double slope to shed rain.

2. *Geol.:* A familiar name for an anticlinal.

3. *Zool.:* The Harp-seal (q.v.).

"Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250lbs."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* ii. 236.

Saddle-back seal:

Zool.: The Harp-seal (q.v.). Called also Saddle-back.

saddle-backed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a low back, and an elevated neck and head. (Said of horses.)

"Horses, *saddle-backed,* have their backs low, and a raised head and neck."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Build.:* Applied to a coping with a double slope to shed rain.

saddle-bags, *s. pl.*

Saddlery: A pair of bags connected by a leather seat, laid over or behind the saddle.

saddle-bar, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* An iron bar crossing a window-frame, and serving as a stay for the fretwork or glass secured in leaden cames or bars.

2. *Saddlery:* The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree, one on each side connecting the pommel and cantle.

saddle-bow, *s.*

Saddlery: The pommel (q.v.).

"Wrapt round some burthen at his *saddle-bow.*"
Byron: Lara, ii. 24.

saddle-cloth, *s.*

Saddlery: A housing, a shabrack.

***saddle-fast,** *a.* Seated firmly in the saddle. (*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel,* iii. 6.)

saddle-gall, *s.* A sore upon a horse's back caused by the saddle.

saddle-girth, *s.*

Saddlery: A band of leather or webbing attached on one side of the saddle, and, passing under the horse's belly, secured to the other side by a buckle and strap, serving to keep the saddle in place.

"And, bursting in the headlong sway,
The faithless *saddle-girths* gave way."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 33.

† **saddle-graft,** *v.t.* To graft by the method known as saddle-grafting (q.v.).

saddle-grafting, *s.*

Hort.: A method of ingrafting by forming the stock like a wedge, and fitting the end of the scion over it, like a saddle; the reverse of cleft-grafting (q.v.).

***saddle-hill,** *s.* A saddle-back.

"A remarkable *saddle-hill.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

saddle-horse, *s.* A horse used or kept for riding with a saddle.

saddle-joint, *s.* A form of joint for sheet-metal, in connecting adjacent boiling-pans or adjoining strips in roofing. One portion overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

saddle-like, *a.* Saddle-shaped, saddle-backed.

"On each side of this break the land is quite low; beyond the opening rises a remarkable *saddle-like* hill."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

saddle-maker, *s.* A saddler (q.v.).

saddle-nail, *s.*

Saddlery: A short nail having a large, smooth head, used in making saddles.

***saddle-nosed,** *a.* Broad- or flat-nosed.

"Flat-headed and *saddle-nosed.*"—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ii.

saddle-quern, *s.*

Archæol.: A contrivance for grinding or crushing corn. It consisted of a bed-stone, slightly concave on its upper surface, and a stone rolling-pin or muller, which was used with a peculiar rocking and grinding motion.

"*Saddle-querns* of the same character occur also in France."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements,* p. 226.

saddle-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A rail which has flanges straddling a longitudinal and continuous sleeper.

saddle-reed, *s.*

Saddlery: Small reeds used in the place of cord to form the edges of gig-saddle sides.

saddle-roof, *s.*

Build.: A double-gabled roof.

saddle-rug, *s.* A cloth under a saddle.

saddle-shaped, *a.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the shape of a saddle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Oblong, with the sides hanging down like the laps of a saddle, as the labellum of *Cattleya Loddigesii.*

2. *Geol.:* Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge without being broken.

saddle shell, *s.*

Zool.: Anomia ephippium. [Anomia.]

***saddle-sick,** *a.* Galled from riding. (*Carlyle.*)

saddle-tree, *s.*

1. *Saddlery:* The frame forming the support of a saddle; usually made of wood. The parts are secured together by tenons and mortises, and held in place by a covering of canvas or wet raw-hide, which is tacked tightly, and then shrunk by drying. The tree consists of a pommel, cantle, and two side-bars. Two stirrup-bars are added and iron staples for the valise, if required.

"For *saddle-tree* scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

2. *Bot.: Liriodendron tulipifera.*

săd′-dle, *v.t.* [Saddle, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To put a saddle on.

"*Saddle* my horse." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* v. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To load, to burden, to fix upon as a burden.

"But the statute is kind only to be cruel. It *saddles* the farmer with a privilege which is now depreciated in value."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886

2. To fix across, as a saddle on a horse's back.

"The nest of this species is always, without exception, *saddled* upon the upper surface of some limb."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 172.

săd'-dlĕr, ***săd'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *saddl(e)*; *-er.*] One whose occupation is to make saddles.

"Mr. John Dennis was the son of a *sadler*, in London, born in 1657."—*Pope: The Dunciad*, i. (Note.)

săd'-dlĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *saddle*; *-ry.*]

1. The articles usually manufactured by or sold by a saddler.

"He invested . . . in large quantities of *saddlery*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlviii.

2. The trade, occupation, or employment of a saddler.

*3. A room or apartment where saddles, &c., are kept.

"A room for drying, *saddlery*, &c."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***săd'-dlĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *saddl(e)*; *-ing.*] A saddle-shaped rise or depression in the ground.

"Here the land is low, making a *saddling* between two small hills."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

săd du-cā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)* *-aic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

săd-dụ-çē'-ạn, *a.* [Sadducee.] Pertaining or relating to the Sadducees.

Săd'-dụ-çeē, *s.* [Lat. *Sadducæi*; Gr. Σαδδυκαῖοι (*Saddukaioi*); Heb. צְדוֹקִים (*Tsadoqim*), from צָדוֹק (*Tsadoq*) = a proper name, Zadok, or from צַדִּיק (*tsaddîq*) = just. See def.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* One who disbelieves in a future world, and, in consequence, lives only to this.

"To shame the doctrine of the *Sadducee*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 8.

II. *Judaism (Pl.):* One of the three Jewish sects. The current tradition, which was first published by Rabbi Nathan in the second century, is that the Sadducees derived their name from a certain Zadok, a disciple of Antigonus of Soko (B.C. 200–170). In the opinion of Geiger and others, the Zadok from whom they derive their name was the priest who declared in favour of Solomon when the High Priest Abiathar adhered to Adonijah (1 Kings i. 32–45). His descendants had a subsequent preeminence (Ezek. xl. 46, xliii. 19, xliv. 15, xlviii. 11). Not that the Sadducees became a party so early, or that Zadok was their founder; but that some of them may have been his descendants, and all admired his fidelity to the theocratic government, even when the head of the priesthood had gone astray. It was their desire to be equally faithful. All the Jews admitted that the Mosaic law was given at Sinai by Jehovah himself. Most of the people, with the concurrence and support of the Pharisees, believed that an oral law of Moses had similarly come from God. The Sadducees rejected this view, and would accept nothing beyond the written word. They were the Protestants of the older economy. Certain consequences followed. In the Mosaic law there is no reference to a state of rewards and punishments in a future world. When Jesus proves the resurrection from the Pentateuch, he does so by an inference, there being no direct passage which he can quote (Matt. xxii. 31, 32). The Sadducees therefore denied the resurrection from the dead (verse 23). The doctrine of a future world is taught in some passages of the Old Testament, spec. in Dan. xiv. 2, 3, &c., which should have modified their belief. That it did not do so can be explained only by supposing that they attributed a higher inspiration to the Mosaic law than to other parts of the Old Testament. Epiphanius (*Hæres.*, xiv.) and some other of the fathers assert that the Sadducees rejected all the Old Testament but the Pentateuch. Probably, however, these writers confounded the Sadducees with the Samaritans. In Acts xxiii. 8, it is stated that they say that "there is neither angel nor spirit." How they could ignore all the angelic appearances in the Pentateuch (Gen. xvi. 7, 11, xix. 1, &c.), is hard to understand. Perhaps they may have believed that, though angelic appearances once took place, they had now ceased. It is surprising that a sect with these views should, at least at one time, have almost monopolised the highest places in the priesthood; yet such was the case at least temporarily (Acts iv. 1–6). But, with all their sacred office and worldly rank, they could have had no hold on the common people. It is probable that, when Christianity spread—even among its Jewish opponents—a belief in the resurrection, the Sadducees must have still further lost ground; but they ultimately revived, and still exist, under the name of Karaites (q.v.).

săd'-dụ-çeē-ĭşm, săd'-dụ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)* *-ism*; Fr. *saducéisme.*] The doctrines, tenets, or principles of the Sadducees.

"Infidelity, or modern Deism [which is little else but revived Epicureism, *Sadducism*, and Zendichism."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 80.

***săd'-dụ-çize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Sadduc(ee)*; *-ize.*] To conform to or adopt the doctrines or principles of the Sadducees.

"*Sadducizing* Christians, I suppose they were, who said there was no resurrection."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

Sadh, Saadh, *s.* [Hind., &c. = pure or Puritan.]

Compar. Relig. (Pl.): A Hindoo religious sect founded, A.D. 1658, by a man called Birbhan. They believe in one God, who alone is to be worshipped. They have no temples, but assemble at stated periods in houses or courts adjoining to them. They teach a pure morality. Their numbers are few, and they are found chiefly in Furruckabad, Delhi, Mirzapore, &c. (*Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Trant*, &c.)

săd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sad*, a.; *-ly.*]

*1. Firmly.

"There is no more to say but est and west
In gon the speres *sadly* in the rest."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,602.

*2. Seriously, gravely, soberly, with seriousness.

"Give out about the streets, you two,
That I am dead: do it with constancy,
Sadly, do you hear?"
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 1.

*3. Steadily.

4. In a sad, sorrowful, or mournful manner; with sadness or mourning.

"Utter England's name with *sadly*-plaintive voice."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

5. In a manner to cause sadness; calamitously, miserably.

"Hence authors of illustrious name . . .
Are *sadly* prone to quarrel."
Cowper: Friendship.

6. In a dark or sad colour; darkly.

săd'-nĕss, ***sad-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *sad*, a; *-ness.*]

*1. Firmness, compactness, closeness.

"Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone: so if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth proove in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Steadfastness, firmness.

"Therefor ye, brethren, befor witynge kepe you self, lest ye be disseyved by errour of unwise men, and falle awei fro youre owne *sadness*."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Pet.* iii. 17.

*3. The state of being serious or in earnest; seriousness, gravity.

"*Ben.* Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.
Rom. What? shall I groan and tell you?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 6.

4. The quality or state of being sad; mournfulness, sorrowfulness, dejection of mind, grief.

"And many a varied shore to sail along,
By pensive *Sadness*, not by Fiction led."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 86.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

"Yes, she was fair!—Matilda, thou
Hast a soft *sadness* on thy brow."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

6. The quality of being sad or saddening; pitiableness.

sad'-wei (w as **v**), *s.* [Sandiver.]

sāe, *conj.* or *adv.* [So.] (*Scotch.*)

† **sæ-nūr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sænur(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oligochæta.

† **sæ-nūr'-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr. σαινουρίς (*sainouris*) = wagging the tail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sænuridæ. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped; clitellum small, distinct.

sāe'-tērs-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Prof. Saetersberg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Leucopyrite (q.v.).

sāfe, ***saaf,** ***sauf,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sauf*; from Lat. *salvum*, accus. of *salvus* = whole, safe; for *sarvus*, from *servo* = to keep safe, to preserve; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salvo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Free from, or not liable to danger of any kind.

"We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we aim not to be *safe* but to be secure."—*J. Taylor: Of Slander and Flattery.*

2. Free from or having escaped danger, hurt, harm, or damage; in good condition, uninjured.

3. Not accompanied with or likely to cause danger or injury; affording security and safety; not exposing to danger.

"Devise the fittest time and *safest* way to hide us."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

4. No longer dangerous; beyond the power of doing harm.

"But Banquo's *safe*.
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. Sound, whole, right, good.

"Nor do I think the man of *safe* discretion."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. Safety.

"If I with *safe* may grant this deed."
Preston: King Cambises.

2. A place of safety; specif., a strong case for containing money, account-books, and other valuable articles, to guard them from the attacks of burglars, and generally provided with means for protecting them against the action of fire.

3. A meat-safe (q.v.).

4. A pantry.

5. A piece of leather placed under a buckle, to prevent it from chafing.

6. A smooth edge to a file.

safe-alarm, *s.* An alarm clock or other contrivance to notify a watchman or the police of the tampering with a safe.

safe-conduct, ***safe-conduite,** *s.* That which gives or provides a safe passage. as—

(1) A convoy or guard to protect a person in or passing through an enemy's or a foreign country.

(2) A written pass or warrant, given by the sovereign of a country, enabling the holder to pass safely through the country.

"I myself dyd read the *safe-conduite* that came unto hym."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 156.

***safe-conduct,** *v.t.* To conduct or convoy safely; to give a safe passage to, especially through an enemy's country.

"*Safe-conducting* the rebels from their ships."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

safe-edge file, *s.* A file having a smooth edge which does not cut a surface against which it impinges.

safe-keeping, *s.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety; secure guardianship.

safe-lock, *s.* A complex lock for a safe.

***safe-pledge,** *s.*

Law: A surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

* **sāfe,** *v.t.* [Safe, *a.*] To make or render safe or secure.

"That which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

sāfe'-guard (*u* silent), ***safe-garde,** ***saufe-gard,** ***save-gard,** ***save-guard,** *s.* [Eng. *safe*, and *guard.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which protects or defends; a defence, a protection.

"Doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

*2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveller; a safe-conduct.

"On *safeguard* he came to me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

*3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

*4. A riding-skirt; a large outer petticoat

worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt.

"On with your cloak and *safeguard*." *Ram Alley*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Railway Engineering:*

(1) A rail-guard at a switch or crossing.

(2) A cowcatcher (q.v.).

2. *Paper &* [SAFETY-PAPER].

3. *Zool.:* (See extract).

"The name of monitor is sometimes given to American Lacertian lizards, especially of the genus Salvator (Dum. & Bib.), more properly called *Safeguards*, corresponding in part to Tupinambis (Daud.) and Tejus (Merr.), and to Monitor (Fitz.)." — *Ripley & Dana: American Cyclopædia*, xi. 749.

sāfe'-guard (*u* silent), * **sāfe'-gard,** * **save-gard,** * **save-guard,** *v.t.* [SAFEGUARD, *s.*] To make safe or secure; to secure, to protect, to guard.

"The government intends to do everything in its power to *safeguard* those interests."— *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

sāfe'-lȳ, * **sauf-lyche,** * **save-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *safe; -ly.*]

1. In a safe manner; in a manner free from danger or hazard.

"Go *safely* on to seek thy son."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Without hurt, injury, or damage; in good condition.

"*Safely* in harbour is the king's ship."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. So as to prevent danger or escape; in close or safe custody; securely.

"To keep him *safely* till his day of trial."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

sāfe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *safe; -ness.*] The quality or state of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger or hazard; safety.

sāfe'-tȳ, * **safe-te,** * **sauf-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sauvete*, from Lat. *salvitatem*, accus. of *salvitas*, from *salvus* = safe.]

1. The quality or state of being safe or free from injury, damage, or hurt; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

"Hath passed in *safety* through the narrow seas."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

2. The quality or state of being free from liability to danger or injury; freedom from danger; a state or condition out of harm's way.

3. The quality or state of not causing danger or hazard; the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, ensuring against harm, or the like; safeness: as, The *safety* of an experiment.

4. Preservation from escape; safe custody.

"Hold him in *safety*." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

5. A low form of geared bicycle with wheels of equal or nearly equal size.

safety-arch, *s.* A discharging-arch (q.v.).

safety-belt, *s.* A life-belt.

safety-bridle, *s.* A bridle designed to promptly check a runaway horse.

safety-buoy, *s.* A life-buoy.

safety-cage, *s.* A hoisting and lowering chamber for mines, having guards which arrest the descent if the rope break or overwind.

safety-car, *s.*

1. A life-car (q.v.).

2. A safety-cage (q.v.).

safety-chain, *s.*

Rail.: A slack chain which attaches a truck to a car-body. (*Amer.*)

safety-funnel, *s.* A glass funnel with a long neck for introducing acids, &c., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts, and under a pressure of gas.

safety-fuse, *s.* [FUSE (1), *s.* (8).]

safety-guard, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: An axle-guard to keep the wheels on a track at a switch.

safety-hoist, *s.*

1. Hoisting-gear on the differential-pulley principle, which will not allow the load to descend by the run.

2. A catch to prevent the fall of a cage when a rope breaks

safety-hook, *s.* A device to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or by a sudden jerk.

safety-lamp, *s.* A lamp for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails. The commonest form is that invented by Sir H. Davy, in 1816. The principle of his lamp lies in the fact that flame will not pass through a fine net-work of wire or gauze. The flame of the lamp is enveloped by a cylinder of wire-gauze, the apertures in which must not exceed $\frac{1}{28}$ of an inch square, through which the air passes freely, even if charged with fire-damp. When the lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere mixed with fire-damp, the size and length of the flame are first increased. When the inflammable gas becomes as much as one-twelfth of the volume of air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, within which the flame of the wick burns brightly; its light continues till the fire-damp increases to one-sixth, or one-fifth, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp which fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light; but when the foul air constitutes one-third of the atmosphere, it is no longer fit for respiration. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the wire gauze; this resists air-currents, and ensures a steadier light. Experience, however, has shown that Davy's lamp is not an absolute protection against the danger of explosion from fire-damp, and a perfect safety-lamp is still a desideratum.

safety-lintel, *s.* A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock, *s.*

1. *Lock.:* A lock so contrived as not to be opened by a picklock or without the proper key.

2. *Fire-arms:* A lock provided with a stop or catch to prevent accidental discharge.

safety-match, *s.* A match tipped with a chemical preparation which will not ignite except through the application of great heat or when rubbed on a specially prepared surface covered with a detonating preparation.

safety-paper, *s.* A paper chemically or mechanically prepared, so that its colour or texture will be changed by being tampered with.

safety-pin, *s.* A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

safety-plug, *s.*

1. *Steam:* A fusible plug (q.v.).

2. *Fire-arms:* A device to prevent barrels from bursting by the expansion of their contents, or gases generated therein.

safety-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A guard-rail (q.v.).

safety-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: A rein to be used in case the horse attempts to run away. It usually has a special purchase of some kind intended to draw the bit violently into the angles of the mouth, to throw a blind over the eyes, to draw a choking strap around the throat, &c.

safety stop, *s.*

1. A device on a pulley or sheave, to keep it from running backward.

2. A stop-motion in a spinning-machine, knitting-machine, loom, &c., which arrests the motion in case of the breakage of a sliver, yarn, or thread, as the case may be.

safety-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: An extra back band passing over the seat of a gig-saddle, having holes through which the terrets pass to keep it in position, the ends being buckled to the shaft-tug; used as a safeguard on light trotting harness.

safety-switch, *s.*

Rail.: A switch which returns automatically to its normal position after having been moved.

safety-tube, *s.*

Chem.: A straight or bent tube adapted to a gas-generating apparatus, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips, from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure.

safety-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve which automatically opens to permit steam to escape or air to enter the boiler in order to prevent its explosion or collapse. Of these there are two kinds, the one internal, opening to the inner side when the pressure of steam is less than a given weight; the other opening to the outside when the pressure of steam exceeds a given weight. The latter is the more important, and consists commonly of a lever of the third class pivoted at one end; the valve, which is on a stem projecting from the lower side of the lever, is conical, and fits into a corresponding seat. The lever has notches for receiving the hook or loop of a weight which is suspended therefrom, and may be moved from one notch to another, like the weight of a steelyard, so that a greater or less amount of steam pressure may be required to lift the valve from its seat. In locomotive engines, it is fixed at one end to a stud, and rests on the valve at a short distance from this stud. Its length is proportioned to the area of the valve, and a spring-balance indicates the pressure in pounds per square inch on the boiler above atmospheric pressure. Safety-valves are also used with boilers of various kinds, air and gas engines, proving-pumps, and hydraulic-presses. Locomotive-engines have two valves placed on the boiler for the escape of steam when it exceeds certain limits. One of them is placed beyond the control of the driver, and is called the lock-up valve. The other is regulated by a lever and spring-balance at a little lower pressure than the lock-up valve.

săf'-fĭ-ăn, *s.* [Russ.]

Leather: A dyed leather made at Astracan and other parts of Asiatic Russia. It is principally prepared from goatskins, and the colours used are red and yellow. The articles used in its preparation are lime, dog's dung, and bran.

săf'-flŏr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *saffor* = saffron; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of Smaltite (q.v.), containing over 10 per cent. of iron.

* **săf'-flŏw,** *s.* [SAFFLOWER.]

săf'-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saf(fron)*, and *flower*; Ger. *saffor, safflor.*]

Bot.: [CARTHAMUS].

săf'-frŏn, * **săf'-frăn,** * **saf-roun,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *safran, saffran*, from Arab. *za'farán* = saffron.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A colour. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Crocus sativus*, a species with light purple flowers, which come out in autumn. It grows in the south of Europe and in parts of Asia.

2. *Chem.:* The dried stigmas of the saffron crocus, used in dyeing and for colouring tinctures. They have an orange-red colour, an aromatic odour, a bitter taste, and impart a yellow colour to water, alcohol, and oils. It was formerly met with in two forms, viz., hay-saffron and cake-saffron, but the former is now alone in demand. It is often adulterated with the florets of the safflower, or the marigold, but these are easily detected by their different shape and colour.

3. *Pharm.:* Saffron is slightly stimulant. In England it is used in the treatment of exanthemata, but chiefly as a colouring agent in preparing medicines and in cookery. The natives of India use saffron as a remedy in fever, melancholia, catarrhal affections of children, and as a colouring matter in some dishes.

B. *As adj.:* Having the colour of the flowers of saffron; yellow. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

"This companion with the *saffron* face."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

¶ *Meadow saffron:* [COLCHICUM].

saffron-coloured, *a.*

Bot.: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red, deeper than that of orange, and with a dash of brown.

saffron-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Elæodendron croceum. (*South African.*)

* **săf'-frŏn,** *v.t.* [SAFFRON, *s.*] To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

"Ribands, bells, and *saffroned* linnen."
Ben Jonson: Song 28.

*** săf'-frŏn-ĭ-ŭ,** *a.* [Eng. *saffron*; *-y.*] Having the colour of saffron.

"The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*."—*Lord: Hist. of the Banians*, p. 9.

săf'-rą-nĭn, *s.* [Fr. *safran* = saffron (q.v.); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Saffron-yellow. Polychroite. The yellow colouring matter of saffron, obtained as an inodorous powder, soluble in water and alcohol, almost insoluble in ether. It is coloured blue by sulphuric acid, green by nitric acid, and dark brown by hydrochloric acid.

săf'-rēne, *s.* [Fr. *safr(an)* = saffron; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. One of the constituents of sassafras oil. It boils at 155–157°, has a sp. gr. of 0·834, and deflects the ray of polarized light to the right.

săg, * sag-gen, * sagge, sĕg (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *sacka* = to settle, to sink down; Dan. *sakke* = to have stern way; Ger. *sacken* = to sink; Low Ger. *salcken* = to settle (as dregs). Prob. an unnasalized form of *sink.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To droop; to hang the head downward; to sink, incline, or hang down owing to insufficiently supported weight; to settle; to sink in the middle.

"Drawes to the *sagging* dug milke white as snow."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* To yield under the pressure of cares, difficulties, &c.; to waver, to fluctuate; to become unsettled; to give way.

"States, though bound with the straitest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 202.

II. *Naut.:* To incline to the leeward; to make leeway.

"Puritan . . . was *sagging* to leeward a good deal."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to bend or give way; to load, to burden.

săg, *s.* [Sag, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of sagging, sinking, or bending.

2. *Naut.:* An inclination to the leeward.

"Shoving through it very slowly, with a surprising *sag* to leeward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1882.

*** săg, * sagge,** *a.* [Sag, *v.*] Heavy, loaded.

"Eates the *sagge*
And well-bestrutted bee's sweet bagge."
Herrick: Oberon's Feast.

sā'-gą, *s.* [Icel. *saga* = a saga, a tale; A.S. *sagu* = a saying, a saw.] [Saw (2), *s.*] An ancient Scandinavian tale, legend, or tradition, of considerable length, and relating either historical or mythical events; a tale, a history, a story, a legend. The Scandinavian sagas were compiled chiefly in the twelfth and three following centuries. The most remarkable are those of Lodbrok, Hervara, Vilkina, Völsunga, Blomsturvalla, Ynglinga, Olaf Trygva-Sonar, with those of Jomsvikingia and of Knytlinga (which contain the legendary history of Iceland), the Heims-Kringla and New Edda, due to Snorri Sturluson.

*** saga-man,** *s.* One who wrote or recited sagas.

"To the alehouse, where he sat,
Came the Scalds and *Saga-men*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

săg-ą-bē'-nŭm, *s.* [Sagapenum.]

sa gā'-cious, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *sagacio-sus*, from *sagax*, genit. *sagacis* = keen, sagacious, from the same root as *sagio* = to perceive by the senses; Fr. & Ital. *sagace*; Sp. *sagaz.*]

* 1. Quick of scent; scenting or perceiving by the senses. (With *of.*)

"*Sagacious of* his quarry from so far."
Milton: P. L., x. 279.

2. Intellectually keen or quick; acute, or sharp in discernment or penetration; discerning, shrewd, acute.

3. Full of, or characterized by acuteness or wisdom; sage, wise: as, a *sagacious* remark.

4. Indicating sharpness, acuteness, or penetration; sage-looking.

"Claps spectacles on her *sagacious* nose."
Cowper: Conversation, 742.

5. Endowed with and showing a great amount of intelligence; acting with almost human intelligence.

"Naturalists assure us, that all animals are *sagacious* in proportion as they are removed from the tyranny of others."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

sa-gā'-cious-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *sagacious*; *-ly.*] In a sagacious manner; with sagacity, acuteness, or wisdom; sagely.

"He should spy opportunities so *sagaciously*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

*** sa-gā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sagacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sagacious; sagacity.

"Of much counsel or *sagaciousness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 259.

sa-găç'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *sagacité*, from Lat. *sagacitatem*, accus. of *sagacitas*, from *sagax*, genit. *sagacis* = sagacious.]

1. The quality or state of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of discernment or judgment; shrewdness; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment.

"A terrible *sagacity* informs
The poet's heart." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 494.

2. Intelligence resembling or approaching that of mankind: as, the *sagacity* of a dog.

săg'-ą-mōre, *s.* [Sachem.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a king or chief. (It is generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers make the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and the *sagamore* a chief of the second rank.)

"Be it *sagamore*, sachem, or pow wow."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, i.

* 2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine. (*Johnson.*)

săg'-ą-pĕn, *s.* [Sagapenum.]

săg-ą-pē'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. σαγάπηνον (*sagapēnon*) = a plant, prob. *Ferula Persica*, and the gum derived therefrom.]

Chem.: A gum-resin imported from Egypt and Persia, and said to be derived from *Ferula Persica*. It has an odour of garlic, an acrid bitter taste, melts at 100°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is resolved by ether into two resins; one, insoluble in ether, brownish-yellow, brittle, inodorous, and tasteless; the other, soluble in ether, reddish-yellow, transparent, and possessing a bitter taste.

*** sa-gar** (1), *s.* [Saker.]

*** są-găr'** (2), *s.* [Cigar.]

sa-gar'-tĭ-a (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Named after the Sagartii (*Herod*, vii. 85), who were armed with lassoes.]

Zool.: The type genus of Sagartiadæ. *Sagartia viduata* is common on many parts of the British coast.

sa-găr-tī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sagartī(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Actinaria, with two genera, Actinolobæ and Sagartia.

săg'-ą-thỹ, *s.* [Fr. *sagatis*; Sp. *sagati*, from Lat. *sagum* = a blanket, a coarse mantle.]

Fabric: A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton; sayette.

*** săg'-bŭt, * săg'-bŭtt,** *s.* [Sackbut.]

sāge, * sauge, * sawge, *s.* [A.S. *salwige*; Fr. *sauge*; Port. *salva*; Prov. Sp., Ital., & Lat. *salvia.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Salvia (q.v.), specif. *Salvia officinalis* and *S. grandiflora*. The first of these is the common garden sage, a native of the south of Europe, which has been developed into many varieties. Formerly it had a high reputation as a sudorific, an aromatic, an astringent, and an antiseptic, but it has not now a place in the pharmacopœia. The Chinese use it as a tonic for debility of the stomach and nerves. It is employed in cooking for sauces and stuffing for luscious meats.

2. The genus Artemisia, the sage bush of the Great Basin of the West.

sage-apple, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Salvia pomifera.*

2. A Cretan name for a gall on *Salvia officinalis.*

sage-brush, *s.* [Sage, *s.*, 2.]

sage-bush, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia tridentata*; (2) *Lantana involucrata.* (*Bermudian.*)

sage-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: *Centrocercus urophasianus.* Called also Cock of the Plains. It is the largest of the American grouse, and the male has a distinctive character in the bare spaces of orange-coloured skin on each side of the neck, which he inflates during the mating season. Range from the Black Hills to California and Oregon, and from British Columbia nearly to Arizona. It feeds on the wormwood [Sage, *s.*, 2] of the plains, and, in consequence, its flesh becomes so bitter as to be unfit for food.

sāġe, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *sabium* (not found), for *sapium*, accus. of Lat. *sapius* (found only in the negative *nesapius*) = wise, from *sapio* = to be wise; Ital. *saggio*; Sp. *sabio.*] [Sapience.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wise, sagacious; acute or sharp in discernment with sound judgment; prudent, farseeing.

"*Sage*, grave men." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

2. Characterized by wisdom or sagacity; well-judged; well-considered; sagacious; shrewd.

* 3. Learned.

* 4. Grave, solemn, serious.

B. *As subst.:* A wise man; a man of gravity, judgment, and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

"For so the holy *sages* once did sing."
Milton: The Nativity.

sāġe'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *sage*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sage, wise, or shrewd manner; with sound discernment and judgment; sagaciously, shrewdly.

"To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied."
Milton: P. R., iv. 258.

săġ'-ĕn-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Sagene (2).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ or a sub-genus of Lepidodendron. From the Upper Silurian of Bohemia, and from the Upper Devonian to the Triassic of Britain.

są-ġēne' (1), *s.* [Sajene.]

*** są-ġēne'** (2), *s.* [Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a large drag net, a sieve.] A net; anything resembling a net; network.

"Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sāġe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sage*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sage; wisdom, discernment, judgment, shrewdness, sagacity, prudence, gravity.

"In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

są-ġēn'-īte, *s.* [Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a net; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Reticulated groups of acicular crystals or capillary fibres of rutile (q.v.), sometimes enclosed in quartz.

săġ-ĕn-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sagenit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to sagenite (q.v.). Loosely applied to all rock-crystal enclosing acicular crystals of other minerals as well as rutile.

săġ-ĕ-rĕt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Sageret, a French agriculturist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamneæ. Shrubs, often thorny, with slender, half-climbing branches, and black or dark brown fruit. The leaves of *Sageretia theezans*, growing in China, the Himalayas, and the Salt and Suleiman ranges, are used as a substitute for tea. Its fruits are eaten, as are those of *S. Branderthiana* and *S. oppositifolia*, also Indian species.

*** sā'-ġĕss,** *s.* [Fr. *sagesse.*] Wisdom, learning, sageness. (*Glanvill: Plus Ultra*, p. 3.)

*** săgg,** *v.i.* [Sag, *v.*]

*** săgge,** *a.* [Sag, *a.*]

săġ'-gĕr, *s.* [Seggar.]

1. A seggar (q.v.).

2. Clay used in making such pots.

săġg'-ĭng, *s.* [Sag, *v.*]

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when the middle portion of the keel and bottom arch downward.

są-ġī'-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a stuffing, a fattening.]

Bot.: Pearlwort, a genus of Alsineæ. Sepals

four or five; petals four or five, entire or emarginate, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; styles four or five; capsule four- to five-valved. Known species eight, from the temperate zones. Six are British: *Sagina apetala*, *S. procumbens*, *S. saxatilis*, *S. nivalis*, *S. subulata*, and *S. nodosa*. All but *S. saxatilis* and *S. nivalis*, which are Alpine species, are common.

* **săġ-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *saginatus*, pa. par. of *sagino* = to fatten, to feed.] To pamper, to fatten, to glut.

* **săġ-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [SAGINATE.] Feeding, fattening.

"They use to put them for *sagination*, or, in English, for feeding."—*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts*, p. 81.

sa-ġĭt'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = an arrow.]

* 1. *Arch.:* The keystone of an arch.

* 2. *Astron.:* The Arrow; a small northern constellation, one of the forty-eight ancient asterisms. It is situated between the bill of the Swan and Aquila, and is traversed by a branch of the Milky Way. A nebula in Sagitta was resolved by Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1783, into a cluster of stars. (*Dunkin.*)

* 3. *Geometry:*

(1) The versed sine of an arc. (From the resemblance of an arrow standing upright on the string of a bow.)

(2) The abscissa of a curve.

4. *Zool.:* The sole genus of Chætognatha, with several species, found on the surface of the ocean all over the world. They are transparent unsegmented worms, about an inch long, without parapodia, but the chitinous cuticle is produced into a finely striated lateral fin on each side of the body and tail. At each side of the head are strong claw-like chitinous processes which serve as jaws. The genus presents analogies with both the Nematoidea and the Annelida; but its development is, in some respects, unlike anything at present known in either of these groups. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, ch. xi.)

săġ'-ĭt-tal, *a.* [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta* = an arrow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or resembling an arrow.

2. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. The name sagittal is given to this suture because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

"In the gorilla and certain other monkeys, the cranium of the adult male presents a strongly-marked *sagittal* crest."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 538.

săġ-ĭt-tär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *sagittarius* = pertaining to an arrow. So named from the shape of its leaves.]

Bot.: Arrowhead; a genus of Alismaceæ. Monœcious; stamens and styles many; achenes one-seeded, compressed, margined, collected into a head. Known species about fifteen. One, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, is European. It has white flowers and purple anthers, and is found in ditches, canals, &c. Various species are astringent. *S. sinensis* is cultivated for food in China.

Săġ-ĭt-tär'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an archer.]

Astron.: The Archer (♐); the ninth sign of the Zodiac, and the third of the southern signs, containing eight visible stars in two quadrangles. In the latitude of England it is so low that it can be recognized only on very clear nights and when near the meridian; in latitude 34° S. it is only a few degrees north of the zenith. A line from Deneb through Altair will intersect Sagittarius.

* **săġ'-ĭt-tar-ў,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sagittarius* = an archer.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A centaur, who is represented as coming to the assistance of the Trojans.

"The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

2. The arsenal at Venice, or the residence there of the military and naval commanders. So called from the figure of an archer over the gate. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an arrow; used for making arrows.

"With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea."—*Browne: Miscellany Tracts*.

săġ'-ĭt-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *sagitta* = an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; arrow-headed (q.v.).

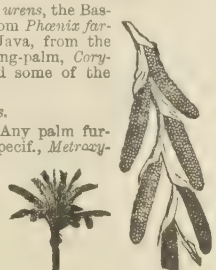
săġ'-ĭt-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [SAGITTATE.] Resembling an arrow; sagittal.

sagittated-calamary, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ommastrephes, and especially *Ommastrephes sagittatus*, used for bait in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. Gould says that "so swift and straight is their progress, that they look like arrows shooting through the water."

sā'-gō, *s.* [Malay. *ságu*, *ságú*.]

Foods: The soft inner portion of the trunks of the Sago-palm (q.v.). They are cut into pieces about two feet long, which are split into halves and the soft centre extracted, and pounded in water till the starch separates. [SAGO-STARCH.] It is then washed, and becomes soft meal. This is shaken in a bag till it becomes granulated or pearled sago. Six or eight hundred pounds of sago are made from a single tree. A less amount is obtainable from *Caryota urens*, the Bastard Sago-tree, from *Phœnix farinifera*, and, in Java, from the pith of the Gebang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, and some of the Cycads.



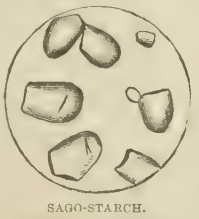
SAGO-PALM.

sago-palm, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Any palm furnishing Sago. Specif., *Metroxylon læve*, which is spineless, and *M.* (or *Sagus*) *Rumphii*, which is spinous, besides being smaller. The former grows in the East Indies, the latter in Moluccas, Sumatra, and Borneo. Granulated sago, prepared from its pith, is imported into India, and used as a diet for invalids. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) The illustration shows the tree and its fruit.

sago-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch extracted from the stem of *Sagus Rumphii*, and probably of other species of palm. The granules are in size as large as those of arrow-root, somewhat elongated in form, rounded at the larger end, compressed or truncated at the smaller, and varying in length from ·0008 to ·0020 of an inch. The hilum, which is situated at one end of the granule, is in some a minute circle, in others a slit or cross. Sago is largely used in the manufacture of the so-called soluble cocoas, and is also frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrow-root.



SAGO-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

† **sā'-gō-ĭn,** † **sā'-gōu-ĭn,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

săġ'-ra, *s.* [Gr. Σάγρας (*Sagras*) = a river of Bruttium, on the east coast of the peninsula.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Sagridæ (q.v.). They have greatly-developed hind legs, and are called in consequence Kangaroo-beetles. Their colours are brilliant red, purple, or green. Found in the tropics of Asia and Africa.

săġ'-rĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Eupoda. Mandibles terminating in a sharp point; lingua deeply emarginate or bilobed.

sā-gu-ēr'-ŭs, *s.* [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Areceæ. *Saguerus saccharifer* (*Arenga saccharifera*) is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and is very common in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Moluccas and Philippines. The spadices are wounded and then pounded without detaching them from the tree. This causes them to yield a quantity of saccharine matter, which may be boiled into sugar or be converted by fermentation into an intoxicating liquor. When the trees are exhausted by this drain on their energies, sago is obtained from the trunk, as much sometimes as 150 or 200 pounds from a single tree. The cabbage-like bunch of young leaves at the summit of the stem is eaten, the leaf-stalks yield strong and useful fibres, and the midrib of the leaves is used for pens and for tubes through which to blow arrows. (*Lindley.*)

SAGUM.

sā'-gŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, as distinguished from the paludamentum or cloak worn by the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was of peace.

sā'-gŭs, *s.* [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ, sometimes made a sub-genus of Metroxylon. Spikes terminal; seeds with internal markings like nutmegs. *Sagus lævis*, of Rumphius (*Metroxylon Sagu*), and *S. genuina* yield the finest sago. They form great forests in the Moluccas. The bristles of *S. filaris*, a Malay plant, are dried and used for sewing linen garments.

sāġ'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sag(e)*, s.; *-y*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sa'-hĭb, *s.* [Hind., from Arab. = master, lord.] The common term used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans. The feminine form is Sahibah.

sahl'-ite, *s.* [After Sala (old spelling, Sahla), Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a greyish-green variety of pyroxene from Sala; but now adopted by Dana and others for a group, viz., the lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene.

† **sā'-ĭ,** † **çā'-ĭ,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

sā'-ĭc, *s.* [Fr. *saïque*, from Turk. *shaïka*.]

Naut.: A Levantine vessel like a ketch, but without top-gallantsail or mizzen-topsail.

said (**ai** as **ĕ**), *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [SAY, *v.*]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Declared, uttered, spoken.

2. Before-mentioned, aforesaid. (Used chiefly in legal documents.)

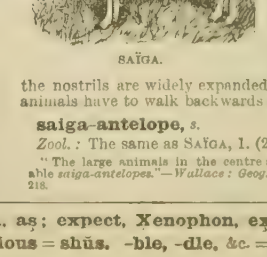
"King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy."—*Hale.*

* **saie,** *v.t.* or *i.* [SAY, *v.*]

sā'-ĭ-ga, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Bovidæ, with one species, *Saïga tartarica*, from eastern Europe and western Asia. [COLUS.] They differ so much from all other antelopes that some naturalists have made them a distinct family. (*Wallace.*)



SAÏGA.

2. Any individual of the genus Saïga. They are about the size of a fallow-deer, tawny yellow in summer and light gray in winter; horns, found only in the male, less than a foot long, slightly lyrate and annulated. The nose is large, fleshy, and proboscidiform, and the nostrils are widely expanded, so that the animals have to walk backwards as they feed.

saiga-antelope, *s.*

Zool.: The same as SAÏGA, 1. (2).

"The large animals in the centre are the remarkable *saiga-antelopes*."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 218.

sāil, * **sayle,** * **seil,** * **seyl,** *s.* [A.S. *segel, segl;* cogn. with Dut. *zeil;* Icel. *segl;* Dan. *seil;* Sw. *segel;* Ger. *segel.* From a root signifying to bear, to endure, to resist.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of canvas cloth spread to catch the wind, so as to cause or assist in causing a ship or boat to move through the water. Sails are supported by the masts, spars, or stays of the vessel, and take their names from the mast, yard, or stay on which they are stretched, as the mainsail, &c. The upper edge of a sail is the head, the lower edge the foot, the vertical edge the leech, the weather side or edge (that is, the side or edge next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square-sail (q.v.) is the luff, and the other edge the after leech. The clews or clues are the lower corners of a square sail, or the lower after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. A tack is the lower weather corner of a square sail, or the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. The earing is the upper corner of a square sail. A square sail is one extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle and balanced. A sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a fore-and-aft sail. The sails of modern ships are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewn together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords, known as the bolt-rope or bolt-ropes. The seams in a square sail are vertical, in a fore-and-aft sail they are parallel with the after-leech.

"*Sails* were commonly of linen, sometimes of any other materials fit for receiving and repelling the winds. In Dio, we have mention of leathern *sails;* it was likewise usual, for want of other *sails,* to hang up their garments."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece,* bk. iii., ch. xiv.

2. A wind-sail (q.v.).

3. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

4. A ship, a vessel. (By extension, applied to a fleet.)

"We have descried . . .
A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

5. A journey or excursion by water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

"The very sea-mark of my outward *sail.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A wing. (*Poet.*)

"Like to an eagle, in his kingly pride
Soaring through his wide empire of the aire,
To weather his brode *sailes.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 42.

¶ (1) *Full sail:* With all sails set.

(2) *To sail close to the wind:* To go to the very verge of propriety, or to act so as just to escape the letter of the law.

(3) *To sail under false colours:* [FALSE-COLOURS].

(4) *Under sail:* Having the sails spread.

sail-boat, *s.* A sailing-boat (q.v.).

* **sail-broad,** *a.* Broad or spreading as the sail of a ship. (*Milton: P. L.,* ii. 927.)

sail-clutch, *s.*

Naut.: An iron band fastening a sail; a substitute for hoops or lashing.

sail-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. The genus Carpiodes.

2. *Selache maxima.*

"From its habit of swimming slowly along with its dorsal fin, and sometimes part of its back, out of water, it has obtained in the North the name of *Sail-fish.*"—*Yarrell: British Fishes,* ii. 509.

sail-fluke, *s.*

Ichthy.: Rhombus megastoma.

sail-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A small hook for holding the sail cloth while sewing.

sail-hoop, *s.* [HOOP (1), *s.*, II. 2 (1).]

sail-loft, *s.* A large apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sail-maker, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to make and repair sails.

"Every individual had been sick except the *sail-maker.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. x.

sail-needle, *s.*

Naut.: A large needle with triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.

sail-room, *s.*

Naut.: An apartment or bunk on board ship where spare sails are stowed.

sail-wheel, *s.* A name sometimes applied to the tachometer of Woltmann. [TACHOMETER.]

* **sail-yard,** *s.*

Naut.: The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

"With glance so swift the subtle lightning past.
As split the *sail-yards.*" *Dryden: Juvenal.*

sāil, * **saile,** * **sayle,** * **seyle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SAIL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be propelled or driven forward by the action of the wind upon sails, as a ship on water.

2. Hence, to be moved or propelled, as a ship or boat, by any mechanical power, as by steam, oars, &c.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water.

"Fro Cipres he was *sailand.*" *R. de Brunne,* p. 171.

4. To set sail; to begin or start on a voyage.

"On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I *sailed* from Plymouth Sound."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. i., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To swim, as a fish or swimming bird.

"To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale."
Dryden: (*Todd.*)

2. To pass smoothly or gently by; to float.

"No murmurs strange
"Upon the midnight breeze *sail* by."
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

3. To glide; to move smoothly and gently: as, She *sailed* into the room.

* 4. To pass, to go.

"And forth I let hire *sayle* in this manere."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,761.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pass or move over or upon in a ship by means of sails, or other propelling power, as steam, oars, &c.

* 2. To pass through, over, or upon, as in a ship.

"*Sail* seas in cockles." *Shakesp.: Pericles,* iv. 4.

3. To complete or perform by sailing.

"The match could not be *sailed* through before the close time."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

4. To direct or manage the motion of at sea; to navigate.

"Each craft was *sailed* by a lady."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 11, 1885.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To fly through.

"Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

¶ *To sail over:*

Arch.: To project beyond a surface. (*Gwilt.*)

sāil'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being sailed on, over, or through; navigable; passable by ships.

* **sāil'-börne,** *a.* [Eng. *sail,* s., and *borne* (q.v.).] Borne, conveyed, or propelled by sails.

sāil'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *sail,* s., and *cloth.*]

Fabric: Canvas for sails, made of flax, hemp, cotton, or jute. In thickness and weight, it varies from 22 lbs. to 44 lbs. per bolt of 38 yards, 24 inches wide.

* **saile,** *v.t.* [ASSAIL.]

sāil'-ẽr, * **sayl-er,** *s.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who sails; a sailor, a seaman.

"*Sayters* by their voyages, find out and come to the knowledge of these starres." — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ii., ch. lxx.

2. A ship or other vessel, spoken of with reference to her manner, power, or capabilities of sailing: as, a fast *sailer.*

sāil'-ĭng, * **sayl-ing,** * **seyl-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SAIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which sails.

"And whanne *seylyng* was not sikir for that fasting was passid."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxvii.

2. The art or rules of navigation; the act, art, or operation of conducting or directing the course of a ship from port to port; navigation.

"There was some smart *sailing* shown."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

¶ Sailing is distinguished, according to the methods employed in solving the different problems that arise.

¶ (1) *Current sailing:* The method of determining the true course and distance of a ship, when her own motion is combined with that of a current.

(2) *Globular sailing:* [GLOBULAR].

(3) *Great circle sailing:* [GREAT].

(4) *Mercator's sailing:* That in which the problems are solved according to the principles of Mercator's projection. [MERCATOR'S CHART.]

(5) *Middle latitude sailing:* [MIDDLE].

(6) *Oblique sailing:* [OBLIQUE].

(7) *Parallel sailing:* [PARALLEL, *a.*].

(8) *Traverse sailing:* [TRAVERSE, *a.*].

sailing-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by, or fitted for a sail or sails, as distinguished from a row-boat.

sailing-carriage, *s.* A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails. (Cf. *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 437-39.)

sailing-instructions, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Written or printed directions issued by the commanding officer of a convoy for the masters of the ships under his care, explaining his signals, and appointing a place of rendezvous if the ships should be dispersed by tempest, or to escape capture by the enemy.

sailing-master, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The same as MASTER, *s.*, **A. II. 4.**

2. In the American Navy, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and, under the direction of the executive officer, to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c.

sailing-orders, *s. pl.* [ORDER, *s.* ¶ (10).]

sailing-over, *s.*

Arch.: Projecting beyond a surface.

sāil'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sail,* s.; *-less.*] Destitute of sails.

"John . . . saw the disk of the ocean
Sailless, sombre, and cold."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

sāil'-ŏr, * **sail-our,** *s.* [Eng. *sail,* v.; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mariner, a seamen. (Usually applied to one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.)

"She would sit and weep
At what a *sailor* suffers." *Cowper: Task,* i. 541.

2. *Entom.:* A child's name for any Telephorus of a bluish colour. [SOLDIER.]

sailor-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any species of the genus Histiophorus. [XIPHIDÆ.]

"In the warm waters of the Indian Ocean a strange mariner is found that has given rise to many curious tales among the natives of the coast thereabout. They tell of a wonderful sail often seen in the calm seasons preceding the terrible hurricanes that course over those waters . . . One day the phantom craft actually appeared to the crew of an Indian steamer, and as it passed by under the stern of the vessel, the queer 'sail' was seen to belong to a gigantic sword-fish, now known as the *sailor-fish.* The sail was really an enormously developed dorsal fin that was over ten feet high, and was richly coloured with blue and iridescent tints; and as the fish swam along on or near the surface of the water, this great fin naturally waved to and fro, so that, from a distance, it could easily be mistaken for a curious sail."—*St. Nicholas,* Oct., 1886, p. 895.

sailor-like, *a.* Like a sailor or sailors.

Sailors' home, *s.* An institution where sailors may board and lodge while they are on shore. The first was opened in London in 1829. Sailors' homes have since been established in the principal English sea-ports.

* **sāil'-ŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sailor; -less.*] Destitute of sailors.

"Ships *sailorless* lay rotting on the sea."
Byron: Darkness.

* **sāil'-oŭr,** *s.* [SAILOR.]

* **sāil'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sail,* s.; *-y.*] Like or resembling a sail.

"From Penmen's craggy height to try her *sailly* wings."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

saim, *s.* [SEAM (3), *s.*] Lard, fat. (*Prov.* & *Scotch.*)

sā'-ĭ-mĭ-rĭs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Callithrix sciureus,* the Squirrel Monkey (q.v.). Cuvier gave it generic distinction.

* **sāin,** *pa. par.* [SAY, *v.*]

sāin, sāne, *v.t.* [A.S. *sènan, segnian* = to sign, to bless; *segen, segn* = a sign, from Lat. *signum* = a sign; Ger. *segen* = a sign, *segnen* = to sign, to bless.] To sign with the sign of the cross; hence, to bless against evil influence.

"Sign it with cross, and *sain* it with bead,
Sing the Ave, and say the Creed."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xiii.

sāin'-foin, săin'-foin, sāint'-foin, *s.* [Fr., from *sain* = wholesome, and *foin* = hay; Lat. *sanum fœnum* = wholesome hay, or less probably from Fr. *saint* = sacred, and *foin* = hay; Lat. *sanctum fœnum*.]

Bot.: The genus Onobrychis (q.v.).

sāint, *saynt, *saynct, *seint, *seinte, *seynt, *s.* [Fr. *saint*, from Lat. *sanctum*, accus. of *sanctus* = holy, consecrated; prop. pa. par. of *sancio* = to render sacred, to make holy; Sp. *santo, san*; Ital. *santo*.]

1. A person sanctified; a person eminent for piety and virtue; a godly or holy person. (It is applied especially to the Apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture.)

"But onely if he be some *seinte*,
Whiche God preserueth of his grace."
Gower: C. A., viii.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

"You a *saint* with *saints* your seat have won."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 32.

* 3. An angel.

"Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his *saints*."—*Jude* 14.

4. One who for his or her piety has been canonized by the Roman Church. The title Saint is generally abbreviated to St. before a personal name. (The abbreviation for Saints is SS.) [Invocation, ¶.]

¶ A small sect calling themselves Saints first obtained places of worship in London in 1884.

¶ 1. *St. Agnes' flower:*

Bot.: The genus Erinosma.

2. *St. Andrew's cross:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* A cross shaped like the letter X.

(2) *Bot.: Ascyrum Crux Andreæ.*

3. *St. Anthony's fire:* Erysipelas.

4. *St. Barbara's cress:*

Bot.: Barbarea vulgaris.

5. *St. Barnaby's thistle:*

Bot.: Centaurea solstitialis.

6. *St. Boniface's pennies:* The separated portions of the stalk of the Lily Encrinite.

7. *St. Cassian beds:*

Geol.: A series of beds of Upper Triassic age in the Southern Tyrol, consisting of calcareous marls, with Ammonites, Gasteropoda, Conchifera, Brachiopoda, Corals, &c.

8. *St. Catherine's flower:*

Bot.: Nigella damascena.

9. *St. Christopher's herb:*

Bot.: (1) *Osmunda regalis*, (2) *Actæa spicata.*

10. *St. Cuthbert's beads:*

Palæont.: A popular name for the separated portions of *Encrinites moniliformis.*

11. *St. Cuthbert's duck:* [Eider-duck].

12. *St. Elmo's light:* The Corposant (q.v.).

13. *St. George's ensign:* The distinguishing badge of ships of the Royal Navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the Union Jack in the upper quarter next the mast.

14. *St. Helen's series:* [Osborne series].

15. *St. Ignatius bean:* [Ignatius's-bean].

16. *St. James's wort:*

Bot.: Senecio Jacobæa.

17. *St. John's bread:*

Bot.: Ceratonia siliqua. So called because, in the opinion of some, it furnished the "locusts" eaten by John the Baptist in the wilderness. More probably, however, the locusts were the actual insects.

18. *St. John's wort:* The genus Hypericum, spec., *H. perforatum.*

19. *St. Leger:* The name of a horse-race for three-year-olds, instituted in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, but not called the "St. Leger" till two years afterwards. It is run at Doncaster in September of each year. (Pron. *SŬ'-lĕn.-gĕr.*)

20. *St. Martin's flower:*

Bot.: Alstrœmeria Flos-Martini.

21. *St. Martin's herb:*

Bot.: Sauvagesia erecta. It is very mucilaginous.

22. *St. Martin's summer:* A popular name for the mild damp season which sometimes prevails from November till about Christmas, due to the prevalence of south-westerly winds.

23. *St. Mary's flower:*

Bot.: Anastatica Hierochuntiana.

24. *St. Monday:* A Monday spent in idleness and dissipation. Used only in the phrase *To keep St. Monday* = To idle away Monday instead of returning to work.

25. *St. Peter's fingers:*

Palæont.: A popular name for Belemnites.

26. *St. Peter's wort:*

Bot.: (1) *Primula veris*; (2) the genus Ascyrum; (3) the genus Symphoria; (4) *Hypericum Ascyron*; (5) *Hypericum quadrangulum.*

27. *St. Simonian:* A supporter or adherent of the Count de St. Simon (1760–1825), a socialistic reformer, who proposed the institution of a European Parliament, to arbitrate in all matters affecting Europe, and the establishment of a social hierarchy based on capacity and labour.

28. *St. Simonianism, St. Simonism:* The doctrines, principles, or practice of the St. Simonians.

29. *St. Thomas-tree:*

Bot.: Bauhinia tomentosa.

30. *St. Vitus's dance:* [Chorea.]

*** saint-seeming,** *a.* Having or assuming the appearance of a saint; hypocritical.

"A *saint-seeming* and Bible-hearing hypocritical puritan."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 43.

saint's bell, *s.* The Sanctus-bell (q.v.).

*** sāint,** *v.t. & i.* [Saint, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enrol among the list of the saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

"I'll have him *sainted*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

2. To salute as a saint.

"Lower voices *saint* me from above."
Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites, 152.

3. To give the character or reputation of a saint to.

"Such an impression of his goodness gave,
As *sainted* him." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

B. *Intrans.:* To act or live as a saint or with a show of piety.

"Think women still to thrive with men,
To sin, and never for to *saint*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 342.

*** sāint'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being canonized; canonization. (*Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites*, 6.)

sāint'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Saint, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

"And the lightning showed the *sainted*
Figures on the casement painted."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

2. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven. (A euphemism for *dead.*)

3. Sacred, holy.

"And, like a glory, the broad sun
Hangs over *sainted* Lebanon."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

* 4. Holy, pious.

"A most *sainted* king."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

*** sāint'-ĕss, * saynt-ess,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, s.; *-ess.*] A female saint.

"The most blessed company of *saynte*s and *saynt-esses*."—*Bishop Fisher: Sermons.*

saint-foin, *s.* [Sainfoin.]

† sāint'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-hood.*] The state, character, rank, or position of a saint; saint; saintship.

"*Sainthood*, as hitherto understood, implies a living faith rejoicing in the consciousness of God."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini*, p. xliii.

*** sāint'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, v.; *-ing.*] Canonization.

"Meriting as well his *sainting* as his seat."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

*** sāint'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ish.*] Somewhat saintly. (Used ironically.)

*** sāint'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ism.*] The quality or character of a saint.

"The pains he took in converting him to godliness, i.e., to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

sāint'-like, *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-like.*]

1. Like or resembling a saint; saintly, holy.

2. Becoming or befitting a saint.

"In accents tender and *saint-like*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

*** sāint'-lĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *saintly*; *-ly.*] In a saintly manner. (*Poe: Rationale of Verse.*)

sāint'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saintly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saintly.

sāint'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ly.*] Like a saint; becoming or befitting a saint; saintlike.

"Men of orthodox faith and *saintly* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*** sāint-ŏl'-ō-ġist,** *s.* [Eng. *saint*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] One who writes or is versed in the lives or history of saints; a hagiologist.

sāint'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *saint*; *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a saint; saintly character or condition.

"Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy hands,
Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 11.

sāir, *a.* [Sore.] (*Scotch.*)

sāir, *v.t.* [Serve.] (*Scotch.*)

sāir'-ĭng, sāir'-ĭn', *s.* [Sair, *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough. (*Scotch.*)

sāir'-lў, sāir'-lĭe, *adv.* [Sorely.] (*Scotch.*)

saithe, *s.* [Seethe.]

Saī'-va, *s.* [Siva.]

Hindooism: A follower of Siva, the third of the Hindoo Triad; spec., a monastic devotee of the god. H. H. Wilson (*Religious Sects of the Hindoos*, 1862, p. 32) divides these devotees into nine orders:—Dandis and Dasnamis, Jogis, Jangamas, Paramahansas, Urdhabahus, Akas Mukhis and Nakhis, Gudaras, Rukharas Sukharas and Ukharas, Kara Lingis, Sannyasis, &c.

Saī'-va-vīte, *a. & s.* [Sansc., &c. *Saiva*; + connect., and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Siva or his worshippers.

B. *As subst.:* A Saiva (q.v.).

sa-jēne', sa-ġēne' (1), *s.* [Russ.] A Russian measure of length, equal to 1·167 English fathoms, or about seven English feet.

saj'-jĭ, *s.* [Hind. *khar-sujī* or *sujī-khar.*] Indian barilla, produced by burning *Anthrocnemum indicum, Caroxylon fœtidum, C. Griffithii, Salicornia brachiata, Salsola Kali, Suœda fruticosa, S. indica*, and *S. nudiflora.*

sa-jōu' (j as zh), *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"These [the genus Cebus] are the 'little masters of the woods,' according to Azara, and should be called 'Cai' (the 'C' is soft), which has been altered to *Saiou* by the extraordinary talent which the French have of confounding spelling and sounds in other languages. Buffon divides the monkeys noticed above [the genera Ateles, Lagothrix, and Cebus] into *Sapajous* and *Sagoins*, the larger kinds belonging to the first, and those about to be noticed [Cebus] to the last. He modified, he says, the words *Cayonnaxon* and *Cagoni*, their *C* being pronounced as *S*. But Azara says that the real words are Caigonazon and Cai, they being pronounced as written, and the first means Great Cai, and the last Cai or Cay, simply Monkey. *Sajous* is a derivative from Cagoni, and animals properly included by it constitute the genus Cebus, but to add to the confusion Mr. Wallace calls them *Sapajous*."—*Prof. M. Duncan*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 178, 179.

sā'-ka, *s.* [Native name (?)]

Bot.: Copaifera pubiflora and *C. bracteata*, which yield timber of great toughness. They grow in Demerara.

sāke, *s.* [A.S. *sacu* = strife, dispute, crime, accusation; cogn. with Dut. *zaac* = matter, case, cause, business, affair; Icel. *sök* = a charge, guilt, crime; Dan. *sag*; Sw. *sak*; Ger. *sache*; Goth. *sakan* = to contend, to rebuke.]

1. Final cause, end, purpose; purpose or desire of obtaining: as, To fight for the *sake* of freedom.

2. Account, reason, cause, interest; regard to any person or thing.

"Yield thee Minotti; quarter take,
For thine own, thy daughter's *sake*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvii.

¶ (1) The plural is used in such phrases as, For your *sakes*, For their *sakes*.

(2) The sign of the genitive is often omitted—

(*a*) When the word preceding *sake* ends in a sibilant: as, for *goodness sake*, for *conscience sake*, &c.

*(*b*) When the word ends in other letters: as, for *fashion sake*, for *safety sake*, &c.

*3. A fault, a crime, a dispute. [SACKLESS.]

"For desert of sum *sake*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 84.

¶ *Sake* is only used in such phrases as are given above, and is always preceded by *for*.

***sā'-kĕr, *sa-cre,** *s.* [Fr. *sacre* = (1) a falcon; (2) a piece of ordnance; Sp. & Port. *sacre*; from Arab. *saqr* = a sparrow-hawk. The names of various hawks were frequently given to pieces of ordnance.]

1. A hawk; a species of falcon; properly, *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon.

"On his right hand flew
A *saker*, sacred to the god of view."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xv.

2. A small piece of artillery.

"On the bastions were planted culverins and *sakers*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

săk'-ēr-ĕt, *s.* [SAKER.] The male of the saker.

sa.kh-răt', *s.* [Arab. = a rock, a hewn stone.]

Muhammadan Myth.: A sacred stone of an emerald colour, which, by reflection, imparts the azure hue to the sky. If one possess the smallest fragment of it, he acquires miraculous powers.

sā'-kĭ (1), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The genus Pithecia (q.v.). Their faces are strangely human in appearance, and some of them are easily tamed, and become amusing and affectionate. The members of the genus usually known by this name are the Hairy Saki (*Pithecia hirsuta*), the Scarlet-faced, White-skinned, or Bald-headed Saki (*P. calvus*); the Black-headed (*P. melanocephala*); and the White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). *P. satanas* is the Couxio, and *P. monachus* the Monk.

sā'-kĭ (2), **sā'-kĕ,** *s.* [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating drink of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

"They seem clever people, those Japanese who lately enabled their convict friends to get drunk on bamboos filled with *saké*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886.

săk'-ĭ-ĕh, săk'-ĭ-a, săk'-ĕĕ-yĕh, *s.* [Arab. *saka, sakka* = a water-carrier, a cupbearer.] A machine used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It is a modification of the Persian wheel, and consists of a series of cogged wheels, turned by a buffalo or camel, each revolution of the wheel working up a series of earthen pitchers, which empty themselves into a trough or pool.

"Here the fields are watered by means of wheels to which water-jars are attached—the *sakeeyeh*."—*G. Ebers: Egypt* (ed. Bell), 68.

Săk'-ta, *s.* [Bengali, &c., from Sansc. *sakti* = power, energy.]

Hindooism: A worshipper of the Sakti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, and personified in a female form. If the proclivities of the worshipper are towards the adoration of Vishnu, then the personified Sakti is termed Lakshmi or Maha-Lakshmi; if it be towards that of Siva, the Sakti is denominated Parvati, Bhavani, or Durga. The principal religious books of the Saktas are the Tantras (q.v.). It is believed that at least three-fourths of the Hindoos of Bengal are of this sect, and of the remaining fourth, three are Vaishnavas to one Saiva. (*Relig. Sects of the Hindoos*, 1862, p. 32.) Wilson divides the Saktas into Dakshinis, Vamis, Kancheliyas, and Kararis. Another classification is into the Dakshinacharis and the Vamacharis, followers of the Right Hand and of the Left Hand Ritual. The latter are accused of great immoralities.

săl (1) *s.* [Lat. = salt.]

Chem.: Formerly used in chemistry to distinguish salts, and now sometimes used in compound names.

sal-ammoniac, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* [AMMONIUM-CHLORIDE].

2. *Min.:* An isometric mineral, occurring in crystals, also in stalactites, massive, and as efflorescences. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·528; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, when pure; translucent to opaque; soluble; taste, saline, pungent. Compos.: ammonium, 33·7; chlorine, 66·3 = 100, hence the formula, NH_4Cl. Frequent as sublimation products in volcanic craters, notably well crystallized in that of Vesuvius.

3. *Pharm.:* It sometimes relieves pain in neuralgia, and has been given in chronic bronchitis with abundant expectoration. Externally it is slightly stimulant, and is believed to aid in dispersing tumours.

sal-polycrestus, *s.* [POTASSIC-SULPHATE.]

sal-prunella, *s.* [PRUNELLA-SALT.]

sal-volatile, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

2. *Pharm.:* Its action is that of free ammonia.

sâl (2), *s.* [SAUL.]

sa-laam', sa-lam', *s.* [Arab. *salám* = saluting, a salutation; cf. Heb. *shelam* = peace; *shálam* = to be safe.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among Orientals, consisting in the bending of the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

"'Ho! who art thou?'—'This low *salam*
Replies of Moslem faith I am.'"
Byron: Giaour.

¶ *To send a person one's salaam:* To present or send one's compliments.

sa-laam', sa lam', *v.i.* & *t.* [SALAAM, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a salaam or obeisance; to bow; to salute with a salaam.

B. *Trans.:* To make a salaam to; to salute with a salaam.

"A very intelligent-looking, amiable little lady, who *salamed* us in Turkish style."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 149.

* **sa laam'-stone,** *s.* [Ger. *salaamstein.*]

Min.: Stated to be an Indian name for a variety of spinel occurring in six-sided prisms, but much doubt exists both as to the origin of the name itself and its application.

sāl-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, †sāle a bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *salabl(e); -ity.*] Salableness.

sāl'-a-ble, † sāle' a ble, *sāle'-ha-ble, *a.* [Eng. *sal(e); -able,*] That may be sold; marketable; ready for sale; in demand.

sāl'-a ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being salable; salability.

***sāl'-a blў, *sāle'-a-bly.** *adv.* [Eng. *sabl(e); -y.*] In a salable manner.

sa-lā'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = the wife of Neptune.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippocrateaceæ. Stamens three; fruit berried. Known species about sixty. *Salacia dulcis*, of Brazil, *S. pyriformis*, of Sierra Leone, which resembles a bergamot pear, and *S. Roxburghii*, of India, have eatable fruits.

* **sa-lā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *salax*, genit. *salacis; salio* = to leap.] Lustful, lecherous. [RUT, *v.*]

* **sa-lā'-cious lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salacious; -ly.*] In a salacious manner; lustfully, lecherously.

* **sa-lā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *salacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being salacious; lust, lecherousness, salacity.

* **sa-lăç'-ĭ-tў, *sal-lăç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *salacitas*, from *salax* = salacious (q.v.).] Salaciousness.

"The immoderate *sallacity*, and almost unparalleled excess of venery, which every September may be observed in this animal."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

săl'-ad, *sal-ade, *săl'-lad, *săl'-lat, *săl'-let, *s.* [Fr. *salade*, from O. Ital. *salata* = a salad of herbs, prop. fem. of *salato*, pa. par. of *salare* = to salt, to pickle, from *sal, sale* (Lat. *sal*) = salt (q.v.); Dut. *salade*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *salat.*]

1. Generally, a dish of certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw; specif., a dish of lettuce, endive, radishes, mustard, land and water-cress, celery, and young onions, dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.

2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with some condiment, as lobster-salad.

3. A lettuce. (*Colloq.*)

salad-burnet, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Poterium, and specif., *Polerium Sanguisorba*, the leaves of which are eaten in salad.

salad-cream, *s.* A prepared dressing for salads.

***salad-days, *sallet-days,** *s. pl.* Green, unripe days; years of inexperience.

"My *salad-days*,
When I was green in judgment."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 5.

salad-oil, *s.* Olive-oil.

salad-spoon, *s.* A spoon of wood or ivory for mixing and serving salads.

* **sal-ade,** *s.* [SALLET (2).]

* **Săl'-a-dīne,** *a.* [From Saladin, properly Salah-u-Din (1137-1192).] Of or belonging to Saladin.

Saladine-tenth, *s.*

Law: A tax imposed on England and France in 1188 by Pope Innocent III., to obtain money for the crusade then about to be led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France against Saladin, Sultan of Egypt. It was a tenth on every one's annual income, and on his movable goods except his clothes, books, and arms. Some religious orders were exempt. The tax was continued after the crusade was at an end, and became the ground for the taxing of ecclesiastical benefices for the Pope. The example was ultimately imitated by various sovereigns.

* **săl'-ad ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *salad; -ing.*] Herbs and vegetables for salads.

"The spring vegetables, as asparagus, strawberries, and some sort of *salading*, are more easily digested than pears, peaches and nectarines."—*Cheyne: On Health.*

sa'-la-ite, sa'-līte, *s.* [SAHLITE.]

sa-lăl', *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

salal-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The berry of *Gualtheria Shallon*. It is about the size of a common grape, and grows in the valley of the Columbia River, in Oregon.

sa-lam', *s.* & *v.* [SALAAM.]

săl-a-măn'-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *salamandre*, from Lat. *salamandra*; Gr. σαλαμάνδρα (*salamandra*) = a kind of lizard; cf. Pers. *samander* = a salamander.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (With reference to the curious popular belief that the salamander can live in fire) a person who seems at home in close proximity to fire of any kind.

"He was so much at his ease amid the hottest fire of the French batteries that his soldiers gave him the honourable nickname of the *Salamander*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. A circular iron plate used in cooking; a griddle.

4. A term sometimes applied to a fire-proof safe.

* 5. A heated iron for firing cannon.

6. A large iron poker, which, being heated to redness, is then used for lighting fires, or for browning certain dishes.

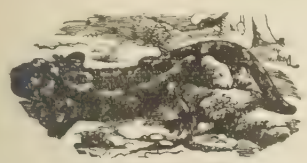
II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* An imaginary being having a human form, and possessing the power of living in fire. Paracelsus placed them among his elemental spirits.

"Scorching *Salamander*, burn;
Nymph of Water, twist and turn."
Goethe: Faust (ed. Auster).

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for any individual of the Salamandrinæ (q.v.), the Tritons or Newts being distinguished as Aquatic or Water Salamanders, and the other genera as Terrestrial or Land Salamanders. They are timid, sluggish, lacertiform creatures, feeding on worms, slugs, snails, and insects. When alarmed, they exude from the pores of the back and sides a milky humour, injurious to small animals but innocuous to man. From this circumstance, Salamanders have probably

derived their popular reputation of being venomous, which, however, is totally without



SPOTTED SALAMANDER.

foundation. Strange tales have been told of them from very early times, particularly that the icy coldness of their bodies enabled them to endure fire without being injured, and even to extinguish the flames in which they were placed. Pliny records that he tried the experiment, with the natural result that the Salamander was burnt to powder, but the fable received credence among the uneducated until quite modern times.

*** salamander-cloth,** *s.* An incombustible cloth, said to be made from skins of salamanders, but really manufactured from asbestos. [SALAMANDER'S-HAIR.]

"The *salamander-cloth* sent by the Tartar king to the Roman Pontiff."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), i. 179.

*** salamander's hair, * salamander's wool,** *s.* A name once given to a species of fibrous asbestos, which is incombustible.

săl-ą-măn'-drą, *s.* [SALAMANDER.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Salamandridæ (q.v.). Head thick, tongue broad, palatine teeth in two series, parotids large, toes free, numerous warty growths on sides. There are two species: *Salamandra maculosa*, the Spotted Salamander, from Central Europe and the mountainous districts on both sides of the Mediterranean, and *S. atra*, the Black Salamander, from the high mountains of Central Germany, France, and Switzerland. The young of this species undergo their metamorphoses in the body of the mother. A young tadpole prematurely extracted, and placed in water and watched by Mlle. Marie de Chauvin, lost its gills, which were replaced by others. It lived for fifteen weeks at the bottom of its tank, when the gills atrophied, and, after moulting, the animal quitted the water. The gill-clefts then closed, and it became an adult land-salamander.

săl-ą-măn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *salamandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A family of Urodela, approximately conterminous with the group Salamandrinæ (q.v.).

(2) A family of Salamandrinæ (q.v.). Palatal teeth in two longitudinal rows diverging posteriorly. Genera: Triton, Salamandra, and Salamandrina.

2. *Palæont.:* The older family [(1)] does not appear before the Tertiary, but in strata of that age forms have been discovered in all respects resembling existing types. From the Miocene of Œningen comes *Andrias scheuchzeri*, closely allied to Menopoma, and sometimes included with it in the genus Cryptobranchus, with the specific name of *homo diluvii testis*, by which its discoverer first described it.

săl-ą-măn'-drĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *salamandra*, and *forma* = form.] Resembling a salamander.

"The body is *salamandriform*."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 179.

săl-ą-măn-drī'-nąą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandr(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Salamandrina perspicillata*, from Italy and Dalmatia. Tongue fixed in front; hind feet with four free digits. Upper part black, with triangular reddish spot on head; white beneath, spotted with black.

săl-ą-măn-drī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Urodela, with four families: Molgidæ, Salamandridæ, Plethodontidæ, and Amblystomidæ. The group is highly characteristic of the North Temperate regions, a few species only extending into the Neotropical, and one into the Oriental region.

*** săl-ă-măn'-drine,** *a.* [Eng. *salamander*; *-ine.*] Pertaining to, or resembling a salamander; capable of resisting fire.

"We observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 281.

săl-ą-măn'-droĭd, *s.* [SALAMANDROIDES.] Any individual of the old family Salamandridæ, or the sub-order Salamandrinæ.

"It is really the skeleton of a *salamandroid* of large size."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 177.

*** săl-ą-măn-drō'-ĭ-dēş,** *s.* [Gr. σαλάμανδρα (*salamandra*) = the salamander, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Palæont.: The name given by Jäger to a species of Labyrinthodon, which he raised to the rank of a genus.

Săl-ą-măn'-quēşe (qu as **k),** *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Salamanca or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Salamanca; in the plural, the people of Salamanca.

są-lăm'-bą, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of fishing apparatus, used on the banks near Manilla, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos, tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn towards the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net. (*Annandale.*)

SALAMBA.

săl'-ăñx, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, with a single species, *Salanx chinensis*, a small whitish fish, known on the coast of China as Whitebait. It lives at a considerable depth, and approaches the coast only at certain seasons. The scales are very delicate and deciduous.

są-lär'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Lat. *salar* = the specific name of the salmon, and *salarius* = a dealer in salted-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with sixty species, ranging northwards to Madeira, and southwards to Chili and Tasmania. Certain individuals of some species possess a longitudinal cutaneous crest, which, however, is not a sexual characteristic. Mature males have generally higher dorsal fins and more intense and variegated coloration than females and immature males.

săl'-ą-rĭed, *a.* [Eng. *salary*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a salary; receiving a salary.

2. Having a salary attached to it; paid by a salary: as, a *salaried* post.

săl'-ą-rў, * sal-a-rye, * sal-e-rye, * săl'-la-rў, *s.* [Fr. *salaire* = a salary, a stipend, from Lat. *salarium*, prop. = salt-money, or money given to the soldiers for salt, *salarius* = pertaining to salt, *sal* = salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salario.*] The recompense, pay, or consideration paid or agreed to be paid to a person periodically for his services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. When paid at shorter intervals it is generally termed wages; thus, a judge receives a *salary*, while a bricklayer receives *wages.*

"As to my *sallary*, he told me, I should have 24 dollars per month."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

*** săl'-ą-rў,** *v.t.* [SALARY, *s.*] To pay by a salary. (Only in the pa. par.)

săl'-dăn-īte, *s.* [After the river Saldana, Colombia, South America, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALUNOGEN (q.v.).

sāle (1), *s.* [Icel. *sala*, *sal* = a sale, a bargain; Sw. *salu*; Dan. *salg.*] [SELL, *v.*]

1. The act of selling; the act of transferring the ownership of or property in a thing for a price in money; the exchange of a commodity for a price agreed on in money paid, or to be paid.

"This *sale* of offices." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand, market, vent.

"Rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. Public selling to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a shop or market; auction

¶ (1) *Bill of sale:* [BILL (3), *s.*, IV. ¶ (9)].

* (2) *House of sale:* A brothel. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

(3) *On sale, for sale:* Offered to purchasers; to be bought or sold.

(4) *Sale by inch of candle:* [INCH-OF-CANDLE AUCTION].

* (5) *To set for sale:* To offer to any one.

sale-room, *s.* A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.

*** sāle** (2), *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *salix* = a willow.] A wicker-basket.

"Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen?"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

*** sāle** (3), *s.* [A.S. *sæl*, genit. *sales*; O. H. Ger. *sal*; Ger. *saal.*] A hall.

"When he had tolde this tale
To that semely in *sale*." *Percival*, 1,586.

*** sāle,** *v.t.* [SALE (1), *s.*] To sell. (*Octovian*, 1,909.)

sāle'-ą-ble, *a.* [SALABLE.]

*** săl-ĕ-brŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *salebrous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being salebrous; roughness, ruggedness.

"Yet is not this without its thornes and *salebrosity*!"
—*Feltham: Upon Eccles.* ii. 2.

*** săl'-ĕ-brŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salebrosus*, from *salebra* = a rough place.] Rough, rugged, uneven.

"Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake.

są-lē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [A euphonic word of no signification.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Saleniadæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous times onward.

săl-ĕ-nī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saleni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Regular Echinoids. Test generally spheroidal, hemispherical, or depressed; apical disc large, with a sur-anal or supplementary plate in addition to the ten which are normal.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic onward.

săl'-ĕp, săl'-ôp, săl'-ĕb, săl'-ăb, są-lôop', *s.* [Arab. *saleb*; Turk. *salleb.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A diet-drink, formerly prepared from the powdered roots of *Orchis mascula*, and sold to the working classes of London early in the morning. The salep-stall has long been replaced by the coffee-stall.

II. *Chem.:* Saleb. Salab. The tuberous roots of *Orchis mascula*, and other allied species, washed, dried, and afterwards reduced to powder. It has a dirty yellow colour, and in water swells up to a bulky semi-transparent jelly. It consists chiefly of bassorin and starch, and is considered very nutritious.

*** sal-er, * sal-ere** (1), *s.* [Fr. *salière.*] A salt-cellar.

săl-ĕ-rā'-tŭs, săl-æ-rā'-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sal æratus.*] An impure bicarbonate of potash with more carbonate dioxide than is possessed by pearl-ash. It is prepared from pearl-ash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas. It was formerly much used in the United States in making bread, to neutralize acetic or tartaric acid, and thus render the bread light by the escape of carbonic acid gas. It has nearly gone out of use for this purpose, being replaced by baking powders.

sāleş'-lā-dў, *s.* A saleswoman. (*U. S.*)

sāleş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *sale* and *man.*] One whose occupation or business is to sell goods or commodities; specif., a wholesale dealer in various commodities.

sāleṣ′-wŏm-ăn, *s.* A woman who fulfils the functions of a salesman.

***sa-lewe,** ***sa-lue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer.*] To salute (q.v.).

"The besy larke, the messager of day,
Saleweth in hire song the morwe gray."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,494.

***sāle′-wŏrk,** *s.* [Eng. *sale* and *work.*] Work done or made for sale; hence, used for work carelessly done.

"I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

***salfe,** *v.t.* [Save.]

Sā′-lĭ-ăn (1), *a.* & *s.* [See def.] [Salic.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who settled on the Sala (now the Yssel), from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the tribe described under A.

Sā′-lĭ-ăn (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

Salian-hymns, *s. pl.* Hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salii, in honour of Mars, and other deities, and distinguished men. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, &c.

sā′-lĭ-ant, *a.* [Salient.]

***sal-ĭ-aunce,** ***sal-ĭ-ance,** *s.* [Sally.] An assault, a sally, an onslaught.

"Why with so fierce *saliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 29.

Săl′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *salique* = of or pertaining to the Salic tribe.] A term applied to a law or code of laws established by the Salian Franks; specif., applied to one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to certain lands, which was limited to heirs male, to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

săl-ĭ-cā′-cĕ-æ, săl-ĭ-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: Willowworts; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Amentales. Trees or shrubs, having alternate simple leaves, with the primary veins deliquescent, often with glands on the edges or on the stalks; stipules deciduous or persistent; flowers dicœceous, amentaceous, naked or with a membranous cup-like calyx; stamens two to thirty, distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-celled. Ovary superior, one-celled, many-seeded; style one or none; stigma two or four; seeds very small, with long silky hairs from their base. Distribution, the north temperate and Arctic zones, and on mountains further south. Known genera two, Salix and Populus (q.v.).

săl-ĭ-cā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *salicace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging or relating to the willow or to the natural order Salicaceæ (q.v.).

*** săl-ĭ-cär′-ĭ-ạ,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Silviidæ. Six species are European; *Salicaria locustella*, the Grasshopper Warbler (now *Acrocephalus mævius*); *S. turdoides*, the Thrush-like Warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*); *S. phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schœnobœnus*); *S. luscinioides*, Savi's Warbler (*Acrocephalus luscinioides*); *S. arundinacea*, the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*), and *S. galactotes*, the Rufous Warbler (*Aëdon galactodes*).

săl-ĭ-çē′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *salix*; genit. *salicis* = a willow.] A willow bed or plantation.

săl′-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 = C_6H_7O(OH)_4O.C_6H_4CH_2OH$. A substance discovered by Leroux, and existing ready formed in the bark and leaves of most varieties of willow and several poplars. It may be produced artificially by the action of nascent hydrogen on helicin, or by boiling populin with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms of bitter taste, melts at 198°, and is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and oil of turpentine. Heated to 260°, it gives off water together with acid vapours, and leaves a yellow residue, insoluble in water, finally turning brown and carbonising. [Salix.]

săl-ĭ-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Salicaceæ.]

sạ-lĭc′-ĭôn-ăl (c as sh), săl′-cion-ăl, săl′-ĭ-çĕt, sol-cion-ell, *s.* [Lat. *salix* = a willow.]

Music: An organ stop of soft and delicate quality, supposed to be similar in character with the *salicis fistula*, or withy-pipe. It is generally placed in the choir organ, but sometimes in the swell, in either case replacing the dulciana, which it greatly resembles.

săl-ĭ-cor-năr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Cuvier, from a fancied resemblance to Salicornia (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salicornariadæ (q.v.). Surface divided into rhomboidal or hexagonal spaces, with irregularly placed avicularia.

săl-ĭ-cor-nạ-rī′-ạ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salicornaria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Polyzoa. Cœncecium erect, dichotomously divided, with cylindrical branches and cells disposed around an imaginary axis.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Tertiary onward.

săl-ĭ-cor′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *sal*, genit. *salis* = salt, and *cornu* = a horn. Named from the saline properties of the genus, and the horn-like branches.]

Bot.: Marsh-samphire, Glasswort; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Annual or perennial leafless herbs, with cylindrical, jointed, succulent stems. Flowers bisexual, minute, in threes at the base of the internodes. Perianth fleshy, three- or four-lobed; stamens one or two; styles two. Fruit a compressed utricle, enclosed in the enlarged perianth. From salt marshes, &c., chiefly in the temperate zones. Known species five or six. *S. herbacea* is common in the salt marshes of the Atlantic States. Various species furnish soda in large quantities; *Salicornia brachiata*, common along the coasts of India and those of Indian salt-lakes, does so. [Sajji, 1.] *S. indica* (*Arthrocnemum indicum*) might be similarly used.

săl′-ĭ-cŏs-ĭl, *s.* [Eng. *salic(yl)*; Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = odour, and suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. A monatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in salicylol and its derivatives.

săl′-ĭ-çĭl, *s.* [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salic(is)* = a willow; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_7H_4O. The diatomic radicle of salicylic acid and its derivatives, unknown in the free state.

salicyl acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)''\\ C_2H_3O\\ H\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. Aceto-salicylic acid. Discovered by Gerhardt, and obtained by heating salicylic acid with chloride of acetyl. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and reacts with ferric salts like salicylic acid.

salicyl sulphuric-acid, *s.* [Sulpho-salicylic-acid.]

săl-ĭ-çĭl-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *-amic.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and ammonia.

salicylamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}H_2\\ (C_7H_4O)''\\ H\end{matrix}\right\}N_O$. A weak acid produced by the action of strong alcoholic ammonia on wintergreen oil (methylsalicylic acid). It crystallizes in yellowish white laminæ, having a strong lustre, insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 132°, and boils at 270°. Strong acids and alkalis convert it into acid salicylate of ammonia.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4{<}\begin{matrix}OH\\ CO.NH_2\end{matrix}$. Produced by the action of ammonia on etherial salicylates. It crystallizes in yellow plates, and melts at 142°.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-ạte, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of salicylic-acid.

salicylate of soda, *s.*

Chem.: $2NaC_7H_5O_3.H_2O$. Sodium salicylate, prepared by mixing 100 parts of pure salicylic-acid with sufficient water to form a paste, and then adding 104 parts of pure sodic-carbonate. It forms small, colourless, or nearly colourless, crystalline scales, inodorous, and possessing a sweetish saline taste, soluble in fifteen parts of cold water and six parts of alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, the solutions being neutral or very faintly acid. Perchloride of iron colours a concentrated solution reddish brown, and a dilute solution violet. Like salicylic-acid, it is a powerful antiseptic, and is frequently added to beers, wines, &c., to preserve them. It is highly recommended as a specific for rheumatism, the dose varying from 10 to 30 grains.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from the willow.

salicylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)''\\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. Spiroylic acid. Ortho-hydroxy-benzoic acid. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, and obtained synthetically by the oxidation of saligenin, or by heating sodium phenol to 180° in a stream of carbon anhydride. It has a sweetish-sour taste, and crystallizes in colourless four-sided prisms; is slightly soluble in cold, more so in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 158°, and sublimes at 200° in slender needles having a strong lustre. Ferric salts impart to its aqueous solution a deep violet colour. The salicylates are all crystalline and soluble. Salicylic acid is employed as an antiseptic and antiputrefactive agent. One grain added to each ounce of a fermenting liquid will at once arrest fermentation. It has the power of preserving for a time milk, fresh meat, albumen, &c., and is used in the surgery, either alone or mixed with starch, to destroy the fetid odour of cancerous surfaces or uncleansed wounds.

salicylic-aldehyde, *s.* [Salicylol.]

salicylic-anhydride, *s.* [Salicylide.]

salicylic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers produced by distilling salicylic acid with an alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. (1) Methylsalicylic acid, $C_8H_8O_3$. Gaultheric acid. This ether, which exists ready formed in oil of wintergreen, is a colourless oil, having a penetrating odour and a sweet aromatic taste, sp. gr. 1·18 at 10°, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 222°. (2) Ethylsalicylic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 1·184 at 10°, sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 225. (3) Amylsalicylic acid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$. A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, having an agreeable odour, heavier than water, and boiling at 270°.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_2$. The anhydride of salicylic acid, obtained by treating dry sodium salicylate with phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated, it melts to a transparent liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies to a translucent mass.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*, and *imide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_7H_4O)''\\ H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A yellow crystalline powder, produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid. It does not melt at 200°, is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and aqueous ammonia, but dissolves in alcoholic ammonia, forming a yellow solution. Ferric chloride colours it purple.

săl-ĭ-çĭl′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ite.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed by the action of salicylol on metallic oxides and hydrates, those of the alkali metals being moderately soluble in water, the others insoluble. (1) Salicylite of ammonia, $C_7H_5(NH_4)O_2$, obtained by shaking salicylol with strong ammonia at a gentle heat, crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at 115°. (2) Salicylite of copper, $C_{14}H_{10}Cu''O_4$, is obtained by agitating an

alcoholic solution of salicylol with aqueous cupric acetate. It crystallizes in iridescent green needles, very slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

săl-ĭ-çўl′-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *salicyl; -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2 = (C_7H_4O)''\begin{Bmatrix}H\\HO\end{Bmatrix}$ Salicylic aldehyde, salicylous acid. Volatile oil of spiræa. Obtained by distilling the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria*, or by the oxidation of saligenin, with a mixture of potassic dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is a colourless aromatic oil, sp. gr. 1·173 at 15°, solidifies at −20°, boils at 196°, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright but smoky flame, gives an intense violet colouration with ferric salts, and forms compounds with strong bases.

săl-ĭ-çўl′-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl; -ous.*] Derived from or contained in salicylic acid.

salicylous-acid, *s.* [Salicylol]

săl-ĭ-çўl-ūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salicyl(ic),* and *uric.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and uric-acid.

salicyluric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_4 = \begin{matrix}H_2\\(C_7H_4O)''\\(C_2H_2O)''\\H\end{matrix}\begin{Bmatrix}\\\\\\*\end{Bmatrix}N\,O_2$. Salicyluric acid. An acid found in urine after salicylic acid has been taken internally. It forms slender shining crystalline needles, melts at 160°, is soluble in boiling water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions colour ferric salts violet like salicylic acid.

† **sā′-lĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *salien(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being salient or projecting; projection, protrusion.

"But the street-face of this noble building has sufficient *salience* and dignity to set its mark on the great thoroughfare."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 7, 1886.

sā′-lĭ-ent, sā′-lĭ-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *saillant,* pr. par. of *saillir* = to leap; Lat. *salio,* pr. par. *saliens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang. (Of both forms):*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Moving by leaps; leaping, bounding, jumping.

"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. vi.

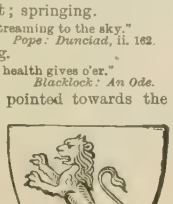
(2) Shooting up or out; springing.

"The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 162.

(3) Beating, throbbing.

"The *salient* pulse of health gives o'er."
Blacklock: An Ode.

(4) Having the apex pointed towards the outside; projecting outwardly: as, a *salient* angle.



SALIANT.

2. *Fig.:* Forcing itself on the notice; conspicuous, noticeable, prominent.

II. *Her.* (*Of the form* saliant): A term applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point and his left hinder-foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon.

B. *As subst.:* A salient angle or part; a projection.

salient-angle, *s.*

Fort.: Two united faces, presenting the vertex outward, as in the redan and bastion.

* **sā′-lĭ-ent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salient; -ly.*] In a salient manner.

sa-lĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sal* = salt; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing salt.

"In Cheshire the pumping of the brine from the *saliferous* and gypseous strata produces subterranean hollows."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting,* ch. ii.

saliferous-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds containing rock-salt (q.v.). Generally of Triassic age; some in Russia are Permian.

* **saliferous-system,** *s.*

Geol.: The Triassic Rocks.

săl′-ĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *salify; -able.*] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

săl-ĭ-fī-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *salify; c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] The act of salifying; the state of being salified.

săl′-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *sal* = salt, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

sa-lĭg′-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cyl); Gr. γεννάω (gennaō)* = to produce, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).CH_2.OH$. A crystalline compound produced from salicin by the action of acids and of emulsin. It forms white rhombic tables, having a pearly lustre, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 82°, and sublimes at 100°. Ferric salts produce a deep blue colour in its solutions.

săl-ĭ-glўç′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sali(cyl); glyc(ol),* and *-ic.*] Derived from, or containing salicylic-acid and glycosine.

saliglycic-acid, *s.* [Salicyluric-acid.]

săl′-ĭ-gŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Trapa natans,* the Water Caltrops.

sa-lĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *sal* = salt, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. They are imperfect instruments, each requiring to be graduated for the particular salt which it is required to test.

sa-lī′-na, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *sal* = salt.]

1. A salt-marsh or salt-pond inclosed from the sea.

2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

* **săl′-ĭ-nā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *salin(e); -ation.*] The act of washing with, or soaking in salt liquor.

"The same pickle they use in *salination.*"—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming,* p. 59.

sa-līne′, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *salin,* fem. *saline,* from Lat. * *salinus* (only found in the neut. *salinum,* a salt-cellar, and the fem. pl. *salinæ* = salt-pits), from *sal* = salt; Sp. & Ital. *salino* = saline; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salina,* Fr. *saline* = a salt-pit.] [Salt, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of salt; constituting salt; having salt as a constituent.

"That the sun continually raised dry *saline* exhalations from the earth."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth,* ch. xv.

2. Partaking of the nature or qualities of salt; salty.

"The land being generally of a nitrous and *saline* nature."—*Anson: Voyages,* ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A salt-spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth; specifically applied to salt lowlands in the Argentine Republic, where the vegetation consists only of a few saline plants.

saline-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants growing in salt places, and having a saline taste.

saline-purgatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Purgatives resembling hydragogues in their effects, but the action is much slighter. They are best combined with other aperients, and include phosphate of soda, tartrate of potash, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, citrate of potash, and cream of tartar, in small quantities.

saline-waters, *s. pl.*

Hygiene: Waters with salts in solution. Those which have sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia as their chief ingredients, are at Epsom, Cheltenham, Leamington, Püllna, Seidlitz, Carlsbad, and Marienbad; those with sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, are the thermal waters of Bath and Buxton; those with carbonate or bicarbonate of soda are Ems, Teplitz, &c.

sa-līne′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saline,* **a.**; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saline; salinity.

săl-ĭ-nĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing salt; saliferous.

sa-lĭn′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of salt.

sa-lĭn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *saline,* a.; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being saline; saltiness.

"Experiments were made as to the *salinity* of water."—*Field,* Dec. 26, 1885.

săl-ĭ-nŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saline; o* connect., and *meter.*] An apparatus or instrument for ascertaining the salinity of water, or the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines. The thermometrical method is by ascertaining the boiling-point of the brine. This is used in salt-works, the scale being graduated to indicate percentages. The hydrometric method is by finding its specific gravity at a given temperature.

sa-lī-nō-tĕr′-rēne′, *a.* [Lat. **salinus* = saline, and Eng. *terrene.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of salt and earth.

* **sa-lĭn′-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. **salinus.*] Saline, salty.

"Ascribe their induration . . . unto *salinous* spirits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

sa-lique (as **săl′-ĭk,** or **sa-lēk′**), *a.* [Salic.]

săl′-ĭ-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cin),* and Gr. *ῥητίνη (rhētinē)* = resin.]

Chem.: C_7H_8O. A resinous body produced by the action of dilute acids on saligenin or on salicin. Insoluble in water and ammonia, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, but reprecipitated from their solutions by water.

săl-ĭs-bū′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Richard Anthony Salisbury, an English botanist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Taxaceæ. *Salisburia adiantifolia,* the Ginkgo, or Maiden-hair tree, is sixty to eighty feet high, with a straight trunk, a pyramidal head, and fan-shaped deciduous leaves, with forked veins.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the London Clay.

* **săl′-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *salitus,* pa. par. of *salio* = to make salt; *sal* = salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

săl′-ĭth-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *sali(cyl); (e)th(yl),* and suff. *-ol.*] [Phenetol.]

sa-lī′-va, *s.* [Lat.; cf. Gr. *σίαλον (sialon)* = spittle; Russ. *slina.*] [Slime.]

Physiol.: The salivary secretion or spittle. It consists partly of animal principles (osmazome, mucus, and ptyaline), and partly of saline, which closely resemble those of the blood. Saliva moistens the food, and thus assists in mastication and digestion. In some animals it has a solvent action on certain food stuffs. It converts starch into sugar.

sa-lī′-val, *a.* [Eng. *saliv(a); -al.*] Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

"Small canals like the *salival.*"—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. v.

† **sa-lī′-văn,** *a.* [Eng. *saliv(a); -an.*] Salivary (q.v.).

"May it not be that the *salivan* secretion contains a larger quantity of active principle?"—*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1882, p. 632.

săl′-ĭ-vant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *salivans,* pr. par. of *salivo* = to spit forth, to salivate.]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting or producing salivation; salivating.

B. *As subst.:* That which excites or produces salivation.

săl′-ĭ-va-rў, *a.* [Lat. *salivarius,* from *saliva;* Fr. *salivaire.*] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conducting saliva; salival.

"Such animals as swallow their aliments without chewing, want *salivary* glands."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. i.

salivary-cells, *s. pl.* Cells within the saccules or alveoli of the salivary glands.

salivary-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands secreting saliva. They are the parotid, sub-lingual, and sub-maxillary glands, composed of minute follicles connected by branches of thin duct, on which they are set like grapes on the stalk, surrounded by blood-vessels and areolar tissue.

săl′-ĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *salivatus,* pa. par. of *salivo* = to salivate.] To purge by the salivary glands; to excite or produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, generally by the use of mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

"The methods of *salivating* are divers, but all by mercury."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. viii., ch. x.

săl-ĭ-vā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *salivatio;* Fr. *salivation.*] The act or process of exciting or

producing an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, generally by the use of mercury; ptyalism; an abnormally abundant secretion and flow of saliva.

"The humour of *salivation* is not properly spittle."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. x.

***sa-lī'-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salivosus*, from *saliva*; Fr. *saliveux*; Sp. *salivoso.*] Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature or qualities of saliva; consisting of, or abounding in saliva.

"There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. vii.

sā'-lĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a willow; cf. Gael. & Ir. *seileach*; Wel. *helig*; Cornish *helak* = a willow.]

1. *Bot.:* Willow; the typical genus of Salicaceæ (q.v.). Catkins erect, their scales quite entire; perianth none, except one or two nectariferous glands; stamens two, combined into one, or two to five; stigmas two, entire or cloven into two. Known species 160. One reason why the species have been unduly multiplied, and why much difficulty exists in determining finally how many there are, is the occurrence of hybrids. The willow genus is popularly divided into sallows, osiers, and willows (q.v.). All are trees or shrubs, loving moist places and growing rapidly. They vary greatly in size, from *S. alba*, sixty feet high, valuable as a timber tree, growing with rapidity, and producing much wood, to *S. herbacea*, only a few inches. *S. arctica* and *S. polaris* go further north than any other known woody plants. The bark of many is used for tanning, and is about half as valuable as that of oak. Many are used for hoops and basket work, specif. *S. viminalis* [OSIER], *S. stipularis*, *S. rubra*, *S. Forbyana*, *S. triandra*, *S. mollissima*, and *S. vitellina*. One of the toughest is *S. purpurea*, and it has a very bitter bark. A resin exudes from the fragrant leaves of *S. pentandra*. Various Indian species are used for basket-work, the bark for tanning, and the young shoots and the leaves to feed cattle. Dr. Majendie, believed that the salicin made from some species was a febrifuge like quinine. He specially valued the European *S. purpurea*, *S. Helix*, *S. pentandra*, *S. Russelliana*, *S. vitellina*, and the American *S. eriocephala*, *S. nigra*, *S. conifera*. Dr. Garrod believed them useless for the purpose. A decoction of the bark of *S. Caprea* has good effect in psoriasis. In Egypt, the sweet-scented catkins of *S. ægyptiaca* are used in preparing a medicated water, said to be cardiac and sudorific. In England, *S. alba* and *S. rosmarinifolia* were once credited with similar properties. Willows are very common in the United States, there being about 25 species, usually found by water courses or along the sides of ditches. Of the introduced species the Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*) is most valued, its beautifully pendant branches and twigs giving it a highly ornamental appearance.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Cretaceous rocks of North America and the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

***salle,** *s.* [SALE (3), *s.*]

Săl'-leĕ, *s.* [See def.]

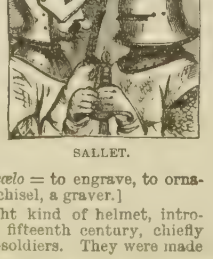
Geog.: A seaport on the west coast of Morocco. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their piracy.

Sallee-man, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of Sallee; a pirate.

2. *Zool.: Velella vulgaris.* [Cf. Portuguese Man-of-war.]

"[In] the accompanying illustration may be seen a remarkable creature, called by the popular name of *Sallee-man*, sometimes corrupted, in nautical fashion, to Sally-man."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 789.



SALLET.

săl'-lĕn-dĕrş, *s.* [SELLANDERS.]

***săl'-lĕt** (1), ***sal-et, *sal-ade, *sal-ette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *salade*, from Ital. *celata* = a helmet, from Lat. *cælata* = engraved, ornamented, from *cælo* = to engrave, to ornament; *cælum* = a chisel, a graver.]

Old Arm.: A light kind of helmet, introduced during the fifteenth century, chiefly for the use of foot-soldiers. They were made with movable and fixed visors, as shown in the illustration.

"Many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

*** săl'-lĕt** (2), *** săl-lĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [SALAD.]

*** săl'-lĭ-ançe,** *s.* [SALIANCE.]

săl'-lĭ-gŏt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A ragout of tripe.

† săl'-lōw, *v.t.* [SALLOW, *a.*] To make sallow.

săl'-lōw, *salghe, *sal-ly, *salwe, *sal-whe, *s.* [A.S. *sealh*; cogn. with Icel. *selja*; Sw. *sälg, sälj*; Dan. *selje*; Ger. *sahlweide*; O. H. Ger. *salahâ*; Lat. *salix*; Gael. *seileach*; Ir. *sail, saileach*; Wel. *helyg*; Gr. ἑλίκη (*helikē*); Fr. *saule, saulx*; Ital. *salcio, salce.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Salix Caprea*, the Common Sallow, called also the Goat Willow and Palm. [PALM-SUNDAY.] It flowers in April and May.

"Bend the pliant *sallow* to a shield."
Fawkes: Theocritus, Idyl. 16.

(2) (*Pl.*): One of the three popular divisions of the genus Salix. Trees or shrubs, generally with downy, branched stipules; obovate, hoary, more or less wrinkled leaves, stipulate, with conspicuous veins on their lower side. Sallows are burnt to make charcoal.

2. *Entom.:* The genus Xanthia, specif. the Sallow-moth (q.v.).

sallow-kitten, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Dicranura furcula*, allied to the Puss-moth (q.v.).

sallow-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Xanthia cerago, a moth with pale yellow, purplish-marked forewings and white hindwings. The violet-brown larva feeds on the sallow.

sallow-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hippophaë (q.v.).

săl'-lōw, *sal-ow, *sal-owe, *salwhe, *a.* [A.S. *salu*; cogn. with Dut. *zaluw* = tawny, yellow; Icel. *sölr* = yellowish; O. H. Ger. *salo* = dusky; M. H. Ger. *sal*; Fr. *sale* = dirty.] Of a yellowish colour; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with dark yellow. (Applied to the skin or complexion.)

"What a deal of brine
Hath washed thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

*** săl'-lōw-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sallow*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather sallow; somewhat sallow in colour.

săl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sallow*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sallow; paleness tinged with a dark yellow colour.

"A fish diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France."—*Addison.*

săl'-lў, *s.* [Fr. *saillie*, prop. fem. of *saillí*, pa. par. of *saillir* = to go out, to sally (q.v.); Sp. *salida*; Port. *sahida*; Ital. *salita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A leaping forth; a darting, a spring, a bound.

"I make a sudden *sally*,
And sparkle out among the fern."
Tennyson: The Brook, 24.

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a breaking out; a sudden eruption; specifically, a sudden breaking or rushing out of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

* 3. An excursion, a trip, a run.

"Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down."—*Locke.*

4. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like.

"With merry *sallies*
Singing their chant."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

* 5. An act of levity or extravagance; a frolic, an escapade; wild gaiety.

"We find people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant *sallies*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

II. *Arch.:* A projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres, as the feet of common rafters.

sally-port, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* An opening cut in the glacis, through which a passage leads by a ramp from the terreplein to the covered way of the interior; a postern; an underground passage from a fortification for making sallies from the covered way.

SALLY-PORT.

2. *Naut.:* A port on each quarter for entering or leaving a fire vessel after the train is fired.

săl'-lў, * sal-y, *v.i.* [Fr. *saillir* = to go out, to issue, to leap, to bound; from Lat. *salio* = to leap.]

1. To leap or rush out; to dart, burst, or break out; specifically, to rush out suddenly, as a body of troops from a besieged place, to attack the besiegers; to make a sally.

"Think'st thou we will not *sally* forth,
To spoil the spoiler as we may?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 7.

2. To spring, to issue.

"As to the hunted hart, the *sallying* spring."
Thomson: Summer, 474.

Săl'-lў Lŭnn, *s.* [See def.] A tea-cake; so called from Sally Lunn, the pastry-cook of Bath, who used to cry them about in a basket at the close of the eighteenth century. Dalmer, the baker, bought her receipt, and made a song about the buns.

"Tell cook to butter the *Sally Lunns* on both sides."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

săl-ma-gŭn'-dĭ, săl'-mĭ-gŭnd, *s.* [Fr. *salmigondis*; prob. from Ital. *salame* = salt meat, and *condito* = seasoned.]

1. *Lit.:* A mixture of pickled herrings, cold dressed chicken, salt beef, radishes, endive, olives, &c., arranged with regard to contrast in colour as well as flavour, and served with oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

2. *Fig.:* A mixture of various ingredients; an olio, a medley.

săl-mā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Sans. *sálmali* = the species of the genus described.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ. The honey of *Salmalia malabarica*, a very large deciduous tree found in India and Burmah, is said to be purgative and diuretic, the bark and root emetic, and the gum aphrodisiac.

săl'-mĭ, săl'-mĭs, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *salami*; pl. of *salame* = salt meat.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, and other birds and game, minced and stewed with wine, small pieces of bread, and other ingredients, intended to provoke the appetite.

săl'-mĭ-ăc, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Sal-ammoniac (q.v.).

săl'-mīte, *s.* [After Vieil-Salm, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chloritoid (q.v.), in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by protoxide of manganese.

săl'-mō, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Salmonidæ. Body covered with small scales; mouth-cleft wide, the maxillary bones extending to below or beyond the eye; conical teeth in jaw-bones, on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Anal short, with less than fourteen rays; pyloric appendages; ova large. Young with parr-marks. The genus is sub-divided into two groups, Salmones and Salvelini.

sălm'-ŏn (*l* silent), *** sal-mon, * sal-mond, * sau-moun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *saumon, saulmon* (Fr. *saumon*), from Lat. *salmonem*, accus. of *salmo* = a salmon; prob. lit. = a leaper, from *salio* = to leap; Sp. *salmon*; Ital. *salmone.*]

Ichthy.: The genus Salmo (q.v.), and especially *Salmo salar*, the most important of anadromous food-fishes, on account of its abundance and its rich, delicious flavour. Range, temperate Europe southwards to 43° N. lat., excepting rivers falling into the Mediterranean; in America its southern boundary is 41° N. lat. It is an extremely beautiful fish, very symmetrical, and its form is admirably adapted to rapid motion, even against powerful currents. It is distinguished from all other species of the genus by the form of the opercular bones, which show a rounded outline to the posterior edge of the gill-covers, the longest diameter of which to the nose would be in a line through the eye. In all other

usual migratory species the same line would pass below the eye. The adult male fish is readily distinguished by the lower maxillary bone and cartilage greatly protruding. This is very remarkable in spent-fish, and, if not absorbed, may hinder them from feeding, causing them to pine away and die. The tail of the full-grown Salmon is straight across, while in the grilse and young Salmon it is forked. The colour is a rich bluish or greenish gray above, changing to silvery white beneath, sprinkled above the lateral line with rather large black spots. It grows to a length of from four to five feet, though the female becomes mature at a length of about fifteen inches, and the male at a length of seven or eight inches.

"Speaking generally, the fish in its full-grown condition is known as the *salmon;* one on its second return from the sea is often termed a *gerling* in the Severn, or a *botcher* on its first return, when under five pounds weight, although the more general designation is *grilse;* when under two pounds weight, it is usually termed *salmon-peal* by fishmongers. From one to two years before it has gone to the sea, it is known as a *parr, pink, smolt, smelt, salmon-fry, sprag,* or *salmon-spring* (Northumberland), *samlet, brandling, fingerling, black-fin, blue-fin, shed, skegger, gravelling, hepper, laspring, gravel laspring, skerling,* or *sparling* in Wales. In Northumberland, a milter or spawning male is known as a *summer-cock,* or *gib-fish,* and a salmon as a *simen.* In the Severn, a salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer without going to the sea is termed a *laurel.* After spawning, this fish is a *kelt* or *slut,* but a male is generally termed a *kipper,* and a female a *shedder* or a *baggit.* In the Ribble, according to Willughby, salmon of the first year are termed *smelts,* of the second year *sprods,* of the third year *morts,* of the fourth year *fork-tails,* of the fifth year *half-fish,* of the sixth year *salmon."—Day: Fishes of Great Brit. & Irel.,* ii. 68, 69.

The Salmon is an anadromous fish, entering rivers mostly to spawn in a locality where the eggs will be hatched and the fry reared. It has been surmised that some enter rivers to rid themselves of marine parasites. During the summer months the Salmon roams along the coasts, loitering in estuaries and near the mouths of rivers. On its way to the breeding grounds in the upper reaches the Salmon has many obstacles to encounter, and salmon ladders are fixed by the proprietors of fisheries to help the fish in its ascent. The eggs are deposited in a gravelly bed, and their deposition and impregnation occupies about ten days. The male, as a rule, keeps guard near his partner, and the *Zoologist* (1847, p. 1,650), gives an animated account of a battle between two males, probably for the possession of a female, in which the victor inflicted mortal injuries on his foe. When the young fish emerge from the egg, the umbilical vessel is still attached to their stomachs, and the nourishment contained therein serves them for several weeks, during which time they lie concealed among the stones at the bottom of the stream. Till their second year they remain in the river, when they commence their migratory career. The pollution of rivers and other causes have led to a great diminution in the numbers of Salmon, and for many years their artificial propagation has been successfully carried on. Salmon were formerly exceedingly abundant in the rivers of New England and eastern Canada, but their numbers have been greatly reduced by indiscriminate fishing, while from some rivers, once full, the Connecticut, for instance, they have disappeared. In some rivers of the Pacific States, particularly the Columbia, they are very abundant, though over-fishing is causing a rapid decrease in their numbers. The rivers of Alaska also contain salmon in abundance. Great quantities are annually canned in the Pacific region, whence they are sent to all parts of the world. The government is actively engaged in the effort to restock these streams with salmon, and also to prevent the destructive methods of fishing in vogue.

salmon-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Rubus spectabilis.

salmon-color, *s.* The color of the flesh of the salmon.

salmon-colored, *a.* Of the color of the flesh of the salmon.

salmon-fishery, *s.* A place where Salmon fishing is carried on. The salmon catch in the Columbia River, Oregon, amounts to as much as 2,000,000 pounds a year. The bulk of these are canned and shipped. Alaska also adds a large quota to the annual exportation. In Europe, Norway and the British Islands furnish the best salmon fisheries. The annual catch in Great Britain and Ireland is about 700,000 pounds.

salmon-ladder, salmon-stair, *s.* A fish-way (q.v.).

salmon-stair, *s.* [Salmon-ladder.]

salmon-trout, *s.*

Ichthy.: Salmo trutta; a North European fish, much more common in Scotland than in England. Its habits are those of the Salmon. It attains a length of about three feet; upper parts blackish, usually with a purplish tinge on the silvery sides, under part silvery. Called also Sea-trout, and in Wales and Ireland White-trout. The flesh is pink, richly flavoured, and much esteemed.

săl-mō'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *salmo* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Salmon and Trout having teeth on the body, as well as on the head, of the vomer. The species are very numerous; among the chief are *Salmo salar* (the Salmon), *S. trutta* (Sea-trout or Salmon-trout), *S. fario* (Common Trout), *S. lemanus* (the Lake Leman Trout), *S. gallivensis* (Galway Sea-trout), *S. ferox* (the great Lake-trout), *S. stomachicus* (the Gillaroo), *S. levenensis* (the Loch Leven Trout), and *S. namaycush* (the great Lake-trout of North America).

* **sălm'-ŏn-ĕt** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *salmon;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little salmon, a samlet.

săl-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *salmon; -ic.*] Derived from the salmon.

salmonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish fatty acid, existing, according to Fremy, in the reddish muscles of various species of salmon. (*Watts.*)

săl-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salmo,* genit. *salmon(is);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Physostomi (q.v.). Body generally covered with scales; head naked, no barbels; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; belly rounded; small adipose fin behind the dorsal; pyloric appendages generally numerous, rarely absent; air-bladder large, simple; pseudobranchiæ present. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. The genera are numerous, and valuable as food-fishes. They are fresh-water and marine (deep-sea). The former are peculiar to the temperate and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, one occurring in New Zealand, and many of them descend to the sea periodically or occasionally.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous onward. [Osmerus.]

sălm'-ŏn-ōid (*l* silent), *a. & s.* [Eng. *salmon; -oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Salmo (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any fish of the genus Salmo (q.v.).

"Chemistry has not supplied us yet with an analysis of the substance which gives the pink colour to the flesh of many *salmonoids;* but there is little doubt that it is identical with and produced by the pigments of many salt- and fresh-water Crustaceans, which form a favourite food of these fishes."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 632.

sa-lōn', *s.* [Fr.] [Saloon.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon, a picture-gallery; hence, in the plural, fashionable assemblages, circles of fashionable society.

sa-loon', *s.* [Fr. *salon,* from O. H. Ger. *sal* (Ger. *saal*) = a dwelling, a house, a hall; cogn. with Icel. *salr;* A.S. *sæl, sele.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception; a large public room; a hall for public entertainments; an apartment for specific public use.

"He had descended from the proud *saloon.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. A refreshment-bar, a public-house.

3. *Shipbuilding:* The main apartment in a passenger steamer.

II. *Arch.:* A lofty, spacious hall, frequently vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is often in the middle of a building, and is sometimes lighted from the top.

saloon-carriage, saloon-car, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A passenger-car fitted up with sofas and chairs. (*England.*)

saloon keeper, *s.* One who keeps a saloon; *specf.,* one where intoxicants are sold.

* **sa-loop',** * **sa-lōp',** *s.* [Salep.]

1. Salep (q.v.).

2. A similar beverage prepared from an infusion of Sassafras bark, and formerly sold in the streets of London in the early morning.

"There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury . . . This is *saloop."—Lamb: Praise of Chimney-sweepers.*

* **saloop-house,** *s.* A house where saloop was prepared and sold. (*Old & New London,* i. 69.)

* **sa-lō'-pĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *salop; -ian.*] Of, or pertaining to saloop (q.v.).

"The only *salopian* house."—*Lamb: Praise of Chimney-sweepers.*

săl'-pa, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάλπη (*salpē*), σάρπη (*sarpē*) = a sea-fish.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salpidæ (q.v.). Animal sub-cylindrical, half an inch to ten inches long, truncated in front, pointed behind. They have a transparent, elastic outer tunic, elongated, compressed, and open at both extremities. A single narrow, plicated, ribbon-shaped branchia extends obliquely across the pallial cavity. Sexes distinct, with alternation of generations. The young Salpians quit their parent in long chains; after floating about for a time the society is dissolved, and each produces a solitary young one like itself; in the next generation there is a chain again.

salpa-chain, *s.* [Salpa.]

† **săl'-pĭ-an,** *s.* [Salpa.] A mollusc belonging to the genus Salpa (q.v.).

"In the transparent *salpians* these fibres are grouped in flat bands."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 19.

* **săl'-pĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp., from Sp. *salpicar* = to besprinkle; Port. *salpicar* = to powder, to corn, from *sal* = salt, and *picar* = to prick.] A dish composed of the remains of meat and vegetables, cut into dice, and heated in brown or white sauce.

săl'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salp(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tunicata (q.v.). Oceanic molluscoids, alternately solid or united in circular or lengthened groups. Branchial and atrial apertures at opposite ends of the body.

săl-pĭ-glŏs'-sĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salpiglossis,* genit. *salpiglossid(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence entirely centrifugal; æstivation of the corolla either plaited, or plaited imbricate, the two upper segments being external. (*Bentham.*) Miers places it under his Atropaceæ.

săl-pĭ-glŏs'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*) = a tube, and γλώσσα (*glossa*) = the tongue. Named from the tongue-like style in the mouth of the corolla.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Salpiglossideæ (q.v.). Herbaceous, viscid plants, with showy flowers. Natives of Chili.

săl-pĭn-gī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*) = a trumpet, a tube; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the oviducts.

săl-pĭn-ġœ'-ca, *s.* [Gr. σάλπιγξ (*salpingx*), genit. σαλπιγγος (*salpinggos*) = a trumpet, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Salpingœcidæ (q.v.). Animalcules solitary, plastic, and variable in form, secreting and inhabiting a fixed, chitinous, transparent sheath, either sessile or mounted on a pedicle. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase usually by transverse fission. Kent divides them into two sections, according as (1) the pedicle is absent, rudimentary, or exceptionally developed, or (2) persistent, and conspicuously developed. Species numerous.

săl-pĭn-ġœ'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salpingœc(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Choano-flagellata, with three genera: Salpingœca, Lagenœca, and Polyœca. Animalcules secreting and inhabiting independent or socially united sheaths or lorica, free-floating or attached to aquatic objects; flagellum single, terminal, with collar, contractile vesicles two or more, posterior, endoplast sub-central. From salt and fresh water.

săl'-pĭnx, *s.* [Gr. = a tube or trumpet.]

* 1. *Music:* The ancient Greek trumpet.

2. *Anat.:* The Eustachian tube (q.v.).

săl'-sa, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Sarsaparilla.

săl'-sa-fỹ, *s.* [Salsify.]

* **săl-sa-mĕn-tār'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salsamentarius*, from *sal* = salt.] Pertaining to, or containing salt; salted.

sălse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *salsus* = salted.]

Geol.: An eruption of mud, with heat and vapour, from a vent in a locality where there is no volcano of the normal type.

săl'-sĭ-fỹ, săl'-sa-fỹ, *s.* [Fr. *salsifis* = goats-beard.]

Bot.: *Tragopogon porrifolius*, an European garden plant, cultivated to some extent in Europe and the United States. The root is excellent when cooked. It may be boiled and served with sauce, fried in batter, stewed, scalloped, or made into croquettes.

săl-sĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *salsus* = salted.]

Bot.: The tubers of *Bomarea edulis* of St. Domingo.

* **săl-sō-ăç'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *salsus* = salt, and Eng. *acid.*] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

săl'-sō-la, *s.* [From Lat. *sal* = salt.]

Bot.: Saltwort, a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Flowers perfect, with two bracts at the base; sepals five, rarely four; stamens five, rarely three; style elongate; stigmas two or three. Found in temperate climates. Known species about thirty. One, *Salsola Kali*, is common, and has an angled, much-branched stem, and pale-greenish sessile flowers, with three leaf-like bracts at the base of each, and is common on sandy seashores. It yields immense quantities of soda, whence its name.

săl-sō-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *salsol(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining, or belonging to the genus Salsola (q.v.).

săl-sū'-gĭ-nōse, *a.* [Salsuginous.]

Bot.: Growing in places overflowed by salt water.

* **săl-sū'-gĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salsugo*, genit. *salsuginis*, from *sal* = salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt; brackish.

"The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 765.

sâlt, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sealt*; cogn. with Dut. *zout*; Icel. *salt*; Dan. & Sw. *salt*; Goth. *salt*; Ger. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; Ital. *sale*; Sp. *sal*; Russ. *sole*; Wel. *hale, halen*; Lab. *sal*; Gr. ἅλς (*hals*); Sansc. *sara*; Icel. *saltr* = salt (a.); Wel. *hallt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"If you want to know how good *salt* is see a cow eat it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 51.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar.

"*Salts* of pure gold."—*Middleton: Workes*, v. 491.

* (2) That which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption.

"Ye are the *salt* of the earth."—*Matthew* v. 13.

* (3) Taste, smack, flavour.

"Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

(4) Wit, pungency, smartness, sarcasm.

"*Salt* and smartness."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, i. 79.

(5) A marshy place flooded by the tide. (*Prov.*)

(6) A sailor, especially an old sailor. (*Colloq.*)

"An old *salt*, sitting at the tiller."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) (*Sing.*): [Sodium-chloride].

(2) (*Pl.*): Applied in a general sense to compounds of a metal and a halogen, as sodium chloride, NaCl; and to compounds formed by the union of an acid and a base, nitrate of silver, $AgNO_3$. In its fuller signification the term suggests a compound which can suffer rapid double decomposition with another soluble substance, as when solutions of chloride of sodium and nitrate of silver are mixed together, they at once decompose each other and form chloride of silver and nitrate of sodium. By an extension of meaning the name is sometimes applied to compounds, as chloride of ethyl, acetate of ethyl, and even to fats, as stearin, tristearate of glycerin. Popularly and medicinally the term salts refers to Epsom salts (q.v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* There are extensive mines of rock-salt at Wielitska, near Cracow, which have been worked since 1251. Extensive subterraneous excavations have been made, the roof being supported by pillars of salt, and parts of the area cut into the form of churches, chapels, &c. The salt is impure, being mixed with clay. To purify it, it is dissolved in water, and then evaporated. The salt-beds of Northwich, in Cheshire, are also very extensive. They have been known since Roman times, and have been worked since 1670. The salt is cut from the bed in masses of five to eight feet in diameter, and then crushed with rollers. Afterwards it is dissolved in salt water, evaporated, and crystallized. One of the most abundant deposits of rock-salt in the United States is on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. In these beds the salt is practically inexhaustible in quantity and remarkably pure in quality, so as to need little or no preparation. The other important localities of salt production in the United States are in the states of New York and Michigan. Here the salt is pumped up as brine, and recovered by evaporation. Salt is not alone used for seasoning and preserving food, but to glaze pottery, to harden soap, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Abounding in or impregnated with salt; containing or producing salt: as, a *salt* spring.

2. Prepared with or tasting of salt; salted: as, *salt* beef.

3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, a *salt* marsh.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Sharp, bitter, pungent.

"The pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Lecherous, salacious, lustful.

"As *salt* as wolves in pride." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Costly, dear, expensive, high: as, To pay a *salt* price. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Above* (or *below*) *the salt:* Formerly the family salt-cellar was of massive silver, and placed in the middle of the table. Persons of distinction sat *above* the saler—*i.e.*, between it and the head of the table; while dependents and inferior guests sat *below* it. Hence, to sit *above the salt* = to sit in a place of distinction; to be placed or sit *below the salt* = to be given or take an inferior position.

"Yet hope for this to have a roome *above the salt*."
—*Cornwallyes: Essayes*, No. 13. (1632.)

(2) *Worth one's salt:* Worthy of one's hire; worth what it costs.

salt-block, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating the water from a saline solution. The technical name for a salt-factory.

salt-box, *s.* A wooden box, with a sloping lid, used for holding salt in kitchens.

salt-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Atriplex nummularia, an important Australian pasture-plant. Applied also to other species of the genus. [Atriplex.]

salt-butter, *s.* Butter mixed with salt to make it keep.

salt-cat, *s.* [Saltcat.]

salt-cellar, * **salt-saler,** *s.* A small vessel of glass, silver, &c., for holding salt on the table. [Cellar.]

"When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *salt-cellar*."—*Swift: Direct. to the Butler.*

¶ A tautological expression: *cellar* being = Fr. *saliere*, Ital. *saliera* = a salt-cellar, from Lat. *sal* = salt.

salt-duty, *s.* A duty on salt; a duty, of one twentieth, formerly payable to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, for salt brought to the port of London. [Salt-tax.]

salt-eel, *s.* A rope's end. (*Naut. slang.*) (Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., ii. 188, 217.)

salt-fish, *s.* Fish in brine; fish salted and dried; fish from salt water.

* **salt-foot,** *s.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table, to mark the place of division between the superior and inferior guests. [Salt, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

salt-gauge, *s.* A salinometer (q.v.).

salt-glazing, *s.*

Pottery: A glaze for earthenware, prepared from common salt.

* **salt-green,** *a.* Green like the sea; sea-green. (*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.)

* **salt-holder,** *s.* A salt-cellar.

salt-junk, *s.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

salt-lick, *s.* A knob-lick (q.v.).

salt-marsh, *s.* Land under pasture-grasses or herbage plants, near the sea, and liable to be overflowed by it, or by the waters of estuaries, and in consequence more or less impregnated with salt.

salt-mine, *s.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt of lemons, *s.* [Salt of Sorrel.]

salt of sorrel, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2HKO_4 + H_2O = \begin{cases} CO.OH \\ CO.OK + H_2O. \end{cases}$

Potassic binoxalate, or acid potassic oxalate. Found in sorrel leaves, and easily prepared by dividing a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water into two equal portions, neutralizing one with potassic carbonate, and adding the other. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. It is often used to remove ink stains from linen, paper, &c. Called also Salt of Lemons.

salt of tartar, *s.* [Carbonate of Potassium.]

salt of vitriol, *s.* [Sulphate of Zinc.]

salt-pan, salt-pit, *s.* A shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. In the plural, salt-works, and natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

salt-pit, *s.* [Salt-pan.]

salt-radicle, *s.*

Chem.: The chlorous or electronegative constituent of a salt, according to the binary theory, *e.g.*, Cl in KCl, SO_4 in K_2SO_4, &c.

salt-raker, *s.* A person engaged in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds, or in inclosures from the sea.

salt-rheum, *s.*

Pathol.: A vague popular term for almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

* **salt-sea,** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the sea or ocean. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.)

salt-sedative, *s.* Boracic acid.

salt-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring of water containing a large quantity of common salt. Such springs are abundant in parts of Europe and America, the water rising probably from deposits of rock-salt underground, which it has passed over in its flow. Some of them yield a rich brine, the water being saturated. They rise through strata of sandstone and marl, which contain large beds of rock-salt (q.v.). Culinary salt is obtained from them by evaporation.

"The art of making salt was known in very early times, to the Gauls and Germans: it is not, therefore, likely that the Britons, who had, in several places, plenty of *salt-springs*, should be ignorant of it."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester.*

salt-tax, *s.*

Taxation: The ancient Romans imposed a duty on salt, and most modern states have taxed it heavily. England did so from 1798–1825. In India the salt-duty is the third source in order of importance of the Indian revenue, or, excluding opium, it is the second. Formerly its amount varied in different localities, now it is uniform over India at two rupees per maund (5s. 5d. a cwt.). The revenue from it in 1882-3 was £6,177,781. (*Hunter: Indian Empire.*)

salt-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Halinodendron argenteum.

salt-water, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining, relating, or belonging to salt water, *i.e.*, to the sea; used at sea; engaged on the sea.

"The *salt-water* thief." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

salt-work, *s.* A house or place where salt is made.

*** sâlt** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *sault*, from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus*, from *salio* = to leap.] A leap, a jump, a bound.

"Frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

sâlt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Salt, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt.

"We might have *salted* as much pork as would have served both ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of timber.

3. To supply or furnish with salt. (*Amer.*)

"Every Sunday morning the cows must be *salted*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 51.

B. *Intrans.:* To deposit brine from a saline substance: as, The brine begins to *salt*.

¶ (1) *To salt an invoice:* To put the extreme value upon each article, and even something more sometimes, in order to make what seems a liberal discount upon payment.

(2) *To salt a mine:* To sprinkle a few grains of gold-dust, &c., in and about an unproductive or worked-out mine, so as to make it appear valuable, and thus obtain a higher price from an unsuspecting purchaser.

"One of the first to practise the art of *salting* sham goldfields."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

sâlt'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *saltans*, pr. par. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio* = to leap.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Leaping, jumping, dancing.

"When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies *saltant* or rampant."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xvi.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

sal-ta-rĕl'-lō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A Neapolitan dance in triple time, somewhat resembling a jig.

2. The music for such a dance.

3. A harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps when the note is struck.

*** săl'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *saltatum*, sup. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio* = to leap.] To leap, to jump, to skip.

*** săl-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *saltatio.*] [Saltate.]

1. A leaping, a bounding, a jumping.

"Being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A beating or palpitation.

"His verdant blood
In brisk *saltation* circulates and flows."
Smart: Hop-Garden, p. 37.

† săl-ta-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *saltator* = a dancer.]

Zool.: The Salticidæ (q.v.).

săl-ta-tōr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltatorius*, from *saltator* = a leaper a dancer; *salto* = to leap.]

Entom.: A section of Orthoptera, having the hind legs elongated and connected with leaping organs. Wings and elytra well developed. Joints of the tarsi never more than four. The males emit chirping sounds. All are herbivorous. Tribes: Locustina, Achetina, and Gryllina; or families: Gryllidæ, Locustidæ, and Acrididæ.

săl-ta-tōr'-ĭ-al, * săl-ta-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Saltatoria.] Pertaining to leaping, having the ability to leap, or actually doing so.

"The males in the three *saltatorial* families belonging to this order are remarkable for their musical powers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. iii., ch. x.

saltatorial-orthoptera, *s. pl.* [Saltatoria.]

*** săl-ta-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Saltatorial.]

*** săl'-ta-tōr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *saltatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Saltatorial (q.v.).

"A *saltatory* version of the 'Wedding March.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A dancer.

"A second, a lavoltetere, a *saltatory*, a dancer with a kit."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

sâlt'-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cake.*]

Comm.: Sulphate of soda, prepared for the use of glassmakers and soap manufacturers.

sâlt'-căt, * salt-catte, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cat* = cate (?).] A lump of salt made at a salt-work; also a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cummin-seed, salt, and stale urine, for food for pigeons. (See extract.)

"A lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** sâlt'-cōte,** *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cots.*] A salt-pit.

"There be a great number of *saltcotes* about this well."—*Harrison: Descrip. Eng.*, ii. 33.

sâlt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who salts; one who sprinkles or applies salt.

"The dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, *salter*, and other dependant servants."—*Greenhill: On Embalming*, p. 283.

2. One who makes or deals in salt.

"I asked of a *salter* how manie fornaces they had at all the three springs."—*Holinshed: Desc. of England*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

3. A drysalter (q.v.).

¶ The London Salters Company was incorporated in 1558.

sâlt'-ērn, *s.* [Salt (1), *s.*] A salt manufactory where water is evaporated from brine and dry salt obtained. More especially a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. The operation is concluded in boilers.

"The *salterns* of the Normans and the Old English have suffered very different fates. In Normandy the sea no longer reaches to their sites whilst here it has long since rolled over them."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1886.

săl-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltic(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Dipneumones, section Vagabundæ. The cephalothorax is nearly rectangular, and the eyes are placed in it in three transverse rows. Active spiders, weaving no webs, but trying to approach their prey by stealth and then springing upon it suddenly.

săl'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = dancing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salticidæ (q.v.). *Salticus scenicus* is a small spider banded with black and white, often met with in gardens, on brick walls, railings, the trunks of trees, &c.

sâlt'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ie.*]

Ichthy.: Pleuronectes limanda, the Common Dab (q.v.).

săl'-tiër (1), *s.* [Saltire.]

*** săl'-tiër** (2), *s.* [See def.] A blunder for Satyr (q.v.).

"They call themselves *saltiers*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

săl-tĭ-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltus* = a leap, and *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: The Salticidæ (q.v.).

săl'-tĭ-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Saltigrada.]

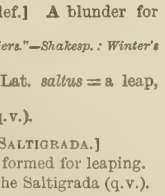
A. *As adj.:* Leaping; formed for leaping.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Saltigrada (q.v.).

*** săl-tĭm-băñ'-cō, * săl-tĭm-băñ'-cō,** *s.* [Ital. *saltimbanco*; Fr. *saltimbanque* = a mountebank, from Ital. *saltare in banco* = to leap or mount on the bench.] A quack, a mountebank.

"He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transformed t' a Frenchman by my art."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

sâlt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-ing.*] A salt-marsh.



SALTIRE.
(*Arms of the See of Rochester.*)

săl'-tire, săl'-tiër, *s.* [O. Fr. *saultoir* (Fr. *sautoir*) = a stirrup, a saltire; Low Lat. *saltatorium* = a stirrup, from Lat. *saltatorius* = saltatory (q.v.).]

Her.: An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, or the letter **X**, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other.

"Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
A silver *saltire* upon martial red."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

saltire-wise, saltier-wise, *adv.*

Her.: In the manner of a saltire; long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne saltire-wise.

sâlt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Somewhat salt; rather salt.

"The beaten mariners,
That long hath wand'red in the ocean wide,
Ofte soust in swelling Tethys *saltish* teare."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 31.

sâlt'-ĭsh lў, *adv.* [Eng. *saltish*; *-ly.*] With a moderate degree of saltness.

sâlt'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saltish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saltish.

sâlt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of salt; not tasting of salt; insipid.

"He that hath beheld what quantity of lead the test of *saltless* ashes will imbibe."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

sâlt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ly.*] In a salt manner; with taste of salt.

sâlt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salt*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt; salt taste.

"That peculiar bitterish *saltness* which we find in it."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

săl'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: (1) A dance in which there is much leaping and skipping; (2) a leap, or skip from one note to another beyond the octave.

sâlt-pē'-tre (tre as **tĕr),** *s.* [Lat. *sal petræ* = salt of the rock.]

1. *Chem.:* KNO_3. Potassium nitrate. Nitre. Found in dry and hot countries as a natural product, but prepared artificially by exposing a mixture of calcareous soil and animal matter to the atmosphere, or by decomposing native sodium nitrate with potassium carbonate. It crystallizes in anhydrous six-sided prisms, soluble in seven parts water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gunpowder, fireworks, and nitric-acid. When fused and poured into moulds, it forms the sal prunella of commerce.

2. *Min.:* The same as Nitre (q.v.).

"That villainous *saltpetre* should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

sâlt-pē'-troŭs, †sâlt-pē'-trў, *a.* [Eng. *saltpetr(e)*; *-ous*; *-y.*] Pertaining to saltpetre; partaking of the qualities of saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre.

sâlts, *s. pl.* [Salt (1), *s.*, II. 1. (2).]

¶ *Smelling salts:* A preparation of carbonate of ammonia with or without some agreeable scent, as bergamot, lavender, &c., used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

sâlt'-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Salicornia annua*; (2) Salsola (q.v.).

sâlt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; *-y.*] Rather salt; saltish.

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *salubriosus*, from *salubris* = healthy, from *salus* health; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *salubre.*] Favourable to or promoting health; healthy, wholesome.

"The soil must be renew'd, which often wash'd,
Loses its treasure of *salubrious* salts."
Cowper: Task, iii. 610.

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salubrious*; *-ly.*] In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

"Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*?"—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

sa-lū'-brĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salubrious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being salubrious; wholesomeness, healthfulness, favourableness to the promotion and preservation of health.

sa-lū'-brĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *salubrité*, from Lat. *salubritatem*, accus of *salubritas*, from *salubris* = salubrious (q.v.).] The same as Salubriousness (q.v.)

"A new species of air, of infinitely superior *salubrity* and duration to that vulgar atmospherical air."—*Mason: Ode to Pinchbeck.* (Note 2.)

*** sa-lue,** *v.t.* [Fr. *saluer.*] To salute (q.v.).

săl'-ū-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *salutary*; *-ly.*] In a salutary manner; in a manner favourable to health.

săl'-ụ-tạr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *salutary; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being salutary or of promoting health.

2. The quality of promoting good, prosperity, or advantage.

săl'-ụ-tạr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire,* from Lat. *salutaris,* from *salus,* genit. *salutis* = health; Ital. *salutare.*]

1. Promoting or preserving health; favourable or contributing to health; wholesome, healthful.

"What effect it produced was rather *salutary* than hurtful."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. Promoting or contributing to some good, advantage, or benefit; profitable, advantageous, beneficial.

"When St. Paul delivered over to Satan, the design of it was kind and *salutary.*"—*Waterland: Works,* v. 58.

săl-u-tā'-tion, * **sal-u-ta-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *salutation,* from Lat. *salutationem,* accus. of *salutatio,* from *salutatus,* pa. par. of *saluto* = to salute (q.v.); Sp. *salutacion;* Ital. *salutazione.*]

1. The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by words or actions; the act of greeting or welcoming.

"Passed the doorway uninvited,
Without word of *salutation.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xix.

2. That which is said or done in the act of saluting or greeting. (It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, firing of guns, &c.)

"For so as the vois of thi *salutacioun* was madd in myn eeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i.

¶ *Angelical Salutation:* The Hail-Mary (q.v.).

sạ-lū-tạ-tōr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *salutatory; -an.*] In the United States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

* **sạ-lū'-tạ-tōr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salutatory; -ly.*] By way of salutation.

sạ-lū'-tạ-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *salutatorius,* from *salutatus,* pa. par. of *saluto* = to salute (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Saluting, greeting; expressing a welcome or greeting. (Applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements or similar public exhibitions in American colleges.)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A place of greeting; a vestibule, a porch.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory,* some out-porch of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

sạ-lūte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *saluto* = to wish health, to greet; *salus,* genit. *salutis* = health; Fr. *saluer;* Ital. *salutare;* Sp. *saludar;* Port. *saudar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or offer a salutation to; to greet, to welcome; to address with expressions of kind wishes, courtesy, reverence, or homage.

"He faire the knight *saluted,* louting low."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 30.

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, the uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like: as, To *salute* a person in the street.

3. To make obeisance to; to adore.

"Have wings like angels, and like them *salute.*"
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

4. In the army and navy to honour, as a particular day, person, or nation, by the discharge of great guns or small arms, dipping colours or the like; to receive with honour.

* 5. To touch, to affect, to gratify.

"Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform a salutation or salute.

"I sent a lieutenant ashore to acquaint the governor of our arrival, and to make an excuse for our not *saluting.*"—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. x.

sạ-lūte', *s.* [Salute, *v.*]

1 The act of saluting, or of expressing kind wishes or respects; salutation, greeting.

"That *salute,*
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!"
Milton: P. R., ii. 67.

2. A kiss.

3. In the army and navy a compliment paid on the appearance of a royal or other distinguished personage, when squadrons or other bodies meet, at the burial of officers, and on other ceremonial occasions. It may be done by firing great guns or small arms, dipping colours, flags, and topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, &c. [Royal-salute.]

"A blithe *salute,* in martial sort,
The minstrels well might sound."
Scott: Marmion, i. 10.

* 4. A gold coin, of the value of twenty-five shillings, struck by Henry V. after his conquest in France. It was so called from the salutation

SALUTE.

represented on it, viz., the Virgin Mary on the one, and an angel on the other side of a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word *Ave!* (Hail!) on a scroll.

sạ-lūt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *salut(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who salutes.

* **săl-ụ-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *salutifer;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Health-bringing; healthy.

"Or plough Tunbridgia's *salutiferous* hills."
Smart: The Hop Garden.

2. Salutary, beneficial.

"All of them *salutiferous* and procuring good."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 501.

* **săl-ụ-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salutiferous; -ly.*] In a salutiferous, wholesome, or salutary manner.

"The emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 509.

* **săl-vạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *salvable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being salvable; salvableness.

"Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other?"—*Decay of Piety.*

* **săl'-vạ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *salvo* = to save, and Eng. *able.*] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

"Our wild fancies about God's decrees have . . . bid fair for the damning of many whom those left *salvable.*"—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **săl'-vạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *salvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being salvable; possibility of being saved.

* **săl'-vạ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *salvab(le); -ly.*] In a salvable manner.

săl-vạ-dŏr'-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Sp. & Port. *salvador* = a saviour.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Salvadoraceæ (q.v.). *Salvadora persica,* the Toothbrush tree, is probably the Mustard tree of Scripture (q.v.). The bark of the root is acrid, vesicant, and stimulant; the leaves are purgative, and the fruit is eatable. The galls of *S. oleoides,* an Indian evergreen shrub, are used in dyeing. *S. persica* and *S. oleoides* yield a sulphury yellow fat, and their leaves are used as fodder for camels.

săl-vạ-dŏr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Salvadorads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Small trees or shrubs, with the stem slightly twined at the joints. Leaves opposite, leathery, entire. Flowers minute, in loose panicles; sepals four, minute; corolla membranous, four-parted; stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled; ovule solitary erect. Known genera four, species undetermined; from India, Syria, and the north of Africa. (*Lindley.*)

săl-vạ-dŏr'-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Salvadoraceæ (q.v.).

săl'-vage (age as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *salver* (Fr. *sauver*), from Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Low Lat. *salvagium.*]

1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like.

2. *Commercial and Maritime Law:*

(1) A payment or compensation to which those persons are entitled who have by their voluntary efforts saved ships or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like. The amount of salvage to be paid is generally agreed on between the salvors and the owners of the property salved; but if they cannot agree, the sum to be paid, and the proportions in which it shall be paid, are determined by the Admiralty Court. The crew of a ship are not entitled to any salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may make in saving their own vessel.

"By the statute 27 Edw. III., c. 13, if any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land (which cannot, says the statute, be called wreck), they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled *salvage.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

(2) The property saved from extraordinary danger by the voluntary efforts of the salvors.

salvage-corps, *s.* A corps or body of men attached to the (London) Metropolitan Fire Brigade, whose duties are the salvage of property from fire, and the care of that which is salved. They wear a blue coat with white collar.

salvage-loss, *s.* The difference between the amount of salvage, after deducting the charges and the original value of the property.

săl'-vage (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Prob. the same as *salvage* (1) (q.v.).]

Naut.: A skein of hemp, simply bound with yarn; used for tackling of cannon, and other purposes where great pliancy and strength are required. [Selvagee.]

* **sălv'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (3), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *saulvage;* Fr. *sauvage.*] [Savage.]

A. *As adj.:* Savage, rude, cruel.

B. *As subst.:* A savage.

* **sal-vag-esse,** *s.* [Salvage, *a.*] Savageness, wildness.

* **săl-vạ-tĕl'-la,** *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *salvator* = a saviour. So named from the salutary effects which the ancients attributed to the opening of the vein in hypochondria.]

Anat.: A vein on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, in proximity to the fourth and little fingers.

săl-vā'-tion, * **sal-va-ci-on,** * **sal-va-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *salvation,* from Lat. *salvationem,* accus. of *salvatio,* from *salvatus,* pa. par. of *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Sp. *salvacion;* Ital. *salvazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of saving, rescuing, or preserving from danger, destruction, or ruin; preservation, rescue.

"Looking to Government aid for *salvation* from starvation during the coming autumn and winter."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 13, 1886.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The care of each man's *salvation* belongs only to himself."—*Locke: A Letter concerning Toleration.*

* 3. A manifestation of saving power.

"Stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day."—*Exodus* xiv. 13.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

"The Lord is my light and my *salvation.*"—*Psalm* xxvii. 1.

II. *Theol.:* The deliverance of those who believe in Christ from the power of sin, and from the woe reserved for the unbelieving and the impenitent; and the bestowal on them of endless felicity in heaven.

Salvation-army, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A religious organization virtually constituting a distinct religious sect, its founder and general being Mr. William Booth, born at Nottingham in 1829. In 1843 he entered the ministry of the Methodist New Connexion, which stationed him in London. Soon afterwards he obtained great spiritual success at Guernsey, and in 1844 was set apart as an evangelist. In 1856-7 he returned to the regular pastorate, but felt himself out of his sphere; and when, in 1861, the Conference refused to allow him again to become an evangelist, he resigned connection with it, and commenced an independent career. A year before this, Mrs. Booth had begun to preach. In 1862-3 he laboured in Cornwall, Newcastle, &c., and in June, 1865, in Whitechapel, London, where

he obtained many converts, whom he united into the East London Christian Revival Society, afterwards the East London Christian Mission. Visits to other cities and towns commenced the work also there. In 1865–6 Mr. Booth hired a large theatre, and, in 1870, the People's Market at Whitechapel. By the commencement of 1878 thirty stations had been occupied; at its close there were eighty, and the evangelists had increased from thirty to 127. The first appearance of the title Salvation Army in the Registrar-general's returns was in 1880. With the name army came military phraseology. Prayer became knee-drill, the leader became a general, one of his sons chief of the staff, evangelists took the name of officers, candidates were cadets, and not merely converts were sought, but recruits. A semi-military attire was assumed, barracks built instead of separate residences, and when the army marched forth to take some place by storm, it was with banners displayed and bands of music leading the march. Its possession of the streets was not undisputed, especially in the earlier part of its career. [SKELETON-ARMY.] Religious soldier-life was open to women, and many female officers conducted evangelistic operations. [HALLELUJAH-LASSES.] The army grew rapidly in numbers in England, and sent missionary bodies abroad, some contingents reaching the United States and Canada, where they have been active in efforts to gain converts, but not very successful. Recently Mr. Booth has been earnestly engaged in the praiseworthy work of endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the poor of his native country.

"The fifth anniversary meeting of the Scottish Division of the *Salvation Army* has just taken place in the City Hall, Glasgow. During the year they had added 19 corps or mission stations to their list, making up a total of 66 corps altogether in Scotland. There have been held altogether 31,764 meetings in the barracks during the year, and 16,895 open-air meetings. The paid officers number 145, at an average salary of twelve shillings and sixpence per week."—*Echo*, Nov. 11, 1886.

Sal-vā'-tion-ist, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *salvation*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Salvationists.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Salvation Army (q.v.).

"What they object to is their being charged with obstructing thoroughfares when *Salvationists* and others do the same thing with absolute impunity."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1886.

* **săl'-va-tōr-y,** *s.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] [SALVATION.] A place where anything is preserved.

"I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

salve (*l* silent, or as **săl've**), * **salfe,** *s.* [A.S. *sealf*; cogn. with Dut. *zalf*; O. H. Ger. *salba*; Ger. *salbe*; Dan. *salve*; Sw. *salva*, *salfva.*]

1. *Lit.:* An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.

2. *Fig.:* A help, a remedy, an antidote, a healing application.

"Though no reason may apply
Salve to your sore." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 36.

salve (1) (*l* silent, or as **săl've**), *v.t.* [A.S. *sealfian*, from *sealf* = salve (q.v.); O. Sax. & Goth. *salbon*; O. Fries. *salva*; Dut. *zalven*; Dan. *salve*; O. H. Ger. *salbôn*; Ger. *salben.*]

I. *Lit.:* To apply a salve or salves to; to heal or treat with salves or healing applications; to cure.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To help, to remedy, to apply a salve to.

"The which if He be pleased I shall perform,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* 2. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation.

"Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

sălve (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.).] [SALVAGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To save, as a ship or goods, as from fire, the sea, or the like.

"*Salving* life and property."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To be engaged in the salvage of ships or property.

"Crews of twenty boats scattered all over the Islands are *salving* as quickly as they can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

* **sălve** (3), *v.t.* [Lat. *salve* = hail.] To salute, to say Hail! to.

săl'-vē, *excl.* [Lat.] Hail!

Salve, Regina, *s.* [Lat. = Hail, Queen.]

1. *Roman Church:* The first words of a prayer to the Virgin Mary, hence used for the prayer itself. (Cf. Ave Maria, Pater Noster.) In the Divine Office it is recited at the end of Lauds and Compline, and it is much used in private devotion.

2. *Music:* Any setting of the prayer described above. [1.]

săl-vē-lī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *salvelin* = Ger. *sälbling* = *Salmo salvelinus* (Linn.).]

Ichthy.: Charr; a group or sub-genus of Salmo, with teeth on the head of the vomer only. Among the chief species are *Salmo umbla* (the Ombre Chevalier of the Swiss lakes), *S. alpinus* (the Northern Charr), *S. perissi* (the Torgoch), *S. grayi* (the Freshwater Herring), *S. hucho* (the Huchen of the Danube), *S. arcturus* (the most northern species, from 82° N. Lat.), and *S. fontinalis* (the Brook Trout of the United States).

sălv'-ĕr (1), *s.* [SALVOR.]

salv'-ĕr (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [Eng. *salv(e)* 1, v.; *-er.*] One who salves or cures; a quacksalver.

săl'-vĕr (3), *s.* [Prop. *salva*, from Sp. *salva* = a salver, from *salvar* = to save; Lat. *salvo.*] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which to present anything to a person.

"The silver tankards and *salvers* of all the colleges had been melted down to supply his military chest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

salver-shaped, *a.* The same as HYPOCRATERIFORM (q.v.).

săl'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = the sage (*Salvia officinalis*), from *salvo* = to save. Named from its healing properties.]

Bot.: Sage; the typical genus of the Salvidæ (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped; stamens two, forked. Undershrubs or herbs, widely distributed. Known species about 400, many of them very showy flowering plants, cultivated in gardens or in greenhouses. *S. officinalis*, of which there are many varieties, is the Common Sage, a well-known culinary herb. It is a feeble tonic and astringent, and an efficient aromatic. *S. grandiflora* is also culinary. The galls of *S. pomifera* are eaten in Candia, as are the stalks of *S. Moorcroftiana* in the Himalayas. The root is used in cough, the seeds as an emetic, and the leaves as a medicine in Guinea-worm and itch, or as a poultice to wounds. The seeds of *S. plebeia* and *S. pumila*, also Indian species, are given in gonorrhœa, &c. Oil of Sage derived from this plant has been used in liniments against rheumatism. The Common Sage is grown as a garden plant in the United States, though not native here.

săl'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *salvi(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Monardeæ (q.v.).

* **săl-vĭf'-ĭc,** * **săl-vĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *salvificus*, from *salvus* = safe, and *facio* = to make.] Saving; tending to save or preserve.

* **săl-vĭf'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *salvifical*; *-ly.*] In a saving manner; so as to save.

"There is but one who died *salvifically* for us."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 11.

săl'-vĭn-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence.]

Bot.: A genus of Marsileaceæ. Spore fruits of two kinds, the one producing only ovate spores, the other only pollen spores. Plants floating on the surface of stagnant water.

* **săl-vĭn-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvini(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Lycopodales, generally merged in Marsileaceæ. They are annual plants floating in water; the microsporangia and macrosporangia are formed in different sporocarps. Genera, Salvinia and Azolla.

săl'-vō (1), *s.* [Fr. *salve*; Ital. *salva* = a salvo, a salute, from Lat. *salve* = hail!]

1. A general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.

2. A general concentrated fire of a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of making a breach, &c.; the simultaneous and concentrated concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry or earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.

3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, in applause, honour, or admiration.

* **săl'-vō** (2), *s.* [From the Lat. *salvo jure* = the right being intact or preserved; an expression used in granting anything.] An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

"I shall inquire what *salvos*, or qualifying considerations, we may reasonably understand."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 72.

sălv'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *salve* (2), v.; *-or.*] One who saves a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as of fire, the sea, an enemy, or the like; one who effects salvage.

* **săm,** *adv.* [SAME.]

1. Together.

"Now are they saints, all in that City *sam*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 57

2. In common.

"What concord han light and darke *sam*?"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

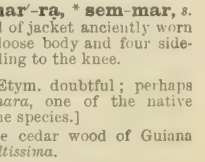
sa-măd'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Cinghalese *Samadara.*]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubeæ. *Samadera indica*, a tree thirty to thirty-five feet high, furnishes Niepa bark, and its seeds yield an oil used in India in rheumatism, the bruised leaves are applied externally in erysipelas, and an infusion of the wood is tonic.

sa-măd'-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *samader(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from the aqueous infusion of the bark and fruit of *Samadera indica*. It forms dazzling white, feathery crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its solutions are neutral.

săm'-a-ra, *s.* [Lat. *samara*, *samera* = the seed of the elm.]



SAMARA OF MAPLE.

Bot.: A two or more celled superior fruit, having few-seeded, indehiscent, and dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions. Lindley placed it under his compound fruits, and considered it a modification of the carcerule (q.v.). It is popularly called a Key. Examples, Fraxinus, Acer, Ulmus, &c.

* **sa-mare',** * **sa-mar'-ra,** * **sem-mar,** *s.* [SIMARRE.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four sidelaps or skirts extending to the knee.

sa-mar'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *mara*, one of the native Guianan names of the species.]

Bot. & Comm.: The cedar wood of Guiana furnished by *Icica altissima.*

săm'-a-rĭs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the Chinese seas. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal fin commences before the eye, on the snout.

Sa-măr'-ĭ-tan, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim. After the captivity it was repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.

2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing, probably in use before and partly after the Babylonish captivity.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria. (*John* iv. 9.)

2. The language of Samaria. It was a dialect of the Chaldean.

II. *Fig.:* A charitable, kind-hearted, or benevolent person, in allusion to the "good Samaritan" of the parable: as, To act the *Samaritan.*

Samaritan-Pentateuch, *s.* [PENTATEUCH.]

***sa-măr'-ĭ-tan-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *Samaritan; -ism.*] Benevolence, humanity.

"Mad with humanity and *samaritanism.*"—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1844).

sa-măr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *Samarskite* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol Sm. The new name for the element Decipium (q.v.), found in the mineral Samarskite.

săm'-a-rōid, *a.* [Eng. *samar(a); -oid.*] Resembling a samara (q.v.).

***sa-mar'-ra,** *s.* [SAMARE.]

sa-mar'-skīte, *s.* [After v. Samarski, a mine officer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly massive, rarely in crystals, in brown orthoclase. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 5·614 to 5·75; lustre when fractured, shining, submetallic; colour, velvet-black; streak, dark-brown, opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compos.: a columbate of uranium, yttrium, iron, thorium, &c.

sa'-ma-vê-da, *s.* [Sansc. *sama-veda*, from *saman* = a hymn for chanting; and *veda* = knowledge.] [RIG-VEDA.]

Sansc. Literature: The second of the four Vedas. It is, in the main, made up of extracts from the hymns of the Rig-Veda, used at the Soma sacrifice, but the antiquated grammatical forms show portions of it to be older than the Rig-Veda itself.

săm'-băc, *s.* [Burmese *sambe.*]

Bot.: *Jasminum Sambac.*

săm'-bō, zăm'-bō, *s.* [Sp. *zambo, sambo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; hence, used commonly for a negro.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Cleome. (*West Indian.*)

sam'-boo, *s.* [SAMBUR.]

săm-bū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sambuc(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caprifoliaceæ.

săm-bū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an elder tree.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Sambuceæ (q.v.). Flowers small, in umbellate corymbs or panicles jointed to the pedicel; calyx three to five-toothed; corolla rotate or campanulate; stamens, five; drupe with three to five cartilaginous seeds. Known species, ten to twelve, from most temperate regions. Two of them are *S. nigra*, the Elder, and *S. Ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, or Danewort (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* The inner bark of the elder has been successfully used to remove the fluid in dropsy.

¶ *Sambuci flores:* [ELDER-FLOWERS].

***săm'-bŭke,** *s.* [Lat. *sambuca*, from Gr. σαμβυκη (*sambukē*).]

Music: An ancient musical instrument: though applied sometimes to several musical instruments of different kinds, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, and a large Asiatic harp, it seems to have been chiefly used as a term for the last-named instrument. By some authors it has been identified with the large Egyptian harp.

SAMBUKE.

săm'-bŭr, săm'-boo, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Axis aristotelis*, one of the Rusine deer, from the hill-country of India. It stands about five feet high, is deep brown in colour, and has the hair of the neck developed into a sort of mane. Its build is massive, and the antlers present powerful points and are over three feet in length. The hind is less stoutly built, and of a yellowish tint.

"The *sambur* seems very well adapted for a deer-park . . . being quite hardy enough to bear our winter in this climate."—*Sclater: Guide to Gardens of Zoological Society.*

sāme, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *same* (adv.) in such phrases as *swá same swá men* = the same as men; cogn. with Icel. *samr* = the same; Dan. and Sw. *samme;* O. H. Ger. *sam* = same; *sama* = together; Goth. *sama* = same; *samana* = together; Russ. *samuii* = same; Gr. ὁμός (*homos*); Sansc. *sama* = even, same; Lat. *similis* = like; *simul* = together; Gr. ὁμοιος (*homoios*) = like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Identical, not different, not other.

"The very *same* man." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

2. Identical in kind, species, or degree; exactly alike, or similar, though individually distinct.

"What soeuver is done to my brother (if I be a Christian man) that *same* is done to me."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 383.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or referred to.

"That *same* Isabel here once again."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ *Same* is always preceded by the demonstrative words *the, this, that*, &c.; and followed in comparisons by *as* or *with.*

***B.** *As adv.:* Together.

¶ (1) *All the same:* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, in spite of all.

*(2) *The same:* Together.

sāme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *same; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being the same; absence of difference; identity.

"A *sameness* of the terms . . . would be an argument for assigning one and the same meaning to the promises."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

2. Near resemblance or correspondence; similarity.

"If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends."—*Swift.*

3. Tiresome or tedious monotony; want of variety.

"With weary *sameness* in the rhymes."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter, 70.

sa-mĕs'-tĕr, sa-mes-tre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of coral. (*Simmonds.*)

sa-mĕtte', *s.* [SAMITE.]

Sā'-mĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samian-earth, Samian-stone, *s.* A kind of bole or marl from the island of Samos.

Samian-letter, *s.* The Pythagorean letter (q.v.).

"When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter,
Points him two ways." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 151.

Samian-stone, *s.* [SAMIAN-EARTH.]

Samian-ware, *s.* An ancient kind of pottery, made of Samian, or other fine earth. It is of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately moulded ornaments attached.

sā'-mĭ-el, *s.* [Turk.] The Simoom (q.v.).

"Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind."
Moore: Lalla Rookh.

Sā'-mĭ-ŏt, Sā'-mĭ-ōte, *a.* & *s.* [SAMIAN.]

***săm'-ĭte, *sam-it, *sam-yte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *samit*, from Low Lat. *examitum* = samite; Gr. ἑξάμιτον (*hexamiton*) = a stuff woven with six threads, or different kinds of thread; ἑξ (*hex*) = six, and μίτος (*mitos*) = a thread of the woof; Ger. *sammet, sammt* = velvet, is the same word.] A rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

"Mayde Elene also tyte
In a robe of *samyte.*" *Lybeaus Disconus*, 832.

săm'-lĕt, *s.* [A contraction of *salmonlet*, dimin. of *salmon* (q.v.).] A young salmon; a parr.

"Heavy as is the toll which man and beast take from amongst grown fish, it is as nothing to that which the young *samlets* pay."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

săm'-ō-īte, *s.* [After the Samoa Islands, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral substance occurring as stalactites and stalagmites in a lava cavern. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 1·7 to 1·9; lustre, resinous; colour, white, grayish, yellowish. Compos: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

sa-mŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *samol(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Primulaceæ.

săm'-ō-lus, *s.* [Lat. = brookweed, the brooklime, or the water-cress.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Samolidæ (q.v.). Calyx five-cleft; corolla salver-shaped, with five stamens and five scales or staminodes; capsule half-inferior, opening with five valves. Known species about ten, from temperate climates. One, *Samolus Valerandi*, is an ordinary plant six inches to two feet high, prostrate or ascending, with rooting branches, entire leaves, and white flowers. Found in watery places, especially on gravelly soil near the sea. It is bitter.

Săm'-ō-sa-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *Samosateni*, from Samosata (now Scempsat), on the Euphrates, the capital of Commagene. See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Paul, born at Samosata, who combined the bishopric of Antioch in Syria with the civil office of procurator for the emperor in a province. His tendencies were strongly rationalistic. He believed in one God the Father. The "Word" was not a substance or a person, but inhered in the Father as reason does in the human mind. Christ was a mere man, with whom the Word of Wisdom was united at the time of his birth; by this means he was enabled to speak and act as he did, and might, in an inferior sense, be called the Son of God, and even God. Paul was condemned and deposed by the Council of Antioch A.D. 269. Called also Paulianists.

Sa-mō'-yĕd, Sa-mō'-ĭĕd (i as y), *s.* [Native name.]

1. A member of an Arctic race of people inhabiting the district from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. There are three tribes; they are small in stature, and live by hunting.

2. The language spoken by the Samoyeds.

"The second branch [of the Turanian family of languages] is the *Samoyed*, belonging to a Hyperborean race, which stretches from the North Sea to beyond the Yenisei, and up the course of this river into the central mountains of the continent, the Altai range, probably the starting-point of its migrations. It has no culture, nor importance of any kind."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

Săm-ō-yĕd'-ĭc, Săm-ō-ĭĕd'-ĭc (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *Samoyed; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language.

săm, *s.* [North Amer. Indian *sápac, saupac* = made soft or thinned.] An article of food, consisting of maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America.

săm'-păn, săn'-păn, *s.* [Malay & Javanese.] A Chinese punt used on the rivers for conveying merchandise, and also frequently for habitations.

săm'-phīre, * săm'-pīre, *s.* [Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* = (herb of) St. Peter.]

Bot. & Comm.: Crithmum maritimum and the genus Crithmum. Longwood Samphire is *Pharmaceum acidum*, used as a salad in St. Helena, and Marsh Samphire, the genus Salicornia (q.v.). *Crithmum maritimum* is pickled as a condiment.

"Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire:* dreadful trade!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

săm'-ple, *s.* [O. Fr. *essemple, example*, from Lat. *exemplum* = an example (q.v.).]

* 1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern, a model, an example.

"A *sample* to the youngest."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

2. A specimen; a part of the whole taken or presented for inspection as evidence of the quality of the whole.

sample-room, *s.*

1. A room for the display of samples.

2. A euphemism for drinking saloon.

săm'-ple, *v.t.* [SAMPLE, *s.*]

* 1. To show something similar to; to exemplify; to present a sample or specimen of.

2. To take a sample or samples.

"Ale-tasters, whose duty it was to *sample* the various brewings."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 4. (1881.)

săm'-plĕr (1), *** săm'-plar, * saum-pler,** *s.* [O. Fr. *examplaire, exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplar.*]

* 1. An example, an exemplar, a pattern.

"For Jesu entride not in to hooli thingis maad by houndis that ben *saumpleris* of verrei thingis."—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis* ix.

2. A piece of fancy-sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

"[We] with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

sam'-plĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *sampl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples of work, produce, &c.

† **săm'-sū-chīne** (*p* silent), *s.* [Gr. *σάμψυκον* (*sampsukon*).] Marjoram.

"I am a nullifidian if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of *sampsuchine* in this confection than I ever put in any."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

săm'-shô, săm'-shû, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

săm'-sŏn, *s.* [Prob. in reference to the post acting as a support.] (See compound.)

samson-post, samson's post, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* A pillar resting on the keelson and supporting a deck-beam.

2. *Naut.:* A spar sustained in a vertical position by guys, and used as a jib for the suspension of hoisting-tackle, for getting boats aboard, fishing the anchor, &c.

Săm'-ū-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל (*Shemuel*), contraction of שְׁמוּעֵאל (*Shemuael*) = heard by God: שָׁמַע (*shama*), שָׁמַע (*shamea*) = to hear, and אֵל (*El*) = God (*Gesenius*); cf. 1 Sam. i. 20. Other meanings given are: Name of God, Placed by God, Asked of God.]

Script. Biog.: The last of the Jewish judges. [¶.]

¶ *The First Book of Samuel, The Second Book of Samuel:*

Old Test. Canon: Now two books, but formerly a single book, of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Septuagint separated them into two, calling them Βασιλειων (*Basileiōn*), πρώτη (*Prōtē*), and Δευτέρα (*Deutera*) = the first and second of the Kingdoms or Kings. The Vulgate, following the Septuagint, named them *Liber Regum Primus et Secundus* (1 & 2 Kings). In 1518 A.D. the dual arrangement was introduced into the Hebrew Bible, in which we now have (without vowel points) שמואל א ב (*Samuel* A = 1, and B = 2). The narrative opens with a domestic scene at Ramathaim-Zophim (the Two-Ramaths of the Zophites), an unidentified site in Mount Ephraim. There lived a man called Elkanah, with two wives, one of whom, Hannah, vowed that if God would give her a man child, she would dedicate him to the service of Jehovah (1 Sam. i. 1–18). Her prayer being answered, she named him Samuel [Etym.], and, keeping her vow, sent him at a very early age to minister in the sanctuary at Shiloh, under the charge of the aged high priest, Eli (ii. 1–21). God made use of Samuel to reveal to Eli the approaching destruction of his household, in punishment of his too indulgent treatment of his unworthy sons, Hophni and Phineas (22–36); and the judgment was soon after inflicted, Israel being defeated with great slaughter in a battle with the Philistines, Hophni and Phineas slain, and the ark of God captured (iv.). Hitherto the twelve tribes seem to have been little independent republics, only temporarily cemented when a judge was divinely raised up [JUDGES]; but on reaching full manhood, Samuel issued a manifesto, calling for repentance and religious revival, and summoned a general gathering of the people to Mizpeh, which was a great step to their permanent federation (vii.). From that time he was the virtual ruler, as well as the prophet and priest, of the Hebrews. In his old age he made his sons judges; but they were corrupt, and misused their authority. The people becoming weary of them and of the theocracy, and clamouring for a king (viii.), Saul was divinely chosen and anointed (ix.–xv.). On his rejection for disobedience to the prophetic voice, David was pointed out as his successor, and similarly anointed (xvi.). His high qualifications (xvi. 17, xvii.–xviii. 1–4) and his popularity subjected him to the persecution of the reigning monarch (5–30), and he had long to conceal himself in caves and deserts, or even take temporary refuge in a foreign and hostile land (xix.–xxx.). The first book closes with the tragic death of Saul at the battle of Gilboa (xxxi.). The second opens with David's lament over the king and his heroic and unselfish son, Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 1), and then narrates David's civil war with Ishbosheth, Saul's son (ii.–iv.), his reign for seven years and six months, at Hebron, over Judah, and for about thirty-three years over all the tribes (v. 5), at Jerusalem, which had been captured from the Jebusites, and made the national capital (v. 6–xxiv.).

The first book gives the history from B.C. 1171 to 1055 (?); the second from 1055 to 1017 (?). Samuel cannot have been the author of the two books, for he dies before the first is closed (1 Sam. xxv. 1). An editor or compiler, however, may have penned his narrative of Samuel's administration from a work by that judge; David's wanderings, from one by the prophet Gad (1 Sam. xxii. 5), and David's reign, from one by Nathan (2 Sam. xii. 1; cf. 1 Chron. xxvii. 24, xxix. 29). When the editor lived is very doubtful. He does not mention David's death, which looks as if the monarch were living; but, on the other hand, he mentions kings of Judah (1 Sam. xxvii. 6), as if the separation between the ten tribes and the two had already taken place. In the other direction this work appears to have been published before the revival of Mosaic institutions under Josiah; for it wholly ignores them, and the name of Moses occurs only twice in the books (1 Sam. xii. 6, 8). The Hebrew is very pure. Thenius, Keil, and Erdmann date it in the reign of Rehoboam, Dr. Payne Smith in that of Jehoshaphat, Havernick in that of Solomon, and Ewald in the second half of the Babylonian exile. It has always been acknowledged as canonical, and is frequently quoted or referred to in the New Testament, especially by St. Paul (Acts xiii. 20, &c.), and St. Luke (Luke ii. 4; Acts vii. 45, &c.).

săm'-ўd, *s.* [SAMYDA.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Samydaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sa-mȳ'-da, *s.* [Gr. σημύδα (*sēmuda*), the birch, which these plants resemble in their leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Samydaceæ (q.v.). Ornamental plants, with white, pink, or green flowers.

săm-ў-dā'-çŏ-æ, sa-mўd'-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *samyd(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Samyds; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate simple, evergreen, stipulate leaves, often with linear and oblong pellucid markings. Sepals four or five, more or less cohering at the base, often coloured inside; petals none, stamens two, three, or four times as many as the sepals; style one, filiform; stigma capitate or slightly lobed; capsule coriaceous, superior, with one cell and three to five valves; seeds many, affixed without order to the valves. Tropical plants, chiefly from America. Known genera five, species eighty. (*Lindley.*)

sa'-na, *s. pl.* [Peruv.] A kind of Peruvian tobacco.

* **săn-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sanabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being sanable; susceptibility of cure; curableness.

* **săn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanabilis*, from *sano* = to heal; *sanus* = whole, sound, sane (q.v.); Sp. *sanable;* Ital. *sanabile.*] Capable of being cured; curable; susceptible of cure; remediable.

"Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry.* (Pref.)

* **săn'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sanable; -ness.*] The same as SANABILITY (q.v.).

sa'-năt, *s.* [Hind.] An Indian calico.

săn-a-tär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SANATORIUM.]

* **sa-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sanatio*, from *sano* = to heal.] The act of healing or curing; the state of being healed or cured.

"He might give God the glory of his *sanation*."—*Hall: Contemplations: The Ten Lepers.*

* **săn'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *sanativus;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *sanativo.*] Having the power to heal or cure; curative, sanatory.

"England affordeth most *sanative* waters for English bodies."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*, ch. ii.

* **săn'-a-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sanative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sanative; power of healing.

săn-a-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat. *sanatorius* = healing, from Lat. *sanator* = a healer.] A place to which people resort for the sake of their health; a hospital for convalescents.

săn'-a-tor-ў, *a.* [SANATORIUM.] Conducive to health; healing, curing, sanative.

¶ *Sanatory*, though often confused with *sanitary* (q.v.), is quite distinct in meaning, and should be so treated. *Sanatory* is properly = conducive to health, while *sanitary* is = pertaining to health.

* **săn be-ní'-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *sanbenito;* Sp. *sambenito;* from *saco* = a sack, an upper garment, and *benito* = blessed, from Lat. *benedictus.*]

1. A coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.

2. A loose cloak or upper garment worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition on their way to the *auto de fé*. They were painted over with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c.; or, in the case of those who expressed repentance for their errors, with flames directed downwards. Those worn by Jews, renegades, and sorcerers, bore a St. Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

SAN BENITO.

* **săn̈çe,** *s.* [SAINT.]

* **sance-bell,** *s.* [SAINT'S-BELL.]

săñ'-chō, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Music: A negro instrument of the guitar species, made of hollowed wood and furnished with a long neck. It is strung with the tough fibres of a creeping plant. It is tuned by means of sliding rings.

* **săñct,** * **sancte,** *s.* [Lat. *sanctus.*] A saint (q.v.).

* **sancte-bell,** *s.* [SANCTUS-BELL.]

* **săñct-a-nĭm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *sanctus* = holy, and *animus* = mind.] Religious feelings; devotion.

"A persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 17.

* **săñc-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico;* from *sanctus* = holy, and *facio* = to make.] To sanctify.

"Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*!"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

săñc-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanctificationem*, accus. of *sanctificatio*, from *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico* = to sanctify (q.v.); Sp. *santificacion;* Ital. *santificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sanctifying or making holy.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.

3. The act of consecrating, or setting apart for some sacred purpose; consecration.

"In the Old Testament, in the ordering of priests, there were both visible and invisible *sanctification*."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. An operation of the Spirit of God (Rom. xv. 16; 2 Thess. ii. 13; 1 Peter i. 2), on those who are already in Jesus, *i.e.*, are united to him by faith (1 Cor. i. 2), by which they are rendered increasingly holy, dying to sin and living to God, to righteousness, and to holiness (Rom. vi. 6, 11, 13, 19; 1 Thess. v. 23; 1 Peter ii. 24. One main instrumentality in this gradual transformation is the truth as revealed in the word of God (John xvii. 17, 19). The coöperation of the individual is sought and required to maintain an uncompromising internal struggle against sin (Rom. vi., vii.).

"Another of these ordinary operations of the Spirit is *sanctification*; which consists in the purifying our wills and affections from those wicked inclinations and inordinate lusts, which countermand God's will in us, and set us at enmity against him."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

sănc'-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SANCTIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Consecrated, dedicated, or set apart for some sacred purpose.

"A nun, or sister *sanctified*."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 233.

2. Affectedly holy, sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* air.

sănc'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sanctify*; *-er.*] One who sanctifies; specif., in theol. = the Holy Ghost.

"The *sanctifier* of our secular comfort, and the author of holiness and glory."—*Knox: On the Lord's Supper*, § 32.

sănc'-tĭ-fȳ, * **sanc-ti-fie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sanctifier*; from Lat. *sanctifico*, from *sanctus* = holy, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *santificar*; Ital. *santificare.*]

1. To make holy or sacred; to consecrate; to dedicate or set apart for some sacred or religious use or purpose; to hallow.

"God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it."—*Genesis* ii. 3.

2. To make holy or godly; to purify from sin; to bring into a state of sanctification.

"*Sanctify* them through thy truth."—*John* xvii. 17.

3. To prepare by purification for divine service, or for partaking of holy things.

"Moses . . . *sanctified* the people, and they washed their clothes."—*Exod.* xix. 14.

4. To make a means of holiness; to render productive of or conducive to holiness or piety.

"The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a . . . holy use."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

5. To keep or observe as holy.

"Those men have little or no sense of religion, that make no conscience of *sanctifying* that day, or that put no difference between it and other days."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

†6. To make free from guilt or crime; to give a religious or legal sanction to; to sanction.

"The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 164.

*7. To secure from violation; to keep pure.

"Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line."
Pope: Ep. to Sat., ii. 246.

*8. To celebrate, confess, or regard as holy; to revere.

"*Sanctify* the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear."—*Isaiah* viii. 13.

sănc'-tĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SANCTIFY.]

sănc'-tĭ fy ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanctifying*; *-ly.*] In a sanctifying manner; in a manner or degree tending to sanctify.

***sănc-tĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *sanctus* = holy, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking or discoursing of holy things.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *sanctimony*; *-ous.*]

*1. Possessing sanctity; holy, religious.

"All *sanctimonious* ceremonies."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

2. Making a show of sanctity or religion; affecting an appearance of sanctity; sanctified, hypocritical.

"Such are the fruits of *sanctimonious* pride,
Of malice fed."
Cowper: Truth, 165.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanctimonious*; *-ly.*]

*1. Religiously, sacredly.

"How *sanctimoniously* [I] observed your honor."
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, i. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious manner; with false or hypocritical show of religion.

sănc-tĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanctimonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sanctimonious.

sănc'-tĭ-mŏn-ȳ, * **sanc-ti-mon-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *sanctimonie*, from Lat. *sanctimonia* = sanctity, from *sanctus* = holy; Sp. & Ital. *santimonia.*]

*1. Holiness, religion, devoutness, piety, sanctity.

"Which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. An external appearance or show of sanctity or devoutness; an affectation of piety; hypocritical devoutness.

sănc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanctionem*, accus. of *sanctio* = a sanction, from Lat. *sanctus*, pa. par. of *sancio* = to render sacred; Sp. *sancion*; Ital. *sanzione.*] [SAINT, *s.*]

1. That which confirms, ratifies, or renders obligatory or valid; the official act of a superior by which he ratifies or gives validity to the act of some person or body; ratification.

"Else, could a law like that which I relate,
Once have the *sanction* of our triple state."
Cowper: Epistle to Joseph Hill.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from influence, custom, character, or testimony.

*3. A law, a decree.

"Love's power we see,
Is nature's *sanction*, and her first decree."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 330.

4. Anything done to enforce obedience; a penalty declared against a special transgression; a penalty incurred by the infringement of a covenant. (Used spec. in the legal phrase, Sanction of a law.)

¶ *Pragmatic Sanction:* [PRAGMATIC].

sănc'-tion, *v.t.* [SANCTION, *s.*] To give sanction to, to ratify, to confirm; to give validity or authority to; to give support to, to countenance.

***sănc'-tion-ą-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *sanction*; *-ary.*] Relating to or giving sanction; ratifying.

sănc'-tĭ-tūde *s.* [Lat. *sanctitudo*, from *sanctus* = holy; Ital. *santitudine.*] Holiness, sanctity, sacredness.

"The *sanctitude* which Macan's laws ordain."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. 6.

sănc'-tĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *sanctité*; Fr. *sainteté*; Ital. *santità*; Lat. *sanctitas* = inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, from *sanctus* = sacred.]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; sacredness; state of consecration to the service of God.

"At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. Sacredness, solemnity, inviolability: as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

3. Holiness, moral purity, **saintliness,** godliness.

"To improve us in piety and virtue, which together make up true *sanctity* or holiness."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

* 4. A saint; a holy person or being; a holy object of any kind.

"About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 60.

***sănc'-tu-ą-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sanctuar(y)*; suff. *-ize.*] To shelter from punishment by affording to the perpetrator of a crime a sanctuary.

"No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

sănc'-tu-ą-rў, * **sein-tu-a-rie,** * **seynt-war-y,** *s.* [Fr. *sanctuaire* (O. Fr. *saintuaire, saintuairie*), from Lat. *sanctuarium* = (1) a place for keeping sacred things, a throne, a sanctuary, (2) a prince's private cabinet, from *sanctus* = holy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *santuario.*]

1. A holy place; a place regarded as one in which the divinity manifests or has manifested his special presence, or a place consecrated to his worship.

(1) *Spec.:* The holy place, as contradistinguished from the place most holy in the Jewish tabernacle and temple.

"Then verily the first covenant had also ordinances of divine service and a worldly *sanctuary*. For there was a tabernacle made; the first wherein was the candlestick and the table and the shewbread; which is called the *sanctuary*."—*Heb.* ix. 1—3.

(2) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine worship is performed; a church.

(3) The cella or sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple.

(4) Applied by Roman Catholics and Anglicans to that part of the church where the altar is placed.

2. A place of protection or refuge; an asylum.

"Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.

3. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter, protection, asylum.

"Yield me *sanctuary*." *Tennyson: Guinevere*, 140.

4. The right or privilege of affording shelter, asylum, or protection; a privilege attached to certain places, by virtue of which criminals, taking refuge in them were protected from the ordinary operation of the law. In many Catholic countries certain churches have, from very early times, been set apart as asylums for fugitives from justice. In England, up to the reign of James I., if a person accused of any crime, except treason, when in the Crown, and sacrilege, wherein the Church, was too nearly concerned, fled to any church, or churchyard, and within forty days after confessed his guilt and abjured the realm, he saved his life, but was nevertheless attainted, and forfeited all his goods and chattels. This privilege was finally abolished by the statute 21 James I., c. 28. Sanctuaries for debtors existed in London till 1697. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, though, from the abolition of imprisonment for debt, such sanctuary is no longer used.

5. Refuge generally; shelter, protection.

"Solitude, however some may rave,
Seeming a *sanctuary*, proves a grave."
Cowper: Retirement, 735.

* ¶ *To break sanctuary:* To violate a sanctuary.

* **sanctuary-man,** * **seyntwary-man,** *s.* One who has taken refuge in a sanctuary.

"Toke with them all maner of *seyntwary-men*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1380).

sănc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *sanctus* = holy.] A sacred place. Used colloquially for a private retreat, a room.

"When he had first violated that *sanctum*."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

sanctum-sanctorum, *s.* The holy of holies; the innermost or most holy part of the Jewish tabernacle or temple.

sănc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = holy.]

Music: A part of the Communion Service in the Church of England, and a part of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning with the word Sanctus in the latter, and Holy in the former. In many cathedrals where it is not usual to celebrate chorally, the Sanctus is used as an Introit.

sanctus-bell, saint's-bell, * **sance-bell,** *s.* A small bell which is rung in order to mark the progress of the office of the Mass.

Săn'-çў, *s.* A spotless, pear shaped diamond, brought from East India to Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century; possessed by France.

sănd, * **sond,** *s.* [A.S. *sand*; cogn. with Dut. *zand*; Icel. *sandr*; Dan. & Sw. *sand*; Ger. *sand.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Petrol. & Geol.:* Comminuted fragments of igneous, metamorphic, or volcanic rocks, or of chert, flint, &c. They are detached from the parent rock, and as boulders and pebbles are ground against each other by water on sea-beaches or in any similar way. The colours of sand correspond to those of the minerals in the rocks from which they were detached. It may be red, white, gray, or black, but when quartzose, as it often is, it is normally reddish-yellow, from oxide of iron. Sea-sand often contains Foraminifera, spicules of sponges, minute fragments of shells, portions of the body of Echinoderms, &c. [SANDSTONE, SPONGE-SAND.]

2. (*Pl.*): Tracts of land consisting of sand, as the deserts of Arabia or Africa; also, tracts of sand left exposed by the ebb of the tide.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Courage, grit, perseverance; also, wealth, resources. (*U. S. Slang.*)

*2. The sand in a sand-glass or hour-glass; hence, used for the time one has to live; life.

¶ *Brain sand:*

Anat.: Single or aggregated, and nodular dark bodies found in the pineal-gland, the choroid plexus, and occasionally in the *pia mater*, the arachnoid membrane, and the walls of the ventricles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

sand-bag, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* A canvas sack filled with sand or earth, and used in fortification. Sand-bags are used as a cover for troops and as a revetment for parapets and embrasures.

2. A form of ballast for boats.

3. The ballast of a balloon, thrown out to enable the balloon to rise, or to keep its level as gas escapes.

4. A long flannel bag filled with sand, used to stop chinks beneath doors or between sashes.

5. A flat sack filled with sand, on which metal work is supported while being chased, or a wood-block whilst being engraved.

sand-bag, *v.t.* To assail with a sand-bag.

sand-bagger, *s.* A criminal assailant who uses a sand-bag as a weapon.

sand-ball, *s.* Soap made up into a ball with fine sand, for washing the hands.

sand-bar, *s.* A bar in a river formed by the accumulation of sand.

sand-bath,

1. A vessel of heated sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, &c. A form of evaporator largely used in laboratories.

2. *Med.:* A form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or with sea-sand.

sand-bed, *s.*

Founding:

1. The floor of sand at a smelting-furnace, in which the metal from the furnace is run into pigs.

2. The floor of a foundry in which large castings are made, or on which the flasks are laid, rammed, and poured.

sand-blast, *s.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also Sand-jet.

sand-blind, *a.* Having a defect in the eyes, through which small particles appear to fly or float before them; purblind.

"My true begotten father, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

sand-blindness, *s.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A bar over the hind axle and parallel therewith. It rests upon the hind bounds where they cross the axle.

sand-box, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A box with perforated top, for sprinkling paper with sand in the manner of a pounce-box.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [Hura].

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail, to be used when the wheels slip on the rails, owing to frost or wet.

sand-boy, *s.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

sand-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A hymenopterous insect, *Ammophila arenaria.* (*Amer.*)

sand-burned, *s.*

Found.: When the heat of the melted metal cast into a mould affects the surface of the sand so as to subject it to a partial fusion, whereby it adheres to and even unites more or less with the surface of the metal, giving a rough result, the casting is said to be sand-burned. This defect is caused by the unsuitable nature of the sand or the want of proper blacking on the mould.

sand-canal, *s.*

Zool.: The tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral system of the Echinodermata. Called also Stone-canal.

sand-corn, *s.* A grain of sand.

sand-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ocypoda (q.v.).

sand-crack, *s.* A fissure or perpendicular crack in the hoof of a horse, causing lameness, if neglected.

sand-dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis ripæ.*

sand-drift, *s.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound or heap of drifted sand.

sand-dune, *s.* The same as Dune (1), *s.*, II. (q.v.).

sand-eel, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Ammodytes (q.v.), and especially for *Ammodytes lanceolatus*, called also the Greater, to distinguish it from *A. tobianus*, the Lesser Sand-eel. They live in shoals, and are much sought after by fishermen, who discover their presence on the surface by watching the porpoises which feed on them. (*Günther.*)

sand-flag, *s.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

sand-flea, *s.*

Entom.: *Pulex* (or *Sarcopsylla*) *irritans*, the Chigre (q.v.), from its living in sand.

sand-flood, *s.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

sand-fluke, sand-necker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Platessa limandoides.*

sand-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the genus Simulium (q.v.).

"Under the name of *sand-flies* they are well-known plagues in many parts of North America."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 100.

sand-gall, *s.* [Sand-pipe.]

sand-glass, *s.* An hour-glass (q.v.).

sand-grasses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Grasses which tend to bind the sand, as *Psamma arenaria*, &c.

sand-grouse, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Pteroclidæ (q.v.), called also Rock-pigeons. Elegantly formed birds, with pointed tails, and plumage of beautifully varied protective tints. They are pre-eminently desert-birds, and are found in great numbers in the most arid situations and on the most open and barren plains. Their food consists of hard seeds and insects. *Pterocles setarius* is the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse, and *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* Pallas's Sand-grouse.

sand heat, *s.* The heat of warmed sand in chemical operations.

sand-hopper, *s.*

Zool.: (1) The genus Talitrus, and especially *Talitrus locusta;* (2) The genus Gammarus.

sand-jet, *s.* [Sand-blast.]

sand-lark, *s.* The dotterel (q.v.).

"The *sand-lark* chants a joyous song."
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd Boys.

sand-launce, *s.* [Launce (1), *s.*]

sand-leek, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a species of leek rare in Britain, but distributed over the European continent, except Spain.

sand-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Lacerta agilis*, about seven inches long, of which the tail is four; palatal teeth. Usual colour sandy-brown, with obscure longitudinal bands of a darker hue, line of round black spots on side. The female lays twelve to fourteen eggs in the sand, covers them, and leaves them to be hatched by solar heat. Common near Poole, Dorsetshire, and in northern and central Europe.

sand-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hirundo riparia*, called also the Bank-martin and Bank-swallow. Length about six inches; upper parts and a broad band across the breast grayish brown, lower parts brownish white. It makes its nest in the steep banks of rivers, sand-pits, quarries, and sea-banks, and deposits four or five white eggs. It breeds in Britain, but goes south in autumn returning again in spring.

sand-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Bathyergus maritimus*, a rodent from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a wild rabbit, with light grayish-brown fur, rather variable in tint in different individuals. The eyes are very small; external ears wanting; tail short.

sand-monitor, *s.*

Zool.: *Monitor* (or *Psammosaurus*) *arenarius*, the Land-crocodile of Herodotus. It is less carnivorous than the Monitor of the Nile.

sand-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Leiophyllum. (*American.*)

sand-necker, *s.* [Sand-fluke.]

sand-paper, *s.* An abrading agent made by coating paper or thin cotton cloth with glue and dusting fine sand over it with a sieve. Sand-paper is intermediate between glass-paper and emery-paper in its action on metals, but is less energetic than glass-paper in its action on wood.

Sand-paper tree:

Bot.: *Curatella americana.*

sand-paper, *v.t.* To rub down or polish with sand-paper.

sand picture, *s.* A picture formed by the combination of sands of various tints, so as to produce a general effect like colours.

sand-pipe, sand-gall, *s.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Deep cylindrical hollows in a vertical direction found in England, France, and elsewhere, penetrating the white chalk and filled with sand and gravel. One seen by Sir Chas. Lyell at Norwich in 1839 was twelve feet in diameter, and more than sixty feet deep. Mr. Trimmer attributed them to the action of the sea on a beach or shoal; Lyell to the chemical action of water charged with carbonic acid, derived from the vegetable soil and the roots of trees, on the chalk below.

sand-piper, *s.* [Sandpiper.]

sand-plovers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Ægialitis.

sand-prey, sand-pride, *s.* [Pride (2), *s.*]

sand-pump, *s.* A cylindrical case or metallic tube having a valve at bottom opening upwardly. Its office is to remove the sand which collects in the bore when a well is being drilled.

sand-rock, *s.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

sand-roll, *s.* A roll for a rolling-mill, for instance,—cast in sand, as distinguished from a chill-roll, one cast on a chill.

sand-scoop, *s.* A shovel for obtaining sand from the bottom of a river.

sand-shot, *s.*

Ordn.: Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand. Larger balls are cast in iron moulds.

sand-skipper, *s.*

Zool.: *Gammarus marinus.* (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 270.)

sand-smelt, *s.* [Atherina.]

sand-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Etycidæ. They frequent sandy or dry places, and burrow beneath the surface.

sand-star, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ophiura.

sand-storm, *s.* A storm or cloud of drifting sand.

sand-sucker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, the Rough-dab (q.v.).

sand-tube, *s.* A fulgorite (q.v.).

sand-wasp, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the fossorial Hymenoptera, particularly those coloured like ordinary wasps, from which however they may be distinguished by their wings not being folded. Specially, the fossorial genus Ammophila (q.v.).

sand-worm, *s.*

Zool.: *Nereis versicolor.*

sănd, *v.t.* [Sand, *s.*]

1. To sprinkle with sand; specif., to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. [Sanded.]

* 2. To force or drive upon a sand.

"Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 148.

săn'-dal (1), * **săn'-dall,** * **sen-dall,** *s.* [Fr. *sandale*, from Lat. *sandalium*, from Gr. σανδάλιον (*sandalion*), dimin. of σάνδαλον (*sandalon*) = a sandal; Pers. *sandal.*]

1. A protection for the sole of the foot. It consists merely of a sole, with sometimes a shield at the toe and heel, leaving the upper part of the foot bare, and is secured by straps passing over the instep and around the ankle. Sandals were worn by the Jews, and most Oriental nations, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, but appear to have been to a great

extent supplanted, even among the Orientals, by shoes. Originally made of leather they became in time articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, &c., and ornamented.

"Neither have they the use of stockings and shoes, but a sort of *sandals* are worn by the better sort."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. The official shoe of an abbot or bishop. They were commonly made of red leather, sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

3. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe over the foot, or round the ankle.

*** sandal-shoon,** *s. pl.* Sandals.

"He wore his *sandal-shoon* and scallop-shell."—*Byron: Childe Harold,* iv. 186.

săn'-dal (2), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *chandal, chandan,* from Sansc. *chandana.*] Sandal-wood.

sandal-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sandoricum (q.v.).

sandal-wood, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: The wood of *Santalum album,* a small, greatly-branched, evergreen tree, with leaves opposite and entire, which have been compared to those of the myrtle, as the inflorescence, an axillary and terminal thyrsus, has been to that of the privet. The flowers are at first yellowish, but afterwards of a deep ferruginous hue. Though they are inodorous, the wood when cut, especially near the root, is highly fragrant. It grows in the dry region of Southern India, and in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. When felled the trunk is about nine inches or a foot in diameter. It is then barked, cut into billets, and buried in a dry place for about two months. It is largely exported from India to China and Arabia, and, to a certain extent, to Europe. The heart-wood is used in the East for carving, for incense, and for perfume. The seeds yield by expression a thick and viscid oil, burnt by the poorer classes in India. An essential oil is also distilled from the wood. Hindoo doctors consider sandal-wood sedative and cooling, and use it in gonorrhœa. The sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands is derived from *Santalum Freycinetianum* and *S. paniculatum.* Red sandal-wood is the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus,* growing in Coromandel and Ceylon. In British pharmacy it is used only to colour the compound tincture of lavender. In India the name is also given to *Adenanthera pavonina.*

săn'-dal, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sandal-brick, *s.* A brick imperfectly burned. (*Prov.*)

săn-dăl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *sandal* (1); *i* connective, and *form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

săn'-dalled, *a.* [Eng. *sandal* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Wearing sandals.

"Of staves and *sandalled* feet the trace."—*Scott: Marmion,* ii. 9.

2. Shaped like a sandal or slipper; having the appearance of a sandal.

săn'-dal-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sandal* (2), and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Santalaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săn'-da-răch, † sănd'-răch, *s.* [Lat. *sandaraca;* Gr. σανδαράκη, σανδαράχη (*sandarakē, sandarachē*); Arab. *sandarûs;* Pers. *sandarah, sandar* = realgar, from Sansc. *sindûra;* Fr. *sandaraque;* Sp. & Port. *sandaraca;* Ital. *sandaracca, sandracca.*]

Chem.: Gum-sandarach (q.v.).

sandarach-tree, sandrach-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Callitris quadrivalvis, called also *Thuja articulata.* [CALLITRIS.]

sănd'-bănk, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *bank.*] A bank of sand; especially one formed by tides or currents.

sănd-bĕrg'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After the German mineralogist, F. Sandberger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Tennantite (q.v.), containing over 7 per cent. each of zinc and antimony. The cleavage is stated to be cubic. Found at Morococha, Peru.

sănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *sand; -ed.*]

1. Sprinkled with sand.

"But his house is now an ale-house, with a nicely *sanded* floor."—*Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

2. Covered with sand; sandy.

"In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. Of a sandy colour.

"My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded,* and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

4. Short-sighted. (*Prov.*)

Săn-dĕ-mā'-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the sect described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Robert Sandeman, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, introduced into England and America the doctrine of the Glassites. The body is not numerous. They have a weekly communion, and dine together every Lord's day, admit new members with a kiss of charity, abstain from blood, wash each other's feet, and each member is bound, to the full extent of his income, to support his church and the poor.

Săn-dĕ-mā'-nĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Sandemanian; -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Sandemanians.

sănd'-ĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Named from its method of seeking its food. (See extract.)]

Ornith.: Calidris arenaria, described by Saunders as "a Tringa without a hind toe," a winter visitant, arriving about the beginning of August and leaving about April. The adult male is about eight inches long, female slightly larger. The summer plumage is sombre on the upper surface, edged with red, the whole becoming light ash-gray in winter; under surface pure white.

"The *sanderling* obtains its food principally by probing the moist sands of the sea-shores, and the contents of the stomachs of those shot while thus occupied were slender sea-worms, minute shell-fish, gravel, and crustacea."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 423.

săn'-dĕrș, *s.* [SANDAL (2), *s.*]

sanders wood, *s.* [RED SAUNDERS-WOOD.]

săn'-dĕ-vĕr, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

† sănd'-grĭnd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *grinder.*] A grinder of sandstone; the coarse powder thus produced being extensively used by cottagers in Lancashire to spread upon their stone floors. (*Notes & Queries,* March 3, 1883, p. 166.)

săn'-hĭll, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *hill.*] A hill or mound of sand; a hill covered with sand.

săn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sandy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sandy, or of containing or being composed of sand.

2. The state of being of a sandy colour.

*** sănd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sand; -ish.*] Resembling sand in structure or composition; loose; not compact.

"Plant the tenuifolias and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

săn'-dĭ-vĕr, săn'-dĕ-vĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *suint-de-verre* = grease of glass.] A saline scum which rises to the surface of fused glass in the pot, and is skimmed off. It is used, when pulverized, as a polishing material. Called also Glass-gall or Sadwei.

*** săn'-dĭx, * săn'-dyx,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σάνδυξ (*sandux*) = a bright red colour.]

Alchemy: Redlead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. (*Brande & Cox.*)

săn-dŏr'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [From Malay *santoor* = the name of the tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichilieæ. The wood of *Sandoricum indicum,* an evergreen Burmese tree, is used in India for carts and boat-building. The root, combined with that of *Carapa obovata,* is given against leucorrhœa.

săn'-pī-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* s., and *piper.*]

1. *Ornith.:* A popular name for several European Wading-birds. Yarrell (ed. 4th) enumerates the following: The Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tringa rufescens*), Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda,* formerly *Totanus bartramii*), the Common Sandpiper or Summer Snipe (*Totanus hypoleucus*), the Spotted Sandpiper (*Totanus macularis*), the Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), and the Wood Sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*). In the plural it is a book-name for the Totaninæ (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.: Petromyzon branchialis,* the larva of which has been long known under the name of Ammocœtes. (*Günther.*) [AMMOCŒTES, PRIDE (2).]

săn'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *stone.*]

Petrol. & Geol.: Any stone which is an agglutination of grains of sand, whether calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature. (*Lyell.*) Siliceous sandstones are the most common. They vary in compactness from scarcely cemented sand to a hardness approaching that of quartz rock. The grains may be held together by an iron oxide, or calcareous matter, or by simple pressure. When very fine in grain, they are called freestones; when coarse and composed of angular or subangular grains of sand, they become grits; when pebbly, pudding-stones. Loose and friable sandstones do not as a rule preserve fossils well. They are often deeply ripple-marked, and occasionally preserve footprints or the indentations made by old raindrops. Sandstones occur in nearly every geological formation from the Cambrian to the Tertiary. Many furnish building- and paving-stones. [RED-SANDSTONE.]

săn'-wĭch, *s.* [So called after John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, Kent, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming table, to enable him to play without leaving off.]

1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with a slice of meat, as ham, beef, &c., seasoned with mustard, between them.

2. Hence, applied to anything resembling a sandwich, *i.e.*, consisting of a person or thing placed between two different things.

"An unstamped advertisement walking leisurely down Holborn Hill . . . an animated *Sandwich,* composed of a boy between two boards."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Dancing Academy.*

* 3. Applied incorrectly to the advertisement boards carried by a sandwich-man.

"The double sign-boards, or *sandwiches,* which conceal his body."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1880, p. 607.

sandwich-boat, *s.*

Aquatics: A term applied at Oxford to the boat which having come to the head of the second division is made to row at the tail of the first.

"In the first division Wadham, as *sandwich-boat,* made a second bump, Lincoln being the victims."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 28, 1884.

sandwich-man, *s.* A man who walks about carrying two advertisement boards, one in front and one behind.

"In addition to his bill-boards, the *sandwich-man* carries in glass cases sample boots, sample shirts, sample weather-strips."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1880, p. 609.

Sandwich-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: Sterna cantiaca, first observed in England at Sandwich (whence its popular name), in 1784, by Boys. It is a summer visitant, leaving in August. Wings and back pearl-gray, breast white, head above the eyes black. Length about fifteen inches.

săn'-wĭch, *v.t.* [SANDWICH, *s.*]

1. To make into a sandwich; to insert between dissimilar things, as the meat in a sandwich between the slices of bread; to fit between other parts.

"These proceedings were *sandwiched* with vocal and instrumental selections."—*Referee,* April, 18, 1886.

2. *Specif.:* To interpose, as a rail between two sleepers or thicknesses.

săn'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: Bremontiera Ammoxylon.

săn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sand,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Arenaria (q.v.).

săn'-ў, * sand-ie, * sond-i, *a.* [Eng. *sand; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or composed of sand; abounding in sand; covered with sand.

"There are a few low bushes of Burton-wood, but they are mostly barren and *sandy,* bearing nothing but only a little chicken-weed."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1675).

2. Of the colour of sand; of a light reddish-yellow colour: as, *sandy* hair.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Like sand; hence, unstable, shifting; not firm or solid.

"The *sandy* foundation of human systems."—*Knox: Essay* xxii.

sandy-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia decolorata.*

sandy-laverock, *s.* The sand-lark, the sanderling. (*Scotch.*)

"Bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-laverocks.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

sandy-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raia circularis.* There are from eight to sixteen small spots about the size of a pea on the back.

* **săn'-dȳx,** *s.* [SANDIX.]

sāne, *a.* [Lat. *sanus* = of sound mind, whole, allied to Gr. σάος, σῶς (*saos, sōs*) = whole, sound.]

1. Sound in mind; of sound mind; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind: as, a *sane* person.

2. Not deranged or disordered: as, a *sane* mind.

* 3. Sound, healthy. (A Latinism.)

sane memory, *s.*

Law: Perfect and sound mind and memory to do any lawful act, &c. (*Wharton.*)

sāne'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sane; -ly.*] In a sane manner: as, He talked *sanely.*

sāne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sane; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sane, or of sound mind; sanity.

săng, *pret. of v.* [SING.]

săng, *s.* [SONG.] (*Scotch.*)

sāng, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Ginseng. (q.v.).

săn'-gą, săn'-gu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The Galla ox (q.v.).

săn-gą-reē', *s.* [Sp. *sangría* = the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre;* Lat. *sanguis* = blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced, used as a refreshing drink in warm countries or warm weather.

săn-gą-reē', *v.t. & i.* [SANGAREE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reduce in strength and sweeten. (Applied to fermented liquors, as ale, wine, &c.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To drink sangaree.

sang-froid (as **sâñ fwâ**), *s.* [Fr. = cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness, indifference, calmness.

"There he stood with such *sangfroid*, that greater Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator."
Byron: Don Juan, v. 21.

săn'-ğĭ-ăc, *s.* [SANJAK.]

săn'-ğĭ-ą-cāte, *s.* [SANJAKATE.]

săng'-lĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A wild boar.

săn'-grē-al, * **săn'-grā-al,** *s.* [Lit. = the holy dish.] [GRAIL.] The grail.

săn'-gu, *s.* [SANGA.]

* **săn-guĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fero* = to produce, to bear.] Conveying blood.

"There belongs to it the optick nerve, and according to modern discoveries, lymphœducts, besides *sanguiferous* vessels."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 736.

¶ The sanguiferous system includes the heart, the aorta and other arteries, the veins, &c.

* **săn-guĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio* = to make.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

"The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. ii.

* **săn'-guĭ-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguify; -er.*] A producer of blood.

"Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

* **săn-guĭf'-lû-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fluo* = to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

* **săn-guĭ-fȳ,** * **săn'-guĭ-fie,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To produce blood.

"I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguifie*, I carnifie."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 31.

* **săn-guĭğ'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to beget.] Producing blood.

* **săn'-guĭn,** *a. & s.* [SANGUINE.]

săn-guĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *sanguinarius* = pertaining to blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. *Sanguinaria canadensis* is the Puccoon (q.v.). It is an emetic and purgative in small doses; but in large ones a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

săn'-guĭn-ąr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sanguinary; -ly.*] In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily.

săn-guĭn'-ą-rĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguinar(ia); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloid possessing the same composition and characters as Chelerythrine (q.v.), but extracted from *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

săn'-guĭn-ąr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanguinary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sanguinary.

săn'-guĭn-ą-rȳ, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*, from Lat. *sanguinarius* from *sanguis* = blood; Sp. & Ital. *sanguinario.*]

1. Consisting of blood, formed of blood.

2. Attended with bloodshed, bloody.

"Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a *sanguinary* proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xv.

3. Bloodthirsty, cruel, murderous.

"One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
Of cruel man." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 335.

săn'-guĭn-ą-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. *sanguinaria* (*herba*) = (a herb) that stanches blood; Fr. *sanguinaire.*]

Bot.: *Achillea Millefolium.* [MILFOIL.]

săn'-guĭne, * **săn'-guĭn,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sanguin*, from Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis;* genit. *sanguinis* = blood; Sp. *sanguino, sanguineo;* Ital. *sanguineo, sanguigno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Abounding with blood, full of blood, bloody.

* 2. Having the colour of blood; red.

"*Sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clii.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric; of full habit, vigour, muscularity, æctivity of circulation, &c.: as, a *sanguine* temperament, or habit of body.

¶ The *sanguine* or *sanguineous* temperament is characterized by red or light brown hair, blue eyes, a partly fair and partly florid complexion, large and superficial arteries and veins, a full and rapid pulse, slight perspiration, impatience of heat, febrile tendency, a lively and cheerful temper, and excitable passions.

4. Cheerful, warm, ardent: as, a *sanguine* temper.

5. Anticipating the best; confident, not despondent: as, He is *sanguine* of success.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Dull red, passing into brownish black.

2. *Her.:* The same as MURREY (q.v.). It is denoted in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other.

SANGUINE.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Blood colour.

"From which forth gusht a stream of goreblood thick, And into a deepe *sanguine* dide the grassy grownd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 39.

* 2. Red hematite, with which cutlers coloured the hilts of swords, &c.

* **săn'-guĭne,** *v.t.* [SANGUINE, *a.*]

1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine.

2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour.

"I would send
His face to the cutlers then, and have it *sanguin'd.*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Captain, ii. 2.

* **săn'-guĭne-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sanguine; -less.*] Destitute of blood; pale.

* **săn'-guĭne-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sanguine; -ly.* In a sanguine manner; ardently, hopefully; with confidence.

"This task has been undertaken accordingly by every divine, *sanguinely* and dogmatically by most."—*Bolingbroke: Frag. of Essays,* ess. 26.

săn'-guĭne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sanguine; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sanguine; redness; colour of blood.

2. Fulness of blood; plethora.

3. Ardour, confidence.

"Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others."—*Decay of Piety.*

săn-guĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, genit. *sanguinis* = blood.]

1. Pertaining to or constituting blood; bloody.

2. Of a blood or red colour; red, crimson.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric, sanguine.

"A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Having blood.

"To revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seemed to have been killed."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 124.

* 5. Confident, ardent, sanguine.

* **săn-guĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguin(e); -ity.*]

1. Sanguineness.

2. Consanguinity.

"The duel would have been no breach of *sanguinity.*"—*Walpole: To Mann,* i. 15.

* **săn-guĭn-ĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** * **săn-guĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguis*, genit. *sanguinis* = blood, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

săn-guĭn-ō-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named from the species *Solen sanguinolentus.*] [SOLEN.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell oval, compressed, rounded in front, attenuated and slightly gaping behind; hinge-teeth $\frac{2}{2}$, small; siphonal inflection very deep; ligament external. Recent species twenty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, beginning in the Eocene of Europe and America. (*S. P. Woodward.*) One recent species, *Sanguinolaria rugosa*, has an extremely wide range.

* **săn-guĭn'-ō-lęn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *sanguinolen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being sanguinolent; bloodthirstiness, bloodiness.

"That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency.*"—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

* **săn-guĭn'-ō-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *sanguinolentus.*] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

"For the stopping of blood in *sanguinolent* ulcers and bleeding wounds."—*Fuller: Worthies; England,* ch. ii.

săn'-guĭ-sorb, *s.* [SANGUISORBA.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Sanguisorbaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săn-guĭ-sor'-bą, *s.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *sorbeo* = to suck in. Named from the supposed vulnerary properties of the plants.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sanguisorbaceæ (q.v.). Flowers in a head; calyx four-lobed, superior, coloured, with two to four scales or bracts at the base; petals none; stamens four; achenes one or two. *Sanguisorba officinalis*, Common Burnet (now *Poterium Sanguisorba*), yields good fodder. The root of *S. canadensis* is astringent and emetic, and its fruit is said to produce stupefaction.

săn-guĭ-sor-bā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguisorb(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sanguisorbs; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Herbs or undershrubs, sometimes spiny. Leaves simple, lobed, or compound, alternate, with stipules; flowers small, often capitate, sometimes with separate sexes; calyx with the tube thickened and lined with a disc, the limb three-, four-, or five-lobed; stamens definite; ovary solitary, simple, with the style from its apex or its base; stigma compound or simple; fruit a one-seeded nut enclosed in the indurated calyx. Found in Europe, America, and at the Cape of Good Hope. Known genera twelve, species 125. (*Lindley.*) Sometimes reduced to Sanguisorbeæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ.

săn-guĭ-sor'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguisorb(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*] [SANGUISORBACEÆ.]

* **săn-guĭ-sū'-gą,** *s.* [Lat. = a blood-sucker, a leech: *sanguis* = blood, and *sugo* = to suck.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Hirudo (q.v.).

* **săn'-guĭ-sūğe,** *s.* [SANGUISUGA.] Any individual of the genus Sanguisuga (q.v.)

San-hĕ-drĭm, † Săn'-hĕ-drĭn, *s.* [Heb. סַנְהֶדְרִין (*sanchhedrin*, from Gr. συνεδριον (*sunedrion*) = a sitting together, a sitting in council, a council-board, a council; σύνεδρος (*sunedros*) = sitting together: συν (*sun*) = together, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Jewish Antiq.: The superior court or council of the Jewish nation. Tradition says that it was instituted in the time of Moses, and consisted of seventy-one members, viz., the seventy elders appointed by God (Num. xi. 17–25), with the lawgiver himself as president; but the fact of its Greek derivation (see etym.) renders it highly probable that it did not arise till after the Græco-Macedonian period. It is never alluded to in the Old Testament, unless it be in 2 Chron. xix. 8. That work, however, may not have taken its final form till the period in question. The Sanhedrim may have developed from and succeeded the Great Synagogue. The tradition is that it had seventy-one members. If so, the number was probably fixed to put it in harmony with the court of Moses and the seventy, and, if the number of the seventy disciples sent out by Jesus was fixed to constitute with him seventy-one in imitation of the Sanhedrim, this would confirm the tradition. But, if Jesus followed Moses, and not the Sanhedrim, the apparent confirmation would fall to the ground. The Sanhedrim consisted of three classes: first, the heads of the twenty-four courses into which the priests were divided (1 Chron. xxiv. 4–6), with those who had been high priests (?)—the elders or heads of the people (Matt. xvi. 21, xxvii. 1–3), and the scribes, or lawyers (Matt. xxvi. 3). They sat in a crescent, the president, on a higher seat than the rest, in the middle, supported on the right by the vice-president, and on the left by a learned referee. Herod was summoned before the Sanhedrim for putting people to death, B.C. 47 (*Josephus: Antiq.*, xiv. 9, § 4), and Jesus was condemned by it for claiming to be the Messiah (Matt. xxvi. 57–66). Shortly before this it had lost the power of life and death (John xviii. 31), which is generally held to have fulfilled the Messianic prophecy in Gen. xlix. 10). It ended when Theodosius put the last president to death, A.D. 425.

Săn'-hĭ-tą, *s.* [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

săn'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanicula*, from *sano* = to heal.]

Bot.: The genus Sanicula (q.v.).

są-nĭc'-ų-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sano* = to heal.]

Bot.: Sanicle; the typical genus of Saniculidæ (q.v.). Umbels sub-globose; fruit with hooked spines; leaves palmate. Known species ten, from the temperate regions. One, *Sanicula europæa*, is British.

săn-ĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sanicul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ. Fruit sub-terete or dorsally compressed; commissure broad.

săn'-ĭ-dine, *s.* [Gr. σανίς (*sanis*), genit. σανίδος (*sanidos*) = a table; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), occurring in clear glassy crystals of a tabular habit, in certain volcanic rocks, notably those of the trachytes of Bonn, Rhine, and the ejected bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and of the Laacher See.

săn'-ĭ-dĭn-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *sanidin(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting largely of Sanidine (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-dō-phyre (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Eng. *sanid(ine)*, *o* connective, and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*) = to mix.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of sanidine (q.v.) and a plagioclase felspar, without glassy or felsitic inclusions.

sā'-nĭ-ēs, *s.* [Lat. = bloody matter.] A thin, reddish discharge from sores or wounds; serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and slightly tinged with red.

"It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*."—*Wiseman.*

* **săn'-ĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sanus* = whole, sound, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make healthy; to improve in sanitary condition.

* **sā'-nĭ oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies* (q.v.); Fr. *sanieux*; Ital. *sanioso.*]

1. Pertaining to sanies; of the nature of or resembling sanies; thin and serous, with a tinge of red.

2. Excreting or exuding a thin, serous, reddish matter.

"I was sent for, and observing the ulcer *sanious*, proposed digestion."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

săn-ĭ-tăr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *sanitary*; *-an.*] One who promotes or studies sanitation or sanitary reforms. [HYGIENE.]

"With the cry for less smoke, the persistent *sanitarians* keep up the demand for more air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* **săn'-ĭ-tąr ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sanitar(y)*; *-ist.*] An advocate or promoter of sanitary measures; a sanitarian.

săn-ĭ-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SANITARY.] A health retreat, a sanatorium (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-tąr-ỹ, *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, from Lat. *sanitas* = sanity (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. [SANATORY.]

"A source of anxiety on *sanitary* and legal grounds."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

sanitary-inspector, *s.*

Law: An inspector appointed to enforce the provisions of the various sanitary laws of towns and cities.

* **săn'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [SANITATION.] To adopt or carry out sanitary measures in.

"Their camp has been *sanitated*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

săn-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [SANITARY.] The adoption or carrying out of sanitary measures; hygiene.

"Yet the measure in which the elementary laws of *sanitation* is observed has produced remarkable results."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

* **săn'-ĭ-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sanit(ary)*; *-ist.*] A sanitarian.

* **săn'-ĭ-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *sanit(y)*; *-ory.*] The same as SANITARY (q.v.).

săn'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus* = sane (q.v.).] The quality or state of being sane: healthiness of body or mind; saneness.

"Extreme departs from perfect *sanity*."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

săn'-jăk, săn'-ĝĭ-ăc, *s.* [Turk. = a standard.] A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because its governor, called Sanjak-beg, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horsetail.

săn'-jăk-āte, săn'-ĝĭ-ą-cāte, *s.* [SANJAK.] A sanjak.

săṅk, *pret.* of *v.* [SINK, *v.*]

săṅ'-khỹ-ą, *s.* [Sansc. = synthetic reasoning.]

Brahmanism: One of the six systems of Brahmanical philosophy. It was founded by Kapila. It assumes the existence of primordial matter, existing from all eternity, from which the world was made, and absolutely denies the existence of God.

săn'-nąh, *s.* [Native name.] The name of certain kinds of Indian muslin.

săn'-păn, *s.* [SAMPAN.]

* **sănș,** *prep.* [Fr., from Lat. *sine* = without; O. Fr. *sens.*] Without.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* **sans-appel,** *s.* An infallible person; one from whose dictum there is no appeal.

"Such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

sans-culotte, *s.* [Fr. = without breeches.]

1. A fellow without breeches; a rough, ragged fellow. The name was applied in derision to the popular party by the aristocrats in the beginning of the revolution of 1789, and was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour.

2. A fierce republican.

3. A rough.

"The mob was asked whether it was ready for revolution, and of course the *sans-culottes* brought together for the occasion declared that they were."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

sans-culottery, *s.* The revolutionary mob. (*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.)

sans-culottic, *a.* Pertaining to sans-culottism; revolutionary.

sans-culottism, *s.* The principles or teachings of the sans-culottes; extreme republicanism.

sans-culottist, *s.* An extreme republican; a sans-culotte.

săn-sĕv-ĭ-ĕr'-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: Bowstring Hemp; a genus of Hemerocalleæ. *Sanseviera zeylanica* is a stemless Indian and Chinese bush, with a rosette of six or eight succulent leaves, the under ones sometimes four feet long, and ending in a long straight spine; scape one or two feet long, with greenish-white flowers. A soft, silky, elastic fibre extracted from its succulent leaves is made by the natives of India into bowstrings. In Europe it is manufactured into ropes for deep-sea dredgings, or made into paper. The African Bowstring Hemp, *S. guineensis*, has also excellent fibres. The roots of the species have been used in gonorrhœa, pains of the joints, and coughs.

Săṅș'-krĭt, Săṅș'-crĭt, *s.* [Skt., lit. = carefully constructed, symmetrically formed, from *sans* = together, and the pa. par. *krita* = made. It is thus opposed to the *Prakrit* (= common, natural), the name given to the vernacular dialect of India.]

Philol.: The ancient language of the Hindus, and the oldest and most primitive of the Indo-European tongues. It has long ceased to be a living language, but in it most of the literature of the Hindus is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas onwards. [VEDA.] To the scores of tribes and nations of discordant speech in India Sanscrit has long been the sacred and literary dialect, and all the cultivated tongues of modern India are as full of Sanscrit words as the European tongues are of Latin. It is a highly inflected language, and to philologists is the most valuable of tongues, owing to its freedom from the corruptions and disguises of phonetic changes and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocables.

"The classical *Sanskrit* is a dialect which, at a later period, after the full possession of Hindustan and the development of Brahmanism out of the simpler and more primitive religion and polity of Vedic times, became established as the literary language of the whole country, and has ever since maintained that character, being still learned for writing and speaking in the native schools of the Brahmanic priesthood. From the fact that inscriptions in a later form of Indian language are found dating from the third century B.C., it is inferred that the *Sanskrit* must at least as early as that have ceased to be a vernacular tongue."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

Săṅș'-krĭt-ĭst, Săṅș'-crĭt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Sanskrit*; *-ist.*] One who is learned or versed in Sanskrit and its literature.

"Let us, however, make some allowance for the patriotism of the learned co-editor, who, we hope, heads a succession of new and abler *Sanskritists* in Japan."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

* **Săṅș'-krĭt-īze,** * **Săṅș'-krĭt-īse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *Sanskrit*; *-ize, -ise.*] To render in or into Sanskrit.

Săn'-tą Clâus, *s.* The Dutch name for Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of children. In nursery folk-lore, the jolly, little old man who brings good children presents at Christmas.

săn-tą-lā'-ç̆ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *santal(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sandalworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Asarales. Trees, shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs, having alternate or nearly opposite leaves, often minute; small flowers in spikes, in umbels, or solitary; calyx superior, four- or five-cleft, half coloured, with valvate æstivation; corolla none; stamens four or five, opposite the segments of the calyx; ovary one-celled, with one to four pendulous ovules near the top of a central placenta; fruit a one-seeded hard and dry drupe. Found in Europe and North America as small weeds; in the East Indies, Australia, and the South Sea Islands as large shrubs or small trees. Sandalwood is produced from plants of this order. One species, the Buffalo Tree or Oil Nut of the Southern States, has a large seed which yields oil.

săn-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*Pterocarpus*) *santal(inus)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from sandal-wood.

santalic-acid, *s.* [SANTALIN.]

săn′-ta-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *santul(um); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$ (?). Santalic acid. An inodorous, tasteless substance extracted from sandal wood by ether. It forms small crystals of a fine red colour, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 104°, and at a higher temperature becomes resinous.

săn′-ta-lŭm, *s.* [Pers. *sandal* (a.) = useful; (s.) = sandal-wood.]

Bot.: Sandal-wood; the typical genus of Santalaceæ (q.v.). Calyx superior, in four divisions, with four stamens opposite to them, and four glands. Trees and shrubs, growing in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific. *Santalum album* is the True Sandal-wood.

San′-ta Ma-rī′-a, *s.* [Sp. = Holy Mary.] (See compound.)

Santa Maria tree, *s.*

Bot.: Calophyllum Calaba.

* **san-ter,** *v.i.* [Saunter.]

săn-tō-lī′-na, *s.* [Lat. *sanctum* = holy, and *linum* = flax.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthemideæ. The flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima* are sold in Egypt as a substitute for camomile.

săn′-tŏn, săn′-toon, *s.* [Native name.] An Eastern priest, a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint.

"Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests, and *santons* wait."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 56.

* **săn-tŏn′-ĭc** (1), *a.* [Eng. *santon; -ic.*] Pertaining to or worn by santons.

săn-tŏn′-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *santon(in); -ic.*] (See compound.)

santonic-acid, *s.* [Santonin.]

săn′-tō-nĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. Santonic acid. The active constituent of the blossoms and seeds of *Artemisia santonica,* discovered by Kahler in 1830. It crystallizes in lustrous six-sided flat prisms, which melt at 168°-170°; insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. Much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

săn′-tŏn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *santon(in); -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{18}O$. Obtained by heating a mixture of santonin and zinc-dust in a current of hydrogen. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 135°.

Săn-tō-rī′-nĭ, *s.* [See compound.]

Santorini's cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two small, yellowish, conical cartilaginous nodules, articulated with the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. Named from their discoverer, G. B. Santorini, an Italian anatomist (1681–1736).

saŏu-a′-rĭ, *s.* [Guiana name.]

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum.* Called also Suwarrow. [Caryocar.]

săp (1), * **sappe,** *s.* [A.S. *sæp;* cogn. with O. Dut. *sap;* O. H. Ger. *saf;* Ger. *saft;* Gr. ὀπος (*opos*) = juice, sap; Icel. *saft;* Sw. *saft, saf;* Dan. *saft, säve.*]

1. *Bot.:* The watery juice contained in living plants. It is derived from the soil, and enters the plant in a state of solution. As crude sap ascending to the leaves, it is transformed into elaborated sap. Descending again, this time through the bark and more or less circuitously, it forms the cambium whence young wood is formed. The sap ascends with great rapidity in a zigzag course, sending off lateral currents to the leaves. The most copious ascent is in spring; in winter the operation intermits. The sap increases in density as it rises.

"But the *sap* that made them shoot, and makes them flourish, rises from the root through the trunk."
—Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope.

2. The alburnum of a tree. [Alburnum.]

"Some fell the trees . . . one chips off the *sap,* and he is commonly a principal man."*—Dampier: Voyages* (an 1676).

3. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of health, freshness, or vigour; blood.

"Did drain the purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

sap ball, *s.*

Bot.: The species of Polyporus which grow on trees, especially *P. squamosus,* found on decaying ash. When dried it is sometimes used for razor-strops.

sap-boiler, *s.* A furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple.

sap-colour, *s.* An expressed vegetable colour inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

sap-green, *s.*

Art: A pigment obtained from the juice of blackthorn berries, which are first fermented in a tub for eight days, and then placed in a press with a small quantity of alum, and concentrated by gentle evaporation; it is afterwards hardened by enclosure in bladders. It is used in water-colour painting, but is of no real value.

sap-rot, *s.* Dry-rot (q.v.).

sap-spout, *s.* A device for conducting sugar-maple sap from the tap-hole to the bucket.

sap-tube, *s.* A vessel for conducting sap.

sap-wood, *s.* [Alburnum.]

săp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a milksop. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

"He maun be a saft *sap.*"*—Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xix.

2. One who reads or studies hard. (*School slang.*)

"I was laughed at and called a *sap.*"*—Lytton: Pelham,* ch. ii.

săp (3), *s.* [Sap (3), *v.*]

Fort.: An excavated trench or tunnel, for the purpose of approaching a fort under cover of the scarp and parapet formed by the ditch and excavated earth. At the head of the sapping party a sap-roller (q.v.) is pushed along as the sap advances, affording protection to the men. The sap advances by zigzags, so directed as not to be exposed to an enfilading fire from the fortress. Sand-bags, gabions, and fascines are employed as revetments or to crown the parapet formed by the excavated earth. The double sap has a parapet at each side.

sap-fagget, *s.*

Fort.: A fascine about three feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between gabions.

sap-fork, *s.*

Fort.: A forked lever used for advancing the sap-roller.

sap roller, *s.*

Fort.: A bullet-proof gabion, six feet long and four feet in diameter. It is pushed forward by a sap-fork.

săp (1), *v.i.* [Sap (2), *s.*]

1. To act like a sap or a ninny; to be or act like a milksop.

2. To read or study hard.

"*Sapping* and studying still."*—C. Kingsley: Yeast,* ch. i.

săp (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *sapper* (Fr. *saper*) = to undermine, from O. Fr. *sappe* (Fr. *sape*) = a hoe, an instrument for mining, from Low Lat. *sapa* = a hoe; Sp. *zapa* = a spade; Ital. *zappa* = a mattock.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To undermine; to cause to fall or to render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation.

"Till *sapp'd* their strength, and ev'ry part unsound,
Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. *Fig.:* To undermine; to subvert or destroy, as by some secret or hidden process.

"The revolution is let loose, and is ready to *sap* the foundations of his throne."*—Globe,* Sept. 2, 1885.

II. *Mil.:* To pierce with saps.

B. *Intrans.:* To proceed by secretly undermining.

săp-a-dĭl′-lō, *s.* [Sapodilla.]

săp-a-jōu′ (j as zh), *s.* [For etym. and def., see extract under Sajou.]

săp′-an, *s.* [Sappan.]

sapan-red, *s.* [Brazilin.]

sāpe, sāip, *s.* [Soap, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

săp′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of sap, abounding in sap.

săp′-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (2), s., and *head.*] A blockhead, a ninny, a fool.

sa-phē′-na (pl. **sa phē′-næ**), *s.* (Gr. σαφηνής (*saphēnēs*) = clear, manifest.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): The saphenous veins (q.v.).

sa phē′-noŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saphen(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the saphenæ.

saphenous-veins, *s.pl.*

Anat.: Two superficial veins of the lower limb. The external collects the blood from the outer side of the foot and leg, and passes into the popliteal vein; the internal commences on the bottom and inner side of the foot, passing up the inner side of the leg and thigh into the femoral vein, an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

† **săp′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *sapidus,* from *sapio* = to taste.] [Insipid.] Possessing flavour or relish; tasteful, tasty, savoury, palatable. (Still used in Botany.)

"Thus camels, to make the water *sapid,* do raise the mud with their feet."*—Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **sa-pĭd′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *sapidité.*] The quality or state of being sapid; power of stimulating the palate; tastiness, tastefulness.

"Ingustible, and void of all *sapidity.*"*—Browne. Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **săp′-ĭd-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sapid; -less.*] Tasteless, insipid.

"Quite tasteless and *sapidless.*"*—Lamb: Grace before Meat.*

* **săp′-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sapid; -ness.*] The same as Sapidity (q.v.).

† **sā′-pĭ-ĕnce,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sapientia,* from *sapiens,* genit. *sapientis* = wise; *sapio* = to be wise.] The quality or state of being sapient; wisdom, knowledge.

"Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain
Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain."
Cowper: Charity, 519.

† **sā′-pĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *sapiens.*] [Sapience.] Wise, sage, sagacious. (Generally used ironically.) (*Knox: Essays,* No. 157.)

sā′-pĭ-ĕn′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. = wisdom.] (See etym.)

¶ *O Sapientia:* An entry in the Anglican calendar under Dec. 16, which has been retained from pre-Reformation times. These two words are the commencement of the first of the series of seven greater antiphons for the Magnificat, one of which is daily said or sung at Vespers in the Roman Church from Dec. 17 to Dec. 23 inclusive.

* **sā′-pĭ-ĕn′-tĭal** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *sapient; -ial.*] Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. (*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 66.)

* **sā-pĭ-ĕn′-tĭal-lў** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sapiential; -ly.*] In a sapiential or wise manner; wisely, sagely.

* **sā-pĭ-ĕn′-tious,** *a* [Eng. *sapient; -ious.*] Sapiential.

* **sā′-pĭ-ĕn-tīze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *sapient; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make or render sapient or wise.

B. *Trans.:* To affect wisdom.

sā′-pĭ-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sapient; -ly.*] In a sapient manner; wisely, sagely, sagaciously.

săp-ĭn-dā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapind(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Soapworts; the typical order of Sapindales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, twining and with tendrils, rarely climbing herbs. Leaves alternate, generally compound, sometimes dotted. Flowers small, in racemes or racemose panicles, white or pink, rarely yellow. Calyx four- or five-parted, or of four or five sepals; petals four, five, or none; disc fleshy; stamens eight to ten, rarely five, six, or seven, or twenty; style undivided, or two- or three-cleft; ovary generally with three, rarely with two or four cells, and one, two, three, rarely more ovules. Fruit capsular, two- or three-valved, sometimes winged, or fleshy and indehiscent; embryo, often curved or twisted spirally. Found in South America, in India, and various tropical countries. Tribes Sapindeæ, Hippocastaneæ, Dodoneæ, and Meliosmeæ. Known genera fifty, species 380. (*Lindley.*)

sàp-ĭn-dā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sapindace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceæ (q.v.).

sa-pĭn′-dal, *a.* [Sapindales.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Sapindales.

săp-ĭn-dā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sapindalis*, from *sapindus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Sapindal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, with monodichlamydeous, unsymmetrical flowers, axile placenta, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and little or no albumen. Orders: Tremandraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Petiveriaceæ, Vochyaceæ, Staphyleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ, and Erythroxylaceæ.

sa-pĭn′-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapind(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. Leaves alternate; ovules generally solitary; embryo curved, or occasionally straight. (*Lindley.*)

sa-pĭn′-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sapo* = soap, and *Indus* = Indian.]

Bot.: Soap-tree; the typical genus of Sapindaceæ (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, with equally pinnate leaves, and panicles of white or greenish flowers. The fleshy fruits of *Sapindus esculentus* and *S. senegalensis* are eaten. The acrid fruits of *S. saponaria* and *S. inequalis*, placed in water, form a lather, used in lieu of soap in the West Indies. If pounded and thrown into water, they intoxicate fish. A tincture of the berries has been recommended in chlorosis. *S. Mukorossi* (or *detergens*) and *S. trifoliatus* (or *emarginatus*), both cultivated in India, yield a gum. The seeds of the first and the fruit of the second are given in India medicinally. The fruit of *S. attenuatus* is eaten in Sylhet.

sā′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Celtic *sap* = fat. Named from the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippomaneæ. The juice of *Sapium aucuparium* is said to be poisonous.

săp′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of sap; dry, withered.

"Trees, on the *sapless* branches of which enormous snakes were curled."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 10, 1886.

*2. Worn out, old.

"I am old and *sapless*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, i. 3.

*3. Spiritless.

"Heartless, *sapless* services, which had no godliness, no sincerity, no true love of God in them."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 215.

săp′-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; dimin. *-ling.*]

1. A young tree full of sap; a young plant.

"The near branches and *saplings* were besmeared with it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 98.

2. A young greyhound; a greyhound which has never run in a coursing match.

"Having conspired to run in a Sapling Stake a greyhound which was not a *sapling*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1885.

*3. A young person.

săp-ō-dĭl′-la, săp-pō-dĭl′-la, *s.* [Dut. *sapodille*; Sp. *sapotilla*, from Mexican *zapoil.*] [Achras, Sapota.] The fruit of *Achras Sapota*. It is highly esteemed in the West Indies. Its bark is astringent and febrifugal; its seeds aperient and diuretic.

sa pŏg′-ĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sapo* = soap; Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$. Æsculic acid. A substance formed along with a carbohydrate when saponin is boiled with dilute mineral acids. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol.

săp-ō-nā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap; Fr. *saponace.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

"It was close-grained, *saponaceous* to the touch."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***săp-ō-nā-ĭ′-tў,** *s.* [Saponaceous.] The quality or state of being saponaceous.

săp-ō-nār′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *sapo* = soap. So named because it has been used as soap.]

Bot.: Soapwort, Fuller's Herb; a genus of Silenæ (*Lindley*), of Caryophylleæ, section Polycarpeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Calyx monophyllous, cylindrical, and one-toothed, without bracteas; petals five-clawed; stamens ten; styles two; capsule four-toothed; seeds globose or reniform. Known species about thirty. Europe and temperate Asia. One, *Saponaria officinalis*, with a lilac or white flower, is naturalized in England, and *S. vaccaria* is a casual in corn-fields. The mucilaginous sap of *S. vaccaria* is used in India in washing clothes, and as a cure for the itch.

sa-pŏn′-ar-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *saponar(ia)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter, neutral, crystallizable substance found in the roots of *Saponaria officinalis* before flowering time, but not after. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; insoluble in oil of turpentine.

***săp′-ō-nar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap.] Saponaceous.

"A soft *saponary* substance."—*Boyle.*

***sa-pŏn-ĭ-fĭ′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *saponify*; *-able.*] Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

sa-pŏn-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *saponify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

Chem.: A term formerly applied to the conversion of fats into soaps by the action of alkalis and metallic hydrates, the change resulting in the formation of a salt of the fatty acid and glycerin; now extended to the decomposition of all ethers and similar compounds into acids and alcohols, and also to the resolution of glucosides by the action of dilute acids.

sa-pŏn′-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *saponis* = soap, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To convert into soap, by combination with an alkali.

săp′-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *sapon(is)* = soap; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}$ (?). Senegin. Polygalin. A substance first observed in the common soapwort, but now found to be widely diffused through the vegetable kingdom. Quillaja bark, horse-chestnuts, and senega root yield it in considerable quantities. The powdered substance is boiled in strong alcohol, and filtered hot; the saponin separates in flocks on cooling, and is purified by animal charcoal. It is a white friable powder, having a burning and persistently disagreeable taste, is more soluble in dilute than strong alcohol, and forms with water a frothy solution. It is often used to give an artificial froth to beer and effervescing beverages.

săp′-ō-nīte, *s.* [Lat. *sapo*, genit. *sapon(is)* = soap; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring as nodules, or filling crevices, and forming amygdules in igneous rocks. Soft, but brittle when dry. Sp. gr. 2·266; lustre, dull to greasy; colour, various. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina, but analyses vary considerably, the substance being more or less impure.

2. A clay resembling soap, occurring in the granite of the hot springs of Plombières, France.

***sā′-por, *sā′-pōur,** *s.* [Lat. *sapor.*] Taste, flavour, savour, sapidity; power or quality of affecting or stimulating the palate.

"There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

săp-ō-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sapo(nin)*. and Gr. ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O_3$ (?). Produced, according to Overbeck, by boiling saponin with dilute acids. It is probably identical with sapogenin.

***săp-ō-rĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*, from Lat. *sapor* = flavour, taste, and *facio* = to make.] Having the power or quality of producing taste; producing taste, flavour, or relish.

***săp-ō-rĭf′-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *saporific*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saporific.

***săp-ŏr-ŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *saporous*; *-ity.*] The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

***săp′-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *saporus*, from *sapor* = taste.] Having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

sa-pō′-ta, *s.* [From Lat. *sapo* = soap.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sapotaceæ, generally made a synonym of Achras. Calyx of four or five segments; corolla campanulate; stamens twelve, only six of them fertile. *Sapota Achras*, often called *Achras Sapota*, is the Sapodilla.

săp-ō-tā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapot(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sapotads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs, often milky. Leaves alternate, sometimes, or nearly, whorled, entire, coriaceous, exstipulate; calyx regular, persistent, with five, rarely with four, to eight divisions; corolla monopetalous, regular, deciduous, its segments generally as numerous as those of the calyx. Fertile stamens as many, alternating with the same number of sterile ones; style one; stigma undivided or lobed. Ovary superior, several celled, each with one ovule. Fruit fleshy, with several one-seeded cells, or by abortion with one. Seeds nut-like. Natives chiefly of tropical India, Africa, and America. Known genera twenty-one, species 212. (*Lindley.*)

săp′-ō-tăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sapot(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sapotaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

săp-pa-dĭl′-lō, *s.* [Sapodilla.]

săp′-pan, săp′-an, *s.* [Sp. *sapan*; Malay *sápang*; Javanese *sáchang.*] A dye-wood, produced by *Cæsalpinia sappan*, a native of Southern Asia and the neighbouring islands. It resembles Brazil wood in colour and properties.

săp′-par-īte, *s.* [Fr. *sappare.*]

Min.: The same as Kyanite (q.v.).

săp′-pĕr, *s.* [Fr. *sapeur.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which saps.

2. *Mil.:* A term applied to officers and men of the Royal Engineers, who were originally organized as a corps of "Sappers and Miners." They are at present divided into troops and companies. The former are mounted for telegraph and pontooning duties; the latter are designed for service in the field with the infantry columns, for which purpose they are provided with entrenching tools, &c.; for submarine mining on the coasts; for garrison duty, where they undertake the work of skilled mechanics, and for surveying work in Great Britain and elsewhere. Others are permanently employed in telegraph maintenance work for postal service. They are armed and equipped similarly to the infantry.

săpph′-ĭc, * săpph′-ĭck (pph as f), * săph′-ĭk, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of, or pertaining to Sappho, a celebrated Greek poetess, nearly contemporaneous with Alcæus, born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about B.C. 600.

2. *Pros.:* Applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho. It consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, thus:

– ∪ | – – | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ | – ∪

thrice repeated, and followed by an Adonic, – ∪ ∪ | – –.

B. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A sapphic verse.

"She sung these *sapphicks*, speaking as it were to her own hope."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

¶ English Sapphics have been sometimes attempted. The following example, from *The Friend of Humanity & the Knife-grinder*, a parody by Canning and Frere of Southey's *Widow*, will show both the Sapphic and the Adonic lines:

"Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritless outcast."

săpph′-īre (pph as f), * saph-ĭr, *s. & a.* [Fr. *saphir*, from Lat. *sapphiras*, from Gr. σαπφειρος (*sappheiros*), from Heb. *sappîr* = a sapphire; Pers. *saffir.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The colour of a sapphire; blue.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The same as Azure (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* A name originally used to designate the transparent blue varieties of corundum (q.v.). At the present time it includes all

transparent kinds with the exception of the ruby, an exception counted however to jewellers.

3. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): Eucephala, a genus of Humming-birds, with nine species. The prevailing colours are blue and bright green.

4. *Script.*: Heb. סַפִּיר (*sappir*) = a stone of an azure colour (Exod. xxiv. 10), and very precious (Job xxviii. 16). It was the second stone in the second row of the high priest's breastplate. It was probably the *lapis lazuli* and not the modern sapphire. The σάφειρος (*sapheiros*) of Rev. xxi. 19 seems also to have been the *lapis lazuli*.

B. *As adj.*: Resembling a sapphire; sapphirine.

"The living throne, the *sapphire* blaze."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

sapphire-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A name given to the indigo or Berlin-blue quartz, found associated with crocidolite at Golling, Salzburg.

săpph'-ĭr-īne (pph as f), * **săph'-ĭr-īne,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *sapphirinus.*]

A. *As adj.*: Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

"Because of their *sapphirine* degree of hardness."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 525.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A mineral of a pale blue colour, occurring in grains with mica, &c., at Fiskenaes, Greenland. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 7 to 8; sp. gr. 3·42 to 3·48; lustre, vitreous; translucent; dichroic. Compos.: silica, 14·5; alumina, 66·2; magnesia, 19·3 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, $3MgO + 4Al_2O_3 + 1\frac{1}{2}SiO_2$. (In this sense pron. *săf'-ĭr-īne.*)

sapphirine-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Trigla hirundo.* It is brownish red in colour, and the pectoral fins are margined with blue. The air-bladder is divided into three lobes. Called also the Tub-fish.

săpph'-ō (pph as f), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: [Sapphic, A. 1.].

2. *Astron.*: [Asteroid, 80].

3. *Ornith.*: Comets; a genus of Trochilidæ, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. The tail is forked, and the outer feathers elongate and of a gorgeous coloration.

săp'-pĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sappy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sappy or full of sap; succulence, juiciness.

"The *sappiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil."—*Terry: Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 103.

săpp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sap (2), *v.*]

sapping-machine, *s.* A circular saw for slabbing balks and sawing bolts for shingle stuff.

săp'-ple, *s.* [A dimin. from Scotch *saip* = soap. (*Jamieson.*)] A lye of soap and water; soapsuds. (*Scotch.*)

săp'-pȳ (1), * **săp'-pĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Full of sap; abounding with sap; juicy, succulent.

"Mown down while stalks and leaves are green and *sappy*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

* **2.** *Fig.*: Young; not firm; weak.

"When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox."—*Hayward.*

săp'-pȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *sap* (2), s.; *-y.*] Weak in intellect.

* **săp'-pȳ (3),** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Musty, tainted.

sa-prĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σαπρός (*saprós*) = putrid.]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridæ. Eight are British.

săp-rō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*saprós*) = putrid, and Eng. *chrome.*]

Chem.: Saprocyanogen. A blue or red colouring matter produced by the putrefaction of certain Cyanobacteria. (Griffiths.)

să-prŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. σαπρος (*saprós*) = putrid, and root of γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Produced by, or in connection with putrefaction.

"Saprogenous fungi are the cause of the phenomenon of fermentation."—*Thomé: Bot.*, (ed. Bennett), p. 273.

săp-rō-lĕg'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = putrid, and λεγνον (*legnon*) = the coloured border of a garment.]

Bot.: A synonym of Leptomitus, or the typical genus of Kützing's Saprolegnieæ (q.v.).

săp-rō-lĕg-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saprolegni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Algals, sub-order Mycophyceæ. (*Kützing.*) Oogonia spherical, full of protoplasm, usually terminal. Oospheres at first smooth, with no cell wall.

* **sa-prŏph'-a-ga,** *s. pl.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = rotten, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A group of Lamellicorns living on decomposed vegetable matter. (*D'Orbigny: Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*)

sa-prŏph'-a-gan, *s.* [Saprophaga.] Any individual of the Saprophaga (q.v.).

sa-prŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [Saprophaga.] Feeding on decomposed or putrid substances.

săp'-rō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. σαπρός (*sapros*) = rotten, putrid, and φύτον (*phuton*) = a plant.] A plant which grows on decaying vegetable matter.

săp-rō-phȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *saprophyt(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to saprophytes; of the nature of a saprophyte.

sa-prŏph'-ȳt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *saprophyt(e)*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decayed vegetable matter.

săp'-sa-gō, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ger. *schabzieger* (q.v.).] (See etym.)

săp'-sŭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s., and *sucker.* (See extract.).]

Ornith.: An American popular name for two species of Woodpecker: *Picus villosus*, the Hairy Woodpecker, or Larger Sapsucker, and *P. pubescens*, the Downy Woodpecker, or Lesser Sapsucker.

"The erroneous impression that it taps the trees for sap has given to these birds the common name of *Sapsuckers*, and has caused an unjust prejudice against them. So far from doing any injury to the tree, they are of great and unmixed benefit."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: Hist. North American Birds*, ii. 512.

săp-ū-cā'-ĭa (1 as y), săp-ū-cā'-ya, *s.* [Native South American name.]

Bot.: *Lecythis Ollaria.*

sapucaia-brown, *s.*

Chem.: A brown substance found in the shells of the older fruit of the Sapucaia tree. It is probably the oxidised tannin of the fresh fruit. Soluble in hot water and alcohol.

sa-pȳ'-ga, *s.* [Gr. σάος (*saos*), only found in contract. σῶς (*sōs*) = sound, and πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The sole genus of Sapygidæ (q.v.). They make holes in walls and in decaying wood. Two species, *Sapyga pacca* (or *punctata*) and *S. clavicornis*, are British. They are believed to occupy the burrows dug by some bees.

sa-pȳg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapyg(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera; the feet in both sexes slender and not largely spinose, and the antennæ, which are at least as long as the head and thorax, somewhat thickened at their extremity.

* **saque,** *s.* [Sacque.]

sar, sar'-gō, săr'-a-gû, *s.* [Sargus.]

Ichthy.: Any individual of the genus Sargus (q.v.).

"Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called *Sargo*, *Sar*, and *Saragu*, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 465.

Săr-a-bā'-ĭte, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The Egyptian name for certain vagrant monks who journeyed from city to city, making a livelihood by pretending to work miracles, and by traffic in relics.

săr'-a-bănd, săr-a-băn'-da, săr'-a-bănde, *s.* [Fr. *sarabande*, from Sp. *zarabanda* = a dance, prob. from Pers. *sarband* = a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress; Ital. & Port. *sarabande.*] A Spanish dance of Moorish origin, for a single performer, who accompanies himself with the castanets. The tune is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, but slow and stately, and with a strong accent on the second beat in the bar.

"No more for Moorish *sarabands* they call."
Harte: Vision of Death.

săr'-a-ca, *s.* [Burmese.]

Bot.: A synonym of Jonesia (q.v.).

Săr"-a-çen, * **Sar-e-zyn,** *s.* [Lat. *saracenus*, lit. = one of the eastern people, from Arab. *sharki* = oriental, eastern; *shark* = the east.]

Hist.: A term first used by Pliny (vi. 28) for the Bedouin Arabs inhabiting Mesopotamia. It became gradually extended in meaning till it comprehended all the Arab race; it was very much used in this wide sense in connexion with the Crusades. [Muhammadanism.]

Saracen-corn, Saracen-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagopyrum esculentum.* So named because it is said to have been brought from the East by the Saracens.

Saracen's consound, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio sarracenicus.*

Săr-a-çĕn'-ĭc, * **Săr-a-çĕn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Saracen*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to the Saracens.

Saracenic-architecture, *s.* [Muhammadan-architecture.]

* **Săr'-a-çen-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Saracen*; *-ism.*] Muhammadanism. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 566.)

săr'-a-gû, *s.* [Sar.]

* **săr'-a-sĭn,** * **săr'-ra-sĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *sarrasine.*] A portcullis, a herse.

săr'-a-wăk-ite, *s.* [After Sarawak, Borneo, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in minute crystals, with many planes and rounded angles. Crystallization, probably tetragonal. Colourless, contains antimony. Dana jun. suggests Senarmontite (q.v.).

sarc-, *pref.* [Sarco-.]

sar-căn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Vandeæ (q.v.).

sar-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarc-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sarcanthidæ (q.v.).

sar'-căsm, *s.* [Fr. *sarcasme*, from Lat. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. σαρκασμός (*sarkasmos*) = a sneer, from σαρκάζω (*sarkazō*) = to tear flesh like dogs, . . . to sneer, from σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh; Sp. & Ital. *sarcasmo.*] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression; a bitter gibe or taunt.

"I grant this *sarcasm* is too severe."
Cowper: Table Talk, 103.

* **sar-căs'-moŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *sarcasm*; *-ous.*] Characterized by sarcasm; sarcastic.

"A *sarcasmous* reflection on the House of Commons itself."—*North: Examen*, p. 144.

sar-căs'-tĭc, * **sar-căs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. σαρκαστικός (*sarkastikos*) = sneering.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting or severe; taunting; given to the use of sarcasm.

"That *sarcastic* levity of tongue."
Byron: Lara, i. 5.

sar-căs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sarcastical*; *-ly.*] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

"Some . . . disputed *sarcastically* and contumaciously against it."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 670.

sar'-çel, *s.* [Fr. *cerceau*, from Lat. *circellus*, dimin. from *circus* (q.v.).] One of the extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wings.

sar'-çelled, sar-cel-lee, *a.* [Sarcel.]

Her.: Cut through the middle.

sarçe'-nĕt, sarse'-nĕt, sars'-nĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *sarcenet*, from Low Lat. *saracenicum* = sarcenet, from *Saraceni* = the Saracens (q.v.).] A thin kind of silk goods used for linings, &c.

"My worshipful dealer in flimsy *sarsenets*."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. i.

sarcenet-ribbon, *s.* Plain silk ribbon, as distinguished from satin, rep, or watered ribbon.

*** sar'-çĭl-ĭs, * sar'-zĭl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *sarciatus.*] A coarse woollen cloth worn by the lowest class of persons and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. (*Strutt.*)

sar-çī'-na, *s.* [Gr. *σάρκινος* (*sarkinos*) = of or like flesh.]

Bot.: A plant of doubtful affinity, probably a fungus, consisting of minute quadrilateral bodies in fours, or some multiple of four. *Sarcina ventriculi* was first observed by Goodsir in human vomit.

sar'-çĭne, *s.* [Sarcina.]

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O$. A substance existing in the juice of flesh. It is extracted from the mother liquor from which creatine has been separated, by adding nitrate of silver and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid. It separates from an aqueous solution as a white crystalline powder, which dissolves in 300 parts of cold and 78 parts of boiling water. A weak organic base, uniting with acids and metallic oxides to form compounds, several of which are crystalline. The hydrochlorate $C_5H_4N_4O.HCl$ forms colourless tabular, and the sulphate needle-shaped crystals.

*** sar'-cle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sarcler*, from Lat. *sarculo*, from *sarculum* = a weeding tool.] To weed, as corn with a hoe.

"As for the *sarcling* or second harrowing."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxi.

sar-cō-, sarc-, *pref.* [Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.] Fleshy.

sar-cō-bā'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a foundation.]

Bot.: A carcerule.

sar'-cō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Compar. Anat. (*Pl.*): Minute yellow bodies present in Rhizopods, serving as their ovules.

sar'-cō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The fleshy part of a fruit between the epicarp and the endocarp.

sar'-cō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: The conversion of the testicle into a hard flesh-like structure, generally with enlargement of the organ without serious consequences; at other times malignant effects follow. Akin to hydrocele (q.v.), but a distinct malady.

sar-cō-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardenidæ. *Sarcocephalus esculentus* is the native peach of Guinea.

sar-cō-chlăm'-ys, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *χλαμύς* (*chlamus*) = a cloak.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Sarcochlamys* (*Urtica*) *pulcherrima*, a large handsome shrub with tri-nerved leaves, common in Eastern Bengal and Burmah, yields a good fibre for ropes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

sar-cō-cŏl'-la, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα* (*sarkokolla*) = a Persian gum.]

Chem.: A gum-resin collected in Ethiopia, probably from *Penæaceæ sarcocolla*. It is obtained in yellow irregular grains, has a sharp, sweetish-bitter taste, and is inodorous. It is chiefly a mixture of resin, gum, and sarcocollin, which may be separated from each other by the action of ether and then alcohol.

sar-cō-col'-lăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcoll(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Penæaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sar-cō-cŏl'-lin, *s.* [Eng., &c. *sarcocoll(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A body present in sarcocolla, resembling glycyrrhizin, not fully investigated. It is extracted by alcohol, and remains on evaporation as a semi-transparent amorphous mass, moderately soluble in boiling water. When heated, it smells like burnt sugar.

† sar'-cōde, *s.* [Gr. *σαρκώδης* (*sarkōdēs*) = flesh-like.]

Biol.: Protoplasm (q.v.).

"In the protoplasmic jelly, called *sarcode*, resides the mysterious vital power, whatever that may prove to be."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

sar'-cō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot.: An intermediate fleshy layer, consisting of either primine or secondine, in the testa of certain seeds. Called also Sarcosperm.

sar-cŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sarcod(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sarcode; protoplasmic.

*** sar'-cŏĭd,** *a. & s.* [Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling flesh.

B. *As subst.:* One of the particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

sar-cō-lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *λέμμα* (*lemma*) = a husk.]

Anat.: The proper sheath of muscular fibre.

sar'-cō-line, *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Min.: Flesh-coloured.

sar'-cō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sarkolith.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral, belonging to the Scapolite group, occurring sparsely in pale flesh-red crystals in the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 2·545; lustre, vitreous; transparent to subtransparent. Compos.: silica, 39·7; alumina, 22·8; lime, 33·4; soda, 4·1 = 100, represented by the formula,

$$(\tfrac{4}{5}\,(\tfrac{9}{10}\,CaO + \tfrac{1}{10}\,NaO)^3 + \tfrac{1}{2}\,Al_2O_3)^2.3SiO_2.$$

2. A flesh-red variety of Gmelinite (q.v.), from Montecchio Maggiore.

sar-cō-lŏg'-ĭc, sar-cō-lŏj'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sarcolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sar-cŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sarcolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in sarcology.

sar-cŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch which treats of the soft parts of the body, as of the muscles, fat, intestines, &c.

† sar-cō'-ma (pl. **sar-cō'-ma-ta**), *s.* [Gr., from *σαρκόω* (*sarkoō*) = to make flesh; *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Bot.:* A fleshy disc.

2. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): Cancerous growths, consisting of connective-tissue cells retaining their embryonic condition. Those that remain in this elementary condition are round cells, those which advance one stage further are spindle-shaped; and a third kind originating in the bone, and having large nucleated myeloid cells, are called myeloid. The first is the most malignant.

sar-cō'-ma-toŭs, *a.* [Sarcoma.] Pertaining or relating to sarcoma.

"In their earliest stage *sarcomatous* tumours present aggregations of small round cells."—*Tanner: Pract. of Medicine* (ed. 7th), i. 83.

sar-cŏph'-a-gą, *s. pl.* [Sarcophagus.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Muscidæ (q.v.). *Sarcophaga carnaria*, about half an inch long, is the Flesh-fly. It has six grayish-white streaks upon the thorax, and four rows of square white spots upon the abdomen.

† 2. *Zool.:* A group or tribe of Marsupiata. Canines long in both jaws; a simple stomach, no cæcum. There is one family, the Dasyuridæ. (*Owen.*)

*** sar-cŏph'-a-gal,** *a.* [Sarcophagus.] The same as Sarcophagous (q.v.).

"In the *sarcophagal* grave."—*Adams: Works*, i. 376.

sar-cŏph'-a-găn, *s.* [Sarcophaga.] One of the Sarcophaga; a flesh-eating animal.

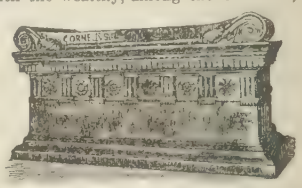
sar-cŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [Sarcophagus.] Flesh-eating; feeding or subsisting on flesh.

sar-cŏph'-a-gŭs (pl. **sar-cŏph'-a-gī** [Lat.], **sar-cŏph'-a-gŭs-ĕs** [Eng.]), *s.* [Lat. *sarcophagus*, from Gr. *σαρκοφάγος* (*sarkophagos*), from *σαρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh, and *φαγειν* (*phagein*) = to eat; Fr. *sarcophage*; Sp. & Ital. *sarcofago.*]

*1. A kind of stone used amongst the Greeks for making coffins, and so called because it was believed to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. (See etym.) It was also called *Lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

"Near unto Assos, a citie in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called *sarcophagus*, which runneth in a direct veine, and is apt to be cloven and so cut out of the rocke by flakes. The reason of that name is this, because that within the space of fortie daies it is known for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xvii.

2. A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, used for containing a dead body. Sarcophagi were anciently in general use, at least with the wealthy, among the Orientals, par-



Sarcophagus of L. Cornelius Scipio (in the Vatican).

ticularly those inhabiting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and were often ornamented with elaborate and expensive sculptures. In modern times stone coffins are occasionally used for royal or distinguished persons.

"On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy *sarcophagus*, the departed kings and queens of Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiv.

*** sar-cŏph'-a-gў, * sar-coph-a-gie,** *s.* [Sarcophagus.] The practice of eating flesh.

"There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

† sar'-cō-phīle, *s.* [Sarcophilus.] Any flesh-loving animal; specif., any individual of the old genus Sarcophilus (q.v.).

*** sar-cŏph'-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Dasyurus (q.v.).

sar-cō-phў'-tē, sar'-cō-phўte, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Botany:

1. *Of the first form:* The typical genus of Sarcophytideæ (q.v.).

2. *Of the second form:* The only known species of the genus. It is a fungus-like plant, with a very bad smell, parasitic on the root of Cape Mimosas.

sar-cō-phў-tĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcophyt(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Balanophoraceæ (q.v.).

sar-cŏp'-side, *s.* [Pref. *sarc-*; Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in irregular ellipsoids in a granite vein between Michelsdorf and the Mühlbachthal, Silesia. Crystallization, probably monoclinic. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 3·692 to 3·730; lustre, somewhat silky; colour when fresh, flesh-red to lavender-blue; streak, straw-yellow. Compos.: a phosphate of the proto- and sesquioxides of iron and manganese. Dana jun. suggests that it may be a variety of triplite (q.v.).

sar-cŏp-sўl'-la, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *ψύλλα* (*psulla*) = a flea.]

Entom.: A genus of Pulicidæ. *Sarcopsylla* (or *Pulex*) *penetrans* is the Chigre (q.v.).

sar-cŏp'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *κόπτω* (*koptō*) = to cut.]

Zool.: A genus of Acaridæ. *Sarcoptes* (or *Acarus*) *scabiei* digs into the human skin, and produces the itch. *Sarcoptes equi* (probably *Acarus exulcerans*, Linn.) infests the horse.

sar-cŏp'-tĭc, *a.* [Sarcoptes.] Caused by mites of the genus Sarcoptes.

"Although the mites (Sarcoptes) have been found in small numbers from time to time on the skins of horses, cattle, and sheep, the important difference between ordinary mange and *sarcoptic* mange is, that in the first the mange mites are on the surface, where they can be easily reached, and in the latter they burrow under the cuticle, and are consequently less likely to be destroyed by the applications which are used for the cure of the affection."—*Field*, July 24, 1886.

sar-cō-rhăm-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarcorhamph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: American Vultures, New World Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidæ (q.v.), with four genera and nine species. (*Wallace.*) The nostrils are perforated, the bony septum being absent.

sar-cō-rhăm'-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *ῥάμφος* (*rhamphos*) = a beak.]

Ornith.: Condor, the typical genus of the sub-family Sarcorhamphinæ (q.v.), with two species, from the Andes of South America, and below 41° S. latitude. Beak large and strong, with fleshy caruncles at base.

sar'-cō-sine, *s.* [Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO_2 = C_2H_4(CH_3)NO_2$. Methyl-glycocine. A substance metameric with alanine and urethane, obtained by the action of baryta on creatine. It forms colourless trimetric crystals, very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, is neutral, and has a sweetish and rather metallic taste. It is a weak base, and combines with acids to form crystalline compounds.

sar-cō'-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *σαρκόω* (*sarkoō*) = to make fleshy.] [SARCOMA.]

Surgery:

1. The formation of flesh.
2. A fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

sar'-cō-spĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.] [SARCODERM.]

sar-cō-stĕm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *στεμμα* (*stemma*) = a wreath. Named from the fleshy leaflets of the inner corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of true Asclepiadaceæ. Corolla rotate, with a coronet of double stamens. *Sarcostemma Forskahlianum* and *F. stipitaceum* are eatable. *S. glaucum* constitutes the ipecacuanha of Venezuela. Water passed through a bag of *S. brevistigma* and a bag of salt will kill any white ants. An intoxicating liquor was formerly made from this species.

sar-cō-stĭg'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *στιγμα* (*stigma*) = a prick, a mark.]

Bot.: A genus of Icacinaceæ. *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, an Indian species, yields an oil, used in Bombay in rheumatism, and burnt in lamps.

sar'-cō-stўle, *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *στῦλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar.] [SARCOTHECA.]

sar-cō-thē'-cą (pl. **sar-cō-thē'-cæ**), *s.* [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a chest.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Hincks' name for the cup-like chitinous cells, which, with the pseudopodia emitted therefrom, Busk called Nematophores. [NEMATOPHORE.] Hincks thus distinguishes the protoplasm cell from the protoplasm it contains, which he calls sarcostyle.

"Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotheca* for the chitinous cell, and *sarcostyle* for the contained sarcode-mass."—*W. M. Ball: Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoophytes*, p. 20.

***sar-cŏt'-ĭc, *sar-cŏt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *σαρκωτικός* (*sarkōtikos*), from *σάρκωσις* (*sarcōsis*); Fr. *sarcotique*; Sp. & Ital. *sarcotico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Producing or generating flesh; incarnative.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. (*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vi.)

***sarc'-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh or muscles.

sarcous-elements, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The elementary particles, which by their union form the mass of muscular fibre.

***sar-cu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sarculatio*, from *sarculo* = to weed.] [SARCLE.] The act of raking or weeding with a rake or hoe.

sard, *s.* [Gr. *σάρδιον* (*sardion*) = the sardian stone; Fr. *sardoine.*]

Min.: A very compact variety of chalcedony (q.v.), presenting on a fractured surface a dull horn-like aspect. Colour, pale yellowish-red, shades of brown, transparent to translucent. Much esteemed by the ancient gem engravers.

sar'-dĕl, *s.* [SARDIUS.]

Sar'-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

"Taking bribes here of the *Sardians*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

sar'-dĭne, *s.* [Fr. *sardine*; Prov. *sarda*; Sp. *sardina, sarda*; Ital. *sardella, sarda*; Lat. *sardina, sarda*; Gr. *σαρδινη, σαρδῖνος* (*sardinē, sardinos*) = the sardine, from Σαρδὼ (*Sardō*) = Sardinia, near which it was caught.]

Ichthy.: Clupea sardina, a fish resembling the pilchard, but smaller, specially abundant in the Mediterranean; found also in the Atlantic, but not visiting the American coast. They are cured with oil in tin boxes, and form a wholesome article of food. The annual value of the exports from French and Mediterranean ports is about £150,000. Sometimes the French cure them in red wine, when they are called anchovied sardines, and are exported to the Levant.

sard'-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sardium.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Sardis, the capital of Lydia. (Rev. iv. 3.)

B. *As subst.:* The Sardius. (*Liddell & Scott*, s.v. *σάρδιον.*)

Sar-dĭn-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of the island or kingdom of Sardinia. The latter included the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy, as well as the island of Sardinia.

2. *Min.:* Anglesite in distorted crystals, found at Monte Poni. Thought by Breithaupt to differ from anglesite in crystallization.

sar'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σάρδιον* (*sardion*) = the sardian stone, the transparent red kind being carnelian, the brown the sardine or sard.]

Scripture:

1. *Old Test.:* Heb. אֹדֶם (*odhem*), probably either the sard or the sardonyx. It was the first stone in the first row of the high priest's breastplate (Exod. xxviii. 17, xxxix. 10; Ezek. xxviii. 13).

2. *New Test.:* Gr. *σάρδιον* (*sardion*). Probably the same as 1. (Rev. xxi. 20.)

sar'-dŏĭn, *s.* [Fr. *sardonie.*] Sard, carnelian.

*** sar-dō-nĭ-an,** *a.* [O. Fr. *sardonien*, from Lat. *sardonius*; Gr. *σαρδόνιος* (*sardonios*) = sardonic (q.v.).] The same as SARDONIC (q.v.).

"With *Sardonian* smile
Laughing on her, his false intent to shade."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 12.

sar-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*, from Lat. *sardonius*; Gr. *σαρδόνιος, σαρδάνιος* (*sardonios, sardanios*), whence *σαρδάνιον γελὰν* (*sardanion gelan*) = to laugh bitterly or grimly, prob. from *σαίρω* (*sairō*) = to draw back the lips and show the teeth, to grin; by some derived from *σαρδόνιον* (*sardonian*), a plant of Sardinia, said to screw up the face of the eater.]

1. Apparently, but not really, proceeding from gaiety or mirth; forced. (Said of a laugh or smile.)

"Where strained *sardonick* smiles are closing still."
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant.

"A broad *sardonick* smile
Of dread significance."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xx.

sardonic-laugh (or **smile**), *s.* [RISUS SARDONICUS.]

*** sar-dŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sardonic; -al, -ly.*] In a sardonic manner.

"He laughed *sardonically*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

*** sar-dŏn'-ĭc-an,** *a.* [Lat. *sardonicus.*] Sardonic (q.v.).

"Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonican*."—*Taylor: Pausanias*, iii. 149.

sard-ŏn-ўx, *s.* [Eng. *sard*, and *onyx.*]

1. *Min.:* A variety of agate in which the layers are in straight bands, white chalcedony or semi-opal alternating with sard (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The sardonyx of Rev. xxi. 20 is probably translated correctly.

sa'-reĕ, sā'-rĭ, *s.* [Hind.]

1. A cotton fabric worn by East-Indian women wrapped about the person.

2. A long scarf of embroidered gauze or silk.

*** sar'-ĕll,** *s.* [SERAGLIO.]

sar-găs'-sō, *s.* [Sp. *sargazo* = sea-weed.] (See compound.)

sargasso sea, *s.*

Bot. Geog.: The part of the Atlantic covered by the Gulf-weed (q.v.).

sar-găs'-sum, *s.* [Latinised from *sargasso* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of dark-spored fucoids of the family Cystoseiridæ. Receptacles small, linear, and mostly clustered at the base of branches, and pierced by many pores leading to conceptacles containing spore-sacs and clusters of antheridia. *Sargassum bacciferum* is the Gulf-weed (q.v.). *S. acanthocarpum* and *S. cuneifolium* are used for food in the Sandwich Islands. *S. vulgare* is given in Portuguese India against calculus, and *S. bacciferum* in South America against tumours.

sar-gĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sarg(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A group of Sparidæ. Jaws with a single series of incisors in front, and several series of rounded molars on the side. There is but one genus, Sargus, with twenty species. [SAR.] They feed on hard-shelled animals, which they crush with their molar teeth. Found in the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

sar'-gō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *sarg(us)*; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Sparidæ, with one species from the Rhætic beds.

sar'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σάργος* (*sargos*).] [SARGINA.]

sa'-rĭ, *s.* [SAREE.]

sark, * serk, * serke, *s.* [A.S. *serce, syrce*; Icel. *serkr*; Dan. *særk.*] A shirt, a shift.

"Your honor sall get ane o' the colonel's ain ruffled *sarks*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

sark'-ĭng, *s.* [SARK.]

Build.: The sheathing of a roof above the rafters, affording a hold for the nails which secure the shingles or slates.

sar'-lăc, sar'-lĭk, sar-lyk, *s.* [Name in the Tartar dialect.]

Zool.: The Yak (q.v.).

Sar-mā'-tian, Sar-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to Sarmatia or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

sar'-mĕnt, *s.* [SARMENTUM.]

sar-mĕn-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sarmentaceus*, from Lat. *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The forty-ninth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Vitis, Hedera, Houstonia, Ruscus, Smilax, Menispermum, Aristolochia, &c.

sar-mĕn-tā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [SARMENTACEÆ.]

Bot.: The same as SARMENTOSE (q.v.).

*** sar-mĕn-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A group of cymes disposed centrifugally, as the flowers are in the cyme.

sar-mĕn'-tōse, sar-mĕn'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sarmentosus.*]

Bot.: Having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sar-mĕn'-tŭm (pl. **sar-mĕn'-tą**), *s.* [Lat., for *sarpimentum*, from *sarpo* = to trim.]

Bot.: A runner; the slender, woody stem of climbing plants. (*Linnæus.*)

sar-mĭ-ĕn'-tą, *s.* [Sp. *sarmienta* = a twig or branch cut off from a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneræe (q.v.). *Sarmienta repens*, a creeping plant with scarlet flowers, is used in Chili as an emollient.

sarn, *s.* [Welsh.] A pavement or stepping-stone. (*Prov.*)

sa'-rŏng, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.

2. A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body, that worn by women being deeper than that worn by men.

sā'-rŏs, *s.* [East Aramæan.]

Astron.: A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the exact length of which has been greatly disputed. It has been variously estimated from 3,600 days to 3,600 years.

săr-ō-thăm'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σαρός* (*saros*) = a broom, and *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseæ, founded to receive the Common Broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, formerly *Cytisus scoparius*. Sir J. Hooker reverts to the old name.

săr-ō-thēr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σαίρω* (*sairō*) = to show the teeth; *θήρ* (*thēr*) = an animal, and suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Chromides, with two species from the rivers and lakes of Africa, extending to the Sahara and Palestine.

sar'-plar, *s.* [Sarplier.] A large sack or bale of wool containing eighty tods, each of which contains two stone of fourteen pounds.

*** sar'-plĭer,** *s.* [Fr. *serpillière* = sackcloth, a corrupt. of *serge vieille* = old serge.] [Serge.]

1. Canvas or packing-cloth.

2. The same as Sarplar (q.v.).

"So that there was a subsidie paied for all *sarpliers* of wooll that went out of the reime."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; Edward I.* (an. 1294).

săr-ra-çēn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Sarracin, a French physician.]

Bot.: Side-saddle flower; the typical genus of Sarraceniaceæ (q.v.). Petals five; style expanded at the top into a broad disc, with the five stigmas around its edges beneath; capsule five-celled. Known species about six, from the marshes of North America.

săr-ra-çēn-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarraceni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sarraceniads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous, perennial bog plants; roots fibrous; leaves radical, with a hollow, urn-like petiole; the lamina articulated at its apex, constituting a lid. Inflorescence a scape with one or more flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals none or five, unguiculate and concave; stamens numerous; style simple, truncate, or crowned by a peltate plate with five stigmatic angles; capsule with two to five cells; seeds very numerous, minute, attached to placentæ, projecting from the axis. Known genera two, species seven, mostly North American; one is from Guiana. (*Lindley.*)

săr-ra-çēn'-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sarraceni(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sarraceniaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săr'-ra-sine, *s.* [Sarasin.]

săr-rŭs'-ō-phone, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *φωνη* (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: A form of wind-instrument of the horn class. They are made *en suite*, of sizes and compass to take different parts in concerted pieces of music, and are known as the cornets and saxhorns by names, as soprano, contralto, tenor, barytone, bass, &c.; or by the pitch, as B flat, E flat, &c.

sar'-sa, sar'-za, *s.* [Sarsaparilla.]

sar-sa-pa-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp. *zarzaparilla*, from Sp. *zarza*; Basque *zartzia* = a bramble, and *parrilla* = a vine: or from Parillo, a physician who is said to have discovered it; Fr. *salsepareille*; Port. *salsaparilha*, or *sarsaparrilha*; Ital. *salsapariglia.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The Smilaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

2. *Pharm.:* The rhizome of various species of Smilax, spec. that of *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America. It is imported very largely from Jamaica in bundles, a foot to a foot and a half in length, with spirally twisted roots. The rhizome of sarsaparilla is popularly called the chump; one with roots and rootlets, the latter finely subdivided, is said to be bearded. Sarsaparilla is supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, demulcent, tonic, and alterative. It has been given, with other medicines, in syphilis, scrofula, &c. *Sarsaparilla officinalis* is the only species used in British pharmacy. The sarsaparilla of Vera Cruz is from *Smilax medica*, that of Peru from *S. Purhampuy*, that of Lisbon and Brazil from *S. siphilitica*, that of Australia from *S. glycyphylla*. Many Asiatic species of Smilax, as *S. zeylonica*, *S. glabra*, *S. perfoliata*, *S. leucophylla*, and *S. China*, and *S. aspera* and *S. excelsa*, from the south of Europe—the last two sometimes called Italian sarsaparilla—furnish inferior qualities of the drug.

sar-sa-pa-rĭl'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sarsaparill(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from sarsaparilla, by making an alcoholic extract of the root, concentrating, and allowing to crystallize. It forms colourless needles, inodorous, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and in essential oils. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with red colour.

sarş'-den, *s.* [Sarsen.]

sarse, * searce, * searse, *s.* [Fr. *sas* (O. Fr. *saas*) = a sieve, from Low Lat. *setaceum* = something made of bristles, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle; Sp. *sedaza.*] A fine sieve.

*** sarse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sasser.*] [Sarse, *s.*] To sift through a sarse.

sar'-sen, sarş'-den, sĕs'-san, sĕs'-sen, *s.* [Etym. uncertain; Aubrey (*Nat. Hist. Wilt.*, p. 44) derives it from *Sarsden*, a village three miles from Andover; *Saracen* (*Notes & Queries*, 1st series, xi. 494); A.S. *sel stan* (= great stone); Lat. *saxum* (Prof. Phillips); A.S. *sar* = grievous, troublesome, and *stan* = a stone, because their removal "must have been a very long and troublesome work" (*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, p. 199); and A.S. *sesan*, *sesan* = rocks (*Geol. Mag.*, 1874, p. 96), have been suggested.]

Archæol. & Geol. (*Pl.*): Blocks of sandstone strewed over the Wiltshire downs and south-east England. They are derived by denudation from the Lower London Tertiaries and the Bagshot Sands. Known also as Greywethers, or Druid Stones, or Druid Sandstones. They were used in the construction of Stonehenge and Abury. (*T. R. Jones, F.R.S.*) [Grey-wether.]

"The toughness and close-grained structure of the most compact *sarsen*."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, 200.

sarsen-stone, *s.* A sarsen (q.v.).

sarse'-nĕt, *s.* [Sarcenet.]

sar'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after a naturalist Sars.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Sarsidæ (q.v.). *Sarsia tubulosa*, a British species about the size of a child's thimble, is said to devour small Crustacea.

sar'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarsi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Discophora. Eye-like spots surrounding the margin of the disc, naked. Often merged in Medusidæ.

sar'-sŏn, *s.* [Hind.] (See etym. & compound.)

sarson-oil, *s.* The oil of *Brassica campestris.* (*Anglo-Indian.*)

*** sart,** *s.* [O. Fr. *essart*, from Low Lat. *exartum*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *sario* = to hoe.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. (*Bailey.*)

săr-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor.] Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailoring.

*** săr-tōr'-ĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sartorial*; *-ly.*] With reference to clothes; as regards clothing.

"Made it very brilliant *sartorially*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

sar-tōr'-īte, *s.* [After Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in crystals in cavities in the dolomite rock of the Binn Valley, Switzerland. Crystals slender and much striated. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·393; lustre, metallic; colour, dark lead-gray; streak, reddish-brown; opaque. Compos.: sulphur, 26·59; arsenic, 30·93; lead, 42·68 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $PbS + As_2S_3$.

săr-tōr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor, so called because tailors, by means of it, cross their legs.]

Anat.: A very long, narrow, ribbon-shaped muscle, arising by a tendon from the ilium, which it connects with the inner side of the tibia.

Sär'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Sorbiodonum.*]

Geog.: An important settlement of the early Britons, in Wiltshire, about a mile and a half north of Salisbury, then a Roman station, and afterwards the residence of the West Saxon kings till England became one kingdom. Till the time of Henry III. it was an important city, but it is now chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than 500 years of sending two members to Parliament after it had ceased to be inhabited. It headed the list of "rotten boroughs," and was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

Sarum-use, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A liturgy drawn up, compiled, or arranged by St. Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury (circ. 1078–99), and commonly used in the dioceses of the province of Canterbury. The other English uses were those of Lincoln, Hereford, York, and Bangor.

sarx, *s.* [Gr.] Flesh, pulp. (*Dunglison.*)

sa'-rў, *s.* [Saree.]

sar'-za, *s.* [Sarsaparilla.]

săsh (1), *** shash,** *s.* [Pers. *shast* = a girdle.]

* 1. A roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, worn about the head; a turban.

"So much for the silk in Judea, called sheah in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes*, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. A band or scarf worn round the waist or over the shoulder for ornament, as by ladies or children, or as a badge of distinction by officers, members of a society or order, &c.

3. *Mil.:* In the English army sashes are worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the infantry when in full dress uniform. For the former, the sash is of red silk and worn over left shoulder, for the latter, of red worsted and worn over right shoulder. The sash of a general officer is red with longitudinal stripes of gold lace. Staff officers wear no sash, but a cross-belt, with a pouch for field-glass.

"If Hector's spear was made of ash?
Or Agamemnon wore a *sash*?"
Cawthorn: The Antiquarians.

săsh (2), *s.* [Fr. *chassis* = a sash, from Fr. *châsse* = a shrine, from Lat. *capsa* = a box, a case (q.v.).]

1. *Carp.:* A frame for holding the glass of a window. The side pieces are the stiles; the top and bottom pieces, rails; and the interior pieces, which hold the panes, bars. There are two kinds of sash:

(1) French sash or French window (q.v.).

(2) Sliding sash, opening and shutting vertically. When suspended by weights and cords passing over pulleys, they are said to be hung.

* 2. A window, a casement.

"The southern *sash* admits too strong a light."
Cowper: Conversation, 331.

3. The gate in which a mill-saw is strained and reciprocates.

sash-bar, *s.*

Carp.: The vertical and transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass in place. They are rabbeted or grooved on one side to receive the glass, and are mitred to each other and to the frame.

sash-chisel, *s.*

Carp.: A chisel having a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in blind and sash stiles.

sash-door, *s.* A door with panes of glass to admit light.

sash-fastener, *s.*

Building:

1. A device at the meeting rails of sashes, to prevent a sash from being opened. Usually a sort of turn-button on one sash which locks over the top of the lower sash.

2. A device on the edge of the sash, to maintain it at a given height.

sash-fillister, *s.*

Carp.: A plane for rabbeting window-sashes to receive the panes of glass and the putty which holds them in place.

sash-frame, *s.*

1. The frame, within the window-casing, in which a sash slides.

2. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is strained.

sash-gate, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sash-line, *s.* The cord or rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sash-lock, *s.* A sash-fastener (q.v.).

sash-pulley, *s.* The sheave in the pulley-piece of a sash-frame over which the weight-cord runs.

sash-rail, *s.* One of the horizontal bars in a window-sash.

sash-saw, *s.*

1. A mill-saw strained in a gate.

2. A particular size of tenon-saw used in making window-sashes.

sash-sluice, *s.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

***sǎsh,** *v.t.* [Sash (2), *s.*] To furnish with sashes.

"The windows were all *sashed* with the finest chrystalline glass."—*Lady Mountague: Letters,* xiii.

sǎshed, *a.* [Eng. *sash* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Dressed in or wearing sashes.

"So *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

***sǎsh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sash* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of sashes.

"Shop faces with huge sheets of plate-glass—simulating blank *sashless* window-sockets."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 4, 1883.

sǎsh'-ôôn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *sash* (1), *s.*] A soft leather pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure on a tender spot.

sa'-sĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The common Indian antelope. *Antilope bezoartica* (or *cervicapra*). Female destitute of horns, those of the male spiral, wrinkled at the base, annulated in the middle and smooth at the tip. Head small, body light, legs long and slender. Adult males dark above, white beneath, the nose, lips, and a circle round each eye white; small brushes of hair on the knees. Females and young males under three years old tawny above, white beneath, with a light silvery band along the sides. Common in India, where it herds in groups, one male to many females, with vigilant sentinels. Their flesh being lightly esteemed, they are not much hunted by Indian sportsmen.

sa'-sīne, *s.* [Fr. *saisine.*] [Seizin.]

Scots Law: A term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with infeftment), or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

*** sasine-ox,** *s.* A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money, proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

sǎs'-păch-īte, *s.* [After Saspach, Kaiserstuhl, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A zeolitic mineral, found as tufts and concretions in dolerite. An analysis yielded: silica, 51·50; alumina, 16·51; lime, 6·20; potash, 6·82; magnesia, 1·93; water, 17·0 = 99·96.

sǎss, *s.* [An abbreviation of *sassafras* (q.v.).] [For def. see etym.]

sass-tea, *s.* Sassafras-tea (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

sǎs'-sa, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

sassa-gum, *s.*

Chem.: A gum obtained from an Abyssinian plant, *Inga sassa.* It is like gum tragacanth, but has a larger proportion of starch, swells up in water, and forms a thinner mucilage.

sǎs'-sa-bȳ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Damalis lunatus, the Bastard Hartebeest of the Cape colonists. It stands four feet and a half in height, with strong crescentic horns, a foot in length, points directed inwards. Dark purple-brown above, changing to dusky yellow beneath; rump fawn coloured. They live in herds of from six to ten in flat or wooded districts, and their flesh makes excellent venison.

sǎs'-sa-frăs, *s.* [Fr. *sassafras;* Ital. *sassafras, sassafrasso;* Port. *sassafraz;* Sp. *salsafras,* all from Lat. *saxifraga* (q.v.).]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A genus of Lauraceæ. Dicœious, perianth six-parted, males with nine fertile stamens in three rows, anthers four-celled. Females with nine sterile stamens. Fruit fleshy. *Sassafras officinale* (*Laurus sassafras*) is a large tree with yellowish flowers, growing in the United States. The dried leaves are very mucilaginous and are sometimes used for thickening soup. *Sassafras Parthenoxylon,* Oriental Sassafras, growing in Sumatra, has medicinal qualities like those of *S. officinale.* [(2).]

(2) The English name of the genus [(1)], and of various trees more or less resembling it in properties, spec. *Doryphora sassafras,* one of the Plume Nutmegs. The wood smells like fennel. (*Australian.*) Brazilian Sassafras is *Nectandra cymbarum.*

2. *Palæobot.: Sassafras Cretaceum* is found in the Chalk of the United States and in the Lower Brown Coal (Lower Oligocene) of Northern Germany.

3. *Pharm.:* The dried root of *Sassafras officinale.* [1.] It is sold in branches, in pieces, or in chips, and is given as a stimulant and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, and syphilis. The bark is more powerful than the wood.

sassafras-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras.* It has the odour of fennel, a slight yellow colour and an acrid taste, sp. gr. = 1·09, and is a mixture of at least two substances, a liquid oil and a solid camphor ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$). Fuming nitric and strong sulphuric acids violently attack the oil, sometimes setting it on fire. It gives off vapour at 115°, the boiling point finally becoming stationary at 228°.

sassafras-tea, *s.*

Chem.: An infusion of the shavings of sassafras wood, said to be sudorific and stimulant.

sǎs'-sa-frĭd, *s.* [Sassafras.]

Chem.: A substance found in the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras,* and extracted by alcohol, from which water separates the sassafrid. When purified it forms yellow-brown crystalline grains, having neither taste nor smell. Easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water and ether. Heated it gives off white vapours which condense and form a blue-green precipitate with ferric salts.

sǎs'-sa-frĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sassafr(as); -in* (*Chem.*).] [Sassarubrin.]

sǎs'-san-age (age as **ĭj'),** *s.* [Fr. *sasser* = to sift.] [Sarse.] Stones left after sifting.

sǎs-sa-rū'-brĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sassa*(*fras*), and *rubrin.*]

Chem.: A resin formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sassafras oil. The sulphuric acid is removed by treatment with ammonia, and after washing with water the sassarubrin remains as a tasteless mass which is soluble in alcohol and ether. It colours sulphuric acid red. Called also Sassapin.

sǎsse, *s.* [Fr. *sas,* from Lat. *saxum* = a stone; Ital. *sasso.*]

Hydr.-eng.: A weir with flood-gates; a navigable sluice.

"Making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford."—*Pepys: Diary,* i. 126.

sǎs'-sen, *s.* [Sarsen.]

Sǎs'-sen-ăch (*ch* guttural), *s.* & *a.* [Gael. *sasunnach.*] Saxon; a general term applied by the Celts of the British isles to those of Saxon race.

"The term *Sassenach,* or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-country neighbours."—*Scott: Glenfinlas.* (Note.)

sǎs'-sō-līne, sǎs'-sō-līte, *s.* [After Sasso, Tuscany, where it occurs in considerable quantity; *l* connect., and suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral, occurring in small scales. Hardness, 1; sp. gr. 1·48; lustre, pearly; colour, white; taste, slightly saline, acidulous, and bitter. Compos.: boric acid, 56·4; water, 43·6 = 100, the formula being, $3HOBO_3$. Obtained in large quantities from the hot vapours of the Tuscan lagoons.

sǎs'-sō-rŏl, sǎs-sō-rōl'-la, *s.* [Ital. *sasso* = a stone, a rock, from Lat. *saxum.*] The Rock-pigeon (q.v.).

sǎs'-sȳ, *s.* [Sierra Leone name.] (See etym. and compound.)

sassy-bark, *s.* The poisonous bark of *Erythrophlœum guineense,* a cæsalpineous plant, sometimes called the Ordeal-tree (q.v.). This, with the red juice obtained from incisions in the tree, is given by many West African tribes as an ordeal. If the suspected person die on swallowing the bark or the juice, he is assumed to have been guilty; if he survive, he is adjudged to be innocent.

sas'-tra, shas'-tra, *s.* [Shaster.]

săt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Sit.]

Să'-tan, † Săt'-an, *Săt'-an-ăs, *Săth'-an-as, *s.* [Heb. שָׂטָן (*sâtan*) = an enemy, Satan, from שָׂטַן (*sâtan*) = to be an enemy. New Test. Gr. σατανᾶς (*satanas*), σατᾶν (*satan*).] The grand enemy of man; the archfiend, the devil. [Devil, II. 1.]

"To whom the arch enemy,
And thence in heav'n call'd *Satan,* with bold words
Breaking the horrid silence thus began."
Milton: P. L., i. 82.

¶ In Heb. the word is sometimes a generic one, meaning simply an adversary, and it is used once in the New Test. in Greek in the same sense. "Get thee behind me Satan" means simply "Get thee behind me my [temporary] adversary" (Matt. xvi. 2). Apparently it occurs in a specific sense for the devil only in the later sacred books, viz., 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Job i. 6–12, ii. 1–7, and Zech. iii. 1. It wants the article in the passage in 1 Chron. [Devil, II. 1.]

sa-tăn'-ĭc, * sa-tăn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *Satan; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling or befitting Satan; devilish, infernal, diabolical.

"For *satanical* it is [the inquisition] by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty."—*Trapp: Popery Stated,* pt. ii., § 12.

¶ Southey, in the preface to his *Vision of Judgment* (1822), called the school of poetry of which Byron was the head the Satanic school.

sa-tăn'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *satanical; -ly.*] In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

"This spiritual assassinacy, this deepest die of bloud being most *satanically* designed on souls."—*Hammond: Works,* vol. iv., p. 470.

*** sa-tăn'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *satanical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satanical.

*** sā'-tan-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan; -ism.*] The wicked and malicious disposition of Satan; a devilish or diabolical spirit.

"So mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd
For them, whose *satanism* his power gainsay'd."
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

*** sā'-tan-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *satan; -ist.*] A very wicked or malicious person; a devil.

"There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *satanists,* in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies."—*Granger: Un Eccl.,* p. 343.

săt-an-ô-pĕr'-ca, *s.* [Gr. Σατανᾶς (*Satanas*) = Satan, and Mod. Lat. *perca* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Chromides, with seven species, from the rivers of the Amazon Valley and Guiana.

*** sā-tan-ŏph'-an-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan,* and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil.

*** sā-tan-ō-phō'-bĭ-a,** *s.* [Eng. *Satan,* and Gr. φοβός (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of the devil.

"Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth,* ch. xcvi.

săţch'-el, * săch'-el, * sach-elle, *s.* [O. Fr. *sachel,* from Lat. *saccellum,* accus. of *saccellus,* dimin. of *saccus* = a bag, a sack.] A little bag; specifically a bag in which boys carry their books, &c., to and from school.

"The whining schoolboy with his *satchel,*
And shining morning face."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

*** săte** (or **sāte**), *pret. of v.* [Sit.]

*** sāte,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *satiate* (q.v.).] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to surfeit, to glut; to feed beyond natural desire. (*Milton: Comus,* 714.)

să-teēn', *s.* [Satin.] A kind of glossy fabric made in imitation of satin, but having a woollen or cotton, instead of a silken face.

***sāte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sate ; -less.*] Incapable of being sated or satisfied ; insatible.

"His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame."
Young : Night Thoughts, vii. 714.

săt'-ĕl-līte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *satellitem*, accus. of *satelles* = an attendant, a life-guard of a prince ; Sp. *satelite ;* Ital. *satellite.*]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A subordinate attendant ; an obsequious or subservient follower.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Astron. :* A secondary planet revolving around a primary one. The moon is satellite to the earth. With it there are twenty known satellites in the solar system. Mars has two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. (For details, see the names of the primary planets.)

"Most *satellites* move in elliptic orbits."—*Airy : Pop. Astron.*, p. 227.

2. *Entom. :* A British night-moth, *Scopelosoma satellitia.*

satellite-veins, *s pl.*

Anat. : Deep-seated veins attending the arteries in their course.

***săt-ĕl-lī'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *satellit(e) ; -ious.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of satellites.

"Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun."—*Cheyne : Philosophical Principles.*

***saten,** *pa. par.* [Sit.]

***sā-ti-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *satiable ; -ity.*] The quality or state of being satiable.

***sā'-ti-ą-ble (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *sati(ate) ; -able.*] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

***sā'-ti-ą-ble-nĕss (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *satiable ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satiable ; satiability.

***sā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *satiatus*, pa. par. of *satio* = to sate, to satisfy ; cf. *satur* = full ; *sat, satis* = sufficient.] Filled to satiety ; satiated, sated, satisfied, glutted.

"Grown weary of their chief, and *satiate* with blood."
Rowe : Lucan ; Pharsalia, v.

sā'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [Satiate, *a.*]

1. To satisfy the desire or appetite of ; to feed or nourish to the full ; to gratify to the full extent of desire.

"Although they should be *satiated* with my blood."
—*King Charles : Eikon Basilike.*

2. To fill beyond natural desire ; to glut, to surfeit.

***3.** To saturate.

***sā-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Satiate.] The state of being satiated or satisfied ; satiety.

"If *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality."—*Whitaker : Blood of the Grape*, p. 7.

są-tī'-ę-tў, ***sa-ti-e-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *satieté*, from Lat. *satietatem*, accus. of *satietas ;* Sp. *saciedad ;* Ital. *sazietà.*] The quality or state of being satiated or sated ; fulness of gratification of any sensual desire or of the appetite ; excess of gratification producing loathing or disgust ; surfeit, repletion, satiation.

"Thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.*"
Milton : P. L., viii. 216.

săt'-ĭn, ***sat-tin,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *satin*, from Low Lat. *satinus, setinus* = satin, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle : cf. Low Lat. *seta ;* Ital. *seta* = silk.]

A. *As subst. :* A silken fabric with an overshot woof and a highly finished surface. The woof is coarse, and hidden underneath the warp, which forms the surface. The warp is of organzine, the weft of tram. In a full satin twill there is an interval of fifteen threads.

"What said Master Dumbleton about the *satin* for my short cloak ?"—*Shakesp. : Henry IV.*, i. 2.

B. *As adj. :* Belonging to, resembling, or made of satin.

satin-bird, *s.*

Ornith. : Ptilonorhyncus violaceus. The adult male is conspicuous for the satin texture of its glossy black plumage. The younger bird is at first entirely of a dull green colour, which gradually becomes mottled with black, and eventually changes entirely into that hue. Long before the construction of their nest, and quite independently of it, they, with consummate skill, weave an arbour-like gallery of uncertain length, in which they amuse themselves with the most active glee, the male displaying himself therein to attract the hen bird. The architecture of the bower is excessively tasteful, and scarcely a day passes without some fresh arrangement of the shells, feathers, bones, and other decorative materials, which they bring from long distances in the bush to ornament the bower and the platform on which it stands. They immediately appropriate every fragment placed within their reach when in confinement for the same purpose.

BOWER SATIN-BIRD.

satin bower-bird, *s.* [Satin-bird.]

satin-carpet, *s.*

Entom. : (1) A British geometer moth, *Boarmia abietaria :* (2) A British night moth, *Cymatophora fluctuosa.*

satin-de-laine, *s.* A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.

satin-flower, *s.*

Bot. : Lunaria biennis.

satin-jean, *s.*

Fabric : A twilled cotton fabric, having a smooth, satiny surface.

satin-moth, *s.*

Entom. : A British moth, *Liparis salicis.*

¶ The Lesser Satin Moth is *Cymatophora duplaris*, a British night moth.

satin-paper, *s.* A fine kind of writing-paper, with a satiny gloss.

satin-spar, *s.*

Mineralogy :

1. A finely fibrous variety of gypsum (q.v.) with a pearly chatoyance when polished.

2. A fibrous variety of aragonite (Dana says calcite), giving a satin-like aspect when polished. Distinguished from the gypseous mineral by its greater hardness and its effervescence with acids.

satin-stitch, *s.* A stitch in embroidery.

satin-stone, *s.* [Satin-spar.]

satin-turk, *s.* A trade name for a superior quality of satinet.

satin-wave, *s.*

Entom. : A British geometer moth, *Acidalia subsericata.*

satin-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm. : An ornamental cabinet-wood from the West and East Indies. The former is the better kind, and is chiefly derived from *Ferolia Guianensis.* That from the East Indies is less white, and is produced by *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, which also yields wood-oil.

săt-ĭn-ĕt', *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *satin* = satin (q.v.).]

Fabric : (1) A light kind of satin ; (2) a glossy cloth made of a cotton warp and woollen filling, to imitate satin.

***săt-ĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *satin ; -ity.*] Smoothness like satin.

"The smooth *satinity* of his style."—*C. Lamb : Letter to Gilman*, 1830.

săt'-ĭn-ў, *a.* [Eng. *satin ; -y.*] Resembling satin ; composed of satin.

"Nothing can be more elegant than the *satiny* transparency of its folds."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

săt'-ĭre, ***sat-yr,** ***sat-yre,** *s.* [Fr. *satire* = satire, from Lat. *satira, satura* = *satura* (*lanx*) = a full plate or dish ; hence, a medley of different ingredients ; Sp. & Ital. *satira.*]

1. A poetical composition in which wickedness or folly is censured and held up to reprobation ; a ridiculing of vice or folly ; an invective poem. This kind of composition was first used by ancient Roman poets.

"Amongst the Romans it [the word *satire*] was not only used for those discourses which decry'd vice, or expos'd folly, but for others also, where virtue was recommended. But in our modern languages we apply it only to invective poems, where the very name of *satire* is formidable to those persons, who would appear to the world, what they are not in themselves."—*Dryden : Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. A literary production in which persons, actions, or manners are attacked or denounced with irony, sarcasm, or invective ; a bitter or cutting attack on men or manners ; trenchant or cutting invective ; keenness and severity of remark.

"Libel and *satire* are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar, though the satirist and libeller differ as much as the libeller and murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable."—*Tatler*, No. 92.

3. Severe denunciation ; abuse.

są-tĭr'-ĭc, są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl, *sa-tur-ic-all, *sa-tyr-ic, *a.* [Fr. *satirique*, from Lat. *satiricus.*]

1. Pertaining to satire ; containing or of the nature of satire.

"Such is the force of wit ! but not belong
To me the arrows of *satiric* song."
Byron : English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. Given to the use of satire ; severe in language.

"Sharply *satyric* was he."
Drayton : To H. Reynolds, Esq

są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *satirical ; -ly.*] In a satirical manner ; with satire.

"Horace has written many of them [the odes and epodes] *satirically*, against his private enemies."—*Dryden : Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

***są-tĭr'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *sa-tyr-ic-al-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *satirical ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satirical.

"An ill-natured wit, biassed to *satyricalness*."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Somersetshire.*

***săt'-ĭ-rĭsm, *sat-y-risme,** *s.* [Eng. *satir(e) ; -ism.*] Satire.

"Bitter *satyrisme.*" *Dekker : Satiromastix.*

săt'-ĭ-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *satir(e) ; -ist.*] One who satirizes ; one who writes satire.

"I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist.*"
Bp. Hall : Satires, i. 1.

săt'-ĭ-rīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *satir(e) ; -ize.*] To assail or attack with satire ; to write satire on or against ; to make the object of satire.

"To *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness."—*Dryden : Persius*, sat. iv. (Arg.)

săt-ĭs-făc'-tion, * sat-is-fac-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *satisfaction*, from Lat. *satisfactionem*, accus. of *satisfactio ;* Sp. *satisfaccion ;* Ital. *satisfazione.*] [Satisfy.]

1. The act of satisfying ; the state of being satisfied ; gratification of appetite or desire ; contentment of mind arising from the possession or acquisition of that which is desired or sought.

"No peace, no *satisfaction*, crownes his life."
Beaumont : Miserable State of Man.

2. The settlement of a claim due, a demand, a debt, &c. ; payment.

"Since Pentecost the sum is due . . .
Therefore make present *satisfaction.*"
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

3. That which satisfies or gratifies ; compensation, atonement, reparation. In law, spec. a valuable consideration given one in lieu of his right of action in any matter.

"The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death."
Milton : P. L., iii. 212.

4. Release from suspense or uncertainty ; full information ; conviction.

5. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by the duel ; a hostile meeting conceded on the challenge of an aggrieved person.

***săt-ĭs-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *satisfactus*, pa. par. of *satisfacio* = to satisfy.] Giving satisfaction ; satisfying.

"By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. —*Browne*

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *satisfactory ; -ly.*] In a satisfactory manner ; so as to give satisfaction, contentment, or conviction.

"Were you able *satisfactorily* to answer the following queries, this one, while it stands unanswered, would be enough for all."—*Waterland : Works*, i., pt. ii.

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *satisfactory ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being satisfactory ; the power or quality of giving satisfaction or contentment.

"The *satisfactoriness* of the king's answer to the propositions."—*Wood : Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*]

1. Giving satisfaction or content ; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

"The altercation was long, and was not brought to a conclusion *satisfactory* to either party."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***2.** Atoning; making amends or atonement.

"A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ."—*Standerson.*

*** săt´-ĭs-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *satisfy; -able.*] Capable of being satisfied.

"We perceive at once a *satisfiable* tendency to union."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works*, 1864, ii. 161).

săt´-ĭs-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *satisfy; -er.*] One who or that which satisfies.

"It was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man."—*Sheridan: Sermons*, iii. 97.

săt´-ĭs-fỹ, * sat-is fie, * sat-ys-fye, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *satisfier* (Fr. *satisfaire*), from Lat. *satisfacio* = to satisfy, from *satis* = enough, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give satisfaction to; to gratify or supply to the full the desires or wants of; to content, to suffice.

"By sports like these are all their cares beguiled,
The sports of children *satisfy* the child."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to meet or discharge, as a claim, debt, or the like; to pay, to liquidate.

"To neglect or even refuse *satisfying* their creditors."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To fulfil the conditions of; to answer.

"An equation is said to be *satisfied*, when after the substitution of any expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal. The values found for the unknown quantities of a problem are said to *satisfy* the conditions of the problem, when, being operated upon in accordance with those conditions, the result conforms to the enunciation of the problem."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

4. To free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense, so as to give full confidence or assurance to; to inform fully; to set at rest; to convince.

"Let me be *satisfied*, is 't good or bad?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give satisfaction or content; to content.

"He hath given me *satisfying* reasons."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

*** 2.** To make payment, satisfaction, or atonement; to atone.

săt´-ĭs-fỹ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Satisfy.]

*** săt´-ĭs-fỹ-ĭng-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *satisfying; -ly.*] In a satisfactory manner; so as to satisfy or content; satisfactorily.

*** sā´-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *sativus*, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero* = to sow.] Sown, as in a garden.

"Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 2, § 4.

sā´-trăp, *s.* [Fr. *satrape*, from Lat. *satrapam*, accus. of *satrapes*; Gr. σατράπης (*satrapēs*), from the Persian; Ital. *satrapo*; Sp. *satrapa.*]

1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a Persian viceroy.

"Admit their lord
With all his *satraps.*" *Glover: Leonidas*, iv.

*** 2.** A prince or petty despot.

"Obsequious tribes
Of *satraps*, princes." *Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*

*** sā´-trap-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *satrap; -al.*] Of, or pertaining to a satrap or satrapy.

*** sā´-trap-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *satrap; -er.*] A satrap. (*Allit. Romance of Alexander*, 1,913.)

*** sā´-trap-ẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *satrap; -ess.*] A female satrap.

*** sa-trăp´-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *satrap; -ical.*] Satrapal.

sā´-trap´-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *satrapie*, from Lat. *satrapia*, *satrapea*; Gr. σατραπεία (*satrapeia*).] [Satrap.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

"The government also of this country, which the Persians call a *satrapy*."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. i., ch. cxcii.

săt´-ų-rą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *satur(ate); -able.*] Capable of being saturated; capable of or admitting saturation.

"The water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. ii.

săt´-ų-rąnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *saturans*, pr. par. of *saturo* = to saturate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Saturating; impregnating to the full.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

săt´-ų-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturo* = to fill fully, from *satur* = full; cf. *satis* = enough.]

1. To imbue thoroughly; to cause to be completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to soak.

"A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam."
Thomson: Spring, 218.

¶ Used also in this sense in Physical Science.

*** 2.** To satisfy, to fill.

"After a *saturating* meal."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 91.

*** săt´-ų-rąte,** *a.* [Lat. *saturatus.*] [Saturate, *v.*] Completely filled or impregnated; soaked, saturated.

"Dries his feathers *saturate* with dew."
Cowper: Task, i. 494.

săt-ų-rā´-tion, *s.* [Lat. *saturatio*, from *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturo* = to saturate (q.v.); Fr. *saturation*; Sp. *saturacion*; Ital. *saturazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of saturating, penetrating, or impregnating completely; the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. *Chem.:* That point at which a substance ceases to have the power of dissolving or combining with another.

Săt´-ŭr-daỹ, * **Săt´-ẽr-daỹ,** *s.* [A.S. *sæterdæg*, *Sæteru-dæg*, *Sæternes-dæg*, from *Sæter Sæturn*; Lat. *Saturnus* = Saturn (q.v.), and *dæg* = a day (q.v.); Dut. *Zaturdag.*] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish sabbath.

Saturday's stop, *s.*

Law: The close-time for Salmon, from Saturday till Monday. [Salmon.]

sa-tūr´-ĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *satur(eia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ. Families: Origanidæ, Hyssopidæ, and Cunilidæ.

săt-ų-rē´-ĭ-ą, săt-ų-rē´-ją (**j** as **y**), *s.* [Lat. *satureia* = savory.]

Bot.: Savory; the typical genus of Satureæ (q.v.). [Savory.]

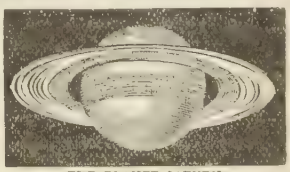
*** sa-tūr´-ĭ-tỹ, * sa-tur-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *saturitas*, from *satur* = full; Ital. *saturità.*] The quality or state of being saturated; saturation, repletion.

"Seeing their *saturitie*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

Săt´-ŭrn, *s.* [Lat. *Saturnus* = the sower, from *sero*, pa. par. *satus* = to sow; Fr. *Saturne.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The youngest son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Gaia, the goddess of the earth. Being banished by Jupiter from heaven he fled to Latium, and was received by Janus, king of Italy, who made him his partner on the throne. Saturn occupied himself in softening the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture, and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and beneficent that mankind have called it the Golden Age, to intimate the happiness and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. He is generally identified with the Greek Kronos, and the festival in his honour, called Saturnalia, corresponded with the Greek Kronia. He is generally represented as an old man bent through age and infirmity, holding a scythe in his right hand. His temple was the state treasury.

2. *Astron.:* The sixth of the major planets in distance from the sun. This averages 884,000,000 miles, and at certain times is nearly 1,000,000,000. It is the second planet in point of magnitude, having a mean diameter of 71,000 miles. To the eye it is as large as a fixed star of the first magnitude, and was known to the ancients. The equatorial diameter is about 74,000 miles, the polar 68,000. The large discrepancy indicates rapid rotation. This is performed in 10 hours, 14 minutes, and 23·8 seconds. Saturn's day is consequently not half the length of ours. But its year, fixed by the time of its revolution round the sun, is twenty-nine and a half earthly years. It moves through about twelve degrees of the sky in a year, enough to be noted by any ordinarily careful observer. The density of Saturn is one eighth that of the earth. Were water enough supplied for the purpose, Saturn would float with one fifth of its bulk dry. It is supposed that the materials of which it is composed are too greatly heated to condense into a compact body, but its weight is about eighty times that of the earth. Prior to 1610, Galileo, with his telescope which magnified thirty times, discovered three bodies projecting from the planet's disc, which in that year began to diminish in size. Huyghens, in 1655, proved these to be a ring. In 1675, J. D. Cassini showed that a black line divided the ring into two parts. These Maraldi, in 1715, and Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1790 (?), showed to be all probably separate rings. In 1850, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, discovered a third ring, a dusky, semitransparent structure, which has been called a crape ring. Sir Wm. Herschel had proved in



THE PLANET SATURN.

1789 that the rings rotated in 10 hours, 32 minutes, 15 seconds. Astronomers have shown that, were the rings either solid or fluid, they must undergo disruption by unequal stress; and that they therefore probably consist of minute bodies like the meteorites surrounding the sun. On March 25, 1655, Huyghens discovered the first satellite of Saturn. Between 1671 and 1684 Cassini found five more. On August 28, 1789, Sir Wm. Herschel added a seventh, and on Sept. 19, 1848, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, an eighth. The names of the eight are: Titan, Japetus, Rhea, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus, Mimas, and Hyperion.

*** 3.** *Old Chem.:* A name applied to lead.

4. *Her.:* The black colour in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

Săt-ŭr-nā´-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* = pertaining to Saturn (q.v.).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The feast in honour of Saturn, celebrated in December, and regarded as a time of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, even for the slaves.

2. Any time of noisy license and revelry; unrestrained, licentious revelry.

"But France got drunk with blood to vomit crime,
And fatal have her *Saturnalia* been."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 97.

săt-ŭr-nā´-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [Saturnalia.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia or festival of Saturn.

2. Loose, dissipated, sportive, licentious.

"In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

sa-tŭr´-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Saturnius* = of or belonging to Saturn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Saturnidæ. *Saturnia Pavonia-minor* is the Emperor Moth (q.v.). *S. pyri*, found in France, Austria, &c., is the largest European butterfly, being six inches across the wings. *S. anna*, *S. cidonia*, *S. grotei*, and *S. lindia*, natives of the Sikkim Himalaya, furnish silk.

sa-tŭr´-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *saturnius.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the god Saturn, whose age or reign was known as the Golden Age; hence, golden, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

"Days came and went; and now returned again
To Sicily the old *Saturnian* reign."
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

*** 2.** Leaden, dull. [Saturn, 3.]

"To hatch a new *saturnian* age of lead."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 28.

3. Of, belonging, or relating to the planet Saturn.

"The complexity of the *Saturnian* system had now no rival in the heavens."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 253.

saturnian-verse, *s.* An ancient metre used by the Romans, and consisting of three iambics, and a syllable, followed by three trochees. Macaulay (*Lays of Ancient Rome*, Introd.) quotes, as a perfect example of saturnian verse, the nursery rime:

Thĕ quēen | wās in | thĕ pār | lour
ēating | brēad ănd | hōneў.

sa tŭr-nĭ-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Saturn*, and *centric*.] Appearing as it seen from the centre of the planet Saturn.

sa tŭr' nĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saturni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, formerly merged in Bombycidæ (q.v.). Antennæ pectinated; wings broad, each with an eye-like spot. Larva with short bristles, cocoon pear-shaped. Only one British species.

sāt ur nine, *a.* [O. Fr. *saturnin* (Fr. *sa-* [illegible]; Prov. *saturnin*; Sp. & Ital. [illegible]; Lat. *saturninus*, from *Saturnus* = Saturn (q.v.).]

* 1. Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn. An astrological word which at one when men believed that Saturn was a planet of gloomy augury, and that those born while it was in the ascendant would have a taciturn and gloomy temperament.

2. Hence, morose, dull, heavy, phlegmatic, gloomy.

"I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the other is more solemn and sober turn." *Addison: Spectator*, No. 179.

* 3. In old chemistry, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.

saturnine breath, *s.* Breath of a peculiar odour during Saturnine palsy (q.v.).

saturnine palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: Lead palsy (q.v.); palsy produced by the inhalation of lead particles.

* **sāt' urn ist,** *s.* [Eng. *saturn*; *-ist.*] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

"Seating himself within a darksome cavy,
(such places heavy *Saturnists* don crave)."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 1.

sāt urn ite, *s.* [Eng. *saturn*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Delametherie to the brown variety of pyromorphite (q.v.).

sa tŭr'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Saturn.

sāt' ŷr, * **sat yre,** *s.* [Fr. *satyre*, from Lat. *satyrus*; Gr. σατυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr; Sp. & Ital. *sátiro*; Port. *satyro*.]

1. *Class. Math.:* One of a number of rural deities of Greece, identical with the Fauni of the Latins. They are regarded as the attendants of Bacchus, and are represented as roaming through the woods, dwelling in caves, and endeavouring to gain the love of the Nymphs. They are usually represented with the feet and legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the body covered with thick hair.

"And shut up every *satyr* in his den."
Cowper: Conversation, 38.

2. *Entom.:* One of the Satyrinæ (*Newman.*)

* 3. A cattle-stealer. (*Slang.*) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 321.)

satyr pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

sāt ŷ rī-ă dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *satyri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Ophreæ (q.v.).

* **sāt ŷ rī-ă sis,** *s.* [Gr., from σατυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men.

sa tŷr'-ĭc, * **sa tŷr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *satyricus*, from Gr. σατυρικος (*saturikos*), from σατυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] Pertaining to satyrs. The satyric drama of the Greeks was of the nature of burlesque, the chorus being represented by satyrs.

"The *satyric* drama of Greece is not to be confounded with the satura, the satire, or satirical poetry of the Romans." *French: English Past & Present*, p. 193.

¶ Originally, the chorus of satyrs was, in all probability, a feature of every drama, but as taste improved, their antics were felt to be out of harmony with the dignity of tragedy, and they were relegated to a separate piece acted after the Trilogy (q.v.), with which in some cases it was connected in subject, the whole, Trilogy and Satyric drama, being called a Tetralogy (q.v.).

sāt-ŷ rī-næ, sa tŷr'-ĭ-dī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *satyr(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Argus Butterflies. (*Swainson.*) A sub-family of Nymphalidæ. Only four legs adapted for walking; antennæ abruptly knobbed; wings rounded; flight feeble. Larva without spines, but with minute warts. About a thousand species are known. They are of sombre colours, with eye-like spots on the under, or sometimes also on the upper surface of the wings. Nearly one third of the butterflies of Europe are Satyrinæ. The genus which is most numerous in species is Hipparchia (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* One species has been said to exist in the Carboniferous, and another in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, but both are doubtful.

* **sa tŷr'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from σάτυρος (*saturos*) = a satyr.] A plant supposed to excite lust.

sa tŷr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Satyrion.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Satyriadæ (q.v.).

sāt' ŷ rŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a satyr.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Satyrinæ (q.v.). *Satyrus semele* is the Grayling (q.v.).

sau-ālp'-īte (au as ow), *s.* [After Sau-alpe, in Carinthia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Zoisite (q.v.).

sāu' bą, *s.* [Native name.]

Entom.: *Œcodoma cephalotes*, an ant with a disproportionately large head, living in Brazil in vast numbers in subterranean abodes. [Œcodoma.]

sâuço, * **sâwçe,** *s.* [Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsa* = a salted thing, fem. of *salsus* = salted, pa. par. of *salio* = to salt (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *salsa*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for the purpose of improving its flavour or relish, or of whetting the appetite, or for aiding digestion; a condiment.

"Tunnies' tails in savoury *sauce* are drown'd."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

2. Culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh-meat. (*Amer.*)

II. *Fig.:* Pertness, impudence, insolence; saucy language. (*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*)

¶ (1) *Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander:* A principle applied in one case must be so in all similar cases. (Used as a retort against one who is rigid in laying down the law for others whilst wholly exempting himself from its operation.)

(2) *To serve one with the same sauce:* To retaliate one injury with another. (*Colloq.*)

sauce alone, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium* (*Erysimum*) *Alliaria*.

sauce boat, *s.* A vessel or dish with a lip or spout for holding sauce.

sauce box, * **sawce box,** *s.* A saucy, impudent fellow.

"The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *sauce-box* to be witty."—*Addison: Spectator.*

sauce-tureen, *s.* A tureen or dish from which sauce is served at table.

sâuçe, * **sawce,** *v.t.* [Sauce, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To add a sauce to; to season, to flavour.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To tickle or gratify, as the palate.

"*Sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* 2. To intermix with anything which adds piquancy or relish: hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

"Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1

3. To address in pert, impudent, or insolent language; to be saucy to.

"I'll *sauce* her with bitter words."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 3.

* 4. To make to pay or suffer; to pay out.

"I'll make them pay, I'll *sauce* them."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 3.

* 5. To cut up, to carve. (Specially applied to a capon.)

"If a capon were to be disposed of, the person in authority would give the direction, 'Sauce that capon.'"—*Evening Standard*, Sept. 28, 1886.

sâuçe'-pan, *s.* [Eng. *sauce*, and *pan*.]

* 1. A pan or pot for preparing sauces.

2. A metal pot for boiling or stewing generally.

"Fragments of old kettles and *saucepans*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

sâuç'-ĕr, * **sâus ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *sauciere*, from Low Lat. *sausarium*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table.

"Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar as fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you." *—Bacon.*

2. A shallow piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

"And because none should remember his practices, nor suspect the rest to come, he saveth his crown as broad as a *saucer*."—*Strype: Mem. Mary*, vol. iv., ch. xxxv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr.-eng.:* A flat caisson or camel which, being sunk and placed beneath a vessel, is then pumped out, so as to raise the vessel.

2. *Naut.:* An iron bed bolted to the deck below that on which the capstan works, for the purpose of securing the pivot of the capstan.

sauch, *s.* [Saugh.]

sâu'-çĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ly.*] In a saucy manner; impudently, pertly; with saucy language.

"This knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

sâu'-çĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being saucy; impudence, impertinent boldness.

"The throng of words that come with such more than impudent *sauciness* from you."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

sâu-çisse', **sâu' çis sŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *saucisse* = a sausage (q.v.).]

Fortification:

1. A powder-hose for communicating fire to a charge in military mining. It consists of a long pipe or bag made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, and extends from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. The powder is generally placed in a wooden pipe to preserve it from damp.

2. A long, stout bundle of faggots, larger than a fascine. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulements, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

sâu'-cŏn-īte, *s.* [After Saucon, Pennsylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Smithsonite (q.v.).

sâu'-çў (1), *a.* [Eng. *sauc(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Showing or acting with sauciness or impertinent boldness; pert, impudent, rude; contemptuous of superiors.

"They were grown too *saucy* for himself."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or expressive of impudence; impudent, insolent: as, *saucy* language, a *saucy* look.

sâu'-çў (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *sassy* (q.v.).]

saud, *s.* [Saadh.]

sauer kraut (as **sour** krout), *s.* [Ger. *sauer* = sour, and *kraut* = herb, cabbage.] A favourite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment until it becomes sour.

* **sauf,** *a.* [Safe.]

sâugh, sâuch (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [Sallow, *s.*] A willow-tree, spec. *Salix caprea*.

"Did ye notice if there was an auld *saugh* tree that's maist blawn down."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

sâul (1), *s.* [Soul.]

sâul (2), **sâl,** *s.* [Hind. *sal*, *sala*, *salwa*, *salkar*; Beng. *shal*.]

Bot.: The saul tree (q.v.).

saul dammar, *s.*

Chem.: Dhara Dammar. The name of a resin collected in the northern parts of Hindostan from the saul-tree.

saul tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Shorea robusta*, a large gregarious tree, growing in the moist tract along the base of the Himalayas, also on the Pachmari Hills in Central India, &c. The heart-wood is brown, cross-grained, and finely streaked with dark

lines. It is difficult to season, but, once seasoned, is unrivalled in elasticity, strength, and durability, and is much used in India for railway sleepers, planking, railings of bridges, &c. It furnishes a resin. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

*** saule,** *s.* [SOUL.]

sâul'-ie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Scotch *saul* = soul.] A hired mourner. (*Scotch.*)

"The priest . . . sent two o' the riding *sauties* after them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

sâult, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *sault*), from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus* = a leap; *salio* = to leap.] [ASSAULT.] A rapid in some rivers. (*Amer.*)

sâult'-făt, *s.* [Scotch *sault* = salt, and *fat* = vat.] A pickling-tub, a beef-stand. (*Scotch.*)

sâun'-dĕrş (1), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *cendres.*] (See etym. and compound.)

saunders-blue, *s.*

* 1. Ultramarine (?)

2. An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper. (*Weale.*)

sâun'-dĕrş (2), *s.* [SANDERS.]

saunt, *s. & a.* [SAINT.]

sâun'-tĕr, * **sân'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood derives it from Icel. *slentr* = idle lounging, *slen* = sloth; Dan. *slentre* = to saunter; Sw. *slentra*; cf. Icel. *seint* = slowly; Dan. *sent*; Norw. *seint*; Sw. *sent.*]

1. To wander about idly and leisurely; to ramble about lazily; to walk leisurely along; to loiter, to linger.

"*Sauntered* on this retired and difficult way."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, No. 4.

* 2. To occupy one's self idly; to loiter, to dilly-dally.

"Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage ought to be avoided, yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things."—*Locke.*

* 3. To move or pass slowly; to drag along.

"Clear as its current, glide the *sauntering* hours."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 33.

sâun'-tĕr, *s.* [SAUNTER, *v.*] A sauntering or rambling leisurely about; a place for sauntering.

"Loitering and leaping
With *saunter*, with bound."
Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, i.

sâun'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saunter*; *-er.*] One who saunters about; an idler, a lounger.

sâun'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SAUNTER, *v.*]

sâun'-tĕr-ĭng lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ly.*] In a sauntering manner; idly, leisurely.

*** sâun'-tĕr-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sauntering. (*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, ii. 152.)

sâur-, *pref.* [SAURO-.]

sâur, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Soil, dirt, dirty water.

sâu-răn'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ἀνόδουν* (*anodoun*); ANODON.] [SAURANODONTIDÆ.]

sâu-răn-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauranodon*, genit. *sauranodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Ichthyopterygia, with one genus, Sauranodon, edentulous, from the Jurassic formations of the Rocky Mountain region.

sâu-râu'-ja, *s.* [Named after Sauraujo, a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow.]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniæ (*Lindley*), of Ternstromiaceæ (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *Sauraujo nepalensis*, from the Himalayas and the Khasia Hills, has pink flowers and a green, sweet, edible fruit, mealy inside.

*** sâu'-rĭ-a** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zoology:

* 1. An order of Reptilia, having two auricles an t four legs, and the body covered with scales. (*Brongniart.*)

† 2. In the classification of Stannius, an order of Amphibia Monopnoa, containing three sub orders: Amphisbænoidea (Amphisbænoids), Klonocrania (Lizards), and Chamæleonidæ (Chameleons).

sâu'-rĭ an, *a. & s.* [SAURIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Sauria.

B. *As subst.*: One of the order Sauria; a lizard or lizard-like creature. (See extract.)

"The whole order of the Lacertilia is often united with the next group of the Crocodilia, under the name of Sauria. The term *Saurian*, however, is an exceedingly convenient one to designate all the reptiles which approach the typical Lizards in external configuration, whatever their nature may be; and from this point of view it is often very useful as applied to many fossil forms, the structure of which is only imperfectly known."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 201.

sâu-rĭch'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ἴχνος* (*ichnos*) = a footprint.]

Palæont.: The name given to fossil footprints occurring in the Permian at Annandale, Scotland.

† **sâu-rĭch-thŷ'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurichthy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Owen's Lepidoganoidei (q.v.), ranging from the Coal to the Trias. [MACROPTERYGII.]

sâu-rĭch'-thŷs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Holoptychidæ, with three species from the Rhætic beds.

sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidosteoidei. Body oblong, with ganoid scales; vertebræ not completely ossified; termination of vertebral column homocercal; fins generally with fulcra. Maxillary of a single piece, jaws with a single row of conical pointed teeth. Genera numerous, from Mesozoic formations.

sâu-rĭl' lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *saurus* = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians, with one species from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series (Upper Oolite).

sâur'-lĕss, *a.* [For *savourless.*] Insipid, tasteless, savourless. (*Scotch.*)

sâu' rŏ-, **sâur-,** *pref.* [SAURIA.] Lizard-like.

† **sâu-rŏ-bā-trā-chĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Mod. Lat. *batrachia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Urodela (q.v.).

sâu-rŏ çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyræenidæ (Günther), placed by Cope in his Saurodontidæ (q.v.), with two species from the Chalk.

sâu-rŏ çĕ' tĕs, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Palæont.: A genus of Zeuglodontidæ, founded on remains of Tertiary age, found near Buenos Ayres. The teeth are double-fanged, with conoid crowns, and they indicate an animal smaller than any species of Zeuglodon (q.v.)

*** sâu-rŏ chămp' sa,** *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Grecized Egypt. *χάμψαι* (*champsai*) = crocodiles.] [MOSASAURUS.]

sâu-rŏ dĭp tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dipteros*) = two-winged, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Polypteroidei (q.v.). Scales ganoid, smooth, like surface of skull. Two dorsals, paired fins obtusely lobate; teeth conical; caudal heterocercal. Three genera, from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. (*Woodward.*)

sâu-rŏ dĭp tĕr-ĭ'-nī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Gr. *δίπτερος* (*dipteros*) = two-winged, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Palæont.: (1) A synonym of Saurodipteridæ (Huxley); (2) a sub-family of Rhombolipteridæ, co-extensive with the Saurodipteridæ.

sâu'-rŏ dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyræenidæ, or the typical genus of Saurodontidæ, with one species from the Chalk.

sâu'-rŏ-dŏnt, *a.* [SAURODON.] Having a dentition like that of the Saurodontidæ; armed with teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

"The *saurodont* fishes of the Cretaceous."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 126.

sâu-rŏ-dŏnt-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurodon*, genit. *saurodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family created by Cope for a group of predaceous fishes, often placed with the Sphyræenidæ (q.v.). Many of them are of large size, and have most of their teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

sâu-rŏ-ĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a lizard; lizard-like.

"Families of *sauroid* or reptile fishes."—*Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. iv.

† **B.** *As substantive*:

Zool. & Palæont.: A name sometimes given to fishes which approach saurians in structure or external conformation. The members of the families Lepidosteidæ and Sturionidæ are recent, and those of Saurichthyidæ, the Saurodipteridæ, &c., fossil examples.

"In the waters of the Transition period the *Sauroids* and Sharks constituted the chief voracious forms destined to fulfil the important office of check to excessive increase of the inferior families."—*Buckland: Geology & Mineral.*, i. 235.

sâur-ŏĭd ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *sauroid*, and *ichnite.*] The footprint of a saurian.

sâu-rŏp'-ŏ-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *πους* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Palæont.: According to Marsh, an order of Dinosauria, which he raises to a class. Fore and hind limbs nearly equal; feet plantigrade, pentadactyle, unguiate; anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian; sternal bones paired; premaxillaries with teeth. They were herbivorous, and attained their greatest development in the Jurassic. Families: Atlantosauridæ, Diplodocidæ, and Morosauridæ.

sâu-rŏp'-sĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [SAUROPSIS.]

Zool.: A primary group or province of Vertebrata, comprising Reptiles and Birds. An epidermic skeleton, in the form of scales or feathers, is almost always present. The centra of the vertebræ are ossified, but have no terminal epiphyses; the skull has a completely ossified occipital segment. Mandible always present, and each ramus consists of an articular ossification, connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The apparent ankle-joint is situated between the proximal and distal divisions of the tarsus, not between the tibia and the astragalus, as in the Mammalia. The heart is tri- or quadri-locular, and some of the blood corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. Respiration is never effected by means of branchiæ, but after birth is performed by lungs. The cerebral hemispheres are never united by a *corpus callosum*. The reproductive organs open into the cloaca; the oviduct is a Fallopian tube, with a uterine dilatation in the lower part. All are oviparous or ovoviviparous; there are no mammary glands; the embryo has an amnion and a large respiratory allantois, and is nourished at the expense of the massive vitellus. (*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, ch. iii.)

sâu-rŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Caturidæ, with one species from the Great Oolite, and one from the Lower Jurassic.

† **sâu-rŏp tĕr-ŷg'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard, and *πτερυξ* (*pterux*), genit. *πτερυγος* (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: Owen's name for the Plesiosauria (q.v.).

sâu-rŏ-rămph' ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *ῥάμφος* (*rhamphos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hoplopleuridæ, having the lower jaw produced beyond the upper. It appears in the Chalk, and extends into the Tertiary.

sâur-or'-nĭ-thēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*), genit. *ὄρνιθος* (*ornithos*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A sub-class of Birds, with a single order Saurumæ (q.v.). Caudal vertebræ numerous; tail longer than the body, and not terminated by a plough-share bone.

sâu rŏ stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilians, from strata in Africa believed to be of Triassic age.

*** sâu-rŏth'-ĕr-a,** *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *θηράω* (*thēraō*) = to hunt.]

Ornith.: Ground Cuckoo, the typical family

of Saurotherinæ (q.v.). *Saurothera vetula* inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, &c.

***sâu-rŏth-ĕ-rī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurother(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ, allied to Coccyzinæ, but having bill longer and straighter, and the upper mandible curved only at the tip. Found in Tropical America, where they live principally on the ground feeding on caterpillars, lizards, young rats, small birds, &c.

sâu-rû'-rā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Saururads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Piperales. Herbaceous marsh-plants; leaves, alternate, stipulate; flowers in spikes, naked, seated upon a scale; stamens, three to six; ovaries, three or four, more or less distinct, each with an ascending ovule; fruit, four fleshy indehiscent nuts, or a three- or four-celled capsule. Known genera, four; species, seven. From North America, China, and the north of India. (*Lindley.*)

sâu-rû'-răd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Saururaceæ (q.v.).

sâu-rû'-ræ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

ARCHÆOPTERYX.
(*As restored by Owen.*)

Palæont.: Lizard-tailed Birds, made by Huxley a sub-class of Aves. The metacarpals are well-developed, not anchylosed. The caudal vertebræ are numerous and large, so that the caudal region is longer than the body, whereas in other birds it is shorter. Furculum complete and strong; foot extremely passerine; skull and sternum unknown. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1807, p. 418.) It contains the single genus Archæopteryx (q.v.).

sâu-rû'-rŭs, *s.* [Saururæ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Saururaceæ (q.v). The root of *Saururus cernuus*, made into a poultice, is applied, in the United States, in pleurisy. The scientific name is in allusion to the form of the flower-spike.

sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Sauria.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.), with fifteen species of small size, from the shores of tropical and sub-tropical regions. It includes a sub-genus Saurida.

2. *Palæont.:* Hemisaurida, from the Chalk of Comen, Istria, is allied to this genus.

sâu'-rỹ, *s.* [Saurus.]

Ichthy.: *Scombresox saury*, called also the Skipper, not uncommon on the British coast. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, about an inch in depth, and the jaw has a hinge movement as in Belone. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus Scombresox (q.v.).

săn'-sage (age as ĭj), * săn'-çĭdje, * saul-sage, *s.* [Fr. *saucisse* (O. Fr. *saulcisse*, from Low Lat. *salcitia*, from Lat. *salsicium* = a sausage, from *salsus* = salted.] [Sauce, *s.*] An article of food consisting of a roll or ball, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice. Generally it is stuffed into skins, sometimes only rolled in flour.

sausage-meat, *s.* The minced meat of which sausages are composed.

"The best sausages were obtained from shops the proprietors of which did not object to selling to their customers *sausage-meat.*"—*Blyth: Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 506.

sausage-poison, *s.* The poisonous agent or principle existing in sausages made or kept under certain unknown conditions. It has been regarded as an empyreumatic oil, as an acid formed in consequence of a modified process of putrefaction, and as the effect of a fungus, *Sarcina botulina.*

"The nature of this *sausage-poison* has been a subject of much discussion."—*Woodman & Tidy: Forensic Medicine*, p. 542.

sausage-poisoning, *s.* A form of narcotico-irritant poisoning which sometimes follows the consumption of sausages. [Sausage-poison.]

"Four hundred cases of *sausage-poisoning* are stated to have occurred in Wurtemburg alone in the last fifty years."—*Blyth: Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 506.

sausage-roll, *s.* Meat prepared as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of paste, and cooked.

"He had nothing but a *sausage-roll* for his dinner."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xx.

† sausage-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Long, cylindrical, hollow, curved inwards at each end, as the corolla of some Ericas.

*** sause-fleme,** *s.* [Lat. *salsum* = salt, and *phlegma* = phlegm.] An eruption of red spots or scab on the face.

*** sause-flemed,** *a.* [Eng. *sauseflem(e)*; *-ed.*] Having an eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

Saus'-sūre (au as ō), *s.* [Horace Benedict de Saussure (1740–1799), physicist and Alpine explorer, who invented the instrument.] (See etym. and compound.

Saussure's hygrometer, *s.* The Hair hygrometer.

sauss-u-rō'-a (au as ō), *s.* [Named after H. B. Saussure (q.v.), and his father, who wrote on agriculture.]

Bot.: A genus of Carlineæ, Herbs, with corymbose purple or violet heads; bracts all unarmed; anthers with a long acute appendage. Known species, about forty-five. The seeds of *S. candicans* are collected in the Punjaub for medicinal purposes; *S. Lappa*, called also *Aplotaxis Lappa* and *Aucklandia Costus*, is believed to be the Costus of the ancients [Costus, I. (1)], and has long been used in Hindoo medicine.

sauss'-u-rīte (au as ō), *s.* [After de Saussure, who first found and described it; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Zoisite (q.v.) containing soda. Found in the vicinity of Lake Geneva.

2. The compact to crypto-crystalline felspathic constituent of gabbros, formerly regarded as a variety of Labradorite by some mineralogists, and as oligoclase by others. Lately shown by the microscope not to be a homogeneous mineral, but a mixture of felspars.

saussurite-gabbro, *s.*

Petrol.: A gabbro (q.v.) in which the saussuritic form of felspar is present.

sâut, *a. & s.* [Salt, *a. & s.*]. (*Scotch.*)

*** sâut, * saute,** *s.* [Fr.] An assault.

"Oft-wounding at *sautes.*"
Lydgate: Complaint of a Black Knight.

sâu-tĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *sautelle* = a vine shoot, transplanted with its root; *sauter* = to leap, to spring.]

Bot.: A deciduous bulb formed in the axils of the leaves, or around the summit of a root.

*** sâu'-tĕr,** *s.* [Psalter.]

sâu'-tĕr-ĕlle, *s.* [Fr.]

Stone-working: A mason's implement, used in tracing and forming angles.

Sâu-tĕrne', *s.* [Fr.] A kind of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighbourhood of Sauternes, in the department of Gironde.

sâut'-fĭt, *s.* [Saultfat.] A salt dish. (*Scotch.*)

*** sau-trie, * sau-try,** *s.* [Psaltery.]

sâu-văġ'-ĕ-ăd, *s.* [Sauvagesia.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sauvagesiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

sâu-vą-ġē'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Francis Bossier de Sauvages, a physician of Montpellier, and a friend of Linnæus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sauvagesiaceæ (q.v.). *Sauvagesia erecta*, the Herb of St. Martin, is very mucilaginous, and has been used in ophthalmia, in disorders of the bowels, and slight inflammation of the bladder.

sâu-vą-ġē-şĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauvagesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sauvageads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Smooth shrubs or annual herbs, with simple, alternate, nearly sessile leaves, and fringed stipules; inflorescence generally a terminal panicle or a raceme; sepals five; petals five, deciduous; stamens definite or indefinite, some occasionally becoming petaloid scales; ovary free, with three parietal placentæ; fruit capsular, three-valved, one- or three-celled; seeds small, oblong, pitted. Known genera three, species fifteen, from the warmer parts of America.

*** sauve-garde,** *s.* [Safeguard.]

*** sāv'-ą-ble, * sāve'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *save*; *-able.*] Capable of being saved.

"And a man cannot ordinarily know that he is in a *savable* condition."—*Jer. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

*** sāv'-ą-ble-nĕss, * sāve'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *savable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being savable; capability of being saved.

"So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the *savableness* of Protestants."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Conc.)

săv'-age (age as ĭj), * sal-vage, * sau-vage, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *salvage, savaige* (Fr. *sauvage*), from Lat. *silvaticus* = belonging to a wood, wild; *silva* = a wood; Sp. *salvage*; Ital. *salvaggio, salvatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the forest or country; wild, uncultivated, desolate.

"With a tumultuous waste of huge hill-tops
Before us; *savage* region!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Wild, untamed, fierce, violent.

"In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

3. Beastly, brutal.

"His lustful eye or *savage* heart."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

4. Pertaining to man in a state of nature; wild, uncivilized, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"Like a rude and *savage* man of Ind."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

5. Cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless.

"A *savage* and obdurate nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Enraged on account of provocation received. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A human being in a state of natural rudeness; one who is uncivilized or untaught in mind or manners.

"With *savages* and men of Ind."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pp. 28–33) shows that the uniformity of appearance and characteristics said to exist among savages has been much exaggerated. Some retain the prehensile power of the feet; their open-air life makes them as a rule long-sighted; their imitative powers are great, as is their fondness for rough music, and they pay attention to personal appearance. Their state of morality is low. Continual wars, infanticide, want of food, and exposure to the weather, are powerful checks on their increase.

* 2. A wild beast.

"The grim *savage*, to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 373.

3. A person of extreme brutality or ferocity; a barbarian. (*Colloq.*)

¶ Puttenham in 1589 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

săv'-age (age as ĭj), * sal-vage, *v.t. & i.* [Savage, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make wild or savage.

"Whose bloodie breast so *sauag'd* out of kind."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 442.

2. To bite, tear, or cut: as, A horse *savages* a man.

* **B.** *Intrans:* To act like a savage.

"Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

săv'-age-lỹ (age as ĭj), *adv.* [Eng. *savage*; *-ly.*]

1. In a savage manner; like a savage; cruelly, inhumanly.

"Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. With extreme passion; fiercely. (*Colloq.*)

săv'-age-nĕss (age as ĭj**),** *s.* [Eng. *savage; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; wildness.

2. Fierceness, inhumanity, ferocity, cruelty.

"The *savageness* of his own nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

săv'-ag-ĕr-y (ag as ĭj**),** *s.* [Eng. *savage; -ry.*]

1. The state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; barbarism.

"We have not come out from *savagery* into civilization."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 895.

* 2. Wild growth.

"The coulter rests,
That should deracinate such *savagery*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. Savage conduct; cruelty, ferocity, barbarity, rowdyism.

"The popular belief that *savagery* is a venial offence when political excitement runs high."—*Globe*, Oct 12, 1883.

* **săv'-ag-ĭsm (ag** as ĭj**),** *s.* [Eng. *savag(e); -ism.*] The state of men while uncivilized; the condition of human beings in their natural rudeness and wildness; barbarism.

"To pass from *savagism* to civilization."—*W. Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, ii. 255.

sa-văn'-na, sa-văn'-nah, *s.* [Sp. *sabana* = a sheet for a bed . . . a large plain, from Lat. *sabanum* = a linen cloth, a towel, from Gr. *σάβανον* (*sabanon*).] An extensive open plain, covered with natural vegetation, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of undershrubs. The word is chiefly used in tropical America.

"*Savannahs* are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood-land, for they are frequently spots of as good land as any, and often are intermixt with wood-land."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

savannah-blackbird, savannah-bird, *s.* [CROTOPHAGUS.]

savannah-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Echites. (*West Indian.*)

săv'-ant (nt as **n),** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *savoir* = to know.] A man of learning or science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

Săv'-art, *s.* [Named after Savart Felix, 1791-1841.] (See etym. and compound.)

* **Savart's toothed-wheel,** *s.*

Acoustics: An apparatus for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to a given note. It consists of an oak frame, with two wheels connected by a strap. One is toothed, and is made to revolve rapidly by means of a multiplying wheel, with the effect of making a card fixed on the frame to vibrate as each tooth strikes it. An indicator shows the number of revolutions of the wheel, and consequently the number of vibrations in a given time. It is now superseded by the syren (q.v.).

sāve, *sauve, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *sauver*, from Lat. *salvo* = to make safe; *salvus* = safe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *salvar*; Ital. *salvare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To preserve, as from injury, destruction, or harm of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending evil or danger.

"O good old man! even from the grave
Thy spirit could thy master *save*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 8.

2. *Specif.:* To deliver or redeem from final and everlasting destruction; to redeem.

"Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners."—*1 Timothy* i. 15.

3. To deliver, to rescue, to guard; to preserve from the power or influence of a person or thing: as, *Save* me from my friends.

4. To keep undamaged or untouched.

"Could'st thou *save* nothing? didst thou give them all."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to secure from loss or waste.

"To *save* the blood on either side."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

6. To reserve and lay by; to gather up; to hoard.

"The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

7. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering. (With a double object.)

"You have *saved* me a day's journey."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

8. To obviate or prevent the necessity or use of: as, A stitch in time *saves* nine.

9. To prevent or obviate the occurrence of.

"Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

10. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to take advantage of; to catch; not to lose.

"The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient."—*Swift.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be economical or saving.

¶ (1) *God save the mark.* [MARK, *s.* ¶ (1).]

(2) *To save appearances:* To preserve a good external appearance; to do something to obviate or prevent exposure or embarrassment.

sāve, *prep. & conj.* [SAVE, *v.*]

A. *As prep.:* (From the Fr. *sauf*, in such phrases as *sauf mon droit* = my right being reserved). Except, saving; leaving out; not including.

"For brotherless she was, *save* in the name
Her infant friendship had bestow'd on him."
Byron: The Dream, 2.

B. *As conj.:* Except, unless.

* **save-reverence,** *exclam.* A kind of apologetical apostrophe when anything might be thought filthy or indecent. (Often corrupted into *Sir-reverence.*) [REVERENCE, *s.*]

* **sāve,** *s.* [Lat. *salvia.*] The herb sage.

sāve'-âll, *s.* [Eng. *save*, and *all.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which saves or prevents things from being lost or wasted.

"These poultry as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a mere *saveall*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. *Specif.:* A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candlestick while burning. It may consist of a little tube and flaring collar, or a circular piece of porcelain with a spike on which the candle-end is fixed.

"A candlestick, snuff-dish, and *saw-all*,
And thus his household goods you have all."
Swift: True & Faithful Inventory.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A strip of canvas which may be laced to a sail to fill the roach or upward curve of the foot of the sail.

2. *Paper:* A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire cloth in the Fourdrinier machine.

săv'-ĕ-lŏy, *cer-ve-las, *cer-ve-lat, *s.* [O. Fr. *cervelet* (Fr. *cervelas*), from Ital. *cervellatta, cervelata* = a short thick sausage, so called from originally containing brains, from Ital. *cervello;* Lat. *cerebellum* = brain.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

sāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *save*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who saves or rescues from danger or destruction; a saviour.

* 2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

"He puts the gain of Britain in a scale,
Which weighing with the loss of Emmeline,
He thinks he's scarce a *saver*."
Dryden: King Arthur, ii.

3. One who saves money; one who is economical; one who lays up or hoards; an economizer.

"By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*."—*Wotton.*

* **save-te,** *s.* [SAFETY.]

săv'-ĭ-eû, săv'-a-cû, săb'-ĭ-cû, *s.* [From Cuban name *sabicú.*] The wood of *Lysiloma Sabicu*, formerly *Acacia proxima Mordi.*

săv'-în, săv'-ine, †săb'-ine, *sav-eine, *s.* [A.S. *safinæ*, from Lat. *sabinus, sabina* = the savin.]

1. *Bot.: Juniperus Sabina*, a bush or low tree, with small, scale-like leaves, and light, bluish-green fruit. A native of Central Europe and parts of Asia; cultivated in Britain, where the tops are collected in spring.

2. *Pharm.:* Savin is an irritant externally and internally, and an emmenagogue. There is an English oil of savin, a tincture of savin, and an ointment of savin.

savin-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the berries of the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, with water. It is mobile, almost colourless, becomes resinous, yellow, and viscid on exposure to the air, has a sharp aromatic taste and pungent odour. Absolute alcohol dissolves it in all proportions, and forms a clear solution with two parts rectified spirit. Sp. gr. = 0·91 to 0·94. It is regarded as polymeric with oil of turpentine, $C_{10}H_{16}$. The fresh berries yield 10 per cent. of oil.

savin-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cæsalpinia bijuga;* (2) *Fagara lentiscifolia.*

sāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., s., & prep.* [SAVE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Preserving from danger, evil, or destruction; redemptory.

2. Economical, economizing, frugal; not lavish or wasteful.

"She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* 3. Bringing back in returns the amount or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not producing any gain.

"Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own."—*Addison.*

4. Reserving, as some right, title, or claim: as, a *saving* clause.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Something kept from being spent, expended, or lost; that which is saved. (Generally in the plural.)

* 2. An exception, a reservation.

"There may be room for a *saving* in equity from the severity of the common law of Parnassus, as well as of the King's Bench."—*Lansdowne: British Enchanters* (Pref.).

D. *As preposition:*

1. Save, except; with the exception of; excepting.

2. With all due respect to; without disrespect to.

"*Saving* your reverence, a husband."
Shakesp. Much Ado, iii. 4.

sāv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *saving; -ly.*]

1. In a saving manner; with frugality or economy.

* 2. So as to be finally saved from everlasting death.

"They are capable of being *savingly* born of water and the spirit."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 257.

sāv'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *saving; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being saving; economy, thrift, frugality.

* 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation; salvation.

"The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel* (Pref., p. v.).

sāv'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [SAVING, C., 1.]

savings-bank, *s.* A bank the primary object of which is to encourage thrift and saving among the poorer classes. The first suggestion of savings-banks was made by Defoe in 1697, and the first to be established was that of Brunswick in France in 1765. In Germany the first savings-bank was founded at Hamburg in 1778. Others were soon after founded; at Berne in Switzerland in 1787, at Kiel in Denmark in 1796, and in other cities of Europe. The first step towards a savings-bank in England was made in 1799, by Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, who offered to receive small sums from his parishioners to be returned at Christmas with interest. Others followed with similar philanthropic efforts, but the first one organized on thorough business principles was the Parish Bank Friendly Society, established by the Rev. Henry Duncan, at Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire in 1810. He published an account of this institution, and the idea was quickly taken up in other localities, so that by 1817 seventy savings-banks had been established in England. The first to be founded in the United States was in 1816 when the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, suggested by Condy Raguet, was established in Philadelphia. In the same year the Boston Savings-Bank was started, and in 1819 one was established in New York. The system has since then been established in all parts of the civilized world, except in Germany (where institutions of a different character replace it), the banks being numerous and the aggregate sum of savings very great. In 1875 there were 1,054 savings-banks in the United States, with 1,793,361 depositors and $2,257,482 deposits. In 1880 there were about 550 banks, with 4,258,623 depositors and

$1,524,844,506 deposits. Post Office savings-banks were established in 1861 in Britain, and have been continued to the present day, with much success. This system has not been adopted in the United States. There is also in Britain a Government Annuity and Insurance system which is very closely connected with the savings-banks, and which has proved of great benefit.

sāv'-iour (i as y), *saveoure, *s.* [O. Fr. *saveor, salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), from Lat. *salvatorem;* accus. of *salvator* = one who saves, from *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *salvador*, Ital. *salvatore.*]

1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from danger, evil, or destruction; a preserver.

2. *Specif.:* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of mankind.

***sāv'-iour-ĕss (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *saviour; -ess.*] A female saviour.

"One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouresse*, save me! —*Bishop Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

sā'-vite, *s.* [After M. Sav(i); suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q.v.) supposed to contain a considerable proportion of magnesia, but Sella has shown that the crystals are those of normal natrolite, and that the magnesia is probably derived from the serpentine with which it is associated at Caparciano, Italy.

sā-vō-dinsk'-ite, *s.* [After the Savodinski mine, Altai, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Hessite (q.v.).

săv-ŏn-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *savonnette*, dimin. from *savon* = soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality, variously perfumed, and generally with the addition of some powdered starch or farina, and sometimes sand.

savonette-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pithecolobium microdenium.*

sā' vŏr, sā'-voūr, *s.* [O. Fr. *savour, savear* (Fr. *saveur*); from Lat. *saporem*, accus. of *sapor* = taste, from *sapio* = to taste; Sp. & Port. *sabor;* Ital. *sapore.*]

*1. Smell, odor, scent.

"I smell sweet *savours.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Induct. ii.).

2. Flavor, taste, relish; power or quality of affecting the palate.

"If the salt hath lost its *savor*, wherewith shall it be salted?"—*Matthew* v. 13.

3. Characteristic property; distinguishing property, flavor, or quality.

"I taste
The *savour* of death from all things."
Milton: P. L., x., 969.

*4. Character, reputation.

"Ye have made our *savor* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh."—*Exodus* v. 21.

*5. Sense of smell; power to scent or smell.

*6. Pleasure, delight.

sā' vor, sā'-voūr, *sa-vere, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *savourer;* Sp. & Port. *saborear;* Ital. *saporare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To have a particular smell, taste, or flavor.

"The very doors and windows *savour* vilely."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

*2. To stink.

"Lazarus that lay four days began to *savour*."—*C. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1600), p. 220.

3. To be of a particular nature; to partake of the nature, quality, or appearance of something else; to smack. (Followed by *of.*)

"Of goodness *savouring* and a tender mind."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 1.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To like, to relish, to taste or smell with pleasure.

"Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile:
Filths *savour* but themselves."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

2. To perceive by the taste or smell: hence, to perceive intellectually, to discern, to note.

3. To indicate the presence of; to have the flavor or quality of.

"Thou *savorest* not the things that be of God."—*Matthew* xvi. 23.

***sā'-vŏred, sā'-voured,** *a.* [Eng. *savor; -ed.*] Having a savor or flavor; flavored.

"Sweet and well *savored.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 51.

***sa' vŏr-er,** *s.* [Eng. *savor; -er.*] One imbued with or redolent of something.

"A great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe his opinions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 61.

sā'-vŏr ĭ lў, *adv.* [Eng. *savory; -ly.*]

†1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

"Then when he hath done his best toward the dispatch of his work, his food doth taste *savourily*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. xix.

*2. With gusto or appetite.

"The collation he fell to very *savourily*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

sā'-vŏr ĭ nĕss, *sā'-voūr ĭ nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *savory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being savory; savory taste or smell; savor.

"If the salte have lost his propre strength and *savournesse*."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apology*, p. 604.

sā'-vŏr-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Savor, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

***B.** *As subst.:* The act or power of tasting; taste.

"Sight, hering, smelling, *savouring*, and touching."
—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

sā'-vŏr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *savor; -less.*] Destitute of savor; having no savor or flavor; insipid, tasteless.

"The unlearned [think them] *savourless*."—*Bishop Hall: Satires.* (Postscript).

***sā'-vŏr-lў,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *savor; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of good savor or flavor; savory.

B. *As adv.:* With good savor or flavor; savorily; with good relish.

***sā'-vŏr-oŭs, *sā'-vĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *savor; -ous;* Fr. *savoureux.*] Savory, pleasant.

"The time is then so *savourous*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

sā'-vŏr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *savorée;* Ital. *savorregia, santorejia, satureja*, from Lat. *satureia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Satureia (q.v.). Dyer's Savory is *Serratula tinctoria.* Garden or Summer Savory is *Satureia hortensis.* Mountain or Winter Savory is *S. montana.* The last two are carminative and antispasmodic. Summer Savory is commonly cultivated in kitchen gardens for flavoring dishes. It has an agreeable aromatic smell and a pungent aromatic taste. Winter Savory resembles it in character and is used in the same way.

sā'-vŏr-ў, *sā'-vĕr-ў, *sa-vor-ie, *a.* [Eng. *savour; -y.*] Having a pleasant savour or smell; pleasing to the organs of taste and smell; palatable. Hence, figuratively, acceptable and pleasing in every sense.

"His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding *savoury*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

sa-vŏy', *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A palace in the Strand granted by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy (from whom it took its name).

2. A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*), so called from having been first brought over from Savoy. It is rough-leaved and hardy, and is much grown for winter use.

3. A portion of continental Sardinia transferred to France in 1860.

Savoy Conference, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to the meetings of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Liturgy in the reign of Charles II. Twelve bishops took part in the proceedings on behalf of the Establishment, while the Nonconformists were represented by Baxter, Calamy, Reynolds, and others of their leaders. The first meeting took place on April 15, 1661, and the Commission sat for four months.

"The meeting is known to history as the *Savoy Conference*, and its results were to confirm the High Church party in the Catholic or sacramental view of the Prayer Book (which was enforced by the Act of Uniformity), and to disallow the Presbyterian scruples."—*E. Walford: Old & New London*, iii. 97.

savoy-medlar, *s.*

Bot.: *Amelanchier vulgaris.*

savoy spiderwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Hemerocallis Liliastrum.*

Sa-vŏy' ard, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

sâw, *pret. of v.* [See, *v.*]

sâw (1), **sawe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *saga;* cogn. with Dut. *zaag;* Icel. *sög;* Dan. *sav;* Sw. *såg;* Ger. *säge.* From the same root as Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. *Anthrop.:* The Greeks claim the invention of the saw, but it occurs on the Egyptian monuments. Saws of the bronze age have been found in Germany and Denmark; and in the stone age rude saws of flint were affixed to wooden handles by bitumen. The Caribs formerly employed saws of notched shells, and the Tahitians of sharks' teeth.

2. *Carp.:* An instrument out with a serrated or dentated blade, the teeth of which rasp or cut away wood or other material, making a groove known as a kerf. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright and smooth: those of iron are hammer-hardened; hence the first, besides being stiffer, are likewise found smoother than the last. The edge in which are the teeth is usually thinner than the back, because the back is to follow the edge. The teeth are cut and sharpened with a triangular file, the blade of the saw being first fixed in a whetting-block. Saws are used to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other materials, and are either reciprocating or circular, and of various sizes and forms, according to the purpose for which each is intended. They may be divided into hand-saws and machine-saws, of which the first are the more numerous. Of hand-saws the most commonly used are the band-saw, the cross-cut saw, the frame-saw, the hand-saw, the panel-saw, the key-hole saw, the bow-saw, the ripping saw, the sash-saw, the tenon-saw, &c., which will be found described in this work under their several heads. Machine-saws are divided into circular, reciprocating, and band-saws. The circular-saw is a disc of steel with teeth on its periphery; it is made to revolve at great speed, while the material to be cut is pushed forward against it by means of a travelling platform. The reciprocating-saw works like a two-handled hand-saw, but it is fixed and the material pushed forward against its teeth. The ribbon-saw consists of a thin endless saw placed over two wheels, and strained on them. It passes down through a flat sawing table, upon which the material to be cut is laid.

"Carpenters' art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tooles thereto belonging, to wit, the *saw*, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumbe line, the auger and wimble."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

saw-arbor, *s.* The axis of a circular saw.

saw-bench, *s.*

Wood-working: A table on which stuff is fed to a saw.

saw-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"Possessing strong tooth-like processes on the bill, by which it is enabled to hold a slippery prey, this bird [*Merg us merganser*, the Goosander] like the Red-breasted Merganser, is also called *Saw-bill* and Jack-saw."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 489.

saw-buck, *s.* [Saw-horse.]

saw-clamp, *s.* A contrivance for holding saws while being filed.

saw-doctor, saw-gummer, *s.* An instrument having an angular punch for cutting pieces out of the edge of a saw-blade, to increase the depths of the interdental spaces.

saw-dust, *s.* The dust or small fragments of wood, &c., caused by the attrition of a saw.

"The block, the axe, and the *saw-dust* rose in his mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

saw-dusty, *a.* Pertaining to or covered with sawdust.

"A *saw-dusty* parlour."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

saw-file, *s.* A file adapted for saws; triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill saws.

saw fish, *s.* [Sawfish.]

saw fly, *s.* [Sawfly.]

saw-frame, *s.*

1. The frame in which a saw-blade is stretched.

2. A saw-sash (q.v.).

saw gate, *s.*

1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched.

*2. The motion or progress of a saw.

"The oke and the box wood . . . doo stiffely withstand the *sawgate*, chopping wood filling up their teeth even."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

saw-gauge, *s.*

1. A test for the thickness of saw-blades or the width of saw-tooth points.

2. An adjustable device for governing the width of the scantling or board cut and its angle of presentation to the saw.

3. A loose back, which is adjusted toward or from the edge of the saw, to limit the depth of the kerf.

saw gin, *s.*

Cotton: The original form of cotton-gin, in which fibres are drawn through the grid or grating by the teeth of a saw.

*** saw-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: *Cladium Mariscus.*

saw-guide, *s.* A piece with an adjustable fence, which may direct the saw in cross-cutting strips, against which the piece is laid.

saw-gummer, *s.* [Saw-doctor.]

saw horse, *s.* A kind of rack on which sticks of cord-wood are laid for sawing. Its two ends each form a St. Andrew's cross, and are connected by longitudinal stays.

saw-mandrel, *s.* A hold-fast for a circular saw in a lathe.

saw-mill, *s.* A mill for sawing timber. It may be driven either by steam or water. The saws used are either circular or reciprocating. [Saw (1), *s.*]

¶ Saw-mills were erected at Augsburg in 1322, in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, in Norway about 1530, and at Lyons in or before 1555. Saw mills were established in the American colonies soon after their settlement, as the only available means of dealing with the vast forests. They have followed the retreat of the forests, converting multitudes of trees annually into lumber, and promising, unless some check is made to the process, to deforest the United States within the coming century.

Saw-mill dog: A contrivance for holding logs on the carriage while being sawed.

Saw-mill gate: [Saw-gate].

saw-pad, *s.* A contrivance for conducting the web of a compass-saw or lock-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-pit, *s.* The pit beneath a log in which the lower sawyer works.

saw-sash, *s.* The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is stretched.

saw-set, *s.* A tool or implement to slant the teeth laterally from the plane of the saw, alternately to the right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade, and friction be reduced. In some cases, the edge of the tooth is spread to widen its cut, instead of bending it laterally.

saw-spindle, *s.* The shaft upon which a circular saw is secured.

saw-swage, *s.* A form of punch or striker by which the end of a saw-tooth is flattened to give it width and set.

saw-tooth sterrinck, *s.*

Zool.: The Crab-eating Seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga,* a seal, olive-coloured above, white below, inhabiting the Antarctic seas. Its molar teeth are serrate, in which respect it approaches the fossil Zeuglodon.

saw-toothed, *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

saw-whet, *s.*

Ornith.: The Acadian Owl, *Nyctale acadica* (Bonap.), about eight inches long and eighteen in wing expanse; upper parts olivaceous brown, face and under parts ashy-white. It probably occurs over the whole of temperate America.

"This lively and handsome owl is called '*saw-whet,*' as its love notes much resemble the noise made by filing the teeth of a saw."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* xiii. 720.

saw-wrack, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Fucus serratus.*

saw-wrest, *s.* A saw-set (q.v.).

sâw (2). *** sawe** (2), *s.* [A.S. *sagu,* cogn. with Icel. *saga* = a tale, a saga; Dut. & Sw. *saga;* Ger. *sage;* A.S. *secgan* = to say. *Saw* and *saga* are thus doublets.]

*** 1.** A tale.

"To harken all his *sawes.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,151.

2. A saying, a proverb, a maxim, an adage, an apophthegm.

"I . . . was answered that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the *saws* of pedantic Templars, and that, if it were to be so decided, such *saws* might be quoted on one side as well as the other." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

*** 3.** Decree, command.

"Rules the creatures by his powerful *saw.*" *Spenser: Colin Clout,* 885.

sâw (3), *s.* [Salve.] (*Scotch.*)

sâw (1), *** saw-en, * saw-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Saw (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut or separate with a saw.

"Two men are *sawing* the trunk of a tree."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

2. To form or frame by means of a saw: as, To *saw* boards, *i.e.,* to *saw* timber into the shape of boards.

II. *Fig.:* To move through, or make motions in, as one sawing.

"Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut timber, stone, &c., with a saw; to perform the act of a sawyer: as, He *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw: as, The mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw: as, The timber *saws* easily.

sâw (2), *v.t.* [Sow.]

sa-war'-ra, *s.* [Saouari.]

sâw'-dĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of *solder* (q.v.).] Blarney, flattery. [Soft.]

sâw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who saws; a sawyer.

sâw'-fish, *s.* [Eng. *saw,* s., and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the genus Pristis (q.v.), from the saw-like weapon into which the snout is produced. They are common in tropical and less so in sub-tropical seas, and attain a considerable size, specimens with a saw six feet long and a foot broad at the base being far from rare. Their offensive weapon renders them dangerous to almost all other large inhabitants of the ocean. It consists of three or five (rarely four) hollow cylindrical tubes (the rostral processes of the cranial cartilage) placed side by side, tapering towards the end, and covered with a bony deposit, in which the teeth of the saw are implanted on each side. The real teeth are far too small to inflict a serious wound or to seize other animals, so that the sawfish use their rostral weapon in tearing off pieces of flesh from their prey or in ripping open the abdomen, when they seize and devour the detached portions or the protruding soft parts.

sâw'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), and *fly;* so called from the serrate ovipositor.]

Entom.: Any insect of the family Tenthredinidæ, spec., of the typical genus Tenthredo.

sâwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Saw (1), *v.*]

sâw'-neȳ, sâw'-nȳ, *s.* [See def.] A nickname for a Scotchman, from Sandy, a corruption of Alexander.

*** sâw' trȳ,** *s.* [Psaltery.]

sâw'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *saw* (1), and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Serratula.

sâw'-yĕr, *s.* [Formed from *saw* (1), v., with interpolated *y,* as in *bowyer.*]

1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks, or to saw up wood for fuel; a sawer. [Top-sawyer.]

"The *sawyers* draw up and let downe the saw twice, before the teeth send from them any dust into the pit."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

2. A tree, which, growing on the banks of a river, and becoming undermined by the current, falls into the stream, and is swept along with its branches, partly above water, rising and falling with the waves, whence the name. Sawyers are extremely dangerous to navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri, boats which run foul of them being either disabled or sunk.

sawyer's dog, *s.* A saw-mill dog (q.v.).

sâx, *s.* [A.S. *seax* = an axe, a knife.]

*** 1.** A knife, a sword, a dagger.

2. A slate-maker's axe, for trimming slates to shape. It is sixteen inches long and two broad, and has a point at the back for making nail-holes in the slate.

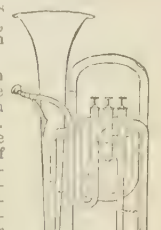
sâx, *a.* & *s.* [Six.] (*Scotch.*)

sâx'-a tile, *a.* [Lat. *saxatilis,* from *saxum* = a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

săxe gō thæ-a, *s.* [Named after Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (1819–1861), consort of Queen Victoria.]

Bot.: A genus of Cupresseæ. Evergreen trees like the yew. *Saxegothæa conspicua,* from Patagonia, is cultivated in Britain.

sax'-horn, sax-cor nĕt, *s.* [Named after the inventor, Charles Joseph Sax (1791–1865), a celebrated Belgian musical-instrument maker, whose work in the improvement of brass instruments was carried on by his son, Antoine Joseph (born 1814).]



SAXHORN.

Music: The name given to a group of six or more brass instruments with valves, invented by Sax. In 1845 he patented the saxhorn, a new kind of bugle, and the saxo-tromba (a family of cylinder instruments intermediate between the saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet). They have a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, so that each horn is capable of playing all the notes of its scale without difficulty. The chief are the soprano in F, E flat, or D, the contralto in C and B flat, the tenor (Althorn) in F and E flat, the Barytone, or Euphonium in C and B flat, the bass (Bombardon, Contra Bombardon) in F and E flat, and the contra-bass or circular bass in B flat. Called also Saxotrombas and Saxtubas.

săx-ĭ-cā'-vạ, *s.* [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *cavo* = to excavate.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Gastrochænidæ, with numerous species, ranging from low water to 140 fathoms. It is found in the Arctic seas, where it attains its largest size, in the Mediterranean, at the Canaries, and the Cape. The young shell is symmetrical, with two teeth in each valve; the adult is rugose, toothless, thick, oblong, gaping, with an external hinge ligament. Siphons large, and united near the end. This mollusc is so variable under different conditions and at different ages that five genera and fifteen species have been founded on its aberrant forms. It bores into stone, and has done great damage at Plymouth breakwater.

2. *Palæont.:* Etheridge enumerates three species from the Lias, one from the Lower Eocene, three from the Crag deposits, and two from the Pleistocene.

săx'-ĭ-cā-voŭs, *a.* [Saxicava.] Hollowing out stone. (*Lyell.*)

săx-ĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Stonechat; the typical genus of Saxicolinæ (q.v.). Beak straight, slender, surrounded with a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval; half closed by a membrane. Three toes in front, one behind. Habitat, Africa, North-west India, the Palæarctic region, migrating to Alaska and Greenland. There are many species.

săx-ĭ-cō-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saxicol(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Stonechats; a family of Sylviidæ (q.v.), with twelve genera and 126 species, absent from America (except the extreme north-west), abundant in the Oriental region, moderately so in the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Australian. (*Tristram*). Bill depressed at base; gape with diverging bristles, feet lengthened, tail rather short; head large.

săx-ĭc'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [Saxicola.]

Bot.: Growing on rocks.

săx-if'-ra-ga, *s.* [From Lat. *saxifragus* = stone-breaking: Lat. *saxum* = a stone, a rock, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break. Used first of an Adiantum supposed to break stones in the bladder, or named from the roots of the several species penetrating the rocks and tending to break them up.]

Bot.: Saxifrage, the typical genus of Saxifragaceæ (q.v.). Calyx in five segments; petals five; stamens ten or five; ovary two-celled; capsule with two beaks, two-celled, many seeded. Perennial plants, rarely herbs, with white or yellow, or rarely red or purple, cymose inflorescence. Known species, 160. Not found in Australia, South Africa, or the South Sea Islands; distributed in most other regions. They are mostly mountain or rock plants, and are most abundant in the northern hemisphere. Many are cultivated in gardens for their pretty flowers and neat habit of growth. They are particularly employed as an ornament to rockeries. The predominent characteristic of the Saxifraga is astringency, but no use has been made of this property. There are various species in the United States, low-growing mountain plants. In India the root of *S. ligulata*, a Himalayan species, is used as a tonic in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. Bruised, it is applied to boils and in ophthalmia. *S. crassifolia* has been tried as a substitute for tea.

săx-ĭ-fra-gā'-çe-æ, săx-ĭ-frā'-ġē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Saxifrages; the typical order of the alliance Saxifragales (q.v.). Herbs, often growing in patches; leaves alternate, flower-stems simple, often naked; sepals four or five, petals five or none inserted between the lobes of the calyx; stamens five to ten, a disc generally present; stigmas sessile on the top of the ovary; ovary inferior or nearly superior, usually of two carpels cohering below and diverging near the apex, sometimes two-celled, with a central placenta, or one-celled with a double one. Fruit generally membranous or a two-celled capsule, with numerous, very minute seeds. Known genera nineteen, species 310. (*Lindley.*) Genera nineteen, species 250, including the Ribesieæ. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) Most of the species are from the North Temperate and Arctic zones.

săx-ĭ-fra-gā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saxifragace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to the Saxifragaceæ (q.v.).

săx-ĭf'-ra-gal, *a.* [Saxifragales.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Saxifragales (q.v.): as, the *Saxifragal* Alliance.

săx-ĭf-ra-gā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Saxifragal Alliance; an alliance of Perigynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; corolla, if present, polypetalous; carpels consolidated, placentæ sutural or axile; seeds indefinite; embryo long and taper, with a long radicle and little or no albumen. Orders: Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeaceæ, Cunoniaceæ, Brexiaceæ, and Lythraceæ.

***săx-ĭf'-ra-gant,** *a.* [Saxifraga.] Breaking or destroying stone; saxifragous, lithotritic.

săx'-ĭ-frāġe, *s.* [Saxifraga.]

Botany:

1. The genus Saxifraga (q.v.).
2. (*Pl.*): The Saxifragaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

săx-ĭf'-ra-goŭs, *a.* [Saxifraga.] The same as Saxifragant (q.v.).

"That the coats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

Săx'-ŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *saxo*, pl. *saxones*, from A.S. *seaxa*, pl. *seaxe, seaxan*, from *seax* = a short sword, a dagger; O. H. Ger. *saks* = a dagger; Ger. *Sachse* = a Saxon.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race of people originally inhabiting the northern part of Germany, who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; an Anglo-Saxon.

2. The language spoken by the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons. It is generally applied to the English spoken up to about 1150 or 1200, and succeeded by Middle English. [English Language.] Old Saxon is the old dialect of Westphalia, and is closely allied to the old Dutch.

3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

4. *Entom.:* A night-moth, *Hadena rectilinea*, occurring in Yorkshire and Scotland.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon.

2. Of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Saxon-architecture, *s.* The style of architecture in use in England from the time of its conversion till the Conquest. It is easily recognized by its massive columns and semicircular arches, which usually spring from capitals without the intervention of the entablature. In the first Saxon buildings the mouldings were extremely simple, the greater part consisting of fillets and plat-bands at right angles to each other, and to the general surface. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, and without buttresses; the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height; the quoins are of hewn stone set alternately on end and horizontally; the arches of doorways and windows are rounded or with triangular heads; window-openings in the walls are splayed on to the interior and exterior, the window being in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and divided with a baluster of peculiar shape, especially in the belfries. In the earlier part of the Saxon period most of the domestic edifices built were of wood or mud with thatched roofs. In plan they were very rude. The fire was kindled in the centre of the hall, and, as there were no chimneys, the smoke made its way out through louvres, or by the doors or windows.

SAXON ARCHITECTURE.
(*Tower of Sompting Church.*)

Saxon-blue, *s.* Indigo dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a deep blue liquid used by dyers.

† Săx'-ŏn-dŏm, *s.* Eng. *Saxon; -dom.*] A country or countries inhabited or colonized by Saxons; the descendants of Anglo-Saxons.

"Look now at American *Saxondom*; and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iv.

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Saxon; -ish.*] Resembling Saxon. (*Earle: Philology*, § 17.)

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Saxon; -ism.*] An idiom, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon language.

SAXOPHONE.

"It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 49.

*** Săx'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Saxon; -ist.*] One versed in the Anglo-Saxon language.

"Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*."—*Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*, i. 68.

săx'-ō-phōne, *s.* [Saxhorn.]

Music: A brass musical instrument with a single reed and a clarinet mouthpiece. The body of the instrument is a parabolic cone of brass provided with a set of keys. The saxophones are seven in number, the sopranino, soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, barytone, bass, and double-bass. The compass of each is nearly the same. It is of great value in military combinations; in the orchestra, except to replace the bass clarinet, it is all but unknown.

săx'-ō-trŏm-ba, *s.* [Saxhorn.]

săx'-tū-ba, *s.* [Saxhorn.]

sāy (1), *** saye** (1), *** seg-gen, * sig-gen, * sain, * sele, * sei-en, * sein, * seyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *secgan, secgean* (pa. t. *sægde, sǽde*, pa. par. *gesegd, sæd*); cogn. with Icel. *segja*; Dan. *sige*; Sw. *säga*; Ger. *sagen*; O. H. Ger. *sekjan, seajan*; Dut. *zeggen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing.

"What *says* Sylvia to my suit?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

2. To tell, to report, to describe, as in answer to a question.

"*Say* what thou seest yond."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. To repeat, to rehearse, to recite: as, To *say* grace, to *say* one's lessons.

4. To pronounce or recite without singing; to intone.

"Then shall be *said* or sung as follows."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

5. To allege or adduce by way of argument; to argue.

6. To suppose, to assume; to take for granted; to presume. (Followed by a clause.)

"*Say* they are vile and false."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

7. To utter as an opinion; to judge, to decide. (*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, i.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak, to declare, to assert.

"He said moreover, I have something to say unto thee. And she said, *Say* on."—1 *Kings* ii. 14.

* 2. To make answer; to reply. (*Milton.*)

¶ The third person sing. pres. ind. (*says*) is pron. *sĕz*, and the pa. t. and pa. par. (*said*) *sĕd.*

¶ (1) *It is said:* It is commonly reported; people assert or declare.

* (2) *It says:* It is said.

(3) *That is to say:* That is; in other words; otherwise. Frequently contracted to *say*, as a sum of £100 (*say*, one hundred pounds).

(4) *They say:* People assert or maintain; it is said or reported.

(5) *To say nay:* To refuse.

"I cannot *say nay* to thee."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

(6) *To say to:* To think of; to have an opinion.

"What *say* you *to* young Master Fenton?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

*** sāy** (2), *** saye** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [An abbreviation of *assay* or *essay* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To try, to assay.

"The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*,
Looks o'er the bill, likes it."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To assay, to make an attempt.

"Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster. (To the Reader.)

*** say,** *pret. of v.* [See, *v.*]

sāy (1), *** saye** (1), *s.* [Say (1), *v.*]

1. That which one says or has to say; a speech, a story; hence, a declaration, a statement, an opinion.

"Sooner or later Russia would be called upon to have her *say* in Bulgaria."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* 2. A maxim, a saying, a saw, an adage.

*** sāy** (2), *s.* [Say (2), *v.*]

1. A trial, an assay, a sample, a taste.

"Since . . . thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes,
What safe and nicely I might well disdain
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

2. Tried quality; temper, proof.

"Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

* ¶ (1) *To give the say:* To assure the goodness of the wines and dishes, a duty formerly performed by the royal taster.

(2) *To give a say at:* To make an attempt at.

"And *give a say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, i. 1.

(3) *To taste the say:* To taste meat or wine before presenting it, so as to ascertain that it is not poisoned.

"Nor deem'd it meet that you to him convey
The proferred bowl unless you *taste the say*."
Rose: Orlando Furioso, xx. 61.

*** sāy** (3), *** saie, * saye** (2), *** sey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *saie* (Fr. *saye*), from Lat. *saga, sagum, sagus* = a coat or tunic; *sagum* = a mantle, a kind of cloth, from Gr. σάγος (*sagos*) = a coarse cloak; Ital. *saio* = a long coat; Sp. *saya, sayo* = a tunic.]

1. A kind of serge or woollen cloth.

"Fine cloths in Somersetshire, *saies* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich."—*Bp. Berkeley: Querist*, § 520.

2. A kind of silk or satin.

sāy'-a-ble, *a.* That can or may be said.

sāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *say* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who says or utters; an utterer.

sā-yĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *sayette* = say; Sp. *sayete* = a light, thin stuff.] A mixed fabric of silk and wool; sagathy.

sāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SAY (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. That which is said; an expression, a speech.

"Moses fled at this *saying*."—*Acts* vii. 29.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim, an adage, a saw.

"Blush like a black dog, as the *saying* is."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

*** sāy'-măn, * sāy'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *assay-man* or *assay-master.*] One who makes trial or assay; an assay-master.

"If your Lordship in anything shall make me your *sayman*, I will be hurt before your Lordship shall be hurt."—*Bacon : Letter to the Earl of Buckingham.*

sāy'-nē-tĕ, *s.* [Sp.]

Music : An interlude introduced between the prologue and the principal comedy in the Spanish drama, in which music and dancing form prominent features. They are generally of a burlesque or humorous character.

sāy'-nīte, *s.* [After Sayn Altenkirchen, Germany, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : The same as GRÜNAUITE (q.v.). Laspeyres suggests that this may be an impure form of Polydymite (q.v.).

*** sbĭr'-rō** (pl. **sbĭr'-rī**), *s.* [Ital. = a bailiff, a constable.] A member of a police-force formerly existing in Italy. They wore no uniform, lived in their own houses, carried arms, and received a small stipend. They fell into disrepute, and were superseded by the carabineers.

"Their legions of spies and *sbirri*."—*G. M. Lewis : Bravo of Venice*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

'sbloŏd, *interj.* [See def.] An imprecation or oath; an abbreviation of God's blood.

scăb, * scabbe, *s.* [A.S. *scæb, sceb;* cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skab;* Ger. *schabe;* Lat. *scabies* = scab, itch, from *scabo* = to scratch.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) An incrusted surface, dry and rough, formed on a sore in healing.

"Rynouse *scabbes*." *Piers Plowman*, 396.

(2) The itch. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively :*

***** (1) A mean, paltry, dirty fellow.

"For thys little *scabbe* of his folye hee laboureth somewhat to hide and couer."—*Sir T. More : Workes*, p. 1,078.

(2) A workman who refuses to join in a strike, and who continues at his work as usual. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically :*

1. *Veterinary :* A highly contagious disease of the skin in horses, cattle, and especially in sheep, caused by the presence of a dermal parasite.

"Th' infectious *scab*, arising from extremes
Of want, or surfeit, is by water cur'd
Of lime, or sodden stave-acre, or oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley." *Dyer : Fleece*, i.

2. *Veg. Pathol. :* A disease in potatoes, which produces pits, often containing an olive-green dust on the tubers. It is produced by a species of Turbicinia.

scăb'-bard (1), *** scăb'-bĕrd, * scau-berd, * scau-bert, * sca-berke,** *s.* [For *scauberk*, of which the latter syllable is, like *hauberk*, from the Teutonic word appearing in O. H. Ger. *bergan;* Ger. *bergen* = to protect, to hide: the first syllable is probably = O. Fr. *escale* (Fr. *écale, écaille*) = a shell, a husk; Ger. *schale* = a shell, a rind, the haft of a knife. (*Skeat.*)] The sheath of a sword or bayonet, made of metal, wood, leather, raw hide, or paper.

"Even to melt the sword without injuring the *scabbard*."—*Warburton : Julian*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

scabbard-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. : Lepidopus caudatus, fairly common in the Mediterranean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, occasionally visiting the British coasts. It is probably a deep-sea fish. Its length is from five to six feet, dorsal extending the whole length of the body, which is much compressed. It is well-known in New Zealand, where it is called the Frost-fish, and is much esteemed as a food-fish. (*Günther.*)

scăb'-bard (2), *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of scale-board (q.v.).

*** scăb'-bard,** *v.t.* [SCABBARD (1), *s.*] To put into a scabbard or sheath.

scăbbed, * scăbed, *a.* [Eng. *scab; -ed.*]

I. *Lit. :* Covered with scales; scabby.

"The comparying of these whole members to their *scabed* body."—*Fryth : Works*, fol. 116.

*** II.** *Figuratively :*

1. Paltry, mean, vile, dirty.

2. Unclean, impure, polluted.

"Putting the *scabbed* heretikes out of the clene flocke."—*Sir T. More : Workes*, p. 939.

*** scăb'-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [SCABBINESS.]

scăb'-bĭ-nĕss, * scăb'-bĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scabby, scabbed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scabby or covered with scabs.

scăb'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason. : To dress, as a stone, with a fine axe or broad chisel (called in England a boaster and in Scotland a drove), after pointing or broaching, and before the finer dressing.

scăb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCABBLE.]

scabbling-hammer, *s.*

Mason. : A mason's tool used in reducing stone to a surface. It has two somewhat pointed ends, wherewith the stone is picked.

scăb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *scab; -y.*]

1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs.

"A kind of periodic bird [the cuckoo],
Of nasty hue, and body *scabby*."
Lloyd : To David Garrick, Esq.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange.

"If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer."—*Swift.*

3. Covered with spots resembling scab.

"The grey, *scabby* rocks in the pasture."—*Burroughs : Pepacton*, p. 244.

scą-bĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.].

Arch. : A kind of pedestal, commonly terminating in a sort of sheath or scabbard, used to support busts, &c.

scā'-bĭ-ēş, *s.* [Lat.] Scab, mange, itch (q.v.).

scā-bĭ-ō'-sa, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *scabiosus* = rough, scurfy. Said to be from Lat. *scabies*, because it was used in skin diseases.]

Bot. : Scabious; a genus of Dipsaceæ. Involucel membranous or minute; receptacle hemispherical, hairy, or with scaly floral bracts; stamens four, exserted; fruit with eight depressions. Known species about ninety, from the Eastern Hemisphere. Three are British, *Scabiosa succisa* [DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS], *S. Columbaria*, and *S. (Knautia) arvensis. S. succisa* yields a green dye, and seems astringent enough to be used in tanning.

scā'-bĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *scabiosus*, from *scabies* = scab, itch.]

A. *As adj. :* Consisting of scabs; rough, itchy, leprous.

"In the spring, *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical."—*Arbuthnot : On Aliments.*

B. *As substantive :*

Bot. : (1) The genus Scabiosa (q.v.); (2) *Jasione montana.*

scăb'-lĭng, *s.* [SCABBLE.] A chip or fragment of stone.

*** scą-brĕd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *scabredo*, from *scaber* = rough.] Roughness, ruggedness.

"He will find neves, inequalities . . . *scabredity*, paleuesse."—*Burton : Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 568.

† scăb'-rĭd, *a.* [Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot. : Roughish (q.v.).

*** scăb'-rĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot. : The twentieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Ficus, &c.

scā-brĭ-ŭs'-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scabriusculus*, dimin. from Lat. *scaber* = rough.]

Bot. : Scabrid (q.v.).

*** scā'-broŭs, * scăb'-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus*, from *scaber* = rough; Fr. *scabreux;* Ital. *scabroso;* Sp. *escabroso.*]

1. *Lit. & Bot. :* Rough; rugged or uneven on the surface.

2. *Fig. :* Rough, harsh, uneven.

"His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling."—*Dryden : Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

*** scā'-broŭs-nĕss, * scăb'-roŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scabrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scabrous; roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.

scăb'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scab*, and *wort.*]

Bot. : Inula Helenium.

scăc'-chīte, *s.* [After Scacchi of Naples; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral supposed by Scacchi (as the result of various chemical experiments), to occur at Vesuvius, and to be a chloride of manganese.

scăd, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A fish, probably the shad (q.v.).

2. A fish, *Caranx trachurus*, the horse-mackerel.

scădş, *s.* Dollars, money. (*U. S. Slang.*)

sçæ'-vō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *scævus* = on the left hand, in allusion to the form of the corolla.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Scævoleæ (q.v.). The young leaves of *Scævola Taccada* are eaten as potherbs, and the pith of the plant fashioned by the Malays into artificial flowers, &c. *S. Bela Mootagam* is emollient, and is used in India to bring tumours to a head.

sçæ-vō'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scævol(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of Goodeniaceæ. Fruit a drupe or nut.

scăff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rough plenty; fun and frolic in plenty. (*Scotch.*)

scaff-and-raff, *s.* The rabble; the rag, tag, and bobtail.

"Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff-and-raff* o' the water side."—*Scott : Old Mortality*, ch. v.

*** scăff'-ōl-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [SCAFFOLDAGE.]

scăff'-ōld, * scaf-old, * skaff-old, *s.* [O. Fr. **escafalt, escafaut* (Fr. *échafaud*), from Sp. *catafalco* (Fr. *catafalque;* Ital. *catafalco*) = a canopy over a bier, a funeral canopy, a stage, a scaffold.] [CATAFALQUE.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

***** (1) A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or for spectators.

"The other side was open, where the throng,
On banks and *scaffolds*, under sky might stand."
Milton : Samson Agonistes, 1,610.

(2) A stage or platform for the execution of criminals.

"Truth forever on the *scaffold*, Wrong forever on the throne." *Lowell : Present Crisis.*

*** 2.** *Fig. :* A temporary support.

"They [faith and consideration, &c.] are all but *scaffolds* to that heavenly building of inward purity and goodness."—*Scott : Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. ii.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Build. :* A platform temporarily erected during the progress of a structure for the support of workmen and material. The ordinary bricklayer's scaffold consists of upright poles called standards, supporting the horizontal poles which are lashed thereto and called ledgers, these support the outer ends of the putlogs, the other ends resting in holes in the wall. The scaffold boards rest on the putlogs.

2. *Mining :* A platform affording a temporary resting-place for an ascending or descending load.

scaffold-bracket, *s.* An implement to form a footing for a board to support a person in roofing.

scaffold-pole, *s.* A standard. [SCAFFOLD, *s.* II. 1.]

scăff'-ōld, *v.t.* [SCAFFOLD, *s.*]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold, to sustain.

II. *Anthrop. :* To lay out a dead body at full length on an elevated bier or scaffold, and leave it to decay. This custom prevails among the North American Indians. After a time the bleached bones and the offerings deposited beside them are committed to a common grave.

"A grand celebration, or the Feast of Death, was solemnly convoked. Not only the ashes of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded*, but those who had died on a journey or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard."—*D. Wilson : Prehistoric Man*, ii. 207.

* **scăff'-ŏld-age (age as ĭj)**, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; *-age.*] The timber-work of a stage; a stage; scaffolding.

"Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **scăff'-ŏld-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; *-er.*] A spectator in the gallery; one of the "gods."

"He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders*."
Hall: Satires, I. iii. 28.

scăff'-ŏld-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place.

* 2. That which supports or sustains; a frame.

"A *scaffolding* to be now thrown aside, as of no importance to the finished fabrick."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, note 82.

3. Materials for scaffolds.

II. *Build.:* The temporary combination of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid the boards for supporting the workmen and material during the erection of a building; the scaffold.

scăff'-răff, *s.* [Eng. *scaff*, and *raff.*] The same as SCAFF-AND-RAFF (q.v.).

scaglia (as **scăl'-yĭ-ą**), *s.* [Ital. = a fish-scale, a chip of marble. (See def.)]

Geol.: A red, white, or gray argillaceous limestone occurring in the Venetian Alps, and believed by De Zigno to be the age of the chalk. The beds are usually thin, fragile, and almost schistose, whence the name of scaglia. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vi. 429.)

scagliola (as **scăl-yĭ-ō'-lā**), *s.* [Ital. *scaglinola*, dimin. from *scaglia* = scaglia (q.v.).] A hard, polished plaster, coloured in imitation of marbles.

"*Scagliola* is prepared from powdered gypsum mixed with isinglass, alum, and coloring matter into a paste, which is beaten on a prepared surface with fragments of marble, &c. The surface prepared for it has a rough coating of lime and hair. The colors are laid on and mixed by hand, in the manner of fresco, and in imitation of various kinds of marbles. When hardened, the surface is pumice-stoned and washed; it is polished successively by tripoli and charcoal, tripoli and oil, and oil alone."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanic s.*

scāith, *s.* [SCATHE.]

scāith'-lĕss, *a.* [SCATHELESS.]

scal, scawl, *s.* [SCOLD.] (*Scotch.*)

scā'-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a ladder, a staircase.]

1. *Anat.:* A passage.

2. *Surg.:* A surgical instrument for reducing dislocation.

scala media, *s.*

Anat.: A tubular expansion in the cochlea of the ear, between the *scala vestibuli* and the *scala cochleæ*. It constitutes a keyboard, the keys of which are formed by the extremities of the auditory nerve.

scala tympani, *s.*

Anat.: The superior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scala vestibuli, *s.*

Anat: The inferior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scāl'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (3), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being scaled or climbed.

* **scą-lāde'**, * **scą-lā'-dō**, * **skal-lade**, *s.* [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *scalado*, from Lat. *scala* = a ladder.] An assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers mount by means of ladders; an escalade.

"And therefore friends, while we hold parley here,
Raise your *scalado* on the other side."
Beaum. & Fl.: Double Marriage, v. 1.

scā'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a flight of steps.]

Physics (Of a quantity): Not involving direction, as the volume of a figure or the mass of a body. (*Rossiter.*)

scą-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *scalaria* (pl. of † *scalare*) = a flight of stairs.]

1. *Zool.:* Wentletrap, Ladder-shell; a genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*); according to Tate, the sole genus (with three sub-genera) of Scalariadæ, a family of Holostomata. Shell solid, varices irregular, whorls generally cancellated. About a hundred species are known, widely distributed, mostly tropical.

2. *Palæont.:* They commence in the Coral Rag.

scā-lą-rī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scalari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*] [SCALARIA.]

scą-lăr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scalaria* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Scalaria or the Scalariadæ: as, *scalarian* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Scalariadæ.

scą-lăr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a ladder or stairs, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a ladder; resembling a ladder.

scalariform-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Ladder-like vessels occurring chiefly in ferns.

* **scā'-ląr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris*, from *scala* = a ladder, stairs.] Resembling a ladder; proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

"Elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might with better ease ascend or mount their horses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

scăl'-ą-wăg, *s.* [SCALLAWAG.]

scâld (1), * **schald**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *escalder*, * *eschaulder* (Fr. *échauder*), from Lat. *excaldo* = to wash in hot water: *ex-* = out, very, and *caldus, calidus* = hot; Sp. & Port. *escaldar*; Ital. *scaldare.*]

1. To burn, or painfully affect, and injure, with, or as with, hot water or other liquid.

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

"*Scalding* the cream—that is, bringing it nearly to boiling-heat—will diminish the time and labour required in churning it."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 309.

3. To boil or buck cloth with white soap after bleaching.

* 4. To burn, to scorch.

"In summer's *scalding* heat."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 7.

scâld (2), * **scauld**, *v.t.* or *i.* [SCOLD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scâld (1), *s.* [SCALD (1), *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin from hot liquid or vapour.

¶ Carron oil, kept on the place by a layer of cotton wool, is a good appliance, and the bandage should not be often changed, as the access of the air to the wound is deleterious.

scâld (2), *s.* [Icel. *skalli* = a bare head.] [SCALL.] Scab or scurf on the head.

"Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy *scald*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 47.

scald-head, *s.* [SCALLED-HEAD.]

scâld (3), * **skald**, *s.* [Icel. *skáld* = a poet.] An old Norse poet, whose aim was to celebrate the achievements of distinguished men, and to recite and sing their compositions on public occasions. They corresponded to the Bards of the Celts and Britons. Few complete Scaldic poems remains, but a number of fragments have been preserved.

"Or listened all, in grim delight,
While *scalds* yelled out the joys of fight."
Scott: Marmion, vi. (Introd.)

* **scâld**, *a.* [For *scalled* = affected with scall (q.v.).] Paltry, mean, sorry, scurvy.

"Would it not grieve a king to have his diadem
Sought for by such *scald* knaves as love him not?"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

scald-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Rubus fruticosus.

scald fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Rhombus arnoglossus.

scâld'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

scalded-cream, *s.* Cream heated nearly to boiling heat.

* **scâld'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; *-er.*] A scald.

scâld'-ĭc, skâld'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Scalds or Norse poets; composed by Scalds.

"It is probable that many of the *scaldic* imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. i., diss. 1.

scâld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* So hot as to scald the skin; very hot; burning.

"Trembling he sat, and shrunk in abject fears,
From his wild visage wiped the *scalding* tears."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 331.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The last boiling or bucking of cloth with white soap after bleaching.

2. The soap itself.

scalding-hot, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

scâld-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *scald* (*a.*), and *weed.*]

Bot.: Dodder (q.v.).

scāle (1), * **shāle**, *s.* [A.S. *sceale, scale* (pl. *scealu*) = a shell or husk, cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a shell, a husk; O. H. Ger. *scala*; Ger. *schale*; O. Fr. *escale*; Fr. *écale.* Allied to *scale* (2), s., *scall, scull, skill*, and *shell.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; anything exfoliated or desquamated, or liable to be exfoliated or desquamated; as

(1) The hard deposit which gathers on the inside of vessels in which water is habitually heated, as in a boiler.

(2) The film of oxide which forms on the surface of iron or other metal when heated.

(3) A metallic plate worn instead of an epaulet by soldiers.

(4) One of the side plates of iron or brass which form the main portion of a pocket-knife handle, and to which the sides of ivory, bone, wood, &c., are riveted.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany (Pl.):*

(1) Flat, usually more or less circular plates of cellular tissue, attached generally by the centre with cells radiating from it, and the margins toothed or fringed. They are highly developed stellate or pluriserial hairs. Found on the stems and the lower part of the leaf-stalks of many ferns, on some Rhododendra, on Bromeliaceæ, &c. Used also of the bracts of a catkin, the paleæ or chaff of the receptacle in a composite plant, the minute hypogynous squamulæ in the glumes of a grass, the imperfectly-developed leaves surrounding the more delicate parts in a bud.

(2) Certain scale-like processes around the throat of a gamopetalous corolla. Sometimes they are abortive stamens.

2. *Ichthy.:* Distinct horny elements developed in grooves or pockets of the skin, like hair, nails, or feathers. Agassiz (1807–73) founded his classification of Fishes on the character of their scales. [CTENOID, CYCLOID, GANOID, PLACOID. See also SPAROID.]

3. *Zool.:* Modifications of the epidermis in various animals, specifically in serpents, lizards, &c. [SCUTE, SHIELD, LEPIDOPTERA.]

scale-armour, *s.* Armour composed of small plates of steel, &c., partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.

scale-backs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Aphroditidæ (q.v.).

scale-beetle, *s.* The Tiger-beetle (q.v.).

scale-board, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin veneer of wood, used for covering the surface of wooden articles of furniture; as backing for pictures, looking-glasses, and very many other purposes.

2. *Print.:* A thin slip of wood, used for extending pages of type to the proper length, filling out matter, &c.

Scale-board plane:

Joinery: A plane for planing off wide chips, for fruit, hat, and bonnet boxes and other objects. It is a plane the width of a board, is loaded with weights, and dragged or driven over the surface of the board or balk, the degree of protrusion of the plane-iron determining the thickness of the scale. A converse arrangement is that in which the plane is fixed and the board is driven past it.

scale-fern, *s.*

Bot.: Ceterach officinarum. [CETERACH.]

scale-fish, *s.* A dealer's name for the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock when dry-cured, which have only half the commercial value of the cod. (*Simmonds.*)

scale-insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Coccidæ (q.v.).

"The nuts sucking the fluid from the *scale-insects* through a dorsal or back pore."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 98.

scale-stone, *s.* Tabular spar.

scale-winged insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Lepidoptera (q.v.).

scale-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Aphroditidæ, spec., the genus Lepidonotus. [SCALE-BACKS.]

scāle (2), ***schale, *sooale, *scole, *skale,** *s.* [A.S. *scále* = a scale of a balance (pl. *scealu*), cogn. with Icel. *skál* = a bowl, the scale of a balance; Dan. *skaal*; Sw. *skål* = a bowl, a cup; Dut. *schaal* = a scale, a bowl; Ger. *schale.* It is allied to *scale* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself; a weighing instrument. (Generally used in the plural.)

"A cobweb will draw down the *scale* when nothing offers to counterpoize."—*Search: Light of Nature,* pt. i., ch. vi.

2. *Astron.:* The sign of Libra or the Balance (♎), in the zodiac.

scale-beam, *s.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scāle (3), *** skāle,** *s.* [Lat. *scala* (usually in plural, *scalæ*) = a flight of steps, a ladder. *Scala* is probably for *scandla* or *scandula*, from *scando* = to climb, and hence = that by which one climbs or ascends; Fr. *échelle;* Sp. & Port. *escala;* Ital. *scala.*]

* 1. A ladder; a flight or series of steps.

"On the hendlines of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* or stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. A means of ascent.

"Love . . . is the *scale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend."
Milton: P. L., viii. 59.

* 3. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, a scalade.

"By battery, *scale,* and mine
Assaulting." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 656.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order.

"To their several gradations in the *scale* of beings."
—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

5. Anything graduated, or marked with lines or degrees at regular intervals: as,

(1) A measure, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, divided into equal parts, usually main divisions and subdivisions: as inches or octonary fractions for carpenters' work, decimal divisions and subdivisions for chain-work, duodecimal for plotting carpenters' work, which is in feet and inches. The metre and its decimal subdivisions are also sometimes employed.

(2) Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.

(3) A line drawn upon any solid substance, as wood, ivory, paper, &c., and divided into parts equal or unequal, which may be transfegred by means of the dividers, to aid in geometrical construction.

(4) A basis for a numerical system: as, the binary *scale.*

(5) In music, the sounds in consecutive order used by various nations in different forms as the material of music. In a proper succession such sounds form Melody, in proper combinations they constitute Harmony. The modern scale, universally used among the more civilized nations, consists of twelve divisions, called semitones, included in one octave. The ancient Greeks and Asiatics ancient and modern exhibit the use of less intervals. Such scales are called Enharmonic. Other nations have intervals of a third between some of the steps. This is exhibited in the Chinese and ancient Scotch scales, and in the scales of some savage nations. A scale containing only five unequal divisions of the octave has been called Pentaphonic or, less correctly, Pentatonic. All scales are purely arbitrary, consisting of a selection of sounds produced by the aliquot divisions of a monochord. When the divisions of a monochord are slightly altered to suit the required steps in an octave, as is the case in the modern scale, the scale is said to be tempered; when the harmonic divisions of the monochord are strictly followed, the scale is said to be in just intonation. The modern scale when used as a succession of twelve semitones is called Chromatic, when used in the ordinary mixture of tones and semitones it is called Diatonic, when the third and the sixth are flattened it is called the Modern minor diatonic scale, when the third and sixth remain major, the scale is said to be a Major diatonic scale. The scale is also called the gamut (French *gamme*) from the words *gamma* and *ut*, the names of sol and do, found in the Guidonian system of overlapping hexachords. The Italian names for the degrees of the scale, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* are derived from the initial syllables of a Latin hymn quoted in all musical histories. *Ut* was afterwards called *do* by many nations, and the name *si* was given to the seventh degree of the scale, when the ancient system of hexachords was converted into the modern system of octaves. When the scales, whatever the pitch, start from *do*, the system is said to be that of the movable *do;* when the first note of the scale is called *do, re, mi,* &c., according to a stated pitch called *do*, the system is called that of the fixed *do.*

(6) In painting, a figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented.

6. Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components of any complex thing compared with other like things: as, A plan drawn on a *scale* of one inch to a foot; to do things on a grand *scale.*

¶ (1) *Drawn to scale:* Drawn proportionally. [6].

(2) *Scale of a series:* In algebra, a succession of terms, by the aid of which any term of a recurring series may be found, when a sufficient number of the preceding ones are given.

(3) *Scale of longitudes:* A scale used for determining graphically the number of miles in a degree of longitude in any latitude.

scale-micrometer, *s.* A linear micrometer (q.v.).

scāle (1), *v.t. & i.* [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To strip or clear the scales off.

2. To strip or take off in thin laminæ or scales. (*Tobias* iii. 17.)

3. To pare off a surface.

"If all the mountains were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. To spill: as, To *scale* milk. (*Scotch.*)

5. To spread, as manure or loose substances.

6. To cause to separate; to disperse: as, To *scale* a crowd. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dent.:* To remove tartar from the teeth.

2. *Gun.:* To clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder therein.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To separate and come off in thin laminæ or layers.

"The glaze rose in bubbles and *scaled* off, refusing to adhere to the surface."—*Fortnum: Majolica,* p. 5.

* 2. To separate; to break up and disperse. (*Scotch.*)

"They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away."—*Holinshed: Chronicles,* ii. 499.

scāle (2), *v.t.* [SCALE (2), *s.*]

1. To weigh, as in scales; to ascertain or measure the weight of: hence, to measure, to compare, to estimate.

"*Scaling* his present bearing with his past."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

2. To weigh; to be of the weight of; to reach the weight of.

"Not one . . . *scaling* 6oz."—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

scāle (3), *** skāle,** *v.t. & i.* [Ital. *scalare;* Sp. & Port. *escalar.*] [SCALE (3), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To climb over, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

"The object of his race
Hath *scaled* the cliffs." *Scott: Rokeby,* ii. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To climb or ascend by, or as by a ladder.

"*Scaling* slow from grade to grade."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

* 2. To lead up by steps or degrees; to afford a means of ascent; to ascend.

"The lower stair
That *scal'd* by steps of God to heav'n gate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 541.

scāled, * skāled, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Covered with scales; having scales, as a fish; scaly. (*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ix., ch. xii.)

*** scāle'-lĕss,** * **scal-ess,** *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of scales; having no scales.

"*Scaleless* siluroids."—*Field,* Sept. 25, 1886.

scāle'-mŏss, *s.* [Eng. *scale,* and *moss.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Jungermanniaceæ (q.v.) (*Lindley.*)

scą-lēne', *a. & s.* [Lat. *scalenus,* from Gr. σκαληνός (*skalēnos*) = scalene, uneven.]

Mathematics:

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a triangle whose sides are all unequal; also to a cone such that a section made by a plane through the axis perpendicular to the plane of the base, is a scalene triangle. In this latter case the term is equivalent to oblique.

B. *As subst.:* A scalene triangle; a triangle whose sides are all unequal.

scalene tubercle, *s.*

Anat.: A sharp spine on the inner edge of the first rib.

scą-lēn ō hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. σκαληνός (*skalēnos*) = scalene (q.v.), and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Crystall.: A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.

* **scą-lēn'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scalenus.*] The same as SCALENE (q.v.).

scāl'-ent, *a.* [SCALE (3), *v.*]

Geol.: Climbing; applied in the nomenclature of the Appalachian strata to a series of rocks, equivalents of the Onandaga salt and water-lime groups of New York, produced in the high morning period of the American Palæozoic day. Its maximum thickness (about 1,000 feet) is in the Mississippi region. The scalent series is on the parallel of the Wenlock formation. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

scą-lēn'-ŭs (pl. **scą lē'-nī),** *s.* [SCALENE.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Muscles of the neck. There are sometimes three; the *scalenus anterior, medius,* and *posticus.*

scāl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scale* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scales; specif., a dental tool for removing tartar from the teeth.

* **scā'-lĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scal(aria)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Scalariadæ (q.v.).

scā'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scaly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scaly.

scāl'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCALE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of stripping scales off; the act or state of separating and coming off in scales or thin laminæ.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* A preliminary process in the manufacture of tin plate. The rectangular plates are bent so as to stand when placed on edge, pickled in dilute muriatic acid, heated in a furnace to remove the scale, cooled, flattened on an anvil, and rolled cold.

† 2. *Naut.:* A term formerly applied to the process of adjusting sights to the guns on shipboard.

scaling-bar, *s.*

Steam: A rod for detaching scale in boilers.

scaling furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A reverberatory furnace in which plates are exposed in the process of scaling.

scaling-hammer, *s.*

Steam: A hammer with an edge peen, used in loosening scale formed in steam-boilers.

scāl'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCALE (3), *v.*]

scaling-ladder, *s.* A ladder used in the assault of fortified places.

scăl-ĭ-ō'-la (i as yĭ), *s.* [SCAGLIOLA.]

scâll, * skâll, * skalle, *s. & a.* [Icel. *skalli* = a bare head; cf. Sw. *skallig* = bald; *skala* = to peel; Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a husk.] [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* Scab, scurf, scabbiness, leprosy.

"Under thy long locks thou maist have the *scall*."
Chaucer: To his Scrivener.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Mean, paltry, low.

"To be revenge on this same *scall*, scurvy, cogging companion."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

* ¶ (1) *Dry scall:* Dry tetter, psoriasis (q.v.). Gesenius considers the dry scall of Scripture, נֶתֶק (*netheq*, Lev. xiii. 30) to be porrigo or impetigo (q.v.). The R. V. omits "dry," which is not in the original.

* (2) *Moist scall:*

Pathol.: Humid or running tetter; impetigo (q.v.).

scăl'-la-wăg, scăl'-a-wăg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A scamp, a scapegrace; a good-for-nothing fellow. (*Amer.*)

"You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag*."—*Sam Slick: Human Nature.*

* **scâlled,** *a.* [Eng. *scall; -ed.*] Scald, scurfy.

"With *scalled* browes blake, and pilled berd."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 628.

scalled head, *s.*

Pathol.: Ringworm.

scăl'-liŏn (1 as **y**), *s.* [Ital. *scalogno*; Sp. *escalona*, from Lat. (*cepa*) *ascalonica* = the onion from Ascalon, a town of Palestine, the Ashkelon of the Old Testament.]

Bot. & Hort.: Allium ascalonicum majus. It is a variety of the Shallot (q.v.).

* **scallion-faced,** *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance; or perhaps, stinking-faced. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 1.)

scăl'-lŏp (or **ă** as **ŏ**), * **scal-oppe, scŏl'-lŏp,** * **skal-op,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esculope*, a word of Teutonic origin; cf. O. Dut. *schelpe* (Dut. *schelp*) = a shell; Ger. *schelfe* = a husk; Eng. *scale* (1), s., and *shell.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle.

3. A kind of dish, in shape of a scallop shell, for baking oysters in.

* **4.** A lace band or collar, scalloped at the edges.

"To wear my own new *scallop*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Oct. 12, 1662.

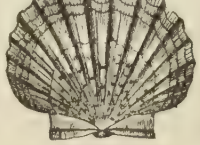
II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The same as Escallop (q.v.).

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The genus Pecten (q.v.), especially *Pecten maximus.*

"And luscious *scallops* to allure the tastes
Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts."
Gay: Trivia, ii.



SCALLOP.

(2) *Pecten jacobæus*, the Scallop-shell (q.v.), called also St. James's shell. It was worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land; and the fossil Pectens found in the sub-Apennine formations of Italy were once supposed to have been dropped by the pilgrims on their return.

"He quits his cell; the pilgrim staff he bore,
And fixed the *scallop* in his hat before."
Parnell: Hermit, 25.

scallop-budding, *s.*

Hort.: A method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Caphyra pectenicola. It is closely akin to the Pea-crab (q.v.).

scallop-shell, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The shell of the scallop. [Scallop, *s.*, II. 2. (2).]

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Eucosmia undulata.*

"The *scallop-shell* his cap did deck."
Scott: Marmion, i. 27.

scăl'-lŏp (or **ă** as **ŏ**), **scŏl'-lŏp,** *v.t.* [Scallop, *s.*]

1. To mark or cut on the edge in segments of circles.

2. To cook, as oysters, in a shell or scallop.

scăl'-lŏped (or **ă** as **ŏ**), **scŏl'-lŏped,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scallop, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Cut or marked at the edge or border with scallops or segments of circles.

"The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,
And with the *scallop'd* top his step be crown'd."
Gay: Trivia, i.

2. Furnished with a scallop; made or done in a scallop.

3. Bearing a scallop as an heraldic bearing.

"It may be known, that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat."—*King: Art of Cookery.*

scalloped hazel, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Odontopera bidentata.*

scalloped hook-tip, *s.* A British cuspidate moth, *Platypteryx lacertula.*

scalloped-oak, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Crocallis elinguaria.*

scalloped (or **scolloped) oysters,** *s. pl.* Oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. The cooking was originally performed in a scallop-shell, and afterwards in a dish called a scallop.

* **scâll'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *scall; -y.*] Scalled, scurfy.

"Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist."—*Dampier: Voyages*, (an. 1676).

scăl'-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. σκάλοψ (*skalops*) = the digger, *i.e.*, the mole; σκάλλω (*skallō*) = to hoe.]

Zool.: Shrew-mole; a genus of Talpidæ, with three species, ranging from Mexico to the great lakes on the east side of America, but on the west only to the north of Oregon. Snout slender and elongated; feet like those of the true mole, but the toes of the hind limbs are webbed.

scălp (1), * **scalpe,** *s.* [A doublet of *scallop* (q.v.); cf. O. Sw. *skalp* = a sheath; Icel. *skalpr.*]

1. The head, the skull, the cranium.

"And each *scalp* had a single long tuft of hair."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 16.

2. The outer covering or integument of the skull; hence, the skin of the head with the hair belonging to it, cut or torn off by North American Indians from their enemies as a trophy of victory.

"They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and girt with a string of *scalps*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The summit, the top, the bare peak.

"The snowy *scalp* of Ben Cruachan rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

scalp-lock, *s.* A tuft of hair allowed to grow on the crown of the head by some of the North American Indians, to allow a victorious enemy a fair chance of taking the scalp.

"The interior tribes . . . could not conveniently carry a few human heads dangling at their saddle-bows, and accordingly they take the more portable *scalp-lock* as a trophy and remembrance of their slain enemy."—*R. Brown: Peoples of the World*, i. 71.

scălp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed of oysters or mussels; a scaup.

scălp, *v.t.* [Scalp (1), *s.* Prob. there is a confusion with Lat. *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. To deprive of the scalp or integument of the head.

2. To sell railway or other tickets irregularly or at reduced rates. (*U. S.*)

scăl-pĕl', *s.* [Lat. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum* or *scalper* = a knife; *scalpo* = to cut.]

Surg.: A small knife used in operations and dissections.

"Exploring with their *scalpel* the winding intricacies of vein and nerve."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 162.

scăl-pĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalpellum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the blade of a penknife placed vertically on a branch.

scăl-pĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a scalpel (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lepadidæ; shell of thirteen pieces completely covering the animal. *Scalpellum vulgare* is hermaphrodite, but in addition to the ordinary males, several complemental ones of brief existence are almost invariably attached to the occludent margin of both scuta. In some other species there are two males of low organization lodged within the shell of each female.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Neocomian onward.

scălp'-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *scalpo* = to cut, to **carve.**]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scalps.

2. *Surg.:* A raspatory (q.v.).

¶ *Ticket scalper:* An irregular or unauthorized dealer in railway or other tickets. [Scalp, *v.t.*, 2.] (*U. S.*)

scălp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Scalp, *v.*]

scalping-iron, *s.* The same as Scalper (q.v.).

scalping-knife, *s.* The knife used by the North American Indians in scalping their enemies.

* **scălp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *scalp*; *-less.*] Having no scalp; bald.

"The top of his *scalpless* skull."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

scăl'-prĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalprum* = a knife, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chisel-shaped.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* A term applied to the chisel-shaped incisors of the Rodents which John Hunter grouped under the name Scalpridentata; but these teeth, though common to all the Rodentia, are not confined to them; they are present in the Wombat, the genus Cheiromys, and in many of the Soricidæ.

scăl'-prŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a knife, from *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. *Surg.:* A rasping instrument used in trepanning; or removing the roughness from the edges of bones or the teeth.

† 2. *Zool.:* A scalpriform tooth.

scāl'-y, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with scales; furnished with scales; scaled.

"And cumber'd with his *scaly* spoil,
Slowly, yet strongly, plies the oar."
Byron: The Giaour.

(2) Resembling scales or laminæ.

2. *Fig.:* Shabby, mean, stingy. (*Slang.*)

II. *Bot.:* Covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of Pinaceæ.

scaly ant-eater, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Manis. [Pangolin.]

scaly-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Zootoca vivipara.

scaly-winged, *a.* Having wings covered with scales, as some insects.

* **scăm'-ble,** *v.i.* & *t.* [For *scample*, a frequent. form from *scamp* (q.v.): cf. Dut. *schampelen* = to stumble, to trip, from *schampen* = to escape.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stir quickly; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent.

"Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen."
Tusser: Husbandry.

2. To sprawl; to be awkward.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To mangle, to maul, to spoil.

"My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

"Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

3. To collect together without order or method.

"Much more being *scambled* up after this manner."—*Holinshed: Chronicle.* (Epis. Dedic.)

* **scăm'-ble,** *s.* [Scamble, *v.*] A scramble; a struggle with others.

"As at a *scamble* we see boys to sturre."
Davies: Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 23.

scăm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scambl(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who scambles.

2. One who intrudes on the table or generosity of another.

"A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer."—*Steevens: Notes on Much Ado about Nothing.*

* **scăm'-blĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [Scamble, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Turbulent, noisy, riotous.

"*Scambling*, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

*** scam'-bling-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *scambling; -ly.*] In a scambling manner; with turbulence or noise; riotously.

sca-mil'-lus (pl. **sca-mil'-li**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *scamnum* = a bench, a step, from *scando* = to climb.]

Anc. Arch.: A small plinth below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. It was not ornamented with any kind of moulding.

scăm-mō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [SCAMMONY.]

*** scăm-mō'-nĭ-ate,** *s.* [Eng. *scammony; -ate.*] A medicine made with scammony.

"It may be excited by a local *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

scăm-mŏn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *scammon(y); -ic.*] Derived from scammony (q.v.).

scammonic-acid, *s.* [JALAPIC-ACID.]

scăm'-mō-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *scammon(y); -in* (*Chem.*).] [JALAPIN.]

scăm-mō-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See def.] A Latinised form of scammony (q.v.).

scăm-mō-nōl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*, and *ol(e)ic.*] Derived from *Convolvulus Scammonia.*

scammonolic-acid, *s.* [JALAPINOLIC-ACID.]

scăm'-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scammon(ia); -y.*]

1. *Bot.:* Scammony-bindweed (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* Scammonium. A purgative gum-resin obtained from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia.* When the root is cut, there exudes a milky juice, which dries up to a yellowish-brown, gummy-looking substance. Two varieties are known in commerce, Aleppo and Smyrna, the former being considered the more valuable. It forms flat irregular masses, very brittle, and having a dark-gray or blackish hue. Viewed in thin fragments, it appears translucent and of a golden-brown colour. Genuine scammony should contain from 75 to 82 per cent. of resinous matter soluble in alcohol, the remainder being wax, gum, starch, &c. It is, however, frequently adulterated, the adulterants being starch, gum, and inorganic salts. Samples have been found to contain not more than 10 per cent. of scammony, and over 60 per cent. of gypsum and chalk. Pure scammony is a powerful drastic purgative and anthelmintic.

¶ *Montpellier scammony:* [CYNANCHUM].

scammony-bindweed, *s.*

Bot.: Convolvulus Scammonia. It has a campanulate corolla, cream-coloured or very pale red. It grows in hedges in the Levant, Asia Minor, Greece, &c., and is cultivated in India. The roots are thick, and are cut across obliquely at the top. The juice which then flows is collected in vessels, and furnishes scammony (q.v.).

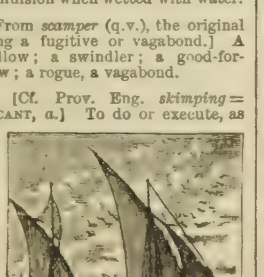
scammony-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A resin prepared from scammony by exhausting it with spirit of wine, evaporating to dryness, and washing the residue with water; or it may be obtained direct from the dried root by alcohol. A good sample of root yields from 5 to 6 per cent. of resin. It is a brown translucent, brittle substance, entirely soluble in ether, and not forming an emulsion when wetted with water.

scămp, *s.* [From *scamper* (q.v.), the original meaning being a fugitive or vagabond.] A worthless fellow; a swindler; a good-for-nothing fellow; a rogue, a vagabond.

scămp, *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping* = scanty.] [SCANT, *a.*] To do or execute, as work, in a careless, imperfect or superficial manner, or with bad material.

"Plumber-work in houses being . . . wilfully *scamped*, and purposely left in an imperfect state."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1880.



SCAMPAVIA.

scăm-pa-vī'-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Naut.: A fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily; in 1814–15 they ranged to 150 feet, pulled by forty sweeps or oars, each man having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen at one third from the stem; no forward bulwark or stem above deck; a long brass 6-pounder gun worked before the mast; only two feet above water; abaft a lateen mizzen with top-sail. (*Smyth.*)

scămp'-ĕr, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *escamper, s'escamper*; Ital. *scampare* = to escape, from Lat. *ex-* = out, and *campus* = a field, a field of battle.] To run away with speed; to fly with speed; to hurry away.

"Whole regiments flung away arms, colours, and cloaks, and *scampered* off to the hills."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

scămp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scamp*, v.; *-er.*] One who scamps work.

scămp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [SCAMPER, *v.*] A hasty flight or escape; a running away in haste; a hasty excursion.

*** scămp'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *scamp; -hood.*] Scampishness.

"A fine talent too, but tending towards *scamphood*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 208.

scămp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *scamp; -ish.*] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish, roguish.

"The two *scampish* oculists."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 23.

scămp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scampish; -ly.*] In a scampish manner; like a scamp.

scămp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scampish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scampish; knavery, roguery.

scăn, * scănd, *v.t.* & *i.* [Properly *scand*, the pa. par. having been formed as *scand* (for *scanded*), and the *d* then dropped from being taken for the pa. par. termination. O. Fr. *escander* = to climb, from Lat. *scando* = to climb, to scan (a verse); Sansc. *skand* = to spring, to ascend; Ital. *scandire, scandere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To count the metrical feet or syllables of, as of a poem; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

"Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears."
Milton: Sonnet 18.

2. Hence, to examine point by point; to examine closely or minutely; to scrutinize.

"The lists of the majority and the minority are *scanned* and analysed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow or agree with the rules of metre: as, A line *scans* well.

*** scănd,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scando* = to climb.] [SCAN.]

1. To climb.

"Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand*,
Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand."
Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutabilitie c. vi.

2. To scan.

"Ech others worke to *scand*."—*Norden: Sinfull Man's Solace*, p 161.

scăn'-dal, * scan-dle, * scan-dall, *s.* [Fr. *scandale* = a scandal, an offence, from Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. σκάνδαλον (*skandalon*) = a snare, a scandal, a stumbling-block; Sp. & Port. *escandalo*; Ital. *scandalo. Scandal* and *slander* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Offence caused by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong or disgraceful; opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

"He consented with an alacrity which gave great *scandal* to rigid Churchmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Defamatory talk, speech, or report; reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; something uttered, said, or reported which is false and injurious to reputation.

"When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis called a satire." *Cowper: Charity*, 513.

II. *Law:*

1. The use of malicious, scandalous, and slanderous words, to the damage and derogation of the good name of another.

2. An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill or any pleading in an action.

scandal-monger, *s.* One who spreads or retails scandal; one who is given to retailing defamatory reports or rumours concerning the character of others.

scandal-mongering, *s.* The spreading or retailing of scandal.

"The credulity and malignant *scandal-mongering* in which the Roman people of all times delighted."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

*** scandal-mongery,** *s.* A manufactory of scandal.

"Dinner-parties, æsthetic teas, *scandal-mongeries*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 186.

*** scăn'-dal,** *v.t.* [SCANDAL, *s.*]

1. To speak scandal of; to throw scandal on; to defame, to asperse; to blacken the character of; to traduce.

"I do fawn on men and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. To scandalize, to offend, to shock.

*** scăn-dal-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *scandaliz(e); -ation.*] A scandalous sin.

"In abhominable *scandalization*."—*Dyalogus Betweene a Gentleman & a Husbandman*, p. 186.

scăn'-dal-ize, scăn'-da-lize, *v.t.* [Fr. *scandaliser*: Sp. *escandalizar*; Port. *escandalisar*; Ital. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare*, from Lat. *scandalizo*; Gr. σκανδαλίζω (*skandalizō*).]

* 1. To speak scandal of; to defame, to traduce, to libel, to slander.

"Words also tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in a public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

* 2. To disgrace; to bring disgrace on.

3. To offend by some action considered wrong, heinous, and flagrant; to shock by scandalous conduct.

"*Scandalised* at the ill-behaviour of this troop of little pirates."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scăn'-dal-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Ital. *scandaloso.*]

1. Causing scandal or offence; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; exciting reproach or reprobation; shameful.

"Cupid must go no more so *scandalously* naked, but is enjoined to make him breeches."—*Carew: Cælum Britannicum.*

2. Disgraceful to reputation; shameful, opprobrious; bringing shame or disgrace.

"This, by the calumniators of Epicurus's philosophy, was objected as one of the most *scandalous* of all their sayings."—*Cowley: Of Liberty.*

3. Defamatory, libellous, slanderous.

"Injuries affecting a man's reputation or good name are, first, by malicious, *scandalous*, and slanderous words, tending to his damage and derogation. As if a man maliciously and falsely utter any slander or false tale of another, which may either endanger him in law, by impeaching him of some heinous crime, as to say that a man has poisoned another, or is perjured; or which may exclude him from society, as to charge him with having an infectious disease; or which may impair or hurt his trade or livelihood, as to call a tradesman a bankrupt, a physician a quack, or a lawyer a knave."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

scăn'-da-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scandalous; -ly.*]

1. In a scandalous manner; so as to give or cause offence; disgracefully, shamefully.

"By being *scandalously* bold."
Cowper: Author of Letter on Literature.

* 2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

"Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 556.

scăn'-da-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scandalous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scandalous, disgraceful, or shameful.

"The *scandalousness* of their lives."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

scăn'-da-lŭm măg-nā'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: The offence of speaking slanderously, or in defamation of high personages of the realm, as of temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are now obsolete.

scăn'-dent, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, genit. *scandentis*, pr. par. of *scando* = to climb.]

Bot.: Climbing, as the ivy.

scăn-dĭc'-ĭ-dæ, scăn-dĭ-çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scandix*, genit. *scandic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot.: A family or sub-tribe of Apiaceæ. Fruit elongate; seed grooved in front.

Scăn-dĭ-nā'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, under which name were comprehended the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and Denmark; pertaining or relating to the language

or literature of this portion of Europe (including Iceland).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

2. The language spoken by the Scandinavians, including Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The literary remains of the Icelandic language go back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

scăn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See extract.]

Chem.: An element discovered by Nilson in 1879; symbol, Sc; at. wt. 44·91. It occurs, together with the other rare earths, in gadolinite and euxenite, but the metal itself has not yet been isolated. It forms one oxide, scandia or scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3, a white infusible powder, resembling magnesia, sp. gr. 3·8, insoluble in water and acids. Scandium salts are colourless or white, and have an acid astringent taste, but are of little importance.

"For the new element M. Nilson proposes the name of *Scandium*, to denote its purely Scandinavian origin."—*Nature*, May 8, 1879, p. 41.

scăn'-dix, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκανδιξ (*skandix*) = the herb chervil.]

Bot.: Shepherd's Needle; the typical genus of Scandicidæ (q.v.). Bracts one or none, bracteole (partial involucre) of five or seven leaves; calyx teeth obsolete; petals obovate, with an inflected point; fruit laterally compressed, with a long beak. Known species eight to ten. The north temperate zone. One, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, the Common Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb, has a stem four to twelve inches high; leaves triply pinnate; umbels of two or three rays, often sessile. Abundant in cornfields, flowering from June to September.

scăn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *scansio*, from *scando* = to climb, to scan; Sp. *escansion*; Ital. *scansione.*] The act of scanning or measuring a verse by feet, to see if the quantities are duly observed.

"Wonderful is the advantage of *scansion* . . . in detecting the errors of copyists and printers."—*Ben Jonson: Works* (ed. *Gifford*), iii. 178. (Note.)

† **scăn sŏr ēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *scansor* = a climber.]

Ornith.: Climbing Birds. [Climber, II. 2.] They are now more generally known as Zygodactylæ (q.v.), from the arrangement of their toes. [Picariæ.]

scăn-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *scansorius*, from *scansor* = a climber.]

A. *As adj.:* Climbing or adapted for climbing; belonging to the order Scansores.

B. *As subst.:* A bird belonging to the order Scansores.

scansorial barbets, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Capitoninæ (q.v.), now often elevated to a family.

* **scăn sŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Scansorial.] The same as Scansorial, A.

"The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious* or formed for climbing."—*Shaw: General Zoology*, vol. ix., pt. i., p. 66.

scănt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Scant, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To limit, to stint; to keep or put on short allowance; to cut down; to abridge.

"To *scant* the printer's bill to the lowest penny."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1868.

2. To afford or give out sparingly or stingily; to grudge; to be niggard or stingy of; to dole out. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fail; to become less; to fall away: as, The wind *scants.*

scănt, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr* = short, brief; *skanta* = to dole out; *skantr* = a dole, a share, a portion; Norw. *skantal* = measured or doled out, from *skanta* = to measure narrowly; *skant* = a portion, a dole; O. H. Ger. *scam* = short. Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping* = scanty.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not full, large, or plentiful; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; barely sufficient.

"In the army victuals might grow *scant.*"
Drayton: David & Goliath.

2. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce, short. (Followed by *of.*)

"He's fat and *scant of* breath."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

* 3. Sparing, stingy, parsimonious, grudging, niggardly.

"From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

II. *Naut.:* Said of a wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are sharp up.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Barely, scarcely, hardly; not quite; scantly.

"I have *scant* the space to marke my comming end."
Wyatt: Absence of his Love.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Scarcity, deficiency, scantiness.

"Like the ant
In plenty hoard for time of *scant.*"
Carew: Persuasions to Love.

* **scant-of grace,** *s.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a scapegrace.

* **scăn'-tĭ-lōne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschantillon.*] [Scantling.] A pattern, a scantling.

"Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squier and *scantilone.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

scănt'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scanty*; *-ly.*]

1. In a scanty manner or degree; not plentifully.

"Or if yourself, too *scantily* supplied,
Need help, let honest industry provide."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 251.

* 2. Sparingly, grudgingly.

scănt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scanty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scanty or scant; narrowness; want of size, extent, or abundance; insufficiency, shortness, scantness.

"Supplying the defect of a *scantiness* of dress."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note 212.

* **scănt'-ĭ-tȳ,** * **scant-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *scant*; *-ity.*] Scantiness, scantness, deficiency, scarcity.

"Such is the *scantitie* of them here in England."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **scănt'-tle** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *scant*; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become scant or deficient; to fail.

"They [winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

B. *Trans.:* To scant, to cut short or down; to be niggard of; to grudge.

"The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,
And to the ark the hovering castril brings."
Drayton: Noah's Ark.

* **scăn'-tle** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eschanteler*, from *es* (Lat. *ex-*) = out, and *cantel* = a corner, a cantle (q.v.).] To divide into small pieces.

"The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy."—*Chesterfield.*

scăn'-tle, *s.* [Cf. *scantilone*, and Norw. *skant* = a measuring rod.] A gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

* **scănt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Scantle (1), *v.*] A small pattern, sample, or piece; a fragment.

"While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

scănt'-lĭng, * **scant-lon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschanteler* = to break up into cantles or pieces, to scantle (q.v.); O. Fr. *eschantillon* = a small piece, a scantling, a pattern. The word has been confused with *scant* and *scanty.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A quantity or piece cut or taken for a particular purpose; a sample, a pattern.

"A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken."—*Milton.*

* 2. A small quantity or portion.

"Any *scantlings* of information . . . will be acceptable."—*Notes & Queries*, May 3, 1884, p. 347.

3. A rough draft; a rude sketch.

4. A trestle or horse in a cellar for standing casks on tap.

5. A beam or board; a piece of timber.

"Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again."
Cowper: Task, iii. 753.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Lumber under five inches square, used for studs, braces, ties, &c. It is expressed in terms of its transverse dimensions: as, a timber having a *scantling* of 12 × 8.

2. *Mason.:* The dimensions of ashlar stones.

3. *Shipbuilding:* The transverse dimensions of pieces of timber, &c. The respective sides are known as moulding and siding.

* **scănt' lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *scant*, a.; *-ling.*] Scant, scanty, small; not plentiful.

* **scănt'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *scant*; *-ly.*]

1. In a scant manner or degree; not fully or plentifully; narrowly, sparingly, grudgingly.

"Goshen gives roomth, but *scantly* to their store."
Drayton: Moses, i.

2. Barely, scarcely, hardly.

"His kirtle made of forest green,
Reached *scantly* to his knee."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 17.

scănt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scant*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scant or scanty; narrowness, shortness, scantiness, smallness.

"Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

scănt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *scant*; *-y.*]

1. Wanting in amplitude, size, or extent; narrow, small, scant.

"In the heaven of heavens that space he deems
Too *scanty* for the exertion of his beams."
Cowper: Charity, 590.

2. Not abundant; deficient; hardly sufficient; not enough; falling or coming short of what is necessary.

"Notwithstanding their *scanty* subsistence."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi.

* 3. Sparing, niggardly, grudging, parsimonious, stingy.

"Unjust and *scanty* to herself alone."
Dryden: Lucknora, 105.

scăp'-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκαπάνη (*skapanē*) = a spade or hoe.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, founded by Pomel. In general characters they agree with Scalops, but resemble Condylura in dentition and habit. There are two species, Brewer's Shrew Mole (*Scopanus breweri*), from the Eastern United States, which probably gave rise to the reports that the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*) existed in America, and *S. townsendi*, from the Pacific coast.

* **scāpe** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *escape* (q.v.).]

1. The act of escaping; an escape.

"I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. A means of escape; evasion.

"Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?"
Chapman.

3. A freak, an escapade, a misdemeanour, a trick, a cheat.

"They readily pardon all faults and *scapes* committed by negligence."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 206.

* **scape-gallows,** *s.* One who has escaped the gallows though he has deserved it.

scape-goat, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Jewish ritual:* A goat designed to 'scape, *i.e.*, escape, as opposed to one killed and offered in sacrifice. Once a year, on the great day of atonement, after Aaron had offered a bullock in sacrifice for the sins of himself and his house (Lev. xvi. 1–6), he was to take two goats "for a sin offering" (5). Lots were to be cast, one lot for the Lord, and one (8, A.V.) for Azazel (R.V., on the margin "for dismissal.") The goat on which Jehovah's lot fell was to be offered for a sin offering (9).

"But the goat on which the lot fell for Azazel shall be set alive before the Lord, to make atonement for him to send him away for Azazel into the wilderness." (10.) Cf. Matt. xii. 43; Luke xi. 24.

Before the dismissal, Aaron was to lay both his hands on the goat's head, and confess his sins and those of the people, putting them on the head of the goat, and send him by the hand of a trusty man into the wilderness, "and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a solitary land" (21, R.V.). If Azazel is an evil spirit [Azazel, 1], then after the sacrifice of the one goat had atoned for and removed the sins of the worshippers, the other scape-goat might return those sins in mockery to Azazel, the evil spirit regarded as their author. This is Hengstenburg's view. Rationalism, on the contrary, sees in the narrative a certain remnant of devil-worship flourishing perhaps in pre-Mosaic times. Under the later Judaism the goat was thrown over a precipice about twelve miles from Jerusalem. The scape-goat is generally considered the clearest type of the substitution of Christ for sinners, and his eternal removal of their transgressions cf. Isaiah liii. 11–12; John i. 29; Heb. ix. 28; 1 Peter ii. 24).

2. *Fig.:* One who is made to bear the blame due to another.

"They were made the *scape-goats* of a general indignation."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

scape grace, *s.* A graceless, good-for-nothing fellow; a careless, idle fellow; a ne'er-do-well.

"The *scape-graces* and ne'er-do-wells whom you considered to be dead at least a generation since."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept 29, 1885.

scape-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: The wheel in an escapement whose teeth escape one at a time from the pallets.

scāpe (2), *s.* [Lat. *scapus* = the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant.] [Sceptre.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The apophygee of a shaft.

2. *Bot.:* A long naked or nearly naked peduncle, rising from the crown of a root, and bearing at its apex a single flower, as in the tulip, or several, as in the cowslip.

Scape.

* **scāpe,** * **skāpe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [An abbreviation of *escape* (q.v.), chiefly used in poetry.]

A. *Intrans.:* To escape; to get off.

"We will be paid before you *scape*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Future,* ii. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To escape, to avoid.

"Virtue itself *scapes* not calumnious strokes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

scăp'-ĕl, sca-pĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scāpus* = a stalk.]

Bot.: The neck or cauticle connecting the radicle and cotyledons in a germinating embryo.

scāpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *scape* (2), s.; *-less.*]

Bot.: Destitute of a scape.

scāpe'-mĕnt, *s.* [See def.]

Horol.: An abbreviation of escapement (q.v.).

* **scāpe'-thrĭft,** *s.* [Eng. *scape,* v., and *thrift.*] A scape-grace; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"For shortlie vpon his deliuerance, he gathered a power of wicked *scapethrifts,* and with the same comming into Inuernes, burnt the towne."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (an. 1427).

scăph-, scăph-ō-, scăph-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Scapha.] Boat-shaped.

scăph'-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάφη (*skaphē*) = anything hollow.]

Anat.: The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix.

scăph-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-,* and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case in which a diver is inclosed when under the surface of the water.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Bullidæ. Shell oblong, convolute, spirally striated; aperture greatly expanded; spire concealed. Recent species thirteen, from Europe and North America; fossil eight, from the Eocene onward.

scăph-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-,* and Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalaspidæ, differing from Pterichthys (with which it is sometimes classed) in having the head-shield simple. *Scaphaspis ludensis* is from the Lower Ludlow series; other species occur in the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

scăph-ĭ-dī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scaphidi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Clavicornia. Boat-shaped beetles, *i.e.,* much narrowed before and behind; antennæ and legs rather long. They are sometimes beautifully spotted, live in fungi, fly well, and are widely distributed over the world. They are generally from a tenth to a third of an inch in length.

scă-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκαφίδιον (*skaphidion*) = a small tub.]

1. *Bot.:* A hollow case containing spores in algals.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Scaphidiidæ (q.v.). One species is British.

scăph-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Scapha-.]

scăph-ĭ-ō-phrȳ'-nĕ, *s.* [Pref. *scaphio-,* and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomatidæ, with one species, *Scaphiophryne marmorata,* from Madagascar. Fingers four, tips dilated into large disks; toes webbed at base, tips not dilated.

scăph'-ĭ-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaphio-,* and Gr. πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Pelobatidæ (q.v.), with eight species, from North America and Mexico. Fingers generally with a rudiment of web; toes webbed; tips of digits not dilated.

scăph-ĭ-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scaphi(o)-,* and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Ichthy.: Shovel-head; a genus of Acipenseridæ, with four species; one (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) from the Mississippi and its affluents, and three others from Central Asia. Snout spatulate; tail entirely enveloped by horny scutes; no spiracles. This genus affords a striking instance of the close affinity of the fauna of North America to that of the north of Asia.

scăph'-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *scaphisme;* Gr. σκαφεύω (*skapheuō*) = to lay a person in a trench or trough, from σκάφη (*skaphē*) = a trough; σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig out, to hollow.] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree, in which five holes were made, one for the head, and two each for the legs and arms. The exposed parts were smeared with honey to invite the wasps, and in this situation the criminal was left to die.

scăph'-ĭte, *s.* [Scaphites.] Any individual of the genus Scaphites (q.v.).

scăph-ī'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scapha* = a skiff; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ. Shell irregularly convoluted at both ends. It is at first discoidal, with close whorls, the last chamber detached and recurved. Known species nineteen, from the Oolite to the Chalk of Europe and India.

* **scăph'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάφιον (*skaphion*) = a small tub or basin.]

Bot.: The keel of a papilionaceous corolla. (*Link.*)

scăph-ō-, *pref.* [Scapho-.] Scaphoid.

scapho-cuboid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. There is a *scapho-cuboid* articulation.

scapho-cuneiform, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. There is a *scapho-cuneiform* articulation.

scapho-lunar, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and the lunar bones. In adult carnivora and some other mammals these are united into a scapho-lunar bone.

scăph-ō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *scapho-,* and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: Kumbecephalic (q.v.).

"The peculiar elongated skull, to which Professor von Baer, of St. Petersburg, has applied the name *scaphocephalic.*"—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man,* ii. 231.

scăph-ŏg'-na-thīte, *s.* [Pref. *scapho-;* Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = jaw, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Comp. Anat.: The epipodite of the second pair of maxillæ in a crustacean. It is large and spoon-shaped, and continually bales water out of the gill chamber, with the result of bringing fresh water into it.

scăph'-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. σκάφος (*skaphos*) = . . . a boat, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Boat-shaped, resembling a boat.

scaphoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The navicular bone placed at the inner side of the foot, between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones.

† **scăph ŏp'-ō-dą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *scapho-,* and pl. of Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda, sometimes created for the anomalous family Dentalidæ, placed by Huxley under Pteropoda.

scāp'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *scape* (2), s., and *form.*]

Bot.: In the form of a scape; scape-like.

scăp'-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *scapus,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *skapolith.*] [Scape (2), *s.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A name formerly applied to a mineral species which included many substances of varying composition. It is now used for a group of minerals having certain characters in common. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·9. It includes the following species with their varieties:—Sarcolite, melinite, paranthine, wernerite, ekebergite, mizzonite, dipyre, and marialite (see these words.)

2. The same as Wernerite (q.v.).

scăp'-ple, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Scaffle.]

Mason.: To reduce a stone to a comparatively level surface by hammer-dressing without smoothing.

scăp tō chĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: Musky Mole (q.v.); a genus of Talpidæ, with one species, from North China.

scăp-tŏn ȳx, *s.* [Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, and ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, with one species, *Scaptonyx fusicaudatus,* from North China. It is about two and a half inches long, with thick, soft blue-black fur; tail about an inch and a half long. Nothing is known of its habits; in external character it resembles Urotrichus (q.v.), but it has the dentition of Talpa.

scăp'-ų-lą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* One of the two bones, the other being the clavicle, which together form the pectoral arch or shoulder girdle. The scapula constitutes its posterior part. It is placed upon the upper and back part of the thorax, is articulated with the outer end of the clavicle, and has suspended from it the humerus (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

2. *Zool.:* The row of plates in the cup of crinoids, giving origin to the arms.

scăp'-ų-lar, scăp'-ų-lar-ў, * **scap-ler-ie,** * **scăp'-ų-lāire,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *scapularis,* from *scapula;* Fr. *scapulaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the scapula or shoulder.

"The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. v., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Roman Church:*

(1) A dress which covers the shoulders. It was originally worn over their other dress by the monks when at manual labour, but now forms part of the habit of the older religious orders. [The scapular may be seen in the illustration under the word Carmelite.]

(2) A miniature copy of No. (1), made of two pieces of cloth, connected by strings, worn by Roman Catholics from motives of devotion. The most celebrated is that of the Carmelites, said to have been miraculously given to St. Simon Stock, General of the Order, who died in 1250. There are four other scapulars in use: that of the Trinity, of white linen with a red cross; the Servite scapular of the Seven Dolours, of black stuff; that of the Immaculate Conception, of light blue woollen, and the Red scapular, in commemoration of the Passion.

"Withered fishwomen with *scapularies.*"—*Sala: Hogarth,* p. 240.

2. *Ornith. (Pl.):* A series of feathers springing from the base of the humerus, and continued in a longitudinal stripe so as to cover the last series of the quill feathers with which they are often confounded.

3. *Surg.:* A bandage for the shoulder-blade.

scapular-arch, *s.* [illegible]

scăp'-ų-lī-măn-çў, *s.* [Lat *scapula,* and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.]

Anthrop.: Divination by a shoulder-blade. It is especially practised in Tartary, where it is very ancient, and whence it may have spread to other countries. The bone is put on the fire till it cracks in various directions and then a long split lengthwise is reckoned as the "way of life," while cross cracks on the right and left stand for different kinds and degrees of good and evil fortune; or if the omen is only taken as to some special event, then lengthwise splits mean going on well, but cross splits stand for hindrance. (*Tylor.*)

"The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or *omoplatoscopy.*"—*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 112.

scăp-ụ-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *scapula* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the scapula.

scapulo-clavicular, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scapula and the clavicle. There is a *scapulo-clavicular* articulation.

scā'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a stalk.] [SCAPE (2), *s.*]

1. *Arch.:* The shaft of a column; a scape.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as SCAPE (2), *s.* (q.v.).

(2) The same as SCAPELLUS (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.:* Keil's name for the stem of a feather.

scar (1), ***scaur, *scarre** (1), **skerre, skerry,** *s.* [Icel. *sker* = a skerry (q.v.); allied to Eng. *share,* and *shear;* Dan. *skicer;* Sw. *skär.*] A rock, a cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. It forms or enters into many place names in Great Britain and Ireland, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, &c.

"Whyles round a rocky *scaur* it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't."
Burns: Halloween, 25.

scar-limestone, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-LIMESTONE.]

scar (2), **scarre, *skar, *skare, *skarre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escare,* from Lat. *eschara* = a scar, espec. one produced by a burn, from Gr. ἐσχάρα (*eschara*) = a hearth, a fireplace . . . the scar of a burn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark on the skin or flesh of a person or animal caused by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining permanently after the wound, &c., is healed; a cicatrix.

"By all their swords, by all their *scars,*
By all their names, a mighty spell."
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

2. A wound, a hurt.

"Hath more *scars* of sorrow in his heart."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*3. Any mark, wrinkle, or blemish.

"Never mole, hare-lip, nor *scar*
Shall upon their children be."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

II. *Bot.:* The mark left on a branch where a leaf has fallen off.

scar (3), *s.* [Lat. *scarus.*] Any individual of the genus Scarus (q.v.).

scar (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [SCAR (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mark with or as with a scar or scars; to wound, to hurt. (*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 5.)

*2. To cut lightly, as with a plough.

"If the soil be barren only *scar*
The surface." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 100.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a scar; to become covered with a scar: as, A wound *scars* over.

*** scar** (2), *v.t.* [SCARE, *v.*]

scăr'-ăb, *s.* [SCARABEE.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A beetle, a scarabee.

"How the *scarab* lays its eggs in the leaf . . . I could never see."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. ii., ch. xiv.

(2) A seal or gem cut in the shape of a beetle.

"Such a *scarab* in carnelian was found at Orvieto."
—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 136.

*2. *Fig.:* Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

"Yonder *scarabs*
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures."
Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, ii. 1.

scăr-a-bæ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scarabæ(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the Lamellicornia. Antennæ short, basal joint of moderate size, club with three to seven leaf-like joints, looking solidly clavate when the animal is at rest. The Great Droning Beetles belong to this family, which is divided into two sections, Laparostictica and Pleurostictica (q.v.).

*** scăr-a-bæ'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scarabæ(us); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in the natural history of beetles.

"The possibility of any Coleopterist being more than a *Scarabæist.*"—*Standard,* Nov. 11, 1885.

scăr-a-bæ'-ŭs, *s* [Lat. *scarabæus, scarabeus* = a beetle, a scarab.]

Entom.: A genus of Coprinæ, and the typical one of Scarabæidæ. The semicircular clypeus is divided by sharp notches into a series of triangular teeth; the fore legs are retracted. About seventy species are known, all from the old world. *Scarabæus sacer,* formerly *Ateuchus sacer,* is the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, often represented on Egyptian monuments, though Latreille thought it was *S. egyptiorum,* a golden-green species. Both deposit their eggs in pellets of dung, which they roll with their hind legs into a hole dug for its reception.

*** scăr'-ă-beĕ, * scăr'-ă-bĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *scarabæus.*]

1. *Lit.:* A beetle; any insect of the genus Scarabæus (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Applied to an individual, as a term of reproach.

"Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother,* iv. 1.

scăr'-a-môųçh, * scăr-a-môųçh'-a, *s.* [Fr. *scaramouche,* from Ital. *Scaramuccia,* the name of a famous Italian buffoon, who acted in England in 1673, and died in Paris 1694.]

SCARAMOUCH.

1. A personage in the old Italian comedy, derived from Spain, characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery. His dress was black from head to foot; he wore a black *toque* (a kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and a mask with openings.

"Stout *scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in,
And ran a tilt at centaur Arlequin."
Dryden: Epilogue to Silent Woman.

2. Hence, used for a poltroon and braggadocio.

scar'-brō-īte, *s.* [After Scarborough (Scarbro'), Yorkshire, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral, mostly white, occurring in fissures and cracks in septaria. Compos. uncertain, but it is essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina. Under the microscope it is resolved into a mass of minute crystalline scales resembling those of Kaolinite (q.v.), to which it is probably related. Dana includes it in the group of Allophanes.

scärçe, * scars, * scarse, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *escars, eschars* (Fr. *échars*), from Low Lat. *scarpsus,* for *excarpsus;* Lat. *excerptus,* pa. par. of *excerpo* = to pick out, to select: *ex-* = out, and *carpo* = to pluck, to gather; Ital. *scarso;* Dut. *schaars;* Sp. *escaso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not plentiful or abundant; falling or coming short of the demand; deficient, wanting, scanty: as, Money is *scarce.*

2. Few in number and seldom met with; not common; rare, uncommon.

*3. Wanting; scantily supplied; poorly provided. (Followed by *of.*)

"A vulture . . .
Dislodging from a region *scarce of* prey."
Milton: P. L., iii. 433.

*4. Stingy, mean, parsimonious, sparing.

"Bothe he was *scars* and chinche."
Seven Sages, 1,244.

¶ The English name of many British moths commences with *Scarce;* as, the *Scarce* Black Archer, the *Scarce* Footman, &c.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Hardly, barely, scantly; but just.

"*Scarse* spake I thus, when wailing thus he sayd."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis ii.

2. With difficulty; scarcely: as, He can *scarce* speak.

*3. Rarely, seldom.

"An eloquence *scarce* given to mortals."
Cowper: To Mrs. Unwin.

¶ *To make one's self scarce:* To disappear; to take one's self off.

*** scärçe'-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *scarce; -head* = hood.] Scarcity, scarceness.

"But in his court let him first deuise
To exile *scarcehead* and couetise."
Lidgate: Story of Thebes, iii.

scärçe'-lў, * skars-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scarce; -ly.*]

1. Rarely, seldom.

*2. Stingily, meanly, grudgingly.

"He that soweth *skarsly,* schal and *skarsly* repa."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* ix. 6.

3. Hardly, barely, scarce; only just.

"His bounding horses *scarcely* touch the fields."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 582.

4. With difficulty.

"That *scarcely* could he weeld his bootlesse single blade."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 582.

scärçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Build.:* A ledge or footing formed by the setting back of a wall; a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth.

2. *Mining:* A ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine-shaft as a footing for a ladder, a support for a pit-cistern, &c. It is so fashioned below as to form a bracket.

scärçe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scarce; -ness.*] The state or condition of being scarce; scarcity (q.v.).

scärç'-ĭ-tў, * scar-si-tie, * scar-sy-tie, * skarsete, * scar-ci-tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarsete.*]

1. The quality or state of being scarce or deficient in supply; smallness in quantity in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency, scantiness.

"To store them all with provision against the ensuing time of *scarcity.*"—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Rareness, infrequency: as, A coin is valuable for its *scarcity.*

*3. Stinginess, meanness, parsimony.

"Right as men blamen an averous man by cause of his *skarsete.*"—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibœus,* p. 182.

scard, *s.* [SHARD.] A fragment. (*Prov.*)

scāre, skeer, * skere, * skerre, *v.t.* [Icel. *skjarr* = shy, timid; *skirra* = to bar, to prevent; reflex. *skirrask* = to shun; Ger. *sich scheren* = to withdraw, to depart.]

1. To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden fear.

"Spectre though I be,
I am not sent to *scare* thee or deceive."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. To drive through fear.

"By their rude swaggering they *scared* more respectable guests from his door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

scāre, *s.* [SCARE, *v.*] A sudden fright, particularly one arising from a trifling cause; a causeless or purely imaginary alarm; a panic.

*** scare-babe, * scar-babe,** *s.* Something to frighten a child; a bugbear.

"Like a *scar-babe* make him take his legs."—*Wily Beguiled.*

*** scare-bug, * scar-bugge,** *s.* A bugbear.

"Sinne is no *scare-bugge.*"—*Dent: Pathway,* p. 345.

scāre'-crōw, *s.* [Eng. *scare,* and *crow.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A hideous or fantastic figure set up to frighten crows and other birds away from crops.

"Set thee in one of the pear-trees for a *scarecrow.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure,* ii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which terrifies without a cause; a vain terror.

(2) A person so poorly and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow; a guy.

"No eye hath seen such *scarecrows:* I'll not march through Coventry with them."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

II. *Ornith.:* A sea-bird, the Black Tern.

*** scāre'-fire,** *s.* [Eng. *scare,* and *fire.*] A fire-alarum.

"The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements, and bells serve to proclaim a *scare-fire,* and in some places water-breaches."—*Holder.*

scarf (1), *** scarfe,** *s.* [A.S. *scearfe* = a fragment, a piece: *scearfian* = to shred, or scrape; cogn. with Dut. *scherf* = a shred; Ger. *scherbe* = a shard, a pot-shard. The particular sense is borrowed from O. Fr. *escharpe* = a scarf or baudric, from O. Dut. *scharpe, schaerpe, scerpe* = a scrip, a pilgrim's wallet; Low Ger. *schrap* = a scrip. From the Fr. come Ger. *schärpe* = a scarf, a sash; Sw. *skärp;* Dan. *skjerf, skjærf. Scarf* is the same word as *scrap* and *scrip.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and ornamental character worn round the neck, or loosely round the

shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes used for a kind of necktie, sometimes for a sash.

"Their rival *scarfs* of mix'd embroidery."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 11.

* 2. A thin plate (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.* XI. x. 49.)

II. *Her.:* A small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.

¶ (1) *Chaplain's scarf:* A scarf of black silk, about twice the width of a stole, worn round the neck by chaplains, Doctors of Divinity, and other dignitaries of the English Church.

(2) *Mourner's scarf:* A scarf of black silk or crape worn over the right shoulder by mourners at funerals.

(3) Scarfs of coloured silk are worn on public occasions, and in their courts or lodges, by members of many Friendly Societies —*e.g.*, the Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c.

scarf-loom, *s.* A narrow-ware figure-loom of such width and capacity for variety of work as to adapt it for ornamental weaving of fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-skin, *s.* [CUTICLE, II. 1.]

scarf (2), **scarph,** *s.* [SCARF (2), *v.*]

1. *Carp.:* A joint uniting two pieces of timber endwise. The ends of each are bevelled off, and projections are sometimes made in the one corresponding to concavities in the other, or a corresponding cavity in each receives a joggle; the two are held together by bolts, and sometimes also by straps.

2. *Metall:* The flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. The two surfaces being drawn out or cut obliquely, a larger contact is given to them, which strengthens the joint.

scarf-bolt, *s.*

Shipwright.: A bolt used by shipbuilders for securing the false keel.

scarf-joint, *s.* The same as SCARF (2), *s.*

scarf (3), *s.* [Icel. *skarfr.*] A cormorant. (*Prov.*)

* **scarf** (4), * **scarfe,** *s.* [SCARP, *s.*]

* **scarf** (1), *v.t.* [SCARF (1), *s.*]

1. To throw loosely on in manner of a scarf.

"My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. To cover up, as with a scarf; to dress in or with a scarf. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 6.)

3. To cover up; to blindfold.

"Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

scarf (2), *v.t.* [Sw. *skarfva* = to join together, to piece out, from *skarf* = a scarf, a seam, a joint; Dan. *skarre* = to scarf, to join; Icel. *skör* = a rim, an edge, a scarf.]

Carp.: To cut or form a scarf on; to join by means of a scarf.

"In the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*."
—Anson: Voyage, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **scarfed,** *a.* [Eng. *scarf* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Furnished or decorated with scarves, pendants, or flags.

"The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. vi.

scăr-ĭch'-thys, *s.* [Lat. *scar(us)*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with two species, from the Indo-Pacific, differing only from Scarus (q.v.) in having the spines of the dorsal flexible.

scăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scarificationem*, accus. of *scarificatio*, from *scarificatus*, pa. par. of *scarifico* = to scarify (q.v.); Sp. *escarificacion*; Ital. *scarificazione.*]

Surg.: The act of scarifying; the act of separating the gum from the teeth, in order the better to get at them with an instrument; the act of making a number of incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing off a fluid; the act of making incisions in generally.

"The *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments."—*Arbuthnot.*

scăr-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *scarificateur*; Sp. *escarificador*; Ital. *scarificatore.*]

Surgery:

1. An instrument used in dental surgery in separating the gum from the teeth.

2. An instrument used in cupping. It has a number of lancets, whose protrusion beyond the face of the case is adjustable. These are set in a retracted position, and discharged simultaneously by a pull on the trigger, so as to protrude through the apertures in the plane face and make a number of incisions through the skin.

3. A lancet for scarifying the skin or an engorged membrane.

* 4. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

"What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day?"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 141.

scăr-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scarify*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scarifies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An agricultural implement used for stirring the soil. It is a wheeled cultivator, but the teeth are long, sharp, and comparatively thin.

2. *Surg.:* A Scarificator (q.v.).

scăr'-ĭ-fy, * **scar-y-fie,** * **scar-rĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Fr. *scarifier*, from Lat. *scarifico*, *scarifo*, from Gr. *σκαριφάομαι* (*skariphaomai*) = to scratch or scrape up, from *σκάριφος* (*skariphos*) = a style or pointed instrument for drawing outlines; Sp. *escarificar*; Ital. *scarificare.*]

1. *Surg.:* To remove the flesh from about a tooth, so as the better to get at it with an instrument; to make several incisions in the skin with a lancet or cupping instrument, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing fluids.

"They will send doctors and surgeons to wrap you in blisters and *scarify* you all over."—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Agric.:* To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

3. *Fig.:* To torture, to plague; to cause extreme pain to; to pull to pieces cruelly. (Physically or mentally.)

"Those who delight in seeing others *scarified*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

scăr'-ĭ-oŭs, scăr'-ĭ-ōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scariosus*, from Mod. Lat. *scaria* = a spinous shrub (*Littré*); or from Prov. Eng. *scare* = lean, scraggy, scaly (*Mahn*); Fr. *scarieux.*]

Bot.: Membranous and dry; having a thin, dry, shrivelled appearance, as the involucral leaves of many Centaureæ.

scą-rī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *σκαρίτης* (*skaritis*) = a stone coloured like the fish Scarus.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scaritinæ. Mandible strongly toothed on the inner side. Species many, from temperate and warmer countries.

scăr-ĭ-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scarit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. Body elongated; prothorax separated from the elytra by a narrow cylindrical neck; mandibles generally large; legs short, anterior tibiæ strongly notched on the outer side, so as to constitute them palmate implements, well adapted for digging. They feed on the small insects found at the roots of plants.

scar-la-tin-ą, scar-lĕ-tin'-ą, *s.* [SCARLET.]

Pathol.: Scarlet fever, a disease of childhood but occurring at any age, consisting of an inflammation affecting the entire integument, both cutaneous and mucous, accompanied by an infectious or contagious fever. There are three varieties, *S. simplex*, *S. anginosa*, where the throat is chiefly implicated, and *S. maligna*, where the poison is so rapidly fatal as frequently to kill the patient before the chief usual symptoms develop. The eruption appears on the second or third day in the form of closely aggregated points about the size of a pin's head, with normal skin between, rounded and tending to become confluent. The period of desquamation, owing to excessive production of new epidermis, follows in two or three days. The eruption may be on the face only, the most frequent change being in the throat, the tonsils becoming swollen with catarrhal pharyngitis, tenacious mucous secretion, and œdema, with [illegible] difficulty in swallowing. Inflammation of the parotids and other glands often occurs, with suppuration and abscess, destroying the cell-tissues, with sloughing, and occasionally fatal hæmorrhage. The middle ear is frequently affected in the eruptive stage, often resulting in permanent deafness, and diphtheria is a not unusual complication, leading some observers to treat it as a symptom of scarlatina or eruptive maladies affecting the throat instead of a distinct disease. The kidneys are more

[illegible] about [illegible] of that [illegible] is no known

scar-la-tin-al, [illegible]

Pathol.: Of [illegible] fied by Sc[illegible] *scarlatinal* [illegible]

scar-la-tin-oïd, [illegible]

Resembling scarlatina or any [illegible] as, *scarlatinoid* rash, occurring after operations. (*Tanner.*)

scar-la-tin'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to scarlatina or scarlet fever.

scar'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *scar* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Without a scar; free from scars.

scar'-lĕt, * **scar-lat,** * **skar-let,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *escarlate* (Fr. *écarlate*), from Pers. *saqlát*, *seqlát*, *suqlát* = scarlet cloth; cf. Pers. *saqlátún*, *saqlátin* = scarlet cloth; *saq ab* = cloth; Arab. *suqrlát* = a warm woollen cloth; *siqlát* = a fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; Sp. & Port. *escarlata*; Ital. *scarlatto.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. (The best scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal.)

"These [the cochineal] yield the much-esteemed *scarlet*."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1683.

2. Cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet dress or robes.

"All her household are clothed with *scarlet*."—*Proverbs* xxxi. 21.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Pure carmine slightly tinged with yellow.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the colour known as scarlet.

"Invested with the gold-cloth and the *scarlet* robe."
—Knox: Winter Evenings, et. 16.

2. Wearing scarlet clothes; dressed in scarlet.

"*Scarlet* hypocrite." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

scarlet-bean, *s.* The Scarlet-runner (q.v.).

scarlet-faced saki, *s.* [SAKI.]

scarlet-fever, *s.* [SCARLATINA.]

scarlet-fish, *s.* A name given to the Telescope-carp (q.v.), from its brilliant red colour.

scarlet-ibis, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ibis rubra*, from tropical America. It is a beautiful bird, with plumage of intense scarlet, but in Europe the birds become paler at each successive moult.

scarlet-lady, *s.* [SCARLET-WOMAN.]

scarlet-lake, *s.* A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

scarlet-lychnis, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica*, a border plant, introduced into England from Russia in 1596.

scarlet-maple, *s.*

Bot.: *Acer rubrum.*

scarlet-mite, *s.*

Entom.: *Trombidium holosericeum.* When young it is parasitic on the genus Pulalugium; the adult insect, which is bright scarlet, may be seen running about on the ground and in moss on the roots of trees.

scarlet-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus coccinea*, a North American oak, the leaves of which when decaying become scarlet.

scarlet pompone, *s.*
Bot.: Lilium Pomponium.

scarlet-runner, † scarlet-bean, *s.*
Bot.: Phaseolus multiflorus.

scarlet-seed, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Ternströmia obovalis;* (2) *Lætia Thamnia.*

scarlet sumach, *s.*
Bot.: Rhus glabra.

scarlet-tanager, *s.*
Ornith.: Pyranga rubra, a summer visitant to the United States, retiring southwards in winter. The popular name is derived from the prevailing hue of the summer plumage of the male.

scarlet-tiger, *s.*
Entom.: Hyperocompa dominula. Fore wings dark green, with conspicuous yellow or white spots; hind wings crimson, with black spots towards the margin. A rare and fine British moth, about two inches in the expansion of its wings. Larva black, with pale yellow stripes, feeding on various plants.

scarlet-woman, scarlet-lady, *s.* An appellation founded on Rev. xvii. 4, and applied by some Protestant controversialists to the Papacy.

"And fulminated
Against the *scarlet-woman* and her creed."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams.

scar lĕt, *v.t.* [Scarlet, *s.*]
1. To make scarlet; to redden.
* 2. To clothe in scarlet.
"Pylyoned and *scarletted.*"—*Harl. Miscell.,* vi. 442.

scar lē-tĭn′ ạ, *s.* [Scarlatina.]

* **scar′-mage** (**age** as ĭj), * **scar′-mōge,** *s.* [Skirmish.]

* **scar′-mishe,** * **scar-mische,** *s.* [Skirmish.]

scarn, skarn, *s.* [A.S. *scearn;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skarn* = *dung.*] Dung. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

scär′-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *scar(us);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Scarus (q.v.).
"This typical genus contains by far the greatest number of *Scaroid* Wrasses."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 532.

scarp (1), * **scarf,** * **scarfe,** *s.* [Fr. *escarpe,* from Ital. *scarpa,* so called because cut sharp or steep, from O. H. Ger. *scharf, scharff;* Low Ger. *scharp* = sharp (q.v.); O. Fr. *escarper* = to cut smooth and steep.]
* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular slope.
2. *Fort.:* The interior slope or wall of the ditch at the foot of the parapet. It is hidden from the enemy by the glacis.

scarp (2), **scarpe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escharpe.*] [Scarf (1), *s.*]
Her.: A diminutive of the bend sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or officer's scarf.

scarp, *v.t.* [Scarp (1), *s.*] To cut down like a scarp or slope; to cut down perpendicularly.
"In other places artificially *scarped* into a beetling crag."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 4, 1886.

scarped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Scarp, *v.*]

scarph, *s.* [Scarf (2), *s.*, 1.]

* **scär′ pine,** *s.* [Fr. *escarpin;* Ital. *scarpa* = a shoe, a slipper.] An instrument of torture like a boot.
"I was put to the *scarpines.*"—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. vii.

* **scarre,** *s.* [Scar, *s.*]

scarred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scar (1), *v.*]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked by a scar or scars; exhibiting scars.
"How fallen, how alter'd now! how wan
Each *scarr'd* and faded visage shone."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.
II. *Bot.:* Marked by the scars left by bodies, such as leaves, which have fallen off.

scar-rȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *scar* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Resembling or having scars or precipices.

* **scar′-rȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *scar* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a scar or scars; having or exhibiting scars; scarred.

scart, *v.t.* [A variant of *scrat* (q.v.).] To scratch, to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or bad writing. (*Scotch.*)

scart (1), *s.* [Scart, *v.*]
1. A scratch, a slight wound.
"I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the paw."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxiii.
2. A meagre, puny-looking person.

scart (2), **skart,** *s.* [Scarf (3), *s.*] A cormorant. (*Scotch.*)
"D'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart?*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

scär′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάρος (*skarus*) = *Scarus cretensis.*]
Ichthy.: Parrot-Wrasses; a genus of Labridæ with ten species. The jaws form a sharp beak, teeth confluent; dorsal spines stiff, pungent. *Scarus cretensis* occurs in the Mediterranean; the other nine are from the tropics. The first was held in high repute among the ancients, and is still valued for its exquisite flavour. It feeds on fucus, and the fact that it rolls its food backwards and forwards in the mouth to masticate it thoroughly probably gave rise to the idea that it was a ruminant. [Parrot-fish.]

scär′-ȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Poor land, having a thin coat of grass. (*Prov.*)

scăt (1), **scad, scatt,** *s.* [A.S. *sceat* = a tax; Icel. *scattr;* O. H. Ger. *scaz;* Ger. *schatz.*] [Shot (2), *s.*] A tax, a tribute. (*Scotch.*)
"Seizing *scatt* and treasure
For her royal needs."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

scăt (2), *s.* [Icel. *skadha, skadhi.*] [Scathe.] Hurt, harm.

scăt (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A brisk shower of rain driven by the wind; a passing shower. (*Prov.*)

scătch, *s.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of bridle-bit. Called also a Scatchmouth.

scătch′-ĕs, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *eschasses* (Fr. *échasses*) = stilts, from Dut. *schwets, schaats* = a high-heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.
"Walking upon stilts or *scatches.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* ii. 1.

scătch′-mouth, *s.* [Scatch.]

* **scāte,** *s.* & *v.* [Skate.]

* **sca tē′-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scatebra* = a spring, from *scateo* = to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

* **scāth,** *v.* & *s.* [Scathe, *v.* & *s.*]
* **scath fire,** *s.* A very destructive fire.

scāthe, scaith, * **scath,** * **skathe,** *s.* [A.S. *sceadha;* Icel. *skadha, skathi;* O. Fris. *skatha;* Goth. *skathis;* Dut. & Ger. *schade.*] Hurt, harm, injury.
"For harme and *scathe* by hym done in Fraunce."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. lxxv.

scāthe, scaith, * **scath,** *v.t.* [A.S. *sceadhan,* cogn. with Icel. *skadha;* Sw. *skada;* Dan. *skade;* Ger. & Dut. *schaden;* Goth. *gaskathjan.*] To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage; to destroy.
"As when heaven's fire
Hath *scathed* the forest oaks, or mountain pines."
Milton: P. L., i. 612.

* **scāthe′-fūl,** * **scath-ful,** * **scath-full,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe; -full.*] Hurtful, harmful.
"O *scatheful* harm, condition of poverte."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,519.

* **scāthe′-fūl-nĕss,** * **scath-ful-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *scatheful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtful or injurious; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

* **scāthe′-lĕss,** * **scath-les,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe; -less.*] Free from hurt, harm, or injury; uninjured, unhurt.
"That *scatheless,* full sikerly
I might unto the welle go."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **scathe-liche,** *a.* [A.S. *sceadha* = hurt, and *liche* = like.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

* **scath-ful,** *a.* [Scathefull.]

scath′-ĭng, *a.* [Scathe, *v.*] Hurtful, harmful, blasting; very bitter or severe: as, *scathing* sarcasm.

scāth′-lĕss, *a.* [Scatheless.]

* **scāth′-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *scathe; -ly.*] Hurtful, injurious.

scāt′-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *scat* (1), and *hold.*] In Orkney and Shetland open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland. Written also scathald, scattald, scattold.

scăt′-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *scat* (1), and *land.*] In Orkney and Shetland land which paid a duty or tax called Scat for right of pasture and fuel.

* **scăt′-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. σκατός (*skatos*) = dung, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by a person's excrement.

scą-tŏph′-ą-gą, *s.* [Scatophagus.]
Entom.: A genus of Muscidæ, section Acalyptera, *i.e.*, having the halteres uncovered, the wing-scales being absent or small. *Scatophaga stercoraria* is the Dung-fly. The eggs are deposited in dung, but are preserved from sinking in it by two horns diverging from the upper end. The perfect insect is dingy yellow, about a third of an inch long, and preys on other Diptera.

scą-tŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκατοφάγος (*skatophagos*) = eating dung or dirt: σκατός (*skatos*), genit. of σκωρ (*skōr*) = dung, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]
1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Squamipennes (q.v.). Two dorsals united at base, first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; snout rather short; preoperculum without spine; scales very small. Four species, from the Indian Ocean. *Scatophagus argus* is one of the commonest Indian shore-fishes; it enters rivers freely, and is said not to be very particular in the selection of food. (*Günther.*)
2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

scătt, *s.* [Scat (1), *s.*]

scăt′-tĕr, * **scat-er,** * **scat-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scateran,* from the same root as Gr. σκεδάννυμι (*skedannumi*) = to scatter. *Scatter* and *shatter* are doublets.]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle, to strew.
"The seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze *scatters* his grain."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.
2. To dissipate and disperse; to cause to separate and go away or apart from each other.
"*Scattered* the clouds away."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 36.
3. To sprinkle something; to strew or besprinkle with something.
"A narrow way
Scattered with bushy thorns and ragged breares."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 35.
4. To disunite; to break up into pieces or parties; to distract.
"From France there comes a power
Into this *scattered* kingdom."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.
5. To dissipate, to dispel, to frustrate; as, To *scatter* hopes or plans.
B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed, scattered, or dissipated; to disperse; to separate from each other; to go dispersedly; to straggle.
"The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, *scatter* up and down."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

scatter-tuft, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sporochnus, one of the algals.

scăt′-tĕr-brāin, *s.* [Eng. *scatter,* and *brain.*] A giddy or thoughtless person; one who is incapable of settled or concentrated thought.

scăt′-tĕr brāined, *a.* [Eng. *scatter,* and *brained.*] Giddy, thoughtless, flighty, heedless.

scăt′-tĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scatter.]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dispersed, dissipated, besprinkled, strewn, thinly spread.
2. *Botany:*
(1) (*Of leaves*): Dispersed, as opposed to whorled, opposite, ternate, or any such terms.
(2) (*Of branches*): Having an apparently irregular arrangement.

scattered light, *s.*
Optics: Irregularly reflected light. It is the kind of light which makes bodies visible.

***scăt'-tered-lў,** *a'v.* [Eng. *scattered* ; *-ly.*] In a scattered or dispersed manner ; separately, disunitedly.

"An aggregation of things, which exist *scatteredly* and apart in the world."—*Cudworth : Intell. System*, p. 695.

scăt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scatter* ; *-er.*] One who scatters.

scăt'-tĕr-good, *s.* [Eng. *scatter*, and *good.*] One who wastes his goods or fortune ; a spendthrift.

scăt'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCATTER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of one who scatters or disperses.

2. That which is scattered or dispersed. (Generally in the plural.)

***scăt'-tĕr-ĭng-lў,* scat-ter-ing-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *scattering* ; *-ly.*] In a scattered or dispersed manner ; dispersedly ; not together.

"Others *scatteringly* and sparingly glean out of human books."—*Bagley : Works*, ii. 256.

***scăt'-tĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *scatter* ; *-ling.*] A vagabond ; one who has no fixed home or residence.

"Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods."—*Spenser : On Ireland.*

***sca-tūr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *scaturiens*, pr. par. of *scaturio* = to flow or gush out, from *scateo* = to spring.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain.

***scat-ų-rĭg'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scaturigo*, genit. *scaturiginis* = spring water.] [SCATURIENT.] Abounding with springs or fountains.

scaud, *v.t.* [SCALD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scauld, *v.t.* [SCOLD, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

scâup (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *scalp* (1), s.] Poor, hard land ; a small square knoll.

scâup (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bed or stratum of oysters or the like : as, an oyster-*scaup*, a mussel-*scaup*.

scâup (3), *s.* [Icel. *scalp-hæna.*]

Ornith. : A duck, *Fuligula marila*. It is ashy, streaked with black, the head and neck black, changing into green, the rump and tail black, the under parts white ; spots of white on the wings, bill lead colour. Sir John Richardson describes it as breeding in all parts of the fur country of North America, from 50° north latitude upwards. It occurs also in Siberia, the north of Europe, &c.

scaup-duck, *s.* [SCAUP (3).]

scâup -ĕr, *s.* [Prob. for *scalper.*]

Engrav. : A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.

scâur, *v.t.* [SCARE, *v.*]

scâur, *a.* [SCAUR, *v.*] Apt to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

"An' faith ! thou's neither lag nor lame.
Nor blate nor *scaur*." *Burns : To the Deil.*

scâur, *s.* [SCAR (1), *s.*] A cliff, a scar ; a precipitous bank overhanging a river.

"Scale the *scaur* that gleams so red."
Blackie : Lays of Highlands, p. 98.

***scăv'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *scavagium*, an old law term, equivalent to *shewage*, being a duty on goods shown ; A.S. *sceawian* = to show (q.v.).] A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c, for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

***scăv'-age (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [SCAVAGE, *s.*] To scavenge, to cleanse of filth.

"There are 11 ordines regularly employed upon *scavaging* a portion of the city."—*Mayhew : London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 263.

***scăv'-ag-èr (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scavag(e)* ; *-er.*] A scavenger (q.v.).

"The street-orderlies seem likely to become the established *scavagers*."—*Mayhew : London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 263.

***scăv'-ag èr ў (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scavage* ; *-ry.*] The system of scavenging or cleansing the streets, &c., of a town from filth.

"Any proposed improvement in *scavagery*."—*Mayhew : London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 263.

***scăv'-ĕnġe,** *v.t.* [Formed from *scavenger* (q.v.).] To cleanse, as streets, &c., from filth.

"Vast paraded streets which were being continuously *scavenged*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 20, 1886.

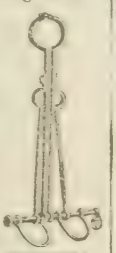
scăv'-ĕn-ġĕr (1), *** scav-en-gere,** *s.* [For *scavager*, the *n* being inserted as in messenger, &c.] A petty officer whose duty was to see that the streets of a city were kept clean ; hence, a man employed to clean the streets, &c., of a city by sweeping, scraping, and carrying off the filth ; a person engaged in any ordinary occupation.

"Whose dunghill all the parish *scavengers*
Could never rid." *Beau. & Flet. : Martial Maid*, iii. 1.

scavenger-roll, *s.*

Cotton-man. : A roller in a spinning-machine to collect loose fibre and fluff.

*** Scăv'-ĕn-ġĕr** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of the name of Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII., by whom the instrument of torture called after him was invented.



SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER.

Scavenger's daughter, *s.* An instrument of torture, consisting of a broad hoop of iron which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the ears and nose, and sometimes even from the hands and feet.

scâw, *s.* [Icel. *skagi* = a promontory, from *skaga* = to jut out.] A promontory. (*Scotch.*)

scā'-zŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκάζων (*skazōn*) = limping.]

Lat. Pros. : A kind of iambic verse, having a spondee or trochee in the last place instead of an iambus.

*** sceat,** *s.* [A.S.]

Numism. : A small Anglo Saxon copper coin worth a penny.

*** scēde,** *s.* [SCHEDULE.] A legal document ; a schedule.

*** scĕl'-ĕr-ăt, * scĕl'-ĕr-āte,** *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sceleratus*, from *scelus*, genit. *sceleris* = wickedness.]

A. *As adj. :* Wicked.

"The most *scelerat-* plot that ever was heard of."—*North : Examen*, p. 191.

B. *As subst. :* A villain, a criminal.

*** scĕl'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sceleratus*, from *scelus*, genit. *sceleris* = crime, guilt.] Wicked.

"By this abominable and *scelerous* act."—*Hall : Richard III.*, iv. 4.

*** scĕ-lĕs'-tĭc, * sce les-tique,** *a.* [Lat. *scelestus* = wicked, from *scelus*, genit. *sceleris* wickedness.] Wicked, atrocious.

"The world hath not . . more *scelestique* villaines."—*Feltham : Resolves*, pt. i., res. 5.

scĕl'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. σκελις (*skelis*), genit. σκελίδος (*skelidos*) = a leg.]

Zool. : The legs of animals.

scĕl-ĭ-dō-, *pref.* [SKELIDES.]

Nat. Hist : Of or belonging to the leg of an animal ; furnished with legs.

scĕl-ĭ-dō-sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scelidosaurus)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Marsh's Stegosauria (q.v.). Astragalus not coalesced with tibia, metatarsals elongate. European Genera : Scelidosaurus, from the Lias ; Acanthopholis from the Chalk, Cratæomus and Hylæosaurus, from the Wealden ; and Polacanthus.

scĕl-ĭ-dō sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scelido-*, and Gr. σαύρος (*saurus*) = a lizard.] [SCELIDOSAURIDÆ.]

scĕl'-ĭ-dō-thēre, *s.* [SCELIDOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the extinct genus Scelidotherium (q.v.).

"The teeth, however, are fewer in the *Scelidothere* than in any Armadillo."—*Owen*, in *Zool. of Voyage of Beagle*, pt. i., p. 75.

scĕl-ĭ-dō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *scelido-*, and Gr. θηριον (*therion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont. : A South American genus of Edentata, allied to Mylodon (q.v.), but composing forms of smaller size and less massive construction. The skull was elongated.

*** scĕl'-lŭm,** *s.* [SCHELLUM.] A rogue, a thief.

sçē'-na, *s.* [Ital. & Lat.]

1. *Arch. :* The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in a Roman theatre. It sometimes consisted of three several ranges of columns one above another.

2. *Music :*

(1) A scene.

(2) A solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.

"Her whole rendering of the long and trying *scena* was instinct with poetic insight."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

sçē-na-rĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.]

Drama : A sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto or a play, drawn up and settled before filling in the details. (*Grove.*)

"This *scenario* occupied twenty-one pages of foolscap closely printed."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1881.

*** sçēn'-ar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *scenarius* = pertaining to a scene.] [SCENERY.]

1. The appearance of places or things ; scenery.

"He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life."—*Addison.*

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed.

"The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æneid vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

3. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

"To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play."—*Dryden : Poetry & Painting.*

sçēne, *s.* [Lat. *scena*, from Gr. σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a sheltered place, a tent, a stage, a scene ; Fr. *scene* ; Sp. *escena* ; Ital. *scena.*]

* 1. A stage ; the part of a theatre on which the acting is done ; the place where dramatic and other shows are exhibited.

"A queen in jest, only to fill the *scene*."
Shakesp. Richard III., iv. 4.

2. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place ; the time, place, circumstances, &c., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like is laid ; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

"The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton."
Shakesp. Henry V., ii. (Prol.)

3. The place where anything occurs or is exhibited.

"The virtue they had learn'd in *scenes* of woe."
Cowper : Expostulation, 80.

4. A whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, or a whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view ; a play, a spectacle, an exhibition.

"Now prepare thee for another *scene*."

5. A place and objects seen together ; a view, a landscape ; a combination of natural views ; scenery.

"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*." *Milton : P. L.*, iv. 140.

6. One of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. The usual forms are : (1) The flat scenes or flats (FLAT, *a.*, C. II. 8.) ; (2) drop-scenes (q.v.) ; (3) borders or soffits, slips of canvas hanging from the top of the stage, and representing either the sky or a mass of overhanging foliage, &c., and (4) wings, long, narrow, upright scenes on frames at each side of the stage, having much the same effect as the borders. [WING, *s.*]

7. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time ; a division of an act ; so much of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Plays* are divided into *acts*, and the acts are subdivided into *scenes*.

"The entrance of a new personage upon the stage forms what is called a new *scene*. Those scenes or successive conversations bound each other, linked and connected with each other ; and much of the art of dramatic composition is shown in maintaining this connection."—*Abbott : Lectures*, lect. 45.

8. An exhibition of feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate nature ; often an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect ; a theatrical display.

¶ (1) *Behind the scenes :*

Lit. : Behind the scenery in a theatre ; hence,

having access to information not patent to the general public, concerning the motives for any action or course of conduct, and the plans followed or to be followed for attaining any object; especially, acquainted with the private motives influencing the actions of a party or of an individual; in the secret.

(2) *Set scenes:*

Theat.: Scenes made up of many parts mounted on frames, which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, &c.

scene-man, *s.*

Theat.: The same as SCENE-SHIFTER (q.v.).

scene-painter, *s.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theatres.

"Greenwood is, we believe, *scene-painter* to Drury Lane Theatre."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

scene-painting, *s.* A branch of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is executed chiefly in distemper or water-colours.

scene-shifter, *s.*

Theat.: One who shifts or arranges the movable scenery in a theatre in accordance with the requirements of the play.

* **scene-work,** *s.* A dramatic exhibition.

* **sçēne,** *v.t.* [SCENE, *s.*] To exhibit; to make a scene or exhibition of; to set out; to display.

"Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scene*-d so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation."—*Sancroft: Letters,* ii. 17.

* **sçēne'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *scene,* *s.*; *-ful(l).*] Abounding in scenes, scenery, or imagery.

sçēn'-ēr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *scenarius* = pertaining to a scene or scenes.]

1. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

2. The representation of a place in which an action is supposed to take place; the scenes of a play.

"Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery.*"—*Twining: Aristotle on Poetry,* pt. i.

3. The general appearance of a place; the general aspect, as regards variety or beauty, or the reverse, in a landscape; combination of natural views which give character to a landscape.

¶ Scenery primarily depends on geological phenomena. Thus the series of Highland lakes connected by the Caledonian Canal follow the strike of the strata, and the wild scenery of the Peak of Derbyshire, Ingleborough in Yorkshire, and the rocks overlooking the Wye, were produced by enormous blocks of Millstone Grit. The scenery and general configuration of a district are often due rather to the facilities offered to the weathering of rocks along small and closely-disposed planes of fissure than to the presence of long lines of fracture and faulting.

sçēn'-ĭc, * **sçēn'-ĭck, sçēn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *scenicus,* from Gr. σκηνικός (*skēnikos*); Fr. *scénique;* Sp. *escenico;* Ital. *scenico.*] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic, theatrical.

"To-night no veteran Roscii you behold,
In all the arts of *scenic* action old."
Byron: Prologue.

sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *scenograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

sçēn-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scenographical; -ly.*] In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

"If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically.*"—*Mortimer.*

sçēn ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a scene, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Fr. *scénographie.*] The art of perspective; the representation of an object, as of a building, according to the rules of perspective; the general view of a building, as distinguished from a ground-plan or elevation.

"We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography* of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming,* p. 283.

scē-nō-pī-nī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scenopin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tanystoma. Antennæ short, with three joints, the third the longest, with no bristle; legs short; wings with a complete cell on the disk. Very small flies, the larvæ of which are long and feed on fungi.

sçē-nō-pī'-nŭs, *s.* [Apparently a miswriting for *scenopoius,* from Gr. σκηνόποιος (*skēnopois*) = tent-making.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scenopinidæ (q.v.). *Scenopinus fenestralis* and *S. fasciatus* are often seen on windows, especially of stables, on the leaves of plants, and on walls.

sçĕnt, * **sĕnt,** *s.* [SCENT, *v.*]

1. That which, being emitted by or issuing from a body or substance, affects the olfactory nerves of animals.

"The rich wardrobe breathed a costly *scent.*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 115.

2. An odoriferous liquid distilled from flowers, &c., used to perfume the handkerchief, and other articles of dress; a perfume.

3. Odour or smell left on the ground, enabling the track of an animal to be followed.

"Under these circumstances *scent* did not much favour the pack."—*Field,* Sept. 11, 1886.

4. Scraps of paper torn up small and scattered on the ground in the game of hare-and-hounds by the hares, to serve as scent and enable the hounds to follow their track.

* 5. A course of pursuit; a track.

"He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia."—*Temple.*

6. The power of smelling; the smell.

"Several dogs of quick *scent* were turned out among the bushes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch v.

¶ *To get scent of:* To find out, to come to know, to discover.

"Somehow he *got scent of* what had happened and disappeared."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 12, 1885.

scent-glands, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Glands, variously situated in the males of different animals, secreting a more or less strongly-smelling substance. Those of the musk-deer and civet-cat are familiar examples. Their purpose is probably aphrodisiac.

"During the breeding season the anal *scent-glands* of snakes are in active function."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 352.

sçĕnt, * **sĕnt,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *sentir* = to feel, to scent, from Lat. *sentio* = to feel, to perceive; Sp. & Port. *sentir;* Ital. *sentire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell.

"But soft! methinks I *scent* the morning air."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. To fill or imbue with a scent or odour; to perfume.

"The profusion of rich perfumes with which it was *scented.*"—*Horsley: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have a smell.

"Whatsoever toucheth it *senteth* presently of yron."
—*P. Holland: Plinie* bk. xxvii., ch. ii.

2. To hunt animals by their scent.

sçĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *scent,* *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a scent, odour, or perfume.

"The scentless and the *scented* rose."
Cowper: Task, vi. 15.

* **sçĕnt'-fŭl,** * **sĕnt'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *scent,* *s.*; *-full.*]

1. Yielding much scent; highly or strongly scented.

"Ye blossoms, that one varied landscape rise,
And send your *scentful* tribute to the skies."
Savage: Volunteer Laureat, No. 2.

2. Having a quick scent or smell.

"The *sentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals.

sçĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCENT, *v.*]

* **sçĕnt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *scenting; -ly.*] By scent or smell.

"Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the most remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly* mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury."
—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

sçĕnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *scant,* *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Having no scent or smell; destitute of smell; inodorous.

"The corresponding species here, equally abundant, but entirely *scentless.*"—*Burroughs: Pepperton,* p. 253.

2. Affording no scent for hunting.

"That dry, *scentless* cycle of days."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

sçĕnt'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *scent,* and *wood.*]

Bot.: Alyxia buxifolia. (*Tasmanian.*)

sçē'-pa, *s.* [Gr. σκεπή (*skepē*), from σκέπας (*skepas*) = a covering, a shelter.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scepaceæ (q.v.).

sçē-pā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scep(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Scepads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Trees with coriaceous, alternate leaves, and membranous stipules forming the scales of the buds. Flowers apetalous, unisexual, males amentaceous; sepals four or five, minute and membranous; corolla none; stamens two to five, with short, inelastic filaments, females in short, axillary racemes; sepals six, in two whorls; ovary two-celled; style none; stigma with two or four lobes; seeds one or two, pendulous, enveloped in a succulent aril. Found in forests in tropical India. Known genera three, species six. (*Lindley.*)

sçē'-păd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scep(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Scepaceæ (q.v.).

* **sçĕp'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] [SCEPTIC.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

sçĕp'-tĭc, † **skĕp'-tĭc,** * **skĕp'-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sceptique* = a sceptic, from Lat. *scepticus;* Gr. σκεπτικός (*skeptikos*) = thoughtful, inquiring; σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to consider.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Sceptical.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who doubts the truth or reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who hesitates to believe; (more loosely) a disbeliever.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) One who doubts the existence of God and the truth of revelation; (more loosely) one who disbelieves or denies the divine origin of the Christian religion.

"'But what is error?' 'Answer he who can!'
The *sceptic* somewhat haughtily exclaim'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) *Philos.:* One who pursues the sceptical system in philosophy. [SCEPTICISM, 2. (2).]

"Scepticism, meaning doubt, and being frequently used to signify religious doubt, has alarming associations attached to it. To call a man a *sceptic* is to call a man a heretic. And, unfortunately for Hume's philosophical reputation, he was a *sceptic* in Theology as well as in Philosophy, and mankind have consequently identified the former with the latter."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 352.

sçĕp'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sceptic; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sceptic; hesitating to admit the truth or reality of principles or doctrines; doubting of everything; characterized by scepticism.

"His clear and somewhat *sceptical* understanding, and his strong sense of justice, preserved him from all excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

* **sçĕp'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sceptical; -ly.*] In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

"*Sceptically* leave it undecided."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 806.

* **sçĕp'-tĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sceptical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sceptical; doubt; profession of doubt.

"Continual wavering or *scepticalness,* concerning our calling or election."—*Fuller: Sermons: Of Assurance,* p. 4.

sçĕp'-tĭ-çĭsm, † **skĕp'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *scepticisme,* from Eccles. Lat. *scepticismus.*]

1. The doctrines, opinions, or principles of a sceptic; disability to believe; disbelief, doubt, incredulity.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) A doubting, denial, or disbelief of the truth of revelation, or of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being or truth of God.

"We got clear of popish subtilty and sophistry, showing that there is a medium, namely, moral certainty, between *scepticism* on one hand, and papal infallibility on the other."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 127.

(2) *Philos.:* The principle of universal doubt, or at least doubt with regard to the validity of all judgments respecting that which lies beyond the range of experience. (*Kant,* in *Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 32.) There were three schools of Scepticism in Greek Philosophy: (1) that of Pyrrho of Elis, in the time of Alexander the Great; (2) the

Middle Academy, beginning with Arcesilaus, who flourished towards the close of the third century B.C.; and (3) the Later Sceptics, beginning with Ænesidemus of Cnossus, who appears to have taught at Alexandria in the first century after Christ; they founded their teaching upon that of Pyrrho, and are often called Pyrrhonists. Scepticism found an active and able opponent in St. Augustine of Hippo (354–430), but revived somewhat in the Middle Ages, though at that period, as in later times, it dealt rather with the arguments by which theological teachings were sustained than with the teachings themselves and the philosophical doctrines corresponding thereto. The spirit of inquiry awakened by the Reformation and the Renascence, and the decadence of the Scholastic Philosophy, led men to recur to the ancient Greek systems, and Scepticism was revived and supported by Montaigne (1553–92), Pierre Charron (1541–1604), and Bayle (1647–1706) in France, and in England by Hobbes (1588–1679), Glanvill (1636–80, author of *Scepsis Scientifica*, and chaplain to Charles II.), and Joseph Hume (1711–76), whose philosophical scepticism incited Kant to the construction of his Critical Philosophy.

"Such is the battle-field, where *skepticism* and dogmatism contend. The controversy between them reduces itself to this question—Is human knowledge, or is it not, a faithful image of real being?"—*Jouffroy: Introd. to Ethics* (ed. Channing), i. 203.

¶ In this sense the spelling *skepticism* is occasionally employed, especially in works translated from the German.

*** sçĕp′-tĭ-çīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sceptic; -ize.*] To act the sceptic; to doubt or to pretend to doubt of everything; to be or to pretend to be sceptical.

"You can afford to *scepticize*, where no one else will so much as hesitate."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry concerning Virtue*, vol. ii., pt. iii., § 1.

sçĕp-trăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκῆπτρον (*skēptron*) = a sceptre, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A synonym of Cooperia, one of the Amaryllæ. *Sceptranthus* (*Cooperia*) *pedunculata* is a night-blooming plant from Texas.

sçĕp′-tre (tre as tẽr), * sçĕp′-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *sceptre*, from Lat. *sceptrum*; Gr. σκῆπτρον (*skēptron*) = a staff to lean on, a sceptre, from σκήπτω (*skēptō*) = to prop; O. Sp. *esceptro*, *cetro*; Ital. *scettro.*]

1. *Lit.:* A staff or baton borne by a sovereign or ruler as a symbol of office or authority; a royal mace; the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

"The *scepter*, or staff, was always the ensign of judicial and sovereign power."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. i., ch. xx.

2. *Fig.:* Royal authority or power.

"And letteth her that ought the *scepter* weeld."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 2.

sceptre-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sceptranthus (q.v.).

*** sçĕp′-tre (tre as tẽr),** *v.t.* [Sceptre, *s.*] To give a sceptre to; to invest with a sceptre or with royal authority.

sçĕp′-tred (tred as tẽrd), * sçĕp′-tẽred, *a.* [Eng. *sceptr(e); -ed.*]

1. Bearing or invested with a sceptre.

"For *sceptred* cynics earth were far too wide a den."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 41.

2. Imperial; regal.

"Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pale come sweepingly."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 98.

*** sçĕp′-tre-dŏm (tre as tẽr),** *s.* [Eng. *sceptre; -dom.*] Reign.

"In the *sceptredom* of Edward the Confessor."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** sçĕp′-tre-lĕss (tre as tẽr),** *a.* [Eng. *sceptre; -less.*] Having no sceptre.

*** sçĕp′-trў,** *a.* [Eng. *sceptr(e); -y.*] Sceptred, royal.

"Ludolph's *sceptry* hand."
Keats: Otho the Great, i. 1.

*** sçẽrne,** *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *discern* (q.v.).] To discern.

"He easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 22.

sçhaăl′-stein, *s.* [Schalstein.]

sçhăb′-ą-zīte, *s.* [Chabazite.]

sçhabz′-ĭĕ-gĕr (bz as ptz), *s.* [Ger., from *schaben* = to grate, and *ziemer* = green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, and flavoured with the flowers of *Melilotus cærulea.*

sçhætz′-ĕll-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Schætzell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Sylvine (q.v.).

*** sçhah,** *s.* [Shah.]

sçhăl′-stein, sçhaăl′-stein, *s.* [Ger. *schale, schaale* = a scale, and *stein* = a stone.]

* 1. *Min.:* Wollastonite (q.v.).

2. *Petrol.:* A name given to certain foliated rocks of clastic origin, which have been derived principally from clay-slates, but sometimes mixed with minerals obtained from igneous rocks.

schalstein-amygdaloid, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein with many lenticular and spherical inclusions of calcite evenly distributed.

schalstein-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein permeated by reticulated veins of calcite, so as to present the appearance of a breccia.

schalstein conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein-breccia, in which the separated fragments have become partly rounded by solution.

schalstein-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A foliated rock, owing its existence to the deposition of carbonate of lime mixed with a diabase-mud.

schalstein-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A schalstein containing individual crystals of labradorite (q.v.).

*** schaltow,** *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *shalt thou.*]

*** schame,** *s.* [Shame.]

*** schap,** *s.* [Shape.]

sçhăp′-băch-īte, *s.* [After Schapbach, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mixture of bismuthine, argentite, and galenite. (See these words.)

sçhapz′-ĭ-gĕr (pz as ptz), *s.* [Schabzieger.]

schat′-chĕn (pron. **shat′-kĕn**), *s.* [Ger.] A man employed to solicit and arrange marriage for another; a marriage broker, usually among the German Jews.

scheat, *s.* [Arab. *sa'id* = the fore-arm.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Pegasi.

*** schē′-dĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Gr. σχεδίασμα (*schediasma*) = that which is done extempore or off-hand, from σχεδιάζω (*schediazō*) = to do a thing off-hand; σχέδιος (*schedios*) = sudden, off-hand; σχεδόν (*schedon*) = near, nigh.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

sçhĕd′-ūle (or as **sĕd′-ūle**, or **skĕd′-ūl**), *** ced-ule, * sced-ule, * sead-ule,** *s.* [O. Fr. *schedule* (Fr. *cédule*), from Lat. *schedula*, dimin. of *scheda*, *scida* = a strip of papyrus-bark; Gr. σχέδη (*schedē*) = a tablet, a leaf; σχίδη (*schidē*) = a cleft piece of wood, from the same root as Lat. *scindo*; Gr. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to cleave; Ital. *schedula*, *cedula.*] A piece or sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed table, list, catalogue, or inventory; a catalogue, table, or list annexed to a large document, as to a lease, a will, an act of parliament, &c.

"Then were certain devices for laws delivered to my learned council to pen, as by a *schedule* appeareth."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

schĕd′-ūle (or as **sĕd′-ūl**, or **sĕd′-ūl**), *v.t.* To place, set, or write down in a schedule, list, or catalogue.

Sçheele, *s.* [C. W. Scheele, a Swedish chemist, 1742–1786.] (See etym. and compound.)

Scheele's green, *s.*

Chem.: Acid arsenite of copper. A brilliant grass-green pigment, obtained by dissolving in boiling water a mixture of arsenious acid and potassic carbonate, filtering, and adding to the solution, whilst warm, a solution of sulphate of copper. It is extremely poisonous.

sçheël′-īte, *s.* [After the Swedish chemist, Scheele; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *scheelin calcaire*; Ger. *scheelerz, scheelspath, scheelit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in octahedra of the tetragonal system, hemihedral; also reniform and massive. Hardness, 4·55; sp. gr. 5·9 to 6·076; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, white, variously tinted, brownish; transparent to translucent; brittle. Compos.: lime, 19·4; tungstic acid, 80·6 = 100, which gives the formula $CaOWO_3$. Found associated with tin ore and many other minerals.

sçheël′-ĭt-ine, *s.* [Eng. *scheelit(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Stolzite (q.v.).

sçheër′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Captain Scheerer, the finder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in thin tabular or acicular crystals, also granular. Soft; sp. gr. 1 to 1·2; lustre, pearly to resinous; colour, when pure, whitish to gray; transparent to translucent; tasteless; soluble in alcohol and ether. Compos.: carbon, 73; hydrogen, 24 = 97, or, as suggested by Dana because of the imperfect analysis, carbon, 75; hydrogen, 25 = 100, the polymere of marsh-gas. Found in lignite at Uznach, Switzerland, and near Manchester, England.

sçhĕff′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Scheffer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A massive mineral found at Longban, Sweden. Sp. gr. 3·39; colour, reddish-brown. A variety of pyroxene (q.v.) containing lime, magnesia, and manganese, having the formula $(CaO,MgO,MnO)SiO_2$.

2. A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals at Longban. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·433 to 3·436; lustre, vitreous; colour, chestnut- to clove-brown. According to an analysis by Winkler, contains silica, 49·50; alumina, 1·42; sesquioxide of iron, 25·43; protoxide of manganese, 6·78; protoxide of nickel, 0·20; magnesia, 4·27; lime, 7·75; potash, 0·19. Dana places it as a sub-species of the group of amphiboles.

sçhēik, *s.* [Sheik.]

† Sçhĕl-lĭn′-gĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with F. W. J. v. Schelling or with Schellingism (q.v.).

¶ *Neo-Schellingian:* Of, belonging to, or connected with New-Schellingism. [Schellingism, ¶.]

"To the *Neo-Schellingian* School belongs W. Rosenkrantz."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 231.

Sçhĕl′-lĭng-ĭşm, *s.* [Ger. *Schellingismus.* (See def.)]

Philos.: The system of philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (afterwards von) Schelling (1775–1854). [Identity, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

"Kantism, the renewed Spinozism (*Schellingism*) and Herbartism lay conjoined and undeveloped in the doctrine of Leibnitz."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 114.

† ¶ *New-Schellingism:*

Philos.: (See extract).

"Friedrich Julius Stahl (1802-61), the anti-rationalistic, theologizing philosopher of law, agreed in his doctrine more especially with certain of Schelling's later principles (although protesting against the designation of his philosophy as *New-Schellingism*)."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 226.

sçhĕl′-lŭm, skĕl′-lŭm, *s.* [O. Fr. *schelme* = a rogue, a rascal, from Ger. *schelm* = a rogue. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue. (*Scotch.*)

"That *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

*** sçhĕlm, * shĕlm,** *s.* [Schellum.]

sçhĕl-tō-pū′-sĭk, shĕl-tō-pū′-sĭk, *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: Pseudopus pallasii, from Central Russia, Hungary, and Dalmatia. It is dark chestnut-brown, glassy in appearance, and externally it resembles a snake, the fore limbs being entirely absent, and the hind limbs reduced to rudiments. It is from two to three feet long; feeds on insects, mice, and small birds, and becomes exceedingly tame in captivity.

schē′-ma, *s.* [Gr.] [Scheme, *s.*]

Metaphysics:

1. Kant's name for a mediating factor rendering possible the application of the categories to phenomena. Such a factor he found in Time, since Time is, as a form *à priori*, homogeneous with the categories, and, as a

form of the sensibility, with phenomena. [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.]

"The *schemata*, in the order of the categories (quantity, quality, relation, modality) are founded on the serial nature of time, the contents of time, the order of time, and on time as a whole. The *schema* of reality is being in time, and that of negation is not-being in time. The *schema* of substance is the persistence of the real in time; that of causality is regular succession in time; that of community, or the reciprocal causality of substances in respect of their accidents, is the simultaneous existence of the qualifications of the one substance with those of the other, following a universal rule. The *schema* of possibility is the agreement of the synthesis of diverse representations with the universal conditions of time, and hence the determination of the representation of a thing, as associable with some particular time; the *schema* of actuality is existence in a definite time, and that of necessity is existence at all times."—*De Morgan: Hist. Philos.* (2nd ed.), ii. 171.

2. In Leibnitz's Monadology the principle which is essential to each monad, and constitutes its peculiar characteristics.

schē·mat·ic, *a.* [Lat. *schema*, genit. *schematis* = a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

*** schēm·a·tism,** *s.* [Gr. σχηματισμός (*schēmatismos*), from σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχηματος (*schēmatos*) = a scheme (q.v.); Fr. *schématisme.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement; outline, figure.

"The latent *schematism* is that invisible structure of bodies on which so many of their properties depend. When we inquire into the constitution of crystals, or into the internal structure of plants, &c., we are examining into the latent *schematism*."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 131.

* II. *Astrol.:* The combination of the aspects of the heavenly bodies.

*** schēm·a·tist,** *s.* [Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχηματος (*schēmatos*) = a scheme.] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

"Two treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, ... are daily prating him with their visions."—*Swift: ... to Dr. King.*

*** schēm·a·tize,** *v.i.* [Fr. σχηματίζω (*schēmatizō*) = to form a scheme; Fr. *schématiser.*] To form a scheme or schemes.

scheme, *s.* [Lat. *schema*, from Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), from σχάω (*schāō*), fut. of ἔχω (*echō*) = to have; Fr. *scheme;* Ital. & Lat. *schema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system, a plan.

"Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us."—*Locke.*

2. A plan, a project, a contrivance, a design.

"Then at length the *scheme* devised by the poor and obscure Scottish adventurer was taken up in earnest ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 3. A representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it intelligible; a diagram.

II. *Astrol.:* A representation or diagram of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure or diagram of the heavens.

"It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are dis'osed t'ins oven."
Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 589.

schēme, *a.* [Ital. *scemo* = incomplete.]

Arch.: Applied to an arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle; as, a *scheme-arch*, sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch.*

scheme, *v.t.* & *i.* [SCHEME, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plot, to plan, to contrive.

"For useless lay the now-neglected chain;
Threats fail'd, and punishments were *scheme'd* in vain."
Lewis Settus: Theobald, ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To form plans or schemes; to plot, to plan.

"I *schemed* and wrought,
Until I overturned him."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 1,677.

*** schēme·ful,** *a.* [Eng. *scheme*, *s.*; *-ful(l).*] Full of schemes, plans, or tricks.

schēm·er, *s.* [Eng. *scheme(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who schemes, plots, or contrives; a projector, a contriver, a plotter.

schēm·ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCHEME, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. (*In a good sense*): Planning, contriving.

2. (*In a bad sense*): Plotting, intriguing; given to forming schemes.

C. *As subst.:* A scheme, a plot, a contrivance. (*Byron: Deformed Transformed, Fragment.*)

schēm·ing·ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scheming*; *-ly.*] In a scheming manner; by schemes or intrigues.

*** schēm·ist,** *s.* [Eng. *schem(e)*; *-ist.*] A schemer, a projector.

"Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 500.

schēne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *schœnus*; Gr. σχοῖνος (*schoinos*) = a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven miles and a half.

schēnk·beer, *s.* [Ger. *schenk-bier*, from *schenken* = to pour out, because put on draught soon after being made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

schèr·bĕt, *s.* [SHERBET.]

schèr·bĕt·zīde, *s.* [SHERBET.] An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in Eastern towns.

schĕr·ĕr·īte, *s.* [SCHEERERITE.]

*** schĕr·ĭf,** *s.* [SHERIFF.]

*** schē·rō·ma,** *s.* [Gr. ξηρός (*xēros*) = dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

schèrz·ăn·dō (z as tz), *adv.* & *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

A. *As adv.:* In a playful, lively, or sportive manner.

B. *As subst.:* A movement of a lively and droll character.

schèrz·ō (z as tz), *s.* [Ital., from Ger. *scherz* = a joke.]

Music: A term applied to a sportive, playful movement in a sonata or symphony.

*** schē·sis** (pl. **schē·sēs**), *s.* [Gr. σχήσω (*schēsō*), fut. of ἔχω (*echō*) = to have, to hold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Habitude; state of the body or of one thing with regard to other things.

"If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *schēses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition."—*Norris.*

2. *Rhet.:* A statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

*** schĕt·ic,** *** schĕt·ic·al,** *a.* [Gr. σχητικός (*schētikos*).] [SCHESIS.] Of or pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

schеuch·zĕr·i·a (or **eu** as **oi**; **z** as **tz**), *s.* [Named in honour of John James Scheuchzer, a Swiss botanist, in the early part of the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ or Juncagineæ. Perianth single, herbaceous, of six reflexed segments, the inner ones narrower; stamens six, filaments slender; capsules three, inflated, two valved, one seeded. A single known species, a small marsh herb, found in Britain but rare.

schiĕ·dam, *s.* [See def.] Hollands gin. So called from Schiedam, a town where it is principally manufactured.

schiĕf·ĕr·spar, *s.* [Ger. *schiefer* = slate, and Eng. *spar*; Ger. *schieferspath.*]

Min.: The same as SLATE-SPAR (q.v.)

Schī·ītes, *s.* [SHIITES.]

schīl·lèr, *s.* [Ger. = a play of colour.] (See etym. and compound.)

schiller-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as BASTITE (q.v.).

schīl·lèr ī·zā·tion, *s.* [Ger. *schiller* = a play of colour; Eng. *-ization.*]

Petrol.: A word suggested by Prof. Judd to denote the changes which take place in the structure and chemical composition of certain minerals, by which "negative crystals" are produced, and sometimes filled by decomposition products, giving rise to the glittering appearance upon certain crystallographic planes, resembling that upon the well known Schiller spar (q.v.). (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xli., p. 358.)

schill·ing, *s.* [illegible]

*** schīm·mer,** *v.* & *s.* [SHIMMER.]

schīn·dȳ·lē·sis, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σχινδυλησις (*schindulēsis*) = a cleaving into small pieces.]

Anat.: The kind of joint in which one bone is received into a groove in another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid bone is received into the vomer.

schī·nus, *s.* [Gr. σχῖνος (*schinos*) = the mastic tree. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Tropical American trees, with unequally pinnate leaves, having the terminal leaflet long, and panicles of small white dioecious flowers. A substance like mastic exudes from *Schinus molle.* The Peruvians use it for strengthening their gums. Auguste de St. Hilaire says that those who sleep under the shade of *S. Arroeira* are attacked by swellings. The fresh juicy bark rubbed on newly-made ropes, covers them with a very durable dark-brown coating, and its juice is used in diseases of the eye.

*** schīre·măn,** *s.* [SHIREMAN.]

schīr·mĕr·īte, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A massive, granular mineral, disseminated in quartz; soft; brittle; sp. gr. 6·737; colour, bluish-gray to black; lustre, metallic. Compos.: a sulphide of bismuth, silver and lead, analyses leading to the formula $PbS_2Ag_2S_2Bi_2S_3$, which approaches to the composition of cosalite (q.v.).

2. A name given to a mineral of doubtful composition from the Red Cloud mine, Colorado. Compos. stated to be a telluride of gold, silver and iron, with formula (AuFe)Te + 3AgTe.

schīr·rĕf, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

schīr·rūs, *s.* [SCIRRHUS.]

schīsm (*ch* silent), *** schisme, * scisme,** *s.* [Fr. *schisme*, *scisme* = a division in or from the church, from Lat. *schisma*; Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*) = a rent, a split, a schism, from σχίζω (*shizo*) = to cleave; Sp. *cisma;* Port. *schisma;* Ital. *scisma, cisma.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A split or division in a community.

2. *Theol.:* The Greek word σχίσμα is used in three senses in the New Testament: (1) a rent or tear (Matt. ix. 16, Mark ii. 21, Vulg. *scissura*); (2) a difference of opinion, dissension (John vii. 43, x. 19, Vulg. *dissensio*, ix. 16, Vulg. *schisma*); (3) party spirit or division in the Church (1 Cor. i. 10, xii. 25, Vulg. *schisma*, xi. 18, Vulg. *scissura*). The word was afterwards employed by the fathers and theological writers to denote formal separation from the unity of the Church.

"He [St. Thomas Aquinas] thus explains the difference between heresy and *schism*. Heresy is opposed to faith, *schism* to charity, so that, although all heretics are schismatics, because loss of faith includes separation from the Church, all schismatics are not heretics, since a man [illegible] in the case of a large number of men."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 745.

This is practically the sense in which the word is used by Anglican High Churchmen. Protestant Dissenters apply the term to divisions or parties in a religious body (cf. 1 Cor. xii. 24–6), or rending a church into two portions without adequate cause.

¶ (1) *Greek Schism:*

Church Hist.: The separation between the churches of the Eastern and Western Churches. [GREEK CHURCH.]

(2) *Western Schism:*

Church Hist.: A schism in the Roman Church, arising out of a disputed claim to the Papal throne. It practically ended in 1417, when [illegible] Council of Constance [illegible] Pope [illegible] right to the title of Pope [illegible] 1409.

Schism Act, *s.*

Law: The Act 13 Anne, c. 7, proposed and carried in 1714 by Lord Bolingbroke. It required all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and forbade them to [illegible] present at any conventicle or dissenting [illegible] of worship. It took effect on Aug. 1, 1715, [illegible] day on which the queen died, and in 1719 it was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4.

schis'-ma, *s.* [Gr.] [Schism.]

Music: An interval equal to half a comma (q.v.).

schis-mát'-ic (*ch* silent), ***schis-mat-ike,** ***scys-mat-ike,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *schismatique* = schismatic, from Lat. *schismaticus*; Gr. σχισματικός (*schismatikos*), from σχίσμα (*schisma*) = schism (q.v.); Sp. *cismatico*; Ital. *scismatico*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or implying schism; of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

B. *As subst.:* One who separates from an established church or religion [Schism]; one who takes part in a schism. (Formerly pronounced, as in the example, *sĭ'-mą-tic.*)

"*no scismatics* the plain believers quit.
And are but damn'd for having too much wit."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, viii.

schis-mát'-ic-al, (*ch* silent), ***scis-mat-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *schismatic*; *-al.*] The same as Schismatic (q.v.).

schis-mát'-ic-al-ly (*ch* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *schismatical*; *-ly.*] In a schismatic manner; by way of schism; towards schism.

"But being *schismatically* inclined, he [John Gerse] refused to conform."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, bk. ii.

***schis-mát'-ic-al-néss** (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *schismatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being schismatical.

"As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her *dissension* and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, p. 115.

***schis'-ma-tize** (*ch* silent), *v.i.* [Fr. *schismatiser.*] To commit or practise schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church; to be a schismatic.

***schis'-mic,** ***schis'-mick** (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism*; *-ic.*] Schismatic.

"Vouchsafe our soul's rest without *schismic* strife."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 1,047.

***schism'-léss** (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism*; *-less.*] Free from schism; not affected by schism.

"The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismless* state of one or two kingdoms."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

schíst, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split or divided.]

Petrol.: A term used for rocks consisting of mineral ingredients arranged so as to impart a more or less laminar structure, that may be broken into slabs or slaty fragments. Such are mica-schists, schlorite-schists, &c.

schís'-tēs, *s.* [Schist.]

Ornith.: Wedge-bills; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species from Ecuador.

schis-to pleû'-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dasypodidæ, closely allied to Glyptodon (q.v.), from the bone-caves of Brazil. *Schistopleurum typus* was eight feet long, including the tail, and the carapace stood three feet in height.

schis'-tōse, schis'-tic, schis'-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *schist*; *-ose*, *-ic*, *-ous.*] Having the structure of schist; pertaining to or of the nature of schist.

schis-to stég'-a, *s.* [Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = divided, and στεγη (*stege*) = a roof.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schistostegeæ. Calyx cylindrically bell-shaped. Only species, *Schistostega osmundacea*, found in various English caverns.

schis-to stég'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schistostega*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of operculate, terminal fruited mosses. Stem naked below, foliaceous above; leaves frond- or fern-like, attached vertically, or small, attached horizontally, and arranged quincuncially; capsule minute, globular-oval, very minute, without an annulus; operculum very small, convex.

schíz-, schíz-ŏ-, *pref.* [Pref. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to cleave.] Marked by a cleft or clefts; cleaving, a cleft.

schi-zæ'-a, *s.* [Gr. σχίζω (*schizō*) = to split. Named from the fissiform spores.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizæeæ (q.v.). Elegant exotic ferns.

schi-zæ'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizæa*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. Spore-cases dorsal, with a complete terminal contracted ring; spores pyramidal or conical.

schíz-an-dra, *s.* [Pref. *schiz-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*aner*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizandraceæ (q.v.). *Schizandra coccinea*, from the Southern United States, has been introduced into Britain, and is a beautiful garden climber.

schíz-an-drā-çĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizandr*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Diclinous Exogens; alliance Menispermales. Scrambling shrubs, with alternate, simple, entire, or toothed, exstipulate leaves, often with pellucid dots; flowers, small, solitary or clustered, axillary, with imbricated bracts, unisexual; sepals three to six; the outer smaller; petals three to nine, hypogynous; carpels indefinite in number, each one-celled, with two pendulous ovules. Fruit an aggregation of pulpy berries, each one- or two-seeded, with spurious dissepiments, the seeds nesting in pulp. Found in India, Japan, and the hotter parts of North America. Known genera five, species twelve. (*Lindley.*)

schíz an'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *schiz-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Salpiglossideæ. Viscid Chilian herbs, with crimson, purple, violet, or white flowers, in cymes.

schíz-ŏ-, *pref.* [Schiz-.]

† **schíz'-ŏ carp,** *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

Bot.: A capsule which splits longitudinally or transversely into valves, called mericarps.

schíz-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *schiz*(*o*)-, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontinæ, with two species from Chili and the east side of the southern Andes. The folds of the molars meet in the middle. *Schizodon fuscus*, the Brown Schizodon, a nocturnal animal, passing most of its life underground, is about the size of a rat, dark brown above, dirty yellowish beneath. It burrows in grassy places near mountain streams to such an extent as to render travelling uncomfortable.

schíz'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Schizodus.]

Palæont.: King's name for the genus of Trigoniadæ, called by Sowerby Axinus. Twenty known species, from the Upper Silurian to the Muschelkalk.

schí zŏg'-na thæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of Carinate Birds, in which the maxillo-palatine plates do not unite with the vomer or with each other. There are six families: Charadriomorphæ, Geranomorphæ, Cæomorphæ, Spheniscomorphæ, [illegible] (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, pp. 415–72.)

schí-zŏg'-na-thoŭs, *a.* [Schizognathæ.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the sub-order Schizognathæ. (*Huxley: loc. sup. cit.*)

schíz' ŏ mȳ çēte, *s.* [Schizomycetes.] Any individual of the Schizomycetes (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 400).

schíz ŏ-mȳ çē'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μυκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Naegeli in 1857 to include Bacteria, Microphytes, Microbes, &c. The term has been used in various significations by different authors, but is now generally held to include minute vegetable organisms, destitute of chlorophyll and multiplying by fission. They are saprophytic or parasitical in habit, and are often joined with certain of the lower Algæ in a group Schizophytæ.

schíz ŏ-né mĕr tē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nemertea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-order of Nemertea (q.v.), characterized by deep, longitudinal, lateral cephalic fissures. Chief genera: Linens, Cerebratulus, Langia, and Borlasia.

schíz ŏ-né mĕr tine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *schizonemert*(*ea*); Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Any individual of the Schizonemertea (q.v.).

"Many *Schizonemertines* living in the mud appear to be blind."—*Lacy. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 822.

schíz ŏ pē tal'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizopetal*(*on*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Spiroloboæ (q.v.).

schíz ŏ-pĕt'-a-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. πεταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizopetalidæ (q.v.).

schíz'-ŏ-phȳ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. φυτον (*phuton*) = a plant.] [Schizomycetes.]

***schíz'-ŏ pód,** *s.* [Schizopoda.] One of the Schizopoda (q.v.).

***schí zŏp'-ŏ da,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An old name for the Mysidæ (q.v.).

schíz ŏp'-tēr ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns, from the Oolitic Shales of Yorkshire. (*Brongniart.*)

schíz-ŏ-rhī'-nal, *a.* [Schizorhina.]

Comp. Anat.: Having the osseous external nares in the form of triangular openings, the apical angle of each of the triangles being situated between the inner and outer process of the nasal bone of the corresponding side. (*Garrod*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1873, pp. 33–38.)

schíz'-ŏ-rhis, *s.* [Schizorhina.]

Ornith.: A genus of Musophagidæ, or a subgenus of Turacus formed, with Corythaix, the False Turacos. *Schizorhis concolor* is the Gray Plantain-eater. They range over Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape.

schí zŏs'-tŏ ma, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with four species, from the Brazilian and Mexican subregions. Allied to Vampyrus, but with the nose-leaf less developed.

schíz ŏ thōr'-ax, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Lat. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina. Closely akin to Oreinus (q.v.). Seventeen species from fresh waters of the Himalayas, and to the north of them.

Schlang' en bad, *s.* [See extract.]

Geog.: A German watering-place, six miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not remarkable for its medicinal properties is said to be an admirable cosmetic.

"This place receives its name of *Schlangenbad* (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers . . . which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs."—*Murray's Handbook of North Germany* (ed. 1873), p. 339.

Schlangenbad snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coluber æsculapii.* In the south of Europe it attains a length of more than four feet.

schlán'-īte, *s.* [After Schlan, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Dana to a brown powder obtained from anthracosene (q.v.) by treatment with ether. Compos.: carbon, 81·63; hydrogen, 8·85; oxygen, 9·52 = 100.

schlei-chēr'-a, *s.* [Named after Schleicher, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Trees with abruptly pinnate leaves; calyx 4–5-cleft; petals none; stamens six to ten; fruit one-, two-, or three-celled drupes. The succulent aril of *Schleichera trijuga*, a large Indian and Burmese tree, is eaten. Pressed cold with oil, it is applied to the skin as a counter-irritant. The tree exudes a yellow resin, and a resinous lac.

schlich, *s.* [Ger.] The same as Slich (q.v.).

Schlíp'-pé, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Schlippe's salt, *s.*

Chem.: $3NaSbS_3 9H_2O$. Obtained by heating together finely-powdered antimonious sulphide, sulphur, sodic carbonate, slaked lime, and water, filtering and evaporating

filtrate. It crystallizes in large, pale-yellow tetrahedra, soluble in boiling water. Exposed to the air, the crystals partly decompose, becoming coated with a reddish-brown layer of antimonic-sulphide.

sçhmĕlz'-ĕ (z as tz), *s.* [Ger.]

Glass: A composition of silica, 5; minium, 8; nitre, 1; potash, 1. Used for making a ruby glass for flashing colourless articles.

sçhmĭ'-dē'-lĭ-a, sçhmiĕ-dē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Casimir Christopher Schmidel, a professor of botany at Erlangen.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Trees or shrubs, generally with trifoliate leaves; axillary, racemous, white flowers, with four petals, four glands, and four stamens. The fruit of *Schmidelia edulis* has a sweet and pleasant taste; it is eaten in Brazil. The root of *S. serrata* is employed in India in diarrhœa, and *S. africana* in Abyssinia against tapeworm.

sçhnaps, sçhnapps, *s.* [Ger. *schnapps* = a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirit.

sçhneê'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Schneeberg, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral found in small octahedrons with dodecahedral cleavage. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 4·1; lustre, vitreous; colour, honey-yellow; transparent. Compos.: principally lime and antimony, as oxides.

sçhneī-dĕr'-ī-an, *a.* [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with Conrad Victor Schneider (1610–1680), Professor of Medicine to the Elector of Würtemberg.

schneiderian-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The pituitary-membrane (q.v.), first described in 1660 by Schneider.

sçhneī'-dĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schneider; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of laumontite (q.v.), containing magnesia. Found in the serpentine of Monte Catini, Italy.

schœ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *schœn(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Rhynchosporeæ (q.v.).

sçhœn'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schöne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Picromerite (q.v.).

schœ'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σχοῖνος* (*schoînos*) = an aromatic rush, a rope or cord. Some of the species are twisted into cordage.]

Bot.: Bog-rush; the typical genus of the family Schœnidæ (q.v.). Spikelets one- to four-flowered, in compressed terminal bracteate heads. Bristles three, six, or none; stamens and stigmas three; fruit trigonous. Known species ten. One is British, *Schœnus nigricans*, a rigid rush-like herb, with setaceous leaves and nearly black heads of flowers. Found in bogs.

sçhō-har'-īte, *s.* [After Schoharie, New York, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of barite (q.v.) said to contain silica.

schō'-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Old Architecture:

1. The margin or platform surrounding a bath, occupied by those who waited until the bath was cleared.

2. A portico corresponding to the exedra of the Greek palæstra, intended for the accommodation of the learned, who were accustomed to assemble and converse there.

schŏl'-ar, *schol-ler, *scol-ere, *s.* [A.S. *scólere*, from *scólu* = a school (q.v.). Altered to *scholar* to agree with Lat. *scholaris* = pertaining to a school; O. Fr. *escolier*; Fr. *écolier*; Sp. & Port. *escolar*; Ital. *scolare, scolaro*; Dut. *scholier*; Dan. *skolar*; Ger. *schüler*.]

1. One who attends a school; one who is under the instruction of a teacher; one under tuition; a pupil, a disciple.

"I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

2. A man of letters; one who is eminent for his learning; a person of high attainments in literature or science.

"The union of the fine gentleman with the polite and well accomplished *scholar*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 26.

3. One who learns anything: as, a ready *scholar* in vice.

*4. One who is learned in books only; a pedant; a bookish theorist.

"To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*."—*Bacon.*

5. An undergraduate in an English university, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a certain sum out of its revenues to enable him to prosecute his studies during the academical curriculum.

scholar-like, *a.* Befitting or becoming a scholar; scholarly.

scholar's mate, *s.* In chess, a simple mode of checkmating an opponent in three moves. It is only available against beginners, being easily avoided.

†**schŏl'-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *σχολάρχης* (*scholarchēs.*)] The founder or head of a philosophical school.

"The succession of *scholarchs* at Athens."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), i. 484.

***schŏl'-ar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ism.*] Scholarship, learning.

"Divinity,
The fruitful plot of *scholarism*."
Marlowe: Doctor Faustus. (Chorus.)

***schŏ-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *scholarite, scolarite.*] Scholarship.

"Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

schŏl'-ar-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming a scholar or man of letters; scholarlike.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a scholar, as becomes a scholar.

"Speak *scholarly* and wisely."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

schŏl'-ar-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *scholar*; *-ship.*]

1. The qualities or character of a scholar; erudition, learning; high attainments in literature or science.

"Ye once were justly famed for bringing forth,
Undoubted *scholarship* and genuine worth."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 280.

*2. Education, instruction.

"This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*."—*Milton: Of Education.*

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at a university or other place of education; a foundation for the support of a scholar.

"The charitable foundations of *scholarships*, exhibitions, bursaries, &c., necessarily attach a certain number of students to certain colleges."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc, *schŏ-lăs'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *scholasticus*, from Gr. *σχολαστικος* (*scholastikos*), from *σχολή* (*scholē*) = rest, leisure . . . a school (q.v.); Fr. *scholastique, scolastique*; Sp. *escolastico*; Ital. *scolastico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or becoming a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; learnt or obtained at a school.

"I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastic* learning."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Of the nature of a school; devoted to education: as, a *scholastic* institution.

3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages, who devoted much time to the points of nice and abstruse speculation.

"According to the *scholastic* notion of the word species."—*Locke: Humath Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

*4. Pedantic; characterized by excessive subtilty, niceness, or abstruseness; formal.

"That *scholastick* riddle, which I must confess seems to verge too near to profound non-sense."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Philos.:* One of the schoolmen; one who adheres to the method and subtilties of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages.

"The name of *Scholastics* (*doctores scholastici*), which was given to the teachers of the *septem liberalia artes* [Quadrivium, Trivium], or at least of some of them, in the Cloister-schools founded by Charlemagne, as also to teachers of theology, was afterwards given to all who occupied themselves with the sciences, and especially with philosophy, following the tradition and example of the schools."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 356.

2. *Roman Church:* Among the Jesuits the name given to students who have taken their first, but not their final vows; more loosely applied to students who have taken their first vows, but have not received Holy Orders.

¶ *New Scholastics:*

Philos. & Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those Italian thinkers and authors, who, in the interests of the Roman Church, have striven to revive scholasticism in the present century. The principal representative of this school was Ventura, Superior-general of the Theatins (1792–1861). The *Civiltà Cattolica*, a monthly review, published in Rome, is their organ. Their object received the sanction of Pius IX., who, in the Syllabus (§ II. xiii., VI. xlv., VII. lvi. lvii) condemned some of the propositions which they set themselves to oppose; and Pope Leo XIII., in the Encyclical *Æterni Patris*, has approved and urged the teaching of the philosophy of St. Thomas.

"The philosophical works of Liberatore and Sanseverino are perhaps the best known among those of the *New Scholastics*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 660.

scholastic-theology, *s.*

Theol.: Theology systematized as is done in the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas. It is defined by Hallam as "an alliance between faith and reason; an endeavour to arrange the orthodox system of the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premisses supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-al, *schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-all, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *scholastic*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Scholastic (q.v.).

"In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word."—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

***B.** *As subst.:* A scholastic.

"The *scholasticalles* against the canonistes."—*Jewell: Replie to Hardinge*, p. 259.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scholastical*; *-ly.*] In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or methods of the scholastics.

"Moralists, or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

schŏ-lăs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *scholastic*; *-ism.*]

Philos. & Church Hist.: The name given to a movement which began with the opening of cloister schools by Charlemagne (742–814), attained its greatest development in the early part of the thirteenth century under Aquinas and Scotus, and, after receiving a check from the labours of Roger Bacon (1214–92) and the criticism of Occam (died 1347), gradually subsided at the Renascence. Scholasticism was the reproduction of ancient philosophy under the control of ecclesiastical discipline, the former being accommodated to the latter, in case of any discrepancy between them. It had two chief periods: (1) that from Scotus Erigena (died circ. 886) to the beginning of the thirteenth century, in which Aristotelian logic and Neoplatonic philosophemes were pressed into the service of the Church; and (2) from this time till the Renascence and the Reformation, marked by the adaptation of the whole Aristotelian philosophy to theology. Alexander of Hales (died 1245) seems to have been the first scholastic who was acquainted with the whole of Aristotle's works and the Arabian Commentaries thereon. In the first period arose the Nominalists and the Realists; in the second the Scotists and the Thomists. [See these words; Schoolmen.]

"But when the belief of the Church had been unfolded into a complex of dogmas, and when these dogmas had become firmly established, it remained for the school to verify and systematize them by the aid of a corresponding reconstruction of ancient Philosophy; in this lay the mission of *Scholasticism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng ed.), i. 262.

schō'-lī-ăst, *s.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής* (*scholiastēs*) = a commentator; Fr. *scholiaste, scoliaste*; Ital. *scoliaste.*] A commentator, an annotator; one who writes scholia; specif., an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

"Bending shelves with ponderous *scholiasts* groan."
Gay: Trivia, ii.

schō-lī-ăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *scholiast*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a scholiast or the scholiasts.

***schō'-lī-āze,** *v.t.* [Scholium.] To write scholia or notes on an author's works; to annotate or commentate.

"He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the Gospel."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***schŏl'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *scholicus*; Gr. *σχολικός* (*scholikos*).] Scholastic.

"It is a common *schollical* errour to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 275.

schō'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **schō'-lĭ-a, schō-lĭ-ŭms**), ***scho-lī-ŏn** (pl. **schō'-lĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat. *scholium*, from Gr. *σχόλιον* (*schólion*) =

an interpretation, a comment, from σχολή (*scholē*).] [SCHOOL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A marginal note, comment, or remark; an explanatory comment; specif., an explanatory note annexed to the Greek and Latin authors by the early grammarians.

"Many a *scholium* of the ancients and many a folio of criticism translated from the French."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

2. *Geom.:* A remark made upon one or more preceding propositions, which tends to point out their connection, their use, their restriction, or their extent.

***schō'-lȳ, *schō'-lie,** *s.* [Fr. *scholie*, from Lat. *scholium.*] A scholium (q.v.).

"Without *scholy* or glosse of ours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 35.

***schō'-lȳ,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SCHOLY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To write comments; to comment, to scholiaze.

"The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *Trans.:* To annotate; to write comments on.

Schŏm'-bŭrgk, *s.* [Sir Robert Schomburgk, a German naturalist and geographer (1804–1865).]

Schomburgk's deer, *s.*

Zool.: Rucervus schomburgkii, a little-known species from Siam. The antlers are extremely elegant, the long brow-tyne being followed by a short beam which bifurcates into two equal branches, each of these bifurcating in a similar manner.

Schomburgk's line, *s.* That laid down by Sir Robert Schomburgk as the correct boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

schoôl (1), ***schole, *schoole, *scole,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *scólu*, from Lat. *schola* = a school, from Gr. σχολή (*scholē*) = rest, leisure . . . disputation, a place where lectures are given, a school; O. Fr. *escole*; Fr. *école*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Ital. *scuola*; Dut. *school*; Dan. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Icel. *skoli*; O. H. Ger. *skuola*; M. H. Ger. *schuole*; Ger. *schule.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A place where lectures were delivered by the ancient philosophers.

"Which tables hang in the philosopher's *schoole* or walking-place."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

2. A place, house, or establishment where instruction is given in arts, sciences, languages, or any other branch of learning; a place of education and training in mental or mechanical arts.

3. The pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the discipline and direction of one or more teachers.

"Like a *school* broke up,
Each hurries towards his home."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for the teaching of logic, metaphysics, and theology. They were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning. [SCHOOLMAN.]

"The signification of words, logick, and the liberal sciences, as they have been handled in the *schools*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. x.

5. A state of instruction.

"Set thee to *school* to an ant."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

6. Exercises of instruction; school-work.

"How now, Sir Hugh, no *school* to-day?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

7. A large room or hall in English universities in which examinations for degrees and honours are held.

8. Hence, the examinations therein held.

9. Any place or sphere of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

"The world . . .
Best *school* of best experience."
Milton: P. R., iii. 238.

10. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school* of philosophy, the Dutch *school* of painting, &c.

11. A system or state of matters or manners prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought.

[illegible]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, *school* customs.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Schoolmen: as, *school* divinity.

¶ Education in the earliest periods seems to have been mainly domestic; the parents imparted it, and its character was religious (cf. Gen. xviii. 19; Exod. xiii. 14). Scholars are mentioned in 1 Chron. xxv. 8 and Mal. 11, 12, but nowhere in the Old Testament is there a word for school, though, according to Dr. Ginsburg, eleven words having that meaning were introduced into Hebrew between the return from Babylon and the close of the Talmudic period. The words for school in most European languages being from the same root, and the Mauratta *sal* = school, being apparently so, schools among the Aryans must be carried back to a remote period. Among the ancient Greeks, both boys and girls were taught at public schools (cf. Acts xix. 9; Gal. iii. 24, 25), as was the case with the Romans. The view that India has for centuries possessed a system of village schools, attended by all the boys, is much beyond the truth, and even now only a fraction of the Indian population can read.

In England the procedure of the law courts called "benefit of clergy" (q.v.) shows that for centuries there was scarcely a layman even of rank who could read. Schools therefore were designed chiefly for the education of ecclesiastics. Some were founded in the seats of bishoprics or archbishoprics; thus, Canterbury school existed at least as early as 1321, and Winchester school and college in 1387. There were various endowed schools in connection with religious foundations, and schools for teaching "grammar" and singing in connection with the chantries. The dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., and of the chantries under Edward VI. led to the establishment of several endowed public and grammar schools. Those founded under the latter ruler are called King Edward's Schools. They still remain, and are wealthy. Eton College was founded in 1541, Christ's Hospital or the Blue-coat School in 1552, Winchester refounded in 1560, Rugby founded in 1567, and Harrow in 1585. These "grammar" schools, *i.e.*, schools for teaching Latin and Greek, were, as a rule, for poor orphans, but the education given was one suitable to the upper and middle classes, and in practice they have scarcely affected the lower classes. During mediæval times the view that ignorance is the mother of devotion had helped to keep the masses ignorant. To this succeeded the middle and upper class prejudice, not now often avowed, but secretly held by many, that to teach the poor would render them discontented with their lot. The first great improvement arose from the establishment in 1783 in England of Sunday-schools (q.v.). During the present century a system of schools for elementary education has gradually developed in Britain, under the form of parish schools, conducted under church superintendence, and supported by parliamentary grants, local school rates, and payment by pupils. The schools have gradually grown more secular in their management, the church influence and the amount of religious instruction decreasing. In the board-schools of the present system the attendance of children is compulsory, the funds for school support being derived from various sources. [BOARD SCHOOL, ¶ (1).]

In the United States a system of common school education was early instituted, every colony in New England before the middle of the first century of its existence having made education compulsory. In the other colonies education was greatly neglected, except in Pennsylvania, where a school was opened in the first year of the colony, and a free academy established at Philadelphia in its sixth year. After the Revolution active steps were taken for the advancement of education. In this the national government took no part, each state establishing its own school system, making its own appropriations, and passing its own laws. In all but the older states one-sixteenth of the public lands has been set aside for the support of education, and in all the states education in the primary and grammar schools is gratuitous, while in some education in high-schools is also gratuitously provided. As regards compulsory attendance the law varies, it being required in many of the states, but not demanded in all, and not uniformly enforced. The great cities, and many of the counties, form administrative districts for educational purposes, making their own regulations and appropriations and appointing their own school officials. In many of them handsome and thoroughly-appointed school buildings have been erected, and in the high schools the grade of education is coming to vie with that given in many colleges. Latin and Greek are taught, but more attention is given to modern languages and physical science and less to the classics than in schools of the same character in Europe. The Kindergarten method for younger children has been added to the school system in some of the larger cities and towns, while manual training and instruction in elementary art are becoming essential elements of the system of common school education.

In various countries of Europe the system of public education has made great progress, particularly in Germany, whose schools have the reputation of being the best in the world. The existing system began there in 1854, and is a thoroughly organized one, even private or pay schools being required to submit to public superintendence, and their teachers to obtain government diplomas. Education in that country is only in part gratuitous, the payment of school fees being required in the majority of schools, but attendance, between the ages of six and fourteen, is strictly compulsory. Similar development of the public schools has taken place within the present century in all the countries of Europe, France in particular having paid much attention to this subject. A recent statement in regard to fees and gratuitous education says that in France, Norway, Sweden, and parts of Switzerland education is free; in Italy, Bavaria, and Belgium it is generally free; in the other countries there is a mixed system, education being to some extent free, but more generally fees being charged. In most countries there is a fixed and definite system, except in England, where the school system has grown out of old conditions and has not definitely grown into new ones. It is of interest to state, in conclusion, that Japan has adopted a well-organized system of public school education, based on that of the United States, and is making quite striking progress therein.

¶ (1) *Board school:* A school established under the authority of a School Board, in accordance with the Elementary Education Acts of Great Britain. Its income is derived from rates, government grant, and school fees.

(2) *Common school:* In the United States, the name for a primary or elementary school, supported by the general funds.

(3) *High school:* An indefinite term, generally supposed to mean a school where a rather superior education is given; usually the chief public school in a town.

(4) *Normal school:* [NORMAL].

(5) *Parochial schools:* In Scotland, schools established in accordance with legislative enactments in different parishes, for the purpose of providing cheap education for the masses. They are now called public schools, and the management of them has been transferred to the school-boards.

(6) *Public schools:* In England, a name of indefinite application given to certain schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, &c., preparatory to universities. In this country, common schools supported by public funds.

(7) *Schools of the Prophets:* [PROPHET, ¶ 2].

(8) *Ragged Schools:* [RAGGED-SCHOOLS].

***school-author,** *s.* An old name for one of the Schoolmen.

school-board, *s.* A body of persons, male or female, elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish, to provide accommodation for the instruction of every child in their district, and having power to compel the attendance of every child between the ages of five and fourteen at the board schools, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for elsewhere, or unless the child shall have obtained a certificate of proficiency from the government inspector. Children of the age of thirteen who have passed the seventh standard may be allowed to attend only half time at school. The School Board can make rates for the provision and maintenance of the board schools. (*English.*)

school-book, *s.* A book used in schools.

school-boy, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A boy belonging to or attending a school. (*Cotton: Morning Quatrains.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the age when boys attend school.

"The same whom in my *school-boy* days
I listen'd to." *Wordsworth: To the Cuckoo.*

*** school boyishness,** *s.* The manners or disposition of a school-boy.

"The men are somewhat older than our students, and after the first *school-boyishness* has worn off, they discover more maturity."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 282.

*** school bred,** *a.* Educated in a school.

That though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 840.

school-committee, *s.* A committee charged with the supervision of a school or schools.

school-dame, *s.* The mistress of a school.

school-days, *s. pl.* The time passed at school; the time of life during which children attend school.

"O, and is all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childless innocence?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

school-district, *s.* A district of a town or parish set apart for educational purposes in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing education.

*** school-divine,** One of the Schoolmen; one who adopts or supports scholastic theology.

*** school-divinity,** *s.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

"Why *school-divinity* should hold its ground there for nearly six hundred years."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

school-fee, *s.* The amount paid on behalf of a scholar for instruction at any school for a given time.

(1) *Private schools:* School fees are settled by agreement between the principal and the parent or guardian of the child, and are recoverable as an ordinary debt.

(2) *Public elementary schools of England:*

Board Schools: A payment made by or on behalf of a pupil for admission to and instruction in a school. Specially applied to the sums payable by law by parents on behalf of their children attending public elementary schools under the Education Act (1870) and amending Acts. Such fees are payable weekly in advance, no legal means being available for the recovery of arrears. Children who present themselves without their fees may be refused admission, but the managers of each school have power to remit the fees on proof of poverty or like reasonable excuse. Parents refusing or neglecting to send their children to school, or to pay the fee, may be summoned and fined, the fine being recoverable by distress.

¶ In 1886 the London School Board made a regulation, which was put in force as cautiously as possible, that children not bringing the fee should be sent home. The advocates of free education, which had been one of the objects contended for by the National Education League, taking advantage of the excitement thus produced, began more actively to advocate the abolition of school fees.

school-fellow, *s.* One who attends the same school; a schoolmate, a fellow-pupil.

"The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads."—*Locke.*

school-girl, *s.* A girl who is attending school.

school-house, *s.*

1. A house used as a school.

2. The dwelling-house of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

school-inspector, *s.* A government official appointed to inspect and examine schools, to see if they fulfil all the requirements. (*English.*)

school-ma'am, *s.* A schoolmistress. (*Amer.*)

*** school name,** *s.* A name used in the schools; an expression to which nothing real corresponded; an abstraction.

"As for virtue he counted it but a *school-name*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

school room, *s.* A room in which pupils are taught.

school-ship, *s.* A ship on board which a nautical reform or training-school is kept, and on which boys are trained for service as sailors; a training-ship.

school-taught, *a.* Taught or learnt at school.

"Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can"
Goldsmith: Traveller.

school teacher, *s.* One who teaches regularly in a school.

school teaching, *s.* The business or profession of teaching in a school.

school-theology, *s.* The same as SCHOLASTIC-THEOLOGY (q.v.).

schoŏl (2), *s.* [A variant of *shoal* (q.v.).] A shoal; a compact body.

"*Schools* of porpoises broke the surface."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

schoŏl (1), *v.t.* [SCHOOL (1), *s.*]

1. To instruct, to train.

"He may learn the secret of beauty, and *school* himself to the refined and chastened utterance of genuine art."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1886.

2. To chide and admonish; to reprove, to tutor.

"To *school* her disobedient heart."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 14.

schoŏl (2), *v.i.* [SCHOOL (2), *s.*] To go or move in a body; to troop.

"We *schooled* back to the Poorhouse Gorse."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*** schoŏl'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *school*; *-ery.*] Something taught; precepts.

schoŏl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCHOOL (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Engaged in teaching or education; pertaining to education.

"By public hackneys in the *schooling* trade."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 621.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of teaching or educating; education, instruction, tuition.

*** 2.** A reproof, a reprimand.

"I have some private *schooling* for you both."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

3. Money paid for instruction given; fees or reward paid to a teacher for the education of a pupil or pupils.

*** schoŏl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *school* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a school or schools; untaught.

*** schoŏl'-māid,** *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *maid.*] A girl at school; a school-girl.

"As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain though apt affection."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

schoŏl'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *man.*] One of the schoolmen (q.v.).

schoŏl'-mas-tĕr, * schoole-mais-ter, *s.* [Eng. *school*, and *master.*]

1. A man who presides over and teaches in a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor in a school.

"He [the father] may also delegate part of his parental authority, during his life, to the tutor or *schoolmaster* of his child."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who or that which schools, trains, or disciplines.

"The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us unto Christ."—*Galatians* iii. 24.

3. A horse well skilled in jumping ridden beside another to train him for steeple-chasing. (*Racing slang.*)

¶ *The schoolmaster abroad:* A phrase used by Lord Brougham (in a speech Jan. 29, 1828) to express the general diffusion of education, and of intelligence arising therefrom.

"Let the soldier be abroad, if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad . . . *the schoolmaster is abroad*; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

† schoŏl'-mas-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *schoolmaster*; *-ing.*] The act, art, or occupation of keeping school; teaching.

"He could never burst the shell of expert *schoolmastering*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 107.

*** schoŏl'-mas-tĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *schoolmaster*; *-ly.*] Befitting a schoolmaster dealing with his pupils; hence, dealing with petty details.

"The field for such *schoolmasterly* legislation is boundless."—*Saturday Review*, June 2, 1883, p. 687.

schoŏl'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *mate*, s.] One who attends the same school; a school-fellow.

schoŏl'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *men.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the leaders of thought in the Scholastic period. The most eminent were: Johannes Scotus Erigena (died circ. 880), Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1033-1109), William of Champeaux (died 1121), Peter Lombard (died 1164), Alexander of Hales (died 1245) St. Bonaventure (died 1274), Albertus Magnus (1193-1280), St. Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225-74), Duns Scotus (died 1308), Buridan (died after 1350), and Johannes Gerson, who endeavoured to combine Mysticism with Scholasticism (1363-1429). [SCHOLASTICISM.]

"The physics of the *Schoolmen*, which no one thinks of defending, are yet an integral part of their philosophy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 660

schoŏl'-mĭs-trĕss, * school-mais-tresse, *s.* [Eng. *school* (1), *s.*, and *mistress.*]

1. A woman who presides over or teaches in a school; the mistress of a school; a preceptress.

"A matron old, whom we *schoolmistress* name."
Shenstone: The Schoolmistress.

2. She who or that which teaches or trains.

"Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

schoŏn'-ĕr (1), *** scoŏn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Properly *scooner*, and of American origin. "The first *schooner* ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, 'O, how she *scoons!*'—*i.e.*, glides, skims along. Robinson instantly replied, 'A *scooner* let her be;' and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word *scoon* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. . . . According to the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *scooner*." (*Webster.*) The New England *scoon* was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland, being the same as Lowland Scotch *scon* = to make flat stones skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner (applied to flat bodies), from A.S. *scúnian* = to shun, to flee, hence, to skip or speed along. The Dut. *schooner* and Ger. *schoner* are borrowed from English.]

Naut.: A two or three-masted vessel whose sails are of the fore-and-aft class—*i.e.*, extended on booms. The masts have but one splice, the topgallant, if any, forming part of the topmast stick. When a schooner has none but fore-and-aft sails, she is termed a fore-and-aft schooner; if carrying a square foretop-sail and foretop-gallant sail, a top-sail schooner. This latter rig, formerly common, has now become rare. Square-rigged vessels have also lower fore-and-aft sails, denominated spencers or trysails, but these are small and are brailed up to the gaff when furled, instead of being lowered like those of a schooner.

SCHOONER.

It was the *schooner* Hesperus
That sailed the wintry sea."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

schoŏn'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Dut.] A glass used for lager-beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler. (*Amer.*)

*** sçhör'-ĭst,** *s.* [Ger.] A name formerly given to the more advanced students in German Protestant universities, who made fags of the younger students. [PENNAL.]

sçhörl, schorl, *s.* [O. Ger. *schor* = impurity (von Kobell); Scandin. *skiurl*, *skörl.*]

Min.: A name originally applied to black tourmaline which was found associated with cassiterite (q.v.) in tin-washings. Subsequently in its Scandinavian form made to include other prismatic minerals, and columnar basalt. Later it embraced all the varieties of tourmaline only, and is now used by some mineralogists in its earliest application, and is restricted to the black varieties of tourmaline.

schorl-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A name sometimes applied to rocks consisting largely of tourmaline and quartz; a variety of tourmaline-granite (q.v.), found associated with tin-ore.

sçhor-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -aceous.*] Pertaining to or containing schorl; schorlous.

schorlaceous-granite, *s.* [Tourmaline-granite.]

schorlaceous-schist, *s.* [Tourmaline-schist.]

sçhorl'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *schorl;* suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Pycnite (q.v.).

sçhorl'-ō-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *schorl; om* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral of a black color. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 3·745 to 3·892; lustre, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal. Compos. (according to Whitney): silica, [illegible] sesquioxide of iron, 21·9; lime, 36·7; titanic acid, 22·5 = 100, equivalent to the formula, $3CaO,SiO_2 + Fe_2O_3SiO_3 + CaO,2TiO_2$. Found at Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

sçhor'-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -ous.*] Pertaining to or possessing the properties of schorl; containing or resembling schorl.

schorlous-topaz, *s.* Schorlite.

sçhor'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *schorl; -y.*] Schorlous.

sçhŏt-tish', sçhŏt-tisçhe', *s.* [Ger. *schottische* = Scottish.]

Music: A dance, resembling a polka, performed by a lady and gentleman; also the music for such a dance. It is written in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

sçhrănk'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after F. Schrank, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Eumimoscæ. *Schrankia uncinata* is the Pink Sensitive Plant of New Mexico.

sçhrauf'-īte (au as ow), *s.* [After Prof. A. Schrauf, of Vienna; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fossil resin occurring in schistose sandstone, at Wamma, Bukowina. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 1·0 to 1·12; color, hyacinth-red to blood-red. Compos.: carbon, 73·81; hydrogen, 8·82; oxygen, 17·37, which leads to the formula, $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$.

sçhreī-bērs-īte, *s.* [After Carl von Schreibers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in meteoric iron. It forms steel-gray folia, lying between the crystalline plates of the various alloys of iron and nickel of which meteoric iron consists. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 7·01 to 7·22. Compos.: essentially a phosphide of iron and nickel.

-chrōde, *s.* [Scrode.]

sçhroeck'-ing-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Schroeckinger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrous oxy-carbonate of uranium, occurring at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, in small, six-sided, tabular crystals, implanted on uraninite (q.v.).

sçhroet-tėr-īte, *s.* [After the Austrian chemist, Schrotter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A gum-like mineral, amorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 1·95–2·05; color, shades of green, yellowish; translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, having the formula $8Al_2O_3,3SiO_2 + 30HO$.

sçhŭch'-ard-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Schuchardt, of Görlitz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *chrysopraserde.*]

Min.: An earthy substance consisting mostly of minute scales found with the chrysoprase of Kosemutz, Silesia. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, sesqui- and protoxide of iron and nickel.

*** sçhŭch'-in,** *s.* [Scutcheon.]

sçhŭetz'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Schütz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Celestite (q.v.).

sçhūlt, schuşt, *s.* [Shoot, Shute.]

schule, *s.* [School, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

Sçhŭltz, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Schultz's test, *s.* A test for cellulose. It consists of a solution of chloride of zinc, iodide of potassium, and iodine, and colors cellulose, if present, blue.

sçhŭlz'-īte (z as tz), *s.* [After W. Schulz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Geocronite (q.v.).

sçhŭng'-īte, *s.* [After Schunza, Olonetz, Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous variety of carbon, [illegible] at from anthracite in its composition and physical properties.

sçhwàrtz'-ĕm-bėrg-īte, *s.* [After Schwartzemberg, who discovered it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral forming crystalline and amorphous crusts on galena (q.v.) in the desert of Atacama, South America. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·7 to 6·3; lustre, adamantine; color, and [illegible] shades of yellow. Compos.: an oxy-chloro-iodide of lead, with the probable formula, $PbI,Cl) = 2\,PbO$.

sçhwàtz'-īte, *s.* [After Schwatz, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing over 15 per cent. of mercury. Sp. gr. 5·107; color, iron-black.

Sçhwein'-fŭrth (th as t), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town in Bavaria.

Schweinfurth blue, *s.* Probably the [illegible] ce as Scheele's green, prepared without heat, or treated with an alkali [illegible] ested in water. It is a beautiful color, liable to the same changes, and is of the same habits as blue verditer.

Schweinfurth-green, *s.* [Emerald-[illegible].]

sçhweītz'-ĕr-īte, sçhweīz'-ĕr-īte (w as v, z as tz), *s.* [Ger. *Schweiz, Schweitz* = Switzerland; suff. *-erite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given to a serpentine (q.v.) [illegible] in Switzerland, frequently pseudomorphous after actinolite or tremolite (q.v.).

sçī-a-dŏp'-ī-tўs, *s.* [Gr. σκιάς (*skias*), genit. σκιάδος (*skiados*) = any shelter, and πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Cunninghameæ, akin to Sequoia. *Sciadopitys verticillata* was introduced from Japan in 1860.

sçī-æ'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκίαινα (*skiaina*) = the female of *Sciæna nigra.*]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Sciænidæ (q.v.). Upper jaw overlapping, or equal to the lower; cleft of mouth horizontal, or nearly so; no barbel. About fifty species are known, approximately with the range of the family. *Sciæna aquila* is the Maigre (q.v.). Some of the species—as *S. nigra*, from the Mediterranean, and *S. richardsonii*, from Lake Huron—have the second ray very strong, and are sometimes made a separate genus, Corvina.

sçī-æ'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The sole family of the division Sciæniformes (q.v.), with thirteen genera, from the tropical and sub-tropical coasts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Body rather elongate, compressed, covered with ctenoid scales; lateral line continuous; teeth in villiform bands; palate toothless; stomach cæcal; air-bladder frequently with numerous appendages. Many attain a large size, and nearly all are eaten.

sçī-æ-nī-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæna* (q.v.), and *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes. Soft dorsal generally much more developed than the spinous and anal; no pectoral filaments; head with muciferous canals well developed. [Sciænidæ.]

sçī'-æ-nŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sciæn(a);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Sciænidæ. (*Gunther: Study of Fishes,* p. 144.)

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the Sciænidæ.

"The seas and rivers in which *Sciænoids* generally occur."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes,* p. 420.

sçī-æ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sciæna*), and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ, with two species, *Sciæniurus Bowerbankii* and *S. crassior*, from the London Clay of Sheppey.

sçī'-a-grăph, *s.* [Sciagraphy.]

1. The section of a building to show its inside.

2. A shadow-picture, such as produced by the x-rays of Prof. Rœntgen. [See Rœntgen.]

sçī-ăg'-ra-phėr, *s.* One who practices or is proficient in the art of sciagraphy.

sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc, sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sciagraphy*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy; done by sciagraphy.

sçī-a-grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sciagraphical; -ly.*] In a sciagraphical manner; by sciagraphy.

sçī-ăg'-ra-phў, sçī-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. σκιαγραφία (*skiagraphia*), from σκια (*skia*) = a shadow, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to describe, to draw; Fr. *sciographie.*]

1. *Art:* The art or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.

[illegible]

2. *Arch.:* The profile or section of a building showing its inside; a sciagraph.

3. *Astron.:* The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars; dialling.

4. *Photog.:* The act or art of producing shadow pictures, as by the x-rays of Rœntgen.

*** sçī-ăm'-a-chў,** *s.* [Sciomachy.]

sçī'-ăr'-a, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. σκιαρός (*skiaros*) = shady, dark.]

Entom.: A genus of Mycetophilidæ (q.v.). The larvæ of *Sciara militaris*, the Army worm, march in a band three or four inches broad and about twelve feet long.

sçī'-a-scōpe, *s.* [See Skiascope.]

*** sçī-a-thėr'-ĭc, * sçī-a-thėr'-ĭc-al, * sçī-a-tėr'-ĭc-al, * sçī-ŏ-tėr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. σκιαθήρας (*skiathēras*) = a sun-dial, from σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow, and θηρώ (*thērō*) = to hunt.] Pertaining or belonging to a sun-dial.

*** sçī-a-thėr'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sciatherical; -ly.*] In a sciatheric manner; by means of a sun-dial.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc, * sçī-ăt'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sciatique*, from Low Lat. *sciaticus*, a corrupt of Lat. *ischiadicus* = subject to gout in the hip, from Gr. ἰσχιαδικός (*ischiadikos*) = subject to pains in the loins, from ἰσχιάς (*ischias*), genit. ἰσχιαδος (*ischiados*) = pain in the loins, from ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the socket in which the thigh-bone turns; Sp. *ciatica.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the hip.

"On the *sciatic* nerve of a rabbit."—*Philosophical Transactions,* xci. 13.

2. Affecting the hip.

B. *As subst.:* The sciatica (q.v.).

"Rack'd with *sciaticks*, martyr'd with the stone."—*Pope: Satires,* iv. 54.

sciatic-notch, *s.*

Anat.: A great and a small notch in the innominate bone.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-a, *s.* [Sciatic.]

Pathol.: Acute pain produced by neuralgia following the course of the great sciatic nerve, generally in only one limb. It extends from the sciatic notch down the posterior surface of the thigh to the popliteal space, or even to the foot, and arises from pressure on the nerve by intestinal accumulations, or from tumors, inflammation, over-fatigue, exposure to cold and wet, or rheumatism. There are often nocturnal exacerbations of pain.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sciatic; -al.*] Sciatic.

sçī-ăt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sciatical; -ly.*] With or by means of sciatica.

sçī'-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scientia* = science, knowledge, from *sciens*, genit. *scientis*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know; Sp. *ciencia*; Port. *sciencia*; Ital. *scienzia, scienza.*]

* 1. Knowledge. (*Byron: Cain,* i. 1.)

2. Knowledge amassed, severely tested, coordinated, and systematized, specially regarding those wide generalizations called the laws of nature. Herbert Spencer thus classifies the sciences: (1) Abstract sciences: logic and mathematics; (2) Abstract concrete sciences: mechanics, chemistry, physics, &c.; (3) Concrete sciences: astronomy, geology, biology, sociology, &c. No science rests on a firmer base than mathematics, which, being founded on demonstrative evidence, may be accepted as absolutely true. The results in logic, which, like mathematics, is a deductive science, are much less certain; for error may creep into the premises, with the result of vitiating the conclusion. All other sciences are to a large extent inductive. These, resting only on probable evidence, are not really science, or knowledge, in the strict sense of the word, but continually approach nearer and nearer to it, as scientific methods improve. The sciences vary in the distance they have moved towards perfection, astronomy having gone far forward and therapeutics lagged behind. The inductive sciences may be divided into the men al and the physical. The former can largely be studied by reflection on our own mental operations; the latter require observation, experiment, comparison of the facts obtained, inductive and deductive reasoning, the whole ending in as wide generalization as the ascertained facts will permit. No one can be a truly scientific student unless he considers truth of priceless importance, and is prepared to sacrifice all preconceived notions and carefully elaborated opinions, whenever he discovers them to be erroneous. No expenditure of money, time, or even life, is considered extravagant if the sacrifice be made for the discovery of fresh truth. The initial stages in the evolution of the several sciences are to be sought in a remote period of antiquity. Moral science, a department of mental science, reached some degree of maturity first, early man desiring to ascertain what his conduct should be to his fellows and to his God or gods. Mental science, or the investigation of the thinking and feeling mind, came next; but, to this day, has made but slow progress, and is still far from certainty. Physical science had really commenced, though it was in its infancy, when ancient myths of observation were framed, many of which were hypotheses to account for natural phenomena. Its progress, slow till the eighteenth century, has since then been increasingly rapid. Prior to this, the greatest advances were made in astronomy and in physics, then in chemistry, botany, &c. Geology did not attract much notice till the beginning of the nineteenth century, and anthropology, comparative religions, &c., not till its second half. Though science has been prosecuted by its most earnest cultivators for its own sake, and not for the beneficial effects which the discoveries will have on mankind, yet those discoveries have already helped man incalculably. Railways, ocean steamers, telegraphy, gas, &c., all resulted from scientific inquiry turned to practical account.

3. Knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter, co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized: as, the *science* of botany, of geology, &c.

† 4. Art or skill derived or resulting from precepts, principles, or training; exceptional or preeminent skill.

* 5. One of the seven liberal arts: grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

"Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 43.

* 6. An object of study; a branch of knowledge.

"To instruct her fully in those *sciences*
Whereof I know she is not ignorant."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

¶ Science is the result of general laws, and is sometimes called theory, as correlative with art. Art is the application of knowledge to practice. A principle of science is a rule in art. Science is knowledge; art is skill in using it.

¶ (1) *Applied science:* A science whose laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena.

(2) *Mental and Moral science:* [Science, 2].

(3) *Natural science:* [Natural].

(4) *Physical science:* [Science, 2].

(5) *The science:* The art of boxing; pugilism. (*Slang.*)

* **sçī'-ençe,** *v.t.* [Science, *s.*] To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct.

"Deep *scienc'd* in the mazy love
Of mad philosophy."
Francis: Horace; Odes, i. 34.

* **sçī'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know.] Knowing, skilful.

sçī-ĕn'-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat.]
Law: Knowingly, wilfully.

* **sçī-ĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Low Lat. *scientialis*, from Lat. *scientia* = science (q.v.).] Pertaining to science; producing science or knowledge.

"But first, low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within, whose presence had infused
Into the plant *sciential* sap."
Milton: P. L., ix. 837.

* **sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Prob. for *scientifical.*] Scientific. (*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 11.)

sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*, from Lat. *scientificus*, from *scientia* = science, and *facio* to make; Sp. *cientifico*; Ital. *scientifico.*]

1. Pertaining to science; used in science.

"Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity."—*Knox: Essay* 14.

2. Endowed with a knowledge of science; well versed in science.

"Such is the youth whose *scientific* pate
Class honours, medals, fellowships await."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; College Exam.

3. Treating of or devoted to science: as, a *scientific* treatise.

4. In accordance with the rules or principles of science: as, a *scientific* classification.

5. Extremely or remarkably skilful.

* **sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *scientific*; *-al.*] The same as Scientific (q.v.).

"The volumes of *scientifical* and literary societies or academies are infinite."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 2.

sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scientifical*; *-ly.*] In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science; with extreme skill.

"It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

sçī'-ĕnt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *scient*; *-ism.*] The views or practice of scientists.

¶ *Scientism* and *scientist* are words of recent and doubtful formation.

sçī'-ent-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *scient*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or devoted to science; one skilled in a particular science; a scientific person; a savant.

"Staffs of *scientists* attached to various administrative departments of the State."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

sçī'-lĭç-ĕt, *conj.* [Lat.] To wit, videlicet namely. (Generally contracted to *scil.* or *sc.*)

sçĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σκίλλα* (*skilla*) = a squill.]

Bot.: Squill; the typical genus of Scilleæ (q.v.). Flowers racemose or corymbose; perianth with six spreading segments, deciduous, on a leafless scape without a spathe; bract membranaceous or obsolete. Known species about sixty, chiefly from Europe and western Asia. *Scilla maritima* or *Urginea Scilla*, the officinal squill, is used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant. The bulbs of *S. hyacinthoides* are used in India as a substitute for Squill (q.v.). They are given also for strangury and fever in horses. The bulbs of *S. indica* and *S. maritima*, also Indian species, are nauseous and acrid. They are emetic, purgative, expectorant, and diuretic, according to the doses.

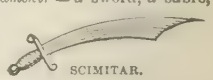
sçĭl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ. Fruit dry, capsular; root bulbous. Sometimes merged in the Liliæ (q.v.).

sçĭl'-lĭt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scill(a)(mar)it(ima)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The active ingredient of *Scilla maritima*, obtained by treating a decoction of the bulbs with acetate of lead, and agitating the filtrate with purified animal charcoal which absorbs the scillitin, and gives it up again to boiling alcohol. It is left on evaporation as an amorphous neutral mass, having a bittersweet taste. Taken internally, it causes vomiting and purging. It has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

sçĭm'-ĭ-tạr, sçĭm'-ĭ-tĕr, * **sçĭm'-ĕ-tar,** * **sçўm-ĭ-tar,** * **sĕm'-ĭ-tar,** * **smy-ter,** * **cim-e-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *cimeterre*, a corrupt. of Pers. *shimshir*, *shamshir* = a sword, a sabre, from *sham* = a nail, and *shêr* = a lion; Sp. *cimitarra*; Ital. *scimitarra*, *scimitara.*]


SCIMITAR.

1. *Lit.:* An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, much curved, and heaviest toward the top.

"He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Any arm or weapon.

"When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar.*" *Wordsworth: Miscell. Pieces.*

scimitar-pod, *s.*
Bot.: The legume of *Entada scandens.*

scimitar-shaped, *a.* [Acinaciform.]

sçĭn'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scinc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Skinks; an extensive family of smooth-scaled Lizards, frequenting dry and stony places, and almost universally distributed, being absent only from the Arctic and Antarctic zones. It comprises three distinct forms: (1) Snake-like; (2) with a single pair of limbs; (3) lacertiform, as Scincus. Entire body covered with rounded imbricate scales, quincuncially arranged; head with symmetrical shield, eyelids developed; nostrils behind the rostral shield; tongue short, with a notch in front. The family has different limits assigned by different authors. Wallace puts the genera at sixty, and the species at 300. [Skink.]

sçĭn'-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Scincoidæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Scincidæ or Scincoidæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any lizard of the family Scincidæ or Scincoidæ.

"Australia has some remarkable *Scincoids.*"—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 296.

† **sçĭn-cōĭ'-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *scinc(us*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Scincidæ. With the Zonuridæ it forms the suborder Brevilingues or Pachyglossa.

sçĭn-cōĭ'-dĕ-ạn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scincoid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ean.*] The same as Scincoid, A. (q.v.).

"All the *Scincoidean* Lizards have the body covered by similar scales."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 526.

sçĭn'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σκίγκος* (*skingkos*).]

Zool.: Skink; the typical genus of the family Scincidæ, with two species from North Africa and Syria. [Adda.]

sçĭn-dăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκινδαψός* (*skindapsos*) = an ivy-like plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Calleæ, akin to Pothos. Scrambling plants, with perforated or pinnate leaves. The fruit of *Scindapsus officinalis*, cut in pieces and dried, is used in India as a stimulant, a diaphoretic, an anthelmintic, an aromatic, and a carminative.

* **sçĭn'-dạr-ize,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scindo* = to cut.] To break to pieces. (*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum Brit.*, p. 415.)

sçĭnk, *s.* [Lat. *scincus.*]
1. A skink.
2. A cast calf. (*Prov.*)

* **sçĭnque (que as k),** *s.* [Skink.]

sçĭn'-tĭl-lạ, *s.* [Lat. = a spark.] A spark, a glimmer, a tittle; the least particle: as, There is not a *scintilla* of evidence against him.

sçĭn'-tĭl-lạnt, *a.* [Lat. *scintillans*, pr. par. of *scintillo* = to throw out sparks; *scintilla* = a spark.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

"Who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?"
Green: Spleen, 219.

sçĭn′-tĭl-lāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *scintillatus*, pa. par. of *scintillo* = to throw out sparks.]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

2. To sparkle, to twinkle, as the fixed stars.

sçĭn-tĭl-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scintillationem*, accus. of *scintillatio*, from *scintillo* = to scintillate (q.v.); Ital. *scintillazione.*]

1. The act of emitting sparks or fine igneous particles ; a sparkling.

"For these *scintillations* are not the accension of the ayr, upon the collision of two hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars.

"They seemed to emulate so many little stars in a cloudless but dark night, and continued this *scintillation* longer than one would have expected."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 474.

3. A flash, a spark.

"Some *scintillations* of Promethean fire."
Cowper: To his Father. (Trans.)

*** sçĭ-ŏg′-ra-phy,** *s.* [Sciagraphy.]

sçĭ′-ŏ-lĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *sciolus* = a smatterer, dimin. from *scius* = knowing ; *scio* = to know.] A smattering of knowledge on any subject, combined with hollow pretence to the possession of more.

"It is the triumph of scientific statesmanship over effeminate *sciolism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876.

sçĭ′-ŏ-lĭst, *s.* [Sciolism.] One who knows many things superficially ; a smatterer.

"A marginal gloss, made by some ignorant *sciolist*."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 166.

sçĭ-ŏ-lĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sciolist* ; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists ; superficial.

*** sçĭ′-ŏ-loŭs,** *a.* [Sciolism.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists ; having a superficial knowledge.

"I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 8.

*** sçĭ-ŏm′-a-chy,** *** sçĭ-ăm′-a-chy,** *s.* [Gr. σκιαμαχία (*skiamachia*), from σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle ; Fr. *sciamachie.*] A fighting with a shadow ; a vain or futile combat.

"To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words."—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

*** sçĭ′-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination, prophecy.] Divination by shadows.

sçĭ′-ŏn, *** sĭ-ŏn,** *** ci-on,** *** sy-on,** *** cy-un,** *** si-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *scion* = a scion, a shoot, a twig, from *scier* = to cut, to saw, from Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A shoot or twig ; especially one taken for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree or for planting ; a cutting.

"[The elder tree] will grow of *sions* and impes even as the poplar."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. *Fig.:* A descendant, a child, an heir.

sçĭ-ŏp′-tic, sçĭ-ŏp′-tric, *a.* [Gr. σκία (*skia*) = a shadow, and ὀπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see.] Of or pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

scioptic-ball, scioptric-ball, *s.* A perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its centre to a small extent in any direction like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

sçĭ-ŏp′-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Scioptic.] A form of magic lantern invented in America, the first to employ a two-wicked paraffin lamp. Since its introduction, three, four, and five wicks have been employed.

sçĭ-ŏp′-tics, *s.* [Scioptic.] The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, &c.

Sçĭ-ote, Sçĭ′-ŏt, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scio, an island in the Ægian Sea, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Scio.

sçĭ-ō-thĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Sciatheric.] Of or pertaining to sun-dials.

sciotheric-telescope, *s.*

Dialling: A horizontal dial with a telescope attached to it.

sçĭr′-ĕ fā′-çĭ-ăs (or **c** as **sh**), *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: A writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

*** sçĭre′-wȳte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *scire* = shire, and *wyte.*] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

*** sçĭr′-rŏc′,** *** sçĭ-rŏc′-cō,** *** sĭ-rŏcc′,** *s.* [Sirocco.]

scĭr′-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scirpus* ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ (q.v.).

scĭr′-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = *Scirpus lacustris.*] (See def.)

Bot.: The typical genus of Scirpeæ (q.v.). Spikelets solitary, fascicled, or many-flowered, glumes imbricated on all sides ; hypogynous bristles six or fewer ; style deciduous ; fruit compressed or trigonous. Known species about fifty, widely diffused. *S. lacustris* and other species are sometimes used like rushes for making chair bottoms, baskets, &c. Its root is astringent and diuretic. The tubers of *S. dubius* are eaten in India, as those of *S. tuberosus* are in China, where they are cultivated. The latter is cultivated in India as a source of starch. *S. maritimus* grows extensively along the shores of the Baltic. The species of Scirpus are ordinarily known as bulrushes, a name which they bear in common with species of the genus Typha.

† scĭr-rhō′-sĭs, *s.* [Scirrhus.]

scĭr-rhŏs′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *schirrous* ; *-ity.*]

Med.: The quality or state of being scirrhous ; a scirrhus.

"The difficulty of swallowing and breathing, occasioned by *schirrosities* of the glands, is not to be cured any otherwise than by extirpation."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

scĭr′-rhoŭs, *** skĭr′-rŏus,** *a.* [Scirrhus.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of scirrhus ; resembling a scirrhus ; hard, indurated.

"As sharp corrosives to the *schirrhous* flesh."
Jago: Edge-Hill, bk. iii.

scĭr′-rhŭs, **† scĭr rhō′-sĭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σκίρος (*skiros*) = a hardened swelling or tumour.]

Pathol.: Hard cancer, occurring in the breast, tongue, &c.

"Such a thing breeds in men upon the hardness of liver or spleene, which the physicians call *scirrhus*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. xv.

scĭr′-roĭd, *a.* [Eng. *scirr(us)* ; *-oid.*] Resembling scirrhus.

*** scĭr-rŏs′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Scirrhosity.]

*** sçĭs-çĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sciscitatio*, from *sciscitatus*, pa. par. of *sciscitor* = to inquire, from *scisco* = to begin to know ; *scio* = to know.] The act of inquiring ; inquiry, demand.

*** sçĭse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.] To cut.

"The wicked steel *scised* deep in his right side."
Fairfax.

*** sçĭs′-sąrs,** *s. pl.* [Scissors.]

sçĭs′-sĕl, *s.* [Scissile, *a.*]

Metal-working:

1. Clippings of metallic plates.

2. Remainder of plates after planchets have been punched therefrom for coin.

*** sçĭs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Scise.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

"The differences of unpressible, and not impressible ; figurable, and not figurable ; mouldable, and not mouldable ; *scissible*, and not *scissible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

sçĭs′-sĭl, *s.* [Scissel.]

*** sçĭs′-sĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *scissilis*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut ; Fr. *scissile.*] Capable of being cut ; scissible.

"Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance ; it is *scissile* like a solid."—*Arbuthnot: Nature of Aliments*, ch. vi.

sçĭs′-sĭle, *s.* [Scissel.]

*** sçĭss′-ĭon** (**ss** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *scissionem*, accus. of *scissio* = a cutting, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing with an edged instrument ; division, cut.

*** sçĭs′-sŏr,** *v.t.* [Scissors.] To cut with scissors ; to prepare with the help of scissors.

scissor-bills, *s. pl.* [Skimmer.]

scissor-bird, scissor tail, *s*

Ornith.: *Milvulus tyrannus* (or *forficatus*), a native of Central America, occasionally straying to the United States. The body is only about four inches long, but the two exterior feathers, which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, are at least ten inches in length, whilst those in the centre are not more than two and a half inches. Head and cheeks deep black ; crest yellow ; back ash-gray ; under-surface white ; quills, wing-covers, and rump blackish-brown edged with gray. They live chiefly on insects but they also pursue and devour small birds.

scissor-tail, *s.* [Scissor-bird.]

scissor-tooth, *s.* [Secodont.]

sçĭs′-sors, *** sçĭs′-sąrs,** *** cis-sers,** *** sis-oures,** *** cys owre,** *** siz-ars,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *cisoures* ; Fr. *ciseaux*, pl. of *ciseau*, formerly *cisel* = a chisel ; prob. from the same base as Lat. *seco* = to cut.] [Chisel.] A cutting instrument consisting of two portions pivoted together and having blades which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them. Frequently spoken of as a pair of scissors.

"My master preaches patience to him, and the while His man with *scissors* nicks him, for a fool."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

¶ *Scissors and paste :* An expression signifying hasty and indiscriminate compilation, as distinguished from original literary work. Also used in the sense of printing previously published as distinct from original matter. The expression probably originated in a newspaper-office where paragraphs are cut out from exchanges and pasted on pieces of paper to be sent to the compositors.

*** sçĭss-ure** (**ss** as **zh**), *s.* [Lat. *scissura*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo* = to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting : a cleft ; a cut ; a fissure.

"The breach, seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. *Fig.:* A rupture, a split, a division.

"To this sect may be imputed all the *scissures* that have happened in Christianity."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii. let. 5.

sçĭs-sū-rĕl-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scissurell(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Haliotidæ. (*Tate.*)

† sçĭ-tą-mĭn′-ĕ-æ, *** sçĭ-tąm′-ĭn-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *scitam(enta)* = delicate food, dainties ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Botany:

† 1. (*Of the form* scitamineæ): The same as Zingiberaceæ (q.v.).

* 2. (*Of the form* scitamina): The third order in Linnæus's *Noturat System* (1751). Genera, Musa, Canna, Amomum, &c.

sçĭ-tą-mĭn′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scitamine(æ)* ; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Scitamineæ (q.v.).

sçĭ-ūr′-ą-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sciur(us)* = a squirrel, and *avus* = an ancestor.]

Paleont.: A genus of Sciuridæ, with three species, allied to the type-genus, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

sçĭ-ūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciur(us)* ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Sciuromorpha (q.v.), containing the True Squirrels, Flying Squirrels, and Marmots. Arboreal or terrestrial rodents, with cylindrical, hairy tails ; molars rooted, tubercular. Absent only from the Australian region. There are two sub-families, Arctomyinæ and Sciurinæ (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.:* They appear in the Eocene.

sçī-u-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* True Squirrels; the typical subfamily of Sciuridæ (q.v.), with the same distribution. Form slender, tail long and hairy. There are four genera: Sciurus, Pteromys, Tamias, and Xerus.

2. *Paleont.:* [Sciurus].

sçī'-u rine, *a. & s.* [Sciurinæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or having the nature of the squirrels.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Sciuridæ (q.v.).

sçī-ūr-ŏ-mor'-phą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *σκίουρος (skiouros)* = a squirrel, and *μορφή (morphē)* = form.]

Zool.: A group of *Rodentia simplicidentata*, with four families: Anomaluridæ, Sciuridæ, Heptodontidæ, and Castoridæ.

† **sçi-u-rŏp'-tĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *σκίουρος (skiouros)* = a squirrel, and *πτέρυξ (pterux)* = a wing.]

Zool.: Flying Squirrels; a genus of Sciuridæ, more frequently merged in Pteromys (q.v.), with numerous species widely distributed. Of American species the most common is the Assapan, *S. volucella*, abundant from the Gulf to Canada. The genus is akin to Pteromys (q.v.), and has a similar patagium, but the tail is flat, and the long hairs thereon are arranged in two rows.

sçī-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκίουρος (skiouros)* = a squirrel (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Sciurinæ, with the range of the family; species very numerous. No cheek-pouches or patagium.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Upper Eocene of Europe and the Post-pliocene of North America.

sçlāte, *s. & v.* [Slate, *s. & v.*]

Sçlā'-tĕr, *s.* [P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zool. Soc., London.] (See compound.)

Sclater's hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Bycanistes subcylindricus.*

* **sclaun-dre,** *s.* [Slander.]

Sclăv, Sclăve, *s.* [Slav.]

Sclą-vō'-nĭ-ąn, Sla-vŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Slavonian, Slavonic.]

Sclavonian-grebe, *s.*

Ornith.: *Podiceps cornutus*, called also the Dusky and Horned Grebe. It is an occasional winter visitor to Britain.

* **sclen-dre,** *a.* [Slender.]

sclĕr-, *pref.* [Sclero-.]

sclĕr'-ą-gŏg'-ў, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *ἀγώγη (agōgē)* = a leading; *ἄγω (agō)* = to lead.] A word used by ascetics to express a severe handling of the body; severe discipline or mortification of the body.

"Not our reformation, but our slothfulness, doth indispose us, that we let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in *scleragogy*, as it is called."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 61.

sclĕr'-ănth, *s.* [Scleranthus.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Scleranthaceæ (q.v.).

sclĕr-ăn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scleranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Scleranths; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Small, inconspicuous herbs, with opposite, exstipulate leaves; minute, axillary, sessile flowers; a four- or five-toothed calyx with a stiff tube; no petals, and one to ten stamens; styles two or one; emarginate ovary simple, superior, one-seeded, the seed hanging from a slender cord rising from the base of the ovary; seed-vessel a membranous utricle within the hardened calyx. Found in temperate climates. Known genera four, species fourteen. (*Lindley.*)

sclĕr-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος (anthos)* = a flower.]

Bot.: Knawel, the typical genus of Scleranthaceæ (q.v.). Flowers in cymes or fascicles; calyx five-cleft; petals none; stamens ten, five, or more often abortive or wanting; styles two. Two species are British, *Scleranthus annuus*, the Annual, and *S. perennis*, the Perennial Knawel.

sclĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scler(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

sclĕr'-ĕ-mą, *s.* [Scleroma.]

sclĕr-ĕn-çĕ-phā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *ἐγκεφαλος (engkephalos)* = the brain.]

Pathol.: Induration of the brain.

sclĕr'-ĕn-chў-mą, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *ἔγχυμα (engchuma)* = an infusion.]

1. *Bot.:* Mittenius's name for the thickened parenchyma and prosenchyma found in ferns and other vascular cryptogams.

2. *Zool.:* The calcareous tissue of a coral.

sclĕr'-ēt-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *scle(r)-*, Gr. *ῥητίνη (rhētinē)* = resin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin occurring in pea-like bodies in the coal measures of Wigan. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 1·136; colour, black, in thin splinters by transmitted light, reddish-brown; lustre, brilliant; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: carbon, 77·05; hydrogen, 8·99; oxygen, 10·28; ash, 3·68 = 100.

sclĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = dryness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sclereæ (q.v.). Known species 149, chiefly from sub-tropical countries. The root of *Scleria lithosperma* is supposed in India to be of use in nephritis.

sclĕr-ĭ'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σκληρία (sklēria)* = hardness.]

Pathol.: Any hard tumour or induration.

sclĕr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Calcareous spicules in the soft tissues of the Gorgonidæ. They sometimes project, rendering the surface of the cœnosarc rough and prickly.

sclĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = dry, hard.] Dry, hard.

sclĕr'-ō-bāse, sclĕr-ō-bā'-sĭs, *s.* [Sclerobasica.]

Comp. Anat.: An epidermic stem-like coralum; specif., that of the Sclerobasica (q.v.).

sclĕr-ō-bā'-sĭc, *a.* [Sclerobasica.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sclerobasica; possessing a sclerobase (q.v.).

sclĕr-ō-bā'-sĭ-cą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard, stiff, and *βάσις (basis)* = a pedestal.]

1. *Zool.:* Black Corals, a sub-order of Zoantharia (q.v.). [Coral, *s.* ¶ (1).]

2. *Paleont.:* They commence in the Miocene.

sclĕr'-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *κλάσις (klasis)* = a fracture; Ger. *skleroklas.*]

Min.: The same as Sartorite and Dufrenoysite (q.v.).

sclĕr'-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [Scleroderma.] Any fish of the family Sclerodermi (q.v.).

"The *Scleroderms* may be divided into three very natural groups."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 685.

sclĕr-ō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Scleroderma.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclĕr-ō-dĕr'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *δέρμα (derma)* = skin.]

1. *Zool.:* Hexacorolla; a sub-order of Zoantharia (q.v.). They possess a corallum partially or wholly developed within the tissues of the polypes themselves, not consisting of scattered spicules, the parts being generally disposed in multiples of six. The actinosoma may be simple (consisting of a single polype), or composite (consisting of many polypes united by a cœnosarc). The Sclerodermata are divided into four groups: Aporosa, Perforata, Tabulata, and Tubulosa. They attain their maximum development in warm seas.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Silurian onward.

sclĕr-ō-dĕr'-mī, *s. pl.* [Scleroderma.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plectognathi (q.v.). Snout somewhat produced; jaws armed with few distinct teeth; skin with scutes or rough; elements of a spinous dorsal and ventral generally present. They are marine fishes of small size, very common in the tropics, but scarcer in higher latitudes. There are three groups: Triacanthina, Balistina, and Ostracontina.

sclĕr-ō-dĕrm'-ĭc, *a.* [Scleroderma.) Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sclerodermata (q.v.); having a corallum secreted by the polype or polypes.

sclĕr'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *γεννάω (gennaō)* = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied to the incrusting matter deposited within the cells of woody fibre, more particularly in bark, the external portion of roots, and in hard seeds. It is said to correspond to lignin.

¶ It causes the grittiness of the pear, the stones of plums, peaches, &c., the osseous parts of which were originally membranous.

sclĕr-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Sclerogen.]

Bot.: A tendency in cultivated plants to revert to their natural wild state, pears becoming gritty, potatoes stringy, &c.

† **sclĕr-ō-gĕn'-ĭ dæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *γένειον (geneion)* = the chin, the cheek.]

Ichthy.: A family of Owen's Acanthopteri Veri, now often called Triglidæ, or merged in Cottidæ, Scorpænidæ, &c.

sclĕr'-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard, and *εἶδος (eidos)* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having a hard texture.

sclĕr'-ō-mą, sclĕr'-ĕ-mą, *s.* [Gr., from *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclĕr-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for accurately determining the degree of hardness of a mineral. [Hardness, II. 3.]

* **sclĕr-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *ophthalmia* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An inflammation of the eye, with redness, pain, hardness of the eyeball, making its motion slow. The eyelids are hard and dry. (*Parr.*)

sclĕr-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

¶ *Sclerosis of the brain:*

Pathol.: Induration of the brain, occurring in connection with cerebral atrophy.

sclĕr-ō skĕl'-ē-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues which enclose organs. (*Owen.*)

sclĕr-ŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *στόμα (stoma)* = a mouth.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Strongylidæ, of which family Cobbold makes *Sclerostoma syngamus* (the parasite which causes gapes in fowls) the type. *S. duodenale* (*Dochmius anchylostomum*, or *Anchylostoma duodenale*), discovered by Dubeni in Milan in 1838, is a common endoparasite in man in Northern Italy, and is extremely abundant in Egypt. Pruner found it in nearly every corpse he examined. It is about a third of an inch long; the female is much larger and much more numerous than the male.

2. Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (In this sense there is a pl., *sclerostomata.*)

"I removed seven *sclerostoma*."—*Cobbold: Entozoa*, p. 86.

sclĕr'-ō-stōme, *s.* [Sclerostoma.] Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1,398.)

sclĕr-ō'-tąl, *s.* [Eng. *sclerot(ic)*; suff. *-al.*]

Ichthy.: The eye-capsule bone of a fish. (*Owen.*)

sclĕr-ŏt'-ĭc, † **sclĕr-ŏt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *sclerotique*, from Gr. *σκληρότης (sklērotēs)* = hardness; *σκληρός (sklēros)* = hard.]

A. *As adj.:* Hard, firm.

B. *As subst.:* The sclerotic-coat (q.v.). Also a medicine that causes hardness or induration of parts.

sclerotic-coat, *s.*

Anat.: The external of the three tunics of the eye, with the cornea, giving it its peculiar form. It is a dense, fibrous membrane, continuous posteriorly with the optic nerve.

sclĕr-ŏt'-ĭc-ą, *s.* [Sclerotic.] The same as Sclerotic-coat (q.v.)

sclĕr-ō-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *sclerot(ic);* suff. *-itis.*]

Med.: Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

sclĕr-ō′-tĭ-ŭm (pl. **sclĕr-ō′-tĭ-a**) (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [Gr. σκληρότης (*sklērotēs*) = hardness.]

Bot.: A spurious genus of Fungals, consisting of compact tuberous masses. Some of the species are imperfect states of other fungals. The tuberous masses constitute ergot (q.v.).

sclĕr′-ō-tōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sclerot(ium);* suff. *-oid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the form and consistence of the pseudo-genus Sclerotium.

sclĕr′-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a stump, a cut, a cutting.]

Anat.: A partition, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, transversely dividing the muscles of the trunk in fishes, amphibia, &c.

sclĕr′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. σκληρός (*sklēros*).] Hard, bony.

sclĕr-ų-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sclerur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Dendrocolaptidæ. There is but one genus, Sclerurus, with six species, ranging from Brazil northward to Mexico.

sclĕr-ū′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.] [SCLERURINÆ.]

scōat, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stop, as a wheel, by blocking or placing some obstacle in the way; to scotch.

scŏb′-bȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A familiar name for the chaffinch.

***scōbe,** *v.t.* [Cf. Lat. *scabo* = to scrape.] To slap.

"Not to speak, or he would *scobe* his mouth for him."—*Balfour* in *Carlyle: Cromwell*, iii. 162.

scŏb′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scobs*, genit. *scobis* = saw-dust, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of saw-dust or raspings.

scŏ-bī′-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a rasp or file.]

Bot.: Dumortier's name for a rachis in grasses when it is toothed and flexuose.

scōbs, *s.* [Lat. = saw-dust, raspings, from *scabo* = to scrape.] Raspings of metals, ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c.; saw-dust.

***scooch-on,** *s.* [SCUTCHEON.]

scŏff, *v.i. & t.* [SCOFF, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To manifest contempt by derision or mockery; to mock, to deride, to utter contemptuous language. (Generally followed by *at.*)

"To him who *scoffed* and doubted."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To mock, to ridicule, to deride; to treat with derision, contempt, or scorn.

"*Scoffing* his state."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

scŏff, *scof, *skof, *skoffe, *s.* [O. Fris. *schof* = a scoff, a taunt; cogn. with Icel. *skaup*, *skop* = mockery, ridicule; *skeypa*, *skopa* = to scoff, to mock; *skopan* = railing; Dan. *skuffe* = to deceive.]

1. An expression of derision, mockery, or ridicule; a jibe, a flout; an expression of scorn or contempt.

"*Scoffs* and revilings are of the growth of all nations."
—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. An object of derision, mockery, or scorn; a mark for derision.

"The poor, blind slave, the *scoff* and jest of all."
Longfellow: The Warning.

scŏff′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scoff*, s.; *-er.*] One who scoffs, derides, or mocks; a mocker.

"When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a *scoffer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***scŏff′-ẽr-ȳ, *scoff-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *scoff*; *-ery.*] The act of scoffing; mockery.

"King Henrie the fifth in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds."—*Holinshed: Desc. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

scŏff′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCOFF, *v.*]

scŏff′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scoffing*; *-ly.*] In a scoffing manner; with scoffs or derision.

"He [Alphonse] did *scoffingly* and audaciously profess, that if he had stood by whilst God made the world, he could have directed the frame of it better."
—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism* (App.).

***scŏg′-an-ĭşm,** *s.* [After Scogan, jester to Edward IV.; suff. *-ism.*] Jesting, mockery. (*Bishop Hall: Works*, ix. 183.)

***scŏg′-an-lȳ,** *a.* [SCOGANISM.] Scurrilous.

"This *scoganly* pen."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ix. 262.

scōke, *s.* [POKE.]

Bot.: Pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra.*

***scolaie,** *v.i.* [SCHOOL.] To attend school, to study.

scōld, *scolde, skold, *v.i. & t.* [From Dut. *schold*, pa. t. of *scheldan* = to scold; Ger. *schalt*, pa. t. of *schelten* = to scold; connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pa. t. *skal*, pa. par. *skollinn* = to clash, to clatter; Ger. *schallen*, in comp. *erschallen* (pa. t. *erscholl*) = to resound; Sw. *skalla* = to resound.]

A. *Intrans.:* To find fault or rail noisily; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation; to brawl.

"Inclines us more to laugh than *scold*."
Byron: Beppo, lxxix.

B. *Trans.:* To chide or find fault with noisily; to rail at; to rate, to reprimand, to vituperate.

"Our master is not a man to be scratched and *scolded* out of his kingdom."—*Warburton: On Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. i.

scōld, *skolde, *s.* [SCOLD, *v.*]

1. One who scolds; a noisy, rude, foul-mouthed woman; a virago. [BRANK, CUCKING-STOOL.]

"She is an irksome brawling *scold*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, I. 2.

2. A scolding, a brawl.

scōld′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scold*; *-er.*] One who scolds or rails; a scold.

"Whether any be braulers, slanderers, chiders, *scolders*, and sowers of discord between one person and another."—*Cranmer: Art. of Visitation.*

scōld′-ĭng, *scold-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCOLD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of railing or finding fault noisily; noisy rebuke.

scōld′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *scolding*; *-ly.*] In a scolding manner; like a scold.

scŏ-lē-çī′-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolex*, genit. *scolec(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: Huxley's name for a class of Annuloida. Animals possessed of a water-vascular system, a set of vessels communicating with the exterior by means of one or more apertures situated upon the surface of the body, and branching out more or less extensively into its substance. It comprehends Cuvier's Entozoa and the free Turbellaria. Prof. Huxley included under it the Rotifera, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Tæniada, Nematoidea, Acanthocephala, and Gordiacea.

scō′-lĕx (pl. **scō′-lĭ-çēş**), *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*scōlēx*) = a worm; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolezit.*]

Min.: A member of the zeolite group of minerals, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Crystals mostly acicular, twinned; also occurs in nodules, fibrous and radiating. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 2·16 to 2·4; lustre, vitreous, or silky; transparent to subtranslucent. Compos.: silica, 45·8; alumina, 26·2; lime, 14·3; water, 13·7 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $3SiO_2,Al_2O_3,CaO,3HO$. The finest crystals are met with in the Berufiord, Iceland, and in the vicinity of Bombay, Poonah. Mostly found in old amygdaloidal dolerites, but occasionally in fissures in granitic rocks.

scō′-lĕx (pl. **scō′-lĭ-çēş**), *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*scōlēx*) = a worm.]

Zool.: The larva of the Scolecida. It is produced originally from an egg, which may by gemmation give origin to infertile deutoscolices or ovigerous proglottides.

scō-lĕx′-ẽr-ōse, *s.* [SCOLECITE.]

Min.: The same as ERSBYITE (q.v.).

scō′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. σκολιός (*skolios*) = crooked, curved, bent.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scoliadæ (q.v.), or a genus of Mutillidæ. Palpi very short; sting powerful. Some are two inches long. They chiefly inhabit warm countries, their larvæ preying on those of the larger beetles.

scō-lī′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scoli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Entom.: Antennæ shorter than the head and thorax, thick in the female; thorax often short and produced on each side; femora bent near the apex and compressed; legs short, stout, densely clothed with spiny hairs. Now generally merged in Mutillidæ.

scōl-ĭ-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σκόλιος (*skolios*) = crooked.]

Pathol.: Lateral curvature of the spine.

scō′-lite, scō-lī′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκώληξ (*skōlēx*) = a worm; Eng. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: Any vertical burrow, which may have been formed by Annelids in the Upper Cambrian of England and North America and the American Upper Silurian.

scōl′-lōp, *s.* & *v.* [SCALLOP, *s.* & *v.*]

scōl′-lōped, *a.* [Eng. *scollop*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having deep and wide indentations.

scŏl-ō-păç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopax*, genit. *scolopac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A cosmopolitan family of Grallæ, comprising the Snipes, Sandpipers, Curlews, and allied genera. The bill is long, very slender, and flexible. They frequent bogs and marshes, or the banks of rivers and ditches, where they probe the ground for worms, insects, and testaceous molluscs. Wallace puts the genera at twenty-one.

scŏl′-ō-păx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκολώπαξ (*skolōpax*) = a snipe, a woodcock.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Scolopacidæ (q.v.), with four species ranging over the Palæarctic region to India, Java, and Australia. Beak long, straight, compressed; nostrils lateral, basal; legs rather short, tibia feathered nearly to joint; three toes before, almost entirely divided, one behind; wings moderate, first quill-feather longest; tail short, rounded. *Scolopax rusticula* is the Woodcock (q.v.).

scŏl-ō-pĕn′-dra, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκολόπενδρα (*skolopendra*) = a centipede.]

Zool.: Centipede; the typical genus of Scolopendridæ (q.v.). Legs, twenty-one or more pairs; antennæ with seventeen joints; eyes distinct, four on each side; the mandibles with a poisonous fluid injected into the wound when they bite. They shun the light, live under logs of wood, the bark of decayed trees, &c., run very fast, and are predatory. The largest are in tropical countries, some from South America being a foot long. A few small species are found in Europe. Of these *Scolopendra cingulata*, a native of France, &c., is three and a half inches long. It is rusty yellow, with the antennæ, the head, a central band, and the margins green.

scŏl-ō-pĕn′-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Body elongated and with many segments; antennæ shorter than the body; organs of vision, if present, consisting of groups of ocelli on the sides of the head; tarsi with one or two joints, not annulated. Sub-families: Lithobiinæ, Scolopendrinæ, and Geophilinæ.

scŏl-ō-pĕn-drĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolopendri(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ; ferns with indusiate sori.

scŏl-ō-pĕn-drī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [SCOLOPENDRIDÆ.]

scŏl-ō-pĕn′-drĭne, *a.* [Eng. *scolopendr(a);* *-ine.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus Scolopendra (q.v.).

scolopendrine scale-back, *s.*

Zool.: *Polynoe scolopendrina.* It is about four inches in length, with from 70 to 110 segments in the body.

scŏl-ō-pĕn′-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scolopendrion*; Gr. σκολοπένδριον (*skolopendrion*) = hart's-tongue. Named from a fancied resemblance to a centipede.]

Bot.: Hart's-tongue; a genus of Polypodeæ.

Frond simple, coriaceous; sori linear, transverse, on lateral veins, nearly confluent; involucre double. Temperate and tropical regions. Species nine. One, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, the Common Hart's-tongue, is British.

SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE.

scŏl′-ŏp-sīte, *s.* [Gr. σκόλοψ (*scolops*) = a splinter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolopsit.*]

Min.: A granular, massive mineral associated with ittnerite (q.v.) at Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·53; colour, grayish-white to pale reddish-gray. Probably an altered haüyne (q.v.).

scŏ-lỹm′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolym(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cichoraceæ.

scŏl′-ỹ-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scolymos*; Gr. σκόλυμος (*skolumos*) = an eatable kind of thistle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scolymeæ (q.v.).

scŏ-lỹt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolyt(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tetramera. Small, cylindrical or oblong oval wood-boring beetles. Mandibles strongly toothed, prothorax like a grater; anterior legs flattened and dentate. They make vermiform, radiating galleries under the bark of trees, leaving them exposed to other insect enemies, and ultimately causing their destruction. The Scolytidæ have wrought havoc in the French and German forests, and to a less extent in English parks. The trees chiefly attacked are the elm, ash, oak, poplar, the coniferæ, and fruit trees. Genera: Scolytus, Hylesinus, &c.

scŏl′-ỹ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκολύπτω (*skoluptō*) = to dock, to cut short.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scolytidæ. *Scolytus destructor* is common in England. It attacks the elm. [SCOLYTIDÆ.]

scŏm′-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόμβρος (*skombros*) = the mackerel.]

1. *Ichthy.:* True mackerel; the typical genus of the family Scombridæ (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, with feeble spines, five or six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales very small, covering the whole body equally; teeth small; two small ridges on each side the caudal. Seven species are known, from all temperate and tropical seas, with the exception of the Atlantic shores of temperate South America. *S. scomber*, the Common Mackerel, is found from Greenland to Cape Cod; *S. colias*, the Spanish Mackerel, extends as far south as Cape Hatteras. These also occur in Europe. *S. scomber* is a useful food fish.

2. *Palæont.:* Common in Eocene and Miocene formations.

† **scŏm′-bĕr-ōid,** *a. & s.* [SCOMBROID.]

scŏm-brĕ-sŏç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *scombresox*, genit. *scombresoc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy:* A family of carnivorous Physostomous Fishes, with five genera, from temperate and tropical zones. They are chiefly marine, but some have been acclimatised in fresh water, and the majority of these forms are viviparous. Body covered with scales; keeled scales along each side of belly; no adipose fin; air-bladder generally present; stomach not distinct from intestine, which is straight and without appendages.

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears first in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

scŏm-brĕ′-sŏx, *s.* [Lat. *scomber* (q.v.), and *esox* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombresoxidæ (q.v.), with five species, from the Atlantic and Pacific. Both jaws are prolonged into a long, slender beak, and there are several detached finlets behind the anal and dorsal fins.

scŏm′-brĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scomber*, genit. *scombr(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Mackerel; a pelagic family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with seven genera, from all seas of the tropical and temperate zones. Body oblong, scarcely compressed; naked or covered with small scales; dentition well-developed; two dorsals, finlets generally present. The Scombridæ are one of the four families most useful for food, the others being the Gadidæ, the Clupeidæ, and the Salmonidæ. They are fishes of prey, and move about in shoals, spawning in the open sea, but periodically approaching the shore in pursuit of other fishes on which they feed.

2. *Palæont.:* The family is well represented in Tertiary formations.

scŏm-brŏ-clŭ′-pĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scomber*; *o* connect., and *clupea* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, with finlets behind the anal, from the Chalk of Lebanon and Comen.

scŏm′-brŏid, *a. & s.* [Gr. σκόμβρος (*skombros*) = a mackerel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scombridæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 294.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Scombridæ (q.v.).

"Sharks, *Scombroids*, Dolphins."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 292.

scŏm′-fĭsh, *v.t. & i.* [A corrupt. of *discomfit* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To suffocate, as with foul air, smoke, &c.; to stifle. (*Scotch.*)

"A' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff, that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be suffocated or stifled. (*Scotch.*)

* **scŏm′-fĭt, scom-fyt,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *discomfit* (q.v.).] To discomfit.

"When he was thus *scomfyted* of the Romaynes."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxxi.

* **scŏmm, * scomme,** *s.* [Lat. *scomma*, from Gr. σκώμμα (*skōmma*) = a flout, a jibe, a taunt, from σκώπτω (*skōptō*) = to jeer, to mock.]

1. A flout, a jibe, a jeer.

"Scoffed with the *scomme* of the orator."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 198.

2. A buffoon.

"The *scomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation."—*L'Estrange.*

* **scŏm-măt′-ĭc, * scom-mat-ique,** *a.* [SCOMM.] Scoffing, jeering, mocking.

"The heroique poem dramatique, is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy."—*Hobbs: Answer to Pref. to Gondibert.*

scŏnçe, * scŏns, * sconse, *s.* [O. Fr. *esconse*; Low Lat. *sconsa*, from Lat. *absconsa*, fem. of *absconsus*, pa. par. of *abscondo* = to hide. In meaning 1. (4) from O. Dut. *schantse*; Dut. *schans*; Dan. *skandse*; Ger. *schanze* = a sconce, a fort.] [ABSCOND.]

1. A cover, a protection, a shelter.

* (1) A screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shelter; a covered stall.

"Must raise a *sconce* by the high way, and sell switches."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

(2) A cover or protection for a light; a case or lantern for a candle; a candle-holder fixed to or projecting from a wall; the tube in an ordinary candlestick in which the candle is inserted.

"If golden *sconces* hang not on the wall."
Dryden: Lucretius, i.

(3) A cover or protection for the head; a head-piece, a helmet.

(4) A work of defence; a bulwark; a small fort.

"No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

(5) The head, the skull.

"Shall I break that merry *sconce* of yours?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

* (6) Brains, sense.

(7) A mulct, a fine. (Obsolete except in the Universities.)

"Any *sconce* imposed by the proctors."—*Colman: Terræ Filius*, No. 1.

(8) The broad head or top of anything, as the brim round the circular tube of a candlestick into which the candle is inserted.

2. A fixed seat or shelf.

3. A fragment of an ice-floe.

* **scŏnçe,** *v.t.* [SCONCE, *s.*]

1. To ensconce. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

2. To fortify, to fence.

"Ior . . . was *sconced* and compassed about with wooden stakes."—*Linschoten: Diary* in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 328.

3. To fine, to mulct. (*Idler*, No. 33.)

4. To deduct, as a fine or the like.

"She paid my bill the next day without *sconcing* on sixpence."—*Foote: Devil Upon Two Sticks*, ii. 1.

scŏn′-çheon *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The portion of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall.

scōne, *s.* [Named after Scone, in Scotland.] A small thin cake of wheat or barley meal, cooked on a griddle, or in a frying-pan.

"And giving him a welcome home with part of their farm-house *scones*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

scŏn′-nĕr, *v.t.* [SCONNER, *s.*] To disgust, to nauseate. (*Scotch.*)

scŏn′-nĕr, scŭn′-nĕr, *s.* [SHUN.] Disgust, loathing. (*Scotch.*)

"To gie living things a *sconner* wi' the sight o't when its dead."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **scoôn,** *v.i.* [See etym. SCHOONER (1).]

* **scoôn′-ĕr,** *s.* [SCHOONER (1).]

scoôp, * scope, *s.* [A.S. *skopa* = a scoop; cogn. with O. Dut. *schaepe, schuppe* = a scoop, a shovel; Dan. *skuffe* = a shovel; Ger. *schüppe*; and perhaps with Eng. *shovel* (q.v.); O. Fr. *escope*; Fr. *escop.*]

1. A thin metallic shovel with hollowing, capacious sides for handling grain; a grain-shovel.

2. A similar, but smaller utensil, made of tinplate, &c., and used for lifting sugar, flour, or the like.

3. A contrivance for baling where the lift is moderate.

4. The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. A tool for scooping out potato-eyes from the tubers.

6. A spoon-shaped instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, calculi from the bladder, objects from the external ear, nasal fossæ, &c.

7. A sort of pan for holding coals, a coal-scuttle.

* 8. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

9. A cant term on the Stock Exchange for a sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.

10. A journalistic term for an early and exclusive publication of a news item or other matter of public interest. (*U. S.*)

scoop-net, *s.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river, &c.

scoop-wheel, *s.* A form of the tympanum water-wheel in which the buckets are so curved as to scoop up the water into which they dip, raising a portion of the same and conducting it toward or into the axis, where it is discharged. [TYMPANUM.]

scoôp, * scop-en, *v.t.* [SCOOP, *s.*]

1. To take out with, or as with a scoop; to lade out.

2. To empty as with a scoop or by baling.

"'Tis as easie with a sive to *scoop* the ocean."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

3. To hollow out; to form by, or as by scooping; to excavate.

"And *scooped* for him a shallow grave
Even from the cold earth of our cave."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v.

4. To remove, so as to leave a hollow. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"A spectator would think this circular mound had been actually *scooped out* of that hollow space."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

5. To collect together, as by scooping; to scrape together. (Generally followed by *up.*)

scoôp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scoop*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which scoops; specif., a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.

2. *Ornith.:* The AVOCET (q.v.).

scoôt, *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *scout* (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper away. (*Amer.*)

"Ye'd jest orter seen them fellers *scoot* fur the cedars."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan. 1880, p. 382.

scō-păr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *scoparius* = a sweeper; *scopæ* = twigs, shoots, a broom.]

Bot.: A genus of Sibthorpeæ. Branching shrubs or herbs from South America. An infusion of *Scoparia dulcis* is given by the Indians of Spanish America for ague.

scō'-pą-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scopar(ium)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. The substance constituting the diuretic principle of *Spartium scoparium*. Obtained as a jelly on concentrating a decoction of the plant, and purified by dissolving in boiling water, and again allowing it to solidify. On drying in a vacuum, it forms a pale yellow, brittle mass, without taste or smell. It dissolves freely in hot water and alcohol, also in ammonia and the fixed alkalis.

scōpe, * skōpe, *s.* [Lat. *scopus*; Gr. σκοπός (*skopos*) = a watcher, a spy, a mark to shoot at; σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to see, to observe; Ital. *scopo* = a mark or butt to shoot at, scope, purpose, intent.]

* **1.** A butt or mark shot at.

"Shooting wide, do miss the marked *scope*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November.

2. The end or object to which the mind directs its view; the object or end aimed at; that which forms a person's aim; the ultimate design, aim, purpose, or intention.

"While passion turns aside from its due *scope*."
Cowper: Hope, 113.

3. Free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual observation, range, or view.

4. Room for free or wide outlook; field or space for free observation or action; free play; vent.

"He might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* **5.** A liberty; a licence enjoyed.

"'Twas my fault to give the people *scope*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

* **6.** An act of riot or licence; excess, sally.

"As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* **7.** Extended quantity; extent.

"So huge a *scope* at first him seemed best,
To be the compasse of his kingdom's seat."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 46.

* **8.** Length, extent, sweep: as, *scope* of cable.

*** scōpe'-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *scope*; *-full.*] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

"More *scopefull* regions."
Sylvester: Sonnet to Master R. N.

scŏ-pĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scopel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Physostomous Fishes, with numerous genera, mostly pelagic or deep-sea forms. Body naked or scaly; no barbels or air-bladder; adipose fin present. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and excluded by oviducts; pyloric appendages few in number or absent.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Chalk onward.

scŏp'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόπελος (*skopelos*) = a headland.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Scopelidæ (q.v.), with thirty species of pelagic habits, distributed over all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with large scales. Series of phosphorescent spots run along the lower side of the body, and a similar glandular substance sometimes occupies the front of the snout and the back of the tail. Dorsal nearly in middle of body, adipose fin small, anal generally long, caudal forked; branchiostegals from eight to ten. They are small fishes, and come to the surface at night only, and in rough weather descend to great depths.

scŏ-pĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, and *fero* = to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

scō'-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, a broom, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a brush or besom.

scō-pĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ciconiidæ, with two genera, Scopus and Balæniceps.

scō'-pĭ-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *scopa* = a brush, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [Scopulipede.]

scŏ-pō'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Anthony Scopoli, a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ. The leaves of *Scopolia lurida*, a Himalayan plant, when bruised, emit a flavour like that of tobacco, and a decoction of them produces dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

scō-pŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *scopa* = a broom, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Antilopidæ, having the horns subulate, elongate, acute, and slightly recurved at the tips, the knees largely tufted. *Scopophorus ourebi* is the Ourebi (q.v.).

* **scŏp'-pĕt,** *v.t.* [A dimin. from *scoop* (q.v.).] To lade out.

"Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the rush of water] out so fast as it fills?"—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 77.

scŏps, *s.* [Gr. σκώψ (*skōps*) = a kind of owl.]

Ornithology:

1. A genus of Strigidæ (q.v.), with thirty species universally distributed, except Australia and the Pacific Islands. Beak much decurved from base, cere small, nostrils round; facial disc incomplete above the eyes; ear-conch small, without operculum; wings long; tarsi long, feathered in front, toes naked; head with plumicorns.

2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]

"I have been enabled to compare the European *scops* with both the African species."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 177.

scops-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Scops giu, a casual visitor to England. It is about seven inches long; plumage, in both sexes, chestnut and pale wood-brown above; grayish white and pale brown, with streaks and patches of umber-brown beneath. The young birds have a more rufous tinge.

"The *Scops-owl* resembles the Little Owl in its flight."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 177.

* **scŏp'-tĭc,** * **scŏp'-tĭck,** * **scŏp'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικός (*skōptikos*), from σκώπτω (*skōptō*) = to mock.] Scoffing, mocking.

"Lucian and other *sceptick* wits endeavoured to jeer and droll away the credit of them."—*Bp. Ward: Sermons*, p. 57.

* **scŏp'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sceptical*; *-ly.*] In a mocking or scoffing manner; scoffingly.

"*Scoptically* or scornfully speaking."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii. (Pref.)

scŏp'-ų-lĭ-pēde, *a.* [Scopulipedes.]

Entom.: Having a basket-like apparatus on the hind legs. [Scopulipedes.]

scŏp-ų-lĭ-pē'-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scopula* = a little broom, and *pedes*, pl. of *pes* = a foot.]

Entom.: A section of solitary Apidæ, having on the hind legs an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen, which they assiduously collect. The apparatus resembles that in the social hive- and humble-bees. The posterior tibiæ and basal joint of the tarsi are so hirsute that it is impossible to trace the form of the limb on account of the hairs. The males in many cases have thickened and distorted legs.

* **scŏp'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *scopulosus*, from *scopulus* = a peak, a rock.] Full of rocks; rocky.

scō'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκοπός (*skopos*) = a watchman.]

Ornith.: Umbre, Brown Stork; the typical genus of Scopinæ (q.v.), with one species, from tropical and South Africa.

* **scor'-būte,** *s.* [Scorbutus.] Scurvy. (*Blount.*)

scor-bū'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *scorbutus*, from Low Ger. *schorbock, schärbuuk, scharbock, scorbut* = scurvy; Ger. *scharbock* = O. Dut. *scheur-buyck*; Fr. *scorbutique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or resembling scurvy.

2. Diseased or affected with scurvy.

B. *As subst.:* A person affected with scurvy.

* **scor-bū'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *scorbutic*; *-al.*] The same as Scorbutic (q.v.).

"A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body."—*Wiseman.*

scor-bū'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scorbutical*; *-ly.*] In a scorbutic manner; with the scurvy, or with a tendency towards it.

"A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand."—*Wiseman.*

scor-bū'-tŭs, *s.* [Low Lat.; Fr. *scorbut*; Ital. *scorbuto*; Sp. & Port. *escorbuto*; Dut. *scheurbuik*; Sw. *skörbjugg* (*Mahn*); Dut. *scheuren* = to bend, and *buik* = the belly.] [Scurvy.]

* **scörçe,** *s.* & *v.* [Scorse.]

scorçh, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *escorcher, escorcer* = to flay, to pluck off the skin, from Lat. *ex-cortico*, from *ex-* = off, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, rind, husk; Sp. *escorchar*; Ital. *scorticare* = to flay.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To burn the outside of; to expose to such a degree of heat as to change the colour, or both the colour and the texture of the surface; to parch or shrivel up the surface of; to singe.

2. To affect with intense or extreme heat; to parch; hence, figuratively, to subject to caustic, burning criticism.

* **3.** To burn in general.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be burnt on the surface; to be scorched or parched.

2. To parch or dry up.

3. To travel with great velocity, as a bicyclist. (*Colloq.*)

scorçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Scorch, *v.*]

scorched-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ligdia adustata.*

scorched-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eurymene dolobraria.*

scorçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Scorch, *v.t.*]

1. That which is hot enough to scorch; as, to-day was a *scorcher.* (*Colloq.*)

2. A burning, withering criticism or invective.

3. One or that which attains high speed; chiefly used in referring to a bicyclist or race-horse. (*Colloq.*)

scorçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Scorch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-working: A roughing out of tools on the dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. So called from the great heat produced.

† **scorching-fennel,** *s.*

Bot.: The genus Thapsia (q.v.).

scorçh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scorching*; *-ly.*] In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or parch the surface.

scorçh'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scorching*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scorching.

scor'-deĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: A yellow aromatic substance obtained from *Teucrium Scordium.*

scor'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *scordion*, from Gr. σκόρδιον (*skordion*) = a plant smelling of garlic; probably the Water Germander (q.v.).]

Bot.: Teucrium Scordium.

scöre, *s.* [A.S. *scor* = twenty. from *scor-*, stem of the pa. t. plural and pa. par. of *sceran* = to shear, to cut; Icel. *skor, skora* = a score, a notch, an incision; Sw. *skåra*; Dan. *skaar.*] [Shear.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch or incision; especially a notch or cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping reckoning or account of something; a system followed formerly when writing was less common.

"Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

2. The number twenty, which was denoted on the tally by a longer and deeper cut.

"How many *score* of miles may we well ride?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

3. A large number; a great many. (Generally in the plural.)

"Stout he was, and large of limb,
Scores have fled at sight of him."
Cowper: Epitaph; On a Pointer.

4. An account or reckoning kept by means of scores or notches; a reckoning generally; a debt due.

"I have by my sins run a great way into God's book, and my now reforming will not pay off that *score*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. An account or register of numbers generally; especially the number of points or runs made by a player in certain games.

"—— was batting for five hours and a half for his *score* of 113."—*Field*, June 26, 1886.

6. A line drawn.

7. Account, reason, sake; relative motive.

"If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score*."—*Collier: On Pride.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A copy of a musical work in which all the component parts are shown, either fully or in a compressed form.

(1) A short or compressed score is when all the parts are arranged or transcribed so that they shall appear in two staves.

(2) A pianoforte or organ score is one in which the voice-parts are written out in full on separate lines, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two lines, treble and bass, for performance on a pianoforte or organ.

(3) A vocal score is (or was formerly understood to be) one in which the voice-parts are written out in full, and the accompaniment (if any) is indicated by a figured bass.

(4) A full score is one in which each part is written on a separate line one over the other, subject, however, to the modification that the parts to be played by two wind instruments of the same name and compass may be included on one line.

2. *Naut.:* The groove around a block or a dead-eye for the strapping, shroud, or backstay. The holes in the block are for the lanyard.

¶ (1) *To go off at score:* To start from the score or scratch, as a pedestrian in a footrace; hence, to start off generally.

(2) *To quit scores:* To pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

score, *v.t. & i.* [Score, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make scores, scratches, or slight incisions on or in; to mark with scores, scratches, or furrows; to furrow.

"Let us *score* their backs."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

* 2. To engrave, to cut. (*Spenser.*)

* 3. To set down, as in an account or register; to record, to register, to note.

"*Score* me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct. ii.)

4. To make a score of; to win; to cause to be registered to one's account, as points, hits, &c., in a game.

"They were unable to *score* even a single goal."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To set down as a debt.

"*Score* a pint of bastard."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

6. To enter, register, or set down as a debtor. (Generally with *up.*)

II. *Music:* To write down in score; to write down, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To keep a register or account; to act as scorer: as, To *score* in a match.

2. To make a score: as, He had not *scored.*

3. To count or be reckoned in a score.

"The hazard *scores* to the striker."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

4. *Fig.:* To make a hit; to be entitled to credit. (Cf. *Hor., A. P.*, 343.)

"He *scores* distinctly on several occasions."—*Nature*, Oct. 28, 1886, p. 620.

* **score -lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *score; -less.*]

1. Not making any score or mark. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 69.)

2. Not having made any score; pointless.

"When both their hands had been disposed of they were still *scoreless*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

scor'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *score*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who scores or keeps a score or reckoning, as in a cricket or other match.

"The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the *scorers* were prepared to notch the runs."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Wood:* An instrument for marking timber. It has two scoop-shaped tools, one for straight lines, the other adapted to revolve on a pivot for arcs or circles. With these readable figures are made to number logs, &c.

2. *Joinery:* An instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board, to enable it to be planed without slivering.

scor'-ĭ-a (pl. **scor'-ĭ-æ),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκωρία (*skōria*) = dross, scum, from σκώρ (*skōr*) = dung; cogn. with A.S. *scearn* = dung; Lat. *stercus.*]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Geometer moths, akin to Fidonia (q.v.). *Scoria dealbata* is the Black-veined Moth.

2. *Metall.:* The refuse or recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross.

3. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): The cinders of volcanic eruptions, usually reddish brown or black.

* **scor'-ĭ-ăc,** *a.* [Eng. *scoria*(*a*); *-ac.*] Scoriaceous.

"As the *scoriac* rivers that roll." *Poe: Ulalume*

scor-ĭ-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Eng. *scoria*(*a*); *-aceous.*] Pertaining to, partaking of the nature of, or resembling scoria or dross

scor'-ĭ-fĭ cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*]

Metall.: The act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

scor' ĭ-fi-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; *-er.*]

Assaying: A saucer of refractory clay for containing a charge of lead and the metal to be assayed. It is placed in the muffle of an assay-furnace. Also used in burning off inflammable matters from the sweepings of jewellers' shops, or to obtain the metallic portions from gold-lace, &c.

scor'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *scori*(*a*), and *form.*] Resembling scoria; in the form of scoria.

scor'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *scori*(*a*); suff. *-fy.*] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

scor'-ĭ-lite, *s.* [Eng. *scori*(*a*); suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A scoriaceous substance of doubtful composition; probably an altered volcanic product.

scor'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Score, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Founding: The bursting or splitting of a casting, due to the strain caused by contraction. A term generally applied to cylinders and similar work, in which the core does not give way when the casting cools, and thereby causes its destruction.

scoring-machine, *s.*

Wood-work.: A machine for cutting scores or grooves in blocks.

* **scor'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *scori*(*a*); *-ous.*] Drossy; like dross or scoria; recrementitious.

"By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

scorn, * scharn, * schorn, * scœrn, * skarn, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarn*, from O. H. Ger. *skern* = mockery, scurrility. Prob. connected with Icel. *skarn* = dung, dirt; A.S. *scearn*; Ital. *scherno* = derision.]

1. Extreme and passionate contempt or disdain, arising from an opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of the person or thing despised and a belief or sense of our own superiority: lofty contempt or disdain.

"Though pierced by *scorn*, oppress'd by pride,
I feel thee good—feel nought beside."
Cowper: The Soul that loves God.

2. An expression of contempt or disdain; mockery, derision.

"If sickly ears will hear your idle *scorns*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. A subject or object of extreme contempt or disdain; that which is treated or looked upon with scorn.

"To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

* 4. A reproach, a disgrace.

"His mother's sin, his kingly father's *scorn*."
Peele: David & Bethsabe

¶ (1) *To laugh to scorn:* To deride, to mock; to ridicule as contemptible.

* (2) *To take scorn, to think scorn:* To disdain, to scorn.

"*Take* thou no *scorn* to wear the horn."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 2.

scorn, * skarn-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escarnir, escharnir*, from O. H. Ger. *skernon* = to mock, from *skern* = mockery, scorn (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hold in extreme contempt or disdain; to despise, to disdain, to look with disdainful contempt on.

"She *scorns* his pleasures for she knows them not."
Cowper: Task, vi. 919.

2. To treat with scorn; to scoff at, to mock, to taunt.

"Join with men in *scorning* your poor friend."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel scorn or disdain; to disdain, to despise.

* 2. To mock, to scoff.

"To flout and *scorn* at our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

scorn -ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scorn*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scorns or despises; a despiser, a contemner.

"Fabricius, *scorner* of all-conquering gold."
Thomson: Winter, 511.

* 2. One who scoffs; a scoffer, a derider, specially of religion or sacred matters.

"How long will . . . the *scorners* delight in their scorning?"—*Proverbs* i. 22

scorn'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *scorn*, s.; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Full of scorn or extreme contempt; disdainful; characterized by scorn; insolent.

"Thou *scornful* page, there lie thy part."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 2. Causing and exciting contempt and derision; contemptible.

"The *scornful* mark of every open eye."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 520.

scorn'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ly.*] In a scornful or contemptuous manner; with scorn or contempt; contemptuously, insolently.

"The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them."—*Atterbury: Sermons.*

scorn -fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scornful.

* **scorn'-ў,** * **scorn ie,** *a.* [Eng. *scorn*; *-y*] Deserving scorn; contemptible.

"Ambition scrapes for *scornie* drosse."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

scŏr'-ô-dīte, *s.* [Gr. σκοροδον (*skorodon*) = garlic; Ger. *skorodit.*]

Min.: A sparsely distributed mineral, occurring in crystals, only occasionally massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 3·5–4; sp. gr. 3·1–3·3; lustre, vitreous to subadamantine; colour, pale leek-green, sometimes brownish; streak, white; subtransparent; fracture uneven. Compos.: arsenic acid, 49·8; sesquioxide of iron, 34·7; water, 15·5 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $Fe_2O_3AsO_5 + 4HO$.

scor-pæ'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκόρπαινα (*skarpaina*) = a sea-scorpion.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.), with about forty species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Head large, slightly compressed, armed with spines, and generally with tentacles; mouth large, oblique, villiform teeth; no air-bladder. They are small sedentary fishes, none probably exceeding a length of eighteen inches, usually lying hidden in sands or beneath seaweed, watching for their prey—fishes smaller than themselves. Their strong pectoral rays assist them is burrowing or in moving along the bottom. Coloration an irregular mottling of red, brown, yellow, and black, varying greatly in its distribution. The flesh is well flavoured. Their fin-spines inflict exceedingly painful wounds, but these are not followed by any serious consequences.

2. *Palæont.:* [Scorpænidæ, 2.].

scor-pæ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpæn*(*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Perciformes, with numerous

genera, from the tropics and the temperate zones. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with ordinary scales or naked; dentition feeble; some bones of the head, especially the angle of the præoperculum, armed; ventrals thoracic. They are carnivorous marine fishes.

2. *Palæont.:* Only fossil representative, a species of Scorpæna from the Eocene of Oran.

scor'-pæ-nŏ'id, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *scorpæn(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scorpænidæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 417.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Scorpænidæ (q.v.).

"The habit of living on the bottom has also developed in many *scorpænoids* separate pectoral rays, by means of which they move or feel."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 418.

scorp'-ĕr, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *scooper* (q.v.).] A gouging-tool for working in a depression, as in hollowing bowls, butter-ladles, &c. Also used in removing wood or metal from depressed portions of carvings or chasings.

*** scor'-pĭ-ăc,** *** scor'-pĭ-ăck,** *a.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-ac.*] Of or pertaining to a scorpion or scorpions; scorpion-like.

"To sting him with a *scorpiack* censure."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 82.

scor'-pĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]

1. *Astrol.:* The "accursed constellation," the "false sign," ominous of war, discord, and woe. It is of "watery triplicity," and is attended at its setting by tempests and by autumnal diseases. Gadbury dissented from these views, having been born when Scorpio was in the ascendant. So did the alchemists, for they believed that iron could not be transmuted into gold except when the Sun was in the sign of Scorpio.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) The eighth zodiacal constellation. It is bounded on the north by Ophiuchus and Serpens, on the south by Lupus, Norma, and Ara, on the east by Sagittarius, and on the west by Libra. It is a small but very brilliant constellation, especially when seen from places south of the equator. It contains Antares (q.v.) or Cor Scorpii (α Scorpii), of the first magnitude, and Ikiil, or β Scorpii, of the second magnitude.

(2) The eighth sign of the zodiac (♏), which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

3. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Scorpionides (q.v.).

scor'-pĭ-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-oid.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a scorpion; scorpion-like.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a cymose inflorescence*)*:* Rolled up laterally like a crosier, and unrolling as the flowers expand, as in the Forget-me-not.

B. *As subst.:* A cymose inflorescence of the character described under A. 2.

scor-pĭ-ōĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *scorpioid*; *-al.*] The same as Scorpioid (q.v.).

scor'-pĭ-ŏn, *** scor-pi-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *scorpion*, from Lat. *scorpionem*, accus. of *scorpio* = a scorpion; Gr. σκορπιος (*skorpios*) = a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant; Sp. *escorpion*; Ital. *scorpione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [Scorpio, 2. (2)].

* 2. *Old war:* A military engine formerly used, chiefly in the defence of a castle or town. It resembled the balista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the stylus, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure. On the top of this were fastened iron hooks, whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

* 3. *Script.:* A painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail.

"My father bath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*."—1 *Kings* xii. 11.

4. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Scorpionides (q.v.). The European species are three or four inches long, and confined to the southern parts of the Continent, but Scorpions have a wide geographical range in tropical and sub-tropical regions, and in Equatorial Africa and South America they grow to a length of nine or ten inches. The sting in the tropical species is much more formidable than that of the European Scorpion, though it may be doubted if it ever proves fatal to a healthy adult human being. They are nocturnal in habit, concealing themselves under stones, the loose bark of trees, and in crevices in walls, coming forth at dusk. They prey on other spiders and insects; and, seizing their prey in their palpi, which are practically useless as weapons of offence, sting it to death. The eggs are hatched in the enlarged oviducts, and the young, usually from forty to sixty, are carried about for some time on the back of the mother. Scorpions are very pugnacious, and the victor usually devours his conquered foe.

SCORPION.

"Though the well-known tale of the *scorpion*, when surrounded by fire, stinging itself to death, has been perpetually repeated . . . it must be held to be merely a traveller's story."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 286.

5. *Bot.: Genista Scorpius.*

scorpion fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Scorpæna.

scorpion fly, *s.*

Entom.: Panorpa communis, a common British insect, about half an inch long, met with almost everywhere about hedge-banks.

scorpion-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Myosotis (q.v.).

scorpion-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Renanthera coccinea*; (2) *Genista scorpius.*

scorpion-senna, *s.*

Bot.: Coronilla Emerus.

scorpion-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Pteroceras (q.v.). Called also Spider-shell. Both English names have reference to the prolongation of the outer lip into several long claws.

scorpion's heart, *s.* [Antares.]

scorpion's tail, *s.*

Bot.: Scorpiurus sulcatus.

scorpion's thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Genista Scorpius.

scor-pĭ-ō'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *scorpio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-order of Scorpionidea (q.v.). C. L. Koch (*Uebersicht d. arachn. Systems*) divides it into four families: Scorpionides (sole genus Scorpio), with six eyes; Buthides (five genera), with eight eyes; Centrurides (two genera), with ten eyes; and Androctonides (three genera), with twelve eyes.

scor-pĭ-ō-nĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Arachnida, with two sub-orders, Pseudo-scorpiones (containing one family, Pseudo-scorpionides) and Scorpiones (q.v.). Cephalothorax in one piece, abdomen annulate, palpi terminating in a didactyle claw, eyes variable in number, variously grouped; reproduction, in some oviparous, in others ovoviviparous; no metamorphosis.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onwards.

scor-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*] [Scorpiones.]

scor'-pĭ-ŏn-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scorpion*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Various species of *Myosotis.* (*Lyte.*)

scor'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. σκορπίς (*skorpis*) = a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Squamipennes, from the Australian seas. Dorsal fin in middle of the back; teeth on vomer.

scor-pĭ-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σκοπίουρος (*skorpiouros*), as adj. = scorpion-tailed, as subst. see def.]

Bot.: Caterpillar; a genus of Coronilleæ. Papilionaceous plants, with simple leaves, yellow or, rarely, purple flowers, and scaly tuberculated prickly legumes, looking like caterpillars, whence the English name. From the Mediterranean.

*** scorse,** *** scorçe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *discourse*, and Ital. *scorsa* = a course.] Barter, dealing, exchange.

*** scorse** (1), *** scorçe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Scorse, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To barter, to exchange.

"After they should *scorse*
Blows with the big-bon'd Dane."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To deal, to barter, to traffic.

"Will you *scorse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair.*

*** scorse** (2), *v.t.* [Cf. Ital. *scorsa* = a course (q.v.).] To chase.

"From the country back to private farmes [him] *scorsed.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. ix. 3.

*** scor'-tā-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] A whoremonger. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.)

*** scor'-tą-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *scortator* = a fornicator, from *scortum* = a harlot; Eng. suff. *-y.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scorz'-ą, skorz-ą (z as tz), *s.* [A Wallachian name.]

Min.: An arenaceous variety of Epidote (q.v.).

scor-zŏ-nër'-ą, *s.* [From *scurson*, the Catalonian name of the viper, for the bite of which these plants were considered an antidote.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scorzonereæ (q.v.). Bracts imbricate; receptacle naked, pappus feathery, in several rows; achenes neither stalked nor beaked, with a lateral scar. *Scorzonera hispanica* is cultivated for its roots, which are rated as a vegetable.

scor-zŏ-nër'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scorzoner(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ligulifloræ.

scŏt (1), *** scott,** *s.* [A.S. *scot*, *sceot*, lit. that which is *shot* into the general fund, a contribution, from *scot-*, stem of *scéotan* = to shoot (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *skot* = a shot, a payment; Dut. *schot*; Icel. *skot*; Ger. *schoss*; O. Fr. *escot.*]

* 1. *Old Law:* A portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.

2. A payment, a contribution, a fine, a reckoning, a shot.

¶ *Scot and lot:* Parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

"The right of voting at Westminster was in the householders paying *scot and lot.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Scŏt (2), *s.* [A.S. *Scotta*, *Scottas*, originally the inhabitants of Ireland.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.

*** scŏt,** *v.t.* [Scotch, *v.*]

*** scŏt'-ăl,** *** scŏt'-āle,** *s.* [Eng. *scot* (1), *s.*, and *ale.*]

Old Law: The keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor through fear of his displeasure. It was prohibited by the Charter of the Forest, ch. vii.

Scŏtch, *a.* & *s.* [Scot (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scottish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The people of Scotland collectively; Scotchmen collectively.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the Scotch.

Scotch-amulet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Dasydia obfuscata.*

Scotch-argus, *s.*

Entom.: A butterfly, *Erebia blandina*, or *medea*, one of the Satyrinæ. Wings of a rich dark-brown with reddish patches and white-centred black spots. Expansion of wings nearly two inches. Found in the north of England and Scotland.

Scotch-asphodel, *s.*
Bot.: *Tofieldia alpina.*

Scotch-attorney, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Clusia.

Scotch-barley, *s.* A kind of pot-barley. Pearl barley (q.v.).

Scotch-bonnets, *s. pl.*
Botany:
(1) A fungus, *Agaricus* (*Marasmius*) *Oreades.*
(2) *Capsicum tetragonum.*

Scotch-camomile, *s.* [Camomile, ¶ 7.]

Scotch-drover's dog, *s.* [Sheep-dog.]

Scotch-elm, *s.* [Elm, ¶ 8.]

Scotch-fiddle, *s.* A cant name for the itch.

Scotch fir, *s.*
Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris,* the only pine indigenous in Britain, a tree sometimes fifty to a hundred feet in height, and twelve feet in girth, the wood constituting the red or yellow deal, and its resin, yielding tar, pitch, and turpentine (q.v.). It is not umbrageous, but flourishes chiefly towards the top, with branches not spreading. The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, and evergreen, fascicled in pairs all round the branches; the cones are ovoid and the seeds winged. It constitutes vast natural forests in the Highlands of Scotland.

Scotch gale, *s.*
Bot.: *Myrica gale.* (*Jamieson.*)

Scotch-greyhound, *s.*
Zool.: A dog much resembling the Deerhound in colour and shape, but only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder, while the Deerhound should be at least two inches higher. Its points are the same as those of the English Greyhound (q.v.).

Scotch Irish, *s.* Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ulster (Ireland) in the 17th century; also, their descendants, whether in Ireland, in this country, or elsewhere.

Scotch-laburnum, *s.*
Bot.: *Cytisus alpinus.*

Scotch-mist, *s.* A colloquial term for a close dense mist like fine rain; fine rain.

Scotch-pebble, *s.* A popular name for a banded variety of agate.

Scotch-primrose, *s.*
Bot.: *Primula farinosa.* (*Prior.*)

Scotch-rose, *s.*
Bot.: A rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Scotch-sawfly, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Lophyrus (q.v.).

Scotch shepherd's dog, *s.* [Collie, *s.*, 2.]

Scotch-snap, *s.*
Music: A peculiarity of the comparatively modern Scotch melodies, in which a short note precedes a long one. It is the characteristic of Strathspey tunes; in reels and jigs the snap is absent.

Scotch-terrier, *s.*
Zool.: A breed of dogs, with large head, short stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair [Terrier.] The colours of the pure breed are black and fawn, and they are seldom over fourteen inches in height.

Scotch-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Carduus lanceolatus* (*Worcester*); (2) *Carduus nutans* (*Prior*); (3) *Onopordum Acanthium,* English border (*Britten & Holland*).

scŏtch (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it as connected with *scutch* (q.v.).] To chop off a piece of the bark or skin of; to cut with narrow incisions; to notch; to wound slightly.

"We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth,* iii. 2.

scŏtch (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Cf. Wel. *ysgwydd* = the shoulder; *ysgwyddaw* = to shoulder.]

A. *Trans.:* To stop or block, as a wheel of a waggon, coach, &c., by placing a stone or the like against it.

"*Scotch* the wheeling about of the foot."—*Fuller: Holy State,* II. xiii. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To spare.

scŏtch (1), *s.* [Scotch (1), *v.*]

1. A slight cut or incision; a score.

"I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more."
Shakesp.: *Antony & Cleopatra,* iv. 7.

2. A score or line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

scotch-collops, scotched-collops, scotcht-scollops, *s. pl.* A dish consisting of beef cut up into small pieces, beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and some salt, pepper, and a finely-sliced onion.

"What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?"
King: *Art of Cookery.*

scotch-hopper, scotch-hop, *s.* A boys' game, consisting in hopping and at the same time driving a piece of slate, shell, &c., over lines or scotches in the ground with the foot; hop-scotch.

"Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *scotch-hoppers* would be the same thing to them."—*Locke.*

scŏtch (2), *s.* [Scotch (2), *v.*] A prop, shoulder, strut, or support; specif. a slotted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.

* **Scŏtch'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *Scotch,* a.; *-ery.*] Scottish peculiarities.

"His . . . *Scotchery* is a little formidable."—*Walpole: Letters,* i. 61.

scŏtch'-ĭng, scŭtch'-ĭng, *s.* [Scotch (1), *v.*]
Mason.: A method of dressing stone, either by a pick or pick-shaped chisels, inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

Scŏtch'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *scotch,* a., and *man.*] A native of Scotland; a Scot, a Scotsman.

scōte, *v.t.* [Scoat.]

scŏ-tēĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. σκοτεῖνος (*skoteinos*) = dark.] [Scotophilus.]

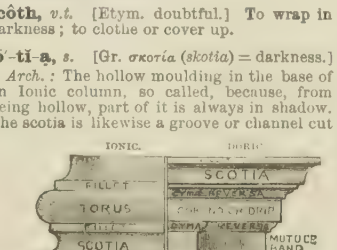
scō'-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skoti* = a shooter; the name may = a bird that dives or darts.]
Ornith.: A popular name for any bird of the genus Oidemia (q.v.). The plumage is very thick and close; they seek their food principally at sea, and are sometimes known as Surf-ducks. *Œdemia americana* is widely distributed in the United States and northward. *Œ. perspicillata,* the American Surf Scoter, is another common form. The Common Scoter (*Œ. nigra*) is about the size of the common duck.

scoter-duck, *s.* The same as Scoter (q.v.).

scŏt'-frēe, *a.* [Eng. *scot* (1), s., and *free.*]
* 1. Free from payment or tax; untaxed.
2. Unhurt, free, safe.

* **scôth,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up.

scō'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σκοτία (*skotia*) = darkness.]
Arch.: The hollow moulding in the base of an Ionic column, so called, because, from being hollow, part of it is always in shadow. The scotia is likewise a groove or channel cut



SCOTIA.

in the projecting angle of the Doric corona. It is sometimes called a casemate, and also, from its resemblance to the common pulley, a trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.

scō'-tĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. σκότιος (*skotios*) = dark, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *skotiolit.*]
Min.: A member of the unsatisfactory group of mineral substances included by Dana and others under Hisingerite (q.v.).

Scŏt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Scottish.]

* **Scŏt'-ĭzm,** *s.* [See def.]
Philos.: A branch of Scholasticism (q.v.), named after its founder, Johannes Duns Scotus (born at Dunston, Northumberland, or, according to Wadding, in Co. Down, Ulster), a distinguished Franciscan friar, who taught in the schools at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne, where he died in November, 1308 (at the age of thirty-four, according to the generally received account). Scotism was a more pronounced form of Realism than Thomism (q.v.), and taught that the species is numerically one, assigning to each individual a *hæccitas*—something which gives individuality apart from matter; that the created will is the total and immediate cause of its own volition; that the creation of the world and immortality of the human soul are not demonstrable by human reason; that the opinion that the Virgin Mary never contracted original sin is the "more probable" (which led to the Franciscans being recognized as the champions of the Immaculate Conception); and that an action is not necessarily good or bad, but may be indifferent. In opposition to St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus held that the secular power may be lawfully employed to compel Jews to enter the church.

"Although, therefore, Scotus' critique of the validity of the arguments for Christian doctrine might, and necessarily did, prepare the way for the rupture between philosophy and theology, and, although some of his utterances went beyond the limit which he prescribed for himself in principle, *Scotism* is none the less, like Thomism, one of the doctrines in which Scholasticism culminates."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 454.

Scŏt'-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Scot*(*ism*); *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Scotus or Scotism (q.v.).

"Strict faith in reference to the theological teachings of the Church and the philosophical doctrines corresponding with their spirit, and far-reaching scepticism with reference to the arguments by which they are sustained, are the general characteristics of the *Scotist* doctrine."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 452.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Scotus; one who accepts Scotism.

"In opposition to the Semipelagianism of the *Scotists*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed), p. 450.

* **Scŏt'-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Scot* (2), s.; *-ize.*] To imitate the Scotch.

"The Scots and *Scotizing* English."—*Heylin: Life of Laud,* p. 298.

scŏt-ŏ-, scŏt-, *pref.* [Gr. σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness.] Connected with the dark or darkness; loving darkness.

scŏt-ŏ-dĭ-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness, and δῖνος (*dinos*) = giddiness.]
Med.: Giddiness, with imperfect vision.

scŏt'-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument or apparatus to assist in writing in the dark or without seeing.

scŏ-tŏm'-ą-nēs, *s.* [Gr. σκοτόμαινα (*skotomaina*) = a moonless night.] [Scotophilus.]

scŏt'-ŏ-mў, scō-tō'-mą, *s.* [Fr. *scotomie,* from Gr. σκότωμα (*skotōma*) = dizziness, from σκότος (*skotos*) = darkness.]
Med.: Dizziness or swimming of the head, accompanied with dimness of sight.

"I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsey; you all turn round."
Massinger: Old Law, iii. 2.

scŏt-ŏ-pĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. πέλεια (*peleia*) = a dove, with a covert allusion to the name of the discoverer, Mr. Pel, the Dutch commandant at Elmina, about 1850.]
Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ (q.v.), with two species from West and South Africa. (*Wallace.*) *Scotopelia peli,* Pel's Fish Owl, is about two feet long; upper surface deep rufous bay, with black transverse bars; below light bay, with heart-shaped black bars; iris dark-brown.

scŏ-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.]
Zool.: A genus of Vespertiliones (q.v.), widely distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. In many points they approach Vespertilio, from which they are distinguished by their dentition, their heavy bodies and strong limbs, thick and nearly naked leathery membranes, and their short fur. Generally olive- or chestnut-brown above, and yellowish

or reddish-white beneath. Scotophilus proper has three species: *Scotophilus temminckii, S. borbonicus,* and *S. gigas.* There are two subgenera: Scoteinus (with four species, *Scoteinus marginatus, S. greyii, S. pallidus,* and *S. rueppellii*) and Scotomanes (with one species, *Scotomanes ornatus*).

scŏt-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *scot-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, with three species, from Africa. Bill with strong bristles, nostrils with membranous scales over opening, wings long and pointed, tail extremely long and graduated, toes unequal. *Scotornis climacurus* is the Long-tailed Goat-sucker.

***scŏt'-ŏ-scōpe,** *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An optical instrument by which objects might be discovered in the dark.

scŏ-tō'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σκότωσις (*skotōsis*) = darkening.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentidæ. *Scotosia dubitata* is the Tissue.

Scŏts, *a. & s.* [Scot (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scotch, Scottish.

B. *As subst.:* The Scotch dialect.

Scots-greys, *s. pl.* [Greys.]

Scots-guards, *s. pl.* [Guard, *s.*, II. 8.]

Scŏts'-man, *s.* [Eng. *Scots*, and *man.*] A Scotchman (q.v.).

scŏt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial word used, especially in Herefordshire, for a custom of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çē, *adv.* [Lat.] In the Scotch language, dialect, or manner.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Scottish; -ism.*] An idiom, phrase, or expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Scottish dialect.

Scŏt'-tĭ-çize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Scottish; -ize.*] To render Scottish; to make to resemble the Scotch or something Scotch.

Scŏt'-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Scot; -ish;* Ger. *schottische.*] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its natives, language, or literature; Scotch.

Scottish-grouse, *s.* [Grouse.]

scŏ̄ŭg, *s.* [Icel. *skuggi;* Sw. *skugga* = shade, shadow.] Shade, shelter, shadow.

scŏ̄ŭl'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [After Dr. Scouler; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure variety of Thomsonite (q.v.).

scŏ̄ŭn'-drĕl, *s. & a.* [Eng. *scunner, scouner* = to loathe, to shun, a freq. from A.S. *scunian* = to shun (q.v.); suff. *-el.* For the inserted *d*, cf. thunder, tender, &c.]

A. *As subst.:* A low, mean fellow; a rascal, a thief; one without honour or virtue; a villain. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 3.)

B. *As adj.:* Befitting or characteristic of a scoundrel; low, base, rascally, mean, unprincipled.

"Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

***scŏ̄ŭn'-drĕl-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel; -dom.*] Scoundrels collectively; rascaldom. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace,* ch. xvi.)

scŏ̄ŭn'-drĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel; -ism.*] The conduct or practices of a scoundrel; baseness, meanness, rascality.

"He never flinches from the uncomfortable reward of his successful representation of *scoundrelism.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 20, 1882.

scŏ̄ŭn'-drĕl-lў, *a.* [Eng. *scoundrel; -ly.*] Like a scoundrel; base, villainous, rascally.

"Selim Fawley is a *scoundrelly* wretch."—*Scribner's Magazine,* April, 1880, p. 944.

scŏ̄ŭp (1), *v.t.* [Scoop, *v.*]

scŏ̄ŭp (2), *v.i.* [Icel. *scopa* = to skip (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper, to skip. (*Scotch.*)

"Is not yon Ban and Buscar, who came *scouping* up the avenue."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. lxxi.

scŏ̄ŭr, *** scowr-yn,** *** scowre,** *** skoure,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escurer,* from Lat. *excuro* = to take great care of: *ex,* intens., and *curo* = to take care; *cura* = care; Sp. *exurare;* O. Ital. *scurare;* Fr. *écurer;* Dan. *skure;* Sw. *skura;* Ger. *scheuren;* Dut. *schuren.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub hard with anything rough for the purpose of cleaning the surface; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright on the surface; to rub up; to brighten.

"Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

2. To remove the grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by pounding, washing, and the application of detergents: as, To *scour* cloth.

3. To remove by scouring or rubbing.

"A bloody mask,
Which, washed away, shall *scour* my shame with it."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

4. To purge violently; to clear thoroughly.

"Thistles, or lettuces instead,
With sand to *scour* his maw."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

5. To cleanse or flush by a stream of water.

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush or course along.

"Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 367.

7. To pass over swiftly in search of something, or to drive something away; to overrun, to sweep; to search thoroughly.

"[They] *scoured* the deep Glenfinlas glen."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

8. To sweep clear; to free, to rid.

"The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us."—*Sidney.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To clean articles by rubbing.

"She can wash and *scour.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

2. To take dirt or grease out of cloth.

3. To be purged to excess.

"If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To run hastily or quickly; to scamper.

"Never saw I men *scour* so on their way."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

5. To rove or range for sweeping away or taking something.

"*Scouring* along the coast of Italy."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

scŏ̄ŭr, *s.* [Scour, *v.*]

1. A swift and deep current in a stream.

"Spinning the weir pool and *scours.*"—*Field,* Jan. 30, 1886.

2. A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle; excessive purging or laxness.

scŏ̄ŭr'-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *scour; -age.*] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scŏ̄ŭr'-ĕr, *** scor-er,** *s.* [Eng. *scour,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scours or cleans by scouring and rubbing.

"Will. Parker was . . . a *scourer* or calender of worsteds in Norwich."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. i.

2. A strong purge or cathartic.

*3. One who runs with speed; a scout.

"Sent the *scorers* all about the countries adjoynyng."—*Arrival of King Edward IV.,* p. 7.

*4. One who scours or roams about the streets at night; specif., one of a band of young scamps in the latter half of the seventeenth century, who roamed the streets of London, and committed various kinds of mischief. (*Gay: Trivia,* iii. 315.)

scŏ̄ŭrğe, *** schurge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escorgie* (Fr. *escourgée*); cf. Ital. *scuriata, scuriada* = a scourging; O. Ital. *scoria* = a whip, a scourge, *scoriare* = to whip, from Lat. *excoriata,* fem. of pa. par. of *excorio* = to excoriate (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. An instrument of the whip kind, used for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash, a whip.

"Governed their bondmen and bondwomen by means of the stocks and the *scourge.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. A whip for a top.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; a punishment, a revenge.

"Some twigs of that old *scourge* are left behind."
Cowper: Expostulation, 517.

2. One who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys. (*Thomson: Summer,* 1,500.)

scŏ̄ŭrğe, *v.t.* [Scourge, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To whip or punish with a scourge; to lash, to flog severely. (*Acts* xxii. 25.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To punish severely; to afflict for faults or sins, or for purpose of correction; to chastise.

"He will *scourge* us for our iniquities."—*Tobit* xiii. 5.

2. To afflict or harass greatly; to torment.

"A nation *scourged* yet tardy to repent."
Cowper: Expostulation, 723.

scŏ̄ŭrğ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scourg(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts or harasses severely.

2. *Specif.:* One of the sect of Flagellants (q.v.).

"The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital errours."—*Tindal: Rapin's History of England.*

scŏ̄ŭr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Scour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cleaning by rubbing

II. *Technically:*

1. *Wool:* The same as Braying (1), C. 2.

2. *Metall.:* A process in the cleaning of iron-plate for tinning; or of metal in general for plating by electro-deposition or otherwise.

3. *Hydraulics:* Flushing (q.v).

scouring-ball, *s.* A ball made of a combination such as soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, fruit, paint, &c., from cloth.

scouring-barrel, *s.* A machine to free scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out through sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes, at low water, to scour a channel and its bar.

scouring-drops, *s. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

scouring-flannel, *s.* A kind of coarse flannel used for washing floors, paint-work, &c.

scouring-machine, *s.*

Wool: An apparatus consisting of two large rollers placed over a trough, through which cloth is passed after being woven, and is treated with stale urine and hog's dung.

scouring-power, *s.* The efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, or the like, by flushing.

scouring-rush, *s.* [Dutch-rushes, Equisetum.]

scouring-stock, *s.*

Wool: A scouring-machine in which mallets are employed instead of rollers.

scŏ̄ŭrse, *s. & v.* [Scorse.]

scŏ̄ŭr'-wŏ̄rt, *** skour-wort,** *s.* [Eng. *scour,* v., and *wort.*]

Bot.: Saponaria officinalis. (*Brit. & Hol.*)

scŏ̄ŭt (1), *** scoute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escoute,* from *escouter* (Fr. *écouter*) = to hear; from Lat. *auscultо;* Ital. *oscoltare* = to hear; *oscolta, scolta* = a spy, a scout; Sp. *escucha.*]

1. One who is sent out to gain and bring in information; specif., one employed to watch and report the movements, number, &c., of an enemy; a spy.

"In this desolate region Sarsfield found no lack of *scouts* or of guides; for all the peasantry of Munster were zealous on his side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

2. A look-out; a watch over the movements of an enemy.

"The rat is on the *scout.*" *Cowper: Cricket.*

3. A term at Oxford University for a college servant or waiter.

"Each man orders for himself what he wants from the college buttery and kitchen, and simply has it served by his friend's *scout* in his room."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Dec. 1878, p. 286.

†4. In cricket a fielder or fieldsman.

"The *scouts* were hot and tired."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. vii.

*5. A sneak; a mean fellow.

"For though I be a poor cobbler's son, I am no *scout.*"—*Smollett: Roderick Random,* ch. xv.

scout (2), *s.* [Icel. *skuti* = a cave formed by jutting rocks; *skuta* = to jut out.] A high rock.

***scout** (3), ***schout,** *s.* [Icel. *skúta*; Dan. *skude*; Dut. *schuit.*] A swift sailing-boat; a scute.

scout (1) *v.i.* & *t.* [Scout (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To act as a scout; to watch the movement or actions of an enemy.

"On the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with obscure wing
Scout, far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprise." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 133.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To watch, as a scout; to spy out, to observe closely.

"Ride out, ride out,
The foe to *scout!*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 27.

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery; to scour.

scout (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *skúta*, *skúti* = a taunt.] To sneer at, to ridicule; to treat with contempt and disdain, to reject with scorn.

"Politicians . . . a few years ago would have *scouted* it."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

scouth, scowth, *s.* [Icel. *scotha* = to look after, to view.] Room, scope; liberty to range.

scou'-ther, scow'-ther, *v.t.* [Prob. for *scalder* = a frequent. from *scald* (q.v.).] To scorch; to cook hastily on a gridiron.

scou'-ther, *s.* [Scouther, *v.*] A hasty toasting, a slight scorching.

sco'-van, *a.* [Corn.]

Min.: Applied to a lode having no gozzan on its back or near the surface.

scov'-el, *s.* [Wel. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub* = a broom; Lat. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

sco'-vill-ite, *s.* [After Scoville, Salisbury, Connecticut, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Supposed at first to be a new species, but now shown to be the same as Rhabdophane (q.v.).

scow, *s.* [Dut. *schouw* = a ferry-boat.]

1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended boat, usually propelled by poles, or towed; being very cheaply and easily constructed, scows are employed in still waters for almost all purposes; they are made of all sizes, and often have decks. (*Amer.*)

"Life is just as well worth living beneath a *scow* or a dug-out as beneath the highest and broadest roof in Christendom."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 41.

2. A form of lighter or barge for carrying a heavy deck-load.

scow, *v.t.* [Scow, *s.*] To transport in a scow.

scowed, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. (*Of an anchor*): Having the cable tied to the shank, so that it can be pulled up by the shank if it becomes fixed. (*Rossiter.*)

***scower,** *v.t.* [Scour, *v.*]

***scower'-er,** *s.* [Scourer.]

scowl, *scoule, *scowl-en, *skoul, *v.i.* & *t.* [Dan. *skule* = to scowl; cf. Icel. *skolla* = to skulk; *skolli* = a skulker, a fox, the devil; Dut. *schuilen* = to skulk, to lie hid; Low Ger. *schulen* = to hide one's self; Dan. *skiule* = to hide, *skiul* = shelter; Icel. *skjól* = a shelter, cover; *skjól-eygr* = goggle-eyed, squint-eyed; A.S. *sceól-éage* = squint-eyed.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to frown, to look sour, sullen, or angry.

"Men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard: no man cried, God save him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or threatening.

"In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heav'ns
Cast a deploring eye." *Thomson: Summer*, l. 124.

***B.** *Trans.*: To look at or drive with a scowl or frown.

scowl, *s.* [Scowl, *v.*]

1. An angry frown with deep depression of the brows; an expression of sourness, sullenness, anger, or discontent.

"For his best palfrey would not I
Endure that sullen *scowl*." *Scott: Marmion*, iii. 6.

2. A gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect or appearance.

"A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul."
Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.

scow'l-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Scowl, *v.*]

scow'l-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scowling*; *-ly.*] In a scowling manner; with a scowl.

***scrab,** *s.* [Crab (2).] A crab tree-apple.

***scrab,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Scrabble, *v.*] To scratch, to claw.

***scrabbed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Scrab, *v.*]

***scrabbed eggs,** *s. pl.* A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. (*Halliwell.*) [Scrambled-eggs.]

scrab'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [For *scrapple*, frequent. of *scrape* (q.v.).] [Scramble, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make irregular or unmeaning marks; to scrawl, to scribble.

"[David] . . . *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate."—1 *Samuel* xxi. 13.

*2. To scrape or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees; to scramble.

"Littlefaith . . . made shift to *scrabble* on his way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*3. To scramble.

"They have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

B. *Trans.*: To make irregular or unmeaning marks on; to scribble on or over.

scrab'-ble, *s.* [Scrabble, *v.*]

1. A scribble, a scrawl.

2. A scrambling, a moving along on the hands and knees.

scra'-ber, *s.* [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *scrab* = to scratch.]

Ornith.: A local name for the Black Guillemot (q.v.).

scraf-fi'-to, *s.* [Ital., from *scraffiare* = to scratch.]

Arch.: The same as Scratch-work (q.v.).

scraf'-fle, *v.i.* [A variant of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q.v.).]

1. To scramble, to struggle.

"Poor boys! they had to scramble, *scraffle*, for their very clothes and food."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (3d. Froude), i. 36.

2. To quarrel, to wrangle.

3. To be busy or industrious.

4. To shuffle, to use evasion.

¶ Provincial in all its uses.

scrag, *s.* [Dan. *skrog* = a carcase, the hull of a ship; Gael. *sgreag* = to shrivel; *sgreagach* = dry, rocky; *sgreagan* = anything dry, shrunk, or shrivelled; Ir. *sgreag* = a rock.] [Scraggy.]

1. Anything thin, lean, or shrivelled.

2. A raw-boned person. (*Vulgar.*)

3. A crooked branch. (*Prov.*)

¶ *Scrag of mutton*:

1. *Lit.*: The bony part of the neck of a sheep.

"Lady Mac Screw . . . serves up a *scrag of mutton* on silver."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.*: A long, thin neck.

scrag-necked, *a.* Having a long, thin neck.

scrag, *v.t.* [Scrag, *s.*, as applied to the neck.] To hang, to execute. (*Vulgar.*)

"He'll come to be *scragged*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

scragged, *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ed.*]

1. Rough, uneven; full of protuberances or asperities; rugged, scraggy.

"Our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. Lean with roughness.

scrag'-ged-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scragged*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scragginess; leanness with roughness; ruggedness, unevenness.

scrag'-gi-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scraggy*; *-ly.*] In a scraggy manner; with roughness and leanness.

scrag'-gi-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scraggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

***scrag' gling,** *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ling.*] Scraggy.

"A lean, *scraggling*, starved creature."—*Adams' Works*, i. 124.

scrag'-gy, ***skrag-gie,** *a.* [Cf. *scrag*, s. and *scrog* = a stunted bush; Sw. dial. *skraka* = a great dry tree . . . a long, lean man. *Scraggy* is for *scrakky*, from Norw. *skrakk*, pa. t. of *skrakka* = to shrink. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Lean, thin, shrivelled, bony.

"The *scraggy* animal which trans-Mediterranean folk ill-treat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

2. Rough, with irregular points; rugged, scragged.

"From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean." *Philips: Cider*, i.

scrai'ch, scrai'gh (*ch*, *gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch* = to screech (q.v.).] To scream hoarsely; to screech, to shriek; to utter a shrill cry, as a fowl, &c. (*Scotch.*)

scrai'ch, scrai'gh, (*ch*, *gh* guttural), *s.* [Scraich, *v.*] A shriek, a scream. (*Scotch.*)

scraich-o'-day, *s.* The first appearance of dawn; day-break. (*Scotch.*)

scrăm' ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [A nasalized form of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To climb or move along with the hands and knees; to move on all-fours.

"*Scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

2. To seize or catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch at things with haste in order to anticipate another; to strive tumultuously or roughly for the possession of anything.

"They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

***B.** *Trans.*: To collect or gather together hurriedly or confusedly; to do in a hurried, random fashion. (Often followed by *up.*)

"They say we are a scattered nation;
I cannot tell: but we have *scrambled up*
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

scrăm'-ble, *s.* [Scramble, *v.*]

1. The act of scrambling or clambering on all-fours.

2. An eager, rough, or unruly contest for something, in which each endeavours to seize or get it before others; a rough or unceremonious struggle for something.

scrăm'-bled (le as ĕl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Scramble, *v.*]

scrambled-eggs, *s. pl.*

1. Eggs boiled, and mixed up, in the shell, with vinegar, pepper, and salt. [Scrabbled-eggs.]

2. Eggs broken into the pan, stirred together, and lightly fried with butter, pepper, and salt.

scrăm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrambl(e)*; *-er.*] One who scrambles.

"All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

scrăm'-bling, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Scramble, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Climbing or clambering; moving on all-fours.

2. Contending roughly for the possession of something.

3. Irregular, rambling, straggling: as, a *scrambling* house.

scrambling rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium officinale.* [Crambling-rocket.]

scrăm'-bling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scrambling*; *-ly.*] In a scrambling manner; with scrambling.

scrănch, *v.t.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Dut. *schransen* = to scraunch; Ger. *schranzen* = to eat greedily; Eng. *craunch*, *crunch*, *scrunch.*] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.

scrănk'-y, *a.* [A nasalized form of *scraggy* (q.v.).] Lank, lean, slender. (*Scotch.*)

***scrăn'-nĕl,** *a.* [Prob. connected with *scrag*; cf. Irish & Gael. *crion* = withered, little.] Thin, slender, poor, miserable.

"When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw."
Milton: Lycidas, 123.

scrăn′-nў, *a.* [SCRANNEL.] Thin, scraggy. (*Prov.*)

scrăp, * **scrappe,** *s.* [Icel. *skrap* = scraps, trifles, from *skrapa* = to scrape, to scratch; Dan. *skrab* = scrapings, trash; *skrabe* = to scrape; Sw. *afskrap* = scrapings, refuse, from *scrapa* = to scrape (q.v.).]

1. Properly something scraped off: hence, a small piece, a fragment, a bit, a crumb.

"The fragments, *scraps*, the bits and greasy relics."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

2. A detached piece or fragment of anything written, printed, or spoken; a short or unconnected extract.

"To garnish his conversation with *scraps* of French."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A picture or artistic production suitable for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens or the like: as, coloured *scraps*.

4. (*Pl.*): The integuments that remain after the rendering of fat.

5. Broken iron, cast or wrought, for remelting or reworking; scrap-metal.

scrap-book, *s.* A book for holding scraps; a blank book into which pictures, cuttings from newspapers or books, short poems, &c., are pasted for preservation; an album.

scrap-iron, scrap-forging, *s.* [SCRAP, *s.*, 5.]

scrap-metal, *s.* A term applied to scraps or fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

scrāpe, * **scrap-en,** * **scrap-i-en,** * **shrap-en,** * **shrap-i-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *skrapa* = to scrape; Sw. *skrapa*; Dan. *skrabe*; Dut. *schrapen* = to scrape; A.S. *scearpian* = to scarify; *scearp* = sharp (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub the surface of with a rough or sharp instrument; to deprive of the surface by the light abrading action of a sharp instrument; to grate, to abrade.

"For old olive trees (overgrowne with a kind of mossie skurfe) it is passing good, eche other yeare to *scrape* and claw them well."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xviii.

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or rough.

"He shift a trencher? he *scrape* a trencher!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

"Like the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

4. To collect, gather, or accumulate by laborious effort; to gather by small savings or gains; to save or get together penuriously. (Generally followed by *together* or *up*.)

"*Scrape together* the money for the rent."—*Times*, March 26, 1880.

5. To express disapprobation of, or attempt to drown the voice of at public meetings, by drawing the feet along the floor. (Followed by *down*.)

"Another was coughed and *scraped down*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rub the surface of anything so as to produce a harsh noise; to remove the surface of anything by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.

* 2. To gather riches by small gains and savings; to be parsimonious.

"Their *scraping* fathers." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

3. To play awkwardly on a fiddle or similar instrument.

"To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical lezerdemain, it is, indeed, necessary to do little else than *scrape* and pipe."—*Knox: Essay* 70.

4. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

¶ *To scrape acquaintance with any one:* To make one's self acquainted; to insinuate one's self into acquaintance or familiarity with a person.

* **scrape-good,** *a.* Miserly, stingy.

* **scrape-penny,** *s.* A miserly, stingy person; a miser.

scrāpe, *s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

1. The act or noise of scraping; the act of rubbing over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes the surface.

"Elnig may be turned into ewig, not with *scrape* of knife but with the least dash of a pen."—*Ascham: Discourse of Germany.*

2. The effect of scraping or rubbing; a scratch: as, a *scrape* of a pen.

3. An awkward bow, accompanied with a drawing back of the foot.

4. An awkward predicament; a difficulty; an embarrassing or perplexing situation; a perplexity; distress.

"The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii.

scrāp′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scrap(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which scrapes; specifically—

(1) A large hoe for cleaning roads and streets.

(2) A thin piece of wood shaped like a knife-blade and provided with a handle, used to scrape the sweat from horses.

(3) An instrument, generally triangular, for scraping and cleaning the planks, masts, and decks of ships.

(4) An iron plate at a door to remove mud from the boots.

"Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

(5) A form of cutting-tool for taking shavings from the edge of a blade.

(6) A two-handled scoop, drawn by cattle or horses, and used in making and levelling roads, excavating ditches, canals, and cellars, and generally in raising and removing loosened soil or gravel to a short distance.

SCRAPERS.

a. Long horse-shoe flint scraper, from Sussex Downs, near Berlin Gap; *b.* Esquimaux flint scraper, mounted in handle of fossil ivory; *c.* Spoon-shaped flint scraper, from the Yorkshire Wolds.

(7) *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a '*scraper*,' or, to use the term first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. A typical *scraper* may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semi-circular bevelled edge round the margin of the inner face, similar in character to that of a round-nosed burring chisel."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 268.

(8) *Blast.:* A spoon by which the detritus is removed from the hole made by the drill.

(9) *Engrav.:* A three-sided cutting-tool fluted, to make it more easy to sharpen. It is used in taking off the bur left by the etching-needle or dry-point, in obliterating lines, or working mezzotinto.

(10) *Lithog.:* The board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper, which lies upon the inked stone.

(11) *Stone:*

(*a*) A toothed and steeled instrument for sinking flutings in marble, &c.

(*b*) A tool used by stucco-workers.

(12) *Wood-work.:* A steel-plate, frequently made of a piece of saw-plate, with a square edge made sharp-angled, and burnished to raise a small bur or wire edge. The edge is used in giving a final dressing to wooden surfaces, veneers, &c. It is held at an angle of 60°.

2. An awkward fiddler.

3. One who scrapes together money by laborious parsimony; a scrape-penny.

* **scrāpe′-scāll,** *s.* [First element *scrape*; etym. of second element doubtful.] A miser, a scrape-penny. (*Withal: Dict.*)

scrăp-ĭ-ā′-nạ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *scrap*; *i* connective; suff. *-ana.*] A collection of literary scraps or fragments.

scrāp′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who scrapes; the sound produced by scraping or erasure.

"The abbot of St. Albans sent the book so disfigured with *scrapings* and blottings out, with other such writings as there were found, unto the king."—*State Trials; Henry V.* (an. 1413).

2. That which is scraped off a surface, or which is collected by scraping, rubbing, or raking.

"Having laid a pretty quantity of these *scrapings* together."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 721.

scraping-plane, *s.* A plane used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods. It has a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block. The scraping-plane for veneers, used in roughing the surface to be glued, has a notched bit, and is called a toothing-plane.

scrāp′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scraping; -ly.*] In a scraping manner; by scraping.

scrăp′-ple, *s.* A compound of corn-meal and finely minced meat, usually pork, boiled together, and used in sections of the United States as a breakfast dish; it is fried for the table, or eaten without further cooking.

scrăp′-pў, *a.* [Eng. *scrap; -y.*] Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

* **scrăt,** * **scratte,** *v.t. & i.* [SCRATCH, *v.*] To scratch, to rake, to scrape.

"Ambitious mind, a world of wealth would haue,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 506.

* **scrăt,** * **skratte,** * **skrat,** * **scrayte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hermaphrodite.

"There was an Hermaphrodite or *Skrat* found almost twelve years old."—*P. Holland: Livy*, bk. xxxix., ch. xxii.

scrătch, *v.t. & i.* [A form arising from a confusion of Mid. Eng. *scrat* = to scratch, with *cracchen* of the same meaning; Sw. *kratsa* = to scrape; *kratta* = a rake; Dan. *kradse* = to scratch; Dut. *krassen*; Ger. *kratzen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tear, mark, or scrape the surface of with light incisions made by some sharp instrument; to wound slightly.

"His talants may
Yet *scratch* my sonne or rend his tender hand."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 11.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails.

"*Scratch* my head, Peaseblossom."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

3. To dig, excavate, or hollow out with the nails or claws: as, To *scratch* a hole in the ground.

4. To erase, to obliterate, to expunge, to blot out. (Followed by *out*.)

5. Specif. in racing, &c., to erase or expunge the name of from the list of starters or competitors in a race, &c.; or, in elections, to erase the name or names of (a candidate or candidates) from a ballot or party ticket.

* 6. To write or draw awkwardly.

"If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To scrape or dig into or make a hollow or hole in the surface by using the nails or claws: as, A hen *scratches* in the ground.

* 2. To retire or take one's name out of the list of competitors or starters for a race, &c.

3. At election times, to erase a name or names as in SCRATCH, *v.t.*, A. 5.

scrătch, *s. & a.* [SCRATCH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of scratching; a slight incision, score, mark, or break made on the surface of anything by scratching or by rubbing with some pointed, sharp, or rough instrument.

"Looking upon a few *scratches* on paper."—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

2. A slight wound, a laceration; a slight tear or incision.

"Shrewsbury had one of those minds in which the slightest *scratch* may fester to the death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 3. A kind of wig, covering only a part of the head.

"I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis."—*Smollett: Travels*, let. vi.

4. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. (*Ray.*)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Billiards:* An accidentally successful stroke; a fluke.

2. *Handicaps for racing, rowing, &c.:* The starting-point, or the time of starting for those who are considered the best, and are therefore allowed no advantage or start.

"The former starting from *scratch*, and the latter in receipt of 200 points."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

3. *Pugilism:* A line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join tight; hence the phrases, *To come up to the scratch, To toe the scratch*, that is, to appear when wanted to present one's self.

4. *Vet. (Pl.):* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.

"Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently; pray thee go in, it may turn to the *scratches* else."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Taken at random or haphazard; taken or made up indiscriminately or extempore, as if scraped together.

"Notwithstanding their long preparation and perpetual coaching, [they] looked like *scratch* crews."—*Field:* April 4, 1885.

¶ *Old Scratch:* [Old Scratch].

scratch-back, *s.*

1. A toy which, when drawn across or down a person's back, produces a noise as though the clothes were torn.

2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hands or claws attached to a handle.

scratch-brush, *s.* A bundle of wires, whose protruding ends are used to clean files and for other purposes.

scratch-cradle, *s.* [Cat's-cradle.]

scratch pan, *s.* A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

scratch-race, *s.* A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race in which all start on the same terms.

scratch-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Galium Aparine; so named because the hooked bristles of its fruit enable it to adhere to whatever it touches. [Cleavers.]

scratch-wig, *s.* The same as Scratch, *s.*, A. I. 3.

scratch-work, *s.* A species of fresco, consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured one appears and forms the contrast.

scrăţch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scratch*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the Rasores (q.v.)

scrăţch'-ẽş, *s. pl.* [Scratch, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

scrăţch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Scratch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who scratches; a scratch.

"That night, by chance, the poet watching,
Heard an inexplicable *scratching*."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

2. *(Pl.):* Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. *(Prov.)*

* **scrăţch'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *scratching; -ly.*] With the action of scratching; like one who scratches.

"Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

scrăt'-tle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *scrat* = to scratch.] To scramble, to scuttle. *(Prov.)*

"*Scrattling* up and down alongshore."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

scrâugh, scrâigh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Scraich.] A scream, a shriek. *(Scotch.)*

"I blow sic points of war, that the *scraugh* of a clockin-hen was music to them."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

scrâw, *s.* [Ir. *scralk.*] A turf, a sod.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, No. 7.

scrâwl, * **scrall,** * **scraule,** *v.t. & i.* [Prob. the same as *scrabble* (q.v.), the form being due to confusion with *crawl* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To draw, write, or mark awkwardly and irregularly, as with a pen, pencil, or similar instrument; to write hastily or illegibly; to scribble.

"The detestable character in which it is *scrawled* . . . rather than written."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 51.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To write awkwardly or illegibly; to scribble. *(Pope: Sandys's Ghost.)*

2. To crawl, to creep. *(Prov.)*

"The ryuer shall *scraule* with frogges."—*Coverdale: Exodus* viii. 3

scrâwl, *s.* [Scrawl, *v.*]

1. A piece of hasty, inelegant, or illegible writing; bad writing, a scribble.

"In sable *scrawls* 1 Nero's name perused."
Harte: Vision of Death.

2. A ragged broken branch of a tree or other brushwood. *(Amer.)*

3. The young of the dog-crab (*Carcinus mœnas*). *(Lincolnshire.)*

"And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play."
Tennyson: Sailor Boy, 12.

scrâwl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scrawl*, v.; *-er.*] One who scrawls; a bad or inelegant writer, a scribbler.

scrâwn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrawny; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scrawny; leanness, thinness, scragginess.

"Such birds will have an appearance of *scrawniness*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 56.

scrâw-nў, *a.* [Scranny.] Lean, thin, rawboned, scraggy. *(Prov.)*

scrây, *s.* [Wel. *yscraen.*] The Sea-swallow, the common Tern, *Sterna Hirundo.*

* **scrē'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *screabilis*, from *screo* = to spit out.] That may be spat out.

scrēak, * **scrike,** *v.i.* [Icel. *skrœkja* = to shriek, to screech (q.v.).]

1. To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry; to shriek, to screech.

"The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

2. To creak, as a door.

scrēak, * **skreek,** * **scrike,** *s.* [Screak, *v.*] A shriek, a screech, a creaking.

"Having by a *skreek* or two given testimony to the misery of his life."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

scrēam, * **screme,** * **schreame,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *skræma* = to scare, to terrify; Sw. *skräma;* Dan. *skræmme.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill or sharp cry, as one in fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

"And, *screaming* at the sad presage,
Awoke and found it true."
Cowper: Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.

"The famish'd eagle *screams* and passes by."
Gray: The Bard.

3. To give out a shrill sound: as, A railway whistle *screams.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a sharp, shrill voice.

scrēam, * **schreeme,** *s.* [Scream, *v.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in fright or extreme pain; a shriek.

"Mix . . . their *screams* with screaming owls."
Savage: The Wanderer, iv.

2. A sharp, shrill sound.

scrēam'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *scream*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who screams.

2. *Fig.:* Something very great, big, or out of the common; an extravagant story, a whacker. *(Slang.)*

II. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any individual of the South American family Palamedeidæ (q.v.). They have a horn on the forehead, and strong spurs on their powerful wings. They are gentle and shy, and the Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*) is said to be domesticated, and to defend the poultry of its master from birds of prey. *Chauna derbiana* is the Derbian Screamer, and *Palamedea cornuta* the Horned Screamer (q.v.).

scrēam'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Scream, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Uttering screams or shrieks: shrieking.

2. Sounding shrilly.

"From afar he heard a *screaming* sound"
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 100.

3. Causing screams or shouts, as of laughter: as, a *screaming* farce; that is, one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter. The expression is said to have been first used in the Adelphi play-bills. *(Slang Dict.)*

screē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skritha* = a landslip on a hillside.] A small stone or pebble; debris of rocks, shingle; an accumulation of loose stones or fragments at the foot of a cliff or precipice. *(Prov.)*

"A *scree*, or accumulation of fragments from the cliff above, gradually slopes down to the bottom of the valley."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

screēch, * **schrich-en,** * **schrik-en,** * **scrike,** * **shrik-en,** *v.i.* [Icel. *shrækja* = to shriek; Sw. *skrika;* Dan. *skrige;* Irish *sgreachaim;* Gael. *sgreach, sgreuch;* Welsh *ysgrechio. Screech* and *shriek* are thus doublets.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream, as one in terror or extreme pain; to shriek. (Often followed by *out.*)

"They *screeched* and clapped their wings for a while."—*Bolingbroke: Essays; Authority on Religion.*

screēch, *s.* [Sw. *skrik;* Dan. *skrig;* Irish *sgreach;* Gael. *sgreuch;* Welsh *ysgrech.*] [Screech, *v.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in terror or extreme pain; a harsh scream, a shrill sound.

"The sea-birds, with portentous *screech*,
Flew fast to land"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

2. A sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway whistle.

screech-owl, *s.* A popular name for any owl whose voice is a harsh-sounding screech. [Lich-owl.]

* **screēch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *screech; -y.*] Shrill and sharp; like a screech.

screēd, *s.* [A.S. *screáde* = a shred; Icel. *skrjodhr;* O. Dut. *schroode. Screed* and *shred* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece, a fragment, a shred.

2. The act of tearing or rending; a rent, a tear.

3. A piece of poetry or prose; a harangue, a long tirade. *(Scotch.)*

II. *Plastering:*

1. A strip of mortar, six to eight inches in width, and of the required thickness of the first coat, applied to the angles of a room or edge of a wall. They are laid on in parallel lines, at intervals of three to five feet, over the surface to be covered. When these have become sufficiently hard, the interspaces between the screeds should be filled out flush with them, so as to produce a continuous and straight, even surface.

2. A wooden strip similarly placed.

¶ *A screed of drink:* A drinking bout, a carouse. *(Scotch.)*

"Naething confuses me, unless it be a *screed o' drink* at an oration."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.

screēd, *v.t. & i.* [Screed, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tear, to rend.

2. To repeat glibly; to dash off with spirit. *(Scotch.)*

B. *Intrans.:* To tear.

"It wad ha' *screeded* like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

* **screeke,** *v.i.* [Screak.]

screēn, * **scren,** * **screne,** * **skreen,** * **skreine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escran* (Fr. *écran*), a word of doubtful origin; cf. Ger. *schranne* = a railing; *schranke* = a barrier.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which shelters or protects from danger; that which hides or conceals; a guard, a protection.

"Lingering, in a woody glade
Or behind a rocky *screen*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. A movable framework or appliance to shelter from excess of heat, cold, or light, or to conceal from sight; it is often hinged so as to open out more or less as required, or be folded up to occupy less space.

3. A kind of riddle or sieve; a sifter for coal, sand, grain, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in a nearly vertical position, and the material to be sifted or screened is

thrown, a shovelful at a time, on the upper part of the grating; the finer parts pass through the meshes, while those which are too large roll down the incline, the side of the screen being occasionally tapped to dislodge any which may stick.

"A skuttle or *skreine* to rid soil from the corn."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points, xvii. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* (See extract).

"[A] *screen* [is] a partition, enclosure, or parclose, separating a portion of a room or of a church from the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a *screen* was almost invariably fixed across the lower end, so as to part off a small space which became a lobby (with a gallery above it), within the main entrance doors; the approach to the body of the hall being by one or more doorways through the *screen*. In churches *screens* were used in various situations, to enclose the choir, to separate subordinate chapels, to protect tombs, &c." —*Dict. of Architecture.*

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A partition made of canvas, used in place of a wooden bulkhead, where the latter would require to be frequently removed.

(2) A kind of curtain, having an opening covered by a flap, placed in front of a magazine in time of action, or when the magazine is open.

screēn, * **skreēn,** *v.t.* [SCREEN, *s.*]

1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, hurt, or pain; to cover.

"With gauntlet raised he *screened* his sight."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 12.

2. To protect or shelter: as, To *screen* a man from punishment.

3. To hide, to conceal: as, To *screen* a fault or crime.

4. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen.

"It is calculated that the best coals may be delivered, *screened*, at the mouth of the Thames, for 18s. per load."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

screēn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCREEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of sheltering, covering, or concealing.

2. The act of sifting or riddling.

3. (*Pl.*): The refuse matter left after sifting coal.

screening-machine, *s.*

Mining: An apparatus for sifting stamped ores, coals, &c.

screigh, *s.* [SCRAICH.]

screw, * **scrue,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escroue* (Fr. *écrou*); prob. from Lat. *scrobem*, accus. of *scrobs* = a ditch, a trench, a hole; Ger. *schraube;* Dut. *schroef;* Icel. *skrúfa;* Sw. *skruf;* Dan. *skrue.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II.**

(2) A screw-steamer (q.v.).

(3) The act of screwing up or making tight.

(4) The state of being stretched, as by a screw.

"And strained to the last *screw* that he can bear,
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear."
Cowper: Truth, 385.

(5) A screw-shell (q.v.).

(6) A twist or turn to one side: as, To give a ball a *screw* in billiards.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who makes a sharp bargain; a close-fisted person; a miser, a skin-flint.

"The ostentatious said he was a *screw*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. viii.

(2) An unsound or broken-down horse; a jade.

"Rare are good horses—rarer still a good judge of them: I suppose I was cheated, and the brute proved a *screw*."—*Lytton: What will He do with It?* bk. viii., ch. vi.

(3) A small parcel of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a pennyworth of tobacco.

(4) Wages, salary, pay. (*Slang.*)

"£150 per annum is considered quite a good *screw* for a senior hand."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

(5) Pressure.

"To take the *screw* of intimidation off Irish tenants."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 11, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach. & Mech.:* A cylinder surrounded by a spiral ridge or groove, every part of which forms an equal angle with the axis of the cylinder, so that if developed on a plane surface it would be an inclined plane. The screw is considered as one of the six mechanical powers, but is really only a modification of the inclined plane:

"Let us suppose a piece of paper in the shape of a right-angled triangle to be applied with its vertical side against a cylinder, and parallel to the axis, and be wrapped round the cylinder; the hypotenuse will describe on the surface of the cylinder a screw line or helix. If the dimensions be so chosen that the base of the triangle is equal to the circumference of the cylinder, then the hypotenuse becomes an inclined plane traced on the surface of the cylinder; the distance being the height of the plane. An ordinary screw consists of an elevation on a solid cylinder; this elevation may be either square or acute, and such screws are called square or sharp screws accordingly. When a corresponding groove is cut in the hollow cylinder or nut of the same diameter as the bolt, this gives rise to an internal or companion screw or nut. The vertical distance between any two threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis is called the pitch, and the angle is called the inclination of the screw. In practice, a raised screw is used with its companion in such a manner that the elevations of the one fit into, and coincide with, the depressions of the other. The screw being a modification of the inclined plane, the conditions of equilibrium are those which obtain in the case of the plane. The resistance, which is either a weight to be raised or a pressure to be exerted, acts in the direction of the vertical, and the power acts parallel to the base; hence we have $P : R = h : b$, and the length of the base is the circumference of the cylinder; whence $P : R = h : 2\pi r$; r being the radius of the cylinder, and h the pitch of the screw. The power is usually applied to the screw by means of a lever, as in the bookbinders' press, &c., and the principle of the screw may be stated to be generally that the power of the screw is to the resistance in the same ratio as the pitch of the screw bears to the circumference of the circle through which the power acts."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 45.

A convex screw is known as the external or male screw, a concave or hollow screw (generally termed a nut) is an internal or female screw. The mechanical effect of a screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or by making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied; this law is, however, greatly modified by the friction, which is very great. The screw is used for many purposes; ordinarily to fasten things together; for the application of great pressure it is employed in the form of the screw-jack, screw-press, &c.; as a borer it is used in the form of the gimlet; for fine adjustments, as in telescopes, microscopes, micrometers, &c., it is invaluable. The great attrition or friction which takes place in the screw is useful by retaining it in any state to which it has once been brought, and continuing the effect after the power is removed. The parts of a screw are the head, barrel or stem, thread, and point. The head has a slit, nick, or square. In number screws vary, as single, double, triple; the numbers representing the individual threads, and those above single being known as multiplex-threaded.

2. *Steam Nav.:* [SCREW-PROPELLER].

¶ (1) *Archimedean screw:* [ARCHIMEDEAN].

(2) *A screw loose:* Something wrong or defective in a person or thing.

"My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, that 'there was *a screw loose* somewhere.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

(3) *Differential screw:* [DIFFERENTIAL].

(4) *Endless screw, perpetual screw:* A screw without longitudinal motion, acting upon the cogs of a wheel.

(5) *Hunter's screw:* A differential screw (q.v.).

(6) *Right and left screw:* A screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.

(7) *To put the screw on:* To bring pressure to bear on a person, as for the purpose of extorting money.

"He had little doubt of being able *to put the screw on* me for any amount I was good for."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1886.

(8) *To put under the screw:* To apply strong pressure to; to compel.

screw-alley, *s.*

Shipwright.: A passage-way along the shaft of a screw-propeller, allowing access for the men who examine and attend to the bearings.

screw-blade, *s.* The blade of a screw-propeller.

screw-bolt, *s.* A bolt having a screw-thread on its shank. It is adapted to pass through holes prepared for the purpose in two or more pieces of timber, iron, &c., to fasten and hold them together by means of a nut screwed on the screw-end.

screw-box, *s.*

Wood: A device for cutting the threads on wooden screws. It is similar in construction and operation to the Screw-plate (q.v.).

screw-cap, *s.*

1. A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw.

2. A cover for a fruit-jar, or a bottle of any effervescing beverage.

screw-clamp, *s.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar, *s.*

Optics: The means of adjustment for relative distance between the front and the posterior parts of an achromatic objective, designed to secure perfect definition with differing thickness of covering glass.

screw-coupling, *s.*

1. A device for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains, and giving them any desired degree of tension.

2. A screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-dock, *s.* A kind of graving dock, in which vessels are largely raised and lowered by means of screws.

screw-driver, *s.* A tool for turning screws in or out of their places. It has an end like a blunt chisel, which enters the nick in the screw-head.

screw-gear, *s.*

Mach.: The worm and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion.

screw-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack, in which the power consists of a screw rotating in a nut in the body of the tool. [JACK.]

screw-key, screw-wrench, *s.*

1. A spanner for the articles which socket upon the mandrel-screw.

2. The lever of a screw-press; a form of key used with lock-faucets.

screw-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock, of which the essential feature is an opening bar, which is detained by a screw when in a locked position.

screw-machine, *s.*

Mach.: A machine for making from bar-iron screws and studs such as are used in a machine-shop. It is of the nature of a bolt-machine.

screw-nail, *s.* An ordinary screw.

screw-pile, *s.* A pile having a screw-thread at its shoe to enable it more readily to penetrate hard ground and to hold it firmly in position.

screw-pine, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Pandanus. The name screw-pine is given because the prickly leaves are arranged spirally in a triple series, forming dense tufts or crowns like those of the pine-apple (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The Pandanaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

screw-plate, *s.* A steel plate having a series of holes of varying sizes, with worms and notches for cutting threads.

screw-post, *s.*

Shipwright.: The inner stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller passes.

screw-press, *s.* A press for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

screw-propeller, *s.*

Naut.: A spiral blade on a cylindrical axis, called the shaft or spindle, parallel with the keel of the vessel, made to revolve by steam power beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern, as a means of propulsion. The use of the screw as a means of propelling ships was devised and experimented with from the earliest days of the use of steam as a motive power, but the first to achieve success was John Ericsson, the eminent Swedish engineer, who experimented on the Thames in 1836, and afterwards on the Delaware. Sir Francis Smith was successful somewhat later, and the value of screw propellers was clearly demonstrated. Since then they have been widely adopted as a means of propulsion for vessels. In 1860 a steamer was constructed in London with twin screws, with independent action, and recently

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some of the great Atlantic liners have been provided with triple screws, with great advantage in speed. The motion of a screw-steamer is often uncomfortable to passengers. In many cases, however, this is obviated in some measure by placing the saloon in the fore-part of the ship. [TWIN-SCREW.]

screw-punch, *s.* A punching device operated by a screw.

screw-rudder, *s.*

Naut.: A screw instead of a rudder for steering a ship. The direction of the axis is changed to give the requisite motion to the ship. Its efficiency does not depend on the motion of the vessel.

screw-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Turritellidæ (q.v.).

screw-steamer, *s.* A steamer propelled by a screw, in contradistinction to a paddle-wheel steamer.

screw-stone, *s.* A popular name for the cast of a fossil encrinite. [FOSSIL-SCREW, *s.*]

screw-tap, *s.* An instrument for cutting the interior thread on a hollow screw. [SCREW-PLATE.]

screw-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helicteres (q.v.).

screw-valve, *s.* A faucet or stop-cock actuated by a screw. [STOP-VALVE.]

screw-well, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A hollow in the stern of a vessel into which a propeller is lifted.

screw-wheel, *s.* A worm-wheel (q.v.).

screw-wrench, *s.* [SCREW-KEY.]

screw, *v.t. & i.* [SCREW, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to fasten, press, or make firm with a screw or screws.

"[He] ordered all his bayonets to be so formed that they might be *screwed* upon the barrel without stopping it up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To wrest, to wrench, to force, to press. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.)

2. To distort, to deform by contortions.

"He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii.

* 3. To raise extortionately; to rack.

"The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

* 4. To oppress by exactions; to use violent means to.

"Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

5. To obtain or gain by force, or the exercise of any strong influence.

"The utterly exorbitant rents that Scotch proprietors . . . have managed to *screw* out of sportsmen in the last few years."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be propelled by means of a screw.

2. *Fig.:* To be oppressive or exacting; to use violent means in exacting.

¶ (1) *To screw up:* To fasten up with screws; specif., to fasten the oak or outer door of an obnoxious person, so as to prevent egress. (*Univ. Slang.*)

(2) *To screw up one's courage:* To summon up courage.

screwed, *a.* [SCREW, *v.*] Drunk, tipsy. (*Slang.*) [Cf. TIGHT.]

"Divers kind-hearted boys, in their simple language, bade her be of good cheer, for she was 'only a little *screwed*.'"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxv.

screw-er, *s.* [Eng. *screw*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which screws.

screw-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCREW, *v.*]

screwing-machine, *s.* A screw-machine (q.v.).

* **scrib-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *scribo* = to write; Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

* **scri-bā'-tious,** *a.* [SCRIBE.] Skilful in or fond of writing or scribbling.

"Popes were then not very *scribatious*, or not so pragmatical."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

scrīb'-bĕt, *s.* [SCRIBE.] A painter's pencil.

* **scrīb'-blage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e); -age.*] Scribbling.

"The polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics."—*W. Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, i. 352.

scrĭb'-ble (1), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *scribe*, s.; freq. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write hastily, illegibly, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to scrawl.

"Prevent the disgrace of *scribbling* much to no purpose."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 4.

2. To cover or fill with careless, hasty, or illegible writing; to scrawl over.

B. *Intrans.:* To write hastily, carelessly, or without regard to correctness, taste, or elegance.

"You have been *scribbling* on a book which is not your own."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scrĭb'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Sw. *skrubbla*; Ger. *schrabbeln* = to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

scrĭb'-ble, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

1. Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.

"Neither did I but vacant seasons spend
In this my *scribble*." *Bunyan: Apology.*

* 2. A hurried walk.

* **scrĭb'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *scribble* (1) v.; *-ment.*] A worthless, careless, or hasty writing; a scribble, a scrawl.

scrĭb'-blĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e)*, (1), v.; *-er.*] One who scribbles; a bad or careless writer; hence, an author of poor reputation; a petty writer; a contemptuous name for an author.

"Montague was thus represented by contemporary *scribblers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

scrĭb'-blĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scribbl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. A carding-machine by which fibre is roughly carded preparatory to the final carding.

2. The person in charge of the machine described in 1.

scrĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Adapted or intended to be scribbled on or in; as, *scribbling* paper, a *scribbling* diary, &c.

scrĭb'-blĭng, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (2), *v.*]

Cotton & Woollen-manuf.: The first rough carding, preparatory to the final carding.

scribbling-machine, *s.*

Woollen-manuf.: A scribbler.

scrĭb'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scribbling*, a.; *-ly.*] In a scribbling manner.

scrībe, * **scrybe,** *s.* [Lat. *scriba* = a writer; *scribo* = to write; orig. = to scratch or cut slightly; Fr. *scribe*; Ital. *scriba.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A writer, one who writes, a penman; especially, one who is skilled in penmanship.

2. An official or public writer; an amanuensis, a secretary, a copyist.

"One of the foresayde jj parsonis so condempned, was *scrybe* to the pope."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clxx.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklaying:* A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mould, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

2. *Jewish Antiq. & Hist.:* Heb. סוֹפְרִים (*sopherim*), from סָפַר (*saphar*) = to write, to set in order, to count; Gr. γραμματεῖς (*grammateis*).] An order of men whose office or function seems at first to have been that of military secretaries (Judg. v. 14; Jer. lii. 25). Afterwards they multiplied copies of the sacred books, and in consequence came to have a good knowledge of their contents. Nevertheless, their manner of teaching was of a hesitating, not of an authoritative character (Matt. vii. 29). They attained to great social dignity. They took part with the chief priests in plotting the death of Jesus (Luke xxii. 2).

scribe-awl, *s.* An awl used for marking lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. Called also Scriber, Scribing-awl, Scratch-awl.

scrībe, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *scribo* = to scratch, to write; Ger. *schreiben*; Dut. *schrijven*; Dan. *skrive*; Sw. *skrifva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To write or mark upon; to inscribe.

II. *Carpentry:*

1. To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to the edge of another or to a surface.

2. To adjust, as one piece of wood to another, so that the fibre of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To write.

"Doing nothing but scribble and *scribe*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. vi.

scrīb'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrib(e); -er.*] [SCRIBE-AWL.]

scrīb'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [SCRIBE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Writing, handwriting.

2. *Carp.:* The fitting the edge of a board to another surface, as the skirting-board of a room is scribed to the floor, being marked in position, and then cut to match the inequalities.

scribing-compass, *s.*

Saddlery: A compass with one pointed leg to act as a pivot, and one scooping edge to act as a marker.

scribing-iron, *s.* A scoring-tool for marking logs and casks.

* **scrīb'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *scribe*, s.; *-ism.*] The character, manners, or teaching of the Jewish Scribes.

* **scrīb-lā'-cious,** *a.* [Eng. *scribbl(e); -acious.*] Fond of or given to scribbling or writing.

"The loquacious, *scriblacious* Heraud."—*Carlyle*, in *Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 271.

* **scrĭd,** *s.* [SCREED.] A fragment, a piece, a shred.

* **scriene,** *s.* [SCREEN, *s.*]

scrīēve, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To glide swiftly along; to rub or rasp along. (*Scotch.*)

"The wheels o' life gae down hill, *scrievin'*,
Wi' rattlin' glee." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

scrĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wriggle; to struggle or twist about.

* **scrike,** *v.i.* [SCREAK.]

* **scrīm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *escrimeur*, from *escrimer* = to fence.] A fencing-master, a swordsman.

"The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

scrĭm'-mage, scrŭm'-mage (age as ĭj), *s.* [A corruption of *skirmish* (q.v.).] A skirmish, a tussle; specif. in football, a confused close tussle round the ball.

"Some day to engage in a general *scrimmage* for fresh spoil."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

scrĭmp, *v.t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*; Sw. *skrumpria*; Low Ger. *schrumpen* = to shrink, to shrivel; A.S. *scrimman* = to dry, to wither.] To make small, scant, or short; to scant; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance.

"That auld capricious carlin, Nature,
To mak amends for *scrimpit* stature."
Burns: To James Smith.

scrĭmp, *a. & s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scanty, narrow, deficient, contracted.

B. *As subst.:* A niggard, a pinching miser. (*Amer.*)

scrĭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

scrimping-bar, *s.*

Calico-print.: A grooved bar which spreads cotton cloth right and left, so as to feed smoothly to the printing-machine.

scrĭmp'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scrimp*, a.; *-ly.*] In a scrimp manner; hardly, scarcely.

scrĭmp'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrimp*, a.; *-ness.*] Scantiness, small allowance.

scrĭmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*] A small portion, a pittance. (*Prov.*)

scrĭms, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *scrimps.*] Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking.

scrin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A small vein.

*** scrine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrin* (Fr. *écrin*); Ital. *scrigno*, from Lat. *scrinium* = a desk, from *scribo* = to write.] A chest, box, case, or other place in which writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine.

"Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. (Introd.)

scrinġe, *v.i.* [A variant of *cringe* (q.v.).] To cringe. (*Prov.*)

scrip (1), *** scrippe, * scryppe,** *s.* [Icel. *skreppa* = a bag, a scrip; Norw. *skreppa*: dial. *skrâppa*; O. Sw. *skreppa*; O. Dut. *scharpe, schaerpe, sceppe*; Low Ger. *schrap.*] A wallet, a small bag, a satchel.

"Across his shoulders then the *scrip* he flung."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 220.

scrip (2), *s.* [The same word as *script* (q.v.).]

*1. Anything written; a writing; a list, as of names; a catalogue.

2. A piece of paper containing a writing; a schedule, a certificate.

3. *Specif. in Comm.:* A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a subscription to a loan; an interim writing or document entitling a person to a share or shares in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, the interim writing or scrip being exchanged after registration for a formal certificate; in this sense termed *scrip* certificate. Also, paper obligations of a corporation issued for wages, &c., in lieu of cash and circulating locally as currency. The fractional currency of the U. S. during and following the Civil War was known as scrip or (humorously) as "shinplasters."

¶ For another etymology, see extract.

"A Stock Exchange term contracted from 'subscription.' When a foreign loan is issued, or a new company is about to borrow capital, the public are invited to 'subscribe' to it, that is, in plain language, they are asked to say how much money they are willing to lend for either of those purposes. This invitation is presented in the form of a 'prospectus.' The lender or subscriber 'applies' for a share in the loan, or for the privilege of contributing to a company's capital, and in answer receives a 'letter of allotment.' This letter of allotment is afterwards exchanged for '*scrip*,' that is a kind of provisional document entitling him to claim definite bonds or share certificates, indicating how many bonds or shares he has subscribed."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary.*

scrip-company, *s.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder, *s.* A person holding scrip entitling him to shares in a company.

*** scrĭp′-page (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Eng. *scrip* (1); *-age.*] That which is contained in a scrip or bag.

"Let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*."
—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

scrĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *scriptum*, neut. sing. of *scriptus*, pa. par. of *scribo* = to write.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of writing; a scrip.

"I trow it were to longe you to tary,
If I told you of every *script* and bond."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,501.

*2. Style of writing.

"The book . . . is beyond price for the purity of its *script*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The original or principal document.

2. *Print.:* A kind of type in imitation of writing.

This is set in Script Type.

scrĭp-tŏr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *scriptor* = a writer, from *scriptus*, pa. par. of *scribo* = to write.] The room in a monastery or abbey set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

"Your *scriptorium*
Is famous among all, your manuscripts
Praised for their beauty and their excellence."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

*** scrĭp′-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *scriptorius*, from *scriptor* = a writer.]

1. Written, expressed in writing, not verbal.

"Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory*."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Used for writing.

"With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

scrĭp′-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *scriptur(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures; biblical.

"Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men."—*Atterbury.*

*** scrĭp′-tu-ral-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ism.*] The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.

*** scrĭp′-tu-ral-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

scrĭp′-tu-ral-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ly.*] In a scriptural manner.

*** scrĭp′-tu-ral-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scriptural.

Scrĭp′-ture, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *escripture, escriture* (Fr. *écriture*), from Lat. *scriptura* = a writing, from *scripturus*, fut. par. of *scribo* = to write; Sp. & Port. *escritura*; Ital. *scrittura.*]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. A writing; anything written; a document, an inscription.

"This *scripture* on the tombe, the whiche was in Latyn."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cx.

2. The Bible, as preeminently worthy of being called "the Writing"; the books of the Old and New Testament. (Frequently used in the plural, preceded by the definite article.)

"Whoever expects to find in *the Scriptures* a specific direction for every moral doubt that arises, looks for more than he will meet with."—*Paley: Philosophy*, ch. iv.

*3. Anything contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures.

"The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpose."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or contained in the Scriptures or the Bible; scriptural: as, *Scripture* truths.

¶ (1) In the A.V. scripture is used in the Old Testament in Dan. x. 21, with doubtful signification. Our Lord often used both the singular and the plural of the word for the Old Testament (Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii. 10; John v. 39, x. 35, &c), so do the Apostles (Rom. i. 2, iv. 3; James iv. 5, &c.). St. Peter once includes under the term the Epistles of St. Paul (2 Peter iii. 15–16). The epithet Holy is sometimes prefixed (Rom. i. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 15). [Bible.]

(2) By English law scoffing at Scripture is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Rationalistic criticism of it in a grave spirit is not considered as constituting the offence.

Scripture-reader, *s.* A person employed to read the Scriptures in private houses among the poor and uneducated.

*** scrĭp′-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *Scriptur(e)*; *-ed.*] Engraved; ornamented with figures.

"Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see."
D. G. Rossetti: Burden of Nineveh.

scrĭp′-ture-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *scripture*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Opegrapha (q.v.)

*** scrĭp-tür′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *Scriptur(e)*; *-ian.*] A scripturist (q.v.).

"O rare *scripturian*."—*Chapman: Humourous Dayes Mirth*, p. 103.

*** scrĭp-tür′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Low Lat. *scripturiens*, pr. par. of *scripturio* = to desire to write; *scribo* = to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing; having an itch for authorship.

"This grand *scripturient* paper-spiller."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *Wm. Prynne.*

*** scrĭp′-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scriptur(e)*; *-ist.*] One who is well versed in the Scriptures.

"Wiclif was not only a good divine and *scripturist*, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law."
—*Archbp. Newcome: English Trans. of Bible*, p. 6.

*** scrĭtch,** *s.* [Screech, *s.*]

scrĭ-vĕl′-lō, *s.* [Ital.] An elephant's tusk under twenty pounds weight.

*** scrĭv′-en, * scriv-ein,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*), from Low Lat. *scribanum*, accus. of *scribanus* = a scribe; Lat. *scribo* = to write; Sp. *escribano.*] A scrivener.

*** scrĭv′-en,** *v.t.* [Scriven, *s.*] To write, as a scrivener.

"A mortgage *scrivened* up."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 302.

scrĭv′-en-ẽr, * skriv-en-ere, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *scriven*; *-er.*]

1. A writer; one whose business was to draw up contracts or other documents.

"My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

2. One whose business is to receive money to place out at interest, and to supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

"And from the griping *scrivener* free!"
Dryden: Horace, epode ii.

¶ The Scriveners are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1616.

scrivener's palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: A spasm or cramp affecting certain muscles essential to the act of writing. It commences by a stiffness of the muscles of the arm or forearm, or of the fingers of the right limb in the evening, disappearing after a night's rest; then the movement of the hand becomes unsteady and the writing a scrawl. At the more advanced stage a spasm comes on whenever the pen is taken into the hand. Though it does not seem to be caused by overwork, yet the hand should be allowed to rest, and when work is attempted some mechanical appliance should be used to enable the fingers which are not affected to hold the pen. Called also Writer's Paralysis and Writer's Cramp.

*** scrĭv′-en-ĭsh, * scrive-in-ishe,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *scriven*: *-ish.*] Like a scrivener.

"And make it with these argumentes tough,
Ne *scriveinishe* or craftely thou it write."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii.

*** scrĭv′-en-lĭke,** *a.* Like a scrivener. (*Chaucer.*)

scrŏ-bĭc-u-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scrobicul(us)* (q.v.); fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Semele (q.v.). Known recent species twenty, from Britain, the Mediterranean, &c.; fossil four, from the European Tertiary.

scrobicularia-crag, *s.*

Geol.: The upper division of the Red Crag at Chillesford.

scrŏ-bĭc′-u-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scrobiculatus*, from Lat. *scrobiculus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Pitted (q.v.).

scrŏ-bĭc′-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a little ditch, or trench; *scrobis* = a ditch, a grave.]

Anat.: A pit, a depression.

scrobiculus cordis, *s.*

Anat.: The pit of the stomach, a depression in the upper part of the epigastric region.

scrŏf′-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *scrofulæ* = a swelling of the glands of the neck, from *scrofa* = a sow, an animal which was supposed to be particularly liable to such swellings; Fr. *scrofules*; Ital. *scrofula, scrofola*; Sp. *escrofula*; Port. *escrofulas.*]

Pathol.: A constitutional state, hereditary or acquired, known also as Struma, leading up to the development of tubercles, though it is only when that state is fully developed that tubercles are deposited. Previously, the scrofulous subject is anæmic, feeble, and liable to suppurative and ulcerative states of the skin and other parts of the body, frequently with prematurely active mental power, which is proportionately early exhausted. The glands are specially liable to scrofula, particularly those at the side of the neck and under the angles of the jaw. Iron and cod-liver oil are the principal remedies for this condition.

scrŏf-u-lō′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrofula*; suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: Scrofula without tubercle; as opposed to tuberculosis (q.v.).

scrŏf′-u-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scroful(a)*; *-ous.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to scrofula; of the nature of scrofula: as, *scrofulous* diathesis, *scrofulous* ulcer.

2. Suffering from or affected with scrofula.

"Charles once handled a *scrofulous* quaker, and made him a healthy man and a sound churchman in a moment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

scrŏf′-u-loŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scrofulous*; *-ly.*] In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrŏf′-u-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrofulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scrofulous.

scrŏg, *s.* [The same word as *scrag* (q.v.); cf. Gael. *sgrogag* = something shrivelled or stunted; *sgrog* = to shrivel.] A stunted bush or shrub; in the plural generally used to designate thorns, briers, &c., and sometimes small branches of trees broken off. (*Prov.*)

scrŏg'-gў, scrŏg'-gĭe, *a.* [Eng. *scrog*; *-y.*]

1. Stunted, shrivelled.

2. Full of bushes or scrogs.

"The way toward the cite was stony, thorny, and *scroggy*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 19.

scrōll, *scrōlle, *scrowl, *scrowle, *s.* [For *scrowel*, dim. of Mid. Eng. *scrow* (q.v.). The form has doubtless been influenced by *roll* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll.

"The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*."—*Isaiah* xxxiv. 14.

2. A list, a catalogue, a schedule.

"Here is the *scroll* of every man's name."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

3. A writing generally.

"And that between them then there went
Some *scroll* of courteous compliment."
Scott: Marmion, v. 21.

4. A flourish added to a person's name in a signature.

5. The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced; specif., the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.

2. *Her.:* The ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon, on which the motto is inscribed.

3. *Hyd.-eng.:* A spiral or converging adjutage around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel, designed to equalise the rate of flow of water at all parts around the circumference of the wheel, by decreasing the capacity of the chute in its circuit.

4. *Joinery:* An ornament of a form derived from and distantly resembling, a partially unrolled scroll of parchment. Instruments are made for laying out scrolls and curves for stair-work, and other irregular forms.

5. *Law:* A mark which supplies the place of a seal.

6. *Naut.:* A piece or pieces of timber bolted to the stem in lieu of a figure-head.

scroll-chuck, *s.*

Lathe: A device for holding and centring work in the lathe.

scroll-head, *s.*

Naut.: (1) [Scroll (5)]; (2) [Billet-head].

scroll-gear, *s.* A gear-wheel of spiral form.

scroll-saw, *s.* A relatively thin and narrow-bladed reciprocating-saw, which passes through a hole in the work-table and saws a kerf in the work, which is moved about in any required direction on the table. The saw follows a scroll or other ornament, according to a pattern or traced figure upon the work. The band-saw is a scroll-saw, and operates continuously. [Band-saw.]

scroll-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work, characterized generally by its resemblance to a band, arranged in undulations or convolutions.

***scrōlled,** *a.* [Eng. *scroll*; suff. *-ed.*] Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll.

scroôp, *s.* [A word of imitative origin.] A harsh cry, tone, or shriek.

scroôp, *v.i.* [Scroop, *s.*] To grate, to creak.

"The incessant banging of doors, *scrooping* of locks."—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1854.

scrŏph-ų-lăc'-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *scrophul(aria)*; *acris* = sharp, irritating, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An irritating resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol and ether.

scrŏph-ų-la-rĕs'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophula(ria)*, and Eng. *resin.*]

Chem.: A resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether.

scrŏph-ų-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat.; so named by Linnæus, because he believed it of use in the cure of scrofula.]

Bot.: Figwort; the typical genus of Scrophulariaceæ (q.v.). Calyx generally five-lobed; corolla sub-globose, its limb contracted, with two short lips, the upper two-lobed, frequently with an abortive stamen inside, the lower with three-lobes, the two lateral ones straight, the middle one decurved. Capsule two-celled, two-valved, septicidal. Known species about eighty, from Europe, the temperate parts of Asia and North Africa, more rarely from America. Mucilage, resinous substances and essential oils are products of many of the species, while acridity, bitterness and astringency are prevalent characteristics. The leaves and roots of some species are purgative and even emetic in their action. They are chiefly herbaceous and half scrubby plants. Some are admired and cultivated for their flowers, while others are very humble plants.

scrŏph-ų-lăr-ĭ-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophularĭ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Figworts or Linariads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignoniales. Herbs, under-shrubs, or shrubs, generally scentless; leaves opposite, whorled, or alternate; flowers, solitary or many, sometimes in dichotomous cymes; calyx inferior, in five or four divisions; corolla monopetalous, in five regular or bilabiate divisions, or in four, owing to the two upper petals being united at their tips; stamens sometimes two, but generally didynamous, from the abortion or absence of a fifth upper one (in very rare cases it remains fertile); style simple, rarely bifid; ovary superior, two-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular, rarely berried; seeds, generally indefinite, albuminous. Found in all parts of the world. The species are generally acrid, somewhat bitter, and suspected to be dangerous. Tribes, Salpiglossideæ, Antirrhinideæ, and Rhinanthideæ. Known genera 176, species 1,814 (*Lindley*); genera 180, species about 1,800. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

scrŏph'-ų-la-rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophular(ia)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from *Scrophularia nodosa*. It dissolves slowly in water, and forms white flocks with tannin.

scrŏph-ų-la-rī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scrophular(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inea.*]

Bot.: The Scrophulariaceæ (q.v.).

*** scrŏph'-ūle,** *s.* [Scrofula.] Scrofula (q.v.).

"A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat togither, doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xiv.

scrō'-al, *a.* [Lat. *scrot(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia.

scrō'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scroti*, genit. of *scrotum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Pouch-shaped (q.v.).

scrō'-tō-çēle, *s.* [Lat. *scrotum*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A scrotal hernia.

scrŏt'-tўle, *s.* [Skrotta.]

scrō'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* The bag or external tegumentary covering, enclosing the testes in the higher mammals. In man it is subject to a distinct disease known as chimney-sweep's cancer, from the liability of that class to suffer from it. Other diseases are hypertrophy, erysipelas, inflammatory œdema, and tumours of the scrotum.

2. *Bot.:* The volva of some fungals.

scrôûge, scroôge, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *skrugge* = to stoop.] To crowd, to squeeze, to press.

scrôw, *scrowe, *scrove, *s.* [O. Fr. *escroue, escroe* (Fr. *écrou*); Low Lat. *ecroa*, from O. Dan. *schroode* = a strip, a shred; Icel. *skrá* = a scroll; Norw. *skraa* = to cleave, to shred. Thus the original meaning is a shred.]

*1. A scroll (q.v.).

"Knowynge that ye sayd Bayliy vsed to bere *scrowes* and prophecyes aboute hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1450).

2. Tanners' and curriers' clippings, used for glue-making.

*** scrôyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escrouelles* (Fr. *écrouelles*) = the king's evil, from Low Lat. *scroffellæ*, from Lat. *scrofulæ.*] [Scrofula.] A mean wretch. (Prob. applied originally to one afflicted with king's evil.)

"The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

scrŭb, *v.t.* & *i.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dut. *schrobben*; Dan. *skrubbe*; Sw. *skrubba* = to scrub, to rub; Norw. *skrubb* = a scrubbing-brush; *skrubba* = the dwarf cornel-tree (Eng. *shrub*; A.S. *scrobb*).]

A. *Trans.:* To rub hard, either with the hand, or with an instrument or cloth; specif., to rub hard with a brush, or something coarse and rough, for the purpose of cleaning or scouring.

"We heeled her, *scrubbed* her bottom, and tallowed it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To clean, scour, or brighten things by rubbing with a brush, or other hard or coarse instrument; to scour.

"For a woman who has been accustomed to keeping a couple of servants to be called upon to cook and *scrub* is a very great trial."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

2. To work hard and penuriously: as, To *scrub* hard for a living.

scrŭb, *s.* & *a.* [Scrub, *v.*; cf. A.S. *scrobb* = a shrub; Dan. *schrobber* = a scrub, a scoundrel.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A worn-out brush or broom.

2. A mean fellow; a paltry, stingy person.

"They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 127.

3. Something mean, paltry, or despicable.

4. Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood, underwood.

"There are no trees, only here and there patches of short oak *scrub*."—*A Month before Sebastopol, by a Non-combatant*, p. 51.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Mean, paltry, petty, niggardly, contemptible.

"With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored,
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board."
Swift. (*Latham.*)

2. Covered with scrub or underwood, scrubby.

scrub-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Atrichia. The English name has reference to its habitat, the dense scrubs of Western Australia, whilst its generic name records the absence of vibrissæ, so much developed in Sphenura, to which it is closely allied. There is but one species, *Atrichia clamosa*, the Noisy Scrub-bird, about eight inches long; upper surface, wings, and tail brown, each feather with crescentic bars of a darker shade; throat and chest reddish-white, with a large irregular black patch on lower part of throat. (*Gould: Handbook to Birds of Australia*, ii. 344.)

scrub-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Catesbæi and *P. ilicifolia*, North American species.

*** scrub-race,** *s.* A race got up between low and contemptible animals for amusement.

*** scrŭb'-bĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *scrub*; *-ed.*] Scrubby, paltry, little.

"Now, by this hand, I gave it to a youth—
A kind of boy; a little *scrubbed* boy."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

scrŭb'-bĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scrub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which scrubs; a scrubbing-brush.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gas-making:* An apparatus for ridding coal-gas of tarry matter and some remains of ammonia.

2. *Leather:* A machine in which leather from the tan-pit is washed before being finished.

scrŭb'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scrub*, s.; *-er.*] A term applied to cattle allowed to run wild in the mountains. (*Australian.*)

scrŭb-bў, *a.* [Eng. *scrub*; *-y.*]

1. Mean and small; paltry, despicable.

"A *scrubby*-looking, yellow-faced foreigner, with cleaned gloves, is warbling inaudibly in a corner."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

2. Stunted, short.

3. Covered with scrub or low underwood.

"On some *scrubby* ground on the opposite side of the river."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1885.

*** scrŭb′-bў-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *scrubby; -ish.*] Somewhat scrubby.

"I happen to be sheriff of the county; and, as all writs are returnable to me, a *scrubbyish* fellow asked me to sign one against you."—*G. Colman the Younger: Poor Gentleman.*

scrŭb′-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *scrub*, v., and *stone.*] A provincial name for a kind of calciferous sandstone. [HEARTHSTONE, 2.]

scrŭf, *s.* [SCURF.]

scrŭff, *s.* [Prob. the same as *scuff* (q.v.).]

1. The back part of the neck.

* 2. The scurf or outside skin.

"Hanging up in the air by the *scruff* of his neck-cloth."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

scrŭm′-mage (age as ĭj), *s.* [SCRIMMAGE.] A skirmish.

scrŭmp′-tious (*p* silent), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Delightful, first-class, capital. (*Slang.*)

"*Scrumptious* young ladies, you tog out so finely."
Chambers' Journal, July, 1879, p. 368.

2. Nice, fastidious, particular. (*Amer.*)

scrŭnch, *v.t. & i.* [SCRANCH.]

A. *Trans.:* To crush with the teeth; to crunch; to grind down.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a crunching noise.

"A man was *scrunching* through deep snow somewhere near us."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

scrû′-ple, *s.* [Fr. *scrupule* = a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait; a scruple, a doubt, a weight, from Lat. *scrupulum*, accus. of *scrupulus* = a small sharp stone, a small stone used as a weight, a small weight, a stone in one's shoe, an uneasiness, a difficulty, a doubt; dimin. of *scrupus* = a sharp stone; Sp. & Port. *escrupulo*; Ital. *scrupulo, scrupolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A weight of twenty grains (℈); the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure.

* 2. Any small quantity; a particle.

"Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 3. A part of a second; a minute division of time.

"Not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.

4. Hesitation as to action or the course to be pursued arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt, perplexity, or hesitation arising from motives of conscience; nicety, delicacy, doubt; a kind of repugnance or unwillingness to do anything, owing to the conscience not being satisfied as to its rightness or propriety.

"But he broke through the most sacred ties of public faith without *scruple* or shame, whenever they interfered with his interest, or with what he called his glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **II.** *Astron.:* A digit.

scrû′-ple, *v.i. & t.* [SCRUPLE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have scruples; to doubt or hesitate about one's actions or decisions; to hesitate to do something; to doubt.

"He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge."
Milton: P. L., ix. 997.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To have scruples about; to question the correctness or propriety of; to hesitate, to believe.

"He did not much *scruple* the honesty of these people."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1686).

*** scrû′-ple-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *scruple; -ness.*] Scrupulosity. (*Tusser.*)

*** scrû′-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *scrupl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who scruples; one who has scruples; a doubter, a hesitater; a precise and scrupulous person.

"Away with those nice *scruplers.*"—*Bishop Hall: Remaines*, p. 295.

*** scrû′-pu-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *scruple; -ist.*] One who scruples; a scrupler.

*** scrû′-pu-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *scruple; -ize.*] To perplex with scruples or doubts.

"In other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized.*"—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 244.

scrû-pu-lŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *scrupulositas*, from *scrupulosus* = scrupulous (q.v.); Ital. *scrupulosità.*] The quality or state of being scrupulous; hesitation or doubt as to actions or decisions arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; reluctance to act or decide arising from the fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; preciseness.

"The very *scrupulosity* which made Nottingham a mutineer was a security that he would never be a traitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

scrû′-pu-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *scrupuleux*, from Lat. *scrupulosus*, from *scrupulus* = a scruple (q.v.); Sp. *escrupuloso*; Ital. *scrupuloso, scrupoloso.*]

1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; reluctant or hesitating to determine or act; cautious or backward in acting from a fear of offending or doing wrong.

"I sought
Other support, not *scrupulous* whence it came."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Precise, exact, rigorous, punctilious, particular.

"His more *scrupulous* brother ceased to appear in the royal chapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Careful, cautious, vigilant; exact or precise regarding facts.

"I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance."—*Woodward.*

4. Marked or characterized by preciseness or punctiliousness.

"William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 5. Given to making objection; captious.

"Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

* 6. Nice, doubtful.

"As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.*"—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

scrû′-pu-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *scrupulous; -ly.*] In a scrupulous manner; with a nice or scrupulous regard to propriety or exactness; carefully, nicely.

"Rough-looking but *scrupulously* clean."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

scrû′-pu-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scrupulous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; the quality or state of having scruples; scrupulosity.

"The *scrupulousness* of the parents or friends of the deceased."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 68.

2. Exactness, precision.

"I foresaw my *scrupulousness* might impoverish my history."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 478.

* **scrû′-ta-ble,** *a.* [From *inscrutable* (q.v.).] Capable of being admitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination.

"Oh! not that we're disloyal to the high,
But loyal to the low, and cognisant
Of the less *scrutable* mysteries."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, iv.

* **scrû-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *scrutatio*, from *scrutatus*, pa. par. of *scrutor* = to search into.] The act of searching; search, examination.

* **scrû-tā′-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *scrutatus*, pa. par. of *scrutor* = to search; Fr. *scrutateur.*] One who scrutinizes; a close searcher, inquirer, or examiner.

"In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **scrû′-tĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [SCRUTINY.] To scrutinize, to investigate.

"The whole affair was *scrutinated* by this Court."—*North: Examen*, p. 404.

* **scrû′-tĭne,** *v.i.* [SCRUTINY.] To investigate.

"They departed . . . to *scrutine* of the matter."—*Greene: Quip of Upstart Courtier.*

scrû-tĭn-ēēr′, *s.* [Eng. *scrutiny; -er.*] One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., to see that they are valid.

scrû′-tĭn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *scrutin(y); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make a scrutiny into; to examine narrowly or closely; to subject to scrutiny; to regard closely or narrowly.

"The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make a scrutiny; to examine closely or narrowly.

scrû′-tĭn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scrutiniz(e); -er.*] One who scrutinizes; one who makes a scrutiny or close examination.

scrû′-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *scrutin(y); -ous.*]

1. Close, narrow, strict, careful, precise.

"Proceeded to make a *scrutinous* inspection of the ranks."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

2. Closely examining or scrutinizing; captious.

"Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased, and parsimonious."
Denham: Of Old Age, 667.

* **scrû′-tĭn-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *scrutinous; -ly.*] In a scrutinous manner; searchingly, closely.

scrû′-tĭn-ў, * scru-ten-y, *s.* [Lat. *scrutinium* = a careful inquiry, from *scrutor* = to search into carefully, lit. to search among broken pieces, from *scruta* = broken pieces, old rubbish; O. Fr. *scrutine*; Fr. *scrutin*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Ital. *scrutinio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

"His moral character, in which the closest *scrutiny* will detect little that is not deserving of approbation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. An examination of the votes given, as at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., by a competent authority, for the purpose of rejecting those that are invalid, and thus correcting the poll.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A ticket or little paper billet on which a note is written.

2. *Church Hist.:* An examination of those who were about to receive baptism as to their faith and dispositions. During the scrutinies they were taught the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and were exorcised. At Rome the Creed was given to catechumens on the Wednesday of the fourth week of Lent, and they made profession of faith on Holy Saturday. The end of the scrutiny is now answered by the questions and ceremonies of the Order for Baptism in the Roman ritual.

* **scrû′-tĭn-ў,** *v.t.* [SCRUTINY, *s.*] To scrutinize.

* **scrû′-toire (oire as wär),** *s.* [Fr. *escritoire.*] An escritoire, a writing-case.

"I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked."—*Prior.*

scrûze, *v.t.* [A variant of *scrouge* (q.v.).] To squeeze, to crowd, to press, to compress.

"*Scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 46.

* **scrў,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *descry* (q.v.).] To descry, to discover.

"As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous wolfe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 38.

* **scrў** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A flock of wild fowl.

* **scrў** (2), *s.* [ASCRY.] A cry.

"And so with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxxii.

* **scrўme,** *v.i.* [SCRIMER.] To fence.

"*Scryming* and fencing with his point."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. iii.

* **scrўne,** *s.* [SCRINE.]

scŭd, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *scoot*, itself another form of *shoot* (q.v.); Dan. *skyde* = to shoot, to push, to shove; Sw. *skutta* = to leap; *skjuta* = to shoot; Icel. *skjóta* = to shoot, to slip or scud away.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run quickly or with precipitation; to be driven to flee or fly with haste.

"A sound in air presag'd approaching rain,
And beasts to covert *scud* across the plain."
Parnell: Hermit, 84.

2. *Naut.:* To be driven fast before a tempest with little or no sails spread.

"All which time we *scudded*, or run before the wind very swift."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

* **B.** *Trans.:* To pass over quickly.

"His diffusive flock,
In snowy groups diffusive, *scud* the vale."
Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.

scŭd, *s.* [SCUD, *v.*]

1. The act of scudding; a running or rushing with speed.

2. A fast runner. (*School slang.*)

3. Loose, vapoury clouds, driven swiftly by the wind.

"Now, though the darkening *scud* comes on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 13.

4. A light, passing shower. (*Prov.*)

5. A heavy shower. (*Scotch.*)

"He will have a wet journey, seeing it is apout to pe a *scud*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. li.

6. A small number of larks, less than a school. (*Prov.*)

scŭd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scud*, v.; *-er.*] One who scuds.

scŭd'-dick, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Anything of small value. (*Prov.*)

2. A shilling. (*Slang.*)

* **scŭd'-dle,** *v.i.* [A freq. of *scud*, v. (q.v.).] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation; to scuttle.

"How the misses did huddle, and *scuddle*, and run."
Anstey: New Bath Guide, xiii.

scŭd'-lar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A scullion. (*Scotch.*)

scû'-dō (pl. **scû'-dī**), *s.* [Ital. = a shield, a crown, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]

Numismatics:

1. The former unit of value in the Roman States; divided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi, equal to about 4s. 3d. It is now superseded by the Italian scudo of 10 lire, which assimilates it to the French system.

2. An Austrian silver coin worth about 4s. 3d.

3. A Neapolitan silver coin worth about 4s.

4. A Genoese gold coin worth about 4s.

scŭff, *s.* [Scuft.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. (*Prov.*)

"One of the biggest. . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. x. ch. vii.

scŭff, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *skuffa* = to push, to shove (q.v.); O. Dut. *schuffelen*; Dut. *schuiven* = to shove.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle. (*Prov.*)

B. *Trans.:* To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. (*Scotch.*)

scŭf'-fle (1), *s.* [Scuffle, *v.*]

1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or confusedly; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority.

"A *scuffle* ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 2. A tumult, a confusion.

"But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great *scuffle*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. A child's pinafore or bib. (*Prov.*)

scŭf'-fle (2), *s.* [Dan. *skuffe* = to hoe.] A garden hoe. (*Prov.*)

scuffle-harrow, *s.*

Agric.: A harrow with cutting shares instead of mere teeth.

scuffle-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A thrust-hoe having the blade in line, or nearly so, with the handle.

scŭf'-fle, *v.i.* [A frequent. of *scuff* (q.v.).]

1. To fight or struggle tumultuously or confusedly; to struggle or contend with close grapple.

"We'll *scuffle* hard before he perish."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, v. 1.

* 2. To shuffle, to scrape.

"The rude will *scuffle* through with ease enough."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 340.

* **scuffle-hunter,** *s.* (See extract.)

"Those who are distinguished by the nick-name of *scuffle-hunters* prowl about the wharfs, quays, and warehouses under pretence of seking employment as porters and labourers; but their chief object is to pillage and plunder whatever comes in their way."—*Police of the Metropolis* (1797), p. 54.

scŭf'-fler (1), *s.* [Eng. *scuffl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who scuffles.

scŭf'-fler (2), *s.* [Eng. *scuffl(e)* (2), s.; *-er.*]

Agric.: A cultivator, a scarifier (q.v.).

scŭft, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skoft*; Goth. *skufts* = hair.] The back part of the neck.

scŭg, *v.t.* [Dan *skygge* = to shade; Sw. *skugga*; Icel. *skuggi* = a shadow, a shade.] To hide, to shelter.

scŭg, *s.* [Scug, *v.*] The declivity of a hill; a shelter.

scŭl-dŭd'-dĕr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to what is unchaste. (*Scotch.*)

"Can find out naething but a wee bit *sculduddery* for the benefit of the kirk-treasurer."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

B. *As substantive* (*Scotch*):

1. Fornication, adultery.

2. Grossness, obscenity.

scŭlk, scŭlk'-ĕr, &c. [Skulk, Skulker, &c.]

* **scŭll** (1), *s.* [Skull.]

scŭll (2), *s.* [A variant of *school* (q.v.).] A school or shoal of fish.

"Fish . . . in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea." *Milton: P.L.*, viii. 402.

scŭll (3), *s.* [Icel. *skjóla* = a pail, a bucket; cf. *scull* (4), s.] [Skeel.] A shallow fish-basket.

"She maun get the *scull* on her back, and awa' wi' the fish."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 249.

scŭll (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat connects it with Lowland Scotch *skul*, *skull*, *skoll* = a goblet or large bowl; Dan. *skaal* = a bowl, a cup; Sw. *skål*; Icel. *skál* = a bowl.]

* 1. A boat, a cock-boat.

"Go over to White Hall in a *scull*."—*Pepys: Diary*, March 21, 1669.

2. A short oar rowed with one hand, two being handled by a single man, as in river-wherries and match-boats. Also an oar used over the stern by a rocking action obliquely against the water.

"Getting his *scull* jammed by striking a wave."—*Field*, Sept. 18, 1886.

3. One who sculls a boat.

"Like rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 351.

¶ *Silver sculls:*

Aquatics: A pair of small silver sculls given as a challenge prize for scullers at several regattas.

scŭll, *v.t.* or *i.* [Scull (4), *s.*] To impel or propel a boat by sculls, or by a single oar over the stern.

scŭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scull*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who propels a boat by an oar over the stern. [Scull (4), *s.*, 2.]

"This has been divided between a junior and a senior *scullers'* race."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1851.

* 2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.

"Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shivering in the leaky *sculler* sate."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 735.

scŭll'-ĕr-ў, * **skŭll'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [According to Skeat, from Eng. *swiller*, with suff. *-y*; cf. "*squyllare*, dysche-wescheare." (*Prompt. Parv.*) A.S. *swilian*. The change from *swillery* or *squillery* to *scullery* was helped by some confusion with O. Fr. *escuelle* Lat. (*scutella*) = a dish; *escueillier* = a place where dishes or bowls are kept.]

1. A place or room in a house where dishes, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the dirty work of the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.

"For it fell chiefly in the kitchen and office adjoining, as the *scullery*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. Offal, filth.

"The soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolence."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 258.

scŭll'-ĭng, *a.* [Scull, *v.*] Moving or worked from side to side, like the scull in the stern of a boat.

"The motions consist in a *sculling* action of the tail."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 66.

scŭll'-ĭon (1 as y), * **scol-i-on,** * **scoul-y-on,** *s.* [Fr. *escouillon* = a dish-clout, from Lat. *scopa* = a broom.]

1. *Lit.:* The lowest domestic servant, who does the work of the scullery.

"He [Richard the Second] would not move at their request, the meanest *scullion* out of his kitchen."—*Bolingbroke: Hist. of Eng.*, let. 6.

2. *Fig.:* A low, mean, dirty fellow.

* **scŭll'-ĭon-lў** (1 as y), *a.* [Eng. *scullion*; *-ly.*] Like a scullion; hence, low, mean, base, contemptible.

"His *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* **scŭlp,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sculpo* = to carve.] [Sculpture, s.] To sculpture, to carve, to engrave.

"O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

scŭlp'-ĕr, *s.* [Scorper.]

scŭl'-pĭn, skŭl'-pĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *scorpion*; cf. scorpion-fish.]

Ichthy.: Acanthocottus virginianus, ranging from the coast of New Brunswick to Virginia, from ten to eighteen inches long, of which the head is about one-third. Light or greenish-brown above, with irregular blotches. The name is also extended to any species of Acanthocottus, a genus formed by Girard to include marine species of Cottus.

"The common bullhead or *sculpin* is well known to every boy as a scarecrow among fishes."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, iii. 427.

* **scŭlp'-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *sculptilis*, from *sculpo* = to carve.] Formed by sculpture or carving.

"In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ix.

scŭlp'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *sculpo* = to carve.] One who sculptures; one who cuts, carves, or hews figures in wood, stone, or like materials.

"A marble courser by the *sculptor's* hands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 495.

* **scŭlp-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sculptor*; *-ess.*] A female sculptor; a female artist in sculpture.

scŭlp'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *sculptur(e)*; *-al.*] *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

"*Sculptural* contour of head."—*Poe: Spectacles* (*Works*, ii. 344).

* **scŭlp'-tu-ral-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sculptural*; *-ly.*] By means of sculpture.

scŭlp'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sculptura*, prop. fem. sing. of *sculpturus*, fut. par. of *sculpo* = to carve; Sp. & Port. *escultura*; Ital. *scultura.*]

1. The art of cutting, carving, or hewing wood, stone, or similar material into the figures of men, beasts, or other things. It also includes the modelling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterwards cast in bronze or other metal.

"Zeuxis fonde first the portrature,
And Prometheus the *sculpture*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

2. A piece of sculpture; carved work; a figure cut or carved in wood, stone, or similar material, representing some real or imaginary object.

"What are to him the *sculptures* of the shield?"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

¶ The origin of sculpture is lost in antiquity. An admirable material for early effort was found in clay, so widely diffused in many lands [Terra-cotta], to which, as knowledge advanced, were added wax, gesso, marble, bronze, &c. Hence the rudiments of sculpture are found among all races of mankind. The idolatry of the Old World gave it a great impulse, from the necessity which it produced of representing gods. [Idol.] Innumerable highly-antique sculptures remain belonging to the Egyptians; they are not confined to gods, but represent men engaged in their several occupations. To a certain extent it is the same with the Assyrian sculptures. Those of India are known chiefly in connection with Booddhism and the Later Brahmanism; they are more exclusively connected with religion. All these are mediocre specimens of art. It was reserved to the Greeks, and specially to the Athenians, to carry sculpture to the highest perfection, which Phidias did, about B.C. 442, and Praxiteles, about B.C. 363. The works of the former were characterized by sublimity, those of the latter by beauty. Praxiteles was the first who ventured to produce a wholly nude figure. The conquest and spoliation of Greece by the Romans, B.C. 146, led to the removal of Greek masterpieces to Rome. This ultimately created a certain taste for sculpture among the Romans, especially under the Emperor Augustus, but, as sculptors, the Romans never equalled the Greeks. Under the later emperors the art declined; under the barbarian invaders who next succeeded to power it all but expired. It was revived in Italy in the thirteenth century by Pisano, and gradually spread to other European countries. Among Italian sculptors were Donatello (1383–1460), Michael Angelo (1474–1564), and Canova (1757–

1322). Among the sculptors of the United States may be named Hiram Powers, Thomas Crawford, Horatio Greenough, and William W. Story. Those of England include John Flaxman, John Gibson, and others of reputation. Thorwaldsen, of Danish birth, is the most famous of modern sculptors. Among living sculptors there are several of fine ability.

sculpture-writing, *s.* Hieroglyphic (q.v.).

scŭlp'-tŭre, *v.t.* [SCULPTURE, *s.*]

1. To represent in or by sculpture; to carve or form with the chisel and other tools in wood, stone, or other material.

"We may classify *sculptured* works . . . into the two forms."—*Brande & Cox: Dict.*, iii. 380.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work.

"By the convent's *sculptured* portal."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

3. To carve, to cut.

"The inscriptions that are usually *sculptured* or incised on those monuments."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

scŭlp-tu-rĕsque' (que as k), *a.* [Eng. *sculptur(e); -esque.*] Pertaining to, or possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

"He touches on his own peculiar art by describing *sculpturesque* situations."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 5, 1884.

scŭm, * **scome,** * **skom,** * **skum,** *s.* [Dan. *skum* = scum, froth, foam; Icel. *skim* = foam; Sw. *skum;* O. H. Ger. *scim;* Ger. *schaum;* O. Fr. *escume;* Fr. *écume;* Ir. *squm;* Sp. & Port. *escuma;* Ital. *schiuma.*]

1. *Lit.:* The extraneous matters or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in fermentation or boiling, or which form on the surface in any other way or by any other means; the scoria of molten metal.

"Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 31.

2. *Fig.:* The refuse, the recrement; that which is vile and worthless.

"People whom nobody knows, the *scum* of the earth."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 76.

scŭm, * **skomme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SCUM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To take the scum off the surface of; to clear of scum or impure matter; to skim.

"You that *scum* the molten lead."
Dryden: Œdipus, iii. 1.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To throw off scum; to be covered with scum.

2. To arise like scum.

"Golde and siluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scomed* out of the sea."—*Bernera: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlix.

scŭm'-bĕr, *s.* [A contract. of *discumber* (q.v.).] Dung, especially the dung of a fox. (*Prov.*)

scŭm'-bĕr, scŭm'-mĕr, *v.i.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

scŭm'-ble, *v.t.* [A frequent. or dimin. from *scum*, v. (q.v.).]

Paint.: To cover lightly or spread thinly over, as an oil-painting, drawing, or the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colours, so as to modify the effect.

"His habit of *scumbling* colour thinly over colour with reference to the tint beneath."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 3, 1883.

scŭm'-blĭng, *s.* [SCUMBLE.]

Paint.: A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting, by blending tints with a neutral colour of a semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in colour, or which requires harmonising. In chalk and pencil drawing this is done by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump, which produces a peculiarly soft effect.

scŭm'-mĕr, *v.t.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

"Time *scummers*
Vpon th' effigie."
Davies: Commendatory Verses, p. 18.

scŭm'-mĕr, * **skom-mer,** *s.* [Eng. *scum*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scums; a skimmer.

"The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 120.

scŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCUM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

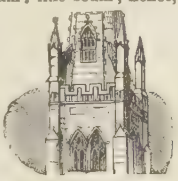
C. *As subst.:* The act of skimming or clearing of scum; in the plural, the matter skimmed from boiling or fermented liquors.

* **scŭm'-mỹ,** * **skŭm'-mỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *scum; -y.*] Covered with scum; like scum; hence, refuse, low.

"These were the *skummy* remnants of those rebels."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

scŭn'-çheŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also the cross-pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame.


TOWER, SHOWING SCUNCHEONS.

scŭn'-nĕr, *v.i.* [A.S. *scúnian, onscúnian* = to shun (q.v.).]

1. To loathe, to nauseate; to feel disgust.

"They got *scunnered* wi' sweets."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. iii.

2. To start at anything from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back through fear. (*Scotch.*)

scŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [SCUNNER, *v.*] Loathing, abhorrence.

scŭp (1), *s.* [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ichthy.: The Porgy (q.v.).

scŭp (2), *s.* [Dut. *schop.*] A swing. (*Amer.*)

scŭp, *v.i.* [SCUP (2), *s.*] To swing. (*Amer.*)

scŭp'-pĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *escopir, escupir* = to spit out; Sp. & Prov. *escupir;* Walloon *scuipa;* Dut. *spiegat;* Ger. *speigat;* Sw. *spygatt* = spit-hole, from Sw. *spy* = to spit; Ger. *speien.*]

Shipbuild.: A hole or tube leading from the water-way through the ship's side, to convey away water from the deck.

"With all her *scuppers* spouting blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

scupper-hole, *s.* The same as SCUPPER (q.v.).

"The blood at *scupper-holes* run out." *Ward.*

scupper-hose, scupper-shoot, *s.*

Naut.: A spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper-hole, to conduct the water clear of the vessel's side.

scupper-leather, *s.*

Naut.: A flap-valve of leather outside of a lower-deck scupper, to keep the sea-water from entering, but permitting exit of water from the inside.

scupper-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A short nail with a very broad, flat head, used for nailing on scupper-hose, battening down tarpaulins, fastening pump-leathers, &c.

scupper-plug, *s.*

Naut.: A tapering block, to close a deck-scupper.

scupper-shoot, *s.* [SCUPPER-HOSE.]

scŭp'-pĕr-nŏng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of grape found wild, and cultivated in the southern parts of the United States. It is said to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, and to have been brought from Greece.

"The *scuppernong*
From warm Carolinian valleys."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine.

* **scŭr,** *v.t.* [SCOUR, *v.*] To run or move hastily; to scour.

scŭrf, * **scurfe,** *s.* [A.S. *scurf, sceorfa*, from *sceorfan* (pa. t. *scearf*, pl. *scurfon*) = to scrape; cogn. with Dut. *schurft* = scurf; Icel. *skurfur;* Sw. *skorf;* Dan. *skurv;* Ger. *schorf* = scurf; *schürfen* = to scratch; Lat. *sculpo, scalpo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. The soil or foul remains of anything adherent.

"Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,010.

* 3. Anything adhering to the surface; a coat.

"A glossy *scurf*, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore."
Milton: P. L., i. 672.

* 4. Scum, scoria.

"*Scurfe* of yren; *scoria.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Pathol.:* Minute scales formed by portions of the cuticle separated from the body by friction even when the health is good. In pityriasis (q.v.) they are detached in abnormal abundance.

2. *Bot.:* Small, roundish, flattened particles giving a leprous appearance to the surface of certain plants, as the Pine-apple.

scŭrff, * **scurffe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Bull-trout. (*Prov.*)

scŭrf'-ĭ-nĕss, * **scorff-y-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *scurfy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurfy.

"Scabbed *scorffynesse.*" *Skelton: Duke of Albany.*

scŭrf'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *scurf; -y.*]

1. Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf; in botany, covered with scales resembling scurf.

* **scŭr'-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *scur; -er.*] One who moves or runs hastily; a scourer, a scout.

"He sente for the *scurrers* to aduyse the dealyinge of theyr ennemys."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **scŭr'-rĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra* = a buffoon; Fr. & Ital. *scurrile.*]

1. Befitting or characteristic of a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose; scurrilous.

"It is impossible to associate romance with the countenance which prompted Person's *scurrile* jest."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Aug., 1881, p. 152.

2. Given to the use of scurrilous language; scurrilous.

"Dares thrice *scurrile* lords behold."
Holyday: Juvenal, sat. iii.

scŭr-rĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *scurrilité*, from Lat. *scurrilitutem*, accus. of *scurrilitas*, from *scurrilis* = scurrile (q.v.); Ital. *scurrilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being scurrilous; low, vile, or obscene jocularity.

"Good Master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which is scurrilous; low, indecent, or vulgar language; gross abuse or invective; obscene jests.

"In this paper were set forth, with a strength of language sometimes approaching to *scurrility*, many real and some imaginary grievances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs, * **scŭr'-rĭl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *scurril(e); -ous.*]

1. Used or given to scurrility; using the coarse and indecent language of low, vulgar persons; lewdly jocose.

"Called by Bale a *scurrillous* fool."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.* (*J. Standish.*)

2. Containing low, vulgar, or indecent language; obscene; grossly opprobrious; indecently abusive.

"Indeed justice is done to Sarsfield even in such *scurrilous* pieces as the Royal Flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurrilous; -ly.*] In a scurrilous manner; with gross or indecent abuse.

"Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation."—*Dryden.*

scŭr'-rĭl-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scurrilous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurrilous; indecency or grossness of language; scurrility.

scŭr'-rỹ, *v.i.* [A freq. from *scur* (q.v.).] To move rapidly; to hurry, to hasten.

"To *scurry* to the trenches of the Romans."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 882.

scŭr'-rỹ, *s.* & *a.* [SCURRY, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A hurried movement; a run; haste. [HURRY-SCURRY.]

"After affording a very bright and lively *scurry* for sixteen minutes."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Short and sharp.

"His horses were rarely seen running in the *scurry* races which do so much mischief."—*Daily News*, Sept. 14, 1881.

scŭr'-vĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurvy; -ly.*] In a scurvy manner; basely, meanly, shamefully.

"She uses them *scurvily.*"—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxii.

scŭr′-vĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *scurvy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being scurvy; meanness, vileness.

scŭr′-vy, * scŭr′-vey, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *scurf; -y*; cf. Sw. *skorvig* = scurfy, from *skorf* = scurf.] [SCURFY.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Scurfy; affected or covered with scurf or scabs; scabby; suffering from scurvy.

"Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed."—*Lev.* xxi. 20.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Vile, mean, low, vulgar, contemptible.

2. Mean, petty, paltry, contemptible, shameful.

"Maybe she'll call ye saucy *scurvey* fellow."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: A peculiar kind of anæmia, arising from a deficiency of vegetable diet, with a tendency to hæmorrhage, impaired nutrition, and great mental and bodily prostration, emaciation, enlarged joints, typical changes in the gums, &c. Lime-juice, fruits, and vegetable food are indicated in the treatment of this disease.

scurvy-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cochlearia (q.v.).

*** scŭse,** *s.* [EXCUSE.]

scŭt, * skut, *s.* [Icel. *skutr* = the stern, from *skjóta* = to jut out.] A short tail, as that of a hare or deer.

"As soon as the hare came fairly round, the latter got well placed, and, keeping to the *scut*, won a trial of fair length easily."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

*** scŭ′-tage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *scutagium*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

Feudal law: The same as ESCUAGE (q.v.).

"The aids and *scutages* due to the crown were only levied on its immediate feudal tenants."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iv.

scū-tā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *scutatus* = armed with a shield, from *scutum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Shield-bugs; a family of Geocores, having a large scutellum, in some cases almost concealing the hemelytra. They feed on the juices of trees and shrubs, occasionally attacking caterpillars. Some of the tropical species have splendid metallic tints, and fly in the sunshine.

scū′-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *scutatus*, from *scutum* = a shield.]

1. *Bot.:* Formed like an ancient round buckler.

2. *Zool.:* Protected by large scales.

scŭtch, *v.t.* [The same as SCOTCH, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To beat, to drub.

2. To dress by beating; specifically:

(1) *Cotton-man.:* To separate, as the individual fibres of, after they have been loosened and cleansed.

(2) *Flax-man.:* To beat off and separate as the woody parts of the stalks of.

(3) *Silk-man.:* To disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scŭtch, *s.* [SCOTCH, *v.*]

1. A wooden instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a scutcher.

2. A provincial name for couch-grass (q.v.).

scutch-rake, *s.* A flax-dresser's implement.

scŭtch′-eŏn, * scoch-on, * scuch-i-on, * skochen, *s.* [A contract. of *escutcheon* (q.v.).]

1. An escutcheon; a shield for armorial bearings.

"The defaced *scutcheons* and headless statues of his ancestry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Anc. Arch.:* The shield or plate on a door, from the centre of which hung the door-handle.

3. *Locksmith.:* A cover or frame to a key-hole.

4. A name-plate on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

scŭtch′-eŏned, *a.* [Eng. *scutcheon; -ed.*] Emblazoned as on a scutcheon.

"The *scutcheoned* emblems that it bore."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15

scŭtch′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *scutch*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which scutches; specif., a machine in which cotton, **flax**, or silk is scutched. [SCUTCH, *v.* 2.]

scŭtch′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCUTCH, *v.*]

scutching-machine, scutching-mill, *s.* A scutcher (q.v.).

scutching-stock, *s.*

Flax-manuf.: The part of the machine on which the hemp rests in being scutched.

scute (1), *s.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

*** 1.** A small shield; a buckler.

"Bare the self-same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*."—*Gascoigne: Devise of a Maske.*

*** 2.** An old French gold coin, of the value of 3s. 4d.

"With *scutes* and crownes of golde,
I drede we are bought and solde."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not to Court?

3. A scale, as of a reptile. [SCUTUM.]

*** scūte** (2), *s.* [SCOUT, *s.*]

scū′-tel, *s.* [SCUTELLUM.]

scu-tĕl′-la (pl. **scu-tĕl′-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a salver, dimin. from *scutra* = a tray.]

1. *Compar. Anat.* (*Pl.*): The horny plates with which the feet of birds are covered, especially in front.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Echinoidea, family Clypeastridæ. They are of circular form.

scu-tĕl-lär′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ.

scu-tĕl′-lär-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *scutella* = a nearly square salver or waiter. Named from the form of the calyx.]

Bot.: Skull-cap; the typical genus of Scutellareæ. Calyx broadly ovate, with a tooth or scale on the inner side, the two lips closed after flowering; corolla with the tube much exserted, upper lip straight, arched, lower one trifid; anthers of the two lower stamens one-celled, those of the two upper ones two-celled. Known species about ninety, from the temperate and sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. Two of them are, *Scutellaria galericulata*, the Common, and *S. minor*, the Lesser Skull-cap. The flowers of the former are blue, those of the latter pale red.

scu-tĕl′-la-rĭn, *s* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in *Scutellaria lateriflora*. (*Watts.*)

scu-tĕl′-lāte, scū′-tĕl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *scutella* = a salver.] Formed like a plate or platter; divided into small plate-like surfaces.

"It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution."—*Woodward.*

scu-tĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scutell(a); fem.* pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Echinoidea; shell depressed, discoidal, often digitate or perforated, lower surface with ramifying grooves. Often merged in Clypeastridæ.

scu-tĕl′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *scutella* = a salver, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as SCUTELLATE (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* Nearly patelliform, but oval instead of round, as the embryo of grapes.

scū′-tĕl-line, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellinus*, from Lat. *scutella* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the genus Scutella (q.v.).

"The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary."—*Phillips: Geology* (ed. 1885), i. 490.

scu-tĕl′-lŭm (pl. **scu-tĕl′-la**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *scutum* (q.v.).]

Botany:

(1) The single large cotyledon enveloping the embryo in Grasses.

(2) (*Of lichens*): A shield with an elevated rim formed by the thallus. [ORBILLA.]

scū′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [From Lat. *scutum* (q.v.). Named from the form of the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Shrubs with nearly opposite leaves, five petals, and five stamens. From Asia, Africa, and America. The wood of *Scutia capensis* is used by cabinet-makers.

*** scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [SCUTIBRANCHIATE.]

*** scu-tĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and Eng. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Lamarck's orders of Gasteropoda, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Two families, Olidea and Calyptracea.

scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-ate, scu-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [SCUTIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the order Scutibranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Scutibranchiata.

scu-tĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing a shield or buckler.

scū′-tĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *scutiforme*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a shield or buckler; scutate (q.v.).

scu-tĭg′-ĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *scutum* (q.v.), and *gero* = to wear, to carry about.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scutigeridæ (q.v.). *Scutigera coleoptrata*, inhabiting the south of Europe and northern Africa, is four-fifths of an inch long, and *S. nobilis*, found in India and the Mauritius, two inches.

scu-tĭ-ger′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutiger(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Antennæ very long; eyes compound; body-segments few; limbs long, the first pair specially so, and projecting from the sides of the head. Widely distributed.

scŭt′-tĕr, *s.* [SCUTTER, *v.*] A hasty, noisy run.

"A *scutter* downstairs."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

scŭt′-tĕr, *v.i.* [Prob. a frequent. from *scud* (q.v.).] To run away hastily; to scurry, to scuttle.

"Here and there a mongoose *scutters* under the pony's hoofs as we pass along."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

scŭt′-tle (1), *** scot-ille, * scot-ylle, * skut-tle,** *s.* [A.S. *scutel* = a dish, a bowl, from Lat. *scutella* = a salver or waiter, dimin. from *scutra, scuta* = a tray, dish, or platter; Sp. *escudilla*; Ital. *scodella.*]

1. A broad, shallow basket, so called from its resemblance to a dish.

"The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

2. A metal pan, pail, or bucket for carrying or holding coals.

scŭt′-tle (2), *s.* [SCUTTLE (1), *v.*] A quick pace; a short run.

scŭt′-tle (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *escoutille* (Fr. *écoutille*), a word probably of Spanish origin; cf. Sp. *escotilla, escotillon* = a hole in the hatch of a ship, a hatch; ultimate origin doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A square hole in the wall or roof of a house with a lid for covering it; the lid that covers such hole.

2. *Naut.:* A small opening in a ship's deck or side, closed by a shutter or hatch.

"We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them: as also a small hatch, or *scuttle* rather, belonging to some bark."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

scuttle-butt, scuttle-cask, *s.*

Naut.: A cask having an opening, covered by a lid, in its side or top. It is lashed on deck, and contains the water required for immediate use. Called also Scuttled-butt.

scuttle-fish, *s.* [CUTTLE-FISH.]

scŭt′-tle (1), *v.i.* [The same as *scuddle* (q.v.).]

1. To run hastily; to scuddle.

"Went *scuttling* away at a rapid rate amid the brushwood."—*W. H. Kingston: South Sea Whaler*, ch. xiv.

2. (See extract.)

"Owing to the practice of *scuttling*, which consists of a band of lads attacking single individuals and violently assaulting them, having grown to such an extent in some of the districts round Manchester, the magistrates have resolved upon severe repressive measures."—*People*, Dec. 7, 1884.

scŭt′-tle (2), *v.t.* [SCUTTLE (3), *s.*]

Naut.: To cut holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose; especially to sink by cutting such holes.

"On his leaving the place they were towed out of harbour, and *scuttled* and sunk."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

scŭt′-tled (le as ẹl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCUTTLE (2), *v.*]

scuttled-butt, *s.* A scuttle-butt (q.v.).

scū′-tŭm (pl. **scū′-tạ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The shield of the heavy-armed Roman soldiers. It was of an oblong or semi-cylindrical shape, made of boards or wicker-work, covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim.

SCUTUM.

"When pay for the soldiers was introduced (which change was made at the siege of Veii) *scuta*, or oblong rectangular shields were substituted for them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21.

2. *Anat.:* The knee-pan.

3. *Bot.:* The broad, dilated stigma of Stapelia and some other Asclepiadaceæ.

* 4. *Old Law:* A pent-house or awning.

5. *Zool.:* A shield-like plate. (Applied specially to the bony dermal plates on the skin of crocodiles and the large dorsal scales of some Annelida.

*** Scutum Sobieski,** *s.*

Astron.: Sobieski's shield, a northern constellation, consisting only of small stars.

sçÿb′-ạ-lạ, *s.* [Gr. *σκύβαλον* (*skubalon*) = dung.]

Pathol.: A hardened mass of fæces.

sçÿd-mæ′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scydmæn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra. They are akin to Pselaphidæ (q.v.), but the tarsi are five-jointed, the abdomen is of six segments, and the elytra cover the abdomen.

sçÿd-mæ′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκύδμαινος* (*skudmainos*) = angry-looking.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scydmænidæ (q.v.).

sçȳe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The curve in the front and back, or front side and back, pieces of the waist of a garment, adapted to fit or suit the contour of the arm where it joins the body of the garment. The sleeve is adapted to fit this slope.

sçÿl′-læ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to Sylla.] [SCYLLIUM.]

Zool.: A genus of Tritonidæ. Animal long, compressed; foot long, narrow, and channeled; back with two pairs of wing-like lobes, with small tufted branchiæ on their inner surface; tentacles dorsal, slender, retractile. Known species seven, from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in floating sea-weed. (*Woodward.*)

sçÿl-lăr′-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [SYLLARIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Scyllaridæ.

sçÿl-lăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scyllar(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A tribe of Macroura. External antennæ foliaceous and very wide, the second and fourth joints lamellar and extremely large; carapace very wide, little elevated, the anterior border with a horizontal prolongation; sternal plastron and abdomen very wide.

sçÿl′-lạr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκύλλαρος* (*skullaros*) = a kind of crab.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scyllaridæ (q.v. Carapace much longer than it is wide; abdomen very thick.

sçÿl-lī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scylli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Selachoidei (q.v.), with several genera, widely distributed. Two dorsals without spine, the first above or behind the ventrals, anal present; no nictitating membrane; spiracle always distinct; mouth inferior, teeth small, usually in several rows.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear first in the Lias.

sçÿl-lī′-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scylli(um)*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scylliidæ, with one species, from the Upper Chalk.

sçÿll′-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scyll(ium)* (q.v.); *-ite.*]

Chem.: A substance occurring in the liver and other parts of sharks and rays. It is prepared by pounding the organ with ground glass, and repeatedly extracting with alcohol. The filtrates are evaporated, and the residue treated with absolute alcohol, the insoluble portion is then dissolved in water, and the crystals which form after a time are again dissolved, and treated with basic acetate of lead, and the lead compound decomposed with sulphydric acid. Scyllite crystallizes from the solution in monoclinic prisms with vitreous lustre, and faint sweetish taste. Slightly soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It does not reduce alkaline copper solutions.

sçÿl′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Σκύλλα (*Skulla*) = a monster inhabiting a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, fabled to be girt about with barking dogs. (*Homer: Odys.* xii. 73, *sqq.*)

Ichthy.: Dog-fishes; the typical genus of Scylliidæ (q.v.), with eight species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas. Origin of anal always in advance of that of second dorsal; nasal cavity separate from the mouth; teeth small, arranged in numerous series. They live on the bottom, and feed on Crustacea and dead fish. Dr. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 316) remarks, "that it would be worth while to apply the fins of these and other sharks, which are so extensively used in China for making gelatine soups, to the same purpose in this country, or to dry them for exportation to the East."

sçÿm′-ĭ-tạr, * **sçÿm′-ĭ-tĕr,** *s.* [SCIMITAR.]

* **sçÿm-mē′-trĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. ** scymmeter*; *-ian.*] Resembling a scimitar (q.v.).

"In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife."
Gay: Wine, 177.

sçÿm′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκύμνος* (*skumnos*) = a lion's whelp.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Spinacidæ (q.v.). Two short dorsals, without spine; nostrils at extremity of snout; spiracles wide. The single species, *Scymnus lichia*, is rather common in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic.

sçȳ′-phạ (pl. **sçȳ′-phæ**), *s.* [Lat. *scyphus*, from Gr. *σκύφος* (*skuphos*) = a cup, a goblet.]

Bot. (*Of lichens*): A cup-like dilatation of the podetium, bearing shields on the margin.

sçȳ′-phĭ-ạ, *s.* [SCYPHA.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Sponges established by Goldfuss. From the Devonian to the Jurassic.

sçȳ-phĭd′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scyphus.*] [SCYPHA.]

Zool.: A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Animalcules solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, adherent posteriorly to foreign bodies by means of a specially-developed acetabuliform organ of attachment; oral system as in Vorticella. Kent enumerates five species.

sçȳph′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. *σκύφος* (*skuphos*) = a cup; Eng. *-form.*]

Bot.: Cup- or goblet-shaped. Used specif. of scyphæ of lichens. [SCYPHA.]

sçȳph′-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a small cup, dimin. from *scyphus* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of scale mosses*): The bag or cup whence the seta arises.

sçȳ-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σκύφος* (*skuphos*).]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A kind of large drinking cup, anciently used by the lower orders among the Greeks and Etrurians. (*Fairholt.*)

SCYPHUS.

2. *Bot.:* Haller's name for a corona when it constitutes an undivided cup. Example, the Narcissus.

* **scyre,** *s.* [SHIRE.]

sçȳt′-ạ-lĕ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σκυτάλη* (*skutalē*) = . . . a cylindrical snake of equal thickness throughout. (*Pliny: Hist. Nat.*, xxxii. 5, 19.)] [SCYTALIDÆ, TORTRIX.]

sçÿ-tăl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scytal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ophidia, often merged in the Boidæ. Wallace enumerates three genera: Scytale and Oxyrhopus, confined to tropical America, and Hologerrhum, from the Philippines.

sçȳthe, * sithe, * sythe, *s.* [A.S. *sidhe, sithe*; cogn. with Dut. *zeis*; Icel. *sigdhr, sigdh* = a sickle; Low Ger. *seged, segd, seed, seid* = a sickle; O. H. Ger. *seh*; M. H. Ger. *sech* = a ploughshare; Eng. *saw, sickle.*]

1. *Agric.:* A cutting instrument used for mowing or reaping. It consists of a long curved blade with a crooked handle set nearly at a right angle thereto. It has generally two projecting handles, called nebs, fixed to the principal handle, by which it is held. It is used with a peculiar swinging motion, both hands being employed.

"A stroke as fatal as the *scythe* of death."
Cowper: Charity, 145.

* 2. *Old War:* A sharp curved blade attached to the wheels of a war-chariot.

scythe-bearing, *a.* Bearing scythes; a term applied especially to some ancient war chariots.

"The *scythe-bearing* chariots, also devised by him, were very effective in the same battle."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ii. 526.

scythe-stone, *s.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

* **sçȳthe,** *v.t.* [SCYTHE, *s.*] To cut with a scythe; to mow.

* **sçȳthed,** *a.* [Eng. *scythe*, s.; *-ed.*] Armed or furnished with a scythe or scythes.

"The *scythed* chariots were common in Gaul."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, 119. (Note.)

* **sçȳthe′-mạn,** *s.* [Eng. *scythe*, and *man.*] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

"Had fled in confusion before Monmouth's *scythemen*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

Sçÿth′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Scythia, a name given vaguely to the country north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Scythia.

Scythian-lamb, *s.* [BAROMETZ.]

sçÿth′-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. *σκυθρωπός* (*skuthrōpos*) = gloomy-looking: *σκυθρός* (*skuthros*) = sullen, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Channel-bill (q.v.); a genus of Cuculidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Crotophaginæ. Bill long and strong, hooked at tip, sides channelled; two front toes, united at base. One species, ranging from East Australia to Molucca and Celebes.

sçȳ-tō′-dĕ, *s.* [Gr. *σκυτώδης* (*skutōdēs*) = like leather; *σκύτος* (*skutos*) = a hide, leather, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) form.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Scytodides (q.v.).

sçȳ-tō-dĕp′-sĭc, *a.* [Gr. *σκῦτος* (*skutos*) = a hide, and *δεψέω* (*depseō*) = to tan.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner.

sçȳ-tō′-dĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scytod(e)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of spiders, family Tegenariidæ or Tubitelæ. Eyes six; body short, rounded. They inhabit temperate countries, and spin only a few irregular lines.

sçȳ-tō-sī′-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σκύτος* (*skutos*) = leather, and *σίφων* (*siphōn*) = a hollow body, a siphon. Named from the tubular and coriaceous form of the fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Dictyotidæ. Fucoids, growing in the ocean. *Scytosiphon filum* is thirty or forty feet long. It is common in the Northern Ocean, and in Scalpa Bay, Orkney, makes navigation difficult. Used in Norway as fodder for cattle.

* **sdāin, * sdāyn, * sdêign** (*g* silent), *s.* & *a.* [DISDAIN.]

* **sdêign′-fûl** (*g* silent), *a.* [DISDAINFUL.]

sēa, * sē, * seë, *s.* [A.S. *sæ*, cogn. with Dut. *zee*; Icel. *sær*; Dan. *sö*; Sw. *sjö*; Ger. *see*; Goth. *saiws.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A general name for the great body of

salt water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. In a more limited sense the term is applied to a part of the ocean, which from its position or configuration is looked upon as distinct, and deserving of a special name, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, &c. The term is also occasionally applied to inland lakes, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee, &c.

"And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he *seas*."—*Genesis* i. 10.

(2) A wave, a billow, a surge.

(3) The swell of the ocean in a tempest; the direction of the waves.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A large quantity; an ocean, a flood.

"All the space as far as Charing Cross was one *sea* of heads."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(2) Anything rough or tempestuous.

"And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost."
Milton: P. L., x. 717.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog., Geol., Hydrol., &c.:* [OCEAN].

2. *Law:* The main or high seas (¶ 11) are considered to begin at low-water mark. Offences upon them are tried by the Admiralty courts or division. Between high- and low-water marks the Admiralty have jurisdiction when the tide is ebbing, and the Common Law courts when it is flowing.

3. *Script.:* [BRAZEN, ¶ 4].

¶ 1. *A cross sea:* [CROSS-SEA].

2. *A heavy sea:* A sea in which the waves run high.

3. *A long sea:* A sea in which the waves are long and extensive.

4. *A short sea:* A sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel.

* 5. *At full sea:* At high water; hence, fig., at the height.

"Folly and madnesse all *at full sea*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.* (Democr. to the Reader), p. 23.

6. *At sea:*

(1) *Lit.:* On the open sea; out of sight of land.

(2) *Fig.:* In a vague condition; uncertain; wide of the mark.

"This time backers were sadly *at sea* in their selection."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

7. *Beyond the sea, beyond the seas:* Out of the country or realm.

8. *Half-seas over:* [HALF-SEAS OVER].

9. *On the sea:* On the edge of the sea; on the coast.

10. *The four seas:* The seas which border Britain on the north, south, east, and west.

11. *The high seas:* [HIGH-SEAS].

12. *The molten sea:*

Script.: The great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. (1 *Kings* vii. 23–26.)

13. *To go to sea, to follow the sea:* To follow or adopt the profession of a sailor.

¶ *Sea* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory.

sea-acorn, *s.* A barnacle. [BALANIDÆ.]

"The Balani have also been named *sea-acorns*, from some sort of resemblance to the fruit of the oak."—*Griffiths' Cuvier*, xii. 429.

sea-adder, *s.* [FIFTEEN-SPINED-STICKLEBACK.]

sea-anemones, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Actinidæ. Corallum absent or spurious; they are locomotive, and rarely compound. The body is a soft, leathery, truncated cone, called the column. The two extremities are named the base and the disk, the former constituting a sucker whereby the animal fixes itself at will, and in the centre of the latter the mouth is situated, and round the circumference are numerous tentacles, usually retractile. [ANEMONE, 2.]

sea-ape, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.:* [FOX-SHARK].

2. *Zool.: Enhydra marina.* [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-bank, *s.*

* 1. The bank or shore of the sea.

"Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. A mole or bank built to keep out the sea.

sea-bar, *s.* The Sea-swallow (q.v.).

sea barrow, *s.* The case, shaped something like a hand-barrow, which contains the eggs of the Skate, or of the Dog-fish.

sea-basket, *s.* [BASKET-FISH.]

sea-bass, sea-basse, *s.* [BASSE, *s.*]

sea-bat, *s.* [PLATAX.]

sea-batteries, *s. pl.*

Law: Assaults by masters in the merchant service upon seamen at sea.

sea beach, *s.* The beach of the sea, especially when sandy or shingly.

"On the *sea-beach*,
Piled in confusion, lay the household goods of the peasants." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 6.

¶ *Raised sea beach:* [RAISED]

sea bear, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The Polar-bear (q.v.).

2. *Otaria ursinus.*

sea beard, *s.*

Bot.: Conferva rupestris.

sea-beast, *s.* An animal living in the sea. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 200.)

* **sea-beat, sea-beaten,** *a.* Beaten or lashed by the sea.

"*Sea-beaten* rocks.' *Cowper: A Tale*, June, 1793.

† **sea-beaver,** *s.* [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-beet, *s.*

Bot.: Beta maritima. [BEET.]

† **sea-belch,** *s.* A breaker or line of breakers.

sea-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Convolvulus Soldanella.

sea-belt, *s.*

Bot.: Laminaria saccharina.

sea-bent, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ammophila.

sea-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The order Gaviæ, Cuvier's Longipennes (q.v.). There are two families, Laridæ and Procellariidæ, but the latter are often erected into a separate group. [TUBINARES.]

¶ A Sea-birds Preservation Act was passed on June 24, 1869.

sea biscuit, *s.* Ship-biscuit.

sea blite, *s.* [BLITE, *s.*, ¶ (*a*).]

sea-blubber, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Medusa or Jelly-fish.

sea-board, * **sea-bord,** *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; the sea-shore.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; on the sea-shore.

"There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 47.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the sea.

sea-boat, *s.* A term applied to a ship considered with regard to her sea-going qualities.

"Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *sea-boats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **sea-bord,** *s. & a.* [SEA-BOARD.]

sea-bordering, *a.* Lying on or situated by the sea. (*Drayton.*)

sea-born, *a.*

1. Born from or of the sea.

"That *sea-born* city was in all her glory."
Byron: Beppo, 10.

2. Born at or upon the sea.

sea-borne, *a.* Borne or carried seaward; borne or carried by sea: as, *sea-borne* coal.

sea-bottle, *s.*

Bot.: Fucus vesiculosus.

* **sea-bound, sea-bounded,** *a.* Bound or bounded by the sea.

"Our *sea-bounded* Britainy."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 573.

sea-boy, *s.* A boy employed on board a vessel at sea. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.)

sea-breach, *s.* The breach made by the sea through an embankment or a reef of rocks.

"To an impetuous woman, tempests and *sea-breaches* are nothing."—*L'Estrange.*

sea-bread, *s.* Ship-biscuit (q.v.).

sea bream, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Pagellus centrodontus.* There is a black spot on the origin of the lateral line.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Sparidæ (q.v.).

"The *Sea-breams* are recognized chiefly by their dentition. Their coloration is very plain. They do not attain to a large size, but the majority are used as food."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 485.

sea-breeze, *s.* A breeze which blows from the sea in upon the land. It is more marked in the tropics than elsewhere, but tends to occur in every latitude. It commences in the afternoon, and travels to the land to supply the place of the air which has been heated, and ascended thence in the earlier part of the day. [LAND-BREEZE.]

"The wasting *sea breeze* keen."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 10.

sea brief, *s.* [SEA-LETTER.]

sea buckthorn, *s.*

Bot.: A British plant, *Hippophaë rhamnoides.*

sea-bugloss, *s.*

Bot.: Lithospermum maritimum.

* **sea-built,** *a.*

1. Built for the sea.

"Borne each by other in a distant line
The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lvii.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bun, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Spatangus (q.v.). Called also Heart-urchin.

sea-cabbage, *s.*

Bot.: Crambe maritima.

sea-cale, *s.* [SEA-KALE.]

* **sea-calf,** *s.* The Common Seal (q.v.).

"The *sea-calf*, or seal, so called from the noise he makes like a calf."—*Grew: Museum.*

sea-camomile, *s.*

Bot.: Anthemis maritima.

* **sea cap,** *s.* A cap to be worn at sea.

"Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

sea-captain, *s.* The captain of a vessel which goes to sea; a captain of a ship as distinguished from a captain in the army.

"And Othere, the old *sea-captain*
Stared at him wild and weird."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

sea-card, *s.* The mariner's card or compass.

sea-carp, *s.* A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.

sea-cat, *s.*

* 1. *Zool.: Otaria ursinus.*

2. *Ichthyology:*

(1) *Trachinus draco*, the Greater Weever. [WEEVER.]

(2) *Anarrhichas lupus.* [SEA-WOLF.]

(3) *Chimæra monstrosa.* [CHIMÆRA.]

sea-caterpillar, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Polynoë.

sea-catgut, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in Orkney to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*; sea-lace (q.v.).

sea-centipedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Nereidæ (q.v.).

* **sea-change,** *s.* A change produced by the sea.

"Doth suffer a *sea-change*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

sea-chart, *s.* A chart (q.v.).

"The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *sea-chart*, than reading the description."—*Watts.*

sea-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: Arenaria peploides.

sea-cliff, *s.* A cliff produced by the action of the sea, and if that action be recent, constituting its boundary at some place. If it be of old date, upheaval may have located the sea-cliff far inland.

sea-coal, *s.* An old name for coal. It was given because that mineral was generally brought by sea, whereas charcoal came by land to the consumer.

"Coal in particular was never seen except in the districts where it was produced, or in the districts to which it could be carried by sea, and was indeed always known in the south of England by the name of *sea-coal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sea-coast, *s.* The coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.

"Upon the *sea-coast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sea-cob, *s.* A sea-gull (q.v.).

sea-cock, *s.*

† 1. A sea-rover, a viking.

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for several species of the genus Trigla (q.v.).

3. *Marine steam-eng.:* A cock or valve in the injection water-pipe leading from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the usual cock at the condenser, and is used in the event of injury to the latter.

sea-cocoanut, *s.*

Bot.: The double cocoanut, *Lodoicea seychellarum.*

sea-colander, *s.*

Bot.: Agarum Turneri. (*Amer.*)

sea-colewort, *s.* The same as SEA-KALE (q.v.).

* **sea-compass,** *s.* The mariner's compass.

"The needle in the *sea-compass* still moving but to the north point only, with *moveor immotus*, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only."—*Camden: Remains.*

sea-coot, *s.*

Ornith.: The coot (q.v.).

sea-cormorant, *s.* [SEA-CROW.]

sea-cow, *s.*

Zoology:

1. Any individual of the Sirenia (q.v.).

"The only existing Sirenia are the Manatees (Manatus), the Dugongs (Halicore), often spoken of collectively as '*sea-cows*,' and forming the family of the Manatidæ."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 653.

2. (From the Dut. *zeekoe*): The Hippopotamus (q.v.).

sea-crab, *s.* A crab which inhabits the sea, as contradistinguished from land crabs and river crabs.

sea-craft, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Also called Clamp.

sea-crawfish, *s.* The Rock Lobster.

sea-crow, sea-cormorant, sea-drake, *s.* Local names for the Mire-crow or Pewit gull.

sea-cucumbers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Holothuridea (q.v.).

sea-dace, *s.* A local name for the Sea-perch (q.v.).

sea-daffodil, *s.*

Bot.: Ismene calathina.

sea-deity, *s.* [SEA-GOD.]

sea-devil, *s.*

Ichthy: (1) The Angler-fish (q.v.). (2) The Ox-ray, *Dicerobatis giornæ.*

sea-dog, *s.*

1. *Zool.: Phoca vitulina.*

2. *Ichthy.:* The dog-fish (q.v.).

3. A sailor who has been long at sea; an old sailor.

¶ The name was specially applied to the English privateers of the time of Elizabeth.

"The Channel swarmed with '*sea-dogs*,' as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé."—*Green: Short History*, p. 406.

sea-dottrel, *s.*

Ornith.: Strepsilas interpres, the Turnstone (q.v.).

sea-dragon, *s.*

Ichthy.: Pegasus draconis, common in the Indian Ocean. The popular name has reference to the resemblance of this fish to the mythical dragon.

sea-drake, *s.* [SEA-CROW.]

† **sea-ducks,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The Fuligulinæ. (*Swainson.*)

sea-dust, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Trichodesmium (q.v.).

sea-dyke, *s.* A dyke, wall, or embankment formed to keep out the sea.

sea-eagle, *s.*

1. *Ornith.:* [HALIÆTUS].

2. *Ichthy.: Raia aquila.*

sea-ear, *s.* Any individual of the genus Haliotis (q.v.).

sea-eel, *s.* An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

sea-eggs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Echinoidea (q.v.). Called also Sea-hedgehogs and Sea-urchins.

sea-elephant, *s.*

Zool.: Macrorhinus elephantinus (or *proboscideus*), the largest of the Phocidæ, probably owing its popular name as much to its immense size as to the short dilatable proboscis with which the male is furnished. [MACRORHINUS.]

sea-endive, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Halyseris.

sea-fan, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Gorgonia (q.v.), and espec. *Gorgonia flabellum.*

sea-farer, *s.* One who derives his support from the sea; one who follows the sea; a sailor; a seaman or other person employed on board ship.

"Which ever as the *sea-farer* undid;
They rose or scantled, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive."
Drayton: The Moon Calf.

sea-faring, *a.* Faring or deriving his support from the sea.

"Such gifts had those *sea-faring* men."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

sea-fennel, *s.* The same as SAMPHIRE (q.v.).

sea-fern, *s.* A popular name for a variety of coral resembling a fern.

sea-fight, *s.* A fight or battle at sea; a naval engagement.

"Of grim Vikings, and their rapture
In the *sea-fight*, and the capture."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, ii.

sea-fire, *s.* A phosphorescence on the sea.

"We found the loch all phosphorescent; never before had we seen the '*sea-fire*' so beautiful."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

sea-firs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Cœlenterate order Sertularida (q.v.).

sea-fish, *s.* Any fish living in salt water.

sea-flower, *s.* A flower growing in or by the sea.

"Fair as the *sea-flower* close to thee growing."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

sea-foam, *s.*

1. The foam or froth of the sea.

"Fast from his breast the blood is bubbling,
The whiteness of the *sea-foam* troubling."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 25.

2. A popular name for meerschaum (q.v.).

sea-fowl, *s.* A fowl or bird which seeks its food upon or near the sea.

"But the *sea-fowl* is gone to her nest."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

sea-fox, *s.* [SEA-APE.]

† **sea-froth,** *s.* [SEA-FOAM, 2.]

sea-furbelows, *s. pl.* [SEA-HANGERS.]

sea-gage, sea-gauge, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A self-registering apparatus for ascertaining depths beyond ordinary deep-sea soundings. A body of air is condensed by a column of quicksilver on which the water acts, and a viscid material floats on the quicksilver and leaves its high-pressure mark in the tube.

2. A tide-gauge (q.v.).

3. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; draught.

sea-gates, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng.: A pair of dock or tidal-basin gates, opening outward, to resist the action of waves when the entrance is exposed thereto during storms.

sea-gilliflower, *s.*

Bot.: Armeria maritima.

sea-gipsies, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A roaming tribe of fishermen of Malayan type, to be met with in all parts of the Archipelago. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago*, p. 607.)

"Where the *sea-gipsies*, who live for ever on the water, enjoy a perpetual summer in wandering from isle to isle."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

sea-girdles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Laminaria digitata.

sea-girt, *a.* Girt, girded, or surrounded by the sea; pertaining to an island.

"The *sea-girt* isles." *Milton: Comus*, 21.

sea-god, sea-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A god or deity supposed to preside over the sea. (Cf. *Herod.* iv. 76 with *Cic., de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 20.)

"Among barbaric races we thus find two conceptions current, the personal divine Sea, and the anthropomorphic *Sea-god*. These represent two stages of development of one idea, the view of the natural object as itself an animated being, and the separation of its animated fetish-soul as a distinct spiritual deity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 276.

sea-going, *a.* Going or travelling on the sea; specif. applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.

"The construction of rigged *sea-going* turret ships."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), lvii. 104.

sea-gown, *s.* A gown with short sleeves, designed to be worn at sea.

"My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

sea-grape, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the eggs of the cuttle-fish, which are comparatively large, oval in form, attenuated at the ends, clustered together, and attached by a pedicle to some foreign body. (*Owen.*)

sea grass, *s.*

Bot.: Zostera marina.

sea-green, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of a colour resembling the green hue often seen on the sea; glaucous (q.v.).

"His *sea-green* mantle waving to the wind."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 350.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A colour resembling the green often witnessed on the sea, especially on parts where it is shallow and has a sandy bottom.

2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gromwell, *s.* [SEA-BUGLOSS.]

sea-gudgeon, *s.* Any fish of the genus Gobius or the family Gobiidæ.

sea-gull, *s.* Any of the large genus or sub-family of Gulls. The name is given because they chiefly fly over the sea.

"Men shall speak of your achievements,
Calling you Kayoshk, the *sea-gulls*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, viii.

sea-hangers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: An algal, *Laminaria bulbosa.*

sea-hare, *s.* [APLYSIA.]

sea-heath, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Frankenia (q.v.), so called from their heath-like aspect and from their growing near the sea.

sea hedgehogs, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.:* [SEA-EGGS].

2. *Ichthy.:* The Globe-fishes (q.v.), because when the body is inflated the spines protrude, and form a more or less formidable defensive armour, as in a hedgehog. (*Günther.*)

sea-hen, *s.* The Guillemot (q.v.).

† **sea-hog,** *s.*

Zool.: Phocæna communis. [PORPOISE.]

sea-holly, sea-holm (1), *s.*

Bot.: Eryngium maritimum.

sea-holm (1), *s.* [SEA-HOLLY.]

sea-holm (2), *s.* A small uninhabited island.

sea-horse, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* (1) The Hippopotamus (q.v.); (2) the Walrus (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): The family Hippocampidæ (q.v.).

3. A fabulous animal, represented with foreparts like those of a horse, and with hinderparts like a fish. Neptune employed them to draw his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry, a scalloped fin runs down the back.

"Though the *sea-horse* in the ocean
Own no dear domestic cave."
Wordsworth: Wandering Jew.

sea-jelly, *s.* The Jelly-fish (q.v.).

sea-kale, *s.*

Bot.: *Crambe maritima* and the genus Crambe.

"Leaves of the brown *sea-kale*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xxi.

sea-king, *s.* [Icel. *seakonungr* = a sea-king, a viking.] A king of the sea; specif., one of the piratical Northmen who infested the coasts of Western Europe, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (q.v.).

sea-laces, sea-points, *s. pl.*

Bot.: An algal, *Chorda filum.*

sea-lamprey, *s.* [Lamprey.]

sea-language, *s.* Language used by seamen.

sea-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: *Anthus obscurus.* The English name appears to have been given by Walcott (*Synops. Brit. Birds*, ii. 192).

sea-lavender, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Statice (q.v.).

"The *sea-lavender* that lacks perfume."
Crabbe: The Borough.

sea-lawyer, *s.* A seaman who possesses or fancies that he possesses a knowledge of marine law, and is probably therefore difficult to govern. (*Naut. slang.*)

sea-leech, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Pontobdella (q.v.).

sea-legs, *s. pl.* The ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel out at sea on a stormy day. It is acquired when one has become accustomed to the roll of the vessel and keeps time with it.

"It was Martin's turn . . . to hear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy . . . making love-remonstrances to Mrs. Lupin, getting his *sea-legs* on the 'Screw', . . . and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

sea-lemons, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Doridæ (q.v.).

"Specimens of the . . *sea-lemons* may at any time be found creeping about on sea-weeds, or attached to the under surface of stones at low-water."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 395.

sea-leopard, *s.*

Zool.: *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, a seal from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. An old male, now preserved in the Sydney Museum, measured twelve feet in length, light silvery-gray with yellowish-white in patches, back and sides darker, and belly lighter. The nails on the hind feet are almost obsolete. The False Sea-leopard, or Weddell's Seal, is the *Leptonyx weddellii*, of Gray.

sea-letter, *s.* A document from the Custom-house, carried by every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also a Sea-brief.

sea-lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book name for *Ulva Lactuca.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

sea-level, *s.* The level of the surface of the sea.

sea-lily, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Encrinidæ (q.v.).

sea-lion, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* A popular name for the genus Otaria (q.v.); specif., *Otaria* (*Eumetopias*, Gray) *stelleri*, the Hair Seal of the Pribyloffs, or Steller's Sea-lion. The male attains a length of eleven or twelve feet, and a weight of about 1,000 lbs. Colour golden rufous, darker behind, limbs approaching black. It is destitute of fur, and its skin therefore is of little value, but the hide, fat, flesh, sinews, and intestines are all useful to the Aleutian islanders. The hides yield excellent leather, oil-vessels are made from the stomachs, the sinews are used for threads for binding skin-canoes, and the flesh is considered a delicacy. Sea-lions are found round Kamstchatka and the Asiatic coast to the Kurile Islands, and there is a colony of them at San Francisco protected by the American government.

2. *Her.:* A monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

* **sea-lizards,** *s. pl.*

Palæont.: The Enaliosauria (q.v.).

sea-loach, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Motella vulgaris.*

sea long-worm, *s.* [Lineus.]

sea-louse, *s.*

1. A Crustacean, *Pediculus marinus.*

2. Various isopod Crustacea; as, Cymothoë, parasitic on marine animals.

sea-magpie, *s.* The Sea-pie (q.v.).

sea-maid, *s.*

1. A mermaid.

2. A sea-nymph.

"The *sea-maid* rides the waves."
Cowper: On the Queen's Visit to London.

sea-mantis, *s.*

Zool.: *Squilla mantis.*

sea-mark, *s.* An elevated object or mark of some description on the land visible at sea, and used to direct ships, and serving as a guide to vessels entering a harbour; as a beacon, a lighthouse, &c.

"They were executed at divers places upon the sea-coast, for *sea-marks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

sea-mat, *s.* [Flustra.]

Sea mat-grass:

Bot.: *Psamma arenaria.*

sea-membrane, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhodomenia palmata.*

sea-mew, sea-maw, *s.* Any sea-gull. [Larus.]

"I saw a white object dart frae the tap o' the cliff like a *sea-maw*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiv.

sea-mile, *s.* A nautical or geographical mile; it is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or of a great circle of the globe.

sea-milkwort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Glaux, specif. *Glaux maritima.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

sea-monster, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A monster or monstrous animal inhabiting the sea; a huge or hideous marine animal.

2. *Ichthy.:* *Chimæra monstrosa.*

sea-moss, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* *Corallina officinalis.*

"Some scurvigrass do bring . . .
From Sheppey *sea-moss* some, to cool his boyling blood."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The Bryozoa (q.v.).

sea-mouse, *s.* [Aphrodite.]

sea-mud, *s.* Ooze; a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is used as a manure.

sea-mule, *s.* The sea-mew or sea-gull.

sea-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Mytilus, and especially *Mytilus edulis.*

sea-navel, *s.* A popular name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

sea-needle, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Belone, and especially *Belone vulgaris.*

sea-nettles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The class Acalephæ or Medusas. The term Fixed Sea-nettles has occasionally been applied to the Actiniadæ. The resemblance to nettles is in their stinging properties.

sea-nymph, *s.*

Class Mythol.: A nymph or goddess supposed to inhabit and have a certain measure of power over the sea; one of the Oceanides.

sea-oak, *s.*

1. The same as Sea-wrack (q.v.).

2. The genus Halidrys.

Sea-oak Coralline:

Zool.: *Sertularia pumila*, found on the fronds and stems of sea-weeds on the British coasts.

sea-onion, *s.*

Bot.: *Scilla maritima.*

sea-ooze, *s.* [Ooze.]

sea-orb, *s.* The Globe-fish (q.v.).

sea-otter, *s.*

Zool.: *Enhydra marina*, from Behring's Straits and Kamstchatka. It is closely allied to, but larger than the common Otter, being about four feet long inclusive of tail. The hinder legs are short and thick, somewhat resembling the hind limbs of the seal. It is covered with a very fine chestnut-brown fur, which is an article of considerable traffic between Russia and China.

Sea-otter's Cabbage:

Bot.: *Nereocystis Lutkeana.*

sea-owl, *s.*

Ichthy: *Cyclopterus lumpus*, the Lump Fish (q.v.).

sea-pad, *s.* The Star-fish (q.v.).

sea-parrot, *s.* A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

sea-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, *Echinophora spinosa.* It formerly existed in England, but is now extinct there, though still found on European shores.

sea-pass, *s.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and protect them from molestation.

sea-pea, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus maritimus*, the *Pisum maritimum* of Linnæus.

sea-pen, sea-rod, *s.* [Pennatula.]

sea-perch, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. The genus Serranus (q.v.). The majority of the species are not more than two feet long, but some grow to double that length; and instances are on record of bathers having been attacked by a gigantic species not uncommon at the Seychelles and at Aden, and persons have died from the injuries so received.

2. The genus Labrax (q.v.).

sea-pheasant, *s.* The pintail-duck.

sea-pie (1), **sea-pye,** *s.*

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher (q.v.), *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; so called from its black and white plumage. [Magpie.]

sea-pie (2), *s.* A dish composed of paste and meat in alternate layers, boiled together.

sea-piece, *s.* A piece or picture representing the sea or some scene connected with it.

sea-pike, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any fish of the genus Belone, and especially the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris.*

sea-pincushion, *s.* The egg-case of the Skate.

sea-pink, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Armeria (q.v.). *Armeria maritima* is Thrift, Common Sea-pink, or Sea-gilliflower.

sea-plant, *s.* A plant naturally inhabiting the sea.

* **sea-plash,** *s.* The waves of the sea.

"Through *sea-plash* stormye we marched."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 161.

sea-poacher, *s.* [Aspidophorus.]

sea-points, *s. pl.* [Sea-laces.]

sea-pool, *s.* A pool of salt-water left by the sea.

"I heard it wished that all that land were a *sea-pool*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

sea-porcupine, *s.*

Ichthy.: A common popular name for any plectognathous fish, from the spines with which the body is studded.

sea-puddings, *s. pl.* The same as Sea-cucumbers (q.v.).

sea-purse, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* The leathery envelope in which the ova of most of the Chondropterygii are deposited.

"The young are deposited in a similar manner to the sharks, in their horny cases of a square form, with four projecting horns giving them the form of a butcher's tray. These cases are very frequently picked up on the sea-shore, and are sometimes called *sea-purses*. In Cumberland they are called skate-barrows, on account of their form."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), iv. 530.

2. *Bot.:* *Codium bursa.*

sea-purslane, *s.*

Bot.: Atriplex portulacoides. It has axillary spikes of small yellowish flowers.

sea-pye, *s.* [SEA-PIE (1).]

sea-quake, *s.* A tremor or agitation of the sea produced by volcanic or similar action from beneath.

"Many of the marine disturbances, which might be called *sea-quakes*, have been observed in places which are close to, or in the line of, volcanic vents."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 164.

sea-radish, *s.*

Bot.: Raphanus maritimus.

sea-ragwort, *s.*

Bot.: Cineraria maritima.

* **sea-rat,** *s.* A pirate. (*Massinger.*) [WATER-RAT.]

sea-raven, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any individual of the Scorpænoid genus Hemitripterus, from the Western Atlantic. (See extract.)

"The typical species is the common *sea-raven* . . . it attains a length of two feet and a weight of four or five pounds . . . Like the land raven, it is omnivorous and voracious, acting the part of a useful scavenger in removing decaying matters."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xiv. 739.

sea-reach, *s.* The straight course or reach of a winding river, which stretches out to seaward.

sea-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Psamma arenaria.

* **sea-reeve,** *s.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime places to protect the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

sea-risk, * **sea-risque,** *s.* The risk of destruction or injury to goods or persons crossing the sea; hazard or risk at or by sea.

"He charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter."—*Arbuthnot.*

sea-robber, *s.* A pirate.

"Across the dark *sea-robber's* way."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

sea-robin, *s.*

Ichthy.: Prionotus lineatus, the Banded Gurnard.

sea-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: Cakile maritima and the genus Cakile.

sea-room, *s.* Room wherein a ship may be put through all needful evolutions without danger of being brought into collision with another vessel, with a rock at sea, or with the shore; open sea.

sea-rosemary, *s.*

Bot.: Schoberia fruticosa.

sea-rover, *s.*

1. A person who roves up and down the sea for plunder; a pirate.

2. A piratical vessel.

sea-roving, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Roving over the sea.

B. *As subst.:* The act of roving over the sea; the acts or practices of a pirate: piracy.

sea-ruff, *s.* A marine fish belonging to the genus Orphus.

sea-salt, *s.*

Chem.: Chloride of sodium mixed with small proportions of other salts, and obtained by evaporation of sea-water. It is extensively employed in the preparation of artificial sea-water baths.

sea-sandwort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Honkenya.

sea-scorpion, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. Any fish of the genus Scorpæna. The term is applied because their heads are covered with spines, angular projections, lobes, and filaments, so as to give them a formidable appearance.

2. *Cottus scorpius.*

sea-scurf, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lepralia (q.v.).

sea-serpent, *s.*

1. A sea-snake (q.v.).

2. An animal of immense size, and serpentine form, said to inhabit the ocean, but concerning which nothing definite is known. The first detailed accounts come from Norway. Pontoppidan (*Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1755) ii. 195) figures the Sea-serpent raising itself from the water and spouting, but the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th), xxi. 609, matches the figure with that of a squid. In more recent times several appearances of the "sea-serpent" have been recorded; notably by Captain M'Quhæ, of H.M.S. *Dædalus* (*Times*, Oct. 9, 1848, figured in *Illus. Lond. News*, Oct. 28, 1848), by Capt. A. Hassel (*Graphic*, Aug. 17, 1872), by the master and crew of the *Pauline*, of London (*Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 20, 1875), by Lieut. Haynes, of the Royal yacht *Osborne* (see illustration, and *Graphic*, June 30, 1877), by Major Senior, from the *City of Baltimore* (*Graphic*, April 19, 1879), and by a clergyman at Busselton, West Australia (*Nature*, June 24, 1879). In these cases the observers testify to

SEA-SERPENT.

having seen a monstrous serpentiform animal, and their good faith is beyond question. Prof. Owen, in a letter to the *Times* (see *Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 25, 1848, where Capt. M'Quhæ's reply is also printed), maintained that the animal seen by Capt. M'Quhæ was a gigantic seal, *Macrorhinus elephantinus*; but whilst many Sea-serpent stories may be, and some certainly have been, satisfactorily explained away by deceptive appearance of well-known natural objects at a distance, and "Sea-serpent" remains cast on British and American shores have been proved to belong to well-known species, there is a growing tendency at least to suspend judgment in the matter. Agassiz says that if the Sea-serpent exist it must be closely allied to the Plesiosaur (*Geological Sketches*, i. 16), and P. H. Gosse (*Romance of Nat. Hist.* (1st ser.), p. 358) claims that it is a surviving Enaliosaur.

"It would thus appear that, while, with very few exceptions, all the so-called '*sea-serpents*' can be explained by reference to some well known animal or other natural object, there is still a residuum sufficient to prevent modern zoologists from denying the possibility that some such creature may after all exist."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

sea-service, *s.* Service rendered on board a ship, and especially a ship of war; naval service.

"You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado."—*Swift: Direction to Servants.*

* **sea-shark,** *s.*

Ichthy.: Squalus carcharias (Linn.).

sea-shell, *s.* A shell from the sea; the shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea; a marine shell.

"*Sea-shells* are great improvers of sour or cold land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sea-shore, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The shore, coast, or margin of the sea; the land lying adjacent to the sea.

"The barren waste of the *sea-shore*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ix.

II. *Law:* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

sea-shrub, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The family Gorgonidæ (q.v.).

sea-sick, *a.*

1. Suffering from or affected with sea-sickness (q.v.).

"She began to be much *sea-sick*, extremity of weather continuing."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 2. Tired of the sea; weary of travelling by sea.

sea-sickness, *s.*

Pathol.: A peculiar functional disturbance of the nervous system, produced by shock resulting from the motion of a ship. The most prominent symptoms are a state of general depression, giddiness, vomiting and derangement of the bowels, and urinary secretions. In some cases the symptoms are so severe as to threaten life.

"Innumerable preventatives and remedies have been proposed, but most of them fall short of the success claimed for them. No means have yet been discovered which can altogether prevent the occurrence of *sea-sickness*, nor is it likely that any will be found, since it is largely due to the pitching movements of the vessel, which cannot be averted."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

sea-side, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A district or place situated close to the sea; country adjacent to or situated on the sea-shore. (*Judges* vii. 12.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated on the sea-shore: as, a *sea-side* residence.

¶ *Sea-side Balsam* is *Croton Eleuteria*; *Sea-side Grape*, *Coccoloba uvifera* [COCCOLOBA]; *Sea-side Laurel*, *Xylophylla latifolia*; *Sea-side Oat*, the genus Uniola.

sea-slater, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lygia. The Great Sea-Slater is *Lygia oceanica*, common all round the English coast.

sea-sleeve, *s.* [CALAMARY.]

sea slug, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). The name is sometimes confined to the Nudibranchiates.

"The molluscs of this order may be termed *sea-slugs*, since the shell, when it exists, is usually small and thin, and wholly or partially concealed by the animal."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 311

sea-snail, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Liparis vulgaris.*

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The family Naticidæ (q.v.).

sea-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the family Hydrophidæ (q.v.). They have depressed heads, dilated behind and covered with shields. Their bodies are covered with square plates; their tails are very much compressed, and raised vertically, so as to aid them in swimming. They are very venomous; but rarely, if ever, exceed four feet in length. They are found off the coast of India, in the salt water channels of the Sunderbunds, in the seas around the Indian Islands, and in the Pacific, but at no great distance from land. They are eaten in Tahiti.

"Where the wind is a stranger,
And the *sea-snake* hath life."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

sea-snipe, *s.*

1. The popular name of a fish, *Centriscus scolopax.* [CENTRISCUS.]

2. The Dunlin.

* **sea-soldier,** *s.* A marine.

sea-spider, *s.*

Zoology:

1. Any individual of the family Maiadæ.

† 2. (*Pl.*) The order Pantopoda (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 160.)

sea-squid, *s.* [SQUID.]

sea-squirt, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ascidium (q.v.).

† **sea-stars,** *s. pl.* [STAR-FISHES.]

sea-starwort, *s.*

Bot.: Aster Tripolium.

sea-stick, *s.* A herring caught and cured at sea.

sea-stock, *s.*

Bot.: Matthiola sinuata.

sea-storm, *s.* A storm at or on the sea (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

sea sun-flower, *s.*

Zool.: The sea-anemone (q.v.).

sea-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the sub-family Sterninæ (q.v.).

sea-swine, *s.* A popular name for the porpoise (q.v.).

sea-tang, *s.* Tang, tangle.

"Their nests of sedge and *sea-tang*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iii.

sea-tangle, *s.*

Bot.: Laminaria digitata and the genus Laminaria.

¶ *Sea-tangle tent:*

Therapeut.: A stretcher made of sea-tangle.

sea-term, *s.* A word or phrase appropriate to and used by seamen; a word or term of navigation.

"I agree with you in your censures of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's 'Virgil,' because no terms of art or cant words suit the majesty of epick poetry."—*Pope.*

*** sea-thief,** *s.* A pirate.

sea thong, *s.*

Bot.: A British sea-weed, *Himanthalia lorea.*

sea-thrift, *s.* [SEA-PINK.]

sea-titling, *s.* [SHORE-PIPIT.]

sea-toad, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Lophius piscatorius,* the Fishing-frog (q.v.).

2. *Zool.: Hyas araneus,* the Harper Crab or Great Spider Crab. (*Wood.*)

sea-tossed, † sea-tost, *a.* Tossed by the sea. (*Shakesp.: Pericles,* iii. Chorus.)

sea-tortoise, *s.* [TURTLE.]

sea-trumpet, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Laminaria digitata;* (2) *Eckloma buccinalis.*

sea-turn, *s.* A gale, mist, or breeze from the sea.

sea-turtle, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A marine turtle.

2. *Ornith.:* The black Guillemot, *Uria grylle.*

sea-unicorn, *s.* [NARWHAL.]

sea-urchin, *s.* Any animal of the genus Echinus, or of the order Echinida.

sea-view, *s.* A view of the sea; a place which has the advantage of presenting a view of the sea.

sea-voyage, *s.* A voyage by or over the sea.

sea-wall, *s.* A wall or embankment constructed to defend some portions of the land against the inroads of the sea; to form a breakwater, &c.

*** sea-walled,** *a.* Defended against hostile intrusions by the sea, as by a wall.

sea-wand, *s.* The same as SEA-GIRDLES (q.v.).

sea-ware, *s.* A name applied in many places to the weeds thrown up by the sea, which are collected and used as manure and for other purposes.

"Having the usual common rights of hill pasture, *sea-ware,* and grazing over the arable land when the crop is not in the ground."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 31, 1886.

sea-water, *s.* The water of any sea or of the ocean. An analysis of sea-water taken from the English Channel gave the following result: water 964·745, sodium chloride 27·059, potassium chloride 0·766, magnesium chloride 3·666, magnesium bromide 0·029, magnesium sulphate 2·296, calcium sulphate 1·406, calcium carbonate 0·033 = 1,000, with traces of iodine and ammoniacal salt.

sea-wax, *s.* The same as MALTHA (q.v.).

sea-way, *s.*

1. The progress made by a ship through the water.

2. An open space in which a vessel lies with the sea rolling heavily.

sea-weed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A popular name for any of the higher Algals.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Fucaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

sea-whipcord, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Chordaria.

sea whip-lash, *s.*

Bot.: Chorda filum.

sea-whistle, *s.*

Bot.: Fucus nodosus.

sea-wife, *s.*

Ichthy.: Acantholabrus yarrelli. In the proportions of the body and in its parts it is intermediate between the Ballan Wrasse and the Cook Wrasse. (*Yarrell: British Fishes,* i. 516). The name is sometimes applied to *Labrus vetula.*

sea-willow, *s.*

Zool.: Gorgonia anceps.

sea-wing, *s.*

* 1. *Zool.:* A popular name for a bivalve mollusc akin to Mytilus.

2. *Fig.:* A sail.

"Claps on his *sea-wing.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 10.

sea-withwind, *s.*

Bot.: A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

*** sea-wold,** *s.* Vegetation under the sea, more or less resembling a forest; a sea wood or forest.

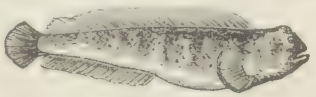
"We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds,* in the crimson shells."
Tennyson: Mermaid, iii.

sea-wolf, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name applied to a sea-king. [VIKING.]

"Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old *sea-wolf.*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xix.

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish, *Anarrhicas lupus,* about seven or eight feet in length; gray or brown,



SEA-WOLF.

with transverse black or brown stripes. Its formidable aspect and sharp, effective teeth constitute its chief resemblance to a wolf.

† sea-woman, *s.* Fata Morgana (q.v.).

sea-worm, *s.* A popular name for various Nereids.

sea-wormwood, *s.*

Bot.: Artemisia maritima.

sea-worn, *a.* Worn by the sea. [WATER-WORN.]

sea-worthiness, *s.* The quality or state of being sea-worthy.

sea-worthy, *a.* Fit to be sent to sea. Used of a vessel sufficiently strong and sound to be entrusted with a cargo and with the lives of crew and passengers.

sea-wrack, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sea weeds piled in long lines on the beach and carted away for manure.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Sea-wrack grass, *Zostera marina.*

(2) (*Pl.*): The Zosteraceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

Sea-wrack grass: [SEA-WRACK, 2. (1)].

sē̆a-fŏrth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Francis Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Arecæ. Elegant palms, with pinnate fronds, polygamous or monœcious flowers, sessile on a branched spadix, with several incomplete spathes; calyx and corolla trifid; males with many stamens and the rudiments of a pistil; style very short; stigmas three; berry small, oval, one-seeded. Some have dwarf, reed-like stems, others rise thirty or forty feet high. Known species about twenty-five, from the Indian Archipelago and Australia. Type, *Seaforthia elegans,* from the latter region.

sēal (1), *** sele** (1), *s.* [A.S. *seolh;* cogn. with Icel. *selr;* Dan. *sæl, sælhund;* Sw. *själ, själhund;* O. H. Ger. *selah.*]

Zool.: The English name for any individual of a group of Marine Carnivora, with resemblances in cranial characters to the True Bears on the one hand and the Otters on the other (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1869, p. 34). They fall naturally into two families: the Phocidæ, or True Seals, and the Otariidæ, or Eared Seals. The body in the former is elongated and somewhat pisciform, covered with a short, thick fur, or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short, conical tail. The limbs are developed into flippers, and adapted for swimming organs, whilst they are practically useless on land (a modification foreshadowed in the hind-limbs of the Sea Otter), so that, when they leave the water, the True Seals can only drag themselves laboriously along, chiefly by contractions of the abdominal muscles. They especially abound in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, passing the greater part of the year in the sea, not far from the shore, to which, however, they invariably resort in the breeding season and to bring forth their young. The Common Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) occurs on the Atlantic coast as far south as New Jersey. It is abundant farther north. It is from three to five feet long, yellowish-gray in color, intelligent, and capable of attachment. The Eared Seals, almost exclusively confined to the southern hemisphere, are more closely allied to Land Carnivora than the True Seals, as they possess small external ears, and are able to use the hind limbs for progression on shore. The male Eared Seal is much larger than the female, which looks ridiculously small beside her lord. It is from one of this group that most of the seal-skins of commerce are obtained. [NORTHERN FUR-SEAL.] Seals are largely hunted for the sake of their blubber, which yields a transparent, inodorous oil; and the skins of those species which have no close under-fur [SEAL-SKIN], when tanned, are employed in making boots, and, when dressed with the hair on, serve to cover trunks, &c. The species of True and Eared Seals are numerous.

seal-fishery, *s.* The most important fishing-ground for hair-seals is off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. The annual catch is about 500,000. There are others in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Nova Zembla, in the White and Caspian Seas, and elsewhere. The Prybiloff Islands are the seat of the most important fisheries for fur-seals, the catch there being restricted to 100,000 skins. The other fisheries, which are principally in the southern hemisphere, are in great measure exhausted. Within recent years the reckless destruction of the Bering Sea fur seals by Canadian fishermen, has been a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. This question has been settled by international arbitration.

seal-skin, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The skin of the seal, which, when dressed with the hair on, is made into caps and other articles of dress, and, when tanned, into shoes, &c. The skin of the sea-bear or fur-seal, after the long coarse hairs, which cover a beautifully fine and silky fur, are removed, is dyed, and made into ladies' cloaks, muffs, &c. Only immature and female specimens of the fur-seal yield the seal-skin of commerce.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of the seal: as, a *seal-skin* jacket, &c.

seal-toothed whales, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Zeuglodontia (q.v.).

sēal (2), *** seale, * seel, * sele** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *seel* (Fr. *sceau*), from Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, a mark; prop. dimin. from *signum* = a sign, a mark; A.S. *sigle* = an ornament; Sp. *sello, sigilo;* Ital. *sigillo* = a seal; Ger. *siegel;* Goth. *siglio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A species of die, of stone, metal, or other hard substance, having a device or motto cut in intaglio on its face, for the purpose of stamping a device or motto in relief on clay, wax, or other material, while in a plastic state, or upon paper, as upon legal documents in token of performance or of authenticity. Seals are of great antiquity (in ancient times the ring usually served as a seal); they were of gold, iron, ivory, &c.

"That *seal* you ask with such a violence."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) The wax or other substance impressed or stamped with a device, and attached to letters and other documents in token of authenticity.

"The use of *seals,* as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments in writing, is extremely ancient. We read of it among the Jews and Persians in the earliest and most sacred records of history."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. xx.

(3) The wax, wafer, or other fastening of a letter or other paper.

"That dared to break the holy *seal.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which authenticates, confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance, pledge, token, proof, testimony.

"They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal.*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,042.

(2) That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast: as, the *seal* of confession. (*Lit. & fig.*)

II. *Technically:*

Gas-works: A water-trap joint, where the gas is drawn or forced beneath a plate, whose lower edge is beneath the level of the water in the tar-well.

¶ 1. *The Great Seal:* The seal used for the Kingdom of Great Britain, and sometimes for Ireland, in sealing public papers of great moment; as, writs to summon Parliament,

treaties with other countries, &c. The Great Seal is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper (as he was formerly called), whose office is conferred by its delivery into his hands. Hence often used, as in the example, for the Chancellorship.

"It was immediately notified to Jeffreys that he might expect the *great seal* as the reward of faithful and vigorous service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Privy Seal:*

(1) The same as PRIVY-SEAL (1). [PRIVY.]

(2) The principal Secretary of State, or person intrusted with the Privy-seal. His proper title is Lord Privy Seal; he is the fifth great officer of state in England, and applies the privy-seal to all charters, grants, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

3. *To set one's seal to:* To give one's authority or sanction to; to give one's assurance of.

seal-engraver, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to engrave or cut seals.

seal-lock, *s.* A lock provided with a seal which must be broken in the act of unfastening, thus indicating the fact of the lock having been tampered with.

seal-paper, *s.*

Law: A document issued by the Lord Chancellor, previous to the commencement of the sittings, detailing the business in his court or division and in those of the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors. The Master of the Rolls issues a similar paper for his division of the court. (*English.*)

seal-pipe, *s.* A dip-pipe (q.v.).

seal-press, *s.* A press for imprinting an inscription or device on paper or plastic material.

seal-ring, *s.* A signet-ring.

"I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's worth forty mark."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

* **seal-wax,** *s.* Sealing-wax.

"He saw his monkey picking the *seal-wax* from a letter."—*Arbuthnot.*

sēal, * **seēl,** * **sele,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SEAL (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To set or affix a seal to; to stamp or impress with a seal, as a mark of authenticity or execution.

"And yet the more, if he strake handes, if he geue his hand writing, and *seal* it."—*Tyndall: Workes:* p. 142.

(2) To fasten or secure with some material stamped with a seal; to fasten securely, as with wax, a wafer, or the like.

"Her letter now is *sealed*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,331.

(3) To stamp or mark with some official stamp or mark as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.

"She brought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Ind. ii.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To confirm, to ratify, to sanction, to attest, to establish.

"*Seal* the title with a lovely kiss."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

(2) To attest, to bear witness to.

"One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief with blood have *seal'd*."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v. 1.

(3) To shut or close up.

"Pleasing sleep had *sealed* each mortal eye."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 1.

* (4) To confine, to shut up; to imprison.

"Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chained,
And *seal* thee so.' *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 966.

(5) To shut or keep close or secret. (Frequently with *up.*)

"*Seal up* your lips, and give no words, but—mum."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

(6) Among the Mormons and some other polygamous sects, to take to one's self, or to assign to another, as a second or additional wife.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* To fix or secure in a wall or other surface, by means of mortar, cement, plaster, or the like.

2. *Hydraul.:* To prevent the flow or reflux, as of air or gas, as in a pipe, by means of carrying the end of the inlet or exit pipe below the level of the liquid.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To affix one's seal.

"I'll *seal* to such a bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice. i 3.

sēaled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEAL, *v.*]

* **sealed-earth,** *s.* *Terra sigillata*, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up in cakes and stamped or sealed.

"Wormwood, bole armoniac, *sealed-earth*, cinquefoil."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 427.

sēal'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *seal* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] One who is engaged in seal-fishing.

* **sēal'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *seal*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who seals; one who attaches seals to documents.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of *Sealer*, Deputy-*Sealer*, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse Bearer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

2. *Spec.:* An officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, leather, &c., and affixes a stamp upon such as are according to the legal standard; an inspector of weights and measures.

3. One who closes or seals up.

"Season of my purest pleasure,
Sealer of solemn eyes!"
Cowper: Watching unto God, No. 2.

sēalgh, sēlch (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *seolh.*] A seal; sea-calf.

"I saw him to-day engaged in an animated contest with a phoca, or seal (*sealgh*, our people more properly call them . . . retaining the Gothic guttural *gh*)."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

sēal'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *seal* (1), s.; *-ing.*] The act, operation, or occupation of catching seals, and obtaining their oil.

sēal'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, or *a.* [SEAL, *v.*]

* **sealing-day,** *s.* A day or time of ratification or confirmation.

"The *sealing-day* betwixt my love and me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

sealing-wax, *s.* A composition for sealing or securely fastening letters or packets. Sealing-wax made of resin, and coloured with vermilion, lamp-black, white lead, or orpiment, was made in the sixteenth century. It was long known as Spanish-wax, and probably reached the Portuguese from India, and the rest of Europe through Spain. (See extract.)

"*Sealing-wax* has a resin for its basis, and has no wax in its composition; but as it took the place of wax as a material for sealing documents, the old name was retained. The best is made of shellac and Venice turpentine, coloured by vermilion or ivory black."—*Knight: Dict. Mechan.*, s. v. *Sealing Wax.*

sēam (1), * **seame,** * **seem,** * **seeme,** * **seme,** *s.* [A.S. *seám*; cogn. with Dut. *zoom*; Icel. *saumr*; Dan. & Sw. *söm*; Ger. *saum.* From the same root as Lat. *suo*; A.S. *siwian*; Eng. *sew.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The junction of two widths of fabric joined together by sewing or stitching; a suture.

"And every *seam* the nymphs shall sew"
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.

2. A piece of needlework. (*Amer.*)

"He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 117.

* 3. A cicatrix or scar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Any thin layer separating two strata of greater magnitude. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Shipbuilding:* The space between two planks of a ship's skin, filled with oakum by calking.

"With boiling pitch the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

seam-blast, *s.* A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices previously made by a drill-blast.

seam-lace, *s.*

Fabric: A narrow stuff used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges.

seam presser, *s.*

1. *Agric.:* A heavy roller to flatten newly-ploughed land.

2. *Tailoring:* A goose, to flatten seams.

* **seam-rent,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A rent along a seam.

B. *As adj.:* Having the clothes rent or torn along the seams; hence, ragged, low, poor, mean.

"Such poor *seam-rent* fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*, ii. 2.

seam-roller, *s.*

Boot-making: A burnisher, or rubber, for flattening down the edges of leather where two thicknesses are sewn together.

seam-set, *s.*

1. *Tin-working:* A punch used by tinmen for closing the seams prepared on a hatchet stake. The face has a groove which shuts down the edges, usually upon a wire.

2. *Shoemaking:* A tool for flattening the seams of boots, shoes, or harness.

sēam (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *somme, some, saume, sume* = a pack, a burden, from Low Lat. *salma*, a corrupt. of Gr. σάγμα (*sagma*) = a pack saddle; Ger. *saum* = a sack of eight bushels.] A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel containing it; a horse-load.

* **sēam** (3), * **saim,** * **sayme,** * **seame,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *sain*, from Lat. *sagina* = a fatting, fatness; Sp. *sayn*; Ital. *saime* = grease, lard.] Tallow, fat, grease, lard.

"Seath it with good old *seame* or grease."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

* **sēam,** *v.t.* [SEAM (1), *s.*]

1. To join together with, or as with a seam; to form a seam on.

2. To mark with a scar or cicatrix; to scar.

"His naked arms and legs, *seamed* o'er,
The scars of frantic penance bore."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

sēa'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *sea*, and *man.*]

1. A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner, a sailor. The term includes officers as well as men, but is technically restricted to the latter. [ABLE-BODIED, 2; ORDINARY-SEAMAN.]

* 2. A merman. (*Locke.*)

sēa'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *seaman*; *-ship.*] The skill of a good seaman; skill in or knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship.

sēamed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SEAM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Joined with a seam; scarred.

2. *Falconry:* Out of condition; not in good condition. (Applied to a falcon.)

sēa'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [SEAMAN.]

* **sēam'-ĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *seámere.*] One who or that which seams; a seamster.

sēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEAM, *v.*]

seaming-lace, *s.* Seam-lace (q.v.).

seaming-machine, *s.* A machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates.

seaming-tool, *s.* A tool for joining or working the edges of sheets of metal.

sēam'-lĕss, * **seam-les,** * **seame-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *seam* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no seams; of a single piece.

"Christ's *seamless* coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

* **sēam'-stĕr,** * **sēam'-stēr,** * **sĕmp'-stēr** (*p* silent), * **sēm'-stēr,** *s.* [A.S. *seámestre*, from *seám* = a seam (q.v.).] One who sews well; one whose occupation is to sew.

"To paint shops of barbers, shomakers, coblers, taylers and *semsters*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

sēam'-strĕss, sĕam'-strĕss, sĕmp'-strĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *seamster*; *-ess.*] A woman whose occupation is to sew.

* **sēam'-strĕs-sў,** *s.* [Eng. *seamstress*; *-y.*] The business or calling of a seamstress.

"As an appendage to *seamstressy*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 49.

sēam'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *seam* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Having or containing a seam or seams; showing the seams. (Hence applied figuratively to the worse part of anything.)

"Plainly to be seen by all who do not deliberately turn away from the *seamy* side of our civilization."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

2. Like seams or scars.

"Though still his crimson *seamy* scars reveal
The sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel."
Mickle: Lusiad, iv.

sēan, *s.* [SEINE.]

sē-ăn̆çe', *s.* [Fr., from Lat., *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit.] A sitting; a session, as of some public body; specific., applied by spiritualists to a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations, or of holding communication with spirits.

sĕan'-na-chie, *s.* [Gaul. *seannachaid* = one learned in old or remote history; a reciter of tales, from *seannacher* = sagacious; *sean* = old.] A Highland antiquary, genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

"Fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi

sēa'-pŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sea*, and *port*.]

1. A harbour or port on the sea.

2. A city or town situated on a harbour, or on or near the sea; also used adjectively: as, a *seaport* town.

Sēa'-pŏy, *s.* [Sepoy.]

sĕar, *seer-en, *ser-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *seárian* = to dry up, to wither or pine away, from *seár* = sear (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *sórên*; Low Ger. *sören, soren*; O. Dut. *sóren*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To dry up; to wither.

2. To burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to burn, to scorch.

"Red-hot steel to *sear* me to the brain."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

3. To parch. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 30.)

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To brand.

"Calumny will *sear* virtue itself."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. To make callous or insensible.

"Hast thou with heart perverse and conscience *seared*,
Despising all rebuke, still persevered?"
Cowper: Expostulation, 399.

sĕar, ***sere,** ***seer,** ***seere,** *a.* [A.S. *seár*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sore, zoor* = dry, withered; Low Ger. *soor*.] Dry, dried up, withered; no longer green and fresh.

"Old age like *sear* trees is seldom seen affected."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

***sĕar** (1), *s. & v.* [Cere, *s. & v.*]

sĕar (2), *s.* [Fr. *serre* = a bar, a lock, from Lat. *sera* = a bar, a bolt.]

Fire-arms: The pivoted piece in a gun-lock, which enters the notches of the tumbler to hold the hammer at full or half-cock, and is released therefrom by pulling the trigger in the act of firing. The half-cock notch is made so deep that the sear cannot be withdrawn by the trigger.

sear-spring, *s.* The spring which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler.

sēarçe, *sēarse, *sērçe, *v.t.* [Fr. *sarser*.] [Search, *s.*] To sift, to bolt; to separate the fine particles of, as of meal, from the coarse. (*Prov.*)

sēarçe, *serce, *s.* [Fr. *sas*.] A sieve, a bolter. (*Prov.*)

"My next difficulty was to make a sieve, or *searce*, to dress my meal. . . . This was a most difficult thing, even but to think on; for I had nothing like the necessary thing to make it; I mean fine thin canvas or stuff, to searce the meal through."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*.

sĕarçh, *serche, *cercher, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *cercher* (Fr. *chercher*), from Lat. *circo* = to go round . . . to explore; *circus* = a circle, a ring; *circum* = round, about; Ital. *cercare* = to search; Sp. *cercar* = to encircle, to surround.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go over and examine; to explore; to look over or around for the purpose of inspection or of finding something.

"He *serchis* alle the coste where were best comying."
Robert de Brunne, p. 268.

2. To look through or into; to examine into; to scrutinize: as, To *search* a house, to *search* a book.

3. To inquire after; to seek after or for.

"Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have *searched* in vain."
Milton: P. L., xii. 377.

4. To examine or try with an instrument; to probe: as, To *search* a wound.

*5. To examine, to try; to put to the test.

"Thou hast *searched* me out and known me."—*Psalm* cxxxix. 1.

*6. To penetrate to.

"Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,109.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make search, to seek, to look, to examine. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.)

2. To inquire; to make inquiry.

"To ask or *search* I blame thee not."
Milton: P. L., viii. 66.

¶ *To search out:* To find out by seeking or inquiring; to seek till found. (*Deut.* i. 33.)

sĕarçh, *serche, *s.* [Search, *v.*] The act of searching for or after anything; the act of seeking, looking, or inquiring for something; pursuit for finding; exploration, inquiry, quest, pursuit, examination.

"He was in *search* of plants."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Right of search:*

Mar. Law: The right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to board private merchant vessels of other nations met with on the high seas, for the purpose of examining their papers and cargo, and of searching for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c. [Contraband, *a.*, ¶.]

(2) *Search of encumbrances:*

Law: The inquiry made in the special legal registers by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe.

search-light, *s.* A powerful electric arc-light, having a lens or reflector, and so mounted on shipboard or on land that the beam into which its rays are concentrated may be made to travel in a horizontal path, and thus throw light, at night, on merchant ships, difficult channels, &c.

search-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover and seize the goods if found. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offences are committed, as base coin, coiners' tools, arms, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, liquors, &c., kept contrary to law.

***sĕarçh'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *search*, v.; *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. (*Cotgrave.*)

***sĕarçh'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *searchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being searchable.

sĕarçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *search*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which searches, examines, explores, or inquires for the purpose of finding something, obtaining information, or the like; a seeker, an inquirer, an explorer, an examiner.

"The unerring *searcher* of our hearts."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. *Specifically:*

*(1) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the causes of their deaths.

"The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corpse lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corpse died."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

(2) An officer of the customs, whose office is to search or rummage ships, baggage, goods, &c., to ascertain if they contain anything liable to duty.

(3) A prison official who searches the clothing of persons newly arrested, and takes possession for the time of the articles found on them.

*(4) A civil officer appointed in some Scotch towns to apprehend idlers on the streets during church hours on the Sabbath.

(5) An inspector of leather. (*Prov.*)

(6) A probe for examining a horse's hoof.

(7) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordn.:* An instrument used for examining the bore of a gun. It is attached to a staff, and has steel points pressed outward by springs, so as to enter cavities, if any exist, when pushed in and drawn out and turned around in the bore.

2. *Surg.:* A Lithotomy-sound (q.v.).

***sĕarçh'-ĕr-ĕss, *sĕarçh'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *searcher*; *-ess*.] A female searcher. (*Stanyhurst.*)

sĕarçh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Search, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Looking or seeking into; examining, exploring, inquiring, investigating; making search or inquiry.

2. Penetrating, sharp, trying, keen.

"When the *searching* eye of heaven is hid."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

3. Minute, close: as, a *searching* inquiry.

sĕarçh'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *searching*; *-ly*.] In a searching manner; closely, minutely.

sĕarçh'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *searching*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being searching; closeness, minuteness, keenness.

***sĕarçh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *search*; *-less*.] Eluding search or investigation; unsearchable, inscrutable. (*Thomson: Spring*, 992.)

sĕared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Sear, *v.*]

sĕar'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seared*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being seared or hardened; hardness, insensibility, callousness.

"He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and *searedness* of conscience."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 261.

***sĕar'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Cerement.]

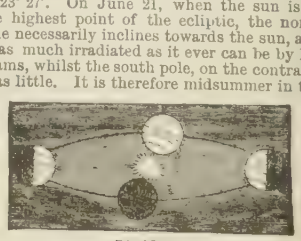
***sĕarse,** *s.* [Searce.]

sēa'-scāpe, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *sea* in imitation of *landscape* (q.v.).] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-picture.

"Sketching a land or a *seascape*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

sēaṣ'-ŏn, *ses-on, *seys-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *seson, seison, saison* (Fr. *saison*), from Low. Lat. *sationem*, accus. of *satio* = a sowing . . . a season, a time of year, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero* = to sow. Originally it meant the time of sowing crops, as the most important *season*; Sp. *sazon*; Port. *sazão, sezão*.]

I. *Lit. & Astron.:* The alternations in the relative length of day and night, heat and cold, &c., which take place each year. In England there are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The Anglo-Saxons reckoned only three, spring, summer, and winter, the words for which are all from Anglo-Saxon, autumn (q.v.) was borrowed from the Romans. In India there are but three well-marked seasons of four months each, the hot (February–May), the rainy (June–September), and the cold (October–January). The essential astronomical fact on which the recurrence of the successive seasons depends is that the axis of the earth always points in the same direction, whatever portion of the orbit the earth may at the time be traversing. The inclination of the equator to the ecliptic is 23° 27′. On June 21, when the sun is at the highest point of the ecliptic, the north pole necessarily inclines towards the sun, and is as much irradiated as it ever can be by his beams, whilst the south pole, on the contrary, is as little. It is therefore midsummer in the



DIAGRAM

Showing the Earth's position with respect to the Sun at the different seasons.

northern and midwinter in the southern hemisphere. Six months later, Dec. 21, the southern pole points towards the sun. It is therefore now midwinter in the northern and midsummer in the southern hemisphere. At the intermediate periods (March 21 and September 21), the axis of the earth is at right angles to the direction of the sun; hence, in both hemispheres it is the equinox, the vernal at the former date in the northern, and at the latter in the southern hemisphere.

"Still sing the God of *seasons*, as they roll."
Thomson: A Hymn.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A period of time, especially as regards fitness or suitableness for anything contemplated or done; a convenient, proper, or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.)

2. The proper or suitable period of the year during which any particular edible is fit for consumption: as, Oysters are in *season*.

*3. A certain period of time not very long, a while, a time. (*Acts* xiii. 11.)

4. That period of time during which most bustle or activity occurs in any particular place, profession, business, pursuit, or sport; the time of the year during which a place is most frequented, or a profession, business, pursuit, &c., is in the greatest state of activity: as, the Brighton *season*, the publishing *season*, the cricketing *season*, &c.

* 5. That which seasons; that which keeps fresh and tasteful; seasoning.

"The *season* of all natures, sleep."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

season-ticket, *s.* A ticket which entitles the holder to certain privileges for a certain time, as to travel on a railway, steamboat, or other conveyance for a certain specified time, or to admission to a place of amusement. Such tickets are issued at reduced rates, in consideration of the charges being paid in advance.

sēaṣ'-ŏn, *v.t. & i.* [SEASON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To fit or bring to the best state for use by time or habit; to habituate, to accustom, to mature, to inure.

"A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives."—*Addison.*

* 2. To fit for any use by any process.

"His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.

* 3. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare, to fit.

"How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. To fit or accommodate to the taste; to render palatable; to give a higher relish to, by the mixture or addition of some substance more pungent or pleasant; to make savoury.

"Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt."—*Leviticus* ii. 13.

* 5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a zest or relish to; to enliven.

"The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men."—*Tillotson.* (*Todd.*)

* 6. To render less rigorous or severe; to temper, to qualify, to moderate.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 7. To gratify, to tickle.

"Let their palate be *seasoned* with such viands."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 8. To imbue, to tinge, to taint.

"Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles."—*Taylor.*

* 9. To copulate with; to impregnate. (*Holland.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become mature or fit for use by time; to become acclimatized or inured.

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural sap, or by being penetrated with other substance.

"Carpenters rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* 3. To give token; to savour, to smack.

"It *seasons* of a fool."
Beaum. & Fletcher. (*Webster.*)

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *season; -able.*] Suitable or fit for the time or season; occurring, happening, or done at the fit or proper time or due season; opportune.

"This . . . came at a very *seasonable* time."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seasonable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being seasonable; opportuneness; fitness for the time or season.

"And when they expire, the trade-wind . . . returns with the customary *seasonablenesse* of weather."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol ii., pt. iii., ch. v.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *seasonab(le); -ly.*] In due time; in the proper season; sufficiently early.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *season; -age.*] Seasoning, sauce. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *season; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

"The association of animals not now found together in pleistocene deposits, is due to *seasonal* migrations."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vii.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *season*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish or season; a seasoning.

sēaṣ'-ŏn-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *season; -ing.*]

1. The act or process by which anything is seasoned or rendered fit for use or palatable.

2. That by which anything is rendered palatable; that which is added to any species of food to make it palatable or more agreeable, as salt, spices, &c.

"Sharp hunger was their *seasoning*, or they took
Such salt as issued from the native rock."
King: Art of Cookery.

3. Anything added to or mixed with something else to increase the pleasure or enjoyment.

seasoning-tub, *s.* The trough in which the dough is set apart to rise.

* **sēaṣ'-ŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *season; -less.*]

1. Having no seasons; without succession of seasons.

2. Tasteless, insipid. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile.*)

sēat, * seate, * seet, * sete, *s.* [Icel. *sæti* = a seat; Sw. *säte;* Dan. *sæde;* A.S. *set, sett;* O. Dut. *saet, sate;* M. H. Ger. *sâze;* Low Ger. *sitt;* Ger. *sitz.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The place or thing on which a person sits; specifically:

(1) A chair, bench, stool, or other similar thing made to be sat in or upon. (*Matthew* xxi. 12.)

(2) The part of a chair, bench, stool, &c., on which a person sits: as, the *seat* of a chair or sofa, the *seat* of a pair of trousers, &c.

(3) The lower part of the body; the sitting part; the fundament.

(4) A chair of state, office, or authority.

"To browbeat, from the *seat* of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(5) A regular or appropriated place of sitting; hence, a right to sit, a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church, a theatre, &c.

(6) The right to sit in a legislative body.

2. The place occupied by anything; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, or on which anything rests, resides, or abides; a station, an abode, a post.

"Rich Mexico, the *seat* of Montezume."
Milton: P. L., xi. 407.

* 3. A site, a position, a situation.

"This castle hath a pleasant *seat.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

4. A place of abode; residence, mansion.

"I woot where thou dwellist, where the *seate* of Satanas is."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* ii.

¶ Now always with a sense of grandeur, and specially of a country residence. [COUNTRY-SEAT, TOWN-HOUSE.]

"Lady friends
From neighbours' *seats.*"
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol.)

5. Posture, mode, or manner of sitting, as of a person on horseback: as, He has a firm *seat.*

6. The lower or fixed plate of a pair of bellows.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The part on which another thing rests: as, a valve-*seat.*

2. *Ordn.:* That part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home.

3. *Saddlery:*

(1) The broad part of a saddle, on which the rider sits.

(2) The top piece on a gig saddle.

sēat, *v.t. & i.* [SEAT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place or set on a seat; to cause to sit down.

2. To assign seats to; to accommodate or provide with seats or sittings; to provide sitting accommodation for: as, The church will *seat* eight hundred.

3. To fit up seats in: as, To *seat* a church.

4. To repair by providing with a new seat: as, To *seat* a pair of trousers.

5. To set or place in a post or position of authority, office, or distinction.

"Thus high, by thy advice,
And thy assistance, is King Richard *seated.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

6. To settle or locate in any particular place or country; to situate.

"Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana?"—*Raleigh.*

* 7. To settle, to colonise; to plant with inhabitants.

* 8. To fix; to set firmly.

"From their foundations loos'ning to and fro
They pluckt the *seated* hills."
Milton: P. L., vi. 644.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rest; to lie down. (*Spenser.*)

sēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SEAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of placing or setting on a seat; the act of providing with a seat or seats.

2. The fitting up with seats: as, The *seating* of the church was very commodious.

3. The material for making seats, or the covering of seats, as horse-hair, leather, and the like.

sēave, *s.* [Icel. *sef* = sedge; Dan. *siv* = a rush.] A rush; a wick made of rush.

sēav'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *seav(e); -y.*] Overgrown with rushes. (*Prov.*)

sēa'-ward, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *sea; -ward.*]

A. *As adj.:* Directed or situated toward or on the side of the sea.

"The *seaward* ramparts of St. Michael's."—*Porter: Hist. Knights of Malta*, ch. xviii.

B. *As adv.:* Toward or in the direction of the sea.

"The rock rushed *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulfed, and to the abyss the boaster bore."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

* **seax,** *s.* [A.S.] A crooked sword. [SAXON.]

sĕ-bā'-ceoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Low Lat. *sebaceus*, from Lat. *sebum* = tallow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or contained in tallow; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.

"The skin is further provided with *sebaceous* and sudoriferous glands."—*Marshall: Outlines of Physiol.*, p. 449.

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of wax, tallow, or grease.

sebaceous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands having small ducts which open within the mouth of hair follicles and supply them with sebaceous matter. Sometimes there are several to one hair. The largest are on the sides of the nose, and often become unduly charged with pent up secretion.

sebaceous humour, *s.*

Anat.: The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

sĕ-băç'-ĭc, *a.* [SEBACEOUS.] Pertaining to or derived from fat.

sebacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}\begin{matrix}COHO\\COHO\end{matrix}$. Pyroleic acid. Sebic acid. An acid of the oxalic series, obtained from fats containing oleic acid by dry distillation or the action of nitric acid, and from castor oil by heating with potash. It crystallizes in white very light needles, has an acid taste, melts at 127°, and dissolves easily in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It forms acid and neutral salts, which are mostly soluble in water, and crystallizable.

sebacic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Methylic sebate, $C_8H_{16}\begin{matrix}CO(CH_3)O\\CO(CH_3)O\end{matrix}$. Obtained by gradually adding methylic alcohol to sebacic acid in strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in fine needles, which melt at 25·5°, has a faint odour, and boils at 285°.

Ethylic sebate, $C_8H_{16}\begin{matrix}CO(C_2H_5)O\\CO(C_2H_5)O\end{matrix}$, is liquid above —9°, has an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils at 308°.

sĕb'-ą-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sebac(ic); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcic sebate with excess of lime. It is purified by solution in oil of vitriol and precipitation by water, and crystallizes in colourless laminæ which melt at 55°. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether and is without taste or smell.

sē·băm′·ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing sebacic-acid and ammonia.

sebamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}NO_3 = (C_{10}\overset{H_2}{\underset{H}{H_{16}}}O_2)'' \Big\}^{N}_{O}$. Obtained by digesting for several weeks a mixture of aqueous ammonia and sebacic ether. The liquid portion containing the sebamic acid is precipitated with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallized from water. It forms a white crystalline pulverulent mass, easily soluble in warm water and alcohol, and gives a precipitate with nitrate of silver soluble in ammonia.

sĕ·băm′·īde, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_2 = (C_{10}\overset{H_{16}}{\underset{H_4}{}}O_2)'' \Big\}_{2}N_2$. A crystalline body obtained by acting on ethyl-sebacic ether with ammonia. It is neutral, and forms microscopic needles, insoluble in cold water and in ammonia, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Water gradually converts it into ammonium sebate.

sĕ·băs′·tēs, *s.* [Gr. σεβαστός (*sebastos*) = august.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.), with about twenty species, widely distributed in temperate seas. Head and body compressed; body covered with scales of moderate or small size, without appendages, villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones. They range from one to four pounds in weight, in general appearance resemble the Sea-perches (q.v.), and are esteemed as food.

† **sĕ·băs·tō·mā′·nĭ·ą,** *s.* [Gr. σεβαστός (*sebastos*) = reverenced, reverend, and Eng. *mania.*] Religious insanity. (*Wharton.*)

sē′·bāte, *s.* [Eng. *seb(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of sebacic acid.

sē′·bĕg·īte, *s.* [After Sebes, Transylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as TREMOLITE (q.v.).

sĕ·bĕs′·tĕn, sĕ·bĕs′·tąn, *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *sebesten*, from Pers. *sapistán.*]

1. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) The nuts of *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, believed to be the Persea of Dioscorides, and the trees themselves. The nuts are sweet, and when cut have a heavy smell. They are eaten in India.

(2) The Cordiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Pharm.:* Sebestens are very mucilaginous, and the mucilage is given in diseases of the chest and urethra, and as an astringent gargle; the kernel is considered good for ringworm, and the bark a mild tonic. (*Lindley, Ainslie,* &c.)

sē′·bĭc, *a.* [Lat. *seb(um)* = fat; Eng. *-ic.*] Sebacic (q.v.).

sĕ·bĭf′·ĕr·ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing fat or fatty matter.

2. *Bot.:* Producing vegetable wax.

sĕ·bĭl′·ą, *s.* [Sp.]

Masonry: A wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble.

sē′·bĭn, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{30}O_8 = (\overset{(C_2H_5)_2}{\underset{H_4}{C_{10}H_{16}O_2}})'' \Big\}O_6$. Diglycerylic sebate. Produced by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on a mixture of sebacic acid and glycerin heated to 100°. It is liquid at first, but solidifies partially after a few days, and completely at −40°. When heated it gives off acrolein.

sĕ·bĭp′·ą·rŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing tallow or fatty matter; sebaceous.

sĕ·bŭn′·dy, sĕ·bŭn·dĕĕ, *s.* [Hind.] An irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police. (*E. Indies.*)

* **sē·cą·bĭl′·ĭ·tў,** *s.* [Lat. *secabilis* = possible to be cut; *seco* = to cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts. (*Graham: Chemistry*, i. 133.)

sĕ·cā′·lĕ, *s.* [Lat. = rye or black spelt, from *seco* = to cut.]

Bot. & Agric.: Rye; a genus of Hordeæ, akin to Triticum, but with the inflorescence in spikes, the spikelets with two flowers and a long-stalked rudiment of a third; glumes subulate. *Secale cereale* is Rye (q.v.); *S. cornutum*, Spurred Rye (q.v.). *S. montanum* is found in the mountains of Sicily, and *S. villosum* in France, &c.

sĕc·ą·mō′·nĕ, *s.* [Arab. *sakmoinga.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Secamoneæ (q.v.). Erect or climbing smooth shrubs, with opposite leaves, a cymose inflorescence and small flowers, with a five-leaved staminiferous crown, and twenty pollen masses. The root of *Secamone emetica*, a climbing shrub common in India, acts as an emetic.

sĕc·ą·mō′·nĕ·æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *secamon(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

* **sē′·cąn·çў,** *s.* [Eng. *secant(t)*; *-cy.*] A cutting or intersection: as, the *secancy* of one line with another.

sē′·cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *secans*, pr. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

A. *As adj.:* Cutting or dividing into two parts.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. If a secant line be revolved about one of its points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it, the secant becomes a tangent. If it be still further revolved, it again becomes a secant on the other side; hence, a tangent to a curve, at any point, is a limit of all secants through that point. A secant plane is one which intersects a surface or solid.

2. *Trig.:* A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle through the second extremity of an arc, and terminating in a tangent to the first extremity of the arc.

sĕc′·cō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *siccus* = dry.]

Paint.: A term applied to that kind of fresco painting which absorbs the colours into the plaster and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

sĕ·çēde′, *v.i.* [Lat. *secedo* = to go away, to withdraw: *se-* = apart, and *cedo* = to go.] To withdraw from fellowship, association, or communion; to separate one's self, to draw off, to retire; specif., to withdraw or separate one's self from a political or religious organization.

"The *seceding* members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1739).

sĕ·çēd′·ēr, *s.* [Eng. *seced(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who secedes.

2. *Scotch Eccles. Hist.:* The name taken, in preference to that of Dissenter, by those who seceded from the Scottish Church in 1733. They believed that dissenter would imply a difference in doctrine, whereas they meant only to protest against the method of discipline. Used specially by and of the Secession. [SECESSION, II.]

sē·çērn′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *secerno*; from *se-* = apart, and *cerno* = to separate.] [SECRET.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To separate, to distinguish.

2. *Physiol.:* To excrete.

"The pituite, or mucus, *secerned* in the nose, mouth, palate."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become divided or separated; to be excreted.

"Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly."—*Bacon.*

sĕ·çēr′·ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *secernens*, pr. par. of *secerno* = to secern (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Physiol.: Having the power or quality of separating or excreting; secreting, secretory.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* A vessel which separates matters from the blood.

2. *Med.:* That which promotes secretion.

* **sĕ·çēr′·mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *secern*; *-ment.*] The act of secreting; secretion.

* **sē·çēsh′,** *s.* [See def.] A cant term in the United States for a Secessionist, of which it is an abbreviation.

* **sē·çĕss′,** *s.* [Lat. *secessus* = a withdrawing, prop., pa. par. of *secedo* = to secede (q.v.).] A withdrawing, a secession; retirement, retreat.

"Silent *secess*, waste solitude."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. iv. (Pref.).

sē·çĕss′·ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *secessio*, from *secessus*, pa. par. of *secedo* = to secede (q.v.); Fr. *sécession*; Sp. *secesion*; Ital. *secessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of departing; departure.

2. The act of seceding or withdrawing one's self from fellowship, association, or communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.

"The cels and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaimes their contempt of sinfull seculars."—*Bp. Hall: Peace Makers*, § 8.

* 3. Retirement, seclusion.

"In that sweet *secession*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 152.

II. *Amer. Hist.:* The Civil War of the United States began in the secession of South Carolina from the Union of States. This action was taken on December 20, 1860, and was quickly followed by the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia followed in April, 1861, Arkansas and North Carolina in May, and Tennessee in June. The remaining slave-holding states failed to pass ordinances of secession, and declared themselves neutral, a declaration to which the national government paid little attention, in view of the fact that the majority of their people were loyal. The secession movement failed, and all the seceding states were re-admitted to the Union by 1870.

III. *Scotch Eccles. Hist.:* A religious body which broke off from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733. In 1730 the General Assembly had put an end to the practice of recording the protests occasionally taken by individual members against the decision of the church courts. Several protesting ministers soon after gave in their "secession" from the prevailing party in the Church, whence arose the name, "the Secession." On Dec. 6, 1733, they constituted themselves into an Associated Presbytery. Four more joined in 1737, and a first "Act and Testimony" was published. In 1747 an ensnaring burgess oath divided them into Burghers and Antiburghers. In 1806 the voluntary question [VOLUNTARYISM] led to another schism. In 1820 they were reunited as the Associated Synod, and in 1847, joining with the Relief (q.v.), constituted the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

sē·çĕss′·ĭŏn·ĭsm (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession*; *-ism.*] The principles of secessionists, or of those who affirm the right of any state to secede at pleasure from a federal union.

sē·çĕss′·ĭŏn·ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession*; *-ist.*]

1. One who secedes from a party or association; a seceder.

"If, therefore, the breach seems wide and the feelings left by the contest bitter, the fault lies with the *Secessionists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

2. One who upholds or maintains the principle of secessionism; specif., in the United States, one who took part or sympathised with the Southern States, in the struggle, begun in 1861, to break away from Union with the Northern States.

* **seche,** *v.t.* [SEEK.]

sē′·chĭ·ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σηκάζω (*sēkazō*) = to drive to a pen and shut up in it, with reference to its being used to fatten pigs.]

Bot.: A genus of Sicеæ. *Sechium edule* is a climber with tendrils and yellow flowers, and bears a prickly edible fruit four inches long. Cultivated chiefly in the West Indies.

† **sĕck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sec* = lean, spare.]

A. *As adj.:* Barren, profitless, as a rent seck: that is, a barren rent without any power of distress.

B. *As subst.:* A warrant of remedy by distress.

sĕck′·ĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavour. It ripens about the end of October, but keeps good only for a few days.

***sĕc'-le (le as ęl),** *s.* [Fr. *siècle*, from Lat. *seculum* = an age, a century.] A century.

"Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years in the genealogies."—*Hammond: Pract. Catech.*

sĕ-clûde', *v.t.* [Lat. *secludo*, from *se-* = apart, and *claudo* = to shut.]

1. To shut up apart or away from society or company; to keep apart or alone for some length of time; to withdraw into solitude.

"He is *secluded* by the infinite sacredness of his own Majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

*2. To shut out; to keep out; to prevent from entering; to exclude, to preclude.

"Enclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

sĕ-clûd'-ĕd, *a.* [Seclude.] Kept or withdrawn apart from others; living in retirement; retired; away from public notice: as, a *secluded* spot, a *secluded* life.

***sĕ-clûd'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *secluded*; *-ly.*] In a secluded or retired manner; in retirement.

***sĕ-clûse',** *s.* [Lat. *seclusus*, pa. par. of *secludo* = to seclude (q.v.).] Seclusion.

"Some cotes of sad *secluse*." *Hall: Satires*, II. ii. 4.

***sĕ-clûse'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *secluse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being secluded; seclusion.

sĕ-clû'-ẓion, *s.* [Lat. *seclusus*, pa. par. of *secludo* = to seclude (q.v.).] The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; a separation, withdrawal, or exclusion from society or association; retirement, privacy.

"In that great cloister's stillness and *seclusion*."
Longfellow: Resignation.

***sĕ-clû'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *seclus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to seclude or to shut out from society or association; keeping in retirement or seclusion.

sĕc'-ŏnd, *sec-onde, *sec-ounde, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *second* (fem. *seconde*), from Lat. *secundus* = following, second (as following the first), from *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *segundo*; Ital. *secondo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Immediately following the first in time or place; coming next after the first in order of time or place.

2. Hence, used for occurring again; other.

"He slept and dreamed the *second* time."—*Genesis* xli. 5.

3. Secondary; not primary; subordinate.

"While the mind of man looketh upon *second* causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and go no farther."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Atheism.*

4. Next to the first in value, excellence, dignity, rank, or position; inferior or subordinate only to one.

"That face,
Which once the *second* in the world was named."
Beaumont: Juvenal, sat. x.

5. Inferior, subordinate.

"I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

*6. Helping, aiding, assisting, lending assistance.

"Good, my lords, be *second* to me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The one next after the first; the one next to the first in order of time, place, value, importance, dignity, rank, or the like.

"Each *second* stood heir to the first."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

2. One who supports, assists, or backs up another; specif., one who attends on the principal in a duel, to mark out the ground, &c., and see that everything is carried out fairly; the principal supporter of a boxer in a prize fight.

"Now prove good *seconds*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

*3. Aid, help, assistance.

"Give *second*, and my love is everlasting thine."
J. Fletcher. (*Webster.*)

4. (*Pl.*): A coarse and inferior kind of flour; hence, used for any baser matter.

"My oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mixed with *seconds*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

5. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a minute of a degree. The hour and degree are each divided into sixty minutes (marked thus, 60′), and each minute is subdivided into sixty seconds (marked thus, 60″). In old treatises minutes are designated as *minutæ primæ* or first small divisions, and seconds as *minutæ secundæ* (whence the name) or second small divisions.

II. *Music:*

1. The interval of a second is the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. There are three kinds: the minor second or semitone, the major second, and the extreme sharp second. [Interval.]

2. A lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments.

¶ *To play second fiddle:* To take a subordinate part or position.

second-advent, second-coming, *s.*

Theol.: The expected second coming of Christ.

¶ *Second Advent Brethren:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A small sect, giving special prominence to the doctrine of the Second Advent, for which they wait.

second-best, *a.* Next to the best; of second kind or quality.

¶ *To come off second best:* To get the worst of it; to be worsted.

second-class mail matter, *phr.* Periodicals, as newspapers, &c., allowed to be mailed at pound rates, subject to certain formalities and regulations. (*U. S.*)

second-coming, *s.* [Second-advent.]

second-cousin, *s.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

second-cut file, *s.* A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the bastard and the smooth.

second-distance, *s.*

Paint.: That part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

second-hand, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Possession received from the first possessor.

2. A hand for marking seconds on a watch or clock.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Received from another; not primary or original; secondary.

"Strange abuse made of quotations and *second-hand* representations."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 111.

2. Not new; having been used or worn: as, *second-hand* books.

¶ (1) *At second-hand:* Not in the first place; not originally or primarily; by transmission from the first source or owner.

"In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery."—*Tatler.*

(2) *Second-hand bookseller:* A dealer in second-hand books.

second-rate, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like.

2. A vessel of war of the second rate. [Rate, *s.*]

"These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), lvii. 113.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like; of inferior quality.

2. Applied to a vessel of war of the second rate.

* **second-scent,** *s.* An expression framed on the model of second-sight (q.v.), meaning a presage, by means of the sense of smell, that a death is near at hand.

"That keen, *second-scent* of death,
By which the vulture snuffs his food."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

second-sight, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The power of seeing prophetic visions, claimed by some people of Gaelic extraction in the Highlands of Scotland. The faculty is called in their native tongue *taishitaraugh*, from *taish* = an unreal or shadowy appearance; and those who possess it, *taishatrim* = visionaries. When an appearance presents itself, the seer stares with erected eyelids at vacancy, and afterwards describes what he has seen. If he has beheld a shroud, this is deemed a sure prognostic of the death of him around whom it is wrapped; and if a woman is seen standing at a man's left hand, it is thought to presage that she will one day be his wife.

"If force of evidence could authorize us to believe facts inconsistent with the general laws of nature, enough might be produced in favour of the existence of the *second-sight*."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 23. (Note.)

2. *Fig.:* Power of insight; the capacity for discerning truth where others are unable to see it.

"Suppose that Fabius Pictor and some of his successors were gifted with historical *second-sight*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

second-sighted, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.

second-wind, *s.*

Athletics: A regular state of respiration which succeeds to the breathlessness arising, in early stages of violent and continued muscular exertion. It is due to the increased arterialization of the blood which had been rendered somewhat venous by the violent breathing.

sĕc'-ŏnd, *v.t.* [Fr. *seconder*; Lat. *secondo.*] [Second, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To follow in the next or second place to; to follow up; to attend closely.

"You some permit
To *second* ills with ills."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

2. To support, to back up, to encourage; to lend countenance or aid to; to promote, to forward.

"Thy sight now *seconds* not thy will."
Cowper: To Mary.

3. *In legislative and other assemblies, or public meetings:* To support by one's voice or vote; to join with a person, or act as his second, in proposing some measure or resolution.

"An amendment was proposed and *seconded*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 13, 1886.

II. *Mil.:* In the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to retire temporarily, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the Crown. After six months of such employment, he is seconded, that is, he loses his military pay, but retains his rank, &c., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether.

"A military officer, on the active list, *seconded* for colonial service, forfeits his pay."—*Times* (Weekly ed.), Nov. 27, 1885.

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rĭ-lȳ, *sec-ond-a-ry-ly, *sec-und-a-ri-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *secondary*; *-ly.*]

1. In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

"The so-called French accents have but *secondarily* to do with the accentuation of the language."—*Earle: Philology*, § 625.

*2. Secondly; in the second place.

"First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers."—*1 Corinthians* xii. 28.

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secondary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being secondary.

"That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception."—*Norris.*

sĕc'-ŏnd-a-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *secundarius*, from *secundus* = second (q.v.); Fr. *secondaire*; Sp. & Port. *secondario*, *segundario*; Ital. *secondario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; second in place, origin, rank, value, importance, or the like; not primary, not original; derived. *Specif.:* Pertaining to that grade of instruction which is intermediate between the primary grade and the college or university standard.

*2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; subordinate.

"That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son?" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 854.

II. *Pathology:*

1. Following on a disease and produced by it: as, *secondary* fever (q.v.).

2. Succeeding the first local symptoms, and generally constitutional: as, *secondary* syphilis.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts by deputation or delegated authority; one who acts in subordination to another.

"Old Escalus,
Though first in question, is thy *secondary*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 2. (See extract.)

"He [Barclay] sometimes has a stroke of humour; as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 242.

3. An officer of the City of London whose duties arise out of those devolving upon the sheriffs in connection with the administration of justice, and the election of corporate officers and members of Parliament. The Secondary presides in his own court for the hearing of compensation cases, assessment of damages in breach of promise actions, and the like, where judgment has gone by default, &c.

4. One of the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

5. A secondary circle (q.v.).

6. A secondary planet (q.v.).

¶ *Secondary qualities of bodies:*

Physics: Those qualities which are not inseparable from bodies; as, colour, taste, &c.

secondary-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with only one atom of hydrogen.

secondary-amides and **amines,** *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds derived from a single or multiple molecule of ammonia by replacing two-thirds of the typical hydrogen by acid and basylous radicals respectively.

secondary-amputation, *s.*

Surg.; Amputation of a limb, &c., deferred till the immediate effects of the injury upon the constitution have passed away.

secondary-battery, *s.* [STORAGE-BATTERY.]

secondary-circle, *s.*

Geom. & Astron.: A great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.

secondary-coil, *s.*

Elect.: The outer portion of an induction coil (q.v.) in which the secondary currents are induced. It is usually of fine wire, and of great length.

secondary-colours, *s. pl.* Colours produced by the union in equal proportions of primary colours; thus, blue and yellow produce green, blue and red violet, &c.

secondary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: Derivative conveyances (q.v.)

secondary-cortex, *s.*

Bot.: The portions of the cortex which are formed fresh in any particular year.

secondary-creditor, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in contradistinction to catholic creditor, or one whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects belonging to his debtor.

secondary-crystal, *s.* A crystal derived from one of the primary forms.

secondary-current, *s.*

Elect.: An induced current. The current from a secondary-battery.

secondary embryo-sacs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A few cells of larger growth than the rest in the endosperm of an embryo sac.

secondary-evidence, *s.*

Law: Indirect evidence (q.v.).

secondary-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A term used specially of the fever which follows the first attack of small-pox, particularly of the confluent kind. It generally begins about the eleventh day of the disease, the eighth of the eruption, and is often fatal, or leaves permanent consequences, as blindness, deafness, or lameness.

secondary-formation, *s.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

secondary-group, *s.*

Geol.: A term for the Secondary rocks recommended by the International Geologists' Congress, held at Bologna, in 1881.

secondary-plane, *s.*

Crystall.: Any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.

secondary-planet, *s.* [PLANET.]

secondary-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geology:

* 1. All sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, as distinguished from the primary rocks below [PRIMARY] and the Tertiary alluviums and diluviums above.

2. An extensive series of stratified rocks, having certain characters in common distinguishing them from the primary rocks beneath and the Tertiary above them. Lyell divides the Secondary rocks into the Trias, the Lias, the Oolite, and the Cretaceous; Seeley into the Trias, the Lias, the Pelolithic, the Psammolithic, and the Cretaceous; and Etheridge into the Triassic, the Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. In many places the palæozoic strata had been fractured, contorted, and even thrown into a vertical position before the Secondary rocks began to be deposited. There is a break between the end of the Primary [PALÆOZOIC] rocks and the commencement of the Secondary strata. Though most of the latter seem conformable to each other, yet the considerable alterations ever and anon occurring in the character of the fossil remains suggest the existence of breaks not stratigraphically visible. Thus there is no visible unconformability in the Lias, yet only five per cent. of the fossils pass from the Middle to the Upper Lias. During the deposition of the Secondary rocks the geographical features of the northern hemisphere were again and again modified. From the Lias to the Chalk there seems to have been a series of large tropical islands, drained by considerable rivers, with a vegetation of Cycads, Reeds, and Conifers. Giant reptiles were the dominant vertebrates. Specially in the time of the Wealden was there in the S.E. of England a river draining a large area. A great break occurs between the Secondary and the Tertiary. Murchison says that gold is generally absent from Secondary rocks. [MESOZOIC.]

secondary-roots, *s. pl.* [LATERAL-ROOTS.]

secondary-stems, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The ramifications of a stem; branches.

secondary-strata, *s. pl.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

secondary-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint.: Tints of a subdued kind. such as grays, &c.

secondary-tone, *s.*

Music.: The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

secondary-use, *s.* [USE, *s.*]

sẹ-cŏnde', *s.* [Fr.] A thrust and parry in fencing, and a corresponding position of the body.

sĕc'-ŏnd-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *second*, v.; *-er.*] One who seconds; one who supports what another does, affirms, or proposes.

"His proposer and *seconder* will conduct him to the chair."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

sĕc'-ŏnd-īne, *s.* [SECUNDINE.]

sĕc'-ŏnd-lĭ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *second*, a.; *-ly.*] In the second place.

"First, because God has promised it; *secondly*, because he is able to perform it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

sĕc'-ŏnds, *s. pl.* [SECOND, *a.* B. I. 4.]

seconds-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second.

* **sẹ-coôn',** * **sẹ-goôn',** *s.* [Sp. *segundo.*] The same as SECONDE (q.v.).

"A thrust in *segoon* quite through his left side."
—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, v. 1.

* **secre,** *s.* [SECRET.]

sē'-crẽ-çy, * **se-cre-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *secre(t); -cy.*]

1. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation or notice of others not concerned; a secret manner or mode of proceeding.

"Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* 2. Solitude, retirement, seclusion.

"Thou in thy *secrecy* . . . seek'st not
Social communication." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 427.

3. The quality or state of being secretive; the habit of keeping secrets; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; discretion.

"All the officers of his mint were sworn to *secrecy*."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 4. A secret. (*Shakesp.: Lucrece.* 101.)

* **secrenesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *secre; -ness.*] Secrecy. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,192.)

sē'-crẽt, * **se-crete,** * **se-crette,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *secret*, from Lat. *secretus* = secret, prop. pa. par. of *secerno* = to separate, to set apart [SECERN]; Sp. & Port. *secreto;* Ital. *secreto, segreto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Concealed from the knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private, hidden.

"I have towards heaven breathed a *secret* vow."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

2. Kept back from general knowledge or observation; not revealed; hidden.

"The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God."
—*Deut.* xxix. 29.

* 3. Being in retirement or seclusion; secluded, private, retired.

"There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell."
Fenton. (*Todd.*)

4. Occult, mysterious; not apparent; not seen.

"Whereon the stars in *secret* influence comment."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 15.

* 5. Keeping secrets; secretive, discreet; not apt or given to blab or betray confidence; reserved, silent.

"I can be *secret* as a dumb man."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* 6. Affording privacy; retired, secluded, private. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 7.)

7. Privy; not proper or fit to be seen; private. (1 *Samuel*, v. 9.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something carefully or studiously kept back, hidden, or concealed; a thing kept back from general knowledge, and not to be revealed.

"*Secrets* with girls, like loaded guns with boys,
Are never valued till they make a noise."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, xi.

2. Something not revealed, discovered, known, or explained; a mystery.

"All blest *secrets*,
All your unpublish'd virtues of the earth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

* 3. Secrecy.

4. (*Pl.*): The secret or private parts; the parts of the body which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

II. *Roman Ritual:* A prayer or prayers recited by the celebrant in a low tone of voice, audible only to himself, immediately after the *Orate, Fratres.*

"These words [Per omnia sæcula sæculorum] form the conclusion of the *Secret*. The priest here elevates his voice at Low Mass, and at High Mass employs a chant in their recitation in order to fix the attention of the people, and to invite them to unite their prayers with his."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 80.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the secret:* [DISCIPLINE, *s.* ¶ (1)].

(2) *In secret:* Secretly; in secrecy or privacy; privately. (*Prov.* ix. 17.)

* **secret-false,** *a.* Faithless in secret; secretly false; treacherous.

secret-society, *s.* A society, probably for illegal purposes, whose operations are conducted in secret, those initiated into it being bound down by solemn oath not to reveal what takes place, and feeling their lives in danger if they do. Example, the Assassins. [ASSASSIN, I. 1.]

¶ In the United States the Fraternal or Beneficial Societies, equivalent to the friendly societies of Great Britain, usually conduct their meetings secretly, and have secret passwords, grips, &c., which they are bound by oath not to reveal; hence, they are often known as secret-societies.

* **sē'-crẽt-age (age as ĭ̆g),** *s.* [Eng. *secre(t); -age.*]

Furriery: The act or process of secreting (q.v.).

sĕc-rẽ-tär'-ĭ-ạl, * **sĕc-rẽ-tär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *secretary; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

sĕc-rẽ-tär'-ĭ-ạt, sĕc-rẽ-tär'-ĭ-ạte, *s.* [Fr. *secrétariat.*]

1. The office of a secretary; secretaryship.

2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, keeps his papers, &c.

* **sĕc′-rĕ-tar-ĭ-shĭp,** *s.* [SECRETARYSHIP.]

sĕc′-rĕ-tar-ў, * **sec-re-tar-ye,** *s.* [Fr. *secrétaire*, from Low Lat. *secretarius* = a confidential officer, from Lat. *secretus* = secret (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *secretario;* Ital. *secretario, segretario.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. One who is entrusted with or who keeps secrets; a confidant.

"A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles."—*Raleigh.* (*Webster.*)

2. A person employed by a public company, an association, or public body, or an individual to attend to correspondence, draw up reports, &c.; one who transacts another's business, correspondence, or other matters requiring writing.

"Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

3. A piece of furniture fitted with conveniences for writing and for keeping papers. (In this sense a corrupt. of escritoire.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* An officer of state, to whom is entrusted the superintendence and management of a particular department of the government; as Secretary of State. The Cabinet of the United States contains six Secretaries, the advisers of the President, and each at the head of some great department of the Government. These are: The Secretary of State, who is in control of the Department of Foreign Affairs; the Secretary of War, having supervision over all military matters; the Secretary of the Navy, similarly controlling naval affairs; the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief of the Department of Finance; the Secretary of the Interior, in control of all matters relating to public lands, pensions, education, railroads, surveys, census, and similar interior affairs; and the Secretary of Agriculture, organized in 1889, for the purpose of controlling and developing the extended agricultural interests of the country. There are two cabinet officials, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, not designated as Secretaries. In the British Government there are five Secretaries of State, viz., those for the Home, Foreign, Indian, Colonial, and War Departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department is responsible for the management of the internal affairs of the kingdom, as the administration of justice, the maintenance of peace and order in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, the inspection of schools, factories, mines, &c. The duties of the other Secretaries of State are indicated by their official titles. There are also several Under-Secretaries. All Secretaries of State are members of the Cabinet.

2. *Print.:* A kind of script type, in imitation of engrossing hand, not unlike Ronde (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.:* The Secretary-bird (q.v.).

¶ *Secretary of an embassy* or *legation:* The principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

secretary-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Serpentarius secretarius, from South Africa, a bird protected by the native and English authorities for the service it renders in destroying venomous serpents, which it kills by blows from its powerful feet and bill, though occasionally the serpent succeeds in inflicting mortal injury on his foe. Layard asserts (*Birds of South Africa*) that although this bird can inflict severe wounds with its feet, the legs are so brittle that they will snap if it is suddenly started into a quick run. The Secretary-bird stands about four feet high; upper surface grayish-blue, shaded with reddish-brown on wing-coverts; throat white, thighs black, tail feathers very long, black at base paling into gray, tipped with white; two long central feathers bluish-gray tipped with black and white. Crest of ten feathers black or gray, tipped with black, arranged in pairs, and erectile at will. From the fancied resemblance of this crest to a pen behind a clerk's ear, the bird derived its specific Latin and popular English name.

SECRETARY-BIRD.

sĕc′-rĕ-tar-ў-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *secretary; -ship.*] The office, post, or position of a secretary.

"Mr. Wotton gave his *secretaryship*, and Mr. Cecil got it of him."—*Burnet: Records; King Edward's Journal* (1549).

sĕ-crēte′, *v.t.* [Lat. *secretus*, pa. par. of *secerno* = to separate, to secern (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To conceal, to hide; to remove or keep from the knowledge or observation of others.

"A secondary sense which hides and *secretes* it."—*Wurburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 3.

2. *Physiol.:* To separate from the blood, from the sap, &c.; to secern. Used sometimes so as to exclude, at others so as to include, excretion. [SECRETION.]

* **sĕ-crēte′,** *a.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Separate, distinct.

"They suppose two other divine hypostases superiour thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĕ-crēt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SECRETE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Performing the process of secretion; secretory: as, *secreting* glands.

C. *As subst.:* A process by which the hairs of hare and rabbit skins are rendered fit for felting. The skin is laid upon a table, and the hair side brushed with a solution of mercury, 32; aquafortis, 500; water, 300. The skins are then stoved, causing the retraction and curling of the hairs.

secreting-apparatus, *s.*

Anat.: A simple membrane, supporting a layer of secreting cells on one of the surfaces while freely ramified blood-vessels are spread over the other. To increase the secreting surface the membrane may rise into a fold, fringes, or other projection, or, retiring, may form a recess.

secreting-glands, *s. pl.* [GLAND, *s.* ¶ (4).]

secreting-organs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Reservoirs or receptacles for secretions. These are glands, laticiferous tissue, receptacles, or reservoirs, as the turpentine reservoirs in the Coniferæ.

sĕ-crē′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *secretus*, pa. par. of *secerno.*] [SECRETE, *v.*]

1. *Physiol.:* A process in an organized body by which various matters derived from the organism are collected and discharged at particular parts that they may be further employed for special purpose in the system, as the saliva and the gastric-juice, or to be simply eliminated as redundant material or waste product, as perspiration and urine. The latter are generally called excretions (q.v.). The chief agents in secretion are the blood and nucleated cells.

2. *Bot. & Vegetable Physiol.:* Any organic but unorganized substance produced in the interior of plants. They are chiefly amylaceous or saccharine, and are deposited in cellular tissue.

3. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

† **sĕ-crē′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *secretional.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with secretion (q.v.).

secretional diseases, *s. pl.*

Vegetable Pathol.: The name sometimes given to the transformation of cellulose into gum, resin, manna, &c. This is not really a morbid process, but in some cases is an evidence of vigorous growth.

* **sē′-crĕt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *secret; -ist.*] A dealer in secrets. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 315.)

* **sē-crē-tĭ′-tious,** *a.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Parted by secretion.

"They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

sĕ-crē′-tive, *a.* [Eng. *secret(e); -ive.*]

1. Given to secrecy; apt or given to keep secrets.

"Somewhat sullen and *secretive* in their ways."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

2. Promoting or causing secretion; pertaining to secretion; secretary.

sĕ-crē′-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secretive; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being secretive; disposition to conceal.

2. *Phrenol.:* In the system of Spurzheim, and latterly also of Combe, the seventh in order of those Affective Faculties called Propensities. It is the organ which produces the tendency to secrecy in thoughts, words, intentions, &c. It is an essential element in prudence, on the one hand, and in deceit, cunning, and hypocrisy on the other.

sē′-crĕt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *secret; -ly.*]

1. In a secret manner; privately, privily, not openly; without the knowledge of others.

"An Englishman will do you a piece of service *secretly*, and be distressed with the expressions of your gratitude."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 44.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or openly; in one's heart.

"Yet *secretly* their hoste did on them lowre."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 19.

sē′-crĕt-nĕss, * **se-cret-nes,** * **se-cret-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *secret; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being secret, hidden, or concealed; secrecy, privacy.

"That I haue shewed you in *secretnes*, preach it on the tope of the house."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 291.

* 2. The quality of being secretive; secretiveness.

"I could muster up
My giants and my witches to,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness.*"
Donne. (*Todd.*)

* 3. A secret.

"Thre or foure that knewe the *secretness* of his mynde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxix.

sĕ-crē′-tŏr-ў, * **se-cre-tor-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *secret(e); -ory.*] Performing the office of secretion; secreting.

"They give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

sĕct (1), **secte,** *s.* [Fr. *secte* = a sect or faction, a rout or troup, a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *secta* = a set of people, a suite . . . a suit of clothes, a suit at law, from Lat. *secta* = a party, a faction, a sect, lit. = a follower, from *sequor* (pa. par. *secutus*) = to follow; Sp. *secta;* Port. *secta, sieta;* Ital. *setta.* Not connected in any way with Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. A body or number of persons following some particular teacher or leader, or united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different to those of a school; a denomination; especially applied to a religious denomination.

"This newe *secte* of Lollardie." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

¶ The number of religious sects or denominations having registered places of worship in England and Wales in 1885 was nominally 223; but some are not really separate sects, and some are registered more than once under distinct names.

* 2. A section of the community; a party, a faction.

"When *sects* and factions were newly born."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 5

* 3. A class, an order, a rank.

"Him lacked nought that longeth to a king,
As of the *secte* of which that he was borne."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,336.

* 4. A profession. (*Burton.*)

* **sect-master,** *s.* The leader of a sect.

"A blind company will follow a blind *sect-master.*"—*S. Ward: Sermons*, p. 76.

* **sĕct** (2), *s.* [Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] A cutting, a scion.

"Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* **sĕct** (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sex (q.v.). (*Vulgar.*)

"So is all her *sect*: an they be once in a calm they are sick."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

sĕc-tär′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [SECT (1), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or bigotedly devoted to the tenets and interests of a particular sect or religious denomination; characterized by bigoted devotion to a particular sect or religious denomination; peculiar to a sect. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 739.)

B. *As subst.:* A member or adherent of a particular sect, school, or religious denomination.

sĕc-tăr′-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sectarian; -ism.*] The quality or state of being a sectarian; the principles of sectarians; devoted adherence to a particular sect, school, or religious denomination; bigoted or partisan zeal for a particular sect.

* **sĕc-tăr′-ĭ-an-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sectarian; -ize.*] To make sectarian; to imbue with sectarian feelings or principles.

"His feeling was to widen and nationalise the Church rather than narrow and *sectarianize* it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

* **sĕc′-tar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sectar(y); -ism.*] The same as SECTARIANISM (q.v.).

"Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **sĕc′-tar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sectar(y); -ist.*] A sectary, a sectarian.

"Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle on which all *sectarists* agree."—*Warton: Milton*, son. xiv. (Note.)

* **sĕc′-tar-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *sectaire*, from *secte* = a sect.] [SECT (1).]

1. A follower, a pupil.

"How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. One who belongs to a sect or religious denomination, especially one who separates from an established church or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; a sectarian.

"The anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries* . . . whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy."—*Bacon.*

* **sĕc-tā′-tŏr,** * **sec-ta tour,** *s.* [Lat. *sectator.*] A follower, a disciple, an adherent.

"Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators.*"—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i.

sĕc′-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis*, from *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] Capable of being cut.

"Talc, mica, and steatite yield quietly to the knife, and are thence said to be *sectile.*"—*Page: Handbook of Geol. Terms*, p. 401.

† **sĕc-tĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sectil(e); -ity.*] The property of being easily cut. (*Rossiter.*)

sĕc-tĭ-ō- (t as sh), *pref.* [SECTION.] Sectional.

sectio-planography, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A method of laying down the sections of engineering, as railways, &c. It is prepared by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

sĕc′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sectionem*, accus. of *sectio* = a cutting, from *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut; Sp. *seccion*; Ital. *sezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting.

2. That which is cut off or separated from the rest; a part, a division, a portion: specif.,

(1) A distinct part or portion; a division, a class.

(2) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a division or sub-division of a chapter; a paragraph; a division of a statute or other writing. Hence often applied to the sign §, used to denote such a division or subdivision.

"Through which I shall run in as many several chapters or *sections.*"—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 74.

(3) A distinct part or portion of a country, people, community, class, or the like; a class, a division.

"Having alienated one great *section of* Christendom by persecuting the Huguenots, he alienated another by insulting the Holy See."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(4) In the United States, one of the portions of a square of 640 acres, or one square mile each, into which the public lands are divided. Each section is divided by east and west and by north and south lines, one mile distant from each other, into squares of a mile on each side. The sections in each township are numbered. Sections are somtimes sub-divided into half-sections, quarter-sections, and even into eighths of a section.

3. A vertical plan of the interior of a building, of a piece of country, of a mine, or of any structure, natural or artificial, showing it as it would appear upon an upright plane cutting through it. In buildings, sections show the thicknesses of the walls, ceilings, floors, the heights of rooms and of doors and windows, and the forms of the ceilings, whether flat, coved, or vaulted. Sections are longitudinal, transverse, vertical, horizontal, oblique, central, lateral, &c., according to position and direction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The representation of an imaginary cutting, generally vertical, through a certain number of beds. Sections are so essential to a right comprehension of the dip, the strike, and the mutual relations of strata, that they abound in geological books.

2. *Mach.:* A detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts. (*Amer.*)

3. *Microscopy:* A thin slice of any organic or inorganic substance cut off for microscopic examination. Sections are named according to the direction in which they are taken, as longitudinal, transverse, &c. They are also described specifically, as anatomical, or mineralogical sections.

4. *Mil.:* Half a platoon of infantry.

5. *Music:* A part of a movement, consisting of one or more phrases.

6. *Surveying:* A view showing the inequalities of the ground in reference to a base-line or line of construction.

¶ *Conic sections:* [CONIC].

section-beam, *s.*

Warping, &c.: A roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. [WARPING.]

sĕc′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *section; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part or division of a larger body or territory.

2. Composed of or made up in sections or independent parts.

sectional boat, *s.* A boat made up in several independent sections, or, in fact, several boats jointed together at their ends, so as to conform to sudden bends in the channel, or disconnected, so that each may be separately conveyed over a portage.

sectional-dock, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: The sectional dock is intended to lift a vessel above the surface of the water, in order that its bottom may be cleaned. It consists of a series of caissons, connected with a platform, which is introduced below the vessel, and, the water being pumped from these caissons by means of steam-engines, the vessel is raised by their flotation. The apparatus is towed to any place where necessary.

sectional steam-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A boiler built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections, the working capacity being the sum of the whole, and the individual parts being separately removable for repair or substitution of new pieces.

sĕc′-tion-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *sectional; -ism.*] The having regard to the interests of a section of a country or the community rather than those of the nation at large.

"Let a statesman propose to the people a remedy for one of the evils of their present constitution or condition, such as *sectionalism* or over-government."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1889, p. 566.

sĕc-tion-ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *sectional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sectional; sectionalism.

sĕc′-tion-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sectional; -ly.*] In a sectional manner.

* **sĕc′-tion-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *section; -ize.*] To divide or lay out in sections. (*Amer.*)

* **sĕct′-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ism.*] Devotion to a sect; sectarianism.

* **sĕct′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ist.*] One devoted to a particular sect; a sectarian.

* **sĕc-tĭ-ŭn′-cle (t as sh),** *s.* [A dimin. from *sect* (1).] A petty sect. (*J. Martineau.*)

sĕc′-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] The same as SECTILE (q.v.).

sĕc′-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a cutter, from *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut; Fr. *secteur*; Sp. *sector*; Ital. *settore.*]

1. *Astron.:* [DIP-SECTOR, ZENITH-SECTOR].

2. *Gearing:* A sector-wheel (q.v.).

3. *Geom.:* That portion of the area of a circle included between two radii and an arc. The area of a sector is equal to the product of the arc of the sector by half of the radius. If the angle at the centre is given, the length of the arc of the sector may be found, since it is equal to π multiplied by the radius into the ratio of 180° to the number of degrees of the sector. A spherical sector or the sector of a sphere is a volume or solid that may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line drawn through the vertex of the sector as an axis, or it is the conic solid whose vertex coincides with the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.

4. *Math. & Survey.:* A mathematical instrument used for laying down plans, measuring angles, &c. It has two legs, united by a rule-joint, and graduated. The scales put upon sectors are divided into single and double; the former has a line with inches divided into eighths or tenths; a second, into decimals containing one hundred parts; a third, into chords; the fourth has sines; the fifth, tangents; the sixth, rhombs; the seventh and eighth have latitudes, hours, &c. The double scale contains a line of lines; a line of chords; third, a line of sines; fourth, tangents to 45°; fifth, secants; sixth, tangents above 45°; seventh, polygons. In surveying, the instrument is mounted on a leg or tripod, and the bob depending from the axis of the rule-joint indicates the station exactly.

¶ *Dip-sector:* [DIP, *s.*].

sector-cylinder steam-engine, *s.*

Steam: An engine whose working-chamber is a sector of a cylinder, in which a rectangular piston oscillates to and fro like a door on its hinge. The axle of oscillation is a rocking-shaft to which the piston is fixed; and by means of an arm projecting from one of the outer ends of that shaft and a connecting-rod, motion is communicated to the crank.

sector-wheel, *s.*

Gearing:

1. A wheel, or rolling lever, which has the shape of a sector of a circle. It is used as a gear-wheel in machines when an impulse of moderate length is required, and has a reciprocating rotary motion.

2. A cog-wheel whose perimeter is formed of sectors of varying radii, imparting a variable motion to a wheel of counterpart form; a variable wheel.

sĕc′-tŏr-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *sector; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a sector.

sectoral-barometer, *s.* An instrument in which the height of the mercurial column is found by the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube, in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

sĕc-tŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [SECTOR. (See extract.)]

A. *As adj.:* Cutting.

"In most Carnivora one molar tooth on each side of both jaws has its crown modified either wholly or in part, for reacting upon the opposite tooth, like the blades of scissors, in express relation to the division of flesh: whence Cuvier has applied to this tooth the name of *dent carnassière*, which I have rendered *dens sectorius, sectorial*, or scissor-tooth."—*Owen: Odontography*, i. 475.

B. *As subst.:* A sectorial tooth.

"The third molar displaces the deciduous *sectorial.*"—*Owen: Odontography*, i. 481.

sĕc′-troĭd, *s.* [Eng. *sector; -oid.*]

Arch.: A term applied to the surface of two adjacent groins in a vault.

sĕc′-ū-lar, * **sec-u-ler,** * **sec-u-lere,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *seculier* (Fr. *séculaire*), from Lat. *sæcularis* = secular, worldly, belonging to the age; *sæculum* = a generation, an age; Sp. & Port. *secular*; Ital. *secolare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to the present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; pertaining or relating to things connected with the present life only; dissociated from religion or religious teaching; not devoted to religious or sacred use or purposes; worldly, temporal, profane.

"Men of a *secular* life and conversation are generally so engaged in the business and affairs of this world, that they very rarely acquire skill enough in religion to conduct themselves safely to heaven."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 96.

* 2. Occurring or observed once in an age or century, or at long intervals: as, *secular* games (q.v.).

3. Extending over, occurring in, or accomplished during a very long period of time: as the *secular* inequality in the motion of a heavenly body, the *secular* refrigeration of the globe.

* 4. Living for an age or ages. (*Milton.*)

II. *Eccles.:* Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of any religious community; not regular: as, *secular* clergy.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who is not in holy orders; a layman.

"Frederick II. explicitly adopts the exemption of clerks from criminal as well as civil jurisdiction of *seculars*."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

2. A secular priest; an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows or rules.

3. A church official, whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secular-games, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Games celebrated for the safety of the empire. Horace wrote his *Carmen Seculare* when they were about to be held in the reign of Augustus, A.D. 17.

secular-poem, *s.* A poem recited at the secular games (q.v.).

"The famous *secular-poem* of Horace was composed for this last day."—*Kennett: Antiq. Rome*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. vii.

sĕc'-ụ-lạr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *secular; -ism.*]

Hist.: The name given, about 1846, by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to an ethical system founded on natural morality.

"*Secularism* is that which seeks the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual nature of man to the highest possible point, as the immediate duty of life—which inculcates the practical sufficiency of natural morality apart from Atheism, Theism, or the Bible—which selects as its method of procedure the promotion of human improvement by material means, and proposes these positive agreements as the common bond of union, to all who would regulate life by reason and ennoble it by service."—*G. J. Holyoake: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 17.

Moreover Secularism claims for its adherents four distinct rights:

1. The right to think for one's self, which most Christians now admit, at least in theory.
2. The right to differ, without which the right to think is nothing worth.
3. The right to assert difference of opinion, without which the right to differ is of no practical use.
4. The right to debate all vital opinion, without which there is no intellectual equality—no defence against the errors of the State or the pulpit.

On this basis the National Secular Society was founded in 1866, and had on Dec. 31, 1886, a membership of 14,830.

sĕc'-ụ-lạr-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *secular; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Secularism (q.v.).

"*Secularist* union implies the concerted action of all who believe it right to promote the secular good of this life."—*G. J. Holyoake: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 20.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent of Secularism; one who accepts a system of ethics based on natural morality.

sĕc-ụ-lăr'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *secular; -ity.*] Supreme attention to the affairs of this life; worldliness, secularism.

"*Secularity*, for many reasons, the weakness of our church."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i. 186.

sĕc-ụ-lạr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *secularize(e); -ation.*] The act of secularizing; the act of rendering secular; the state of being rendered secular; the act of converting from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purposes; as, the *secularization* of church property.

sĕc'-ụ-lạr-ize, sĕc'-ụ-lạr-işe, *v.t.* [Eng. *secular; -ize.*]

1. To make or render worldly or unspiritual.

"But let the younger clergy, more especially, beware how they become *secularized* in the general cast and fashion of their lives."—*Sp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. To make secular; to convert from regular or monastic to secular: as, To *secularize* a monk.

3. To convert from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose.

"The work of *secularizing* the hospitals had been accomplished in accordance with public opinion on the subject."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

***sĕc'-ụ-lạr-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *secular; -ly.*] In a secular or worldly manner.

sĕc'-ụ-lạr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *secular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being secular; secularity, worldly-mindedness.

"Thei abasshe not a whit the *secularness*."—*Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Husbandman*, p. 143.

***sĕc'-ụ-lẽr,** *a. & s.* [Secular.]

sē'-cŭnd, *a.* [Lat. *secundus* = following in time or order.]

Bot. (*Of flowers*, &c.): Arranged all on one side of the rachis; unilateral.

***sĕ-cŭn'-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *secundatus*, pa. par. of *secundo*, from *secundus* = second . . . prosperous.] To make prosperous; to prosper.

***sē-cŭn-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Secundate.] Prosperity.

Sĕ-cŭn'-dĭ-ạns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect in the second century, founded by Secundus, one of the principal followers of Valentinus. He is believed to have maintained that there were two antagonistic first causes, light and darkness, or a prince of good and a prince of evil. These views were probably derived from Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

sĕ-cŭn'-dine, *s.* [Fr. *secundine*, from Lat. *secundæ* (*partes*), inferior parts, *secundus* = second.]

1. *Anat.:* The several coats or membranes in which the fœtus is wrapped up: the afterbirth. (Often in the plural.)

"Now for the use of the young during its enclosure in the womb there are several parts formed as the membranes inveloping it, called the *secundines*, the umbilical vessels."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 343.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an embryo*): The interior membrane immediately surrounding the nucleus.

sĕ-cŭn-dō-, *pref.* [Lat. *secundo* = in the second place.] (See compound.)

secundo-geniture, *s.* The right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

sĕ-cŭn'-dŭm ar'-tĕm, *phr.* [Lat.] According to art or rule; scientifically.

sĕ-cūr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *secur(e); -able.*] Capable of being secured.

***sĕ-cūr'-ạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *secur(e); -ance.*] Assurance; making certain.

"For the *securance* of Thy Resurrection."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 342.

sĕ-cūre', *a.* [Lat. *securus* = free from care, from *se-* = free from, and *cura* = care; Sp. & Port. *seguro;* Ital. *securo, sicuro;* O. Fr. *seür;* Fr. *sûr.*]

1. Originally subjective; that is, not implying that a man was really secure, or the reverse, but only that he was without care in the matter, feeling himself secure; free from fear or apprehension; undisturbed by fear, easy in mind.

"We care not to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be safe, but to be *secure*."—*J. Taylor: Of Slander & Flattery.*

* 2. Careless; over-confident.

"They were *secure* where they ought to have been wary, and timorous where they might well have been *secure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Confident, relying, depending. (Followed by *of.*)

"In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste:
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

4. Certain, sure. (Followed by *of.*)

"*Secure of* nothing—but to lose the race."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 563.

5. Free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety or security; safe. (Followed by *against* or *from*, and formerly also by *of.*)

6. Such as may or can be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; safe, secured: as, The house is *secure.*

7. In safe custody.

"In iron walls they deemed me not *secure*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

8. Resolved, determined. (*Dryden.*)

sĕ-cūre', *v.t.* [Secure, *a.*]

1. To make safe or secure; to put into a state of safety or security against danger; to guard effectually, to protect.

"Thy father's angel and thy father join,
To keep possession, and *secure* the line."
Dryden: Britannia Redivīva, 46.

2. To make fast or secure; to fasten: as, To *secure* a door.

3. To make sure or certain; to put beyond doubt or hazard; to assure, to insure.

"He *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend."—*Broome.*

4. To shut up, inclose, or confine effectually; to guard effectually against escape; to seize and confine: as, To *secure* a prisoner.

5. To make certain of payment (as by a bond, surety, &c.); to warrant or insure against loss: as, To *secure* a debt, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To obtain; to gain possession of; to make one's self master of.

"My sire *secured* them on that fated day."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

¶ *To secure arms:* To hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle downwards, and the lock well up under the arm, so as effectually to protect the weapon against the weather.

***sĕ-cūre'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *secure; -ful(l).*] Protecting.

"My *secureful* targe."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vii. 209.

sĕ-cūre'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *secure; -ly.*]

1. In a secure manner; in security or safety; safely, without danger: as, To travel *securely.*

2. So as to be secure against danger or violence: as, To fasten a door *securely.*

3. Without fear or apprehension; in confidence of safety.

"*Securely*, though by steps but rarely trod,
Mounts from inferior beings up to God."
Cowper: Retirement, 118.

* 4. With confidence; confidently.

"Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader."—*Atterbury.* (*Todd.*)

***sĕ-cūre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *secure; -ment.*] Security, protection.

"They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained *securement* from it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***sĕ-cūre'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *secure; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being free from fear or apprehension; a feeling of security or confidence.

2. Security, safety.

"To any least *secureness* in your ill."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, ii. 4.

***sĕ-cūr'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *secur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which secures.

sĕ-cūr'-ĭ-fẽr, *s.* [Securifera.] Any individual of the Securifera (q.v.).

sĕc-ụ-rĭf'-ẽr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of Terebrantia. The thorax is affixed to the abdomen by its whole base, not simply by a narrow point. He divided them into Tenthredineta and Urocerata.

sĕ-cūr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of an axe or hatchet.

sĕ-cūr-ĭ-nē'-ga, *s.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *nego* = to deny, to refuse, in allusion to the hardness of the wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Buxeæ. The fruit of *Securinega Leucopyrus*, a large shrub or small tree growing on the sub-Himalayas is eaten. The wood of *S. obovata* is made into agricultural implements.

sĕ-cūr'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *sécurité*, from Lat. *securitatem*, accus. of *securitas*, from *securus* = secure (q.v.); Sp. *seguridad;* Ital. *securità.*]

1. A feeling of safety, whether founded on fact or delusion; freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, carelessness, over-confidence, want of caution; heedlessness.

"He means, my lord, that we are too remiss,
While Bolingbroke, through our *security*,
Grows strong and great in substance and in friends."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. Freedom from danger or risk; safety.

"For your *security* from any treachery (having no hostage to countervail you) take my word."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

3. Certainty, assurance, confidence, assuredness.

"Prosperity and *security* often encourage them to separate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which guards or secures; a defence, a guard; hence, specifically—

(1) Something given or deposited to secure or assure the fulfilment of a promise or

obligation; the observance of a provision; the repayment of a debt or the like; surety, pledge.

"In our time, to invest such a surplus, at something more than three per cent., on the best *security* that has ever been known in the world, is the work of a few minutes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Security for costs must be given by a plaintiff residing abroad; security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace may be required of those whose previous conduct or present threats show that such a restraint is needful.

(2) One who engages himself as surety for the obligations of another; one who becomes surety for another.

5. An evidence of debt or of property: as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like.

sĕ-dăn', *s.* [Named from Sedan, a town in France, N.E. of Paris.] An upright conveyance for one person, much in vogue during

SEDAN CHAIR.

the last century. Sedans were first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used in London in 1634. It was usually carried by two men, by means of a pole on each side.

"Ye who, borne about
In chariots and *sedans*, know no fatigue."
Cowper: Task, i. 755.

sedan-chair, *s.* A sedan.

sĕ-dāte', *s.* [Lat. *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo* = to settle, causal from *sedeo* = to sit; Ital. *sedato.*] Composed, calm, quiet, serene, tranquil; unruffled by passion; staid.

"A youngster at school, more *sedate* than the rest,
Had once his integrity put to the test."
Cowper: Pity Poor Africans.

sĕ-dāte'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *sedate; -ly.*] In a sedate, calm, or composed manner; calmly.

"And Lara gazed on these *sedately* glad,
His brow belied him, if his soul was sad."
Byron: Lara, i. 21.

sĕ-dāte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sedate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedate; calmness of mind or manner; composure, tranquillity; freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind.

"To preserve the coolness and *sedateness* proper to religious or learned inquiries."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 499.

* **sĕ-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sedatio*, from *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo* = to settle.] [SEDATE.] The act of calming; the state of being calmed or settled.

"It is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 85.

sĕd'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sédatif*, from Lat. *sedatus*; Sp. & Ital. *sedativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to compose, calm, or tranquillize; soothing; specif., in medicine, tending to allay irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

¶ Sedatives are divided, according to the parts on which they act, into External or Local (as hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, and opium), Spinal (hemlock, bromide of potassium), Stomachic (dilute hydrocyanic acid and nitrate of silver), and Vascular (ammonia, alcohol).

* **sede**, *v.* [SEED, *v.*]

sē dē-fĕn-dĕn'-dō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defence; the plea of self-defence.

* **sē'-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit.] Sitting, inactive, quiet.

* **sĕd-ĕn-tār'-ĭ-ą**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.] [SEDENTARY-ANNELIDS.]

sĕd-ĕn-tār'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Dipneumones. Spiders, with the ocelli in two rows. They construct webs for the capture of prey, remaining in the centre or at the side. There are four families: Thomisidæ, Tegenariidæ, Theridiidæ, and Epeiridæ.

sĕd'-ęn-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sedentary; -ly.*] In a sedentary manner.

sĕd'-ęn-tar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sedentary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedentary; inaction.

"Paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion."—*L. Addison: West Barbary* (1671), p. 113.

sĕd'-ęn-tar-ў, * **sed-en-tar-ie**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sédentaire*, from Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. & Ital. *sedentario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in sitting.

"The most *sedentary* and least enterprising of any."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 462.

2. Requiring much sitting: as, a *sedentary* occupation.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

"A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

* 4. Caused by sitting much.

"Length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 571.

* 5. Motionless, inactive; not moving.

"The *sedentary* earth . . . attains
Her end without least motion."
Milton: P. L., viii. 33.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: Any spider of the Sedentariæ (q.v.).

* **sedentary-annelids**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Sedentaria of Latreille. [TUBICOLOUS-ANNELIDS.]

sĕ-dĕr'-ŭnt, *s.* [Prop. the third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo* = to sit, and lit. = they sat.] A term employed chiefly in minutes of the sittings of courts, to indicate that such and such members were present at the sitting. Thus, sederunt A, B, C, D, &c., signifies that A, B, C, D, &c., were present, and composed the meeting. Hence, it is extended to mean a sitting or meeting of a court, and in a still more extended sense, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, company, or body of men.

"An association met at the Baron d'Holbach's; there had its blue light *sederunts*, and published transactions."—*Carlyle: Essays; Diderot.*

¶ *Acts of sederunt:* [ACT, *s.*, B. (b), 3. (3)].

sĕdġe, * **segge**, *s.* [A.S. *secg*; Low. Ger. *segge*; Sw. & Gael. *sieag*; Wel. *hesg.* Skeat considers it to be from the Teutonic base, *seg* = to cut.] [SEG.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Generally in the sense II. 2, but sometimes more vaguely.

"Their horse at chariots fed,
On greatest parsly, and on *sedge*, that in the fens is bred."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Carex (q.v.); also Cladium.

2. (*Pl.*): The Cyperaceæ (q.v.).

† **sedge-bird**, *s.*

Ornith.: The Sedge-warbler (q.v.).

"Worms, slugs, and various aquatic insects form the chief food of the *Sedge-bird*, but Naumann states that in autumn it will eat elder-berries."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 379.

sedge-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: Acrocephalus schœnobœnus, a summer visitor to England, arriving in April and departing in September. Its total length is rather less than five inches; tail comparatively short; upper surface rufous-brown, clouded with a darker shade; breast, belly, and lower tail-coverts pale buff. The eggs are five or six in number, pale yellowish-brown, generally clouded with a darker shade, and the young are hatched about the end of May.

"The cock *Sedge-warbler* may be heard throughout the day, and frequently during a summer's night, imitating the notes of various birds in a somewhat confused and hurried manner."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 377.

* **sĕdġed**, *a.* [Eng. *sedg(e); -ed.*] Made or composed of sedges.

"With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

sĕdġ'-ў, * **sedg-ie**, * **siedg-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *sedg(e); -y.*] Overgrown with sedges.

"On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

* **sē-dĭġ'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *sedigitus*, from *sex* = six, and *digitus* = a finger.] Having six fingers on one or both hands.

sē-dĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *sedile* = a seat; *sedeo* = to sit.]

Arch.: Originally the rows of seats in a Roman amphitheatre. Now applied to the stone seats on the south side of the altar in Catholic churches; used by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon in the intervals of the church service. In cathedrals a row of such seats is provided for the clergy, and they are occasionally canopied and enriched with sculpture.

SEDILIA.
(*Chesterton, Oxon.*)

sĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sedimentum* = a settling, subsidence, from *sedeo* = to sit, to settle; Sp. & Ital. *sedimento.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The matter which subsides or settles to the bottom of water or any other liquor; lees, dregs, settlings.

"A sort of water . . . with a yellow *sediment* at the bottom."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. *Geol.:* Earthy or other matter which, after having for a time been suspended or held in solution in water, is deposited at the bottom. It is produced wherever there is water in motion, and the strata which it calls into existence may consequently be lacustrine, fluviatile, or marine. It often alters its area of deposition: thus, if a lake which intercepted it be filled up, it may pass along a river traversing that lake, and be deposited many miles away in the sea. Volcanic movements altering the levels of a country affect it greatly. It is of the same colour as the materials from which it was derived, if these are homogeneous. It is perpetually deposited through the globe on a colossal scale, and has in process of ages created the sedimentary rocks. The International Geological Congress (1881) recommended the following terms for describing sedimentary strata: a *group* requiring an *era*, a *system* requiring a *period*, a *series* requiring an *epoch*, and a *stage* requiring an *age* for its deposition. A stage is divided into beds, for which a corresponding chronological term has not yet been fixed. On this plan one would speak of the Secondary or Mezozoic group and era, the Oolitic system and period, the Upper Oolite series and epoch, and the Middle Purbeck stage and age.

sĕd-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *sédimentaire.*] Containing or consisting of sediment; formed by sediment.

sedimentary rocks, strata, formations, or **series**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks, strata, or formations laid down as sediments from water, Aqueous rocks (q.v.). Some are argillaceous, some arenaceous, and some calcareous. [FOSSILIFEROUS.]

† **sĕd-ĭ-mĕn-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sedimentatio.*] [SEDIMENT.]

Geol.: Deposition of sediment.

"Upon this view a formation like the Lias is one formed by a process of very slow and intermittent *sedimentation*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 38.

sĕ-dĭ'-tion, * **se-di-ci-oun**, * **se-du-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *sédition*, from Lat. *seditionem*, accus. of *seditio* = dissension, sedition; lit. = a going apart, from *se-*, *sed-* = apart, and *itum*, sup. of *eo* = to go.] A factious rising or commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; the stirring up or fomenting of such a commotion; the stirring up or fomenting of discontent against government, and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings; acts or language exciting to a breach of the public peace; excitement of resistance to lawful authority.

Sedition comprises such offences of this class as do not amount to treason, being without the overt acts which are essential to the latter. Thus there are seditious meetings, seditious libels, &c., as well as direct and indirect acts amounting to sedition; all of which are misdemeanours, and punishable as such by fine and imprisonment.

"And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison."—*Luke* xxiii. 25.

*** sĕ-dĭ´-tion-ar-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *sedition; -ary.*] An inciter or promoter of sedition.

"Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary*."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 49.

sĕ-dĭ´-tious, * se-du-ci-ous, *a.* [Fr. *séditieux*, from Lat. *seditiosus*, from *seditio* = sedition (q.v.); Sp. *sedicioso*; Ital. *sedizioso*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition.

"I shall now move . . . that a Bill be brought in to suppress *seditious* societies and *seditious* practices."—*Pitt: Speech*, April 19, 1799.

2. Exciting or promoting sedition; guilty of sedition.

"The funeral oration, in which he classed a *seditious* monk among the martyrs."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

sĕ-dĭ´-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seditious; -ly.*] In a seditious manner; with factious or tumultuous opposition to government or law.

"If anything pass in a religious meeting *seditiously*, and contrary to the public peace, it is to be punished."—*Locke: On Toleration.*

sĕ-dĭ´-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seditious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being seditious.

sĕd-rāt´, *s.* [Arab.]

Muhammadan Mythol.: The lotus tree, standing on the righthand side of the invisible throne of Ali, with two rivers running from its roots. Its boughs extend further than the distance between heaven and earth, numberless birds singing among them, and countless angels resting beneath their shade, and a houri being enclosed in each seed of the fruit. (Cf. Rev. xxii.)

sĕ-dūçe´, *v.t.* [Lat. *seduco* = to lead or draw apart: *se-* = apart, and *duco* = to lead.]

1. To draw aside or entice away from the paths of rectitude and duty, as by bribes, promises, or the like; to lead astray; to corrupt; to tempt and lead to wrong.

"He no longer despaired of being able to *seduce* Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Specif.*: To entice to a surrender of chastity.

*** sĕ-dūçe´-a-ble, * sĕ-dūç´-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *seduce; -able.*] Capable of being seduced or led astray; corruptible; liable to seduction.

"Affording a hint of sin unto *seduceable* spirits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

*** sĕ-dūçe´-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *seduce; -ment.*]

1. The act of seducing; seduction.

"'Tis true, 'twas a weak part in Eve to yield to the *seducement* of Satan."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 24.

2. The act or means used in order to seduce, as flattery, falsehood, bribes, or the like.

"Her hero's dangers touched the pitying power,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bower."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

ŋĕ-dūç´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *seduc(e); -er.*]

1. One who seduces; one who entices or draws another aside from the path of rectitude or duty; specif., one who by flattery, promises, bribes, or other means, persuades a female to surrender her chastity.

"Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

2. That which seduces, leads astray, or entices to wrong.

"Our thoughts too, as well as our passions and appetites, are great *seducers*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

*** se-dūç´-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [SEDUCEABLE.]

sĕ-dūç´-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SEDUCE.] Seductive.

"What heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?"
Cowper: Task, ii. 482.

sĕ-dūç´-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seducing; -ly.*] In a seductive manner; seductively.

*** sĕ-dūç´-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *seduc(e); -ive.*] Seductive.

sĕ-dŭc´-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seductionem*, accus. of *seductio* = a leading aside, from *seductus*, pa. par. of *seduco* = to seduce (q.v.); Sp. *seduccion*; Ital. *seduzione*.]

1. The act of seducing or leading away from the path of rectitude and duty by means of flattery, bribes, promises, or the like; enticement to evil or wrong.

"Not a direction, but a *seduction* to a simple man."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 313.

2. *Specif.*: The act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery, bribes, or other means, to surrender her chastity.

¶ If a girl too old to be protected by the Criminal Law be seduced, a parent or employer can bring an action really for seduction, though by a legal fiction what he claims is damages for the loss of the girl's services in household duties.

sĕ-dŭc´-tive, *a.* [Lat. *seduct(us)*, pa. par. of *seduco* = to seduce (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing or seducing to evil or wrong; attracting by flattering appearances.

"Go, splendid sycophant! no more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts."
Langhorne: Sun Flower & the Ivy.

sĕ-dŭc´-tive-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seductive; -ly.*] In a seductive manner.

† sĕ-dŭc´-trĕss, *s.* [Lat. *seductor* = a seducer; Eng. suff. *-ress.*] A female seducer; a female who seduces.

sĕ-dū´-lĭ-tў, * se-du-li-tie, *s.* [Fr. *sedulité*, from Lat. *sedulitatem*, accus. of *sedulitas*, from *sedulus* = sedulous (q.v.); Ital. *sedulità*.] The quality or state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; industry; constant attention; diligent assiduity.

"Terms implying great *sedulity* and contention of soul."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

sĕd´-ụ-lŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. connected with *sedeo* = to sit.] Assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business or in endeavours to effect an object; industrious, diligent, laborious.

"The Britons squeeze the works
Of *sedulous* bees." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

sĕd´-ụ-lŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sedulous; -ly.*] In a sedulous manner; with sedulity or assiduity; with constant and steady application; assiduously, industriously, painfully.

"*Sedulously* taught and propagated it."—*Warburton: Occas. Reflections*, § 5.

*** sĕd´-ụ-lŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sedulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sedulous; assiduity, sedulity; constant and steady application; industry; steady diligence.

"Her prospered *sedulousness* gave her an understanding much above her age and sex."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 316.

sē´-dŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *sedes* = a seat, or *sedeo* = to sit, from the sort of places where the species grow.]

Bot.: Stonecrop or Orpine; a genus of Crassulæ. Succulent herbs, generally with cymose flowers. Calyx four- to six-lobed; petals four to six, generally five, patent; stamens eight to ten, usually ten; follicles with many, more rarely with few seeds. Known species 120, chiefly from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones, especially in the old world. Among them are, *Sedum Rhodiola*, formerly *Rhodiola rosea*, the Rosewort, *S. Telephium*, the Orpine or Live-long, *S. villosum*, the Hairy Stonecrop, *S. album*, the White Stonecrop, *S. acre*, the Biting Stonecrop or Wallpepper, and *S. rupestre*, St. Vincent's Rock Stonecrop, *S. dasyphyllum*, *S. sexangulare*, *S. reflexum*, *S. tectorum*, *S. Cepæa*, and *S. stellatum*. The most common of the wild species is *S. acre*, which has golden yellow flowers, and is found on rocks, walls, and sandy places near the sea, and even on the thatched roofs of cottages. It is acrid, rubefacient, emetic, and purgative. *S. ochroleucum*, described by Dioscorides, is a refrigerant. *S. Telephium*, a refrigerant and an astringent.

*** seē** (1), *s.* [SEA.]

seē (2), *** se, * sea,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sed*, *se* = a seat, a see, from Lat. *sedem*, accus. of *sedes* = a seat, from *sedeo* = to sit.] [SEAT, *s.*]

*** 1.** A seat.

"And smalle harpers with her glees
Sate under hem in divers *sees*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii.

*** 2.** The seat of regal authority; a throne.

"Nor that, which that wise king of Jurie framed
With endlesse cost to be th' Almighties *see*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 30.

3. The authority of the pope; the papal court: as, To appeal to the *See* of Rome.

4. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

"You my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

seē, * se, * seen, * sen (pa. t. * *saugh*, * *sauh*, *saw*, * *say*, * *seigh*, * *sey*, * *sigh*, pa. par. * *seie*, * *seghen*, * *seien*, * *sein*, * *sen*, *seen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *seón*, *sión* (pa. t. *seah*, pl. *sáwon*, *ségon*, pa. par. *gesegen*, *gesewen*); cogn. with Dut. *zien* (pa. t. *zag*, pa. par. *gezien*); Icel. *sjá* (pa. t. *sá*, pa. par. *senn*); Dan. *see*; Sw. *se*; Goth. *saihwan* (pa. t. *sahw*, pl. *sáihwum*, pa. par. *saihwans*); O. H. Ger. *sehan*, *sehen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive or observe by the eye; to have knowledge or perception of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold.

"I *see* before me man nor here nor here."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

*** 2.** To regard, to look after, to watch over.

"Quod Pandarus, 'Madame, God you *see*!'"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida.

3. To regard, to look at, to take care of, to attend to, to give attention to.

"*See* my gelding in the stable."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

4. To perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of: to observe, to distinguish, to comprehend, to understand.

"Now I *see* you'll be a courtier."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

5. To witness, to experience, to become acquainted with.

"When I have *seen* such interchange of state"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 64.

6. To suffer, to feel, to experience.

"If a man keep my saying, he shall never *see* death."—*John* viii. 51.

7. To call on; to visit; to pay a visit to.

"Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

*** 8.** To have intercourse or communication with; to meet or associate with.

"The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs."—*Locke.*

9. To escort, to attend: as, To *see* a lady home. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs; to have the power or faculty of sight.

"Neither eyes nor ears to hear nor *see*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 437.

2. To perceive mentally; to have intellectual sight or apprehension; to discern, to understand. (Frequently followed by *into* or *through*: as, To *see through* a plan or trick.)

"The evidence of reason is called *seeing*, not feeling, smelling, or tasting. Yea, we are wont to express the manner of the divine knowledge by *seeing*, as that kind of knowledge which is most perfect in us."—*Reid: Inquiry*, ch. vi., § 1.

3. To be attentive; to pay attention; to attend; to take heed; to observe.

"Let's *see* further." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. To look out; to inquire. (With *for*.)

"Let's *see for* means."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

5. To examine, to inquire, to consider, to take care.

"*See* now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

6. To beware.

"*See* thou do it not."—*Revelation* xix. 10.

¶ 1. *Let me see, Let us see*: Phrases used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

2. *See to it*: Look well to it; take care, beware.

"*See to 't* well, protect yourself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. *To see about a thing*: To pay attention to a thing; to consider a thing; to take steps for the accomplishment or execution of a thing.

4. *To see to*:

* (1) To look at, to behold.

"An altar by Jordan, a great altar *to see to*."—*Joshua* xxii. 10.

(2) To attend to; to look after; to take care of.

"*See to* my house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

seē, *interj.* [SEE, *v.*] An interjection used to

call the attention to an object or a subject; lo! behold!

"Is there any thing whereof it may be said, *See, this is new?*"—*Eccles* i. 10.

* **seē′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *see*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being seen. (*Southey.*)

seē′-băch-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Seebach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral originally described as herschelite (q.v.), but made a new species by Bauer. Crystals like those of herschelite. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Found in cavities in basalt at Richmond, near Melbourne, Australia.

seē′-bright (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *see*, v., and *bright.* Named from its supposed effect upon the eyes.]

Bot.: *Salvia Sclarea.*

seēd, * **sede,** *s.* [A.S. *sǽd;* cogn. with Dut. *zaad;* Icel. *sæthi, sáth;* Dan. *sæd;* Sw. *säd;* Ger. *saat.* From the same root as *sow* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The fecundating fluid of male animals; semen, sperm. (In this sense the word has no plural.)

(2) That from which anything springs; original; first principle.

"To sow the *seeds* of a revolution in the Peninsula."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

(3) Principle of production.

"Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed."
Wallace. (*Todd.*)

(4) Progeny, offspring, descendants. (Rare except in Scripture and religious writings.)

"His *seed* shall inherit the earth."—*Psalms* xxv. 13.

* (5) Race, generation, birth, descent.

"Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd."
Waller: To Zelinda, 29.

II. *Bot. & Veg. Physiol.:* A mature ovule. As a rule, it remains modelled on the same plan, though minor changes may be produced by the suppression, addition, or modification of certain parts. The side of a seed most nearly parallel with the axis of a compound fruit, or with the ventral suture or sutural line of a simple fruit, is called its face; the opposite side, its back. When a seed is flattened lengthwise, it is said to be compressed; when vertically, it is depressed. It is attached to the placenta by the hilum (q.v.) or umbilicus. The opposite point is its apex (q.v.). The integuments of a seed are called its testa; the rudiments of the future plant, its embryo, and a substance often interposed between them, albumen (q.v.). [CHALAZA, RAPHE, ARIL COTYLEDON.] Except in the Gymnosperms, the seeds are enclosed in a pericarp, often strong, which defends them from cold or from injury. Within a country, a balloon-like pappus, hooks, &c., can disperse seeds. Most of them, however, even when defended by their pericarps, cannot be long in salt water without being injured; still, Darwin calculated that one-tenth the plants of a flora might be floated across 900 miles of sea, and after all germinate. They could be taken yet farther in the gizzards of birds, in particles of earth adhering to their feet, or among soil floated on icebergs. On shore, melon seeds have been known to grow when forty-one years old, maize when thirty, rye when forty, the sensitive plant when sixty, and the kidney bean when 100. The old story about seeds taken from a mummy-case germinating is not now believed. [MUMMY-WHEAT.] In some countries laws have been passed against the adulteration of seeds.

"He gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their *seeds.*"
Cowper: Task, iii. 650.

¶ *To run to seed:* [RUN, *v.*, ¶ 31.]

seed-basket, seed-carrier, *s.* A basket in which the seed to be sown is carried by the sower.

seed-bed, *s.* A plot where the seed is originally grown, and from which the young plants are pricked out.

seed-box, *s.*

Bot.: *Ludwigia alternifolia* and *L. hirtella.*

seed-bud, *s.*

Bot.: An ovule.

seed-cake, *s.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

"Remember, wife,
The *seed-cake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot."
Tusser.

† **seed-coat,** *s.*

Bot.: The integument or covering of a seed. Used chiefly of the testa, but sometimes of the aril.

seed-cod, *s.* A seed-basket. (*Prov.*)

seed-cone, *s.* A cone containing seed. (Not a botanical term.)

"Gathered *seed-cones* of the pine-tree."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.

seed-corn, seed-grain, *s.* Corn or grain for sowing.

seed-crusher, *s.* An instrument for crushing seed for the purpose of expressing oil.

seed-down, *s.* The down on vegetable seeds.

seed-drill, *s.* A machine for sowing seed in rows.

* **seed-field,** *s.* A field for raising seed.

seed-garden, *s.* A garden for raising seed.

seed-grain, *s.* [SEED-CORN.]

seed-lac, *s.* [LAC.]

seed-leaf, seminal-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A cotyledon. Called also seed-lobe.

seed-leap, seed-lip, seed-lop, *s.* [A.S. *sǽd-leap*, from *sǽd* = seed, and *leap* = a basket.] The same as SEED-BASKET (q.v.)

seed-lobe, *s.* [SEED-LEAF.]

seed-oil, *s.* Oil expressed from various kinds of seeds.

seed-pearl, *s.* A small pearl, resembling, or of the size of a grain or seed.

"The dissolution of *seed-pearl* in some acid menstruum."—*Boyle.*

seed-plat, seed-plot, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A plot or piece of ground on which seeds are sown to raise plants, to be afterwards transplanted; a seed-bed.

2. *Fig.:* The place where the seed, or origin of anything, is sown; the starting-place; the hot-bed.

"Thou *seed-plot* of the warre."
Ben Jonson: Execrations upon Vulcan.

* **seed-sheet,** *s.* The sheet containing the seed carried by the sower.

seed-time, *s.* The proper time or season for sowing seed.

"While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest shall not cease."—*Genesis* viii. 22.

seed-vessel, *s.*

Bot.: The vessel, case, hollow box, pericarp, or envelope within which a seed is contained. [FRUIT.]

seed-wool, *s.* Cotton-wool not yet cleansed of its seeds. (*Amer.*)

seēd, *v.i.* & *t.* [SEED, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sow seed.

"In the north-western territories ploughing and *seeding* have commenced."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1884.

2. To grow to maturity, so as to shed seed; to come to seed.

"They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **3.** To shed the seed.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To sow, to scatter, as seed.

"There were three different modes of *seeding* grain in use among the Romans in the times of Varro and Columella."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Seed.*

2. *Fig.:* To sprinkle as with seed, to cover or ornament with something thinly scattered or sprinkled over, as seed.

seēd′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEED, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bearing seed; hence, matured, full-grown.

"The vernal blades that rise with *seeded* stem
Of hue purpureal."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

2. Sown, sprinkled with seed.

II. *Her.:* Represented with seeds of such and such a colour. (Said of roses, lilies, &c., when bearing seeds of a tincture different to the flower itself.)

* **seēd′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which sows or plants seeds.

* **seēd′-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; *-full.*] Full of seed; pregnant.

seēd′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *seedy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being seedy; shabbiness, wretchedness.

"What is called '*seediness*,' after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 74.

* **seēd′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small plant reared from seed; a seedling.

"Slender-stalked, capsuled *seedlets*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 229.

seēd′-lĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seed;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Produced or raised from the seed.

"O that some *seedling* gem . . .
Honoured and blessed in their shadow might grow!"
Scott: Lady of Lake, ii. 20.

B. *As subst.:* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

"Prepare also matrasses, boxes, cases, pots, &c., for shelter to your tender plants and *seedlings* newly sown, if the weather prove very bitter."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; Nov.*

* **seēd′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seed; -ness.*] Seed-time.

"Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyson."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

seēdș′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s., and *man.*]

1. One who deals in seeds.

"The ordinary farmer . . . cannot afford to buy seed at first hand from the *seedsman*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. One who sows seeds; a sower.

"As it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

* **seēd′-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; *-ster.*] A sower.

seēd′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *seed; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Abounding with seeds; having run to seed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having a peculiar flavour, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines. (Applied to French brandy.)

2. Worn out; shabby and poor-looking: as, *seedy* clothes.

3. Dressed in worn-out, shabby clothes.

"A *seedy* raff who has gone twice or thrice into the gazette."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. ix.

4. Feeling or looking wretched and miserable, as after a debauch. (*Slang.*)

"A more *seedy* looking set . . . could scarcely be imagined."—*C. H. Scott: The Baltic*, &c., ch. i.

seedy-toe, *s.* A disease of the feet in horses.

"If it is allowed to get wet and is neglected, it will try any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe*, thrush, or any such diseases of the feet."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

seē′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *s.*, & *conj.* [SEE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, state, or power of perceiving by the organs of sight; sight.

D. *As conj.:* Considering, taking into account; since, because, inasmuch as.

"*Seeing* gentle words will not prevail, assail them with the army of the king."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

seēk, seke, (pa. t. *sought* **souht*, pa. par *sought*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sécan, sécean* (pa. t. *sóhte*, pa. par. *gesóht*); cogn. with Dut. *zoeken;* Icel. *sækja;* Dan. *söge;* Sw. *söka;* O. H. Ger. *suohhan;* M. H. Ger. *suochen;* Ger. *suchen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go in search or quest of; to search for, to try to find, to look for.

"The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 15, 16.

2. To try to obtain, to try for; to inquire for, to solicit.

"Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign."—*Luke* xi. 16.

3. To aim at, to try to gain; to pursue as an object or end, to strive after.

"What win I, if I gain the thing I *sought?*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 211.

*4. To search, to explore.

"Have I *sought* every country far and near?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

*5. To go to, to resort to; to have recourse to.

"*Seek* not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal."—*Amos* v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To search; to make search; to endeavour to find.

"Search, *seek*, find out."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To strive, to aim; to endeavour after.

"The sailors *sought* for safety by our boat."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

3. To use solicitation; to solicit, to ask.

"*Seek* and ye shall find."—*Matthew* vii. 7.

*4. To search, to examine, to try.

5. To endeavour, to try.

"They *sought* to lay hands upon him."—*Matt.* xxi. 46.

*6. To resort; to have recourse; to apply.

"It was your delight
To *seek* to me with more obsequiousness
Than I desired." *Massinger: Picture*, i. 2.

*¶ 1. *To be to seek:*

(1) To be at a loss; to be without knowledge, experience, or resources.

"Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 197.

(2) To require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated.

2. *To seek after:* To make pursuit; to endeavour to take or gain.

"Violent men have *sought after* my soul."—*Psalm* lxxvi. 14.

seēk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *seek*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who seeks; an inquirer, a searcher.

"I confess that in philosophy I am a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

*2. One who makes application; one who resorts.

II. *Church Hist.:* (See extract).

"He [Sir Henry Vane] set up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called *Seekers*, and seemed to wait for new and clearer manifestations. . . . His friends told me he leaned to Origen's notion of an universal salvation of all, both of the devils and the damned, and to the doctrine of pre-existence."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (ed. 1822), i. 279.

***seēk'-sŏr-rōw,** *s.* [Eng. *seek*, and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to cause himself sorrow or vexation; a self-tormentor.

"And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among."
Sydney: Arcadia.

seēl (1), *** cele, *** seele,** *v.t.* [Fr. *siller*, from *cil* = the eyelid; Lat. *cilium* = an eyelid, an eyelash.]

1. *Lit.:* To close the eyes of with a thread; a term of falconry, it being a common practice to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, so as to keep them together when first taken, to aid in making the bird tame or tractable; to close, to shut.

"The wise gods *seel* our eyes."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.:* To close, as a person's eyes; to blind, to hoodwink.

"To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

seēl (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low Ger. *sielen* = to lead off water.] To lean or incline to one side; to roll, as a ship in a storm.

"When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous."—*Raleigh.*

seēl (1), *** seele,** *s.* [Seel (2), *v.*] The rolling of a ship at sea.

"And all aboard at every *seel*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 181.

seēl (2), *s.* [A.S. *sæl* = a good time or opportunity, luck, prosperity.] Time, opportunity, season; obsolete except as the second element in provincial compounds; as, hay-*seel* = hay-time, wheat-*seel* = wheat-time, &c.

seēl'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seely*; *-ly.*] Sillily.

seēl'-ў, *a.* [A.S. *sælig* = lucky, from *sæl* = luck.] [Seel (2), *s.*]

1. Lucky, happy, fortunate.

"Thy *seely* sheep like well below."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *July.*

2. Simple, innocent, artless.

"To holden chat
With *seely* shepherd's swayne."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *July.*

3. Simple, silly, foolish.

seēm, *seeme, *seme, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *seman, geséman* = to satisfy, to conciliate; cogn. with Icel. *sæma* = to honour, to bear with, to conform to; *sæmr* = becoming, fit; *sóma* = to beseem, to become.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear like; to present the appearance of being; to look like; to be in appearance, though not in reality.

"God stood not, though he *seem'd* to stand, aloof."
Cowper: Charity, 59.

2. To appear; to be seen; to show one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.)

*3. To assume an appearance or air; to pretend.

"Nothing she does or *seems* but smacks of something greater than herself."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

4. To appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought. (Generally with a following clause as nominative.)

*5. To beseem, to befit.

"Nought *seemeth* sike strife."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *May.*

***B.** *Trans.:* To beseem, to befit.

"[She] did far surpass
The best in honest mirth that *seem'd* her well."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

¶ Seem was formerly used impersonally with the dative case of a personal pronoun, as *meseems* = it appears to me; *him seemed* = it appeared to him, &c.

¶ *It seems:* It appears; it would appear. Used parenthetically—

(1) Used sarcastically or ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, and as equivalent to *forsooth.* (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

(2) It appears; as the story goes; we are told.

"A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake."—*Addison: Guardian.*

***seēm,** *s.* [Seam.]

***seeme-lesse** (1), *a.* [Seamless.]

***seeme-lesse** (2), *a.* [Seemless.]

***seēm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *seem*, v.; *-er.*] One who seems; one who assumes an appearance or makes a show of anything.

"Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

seēm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., adv.,* & *s.* [Seem, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Appearing, apparent; having or presenting an appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

"He entertained a show, so *seeming* just."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,514.

*2. Specious or plausible in appearance.

"That little *seeming* substance."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*3. Becoming, befitting, proper.

"It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde with the by good diuing begin to be nuen, then thou shouldest with them by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 12.

***C.** *As adv.:* In a becoming or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Bear your body more *seeming*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

D. *As substantive:*

1. Appearance, show, semblance, especially when false or deceitful.

"She that, so young, could give out such a *seeming*,
To seel her father's eyes up close as oak."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

*2. Fair appearance.

"These keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*3. Judgment, opinion, apprehension.

"His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 738.

***seeming-virtuous,** *a.* Virtuous in appearance, not in reality.

"My most *seeming-virtuous* queen."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

seēm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seeming*; *-ly.*] In appearance, apparently, ostensibly; in show or semblance.

"Two *seemingly* inconsistent systems."—*Warburton: Works*, ii. 34.

***seēm'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seeming*; *-ness.*]

1. Appearance, semblance.

"Under the *seemingness* or appearance of evil."—*Jer. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 91.

2. Fair appearance, plausibility.

"The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. vii.

***seēm'-lĕss, *seeme-leese,** *a.* [Eng. *seem*, v.; *-less.*] Unbecoming, unseemly, unfit, indecorous.

"Artegal himself her *seemeleese* plight did rue."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 25.

***seēm'-lī-hĕd, *seēm'-lў-hēde,** *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-hed*, *-hede* = hood.] Seemliness; seemly or comely appearance.

"A young man full of *seemlyhede*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,130.

***seēm'-lī-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-ly.*] In a seemly manner; decently, comelily.

seēm'-lī-nĕss, *seeme-li-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being seemly or becoming; comeliness, propriety, decency, decorum.

"The natural *seemliness* of one action and unseemliness of another."—*Bp. Horsely: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xxi.

*2. Fair or specious appearance.

"Strip thou their meretricious *seemliness*."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, viii.

seēm'-lў, ***seem-lie, *seme-ly, *sem-li,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *sæmiligr* = seemly, from *sæmr* = becoming, from *sæma* = to beseem, to befit, from *samr* = same (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming, beseeming, befitting; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable, decent, proper.

"The hero is about to offer sacrifice, and he wishes to offer it up in peace, clad in a *seemly* robe of pure white."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythol.*, p. 108.

B. *As adv.* (for *seemlily*): In a becoming or seemly manner; decently, becomingly.

"There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

***seēm'-lў-hēde,** *s.* [Seemlihed.]

seēn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [See, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

***B.** *As adj.:* Versed, skilled. (A Latinism.)

"A schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

seēp, *v.i.* [Seip, Sipe.]

seēp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *seep*; *-y.*] Oozy; full of moisture; specif. applied to land not properly drained. (*Scotch & Amer.*)

sē'-ĕr, seër (1), *s.* [Eng. *see*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who sees; a spectator.

"We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

"Enough! I will not play the *seer*;
I will not longer strive to ope
The mystic volume." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

seër (2), *s.* [*Sér* in various Hindoo languages.] A weight in India, formerly varying in different parts of the country, but by an Act of the Anglo-Indian Government (Oct. 81, 1871), the seer was adopted as the primary standard of weight, and made = a kilogramme.

seër (3), *s.* [Seir.]

seër, *a.* [Sear, *a.*]

seër'-hănd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fine muslin of a grade between nainsook and mull.

sē'-ĕr-shĭp, seër'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *seer* (1), and *-ship.*] The office or quality of a seer.

seē'-sâw, *s.* & *a.* [A reduplication of *saw*, from the action of two men sawing wood, when the motion is up and down.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child's game, in which two persons sit, one on each end of a board or plank, which is balanced on some support in the middle, and thus the two move alternately up and down.

2. A board or plank adjusted for such purpose.

3. Motion or action resembling that in the game of seesaw; alternate or reciprocating motion.

II. *Whist:* A double ruff; the playing of two partners, so that each alternately wins the trick.

B. *As adj.:* Moving up and down or to and fro; undulating with reciprocal motion.

"His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this."
Pope: Satires. (Prol.)

seē'-sâw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Seesaw, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to move in a seesaw fashion.

B. *Intrans.:* To move as in the game of seesaw; to move up and down or backwards and forwards.

"Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other."—*Arbuthnot.*

seēthe, * **sothe** (pa. t. *seethed,* * *sod,* * *soth,* pa. par. *sodden,* * *soden,* * *sothen*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sēaðhan* (pa. t. *sēaþ,* pa. par. *soden*); cogn. with Dut. *zieden;* Icel. *sjōdha* (pa. t. *sauth,* pl. *sauthu,* pa. par. *sothinn*); Dan. *syde;* Sw. *sjuda;* O. H. Ger. *siodan;* Ger. *sieden;* cf. also Icel. *svidha* = to burn, to singe.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To boil; to prepare for food in hot liquor.

"Till . . . the contents were sufficiently stewed or *seethed.*"—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

* 2. To soak; to steep and soften in liquor.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.

"As the smoke of a *seething* pot."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 7.

seēth'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *seeth(e);* *-er.*] One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

"Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses viii.

Sĕ fā'-tians, *s. pl.* [Arab. *sefat* = qualification, attribute.]

Muhammadanism: A sect of Muhammadans who held that God possessed eternal attributes, and that there was no difference between the "essential attributes" and the "attributes of operation." To these they, in process of time, added a third category, "declarative attributes," by which they understood anthropomorphic expressions, such as God's eyes, his arms, his hands, &c. They were opposed to the Mutazilites (q.v.). They ultimately split into several sects, some of which still exist.

sĕg (1), *s.* [A.S. *secg.*]

1. Sedge.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus.* (*Prov.*)

sĕg (2), **sĕgg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full grown. (*Scotch.*)

sē-gar', *s.* [A common but erroneous spelling of CIGAR (q.v.).]

* **segge,** *s.* [SIEGE.]

sĕg'-gar, sāg'-gĕr, *s.* [Said to be a corrupt. of *safeguard.*]

Pottery: An open box of clay, which receives articles of plastic clay or in the biscuit condition, and protects them while being baked in the kiln. [BURG (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

"As the china cannot be exposed directly to the blaze, it is put in pots or cases of fire-proof clay, called *seggars,* the form and size of which are in accordance with the articles they are to contain."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1878, p. 668.

sĕ-ghōl', *s.* [Heb.]

Hebrew Gram.: A vowel (ֶ) corresponding in sound to the English *e* in *lĕt, wĕt,* &c.

sē'-ghō-lāte, *a. & s.* [Heb. *seghol,* and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a seghol: as, a *segholate* verb.

B. *As subst.:* A word with a seghol in it.

"Infinitive *segholates.*"—*Moses Stuart: Hebrew Grams.,* p. 134.

sĕg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *segmentum,* for *secmentum,* from *seco* = to cut.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A part or portion cut off or marked off as separate from the rest; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, a *segment* of an orange.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.:* One of the divisions or rings in the body of an insect, an annelid, a decapod crustaceun, &c.

2. *Geom.:* A part cut off from any figure by a line or plane.

¶ (1) *Segment of a circle:*

Geom.: A part of the area of a circle, inclosed between a chord and the arc which it subtends. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by any two straight lines drawn from any point in the arc and terminating in the extremities of the chord. Similar segments of circles are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees.

(2) *Spherical segment:*

Geom.: A portion of a sphere bounded by a secant line and a zone of the surface. If a circular segment be revolved about a radius drawn perpendicular to the chord of the segment, the volume generated is a spherical segment.

segment-gear, *s.* [SECTOR-GEAR.]

segment saw, *s.*

1. *Wood-working:*

(1) A veneer-saw (q.v.).

(2) A chair-back machine (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* A nearly circular plate of serrated steel, riveted to a wooden handle.

segment shell, *s.*

Ordn.: An elongated projectile invented by Sir W. Armstrong. The iron body is coated with lead, and contains a number of segments of iron in successive rings, leaving a hollow cylinder in the centre for the bursting-charge. The charge bursts on impact or by a time-fuse, and scatters the segments in all directions. It may be used as case-shot by arranging the fuse to explode the shell on leaving the muzzle.

segment-valve, segmental-valve, *s.* A valve having a seating surface consisting of a portion of a cylinder.

segment-wheel, *s.* A wheel a part only of whose periphery is utilized.

† **segment-window,** *s.*

Arch.: A window of segmental shape; a form of dormer or attic window.

sĕg-mĕnt', *v.i.* [SEGMENT, *s.*] To divide or become divided or split up into segments; specif., in physiology, to develop a succession of buds.

sĕg-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *segment; -al.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a segment.

segmental-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch described from a centre, and having less or more than 180°, usually less.

segmental-organs, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Certain organs, probably excretory, in the Annelida, consisting of sacs opening upon the abdominal surfaces.

SEGMENTAL ARCH.
(*From a private House, Cairo.*)

segmental-valve, *s.* [SEGMENT-VALVE.]

sĕg-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *segment; -ation.*] The act of dividing into segments; the state of being divided into segments. [SEGMENTED.]

sĕg-mĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *segment; -ed.*]

Compar. Anat.: Having similar structural elements repeated in a longitudinal series, as vertebræ in the higher animals.

* **sĕg'-nĭ-tūde,** * **sĕg'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *segnitia, segnitas,* from *segnis* = sluggish.] Sluggishness, dulness, inactivity.

segno (as **sĕn'-yō**), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A sign or mark used in notation in connection with repetition; abbreviated :§:. *Al segno* (to the sign), a direction to return to the sign; *dal segno* (from the sign), a direction to repeat from the sign.

sē'-grē-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a griffin when standing on its hind legs, with the wings elevated and endorsed.

* **sē-grē-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *segregatus,* pa. par. of *segrego* = to set apart, to separate: *se-* = apart, and *grex,* genit. *gregis* = a flock.] Separated from others; set apart; select.

"The tone *segregate* from paynims by the sacrament of baptesme, the tether *segregate* fro the lave peple by the sacrament of order."—*More: Works,* p. 428.

† **segregate-polygamy,** *s.*

Bot.: Linnæus's name for a system of inflorescence, in which a number of florets, each with its own perianth, are comprehended within a common calyx.

sē'-grē-gāte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *ségréger;* Sp. & Port. *segregar;* Ital. *segregare.*] [SEGREGATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To separate from others; to set apart.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To separate or go apart.

2. *Crystall.:* To separate from a mass and collect about centres or lines of fracture.

sē-grĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *segregatio,* from *segregatus* = segregate (q.v.); Fr. *ségrégation;* Sp. *segregacion.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of segregating; the state of being segregated; a parting, separating, or dispersing.

"A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. *Crystall.:* Separation from a mass, and gathering about centres through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

segue (as **sĕg'-wā**), *s.* [Ital. = it follows; Lat. *sequor* = to follow.]

Music: A word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

sĕg-uĭ-dĭl'-la (**la** as **ya**), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A lively Spanish dance, similar to the country dance; the tune is in ⅜ or ¾ time.

Sēid, Sēyd, *s.* [Arab. = prince.] One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali.

Sēid'-lĭtz, Seid'-lĭtz, *s.* [See def.] The name of a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz-powder, *s.*

Chem.: A mild, cooling aperient, made up in two powders, one, usually in blue paper, consisting of a mixture of Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda, and the other, in white paper, of finely powdered tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and the mixture taken while effervescing. It is intended to produce the same effect as Seidlitz-water.

Seidlitz-water, *s.*

Chem.: A sparkling mineral water, imported from the village of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. It is purgative, has a bitter and saline taste, and contains a large proportion of the sulphates of magnesia and lime.

* **seie,** * **sey,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

seignette (as **sān-yĕtte'**), *s.* [From Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, who first made the salt.] (See etym. and compound.)

seignette-salt, *s.*

Chem.: [ROCHELLE-SALT, SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE].

* **seigneurial** (as **sēn-yō'-rĭ-ăl**), *a.* [Eng. *seignior; -ial.*]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

"They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the *seigneurial* courts."—*Burke: Eng. Hist.,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

seignior, * **seignour** (as **sēn'-yĕr**), *s.* [O. Fr. *seigneur,* from Lat. *seniorem,* accus. of *senior* = elder, hence, an elder, a lord; Sp. *señor;* Port. *senhor;* Ital. *signore.*] [SENIOR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In the south of Europe a title of honour; signior.

2. *Feudal Law:* A lord of a fee or manor.

¶ (1) *Grand seignior:* [GRAND-SEIGNIOR].

(2) *Seignior in gross:* A lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage, seignorage (as **sēn'-yĕr-ĭj**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specif., an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage on bullion brought to the mint to be coined, to be exchanged for coin; the profit made from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value.

2. A royalty; a share of profit; royalty received by an author on his works.

"The *seignorage* levied on tin in the Duchy of Cornwall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

seigniorial (as **sēn-yōr′-ĭ-ạl**), *a.* [SEIGNEURIAL.]

***seigniorize, *seignorise** (as **sēn′-yĕr-īze**), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *seignior; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To lord it over.

"As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To be a lord or ruler.

***seigniory, *seignory** (as **sēn′-yĕr-ў**), *s.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] A lordship, a territory; power or authority as sovereign lord.

"O'Neil never had any *seigniory* over that country."
—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

sēll, *v.t.* [Sw. *sila* = to strain.] To strain through a cloth or sieve.

"The brown four-year-auld's milk is not *sellèd* yet."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiv.

***sein,** *pa. par. of v.* [SEE, *v.*]

***seinde,** *pa. par. of v.* [SINGE.]

sêine, sêin, *sāin, *sayne, *sean, *s.* [Fr. *seine*, from Lat. *sagena*; Gr. σαγήνη (*sagēnē*) = a net.] A large fishing net.

"The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 30.

seine-boat, *s.* A fishing-boat of about fifteen tons burden, used on the west coast of England to carry the seine (q.v.).

"They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine-boats* for taking of pilchards."—*Carew.*

***sêin′-ĕr, *sayn-er,** *s.* [Eng. *sein(e)*, s.; *-er.*] A fisher with a seine or net.

"*Seiners* complain, with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 32.

***seint** (1), *s.* [SAINT.]

***seint** (2), *s.* [CINCTURE.]

***seintuarie,** *s.* [SANCTUARY.]

sēip, *v.i.* [SIPE.] To ooze, to trickle, to leak. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii).

sëir, seër, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

seir-fish, seer-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cybium guttatum, one of the Scombridæ, from East Indian seas. In form and size it resembles a salmon, and its flesh, though white, is firm, and very similar to salmon in flavour.

"Of those [fishes] in ordinary use for the table, the finest by far is the *seir-fish*, a species of Scomber, which is called *Tora-molu* by the natives."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 205.

***sēize,** *v.t.* [SEIZE.]

sēiz′-ĭn, *s.* [SEIZIN.]

***sēism,** *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake.]

Physics: (See extract).

"To be consistent with a Greek basis for seismological terminology, some writers have thrown aside the familiar expression 'earthquake,' and substituted the awkward word '*seism.*'"—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 9.

sēiṣ′-mĭc, *sēiṣ′-mal, *a.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake; Eng. *-ic, -al.*] Of, belonging to, or produced by an earthquake.

"The coincidence of eruptions from neighbouring volcanos with extraordinary *seismic* convulsions."—*Scrope: Volcanos* (ed. 1872), p. 7.

seismic-centre, seismic-focus, *s.* (See extract.)

"Whatever may be the real origin of the earthquake shock, it is convenient to regard its effects as proceeding from a concussion or sudden blow delivered underground at some definite centre. This centre of impulse is called the *seismic-focus*. It must be borne in mind, however, that such a centre . . . is in nature a subterranean region, which in many cases is no doubt of very large dimensions, measuring, perhaps, some miles in diameter."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 609.

seismic-vertical, *s.*

Physics: An imaginary vertical line, joining the earth's surface and the seismic centre.

"Just as the seismic force is in nature, not a single point, but a considerable space, so the *seismic-vertical* is not a single line, but rather a succession of parallel lines drawn vertically from every point of the focal area to the surface."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 610.

seiṣ′-mō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. σεισμος (*seismos*) = an earthquake, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Physics: A seismometer; an instrument for recording the period, extent, and direction of each of the vibrations which constitute an earthquake. For a complete seismograph, three distinct sets of apparatus are required: (1) to record horizontal motion; (2) to record vertical motion; and (3) to record time. The horizontal and vertical motions must be written on the same receiver, and if possible side by side, whilst at the instant at which the time is recorded a mark must be made on the diagram which is being drawn by the seismograph. The first instruments were merely modifications of the seismoscope (q.v.), but successive improvements have been introduced, and the seismograph has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Some of the best, if not the best forms known are in use in the Imperial Observatory at Tokio, Japan.

"The only approximations to true *seismographs* which have yet been invented, are without doubt those which during the past few years have been used in Japan."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seiṣ-mō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismograph; -ic.*] Pertaining to a seismograph or seismography; indicated by a seismograph.

seiṣ-mŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Eng. *seismograph; -y.*] A description or account of earthquakes.

seiṣ-mō-lŏg′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *seismolog(y); -ical.*] Of, or pertaining to seismology (q.v.); used in, or devoted to the study of earthquakes.

"It is not impossible that *seismological* investigation may teach us something about the earth's magnetism."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 2.

seiṣ-mŏl′-ō-ġĭst, † seiṣ′-mō-lōgue, *s.* [Eng. *seismology* (q.v.); *-ist.*] A student of seismology; one versed in seismology.

"He can only pretend to be a very modest *seismologist*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1884, p. 50.

seiṣ mŏl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake; suff. *-ology.*]

Physics: The study of earthquakes. Prof. Milne (*Earthquakes*, Introd.) suggests that in addition to what are generally known as earthquakes, seismology should investigate: (1) Earth-tremors, or minute movements which escape attention by the smallness of their amplitude; (2) Earth-pulsations, or movements which are overlooked on account of the length of their period; and (3) Earth-oscillations, or slow and quiet changes in the relative level of the sea and land, which geologists speak of as elevations or subsidences. Although seismology can scarcely be said to have existed before the early part of the nineteenth century, it has a rapidly-growing bibliography, is accumulating a store of facts and observations on which generalizations may be based, and Prof. Milne is sanguine that earthquake-warnings in countries subject to seismic disturbances will be as common and as trustworthy as the storm-warnings at our seaports. (See also *Brit. Ass. Report*, 1858.)

"Another great impetus which observational *seismology* received was Mr. Mallet's report upon the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 8.

seiṣ-mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: A seismograph (q.v.). The word is sometimes employed to include the seismoscope (q.v.).

"Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motion are called *seismometers* or seismographs."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seiṣ-mō-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismometer; -ic.*] Pertaining to seismometry (q.v.); indicated by a seismometer.

"The directors . . . who wished to add *seismometric* apparatus to their other equipment."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 343.

seiṣ-mŏm′-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *seismometer; -y.*] The act or art of measuring the force and duration of earthquakes by a seismometer.

seiṣ′-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. σεισμός (*seismos*) = an earthquake and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Physics: The earliest and simplest form of earthquake-recorder. The first known was invented by a Chinaman named Choko, in A.D. 136, and shows the occurrence and direction of an earthquake by the fall of a column, a principle which was afterwards independently adopted in the West. Vessels filled with viscid liquids have been used; the height to which the liquid is washed up the side of the vessel being taken to indicate the intensity, and a line joining the points of maximum motion to denote the direction of an earthquake. Palmieri's seismoscope (probably suggested by Mallet) consists of horizontal tubes turned up at the end, partly filled with mercury. To intensify the motion of the mercury, small floats of iron are placed on the surface, attached by threads to a pulley provided with indices moving in front of a scale of degrees, whence the intensity may be read off. The direction is determined by the azimuth of the tube giving the maximum indication, several tubes being placed in different azimuths. Pendulum seismoscopes, both swinging and fixed, have also been employed.

"The clock is started into motion by means of a Palmieri *seismoscope*."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 344.

seiṣ-mō-scŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seismoscop(e); -ic.*] Of, or pertaining to a seismoscope; indicated by a seismoscope (q.v.).

"The character of the record given by certain instruments is sometimes only *seismoscopic*."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

seī-sur′-ạ, † sī-sur′-ạ (**sur** as **zhür**), *s.* [Gr. σεισω (*seisiō*), poet. form of σεω (*seiō*) = to shake, and οὐρα (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ, with five species, from Australia and Austro-Malaya (including Celebes). The best known is *Seisura inquieta* (*Turdus inquietus, volitans,* or *musicola*, Lath.), the Restless Flycatcher—the Grinder of the colonists; allied to Rhipidura (q.v.). Head and upper surface shining bluish-black; wings dark; lores deep velvety black, under surface silky white, except sides of the chest, which are dull black. It frequently sallies forth into the open glades of the forest, and procures its prey by poising itself in the air with a remarkably quick motion of the wings, precisely after the manner of the English kestrel, every now and then making sudden perpendicular descents to capture any insect that may attract its notice. (*Gould.*)

*** sē′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *se* = one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. (*Tatler.*)

sēiz′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *seiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being seized; liable to be seized or taken.

"Wherever a glance was *seizable*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

sēize, sēiṣe, *sayse, *seyse, *sese, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *saisir, seisir* (Fr. *saisir*) = to put one in possession, from O. H. Ger. *sazzan, sezzan* = to set, to place, to put in possession of; Ger. *setzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and take hold of; to grasp suddenly.

"Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both,
Both griped in each paw." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 407.

2. To take possession of by force, with or without right.

"Having first *seized* his books."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To take hold of suddenly; to affect or come upon suddenly; to overpower.

"Where is she gone? Haply, despair hath *seized* her"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take possession of, as an estate or goods, by virtue of a warrant or legal authority.

"Thy lands and all things we do *seize* into our hands."
Shakesp.: As You Like It., iii. 1.

* 5. To fasten, to fix.

"*Seizing* cruell clawes on trembling brest."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v.

6. To make possessed; to put in possession of. (With *of* before the thing possessed.)

"All those his lands which he stood *seized of*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

7. To grasp or lay hold of with the mind; to comprehend.

II. *Naut.:* To bind or fasten, as two ropes, together, or two parts of the same rope, by means of smaller stuff.

B. *Intrans.:* To grasp; to take into possession; to fall on or grasp. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"His lands then *seized on* by the conqueror."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

¶ *To seize up:*

Naut.: To tie a man up to receive punishment.

"The man pulled off his clothes, and walked up to the grating. The quarter-masters *seized* him up."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lvi.

sēiz'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e); -er.*] One who seizes.

sēiz'-ĭn, sēiṣ'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *saisine*, from *saisir* = to seize.]

Law:

1. Possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, *seizin in deed* (or *fact*) and *seizin in law*. *Seizin in deed* is when actual or corporal possession is taken; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts as possession or seizin, as an enrolment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered upon them. In this case the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and any person wrongfully entering upon the lands is accounted a disseizor (q.v.).

"We will consent, and grant, that he as superiour lord to performe the premisses may haue the *seizine* of all the land and castels of the same, till they that pretend title to the crowne be satisfied in their suit." —*Holinshed: Historie of England* (an. 1291).

2. The act of taking possession.

3. The thing possessed; a possession.

"Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors."—*Hale.*

¶ *Livery of seizin:* [LIVERY].

* **seizin-ox,** *s.* [SASINE-OX.]

sēiz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SEIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of grasping or taking possession of suddenly or by force.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The act of binding two ropes, or the two parts of the same rope, together, by means of smaller stuff.

2. The rope-yarn or stuff used for such seizing.

* **seiz-mŏm'-ĕ-tẽr,** *s.* [SEISMOMETER.]

sēiz'-or, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e); -or.*]

Law: One who seizes or takes possession.

sēiz'-ụre, * **sēiṣ'-ụre,** *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e); -ure.*]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold or possession of suddenly or by force; sudden or violent grasp or grip; a taking possession, whether illegally by force, or legally under the authority of a warrant or the like.

"The Indians having perceived, by our *seizure* of the bark the night before, that we were enemies, they immediately fled into the woody part of the island."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold, possession.

"Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. That which is seized or taken possession of.

"Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death . . .
Defeated of his *seizure.*" *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 264.

4. A sudden attack, as of a disease.

"The prevalence of this atrocious crime was considered to be the result of a divine *seizure.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 485.

sē'-jant, sē'-jeant, *a.* [Norm. Fr. & Fr. *séant*, pr. par. of *seoir* (Lat. *sedeo*) = to sit.]

Her.: Sitting, as a cat, with the forelegs straight. (Applied to a lion, &c.)

¶ (1) *Sejant addorsed:* Sitting back to back. (Said of two animals.) [ADDORSED.]

(2) *Sejant affronté:* Borne in full face, sitting with the forepaws extended sideways, as the lion in crest of Scotland.

(3) *Sejant rampant:* [RAMPANT-SEJANT.]

* **sĕ-joĭn',** * **se-joyn,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sejungo*, from *se-* = apart, and *jungo* = to join.] To separate, to put or set apart.

"There is no reason we should be *sejoyned* in the censure."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite.*

sĕ-jū'-gŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis*, from *sex* = six, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

Bot.: Having six pairs of leaflets.

* **sĕ-jŭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sejunctio*, from *sejunctus*, pa. par. of *sejungo* = to sejoin (q.v.).] The act of disjoining or separating; a disuniting; separation.

"The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations in the earth."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 2.

* **sĕ-jŭn'-gĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *sejungo* = to sejoin (q.v.); Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

"The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. i.

* **sēke,** *v.t. & i.* [SEEK.]

* **seke,** *a.* [SICK.]

sē'-kŏs, *s.* [Gr. = a pen, an enclosure, a shrine.]

Anc. Arch.: A place in an ancient temple in which the images of deities were placed.

sĕl'-ạ-chē, † **sĕl'-ạ-chŭs,** *s.* [Gr. σέλαχος (*selachos*) = one of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes. Aristotle derives the name from σέλας (*selas*) = brightness, because most of these fishes are phosphorescent.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Lamnidæ, with one species, *Selache maximi*, the Basking-shark (q.v.). Second dorsal and anal very small; gill-openings extremely wide; teeth very small, numerous, conical; snout short, but longer and more pointed in young specimens than in adults, which has led to individuals of different ages being considered as constituting distinct species.

2. *Paleont.:* Gill-rakers of this shark have been found in the Antwerp Crag. (*Günther.*)

† **sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ạ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Elasmobranchi (q.v.).

sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [SELACHIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus Selache, the order Selachia, or the group Selachii.

"It is not certain that the genus is not rather truly *selachian.*"—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 163.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Selache, the order Selachia, or the group Selachii.

"Not met with in any other *selachian.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 328.

† **sĕ-lā'-chĭ-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.).]

Ichthyology:

1. A synonym of Selachia (q.v.).

2. A group of Owen's Plagiostomi, comprising the Dog-fishes and Sharks.

sĕl-ạ-chōĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Ichthy:* Sharks; a group of Plagiostomi, distinguished from the Batoidei, or Rays, by having the body elongate, more or less cylindrical, gradually tapering to a snout, and contracting towards the tail, and the gill-slits lateral. Dr. Günther enumerates nine families: Carchariidæ, Lamnidæ, Rhinodontidæ, Notidanidæ, Scylliidæ, Hybodontidæ, Cestraciontidæ, Spinacidæ, and Rhinidæ.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Devonian onward.

sĕl'-ạ-dŏn-īte, *s.* [CELADONITE.]

sĕ-lā'-ġĭd, *s.* [Lat. *selag(o)*; Eng. suff. *-id.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Selaginaceæ (q.v.).

sĕ-lā-ġĭ-nā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *selago*, genit. *selagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Selagids; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Herbs, or small branched shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, generally sessile leaves in clusters; calyx spathaceous or tubular, persistent, with several divisions, rarely with two sepals; corolla tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens four, usually didynamous, rarely two; anthers one-celled; style one, filiform; stigma nearly capitate; ovary superior; fruit two-celled, each cell one-seeded. From the Cape of Good Hope, Asia, Southern Europe, &c. Genera ten, species 120. (*Lindley.*)

sĕ-lā-ġĭ-nĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *selago* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ. Known species about 150, chiefly tropical. One, *Selaginella selaginoides* is British. *Selaginella convoluta* is the Rock lily.

sĕl'-ạ-ġīte, *s.* [Gr. σελαγέω (*selageō*) = to shine; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name proposed by Cordier for certain rocks which contained hypersthene.

sĕ-lā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Selaginaceæ (q.v.). More than seventy species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

sē'-lah, *s.* [Heb. סֶלָה (*selah*). (See def.).] A word which occurs seventy-one times in the Psalms and three times in Habbakuk, nearly always at the end of a verse. (See extract.)

"The term . . . has been variously interpreted as indicating (1) a pause; (2) repetition (like *Da Capo*); (3) the end of a strophe; (4) playing with full power (*fortissimo*); (5) a bending of the body, an obeisance; (6) a short recurring symphony (a *ritornello*). Of all these the last seems the most probable. In a lecture on the subject, by Sir F. Ouseley, a psalm was sung into which such *ritornelli*, on string instruments and trumpets, were introduced at every occurrence of the word *Selah.*"—*Stainer: Music of the Bible*, p. 59.

sĕ-lăs'-phor-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σελασφόρος (*selasphoros*) = light-bringing.]

Ornith.: Flame-bearers; a genus of Trochilidæ, with eight species, ranging from Veragua in Central America to Mexico, thence along western North America to Nootka Sound. The tail is spreading, and the outer tail feathers are pointed. The throat-feathers are elongated at the side, and form a shield of brilliant colouring. The sound produced by their wings when in motion is a loud rattling noise, like the shrill chirrup of a locust.

sĕl'-bīte, *s.* [After Selb, the discoverer; suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A silver ore of a grayish colour originally found at the Wenzel mine, Wolfach, Baden. From its composition it was regarded essentially as a carbonate of silver, but though substances of similar composition have since been found elsewhere, it is still considered to be a doubtful species.

* **sĕl'-cŏuth,** *a.* [A.S. *seldcúdh*, from *seld* = seldom, and *cudh* = known.] Rarely known or seen; rare, strange, unusual.

"A *selcouth* sight they see."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

* **sĕl'-cŏuth-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *selcouth; -ly.*] Rarely, seldom, uncommonly, strangely.

"And how he died here *selcouthly* I fond.
R. Brunne, p. 99.

* **sĕld,** * **sellde,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *seld.*] [SELDOM.]

A. *As adj.:* Rare, scarce.

B. *As adv.:* Rarely, seldom.

* **seld-shown,** *a.* Rarely exhibited to public view.

"*Seld-shown* flamins
Do press among the popular throngs."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **sĕld'-ẹn,** *adv.* [SELDOM.]

sĕl'-dŏm, * **sel-dome,** *adv. & a.* [A.S. *seldan, seldon, seldum*, formed with adverbial suff. *-um* (*-om*), from *seld* = rare; cf. whilom; cogn. with Dut. *zelden*; Icel. *sjaldan*; Dan. *sielden*; Sw. *sällan*; O. H. Ger. *seldan*; Ger. *selten.*]

A. *As adv.:* Rarely, not often, not frequently.

"And suffer now, not *seldom*, from the thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Rare, infrequent, not common.

"For blunting the fine point of *seldom* pleasure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 42.

* **sĕl'-dŏm-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seldom; -ness.*] Rareness, infrequency, uncommonness, rarity.

"The king and queen, in whom the *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **sele,** *s. & v.* [SEAL, *s. & v.*]

sē-lĕct', *v.t.* [SELECT, *a.*] To choose and pick out from a number; to take by preference from amongst others; to pick out; to cull.

"Am I *selected* from the crowd
To witness it alone." *Cowper: Nightingale.*

sē-lĕct', *a. & s.* [Lat. *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo* = to choose: *se-* = apart, and *lego* = to choose.]

A. *As adj.:* Taken from a number by preference; picked out from others by reason of some excellence or superiority; culled out, choice; more valuable or excellent than others; superior: as, a *select* party, *select* troops.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A selection.

"He . . . sets forth a *select* of the Rye Plot papers."—*North: Examen*, p. 308.

sē-lĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SELECT, *v.*]

* **sē-lĕct'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *selected; -ly.*] With care in selection.

"Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed."—*Heywood.*

sē-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *selectio*, from *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo* = to select (q.v.).]

1. The act of selecting, choosing, or picking

out from a number by preference; a taking by preference from a number; choice.

2. That which is selected, chosen, or taken by preference out of a number; a number of things selected or chosen from others by preference.

"While we sing'le out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

¶ (1) *Natural selection:* [NATURAL-SELECTION].

(2) *Sexual selection:* [SEXUAL-SELECTION].

* **sĕ-lĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *select; -ive.*] Selecting; tending to select.

"The *selective* providence of the Almighty."—*Bp. Hall.*

¶ A "selective power" has been attributed to plants which take from the ground the precise nutriment that they require.

sĕ-lĕct'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *select*, a., and *man.*] A town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority. (*Amer.*)

sĕ-lĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *select*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being select; choiceness.

sĕ-lĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *select; -or.*] One who selects or chooses from a number; one who makes a selection. (*Knox: Essays*, No. 104.)

sĕ-lēn-, *pref.* [SELENO-.]

selen-sulphur, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

sĕ-lēn-ăl'-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium); ald(ehydrate)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NSe_2$. A base produced by the action of selenhydric acid on aldehydrate of ammonium. When the crystals have formed, the selenhydrate of ammonium is removed by de-aerated water, and the crystals dried over oil of vitriol. They are small and colourless, have a disagreeable smell, and are slightly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. Selenaldine readily decomposes, giving off a fetid gas, and depositing a yellow powder.

sĕ-lēn-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of Selenariadæ (q.v.).

sĕ-lēn-ą-rĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *selenari(a);* Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Bryozoa, with the free polyzoary consisting of a plano-convex or concave disk, with one layer of cells on the convex surface.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous onward.

sĕ-lēn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of selenic acid.

selenate of lead, selenite of lead, *s.*

Min.: Kerstenite.

sĕ-lēn-ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Se(C_2H_5)_2$. Selenic ethide. A fetid, oily liquid, very inflammable, obtained by distilling potassium selenide with potassium ethylsulphate. It acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with bromine, chlorine, oxygen, &c.

sĕ-lēn-ĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and *(ur)etted.*] Combined with selenium.

selenetted-hydrogen, *s.* [SELENHYDRIC-ACID.]

sĕ-lēn-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium); hydr(ogen)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing selenium and hydrogen.

selenhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2Se. Selenetted hydrogen. Hydrogen selenide. A colourless gas produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on potassium or iron selenide. It is very soluble in water, and, like sulphuretted hydrogen, decomposes metallic solutions, insoluble selenides being precipitated.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *selinon*, from Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Selenidæ (q.v.). Only one known species, from Texas.

sĕ-lē'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from selenium.

selenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SeO_2(HO)_2$. Discovered in 1827 by Mitscherlich, and prepared by fusing an alkaline selenite with nitrate of potassium, converting the selenate formed into a lead or cadmium salt, decomposing the latter with sulphydric acid, filtering and concentrating the filtrate by evaporation. It is a transparent colourless liquid, boils at 280°, has a sp. gr. = 2·6, and resembles sulphuric acid; its admixture with water being attended with considerable rise of temperature. Selenic acid, boiled with hydrochloric acid, gives off chlorine and is reduced to selenious acid.

selenic-ethide, *s.* [SELENETHYL.]

selenic-sulphur, *s.*

Min.: A variety of native sulphur of an orange or sometimes brownish colour, containing selenium. Found at Vulcano, Lipari Islands, also at Kilauea, Hawaii. Called also Selen-sulphur and Selenium-sulphur.

sĕ-lēn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seleni(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizeæ.

sĕ-lēn'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium); -ide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of the metals, and alcohol radicals, with selenium. The metallic selenides can be produced by fusing selenium with the metal. They are mostly reddish or dark coloured, and are more difficultly acted on by nitric acid than the corresponding sulphides. Some occur in nature, as rare minerals. [¶.]

¶ Selenide of copper = *Berzelianite;* Selenide of lead and copper = *Zorgite;* Selenide of copper and silver = *Eucairite;* Selenide of lead = *Clausthalite;* Selenide of mercury = *Tiemannite;* Selenide of mercury and lead = = *Lehrbachite;* Selenide of silver = *Naumannite;* Selenide of thallium = *Crookesite.*

sĕ-lēn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *selenium;* Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Yielding or containing selenium.

sĕ-lēn-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [SELENO- (3).]

sĕ-lē-nĭ-ō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *selenio-*, and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from selenium and cyanic acid.

seleniocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: CNHSe = CyHSe. Hydric seleniocyanate. Prepared by passing a stream of sulphydric acid gas through a warm aqueous solution of lead seleniocyanate, filtering, and boiling the filtrate to expel the excess of sulphydric acid. It is very unstable, the addition of almost any acid causing a precipitate of the selenium.

seleniocyanic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2N_2Se = \begin{matrix} Cy \\ Cy \end{matrix}\}Se$. Obtained by the action of iodide of cyanogen on argentic seleniocyanate. It forms limpid rhombic tables which volatilise slowly on exposure to the air, melts at 60°, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and readily decomposed by acids.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *seleni(um); -ous.*] Pertaining to selenium.

selenious-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SeO(HO)_2$. Produced by the hydration of selenious oxide, or the action of nitromuriatic acid on selenium. It is deposited from its hot aqueous solution in prismatic crystals like saltpetre and is a powerful acid, neutralising alkalis, and decomposing chlorides and nitrates with the aid of heat. It is dibasic, and forms unimportant neutral and acid salts with the alkalis and metals.

sĕ-lēn'-īte (1), *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium); -ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of selenious acid.

* **sĕ-lēn'-īte** (2), *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.] One of the supposed inhabitants of the moon.

sĕ-lēn'-īte (3), *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name used by some mineralogists for the species gypsum (q.v.), by others applied to the crystallized forms only.

sĕ-lēn-ĭt'-ĭc, sĕ-lēn-ĭt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *selenit(e); -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to selenite; resembling selenite, or partaking of its nature or properties. [SELENITE (3).]

* 2. Pertaining to the moon.

sĕ-lē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon. Named by Berzelius, because it was associated with tellurium (q.v.).]

Chem.: A non-metallic hexad element occupying an intermediate place between sulphur and tellurium. Symbol Se. Atomic weight 79·5. Discovered by Berzelius in 1817. Though not very abundant in nature, it enters into the composition of many minerals, and has been found in the free state in certain parts of Mexico. It is prepared from cupro-plumbic selenide by heating the pulverised ore with hydrochloric acid, igniting the insoluble residue with an equal weight of black flux and dissolving out the selenide of potassium with boiling water. By exposing this solution to the air Selenium is deposited as a gray powder. Like sulphur, it occurs in the amorphous and crystalline states. In the former it may be drawn out into ruby-coloured threads, and when melted and quickly cooled becomes vitreous with a specific gravity of 4·3, and nearly insoluble in bisulphide of carbon. In the crystalline condition it forms monoclinic prisms of sp. gr. = 4·5–4·7. It boils below a red heat, and gives off a deep yellow vapour which condenses in scarlet flowers, and when thoroughly heated burns with a blue flame forming selenious anhydride. It is oxidised and dissolved by nitric acid, yielding selenious acid.

selenium-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The dichloride, $SeCl_2$, is obtained by passing a slow stream of chlorine over fused selenium. It condenses as a dark yellow oily liquid with very pungent odour, and is quickly decomposed with hot water into selenious and hydrochloric acids. The tetrachloride is formed by freely passing chlorine over fused selenium. It forms a white crystalline mass, which on further heating yields a yellow vapour. It dissolves in water, forming selenious and hydrochloric acids.

selenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Selenious oxide, SeO_2, is the only oxide of which the composition is exactly known. It is formed when selenium is burnt in a stream of oxygen. At a heat below redness it volatilises in the form of a yellow vapour which condenses in white four-sided needles. It readily takes up water, forming selenious acid. The trioxide, SeO_3, the anhydride of selenic acid, is not known.

selenium-sulphur, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

* **sĕ-lēn-ĭ-ūr'-ĕt,** * **sĕ-lēn-ūr'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *seleni(um)*, and *uret.*]

Chem.: Selenide (q.v.).

* **sĕ-lē-nĭ-ų-rĕtt'-ĕd,** *a.* [SELENETTED.]

sĕ-lēn-ō-, sĕ-lēn-ĭ-ō-, sĕ-lēn-, *pref.* [Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon, a crescent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the moon.

2. Crescentic.

3. Pertaining to, or containing selenium (q.v.).

sĕ-lēn-ō-bĭs'-mŭth-īte, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (3), and Eng. *bismuthite.*]

Min.: A variety of bismuthinite (q.v.), stated to contain 10 per cent. of selenium. Found in Wermland, Sweden.

sĕ-lēn-ō-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Eng. *centric.*] Pertaining to the centre of the moon: as seen or estimated from the centre of the moon.

sĕ-lēn'-ō-dont, *a.* [SELENODONTA.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Selenodonta; having molars with crescentic ridges.

"The tooth of the Horse bearing to that of Anchitherium the same relation as that of an Ox does to the early *Selenodont* Artiodactyles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 432.

sĕ-lēn-ō-dŏn′-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *selen-* (2), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A group of Artiodactyle Mammals, with three sections, Tylopoda, Tragulina, and Pecora, or Ruminantia (q.v.). The molars have a crescentic ridged form. The earliest known member of the group is Anoplotherium (q.v.).

sĕ-lēn′-ō-grăph, *s.* [Selenography.] A drawing or picture of the surface of the moon, or any part of it.

sĕ-lēn-ŏg′-rą-phĕr, sĕ-lēn-ŏg′-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *selenograph(y); -er, -ist.*] One versed or skilled in selenography.

sĕ-lēn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, sĕ-lēn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *selenograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to selenography.

sĕ-lēn-ŏg′-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing or delineating the face of the moon.

"Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary."—*Browne.*

sĕ-lēn-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *selenolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to selenology.

sĕ-lēn-ŏl′-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

sĕ-leū′-cĭ-dēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seleucis*, genit. *seleucidis* = a kind of bird on Mount Cassius (*Pliny*).]

Ornith.: A genus of Epimachinæ. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed, tip emarginate; nostrils oblong, partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate; tail short, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers; tarsi moderate, scutellated; outer and middle toes united at base; claws curved, acute. A single species, *Selecucides alba*, the Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (q.v.). It was formerly classed with Epimachus.

sĕlf, * **selfe,** * **silf,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *self, seolf, sylf*; cogn. with Dut. *zelf*; Icel. *sjálfr*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbe, selbst.* According to Skeat, from a Teutonic base, *selba* for *seliba*, where *se* is the same as the Lat. *se*; Skt. *sva* = one's own self, and *lib* is the same as the base of Goth. *laiba* = a remnant: *bilaibjan* = to be left; hence, the original meaning of *self* is "left to one's self." *Self* was originally used as an adjective = same, as "That *self* mould" (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 2), and was declined as a definite or indefinite adjective, as *Ic self, Ic selfa* = I (my)self, and agreed with the pronoun to which it was added: as nom. *Ic selfa*; genit. *min selfes*; dat. *me silfum*; accus. *mec silfne*; *thu selfa* = thou (thy)self, *he selfa* = he (him)self, *we silfe* = we (our)selves, *hi silfe* = they (them)selves, &c. In Old Eng. the dative of the personal pronoun was sometimes prefixed to the nominative of *self*, as *Ic me silf* = I myself, *thu the silf* = thou thyself, *he him silf* = he himself, *we us silfe, ge eów silfe, hi him silfe.* In the thirteenth century the genitive was substituted for the dative of the prefixed pronouns in the first and second persons, as *mi self, thi self*, for *me self, the self*, and *our self, your self*, for *us self, you self.* From this the transition to *myself, thyself* was easy. *Self* then began to be regarded as a substantive, and the plural, *selves*, was formed on the analogy of nouns ending in *f*. In *himself, themselves, itself*, the old dative remains unchanged; *his self, their selves*, are provincialisms. With *own*, the possessive pronouns *his, our, your*, and *their* may be used, as "Who *his own self* bare our sins in his own body on the tree" (1 Peter ii. 24), and so in Scriptural language *mine*, as "I judge not *mine own self*" (1 Cor. iv. 3).]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Same, very.

"Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed
In one *self* place." *Marlowe: Faustus*, ii. 1.

* **2.** Of or pertaining to one's self; own.

"Who by *self* and violent hands took off her life."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 8.

3. As a pronominal affix or adjective, *self* is affixed to personal pronouns (1) to express emphasis or distinction, and (2) when the pronouns are used reflexively. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will go, denotes not only my intention of going, but also my determination of going in person. Reflexively, *he* killed *himself, we* keep *ourselves*, &c. *Himself, herself*, and *themselves* are used in the nominative as well as in the objective case: as, "Jesus *himself* baptised not, but his disciples" (*John* iv. 2). *Self* (or *selves*) is sometimes found separated from the pronoun: as, "To *thy* sweet *self* too cruel" (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 1), though in such cases, *self* may be regarded as a noun. Such phrases as *Cæsar's self, Tarquin's self*, are not, philologically speaking, so correct as *Cæsar self, Tarquin self.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual; one's individual person; the *ego* of metaphysicians; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of faculties and character.

"But whatsoever to some men makes a man, and consequently the same individual man, wherein perhaps few are agreed, personal identity can by us be placed in nothing but consciousness (which is that alone which makes what we call *self*) without involving us in great absurdities."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. Personal interest; one's own private interest: as, He is always thinking of *self.*

3. A flower or blossom of a uniform colour, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground colour.

¶ *Self* is used as the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of sufficiently obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds: or it denotes the subject of or object affected by such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like (*Webster*): as *self-abhorring, self-accusing, self-deceiving*, &c.

self-abased, *a.* Humbled by consciousness of guilt or shame.

self-abasement, *s.*

1. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

self-abasing, *a.* Abasing or humiliating one's self through consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

self-abhorrence, *s.* Abhorrence or hatred of one's self.

"Be shame and *self-abhorrence* mine."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.

self-abuse, *s.*

1. Abuse of one's own powers.

"Habitual spleen . . . had sometimes urged
To *self-abuse* a not inelegant tongue."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **2.** Self-deception; illusion. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.)

3. Masturbation (q.v.).

* **self-accusatory,** *a.* Accusing one's self. (*Dickens: Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

self-accused, *a.* Accused by one's self to others, or by one's own conscience.

"Die *self-accused* of life run all to waste."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (A.D. 1788).

self-acting, *a.* Acting of or by itself; applied to any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines: as, a *self-acting* valve, one moved by the action of the fluid, in contradistinction to one moved by mechanical devices.

self-action, *s.* Action by or originating in one's self or itself.

self-active, *a.* Self-acting; moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid.

self-activity, *s.* The power of moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid; self-action.

self-adjusting, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or itself.

self-admiration, *s.* Admiration of one's self; self-conceit.

self-adulation, *s.* Flattery of one's self.

"Fired by loud plaudits and *self-adulation*."
Byron: A Distant View of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

* **self-affairs,** *s. pl.* One's own private affairs; one's own business. (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.)

* **self affected,** *a.* Self-loving. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.)

self-affrighted, *a.* Frightened at one's self.

"*Self-affrighted*, tremble at his sin."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

self-aggrandizement, *s.* Aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

self-annihilation, *s.* Annihilation by one's own act.

self-applause, *s.* Applause of one's own self; self-praise.

"With all the attitudes of *self-applause*."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xcv.

* **self-applying,** *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

self-approbation, *s.* Approbation of one's self; self-applause.

self-approving, *a.* Approving of one's own conduct, character, &c.

"*Self-approving* dignity might never be able to shield me from ridicule."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

self-asserting, self-assertive, *a.* Forward in asserting one's self or one's rights or claims; putting one's self forward confidently.

self-assertion, *s.* The act of asserting or putting one's self or one's own rights or claims forward in an assuming manner.

self assumed, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or on one's own authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

* **self-assumption,** *s.* Self-conceit.

"In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgment."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

self-banished, *a.* Banished or exiled voluntarily.

"*Self-banished* from society."
Cowper: Task, i. 678.

self-begot, self-begotten, *a.* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers.

"Know none before us, *self-begot*, self-raised
By our own quickening power."
Milton: P. L., v. 860.

self-beguiled, *a.* Self-deceived.

self betrayed, *a.* Betrayed by one's own self.

"*Self-betrayed*, and wilfully undone."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 171.

self-blinded, *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's own actions, means, or qualities.

self born, *a.* Born or begotten by one's self; self-begotten.

"Fright our native peace with *self-born* arms."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

* **self-bounty,** *s.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

"I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **self-breath,** *s.* One's own words or speech.

"A pride that quarrels at *self-breath*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

self-buried, *a.* Buried by one's self.

"*Self-buried* ere they die."
Cowper: Task, v. 86.

* **self-centration,** *s.* The act of centring, or state of being centred, on one's self.

* **self-centred,** *a.* Centred in or on one's self or itself.

"There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt
Self-centred and unmov'd."
Dryden: State of Innocence.

* **self-charity,** *s.* Love of one's self; self-love.

"Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

self-closing, *a.* Closing itself. Used of a gate, a door, &c.

* **self-cognizance,** *s.* Self-knowledge.

"The first quality of thought is its *self-cognizance*."
—*Poe: Eureka* (Works 1864, p. 131).

self-collected, *a.* Self-possessed, calm, cool.

"Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

self-coloured, *a.* All of a single colour. (Applied to some animals and to flowers, and also to textile fabrics in which the warp and weft are of one colour.)

self-command, *s.* A state of steady equanimity in every situation, enabling a man to exert his reasoning faculties with coolness; self-possession.

"He had, what Burnet wanted, judgment, *self-command*, and a singular power of keeping secrets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **self-commitment,** *s.* A committing or binding one's self, as by a promise, statement, or conduct.

self-communicative, *a.* Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

self-complacency, self-complacence, *s.* The quality or state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's own doings or capabilities.

"By the loss of that repose,
Self-complacence cannot taste."
Cowper: Necessity of Self-Abasement.

self-complacent, *a.* Pleased with one's self or one's own doings or capabilities.

"The *self-complacent* stupidity with which they insisted on organising an army as if they had been organising a commonwealth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

self-conceit, *s.* A high opinion of one's self; self-esteem, egotism, vanity.

"Philosophy, without his heavenly guide,
May blow up *self-conceit*, and nourish pride."
Cowper: Charity, 374.

self-conceited, *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's self; vain, egotistical.

"A *self-conceited* fop will swallow anything."—*L'Estrange.*

self-conceitedness, *s.* The quality or state of being self-conceited; vanity, self-conceit; an overweening opinion of one's self or of one's capabilities or accomplishments.

"A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet greater pride and *self-conceitedness*, when we take upon us to set another right in his story."—*Locke.*

self-condemnation, *s.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

"Abasement and *self-condemnation*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iv.

self-condemned, *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience.

"One deeper than another, *self-condemned*,
Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

self-condemning, *a.* Condemning one's self.

"And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey
On *self-condemning* bosoms."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 59.

self-confidence, *s.* Confidence in one's self or in one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; reliance on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confident, *a.* Confident of one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; relying on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confidently, *adv.* In a self-confident manner; with self-confidence.

* **self-confiding,** *a.* Self-confident.

"With *self-confiding*, coldly patient air."
Byron: Lara, ii. 3.

self-conscious, *a.*

1. Conscious of one's own acts or state as belonging to one's self.

"Yet my *self-conscious* worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think much of how one appears to others.

self-consciousness, *s.*

1. Consciousness of one's own state or acts.

"Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world. *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. The objects of the former are all presented to us in Space and Time . . . The objects of the latter are all apprehended by us in Time and in Self."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 1.

2. Consciousness of being an object of observation to others.

"It pays them well for pandering to its *self-consciousness*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1886.

* **self considering,** *a.* Considering with one's self or in one's own mind; deliberating.

"In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

self-consumed, *a.* Consumed by one's self or itself.

"But evil on itself shall back recoil . . .
Self-fed and *self-consumed*."
Milton: Comus, 597.

self-consuming, *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

"A wand'ring *self-consuming* fire."
Pope: Chorus of Youths.

self-contained, *a.*

1. Wrapt up in one's self; reserved, cold, not communicative. (*Dickens: Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

2. Applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stairs common to others.

Self-contained engine: A portable engine without travelling gear.

* **self-contempt,** *s.* Contempt for one's self.

self-contradiction, *s.* The act or state of contradicting itself; the quality or state of being self-contradictory; repugnancy in terms; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

"A writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self-contradiction*, and grovels in absurdities."—*Addison.*

self-contradictory, *a.* Contradicting itself; involving a self-contradiction; repugnant in terms.

"Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*."—*Spectator.*

self-control, *s.* Control over one's self; self-restraint, self-command.

"A man who without *self-control*
Would seek what the degraded soul
Unworthily admires."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

self-convicted, *a.* Convicted by one's own conscience; self-condemned.

self-conviction, *s.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

* **self-covered,** *a.* Covered or clothed in one's native semblance.

"Thou changed and *self-covered* thing."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

self-created, *a.* Created by one's self or one's own power.

self-culture, *s.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of others.

* **self-danger,** *s.* Danger from one's self; personal danger. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

self-deceit, *s.* Deception respecting one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deception.

"This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults."—*Addison: Spectator.*

self-deceived, *a.* Deceived or mistaken respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self-deceiver, *s.* One who deceives himself.

self-deception, *s.* Deception concerning one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deceit.

self-defence, *s.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

"The right of *self-defence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *The art of self-defence:* Boxing, pugilism.

* **self-defensive,** *a.* Defending or tending to defend one's self.

* **self-delation,** *s.* Accusation of one's self.

self-deluded, *a.* Self-deceived.

"*Self-deluded* nymphs and swains."
Cowper: Task, iii. 316.

self-delusion, *s.* Self-deception, self-deceit.

"Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience?"—*South: Sermons.*

self-denial, *s.* The denial of one's self; forbearance to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

"If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self-denial* and humility."—*South.*

self-denying, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own appetite or desires.

"Your *self-denying* zeal." *Cowper: Task*, v. 328.

Self-denying Ordinance:

Eng. Hist.: A resolution passed by the Long Parliament in 1645, that "no member of the House shall, during the war, enjoy or execute any office or command, civil or military."

self-denyingly, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

self-dependent, self-depending, *a.* Depending on one's self.

* **self-depraved,** *a.* Depraved or corrupted by one's self.

"Self-tempted, *self-depraved*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 130.

self-destroyer, *s.* One who destroys himself.

self-destruction, *s.* The destruction of one's self; self-murder, suicide.

"But *self-destruction* therefore sought."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,016.

self-destructive, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self or itself.

* **self-determination,** *s.* Determination by one's own mind; determination by one's own or its own powers without external influence or impulse.

"The ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected."—*Locke.*

* **self determining,** *a.* Capable of self-determination.

"Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle."—*Pope & Arbuthnot: Martinus Scriblerus.*

self-devoted, *a.* Voluntarily devoted; devoted in person.

"A *self-devoted* chief, by Hector slain."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

* **self-devotement,** *s.* The act of devoting one's self or one's services voluntarily to any cause or purpose; self-devotion.

self-devotion, *s.* The act of devoting one's person or services to any cause or purpose; the act of sacrificing one's interest or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

"A similar remark doubtless applies to the *self-devotion* of Decius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 479.

self-devouring, *a.* Devouring one's self or itself; self-consuming.

self-diffusive, *a.* Having power to diffuse itself.

* **self-disdain,** *s.* Self-contempt.

"My *self-disdain* shall be the unshaken base,
And my deformity its fairest grace."
Cowper: Nativity.

self-disparagement, *s.* Disparagement of one's self.

"And inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **self-dispraise,** *s.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

self-distrust, *s.* Distrust of one's own powers or capabilities; want of confidence in one's self, or one's own powers.

self-doomed, *a.* Doomed by one's self; voluntarily doomed.

self-dubbed, *a.* Dubbed or named by one's self.

self-educated, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts without the aid of teachers; self-taught.

self-elected, *a.* Elected by one's self, or out of its own members.

self-elective, *a.* Having the power or right to elect one's self, or, as a body, to elect its own members.

* **self-endeared,** *a.* Enamoured of one's self; self-loving. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 1.)

* **self-enjoyment,** *s.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem, *s.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self.

"Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*, grounded on just and right
Well managed." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 572.

* **self-estimation,** *s.* Self-esteem.

* **self-evidence,** *s.* The quality or state of being self-evident.

"By the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three."—*Locke.*

self-evident, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; needing no proof of its correctness or truth; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

"For truth *self-evident*, with pomp impress'd,
Is vanity." *Cowper. Hope*, 109.

* **self evidently,** *adv.* In a self-evident manner; by means of self-evidence; without proof or reasoning.

self-evolution, *s.* Development by inherent power or quality.

* **self-exaltation,** *s.* The exaltation of one's self; self-aggrandizement.

self-exalting, *a.* Exalting or aggrandizing one's self.

"If *self-exalting* claims be turn'd adrift,
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift."
Cowper: Hope, 530.

* **self-examinant,** *s.* One who examines himself; one who practises self-examination.

self-examination, *s.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, especially in regard to religious feelings or duties.

"Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self-examination*, by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul."—*South: Sermons.*

* **self-example,** *s.* One's own precedent. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 142.)

self-exiled, *a.* Self-banished. (*Byron: Lara*, i. 1.)

self-existence, *s.* The quality or state of being self-existent; inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

"Who then will this a *self-existence* call?"
Blackmore: Creation.

self-existent, *a.* Existing by virtue of one's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; having self-existence.

"This *self-existent* being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

* **self-existing,** *a.* Self-existent.

"Prime, *self-existing* Cause and End of all."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

self-explanatory, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its own explanation on its face.

* **self-explication,** *s.* The act of explaining or giving account of one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

* **self-exposure,** *s.* The act of exposing or laying one's self open, as to danger, &c.

* **self-extolled,** *a.* Praised by one's self; self-exalted.

"Which we, a generation *self-extoll'd*,
As zealously perform."
Wordsworth: Excursion, viii.

* **self-exulting,** *a.* Exulting in one's self.

self-faced, *a.* A term applied to the natural face or surface of a flagstone, in contradistinction to dressed or hewn.

self-fed, *a.* Fed by one's self or itself.

"What seem'd his own, a *self-fed* spring,
Proves but a brook that glides away."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lvii.

self-feeder, *s.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself; specif., a self-feeding machine or apparatus.

self-feeding, *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, printing-press, &c.

self-fertilization, *s.*

Bot.: The fertilization of a pistil by pollen from the stamens which immediately surround it. Opposed to cross-fertilization (q.v.).

self-fertilized, *a.*

Bot.: Fertilized by the pollen of the same flower, or at least of the same individual plant.

* **self-figured,** *a.* Conceived and planned by one's self.

"To knit their souls . . .
In *self-figured* knot."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* **self-flattering,** *a.* Flattering to one's self.

"And expectations of *self-flattering* minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **self-flattery,** *s.* Flattery of one's self.

* **self-gathered,** *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

self-glorious, *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain, boastful.

"Vainness and *self-glorious* pride."
Shakesp.: Henry V. v. (Chorus.)

self-governed, *a.* Governed by one's self or itself.

"How few who mingle with their fellow-men
And still remain *self-govern'd*, and apart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

self-government, *s.*

1. The government of one's self; self-control.

2. A system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers; democratic or republican government; democracy.

* **self-gratulation,** *s.* Gratulation of one's self.

self harming, *a.* Injuring or harming one's self or itself.

self-heal, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Prunella vulgaris* and the genus Prunella (q.v.); (2) *Sanicula europœa* (*Prior*); (3) *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ The meaning of self-heal is that one may by aid of these plants heal himself without a doctor.

self-healing, *a.* Having the property or power of healing itself.

self-help, *s.* The use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. (*Smiles.*)

self-hidden, *a.* Hidden within one's self.

"Yet not the less his spirit would hold dear
Self-hidden praise, and friendship's private tear."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions.

* **self-homicide,** *s.* The act of killing one's self; suicide.

* **self-hope,** *s.* Hope or dependence in one's self.

"It is omnipotent, and not from love,
But terror and *self-hope*."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

* **self-idolized,** *a.* Idolized by one's self.

"*Self-idolized*, and yet a knave at heart."
Cowper: Expostulation, 94.

* **self-ignorance,** *s.* Ignorance of one's own character, powers, qualities, &c.

self-ignorant, *a.* Ignorant of one's own character, &c.

* **self-illumined,** *a.* Illumined of itself or without extraneous aid.

"Thus shine they *self-illumined* . . .
The borrow'd splendours of a cloudless day?"
Cowper: Ice Islands.

self-immolating, *a.* Self-sacrificing.

* **self-imparting,** *a.* Imparting by one's own powers and will.

"God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self-imparting* and communicative."—*Norris.* (*Todd.*)

self-importance, *s.* High or excessive opinion of one's self; self-conceit.

"Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme."
Cowper: Conversation, 368.

self-important, *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; self-conceited.

self-imposed, *a.* Imposed or taken on one's self voluntarily.

* **self-imposture,** *s.* Imposture practised on one's self; self-deception, self-deceit.

"A fatal *self-imposture*, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion."—*South.*

* **self-indignation,** *s.* Indignation at one's own character or actions.

self-indulgence, *s.* Free indulgence of one's appetites or passions.

"A course of vain delights and thoughtless guilt,
And *self-indulgence*—without shame pursued."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

self-indulgent, *a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's passions or appetite; indulgent to one's self.

"He had become sluggish and *self-indulgent*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

self-indulging, *a.* Self-indulgent.

"And wastes the sad remainder of his hours
In *self-indulging* spleen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

self-inflicted, *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self.

"In *self-inflicted* penance."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **self-insufficiency,** *s.* Insufficiency of or in one's self.

self-interest, *s.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

* **self-interested,** *a.* Having or marked by self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.

self-invited, *a.* Come without being invited.

"A *self-invited* guest."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* **self-involution,** *s.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

* **self involved,** *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

self-justification, *s.* Justification of one's self.

self-justifier, *s.* One who excuses or justifies himself.

self-killed, *a.* Killed by one's own hand.

"Now liest victorious
Among thy slain, *self-kill'd*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,664.

* **self-kindled,** *a.* Kindled of itself or without any extraneous aid or power.

"And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 253.

* **self-knowing,** *a.* Knowing of itself or without communication from another.

self-knowledge, *s.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, &c.

"*Self-knowledge* truly learn'd."
Cowper: Charity, 359.

self-known, *a.* Known to one's self.

"Oh, lost in vanity, till once *self-known*."
Cowper: Glory to God Alone.

* **self-left,** *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 93.)

* **self-life,** *s.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's self or one's own gratification or interest.

* **self-like,** *a.* Exactly similar; corresponding.

self-love, *s.* The love of one's own person, interest, or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness.

* **self-loving,** *a.* Loving one's self; characterized by self-love.

"Feel for thy vile *self-loving* self in vain."
Byron: A Sketch.

self-luminous, *a.* Luminous of itself or without any extraneous aid or power; having in itself the property of emitting light; as, the sun, and the fixed stars.

self-made, *a.* Made by one's self; espec. having risen in the world by one's own exertions: as, a *self-made* man.

"Design'd by Nature wise, but *self-made* fools."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 837.

* **self-mastery,** *s.* Mastery over one's self; self-control.

* **self-mate,** *s.* A mate for one's self. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.)

* **self-mettle,** *s.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

"A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

* **self-motion,** *s.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

"Matter is not endued with *self-motion*."—*Cheyne: Philos. Principles.*

self-moved, *a.* Moved by inherent power, without external impulse.

* **self-movent,** *a.* The same as SELF-MOVING (q.v.).

"Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*."—*Grew.*

self-moving, *a.* Moving by inherent power, without external impulse.

* **self-murder,** *s.* The murder of one's self; suicide.

"By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime."—*Temple.*

* **self-murderer,** *s.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide.

* **self-neglecting,** *a.* A neglecting of one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

* **self-occupied** *a.* Occupied with one's own thoughts or affairs.

"The careless stillness of a thinking mind
Self-occupied."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **self-offence,** *s.* One's own offence.

"More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self-offences* weighing."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

self-opinion, *s.*

* 1. One's own opinion.

2. High or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceit.

"Confidence . . . distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-opinion*, occasioned by ignorance or flattery."—*Collier: Of Confidence.*

*** self-opinionated,** *a.* Self-opinioned.

*** self-opinioned,** *a.* Having a high or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceited.

"He may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician."—*South.*

self-originating, *a.* Originating in, produced by, or beginning with one's self or itself.

*** self-partiality,** *s.* A bias or partiality towards one's self.

self-perplexed, *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

*** self-pity,** *s.* Pity on one's self.

"This pity, which some people *self-pity* call."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

*** self-pleached,** *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth.

self-pleasing, *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes or feelings.

*** self-pointed,** *a.* Pointed or directed at or towards one's self.

"At times both wish'd for and implored,
At times sought with *self-pointed* sword."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

*** self-poise,** *s.* Self-possession.

"Yet he displayed excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—*self-poise,* a quick intelligence, close application to the task in hand."—*Century Mag.,* Jan., 1884, p. 453.

*** self-poised,** *a.* Balancing one's self. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"I've watch'd you now a full half-hour
Self-pois'd upon that yellow flower."
Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.

self-pollution, *s.* The same as SELF-ABUSE, 2. (q.v.).

self-possessed, *a.* Calm, composed; having self-possession.

self-possession, *s.* Possession of one's powers; calmness, composure, self-control, self-command.

"Submissive, yet with *self-possession* mann'd,"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

self-praise, *s.* The praise of one's self; self-applause.

"*Self-praise* is no recommendation."—*Old Proverb.*

*** self-preference,** *s.* Preference of one's self to others.

self-preservation, *s.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

"*Self-preservation* bade, and I must kill or die."
Scott: Don Roderick, vii.

*** self-pride,** *s.* Pride in one's own character, powers, or capabilities; self-esteem, vanity.

*** self-profit,** *s.* One's own profit, advantage, or interest; self-interest.

self-propagating, *a.* Propagating by one's self or itself.

self-registering, *a.* Registering automatically; applied to an instrument so contrived as to register automatically indications of phenomena, whether continuously, or at stated times, or at the maxima or minima of variations: as, a *self-registering* thermometer.

self-regulated, *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

*** self-regulative,** *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

self reliance, *s.* Reliance on one's powers or resources.

self-reliant, self-relying, *a.* Relying or depending on one's own powers or resources; self-dependent.

self-renouncing, *a.* Renouncing one's own rights or claims.

"That *self-renouncing* wisdom."
Cowper: Truth, 568.

self-renunciation, *s.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

self-repellency, *s.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body; the quality or state of being self-repelling.

self-repelling, *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

*** self-repetition,** *s.* The act of repeating one's own words or actions; the saying or doing of what one has already said or done.

self-reproach, *s.* The act of reproaching, censuring, or condemning one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

"To mitigate as gently as I could,
The sting of *self-reproach* with healing words."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

self-reproached, *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

self-reproaching, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly, *adv.* By reproaching one's self; with self-reproaches.

self-reproof, *s.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproved, *a.* Reproved by one's own conscience.

self-reproving, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Reproving one's self; reproving by conscience.

B. *As subst.:* The reproof of one's conscience; self-reproach.

"He's full of alteration and *self-reproving.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.

self-repugnant, *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory.

self-repulsive, *a.* Repulsive in or by one's self or itself.

self-respect, *s.* Respect for one's self or one's own character and reputation.

"Allured him, sunk so low in *self-respect.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*** self-respecting,** *a.* Having self-respect.

"This *self-respecting* Nature prompts, and this Wisdom enjoins." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.

self-restrained, *a.* Restrained by one's self, or by one's own power of will; self-controlled.

"Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, *self-restrained,* the people best obey."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

self-restraint, *s.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-control, self-command.

*** self-reverence,** *s.* Reverence or respect for one's own character or reputation; self-respect.

*** self-reverent,** *a.* Having self-respect; self-respecting.

self-righteous, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

self-righteousness, *s.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; pharisaical righteousness.

"Perhaps that Babylonish vest,
Self-righteousness, provokes the rod."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii.

*** self-rolled,** *a.* Rolled or coiled on itself. (*Milton: P. L.,* ix. 183.)

*** self-ruined,** *a.* Ruined by one's own acts or conduct.

self-sacrifice, *s.* Sacrifice of one's self, or of one's own interests or advantage.

"Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and *self-sacrifice.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

self-sacrificing, *a.* Sacrificing one's self, or one's own interest or advantage.

"Bearing to Heaven that precious sigh
Of pure, *self-sacrificing* love."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

self-same, *a.* The very same; identical.

"That *self-same* day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 87.

self-satisfied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self.

self-satisfying, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

"Then farewell all *self-satisfying* schemes."
Cowper: Truth, 7.

*** self scorn,** *s.* Scorn of one's self.

self-seeker, *s.* One who seeks his own interest or advantage.

self seeking, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfish.

"Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self-seeking* wretch."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

B. *As subst.:* The act of seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfishness.

*** self-severe,** *a.* Severe or harsh towards one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 827.)

self slain, *a.* Slain or killed by one's self; suicide.

*** self-slaughter,** *s.* The killing of one's self; suicide.

"And sanction with *self-slaughter* the dull lie
Which snared me here."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, 9.

*** self-slaughtered,** *a.* Killed by one's self.

"Himself on her *self-slaughtered* body threw."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,783.

*** self-society,** *s.* The society of one's self alone; solitude.

"Moreover, I have observed that he is too much given to his study and *self-society,* especially to converse with dead men, I mean books."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. ii., let. 51.

*** self-sought,** *a.* Sought voluntarily.

"His life was one long war with *self-sought* foes,
Or friends by him self-banished."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 80.

self-styled, *a.* Called or styled by one's self; so called, pretended.

self-subdued, *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

*** self-substantial,** *a.* Composed or consisting of one's own substance.

"Thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy life's flame with *self-substantial* fuel."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.

self-subversive, *a.* Overturning or subverting one's self or itself.

self-sufficiency, * self-sufficience, *s.*

1. The quality or state of being self-sufficient; inherent fitness for all ends and purposes, independent of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

"The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all."—*Bentley.*

2. An overweening opinion of one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; excessive confidence in one's own powers or capabilities.

"That *self-sufficiency* now mentioned may have been of service to them in this particular."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. viii.

self-sufficient, *a.*

1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or of fulfilling one's own desires without the aid of others.

"Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient,* and such as can never need any mortal assistance."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; haughty, overbearing.

"This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares."—*Watts.*

*** self-sufficing,** *a.* Sufficient for one's self or for itself; without external aid; self-sufficient.

self-supported, *a.* Supported by itself without any extraneous aid.

"Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind."
Cowper: Task, iii. 657.

self-supporting, *a.* Supporting one's self or itself without aid or contribution from others.

"The guarantors be called upon for no further payment, and the whole movement become *self-supporting.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

self-sustained, *a.* Sustained or supported by one's self.

self-taught, *a.* Taught by one's self.

*** self-tempted,** *a.* Tempted by one's self. (*Milton: P. L.,* iii. 130.)

*** self-thinking,** *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinion irrespective of others.

*** self-thought,** *s.* A private thought.

"Till all thy *self-thoughts* curdle into hate."
Byron: A Sketch.

self-tormentor, *s.* One who torments or harasses himself.

self-torture, *s.* Torture or pain inflicted on one's self.

*** self-torturing,** *a.* Torturing or tormenting one's self.

"The *self-torturing* sophist, wild Rousseau."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 77.

*** self-trust,** *s.* Trust or reliance on one's self; self-reliance; trust or confidence in one's self.

"Where is truth if there be no *self-trust?*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 188.

*** self-view,** *s.*

1. A view of one's self or of one's own character or actions.

2. Regard or care for one's own interests.

*** self-violence,** *s.* Violence to one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,584.)

self-will, *s.* One's own will; obstinacy.

"Then obstinate *self-will* confirms him so."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 543.

self-willed, *a.* Governed by one's own will; obstinate; not accommodating or compliant.

"For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
A *self-will'd* imp, a grandame's child."
Scott: Harmion, iii. (Introd.)

*** self-willedness,** *s.* Self-will, obstinacy.

"Her ladyship's *self-willedness*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xi.

self-worship, *s.* The idolizing of one's self.

self-worshipper, *s.* One who worships or idolizes himself.

*** self-wrong,** *s.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

"But, lest myself be guilty of *self-wrong*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

† **sĕlf'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-hood.*] Individuality, independence of thought and action. (Modelled on *manhood.*)

sĕlf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *self*; *-ish.*] Caring only or chiefly for self; attentive only to one's own interests; void of regard for others; proceeding from or characterized by a love of self; actuated by or proceeding from a regard to private ends or advantage. (A word of Puritan origin.)

"When they [the Presbyterians] saw that he was not *selfish* (it is a word of their own new mint)."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 129.

sĕlf'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *selfish*; *-ly.*] In a selfish manner; with a regard only for one's own interests, ends, or advantage.

"He can your merit *selfishly* approve."
Pope: Prol. to Sat., 293.

sĕlf'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *selfish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interests, ends, or advantage; the quality or state of being self-interested.

"While nought save narrow *selfishness* succeeds,
And low design." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv.

*** sĕlf'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ism.*] Devotedness to self; selfishness.

*** sĕlf'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ist.*] One who is wholly devoted to self; a selfish person.

*** sĕlf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *self*; *-less.*] Having no regard for self; unselfish.

"As high as woman in her *selfless* mood."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 293.

*** sĕlf'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *selfless*; *-ly.*] In an unselfish manner.

*** sĕlf'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *selfless*; *-ness.*] Freedom from selfishness.

"They may not be able to boast the Christian *self-lessness* of Mr. L."—*World*, Nov. 15, 1882.

*** sĕlf'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *self*; *-ness.*] Self-love, selfishness.

"Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For any *selfness*, to set realms on fire?"
Lord Brooke: Mustapha.

*** sĕlf'-tīme,** *s.* [Eng. *self*, and *time.*] The exact moment, the point of time.

"At which *selftime* the house seemed all on fire."
Marlowe: Faustus, v. 4.

sĕ-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *selinon*; Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: Milk-parsley; a genus of Angelicidæ. Umbelliferæ from Europe, Madeira, the Caucasus, &c. The old *Selinum palustre* is now *Peucedanum palustre.*

sĕl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Low Lat. *selio*, genit. *seliónis*; Fr. *sillon* = a ridge, a furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows, of a breadth sometimes greater and sometimes less.

sĕll (1), *s.* [Sell, *v.*] An imposition, a cheat; a trick successfully played at another's expense. (*Slang.*)

*** sĕll** (2), *** cell, * selle,** *s.* [Fr. *selle*, from Lat. *sella* = a seat.]

1. A seat, a throne.

2. A saddle.

"On his broad shield, bitt not, but glaunc'ing fell
On his horse necke before the quilted *sell*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 4.

sĕll, * selle, * sille, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sellan*, *syllan* = to give, to hand over; cogn. with Icel. *selja* = to hand over to another; Dan. *salge*; Sw. *sälja*; O. H. Ger. *saljan*; M. H. Ger. *sellen*; Goth. *saljan* = to offer a sacrifice; Lithuan. *sulyti* = to proffer, to offer.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To transfer, as property of any kind, or the exclusive right of possession, to another for an equivalent; to give or dispose of for a consideration, especially for money; to vend. It is the correlative to *buy*; one *buys* what another *sells.* (*Genesis* xxxvii. 27.)

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price, reward, or bribe for; to betray for a reward; to be unfaithful to.

"Thou alone couldst hate me,
Thy husband, slight me, *sell* me, and forego me."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 940.

II. *Fig.:* To impose upon, to cheat, to trick; to play a trick on. (*Slang.*) (Generally used in the pa. par.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have commerce or dealing; to deal.

"I will buy with you, *sell* with you, but I will not eat with you."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

2. To be sold; to fetch a price: as, Good wares will always *sell.*

¶ 1. *To sell one's life dearly:* To cause great loss to those by whom one is killed; to avenge one's self dearly on an enemy before losing one's life.

2. *To sell one up:* To sell one's goods to satisfy his creditors.

3. *To sell out:*

(1) To dispose of all one's belongings, goods, shares, &c.

(2) To sell one's commission in the army, and retire from the service. (*English.*)

"So he *sold out*, left his regiment, married, and settled down."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

sĕll, *a. & s.* [See def.] Self. *Sells* = ourselves, themselves.

"We'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

sĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a seat, a saddle.]

Anat.: Anything saddle-shaped.

sella-turcica, *s.* (The Turkish saddle.) [Pituitary-fossa.]

sĕl'-læ-form, *a.* [Lat. *sella* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Saddle-shaped.

sĕll'-a-īte, *s.* [After Signor Sella, the Italian mineralogist and statesman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring with anhydrite at Geibroula, near Moutiers, Savoy. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·972; lustre, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal; colourless; transparent. Compos.: uncertain, but believed to be a fluoride of magnesium.

sĕl'-lan-dĕrş, sĕl'-lęn-dĕrş, *s.* [Fr. *solandies.*] A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

*** selle** (1), *s.* [Cell.]

*** sĕlle** (2), *s.* [Sell (2), *s.*]

*** selle** (3), *s.* [Sill.]

sĕl'-lęn-dĕrş, *s.* [Sellanders.]

sĕll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sell*, v.; *-er.*] One who sells; a vender.

"Plenty of buyers, but few *sellers*."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest.*

sĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Sell, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Disposing of by sale; offering for sale; vending.

2. For sale: offered for sale; purchasable at: as, The *selling* price of any commodity.

sĕl'-tẽrş, *s.* [Seltzer.]

sĕltz'-ĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Selters.] Seltzer-water (q.v.).

seltzer-water, *s.*

Chem.: A carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters, in the duchy of Nassau. It contains common salt and the carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime, and is recommended as a mild stimulant and diuretic. An artificial seltzer for domestic use is prepared by adding minute quantities of common salt and carbonate of soda to distilled water, and highly impregnating with carbonic acid gas.

sĕl'-vage (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Selvedge.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Selvedge (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Locksmith.:* The edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

2. *Naut.:* [Selvagee].

sĕl-va-ġeē', *s.* [Selvage.]

Naut.: A rope or ring made by a number of spun yarns laid parallel and secured by lashings. Sometimes used in place of rope, being less likely to slip, and more elastic.

*** sĕlve,** *a.* [Self.]

sĕl'-vedġe, * sĕl'-veġe (ve as **vĭ),** *s.* [Lit. = self-edge, from O. Dut. *selfegge*, from *self* = self, and *egge* = edge; cf. Low Ger. *self-kant, selfende*; Ger. *selbende* = a self-end, a selvedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The edge or list of cloth, woven so as to prevent ravelling; a woven border or border of close work on a fabric.

"Thou shalt make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvedge* in the coupling."—*Exodus* xxvi. 4.

2. *Naut.:* Selvagee (q.v.).

sĕl'-vedġed, sĕl'-vaġed (ve, va as **vĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *selvedg(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a selvedge; formed with a selvedge.

*** sĕlv'-ęn,** *a.* [Self.]

sĕlveş, *s. pl.* [Self.]

sĕl'-wȳn-īte, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Selwyn; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, emerald-green mineral, found near Heathcote, Victoria, in the Upper Silurian formation. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·53; sub-translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some hydrous chromic oxide. Recent researches tend to support the view that it is a mixture.

*** sē'-lȳ,** *a.* [Seely.]

*** sē'-lȳ-nĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *sely*; *-ness.*] Happiness, simplicity.

sĕm'-a-phōre, *s.* [Gr. σῆμα (*sēma*) = a sign, and Eng. suff. *-phore.*] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by visible signs, such as oscillating arms or flags by daylight, and by the disposition of lanterns by night. The various combinations may serve to indicate the numbers corresponding to certain expressions in a tabulated code, or may be employed to represent the letters of the alphabet. In the form represented in the illustration, introduced into England in 1795, the signal arms were each made to assume one of six different positions when required. By various combinations of these positions, the alphabet, numerals up to ten, arbitrary signs and symbols could be represented. A simple form of the apparatus is used on railways to regulate the movements of trains.

SEMAPHORE.

semaphore plant, *s.*

Bot.: Desmodium gyrans. So called from its movements.

sĕm-a-phŏr'-ĭc, sĕm-a phŏr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic.

"Under the Emperor Nicholas I., a magnificent and expensive *semaphoric* system was introduced into Russia."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Semaphore.*

sĕm-a-phŏr'-ĭc-al lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *semaphorical*; *-ly.*] By means of a semaphore.

*** sĕm'-a-phŏr-ĭst, * sē-măph'-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*, *-ist.*] One who has charge of a semaphore.

sē-ma-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. *σῆμα* (*sēma*), genit. *σήματος* (*sēmatos*) = a sign; suff. *-ology.*] The doctrine of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

***sĕm'-bla-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Like, resembling, similar.

"What that he saith, I hold it ferm and stable,
I say the same, or elles thing *semblable.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 9,374.

B. *As subst.:* That which is like or resembles; likeness, representation.

"His *semblable*, yea himself."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

***sĕm'-bla-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *semblabl(e)*, *-ly.*] In a similar manner; similarly.

"*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 3.

sĕm'-blançe, *sem-blaunce, *s.* [Fr. *semblance*; from *sembler* = to seem, to appear, from Lat. *similo, simulo* = to simulate (q.v.).]

1. Likeness, resemblance, appearance, similitude, show.

"High words that bore
Semblance of worth."
Milton: P. L., i. 529.

2. Exterior figure or appearance; exterior.

"Midst sorrow showing joyous *semblance* for his sake."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 44.

*3. A form of figure representing something; a likeness, an image.

"The lonely hour presents again
The *semblance* of thy gentle shade."
Byron: If Sometimes in the Haunts of Men.

***sĕm'-blant, *sem-blaunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *semblant*, pr. par. of *sembler* = to seem, to appear.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like, resembling.

2. Appearing; seeming rather than real; apparent.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Show, appearance, figure, resemblance, outward appearance.

"Wept and made *semblaunt* of all sorowe and heuyness."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxi.

2. The face.

"Hei bowiden her *semblaunt* into erthe."—*Wyclife: Luke* xxiv. 5.

***sĕm'-bla-tĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Resembling, seeming.

"And all is *semblative* a woman's part."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

***sem-blaunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Semblant.]

sĕm'-ble, *v.i.* [Fr. *sembler* = to seem, from Lat. *similo, simulo* = to simulate (q.v.); Sp. *semblar*; Ital. *semblare.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To imitate; to make a likeness or representation.

"When *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

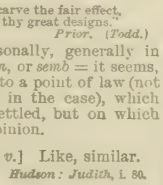
2. *Law:* Used impersonally, generally in the abbreviated form, *sem*, or *semb* = it seems, and commonly prefixed to a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case), which has not been directly settled, but on which the court indicates its opinion.

***sĕm'-ble,** *a.* [Semble, *v.*] Like, similar.

"Bare the *semble* stile." *Hudson: Judith*, i. 80.

sĕm'-ê, *a.* [Fr. = sown.]

Her.: A term employed to describe a field or charge powdered or strewn over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c. (Called also Powdered.)



SEME.

sē-mē-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a mark, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit. So called from its furnishing marking ink. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Flowers polygamous; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; styles three; nut compressed, heart-shaped, on a thick and depressed torus. *Semecarpus Anacardium* is a deciduous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayan tract, from the Sutlej eastwards, and ascending to 3,500 feet. It is called the Marking-nut tree because the pericarp of the fruit contains a bitter and astringent principle used everywhere in India for marking-ink; with lime-water it is made into an ordinary ink; and it is also used as a black dye. Pounded and boiled in rape-oil, it stays putrefaction when begun in a hide. The resin of the tree yields the varnish of Sylhet. An oil derived from it, mixed with the milk of Euphorbia, is made in the Satpoora hills into birdlime. The acrid juice of the nuts is used also in rheumatism and leprosy, and to ward off the attacks of white ants. Its seeds, called Malacca-beans or Marsh-nuts, are eaten; so is the yellow fleshy cap surrounding the seeds, which is roasted in ashes. The wood of the tree is sometimes burnt as charcoal. *S. pandurātus*, a tree growing in Pegu and Mastaban, and *S. travancorica*, found in the Tinnevelly and Travancore Hills, abound in a caustic black juice or resin.

sē-mei-ŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a sign, a mark, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The doctrine of signs; specif., in pathology, a description of the marks or symptoms of disease.

sē-mei-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *semeiolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to semeiology; specif., pertaining to the symptoms of disease.

sē-mei-ŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a mark, a sign, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics.

sē-mei-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a sign.] Pertaining to signs; pertaining or relating to semeiotics; specifically, relating to the symptoms of disease; symptomatic.

sē-mei-ŏt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Semeiotic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs; semeiology.

2. *Pathol.:* The branch of medical science which investigates the symptoms of disease; symptomatology, semeiology.

Sĕm'-ĕ-lē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.* A daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Dionysos.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 86].

3. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell rounded and sub-equilateral, the beaks turned forward; hinge teeth 2-2, partial sinus deep, rounded. Recent species sixty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, from the Eocene of America and Europe onward. (*Woodward.*)

*** seme-liche, * seme-ly,** *a.* [Seemly.]

sĕm'-ĕl-ine, *s.* [Lat. *semen lini* = flax-seed, linseed.]

Min.: A variety of sphene (q.v.), occurring in small greenish crystals in the trachytic lavas of Lake Laach, Rhine.

*** seme-ly-hede,** *s.* [Seemlihead.]

sē'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = seed, from the same root as *sero* = to sow.]

1. The seed or prolific fluid of male animals; sperm; the secretion of a testicle.

2. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

semen-contra, *s.* [Semencine.]

sē-mĕn'-çine, *s.* [Lat. *semen* = seed, and *cynæ*, genit. of *cyna* = an Arabian tree producing cotton.]

Pharm.: A strong aromatic drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary. It is supposed to consist of the leaves, broken peduncles, and unexpanded flowers of various Artemisias. Called also Wormwood and Semen-contra.

*** sĕm-ēse',** *a.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *esus*, pa. par. of *edo* = to eat.] Half-eaten.

*** sē-mĕs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *semestris* = half-yearly, from *sex* = six, and *mensis* = a month.] A period or term of six months.

sĕm-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. = half (reduced to *sem-* before a vowel); cogn. with Gr. *ἡμι-* (*hēmi-*) = half; A.S. = *sám-*, as in *sám-wís* = half-wise; Sansc. *sámi* = half.] A prefix, denoting half, half of, in part, or partially. It is largely used in compounds, the meanings being, as a rule, sufficiently obvious.

semi acid, *a.* Half-acid, sub-acid.

semi-amplexicaul, *a.*

Bot.: Half embracing the stem.

semi-anatropous, *a.*

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): Parallel with the funiculus.

semi-angle, *s.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

semi-annual, *a.* Half-yearly.

semi-annually, *adv.* Occurring or recurring once in every six months.

semi-annular, *a.* Half-round; having the figure of half a ring; forming a semi-circle.

"Another boar-tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a semi- [illegible]"

semi-aperture, *s.* The half of an aperture.

Semi-Arian, *a.* & *s.* [Semiarian.]

semi-attached, *a.*

1. Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

2. The same as Semi-detached (q.v.).

semi-barbarian, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Half-savage, half-civilized; partially civilized.

B. *As subst.:* One who is in a state of semi-barbarism.

semi-barbaric, *a.* Semi-barbarous; partially civilized.

semi barbarism, *s.* The quality or state of being only partially civilized.

semi-barbarous, *a.* Half-civilized, semi-barbarian.

*** semi-brief,** *s.* A semibreve (q.v.).

semi-bull, *s.* [Lat. *bulla dimidia, blanca, defi[illegible]*.]

Eccles.: A bull published by a Pope before his enthronement. His name does not appear on the seal, the reverse of which is left blank. Formerly such bulls needed ratification after the [illegible]e's coronation, but they were declared va[illegible]y Nicholas IV. (1288-92).

semi-calcined, *a.* Half-calcined, partially calcined.

semi-castrate, *v.t.* To deprive of one testicle.

semi-castration, *s.* Half-castration; deprivation of one testicle.

semi-chorus, *s.*

Music: A chorus, or part of a chorus, performed by half or a part of the full chorus.

*** semi-circled,** *a.* Semicircular.

"In a *semi-circled* farthingale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

semi-circumference, *s.* Half the circumference.

semi-column, *s.* A half column.

semi-columnar, *a.*

Bot.: Columnar on one side only.

semi-conscious, *a.* Half or partially conscious.

semi-crustaceous, *a.* Half or partially crustaceous in texture.

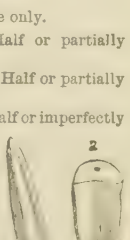
semi-crystalline, *a.* Half or imperfectly crystalline.

semi-cylinder, *s.* Half a cylinder.

semi-cylindric, semi-cylindrical, *a.* Half cylindric[illegible]

Semi-cylindrical leaf:

Bot.: A leaf convex on one side and flat on the other.



SEMI-CYLINDRICAL LEAF.
1. Leaf. 2. Section.

semi-deistical, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism.

semi-detached, *a.* Partly separated; applied to one of two buildings which are detached from other buildings and joined together by a single party wall: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

semi-diameter, *s.* Half a diameter; a radius.

semi-demisemiquaver, *s.*

Music: A note [illegible] of half the duration of a demi-semiquaver; [illegible] the sixty-fourth part of a semibreve.

semi-diapason, *s.*

Music: An imperfect octave; an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

semi-diapente, *s.*

Music: An imperfect or diminished fifth.

* **semi-diaphaneity,** *s.* Half or partial transparency.

"The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

* **semi-diaphanous,** *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

"Another plate, finely variegated with a *semi-diaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

semi-diatessaron, *s.*

Music: An imperfect or diminished fourth.

semi-ditone, semi-ditono, *s.*

Music: A minor third.

semi-diurnal, *a.*

Astronomy:

1. Pertaining to or completed in half a day or twelve hours; continuing for half a day.

2. (*Of an arc*): Traversed in half the time a heavenly body is above the horizon.

semi-dome, *s.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section.

semi-double, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Roman Ritual:

1. A feast in which the antiphons in the Divine office are half-doubled, *i.e.*, in which half the antiphon is recited before the psalm or canticle, and the whole after the Gloria, instead of the whole antiphon being repeated before and after the psalm or canticle, as on a double.

* 2. The name was formerly applied to a feast on which the ferial office and the office of the feast were combined. [DOUBLE, *s.*, C. II. 1.]

B. *As adjective:*

Hort. & Bot.: Having the external flowers converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect.

* **semi-fable,** *s.* A mixture of truth and fable; half truth, half fable.

semi-fidel, *a.* Sceptical, but not infidel. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xv.)

* **semi-flexed,** *a.* Half bent.

* **semi-floret,** *s.*

Bot.: Among florists, a half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue; a semi-floscule. (*Bailey.*)

semi-floscular, *a.* [SEMI-FLOSCULOUS.]

semi-floscule, *s.* [SEMI-FLORET.]

semi-flosculous, semi-floscular, *a.*

Bot.: Having the corolla split, and turned to one side. Example, the ligule of Composites.

semi-fluid, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Imperfectly fluid.

B. *As subst.:* A substance imperfectly fluid.

"Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semi-fluid.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

semi-formed, *a.* Half-formed, imperfectly-formed.

* **semi-god,** *s.* A demigod.

semi-grand, *a.* Applied to a pianoforte having the shape and movement of a grand, but possessing only two strings to a note.

semi-horal, *a.* Half-hourly.

semi-indurated, *a.* Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

semi-Judaizers, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A sect of Socinians, founded by Francis Davides, a Hungarian, who denied that prayer or any other religious worship should be offered to Jesus Christ. Davides was thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 712.)

semi-ligneous, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Half or partially ligneous or wooden.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a stem*): Half ligneous; woody at the base, herbaceous at the top. Used of undershrubs (q.v.).

semi-liquid, *a.* Semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity, *s.* The quality or state of being semi-liquid.

semi-membranosus, *s.* [SEMI-MEMBRANOUS.]

semi-membranous, *a.*

Anat.: Half membranous. Used of the *semi-membranosus* muscle, which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and joins the tibia by a tendon.

semi-menstrual, *a.* Half-monthly; specifically applied to an inequality of the tide, which goes through its changes every half-month.

* **semi-metal,** *s.* (See extract.)

"*Semi-metals* are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine; to these may be added the semi-metallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx."—*Hill.*

semi-metallic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a semi-metal; partially metallic in character.

* **semi-minim,** *s.*

Music: Half a minim; a crotchet.

semi-mute, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a person who, owing to a loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

B. *As subst.:* A semi-mute person.

semi-Norman, *a.*

Arch.: Of or relating to a style of Gothic architecture prevalent, according to Bloxham, about A.D. 1140–1200.

"The west doorway is also of *semi-Norman* character; the arch is pointed, the face is enriched with the zigzag and semi-hexagonal mouldings, and the shafts of the jambs are banded and have capitals of stiffly-sculptured foliage."—*Bloxham: Gothic Architecture*, p. 151.

semi-nude, *a.* Partially nude; half-naked.

semi-nymph, *s.*

Entom.: A nymph or larva of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in passing to maturity; a larva of the sub-class Hemimetabola (q.v.).

* **semi-opacous,** *a.* Semi-opaque.

"*Semi-opacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies."—*Boyle.*

semi-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal (q.v.) holding an intermediate position, both in chemical composition and physical characters, between true opal and chalcedony.

semi-opaque, *a.* Half opaque, half transparent.

semi-orbicular, *a.* Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

* **semi-ordinate,** *s.*

Conic Sections: A term used by some of the old writers to designate half of a chord of a curve perpendicular to an axis. It is now called an ordinate.

semi-osseous, *a.* Of a bony nature, but only half so hard as bone.

semi-palmate, semi-palmated, *a.*

Ornith. & Zool.: Having the feet webbed only half-way down the toes.

semi parabola, *s.*

Math.: A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semi-pelagian, *s.* & *a.* [SEMIPELAGIAN.]

semi-pellucid, *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent.

"A light grey *semi-pellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat."—*Woodward.*

* **semi-pellucidity,** *s.* The quality or state of being semi-pellucid; semi-transparency.

* **semi-perspicuous,** *a.* Half-transparent; semi-pellucid.

"A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semi-perspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns."—*Grew.*

* **semi proof,** *s.* Half-proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness.

* **semi-quadrate,** * **semi-quartile,** *s.*

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

semi-Quietists, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The name given to those who professed a modified form of Quietism in the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

"In more modern times, Fénelon and Madame Guyon have taught Quietism. They are, however, usually called *semi-Quietists.*"—*McClintock & Strong: Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, viii 847

* **semi-quintile,** *s.*

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

semi-recondite, *a.* Half hidden or concealed; specif. in entomology, of the head of an insect when half-hidden in the thorax.

semi-reticulate, *a.* [HALF-NETTED.]

semi-savage, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Half savage; imperfectly tamed or civilized.

B. *As subst.:* One who is imperfectly tamed or civilized.

semi Separatists, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to certain persons who would listen to the sermons of clergymen of the Establishment, but would not be present during the prayers. (*Pagitt: Heresiography* (ed. 1562), p. 94.)

semi-septate, *a.*

Bot.: Half septate; having a partition which does not advance far enough to cut the fruit into which it penetrates into two cells.

* **semi-sextile,** *s.*

Astrol.: A semi-sixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle. (*Bailey.*)

* **semi-smile,** *s.* A half laugh; a forced laugh or grin.

semi-sospiro, *s.*

Music: A quaver rest.

semi-spheric, semi-spherical, *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere.

semi-spheroidal, *a.* Formed like a half-spheroid.

semi-spinal, *a.* Half-spinal; applied to the *semispinalis* muscle, which extends from transverse processes to spines of the vertebræ. It is divided into the *semispinalis colli* and the *s. dorsi.*

semi-spinalis, *s.* [SEMI-SPINAL.]

semi-steel, *s.* Puddled steel. (*Amer.*)

semi-tangent, *s.* In spherical projection, the tangent of half an arc.

semi-tendinose, *a.*

Anat.: Half tendinous. (Used of the *semi-tendinosus* muscle arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and descending the back of the thigh.) About its middle it is traversed by a thin, oblique, tendinous intersection.

semi-tendinosus, *s.* [SEMI-TENDINOSE.]

† **semi-terete,** *a.* [HALF-TERETE.]

semi-transept, *s.*

Arch.: The half of a transept or cross aisle.

semi-transparency, *s.* The quality or state of being semi-transparent.

semi-transparent, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-Universalists, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given to those members of the Reformed Churches in Germany who held that God wishes to make all men happy, but only on condition of their believing; and that this faith originates from the sovereign and irresistible operation of God, or from the free, unconditional, and sovereign election of God. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 816.)

semi-verticillate, *a.* Partially verticillate.

semi-vitreous, *a.* Partially vitreous.

semi-vitrifaction, *s.*

1. The quality or state of being imperfectly vitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

semi-vitrified, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semi-vocal, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semi-vowel, *s.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature both of a vowel and a consonant; an articulation which is accompanied by an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure, as the sounds of *l*, *m*, *r*, also the sign representing such sound.

semi-weekly, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Happening or issued twice a week.

B. *As subst.:* A semi-weekly periodical.

Sĕm-ĭ-ār'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Arian* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Semiarians. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): (See extract).

"Another party known as *Semiarians*, a name they received about 358, when they held a famous Synod at Ancyra, confessed that the Son was like in substance to the Father (*homoios kat' ousian*). Basil of Ancyra, Eustathius of Sebaste, Macedonius, and Amentius of Milan, were the most noted among them."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 50.

Sĕm-ĭ-ār'-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Semiarian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The tenets or practice of the Semiarians.

"The second Sirmian Synod, in 357, condemned the Semiarian as well as the orthodox formula, while *Semiarianism* secured a fresh victory in the third council held at the same place."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 50.

sĕm'-ĭ-bĕn'-zĭd-ăm, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*; Eng. *benz(ene)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance, and Eng. *am(monium).*]

Chem.: A name given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzene.

sĕm'-ĭ-brēve, * **sem-i-brief,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *breve* (q.v.).]

Music: A note of half the duration or time of a breve. It is equivalent in time to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demi-semiquavers.

sĕm'-ĭ-çĭr-cle, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circle* (q.v.).]

1. A half circle; one of the two equal parts into which a circle is divided by its diameter.

2. A surveying-instrument for taking angles.

3. Any body in the form of a semicircle.

sĕm-ĭ-çĭr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circular* (q.v.).] Having the form of a semicircle; half round.

"That *semicircular* variety we generally call the rainbow."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. iv.

semicircular-canals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Three bony tubes above and beneath the vestibule of the ear, into which they open by five apertures, the contiguous ends of two of the canals being joined. (*Quain.*)

sĕm'-ĭ-cō-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *colon* (q.v.).]

Gram. & Punct.: A mark or point (;) used in punctuation to denote a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon and more than that of the comma. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

sĕm-ĭ-cŏn'-flŭ-ent, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *confluent.*]

Anat.: Half-confluent. Used spec. of a kind of small-pox (q.v.).

* **sĕm'-ĭ-cope,** * **sem-y-cope,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cope* (q.v.).] An ancient clerical garment; a half-cloak or cope.

"Of double worsted was his *semicope*."
(*Chaucer: C. T.*, 262. (Prol.)

sĕm-ĭ-cū'-bĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cubical* (q.v.).]

Conic Sections: Applied to a parabola which may be referred to coordinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscissas of the same points.

* **sĕm-ĭ-cū'-bĭ-ŭm,** * **sĕm-ĭ-cū'-pĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *semi-* = half, and *cupa* = a tun, a cask.] A bath which only covers the lower extremities and hips; a half-bath; a hip-bath.

* **sĕm'-ĭ-form,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *form* (q.v.).] A half form; an imperfect form.

sĕm'-ĭ-lor, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Fr. *or* = gold.] An alloy for cheap jewellery, &c., consisting of copper five parts and zinc one part.

sĕm-ĭ-lū'-nar, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q.v.); Fr. *semilunaire.*] Resembling a half-moon in form.

semilunar-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone of the carpus articulating with the radius, the scaphoid, the cuneiform, the *Os magnum*, and the unciform bones.

semilunar-cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two crescent-shaped interarticular fibro-cartilages, the internal and the external, placed between the head of the tibia and the condyles of the femur.

semilunar-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: A cavity in the lower extremity of the radius, where it articulates with the ulna which moves within it.

semilunar-fold, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The remnant of the nictitating membrane. [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

semilunar-ganglia, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two ganglionic masses occupying the upper and outer part of the solar or epigastric plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

semilunar-notch, *s.*

Anat.: The supra-scapular notch (q.v.).

semilunar-valves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Three valves or flaps semilunar in form, at the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

* **sĕm-ĭ-lū'-nar-ў,** * **sĕm-ĭ-lū'-nāte,** *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunary*, *lunate* (q.v.).] Semilunar.

sĕm'-ĭn-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] [SEMEN.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the seed of plants or the semen of animals, or to the elements of reproduction: as, *seminal* weakness.

* 2. Contained in the seed; radical, germinal, original.

"Which *seminal* principle is a mixture of the divers particles of matter and spirit."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 76.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Seminal state.

"The *seminals* of other iniquities."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

seminal-leaf, *s.* [SEED-LEAF.]

* **sĕm-ĭn-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *seminal*; *-ity.*] The state of being seminal; the power of being produced.

"There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. i.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *seminal*; *-ly.*] Originally.

"Radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 470.

sĕm-ĭ-năph-thўl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *naphthylamine.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_6)H_4N_2$. Naphthylene diamine. A base produced by the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on dinitronaphthalene. It crystallizes from alcohol in long shining needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melts at 160°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a dark violet solution. It forms crystalline salts with mineral and organic acids.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-ar-ĭst,** * **sĕm ĭn-ăr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *seminar(y)*; *-ist*, *-arian.*] A member of a seminary; specif., an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

"The compulsion on *seminarists* to serve for three years will paralyse the priesthood."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-ar-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *seminar(ium)* = a seed-plot, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To sow or plant. (*Ogilvie.*)

sĕm'-ĭn ar-ў, *s.* [Lat. *seminarium* = a seed-garden, from *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed; Fr. *seminaire*; Sp. & Ital. *seminario.*]

* 1. A seed-plot or seed-garden; a plot of ground in which seeds are sown to be afterwards transplanted; a nursery.

"As concerning *seminaries* and nource-gardens."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

* 2. The place or original stock whence anything is brought.

"The *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 3. Seminal state.

"The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species."—*Browne.*

* 4. A seed-bed, a source, an origin.

"Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

5. A place of education; a school, academy, college, or other institution for education.

"To establish *seminaries* to prepare men for the world, but to teach them to despise it."—*Knox. Essay* 128.

* 6. A seminarist.

"To mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

sĕm'-ĭn-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *seminarius.*]

* 1. Pertaining or belonging to seed; seminal.

"*Seminary* vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory."—*Smith: On Old Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Trained or educated in a foreign seminary: as, a *seminary* priest.

* **sĕm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *seminatus*, pa. par. of *semino* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] [DISSEMINATE.] To sow, to spread, to propagate, to disseminate.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *seminatio*, from *seminatus*, pa. par. of *semino.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sowing, spreading, or disseminating.

"For the fourth and last way, of secret *semination*, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 494.

† 2. *Bot.:* (1) Seeding (*Loudon*); (2) The natural dispersal of seeds (*Martyn*).

* **sĕm'-ĭned,** * **sĕm'-ĭn-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] Thickly covered or strewn, as with seeds; semé.

"Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing seed.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĭc,** * **sĕm-ĭn-ĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *facio* = to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.

"In the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

* **sĕm-ĭn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *seminific*; *-ation.*] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. (*Hale.*)

† **sē-mĭn'-u-lŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *semen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A spore.

sē-mī-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, &c. [SEMEIOLOGICAL, &c.]

sē-mĭ-ō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauridæ, with distichous fulcra. There are two species, from the Lias.

sē-mĭ-ŏph'-ôr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The dorsal, commencing immediately above the head, is enormously developed; the ventrals are long and slender, and thoracic, placed below and in advance of the pectorals, which are very small.

sē-mĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Standard-wing, a genus of Paradiseinæ, with one species, *Semioptera wallacii*, discovered by Mr. A. R. Wallace in 1858, in Batchian, one of the Moluccas, to which group it appears to be confined. Bill long, compressed, culmen much curved, tip emarginate; nostrils basal, oval, hidden by frontal plumes; wings rounded, fourth and fifth primaries equal and longest; tail moderate, slightly rounded; tarsi long, rather slender, covered by a single scale; toes slender, rather short; claws long, much curved, acute.

sĕm'-ĭ-pĕd, *s.* [Lat. *semi-* = half, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Pros.: A half-foot.

sĕm-ĭ pē′-dal, *a.* [SEMIPED.]

Pros.: Containing a half-foot.

Sĕm-ĭ-pĕ-lā′-gĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Pelagian* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the party of semi-Pelagians.

"In the Semipelagian controversy the [illegible] Arelate [illegible] *Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. [illegible]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to certain persons who, chiefly in the fifth and sixth centuries, endeavoured to find a middle course between the doctrine of Augustine of Hippo and that of Pelagius on the subject of grace and the freedom of the human will. The name is principally confined to the followers of Cassian. [MASSILIANS.]

"The *Semipelagians* did not go as far as Pelagius."—*Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 759.

Sĕm-ĭ-pĕ-lā′-gĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Semipelagian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine that man can by his natural powers have and exercise faith in Christ, and a purpose of living a holy life, though none can persevere in this course unless constantly supported by divine assistance and grace.

"In 529 the Synod of Orange in South Gaul gave the death-blow to *Semipelagianism*."—*Addis & Arnold's Cath. Dict.*, p. 760.

sĕm-ĭ pĕn′-nĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *penniform* (q.v.).]

Anat. (*Of muscles*): Half penniform, half approaching the form of the plume of a feather.

* **sĕm ĭ phȳl-lĭd′-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*; Mod. Lat. *phyllidia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A division of Latreille's Gasteropoda, consisting of those having branchiæ on the right side of the body, under the border of the mantle, in a longitudinal series. Genera, Pleurobranchus and Umbrella (q.v.).

* **sĕm-ĭ-phȳl-lĭd′-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [SEMIPHYLLIDIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Semiphyllidia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Semiphyllidia (q.v.).

† **sĕm-ĭ-plān-tĭ-grā′-da,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Mod. Lat. *plantigrada* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of the Carnivora in which a portion of the sole is applied to the ground. Intermediate between the Plantigrada and the Digitigrada.

sĕm-ĭ-plān′-tĭ-grāde, *a.* [SEMIPLANTIGRADA.] Placing part of the sole of the foot to the ground; of or belonging to the Plantigrada (q.v.).

sĕm-ĭ-plō-tī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semiplot(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal short; dorsal elongate, with an osseous ray; lateral line running along middle of tail; barbels sometimes present. There are two genera: Cyprinion, from Persia and Syria, and Semiplotus, from Assam.

sĕm-ĭ-plō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Gr. πλωτός (*plōtos*).] [PLOTUS.] [SEMIPLOTINA.]

sĕm′-ĭ-quā-vĕr, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *quaver* (q.v.).]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

* **sĕm′-ĭ-quā-vĕr,** *v.t.* [SEMIQUAVER, *s.*] To sound or sing, as in semiquavers.

"With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and *semiquavering* care away."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

* **sem-ĭ-soun,** *s.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *sonus* = a sound.] A half sound; a low, broken, or indistinct sound. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,097.)

* **sĕm′-ĭ-tâure,** *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Lat. *taurus* = a bull.] Half bull, half man.

Sĕm′-īte, *s.* & *a.* [SHEMITE.]

A. *As subst.:* A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race.

"None but the *Semites* have, since the dawn of the historic period, seriously disputed with our family the headship of the human race."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii.

B. *As adj.:* Semitic (q.v.).

sĕm ĭ-tĕr′-shan, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tertian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Possessing the characters of a quotidian and a tertian ague. (Used of a quotidian fever which has remissions on the days when, if it were an ordinary tertian, it would intermit.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: A semitertian fever.

"The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

Sĕ-mĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race, or any of those kindred to it, as the ancient Phœnicians, the Arabians, and the Assyrians.

Semitic-languages, *s. pl.* The most important group of languages, after the Indo-European. It is marked by the triliterality of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel.

"The name '*Semitic-languages*' is used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely, Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic). The name which was introduced by Eichhorn (*Einleit. in das A. T.* (ed. 2nd), I. 45) is derived from the fact that most nations which speak or spoke these languages are descended, according to Genesis, from Shem, son of Noah."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 641.

sĕm′-ĭt-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ism.*] A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

sĕm′-ĭ-tone, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]

Music: A half tone, or an approximate half of a tone; there are three kinds, greater, lesser, and natural. An interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*.

"A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and there are twelve *semitones* in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode."—*Jones: Imitative Arts.*

sĕm-ĭ-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *semiton(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

* **sĕm-ĭ-ŭn′-çĭ-al,** *a.* [SEMUNCIA.] Half an inch in size.

"Uncial or *semuncial* letters."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

sĕm′-mĭt, *s.* [Perhaps the same as *Samite* (q.v.), or a contract. of *chemisette.*] An undershirt, generally woollen. (*Scotch.*)

† **sĕm-nō-pĭ-thē′-çĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semnopithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [SEMNOPITHECINÆ.]

sĕm-nō pĭth-ĕ-çī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *semnopithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-family of Simiadæ (q.v.). Pelvic limbs longer than pectoral; tail very long; no cheek pouches or vermiform appendix; sternum narrow; ischiatic callosities; third lower molar always with five tubercles. Two genera, Colobus and Semnopithecus. It was formerly made a family (Semnopithecidæ) of Primates (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward.

sĕm-nō-pĭ-thē′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. σεμνός (*semnos*) = sacred, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

1. *Zool.:* Sacred monkeys, Sacred apes; the type-genus of the Semnopithecinæ, distinguished from Colobus by the presence of a small functional thumb and their absence from Africa. The species are numerous, spread over almost the whole of the Oriental region, wherever the forests are extensive. They extend along the Himalayas to beyond Simla; on the west of India they are not found north of 14° N. lat., on the east they extend into Arakan, and to Borneo and Java, but apparently not into Siam or Cambodia. One species (*Semnopithecus roxellana*) was discovered by Père David at Moupin, in East Thibet, where the winters are severe, and the whole vegetation is palæarctic. The monkeys of this genus vary much in size, the largest are bigger than a pointer; the body in all long and slightly made, and the tail pendulous. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Miocene of Greece and the Sivalik Hills, and the Pliocene of the South of France and Italy.

sĕm′-ō-la, sĕm-ō-lĕl′-la, *s.* [SEMOLINA.]

sĕm-ō-lī′-na, *s.* [Ital. *semolino, semolella.*]

Foods: A farinaceous food consisting of the fine hard parts of wheat, rounded by attrition in the mill-stones. The best is obtained from wheat grown in the southern parts of Europe.

sę-môule′, *s.* [Fr.] Semolina (q.v.).

* **sĕm-pĕr-vĭr′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *semper* = always, and *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo* = to be green.] Always green; evergreen.

* **sĕm′-pĕr-vīve,** *s.* [SEMPERVIVUM.] The house-leek.

"[illegible] *sempervive* will put out branches two [illegible] but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year."—*Bacon.*

sĕm-pĕr-vī′-vŭm, *s.* [Lat. *semper* = always, and *vivus* = living, alive. Named from their tenacity of life.]

Bot.: House-leek; a genus of Crassuleæ. Succulent herbs or undershrubs. Radicle leaves densely rosulate, stoloniferous from their axils, the cauline ones alternate; calyx six- to twenty-cleft; petals distinct or nearly so; stamens twice as many as the petals, or as many and opposite to them; follicles many-seeded; hypogynous scales laciniated, toothed, or wanting. Known species about forty, from Europe, North Africa, especially Madeira and the Canary islands. The Common House-leek (*S. tectorum*) is an European species, frequently planted in the United States in beds of leaf plants, &c. In Europe it is planted on walls, house roofs, &c. The leaves are very succulent and form close rosettes. The flower stem grows 6 to 12 inches high, and bears pale red, star-like flowers. The fishermen of Madeira rub their nets with the fresh leaves of *S. glutinosum*, then steep them in an alkaline liquor; this renders them as durable as if they were tanned.

sĕm-pĭ-tĕr′-nal, * **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr′-nall,** *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*, from Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper* = always; Sp. & Port. *sempiterno*; Ital. *sempiternale, sempiterno.*]

1. Of never-ending duration; everlasting, endless; having beginning, but no end.

"All truth is from the *sempiternal* source."
Cowper: Task, ii. 499.

2. Eternal, everlasting; without beginning or end.

"If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

* **sĕm′-pĭ-tĕrne,** *a.* [Lat. *sempiternus.*] Sempiternal; everlasting.

"And his beinge is *sempiterne*." *Gower: C. A.*, viii.

* **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr′-nĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *sempiternité*, from Lat. *sempiternitatem*, accus. of *sempiternitas*, from *sempiternus* = sempiternal (q.v.).] Future duration without end; eternity.

"Upon a supposition of a future *sempiternity*, this would produce the same difficulty, without such interposition of the Divine wisdom and providence."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 257.

* **sĕm-pĭ-tĕr′-nize,** *v.t.* [SEMPITERNE.] To perpetuate.

"The *sempiternizing* of the human race."—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **sĕm′-ple,** *a.* [SIMPLE.]

sĕm′-prê, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *semper* = always.]

Music: Ever, always, throughout. Used in conjunction with some other mark of time or expression, to signify that such mark is to remain in force until a new direction appears.

sĕmp′-stĕr (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTER.]

sĕmp′-strĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESS.]

sĕmp′-strĕs-sȳ (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESSY.]

sĕm′-sēy-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Semsey; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small, gray tabular crystals at Felsöbanya, Hungary. Sp. gr. 5·95. Compos.: sulphur, 19·10; antimony, 26·85; lead, 54·05 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $7Pb + 3Sb_2S_3$.

* **sĕ-mūn′-çĭ-a,** *s.* [Lat. *semi* = half, and *uncia* = an ounce.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

* **sem-y-cope,** *s.* [SEMICOPE.]

* **sen,** * **sens,** *adv.* [SINCE.]

sĕ nā′-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Jean Senac, a French physician (1693–1770).]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ. Shrubs with smooth branches; feathery veined, entire leaves; terminal corymbs of white flowers, with hypogynous stamens. Akin to Celastrus. *Senacia* (formerly *Celastrus*) *undulata* furnishes a hard wood.

sĕn′-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [First element doubtful; suff. *-age.*]

Law: Money paid for synodals.

sĕn-ar-mŏn′-tīte, *s.* [After the mineralogist, H. de Senarmont, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedrons with octahedral cleavage, also granular, massive. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·22 to 5·3; lustre, resinous to sub-adamantine; colourless or grayish; streak, white. Compos.: oxygen, 16·44; antimony, 83·56 = 100, equal to the formula, SbO_3. Results principally from the decomposition of stibnite, the finest and largest crystals being found in Algeria.

sĕn-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni* = six each, *sex* = six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

sĕn′-ate, * **sen-at,** *s.* [Fr. *sénat*, from Lat. *senatum*, accus. of *senatus* = a council of elders, from *senex*, genit. *senis* = an old man; Sp. *senado*; Ital. *senato.*]

1. An assembly or council of elders; an assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government.

(1) In ancient Rome, a body or council of elders, appointed or elected from amongst citizens of free birth, and entrusted with the supreme legislative power. To it belonged exclusively the administration of foreign affairs, and of the exchequer. It also exercised a general superintendence over the religion of the state. It could not meet unless summoned by a magistrate. The number of the members varied at different times.

(2) The Upper House of the Congress of the United States, whose members represent the states, while those of the Lower House are the direct representatives of the people. Each state has two senators, chosen by the state legislature for six years, though there is a strong feeling in favor of having the senators directly voted for by the people. The Upper House of the French national legislature also bears the name of Senate, and the same is the case in some of the Cantons of Switzerland. The House of Lords of Great Britain differs from the Senate of the United States in being an hereditary, not a representative, body of legislators, and in other particulars.

(3) The Upper House of the various State legislatures, all members of which are chosen by direct vote of the people.

(4) Hence, legislative bodies in general; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

"While listening *senates* hang upon thy tongue."
Thomson: Autumn, 15.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London.

senate-chamber, *s.* The chamber or hall in which a senate meets.

senate-house, *s.* A house in which a senate meets; a place of public council.

"The nobles, in great earnestness, are going
All to the *senate-house.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

sĕn′-at-ŏr, * **sen-at our,** * **cen-a-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *senatour* (Fr. *sénateur*), from Lat. *senatorem*, accus. of *senator* = a senator; Sp. and Port. *senador*; Ital. *senatore.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A member of a senate.

"The right of naming *senators* belonged at first to the kings."—*Kennett: Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 2. *Old Law:* A member of the king's council; a king's councillor.

¶ In Scotland the Lords of Session are called Senators of the College of Justice.

sĕn-a-tōr′-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *senator*; *-ial.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a senate; befitting a senate or a senator.

"Most of the earlier historians were of consular or *senatoria* rank."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 48.

2. Entitled to elect a senator: as, a *senatorial* district. (*Amer.*)

sĕn-a-tōr′-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *senatorial*; *-ly.*] In a senatorial manner; in a manner becoming or befitting a senator.

"The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave."—*Drummond: Traxo's*, p. 17.

* **sĕn-a-tōr′-ĭ-an,** * **sĕn-a-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *senatorius*, from *senator* = a senator.] Senatorial.

"Raising it from the equestrian to the *senatorian* rank."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. i., § 1.

sĕn′-a-tor-ship, *s.* [Eng. *senator*; *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or position of a senator.

"From which step his courage and wisedome rayséd him by degrees to the sovereignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 120.

sĕn-ā′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [SENATE.]

* 1. A senate.

"After this, he made a hundred counsellors of the best and honestest men of the city, which he called patricians; and the whole company of them together he called *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancients."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 21.

2. The senate or governing body of a university.

senatus-academicus, *s.* One of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues, subject to the control and review of the university court, and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.

senatus consultum, *s.*

Rom. Antiq.: A decree of the Roman Senate.

* **sĕnçe,** *s.* [SENSE.]

sĕnd, * **sende** (pa. t. * *sende*, * *sente*, *sent*; pa. par. *sent*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sendan* (pa. t. *sende*, pa. par. *sended*); cogn. with Dut. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Sw. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; M. H. Ger. *senten*; Ger. *senden.* From a root signifying to make to go; cf. O. H. Ger. *sinnan* = to go, to go forth; Ger. *sinnen* (pa. t. *sann*) = to go over in the mind; Icel. *sinni* (for *sinthi*) = a walk, a journey; A.S. *sīdh* (for *sinth*) = a journey, a time; *sīdhian* = to travel; M. H. Ger. *sint* = a way, a time.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch.

"This sudden *sending* him away must seem
Deliberate pause." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted.

"[He] *sent* letters by posts on horseback."—*Esther* viii. 10.

* 3. To impel, to propel, to hurl, to cast, to throw: as, A gun *sends* a ball 1,000 yards.

4. To cause to take place; to cause to come; to inflict.

"God . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust."—*Matthew* v. 45.

5. To commission by authority to go and act.

"I bear witness the Father hath *sent* me."—*John* v. 36.

6. To cause to be.

"God *send* him well!"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1.

7. (*With certain verbs implying motion*): To cause to do the act indicated by the principal verb. It always implies impulsion or propulsion: as, He *sent* him flying, the blow *sent* him staggering.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To despatch a messenger; to despatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

"Pharaoh *sent*, and called Joseph."—*Genesis* xli. 14.

2. *Naut.:* To pitch precipitately into the hollow or interval between two waves. (In this sense the pa. t. is *sended.*)

¶ 1. *To send for:* To require or request the attendance of a person or the bringing of a thing by messenger: as, *To send for* a person, *to send for* a book.

2. *To send forth* (or *out*):

(1) To put out or forth; to produce: as, A tree *sends out* branches.

(2) To emit: as, A flower *sends forth* fragrance.

sĕnd, *s.* [SEND, *v.*]

Naut.: The motion of the waves, or the impetus given by their motion.

"Borne on the *send* of the sea."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

sĕn′-dal, * **sen-dall,** * **cen-dal,** * **sen-delle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sendal*, *cendal*, from Low Lat. *cendalum*, *cendale*, *cindadus*, *cindalus*, *sendalum*, so called because brought from India, from Sansc. *sindhu* = the river Indus, Scinde, from *syand* = to flow; cf. Gr. σινδών (*sindōn*) = fine linen; Sp. & Port. *cendal*; Ital. *zendalo*, *zendado.*] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.

"The courteins were of *sendall* thyn."
Gower: C. A., i.

sĕnd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *send*, v.; *-er.*] One who sends.

"We must receive him
According to the honour of his *sender.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

sĕn-ĕ-bĭ-ĕr′-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Jean Sénebier, a Swiss Protestant minister, naturalist, and bibliographer (1742–1809).]

Bot.: Wart-cress; the typical genus of Senebiereæ (q.v.). Fruit broader than long, without valves or wings; two-celled, each cell one-seeded. Known species six, from temperate and warm countries. One, *Senebiera Coronopus*, is a native of Britain, and another (*S. didyma*) a denizen. They have racemes of minute white flowers. The first, which is the γλαύξ (*glaux*) of Dioscorides, was formerly eaten as a salad, as *S. nilotica* still is in Egypt.

sĕn-ĕ-bĭ-ĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *senebier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Diplecolobeæ (q.v.).

sĕn′-ĕ-cą, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

seneca-oil, *s.*

Min.: A petroleum found at Cuba, Alleghany Co., New York. Also occurs on the surface of Seneca Lake, but it is uncertain whether the name arose from this fact, or because it was collected and sold by the Seneca-Indians. (*Dana.*)

seneca-root, *s.* [SENEGA.]

sĕ-nē′-çĭ-ō (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. = (1) an old man, (2) the genus Senecio (see def.). Named because its pappus resembles gray hairs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Senecioneæ and Senecionideæ (q.v.). Generally herbs with alternate leaves and solitary or corymbose yellow flowers. Involucre cylindrical, with linear scales, often tipped with brown. Anthers without bristles at the base, style scarcely longer than the corolla; truncate or ciliate at the extremities of the branches. Known species about 500, from temperate and cold countries. It is the most numerous genus of the great natural order Compositæ, the species being annual or perennial and half shrubby plants, the last from the warmer latitudes. *S. hieracifolius* is the Fireweed of the United States, so called from its quick appearance where a forest has been consumed by fire. Many species have a strong, unpleasant odor. A few are rather ornamental as flowers. The leaves of *Senecio densiflorus*, a Hungarian species, are applied to boils.

sĕn-ĕ-çĭ-ō′-nĕ-æ (or **ç** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *senecio* (genit. *senecion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical sub-tribe of Senecionideæ (q.v.).

sĕ-nĕ-çĭ-ŏ-nĭd′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *senecio*; genit. *senecion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubulifloræ, with the following sub-tribes:

Euxenieæ, Millerieæ, Silphieæ, Melampodieæ, Ambrosieæ, Iveæ, Parthenieæ, Hellopsideæ, Rudbeckieæ, Coreopsideæ, Bidentideæ, Verbesineæ, Flavenieæ, Tageteæ, Porophylleæ, Gaillardieæ, Helenieæ, Galinsogeæ, Spheogyneæ, Anthemideæ, Chrysanthemeæ, Cotuleæ, Athanasieæ, Artemisieæ, Hippieæ, Eriocephaleæ, Anjanturieæ, Cassinieæ, Helichryseæ, Seriphieæ, Antennarieæ, Leysserieæ, Relhanieæ, Neurolæneæ, and Senecioneæ.

* **sĕ-nĕc′-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *senectus* = old age, from *senex* = old.] Old age.

sĕn′-ĕ-gą, sĕn′-ĕ-ką, *s.* [SENEGA.]

Pharm.: The dried root of *Polygala Senega*, the Rattlesnake-root. It is stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic. It is given in chronic affections of the lungs, in functional derangement of the heart, in dropsy, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

Sĕn-ĕ-gâl′, *s.* [From the native name.]

Geog.: A French colonial dependency on the west coast of Africa, traversed by a river of the same name.

Senegal-galago, *s.*

Zool.: *Galago senegalensis.* It is fawn-gray above, yellowish white beneath, with dark brown feet and tail, and a white stripe on the face.

Senegal-jackal, *s.*

Zool.: A well-marked variety of the Jackal (*Canis aureus*), to which specific distinction is sometimes given as *Canis anthus.* It is larger than the common kind, more elegantly built, and has long legs, somewhat like a greyhound. Colour bright tawny, with a black band on back, chest, and sides.

Senegal-parrot, *s.*

Ornith.: *Palæornis senegalus.*

Senegal-root, *s.*

Pharm.: The root of *Cocculus Bakis.* It is very bitter, and is a diuretic.

sĕn′-ĕ-gĭn, sĕn′-ĕ-guĭn, *s.* [Eng. *seneg(a); -in.*] [SAPONIN.]

*** sĕ-nĕs′-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *senescens,* pr. par. of *senesco* = to become old; *senex* = old.] The state of growing old; decay by time; beginning of old age.

"The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay."—*Woodward.*

*** sĕ nĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *senescens.*] Growing old.

"*Senescent* spinsters and dowagers."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxci.

sĕn′-ĕs-çhal, * sĕn′-ĕs-çhall, * sĕn′-ĕsh-al, *s.* [O. Fr. *seneschal* (Fr. *sénéchal*); Low Lat. *senescallus, senescalius;* O. Ger. *senescalh,* from Goth. *sins* = old (cogn. with Lat. *senex*), and *skalhs* = a servant.] [MARSHAL.] An officer in the house of princes and high dignitaries, who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. In some instances he had the dispensing of justice.

"With solemn step, and silver wand,
The *Seneschal* the presence scann'd
Of these strange guests . . .
And there he marshall'd them their place,
First of that company."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 6.

sĕn′-ĕs-çhal-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *seneschal; -ship.*] The office or post of a seneschal.

*** sĕnge,** *v.t.* [SINGE.]

sĕn′-greēn, *s.* [From *singrün,* a prov. form of Ger. *ingrün* = periwinkle: *in-,* intens., and *grün* = green.]

Bot.: *Sempervivum tectorum*

*** sĕn′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Navig.: A term applied to an old form of quadrant, consisting of several concentric quadrantic arcs, divided into eight equal parts by radii with parallel right lines crossing each other at right angles. It was made of brass or wood, with lines drawn from each side intersecting one another, and an index divided by sines also, with 90° on the limb and two sights on the edge to take the altitude of the sun. It was in great use among French navigators. (*Smyth.*)

sē′-nīle, *a.* [Lat. *senilis,* from *senex* = old; Fr. *sénil;* Sp. & Port. *senil;* Ital. *senile.*] Of or pertaining to old age; derived or proceeding from old age; consequent on or arising from the weaknesses usually accompanying old age.

"A person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

¶ In pathology there are senile catarrh and senile prurigo.

sē-nĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sénilité.*] The quality or state of being senile; old age.

"Again recurred to his consciousness of *senility.*"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson* (an. 1778).

sēn′-ĭ-ŏr, * sen-i-our, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *senior* = older, compar. of *senex* = old. *Signor, señor, senior, seignior, sire,* and *sir* are thus the same word.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Older, elder; more advanced in years. When appended to a proper name, as John Smith, *senior* (generally abbreviated into *senr.* or *sen.*), it denotes the elder of two persons of that name in one family or community. [JUNIOR.]

2. Higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like; as, a *senior* lieutenant, a *senior* partner, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is older or more advanced in years than another.

2. One who is older or higher in office than another; one who has held office longer than another; one who is prior or superior in rank or office.

"How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also?"—*Whitgifte.*

*3. An aged person, an elder.

"So, talking on the toure,
These *seniours* of the people sate."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

4. A student in the fourth year of the curriculum in American colleges; also one in the third year in certain professional seminaries.

senior-optime, *s.* [OPTIME.]

senior-sophister, *s.* [SOPHISTER.]

senior-wrangler, *s.* [WRANGLER.]

sē-nĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *senior; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being senior; priority of birth; superior age.

"In this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Priority, precedence, or superiority in rank or office.

*3. An assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

*** sēn′-ĭ-ŏr-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *senior; -ize.*] To exercise lordly authority; to signorize.

*** sēn′-ĭ-ŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *senior; -y.*] Seniority, eldership.

"If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

sĕn′-na * sen-a, * sen-ie, * sen-y, *s.* [Ital. and Sp. *sena;* Port. *senna;* Fr. *séné,* from Arab. *sana* or *sena.*]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of Cassia. The leaf of *Cassia elongata* constitutes Tinnevelly Senna. Other Indian species furnishing the drug are *C. obovata, C. lanceolata,* and *C. Absus.* Alexandrian or Nubian Senna is the leaf of *C. lanceolata* and *C. obovata.* It is often adulterated, accidentally or intentionally, with the Bladder Senna (*Colutea arborescens*), as other kinds sometimes are with *Solenostemma Argel,* which is bitter and irritating. Tripoli Senna is from *C. æthiopica;* and that of Chili from *Myoschilos oblongus.*

2. *Pharm.:* A confection, a compound mixture, a tincture, and a syrup of senna are employed in pharmacy. Senna is a somewhat potent purgative, but is apt to gripe unless combined with salines, like Epsom salts, or tartarate of potash and some aromatic. [BLACK-DRAUGHT.]

senna-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassia emarginata.*

Sĕn′-na-ăr, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The southern portion of Nubia.

Sennaar-galago, *s.*

Zool.: *Galago sennaariensis,* by some authorities classed as a distinct species, but possibly only a variety of the Senegal Galago.

sĕn′-na-chy, *s.* [SEANNACHIE.]

sĕn′-nęt, * sen-et, * signet, * synet, * synnet, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably either from Lat. *signum* = a sign, or connected with *septem* = seven.]

Music:

1. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays indicating the sounding of a note seven times.

2. A flourish consisting of a phrase made of the open notes of a trumpet or other tube-instrument.

sĕn′-nĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Contracted from *seven-night,* as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

"If the interim be but a *sennight,* time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

sĕn′-nĭt, *s.* [Contracted from *seven-knit.*]

Nautical:

1. Braided cordage made by plaiting three or any odd number of ropes together.

2. A coarse, hempen yarn.

3. Plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, &c.

*** sĕn-ŏc′-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *seni* = six each, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having six eyes.

"Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular and some *senocular.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. viii., ch. iii., p. 37.

señor′ (as **sĕn-yōr′**), *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir.

señora (as **sĕn-yōr′-a**), *s.* [Sp.] The feminine of Señor; Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

*** sĕn′-sate, * sĕn′-sāt ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *sensatus* = gifted with sense, intelligent.] Perceived by the senses.

*** sĕn′ sāte,** *v.t.* [SENSATE, *a.*] To perceive or apprehend by the senses; to have perception of as an object of the senses.

"As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye."—*Hooke: Hist Royal Society,* iii. 2.

sĕn-sā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *sensatio,* from *sensatus* = gifted with sense; Sp. *sensacion;* Ital. *sensazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The power of feeling or receiving impressions through organs of sense.

"This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation.*"—*Locke.*

3. Feelings, agreeable or otherwise, arising from causes that are not corporeal or material; purely spiritual or psychical affections; as, a *sensation* of awe, a *sensation* of novelty, &c.

4. A state of excited feeling or interest.

"One of the papers which created a *sensation* at the late meeting of the Church Congress."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 25, 1886

5. That which produces sensation or a state of excited feeling or interest.

6. Just as much as can be perceived by the senses; a very small quantity: as, a *sensation* of brandy. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaph.:* The word Sensation, like Perception [See extract under PERCEPTION, II.], is employed in different senses:

(1) Mental consciousness of the processes of physiological sensation. [2.]

"Our Senses, conversant about particular sensible objects, do convey into the Mind several distinct perceptions of things, according to those various ways wherein those objects do affect them: and thus we come by those ideas we have, of Yellow, White, Heat, Cold, Soft, Hard, Bitter, Sweet, and all those which we call sensible qualities, which when I say the senses convey into the Mind, I mean, they from external objects convey into the Mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the Understanding, I call *Sensation.*"—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. i.

(2) Subjective experience, as of pleasure or pain, arising from objective experience—*e.g.,* from the sight of a beautiful landscape.

"There is all the difference in the world between the permanence or independence of tangible extension and that of the mere feeling of contact, the sensation of taste, of pleasure or pain. In the latter cases we know that the actual *sensation* ceases to be the moment it passes out of consciousness."—*Veitch. Hamilton,* p. 190.

(3) For the use of the word in Positive Philosophy, see extract. [SENSATIONAL-CENTRES.]

"By *Sensation* therefore must be understood that form [illegible] the Soul [illegible] the Body [illegible] the Vessels [illegible] the Heart [illegible]"—*G. H. Lewes.*

2. *Physiol.:* The peculiar property of the nervous system in a state of activity, by which impressions are conveyed to the brain or sensorium. When an impression is made on any portion of the bodily surface by contact, heat, electricity, or any other agent, the mind is rendered conscious of this by sensation. In this process there are three stages—reception of the impression at the end of the sensory nerve, the conduction of it along the nerve trunk to the sensorium, and the change it excites in the sensorium itself, through which is produced sensation.

¶ The word is frequently used adjectivally, in the sense of causing great interest or feeling; sensational: as, *sensation* dramas.

sensation-novels, *s. pl.* Novels which produce their effect by highly exciting and

often improbable situations, having, as their ground-work, some great mystery or secret, atrocious crime, or the like, and written in passionate and highly-wrought language.

sĕn-sā′-tion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *sensation ; -al.*]

1. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or implying sensation or perception by the senses; sensationalist.

"As a contribution to philosophy, the labours of the *sensational* school have mainly an indirect value."—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 395.

3. Producing sensation or excited feeling or interest: as, a *sensational* novel.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

sensational-centres, *s. pl.*

Philos. & Physiol. : (See extract).

"Every sense . . . has its own special centre or sensorium: but there seems to be no ground for assuming, with Unzer and Frochaska, the existence of any one general sensorium, to which all these converge, and I shall speak therefore of the *sensational-centres* as the seats of sensations derived from the stimuli which act on the organs of sense."—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 359.

sĕn-sā′-tion-ạl-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *sensational ; -ism*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Sensational writing or language.

"The most painful of all social questions before *sensationalism* ever thought of taking it up."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 11, 1885.

2. *Philos. :* The doctrine that knowledge is the outcome of sensation, that Psychology is a branch of the wider science of Biology, and Mind but one aspect of Life. This teaching flourished, chiefly in France, in the eighteenth century, whence Sensationalism is sometimes called Eighteenth-century Philosophy. Its precursor was Hobbes [Hobbism], whom Condillac (1715–80) followed and amplified, attributing a sensuous origin to faculties as well as to ideas. Hartley (1705–57) and Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802) in England and de Tracy (1754–1836) and Cabanis (1757–1808) in France, also endeavoured to establish a physiological basis for mental phenomena.

"Here is stated, in the broadest manner, the principle of *sensationalism.* It is in direct antagonism to the doctrine of Descartes, that there are innate ideas; in direct antagonism to the old doctrine of the spirituality of Mind."—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

sĕn-sā′-tion-ạl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *sensational ; -ist.*]

A. *As subst. :* One who accepts or defends the theory of Sensationalism (q.v.); one who assigns a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"He [Hume] takes a decided stand upon experience; he is the precursor of modern *sensationalists.*"—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

B. *As adj. :* Of or belonging to Sensationalism (q.v.); attributing a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"We are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *Sensationalist* school."—*Farrar. (Annandale.)*

* **sĕn-sā′-tion-ạr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sensation ; -ary.*] Possessing, or relating to sensation; sensational.

* **sĕn-sā′-tion-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *sensation ; -ism.*] Sensationalism, 1.

"*Sensationism* is a grievous vice of the pulpit, and does incalculable injury to its influences. But *sensationism* is only an insurrection . . . against conventionality."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1878, p. 144.

sĕnse, * **sĕnce,** *s.* [Fr. *sens,* from Lat. *sensum,* accus. of *sensus* = feeling, sense, from *sensus,* pa. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to perceive; Ital. *senso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Dost thou think I have no *sense,* thou strik'st me thus?"—*Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 1.

2. Perception by the senses or bodily organs; sensation, feeling.

"Let our finger ache, and it endues
Our other healthful members even to that *sense*
Of pain." *Shakesp. : Othello,* iii. 4.

3. Perception by the mind; apprehension through the intellect; understanding, comprehension, appreciation.

"To all *sense*
'Tis gross you love my son."
Shakesp. : All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

4. Normal perception; consciousness, conviction.

"And the commencement of atonement is
The *sense* of its necessity."
Byron : Manfred, iii. 1.

5. Sound perception, reasoning, and judgment; good mental capacity; understanding.

"Fools admire, but men of *sense* approve."
Pope : Essay on Criticism, ii. 191.

6. That which is sound and sensible.

"He speaks *sense.*" *Shakesp. : Merry Wives,* ii. 1.

7. The perceptive faculties in the aggregate; the faculty of thinking and feeling; mind, feeling; mental power; spirit.

"Are you a man? Have you a soul or *sense?*"
Shakesp. : Othello, iii. 3.

8. That which is felt or held as a sentiment; an opinion, a feeling, a view, a judgment.

"In opposition to the *sense* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

9. Meaning, import, signification.

"He in the worst *sense* construes their denial."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 324.

* 10. Sensuality.

"Modesty may more betray our *sense*
Than woman's lightness."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

II. *Anat., Physiol., Metaph., &c. :* Perception by means of certain bodily organs. Five senses are universally recognized: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Each has its appropriate organ; seeing has the eye, hearing the ear, smell the nostrils, taste the tongue, and touch the fingers and the body generally. To this some add a sixth or muscular sense, by which we become aware of the position and direction of the limbs and other parts moved by means of the voluntary muscles. But the sensation is really in the nerves distributed through the muscles. If the nerves be cut sensation in the muscles ceases. Some believe that the muscular sense is not essentially distinct from the touch; it is, however, recognized by Foster. Each sense has a nerve conveying the appropriate impressions to the brain. (For the metaphysics of the senses, see Sensation.)

¶ (1) *Common sense :* [Common-sense].

† (2) *In all sense :* In every respect.

"You should, *in all sense,* be much bound to him."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(3) *To take the sense of a meeting :* To ascertain the opinions or views of a meeting by putting a question to the vote.

sense-capsules, sense-cavities, *s. pl.*

Anat. : Capsules or cavities interposed between other bones for the lodgment of the higher organs of sense, the nose, the eye, and the ear. In the case of the ear, and to a less extent of the nose, the capsules are formed of special and complex bony apparatus. (*Quain.*)

* **sĕnse,** *v.t.* [Sense, *s.*] To perceive by the senses.

"Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him?"—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica.*

* **sĕnse′-fūl,** * **sĕnse′-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *sense ; -full.*] Reasonable, judicious, sensible.

"The ladie, hearkening to his *sensefull* speach."
Spenser : F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

sĕnse′-lĕss, * **sence-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sense ; -less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of sense or the power of feeling; having no power of feeling or sensation; incapable of sensation, feeling, or perception; insensible.

"His wife . . . was carried *senseless* to her chamber."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. Not feeling or appreciating.

"Harm not yourself with your vexation, I
Am *senseless* of your wrath."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, i. 1.

* 3. Wanting in feeling, sympathy, or appreciation; without sensibility.

* 4. Unfelt.

"Mock not my *senseless* conjuration."
Shakesp. : Richard II., iii. 2.

* 5. Inanimate, insensible.

"Their lady lying on the *sencelesse* grownd."
Spenser : F. Q., III. i. 63.

6. Wanting in understanding; foolish, stupid, silly: as, a *senseless* act.

7. Contrary to sound judgment or reason; unwise, ill-judged, foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"The wild and *senseless* escape of a few desperate wretches."—*Warburton : Divine Legation,* bk. iii., § 3.

sĕnse′-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *senseless ; -ly.*] In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

"Unbred, untaught, he rhymes, yet hardly spells,
And *senselessly,* as squirrels jangle bells.
Otway : Upon Creech's Lucretius.

sĕnse′-lĕss-nĕss, * **sence-les-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *senseless ; -ness.*]

1. The state of being senseless or insensible; want or absence of sense or feeling; insensibility.

"A mean between perceptivity and *senselessness.*"—*Search : Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. Want of judgment or good sense; folly, foolishness, stupidity, absurdity.

"The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving its upper jaw is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck."—*Grew : Museum.*

sĕn-sĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sensibilité,* from Lat. *sensibilitatem,* accus. of *sensibilitas,* from *sensibilis* = sensible (q.v.); Sp. *sensibilidad ;* Ital. *sensibilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being sensible or capable of sensation; susceptibility of impression, especially to see or feel. (Applied especially to animal bodies.)

"Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory."—*Pearson : Creed,* art. i.

2. Capacity to feel or perceive in general; the capacity of the soul to exercise or be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; susceptibility of impressions, such as awe, wonder, sublimity, &c.

3. Acuteness of sensation or of perception; peculiar susceptibility of impressions, pleasurable or otherwise; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; delicacy of temperament.

"A melancholy of a kind not very unusual in girls of strong *sensibility* and lively imagination who are subject to the restraints of austere religious societies."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

¶ In this sense frequently used in the plural.

"He was born with violent passions and quick *sensibilities.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

* 4. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

5. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy: as, the *sensibility* of a thermometer.

sĕn′-sĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sensibilis,* from *sensus* = sense (q.v.); Sp. *sensible ;* Ital. *sensibile.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible by the senses.

"Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling, as to sight?" *Shakesp. : Macbeth,* ii. 1.

* 2. Perceptible by the mind; capable of making an impression on the reason or understanding.

"Idleness was punished by so many stripes in public, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain."—*Temple.*

3. Capable of being estimated or calculated; appreciable.

"The *sensible* decline of the papacy is to be dated from the Pontificate of Boniface the Eighth."—*Hallam : Middle Ages,* ch. vii.

4. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having the power or capacity of perceiving by the senses.

"Would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity."—*Shakesp. : Coriolanus,* i. 3.

* 5. Capable of emotional influences; capable of feeling.

"Not mad, but *sensible* of grief."
Shakesp. : King John, iii. 4.

* 6. Easily affected; very liable to or susceptible of impression from without.

"With affection wondrous *sensible.*"
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

7. Perceiving or having perception clearly by the senses or the intellect; seeing, perceiving, or apprehending clearly: hence, convinced, satisfied, persuaded.

"They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatic."—*Addison.*

8. Easily moved or affected by natural agents or changes of condition; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; delicate, sensitive: as, a *sensible* thermometer.

9. Possessing or endowed with sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with common sense; intelligent; acting with sense or reason.

"'Twas a good *sensible* fellow."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 1.

10. Characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; judicious, reasonable; in accordance with good sense; as, a *sensible* act, *sensible* language.

* **B.** *As substantive :*

1. Sensation, sensibility.

"Must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain." *Milton : P. L.,* ii. 268.

2. That which produces sensation; something perceptible, a material substance.

"The creation
Of this wide *sensible*."
More: Song of Soul, I. ii. 135.

3. That which possesses sensibility; a sensitive being.

sensible-horizon, *s.* [HORIZON.]

sensible note, *s.*

Music: A leading-note (q.v.).

sĕn-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensible; -ness.*]

1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses.

2. Perception, apprehension, appreciation.

"The *sensibleness* of an acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

3. Sensitiveness; keenness of feeling; painful consciousness.

"This feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin."—*Hammond.*

4. The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; capability of sensation.

"The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicines."—*Sharp.*

5. Good sense, good judgment; intelligence, reason.

sĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *sensib(le); -ly.*]

1. In a sensible manner; so as to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses.

"Fetched not out her breath *sensibly*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. iii.

2. So as to be perceived by the mind; appreciably, materially.

"The main features of the trade have not, however, *sensibly* altered."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

3. With perception either of body or mind; sensibly, feelingly.

"'How was there a Custard broken in a shin?'
'I will tell you *sensibly*.'"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

4. In a sensible or judicious manner; with good sense; judiciously, reasonably: as, He spoke most *sensibly*.

†**sĕn-sĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing sensation.

***sĕn-sĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing sensation.

sĕns'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ism.*]

Metaph.: The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

sĕns'-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ist.*]

Metaph.: The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sensitif*; Low Lat. *sensitivus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sensitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having sense or feeling, or the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.

2. Having feelings easily excited or keenly susceptible of external impressions; of keen sensibility; readily and acutely affected.

"Torpid as Spain had become, there was still one point on which she was exquisitively *sensitive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxix.

*3. Serving to affect the senses; sensible, material.

"The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects."—*Hammond.*

4. Pertaining to the senses or to sensation.

"What are called *sensitive* nerves or nerves of common sensation."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 55.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem. & Phot.:* Capable of undergoing change by exposure to light.

2. *Phys.:* Easily affected or moved; indicating readily slight changes of condition: as, a *sensitive* balance or thermometer.

***B.** *As subst.:* Something that feels; a sensorium.

"The seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the *sensitive*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

sensitive-fern, *s.*

Bot.: Onoclea sensibilis. Named from the sensibility and delicacy of the frond.

sensitive-flames, *s. pl.* Flames which quiver and are sometimes extinguished when an appropriate musical note is sounded.

sensitive-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Mimosa pudica and *M. sensitiva*, which possess a vegetable irritability, causing them to shrink from the touch. If the finger be applied to one of them, the leaflets of the bipinnate leaf overlap one another from below upwards; if greater irritation be applied, the secondary petioles bending forward approach one another, and if the irritation be still increased, the common petiole sinks down by bending at the joint uniting it with the stem. Dr. Robert Brown mentions that plants of *M. pudica* grow abundantly by the sides of the Panama Railway in New Granada, and that when a train passes they fold up their leaves. They do so also when growing by a roadside if a horseman gallop past. Most Mimosas and some other leguminous plants with compound leaves are partially sensitive; so are various Oxalidaceæ, specially *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, *Oxalis sensitiva* and *O. stricta*. Of other orders, Venus's Flytrap, *Dionæa muscipula*, is sensitive, as is, to a less extent, *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Common Barberry.

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sensitive; -ly.*] In a sensitive manner.

"The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty."—*Hammond.*

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensitive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects or impressions.

2. The quality or state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. The quality or state of being easily affected, or of indicating readily slight changes of condition; delicacy.

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭv-ĭşm, *s.* The style of certain modern Dutch novelists, which may be described as "A development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism." (*The Critic*, April 9, 1892.)

sĕn-sĭ-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiv(e); -ity.*]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness.

II. *Technically;*

1. *Chem. & Photog.:* The quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

2. *Physiol.:* The power or capability of sensation.

"*Sensitivity* may be potentially present in these hydatids."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. xiii., § 6.

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭze, sĕn'-sĭ-tĭşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); -ize.*] To render sensitive or capable of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

"In photography, the use of *sensitised* paper promises to displace the gelatine plates."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1885.

sĕn'-sĭ-tĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiz(e); -er.*]

Photog.: Any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

sĕn-sĭ-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); o* connect., and *meter.*]

Photog.: An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of photographic preparations. One form consists of a screen, divided into small squares of varying opacity, which is placed before the surface to be tested, and the whole exposed to a standard light for a fixed time. Each square of the screen bears a number, and the higher the number impressed upon the sensitive surface, the more sensitive it is.

***sĕn'-sĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sensit(ive); -ory.*] The same as SENSORY (q.v.).

***sĕns'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -ive.*] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

"Shall *sensive* things be so senseless as to resist sense."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

***sĕn'-sŏr,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -or.*] Sensory.

sĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *sensory; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensory.

"By agitating the *sensorial* and motorial ether, or by beginning a succession of perceptions."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., ch. i., ch. iii.

* **sensorial-motions,** *s. pl.*

Philos. & Physiol.: The name given by Erasmus Darwin to the changes which take place in the sensorium (q.v.), as during the exertions of volition or the sensations of pleasure and pain. (*Zoonomia*, i. 10.)

sĕn sŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.).]

Philosophy & Physiology:

*1. A sensory point in the human brain where the soul was supposed to be situated, or to have its chief seat. Descartes placed this in the pineal gland (q.v.).

*2. According to Erasmus Darwin, the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, organs of sense, and of the muscles, and that spirit of animation which resides throughout the body without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. (*Zoonomia*, i. 10.)

3. The brain (q.v.).

4. A sensational centre (q.v.).

sĕn'-sŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [SENSORIUM.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the sensorium; sensorial.

"Y bentions in the *sensory* nerves."—*Belsham: Phil. of Human Mind*, ch. iii., § 5.

B. *As substantive;*

1. The sensorium (q.v.).

"Unable to convey to the *sensory* any more than an oblique glimpse of the sovereign Good."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. One of the organs of sense.

"The blessed organs and *sensories* by which it feels and perceives the joys of the world to come."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv., § 4.

sensory nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve constituting an instrument of sensation as distinguished from a motor-nerve, which is an instrument of motion. The sensory terminal organs are three end-bulbs, tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies.

sĕn' sụ-ạl, ***sĕn'-sụ-ăll,** *a.* [Late Lat. *sensualis* = endowed with feeling, from Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.); Fr. *sensual*; Sp. & Port. *sensual.*]

*1. Belonging to the predominance of "sense," meaning bodily sensibility, over the faculties of the soul; pertaining to or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception.

"Hath not the Son Jesus convinced thy *sensual* heart by *sensual* arguments?"—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 493.

2 Pertaining to or concerning the body, in distinction to the soul; carnal, fleshly; not spiritual, not intellectual.

"The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine."—*Hooker.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; luxurious, lewd, voluptuous.

"That base and *sensual* life which leads
To want and shame"
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

4. Devoted to sensuality or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; voluptuous.

"Delights like these, ye *sensual* and profane,
Ye are bid, begg'd, besought to entertain."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 268.

5. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophic doctrine.

* **sensual-motion,** *s.*

Philos. & Physiol.: An expression used by Erasmus Darwin instead of idea, which he defines as "a contraction or motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organ of sense." (*Zoonomia*, i. 27.)

sĕn'-sụ-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ism.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

2. *Metaph.:* The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

"In France two philosophical tendencies opposed the *Sensualism* and Materialism which reigned at the beginning of the century."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 347.

sĕn'-sụ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ist.*]

1. One who is sensual; one who is devoted to the gratification of sense or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

"Nor such as for a while subsist
Between the sot and *sensualist*."
Cowper: Friendship.

2. A supporter of the sensual theory in philosophy.

***sĕn-sụ-al-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *sensualist; -ic.*]

1. Sensual.

2. Supporting or holding the doctrine of sensualism.

"Reaction against the *sensualistic* school."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 349.

sĕn-sụ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sensualité.*]

*1. Originally used of the predominance of sense over the higher powers, but without implying the heavy censure now involved in the word; carnality, worldliness.

"[God] seeing the *sensuality* of man and our woful distrust, is willing to allow us all the means of strengthening our souls in his promise by such seals and witnesses as confirm it."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 493.

2. The quality or state of being sensual or devoted to the gratification of sense and the indulgence of the appetites or passions; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

"Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to *sensuality*."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, § 20.

* **sĕn-sụ-al-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *sensualiz(e); -ation.*] The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

sĕn'-sụ-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *sensual; -ize.*] To make or render sensual; to degrade into subjection to the senses; to sink to love of sensual pleasures.

"A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes*, p. 165.

sĕn'-sụ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sensual; -ly.*] In a sensual manner.

"For there is a sanctity even of body and complexion, which the *sensually* minded do not so much as dream of."—*More: Phil. Writ.* (Gen. Pref., p. viii.)

sĕn'-sụ-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sensual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

† **sĕn'-sụ-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *sensu(al); -ism.*] The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

† **sĕn'-sụ-ĭst,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *sensu(al); -ist.*] The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

* **sĕn-sụ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sensuous.

* **sĕn'-sụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *sens(e); -uous.*]

1. Pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; abounding in or suggesting sensible images.

"Being less suttle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate."—*Milton: Of Education.*

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasures to be received through the senses.

* **sĕn'-sụ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ly.*] In a sensuous manner.

* **sĕn'-sụ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sensuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sensuous.

sĕnt, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [SEND, *v.*]

* **sĕnt,** *s.* [SCENT.]

sĕnt'-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sententia* = a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, from *sentiens*, pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to think; Sp. *sentencia*; Ital. *sentenzia, sentenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. An expressed or pronounced opinion; decision, judgment.

"My *sentence* is for open war." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 51.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Receive the *sentence* of the law, for sins
Such as by God's book are adjudged to death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

3. A decision or judgment given or passed, especially one of an unfavourable nature.

"Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines."—*Atterbury.*

*4. A maxim, an axiom, a proverb, a saw.

"A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words."—*Broome: Notes on Odyssey.*

*5. Meaning, sense, significance.

"The discourse itself, voluble enough and full of *sentence*."—*Milton.*

6. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A period; a number of words forming a complete statement or utterance of thought, and followed by a full stop. Sentences are simple, complex, or compound. A simple sentence consists of only one subject and one predicate, as, "I write." A complex sentence is one which contains a principal sentence together with one or more clauses or dependent sentences: as, "The house, in which the event happened, is taken down." A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more coordinate sentences linked together by a conjunction, as, "He could write, but he could not draw."

"A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense."—*Lowth: Introd. to English Grammar.*

2. *Law:* A definite judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially pronounced in a criminal prosecution. Technically, sentence is confined to decisions pronounced against persons convicted of crime; the decision in a civil case is called a judgment.

sĕnt'-ençe, *v.t.* [SENTENCE, *s.*]

1. To pass or pronounce judgment or sentence on; to doom to punishment or penalty.

"Came the mild judge and intercessor both
To *sentence* man." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 97.

*2. To pronounce as judgment; to decree; to utter or give out as a decision.

"Let them . . . enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

*3. To express in a sententious, energetic manner.

"Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fool's, garrulous in their lengthened tale."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 93.

sĕnt'-ençe-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sentenc(e); -er.*] One who pronounces a sentence.

* **sĕn-tĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *senten(ce); -ial.*]

1. Comprising sentences.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence or sentences: as, a *sentential* pause.

* **sĕn-tĕn'-tiąl-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *sentential; -ly.*] In a sentential manner; by means of a sentence or sentences; judicially.

"*Sententially* deprived him of his kingdom."—*Heylin: Hist. Reformation*, i. 22.

* **sĕn-tĕn-ti-ār'-ĭ-an,** * **sĕn-tĕn'-ti-ą-rў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *sententiarius.*] One who read lectures or commented on the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the twelfth century, called the Master of Sentences. It consisted of arranged extracts from St. Augustine and others of the Fathers on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies, also taken from writers of repute.

* **sĕn-tĕn-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *sententious; -ity.*] The quality or state of being sententious; sententiousness.

"The extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vi.

sĕn-tĕn'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *sentencieux*, from Lat. *sententiosus*, from *sententia* = a sentence (q.v.).]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; terse, pithy; short and energetic; rich in judicious observations.

"The style is clear and strong, short and *sententious*, abounding with antitheses, elegant turns, and mainly strokes of wit."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 263.

*2. Comprising sentences; sentential.

"Instead of *sententious* marks to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

sĕn-tĕn'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sententious; -ly.*] In a sententious or pithy manner; pithily, tersely; with striking brevity.

"They describe her [Fame] in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*."—*Bacon: Fragment of Essay on Fame.*

sĕn-tĕn'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sententious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sententious; pithiness or terseness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with energy or strength.

"I am confident the Medea is none of his: though I esteem it for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it."—*Dryden: Of Dramatic Poesie.*

* **sen-ter-y,** *s.* [SENTRY.]

* **sĕnt'-ēur** (ē long), *s.* [Fr., from *sentir* = to perceive.] Scent, odour.

"Pleasant *senteurs* and odours."—*Holland.* (*Webster.*)

* **sĕn-tĭ-cō'-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *senticosus* = full of thorns, thorny, briery.]

Bot.: The thirty-fifth order in Linnæus's *Natural System.* It consists of the modern Rosaceæ (q.v.).

* **sĕn'-ti-ençe,** * **sĕn'-ti-en-çў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *sentien(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being sentient; the faculty of perception; feeling.

sĕn'-ti-ent (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sentiens*, pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to perceive by the senses.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of perceiving by the senses; having the faculty of perception.

"To have any *sentient*, conscious, or intellectual nature presiding over it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Physiol.:* Specially adapted for feeling: as, the *sentient* nerves.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

"If the *sentient* be carried *passibus æquis* with the body, whose motion it would observe."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

sĕn'-ti-ent-lў (ti as shĭ), *adv.* [Eng. *sentient; -ly.*] In a sentient manner; with perception.

sĕnt'-ĭ-mĕnt, * **sentement,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sentiment* (Fr. *sentiment*), from Low Lat. *sentimentum*, from Lat. *sentio* = to feel; Sp. *sentimiento*; Port. & Ital. *sentimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A feeling towards or respecting some person or being; a particular disposition of mind as regards some person or thing; a thought prompted by passion or feeling.

"He was destitute alike of the *sentiment* of gratitude and of the *sentiment* of revenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Tendency to be moved or influenced by feeling; susceptibility of emotion; sensibility.

"I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 1.

3. Thought, opinion, view, notion; the judgment or decision of the mind formed by reasoning or deliberation.

"In the *sentiments* of both classes there is something to approve."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. i.

4. The sense, thought, or inner signification contained in words, as distinct from the words themselves.

5. A sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought; a thought expressed in striking language; a maxim, a saying; a sentence expressive of a wish; a toast: as, The *sentiment* is good, though the language is coarse.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The leading idea which has governed the general conception of a work of art, or which makes itself visible to the eye and mind of the spectator through the work of an artist.

2. *Phrenol.:* A term used by Spurzheim to distinguish those affective faculties which not only produce a desire to act, but are combined with some other emotion or affection which is not a mere propensity.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *sentimental*; Ital. *sentimentale.*]

*1. Having or containing sentiment; abounding with sentiments or reflections; sententious; didactic.

"Each moral *sentimental* stroke,
Where not the character, but poet spoke."
White-head: Prol. to Roman Father.

2. Liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment; given to sentiment or sensibility; affecting sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender.

3. Exciting sensibility; appealing to sentiment or feeling rather than to reason.

"Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*."—*Knox: Essay* 171.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ism.*] The quality or state of being sentimental; excess of sensibility; affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentality.

"And sell you, mix'd with western *sentimentalism*,
Some samples of the finest Orientalism."
Byron: Beppo, lii.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ist.*] One given to sentimentalism; one who affects sentiment or sensibility.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ity.*] Affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentalism.

"His dislike of priestly *sentimentalities* is no anachronism."—*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy.* (Introd.)

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al ize, *v.i.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ize.*] To affect sentiment or sensibility; to play the sentimentalist.

"He wanted to be quiet and *sentimentalize*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

sĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sentimental; -ly.*] In a sentimental manner.

* **sen-tine,** *s.* [Lat. *sentina* = a sink.] A place into which dirt, dregs, &c., are thrown; a sink.

"A stinking *sentine* of all vices."—*Latimer: Works,* i. 42.

sĕn'-tĭn-ęl, * **sen-tin ell,** * **cen-ton-ell,** *s.* [Fr. *sentinelle,* from Ital. *sentinella,* a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *centinela.*]

1. One who keeps watch or guard to prevent surprise; specif., a soldier posted to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise; a sentry.

"The *sentinels* who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

¶ Many birds and some mammals post sentinels to warn them of danger. In the case of seals females are sentinels. (*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. i., ch. iv.)

* 2. The watch, guard, or duty of a sentinel; sentry.

"Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear."—*Bacon: Essays.*

¶ Also used adjectivally = guarding, guardian.

"The *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky."
Campbell: Soldier's Dream.

sentinel-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Podophthalmus vigil, two to four inches long, from the Indian Ocean. The eyes are set on long footstalks, which, when the animal is alarmed, are erected so as to command an extensive view.

* **sĕn'-tĭn-ęl,** *v.t.* [Sentinel, *s.*]

1. To watch over, as a sentinel.

"Mountains, that like giants stand,
To *sentinel* enchanted land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 14.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

sĕn'-trў, * **sen-ter-y,** * **sen-trie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *sentinel* (q.v.).]

1. A soldier posted on guard; a sentinel.

"It had only to furnish two *sentries* for the magazine in two-hour reliefs."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

2. The duty of a sentinel; guard, watch.

"As soon as he went on *scntry* at midnight he thought he heard footsteps and voices."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

* 3. A prop, a support.

"Pleasure is but like *scntries,* or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apples of Sodom.*

sentry-box, *s.* A small shed to cover a sentry on his post and shelter him from the weather.

sĕn'-vў, sĕn'-vĭe, *s.* [Fr. *sénevé* = the genus Sinapis.]

Bot.: Sinapis nigra, S. alba, and *S. arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

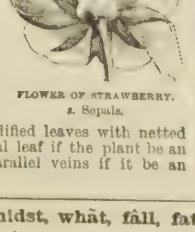
sĕnz'-a (z as tz), *prep.* [Ital.]

Music: Without: as, *senza accompagnamento,* without accompaniment; *senza bassi,* without the basses; *senza sordini,* without the dampers in pianoforte playing; *senza sordino,* without the mute of a violin; *senza stromenti,* without instruments; *senza tempo,* without time, in no definite or exactly marked time.

sĕp-a-hĭ, *s.* [Sepoy.]

sē'-pal, *s.* [Fr. *sépale,* from Mod. Lat. *sepalum.*]

Bot.: The segments, divisions, or leaves of a calyx (q.v.). First used by Necker, revived by De Candolle, and now universally accepted. If there is but one sepal, *i.e.,* if the sepals have adhered by their sides, the calyx is said to be monosepalous or gamosepalous, if two, disepalous, if three, trisepalous, if four, tetrasepalous, but the three last terms are rare. Sepals are modified leaves with netted veins like the original leaf if the plant be an exogen, and with parallel veins if it be an endogen.



FLOWER OF STRAWBERRY.
s. Sepals.

sĕp'-al ine, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -ine.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a sepal.

sĕ-păl'-ō-dў, *s.* [Eng. *sepal,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The reversion of petals into sepals.

sĕp'-al oĭd, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -oid.*] Like a sepal; used specif. when there is a single floral envelope and it is green, as in Ulmus and Rumex.

sĕp'-al oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *sepal; -ous.*] Relating to or having sepals.

sĕp-a-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *separable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being separable; divisibility, separableness.

"As real a divisibility and *separability* of the parts as in a body."—*More: Antidote against Atheism,* pt. i., ch. x.

sĕp'-a-ra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *separabilis,* from *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Fr. *séparable;* Sp. *separable;* Ital. *separabile.*]

1. Capable of being separated or rent; admitting of separation of its parts; divisible.

"Where the substance is separate or *separable.*"—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 53.

2. Capable of being disjoined or disunited. (Followed by *from.*)

"Expansion and duration . . . are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another."—*Locke.*

* **sĕp'-a-ra-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *separable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being separable; separability.

"By the *separableness* of such substances from some gems."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 542.

* **sĕp'-a-ra-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *separab(le); -ly.*] In a separable manner.

sĕp'-a-rāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *separatus,* pa. par. of *separo* = to separate: *se-* = apart, and *paro* = to provide; Fr. *séparer;* Sp. & Port. *separar;* Ital. *separare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To disunite, to disjoin; to break up into separate and distinct parts; to part things either naturally or artificially joined; to sever.

"From the fine gold I *separate* the alloy."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

2. To set apart from a number, as for a particular service or office.

"*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To withdraw (with a reflexive pronoun).

"*Separate thyself* from me."—*Genesis* xiii. 9.

4. To part; to make a space or interval between; to lie or come between.

"During the ten centuries which *separated* the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To part; to be disunited or disjoined; to become disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to break up into parts.

"When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated,* and enlarged their pasture."—*Locke.*

2. To cleave, to open, to come apart.

sĕp'-a-rāte, *a. & s.* [Separate, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Divided from the rest; disjoined, disunited, disconnected. (Used of things which have been united or connected.)

"Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. (Used of things which have never been united or connected.)

"*Separate* from sinners."—*Hebrews* vii. 26.

¶ Used in Botany, to denote absence of cohesion between parts.

3. Alone; without company.

"He sought them both, but wished his hap might find Eve *separate.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 422.

* 4. Secret, secluded.

"In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 953.

* 5. Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

"The soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking."—*Locke.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A separatist. (*Gauden.*)

separate-estate, *s.* The property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband's control or interference.

separate-maintenance, *s.* A provision made by a husband for the support of his wife when they have come to an arrangement to live apart.

sĕp'-a-rāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ly.*] In a separate or disconnected state; apart, distinctly, singly.

"Trading *separately* upon their own stocks."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

sĕp'-a-rāte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *separate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being separate.

* **sĕp-a-răt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ical.*] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical.

sĕp'-a-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Separate, *v.*]

separating-sieve, *s.* A compound sieve used in powder-mills for sorting the grains according to their different sizes.

separating weir, *s.* A weir of masonry so contrived as to allow the waters to flow away during floods, but having an intercepting channel along the face of the weir to collect the water in medium stages.

sĕp-a-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *separationem,* accus. of *separatio,* from *separatus,* pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Sp. *separacion;* Ital. *separazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating, disjoining, or disconnecting; the disjunction or disconnection of parts.

2. The state of being separated; the act of separating or going apart from each other.

"But their whole sagacity is lost upon *separation,* and a single bee or ant seems destitute of every degree of industry."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* 3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

"A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation,* unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separation.*"—*Bacon.*

4. The repeal of a union between two or more countries.

"If he could not convert, as it is now plain that he has not converted, the urban electorate to the *Separation* policy."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 6, 1886.

5. The disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife; divorce. [¶.]

"Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catherine?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII. ii. 1.

* **II.** *Music:* An old name for a grace or passing note "not reckoned in the measure or time, put between two real notes rising a third, and only designed to give a variety to the melody."

¶ *Judicial separation:*

Law: The separation of a husband and wife voluntarily or by decree of court. A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by either party on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. Not being divorced, the parties cannot marry again. The terms of a decree of judicial separation are determined by the judge according to the merits of each case. A separation order can be granted by a magistrate on proof of cruelty, and he has also power to order the husband to allow his wife a certain sum for her support. The laws of the several states confer on a married woman, who for good cause is living apart from her husband, the right to enter into contracts, to maintain actions, and otherwise to act in business as a single woman.

"The suit for a *judicial separation* is also a cause thoroughly matrimonial. For if it becomes improper that the parties should live together; as through intolerable cruelty, a perpetual disease, and the like, the law allows the remedy of a *judicial separation.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 4.

sĕp-a-rā'-tion-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *separation; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who advocates separation, or the dissolution of the union between two countries; a separatist.

"According to the latest returns the Unionists had carried two hundred and seven seats and the *Separationists* one hundred and five."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 6, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to separation, or separationists.

sĕp'-a-rāt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *separat(e): -ism.*] The quality or state of being a separatist; the opinions, principles, or practice of separatists.

"If the thirty could be raised to one hundred, it is probable that *Separatism* would be dropped."—*Church Times,* June 25, 1886.

Sĕp′-ą-rāt-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who withdraws or separates himself; specifically, one who withdraws or secedes from a church or sect to which he has belonged; a seceder, a schismatic, a sectary.

"The *separatists* appear, however, to have been treated with more lenity during the year 1686 than during the year 1685."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* A small sect calling themselves Separatists or Protestant Separatists, and holding aloof from the Church of England, believing it not sufficiently to maintain its Protestant character.

2. *Eng. Hist. (Pl.):* A name applied by their opponents to those who, in 1885, followed Mr. Gladstone in wishing to concede to Ireland a separate parliament and executive for the management of Irish, as distinguished from Imperial affairs. When the Bill was defeated, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, and was again defeated at the polls. Those using the name Separatist believed that Mr. Gladstone's bill, if passed into law, would sooner or later lead to the total separation of Ireland from the British Empire.

"The *Separatists* know now and henceforth that they have nothing to expect either from the Radical or the Whig section of the Liberal party."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating separation or repeal of a union; separationist.

"In respect of those seats for which a *Separatist* candidate has been allowed to walk over."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

* **sĕp-ą-rą-tĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *separatist; -ic.*] Relating to or characterized by separation; schismatical.

* **sĕp′-ą-rāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ive.*] Tending to separate; promoting separation.

"The *separative* virtue of extreme cold."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 491.

sĕp′-ą-rāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which separates, divides, or disconnects; a divider; specifically, a machine for thrashing grain in the straw; a machine for clearing grain from dust, seeds, and chaff.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A vessel of globular or spindle shape, having a narrow mouth, closed by a stopper, and terminating in a downwardly tapering pipe, frequently provided with a valve. It is used for separating chemical mixtures.

2. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A large pan set below the amalgamating pan in a mill. [Settler, Silver-mill.]

(2) An ore-sorting apparatus in which an ascending current of water is directed against a descending shower of the comminuted ore, floating off the lighter and worthless portions, while the metalliferous matters sink to the bottom.

3. *Weaving:* A ravel (q.v.).

sĕp′-ą-rāt-ŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *separat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or used in separation; separative.

"The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts."—*Cheyne: Phil. Prin.*

B. *As subst.:* A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull.

* **sĕp′-ąr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *separ(ate); -ist.*] A separatist. (*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 383.)

sĕ-pâwn′, sĕ-pŏn′, *s.* [Native name.] A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water. (*Amer.*)

† **sē′ pĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. σηπεδών (*sēpedōn*) = putrefaction.]

Zool.: A partial synonym of Naja (q.v.).

* **sē-pĕ-dō-nĭ-ē′-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sepedoni(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes (*Lindley*), of Hyphomycetes (*Griffith & Henfrey*). Spores lying in heaps among the filaments of the mycelium. A heterogeneous assemblage of genera.

sē-pĕ-dō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σηπεδών (*sēpedōn*) = rottenness, decay, σήπω (*sēpō*) = to make rotten or putrid.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sepedoniei (q.v.). Two British species, the one with golden yellow, the other with red spores, growing on boleti and other fungals.

sẹ-peēr′-ĭne, sẹ-pir′-ĭne, *s.* [Sipeerine.]

* **sĕ-pĕl′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *sepelibilis*, from *sepelio* = to bury.] Fit for burial; admitting of or intended for burial; that may be buried.

* **sĕp-ĕ-lĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sepelio* = to bury.] Burial, interment.

"Abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 416.

sē′-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*) = the cuttle-fish (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only recent genus of Sepiadæ (q.v.). Body oblong (varying in length from three to twenty-eight inches), with lateral fins as long as itself; arms with four rows of suckers; mantle supported by tubercles fitting into sockets on neck and funnel; shell broad and thick in front, laminated, and terminating in a permanent mucro. Woodward puts the species at thirty, universally distributed; *Sepia officinalis*, the common Cuttle-fish, is found in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species ten, from the Jurassic to the Eocene Tertiary. Several species have been founded on mucrones from the London Clay.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* The black secretion of the cuttle-fish.

"Nobody who has not tasted the great cuttle-fish, his feelers cut up and stewed in the black ink or *sepia* which serves him, apparently, for blood, can imagine how good he is."—*Globe*, Oct. 27, 1886.

4. *Chem. & Art:* A dark brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*. The pigment may be isolated by boiling the secretion successively with water, hydrochloric acid, and ammonium carbonate. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in warm caustic potash. When the latter is decomposed with acid, the sepia pigment is precipitated of a dark brown colour, and having a fine grain.

sĕ-pī′-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sepia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Cephalopoda, with one recent genus (Sepia) and four fossil genera (Spirulirostra, Beloptera, Belemnosis, and Helicerus). Shell calcareous; consisting of a broad laminated plate, terminating behind in a hollow, imperfectly chambered apex (or mucro). They commence in the Middle Oolites.

* **sē-pī-ār′-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *sepes*, genit. *sepi(s)* = a hedge; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ariæ.*]

Bot.: The twenty-fifth order in Linnæus's *Natural System*. Genera, Jasminum, Ligustrum, Brunfelsia, &c.

* **sē′-pĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *sep(ia); -ic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to sepia.

2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

* **sĕ-pĭc′-ō-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sepes* = a hedge, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Bot.: Growing in hedge-rows.

* **sĕp-ĭd-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Formed from *sepiadæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Sepiadæ (q.v.). (*Goodrich.*)

sē′-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sep(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lizards, often combined with the Scincidæ (q.v.). Palate toothless, with longitudinal groove; limbs four or two, weak. Almost confined to the Ethiopian region, but extending into the borders of the Oriental and Palæarctic regions.

sē′-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sepis*, and *forma* = form.] [Seps.] Resembling the genus Seps in form.

sepiform-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Pleurostrichus sepiformis.

* **sĕ-pĭl′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Sepelible.]

* **sĕp′-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *sepimentum*, from *sepio* = to hedge in; *sepes* = a hedge.] A hedge, a fence; anything which separates.

"A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions."—*Lively Oracles*, p. 28.

sē-pĭ-ō′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sepia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the coasts of Norway, Britain, the Mediterranean, Mauritius, Japan, and Australia. Body short, purse-like; mantle supported by a broad cervical band, and a ridge fitting a groove in the funnel; fins dorsal; suckers in two rows, or crowded, on arms, in four rows on tentacles; first left arm hectocotylised; pen half as long as the back. *Sepiola rondeletii*, one of the smallest of the Teuthidæ, about an inch long, is sometimes taken in shrimp-nets on the south coast.

sē′-pĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*) = cuttle-fish, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sepiolith.*]

Min.: The same as Meerschaum (q.v.).

sē′-pĭ-ō-stāire, *s.* [Gr. σηπία (*sēpia*), and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Comp. Anat.: Cuttle-bone (q.v.).

sē-pĭ-ō-teū′-thĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sepia* (q.v.), and *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Teuthidæ, with thirteen species, distributed from the West Indies to the Cape, the Red Sea, Java, and Australia. Closely akin to Loligo (q.v.); fins lateral, as long as the body; length from four inches to three feet; fourth left arm hectocotylised at apex.

sē′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Sepia.] The internal bone of a cuttle-fish. (*Brande.*)

sĕ′-pŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σήπω (*sēpō*) = to putrefy, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in permanganate of soda, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

sē-pŏn′, *s.* [Sepawn.]

* **sē-pōse′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono*: *se-* = apart, and *pono* = to place.] To set apart.

"God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exteriour worship."—*Donne: Letter to Sir H. G.*; *Poems*, p. 270 (1650).

* **sē-pŏs′-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Sepose.] To set aside or apart.

"Parents, and the neerest bloud must all for this be laid by and *seposited*."—*Feltham: Letters*, No. 1.

* **sĕp-ō-sĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sepositio*, from *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono.*] [Sepose.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

sē′-pōy, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *shipaï* = a soldier, a policeman; Hind. & Pers. *sipahi* = a soldier, from Pers. *sipáh* = army; O. Pers. *çpáda* = a native soldier. Heber thought that the word was derived from *sip* = the bow and arrow with which they were originally armed.]

Hist.: A slight alteration of the ordinary word used for centuries by the natives of India for a soldier in general, but confined by Anglo-Indians to the Hindoo and Muhammadan troops, especially to those in British pay. The French, under Labourdonnais, set the example of employing sepoys at the siege of Madras in 1746. Next year, sepoys, probably undisciplined peons or policemen, fought on the British side; and in 1748 a small corps of sepoys was raised. As the three Presidencies were established and developed, each trained sepoys, till at length there arose three great armies, which largely aided Britain in establishing its Indian empire. The battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854) having shown the superiority of the Minie rifle to the old musket, the British desired to place the Enfield, an improvement on the Minie, in the hands of the native soldiery. Unhappily the cartridges manufactured in England were made up with cows' grease, which, by the Hindoo ceremonial law, was fatal to the caste of any one putting them to his lips. The cry arose that this was done intentionally, all explanations to the contrary were rejected, and on Sunday, May 10, 1857, the troops stationed at Meerut broke into open mutiny, attended by a massacre of Europeans. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where a fresh massacre took place. The restoration of the Mogul empire was proclaimed, and the Bengal sepoy mutiny became strengthened by a Muhammadan rebellion. Regiment after regiment of the Bengal army mutinied, till nearly all had deserted their colours, and a death struggle took

place during the next two years between the handful of Europeans in Upper India and Bengal and those who sought their lives. Delhi was retaken, after desperate fighting, between the 14th and 20th of Sept., 1857; Lucknow reinforced on Nov. 16, 1857, and relieved in March, 1858. [East India Company.] The disproportion between sepoys and European soldiers, which had been very great at the outbreak of the mutiny was reduced at once by a large diminution of the former and a great increase of the latter. Immediately before the Mutiny the number of European officers was 6,170, of soldiers 39,352, and of natives 232,224 —total 277,746. Mr. W. W. Hunter states that in 1882–3 the Bengal army numbered 105,270 officers and men, of whom 66,081 were native troops; the Madras army 46,309, of whom 34,283 were natives; and the Bombay army 38,897, of whom 27,041 were natives. The total British army in India consisted of 190,476 officers and men, of whom 63,071 were Europeans and 102,183 natives.

sĕps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σήψ (sēps)* = a lizard with a long body and a short tail, probably *Seps chalcides*, the *cicigna* of the Italians.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sepidæ (q.v.), or a genus of Scincidæ (q.v.). Rostral plate rounded; head pyramidal; body long and cylindrical; lower eyelid with transparent disc; limbs four. Seven species, from the south of Europe, Madeira, Teneriffe, Palestine, North and South Africa, and Madagascar.

sĕpt (1), *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.]

Arch.: A railing.

"About the temple, and within the outward *sept* thereof."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III., pt. iii., ix. 2.

*** sĕpt** (2), *** septe,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *sect* (q.v.).] A clan, a family, a branch of a race or family. Applied especially to the clans or families in Ireland.

"In like manner, the particular form which tattoo assumes in many countries is due to the desire of families to distinguish the members of their own *septs*."—*Standard*, April 13, 1886.

sĕpt-, sĕp-tĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Containing seven; sevenfold.

sĕp'-ta, *s. pl.* [Septum.]

sĕpt-æ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Septicæmia.]

sĕp'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *sept(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a septum.

*** sĕpt'-ăn-gle,** *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *angulus* = an angle.]

Geom.: A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

sĕpt-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sept-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having seven angles.

sĕp tăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Teredo (q.v.). (*Lamarck.*)

sĕp-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **sĕp-tăr'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *septum* = an enclosure. So named from the partitions or septa by which they are divided.]

Geol. (*Pl.*): Flattened balls of stone, generally ironstone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. (*Lyell.*) Seeley defines them to be concretions formed of a mixture of lime and clay. They are found in flattened ovoid masses in nearly all clays, generally in horizontal layers. In the Ludlow district, where they are sometimes eighty feet in diameter, they are called Ball-stones. Brickmakers term them Turtle-stones. When burnt and ground to powder, they form hydraulic cement, which sets under water.

sĕp'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *sep(tum)* = a hedge; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*] Partitioned off or divided into compartments by septa.

Sĕp-tĕm'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven; Fr. *Septembre.*] The ninth month of the year; so called from being the seventh month after March, with which month the year originally began.

September-thorn, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ennomos erosaria.*

Sĕp-tĕm'-brĭsts, Sĕp'-tĕm-brĭz-ērs, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Septembristes, Septembriseurs.*] A name given to the authors or organizers of the massacre of Loyalists which took place on September 2, 3, and 4, 1792, in the Abbaye and other French prisons, after the capture of Verdun by the allied Prussian army; hence, a malignant or bloodthirsty person.

sĕp-tĕm'-flû-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *fluo* = to flow.] Divided into seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river.

"The main stream of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile]."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xvi., § 11.

sĕp-tĕm-part'-īte, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

*** sep - tem - tri - oun,** *s.* [Lat. *septemtrio.*] The north.

"Both est and west and *septemtrioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,953.

*** sĕp-tĕm'-vĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *via* = a way.] In seven directions.

"Officers of the state ran *septemvious*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxxiii.

sĕp'-tĕm-vĭr, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *vir* = a man.] One of a body of seven men joined in any office or commission.

sĕp tĕm'-vĭr-āte, *s.* [Lat. *septemviratus.*] The office of a septemvir; a government by seven persons.

sĕp-tĕn'-ą-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *septenarius*, from *septeni* = seven each; *septem* = seven.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of or relating to the number seven.

"The rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, lib. iii., ch. ii.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in every seven years.

*** B.** *As subst.:* The number seven; a period of seven years.

"The time of the pentarchie indured likewise 49 yeares, or seauen *septenaries*."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Britaine*, ch. ix.

septenary institutions, *s. pl.* Such institutions as the Week (q.v.), a week of years, &c.

sĕp'-tĕn-āte, sĕp'-tĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septeni* = seven each; Eng. suff. *-ate, -ous.*]

Bot.: Growing in sevens. Used of leaflets, &c.

sĕpt'-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *sept(em)* = seven; *-ene.*] [Heptene.]

sĕp-tĕn'-nāte, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.] A period of seven years.

"The apparent reaction at the beginning of the *septennate* of Marshal MacMahon."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *septimus*, from *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years: as, a *septennial* parliament.

2. Happening or recurring once in every seven years.

"He was ready to accept a principle of *septennial* revaluations."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

Septennial Act, *s.* An act by which the duration of Parliament was limited to seven years. (See extract.)

"As to the duration of Parliament, the present limit of seven years was fixed by the *Septennial Act*, in the first year of George I."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *septennial*; *-ly.*] Once in every seven years.

sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Septennate.] A period of seven years.

*** sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *septentri(o)* = the north; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Septentrional, northern.

"Waueny in her way, on this *septentrial* side."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

sĕp - tĕn'- trĭ - ō, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *trio* = a ploughing ox.]

Astron.: The constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear.

*** sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *septentrio.*] [Septentrio.]

A. *As subst.:* The north.

"Thou art as opposite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., I. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Northern.

"If the blast *septentrion* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapours damp."
J. Philips: Cider, I.

sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-al, *** sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-all,** *a.* [Lat. *septentrionalis*, from *septentrio* = the north.] Northern; situated in or coming from the north.

"Among the nations *Septentrionall*, the same is driven to the inferior parts, by reason of moisture."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxxviii.

*** sĕp-tĕn-trĭ-ŏ-năl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being northern; northerliness.

*** sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ly.*] Toward the north; northerly.

"They were *septentrionally* excited."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

*** sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ŏn āte,** *v.i.* [Eng. *septentrion*; *-ate.*] To tend northerly or toward the north.

"A directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

sĕp - tĕt', sĕp - tĕtte', *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A body or number of seven.

"Another *septette* faced the starter for the inaptly named Thursday Hurdle Race."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

2. *Music:* A composition for seven voices or instruments.

sĕpt'-fōĭl, *s.* [Septifolious.]

1. *Bot.: Potentilla Tormentilla.* [Tormentil.]

2. *Christian Art:* A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as a symbol of the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

sĕp-tĭ- (1), *pref.* [Sept-.]

sĕp-tĭ- (2), *pref.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.] Of or belonging to a partition.

sĕp'-tĭc, * sĕp'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *septicus*, from Gr. *σηπτικός (sēptikos)*, from *σήπω (sēpō)* = to putrefy; Fr. *septique*; Sp. *septico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having power to promote or produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction; putrefying.

"Poisoning its blood with *septic* fluid from the spoiled tissues."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which has the power of promoting or producing, or which tends to promote or produce putrefaction; a substance which eats away the flesh without causing much pain.

sĕp-tĭc-æ'-mĭ-a, sĕp-tæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *σηπτός (sēptos)* = putrid, and *αἷμα (haima)* = blood.]

Pathol.: A state of the blood without secondary abscesses, a kind of pyæmia with intense fever, and great constitutional disturbance from blood-poisoning. The antiseptic researches of Lister and of Pasteur lead to the hope that septicæmia will in future be of rare occurrence [Listerism.]

sĕp'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *septic*; *-al.*] The same as Septic (q.v.).

"As a *septical* medicine he commended the ashes of a salamander."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

sĕp'-tĭc al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *septical*; *-ly.*] In a septic manner; by means of septics.

sĕp-tĭ-çĭ'-dal, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); Lat. *cædo* = to cut (in comp. *-cido*), and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of the dehiscence of a fruit*): Taking place through the dissepiments, leaving the dissepiments divided into two plates, and forming the sides of each valve, as in Rhododendron.

sĕp-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *septic*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being septic; tendency or power to promote or produce putrefaction.

sĕp-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septifariam* = sevenfold, from *septem* = seven.]

Bot.: Turned seven different ways.

sĕp-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *septum* (pl. *septa*) = an inclosure, a septum, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing septa.

*** sĕp-tĭf'-lû-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Lat. *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing in seven streams. [Septemfluous.]

*** sĕp-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *septi-* (1), and *folium* = a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

sĕp'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2), and *forma* = form.] Resembling a septum or partition.

sĕp-tĭf′-ra-gal, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); *frag-*, root of Lat. *frango* = to break, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of the dehiscence of a fruit*): Leaving the dissepiments adhering to the axis and separated from the valves. Example, Convolvulus.

* **sĕp-tĭ-lăt′-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Eng. *lateral.*] Having seven sides.

"The seven sides of the *septilateral* figure."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

sĕp′-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *sept(um)* = an inclosure, a septum; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

sĕp′-tĭl-liŏn (**l** as **y**), *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven; cf. *billion, trillion*, &c.] In American, French, and Italian notation, a number consisting of a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers. In English notation a million raised to the seventh power; a unit followed by forty-two ciphers.

* **sĕp′-tĭm-al,** *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the number seven.

"Like the Turks, their numerals were based on a *septimal* system."—*Sayce: Science of Language*, ii. 194.

* **sĕp-tĭ-ma-năr′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *septimana* = a week.] A monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

* **sĕp′-tĭm-īsed,** *a.* [Lat. *septim(us)* = the seventh; Eng. suff. *-ized.*] Of, or belonging to a period measured by the number seven.

"And properly indicated, as Bush remarks, a *septimised* period."—*Davidson: Introd. to New Test.* (1851), iii. 515.

sĕp′-tĭ-mōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

sĕp′-tine, *s.* [Gr. σηπτή (*sēptē*) = a means of producing decay.]

Pathol.: Organic poison.

sĕp′-tĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *septin(e)*; *-ous.*]

Pathol.: Produced by organic poison. A term introduced by Dr. Richardson in his inaugural address at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute, Nov. 3, 1877. It was intended by him to express the hypothetical view that contagious and infectious diseases are propagated by the sick person becoming for a time like a poisonous animal, the venom of which is capable of being transmitted by some channel or medium to others. This view was intended as a rival one to the germ hypothesis of disease.

"He (Dr. Richardson) classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as *septinous* instead of zymotic, he preferring the word *septine* for this poison."—*Times*, Oct. 5, 1877.

* **sĕpt-ĭn′-su-lar,** *a.* [Fr. *septinsulaire*, from Lat. *septem* = seven, and *insula* = an island.] Consisting of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands.

* **sĕp-tĭ-sȳl′-la-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *septi-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of seven syllables.

sĕp-tĭ-vĭ-ĭg′-ĕn′-tēne, *s.* [Pref. *septi-* (1); Lat. *vigint(i)* = twenty, and suff. *-ene.*] [CERotene.]

sĕp-tu-a-ĕn′-ăr-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *septuagenary*; *-an.*] A person of seventy years of age; a person between the ages of seventy and eighty.

sĕp tu-ăġ′-ĕn-a-rȳ, sĕp-tu-a-ĕn′-a-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *septuagenarius* = consisting of seventy; *septuageni* seventy each; *septem* = seven; Fr. *septuagénaire.*]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of seventy or of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years of age.

"Nor can . . . Nestor overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

B. *As subst.*: The same as SEPTUAGENARIAN (q.v.).

* **sĕp tu-a-ĕs′-ĭ-ma,** *s.* [Lat. *septuagesimus* = seventieth, from *septuaginta* = seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

* **sĕp-tu-a-ĕs′-ĭ-mal,** *a.* [SEPTUAGESIMA.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years.

"In our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages, it is very rare."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

sĕp′-tu-a-ĝint, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *septuaginta* = seventy.]

A. *As substantive*:

Scripture: A Greek version of the Hebrew or Old Testament Scriptures; the oldest one made into any language. A still extant letter, referred to by Josephus, Jerome, and Eusebius, purports to be from a certain Aristeus, officer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It states that after the king had founded the great Alexandrian library, he wished to have in it a copy of the Jewish sacred books. By the advice of his chief librarian, Demetrius Phalareus, he sent to the high priest at Jerusalem, requesting him to send six translators from each tribe, seventy-two in all. The request was complied with; the translators came, and completed their work in seventy-two days. From their number, and perhaps the time they occupied, the name Septuagint arose. But the letter of Aristeas is not now believed to be genuine, and Coptic words in the work show that the translators were from Egypt, and not from Jerusalem. The version was apparently made at Alexandria, and was commenced about 280 B.C. the Pentateuch being the only part translated at first. It is well done. Next in value is the book of Proverbs. Job was translated from a Hebrew text, differing both by excess and defect from that now recognized. Esther, the Psalms, and the Prophets followed, seemingly between B.C. 180 and 170. Jeremiah is the best translated, and Daniel is executed so badly that Theodotion, in the second century A.D., had to do the work again. Jesus and his Apostles frequently quoted the Septuagint in place of the Hebrew. The Jews had a high opinion of the Septuagint, but on finding the Messianic passages used effectively by the Christians in controversy with them, they established a fast to mourn that the Septuagint had ever been issued, and had a new translation by Aquila brought out for the use of the synagogues. Three Christian recensions took place—late in the third or early in the fourth century. The first modern edition was the Complutensian in 1514-1517; since then several others have appeared.

B. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or contained in the Septuagint (q.v.).

* **sĕp′-tu-a-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Something composed of seven; a week.

"Months, however taken, are not exactly divisible into *septuaries* or weeks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 212.

sĕp′-tu-la (pl. **sĕp′-tu-læ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *septum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small or imperfect partition.

† **sĕp′-tu-lāte,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *septul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having one or more septulæ.

sĕp′ tŭm (pl. **sĕp′-ta**), *s.* [Lat. = an enclosure, a partition, from *sepio* = to hedge in.]

1. *Anat.*: A partition, as the *septum narium*, the partition between the nostrils, the neural and hæmal septa, &c.

2. *Botany*:

(1) (*Pl.*): The partitions or dissepiments constituting the cells in ovaries.

(2) The connective in an anther.

3. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The partitions in a chambered shell, in some corals, &c.

sĕp′-tu-or, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *septem* = seven.]

Music: The same as SEPTET (q.v.).

* **sĕp′-tu-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *septuplus*, from *septem* = seven.] Sevenfold.

* **sĕp′-tu ple,** *v.t.* [SEPTUPLE, *a.*] To make or multiply sevenfold.

"The fire . . . whose heat was *septupled*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 91.

sĕ-pŭl′-chral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum* = a sepulchre (q.v.); Sp. *sepulcral*; Ital. *sepulcrale.*]

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of or pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments raised over the dead.

"Mr. Monkhouse happening one day to pull a flower from a tree which grew in one of their *sepulchral* inclosures."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

(2) Found in ancient tombs or burying places.

"The collection is peculiarly rich in *sepulchral* pottery of nearly every type."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 3, 1886, p. 21.

2. *Fig.*: Suggestive of a sepulchre or the tomb; hence, deep, grave, hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice.

sepulchral-mounds, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A generic name for the graves and funeral monuments of early peoples and some races of low culture at the present day. [CAIRN, BARROW, TUMULUS.]

* **sĕ pŭl′-chral-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sepulchral*; *-ize.*] To render sepulchral or solemn.

sĕp′-ŭl-chre, * **sĕp′-ŭl-cre** (**chre, cre** as **kĕr**), *s.* [Fr. *sepulcre*, from Lat. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepulcro*; Ital. *sepolcro.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A tomb, a grave, a burial vault.

"Oft seen in charnel vaults, and *sepulchres*,
Ling'ring and sitting by a new made grave."
Milton: Comus, 471.

II. *Eccles.*: A small temporary altar, on which the second Host consecrated in the Mass on Maundy Thursday is reserved for the Missa Sicca on Good Friday. In many of the English pre-Reformation churches there was a recess in the north wall for this purpose.

SEPULCHRE.
(*Stanton St. John's, Oxon.*)

* **sepulchre-table,** *s.* A mural tablet.

* **sĕp′-ŭl-chre (chre** as **kĕr),** *v.t.* [SEPULCHRE, *s.*] To inter, to bury, to entomb.

"When Ocean shrouds and *sepulchres* our dead."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

sĕp′-ŭl ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepultura*; Ital. *sepultura*, *sepoltura.*]

† 1. The act of interring or depositing the corpse of a human being in a burial-place; interment, burial.

"He hath nede of charitable conseilling and visiting in prison and in maladie, and *sepulture* of his ded body."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 2. A grave; a burial-place; a tomb, a sepulchre.

"Sir John Conwele . . . viewing the *sepulture*, testified to haue seene three principall iewels."—*Holinshed: First Inhabitation of Ireland.*

* **sĕp′-ŭl-ture,** *v.t.* [SEPULTURE, *s.*] To bury, to entomb, to sepulchre.

"The long line of illustrious men and women *sepultured* within its precincts."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

* **sĕ-quā′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis*, from *sequor* = to follow.]

1. Following, attendant; not moving along independently.

"Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre."
Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Clinging closely; adhering.

"Now extract
From the *sequacious* earth the juice."
Smart: Hop-Garden.

3. Ductile, pliant.

"The matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

4. Logically consistent and rigorous; following strictly the line of reason.

* **sĕ-quā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sequacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sequacious; disposition or tendency to follow; sequacity.

"The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 151.

* **sĕ-quăç′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Late Lat. *sequacitas*, from Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis* = sequacious (q.v.).]

1. A following; a disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

2. Ductility, pliability.

"All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction, have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 980.

* **sĕ-quār′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Probably only a misprint for *sequacious* (q.v.).]

sē'-quel, * **se-quelle,** * **se-quell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sequele* (Fr. *séquelle*), from Lat. *sequela* = that which follows, a result; *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *sequela*; Ital. *sequela, seguela.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A following.

"A goodly meane both to deterre from crime,
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame."
Surrey: Of the Death of Sir T. W.

2. That which immediately follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part. (Often followed by *to* or *of* before another substantive.)

"Now here Christian was worse put to it than in his fight with Apollyon, as by the *sequel* you shall see."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Consequence, result, effect, event.

"For oftentimes it hath been seen, that to a new enterprise, there followeth a new maner, and strange *sequel*."—*Strype: Eccles. Memor.; Henry VIII.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **4.** A consequence inferred; a conclusion.

"What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon."—*Whitgifte.*

II. *Scots Law:* [THIRLAGE].

sē-quē'-la (pl. **sē-quē'-læ**), *s.* [Lat., from *sequor* = to follow.] [SEQUEL.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which follows: as,

1. An adherent, a follower; a band of adherents or followers.

2. An inference; a conclusion; a consequence inferred.

II. *Pathol.:* A disease or morbid symptoms following upon a prior malady, as the sequelæ of measles, of scarlet fever, &c.

sequela-curiæ, *s.* A suit of court.

sequela-causæ, *s.* The process and defending issue of a cause for trial.

sē'-quence, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sequentia* = a following, from *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow; Ital. *sequenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being sequent or following; a following or coming after; succession.

"How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. A particular order of succession or following; an arrangement; order.

"Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

3. Invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following.

4. A series of things following in a certain order or succession; specifically, a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit, as an ace, two, three, and four.

"Crawley again serving . . . ran up a *sequence* of six aces."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **5.** Result, consequence.

"The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Psalm* cvii. 34.

* **6.** (*Pl.*): Answering verses.

"Of such our patrons here, the viscont Mountacute,
Hath many comely *sequences*, well sorted all in suite."
Gascoigne: Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The recurrence of a harmonic progression or melodic figure at a different pitch or in a different key to that in which it was first given. A tonal or diatonic sequence is when no modulation takes place. A chromatic or real sequence takes place when the recurrence of a phrase at an exact interval causes a change of key.

2. *Roman Ritual:* A rhythm sometimes sung between the Epistle and the Gospel. At first it was merely a prolongation of the last note of the Alleluia, but afterwards appropriate words were substituted. When the Roman Missal was revised in the sixteenth century, only four of the existing sequences were retained: *Victimæ Paschali*, for Easter; *Veni, Sancte Spiritus*, for Pentecost; *Lauda, Sion*, for Corpus Christi; and the *Dies Iræ*, for Masses of the Dead. The *Stabat Mater*, for the Feast of the Seven Dolours, is of later date.

"He made dyuers impnes, *sequences*, and respondes, as O Juda."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cciii.

sē'-quent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Following, succeeding; continuing in the same course or order.

"The gallies
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

2. Following as a result or by logical consequence; consequential.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A follower.

"He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which follows as a result; a sequel, a sequence.

sē-quĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *sequent*; *-ial.*] Being in succession; succeeding, following.

sē-quĕn'-tial-lȳ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sequential*; *-ly.*] By sequence or succession.

sē-quĕs'-tĕr, * **se-ques-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *séquestrer*, from Lat. *sequestro* = to surrender, to remove, to lay aside; Sp. & Port. *sequestrar*; Ital. *sequestrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To put aside, to remove; to separate from other things.

"Him hath God the father specially *sequestered* and seuered and set aside out of the number of al creatures."—*More: Workes*, p. 1,046.

2. To cause to retire or withdraw from society or into obscurity; to withdraw, to seclude. (In this sense frequently used reflexively.)

"Why are you *sequestered* from all your train?"—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. In the same sense as II.

* **4.** To deprive of property, goods, or possessions.

"It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches."—*South.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Law:*

1. To separate or withdraw from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of, as the property or income of a debtor, until the claims of his creditors are satisfied; to sequestrate. (Used specifically of the temporalities of Church preferment: as, To *sequester* a living.)

2. To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law.

3. *Scots Law:* To sequestrate.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To withdraw.

"To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Utopian politicks."—*Milton.*

2. *Law:* To renounce or decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

sē-quĕs'-tĕr, *s.* [SEQUESTER, *v.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sequestering; sequestration, separation, seclusion.

"This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

2. *Law:* A person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. (*Bouvier.*)

sē-quĕs'-tĕred, *pa. pa.* & *a.* [SEQUESTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Secluded, retired, private.

"And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
Under his spiritual sway, collected round him
In this *sequester'd* realm."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Separated from others; sent or withdrawn into retirement.

"In scale of culture, few among my flock
Hold lower rank than this *sequester'd* pair."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

3. Deprived of property, income, &c.; under sequestration.

"Aged, *sequestered* ministers."—*Fuller: Worthies.*

II. *Law:* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a claim or demand.

* **sē-quĕs'-tra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sequester*; *-able.*] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

"Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt."—*Boyle.*

sē-quĕs'-trāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequestrate (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To set apart from others; to withdraw, to seclude.

"In general contagions, more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

2. *Law:* To sequester; specif. in Scots Law, to take possession of for behoof of creditors; to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with a view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors.

sē-quĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sequestrationem*, accus. of *sequestratio*, from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequester (q.v.); Sp. *sequestracion*; Ital. *sequestrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sequestering or setting aside; separation, withdrawal, retirement.

"There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world."—*South: Sermons.*

2. The state of being sequestered or set aside; retirement or withdrawal from society; seclusion.

"Any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

3. In the same sense as II.

"*Sequestrations* were first introduced by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **4.** Disunion, disjunction, division, rupture.

"The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles."—*Boyle.*

II. *Law:*

1. *Civil Law:*

(1) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it

(2) The setting apart the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration.

(3) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners, commanding them to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It may be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court.

(4) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; in Britain, a form of execution in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect. The profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied.

(5) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent.

(6) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy.

2. *Scots Law:* The seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.

sequestrator (as **sĕk'-wĕs-trā-tŏr**), *s.* [Lat., from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro* = to sequester (q.v.).]

1. One who sequesters property; one who puts property under a sequestration.

"The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a persecutor, a *sequestrator*, had been detested."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

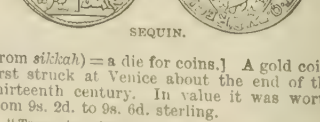
2. One to whom the charge of sequestered property is committed.

sē-quĕs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sequestro* = to separate.] (See def. and compound.)

sequestrum-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for removing portions of necrosed or exfoliated bone.

sē'-quĭn, * **che-quin, ze-chin,** *s.* [Fr. *sequin*, from Ital. *zecchino*, from *zecca* = a mint or place of coining, from Arab. *sikkat*



SEQUIN.

(from *sikkah*) = a die for coins.] A gold coin, first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century. In value it was worth from 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d. sterling.

"Treasuries where diamonds were piled in heaps, and *sequins* in mountains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

sĕ-quŏi′-ą, *s.* [Native name.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A genus of Abietinæ, with peltate scales, no bracts, and five to seven seeds. Two species are known, *Sequoia gigantea*, formerly *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and *S. sempervirens*. The former is the Mammoth-tree (q.v.); its rings have been counted, and its age has been estimated at about 1,100 years. *S. sempervirens*, known in the timber trade as Red-wood, is sometimes above 300 feet high. It grows from Upper California to Nootka Sound.

(2) The Mammoth-tree (q.v.).

"The waving of a forest of the giant *sequoias* is indescribably sublime." — *Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 56.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species is found in the Eocene of Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight; *Sequoia Couttsiæ* occurs in the Oligocene of Bovey Tracey, and *S. Langsdorffii* in the leaf-beds of Ardtun in Mull. *S. Couttsiæ* also occurs abundantly in the Oligocene of Switzerland, and more than thirty species are found in the Miocene (?) of the Arctic regions.

sĕ-quŏi′-ĭ-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sequoi(a)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Coniferæ, akin to Sequoia (q.v.). Three species are found in the Cretaceous rocks.

sĕr′-ą-file, *s.* [Fr. *serrefile* = close of a file.]

Mil.: The last soldier of a file.

"I should think the term *serrefile* has been generally known in the army for the last fifty years."—*Evening Standard*, June 10, 1873.

seraglio (as **sĕ-ral′-yō**), *s.* [Ital. *serraglio* = an inclosure, a paddock, a park, from *serrare* = to shut, to lock, to inclose, from Low Lat. *sero*, from Lat. *sera* = a bar, a bolt, from *sero* = to join or bind together. The modern use of the word is due to confusion with Pers. and Turk. *saráy*, *sarái* = a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio. (*Skeat.*)]

*1. An inclosure, a place or quarter to which certain persons or classes are confined.

"I went to the ghetto, where the Jewes dwell, as in a suburbe, by themselves. I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1645.

2. A palace; specifically, the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

3. A harem; a place in which wives or concubines are kept; hence, a place or house of debauchery or licentious pleasure.

"Could still exclude unwelcome truth from the purlieus of his own *seraglio*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

sĕ-rāi′, *s.* [Pers. & Turk. *saráy*, *sarái*.] [Seraglio.] A palace, a place of accommodation for travellers; a caravanseray, a khan.

"He in Abdallah's palace grew,
And held that post in his *serai*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii, 16.

sĕr′-al, *a.* [Lat. *sera* (*hora*) = the evening (hour).]

Geol.: Late; an epithet expressing the period of the nightfall or late twilight of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The coal-measures of North America occupy an area of 200,000 square miles, and range from 3,000 feet to such thickness as to be unworkable. From the fossils it is evident that the Appalachian Seral series is the equivalent of the European Carboniferous series. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

sĕr-ăl′-bu-mĕn, *s.* [Eng. *ser(um)*, and *albumen.*)]

Chem.: $C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}SO_{22}$ (?). A substance occurring in all the liquids of the animal body. It may be obtained by diluting the serum of blood with twenty times its volume of water, precipitating the globulin with carbonic anhydride, and evaporating the filtrate below 50°. It closely resembles egg albumen, but its specific rotary power for yellow light = — 56°. Ether does not coagulate its solutions.

ȼĕ-răńg′, *s.* [See def.] An East Indian name for the boatswain of a vessel.

sĕ-ra′-pĕ, *s.* [Sp.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans and other natives of Spanish North America.

sĕr′-aph (pl. **sĕr′-aphs, sĕr′-ą-phĭm,** ***sĕr′-ą-phĭms**), *s.* [Heb. שְׂרָפִים (*seraphim*) = (1) serpents, (2) seraphs; שָׂרַף (*saraph*) = to be noble; Fr. *séraphim*; Sp. *seraphim, serafin*; Ital. *serafino.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Script.:* An angel of the highest order. They are mentioned in the Bible only in Isaiah vi. 2, 6. They were of human form, with six wings, with two of which they covered their faces, with the next two flew, and with the last two covered their feet. They resembled the cherubim, which, however, had four wings and four faces.

"Fly, *Seraphs!* to your eternal shore,
Where winds nor howl nor waters roar."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

¶ Sometimes *seraphim*, really a Hebrew plural, is used as if it were a singular. [2, 3.]

2. *Entom.:* The genus Lobophora, belonging to the Larentidæ, and spec. *Lobophora hexapterata*, in which there is an additional lobe to the hinder wings, giving the moth the appearance of a six-winged creature, whence the name Seraphim. It occurs in England.

3. *Palæont.:* A popular name for the genus Pterygotus (q.v.).

"The workmen in the quarries in which they occur, finding form without body, and struck by the resemblance which the delicately-waved scales bear to the sculptured markings on the wings of cherubs—of all subjects of the chisel the most common—fancifully termed them *Seraphim*."—*Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. viii.

sĕ-răph′-ĭc, ***sĕ-răph′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *séraphique*; Sp. *seraphico.*]

1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic, sublime; of the nature of a seraph.

"And in their own dimensions, like themselves,
The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim."
Milton: P. L., i. 794.

*2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

"Or whether he at last descends
To like with less *seraphick* ends."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal; zealous, ardent.

"He [William Cartwright] became the most florid and *seraphical* preacher in the university."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

¶ *Seraphic doctor:* A title given to St. Bonaventure, who became Minister-general of the Franciscans in 1256.

seraphic-gum, *s.* Sagapenum (q.v.).

* **sĕ-răph′-ĭc-ąl lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a seraph.

* **sĕ-răph′-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being seraphic.

* **sĕ-răph′-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *seraphic*; *-ism.*] The quality of being seraphic; seraphicalness.

sĕr′-ą-phĭm, *s. pl.* [Seraph.]

sĕr′-a-phine, sĕr-ą-phī′-nąą, *s.* [Seraph.]

Music: An instrument introduced in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was an organ with free-reeds, a key-board, and bellows worked by a pedal: but being very coarse and unpleasant in tone, it rapidly disappeared on the introduction of the harmonium, which was an improvement on it.

sĕr-ą-pī′-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serapia(s)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ophreæ.

sĕ-rā′-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σεραπιάς (*serapias*) = the purple orchis (*Orchis Morio*), from Σέραπις (*Serapis*), Σάραπις (*Sarapis*) = an Egyptian deity.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Serapiadæ (q.v.). Small Orchids, with brown or greenish-brown flowers, from the south of Europe.

† **sĕr-ą-pī′-nŭm,** *s.* [Sagapenum.]

sĕ-răs′-kiĕr, sĕ-răs′-quiĕr (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr. *sérasquier*, from Pers. *serasker*, from *ser*, *seri* = head, chief, and *asker* = an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land-forces. The title is given especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

sĕ-răs′-kiĕr-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *seraskier*; *-ate.*] The office of a seraskier.

Sĕrb, *s.* [Native word.] A native or inhabitant of Servia.

sĕrb′-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [After Serbia = Servia, where found.]

Min.: The same as Miloschine (q.v.).

Sĕr-bō′-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to a bog or lake of Serbonis, lying between the mountains Casius and Damieta in Egypt, or one of the more eastern mouths of the Nile. It was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, which being carried into the water by high winds so thickened the lake that it could not be distinguished from the land. Whole armies are reported to have been swallowed up in it.

"A gulf profound as that *Serbonian* bog . . .
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 592.

Hence, the phrase *Serbonian bog* is used proverbially to express a difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extricating one's self; a mess, a confusion.

"I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be."—*B. Disraeli*, in *Times*, March 19, 1867.

sĕr′-çęl, *s.* [Sarcel.]

sęre, *a.* [Sear, *a.*]

* **sēre,** *s.* [Fr. *serre* = a claw.] A claw, a talon.

"Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey.

sĕ-reĭn′ (**ei** as **ā**), *s.* [Fr. *serein*; Prov. *serin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sereno*, from Lat. *serum* = the evening, modified by *serenus* = serene. (*Littré.*)]

Meteor.: Fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

sĕr-ĕ-nāde′, ***sĕr-ĕ-nāte′,** *s.* [Fr. *sérénate*, from Ital. *serenata* = a serenade, from *serenare* = to make clear.] [Serene.]

Music: Originally a vocal or instrumental composition for use in the open air at night, generally of a quiet soothing character. The term in its Italian form, *serenata*, came to be applied afterwards to a cantata having a pastoral subject, and in our own days has been applied to a work of large proportions in the form, to some extent, of a symphony.

"*Serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 769.

sĕr-ĕ-nāde′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Serenade, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain with a serenade; to sing a serenade to.

"To dance, dress, sing, and *serenade* the fair,
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair."
P. Whitehead: State Dances.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

"When I go a *serenading* again with 'em, I'll give 'em leave to make fiddle-strings of my small guts."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*, ii. 1.

sĕr-ĕ-nād-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *serenade*, **v.**; **-er.**] One who serenades.

sĕr-ĕ-na′-tą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A serenade (q.v.).

* **sĕr-ĕ-nāte′,** *s.* [Serenade, **s.**]

sĕ-rēne′, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *serenus* = bright, calm, from the same root as Sanse. *svar* = splendour, heaven; Gr. σελήνη (*selenē*) = the moon.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Calm, fair and clear; placid, quiet.

"If the sky continue still, *serene*, and clear, not one egg in an hundred will miscarry."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 28.

2. Calm, placid, unruffled, composed, undisturbed.

"His *serene* intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Applied as a form of address to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Clearness.

2. Serenity, calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"Not a cloud obscured the deep *serene*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiii.

3. A serein (q.v.).

"The fogs and the *serenes* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before."
Daniel: Queen's Arcadia, i. 1.

* **sĕ-rēne′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sereno*, from *serenus* = serene (q.v.).]

1. To make clear and calm; to calm, to quiet.

"She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the sky."
Fanshaw: Lusiad.

2. To make clear or bright; to clear, to brighten.

"Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*." *Philips: Cider.*

3. To smooth.

"Gay bouts *serene* the wrinkled front of care."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 3.

sĕ-rēne´-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *serene; -ly.*]

1. Calmly, quietly.

"*Serenely* soft and fair." *Cotton: Death.*

2. Coolly, calmly, composedly, deliberately; with unruffled temper.

sĕ-rēne´-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serene; -ness.*] The quality or state of being serene; serenity.

"In the *sereneness* of a healthfull conscience."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 5.

* **sĕ-rēn´-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Serene.] Calmness, serenity.

"From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 79.

sĕ-rĕn´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *serénité*, from Lat. *serenitatem*, accus. of *serenitas*, from *serenus* = serene (q.v.); Sp. *serenidad*; Ital. *serenità.*]

1. The quality or state of being serene, calm, quiet, or still; clearness, calmness, quietness, stillness.

"A country which . . . enjoys a constant *serenity*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

2. Calmness of mind, composure; evenness of temper, coolness.

"The calm *serenity* and steady complacence of mind she ensures."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol i., pt. ii., ch. xxxvi.

* 3. Quietness, peace.

"A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms."—*Temple.*

* 4. A title of respect or courtesy; serene highness.

"The sentence of that court, now sent to your *serenity*, together with these letters."—*Milton: To Prince Leopold; Letters of State.*

* **sĕ-rēn´-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *seren(e); -ize.*] To make serene, to glorify. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 33.)

sĕrf, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servum*, accus. of *servus* = a slave; *servio* = to serve (q.v.).] A villein; one who in the middle ages was incapable of holding property, was attached to the soil, and transferred with it, and was liable to feudal services of the lowest description; a feudal slave; a forced labourer attached to an estate, as, until March, 1863, in Russia.

sĕrf´-age (age as **ĭj), sĕrf´-dŏm, sĕrf´-hood, sĕrf´-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *serf; -age, -dom, -hood, -ism.*] The state or condition of being a serf.

"The various organizations of society which have existed—slavery, *serfage*, villainage, feudalism, castes—are all traceable to an instinctive effort of mankind to adjust itself to the conditions of human life."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 888.

sĕrge (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *serica*, fem. of *sericus* = silken, prop. = Chinese, from *Seres* = the Chinese.]

1. A cloth of quilted woollen, extensively manufactured in Devonshire. It is much used for ladies' dresses, men's suits, and bicyclists' uniforms.

"Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, i.

2. A light silken stuff, twilled on both sides.

sĕrge (2), *s.* [Fr. *cierge;* from Lat. *cereus* = waxen; *cera* = wax.] A large wax candle, sometimes weighing several pounds, burnt before the altar in Roman Catholic churches.

ser´-ĝean-cy, ser´ ĝeant-cy, ser´ jeant-cy (er as **ar),** *s.* [Eng. *sergeant; -cy.*] The office or position of a sergeant.

"Knyght & *sergeancie* als how mykelle thei helde." *R. Brunne*, p. 83.

ser´-ĝeant, ser´ jeant (er as **ar), * ser-gant,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sergant, serjant;* Fr. *sergent*, from Low Lat. *servientem*, accus. of *serviens* = a servant, a vassal, a soldier, an apparitor, from *servieus*, pr. par. of *servio* = to serve (q.v.); Low Lat. *serviens ad legem* = a sergeant-at-law; Sp. & Port. *sargento;* Ital. *sergente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman. (*English.*)

"To avoid the vague expressions of the followers, &c., I use, after Villehardouin, the word *serjeants*, for all horsemen who are not knights. There were *serjeants* at arms, and *serjeants* at law: and, if we visit the parade and Westminster Hall, we may observe the strange result of the distinction."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. lx. (Note O.)

2. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

"Your office, *sergeant.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

4. A title given to certain officers of the British sovereign's household. [Serjeant.]

5. A police-officer of higher rank than a private.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* [Serjeant].

2. *Mil.:* The second permanent grade in the non-commissioned ranks of the army. In the United States army there are company and regimental sergeants, named in accordance with their duties, as color-sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, &c

¶ *Sergeant-at-arms.* An officer of a legislative body, whose duties are to keep order in such body, and to enforce the orders given by the presiding officer, as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

¶ The two spellings, *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both based on good authority, but in the senses I. 2, 4, and II. 1, the form *serjeant* is usually adopted.

sergeant-major, *s.*

Mil.: The senior of the non-commissioned ranks, and assistant to the adjutant. He is *ex officio* the head of the sergeants' mess, and is responsible for the other sergeants both on and off parade.

ser´-ĝeant-rȳ, ser´-ĝeant-ȳ (er as **ar),** *s.* [Serjeantry.]

ser´-ĝeant-ship (er as **ar),** *s.* [Eng. *sergeant; -ship.*] The office of a sergeant; sergeantry.

sĕr-ĭ, *pref.* [Serico-.]

sĕr´-ĭ-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seri(es); -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to a series; consisting of, formed in, or having the nature of a series.

2. *Bot.:* Of or pertaining to rows.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

"The *serials* which have superseded the quarterlies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

2. A tale or other composition continued in successive numbers of a periodical work.

serial homology, *s.* [Homology, ¶.]

* **sĕr-ĭ-ăl´-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *serial; -ity.*] The state or condition of following in successive order; sequence.

* **sĕr´-ĭ-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *serial; -ly.*] In a series, or in regular order: as, Things arranged *serially.*

* **Sĕr´-ĭ-ăn,** *a.* [From Lat. *sericus.*] [Seriform.] Chinese. (*Fletcher: Purple Island*, xii.)

sĕr-ĭ-ā´-nă, *s.* [Serjania.]

sĕr´-ĭ-ate, *a.* [Eng. *seri(es); -ate.*] Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.

sĕr´ ĭ-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *seriate; -ly.*] In a regular series; seriatim.

sĕr-ĭ-ā´-tĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] In regular order; one after the other.

sĕr´-ĭ-că, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *sericus* = silky. Named from the silky appearance of these insects, which vary in hue according as the light falls on them.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinæ. Body ovate, convex; claws of all the tarsi divided at the apex. One, *Serica brunnea*, is British. Some of the African species are globose.

* **sĕr´-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *sericatus.*] Pertaining to silk; covered with silk; sericeous.

sĕ-rĭc´-eoŭs (c as **sh),** *a.* [Lat. *sericeus*, from *sericum* = silk.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. *Bot.:* Silky (q.v.).

sĕ-rĭc´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *seric(in); -ic.*] (See compound.)

sericic acid, *s.* [Myristic acid.]

sĕ-rĭc´-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seric(a);* Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A section or group of Melolonthinæ (q.v.). Many are Australian, but one species of the genus Serica (q.v.) is British.

sĕr´-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sericum* = silk; *-in.*]

Chem.: A name proposed for the fibroïn of silk to distinguish it from the organic matter of the sponge, for which the name fibroïn would be retained. It was once applied to myristin on account of its silky aspect.

sĕr´-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. *σηρικός* (*sērikos*) = silk.]

Min.: A scaly mineral found in a silky schist near Wiesbaden. Early analyses were very discordant, owing to the non-recognition of impurities. It has now been shown by Laspeyres to be a massive muscovite (q.v.), resulting from the alteration of felspar.

sericite-gneiss, *s.*

Petrol.: A gneiss in which sericite constitutes the principal micaceous constituent.

sericite schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose rock in which sericite predominates.

sĕr ĭ-cō-, sĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *σηρικός* (*sērikos*) = silky.] Silky; resembling silk in texture or appearance.

sĕr´-ĭ cō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *σηρικός* (*sērikos*) = silk, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as Satin-spar (q.v.).

sĕr-ĭ-cŏr´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericor(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad; costa generally much rounded, the tip sometimes pointed. Larva feeding between united leaves or in roots. Known British species, twenty-two.

sĕr´-ĭc-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σηρικός* (*sērikos*) = silky, and *κόρις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sericoridæ (q.v.). *Sericoris littoralis* is a small moth, the larva of which feeds on *Armeria vulgaris.*

sĕr-ĭ-cŏs´-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *serico-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Sericostomatidæ (q.v.). Antennæ about the length of anterior wings, joints short, with adpressed pubescence; head densely hairy; eyes large; legs long, normal in tarsal structure; abdomen short and moderately stout. Larvæ regular in form; the insects appear in summer, and do not stray far from their breeding-places; their cylindrical cases are found in moderately swift streams. MacLachlan admits sixteen species, all from Europe, one of which, *Sericostoma personatum*, is British.

sĕr-ĭ-cō-stō-măt´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericostoma*, genit. *sericostomat(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera (q.v.). Antennæ as long as the wings, very stout, and strongly hairy; eyes moderately large; labial palpi nearly alike, but maxillary palpi very differently formed in the sexes; head small; abdomen short; legs short, tibial spurs varying; wings often densely pubescent. Larvæ almost always inhabiting streams, and varying considerably in form; case free, usually of sand or small stones. Almost universally distributed. MacLachlan divides the family into four sections, with nineteen genera.

† **sĕr-ĭc-tĕr´-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *σήρ* (*sēr*), genit. *σηρός* (*sēros*) = the silkworm, and *ἴκτερος* (*ikteros*) = the jaundice.]

Compar. Anat.: The glands which secrete the silk in the silkworm. (*Owen.*)

sĕr-ĭ-cŭl´-tu-răl, *a.* [Eng. *sericultur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to sericulture.

"The result was a sort of *sericultural* fever."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1865.

sĕr´-ĭ-cŭl-ture, *s.* [Pref. *seri-*, and Eng. *culture.*] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

"From the very earliest Colonial days, the Americans had dreams of *sericulture*."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1865.

sĕr-ĭ-cŭl´-tur ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sericulture; -ist.*] One who breeds silkworms.

sĕ-rĭc´-u-lŭs, *s.* [Mod Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sericus* = silken, from the glossy plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tectonarchinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Sericulus melinus*, the Regent-bird (q.v.), from Western Australia. Bill rather slender, nearly as long as head; culmen keeled at base, curving slightly towards the tip; nostrils basal, lateral, exposed; wings moderate; tail rather long, even; tarsi longer than middle toe, scutellated; toes long, outer and middle united at base.

***serie,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seriem*, accus. of *series* (q.v.).] A series (q.v.).

sĕr-ĭ-ē'-ma, *s.* [CARIAMA.]

sēr'-iēs, sēr'-ĭ-ēz, *s.* [Lat., from *sero* = to join together; Fr. *série*; Sp. & Ital. *serie.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended order, line, or course; a sequence, a succession.

¶ There is always a *course* where there is a *series*, but not *vice versa*. Things must have some sort of connection with each other in order to form a *series*, but they need simply follow in order to form a *course*; thus a *series* of events respects those which flow out of each other, a *course* of events, on the contrary, respects those which happen unconnectedly within a certain space. (*Crabb.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* An infinite number of terms following one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding ones, by a fixed law, called the law of the series. Wherever a sufficient number of terms is given, and the law of the series is known, any number of succeeding terms may be deduced.

2. *Bot.:* A row or layer. In botanical classification, a grade intermediate between a class and an order.

3. *Chem.:* A group of compounds, each containing the same radical. Thus the hydrocarbon, CH_4, Methane, may take up any number of the molecules of the radical CH_2, thereby giving rise to the series, C_2H_6, Ethane, C_3H_8, Propane, C_4H_{10}, Quartane, &c.

4. *Geol.:* A term long used more or less vaguely, but now precisely, of subdivisions of sedimentary strata. [SEDIMENTARY, II.]

¶ 1. *Arithmetical series:* An arithmetical progression (q.v.). The sum of n terms of such a series is given by the formula, $s = \frac{n(a+l)}{2}$ in which a denotes the first term, l the last term, and n the number of terms.

2. *Circular series:* A series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, &c.

3. *Converging series:* [CONVERGENT, II. 1.].

4. *Decreasing series:* [DECREASING-SERIES].

5. *Diverging series:* [DIVERGENT-SERIES].

6. *Exponential series:* [EXPONENTIAL-SERIES].

7. *General term of a series:* [GENERAL-TERM, ¶].

8. *Geometrical series:* A geometrical progression (q.v.). The sum of n terms of such a series is given by the formula, $s = \frac{lr - a}{r - 1}$ in which l denotes the last term, a the first term, and r the ratio.

9. *Harmonical series:* [HARMONICAL-SERIES].

10. *Increasing series:* A series in which the numerical value of each term is greater than that of the preceding.

11. *Indeterminate series:* [INDETERMINATE-SERIES].

12. *Infinite series:* [INFINITE-SERIES].

13. *Law of a series:* [LAW (1), *s.*, II. 1.].

14. *Logarithmic series:* A series derived by developing the logarithm of $(1 + y)$ according to the ascending powers of y.

15. *Recurring series:* [RECURRING-SERIES].

16. *Trigonometrical series:* Series derived from developing some of the trigonometrical functions.

17. *Summation of a series:* The operation of finding an expression for the sum of any number of terms of the series.

sĕr'-if, sĕr'-iff, sĕr'-iph, *s.* [CERIPH.]

Sēr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *Seres* = the Chinese; *forma* = form.]

Anthrop.: A term collectively applied by Latham to the peoples inhabiting China, Thibet, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the base of the Himalayan range. He groups them together principally on account of the total absence of inflection from the various tongues spoken by them.

sēr'-ĭ grăph, *s.* An instrument of American invention for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

sēr-ĭl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *seri-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ornith.: A genus of Eurylaimidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Eurylaimiinæ), with two species ranging from Nepaul to Tenasserim. *Serilophus lunatus*, the Lunated Broadbill, feeds on fruits, and in other respects shows a remarkable analogy to the Chatterers.

sē rĭm'-ĕ tēr, *s.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of a silk thread.

sēr'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Ornith.: *Serinus hortulanus* (Koch), a finch closely allied to the canary, common in central and south-eastern Europe, and an occasional visitor to England. Mantle and back dark-grayish brown, each feather broadly edged with yellow; head, olive-gray; chin, throat, and breast, bright gamboge-yellow, paling to white on the belly.

"The *serin* is a very popular cage-bird on the continent."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 113.

serin finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Serinus (q.v.).

ser-ing, *s.* [SAIRING.]

sĕr'-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serin* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ (q.v.). Bill short, stout, conical, broad at base; nostrils basal, round, hidden by stiff frontal feathers directed forwards, gape straight, without bristles; wings moderately long, rather pointed, tail moderate in length, deeply forked. *Serinus hortulanus*, the Serin; *S. canonicus*, Tristram's Serin; *S. canarius*, the Canary; and *S. pusillus*, the Red-fronted Finch, inhabit the Western Palæarctic region, but species occur in the Eastern Palæarctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions.

sēr-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [SERIOUS.] Having a mixture of serious interest; partly serious.

serio-comedy, *s.* A comedy with a vein of serious thought running through it.

"Its method is clear, its story is told, and told tunefully and gaily, as befits a *serio-comedy*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 30, 1884.

serio-comic, serio-comical, *a.* Half serious and half comic; having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

sēr-ĭ-ō'-la, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ, with twelve species, from nearly all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, slightly compressed, abdomen rounded; first dorsal continuous, with feeble spine; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer and palatine bones. The larger species are from four to five feet long, and are valued for food.

sēr'-ĭ-ŭs, *ser-y-ouse, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, from Low Lat. *seriosus*, from Lat. *serius* = serious.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; not light, fickle, or volatile; thoughtful, solemn.

"*Serious* and thoughtful was her mind."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Really intending what is said; not trifling, jesting, or joking; being in earnest.

3. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion.

4. Weighty, important, grave.

"Indeed one of his most *serious* faults was an inordinate contempt for youth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

5. Dangerous; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

¶ For the difference between *grave* and *serious*, see GRAVE.

sēr'-ĭ-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *serious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a serious manner; gravely, solemnly; in earnest.

"Do but *seriously* set yourselves to be good. Do but get your hearts seriously affected with religion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. In a serious manner or degree; weightily, gravely, dangerously.

"Evidence would have *seriously* affected many Jacobite noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

sēr'-ĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; absence of jesting or frivolity.

"Socrates seemed not to express *seriousness* enough."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

2. Earnest attention, especially to religious concerns.

"The first requisite in religion is *seriousness*: no impression can be made without it."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. i.

3. Danger: as, the *seriousness* of an illness.

sĕ-rĭph-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seriphi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

sē-rĭph'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σέριφος (*seriphos*) = a kind of wormwood.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Seriphieæ.

sĕ-rĭs'-sa, *s.* [Not explained. (*Paxton.*).]

Bot.: A genus of Spermacoceidæ. Only known species *Serissa fœtida*, a shrub with white flowers, found in India, China, and Japan. Its root is given in diarrhœa, ulceration, &c.

sĕr-jā'-nĭ-a, sĕr-ĭ-ā'-na, *s.* [Named after Paul Sergeant, a French friar and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. The species are from tropical America. *Serjania triternata* is used as a poison for fish. *S. lethalis* is probably one of the plants yielding a kind of deleterious honey.

*** ser-jeant-çў, * ser-jeant-çў (er as ar),** *s.* [Eng. *serjeant*; *-cy.*] The same as SERJEANTSHIP (q.v.).

"The lord keeper [who] congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 110.

ser'-jeant (er as ar), *s.* [SERGEANT.]

1. Formerly an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on his lord high-stewart in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. Now called a Serjeant-at-Arms (q.v.).

2. *English Law:* A lawyer of the highest rank. He is called serjeant-at-law (*servicus ad legem*), serjeant-counter, or serjeant of the coif. Up to 1874 all common law judges were admitted to the rank of serjeants-at-law before sitting as judges. Serjeants were appointed by writ or patent of the crown. The title was abolished in 1880. The number of sergeants-at-law was limited to fifteen. The most valuable privilege enjoyed by them was the monopoly of pleading in the Court of Common Pleas. This was taken away from them by the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 54 (1846), when the privilege was extended to barristers of any degree practising in the superior courts at Westminster. They wore scarlet robes, and in former times a coif or hood, of lawn, upon the head. This latter was afterwards represented by a small circlet of black silk, of about three inches in diameter, upon the top of the wig. They were addressed as "Brothers" by the judges.

"The degrees were those of barristers (first styled apprentices from apprendre, to learn), who answered to our bachelors: as the state and degree of a *serjeant*, *servientis* ad legem, did to that of doctor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, (Introd., § 1.)

3. *Mil.:* A sergeant (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Common serjeant:* [COMMON-SERGEANT].

(2) *Inferior serjeants:* Serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, &c. There are also serjeants of manors, &c.

* (3) ** King's* (or *Queen's*) *serjeant:* The title given to one or more of the serjeants-at-law, whose presumed duty is to plead for the crown in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason, &c.

* (4) *Prime serjeant:* The sovereign's first serjeant-at-law.

(5) *Serjeant-at-arms:* A title given to certain English officials, one of whom attends the lord-chancellor, another the speaker of the House of Commons, and the third the lord-mayor of London on state or solemn occasions. [SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.]

* (6) *Serjeants' inn:* A society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants-at-law. It is now dissolved.

(7) *Serjeants of the household:* Officers who execute several functions within the royal household, as the *serjeant*-surgeon.

ser'-jeant-shĭp (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *serjeant*; *-ship.*] The office of a serjeant-at-law.

ser'-jeant-ў, ser'-jeant-rў (er as ar), *s.* [Low Lat. *sergentia, sergantia.*] An honorary

kind of English tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only. It is of two kinds, Grand serjeanty and Petit serjeanty. (See these words.)

*** sĕr-mō-çĭ-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sermocinatio*, from *sermocinatus*, pa. par. of *sermocinor* = to discourse; *sermo* = a discourse.] The act or practice of speech-making.

"No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men!"—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 2.

*** sĕr-mō-çĭ-nā′-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] [SERMOCINATION.] One who makes speeches or sermons.

"These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar."—*Howel.*

sĕr′-mŏn, * ser-moun, * ser-mun, *s.* [Fr. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermonem*, accus. of *sermo* = a discourse; Sp. *sermon;* Ital. *sermone.*]

* 1. A speech, a discourse, a writing.

"Another bisshop tham bi, tho first said his *sermoun*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 148.

2. A discourse delivered in public, especially one delivered by a clergyman or preacher for the purpose of inculcating religion or morality, or of giving religious instruction, and founded on a text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse whether written or printed; a homily.

3. A serious exhortation, rebuke, reproof, or expostulation; an address on one's conduct or duty. (*Colloq.*)

*** sĕr′-mŏn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SERMON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To discourse of or inculcate, as in a sermon.

"Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices."—*Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lecture.

"Come, *sermon* me no farther."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discourse.

"You *sermon* to us of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

2. To compose or deliver sermons; to preach.

"These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 280.

*** sĕr-mŏn-eĕr′, * sĕr′-mŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon; -eer.*] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

"The wits will leave you, if they once perceive
You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
For *sermoneers*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram on the Court Pucell.

sĕr-mŏn-ĕttе′, † sĕr-mŏn-ĕt′, *s.* [Eng. *sermon*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A short sermon; a lecture.

"It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883.

sĕr-mŏn′-ĭc, sĕr-mŏn′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *sermon; -ic, -ical.*] Like a sermon; of the nature of a sermon; hortatory.

"First then of the first (forgive my *sermonical* style), namely, of the fine man."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 160.

*** sĕr′-mŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon; -ing.*] The act of preaching or teaching; hence, discourse, instruction, advice. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,091.)

*** sĕr′-mŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sermon; -ish.*] Resembling a sermon.

*** sĕr′-mŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sermon; -ist.*] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

*** sĕr-mō′-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.

† sĕr′-mŏn-ĭze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *sermon; -ize.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To preach, to discourse.

"Under a pretence of *sermonizing* they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day."—*Bp. Nicholson: On the Catechism*, p. 168.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.

"The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father."
—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. To make sermons; to write or compose a sermon or sermons.

4. To adopt a dogmatical style of speaking or writing.

"Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To preach a sermon to; to lecture, to tutor.

*** sĕr′-mŏn-īz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sermoniz(e); -er.*] One who sermonizes; a preacher.

sĕr′-mŏun-tain, *s.* [Fr. *sermontain;* Lat. *Siler montanum.*]

Bot.: Laserpitium siler. [LASERPITIUM.]

*** sĕr′-mŭn′-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *sermo* = a discourse.] A short sermon or discourse; a sermonette.

"The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers."—*Church Times*, April 2, 1886.

sĕr′-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ser(um), (alcoh)ol,* and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A name given to a fatty substance extracted from dried blood-serum by the action of alcohol or ether. According to Gobley it is not a pure substance, but a mixture of several fats of different melting points.

sĕr′-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Zool.: A genus of Isopods, containing only one species, *Cymothoa parvuloxa.* Formerly it was supposed to be the most closely akin of any living crustacean to the extinct Trilobites. Much nearer approaches are now known. [TRILOBITE.]

sĕ-roŏn′, sĕ-rŏn′, *s.* [Sp. *seron* = a pail, a basket.]

1. A weight varying with the substance which it measures: a seroon of almonds is 87½lbs, a seroon of anise-seed from three to four hundredweight.

2. A bale or package made of hide or leather, or formed of pieces of wood covered or fastened with hide for holding drugs, &c.; a seroon.

sĕ-rŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sérosité;* Sp. *serosidad;* Ital. *serosita.*]

1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. A serous fluid; serum; the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat.

"The amnios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin *serosity* perspirable through the skin."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sĕr′-ō-tĭne, *s.* [SEROTINOUS.]

Zool.: Vesperugo serotinus, a bat occurring only in the south-eastern counties of England, commoner in France, and distributed over a great part of Europe, temperate Asia, and the north of Africa. Head and body together about three inches long; fur soft and silky, usually chestnut-brown above and yellowish-gray beneath, but varying somewhat in different individuals.

† sĕr-ŏt′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *serotinus*, from *serus* = late.]

Bot.: (1) Appearing late in a season; (2) Evening flowered.

sĕr′-oŭs, * sĕr′-ōse, *a.* [Fr. *séreux*, from Lat. *serosus.*] [SERUM.]

1. Of or pertaining to serum.

"This disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are *serous* vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iv.

2. Thin, watery; like whey. (Applied to that part of the blood which separates in evaporation from the grumous or red part, also to the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane.)

"[This] cannot keep it from squeezing on all sides, and pressing out the milky and *serose* humour in the butter, if there were any such pressure, as is supposed."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

serous-apoplexy, *s.*

Pathol.: Apoplexy produced by serous effusion on the brain.

serous-membrane, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Membranes having their surface moistened by serum. They line cavities of the body from which there is no outlet. The chief are the peritoneum, the two pleuræ, the pericardium, and the arachnoid membrane. Serous membranes differ from mucous membranes in having thinner layers, finer fibres, and an epithelium with only a single layer of polygonal cells.

Sĕr′-pĕns, *s.* [Lat. = a serpent.] [SERPENT, *s.*, A. II. 1.]

sĕr′-pent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *serpentem*, accus. of *serpens* = a serpent; lit. = a creeping thing, from *serpens*, pr. par. of *serpo* = to creep; Gr. ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 4.**

2. *Fig.:* A subtle, treacherous, and malicious person.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the forty-eight ancient constellations extending serpent-like through a wide expanse of sky. The head is under *Corona borealis*, the body winds through Ophiuchus, and the tail reaches the Milky Way near the constellation Aquila. Its stars are generally very small, the largest, *Cor serpentis*, being intermediate between the second and the third magnitude.

2. *Music:* An almost obsolete bass instrument of a powerful character. It is a wooden tube, about eight feet long, increasing conically from ⅛ inch diameter at the mouthpiece to four inches at the open end, twisted into V-shaped turns, followed by a large circular convolution. This is covered with leather, and has a mouthpiece like a horn or trombone, and keys for the several notes to be produced. It was invented by a French priest at Auxerre in 1590, and is frequently used in the orchestra to strengthen the bass part; but it requires to be very skilfully blown. The serpent is a transposing instrument, being in B flat, and the part it is to take is therefore written a note higher than its real sound. Its compass is three octaves and one note.

SERPENT.

3. *Pyrotechny:* A small paper tube, filled with mealed powder or rocket composition, not very compactly driven. Serpents are used for filling paper shells or the pots of rockets, and pursue a wavering serpentine course through the air when ignited.

"In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite,
These are the only *serpents* he can write."
Dryden: Absalom & Achithophel, ii. 451.

4. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Ophidia, an order of Reptiles popularly distinguished from the rest of the class by having a very elongated body and no external limbs. They are very widely distributed, abounding in the tropics, where they attain their greatest size, absent only from the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and they are mentioned in the earliest records of the human race. The body and tail are covered with scales, and the head often with plates or shields. Locomotion is effected either entirely by means of the ribs, the free extremities of which are attached by muscular connections to the abdominal scales—the animals walking, so to speak, on the ends of their ribs, or aided by rudimentary hind limbs, the only external trace of which is a horny claw or spur, as in the case of the Boas and Pythons (to which the name serpent is often popularly confined). They are divided into three groups: Innocuous, Venomous Colubrine, and Viperine, the last two groups possessing poison-fangs, the Boas, which kill their prey by constriction, belonging to the first. Broadly speaking, the innocuous serpents are oviparous, the venomous are oviviparous. Most of the former, like the Common English Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*), deposit the eggs in a long string in some heap of decaying vegetable matter, and leave them; while some of the larger serpents coil round their eggs, and hatch them by the heat of their bodies. The senses of smell and taste are probably not acute; the ear has no external opening, but they are sensible of sound, and especially of sharp, shrill notes [SERPENT-CHARMING]; the eyes are small, and protected from injury by a transparent integument, which comes away with the slough when the animal casts its skin, which happens at least once a year. [TROPIDONOTUS.] Serpents are very variously coloured; some are extremely beautiful; but, as a rule, the venomous kinds are of darker and more uniform coloration than those which are not poisonous. Some of the innocuous kinds are capable of being tamed; the Rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) is often kept in houses in India for the purpose of destroying rats and mice, but by the generality of mankind serpents are regarded with aversion and horror; and Brehm and Darwin both note the terror which they excite in monkeys—zoologically so near akin to man. There are numerous species in the United States,

including several poisonous species of rattle-snakes, copperheads and moccasins. In England the bite of the viper is venomous but rarely or never fatal. Ireland has no snakes. [SNAKE.]

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Serpentine, winding.

2. Deceitful, treacherous, subtle. (*Pope.*)

serpent-bearer, *s.* [SERPENTARIUS.]

serpent-boat, *s.* [PAMBAN-MANCHE.]

serpent-charmer, *s.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; a snake-charmer.

"In general these *serpent-charmers* were, and are, distinct tribes of men in their several countries, professing the power they claim to be an inherent and natural function."—*McClintock & Strong: Bib. Cyclop.*, ix. 586.

serpent-charming, *s.* A fascination exercised over a serpent by simple music. Many itinerant showmen make a living in the East by exhibiting their powers over venomous snakes. The practice has come down from remote antiquity, and is alluded to in Psalm lviii. 4, 5, and Jer. viii. 17. In most cases the cobra (*Naja tripudians*) is the serpent charmed, and the poison-fangs are generally extracted; if this is not done the performer holds a cloth in one hand which he allows the serpent to strike, and so exhaust the supply of venom. A large proportion of so-called serpent charmers are, however, mountebanks who perform with non-venomous serpents or those drugged into harmlessness.

serpent-cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: Trichosanthes colubrina

serpent-deity, snake-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A serpent worshipped as a divinity or as the avatar of some deity or spirit.

"Serpent worship . . . appears to have maintained no mean place in early Indian Buddhism, for the sculptures of the Sanchi tope show scenes of adoration of the five-headed *snake-deity* in his temple."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Spilornis (q.v.).

serpent-eater, *s.*

1. *Ornith.:* The Secretary-bird.

2. *Zool.:* [MARKHOOR].

serpent-fence, *s.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

serpent-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cepola rubescens.

serpent-like, *a.* Like a serpent.

"Struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

serpent-race, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A race which at one time probably had a serpent as a totem, and so came to attribute their descent to a serpent. [OPHIOGENE; see extract.]

"The Sanskrit name of the snake, 'nâga,' becomes also the accepted designation of its adorers, and thus mythological interpretation has to reduce to reasonable sense legends of *serpent-races*, who turn out to be simply serpent-worshippers."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-withe, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima.*

serpent-wood, *s.* [OPHIOXYLON.]

serpent-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: Ophiolatry; the worship of serpents as symbols or avatars of a deity, a branch of animal-worship [ZOOLATRY], with a wide range in time and space. Fergusson connects it with Tree-worship (q.v.). He considers that the curse pronounced on the Serpent (Gen. iii. 14, 15) had reference to serpent-worship, and was put in by the writers of the Pentateuch, who "set themselves to introduce the purer and loftier worship of the Elohim, or of Jehovah," in order to discountenance an older faith, to which from time to time some of the Jews seem to have reverted (2 Kings xviii. 4; Wisdom xi. 15, Story of Bel). In Greece the centre of serpent-worship was the grove of Epidaurus, whence the Romans, on the occasion of a plague, A.U.C. 462, sent for a serpent, and brought it to Rome with great ceremony (*Liv.* x. 47; *Ov. Met.* xv. 626–744); at the siege of Troy a serpent appears as an omen of victory to the Greeks (*Il.* ii. 304; cf. *Ov. Met.* xii. 1–23), and from Plutarch we know that Alexander was reputed to have been of a serpent-race. In Roman history many traces of serpent-worship appear. In addition to the embassy to Epidaurus, may be cited the fate of Laocoon (*Æn.* ii. 201–33), the snake which glided from the tomb of Anchises (*ib.* v. 84–99), and which Æneas considered to be either the *genius loci*, or the spirit of his father; and the sacred serpent of Lanuvium (*Prop.* iv. 8); whilst from Persius (i. 113), and from discoveries at Pompeii and Herculanæum it is clear that the serpent was a sacred emblem. In modern times serpent-worship is prevalent among some of the Indians of North America, on the west coast of Africa, and, to a great extent, in India.

"When we first meet *serpent-worship* either in the wilderness of Sinaï, the groves of Epidaurus, in Sarmatian huts, or Indian temples, the serpent is always the Agathodæmon, the bringer of health and good fortune. He is the teacher of wisdom, the oracle of future events. His worship may have originated in fear, but long before we become practically acquainted with it, it had passed to the opposite extreme among its votaries."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 3.

serpent-worshipper, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: One who pays divine honours to serpents. [SERPENT-WORSHIP.]

"A race of *serpent-worshippers*, figuratively represented with snakes growing from their shoulders, and whose raja himself has a five-headed snake arching hood-wise over his head."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent's beard, *s.*

Bot.: Ophiopogon japonica.

Serpent's heart, *s.* [COR, ¶ 4.]

serpent's tongue, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Ophioglossum vulgatum.*

* **2.** *Palæont.:* A popular name for the tooth of a particular shark. It resembles a serpent's tongue with its root.

* **sĕr'-pent,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SERPENT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

"This moon, that sun . . .
Did the *serpenting* seasons interchain."
Drummond, s. 18.

B. *Trans.:* To curl or wind round; to encircle.

"Fruit trees whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i. 137.

sĕr-pĕn-tār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [SERPENTARY.]

sĕr-pĕn-ta-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serpentari(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [SERPENTARIUS, 2.]

sĕr-pĕn-tār'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Astron.:* Ophiuchus (q.v.).

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of doubtful affinities, sometimes placed with the Falconidæ, but, according to Prof. Newton, properly made the type of a family Serpentariidæ. There is but one species, *Serpentarius cristatus*, the Secretary-bird (q.v.).

3. *Palæont.:* One species, *S. robustus*, from the Miocene of the Allier.

sĕr'-pen-tar-ў, sĕr-pĕn-tār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *serpentaria.*]

1. *Bot.: Aristolochia serpentaria.* The root has an aromatic and camphoraceous odour, and a bitter camphoraceous taste.

2. *Pharm.:* The root is used to form an infusion and a tincture of serpentary. They are stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Sometimes used in atonic rheumatism, in low fever, and to promote eruption in exanthemata.

* **sĕr-pĕn'-tēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *serpens* = a serpent (q.v.).]

Zool.: The second order of Linnæus's Amphibia. It consisted of six genera: Crotalus (five species), Boa (ten species), Coluber (ninety-six species), Anguis (fifteen species), Amphisbœna (two species), and Cæcilia (two species).

* **sĕr-pĕnt'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

* **sĕr'-pĕn-tĭg'-ĕn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Born or bred of a serpent.

sĕr'-pen-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *serpentin*, from Lat. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent; Sp. & Ital. *serpentino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle.

"Heart-stung with a *serpentine* desire."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

2. Winding, or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering, crooked, anfractuous.

"In a state of health accompanying youth, the outlines are waving, flowing, and *serpentine*."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, No. 56.

II. *Manège:* Applied to a horse's tongue when he is constantly moving it and sometimes passing it over the bit.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A winding in and out; a curve; a serpentine figure.

"Keeping up an amount of warmth that is denied to the more sedate delineator of S's, S's, Q's, *serpentines*, and what not."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Ordn.:* An old form of cannon of seven inches bore. The handles represented serpents.

2. *Min.:* An abundant mineral occurring in one or other of its numerous varieties in all parts of the world. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic, but when found in distinct crystals always pseudomorphous. Occurs usually massive, but sometimes fibrous, foliated, fine granular to cryptocrystalline. Hardness, 2·5 to 4; but varying according to purity; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·65; lustre, sub-resinous to greasy, pearly, dull; colour, many shades of green, yellow; streak, white, shining; translucent to opaque; feel, greasy; fracture, either conchoidal or splintery. Comp.: silica, 44·14; magnesia, 42·97; water, 12·89 = 100, corresponding with the usually-accepted formula, $2MgOSiO_2 + MgO,2HO$. Dana divides this species as follows:

A. Massive: (1) Ordinary massive, comprising precious and common serpentine; (2) Resinous, embracing Retinalite and Vorhauserite; (3) Porcellanous; (4) Bowenite.
B. Lamellar: (5) Antigorite, (6) Williamsite.
C. Thin Foliated: (7) Marmolite, (8) Thermophyllite.
D. Fibrous: (9) Chrysotile, (10) Picrolite, including Metaxite and Baltimorite.
E. Crystallized.
F. Serpentine rocks.

3. *Petrol.:* A rock consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, resulting from the alteration of magnesian rocks, of all geological ages, especially those of olivine. It contains also some protoxide of iron, and other impurities which cause a great variation in colour, which is often of a dull green, but is also marbled and mottled with red and purple. It takes a high polish, and is turned into ornamental articles. The accessory minerals are numerous, the most frequent being pyrope, bronzite, magnetite, and chromite.

4. *Geol.:* Serpentine is considered an altered intrusive rock, originally a trap or dolerite with olivine. Prof. Bonney limits the term to the type found at the Lizard, in Cornwall. It has been maintained that in some cases serpentine may have arisen from the alteration of sedimentary rocks.

serpentine-stone, *s.* [SNAKE-STONE.]

serpentine-verse, *s.* A verse which begins and ends with the same word: as,

"*Crescit* amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia *crescit*."
"*Greater* grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows *greater*."
"*Ambo* florentes ætatibus, Arcades *ambo*."
Both in the spring of life, Arcadians *both*.'

* **sĕr'-pen-tīne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SERPENTINE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wind or twine round; to encircle.

"'My dear,' said Hiram, *serpentining* his long arm about her."—*D. C. Murray: Val. Strange*, ch. xlvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease."
Harte: Vision of Death.

* **sĕr'-pen-tīne-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentine*, a.; *-ly.*] In a serpentine manner.

sĕr-pen-tīn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SERPENTINE, *v.*]

* **sĕr-pĕn-tīn'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentining*; *-ly.*] Serpentinely.

"They . . . *serpentiningly* enrich the roof."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

sĕr'-pen-tin-ite, *s.* [Eng. *serpentin(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name used to designate the rock serpentine to distinguish it from the mineral of the same name.

* **sĕr'-pĕn-tīn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serpentinus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of a serpent; serpentine.

*** sĕr-pĕnt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *serpent; -ize.*] To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"The lane *serpentizes* for many a mile."—*Mason: Note on Gray*, let. 4.

*** sĕr-pĕnt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *serpent; -ry.*]

1. A winding in and out, like that of a serpent; a meandering.

2. A place infested by serpents.

* 3. (A collective noun.) Serpents; beings having the characteristics of serpents.

"Left by men-slugs, and human *serpentry*."
Keats: Endymion, i. 821.

*** sĕr′-pĕt,** *s.* [Lat. *sirpiculus* = a basket made of rushes; *sirpus, scirpus* = a rush.] A basket.

sĕr′-pĭĕr-īte, *s.* [After M. Serpier(i); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals of a greenish-blue colour, and stated to be a basic sulphate of copper and zinc. Made a new species principally on optical grounds, but (as suggested by Dana, jun.) needs further chemical examination. Found at the Laurium mines, Greece.

sĕr-pĭg′-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *serpigo*, genit. *serpiginis.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affected with serpigo (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* Extending from several points in the form of portions of circles. Used spec. of serpiginous chancre.

"It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as are generally called ring-worms, with extream itching, which by frequent scratching heated and mattered, and afterwards scabbed, and in progress overspread her limbs with a dry white scurf, under which the *serpiginous* circles lay covered."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

*** sĕr-pī′-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. (*Nares.*)

"For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

sĕr′-plăth, *s.* [A corrupt. of *sarplar.*] A weight equal to 80 stones. (*Scotch.*)

sĕr′-pō-lĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wild thyme.

2. An oil from *Thymus Serpyllum.* It is used in perfumery.

sĕr′-pў-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little serpent (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Serpulinæ. Tube long and shelly, more or less tortuous, sometimes solitary, sometimes aggregated and fixed to some foreign body by part of its surface; well-marked operculum, horny, rarely calcareous. The United States has several species, but the largest are from tropical seas. [SERPULIDÆ.]

sĕr-pū′-lĕ-ăn, *s.* [SERPULA.] Any one of the Serpulidæ.

sĕr pū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Tubicolous Annelids, with two sub-families: Sabellinæ and Serpulinæ (q.v.). Tube calcareous or membranous; animal vermiform; thoracic and abdominal regions usually well defined, mouth situate between spiral or semicircular branchial fans or laminæ; tentacular cirri present.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commences in the Upper Silurian, in which the type-genus, with others, occurs, and is found also in Secondary and Tertiary formations.

sĕr-pū′-lĭ-dăn, *s.* [SERPULIDÆ.] Any member of the family Serpulidæ.

sĕr-pu-lī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Serpulidæ (q.v.), with several genera. Tube calcareous; animal with ciliated thoracic membrane, dorsal and ventral surfaces partly covered with cilia; operculum usually present.

sĕr′-pu-līne, *a.* & *s.* [SERPULINÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the Serpulinæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Serpulinæ. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 249.)

sĕr′-pu-līte, *s.* [SERPULITES.]

1. Any individual of the genus Serpulites (q.v.).

2. A fossil Serpula (q.v.)

sĕr pu-lī′-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus instituted by Murchison, for certain smooth semi-calcareous tubes, often of great length, and apparently unattached, which occur in the Silurian series. These tubes in some species reach a length of over a foot, with a diameter of an inch, and their true nature is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. (*Nicholson.*)

*** sĕrr,** *v.t.* [Fr. *serrer* = to compact, to press together, to lock; Low Lat. *sero* = to bolt, from Lat. *sera* = a bolt.] To crowd, press, or drive together; to contract. [SERRIED.]

"Grinding of the teeth is caused (likewise) by a gathering and *serring* of the spirits together to resist."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 714.

sĕr′-ra, (pl. **sĕr′-ræ**), *s.* [Lat. = a saw.]

Bot., Anat., &c. (*Pl.*): The saw-like toothings on the margins of leaves, in the serrated sutures of the skull, &c.

sĕr-ra-dĭl′-la, *s.* [Fr. *serradelle.*]

Bot.: Ornithopus sativus, a fodder-plant.

sĕr-rā′-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serra* = a saw, from the serrated dorsal fin.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sea-perches; a genus of Percidæ. They are found on the shores of all temperate seas, and abound in the tropics, some of the latter species entering brackish and even fresh water, but all spawn in the sea. Body oblong, compressed, with small scales; teeth villiform, with distinct canines in each jaw, teeth on vomer and palatine bones; one dorsal, mostly with nine or eleven spines, anal with three. Two species, *Serranus cabrilla*, the Smooth Serranus, and *S. gigas*, the Dusky Perch, are met with in the British Channel, and are common in the Mediterranean. (See extract.)

"In the European species of *Serranus* a testicle-like body is attached to the lower part of the ovary; but many specimens of this genus are undoubtedly males."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 157.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

sĕr-ra-săl′-mō, *s.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw, and *salmo* = a salmon.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Characinidæ. The species are found in the South American rivers, where they grow to a large size.

sĕr′-rāte, sĕr′-rāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *serratus*, pa. par. of *serro* = to saw.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Notched on the edge, like a saw; toothed.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having sharp, straight-edged teeth, pointing to the apex. [BISERRATE.]

"In the figure they are represented too stiff and too much *serrated*."—*Dampier: Voyages; Plants in New Holland*, vol. iii.

serrated-suture, *s.* [DENTATED-SUTURE.]

sĕr-rā′-tion, *s.* [SERRATE.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

sĕr-răt′-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serrula* = a little saw, referring to the serrated margins of the leaves. In Class. Lat. *serratula* = betony, a different genus.]

Bot.: Sawwort; the typical genus of Serratulæ (q.v.). Heads solitary or corymbose, sometimes dicœcious, purple or white; involucre oblong, imbricated with straight unarmed scales; receptacle chaffy; the scales split into linear bristles; corolla regular, tubular; pappus persistent, pilose; hairs filiform, in several rows, the interior the longest; filaments papillose; anthers with a short blunt appendage, ecaudate at the base. Known species about thirty. One, *Serratula tinctoria*, is British. It is two to three feet high, generally with pinnatifid or lyrate and finely serrated leaves, and reddish-purple flowers, the males with blue, the females with white anthers. Not wild in Scotland, and absent from Ireland. It yields a green or a yellow dye.

sĕr-ra-tū′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serratul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cynareæ (q.v.).

sĕr′-ra-ture, *s.* [Lat. *serratura.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A notching in the edge of anything, like that of a saw.

"These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than any of the rest."—*Woodward.*

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The teeth of a serrated leaf.

sĕr′-rĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [SERRICORNES.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the group or tribe Serricornia (q.v.); having serrated antennæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any coleopterous insect of the family Serricornia (q.v.).

sĕr-rĭ-cor′-nĭ-a, sĕr-rĭ-cor′-nēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pentamera. Elongate beetles, with antennæ short or moderate in length, most of the joints so prolonged on the inner side as to appear at least serrate, or in some cases pectinate. Head generally retracted up to the eyes in the prothorax, a projection of the prosternum received into a cavity of the mesosternum. Families: Buprestidæ, Throscidæ, Eucnemidæ, and Elateridæ.

sĕr′-rĭed, *a.* [SERRY.] Crowded, close, compact.

"Linked in the *serried* phalanx tight."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.

sĕr-rō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [From Fr. *serron* = *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Serronia Jaborandi* is sialogogue and diuretic.

*** sĕr′-rŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *serra* = a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular.

"A *serrous* or jarring motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

sĕr′-ru-lāte, sĕr′-ru-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *serrula*, dimin. of *serra* = a saw.] Finely serriate; having very minute notches.

"The anterior tibiæ . . . usually *serrulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1873, p. 287.

sĕr-ru-lā′-tion, *s.* [SERRULATE.] A very minute notch; a slight indentation.

"The *serrulations* being composed of spinules."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1873, p. 287.

sĕr-rū′-rĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. James Serrurier, Prof. of Botany at Utrecht.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteidæ. Many species, all from the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated as greenhouse shrubs.

*** sĕr′-rў,** *v.t.* [SERR.] To crowd or press together.

¶ Obsolete except in the pa. par. [SERRIED.]

sĕr-tu-la-rĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sertularia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Sertulariidæ. Plant-like; stem simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, decidedly alternate, one usually borne on each internode, with an operculum composed of several pieces, the orifice generally toothed; gonothecæ usually ringed transversely. Species numerous; widely distributed.

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sertum* = a garland.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sertulariidæ (q.v.). Plant-like; stems simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, opposite to alternate, without external operculum, mostly arranged in pairs, gonothecæ scattered with a simple orifice, and without internal marsupium. Species very numerous, with representatives in almost all seas.

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-an, *s.* [SERTULARIA.]

Zool.: Any member of the sub-order Sertularida (q.v.).

sĕr′-tu-la-rĭd, *s.* [SERTULARIDA.] Any individual of the Sertularida. (*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 115.)

sĕr-tu-lăr′-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sertular(ia)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A group or sub-order of Hydroida, having the hydrosoma compound and fixed; the polypary, besides investing the cœnosarc, forms hydrothecæ for the protection of the polypites; the gonophores are borne on gonoblastidia and enclosed in gonothecæ. There are several families, and the group is universally distributed. With the Campanularida, this group has been named Calyptoblastea (*Allman*), Sertularina (*Ehren.*), Sertularæ (*Agass.*), Skenotoka (*Carus*), or Thecaphora (*Hincks*).

2. *Palæont.:* Not certainly known to occur fossil, but several genera now ranked with the Graptolites are not improbably Sertularida. [DENDROGRAPTUS.]

sĕr-tu-la-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sertulari(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Sertularida (q.v.). Hydrothecæ sessile, more or less inserted in the stem and branches; polypites wholly retractile, with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a conical proboscis; gonozooids always fixed. Several genera, widely distributed.

* **sĕr'-tu-lŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sertum* = a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A simple umbel. (*Louis C. Richard.*)

sĕr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = whey, serum; cogn. with Gr. ὀρός (*oros*) = whey.]

1. *Anat.:* A pale yellowish liquid obtained by drawing blood from the vessels and allowing it to separate into a thicker and a thinner portion. The thinner one is the serum. It consists of proteid substances, fats, extractives, and saline matter. The solid contents of the serum is 9·22 in males, and 8.29 in females; the rest is water. There is also a serum of chyle and one of lymph.

2. *Chem.:* Whey. The opalescent liquid, containing milk-sugar and various salts, which separates when milk is curdled by the action of acids, rennet, &c. (*Watts.*)

serum-lactis, *s.* The same as Serum, 2.

* **sĕrv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *serv(e); -able.*] Capable of being served.

* **sĕrv'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *serv(e); -age.*] Serfage, servitude.

"The bastard that sette us in *seruage.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 52.

¶ Used when a tenant, besides paying rent, had to find one or more workmen for his lord's service.

sĕr'-val, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Felis serval*, the Bush Cat, or African Tiger-cat, distributed over Africa, abounding in the south. Its body is proportionately longer and its tail shorter than those of the True Cats, in this respect approaching the Lynxes, from which it is differentiated by the absence of ear-tufts. Body about forty inches, tail sixteen inches, fur tawny, spotted with black. It is found in the extensive grassy plains, where it preys on antelopes and other small game.

* **sĕrv'-and,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Serve.]

sĕr'-vant, * ser-vaunt, *s.* [Fr. *servant*, pr. par. of *servir* = to serve (q.v.); Sp. *sirviente*; Port. & Ital. *servente. Servant* and *sergeant* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who serves or does service, voluntarily or involuntarily; a person male or female who is employed by another to perform menial offices or for other labour, and is subject to his orders; a person who labours or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper or assistant. The term usually implies the idea of one who performs certain duties or offices for another according to an agreement; it is thus distinguished from a slave, who is the property of his master, and is entirely subject to his will. Legally, any person is the servant of another, in whose business or under whose order or direction he is acting for the time being. Colloquially the term is applied distinctively to domestic servants, forming part of a household for the time being.

* 2. One in a state of bondage or subjection.

"Remember that thou wast a *servant* in Egypt."—*Deuteronomy* v. 15.

* 3. Anything which serves to assist or aid: as, Fire is a good *servant*, but a bad master.

4. An expression of civility used by equals; formerly a term of gallantry denoting an admirer of a lady.

"Who calls? Your *servant* and your friend."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona,* iv. 3.

II. *English Law:* Servants are of various kinds—servants in husbandry, or laborers; servants in particular trades, and menial or domestic servants. Servants in husbandry are generally hired by the year, as from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and unless there be a stipulation to the contrary, no wages are due till the year expires. Unless by express agreement, the engagement with a domestic servant can be terminated if a month's notice be given on either side. A master cannot deduct from a servant's wages the price of articles broken or lost, however gross the negligence may have been. It is not legally compulsory on a master or mistress to give a discharged servant a character; if, however, one be given, it must be true. If a servant, dishonest in one house, obtain a situation in another one through a false character given by the person who dismissed the servant, and if as the result of this untruthfulness the second house is robbed, an action for the entire amount taken lies against the writer of the false character. A tax on male servants was imposed in 1777; one on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792.

¶ In the term *servant* is included the idea of the service performed. The term *drudge* includes drudgery. We hire a *servant* at a certain rate, and for a particular service; we employ a *drudge* in any labour however hard and disagreeable. (*Crabb.*)

¶ (1) *Servants of the Ever Blessed Virgin:* [Servites].

(2) *Your obedient servant, your humble servant:* Phrases of civility used especially in the conclusion of a letter, and expressing, or supposed to express, the willingness of the writer or speaker to do service to the person addressed.

servant-maid, servant-girl, *s.* A female domestic servant.

servant-man, *s.* A male or man-servant.

servant of servants, *s.*

1. One debased to the lowest condition of servitude.

"Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren."—*Genesis* ix. 25.

2. A title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the Popes since the time of Gregory the Great.

servant's hall, *s.* The room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, &c.

* **sĕr'-vant,** *v.t.* [Servant, *s.*] To subject.

"My affairs
Are *servanted* to others." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* v. 2.

* **sĕr'-vant-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *servant; -ess.*] A female servant.

* **sĕr'-vant-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *servant; -ry.*] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

sĕrve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *servir*, from Lat. *servio*, from the same root as *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *servir*; Ital. *servire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To work for; to do service for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, a hired assistant, an official helper, &c.

"The tyrant that I *serve.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 1.

2. To be in a state of subjection or servitude to.

3. To render spiritual service, obedience, or worship to; to revere and obey.

"Who best
Bear His mild yoke, they *serve* Him best."
Milton: On his Blindness.

4. To be subordinate or subservient to; to act or take a secondary or inferior part under; to minister to.

"Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright." *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 87.

5. To wait and attend on in the service of the table or at meals; to supply with food.

6. To supply with goods or articles in a shop or the like.

"Cabel, who had a lively altercation with the men on the preceding day, refused to *serve* them, whereupon a quarrel ensued."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 25, 1886.

7. To bring in and place as food on the table; to set out. (Generally with *up*, sometimes with *in*, except in the phrase, Dinner is *served.*)

"*Serve in* the meat."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* iii. 5.

8. To perform service or duties required in: as, A curate *serves* two churches.

9. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote.

"This maid will not *serve* your turn."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

10. To help by good offices; to administer or contribute to the wants of.

"*Serve* his kind in deed and word."
Tennyson: Love thou thy Land, 86.

* 11. To fit, to suit.

"How fit his garments *serve* me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

12. To be of use or service to; to avail.

"That 'scuse *serves* many men
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

13. To be or stand in the place of anything else to; to be of use to in the stead of anything; to be or act in stead or lieu, or to fill the place of anything to.

"Which *serves* it in the office of a wall."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

14. To satisfy, to content.

"Nothing will *serve* me but going on pilgrimage."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

15. To undergo; to go through, as a punishment.

"A sentence of eighteen months' hard labour, which he *served.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 21, 1885.

16. To fulfil the duties of.

"Had previously *served* to it an apprenticeship of seven years at least."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. x.

17. To comply with; to submit to; to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, demands, or spirit of.

"They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

18. To behave towards, to treat, to requite.

"When I *serve* him so, he takes it ill."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

19. To handle, to manipulate, to work: as, To *serve* a gun.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To deliver, or transmit to a person.

"After he had promised that he would never again be caught *serving* such notices he was allowed to depart."—*Evening Standard,* Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) To present formally; followed by *with:* as, To *serve* one *with* a writ.

2. *Naut.:* To protect from friction, &c., as a rope, by winding something tight round it.

"Pointing or knotting a rope's end, *serving* rigging, &c."—*St. James's Gazette,* April 7, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be or act as a servant; to work in the employment of another; to be employed in labour or other services for another. Specifically—

(1) To perform domestic or other offices; to attend or wait upon another as a servant.

"Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone?"—*Luke* x. 40.

(2) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; specially, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

"Pay had been introduced in order to overcome the reluctance of the citizens to *serve.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 298.

(3) To be in subjection or servitude

2. To answer a purpose; to fulfil an end; to suffice, to avail.

"The felt horse-covering that *served* as a carpet."—*Daily News,* Sept. 28, 1881.

3. To be favourable; to suit; to be convenient.

"When time and place shall *serve.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing,* v. 1.

II. *Tennis & other Ball Games:* To lead off in striking the ball.

"The winner at times showing a tendency to *serve* faulty"—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

¶ (1) *To serve an attachment,* or *a writ of attachment:*

Law: To levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

(2) *To serve an execution:* To levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

(3) *To serve a person heir to a property:*

Scots Law: To take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property.

(4) *To serve a process:* To read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) *To serve a warrant:* To read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

(6) *To serve a writ:* To read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

(7) *To serve one a trick:* To play a trick upon one.

"*If I be served* such another *trick.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 5.

(8) *To serve one out:* To pay one out for

something done; to retaliate on one according to his deserts; to take revenge on one.

(9) *To serve one right:* To treat one as he deserves; to happen or fall to deservedly: as, That *served him right.*

* (10) *To serve one's self of:* To avail one's self of; to make use of; to use. (A Gallicism.)

"How to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

sĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *serv(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who serves.

"Particulars of an attack on a writ *server* reached that city."—*Evening Standard,* Oct. 3, 1885.

2. A salver or small tray.

"Some mastick is brought them on a *server.*"—*Randolph: Islands in the Archipelago* (1687), p. 49.

II. *Roman & High Anglican:* One who assists the priest in the celebration of Mass, by lighting the altar tapers, arranging the books, bringing in the bread, wine, water, &c., and making the appointed responses on behalf of the congregation. [Mass (2), *s.*, ¶ 13.]

†Sĕr-vē'-tians, †Sĕr'-vĕ-tists, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to anti-Trinitarians in the sixteenth century, because they derived, or were supposed to derive, their tenets from the teachings of Michael Serveto, a Spanish physician, who wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity. He was seized at Geneva by Calvin's influence, imprisoned on a charge of blasphemy, and burnt alive in 1553.

"Those who are called *Servetians,* and followers of the doctrine of Servetus by writers of that age, differed widely from Servetus in many respects."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 702.

sĕr'-vĭçe (1), ***sĕr'-vĭse, *ser-vyce,** *s.* [O. F. *servise, service;* Fr. *service,* from Lat. *servitium* = service, servitude; Sp. *servicio;* Port. *serviço;* Ital. *servizio.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices at the command of or for another; menial duties; attendance of a servant, inferior, or hired helper, &c., upon a superior, master, or employer.

"The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave." *Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.

2. The place, office, or position of a servant; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity.

"Whom now I keep in *service.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. The act of serving God; spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

"Nor was his *service* hard,
What could be less than to afford him praise?"
Milton: P. L., iv. 46.

4. Labour done for another; assistance or kindness rendered to another; duty done or required; good offices.

"If you and your companions do me this *service* you shall never want."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

5. Useful office; an act conferring advantage or benefit; advantage conferred or brought about; good.

"The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. Duty performed in or appropriate to any office, charge, position, or employment; official function or duties; specif., performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; military or naval duty.

* 7. Used as a term of mere courtesy; a profession of respect uttered or sent.

"My duty and most humble *service.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

8. Purpose, use, end.

"All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services,* yet profitable."—*Spelman.*

9. A public office of devotion; public religious worship or ceremony; official religious duty performed; performance of religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial: as, a marriage *service,* a burial *service.*

* 10. That which is served round to a company at one time: as, a *service* of fruit, &c.

* 11. A course or order of dishes at table.

"Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board."—*Hakewill: Apology.*

12. Waiting at table: as, The *service* was good or indifferent.

13. Things required for use; furniture—

(1) A set of dishes or other vessels for the table: as, a dinner *service,* a tea *service,* a *service* of plate.

(2) An assortment of table linen.

14. The act of presenting or delivering formally: as, the *service* of a notice.

15. The supply of gas, water, or the like to a building; also the pipes by which such gas, water, &c., are supplied.

16. A number of conveyances or vessels running or plying regularly between two places: as, a *service* of trains.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee: as, *personal service,* which consists in homage and fealty, &c.; *annual service,* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.; *accidental services,* in heriots, reliefs, &c.

"Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown."—*Davies: Stc. e of Ireland.*

2. *Music:* A musical setting of those portions of the offices which are sung by the choir, such as the Canticles, *Sanctus, Gloria in excelsis,* &c. A Burial Service is a setting of those portions of the office for the Burial of the Dead which may be sung by a choir.

3. *Naut.:* The material used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, twine, canvas, or the like.

4. *Tennis & other Ball Games:* The act of serving the ball. [Serve, *v.* II.]

"Only occasionally was his *service* difficult."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

¶ (1) *Service of an attachment:*

Law: The seizure of the person or goods according to the direction.

(2) *Service of an execution:*

Law: The levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

(3) *Service of an heir:*

Scots Law: A proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either general or special. A general service determines generally who is the heir of another; a special service ascertains who is heir to particular lands or heritage in which a person dies infeft.

(4) *Service of a writ, process, &c.:*

Law: The reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) *Substitution of service:*

Law: A mode of serving a writ upon a defendant who cannot be served personally, by serving it upon an agent or other person acting for him, or, in Ireland, by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place in the neighbourhood or parish; a course resorted to when entrance to the dwelling-house of the defendant cannot be effected.

(6) *The Service:* Military or naval administration or discipline: as, the rules of *the service.*

* **service-book,** *s.* A book used in Church service; a prayer-book.

service-money, *s.* Money paid for services performed.

service-pipe, *s.* A branch pipe, of lead or iron, for the supply of gas, water, or the like from the main to a building.

sĕr'-vĭçe (2), *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *sorbus* = the Service-tree (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

service-berry, *s.*

Bot. Amelanchier canadensis.

service-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Pyrus Sorbus* or *domestica,* a native of Continental Europe and Western Asia. It has serrate leaves, unequally pinnate, and cream-coloured flowers. It is from twenty to sixty feet high. Two varieties, the Pear-shaped, *P. S. pyriformis,* and the Apple-shaped, *P. S. maliformis,* are cultivated in parts of France and near Genoa for their fruit.

2. *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *torminalis,* the Wild Service-tree. It is a small tree growing in woods and hedges, but rare and local, with six- to ten-lobed serrate leaves, pubescent below when young, but glabrous on both sides when mature. Flowers numerous, white, appearing in April and May. The fruit pyriform or sub-globose, greenish-brown, dotted. It is eatable, and is sold in parts of England.

sĕr'-vĭçe-a-ble, *ser-vis-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *service; -able.*]

1. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful, beneficial, advantageous.

"In the South Seas the Spaniards do make oakum to calk their ships, with the husk of the coco-nut, which is more *serviceable* than that made of hemp, and they said it will never rot."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

2. Fit for service or use.

* 3. Doing or ready to do service; active, diligent, officious.

"If it be so to do good service, never
Let me be counted *serviceable.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

sĕr'-vĭçe-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *serviceable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being serviceable; usefulness, beneficialness.

"Its great *serviceableness* to religion itself."—*Bentley: Sermons,* No. 4.

* 2. Officiousness, activity; readiness to do service.

"He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before."—*Sidney.*

sĕr'-vĭçe-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *serviceab(le); -ly.*] In a serviceable manner.

*** sĕr'-vĭçe-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *service; -age.*] A state of servitude.

"His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *servicage,* though loth."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. viii.

sĕr'-vĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *serviens,* pr. par. of *servio* = to serve.] Serving, subordinate.

"A form *servient* and assisting there."
Cowley: The Soul.

servient-tenement, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenement or subject over which a predial servitude is constituted; an estate in respect of which a service is owing, the dominant tenement being that to which the service is due.

sĕr-vĭ-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A table-napkin.

"Consented bravely to have *serviettes* tied over their eyes."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 12, 1886.

sĕr'-vīle, *a. & s.* [Lat. *servilis,* from *servio* = to serve; Sp. & Port. *servil;* Fr. *servile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or befitting a slave or servant; slavish, mean; proceeding from or caused by dependence: as, *servile* fear.

* 2. Held in subjection; dependent.

"What! have we hands and shall we *servile* be?"
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

* 3. Owing service.

"Besides the free tenants, there were eleven nativi, elsewhere called custumarii or customary tenants, who were the sons of former *servile* tenants, and held land for which they paid rent in money, besides giving their services to the lord on certain days, when his farming operations required their help."—*Field,* March 20, 1886.

4. Cringing, fawning, meanly submissive.

"The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity."—*Sidney.*

* II. *Grammar:*

1. Not belonging to the original root: as, a *servile* letter.

2. Not itself sounded; silent, as the final *e* in *servile, time,* &c.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical.* Also a letter of a word which is not sounded.

servile-war, *s.* A war of slaves against their masters. Such wars broke out in Sicily B.C. 134 and B.C. 104. Others have occurred in different countries and ages.

servile-work, *s.*

Roman Theol.: Work of the kind usually done by slaves, domestic servants, or hired workmen. Such work is forbidden on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

"Custom permits certain *servile work,* even when not required by necessity or mercy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 781.

sĕr'-vīle-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *servile; -ly.*] In a servile manner; meanly, basely; with servility or base obsequiousness.

"If the House thought itself bound *servilely* to follow the order in which matters were mentioned by the king from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

sĕr'-vīle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *servile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being servile; servility.

sĕr-vĭl'-ĭ-tў, *ser-vil-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *servilité;* Sp. *servilidad;* Ital. *servilità.*]

* **1.** The state of actual servitude or slavery.

"Such *servility* as the Jews endured under the Greeks and Asiatics, have they endured under the Saracen and the Turk."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scripture*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

2. The state of mind generally produced by a state of servility; mean submission; slavish obsequiousness; baseness.

"Submission and faith, such as at a later period would be justly called *servility* and credulity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

sĕrv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SERVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of being a servant, helper, or assistant in any manner.

II. *Naut.:* The act of wrapping spun-yarn round a rope after it has been wormed and parcelled.

serving-board, *s.*

Naut.: A flat board used in serving ropes.

serving-maid, *s.* A servant-maid.

serving-mallet, *s.*

Naut.: A mallet-shaped tool used for wrapping spun yarn tightly around a rope. Several turns of the stuff are taken around the mallet, and, as the mallet is rotated around the rope which lies in the hollow, the stuff is tightly and closely wrapped around the rope.

serving-man, *s.* A servant-man.

"Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Sĕrv'-īte, *s. & a.* [Ital. *servitore* = a servant.]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name commonly given to a monastic order, the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in 1233 by seven Florentine merchants, at Mount Senario, near Florence. St. Philip Benoit, the fifth general, saved the order from suppression in 1276, and in 1487 Pope Innocent VIII. bestowed on the Servites the privileges of the four great mendicant orders. The life is one of austerity and continual prayer; the habit is black, with a leather girdle, a scapular, and a cloak, and the rule is a modification of that of St. Augustine. The strength of the order lay chiefly in Italy and Germany; it had no houses in England before the Reformation. [See extract under B.] Since the French Revolution many houses have been founded in different countries.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Order described under **A.**

"In England there is a flourishing *Servite* community established in the Fulham Road, London, with an affiliated house at Bognor: also three convents of *Servite* nuns, two in London, and one in Arundel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 761.

sĕr-vĭt'-ĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Service, servitude.

sĕr'-vĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *serviteur;* Lat. *servitor;* Sp. & Port. *servidor;* Ital. *servitore.*]

* **1.** A male servant or attendant.

"Thus are poor *servitors* . . .
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

* **2.** A follower, an adherent.

"Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion."—*Davies.*

* **3.** One who professes duty and obedience.

"Henceforth I am thy true *servitor.*"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

4. In Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported out of the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. They corresponded to the sizars at Cambridge and Dublin.

"No ordinary undergraduate could appear in public with a *servitor.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

sĕr'-vĭ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *servitor; -ship.*] The office or position of a servitor.

"He found *servitorship* at Oxford a rise in life."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

sĕr'-vĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servitudinem*, accus. of *servitudo*, from *servio* = to serve (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or condition of a slave; slavery, bondage; the state of involuntary subjection to a master.

"You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* **2.** The condition of a menial or underling; service.

3. Compulsory service or labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment. (Only used in the compound Penal servitude.) [PENAL.]

* **4.** A state of slavish dependence; servility.

* **5.** Servants collectively.

"After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 132.

II. *Civil & Scots Law:* A term used to signify a right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience contrary to common right. Servitudes are divided into personal and predial. A predial servitude is a right constituted over one subject or tenement by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either rural or urban, according as they affect land or houses. The usual rural servitudes are: passage or road, or the right which a person has to walk or drive to his house over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; feal and divot, or the right to cut turf and peat on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. Urban servitudes consist chiefly in the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of the flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, &c. A personal servitude is a right constituted over a subject in favour of a person without reference to possession or property, and now consists only in liferent or usufruct.

* **sĕr'-vĭ-ture,** *s.* [SERVE.] Servants collectively. (*Milton.*)

* **sĕr'-vŭ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *servulus*, dimin. from *servus* = a slave.] To do petty services.

"I embrace their love.
Which we'll repay with *servulating.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother, i. 2.

sĕs'-ă-mĕ, *s.* [From *sempsem*, the Egyptian name of one of the species.]

Bot.: Sesamum orientale and *S. indicum.* [SESAMUM.]

¶ *Open Sesame:* The charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" flew open; hence, a specific for obtaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

sesame-oil, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A non-drying, fatty oil, obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used in India as an article of food. It has a yellowish colour, is inodorous, and has a slight taste of hemp; sp. gr. 0·923 at 15. The crude oil is used in soap-making, and for burning in lamps. [GINGELLY-OIL.]

sĕ-sā'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesam(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Pedaliaceæ.

sĕs'-ă-mŏĭd, sĕs-ă-mŏĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *sesam(e); -oid.*] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form.

sesamoid-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bones in form somewhat resembling the seeds of Sesame. The sesamoid-bones of the toes are the small bones at the articulations of the great toes; those of the fingers are the joints of the thumbs. There are also radial and ulnar sesamoid-bones.

sĕs'-ă-mŭm, *s.* [SESAME.]

Bot.: Sesame; the typical genus of Sesameæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla with a short tube, the limb five-cleft, somewhat bilabiate; stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; capsule oblong, four-celled, many-seeded. Annuals, with axillary, solitary flowers, in form resembling those of the English Foxglove. *Sesamum orientale* is a very common plant in India in uncultivated ground, flowering at the close of the rains. Several varieties are cultivated in warm countries for the oil obtained from the seeds. Two in India are distinguished, one by having white and the other black seeds. [SESAME-OIL.]

sĕs'-băn, *s.* [SESBANIA.]

Bot.: Sesbania ægyptiaca.

sĕs-bā'-nĭ-ă, *s.* [From *sesban*, the Arabic name of *Sesbania ægyptiaca.*]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Shrubs or herbs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves, having many pairs of leaflets; flowers axillary, in racemes, generally yellow; and the legumes long, slender, torulose, many-seeded. *Sesbania aculeata*, a slightly prickly annual, is cultivated in India for its fibre. [DANCHI.] The plant occurs also in tropical Africa and the West Indies. The wood of *S. ægyptiaca*, which grows also in India, is made into good charcoal, and the bark into rope. An ointment made with the seeds is applied in India to eruptions, and the bark is given internally as a stimulant and an emmenagogue. The leaves are applied in the form of poultices to hydrocele and rheumatic swellings. The old *S. grandiflora* is now *Agati grandiflora.* [AGATI.]

sĕs'-ĕ-lĭ, *s.* [Lat. *seseli, seselis*, from Gr. σέσελις (*seselis*) = hartwort, *Seseli elatum.*]

Bot.: Meadow-saxifrage; the typical genus of Seselinidæ (q.v.). Umbels compound, the bracts many, few, or wanting; bracteoles many; calyx teeth acute; petals obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit oval or oblong, with long reflexed styles; carpels dorsally compressed, with five prominent, obtuse, corky ribs, having single vittæ on the interstices. Known species about forty, from the eastern hemisphere, one of which is *Seseli Libanotis*, the Mountain Meadow-saxifrage. It is one to two feet high, with a furrowed stem, bipinnate leaves, pinnatifid leaflets, and white flowers. It is found in English chalk pastures, but is rare. The seeds of *S. indicum* are carminatives, and are used as a medicine for cattle.

sĕs-ĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i); fem.* pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Umbelliferæ. Fruit globose or ovoid, not laterally compressed, commissure broad, lateral ridges, generally distinct, rarely winged—if so, wings of opposite carpels not in contact. Sub-tribes, Seselineæ proper, Coriandreæ, Cachrydeæ, Œnantheæ, Schultziæ, Selineæ, and Angeliceæ. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

2. A sub-tribe of No. 1 (q.v.). Fruit subterete, edges not thickened or corkey. Common genera, Seseli and Fœniculum. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

sĕs-ĕ-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i); fem.* pl. adj. suff. *-inidæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ. (Umbelliferæ.) (*Lindley.*)

sē'-sĭ-ă, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σής (*sēs*) = a moth. (*Brande.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sesiidæ (q.v.). Two species are *Sesia bombyliformis*, the Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, and *S. fuciformis*, the Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth. Both have transparent wings, only the margins being clothed with dense opaque brown or reddish-brown scales. With their transparent wings and hairy, yellow bodies, surrounded by a reddish-brown belt, they present considerable resemblance to humble bees. They fly swiftly during the day, and extract honey from flowers. The larva of the first feeds on *Scabiosa succisa*; that of the second on the honeysuckle.

sĕ-sī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Sphingina. Antennæ much thickened beyond the middle, ending in a hooked bristle; wings short, broad; abdomen thick, with a broad tuft at the tip (whence Swainson calls them Brush-tipped). Larva long, smooth, with a horn rising upward from the twelfth segment. Pupa on the ground among leaves. Two European genera, with several species, are Sesia and Macroglossa. (*Stainton.*)

sĕs-lĕr'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Sesler, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: Moor-grass, a genus of Bromidæ. Panicle spiked, rounded or slightly unilateral; spikelets sessile, laterally compressed, with two or more perfect florets; empty glumes two, longer than the flowering ones, generally one-nerved; scales two- to five-toothed. Known species eight. One, *Sesleria cærulea*, the Blue Moor-grass, is British, being found in mountainous regions in the North of England and Scotland, and flowering from April to June.

sĕs-quĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. = *semisqui; semis* = a half, and *qui* = *que* = and.] A prefix denoting one integer and a half: as, *sesqui*cyathus = a cyathus and a half. It is used in:

† 1. *Chem.:* To denote that two atoms of a metal were combined with three atoms of oxygen or other non-metallic element: as thus, *sesqui*oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3, now called ferric oxide; *sesqui*sulphide of iron, or ferric sulphide, Fe_2S_3, &c. This definition does not hold good unless the valency of the metal is taken into consideration. Thus sesquichloride of iron is Fe_2Cl_6, the iron being quadrivalent, whilst sesquichloride of antimony is $SbCl_3$, the antimony being trivalent.

† 2. *Geom.:* To express a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less one.

† 3. *Music:* To signify a whole and a half: as, *sesqui*altera, *sesqui*terza, &c.

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl′-tẽr,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter;* Fr. *sequialtère.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as SESQUIALTERA (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Sesquialteral.

"The periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance."—*Cheyne.*

sĕs-quĭ-ăl′-tẽr-a, *s.* [SESQUIALTER.]

Music: A compound organ stop consisting of several ranks of pipes. Various combinations of intervals are used, but they only represent different positions of the third, fifth, and eighth of the ground tone in the third or fourth octave. (*Grove.*)

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl′-tẽr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter.*]

Math.: A term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as the ratio of 3 to 2.

"In the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs."—*Bentley: Sermons,* No. 8.

sesquialteral-floret, *s.*

Bot.: A perfect floret, with an abortive one beside it.

* **sĕs-quĭ-ăl′-tẽr-ate,** * **sĕs-quĭ-ăl′-tẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [SESQUIALTER.] Sesquialteral.

* **sĕs-quĭ-çĕn-tĕn′-nĭ-al,** *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *centennial* (q.v.).] The hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

"In Oct., 1880, Baltimore celebrated its *sesquicentennial.*"—*Harper's Magazine,* June, 1882, p. 21.

sĕs-quĭ-chlōr′-īde, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-* 1, and Eng. *chloride.*] (See compound.)

sesquichloride of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE.]

sĕs′-quĭ-dū-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *duplex* = double.] Sesquiduplicate (q.v.).

sĕs-quĭ-dū′-plĭ-cate, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *duplicatus* = doubled.] Denoting the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

sĕs-quĭ-ŏx′-īde, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-* 1, and Eng. *oxide.*] (See compound.)

sesquioxide of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

sĕs-quĭ-pĕ-dā′-lĭ-an, * **sĕs-quĭp′-ĕ-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis,* from pref. *sesqui-,* and *pedalis* = pertaining to a foot. [PEDAL.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half. Often applied in humour to very long words in imitation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (*De Arte Poet.,* 97).

"Language whose ponderous absurdity was never equalled in the most *sesquipedalian* period of dramatic literature."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 21, 1885.

* **sĕs-quĭp-ę-dā′-lĭ-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedalian; -ism.*] Sesquipedalism.

"These masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism.*"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English,* p. 39.

* **sĕs-quĭp′-ĕ-dal-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal; -ism.*] The use of very long words.

"No *sesquipedalism* and barbarous Latinising disfigure his explanations of phenomena."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 25, 1885.

* **sĕs-quĭ-pĕ-dăl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal; -ity.*]

1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian.

2. The use or habit of using very long words; sesquipedalism.

sĕs-quĭp′-lĭ-cate, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *plicate* (q.v.).]

Math.: Designating the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one and a half to one.

"The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

* **sĕs-quĭ-tẽr′-tiąl (ti as sh),** * **sĕs-quĭ-tẽr′-tian,** * **sĕs-quĭ-tẽr′-tion-al,** *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Lat. *tertius* = third.]

Math.: Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

sĕs′-quĭ-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-,* and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]

Music: A minor third or interval of three semitones.

* **sĕss,** * **sesse,** *s.* [A shortened form of *assess* (q.v.).] A tax.

"The English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies."—*Davies: Hist. of Ireland.*

* **sĕss,** * **sesse,** *v.t.* [SESS, *s.*] To assess, to tax.

"To consyder of the matter in variance, and to *sesse* the penalty."—*Goldinge: Cæsar, fol.* 108.

sĕs′-san, săs′-sęn, *s.* [SARSEN.]

sĕss′-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis* = pertaining to sitting; *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. *Bot.:* Sitting close upon the body that supports it without any sensible stalk: as, a *sessile* leaf. *i.e.,* one without a petiole.

2. *Zool., &c.:* Destitute of a peduncle, attached simply by a base.

sessile-cirripedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Balanidæ. [ACORN-SHELL.]

sessile-eyed, *a.*

Zool.: Having the eyes fixed on the surface of the head without the intervention of a footstalk. Applied to the Edriopthalmia (q.v.). [STALK-EYED.]

* **sĕs-sĭl′-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *sessilis.*] [SESSILE.]

Zool.: A lapsed order of Rotifera (q.v.).

* **sĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sessionem,* accus. of *sessio* = a sitting, from *sessum,* sup. of *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *sesion;* Ital. *sessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of sitting; the state of being seated.

"His *session* at the right hand of God."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, council, legislature, academic body, or the like, or the actual assembly of the members of such or like bodies for the transaction of business.

"The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general sittings or *sessions* in the year."—*Burnet: Records,* pt. ii., bk. i., No. 56.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up or dissolving. Thus, the *session* of a congress is the time from its meeting till its prorogation or dissolution. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term.

"But the last day of that parlament or *session* the prince commeth in person in his parlament robes, and sitteth in his state: all the vpper house sitteth about the prince in their states and order in their robes."—*Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A sitting of justices in court upon commission. (Generally used absolutely in the plural.)

2. *Church of Scotland:* The same as KIRK-SESSION (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Clerk of the session:* A clerk of the court of session.

(2) *Court of session:* [COURT, *s.,* ¶ (9)].

(3) *General session of the peace:* A meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *General quarter sessions of the peace.*

* (4) *Great session of Wales:* A court abolished by stat. 1, William IV., c. 70, circuits being held in Wales and Cheshire, as in other English counties, by two judges of the superior courts.

(5) *Petty sessions:* The meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way under various acts of parliament empowering them so to do.

(6) *Quarter sessions:* [QUARTER].

(7) *Sessions of the peace:* The general name for sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general.

(8) *Special sessions:* Sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licences, &c.

(9) *Sessions clerk:* One who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamation of banns of marriage. (*Scotch.*)

sĕss′-ĭon-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *session; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a session or sessions.

sessional orders, *s. pl.* In Parliament certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, at the beginning of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and are not intended to endure beyond the existing session. (*Sir T. E. May.*)

* **sĕss′-poôl,** *s.* [CESSPOOL.]

sĕs′-tẽrçe, sĕs-tẽr′-ti-ŭs (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *sestertius* = a sesterce; lit. = that which contains two and a half; from *semis* = a half, and *tertius* = third; Fr. *sesterce.*]

Roman Antiq.: A silver coin, properly of the value of two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius, or about 2d. sterling. The Romans were accustomed to reckon sums of money in sesterces, large sums in sestertia, or sums of a thousand sesterces.

"In reckoning by *sesterces*, the Romans had an art, which may be understood by these three rules: the first is, if a numeral noun agree in case, gender, and number, with sestertius, then it denotes precisely so many sestertii, as decem sestertii, just so many; the second is this: if a numeral noun of another case be joined with the genitive plural of sestercius, it denotes so many thousand, as decem sestertium signifies ten thousand sestertii."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities,* bk. v., ch. xiii.

sĕs′-tĕt, sĕs-tĕt′-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A composition for six instruments or voices.

"A vocal *sextet* in the second act shows fancy and skill of a high order."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 16, 1885.

sĕs′-tīne, *s.* [SEXTAIN.]

Pros.: A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

sĕ-sū′-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuv(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Tetragoniaceæ. Capsule circumscissile. (*Lindley.*) Sometimes made an order, Sesuviaceæ.

† **sĕ-sū-vĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuvi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*] [SESUVEÆ.]

sĕ-sū′-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sesuveæ (q.v.). *Sesuvium portulacastrum* and *S. repens* are cultivated in tropical Asia as a substitute for spinach.

sĕt, * **sette,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *settan,* causal of *sittan* = to sit; cogn. with Dut. *zetten;* Icel. *setja;* Dan. *sætte;* Sw. *sätte;* Goth. *satjan;* Ger. *setzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting posture.

"They cast their garments upon the colt, and they *set* Jesus thereon."—*Luke* xix. 35.

2. To place, as in a sitting position; to place upright: as, To *set* a box on its end.

3. To place, put, or fix; to put or place in a certain place, position, or station.

"I do *set* my bow in the cloud."—*Genesis* ix. 13.

4. To arrange, to dispose, to appoint, to station, to post.

"Let's *set* the watch." *Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

5. To fix or plant firmly.

6. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable, as distinguished from sowing.

"I'll not put
The dibble in earth, to *set* one slip of them."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

7. To fix or place in a setting; to fix for ornament, as in metal.

"And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

8. To adorn or stud, as with precious stones.

9. To intersperse or variegate with anything.
"As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes."
Milton: P. L., vi. 754.

10. To fix or make immobile.
"*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs."
Garth: Iphis & Anaxarete.

11. To establish in some post or office; to appoint.
"The Lord hath *set* a king over you."—1 *Samuel* xii. 13.

12. To put from one state to another; to make or cause to be, do, or act.
"I will *set* the Egyptians against the Egyptians."—*Isaiah* xix. 2.

13. To fix or settle authoritatively; to prescribe, to appoint, to predetermine, to assign.
"Let us run the race that is *set* before us."—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

14. To fix or determine, as the thoughts or affections.
"*Set* your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."—*Colossians* iii. 2.

15. To place in estimation; to estimate, to value, to prize. (*Proverbs* i. 25.)

16. To regulate or adjust: as, To *set* a watch by the sun.

17. To fit to music; to adapt with notes: as, To *set* a song to music.

* 18. To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.
"I should be very willing to be his clerk, for which you know I am qualified, being able to read and to *set* a psalm."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. vi.

19. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.
"I only recommended that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil."—*Herbert.*

20. To put in order; to put in proper trim for use: as, To *set* a razor = to give it a sharp or fine edge; to *set* a saw = to incline the teeth laterally to right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.

21. To place in order; to frame.
"After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

22. To propose for choice.
"All that can be done is to *set* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice."—*Tillotson.*

23. To apply or use in action; to employ.
"*Set* his knife into the root."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 6.

24. To write or note down.
"His faults observed,
Set in a note-book."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

25. To attach; to add to; to join to; to impart.
"Time hath *set* a blot upon my pride."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

26. To instigate; to urge on.
"*Set*
The dogs of the street to bay me."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

27. To cause, to produce, to contrive.
"*Set* dissention twixt the son and sire."
Shakesp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 1,160.

* 28. To put or place in opposition; to oppose.
"Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?"—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

* 29. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.

* 30. To let or grant to a tenant.
"They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

* 31. To stake at play; to wager, to risk, to hazard.
"Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede, 25.

* 32. To offer a wager to.
"Who *sets* me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

33. To embarrass, to perplex, to puzzle; to bring to a mental standstill.
"Shew how hard they are *set* in this particular."—*Addison.*

34. To make stiff or solid; to convert into curd; to curdle.

35. To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress; to fit, to suit. (*Scottish.*)
"Keep back, sir, as best *sets* ye."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

36. To point out by stretching out the tail: as, A dog *sets* birds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) To loosen and extend; to spread: as, To *set* the sails.

(2) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, To *set* the land.

2. *Printing:*

(1) To place in proper order, as types; to compose.

(2) To put into type, as a manuscript. (Generally with *up*.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be fixed hard, closely, and firmly.
"A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another."—*Bacon.*

2. To plant; to place roots or shoots in the ground.
"In gard ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow drv. and *set* wet."
Old Proverb.

3. To congeal, to solidify, to concrete.
"That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak: that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. —*Boyle.*

* 4. To fit music to words.
"I might sing it, madam, to a tune.
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 2.

5. To go down or descend below the horizon; to sink, to decline.
"When the sun was *setting*."—*Luke* iv. 40.

6. To flow; to have a certain course or direction; to run: as, The current *sets* eastward. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* 7. To point out game, as a sporting dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.
"When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges."—*Boyle.*

* 8. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. (*Hammond.*)

* 9. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to start; to go forth.
"The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. (Chorus.)

10. To face one's partner in dancing.

11. To fit or suit a person: as, The dress *sets* well. (*Colloq.*)

¶ 1. *To set about:* To begin; to take the first steps in.

2. *To set against:* To oppose; to place in comparison, or as an equivalent.
"This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

3. *To set aside:*

(1) To put aside or out of the question for a time; to omit or pass over for the present.
"*Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that."—*Tillotson.*

(2) To reject.
"I'll look into the pretensions of each, and show upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

(3) To abrogate, to annul, to quash: as, To *set aside* a verdict.

4. *To set at defiance:* [Defiance, ¶].

5. *To set at ease:* To put at ease; to quiet; to tranquillize.

6. *To set at naught:* [Naught, s., ¶ (2)].

7. *To set a trap* or *snare:* To prepare and place a trap to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

8. *To set at work:* To cause to enter on work; to show how to proceed with work; to start on work.

9. *To set by:*

(1) To put aside; to set aside.

* (2) To regard, to esteem.
"David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*."—1 *Samuel* xviii. 30.

10. *To set down:*

(1) To place on the ground or floor.

(2) To deposit or place a passenger: as, A cabman *sets down* his fare at a certain place.

(3) To snub; to check or rebuke; to slight.

(4) To enter in writing; to note; to register.

(5) To explain, to set forth, to fix, to establish.
"Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army."—*Clarendon.*

(6) To consider, to rank, to class: as, To *set* one *down* as stupid.

11. *To set eyes on:* To fix the eyes on; to behold, to see.

12. *To set fire on, To set fire to:* To apply fire to; to set on fire; to cause to burn.
"*Set fire on* barns and haystacks."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

13. *To set forth:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (*a*) To prepare and send out.
"The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

(*b*) To represent in words; to present or put forward for consideration.

(*c*) To promulgate, to publish.

* (*d*) To show; to make a show of.
"*Set forth* a deep repentance."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 4.

(*e*) To arrange, to dispose.
"Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments."
Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

* (*f*) To praise, to recommend.
"I'll *set* you *forth*."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

(2) *Intrans.:* To move forward; to start; to set out.
"I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldest *set forth* out of doors with me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 14. *To set forward:*

(1) *Trans.:* To advance, to promote.

(2) *Intrans.:* To set out, to start.
"The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*."—*Numbers* x. 17.

15. *To set in:*

* (1) *Trans.:* To put in the way to begin; to give a start to.
"If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself."—*Collier.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To begin: as, Winter *sets in* in December.

(*b*) To become settled in a particular state.
"Then it *set in* rainy."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(*c*) To flow towards: as, The current *sets in* towards the shore.

16. *To set in order:* To put in order, to arrange, to adjust.
"The rest will I *set in order* when I come."—1 *Corinthians* xi. 34.

17. *To set little* (or *much*) *by:* To have a poor (or high) opinion of; to value little (or highly).

18. *To set off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

* (*a*) To remove.
"Every thing *set off*
That might so much as think you enemies."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

(*b*) To adorn, to decorate.
"Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(*c*) To show off to the best advantage.
"Show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set it off*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To start, to set out, to enter on a journey.

19. *To set on* (or *upon*):

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To incite, to encourage.

(*b*) To employ, as on a task; to place or put to some work.

* (*c*) To determine with settled purpose.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To begin a journey or an enterprise.

(*b*) To make an attack; to assault.
"And then I'll *set upon* him."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

20. *To set on fire:* [12].

21. *To set on foot:* To start, to originate, to set a-going.

22. *To set out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to mark out.

* (*b*) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.
"The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

(*c*) To publish, as a proclamation.

(*d*) To assign, to allot.

(*e*) To adorn, to embellish, to set off.
"An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become."—*Dryden.*

(*f*) To show, to display, to set off, to recommend.

(*g*) To show, to prove.

(*h*) To recite; to state at large.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To start on a journey or course; to start, to begin.

(*b*) To have a beginning.

"If any individual casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

23. *To set over:*

(1) To appoint or place as supervisor, governor, inspector, or director.

"I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 41.

* (2) To assign, to convey, to transfer.

24. *To set right:* To correct, to put in order, to adjust.

25. *To set sail:* To expand and spread the sails: hence, to begin a voyage.

26. *To set the fashion:* To determine what shall be the fashion; to lead the fashion.

27. *To set the game at:*

Rackets: (See extract, and extract under SET, *s.*, I. 8).

"It is generally the rule that when the game is called 'thirteen all,' it may, upon the demand of the out-player, be *set at* five, that is to say, a sort of complementary game is started in which five aces must be won before the same can be counted to either side. In a similar way, at 'fourteen all,' the *game* may be *set at* three."—*Cassell's Book of Sports*, p. 46.

28. *To set the teeth on edge:*

(1) *Lit.:* [EDGE, *s.* ¶].

(2) *Fig.:* To cause to suffer the natural penalty of one's sin. (*Ezek.* xviii. 2.)

29. *To set to:*

(1) To apply one's self.

(2) To begin to fight.

30. *To set up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To erect.

(ii) To raise: as, To *set up* a shout.

(iii) To establish, to found, to institute: as, To *set up* a government, to *set up* a school.

(iv) To enable to commence a new business; to start in a new business: as, He has *set* his son *up* in business.

(v) To raise, to exalt, to put in power.

"I will *set up* shepherds over them."—*Jeremiah* xxiii. 4.

(vi) To place or fix in view: as, To *set up* a mark.

"He *set up* his bill here."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, I. 1.

(vii) To advance, to propose, to put forward: as, To *set up* a new doctrine.

"The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(viii) To raise from depression or difficulty: as, This good fortune *set* him *up* again.

(*b*) *Technically:*

(i) *Naut.:* To extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

(ii) *Printing:*

(*α*) To put in type: as, To *set up* a page of copy.

(*β*) To arrange in words, lines, &c.; to compose: as, To *set up* type.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To begin business; to start in business: as, He has *set up* as a grocer.

(*b*) To profess; to make pretensions: as, He *sets up* for a scholar. (Followed by *for.*)

31. *To set up rigging:*

Naut.: To increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

set-back, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The reflux of a current caused by a counter-current, by a dam, &c.: hence, fig., a reverse, a discomfiture. (*Amer.*)

2. *Arch.:* A flat, plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt, *s.*

Shipbuild.: (1) A bolt used to force another bolt out of its hole; (2) a bringing-to bolt (q.v.).

set-down, *s.* The state of being "set down;" severe censure fitted and intended to humiliate one.

set-fair, *s. & a.*

1. [SET, *s.*, II. 3 ¶].

2. Fair, as indicated by the barometer, and with every prospect of continuance.

set-hammer, *s.* A hammer in which the handle is merely set in, not wedged, so as to be readily reversed.

set-in, *s.* A beginning, a setting in. (*Amer.*)

set-line, *s.*

Angling: A line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by buoys, is extended on the surface of the water, and may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.

set-off, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

2. A counter-claim or demand; a cross-debt; a counter-balance; an equivalent.

3. That which is used to improve the appearance of or to set off anything; a decoration, an ornament.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The part of a wall which forms a horizontal ledge when the portion above is reduced in thickness.

2. *Print.:* The accidental transference of ink from one recently printed sheet to another.

3. *Law:* The merging, wholly or partially, of the claim of one person against another in a counter-claim by the latter against the former. Thus, by a plea of set-off, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up another demand of his own to counterbalance that of the plaintiff in whole or in part.

set-off, *v.*

Print.: To soil by the accidental transference of ink. (Used of a printed sheet or a machine blanket.)

set-out, *s.*

1. Preparations as for beginning a journey; a start.

"The parties were pretty equal at the *set-out*."—*Byron: Diary*, Feb. 18, 1821.

2. A display, as of plate, &c.; dress and accessories; equipage, turn-out.

3. Company, set, clique.

4. A bustle, a confusion, a disturbance.

set pot, *s.* A copper pan, used in varnish-making. It is heated by a spiral flue, which winds around it, and is used for boiling oil, gold size, Japan, and Brunswick black, &c.

set-screw, *s.*

Mach.: A screw employed to hold or move objects to their bearings, as the bits in a cutter-head or brace.

* **set-stitched,** *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern, or, perhaps, worked with plaits. (*Sterne.*) [SET, *s.*, I. 1.]

set-to, *s.* A fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic contest; hence, any similar contest.

set-up, *s.*

1. *Metal-work.:* The steam-ram used in the squeezer which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. The action is to condense longitudinally the bloom, previously elongated by the action of the squeezer which ejects the cinder.

2. *Bakery:* One of the scantlings used to keep the loaves in place in the oven.

set-work, *s.*

Plaster.: Two-coat plastering on lath.

sĕt, sĕtt, *s.* [SET, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The manner in which a thing is set or placed; the way in which a thing, as a dress, sets or fits.

2. An attitude, position, or posture.

3. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; setting.

"The weary sun hath made a golden *set*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

4. A young plant for growth or setting; a slip, a shoot.

"To search the woods for *sets* of flowery thorn."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 250.

5. A permanent change of figure caused by pressure, or being retained long in any one position. When metal is subjected to any strain, either tensile or compressive, the material is lengthened or shortened in proportion to the force exerted. When released from the strain it resumes its original length, unless the force exerted exceeded its limit of elasticity. If this occurs, the material receives what is called a permanent set.

6. A direction or course: as, the *set* of the tide.

* 7. A plait.

"[One] searching him found in the *sets*
Of his great ruffs the—I shall think on't presently,
'Tis a hard word—the Inquisition."
Glapthorne: Wit in a Constable, v. 1.

8. A wager, a venture, a stake; hence, a game, a match. [SET, *v.*, ¶ 27.]

"By dint of very smart service and general good play the old Etonian took the game to '12 all,' and finished up by gaining all five aces in the *sett*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

9. A number or collection of things of the same kind, or suited to each other, or intended to be used together, each being a necessary complement of the rest; a complete suit or assortment.

"A *set* of bends." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

10. A number of persons customarily or officially associated, as a *set* of men or officials; a number of persons drawn together or united by some common pursuit, affinity of taste, character, or the like.

11. Hence, in a bad sense, a clique: as, He belongs to a bad *set*.

12. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A tool used to close plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head.

(2) The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth, to enable it to free itself, by cutting a kerf wider than the blade. [SAW-SET.]

(3) An iron bar, bent in two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron.

2. *Locksmith.:* A contrivance for preventing the opening of a lock without its proper key.

3. *Plaster.:* The last coat of plaster on walls for papering; a setting or setting-coat. The last coat for painting is called stucco.

¶ *Set-fair* indicates a particularly good trowelled surface.

4. *Dancing & Music:* The five movements or figures of a quadrille; the music adapted to a quadrille; and also the number of couples required to execute the dance.

5. *Theat.:* A set-scene (q.v.).

6. *Saddlery:* The stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape.

¶ (1) *A dead set:* [DEAD-SET].

(2) *Set* (or *sett*) *of a burgh:*

Scots Law: The constitution of a burgh. The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of burghs.

(3) *Set of exchange, set of bills:*

Exchange: A certain number, generally three parts of the same bill of exchange, any part of which being paid the others are void.

*(4) *To be at a dead set:* To be in a fixed state or condition, which precludes further progress; to be at a standstill.

(5) *To make a dead set:* To make a determined onset, attack, or application.

sĕt, * sette, *a.* [SET, *v.*]

1. Placed, put, located, fixed, &c.

2. Fixed, immovable: as, His eyes were *set*.

3. Fixed in opinion, determined, obstinate.

4. Intent, bent.

"All my mind was *set*
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be public good." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 202.

5. Established; fixed by authority or custom; prescribed, settled, appointed: as, a *set* form of service.

6. Predetermined; fixed beforehand.

"The tyme *sette* of kinde is come." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

7. Regular; in due form; well-arranged or put together.

"[He] railed on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

8. *Cricket:* A term applied to a player who has acquired a mastery over the bowling.

set-scene, *s.*

Theat.: A scene built up by the stage-carpenters, or a furnished interior, as a drawing-room, as distinguished from an ordinary or a shifting scene.

set-speech, *s.*

1. A speech carefully prepared beforehand.

2. A formal or methodical speech

sē'-ta (pl. **sē'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* A bristle or sharp hair.

2. *Bot.:* Bristles when short and stiff, as on the stalk of Echium. (Used specifically of the stalk supporting the theca in a moss.)

¶ *Hypogynous setæ:*

Bot.: Little filiform appendages at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ.

sē-tā-cē-ō- (c as sh), *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *setaceus*, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot.: Covered or pointed with bristles.

setaceo-rostrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a beak with the figure of a bristle.

setaceo-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Serrulated, the serratures ending in bristle-like points.

sē-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bristly; covered or set with bristles; consisting of bristles.

2. *Bot.:* Of, belonging to, or having the form of a bristle.

setaceous Hebrew-character, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Noctua C. nigrum.*

sē-tār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle. Named from the bristly nature of the involucre.]

Bot.: Bristle-grass; a genus of Paniceæ. Panicle spike-like; spikelets two-flowered, one to three together, surrounded by bristles; glumes two, awnless. Known species twenty. One, *Setaria viridis* is perhaps British. It occurs in cultivated fields in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey. *S. verticillata*, found with the former, is not indigenous. *S. germanica* is German millet. *S. italica*, a grain cultivated in India on the plains, and on the hills up to 6,500 feet, with two varieties, one straw-yellow and the other reddish-yellow, is largely used as a cereal in India, but is considered heating. It may have come originally from China, Japan, the Indian Archipelago, or Australia.

sĕt-eē', *s.* [Settee, 1.]

* **sēte'-wâll,** *s.* [Cetewale.]

sĕt'-fōil, *s.* [Septfoil.]

* **sēthe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Seethe.]

sēthe, seēthe, sēath, sāith, sēy, *s.* [Gael.] The coal-fish. (*Scotch.*)

sĕth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables.]

Bot.: A genus of Erythroxylaceæ, sometimes merged in Erythroxylon. An empyreumatic oil or tar, obtained from *S. indica*, is used in Southern India.

sĕth'-ĭc, *a.* [A corrupt. of *sothiac* (q.v.).]

Sĕth'-ītes, Sĕth'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect in the second century who are said to have regarded Seth as the Messiah.

sē-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing or bearing bristles.

sē'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a bristle.

sĕt'-ĭ-gĕr, *s.* [Lat.] [Setigerous.] One of the Setigera (q.v.).

* **sē-tĭj'-ĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Neut pl. of Lat. *setiger* = bristly.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Chætopoda (q.v.).

sē-tĭj'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Setigera.] Covered with bristles; setiferous. (Used in Zoology specif. of the Locomotive Annelida.)

sē-tĭp'-ar-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing or giving origin to bristles.

"The development in these segments of the *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.

sē'-tĭ-rēme, *s.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *remus* = an oar.]

Entom.: The leg of an aquatic beetle when fringed with bristles, to aid it in propelling itself through the water.

* **sĕt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *set*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young set, slip, or shoot. (*Becon: Preface to Various Tracts.*)

sĕt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *set*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being set.

sē-tō'-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a hair, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Trichoptera, family Leptoceridæ. Head small, densely pubescent; antennæ varying; wings exceedingly long, narrow, and acute, posterior pair not so broad as anterior; abdomen slender, with varying appendages. The larvæ inhabit standing and running waters. In at least two of the species the case is a tube of hardened silky secretion, apparently with no admixture of extraneous matter. Six species from the Palæarctic region; two, *Setodes tineiformis* and *S. interrupta*, are British.

sē'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Surg.: A few horse-hairs, or small threads, or a twist of silk, cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue. They are applied as counter-irritants to act as a drain on the system, or to excite inflammation or adhesion. The name is also applied to the issue itself.

seton-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A needle by which a seton (q.v.), is introduced beneath the skin.

sē'-tōse, † **sē'-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Covered with setæ; bristly. (Used specif. when the hairs or bristles are unusually stiff.)

sĕtt, *s.* [Set, *v.*]

1. A match. [Set, *s.*, I. 8.]

2. A number of mines taken upon lease.

3. *Piling:* A piece forming a prolongation of the upper end of a pile when the latter has been driven beyond the reach of the hammer.

¶ *Sett of a burgh:* [*Set of a burgh*].

* **sette,** *v.t.* [Set, *v.*]

sĕt-teē' (1), **sĕt-eē',** *s.* [Fr. *scétie, sétie.*]

Naut.: A Mediterranean vessel with a sharp prow, single deck, two masts, and sails intermediate in shape between a lug-sail and a lateen sail.

sĕt-teē' (2), *s.* [According to Skeat, a variation of *settle*, s. (q.v.).] A long-backed seat, for four or more persons; a kind of double arm-chair.

"Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
The soft *settee*; one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided: twain at once.
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne."
Cowper: Task, i. 75.

settee-bed, *s.* A bed formed so as to turn up in the day-time in the form of a settee.

sĕt'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *set*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones, a *setter* of type, a *setter* of music. It is found chiefly in composition, as, type-*setter*, *setter*-off, *setter*-on, &c.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 3. One who performed the office of a setter-dog, or found persons to be plundered; one who made appointments and watched opportunities.

"O, 'tis our *setter*: I know his voice."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* A round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into paper cases.

2. *Porcelain:* A seggar adapted and shaped to receive an article of porcelain biscuit, for firing in the kiln.

3. *Zool.:* The large Spaniel improved to his peculiar size and beauty, and taught another way of marking his game, viz., by setting or crouching. (*Youatt.*) There are two breeds, the English and the Irish; the latter stands a little higher on the legs, and is said to be the hardier of the two. The coat should be wavy; but not curly, as in the Water-spaniel, nor so thick as in the Newfoundland. The hinder parts of the legs and the lower surface of the tail should be well set with long hair, and the predominating colour be white, blotched with lemon, liver, yellow, red, or black.

setter-forth, *s.* One who declares, publishes, or sets forth; a proclaimer.

"Your *setters-forth* of unexampled themes."
R. Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

setter grass, *s.* [Setterwort.]

setter-off, *s.* One who or that which sets off, decorates, or adorns.

setter-on, *s.* One who sets on; an instigator, an encourager, a promoter.

setter-out, *s.* One who sets forth or proclaims.

"A noble *setter-out*, and as true a follower of Christ and hys gospell."—*Ascham: Affaires of Germany.*

setter-up, *s.* One who sets up or establishes; one who raises to office or dignity.

"Proud *setter-up* and puller down of kings!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* **sĕt'-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *seton* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [cf. Setterwort] into the dewlap, as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 979

sĕt'-tẽr-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *setter*, v., and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Helleborus fœtidus.*

* **sĕt'-tẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *setter*; *-y.*] Like or resembling a setter.

"Generally too *settery* in appearance to be perfect."
—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

sĕtt'-ĭng, * **sett-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Set, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who sets, places, or fixes anything in any position.

2. A descending below the horizon; set; hence, fig., fall from high estate.

"From that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my *setting*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

3. The act of fixing for ornament, as in metal; that in which anything is set for ornament: as, the *setting* of a ring.

4. The act of arranging or fitting words to music; a musical arrangement of words.

'In some of the *settings* the frequent changes of measure and tonality produce an uneasy and laboured effect."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

* 5. Sporting with a setting dog.

6. The sharpening of a razor on a hone; an intermediate process between grinding on a stone and strapping.

7. Displaying the teeth of a saw laterally in alternate directions, so as to increase the width of the kerf, and allow the blade to move freely without rubbing and heating. [Saw-set.]

8. The hardening of mortar, concrete, plaster, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mason.:* The fixing of stones in position in a wall.

2. *Plaster.:* [Set, *s.*, II. 3.].

3. *Watchmaking:*

(1) The jewel which is clasped by the bezel; or one which serves as a bushing for an arbor or pivot.

(2) The adjustment of the hands.

setting-board, *s.*

Entom.: A board for setting out insects for preservation. It consists of a sheet of cork glued to a flat piece of wood, and having its surface covered with paper. A butterfly or moth is set out by having its outstretched wings kept in position on the setting-board by pieces of card cut in long triangles, with a pin through their base.

setting-coat, *s.* [Set, *s.*, II. 3.]

* **setting-dog,** *s.* A setter. [Setter, *s.*, II. 3.]

setting-gauge, *s.* An apparatus for setting axles of wheels.

setting-machine, *s.*

Spinning: A machine for setting wire teeth in cards for carding-machines.

setting-out rod, *s.*

Joinery: A rod used in setting out frames, as windows, doors, &c.

setting-pole, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A pole by which a boat or raft is pushed along, one end resting on the bottom, and the other usually applied to the shoulder, while the man walks the length of the deck.

2. A pole driven into the bottom, and used for mooring a boat in fishing, &c.

setting punch, *s.*

Saddlery: A punch with a tube for setting down the washer upon the stem of the rivet, and a hollow for riveting down the stem upon the washer.

setting-rule, *s.* A composing-rule (q.v.).

setting-stick, *s.* A composing-stick (q.v.).

setting up machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine in which the staves of a cask are set up in order and held for hooping.

sĕt'-tle, * **set-el,** * **set-il,** * **set-le,** *s.* [A.S. *setl;* cogn. with Goth. *sitls* = a seat, a throne; O. H. Ger. *sezal;* Ger. *sessel.*]

1. A seat or bench; a stool; generally a long, high-backed, stationary seat made to accommodate several sitters.

"Basil, my friend I Come, take thy place on the *settle.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

2. A part of a platform lower than another part.

* **settle-bed,** *s.* A bed so constructed as to form a seat or settle by day. [SETTEE-BED.]

sĕt'-tle, * **set-le,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *setlan* = to fix. Skeat considers that there is a confusion with the Mid. Eng. verb *saghtlen, sahtlen,* or *saughtlen* = to reconcile, to make peace, from A.S. *saht* = reconciliation.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a fixed or firm position; to fix.

"*Settled* in his face I see
Sad resolution." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 540.

2. To place or set in a permanent or fixed position; to establish.

"I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings."—*Ezekiel* xxxvi. 11.

3. To establish or fix in any way of life; to place or establish in an office, business, charge, or the like.

"The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 4. To set, fix, or determine, as in purpose or intention.

"Exalt your passions by directing and *settling* it upon an object."—*Boyle.*

5. To determine, as something subject to doubt, question, or controversy; to decide.

"After this arrangement was *settled.*"—*Field,* Oct. 23, 1886.

6. To free from uncertainty, doubt, wavering, or hesitation; to confirm.

"A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more; it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful."—*Swift.*

7. To adjust, arrange, or accommodate, as something which has been a subject of controversy or question; to bring to a conclusion; to finish, to close: as, To *settle* a dispute by a compromise.

8. To make sure or certain; to secure or establish by a formal or legal process or act.

"The remainder of the crown, on the death of king William and queen Anne without issue, was *settled* by statute."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 3.

9. To liquidate, to balance, to pay; to clear off: as, To *settle* an account.

10. To change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of quietness, peace, and security; to quiet, to still, to compose; to calm agitation in.

"Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains, with all haste they got him to bed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

11. To clear of dregs, sediment, or impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure and clear, as a liquid.

"So working seas *settle* and purge the wine."
Sir J. Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

12. To cause to sink or subside to the bottom.

* 13. To render compact, close, or solid; to bring to a smooth, dry, and passable condition.

"Cover ant hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

14. To plant with inhabitants; to people, to colonize: as, The French *settled* Canada.

15. To give the final touch to; to finish; to do for. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To descend and stop; to come down and take up a position on something.

"And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

2. To become calm; to calm down; to subside.

"Till the fury of his highness *settle.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

3. To subside; to sink to the bottom, as dregs from a clarifying liquid.

4. To subside; to become lower, as a building by the sinking of its foundation, or the displacement of the earth beneath.

"One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

5. To become fixed or permanent; to assume a fixed or permanent form, condition, or state from a temporary or changing state.

"According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

6. To become compact or solid.

"That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

7. To establish a residence; to take up a permanent abode or residence; to found a colony.

"Among the Teutonic people who *settled* in Britain, the chief tribes were the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes."—*E. A. Freeman: Old English History,* ch. v.

8. To be established in a mode of life; to quit an irregular, unsettled, or desultory life for a methodical one; to enter the married state or the state of a householder; to establish one's self in a business, employment, or profession. (Frequently with *down.*)

"As people marry now, and *settle,*
Fierce love abates his usual metal."
Prior: Alma, ii. 49.

9. To be ordained or installed as a minister over a parish church or congregation. (*Amer.*)

10. To become clear or pure; to change from a turbid or disturbed state to the opposite; to become free from dregs, sediment, or impurities by their sinking to the bottom, as liquids.

"The spring has just been roiled by a frog or muskrat, and the boys have to wait till it *settles.*"—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 69.

11. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; to come to an agreement or settlement: as, He has *settled* with his creditors.

* 12. To make a jointure on a wife.

"He sighs with most success that *settles* well."
Garth: Epilogue to Cato.

¶ (1) *To settle one's hash:* [HASH, *s.,* ¶].

(2) *To settle the land:*

Naut.: To cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

(3) *To settle the main-topsail halyards:*

Naut.: To ease off a small portion of them, so as to lower the yard a little.

sĕt'-tled (le as **ĕl),** *pa. par. & a.* [SETTLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed; firmly established or set.

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; deep-rooted, unchanging, steady, decided, firmly rooted.

"A deep cold *settled* aspect naught can shake."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 173.

3. Quiet, methodical: as, He leads a *settled* life.

* 4. Firmly resolved.

"I am *settled,* and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

* 5. Composed, calm, sober, grave.

"Reasons find of *settled* gravity." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 49.

6. Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account, *settled* differences.

settled-estate, *s.*

Law: An estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions more or less strict, defined by the deed.

¶ The Settled Estates Act, 40 & 41 Vict., c. 18, was passed in 1877.

* **sĕt'-tled-nĕss (le** as **ĕl),** *s.* [Eng. *settled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being settled; settled or confirmed state.

"You are yourself, my lord: I like your *settledness.*"
—*Beaum. & Fl.: Woman-Hater,* v. 1.

sĕt'-tle-mĕnt (le as **ĕl),** *s.* [Eng. *settle; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled; specifically:

(1) The act or state of settling, subsiding, or sinking: as, the *settlement* of a house through the giving way of the foundation.

(2) Establishment in life, business, condition, or the like.

(3) The act of settling, adjusting, arranging, accommodating, or determining; the adjustment, arrangement, or accommodation of differences or accounts; the removal of or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of an account; an arrangement come to or agreed upon to determine a point in dispute or controversy.

"But to such a *settlement* both the court and the nation were averse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

(4) The act of colonizing, settling, or peopling; the colonization of a country or district.

"The *settlement* of oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation."—*Mure: Literature of Greece,* bk. i., ch. v., § 1.

(5) The act of settling down, or of taking up one's permanent abode in a place.

"Every man living has a design in his head upon . . . power, or *settlement* in the world."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* (6) A giving or bestowing of possession under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

"My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make."
Dryden: Daphnis & Chloris.

2. That which settles, subsides, or sinks to the bottom; subsided matter; sediment, dregs, lees.

"Fuller's earth left a thick *settlement.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. A new tract of country peopled or settled; a colony; especially a colony in its early stages.

"The Spaniards have neither *settlement* nor trade with the native Indians."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

4. A sum of money or other property granted to a clergyman on his ordination, exclusive of his salary. (*Amer.*)

5. A homestead of a pastor, as furnished sometimes by donation of land with or without buildings, sometimes by the pastor's applying funds granted for the purpose. (*Bartlett.*)

II. *Law:*

1. The act of settling property upon a person or persons; a deed by which property is settled; the general will or disposition by which a person regulates the disposal of his property, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; disposition of property at marriage in favour of a wife; jointure.

2. A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town which entitles him to maintenance, if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support.

"It was enacted that forty days' undisturbed residence should gain any person a *settlement* in any parish."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. viii.

¶ *Act of Settlement:*

Eng. Hist.: An Act passed in 1702, by which the succession to the crown was settled, on the death of Queen Anne, upon Sophia, granddaughter of James I., and wife of the Elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants.

sĕt'-tlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *settl(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who settles, especially one who settles down in a new colony; a colonist, as opposed to a native.

"All those colonies had established themselves in countries inhabited by savage and barbarous nations, who easily gave place to the new *settlers.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. That which finally decides or settles anything; that which gives the finishing touch to anything. (*Collog. or slang.*)

II. *Metall.:* An apparatus for extracting the amalgam from slimes received from the amalgamating pan.

sĕt'-tling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SETTLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or that which settles.

2. A settlement.

"One part being moist and the other dry occasion the *settling* more in one place than another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. A deposit, a pool.

"A *settling* or stay of raine water fallen from higher places."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

4. (*Pl.*): Sediment, dregs, lees.

"Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood."
Milton: Comus, 799.

settling-back, *s.* A receptacle in which a solution of glue in process of manufacture is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle.

settling-day, *s.* A day appointed for the settling of accounts, &c. Specif., on the Stock Exchange, the prompt-, or pay-day, which occurs twice every month, one as near as may be about the middle, and the second about the end of the month. It is preceded by the ticket-day (the day before the settlement), and the contango-day (the day preceding the ticket-day), so that every fortnightly settlement occupies three days.

sĕtt'-lĭng-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An undescribed fossil wax or resin.

sĕt'-tlor, *s.* [Eng. *settl(e)*, v.; *-or.*]

Law: The person who makes a settlement.

sĕt'-ŭ-la (pl. **sĕt'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a little bristle, dimin. from *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

sĕt'-ule, *s.* [Setula.] A small, short bristle or hair.

sĕt-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *setul(e)*; *-ose.*] Bearing or provided with setules.

sĕt'-wâll, *s.* [Cetewale.]

* **seure-ment,** *s.* [Sure.] A legal security.

* **seure-tee,** *s.* [Surety, Security.]

sĕven, * sev-ene, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seofon, seofone*; cogn. with Dut. *zeven*; Icel. *sjö, sjan*; Dan. *syv*; Sw. *sju*; Goth. *sibun*; O. H. Ger. *sibun*; Ger. *sieben*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*); Wel. *saith*; Gael. *seachd*; Irish *seacht*; Russ *seme*; Lithuan. *septym*; Sansc. *saptan.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The number greater by one than six; the cardinal number following six and preceding eight; a group of things amounting to this number.

2. The symbol representing such number, as 7 or vii.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting or amounting to one more than six or less than eight.

"This *seven* years did not Talbot see his son."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

¶ (1) *Seven Churches of Asia:* Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. (*Rev.* i. 11.)

(2) *Seven Day Fever*

Pathol.: A variety of Relapsing fever.

(3) *Seven Deadly Sins:* Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Anger, Envy, Sloth.

(4) *Seven Dolours of Our Lady:* The prophecy of Simeon, the Flight into Egypt, the loss of Jesus in the Temple, meeting Jesus with His Cross, the Standing beneath His Cross, the receiving the Body of Jesus, the Burial of Jesus. [Dolour, ¶.]

(5) *Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost:* Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and the Fear of the Lord. (*Isa.* xi. 2.)

(6) *Seven Principal Virtues:* Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance. The first three are called also Theological Virtues, the other four are known as the Cardinal Virtues.

(7) *Seven Stars:* The Pleiades (q.v.).

(8) *Seven Weeks' War:* The great conflict in 1866 for German supremacy between Prussia and Italy on one side and Austria on the other, in which the allies were victorious.

(9) *Seven Wise Men* (or *Sages*) *of Greece:* A name applied to seven philosophers of ancient Greece: Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.

(10) *Seven Wonders of the World:* [Wonder, *s.*].

(11) *Seven Years' War:* The conflict between Frederick II. of Prussia, and Austria, Russia, and France, in 1756–1763.

seven-gilled sharks, *s. pl.* [Notidanus.]

seven-hilled, *a.* Standing on seven hills. Used spec. of ancient Rome, standing, when its area was largest, on the following seven hills: Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Cœlius, Aventinus, Viminalis, and Esquilinus.

seven-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: [Septfoil]. (*Britten & Holland.*)

seven-shooter, *s,* A revolver having seven chambers or barrels.

seven-spotted lady-bird, *s.*

Entom.: Coccinella septempunctata. [Coccinella, Lady-bird.]

seven-up, *s.*

Card-playing: A game played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, and consisting of seven points.

sĕven'-fōld, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *seofon-feald.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the amount.

"What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awak'd should blow them into *sevenfold* rage."
Milton: P. L., ii. 171.

2. Having seven plies or folds.

B. *As adv.:* Seven times as many or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

"Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold.*"—*Genesis* iv. 15.

* **sĕven'-fōld-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *seven; folded.*] Sevenfold.

"The upper marge
Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 6.

sĕven'-nīght (*gh* silent), * **sevenyght.** *s.* [Eng. *seven*, and *night.*] [Se'nnight.] The period of seven nights and days; a week.

"Not till Monday, my dear son, which is hence a just *sevennight.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

* **sĕven'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *seven; -some.*] Consisting or composed of seven things or parts; arranged in sevens. (*Scotch.*)

* **sĕven'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sevensome; -ness.*] Arrangement or gradation by sevens.

sĕven'-teēn, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *seofon-tyne*, from *seofon* = seven, and *tyn* = ten.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of ten and seven added; one more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number greater by one than sixteen or less than eighteen.

2. The symbol denoting such number, as 17 or xvii.

seventeen-years' locust, *s.* [Cicada.]

sĕven'-teēnth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seventeen; -th*; A.S. *seofon-teóthа.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. One next in order after the sixteenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

2. Being or constituting one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.

2. One of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; the quotient of unity divided by seventeen.

II. *Music:* An interval consisting of two octaves and a third.

sĕventh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seven; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming or being next after the sixth.

2. Being or constituting one of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The one next in order after the sixth.

2. One of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

II. *Music:*

1. The interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from c to b; also called a Major-seventh. An interval a semitone greater than this is an Augmented-seventh. An interval one semitone less than the major-seventh is a Minor-seventh, and one a semitone less than this again is a Diminished-seventh.

2. The seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the b of the natural scale. Called also the Leading-note.

Seventh-day, *s.* Saturday, the seventh day of the week or the sabbath of the Jews [Sabbath.]

Seventh-day Baptists:

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.: Baptists who, holding that the Fourth Commandment expressly named the seventh as the sacred day, and that there is no express command in the New Testament to alter that day to the first of the week, observe Saturday as their Sabbath. This view arose in the sixteenth century among a minority of the continental Anabaptists. Erasmus (*De Amab. Concord.*, col. 506), in an obscure passage, perhaps alludes to a sect of this nature among the Bohemians. In 1620 John Traske, Trasque, or Thraske, published a work advocating a seventh-day Sabbath. Even before this, he had made known his opinions, and in 1618 had been censured by the Star Chamber, set in the pillory at Westminster, and thence whipped to the Fleet, where he was imprisoned till he nominally retracted his views. In 1628 Theophilus Brabourne, a Puritan minister in Norfolk, published a sermon, followed shortly after by another publication, in favour of Seventh-day Sabbatarianism. He was induced by the High Commission Court to abandon his views, which, however, continued to be maintained by his followers. Mr. Edward Stennet, writing from Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1668, said that there were about nine or ten churches (congregations) in England holding that the seventh day is the Sabbath. In 1851 there were only three congregations in England. In New England and other parts of America they are more numerous, and issue tracts and republish works bearing on their opinions.

sĕventh'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *seventh; -ly.*] In the seventh place.

"*Seventhly*, living bodies have sense, which plants have not."—*Bacon.*

sĕven'-tĭ-ęth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *seventy; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next after the sixty-ninth.

2. Being or constituting one of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

2. One of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

sĕven'-tў, * seven-tie, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. (*hund*) *seofontig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Seven times ten.

"I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until *seventy* times seven."—*Matthew* xviii. 22.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number made up of seven times ten.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 70 or lxx.

¶ *The Seventy:*

1. *Biblical Criticism:* The seventy or seventy-two Hebrew-Greek scholars alleged to have translated the Septuagint (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The seventy evangelists sent forth by Jesus on a mission like that of the apostles, to whom, however, they were inferior in office and dignity (Luke x. 1–24). Nothing further is known of the seventy or their work.

sĕv'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *sevrer, severer* (Fr. *sevrer*), from Lat. *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Ital. *sceverare, scevrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To separate by cutting or rending; to part or separate by violence: as, To *sever* a body with a blow.

2. To part or separate from the rest by violence: as, To *sever* an arm from the body.

3. To separate, to disjoin, as things united by some tie, but naturally distinct.

"So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 4. To separate and put in different places or orders.

"The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just."—*Matthew* xiii. 49.

5. To disjoin; to disunite generally.

"Me from my delights to *sever*."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

* 6. To keep distinct or apart; to set apart.

"I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there."—*Exodus* viii. 22.

II. *Law:* To disunite, to disconnect, to part possession.

"We are, lastly, to enquire how an estate in joint tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suffer disjunction; to be separated or parted.

"Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

2. To part; to disconnect one's self from others.

"Half broken-hearted
To *sever* for years."
Byron: When We Two Parted.

3. To act separately. [¶.]

"They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. To part; to become separated or disunited.

5. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. (*Exodus* ix. 4.)

¶ *To sever in defences:*

Law: A term used when several defendants to an action plead independently.

* **sĕv'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sever; -able.*] Capable of being severed.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl, * **sĕv'-ĕr-ąll,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *several.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Separate, distinct; not common to two or more. (Rarely used now except in legal phraseology.)

"All skilful in their *several* tasks."
Cowper: An Enigma. (Trans.)

2. Single; individual.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxci.

3. Distinct, diverse, different, various.

"The conquest of Ireland was made piece by piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages."—*Davies: History of Ireland.*

4. Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; divers.

"This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe."
Milton: P. L., viii. 131.

* 5. Separate, distinct.

"Be *several* at meat and lodging."
Beaum. & Flet.: Noble Gentleman.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Severally, separately, asunder.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A particular person or thing; a particular, an item.

"There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 1.

2. A few separately or individually; a small number, singly. (Followed by a plural verb): as, *Several* of them came.

* 3. Something peculiar or appropriated to one person or thing.

"Yee must be made, your owne reciprocalls
To your lou'd cittie, and faire *seueralls*
Of wiues, and houses."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Apollo.

* 4. An inclosed or separate space; specifically, an inclosed field or pasture, as opposed to a common or open field.

"They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ (1) *In several:* In a state of separation or partition; separate.

"More profit is quieter found
Where pastures *in several* be."
Tusser: Husbandry.

(2) *Joint and several note* (or *bond*): A note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole amount named in the document.

several-estate, *s.* An estate held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.

several-fishery, *s.* A fishery held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner.

* **sĕv'-ĕr-ąl,** * **sĕv'-ĕr-ąll,** *v.t.* [Several, *a.*] To divide or break up into severals or inclosed spaces.

"The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, ch. x.

* **sĕv-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *several; -ity.*] Each particular singly taken; distinction.

"All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iv., ch. v.

* **sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *several; -ize.*] To distinguish.

"One and the same church . . . however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker.*

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *several; -ly.*] Separately, distinctly; apart from others.

"Compare their reasons,
When *severally* we hear them rendered."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

¶ *Jointly and severally bound:* Said of the parties to a contract when each obligor is liable to pay the whole demand, in case the others fail or are not able to do so.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąl-tў, *s.* [Eng. *several; -ty.*] A state of severance or separation from the rest, or from all others.

"Thus having considered the precedent apertions, or overtures in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 39.

¶ *Estate in severalty:* An estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and common.

"He that holds lands and tenements *in severalty*, or is sole tenant thereof, is he that holds them in his own right only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

sĕv'-ĕr-ąnce, *s.* [Eng. *sever; -ance.*] The act of severing, dividing, or separating; the state of being severed, separated, or disjoined; separation, partition.

¶ *Severance of a jointure:*

Law: A severance made by destroying the unity of interest; as when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased or descends upon either, it is a *severance*. So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited, in which case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

"If there be two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance of the jointure*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

sĕ-vēre', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, from Lat. *severus* = serious, severe; Sp. & Ital. *severo.*]

1. Serious, earnest, or grave in feeling or manner; free from levity of manner or appearance; not lively, gay, or volatile; sedate, grave, austere. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 14.)

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; rigorous, harsh, merciless, hard.

"The king's temper was arbitrary and *severe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Rigid, inflexible.

"He descended in great pomp from his throne, with the *severest* resolution never to remount it."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.*

4. Sharp; hard to be endured; violent, afflictive, bitter, painful.

"Pangs enforced with God's *severest* stroke."
Cowper: Retirement, 314.

5. Hard to be endured; rigorous, exact, strict: as, a *severe* examination, a *severe* test.

6. Strictly conforming to or regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; rigidly adhering to rule: hence, not allowing of or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, or the like; not luxuriant; not florid; simple: as, a *severe* style of architecture.

sĕv'-ĕr-eē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful: by some supposed to be a corruption of *ciborium.*]

Arch.: A part separated from the rest; a bay or compartment in a vaulted roof; a compartment or division of scaffolding.

"Each *severee*, or compartment of vaulting was of the same dimensions as the present vaulting."—*Western Daily News*, Feb. 8, 1882.

sĕ-vēre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *severe; -ly.*] In a severe manner; with severity; strictly, vigorously, rigidly, painfully.

"A youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept *severely* from resort of men."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

¶ *To let a person* (or *thing*) *severely alone:* To avoid of set purpose, to isolate.

"England and her wants . . . are *to be severely let alone*."—*Referee*, June 20, 1886, p. 5.

sĕ-vēre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *severe; -ness.*] The quality or state of being severe; severity.

sĕv'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sever; -er.*] One who severs or disjoins.

Sĕ-vĕr'-ĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A party of Monophysites, who followed the teaching of Severus, who became patriarch of Antioch in 513. He asserted that the body of Jesus, prior to his resurrection, was corruptible. [Julianists.]

sĕv'-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After St. Sever, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lenzinite (q.v.).

sĕ-vĕr'-ĭ-tў, * **se-ver-i-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *sévérité*, from Lat. *severitatem*, accus. of *severitas*, from *severus* = severe (q.v.); Sp. *severidad*; Ital. *severita.*] The quality or state of being severe:

(1) Gravity, austerity, extreme strictness; harshness, rigour.

"Strict age and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie."
Milton: Comus, 109.

(2) Harsh treatment, cruelty, rigour, harshness.

"Protected against the *severity* of victorious governments by female adroitness and generosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) The quality or state of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity, keenness, sharpness.

"Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind.*

(4) Extremity of coldness or inclemency: as, the *severity* of a winter.

(5) Exactness, rigour, nicety: as, the *severity* of a test.

* (6) Strictness, strict accuracy.

"Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

sĕv'-ĕr-ў, sĕb'-ĕr-eē', sīb'-ąr-ў, *s.* [Severee.]

Sĕv'-īlle, *s.* [Eng., from Sp. *Sevilla.*]

Geog.: A Spanish city on the left bank of the Guadalquivir.

Seville-orange, *s.*

Hort., &c.: The Bitter Orange or Bigarade, *Citrus Bigaradia.* The rind and the flowers have a stronger flavour and odour than those of the Sweet Orange. The flowers, when distilled, yield orange-flower water, and the rind is used as a stomachic and tonic. [Orange.]

* **sē-vō-cā' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sevocatus*, pa. par. of *sevoco* = to call apart or aside: *se-* = apart, and *voco* = to call.] The act of calling aside.

sĕv-ō-ē'-ją (**j** as **h**), *s.* [Mexican name.]

Bot.: *Stenanthium frigidum*, sometimes placed under Veratrum. It grows in Mexico, is believed to be poisonous, and is used as an anthelmintic.

Sèvres (as **sêvr**), *s.* [See compound.]

Sèvres-ware, *s.* Porcelain of fine quality, made at the French government works at Sèvres. It is principally of a peculiarly fine and delicate quality, for ornament rather than use.

* **sew (ew** as **ū)** (1), *v.t.* [Sew (3), *s.*] To bring on and remove meat at table; to assay or taste, as meats or drinks, before they are served up, or in presence at the table.

* **sew (ew** as **ū)** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Sue.]

A. *Trans.:* To follow, to pursue.

"If me thou deigne to serve and *sew*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 9.

B. *Intrans.:* To solicit; to make solicitation.

"To Proteus selfe to *sew* she thought it vaine
Who was the root and worker of her woe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 23.

sew (ew as **ō)** (3), * **sewe,** * **sowen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *siwian*; cogn. with Icel. *sýja*; Dan. *sye*; Sw. *sy*; O. H. Ger. *siuwan, siwan*; Goth. *sinjan*; Lat. *suo*; Lith. *suti*; Russ. *shite*; Sansc. *sīv.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

"His cloke was *sowed* to his hode."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,033.

2. To fasten with a needle and thread.

"No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment."—*Mark* ii. 21.

***3.** To mend, to repair.

"My bellows to mend, or bowls to *sew*."
Money Masters all Things, p. 98.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise sewing; to work with a needle and thread.

"A time to rent, and a time to *sew*."—*Eccles.* iii. 7.

¶ 1. *To sew up:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To inclose by sewing.

"*Sew* me *up* in the skirts of it."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(*b*) To close or unite by sewing.

"The sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(2) *Fig.:* To tire out, to exhaust, to finish. (*Slang.*) [SEWN-UP.]

2. *To be sewed up:* To rest on the ground, as a ship when there is not sufficient water for her to float; a ship thus situated is said to be *sewed up* by the difference between the surface of the water and her floating mark or line.

sew (ew as **ū)** (1), ***sewe,** *v.t. & i.* [For *essewe*, from O. Fr. *essuier, esuer* = to dry, from Lat. *exsucco, exsuco* = to deprive of moisture, to suck the juice from: *ex* = out, and *succus* = juice, moisture.]

A. *Trans.:* To let off the water from; to drain, as a pond for taking the fish.

"They . . . spoyled and brake his closures and warynes, and *sewyd* their pondes and waters, and dyd vnto them many displeasures."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1376).

B. *Intrans.:* To ooze out. (*Prov.*)

***sew (ew** as **ū)** (1), *s.* [A.S. *seaw* = juice.] A dish, food.

"I wol not tellen of hir strange *sewes*,
Ne of her swannes, ne lier herenesewes."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,381.

***sew (ew** as **ū)** (2), *s.* [SEW (4), *v.*] A sewer, a drain.

"The towne-sinke, the common *sew*."—*Nomenclator.*

sewage (as **sū′-ĭǧ**), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *-age.*]

1. The foul matter which passes through the drains, conduits, or sewers of a town, village, collection of houses, &c., or individual houses. It consists of the excreted matter, liquid and solid, the water by which such matter is carried off, the waste water of baths, wash-houses, and other domestic operations, the liquid waste product of various manufacturing operations, and, in most cases, of the greater part of the surface drainage of the area drained. In most cases the sewage of towns, &c., is allowed to run to waste into some river, the sea, &c.; but the value of its manurial constituents being now recognized, many towns and districts and large establishments have adopted systems of sewage utilization. Of these, the chief is irrigation of land especially prepared for the purpose. Attempts have also been made to produce a dry, portable manure from the sewage by treatment with chemicals, deposition, &c. The quantity of sewage passing from a town, &c., is estimated, according to circumstances, at about thirty gallons per head per day.

"*Sewage* generally yields ammonia at the rate of about seven grains in a gallon."—*Brande & Cox.*

2. The same as SEWERAGE, 1. (q.v.).

¶ The words *sewage* = that which is carried off by the sewers, and *Sewerage* = the system of sewers of a town, are said to have been first used by Mr. James Pilbrow, F.S.A., civil engineer, Worthing, in 1850, in a report to the Board of Works for Tottenham, Middlesex.

sewage (sū′-ĭǧ), *v.t.* [SEWAGE, *s.*] To furnish with sewers; to drain with sewers; to sewer.

sew′-ęl (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *shewell*, from *shew* or *show.*]

Hunt.: A scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

sĕ-wĕl′-ĕl, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Haplodon rufus, a small rodent from the west coast of America. It is about a foot long, with a tail of an inch or an inch and a half, brownish above, lighter below. Its habits are approximately those of the Prairie Dog (q.v.). It constitutes the genus Anisonyx of Rafinesque, Aplodontia of Richardson, and Haplodon or Haploödon of later writers. Lilleborg makes it the type of a family Haploödontidæ.

***sew′-ĕr (ew** as **ū)** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (1), v.; *-er.*] An officer who served up a feast, arranged the dishes, and provided water for the hands of the guests.

"Their task the busy *sewers* ply,
And all is mirth and revelry."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 6.

sew′-ĕr (ew as **ō)** (2), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who sews or uses the needle.

sew′-ĕr (ew as **ū)** (3), *s.* [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *-er.*] An underground channel for carrying off the surface water and liquid refuse matter of cities and towns. Sewers are constructed of brick or earthenware pipes; iron pipes are used in a few instances. [SEWAGE, ¶.]

¶ *Courts of Commissioners of Sewers:* (See extract).

"*Courts of the Commissioners of Sewers* are temporary tribunals, erected by commission under the great seal, with jurisdiction to overlook the repairs of sea-banks and walls, and the cleansing of public streams, ditches, and other conduits, whereby any waters are carried off, in the county or particular district specified in the commission. . . . In modern times powers similar to those possessed by the courts of sewers have been freely conferred on vestries, borough councils, and other local representative bodies, charged with the improvement and police of towns and other populous places."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

sew′-ĕr (ew as **ū),** *v.t.* [SEWER (3), *s.*] To provide or drain with sewers.

sewerage (as **sū′-ĕr-ĭǧ**), *s.* [Eng. *sewer* (3), *s.*; *-age.*]

1. A systematic arrangement of sewers, drains, &c., in a city, town, &c.; the system of sewers or underground channels, pipes, &c., for receiving and carrying off the sewage of a town, village, &c.

* 2. The matter carried away in the sewers; sewage.

sew′-ĭn, sew′-ęn (ew as **ū),** *s.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: The Welsh name for a variety of *Salmo trutta*, sometimes ranked as distinct species, *S. cambricus.* Though characteristic of the Welsh area, it is found also in Ireland, and in Denmark and Norway. It attains a length of about three feet.

sew′-ĭng (ew as **ō),** *pr. par., a.,* **&** *s.* [SEW (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or occupation of working with or using a needle.

2. That which is sewed by the needle.

3. (*Pl.*): Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, to be used for sewing.

sewing-clamp, *s.*

Leather: A contrivance for holding a piece of work while being stitched.

sewing-horse, *s.*

Leather: A harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed.

sewing-machine, *s.* A machine for sewing or stitching cloth, leather, &c. Sewing machines are of several classes: (1) Those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing. (2) Those making the chain-stitch, which is wrought by the crochet-hook or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook. (3) Those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below. (4) Those making the lock-stitch, the same on both sides. The last is the latest and best. Sewing-machines have been by various modifications adapted to perform almost every variety of stitching which can be done by hand. The first sewing-machine was patented by Elias Howe, of the United States, in 1846; this was followed by the Singer machine in 1851; and since that time innumerable improvements, modifications, and additions have been made. America has constantly led in the production of sewing machines, as in so many other departments of mechanical ingenuity, and vast numbers of these useful implements have been exported.

sewing-needle, *s.* A needle used in sewing.

sewing-press, *s.*

Bookbind.: The frame with stretched vertical cords, against which the backs of the folded sheets of a book are consecutively laid and sewed.

sewn (ew as **ō),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEW (2), *v.*]

sewn-up, *a.* Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

"Some of the party were considerably *sewn-up*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

***sew′-stėr (ew** as **ō),** *s.* [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman who sews; a seamstress.

"At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 3.

sĕx, *s.* [Fr. *sexe*, from Lat. *sexum*, accus. of *sexus* = sex, prob. lit. = a division, from *seco* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *sexo;* Ital. *sesso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The distinction between male and female; the physical difference between male and female; that property or character by which an animal is male or female. Sexual distinctions are derived from the presence and development of the characteristic generative organs of the male and female respectively.

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis. (Generally preceded by the definite article *the.*)

"A tact which surpassed the tact of her *sex*, as much as the tact of her *sex* surpasses the tact of ours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. One of the two divisions of animals founded on the distinction of male and female.

II. *Bot.:* A distinctive peculiarity of some flower or flowers, as bearing a stamen or stamens, and therefore being analogous to the male sex in animals, or bearing a pistil or pistils, and thus being analogous to the female sex. [SEXUAL-SYSTEM.]

sĕx-, *pref.* [Lat.] A prefix used to denote six or sixfold.

* **sĕx-ăǧ′-ĕ-cū-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *sexagi(es)* = sixty times, and Eng. *couple.*] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio.

sĕx-ą-ǧĕn-ăr′-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [[Eng. *sexagenary; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sixty years of age; sexagenary.

B. *As subst.:* A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

sĕx-ăǧ′-ĕn-ąr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sexagenarius*, from *sexageni* = sixty each; *sexaginta* = sixty; *sex* = six; Fr. *sexagénaire;* Sp. *sexagenario;* Ital. *sessagenario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; sixty years of age.

"These are the *sexagenary* fair ones, and upwards, who, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suitable to their years."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 6.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A sexagenarian.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts, or containing sixty.

sexagenary-arithmetic, *s.* A scale in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating of the divisions of the circle. [SEXAGESIMAL.]

sĕx-ą-ǧĕs′-ĭ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *sexagesima (dies)* = the sixtieth (day); Fr. *sexagésime;* Sp. & Port. *sexagesima;* Ital. *sessagesima.*] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

sĕx-ą-ǧĕs′-ĭ-mal, *a. & s.* [SEXAGESIMA.]

A. *As adj.:* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: The same as SEXAGESIMAL-FRACTION (q.v.).

sexagesimal-arithmetic, *s.* Sexagenary arithmetic (q.v.).

sexagesimal-fractions, *s.pl.* Fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty, as $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. Such fractions were alone used in astronomical calculations, and so were formerly also called astronomical fractions. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of time, each degree or hour being divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, and so on.

* **sĕx′-ąn-ą-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six. Perhaps a mistake for *sexenary.*] Consisting of six or sixes; sixfold.

sĕx′-ăn-ǧle, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon.

sĕx′-ăn̆-gled (le as el), sĕx-ăn̆′-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angled, angular* (q.v.).] Having six angles; hexagonal.

"The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

sĕx-ăn̆′-gu-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexangular*; *-ly.*] In a sexangular manner; with six angles; hexagonally.

"Crystal is, in its natural growth, a sexangular prisme, *sexangularly* pointed."—*Grew: Cosmologia, bk.* i., ch. iii.

sĕx-dē′-çēne, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decene.*) [CETENE.]

sĕx-dĕç′-ĭm-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexdecim* = sixteen.]

Crystall.: Having sixteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together ten faces, or the reverse.

sĕx-dē′-çyl, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decyl.*] [CETYL.]

sexdecyl-alcohol, *s.* [CETYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

* **sĕx-dĭg′-ĭt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *digitus* = a finger or toe.] The state or condition of having six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

* **sĕx-dĭg′-ĭt-ĭst,** *s.* [SEXDIGITISM.] One who has six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

sĕx-du-ŏ-dĕç′-ĭm-al, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *duodecim* = twelve.]

Crystall.: Having eighteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together twelve faces.

* **sĕxed,** *s.* [Eng. *sex*; *-ed.*] Having sex.

"Lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie."
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Playes in One.

sĕx′-ĕn-a-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six.] Proceeding by sixes; specif. applied to a system of arithmetic whose base is six.

sĕx-ĕn′-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexenni(um)* = a space of six years: *sex* = six, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Lasting or continuing for six years; happening once in six years.

"A consolidation of the short-dated or *sexennial* bonds."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1886.

sĕx-ĕn′-nĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexennial*; *-ly.*] Once in every six years.

sĕx′-fĭd, sĕx′-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, and *fĕdi*, pret. of *findo* = to cleave.]

Bot.: (*Of a calyx, a corolla, &c.*): Six-cleft.

sĕx′-fōil, *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *folium* = a leaf.] A plant or flower having six leaves.

* **sĕx-hind′-măn,** *s.* [A.S. *six* = six; *hund* = hundred, and *man* = man.]

Eng. Hist.: One of the middle thanes, who were valued at 600s.

sĕx-ĭl′-liŏn (li as y), *s.* [SEXTILLION.]

* **sĕx′-ĭ-sȳl-la-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word having six syllables.

sĕx-ĭv′-a-lent, *a.* [SEXVALENT.]

* **sĕx′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sex*, s.; *-less.*] Having no sex; destitute of the characteristics of sex.

"How the *sexless* workers . . .
Wrought to Christian faith and holy order
Savage hearts alike and barren moor."
C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy. (Proem.)

¶ The term is often applied to religious of both sexes.

sĕx-lŏc′-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.); Fr. *sexloculaire.*]

Bot.: (*Of a fruit*): Having six cells.

* **sĕx′-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *sex*, s.; *-ly.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of sex; sexual.

sĕxt, *s.* [Lat. *sextus* = sixth.]

Roman Ritual: The office for *hora sexta* (the sixth hour = noon). It consists of a hymn, three psalms, the little chapter, and versicles and responses. [OFFICE, s., ¶ (2).]

sĕx′-tāin, *s.* [Lat. *sex* = six.] A stanza of six lines.

* **sĕx′-tăns,** *s.* [Lat., from *sextus* = sixth.]

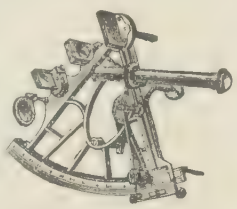
1. *Roman Antiq.:* A coin, the sixth part of an as.

2. *Astron.:* The sextant (q.v.).

sĕx′-tant, *s.* [Lat. *sextans*, genit. *sextantis* = a sixth part; Fr. *sextant*; Sp. *sextante*; Ital. *sestante.*]

1. *Math.:* The sixth part of the circumference of a circle.

2. *Surv. & Navig.:* An instrument used in measuring angles, founded upon the optical principle that a ray of light twice reflected from plane reflectors makes, with the ray before reflection, an angle equal to twice the angle of inclination of the reflecting surfaces. It resembles a quadrant, but has an arc of about 65°. The reflecting sextant is an improved form of the quadrant of reflection, invented by Newton in 1699 [QUADRANT], and is capable of measuring angles of 120° or more. It consists of a frame, generally of metal, but sometimes of ebony, stiffened by cross-braces, and having an arc embracing about 65° of a circle. This is divided into double the number of degrees actually embraced between the two extreme graduations of the arc, as the fixed and movable glasses, owing to the double reflection, only form with each other an angle equal to half the angular distance between the two objects observed, one of which is seen directly and the other by reflection from the index-glass.



SEXTANT.

3. *Astron.:* Sextans: one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It extends a little more than from the equator to the ecliptic, between Regulus and *Cor Hydræ.*

* **sĕx′-ta-rȳ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *sextarius* = the sixth of anything.]

Roman Antiq.: A dry and liquid measure containing about a pint.

* **sĕx′-ta-rȳ** (2), * **sĕx′-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [SACRISTY.]

sextary-land, *s.* Land given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

sĕx′-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth; *-ene.*] [HEXENE.]

sĕx-tĕtt′, *s.* [SESTET.]

Sĕx′-tĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Philos. (*Pl.*): The followers of Quintus Sextius (born circ. 70 B.C.), who founded a school of philosophy at Rome.

"Abstinence from animal food, daily self-examination, and a leaning toward the doctrine of the transmigration of souls are among the Pythagorean elements in the philosophy of the *Sextians.* Their teaching seems to have consisted principally of exhortations to moral excellence, to energy of soul, and to independence with reference to external things."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), i. 221.

sĕx′-tīle, *a.* [Lat. *sextus* = sixth.] A term used to denote the position or aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. It is marked thus *.

"To the blank moon
Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five
Their planetary motions and aspects
In *sextile*, square, and trine, and opposite."
Milton: P. L., x. 659.

sĕx-tĭl′-liŏn (li as y), *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth, and Eng. *(m)illion.*] In American and French notation a number represented by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. In English notation a million raised to the sixth power, a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed.

sĕx′-tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sext(us)* = sixth; *-ine.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Sixteenth. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

B. *As subst.:* [DIALLYL].

* **sĕx′-ti-plȳ,** *v.t.* [SEXTUPLE.] To multiply sixfold.

"So some affections our soules browes unbend,
And other some do *sextiply* each dent."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 38.

sĕx′-tō (pl. **sĕx′-tōs**), *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *sextus* = sixth.] A book formed by folding the sheets into six leaves each.

sexto-decimo, *s.* A size of book in which each signature is folded to contain sixteen leaves; generally abbreviated 16mo, 16°.

sĕx′-tŏn, *s.* [A contract. of *sacristan* (q.v.).] An under officer of the church, whose duty is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating minister, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to which is added the duty of digging and filling up graves in the churchyard. The office corresponds to that of a janitor in other buildings.

"(I) always kept the *sexton's* arms in use
With digging graves and ringing dead men's knells."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

* **sĕx′-tŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ess.*] A female sexton.

"The *sextoness* hastened to turn on the gas."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Sir Rupert.

* **sĕx′-tŏn-rȳ,** * **sĕx′-tĕn-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ry.*] The office or post of sexton; sextonship.

"The *sextonry* of our ladye churche in Rome."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxcvii.

sĕx′-tŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ship.*] The office of a sexton.

"He died before my day of *sextonship.*"
Byron: Churchill's Grave.

* **sĕx′-trȳ,** *s.* [SEXTARY, (2).]

sĕx′-tu-ple, *a.* [Low Lat. *sextuplus*, from *sex* = six, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sixfold; six times as many.

"Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. *Music:* Applied to music divided into bars containing six equal notes or their equivalents, generally considered a sort of compound common time.

sĕx′-tu-plĕt, *s.* [SEXTUPLE.]

Music: A double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four.

sĕx′-u-al, *a.* [Lat. *sexualis*, from *sexus* = sex; Fr. *sexuel*; Sp. *sexual*; Ital. *sessuale.*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; pertaining to the genital organs: as *sexual* intercourse, *sexual* diseases, &c.

sexual-affinity, *s.*

Biol.: Power of hybridization.

sexual-reproduction, *s.* [GAMOGENESIS.]

sexual-selection, *s.*

Biol.: The modification of the two sexes through natural selection in relation to different habits of life, or the modification of the one sex in relation to the other. The latter is the more common. Male mammals, alligators, stag-beetles, &c., generally fight for the possession of the females. Among birds, again, the males exhibit their splendid plumage or sing with all their skill to attract the females. In both cases sexual selection tends to modify the structure. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.)

sexual-system, *s.*

1. *Physiol.:* The sexual organs collectively, with their collateral appendages and arrangements. The male and female elements produce what are usually termed sperm-cells and germ-cells respectively, the fusion of the two cells being required for the production of a fertile embryo. Except in the very lowest forms of life, this statement is generally correct as regards all animate Nature, of the vegetable kingdom equally with the animal.

2. *Bot.:* The classification of plants by the number, length, and grouping of the stamens, and the orders by the number, &c., of the pistils. [ARTIFICIAL-SYSTEM, LINNÆAN-SYSTEM.]

"The adoption of the *sexual system* by Professor Martyn at Cambridge and by Dr. Hope at Edinburgh, is [etc.] . . . considered as the era of the establishment of the [botanical] system in Britain."—*Pulteney: Sketches of Botany.*

sĕx′-u-al-ist, *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ist.*] One who maintains or supports the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants according to the sexual system (q.v.).

* **sĕx-u-ăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being distinguished by sex; recognition of sexual relations.

sĕx′-u-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ize.*] To give sex to; to distinguish into sexes.

sĕx′-ū-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sexual; -ly.*] In a sexual manner or relation.

sĕx′-vă-lent, *a.* [Lat. *sex* = six, and *valens,* genit. *valentis,* pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to six units of any standard, especially to six atoms of hydrogen.

sexvalent-elements, *s. pl.* [Hexads.]

sêy (1), *s.* [Fr. *saye.*] A sort of woollen cloth. (*Scotch.*)

sêy (2), *s.* [Icel. *segi* = a slice.] The opening in a garment through which the arm passes; the seam in a coat or gown which runs under the arm. (*Scotch.*)

sêy, *v.t.* [A.S. *sêhan, séon;* Icel. *séa.*] To strain, as a liquid. (*Scotch.*)

sêy′-bĕrt-īte, *s.* [After H. Seybert; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly in tabular crystals with a thin foliated micaceous structure. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·1; lustre, pearly; colour, reddish-brown, yellowish, copper-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, lime, with some sesqui- and protoxide of iron. Dana divides this species into (1) the Amity seybertite, (2) xanthophyllite, and (3) brandisite. (See these words.)

Sêy-çhĕlles′, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Geog.: A group of islands, north-east of Madagascar.

Seychelles-cocoanut, *s.* [Lodoicea.]

***seye,** *pret. of v.* [See.]

'sfoot, *interj.* [See def.] An oath or imprecation, abbreviated from *God's foot.*

sforz-ăn′-dō, sforz-ą′-tō (z as tz), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Forced. A term signifying that the note or notes pointed out by the sign *sf.* are to be emphasised more strongly than they would otherwise be in the course of the rhythm.

sfrê-găzz′-î, (zz as tz), *s.* [Ital. *sfreggare* = to rub, from *ex* = out, and *frico* = to rub.]

Art: A term applied to a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, &c., and consisting in dipping the finger into the colour, and drawing it once along the surface to be painted with an even movement. (*Fairholt.*)

sfû-ma′-tō, *a.* [Ital. = smoky.]

Paint.: A term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct, misty appearance.

sgra-fît′-tō, *a.* [Ital. = scratched.] Applied to a style of painting in which a white ground is chipped or worked away, so as to expose a black sub-surface.

*** shăb,** *v.i. & t.* [Shabby.]

A. *Intrans.:* To play mean or shabby tricks; to act shabbily; to skulk or sneak away.

B. *Trans.:* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

¶ *To shab off:* To get rid of.

"I would have *shabbed* him *off* purely."—*Farquhar: Love & a Bottle,* iv. 3.

shăb, *s.* [Shabby.] A disease in sheep; scab.

*** shăb′-bĕd, * shăb′-bȳd,** *a.* [Eng. *shab; -ed.*] Scabby, mean, shabby.

"They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.,* ii. 743.

shăb′-bĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shabby; -ly.*]

1. In a shabby manner or state; with shabby, threadbare, or worn clothes: as, To be dressed *shabbily.*

2. In a shabby or mean manner; meanly: as, To act *shabbily.*

shăb′-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shabby; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being shabby; the state of being threadbare or worn.

"He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one."—*Spectator.*

2. Squalor, dirt; state of neglect.

"*Shabbiness* holds its ground here and there, both in the Strand and in its eastward continuation, Fleet Street."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 7, 1885.

3. Meanness of conduct.

shăb′-ble, *s.* [Dut. *sabel;* Ger. *säbel.*] A cutlass, a hanger. (*Scotch.*)

"I think it suld hae set the *shabble* my father the deacon had at Bothwell brig a walking again."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

shăb′-bȳ, *a.* [A doublet of *scabby* (q.v.).]

1. Ragged, threadbare, much worn.

"I sat down on one of the benches, at the other end of which was seated a man with very *shabby* clothes."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 6.

2. Dressed in ragged, threadbare, or much-worn clothes.

"For the dean was so *shabby,* and looked like a ninny,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jinny."
Swift: Hamilton's Baron.

3. Mean, paltry, despicable, low.

"These *shabby* evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley,* pt. ii., ch. vii.

shabby-genteel, *a.* Having a certain remnant of gentility in manner, though shabbily dressed. (Used generally of one who, in popular phrase, "has seen better days," but now has somewhat threadbare clothes.")

shăb′-răck, *s.* [Ger. *schabracke;* Fr. *chabraque,* from Turk. *tshápràk;* Hungar. *csabrág.*] The cloth or housing of a military saddle.

*** shab-roon,** *s.* [Shab.] A shabby fellow. (*T. Browne: Works,* ii. 184.)

† sha′-bŭb, * shâw′-bŭbbe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Lunaria biennis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

shăck (1), *** shăcke,** *s.* [Prob. from *shake* (q.v.).]

1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by swine, &c., after harvest.

2. Beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food. (*Prov.*)

3. Liberty of winter pasturage.

4. A shiftless, lazy fellow; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. (*Prov.*)

"Such a *shack* as Fitzharris."—*North: Examen,* p. 293.

¶ *Common of shack:* The right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

shăck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"A *shack* is a one-story house built of cotton-wood logs, driven in the ground like piles, or laid one upon another. The roof is of sticks and twigs covered with dirt, and if there is no woman to insist on tidiness the floor will be of pounded earth."—*Century Magazine,* Aug., 1882, p. 511.

shăck, *v.i.* [Shack (1), *s.*]

1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.

3. To rove or wander about, as a tramp or beggar. (*Prov.*)

shăck, *a.* [An abbreviation of *shackle* (2) (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

shack-bolt, *s.*

Her.: A fetter, such as might be put on the wrists or ankles of prisoners.

shack-lock, *s.* [Shacklock.]

*** shăck′-ą-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [For *shake a Tory.*] [Tory.] An Irish hound. (*Dekker.*)

shăc′-kle (1), *s.* [Eng. *shack* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-le.*] Stubble. (*Prov.*)

shăc′-kle (2) *** schak-kyl, * scha-kle,** *s.* [A.S. *sceacul* = a bond; cogn. with Icel. *skökull* = the pole of a carriage; Sw. *skakel* = the loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle* = a trace for a carriage; O. Dut. *schakel* = link or ring of a chain. Named from its shaking about; A.S. *sceacan, scacan* = to shake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A fetter, gyve, or handcuff, or similar contrivance to confine the limbs, so as to restrain the use of them, or to prevent free motion.

"They touch our country and their *shackles* fall."
Cowper: Task, ii. 42.

* (2) A fetter-like band or chain worn on the legs or arms for ornament.

"They had all ear-rings made of gold, and gold *shackles* about their legs and arms."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1692).

(3) The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple.

(4) The iron by which the bed or body of a carriage is made to rest upon the spring-bar.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which obstructs, restrains, or embarrasses free action.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:* A clevy (q.v.).

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A link in a chain-cable which may be opened to allow it to be connected to the ring of the anchor or divided into lengths, usually fifteen fathoms. It consists of a clevy, bolt, and key. Used for the chains also.

(2) A ring on the port through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually.

(3) The clevy, secured by a pin and bolt to the shank of an anchor, and to which the cable is bent; used in place of the old-fashioned anchor-ring.

3. *Rail.:* A link for coupling railway-carriages. (*Amer.*)

shackle-bar, *s.*

Rail.: A coupling-bar.

shackle-bolt, *s.*

1. A bolt having a shackle or clevy on the end.

2. A bolt passing through the eyes of a clevy or shackle.

3. *Her.:* A shackle. [Fetter-lock.]

shackle-bone, *s.* The bone on which shackles are put; the wrist. (*Scotch.*)

shackle-crow, *s.*

Naut.: A bolt-extractor with a shackle instead of a claw.

*** shackle-hammed,** *a.* Bow-legged.

shackle-jack, *s.*

Vehicles: An implement for attaching the thills to the shackle on the axle where a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A joint in which two rings of bone are connected, as in the spine-bones of some fishes.

shăc′-kle, *v.t.* [Shackle (2), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To chain, to fetter; to confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to put shackles or fetters on.

2. To join by a shackle, link, or chain, as railway-carriages. (*Amer.*)

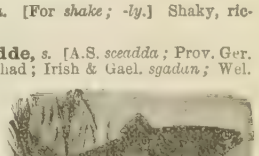
II. *Fig.:* To fetter; to obstruct or impede; to embarrass, to hamper.

shăck′-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *shack(le),* and *lock.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

shăck′-lȳ, *a.* [For *shake; -ly.*] Shaky, rickety.

shăd, * shadde, *s.* [A.S. *sceadda;* Prov. Ger. *schade* = a shad; Irish & Gael. *sgadan;* Wel. *ysgadan* = a herring.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of three anadromous fishes of the genus Clupea:



ALLICE-SHAD.

1. The American Shad, *Clupea sapidissima,* an important food fish, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Delaware, Hudson, and some other rivers. It spawns in fresh water. Great numbers are taken, it being highly esteemed and considered one of the best of food fishes.

2. The Allice Shad. [Allice.]

3. The Twaite Shad, *Clupea finta,* from twelve to sixteen inches long. Common on the coasts of Britain and Europe, ascending rivers; abundant in the Nile. The flesh is coarser than that of the Allice Shad.

shad-bellied, *a.*

1. Having a flat belly; opposed to pot-bellied (q.v.).

2. Having a gradual slope from the front backward, as the skirt of a cut-away coat.

shad-belly, *s.* An humorous epithet applied to a Quaker, from the customary shape of his coat. (*U. S.*)

shad-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Amelanchier canadensis. It is found in Canada and the northern United States, putting forth its racemes of white, roseate flowers in April or May, when the shad is ascending the rivers: hence the name Shad-bush. Called also June-berry, because the fruit, which is edible, is ripe in June. [SERVICE-BERRY.]

shad-frog, *s.*

Zool.: Rana habecina, called also *R. virginica*; an American frog, resembling the common species, but with a much more pointed muzzle, and generally only two inches long. It is very common in Carolina, is a persistent croaker, leaps several feet, and comes to land about the time that shads come to the shore.

shad-salmon, *s.*

Ichthy.: Coregonus clupeiformis, from Lakes Erie and Ontario. Called also the Fresh-water Herring.

* **shadde,** *pret. of v.* [SHED, *v.*]

shăd'-dŏck, *s.* [Named after Capt. Shaddock, who first introduced the fruit from China into the West Indies early in the eighteenth century.]

Bot. & Hort.: Citrus decumana. The shoots are pubescent; the leaves ovate, generally sub-acute, large, with their stalk winged; the flowers large and white; the fruit nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, and a white or reddish pulp. It is large, sometimes weighing from ten to twenty pounds. When abnormally large, it is a Pompoleon, when small, a Forbidden fruit, while a small sub-variety with clustered fruit is a Grape-fruit.

shāde, * **schade,** *s.* [A.S. *scæd, sceade* = shadow (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A state of comparative obscurity, caused by the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; comparative dimness or gloom caused by the interception of light.

2. Darkness, obscurity. (In this sense often used in the plural.)

"The *shades* of night were falling fast."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

3. A shaded or obscure place; a place sheltered from the rays of the sun, as a grove or wood; hence, a secluded retreat.

"He ended—or she heard no more:
He led her from the yew-tree *shade.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

* **4.** Protection, shelter.

"Under the sweet *shade* of your government."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* **5.** A shadow. [SHADOW, *s.*, I. 2 (5).]

6. Hence, something unreal or having no real existence.

"The earth's a *shade* that I pursue no more."
Cowper: The Nativity.

7. A degree or gradation of light.

"White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes."—*Locke.*

8. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount: as, Prices are a *shade* higher.

9. A screen; something which throws or causes a shadow, or diminishes the strength of light, as—

(1) A coloured glass in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observations.

(2) A hollow conic frustum of paper or metal surrounding the flame of a lamp, in order to confine the light within a given circular area.

(3) A hollow globe of ground glass or other translucent material, used for diffusing the light of a lamp or burner.

(4) A contrivance for protecting the eyes from the direct rays of the sun or artificial light.

(5) A hollow cylinder perforated with holes, used to cover a night-light.

(6) A hollow glass covering used to protect ornaments, &c., from dust.

(7) A window-blind (q.v.).

10. The soul, after its separation from the body; from its being supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a ghost, a spirit.

"If *shades* by carnage be appeased,
Patroclus' spirit less was pleased."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

11. (*Pl.*): The abode of spirits; Hades; the invisible world of the ancients.

12. (*Pl.*): Wine vaults. Brewer says that the expression originated at Brighton, when the old bank "was turned by Mr. Savage into a smoking-room and gin-shop. . . . This term was not inappropriate, as the room was in reality shaded by the opposite house."

II. *Paint.:* The dark or darker part of a picture; deficiency or absence of illumination.

"The means by which the painter works, and on which the effect of his picture depends, are light and *shade,* warm and cold colours."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting,* Note 39.

¶ Both *shade* and *shadow* express that darkness which is occasioned by the sun's rays being intercepted by any body; but *shade* simply expresses the absence of the light, and *shadow* signifies also the figure of the body which thus intercepts the light. Trees naturally produce a *shade* by means of their branches and leaves; and wherever the image of the tree is reflected on the earth, that forms its *shadow.* (*Crabb.*)

shade-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A translation of the Lat. *umbra,* the old Roman name of the Maigre (q.v.).

shade-hook, *s.* A hook for holding a curtain-cord.

shāde, *v.t.* [SHADE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shelter or screen from light, by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

"A pleasant brook, *shaded* by the trees from both wind and sun."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. To throw or cast a shade over; to render comparatively gloomy or obscure, by intercepting the light.

3. To cover with a shade or screen, or other contrivance for intercepting or interrupting the rays of light: as, To *shade* one's eyes with the hand.

* **4.** To shelter, to hide.

"Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **5.** To protect, to shelter.

"Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects."
Milton: P. L., ix. 266.

II. *Painting, &c.:*

1. To paint in obscure colours; to darken.

2. To mark with gradations of colour.

"The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn."
Milton: P. L., iii. 508.

shād'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [SHADE, *v.*]

shaded broad-bar, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Thera obeliscata.*

shaded-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Eupithecia subumbrata.*

* **shāde'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *shade; -ful(l).*] Shady.

"The only child of *shadeful* Savernake."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

* **shāde'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shade; -less.*] Destitute of shade; unshaded.

"More than watersprings to *shadeless* sands,
More to me were the comfort of her hands."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ix.

shād'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shad(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which shades.

* **2.** A maligner, a slanderer.

"In every age virtue has its *shaders* or maligners."
—*Sir D. Carlton: Memoirs,* p. 199.

shādes, *s. pl.* [SHADE, *s.*, I. 11, 12.]

shād'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shady; -ly.*] In a shady manner.

shād'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shady; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shady.

shād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHADE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of causing a shade or shadow; interception or interruption of light; obscuration.

2. That which represents the effect of light and shade on a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

sha-doof', **sha-dûf',** *s.* [Arab. *shadûf.*] The oldest known contrivance for elevating water, being found represented on monuments of as early date as 1432 B.C. It is still very common along the Nile, being used for purposes of irrigation. It consists of a long stout pole or rod suspended on a frame at about one-fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted to act as a counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket of leather or earthenware is suspended by a rope. The worker dips the bucket in the river,

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and aided by the counterpoising weight, raises it, and empties the water into a hole dug in the bank, from which a channel conducts it to the lands to be irrigated.

shăd'-ōw, * **schead-ewe,** * **schad-ue,** *s.* [A.S. *sceadu,* accus. pl. *sceadwa;* cogn. with Dut. *schaduw;* O. H. Ger. *scato* (genit. *scatewes*); Ger. *schatten;* Goth. *skadus;* Gr. σκότος, σκοτία (*skotos, skotia*); Ir. & Gael. *sgath,* from the same root as Gr. σκιά (*skia*) = shade; Sansc. *shâyâ* = shade; Eng. *sky.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Shade within defined limits; the figure of a body projected on the ground, &c., by the interception of light; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface or plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light.

"Nearchus assures us, that during his voyage along the coast of India (for no part of India extends beyond the Oritæ) the 2 *shadows* fall not the same way, as in other parts; for when they sail'd far into the ocean, towards the south, there, the *shadows,* nigh noon-day declin'd southward; and when the sun was upon the meridian, they had no *shadows* at all."—*Rooke: Arrian; Alexander's Expedition,* bk. v., ch. xxv.

(2) Darkness, gloom, shade, obscurity.

"By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise."
Denham. (*Todd.*)

(3) Shade; comparative obscurity or gloom.

* (4) An obscure or shady place; a secluded retreat.

"To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 733.

(5) The dark part of a picture; the representation of comparative deficiency or deprivation of light; shade.

"A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow,* and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface, where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow,* and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow,* and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

(6) A reflected image, as in a mirror or water hence, any image or portrait.

"To your *shadow* will I make true love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* (7) A shade or protection for the face.

"For your head here's precious geer,
Bongrace, cross-cloths, squares, and *shadows,*
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a year."
Jordan: Death Dissected (1649).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A spirit, a ghost, a shade.

"Came wandering by a *shadow* like an angel."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* (2) An imperfect or faint representation; an adumbration, a prefiguration; a dim foreshowing or bodying forth.

"The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things."—*Hebrews* x. 1.

* (3) A type, a mystical representation.

"Types and *shadows* of that destined seed."
Milton: P. L., xii. 233.

* (4) A slight or faint appearance; a shade.

"With whom is no variableness, neither *shadow* of turning."—*James* i. 17.

(5) Something unsubstantial or unreal, though presenting the appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

"To worship *shadows,* and adore false shapes."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

(6) A constant or inseparable companion or attendant.

"Sin and her *shadow,* death, and misery."
Milton: P. L., ix. 12.

* (7) An uninvited guest, introduced to a feast by one who is invited. (A translation of the Latin *umbra*.)

"I must not have my board pestered with *shadows*, That under other men's protection break in Without invitement."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat.

(8) Shelter, protection.

"Within the *shadow* of your power."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

II. *Optics:* Shadows are, theoretically considered, of two kinds, geometrical and physical. If a shadow be supposed to be produced by the interception of light proceeding from a single mathematical point, it will be well defined by straight lines proceeding from the point, and grazing the intervening object.

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But as every luminous body is possessed of some magnitude, and, therefore, emits light from many points, the shadow is not precisely defined, but consists of a portion in perfect shadow, or to which no luminous rays have access, and penumbra, to which some rays have access. In the former case the theoretical shadow is a geometric one, in the latter physical, *i.e.*, such as actually occurs in nature.

¶ *May your shadow never be or grow less:* May you escape the clutches of the devil! hence, May you be fortunate. It was fabled that when students of magic had attained a certain proficiency, they had to run round a subterranean hall, pursued by the devil. If he succeeded in catching only their shadow, they became first-rate magicians, but were thenceforth shadowless. (*Brewer.*)

"The recipients . . . hope that Sara's *shadow may never grow less.*"—*Referee*, Jan. 2, 1887.

† **shadow-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: Probably Luzula. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **shadow-house,** *s.* A summer-house.

shadow of death, *s.* The approach of death or calamity. (*Job* iii. 5.)

shadow-picture, *s.* A photograph taken by means of the Rœntgen X-rays. [See SKIAGRAPH, SHADOWGRAPH, RŒNTGEN RAYS.]

shăd'-ōw, *v.t.* [SHADOW, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To overspread with obscurity or shade; to shade; to obscure by intercepting the light or heat from.

"At the leastway y^e^ shadowe of Peter when he came by, might *shadow* some of them."—*Acts* v. 15. (1551.)

2. To darken, to obscure, to cloud; to cast a gloom over.

3. To mark with slight gradations of light or color; to shade.

*4. To paint in dark or obscure colors.

"If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* 5. To represent by a shadow.

"Certes a shadowe hath likenesse of the thing of which it is *shadowed*, but shadowe is not same thing of which it is *shadowed*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To screen, to hide, to conceal.

"Thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 4.

* 2. To shelter, to protect.

"*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

* 3. To follow closely; to attend on as closely as a shadow.

4. To represent or indicate faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate.

5. To represent typically. (Frequently followed by *forth*.)

shăd'-ōw-grăph, *s.* A shadow-picture.

shăd'-ōw-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shadowy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shadowy.

shăd'-ōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHADOW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shade or gradation of light and color; shading.

"The line of distance . . . with all its adumbrations and *shadowings*."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

2. *Paint.:* The art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.

* **shăd'-ōw-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shadow*; *-ish*.] Shadowy.

"That truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* resemblance."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii.

shăd'-ōw-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, s.; *-less*.] Having no shadow. [SHADOW, *s.* ¶.]

"Fairies and *shadowless* witches."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. iii.

shăd'-ōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, s.; *-y*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of shade; shady, shaded; causing shade; gloomy, obscure.

"On sunny slope and beechen swell,
The *shadowy* light of evening fell."
Longfellow: Burial of the Minnisink.

2. Like a shade or spirit.

"Bid not the *shadowy* phantoms stay."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dimly seen; obscure, dim.

* 2. Faintly; dimly or imperfectly representing or typical. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 291.)

3. Unsubstantial, unreal.

"Nor *shadowy* honour, nor substantial gain."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

* 4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

shăd'-răch, *s.* [From *Shadrach*, one of the three on whose bodies the fire of the furnace, mentioned in Daniel iii. 26, 27, had no power.] A mass of iron, in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

shăd'-ў, * **shad-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *shad(e)*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of shade; abounding in shade; shaded; casting a shade or shadow.

"Part under *shady* sycamore."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Sheltered or shaded from the glare of light or sultry heat.

"Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Building.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Such as will not bear the light; of doubtful morality or character; equivocal.

"The public might be misled into subscribing to a *shady* undertaking."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

2. Dull, declining: as, He is on the *shady* side of fifty.

shăf-fĕr-oôn', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A form of moulding.

shăf'-fle, *v.i.* [A variant of *shuffle* (q.v.).] To hobble or limp.

shăf-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shaffl(e)*; *-er*.] One who shuffles, hobbles, or limps.

* **shăff'-nĕt,** *s.* [SHAFTMENT.] A measure of about six inches.

"One heave the lead again, and sound abaffe,
A *shaffnet* less, seven all."
Taylor (The Water-poet).

Shăf'-ĭ-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Muhammadanism: The followers of Muhammad Ibn Idris al Shafei, born in Syria, Hegira 150 (A.D. 767). He wrote three works on the fundamental principles of Islam, and became the founder of the Shafiites, one of the four sects considered orthodox. It still exists in Arabia, India, &c. [SONNITES.]

shaft, * **schaft,** * **shafte,** *s.* [A.S. *sceaft*, for *scaft*, from *scaf* = stem of pa. par. of *scafan* = to shave; Dut. *schacht*, from *schaven* = to smooth, to plane; Icel. *skapt* = a shaved stick, a shaft; Dan. *skaft* = a handle, a shaft; Sw. *skaft*; Ger. *schaft*. The meaning is thus literally = a (shaven) rod.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An arrow; properly one which is sharp or barbed, thus differing from a bolt, which was a blunt-headed missile. [¶.]

"In his race the bow he drew,
The *shaft* just grazed Fitz-James's crest."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

2. Something more or less resembling a shaft; a body of a long, cylindrical form; a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like: as—

* (1) A pole, a maypole.

"The triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principal maypole in Cornhill), before the parish church of St. Andrew."—*Stow: London*, p. 74.

(2) The spire of a steeple.

(3) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof; a stack.

(4) The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

(5) The chimney of a furnace.

3. One of the bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, &c.

"The racer stumbles in the *shaft*,
And shows he was not meant for draft."
Lloyd: The Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

4. The handle of certain weapons or tools; a haft: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, whip, &c.

5. The forward, straight part of a gun-stock.

6. The interior space of a start-furnace.

II. *Fig.:* A missile weapon.

"Some kinds of literary pursuits, indisputably innocent at least, . . . have been attacked with all the *shafts* of ridicule."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 73.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The body of a column between the base and capital; the fust or trunk. [COLUMN.]

(2) One of the small columns which, in mediæval architecture, are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades, &c.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) That part of a machine to which motion is communicated by torsion, as the shaft of a fly-wheel, a paddle-shaft or screw-shaft of a steam-vessel, the crank-axle of a locomotive. [COUNTER-SHAFT.]

(2) A rod supported in hangers or bearings suspended from the ceiling or beneath the floor of a workshop, communicating motion to various machines from the prime motor.

3. *Mining:* A perpendicular or slightly-inclined pit, sunk by digging or blasting. In treacherous ground it is lined by curbs, called tubbing or cribbing. [BRATTICE.]

4. *Weaving:* A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.

* ¶ *To make a shaft or a bolt of a thing:* A proverbial expression, meaning to take the risk, to chance a thing.

"I shall to it again closely when he is gone, and *make a shaft or a bolt of it*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 130.

shaft-alley, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A passage-way between the after bulkhead of the engine-room and the shaft-pipe, around the propeller-shaft, and affording a means of access thereto.

shaft-bender, *s.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling, *s.*

1. A device for connecting together two or more lengths of a revolving-shaft by shaping the ends into flat surfaces or bearings, which are held together by a coupling-box.

2. A device for securing the thills of a carriage to the axle-tree.

shaft-drill, *s.* A rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond-points, for boring vertical shafts.

shaft-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which the ore, in a state of division, is dropped down a chimney through the flame.

shaft-horse, *s.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a vehicle.

shaft-jack, *s.*

Vehicle: An iron attaching the shafts to the axle.

shaft-loop, *s.*

Harness: The ring of leather suspended from the gig-saddle to hold the thill or shaft.

shaft-pipe, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The pipe or tube in the stern of a vessel through which the propeller-shaft passes in-board. In wooden vessels it occupies a hole bored through the stern-post and dead-wood. In iron vessels it passes through a hole in the stern-post and through frames with circular arcs, which form bearings.

shaft-tug, *s.*

Harness: The loop depending from the harness-saddle, and holding up the shaft that passes through it.

shaft'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *shaft; -ed.*]

*1. Having shafts; ornamented with shafts or small clustering pillars.

2. Having a handle; applied in heraldry to a spear-head to which a handle is attached.

shaft'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shaft; -ing.*]

Mach.: The system of shafts in a machine-shop for the transmission of power. It serves to convey the force which is generated in the engine to the different machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or cog-wheels firmly keyed on. Horizontal shafts are known as lying; vertical, as upright.

shaft'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shaft; -less.*] Having no shafts.

"Broken-down, wheelless, *shaftless* buggies."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

shaft'-mĕnt, *shaft-man, *shaft-mound, *schaft-monde, *shaft-ment, *shaft-mon, *s.* [A.S. *sceaftmund.*] A measure of about six inches; a span.

"Not exceeding a foot in length nor a *shaftman* in shortness."—*Barnaby Googe: Husbandry*, p. 78.

shăg, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sceacga;* cogn. with Icel. *skegg;* Sw. *skägg* = a beard; Dan. *skjæg;* Icel. *skaga* = to jut out; *skagi* = a headland.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair.

"True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn."
Gay: Trivia, i. 47.

*2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.

"Your offers must be full of bounty, velvets to furnish a gown, silks for petticoats, and forepartes, *shag* for lining."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iv. 2.

3. A kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds.

"Smoke large quantities of the strongest tobacco manufactured, generally that known as *shag*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 702.

4. A shred.

"Nuts which have been packed away and wedged beneath the loose *shags* of bark."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 1877, p. 870.

*5. Roughness, coarseness.

"They had indeed ability to smooth
The *shag* of savage nature."
Cowper: Task, v. 693.

6. The refuse of barley. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Ornith.: Phalacrocorax graculus*, the Scart, or Crested Cormorant. It is smaller than the Common Cormorant (*P. carbo*), from which it is distinguished also by its rich dark green plumage, with purple and bronze reflections. Total length twenty-seven inches; both sexes coloured alike. They pair early in April, and as many as five eggs have been frequently found. (See extract.)

"The *shag* is essentially a marine species, very seldom wandering, even for a short distance, inland, or being found on fresh-water. . . . It is well to remember that by fishermen and seaside folk the names *shag* and cormorant are frequently interchanged."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 152.

*B. *As adj.:* Shaggy, shagged.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 295.

shag-bark, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Carya alba;* a kind of hickory, with shaggy bark. Called also Shell-bark. (2) Its nut.

shag-dog, *s.* A dog with rough, shaggy hair. (*Ford: Lady's Trial*, iii. 1.)

shag-eared, *a.* Having shaggy ears.

"Thou liest, thou *shag-eared* villain."
Shakesp: Macbeth, iv. 2.

shag-haired, *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"A *shag-haired* crafty kern."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

shăg, *v.t.* [Shag, *s.*]

1. To make rough or hairy.

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.

shăgged, *a.* [Eng. *shag; -ed.*]

1. Rough with long hair or wool; shaggy.

"With rugged beard, and hoarie *shagged* heare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 34.

2. Rough, rugged.

"Where the rude torrent's brawling course
Was *shagged* with thorn and tangling sloe."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

shăg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shagged; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shagged; shagginess.

"The colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660).

shăg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shaggy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shaggy.

"The colour and *shagginess* of the hair."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. v.

shăg'-gў, ***shag-gie,** *a.* [Eng. *shag; -y.*]

1. Rough, with long hair or wool.

2. Rough, rugged.

"Render a good account of a big wild boar in the *shaggy* thickets and rocky fastnesses of Brittany."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

shą-greēn', ***sha-grīn',** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chagrin*, from Turk. *sâghri, saghri* = the back of a horse; shagreen; Pers. *saghri.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A species of leather, or rather parchment, prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, and camels. The strips, having been softened by steeping in water, and cleared of the hair, are spread on the floor and covered with the seeds of the Goose-foot (*Chenopodium album*). A covering of felt is laid on, and the seeds are pressed into the skin by trampling or mechanical means, thus producing the peculiar granular appearance of shagreen. It is dyed green with sal-ammoniac and copper filings, red with cochineal, &c. Shagreen is also made of the skins of otters, seals, sharks, &c. It was formerly much used for cases for spectacles, instruments, watches, &c.

*2. The same as Chagrin (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the leather described in I. 1.

"Two table-books in *shagreen* covers."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.

shagreen-ray, shagreen-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: Raja fullonica; a species of moderate size, often taken off the coast of the north of England and Scotland. It is about thirty inches long and fourteen broad, and the body, above and below, is covered with minute spines.

shagreen-skate, *s.* [Shagreen-ray.]

***shą-greēn',** *v.t.* [Chagrin, *v.*]

***shą-greēned',** *a.* [Eng. *shagreen; -ed.*] Made of shagreen; shagreen.

shah, *shaw, *s.* [Pers. *sháh* = king.] [Check, *v.*; Chess.]

1. The title given by European writers to the sovereign of Persia. In his own country he is known by the compound title Padishah.

2. A chieftain or prince.

Shah Nameh, *s.* [Pers. = Book of Kings.] The title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem in the modern Persian language by the poet Firdousi, containing the history of the ancient Persian kings.

sha'-hĭ, *s.* [Pers.] A Persian copper coin value $\frac{5}{8}$d.

shah-za'-da, *s.* [Hind.] A prince, the son of a king. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

shāik, sçhēik, *s.* [Sheik.]

shāil, *v.i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *schielen;* Ger. *schielen* = to squint, to be oblique.] To walk sideways.

"Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set."—*L'Estrange.*

shāird, *s.* [Shard.] A shred, a shard.

"An' when the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them
The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

shāke, ***schak-en** (pa. t. *shook,* *schook, pa. par. *shaken,* *schaken, *shook*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceacan, scacan* (pa. t. *scoc*, pa. par. *scacen, sceacen*); cogn. with Icel. *skaka* (pa. t. *skók*, pa. par. *skakinn;* Sw. *skaka;* Dan. *skage* = to shift.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly hither and thither; to cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate.

"When the wind earth's foundation *shakes*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,047.

2. To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw off by a jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion. (Generally followed by an adverb, as *away, off, out.*)

"We shall *shake off* our slavish yoke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

3. To brandish.

"Whilst I can *shake* my sword."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 5.

4. To give a tremulous and vibrating sound to; to trill: as, To *shake* a note in music.

5. To move from firmness; to cause to be unsteady; to weaken the stability of; to endanger, to threaten.

"*Shake* the peace and safety of our throne."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

6. To cause to waver, hesitate, or doubt; to impair or weaken the resolution or courage of.

7. To rouse suddenly, and with some degree of violence: as, To *shake* one out of sleep.

8. To injure by a sudden shock: as, He was very much *shaken* by the fall.

B. *Intrans.:* To be agitated with a trembling or vibrating motion; to tremble, to totter, to shiver, to quake.

"Those boughs which *shake* against the cold."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 73.

¶ 1. *To shake a foot:* To dance. (*Prov.*)

"I've heard my father play it at Arrah, and *shook a foot* myself with the ladies on the green."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 655.

*2. *To shake a loose leg:* To lead a roving unsettled life. (*Slang.*)

3. *To shake hands:*

(1) To greet by grasping and shaking the hand.

(2) To make an agreement or contract; to ratify, confirm, or settle a matter.

*(3) To part; to take leave.

"I tell thee, slave, I have *shook hands* with hope,
And all my thoughts are rage, despair, and horror."
Rowe: Tamerlane, ii. 1.

4. *To shake down:* To betake one's self to or occupy a shake-down (q.v.).

5. *To shake off the dust from one's feet:* To disclaim or renounce solemnly all connection or intercourse with a person or persons.

6. *To shake, to shake off:*

(1) To get rid of by shaking.

(2) To rid one's self of; to get rid of.

(3) To abandon, to discard; to cast off.

"*Shaking off* so good a wife."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

*(4) To deny, to refuse.

"These offers he *shakes off*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

*7. *To shake one's elbow:* To gamble at dice.

8. *To shake the head:* To express disapprobation, reluctance, dissatisfaction, negation, refusal, denial, disappointment, reproach, or the like.

9. *To shake together:* To be on good terms; to get along well or smoothly together; to accommodate one's self to the habits, ways, &c., of another.

10. *To shake up:*

(1) The same as *To shake together* (q.v.).

*(2) To upbraid.

"Did *shake up* in some hard and sharpe termes a young gentleman."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 628.

shāke, *s.* [Shake, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shaking; a rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; agitation, vibration.

"I judge of a friend by the *shake* of his hand."
Rutson: Miscellanies, s. 80.

2. A crack in timber caused by great heat, rapid drying, seasoning, &c.

3. A crack or fissure in the earth. (*Prov.*)

4. A brief moment; an instant. (*Colloq.*)

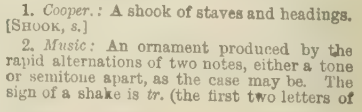
"I'll be back in a couple of *shakes*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Babes in the Wood.

5. (*Pl.*): A trembling fit; specif., ague, intermittent fever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cooper.:* A shook of staves and headings. [Shook, *s.*]

2. *Music:* An ornament produced by the rapid alternations of two notes, either a tone or semitone apart, as the case may be. The sign of a shake is *tr.* (the first two letters of



SHAKE.

the Italian *trillo*) placed over the chief note. A succession of shakes is called a chain. A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

¶ *No great shakes* (lit., *No great windfalls*): Nothing extraordinary or out of the common, of no great account.

"I had my hands full and my head too, just then when he wrote Marino Faliero; so it can be *no great shakes*."—*Byron: To Murray*, Sept. 28, 1820.

* **shake-bag,** *s.* A large game-cock.

shake-down, *s.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as one formed on a chair or the floor. (From straw being in old times used to form a rough bed.)

"A *shake-down* had been ordered even in Mr. Barry's own study."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 137.

shake-fork, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fork to toss hay about.

2. *Her.:* The shake-fork resembles the pall in form, but the ends do not touch the edges of the shield, and have points in the same manner as the pile.

SHAKE-FORK.

shake-rag, *s.* A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

"He was a *shake-rag* like fellow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

shake-willy, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A willowing machine for cleaning cotton, preparatory to carding.

shāke'-bŭck-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shake*, and *buckler.*] A swashbuckler; a bully.

shāk'-ĕn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Caused to shake; agitated.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

3. Injured by a sudden fall or shock.

Shāk'-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *shak(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which shakes.

"Thou mightie *shaker* of the earth, thou lord of all the seas." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vii.

* 2. An old name for the Fantail pigeon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Briza media.*

2. *Church Hist. (Pl.):*

(1) A name given to an American sect of celibates of both sexes, founded by Ann Lee, an English emigrant, about 1776, from their using a kind of dance in their religious exercises, but who call themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. Their chief settlement is at Mount Lebanon, in the State of New York. Their foundress was called the Elect Lady, and Mother of all the Elect, and claimed to be the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. The Shakers profess to have passed through death and the resurrection into a state of grace—the Resurrection order, in which the love which leads to marriage is not allowed, and are known as brothers and sisters. They abstain from wine and pork, live on the land, and shun towns. They cultivate the virtues of sobriety, prudence, and meekness, take no oaths, deprecate law, avoid contention, and repudiate war. They affect to hold communion with the dead, and believe in angels and spirits, not as a theological dogma, but as a practical fact.

"In many of their ideas the *Shakers* would appear to be followers of the Essenes . . . Their church is based on these grand ideas: The kingdom of heaven has come, Christ has actually appeared on earth; the personal rule of God has been restored; the old law is abolished; the command to multiply has ceased; Adam's sin has been atoned; the intercourse of heaven and earth has been restored; the curse is taken away from labour: the earth, and all that is on it, will be redeemed; angels and spirits have become, as of old, the familiars and ministers of men."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 282.

(2) An English Millenarian sect founded by Mrs. Mary Anne Girling, who gave out that she was a new incarnation of the Deity, and could never die. Her followers established a community on the borders of the New Forest; but Mrs. Girling died on Sept. 18, 1886, and shortly afterwards her followers dispersed.

"Under a railway arch at Walworth she commenced her meetings, and it was there that, owing to the dancing and jumping practised by some of her followers at their devotion, they were called *Shakers.*"—*Christian Age*, Oct. 13, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Shakers. [A. II. 2. (1).]

"Gentiles working on the *Shaker* lands."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 280.

Shāk'-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *Shaker; -ess.*] A female Shaker.

"The Shaker is a monk, the *Shakeress* a nun."—*W. H. Dixon: New America* (ed. 1869), p. 274.

Shāk'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Shaker; -ism.*] The principles or teaching of the Shakers.

"It is a land, too, where every possible experiment has been tried, from *Shakerism* to Polygamy, and where every doctrine finds apostles, disciples, and dupes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

Shāke-spēar'-ĭ-an, Shāk-spēar'-ĭ-an, Shāke-spēar'-ē-an, Shāk-spēr'-ĭ-an, Shāk-spēr'-ē-an, *a.* [Eng. *Shakespeare; -an.*] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling Shakespeare.

shāk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shaky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shaky.

shāk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

shaking-frame, *s.*

1. A frame turned by a crank or otherwise, and having sieves arranged upon it, used in graining powder.

2. *Metall.:* A form of buddle or sieve used in sorting ores.

shaking-machine, *s.* [TUMBLING-BOX.]

shaking palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: Paralysis agitans; characterized by a tremulous agitation, commencing in the hands and arms, or in the head, and gradually extending over the whole body. It is generally fatal, though a cure has sometimes been effected by electricity.

Shaking-quakers, *s. pl.* The same as SHAKER, II. 2. (1) (q.v.).

shaking-table, *s.*

Metall.: A form of separator in which the slimes or comminuted ores are agitated in the presence of water.

sha'-kō, *s.* [Fr. *shako, schako*, from Hung. *csako* (pron. *shako*) = a cap, a shako.] A military head-dress, formerly worn by the infantry of the line; it somewhat resembled a truncated cone, having a peak in front and sometimes another behind. It was generally ornamented with a ball or other body in front of the crown.

shāk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shak(e); -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Disposed to shake or tremble; liable to shake.

2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.

3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked or split, as timber.

II. *Fig.:* Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability.

* **shăl'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *shail.*] To give way, to come down.

"Two hils betwixt which it ran, did *shalder* and so choke vp his course."—*Holinshed: Des. Britaine*, ch. xv.

shāle, * **shal,** *s.* [Ger. *schale* = a shell, peel, rind, or scale. *Shale* and *scale* are doublets.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shell, a husk.

"Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

2. *Petrol.:* A more or less laminated rock of varying hardness and mineral composition, consisting of exceedingly fine comminuted materials; sometimes resembling slates, but of more recent geological age.

3. *Geol.:* Shale, having been originally mud, may occur wherever in any bygone age silt has been deposited, and metamorphic action has not subsequently taken place. One of the best-known shales is the Carbonaceous Shale, blackened and otherwise modified, by carbonaceous matter. It has often finely-preserved impressions of fossil ferns, &c. [BITUMINOUS-SHALE, CARBONIFEROUS-FORMATION.] The Bituminous Shales yield oil by distillation. [TORBANITE.]

* **shāle,** *v.i.* [SHALE, *s.*] To peel, to shell.

shălk'-īte, *s.* [After Shalka, India, where it fell (Nov. 30, 1850); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An extra-terrestrial rock, of which the meteorite of Shalka is the type. It consists principally of olivine and bronzite, with a little chromite.

shăll, * **schal,** * **shal** (pa. t. * *sholde,* * *scholde,* * *shulde, should*), *aux. v.* [A.S. *sceal,* an old pa. t., used as a present, and thus conjugated: *ic sceal, thú scealt, hé sceal;* pl. *sculon, sculun, sceolun.* Hence was formed a pa. t. *scolde, sceolde,* pl. *sceoldon.* The infinitive form is *sculan* = to owe, to be under an obligation to do a thing, the verb following being put in the infinitive mood, as *ic sceal gán* = I must go; hence, the modern use of the word as an auxiliary verb. Cogn. with Dut. *ik zal* = I shall, *ik zoude* = I should, infin. *zullen;* Icel. *skal,* pl. *skulum,* pa. t. *skyldi, skyldu,* infin. *skulu;* Sw. *skall,* pa. t. *skulle,* infin. *skola;* Dan. *skal,* pa. t. *skulde,* infin. *skulle;* Ger. *soll,* pa. t. *sollte,* infin. *sollen;* Goth. *skal,* pl. *skulum,* pa. t. *skulda,* infin. *skulan.* All from the same base as A.S. *scyld* = guilt, *i.e.*, desert of punishment; Ger. *schuld* = guilt, fault, debt. (*Skeat.*)]

* **I.** *Originally as an independent transitive verb:* To owe; to be under an obligation of or for. (*Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, 1,600.)

II. *As an auxiliary verb:*

* 1. To be under the obligation; **to be** bound.

"Al drery was his chere and his loking
When that he *sholde* out of the chambre go."
Chaucer. (*Todd.*)

(1) Forming the first persons singular and plural of the future tense, *shall* is used to denote simple futurity, and simply foretelling or declaring something which is to take place, and thus equivalent to *am to, are to:* as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow, *i.e.*, I am to, or I intend to go to town. *Shall* in this case expresses mere futurity, without any idea of determination or decision, to denote which in the first persons singular and plural *will* is used [WILL (1), *v.*]; that is, the simple future in full is, I shall, thou wilt, he will; we shall, you will, they will. In indirect narration, however, *shall* is used in the second and third persons to denote simple futurity: as, He thinks he *shall* go.

(2) In the second and third persons *shall* is used:

(*a*) To denote control or authority on the part of the speaker, as when a promise, command, or determination is applied: as, You *shall* go, *i.e.*, You must go, Thou *shalt* not kill, &c.

(*b*) To denote necessity or inevitability in the mind of the speaker; futurity thought inevitable and answered for by the speaker.

"Beasts *shall* tremble at thy din."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(3) When used interrogatively, in the first and third persons, *shall* asks for direction or refers the question to the decision of the person asked: as, *Shall* I go? *Shall* they go? But in the second person *shall*, used interrogatively, merely asks for information as to the future: as, *Shall* you come?

(4) After conditionals, as *if* or *whether*, and in dependent clauses generally, *shall*, in all the persons, denotes simple futurity.

"If we *shall* shake off our slavish yoke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

* 2. *Shall* and *should* are used elliptically with adverbs, for *shall* (or *should*) *go*, as:

"I *shall* no more to sea." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

3. *Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* go. It is used:

(1) To express present duty or obligation: as, We (they, &c.) *should* practise virtue; or

(2) Past duty or obligation: as, I (thou, he, &c.) *should* have gone, *i.e.*, I (thou, he, &c.) ought to have gone, It was the duty of me (you, him, &c.) to have gone.

(3) To express a simple hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will:* as, I *shall* be pleased if you *will* come, and I *should* be pleased if you *would* come. So also in conditional and dependent clauses *should* is, like *shall*, used to denote simple futurity: as, If it *should* rain to-morrow, he will not come.

"He had expected that he *should* be able to push forward without a moment's pause, that he *should* find the French army in a state of wild disorder, and that his victory *would* be easy and complete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix

(4) It is used to soften or modify a statement: as, I *should* not like to say so.

(5) *It should seem* was formerly used for "it seems," where we now say, *It would seem.*

4. *Shall* was sometimes colloquially or provincially abbreviated into *'s*: as,

"Thou's hear our counsel."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

shăl'-lĭ, *s.* [SHAWL.]

Fabric: A twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat.

shăl'-lŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Gaultheria Shallon*, a small, shrubby, evergreen heathwort, with white flowers, growing in pine forests in North America. The berries are used for tarts, and the Indians make them into bread. Called also Salal.

***shạl-loon'**, *s.* [Fr. *chalon* = a woollen stuff, said to have been made at Chalons, in France.]

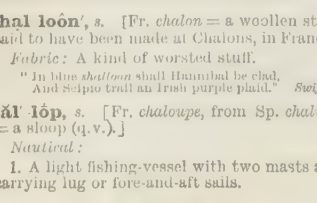
Fabric: A kind of worsted stuff.

"In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Sciplo trail an Irish purple plaid." *Swift.*

shăl'-lōp, *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, from Sp. *chalupa* = a sloop (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. A light fishing-vessel with two masts and carrying lug or fore-and-aft sails.



SHALLOP

2. A sloop (q.v.).

3. A boat for one or two rowers.

"The maid alarmed, with hasty oar,
Pushed her light *shallop* from the shore." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 20.

shạl-lŏt', *s.* [ESCHALOT.]

Bot.: The common name of *Allium ascalonicum*.

shăl'-lōw, ***schal-owe**, *a.* & *s.* [The same word as *shoal* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *skjálgr* = oblique, wry; Sw. dial. *skjalg*; Ger. *schel*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not deep; not having much depth; having the bottom at a little distance from the surface or edge: as, *shallow* water, a *shallow* dish, &c.

*2. Not penetrating deeply.

"A *shallow* scratch." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

3. Not intellectually deep, not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters; superficial, empty, silly.

"Some *shallow* story of deep love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

*4. Not deep or full of sound; thin and weak in sound.

"If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring."—*Bacon.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal, a shelf, a flat, a sandbank.

"In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Astron.:* (See extract).

"*Shallows* are extensive and level depressions of the luminous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance."—*Sir W. Herschel*, in *Philosoph. Transactions*, xci. 267.

¶ *Shallow-water deposits:*

Geol.: Deposits which afford evidence that they were originally laid down in shallow water. Examples: Conglomerates, grits, sandstones, especially when they have ripple marks and false bedding. Among the molluscous genera characteristic of shallow water are Purpura, Patella, Cardium, Haliotis, Trochus, Pecten, Mytilus, Pholas, Conus, Mitra, Cypræa, Pinna, Arca, &c. (*Seeley.*)

shallow brained, *a.* Having no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

"A company of lewd, *shallow brained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit." *—South.*

*** shallow-hearted**, *a.* Superficial, trifling.

"Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

shallow-pated, *a.* The same as SHALLOW-BRAINED (q.v.).

shallow rooted, *a.* Not having deeply-penetrating roots.

"Now, 'tis the spring, and weeds are *shallow-rooted*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

*** shallow-searching**, *a.* Not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters.

shăl'-lōw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Rudd (q.v.).

*** shăl'-lōw**, *v.t.* [SHALLOW, *a.*] To make shallow.

"In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* xii.

*** shăl'-lōw-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A shallow-pated or silly person.

"They have drawn in silly *shallowlings*."—*British Bellman*, 1648.

shăl'-lōw-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ly*.]

1. In a shallow manner; with little depth.

"The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Without depth of thought or judgment; superficially, simply, foolishly.

"Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

shăl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being shallow; want of depth; small depth.

"Accumulating from the *shallowness* of the water."
—Cook: Third Voyage, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. Want of depth of intellect; superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness, silliness.

"Perverse craft [is] the meerest *shallowness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

*** shalm**, *** shalmie**, *s.* [SHAWM.]

*** shạ-lōte'**, *s.* [SHALLOT.]

shălt, *aux. v.* [SHALL.] The second person singular of the auxiliary *shall*.

shāl'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shal(e)*; *-y*.] Partaking of the nature of shale; resembling or containing shale.

"He lies down upon the *shaly* soil."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

shăm, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. the same word as *shame* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick, fraud, or device which deludes and disappoints; a false pretence, an imposture, a counterfeit.

"A meer *sham* and disguise to avoid a more odious imputation."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

*2. A false shirt-front; a dickey.

"Wearing *shams* to make linen last clean a fortnight."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers*, i.

B. *As adj.:* Feigned, false, counterfeit; not real or genuine.

"Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way?"
Gay: Trivia, iii. 252.

*** Sham-Abram, Sham-Abraham**, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* One who feigns or shams illness to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

B. *As adj.:* Sham, false, counterfeit.

sham-fight, *s.* A pretended fight or engagement for exercise and training of soldiers or sailors.

sham-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

shăm, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHAM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To cheat, to trick, to deceive; to delude with false pretences.

"Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction."—*L'Estrange.*

*2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition; to palm off.

"We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

3. To feign; to make a pretence of, in order to deceive; to imitate, to ape: as, To *sham* illness.

B. *Intrans.:* To make false pretences; to pretend, especially to feign illness: as, He is only *shamming*.

¶ *To sham Abram:* A nautical slang expression for pretending illness in order to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

Shăm'-an, *s.* & *a.* [Pers. & Hind. *shaman* = an idolater.]

A. *As subst.:* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard; a conjurer amongst Shamanists.

"The *Shaman* himself is a wizard-priest, closely akin to the medicine-men of savage tribes in other parts of the world."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 771.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Shamanism or the Shamanists.

Shăm'-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-ism*.]

Compar. Relig.: A form of religion practised in Siberia, though Lubbock (*Orig. of Civil.*, ed. 1882, p. 334) remarks that "the phase of thought is widely distributed, and seems to be a necessary stage in the progress of religious development. There is no system of belief, and the only religious ceremonies consist in the Shamans working themselves into a fury, and supposing or pretending that they are inspired by the Spirit in whose name they speak, and through whose inspiration they are enabled to answer questions and foretell the future.

"In Totemism the deities inhabit our earth; in *Shamanism* they live generally in a world of their own, and trouble themselves little about what is passing here."—*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 340.

Shăm'-an-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of Shamanism (q.v.).

Shăm-an-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Shaman*; *-istic*.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Shamanism (q.v.).

"Col. Dalton states that 'the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *Shamanistic*.'"
—Lubbock: Orig. Civil. (ed. 1882), p. 343.

shăm'-ble, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *scamble* (q.v.); O. Dut. *schampelen* = to tumble, to trip, to swerve.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as though the knees were weak.

"So when nurse Nokes, to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes."
Smith: Memory of Mr. John Phillips.

shăm'-bles, *** shăm'-bęls**, *s. pl.* [Mid. Eng. *schamel*; A.S. *scamel* = a stool, a bench, from Lat. *scamellum* = a little bench or stool; cf. Dan. *skammel*; Icel. *skemmill* = a footstool, a bench, a trestle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A bench or stall in a market on which goods were exposed for sale.

2. The tables or stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter-house, a meat-market. (Often used as a singular.)

"Till it pleased the sheepheard to appoint foorth, which should be thrust into pasture, and which taken to go to the *shambels*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1381).

3. A place of indiscriminate or wholesale slaughter or butchery.

II. *Mining:* Shelves, stages, or benches on to which the ore is thrown successively in raising.

shăm'-blĭng, *a.* [SHAMBLE, *v.*] Moving with an awkward or unsteady gait, as though with weak knees.

shāme, *** scham**, *** schame**, *s.* [A.S. *sceamu*, *scæmu*, cogn. with Icel. *skömm*; Dan. *skam*; Sw. *skam*; Ger. *scham*; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scama*.]

1. A painful sensation, excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature and modesty prompt us to conceal.

"Let his *shame* quickly drive him to Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

2. A fear of incurring disgrace or of offending decency or decorum; modesty, decency decorum: as, He has no *shame* in him.

*3. Shameful or ignominious treatment.

"He . . . dude hym gret *schame*.'
Robert of Gloucester, p. 75.

4. That which causes shame; anything which brings reproach upon or degrades a person in the eyes of others; a disgrace.

"O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy?"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey. (Todd.)

5. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, derision. (*Ezekiel* xxxvi. 6.)

*6. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 3.)

¶ (1) *For shame!* An interjectional phrase equivalent to, *Shame on you.*

(2) *To put to shame:* To inflict shame or disgrace on; to cause to feel shame.

*** shame-proof**, *a.* Insensible to shame; callous.

"We are *shame-proof*, my lord."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

shāme, * **schame,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceamian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cause to blush or feel degraded, dishonoured, or disgraced.

"To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived, Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 4.

2. To disgrace; to bring ignominy, reproach, or disgrace on.

"To *shame* his hope with deeds degenerate." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,063.

* 3. To mock at; to deride.

"Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor."—*Psalm* xiv. 6.

* 4. To be ashamed of.

"For whoso *schameth* me and my wordis; mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne he cometh in his majiste and of the fadris and of the holy aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ix.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be ashamed; to feel shame; to blush.

"Be not you ashamed to shew, he'll not *shame* to tell you what it means."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

shāme'-fāçed, *a.* [A corrupt. of *shamefast* (q.v.).] Bashful, easily confused or put out of countenance.

"And scarce the *shamefaced* king could brook The gaze." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 19.

* **shāme'-fāçed-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *shamefaced; -ly.*] In a shamefaced manner; with excessive modesty or bashfulness.

shāme'-fāçed-nĕss, shāme'-fāç-ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shamefaced; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shamefaced; excessive modesty or bashfulness.

"The embarrass'd look of shy distress, And maidenly *shamefacedness.*" *Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.*

* **shāme'-fast, * schame-fast, * sham-fast,** *a.* [A.S. *scamfæst*, from *scamu* = shame, and *fæst* = fast, firm.] Shamefaced, bashful, modest; easily put out of countenance.

"He was *shamfast*, bycause of them that were there present."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.*, vol. i., ch. cccl xxiv.

* **shāme'-fast-nĕss,** *s.* [A.S. *scamfæstnes.*] Shamefacedness, excessive bashfulness.

"She looked on him and loved him; but being young Made *shamefastness* a seal upon her tongue." *A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, iii.

shāme'-fûl, * shāme'-fûll, * scheome-ful, *a.* [Eng. *shame; -full.*]

1. Bringing shame or disgrace; disgraceful, ignominious.

"But from the moment of that *shameful* flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Raising a feeling of shame in others; indecent.

* 3. Feeling shame, full of shame, ashamed.

"Where he would have hid His *shamefull* head." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 18.

shāme'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shameful; -ly.*] In a shameful manner or degree; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

"We had not been thus *shamefully* surprised." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

shāme'-fûl-nĕss, * shame-ful-nes, *s.* [Eng. *shameful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shameful; disgrace, disgracefulness, shame, opprobrium, reproach.

"Then began decrees, ordinances, depocytions, disposycyons, reseruations, prouysions with like *shamefulnes* for to spring."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 204.

shāme'-lĕss, *a.* [A.S. *scamleás*, from *scamu* = shame, and *leás* = less.]

1. Destitute of shame; having no feeling of shame or modesty; brazenfaced, impudent, audacious; insensible to shame or disgrace.

"The most *shameless* and importunate suitor who could obtain an audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting want of shame or modesty.

"For the load of public hatred under which he already lay was too much even for his *shameless* forehead."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Done without shame: as, a *shameless* deed.

shāme'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shameless; -ly.*] In a shameless manner; without shame or modesty; impudently.

"He [Bonner] alledged, or rather *shamelessly* and slanderously cavilled, that those his denouncers were vile."—*State Trials; Edward VI.*

shāme'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shameless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shameless; insensibility to shame, dishonour, or disgrace.

"Her beauty being ballanced by her *shamelessness.*" —*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **shām'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sham(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which shames or disgraces.

"My means and my conditions are no *shamers* Of him that owes 'em." *Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

* **shăm'-mĕlş,** *s. pl.* [SHAMBLES.]

shăm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sham*, v.; *-er.*] One who shams; an impostor.

* **shăm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sham; -ish.*] Deceitful.

"The overture was very *shammish.*"—*North: Examen*, p. 100.

shăm'-mў, shăm'-ōў, sham-ois, *s.* [A corrupt. of *chamois* (q.v.).] (See etym.)

shăm'-ōў-ĭng, *s.* [SHAMMY.] The mode of preparing chamois leather. [CHAMOIS, *s.*, 2.] [SHAMMY.]

shăm-poō', * çhăm-poō', *v.t.* [Hind. *champnā* = (1) to join, (2) to thrust in, to press, to shampoo.]

1. To squeeze and rub the whole surface of the body of, after a hot bath, at the same time extending the limbs and racking the joints, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigour. It was introduced from the East.

2. To wash thoroughly, and rub and brush the head of, using either soap or a preparation of soap.

"I wish to add that it is necessary that the patient should have the nails on both fingers and toes shortened and cleansed by brushing; the ears syringed out, the hair cut and *shampooed*, and the whole body well cleansed with carbolic soap."—*Times*, Jan. 6, 1881.

shăm'-poō', * **çhăm-poō',** *s.* [SHAMPOO, *v.*] The act of shampooing; the state of being shampooed.

shăm poō'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shampoo*, v.; *-er.*] One who performs the operation of shampooing. [SHAMPOO, *v.* 1.]

"A professional *shampooer* sued —— for shampooing his wife."—*Daily News*, Dec. 23, 1886.

shăm'-rŏck, * shăm'-brogue, * sham-roke, *s.* [Ir *seamrog* = trefoil; dimin. of *seamar* = trefoil; Gael. *seamrag.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant with three leaflets selected by the Irish as the symbol of their country, from the tradition that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. A bunch of shamrock is worn by most Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day (March 17).

SHAMROCK.

"If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

2. *Bot.: Trifolium minus, T. repens, T. pratense, T. filiforme, Oxalis Acetosella* (See fig.), *Medicago lupulina*, &c., are all sometimes used as the shamrock. (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

* **shăm'-rŏck-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *shamrock; -y.*] Covered or abounding with shamrock.

"Exchanging the blue grass of the far West for the *shamrocky* savannahs of Meath."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

shăn (1), *s.* [SHANNY.]

shăn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: A defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fibres in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers, when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

Shăn, *s.* & *a.* [Native name.]

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (*Pl.*): A race of Eastern Asia, living in independent communities, or subject to Burmah, China, or Siam. Their origin is not clearly understood, and the term seems to be of a political rather than of an ethnological character.

"The attitude of the *Shans*, as a whole, has not been hostile to the British."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Shans. [A.]

"The *Shan* influence being felt even in Java."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 773.

shănd, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *scond, scond* = shame, disgrace.]

A. *As adj.:* Worthless.

B. *As subst.:* A cant term for base coin.

"I doubt Glossan will prove but *shand* after a mistress."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

shăn'-drў-dăn, shăn'-drў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A one-horse Irish conveyance.

shăn-dў găff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

'shăng'-haĭ, *v.t.* To ship a sailor while he is in an unconscious state from the administration of a drug.

shăng'-ĭe, shăng'-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.

"He'll clap a *shangan* on her tail, An' set the bairns to daud her." *Burns: The Ordination.*

shăn'-ĭng, *s.* [SHANNY.]

shănk, * schanke, * shanke, *s.* [A.S. *scanca, scanca*; cogn. with Dut *schonk* = a bone; Dan. *skank* = the shank; Sw. *skank* = a leg; Ger. *schinken* = the ham; *schenkel* = the shank, the leg. According to Skeat, the *shanks* are literally the *runners*, being a nasalised form from the same root as *shake* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The leg, or the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia, or shin-bone.

"I view the muscular proportion'd limb Transform'd to a lean *shank.*" *Cowper: Task*, v. 16.

2. In a horse, the part of the foreleg between the knee and the fetlock.

3. Something more or less resembling the shank or leg; that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing which connects the acting part with the handle or other part by which it is held or moved, as—

(1) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit.

(2) The part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point.

(3) The straight part of a hook.

(4) The tang, or part of a case-knife, chisel, &c., inserted in the handle.

(5) The body of a printing-type.

(6) The eye on (not through) a button.

(7) That part of the shoe which unites the broad sole and the heel, beneath the arch or small of the foot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The space between two of the channels in the Doric triglyph (q.v.). [FEMUR.]

2. *Founding:* A large ladle to contain molten metals; it is managed by a straight bar at one end, and a cross-bar with handles, called the crutch, at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. They are made of various sizes, from those handled by two men to those slung from a crane.

3. *Naut.:* The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms with the stock. [ANCHOR.]

4. *Optics:* Flat pliers used by lens-makers to reduce pieces of glass to circular form before grinding and polishing.

¶ *To ride shanks's mare* (or *nag*): To perform a journey on foot.

shank-iron, *s.*

1. A former for the shank of a boot or shoe.

2. An iron plate placed between the leather portions of a boot-shank to stiffen it.

shank-painter, *s.*

Naut.: The chain or chain and rope which fastens the shank and flukes of an anchor to the side of a vessel, abaft the cat-head.

shănk, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHANK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To send off or away without ceremony; to push off. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye should baith be *shankit* off till Edinburgh Castle."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take to one's legs; to be off. (*Scotch.*)

2. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; to fall off by decay of the footstalk. (Often with *off.*) (*Darwin.*)

¶ *To shank one's self away:* To take one's self off. (*Scotch.*)

shăṅk-beër, *s.* [SHENKBEER.]

shaṅked, *a.* [Eng. *shank,* s. ; *-ed.*]

1. Having a shank.

2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shăṅk'-ĕr, *s.* [CHANCRE.]

Shaṅk'-lĭn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog. : A maritime parish on the south-east coast of the Isle of Wight.

* **Shanklin sand,** *s.*

Geog. : The Lower Greensand or Upper Neocomian, largely developed near Shanklin.

shăn' nỹ, shăn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy. : Blennius pholius, sometimes called the Smooth Blenny, a British species. It is about four inches long, olive-green, with irregular black spots. There is no crest-like appendage on the head, and the notched dorsal is not continuous with the caudal fin. The incisors are long, and serve to detach limpets and mussels from the rocks. The shanny will endure fresh water for a short time, and will live for many days out of water in places if the ground is moist.

shăn'-nỹ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Wild, foolish. (*East Anglian.*)

* **shanny-pated,** *a.* Giddy-pated.

"A *shanny-pated* crew." *Bloomfield : The Horkey.*

* **Shăṇs'-crĭt,** *s.* [SANSCRIT.]

sha'n't, *v.i.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *shall not.*

* **shăn'-tỹ,** * **shăn'-tĕ,** *a.* [A form of *jaunty* (q.v.).] Jaunty, gay.

"'Tis thine for sleeves to tench the *shantiest* cuts,
Give empty coxcombs more important struts."
Warton : Fashion ; A Satire.

* **shăn'-tỹ,** *v.i.* [SHANTY, *s.*] To live in a shanty.

shăn'-tỹ, * **shăn'-teĕ,** *s.* [Said to be from Irish *sean* = old, and *tig* = a house.] A rough hut, a temporary building.

"Travellers new to frontier life laugh at these droll and dirty congeries of *shanties* and shacks, which make a figure as cities upon the railroad maps."—*Century Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 210.

shanty-man, *s.* One who lives in a shanty ; a backwoodsman. (*Amer.*)

shāp'-ą-ble, *a.* [SHAPEABLE.]

shāpe, * **schape,** * **shappe** (pa. t. *shaped,* * *schaped,* * *shoop,* * *shop,* * *shope ;* pa. par. *shaped,* * *shapen,* * *shape*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceapan, scapan, sceppan, scyppan, scippan* (pa. t. *scóp sceóp,* pa. par. *scapen, sceapen*) ; cogn. with Icel. *skapa* (pa. t. *skóp*) ; Goth. *skapjan ;* Sw. *skapa ;* Dan. *skabe ;* Ger. *schaffen* (pa. t. *schuf ;* pa. par. *geschaffen.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To form, to create, to make.

"Make you wene that we ben *shape*
Sometime like a man, or like an ape."
Chaucer : C. T., 7,643.

2. To mould, cut, or make into a particular form ; to mould or form, with respect to external dimensions, from a figure.

"And eke his garment, to be thereto meet,
He wilfully did cut and *shape* anew."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

3. To adapt to a purpose ; to regulate, to adjust, to direct.

* **4.** To plan, to plot.

"This further purpose to him *shape.*"
Spenser : F. Q., V. v. 39.

* **5.** To image, to conceive, to conjure up.

"My jealousy
Shapes faults that are not."
Shakesp. : Othello, iii. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To be conformable ; to square, to suit.

"The more it *shaped*
Unto my end." *Shakesp. : Cymbeline,* v. 5.

shāpe, *s.* [A.S. *gesceap* = a creature, beauty.]

1. The character or construction of an object with respect to its external dimensions or appearance ; form, figure, make, outward aspect, guise.

"Fancy him in the *shape* of a man sitting in heaven."—*Locke : Human Understanding,* bk. i., ch. iv.

2. That which has form or figure ; a figure, an appearance, a being.

"The other *shape,*
If *shape* it may be call'd, that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb."
Milton : P. L., ii. 666.

3. A matrix, a mould.

4. A pattern to be followed ; a model : as, a *shape* for a lady's dress.

5. The groundwork or framework of anything : as, a *shape* for a lady's bonnet.

6. A piece of metal, roughed out as nearly as may be to the shape it will assume when finally forged and finished.

7. In cookery, a dessert dish made of blancmange, rice, corn-flour, &c., variously flavoured, or of jelly, cast into a mould, allowed to stand till it sets, and then turned out to be served.

* **8.** Form of embodiment, as in words ; anything bodied forth by the imagination ; form, as of thought or conception.

"So full of *shapes* is fancy."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, i. 1.

* **9.** A dress for disguise ; a guise. (*Massinger.*)

¶ *To take shape :* To become embodied.

* **shāpe,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shāpe'-ą-ble, shāp'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *shape ; -able.*]

1. Capable of being shaped.

2. Shapely.

* **shāp'-ęn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shāpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shape ; -less.*]

1. Having no shape or regular form ; wanting symmetry of dimensions ; formless.

"The rocks their *shapeless* form regain."
Scott : Bridal of Triermain, iii. 12.

* **2.** Deformed, ugly, hideous.

"A hideous *shapeless* devil."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 973.

* **shāpe'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shapeless ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shapeless ; want of regular form or figure.

* **shape-lich,** * **shape-liche,** *a.* [SHAPELY.]

shāpe'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shapely ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shapely ; beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

shāpe'-lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *shape ; -ly ;* Mid. Eng. *shape,* and A.S. *liche* = like.] Well formed ; having beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

"Where the *shapely* column stood."
Cowper : Task, ii. 76.

shāp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shap(e) ; -er.*] One who or that which shapes or forms. Specifically—

1. A form of planer in a lathe.

2. A striking or stamping machine for raising sheet-metal.

3. A machine for cutting mouldings and irregular forms.

* **shāpe'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *shape,* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the shape or form of the body. (Used in a burlesque or ludicrous sense.)

"No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made."
Garth : Claremont, 98.

shāp'-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of giving shape, form, or figure to ; specifically in shipbuilding, the preparation of angle-plates for shipbuilding. Shaping consists in cutting or shearing the angle-iron bars to the proper length ; bending them so as to give the proper figure to the moulding edge, and bevelling them. The shaping of plates consists in cutting, planing the edges, and bending.

sha'-poô, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. : Ovis vignei ; a brownish-gray mountain sheep with a short brown beard. The horns turn outwards at the tips, and never form more than half a circle. It is a native of Ladak, and lives at high altitudes.

shą-pour'-nĕt, *s.* [CHAPOURNET.]

shard, sherd, * **scherd,** * **scherde,** *s.* [A.S. *sceard* = a fragment, lit. = broken ; cf. Icel. *skardh* = a notch ; *skardhr* = sheared, diminished ; A.S. *sceran* = to shear, *scearu* = a share.] [SHERD.]

* **1.** A fragment, a piece ; especially, a fragment or piece of an earthen vessel, or of some brittle substance ; a potsherd.

"*Shards,* flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, v. 1.

* **2.** A boundary, a division, a bourne.

"There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perfidious *shard.*"
Spenser : F. Q., II. vi. 23.

* **3.** A gap in a fence.

4. The shell of an egg or of a snail.

5. The wing-case of a beetle.

"The shining *shards* of beetles."
Longfellow : Hiawatha. xii.

* **6.** The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened and blanched.

"*Shards* or mallows for the pot
Keep the loosen'd body sound."
Dryden : Horace, Epode ii.

* **shard-borne,** * **shard-born,** *a.* Borne through the air on scaly wings, or rather wing-cases.

"Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shard-born* beetle, with its drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iii. 2.

* **shard,** *pret. of v.* [SHEAR.] (*Spenser : F.Q.,* V. i. 10.)

* **shard'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *shard,* s. ; *-ed.*] Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

"Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iii. 3.

* **shard'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *shard,* s. ; *-y.*] Consisting of or formed by a shard or shards ; furnished with shards ; sharded.

"The hornet's *shardy* wings."
J. R. Drake. (*Annandale.*)

shäre (1), * **schar,** * **schare** (1), *s.* [A.S. *scearu,* for *scaru,* from *sceran* = to shear, to cut.] [SHARE (2), *s.*, SHEAR.]

* **1.** Something cut or divided ; the groin.

"He stabbed him beneth in the very *share.*"—*P. Holland : Suetonius,* p. 270.

2. A certain quantity ; a part or portion.

"I shall have *share* in this most happy wreck."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, v.

3. A part or portion belonging or assigned to each individual of a number ; a portion amongst others ; an apportioned lot or portion ; a lot ; an allotment.

"Each member sharing in the common profit orifloss in proportion to his *share* in this stock."—*Smith : Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

4. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common ; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor, as *shares* in a railway or other company.

share-broker, *s.* A dealer in the shares or securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

* **share-line,** *s.* The summit line of elevated ground ; a dividing line.

share-list, *s.* A list of the prices of shares in stocks, railways, banks, or other joint-stock companies.

* **share-penny,** *s.* A miser.

shäre (2), * **schare** (2), *s.* [A.S. *scear,* from *sceran* = to shear (q.v.).]

1. The sharp blade at the front of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises the soil ; a ploughshare.

"Nor blush, a rustic, oft to guide the *share*
Or goad the tardy ox along the land."
Grainger : Tibullus, i. 1.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill, which opens the ground for the reception of the seed.

share-beam, *s.* That part of a plough to which the share is attached.

share-bone, *s.*

Anat. : The *os pubis.* [PUBIS.]

shäre, *v.t. & i.* [SHARE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* **1.** To cut, to shear, to cleave, to divide.

"With swift wheel reverse deep entring *shar'd*
All his right side." *Milton : P. L.,* vi. 326.

2. To divide in portions ; to part or portion out among two or more.

"The latest of my wealth I'll *share* among you."
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

3. To partake of, enjoy, or suffer in common with others ; to participate in.

* **4.** To receive as one's share or portion ; to experience ; to enjoy or suffer.

"The least of you shall *share* his part thereof."
Shakesp. : Richard III., v. 3.

B. *Intrans. :* To have a share or part ; to participate.

"Think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

shăre′-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *share* (1), *s.*, and *holder.*] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, in a common fund, or in some property.

shăr′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shar(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who shares; one who participates, partakes, enjoys, or suffers in common with another or others; a participator, a partaker.

"Thou shalt be a *sharer* in all the good that I have."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

shäre′-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *share*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Aster Tripolium.

shark, *s.* [Lat. *carcharus* = a kind of dog-fish, from Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, from κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks.

"The *sharks* in your profession are always alert and on the scent."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 457.

* (2) Trickery, roguery, fraud.

"Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 214.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* The English popular name for any individual of the group Selachoidei (q.v.). The body is generally elongated; the muzzle, on the under side of which the nostrils are placed, projects over the mouth, and the males have claspers (with the function of intromittent organs) attached to the ventral fins. The ova are large and few in number, impregnated, and in some genera developed, within an uterine cavity; in others deposited in a tough, horny case, from which the young fish, carrying a yolk-bag, for its nourishment till it is able to seek food, is discharged; in this stage the gill-laminæ are prolonged into filaments projecting beyond the gill-cavities, but these are soon absorbed. The teeth are generally large, sharp, and formed for cutting, often with serrated edges, but in some genera they form a solid pavement-like mass. Sharks are scaleless, and the skin is usually very rough. [Shagreen.] They are most numerous in tropical seas, becoming scarcer as they recede from the warmer regions, a few only reaching the Arctic circle. They are rapid swimmers, with great power of endurance; the larger sharks are exclusively carnivorous, and some of them extremely dangerous to man. They scent their food from a distance, and are readily attracted by the smell of blood or decomposing bodies. The smaller sharks are popularly known as Dog-fishes or Hounds, and, though not dangerous to man, do great damage to fishermen's lines and nets. The flesh of sharks is coarse, but it is sometimes eaten; the Chinese use sharks' fins for making thick gelatinous soups, and the liver yields an oil, for the sake of which a shark-fishery is prosecuted on the coast of Ceylon. Their rough skin is employed by joiners to polish fine-grained wood, and by cutlers to cover the hilts of swords to make them firmer in the grasp. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. [Basking-shark, Dogfish, Hammer-headed Shark, Tiger-shark, White Shark, &c.]

2. *Entom.:* [Shark-moth].

shark-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Cucullia, belonging to the Xylinidæ. The Common Shark-moth or Shark is *Cucullia umbratica*, a smoky gray insect, which hovers over flowers like a sphinx in the evenings of June and July. The larva, which is brightly coloured, feeds by night on sow-thistle. [Mullein-shark.]

* **shark,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Shark, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pick up hastily or slily.

"Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Sharked up a list of landless resolutes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To play the petty thief; to live by shifts or stratagems; to swindle, to cozen; to play mean or dishonest tricks.

"A *sharking*, panderly constable."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Cure.* (Dram. Pers.)

2. To fawn upon persons for a dinner.

* **shark′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shark*, v.; *-er.*] One who lives by mean or dishonest practices; a shark. [Shark, *s.*, I. 2. (2).]

"A dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine."—*Wotton: Letter to M. Velserus.*

sharn, *s.* [A.S. *scearn*; Icel. *skarn* = dung, dirt.] The dung of oxen or cows. (*Scotch.*)

shăr′-ŏck, *s.* [Native name.] A silver coin in India, worth about 1s. sterling.

sharp, * **scharp,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *scearp*; cogn. with Dut. *scherp*; Icel. *skarpr*; Dan. & Sw. *skarp*; Ger. *scharf.* From the same root as Lat. *scalpo*, *sculpo* = to cut; Eng. *sculpture*, *scorpion*, *scarp.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a keen edge or fine point; keen, acute; not blunt.

"Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully."—*Psalm* lii. 2.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; ridged, peaked; not obtuse.

"It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top."—*Temple.*

3. Very thin; lean, emaciated.

"His nose was as *sharp* as a pen."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

4. Gritty, hard; having fine edges.

"They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. Abruptly turned; bent at an acute angle; not obtuse: as, a *sharp* corner.

6. Biting, piercing, pinching, bitter, bracing.

"The night was winter in its roughest mood;
The morning *sharp* and clear."
Cowper: Task, vi. 58.

7. Severe, afflictive, hard, cruel, painful.

"To keep the *sharp* woes waking."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,136.

8. Hard, severe, stern; not lenient: as, a *sharp* sentence.

9. Acute of mind; penetrating; quick to discern or distinguish; clever, witty, ingenious, shrewd, subtle, inventive.

"There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their heads and wits more at work, than want."—*Addison: On Italy.*

10. Subtle, witty; marked by shrewdness or cleverness.

"Voluble and *sharp* discourse."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

11. Keen, acrimonious, severe, harsh, biting, cutting.

"The admonitions which he addressed to the king himself were very *sharp*, and, what Charles disliked still more, very long."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

12. Keenly awake or alive to one's own interests; keen or shrewd in making bargains or in exacting one's dues; ready to take advantage of others.

13. Characterized by keenness; barely honest or honourable: as, *sharp* practices.

14. Severely rigid; harsh, strict, cruel.

"The *sharpest* kind of justice."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

15. Affecting the organs of sense, as though pointed or cutting:

(1) Affecting the organs of taste: sour, acid, acrid, bitter.

"Thy wit is a very sweeting; it is a most *sharp* sauce."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

(2) Affecting the organs of hearing; piercing, shrill.

"For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(3) Quick or keen of sight: vigilant, attentive, penetrating.

"The *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sunbeams in the air do shine."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

16. Eager; keen in quest; eager for food.

"An empty eagle, *sharp* by fast."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 55.

17. Fierce, ardent, fiery, impetuous: as, a *sharp* contest.

18. Quick: as, He took a *sharp* walk.

19. Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) Raised a semitone, as a note.

(2) Shrill or acute, as the *sharp mixture* = an organ stop of a shrill or acute character. [Mixture, *s.*, II. 2.]

(3) Out of tune by being higher in pitch than is just.

(4) Applied by old writers to an augmented interval.

2. *Phonetics:* Applied to a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd, non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Sharply: as, To look *sharp.*

2. Exactly, to the moment: as, Dinner is at six o'clock, *sharp.*

3. At a sharp angle.

"Turned *sharp* to the right."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An acute or shrill sound.

"It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* 2. A pointed weapon.

3. A kind of sewing-needle, one of the most pointed of the three grades—blunts, betweens, and sharps.

4. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. (*Prov.*)

5. (*Pl.*): The hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. Called also Middlings.

6. A sharper, as a card *sharp*; hence, an adept at anything. (*U. S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A note artificially raised a semitone.

(2) The sign (♯) which raises a note one semitone above the normal or natural scale. A note so affected is restored to its normal pitch by the use of a natural. In old music sharps were often used to raise notes which had been previously flattened, for which purpose a natural is always now used. When placed on a line or space of the staff at the commencement of a movement, it raises all the notes on that line or space, or their octaves a semitone; if placed before a note in the course of a movement, it raises that note or the repetition of it a semitone, but only within the same bar. A double-sharp (×) is used in chromatic music to raise a note two semitones above its natural pitch.

2. *Phonetics:* A sharp consonant. [A. II. 2.]

¶ *Sharp* is often used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *sharp-cornered*, *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed*, &c.

sharp-angled, *a.* Having sharp angles.

¶ The Sharp-angled Carpet is *Melanippe unangulata*, and the Sharp-angled Peacock, *Macaria alternata*, both British geometer moths.

sharp-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acacia oxycedrus*; (2) *Juniperus oxycedrus.*

sharp-cut, *a.* Cut sharply or clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined, clear.

sharp ground, *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.

sharp-looking, *a.* Having an appearance of sharpness; hungry, emaciated, lean.

"A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errours*, v.

sharp-nail, *s.* A nail with a sharp forged point, used in some trades.

sharp nosed eel, *s.*

Zool.: Anguilla vulgaris.

sharp-pointed, *a.* [Acute, B. 2.]

* **sharp-set,** *a.*

1. Eager in appetite; very hungry, ravenous.

"The *sharp-set* squire resolves at last,
What'e'er befel him, not to fast."
Somervile: Officious Messenger.

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

"A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights, for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

sharp-shinned hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Astur fuscus.

sharp-shooter, *s.* One who is skilful in shooting at an object; one skilled in the use of the rifle. The name was formerly given to the best shots of a company of soldiers who were armed with rifles, and appointed to pick off the enemy.

sharp-shooting, *s.* A shooting with great precision and effect, as by sharp-shooters. Hence, applied figuratively to any sharp skirmish of wit or would-be wit.

"The frequent repetition of this playful inquiry on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, led at last to playful answers on the part of Mr. Montague; but after some little *sharp-shooting* on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave, almost to tears."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliv.

sharp-sighted, *a.*

1. Having sharp, acute, or keen sight: as, An eagle is *sharp-sighted*.

2. Having sharp or keen discernment, judgment, or understanding; sharp, shrewd.

"The King of England is very *sharp-sighted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

sharp-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being sharp-sighted.

sharp-tail, *s.* [SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.]

sharp-tailed grouse, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for *Pediœcetes phasianellus* and the variety *columbianus*, which latter is also called the Columbia Sharp-tail. [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

"According to Dr. Suckley, the *Sharp-tailed Grouse* entirely replaces the Pinnated Grouse in Washington Territory."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 437.

* **sharp-tasted,** *a.* Having a sharp, acid, sour, or bitter taste.

"*Sharp-tasted* citrons Median climes produce."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgics ii. 175.

* **sharp-toothed,** *a.* Having sharp teeth; hence, bitter, cruel, biting.

"*Sharp-tooth'd* unkindness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* **sharp-visaged,** *a.* Having a sharp, thin, or lean face.

"The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

sharp-witted, *a.* Having a sharp, acute, or keen wit, judgment, or discernment.

"O lord, said Musidorus, how *sharp-witted* you are to hurt your self: No, answered he (Pyrocles), but it is the hurt you speak of, which makes me so *sharp-witted*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

* **sharp,** * **sharpe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SHARP, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sharp or keen; to sharpen.

"Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
And cry millstones are good meat."
Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To make keen, to sharpen, to quicken.

"To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beauties vew."
Spenser: To the Ladies of the Court.

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition, or to raise a note a semitone.

B. *Intrans.:* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

"Cheating or *sharping* one half of the year."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **sharped,** *a.* [Eng. *sharp; -ed.*] Sharp, pointed.

"*Sharped* steeples high shot up in ayre."
Spenser: Ruins of Rome, ii.

sharp'-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *sharp; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make sharp or keen; to give a sharp or keen edge or point to; to edge, to point.

"The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter."—*1 Samuel* xiii. 20.

2. To make more eager or active; to excite.

"The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious.

"Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

4. To render more keen; to whet, to excite.

"Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

5. To intensify; to make more intense, painful, or severe.

6. To render quicker, sharper, or keener of perception.

"The air *sharpened* his visual ray
To objects distant far." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 620.

7. To make more tart, acid, or sour.

* 8. To make more biting, sarcastic, or severe.

"My haughty soul would swell,
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes."
Smith.

9. To make more shrill or acute.

II. *Music:* To apply a sharp to; to raise, as a note, by means of a sharp.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To grow or become more sharp.

"Now she *sharpens:* well said, whetstone."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

sharp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sharp*, v.; *-er.*] One who is sharp or shrewd in bargaining; a tricky fellow, a swindler, a cheat.

"In his youth he had been one of the most noted *sharpers* and bullies of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

shar'-pie, *s.* [SHARP, *a.*]

Naut.: A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailing-boat. (*Amer.*)

"The rudder being attached to it as to a spindle, . . . as in the rudder of a *sharpie*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 201.

sharp'-ling, sharp'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sharp*, a.; *-ling.*] The stickleback. (*Prov.*)

sharp'-lў, * **sharp-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *sharp*, a; *-ly.*]

1. In a sharp manner; with a sharp or keen edge or point.

"He tooke an arrow full *sharpely* whet,
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. Abruptly, steeply: as, A hill rises *sharply*.

3. Severely, rigorously; with sharp language.

"Rebuke them *sharply*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 13.

4. Violently, vehemently, fiercely: as, They were *sharply* attacked.

5. With a sharp, clear, or acute sound.

"Deep need that day that every string,
By wet unharmed, should *sharply* ring."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

6. With keen perception; minutely, closely, exactly.

"You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively."—*Bacon.*

7. Wittily, cleverly; with nice discernment or judgment.

"To this the Panther *sharply* had reply'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 756.

8. Quickly: as, He pulled up *sharply*.

sharp'-nĕss, * **sharp-nes,** * **sharpe-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sharp; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sharp; keenness of edge or point.

"My lance, as well as thine,
Hath point and *sharpness*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xx.

2. Severity, keenness, painfulness.

"And were the riche wanteth, what can the pore finde, who in a common scarsitie, lyueth most scarsely, and feeleth quickliest the *sharpenesse* of staruing, when eurye man for lack is hungerbitten."—*Sir John Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

3. Keenness, severity.

"The *sharpness* of the air, and gloominess of the weather, for two or three days past, seemed to indicate some sudden change."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

4. Eagerness of desire or pursuit; keenness of appetite, as for food, &c.

5. Acuteness of intellect; power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding.

"Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

6. Quickness of sense or perception: as, *sharpness* of sight.

7. Severity of language; sarcasm, pungency.

"There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again.
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

8. Acidity, pungency: as, the *sharpness* of vinegar.

9. Keenness or shrewdness in transacting business or exacting one's own dues; equivocal honesty; sharp practices.

"Here and there, by *sharpness* and cunning, men rise into wealth." *Spectator*, Dec., 1878, p. 1596.

* **shash,** *s.* [SASH (1), *s.*]

shăs'-tēr, shăs'-tra, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *shastra*; Sansc. *shâstra.*]

Brahmanism: That by which faith and practice are governed, an institute of letters, law, or religion considered as of divine authority. Used of the Vedas and other books of the Brahmanic scriptures.

shăth'-mŏnt, *s.* [SHAFTMAN.] A measure of six inches.

"Not a step, not a pace, not an inch, not a *shathmont*, as I may say."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

shăt'-tēr, * **schat-er,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A strengthened form of *scatter* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break up at once in many pieces; to dash, burst, or part by violence into fragments; to rend, rive, or split into splinters.

"You may break, you may *shatter* the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."
Moore: Farewell! But wherever

2. To break up, to disorder, to derange, to overthrow: as, His mind was *shattered*.

3. To scatter, to dissipate.

"The winds
Blow moist and keen, *shattering* the graceful locks
Of those fair spreading trees." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,066.

4. To destroy, to overthrow, to ruin, to scatter: as, His hopes were *shattered*.

* 5. To dissipate, to derange; to make incapable of close and continued application.

"A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts."—*Norris.*

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To be broken into fragments; to fall or come to pieces; to crumble to pieces.

"The frosts have been so searching that the clods *shatter* readily."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1886.

* **shăt'-tēr,** *s.* [SHATTER, *v.*] One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment. (Usually in the plural.)

"Stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

* **shatter brain,** *s.* A careless, giddy person; a scatter-brain.

* **shatter-brained, shatter-pated,** *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

"Whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. iii.

* **shăt'-tēr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *shatter*, s.; *-y.*] Easily breaking up into many pieces; loose of texture; brittle; not compact.

"The quarries are of a course grit stone, often filled with shells, but of too *shattery* a nature to be used."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 272.

shâu'-cle, * **shau-ghle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SHUFFLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait.

B. *Trans.:* To distort from the proper shape or direction by use or wear.

"Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's *shaughled* shoes."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxviii.

shâul, *a.* [SHALLOW.] (*Scotch.*)

shāve, * **schave,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sceafan, scafan* (pa. t. *scof*, pa. par. *scafen*); cogn. with Dut. *schaven* = to scrape, to plane wood; Icel. *skafa*; Sw. *skafva* = to scrape; Dan. *shave*; Goth. *skaban*; Ger. *schaben*; Lat. *scabo* = to scrape; Gr. σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body, by means of a razor or other edged instrument. (Frequently with *off*.)

2. To pare close; to make smooth and bare by cutting or paring from the surface of; especially, to cut or remove the hair from by means of a razor, or other sharp instrument.

"The Egyptians from a very early age *shave* their heads."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. iii., ch. i.

3. To cut in thin slices.

"Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in, cut or beat . . . *bacon.*

4. To pass along close to the surface or side of; to brush past, to skim by; to sweep by almost touching.

"Do it whipcord: *shave* the signpost."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau*, i. 3.

* 5. To strip, to fleece; to oppress by extortion.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use the razor; to remove the hair from the chin, head, &c., with a razor.

2. To pass so closely by anything as almost to touch it.

"In trying to *shave* past."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* 3. To be hard in bargaining; to cheat.

¶ *To shave a note:* To purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. (*Amer.*)

shāve (1), *s.* [SHAVE, *v.*]

1. The act of shaving; a cutting off of the beard.

2. A thin slice; a shaving.

3. An instrument with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.; also, a spokeshave.

4. The act of passing close to or along; the act of grazing or passing so close as nearly to touch.

5. Hence, an exceedingly narrow miss, failure, or escape. (Often with *close* or *near*.)

"It was a desperately *close shave* when Mr. Graham decided for Deliverance."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

6. A false report or alarm started, with a view to deceive; a trick, a cheat.

"According to camp reports, or camp *shaves*, as they are more expressively termed."—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 13, 1854.

shave-grass, shave-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale. So called, according to Wm. Coles, because it was "used by fletchers and combmakers to polish their work." (*Prior.*)

shave-hook, *s.* A triangular plate of steel, with sharpened edges, used in scraping the surfaces of metal which are to be soldered, so that the solder may adhere.

shāve (2), *s.* [Shaw.] A small coppice. (*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 168.)

***shāve'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *shave;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A man shaved; hence, used contemptuously for a monk, friar, or priest.

"Alas! we must leave thee, dear desolate home,
To the spearmen of Uri, the *shavelings* of Rome."
Macaulay: Moncontour.

shāv'-ęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Shave, *v.*]

shāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shav(e); -er.*]

1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

"I am a barber, and I'd have you know
A *shaver* too sometimes, no mad one though."
Suckling: A Barber.

* 2. A robber, an extortioner; one who fleeces.

"They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft, . . . by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

3. A humorous fellow; a wag.

"A cunning *shaver*."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (Prol.)

4. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster.

shāv'-ĭe, *s.* [Shave, *s.*] A trick, a prank, a shave.

shāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shave, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

"In one corner was a pile of six coffins; in another a dog enjoyed a restless sleep on a pile of *shavings*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 510.

shaving-brush, *s.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-box, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Feuillea, or Fevillea. [Feuillea.]

shaving-cup, *s.* A cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

shaving-horse, *s.* [Horse, *s.*, I. 2 (1).]

shaving-tub, *s.*

Bookbind.: The box beneath the cutting-press to catch the shavings.

shâw, ***schawe,** ***shawe,** *s.* [A.S. *scaga* = a shaw; cogn. with Icel. *skógr;* Sw. *skog;* Dan. *skov;* cf. also Icel. *skuggi;* A.S. *scúa, scúwa* = a shade, shadow.]

1. A thicket, a small wood; a shady place, a grove. (*Scotch.*)

"But och! that night, amang the *shaws*,
She got a fearfu' settlin'!" *Burns: Halloween.*

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. (*Prov.*)

shâw, *v.t.* [Show, *v.*]

shaw-fowl, *s.* An artificial fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

Shâ-wą-nēṣe', **Shâw-nēṣe',** **Shâ-wŏ-nēṣe',** *a.* Of or belonging to the Shawnees, a tribe of North American Indians, now located on the Indian Territory, west of the Missouri.

Shawanese-salad, *s.* The eatable leaves of *Hydrophyllum virginicum.*

***shaw-bubbe,** *s.* [Shabub.]

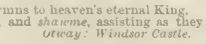
shâwl, *s.* [Pers. *shál;* Fr. *châle.*] An outer garment covering the upper part of the person; commonly used by ladies, but not infrequently by men. In the latter case it represents the outer garment of the Scotch Highlanders, the plaid, which term in time has come to be applied to any kind of checkered goods similar in pattern to the tartan of which the Highlander's plaid was made. Shawls are made of various materials, as wool, silk, crape, &c., plain or embroidered. The cheaper kinds are generally of wool, and are woven in the usual manner. The best shawls made are those of Cashmere; they are now successfully imitated in Europe, their manufacture being introduced into England about 1784, by a manufacturer at Norwich.

shawl dance, *s.* An imitation of an Oriental dance, in which the dancer waves a shawl as part of her performance.

***shâwl,** *v.t.* [Shawl, *s.*] To cover or wrap with a shawl.

***shâwl' lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shawl; -less.*] Without a shawl.

shâwm, shâlm (*l* silent), ***shaume,** ***shawme,** ***shal-mie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chalemie* = a little pipe made of a reed or of a wheaten or oaten straw, also *chalemelle, chalemeau,* from *chaume* = a straw; Lat. *calamus* = a reed, from Gr. καλάμος (*kalamos*) = a reed; καλαμή (*kalamē*) = a stalk or straw of corn; cogn. with Eng. *haulm* (q.v.); Ger. *schalmei.*]



SHAWM.

Music: An ancient wind instrument, similar to the clarionet.

"In prayers and hymns to heaven's eternal King,
The cornet, flute, and *shawme*, assisting as they sing." *Otway: Windsor Castle.*

shāy, *s.* [See def.] A vulgar corruption of chaise (q.v.).

shā'-yą, çhā'-yą, *s.* [Chay, (1).]

shē, ***sche,** ***sheo,** ***scho,** ***sho,** *pron.* [A.S. *seó,* fem. of *se,* used as the definite article, but originally a demonstrative pronoun, meaning *that;* cogn. with Dut. *zij* = she; Icel. *sú, sjá,* fem. of *sá,* demons. pronoun; Ger. *sie* = she; Goth. *so,* fem. of *sa,* demons. pronoun; Russ. *siia,* fem. of *sei* = this; Gr. ἡ (*hē*), fem. of ὁ (*ho*) = the; Sansc. *sá* = she, fem. of *sas* = he. The proper A.S. word for *she* is *heó,* fem. of *hé* = he (q.v.). *Her* is used as the possessive, dative, and objective cases of *she.*] [Her (1), Hers.]

1. The nominative feminine of the personal pronoun of the third person, and used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified as a female; the woman or female referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

"For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For softness *she* and sweet attractive grace:
He for God only, *she* for God in him."
Milton: P. L., iv. 298.

2. Used absolutely as a noun for woman or female.

"You are the cruellest *she* alive."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

¶ She is commonly used as a prefix to denote the female of the second part of the compound: as, *she*-ass, *she*-bear, *she*-cat, &c.

***she-atheist,** *s.* A female atheist. [Atheist.]

"Atheists have been but rare; since Nature's birth
Till now, *she-atheists* ne'er appeared on earth."
Young: Satires, vi. 410.

she-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Callitris quadrivalvis.

***she-school,** *s.* A girls' school. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 297.)

***she-slip,** *s.* A young female scion, branch, or member.

***she-society,** *s.* Female society.

she-world, *s.* The female inhabitants of the world or of a particular part of it.

shē'-ą, *s.* [Native name.] [Galam.]

shea-tree, *s.* [Butter-tree, 2.]

shēad'-ĭng, sheēd'-ĭng, *s.* [A.S. *sceádan* = to divide; Goth. *skaidan;* Ger. & Dut. *scheidan;* Eng. *shed,* as in water*shed.*] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. There are six sheadings in the island.

shēaf (1), ***scheef,** ***shef,** ***sheffe,** ***sheive,** *s.* [A.S. *scéaf;* cogn. with Dut. *schoof;* Icel. *skauf;* Ger. *schaub.* The A.S. *scéaf* is from *scéaf,* pa. t. of *scúfan* = to shove; hence, a sheaf is a bundle of things shoved together.]

1. A quantity or bundle of things bound or held together; specifically:

(1) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

"The fashion is to cut with a hooke or sycele the straw in the middest: and betweene every two *sheaves* they sit downe, and then crop off the ears."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.

(2) A bundle or number of arrows; as many as will fill the quiver.

"They will looke at his verie bow, and *sheive* of arrowes, as at straunge and wonderous things."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxxii.

2. A collection or quantity of things close or thick together; a quantity or number generally.

"And hence in fair remembrance worn,
You *sheaf* of spears his crest has borne."
Scott: Lay of the last Minstrel, iv. 8.

* 3. A quantity of steel, containing thirty gads.

"The one is often sold for the other, and like tale vsed in both, that is to sale, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

shēaf (2), *s.* [Sheave, *s.*] The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave.

***shēaf,** ***sheafe,** *v.t. & i.* [Sheaf (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves of.

B. *Intrans.:* To collect and bind straw, &c., into sheaves.

"They that reap must *sheaf* and bind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

***shēaf'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sheaf* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves.

"Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear."
Gay: Ovid: Metamorphoses vi.

shēal (1), *s.* [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] A husk or pod. (*Prov.*)

shēal (2), **sheil,** *s.* [Icel. *skáli* = a hut, a shed.]

1. A hut or small cottage for shepherds, or for fishermen on the shore or on the banks of a river; a sheeling.

2. A shed for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night.

3. A summer residence, especially one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, &c. (*Scotch.*)

shēal, *v.t.* [Sheal (1), *s.*] To shell; to take the husk or shell off.

"That's a *sheal'd* peascod." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

shēal'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Eng. *sheal,* v.; *-ing.*] The pod or husk of pease, oats, or the like. (*Prov.*)

shēal'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Sheal (2).] A Highland cottage.

shēar, ***scher-en,** ***shere** (pa. t. ***schar,** ***shar, sheared,** ***shore,** pa. par. ***schoren, shorn**), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceran, sciran* (pa. t. *scær,* pl. *scæron,* pa. par. *scoren*); cogn. with Dut. *scheren;* Icel. *skera;* Dan. *skære;* Ger. *scheren;* Ger. κειρω (*keirō*). Allied to *scar, scare, scrap, scrape, share, shred, score, short,* &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut or clip something from, by means of a shears, scissors, or like instrument; specifically applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, or the clipping of nap from cloth.

"Laban went to *shear* his sheep."—*Genesis* xxxi. 19.

2. To separate by shears; to cut or clip off from a surface, with a shears, scissors, or like instrument.

"His berde be little *schere* first."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 150.

3. To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Fig.:* To strip of property, as by exactions or excessive sharpness; to fleece.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use shears.

2. To cut, to penetrate.

3. To turn aside, to deviate, to sheer.

shĕar, * **sheër,** *s.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

1. An instrument to cut with. Now only used in the plural, *shears* (q.v.).

"Short of the wool, and naked from the *sheer*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 679.

2. A year, as applied to the age of a sheep, from the yearly shearing: as, a sheep of one *shear*, or of two *shears*, &c.

3. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

shear-bill, *s.* [SKIMMER, *s.*, II. 2.]

shear-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Triticum repens.

shear-hog, sharrag, sherrug, *s.* A ram or wether after the first shearing. (*Prov.*)

shear-hook, *s.*

Naut.: An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the extremities of the yards of fire-ships to entangle the enemy's rigging.

shear-hulk, *s.* [SHEER-HULK.]

shear-plan, *s.* [SHEER-PLAN.]

shear-steel, *s.* Blister-steel, heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality. Several bars are welded together and drawn out. The bar is sometimes cut, faggoted, reheated, and again tilted. This may be repeated. The terms Single-shear and Double-shear indicate the extent to which the process is carried. It is named from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting-instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.

* **shĕard,** *s.* [SHARD.]

shĕar'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shear*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who shears.

"Kicked the shears out of the *shearer's* hand."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 473.

2. One who reaps corn. (*Scotch.*)

shĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or operation of clipping or cutting with a shears or by a machine: as, the *shearing* of a sheep, the *shearing* of metallic plates, &c.

2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears: as, the *shearing* of a flock.

3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearling.

4. The act or operation of reaping. (*Scotch.*)

"His men were gane hame to the *shearing*, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

II. *Mining:* The making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass. [HOLING.]

shearing-machine, *s.*

1. *Woollen-manuf.:* A machine through which cloth is passed after leaving the gig-mill, to shorten the nap evenly, so as to secure a smooth surface.

2. *Mach.:* A machine for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metal.

shearing-table, *s.*

Husbandry: A bench for holding sheep while being sheared. (*Amer.*)

shĕar'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shear*, v.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A sheep that has been but once shorn.

"Disposed of several *shearlings* at from 100 to 200 guineas each."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

* **shĕar'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *shear*, and *man.*] One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

"Thy father was a plasterer;
And thou thyself a *shearman*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

* **shearn,** *s.* [SHARN.]

shĕarş, *s. pl.* [SHEAR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cutting-instrument, operating like scissors, but on a larger scale and somewhat differently shaped. In one variety the edges of the blades are bevelled, and the handles adapted for thumb and fingers respectively, instead of being duplicates. They are adapted for tailors' use. Tinmen's shears have relatively shorter jaws, and are either grasped in the hand, or one leg placed in the vice while the other is worked by hand. They are used for cutting tin-plate and sheet-metal of moderate thickness. The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal. Garden shears and grass shears have long wooden handles to which the blades are attached at an angle of about 45°.

2. The ways or track of a lathe upon which the lathe-head, puppet-head, and rest are placed, and on which the latter is adjusted in the common lathe or slides in the traversing lathe.

* 3. The same as SHEERS (q.v.).

* 4. A wing. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 5.)

shĕar'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *shear* s., and *tail*, s.]

1. *Ornith.:* The genus Thaumastura (q.v.); brilliantly coloured Humming-birds from Central America. The Slender Sheartail (*Thaumastura enicura*) has the tail deeply forked; in Cora's Sheartail (*T. coræ*) the two central tail-feathers are double the length of the next pair, the others being regularly graduated, and the exterior pair the shortest.

2. *Entom.:* *Hadena dentina*, a widely-distributed British night-moth.

shĕar'-wâ-tĕr, † **sheër'-wâ-tĕr,** * **shëre'-wâ-tĕr,** *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus Puffinus (q.v.), found distributed over nearly all seas, usually at no great distance from land, to which however they only resort at the breeding season. Four Shearwaters visit the United Kingdom, but only one, *Puffinus anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater, is at all common. It is a plain-looking bird, about the size of a pigeon, black above and white beneath. Sir T. Browne (*Willughby's Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 334) calls it, "a Sea-fowl which doth, as it were, *radere aquam* shear the water, from whence perhaps it has its name." Their habits appear to be the same all over the world, laying a single white egg in a hole under ground. The young are clothed with thick long down, are extremely fat, and are said to be good eating.

"A sea-fowl called a *sherewater*, somewhat billed like a cormorant, but much lesser; a strong and fierce fowl, hovering about ships when they cleanse their fish."—*Browne: On Norfolk Birds.*

shēat, *s.* [Ger. *scheid, schaid, schaidfisch.*] (See compound.)

sheat-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name applied to any fish of the family Siluridæ (q.v.), but specifically to *Silurus glanis*, called also the Sly Silurus, with the exception of the Sturgeon, the largest European freshwater fish, and the only European member of the family. It occurs in the Rhine, and is common in Germany, Poland, Styria, the Danube, and the rivers of southern Russia. It attains a weight of from 300 to 400 lbs., and the flesh of the young fish is firm, flaky, and well-flavoured. The fat is used in dressing leather, and the air-bladder is made into gelatine. The Marquis of Bath presented two specimens to the Zoological Society of London in 1885.

"A mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board."—*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. x.

shēath, * **schethe,** *s.* [A.S. *scéadh, scédh, sceádh*; cogn. with Dut. *scheede*; Icel. *skeidhir* (fem. pl.); Dan. *skede*; Sw. *skida*; Ger. *scheide.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A case for the reception of a sword or long knife, or similar instrument; a scabbard.

"Putte thou thi swerd into thy *schethe*."—*Wycliffe: John* xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs. Called also a vagina. The toothed sheaths of Equisetaceæ are formed by the coalescence of the leaves at their base.

2. *Entom.:* The wing-case of an insect.

3. *Hydr.-eng.:* A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

* **sheath-claw,** *s.*

Zool.: The English translation of Mod. Lat. Thecadactylus (q.v.).

sheath-winged, *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

"Vaginipennous or *sheath-winged* insects, as beetles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **shēath,** *v.t.* [SHEATHE, *v.*]

shēath'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *sheath*, s., and *bill* (1), *s.*] Named by Pennant, in 1781, from the fixed horny sheath inclosing the base of the bill; this sheath is almost level in *Chionis alba*, but rises in front in *C. minor* like the pommel of a saddle.]

Ornith.: The genus Chionis, made known by the naturalists of Cook's second voyage, a specimen of *Chionis alba* having been met with on New-Year Island, on Dec. 31, 1774. It resembles a pigeon in size and general appearance; plumage pure white; bill yellow at base [see def.], passing into pink at tip; round the eyes the skin is bare, and dotted with cream-coloured papillæ; legs bluish-gray. In the Falkland Islands it is called the Kelp-pigeon. Another species was discriminated in 1842 by Dr. Hartlaub; it is smaller than *C. alba*, with similar plumage, but having the bill and bare skin of the face black and the legs much darker. The sealers of Kerguelen Land call it the Sore-eyed Pigeon, from its prominent fleshy orbit.

shēathe, * **shēath** * **shethe,** *v.t.* [SHEATH, *s.*]

1. To put up into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide in a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case.

"He who hath drawn his sword against his prince, ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of *sheathing* it again."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 110.

2. To inclose or cover up with a defensive covering.

"Many a bosom, *sheathed* in brass,
Strew'd the earth like broken glass."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 23.

3. To protect by a casing or covering; to case or cover as with boards, metal, &c.

"Iron ships may be *sheathed* with copper or alloy by attaching to the iron skin a complete wooden surface to hold the sheathing-nails."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

4. To cover up, to hide.

"Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 397.

* 5. To take away sharpness or acridity from; to obviate the acridity of; to blunt, to obtund.

"Other substances, opposite in acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts; as pease and beans."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ *To sheathe the sword:* To make peace, to put an end to war or enmity. [HATCHET, s., ¶ (1).]

shēathed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHEATHE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Put into a sheath; inclosed in or covered with a sheath or case.

"All *sheathed* he was in armour bright."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a stem, &c.*): Embraced by a sheath.

shēath'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sheath*(*e*); *-er.*] One who sheathes.

shēath'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHEATHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes or covers: specif., in shipbuilding, a covering, usually thin plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect the bottom of a wooden ship from worms. Lead was used for the purpose nearly two thousand years ago.

sheathing-nail, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* A nail, in size 6d. to 8d., used to nail on sheathing for shingling or slating.

2. *Naut.:* A cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metallic sheathing of vessels. They are flat and polished on the head, countersunk beneath.

sheathing-paper, *s.* A large and coarse paper made for an inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels.

shēath'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sheath*; *-less.*] Without a sheath or covering; drawn from the sheath; unsheathed.

"A thousand swords had *sheathless* shone,
And made her quarrel all their own."
Byron: Parisina, x.

* **shēath'-ў,** * **sheath-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *sheath*; *-y.*] Forming or resembling a sheath or case.

"The short and *sheathy* cases on their backs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

shēave, *s.* [Dut. *schijf* = a slice, a disc, a quoit, a wheel; Dan. *skive;* Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disc; Prov. Eng. *shive* = a slice.]

1. The grooved wheel in the shell of a block or pulley over which the rope runs. In wooden blocks, it is generally of lignum-vitæ, and has a brass bushing, called a coak, which runs on the pin.

2. *Locksmith.:* A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

sheave-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

***shēave,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sheaves*, pl. of *sheaf* (q.v.).] To bring together into sheaves; to collect and bind in a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect or bring together.

***shēaved,** *a.* [SHEAVE.] Made of straw.

shĕb′-an-dĕr, *s.* [Hind. *shahbander.*] A harbor-master. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

shē bāńg′, *s.* A store, a saloon, a loafing place. Hence, the whole contents of such a place; and by further extension, the whole of any concern, business, or thing.

shĕ-bēēn′, *s.* [Irish.] A low public-house; an unlicensed house of a low character where exciseable liquors are sold.

shĕ-bēēn′-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen; -er.*] One who keeps a shebeen.

shĕ-bēēn′-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen; -ing.*] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

shĕ-chī′-nah, shĕ-kī′-nah, *s.* [East Aramæan שְׁכִינָה (*shekhinah*) = the majesty of God, the presence of God's Holy Spirit, from שְׁכַן (*shekhan*), שָׁכַן (*shakhan* = to rest.] A word not in the Old Testament, but used by the later Jews, and from them borrowed by the Christians technically to describe the visible presence of Jehovah above the mercy-seat and between the cherubim in the tabernacle and Solomon's temple, but absent from that built under Zerubbabel [MERCY-SEAT] (Exod. xxv. 8, Psalm lxxx. 1, &c.), though it was expected to be restored when the Messiah came (Hag. ii. 7, 9, Mal. iii. 1). The shechinah is associated with glory (Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19, 42), which again is sometimes described as "the angel of the Lord" (Exod. xiv. 19).

***shĕck′-la-tŏn,** *s.* [CICLATOUN.]

shĕd, * **shead,** * **schede** (pa. t. * *shadde, shed,* * *shedde,* pa. par. * *shad, shed*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceádan, scadan* (p. t. *scéd, sceád*, pa. par. *sceáden, scáden*); cogn. with Ger. *scheiden;* Goth. *skaidan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To separate, to divide.

"He salle *sched* vs o sonder."
Robert de Brunne, p. 174.

2. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall. (Said especially of blood or tears.)

"For he, to-day, that *sheds* his blood with me,
Shall be my brother." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

3. To throw off; to cause to flow off without penetrating: as, A roof *sheds* rain-water.

4. To cast off; to throw off, as a covering.

"Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **5.** To emit; to give or pour out; to diffuse.

"Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray,
And fiercely *shed* intolerable day."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **6.** To sprinkle, to intersperse: as, hair *shed* with gray.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To fall; to be poured out.

"But swiche a rain doun from the welken *shadde*
That slow the fire, and made to him escape."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,649.

2. To let fall or cast off seed, a covering, &c.

"The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 489.

shĕd (1), *s.* [SHED, *v.*]

1. A division, a parting: as, the *shed* of the hair.

2. The act of shedding, pouring out, or causing to flow; only in composition, as blood*shed.*

* **3.** The slope of a hill. [WATERSHED.]

shed-line, *s.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the watershed.

shĕd (2), *s.* [Another form of *shade* (q.v.).]

1. A lean-to frame building of one story; a slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a hovel, a hut.

"The people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of *shed* very slightly built."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.: as, a railway *shed*, a *shed* on a wharf.

3. The space between the upper and lower warps, forming a raceway for the shuttle.

shed-fork, *s.* A pitchfork. (*Prov.*)

shed-roof, *s.* A lean-to; the simplest kind of roof, having but one inclined side.

shĕd′-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shed*, v.; *-er.*] One who sheds or spills.

"A *shedder* of blood shall surely die."—*Ezek.* xviii. 10.

shĕd′-dĭńg (1), *s.* [SHED, *v.*]

1. The act of one who sheds; a pouring out; a casting off.

2. That which is shed or cast off.

3. A division.

"We got out to that *shedding* of the roads."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxix.

shĕd′-dĭńg (2), *s.* [Eng. *shed* (2), s.; *-ing.*] A collection of sheds; a shed.

"Comfortably housed under canvas *shedding*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

sheēl, *v.t.* [SHEAL, *v.*]

sheēl, *s.* [SHEAL (2), *s.*]

sheēl′-ĭńg, *s.* [SHEALING.]

sheēl-ĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHEEL, *v.*]

sheeling-hill, *s.* Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed. (*Scotch.*)

"Whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the *sheeling-hill*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

sheēn, * shene, * sheene, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *scéne, sceóne, sciône, scýne* = fair; cogn. with O. S. *sconi;* Dut. *schoon;* Ger. *schön;* Goth. *skauns.* Allied to *show*, not to *shine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"And now they never meet in grove, or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

B. *As subst.:* Brightness, splendour, glitter.

"The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

* **sheēn′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sheen; -ly.*] Brightly, brilliantly. (*Browning.*)

sheēn′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sheen; -y.*] Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"[We] skim the *sheeny* wave."
Blackie: Highlands & Islands, p. 74.

sheēp, * scheep, * schep, * schepe, *s.* [A.S. *sceáp, scép* (sing. and pl.); cogn. with Dut. *schaap* = a sheep, a simpleton; Ger. *schaf;* O. H. Ger. *scáf.* Origin generally referred to Pol. *skop;* Bohem. *skopec* = a wether, a castrated sheep (whence Pol. *skopowinia* = mutton), from *skopiti* = to castrate; cf. Ital. *castrato* = mutton.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used in contempt for a silly, bashful fellow.

(2) (*Pl.*): God's people, as being under the government and care of Christ, the Good Shepherd. (*John* x. 11.)

*(3) A congregation, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; a flock.

II. *Zool.:* The genus Ovis (q.v.), or any individual of that genus, particularly *Ovis aries*, the Common Sheep, or any of its numerous breeds. Sheep form a small group of Cavicorn Ruminants, characterized by their thick, heavy, transversely-ridged horns, curved spirally outwards, and by their peculiar physiognomy, quite distinct from that of their nearest allies. They have been known and domesticated from remote antiquity, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the ancestral stock from which they are descended; probably they have a mixed origin from several wild species, and were introduced into Europe in prehistoric times. Wild sheep are essentially mountainous; they have their head-quarters in Asia, with species in Africa and North America. They are gregarious, and this character is retained in the domesticated state. The male of the sheep is called a ram, and the female a ewe; the former often exhibits great pugnacity, rushing straight at a foe, and butting with its strongly-armed forehead. The sheep is one of the most profitable domestic animals, nearly every part serving some useful purpose; the fleece yields wool, the flesh is used for food, the skin is made into leather for bookbinding and gloves, or into parchment, and the intestines into strings for musical instruments. [CATGUT.] The milk was formerly much used, as it is still in some countries; and cheese is made from it on the continent. The disposition of the sheep is patient and peaceable, its constitution is sufficiently hardy to endure extremes of temperature, it thrives on a variety of pastures, and sheep-farming, both for the production of wool and mutton, is an important industry in all agricultural countries. The ewe generally brings forth one lamb, frequently twins, sometimes three, at a birth. The lambing season is generally in early spring, but sometimes late in the winter, in order to furnish young lambs to the market. In Great Britain the breeds of sheep are numerous: the Dishley, or Improved Leicesters, are in high repute for weight of carcase and fattening qualities. The Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Teeswater, and Romney Marsh are heavy breeds, exceeding the Leicester in quantity of wool and hardiness of constitution; the Short-wooled Southdowns have a close-set fleece of fine wool, and their mutton is of superior quality. They were first bred on the chalky downs in the south of England, and have since spread all over the country; in Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorsetshire local breeds replace the Southdowns. The Black-faced, the Cheviot, and the Welsh sheep are mountain breeds; the Cheviot are the least hardy of the three, but they all yield excellent mutton. The Iceland sheep have three, four, and sometimes five horns; the Broad-tailed sheep of Asia have the tail so loaded with fat on each side as to weigh seventy or eighty pounds. As the tail is considered a great delicacy, the shepherd sometimes protects it from being injured by dragging on the ground by attaching to it a small board on rough wheels. The Fat-rumped sheep of Southern Tartary has a similar development of fat on the rump. The Wallachian sheep is noted for the size of its horns; and the Astracan and Circassian sheep yield the fur known as Astracan (q.v.). Among the wool-producing breeds one of the most important is the Merino (q.v.). This breed has been so widely raised in the United States that now 95 per cent. of our sheep are mainly of Merino origin, though not all of pure breed. No important breed of native origin exists in this country, but the finer English breeds have been imported.

sheep-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Lentago; a small American tree, with flat cymes of white flowers and edible fruit.

* **sheep-bite,** *v.i.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, fig., to practise petty thefts.

"Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you; show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

* **sheep-biter,** *s.* A petty thief; a surly, morose fellow.

"Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come to some notable shame?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

sheep-dip, *s.* A sheep-wash (q.v.).

sheep-dog, *s.* A shepherd's dog; a collie (q.v.). [SHEPHERD'S DOG.]

sheep-faced, *a.* Sheepish, bashful.

sheep-farm, *s.* A sheep-run (q.v.).

sheep-farmer, *s.* The proprietor or tenant of a sheep-farm; one who breeds sheep for the market or for their wool.

"Wool is the chief object of the Australian *sheep-farmer*."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 663.

sheep-farming, *s.* The act or occupation of breeding sheep for the market or for the sake of their wool.

"The great object of *sheep-farming* in Britain at this time was the production of wool."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 662.

* **sheep-headed,** *a.* Dull, stupid, silly; simple-minded.

sheep-holder, *s.* A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. (*Amer.*)

sheep-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: Kalmia augustifolia. [KALMIA.]

sheep-louse, *s.* The same as SHEEP-TICK, 2 (q.v.).

sheep-market, *s.* A place where sheep are sold.

sheep-master, *s.* An owner of sheep; a flock-master.

sheep-pen, *s.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

* **sheep-pick,** *s.* A kind of hay-fork.

sheep-pox, *s.*

Anim. Pathol.: Variola ovina; a disease in sheep, akin to, but not identical with, small-pox in man. In June, 1862, it was very fatal at Allington, in Wiltshire, till Professor Simonds successfully treated it by inoculation.

sheep-rack, *s.* A portable iron rack for containing food for sheep.

* **sheep reeve,** *s.* A shepherd. (*Paston Letters*, i. 175.)

sheep-run, *s.* A large tract of country for pasturing sheep. (Originally Australian.)

"The leaseholder of a *sheep-run.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sheep shank, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The shank or leg of a sheep.

2. *Naut.:* A peculiar mode of taking up the slack of a rope and shortening it temporarily. The rope is doubled in three parts, a hitch is taken over each bight with the standing part and jammed taut.

¶ *To think one's self nae sheep-shank:* To be conceited. (*Scotch.*)

"I doubt na', frien', *y'll think ye're nae sheep-shank,*
Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank."
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

sheep-shearer, *s.* One who shears or clips the wool from sheep.

sheep shearing, *s.*

1. The act of shearing sheep.

2. The time when sheep are shorn; also a feast or festival made on that occasion.

¶ Used also adjectively, as in the example.

"Our *sheep-shearing* feast."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

sheep-silver, *s.*

1. *Feud. Law:* A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be relieved from service of washing the lord's sheep.

2. A popular name for mica. (*Scotch.*)

sheep-skin, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The skin of a sheep, either made into parchment, for which it is often used as a synonym, or tanned. When subjected to the latter process, it is in demand for many of the commoner uses of leather—shoe-binding, bookbinding, and wash-leather.

"But the destruction of mere paper and *sheep-skin* would not satisfy the bigots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.:* A diploma; so called from being originally written or engrossed on parchment, prepared from the skin of a sheep.

sheep-split, *s.* The divided skin of a sheep; one half is a thin skin, and the other a split.

sheep-stealer, *s.* One who steals sheep.

sheep-stealing, *s.* The act of stealing sheep. It is a felony.

sheep-tick, *s.*

Entomology:

1. [MELOPHAGUS.]

2. A louse, *Trichocephalus sphærocephalus*, parasitic upon sheep.

sheep-walk, *s.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of land for pasturing sheep, of less extent than a sheep-run (q.v.).

"*Sheep-walks* populous with bleating lambs."
Cowper: Task, vi. 111.

sheep walker, *s.* One who holds or keeps a sheep-walk.

"The *sheep-walkers* of Taranaki will find it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

sheep-wash, *s.* A preparation used to wash sheep, either to free them from vermin, or to preserve the wool.

* **sheep-whistling,** *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

sheep's bane, *s.*

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris.

sheep's beard, *s.*

Bot.: Arnopogon; a genus of Compositæ, from the south of Europe. Three are cultivated in British gardens.

sheep's bit, sheep's bit scabious, *s.* [SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.]

sheep's eye, *s.* A modest, bashful, or diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.

¶ *To cast a sheep's eye:* To direct a wishful or leering look. (Usually of a bashful lover.)

sheep's head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The head of a sheep.

2. *Bot.: Rhodymenia palmata.* (*Scotch.*)

3. *Ichthyology:*

(1) *Sargus ovis*, an important food-fish, which occurs abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. It attains a length of about thirty inches and a weight of fifteen pounds, and feeds on shell-fish, detaching them from the rocks with its incisors and crushing them with its powerful molar teeth. The head has a distant resemblance to that of a sheep.

(2) *Corvina oscula*, a freshwater Sciænoid, of little value for the table.

sheep's scabious, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Jasione (q.v.).

sheep's sorrel, *s.*

Bot.: Rumex acetosella.

sheēp'-cŏt, sheēp'-cōte, *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *cot* or *cote.*]

1. A small inclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen.

"But cottage, herd, or *sheepcote*, none He saw."
Milton: P. R., ii. 287.

*2. The cottage of a shepherd. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.)

sheēp'-fōld, *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *fold*, s.] A fold or pen for sheep.

"There, by the *sheepfold*, sometimes was he seen."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **sheēp'-hook,** *s.* [Eng. *sheep*, and *hook.*] A shepherd's crook.

"Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheephook!*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

sheēp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sheep*; *-ish.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to sheep.

2. *Fig.:* Like a sheep; bashful, diffident; timid to excess; meanly diffident.

"Two or three *sheepish* young men slouched awkwardly on the platform."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1886.

sheēp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sheepish*; *-ly.*] In a sheepish manner; bashfully; over modestly or diffidently.

"Billy, my dear, how *sheepishly* you look!"
Pope: Wife of Bath, 183.

sheēp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sheepish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive timidity or diffidence.

"*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world, the faults imputed to a private education."—*Locke: On Education*, § 69.

* **sheēp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sheep*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish.

sheër, * **schecre,** * **shēre,** *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *skærr* = bright, clear; Dan. *skær*; allied to Icel. *skirr* = clear, bright; A.S. *scír*; Goth. *skeirs*; Ger. *schier.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Bright, shining.

"The *shere* sonne." *Lydgate: Storie of Thebes*, i.

* 2. Pure, unmixed.

"They had scarcely sunk through the uppermost course of sand above, when they might see small sources to boil up, at the first troubled, but afterwards they began to yield *sheer* and clear water in great abundance."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,191.

* 3. Being only what it seems or pretends to be; unmingled, simple, mere, pure, downright: as, *sheer* nonsense.

4. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin.

5. Straight up and down; perpendicular, precipitous.

"Perched on its flat-topped rock of sandstone and basalt, naturally *sheer* in some places."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

B. *As adv.:* Clean, quite, completely, right, at once.

"Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up *sheer.*" *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 419.

sheër (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

sheër (2), *v.i.* [Dut. *scheren* = to shear, . . . to withdraw or go away.]

Naut.: To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside: as, A ship *sheers* from her course.

¶ (1) *To sheer alongside:* To come gently alongside any object.

(2) *To sheer off:* To turn or move aside to a distance; to move off; to go away.

(3) *To sheer up:* To turn and approach to a place or ship.

sheër, *s.* [SHEER (2), *v.*]

1. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) The upward curvature of the lines of a vessel toward the bow and stern. Sharp vessels generally have more than full-built ones; small vessels more than large ones; and merchantmen more than men-of-war. When the deck is perfectly flush from stem to stern, a vessel is said to have a straight sheer.

(2) The after-strake of a vessel.

2. *Naut.:* The position of a ship riding at single anchor with the anchor ahead. When riding at short scope of cable, when she swings at right angles to the cable, exposing a larger surface to the wind or current, and causing the anchor to drag, she is said to break her sheer.

¶ (1) *To quicken the sheer:*

Shipbuild.: To shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.

(2) *To straighten the sheer:*

Shipbuild.: To lengthen the radius.

sheer-batten, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* A strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on.

2. *Naut.:* A horizontal batten seized to the shrouds above the dead-eyes to keep the latter from turning.

sheer-boom, *s.*

Lumbering: A boom in a stream to catch logs and direct them towards a log-pond. [BOOM (2), s., III.]

sheer-draught, sheer-draft, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The same as SHEER-PLAN (q.v.).

* **sheer-hook,** *s.* [SHEAR-HOOK.]

sheer-hulk, *s.*

Naut.: An old vessel fitted with sheers for taking out and putting in masts of vessels. [SHEERS.]

sheer-lashing, *s.*

Naut.: The mode of lashing together the legs of the sheer at the cross. The middle of the rope is passed around the cross, the ends passed up and down respectively, then returned on their own parts and lashed together.

sheer-line, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* The line of the deck at the side of the ship.

2. *Mil.:* The stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

sheer-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A mast formed of a pair of spars, between which the yard of the sail is slung.

sheer-mould, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A long, thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

sheer-plan, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The plan of elevation of a ship, whereon is described the outboard works, as the wales, shear-rails, ports, drifts, heads, quarters, post, and stem, &c., the hang of each deck inside, the water-lines, &c.

sheer-rail, *s.*

Shipwright.: A rail surrounding a ship on the outside, under the gunwale. Also called a Waist-rail.

sheer-strake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The strake under the gunwale in the top side.

* **sheër'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sheer*, a.; *-ly.*] At once, quite, completely, sheer. (*Beaum. & Fl.: Mad Lover*, v. 1.)

sheers, *shears, *s. pl.* [The same word as *shear*, s., and so called from the resemblance to a pair of shears.]

Naut.: An apparatus consisting of two masts, or legs, secured together at the top, and provided with ropes or chains and pulleys; used principally for masting or dismantling ships, hoisting in and taking out boilers, &c. The legs are separated at their feet to form an extended base, and are lashed together at their upper ends, to which the guy-ropes and tackle are attached. The sheers have one motion on the steps describing an arc, and are inclined from the perpendicular to a greater or less extent as required, by slacking or hauling on the guy-rope or fall of the sheer-tackle. Temporary sheers are made of two spars lashed together at the top and sustained by guys. Permanent sheers are sloped together at top and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on a shear-hulk (q.v).

SHEERS.

†sheer-wâ-tĕr, *s.* [SHEARWATER.]

sheet, *sheete, *schete, *shete, *s.* [A.S. *scēte, scyte* = a sheet, original meaning = a projection, being allied to *sceát* = a corner, a nook of ground, a fold of a garment, from *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).; cf. A.S. *sceáta* = the foot of a sail; Icel. *skaut* = a sheet, a corner of a square cloth, sheet, or rope attached to a sail; Dut. *schoot* = a shoot, sprig, bosom, lap; Sw. *skot* = the sheet of a sail.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large, broad, and thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, glass, iron, &c.; specifically—

(1) A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed.

"O'er the blanched *sheet* her raven hair
Lies in disordered streams."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, ii.

(2) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. Sheets of paper are of various sizes; as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. [PAPER.]

"A *sheet* of blank paper that must have this new imprimatur clapt upon it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 445.

(3) (*Pl.*): A book or pamphlet.

"To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer."—*Waterland.*

(4) A sail.

2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface.

"Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

II. *Naut.:* A rope attached to the clew of a sail in order to extend it. Lower square sails, or courses, have another rope, the tack (q.v.).

¶ (1) *A sheet in the wind:* Slightly intoxicated; somewhat tipsy. (*Colloq. & slang.*)

(2) *In sheets:*

Print.: Lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound. (Said especially of printed pages.)

sheet-anchor, *shoot-anchor, *s.* [Orig. and properly *shoot-anchor, i.e.*, an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger.]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The largest anchor of a ship, let go in cases of extreme danger.

2. *Fig.:* The chief support; the last refuge or resort for safety.

"This saying they make their *shoot-anchor*."—*Cranmer: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 117.

sheet-bend, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A double hitch, formed by laying the bight of one rope over that of another, passing its two parts under the two parts of the other, and upward through its bight crosswise and overlaying it.

2. The strongest cable on board ship; bent to the sheet-anchor.

sheet-cable, *s.*

Naut.: The cable attached to the sheet-anchor; the strongest and best cable in the ship.

sheet-copper, *s.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

sheet-glass, *s.* A kind of crown-glass, formed first into an elongated spheroidal form, and then swung around in a vertical circle and reheated two or three times, until the end not attached flies open, and the glass assumes the form of a hollow cylinder. The cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and placed in a furnace, where they open out into sheets under the influence of heat. Glass made in this way is also known as cylinder, broad, spread, or German glass.

sheet-iron, *s.* Iron in broad, thin plates.

sheet-lead, *s.* Lead formed in broad, thin plates.

sheet-lightning, *s.*

Elect. & Meteor.: Lightning which, not being compressed by a dense atmosphere, is free to expand into a sheet of flame. [LIGHTNING, II.]

sheet-pile, *s.* The same as SHEETING-PILE (q.v.).

*** sheēt,** *v.t.* [SHEET, *s.*]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

2. To cover or wrap in a sheet; to shroud.

"Where damps hang mould'ring on the ivied wall,
And *sheeted* ghosts drink up the midnight dew."
Smollett: Love Elegy.

3. To cover, as with a sheet; to shroud.

"Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou brows'd."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

*** sheēt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet; -ed.*]

1. Shrouded or wrapped in a sheet. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.)

2. Formed into or resembling a sheet.

"Blasts from Niffelheim
Lifted the *sheeted* mists."
Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.

*** sheēt'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet; -en.*] Made of sheeting. (*Davies: Paper's Complaint*, 250.)

sheēt'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *sheet; -ful(l).*] As much as a sheet will hold; enough to fill a sheet.

sheēt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sheet; -ing.*]

1. *Fabric:* Common calico, bleached or unbleached. Sometimes made of double width for sheets.

"Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third, fine wearing linen in a fourth, coarse in a fifth."—*Berkeley: The Querist*, § 522.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* A lining of timber or metal for protection of a river-bank. Timber is the usual material, and consists of sheet-piles or of guide piles and planking, fortified by anchoring to the bank in the rear.

3. *Tobacco:* The act or process of laying the leaves flat to be piled in books.

4. *Wool-man.:* A form of batting; a process of bringing the fibre into an even sheet.

sheeting-pile, sheet-pile, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A plank, tongued and grooved, driven between two principal piles, to shut out the water. The exterior piles of a cofferdam or other structure, serving to sustain a filling in of earth, masonry, or other material.

*** sheēt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sheet; -y.*] Forming a sheet or broad expanse; broad.

"Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some considerable parts of it were not left broad and *sheety*, it might be a grand scene of confusion."—*Gilpin: Tour to the Lakes*, vol. i., § 3.

*** shefe,** *s.* [SHEAF, *s.*]

shēik, shēikh, *s.* [Arab. *sheikh* = an elder, a chief.] The head of a Bedouin family of importance with its retainers, or of a clan or tribe. He is sovereign within the portion of the desert occupied or traversed by his people, but, if too despotic, can be kept within bounds by the knowledge that a portion of his clan may transfer its allegiance to some other sheik. When war exists, the sheiks of a region confederate together and choose one of their number as a sheik or chief. The position of Abraham with his allies, Aner and Eshcol of Mamre, much resembled that of an Arab sheik with his confederates (Gen. xiv. 13, 14). When a traveller passes through the territories of a sheik he pays for guidance and safe conduct, a process which requires repetition whenever the petty dominions of some new sheik are reached.

sheik-ul-islam, *s.* The highest Muhammadan ecclesiastical functionary in Turkey, in whom the primacy is vested.

shēil, shēil'-ĭng, *s.* [SHEAL, SHEALING.]

shēil'-drāke, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

shē-kăr'-rў, *s.* [SHIKAREE.]

shĕk'-ĕl, *s.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל (*sheqel*) (see def.), from שָׁקַל (*shaqal*) = to weigh, to weigh out.]

1. *Hebrew weights:* The fundamental weight in the Hebrew scale. It is believed to have weighed 8·78 drs. avoirdupois, 10 dwt. troy. Half a shekel was called a bekah, which was divided into ten gerahs. Three hundred shekels constituted a talent.

2. *Hebrew money:* A coin, believed to have been worth 2s. 3·37d., or 54·74 American cents, but money was then, perhaps, ten times as valuable as now. Shekels of the Maccabee period still exist. In shekels of three years, struck under Simon Maccabæus, the obverse has a vase, over which are the Hebrew letters aleph, shin with a beth, and shin with a gimel; the reverse, a twig with three buds and an inscription, Jerusalem Kedushah, or Hakedushah (Jerusalem the Holy). The character is the Samaritan. Other so-called shekels in the square Hebrew letters are considered forgeries.

shĕ-kī'-nah, *s.* [SHECHINAH.]

shĕld, *s. & a.* [A.S. *scyld, scild.*]

*** A.** *As subst.:* A shield.

B. *As adj.:* Speckled, flecked, piebald. (*Prov.*)

sheld-duck, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Shelduck (q.v.).

2. *Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser.

"In Ireland this species is more or less common in winter . . . being generally known to the fishermen and fowlers by the name of *Sheld-ducks*, and, occasionally as Spear-Wigeon, on account of the sharp-serrated bill."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 495.

shĕld'-ăf-le, shĕld'-ăp-le (le as ęl), *s.* [SHELD, *a.*] The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

*** shĕlde,** *s.* [SHIELD, *s.*] A French crown, so called from having the figure of a shield on one side.

shĕl'-drāke, *s.* [From East Anglian *sheld* = parti-coloured (*Ray: Eng. Words*, p. 74); the Old Norse name was *skjöldungr*, from *skjöldr* = (1) a patch, (2) a piebald horse. Some make *skjöldr* = a shield, and refer it to the shield-like patch on the breast of the bird, thus accounting for the English form *shieldrake.*]

Ornith.: Tadorna cornuta (or *vulpanser*) of modern ornithologists; *Anas tadorna* (Linn.). It is somewhat larger than an ordinary duck, with a fleshy protuberance at the base of the bill, whence its specific name. It is a very handsome bird; head and upper neck dark glossy green, broad white collar, below which a broader band of bright bay extends from the back across the breast; outer scapulars, primaries, a median abdominal stripe, and a bar on tip of middle tail-quills black; inner secondaries and lower tail-coverts gray; speculum rich bronze-green; rest of plumage white. The female is smaller, and less brilliantly coloured. It frequents sandy coasts in Britain, Europe, North Africa, ranging across Asia to Japan; nesting under cover, usually in a rabbit-hole. The Ruddy Sheldrake (*Tadorna casarca*) sometimes strays to the British Islands, but is a native of Barbary, south-eastern Europe, and central Asia. Its colour is an almost uniform bay, the male with a black ring round the neck. The Common Sheldrake breeds freely in captivity, crossing readily with other species, and the offspring show a remarkable tendency to reversion.

*** shĕld'-trōme, * sheld-trume, * shel-trome, * shel-trone, * shel-troun, * shel-trun, * schil-trum,** *s.* [A.S. *scild-truma* = a shield-troop, from *scild* = a shield, and *truma* = a troop of men.] A body of troops used to protect anything; a guard, a squadron.

shĕl'-dŭck, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

Ornith.: The female of the Sheldrake (q.v.).

shĕlf, * schelfe, * shelfe, *s.* [A.S. *scylfe* = a plank or shelf, cogn. with Low Ger. *schelfe* = a shelf, *schelfern* = to scale off, to peel; cf. Dut. *schelfe* = a shell; Ger. *schelfe* = a husk, a paring, a shell; Icel. *skjálf* = a shelf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ledge for holding articles secured to a wall, &c.; a board or platform of boards secured horizontally to a wall, &c., or on a frame apart, to hold vessels, books, or the like; a ledge.

"These *shelves* admit not any modern book."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 140.

2. A projecting layer of rock; a stratum lying horizontally.

* 3. A rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow; a shoal, a sandbank. [In this sense there is a confusion with *shelve*, 2.]

"Sure of his pilot's loss, he takes himself
The helm, and steers aloof, and shuns the *shelf*."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid v. 1,132.

II. *Shipbuild.:* An inner timber following the sheer of the vessel and bolted to the inner side of the ribs to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams.

¶ *To lay* (or *put*) *on the shelf:* To put aside as out of use, or date, or unfit for further service.

* **shĕlf**, *v.t.* [Shelf, *s.*] To put or lay on a shelf; to shelve.

* **shĕlf'-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *shelf; -y.*]

1. Full of or abounding with sandbanks or rocks rising nearly to the surface, and so rendering navigation dangerous.

"Glides by the syrens' cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid v. 1,125.

2. Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping up.

"The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them: and in some so *shelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

shĕll, * **schelle**, * **shelle**, *s.* [A.S. *scell, scyll;* cogn. with Dut. *schel;* Icel. *skel;* Goth. *skalja* = a tile. Allied to *scale* (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hard outside covering of anything, especially that which serves as the covering of certain fruits and animals: as—

(1) The outside or covering of a nut.

(2) In the same sense as II. 8.

"These [torches] being laid aside, *shells* of fishes succeeded, which they sounded in the manner of trumpets."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

(3) The covering or outside layer of an egg.

"Think him as a serpent's egg . . .
And kill him in the *shell*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. Any framework or exterior structure, regarded as not being completed or filled in; a carcase.

"The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel, incapable of sustaining rough usage.

4. A coarse kind of coffin; or a thin interior coffin inclosed by the more substantial one.

5. The exterior plates of a steam-boiler.

6. In the same sense as II. 5.

* 7. A musical instrument, such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to the classic legend, of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell.

"The hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well."
Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.

* 8. Outward show without inward substance or reality.

"So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

9. A name given to one of the forms at several public schools.

10. A shell-jacket.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-work:* An engraved copper roller used in calico printing.

† 2. *Entom.:* An elytron (q.v.).

"Converted into cases or *shells* (elytra)."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects* (1840), p. 81.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The wooden outer portion or casing of a block, which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which is the axis of the sheave or sheaves.

(2) A kind of thimble dead-eye block employed in joining the ends of two ropes.

4. *Optics:* A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground. The glasses are attached to the face of a runner, which is worked around with a circular swinging stroke, so as not to wear either the glasses or the shell into ridges.

5. *Ordn.:* A hollow projectile containing a bursting-charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Invented at Venlo, 1495; used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, 1522. Shells are usually made of cast-iron, and for mortars and smooth-bore cannon are spherical; but for rifled guns they are, with the exception of Whitworth's and a few others, cylindrical and have a conoidal point. Palliser shells are made of "chilled" cast iron, and are much harder. Shells are caused to take the grooves in a rifled gun; to receive a rotary motion, by means of studs, as in the French and early Woolwich and Armstrong systems; by a leaden casing, as in many of Armstrong's first guns, and, more recently, by means of a disc or ring, the sabot, which is expanded in the act of firing. Hardened steel shells of from six to thirteen-inch caliber, now being made for the United States Government, will penetrate several inches of Harveyized armor plate without crumbling or showing serious abrasion.

6. *Ornith.:* [Egg-shell].

7. *Weaving:* The bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reed.

8. *Zool.:* A calcareous defence for the soft and vulnerable bodies of the various animals, specif., of the Mollusca. The relation of the shell to the breathing-organ is so close that Mr. S. P. Woodward regarded the former as a pneumoskeleton, essentially a calcified portion of the mantle, with the breathing organ as the most specialised part. So many molluses have shells that the whole sub-kingdom has been called Testacea, or popularly "shell-fish;" but some are without shells, while the great Crustaceous sub-class of the Entomostraca possess them, and the fossil bivalve, hingeless shell of the Crustaceous genus Estheria was long mistaken for the hinged shell of Posidonomya, a true mollusc. Shells are said to be external when the animal is contained in them, and internal when they are concealed in the mantle. In form, the shells of molluscs may be univalves or bivalves. Formerly there was a category also of multivalves, including the cirripedes; but these are now classed with the crustacea. Shells are composed of carbonate of lime with a little animal matter. The former is derived from the food. In structure they may be fibrous, laminated, horny, or glossy and translucent; in lustre they may be dull, porcellanous, or nacreous. The shell is formed by the mantle. The more it is exposed to light the brighter it is. [For their geological value see Fossil.] The distribution of sea-shells in the ocean is easily accounted for: freshwater shells, in Darwin's view, are transferred to new regions by adhering, as young ones often do, to the feet of water-birds. The means for dispersing land-shells are less effective, and in fact they are often confined to single islands or similar limited areas. [Carapace, Echinodermata, Foraminifera. Test, Tortoiseshell, &c.]

shell-auger, *s.* A pump-bit (q.v.).

shell bark, *s.*

Bot.: Carya alba. [Shag-bark, Hickory.] Thick Shell-bark Hickory is *Carya sulcata.*

shell-binder, *s.*

Zool.: Terebella conchilega, plentiful on some parts of the British coast. The tube is of great length, and built up almost entirely of sand.

shell bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, terminates in a sharp edge, and has a hollow shank.

shell-board, *s.* A frame placed on a cart or waggon for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

shell-boat, *s.* A boat with a light frame and thin covering; one kind of racing-boat.

shell-button, *s.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turn-over seam at the edge, and usually covered with silk or cloth; also a button made of mother-of-pearl.

shell cameo, *s.* A cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone, the shells used having different layers of colour, so as to exhibit the peculiar effects of a cameo.

shell-fish, *s. pl.* A popular, but incorrect, name for marine or fluviatile animals used for food, and having a defensive covering. This may be a carapace, as in the Crab, the Lobster, and the Crayfish; a spiral or conical univalve shell, as in the Whelk and Limpet respectively; or a bivalve shell, as in the Oyster and Mussel.

"Crabs and other *shell-fish* which abound don't pay the carriage."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1886.

¶ Sometimes the name is limited to the Mollusca, and Woodward (*Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 28) says that this popular name, "though not quite accurate, cannot be replaced by any other epithet in common use."

shell-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Chelone glabra, a variety of *Chelone obliqua.* The corollas, which are in spikes, are tubular and inflated.

shell-fougass, *s.*

Fort.: A mine charged chiefly with shells, and covered with earth. [Fougass.]

shell-gauge, *s.*

Ordn.: An instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles.

shell-gold, *s.* Chips or thin laminæ of gold prepared by beating; applied to surfaces for decorative purposes.

shell-gun, *s.* A gun or cannon for throwing bombs or shells.

shell hook, *s.*

Ordn.: A pair of tongs with hooks, which are inserted into the ears of a shell, and by which it is carried to the mortar.

† **shell-insects**, *s. pl.* [Shelled-insects.]

shell-jacket, *s.*

Mil.: An undress military jacket.

shell-lac, *s.* [Shellac.]

shell-lime, *s.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell limestone, *s.*

Geology:

1. *Gen.:* A limestone composed mainly of shells. A stratum of this type is at present forming in shallow water at Shell Ness, on the east of Sheppey. (*Seeley.*)

2. *Spec.:* Muschelkalk (q.v.).

shell marl, *s.*

Geol.: A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes. Shell-marl occurs abundantly in parts of the United States, and is largely used for fertilizing purposes. Remains of fossil animals have been found in it, and in the shell-marls of Scottish lakes remains of recent animals occur.

shell mounds, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Kitchen-middens (q.v.).

"Outlying savages are still heaping up *shell-mounds* like those of far-past Scandinavian antiquity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 61.

shell-out, *s.* A game at billiards.

shell parrakeet, *s.*

Ornith.: Melopsittacus undulatus, an Australian species, easily distinguished by its breast of lovely green, and back delicately banded with black and yellow. It differs essentially from all other parrots in warbling a low, continuous, and not unlively melody, something like the English Whitethroat. It breeds in confinement very readily, if properly treated. The first living specimen was brought to England by Gould in 1840; but since that period it has become common in American and English aviaries. Called also Undulated and Waved Grass Parrakeet.

shell-proof, *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

shell-pump, *s.* A sand-pump (q.v.).

shell-road, *s.* A road, the upper stratum of which is composed of a layer of broken shells.

shell-sand, *s.* Sand consisting mainly of comminuted shells.

shell-work, *s.* Work composed of or ornamented with shells.

shĕll, *v.t. & i.* [Shell, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell: as, To *shell* nuts.

2. To separate from the shell: as, To *shell* corn.

3. To throw or hurl bomb-shells into, upon, or among: as, To *shell* a town.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

"The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off."—*Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

¶ *To shell out:* To pay up or hand over money, &c.: as, The thieves made him *shell out.* (*Colloq.*)

shell-apple, *s.*

1. The common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.* (*Prov.*)

2. The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

shĕl'-lăc, *s.* [Eng. *shel(l)*, and *lac* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Lac purified by melting and straining through coarse cotton bags. It occurs in commerce in thin, translucent, hard flakes, varying in colour from yellowish brown to black, sp. gr. 1·139, and is soluble in alcohol, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, potash, soda, and borax, but insoluble in ammonia. A bleached or white variety is prepared by dissolving crude lac in potash or soda, filtering and passing chlorine gas into the filtrate till all is precipitated; this is then collected, washed with water, slightly heated, and then twisted into sticks. Shellac is chiefly used in varnishes, lacquers, and in the manufacture of sealing-wax.

shĕlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Shell, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stripped or deprived of the shell; having shed or cast the shell.

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

† **shelled-insects,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Crustacean group Entomostraca (q.v.), from the fact that most of its members are more or less entirely invested in a shelly envelope.

shĕl'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shel(l)*; *-less.*] Destitute of a shell; having no shell.

"I found a pair of tree-toads, male and female, and a large *shelless* snail."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 201.

shĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shell, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A commercial name for groats. (*Simmonds.*)

* **shĕll'-mēat,** *s.* [Eng. *shell*, and *meat.*] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, &c.

"*Shellmeats* may be eaten after foul hands without any harm."—*Fuller: Holy State,* p. 386.

* **shĕl'-lŭm,** *s.* [Skellum.]

shĕl'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *shell*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells. (*Blackie: Lay of Highlands,* p. 18.)

2. Consisting of a shell or shells.

"Their *shelly* treasures, and their golden coast."
Grainger: Sulpicia, Poem 1.

3. Of the nature of a shell.

"This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature."—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth,* vol. iv., ch. v.

Shĕl'-tą, *s.* [See def.] An ancient Celtic language, said by Mr. C. G. Leland to be peculiar to tinkers, but extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed tramps and vagabonds in Great Britain. (*Academy,* Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.)

shĕl'-tĕr, *s.* [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *sheldtrome* (q.v.).]

1. That which protects, defends, or covers from injury or annoyance; a protection, a defence.

"They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 847.

2. A place or position which affords cover or protection; cover, protection, security.

"He seeks the *shelter* of the crowd."
Scott: The Chase, 23.

shĕl'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Shelter, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provide or supply with shelter, cover, or protection from injury, danger, or annoyance; to protect, to cover, to secure.

"To *shelter* thee from tempest."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 236.

2. To place in shelter or under cover; often with the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self to shelter or cover. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

3. To cover from notice.

"*Shelter* passion under friendship's name."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take shelter; to shelter one's self.

"Come, *shelter.*" *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

2. To give or afford shelter.

shĕl'-tĕred, *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-ed.*] Protected, covered, or shut in from any thing that can injure, annoy, or incommode; especially, protected by natural or artificial means from inclement weather.

"In that *sheltered* cove."—*Globe,* Nov. 12, 1885.

shĕl'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shelter*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which shelters, covers, or protects.

"His *shelterers* be blest."
Wilberforce, in *Life,* i. 186.

* **shĕl'-tĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-less.*] Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

"Now sad and *shelterless,* perhaps, she lies."
Rowe: Jane Shore, v.

* **shĕl'-tĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-y.*] Affording shelter.

"The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary."—*White: Selborne,* p. 86.

shĕl-tŏ-pū'-sĭk, *s.* [Scheltopusik.]

shĕl'-tў, shĕl'-tĭe, *s.* [Prob. so called from *Shetland.*] A very small but strong horse in Scotland; a pony.

"On a Highland *shelty,* that does not help me much faster forward."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. iv.

shĕlve (1), *v.t.* [Eng. *shelves*, pl. of *shelf* (q.v.).]

1. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

"The too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (1665).

2. To furnish or provide with shelves.

3. *Fig.:* To lay or put aside as out of use or unfit for active employment; to dismiss; to pass by or over.

"Seems to have suffered especially from the *shelving* process."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 1, 1885.

shĕlve (2), *v.i.* [Orig. from Icel. *skjálgr* = wry, oblique; M. H. Ger. *schelch*; O. Dut. *schelwe* = one who squints.] To slope, to incline downwards gradually, as a bank.

"There upon that *shelving* beach, the weary Trojans dragged their weary ships."—*Globe,* Nov. 12, 1885.

* **shĕlve,** *s.* [Shelve, *v.*] A shelf, a ledge.

"On a crag's uneasy *shelve.*" *Keats.*

shĕlveş, *s. pl.* [Shelf, *s.*]

shĕlv'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Shelve (2), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sloping; inclining gradually downward.

"Not cautious coasting by the *shelving* shore."
Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A rock or sandbank; a ledge of rocks.

"At his stern he saw
The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 219.

shĕlv'-ĭng, *s.* [Shelve (1), *v.*]

1. The act or operation of fitting up shelves, or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.

2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

* **shĕlv'-ў,** *a.* Eng. *shelv(e)*; *-y.*] Shelving, sloping.

"The mountain's *shelvy* side."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 182.

* **shem-er-ing,** *s.* [Shimmer, *v.*] An imperfect light, a glimmering.

Shĕm'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *Shem*: *-ite.*] A descendant of Shem, the eldest son of Noah.

Shĕ-mĭt'-ĭc, Shĕm'-ĭt-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Shemit(e)*; *-ic, -ish.*] The same as Semitic (q.v.).

Shĕm'-ĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Semitism.]

* **shĕnd, scend-en, schend-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *scendan, scyndan*; O. Dut. *schenden*; O. H. Ger. *scendan, scentan,* from A.S. *sceand, scand, sceond, scond* = disgrace; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scanda, scanta.*]

1. To disgrace, to degrade, to blame, to reproach, to revile, to put to shame.

"The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 35.

2. To injure, to damage, to hurt, to destroy.

"Losse of time *shendeth* us."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,442.

3. To surpass, to overpower.

"That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres." *Spenser: Prothalamion,* 122.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ful(l).*] Ignominious, disgraceful.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl-lў,** * **shend-ful-liche,** *adv* [Eng. *shendful*; *-ly.*] In an ignominious or disgraceful manner.

* **shĕnd'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shendful*; *-ness.*] Ignominy, disgracefulness.

* **shĕnd'-nĕss,** * **ssend-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ness.*] Disgrace, ruin, ignominy.

"Wyth *ssendnesse* inow."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 342.

* **shĕnd'-shĭp,** * **schend-schepe,** * **schen-schepe,** * **schen-schipe,** *s.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ship.*] Ignominy, disgrace, ruin.

"If a man norische long heer it is *schenschipe* to him."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Corinth.* xi.

* **shēne,** *a.* [Sheen, *a.*]

shĕnt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Shend.]

shē-ōl, *s.* [Heb. שְׁאוֹל (*sheol*) = a subterranean cavern, from שָׁאַל (*shaal*) = to be hollow.]

Jewish Belief: The place of the dead. For its use in the A.V. see Hades, 2., and Hell, 2. (1). In the R.V. the word "Sheol" is generally left untranslated in the text, while "grave" is put in the margin. For instance, in Ps. ix. 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell" (A.V.), becomes "The wicked shall return to Sheol" (R.V.).

shĕp'-ard-ĭte, *s.* [After C. U. Shepard; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Haidinger to a mineral substance found in a meteorite by Shepard, and supposed by him to be a sesquisulphide of chromium.

* **shepen,** * **schipne,** * **shepne,** *s.* [A.S. *scypen.*] A stable, a stall.

shĕp'-hĕrd, * **schep-herd,** *s.* [A.S. *sceáphyrde* = a keeper of sheep; from *sceáp* = a sheep, and *heorde, hyrde* = a keeper.]

1. *Lit.:* A man employed in the tending, feeding, and guarding of sheep.

2. *Fig.:* A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district, community, or congregation.

shepherd-god, *s.* A name applied to Pan.

"Anon he stained the thick and spongy sod
With wine in honour of the *shepherd-god.*"
Keats: Endymion, i. 229.

Shepherd Kings, *s. pl.* The chiefs of a nomadic tribe of Arabs, who established themselves in Lower Egypt some 2,000 years B.C. Manetho says they reigned 511 years, Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 284 years, Eusebius, 103 years. Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six. Bunsen places them B.C. 1639; Lepsius, B.C. 1842; others, B.C. 1900 or 2000.

shepherd's bag, shepherd's purse, *s.*

Bot.: Capsella Bursa-pastoris.

† **shepherd's beard,** *s.* [Sheep's-beard.]

shepherd's club, *s.*

Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus.

shepherd's cress, *s.*

Bot.: Teesdalia nudicaulis. (*Prior.*)

shepherd's crook, *s.* A sheephook. A long staff with an iron crook fixed on its upper end. It is used by shepherds to catch or hold sheep.

shepherd's dog, sheep-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for many varieties of *Canis familaris* used to tend and drive sheep. The English Shepherds-dog has a longish head, with a sharp muzzle, and good breadth over the forehead; his ears are slightly raised, and his coat is short and woolly; tail usually long and bushy; he is less faithful and sagacious than the Colley. [Collie, *s.*, 1. 2.] The Drover's Dog is larger and stronger, and has usually a strain of Mastiff blood. Special breeds of Sheep-dogs are found on the Continent.

shepherd's knot, *s.*
Bot.: Potentilla Tormentilla.

shepherd's myrtle, *s.*
Bot.: Ruscus aculeatus.

shepherd's needle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Scandix Pecten;* (2) the genus Geranium. (*Bullein.*)

shepherd's plaid, *s.*
1. A kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft.
2. A kind of woollen cloth, woven in this pattern, and generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trouserings, &c.

shepherd's pouch, *s.*
Bot.: Capsella Bursa-pastoris.

shepherd's purse, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris;* (2) the genus Thlaspi.

shepherd's rod, shepherd's staff, *s.*
Bot.: * (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris;* (2) *D. pilosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

shepherd's tartan, *s.* [SHEPHERD'S PLAID.]

shepherd's watch, *s.*
Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.

shepherd's weather-glass, *s.*
Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.

***shĕp'-hĕrd,** *v.t.* [SHEPHERD, *s.*]
1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd.
2. To attend or wait on; to gallant.

shĕp'-hĕrd-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ess.*] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

"No *shepherdess,* but Flora
Peering in April's front."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

shĕp-hĕr'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden.]
Bot.: A genus of Elæagnaceæ. Small dicecious shrubs from North America. *Shepherdia canadensis* is covered with rusty scales.

***shĕp'-hĕrd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ish.*] Resembling a shepherd; suiting or becoming a shepherd; rural, pastoral, rustic.

"He would have drawn her elder sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

***shĕp'-hĕrd-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ism.*] Pastoral life or occupation.

***shĕp'-hĕrd-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *shepherd;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A young shepherd.

"Let each young *shepherdling,*
Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing."
Brown: Britannias Pastorals, i. 2.

***shĕp'-hĕrd-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *shepherd; -ly.*] Pastoral, rural; belonging to, or becoming a shepherd. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

***shĕps'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shap(e); -ster.*] One who shapes; a sempstress. (*Withal.*)

Shĕp'-wāy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See ¶.)

* ¶ *Court of Shepway:*
Law: A court formerly held before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to hear appeals from those ports which had separate franchises. The civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 48.

shĕr-ard'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Dillenius after James Sherard, a botanist, who had botanical gardens at Eltham, Kent. (*Loudon.*) Named by Dillenius after his patron, William Sherard, LL.D. (1659–1728), consul at Smyrna. (*Paxton,* &c.) The two Sherards were brothers.]
Bot.: Field-madder; a genus of Galiaceæ. Calyx funnel-shaped; stamens four; fruit crowned with the calyx. There is a single species, *Sherardia arvensis,* a small slender-branched and spreading plant, with a small sessile umbel of pale blue flowers. Found in Britain in corn-fields, &c., flowering from April to October.

shĕr'-bĕt, *s.* [Arab. *sharbat* = a draught, a drink, a beverage, from *shariba* = he drank.] An eastern cooling drink, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavoured.

"Whene'er, at Haram hours,
"I take him cool *sherbets* and flowers."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

shĕrd, *s.* [SHARD.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fragment. (Obsolete, except in the compound pot-*sherd.*)
2. *Hort.* (*Pl.*): The fragments of pottery employed by gardeners to drain their flower pots.

***shĕre,** *v.t.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

* **shĕre,** *a.* [SHEER, *a.*]

shĕ-reĕf', sçhĕ-rîf', shĕ-rîff' (1), **sher-rife,** *s.* [Arab.]
1. A descendant of Muhammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali.
2. A prince or ruler, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

shĕr'-ĭff (2), ***sche-rif, *sher-eve, *she-rife, *she-reyve, *shi-riffe, *sherife, *shrieve,** *s.* [A. S. *scír-geréfa* = a shire-reeve, from *scír* = a shire (q.v.), and *geréfa* = a reeve (q.v.).]
1. In the United States the principal duties of the public official known as sheriff are to maintain peace and order, to attend as administrative officer during sessions of court to guard prisoners and juries, to preside at inquisitions, to serve processes and execute the judgments of the courts, as in the sale of property condemned for debt, &c. An unpleasant duty of the sheriff is the execution of criminals condemned to death. In most of the states the sheriff is elected by the people, and in large cities, where the fees of the office are important, the position is a highly coveted one. In some of the states under-sheriffs are appointed, who replace the sheriff in his absence; while in all of them there are deputy sheriffs, the servants and agents of the sheriff in the performance of his duties.
2. In England, the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, to whom the charge of the county is committed by letters patent. He is appointed (except in the case of London and the county of Middlesex) by the Crown out of three names submitted for each county by the judge who goes on circuit. [PRICKING, ¶.] Unless specially exempted, or in case of legal disability, the person nominated is bound under penalty to serve the office. As keeper of the Queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and during his year of office is superior in rank to any nobleman in the county. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace in his county, for which purposes he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county. [POSSE COMITATUS.] Personally the sheriff performs only such duties as are purely honorary, as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or duties of dignity or public importance, as presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings. The ordinary functions, such as execution of writs, &c., are discharged through an under-sheriff, so called to distinguish him from the sheriff, who is often popularly known as the High-sheriff.

"Originally the high *sheriff* was the official deputy of the Crown, for enforcement—in the county to which he belonged—of law and order and of the Crown's decrees. Did the Crown require an armed force, the *sheriff* levied it. The *sheriff* was responsible for providing that the Royal writ of summons should run in his shrievalty, that it should be duly served and obeyed. When the courts of law, as representing the Crown, had recorded a judgment, it was the duty of the *sheriff* to see that judgment enforced, whether against goods or person of the individual who was the subject of the judgment. The *sheriff* was the incarnation of police, militia, high bailiff, &c., rolled into one. He was the precursor, in days of more primitive civilisation, of forces and functions most of which have now passed from his hands. To this day he is still the recipient of the Royal writ for election of a member of Parliament, and is responsible for the conduct of the same. He still enforces, through his under-sheriffs, the judgments of the superior courts; he seizes the goods of judgment debtors, though he has been relieved (by the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1869) of the odious duties of *capias ad satisfaciendum;* and he is still responsible for the due carrying out of the sentence *sus. per coll.* in the case of criminals sentenced to capital punishment. Also—and this is the most onerous and least useful of his functions—he is still the nominal guardian and escort of the Crown, represented by judges in eyre, when county assizes are being held. Up to the days of railroads, the *sheriff* actually escorted their lordships from one confine of his county to the other, meeting his neighbouring brother *sheriff* on the county border, and there receiving from him or transferring to him his august charges. In older days his 'javelin men' were a really armed and necessary force, requisite to ensure the safety of the Crown and its deputies on the march."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

3. A law officer in Scotland, whose functions seem to have been originally, like those of the sheriffs in England, mainly executive, but who now is judge in a county court. At one time the office was hereditary; but it is now in the appointment of the Crown. Nearly all the sheriffs are now practicing lawyers resident in Edinburgh, sheriff-substitutes acting for them as local judges in the several counties.

sheriff-clerk, *s.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

* **sheriff-geld,** *s.* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.

sheriff-officer, *s.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes and the like.

* **sheriff-tooth,** *s.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. (*Wharton.*)

shĕr'-ĭff-al-tў, shĕr'-ĭff-dŏm, shĕr'-ĭff-shĭp, shĕr'-ĭff-wĭck, *s.* [Eng. *sheriff; -alty, -dom, -ship, -wick.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

"Not only writs or orders were sent to the nobility and clergy in the several *sheriffwicks* and bailiwicks, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the publick expenses."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties.*

shĕr'-rĭffe, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

* **shĕr'-rĭs,** *s.* [SHERRY.]

sherris-sack, *s.* Sherry.

"A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it: it ascends me into the brain."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 3.

shĕr'-rў, *s.* [From the town of Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, whence it was brought. The original form of the word was *sherris,* the final *s* of which was dropped from a mistaken idea that it was the plural ending, as in the case of *pea* for *pease,* &c.]
1. *Comm.:* A favourite Spanish white wine, prepared from small white grapes grown in the province of Andalusia, those which furnish the better qualities being cultivated in the vineyards of Xeres. In the manufacture of sherry the grapes are not gathered until they are quite ripe, and the fermentation is continued until nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol. At first it is of a pale straw colour, but it darkens with age. Sherries may be divided into natural, containing from 20 to 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and fortified, containing from 30 to 40 per cent.; the reason given for the addition of so much spirit is that the wine will not otherwise stand the voyage. Sherry is not adulterated to any great extent, but many of the cheap sherries now usually sold are mixtures of low-classed sherries with ordinary white wine, the strength being increased by the addition of alcohol.
2. *Pharm.:* Sherry is used in many of the wines of the pharmacopœia, as *Vinum ferri,* &c.

sherry-cobbler, *s.* Sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked up through a straw.

shĕr'-rў-văl-lĭēs, *s. pl.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *chevalier* = a horseman.] Pantaloons of thick cloth or leather worn buttoned round each leg over other pantaloons when riding. (*Amer.*)

* **shĕrte,** *s.* [SHIRT.]

* **shete,** *v.t.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

shĕth, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *sheath* (q.v.).]
Agric.: That portion of a plough, sometimes called the post or standard, which is attached at its upper end to the beam and at points below affords places of attachment for the share, mould-board, and land-side in ordinary ploughs. In shovel-ploughs it fills a similar function as the part to which the share or shovel is secured.

Shĕt'-land, *s.* [See def.]
1. *Geog.:* A group of about 100 islands, twenty-three of which are inhabited, lying to the north-east of Scotland.
2. *Zool.:* A Shetland-pony (q.v.).

"A tricksy *Shetland,* who goes through a 'piece' with the big gray."—*Daily News,* Dec. 14, 1886.

Shetland-pony, *s.*
Zool.: A very small variety of the Horse (q.v.), with flowing manes and tails, peculiar to Shetland. They are very strong, and capable of enduring great fatigue, but do not average more than eight hands in height.

Shĕt′-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Shetland; -er.*] A native or inhabitant of Shetland. (*Chambers' Cyclop.* viii. 678.)

*** shette, * shet,** *v.t.* [Shut.]

sheŭgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *schacht* = the shaft of a mine.] A ditch, a stank, an open drain. (*Scotch.*)

"And a' the bonny engines, and wheels, and the coves, and *sheughs*, down at Glanwithershins."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

shew, shewed, shewn, &c. [Show, Showed, Shown, &c.]

shew-bread, *s.* [Show-bread.]

*** shew-el, * shew-elle,** *s.* [Prob. from *shew* = show.] An example; something held up to give warning of danger (*Nares*); a scarecrow (*Trench*).

"So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world to serve as *shewelles*, to keep them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakenesse of senses, might pull them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

shew′-ĕr (ew as ō), *s.* [Eng. *shew; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who shows.

2. *Scots Law:* A person named by the court in jury cases, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six viewers when a view is allowed. [Viewer.]

shews, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"And other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flaxmill."—*Scott: Prose Works* (1843), xxi. 142.

shêy′-ṭan, *s.* [Arab.] A Muhammadan name for the devil or a devil.

shî′-ȧh, *s.* [Shiite.]

shĭb′-bō-lĕth, *s.* [Heb. = (1) an ear of corn; (2) a river, from *shâbal* = to increase, to grow, to flow.]

1. A word used as a test or criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, through not being able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronouncing the word as *sibboleth* (Judges xii.).

"So many died
Without reprieve adjudg'd to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 289.

2. *Fig.:* The criterion, test, or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another, usually some peculiarity in things of little importance.

"Opportunism survived as the *shibboleth* of a faction."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

*** shĭd′-dĕr,** *s.* [Hidder.]

shīde, * shyde, * schide, *s.* [A.S. *scíde;* cogn. with Icel. *skidh;* Ger. *scheit.* From the same root as *sheath* and *shed*, and a doublet of *skid.*] A piece split off; a splinter; a billet of wood.

"Beams of ash, and *shides* of okes."
Phaer: Translation of Virgil.

shie, *v.* & *s.* [Shy, *v.*]

shīēl, *s.* [Sheal.] A shed; a small cottage. (*Scotch.*)

"The swallows jinkling round my *shiel*,
Amuse me at my spinning wheel."
Burns: Bess & her Spinning Wheel.

shīēl, *v.t.* [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] To take out of the shell or husk; to shell.

shīēld, * schelde, * shelde, * shilda, *s.* [A.S. *scíld, sceld* = a shield; cogn. with Dut. *schild;* Icel. *skjöldr,* pl. *skildir;* Dan. *skiöld;* Sw. *sköld;* Goth. *skildus;* Ger. *schild.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A broad piece of defensive armour, borne on the arm or before the body; a buckler. Shields were of various forms and sizes, triangular, square, round, oval, &c., and were made of leather, or of wood covered with leather. They formed a good defence against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but are, of course, useless against rifle-bullets.

"His pond'rous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behind him cast." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 284.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any thing which protects, defends, or shelters; a defence, a protection, a shield.

"His truth shall be thy *shield*."—*Psalm* xci. 4.

(2) One who defends or protects; a defender, a protector.

"Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield* and thy exceeding great reward."—*Genesis* xv. 1.

* (3) A spot more or less resembling or suggesting a shield. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The reproductive bodies of lichens; apothecia.

(2) A broad table-like process in the flowers of Stapelia, &c.

2. *Her.:* The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Shields, except in the case of single ladies and widows, by whom the lozenge shape only is used, are of various forms.

3. *Husband.:* A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plough to keep clods from rolling on to the young plant.

4. *Mining, &c.:* A framework for protecting a miner in working an adit; it is pushed forward as the work progresses.

shield-bearer, *s.* A young man who carried his master's shield.

shield-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Scutata. They owe their scientific and popular name to the large size of the scutellum.

shield-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Aspidium.

shield-shaped, *a.* Having the form or figure of a shield; scutate (q.v.).

*** shield-ship,** *s.*

Naut.: A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing. Superseded by the turret-ship (q.v.).

shield-slater, *s.*

Zool.: Cassidina, a genus of Cursorial Isopoda.

shield-tail, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the Uropeltidæ (q.v.).

shiēld, * schelde, * schilde, * shilde, *v.t.* [Shield, *s.*]

1. To cover, defend, or protect with, or as with a shield; to shelter or protect from any thing hurtful or annoying.

"Heaven *shield* your grace from woe."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

* 2. To ward off.

"Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 3. To forbid, to forfend, to avert.

"God *shilde* that he died sodenly."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,427.

shiēld′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shield*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a shield; unprotected.

*** shiēld′-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *shieldless; -ly.*] In a shieldless manner; without protection.

shiēld′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shieldless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shieldless or unprotected.

shiēl′-ĭng, *s.* [Shealing.]

shĭft, * schifte, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sciftan, scyftan* = to divide; cogn. with Dut. *schiften* = to divide, separate, turn; Icel. *skipta* = to part, share, divide, shift, change; Sw. *skifta* = to divide, change, shift; Dan. *skifte* = to divide, shift; *skifte* = a division, an exchange; Icel. *skipti* = a division, an exchange, a shift; *skifa* = to cut in pieces; *skífa* = a slice; Dan. *skive;* Sw. *skifva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To divide, to part, to distribute.

"To which God of his bountee wolde *shift*
Corones two, of floures wel smelling."
Chaucer: C. T., v. 15,681.

2. To separate; to put asunder or apart; to remove.

"Hastilich he *schifte* him."
Piers Plowman, xx. 166.

3. To get rid of.

"Mercy also, as well as she could, did what she could to *shift* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To transfer to another: as, To *shift* the blame.

5. To move or transfer from one place to another.

"The skiff she mark'd lay tossing sore,
And *shifted* oft her stooping side."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 14.

6. To change in position.

"We'll *shift* our ground." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

7. To change, as clothes.

"I would advise you to *shift* a shirt."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

* 8. To dress in fresh clothes.

"As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To divide, to distribute.

"God clepeth folk to him in sondry wise,
And everich hath of God a propre gift,
Som this, som that, as that him liketh *shift*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,687.

2. To move; to change place or position: as, The wind *shifts.* (Used also in this sense in Music.) [Shift, s., II. 4.]

3. To change; to give place to other things; to pass into a different form, state, or the like.

"The sixth age
Shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 4. To digress.

"Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

5. To change dress, and, particularly, the under garments.

"She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*."
Young: Satires, vi. 42.

* 6. To practise indirect methods.

"All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions."—*Raleigh.*

7. To resort to expedients; to adopt such and such a course in time of difficulty; to contrive, to manage, to fare.

"These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I *shift* them?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ 1. *To shift about:* To change about from side to side; to vacillate.

2. *To shift off:*

(1) To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self of.

* (2) To defer, to delay; to put off, to postpone.

shĭft, * shifte, *s.* [Shift, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A moving or changing of place; a move.

"With other two *shifts* of the camp the contract was completed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A change; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Fortune in her *shift* and change of mood."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. A change of clothing; applied specifically to a change of underclothing; a woman's under garment, a chemise.

4. A turning from one thing or resource to another; hence, an expedient tried in time of difficulty; a contrivance, a resource, a plan.

"But in the autumn of 1691 all these *shifts* were exhausted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

5. A mean or petty refuge; a last resource or expedient; a trick to escape detection, evil, or responsibility; fraud, trickery.

"Guilty thou art of murder and of theft . . .
Guilty of treason, forgery, and *shifts*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 920.

6. A squad or turn of men to take a spell of work at stated intervals; the working time of such squad or relay of men; a spell or turn of work: as, a day-*shift* and a night-*shift.* A double shift or single shift indicates two sets or one set of men to a work. A three-turn shift consists of three relays, working eight hours each.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An alteration or variation in the succession of crops: as, a three years' *shift*, a four years' *shift.* [Rotation, ¶ 4.]

2. *Build.:* A mode of arranging the tiers of plates, bricks, timbers, planking, &c., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.

3. *Mining-eng.:* A fault or dislocation, accompanied by depression of one portion, destroying the continuity; a slip.

4. *Music:* A change of the position of the hand in violin playing, by which the first finger of the player has to temporarily become the nut. Shifts are complete changes of four notes; thus, the first shift on the violin is when the first finger is on A of the first string; the second shift, when it is on D above. The intermediate points on which the finger can be placed are called positions.

¶ *To make shift:* [Make, *v.*, ¶ 30].

*** shift-got,** *a.* Got or gained by shifts or tricks.

"The ding-thrift heire his *shift-got* summe mispent,
Comes drooping like a pennyless penitent."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 5.

shĭft′ a ble, *a.* [Eng. *shift; -able.*] Capable of being shifted, moved, or changed.

shĭft′ ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shift; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who shifts or changes: as, a Scotch *shifter.*

2. *Fig.:* One who plays tricks or practises artifice; a trickster.

"They have so little
As well may free them from the name of *shifters.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting-machine:* One of the beardless needles (or awns, as they have no eyes) which, by suitable mechanism under the control of their attendant, operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needles for narrowing or widening.

2. *Naut.:* A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

shifter bar, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A bar having stops or projections, whose office it is to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the other.

shĭft′ ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shift, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Changing place or position.

"Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails,
To receive the *shifting* gales."
Cowper: Progress of Divine Love.

2. Resorting from one expedient to another; fickle, changeable, vacillating.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of removing or changing; change, removal.

"Hereby it is cleare, that the godly fathers, and bishoppes in olde times, misliked much this *shiftinge* of maters to Rome."—*Jewell: Works,* p. 166.

2. The act of having recourse to equivocal expedients or shifts; evasion, artifice, trickery.

II. *Naut.:* The parting of tackle-blocks which have been pulled together.

shifting bar, *s.*

Print.: A cross-bar removably dovetailed into a chase. Shifting-bars are generally used in the imposition of oddments. [Oddment, 2.]

shifting beach, *s.* A beach of gravel liable to be moved or shifted by the action of the sea or a current.

shifting-centre, *s.* The same as Metacentre (q.v.).

shifting gauge, *s.* An adjustable gauge.

shifting plank, *s.*

Ordn.: An oaken plank, used, in conjunction with the rollers, blocks, and other implements, for shifting cannon from one level to another.

shifting rail, *s.*

Vehicles: An upper rail or lazy-back to a carriage, removable at pleasure.

shifting sand (or **sands),** *s.* Loose-moving sand; a quicksand.

shifting (or **secondary) use,** *s.*

Law: [Use, *s.*].

shĭft′ ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shifting; -ly.*] In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; with deceit or evasion.

shĭft′ lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shift; -less.*] Destitute of expedients; having no expedients or resources; unable to shift for one's self.

"To shield the *shiftless* people around him from the results of their own imprudence and improvidence."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 287.

shĭft′ lĕss lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *shift; -less.*] In a shiftless manner.

shĭft′ lĕss nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shiftless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shiftless.

shĭft′ ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *shift; -y.*]

1. Inclined to shift or change; changeable, shifting.

2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or resources; well able to shift for one's self.

3. *In a bad sense:* Full of shifts, tricks, or evasions: given to shifting or trickery.

Shī′ īte, *s. & a.* [Arab. *shiah* = a party, a faction, a number of separatists.]

A. *As substantive:*

Muhammadanism (Pl.): One of the two great divisions of Muhammadans. They reject the Sunna, or body of tradition regarding the prophet, while this is accepted by the Sunnites, or Sonnites. They assert that Muhammad, before his death, named his adopted son Ali to the Caliphate, and therefore reject Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, the first three caliphs who held the dignity before Ali's election. Persia is the leading Shiite nation, and one source of its often being at variance with Turkey is that the latter power is Sunnite. Many Shiites exist also in India, though the Sunnites are there more numerous.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the party described under A.

shī kăr′-reĕ, shĕ-kăr′-rȳ, *s.* [Hind. *shikari.*] A native attendant hunter; hence a sportsman generally.

*** shilde, * shelde,** *v. & s.* [Shield.]

shĭlf, *s.* [Gen. *schilf* = sedge.] Straw. (*Prov.*)

shĭll, *v.t.* [Icel. *skjól;* Dan. *skjal* = a shelter, protection.] To put under cover, to sheal. (*Prov.*)

shĭl lĕ′ lah, shĭl-lā′-lah, shĭl-lā′-lȳ, *s.* [From *Shillelagh,* a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel. (*Irish.*)

"One civilised nation clutches its *shillelagh* when another trails its coat."—*Echo,* Sept. 8, 1885.

shĭll ĭng, * shill-yng, * shyll-ing, *s.* [A.S. *scilling, scylling;* cogn. with Dut. *schelling;* Icel. *skillingr;* Dan. & Sw. *skilling;* Goth. *skilliggs;* Ger. *schilling,* from the same root as Icel. *skilja* = to divide; Dan. *skille;* cf. Sw. *skiljemynt;* Dan. *skillemynt* (from *skilja, skille* = to divide, and *mynt* = coin); and Ger. *scheidemünze* (from *scheiden* = to divide, and *münze* = coin), all meaning small change.]

Numis.: A British coin of currency and account, now equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of the pound sterling. It has varied considerably in value at different times, from four pennies to twenty pence. In 1560 the pound troy was coined into sixty shillings, in 1600 into sixty-two shillings, and by the Act, 56 George III., it was ordered to be coined into sixty-six shillings, which is the rate at which shillings are now struck. The term shilling was also applied to a weight equivalent to the twentieth part of a pound; thus, the statute of Henry II., A.D. 1266, decreed that "if the corn be at twelvepence a quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh six pounds sixteen *shillings,*" *i.e.,* six pounds and $\frac{16}{20}$ of a pound.

"The first current *shilling* or siluer pieces of twelue pence stamped within memorie, were coined by K. Henrie the eight, in the twentith yeare of his reigne."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. xxv.

shilling dreadful, *s.* A short novel, of a sensational character, published in one volume, and sold for a shilling.

"Mr. Stevenson is writing another *shilling-dreadful.*"—*Athenæum,* Nov. 14, 1885, p. 638.

shĭl′-lȳ shăl lȳ, shilli-shalli, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I,* and hence = *shall I, shall I not?*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.

*** shĭl′-lȳ shăl lȳ, * shill-I-shall-I,** *adv. & s.* [Shillyshally, *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

"I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't, I'll do't."—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

B. *As subst.:* Foolish trifling, irresolution.

shĭl′-pĕt, shĭl′-pit, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Weak, washy, insipid. (*Scotch.*)

"We pronounced the claret *shilpit,* and demanded brandy with great vociferation."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xi.

2. Of a sickly, white colour; feeble-looking.

*** shĭl-wit,** *s.* [Childwit.]

shĭ′-lȳ, *adv.* [Shyly.]

shĭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Mach.:* A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. It is sometimes used in adjusting the parts of a journal-box to the crank-pin or wrist either in the original fitting or in taking up lost motion.

2. *Stone-working:* One of the plates in a jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers.

3. *Agric.:* A shallow plough for breaking the surface of land and killing weeds.

shĭm′-mẽr, * shĭm′-ẽr, *v.i.* [A.S. *scymrian;* frequent. from *sciman, scimian* = to shine; *scima* = a light, brightness; cogn. with Dut. *schemeren;* Sw. *skimra;* Ger. *schimmern.*] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam, to glisten.

"Stagnant, lifeless, dreary, dismal,
Lighted by the *shimmering* moonlight."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

shĭm′-mẽr, *s.* [Shimmer, *v.*] A tremulous light or gleam.

shĭn, * shine, * shyn, *s.* [A.S. *scina;* cogn. with Dut. *scheen;* Sw. *sken-ben* = shin-bone; Dan. *skinne-been;* Ger. *schiene;* O. H. Ger. *scina, scena.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, applied especially to the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone. [Tibia.]

"Nay, I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit, till I break my *shins* against it."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 4.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A fish-plate.

shin-bone, *s.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

"I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune,* ii. 1.

shin-boot, *s.*

Manège: A horse-boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse from being injured by the opposite foot; used on trotting horses. (*Amer.*)

shin-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrola elliptica.

shin-plaster, *s.* Originally, any kind of paper money; said to have been first applied to the Continental currency after its depreciation. During the Civil War, and thereafter, the fractional paper currency issued by the Government, and by many private banks and companies, was so called. Essentially a term of contempt, implying worthlessness. (*U. S.*)

shin-rapper, *s.* One who disables a horse by a blow on the splint-bone.

shĭn, *v.i. & t.* [Shin, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm. (Usually followed by *up.*)

2. To go afoot; to hurry about.

B. *Trans.:* To climb by embracing with the arms and legs, and pulling one's self up; to swarm up.

*** shĭn′-dle,** *s.* [Lat. *scindula* = a wooden tile, from *scindo* = to cut, to cleave, to split; Ger. *schindel.*]

1. A shingle. [Shingle (1).]

"Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the housen in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with *shindles.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvi., ch. x.

2. A roofing slate.

*** shĭn′-dle,** *v.t.* [Shindle, *s.*] To cover or roof with shingles.

shĭn′-dȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Leland suggests a derivation from the Gipsy *chingaree* or *chindi* = a quarrel.]

1. A row, a spree. (*Slang.*)

"Hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Ingoldsby Penance.

2. A liking, a fancy. (*Amer.*)

3. The same as Shinty (q.v.).

shīne, * schine, * schyne, * shyne (pa. t. * *shined,* * *schone,* * *schoon,* * *shoon, shone,* pa. par. * *shinen, shone*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *scinan* (pa. t. *scán,* pa. par. *scinen*); cogn. with Dut. *schijnen;* Icel. *skina;* Dan. *skinne;* Sw. *skina;* Goth. *skeinan;* Ger. *scheinen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to gleam; to beam with steady radiance.

"The moon *shines* bright."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant.

"But all thing, which that *shineth* as the gold,
Ne is no gold, as I have herd it told."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,429.

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

4. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you *shine.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

5. To be noticeably visible or apparent; to be prominent.

"Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*."
Milton: On his Deceased Wife.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to shine or be bright. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ To *shine* is a steady emission of light; to *glitter* is an unsteady emission of light, occasioned by the reflection on transparent or bright bodies. The sun and moon *shine* whenever they make their appearance; but a set of diamonds *glitter* by the irregular refraction of the light on them. *Shine* specifies no degree of light, it may be barely sufficient to render itself visible, or it may be a very strong degree of light; *glare* on the contrary denotes the highest possible degree of light; the sun frequently *glares*, when it *shines* only at intervals; and all naked light, the strength of which is diminished by any shade, will produce a *glare*.

¶ *To cause the face to shine:*

Script.: To be propitious.

shīne, *s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

* **1.** The state of shining; brilliancy, brightness, splendour, lustre.

"And careless eye the blood that dims its *shine*."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

* **2.** Fair weather; sunshine.

"Remember me in *shine* and shower,
In sorrow and in glee."
Praed: Remember Me.

3. A row, a quarrel. (In this sense perhaps a corrupt. of *shindy*, q.v.) (*Slang.*)

"There's mostly a *shine* of a Sunday evening."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

¶ (1) *To kick up a shine:* To make a row.

(2) *To take the shine out of:* To cast into the shade; to excel, to surpass.

shīn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shin(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* One who or that which shines.

2. *Fig.:* A coin, especially a bright one; a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

"The ballot and all other principles are, it appears, to be thrown over in the forthcoming election, and the *shiners* are to be the only interest."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 9, 1857.

II. *Ichthy.:* (1) A popular name for any species of Leuciscus; (2) *Abramis americanus.* (*Amer.*)

shī'-nĕss, *s.* [SHYNESS.]

shĭn'-ĕy, *s.* [SHINE.] Money. (*Slang.*)

"We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. i.

shĭn'-gle (1), * **shyn-gle,** * **shyn-gil,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *shindle* (q.v.).]

1. *Build.:* A thin piece of wood, having parallel sides, and thicker at one end than the other, commonly used as a roof-covering, instead of slates, tiles, or metal. Shingles are laid with one-third of their lengths to the weather. They are usually eighteen inches long, and so have six inches of margin; this is the gauge of the shingle; the other two-thirds is cover. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

"A very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 123.

* **2.** Hide, skin.

"She hath some black spots about her *shingle*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 51.

shingle-mill, *s.* A saw-mill for cutting logs into shingles.

shingle-nail, *s.* A cut nail of proper size for fastening shingles on a roof.

shingle-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus imbricata.

shingle-roofed, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Nectandra leucantha.

shĭn'-gle (2), *s.* [Norw. *singl* or *singling* = coarse gravel, small round stones. (*Wedgwood.*)] Coarse round gravel on the seashore; the coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or of the sea.

shingle-trap, *s.* A groin. [GROIN (1), *s.* 3.]

shĭn'-gle, *v.t.* [SHINGLE (1), *s.*]

1. To cover or roof with shingles.

"They *shingle* their houses with it."—*Evelyn: Architecture*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

2. To perform the process of shingling on. [SHINGLING.]

shĭn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shingl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who covers or roofs houses with shingles.

2. One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles.

3. A workman who attends a shingling machine.

4. A machine for shingling iron; an eccentric wheel or roller, revolving within a concave, and pressing the dross out of the loop or ball from the puddling-furnace.

shĭn'-gles, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cingulum* = a girdle, from *cingo* = to gird.]

Pathol.: Herpes zoster (or *zona*), a cutaneous disease, forming a band of inflamed patches, with their clustered vesicles along the course of one or more intercostal nerves, encircling half the circumference of the body, generally on the right side, and stopping at the median plane. It leaves scars behind, and, specially in old people, obstinate neuralgic pains. There is a variety, *Herpes zoster frontalis* (or *ophthalmicus*, called Brow Shingles, which is characterized by small vesicles on the forehead, the upper eyelid, and the side of the nose. [HERPES.]

"Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

shĭn'-glĭng, *s.* [SHINGLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

2. *Iron-work.:* The operation of removing slag, &c., from puddled iron, and forming the ball into shape for the puddle-rolls.

shingling-gauge, *s.* A device for adjusting shingles in the proper position for nailing.

shingling-hammer, *s.* A tilt or other power hammer employed in shingling. [SHINGLING, 2.]

shingling-hatchet, *s.* A tool with a poll, used in nailing on shingles, a bit for occasionally trimming them to fit, and a claw for drawing the nails.

shingling-mill, *s.*

Metal-work.: A rolling-mill or forge, where puddled iron is hammered to remove the dross, compact the grain, and turn out malleable iron.

shingling-tongs, *s. pl.* Heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane and used in moving the ball of red-hot iron to and beneath the trip or steam hammer.

shĭn'-glў (1), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Resembling shingles; appearing as if covered with shingles.

"The squirrel, on the *shingly* shag-bark's bough."
Lowell: Indian Summer Reverie.

shĭn'-glў (2), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of or covered with shingle.

"Led me a rare chase across some *shingly* banks."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

shĭn'-ĭng, * **shyn-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Emitting light; bright, gleaming, glittering.

"No *shining* ornaments have they to seek."
Cowper: Hope, 765.

2. Illustrious, eminent, prominent, distinguished.

II. *Bot.:* Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many leaves.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Effusion or emission of light; brightness.

"The moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their *shining*."—*Joel* ii. 10.

* **2.** The act or state of making one's self conspicuous by display of superiority; ostentatious display.

shining-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trigla lucerna, probably named from the brilliant longitudinal silvery band on each side. The Cornish fishermen call it the Long-finned Captain, from the elongation of the second ray of the first dorsal fin.

* **shĭn'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shining; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shining; brightness, splendour, lustre.

shĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shin; -er:* that is, one who plies his shins or legs busily.]

1. One who goes about amongst his acquaintances borrowing money to meet pressing demands. The practice itself is called shinning. (*Amer. slang.*)

* **2.** A stocking.

shĭn'-neў, *s.* [SHINTY.]

Shĭn'-tô, *s.* [Chinese = the way of the gods.]

Comparative Religions:

1. The religious belief of the people of Japan, prior to the introduction of Buddhism from Corea in A.D. 552. The new belief almost entirely absorbed the old, being, however, itself modified in the process. Shinto possesses no moral code. Motoöri (1730-1801) maintained that the will of the Mikado was the criterion of right and wrong. Shinto holds the Mikado to be the direct descendant and representative of the Sun-goddess; has associated with it a system of hero-worship, and attributes spiritual agencies to the powers of nature. (See extract.)

"The three great commandments, issued by the department of religion in 1872, intended to be the basis of a reformed *Shinto* and natural religion, are as follows: (1) Thou shalt honour the gods, and love thy country; (2) Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of heaven and the duty of man; (3) Thou shalt revere the emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court. In its higher forms, *Shinto* is a cultured and intellectual deism; in its lower forms it consists in blind obedience to governmental and priestly dictates."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 538.

2. A Shintoist.

"The *Shintos* believe in a past life, and they live in fear and reverence of the spirits of the dead."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 537.

Shĭn'-tô-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto; -ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The same as SHINTO, **1** (q.v.).

"The great end and aim of *Shintoism* is obedience to the edicts of the government, as shown in the sermons of lecturers and priests."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer Cyclop.*, ix. 538.

Shĭn'-tô-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto; -ist.*]

Compar. Relig.: A believer in Shinto (q.v.).

"The *Shintoists* have very obscure notions about the immortality of the soul, a supreme creator, or a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 538.

shĭn'-tў, *s.* [Gael. *sinteag* = a skip, a bound.]

1. A game played in Scotland, corresponding to the English hockey (q.v.).

2. The club or stick used in playing such game.

shīn'-ў, * **shinie,** *a.* [Eng. *shin(e); -y.*]

1. Bright, clear, splendid, sunshiny.

"Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day."
Dryden: To the Duchess of York.

2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy, brilliant.

"*Shiny* beach and pebbly bay."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 8.

-shĭp, *suff.* [A.S. *scipe.*] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, art, or the like, as lord*ship*, friend*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*.

shĭp (1), * **schip,** * **schippe,** * **shippe,** * **shup,** *s.* [A.S. *scip, scyp* (pl. *scipu*); cogn. with Dut. *schif*; Icel. *skip*; Dan. *skib*; Sw. *skepp*; Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; O. H. Ger. *scif*. From the same root as *shape* and *shave*; Gr. σκάφος (*skaphos*) = a digging, a trench, the hull of a ship, a ship, from σκάπτω (*skaptō*) = to dig, delve, hollow out; Lat. *scapha* = a bowl, a boat, a skiff.]

1. Strictly, a three-masted vessel with square sails on each mast, but applied in ordinary language to vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats, adapted for navigation. Ships are of various sizes, and fitted for various purposes, and are called by various names according to their rig and the purposes to which they are applied, as men-of-war, merchantmen, brigs, sloops, schooners, galleys, &c. A ship, strictly so called, has a bowsprit and three masts—main-mast, fore-mast, and mizzen-mast—each square-rigged, and composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant mast. A ship is distinguished from a barque by the square sails on the mizzen, where a barque has only fore-and-aft sails. In order to meet the increase in size, and especially in length, some ships are now built with four masts. Ships were,

until comparatively recent times, constructed of wood, such as oak, pine, &c., but this material has to a very great extent been

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superseded by iron and steel, by the adoption of which lightness and strength are combined. Vessels of war are often constructed on the composite system, that is, of wood with a skin or coating of iron or steel.

"The proper definition of a *ship* is a vessel with three masts, each mast being square-rigged. She would be a *ship*, even if she did not carry anything above her cross-trees, for she is made so by her cross-jack and mizzen topsail yard and mizzen top: yet, if you add a fourth mast to a *ship* she is still a *ship*, even if it be what is termed a spanker mast—that is, a mast rigged like the mizzen-mast of a barque."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* 2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship for holding incense.

¶ (1) *Armed ship:* [ARMED].

(2) *Ship of Guinea:* [GUINEA-SHIP].

(3) *Ship of the desert:* A poetical name for the camel.

(4) *Ship of the line:* A man-of-war, large and strong enough to take its place in a line of battle.

ship-biscuit, *s.* A kind of hard, coarse biscuit, prepared for long keeping and for use on board ship. Called also ship-bread.

ship-board, *s.* A board or plank of a ship.

ship-borer, *s.* [SHIP-WORM.]

* **ship-boy,** *s.* A boy who serves on board a ship.

"Upon the high and giddy mast
Seat up the *ship-boy's* eyes."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

ship-bread, *s.* [SHIP-BISCUIT.]

ship-breaker, *s.* A person whose occupation is to break up vessels which are no longer fit for service.

ship-broker, *s.* A mercantile agent, who transacts all necessary business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent who buys and sells ships; also, a broker who procures insurances on ships.

ship-brokerage, *s.* The occupation of a ship-broker.

"The question of *ship-brokerage* in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

ship-canal, *s.* A canal through which sea-going vessels or vessels of a large size can pass.

ship-captain, *s.* The commander or captain of a ship.

ship-carpenter, *s.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding or repairing; a shipwright.

ship-carpentry, *s.* Shipbuilding (q.v.).

"The Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of primitive *ship-carpentry*."—*Wilson: Primitive Man*, ch. vi.

ship-chandler, *s.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other commodities for fitting out ships.

ship-chandlery, *s.* The business of a ship-chandler; the commodities sold by a ship-chandler.

ship-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name, and till 1759 the technical appellation for typhus when produced by overcrowding on board ship.

* **ship-holder,** *s.* The owner of a ship; a ship-owner.

ship-jack, *s.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack, adapted for lifting ships and other heavy objects.

* **ship-joiner,** *s.* A ship-carpenter.

ship-letter, *s.* A letter sent by private ship and not by mail.

ship-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition, which had lain dormant for many years, was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. Ship-money was finally abolished during the same reign.

"Noy his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of *ship-money*."—*Whitelock: Memor. Charles I.*, p. 7.

ship owner, *s.* One who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

ship-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

ship propeller, *s.* The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q.v.).

ship-rigged, *a.*

Naut.: Rigged with square sails and spreading yards, like a three-masted ship.

ship-shape, *a.* or *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; after the manner of a ship; hence, well-arranged, neat, trim.

"Keep everything *ship-shape*, for I must go."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 226.

* **ship tire,** *s.* A kind of female headdress. Perhaps so-called from resembling a ship.

"The brow that becomes the *ship-tire*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

ship-worm, ship borer, *s.*

Zool.: Teredo navalis. [TEREDO.]

"The *ship-worm*, as this mollusc is appropriately called, from its depredations on ships and all submerged wooden structures, is found in most seas."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 436.

ship-yard, *s.* A yard or piece of ground near the water, in which ships or vessels are constructed; a shipbuilding yard.

"In the *ship-yard* stood the Master,
With the model of the vessel."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

ship's husband, *s.* [HUSBAND, *s.*, II.]

ship's papers, *s. pl.* The papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two kinds: (1) Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., to be on board the merchant ships of the country; (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to indicate their title to that character, and protect them in time of war.

ship's writer, *s.* A petty officer who keeps the watch-bills, quarter-bills, and station-bills of the crew. (*U. S. Navy.*)

ship (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of *companionship.*] [COMPANIONSHIP, II. 2.]

ship, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHIP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to embark.

"More than one fifth of those who were *shipped* were flung to the sharks before the end of the voyage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.)

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel: as, To *ship* seamen.

4. To fix in the proper place.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go on board a vessel, to make a voyage in it; to embark.

"Aftir three monethis we *schippiden* in a schip of Alisaundre."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxviii.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

shĭp'-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *board.*]

1. The deck or side of a ship. (Used chiefly or only in the phrases, *On shipboard, a shipboard.*)

2. A plank or board of a ship.

"They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees."—*Ezekiel* xxvii. 5.

* **shĭp'-brēach,** * **schip-breche,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *breach.*] Shipwreck.

"Thries I was at *schipbreche*, nyght and dai I was in the depnesse of the see."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth.* xi.

shĭp'-bŭild-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *builder.*] One whose occupation is to build ships and other vessels; a shipwright; a naval architect.

shĭp'-build-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *building.*]

A. *As adj.:* Used in or for the construction and repair of vessels: as, a *shipbuilding* yard.

B. *As subst.:* The art or occupation of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind bearing masts, as distinguished from boat-building; naval architecture.

¶ Tradition alleges that shipbuilding was first successfully attempted in Egypt, and brought thence to Greece by Danaus, B.C. about 1485. In historic times the Phœnicians took the lead in the art. In England the first two-decked vessel built was the "Royal Harry," built in 1488; it had five masts. Port-holes were first introduced in France by Descharges, A.D. about 1500. Steamships were first constructed about 1812; they were of wood, the first two of iron were launched in 1833 and 1834, to ply upon the Humber. Now iron is being superseded by steel.

shĭp'-fŭl, * **ship-full,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *full.*] As much or as many as a ship will contain; enough to fill a ship.

"The time will soon be upon us when the arrival of a *shipful* of such precious wares will cease to excite curiosity."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1883.

† **shĭp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-less.*] Destitute of ships.

"It is by no means a *shipless* sea."—*Gray: To Dr. Wharton*, lett. 53.

* **shĭp'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little ship.

"Whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xii.

* **shĭp'-măn,** * **schip-man,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *man.*]

1. A seaman, a sailor, a mariner.

"Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea."—1 *Kings* ix. 27.

2. The captain of a ship.

"A *shipman* was ther, woned fer by west:
For ought I wote, he was of Dertemouth."
Chaucer: C. T., 390. (Prol.)

* **shĭp'-mas-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *master.*] The master, captain, or commander of a vessel.

"The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God."—*Jonah* i. 6.

shĭp'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1), and *mate.*] One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

shĭp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-ment.*]

1. The act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation.

"But, it was added, the *shipments* must not be delayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Goods or commodities shipped or put on board a ship for transportation.

"American *shipments* were again heavy."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

* **shĭp'-page (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *ship* (1); *-age.*] Freightage. (*Walpole.*)

shĭpped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHIP, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship or ships.

2. Provided or furnished with a ship or ships.

"Is he well *shipped*?" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

shĭp'-pĕn, shĭp'-pŏn, *s.* [A.S. *scypen, scypen.*] A stable, a stall, a cowhouse. (*Prov.*)

shĭp'-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ship*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who puts goods on board a vessel for transportation.

* 2. The master of a ship; a skipper, a seaman.

shĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Pertaining or relating to ships: as, *shipping* matters, *shipping* news.

C. *As substantive :*

1. Ships collectively; the collective body of ships, &c., belonging to any country or port; ships in general; tonnage.

"They conversed every day long and freely about the state of the *shipping* and the dockyards."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ In the year 1890 the United States had 928,062 tons of shipping engaged in the foreign trade; in the coasting trade the tonnage employed was 3,409,345. Counting barge and canal boats the grand total was 4,424,497 tons. Great Britain, however, is the great shipping country of the world. In the same year the United Kingdom had—of shipping over 100 tons register—11,928,624 tons, being more than half the total shipping of the world—22,936,958 tons. In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom was 1,197,235; in the United States 148,178.

* **2.** Sailing, navigation; a passage by water.

"God send 'em good *shipping!*"—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

¶ *To take shipping :* To take passage in a ship; to embark on board a ship for passage or conveyance.

"*Take*, therefore, *shipping ;* post, my lord, to France." *Shakesp. :* 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

shipping-articles, *s. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.

* **shĭp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *ship; -y.*] Pertaining to or frequented by ships.

shĭp'-wāy, *s.* The framework of timbers upon which a ship is built and ultimately slides when launched.

shĭp'-wrĕck, * **schip-wracke,** * **ship-wrack,** *s.* [Eng. *ship*, and *wreck.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship, by striking on a rock or shoal, foundering, or other cause.

* **2.** The shattered fragments of a wrecked ship; wreck, wreckage.

"They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres."—*Dryden.*

II. *Fig. :* Destruction, ruin.

"Did afterwards make a *shipwrack* violent,
Both of their life and fame for ever lowly blent."
Spenser : F. Q., II. xii. 7.

¶ (1) *To make shipwreck :* To go astray, to err. (1 *Tim.* i. 19.)

(2) *To make shipwreck of :* To ruin, to destroy: as, To *make shipwreck of* one's chances.

shĭp'-wrĕck, *v.t.* [SHIPWRECK, *s.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. To make to suffer shipwreck, by driving on the shore, a rock, or sandbank, or by the force of the wind in a tempest; to wreck.

"Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, i. 2.

2. To cause to be thrown away by the wrecking of a ship.

"*Shipwrecked* upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., iii. 1.

II. *Fig. :* To ruin, to destroy.

"Those minor differences which had so often *shipwrecked* the fortunes of a great Party."—*Standard*, Jan. 18, 1886.

shĭp'-wrīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ship*, and *wright.*] One whose occupation is to build ships; a builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

¶ The Shipwrights are one of the London Companies; founded in 1605, and incorporated in 1612.

shî-raz', *s.* [See def.] A Persian wine from Shiraz.

shīre, * **schire,** * **shyre,** *s.* [A.S. *scír;* allied to *share* and *shear.*]

1. Originally a minor division of England under an earl or alderman, whose jurisdiction was intrusted to the sheriff (q.v.), on whom the government of the division devolved. Now, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to a county, by which term it is in many cases superseded. English county members of Parliament are known as knights of the shire. In England the shires were divided into hundreds and then again into tithings. In Scotland they were divided into wards and quarters. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial name of shires: as, Richmond*shire*, in the north of Yorkshire; Hallam*shire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding.

"The borough law had been likewise anciently established among the Saxons, whereby every *shire* was divided into so many hundreds or boroughs, consisting at first of one hundred families therein usually inhabiting; every hundred in so many tythings, consisting of ten families."—*Sir W. Temple : Hist. Eng.* (Introd.)

* 2. A shire-mote (q.v.).

"Beying there thanne a grete congregacion of people by cause of the seyd *shyre*."—*Paston : Letters*, i. 13

¶ *The shires:* Those English counties which terminate in "shire;" a belt running from Devonshire and Hampshire in a north-east direction. In a general way it means the midland counties.

"In such hunting as we have out of the grass *shires*."—*Globe*, Nov. 11, 1885.

* **shire-clerk,** *s.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county-court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

* **shire-mote,** * **shire-gemot,** *s.* [A.S. *scíre-gemot.*] A court held formerly twice a year by the bishop of the diocese and the alderman in shires that had aldermen, and in others by the bishop and sheriffs. (*Cowell.*)

"If the matter was of great importance it was put in the full *shire-mote:* and if the general voice acquitted, or condemned, decided for one party or the other, this was final in the cause."—*Burke : Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **shire-reeve,** *s.* A sheriff (q.v.).

shire-town, *s.* The chief town of a shire; a county-town.

* **shire-wick,** *s.* A shire, a county. (*P. Holland.*)

* **shīre'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *shire*, and *man.*] A sheriff (q.v.).

shīrk, * **shĕrk,** *v.t. & i.* [The same word as *shark*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive :*

* **1.** To procure by mean tricks; to shark.

2. To avoid or get away from unfairly or meanly; to slink away from.

B. *Intransitive :*

* **1.** To practise mean tricks; to live by one's wits.

"Certainly he [Laud] might have spent his time much better, and more for his grace in the pulpit, than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops."—*State Trials ; Harbottle Grimstone.*

2. To avoid performance of duty; to slink or shuffle away.

"One of the cities *shirked* from the league."—*Lord Byron : To Murray ; Ravenna*, Sept. 7, 1820.

¶ *To shirk off :* To sneak away.

shĭrk, *s.* [SHIRK, *v.*] One who seeks to avoid the performance of duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks.

shĭrk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shirk*, v. ; *-er.*] One who shirks duty or danger; a shirk.

shĭrk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shirk; -y.*] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

* **shĭrl,** *a.* [SHRILL.]

* **shĭrl,** *s.* [SHORL.]

shĭrr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

shĭrred, *a.* [Eng. *shirr; -ed.*]

Fabric: Applied to goods with elastic cords interwoven, as suspenders, garters, &c.

shĭrt * **shĕrt,** * **sherte,** * **shirte,** * **shurte,** * **schirte,** *s.* [Icel. *skyrta* = a skirt; Sw. *skjorta;* Dan. *skiorte;* Ger. *schurz, schurze* = an apron. So called from its being originally a short garment, from Icel. *skorta* = to come off short, to lack; *skortr* = shortness. *Shirt* and *skirt* are doublets.] [SHORT.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by males under the outer clothes.

"I hold him riche, al had he not a *sherte*."
Chaucer : C. T., 6,788.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*)*:* The seeds of *Sinapis arvensis.* (*Scotch.*)

shĭrt buttons, *s. pl.*

Bot. : Stellaria Holostea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

shĭrt-front, *s.* The dressed part of a shirt, which covers the breast; also an article of dress made in imitation of this part; a dickey.

* **shĭrt,** *v.t.* [SHIRT, *s.*] To cover or clothe with, or as with, a shirt; to put a shirt on.

"Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air." *Dryden : King Arthur*, ii.

* **shĭrte,** *s.* [SHIRT, *s.*]

shĭrt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shirt; -ing.*]

Fabric: Bleached or unbleached calico, of quality and texture suited for under-garments.

shĭrt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shirt; -less.*] Having no shirt; without a shirt.

"Of *shirtless* youths the secret rise to trace."
Gay : Trivia, ii. 105.

shĭst, shīst'-ŭs, shĭs'-tĭc, &c. [SCHIST, SCHISTIC, &c.]

shĭt'-tah (pl. **shĭt'-tĭm),** *s.* [Heb. שִׁטָּה (*shittah*), for שִׁטְטָה (*shintah*) (see def.) (pl. שִׁטִּים (*shittim*); Coptic *sont, sant, santh* = acacia.]

Script. : A tree mentioned in the singular in Isa. xli. 19, and repeated in the plural, as used in constructing the ark of the covenant (Exod. xxv. 10, xxxvii. 1; Deut. x. 3, &c.), staves (Exod. xxv. 13, 28), a table (xxv. 23, xxxvii. 10), boards for the tabernacle (xxvi. 15, xxxvi. 20), and pillars (xxvi. 32, 37, xxxvi. 36). The tree is almost certainly an acacia. Some think it was *A. Seyal*, others *S. nilotica* or *A. arabica.* Dr. Livingstone believed it to have been *A. giraffa.* Dean Stanley, preferring *A. Seyal*, considered that the plural form was suggested by the tangled thickets produced by the stems of this tree.

shittah-tree, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

shĭt'-tĭm, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

* **shĭt'-tle,** * **schit-el,** * **schet-yl,** * **seyt-yl,** * **schyt tyl,** *a. & s.* [SHUTTLE.]

A. *As adj. :* Wavering, unsettled, unsteady.

"Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke."
Marmion : Antiquary, p. 466.

B. *As subst. :* A shuttle.

"Stone cups, stone vessels, *shittles*, all of stone."
Chapman : Homer ; Odys. xiii.

* **shittle-cock,** *s.* A shuttle-cock (q.v.).

"The pat of a *shittle-cock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business."—*Collier.*

* **shittle-witted,** *a.* Flighty, unsteady.

"*Shittle-witted* fools."—*Greene : Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

* **shĭt'-tle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shittle; -ness.*] Unsettledness, unsteadiness, wavering, fickleness.

"The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head."—*Barret : Alvearie.*

shīve (1), * **sheeve,** *s.* [Icel. *skífa* = a slice; Dan. *skive;* Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disk; Dut. *schijf;* Ger. *scheibe.*] [SHEAVE, SHIFT.]

1. A thin slice or cut.

"Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. The scale or bark removed from the fibrous portion of hemp or flax in braking.

3. A name given by cork-cutters to the small bungs used to close wide-mouthed bottles, in contradistinction to the phial corks used for narrow-necked bottles: also, a thin wooden bung used by brewers.

shīve (2), *s.* [CHIVE (2), 2.]

shĭv'-ĕr (1), *s.* [SHIVE, (1).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A small piece or fragment into which anything is broken by sudden violence. (Usually in plural.)

"This time, all the blade, like glass
Sprang in a thousand *shivers* on the helm."
Matthew Arnold : Sohrab & Rustum.

* **2.** A thin cut or slice; a shive.

"Of your white breed nat but a *shiver*."
Chaucer : C. T., 7,422.

3. A small wedge or key.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Min. :* A species of blue slate; schist, shale.

2. *Naut. :* A small wheel; a sheave.

shiver-spar, *s.* A corruption of Schieferspar (q.v.).

shĭv'-ẽr (2), *s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*] A shaking fit; a trembling or tremulous motion.

¶ *The shivers:* The ague.

shĭv'-ẽr (1), * **shev-er,** * **schiv-er,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SHIVER (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To break to shivers or pieces; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

"With sabre *shiver'd* to the hilt."
Byron: Giaour.

2. *Naut.:* To cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail, by trimming the yards or shifting the helm, so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall or be dashed to pieces; to be shattered.

"With brand to aid, when as the spear
Should *shiver* in the course."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

¶ *Shiver my timbers:* A mild form of oath, formerly used by sailors.

shĭv'-ẽr (2), * **chev-er-en,** * **chiv-ere,** * **chiv er en,** * **chyv er en,** * **chiv-el-en,** * **chyv-el-en,** *v.i.* [According to Skeat, a frequent. form from *quiver* (q.v.).] To tremble or shake, as from cold; to shudder, to quiver, to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement. (*Cowper: Table Talk,* 215.)

shĭv'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of one who shivers; a shiver, a trembling, a shaking, as with cold, ague, &c.

"A hollow wind comes whistling through that door;
And a cold *shivering* seizes me all o'er."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, iv. 1.

shĭv'-ẽr ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shivering; -ly.*]

1. In a shivering manner; with shivering or shivers.

"During the last few weeks I have often and *shiveringly* longed for a certain fur coat."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 31, 1885.

2. With tremulous motion.

"The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 31, 1886.

shĭv'-ẽr-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *shiver* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Easily falling into pieces; not compact; loose of coherence.

"There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone."—*Woodward.*

shĭv'-ẽr-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *shiver; -y.*] Shivering; with tremulous motion.

"Sad ocean's face
A curling undulation *shivery* swept
From wave to wave."
Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora, i. 191.

shĕad, shŏde, *s.* [Prob. Cornish.]

Mining: Surface ore in pieces mixed with other matters, and indicating the outcrop of a lode or vein in the vicinity. The method of finding the vein by tracing the shoad-stones to their source at the strike is called Shoading. Holes dug to prospect or intercept the vein are called Shoad-pits.

"The *shoads,* or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

shoad pit, *s.* [SHOAD.]

shoad-stone, *s.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it.

shōad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shoad; -ing*] [SHOAD.]

shoal (1), * **shole** (1), *s.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *scole* = a school (q.v.); Dut. *school* = a school, a shoal; Irish *sgol.*] A large number assembled; a great quantity; a throng, a crowd.

"*Shoals* of artisans
Were from their daily labour turned adrift."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

shōal (2), * **shōle** (2), * **shold,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *skjálgr* = oblique, awry, hence applied to a sloping or shelving shore; Sw. dial. *skjulg* = oblique, slant, wry; O. Sw. *skælg*; Ger. *scheel, schief.*]

A. *As subst.:* A place where the water of a river, lake, sea, &c., is shallow or of little depth; a shallow, a sandbank, a bar: more particularly, among seamen, a sandbank which becomes dry at low water.

"The *shoals,* he said, consisted of coral rocks."—*Cook: First Voyage,* vol. ii., ch. iv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Shallow.

"This Molanna, were she not so *shole.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 40.

* **shoal** (1), *v.t.* [SHOAL (1), *s.*] To crowd, to throng.

"Entrails, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole,* to nibble of the fat."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxi. 191.

shoal (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [SHOAL (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become more shallow; to decrease in depth.

B. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To cause to become more shallow; to move or pass from a greater to a less depth of.

"We suddenly *shoaled* our water."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v., ch. v.

shōal'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shoaly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shoaly or of abounding in shoals; shallowness; little depth of water; frequency of shallow places.

shoal'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *shoal* (2), s.; *-ing.*] Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.

* **shōal'-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *shoal* (1), *s.*; *-wise.*] In shoals or crowds.

shōal'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shoal* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of shoals or shallows.

"The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 1,130.

* **shōar,** *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*]

shoat, *s.* [SHOT.] A young hog.

shŏck (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *choc* = a shock; *choquer* = to give a shock, from O. H. Ger. *scoc;* M. H. Ger. *schoc* = a shock, a shaking movement; Dut. *schok* = a shock, a jolt; *schokken* = to jolt, to shake; Icel. *skykkr* = a jolt.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A violent collision of bodies; a violent striking or dashing together or against; a concussion.

"The *shock* that violently shook
Her entrails." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 22.

2. A violent onset or hostile encounter; the collision of contending armies or bodies.

"Rush on with Highland **sword** and targe,
I, with my Carrick spearmen, charge;
Now forward to the *shock!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 28.

3. Anything which surprises or offends the intellect or moral sense; anything which causes a violent or sudden impression or sensation. (Generally applied to something offensive or displeasing: as, To give a *shock* to one's modesty.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) *Frictional:* A sensation as of a more or less painful concussion or blow attended by a sudden contraction or convulsion of the muscles, produced by a discharge through them of electricity from a charged body. If a number of persons join hands, the first touching the outside coating and the last the knob of a charged Leyden jar, all will receive a nearly simultaneous shock proportioned to the strength of the charge and the number of persons whom it strikes.

(2) *Dynamical:* The sensation produced in the same way by a current from a charged inductive coil, or from a dynamo-electric machine. Owing to the large quantity of these latter currents, fatal accidents not unfrequently occur.

2. *Pathol.:* A sudden and violent derangement of any organ or of the nervous system, and through it of the general frame, consequent on sudden injury, the sight of anything painful or terrible, or the reception of very startling news.

3. *Galvanism:* The shock from a galvanic-battery. [II. 1. (1).]

shŏck (2), * **schokke,** * **shocke,** *s.* [O. Dut. *shocke* = a shock, cock, or heap; Sw. *shock* = a crowd, a heap; Ger. *schock;* Dan. *skok;* Sw. *skock* = three score sheaves.]

1. *Husbandry:*

(1) A collection of sheaves standing together in the field for the grain to ripen; also called a shook or stook. It has usually twelve sheaves, but customs differ.

"The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field, they thought they might not grind the wheat, nor make any commodity of profit thereof."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 85.

(2) A collection of cut stalks of corn standing in the field around a central core of four stalks, whose tops are diagonally woven together and bound at the intersection. This central support holds the stalks while they are being set up, and is called a gallows. The shock should be bound when about one-third of the stalks are in place, and bound again when all are gathered. (*Amer.*)

2. A lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.

shŏck (3), *a.* & *s.* [A variant of *shag* (q v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Shaggy; having shaggy hair.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A shock-dog (q.v.).

"I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A mass of close matted hair.

* **shock dog,** *s.* A dog with long, rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

shock-headed, shock-head, *a.* Having a thick, bushy head of hair.

shŏck (1), * **shok-ken,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOCK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike by the violent collision of a body; to strike against suddenly and violently; to give a shock to.

* 2. To meet with hostile force; to encounter violently.

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them." *Shakesp.: King John,* v. 7.

3. To give a shock to; to strike as with horror, fear, or disgust; to cause to recoil in disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust, to scandalize.

"But thine, as dark as witcheries of the night,
Was formed to harden hearts and *shock* the sight."
Cowper: Expostulation, 495.

* 4. To shake or move from one's purpose.

"They who could not be *shocked* by persecution, were in danger of being overcome by flattery."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To meet with a shock; to meet in sudden onset or encounter.

"With horrid clangour *shock* the ethereal arms."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 451.

shŏck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOCK (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, To *shock* corn.

B. *Intrans.:* To collect sheaves into shocks; to pile sheaves.

"Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn."
Tusser. Husbandry; August.

shŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SHOCK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive; disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.

"To hide the *shocking* features of her face."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 298.

¶ For the difference between *shocking* and *formidable,* see FORMIDABLE.

shŏck'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shocking; -ly.*] In a shocking manner or degree; so as to shock or disgust; disgustingly.

shŏck'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shocking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shocking.

shŏd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shŏd'-dў, *s.* & *a.* [Prob. from being at first the waste stuff *shed* or thrown off in spinning wool; A.S. *scedan* = to shed, to divide.]

A. *As subst.:* Old woollen or worsted fabrics torn to pieces by a machine having spiked rollers (termed a devil), cleansed, and the fibre spun with a certain proportion of new wool, the yarn being afterwards woven into the full-bodied but flimsy fabric, also known as shoddy, and made into cheap cloth, table covers, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth.

2. Of a trashy or inferior character; pretentious, not genuine, sham.

"A fleet of ships, *shoddier* by a hundredfold than the *shoddiest* of those now afloat."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 27, 1882.

shoddy-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name for bronchitis produced by the inhalation of the dust arising from shoddy.

shoddy-mill, *s.* A mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods.

*** shōde, * schede, * schod, * schode,** *s.* [A.S. *scáde*, from *sceádan* = to divide.] The parting or division of the hair.

"The nail y-dryve in the *schode* a-ryght."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,009.

shōde, *s.* [SHOAD.]

*** shode,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shōde'-ĭng, shod-ing, *s.* [SHOADING.]

shō'-dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Gold-beating: The package of goldbeater's skin employed in the second stage of gold-leaf making.

shôe, *scho, *shoo (pl. ***schon, *shon, *shoon, shôes**), *s.* [A.S. *sceó* (pl. *sceós*); cogn. with Dut. *schoen*; Icel. *skór* (pl. *skúar, skór*); Sw. & Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skohs*; O. H. Ger. *scóh, scuoch*; Ger. *schuch.*]

I. A covering for the foot, made of leather in Europe, America, and some other parts; of paper and various fabrics in China and Japan; of wood in Holland and France (sabots); of dressed skins among the North American Indians (moccasins). A shoe has a thinner and more elastic leather for the sole than a boot. The parts are united by stitches, pegs, nails, or screws.

"Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

2. A metallic plate nailed to the hoof of a horse, mule, or ox, to preserve it from wear, and prevent it from becoming sore.

3. Anything more or less resembling a shoe in form or use; as—

(1) *Agriculture:*

(*a*) The metallic block on the inner end of a finger-bar; it runs on the ground next to the standing grain.

(*b*) The shaking portion of a winnowing-machine or grain-separator.

(2) *Building:*

(*a*) A block or base piece for the reception of a pillar, a truss, or girder.

(*b*) The short horizontal section at the foot of a rain-water pipe, to give direction to the issuing water.

(3) *Machinery:*

(*a*) A bottom piece on which a body is supported.

(*b*) A piece on which an object is placed while moving, to prevent its being worn.

(*c*) The iron point of a pile.

(4) *Milling:* The spout beneath the feeding-hopper.

(5) *Mining:*

(*a*) An inclined trough used in an ore-crushing mill.

(*b*) A removable piece of iron at the bottom of a stamp or muller.

(6) *Nautical:*

(*a*) A wooden piece secured to an anchor during the operation of fishing; it holds the point as the anchor rises, and keeps it from tearing the ship's side.

(*b*) A board lashed to the fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing surface when in the ground.

(*c*) A foot-board on which a spar is erected, to act as a jib in hoisting.

(7) *Rail.-eng.:* That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the wheel.

(8) *Shipwright.:* The step of a mast.

(9) *Wheelwrighting:*

(*a*) A strip of wood or steel fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh.

(*b*) [DRAG, *s.*, II. 3. (1).]

¶ (1) *To be in another's shoes:* To be in his place; to take his place.

(2) *To die in one's shoes:* To be hanged. (*Slang.*)

(3) *To put the shoe on the right foot:* To lay the blame on the right person.

shoe-billed stork, *s.*

Ornith.: Balæniceps rex, a large stork found on the Upper Nile. It figures in many Arab myths. Called also the Boot-bill.

shoe-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block having two sheaves which revolve in planes at right angles to each other.

shoe-brush, *s.* A brush for cleaning shoes; they are generally used in sets of three—one with short, stiff hairs, for removing the dirt; a second with softer and longer hairs for spreading the blacking, and the third with soft hairs for polishing.

shoe-butts, *s. pl.* Stout leather for soles.

shoe-clasp, *s.* A buckle for closing some kinds of shoes.

shoe-factor, *s.* A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes.

shoe-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Hibiscus Rosa sinensis.

shoe-hammer, *s.* A hammer with a slightly convex, broad face, and a wide, thin, rounding peen. Used in pounding leather upon the lapstone to condense its pores, and also in driving pegs. The peen is used to press out creases.

shoe-horn, *s.* A shoeing-horn (q.v.).

shoe-jack, *s.* A pegging-jack (q.v.).

shoe-key, *s.*

Shoemak.: A hook by which a last is withdrawn from a boot or shoe.

shoe knife, *s.* A thin blade of steel affixed by a tang in a wooden handle, and used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace, *s.* [SHOE-STRING.]

shoe-latchet, *s.* A shoe-tie.

shoe leather, *s.* Leather for making shoes; hence, used for the shoes themselves.

shoe pack, *s.* [PAC.]

shoe-peg, *s.* [PEG, *s.*, I. 2.]

shoe-shaped, *a.*

Anthrop.: An epithet applied to a form of pointed flake implement (the use of which is unknown), flat on one face and convex on the other.

"The whole form is so like that of a shoe, that the name *shoe-shaped* has been applied to it."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 505.

shoe-shave, *s.*

Shoemak.: An implement on the principle of the spoke-shave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup, *s.*

Saddlery: A stirrup having a foot-rest shaped like a shoe.

shoe-stone, *s.* A whetstone for a shoe-knife.

shoe-strap, *s.* A strap attached to a shoe for fastening it to the foot.

shoe-stretcher, *s.* An expansible last for distending shoes.

shoe-string, shoe-lace, *s.* A string of leather or other material used for fastening the shoe on the foot.

shoe-tie, *s.* A shoe-lace.

shoe-valve, *s.*

Hydraul.: A valve at the foot of a pump-stock, or at the bottom of a reservoir.

shôe (pa. t. & pa. par. **shōd**), *v.t.* [SHOE, *s.*]

1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with shoes. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.)

2. To cover at the bottom or tip; to tip.

¶ *To shoe an anchor:* [ANCHOR, *s.*].

shôe'-blăck, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *black*, v.] A person who cleans shoes.

¶ *Shoeblack Brigades* (*English*): Companies of boys who clean boots and shoes in the streets at appointed standings, each separate company being recognized by its own uniform. The brigades represent an outcome of the work of ragged-schools in London. The Central and East London companies were founded in 1851, chiefly through the effort of Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy). The movement has been taken up in all large provincial towns. In London there are nine Protestant, and several Roman Catholic brigades. The boys in these nine companies in 1886 numbered 364, and earned in that year £11,235 8s. 2d. There has been no such organization of shoeblacks in any cities of the United States, though homes for them have been instituted.

shoeblack-plant, *s.* [SHOE-FLOWER.]

*** shôe'-blăck-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shoeblack*; *-er.*] A shoeblack.

*** shôe'-bŏy,** *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *boy.*] A boy who cleans shoes; a shoeblack.

"If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?"—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

shôe'-bŭc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot; an ornament in the shape of a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe.

shôe'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHOE, *v.*]

shoeing-hammer, *s.*

Farr.: A light hand-hammer used for shoeing horses.

shoeing-horn, shoe-horn, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A device to assist in putting on a shoe. It is frequently made of polished horn, but also of sheet metal.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; hence, applied to a dangler on young ladies, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

"Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 536.

2. Something to draw on another glass or pot; an incitement to drinking.

shôe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shoe*; *-less.*] Destitute of shoes; having no shoes.

"A *shoeless* soldier there a man might meet."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

shôe'-măk ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes, boots, or other articles connected with the calling. (Applied both to the employer and employed.)

shoemaker's bark-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Montserrat name for *Byrsonima spicata*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

shôe'-măk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, and *making.*] The act or occupation of making shoes, &c.

shō' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoe*, v.; *-er.*] One who makes or puts on shoes: as, a *shoer* of horses.

*** shofe,** *pret. of v.* [SHOVE, *v.*]

shŏg, *s.* [Wel. *ysgog* = a quick motion, a jolt; *ysgogi* = to wag, to stir, to shake.] A shock; a push off at one side.

"An' gied the infant world a *shog*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

*** shŏg, * schog, * shogg,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOG, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shake, to agitate

"And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with walvis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To move off; to jog off or along.

"Come, prethee let's *shogg* off, and browse an hour or two."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, ii. 1.

shŏg'-gĭng, *s.* [SHOG, *v.*] A concussion, a shaking.

shŏg'-gle, *v.t.* [Eng. *shog*, v.; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To joggle, to shake.

shō'-goon, *s.* [SHOGUN.]

shō'-gŭn, *s.* [Japanese = generalissimo.] The so-called "secular" emperor of Japan; in reality the governor and generalissimo of that country. (See extract.)

"The mikado . . . was the true sovereign of Japan, and the *shogun* was a usurper, and in no sense of the word a king or emperor. He was but a military governor, a commander-in-chief . . . The term taikun (or tycoon) means great sovereign, and was an absurd title, to which the *shogun* had no right whatever, and which was invented to deceive foreigners . . . The assumption of this title by the *shogun* helped to bring on the civil war of 1866-68, which reduced his power to that of a Daimio, and restored the emperor to his ancient power and rights. There never were two emperors in Japan, and the loose statements about a 'secular' and an 'ecclesiastical' emperor originated in deception."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 542.

shō'-gŭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *shogun*; *-ate.*] The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of a shogun (q.v.).

"The decay of the *shogunate* had gradually been going on for years back."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 584.

shō'-la, *s.* [SOLA.]

*** shole** (1), *s.* [SHOAL (1), *s.*]

shole (2), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *shore* (2), s. (q.v.).]

Naut.: A piece of plank placed under the soles of standards, or under the heels of shores, in docks or on ships, where there are

no ground-ways, in order to enable them to sustain the weight required without sinking; also, a piece of plank fixed under anything by way of protection, as a piece put on the lower end of a rudder, which, in case of the ship's striking the ground, may be knocked off without injury to the rudder.

* **shōle,** *a.* [SHOAL, *a.*]

* **shŏnde,** *s.* [A.S. *scond.*] [SHEND.] Disgrace, harm, injury.

shŏne, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHINE, *v.*]

* **shŏne,** *s.* [SHONE, *v.*] Radiance.

"Like the sun with open *shone*."
Sidney: Astrophel & Stella, 22.

shoô, *interj.* [Cf. Ger. *scheuchen* = to scare.] Begone! be off! off! away! An interjection used in scaring away fowls or other animals.

shoǫk, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

shoǫk, *s.* [A form of *shock* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Coopering:* A package containing the staves and heading of a cask ready for setting up. Whalers carry out the staves and headings for oil-casks ready prepared in shooks, and put them together on board as the catch of fish requires.

2. Furniture made in parts and not set up, but shipped in packs.

3. A set of boards for a box.

shoǫk, *v.t.* [SHOOK, *s.*] To pack in shooks.

shoôl, *v.t.* [SHOOL, *s.*] To shovel. (*Scotch.*)

shoôl, *s.* [See def.] A shovel. (*Scotch.*)

* **shoôn,** *s. pl.* [SHOE, *s.*]

shoôt, *schot-i-en, *scot-i-en, *schete, *shete (pa. t. * *schet, shot,* * *shotte,* pa. par. * *schot, shot*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scēotian* = to dart (intrans.), from *scēotan* = to shoot, to dart (pa. t. *sceát*, pa. par. *scoten*); cogn. with Dut. *schieten* (pa. t. *schoot*, pa. par. *geschoten*); Icel. *skjóta* (pa. t. *skaut*, pa. par. *skotinn*); Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; Ger. *schiessen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force; to propel, as from a gun, firearm, or bow; to discharge.

"A darte was *schot* to them, but non wist who it *schete*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 173.

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven out; to let off; to fire off (with the weapon as the object, and followed by *off*): as, To *shoot off* a gun.

3. To emit or send out or forth violently or hastily; to discharge, propel, eject, or empty out with rapidity or violence; to throw roughly. (Generally followed by *out*.)

"Mr. Weller wheeled his master nimbly to the green hill, *shot* him dexterously *out* by the very side of the basket."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.

4. To throw out, as a net, into the water; to cast.

"On joining them afterwards, we found that they had just *shot* their nets."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

5. To kill game in, on, or over; to shoot game over.

"We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1881.

6. To strike with a missile shot; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.

"To dethe he *schet* ys owne fader."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 11.

7. To contend in, as a shooter: as, To *shoot* a match.

8. To pass rapidly through, under, or over.

"The attempt to *shoot* that portion of Niagara which is found below the whirlpool."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1885.

9. To drive or cast with the hand in working.

"An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle, and as close."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, v 1.

10. To push or thrust forward; to protrude; to dart forth. (Followed by *out*.)

"They *shoot out* the lip, they shake the head."—*Psalm* xxii. 7.

11. To put forth, as vegetable growth.

"A grain of mustard . . . groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches."—*Mark* iv. 32.

12. To variegate, as by a sprinkling or intermingling of different colours; to give a variable or changing colour to; to colour in streaks or patches; to streak.

II. *Carp.:* To plane straight or fit by planing.

"Straight lines in joiners' language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood, that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of discharging a missile from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.; to fire.

"The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him."—*Genesis* xlix. 23.

¶ To shoot at a person with the view of doing him grievous bodily injury, or to prevent one's own arrest is a felony. If one discharge or even present a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at the sovereign, he may be committed to penal servitude for five to seven years, or be imprisoned for not more than three years, and be thrice whipped during that period. (*English Law.*)

2. To shoot game in a place (followed by *over*): as, To *shoot over* a covert.

3. To be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly or violently; to dart along.

"Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star
I *shoot* from heaven." *Milton: Comus*, 80.

4. To push or be pushed out; to project, to jut, to stretch, to extend.

"Its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. To sprout, to germinate; to send or put out shoots or buds.

6. To be felt as if darting through one.

"Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

7. To be affected with sharp, darting pains: as, A corn *shoots*.

8. To increase in growth; to grow taller or larger.

9. To increase in value; to rise rapidly: as, Prices *shot up*.

10. To make progress; to advance.

"To teach the young idea how to *shoot*."
Thomson: Spring, 1,149.

* **11.** To assume instantaneous and solid shape.

"Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

¶ (1) *I'll be shot, I'm shot:* A mild, euphemistic form of oath.

(2) *To be shot* (or *shut*) *of:* To be freed or released from; to be quit of. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *To shoot a bolt:* To push it home into the socket.

(4) *To shoot ahead:* To move swiftly ahead or in front; to outstrip a competitor or competitors in running, swimming, or other contests.

† (5) *To shoot one's bolt:* To exhaust one's resources or opportunities.

"The boy who won never did anything in later life. He had *shot his bolt*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 8, 1886.

(6) *To shoot the moon:* To abscond without paying one's rent. (*Slang.*)

* **shoot-anchor, *shote-ancre,** *s.* A sheet-anchor (q.v.).

"This wise reason is their *shote-ancre* and all their hold."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 264.

shoôt, *s.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or that which shoots; the discharge of a missile; a shot.

"Prizes were given for the best total of five competitions, including three *shoots* at all three of the long ranges."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

2. A shooting-party.

"Lately at a big *shoot* in Warwickshire."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. A place where rubbish, &c., may be shot or deposited.

"The contractor has to provide a *shoot*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1886.

4. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth.

"The seed of the world takes deeper hold, and makes very strong and promising *shoots*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

5. A trough or inclined plane to carry coal, lumber, &c.; a chute.

6. A young swine; a shoat or shote.

7. A species of colic, often fatal to calves. (*Lowson: Modern Farrier*, p. 176.)

8. A rush of water.

"The *shoot* is swift and not too clear."
Dennys: Secrets of Angling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. *Hydraulics:*

(1) A channel in a river forming a cut-off or an inclined plane for logs.

(2) A branch from a main water-pipe.

3. *Mining:* A vein or branch of ore running in the same general direction as the lode.

"I hope to be advanced enough to make our first *shoot* pass."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

4. *Weaving:* The woof.

shoot-board, *s.* A shooting-board (q.v.).

* **shoôt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *shoot; -able*] Capable of being shot over.

"If the large coverts are not easily *shootable*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1881.

shoôt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shoot; -er.*]

1. One who shoots; a gunner, an archer.

"The principal event, for which twenty *shooters* competed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. An implement used in shooting: as, a pea-*shooter*.

* 3. A shooting-star.

* 4. The guard of a coach.

5. *Cricket:* A ball that pitches and rolls along the ground.

shoôt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to one who or that which shoots; especially pertaining to or connected with the killing of game with firearms: as, a *shooting* party, a *shooting* licence, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who shoots; the act or practice of using or discharging firearms; especially the art of killing game with firearms.

2. A sudden dart.

"Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

3. A sensation of a quick, shooting pain.

4. A right to shoot game over a certain district.

5. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is or may be shot.

"To induce a lessee to rent his *shooting*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

II. *Carp.:* The operation of planing the edge of a board straight.

shooting-board, *s.* A board or planed metallic slab with a plane-race on which an object is held while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates.

shooting-box, *s.* A house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.

shooting-coat, *s.* A variety of coat adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-gallery, *s.* A covered shooting-range; a place covered in for the practice of shooting.

shooting-jacket, *s.* A kind of jacket adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-plane, *s.* A side-plane used, in connection with the shooting-board, for squaring or bevelling the edges of stuff.

shooting-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* A small celestial body suddenly becoming luminous, and darting across the sky, its course being marked by a streak of silvery radiance, which is an optical illusion caused by the rapidity of its passage. [METEOR, 1; ¶ 2.] When larger, a shooting-star is called a Fire-ball (q.v.).

"*Shooting-stars*, that glance and die."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 22.

2. *Bot.:* (See extract). (*Amer.*)

"Our real cowslip, the *shooting-star* . . . is very rare."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 118.

shooting stick, *s.*

Printing: A piece of wood or metal, usually about one foot long, 1½ inches wide, and ½ inch thick, by which the quoins are driven in locking up the form in the chase. The form lies on the imposing-stone, the foot and side-sticks are against the pages, and the quoins are driven between the sticks and the frame of the chase.

***shoôt'-rĕss, *shoot-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *shooter; -ess.*] A female shooter.

"For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 41.

shoôt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shoot; -y.*] Of equal growth, or coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. (*Prov.*)

shŏp, *schoppe, *shoppe, *s.* [A.S. *sceoppa* a stall or booth; allied to *scypen* = a shed for cattle [SHIPPEN]; cogn. with Low Ger. *schup* = a shed; Ger. *schuppen* = a shed, a cart-house; O. Fr. *eschoppe, eschope* = a little low shop.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building or apartment, generally with a frontage to the street or road, in which retail goods are sold.

"In gospel-phrase their chapmen they betray;
Their *shops* are dens, the buyer is their prey."
Dryden: Medal, 192.

2. A building or room in which workmen carry on their trades or occupation: as, a joiner's *shop.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Source or origin; the place where anything is made.

"Galen would have the liver, which is the *shop* and source of the blood, and Aristotle the heart, to be the first framed."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 30.

2. One's business or profession; one's calling; generally used in contempt. (*Colloq.*)

"A young man should rather be anxious to avoid the engrossing influence of what is popularly called *shop*."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 30.

¶ *To talk shop:* To speak too much or at improper times of one's business, calling, or profession.

"Nothing is more absolutely barred than *talking shop*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 287.

shop-bill, *s.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution.

*** shop-book,** *s.* A book in which a shopkeeper enters his business transactions.

"Books of account, or *shop-books*, are not allowed of themselves to be given in evidence for the owner."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 32.

shop-boy, *s.* A boy engaged in a shop.

shop-girl, *s.* A girl employed in a shop.

*** shop-maid,** *s.* A young female employed as an assistant in a shop.

*** shop-shift,** *s.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; deception, fraud. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shop-walker, *s.* An overseer or superintendent in a large shop, who walks about in front of the counters attending to customers, more generally designated, in this country, *floor-walker.*

shop-woman, *s.* A woman who serves in a shop.

*** shop-worn,** *a.* Worn or somewhat damaged by exposure or keeping in a shop.

shŏp, *v.i.* & *t.* [SHOP, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To visit shops for the purpose of buying goods.

"It is said that the poorer classes are themselves the worst offenders as regards late *shopping*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1885.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To shut up; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

"It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

***shŏp'-board,** *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *board.*] A bench on which work is performed.

"That he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil."—*South: Sermons.*

*** shope,** *pret. of v.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shŏp'-keēp-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *keeper.*]

1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of retail goods; a tradesman who sells goods in a shop, or by retail, as distinguished from a merchant or one who deals by wholesale.

2. An article which has remained long on hand in a shop: as, That dress is an old *shopkeeper.* (*Colloq. & Slang.*)

shŏp' keēp-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *keeping.*] The act or business of keeping a shop.

shŏp' lĭft-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *lifter.*] One who steals or purloins goods from a shop; especially one who, under pretence of examining or purchasing articles, takes advantage to purloin any article he or she can lay hands on.

"Like those women they call *shoplifters*, who, when they are challenged for their thefts appear mighty angry and affronted."—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 28.

shŏp'-lĭft-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *lifting.*] The acts or practices of a shoplifter; larceny from a shop.

*** shŏp'-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *shop*, and *like.*] Low, vulgar. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shŏp'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, and *man.*]

1. A man who is employed to assist in a shop.

* 2. A petty trader, a shopkeeper.

"The *shopman* sells; and by destruction lives."
Dryden: Epist. 13.

*** shŏp-ŏc'-ra-çў,** *s.* [From Eng. *shop*, on analogy of *democracy, mobocracy*, &c.] The body of shopkeepers. (*Humorous.*)

shŏp'-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shop*, v.; *-er.*] One who shops; one who frequents shops.

shŏp'-pĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shop; -ing.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods.

*** shŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *shop; -ish.*] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shŏp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *shop; -y.*]

1. Pertaining to a shop or shops; abounding with shops.

2. Fond of the shop, or of talking shop. (*Colloq.* in both senses.)

"I don't like *shoppy* people."—*Mrs. Gaskell: North & South*, ch. ii.

*** shŏr'-age (age** as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *shore* (1), v.] Duty paid on goods brought on shore.

*** shŏre,** *pret. of v.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

shŏre (1), *** schore** (1), *s.* [A.S. *score;* prop. = edge or part shorn off, from *scoren*, pa. par. of *sceran* = to shear (q.v.); O. Dut. *schoore, schoor.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The coast or land on the borders of a large body of water, as the sea, a river, a large lake, &c.

"They quit the *shore*, and rush into the main."
Waller: Virgil; Æneis iv.

2. *Law:* The space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

shore-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Carcinus mœnas [CARCINUS], abundant in very shallow water round the British coasts. The front margin of the carapace is strongly toothed with five teeth on each side, and three lobes in front.

shore-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes inhabiting parts of the sea near the land. The majority live close to the surface. Some are confined to coasts with soft or sandy bottoms, others to rocky and fissured coasts, and others to living coral formations. Dr. Günther estimates the number of species of Shore-fishes at 3,587.

"The *shore-fishes* of the extremity of Africa form a separate district of the temperate zone."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 260.

shore-grass, *s.* [SHORE-WEED.]

shore-hopper, *s.*

Zool.: Orchestia littorea, plentiful on sandy coasts.

*** shore-land,** *s.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark, shore-pipit, *s.*

Ornith.: Otocorys († *Alauda*) *alpestris*, a native of the north of Europe and Asia, whose visits to the east coast of Britain have been increasingly frequent since 1840. The adult male is about seven inches long; in summer, lores, cheeks, gorget, and band on top of head, ending in erectile tufts, black; nape, mantle, and upper tail-coverts pinkish-brown, white beneath. They nest in a depression in the ground, and lay four or five eggs—French-white mottled with dull olive-green or yellowish-brown.

shore-pipit, *s.* [SHORE-LARK.]

shore-shooter, *s.* One who shoots birds, especially sea-birds, from the shore.

"There is an army of sportsmen, gunners, and *shore-shooters*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 18, 1885.

shore-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A rare British night-moth, *Leucania littoralis*, occurring locally among sand-hills.

shore-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Littorella lacustris and the genus Littorella.

shŏre (2), *** schore** (2), *s.* [Icel. *skorδha* = (s.) a stay, a prop; (v.) to under-prop, to shore up; Norw. *skorda, skora* = a prop; Dut. *schoor* = a prop; *schoren* = to poop. Closely allied to *shore* (1), s., being properly a piece of wood shorn or cut off at a required length, so as to serve as a prop.]

1. A prop, a stay; a piece of timber or iron placed temporarily as a support for anything.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) A prop or piece of timber set obliquely, and acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when it is in danger of falling, or when alterations or repairs are being executed on the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress.

(2) *Shipwrighting:*

(*a*) One of the wooden props which support the ribs or frame of a vessel while building, or by which the vessel is laterally supported on the stocks.

(*b*) A timber temporarily placed beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck, when taking in the lower masts.

(*c*) A strut used to support a mast in heaving down.

¶ *Dead shore:* [DEAD-SHOAR].

shŏre (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sewer (q.v.).

shŏre (4), *** schor, * schoyr,** *s.* [SHORE (3), *v.*] Menace, clamour. (*Scotch.*)

shŏre (1), *v.t.* [SHORE (1), *s.*] To set on shore or on land.

"I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him: if he think it fit to *shore* them again."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

shŏre (2), *v.t.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] To support by a shore or post; to prop. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"It sank again, just over an arch which had been *shored up*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

shŏre (3), *v.t.* [Cf. O. Sw. *skorra* = to make a grating sound.] To threaten. (*Scotch.*)

"*Shored* folk live long."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

shŏr'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named by Roxburgh after Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India (1793–1797).]

Bot.: A genus of Dipteraceæ, generally adopted, though a synonym of the Linnæan genus Vatica. Large Asiatic trees, with excellent and durable wood. Sepals five, enlarging into long wings; petals five; stamens twenty-five to thirty; fruit three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Shorea robusta* is the Saul-tree (q.v.). *S. nervosa* and *S. Tumbuggaia* are from the south of India; the former yields a clear yellowish resin like colophony, the latter a dammar used as a substitute for pitch. *S. obtusa* exudes a white, and *S. siamensis* a red resin; both are from the Eastern Peninsula.

*** shŏre'-age (age** as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [SHORAGE.]

shŏre'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no shore or coast; hence, of unlimited or indefinite extent.

"Can she unappall'd . . .
The *shoreless* deluge stem?"
Grainger: Sugar-Cane, ii.

shŏre'-lĭńg, *s.* [SHORLING.]

*** shŏr'-ẽr, * shor-i-er,** *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] A shore, a prop.

"Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all things is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 473.

shŏre'-ward, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-ward.*] Towards the shore.

"Sailing where the *shoreward* ripple curled."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, viii.

shŏr'-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shore* (2), s.; *-ing.*]

1. The act of supporting with shores or props.

2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shor-lā'-ceoŭs (c as **sh),** &c. [SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS, &c.]

shor'-lĭńg, shŏre'-lĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *shore*, pret of *shear; -ling.*]

1. Wool shorn from a living sheep, in opposition to that of a dead sheep, or morling (q.v.).

"*Shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary.*

2. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly-shorn sheep.

* 3. A shaveling. (A contemptuous name for a priest.) (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 494.)

shŏrn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Cut off: as, *shorn* wool.

2. Having the hair or wool cut off: as, a *shorn* lamb.

3. Deprived. (Followed by *of.*)

"So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,062.

short, * **schort,** * **shorte,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *scort*; cf. Icel. *skorta* = to be short of; to lack; *skortr* = shortness, want; O. H. Ger. *scurz.* From the same root as *shear*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not long; not having great length or linear extension.

2. Not extended in time or duration; not of long duration. (*Job* xx. 5.)

3. Not coming up to a fixed or required standard; deficient; limited in quantity; not reaching a certain point; insufficient, inadequate, scanty, defective.

"His means most *short*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; not having a sufficient or adequate supply, amount, or quantity; deficient, wanting. (Generally followed by *of*, and used predicatively.)

"I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 56.

5. Not distant in time; not far in the future; near at hand.

"He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

6. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; contracted, narrow, scanty; not tenacious: as, a *short* memory.

7. Brief, short; not prolix or tedious.

"*Short* tale to make." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

8. Curt, brief, abrupt, pointed, sharp, petulant; not ceremonious.

"I will be bitter with him and passing *short*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

9. Brittle, friable; liable to break. [COLD-SHORT.]

"Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, wet, you could not work it into a ball."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

10. Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp: as, *short* pastry.

11. Followed by *of* and used predicatively in comparative statements.

(1) Less than; inferior to: as, Escape was little *short of* a miracle.

(2) Inadequate to; not equal to.

"Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short* of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

12. Unmixed with water; pure; undiluted, as spirits neat. (*Slang.*)

"A young man offered her some coffee, but she said she would prefer something *short*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 8, 1858.

II. *Prosody:* Not prolonged in sound: as, a *short* vowel, a *short* syllable.

B. *As adv.:* In a short manner; shortly; not long; briefly, abruptly, suddenly.

"The lion turned *short* upon him and tore him to pieces."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A summary account; an account or statement in brief.

2. (*Pl.*): [SHORTS].

II. *Pros.:* A short syllable.

¶ 1. *At short sight:*

Comm.: A term applied to bills having but a short time to run.

2. *To cut short:* To check or stop abruptly.

3. *To fall short:* [FALL, *v.*, ¶ 21].

4. *To sell short:* To sell for future delivery what the seller does not at the time hold, but hopes to buy at a lower rate. (*Amer. Stock Exchange.*)

5. *To stop short:*

(1) To stop suddenly or abruptly; to come to a sudden stop.

(2) To fail to reach the extent or importance of; not to reach the point wished or indicated.

* 6. *To take short:* To take to task suddenly; to check abruptly; to answer curtly or sharply; to reprimand.

7. *To turn short:* To turn on the spot occupied; to turn round abruptly; to turn without making a compass.

¶ *Short* is largely used in the formation of compounds, the meaning in most cases being obvious: as, *short*-armed, *short*-legged, *short*-necked, &c.

short allowance, *s.* Less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the allowance to sailors, soldiers, &c., during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is getting low, with no prospect of a speedy fresh supply. In the British Navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance* money.

short billed, *a.* Brevirostrate.

short bills, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Bills having less than ten days to run.

short bread, *s.* [SHORT-CAKE.]

short breathed, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

short cake, short bread, *s.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. In America, a cake having alternate layers of pastry and fruit; as a strawberry *short-cake.*

short cause, *s.*

Chancery: A suit in which there is only a simple point for discussion.

short cloak carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria picata.*

short cloaked moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British ursine moth, *Nola cucullatella.*

short-clothes, *s. pl.*

1. Coverings for the legs of men and boys, consisting of breeches coming down to the knees, and long stockings.

2. The dress of an infant when a few months old. The outer garment is a frock, descending below the knee. [LONG-CLOTHES.]

short coat, *v.t.* To dress in short-clothes. (Said of infants.)

short-coated, *a.* Wearing short-clothes.

short commons, *s. pl.* A short or scanty allowance of food.

short cut, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A near or short road to a place.

2. A kind of tobacco, so called from the manner in which it is cut.

B. *As adj.:* Near, short.

"Men who have been to the University, and possibly have come out as first-class men or wranglers, have been known before now to take the *short-cut* road to their meaning which swearing unhappily supplies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

short dated, *a.* Having only a little time to run: as, a *short-dated* bill.

* **short drawn,** *a.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

short eared owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Asio accipitrinus, a British species. It is occasionally seen in the day-time, and on dull days will fly abroad to hunt its prey.

short entry, *s.*

Banking: The entry made in a customer's bank-book, when a bill or note not yet due has been sent to the bank for collection. The amount is stated in an inner column, and when it is received, is then carried to the proper account.

short exchange, *s.*

Comm.: The rate of exchange quoted in the market for bills payable ten, twenty, thirty, or more, days after sight.

short hand, *s.* [SHORTHAND.]

short-handed, *a.* Deficient in the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.

short headed, *a.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC.]

Short-headed Flying Phalanger:

Zool.: Petaurus breviceps, from New South Wales.

Short-headed Whale:

Zool.: Physeter simus (Owen). A little-known whale, from six to ten feet long, almost porpoise-like in general appearance, specimens of which have been obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, and Australia. Well-marked dorsal behind middle of body, short flippers, and snout with a margin like that of a pig; upper surface black, yellow or light flesh-colour beneath.

short horn, *s.*

Cattle-breed. (*Pl.*): A breed of cattle characterized by short horns, rapidity of growth, aptitude to fatten, and good temper. It was produced by Charles and Robert Colling, at Ketton and Barmpton, near Darlington, by a process of in-and-in breeding between 1780 and 1818. Short-horn cattle were early introduced into the United States, and much attention has been given to their improvement in this country as well as in England. There are fine herds of them in the Blue-grass region of Kentucky, and in other parts of the country. The breed here has run into several sub-breeds.

"It would not be easier to conceive a higher tribute to the memory of Robert and Charles Colling, the two famous Durham brothers, who were the originators of the *short-horn*." *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1875.

short horned, *a.* Having short horns: as, the *short-horned* breed of cattle.

short jointed, *a.*

1. Having short intervals between the joints. (Said of plants.)

2. Having a short pastern. (Said of a horse.)

short laid, *a.* Short-twisted. (A term used in rope-making.)

short lived, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short duration or continuance; brief.

"With many a *short-lived* thought that passed between,
And disappeared." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

¶ *The Short-lived Administration:*

Eng. Hist.: The administration of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (Feb. 10–12, 1746).

short pile, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A pile of round timber from six to nine inches in diameter, and from six to twelve feet long. Such are driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

short rib, *s.* A false rib.

"The rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *short-ribs* under the muscles."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

short shipped, *a.*

1. Put on board ship in defective quantity.

2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

short sight, *s.* Near sight; myopia; shortness of sight; vision accurate only when the object is near.

short-sighted, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Having short-sight or limited vision; not able to see far.

"*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes."—*Newton.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not able to see or penetrate far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

"Other propositions were designed for snares to the *short-sighted* and credulous." *L'Estrange.*

2. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* policy.

short-sightedly, *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; with want of foresight.

"The clerical agitators are *short-sightedly* striving to fetter the independence of Parliament for an indefinite period."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

short sightedness, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being short-sighted; a defect in vision consisting in the inability to see objects at a distance; myopia; near-sightedness. [MYOPY.]

2. *Fig.:* Defective or limited intellectual vision; inability to see far into futurity or things deep or abstruse; want of foresight.

"Our *short-sightedness* and liableness to error."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

short spoken, *a.* Speaking in a short, abrupt, or quick-tempered manner; curt, short.

short-tailed bangsring, *s.*

Zool.: Hylomys suillus, a small insectivorous mammal from Sumatra. The muzzle is prolonged into a movable snout, and the tail very short and naked.

short-tailed chinchilla, *s.*

Zool.: Chinchilla brevicaudata. The fur is silvery-gray, tinged with black.

short-tailed crustaceans, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Brachyura (q.v.).

short-tailed eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to the Bateleur Eagle, *Helotarsus ecaudatus,* because it is the only species in which the wings exceed the tail in length.

short-tailed field mouse, *s.* [FIELD-VOLE.]

short-tailed indris, *s.*

Zool.: Indris brevicaudatus. [INDRIS.]

short-tailed kangaroo, *s.*

Zool.: Halmaturus brachyurus, from King George's Sound. It is about the size of a rabbit.

short-tailed mole, *s.*

Zool.: Talpa micrura, from Nepaul and Darjeeling.

short-tailed pangolin, *s.* [PHATAGIN.]

short-tailed snakes, *s. pl.* [ROLLER, II. 8.]

short-tempered, *a.* Having a short—*i.e.*, a hasty temper; not long-suffering.

short-tongued lizards, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The sub-order Crassilingues. They have a short, thick, fleshy tongue, slightly notched in front, and not protractile. Four limbs are present, with digits in front of the ankle and wrist.

short-waisted, *a.* Having a short waist or body. (Said of a person, a dress, or a ship.)

short-winded, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; asthmatic.

"With this the Mede *short-winded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs' unsavory diseases."
May: Virgil.

short-windedness, *s.* The quality or state of being short-winded.

"Balm is very good against *short-windedness.*"—*Adams: Works,* i. 374.

short-witted, *a.* Having little wit; of scanty intellect or judgment.

***short, *schort, *shorte,** *v.t. & i.* [SHORT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make short or shorter; to shorten, to abbreviate.

"Wherfore swiche sorwe *shorteth* the life of many a man, or that his time is come by way of kinde."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. To divert, to amuse; to make time appear short to. (Used reflexively.)

"Furth I fure . . . to *schort* me on the sandis."
Sir D. Lyndesay: Monarche.

B. *Intrans.:* To fail, to decrease.

"His syght wasteth, his wytte mynsheth, his lyf *shorteth.*"—*Book of Good Manners,* sign. e. viii.

short'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *short; -age.*] Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.

short'-cŏm-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *short,* and *coming.*]

1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, amount, or return, as of a crop.

2. A failure of full performance, as of duty, &c.

"The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

short'-ĕn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceortian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time.

"I can but *shorten* thy life one week."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to diminish; to make to appear short or shorter.

"We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceived no passing time." *Suckling.*

3. To contract, to lessen; to diminish in amount, quantity, or extent.

"We *shortened* sail."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

4. To curtail. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.,* iii. 3.)

* 5. To lop, to deprive.

"Dishonest with lopt arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 360.

* 6. To confine, to restrain.

"Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 7. To make to fall short; to cause to fail; to prejudice. (*Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 7.)

8. To make short and crisp, as pastry, with butter or lard.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become short or shorter: as, The days *shorten.*

2. To contract: as, A cord *shortens* by being wetted.

short'-ĕn ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shorten; -er.*] One who or that which shortens.

short'-ĕn ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHORTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making short or shorter; the state of becoming short or shorter.

2. Something used in cookery to make paste short and friable, as butter or lard.

short'-ĕr, *a.* [Compar. of *short* (q.v.).]

Shorter Catechism, *s.*

Church Hist.: A catechism composed under the direction of the Westminster Assembly. It was called Shorter to distinguish it from the Larger Catechism, which had been finished just previously. A small Committee of Assembly was appointed on August 5, 1647, to prepare the Shorter Catechism. When completed, it was presented to Parliament on November 26. Both Houses of Parliament thanked the divines who had composed it, and ordered six hundred copies, but requested that proofs should be appended. This being done, the Catechism with proofs was presented to Parliament on April 16, 1648, and ordered to be printed. It was adopted by the Scottish General Assembly on July 28, 1648, the decision being ratified by the Scottish Parliament on February 7, 1649. It is still most extensively used among English-speaking Presbyterians all over the world.

short'-hănd, *s.* [Eng. *short,* and *hand.*] A general term for any system of contracted writing; specif., a method of writing in which straight lines and curves, struck in different directions, are substituted for the ordinary letters, as —— = *k,* ⌒ = *m,* ⌣ = *f.* The vowels are generally represented by dots and short dashes placed before or after these strokes. On the Continent, the system of shorthand most practised is composed of curvilinear lines and loops, leaning from left to right, as in ordinary writing. The art was practised by the Romans, was lost in the Dark Ages, from the third to the sixteenth centuries, and was revived in England in the reign of Elizabeth. Some 300 different systems have since been published. The most important of these are:—Rich (1654), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Byrom (1767), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Lewis (1812), Harding (1823), Moat (1833). The most popular system of shorthand in vogue is Isaac Pitman's Phonography, invented in 1837, based on the sounds of the English language. The alphabet contains six long and six short vowels, five diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants, or forty-one letters in all. Hooks and circles at the beginning and end of the consonant strokes make double and treble consonants for abbreviating the writing.

"*Shorthand,* an art, as I have been told, known only in England, may perhaps be thought worth the learning."—*Locke: On Education.*

short'-lĭ, *schort-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *short; -ly.*]

1. In a short manner; in a short time; quickly, soon. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. x. 45.)

2. In a few words; briefly, concisely.

"*Schortly* forto say, to Snowdon has he tight."
Robert de Brunne, p. 263.

3. In an abrupt, sharp, or curt manner: as, He answered me very *shortly.*

shortly acuminated, *a.*

Bot.: Having a short tapering point. (*Paxton.*)

shortly-bifid, shortly two-cloft, *a.*

Bot.: Slightly cleft at the apex into two parts. (*Paxton.*)

short'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *short; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being short; want of length or extent in space, time, or duration; little length or little duration; brevity.

"Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your mind."—*Law.*

2. Fewness of words; conciseness, brevity.

"Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

3. Deficiency, imperfection, shortcoming.

"To supply the *shortness* of our views."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xix.

4. Want of reach or of the power of retention: as, *shortness* of memory

5. Abruptness, sharpness, curtness: as, the *shortness* of an answer.

shorts, *s. pl.* [SHORT, *a.*]

1. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

2. A term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.

3. Small-clothes, breeches.

"The business of the evening was commenced by a little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts,* who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xxxiii.

*** shŏr'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *shore* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Lying near the shore.

"There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

shŏt, *pret., pa. par. of v., & a.* [SHOOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Struck or killed by a shot.

2. Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving, by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoyant; hence, intermingled, interwoven, interspersed.

* 3. Advanced in years.

"Well *shot* in years he seemed."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 19.

shŏt (1), * schot, * shotte, *s.* [A.S. *gescot,* from *scot-,* stem of pa. par. of *sceótan* = to shoot; cogn. with O. Fris. *skot* = a shot; Icel. *skot* = a shot, a shooting; Dut. *schot* = a shot, shoot; Ger. *schoss, schuss* = a shot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shooting; the discharge of a firearm or similar weapon.

"As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks as soon as he had got over fired at them, and happened to kill three at one *shot.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Small spherical pellets of lead or shot metal, used for shooting birds and other small game. They were originally made by rolling an ingot of lead into a sheet of a thickness corresponding to the size of the shot to be made, then cutting the lead into cubes and placing the latter in a "tumbler"; the action of the leaden cubes when rubbed against each other in the operation of the apparatus gradually rounding them until brought to a more or less spherical form. This was superseded by the method now employed of dropping the molten metal, in a finely divided state, from a height into water, invented by Watts, of Bristol, about 1782. To obviate the necessity for the high tower, the metal is sometimes dropped through a tube, up which a strong current of cold air is driven, and in another process the lead is dropped through a column of glycerine or oil instead of air.

"The action of the fire set the powder in a blaze, that of the powder forced out the *shot,* that of the *shot* wounded the bird, and that of gravity brought her to the ground."—*Search: Light of Nature,* pt. i., ch. ii.

3. A missile, particularly a ball or bullet. It is generally applied to solid projectiles, and also to hollow projectiles without bursting charges. Originally rounded stones were used, but were afterwards superseded by balls

of lead or iron. The introduction of rifling into firearms has caused the adoption of the elongated shot, round shot being retained only for use with mortars or smooth-bore arms. In the case of the Palliser shot, the same projectile may be used with or without a bursting charge, it being cast hollow so as to serve as a shell or an ordinary shot. Various forms of shot are manufactured, which will be found described under their respective heads.

"The first *shot* struck one of the holsters of Prince George of Hesse, and brought his horse to the ground."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xvi.

4. The flight or range of a missile; the distance to which a projectile passes.

"She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*."—*Genesis* xxi. 16.

* 5. Hence, used figuratively for range, reach.

"Out of the *shot* and danger of desire."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* 6. Any thing emitted, cast, or thrown forth; discharge.

"Against the dreadful *shot* of wordes
That thousands had beguiled."
Gascoigne: Of the Louers Estate.

* 7. A musketeer; a soldier armed with a musket.

"I was brought from prison by two drums and a hundred *shot*."—*R. Peake: Three to One* (in *English Garner*, i. 633).

8. One who shoots; a shooter, a marksman.

"The father was a good *shot*, a keen fisherman."—*Standard*, Nov. 24, 1885.

9. The whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the number of fish caught at one haul of the net. (*Scotch.*)

10. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep; also a young hog. [SHOAT.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A charge of powder in a blast-hole.

2. *Weaving:* A pattern produced by weaving warp and weft threads of different colours.

¶ (1) *A shot in the locker:* Money in the pocket or at one's disposal.

(2) *Shot of a cable:*

Naut.: The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of the two cables thus spliced.

* **shot-anchor,** * **shot-ancre,** *s.* A sheet-anchor (q.v.).

shot-belt, *s.* A long leather tube for shot, worn as a baldric, and having a charger at the lower end.

shot-box, *s.*

Naut.: A box in which grape or canister shot are placed near the guns.

shot-cartridge, *s.* A round of ammunition for a shot-gun. The shot are frequently inclosed in a wire-gauze case to prevent their scattering too much.

* **shot-free** (1), *a.* Not injured or not to be injured by shot; shot-proof.

"For if he feel no chagrin or remorse,
His forehead's *shot-free*, and he's ne'er the worse."
Butler: Upon Drunkenness.

shot-garland, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame to contain cannon-balls, secured to the coamings and ledges around the hatchway of a vessel.

shot-gauge, *s.* The same as RING-GAUGE, 3.

shot-glass, *s.* The same as CLOTH-PROVER (q.v.).

shot-gun, *s.* A smooth-bore firearm for shooting small game. Shot-guns are frequently made double-barrelled.

shot-hole, *s.* A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.

shot-locker, *s.*

Naut.: Slats or planks pierced with holes to receive shot, and placed along the sides and round the hatchways.

shot-metal, *s.* An alloy of lead, 56 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird shot.

shot-plug, shot-prop, *s.*

Naut.: A tapered cone of wood driven into a shot-hole in a vessel's side to prevent leakage.

shot-pouch, *s.* A receptacle for small shot carried on the person. It is usually made of leather, the mouthpiece being provided with a measure, having an adjustable cut-off to determine the quantity of the charge.

shot-proof, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

shot-prop, *s.* [SHOT-PLUG.]

shot-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame, around a hatch or near a gun, in which a certain number of round shot are kept for service.

shot-silk, *s.*

Fabric: A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of two colours, so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light.

shot-sorter, *s.* A frame with a series of sieves of different grades of fineness, to sort shot into various grades of size.

shot-star, *s.* [STARSHOT.]

shot-table, *s.* A device for insuring the equal shrinkage of shot in all directions while cooling.

shot-tower, *s.* A tall building from the summit of which melted lead is dropped into a cistern of water.

shot-window, *s.*

1. A small window chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts. (*Scotch.*)

2. A window projecting from a wall.

shŏt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *scot* (q.v.).] A reckoning; a person's share of expenses or of a reckoning.

"So, if I prove a good repast to the spectators, the dish pays the *shot*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

* **shot-clog,** *s.* One who was a mere clog on a company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest.

* **shot-free** (2), *a.*

1. Free from shot or charge; not having to pay any share of the expenses; scot-free.

"Though I could scape *shot-free* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring, but upon the pate."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

2. Unpunished, uninjured, scot-free.

† **shot-shark,** *s.* A waiter; one who receives the shot or reckoning.

"Where be then these *shot-sharks*?"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 4.

* **shŏt,** *pa. par. of v.* [SHUT.]

* **shōte** (1), *s.* [A.S. *sceóta* = a shooting or darting fish, from *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).] A fish.

"The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

shōte (2), *s.* [SHOAT.]

* **shot-er,** *s.* [SHOOTER.]

* **shŏt'-rĕl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pike in its first year. (*Prov.*)

* **shotte,** *s.* [SHOT, *s.*]

shŏt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *shot* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Loaded with shot. (Said of a cannon.)

2. Having a shot attached.

shŏt'-ten, *a.* [A.S. *scoten*, pa. par. of *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.).]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

"Go thy ways, old Jack: die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

3. Shooting out into angles.

shotten-milk, *s.* Sour curdled milk. (*Prov.*)

shŏugh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [SHOCK, *a.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

"As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, *Shoughs*, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

shŏugh (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [SHOO.] Begone! off! away!

"*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, peahen."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill.*

should (*l* silent), * **shold,** * **sholde,** *pret. of v.* [SHALL.]

shōul'-dĕr, * **shul-der,** * **shul-dre,** *s.* [A.S. *sculder, sculdor*; cogn. with Dut. *schouder*; Sw. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*; Ger. *schulter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The upper joint of a foreleg of an animal cut for the market.

"We give the recipe to show the variety of ways in which a *shoulder* of mutton may be served."—*Cassell's Dict. of Cookery*, p. 451.

3. (*Pl.*): The part of the human body on which the head is set; the upper part of the back.

"Make broad thy *shoulders* to receive my weight,
And bear me to the margin."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 164.

4. The back.

"The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

5. Used fig., as typical of sustaining power; the emblem of supporting strength.

"On thy *shoulder* will I lean."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

6. That which resembles a human shoulder, a prominent or projecting part; a slope, a declivity: as, the *shoulder* of a hill.

7. A projection on an object to oppose or limit motion, or to form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing; as

(1) *Vehicles:* The butting-ring on an axle.

(2) *Carp.:* The square end of an object at the point where the tenon commences; as of a spoke, the stile of a door, &c.

(3) *Print.:* The projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter.

(4) The contraction in a lamp-chimney just above the level of the wick in an argand or flat-wick lamp.

* (5) *Archery:* The broad part of an arrow-head.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The shoulder-joint (q.v.), and the portion of the body containing it.

2. *Fort.:* The obtuse angle formed by the junction of the face and the flank of a bastion. [See illustration under BASTION.]

3. *Leather:* A name given to tanned or curried hides and kips, and also to English and foreign offal.

¶ (1) *Shoulder to shoulder:* A phrase expressive of united action and mutual cooperation and support.

"It would strengthen their cause if the people of Ireland and Scotland fought *shoulder to shoulder* to obtain the management of their own affairs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886.

(2) *The cold shoulder:* A cold or cool reception, especially of one with whom we have been on friendly terms.

"Gives *the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. iii.

(3) *To put one's shoulder to the wheel:* To assist in bearing a burden or in overcoming a difficulty; to exert one's self; to work personally; to set to; to bestir one's self.

shoulder-belt, *s.* A belt which passes across the shoulder; a baldric.

"Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulder-belt* the wound conceal."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

shoulder blade, *s.*

Anat.: The scapula (q.v.).

"Then let mine arm fall from the *shoulder-blade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone."—*Job* xxxi. 22.

shoulder-block, *s.*

Naut.: A single block having a projection at the bottom of the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed between the block and the yard.

shoulder-bone, *s.* The shoulder-blade. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.)

shoulder-brace, *s.*

Surg.: An appliance for treating round shoulders or unconfirmed curvatures of the spine.

* **shoulder-clapper** *s.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity, or to arrest him; a bailiff.

"A *shoulder-clapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

shoulder-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The articulation by which the arm in man or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the trunk. The large hemispherical head of the humerus is opposed to the much smaller surface of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the bones, for freedom's sake, being retained in position not by the direct tension of ligaments, but by surrounding muscles and the pressure of the atmosphere. (*Quain.*)

shoulder-knot, *s.* An ornamental knot of ribbons worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

"With the king's *shoulder-knot* and gay cockade."
Cowper: Table Talk, 44.

*** shoulder-knotted,** *a.* Wearing a shoulder-knot.

shoulder-of-mutton sail, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular fore-and-aft sail, employed on boats, &c. The apex is at the head of the mast, and the foot is extended by a boom.

"Somewhat resembling what we call a *shoulder-of-mutton sail*, and used for boats belonging to men of war."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

shoulder-pegged, *a.* Applied to horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

shoulder-pitch, *s.*

Anat.: A popular name for the acromion process projecting outwards and forwards from the extremity of the spine over the glenoid cavity, and forming the summit of the shoulder.

*** shoulder-shotten,** *a.* Strained in the shoulder. [SHOTTEN.]

"His horse swayed in the back, and *shoulder-shotten*."
—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

*** shoulder-slip,** *s.* Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

"The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*."—*Swift.*

*** shoulder-slipped,** *a.* Having the shoulder dislocated.

"Rosinante was half *shoulder-slipped*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. viii.

*** shoulder-splayed,** *a.* Applied to a horse when he has given his shoulder such a violent shock as to dislocate the shoulder-joint.

shoulder-strap, *s.* A strap worn over the shoulder, either for ornament or distinction, or to support the dress.

shoulder-stripe, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea badiata.*

shoulder-striped wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Leucania comma.*

shoulder-washer, *s.*

Vehicles: The washer between a wheel and axle-tree.

*** shoulder-wrench,** *s.* A wrench of the shoulder.

shōul'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHOULDER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push or shove violently.

"The mid-stream's his; I creeping by the side,
An *shoulder'd* off by his impetuous tide."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, ii. 1.

2. To take up on the shoulder or shoulders.

"We once more *shouldered* our packs and put our best foot foremost."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

II. *Mil.:* To carry vertically at the side of the body, and resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

"Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won." *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To push forward; to force one's way through a crowd.

shōul'-dĕred, *a.* [Eng. *shoulder; -ed.*] Having shoulders; generally in composition: as, broad-*shouldered.*

shōul'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHOULDER, *v.*]

shouldering-file, *s.* A flat safe-edged file whose narrower sides are parallel and inclined. When made of large size and right and left, they are sometimes called parallel V-files.

shŏut, * shoute, *v.i.* & *t.* [SHOUT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy, triumph, exultation, to arrest attention of some one at a distance, &c.

"He *shouted* with all his force for some minutes."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. To treat a person with liquor. (*Austr. & Amer. slang.*)

"He *shouted*, or treated to liquor everybody who entered the bar."—*G. A. Sala*, in *Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a shout; to cry out loudly. Often with *out:* as, He *shouted out* my name.

¶ *To shout at:* To deride or revile with shouts; to mock.

shŏut, * shoute, * showte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A loud, vehement, and sudden outcry; a sudden burst of voices; an outcry of a multitude of men, especially in joy, triumph, exultation, or the like.

"The rest of the Grecians . . . in the beginning of their onset gave a general *shout*."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

shŏut'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shout; -er.*] One who shouts.

"A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads." *Dryden: Cleomenes.*

shŏut'-ṭhẽr, *s.* [SHOULDER, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

shŏut'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHOUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shouting; a shout, a loud outcry, expressive of joy, grief, triumph, or the like.

shŏve, * schove, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scofian, scúfan* (pa. t. *sceáf*, pl. *scufon*, pa. par. *scofen*); cogn. with Dut. *schuiven*; Icel. *skúfa, skyfa*; Dan. *skuffe*; Sw. *skuffa*; O. H. Ger. *sciuban*; Goth. *skiuban*; Ger. *schieben* (pa. t. *schob*, pa. par. *geschoben*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive along by the direct application of strength without any direct impulse; to push along, so as to make a body slide or move along on the surface of another body; to push along by main force.

"From the pebbles of the margin,
Shoved it forth into the water."
Longfellow: Hiawatha.

* 2. To push aside, to jostle; to press or push against.

"He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a paying or receiving."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

* 3. To push, to press.

"We see bodies moved by other bodies, striking or *shoving* against them."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. vii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To push or drive forward on a course; to push roughly on.

"The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput*, ch. viii.

2. To push off; to move in a boat by means of a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water. (Followed by *off* or *from.*)

"He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guest aboard, and *shov'd from* shore."
Garth.

¶ (1) *To shove away:* To push away to a distance; to thrust off or away.

* (2) *To shove by:* To push away, to reject; to delay.

"Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

(3) *To shove down:* To overthrow by pushing; to throw down.

(4) *To shove off:* To thrust or push away; to cause to move from the shore by pushing with a pole or oar.

shŏve, *s.* [SHOVE, *v.*]

1. The act of shoving or pushing; a push.

"I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*, and so on."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput*, ch. viii.

2. The central, woody portion of the stem of flax; the boon.

shove board, *s.* A sort of game played by pushing or shoving pieces of money along a board, on which were cut a number of transverse lines, the object being to play the coin so that it rested between each set of lines; also the board on which the game was played. Also called Shove-groat, Shovel-board, Shuffle-board, Shove-halfpenny, and Shovel-penny.

*** shove-groat, shove-halfpenny,** *s.* The same as SHOVE-BOARD.

"A favourite game during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was *shove-groat*, which was played in the following manner. A parallelogram was drawn upon the middle of the table, and divided into nine compartments, each of which was numbered. The players then placed in turn a silver groat, or smooth halfpenny, upon the edge of the table, and by a smart stroke of the palm sent it among the partitions, where it counted according to the number on which it rested."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.* ii. 891.

shŏv'-ĕl, * schov-el, * show-el, * shov-ell, *s.* [A.S. *scofl*, from *scof-*, base of pa. par. of *scúfan* = to shove (q.v.); Dut. *schoffel*; Dan. *skovl*; Low Ger. *schufel*; Ger. *schaufel.*]

1. An implement consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle, used for raising loose substances, such as loose earth, coal, sand, gravel, money, &c. Shovels are constructed in various shapes and sizes, and of various materials according to the particular purposes to be served. Thus, a fire-shovel for raising coals, cinders, or ashes, is of iron; a grain-shovel is of wood, &c.

"Then must you goe deeper and cast up the earth with a broad spade or *showll*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

2. A shovel-hat (q.v.).

"An old party in a *shovel*."—*Alford: Queen's English*, p. 228.

shovel-board, * shovel-boord, *s.*

1. The same as SHOVE-BOARD (q.v.).

"The youngest and silliest chaplain who, in a remote manor house, passed his life in drinking ale and playing at *shovel-board*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. A game played on board ship by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.

shovel fish, shovel-head, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Scaphirhynchus, and especially *S. platyrhynchus.*

"The two smaller figures represent the *Shovel-fish*, so called from the curious form of its head, which is . . . really not unlike the implement from which it derives its popular title."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 200.

shovel-hat, *s.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front, like a shovel, worn by dignitaries of the Church of England.

shovel-head, *s.* [SHOVEL-FISH.]

*** shovel-penny,** *s.* [SHOVE-BOARD.]

shovel plough, shovel plow, *s.* A plough having a simple triangular share, and employed for cultivating ground between growing crops.

shŏv'-ĕl, *v.t.* [SHOVEL, *s.*]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel.

"Where no priest *shovels* in dust."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. To gather in great quantities.

"Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi. (Note.)

¶ *To shovel up:*

1. To throw up with a shovel.

2. To cover up with earth with a spade or shovel.

shŏv'-ĕl ard, *s.* [SHOVELLER, *s.*]

shŏv'-ĕl-fŭl, shŏv'-ĕl fŭll, *s.* [Eng. *shovel; -full.*] As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

"Then three times laid upon his head
A *shovelful* of churchyard clay."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

shŏv'-ĕl-lẽr, * shŏv'-ĕl-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shovel; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who shovels; one who works with a shovel.

"Of setting a numerous body of *shovellers* and sweepers to work whilst the snow is still dropping from the clouds."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1886.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Spatula* (*Anas*) *clypeata*, the Broad-bill (q.v.), or Spoonbill-duck, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere, a winter visitor to Britain, some remaining to breed; resident on the east coast, though becoming rare. Length about twenty inches; bill much widened on each side near tip, somewhat resembling that of the Spoonbill; head and upper part of neck in adult male rich green, lower part white, back brown, breast and abdomen chestnut brown. It nests in some dry spot near water, and lays from eight to fourteen greenish-buff eggs. (See extract.)

"The flesh is tender, juicy, and of good flavour. The excellence of the Canvas-back of America, as an article of food, is proverbial, yet Audubon also says that no sportsman who is a judge will ever go by a *Shoveller* to shoot a Canvas-back."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 379.

(2) The White Spoonbill. [SPOONBILL.]

"In a MS. survey of a certain manor [in Sussex] taken in 1570, it is stated that 'in the woods called the Westwood and the Hasiette, *Shovelers* and Herons have lately bred [*sic*], and some *Shovelers* breed there this year.' It is clear that this . . . cannot possibly refer to the Shoveller Duck."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 238.

shōw, shew (ew as ō), * shew-en, * shewe, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sceawian* = to look, see, behold, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *schouwen* = to inspect, to view; Dan. *skue* = to behold; Goth. *skawjan* (in comp. *usskawjan*) = to awake; Ger. *schauen* = to behold, to see. From the same root as Lat. *caveo* = to be careful, to take care; Eng. *cautious*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To exhibit or present to the view; to display; to place in sight.

"*Show* thyself to the priest."—*Matthew* viii. 4.

2. To point out to, as a guide; hence, to guide or usher, to direct.

"Will you *show* me to this house?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

3. To let be seen; to discover, to disclose; not to conceal; to exhibit.

"I have *showed* too much the rashness of a woman."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

4. To discover, to reveal, to communicate, to disclose.

"All the secrets of our camp I'll *show*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.

5. To explain, to expound, to make clear.

"Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, let him be called."—*Daniel* v. 12.

6. To indicate, to point out, to point to.

"Why stand we longer, shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death?"
Milton: P. L., x. 1,003.

7. To prove, to manifest, to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, or the like.

"I have *showed* the unfitness."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

8. To bestow, to confer, to afford, to do.

"Felix willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound."—*Acts* xxiv. 27.

9. To inform, to teach, to instruct.

"I shall *show* you plainly of the Father."—*John* xvi. 25.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear, to become visible.

"The fire i' the flint
Shows not till it be struck."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. To appear, to look; to present an appearance; to be in appearance.

"Floating darkly downward there
Her rounded arm *show'd* white and bare."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.

3. To look, to appear.

"The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 4. To become or suit one well or ill.

"My lord of York, it better *showed* with you."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

¶ * (1) *To show away, To shew away:* To assume an air of consequence; to show off.

"Never give yourself airs; never press to *shew away*, as they call it."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 45.

(2) *To show forth:* To manifest, to proclaim, to set forth.

"*Shew forth* the praises of Him."—1 *Peter* ii. 9.

(3) *To show off:*

(*a*) *Trans.:* To set off; to make an ostentatious show of.

(*b*) *Intrans.:* To make an ostentatious show or display.

(4) *To show up:*

(*a*) To show or point out the way up to: as, To *show* a gentleman *up* to a drawing-room.

(*b*) To hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt; to expose.

(*c*) To put in appearance. (*Colloq.*)

shōw, shew (ew as ō), * schewe, *s.* [Show, *v.*]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to the view.

"Thus much *show* of fire."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. Appearance, whether true or false.

"Thy odour matcheth not thy *show*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 69.

3. Ostentatious display; parade, ostentation.

"His grandeur and majestic *show*
Of luxury." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 110.

4. Anything presented to the view; an object attracting notice; an aspect; an external sign.

"Throng our large temples with the *shows* of peace."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 5. Semblance, likeness.

"Our senators
Cheat the deluded people with a *show*
Of liberty." *Otway: Venice Preserved*, i. 1.

6. Speciousness, plausibility; hypocritical pretence.

"For a *show* make long prayers."—*Luke* xx. 47.

7. A sight, a spectacle, a public exhibition; specif., an exhibition shown for money: as, a flower-*show*, a cattle-*show*, &c.

8. Representative action.

"Expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

9. A mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which takes place one, two, or three days before a woman falls into labour.

10. An opportunity, a chance.

¶ *Show of hands:* The holding up of the hands as a means of indicating the opinion of a meeting upon a proposition.

show-bill, *s.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing announcement of goods for sale.

* **show-box,** *s.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

show-bread, shew-bread, *s.*

Judaism: A word modelled on the German *schaubrode*, Luther's rendering of the Heb. לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים (*lehem hapanim*) = bread of the faces or face, perhaps meaning, designed for the presence of Jehovah. It is called also the "continual shew-bread" (2 Chron. ii. 4), or, more briefly, the "continual bread" (Num. iv. 7), or "hallowed bread" (1 Sam. xxi. 4–6). It was to be set on a table of shittim wood (q.v.), overlaid with gold (Exod. xxv. 23–29; 1 Kings vii. 48), and having a blue covering (Num. iv. 7). The shew-bread consisted of twelve cakes baked with fine flour, two tenth deals being in each cake (Lev. xxiv. 5). It was to stand in the Holy Place, and, being sprinkled with frankincense, was there to be eaten each Sabbath by Aaron and his priestly descendants (Lev. xxiv. 9). When the old shew-bread was removed, new and hot bread was to take its place (1 Sam. xxi. 6). When David was in want of food, he ate the shew-bread, though he was not a priest (1 Sam. xxi. 3–6), and Jesus approved the deed (Matt. xii. 4; Mark ii. 26; Luke vi. 4). The twelve cakes of shew-bread were apparently one for each tribe; the deeper spiritual significance of the bread has been variously interpreted.

show-card, *s.* A tradesman's card, advertising goods or novelties.

show-case, *s.* A case or box, having a glass top, side, or front, in which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

show-down, *s.* A display of strength or accomplishment, usually at the end of a contest. (*Colloq.*)

show-glass, *s.* A glass in or by means of which anything is seen; a showman's glass; a mirror.

* **show-place,** *s.*

1. A place for public exhibition.

2. North's (*Plutarch: Ant.*, liv.) translation of the Greek γυμνάσιον (*gumnasion*) = a gymnasium, adopted by Shakespeare (*Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6).

show-room, *s.*

1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

2. A room in a warehouse or wholesale establishment, in which samples of goods are set out for inspection; also a room in an hotel set aside for the use of commercial travellers in which to exhibit samples of their goods to their customers.

* **show-stone,** *s.* A glass or crystal ball by means of which fortune-tellers professed to foretell future events.

show-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure in which cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are exhibited for show.

shōw'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *show*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

2. That which shows, as a mirror. (*Wycliffe.*)

shōw'-ĕr (2), * **schour, * shour, * shoure** (orig. a monosyllable), *s.* [A.S. *scúr*; cogn. with Dut. *schoer*; Icel. *skúr*; Sw. *skur*; Goth. *skura*; O. H. Ger. *scúr*; Ger. *schauer*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fall of rain or hail (and sometimes of snow) of short or not very long duration.

2. A storm or heavy fall of anything; a fall of things in thick and fast succession. [Meteor-shower.]

"They wheeled, and flying behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution or supply.

"*Showers* of wealth descending from the skies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 814.

II. *Pyrotechny:* A term applied to gold-rain (q.v.).

shower-bath, *s.* A bath in which a shower of water is dropped upon the person, usually a stream distributed by a strainer.

shŏw'-ĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Shower (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To water with a shower or showers; to wet with rain.

"Lest it again dissolve and *shower* the earth."
Milton: P. L., xi. 883.

2. To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter freely.

"The commodore's yacht was *showering* rockets and burning lights."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To rain in showers; to pour or fall down copiously.

"It rained down fortune *showering* on your head."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

shŏw'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *showery*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being showery.

* **shŏw'-ĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-ing.*] Showery.

shŏw'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-less.*] Free from showers; without showers.

"Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, i.

shŏw'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *shower* (2); *-y.*]

1. Falling in showers.

"Scattering everywhere
The *showery* rain."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

2. Abounding in showers of rain; rainy.

"By sowing the same quantity broadcast in *showery* weather."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

3. A free translation of Germinal (springing or budding), the seventh month of the French republican year.

* **shōw'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *show*; *-full*; *-ly.*] Gaudily.

"All *showfully* garnisht."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

shōw'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *showy*; *-ly.*] In a showy manner; with show or parade; ostentatiously, pompously.

shōw'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *showy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being showy; show.

shōw'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *show*; *-ing.*] A presentation to exhibition; representation by words; a setting forth.

* **shōw'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *show*; *-ish.*] Splendid, gaudy, showy, specious, plausible.

"To distinguish real and solid worth from *showish* or plausible expense."—*Pope: To Tonson*, June 7, 1732.

shōw'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *show*, v., and *man.*] One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show.

"Yet, *showman*, where can lie the cause?"
Wordsworth: Star Gazers.

shōwn, *pa. par. of v.* [Show, *v.*]

* **showve,** *v.t.* [Shove, *v.*]

shōw'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *show*; *-y.*] Making a great show or appearance; attracting attention; gaudy, ostentatious, gay, splendid.

"He loaded her with beads, and every *showy* trifle that would please her."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* **shrăg,** *v.t.* [Shrag, *s.*] To lop. (*Huloet.*)

shrăg, *s.* [Prob. a softened form of *scrag* = a stump or branch.] A twig of a tree cut off.

* **shrăg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *shrag*, v.; *-er.*] One who lops or trims trees.

shrăm, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; to benumb. (*Prov.*)

shrănk, *pret. of v.* [Shrunk.]

shrăp, * **shrăpe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A place baited with chaff to catch birds.

"The most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, p. 339.

shrăp'-nęl, *s.* [See compound.]

shrapnel-shell, *s.*

Ordn.: A hollow projectile or shell, so called after its inventor, General Shrapnel. As originally constructed, the projectile consisted of a spherical iron shell filled with balls, sufficient powder being mingled with the balls to burst the shell when the fuse ignited the charge. It was hence called spherical case-shot, and was designed to attain a longer range than common case-shot or grape. The bursting charge was of just sufficient strength to open the shell without scattering the balls, which continued their flight. The improved shrapnel has its bursting charge in a cylinder in the middle of the elongated projectile used with rifled guns. Shrapnel are commonly filled with leaden musket-balls; melted sulphur or bituminous matter is poured in to fill up the interstices, and a chamber sufficiently large to contain the bursting charge is formed at the base of the shell.

shrĕad'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. **shread*, and *head*.] [Jerkinhead.]

shrĕd, *shrede, *shread, *s.* [A.S. *screáde*; cogn. with Icel. *skrjódhr* = a shred; O. Dut. *schroode*; Ger. *schrot*.]

1. A piece torn off; a strip; a fragment torn or cut off.

"In a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed *shreds*."—*Locke: On Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

2. A fragment; a piece generally.

"The tutors content themselves with teaching a few unconnected *shreds* and parcels of this corrupted course."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ Used specif. of strips of cloth employed to nail up trees.

3. A particle; an iota.

"There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. x.

*** shred-pie,** *s.* A mince-pie.

shrĕd, * shredde, *v.t.* [A.S. *screadian*; Ger. *schroten* = to gnaw, to cut, to saw.]

1. To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly into long and narrow pieces, as of cloth or leather; to tear into strips; to strip.

2. To prune, to lop, to trim.

"In lopping and *shredding* of trees, when the cut standeth open, there would be no hollow places made like cups, for feare that water should stand therein."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiii.

3. To cut vegetables into shreds for cooking. (2 *Kings* iv. 39).

* 4. To cut. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 52.)

* 5. To scatter.

"Wild gourds . . . being *shred* amongst other wholesome herbs."—*Jones, of Maryland: Works*, ii. 289.

shrĕd'-dĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Shred, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting into shreds; the act of pruning or trimming.

2. That which is cut off; a fragment, a shred.

"A number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 27.

II. *Carp.* (*Pl.*): Short, light pieces of timber, fixed as bearers below the roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters.

shrĕd'-dy, *a.* [Eng. *shred*; *-y.*] Consisting of shreds or fragments.

*** shrĕd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shred*; *-less.*] Having no shreds. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 47.)

shrew, * schrewe, * shrewe, * screwe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *screáwa* = a shrew-mouse, prob. orig. = the biter, and hence transferred to a scolding or churlish person. Originally used of both sexes, and implying a graver charge than is now involved in the word.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. A churlish person, male or female; a malignant, spiteful, or cantankerous person of either sex.

* 3. A wretch, an accursed person, a villain.

"[He] toke to his counseile a *shrewe*,
Whom to his father forth he sent."
Gower: C. A., viii.

4. A woman of a vile temper; a virago, a termagant, a scold.

"Such an injury would vex a very saint.
Much more a *shrew* of thy impatient humour."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

II. *Zool.:* A popular name for any individual of the Soricidæ, particularly the Common (*Sorex vulgaris*) and the Lesser Shrew (*S. pygmæus*). The former, common in Europe, is about the size of a mouse, which it somewhat resembles in the shape of the body, feet, and tail, but has the muzzle produced, with prominent nostrils, far beyond the lip; the eyes are small, and scarcely discernible through the fur; ears wide and short; the tail is four-sided, with the angles rounded off; fur usually reddish-gray above, grayish beneath, but the colour varies, and pied specimens often occur. [Lesser-shrew.] They feed on insects and worms and the smaller mollusca; they are extremely pugnacious, and two males scarcely ever meet without a battle, when the weaker is killed and eaten. They breed in the spring; the female makes a nest of dry herbage in a hole in the ground, and brings forth from five to seven young, but their increase is checked by the weasel and barn-owl. In former times the bite of the Shrew was erroneously considered venomous, and the animal itself played an important part in folk-medicine. [Shrew-ash, Oared-shrew, Water-shrew.]

SHREWS.
1. Common Shrew. 2. Lesser, or Pigmy, Shrew.

B. *As adj.:* Churlish, shrewish.

"Yet was he to me the moste *shrew*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,087.

shrew-ash, *s.* (See extract.)

"A *shrew-ash* is an ash whose twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected. . . . Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several incantations long since forgotten."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, pt. ii., ch. xxvii.

shrew-footed uropsile, *s.*

Zool.: Uropsilus soricipes, the sole species of the genus, discovered in Eastern Tibet by Père David. The general characters are like those of Urotrichus (q.v.); the tail is naked and scaly, fur slate-colour, with a brownish tinge.

shrew-mole, *s.*

Zool.: Scalops aquatica, often called the Mole in the United States, through which it is widely distributed. The snout is slender and elongated, and the toes of the hind feet are webbed. [Scalops.]

shrew-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Sorex vulgaris. [Shrew, *s.*, II.]

*** shrew-struck,** *a.* Injured or affected by a Shrew. [Shrew-ash.]

"When a horse in the fields happened to be suddenly seized with anything like a numbness in his legs, he was immediately judged by the old persons to be either planet-struck or *shrew-struck*. The mode of cure which they prescribed, and which they considered in all cases infallible, was to drag the animal through a piece of bramble that grew at both ends."—*White: Selborne*, lett. xxviii. (Note.)

*** shrew, * shrewe,** *v.t.* [Shrew, *s.*] To beshrew, to curse.

"*Shrew* me
If I would lose it for a revenue."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

shrewd, * schrewed, * shreude, * shrewed, *a.* [Prop. the pa. par. of *shrew* = to beshrew, to curse.]

* 1. Wicked, unfair, swindling, malicious. (Conveying a graver charge than we now attach to the word.)

"Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 106.

* 2. Accursed, cursed, vile.

"Ne leuede yet nogt
Here *schrewede* dede." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 164.

* 3. Vixenish, scolding, shrewish.

"As old as Sybil, and as curst and *shrewd*
As Socrates' Xantippe."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* 4. Vexatious, troublesome, mischievous, ill, hurtful, malicious.

"No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 5. Spiteful, dangerous.

"He made a *shrewd* thrust at your belly."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 6. Sly, cunning, artful, arch.

"That *shrewd* and knavish sprite."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Astute, sagacious, discerning, sharp, acute, keen: as, He is a *shrewd* man.

8. Characterized by or arising from acuteness, sagacity, or acuteness of discernment.

"Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

shrewd'-lў, *shreud-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewd*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a mischievous manner or degree; mischievously, injuriously.

"This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

* 2. Vexatiously, annoyingly.

"Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 133.

* 3. Greatly, exceedingly.

"He is *shrewdly* vexed at something."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 5.

4. Sharply, keenly, bitingly, painfully.

"Let us assume that the morning is a *shrewdly* cold one, and damp to boot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886.

5. In a shrewd, astute, or sagacious manner; astutely, sagaciously; with acuteness of discernment.

"'Tis *shrewdly* guessed
That Redmond rules the damsel's breast."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 10.

shrewd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrewd*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Iniquity, wickedness, depravity.

"Forsothe the erthe is corrupt before God, and is fulfilled with *shrewdness*."—*Genesis* vi. 12. (1556.)

* 2. Vexatiousness, annoyance, mischievousness.

* 3. Cunning, artfulness, slyness. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

4. Sagaciousness, sagacity, astuteness, cleverness; sharpness of discernment: as, the *shrewdness* of a remark.

* **shrewe,** *s.* & *v.* [Shrew, *s.* & *v.*]

* **shrewed, * shrewed-ness,** &c. [Shrewd, Shrewdness, &c.]

shrew'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *shrew*; *-ish.*] Having the qualities or manners of a shrew; vixenish. (Said of a woman.)

"My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

shrew'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewish*; *-ly.*] In a shrewish manner; like a shrew; peevishly, tartly, sharply.

"He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

shrew'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrewish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shrewish.

"I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **shrich, * shriegh,** *v.* [Shriek, *v.*]

shrīēk, * scriek, * scrike, * shrike, *v.t.* & *t.* [A doublet of *screech* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as one in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.

"And pour these accents, *shrieking* as he flies."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a shriek or shrill cry.

"*Shrieking* undistinguished woe."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 20.

shrīēk, *s.* [Shriek, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry or scream, as of one in anguish or extreme terror; a shrill noise.

"The *shrieks* of the conquer'd, the conquerors' yell."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

shriek-owl, *s.* The Screech-owl (q.v.).

shrīēk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shriek*; *-er.*] One who shrieks.

"Again—the shrieking charmers—how they rend
The gentle air—the *shriekers* lack a friend."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, viii.

shrīēv'-al, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *shrieve* = a sheriff; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

"His *shrieval* sword, and his richly bejewelled chain of office."—*Citizen*, Jan. 9, 1886.

shrīēv'-al-tў, * shrēv'-al-tў, *s.* [A contract. of *sheriffalty.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; the period during which a sheriff holds office.

"The *shrievalty* in ancient times was *honos sine onere*."—*Fuller: Worthies of England.*

*** shrīēve,** *s.* [SHERIFF.] A sheriff.

"Scarce a *shrieve's* wife at an assize
Was dressed so fine, so roll'd her eyes."
Somerville: The Yeoman of Kent.

*** shrīeve,** *v.t.* [SHRIVE.]

shrĭft, *s.* [A.S. *scrift* = confession, from *scrifan* = to shrive (q.v.); Icel. *skript*, *skrift*; Sw. *shrift*; Dan. *shrifte.*]

1. Confession to a priest.

"'Twas told me in *shrift*;
Thou know'st 'tis death an if it be revealed."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iii. 5.

2. The priestly act of shriving; absolution.

"I will give him a present *shrift*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

*** shrift-father, * shrifte-fader,** *s.* A father-confessor.

"I shrewe these *shrift-faders* everich on."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,024.

*** shrīght** (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*] A shriek. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 2.)

shrīke, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the Laniidæ (q.v.), applied specially for the last three centuries to *Lanius excubitor*, the Great Gray Shrike, the largest European species. The length of the adult male is about ten inches; pearl gray on upper part of body; chin, breast, and abdomen white; tail feathers black, variegated, and tipped with white; a black band crosses the forehead, runs under the eyes, and expands into a patch on the ear-coverts. Of the large family of the Shrikes, containing in all over one hundred species, the United States possesses but a fragmentary representation, there being here only two species of Lanius, the leading genus. These are *L. borealis*, the Northern Butcher-bird, and *L. ludovicianus*, the Southern Logger-head. Europe is better provided, having, in addition to the species named, *L. minor*, the Lesser Gray Shrike. Like *L. septentrionalis*, it is often called in England the Nine-killer (q.v.), and is sometimes placed, with some other small Shrikes, in a separate genus. The only other European species is *L. auriculatus*, the Woodchat (q.v.). Shrikes feed on insects and small birds, and have a remarkable habit of impaling their prey on thorns in the neighborhood of their nests, which may thus be easily discovered. They kill and impale many insects that they do not eat, and even in confinement they push portions of the food given them between the wires of their cages, or transfix it on a sharp nail, if one be provided for the purpose. [BUTCHER-BIRD.]

"The mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow speared by the *shrike*."
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 4.

shrike-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus Barita (q.v.).

shrĭll, * schril, * shril, * shrille, * shirle, *a.* & *s.* [The same word as Lowland Scotch *skirl* = a shrill cry; *skirl* = to cry shrilly; from Norw. *skryla*, *skræla* = to cry shrilly; *skræl* = a shrill cry; cf. Sw. dial. *skrälla* = to cry loudly; A.S. *scralletan* = to make a loud outcry; Low Ger. *schrell* = shrill; Prov. Ger. *schrill* = shrill; *schrillen* = to sound shrill.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sharp or acute in sound or tone; having a piercing sound or tone.

"Unimpair'd, and *shrill*, and clear."
Cowper: The Cricket.

2. Uttering or emitting a sharp, piercing sound: as, a *shrill* trumpet.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A shrill sound.

"With the suaden *shrill* I was appalled."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 580.

*** shrill-edged,** *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound.

"The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother."
Tennyson: Maud, I. i. 16.

*** shrill-gorged,** *a.* Having a gorge or throat which emits a shrill, piercing note; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

"The *shrill-gorged* lark." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 1.

shrill-tongued, *a.*

1. Having a shrill voice.

"When *shrill-tongued* Fulvia scolds."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

2. Speaking in a high tone.

"Is she *shrill-tongued* or low?"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

shrill-voiced, *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice or sound.

"Confines the *shrill-voiced* whirlwind round and round." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

*** shrill,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SHRILL, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a shrill, piercing sound.

"At last they heard a horne that *shrilled* cleare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

2. To sound shrilly or piercingly.

"First *shrilled* an unrepeated female shriek."
Scott: Don Roderick, xix.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to give or utter a shrill sound.

2. To utter in a shrill tone.

"Death *shrilled*, hard and quick, in spite and fear;
Ha! ha! and what mayst thou do at the domes?"
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

*** shrĭll'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-ing.*] Sounding shrilly, shrill.

"Nor eager steed, with *shrilling* neigh,
Accused the lagging groom's delay."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

shrĭll'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shrill.

"These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrillness*."—*Smith: On Old Age.*

shrĭll'-ў, * shrill-ie, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *shrill*; *-y.*]

A. *As adv.:* In a shrill manner; with a shrill or piercing sound.

"Round the rough castle *shrilly* sung
The whirling blast."
Warton: Grave of King Arthur.

B. *As adj.:* Somewhat shrill.

"And children that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay shout their *shrilly* cry."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

shrĭmp, *v.t.* & *i.* [The same as SCRIMP (q.v.). Probably there was an A.S. verb *scrimpan* (pa. t. *scramp*, pa. par. *scrampen*), whence also *crimp*, *cramp*, and *crumple.*]

A. *Trans.:* To contract, to make small or paltry.

"But what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear, turned into English."—*Echard: Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 44.

B. *Intrans.:* To catch or fish for shrimps.

shrĭmp, *s.* [SHRIMP, *v.*]

1. *Literally & Zoology:*

(1) A popular name for any individual of the genus Crangon (q.v.), allied to Lobster, Crayfish, and Prawn. The form is elongated, tapering, and arched. The rostrum is very short, claws small, the fixed finger being merely a small tooth, the movable finger unciform. The whole structure is delicate and sub-translucent, and of such hues that the species may readily escape observation, whether resting on a sandy bottom or moving through the water. When alarmed they bury themselves in the sand by a peculiar motion of the telson. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), about two inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, plentiful on the European coasts, is esteemed as an article of food; other species, from warmer latitudes, are equally prized. They are usually taken by means of a shrimp-net. (See extract.)

"The common *shrimp* is an exception to the general rule that the cuticle of the Crustaceans is either red in the living animal or becomes so on boiling. The cuticle of *C. vulgaris* in the living state is light-brown or almost white, and the animal is somewhat translucent. . . . After boiling, the cuticle assumes its well-known brown colour."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 847.

(2) *Pandalus annulicornis*, taken on the east and south coast of England, occurring also in Scotland, Ireland, Shetland, and Iceland. When alive its colour is reddish-gray, with red spots. When boiled it becomes a deep red. It is smaller than the Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*), with which, however, it is sometimes confounded.

2. *Fig.:* A dwarfish creature; a little wrinkled person; a pigmy, a manikin.

"It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror in his enemies."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

¶ *Cup shrimps:* A local name in the south of England for the young of *Palæmon serratus*, from their being measured in small cups instead of being sold by tale, as they are when full grown.

shrimp-net, *s.* A small-meshed bag-net, mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

shrĭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shrimp*, v.; *-er.*] One who fishes for or catches shrimps.

shrine, * schrin, * schryne, * srine, *s.* [A.S. *scrín* = the ark (of the covenant), from Lat. *scrinium* = a chest, case, or box.] [SCRINE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A case, box, or reliquary in which the bones or other remains of saints were deposited. They were often richly ornamented with gold, precious stones, and elaborate carvings, and were generally placed near the altar of the church. The earliest form of the shrine was that of a diminutive model of a church, with a high-pitched roof. The illustration shows the shrine of St. Etheldreda, formerly in Ely Cathedral, whither her body was removed early in the twelfth century.

SHRINE.

2. A tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church.

"And let the corse enbaume, and forth she fette
This dead corse, and in the *shrine* it shette."
Chaucer: Legende of Cleopatras.

II. *Fig.:* A place or object sacred or hallowed from its associations or history; an altar.

"Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*."—*Watts.*

† **shrine-work,** *s.* The elaborate carving with which shrines and canopies were adorned.

"The exquisite tracery of their screens and *shrine-work*."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 106.

*** shrīne, * shryne,** *v.t.* [SHRINE, *s.*] To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

"Causyd it to be had into the monastery of seynt Denys, and there *shrynyd* hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xxxii.

shrĭnk, * shrinke (pa. t. *shrank*, * *shronke*, * *shrunck*, *shrunk*, pa. par. * *shronk*, *shrunk*, * *shruncken*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *scrincan* (pa. t. *scranc*, pa. par. *scruncen*) = to contract, to shrivel; cogn. with O. Dan. *schrinken*; cf. Sw. *skrynka* = a wrinkle; *skrunkla* = to wrinkle, to rumple.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn by an inherent quality into less breadth, length, or compass.

"It is given very well in case of contractions and *shrinking* of sinews."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiii.

2. To shrivel; to become shrivelled or wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

"And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxiv.

3. To withdraw, recoil, or retire, as from danger; to give way.

"Whereas the Englishmen should haue kept their ground and defended them, they began to *shrinke*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 834).

4. To recoil, as in horror, distrust, disgust, or fear.

"None had been deeper in guilt, and none *shrank* with more abject terror from death, than Porter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

5. To express or indicate fear, horror, or pain, by a contraction or shrugging of the body.

"And when I bend, retire and *shrink*,
Saye, 'Well—'tis more than one would think.'"
Cowper: Poet, Oyster, & Sensitive Plant.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to shrink or contract.

"Return, Alpheus, the dread voice is past,
That *shrunk* thy streams."
Milton: Lycidas, 132.

*** 2.** To withdraw. (*Milton.*)

¶ *To shrink on:* To fix firmly on by causing to shrink, as a tire on a wheel or a hoop round a cannon is shrunk on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into its place, and then allowing it to cool.

*** shrĭnk,** *s.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

1. The act or state of shrinking; a spontaneous contraction into less compass.

2. A withdrawing, recoiling, or drawing back, as in fear or horror; recoil.

"Receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

shrĭnk'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *shrink*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The contraction of a material in cooling after being heated; or in consequence of desiccation, as in the case of wood and clay. It is an important element to be taken into consideration in many mechanical processes.

* 2. The act of shrinking or recoiling, as from danger, &c.

"By abstaining altogether from action, the public no doubt make a further *shrinkage* probable."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

3. Diminution in value: as, *shrinkage* of real estate.

shrĭńk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shrink*, v.; *-er.*] One who shrinks or withdraws from danger, &c.

"We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,
But true Englishmen bred."
Old Sea Song; Neptune's Raging Fury.

shrĭńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

shrinking-head, *s.*

Founding: A body of molten metal in the gate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking. Also called a Sinking head.

shrĭńk'-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shrinking*; *-ly.*] In a shrinking manner; by shrinking

shrīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the thrush.

* **shrīv'-ạl-tў,** *s.* [SHRIEVALTY.]

shrīve (pa. t. *shrove*, pa. par. *shriven*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scrīfan* (pa. t. *scrāf*, pa. par. *scrifen*), borrowed from Lat. *scribo* = to write, to draw up a law, hence to impose a legal obligation or penalty, to prescribe a penance; cf. Icel. *skrifa* = to scratch, to write; Dan. *skrive.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest.

"Save what the father must not say
Who *shrived* him on his dying day."
Byron: The Giaour.

2. To confess and absolve; to grant absolution to after confession.

"And they *shrove* the dying Haco,
And they prayed his bed beside."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 63.

* 3. To make confession; to confess. (Used reflexively.)

"Kneel thee down by me,
And *shrive thee* so clean of thy deadly sin."
Scott: Gray Brother.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To administer confession and absolution.

"Where holy fathers wont to *shrive*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Aug.

* 2. To confess, to make confession.

"And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?"
Scott: Gray Brother.

shrĭv'-ẹl, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it a frequentative form from Old Northumbrian *screpa* = to pine away; cf. Norweg. *skrypa* = to waste, *skryp*, *skryv* = transitory, frail; Sw. dial. *skryyp* = to shorten, contract; *skryp* = weak, feeble; Icel. *skrjúpr* = brittle, frail.]

A. *Intrans.:* To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to become wrinkled or corrugated. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink."—*Evelyn.*

B. *Trans.:* To cause to contract into wrinkles or corrugations.

"He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from beneath his *shrivell'd* lips."
Cowper: Task, ii. 186.

* **shrĭv'-ẹld-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *shrivelled*; *-y.*] Shrivelled up.

"A poor, ricketty, *shrivelly* sort of a child."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

shrĭv'-ẹn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHRIVE.]

shrīv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shriv(e)*; *-er.*] One who shrives; a confessor.

"The ghostly father now hath done his shrift
When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shift."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

shrīv'-ĭńg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SHRIVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Shrift, confession.

"Priests were praying, preaching, *shriving*, holding up the host."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **shriving-pew,** *s.* A confessional.

* **shriving-time,** *s.* Time in which to make confession and receive absolution.

"He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not *shriving-time* allow'd."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

shrŏff, *s.* [Hind. *sarráf* = a banker.] A banker or money-changer. (*East Indies.*)

shrŏff'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [SHROFF.] The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. (*Simmonds.*)

* **shronk,** * **skronke,** *pret. of v.* & *pa. par.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

* **shrood,** *v.t.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shrộud, * **schroud,** * **shrud,** *s.* [A.S. *scrúd* = a garment, clothing; cogn. with Icel. *skrúdh* = the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norw., Dan., & Sw. *skrud* = dress. Allied to *shred* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A piece, shred, or fragment of stuff.

"Give my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vi. 274.

2. Dress, clothes, a garment, a dress.

3. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

"Nature's pleasant robe of green,
Humanity's appointed *shroud*, enwraps
Their monuments and their memory.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 4. Anything which serves to cover or surround; a surrounding.

"I stood
Among them, but not of them; in a *shroud*
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 113.

* 5. A covered place, serving as a retreat or shelter, as a den or cave; a vault under a church.

"*Cryptoporticus.* A vault or *shrouds*, as under a church or other place."—*Withals.*

* 6. Shelter, protection.

"Put yourself under his *shroud*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* 7. The branching top or foliage of a tree.

"An equivocal reference to *shrouds* in the sense of the branches of a tree."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.* (*Pl.*): [SHROUDING, C.].

2. *Nautical* (*Pl.*):

(1) Large ropes extending from the lower-mast heads to the sides of the ship, where they are fastened to the dead-eyes, which are secured to the channels. They serve to steady the mast athwartship, assist the stays and backstays in supporting it in a fore-and-aft direction, and afford means of ascending it. Shrouds are named from their position, or from the spar to which they are attached, as fore, main, mizzen, topmast, top-gallant, &c. The bowsprit-shrouds extend from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. [FUTTOCK-SHROUDS.]

"Mr. Hicks . . . ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the *shrouds*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. iv.

(2) The chains by which the funnel is braced, in steamers.

shroud-bridle, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of crowfoot fastened to the shrouds, to hold sheets, braces, &c.

shroud-laid, *a.*

Rope-making: A term applied to a rope made of four strands twisted around a core.

shroud-plate, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* [SHROUD, s., II. 1.].

2. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron plate fixed to a ship's side for the attachment of the shrouds.

(2) A ring surrounding a mast and to which the futtock-shrouds are secured.

shroud-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A fine quality of hawser-made rope, used for shrouds.

shroud-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of rope made fast, above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured, by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it.

shroud-truck, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden thimble secured to the shrouds and acting as a fair-leader for the running-rigging.

shrộud, *v.t.* & *i.* [SHROUD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To shelter or conceal with a shroud or covering; to cover, to hide from sight; to veil; to envelope so as to conceal.

"Amid the flock's domestic herd
His harmless head he hopes to *shroud*."
Scott: The Chase, xxiii.

2. To put a shroud or winding-sheet on; to dress for the grave.

"If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.

3. To lop the branches of. (*Prov.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take shelter or harbour.

* **shroude,** *v.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shrọ́ud'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shrouded-gear, *s,*

Mach.: Cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the interdental spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

shrọ́ud'-ĭńg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Hydraul.-eng.: The annular peripheral plates of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets; usually termed the sides of the buckets, as occupying positions at the sides of the wheel.

* **shrọ́ud'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-less.*] Without a shroud.

"Lies *shroudless*, unentombed."
Dodsley: Melpomene.

* **shrọ́ud'-ў,** * **shroud-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-y.*] Affording shelter.

"If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits."
Milton: MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge.

shrōve, *pret. of v.* [SHRIVE.]

* **shrōve,** *v.i.* [SHROVE-TIDE.] To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide; hence, to make merry.

"What else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving*?"—*Hale: Sermon on Luke* xvi. 25 (ed. 1683), p. 4.

Shrove-tide, *s.* Confession time; specifically, the time when people were shriven preparatory to Lent; the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash-Wednesday.

"For Easter gloves, or for a *Shrove-tide* hen,
Which bought to give, he takes to sell again."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 5.

Shrove Tuesday, *s.* Confession Tuesday; the day before Ash-Wednesday, the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, on which day all Catholics were accustomed to confess to their priest, after which they spent the day in merriment and sports, and dined on pancakes or fritters. The practice of eating pancakes on this day still survives, whence the name of Pancake-Tuesday or Pancake-day given to it. In Scotland Shrove-Tuesday is called Fastern's E'en or Fasten's E'en. [FASTENSEVEN.]

shrōv'-ĭńg, *s.* [SHROVE, *v.*] Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove-tide.

* **shrōw,** *s.* [SHREW, *s.*] A shrew.

"In such a night
Did pretty Jessica (like a little *shrow*)
Slander her love, and he forgave it her."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

shrŭb (1), * **schrub,** * **shrob,** *s.* [A.S. *scrob*; cogn. with Norw. *skrubba*; Dan. dial. *skrub*; and Eng. *scrub* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant having perennial branches proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. It is generally taller than a herb, and less tall than a tree. From four to twelve feet are common dimensions for a shrub.

"The flowering *shrubs* that decorate our door
Will prosper, though untended and alone."
Wordsworth: Farewell.

shrŭb (2), *s.* [Arab. *shirb*, *shurb* = a drink, a beverage, from *sharība* = he drank. *Shrub* and *syrup* are doublets.] [SHERBET.] A drink or liqueur, composed of acid, generally that of lemons and sugar, with spirit, chiefly rum, to preserve it.

* **shrŭb,** *v.t.* [SHRUB (1), s.] To prune down, so as to preserve a shrubby form.

"Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud."—*Anderson: Expos. of Benedictus* (1573), fol. 64.

shrŭb'-bĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; *-ery.*]

1. Shrubs generally or collectively.

2. A plantation of shrubs, formed as an ornament to gardens or pleasure-grounds.

"All the shore is adorned by a gay succession of country houses, *shrubberies*, and flower beds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **shrŭb'-bĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *shrubby*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shrubby.

shrŭb′ bў, *a.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s. ; *-y.*]

1. Full of or abounding with shrubs.

"Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point."
Milton : Comus, 396.

2. Resembling a shrub ; specifically applied to perennial plants having several woody stems.

"The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees."—*Dampier : Voyages,* ch. vi.

3. Consisting of shrubs or brushwood.

"The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills."
Armstrong : Art of Preserving Health.

shrubby-trefoil, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Ptelea (q.v.), and spec. *Ptelea trifoliata.*

* **shrŭb′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s. ; *-less.*] Destitute of shrubs.

"And was scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist."
Byron : Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

shrŭff, *s.* [A variant of *scurf* or *scruf.*] Refuse, rubbish ; the refuse or dross of metals ; light dry wood used as fuel. (*Prov.*)

shrŭg, * shrug-gyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *skrugge, skrukke* = to stoop ; Sw. dial. *skrukka, skruga* = to sit in a crouching position.]

A. *Trans. :* To draw up ; to contract ; always used with reference to the shoulders, and to denote a motion or action implying dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"He *shrugged* up his shoulders, and seemed to be terrified."—*Anson : Voyages,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To raise, draw up, or contract the shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"He grins, smacks, *shrugs,* and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices and school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go."
Donne : Satires, ii.

shrŭg, *s.* [Shrug, *v.*] The act of shrugging the shoulders ; a drawing up or raising of the shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"His shoulders witnessing by many a *shrug,*
How much his feelings suffer'd."
Cowper : Hope, 415.

shrŭnk, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Shrink.]

shrunk-on, *a.* [Shrink, *v.*, ¶.]

shrŭnk′-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Shrink.] Shrunk ; shrivelled up ; withered, contracted.

"To build for giants, and for his vain earth,
His *shrunken* ashes, raise this dome."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 152.

shŭck, *s.* [Prob. connected with *shock,* a.]

1. A shell or covering ; a husk or pod, especially the shell or covering of a nut, or the husk of corn.

2. The case or covering of the larvæ of certain insects.

"Larvæ when rising to the surface and before emerging from the *shuck.*"—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

3. A shock, a stook.

shŭck, *v.t.* [Shuck, *s.*] To shell ; to remove the shucks or husks of.

"*Shucking* peas in the barn."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 13, 1886.

shŭd′-dĕr, * shod-er, * schud-er, * schod-er, *v.i.* [A frequentative verb, from the same root as *scud* (q.v.) ; cf. O. H. Ger. *schittern* = to shake, to tremble, to quake.] To tremble or shake, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold ; to shiver, to quake.

"*Shuddering* with fear." *Dyer : The Fleece,* ii.

shŭd′-dĕr, *s.* [Shudder, *v.*] A trembling or shaking, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold ; a shivering.

"Terribly swear
Into strong *shudders.*"
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

shŭd′-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Shudder, *v.*]

shŭd′-dĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shuddering ; -ly.*] In a shuddering manner ; with shudders.

"We listen *shudderingly* for the creeping tiger."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Sept. 1877, p. 656.

shŭde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. connected with *shed,* v.] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. (*Simmonds.*)

shŭf′-fle, *v.t.* & *i.* [A doublet of *scuffle,* and a frequent. from *shove* (q.v.) ; Low Ger. *schuffeln, schüfeln.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To push or shove from one to the other ; to shove one way and the other.

"*Shuffling* her threads about the livelong day."
Cowper : Truth, 320.

2. To mix by pushing or passing from one place to another ; to throw into disorder : specif., to change the relative positions of, as of cards in a pack.

"A mere undistinguish'd chaos, where sense and reason, brute and man, are *shuffled* together without any order."—*Scott : Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. ii.

3. To remove or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent confusion.

"Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away."
Shakesp. : Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by moving.

"To deal and *shuffle,* to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences."
Cowper : Task, i. 474.

* 2. To shift, to move about.

"[The wind] soon came about again to the east, and blew a gentle gale ; yet it often *shuffled* about to the S.E."—*Dampier : Voyages* (an. 1686)

3. To change position, to shift ground, to evade questions, to prevaricate ; to practise shifts to elude detection.

* 4. To struggle, to shift, to make shift.

"Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. To move with a slovenly and dragging gait.

"*Shuffle* away with slippered feet to their offices."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 1, 1886.

6. To shove, push, or move the feet noisily to and fro on the floor ; to scrape the floor with the feet.

¶ 1. *To shuffle off :*

(1) *Trans. :* To get rid of ; to rid one's self of ; to shake off.

"When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iii. 1.

(2) *Intrans. :* To move off in a slovenly, dragging manner ; to evade, to equivocate.

"If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persist to *shuffle* it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised."—*Locke : On Education.*

* 2. *To shuffle up :* To throw together in haste ; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder.

"They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury."—*Bacon.*

shŭf′-fle, *s.* [Shuffle, *v.*]

1. A pushing, shoving, or jostling ; the act of shuffling, mixing, or throwing into confusion by change of places ; specif., the act of changing the relative position of cards in a pack by shuffling them.

"All ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter."—*Bentley : Boyle Lectures.*

2. An evasion, a trick, an artifice.

"Socinus's pretended reasons against the notion of remembrance were mere *shuffle* and pretence."—*Waterland : Works,* vii. 64.

3. In dancing, a rapid scraping movement with the feet.

* **shuffle-board,** *s.* The same as Shovel-board (q.v.).

* **shuffle-cap,** *s.* A play in which money is shaken in a cap or hat.

"He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shuffle-cap,* and all-fours."—*Arbuthnot.*

shuffle-scale, *s.*

Tailoring : A measure used by tailors. It is graduated at both ends, each end being independently adjustable.

shuffle wing, *s.* A local name for the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

shŭf′-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *shuffl(e) ; -er.*]

1. One who shuffles ; one who mixes up the cards previous to dealing.

2. One who walks or moves with a slovenly, dragging gait.

3. One who prevaricates or equivocates ; a prevaricator.

"The greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable."—*Waterland : Works,* iii. 160.

shŭf′-flĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shuffle, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Moving with a slovenly, dragging gait.

"'Tis like the forced gait of a *shuffling* nag."
Shakesp. : 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 1.

2. Prevaricating, evasive.

C. *As subst. :* The act of mixing or changing the relative position of things, as of cards ; evasion ; escape by artifice or trick.

"But 'tis not so above :
There is no *shuffling.*" *Shakesp. : Hamlet,* iii. 3.

shuffling-plates, *s. pl.*

Locksmith. : A series of isolated slabs or boards, made to advance in a given plane, then to drop down, return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement.

shŭf′-flĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *shuffling ; -ly.*] In a shuffling manner ; with shuffling ; evasively, prevaricatingly.

"I may go *shufflingly,* for I was never before walked in trammels ; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace."—*Dryden : Spanish Friar,* i.

* **shŭg,** *v.i.* [Shog.]

1. To shrug ; to writhe the body, as persons with the itch ; to scratch. (*Prov.*)

* 2. To crawl, to sneak.

* **shulde, * shul-den,** *v.i.* [Should.]

shule, shool, *s.* [Shovel, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **shullen, * shuln, * shul,** *v.i.* [Shall.]

shŭ′-mach, *s.* [Sumach.]

shŭn, * shonien, * shunien, *v.t.* [A.S. *scúnian, onscúnian,* orig. = to flee away, to hurry off ; cogn. with Icel. *skunda, skynda ;* Dan. *skynde ;* Sw. *skynda sig* = to hasten, to hurry, to speed.]

1. To avoid ; to keep clear of or away from ; to get or keep out of the way of ; to avoid, to shrink from, to eschew, to elude.

"Placed in such a light as to be *shunned* by every boy in the school."—*Goldsmith : The Bee.*

* 2. To decline, to neglect.

"I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God."—*Acts* xx. 27.

* **shŭn′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *shun ; -less.*] Not to be avoided or escaped ; inevitable.

"Alone he entered
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny." *Shakesp. : Coriolanus,* ii. 2.

shŭnt, * schont, * schount, * schownt, * schunt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *skunda* = to speed.] [Shun.]

A. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To start aside ; to step or go aside.

"I *shunted* from a peyke."
Little John Nobody. (*Halliwell.*)

* 2. To escape ; to get away.

"If at ye shap you to *shount.*" *Alexander,* 2,143.

3. To go away ; to depart, to shift.

"Elder Shipp managed to *shunt* away from the question of Mormon morality altogether."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1886.

* 4. To put off ; to delay.

5. To turn or be turned from one line of rails to another ; to be switched from one railway track to another ; figuratively, to be diverted from one's original purpose.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To shun, to avoid. (*Prov.*)

2. To give a start to ; to shove. (*Prov.*)

3. To move or turn aside : as,

(1) To turn a railway train from the main line into a siding ; to switch off.

"In goods trains the guard, moreover, has to *shunt* and marshal the wagons."—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 23, 1885.

(2) To shift to another circuit, as an electric current.

4. To get rid of ; to push or set aside ; to free from, as something disagreeable.

"He did not do me any harm, and a friendly policeman came up and gently *shunted* him."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 15, 1886

shŭnt, *s.* [Shunt, *v.*]

1. The act of turning aside ; specif., the turning off or shunting of a railway train from the main line into a siding, so as to leave the main line clear.

2. *Ordn. :* The transferrence of the studs on a projectile from the deeper to the shallower sides of the grooves of a gun in passing along the bore, so that it may leave the bore axially, as is effected in Armstrong's and some other systems of rifling.

3. *Teleg. :* A wire used to divert a portion of the current.

shunt-gun, *s.*

Ordn. : A rifled gun having two sets of grooves, one down which the studs on the

projectile are passed in loading, and another, not so deep, along which the studs pass in discharging, thus fitting tightly in the shallower rifling of the double groove, the ball being shunted from one set to the other at the bottom of the bore by the explosion of the charge.

shŭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shunt*, v.; *-er.*] One who shunts; specif. a servant employed on a railway to shunt or switch off a train or carriage from one line to another.

shüre, *pret. of v.* [Shear, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

shŭrf, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. (*Scotch.*)

* **shŭrk,** *v.i.* [Shark, *v.*]

shŭt, * **shitte,** * **shutte** (pa. t. * *shette*, * *shit*, *shut*, pa. par. * *schit*, * *shette*, * *shit*, *shut*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *scyttan* = to shut, prop. = to fasten with a bolt or sliding-bar (*shuttle*), which took its name from being *shot* across; O. Dut. *schut* = an arrow, a dart; Dut. *schutten* = to shut in, to lock up; *schut* = a fence, a screen, a partition; Ger. *schützen* = to protect, to shut off water; *schutz* = a guard, a flood-gate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To close, so as to bar egress or ingress; to bar.

"Jesus cam while the yatis weren *schit*, and stood in the myddil and seide pees to you."—*Wycliffe: John* xx.

2. To close by bringing the parts close together: as, To *shut* a book.

3. To forbid or bar entrance into; to prevent access to; to bar, to prohibit.

"Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast Is open?" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 691.

4. To inclose, to surround, to confine, to hem in.

"*Shut* me nightly in a charnel-house." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.

5. To cover over or up. (Often followed by *up*.)

"And *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

6. To preclude, to exclude.

"On various seas not only lost, But *shut* from every shore, and barred from every coast." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 7. To contract, to harden. (*Deut.* xv. 7.)

B. *Intrans.:* To close itself; to be closed: as, A door *shuts* of itself; flowers *shut* at night.

¶ 1. *To shut in:*

(1) To inclose, to confine. (*Genesis* vii. 16.)

(2) To cover or intercept from view: as, The headland *shuts in* the view.

2. *To shut off:*

(1) To exclude, to intercept: as, To *shut off* from supplies.

(2) To prevent or stop the passage of, as steam to an engine, by closing the throttle-valve.

3. *To shut out:* To preclude from entering; to deny or refuse admission to; to exclude.

4. *To shut up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To close; to make fast; to secure the entrance into.

"*Shut up* your doors." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

(*b*) To inclose, to confine: as, To *shut up* a prisoner.

* (*c*) To bring to an end; to terminate. (*Dryden.*)

* (*d*) To bar.

"Our halberds did so *shut up* his passage." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

(*e*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.

(*f*) To cause to become silent by argument, retort, authority, or force; to cause to cease; to put an end to the action of. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease speaking; to become silent. (*Colloq.*)

5. *To shut up shop:* To come to an end; to cease to exist.

"It would not be many months before, to use a homely expression, our mercantile marine would *shut up shop*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1884.

shŭt, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Shut, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Closed, barred, fastened.

2. Rid, free. (Followed by *of*.)

3. Not resonant or sonorous; dull. (Said of sound.)

II. *Orthoepy:* Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *grit*.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shutting; close.

"Since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

* 2. A small door or cover; a shutter.

"In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one-third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism."—*Newton.*

II. *Metal-work:* The line of junction of two pieces of metal united by welding.

¶ *Cold shut:* [Cold-shut].

shûte, *s.* [Chute, Shoot, *s.*]

shŭt'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *shut*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which shuts or closes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* A framing hung upon hinges to the sash-frame of a window, and serving to close out the light or spectators. There are inside and outside shutters. The former are usually in several pieces, called flaps, which are hinged together and fold into a casing called a boxing. [Front-shutter.] Some shutters are arranged to be opened and closed by a sliding movement, either horizontally or vertically; and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removed from the window.

"The wealthy, In lofty litters borne, can read and write, Or sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. v.

2. *Found.:* [Gate-shutter; Shuttle].

shutter-fastening, shutter-hook, *s.* A hook for fastening a shutter, open or shut.

shutter-hook, *s.* [Shutter-fastening.]

shutter lift, *s.* A catch on a shop-shutter, by which to lift it.

shŭt'-tẽr, *v.t.* [Shutter, *s.*] To close up or protect with shutters.

"Here is Garraway's bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

shŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shut, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-work.: The act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

shutting post, *s.* The post or joint against which a gate or door is closed.

shŭt'-tle, * **schit-el,** * **shit-tle,** * **schet-yl,** * **schyt-tyl,** * **shyt-tell,** *s.* [A.S. *scyttels*, from *scut-*, base of pl. of pa. t. of *sceótan* = to shoot (q.v.); cogn. with Dan. *skytte*, *skyttel* = a shuttle; Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *sköttel*.] [Shoot, Shut.]

1. *Weaving:* An instrument used by weavers for shooting or passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other, between the threads of the warp. It is a boat-shaped piece of wood which carries a bobbin or cop, containing the yarn of the weft or woof. The shuttle sometimes has wheels to facilitate its motion. It is thrown by hand or by the fly. In the latter case, the ends of the shuttle-race form boxes into which the shuttle is received, and out of which it is driven by a smart blow from a pin called a driver or picker. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and they are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding the handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, in 1735. The shuttle for haircloth weaving has no pirn, but a spring-catch to hold the ends of the hair forming the weft, and carry them through the shed when the shuttle is thrown.

"Ye weavers all your *shuttles* throw, And bid broad-cloths and serges grow." *Gay: Shepherd's Week*, i.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch.

3. *Hydraul.-eng.:* The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on to a wheel. That side of a wheel which receives the water is known as the shuttle-side.

4. *Found.:* [Gate-shutter].

shuttle-binder, *s.* [Binder, B. 5.]

shuttle-box, *s.*

1. [Box (3), *s.*, II. 6. (2).]

2. One of a set of compartments containing shuttles with differently-coloured threads, and brought in relation with the picker according to the pattern.

* **shuttle-brained,** *a.* Volatile, unsteady, fickle.

shuttle-check, *s.*

Weaving: A contrivance to prevent a shuttle from bouncing out of the box by recoil. [Shuttle-binder.]

shuttle race, *s.* [Lay-race.]

shuttle shaped dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis puta*.

shuttle-train, *s.*

Railway: A train that goes backwards and forwards over the same distance, the position of the engine only being changed.

* **shŭt'-tle,** *v.i.* [Shuttle, *s.*; cf. Scuttle.] To move quickly backwards and forwards, like a weaver's shuttle.

"Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. i.

shŭt'-tle-cŏck, * **shŭt'-tel-cŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *shuttle*, s., and *cork.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cork stuck with feathers, which is struck with a battledore; also the game itself.

"With dice, with cards, with billiards farre unfit, With *shuttelcocks*, misseeming manlie wit." *Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.*

2. *Bot.: Peripteca punicea*, a malvaceous plant, a native of Spain. The flowers have the shape of a shuttlecock.

* **shŭt'-tle-cŏck,** *v.t.* [Shuttlecock, *s.*] To bandy or throw backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us."—*Thackeray: Virginians* (pocket ed.), ii. 264.

* **shŭt'-tle-cork,** *s.* [Shuttlecock, *s.*]

shwăn'-păn, sçhwăn'-păn, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese calculating machine, similar to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner. [Abacus.]

shỹ, * **schey,** * **shie,** * **skey,** * **skyg,** *a.* [A.S. *sceoh* = timid; Dan. *sky* = shy, skittish; Sw. *skygg*; M. H. Ger. *schreih*, *schieh*; Ger. *scheu.*]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance; timid, readily frightened.

"They are very *shy*, therefore it is hard to shoot them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

2. Sensitively timid; reserved, modest, bashful, coy, retiring; not familiar or free of behaviour.

"Like some *shy* maid in convent bred." *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 16.

3. Cautious, wary, careful, chary. (Followed by *of*.)

"I am very *shy of* employing corrosive liquors in the preparations of medicines."—*Boyle.*

4. Suspicious, distrustful, jealous. (Generally followed by *of*.)

5. Having less money staked than the rules of the game require. (*Betting slang.*)

shỹ, *v.i.* & *t.* [Shy, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To start or turn aside suddenly from any object which startles or causes fear. (Said of a horse.)

"*Shy*, sir?—he wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys, with their tails burnt off."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. v.

2. To throw stones.

B. *Trans.:* To throw, as a stone, at a person or thing.

"With a grievous 'clod' in his hand to *shy* at it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1865.

shỹ, *s.* [Shy, *v.*]

1 The act of starting aside; a sudden start aside made by a horse.

2. The act of throwing a stone, or the like.

3. A throw, a fling. [Fling, *s.*, 2.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

shy ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shy*, *a.* ; *-ly.*] In a shy manner; timidly, coyly, bashfully.

***shyne,** *s.* [illegible]

shy nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *shy*, *a.* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being shy; reserve, coyness, bashfulness.

shȳ stẽr, *s.* A tricky, unprincipled, or incompetent lawyer, or other person. (*Slang.*)

sī, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale (scale of C); in others to the seventh note of any diatonic scale.

sī a gō nī næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stagonī(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Cataboïdæ or of Staphylinidæ. Predatory beetles found chiefly in sandy districts around the Mediterranean.

sī a gō nī ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *stagones* = the maxillary muscles.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stagininæ (q.v.). They have perrected horns on the head and thorax. The males are in two sets, differing greatly in the size of their bodies and in the development of their horns. The females are the more numerous sex. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. viii., x.)

† sī a gûsch, *s.* [Pers. = black ear.]

Zool.: *Felis caracal*, the Caracal (q.v.)

sī ăl a gŏgue, *s.* [Sialogogue.]

sī ā lĭ a, *s.* [From (*Motacilla*) *sialis*, the Linnæan name of the Blue-bird (q.v.). (Now *Sialia sialis.*)] [Sialis.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Accentorinæ, with eight species, ranging from the United States to Guatemala. Bill short, broad at base; nostrils in groove, opening elongated; wings very long and pointed; hind too moderate. (*Tristram*, in *Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 260.)

sī ăl ī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Planipennia. Antennæ bristle-shaped or filiform, ocelli generally present, head nearly in front of the thorax, having the mouth in line with it instead of beneath. Fore and hind wings similar except that the front margin of the anterior pair is more dilated. Larvæ nearly all aquatic, pupæ not inclosed in a cocoon.

sī a lĭs, *s.* [Gr. σιαλίς (*sialis*) = a kind of bird.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sialidæ (q.v.). *Sialis lutaria*, common in spring and early summer upon walls and palings near water, is used by anglers as bait.

sī ăl ŏ gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. σίαλον (*sialon*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.] A medicine which promotes salivary discharge, as pyrethrum, various preparations of mercury, &c.

¶ Garrod divided these medicines into Topical or Direct Sialogogues (as Mustard, &c.), and remote (as Mercurial Salts).

sī a măng, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Hylobates syndactylus*, a Gibbon from Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. It is larger than the rest of the genus (True Gibbons), has abnormally long pectoral limbs, and the middle and index digits of the pelvic limbs are united for nearly the whole length. A laryngeal air-sac is present. It can walk fairly well in the erect position, by balancing itself with its arms, or by placing them over the head, and is quiet and affectionate in captivity.

Sī a mēse', *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Siam, its inhabitants, or language.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing. or Pl.*): An inhabitant or native, or the inhabitants of Siam.

2. The language of the people of Siam. It is monosyllabic and uninflected.

Siamese coupling, *s.* A hose coupling which serves to divide one stream into two, or unite two streams into one.

Siamese muggar, *s.*

Zool.: [illegible]

Sī a mēse', *v.t.* To double or divide the volume (of a stream) by means of a Siamese coupling; a term derived from the "Siamese Twins," and used by firemen (*U. S.*)

*** sib, * sibe, * sybbe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sib*, *sybb* = peace, quiet, agreement.] [Gossip.]

*** A.** *As subst.:* A relation.

"Our pastimes, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the country [the Israelites]." *Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 130.

B. *As adj.:* Related, akin, in affinity, related by consanguinity. (*Scotch.*)

"They been but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of yours especial han nigh *sibbe* to hem." *Chaucer: Tale of Melebeus.*

¶ Marlowe uses the word as an endearing form of address:

"Tush, *Sib*, if this be all,
Valois and I will soon be friends again."
Edward II., iii. 1.

sib a ry, [illegible]

Sib bald, *s.* [Dr. Robert Sibbald, who wrote on the fauna of Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century.] (See compound.)

Sibbald's rorqual, *s.*

Zool.: *Balænoptera sibbaldii*, one of the largest forms, abundant in the Arctic regions; black above; slate-gray below, varied with white spots.

sib băl di a, *s.* [Diandria.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Potentilleæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Potentilla. Calyx in ten alternately large and small segments; petals, five to seven, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; achenes four to ten. One British species, *Potentilla* (formerly *Sibbaldia*) *procumbens*. It is a small glaucous, hairy plant, with trifoliolate leaves and small yellow flowers, occurring abundantly on the Scottish mountains.

*** sibbe,** *a.* & *s.* [Sib.]

sib bŏng, * sĭv vŏng, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"*sibbong*. This term, derived from a Scotch word, signifying 'kindred,' is suggestive of a disease prevalent in families, and presumed to be a form of chronic syphilis." *Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,401.

Si ber i an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large extent of Russian territory in the north of Asia.

Siberian crab, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus prunifolia*, introduced into English gardens from Siberia, A.D. 1758.

Siberian dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the Esquimaux dog, but of larger size and more docile temper. They do not stand so high as the pointer, but their thick hair, three or four inches long in the winter, gives them an appearance of greater stoutness. Under this hair is a coating of soft, fine wool, which begins to grow in the winter, and drops off in the spring. Muzzle sharp, generally black; ears erect.

Siberian pea tree, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus Caragana.

Siberian sub region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the Palæarctic region, extending from Kamtchatka and Behring's Straits, and from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Himalayas of Sikkim in 26° N. lat.

si ber ite, [After Siberi(a), where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Rubellite (q.v.).

sĭb ĭl ance, *s.* [Eng. *sibilan(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being sibilant; a sibilant or hissing sound.

*** sib il an cy,** [Eng. *sibilant*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being sibilant, or of being pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z*.

sĭb ĭl ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sibilans*, pr. par. of *sibilo* = to hiss.]

A. *As adj.:* Hissing; making a hissing sound; uttered or pronounced with a hissing sound.

"It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters." *Bolder: Elements of Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter which is pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound of the voice, as *s* or *z*.

*** sĭb ĭl ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sibilatum*, sup. of *sibilo* = to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, as that of *s* or *z*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

*** sĭb ĭl a tion,** *s.* [Sibilate.] The act of hissing, or of pronouncing with a hissing sound; a hissing sound; a hiss.

"*S* has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails to so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continual *sibilation*." *Johnson: Eng. Dict.* [illegible]

*** sĭb ĭl a tor ў,** *a.* [Eng. [illegible]; *-ory.*] [illegible]

*** sĭb ĭl oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sibilus*, from *sibilo* = to hiss.] Hissing, sibilant.

sĭb ĭl ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a hissing, a whistling.]

Pathol.: A dry sound like a sibilant murmur heard by auscultation in bronchitis; it indicates that the air tubes are partially narrowed.

*** sib rede,** *s.* [A.S.] Relationship, relations. (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

sib thorp ō ĭa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sibthorp(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhinanthidæ (q.v.).

sib thorp i a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, prof. of botany at Oxford in the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: Mousewort; the typical genus of Sibthorpieæ (q.v.). Calyx in four to eight deep spreading segments; corolla subregular, four to eight cleft; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla or one fewer; stigma [illegible] compressed, two-celled, two-valved, loculicidal. Known species four or five, widely distributed. One, *Sibthorpia europæa*, is British, but very rare. It has a creeping stem, and pink flowers, with two small yellowish lobes.

Sib ўl, * Sўb il, * Sўb ill, *s.* [Lat. *Sibylla*, from Gr. Σίβυλλα (*Sibulla*) = a Sibyl.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of a number of certain women supposed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the ancient world. According to Varro, the Sibyls were ten in number: Persica, Delphica, Cimmeria (of Cumæ, in Italy), Erythræa, Samia, Cumæa (of Cymæ, in Æolis, called Amalthæa, Herophile, and Demophile), Hellespontica, Phrygia, who prophesied at Ancyra, Libyssa, and Tiburs, called Albunea, worshipped at Tibur. Besides these there were a Hebrew, a Chaldean, a Babylonian, an Egyptian, a Sardinian Sibyl, and some others. It is considered, however, most probable that the first eight of these were in reality identical. The most celebrated of the whole number was the Cymæan (Amalthæa), who is said to have offered the Sibylline Books, originally nine in number, and which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire, to Tarquin the Proud. Tarquin refusing to give the price she asked, she went away and burnt three of them. Returning with the remainder, she again offered those to the king at the same price, and on his second refusal departed again, and returned with three, which she still offered at the same price as the original nine. The king, struck with her conduct, at last acceded to her offer, and entrusted the care of the books to certain priests (the quindecemviri). They were preserved in a stone chest beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and were consulted in times of public danger or calamity. They were destroyed by the fire that consumed the Capitol in the Marsic war. After this calamity, ambassadors were sent to collect fragments of Sibylline prophecies in various countries; from these Augustus formed two new books, which were deposited in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. Sibylline verses are often quoted by Christian writers, as containing prophecies of Christianity; but these are forgeries of the second century. (*Ramsay.*)

2. A prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch. (*Byron: Dream.*)

sĭb ўl line, [Lat. *sibyllinus*.] Of or pertaining to the Sibyls; written, composed, or uttered by a Sibyl; prophetical, like the utterances of the Sibyls.

"The other extreme may be, in concluding the whole business of the [illegible] twisting to Christianity to have [illegible] and flgment." *Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 682.

sibylline books, sibylline oracles, *s. pl.*

sĭb′ ȳl lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Sibyl; -ist.*] A devotee of or believer in the Sibyls; a believer in the Sybilline oracles.

"Upon Celsus mentioning a sect of Christians called *Sibyllists*, Origen tells us, that these were such as using the sibylline testimonies, were called so in way of disgrace, by other Christians, who would not allow the sibyl to have been a prophetess."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 284.

sĭc, *adv.* [Lat. = so.] Thus, so. (A word often used within brackets in quoting, in order to call attention to the fact that the word or words are quoted exactly and literally. It is generally used to indicate that there is or seems to be a mistake in the original, or to express a difference of opinion, or contempt.)

sĭc, *a.* [Such.] (*Scotch.*)

*** sĭc′ a more,** *s.* [Sycamore.]

sĭc′ ca, *s.* [Hind.] An Indian jeweller's weight of about 180 grains troy.

*** sicca rupee,** *s.* [Rupee.]

sĭc′ can, *a.* [Eng. *such; -an.*] Such; such kind of. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na! If ye are nae friend to kirk and the king, and are detained as *siccan* a person."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

sĭc′ car, sĭk′ kar, *a.* [Sicker.]

*** sĭc′ cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *siccatus*, pa. par. of *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.] To dry.

*** sĭc cā′ tion,** *s.* [Lat. *siccatio.*] The act or process of drying.

sĭc′ ca tive, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *siccativus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Drying; causing to dry; tending to dry.

"The extreme bitterness and *siccative* faculty."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 134.

B. *As subst.:* [Dryer, II. 8].

*** sĭc çĭf′ ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *siccificus*, from *siccus* = dry, and *facio* = to make.] Causing dryness.

*** sĭc′ çĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus* = dry; Fr. *siccité.*] Destitution of moisture; dryness, aridity.

"That which is coagulated by a fiery *sicelty*, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** sĭçe,** *s.* [Fr. *six* = six.] The number six at dice.

"What reason can he have to presume that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice*?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., p. 128.

sĭ′ çĕ ȫ æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sic(yos)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ece.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitaceæ. Placentæ not projecting into the cavity. Seed solitary from the top of the cell. (*Lindley.*)

sĭçh, *a.* [Such.]

¶ Still used in vulgar talk.

*** sĭch,** *s.* [A.S. = a watercourse.] A little current of water which is dry in summer; a gutter. (*Cowel.*)

Sĭ çĭl′ ĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Sicilian saffron, *s.*

Bot.: Crocus odorus.

Sicilian vespers, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily, which began on a signal given by the first stroke of the vesper-bell on Easter Monday in 1282.

sĭ çĭl ĭ a′ na, sĭ çĭl ĭ a′ nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A graceful dance of the Sicilian peasantry, set to a melody in $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$ time, of a simple pastoral character.

sĭ çĭl′ ĭ an ite, *s.* [Eng. *Sicilian*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested for the celestite (q.v.) from Sicily, because of the exceptional beauty of the crystal-groups found in the sulphur mines there.

sĭck, * sek, * seke, * sicke, * sik, * sike, *a.* [A.S. *seóc*; cogn. with Dut. *ziek*; Icel. *sjuka*; Dan. *syg*; Sw. *sjuk*; Goth. *siuks*; Ger. *siech.*]

*** 1.** Affected with disease of any kind; ill; in bad health. (Still used in this sense in America.)

"Tie up the knocker, say I'm *sick*, I'm dead."
Pope: Satires. (Prol.)

2. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

"If you are *sick* at sea." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

3. Tending to cause or accompanied with sickness: as, a *sick* headache.

4. Disgusted; having a strong feeling against or dislike to. (Followed by *of.*)

"I am *sick of* this false world."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

5. Feeling ill or disturbed.

"I am *sick* at heart." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

***** 6. Applied to any irregular, distempered, or corrupt state.

"Poor kingdom, *sick* with civil blows."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

7. Occupied by or set apart for sick persons: as, a *sick* room.

8. A trade term applied to wine when it loses its brightness and becomes turbid; caused, according to Pasteur, by low vegetable cells or organisms, the growth and development of which are promoted by slight elevations of temperature, or exposure to air.

¶ *The sick:* Persons affected with disease collectively.

sick bay, *s.*

Naut.: A portion of the main deck, usually in the bow, partitioned off for invalids.

sick bed, *s.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

sick berth, *s.* An apartment for the sick in a man-of-war.

*** sick brained,** *a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.

*** sick fallen,** *a.* Struck down with sickness or illness.

"A *sick-fallen* beast." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

sick headache, *s.* [Megrim, II. 2.]

sick list, *s.* A list containing the names of persons laid up by sickness.

¶ *On the sick list:* Indisposed.

Sick Man, *s.*

Hist.: A term applied to Turkey on January 15, 1854, by the Czar Nicholas, in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Czar intimated his opinion that Turkey was sick and dying. He therefore proposed that, to avoid a European war when the demise took place, Russia and Great Britain should come at once to a private arrangement as to the disposal of the Sick Man's effects. As France was ignored in the arrangement, there was some doubt as to the good faith of the Czar. The British Government rejected the proposal, intimated its belief in the recovery of the Sick Man, and soon after fought by his side in the Crimean war.

*** sĭck,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sick, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make sick; to sicken.

B. *Intrans.:* To become sick or ill; to sicken.

"Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

sĭck′ ĕn, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *sick; -en.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall ill, to become ill; to fall into sickness or disease.

"My Lord of Southampton and his eldest son *sickened* at the siege."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

2. To become qualmish or sick at heart; to feel sick; to be filled with disgust, aversion, or abhorence.

"Pensive she stood on Ilion's towery height,
Beheld the war, and *sicken'd* at the sight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 469.

3. To become distempered; to decay; to languish, to become feeble.

"When love begins to *sicken* and decay."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make sick; to disease.

2. To make squeamish or qualmish.

3. To disgust.

***** 4. To impair, to weaken.

"Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

sĭck′ ĕn ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Sicken.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making sick; causing disgust, disgusting. (*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xvii.)

sĭck′ ĕn ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sickening; -ly.*] In a sickening manner.

"Seized her by the arm, with a grip not painful, but *sickeningly* firm."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1877, p. 628.

sĭc′ kĕr, * sik er, * sik ere, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *securus* = secure (q.v.); cf. O. Fris. *siker, sikur*; Dut. *zeker*; O. H. Ger. *sickur*; Ger. *sicher*; Sw. *säker*; Dan. *sikker*; Wel. *sicr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sure, certain, steady, firm. (*Scotch.*)

"Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
To keep me *sicker.*"
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Surely, certainly.

"*Sicker* thou's but a lazy loord." *Spenser.*

*** sĭc′ kĕr, * sik er,** *v.t.* [Sicker, *a.*] To make sure or certain; to assure.

"Now be we duchesses both I and ye,
And *sikerde* to the regals of Athenes,
And both hereafter likely to be queenes."
Chaucer: Legend of Ariadne.

*** sĭc′ kĕr lȳ, † sik er ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sicker; -ly.*] Surely, certainly, firmly.

"And by that light she saw hem bothe two,
But *sickerly* she n'iste who was who."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,226.

*** sĭc′ kĕr nĕss, * sik er nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sicker; -ness.*] Certainty, security; sureness, secureness. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,153.)

sĭck′ ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sick; -ish.*]

1. Rather sick; somewhat sick or diseased; feeling sick or squeamish.

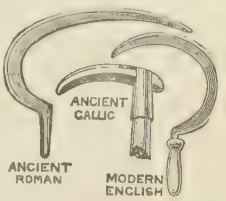
"The medicine had scarce any other sensible operation upon her, and did not make her *sickish.*"—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 145.

2. Somewhat exciting nausea or disgust; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste.

sĭck′ ĭsh lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sickish; -ly.*] In a sickish manner.

sĭck′ ĭsh nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sickish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sickish.

sĭc′ kle, * sik il, * sik ul, * syck ell, *s.* [A.S. *sicol*, from Lat. *secula* = a sickle, from *seco* = to cut; cogn. with Dut. *sikkel*; Icel. *sigdhr, sigdh*; Dan. *segel*; O. H.Ger. *sihhila*; Ger. *sickel.*]



SICKLES.

1. *Husbandry:* A reaping-hook; a hooked blade, flattened in the plane of its curve and sharpened on its inner edge, used for cutting growing grain. One side of the blade is notched, so as always to sharpen with a serrated edge.

"The plough he guided, and the scythe he sway'd;
And the ripe corn before his *sickle* fell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. *Astron.:* A group of stars in the constellation Leo, resembling a sickle in form. The radiant point of the Leonids is within its area.

sickle-bills, *s. pl.*

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the genera Drepanornis and Epimachus.

2. Eutoxeres, a genus of Humming-birds, with three species, from Central America, remarkable for their strong and greatly arched bills. When approaching a flower, like other Humming-birds, in a direct line, they no sooner reach the calyx than they alter the position of their body in a downward direction, so that they appear to be suspended from the flower by the tip of the bill. The sexes are alike in plumage, which is rather plain.

sickle-head, *s.*

Husbandry: The pitman-head in a reaping-machine, which grasps the end of the cutter-bar.

sickle-pod, *s.*

Bot.: Arabis canadensis.

sickle-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or form of a sickle.

*** sĭc′ kled (le** as **ĕl),** *a.* [Eng. *sickl(e); -ed.*] Furnished with a sickle.

"Tempts the *sickled* swain into the field."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,322.

*** sĭc'-kle-man, * sĭc'-klĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sickle; man, -er.*] One who cuts grain with a sickle; a reaper.

"Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

*** sĭck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sick; -less.*] Free from sickness.

sĭc'-kle-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sickle,* and *wort;* A.S. *sicelwyrt.* Named from the shape of the corolla when seen in profile. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: (1) *Prunella vulgaris;* (2) *Ajuga reptans.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** sĭck'-lĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sickly; -ly.*] In a sickly or unhealthy manner; unhealthily.

"His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side."
Browning: Sordello, bk. ii.

sĭck'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sickly; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sickly; the state of being in ill health or indisposed; indisposition.

"My personal maladies and *sickliness* cannot rightly infer the inefficacy of the medicines I impart or recommended."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 316.

2. The state of being characterized by or attended with much sickness; prevalence of sickness or disease; unhealthiness.

"Next compare the *sickliness,* healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

3. A sickly look or appearance.

4. The disposition or tendency to generate disease: as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

sĭck'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sick; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Somewhat sick, ill, or affected with disease; not healthy; habitually indisposed; delicate.

"The king of Spain was a *sickly* child."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Connected with sickness; attended with or characterized by sickness; unhealthy; marked by or attended with a wide prevalence of disease: as, a *sickly* season.

3. Producing or tending to produce disease; unhealthy.

"Has some *sickly* eastern waste
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 255.

4. Faint, weak, languid; appearing unhealthy or distempered.

5. Causing or tending to cause qualmishness or disgust; sickening.

"Feels a sensible distaste for *sickly* sentimentality on the one hand, or outrageous sensationalism on the other."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 17, 1885.

*** B.** *As adverb:*

1. In a sickly manner; unhealthily.

"We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Reluctantly; with reluctance or aversion.

"Cold and *sickly* he vented them."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.

*** sĭck'-lў,** *v.t.* [Sickly, *a.*] To make sickly or diseased; to give a sickly appearance to.

"And thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

sĭck'-nĕss, * seke-ness, * syk-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *seócnes,* from *seóc* = sick.]

1. The quality or state of being sick or diseased; the state of suffering from some disease; disease; ill-health; indisposition, illness.

"I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. A disease, a malady, an illness.

"To heale al maner of *sicknesses,* and al maner diseases."—*Matt.* x. (1551).

3. A disordered state of the stomach, attended by nausea, retching, or vomiting.

*** 4.** Any diseased or disordered state.

"Argues a great *sickness* in his judgment."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

*** sĭc'-la-tôun, * syc-la-ton, * sig-la-ton,** *s.* [Ciclatoun.]

*** sic-le,** *s.* [Shekel.]

sĭc'-līke, *a.* & *adv.* [Scotch *sic* = such, and *like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Such like; such, similar.

"That you, sir, and other *siclike* unhappy persons."
—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xxxvi.

B. *As adv.:* In the same manner.

sĭ-çў'-a-sēş, *s.* [Gr. σικύασις (*sikuasis*) = a cupping.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiesocidæ, with incisor-like teeth in both jaws, from the coast of Chili and the West Indies.

sĭ-çўd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σικύδιον (*sikudion*), dimin. from σικύα (*sikua*) = (1) the long Indian gourd, (2) a cupping glass.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ (q.v.); ventral fins united, and forming a short disk, more or less adherent to the abdomen. Small freshwater fishes, from rivers of the islands in the Indo-Pacific. About twelve species are known.

sĭ'-çў-ŏs, sў'-çĭ-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. σίκυος or σικυός (*sikuos*) = the wild cucumber.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Siceæ (q.v.). The roots and seeds of *Sicyos angulatus,* a North American climbing plant, are bitter and diuretic.

sĭ'-da, *s.* [Gr. σίδη (*sidē*) = (1) a pomegranate tree, (2) a water plant, perhaps a water lily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sideæ (q.v.). Calyx cup-shaped, five-cleft, valvate; petals five; stamens and styles many, the former in a columnar tube, the latter more or less united at the base; capsule few- or many-celled, each cell with one roundish, flattened, suspended seed. It contains about 200 herbs and shrubs, from the warmer parts of the world. *Sida rhombifolia, S. rhomboidea, S. cordifolia, S. carpinifolia, S. abutila, S. tiliæfolia,* &c., have delicate fibres, which may be used as a substitute for hemp and flax. The last species is cultivated for this purpose in China. The roots of *S. cordifolia* and *S. acuta,* mixed with rice, are given in India in dysentery; that of *S. carpinifolia* is prescribed in intermittent fevers, stomach complaints, &c.; those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. spinosa* are also medicinal. The leaves of *S. acuta, S. retusa,* and *S. mauritania* are made into poultices, and the chewed leaves of *S. carpinifolia* are applied in Brazil to wasp-stings.

sĭd'-dōw, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Soft, pulpy. (*Prov.*)

sīde, * sīid, * syde, * syyd, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *síde* = a side; *síd* = long, extended; cogn. with Dut. *zijde;* Icel. *síđa;* Dan. *side;* Sw. *sida;* O. H. Ger. *sita;* Ger. *seite.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The broad and long part or surface of any body, as distinguished from the ends, which are of less extent, and may be points; one of the parts of a body that run collaterally, or that, being opposite to each other, are extended in length.

2. The exterior line of anything considered with regard to length; margin, edge, border, verge.

"I would you had been by the ship's *side.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. The part of an animal between the hip and the shoulder; one of the opposite parts fortified by the ribs; one of the two parts of the body lying on each side of a plane, passing from front to back along the spine.

"His brawny *sides* with hairy bristles armed."
Shakesp: Venus & Adonis, 625.

4. The part of a person on the right hand or the left; hence, used to denote nearness, proximity, or neighbourhood.

"She, on his left *side,* craving aid."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

5. The part between the top and bottom; a slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill.

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or its situation as regards the points of the compass; direction, quarter, region.

"Towards the south *side* turned thei ther flete."
Robert de Brunne, p. 59.

7. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to the rest; one of two principal parts or surfaces opposed to each other.

"The tables were written on both their *sides,* on the one *side* and on the other."—*Exodus* xxxii. 15.

8. A part or position viewed as opposite to or as contrasted with another.

"Armado on th' one *side,* and his page o' t'other."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iv. 1.

9. A party, faction, interest, or opinion opposed to another.

"The Lord is on my *side.*"—*Psalm* cxviii 6.

10. The interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; a view contradictory of another.

"Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace."—*Sprat.*

11. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.

"Brother by the mother's *side.*"
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A spinning motion or bias given to a ball, by striking it on the side, causing it to deflect more or less in the direction of that side, on touching a cushion.

"It is possible, theoretically, to communicate *side* to an object ball. But the amount of *side* so communicated is inappreciable, and in practice it may be disregarded."—*Field,* Dec. 4, 1886.

2. *Cloth:* The surface on the right or dressed side of cloth.

3. *Football, &c.:* [Off, ¶].

4. *Geom.:* Any line which forms one of the boundaries of a right-lined figure, as the *side* of a triangle, &c.; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid: as, the *side* of a parallelopiped or of a prism.

5. *Mining* (*Pl.*): The hard rock enclosing the vein on both sides.

6. *Naut.:* The part of a vessel from stem to stern and from the gunwale to the main-wale. Below the latter is the bottom.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Long, large, hanging low, as a dress. (Obsolete except in Scotland.)

"A *side* sweeping gown."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. 1.

2. Being, or situated at, or on the side; lateral.

"Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts."—*Exodus* xii. 7.

3. Being from or toward the side; oblique, indirect.

"By a neat *side* stroke, sent the ball between the posts."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

*** 4.** Oblique, indirect, not legitimate. (Of immaterial things.)

"They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ (1) *By the side of:* Near to, adjoining, close at hand.

(2) *Exterior side:* [Exterior].

(3) *Interior side:*

Fort.: A line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.

(4) *Side by side:* Close together and abreast.

(5) *To choose sides:* To select parties for competition in a game or exercise.

(6) *To put on side:* To assume an air of undue importance; to be conceited. (A metaphor probably taken from billiards.) [Side, *s.*, II. 1.]

"He is one among the few successful music-hall people who do not *put on side.*"—*Referee,* Jan. 16, 1887.

(7) *To take a side:* To attach one's self to a particular side, party, or opinion in opposition to another.

side-arms, *s. pl.*

Mil.: Arms or weapons carried by the side, as a sword or bayonet.

side-axe, *s.* An axe with a handle bent somewhat askew, to prevent striking the hand in hewing.

side-bar, *s.*

1. *Scots Law:* The name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house of the Court of Session, at which the lords-ordinary were in use to call their hand-rolls.

2. *Saddlery* (*Pl.*): Two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. *Carriage:* One of the longitudinal side-pieces of a vehicle supporting the body.

Side-bar rule:

Law: A rule obtained at chambers, without counsel's signature to a motion paper, on a note of instructions from a solicitor.

side-box, *s.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre.

"To ensure a *side-box* station at half-price."
Cowper: Task, ii. 624.

side-chain, *s.* One of the chains uniting the sides of the tender and engine, as a safety arrangement in the event of the drag-bar giving way.

*** side-cousin,** *s.* An illegitimate (or perhaps a distant) relation.

"Little Jenny, though she's but a *side-cousin.*"—*Tennyson: Queen Mary,* ii. 3.

side-cut, *s.*

1. An indirect blow or attack; a side-blow.

2. A canal or road branching out from the main one.

side-cutting, *s.*

Civil Engineering:

1. Earth cut away on the side of a canal or railroad when there is not sufficient excavation on the line to form the embankments.

2. The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the centre of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one-half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

side-dish, *s.* A dish placed at the side of a dining-table, instead of at the top or bottom.

side-drum, *s.* [Drum (1), *s.*, II. 1 (2).]

side-fillister, *s.*

Joinery: A plane for making a rabbet. The width and depth are regulated by a movable stop. Much used in planing stuff for window-sashes.

side-flap, *s.*

Saddlery: A piece of leather which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting.

side-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Gasterophilus equi (?).

"From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *side-fly* proceeds."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

side glance, *s.* A glance to one side; a sidelong glance.

side-head, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* An auxiliary side-rest on a planing-machine.

2. *Print.:* A paragraph, in which the heading, or title, is set at the beginning of the matter, instead of in a separate line.

side-hook, *s.*

Carp.: A piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated upon by the saw or plane.

side-keelson, *s.* [Keelson.]

side-lever, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A heavy lever, working alongside the steam-cylinder and answering in function to the working-beam. The side-levers communicate motion from the cross-tail to the side-rods, and they to the paddle-shaft.

side-light, *s.*

1. Light admitted into a building, &c., from the side; also, a window in the walls of a building in contradistinction to a sky-light; also a plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light. It is thrown open for ventilation, and closed when necessary to exclude water.

2. [Light, *s.*, II. 4. (2).]

side-look, *s.* An oblique look; a side-glance.

* **side-piercing,** *a.* Piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

"O thou *side-piercing* sight!" *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 6.

side-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

side-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane traverses in a race.

side-plate, *s.*

Saddlery: A wide leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching.

side-pond, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A reservoir at the side of a canal-lock to economize the water in locking.

side-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or camber beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

side-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A short rail at a switch, to bear against the wheel-flange and keep the wheel on the track.

side-reflector, *s.*

Optics: A highly polished concave speculum placed at the side of an object, to direct an illuminating pencil of rays upon it.

side-rods, *s. pl.*

Steam-eng.: Rods connecting the cross-head above the piston-rod with the side-levers of that form of marine steam-engine.

side-round, *s.*

Joinery: A joiner's plane for making half-round mouldings. They work in pairs, right and left.

side-saddle, *s.*

Saddlery: A lady's saddle in which the feet are both presented on one side. The right knee is placed between the two horns, which are respectively called the large and the small horn.

Side-saddle flower:

Bot.: The genus Sarracenia (q.v.). The Californian side-saddle flower is *Darlingtonia californica.*

side-scription, *s.*

Scots Law: The mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

side-show, *s.* A smaller show incidental to or connected with a larger one; hence, anything of a subordinate character.

side-slip, *s.* An illegitimate child; a bastard. [By-blow, 2.]

side-snipe, *s.*

Joinery: A moulding-plane made like a snipe's mouth, and cutting on the side.

side-space, *s.*

Rail.: The distance outside each line of rails.

side-stick, *s.*

Print.: A tapering stick or bar at the side of a forme in a chase. The matter is locked up by driving quoins between the stick and the chase.

side-stitch, *s.* A sudden sharp pain or stitch in the side. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.)

side-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: A strap passing forward from the breeching-rings, to unite with the tug at the back-band.

side-table, *s.* A table placed against the wall, or away from the principal table.

side-tackle, *s.*

Gun.: A purchase hooking into an eye-bolt on a naval gun-carriage and an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and serving to train the gun to point forward or abaft the beam, and to run it out of the port. Each carriage has a side-tackle on each side.

side-timbers, side-wavers, *s. pl.*

Build.: Purlins (q.v.).

side-track, *s.* A railroad siding. (*U. S.*)

side-track, *v.t. & i.*

A. *Trans.:* To drive (a car) off upon a siding; hence, figuratively, to turn aside from the main issue.

B. *Intrans.:* To go upon a siding; or, figuratively, to deviate from the main subject.

side-tree, *s.*

Shipwright.: One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made-mast.

side-view, *s.* An oblique view; a view from one side.

side-walk, *s.* A foot-pavement.

side-winch, *s.* A winch which may be secured to the side of a wall or a beam for hoisting light weights.

side-wind, *s.* A wind blowing from one side; hence, fig., any indirect influence or means; an indirect or underhand course.

side, *v.i. & t.* [Side, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lean on one side. (Used also reflexively.)

"All rising to great place is by a winding-stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Great Place.*

2. To attach one's self to any particular party, faction, or interest, when opposed to another; to take sides with a particular party; to engage in a faction. (Generally followed by *with.*)

¶ Used also reflexively.

• **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To stand or be at the side of; to be next to.

"His blind ele that *sided* Paridell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 27.

2. To take the part or side of; to side with; to support.

"If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend."
Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Cure, ii. 2.

3. To match, to suit, to pair; to be equal with.

"In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superiors."
Ford: Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To go or come to the side of; to approach.

"He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

† **sī'-dĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sid(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ, generally merged in Malveæ.

side'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *side,* and *board.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table or box with drawers and compartments, placed at the side of a room, or in a recess, to hold dining utensils, &c.

"*Sideboards* gorgeous with silver bowls and chargers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A vertical board at the side of a work-bench, and provided with holes or pins for supporting one end of a piece of work, the other being held by the bench-screw or clamp.

2. *Vehicles:* An additional board on the side of a waggon, to increase its carrying capacity.

sīd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *sid(e); -ed.*] Having a side or sides; used in composition, as, one-*sided,* two-*sided,* &c.

"It is formed like an irregular *sided* cone."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

side'-lĭng, side-lins, * **sid-linges,** * **syd-lyngs,** *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *side;* adverb. suff. *-lĭng.*] [Sidelong.]

A. *As adv.:* Sidelong; on the side.

B. *As adj.:* Inclined, sloping, oblique.

"Marishes with such *sideling* banks."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland.*

C. *As subst.:* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. (*Prov.*)

* **sīde'-lĭng-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *sideling; -wise.*] Sidelong; from the side; obliquely.

"Running at Colgerme *sidelingwise.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Couranus.*

side'-lŏng, *adv. & a.* [Sideling.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Laterally, obliquely; in the direction of or towards the side.

2. On the side, with the side horizontal.

"Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them, *sidelong* as they sat reclined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 333.

B. *As adj.:* Lateral, oblique; coming or directed from the side.

"The dreaming man . . .
With *sidelong* eye looks out upon the scene."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **sīd'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sid(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who sides with or supports a particular party, faction, sect, &c.; a supporter.

"The Papists and their *siders.*"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.* (Pref.)

* **sī'-dĕr** (2), *s.* [Cider.]

* **sī-dĕr'-al,** * **sī'-dĕr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *sideralis,* from *sidus,* genit. *sideris* = a star.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the stars; sidereal.

2. Affecting unfavourably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

"With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal drippings and cold *sidereal* blasts."
Philips: Cider.

* **sī̆ dĕr ā̆t ŏd,** *a.* [Lat. *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sidero* = to be blasted by a constellation; *sidus*, genit. *sideris* = a star.] Blasted, planet-struck

"As parts cauterized, gangrenated, *sidarated*, and mortified become black." *—Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

* **sī dĕr ā̆ tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sideratio*, from *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sideror*.] [SIDERATED.] A blasting or blast in plants; the state of being planet-struck; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy.

"The contagious vapour of the very eggs produced a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they were laid."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

sī dĕr ą zote, *s.* [Eng. *sider(ite)*, and *azote* (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as a very thin coating on lava, and incrusting small rounded fragments ejected from certain mud volcanoes in Algeria. Lustre, metallic; colour, brass-yellow. Compos.: iron, 90·86; nitrogen, 9·14 = 100, corresponding to the formula, Fe_8N_2, like that of the artificial preparation.

sī dĕr′ ĕ al, *a.* [Lat. *sidereus*, from *sidus*, genit *sideris* = a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to the stars; starry, astral.

2. Measured or determined by the apparent motions of the stars: as, a *sidereal* day.

sidereal aggregation, *s.*

Astron.: The hypothesis that stars are condensed by the gradual cooling down of the phosphorescent vapour of nebulæ.

sidereal clock, *s.* A clock regulated to measure sidereal time, reckoned by sidereal days of 23 h. 56 m. 4 s. mean solar time, which are measured by the interval between two successive passages of any fixed star over the same meridian, and divided into twenty-four sidereal hours.

sidereal day, *s.* [DAY (1), *s.*, ¶.]

sidereal magnetism, *s.*

Animal magnetism: A beneficial effect alleged to be produced by the stars in certain circumstances on persons who are afflicted with disease.

† **sidereal system,** *s.*

Astron.: An expression modelled on the appellation Solar-system. It is the system to which all suns with their planets belong. It embraces the Solar-system.

sidereal time, *s.* [SIDEREAL-CLOCK.]

sidereal year, *s.*

Astron.: The time occupied by a complete revolution of the earth around the sun. It is measured by the recurrence of some fixed star, and is 365 days, 6 hours, 10 m. nearly.

* **sī dĕr′ ĕ ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sidereus.*] Sidereal.

"The mystical conjunction of hawk and lions implies either the genial or the *sidereous* sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

sī dĕr′ ĭt ine, *s.* [Eng. *sider(ite)*, and Gr. ῥήτινη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Min.: The same as PITTICITE (q.v.).

* **sī dĕr ĭs mūs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Mesmerism: The effect alleged to be produced by the loadstone or by a metallic rod on the human body, the real agent being the imagination of the patient. [METALLIC-TRACTOR.]

sī dĕr′ īte, sĭd′ ĕr īte, *s.* [Gr. σιδηρίτης (*sidēritēs*) = of iron; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Mineralogy:

1. A species belonging to the rhombohedral group of carbonates. Forms mostly rhombohedral, frequently with curved faces, cleavage rhombohedral and perfect. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·7 to 3·9; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, shades of gray, brown, and brownish-red, rarely white; fracture, uneven. Compos. for pure varieties: carbonic acid, 37·9; protoxide of iron, 62·1 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, FeO,CO_2, but part of the iron is frequently replaced by manganese, magnesium, or calcium, giving rise to numerous varieties, which Dana divides as follows:

A. Ordinary: (1) crystallized; (2) concretionary (sphærosiderite); (3) granular to compact massive; (4) oolitic; (5) earthy.

B. By replacing part of the iron: (1) nearly pure; (2) containing five to twelve per cent. of protoxide of manganese, with a little magnesia and lime; (3) containing seventeen to eighteen per cent. of protoxide of manganese, having the formula, $2\frac{1}{2}FeOCO_2 + MnOCO_2$; (4) containing twenty-five per cent. of protoxide of manganese, the oligonite, with formula, $1\frac{1}{2}FeOCO_2 + MnOCO_2$; (5) containing little manganese and much magnesia, with the formula, $4FeOCO_2 + MgOCO_2$; (6) a similar composition, with sp. gr. 3·616 to 3·660, the sideroplesite; (7) containing twenty per cent. of carbonate of lime, with formula, $8FeOCO_2 + 2MnOCO_2 + 3CaOCO_2$; and (8) including all other kinds. A widely distributed mineral, but only occasionally found in sufficient abundance to work as an iron ore, except as the principal constituent of clay-ironstones.

2. The name given to those meteorites which consist wholly of iron.

3. The same as SAPPHIRE-QUARTZ (q.v.).

4. The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).

sī dŏr-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιδηρῖτις (*sidērītis*) = various plants, from σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.]

Bot.: Ironwort; a genus of Marrubiæ, consisting of herbs or shrubs from the south of Europe, the Canary Islands, &c. They are not known to have medicinal properties. *Sideritis romana* was believed by Sir J. E. Smith to be the sideritis of Dioscorides.

sī dŏr-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron.] Of, belonging to, or resembling iron in lustre, hardness, or weight, &c.

sī dŏr-ŏ bŏr′ ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Ger. *bor* = boron, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LAGONITE (q.v.).

sī dŏr′-ŏ chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CLINOCLASE (q.v.).

sī dŏr′-ŏ chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *chrome.*]

Min.: The same as CHROMITE (q.v.).

sī dŏr-ŏ clŏp′-tĕ, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. κλεπτω (*kleptō*) = to steal.]

Min.: Limonite having the form of chrysolite, from which it has been derived by chemical alteration.

sī dŏr ŏ-cō nīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. κόνις (*conis*) = a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *siderokonit.*]

Min.: A variety of marble of a yellowish-brown colour, owing to the inclusion of pulverulent hydrated sesquioxide of iron.

sī-dŏr-ŏ dŏn′-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: Iron-tree; a genus of Psychotridæ. The popular and scientific names refer to the hardness of the wood.

sī dŏr′-ŏ-dōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Lat. *doto* = to endow, to give.]

Min.: A siderite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lime, found at Radstadt, Salzburg, having a sp. gr. of 3·41.

sī dŏr-ŏ-fĕr′-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *ferrite.*]

Min.: A name given by Bahr to some grains of native iron found in a fossil wood.

sī-dŏr′-ŏ grăph, sĭd′-ĕr-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on steel.

sī-dŏr-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, sī-dŏr-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc al, sĭd-ĕr-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, sĭd-ĕr-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc al, *a.* [Eng. *siderograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to siderography; performed by engraved plates of steel.

sī-dĕr-ŏg′-ra-phĭst, sĭd-ĕr-ŏg′-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *siderograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who engraves steel plates, or who performs work by means of such plates.

sī-dŏr-ŏg′-ra phy, sĭd ĕr ŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *siderograph*; *-y.*] The art or practice of engraving on steel; applied especially to a transfer process, in which the design is first engraved on steel blocks, which are afterwards hardened, and the engraving transferred to steel rollers under heavy pressure, the rollers being afterwards hardened and used as dies to impress the engraving upon the printing plates.

sī dĕr′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name proposed for those meteorites which consist partly of iron and partly of stony matter.

* **sī dĕr′-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red hot iron. By observing their figures, bendings, sparklings, and burning, prognostics were obtained.

sī dĕr-ŏ mĕl′ ane, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A name given by Von Waltershausen to the black glassy grains found in the so-called palagonite. Probably an obsidian (q.v.).

sī dĕr ŏ nā′-trīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Eng. *natr(on)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A crystalline massive mineral, found in the mine San Simon, Tarapaca, Peru. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·153; colour and streak, shades of yellow. An analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 43·26; sesquioxide of iron, 21·60; soda, 15·59; water, 15·35; impurities, 4·26 = 100·06, which corresponds to the formula, $Na_2SO_4 + [Fe_2]S_2O_9 + 6$ aq.

sī dĕr-ŏ phyll′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: A variety of mica (q.v.), containing over 25 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

sī-dĕr ŏ plēs′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. πλησίος (*plēsios*) = near.]

Min.: A siderite (q.v.) containing much magnesia, and having sp. gr. 3·616 to 3·66. Formula $2FeOCO_2 + MgOCO_2$.

sī dĕr-ŏ-sçhĭ-şŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*; Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*) = split, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sideroschisolith.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in minute crystals, having a perfect basal cleavage. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·4; lustre, splendent; colour, velvet-black to dark-gray; opaque. An analysis yielded: silica, 16·3; alumina, 4·1; proto- and sesquioxides of iron, 75·5; water, 7·3 = 103·2, yielding the formula, $4FeO,SiO_2 + 1\frac{1}{2}HO$. Found in Brazil, with pyrrhotite, &c.

sī dĕr′-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by a delicate combination of magnetic needles. Invented by Lebaillif.

sī dĕr′-ōse, *s.* [SIDERITE.]

sī dĕr-ŏ-sĭl′-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *silicite.*]

Min.: A hypothetical compound, supposed to be a hydrous silicate of sesquioxide of iron and alumina. Named by von Waltershausen.

sī-dĕr′-ŏ stăt, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. στατός (*statos*) = placed, stationed, standing, from ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars. Its action and construction are similar to those of the heliostat (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ŏ-tăn′-tăl, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Ger. *tantal* = tantalum.]

Min.: A variety of tantalite (q.v.), rich in iron.

* **sī dĕr′-ŏ-tȳpe,** *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] An old method of producing sun-pictures by means of ammonio-citrate of iron.

sī-dĕr-ŏx′-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. ξένος (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: The same as HESSENBERGITE (q.v.).

sī-dĕr-ŏx′-y-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood. Named from their very hard wood, which sinks in water.]

Bot.: Iron-wood, a genus of Sapotaceæ

containing from thirty to forty species from the tropics. They are evergreen trees, with axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. The fruit of *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, an Indian tree, is made into pickles and curries. *S. dulcificum* is the Miraculous Berry of West Africa, the sweet fruit of which is taken to correct the acidity of any other article of food or drink.

sīdes'-man, *s.* [Eng. *sides*, and *man.*]

1. A church officer chosen to assist the churchwarden; a questman.

"A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. A party-man; a partisan.

"How little leisure would they find to be the most pragmatical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings & Magistrates.*

* **sīde'-tāk-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *side*, and *taking.*] The taking of sides in, or attaching one's self to a party or sect.

* **sīde'-ward, * syde-warde,** *adv.* [Eng. *side; -ward.*] Towards the side; sideways.

"Therefore crossing her arms, and looking a *side-ward*, upon the ground, do what you will, said she, with us."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

sīde'-wāys, sīde'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *side; -ways, -wise.*]

1. Towards one side; inclining.

"His beard, a good palm's length at least . . .
Shot *sideways*, like a swallow's wings."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. On one side; laterally, obliquely.

"Casual inequalities of the refraction *sideways*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **sĭd'-fast,** *s.* [Sitfast.]

sīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Side, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Taking part with any particular side or party.

"The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong-*siding* champion, conscience."
Milton: Comus, 212.

C. *As substantive :*

* I. *Ord. Lang. :* The attaching of one's self to any particular side or party.

"Stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better sopited and silenced than maintained and drawn into *sidings* and partakings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Carp. :* The boarding of the sides of a frame building.

2. *Rail.-eng. :* A short line of additional track laid alongside of a railway, and connected therewith by switches. It is for a train to lie by while another is passing on the main line.

3. *Shipbuild. :* That part of the operation of forming or trimming ship's timbers, &c., which consists in giving them their correct breadths.

siding-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing timbers, or re-sawing boards into thin stuff for weather-boarding.

sī'-dle, *v.i.* [Eng. *side*; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

1. To go or move side foremost; to move sideways, or push one's way through a crowd by moving side foremost.

"I was accosted by a villainous-looking ruffian, who *sidled* quite close up to me, walking by my side."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1885.

2. To saunter idly about. (*Prov.*)

* **sīd'-lĭng,** *adv.* [Sideling.]

Sī-dō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Sidon, an old Phœnician town on the coast of Syria.

"Not in that proud *Sidonian* tincture dyed."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

* **sie,** *pret. of v.* [See, *v.*]

siē-bōl'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Philipp Franz v. Siebold, who in 1823 accompanied the Dutch Embassy to Japan. He was the author of *Nippon, Fauna Japonica, Flora Japonica*, &c.]

Zool. : A genus of Menopomidæ (q.v.), with two species, from Japan and North-west China. They are large salamanders of repulsive appearance, four toes in front, five behind; no branchial clefts; tongue not distinct, numerous teeth on palate.

sīeg'-bûrg-īte, *s.* [After Siegburg, Rhine, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A fossil resin, containing 85 per cent. of carbon.

sīēge, * **sege,** *s.* [Fr. *siége* = a seat, a sitting, ultimately from Lat. *sedeo* = to sit.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. A seat, a throne.

"Then he shall sitte on the *sege* of his majeste, and all folks shall be gaderede before hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxv. 32.

* 2. Place, position, or situation occupied; seat.

"Ah, traitor eyes, come out of your shamelesse *siege* for ever."—*Palace of Pleasure.*

* 3. Rank, class, position.

"From men of royal *siege*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

* 4. Stool, excrement; fæcal matter.

"The *siege* of this moon-calf."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

5. The sitting down of an army before or around a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender; the investment of a place by an army, and attack of it by trenches and other works, intended to cover the advance of the besiegers. A siege differs from a blockade, as being an attempt to reduce a place to surrender by force or assault, whereas in a blockade the besiegers endeavour to effect their object by blocking up all means of exit and ingress, so as to intercept all supplies, and thus compel the garrison to surrender through famine.

"The town of Calais had been defended with remarkable vigilance, constancy, and bravery by the townsmen during a *siege* of unusual length."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.; Edward III.*, ch. xv.

¶ Two of the most celebrated sieges in ancient times were the mythic siege of Troy and the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, A.D. 70. Three of the most notable sieges of recent date were the siege of Sebastopol by the British, the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks, A.D. 1854–5; the siege of Delhi by the British, A.D. 1857; and the siege of Paris by the Germans, A.D. 1870–1.

6. Any continued assault or endeavour to gain possession.

"Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

7. A workman's table or bench.

II. *Glass :* The floor of a glass-furnace.

siege-gun, *s.*

Ordn. : A cannon sufficiently light to be conveniently transported, and throwing projectiles adapted for breeching fortifications in sieges. It is mounted on a siege-carriage, and forms part of the train of an army. Siege-gun carriages differ from those of ordinary field-pieces in being stronger and heavier. The limber has no ammunition-chest, the ammunition and implements being transported in waggons accompanying the train.

siege-train, *s.*

Ordn. : The artillery, with its carriages and equipments, which is carried with an army for the purpose of attacking fortified places.

* **sīēge,** *v.t.* [Siege, *s.*] To besiege, to beset.

"They *sieged* him a whole summer night."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

sīēg'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [After Siegen, Prussia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Linnæite (q.v.), in which a part of the cobalt is replaced by nickel.

sī'-ẹn-īte, &c. [Syenite, &c.]

Sĭ-ĕn'-na, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog. :* A city of Central Italy, thirty-one miles south-east of Florence.

2. *Art :* A pigment made of *terra di Sienna* (Sienna earth), a compound of iron oxide and earthy matter. Sienna is of two kinds, raw and burnt, the latter being simply the earth exposed to red heat, so as to make it take up more oxygen.

Sienna-earth, *s.* [Sienna, *s.*]

sĭ-ĕr'-ra, *a.* [Sp., from Lat. *serra* = a saw.] A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

"And to the South, from Fontaine-qui-bout and the Spanish *sierras*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

Sierra Leone, *s.*

Geog. : A British colony on the West Coast of Africa, notorious for its unhealthiness.

Sierra Leone fever :

Pathol. : Remittent fever (q.v.).

Sierra Leone peach : [Peach, ¶].

sĭ-ĕs'-ta, *s.* [Sp.] The act or practice, followed by the Spaniards and other inhabitants of hot countries, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

siēs'-tĕr, *s.* [Native word.] A silver coin, current in Bavaria, and worth about 8½d.

siēṭhes, * **sieves, sīthes,** *s.* [Chive (2).]

Botany :

1. *Allium fissile.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *A. Schœnoprasum.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [Chive (2) 2.]

sĭ'-eŭr, *s.* [Fr., contracted from *seigneur.*] A title of respect used by the French; sir.

sĭeve, * **seve,** * **sive,** *s.* [A.S. *sife*; cogn. with Dut. *zeef*; M. H. Ger. *sip*; Ger. *sieb*; probably so called from having been originally made of sedge or rushes; cf. Icel. *sef* = sedge; Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv* = a rush.]

1. An instrument for effecting the separation of the finer particles of substances from the grosser. The sifter, strainer, riddle, and colander are all forms of sieves, and have special applications rather than different functions. Sieves are made of various forms and materials, according to the nature of the article to be sifted, but in its ordinary form a sieve consists of a hoop or frame of wood or metal, from two to six inches in depth, having a meshed bottom of wire, basket-work, horse-hair, gauze, silk, perforated parchment, cloth, canvas, muslin, lawn, &c., according to the use intended.

"Mr. Bank's house admitted the water in every part like a *sieve*, and it ran through the lower rooms in a stream that would have turned a mill."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. A kind of coarse basket.

3. A basket used as a measure of fruit. It varies in capacity in different places.

4. *Calico-printing :* A cloth extending over the vat which contains the colour.

¶ (1) *Drum-sieve :* A kind of sieve largely used for sifting very fine powders by druggists, drysalters, and confectioners, and so named from its shape. It consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom section being covered with leather or parchment, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder, which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.

(2) *Sieve & Shears :* A popular name for Coscinomancy (q.v.).

"Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
That turns as certain as the spheres."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

† **sieve-disc,** *s.*

Bot. : The partition-wall of a cell when perforated like a sieve. (*Thomé.*)

† **sieve-tube,** *s.*

Bot. : A tube resulting from the coalescence of cells with sieve-discs standing over each other; called also a bast vessel. (*Thomé.*)

siē-vĕr'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Willdenow after M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector.]

Bot. : A genus of Potentillidæ, closely akin to, and often merged in Geum. The root of *Sieversia montana*, an Austrian plant, is a febrifuge.

* **sīev'-ey-ẽr** * **sĭv'-eÿ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sieve; -er.*] A maker of sieves.

"William Siveyer was born at Shinkley in this bishopric, where his father was a *siveyer* or sive-maker."—*Fuller: Worthies; Durham.*

* **sĭf'-fle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr., from *siffler* = to whistle.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound, or a sound resembling a whistle.

"Uttering nought else but *sifflements*."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

sĭft, *v.t.* [A.S. *siftan, syftan*, from *sife* = a sieve (q.v.); Dut. *ziften* = to sift; *zift* = a sieve.]

I. *Literally :*

1. To separate by means of a sieve, as the finer parts of a substance from the grosser; to pass through a sieve; to operate upon with a sieve.

"And fresh mould *sifted* and strewed over with riddles, an inch thicke and no more."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii. ch. x.

2. To part, as by a sieve; to separate.

"When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.*: To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.

"Those who have not *sifted* this question to the bottom."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

sĭft ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sift*; *-er.*]

1. One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

2. An implement with meshes, fine or coarse, according to circumstances, for separating materials according to size, used for sifting ashes from cinders; flour from lumps, &c.; sand from gravel, dust or smaller seeds from grain, and for various other purposes.

sĭg, . [Cf. A.S. *sihan, seón*; Ger. *seigen, seihen* = to filter.] Urine; stale urine. (*Prov.*)

sī găl′-ĭ ŏn, *s.* [Lat. = the god of Silence among the Egyptians, from Gr. σιγάω (*sigaō*) = to keep silence.]

Zool.: A genus of Aphroditidæ, with cirri on all the feet. *Sigalion boa*, the Boa-shaped Sigalion is a worm about eight inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad, with numerous feet and horny jaws. It lives near low-water mark in the British and Mediterranean Seas.

sĭg a-rē′ tŭs, *s.* [Latinised by Adanson from *sugaret*, prob. the native name of some species.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Naticidæ; shell striated, ear-shaped; spire minute; aperture very wide, oblique, not pearly; operculum minute, horny, sub-spiral. Recent species thirty-one, from the West Indies, India, China, and Peru; fossil ten, from the Eocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

sĭ gault′-ti an (ti as shĭ), *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Sigault, a French physician.

sigaultian section, *s.*

Obstetrics: The operation, first performed by Sigault, of dividing the *symphysis pubis*, for the purpose of facilitating labour; symphyseotomy. (*Dunglison.*)

sĭg′ gẽr, *v.i.* [Ger. *sieger* = a filter.] [Sig, *s.*]

Mining: To trickle through a cranny or crevice; to ooze into a mine.

sĭgh (*gh* silent), * **sike,** * **sygh,** * **syke,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *sícan* = to sigh, prob. of imitative origin; cf. A.S. *swógan* = to sound, to howl as wind; Sw. *sucka*; Dan. *sukke* = to sigh, to groan; Eng. *sough.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a deep, single respiration, as the result or involuntary expression of grief, sorrow, or the like; hence, to grieve, to mourn.

"He whose virtue *sighed* to lose a day."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 147.

2. To utter or give out a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh.

"Whenever a March wind *sighs*."
Tennyson: Maud, I., xxii. 40.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To emit or exhale in sighs.

"Never man *sighed* truer breath."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.

"I *sighed* the lack of many a thing."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 30.

¶ *To sigh for*: To long for or desire ardently.

sĭgh (*gh* silent), * **sike,** *s.* [Sigh, *v.*] A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, or some depressing emotion, as grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like.

"An internal emotion, which acting on the diaphragm, and that upon the lungs, produces a *sigh*."—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth*, vol. ii., ch. v.

* **sigh,** *pret. of v.* [See, *v.*]

sĭgh′ ẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sigh*, **v.**; **-er.**] One who sighs.

"There are a set of *sighers* in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 30.

* **sĭgh′-fŭll** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sigh*, *s.*; *-full.*] Sorrowful, mournful; uttering or accompanied by sighs. (*Sylvester: Trophies*, 1,285.)

sĭgh′-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sigh, *v.*]

sĭgh′-ĭng-lĭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sighing*; *-ly.*] In a sighing manner; with sighs or sighing.

"Sometimes *sighingly*, and sometimes comfortably."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

sĭght (*gh* silent), * **siht,** *s.* [A.S. *siht, gesiht, gesihth*, &c., from *segen, gesegen*, pa. par. of *seón* = to see; cogn. with Dut. *gezigt*; Dan. *sigte*; Sw. *sigt*; O. H. Ger. *siht*; Ger. *sicht.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the organs of vision; view. (*Acts* i. 9.)

2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision or of perceiving objects by the eyes; vision.

"O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 67.

3. Range of unobstructed vision; space or limit to which the power of seeing extends; open view; visibility.

"Hostile Troy was ever full in *sight*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 222.

* 4. The eye or eyes; the organs or instruments of vision.

"Why cloud they not their *sights* ?"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

5. Inspection, examination, notice, knowledge.

"It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own."—*Wake.*

6. Judgment, view, estimation, consideration.

"If I be so disgracious in your *sight*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

7. That which is seen or beheld; a spectacle, a show; especially something wonderful, remarkable, or worth seeing.

"I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned."—*Exodus* iii. 3.

8. A small aperture through which objects can be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; an aperture for the eyes in a helmet, &c.

"Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

9. A piece of metal attached or applied to a firearm, by which the arm is pointed at the object. Small arms have breech and front sights, the former usually notched, and the latter pointed.

"The back *sight* in a great measure hides the body of the deer."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

10. A great number; a great many; a multitude. (*Colloq.*)

* 11. Insight. [Seen.]

"I gave my time for nothing, on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 385.

II. *Physiol.*: The eye is a camera consisting of a series of lenses and media arranged in a dark chamber, the iris serving as a diaphragm, and the object of the apparatus is to form on the retina a distinct image of external objects. [Eye.] Light falling on the retina excites sensory impulses, and these, passing up the optic nerve to certain parts of the brain, produce sensations. We receive two sensations from each object; these, however, blend into one, for the two eyes virtually constitute a stereoscope, and enable us to form visual judgments concerning the form, size, and distance of objects. The chief defects of sight are: long sight, short sight, double vision, and colour-blindness. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

¶ (1) *At sight, after sight*:

Comm.: In the case of bills drawn payable at sight, or on demand, no days of grace are allowed. When bills are made payable after sight, the customary days of grace are allowed.

(2) *Field of sight*: The same as *Field of Vision.* [Field, *s.*, A. II. 3.]

(3) *To read at sight*:

Music: To read a piece at first sight without previous knowledge.

(4) *To take a sight*: To denote incredulity or contempt for authority by putting the thumb to the nose and extending the fingers. (*Vulgar.*)

(5) *To take sight*: To take aim, as with a firearm, cannon, &c.

(6) *Out of sight*: Completely, absolutely; also, beyond comparison, super-excellent. (*Colloq.*)

sight-bill, sight-draft, *s.*

Comm.: A bill or draft payable at sight or on presentation.

* **sight-hole,** *s.* A hole to see through.

* **sight out-running,** *a.* Swifter than sight. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

sight-seeing, *s.* The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novel or curious sights.

sight seer, *s.* One who is fond of or goes to see novel sights or curiosities.

* **sight,** * **sighte,** *pret. of v.* [Sigh, *v.*]

sĭght (*gh* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Sight, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To get sight of; to spy, to see; to come in sight of; to perceive.

"At five in the afternoon the crew of the lightship *sighted* the wreck, about seven miles distant."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. To look at or examine through a sight; to see accurately: as, To *sight* a star.

3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight: as, To *sight* a gun.

B. *Intrans.*: To look along or through the sight or sights of an instrument; to take aim by means of a sight or sights, as with a rifle; to aim. [Sighting-shot.]

¶ *To sight a bill*:

Comm.: To present a bill for acceptance to the person on whom it is drawn, so as to bring it under his sight. This should be done as soon after receipt as possible.

sĭght′-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight*; *-ed.*]

1. Having sight or vision of a particular kind. (Used in composition, as short-*sighted*, long-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, &c.)

"That he might see this lovely *sighted* maid."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vi.

2. Having a sight or sights: as, a rifle *sighted* to 1,000 yards.

sĭght′-ĕn-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*; *-en*; *-ing.*]

Calico-print.: A fugitive colour added to a paste to enable the printer to judge of the perfectness of the work.

* **sĭght′-fûl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight*; *-full.*] Visible, perspicuous.

* **sĭght′-fûl-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightful*; *-ness.*] Clearness of sight.

"Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

sĭght′-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sight, *v.*]

sighting-shot, *s.* A shot fired for the purpose of ascertaining if the weapon is properly sighted; a trial shot.

sĭght′-lĕss (*gh* silent), * **sight-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sight*; *-less.*]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

"Raising his *sightless* balls to heaven."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 32.

* 2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unsightly.

"Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 3. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

"Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

sĭght′-lĕss-lĭ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sightless*; *-ly.*] In a sightless manner; blindly.

sĭght′-lĕss-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sightless; blindness.

sĭght′-lĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sightly; an appearance pleasing to the eye; comeliness.

"Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 290.

sĭght′-lĭ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight*; *-ly.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view; of pleasing appearance; also, affording a pleasing view or outlook; as a *sightly* location.

* **sĭght′-shŏt** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *shot.*] The distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. (*Cowley: Essays; Obscurity.*)

sĭghts′-man (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *man.*]

Music: One who reads music readily at first sight.

* **sĭg′-ĭl,** *s.* [Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, dimin. of *signum* = a sign, a mark.] A seal, a signature; an occult sign, mark, or character.

"And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 483.

sĭg-ĭl-lăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum* = a seal. Named from the markings like a seal on the stem.]

Palæobot.: The type-genus of Sigillarieæ (q.v.), or any individual of the genus. The

trunk is arborescent, cylindrical, unjointed, and unbranched, except towards the apex, where in some species it parts dichotomously. The height is from thirty to sixty or seventy feet; the diameter of the stem from one to five. Its interior being largely cellular, speedily decayed, for most of the prostrate stems are flattened, the outer parts being now generally coal without vegetable structure, and the inner portion is replaced by the inorganic rock. The stem is deeply fluted with oblong, discoid, or nearly rounded leaf scars, with three vascular marks in their centre. The arrangement is not distinctly spiral. The long, narrow, rigid, two- or three-nerved leaves, at first called from their sedge-like appearance Cyperites, are their leaves. Stigmaria (q.v.) has been proved to constitute the roots, the two having been seen actually united. Principal Dawson believes that Sigillaria had medullary rays, Mr. Carruthers is of a contrary opinion. The former palæobotanist believes Trigonocarpum to have been their fruit, the latter regards the fruit as having been a cone or strobilus. Brongniart ultimately classified them with arborescent ferns; Corda thought them akin to Euphorbiaceæ; Principal Dawson places them among Gymnosperms near the Cycads, or intermediate between these and the higher Acrogens; Sir Joseph Hooker deems them Cryptogams; Mr. Carruthers, concurring in this view, ranks them among the Lycopods. A species is recorded from the Upper Silurian, they occur in the Devonian, reach their maximum in the Carboniferous, with thirty-one British species, and a single doubtful one in the Permian. In the coal measures near Newcastle, about thirty stumps of their stems were found upright just where they grew, within an area of fifty yards square.

SIGILLARIA.

sĭg-ĭl-lār′-ĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a);* Eng. *-an.*] Sigillarioid. (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

sĭg-ĭl-lār-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Palæobot.: An order of fossil plants founded by Unger. Palæozoic trees with the seal-like markings described under Sigillaria. Genera Sigillaria, Syringodendron, and Diploxylon.

sĭg-ĭl-lār′-ĭ-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillar-i(a);* Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling Sigillaria (q.v.). (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

B. *As substantive:*

Palæobot.: Any palæozoic plant, as Rhytidolepis, Favularia, &c., having affinity with Sigillaria (q.v.).

*** sĭg′-ĭl-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*, from Lat. *sigillum* = a seal.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

sĭg-ĭl-lī′-nạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum* = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with one species, from tropical seas. Covering solid, gelatinous, conical, elongated, erect on a stalk, individuals one above another; openings six-rayed.

† sĭg-ĭl-lŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [Fr. *sigillographie;* Lat. *sigillum* = a seal, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The study or history of seals.

"The study of Byzantine *sigillography* now assumes the position due to it."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 11, 1886, p. 342.

sĭg′-la, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The signs, characters, abbreviations, or letters used for words in ancient manuscripts, printing, coins, medals, and the like.

sĭg′-ma, *s.* [Gr.] The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English S.

sĭg′-māte, *v.t.* [Eng. *sigm(a); -ate.*] To increase by adding the letter sigma (q.v.).

"The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it."—*T. K. Arnold: First Greek Book*, p. 5.

sĭg′-mŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. σίγμα (*sigma*) = the letter σ, ς (*s*); suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: The type-genus of the group Sigmodontes (q.v.). It contains but one species, *Sigmodon hispidus*, the Cotton-rat or Rice-rat, ranging through the southern United States and Mexico to Vera Cruz and Guatemala.

sĭg′-mŏ-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [Sigmodontes.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Sigmodon or the group Sigmodontes (q.v.).

"Probably descendants of *Sigmodont* Muridæ."—*Encyc. Brit* (ed. 9th), xvii. 6.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Sigmodon or the group Sigmodontes (q.v.).

MOLARS OF A SIGMODONT.

sĭg-mŏ-dŏn′-tēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *sigmodon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Murinæ (q.v.), having the cusps of the molars arranged biserially in pairs along the teeth. When ground down by use, the cusps show S-like patterns in the folds of the enamel. Ten genera, four from Madagascar and six from America. The teeth in the cut are much enlarged.

MOLARS OF ORDINARY MURINE.

sĭg′-mŏĭd, sĭg-mŏĭd′-ạl, *a.* [Gr. *σίγμα* (*sigma*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Curved like the letter **S.** Used in anatomy of the *sigmoid* notch of the lower jaw, the *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna, &c.; and in botany of the form of certain embryos.

sigmoid-flexure, *s.*

Anat.: A flexure of the colon situated in the left iliac fossa consisting of a double binding of the intestine upon itself in the form of the letter **S.**

sīgn (*g* silent), *** signe,** *s.* [Fr. *signe*, from Lat. *signum* = a mark, a token; Sp. *signo, seña;* Port. *signo, senha;* Ital. *segno.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That by which anything is shown, made known, or represented; that which furnishes evidence of the existence or approach of anything; a mark, a token, an indication.

"The first faint *signs* of a change of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, a wish made known, or a command given; hence, one of the natural or conventional gestures by which intelligence is communicated or conversation carried on as by deaf-mutes. (*Luke* i. 62.)

3. Something intended or serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a memorial, a monument, a token.

"The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*."—*Numbers* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; hence, sometimes, a picture.

"The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves."—*Brerewood.*

5. A remarkable event, regarded as indicating the will of a deity; an omen, a prodigy.

6. Any remarkable event, transaction, or phenomenon, regarded as indicating the will of the deity, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a wonder.

"If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign*."—*Exodus* iv. 8.

* 7. A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*Bacon.*)

* 8. A mark of distinction, a cognizance.

"The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heav'n."
Milton: P. L., vi., 776.

9. That which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual. A term used in the formularies of the English Church in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

"An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us."—*Church Catechism.*

10. A lettered board, carved or painted figure, or the like, set conspicuously over or near a door, shop, &c., to indicate the occupation of the tenant of the premises, or to give notice of the articles sold or made within; a sign-board. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Originally, any constellation; now limited to a constellation of the Zodiac or to the marks representing them. (Zodiac.)

"There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. *Arith. & Math.:* A symbol employed to denote an operation to be performed, to show the nature of a result of some previous operation, or to indicate the sense in which an indicated quantity is to be considered. Thus the sign + (plus) prefixed to a quantity indicates that that quantity is to be added, while the sign − (minus) indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. Other signs are × (into), indicating multiplication; ÷ (divided by), indicating division; $\surd$ for the square root; $\sqrt[3]{}$ for the cube root; $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the *n*th root, &c. The signs indicating relation are $>$ (greater than), $<$ (less than), = (equal to), &c.

3. *Bot.:* Certain marks, designed to economize space (*, †, ?, !, &c.; ♂, ♀, &c.), in botanical descriptions. They were introduced by Linnæus, Willdenow, De Candolle, Loudon, &c., but the meanings of the signs are not the same in different authors.

4. *Med.:* Any indication which may present itself as to the health or morbid state of an individual, and, in the latter case, point out the nature and stage of the disease.

5. *Music:* Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

sign-board, *s.* A board on which a man sets out his occupation, or gives notice of articles for sale. [Sign, *s.*, I. 10.]

sign-manual, *s.* The subscription of one's name to a document; a signature; specif., a royal signature, which must be adhibited to all writs which have to pass the privy seal or great seal.

"Within twenty-four hours after he had assumed the regal title, he put forth several proclamations headed with his *sign-manual*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

sign-painter, *s.* One who paints signboards for tradesmen.

sign-post, *s.* A post on which a sign hangs.

"The *sign-post* of the White Hart Inn served for a gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

sīgn (*g* silent), *** signe,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *signer*, from Lat. *signo*, from *signum* = a mark, a sign (q.v.); Sp. *signar;* Ital. *segnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign or symbol.

"We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified."—*Book of Common Prayer; Order of Baptism.*

* 2. To express by a sign; to make known in a typical or symbolical manner, as distinguished from speech; to signify.

"The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*."—*Taylor.*

3. To affix one's signature to a writing or deed; to mark and ratify by writing one's name; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

"Send the deed after me
And I will *sign* it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 4. To convey formally; to assign.

* 5. To dress or array in insignia.

"Here thy hunters stand
Signed in thy spoil."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

* 6. To make known; to make distinguishable; to mark.

"You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming,
With meekness and humility, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sign or signal.

"*Signing* to their heralds with his hand."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 494.

2. To write one's signature on a paper, deed, &c.

"One set of men *signed* on after having only seven hours' absence from work."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

3. To be a sign or omen.

"It *signs* well, does it not?"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.

sĭgn'-a-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sign*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.

sĭg'-nal, * **sĭg'-nall,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *signal* = a signal, from Low Lat. *signale*, accus. of Lat. *signalis* = pertaining to a sign; *signum* = a sign; Sp. *senal*; Port. *sinal*; Ital. *segnale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A sign, a token, an omen.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. A means of communication by audible or visible signs between two distant points according to a preconcerted system. The means of signalling are numerous, as by motions of the hand or arm, the display of lights of various colours, the firing of guns, the sound of a bugle, rockets, semaphores, heliostats, flags, &c.

"For God's sake, lords, give *signal* to the fight.'
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Distinguished or standing out from the rest; eminent, notable, remarkable, conspicuous: as, a *signal* failure.

signal-book, *s.* A book containing a code of signals.

signal-box, *s.*

1. A small house or building in which railway signals are worked.

2. A street-box having a signalling apparatus connected by wires with a central apparatus for ringing alarms of fire.

signal-corps, *s.* A military body in charge of the field-telegraphs and general signal-service.

signal-cry, *s.* A cry intended to act as a signal.

"Monkeys . . . when wild utter *signal-cries* of danger."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 87.

signal-fire, *s.* A fire intended to act as a signal.

signal-gun, *s.* A gun fired as a signal.

"Mark that the *signal-gun* be duly fired,
To tell us when the hour of stay's expired."
Byron: Corsair, i. 7.

signal-lamp, *s.* A lamp with coloured panes or bull's-eyes, for signalling trains.

signal-light, *s.* A light displayed as a signal.

"His looks are lifted to the skies,
As if the *signal-lights* of Fate
Were shining in those awful eyes!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

signal-man, *s.* [Signalman.]

signal-post, *s.* A post on which flags, lamps, &c., are displayed as signals.

signal-service, *s.* The business of communicating by signals; the method used, or the corps engaged therein. The duties of the late United States Signal Service Bureau were transferred in 1891 to the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau.

sĭg'-nal, *v.i. & t.*

A. *Intrans.*: To make signals.

B. *Trans.*: To make signals to, or announce by signals.

* **sĭg'-nal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ist.*] One who makes signals.

* **sĭg năl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being signal or remarkable.

"And therefore herein significations are natural and concluding upon the infant, but not to be extended unto *signalities*, or any other person."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sĭg'-nal-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ize.*]

1. To make signal or remarkable; to render distinguished or conspicuous from what is common; to distinguish.

"To mark thy love and *signalize* my doom."
Byron: Niaus & Eurydice.

2. To make signals to; to indicate by a signal; to signal.

¶ To *signalize* or make one's self the sign of anything, is a much stronger term than simply to *distinguish*; it is in the power of many to do the latter, but few only have the power of effecting the former: the English have always *signalized* themselves for their unconquerable valour in battle; there is no nation that has not *distinguished* itself at some period or other in war. (*Crabb.*)

sĭg'-nal-lèr, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, v.; *-er.*] One who signals; one who makes signals.

sĭg'-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ly.*] In a signal manner or degree; eminently, remarkably, conspicuously, notably.

"The adherence to our purpose proves so *signally* serviceable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

sĭg'-nal man, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, and *man.*] A man whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, &c., by signals; specif., a man who works the signals on a railway.

sĭg'-na-tŏr-ў, sĭg'-na-tar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *signatorius* = that serves for sealing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a seal; used in sealing.

2. Signing or subscribing to a document; specif., applied to the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

B. *As subst.*: One who signs; specif., the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

"Hoping to receive the support of the *signatories* of the Treaty of Berlin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

sĭg'-na-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *signatura*, fem. sing. of fut. part. of *signo* = to sign (q.v.); Sp. *signatura*; Ital. *signatura, segnatura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A mark, sign, or stamp impressed.

"The *signature* and stamp of power divine."
Cowper: Retirement, 54.

2. The name of a person written with his own hand, and intended to signify his approval or ratification of the writing which precedes.

3. An external mark or figure by which physiognomists pretend to discover the temper or character of persons.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music* (*Pl.*): The signs of chromatic alteration, sharps or flats, placed at the commencement of a composition, immediately after the clef, and affecting all notes of the same names as the degrees upon which they stand, unless their influence is in any case counteracted by a contrary sign. (*Grove.*)

* **2.** *Old Med.*: A mark or sign on any substance, especially on a plant, supposed to indicate its use as a remedy. [¶.]

"The doctrine, that plants bear certain marks and *signatures*, indicative of their qualities or properties."—*Browne: Works* (ed. Bohn), i. 199 (Note 8).

3. *Print.*: A distinguishing letter or number at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. Signatures are sometimes inserted at the bottoms of other pages, as the third, fifth, and seventh in octavo, the third in quarto, and so on of the other styles. The signature of the first sheet of matter is B, A being reserved for the title-page, index, contents, &c.; the next would be C, and so on. The old Roman alphabet was originally used to designate signatures, but Arabic numerals are now more commonly employed. The word *signature* is also used to denote the full number of pages included under one signature.

4. *Scots Law*: A writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet, to the baron of exchequer as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented, which having, in the case of an original charter, the sign-manual of the sovereign, and, in other cases, the cachet appointed by the Act of Union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view.

¶ *Doctrine of Signatures:*

* *Old Med.*: (See extract).

"Such notions as these were elaborated into the old medical theory known as the *Doctrine of Signatures*, which supposed that plants and minerals indicated by their external characters the diseases for which nature had intended them as remedies. Thus the Euphrasia, or Eyebright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes, on the strength of a black pupil-like spot in its corolla, the yellow turmeric was thought good for jaundice, and the blood-stone is probably used to this day for stopping blood. By virtue of a similar association of ideas, the ginseng, which is still largely used in China, was also employed by the Indians of North America, and in both countries its virtues were deduced from the shape of the root, which is supposed to resemble the human body."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), pp. 122, 123.

* **sĭg'-na-ture,** *v.t.* [Signature, *s.*] To mark out, to distinguish.

"Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions."—*Cheyne: Essay on Regimen*, p. 30.

* **sĭg'-na-tŭr ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *signatur(e)*; *-ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine that signatures impressed upon various objects indicate their characters or qualities.

"*Signaturist* have somewhat advanced it, who seldom omitting what ancients delivered; drawing into inferences received distinctions of sex, not willing to examine its human resemblance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **signe,** *s.* & *v.* [Sign.]

sīgn'-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sign*, v.; *-er.*] One who signs.

sĭg'-nĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *signe* = a sign (q.v.).] A seal, especially the seal used for the seal-manual of a sovereign, as in England, one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants. In Scotland the signet is a seal by which royal warrants for the purpose of justice seem to have been at one time authenticated. Hence the title of "clerks to the signet" or "writers to the signet," a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly all abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session.

"The Parliament laid claim to a Veto on the nomination of the Judges, and assumed the power of stopping the *signet*, in other words, of suspending the whole administration of justice, till this claim should be allowed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ *Clerk of the signet*: An officer in England continually in attendance upon the principal Secretary of State, who has the custody of the privy signet.

signet-ring, *s.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

"His *signet-ring* she bore,
Which oft in sport adorned her hand before."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 12.

* **sĭg'-nĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *signet*; *-ed.*] Stamped, sealed, or marked with a signet.

* **sĭg'-nĭ fĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *signum* = a sign, and *fero* = to bear.] The Zodiac.

* **sig-ni-fi-ance,** * **sig-ni-fi-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *signifiance.*] [Signify.] Signification.

* **sĭg-nĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *significo* = to signify (q.v.).] Significant.

sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cançe, sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-can-çў, *s.* [Fr. *significance*, from Lat. *significantia*, from *significans* = signifying, significant (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *significanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being significant; meaning, import; that which is intended to be expressed.

"If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. The real import of anything, as opposed to that which appears; the internal and true sense, as distinguished from the external and partial.

3. Expressiveness, impressiveness, force; the power or quality of impressing the mind.

"As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force."—*Atterbury.*

* **4.** Importance, moment, consequence.

"The third commandment would have been of very small *significancy* under the Gospel."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *significans*, pr. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Fr. *signifiant.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to signify something; having a meaning expressing or denoting something; having a signification.

"Man . . . survey'd
All creatures, with precision understood
Their purport, uses, properties, assign'd
To each his name *significant*."
Cowper: Yardley Oak.

2. Expressive or suggestive of something more than appears on the surface.

"He was designated at the public offices and in the antechambers of the palace by the *significant* nickname of the Cardinal. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Betokening something; representing or standing as a sign of something; thus, figures standing for numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c., are called *significant* figures.

"It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient."—*Raleigh.*

4. Expressive or suggestive in an eminent degree; forcible; full of meaning or significance.

"Other some not so well seene in the English tongue, as perhaps in other languages, if they happen to heare an olde word, albeit very naturall and *significant*, cry out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibberish."—*Spenser: Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

*5. Important, momentous.

***B.** *As subst.:* Something intimating one's meaning; a sign, a token, a symbol.

"In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *significant; -ly.*]

1. In a significant manner or degree; so as to convey meaning or signification.

"Ye do *significantly* express it, ye do solemnly publish and declare it."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

2. Meaningly, expressively; so as to signify or convey more than appears on the surface.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cate, *s.* [Lat. *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.).]

Logic: One of several things signified by a common term.

sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *significationem*, accus. of *significatio*, from *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Sp. *significacion*; Ital. *significazione.*]

1. The act of signifying; the act of making known by signs or other intelligible means.

"For all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another."—*South.*

2. That which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning, import, sense; that which a person by a sign intends to convey, or that which a sign is commonly understood to convey. By custom certain signs or gestures have acquired a determined signification, and so also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

*3. That which signifies; a sign.

***sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign.

"The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative.*"—*Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning; significatory, significant.

"Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *significative; -ly.*] In a significative manner; so as to betoken by an external sign; significantly.

"This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible."—*Usher: Ans. to Malone*, p. 190.

***sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *significative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being significative.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by signs, words, &c.

"They are principall *significators* of manners."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 190.

sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *significatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having signification or meaning; significative.

B. *As subst.:* That which signifies, betokens, or represents.

"Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign."—*Taylor.*

***sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-vĭt,** *s.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.).]

Eccles. Law: A writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the Church. (*Wharton.*)

sĭg′-nĭ-fў, ***sĭg-ni fie,** ***syg-ny-fye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *signifier*; from Lat. *significo* = to show by signs: *signum* = a sign, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *significar*; Ital. *significare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make known by signs or words; to express, convey, or communicate to another by words, signs, gestures, or the like.

"Nobody ever saw one animal, by its gestures and natural cries, *signify* to another, this is mine, that yours; I am willing to give this for that."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To give notice of; to announce, to declare, to impart.

"This he found, and *signified* the same by signal."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

3. To mean, to import, to denote; to have the meaning or sense of.

"A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
"*Signifying* nothing." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

*4. To represent; to suggest as being intended.

"Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him to *signify* wall."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii.

5. To weigh, to matter.

"What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be of consequence or importance, to matter: as, It does not *signify* whether you go or not.

*2. To express meaning with force.

"For if the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle there is juyce."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

signior, signor (as **sēn′-yor**), *s.* [Ital. *signore*; Sp. *señor.*] A title of respect corresponding to the English sir, or Mr.; French, *Monsieur.*

"This worthy *signior*, I thank him, makes no stranger of me."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

***signiorize** (as **sēn′-yŏr-īze**), *v.i.* & *t.* [SENIORIZE.]

***signiorship,** ***signorship** (as **sēn′-yŏr-shĭp**), *s.* [Eng. *signior, signor; -ship.*] The quality or state of a signior.

***signiory,** ***signory** (as **sēn′-yŏr-ў**), *s.* [SEIGNORY.]

1. A principality, a province.

"At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. An estate, a manor; the landed property of a lord. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

3. Government, power, dominion, seigniory.

4. The governing body; the aristocracy.

"My services which I have done the *signiory*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

5. Seniority.

"If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

signor, *s.* [SIGNIOR.]

signora (as **sēn-yŏr′-a**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Madame or Mrs.

signorina (as **sēn-yŏr-ē′-na**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Miss; Fr. *mademoiselle.*

sĭg′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a sign (q.v.).]

Law: A cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed.

¶ *Ecce signum* (Lat. = behold the sign): Here is ocular demonstration for you. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

***sigrim,** ***segrum,** ***seggrom,** ***seggrum,** *s.* [Cf. *sengreen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (1) *Senecio Jacobœa*, (2) *Sempervivum tectorum.*

sike, *a.* [SUCH.]

***sike,** *a.* & *s.* [SICK.]

sīke (1), *s.* [Icel. *sík.*] A small stream of water, a rill; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it. (*Prov.*)

***sike** *s.* & *v.* [SIGH, *s.*]

***sīk′-ĕr,** &c. [SICKER, &c.]

Sīkh, Sēikh, *s.* [Sans. *sishya*; Mahratta, &c. *shishya* = a disciple.]

Religious History, &c.: A Hindoo reforming sect and nationality, the former of which commenced with Nánuk Shah, (A.D. 1469–1539). He was an enthusiast who, retaining the whole body of poetical and mythological fiction of Hindooism, still preached the unity of the Godhead, the essential identity of all castes, universal toleration, and the emancipation of the spirit from the tenets of Maya (illusion), by acts of benevolence and self-denial. Persecuted by the Muhammadans, the Sikh enthusiasm became fanaticism; and about the close of the seventeenth century, their leader, the Guru Govind, the tenth teacher from Nánuk, devoted his followers to steel and the worship of the sword, which he encouraged them to use in defence of the faith. He also ordered his adherents to allow their hair and beards to grow, to wear blue garments, and eat all flesh but that of the cow. Caste was abolished among his followers, and the *Das Padishah ka granth* was compiled by him, that, with the *Adi Granth*, containing the sayings of Nánuk and his immediate successors, it might supersede the Vedas and the Puranas. The struggle against the Muhammadan government was sanguinary, but it ended by the Sikhs achieving their independence. Runjeet Singh (1780–1839), the Lion of the Punjaub, their chief seat, obtained for them the benefit of European discipline, and laid the foundation of a Sikh empire, which, coming into collision with the Anglo-Indian government, went down in the pitched battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, in 1845–6. Rebellion occurring in 1848, further losses were inflicted, in 1849, at Chillianwallah and Goozerat. When the mutinies broke out in 1857, the Sikhs, who had been well governed during the few years they had been under British rule, fought with exceeding loyalty on the side of their conquerors, to prevent the restoration of a Muhammadan empire like that from which, two centuries before, they had suffered such persecution.

sīl′ age (age as **ĭj**), *s.* [An abbrev. of *ensilage* (q.v.).] Ensilage; fodder prepared by the system of ensilage.

"The superior value of good *silage* over hay for milk production."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sīl′-age (age as **ĭj**), *v.t.* [SILAGE, *s.*] To prepare or preserve in a silo (q.v.).

"Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sĭl-a′-ō-nīte, *s.* [After Silao, Mexico, where found; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, described as a selenide of bismuth. Now shown to be a mixture.

sī-lā′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = *Silaus pratensis.*] [See def.]

Bot.: Pepper Saxifrage, a genus of Seselinidæ (Lindley), of Schultzieæ (Sir J. Hooker). Partial involucre, many-leaved, calyx obsolete; petals obcordate, subemarginate, with an inflated point appendaged or sessile. Fruit oval; carpels with five sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and many vittæ between. Known species, two; one, *Silaus pratensis*, the Meadow Pepper Saxifrage, is British.

sĭl-bōe′-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after Silboele, Finland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of actinolite (q.v.).

sīle (1), *s.* [SILL (2).]

sīle (2), *s.* [Sw. *sila* = to strain; *sil* = a strainer; Low Ger. *sielen* = to draw off water; cf. Icel. *sía*; Dan. *sie* = to filter; A.S. *sihan* = to filter; O. H. Ger. *sihan*; Ger. *seihen.*]

1. A sieve, a strainer. (*Prov.*)

2. Filth, sediment, silt.

sīle, *v.t.* & *i.* [SILE (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

B. *Intrans.:* To flow down, to drop, to fall.

¶ Provincial in both uses.

***sī lē-nā′-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of plants now generally reduced to a sub-order or tribe Silenæ (q.v.).

sī-lē′-năd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Caryophyllaceæ, called also Cloveworts. (*Lindley.*)

sĭ-lē′-nal, *a.* [SILENALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Silenales (q.v.): as, the *Silenal* Alliance.

sī-lē-nā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Silenal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; carpels combined into a compound fruit, having a free central placenta and an external embryo, curved around a

little mealy albumen. Orders: Caryophyllaceæ, Illecebraceæ, Portulacaceæ, and Polygonaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

sī'-lęnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *silentia*, from *silens*, genit. *silentis* = silent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *silencio*; Ital. *silenzio*.]

1. The quality or state of being silent; the state which prevails when everything is silent; entire absence of noise; stillness, quiet.

"I should possess
The poet's treasure, *silence*, and indulge
The dreams of fancy." *Cowper: Task*, i. 235.

2. Stillness, calmness; a state of rest, quiet, or cessation from agitation, fury, or tumult: as, The winds were hushed to *silence*.

3. The state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man or of noise in other animals; taciturnity, muteness: as, To keep *silence*, to listen in *silence*.

4. The refraining from speaking of or making known something; secrecy: as, To purchase a person's *silence*.

5. Oblivion, obscurity; absence of mention.

¶ *Silence* is either occasional or habitual; it may arise from circumstances or character; *taciturnity* is mostly habitual, and springs from disposition.

sī'-lęnçe, *v.t.* [SILENCE, *s.*]

1. To make silent; to compel to hold one's peace, or to refrain from speaking.

"The interested individuals, who have been served by their cunning, have been *silenced*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 34.

2. To oppose or refute with arguments which are unanswerable.

"The king was *silenced*, but not appeased."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. To stop from sounding; to quiet; to make to cease.

"*Silence* that dreadful bell."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

4. To stop the noise of firing from; to cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade.

"To ascertain the comparative efficiency of quick-firing and machine guns in *silencing* a shore battery."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1885.

5. To restrain in reference to liberty of speech; especially, to restrain or interdict from preaching by revoking a licence to preach.

"The *silence'd* preacher yields to potent strain,
And feels that grace his prayer besought in vain."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, Ep. i.

6. To still, to quiet, to appease, to restrain: as, To *silence* opposition, to *silence* complaints.

sī'-lęnçe, *interj.* [SILENCE, *v.*] Used elliptically for, Let there be silence, or, Keep silence.

"*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

sī lē'-nē, *s.* [From Lat. *silenus* (q.v.) (*Loudon*), from Gr. σίαλον (*sialon*) = spittle, from the viscid moisture on the stalks of many species, by which small flies are entrapped; hence the English name, Catchfly. (*Paxton, Sir J. Hooker*, &c.).]

Bot.: Catchfly; the typical genus of Silenеæ. Calyx gamosepalous, tubular, often ventricose, five-toothed, ten-nerved; petals five, clawed, mostly crowned at the mouth, and with the limb generally notched or bifid; stamens ten; styles usually three; capsule three-celled below, six toothed above, many seeded. Species 200, from the north temperate zone. Of these the United States possess ten native and several that have been introduced. These are usually inconspicuous plants, but *Silene regia*, the Splendid Catchfly, is of large size and beautiful in cultivation, it bearing flowers of a bright scarlet color. Its range is from Ohio to Louisiana. Europe possesses a considerable number of species, variously known as Campion and Catchfly, the latter name due to their viscid secretions. Many species are cultivated as ornamental plants. Darwin mentions Silene as a genus in which it is nearly impossible to produce hybrids, even between the most closely allied species. *S. Otites* is bitter and astringent; it has been given in dropsy. A decoction of the root of *S. virginica* has been used in the United States as an anthelmintic.

sī-lē'-nĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silen(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Caryophyllaceæ. Sepals united into a tube, opposite the stamens, when the latter equal them in number.

sī'-lęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silens*, genit. *silentis*, pr. par. of *sileo* = to be still; cogn. with Goth. (*ana*)*silan* = to become silent.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not speaking; mute, dumb.

"O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent*."—*Psalm* xxii. 2.

2. Habitually taciturn; naturally disposed to silence; speaking little; not loquacious.

"Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

3. Not making mention or proclamation; making no noise or rumour.

"This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 938.

4. Perfectly quiet; still; free from noise or sound: as, a *silent* wood.

5. Making no noise; noiseless: as, a *silent* match.

6. Not pronounced or expressed; not sounded in pronunciation: as, The *e* in fable is *silent*.

* 7. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient.

"Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A time of silence; silence, quiet.

"Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

silent-partner, *s.* The same as SLEEPING or DORMANT-PARTNER. [DORMANT.]

silent-system, *s.* A system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners even when assembled together.

* **sī-lĕn'-tī-ar-ў (ti as shī),** *s.* [Lat. *silentiarius*; Fr. *silenciaire*.]

1. One appointed to keep silence and order in a court of justice.

2. A privy-councillor; one sworn to secrecy in affairs of state.

"The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

* **sī-lĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *silentiosus*.] Habitually silent; taciturn.

sī'-lęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a silent manner; without words or speech.

"Some hand unseen these *silently* display'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

2. Without noise; quietly.

"With tiptoe step vice *silently* succeeds."
Cowper: Expostulation, 84.

3. Without mention; in silence.

"What the compilers recommended chiefly to our faith, he *silently* passes over."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 387.

sī'-lęnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being silent; silence, stillness, quiet.

"And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas!
Were punish'd by the *silentness* of thine."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, v.

† **sī-lē'-nŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Σειληνός (*Seilēnos*), the constant attendant and tutor of Bacchus, and the father of the Satyrs. He was represented as drunken, bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose.]

Zool.: An old genus of Monkeys, with one species, *Silenus vetus*, the Silenus Ape or Wanderoo (q.v.), now merged in Macacus.

silenus-ape, *s.* [SILENUS.]

sī'-lĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of willow, *Salix Caprea* or *S. vitellina*. Not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sileridæ (q.v.). *Siler trilobum* occurs in Cambridgeshire, but is rare.

sī-lĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siler*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Apiaceæ.

sĭl'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Foliage carved on the tops of pillars.

sī-lē'-si-ą (si as shī), *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of thin coarse linen cloth, so called from having been originally manufactured in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

Sī-lē'-si-an (si as shī), *a.* & *s.* [SILESIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Silesia: as, *Silesian* linen.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

sī'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = flint.]

Min., &c.: A word formerly used to designate any flinty substance, also as an equivalent of silica (q.v.).

sĭlf'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Vester-Silfberget, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in honey-yellow crystals or in large cleavable masses. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·446; lustre, vitreous; transparent. Compos.: silica, 48·83; protoxide of iron, 30·49; protoxide of manganese, 8·34; magnesia, 8·39; lime, 1·74; loss on ignition, 0·44 = 98·23, which nearly corresponds to the proposed formula, $4FeSiO_3 + 2(MgCa)SiO_3 + MnSiO_3$.

sĭl'-greēn, *s.* [SENGREEN.]

sĭl-hou-ĕtte', *s.* [A name given, about 1757, in derision of the French Minister of Finance, Étienne Silhouette, he having vexed the people of Paris by many salutary and some rather trifling reforms; the wits, therefore, dubbed any very cheap article a silhouette.] A profile or outline representation of an object filled in with black. The inner parts are sometimes touched up with lines of lighter colour, and shadows are indicated by a brightening of gum or other lustrous medium. The first notice of the modern practice of the art was in regard to portraits made by Elizabeth Pyberg, who cut the profiles of William and Mary out of black paper, 1699.

"Converting the old lady's strong aquiline profile into a grim *silhouette* of some warrior of ancient Greece or Rome."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 117.

sĭl'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat.] [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

sĭl-ĭ-căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs, sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silica*, and *calcareous*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to calcareous substances containing free silica.

sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *silic(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of silicic acid.

sĭl'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *silicat(e)*; *-ed*.] Combined with silica; coated with silica.

silicated-hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: SiH_4. Silicium hydride. A colourless gas produced by treating magnesium containing silicium with hydrochloric acid. In its impure state it takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air, burning with a white flame, and depositing clouds of silica. On passing pure silicated hydrogen through a tube heated to redness it is decomposed, silica being deposited.

sĭl-ĭ-cāt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *silicat(e)*; *-ization*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Becoming more or less changed to silica or a silicate.

sĭ-lĭç'-ĕ-ą (or **ç** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *siliceus* = of flint, flinty.]

Zool.: The Silicispongia (q.v.).

sĭ-lĭ'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), sĭ-lĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *siliceus*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to any mineral substance or rock containing or consisting wholly or in part of impure silica.

siliceous-sinter, *s.*

Min.: A spongy or cellular form of silica, mostly hydrated, and therefore referable to opal (q.v.), brought to the surface and deposited by thermal waters, occasionally the deposit is more or less compact with a vitreous lustre, and in this case is not to be distinguished from true opal.

siliceous-sponges, *s. pl.* [SILICISPONGIA.

sĭ-lĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sili(cium)*: *-ic*.] Derived from or containing silica.

silicic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $SiHO_4$. A weak polybasic acid obtained by acting on a solution of sodic and potassic silicate with hydrochloric acid. On concentrating the solution, the silicic acid separates out as a gelatinous precipitate. It is very unstable, having a great tendency to give off water and form the anhydride.

silicic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: SiO_2. Silica. Silicic oxide. Occurs in nature as sand, flint, rock crystal, quartz, &c., and readily prepared by heating silicic

acid to 100°. In the amorphous state it is a fine white powder, sp. gr. 1·9–2·3, but in the crystalline condition it exists in the form of hexagonal prisms, terminated by a hexagonal pyramid, as in rock-crystal, sp. gr. 2·69. In both forms it is insoluble in water and acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid.

silicic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SiCl_4$. Obtained by heating a mixture of finely divided carbon and silicic anhydride in a current of dry chlorine. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, fuming in contact with air; sp. gr. 1·52, and boiling at 59°. Water decomposes it instantaneously, with formation of silicic and hydrochloric acids.

silicic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Silicates of alcohol radicles, produced by the action of alcohols on silicic chloride.

silicic-fluoride, *s.*

Chem.: SiF_4. A colourless gas with pungent odour, prepared by heating a mixture of quartz, sand, fluorspar, and concentrated sulphuric acid, and collecting in a dry vessel over mercury. It fumes in contact with air, and under a pressure of thirty atmospheres condenses to a colourless liquid.

silicic-hydrotrichloride, *s.* [SILICON-CHLOROFORM.]

silicic-oxide, *s.* [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-căl-căr′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [SILICALCAREOUS.]

sĭl-ĭ-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Petrol.: Applied to rocks containing minutely disseminated free silica.

sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *silicif(y)*; *-ication.*]

Petrol.: Applied to rocks in which silica replaces one or more of their constituents.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SILICIFY.]

silicified-wood, *s.*

Min.: Quartz pseudomorphous after wood in which the original structure is usually well retained.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = a flint, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into silica; to mineralize or petrify by silica.

B. *Intrans.:* To become silica; to be impregnated with silica.

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-mür′-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *mur(ex)*, genit. *mur(icis)* = a rock, or point of rock, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a compound of silica and magnesia.

sĭl-ĭ-çĭ-ō′-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *silica*, and *ophite.*]

Min.: A name given by Schrauf to a substance supposed to have an intermediate composition between olivine and opal, and resulting from the alteration of the former.

sĭ-lĭ′-cious, *a.* [SILICEOUS.]

sĭl-ĭ-cĭ-spŏn′-ĝĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = flint, and *spongia* = a sponge (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Sponges. Skeleton characterized by siliceous spicules which may or may not be united into a fibrous skeleton. They are the most highly developed of the class, and its most numerous division. They exist in all seas. The only family of freshwater sponges falls under this order. Families, or sub-orders: Monaxonidæ, Tetractinellidæ, and Hexactinellidæ.

sĭl′-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Labradorite (q.v.), from Co. Antrim.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silici(s)* = flint; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ed.*]

Min.: Impregnated with silica to a greater or less degree.

sĭ-lĭç′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silicis* = flint. Modelled on calcium, potassium, &c.]

Chem.: Silicon. A tetratomic element, symbol, Si; at. wt. 28·2; sp. gr. (crystallized) 2·49, first isolated by Berzelius in 1810; occurs in combination with oxygen as quartz or silica, and enters largely into the composition of many of the rocks of which the earth is composed. With the exception of oxygen it is the most abundant and widely distributed of the elements. It may be obtained nearly pure by heating the double fluoride of silicium and potassium in a glass vessel with its own weight of potassium or sodium, and treating the fused mass when cold with water, silicium remaining behind as a dark-brown amorphous powder. It may also be obtained in the crystalline form by heating in a crucible a mixture of aluminium, glass, and cryolite. Amorphous silicium is devoid of lustre, inflames when heated in the air, and is insoluble in water and all acids, except hydrofluoric, in which it dissolves readily. Crystallized silicium forms dark lustrous octahedra, hard enough to scratch glass, and is almost infusible.

silicium-hydride, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-ür-ĕt′-ĕd, sĭ-lĭç-ĭ-ür-ĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *silicate*, and *uretted.*] Silicated (q.v.).

siliciuretted-hydrogen, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sĭl′-ĭ-cle, sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-la, *s* [Lat. *silicula*, dimin. from *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A shorter form of a siliqua, in no case more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

sĭl-ĭ-cō-bör-ō-căl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *silico-*, and Eng. *borocalcite.*]

Min.: A compact to earthy mineral occurring in small nodules in anhydrite or gypsum near Windsor, Nova Scotia. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·55; lustre, subvitreous; colour, white; subtranslucent. Compos.: boric acid, 43·0; silica, 15·8; lime, 29·4; water, 11·8 = 100. According to How, the formula should be $2CaOSiO_2 + 2(CaO2BO_3 + HO) + 3HOBO_3$.

sĭl-ĭ-cō-flŭ′-ŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *silico(n)*, and *fluoric.*] A synonym of Hydrofluosilicic (q.v.).

silicofluoric-acid, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICIC-ACID.]

sĭl-ĭ-cō-flŭ′-ŏr-īde, *s.* [Eng. *silico(n)*, and *fluoride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $2MF{\cdot}SiF_4$. Salts produced by dissolving the metallic oxides, hydrates, or carbonates in silicofluoric acid gas. It burns with a green-edge flame, boils at 36°, sp. gr. 1·6, and is decomposed by chlorine at ordinary temperatures.

sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-la, *s.* [SILICLE.]

sĭl′-ĭ-cŭle, *s.* [SILICLE.]

* **sĭ-lĭc-ŭ-lō′-sa,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. neut. pl. of *siliculosus*, from *silicula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Plants having for their fruit a silicle (q.v.). In Linnæus's Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera, Draba, Lunaria, &c.

sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-lōse, sĭ-lĭc′-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *silicul(e)*; *-ose*, *-ous.*]

1. Having silicles or pertaining to silicles.

* 2. Full of or consisting of husks; husky. (*Bailey.*)

* **sĭ-lĭĝ′-ĭn-oŭs,** * **sĭ-lĭĝ′-ĭn-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *siligineus*, from *siligo*, genit. *siliginis* = fine white wheat.] Made of white wheat. (*Bailey.*)

sĭl′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SILE, *v.*]

siling-dish, *s.* A colander, a strainer.

sĭl′-ĭ-qua (pl. **sĭl′-ĭ-quæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a pod or husk.]

1. *Bot.:* A dry, elongated pericarp, consisting of two valves, held together by a common suture or replum, from which they ultimately dehisce. Many seeds attached to two placentæ adhering to the replum, and opposite to the lobes of the stigma. Lindley places it under his Compound Fruits.

2. A weight of four grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.

sĭl-ĭ-quăr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*), of Vermetidæ (*Tate*), with eight recent species, from the Mediterranean (where the typical species, *Siliquaria anguina*, is found embedded in silicious sponges), and North Australia. Fossil species ten, from the Eocene onward.

sĭ-lĭque′ (que as k), *s.* [SILIQUA.]

sĭl-ĭ-quĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: One of the carpels or divisions of certain fruits like that of Papaver with the two placentæ.

sĭ-lĭ′-qui-form, *a.* [Lat. *siliqua* = a pod, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a siliqua.

† **sĭl-ĭ-quō′-sa,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosus*, from Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Plants having for their fruit a siliqua (q.v.). In Linnæus's Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera: Raphanus, Cheiranthus, &c.

* **sĭl-ĭ-quō′-sæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosus.*] [SILIQUOSA.]

Bot.: The fifty-seventh order in Linnæus's Natural System. The same as CRUCIFERÆ (q.v.).

sĭl′-ĭ-quōse, sĭl′-ĭ-quoŭs, *a.* [SILIQUA.] Bearing siliquæ; having that species of pericarp called a siliqua.

"All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent." —*Arbuthnot.*

silk, * **selke,** * **silke,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seolc*, from Lat. *sericum* = silk, prop. neut. sing. of *Sericus* = of or pertaining to the Seres or Chinese; cogn. with Icel. *silki*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A fine, glossy, and tenacious fibre spun by *Bombyx mori* and allied species. [SILKWORM.] The Chinese seem to have led the way in rearing the silkworm, a native of their country, and using the silk for textile purposes. The first Greek writer who mentions it is Aristotle (B.C. 384–322). Some think that Virgil alludes to silk in *Georg.* ii. 121, but it may be cotton that is referred to. Pliny describes the formation of silk by the Bombyx (*Hist. Nat.*, xi. 17). In the reign of Tiberius a law was passed at Rome that no man should disgrace himself by wearing a silken garment (*Tacit.: An.*, ii. 33). The Emperor Heliogabalus broke through the regulation and came forth all in silk. His example was followed, and the use of silk spread among all classes. Hitherto the fibre had been imported from China, but in A.D. 551 two Persian monks, resident in China, were encouraged by Justinian to carry off the eggs of the moth to Constantinople. They were successful, and the new industry took root in Europe. It was introduced into Sicily in 1146, whence it passed to the mainland of Italy, to Spain in 1253, and to Lyons, now its great seat in France, in 1521, and to England by refugees from Antwerp in 1585.

The insects are fed by silk producers on mulberry leaves, their appropriate nutriment, though they will also consume lettuces. The cocoons are boiled for a considerable time in an alkaline solution, to which some glycerine may be added. They are then placed in a basin, where a semi-rotating brush is so adjusted as to remove the outer waste shell, and pick out the continuous threads. Then the cocoons are placed in the hot water basin of a reeling machine, cleansed, and a fixed number of threads are wound into a single of uniform thickness. Two or more singles are then thrown together and spun or twisted into a yarn. Two or more threads twisted together are called a tram. When silk is employed in this state in weaving it is called the shoot, or weft. Thrown silk is formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed organzining, and the product organzine. [SILK-THROWER.] The silk reaches the spinner twisted into the form of knots, and in batches called books or hard yarn. (For the manufacture of silk in India see Tusser.)

A thread of silk will support a weight

standing to that borne by a flax thread of the same diameter in the ratio of 136 to 47, and to one of hemp in the ratio of 102 to 49.

"I need not explain that *silk* is originally spun from the bowels of a caterpillar, and that it composes a golden tomb from whence a worm emerges in the form of a butterfly."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. x.

2. Cloth made of silk.

"He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon."—*Knolles. Hist. Turkes.*

¶ In this sense the word admits of a plural.

3. A dress made of silk.

"Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

4. A name given to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, from its resemblance to real silk in fineness and softness.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress, *silk* stockings.

2. Resembling silk; silky: as, *silk* hair. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.)

¶ (1) *To take silk:* To attain the rank of a queen's counsel.

(2) *Virginia silk:* [VIRGINIAN-SILK].

silk-cotton, *s.* A short, silky, elastic fibre obtained from the bombax and some other trees. It is employed by the Hindoos for producing a coarse, loose kind of cloth, and has been used instead of silk for covering hat-bodies.

Silk-cotton-tree:

Bot.: (1) The genus Bombax (q.v.); (2) the genus Eriodendron.

silk-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen and smooth silk.

silk-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Calliandra trinervia.

silk-fowl, *s.* The same as SILKY, B.

silk-gelatine, *s.* [SERICIN.]

silk-gown, *s.* The technical name of the canonical gown or robe of a queen's counsel, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk, and not of stuff; hence, applied to a queen's counsel himself.

† **silk-grass,** *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the genus Yucca, from the fibres which it yields.

silk-hen, *s.* The female of the silk-fowl (q.v.).

silk-mercer, *s.* A dealer in silk.

silk-mill, *s.* A building where silk is reeled, spun, and woven.

silk-moth, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Bombyx mori.*

2. (*Pl.*): The family Bombycidæ.

silk-shag, *s.* A coarse, rough, woven silk, with a shaggy nap.

silk-stocking, *a.* Aristocratic, exclusive, composed of aristocrats; as a *silk-stocking* club, or regiment. (Often used in contempt or ridicule.)

silk-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Bombycilla (q.v.).

silk-thrower, silk-throwster, *s.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

silk-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Acacia Julibrissin, a native of the Levant.

silk-weaver, *s.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

"True English hate your monsieurs' paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts."
Dryden: Epilogue to Aurungzebe.

silk-weed, *s.*

1. *Asclepias Cornuti*, or *syriaca.*

2. (*Pl.*): The Confervaceæ.

silk-winding, *s.* The operation of winding off the cocoons of the silk-worm.

"Her day that lightens the next twelvemonth's toil
At wearisome *silk-winding* coil on coil."
Browning: Pippa Passes.

silk-worm, * **silke-worme,** *s.*

Entom., Comm., &c.: A popular name for the caterpillar of any moth, the chrysalis of which is enclosed in a cocoon of silk. Applied to the caterpillars of the genus Bombyx, all the species of which produce silk, and specially to *Bombyx mori*, a native of the northern provinces of China. It is of a yellowish-gray colour, and when full-grown is about three inches long, with a horn-like process on the last segment. The cocoon is yellow or white, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. The perfect male insect is about an inch long, with a wing-expanse of two inches, the female is rather larger: wings yellowish-white, with indistinct, dusky, transverse lines. Eleven genera of the family Saturnidæ (Actias, Antheræa, Attacus, Caligula, Circula, Lœpa, Neoris, Rinaca, Rhodia, Salassa, and Saturnia), natives of China, Japan, or India, also bear silk.

"[I] *silk-worm* like, so long within have wrought,
That I am lost in my own web of thought."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 2.

Silk-worm disease, silk-worm rot: [PANHISTOPHYTON, PEBRINE].

Silk-worm gut: A fine cord for angling, made of the gut of the silk-worm. Fine worms about to begin spinning are killed by immersion in vinegar. After steeping for about twelve hours, the worms are removed and pulled apart, each exposing two transparent yellowish-green cords. These are stretched to the required extent, and fastened in the elongated condition on a board to dry.

sĭlk′-ĕn, *a.* [A.S. *seolcen*, from *seolc* = silk.]

1. Made of silk.

"Off with these *silken* robes and cap of velvet."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, i. 3.

2. Like silk; silky; soft to the touch; hence, tender, delicate, smooth, effeminate.

"And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

* 3. Delicate, smooth.

"Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoiled, and swift, and of a *silken* sound."
Cowper: Task, iv. 212.

* 4. Dressed in silk; effeminate, soft.

"Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

* **sĭlk′-ĕn,** *v.t.* [SILKEN, *a.*] To make like silk; to render soft or smooth.

"To house them dry on fern or straw,
Silkening their fleeces." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

sĭlk′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *silky*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being silky; softness or smoothness to the touch.

* 2. Smoothness of taste.

* **sĭlk′-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *silk*, and *man.*] A dealer in silk; a silk-mercer.

"He is invited to dinner at . . . Master Smooth's, the *silkman*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **sĭlk′-nĕss,** * **silk-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-ness.*] Silkiness.

"This brize hath prickt my patience: sir, your *silknesse*
Clearely mistakes Mecœnas, and his house."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 1.

sĭlk′-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made or composed of silk; silken.

2. Resembling silk; soft and smooth to the touch, like silk; delicate, glossy.

"To spread upon the field the dews of heaven,
And feed the *silky* fleece." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

3. Delicate, soft, smooth.

"The several graces and elegancies of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes."—*Smith: On Old Age* (1666), p. 144.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of hairs*): Long, very fine, and pressed closely to the surface, so as to present a sublucid silky appearance.

2. (*Of leaves, &c.*): Covered with such hairs, as the leaves of *Alchemilla alpina.*

B. *As substantive:*

Ornith.: A fancy variety of the domestic fowl, originally from China, Malacca, or Singapore.

"*Silkies* may be classed as purely fancy poultry, having little but their unique appearance to recommend them. Instead of feathers they are covered with abundance of white, silky hair, the wing and tail-quills also being hung with long silky fringe. The skin and legs are blue, the face and comb a deep purple colour, ear-lobes being slightly tinged with white. The best specimens have five toes, and are feathered on the legs. The plumage should be pure white."—*Lewis Wright: Illus. Book of Poultry*, p. 452.

silky-tamarin, *s.*

Zool.: Midas rosalia, one of the prettiest of the genus. [MIDAS.] The fur is long, yellow, and silky, and arranged like a mane round the neck and face.

silky-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Senta maritima.*

silky-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Acidalia holosericata.*

sĭll (1), **çĭll,** * **selle,** * **sille,** * **sylle,** *s.* [A.S. *syl* = a base, a support; cogn. with Icel. *sull, svill* = a sill, a door-sill; Sw. *syll*; Sw. dial. *svill*; Dan. *syld* = the base of a framework building; O. H. Ger. *swelli* = a sill, a threshold; Ger. *schwelle*; Goth. *sulja* = a foundation, the sole of a shoe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A block forming a basis or foundation; a stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the lowest timber in a wooden structure, especially the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, as of a door or window.

2. The shaft or thill of a carriage. (*Prov.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure.

2. *Mining:* The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

¶ (1) *Ground-sills:* [CILL, ¶].

(2) *Sills of the port:* [PORT-SILL].

sĭll (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *síl* = a fish allied to the herring.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

sĭl′-la-bŭb, * **sĭl′-lĭ-bŭb,** * **sўl′-la-bŭb,** * **sillibouk,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *swill-bouk* or *swell-bouk*, where *bouk* = Icel. *búkr* = the belly.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with cream or milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

"Quaffs *sillabubs* in cans."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 14.

sĭl-lā′-gō, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachanina (q.v.), with eight species. Two dorsals, the first with nine to twelve spines; ventrals thoracic; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer; operculum unarmed; præoperculum serrated. They are small plain-coloured shore-fishes, common in the Indian Ocean to Australia.

sĭl′-lĕr, *s.* [SILVER.] (*Scotch.*)

sĭl′-lĕr-ў, *s.* [See def.] A non-sparkling champagne wine, so called after the Marquis of Sillery, the owner of the vineyards where it is produced.

sĭl′-lĭk, *s.* [SILLOCK.]

sĭl′-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *silly*; *-ly.*] In a silly manner; foolishly.

"We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

sĭl′-ĭ-măn-ĭte, *s.* [After Prof. Silliman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q.v.) occurring in long slender crystals at Chester, Connecticut. Because of its distinct crystallization formerly regarded as a distinct species, but its optical analogies with fibrolite were first pointed by Des Cloizeaux, as well as its chemical composition which, like that of fibrolite, is essentially a silicate of alumina.

sĭl′-lĭ-nĕss, * **se-li-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *silly*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Simplicity, simpleness.

2. Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; foolishness.

"The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character."—*L'Estrange.*

sĭl′-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *sill* (2); dimin. suff. *-ock.*] The fry of the Coal-fish (q.v.). Written also sellock, sillik, silloc. (*Orkney.*)

"A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

† **sĭl′-lō-grăph,** *s.* [Lat. *sillographus*; Gr. σιλλόγραφος (*sillographos*).] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems.

"His state of mind is finely described by Timon the *sillograph*."—*Lewes: Hist. Philosophy*, i. 43.

sĭl′-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A work raised in a ditch to defend it, if too wide. It must be lower than the main works, but higher than the covered way.

sĭl′-lў, * **sel-le,** * **sel-l,** * **sel-y,** * **seel-y,** *a.* [A.S. *sǽlig* = happy, prosperous, fortunate,

from *sǽl* = time, season, happiness; cogn. with Dut. *zalig* = blessed; Icel. *sœll* = blessed, happy; *sœla* = bliss; Sw. *säll* = blest, happy; Ger. *selig*; Goth. *sels.*]

* **1.** Blessed.

"[He] had his head stricken from his shoulders by that *silly* woman Judith."—*Homilies; Sermon against Gluttony.*

* **2.** Happy, fortunate, prosperous.

* **3.** Innocent.

"This Miles Forest and John Dighton about midnight (the *silly* children lying in their beds) came into the chamber, and suddenly lapped them up among the clothes."—*Sir T. More: Hist. Richard III.*

* **4.** Harmless, innocent, inoffensive.

"Strange it was thought and absurd above the rest, to chase and keep out of the house *silly* swallows, harmless and gentle creatures."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 776.

* **5.** Plain, simple, rude, rustic.

"There was a fourth man, in a *silly* habit."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

* **6.** Weak, impotent, helpless, frail.

"Some *seely* trough of wood or some trees rind."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 2.

7. Weakly foolish; wanting in sense or judgment; weak of intellect; witless.

8. Foolish, as a term of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; showing want of judgment; foolish, unwise, stupid.

"Fooles, to raise such *silly* forts, not worth the least account." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

9. Fatuous, imbecile; having weakness of mind approaching to idiocy.

10. Weak in body; not in good health. (*Scotch.*)

sĭl′-lȳ-hŏw, *s.* [A.S. *sǽlig* = blessed, and *húfe* = a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus; a caul.

"Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

* **sĭl′-lȳ-tŏn,** *s.* [Silly.] A simpleton.

"*Sillyton*, forbear railing."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 413.

sī′-lō (1), *s.* [O.Fr.] [Ensilage, Silage.]

1. A store-pit for potatoes or beets. (*Amer.*)

2. A pit in which green fodder is tightly packed to make silage or ensilage.

"The system of preserving one kind of green food at least was practised in pits or *silos* more than eighty years ago."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

sī′-lō (2), *s.* [Lat. *silus* = snub-nose.]

Entom.: A genus of Sericostomatidæ. The species, which are mostly small dark insects much resembling each other, usually abound in the localities where they occur, the males flying briskly in the afternoon, especially in bright sunshine, settling on the herbage, among which the less active females occur. Seven or eight species; two, *Silo pallipes* and *S. nigricornis*, are British.

sī′-lō, *v.t.* [Silo (1), *s.*] To pack or store in a silo.

"Last year, owing partly to commencing too late, and principally to the drought, material was *siloed* which would have been better made into hay."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sī-lŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [First element doubtful; Diez derives it from Scand. *sila* = to plough, and Littré from Fr. *siller* = to make sail; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Naut.: An instrument for measuring, without the aid of the log-line, the distance passed over by a ship. Various forms have been proposed or actually constructed.

sĭl′-pha, *s.* [Gr. *σίλφη* (*silphē*) = a grub, an insect emitting an evil odour, perhaps Blatta.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Silphidæ.

sĭl′-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silph(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles, tribe Necrophaga (q.v.). The mandibles end in an entire point, and the antennæ in a knob, generally perfoliate, and having four or five articulations. There are many genera and a considerable number of species, in Europe and elsewhere.

sĭl′-phĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silphi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ.

sĭl′-phĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σίλφιον* (*silphion*) = a plant, the juice of which was used for food and medicine. Probably *Thapsia Silphion* or *Prangos pabularia.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Silphieæ. Perennial herbs from the western part of the United States. *Silphium laciniatum* is the Compass plant (q.v.). The tubers of *S. læve* are eaten by the Indians.

sĭlt, * **cilte,** *s.* [From the pa. par. of *sile* = to drain, strain, filter.] [Sile.] A fine mixture or deposit of clay and sand from running or standing water; fine soil deposited from water; mud, slime, sediment.

"Covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, § 2, ch. vii.

sĭlt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Silt, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To choke, fill up, or obstruct with silt or mud. (Generally with *up.*)

"Both [canoes] would become *silted up* on the floor of the estuary."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 224.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To percolate through crevices; to ooze.

2. To become choked or filled up with silt.

sĭlt′-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *silt*; *-y.*] Consisting of, or of the nature of silt; resembling silt; full of silt.

sĭl-u-bŏ-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σίλλυβος* (*sillubos*) = a kind of thistle, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with two species peculiar to Australia. The tail is short, conical, and armed with sharp spinous scales.

sĭl-ūr-ăn′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*, and Gr. *ἀνόδους* (*anodous*) = toothless.]

Ichthy.: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group Silurina (q.v.).

sĭ-lūre′, *s.* [Silurus.] Any fish of the genus Silurus (q.v.).

Sĭ-lūr′-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to the Silures, an old British people, who inhabited part of Wales, Herefordshire, &c. Under their king, Caractacus (Caradoc), they maintained their freedom for a time, but were ultimately subdued by the Romans. (*Thomson: Liberty*, iv.)

Silurian-system, *s.*

Geol.: A term made public by Sir Roderick Murchison, in 1839, though he had begun to use it as early as 1835. It implied that, speaking broadly, the rocks so described were well developed in the country of the old Silures. The term has been universally adopted. Murchison divided his Silurian system into Upper and Lower Silurian, contending that the Cambrian system of Sedgwick was not independent, but simply Lower Silurian. Whatever be the case with the Cambrian, the Laurentian system, since established, is unequivocally older than the Silurian. In the United States Silurian strata extend southwest along the Alleghanies into Alabama, and probably throughout the interior continental basin, for areas appear at intervals, and they reappear in the Rocky mountains. In Canada they extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence past the great lakes into the far northwest. The Canadian and the Trenton formations are believed to be Lower Silurian, the Niagara, the Salina, and the Oriskany to be successive strata of Upper Silurian age. The table of strata in England stands:

I. *Upper Silurian:* 1. Ludlow formation (q.v.); 2. Wenlock formation (q.v.); 3. Llandovery formation or Group (q.v.).
II. *Lower Silurian:* 1. Bala and Caradoc beds. [Caradoc.]; 2. Llandeilo flags (q.v.); 3. Arenig or Stiper Stone Group.

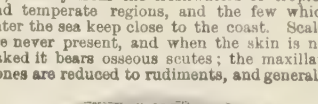
There is a great break between the Upper and Lower Silurian, which are unconformable, and a greater break between the Upper Silurian and the Devonian. During the early part of the Silurian the land was sinking; during the deposition of the Llandeilo the sea was moderately deep. Algæ, corals, brachiopods, trilobites, and other crustacea, and, in the upper strata, fishes, are the characteristic fossils. The higher vertebrates had not yet appeared. Vast areas in Russia, &c., are covered by Silurian rocks, and they are found in many other parts of Europe. [Greywacke, Transition.]

sĭl-ūr-ĭch′-thys, *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group Silurina (q.v.).

sĭ-lūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Cat-fishes; a family of Physostomi, chiefly from the freshwaters of tropical and temperate regions, and the few which enter the sea keep close to the coast. Scales are never present, and when the skin is not naked it bears osseous scutes; the maxillary bones are reduced to rudiments, and generally



MALAPTERURUS ELECTRICUS.

form the support for a maxillary barbel, so that the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the pre-maxillary bones only; sub-operculum absent; air-bladder generally present, communicating with the organ of hearing by auditory ossicles. The anal and dorsal fins are variable in their development, and the family have been subdivided as under:—

Sub-divisions.	Groups.
1. Homalopteræ ...	Clarlina, Plotosina.
2. Heteropteræ ...	Silurina.
3. Anomalopteræ ...	Hypophthalmina.
4. Proteropteræ ...	Bagrina, Amiurina, Pimelodina, Ariina, Bagariina.
5. Stenobranchiæ ...	Doradina, Rhinoglanina, Malapterurina.
6. Proteropodes ...	Hypostomatina, Aspredinina.
7. Opisthopteræ ...	Nematogenyina, Trichomycterina.
8. Branchicolæ.	

2. *Palæont.:* They appear in the Chalk.

sĭ-lūr′-ĭ-dan, *s.* [Siluridæ.] Any fish of the family Siluridæ (q.v.).

sĭl-ūr-ī′-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ, sub-division Heteropteræ. Rayed dorsal very little developed, if present, it belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column; adipose fin exceedingly small or absent. Chief genera, Saccobranchus and Silurus, with numerous less important ones from Africa and East India.

sĭ-lūr′-ŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Silurus or the family Siluridæ.

"Of all the *Siluroid* genera, this has the greatest number of species."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 569.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Silurus or the family Siluridæ.

"The skeleton of the typical *Siluroids* shows many peculiarities."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 558.

sĭ-lūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σίλουρος* (*silouros*) = prob. *S. glanis.* Athenæus Grammaticus, 287 B, derives it from *σείειν οὐραν* (*seiein ouran*) = to shake the tail. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of Silurina (q.v.). Adipose fin wanting; one very short spineless dorsal; barbels four or six, one to each maxillary; head and body covered with soft skin; caudal rounded. Four species from the temperate parts of Asia, one European, *Silurus glanis*, the Sheat-fish (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Middle Eocene of Bracklesham.

sĭl′-va, sȳl′-va, *s.* [Lat. = a wood.]

1. A word corresponding to Flora and Fauna, meaning the description of the forest trees of a country.

¶ The word in this sense dates from the publication of John Evelyn's *Sylva; or, A Discourse of Forest Trees*, in 1664.

2. A name given to a woodland plain of the great Amazonian region of South America.

sĭl′-van, sȳl′-van, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *silvanus* = belonging to a wood; *silva* = a wood; cogn. with Gr. *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = a wood.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of woods; woody.

"Betwixt two rows or rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 233.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An obsolete name for the element Tellurium (q.v.).

sĭl′-van-īte, *s.* [Sylvanite.]

Sĭl vā′ nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Silvan.]

I. *Roman Myth.:* A deity among the Romans, who had the care of fields and cattle, and presided over boundaries. He was usually represented as old, and bearing a cypress plucked up by the roots; and the legend of Apollo and Cyparissus was transferred to him. The usual offering to Silvanus was milk.

SILVANUS.
(*British Museum.*)

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Cucujidæ. The species infest mealbins or sugar-casks, and are sometimes seen on windows or floating in teacups. Four are British.

sĭl′ vẽr, * **sol ver,** * **syl ver,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *seolfor;* cogn. with Dut. *zilver;* Icel. *silfr;* Dan. *sölv;* Sw. *silfver;* Goth. *silubr;* Ger. *silber;* Russ. *serebro;* Lith. *sidabras.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"A man, Demetrius bi name, a worker in *silver*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xix

2. A piece of plate or utensil made of silver: as, To eat off *silver*.

3. Money; coin made of silver.

"Four and twenti thousand pondis he gaf away to go. . . .
The Danes tok the *siluer*, to Denmark gan wende."
Robert de Brunne, p. 39.

4. Anything resembling silver; anything lustrous like silver.

"Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber closed her *silver* streaming eyes."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 464.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [Argentum].

2. *Coinage, Comm., &c.:* As early as the times of Abraham silver (not coined, but weighed) was given as a medium of exchange (Gen. xxiii. 16). For many ages it has been coined into money, bearing a certain fluctuating relation to the value of gold. Depreciation in the gold price of silver, with corresponding appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, has been a notable result of the practical abandonment of bimetallism by the United States, France, and Germany, about 1870-73; and a large increase in the production of silver here and in Mexico, during the same period, has doubtless intensified this deviation from a former approximate parity. [Metal, *s.*, ¶.]

3. *Min.:* Crystallization isometric, only occasionally found in distinct crystals, more often filiform, reticulated and arborescent in calcite and quartz in veins traversing metamorphic rocks. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Ordinary, (*a*) crystallized, (*b*) filiform or arborescent, (*c*) massive; (2), Auriferous = Kustelite; (3) Cupriferous; (4) Antimonial. Much of the silver from Kongsberg, Norway, contains mercury in variable amounts, which, it is suggested, may account for the fine crystallizations which occur there. In the copper mines of the Lake Superior mining region it is frequently found in a pure state, intimately associated with native copper.

¶ Silver-bromide = *Bromargyrite;* Silver-carbonate = *Selbite;* Silver-chloride = *Chlorargyrite;* Silver-chlorobromide = *Embolite;* Silver-fahlerz = *Tetrahedrite;* Silver-iodide = *Iodargyrite,* Silver-selenide = *Naumannite;* Silver-sulphide = *Argentite* and *Akanthite;* Silver-tellurium = *Hessite.*

4. *Mining & Geol.:* Silver exists in most countries, but the chief mines are in the United States and Mexico. A recent statement makes the total production of the world to be about $160,000,000 in value. Of this the United States yielded about $65,000,000, Mexico $55,000,000, and South America $20,000,000. In 1865 the total annual yield of all countries was estimated at 48,394,000 ounces, worth about $60,000,000, so that the subsequent period has shown a great increase. This is mainly due to the very rich mines opened in Nevada and Colorado, which have added enormously to the world's stock of silver bullion.

5. *Pharm.:* Nitrate of silver is used externally as an escharotic, and is given internally in chronic gastric affections of an inflammatory type or epilepsy, &c. Oxide of silver and chloride have both of them somewhat similar effects. (*Garrod.*) [Caustic.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of silver; silvern.

"Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth."—*Genesis* xliv 2.

2. Resembling silver in one or more of its characteristics: as,

(1) White like silver; of a pure and bright whiteness.

"Shame to thy *silver* hair."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) Bright and lustrous as silver; shining, glittering.

Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

(3) Having a pale lustre; of a soft splendor.

"Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(4) Having a soft and clear tone.

"Let your *silver* chime
Move in melodious time."
Milton: Ode xiii.

* (5) Soft, quiet, gentle, peaceful.

"All the night in *silver* sleep I spend."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

¶ (1) *German-silver:* [German-silver].

(2) *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* To be born under favorable circumstances; to be born to good fortune.

"I must have been *born with a silver spoon in my mouth*, I am sure, to have ever come across Pecksniff. And here have I fallen again into my usual good luck with the new pupil."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

¶ *Silver* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-explanatory.

silver-acetyl, *s.*

Chem.: C_2Ag_2H. An organic radicle, the compounds of which are obtained by the action of acetylene on ammoniacal solutions of silver salts. (*Watts.*)

silver-age, *s.*

1. The second mythological period in the history of the world, under the care of Jupiter. It succeeded the golden age, and was characterized by voluptuousness. [Age, *s.*, IV. 1.]

2. Applied to a period of Roman literature succeeding the most brilliant period, and extending from about A.D. 14 to A.D. 180.

silver-alum, *s.*

Chem.: $Al'''Ag(SO_4)_2.12H_2O$. Prepared by heating equivalent quantities of aluminium and argentic sulphates till the latter is dissolved. It crystallizes in regular octahedrons, and is resolved by water into its component salts.

silver-barred moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Bankia argentula.*

silver-barred sable, *s.*

Entom.: A British pyralideous moth, *Ennychia cingulalis.*

silver-beater, *s.* One who beats silver into thin leaves or sheets.

"*Silver-beaters* choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer."—*Boyle.*

silver-bell, silver-bell tree, *s*

Bot.: The genus Halesia (q.v.).

silver-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis.*

* **silver-buskined,** *a.* Having buskins ornamented with silver.

silver-chain, *s.*

Bot.: *Robinia Pseudacacia.* Modelled on the appellation Golden-chain, used of the Laburnum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

silver-chloride, *s.* [Argentic-chloride.]

silver cloud, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris.*

silver-fir, *s.*

Bot.: *Abies* (or *Picea*) *pectinata*, *Pinus Picea* of Linnæus. It is named from its silvery-white bark. Leaves arranged in two rows, with their points turned upwards; the tree very elegant. It is a native of Central Europe, where it sometimes reaches a hundred feet high. It yields Strasburg turpentine.

silver-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. [Silverside, 2.].

2. A variety of *Cyprinus auratus*, the Goldfish (q.v.). The color of this fish varies much in domestication.

silver-fox, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the Virginian Fox, *Vulpes fulvus*, to which specific distinction was formerly given as *V. argentatus.* When adult, the fur is of a deep glossy black (whence it is also called the Black Fox), with a silvery grizzle on the forehead, and on the flanks passing upward to the rump. It is extremely rare, and the fur is very valuable.

silver-glance, *s.*

Min.: The same as Argentite (q.v.).

silver-grain, *s.* The name given by carpenters to medullary rays (q.v.).

silver-gray, *a.* Of a color resembling silver.

silver-ground carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Melanippe montanata.*

silver-haired, *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white hair.

silver-headed, *a.* Tipped or headed with silver. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, ix.)

silver-hook, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydrelia uncu.*

silver-leaf, *s.* Silver beaten out into thin leaves or plates.

silver-mill, *s.* A mill or set of machinery in which argentiferous ores are treated.

silver-ore, *s.*

Min.: A name which includes all the native compounds of silver, their various mechanical mixtures, and argentiferous ores of other metals.

silver-paper, *s.*

1. Paper covered with silver foil.

2. Tissue-paper.

silver-plate, *s.*

Bot.: *Lunaria biennis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

silver-plated, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.

silver-print, *s.* A photographic print used by artists as a basis for a pen-tracing; after completing which, the untraced parts are bleached out. The print is made by the use of a sensitizing silver salt.

silver-purple, *s.*

Chem.: A purple-brown compound, obtained by adding stannous nitrate to a dilute neutral solution of argentic nitrate. It contains silver, tin, and oxygen, and is probably an argentous stannate.

silver-rain, *s.*

Pyrotechny: Small cubes of a composition which emits a white light in burning, used as decorations for the pots of rockets, &c.

silver-salts, *s. pl.* [Argentic-salts.]

silver-steel, *s.* An alloy of silver and steel, which seems to have been first made about 1822, and which was soon taken up by the cutlers of Sheffield for fine razors, surgical instruments, &c. The silver is only about one part in five hundred.

silver-stick, *s.* The name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on palace duty.

silver-striped hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Chærocampa celerio* (*Stainton*), *Deilephila livornica* (*Newman*), very rare in Britain.

silver-studded blue butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Polyommatus ægon*, common on British heaths.

silver-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acanthus spinosus* [Acanthus]; (2) *Onopordum Acanthium.*

silver-tongued, *a.* Having a smooth, soft tongue or speech.

silver-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Leucadendron argenteum.

silver-vitriol, *s.* [ARGENTIC-SULPHATE.]

silver-washed fritillary, *s.*

Entom.: A British butterfly, *Argynnis paphia.*

silver-wedding, *s.* The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding-day of a married couple.

silver-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina.* It is a stoloniferous plant, with interruptedly pinnate silky leaves, silvery beneath, and solitary yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures, flowering in July or August. The roots have been used for tanning.

2. The genus Argyreia (*Loudon*), spec., *A. cuneata* (*Parton*).

silver-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Mouriria, spec., *M. Guiana;* (2) *Guettarda argentea;* (3) *Quelania lætioides.*

silver Y, *s.* [SILVERY Y.]

sĭl'-vẽr, *v.t.* [SILVER, *s.*]

1. To cover superficially with silver; to coat with silver.

"On a tribunal *silver'd,*
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

2. To cover or coat with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver: as, To *silver* glass.

3. To adorn with mild, pure lustre.

"Smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

4. To tinge with gray; to make white or hoary.

"His head,
Not yet by time completely *silver'd* o'er."
Cowper: Task, ii. 703.

* **sĭl-vẽr-ĭf'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *silver;* *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to produce.] Producing silver.

sĭl'-vẽr ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *silver; -ing.*]

1. The act, art, or process of covering the surface of anything with silver or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver.

3. The silver or amalgam laid on.

sĭl'-vẽr-īte, *s.* A name given to an advocate of bimetallism by its opponents; one who supports the free coinage of silver. (*U. S.*)

* **sĭl'-vẽr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *silver; -ize.*] To coat or cover with silver; to silver over.

"When like age shall *silverize* thy tresse."
Sylvester: Quadrains of Pibrac, cxix.

* **sĭl'-vẽr-lẽss,** * **sel-ver-les,** *a.* [Eng. *silver; -less.*] Having no silver or money; moneyless.

"For he sente hem forth *selverles,* in a somer garnement."
Piers Ploughman, p. 153.

* **sĭl'-vẽr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *silver;* dimin. suff. *-ling;* A.S. *sylfring.*] A silver coin.

"Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings.*"
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

* **sĭl'-vẽr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *silver; -ly.*]

1. With a bright, lustrous appearance, as of silver; like silver.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. With a soft, clear tone or sound.

"And thou, cherubic Gratitude, whose voice
To pious ears sounds *silverly* so sweet."
Smart: Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

† **sĭl'-vẽrn,** * **sil-verne,** *a.* [A.S. *sylfren.*] Made of silver; silver.

"Makide *silvern* houses to Diane."—*Wyclife: Acts* xix. 24.

sĭl'-vẽr-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *silver,* and *side.*]

1. *Cookery:* The lower and choicer part of the buttock or round of beef, tender and close in grain. It is frequently corned.

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular American name for any species of the family Atherinidæ or the genus Atherina, the species of which have a broad silvery band on each side. The Dotted Silverside (*Atherina notata*) is called also Capelin (q.v.).

sĭl'-vẽr-smĭth, * **syl-ver-smith,** *s.* [Eng. *silver,* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver. (*Acts* xix. 24.)

sĭl'-vẽr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *silver; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Covered with, containing, or of the nature of silver.

2. Having the appearance of silver; bright and lustrous like silver.

"Th' enamell'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 421.

† 3. Sounding soft and clear, as the sound of a silver bell, &c.: as, a *silvery* laugh.

II. *Bot.* (*Of colour*): White a little changing to bluish-gray with some metallic lustre.

silvery-arches, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta.*

silvery gade, *s.*

Ichthy.: Couchia argentata, from the North Atlantic. It is closely allied to the Mackerel-midge (q.v.).

silvery-gibbon, *s.*

Zool.: Hylobates leuciscus, the Wow-wow. Nothing is known of its habits, but there is a stuffed specimen in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.

silvery-gull, *s.* [HERRING-GULL.]

silvery hairtail, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trichiurus lepturus, a common West Indian fish, occasionally taken on the British coast. Body band-like, about four feet long.

silvery shrew-mole, *s.*

Zool.: Scalops argentatus, about seven inches long, having the hairs annulated with white and lead-colour, giving the animal a silvery appearance. It inhabits the western prairies advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

silvery Y, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Plusia gamma.* Called also the Gamma Moth. [PLUSIA.] It flies at all hours of the day and night.

sĭ lўb'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sily(bum);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cynareæ.

sĭl'-ў-bŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σίλλυβος (*sillubos*) = a thistle-like plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Silybeæ (q.v.). Now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Carduus, having the filaments glandular, connate, the fruit rugose, the pappus silky, connate at the base. Under it is placed *Carduus marianus,* formerly *Silybum marianum,* a thistle, with rose-purple flowers; an European plant.

Sĭm, *s.* [Abbrev. of *Simeonite* (q.v.).] Originally applied to a follower of the Rev. C. Simeon; hence, a Low Churchman.

sĭ'-mą, *s.* [CYMA.]

sĭ-ma'-bą, *s.* [The native name of *Simaba guianensis.*]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubeæ. Trees or shrubs from tropical America. *Simaba Cedron,* a native of New Granada, has fruits the kernel of which is the cedron of commerce. It is given in fevers and for the bites of serpents and other venomous animals.

* **sĭm'-ą-grē,** *s.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] A grimace.

"Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His *simagrees,* and rolls his glaring eye."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiii.

* **sĭ-marre',** * **sĭ-mar',** * **sĭ-mare',** *s.* [Fr. *simarre;* Ital. *zimarra.*] A woman's robe; a loose, light garment. [CIMAR.]

sĭm-ą-rū'-bą, *s.* [From *simarouba,* the Caribbean name of *Simaruba officinalis.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Simarubaceæ (q.v.). Flowers unisexual; calyx small, cup-shaped, five-toothed; petals, stamens, styles, and ovaries five. Tropical American trees. *Simaruba amara* yields simaruba bark, used in dysentery, &c. The variety *versicolor* is the Mountain Damson, sometimes cultivated in English hothouses. *S. versicolor,* a native of Brazil is so intensely bitter that no insects will touch it, and is used to preserve plants in herbaria from their attacks.

sĭm-ą-rū-bā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simarub(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Quassiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Trees or shrubs with exstipulate, alternate, mostly compound leaves; peduncles axillary or terminal; flowers whitish, green, or purple; calyx in four or five divisions, imbricated; petals the same number; stamens twice as many as the petals, each arising from the back of a hypogynous scale; ovary stalked, four or five lobed, four or five celled, each cell with one suspended ovule. Fruit of four or five drupes. Intensely bitter plants from the Tropics of both hemispheres. Tribes four: Simarubeæ, Harrisonieæ, Ailantheæ, and Spathelieæ. Genera seventeen; number of species doubtful. (*Lindley.*)

sĭm-ą-rū'-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simarub(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Simarubaceæ (q.v.).

sĭm'-blŏt, *s.* [Fr.] The harness of a weaver's draw-loom.

Sĭm'-ĕ-ŏn-īteş, *s. pl* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the followers of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1758-1836), Vice-provost of King's College, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was distinguished for an impassioned evangelicalism in language, sentiment, and doctrine, that at first roused bitter opposition, but his influence increased, and from about 1793 he gathered round him a number of young men, chiefly undergraduates, whom he sought to indoctrinate with his opinions, which he also endeavoured to perpetuate by establishing the Simeon Trust, for the purchase of cures of souls to which men holding evangelical views were to be appointed.

sĭ-mē'-thĭs, *s.* [Named after the Sicilian nymph Symæthis. (*Ovid: Met.* xiii. 750.)]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Anthericeæ. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pedicel; perianth six-partite, spreading, deciduous; stamens six, distinct, with woolly filaments; style filiform; stigma entire; ovary three-celled, with two ovules superimposed in each cell Only known species *Simethis bicolor,* a native of Britain, or a denizen. Found in fir woods at Bournemouth and in Ireland; rare. Its flowers are purple on the back, white inside.

sĭm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = an ape, from Lat. *simus,* Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed.]

* 1. A Linnæan genus of Primates, coextensive with the modern Simiadæ and Cebidæ (the Catarhina and Platyrhina of Geoffroy).

2. Orang-utan (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Simiadæ (q.v.). Head vertically produced; arms reaching to ankle; ribs, twelve pairs; no ischiatic callosities or *os intermedium;* hallux small. One species, *Simia satyrus,* from Borneo and Sumatra.

sĭ-mĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Primates, equal to the old group Catarhina. P. M $\frac{2}{2}$, M $\frac{5}{5}$; bony *meatus auditorius externus* present; pollex, if present, opposable; tail never prehensile; internasal septum narrow; ischial callosities and cheek-pouches often present; pectoral limbs sometimes much longer than the pelvic limbs; the latter in no case much longer than the former. There are three sub-families: Simiinæ, Semnopithecinæ, and Cynopithecinæ.

sĭm'-ĭ-ăl, sĭm'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *simia* = an ape.] Of or pertaining to an ape; resembling an ape; ape-like.

"Not in any *simial,* canine, ovine, or otherwise inhuman manner."—*Carlyle: Past and Present,* bk. ii., ch. i.

sĭm-ĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *simi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: Anthropoid apes, Latisternal apes; a sub-family of Simiadæ (q.v.). Pectoral longer than pelvic limbs; no tail or cheek-pouches; stomach simple, cæcum with a vermiform appendix; sternum broad, *os intermedium* sometimes absent from carpus. There are three genera: Simia, Troglodytes, and Hylobates.

sĭm'-ĭ-lar, *a. & s.* [Fr. *similaire,* as if from a Lat. *similaris,* extended from *similis* = like; Ital. *similare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Like; having a like form, appearance,

characteristics, or qualities; resembling, alike. Similar sometimes means exactly alike, but generally it denotes a resemblance less than exact likeness, that is, a general likeness in the principal points.

"My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

* 2. Homogeneous; having all parts alike; uniform.

"Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals."—*Boyle.*

II. *Geom., &c.:* Applied to figures made up of the same number of parts, those parts being arranged in the same manner, so that the figures shall be of the same form and differ from each other only in magnitude.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is similar to or resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, or the like.

sĭm-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *similarité.*] The quality or state of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance; close likeness.

"The *similarity* it bore to the spruce."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĭm'-ĭ-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *similar; -ly.*] In a similar or like manner; in a manner more or less exactly resembling or corresponding with something else; in like manner.

sĭm'-ĭ-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *similar; -y.*] Similar, like.

"Rhyming cadences of *similary* words."—*South: Sermons.*

* **similary-parts,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Grew's name for the vegetable tissue or elementary organs of plants.

sĭm'-ĭ-lĕ, *s.* [Lat. = a like thing; neut. sing. of *similis* = like, similar (q.v.).]

Rhet.: The likening of two things, which, though differing in other respects, have some strong point, or points, of resemblance; a comparison; a likening by comparison. [METAPHOR.]

"To which let me here add another near of kin to this, at least in name, and that is letting the mind upon the suggestion of any new notion, run immediately after *similes* to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be a good way, and useful in the explaining our thoughts to others; yet it is by no means a right method to settle true notions of anything in ourselves, because *similes* always fail in some part, and come short of that exactness which our conceptions should have to things, if we would think aright."—*Locke: Conduct of the Underst.*, § 31.

¶ Everything is a *simile* which associates objects together on account of any real or supposed likeness between them; but a *similitude* signifies a prolonged or continued *simile.* Every *simile* is more or less a *comparison,* but every *comparison* is not a *simile:* the latter *compares* things only as far as they are alike; but the former extends to those things which are different. (*Crabb.*)

sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat. = in like manner.]

Law.: The technical designation of the form by which either party in pleading accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tūde, * **sy-myl-i-tude,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *similitudinem,* accus. of *similitudo* = likeness, from *similis* = like; Sp. *similitud;* Ital. *similitudine.*]

1. Likeness, resemblance, similarity.

"Such is the *similitude* between Judaism, the ancient stock, and Christianity, which was ingrafted upon it."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 42.

* 2. A comparison, a simile, a likeness, a parable. [SIMILE.]

"He spake by a *similitude.*"—*Luke* viii. (1551.)

3. A representation, a likeness, a portrait, a facsimile.

"Had Phœbus fail'd to move
Æneas, in *similitude* of Periphas."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii.

* **sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tū-dĭn-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *similitude; -inary.*] Making similitudes or similes; involving a simile or similes.

"Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself."—*Dr. Potter: Christopathy* (1680), p. 44.

* **sĭm'-ĭ-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *simil(e); -ize.*]

1. To liken, to compare.

"The best to whom he may be *similized.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 53.

2. To imitate. (*Sylvester: Captaines*, 454.)

sĭm'-ĭ-lor, *s.* [SEMILOR.]

† **sĭm'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [SIMIA.] Pertaining to or resembling an ape; monkey-like.

sĭm'-ĭ-tar, *s.* [SCIMITAR.]

sĭm'-la-ite, *s.* [After Simla, India, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as MEERSCHALUMINITE (q.v.).

sĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [SUMMER.] (*Scotch.*)

sĭm'-mĕr, * **sim-ber,** * **sim-per,** * **sym-per,** *v.i. & t.* [Prob. an imitative word; cf. Dan. *summe;* Ger. *summen;* Sw. dial. *summa* = to hum, to buzz.]

A. *Intrans.:* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

"Increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 712.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to boil gently.

sĭm-mŏnd'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after a naturalist, T. W. Simmonds, who accompanied Lord Seaforth to the West Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of Acalypheæ (*Lindley*), of Garryaceæ (*Nuttall*). Only known species, *Simmondsia californica.* The nuts taste like filberts, but leave a nauseous after-taste, and cause purging.

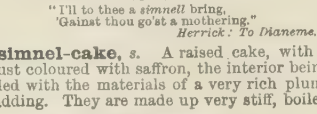
* **sĭm'-nel,** * **simenel,** * **sĭm'-nell,** *s.* [O.Fr. *simenel* = bread or cake of fine wheat flour; from Low Lat. *siminellus,* prob. for *similellus,* from Lat. *simila* = fine wheat flour.]

1. A cake made of fine flour; a cracknel.

2. A simnel-cake (q.v.).

"I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering."
Herrick: To Dianeme.

simnel-cake, *s.* A raised cake, with a crust coloured with saffron, the interior being filled with the materials of a very rich plum-pudding. They are made up very stiff, boiled



SIMNEL-CAKES.

in a cloth for several hours, then brushed over with egg and baked. It was formerly (and in some parts still is) the custom in the Western midlands to send simnels as presents at Christmas, Easter, and especially on Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday.

sĭm-ŏc'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed, and κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carnivora, sometimes placed with the Canidæ, but of doubtful affinities, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

Sĭ'-mŏn, *s.* A credulous person, resembling "Simple Simon" in the nursery rhyme.

¶ *Simon Pure,* or the *real Simon Pure:* The genuine article; an allusion to Simon Pure, a character counterfeited by an impostor in Susanna Centlivre's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

* **sĭm'-ŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [SIMONY.] A simoniacal person. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 129.)

sĭ-mō'-nĭ-ăc, * **sĭ-mō'-nĭ-ăck,** * **si-mo-ni-ake,** *s.* [Fr. *simoniaque;* from Lat. *simoniacus.*] [SIMONY.] One who practises or is guilty of simony; one who buys or sells preferment in the church.

sĭm-ō-nī'-ac-al, *a.* [Eng. *simoniac; -al.*]

1. Practising simony; guilty of simony.

"It is but reasonable to believe, the Holy Ghost will not descend upon the *simoniacal,* unchaste, concubinaries, schismaticks, and scandalous priests."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. vi.

2. Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; obtained by simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

† **sĭm-ō-nī'-ac-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *simoniacal; -ly.*] In a simoniacal manner; with or by simony.

Sī-mō'-nĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Simoniani,* from Simon Magus. (*Euseb: Eccles. Hist.*, lib. iv., ch. xxii.)] [SIMONY.]

Church History:

1. A name applied to the Gnostics, from the belief that Simon Magus was their founder.

2. A name of infamy applied to the Nestorians, after Simon Magus, the first heretic.

* **sĭ-mō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *simon(y); -ous.*] Partaking of simony; given to simony; simoniacal.

* **sĭm'-ŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *simon(y); -ist.*] One who practises simony; a simoniac.

"If we be condemned as *simonists.*"—*Adams: Works*, i. 463.

sĭm'-ŏn-ȳ, * **sim-on-le,** * **sym-on-ye,** *s.* [Fr. *simonie,* from Low Lat. *simonia;* named after Simon Magus, who wished to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost with money (Acts viii. 18.).] The act, practice, or crime of trafficking in sacred things, and especially in the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferments, or the corrupt presentation of anyone to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

"By *simony,* the right of presentation to a living is forfeited and vested *pro hâc vice* in the crown. *Simony,* so called from the resemblance it is said to bear to the sin of Simon Magus, is the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward, and is by the canon law a very grievous crime. With us, however, the law has established so many exceptions that there is no difficulty whatever in avoiding the forfeiture."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

sĭ'-mŏn-yīte, *s.* [After Prof. F. Simony, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring both in crystals and massive. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·244. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 47·17; magnesia, 12·65; soda, 18·86; water, 21·82 = 100·50, yielding the formula $ROSO_3+2HO$, where RO = magnesia and soda.

sĭ-moom', * **sĭ-moon',** *s.* [Arab. *samûm* = a sultry, pestilential wind which destroys travellers; from *samma* = he poisoned; *samus* = poisoning.]

Meteor.: A hot wind which blows over the deserts of Asia and Africa, darkening the air with the sand which it raises. Under its influence the skin feels dry, the respiration is accelerated, and there is burning thirst. The simoom is called in Algiers and Italy the Sirocco, in Egypt the Kamsin, in Turkey the Samiel, and in Guinea the Harmattan. The Indian hot wind blowing over Central India in April and May is a milder form of the Simoom.

"Like a minute's gleam of sun,
Amid the black *simoom's* eclipse."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **sĭ-moon',** *s.* [SIMOOM.]

sĭm-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. σιμός (*simos*) = snub-nosed, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria, confined to the Muschelkalk (q.v.). It had a large head, with enormous orbits, and teeth sunk in distinct sockets.

* **sĭ'-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *simus.*] [SIMIA.]

1. Having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave.

"In the concave or *simous* part of the liver."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 108.

sĭm'-pai, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Semnopithecus melalophus; called also the Black-crested Monkey, a native of Sumatra. Body long, slender, pelvic limbs so long that the hind-quarters are higher than the shoulders when the animal walks on all-fours. There is a long crest of black hair on the top of the head; under parts white; back and neck bright yellow and red.

sĭm'-pĕr, *v.i.* [Prob. a nasalized form from *sip* (q.v.); cf. Dan. *sippe* = a woman who is affectedly coy; Sw. *sipp* = finical, prim; Low Ger. *sipp* = the gesture of a compressed mouth and affected pronunciation; Norw. *semper* = fine, smart; Dan. dial. *simper, semper* = affected, coy, prudish; Prov. Ger. *zimpern* = to be affectedly coy.]

1. To smile in an affected, silly manner.

"There dost thou glide from fair to fair,
Still *simpering* on with eager haste."
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

* 2. To glimmer; to twinkle.

"Stars above
Simper and shine." *G. Herbert.*

sĭm'-pĕr, *s.* [SIMPER, *v.*] An affected smile or smirk; a smile with an air of affectation and silliness. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxv.)

sĭm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *simper,* v.; *-er.*] One who simpers.

"And well the *simperer* might be vain,
He chose the fairest of the train."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 21.

sĭm'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SIMPER, *v.*]

sĭm'-pĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *simpering; -ly.*] In a simpering manner; with simpers or smirks.

"Why looks neat Curus all so *simperingly?*"
Marston: Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

sĭm pĭ-ĕs-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [SYMPIESOMETER.]

sĭm'-ple, * **sym ple,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *simple*, from Lat. *simplicem*, accus. of *simplex* = simple; lit. = one-fold, from *sim-*, a prefix = same (seen also in *sem-el* = once, *sim-ul* = together) and *plico* = to fold; Sp. *simple*; Port. *simples*; Ital. *simplice, semplice.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Single; not double or duplex; consisting of only one thing; uncompounded or uncombined with anything else.

"Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. Not complex or complicated: as, a *simple* machine.

3. Mere, pure; being no more and no less than; nothing else than; being only.

"The sceptre is a *simple* reed."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

4. Not distinguished by any excellence; plain; of an average quality.

"Thy *simple* fare, and all thy plain delights."
Cowper: Task, i. 646.

5. Not given to deceit, stratagem, art, or duplicity; undesigning, artless, harmless, sincere.

"Off their own element they were as *simple* as children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Unaffected, plain, artless, unconstrained; not artificial; unadorned.

"In his *simple* show he harbours treason."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

7. Unmistakable, clear, plain, intelligible: as, a *simple* statement.

8. Easy to be done; not difficult or complicated: as, a *simple* problem, a *simple* task.

9. Weak in intellect; rather silly; too confiding.

"The *simple* believeth every word."—*Proverbs* xiv. 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Not consisting of several distinct parts; scarcely divided or branched at all.

2. *Chem.:* Elementary. [ELEMENT, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Math.:* Not complicated. A simple quantity is a quantity containing but one term. [MONOMIAL.] A simple equation is one of the first degree. Simple addition is the addition of numbers expressed in a uniform scale. Simple subtraction, multiplication, division, &c., have corresponding significations.

4. *Min.:* The same as HOMOGENEOUS (q.v.).

5. *Pathol.:* Uncomplicated with other diseases: as, *simple* apoplexy.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Gen.:* Something single; not mixed or compounded.

"It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. *Specif.:* A medicinal herb, or medicine obtained from a herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

"There thou shalt cull me *simples*, and shalt teach
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Ritual:*

* (1) A feast on which the office of the feria was said, with only a commemoration of the feast.

(2) Any feast which is not a double or semi-double. The office for a simple differs little from the ferial office.

"The practice of taking the hymn on *simples* from the common of saints . . . only dates from Pius V."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 844.

2. *Weaving:*

(1) A draw-loom employed in fancy weaving.

(2) A cord dependent from the tail of a harness cord in a draw-loom, having at its end a bob, by which it is pulled to work a certain portion of the harness.

¶ *Simple*, when applied to the understanding, implies such a contracted power as is incapable of combination; *silly* and *foolish* rise in sense upon the former, signifying either the perversion or the total deficiency of understanding. The behaviour of a person may be *silly*, who from any excess of feeling loses his sense of propriety; the conduct of a person will be *foolish*, who has not judgment to direct himself. Country people may be *simple* owing to their want of knowledge. (*Crabb.*)

¶ *Simple interest:* (See under the noun.) [INTEREST, *s.*, II. 1.]

* **simple-answered,** *a.* Making a plain, simple answer.

"Be *simple-answered*, for we know the truth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

simple-ascidians, *s. pl.* [ASCIDIADÆ.]

simple-contract, *s.*

Law: A parole promise, verbal or written, but not under seal. A *simple contract* debt is one ascertained only by oral evidence or by unsealed notes.

simple-hearted, *a.* Having a simple, open heart; single-hearted, ingenuous.

simple-larceny, *s.* [LARCENY.]

simple-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf consisting of a single piece, not divided into leaflets.

simple-minded, *a.* Artless, frank, straightforward, devoid of duplicity, unsuspecting.

simple-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being simple-minded; artlessness; freedom from duplicity or suspicion.

simple-mineral, *s.*

Min.: An individual mineral substance, as distinguished from a rock. Minerals are not, as a rule, really simple, for chemical analysis can resolve them into various elements.

simple-toothed rodents, *s. pl.* [SIMPLICIDENTATA.]

simple-trust, *s.*

Law: The term used when property is vested in one person in trust for another.

simple-umbel, *s.* [UMBEL.]

* **sĭm'-ple,** *v.i.* [SIMPLE, *a.*] To gather simples.

"While botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*."
Goldsmith: Prol. to Zobeide.

sĭm'-ple-nĕss, * **sim-ple-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *simple*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded.

"They are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Artlessness, simplicity, plainness, innocence.

"For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

3. Weakness of intellect; silliness, stupidity, folly.

"What *simpleness* is this! I come, I come."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

4. Freedom from complication or difficulty; simplicity: as, the *simpleness* of a machine or remedy.

* **sĭm'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *simpl(e)*; *-er.*] One who collects simples, or medicinal herbs; a simplist, a herbalist.

"The rich green beds of sweet-fern give out their aromatic savour to the wise old *simpler*."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 859.

simpler's joy, *s.*

Bot.: Verbena officinalis. So named from the good sale collectors of simples had for so highly esteemed a plant. (*Prior.*)

* **sĭm'-plĕsse,** *s.* [Fr.] Simplicity, simpleness.

"Their weeds been not so nighly wore,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

sĭm'-ple-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *simplet*, fem. *simplette* = a simple person, from *simple* = simple (q.v.).] A simple, silly person; one who is simple, a person of weak intellect.

"They look upon persons employing their time in making verses, pictures, or in reading books, as *simpletons* easily to be deceived."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 60.

sĭm'-plĕx, *a.* [Lat.] Simple, single.

* **sĭm-plĭ'-cian,** *s.* [O. Fr. *simplicien.*] A simple, artless, or innocent person; a simpleton.

"Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved."—*Archd. Arnway: The Tablet, or Moderation of Chas. I.*, p. 44.

sĭm-plĭ-çĭ-dĕn-tā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *simplex*, genit. *simplicis*, and neut. pl. of Lat. *dentatus* = dentated.]

Zool.: Simple-toothed Rodents; a sub-order of Rodentia (q.v.). The sub-order comprises most of the Rodentia, arranged in three sections: Sciuromorpha, Myomorpha, and Hystricomorpha.

* **sĭm-plĭ-çĭ-mā'-nī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *simplex*, genit. *simplicis*, and *manus* = a hand.]

Entom.: A division of Carabidæ, instituted by Latreille.

sĭm-plĭç'-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat. = simply.]

Law: Without involving anything not actually named.

sĭm-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *simplicité*, from Lat. *simplicitatem*, accus. of *simplicitas*, from *simplex*, genit. *simplicis* = simple (q.v.); Sp. *simplicidad*; Ital. *simplicità, semplicità.*]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded; simpleness, singleness.

"Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

* 2. That which is simple, single, uncompounded, or indivisible.

"They divided the divine attributes into so many persons; because the infirmity of a human mind cannot sufficiently conceive, or explain, so much power and action in a *simplicity* so great and indivisible as that of God."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 1.

3. The quality or state of being simple or not complex; freedom from complication.

"We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; plainness, clearness: as, the *simplicity* of a problem.

5. Freedom from a disposition to duplicity, cunning, or stratagem; artlessness, sincerity, harmlessness, innocence.

"By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. Plainness, naturalness; absence of anything that seems extraordinary.

"O sweet *simplicity* of days gone by!"
Longfellow: The Brook.

7. Freedom from or absence of artificial ornament; plainness: as, *simplicity* of dress, *simplicity* of style.

8. Weakness of intellect; silliness, folly.

"How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?"
—*Proverbs* i. 22.

sĭm plĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of simplifying, or of reducing to simplicity or to a state not complex.

"The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect."—*Smith: Formation of Languages.*

sĭm'-plĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Fr. *simplifier*, from Lat. *simplex* = simple, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *simplificar*; Ital. *simplificare, semplificare.*] To make simple; to reduce to simplicity or to a state not complex; to free from complexity, abstruseness, or difficulty; to make easier or simpler.

"Philosophers . . . bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be to do."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

* **sĭm'-plĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *simpl(e)*; *-ist.*] One who collects or is skilled in simples; a simpler.

"A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for anonimum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **sĭm-plĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *simplist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist.

* **sĭm'-plĭ-tў,** *s.* [See def.] Simplicity. (*Piers Plowman.*)

sĭm'-plŏ çē, *s.* [SYMPLOCE.]

sĭm'-plў, *adv.* [Eng. *simple*; *-ly.*]

1. Without another or others; simply, alone, absolutely.

"If he take her, let him take her *simply*."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

2. In a simple manner; without art, duplicity, or subtleness; artlessly, plainly.

3. In a plain manner; unostentatiously, plainly.

"*Simply* let these, like him of Samos, live,
Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati, elegy vi.

4. Merely, solely, only.

"By imitation I do not mean imitation in its largest sense, but *simply* the following of other masters."—*Reynolds: Discourse* vi.

5. In a simple or foolish manner; foolishly, weakly; like a simpleton.

sĭm′-sŏn, * sĭn′-sion, * sĕn′-cĭŏn, (ci as sh), *s.* [Fr. *seneçon.*] [SENECIO.]

Bot.: Senecio vulgaris.

sĭm′-ụ-lā-chre (chre as **kĕr),** *s.* [Lat. *simulacrum* = an image, a likeness, from *simulo* = to make like, to simulate (q.v.).] An image.

"Phidias made of ivory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter."—*Elyot: Governour*, fol. 22 b.

*** sĭm′-ụ-lar,** *s. & a.* [SIMULATE.]

A. *As subst.:* One who simulates or counterfeits something; one who pretends to be what he is not; a hypocritical pretender; a simulator.

"Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Simulated, counterfeited, specious, false.

"I returned with *simular* proof enough."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*** sĭm′-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *simulatus*, pa. par. of *simulo* = to feign, to pretend, to make like; *similis* = like; *simul* = together.] Simulated, feigned, pretended, false.

"They had vowed a *simulate* chastity."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

sĭm′-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *simuler*; Sp. & Port. *simular.*] [SIMULATE, *a.*] To assume the likeness of; to assume the mere signs or appearance of falsely; to feign, to counterfeit, to sham, to imitate.

"The stems and foliage of a creeper are so *simulated* that nature is not more lithe and living than the stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sĭm-ụ-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *simulationem*, accus. of *simulatio* = an appearance falsely assumed, from *simulatus* = simulate (q.v.); Sp. *simulacion*; Ital. *simulazione.*] The act of simulating, or of pretending to be what one is not; the act of assuming a deceitful character or appearance.

"*Simulation* is put on that we may look into the cards of another, whereas dissimulation intends nothing more than to hide our own."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King.*

¶ *Simulation* and *dissimulation* differ in that the former is the deceitful assumption of a false character, the latter is the concealment of the true character.

*** sĭm′-ụ-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who simulates or feigns.

"They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 200.

*** sĭm′-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *simulatorius.*] Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

"Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and politicke only to draw Israel out of their citie."—*Bp. Hall: Famine of Samaria.*

sĭm-ụ-lĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *simulium* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Diptera, akin to Simulium, from the Purbeck beds.

sĭ mū′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *simulo.*] [SIMULATE.]

Entom.: Sand-fly; a genus of Bibionidæ or of Tipulidæ. They resemble mosquitoes, and their bite often produces very painful swellings. *Simulium reptans* is a common British species. The larva lives on the sub-aquatic stem of Phellandrium and Sium, to which also it attaches its cocoon. Other species inhabit South America, Lapland, &c. One, *S. columbatschense*, swarms along the Lower Danube, and bites so severely as sometimes to injure cattle fatally.

† sĭm-ŭl-ta-nē′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *simultane(ous); -ity.*] The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

"These equations are equations of condition for *simultaneity*."—*Davis & Peck: Math. Dictionary.*

sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *simultaneus*, from *simultim* = at the same time, from Lat. *simul* = together.] Happening, done, or taking place at the same time.

"All that we had need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 570.

simultaneous-equations, *s. pl.*

Math.: Two equations are simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities which enter them are the same in both at the same time. A group of equations is simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities is the same in them all at the same time.

sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *simultaneous; -ly.*] In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together; in conjunction.

sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *simultaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being simultaneous, or of happening, acting, being done, or taking place at the same time.

"There has been no explanation of the *simultaneousness* with which they all appeared together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 2.

*** sĭm′-ŭl-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *simultas* = grudge, enmity.] Private grudge or quarrel.

"To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports, or affections."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

sĭm′-ŭrg, *s.* [Pers.] A fabulous monstrous bird of the Persians. [ROC.]

sĭn, * sinne, * synne, *s.* [A.S. *syn, sinn, senn*, genit., dat., and accus. *synne*; cogn. with Dut. *zonde*; Icel. *synd, syndh*; Dan. & Sw. *synd*; O. H. Ger. *suntja, sundja*; Ger. *sünde*; Lat. *sons* = guilty.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any voluntary transgression of the law of God; disobedience to the divine command; any violation of the divine command; moral depravity, wickedness, iniquity. Sin includes not only actions, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, words, purposes, and all that is contrary to the law of God. It may consist in commission, when a known divine law is violated, or in omission, when a positive divine command or a rule of duty is voluntarily and wilfully neglected.

"All crimes are indeed *sins*, but not all *sins* crimes. A *sin* may be in the thought or secret purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a *sin* as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and be convinced or cleared by witnesses. Farther, that which is no *sin* in itself, but indifferent, may be made *sin* by a positive law."—*Hobbs: On the Common Laws of England.*

2. An offence in general; a transgression, a breach: as, a *sin* against good taste.

* 3. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

"He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him"—*2 Corinthians* v. 21.

* 4. A man enormously wicked; the incarnation of sin.

"Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land,
Of noble Buckingham."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script. & Protest. Theol.:* Sin is used generically (1 Kings viii. 34; Rom. vi. 1) and specifically (Exod. xxxiv. 7). It is defined as the transgression of the law (1 John iii. 4). All sins are not equally great (Exod. xxxii. 31; 1 Sam. ii. 17). Distinction is recognized between a "sin unto death" and a sin "not unto death" (1 John v. 16). There are sins against one's self (Num. xvi. 38; Acts xvi. 28) and against one's fellow-man (Gen. xlii. 22; Matt. xviii. 21), but every sin is also a sin against God (Deut. xx. 18), which is so important, that compared with it the others may almost be left unmentioned (cf. Psalm li. 4, 14). Unlike crime, or transgression of human law, sin may be committed without any overt act; there may be sins of thought as well as sins of word or deed (Matt. v. 22–28). Theologians divide sins into sins of omission and of commission; the former characterized by the omission of some commanded duty, and the latter by the commission of some deed positively forbidden. Another division is into Original and Actual Sin. [ORIGINAL-SIN.]

2. *Roman Theol.:* Sin was defined by St. Augustine as "any thought, word, or deed against the law of God," and his definition is generally followed by theologians. The Council of Trent (sess. vi., can. 23) defined that "no one can avoid sin altogether, except by a special privilege of God, as the Church holds of the Blessed Virgin." Hence follows the division into mortal and venial. [MORTAL-SIN, VENIAL-SIN.]

*** sin-born,** *a.* Born of sin; originally sprung or derived from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 596.)

*** sin-bred,** *a.* Produced or bred from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 815.)

*** sin-eater,** *s.*

Folklore: A man who, for a small consideration, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person recently deceased. [SIN-EATING.]

"The manner was, that when the corpse was brought out of the house, and laid on the bier, a loaf of bread was brought out and delivered to the *sin-eater*, over the corpse, as also a mazard-bowl, of maple, full of beer (which he was to drink up), and sixpence in money: in consideration whereof he took upon himself, *ipso facto*, all the sins of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead."—*Aubrey*, in *Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

*** sin-eating,** *s.*

Folklore: A practice formerly common, by which a man [SIN-EATER], in consideration of a small quantity of food and drink and a trifling money gratuity, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person deceased. The practice is said by Laurence Howel (*Hist. Pontificate*) to have originated from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sins of my people.'

"An usage called *sin-eating* undoubtedly arose in Catholic times, and, however it may have been limited to the clergy in early ages, was afterwards continued and practised as a profession by certain persons called sin-eaters."—*Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

sin-offering, *s.*

Judaism: Heb. חַטָּאת (*chhattath*), a sacrifice for the removal of sin, first instituted in Lev. iv. When a sin had been committed by an anointed priest, a young bullock without blemish was brought to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the Lord. The priest laid his hand upon the bullock's head (as if to transfer his sins to the animal), and then killed it before the Lord. [SCAPEGOAT.] He next sprinkled its blood seven times before the veil of the sanctuary, put some of it on the horns of the altar of incense, burnt the fat, &c., and then the bullock itself outside the camp (Lev. iv. 1–12). There were similar ceremonies in the case of the people at large (13–21), or of a ruler (22–26), or one of the common people (27–35). Sometimes a ram or a kid of the goats was substituted for a bullock, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove (v. 7); or, if the indigence was still greater, the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (11). There were stated times or occasions on which sin-offerings were sacrificed (Num. xxviii. 15; xxix. 38). The Christian sees in the sin-offering a vivid type of the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. (Cf. Heb. vii. 27; ix. 13, 14; x. 26, &c.)

"The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sin-offering*."—*Exodus* xxix. 14.

*** sin-sick,** *a.* Suffering from the effects of sin.

"O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lviii.

*** sin-worn,** *a.* Worn by sin. (*Milton: Comus*, 17.)

sĭn, * sinne, * singen, * sinegen, * sungen, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *syngian, gesyngian.*] [SIN, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To commit sin; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate or transgress the divine law in any particular, either by commission of a sin, or by omission to fulfil a positive command; to transgress.

"All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God."—*Romans* iii. 23.

¶ Frequently followed by *against.*

"*Against* thee only have I *sinned*."—*Psalm* li. 4.

2. To offend, to transgress, to trespass. (Followed by *against.*)

"I am a man
More *sinned against* than sinning."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To commit, as a sin.

"Dost thou repent thee of the sin we *sinned*?"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, v.

¶ *Sinning one's mercies:* Being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. (*Scotch.*)

sĭn, *adv. & conj.* [SINCE.]

*** Sī-næ′-an,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Sinæ or people of ancient China; Chinese.

"And Samarcand by Oxus, Temir's throne,
To Paquin, of *Sinæan* kings."
Milton: P. L., xi. 390.

sī′-nā-īte, *s.* [After Mount Sinai, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name suggested by Rozière for the granites of Mount Sinai (q.v.). [SYENITE.]

Sī-nā-ĭt'-ĭc, *Sī-nā'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Mount Sinai.

sĭn'-a-mîne, *s.* [Lat. *sin(apis)* = mustard, and Eng. *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_6N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}CN\\C_3H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A basic compound, discovered in 1839 by Robiquet and Bussy, prepared by rubbing together a mixture of one part thiosinamine and five parts mercuric oxide, exhausting with ether, evaporating, dissolving the viscid mass in boiling water, and allowing it to crystallize. It forms white, shining, triclinic prisms, which melt at 100°, is very bitter to the taste, inodorous, and dissolves in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution has an alkaline reaction, and is precipitated by tannic acid. With nitrate of silver it forms a resinous precipitate.

*** sin-a-mome,** *s.* [Cinnamon.]

sĭ-năp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sinap(ine); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mustard; derived from or contained in mustard.

sinapic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{12}O_5 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{11}H_{10}O_3)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. A dibasic acid, obtained by boiling sinapine sulphocyanate with potash or baryta water. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt between 150° and 200°, is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol at the ordinary temperature, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms easily soluble salts with the alkalis, sparingly soluble with the earths and metallic oxides, but all the salts decompose with great facility.

sĭn'-a-pîne, *s.* [Lat. *sinap(is)* = mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$. An organic base, existing as sulphocyanate in the seed of *Sinapis alba*, and first extracted by Henry and Garot in 1825. It is only known in the form of its salts (q.v.).

sinapine-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5.H_2SO_4,2H_2O$. Obtained by adding a small quantity of sulphuric acid to a hot concentrated alcoholic solution of sinapine sulphocyanate. It forms rectangular plates, soluble in water and boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether.

sinapine-sulphocyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{24}N_2SO_5 = C_{16}H_{23}NO_5.HSCN$. Dry mustard flour freed from fixed oil by pressure, and washed with cold alcohol as long as the alcohol acquires a yellow colour, is boiled with alcohol of 85 per cent., and filtered. On evaporating the filtrate, and removing the layer of fat from the solution, sinapine sulphocyanate crystallizes out in loose tufts of white pearly needles, which melt at 130°. It is inodorous, tastes bitter, and dissolves with a yellow colour in water, alcohol, and ether. When strongly heated, it decomposes, giving off empyreumatic oils which burn with luminous flame, leaving charcoal.

sĭ-nā'-pĭs, *s.* [Lat. *sinapi, sinapis*, from Gr. σίναπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπι, σίνηπυ (*sinapi, sinapu, sinēpi, sinēpu*) = mustard.]

1. *Bot.:* Formerly a genus of Brassicidæ, now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Brassica, characterized by spreading sepals. Four are British: *Brassica nigra*, Black, *B. adpressa* or *incana*, Floury Mustard; *B. Sinapistrum*, Charlock; and *B. alba*, White Mustard.

2. *Pharm.:* [Mustard, 3.].

sĭ-năp'-ĭs-îne, *s.* [Lat. *sinapis* = mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Simon's name for a white scaly crystalline substance, obtained from black mustard seed by extracting with alcohol and ether.

sĭn'-ap-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιναπισμός (*sinapismos*) = the use of a mustard blister, from σινάπίζω (*sinapizō*) = to use a mustard blister.]

Pharm.: (1) A mustard plaster or poultice; (2) the application of a mustard plaster or poultice. [Poultice, *s.*, 2.]

sĭ-năp'-ō-lîne, *s.* [Eng. *sinap(ic); (alcoh)ol,* and suff. *-ine.*] [Diallyl-urea.]

sĭn'-ca-lîne, *s.* [Fr. *sin(apique)*, and *(al)caline.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{13}NO$. A brownish crystalline mass, obtained, together with sinapic acid, by boiling sinapine sulphocyanate with baryta water. It has a strong alkaline reaction, dissolves sulphur, and precipitates most of the metallic oxides from their solution. Its salts are extremely deliquescent.

sĭnçe, *sins, *sithens, *sithence, *sithen, *sin, *sith, *sithe, *adv., prep., & conj.* [A.S. *sidhdhan, sidhdhon, sydhdhan, sedhdhan, siodhdhan* = after that, since, for *sidh dhám* = after that: *sidh* = after (prep.), *dhám*, dat. masc. of the demonstrative pron.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. From that time; from then till now; after that time up to now.

"*Since*, I have not much importuned you."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

2. At a period or point of time subsequent to one already mentioned: as, I have heard *since* that he is dead.

3. Before this or now; ago.

"Twelve years *since*,
Thy father was the duke of Milan."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 4. When.

"We know the time *since* he was mild and affable."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

B. *As prep.:* Even from the time of; in or during the period subsequent to; after. (With a past event for the object.)

"Not *since* Widow Dido's time."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

C. *As conjunction:*

1. From the time that or when.

"How long is it, count,
Since the physician at your father's died?"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

2. Seeing that; because that; inasmuch as; considering.

"*Since* thou art dead, lo, here I prophesy:
Sorrow on love hereafter shall attend."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,135.

sĭn-çēre', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sincerus*, a word of doubtful etymology, some considering it a contraction of *sine cerâ* = without wax, like the strained honey, the best in the shop, while others consider *sin-* to be the same as in *sin-guli* = one by one, *sem-el* = once, *sim-ul* = together, and *-cerus* to be connected with *cerno* = to separate; Sp. & Ital. *sincero.*]

* 1. Pure, unmixed.

"The mind of a man, as it is not of that content or receipt to comprehend knowledge without helpe and supplies, so again, it is not *sincere*, but of an ill and corrupt tincture."—*Bacon: Interpretation of Nature*, ch. xvi.

* 2. Unhurt, uninjured, whole.

"He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

3. Being in reality what it appears or pretends to be; not feigned, not assumed; genuine, real, true. [See also example under Nard, *s.*, 2.]

"A mourning much more *sincere* than on the death of one of those princes whose accursed ambition is the sole cause of war."—*Knox: On the Folly of War.*

4. Honest, undissembling, frank, truthful, true; really meaning what one says or does.

"Assure yourself that I never was more *sincere*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

sĭn-çēre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sincere; -ly.*]

1. In a sincere manner; without mixture or alloy.

"Commonwealths . . . absolutely and *sincerely* made of any of them . . . but alwaies mixed with another."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Honestly; with purity of heart, purpose, or motives; in sincerity; without simulation or disguise.

"Nothing simply or *sincerely* done."
Daniel: Dedic. of Queen's Arcadia.

sĭn-çēre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sincere; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sincere; sincerity.

"Suddenly see you leave off this *sincereness*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

sĭn-çĕr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sincérité*, from Lat. *sinceritatem*, accus. of *sinceritas*, from *sincerus* = sincere (q.v.); Sp. *sinceridad;* Ital. *sincerità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being pure or unmixed.

"The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand yearsa pureand unmixed people."—*Feltham: Brief Character of the Low Countries*, p. 59.

2. The quality or state of being sincere or honest in mind, motives, or intention; freedom from simulation or disguise; genuineness of purpose; truthfulness, earnestness.

"*Sincerity* is a duty no less plain than important."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

sĭnch, *s.* [Sp. *cincho.*] A strap whereby the loop on the end of the girth of a Spanish saddle is laced to the loop on the saddle. The Spaniards and Mexicans do not use a buckle, but pass a strap, rope, or raw-hide over and over around the loops, and tuck the end in.

"Has quietly wriggled and swelled himself until he has got far enough through the *sinch* to try his experiment."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 935.

sĭn-çĭp'-ĭt-al, *a.* [Lat. *sinciput*, genit. *sincipitis* = the fore-part of the head.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput (q.v.).

sĭn'-çĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Lat., from *semi* = half, and *caput* = the head.]

Anat.: The upper part of the head.

*** sĭn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Cinder.]

sĭn'-dŏc, *s.* [Sintoc.]

sĭn'-dŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σινδών (*sindōn*).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

"There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen."—*Bacon.*

2. *Surg.:* A small piece of rag or a round pledget introduced into the hole made in the cranium by a trephine.

*** sĭn'-drў,** *a.* [Sundry.]

sîne, *s.* [Lat. *sinus* = a curve, a fold, a bosom, a gulf.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gulf, a bay.

"The Persian *sine*." *Sylvester: Colonies*, 94.

2. *Trigon.:* The straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. If from any point on one side of a plane angle a perpendicular be let fall upon the other side, thus forming a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the hypothenuse of this triangle to the perpendicular is the sine of the angle.

¶ (1) *Arithmetic of sines:* Analytical trigonometry, the object of which is to exhibit the relations of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c., of arcs, multiple arcs, &c.

(2) *Artificial sines:* Logarithms of the natural sines or logarithmic sines.

(3) *Line of sines:* A line on the sector, or Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.

(4) *Natural sines:* Sines expressed by natural numbers.

(5) *Versed sine of an arc or angle:* The segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

sine-galvanometer, sine-compass, *s.*

Elect.: A galvanometer in which the strength of the current is measured by the sine of the angle through which the coil has to be turned to be parallel to the deflected needle.

"It may be worth while to point out that any galvanometer may be used as a *sine-galvanometer*, even though it is not provided with a graduation to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 105.

sī'-nĕ, *prep.* [Lat.] Without.

sine die, *phr.* [Lat. = without a day.] A phrase used in reference to an adjournment or prorogation of an assembly or meeting, as of a court or parliament, when no specified day or time is fixed for its re-assembling or for the resuming of business. When a defendant is allowed to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

sine qua non, *phr.* [Lat. = without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition.

*** sine-qua-non-ni-ness,** *s.* Indispensability. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. iii., a. 1.)

*** sĭn'-ĕ-cūr-al,** *a.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

sĭn'-ĕ-cūre, *s.* [Lat. *sine curâ* = without cure of souls.]

1. Strictly an ecclesiastical benefice, without cure of souls. There are three sorts of ecclesiastical sinecures:

(1) Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest form of ecclesiastical benefice.

(2) Certain cathedral offices, viz., the canonries and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deaneries.

(3) Where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

2. Any office or post which has remuneration without employment.

"The great patent offices in the exchequer . . . are *sinecures*."—*Burke: On Economical Reform.*

***sīn'-ē-cūre,** *v.t.* [SINECURE, *s.*] To place in a sinecure.

***sīn'-ē-cūr ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -ism.*] The state of holding a sinecure.

***sīn'-ē-cūr ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e); -ist.*]

1. One who holds a sinecure.

2. An advocate or supporter of sinecures.

***sĭn'-ē-pīte,** *s.* [Lat. *sinapi, sinapis* = mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed.

sĭn-ēş'-ĭc, *a.* [Formed from Gr. Σῖνα (*Sina*) = China.] Contained in, or derived from Chinese wax.

sinesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$ (?). Lewy's name for a fatty acid, which he obtained by heating Chinese-wax with potash lime.

sĭn-ĕ-thȳl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Contract. from *thiosinethylamine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} CN \\ C_2H_5 \\ C_2H_5 \end{matrix}\right\}N$. Ethylsinamine. A bitter compound, produced by decomposing thiosinethylamine with plumbic hydrate. It crystallizes in needles arranged in dendritic groups, melts to a colourless liquid at 100°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

sĭn'-ew (ew as ū), *si-newe, *si-nowe, *sy-newe, *s.* [A.S. *sinu, seonu, sionu*; cogn. with Dut. *zenuw*; Dan. *sene*; Sw. *sena*; O. H. Ger. *senawa, senewa, senuwa*; Ger. *sehne.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Warrior, who hast waited long,
Firm of soul, of *sinew* strong."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

*2. Muscle, nerve.

"The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

3. That which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.

"Nay, patience, or we break the *sinews* of our plot."
—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

II. *Anat.:* A tendon (q.v.).

¶ *The sinews of war:* Money.

"The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union will supply *the sinews of war*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1885.

sinew-shrunk, *a.*

Farr.: Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue. (Said of a horse.)

***sĭn'-ew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [SINEW, *s.*] To knit strongly together, as with sinews.

"Ask the lady Bona for thy queen:
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

sĭn'-ewed (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ed.*]

1. Having sinews.

2. Strong, vigorous, firm, sinewy.

"Drew
With *sinew'd* arm the stubborn yew."
Tickell: Ode.

† sĭn'-ĕ-weȳ, *s.* [Fr. *senévé.*]

Bot.: The seed of *Sinapis nigra.*

***sĭn'-ew-ĭ-nĕss (ew as ū),** *s.* [Eng. *sinewy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sinewy.

***sĭn'-ew-ĭsh (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ish.*] Sinewy.

"His body *sinewish* and strong compact."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxiv.

sĭn'-ew-lĕss (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -less.*] Devoid of sinews; hence, having no strength or vigour.

"His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless* and ghastly bare."
Byron: Hebrew Melodies: Saul.

***sĭn'-ew-oŭs (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -ous.*] Sinewy.

"His arms and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshie."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. x.

sĭn'-ew-ȳ (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew; -y.*]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew.

"The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part."
Donne.

2. Well braced with sinews; strong, vigorous, nervous.

"His *sinewy* throat seems by convulsions twitched."
Scott: The Poacher.

sī'-neȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Staphylea pinnata.

sĭn'-fŭl, *syn-ful, *syn-vol, *a.* [A.S. *synfull.*]

1. Full of sin; tainted with sin; wicked, unholy; acting or living sinfully.

"Depart from me, for I am a *sinful* man."—*Luke* iii. 2.

2. Containing sin; consisting of sin; contrary to the laws of God; wicked: as, *sinful* actions, *sinful* thoughts.

sĭn'-fŭl lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sinful; -ly.*] In a sinful manner; wickedly; in a manner contrary to the laws of God.

"Thy neighebour thou witest *sinfully*,
And saynst, thou hast a litel and he hath all."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,526.

sĭn'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sinful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sinful; iniquity, wickedness, criminality, depravity, moral corruption.

"Supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 360.

sĭng (pa. t., *sang, *song, *songe, *sung,* pa. par. **sang, sung*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *singan* (pa. t. *sang*, pl. *sungon*, pa. par., *sungen*); cogn. with Dut *zingen* (pa. t. *zong*, pa. par. *gezongen*); Icel. *syngja* (pa. t. *saung, söng*; pa. par. *sunginn*); Dan. *synge*; Sw. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggwan*; Ger. *singen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter sounds with melodious inflections or modulations of the voice, either as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

"To the lute she *sung*."
Shakesp.: Pericles iv. (Prol.)

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds; to produce or emit rhythmical or pleasing sounds as birds.

"The birds such pleasure took
That some would *sing*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

¶ Some think that male birds sing to attract the females; others that their song is intended only for a call. There is great rivalry between males as to which will sing best. At other times than the breeding season the male sings apparently to please himself. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.)

*3. To make or cause a small shrill sound.

"Through his mane and tail the high wind *sings*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 305.

¶ The singing of a kettle, or, strictly speaking, of the water in a kettle, is produced by the formation and successive condensation of the first bubbles which rise as the water begins to boil.

4. To relate or speak of something in numbers or verse.

"Rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter with musical or melodious modulations of the voice.

"And to the maydens sownding tymbrels *song*
In well attuned notes a joyous lay."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praise to in verse.

"Arms and the man I *sing*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 1.

3. To usher, attend on, or accompany with singing

"*Sing* him home." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 2.

4. To produce an effect on by singing.

"*Sing* me now asleep." —*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

¶ 1. *To sing small:* [SMALL].

*2. *To sing sorrow:* To fare badly.

"As for the poor squires they may *sing sorrow*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

sing-song, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The term for bad singing or drawling; a drawling or monotonous tone; a wearisome repetition of similar notes or tones.

2. A convivial meeting, where each person is expected to contribute a song.

"He deposed that he saw the defendant at the *sing-song*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

*3. A song, a rhyme.

"This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots."—*Fuller: Worthies: Barkshire.*

B. *As adj.:* Drawling, monotonous, chanting.

"Keeping time to the *sing-song* drawl by a rapid waving of their bodies."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*** sing song,** *v.i.* To write poetry.

"You sit
Sing-songing here." *Tennyson: Queen Mary*, ii. 1.

***sĭng'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sing; -able.*] Capable of being sung; fit or suitable for singing.

"Does not excel in the invention of suitable operatic motives or the manufacture of *singable* lyrics."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

sĭnġe, * senge, *v.t.* [A.S. *sengan* = to singe, lit. = to cause to sing, in reference to the noise made by singed hair, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *zengen*; Ger. *sengen*; Icel. *sangr* = singed, burnt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch.

"If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house."—*Swift: Rules for Servants in General.*

2. *Calico:* To remove the nap from; to prepare for printing or dyeing by removing the fibrous down from the surface of, by passing it through a gas flame.

sĭnġe, *s.* [SINGE, *v.*] A slight burning; a burning of the surface.

sĭnġe'-ĭng, * sĭndġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SINGE, *v.*]

singeing-lamp, *s.* A flat-bodied lamp with one open side to the light-chamber, used to singe the hair of horses as a substitute for clipping.

singeing machine, *s.* A machine in which the fibrous down is removed from the surface of cotton cloth by passing it through a gas flame.

sĭnġe'-ĭng lȳ, * sĭndġ'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *singeing; -ly.*] In a singeing manner; so as to singe or scorch.

"I confess that the bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sindgingly* hot."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (App.)

sĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sing; -er.*]

1. One who sings.

"Here seem'd the *singer* touch'd at what he sung,
And grief a while delay'd his hand and tongue."
Parnell: To Lord Visc. Bolingbroke.

2. One whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.

"To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments."—*Habakkuk* iii.

sĭng'-ĕr *s.* [Eng. *singe*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which singes; specif., a singeing machine.

*** sĭng'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *singer* (1); *-ess.*] A female singer. (*Wycliffe*: 2 *Chron.* iii. 5.)

Sĭ'ngh, *s.* [Punjabi, Hind., &c.] A lion. Used as a title by Rajpoots, Sikhs, &c.: as, Gholab *Singh*, or more rarely in the names of places, as *Sing(h)*apore = the city of lions.

Sĭn-ghą-lēşe', *a.* & *s.* [CINGALESE.]

sĭng-ha'-rą, *s.* [Mahratta *shingaree* = *Trapa bispinosa.*] (See etym. and compound.)

singhara-nuts, *s. pl.* The large edible seeds of *Trapa bicornis*, a native of China, and *T. bispinosa* and *T. natans*, natives of India. The nuts abound in fecula. In China the kernels are roasted or boiled, like potatoes. Called also Water-nuts.

sĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SING.]

singing bird, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bird that sings; a songbird.

"Wicker cages . . .
All full of *singing birds*."
Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The Acromyodi, a division of Passeres suggested by Garrod. They have the muscles of the syrinx attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings.

*** singing-book,** *s.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

*** singing-cakes,** *s. pl.*

Eccles.: The ancient term for the altar-bread used for the priest's communion. In Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions it is ordered that they be round as heretofore, but somewhat thicker, and without the usual imprint of a crucifix, a cross, or the sacred monograms I.H.S. or X.P.S. (*Lee: Glossary.*)

singing-flame, *s.*

Physics: A flame, either naked or enclosed in a tube, which emits musical sounds under certain conditions.

singing-glass, *s.* A thin, sonorous glass vessel, which yields an echo when set in vibration by a sound.

singing-hinny, *s.* A cake made with butter and currants and baked on a griddle. (*Prov.*)

*** singing-man,** *s.* A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in churches or cathedrals; a chorister.

"Liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

singing-master, *s.* A man who teaches singing.

*** singing-woman,** *s.* A woman employed to sing.

"Her hands are not alternately stretched out, and then drawn in again, as with the *singing-woman* at Sadler's Wells."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

sĭng'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *singing*; *-ly.*] In a singing manner; with sound like singing.

"Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*."—*North: Philosopher at Court* (1575), p. 16.

sĭn'-gle, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *singulus* = single, separate, from the same root as *simplex* = simple (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One only, as distinguished from a number; consisting of one only; not double or more than one.

"Hear me one *single* word."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 2.

2. Concerning only one; particular, individual.

"Wherein every one of us has a *single* honour."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

3. Separate, alone; by one's self or itself.

"What, alas! can these my *single* arms?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

4. Unmarried.

"But if these live remembered not to be,
Die *single*, and thine image dies with thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

5. Not compound; simple.

"The English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple."—*Watts.*

6. Not twisted, doubled, or combined with others: as, a *single* thread.

7. Performed by one person only, or by one opposed to one: as, *single* combat, *single* fight.

* 8. Not double or deceitful; simple, honest, artless, sincere.

"I speak it with a *single* heart."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

* 9. Simple, silly, foolish, weak.

"Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* 10. Singular.

"That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest."
Ford: 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having but one of any organ: as, a *single* flower, a *single* seed, &c.

2. *Hort.* (*Of a flower*): Having but one row of petals.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A unit, one: as, He scored a *single.*

* 2. The tail of an animal; properly applied to that of the buck. (*Halliwell.*)

3. *Baseball:* A hit for one base.

4. [Singles].

single-acting, *a.* Applied to an engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston, in contradistinction to the double-acting engine, in which both motions of the piston are made by live-steam.

*** single-ale, * single-beer, * single-drink,** *s.* Small beer, as double-ale was strong ale.

single-blessedness, *s.* The state of being unmarried; celibacy.

"But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies, in *single-blessedness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

single-block, *s.* A block having but a single sheave; a single sheave in a pair of cheeks.

single-bond, *s.* [Bond, s., A. II. 6.]

single-breasted, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side, and has not flaps for overlapping. (Opposed to double-breasted.)

single-combat, *s.* A combat between two individuals. [Battle, s., B. 1.]

single-cut, *a.* Applied to a file having but a single rank of teeth.

single-entry, *s.*

Book-keeping, &c.: A method of book-keeping in which each transaction is only entered once. Opposed to double-entry (q.v.).

*** single-escheat,** *s.*

Law: The forfeiture to the Crown of all a person's movables on his being declared a rebel.

single-fluid battery, *s.*

Electro-magnetism: A galvanic battery having but a single fluid, in which the elements are submerged or by which they are wetted. The original Voltaic pile was the first of this class. The term is in contradistinction to the double-fluid batteries, which are also very numerous.

single-handed, *a.*

1. Having one hand or workman only.

2. Unassisted; by one's self alone; alone.

"When *single-handed* in a sloop, care should be taken to reef down in good time."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

3. Worked or managed by one person only.

"I should not advise any topmast for a *single-handed* sailing boat."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

single-hearted, *a.* Having a single or honest heart; simple-hearted.

single-line, *s.*

Saddlery: A single rein leading from the hand of the driver to a strap forked a little behind the hames, and proceeding thence to the bit-rings.

single-minded, *a.* Having a single or honest mind or heart.

single-reed plane, *s.* A bead-plane with but one hollow in its sole. Bead-planes are also made for planing several beads at once.

single-seeded cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Sicyos (q.v.).

single-stick, *s.*

1. A long stick, formerly used in a certain description of fencing; also the style of fencing practised with such sticks.

* 2. A game of cudgels, in which he who first brought blood from his adversary's head was declared victor.

"Fearless he risks that cranium thick
At cudgelling and *single-stick*."
Praed: To Julia.

single-tax, *s.* The theory of taxation advocated by Henry George and his disciples, in which it is maintained that all taxation should be laid upon land, and all improvements be relieved from revenue charges. They claim that the land is rightfully the property of the community and should be held for the public good, all who use it being made to pay for the privilege. The advocates of this theory maintain that it would put an end to poverty, and yield other highly beneficial results.

single-thorn, *s.*

Ichthy.: The English translation of Monocentris (q.v.). Used as a popular name for the single species of that genus.

single-tree, *s.* A bar secured by its centre to the cross-bar of the thills or shafts, and to whose ends the traces are attached. The single-trees are connected to the ends of the double-tree when the horses are hitched in pairs. A whiffle-tree.

Single-tree hook: A hook on each arm of the single-tree, to which the traces are attached.

sĭn'-gle, *v.t.* [Single, *a.*]

1. To select individually from among a number; to choose or pick out from amongst others. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"Why she in particular should be *singled out* for protest."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

* 2. To sequester, to withdraw, to retire, to separate.

"I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 3. To take alone or apart.

"Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

sĭn'-gle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *single*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being single; the state or condition of being one only or of being separate from all others. (Opposed to doubleness or multiplicity.)

2. Simplicity; sincerity or purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

"[They] did eat their meat with gladness and *singleness* of heart."—*Acts* ii. 46.

sĭn'-gles, *s.* [Single, *a.*]

Silk-manuf.: Silk thread formed of one of the reel-threads twisted. [Thrown-silk.]

sĭn'-gle-tŏn, *s.* [Fr.] A single card of any suit held by a player.

"Nor was it to prove that the lead of a *singleton* was sometimes good play."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

sĭn'-glo, *s.* [Chinese (?).] A sort of fine tea, with large flat leaves, not much rolled.

sĭn'-glў, *adv.* [Eng. *sing(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Individually, particularly, separately.

"Demand them *singly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv 3.

* 2. By one's self; alone.

"Thou *singly* honest man."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

3. Without partners or associates; single-handed: as, To attack a person *singly.*

* 4. Honestly, simply, sincerely.

* 5. Singularly.

"An edict *singly* unjust."—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

sĭng sĭng, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: *Kobus* (or *Cobus*) *sing sing*, from Western Africa. Colour reddish-brown, grayish on shoulders. It differs in its colouring and in the length of its rough coat at different seasons of the year.

"This animal is called *Sing Sing* by all the negroes. They do not think that their flocks will be healthy or fruitful unless they have a *Sing Sing* with them. . . The English on the Gambia call it a Jackass-deer from its appearance, and it is called Koba and Kassimause by the negroes at Macarthy's Island."—*English. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), i. 254.

*** sĭng'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sing*; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female singer.

sĭn'-gu-lar, * sĭn'-gu-lĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *singulier*, from Lat. *singularis* = single, separate, from *singuli* = one by one; Sp. & Port. *singular*; Ital. *singulare, singolare.*] [Single.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Separate from others; distinct, single. (Obsolete except in legal phrases.)

"That the two princes should trie the matter thus togither in a *singular* combat."—*Holinshed: Hist. England*, bk. vii., ch. x.

* 2. Being alone; unique.

"These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind."—*Addison.*

* 3. Alone in its kind; unparalleled, unexampled.

"Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

4. Out of the usual course; extraordinary, unusual, strange.

"The fame of these *singular* audiences spread over Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. Above or beyond the common; remarkable, notable, rare, eminent.

"Men of *singular* integrity and learning."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

6. Not following common usage or ideas; peculiar, odd, strange.

"So spake the fervent angel, but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or *singular* and rash." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 851.

II. *Gram.:* Denoting one person or thing; opposed to dual or plural.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A particular instance; a particular.

2. *Gram.:* The singular number.

¶ By 13 & 14 Vict., c. 21, s. 4, it is enacted

that a word in an Act of Parliament meaning the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, unless the contrary is stated.

singular-point, *s.*

Math.: A singular point of a curve is a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve.

singular-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.

singular-successor, *s.*

Scots Law: A purchaser or other disponer or acquirer of titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.

singular-term, *s.*

Logic: A term which stands for one individual. [TERM, *s.*]

***sĭn'-gu-lar-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *singular; -ist.*] One who affects singularity.

"A demure sneaksby, a clownish *singularist*, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff ophiatre."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

sĭn-gu-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *singularité*, from Lat. *singularitatem*, accus. of *singularitas*, from *singularis* = singular (q.v.); Sp. *singularidad*; Ital. *singularità.*]

1. The quality or state of being singular; some quality or character by which a thing is distinguished from others; a peculiarity.

"I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Something singular, rare, or curious; a rarity, a curiosity.

"Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 3. A particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

"Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation."—*Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character differing from that of others; strangeness, oddity, eccentricity.

"*Singularity* in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* 5. Celibacy.

***sĭn'-gu-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *singular; -ize.*]

1. To make singular or single.

† 2. To distinguish.

"The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, lett. Ap. 30.

sĭn'-gu-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *singular; -ly.*]

1. In a singular manner or degree; in a manner or degree different from others; peculiarly, eminently.

"His temperance had its proper reward, a *singularly* green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Strangely, oddly.

3. So as to express one or the singular number.

***sĭn'-gŭlf, *sĭn'-gŭlfe,** *s.* [SINGULT.]

***sĭn'-gŭlt,** *s.* [Lat. *singultus.*] A sigh.

"So when her teares were stopped from eyther eye
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them flye."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 1.

***sĭn-gŭl'-tĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *singultiens.*] Sighing, sobbing.

"So many disordered notes and *singultient* accents."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

***sĭn-gŭl'-tŭs,** *a.* [SINGULT.] Relating to or affected with hiccough.

sĭn-gŭl'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The hiccough (q.v.).

sĭn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sin(e); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a sine.

sinical-quadrant, *s.* A quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

sĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, *sĭn-ĭs'-tĕr, *a.* [Lat. = on the left hand, inauspicious, ill-omened.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. On the left hand; on the side of the left hand. (Opposed to right or dexter.)

"His cicatrice, an emblem of war, here, on his *sinister* cheek."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 1.

2. Unlucky, inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 257.

3. Evil, bad, dishonest, corrupt, treacherous.

"'Tis senseless arrogance to accuse
Another of *sinister* views,
Our own as much distorted."
Cowper: Friendship.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the left side of the escutcheon: as, the *sinister* chief point, the *sinister* base point.

sinister-aspect, *s.*

Astrol.: An appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

***sinister-handed,** *a.* Left-handed.

sĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-lȳ, *sin-ĭs-ter-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *sinister; -ly.*] In a sinister manner, unfairly, dishonestly, perversely.

"By envious carpers *sinisterlie* suspected."—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. vi.

*** sĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-nĕss, * sin-ĭs-ter-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sinister; -ness.*] Wrongfulness.

"Precipitancy and *sinisternesse* of this silly censures."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 52.

sĭn'-ĭs-tral, *a.* [Eng. *sinister; -al.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the left hand; inclining to the left hand; sinistrous.

2. *Zool.* (*Of a shell*): Having a spire turning to the left hand; reverse, as Physa and Clausilia.

***sĭn'-ĭs-tral-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sinistral; -ly.*] On the left hand; from left to right.

sĭn'-ĭs-trĭn, *s.* [Lat. *sinistr(a)* = the left hand; *-in.*]

Chem.: Marquart's name for inulin, prepared from dahlia-root by boiling with water. It disintegrates quickly in cold water, dissolves to a colourless liquid at 75°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left.

sĭn-ĭs-tror'-sal, *a.* [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, for *sinistroversus*, from *sinister* = left, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Turned or turning towards the left; sinistrorse.

sĭn'-ĭs-trorse, *a.* [SINISTRORSAL.] Directed towards the left; twining or turning to the left. (Said of the stems of plants.)

***sĭn'-ĭs-troŭs,** *a.* [SINISTER.]

1. Being on the left side; inclining towards the left.

"Its *sinistrous* gravity is drawn that way by the great arterie."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 179.

2. Wrong, perverse, absurd.

"Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332.

***sĭn'-ĭs-troŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sinistrous; -ly.*]

1. With a tendency to use the left hand.

"Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Perversely, wrongly.

sĭnk, *sinke (pa. t. *sank, sunk*, pa. par. **sonken, sunk, *sunken*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *sincan* (pa. t. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*; pa. par. *suncen*) = to sink; *sencan* = to cause to sink; cogn. with Dut. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (pa. t., *sökk*; pa. par. *sokkin*); Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sjunka*; Goth. *sigkwan, sigzkwan*; Ger. *sinken.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend to the bottom, as through water, sand, mud, or the like; to become submerged; to descend below the surface.

"Have you a mind to *sink* I"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

2. To fall gradually or subside, as from want of power to keep erect or standing; to drop slowly or gradually.

"Vain rage! the mantle quits the conynge hand,
Wraps his fierce eye—'tis past—he *sinks* upon the sand." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 78.

3. To faint, to droop.

"For the sorrow almost I *sinke*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

4. To penetrate or enter into any body.

"The stone *sank* into his forehead."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 49.

5. To go down, to descend.

"Till he *sink* into his grave."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

6. To be received; to be impressed; to enter deeply. (Followed by *in* or *into.*)

"Let these sayings *sink into* your ears."—*Luke* ix. 44.

7. To become hollow from loss of flesh. (Used chiefly in the pa. par.)

"A blue eye and *sunken*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

8. To take, or appear to take, a lower level or position; to decrease, or appear to decrease, in height: as, The land *sinks* as a ship sails further from it.

9. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to give way.

"Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* 10. To fall, to perish.

"Now, Troy, *sink* down."
Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 3.

11. To change from a better to a worse state; to decay, to decrease; to fall off or decline in value, strength, vigour, estimation, or the like.

"The value, as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

* 12. To fall into a state of rest or indolence.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; to put under water.

"A load would *sink* a navy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To bring from a higher to a lower position; to cause to fall or droop; to let fall or droop. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.)

3. To depress, to degrade, to lower.

4. To plunge into destruction; to ruin, to make to perish.

"If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

5. To make by digging or delving.

"In this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 6. To reduce in quantity; to bring low.

"When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

* 7. To lower in value or amount; to decrease the value of.

* 8. To crush, to depress, to overbear.

"The first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

* 9. To suppress, to conceal, to appropriate.

"If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

10. Not to take into account; to lose sight of; to suppress: as, To *sink* self.

11. To invest, as money, more or less permanently, in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of a profitable return, interest, or the like. [SINKING-FUND.]

¶ *To sink the shop:* To avoid all allusion to one's business or calling.

sĭnk, * sinke, *s.* [SINK, *v.*]

1. A receptacle for filth; a kennel, a sewer.

"The bailife that had the charge of the publick *sinkes* vaulted under the ground, dealt with Scaurus."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. ii.

2. A tray into which slops or wash-water are poured, to get rid of them by means of a pipe which carries them to a drain. Sinks are used in kitchens, wash-houses, &c.

3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

"She poured forth out of her hellish *sinks*
Her fruitful cursed spawne of serpents small."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 22.

¶ Used also fig.: as, a *sink* of iniquity.

4. A hole or depression in land or rock where waters sink and are lost. (*Amer.*)

sink-hole, *s.*

1. An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

2. The same as SINK, *s.*, 4.

sink-stone, *s.*

Anthrop.: A stone, in shape resembling a hammer-stone (q.v.), but of softer material, used in early times, and still by races of low culture, to sink nets or lines.

"*Sink-stones* are by no means rare in Ireland, and continue in use to the present day."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 212.

sink-trap, *s.* A trap for a kitchen-sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but preventing the reflow of air or gases.

*** sĭńk'-a-pāçe,** *s.* [CINQUEPACE.]

sĭńk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sink*, v. ; *-er.*] One who or that which sinks ; specifically :

1. A leaden weight for a fishing-line, net, or seine.

"I have frequently found baits, fine, strong, and lively, remain untouched on a line weighted with a single *sinker*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A sink-stone (q.v.).

"A water-worn nodule of sandstone, five inches long, with a deep groove round it, and described as probably a *sinker* for a net or line, was found in Aberdeenshire."—*Evans : Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 211.

3. *Knitting-machine :* A sinker-wheel (q.v.).

sinker-bar, *s.* A bar in a knitting-machine to which the lead-sinkers are attached.

sinker-wheel, *s.*

Knitting-machine : A wheel with a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles.

sĭńk'-fīēld, *s.* [See def.]

Bot. : A corruption of cinquefoil. (*Prior.*)

sĭńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SINK, *a.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Joinery :* A rabbet (q.v.).

2. *Mining :* The digging of a vertical shaft from above downward.

sinking-fund, *s.* A fund set aside by a borrowing state or company for the gradual extinction of the debt, as in the case of the reduction of the National Debt.

¶ Sinking funds exist in many of the states and cities of this country for the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of the public debt. Frequently they have proved of no special utility, new debts being created faster than the old were extinguished, while the Fund itself is occasionally appropriated to meet current demands. In England the first establishment of a Sinking Fund took place in 1716. The system was re-established on a great scale in 1786 by Mr. Pitt, but the debt went on increasing, and the system, as administered, proved a fallacy. In 1875 a new Sinking Fund was formed, £28,000,000 annually to be raised, the surplus over interest to be applied to the payment of principal. The reduction of the debt by this means has been very small.

sinking-head, *s.*

Founding : The molten metal in the ingate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking.

*** sinking-ripe,** *a.* Ready to sink ; on the point of sinking.

"The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

sĭńk'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sin ; -less.*]

1. Exempt from sin ; innocent.

"To condemn themselves, as false and insincere, because they are not perfect and *sinless*."—*Atterbury : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Free from sin ; pure, perfect.

"Some bent at Thee their fiery darts, while Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!"
Milton : P. R., iv. 426.

sĭńk'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sinless ; -ly.*] In a sinless manner ; without sin, innocently.

sĭńk'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sinless ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sinless ; freedom from sin and guilt ; innocence.

"We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude."—*Boyle : Seraphick Love.*

sĭn'-na-mīne, *s.* [SINAMINE.]

sĭn'-nẽr, *** syn-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *sin*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who sins ; one who commits or has committed sin ; one who has wilfully violated the divine law.

"I came not to call the righteous but *sinners* to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law ; an offender, a trespasser.

*** sĭn'-nẽr,** *v.i.* [SINNER, *s.*] To act as a sinner.

"Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it."
Pope : Moral Essays, ii. 15.

*** sĭn'-nẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sinner ; -ess.*] A woman who sins ; a female sinner. (*Wycliffe : Luke* vii. 37.)

sĭn'-nĕt, *s.* [SENNIT.]

sī-nŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σίνος* (*sinos*) = hurt, harm, mischief, and *δενδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Entom. : A genus of Lucanidæ. Body narrow, cylindrical ; the anterior legs broad, digitate. One species, *Sinodendron cylindricum*, is British, and is found in the interior of dead ash trees.

sĭn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sinolog(y) ; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to sinology.

sī-nŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sinolog(y) ; -ist.*] A sinologue.

sĭn'-ō-lŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. Σîνα (*Sina*) = China, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c. ; one who is versed in Chinese language and literature.

sī-nŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [SINOLOGUE.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the language, literature, history, &c., of China.

sī'-nō-pĕr, *s.* [SINOPLE.]

sī-nō'-pī-a, sī'-nō-pĭs, *s.* [SINOPLE.] A pigment of a fine red colour, prepared from the earth sinople.

sī'-nō-pīte, *s.* [After Sinop(e), Asiatic Turkey, where found ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A doubtful species, belonging to the clays or earthy hydrous aluminous silicates. Coloured brick-red with oxide of iron.

sī'-nō-ple, sī'-nō-pīte, *s.* [Fr. *sinople*, from Low Lat. *sinopis* = a lead colour, also a green colour, from Lat. *sinopis ;* Gr. σινωπίς (*sinōpis*) = earth of Sinope, red ochre, from Sinope, a town on the Black Sea, where it is found.]

1. *Min. :* [SINOPITE].

2. *Her. :* The Continental term for the colour green ; called by English heralds vert.

sī-nŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σίνος* (*sinos*) = hurt, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Entom. : A genus of Bostrichidæ. *Sinoxylon sexdentatum* is sometimes very destructive to the vine in France.

*** sĭńque,** *s.* [CINQUE.]

*** sĭn'-sion, * sĕn'-çĭon (ci as sh), s.** [SIMSON.]

sĭńg'-rĭńg, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. : Any individual of the family Tupaiidæ (q.v.). The Sinsrings, or Banxrings (as they are also called), live in and about trees, and their activity and general appearance give them considerable resemblance to small squirrels or lemurs. Their fur is fine and soft, the tail generally long and well-clothed with hair, and they feed on fruit and insects.

sĭn'-tẽr, *s.* [Ger., from *sintern* = to drop.] A rock precipitated from mineral waters. It may be calcareous [CALCAREOUS-TUFA] or siliceous.

sĭn'-tŏc, sĭn'-dŏc, sўn'-dŏc, *s.* [Amboyna (?) name.]

Bot., &c. : Culilawan bark (q.v.).

Sĭn'-toô, Sĭn'-toô-ĭşm, &c. [SHINTOO, &c.]

sī-nų-, *pref.* [SINUS.] Sinuated.

sinu-pallial, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sinu-pallialia (q.v.).

sinu-pallialia, *s. pl.*

Zool. : A section of Siphonida (q.v.), having the pallial line sinuated, and the respiratory siphons long. Families : Veneridæ, Mactridæ, Tellinidæ, Solenidæ, Myacidæ, Anatinidæ, Gastrochænidæ, and Pholadidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

*** sĭn'-ų-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sinuatus*, pa. par. of *sinuo* = to bend, to curve.] To bend or curve in and out ; to wind, to turn.

"Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*."—*Woodward : On Fossils.*

sĭn'-ų-āte, sĭn'-ų-āt-ĕd, *a.* [SINUATE, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* Bending ; winding in and out ; sinuous.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf, &c.*) : Bending in and out ; having the margin uneven alternately with concave and convex curvatures, as the leaf of *Quercus Robur.*

sĭn-ų-ā' tion, *s.* [Lat. *sinuatio*, from *sinuatus* = sinuate (q.v.).] A bending or winding in and out.

"The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*."—*Hale : Orig. of Mankind*, p. 65.

sĭn-ų-ā-to-, *pref.* [SINUATE.]

sinuato-dentate, *a.*

Bot. : At once sinuate and dentate.

sĭn'-ų-ō-lāte, *a.* [A dimin. form **of *sinuate*** (q.v.).]

Bot. : Repand (q.v.).

*** sĭn'-ų-ōse,** *a.* [SINUOUS.]

sĭn-ų-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sinuosité.*]

1. The quality or state of being sinuous, or of bending or winding in and out.

"Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the *sinuosity* and often returning thereof."—*Drayton : Rosamond to K. Henry.* (Annot.)

2. A series of bends or curves in arches or other irregular figures ; a bend, a curve, a wavy line.

"Their *sinuosities* and turnings become more numerous as they proceed."—*Goldsmith : Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

sĭn'-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus* = a curve.] Bending or curving in and out ; winding, crooked, meandering, serpentine.

sĭn'-ų-ŏŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sinuous ; -ly.*] In a sinuous manner ; in bends or curves.

sī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bay of the sea ; a curve, a bend, a bosom.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. A bay of the sea ; a recess in the coast ; an opening into the land.

"I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original."—*Burnet : Theory of the Earth.*

2. An opening, a hollow, a sinuosity ; a bend or curve.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Anat. :* A hollow. There are *sinuses* of the veins, a coronary *sinus* of the heart, a *sinus* of the vestibule, a frontal *sinus*, &c. Owen applies the term specially to a dilated vein or receptacle of blood.

2. *Bot. :* A recess between two lobes of a lobed leaf.

3. *Zool. :* A bay in the pallial impression of a conchiferous mollusc, indicating that the animal had retractile siphons.

4. *Surg. :* A little elongated cavity in which pus is collected ; an elongated abscess with a small opening.

sĭō'-gŭn (i as h), *s.* [SHOGUN.]

sī'-ŏn, *s.* [SIUM.]

Bot. : Helosciadium nodiflorum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

şī-ō'-nạ, *s.* [Named from Mount Sion, "on account of the barrenness of its markings." (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom. : The typical genus of Sionidæ (q.v.), with two European species.

şī-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sion(a) ;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom. : A family of Geometrina. Antennæ of the male simple ; abdomen very slender ; wings entire, of one colour, erect in repose, the anterior pair rather blunt at the tip.

Sī'-ŏn-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist. : A small sect which arose in Norway in the first half of the eighteenth century. They embroidered the word Sion, with some mystical characters on their sleeves, and endeavoured to establish a community, which should be the germ of the kingdom of Sion. In the reign of Christian VI. (1730-46), the community was dissolved by legal process.

Sioū'-an (pron. **Sō' an**), *a.* Of, or pertaining to the Sioux ; Dakotan.

Sioux (pron. **Sō**), *s.* (*Sing. & pl.*) A member of the Siouan stock of Indians, containing some eighteen tribes, and chiefly located, originally, along the Missouri River drainage.

sĭp, * sippe, *v.t. & i.* [From the same root as *sup* (q.v.), and cogn. with O. Dut. *sippen* = to sip ; *zuypen* = to sup ; Dut. *zuipen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities; to drink in small draughts.

"Charles *sipped* a little of the poisonous draught."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, let. ii.

2. To drink in or absorb in small quantities.

"She should imbue the tongue with what she *sips*."
Cowper: Conversation, 441.

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract, to suck up: as, A bees *sips* nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

"Ere he *sips*
The purple bumper." *Cowper: Hope*, 357.

B. *Intrans.*: To drink in small quantities; to take a sip.

"Ridotta *sips* and dances, till she see
The doubling lustres dance as fast as she."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

sĭp, *s.* [Sip, *v.*]

1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquor with the lips.

2. A very small draught taken with the lips.

"One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits with delight."
Milton: Comus, 811.

*3. Sup, drink.

"Thus seneth he without meat or *sip*."
Chaucer: Q. Anelida & False Arcite.

sīpe, seep, *v.i.* [A.S. *sipan*; cogn. with Dut. *sijpen*; Low Ger. *seipen*.] To issue slowly as a liquid; to ooze. (*Prov.*)

"The *siping* through of the waters into the house."
—Grainger: On Ecclesiastes, p. 316.

sĭ peŏr′-a, sĭ-pēr′-a, sĭ-pī′-ra, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Greenheart (q.v.).

sĭ peŏr′-îne, *s.* [Eng. *sipeer(a)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: Sipirine, Sepeerine. An alkaloid discovered by Rodie, in 1834, in the Greenheart tree (*Nectandra Rodiæi*). It forms reddish-brown, shining scales, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It neutralizes acids, forming brownish-coloured salts.

sĭ phăg′-ō nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σίφων* (*siphōn*) = a small pipe, and Mod. Lat. *agonus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cataphracti, from Behring's Straits and Japan. The snout is produced into a long tube like that of a Pipe-fish; chin prominent, with a barbel.

* **sī′-phẽr,** *s.* [Cipher.]

* **sĭph′-ĭ-lĭs,** *s.* [Syphilis.]

sĭph-nĕ-ī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siphne(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with two genera, Siphneus and Ellobius. Form cylindrical, ear-conch rudimentary, limbs and tail very short.

sĭph′-nĕ ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σιφνεύς* (*siphneus*) = a mole, from its supposed blindness; *σιφλός*, *σιφνός* (*siphlos, siphnos*) = crippled, blinking, purblind.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Siphneinæ (q.v.); forming a connecting link between the Muridæ and the Spalacidæ. Two species, one from the Altai Mountains and one from the north of China.

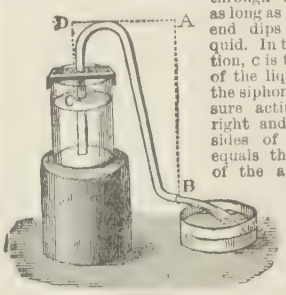
sī phŏ căm′ pȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σίφων* (*siphōn*) = a siphon, and *καμπύλος* (*kampulos*) = bent, curved.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeleæ. *Siphocampylus Caoutchouc*, growing near Popayan, is distinguished for the tenacity of its juice.

sī′ phoîd, *s.* [Fr. *siphoïde*.] An apparatus for manufacturing soda-water.

sī′-phŏn, * **sȳ′-phŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *siphon*, from Lat. *siphonem*, accus. of *siphon* = a siphon; Gr. *σίφων* (*siphōn*) = a small pipe or reed.]

1. A curved tube having one branch longer than the other; used for transferring liquids from higher to lower levels. It acts by atmospheric pressure, and consequently cannot be depended on for overcoming heights greater than about thirty feet near the level of the sea, and a less height at great elevations. It is used in transferring liquids in the following manner: the syphon is filled with some liquid, and the two ends being closed, the shorter leg is dipped in the liquid, or the shorter leg having been dipped in the liquid, the air is exhausted by applying the mouth at the extremity of the longer leg. A vacuum is thus produced, the liquid in the vessel rises and fills the tube in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. It will then run out through the siphon as long as the shorter end dips in the liquid. In the illustration, C is the surface of the liquid; C D A the siphon. The pressure acting on the right and left hand sides of the bend equals the pressure of the atmosphere, less the pressure of the column of liquid A B, D C respectively. Since A B is greater than D C, the pressure tending to keep the liquid in the tube is less on the right hand side; the liquid consequently flows, and will continue to flow from the lower end of the siphon so long as the shorter end remains in the liquid, and the end B is lower than the surface C. [Intermittent-siphon.]



Siphon.

2. A siphon-bottle (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: A canal, often drawn out into a long tube, through which water passes to the respiratory chamber in various conchiferous molluscs, especially those which burrow in sand. Though the combined siphons of Mya are much longer than the shell, and those of some Tellinidæ three or four times as long, they may be retracted within the shell. There is also a tubular prolongation or folding of the mantle, constituting a siphon to convey water to and from the breathing apparatus of some Gasteropods.

siphon-barometer, *s.* [Barometer.]

siphon bottle, *s.* A flask for containing aërated waters, which may be discharged without uncorking, through a bent tube provided with a downwardly opening valve operated by a lever, and kept to its seat by pressure of the contained gas, which, when the valve is displaced by pressure on the lever, forces out the liquid until all is discharged.

siphon-cup, *s.*

Mach.: A form of lubricator in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick and dropping on the journal.

siphon-gauge, *s.* A bent glass tube partially filled with mercury, used for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion effected by an air-pump, and also for ascertaining the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, or for indicating the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as of water in pipes, &c.

sī-phŏn, *v.t.* [Siphon, *s.*] To convey or transfer, as water, by means of a siphon; to transmit or remove by a siphon.

sī′-phŏn-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *siphon*, s.; *-age*.] The action or operation of a siphon.

sī′-phŏn-al, *a.* [Eng. *siphon*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.

siphonal-impression, *s.* [Pallial-sinus.]

siphonal-stomach, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to the stomach of fishes, when, as in the genus Salmo, that organ presents the form of a bent tube or canal (U), one arm being formed by the cardiac, the other by the pyloric portion.

sī-phŏ-năr′-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Gasteropods, placed by Woodward in the family Patellidæ, by others among the Inoperculate Pulmonifera. Shell flattened and tent-shaped, like that of Patella (q.v.), rugose externally, divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove, which makes a slight projection on the margin. The species, which are numerous and very widely distributed, live between tide-marks. They commence in the Miocene.

* **sī-phŏ-nā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Siphonida.]

sī-phō′-nĕ-æ, sī-phŏ-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siphon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ* or *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. Frond either consisting of a single cell, with continuous or jointed, distinct or variously united branches, or of many tubular cells in contact, branched, and variously united, or held together by intercellular matter. Marine plants usually covered with calcareous encrustations. Tribes, Caulerpidæ, Acetabularidæ, and Halymedidæ.

sī-phō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *sipho*, genit. *siphonis* = a siphon (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Crotoneæ. *Siphonia elastica* is a tree fifty to sixty feet high, common in Guiana and Brazil, and has been introduced into the West Indies. It yields the bottle india-rubber of Europe, which the natives obtain by smearing clay moulds with the juice in successive layers.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Siliceous Sponges, family Tetraclodina. Mass polymorphous, free or fixed, ramose or simple, concave or fistulous above, porous at the surface, and penetrated by anastomosing canals which terminate in sub-radiating orifices within the cup. Type, *Siphonia typum*, from Sicily. They occur in great numbers in the Greensand.

sī-phŏn′-ic, *a.* [Eng. *siphon*, s.; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon; siphonal.

sī-phŏn′-ĭ-da, * **sī-phŏ-nā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* = a tube, a siphon (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Conchifera, with fifteen families, seven of which belong to the sub-section Integro-pallialia, the remaining eight constituting the Sinu-pallialia (q.v.). The animal has respiratory siphons, and the mantle-lobes are more or less united.

* **sī-phŏn′-ĭf-ẽr,** *s.* [Siphonifera.] Any member of the order Siphonifera (q.v.).

* **sī-phŏ-nĭf′-ẽr-a,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *siphon*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: D'Orbigny's name for an order of Mollusca, approximately equivalent to the modern Tetrabranchiata (q.v.).

* **sī-phŏ-nĭf′-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Siphonifera.] Bearing siphons, as the chambered shells of the nautilus.

sī-phŏn-ĭ-zăn′-tĭ-a (or **t** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Gr. *σιφωνίζω* (*siphōnizō*) = to tap a wine-cask with a siphon.]

Zool.: A family of Chilognatha, akin to Iulidæ. Body semi-cylindrical, the dorsal plates of the segments encroaching but slightly on the under surface; head small; oral apparatus a conical sucking organ; legs short. Small millipedes in rotten stumps of trees. Species few.

sī-phŏn-ŏ-, *pref.* [Siphon.] Resembling a siphon or tube; furnished with a siphon.

* **sī phŏn-ŏ-brăn′-chĭ-ā′-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for an order of his Malacozoa, approximately equivalent to the modern Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī-phŏn′-ŏ-brăn′-chĭ-ate, *a.* [Siphono-branchiata.] Of, or belonging to De Blainville's order Siphonobranchiata (q.v.); siphonostomatous.

sī-phŏn-ŏg′-na-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *γναθος* (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Siphonognathus argyrophanes*, from King George's Sound. It retains the principal characters of a Wrasse, but in shape the body resembles that of a Pipe-fish.

sī-phŏ-nŏph′-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: Oceanic Hydrozoa; an order or a sub-class of Hydrozoa (q.v.), possessing a free and oceanic hydrosoma, consisting of several polypites, united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched or slightly branched

cœnosarc, the proximal end of which is usually furnished with nectocalyces, and dilated into a somatocyst or into a pneumatophore. (*Greene.*) All are unattached, permanently free, and have the hydrosoma composite. They are beautiful organisms, usually found floating on the surface of tropical seas. *Physalia utriculus*, the Portuguese Man-of-war, is the most familiar member of the group. The sub-class is divided into two orders: Calycophoridæ and Physophoridæ; and the order into four sub-orders: Physophora, Physalia, Calycophora, and Discoida.

sĭ′-phŏn-ŏps, *s.* [SIPHONOPSIS.]

sī-phŏn-ŏp′-sĭs, sĭ′-phŏn-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *siphon(o)-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of vermiform Amphibia, family Cæciliadæ. The muzzle is short; head and body cylindrical; eyes distinct through the skin; a false nostril in front of and a little below each eye.

sī-phŏn-ŏs′-tŏ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pipe-fishes, group Syngnathina. Body with distinct ridges; pectorals and caudal well-developed, dorsal of moderate length, opposite the vent. Males with an egg-pouch on the tail, the eggs being covered by cutaneous folds. There are only two species.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Licata.

sī-phŏn-ō-stŏm′-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: Carnivorous Gasteropods; a section of Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Shell spiral, usually imperforate; aperture notched or produced into a canal in front; operculum horny, lamellar. Animal with retractile proboscis; eye-pedicels connected with the tentacles; margin of mantle prolonged into a siphon, by which the water is conveyed to the branchial chamber; gills one or two, pectinate, placed obliquely over the back. Families: Strombidæ, Muricidæ, Buccinidæ, Conidæ, Volutidæ, and Cypræidæ; all marine. (*Woodward.*)

sī-phŏn-ō-stŏm′-a-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *siphonostomat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī′-phŏn-ō-stōme, *s.* [SIPHONOSTOMATA.] Any mollusc belonging to the division Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sī-phŏn-ŏs′-tō-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *siphonostom(e)*; *-ous.*] The same as SIPHONOSTOMATOUS (q.v.).

* **sī-phō-rī′-nī,** *s. pl.* [Gr. σίφων (*siphōn*) = a tube, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatores, founded by Vieillot, containing the Petrels and Albatrosses. [TUBINARES.]

sī′-phŭn-cle, *s.* [SIPUNCULUS.]

Zool.: The tube which connects together the air-chambers of the shell in many Cephalopods. In the Ammonitidæ the siphuncle is external, and close to the outer margin of the shell; in the Nautilidæ it is usually central or internal.

sī-phŭn′-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *siphuncl(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle.

sī-phŭn′-cu-lāt-ĕd, sī′-phŭn-cled, *a.* [Eng. *siphuncl(e)*; *-ated*, *-ed.*] Having or being provided with a siphuncle.

"The internal shells may even be chambered and *siphunculated.*"—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 531.

* **sĭp′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *sipidus*; cf. *insipid.*] Having a taste or flavour; savoury.

sĭ-pī′-rą, *s.* [SIPEERA.]

sĭp′-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sip*, v.; *-er.*] One who sips.

sĭp′-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *sip*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A small sop; a small piece of bread dipped in milk, gravy, broth, &c.

2. A little sup or drink; a sip.

"Give me a *sippet*
Of your stale ale." *Skelton: Elinour Rumming.*

3. *Cook* (*Pl.*): Triangular pieces of toasted or fried bread, used for garnishing.

* **sĭp′-ple,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sip*, v.; freq. suff. *-le*; cf. *tipple.*] To sip frequently; to tippie.

sī-pŭn′-cū′-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sipuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*]

Zool.: The typical family of the Sipunculoidea or Gephyrea (q.v.), with three genera, Sipunculus, Syrinx, and Phascolosoma. The proboscis is retractile, furnished with tentacles at its tip; vent at base.

sī-pŭn-cu-lōī′-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *sipuncul(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Zool.: A synonym of Gephyrea (q.v.).

sī-pŭn′-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sipunculus* = a little tube, dimin. from *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sipunculidæ (q.v.). The proboscis, which is retractile, is as long as the body, furnished with short tentacular appendages arranged in a circle round the mouth; intestine coiled and bent upon itself, so as to terminate in the middle of the body. *Sipunculus bernhardus* is common on the British coasts, living at a depth of ten to thirty fathoms, occupying the shell of some univalve mollusc for the protection of its soft vermiform body, plastering up the entrance, leaving only a hole for the protrusion of its proboscis. Other species burrow in sand, as does *S. edulis*, eaten by the Chinese.

sĭp′-ŷ-līte, *s.* [After Sipylus, one of Niobe's children; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 4·89; lustre, resinous; colour, brownish-black to brownish-orange. Comp.: essentially a columbate of erbium, lanthanum, didymium, cerium, &c. Found in Amherst county, Virginia.

sī quĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = if any one, so called from the opening words of the notice formerly given in Latin.]

Eccles. Law: A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

sĭr, *s.* [Fr. *sieur*, from Lat. *senior* = older, senior (q.v.); Icel. *sira*; Sp. *ser*; Ital. *ser.* The older form of *sir* was *sire* (q.v.); *senior*, *seignior*, *señor*, *signor*, and *sir* are doublets.]

1. A term of complimentary address applied commonly, without regard to position or standing, to men of any degree; a general title by which a person addresses the man to whom he is speaking. Commonly used as a title of respect by servants to their masters, sons to their fathers, pupils to their teachers, and generally by inferiors to superiors; also in phrases expressing doubt, displeasure, astonishment, or the like.

* 2. A title formerly given to clergymen: as, Shakespeare's *Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh priest, &c.

3. A title of honour given to baronets and knights; it is always prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir* John, *Sir* Robert, &c.

* 4. Used as a noun appellative to signify—

(1) A lord, a master, a sovereign.

"Sole *sir* o' the world."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

(2) A gentleman.

"In the habit of some *sir* of note."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

sĭr, *v.t.* [SIR, *s.*] To address as sir.

"*Sir'd* him at every word."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 47.

* **sir-reverence, * sur-reverence,** *phr.* [A corrupt. of *save-reverence* (q.v.).]

1. An apologetical apostrophe for introducing an indelicate word or expression.

"A very reverend body: ay, such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, *sir-reverence.*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

2. The thing signified by the word or expression. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 4.)

sĭ-rą-băl′-lĭ, *s.* [A Demerara word.]

Bot. & Comm.: A valuable timber brought from Demerara. It is supposed to come from a Nectandra or Oreodaphne.

sĭ-răs′-kiĕr, *s.* [SERASKIER.]

sĭr′-dar, *s.* [Hind.] A chieftain, a captain, a head-man.

sirdar-bearer (or simply **sirdar**), *s.* The chief of the palanquin-bearers, who is generally his master's valet.

sĭr′-kar, *s.* [CIRCAR.]

1. A Hindu clerk or accountant.

2. A circar.

3. The government.

sĭre, *s.* [The same word as *sir* (q.v.).]

1. A title of respect, addressed to seniors or superiors; sir. It is now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

"*Sire* knight, (quod he) my maister and my lord."
Chaucer: C. T., 839. (Prol.)

2. A father, a progenitor. (Used only in poetry, and in composition, as grand*sire* = grandfather, &c.)

"Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eyes."
Pope: Chorus to Brutus.

3. The male parent of a beast, and especially of a horse; an entire animal, as a bull or stallion, kept for breeding purposes. Opposed to dam. [DAM (1), *s.*, 3.].

* 4. A maker, an author.

"He died,
Who was the *sire* of an immortal strain."
Shelley: Adonais, lv.

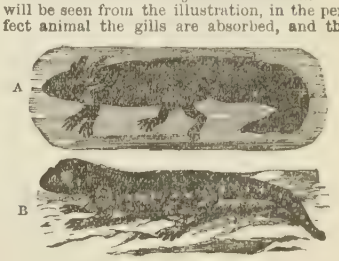
sīre, *v.t.* [SIRE, *s.*] To be the sire or father of; to beget, to procreate. (Used now only of beasts, and especially of stallions.)

"Farnham was a dark chesnut horse by Ratcatcher, who also *sired* the noted chaser Rat-trap."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

sīred, *a.* [Eng. *sir(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a sire or father.

† **sī-rē′-dŏn,** *s.* [Late Gr. σειρηδών (*seirēdōn*) = a siren (q.v.).]

Zool.: An old name for the Axolotl (q.v.), the larval form of *Amblystoma mexicanus.* As will be seen from the illustration, in the perfect animal the gills are absorbed, and the



AMBLYSTOMA MEXICANUS.
A. Larval form, or Axolotl. **B.** Adult form.

whole body becomes altered. Both larval and adult forms are oviparous, and from the eggs of both branchiate and abranchiate young have been produced, so that the Amblystome or perfect form may be born from an egg, or lose its gills and change its shape by metamorphosis.

* **sīre′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sire*, s.; *-less.*] Having no sire or father; fatherless, orphaned.

"The *sireless* offspring and the lonely spouse."
Byron: Address for Caledonian Meeting (1814).

sĭr′-ĕn, * ser-ein, * sir-ene, * syr-ene, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *siren*; Gr. σειρήν (*seirēn*), a word of doubtful etymology; Fr. *sirène*; Sp. & Ital. *sirena.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Next, where the *sirens* dwell, you plough the seas!"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 51.

* 2. A mermaid.

"Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a mereminid or *sirene* there buried."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

3. A charming, alluring, or seductive woman; a woman dangerous from her powers of alluring or enticing.

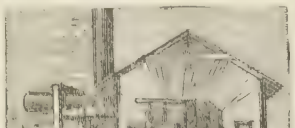
"Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 4. Something alluring, seductive, or insidious.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:* An instrument for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to a note of any given pitch. In its most elementary form the siren is simply a perforated rotating disk, against which a current of air is directed, producing sounds of higher or lower pitch, according to the velocity of rotation. The improved siren of Helmholtz

consists of two equal discs, one forming the top of a hollow fixed cylinder into which air can be driven, the other capable of revolving concentrically upon it with the smallest possible amount of friction. A circle of small holes, equidistant from each other, is bored upon each disk, and concentric with it, those in the upper disk being inclined slantwise to its plane, those in the lower being slantwise also, but in the opposite direction. There are arrangements for registering the number of revolutions the upper disk performs in a minute. Thus, when air is forced into the cylinder, it will pass through the perforations, and, by reason of their obliquity, will cause the movable disc to revolve with a rapidity corresponding to the pressure, and each time that the holes coincide, a number of little puffs of air get through simultaneously, and, if the pressure of the air in the cylinder is sufficient, the series of impulses thus given will link themselves together, forming a continuous note. From the deep, piercing nature of the sound which the siren emits, it is well adapted for fog-



SIREN, USED AS FOG-SIGNAL.

signals or alarms. In this case two disks rotating with great rapidity in opposite directions are employed. They are driven by a steam-engine, which also forces a blast of steam through their apertures when those in the two disks come in apposition. The device is placed at the smaller extremity of a large trumpet, which intensifies the sound.

2. *Class. Mythol.:* Certain melodious divinities, who dwelt on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished of hunger. According to one legend, they threw themselves into the sea, from rage and despair, on hearing the more melodious song of Orpheus. Originally there were only two sirens; but their number was afterwards increased to three, and their names are given with great variety.

3. *Zool.:* Mud-eels: a genus of Urodela or of Perennibranchiate Ichthyoidea, constituting the family Sirenidæ. They are eel-like Amphibians, with two anterior feet and permanent branchiæ, and range from Texas to Carolina. There are three species. *Siren lacertina* is the Mud-eel (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a siren; like or befitting a siren; bewitching, alluring, fascinating.

"Her *siren* voice, enchanting, draws him on
To guileful shores, and meads of fatal joy."
Thomson: Spring, 924.

sī-rēne', *s.* [Fr.] The same as SIREN, A. II. 1.

sī-rē-nī'-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *siren.* Named from the pectoral position of the mammæ.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of aquatic Mammalia, allied to the Cetacea, with which they were formerly and are still occasionally classed. The body is long, compact, and cylindrical, narrowing towards the tail, which is set horizontally and terminates either in forked flukes or a flat fibrous expansion. Hind limbs and sacrum absent; anterior limbs converted into paddles. Snout fleshy and well-developed; nostrils on upper surface; lips fleshy, the upper lip usually with a moustache. The skin is rough and sparsely hairy, or smooth like that of the Whale. The two mammæ are on the breast, close to the armpits, and there is little doubt that from the habit of the Dugong (q.v.) raising the upper part of its body perpendicularly out of the water and clasping its young to its breast, the stories of Sirens and Mermaids took their rise. There are two recent genera, Halicore and Manatus. The former is monophyodont, the latter diphyodont, the permanent teeth consisting of molars with flattened crowns adapted for bruising vegetable food. The recently extinct genus Rhytina (q.v.) had no true teeth. The Sirenia pass their life in the water, living chiefly in shallow bays, estuaries, lagoons, and rivers, never straying far from shore, and feeding solely on aquatic vegetation.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward. [EOTHERIUM, RHYTINA.]

sī-rē'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [SIRENIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the order Sirenia.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual member of the order Sirenia.

* **sī-rĕn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *siren; -ical.*] Like or appropriate to a siren.

"A couple of *sirenical* rascals." *Marston.*

sī-rĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siren;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Dipnoi, with three genera, Lepidosiren, Protopterus, and Ceratodus. The caudal fin is diphycercal; no gular plates, scales cycloid. Two molars, above and below, and a pair of vomerine teeth.

2. *Palæont.:* [CERATODUS].

3. *Zool.:* [SIREN, 3.].

* **sīr'-ĕn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *siren; -ize.*] To use the enticements or allurements of a siren; to charm, to fascinate.

† **sīr-ĕ-nŏī'-dą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *siren* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Sirenidæ, 1. (q.v.).

† **sīr-ĕ-nŏī'-dē-ī,** *s. pl.* [SIRENOIDA.]

Ichthy.: An order containing a single family, similarly named, constituting Muller's subclass Dipnoi (q.v.).

sīr'-ĕx, *s.* [Gr. σειρήν (*seirēn*).] [SIREN.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Uroceridæ. It was formerly called Urocerus. *Sirex gigas* is the Great-tailed Wasp. It is, however, an aberrant saw-fly, the apparent sting being a projecting ovipositor. It is black, the antennæ, the hinder part of the head on each side, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the base and apex of the abdomen yellow; abdomen of the male reddish, spotted with black at the sides and apex. It is not uncommon in pine and fir woods in Britain. The eggs are deposited about an inch from the surface, and the hatched grubs bore deeper. *S. juvencus,* also British, is smaller. The male is banded with orange, while the female is dark purple.

Sĭr'-ĭ-ąm, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

Siriam-garnet, *s.*

Min.: A variety of almandine (q.v.), of a beautiful crimson colour tinged with violet, found at Siriam or Syriam, in Pegu.

* **sĭ-rī'-ą-sĭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σειρίασις (*seiriasis*) = sunstroke.] (See etym.)

sĭ-rĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sirex,* genit. *sirĭc(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The same as UROCERIDÆ. Darwin uses Siricidæ.

sĭr'-ĭtch, *s.* [Arab.] A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale,* much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps.

Sĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Σείριος (*Seirios*).]

Astron.: The Dog-star, by far the brightest fixed star in the sky. It is a *Canis Majoris,* situated a little below Orion, and is mythologically regarded as one of two hounds held in leash by Orion, Procyon in *Canis Minor* being the other. A line drawn from the Pleiades through the three stars of Orion's belt will pass it closely; straight lines connecting it with Procyon and Betelguese will constitute a nearly equilateral triangle; and Aldebaran, Betelguese, Sirius, and Regel, all of the first magnitude, form a lozenge-shaped figure, with Orion's belt in the centre. Ptolemy, in the second century, ranked Sirius among red stars; now it is white, and is a very brilliant object, its light being 324 times as great as that of a star of the sixth magnitude. It is about a million times as far from us as the sun, and its mass is about twenty times as great. Viewed by the spectroscope, its chief lines are those of incandescent hydrogen, with feebler ones of sodium and magnesium; the metal mercury seems also to be present. Some irregular movements of Sirius led to the belief that a heavenly body existed near enough to produce a perturbation, and a son of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Boston (Mass.), discovered, on Jan. 31, 1862, what appears to be a planet revolving around Sirius as its sun, it is thought in about forty-nine years. The heliacal rising of Sirius varies in different latitudes, and the precession of the equinoxes makes it do so also in successive ages. When the heliacal rising of Sirius (called by the old Egyptians Sothes) took place, it indicated to them that the overflow of the Nile was at hand. In England, Sirius rises heliacally on Aug. 25, fourteen days after the termination of the "dog days" (July 3 to Aug. 11), to which he has given their name. Some consider the Dog-star to have been Procyon; but that hound rises, like the other dogs, far behind the "dog days," in place of ushering them in.

sĭr'-lōĭn, sŭr'-lōĭn, *sur-loyn, *s.* [Fr. *surlonge,* from *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, upon, and *longe* = a loin (q.v.).] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney. The spelling *sirloin* is derived from the erroneous idea that this joint was knighted by Charles II. in a merry moment.

"The strong table groans
Beneath the smoking *sirloin* stretch'd immense
From side to side." *Thomson: Autumn,* 604.

sĭr'-mark, *s.* [SURMARK.]

sĭr'-nāme, *s.* [SURNAME.]

sĭ-rŏc'-cō, sĭ-rŏc', *s.* [Ital. *sirocco* = the south-east wind, from Arab. *sharaga* = (the sun) arose.] A hot, oppressive wind, coming from northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c.

"But come, the board is spread; our silver lamp
Is trimm'd, and heeds not the *sirocco's* damp."
Byron: Corsair, I. 14.

sĭr'-rąh, sĭr'-rą, *ser-rha, *sir-rha, *s.* [Icel. *séra* = sir, sirrah, from Fr. *sire* = sir (q.v.).] A term of address used in anger or contempt, and generally equivalent to fellow. It is sometimes applied to children in play, and was formerly used also as an address to women.

"Who is here! What! are you packing, *sirrah?*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* **sĭrt,** *s.* [SYRT.] A quicksand, a bog.

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts,* &c."—*Transl. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 42.

sĭr'-ŭp, sĭr'-ŭp-ў, &c. [SYRUP, &c.]

* **sirurgien,** *s.* [CHIRURGEON, SURGEON.]

sîr'-vențe (e as a), **sîr'-vaṅte,** *s.* [Fr. *sirvente* = a poem of service, originally a poem in praise of some one, from Lat. *serviens,* pr. par. of *servio* = to serve.] In mediæval literature, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praises, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

* **sĭs,** *s.* [Fr. *six* = six.] The cast of six; the highest throw on a die.

Sĭ-sal', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A port in Yucatan.

Sisal-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: *Agave sisulana.*

* **sĭse, * size,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction of assize (q.v.).

"You said, If I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace." *Donne.*

şĭş'-ęl, *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: Spermophilus citillus, a small squirrel-like rodent, abundant in central and eastern Europe and in Siberia. Called also Suslik and Earless Marmot.

sĭs'-ĕ-ra-rą, sĭs'-ĕ-ra-rў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *certiorari* (q.v.).] A hard blow. (*Prov.*)

sĭs'-kĭn, *s.* [Dan. *sisken;* Sw. *siska;* Ger. *zeisig.*]

Ornith.: Carduelis spinus, an autumnal visitant from the north to England, generally leaving in the spring, though many pairs remain and breed, especially in Scotland. The adult male is rather less than five inches long. Its plumage is chiefly green, spread over the

back and upper parts of the body, with the centre of each feather dark olive-green; top of head and chin black; patches of yellow behind the ear, on neck, breast, greater coverts and tail, and edge of quill feathers; abdomen and under tail-coverts white, deepening into gray on flanks. They nest usually in the fork of a bough, and lay from three to five eggs, bluish-white, spotted at the larger end with brown or gray. Breeders often pair the Siskin with the Canary to obtain a song-bird whose note is less shrill than that of the pure Canary.

sĭs'-kō-wĭt, *s.* [American Indian name.]

Ichthy.: Salmo siscowet (Agass.).

"The *siskowit* is of large size, stout and thick, of a rich flavour, but so fat as to be almost unfit for food." —*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xvi. 9.

sīs-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Seismometer.]

sĭs-mŏn'-dĭne, sĭs-mŏn'-dīte, *s.* [After Prof. A. Sismonda, of Turin; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black variety of Chloritoid (q.v.), but Des Cloizeaux states that very thin cleavage laminæ are grass-green. Occurs at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Italy.

sī'-sŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σίσων* (*sisōn*) = *Sison Amomum*. (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of Amminidæ (*Lindley*); umbelliferous plants, section Ammineæ (*Sir. J. Hooker*). Involucre of few leaves. partial, subdimidiate; calyx-teeth obsolete; petals broadly obcordate, deeply curved and notched, with an inflected point; carpels with five ribs and single clavate vittæ between them. Only known species *Sison Amomum*, the Bastard Stone-parsley. It is a plant two or three feet high, the lower leaves pinnate, the upper cut into narrow segments. Found in Britain and on the Continent in moist ground under hedges. It is aromatic and carminative.

sī'-sor, *s.* [From the native name.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ Proteropodes, group Hypostomatina. Head depressed, spatulate; trunk depressed; tail long and thin; eyes very small; mouth inferior, small, transverse, with barbels; no teeth. One species, *Sisor rhabdophorus*, from the rivers of northern Bengal.

sĭss, *v.i.* [Dut. *sissen.*] To hiss. (*Prov. & Amer.*) (Often used of the noise made by grooms when rubbing down horses.)

sĭss'-ĕrs-kīte, *s.* [After Sissersk, Urals, Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Iridosmine (q.v.), occurring frequently in hexagonal flat scales. Sp. gr. 20·0 to 21·2. Iridium not over 30 per cent.

sĭs-soô', sĭs-sŭm', *s.* [Hind. *sissoo, sissai.*]

Bot.: *Dalbergia Sissoo*, a large timber-tree, with pinnate, drooping leaves, growing along the base of the Himalayas. It is used by shipbuilders in Bengal when crooked timbers and knees are required.

sĭst, *v.t.* [Lat. *sisto* = to stop.]

Scots Law:

1. To stop, to stay.

2. To cite, to summon, to bring forward.

¶ (1) *To sist one's self:* To take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined.

(2) *To sist parties:* To join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.

(3) *To sist proceedings:* To delay judicial proceedings in a cause. (Used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts.)

sĭst, *s.* [Sist, *v.*]

Scots Law: The act of legally delaying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.

¶ *Sist on a suspension:*

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the order or injunction of the lord-ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of supersession have been stated in the bill of supersession. [Supersession.]

* **sĭs'-tençe,** *s.* [Lat. *sistens*, pr. par. of *sisto* = to stop.] A halting-place.

"There is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 122.

sĭs tĕr, *sis-tir, *sos-ter, *sus-ter, *sys ter, *sos-tre, *sus-tre, *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *systir*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *söster*; A.S. *sweostor, swuster*; Dut. *zuster*; Goth. *swistar*; O. H. Ger. *suester, suister*; Ger. *schwester*; Russ. *sestra*; Lat. *soror*; Sansc. *svasri.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A female born of the same parents as another; the correlative to brother.

"But bisidis the cross of Jhesus stoodeu his moder and the *sistir* of his modir Marie Cleophe and Marie Maudeleyn."—*Wycliffe: Jon* xix.

2. A woman closely allied to or associated with another; a female belonging to the same society, community, or the like, as nuns in a convent. [Sisterhood.]

"Gave him, with her last farewell,
The charge of *Sister* Isabel."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 6.

3. A woman belonging to the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

"If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food."—*James* ii. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to females, or things regarded as female, of the same kind or condition; akin.

"Thus have I given your lordship the best account I could of the *sister* dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 59.

sister-block, *s.*

Naut.: A fiddle-block (q.v.).

sister-hook, *s.* [Match-hook, Mousing-hook.]

sister-in-law, *s.* A husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

sister-keelson, *s.* [Keelson.]

sister-like, *adv.* Like sisters.

"And *sister-like* in love they dwell
In that lone convent's silent cell."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 2.

sister-marriage, *s.*

Anthrop.: (For def. see extract).

"A remarkable Vedda custom sanctioned a man taking his younger (not elder) sister as his wife; *sister-marriage* existing among the Singhalese, but being confined to the royal family."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), i. 45.

* **sĭs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sister, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To be sister to; to resemble closely.

"Her art *sisters* the natural roses."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Prol.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be allied; to be close and contiguous.

"A hill whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 2.

sĭs'-tĕr-hoŏd, *sus-ter-hode, *s.* [Eng. *sister*; *-hood.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

"For *susterhode* and companíe
Of loue."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. Sisters collectively; a number, society, or community of sisters, or of females united in one faith or order.

"The members of a religious *sisterhood* were trained to habits of order and obedience."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 64.

¶ In the early ages of the Church the object of religious women living in community was their own sanctification by means of retirement from the world, prayer, and meditation. In course of time they extended their sphere of work, and founded hospitals, penitentiaries, and schools, and for the last four centuries among Roman Catholics the education of girls of all classes has been largely connected with sisterhoods. The most important of these is that of the Sisters of Charity (q.v.). This, after its origin in 1633, spread with remarkable rapidity, and now numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 sisters, with two thousand houses, in all parts of the world, and devoted to works of charity of every description. All are in connection with the mother house, Rue de Bac, Paris, and are under the control of the superioress, who is elected every three years, and who resides there. The first sisterhood in the Church of England was founded at Plymouth in 1848, for the benefit of the poor of that city. Since then several others have been founded. The first Protestant sisterhood in the United States was organized in 1852 at New York, the sisters afterwards taking charge of St. Luke's hospital, founded in 1859. The following are some of the most important Roman sisterhoods:

(1) *Little Sisters of the Poor:* Founded in 1840 by M. le Pailleur, the Curé of St. Servan, for the support, relief, and nursing of the aged or infirm poor. Their only resources are the alms of the charitable, in many gathered from door to door.

(2) *School Sisters of Notre Dame:* Founded at Amiens in 1797. The sisters devote themselves to teaching, especially among the poor.

(3) *Sisters of Charity:* Founded by St. Vincent de Paul at Paris in 1634, for the work of nursing the sick in hospitals, to which are sometimes added the charge of orphanages and the management of poor schools. In 1883 they had eighteen houses in England, two in Scotland, and three in Ireland. Called also Gray Sisters, Daughters of Charity, and Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

(4) *Sisters of Charity* (Irish): Founded in Dublin in 1815, by Mary Francis Aikenhead, for the purpose of nursing the sick in hospitals and at their own homes. There are twenty-two convents of this institute in Ireland.

(5) *Sisters of Charity of St. Paul:* Founded by M. Chauvet, a French cure, in 1704, for educational work.

(6) *Sisters of Mercy:* Founded in Dublin in 1827 by Catherine McAuley, for carrying out the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The order has 109 houses in Ireland, forty-nine in Great Britain, with colonies in America, Australia, and New Zealand.

(7) *Sisters of Providence:* Founded a little before the French Revolution, by M. Moye, for educational work in country districts.

(8) *Sisters of St. Brigid*, or *of the Holy Faith:* Founded by Cardinal Cullen in 1857, to take charge of poor schools.

(9) *Sisters of the Assumption:* An educational order, founded by Monsignor Affre of Paris, in 1839.

(10) *Sisters of the Good Shepherd:* Founded by Père Eudes (whence they are also called Eudists) and Margaret l'Ami, in 1646. Their object is the reformation of fallen women. They have seven houses in Great Britain and five in Ireland.

sĭs'-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sister*; *-less.*] Having no sister.

sĭs'-tĕr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *sister*; *-ly.*] Like a sister; becoming or befitting a sister; affectionate.

"And after much debatement
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Sĭs'-tĭne, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus V.: as, the *Sistine* Chapel in the Vatican at Rome.

sĭs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σείστρον* (*seistron*), from *σείω* (*seiō*) = to shake.]

Music: A jingling instrument of ancient Egypt. It had four loose rods in a lyre-shaped metallic head. It was, in fact, a rattle made of bronze or silver, according to ability. It was used in the services of Isis or Athor, which were introduced into Rome before the Christian era, and is still employed in Christian churches in Nubia and Abyssinia.

sī-şür'-ą (ş as **xh**), *s.* [Seisura.]

sī-sўm-brī-dæ, sĭ-sўm-brī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sisymbri(i)um*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Notorhizeæ. Seeds usually in a single series; cotyledons incumbent, straight, plano-convex. Flowers white, yellow, or lilac.

sī-sўm'-brĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σισύμβριον* (*sisumbrion*) = a sweet smelling plant, probably mint or thyme. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Hedge-mustard; the typical genus of Sisymbridæ (q.v.). Annuals or biennials, with simple hairs. Flowers usually racemes, yellow or white; pod narrow, linear, rounded, or six-winged; valves convex or three-angled, three-nerved; stigma entire. Known species about eighty; chiefly from the north temperate zone. The Common Hedge-mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*) is a native of Europe, and was once employed in medicine for catarrhs and other ailments. In taste it is mildly pungent, and is sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb. It is an annual plant, plentiful in waste places and by waysides, sometimes two feet high. The pods are erect and closely pressed to the stalk, flowers very small and yellow in color. *S. Irio* is found in

North India from Rajpootana to the Punjab. The seed is stimulant, restorative, and, it is said, febrifugal; it is used in India also externally as a stimulant poultice. *S. Thalianum* is often called *Arabis Thaliana.*

Sĭs-ў-phē′-ăn, *a.* [See *def.*]

Gr. Mythol.: Of or pertaining to Sisyphus, a king, prince, or, according to other accounts, a notorious robber of Corinth. He was distinguished for his craftiness and cunning; and his punishment in Tartarus for his crimes committed on earth consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a high hill, which constantly recoiled, and thus rendered his labour incessant. The term is hence applied to something unending or unceasing: as, a *Sisyphean* task.

sĭs-ў-rĭn′-chĭ ŭm, * sĭs-ў-rhўn′-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sisyrinchion;* Gr. σισυρίγχιον (*sisuringchion*) = a bulbous plant of the Iris kind. Not the modern genus, which has fibrous roots, and is American.]

Bot.: Blue-eyed grass; a genus of Iridaceæ. Perianth six cleft, segments nearly equal, patent, tube scarcely longer than the limb, stamens monadelphous; stigma three-partite, segments filiform. *Sisyrinchium bermudianum,* or *anceps,* the common Blue-eyed grass, or Bermudiana, has linear, equitant, radical leaves, scapes six to eighteen inches high, perianth segments blue inside. It is common in Bermuda and the temperate mainland of North America. It has been found at Woodford in Galway, but is not indigenous. *S. galaxioides,* from Brazil, is reputed purgative.

sĭt, * sitte, * sytte (pa. t. *sat,* * *sate,* pa. par. *sat,* * *seten,* * *siten*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *sittan* (pa. t. *sæt,* pl. *sǽton,* pa. par. *seten*), cogn. with Dut. *zitten;* Icel. *sitja* (pa. t. *sat,* pa. par. *setinn*); Dan. *sidde;* Sw. *sitta;* Goth. *sitan;* O. H. Ger. *sizzan;* Ger. *sitzen;* Gr. ἕζομαι (*hedzomai*) = Lat. *sedeo;* Russ. *sidieto;* Sansc. *sad.* From the same root come *seat, set, settle, sedate, siege, possess, preside, sediment, session, subside,* &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rest upon the haunches or lower extremities of the body; to repose on a seat; to seat one's self. Generally applied to human beings.

> "Aloft, in awful state,
> The godlike hero *sat.*"
> *Dryden: Alexander's Feast.*

2. To perch; to rest on the feet: as, A bird *sits* on a tree.

3. To incubate; to cover and keep warm eggs for hatching.

> "The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 11.

4. To occupy a place or seat in an official capacity; to have a seat in any council or assembly, as a member; to be a member or representative for a place in a representative assembly.

> "Several gentlemen who *sat* on the late Ordnance Committee."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 20, 1886.

5. To meet, or be convened as an assembly; to hold a sitting or session; to meet for business; to be officially engaged in public business.

> "There will be no necessity for the House of Commons to *sit* on Thursday."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 20, 1886.

6. To stay or remain in a place.

> "I have *sat* here all day."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 1.

*7. To continue or remain occupied; to stay.

> "We *sit* too long on trifles."
> *Shakesp.: Pericles,* ii. 3.

8. To rest or remain in any position, condition, or situation; to rest, to abide.

> "Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?"—*Numbers* xxii. 6.

9. To have a seat or position; to be placed or located; to dwell.

> "Is there no pity *sitting* in the clouds?"
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 5.

10. To rest, lie, or bear on; to be felt as a weight or burden; to press.

> "Woe doth the heavier *sit*
> When it perceives it is but faintly borne."
> *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 2.

11. To assume a position for the purpose of having one's portrait taken or bust modelled, or the like.

> "One is under no more obligation to extol everything he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome or worth.

12. To attend the ministrations of: as, To *sit* under a minister.

13. To attend for the purpose of being examined: as, To *sit* for a fellowship at Dublin. Pupil teachers are also said to *sit* when they attend examinations for certificates under the Elementary Education Act.

*14. To have position or direction.

> "Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* i. 1.

15. To be suited to a person; to fit, suit, or become when put on.

> "How will my garments *sit* upon me?"
> *Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 1.

*16. To be becoming, proper, or beseeming; to beseem.

> "With them it *sits* to care for their heire."
> *Spenser: Shepherds Calender; May.*

B. *Reflex.:* To place on a seat; to seat.

> "*Sit* you down." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* v.

C. *Transitively:*

1. To keep the seat upon.

> "He could not *sit* his mule."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 2.

*2. To become, to befit, to beseem, to be becoming to.

> "It *sitte* the well to leaue pride,
> And take humblesse on thy side."
> *Gower: C. A.,* ii.

¶ 1. *To sit at table; to sit at meat:* To be at table for eating.

2. *To sit down:*

(1) To seat one's self on a chair or other seat.

(2) To begin a siege.

> "Nor would the enemy have *sat down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

*(3) To settle; to take up a permanent abode.

> "From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down.*"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*(4) To rest content; to stay or stop, as being satisfied.

> "Here we cannot *sit down,* but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support."—*Rogers.*

3. *To sit out:*

(1) To sit till all is over or done; as, To *sit out* a performance.

*(2) To be without engagement or employment; to stand out, or not to take part, as in a game.

> "They are glad, rather than *sit out,* to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency."—*Bp. Sanderson: Judgment.*

4. *To sit up:*

(1) To rise or be raised from a recumbent position.

(2) To refrain from lying down; not to go to bed: as, He *sat up* all night.

Sĭ′-tā, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Hindoo Mythol.:* The wife of the hero-god Rama.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 244].

sĭ-tā′-nā, *s.* [Cf. Sita.]

Zool.: An Indian genus of Agamidæ, with two species. Limbs long, five toes in front, four behind; scales regularly arranged, keeled; male with a very large gular appendage, which can be folded up like a fan. (*Günther.*)

sĭ′-tā-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. σιτάριον (*sitarion*) = a little corn, bread, or food.]

Entom.: A genus of Meloidæ (q.v.). One species, *Sitaris muralis,* is found in Britain. It is parasitic in the nest of the Mason-bee (q.v.). M. Fabre has shown that, emerging from the egg as a minute insect, with six legs, two long antennæ, and four eyes, it affixes itself to the male bees as they emerge from the combs in spring. Thence it transfers itself to the females. Whenever a bee deposits her eggs the Sitaris devours them. Next the parasite loses its eyes, its antennæ and legs become rudimentary, and it emerges as a perfect beetle. (*Darwin: Orig. Species,* ch. xiv.)

sīte, * sçite, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *situm,* accus. of *situs* = a site, also pa. par. of *sino* = to let, to suffer, to permit.]

1. Local position; situation, as regards surroundings.

> "The *site,* the wealth, the beauty of the place."
> *Beaum. & Fl.: Prophetess,* ii. 3.

*2. Posture. (*Thomson: Spring,* 1,023.)

3. A plot of ground set out or fit for building.

*** sĭt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *sit(e); -ed.*] Situated, placed; having a site.

> "It *sited* was in fruitful soil of old."
> *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. vi. 31.

sĭt′-fast, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sit,* and *fast.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Stationary, immovable.

> "To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them."
> *Emerson.* (*Annandale.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.:* *Ranunculus repens* and *Ononis arvensis,* the roots of which cling tenaciously to the ground.

2. *Farr.:* An ulcerated, horny sore or tumour on a horse's back under the saddle.

*** sĭth, * sithe, * sithen,** *adv., prep., conj.,* & *s.* [A.S. *sidh.*] [Since.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Since.

2. Afterwards.

> "The thrid sorrow of this lond com thorgh the Sessons,
> That ten sithes aryued vppon the Bretons,
> And *sithen* were chaced ageyn away."
> *Robert de Brunne,* p. 7.

B. *As prep.:* Since; from the time that.

> "He axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hathe falle to him."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix.

C. *As conj.:* Since; seeing that.

> "A man may alwaye erre, & yet not fayle nor fal away fro God, *sith* euery errour is not dampnable."
> *More: Works,* p. 775.

D. *As subst.:* A time, an occasion.

> "A thousand *sithes* I curse the carefull houre."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; January.*

*** sīthe,** *s.* [Scythe.]

sithe, *v.i.* [Sigh.] To sigh. (*Prov.*)

*** sĭth′-ed,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *sithe* = scythe; *-ed.*] Armed with scythes; scythed.

*** sīthe′-man,** *s.* [Scytheman.]

sĭth′-ęn, sĭth′-ençe, * sĭth′-ęns, * sith-then, *adv.* & *conj.* [Since.]

A. *As adv.:* Since, afterwards.

B. *As conj.:* Since; seeing that.

sīthes, *s.* [Siethes.]

sī′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. σιτικός (*sitikos*) = of corn.] (See etym. and compound).

sitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Berzelius's name for œnanthic acid.

sī-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-ġy, * sī-tŏl′-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. σιτίον (*sition*) = food; Eng. suff. *-ology.*]

Med.: That department of medical science which deals with matters connected with diet; dietetics. (*Mayne.*)

sī-tĭ-ō-phō′-bĭ-a, sī-tĭ-ŏ-mā′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σιτίον (*sition*) = food, and φόβος (*phŏbos*) = fear, or μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: The refusal to take food, a common symptom in persons suffering from melancholia. It may proceed from hallucination or from anorexia, the sensation of hunger being scarcely experienced, but in either case the mechanical administration of food is necessary. (*Nysten.*)

sĭt′-sic-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sit,* and Scotch *sicker* = fast.]

Bot.: *Ranunculus repens.* [Sitfast, B. 1.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

sĭt′-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σιττή (*sittē*) = a woodpecker.]

Ornith.: Nuthatch; the typical genus of the sub-family Sittinæ, with seventeen species, ranging over the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions to South India and Mexico. Bill straight, nostrils in broad groove; wings, first quill very short, third and fourth longest; tail short and broad; tarsi strong, hind toe longer than middle. *Sitta europæa* is the Common Nuthatch.

*** sĭt′-tand, * sĭt′-tende,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sit.] Sitting, becoming, beseeming.

*** sĭtte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Sit.]

sĭt-tĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sitta* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Sittinæ, with six species, from Australia and New Guinea.

sĭt′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sit; -er.*]

1. One who sits.

> "And he cam and took of the righthond of the *sitter* in the trone the book."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* v.

2. One who sits for his portrait.

3. A bird that sits or incubates.

> "The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters;* and the youngest the best layers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

† sĭt-ti-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Sittinæ.]

sĭt-ti'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Nuthatches; a sub-family of Certhiidæ, with six genera and thirty-one species. (Formerly made a family, Sittidæ.) Outer toe longer than inner, and united as far as first joint to middle toe. They are small tree-creeping birds, widely distributed.

sĭt'-tĭne, *a.* [Sittinæ.] Of or pertaining to the Sittinæ or Nuthatches.

sĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sit.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Resting on the haunches or lower extremity of the body; seated.

2. Incubating, brooding: as, a *sitting* hen.

3. Perched, or resting on the legs, as birds.

4. Having a seat in a council, assembly, &c.: as, a *sitting* member of Parliament.

5. Occupying a seat in an official capacity; holding a court: as, a *sitting* judge.

II. *Bot.:* Sessile.

C. *As substantive*

1. The act or state of one who sits; the posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of one who sits for his portrait; the occasion on which or the time during which one sits for his portrait, bust, model, &c.

"Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting.*"—*Dryden.*

3. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

"Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting.*"—*Addison.*

4. A session; a meeting for business; the meeting or presence of any body of men in their official seats for the transaction of business.

"The *sitting* closed in great agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. The holding of a court of justice.

6. The time during which one sits, as at cards, books, work, or the like.

"For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting.*"—*Locke.*

7. The space occupied by one person in a church or other place of regular meeting.

8. A set of eggs placed under a hen for hatching. When no number is specified, it usually consists of twelve or thirteen.

sitting-room, *s.*

1. Sufficient space or room for sitting in: as, There was no *sitting-room* in the hall.

2. An apartment or room for sitting in; a parlour.

sĭt'-ū-ate, *a.* [Low Lat. *situatus,* pa. par. of *situo* = to place, to locate, from Lat. *situs* = a site (q.v.).]

1. Placed or located with relation to other objects; permanently fixed; situated.

"I know where it is *situate.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

* 2. Placed, consisting.

"Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale."
Milton: P. L., vi. 641.

* **sĭt'-ū-āte,** *v.t.* [Situate, *a.*] To place, to locate.

"A painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch."—*Landor: Works*, ii. (Author to the Reader.)

sĭt'-ū-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *situat(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a situation, seat, or position; seated, placed, or located with relation to other objects: as, a house *situated* on a hill, a town *situated* on the sea-coast, &c.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with relation to other men or things.

"Thus *situated*, we began to clear places in the woods."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sĭt-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [Situate, *a.*]

1. Position, place, seat, or location with relation to other objects.

"Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation.*"—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Condition, state, or position with relation to society or circumstances.

"We hoped to enjoy with ease what, in our *situation*, might be called the luxuries of life."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Temporary condition of affairs; circumstances; position of affairs.

"The utter incapacity of the Union authorities to grasp the *situation.*"—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

4. Hence, a point or conjuncture in a play.

5. Place, office, permanent employment: as, He has a *situation* under government.

¶ *Situation* is said generally of objects as they respect others; *condition* as they respect themselves. *Situation* and *condition* are either permanent or temporary; *case* is a species of temporary *condition*. *Situation* and *condition* are said of that which is contingent and changeable; *state*, signifying that position in which one stands, is said of that which is comparatively stable and established. (*Crabb.*)

sī'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The position occupied by an organ.

sĭtz, *s.* [Ger. = a chair.] (See compound.)

sitz-bath, *s.* A hip-bath, in which a person assumes a sitting posture; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

sī'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σιον (*sion*) = a marsh or meadow plant, probably *Sium latifolium.*]

Bot.: Water-parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Amminidæ. Bracts and bracteoles many; calyx-teeth small or obsolete; petals obcordate, with an inflected point, white; carpels with five rather obtuse ribs, and two or more vittæ in the interstices; suture with vittæ; fruit ovate or globose, subdidymous, crowned by the depressed base of the reflexed styles. Known species four; two, *Sium latifolium*, the Broad-leaved, and *S. augustifolium*, the Narrow-leaved Water-parsnip, are British. The first is three or four feet high, the second is smaller. *S. sisarum* is the Skillet (q.v.).

Sī'-va, † Sī'-wa, *s.* [Sansc., &c., from Sans. *çiva* = happy, happiness.]

1. *Brahmanism:* The Destroyer and Reproducer; the third person of the Hindoo triad. Modern views of Siva seem to have been evolved from two distinct germs, one Aryan, the other Turanian. The Aryans of Vedic times, deeply impressed on hearing the noise and viewing the devastation produced by a cyclone, framed the conception of Rudra, the Roarer, or Storm-god, afterwards developed into Siva, the Destroyer. Reflecting next that the death of living organisms cleared the way for younger and more fruitful life, they added the conception of Siva, the Reproducer as well as the Destroyer. The Turanian aborigines were in that state of religious barbarism when every god is an object of terror. When converted to Brahmanism, they had to choose between Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer (Brahma having become nearly obsolete), and instinctively preferred Siva as their patron divinity. The image of Siva, on the Brahmanical conception, is a man of fair colour, in profound thought, with the symbol of the Ganges above his head, and the Brahman-bull (q.v.) at his side. The Turanians added a necklace of skulls, a collar of twining serpents, a tiger skin and a club with a human head at the end, five faces and four arms; his wife is Durga, or Kali; the Linga (q.v.) is his symbol, and the chief form in which he is now worshipped in India. [Saiva.]

Siva.

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Siwa): [Asteroid, 140].

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Liotrichidæ, with three species, from the Himalayas.

Sī-va'-lĭk, Sī-wa'-lik, Sŏ-wa'-lĭk (w as v), *s.* [From *Siva* (q.v.).]

1. *Geog.:* The name given to a range of Indian hills, otherwise called the Sub-Himalayas, running parallel to the main chain, and generally consisting of two ranges separated by a broad *doon* or valley, the southern slope overlooking the plain of the Ganges.

2. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): The Siwalik strata.

Sivalik-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain freshwater strata found in the Sivalik Hills in Sirmoor, &c. They were originally regarded as Miocene, but Mr. Blanford believes that, while the Lower Sivalik or Nahun beds are not older than Upper Miocene, the mass of the strata is Pliocene. They have been investigated by Dr. Hugh Falconer, Sir Proby T. Cautley, Lieuts. Baker & Durand (Sir Henry Durand), and by the Geological Survey of India—leading to a series of publications beginning in Calcutta in 1836. They yielded mollusca belonging chiefly to living species. Forty-eight genera and ninety-three species of mammalia, some recent, others extinct, have been described; they include Macacus, Semnopitheeus, Felis, Machairodus, Elephas, Mastodon, Rhinoceros, Equus, Hipparion, Hippopotamus, Cervus, Sivatherium, Antilope, Capra, Ovis, Camelus, Mus, and Hystrix. Some species have lingered on in the Nerbuddah and the Godavery Valley to the Pleistocene, with flint implements.

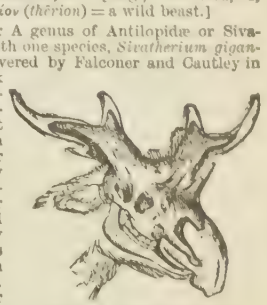
Sī'-van, *s.* [Heb. סִיוָן (*sivan*); Pers. *sefend-armad*; Pehlevi *sapandomad*; Zend *çpenti armaiti.*] The third month of the Hebrew year. It extended from the new moon of June to that of July. (*Esther* viii. 9.)

† sī-va-thĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sivather(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cavicornia, proposed by Dr. Murie, for the reception of Sivatherium (q.v.), which he regards as most nearly related to the Antilocapridæ.

sī-va-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Siva,* **1,** and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Antilopidæ or Sivatheridæ, with one species, *Sivatherium giganteum*, discovered by Falconer and Cautley in the Sivalik Hills. [Sivalik-strata.] It must have been far larger than any living Ruminant, for the skull was nearly as long as that of an elephant. Dr. Falconer (*Palæont. Notes*, ed. Murchison), considered that it connected the Ruminantia with the Pachydermata. It had two pairs of horns; the anterior pair simple, the posterior possessing two snags or branches. [Bramatherium.] (See extract.)



Skull of Sivatherium.

"That the *Sivatherium* had a huge long proboscis, tactile and prehensile, as in the Elephant, or, to a lessened extent, as in the Tapir, does not seem to be established. Falconer and Cautley, from the structure of the facial bones, infer as much. The bones of the face of *Sivatherium* and Saiga assimilate closely in pattern, and individually correspond; and, as in the latter we have a soft, flabby, enlarged, patulous nostril of moderate dimension, it follows, as a matter of probability, that the same existed in the former, as in the Elk and others. For it is to be borne in mind, when we attribute a pachydermus trunk to the *Sivatherium*, that the animal had large, heavy horns occipital and pre-frontal, a circumstance vastly different from the Elephant and Tapir."—*Dr. Murie*, in *Geol. Mag.*, 1871, p. 442.

sī'-vĕr, *s.* [Syver.]

* **sĭv'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To simmer.

sĭv'-vens, *s.* [Sibbens.]

sĭx, * sixe, *a. & s.* [A.S. *six, siex, syx;* cogn. with Dut. *zes;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *sex;* O. H. Ger. *sehs;* Ger. *sechs;* Fr. *six;* Goth. *saihs;* Russ. *sheste;* Wel. *chwech;* Gael. & Irish *se;* Lat. *sex;* Gr. ἕξ (*hex*); Lith. *szeszi;* Pers. & Sansc. *shash;* Sp. & Port. *seis;* Ital. *sei.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to the sum or number of twice three; one more than five.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number of six, or twice three:

2. A symbol representing such number, as 6 or vi.

¶ (1) *The Six Acts:*

Hist.: 1 Geo. IV., cc. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, & 9, passed in 1819, to suppress seditious meetings and publications. Called also the Gagging Acts.

(2) *The Six Articles:*

Hist.: The popular name for the Act 31 Hen. VIII., c. 14, technically called "An Act for Abolishing Diversity of Opinion." It provided that if any one by word of mouth or in writing denied the real presence, or affirmed that communion in both kinds was necessary, or that priests might marry, or that vows of chastity might be broken, or that private masses should not be used, or that auricular confession was inexpedient, he should be deemed guilty of felony. Called also the Bloody Statute, and the Whip with Six Strings. Repealed by 1 Eliz., c. 1.

* (3) *The Six Clerks in Chancery:*

Law: Six officers who received and filed all proceedings in Chancery, signed office copies, attended court to read the pleadings, &c. The office of the clerks, which was of great antiquity, was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict., c. 103.

(1) *To be at six and seven* or (more commonly) *at sixes and sevens:* To be in a state of disorder or confusion.

"All is uneven,
And everything is left at *six and seven.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

six banded armadillo, *s.* [Poyou.]

six belted clear wing, *s.*

Entom.: Sesia tenuimaniformis, a hawk-moth found at Ramsgate, Margate, &c. The larva feeds on *Helleborus fœtidus.*

six gilled shark, *s.* [Notidanus.]

six o' clock flower, *s.*

Bot.: Ornithogalum umbellatum. Named from the early closing of the flowers. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Six principle Baptists, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: An American sect of Baptists, claiming descent from the original settlement of Roger Williams at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1639. The Six Principles from which they derive their name, are Repentance from dead works, Faith towards God, the Doctrine of Baptism, Laying on of Hands, Resurrection of the Dead, and Eternal Judgment (Heb. v. 1 2).

six shafted bird of paradise, *s.*

Ornith.: Parotia sexpennis. Called also the Six plumed Bird of Paradise. [Parotia.]

six shooter, *s.* A colloquial name for a six chambered revolver.

six spot burnet moth, *s.* [Burnet moth.]

six striped rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua* [illegible].

Six, *s.* [See compound.]

Six's thermometer, *s.*

Physics: A form of thermometer invented by Six in 1782, which regulated the maximum and minimum temperature occurring between observations. It has since been modified by Dr. Miller and Mr. Cassella. [Thermometer.]

six ain, *s.* [Fr.] A stanza of six verses.

sixe, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: Gmelin's name for propylene, from containing six atoms of hydrogen.

six fold, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *fold.*] Six times repeated; six times as many or as much.

six pence, *s.* [Eng. *six*, and *pence.*]

1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies, or half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

six pen ny, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *penny.*] Worth sixpence; costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf.

* **sixpenny strikers,** *s. pl.* Petty footpads. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.)

six score, *a.* [Eng. *six*, and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

six teen, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sixtine, sixtyne.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The sum of six and ten.

2. A symbol representing such number: as, 16 or xvi.

six teen mō, *s.* [Sexto decimo.]

six teenth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sixteen; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the fifteenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music:* The replicate of the ninth; an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.

sixth, * sixte, * soxte, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sixta.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sixth part; one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music:* A hexachord; an interval of two kinds: the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, consisting of four tones and a major semitone.

¶ *Chord of the sixth:*

Music: The first inversion of the common chord; it consists of a note with its minor third and minor sixth.

sixth' lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sixth; -ly.*] In the sixth place.

"*Sixthly*, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants."—*Bacon.*

six' ti ȩth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sixty; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next after the fifty-ninth; the ordinal of sixty.

2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As subst.:* One of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

six' tȳ, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sixtig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ten times six.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One sum of ten times six.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 60 or lx.

sixty-fold, *a.* Sixty times as much or as great.

sīz' a ble, sīze'-a ble, *a.* [Eng. *size* (1); *-able.*]

1. Of considerable size or bulk.

"Yearlings, which in three years have grown into *sizeable* jack."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size or bulk.

"He should be purged, sweated, vomited and starved till he come to a *sizable* bulk."—*Arbuthnot.*

sīz' ar, * sīz'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ar.*] One of a class of students in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin who pay lower fees than the ordinary students, being pecuniarily assisted by the benefactions of founders or other charitable persons. They had formerly to perform certain menial offices, but these are not now required of them. The corresponding term at Oxford is Servitor (q.v.).

sīz' ar ship, *s.* [Eng. *sizar; -ship.*] The position or standing of a sizar.

sīze (1), * sīse, *s.* [A shortened form of *assize* or *assise*, the usual word for an allowance or settled portion of bread, &c., doled out for a particular price or given to a dependent. The assize of bread or fuel was the ordinance for the sale of bread or fuel, laying down price, length, weight, thickness, &c. Hence *size* came to mean dimension, magnitude, &c., generally, as at present. (*Skeat.*)]

* **1.** A settled allowance or quantity.

"To scant my *sizes.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* **2.** A farthing's worth of bread or drink, which scholars at Cambridge had at the buttery. (*Blount.*)

* **3.** (*Pl.*): Assize, assizes. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

4. Extent of volume or surface; dimensions, whether great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk. (*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 5.)

5. A conventional relative measurement of dimension, applied to various articles, as gloves, boots, shoes, hats, &c.

* **6.** Measure, in a figurative sense; amount, form.

"In clamours of all *sizes.*"
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 21.

* **7.** Condition as to standing, position in society, rank, character, or the like.

"They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people."—*Swift.*

8. A gauge for measuring; specif., an instrument for measuring pearls. A number of perforated gauges are fastened together by a rivet at one end.

¶ *Size* is a general term, including all manner of dimension or measurement; *magnitude* is employed in science or in an abstract sense to denote some specific measurement; *greatness* is applied in the same sense to objects in general. *Size* is indefinite; *magnitude* and *greatness* always suppose something great, and *bulk* denotes a considerable degree of greatness. (*Crabb.*)

size-roll, *s.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record.

size-stick, *s.* The shoemaker's measuring-stick to determine the length of feet.

sīze (2), syse, *s.* [Ital. *sisa*, an abbrev. of *assisa* = size, an assize or session. *Size* (1) and *size* (2) are thus essentially the same word. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gelatinous solution made by boiling the skin and membraneous tissues of animals to a jelly, and used by painters, paper-makers, and in many other trades. [Isinglass, Glue.]

2. Anything resembling size in being glutinous and viscid; specif., a thick, tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders; gold-size.

II. *Pathol., &c.:* [Buffy-coat.]

size box, *s.*

Ropemaking: A box through which cordage is drawn in the process of sizing.

sīze (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Size (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To fix or determine the standard of.

¶ *To size up:* To form an estimate or opinion of (a person or thing).

2. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; specif., to take the size of soldiers with the view of placing them in the ranks according to their sizes; to arrange according to sizes or statures.

* **3.** To swell; to increase the size or bulk of.

"To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. *Mining:* To sort or separate, as ore, or the finer from the coarser parts of metal, by sifting through a wire sieve.

B. *Intrans.:* At Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery, in addition to the regular commons. [Battel.]

¶ *To size up to:* To prove equal to (a situation or emergency, &c.).

sīze (2), *v.t.* [Size (2), *s.*] To cover with size; to prepare with size.

sīze'-a ble, *a.* [Sizable.]

sīzed, *a.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ed.*] Having a particular size or magnitude. Now used only in compounds, as middle-*sized*, large-*sized*, medium-*sized*, &c.

sīz'-el, *s.* [Scissel.]

sīz'-ēr, *s.* [Sizar.]

* **1.** A sizar (q.v.).

2. A machine of perforated plates to sort articles of varying sizes, as the coffee-*sizers* of Ceylon and Rio.

3. A gauge, as the bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

* **sīz'-ērs,** *s. pl.* [Scissors.]

* **sīz'-ī-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sizy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sizy; glutinousness, viscosity.

"Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood."—*Arbuthnot.*

sīz' ing (1), *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (1); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of adjusting or

arranging according to size; specif., the act of sorting ore, &c., into grades according to size.

2. *Cambridge University:* Food or drink ordered by a student from the buttery; a size.

sizing-cistern, *s.* A form of ore-separator which acts upon the metalliferous slime from the stamping-mill.

sīz'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (2); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of covering with size.

2. The glutinous material used in such operation; size.

sizing-machine, *s.* An apparatus for sizing cotton warp-threads.

*** sīz'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *siz(e)* (2); *-y.*] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous, viscous, ropy; adhesive like size.

"The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Diet,* ch. iv.

sĭ-zўg'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Syzygium.]

sĭz'-zle, *v.i.* [A frequent. of *siss* (q.v.).] To dry or shrivel up with a hissing noise by the action of fire. (*Prov. & Amer.*)

"To test whether the fat is hot enough, when the *sizzling* has ceased for a minute or two, and the smoke begins to appear, drop a small square of bread into it."—*Scribner's Magazine,* March, 1880, p. 783.

sĭz'-zle, *s.* [Sizzle, *v.*] A hissing noise.

skăd'-dle, *a.* & *s.* [From *scath* = hurt.]

A. *As adj.:* Hurtful, mischievous. (*Prov.*)

B. *As subst.:* Hurt, damage, mischief. (*Prov.*)

skăd'-dŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The embryo of a bee.

*** skaf-faut, * skaf-fold,** *s.* [Scaffold.]

skāil, skāle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Scale, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To disperse, to scatter, to spill. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To separate, to disperse, as the members of an assembly.

skāin (1), *** skeane, skene, skêin, * skayne,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *sgian* = a knife; Wel. *ysgien* = a slicer, a scimitar.] A dagger, a knife.

"He, or any man else, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may under his mantle goe privily armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-peece, his *skean,* or pistol if he please."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

skāin (2), *s.* [Skein.]

*** skāinş'-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *skain* (1), and *mate.*] A comrade or brother in arms.

"I am none of his *skainmates.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

skāith, *s.* [Scath.] Hurt, damage.

skâld, *s.* [Scald.]

skâll, *v.t.* [Scale, *v.*] To climb.

skar, skāir, *v.i.* [Scare, *v.*] To take flight; to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

skar, skāir, *a.* & *s.* [Skar, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Scared, frightened.

B. *As subst.:* Fright, scare.

skart, scart, *v.t.* [Scrat, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

skart, scart, *s.* [Skart, *v.*] A scratch. (*Scotch.*)

skat, *s.* [Scat.]

skāte (1), *** scate, * skeat,** *s.* [Icel. *skata;* Norw. *skata,* from Lat. *squatus, squatina* = a skate.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of any individual of a section of the genus Raja (q.v.), differing from the Rays proper in having a long pointed snout. [Ray (3).] Numerous species occur on the coast of the United States. Of these may be named *Raja erinacea,* the Tobacco-box Skate; *R. eglantena,* the Briar Skate; *R. lævis,* the Smooth or Barndoor Skate. These are Atlantic coast fishes; the Pacific coast has *R. inornata* and *R. binoculata,* the latter a large species which attains a length of six feet. Europe also possesses a number of species, of which *R. marginata,* the White Skate, is frequently eight feet long. *R. batis,* the True Skate, also attains a large size. *R. vomer,* the Long-nosed Skate, has its snout exceedingly prolonged. Skates are voracious fishes, feeding along the bottom. They are often caught as food fishes in European waters, large numbers being brought to market by the trawlers. The greatly expanded pectoral fins are eaten. The flesh is apt to be coarse.

"The yawl, which had been left upon the shoal, returned with three turtles and a large *skeat.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

skate barrows, *s. pl.* [Sea-purses.]

skate-sucker, *s.* [Pontobdella.]

skāte (2), *** scheets, * skeates, * scate,** *s.* [Prop. *skates* (s.), with a pl. *skateses,* from Dut. *schaatsen* = skates.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed either to a wooden sole with straps and buckles or laces, attached to fasten it to the boot, or to a light iron framework having clamps or other means of attachment to the boot, and used to enable a person to propel himself along the ice. [Roller-skate.]

skāte (3), *s.* A condition of partial intoxication; also, a worn-out race-horse. (*U.S. Slang.*)

skāte, *v.i.* [Skate (2), *s.*] To slide or move along the ice on skates.

"A Dutchman *skating* upon the ice."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

skāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *skat(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who skates.

skāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Skate, *v.*]

skating-rink, *s.* The same as Rink, *s.*, 2.

skāyle, *s.* [Kayle.] A skittle, a ninepin.

skēan, skeēn, *s.* [Skain (1), *s.*] A long knife or short sword used by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland.

"A long knife called a *skean.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

skean-dhu, *s.* A knife worn by Highlanders when in full costume, stuck in the stocking.

*** skē'-ăt,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, *β* Pegasi.

skĕ-dăd'-dle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *scud.*] To betake one's self hurriedly to flight; to run away as in a panic; to fly in terror. (A word of American origin.)

skeēd, *s.* [Skid.]

skeēl (1), *s.* [Skill.] (*Scotch.*)

skeēl (2), *s.* [Allied to *scale* and *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. (*Scotch.*)

skeēl'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *skeel* (1); *-y.*] Skilful, cunning.

"It wad hae taen a *skeely* man to hae squared wi' her."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxix.

skeēn, *s.* [Skean.]

skeēr, *v.t.* [Scare, *v.*] To frighten. (*Amer. colloq.*)

"I seen they was mighty *skeered,*' said he, 'and took me for the devil or some other sea varmint.'"—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 332.

skeēr'-ў, skēar'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *skeer; -y.*] Scared, afraid. (*Prov.*)

"Women get *skeary,* and desperate afraid of being compromised."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down,* ch. xl.

skeēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A scoop used for throwing water on the sails and decks.

skĕg, *s.* [Icel. *skegg* = a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship.]

1. *Naut.:* A knee which unites and braces the stern-post and keel of a boat.

"It is protected by a *skeg,* or depressed convex projection of wood and copper, or copper alone."—*Century Magazine,* Dec., 1878, p. 201.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of oats.

*3. A kind of wild plum.

"That kind of peaches or apricots which bee called tuberes, love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince."—*P. Holland; Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. x.

skeg-shore, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of several pieces of plank put up endways under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after-part a little at the moment of launching.

skĕg'-gĕr, *s.* [Gael.] (See extract.)

"Little salmons, called *skeggers,* are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea."—*Walton: Angler,* ch. vii.

skēigh, skiēgh (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Shy, *a.*] Proud, nice, high-mettled, skittish, coy.

"When thou an' I were young and *skeigh.*"
Burns: To His Auld Mare.

skêin (1), *s.* [Skain (1).]

skêin (2), **skāin, * skeyne,** *s.* [Ir. *sgainne* = a flaw, crack, fissure, a skein or clue of thread; O. Fr. *escaigne.*]

1. A shaved split of osier.

2. A flock of wild geese or swans.

"A punt-gun was fired into a *skein* of brent geese and wild swans."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 23, 1886.

3. *Spinning:* A quantity of yarn from the reel, of silk, wool, cotton, or flax. Of cotton it contains eighty threads of fifty-four inches; seventeen skeins make a hank.

"Drew from the reel on the table a snowy *skein* of her spinning."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish,* viii.

4. *Vehicle:* A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. The ordinary skein consists of three straps, let into slots in the arm.

skĕl'-dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *skellum* (q.v.).] A vagabond, a vagrant.

skĕl'-dĕr, *v.t* or *i.* [Skelder, *s.*] To swindle, to trick.

"Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling."
Marmion: Fine Companion, iii. 4.

*** skĕl'-ĕt,** *s.* [Skeleton.] A mummy. (*Holland: Plutarch's Morals; Explan. of Words.*)

*** skĕl'-ĕt-al,** *a.* [Eng. *skelet(on); -al.*] Of or pertaining to a skeleton.

skĕl-ĕ-tŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Eng. *skelet(on); suff. -ology.*]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which treats of the skeleton. (*Dunglison.*)

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, * scĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. σκελετόν (*skeleton*) = a dried body, a mummy, from σκελετός (*skeletos*) = dried up, parched; σκέλλω (*skellō*) = to dry up, to parch.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

* (1) A dried mummy.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts which support anything, but without the appendages.

(4) A very lean or thin person.

(5) An outline, rough draft, or sketch of any kind; the heads and outline of a literary composition.

"The dead carcase or *skeleton* of the old Moschical philosophy, namely the atomical physiology."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 51.

2. *Fig.:* Something annoying, usually kept secret.

"No *skeleton* is allowed to remain peacefully in his cupboard."—*Daily News,* Oct., 1886.

II. *Anat.:* The support or framework of an animal body, in life protecting the central parts of the nervous system, and forming a fulcrum for the limbs. It is made up of different parts—in the human adult of 198 separate bones. The skeleton proper consists of the skull and bones of the trunk, the pectoral and pelvic limbs forming the appendicular skeleton, the whole constituting the interior or endoskeleton. This, when removed from the body for purposes of examination and study, is termed a natural skeleton, if connected by the dried ligaments; an artificial skeleton, if the various bones are joined together by wire; and a disarticulated skeleton, if the bones are separated from each other. In the majority of vertebrates the skeleton is osseous; in some fishes it is cartilaginous, and in the Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) the vertebral column is reduced to a notochord. [Chorda-dorsalis.] Owen looks upon the endoskeleton as a whole made up of three parts: the neuroskeleton, the scleroskeleton, and the splanchnoskeleton. (See these words.) In the typical skeleton the axial or chief portion comprises the skull, the vertebral column, the sternum, and the ribs. The anterior or pectoral portion of the appendicular skeleton consists of the humerus, the radius and ulna, and the carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges. The posterior or pelvic portion consists of the femur, the tibia and fibula, the tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges. In the Pinnipedia, Cetacea, and Fishes all four limbs are modified; in Bats and

Birds the pectoral limbs are converted into organs of flight; in the Pythons the pelvic, and in some lizards—*e.g.*, the British Slow-worm—both pelvic and pectoral limbs are rudimentary. [Vertebrate.] There is no endoskeleton in the Invertebrata, though the internal bone of some of the Cephalopoda may foreshadow the neuro-, as the phragmacone foreshadows the splanchnoskeleton. The armadillo, crocodile, and the sturgeon among Vertebrates, and the crab and lobster among Invertebrates, are familiar examples of animals furnished with an exo- or dermoskeleton (q. v.)

B. *As adj.*: Containing only the heads or outlines: as, a *skeleton* sermon.

¶ *There is a skeleton in every house*: Every house or family has its own peculiar trouble or annoyance. The expression probably arose from a secret murder being made known by the accidental discovery of the skeleton of the murdered person.

Skeleton Army, *s.* An organization framed to dispute with the Salvation Army (q. v.) the possession of the streets. It was soon broken up.

skeleton bill, *s.* A signed blank paper stamped with a bill stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterwards written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.

skeleton frame, *s.*

Spinning: A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

skeleton key, *s.* A key of skeleton form, a large portion of the web being removed to adapt it to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock.

skeleton plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plough in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form to lessen friction.

skeleton proof, *s.*

Engr.: A proof of print or engraving with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being earlier than those having the inscription in ordinary letters.

skeleton regiment, *s.*

Mil.: A regiment, the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

skeleton screw, *s.*

Zool.: *Caprella linearis*. Called also Spectre Shrimp, and Skeleton shrimp.

skeleton shrimp, *s.* [Skeleton-screw.]

skeleton suit, *s.* A suit of clothes consisting of a tight fitting jacket and a pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

*** skĕl ē tŏn,** *v. t.* [Skeleton, *s.*]

1. To skeletonize.
2. To draft in outline.

"He *skeletons* his act, then clothes it with language, adorns its situations, and finally works in its climax."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 26, 1883.

*** skĕl ĕ tŏn ize,** *v. t.* [Eng. *skeleton*; *-ize.*] To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

skĕl lŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *sgallag.*]

1. A shrill cry.
2. Wild mustard; charlock (q. v.).

skĕl lŭm, *s.* [Dan. *skielm* = a rogue, a knave; Dut. & Ger. *schelm.*] A worthless fellow, a scoundrel. (*Scotch.*)

"She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum,
A bletherin, blusterin, drunken blellum."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

skĕl ly, *v. t.* [Dan. *skele*; Sw. *skela.*] To squint. (*Scotch.*)

"'It is the very man!' said Bothwell; 'skellies fearfully with one eye!'"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

skĕl ly, *s. & a.* [Skelly, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: A squint.

B. *As adj.*: Squinting.

skĕl ly, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"The Clyde is the Skelly of the waters of Cumberland, as evinced on account of the large area of its course."—*Lancet*, 2 & 9 Nov. (ed. Oct.), i. 871.

skĕlp, *v. t.* [Gael. *sgealp.*] To strike, to slap. (*Scotch.*)

"To *skelp* an' scaud poor dogs like me."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

skĕlp (1), *s.* [Gael. *sgealp.*]

1. A blow, a slap.
2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. (*Scotch.*)

skĕlp (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A strip of iron which is bent and welded into a tube to form a gun barrel, or pipe.

skĕn, *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *skela* = to squint, *skelning* = squinting.] To squint. (*Prov.*)

skē nē ā, *s.* [Named after Dr. Skene, of Aberdeen, a contemporary of Linnæus.]

Zool.: A genus of Littorinidæ, made by Tate the type of a family Skeneidæ. Shell minute, orbicular, few whorled; peristome continuous, entire, round; operculum paucispiral. Number of species doubtful. Distribution, Norway and Britain, &c. Found under stones at low water. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

skē nō i dæa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *skenea(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Skenea.]

*** skē nō' tō ĭd,** *s. pl.* [Gr. σκηνωτής (*skēnōtēs*) = a countryman in a tent.]

Zool.: The Sertularida. (*Carus.*)

skĕp, *s.* [A S. *scep, scepp* = a basket, a chest; Icel. *skeppa* = a measure.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

"The ——— are then loaded." *Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1886.

2. A bee-hive. (*Scotch.*)

"But I'm thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night." *Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

skĕp' tĭc, skĕp' tĭc al, &c. [Scептic, &c.]

skĕr ry, *s.* [Icel. *sker*; Dan. *skær, skiær.*] [Scar (1), *s.*] A rocky island, an insulated rock, a reef.

"The cautious helmsman gives its *skerries* and wave-lashed cliffs as wide a berth as he conveniently can." *Standard*, Oct. 18, 1886.

skĕtch, *s.* [Dut. *schets* = a draught, model, sketch, from Lat. *schedium* = an extemporaneous poem, from Gr. σχέδιος (*schedios*) = sudden, off hand, near, from σχέδον (*schedon*) = near, hard by; Ital. *schizzo* = a rough draught of anything; Ger. *skizze* = a sketch.]

1. *Gen. Lang.*: An outline or general delineation of anything; a first or rough draught of a plan or design.

2. *Art*:

(1) The first embodiment of an artist's idea in modelling clay, canvas, or paper, from which he intends to produce a more finished performance.

(2) A copy from nature only, sufficiently finished for the artist to secure materials for a picture; an outline of a building or street-view; a transcript of the human figure in pencil or chalk, with simple shades only, or a rough draught of the same in colours.

"The memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and scholar." *Cowper: Progress of Error*, ch. iii.

3. *Music*:

(1) A short movement, usually for the pianoforte, deriving its name from its descriptive character, or the slightness of its construction.

(2) The tentative treatment of a subject, to be afterwards fully worked out.

"The *sketches* are in the key of C."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 597.

sketch book, *s.*

1. A book formed of drawing-paper, and used for sketching in.

2. A collection of slight descriptions of people or places: as, Washington Irving's *Sketch Book.*

skĕtch, *v. t. & i.* [Sketch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make a sketch of; to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught or drawing.

"The method of Reubens was to sketch his compositions in colours."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note 11.

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to describe roughly.

"He sketched a most attractive plan of camping out."—*Strahan's Magazine*, Aug., 1872, p. 205.

B. *Intrans.*: To practise sketching.

skĕtch' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sketch*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who sketches.

"The woods and the waters were indeed the same that now swarm every autumn with admiring gazers and sketchers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

skĕtch' I ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sketchy*; *-ly.*] In a sketchy manner.

"The authoress writes too *sketchily* at times."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 10, 1885.

skĕtch'-I nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sketchy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sketchy.

skĕtch y, *a.* [Eng. *sketch*; *-y.*] Possessing the characteristics of a sketch; not elaborated; slim or slight in execution; not finished.

"The *sketchy* freedom which varies the accustomed elaboration of detail."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

skew (ew as ū), * skŭe, *a., adv., & s.* [Cf. Dan. *skiev* = oblique; *skievs* = to slope, to deviate; Sw. *skef* = oblique; *skefva* = to skew; Dut. *schef* = oblique; Ger. *schief*; O. H. Ger. *scuhen* = to avoid, get out of the way; Ger. *scheuen* = to shun, to avoid; M. H. Ger. *schiech, schich*; Ger. *scheu* = shy, timid.]

A. *As adj.*: Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side.

"This *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing." *Bentley: Sermons*, No. viii.

B. *As adv.*: Obliquely, askew, awry.

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A sidelong glance.

"A *skew* unto our own names."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 9.

2. A piebald horse. (*Prov.*)

II. Arch.: The sloping top of a buttress where it slants off into a wall; the coping of a gable; a stone built into the bottom of a gable or other similar position, to support the coping above; a summer-stone, a skew-corbel.

skew arch, *s.*

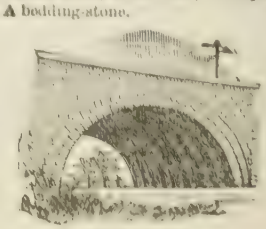
Arch.: An arch, in which the front is oblique with the face of the abutment, instead of being at right angles thereto.

skew back, *s.*

Architecture:

1. The upper course of an abutment which receives the spring of an arch; an impost.

2. A bedding-stone.



Skew Bridge.

skew-bridge, *s.*

Arch.: A bridge having an oblique arch or arches with spiral courses.

skew-chisel, *s.*

1. A chisel for wood working or turning, having the basil on both sides and an oblique edge.

2. A carver's chisel, whose shank is bent to allow the edge to reach a sunk surface.

skew-corbel, skew-put, *s.*

Arch.: The same as Skew, *s.*, II.

skew-fillet, *s.*

Arch.: A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

skew gearing, *s.* Cog-wheels with teeth placed obliquely, so as to slide into each other and avoid clashing.

skew-plane, *s.*

Join.: A plane in which the mouth of the plane and the edge of the iron lie obliquely across the face.

skew-put, *s.* [Skew-corbel.]

skew-table, *s.*

Arch.: A course of skews.

"Skew-tables were probably the course of stone worked or placed on the two sides as a coping to the wall. [Coping.] They have been applied to the ——— used in mediæval architecture for the ——— of roofs. Where they abut ——— as it may be a raking ——— with horizontal joints, and level with the walling." *Glossary of Architecture.*

skew-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: A form of wheel used to transmit

a uniform velocity ratio between two axes which are neither parallel nor intersecting.

***skew (ew as ū), *skewe, *skue,** *v.i. & t.* [Skew, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk obliquely or sideways.

2. To start aside, as a horse; to shy.

3. To look obliquely: hence, to look slightingly, suspiciously, or uncharitably.

"Our service
Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at."
Beaum. & Fl. : Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To give an oblique position to; to put askew.

2. To shape or form in an oblique manner.

"Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed." —*1 Kings* vi. 4. (Margin.)

3. To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'-bâld (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *skew*, and *bald*.] Piebald. (Said of horses.) Properly piebald means spotted with white and black, skewbald spotted with white and any other color than black.

skew'-ẽr (ew as ū), *s.* [A variant of Prov. *skiver* = a skewer. *Skiver* is an older form of *shiver* (q.v.).]

1. A spindle-shaped piece of wood or metal inserted into meat, to hold the layers of muscle or muscle and fat together.

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel.

skewer wood, skiver-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Euonymus europæus* and *Cornus sanguinea*, used for making butchers' skewers.

skew'-ẽr (ew as ū), *v.t.* [Skewer, *s.*] To fasten with a skewer or skewers; to pierce or transfix as with a skewer.

skĭ' ą grăph, sçĭ' ą grăph, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *graphō* = to draw.] A shadow-picture (q.v.). [Sciagraphy, *s.*, 4.]

skī ăg'-răph ẽr, *s.* One who practices or is proficient in the art of skiagraphy.

skī ăg'-răph-ў, *s.* The art and process of producing skiagraphs.

skĭ'-ą-scōpe, sçĭ'-ą-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skopeō* = to see, to observe.] An instrument consisting essentially of an actinically darkened tube or box, having at one end a fluorescent screen upon which shadow-pictures may be projected from without, thus becoming immediately visible to the observer looking within (see illustration opposite page 4033). [Roentgen's Method.] A similar instrument, designed by Edison, has been termed by him a fluoroscope (q.v.).

skĭd, *s.* [Icel. *skith*; a billet of wood, a kind of snow-shoe; Sw. *skid* = a kind of skate; A.S. *scide* = a billet of wood, a shide; Ger. *scheit* = a log, a billet of wood.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chain with a shoe to drag a wheel of a carriage or wagon, and prevent it from revolving in descending a hill; a skid-pan.

"A portion of the harness broke, through the omission to apply the *skid*." —*Daily News*, Aug. 4, 1886.

2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object.

3. Slanting timbers forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from a truck or wagon.

4. Timbers resting on blocks on which a structure is built, such as a boat.

5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, &c.

6. A drag of any sort.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* An iron brake-piece in a crane.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden.

(2) One of a pair of timbers in the waist, to support the larger boats when aboard.

(3) Timbers acting as fenders against a ship's side when raising or lowering heavy bodies inboard or overboard.

3. *Ordn.:* An oaken timber six feet long by eight inches square, used for the temporary support of a cannon. These and the other implements are all made to given sizes for more convenient use and transportation together. Skids of cast-iron are generally used in arsenals.

skid-pan, *s.* The same as Skid, *s.*, I. 1.

skĭd (1), *v.t. & i.* [Skid, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place on a skid or skids.

2. To support with skids

3. To put a skid or skid-pan on; to lock; to scotch.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To slip along obliquely. (Followed by *with* or *on* before a substantive.)

"The cart *skidded with* the tramway rails."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To revolve rapidly, as the wheel of a locomotive, without biting the rails. To obviate this, the driving-wheels on [illegible] engines are coupled.

*** skĭd** (2), *v.i.* [Scut

*** skĭe,** *s.* [Sky.]

*** skĭ'-ў, ŏў,** *a.* [Eng. *sky*; *-ey.*] Like the sky; skyey.

skĭff, * skiffe, *s.* [Fr. *esquif*, from M. H. Ger. *skif*, *schif*; Ger. *schiff* = a ship.]

Naut.: A small flat-bottomed boat, usually without a keel; a small boat generally.

*** skiff,** *v.t.* [Skiff, *s.*] To pass over in a skiff.

"They have *skift*
Torrents." *Shakesp. (1) : Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3.

skĭf'-fĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: Knocking off the rough corners of ashlar in the preliminary dressing.

skĭl'-dẽr, *v.i.* [Skelder.] To live by begging or pilfering. (*Scotch.*)

skĭl'-fůl, skĭll'-fůl, * skĭl'-fůll, * skil-fulle, *a.* [Eng. *skill*; *-ful.*]

1. Having skill; well skilled in any art; hence, dexterous or clever in any manual operation in the arts or professions; expert.

"His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver."—*2 Chronicles* ii. 14.

2. Characterized by or done with skill; clever; indicating skill in the performer: as, a *skilful* performance.

* 3. Cunning, judicious.

"The *skilful* shepherd peel'd me certain wands."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 4. Reasonable.

"All that wrought is with a *skilful* thought."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,732.

skĭl'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *skilful*; *-ly.*] In a skilful, dexterous, or clever manner; dexterously, cleverly, expertly; with skill.

"Their encouragements to merit are more *skilfully* directed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

skĭl'-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *skilful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being skilful or possessing skill; dexterity, expertness, cleverness, skill.

skĭll, skil, skile, * skille, * skyl, * skyll, *s.* [Icel. *skil* = distinction, discernment; cogn. with Dan. *skiel* = a separation, a boundary; *skille* = to separate; Sw. *skäl* = reason; *skilja* = to separate. From the same root as *shell*, *scale*, *shilling*.]

* 1. Reason, judgment, discernment, wit, sagacity.

"All the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

* 2. Reason, cause.

"Philip herd that chance, how the Inglis had done,
And alle how it bigan, and alle the *skille* why."
Robert de Brunne, p. 252.

* 3. Reason; reasonable ground for action.

"As it is right and *skil*."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

4. Familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity, or manipulation, or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity, expertness, art, aptitude.

* 5. A specific exercise or display of art or ability.

* 6. Any particular art.

"Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** skill-less,** *a.* Inexpert, ignorant.

"How features are abroad,
I am *skill-less* of." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

*** skill-thirst,** *s.* Strong desire for knowledge.

"Too curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony."
Sylvester: The Imposture, 659.

*** skĭll,** *v.t. & i.* [Skill, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To know; to understand; to be skilled in.

"To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind."—*Barrow.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discern, to discriminate, to understand; to have discernment or understanding.

"One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant."—*Whitgifte.*

2. To matter, to signify; to be a matter of concern or importance. (In this sense used impersonally.)

"It *skills* not, boots not, step by step to trace
His youth through all the mazes of its race."
Byron: Lara, i. 1.

skilled, *a.* [Eng. *skill*; *-ed.*] Having skill or familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity in manipulation or performance; familiar or well acquainted with; expert, dexterous, skilful.

"Whom, *skilled* in fates to come,
The sire forwarn'd." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* ii. 1,008.

*** skĭl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *skill(l)*; *-less.*] Destitute of skill; unskilful, unskilled, ignorant, awkward.

"Who ever taught a *skilless* man to teach?"
Sidney: Arcadia, iii.

skĭl'-lĕt, * skĕl'-lęt, *s.* [O. Fr. *escuellette* = a little dish, dimin. from *escuelle* = a dish, from Lat. *scutella* = a salver, dimin. from *scutra*, *scuta* = a tray. *Skillet* and *scuttle* are doublets.] A pan or vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat or vegetables, &c.

"Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool,
Skillet and old carved chest, from public sale."
Cowper: Task, iv. 402.

*** skĭll'-fůl,** *a.* [Skilful.]

skĭl-lĭ-gą-leē', skĭl-lĭ-gō-leē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of poor, thin, watery broth or soup, sometimes composed of oatmeal and water in which meal has been boiled; thin watery porridge served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.; a dish made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the navy.

skĭll'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with *shealing* or *shelling*.] A bay of a barn or a slight addition to a cottage.

skĭll'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Schilling.]

skĭl'-lў, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of skilligalee (q.v.).

skĭm, *s.* [Skim, *v.*] Scum; the thick matter which forms on the surface of a liquid.

skim-coulter plough, *s.* A plough having a small share in advance of the main one, the object being to pare and turn into the furrow the surface herbage and manure, so that the main furrow-slice may cover it over entirely.

skim-milk, *s.*

Chem.: Milk from which the excess of cream has been extracted. It is a light and digestible food, but its composition varies according to the extent to which the cream has risen and been removed.

"Cheese was brought; says Slouch, This e'en shall roll:
This is *skim-milk*, and therefore it shall go." *King.*

skĭm, * skym, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *scum* (q.v.); Dan. *skumme* = to skim, from *skum* = scum; Sw. *skumma mjölk* = to skim milk; *skum* = scum; Irish *sgemim* = to skim; *sgeim* = foam, scum; Ger. *schäumen* = to skim, from *schaum* = scum.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To clear the scum from; to clear, as liquid, from a substance floating on it by means of an instrument which passes under the substance and along the liquid.

"Each with a mess of pottage and *skimmed* milk."
Wordsworth: Michael.

2. To take off by skimming.

"*Skimming* them [locusts] from off the water with little nets."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly and rapidly; to graze.

"The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet,
That *skims* the spacious meadow at full speed."
Cowper: Task, vi. 53.

4. To glance over slightly or superficially.

"To read, or at all events to *skim*, the voluminous utterances of rival statesmen."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass lightly and rapidly; to glide along in an even, smooth course.

"Embarked his men, and *skimmed* along the sea."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,244.

2. To glide along near the surface; to brush along.

"Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th unbending corn, and *skims* along the main."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 368.

3. To hasten over superficially and without attention.

"They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it."—*Watts*

*** skĭm'-ble-scăm-ble, * skĭm'-ble-skam-ble,** *a. & adv.* [A reduplication of *scamble* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Wandering, rambling, disconnected, wild.

"A clip-winged griffin, and a moulten raven,
A couching lion, and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* In a confused or rambling manner.

*** skĭm'-ĭng-tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭ-trў,** *s.* [SKIMMINGTON.]

skĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *skim*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which skims; specifically—

1. A perforated ladle or flat dish with a handle for taking the scum from a boiling solution, or from the water in which an object is boiled.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student.

"There are different degrees of *skimmers*; first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c."—*Shelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A stiff bar of iron, the end of which for a few inches is flattened and curved slightly. It is used at the time of pouring, to keep back the slag.

2. *Ornith.:* The popular name of any species of Rhynchops (q.v.), from their habit of skimming along the surface of the sea in search of food. They are also called Scissor-bills, from the fact that their bills are well adapted for cutting or scooping, the lower mandible being much longer and rather flatter than the upper, and shutting into it like the blade of a clasp-knife into its handle. The best known species is *Rhynchops nigra*, the Common Skimmer, Cut-water, Shear-bill, or Black Skimmer, found on the coast of America and part of Africa, about twenty inches long, dark brown on the top of head and upper surface, with a bar of white across the wings, and the under surface white. It breeds on marshes and sandy islands, laying three white eggs with ash-coloured spots.

*** skĭm'-mĕr-tŏn,** *s.* [SKIMMINGTON.]

skĭm'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Japanese *skimmi* = a hurtful fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ or of Aurantiaceæ (*Treas. of Bot.*), of Rutaceæ (*Prof. Watt*). Calyx four-parted, persistent; petals four; stamens four; disk fleshy, four-lobed; seed, a drupe with four one-seeded stones. *Skimmia Laureola* is a very fragrant Himalayan shrub, the leaves of which are burnt for incense or are eaten by the hill people.

skĭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SKIM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who skims.

2. That which is removed by skimming from the surface of a liquid; scum. (Usually in the plural.)

"They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

skĭm'-mĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *skimming; -ly.*] In a skimming manner; by gliding along the surface.

skĭm'-mĭng-tŏn, * skĭm'-mĕr-tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭng tŏn, * skĭm'-ĭ-trў, *adv. & s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adv.:* A word of unknown origin, but probably the name of some notorious scold; used only in the phrase, *To ride skimmington*, or *to ride the skimmington*, a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who allowed himself to be henpecked. The man rode behind the woman, with his face to the horse's tail. The man held a distaff, and the woman beat him about the head and face with a ladle. As the procession passed a house where a woman was paramount, each person gave the threshold a sweep.

B. *As subst.:* A row, a disturbance.

"There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 289.

skĭmp, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skamr*, *skamt* = short; *skemma* = to shorten.] Scanty, niggardly, insufficient.

skĭmp, *v.t. & i.* [SKIMP, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To treat in a niggardly, scanty manner; to scrimp.

"When *skimped* and cut with economy they are simply horrible."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To be parsimonious or niggardly; to save. (*Prov.*)

† skĭmp'-ĭng, *a.* [SKIMP, *a.*] Insufficient; scant, done in an unworkmanlike manner, from want of time, proper materials, or sufficient care.

"The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretension."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 444.

*** skĭmp'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *skimping; -ly.*] In a skimping manner; parsimoniously.

"All things less *skimpingly* dealt out."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

skĭn, * skĭnne, * skyn, * skynne, *s.* [Icel. *skinn*; A.S. *scinn*; cogn. with Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*; Ger. *schinden* = to skin; O. H. Ger. *scintan, scindan*; Welsh *cen* = skin, peel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

(2) A hide, a pelt; the skin of an animal stripped off the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In commercial language the term skin is applied to those pelts as of calves, sheep, deer, goats, lambs, &c., which, when prepared, are used for the lighter uses of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hide is applied to those which are tanned and used for stronger and heavier purposes, as for boots, harness, belts for machinery, &c.

"A lamentable thing, that of the *skin* of an innocent lamb should be made parchment."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

(3) The hide of an animal still retaining its shape, and used as a vessel for containing liquids.

(4) Any external covering resembling skin in appearance; a membranous substance formed or attached to a surface.

2. *Fig.:* The body, the person.

"We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The integument everywhere surrounding the body. It consists of an outer layer called the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and an inner one, the *cutis vera*, the *cutis*, or the *corium*. These constitute the proper skin. Under them is a third layer, called the subcutaneous cellular tissue, considered also as pertaining to the skin when that word is used in its most comprehensive sense. In man the skin is more or less covered with scattered hairs; in some lower mammals the hairs are much more dense; in birds they are replaced by feathers, and in reptiles and fishes by scales, or, in some cases, by plates; the typical Amphibia have a naked skin. An integument homologous with the skin exists in the Invertebrates.

2. *Physiol.:* The skin acts as a protection to the organs below. It is also a vast excretory system, sending out a large amount of perspiration (q.v.) through the sudoriferous glands. To a small extent it is also an absorbent of fluids from without.

† 3. *Bot.:* The epidermis of a plant or of a fruit.

4. *Naut.:* That part of a sail when furled which remains outside and covers the whole.

To furl with a smooth skin, or *skin the sail up in the bunt*, is to turn the skin well up, so as to cover the sail neatly.

5. *Shipbuild.:* The casing covering the ribs of a ship. When this is of iron it consists of plates laid in alternate inside and outside strakes.

skin-bound, *a.* A term applied to a state in which the skin appears to be drawn tightly over the flesh.

Skin-bound disease:

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

skin-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases affecting the skin. Some are of a trifling character, others are symptomatic of grave internal derangements, and are difficult to cure. Many resemble each other, and mistakes of identification are apt to occur. [DERMATOLOGY.]

skin-eaters, † **skin-moths,** *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Dermestidæ (q.v.).

skin-grafting, *s.*

Surg.: The transplanting of sections of living skin from one portion of the body to another or from one person to another.

skin-wool, *s.* Wool plucked from the dead sheep.

skĭn, *v.t. & i.* [SKIN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip or divest of the skin; to flay, to peel.

"It was unanimously agreed that they should eat their vultures; the bird was accordingly *skinned*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To cover with, or as with skin; to cover superficially. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"That *skins* the vice o' th' top."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered over with skin: as, A wound *skins* over.

¶ *To skin up a sail in the bunt:* [SKIN, *s.*, II. 4.].

skĭnch, *v.t.* [Cf. *skimp, scrimp, scant*, &c.] To stint, to scrimp; to give short allowance. (*Prov.*)

skĭn'-deēp, *a.* [Eng. *skin*, and *deep.*] Not reaching or penetrating beyond the skin; superficial, slight; not deep.

skĭn'-flĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *skin*, and *flint.*] A very niggardly, stingy person.

skĭn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *skin; -ful(l).*] As much as the skin, *i.e.*, the stomach, will hold.

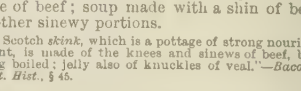
*** skĭnk** (1), *s.* [A.S. *scenc* = drink.] Drink.

skĭnk (2), *** skĭnck,** *s.* [SHANK.] A shin-bone of beef; soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy portions.

"Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made of the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled; jelly also of knuckles of veal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

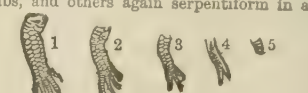
skĭnk (3), **sçĭnk,** *s.* [SCINCUS.]

Zool.: The popular name for *Scincus officinalis* or any individual of the family Scincidæ, considered by some naturalists as forming a connecting link between the Lizards and the



COMMON SKINK.

Serpents, since it contains individuals which are lacertiform, others having rudimentary limbs, and others again serpentiform in ap-



LIMBS OF SCINCIDÆ.

1. *Sepa ocellatus.* 2. *S. mionecton.* 3. *S. tridactylus.* 4. The genus Rhodona. 5. *S. monodactylus.*

pearance, the external limbs being entirely absent, as in the Slow-worm. The Common Skink is from six to eight inches long, reddish-dun, with darker transverse bands, wedge-shaped head, and four short limbs. [ADDA.]

*** skĭnk,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *scencan ;* Icel. *skenkja.*]

A. *Intrans. :* To serve drink ; to pour out liquor.

"Villaines, why *skink* you not unto this fellow? He makes me blythe and merry in my thoughts." *Lodge : Looking-glass for England.*

B. *Trans. :* To serve out or draw, as liquor ; to pour out for drinking.

"Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies."—*Ben Jonson : Bartholomew Fair,* ii. 3.

skĭnk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *skink ; -er.*] One who serves or pours out liquor ; a drawer, a tapster.

"An old *skinker*, you mean, John."—*Scott : Old Mortality,* ch. xi.

skĭnk'-ĭng, skĭnk'-lĭng, *a.* [SKINCH.] Mean, paltry, niggardly, scanty.

"Auld Scotland wants no *skinking* ware." *Burns : To a Haggis.*

skĭn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *skin ; -less.*] Having no skin or a thin skin ; destitute of a skin or outer covering.

skinned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SKIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Deprived of the skin ; flayed, peeled.

2. Having a skin ; covered with a skin.

"The wound was *skinned ;* but the strength of his thigh was not restored."—*Dryden : Virgil ; Æneis.* (Ded.)

3. Having the nature of skin or leather ; hard, callous.

"When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous." —*Sharp : Surgery.*

skĭn'-nẽr, *s.* [Eng. *skin,* **v. ; *-er.***]

1. One who skins.

"Then the Hockser immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners,* who are at hand."—*Dampier : Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. One who deals in skins or felts.

"Let not the *skinner's* daughter's sonne Possesse what he pretends." *Warner : Albions England,* bk. iv.

¶ The Skinners are one of the chief London Companies. They were incorporated in 1327.

skĭn'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *skinny ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being skinny ; want of flesh, leanness.

skĭn'-nў, * skin-nie, *a.* [Eng. *skin ; -ny.*]

1. Consisting only of skin ; very lean ; wanting flesh.

"Her chappy finger laying Upon her *skinny* lips." *Shakesp. : Macbeth,* i. 3.

2. Of the nature of or resembling skin.

"The end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny,* or more properly, cartilaginous substance."—*Cook : Second Voyage,* bk. i., ch. v.

skĭp, * skippe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Ir. *sgiob* = to snatch ; *sgobaim* = to pluck, to pull, to bite ; Gael. *sgiab* = to start or move suddenly ; Wel. *ysgipio* = to snatch away ; *ysgip* = a quick snatch ; cf. Icel. *skoppa* = to spin like a top.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To leap lightly ; to fetch quick bounds ; to bound or spring lightly.

"He *skipped,* he smiled, he blessed them with a thousand good wishes."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. To pass without notice ; to make omissions. (Frequently with *over.*)

"The Spaccio taxes even a bookworm's patience, and ought to be read with a liberal licence in *skipping.*"—*G. H. Lewes : Hist. of Philosophy,* ii. 114.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To pass with a quick bound ; to pass over or by ; to miss.

"As our toads are known at times to do, and thus *skip* the tadpole state."—*Burroughs : Pepacton,* p. 202.

2. To pass over intentionally in reading.

"They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following."—*Burnet.*

skĭp (1), *s.* [SKIP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A light leap or bound ; a spring.

"You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water."—*More : Antidote against Atheism.*

2. In Dublin University, a slang term for a college servant or waiter ; a scout.

II. *Music :* A movement from any one note to another which is at a greater interval than one degree.

*** skip-brain, * skipp-braine,** *a.* Flighty, volatile.

skip-jack, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. (See extract).

"The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks."—Dekker : Lanthorne & Candle Light,* ch. x.

2. An upstart.

"Now the devil, said she, take these villains, that can never leave grinning, because I am not so fair as mistress Mopsa ; to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me."—*Sidney : Arcadia,* bk. iii.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Entom. :* Any insect of the Elateridæ (q.v.). Called also Click-beetle.

"The British species are numerous, the largest not quite half an inch long. *Skip-jack* is another popular name for them."—*Chambers' Cyclop.,* iii. 77.

2. *Ichthy. :* The same as BLUE-FISH, 2.

"*Temnodon saltator,* sometimes called *Skip-jack,* is spread over nearly all the tropical and sub-tropical seas."—*Günther : Study of Fishes,* p. 447.

*** skip-kennel,** *s.* A lackey, a footboy.

"The lowest station of human life, which, as the old ballad says, is that of a *skip-kennel* turned out of place."—*Swift : Directions to the Footman.*

skip-tooth saw, *s.* A saw in which alternate teeth are cut out.

skĭp (2), *s.* [A.S. *scep.*] [SKEP.]

1. *Mining :* A kind of bucket employed in narrow or inclined shafts, where the hoisting-device has to be confined between guides.

"There will be nothing to prevent the proper working of the *skip* with the new engine."—*Money Market Review,* Nov. 7, 1885.

2. *Sugar-making :* A charge of syrup in the pans.

3. A wicker basket mounted on wheels, and employed to convey cops, &c., about a factory.

skip-shaft, *s.*

Mining : A shaft boxed off by itself for the skip to ascend and descend in.

skip-wheel, *s.*

Carding : A wheel in a self-stripping carding-machine to govern the order in which the top-flats are lifted to be cleaned.

skĭp (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *skipper* (1), (q.v.).] The leader of the players on each side in curling.

skĭp'-pẽr (1), *s.* [Dut. *schipper* = a mariner, a shipper, a sailor, from *schip* = ship (q.v.).]

1. The master or captain of a small trading or merchant vessel ; a sea-captain ; the master of a vessel generally.

"And the *skipper* had taken his little daughter, To bear him company." *Longfellow : Wreck of the Hesperus.*

2. The same as SKIP (3), *s.* (q.v.).

skĭp'-pẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *skip,* **v. ; *-er.***]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who skips.

"Two classes of readers, however, may get not a little that is interesting out of this book—the pachydermatous plodder and the judicious *skipper."—Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 28, 1884.

2. A young, thoughtless person ; a youngling.

3. The cheese maggot.

4. A name sometimes given to the Saury Pike, *Scomberesox saurus.*

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*) : The family Hesperidæ (q.v.). So named from their short, jerky flight. The Grizzled Skipper is *Thymele alveolus ;* the Dingy Skipper, *Thanaos tages ;* the Chequered Skipper, *Steropes paniscus ;* the Small Skipper, *Pamphila linea ;* the Lulworth Skipper, *P. actæon ;* the Large Skipper, *P. sylvanus ;* the Pearl or Silver-spotted Skipper, *P. comma.* The rarest are the Lulworth and the Pearl.

skĭp'-pĕt, *s.* [Dimin. from A.S. *scip* = a ship.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang. :* A small boat ; a skiff.

"Upon the bank they sitting did espy A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair, By whom a little floating *skippet* did appear." *Spenser : F. Q.,* II. xii. 14.

II. *Archæol. :* A small cylindrical turned box, with a lid or cover, for keeping records.

skĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SKIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Given to skip ; characterized by skips or bounds ; hence, fig., flighty, wanton, thoughtless.

skipping-rope, *s.* A small rope used for exercise by young persons, who make short leaps while it is swung under their feet and over their heads.

skipping-teache, *s.*

Sugar : A dipping-pan used in a sugar-boiling house for lifting the concentrated saccharine solution from the open evaporating pan and conveying it to the cooler.

skĭp'-pĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *skipping ; -ly.*] In a skipping manner ; with skips or bounds ; with omissions.

skĭr, *v.i.* [SKIRR.]

*** skĭrk,** *v.i.* [SHRIEK.]

skĭrl, *v.i.* [Allied to *shrill* (q.v.).] To shriek ; to cry out in a shrill voice ; to give out a shrill sound. (*Scotch.*)

"D'ye think ye'll help them wi' *skirling* that gate?" —*Scott : Antiquary,* ch. xxx.

skĭrl, *s.* [SKIRL, *v.*] A shrill cry or sound. (*Scotch.*)

"Done naething but laugh and greet, the *skirl* at the tail o' the guffa."—*Scott : Antiquary,* ch. xxxv.

skĭrl'-ĭng, *s.* [SKIRL, *v.*] A shrill cry ; a skirl. (*Scotch.*)

*** skĭrm,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *eskermir ;* Fr. *escrimer.*] To fence, to skirmish. [SKIRMISH, *s.*]

skĭr'-mĭsh, * scar'-mĭshe, * scar-moge, * skrym-yssh, * skyr-myssh, *s.* [Fr. *escarmouche,* from O. H. Ger. *scirman ;* M. H. Ger. *schirmen* = to defend, to fight, from O. H. Ger. *scirm, schirm ;* Ger. *schirm* = a shield, a shelter, a defence.] [SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.]

1. A slight fight in war, between small parties, and less than a battle ; a loose, desultory kind of engagement in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

2. A contest.

"There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her : they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit."—*Shakesp. : Much Ado,* i. 1.

skĭr'-mĭsh, *v.i.* [SKIRMISH, *s.*] To engage in skirmishes ; to fight slightly or in small parties.

"*Skirmishing* every day in small parties, and sometimes surprising a brest-work."—*Dampier : Voyages* (an. 1686).

skĭr'-mĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *skirmish,* **v. ; *-er.***] One who skirmishes.

skĭrr, skĭr, *v.i.* & *t.* [SCOUR.]

A. *Intrans. :* To pass quickly, to scud, to run.

"The black-maned clouds, like Furies on the wing *Skirr* past." *Blackie : Lays of Highlands,* p. 113.

B. *Trans. :* To pass over rapidly ; to scour.

"Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain, That the fugitive may flee in vain." *Byron : Siege of Corinth,* xxii.

skĭr'-rĕt, skĕr'-rĕt, *s.* [Dut. *suikerwortel* = sugar-root. (*Prior.*)]

Bot. : Sium Sisarum, a perennial umbelliferous plant, a native of China, cultivated for its small fleshy tubers, which are boiled and served with butter as a vegetable.

"The *skirret,* and the leek's aspiring kind." *Cowper : Virgil ; The Salad.*

skĭr'-rhŭs, *s.* [SCIRRHUS.]

skĭrt, * skyrt, *s.* [Icel. *skyrta* = a shirt ; Sw. *skjorta ;* Dan. *skiorte. Skirt* and *shirt* are doublets.]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other dress below the waist.

2. The edge of any part of dress.

3. The border, edge, margin, or extreme part of any thing or place.

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

¶ *Divided-skirt :* A skirt so cut and fashioned as to resemble very wide trousers.

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

¶ *To sit upon one's skirts :* To take revenge upon a person.

skirt-dance, *s.* A dance in which the rhythmical motions of the body are accompanied by corresponding wavings of the performer's skirt.

skirt-dancer, *s.* One who performs a skirt-dance (q.v.).

skirt-dancing, *s.* The performing of a skirt-dance (q.v.).

skĭrt, *v.t. & i.* [SKIRT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To border; to run along the edge of; to form or constitute the border of.

"The middle pair
"*Skirted* his loins." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 282.

2. To pass along or by the border or edge of.

"*Skirting* the little spinney on the top of the hill." —*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be on the border; to live on the border or extreme.

skirt′ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SKIRT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Material for making skirts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A wash-board or plinth laid around the wall of a room next to the floor. Called also Skirting-board.

2. *Saddlery:* A padded lining beneath the flaps of a saddle.

skirting board, *s.* [SKIRTING, C. II. 1.]

* **skirt′ lŏss,** *a.* [Eng. *skirt*, s.; *-less.*] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

"And sure great Skellington must claim our praise,
For *skirtless* coats and skeletons of plays."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

skĭt, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skúti, skúta, skœting* = a scoff, a taunt; *skyti, skytja, skyttà* = an archer, a marksman; Dan. *skytte*; Sw. *skytt.*] [SKITTISH.]

1. A banter, jeer.

"But I canna think it's Mr. Glossan; this will be some o' your *skits* now."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

2. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon, a burlesque.

"Of these many are *skits* at the expense of that unfailing object of Thackeray's love of banter."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1885.

* 3. A light, wanton wench.

"[Herod] at the request of a dancing *skit* stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist."—*Howard (Earl of Northampton). Def. agt. Superstitious Prophecies.*

skĭt, *v.t. & i.* [SKIT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cast reflections on. (*Prov.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To skip or caper about. (*Scotch.*)

skĭt′ tĭsh, * **skyt tyshe,** *a.* [Eng. *skit*, v.; *-ish*: cf. Sw. *skuta* = to leap; Sw. dial. *skutta skötta* = to leap. Closely allied to *shoot* (q.v.).]

1. Shy; easily frightened.

"How many *skittish* girls have thus been caught."
Dryden: Ovid: Art of Love, i.

* 2. Wanton, volatile, hasty.

"Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard." *Shakesp.: Troilus.* (Prol.)

* 3. Changeable, fickle.

"Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

* 4. Deceitful, deceptive, untrustworthy.

"Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners."—*Fuller: Worthies: Berkshire.*

skĭt′ tĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *skittish*; *-ly.*] In a skittish manner; shyly, wantonly, changeably.

"The beasts were very plump, and *skittishly* played as they passed by."—*Situation of Paradise* (1680), p. 93.

skĭt′ tĭsh nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *skittish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being skittish; shyness, wantonness, fickleness.

* **skĭt′ tle,** *s.* [SKITTLES.]

skittle alley, *s.* An alley or court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle ball, *s.* A disc of hard wood used in the game of skittles.

skittle dog, *s.* [PICKED DOG-FISH.]

skittle ground, *s.* The same as SKITTLE-ALLEY (q.v.).

skittle pot, *s.*

Metall.: A tall crucible, swelled towards the middle, used for reducing jeweller's sweepings.

skĭt′ tlŏg, *s. pl.* [Dan. *skyttel*: Sw. dial. *skyttel, skottel* = a shuttle; Icel. *skutile*, from root of *skyta* = to shoot (q.v.).] A game in which nine wooden pins are set up on a frame at the end of a short court or alley, the object of the players being to knock over all the pins in as few throws as possible with the skittle-ball (q.v.).

skīve, *s.* [The same as SHIVE (q.v.).] The revolving table or lap charged with diamond-powder, on which diamonds are polished and other gems are ground.

skīve, *v.t.* To shave, pare or grind off.

skī′ vĕr (1), *s.* [SKIVE.]

1. A paring tool for leather; a knife used in splitting sheep skins.

2. A leather prepared from sheepskin with sumach, like imitation morocco, only the skins are split by machinery. The skins are spread out in the ooze, and not sewn into bags, as in the morocco process.

* **skĭv′ ĕr** (2), *s.* [SKEWER.]

skī′ vĭe, *a.* [SKEW.] Out of the proper direction; deranged, askew. (*Scotch.*)

"'Ye have it,' said Peter, 'that is, not clean *skivie*, but——."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

sklŏnt, *v.i.* [SLANT.] To run or hit in an oblique direction; to slant: hence, to depart from the truth.

"Do ye envy the city gent,
Behint a kist to lie and *sklent*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

* **sklere,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *schleier* = a veil.] To cover, to shield, to protect.

skŏg′ boe lite, *s.* [After Skogboele, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as TANTALITE (q.v.).

skō′ lĕ zīte, *s.* [SCOLECITE.]

* **skŏnce,** *s.* [SCONCE.]

* **skor′ cle,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *scorch* (q.v.).] To scorch.

skor′ ō dīte, *s.* [SCORODITE.]

skouth, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skodha* = to look about, to view.] Freedom to converse without restraint; range, scope. (*Scotch.*)

"They talk o' mercy, grace, and truth,
For what?—to gie their malice *skouth*."
Burns: To the Rev. John McMath.

skŏw, *s.* [SCOW.]

* **skreēn,** *s. & v.* [SCREEN.]

skrēigh (*gh* guttural), *s. & v.* [SCREECH.] (*Scotch.*)

* **skrĭm′ mage** (age as ĭg), *s.* [SCRIMMAGE.]

skrĭmp, *v.* [SCRIMP.]

skrĭmp′ ў, *a.* [SCRIMPY.]

skrĭnge, *v.t.* [SCRINGE.]

* **skrippe,** *s.* [SCRIP.]

skrŏt′ ta, skrŏt′ tĭe, scrŏt′ tўle, *s.* [See def.]

Dyeing & Bot.: The Shetland name for a dye prepared from *Parmelia saxatilis*, or from the variety *omphalodes.*

skū′ a, *s.* (See extract.)

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus Stercorarius (q.v.). They are predatory swimming birds, rarely fishing for themselves, and generally pursuing smaller gulls and terns, and compelling them to drop or disgorge their prey. Four species may be named; *Skua catarrhactes* († *Lestris cataractes*), the Great Skua, which breeds in the Shetland

SKUA.

Islands; it is about twenty-four inches long, and of sombre plumage; *S. pomatorhinus*, the Pomatorhine Skua, twenty-one inches, dark, mottled above, under surface brown (nearly white in old birds); *S. crepidatus*, the Arctic, or Richardson's Skua, about twenty inches long, occurring under two different plumages, one entirely sooty, the other with white under parts, and *S. parasiticus*, the Long-tailed, or Buffon's Skua, about fourteen inches long, upper part of head black, upper surface brownish-gray, under surface white.

"The name of *Skua* is said to be derived from the cry of the bird, which somewhat resembles the word 'skua.'"—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 752.

skua-gull, *s.*

Ornith.: The Great Skua. [SKUA.]

* **skŭd,** *v.i.* [SCUD, *v.*]

skūe, *a. & adv.* [SKEW.]

skŭg, scoug, *s.* [SCUG.]

skŭl-dŭd′-dĕr-ў, *s. & a.* [SCULDUDDERY.]

skŭlk, * **scolk,** * **sculk,** *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *skulke*; Sw. *skolka*; Icel. *skolla.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To hide one's self; to lurk; to withdraw into a corner or close place for concealment; to lie close or hide one's self through shame, fear, or the like; to sneak away.

"Who were forced to *skulk* in disguise through back streets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly.

skŭlk′ ĕr, * **skŭlk,** *s.* [SKULK, *v.*] One who skulks to avoid duty or work; a shirker.

"Did we conjure thee not to let that *skulker*,
That fox Octavio, pass the gates of Pelsen?"
Coleridge: Death of Wallenstein, i. 7.

skŭlk′ ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SKULK, *v.*]

skŭlk′ ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *skulking*; *-ly.*] In a skulking manner.

skŭll (1), * **scolle,** * **scul,** * **scull,** * **sculle,** * **schulle,** *s.* [Named from its bowl-like shape; Icel. *skál* = a bowl; Sw. *skål*; Dan. *skaal.* Allied to *scale* (of a balance), *shell, scull*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"But all the ground with *sculs* was scattered,
And dead men's bones." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 30.

* 2. The brain, as the seat of intelligence. (*Cowper.*)

* 3. A skull-cap.

"No succour it was to many that had their *skulls* on."—*Patten: Exped. to Scotland* (1548.)

II. *Anat.:* The bones of the head united by sutures into a spheroidal figure compressed on the sides, broader behind than before, and supported on the vertebral column. It is divided into the cranium (q.v.) and the face, composed of fourteen bones, twelve being in pairs, viz.: the superior maxillary, the malar, the nasal, the palate, the lachrymal, and the inferior turbinated bones; the vomer and the inferior maxilla are single. The hyoid bone, one of the bones of the head, is suspended from the under surface of the cranium. Goethe, in 1791, adopted the view that the skull was formed by four modified vertebræ. Oken independently published the same view in 1807. In the hands of subsequent anatomists, the hypothesis has undergone some change, and has by some been abandoned altogether. (*Quain.*) The skull varies in form according to age, sex, race, &c. [BRACHYCEPHALIC, DOLICHOCEPHALIC, ORTHOGNATHOUS, PROGNATHOUS.] Broadly speaking, the capacity of the skull measures the intellect. [CRANIOMETER.]

skull-cap, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An iron defence for the head sewed in side the cap.

2. A cap, usually of black silk or velvet, fitting closely to the head. Often worn by elderly men at church. [ZUCHETTO.]

"You wore an open *skull-cap*, with a twist
Of water-reeds." *R. Browning: Luria*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The common book-name for the genus Scutellaria. Named from the shape of its flower. (*Prior.*)

2. *Geol.:* The Lower Purbeck beds. Called also the Cap. (*Etheridge.*)

skull-fish, *s.* A whaler's name for an old whale, or one more than two years old.

skŭl′ lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *skull(l)*; *-less.*] Destitute of a skull or cranium; having no skull.

skŭl′ pĭn, *s.* [SCULPIN.]

Ichthyology:

1. [SCULPIN].

2. The Dragonet (q.v.).

skŭnk, *s.* [From *seganku*, the North Amer. name.]

Zool.: The popular name of any individual of the genus Mephitis (q.v.), especially *M. mephitica*, the Common Skunk, which occurs throughout the temperate portion of North America. It is about two feet long, of which the tail occupies nearly a half, stoutly built, with short legs, a long, conical head and truncated snout, and bushy tail. The fur is black, or very dark brown, with a white streak on the forehead, and a white patch on the neck, from which two broad bands of the same colour proceed backwards on the upper surface of the body. In general appearance the Skunk resembles the Badger, and, like it, burrows in the earth, and feeds on mice,

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fruits, insects, &c. Its means of defence consist in its power of ejecting a fetid, acrid secretion from the anal glands, and its bite produces symptoms not distinguishable from hydrophobia. Clothes defiled with the secretion are rendered useless on account of its unbearable odour, and it is said that persons have been rendered blind by having it squirted into their eyes by the animal. A method of purifying Skunk-skins has been discovered, and large numbers are used by furriers. In England they are sold under their proper names, but in America they are called Alaska Sable.

skunk-bird, skunk-blackbird, *s.*

Ornith.: Dolichonyx oryzivorus. [Bobolink.]

"The song of the male generally ceases about the first week in July, and about the same time his variegated dress, which, from a resemblance in its colours to that of the quadruped, obtained for it the name of *Skunk-bird* among the Cree Indians, is exchanged for the sombre hues of the plumage of the female."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), i. 527.

skunk-cabbage, *s.* [Skunkweed.]

skŭnk'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *skunk; -ish.*] Resembling a skunk; having an offensive odour like a skunk. (*Amer.*)

skŭnk'-weēd, scŭnk'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *skunk*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Pothos fœtida (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*). Called also Skunk-cabbage.

***skŭr'-rў,** *v., s., & a.* [Scurry.]

skūte, *s.* [Dut. *schuyt;* Icel. *skúta;* Dan. *skude.*] A boat; a scout.

"They carried with them all the *skutes* and boats that might be found."—*Williams: Actions of the Lowe Countries*, p. 114.

skŭt'-tĕr-ŭd-īte, *s.* [After Skutterud, Norway, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in individual crystals in a hornblende band in gneiss, frequently associated with cobaltite. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 6·74 to 6·84; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white. Compos.: arsenic, 79·2; cobalt, 20·8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $CoAs_3$.

sky, *skie, *skye, *s.* [Icel. *ský* = a cloud; Dan. & Sw. *sky;* cf. A.S. *scúa, scúwa* = a shade; Icel. *skuggi* = shade, shadow.]

***1.** A cloud.

"It [the wind] ne left not a *skie*
In all the welken long and brode."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii.

***2.** A shadow.

"With these words all sodenly
She passeth as it were a *skie*." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament.

4. That portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds.

***5.** The weather, the climate.

"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*."—*Shakesp., Lear*, iii. 4.

***6.** Heaven.

"The fated *sky* gives us free scope.'
Shakesp.: All's Well, i.

¶ *Open sky:* Open air; sky with no cover or shelter intervening.

sky-blue, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of the blue colour of a clear sky; azure.

"Upon the board he lays the *sky-blue* stone
With its rich spoil."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

¶ The azure colour of the sky is produced by the reflection of the blue rays, whilst the others are absorbed. It becomes deeper as one ascends to great elevations. It is to the vapoury and the earthy particles in the atmosphere that the reflection is due; but for these there would be total darkness till the instant of sunrise, and it would return the moment of sunset.

B. *As subst.:* Milk and water, from its colour. (Applied also to milk diluted with water, but sold as pure.)

"That mild *sky-blue*
That washed my sweet meals down."
Hood: Retrospective Review.

***sky-born,** *a.* Born or produced in the sky; heaven-born.

sky-bred, *skie-bred, *a.* Sky-born.

"The *skie-bred* eagle, roiall bird,
Percht there upon an oke above."
Spenser: Friend's Passion.

sky-colour, *s.* The colour of the sky; azure.

"A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the cerulcous tincture of silver."—*Beale.*

sky-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of the sky; sky-blue.

"This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments."—*Addison.*

sky-drain, *s.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness.

***sky-dyed,** *a.* Coloured like the sky.

"There figs, *sky-dyed*, a purple hue disclose."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, xi. 727.

sky-high, *a.* or *adv.* High as the sky; very high.

sky-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: Alauda arvensis, one of the most popular European cage-birds from the variety and power, rather than the quality of its song, and the ease with which its health is preserved in captivity. It is an inhabitant of the British Islands and of all the countries of the Continent, many migrating southward in winter. The adult male is about seven inches long; feathers on top of head dark brown with paler edges, forming a crest, upper parts brown, each feather with a spot of darker hue; throat and upper part of breast grayish-brown, spotted with dark brown, abdomen yellowish-white, deepening into pale brown on the flanks; tail-feathers various shades of brown. The female is a little smaller than the male and somewhat narrower across the shoulders.

"He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent."—*Spectator.*

sky-larking, *s.* The act of running or gambolling about in the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, frolicking; tricks or games of any kind.

sky-light, *s.* A glazed frame covering an opening in a roof or ship's deck.

"A plane *skylight* is about even with, and has the slope of the roof; a raised *skylight* is set upon an elevated curb; a double *skylight* has an outer window for protection, and an inner one, of stained glass, for ornament."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics.*

***sky-planted,** *a.* Placed or planted in the sky.

"The thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

***sky-pointing,** *a.* Pointing towards the sky.

***sky-robes,** *s. pl.* Heavenly dress; the garb of a spirit or angel.

"First I must put off
These my *sky-robes*, spun out of Iris's woof."
Milton: Comus, 83.

sky-rocket, *s.*

Pyrotechny: A firework, composed of a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, tightly rammed in a stout paper case, which ascends when the compound is ignited at the lower end. A stick is attached to one side of the case to steady the flight.

"The diverging fire of a *sky-rocket*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 556.

***sky-roofed,** *a.* Having the sky for a roof.

sky-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A square sail set above the royal.

"When you speak of *sky-sail* poles you are talking of a length of mast continued above the royal mast, upon which a *skysail*-yard may be crossed. When you speak of stump topgallant masts you refer to a mast that is neither royal mast nor *skysail* mast, and upon which only a topgallant sail can be set, thus losing the two sails which the existence of the *skysail* pole admits of."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

sky-scraper, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular sky-sail.

***sky-tinctured,** *a.* Tinctured or coloured like the sky; azure.

"The third his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctured grain." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 285.

skȳ (1), *v.t.* [Sky, *s.*]

1. To raise or throw aloft or towards the sky; to raise in the air.

"—— in the following over*skied* a ball from Garrett, the catch being misjudged."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. To place or hang up high: as, To *sky* a picture.

skȳ (2), *v.i. & t.* [Shy.]

A. *Intrans.:* To shy.

B. *Trans.:* To throw, to toss, to shy.

Skȳe, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The second largest of the Scotch islands, one of the Inner Hebrides, forming part of the county of Inverness, from which it is separated by a channel, about half a mile wide in the narrowest part.

Skye-terrier, *s.*

Zool., &c.: A small variety of the Scotch terrier, with very long body, very short legs, long neck, and ears standing out slightly from the head. The coat should be long, wiry, and straight, and the colour either slate or fawn.

***skȳed,** *a.* [Eng. *sky; -ed.*] Enveloped by the sky or the clouds.

"The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale."
Thomson: Summer.

***skȳ'-ĕy,** *a.* [Eng. *sky; -ey.*] Like the sky; ethereal; pertaining to the sky.

"A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

***skȳ'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sky; -ish.*] Like the sky; approaching the sky.

"To o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

skyr'-ĭn (yr as ĭr), *a.* [Icel. *skirr* = clear, bright.] Shining, showy, flaunting, gaudy. (*Scotch.*)

"But had you seen the philabegs,
And *skyrin* tartan trews, man."
Burns: Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

skȳte, *s.* [A.S. *scytan* = to shoot.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A contemptible fellow.

"Right, Mr. Osbaldistone—right. But I maun speak to this gabbling *skyte* too."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. Force.

"When hailstanes drive wi' bitter *skyte*."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

3. The act of squirting or shooting; a squirt of fluid.

4. A squirt, a syringe.

skȳtes, *s.* [From Scotch *skyters* = shooters for which the hollow stems are used.] [Skyte.]

Bot.: (1) *Angelica sylvestris;* (2) *Heracleum Sphondylium.* (*Scotch.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

skȳ'-ward, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *sky; -ward.*] Toward the sky.

slăb, *a. & s.* [Irish *slab, slaib;* Gael. *slaib* = mire, mud; *slaibeach* = miry; Icel. *slepja* = slime.]

A. *As adj.:* Thick, viscous, slimy.

"Make the gruel thick and *slab*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

B. *As subst.:* Moist earth, slime, puddle.

"They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze."—*Evelyn.*

slăb, *s.* [Prop. = a smooth piece; cf. Icel. *sleipr* = slippery; *sleppa* = to slip; Norw. *sleip* = slippery, smooth; *sleip* = a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over; Sw. *slåpa* = a sledge; O. Dut. *slippen* = to slip, to tear or cut in pieces.]

1. A thin, flat, regularly-shaped piece of

anything. (Used spec. of fissile sandstones, large thin pieces of which can be detached without their breaking.)

2. The outside piece sawn from a log in squaring the side; a slab-board.

slab-board, *s.* A board cut off the rounding portion of a log.

slab-grinder, *s.*

Saw-mill.: A machine used for grinding up the refuse slabs in a water-driven saw-mill, in order to allow them to pass off with the sawdust.

slab-sided, *a.* Long, thin, angular.

slab-line, *s.* A rope fastened to the foot of a sail, and used to truss it up, after hauling upon the leech and bunt lines.

slăb'-bĕr, *** slab-er, slŏb'-bĕr,** *** slŭb'-bĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Dut. *slabben, beslabben* = to slabber; *slabberen* = to sup up hot broth; Ger. *schlabbern, schlubben* = to slabber, to lap; *schlabberig* = slobbery. Prob. allied to *slab*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To let the saliva or spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

"Bless each little *slobbering* mouth."
Mason: The Dean & the Squire.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To smear or dirty with spittle or liquids allowed to pass from the mouth.

"*Slobbers* his beard with sack-posset."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. vi.

2. To sup up hastily, as liquid food.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled.

"The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost."
Tusser: Husbandry; April.

slăb'-bĕr (1), *s.* [Slabber, *v.*] Slimy moisture from the mouth; saliva.

slăb'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *slab*, s.; *-er.*]

1. *Metal-working:* A quick-motion machine for dressing the sides of nuts or heads of bolts.

2. *Wood-working:* A saw for removing a portion from the outside of a log so as to square it.

slăb'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slabber*, v.; *-er.*] One who slabbers; a driveller.

slăb'-bĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slabbery; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slabbery.

slăb'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Slabber, *v.*]

slăb'-bĕr-ĭng-lў, *** slŭb'-bĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *slabbering; -ly.*] In a slabbering manner.

"Not such as basely sooth the humour of the time,
And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhyme." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 21.

† slăb'-bĕr-ў, *a.* [Slobbery.]

*** slăb'-bĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *slabby; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slabby; muddiness, slime, filth.

"The way was also here very wearisome, through dirt and *slabbiness*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

slăb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *slab*, a.; *-y.*]

1. Thick, viscous.

"In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. Slimy, muddy, filthy.

"When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 91.

slăck, *** slacke,** *** slake,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *sleac;* cogn. with Icel. *slakr* = slack; *slakna* = to slacken, to become slack; Sw. & Dan. *slak;* Prov. Ger. *schlack;* M. H. Ger. *slach;* O. H. Ger. *slah.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not drawn tight; not tense; not firmly extended; loose.

"He gives a particular caution, in this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion."—*Arbuthnot.*

* 2. Weak, relaxed; not holding fast or tight.

"From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 892.

3. Not using due diligence; remiss, backward; not zealous, eager, or fervent.

"I will not be *slack* to play my part."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

* 4. Not violent; not moving rapidly; slow.

"With *slake* pass." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,903.

5. Not busy; not fully occupied; dull; not brisk: as, Business is *slack*, a *slack* time.

B. *As adv.:* In a slack manner; insufficiently.

"A handful of *slack* dried hops spoils many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The part of a rope which hangs loosely, not being drawn tight.

2. A dulness or remission, as in trade or work; a slack period; slackness.

3. Small coal screened at the mines from household or furnace fire-coal of good quality.

¶ *Slack in stays:*

Naut.: Slow in going about, as a ship.

slack-baked, *a.* Imperfectly baked; hence, crude.

"Who stigmatise as hopelessly dull the simple plots, homely dialogue, and *slack-baked* jocularities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

slack-course, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A range of loops or stitches more open than those which precede them.

slack-jaw, *s.* Impertinent language; impudence. (*Slang.*)

slack-lime, *s.* Slaked-lime (q.v.).

slack-water, *s.* The time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and the reflux of the tide.

slăck, *s.* [Icel. *slakki* = a slope on a mountain.] An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. (*Prov.*)

"I see some folk coming through the *slack* yonder."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

slăck, slăck'-ẹn, *** slek-nen,** *v.i. & t.* [Slack, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become slack; to become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension.

2. To be or become remiss or backward; to neglect.

"Meantime Luke began
To *slacken* in his duty." *Wordsworth: Michael.*

3. To abate; to become less violent or fierce.

"Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames."
Milton: P. L., ii. 214.

4. To lose force or rapidity; to become more slow: as, His speed *slackened.*

* 5. To languish, to fail, to flag.

"Their negociations all must *slack*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To diminish the tension of; to make less tense, firm, or rigid; to relax, to loosen.

"Which like the strings of a lute, by being *slackened* now and then, will sound the sweeter when they are wound up again."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

* 2. To relax, to remit, to be remiss in, to neglect.

"They *slack* their duties." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

* 3. To abate, to mitigate; to make less fierce, severe, or intense; to ease, to lessen, to relieve.

"To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain."
Milton: P. L., ii. 461.

4. To abate, to lower: as, To *slacken* the heat of a fire.

5. To cause to become more slow; to diminish in rapidity; to retard.

"I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

* 6. To repress, to check.

"I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* them to arms."
Addison: Cato, i.

* 7. To withhold; to cause to be withheld; to cause to be used or applied less liberally.

* 8. To quench, to slake.

slăck'-ẹn, *s.* [Slakin.]

slăck'-lў, *** slacke-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *slack; -ly.*]

1. Not tightly; loosely.

"*Slackly* braided in loose negligence."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 35.

2. Negligently, carelessly, remissly.

"That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

3. Not briskly; dully; without activity in trade.

"The week finishes up *slackly*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1885.

slăck'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slack*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being **slack**; looseness; absence of tightness, tension, or rigidity.

"Knowing well the *slackness* of his arm."
Blair: Grave.

2. Remissness, negligence, inattention.

"To afford any excuse or colour for *slackness* in our bounden duties."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 283.

* 3. Slowness, tardiness; want of tendency.

"There is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

* 4. Weakness; want of intenseness.

"Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy."—*Brerewood.*

5. Dulness; want of briskness: as, the *slackness* of trade.

slāde, *s.* [A.S. *sleed.*] A little dell or valley; a glade; a flat piece of low moist ground.

"The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother *slades*." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

slāde, *pret. of v.* [Slide, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

slāe, *s.* [Sloe.] (*Scotch.*)

slāg, *** slägg,** *s.* [Sw. *slagg* = dross, slag; *järnslagg* = dross of iron; cf. Icel. *slagna* = to flow over, to be spilt; Ger. *schlacke* = dross, sediment; Low Ger. *slakke* = scoria.]

1. *Metall.:* Vitreous mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the scoria from a smelting furnace. It is used for making cement and artificial stone, in the manufacture of alum and crown-glass, and is cast into slabs for pavements, garden-rollers, &c.

2. *Founding:* The fused sullage and dross which accompanies the metal in a furnace, and which it is the business of the skimmer to hold back from the ingate.

3. The scoria of a volcano.

slag-car, *s.* A wrought-iron car on two wheels, used to carry off the slag of a furnace to a place where it may be dumped.

slag-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for extracting the lead from slags, and from ores containing a small proportion of that metal.

slag-hearth, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for treating slags run from the surface of lead in a smelting-furnace.

slăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *slag; -y.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of slag.

slaggy-cobalt, *s.*

Min.: The same as Cobalt-ochre (q.v.).

slāie, *s.* [A.S. *slǽ.*] A weaver's reed; a sley (q.v.).

slāin, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Slay, *v.*]

† slāin (1), *** slāne,** *** sleean,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *slēan* = to strike, to kill.] Smut in corn. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** slāin** (2), *** slaine,** *** slay-an,** *s.* [See def.] A slaying. (*Scotch.*)

* ¶ *Letters of slains:*

Scots Law: Letters subscribed by the relations of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythement or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

slāis'-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *slush.* (*Jamieson.*)]

1. The act of dabbling in anything moist and unctuous; the act of bedaubing.

2. A quantity of anything moist and unctuous; a worthless heterogeneous composition.

slāis'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Slaister, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bedaub.

B. *Intrans.:* To do any thing in an awkward and untidy way.

"Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set you better to be *slaistering* at thim."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

slāis'-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *slaister; -y.*] The offals of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids; dirty work. (*Scotch.*)

slāke (1), *** slack,** *v.t & i.* [A.S. *sleacian* = to grow slack or remiss; *sleac* = slack (q.v.); Icel. *slökra* = to slake; Sw. *släcka* = to quench, to put out, slack. *Slake* is a doublet of *slack* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To quench, to extinguish, to allay, to decrease.

"For lack of further lives to *slake*
The thirst of vengeance now awake."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxii.

2. To mix or cause to combine with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place.

"That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it."—*Woodward.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To absorb or become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place.

"I have kept lime long without *slaking*, and without imparting to the ambient liquor any sensible heat."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 479.

* 2. To be quenched; to go out; to become extinct; to fail.

"Perceiving that his flame did *slake*."
Brown. (*Todd.*)

* 3. To give way; to fail, to slacken, to become relaxed.

"But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

* 4. To abate; to become less decided; to decrease.

"No flood by raining *slaketh*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,677.

slake-trough, *s.* The water-trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his tools or his forging.

slāke (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bedaub, to besmear. (*Scotch.*)

slāke (1), **slauke, sloke, sluke, slawk,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Various Algæ, chiefly marine edible species, though some are freshwater. Spec.: (1) *Ulva Lactuca*, (2) *Porphyra laciniata*, (3) various species of Enteromorpha, (4) some Confervæ (*Scotch*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

slāke (2), *s.* [Slake (2), *v.*] A smear; a splotch of that with which any thing is bedaubed. (*Scotch.*)

"May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint."—*Scott: Midlothian*, ch. xxii.

slāked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Slake (1), *v.*]

slaked-lime, *s.*

Chem.: $CaOH_2O$. Calcium hydrate. Produced by sprinkling calcium oxide with water. When a mass of lime is moistened with water, an energetic combination takes place, accompanied occasionally with slight explosions, due to the sudden evolution of steam; the mass splits in all directions, and finally crumbles to a soft, white, bulky powder. It is chiefly employed in the preparation of mortar for building purposes.

* **slāke'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *slake* (1), v.; *-less.*] Incapable of being slaked; inextinguishable, unquenchable.

slăk'-ĭn, *s.* [Slake (1), *v.*]

Metall.: A spongy, semi-vitrified substance mixed by smelters with the ores of metal to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum separated from the surface of a former fusion of the same metal.

slăm, *v.t.* & *i.* [Norw. *slemba, slemma, slamra* = to smack, to bang, to slam a door; Sw. dial. *slämma* = to slam; Icel. *slamra, slambra* = to slam; Sw. *slamra* = to prate, chatter, or jingle; *slammer* = a clank, a noise.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To close or shut suddenly with noise or force; to bang.

"Joy and Temperance and Repose
Slam the door on the doctor's nose."
Longfellow: Best Medicines.

2. To beat, to cuff. (*Prov.*)

3. To strike down, to slaughter. (*Prov.*)

II. *Cards:* To beat by winning all the tricks in a hand at whist.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike violently or noisily, as a door or the like: as, The door *slammed*, a valve *slams*.

slam-bang, *adv.* Slap-bang.

slăm (1), *s.* [Slam, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A violent and noisy driving or shutting against; a violent shutting of a door; a bang.

2. *Cards:* The winning of all the tricks in a hand of whist.

"Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheaters a clean *slam*." *Loyal Songs.*

slăm (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of alum-works, used as a manure.

slăm'-kĭn, slăm'-mĕr-kĭn, *s.* [Dut. *slomp*; Ger. *schlampe* = a slut, a trollop; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A slut; a slatternly woman. (*Prov.*)

* **slăm'-pāine,** * **slăm'-pant,** *s.* [Cf. Slam.] A hit, a cuff, a blow.

"That one rascal in such scornefull wise should giue them the *slampaine*."—*Holinshed: Des. Ireland*, ch. iii.

slăn, slāne, slĕrn, *s.* [Sloe.]

slan'-dĕr, * **schlaun-dir,** * **sclaun-der,** * **sclaun-dre,** * **sclan-dre,** * **slaun-der,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esclandre, scandele, escandel, escandle*, from Lat. *scandalum* = scandal (q.v.). *Slander* and *scandal* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A false report or tale maliciously uttered or circulated, and tending to damage the reputation of another; the act of uttering or circulating such a report or tale; defamation, detraction.

"Whether we speak evil of a man to his face, or behind his back: the former way indeed seems to be the most generous, but yet is a great fault, and that which we call reviling: the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call *slander* or backbiting."—*Tillotson: Sermon* 42.

* 2. An injury or offence done by words.

"Do me no *slander*, Douglas."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* 3. A disgrace, a reproach, a scandal.

"That shamefull hag, the *slaunder* of her sexe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 35.

* 4. Ill-name, ill-report, ill-reputation, disrepute.

"You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-eyed unto you." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

II. *Law:* The maliciously defaming of a person in his reputation, business, or profession, by spoken words, as libel is by written words. A person can only be proceeded against civilly for slander, whereas libel may be criminally punished.

slan'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Slander, *s.*]

1. To defame; to injure in reputation, business, or profession, by the malicious utterance of a false report; to utter slander concerning; to calumniate.

"*Slandered* by those to whom his captivity was justly imputable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. To detract from; to disparage.

"The sentence that you have *slandered* so."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

* 3. To disgrace, to dishonour.

"*Slandering* creation with a false esteem."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 12.

* 4. To reproach.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

slan'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slander*, v.; *-er.*] One who slanders another; a calumniator, a defamer; one who utters slanders about another.

"The *slanderer* here confesses, he has no further notice of me than his own conjecture."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

slan'-dĕr-oŭs, * **sclaun-der-ous,** * **slaun-drous,** *a.* [Eng. *slander*; *-ous.*]

1. Uttering slanders or defamatory reports concerning others; given or disposed to slandering others.

"I love him still, despite my wrongs,
By hasty wrath and *slanderous* tongues."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 32.

2. Containing slander or defamation; defamatory, calumnious.

"Truth shall retire
Bestruck with *slandrous* darts."
Milton: P. L., xii. 536.

* 3. Scandalous, disgraceful, shameful, opprobrious.

"The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross."—*Book of Homilies.* (1573.)

slan'-dĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *slanderous*; *-ly.*] In a slanderous manner; with slander or defamation; calumniously.

"Its enemies *slanderously* represent."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

slan'-dĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *adv.* [Eng. *slanderous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slanderous or defamatory.

* **slāne** (1), *s.* [Slain (2).]

* **slāne** (2), *s.* [Slan.]

slăng, *pret. of v.* [Sling, *v.*]

slăng (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A narrow piece of waste ground by the roadside.

"Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

slăng (2), *s.* & *a.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat and Wedgwood, from *slang*, pa. t. of *sling*; cf. Norw. *sleng* = a slinging, an invention, a device . . . a burden of a song; *slengja kjeften* (lit. = to sling the jaw) = to use abusive language, to slang; *slengjenamn* = a nickname.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A kind of colloquial language current amongst one particular class or amongst various classes of society, uneducated or educated, but which, not having received the stamp of general approval, is frequently considered as inelegant, incorrect, or vulgar. Almost every profession or calling has its own particular slang, as, literary *slang*, theatrical *slang*, legal *slang*, sporting *slang*, &c. In this sense it means any colloquial words or phrases, vulgar or refined, used conventionally by each particular class of people in speaking of particular matters connected with their own calling. *Slang* is sometimes allied to, but not quite identical with *cant*.

"In the exuberance of mental activity, and the natural delight of language-making, *slang* is a necessary evil; and there are grades and uses of *slang* whose charm no one need be ashamed to feel and confess; it is like reading a narrative in a series of rude but telling pictures, instead of in words."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

2. A term used by London costermongers for counterfeit weights and measures.

3. A travelling show or booth; a performance.

4. A watch-chain.

* 5. A fetter worn by convicts, so called from being slung on their legs by a sling to prevent slipping down.

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of slang; slangy: as, a *slang* expression.

¶ (1) *Back slang:* A kind of slang used by street traders in London. Its main principle is that of pronouncing words rudely backwards: as, *Cool the delo nummow* = Look at the old woman. (*Slang Dict.*)

(2) *Rhyming slang, Riming slang:* A kind of cant language used by street vagabonds, &c., of London, which consists of the substitution of words and sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret. [Back-slang.]

slang-whanger, *s.* A long-winded speaker; one given to slang.

slang-whanging, *s.* The use of slangy or abusive language.

* **slăng** (3), *s.* [Sling.] A promontory. (*Holland: Camden*, p. 715.)

slăng, *v.i.* & *t.* [Slang, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To use slang; to make use of vulgar or abusive language.

B. *Trans.:* To address in vulgar, abusive language; to abuse with slang.

"A tipsy virago *slanging* the magistrate to the high amusement of the top-booted constables."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

* **slăng'-ĕy,** *a.* [Slangy.]

slăng'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slangy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slangy; slang.

slăng'-ĭşm, *s.* A slangy expression, or the using of slang.

* **slăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Slang, *s.*] Having the nature of slang; slangy.

"His strength lying in a *slangular* direction."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xi.

slăng'-ў, * **slăng'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *slang*; *-y.*] Of or relating to slang; of the nature of slang; using or given to the use of slang.

"'Don't be so *slangy*, Julia,' remonstrates her father."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 13, 1886.

slăńk, *pret. of v.* [Slink.]

slant, * **slent,** *a.* & *s.* [Sw. dial. *slenta, slänta* = to cause to slide; *slinta* (p. t. *slunt*, pa. par. *sluntit*) = to slide; *slant* = slippery; cf. Corn. *slyntya* = to slide; Wel. *ysglent* = a slide.]

A. *As adj.:* Sloping, oblique; inclined

from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

"The *slant* lightning, whose thwart flame driven
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine." [down
Milton: P. L., x. 1,075.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

2. *Fig.:* An oblique reflection; a gibe; a sarcastic remark.

3. *Naut.:* A transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.

"Lenore again got away, but the others were catching *slants* on their own account and keeping inside the handicaps."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

slant, * sclent, * slent, *v.t. & i.* [SLANT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn from a direct line; to slope; to give a sloping or oblique direction to.

"To break and *slent* the downright rushings of a stronger vessel."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 210.

* 2. To hold or stretch out in a slanting or oblique direction. (Followed by *out.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To slope; to lie slantingly or obliquely.

"On the side of yonder *slanting* hill."
Dodsley: Agriculture, iii.

slant'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SLANT, *v.*]

slant'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *slanting; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a slanting or oblique direction; with a slope or inclination; on the slant; obliquely.

"He digs in *slantingly* for about two or three feet."
—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 220.

2. *Fig.:* With an oblique or indirect hint or remark.

*** slant'-lĭ, slant'-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *slant; -ly, -wise.*] In a slanting or oblique direction; obliquely, slantingly.

"Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With flower sets in it, set *slantwise* asteep."
Tusser: Husbandry; March.

slăp, * slappe, *s.* [Low Ger. *slapp* = the sound of a blow; *schlappen* = to slap.]

1. A blow, especially one given with the open hand or with something broad.

"The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse, go round."
Thomson: Autumn, 54.

2. A gap in a wall or dyke. (*Scotch.*)

"His guide then broke down a *slap*, as he called it, in a dry stone fence."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

slăp, *v.t.* [SLAP, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

"[Dick] *slapped* his hand upon the board."
Prior: Alma, i. 34.

2. *Mason.:* To break out an opening in a solid wall.

slăp, *adv.* [SLAP, *s.*] With a sudden and violent blow; plump.

"They offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

slap-bang, *adv.* Violently, suddenly; with a bang or noise.

*** slap-sauce,** *s.* A parasite.

slap-up, *a.* Excellent, first-rate.

slăp'-dăsh, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *slap*, and *dash.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. All at once; slap.

"And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein."
Prior: Alma, i. 17.

2. In a careless, rash manner.

B. *As adj.:* Free, careless.

"It was a *slapdash* style."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

C. *As substantive:*

Build.: A composition of lime and coarse sand reduced to a liquid form, and applied to the exterior of walls as a preservative; also called Rough-casting.

slăp'-dăsh, *v.t.* [SLAPDASH, *adv.*]

* 1. To do in a careless, rash manner.

2. To rough-cast, as a wall, with mortar.

slāpe, *a.* [Icel. *sleipr* = slippery.] Slippery, smooth; hence, crafty, hypocritical. (*Prov.*)

slape-ale, *s.* Plain ale; as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.

slape-face, *s.* A soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. (*Halliwell.*)

slăp'-jăck, *s.* [FLAPJACK.]

slăp'-pĕr, *a. & s.* [SLAP, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Very big, large, or great. (*Vulgar.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which slaps.

2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. (*Vulgar.*)

slăp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SLAP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Very big, great, or large. (*Vulgar.*)

C. *As substantive:*

Pottery: The process of working clay by dividing a block and slapping the halves together. This develops the plasticity, makes the mass homogeneous, and expels air-bubbles. The grain of the mass is preserved, the pieces being dashed parallel upon each other. The process is repeated again, the dividing instrument being a wire.

slăsh (1), *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *slice*; O. Fr. *esclecher, esclescher, esclischer* = to dismember, to sever; *esclesche* = a portion, a part, a severing, a dismemberment, from O. H. Ger. *slîzan* = to slit, to rend, to destroy. (*Skeat.*)] [SLICE, SLIT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut with long incisions; to slit.

2. To cut by striking violently and at random.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike violently and at random with a knife, sword, or other sharp instrument; to lay about one with blows.

"Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 15.

* 2. To cut through anything rapidly, and with violence.

"Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desp'rate hook."
Pope: Satires, v. 104.

slăsh (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *lash* (q.v.).]

1. To cut with a whip; to lash.

"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's calash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd." *King.*

2. To cause to make a sharp sound; to crack, as a whip.

"She *slash'd* a whip she held in her hand."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 220.

slăsh (3), *v.i.* [Sw. *slaska* = to paddle in water.] To work in the wet. (*Scotch.*)

slăsh *s.* [SLASH (1), *v.*]

1. A long cut; a cut given at random.

"Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood."—*Clarendon.*

2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, such as those of the time of Queen Elizabeth, made to show a rich-coloured lining through the openings.

3. *Mining:* A local Welsh term for a small natural trough or hollow filled with small fragments of culm or anthracite. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xi.)

slăshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SLASH (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. Cut with a slash or slashes; deeply gashed.

2. Having artificial slashes or ornamental openings, as a sleeve, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Divided by deep, taper-pointed cut incisions. Multifid, laciniated, decomposed.

2. *Her.:* A term employed when openings or gashings in the sleeve are to be described as filled with a puffing of another tincture.

slăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SLASH (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Striking or cutting violently and at random; hence, in literary slang, cutting up; severe, sarcastic.

2. Very large; very big or great; whopping. (*Vulgar.*)

slăsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *slash* (3), v.; *-y.*] Wet and dirty; slushy.

slăt, * sclat, *s.* [O. Fr. *esclat* = a shiver, a splinter, a small thin lath or shingle, from O. H. Ger. *sclîzan* (Ger. *schleissen*) = to split.]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood: specif.,

(1) One of the transverse pieces, which rest at their ends upon the side-rails of a bedstead.

(2) In vehicles:

(*a*) A bent strip which bows over the seat and forms one of the ribs of the canopy; a bow.

(*b*) The sloats or rounds of a kind of cart or waggon bed.

2. The foundation of a basket, consisting of crossing sets of parallel rods interlaced, and forming a nucleus for the commencement of the spiral courses of which the bottom is made.

3. A spent fish.

"These *slats* would then escape, and the cause of a great injury to the fishing be prevented."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

slat-iron, *s.* The iron-shoe or termination of the bow or slat of a carriage-top.

slat-matting, *s.* A floor covering of wooden slats or veneers on a flexible fabric, which may be rolled like a carpet.

slăt, *v.t.* [Icel. *sletta* = to strike, to slap; Norw. *slett* = a blow.]

* 1. To beat, to strike, to slap; to throw down violently. [SLATE (2), *v.*]

"*Slatted* his brains out." *Marston.*

2. To split, to crack (*Prov.*). In this sense perhaps from *slate.*

3. To set on; to incite. (*Prov.*)

slătch, *s.* [A softened form of *slack* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. The slack of a rope.

2. The period of a transitory breeze.

3. An interval of fine weather.

slāte, * sclat, * slat, *s.* [SLAT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A thin riven slab of slate used in roofing. The upper surface of a slate is called its back, the under surface the bed, the lower edge the tail, the upper edge the head. The part of each course of slates exposed to view is called the margin of the course, and the width of the margin is called the gauge. The portion hidden from view is the cover. The bond or lap is the distance which the lower edge of any course overlaps the slates of the second course below, measuring from the nail-hole, and may be from two to four inches. Slates are laid on laths, battens, or sheathing, and must break joint. [BREAK, *v.*, C. 21.]. The nails are of copper, zinc, or tinned iron. In England, 1,200 slates constitute a thousand, common sizes. Slates are known technically as Doubles, Ladies, Countesses, Duchesses, Princesses, Queens, Imperials. (See these words.) A square of slate or slating is 100 superficial feet.

3. A tablet for writing upon, formed of slate or of an imitation of slate.

"A person who should undertake to draw any plan assigned him upon a *slate*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iii.

* 4. A lamina; a thin plate; a flake.

"It [the Columbine marle] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* and flakes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. viii.

5. A list of candidates prepared for nomination or election; a preliminary list of candidates which is liable to revision. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Slates of a typical kind are generally of great antiquity, being chiefly of Cambrian or Silurian age. Sometimes, however, the term is more loosely applied to any rock of fissile structure whatever the character, as the Collywesten Slates of the Lower Oolite, which are calcareous sandstone.

2. *Petrol.:* An indurated laminated rock, corresponding to shale, but of greater age, and in which a cleavage, independent of the lines of bedding, has been set up by pressure.

3. *Comm.:* About half the slates used in this country are quarried in Pennsylvania. Their total value is over $3,500,000 yearly. In Britain the great quarries are in Wales. The total value of product equals $5,000,000 yearly.

¶ *To have a slate* or *tile loose:* To be a little unsound in the head.

slate-axe, *s.* A slater's tool. It has a blade for trimming the edges of the slate, and a spike for making nail-holes.

slate-clay, *s.* Another name for Shale (q.v.).

slate-club, *s.* A mutual benefit club in which each member pays in a small contribution each week to the funds, out of which allowances are made to sick or disabled members. The balance of the contributions, after payment of such allowances, is divided at the end of the year amongst the members.

slate-coal, *s.*

Min.: A hard coal with a thick slaty structure, and an uneven fracture across the lamination.

slate-gray, *s.* & *a.* Gray with a bluish tinge.

slate-peg, *s.* A kind of nail used in securing slates on a roof; a slater's nail.

slate-pencil, *s.* A pencil-shaped piece of soft slate, used for writing or figuring upon slates in schools, &c.

slate-spar, *s.*

Min.: A name given to calcite (q.v.), when crystallized in thin tabular crystals with sharp edges.

slāte (1), *v.t.* [Slate, *s.*] To cover with a slate or slates; to roof with slates. Also (*U. S. polit.*), to put on the slate. [Slate, *s.*, I. 5.]

"Sonnets and elegies to Chloris
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*."
Swift: Vanburgh's House.

slāte (2), * **slatte,** *v.t.* [Cf. Norw. *sletta* = to fling, to cast; *slett* = a blow.]

* 1. To cast down; to throw,

2. To set a dog loose at; to bait.

3. To hold up to ridicule; to criticise severely; to reprimand severely.

slăt-ĕn-ha′-rą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A local Scotch name for *Laminaria digitata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

slāt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slate* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who manufactures slates; one who lays slates or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for various cursorial Isopods. The Slater, simply so called, is *Oniscus armadillo*, the Water-slater is the genus Asellus, the Box-slater Idothea, the Shield-slater Cassidina, and the Cheliferous Slater Tanais.

slāt′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slaty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slaty; slaty nature or character.

slāt′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Slate (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or operation of laying slates on roofs, &c.

2. The covering of slates laid on roofs, &c.

3. Slates taken collectively; materials for slating a roof.

slāt′-ĭng, *s.* [Slate (2), *v.*] A severe criticism or reprimand.

slăt′-tĕr, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *slat*, v. (q.v.); cf. Icel. *sletta* = to slap, to dab, to squirt out liquids, to dash them about; *sletta* = a dab, a spot, a blot.] [Slat.]

1. To be careless in dress; to be untidy or slovenly. (*Prov.*)

2. To waste; not to make a proper and due use of anything. (*Prov.*)

slăt′-tĕrn, *a.* & *s.* [Prob. for *slattering*, pr. par. of *slatter* (q.v.), or the *n* may be a simple addition, as in bittern.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a slattern; untidy, slovenly, slatternly.

B. *As subst.:* A woman who is slovenly or untidy in her dress; one who is not neat in dress; a slut.

"The *slattern* had left, in the hurry and haste,
Her lady's complexion and eye-brows at Calais."
Prior: A Reasonable Affliction.

* **slăt′-tĕrn,** *v.t.* [Slattern, *a.*] To consume wastefully or carelessly; to waste.

† **slăt′-tĕrn-lī-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *slatternly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slatternly; untidiness, slovenliness.

slăt′-tĕrn-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *slattern; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Untidy, slovenly; like a slattern.

"The *slatternly* girl trapesing about."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

B. *As adv.:* In a slovenly, untidy manner; like a slattern; awkwardly.

slăt′-tĕr-ў, *a.* [Slatter.] Wet, dirty. (*Prov.*)

slāt′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *slat(e); -y.*] Having the nature or properties of slate; resembling slate.

"The grisely gulfs and *slaty* rifts."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 16.

slaty-cleavage, *s.* [Cleavage.]

slâugh′-tĕr (*gh* silent), * **slagh-ter,** * **slau-tir,** * **slaw-tyr,** *s.* [Icel. *slátr* = a slaughtering, butchers' meat; *slátra* = to slaughter cattle; A.S. *sleaht.* From the same root as *slay*, v. (q.v.).] The act of killing or slaying:

1. (*Of human beings*): An indiscriminate and violent putting to death.

"He made of hem through his high renoun,
So great *slaughter* and occisioun."
Lidgate: Story of Thebes, iii.

2. (*Of beasts*): The killing of oxen or other beasts for market.

slaughter-house, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A house or shed where beasts are slaughtered for human food; an abattoir, a shambles.

"Bearing it to the bloody *slaughter-house*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ A Slaughter-house Act for London was passed in 1874.

2. *Fig.:* The scene of a great destruction of human life; the scene of a massacre.

* **slaughter-man,** *s.* One employed in slaughtering; a slayer, a destroyer.

"Ten chased by one,
Are now each one the *slaughter-man* of twenty."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

slâugh′-tĕr (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Slaughter, *s.*]

1. (*Of human beings*): To massacre; to kill indiscriminately.

"Mercilessly *slaughtered* in discharge of their duty."
—*Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons.* (Note.)

2. (*Of beasts*): To kill for the market; to butcher.

slâugh′-tĕr-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *slaughter*, v.; *-er.*] One who slaughters; a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

"Thou dost then wrong me as that *slaughterer* doth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* **slâugh′-tĕr-oŭs** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *slaughter; -ous.*] Destructive, murderous.

"There would I go and hang my armour up,
And with these *slaughterous* hands draw sword no more."
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab & Rustum.

* **slâugh′-tĕr-oŭs-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *slaughterous; -ly.*] Destructively, murderously.

* **slauke,** *s.* [Slake, *s.*]

Slav, Sclav, Sclave, Slave, *s.* [Slave.]

Ethnol. (*Pl.*): One of the primary divisions of the Aryan race. [Panslavism.] Latham called them Sarmatians, and, following, Retzius described them as brachycephalic rather than dolichocephalic, and, in many individuals, approaching the Turanian type. He divided them into Lithuanians and Slavonians, subdividing these again by their languages. [Slavonic.] The name is sometimes confined to the Slavonians proper.

slav′-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *slav; -dom.*] Slavs collectively.

"It was premature and less calculated to promote the interests of *Slavdom*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

slāve, *s.* [Fr. *esclave*, from Ger. *sklave; M. H. Ger. *slave* = a slave, from Ger. *Slave* = a Slavonian, one of Slavonic race captured and made a bondman by the Germans, from Russ. *slava* = glory, fame; O. Dut. *slave, slaeve*; Dut. *slaaf*; Dan. *slave, sclave*; Sw. *slaf*; Sp. *esclavo*; Ital. *schiavo.*]

* 1. A Slav, a Slavonian.

"From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives or subjects, or allies or enemies, of the Greek empire, they overspread the land; and the national appellation of the *slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. lv.

2. A bond-servant; one who is wholly subject to the will and power of another; one whose person and services are wholly at the disposal and under the control of another. In ancient times, and even now amongst uncivilized nations, prisoners of war were treated as slaves.

"Any British subject who conveys or removes any person as a *slave*, is now by statute guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery; for which penal servitude for life may be awarded, so that this crime is now rarely, if ever, attempted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 5.

3. One who has lost the power of resistance; one who has surrendered himself to any influence or power whatever.

* 4. A mean, abject person; a wretch.

"Go base intruder, overweening *slave!*
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

5. A drudge; one who has to work like a slave.

* **slave-born,** *a.* Born in slavery.

slave-coffle, *s.* A band of slaves for sale; a coffle.

slave-dealer, *s.* One who deals in slaves.

slave-driver, *s.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a cruel or severe master.

slave-fork, *s.* A branch of a tree of considerable thickness, four or five feet long, forking at the end into two prongs, and employed to inclose the necks of slaves when on their march from the interior of Africa to the coast, to prevent their running away.

slave-grown, *a.* Grown upon land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labour.

slave-making ant, *s.*

Entom.: Polyerges rufescens and *Formica sanguinea.* Their habits were first made known by Pierre Huber. The latter species being found in England, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Darwin, and others, watched its habits. These ants attack the nests of *F. fusca*, carry off their cocoons, and rear them as slaves.

slave-merchant, *s.* A slave-trader; a slaver.

slave-ship, *s.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

slave-state, *s.* Any state in which slavery is lawful; *specif.*, any one of the 15 States in which a slave code existed when the Civil War commenced.

slave-trade, *s.* The business or trade of buying men, women, or children, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

slave-trader, *s.* One who deals in slaves; a slave-merchant.

slave-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Simaruba officinalis. Called also the Bitter Damson-tree.

slāve, *v.i.* & *t.* [Slave, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To toil or drudge like a slave; to work hard.

"Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night."
Swift.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To enslave.

"A woman *slaved* to appetite."
Massinger: Renegade, iv. 2.

slāve′-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slave*, s., and *holder.*] One who owns slaves; a slave-owner.

slāve′-hōld-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *slave*, and *holding.*] Holding or possessing persons in slavery: as, a *slave-holding* state.

slāve′-līke, *a.* [Eng. *slave*, and *like.*] Like a slave; becoming a slave.

slāv′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *slav(e); -er.*]

1. One who is engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader.

"The *slaver's* thumb was on the latch."
Longfellow: Quadroon Girl.

2. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

"Her appearance is saucy, rakish, and severe, and suggests rather some fleet smuggler or *slaver* than a yacht."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 602.

slăv′-ĕr (2), *s.* [Icel. *slafr.*] Saliva, slabber, drivel.

"Adown my beard the *slavers* trickle."
Burns: Address to the Toothache.

slăv′-ĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *slafra*; cogn. with Low Ger. *slabbern.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To slabber; to suffer the spittle to run from the mouth.

2. To be besmeared with saliva.

"Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

B. *Trans.*: To besmear with slaver or saliva; to slabber.

"Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

slăv'-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slaver*, v.; *-er.*] One who slavers; a slabberer, a driveller.

slăv'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SLAVER, *v.*]

* **slăv'-ẽr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *slavering*; *-ly.*] In a slavering manner; with slaver or drivel.

slāv'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *slave*; *-ry.*]

1. The state or condition of a slave; bondage; the state or condition of being entirely subject to the will of another. Slavery is the obligation of the slave to work for the benefit of his master, without the consent or contract of the former; or it is the establishment of a right which gives one person such a power over another as to make him absolute master of the other's life and property.

¶ In barbarous times the man who overcame an adversary in battle never thought his victory completed till he had killed him. In the next stage of development it was discovered that by sparing him, he could be put to some use; and slavery arose as a reform. Though tending to stop slaughter in the battlefield, it caused fresh wars of its own, the object being to overcome the men of feebler tribes, and reduce them, with their wives and families, to servitude.

The subjection of some at least of Ham's race to slavery is prophesied in Gen. ix. 25, and slavery very early existed in the world. The 318 trained servants (A.V.), men (R.V.) born in Abraham's house, seem to have been slaves, and the patriarch must have habitually treated them well or he would not have ventured to arm them (Gen. xiv. 14). The Mosaic law found slavery previously existing among the Jews, and regulated it, making it milder (Exod. xxi. 16), especially in the case of the poor of their own race temporarily in bondage (Lev. xxv. 39), for whom it had a year of release (Exod. xxi. 2) and a jubilee (Lev. xxv. 39–54).

The Egyptians (Gen. xxxix. 1, Exod. i.–xii.), the Carthaginians, the Greeks, and the Romans, even when their civilization was at its highest, all had slaves. The New Testament did not directly attack slavery (Philemon 10–19), but the principles of Jesus were quite inconsistent with its maintenance (Matt. vii. 12), and, as Christianity gained the power of moulding European faith and practice, the severe slavery of the ancient times was transformed into the milder serfage of the Middle Ages. With regard to Muhammadan slavery, Hughes (*Dict. Islam*, p. 596) says:

"From the teaching of the Qur'an . . . it will be seen that all male and female slaves taken as plunder in war are the lawful property of their master; that the master has power to take to himself any female slave either married or single; that the position of a slave is as helpless as that of the stone idols of Arabia; but they should be treated with kindness, and granted their freedom when they are able to ask for and pay for it."

On the conquest of Hispaniola, Peru, and Mexico by the Spaniards, the American Indian natives, reduced to bondage, were compelled to labour long hours in mining and other occupations, Las Casas (1474–1566), a Spanish Dominican, "the Father and Protector of the Indians," in vain urging their emancipation. The mortality among them was so great that negroes from Africa were introduced to take their place. It was found that a negro did four times as much work as an Indian, and lived when the Indian died. The first slaves were brought to Hispaniola in 1503, and a larger number in 1511. American slavery once begun gradually reached large proportions, and sullied the fair fame of all European nations which possessed colonies abroad. In 1713, Great Britain was no better than the rest. [ASSIENTO.] The worst feature of slavery was the slave trade. As early as A.D. 1688, William Penn, the Quaker, had denounced it. The London Society of Friends did so also in 1727, and resolved in 1760 to expel any member who engaged in the traffic. On June 22, 1772, the English Court of King's Bench, in the case of Somerset, decided that a slave reaching England was free, and the Scotch Court of Session, about the same time, came to the same decision. In 1785, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge offered a prize for the best essay on the question whether slavery was right, and the successful candidate was Mr. Thomas Clarkson (1760–1846), who commenced an agitation for the abolition of the slave trade. Many of his warmest supporters belonged to the Society of Friends. In 1786 William Wilberforce (1759–1833) brought the subject before Parliament, but the Act abolishing it did not become law till March 25, 1807. Agitation was now directed against slavery itself, and in 1833 an Emancipation Act was passed, which, on August 1, 1834, set free 770,280 slaves in the British West Indies, with a compensation of £20,000,000 to their owners. On August 1, 1838, slavery was abolished in British India.

As time went forward, the struggle between the advocates of slavery and the abolitionists in the United States became more determined, the former being generally Democrats and the latter Republicans, and when on Nov. 6, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected President, great excitement arose among the Southern or slave-holding States, one after another of which seceded from the Union. [CONFEDERATE.] Lincoln, at the head of the Northern States, declared war against the revolted South. The war was undertaken for the preservation of the Union, yet the President found it expedient, in 1863, to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in the unsubdued portions of the South, and the ultimate success of the North led to the abolition of slavery throughout the Union. Slavery was abolished in Cuba in 1886, and in Brazil in 1888. It no longer exists anywhere upon the American continent.

2. The keeping or possessing of slaves; slaveholding: as, To abolish *slavery*.

3. The office of a slave; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery.

slāv'-ĕў, *s.* [Eng. *slave*, s.; *-y.*] A servant-girl. (*Colloq.*)

"No well-conducted English girl need be a *slavey* at all."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

Slăv'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Slav*; *-ic.*] Slavonic.

¶ *Church Slavic*: A name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgaria, from its being used as the sacred language of the Greek Church. Called also Old Bulgarian.

slāv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *slav(e)*; *-ish.*]

1. Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of a slave; mean, base, servile.

"To *slavish* sloth and tyranny a prey."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 16.

2. Servile, laborious; fit for a slave; consisting in slavery or drudgery.

"You have among you many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **3.** Being in slavery.

"Clogge their *slavish* tenants with commands."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

slāv'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *slavish*; *-ly.*] In a slavish manner; like a slave; servilely, meanly, basely.

"She never *slavishly* submits." *Gay: Fables*, No. 12.

slāv'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slavish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slavish; servility, baseness, meanness.

"Imprinting a character of *slavishness* upon it."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

Sla-vō-, *pref.* [SLAV.] Pertaining to or connected with Slavonic.

Slavo-Lettic, *a.* A name sometimes applied to the Slavonic language.

"This [the Slavonic] branch is often called the *Slavo-Lettic*, because it is made to include another sub-branch, the Lettic or Lithuanic, which, though considerably further removed from the Slavonic than any of these from the rest, is yet too nearly related to rank as a separate branch."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

* **slāv-ŏc'-ra-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *slave*; suff. *-cracy*, as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, &c.] Slave-owners collectively; persons exercising political power for the maintenance of slavery.

Sla-vō'-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as SLAVONIC (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; a Slav.

Sla-vŏn'-ĭc, Scla-vŏn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or their language.

B. *As subst.*: The language of the Slavs, a branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Sometimes also called the Slavo-Lettic (q.v.).

"The *Slavonic* branch has always lain in close proximity to the Germanic on the east; it has been the last of all to gain historical prominence. Its eastern division includes the Russian, Bulgarian, Servian and Croatian, and Slovenian. . . . To the western division belong the Polish, the Bohemian, of which the Moravian and Slovakian are closely kindred dialects, the Sorbian, and the Polabian."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

Sla'-vō-phĭl, *a.* [Pref. *slavo-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.] Supporting or advocating the interests of the Slavs.

"And it is of these peoples, therefore, that our *Slavophil* politicians and professors speak."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

slâw, *a.* [SLOW.] (*Scotch.*)

slâw, *s.* [Dan. *sla*, *slaa*, contract. from *salade* = a salad (q.v.).] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

* **slawe,** *pa. par.* [SLAY, *v.*]

* **slâwk,** *s.* [SLAKE, *s.*]

slâwm, *s.* [Cf. Sw. *slam* = mud, slime.]

Min.: A point in the stone or ore filled with soft clay. (*Weale.*)

slāy, * **sle,** * **slee,** * **sleyn** (pa. t. *slew*, * *slewe*, * *slou*, * *sloug*, * *slough*, * *slouh*, * *slow*, pa. par. * *slaw*, * *slawe*, * *y-slawe*, *slain*, * *slaine*, * *slayn*), *v.t.* [A.S. *sleán* (contract. from *slahan*) = to smite, to slay (pa. t. *slóh*, *slóg*, pl. *slógon*, pa. par. *slegen*); cogn. with Dut. *slaan* (pa. t. *sloeg*, pa. par. *geslagen*); Icel. *slá*; Dan. *slaae*; Sw. *slå*; Goth. *slahan*; O. H. Ger. *slahan*; Ger. *schlagen.*]

1. To put to death with a weapon of any kind; to kill violently or suddenly.

"I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God."—*Revelation* vi. 2.

2. To annihilate, to destroy, to ruin; to put an end to.

"To save a paltry life, and *slay* bright fame."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

slāy, slêy, *s.* [A.S. *slć*, from *sleán* = to strike, to smite; cf. Icel. *slá* = a bolt, a bar.] [SLAY, *v.*] A weaver's reed; a sley.

slāy'-ẽr, * **sle-er,** *s.* [Eng. *slay*, v.; *-er.*] One who slays or kills; a killer, a murderer; a destroyer of life.

"What! wait they till its beams amain
Crush on the *slayers* and the slain?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 33.

* **slāz'-ў,** *a.* [SLEAZY.]

* **sle,** * **slee,** *v.t.* [SLAY, *v.*]

slēave, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *schleife* = a loop, a knot.] The knotted and entangled part of silk or thread; soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving.

"As soft as *sleave* or sarcenet ever was,
Whereon my Cloris her sweet self reposes."
Drayton: The Muses Elysium, Nymph. 4.

sleave-silk, *s.* Soft floss or unspun silk.

slēave, *v.t.* [SLEAVE, *s.*] To separate and divide as into threads.

"The more subtle, and more hard to *sleave* a-two, . . . is that dominion over consciences."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 360.

* **slēaved,** * **slēved,** *a.* [SLEAVE, *v.*] Raw, unspun, unwrought.

"Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with *sleved* silk."—*Holinshed: Hist. England*, p. 835.

* **slēaz'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sleazy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sleazy; thinness, flimsiness.

slēaz'-ў, sleēz'-ў, * **slāz'-ў,** *a.* [Ger. *schleiszig*, *schlissig* = worn-out, threadbare, from *schleiszen* = to slit, to split, to decay.]

1. Thin; wanting in substance; flimsy.

"I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of matter."—*Howell: Letters.* (*Halliwell.*)

2. Rough from projecting fibres, as yarn or twine made of inferior material.

slĕd, * **slede,** *s.* [Icel. *sledhi*; Dan. *slæde*; Sw. *slede*; Dut. *slede*; O. H. Ger. *slito*, *slitá*; Ger. *schlitten*; Ir. & Gael. *slaod* = a sledge. From the same root as *slide.*] [SLEDGE, SLEIGH.]

† **1.** A sledge.

"Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles."
Tamburlaine, or the Scythian Shepherd.

2. A vehicle on runners, used for hauling loads. It corresponds to the waggon, as the sleigh does to the carriage among wheeled

vehicles, the two latter being intended for passengers.

3. A seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow or ice. (*Amer.*)

sled-brake, *s.* A device to prevent too rapid motion of a sled. It is usually a prong brought into contact with the ice.

sled-knee, *s.* One of those portions of the frame of a sled or sleigh which rest on the runners and raise the fenders and benches a sufficient height above the ground.

sled-runner, *s.* One of the curved pieces on which a sled slides.

slĕd, *v.t.* [SLED, *s.*] To carry or convey on a sled: as, To *sled* wood or timber.

*** slĕd'-dĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *sled; -ed.*] A word of doubtful meaning, but probably denoting mounted on a sled.

"He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

*** slĕd'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sled; -er.*] A horse that draws a sledge.

slĕdġe (1), *s.* [Prop. for *sleds,* pl. of *sled* (q.v.).]

1. A vehicle mounted on runners, or low wheels, or without wheels, and used for conveying loads over snow, ice, bare ground, &c.; a sled.

2. A travelling carriage mounted on runners, used for travelling over snow or ice; a sleigh.

"The *sledge* is extremely light, and shod at the bottom with the skin of a young deer, the hair turned to slide on the frozen snow."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature,* bk. ii., ch. v.

* 3. The hurdle on which traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [HURDLE, *s.,* 4.]

sledge-chair, *s.* A kind of chair mounted on runners and propelled along the ice by the hand.

slĕdġe (2), *** slegge,** *s.* [A.S. *slecge* = a heavy hammer, prop. = a smiter, from *slegen,* pa. par. of *slean* = to smite, to slay (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *slegge, slei;* Sw. *slägga;* Icel. *sleggja;* Ger. *schlägel;* Dut. *slegel* = a mallet; Ger. *schlag-hammer* = a sledge-hammer.] The heavy hammer of a smith, wielded by both hands; a sledge-hammer.

"The blacksmith's *sledge* and the scythe of the mower."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

sledge-hammer, *s.* A sledge.

*** sledge-hammer,** *v.t.* To hit with a sledge.

sleē, *s.* [Perhaps corrupt. from *sleigh* (q.v.).]

Shipwright.: A cradle placed beneath a ship when hauling her up for repairs.

sleē, *a.* [SLY.] (*Scotch.*)

sleean, *s.* [SLAIN (2).]

sleēch, *s.* [SLEETCH.]

sleēk, * sleke, * slicke, * slike, * sclyke, *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *slíkr* = sleek, smooth; O. Dut. *sleyck* = plain, even; cf. Dut. *slijk;* Low Ger. *slikk;* Ger. *schlick* = grease, slime, mud; Low Ger. *sliken* (pa. t. *sleek,* pa. par. *sleken*); Ger. *schleichen* (pa. t. *slich,* pa. par. *geschlichen*); O. H. Ger. *slíhhan* = to slink, to crawl, to creep.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; hence, glossy.

"If the cattes skin be *sleke* and gay."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,930.

* 2. Not rough or harsh. (*Milton.*)

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. Smoothly.

"Seyde til hire fake and *slike.*" *Havelok,* 1,157.

2. With ease and dexterity; with exactness; slick. (*Vulgar.*)

C. *As subst.:* That which makes sleek or smooth; varnish.

sleek-headed, *a.* Having the hair smoothed or well-combed.

"*Sleek-headed* men and such as sleep o' nights."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

sleēk, * slecke, * slick, *v.t. & i.* [SLEEK, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make sleek, even, and smooth.

"The third a gentle squire Ostlero hight,
Who will our palfries *slick* with wisps of straw."
Beaum. & Fl.: Knight of the Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make smooth, soft, or more pleasant; to smooth over.

"Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

* 2. To soothe, to appease, to calm.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To glide or sweep.

"The racks came *sleeking* on."
Leigh Hunt: Foliage, p. xxx.

sleēk'-ĭt, *a.* [Eng. *sleek; -it.*]

1. *Lit.:* Smooth-haired; having a sleek skin. (*Burns: To a Mouse.*)

2. *Fig.:* Smooth in appearance; deceitful, sly, cunning.

sleēk'-lў, * slicke-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sleek,* a.; *-ly.*] In a sleek manner; smoothly, glossily.

"Let their heads be *slickly* combed, their blue coats brushed."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

sleēk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sleek; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sleek; smoothness, glossiness.

"They lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value."—*Rambler,* No. 138.

sleēk'-stōne, * sleke-stone, *s.* [Icel. *slíke-steinn* = a fine whetstone for polishing.] A smoothing stone.

"The purest pasteboard with a *sleekstone* rub smooth, and as even as you can."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

sleēk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sleek; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Sleek, smooth, glossy.

"Of brave Troxartas' line, whose *sleeky* down
In love compress'd Lychomile the brown."
Parnell: Battle of Frogs & Mice, i.

2. *Fig.:* Sly, cunning, deceitful, hypocritical, fawning.

sleēp, * slepe, * sleepe, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *slǽpan, slépan* (pa. t. *slép*); cogn. with Dut. *slapen;* Goth. *slepan;* O. H. Ger. *slâfan;* Ger. *schlafen.* From the same root as *slip* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To take rest in sleep; to slumber; to take rest by suspension of the mental and corporal powers. (*Piers Ploughman,* p. 1.)

¶ When apparently transitive, as in the following example, there is an ellipsis of *during* or *for.*

"Never *slept* a quiet hour."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; to live thoughtlessly or carelessly.

"Why should a man *sleep* when he is awake?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. To be dead; to lie in the grave.

"If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him."—*1 Thess.* iv. 14.

4. To be in a state of repose, rest, or quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to be or lie dormant.

"The law hath not been dead, though it hath *slept.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

5. To spin so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed or detected. (Said of a top, &c.)

6. To assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To slumber. (Followed by a cognate object.) (*Tennyson: Day Dreams,* 262.)

2. To afford sleeping accommodation for: as, The cabin *sleeps* thirty passengers. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *To sleep away:* To pass away in sleep, to consume in sleeping: as, To *sleep* one's life away.

(2) *To sleep off:* To get rid of, overcome, or recover from sleeping: as, To *sleep off* the effects of drinking.

sleēp, * slepe, *s.* [A.S. *slǽp;* cogn. with Dut. *slaap;* Goth. *sleps;* O. H. Ger. *slâf;* Ger. *schlaf.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

"In a most fast *sleep.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Death; rest in the grave.

"Here are no storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

II. *Physiol.:* The periodical lethargy and repose of the organs of sense and locomotion and some of the intellectual powers. The salient feature of sleep is the cessation of the automatic activity of the brain. When sleep is approaching, the mind becomes less active, the power of attention being among the first to give way; finally greater or less loss of consciousness takes place. [DREAM.] All the higher animals sleep, and some hibernate. [HIBERNATION.] The functions of organic life are not much affected by sleep. The pulse and breathing are slower, the latter more thoracic than diaphragmatic; the intestines and other muscular mechanisms and the secreting organs less active, or even some of them quiescent, and the pupil of the eye is contracted proportionally to the depth of the sleep. The temperature of the body is lower, and from two to five in the morning vitality is low, and this period is marked by a high rate of mortality among the old and weak. The cause of sleep is not yet fully understood. The very young require much sleep; in adult life about eight hours' sleep are required; in old age there should be more, for the repair of waste, but generally there is less. A morbid tendency to sleep denotes imperfect nutrition and degeneracy of the nervous tissue, and is often the precursor of apoplexy. It may be caused also by undue heat or cold, by dyspepsia, passion, mental excitement, overwork, anxiety, or drunkenness. [SLEEPLESSNESS.]

¶ *Sleep* denotes an entire relaxation of the physical frame; *drowse* is a short, light sleep. *Sleep* is the general term; to slumber is to *sleep* lightly and softly; to *doze* is to incline to *sleep,* or to begin *sleeping;* to *nap* is to sleep for a time.

¶ *Sleep of plants:*

Bot.: The folding of leaves during the night. Simple leaves may rest face to face, or may envelop the stem, &c.; trifoliolate ones be divergent, pendent, &c., and compound pinnate leaves may be turned up or down, or be imbricated or retrorse. [SENSITIVE-PLANTS.] An analogous phenomenon is presented by the opening and closing of flowers.

sleep-at-noon, *s.*

Bot.: Tragopogon pratensis.

*** sleep-charged,** *a.* Heavy with sleep.

*** sleep-sick,** *a.* Fond of sleep; sleepy.

*** sleep-waker,** *s.* One in a state of mesmeric, morbid, or partial sleep.

*** sleep-waking,** *s.* The state or condition of one who is mesmerized, or one who is understood to be at once asleep and awake, or in a partial and morbid sleep.

sleep-walker, *s.* A somnambulist.

sleep-walking, *s.* Somnambulism.

sleēp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *sleep,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who sleeps.

"Come, my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

* 2. A lazy drone.

"He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper,* that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both."—*Grew.*

* 3. A dead person.

"Graves, at my command,
Have waked their *sleepers.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

* 4. That which lies dormant; as, a law not put in execution.

"Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution."—*Bacon.*

5. A sleeping-car (q.v.).

"Our sleeping-car, or *sleeper* as the natives prefer to call these much-vaunted American inventions."—*Referee,* Dec. 26, 1886.

II. *Ichthy.:* A popular American name for several fishes: (1) *Somniosus microcephalus,* a shark of the family Scymnidæ, common in the North Atlantic; (2) *Ginglymostoma cirratum;* (3) any individual of the genus Eleotris.

sleēp'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Allied to *slab* (q.v.).]

1. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A fore-and-aft floor-timber in a ship's bottom.

(2) A knee-piece connecting the transom and after-timbers, to strengthen the counter. Similar timbers strengthen the bows of whalers.

2. *Ordn.:* The undermost timbers of a gun or mortar platform, or, generally, of any framework.

3. *Carpentry:*

(1) One of the set of timbers supporting the lower floor of the building. The sleepers,

in a wooden frame, rest on the sills. In a brick or stone house they rest on the walls. [JOIST.]

(2) One of a set of logs or scantlings laid beneath a rough floor, as of a pen, shed, or temporary stable.

4. *Rail.-eng.:* One of the timbers supporting a railway track. When it is longitudinal with the track, it is called a stringer or sill; when it is transverse it is called a sleeper or tie.

"The obstruction consisted of *sleepers* and materials for mending the permanent way."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

5. A platform.

6. *Weaving:* The upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom through which the threads pass.

***sleēp'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *sleep; -full.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

"Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a *sleepful* man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty."—*Scott: Essay on Drapery* (1635), p. 138.

***sleēp'-fūl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sleepful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sleepful; sleepiness, drowsiness.

sleēp'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sleepy; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a sleepy manner; drowsily; with a desire to sleep.

2. *Fig.:* Lazily, dull, stupidly, without energy.

"I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings."—*Raleigh.*

sleēp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sleepy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sleepy; inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

"Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever."—*Arbuthnot.*

sleēp'-ĭng, * slep-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SLEEP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Reposing in sleep.

2. Occupied in sleep: as, *sleeping* hours.

3. Tending to produce sleep.

"A *sleeping* potion, which so took effect
As I intended." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

4. Used for sleeping in: as, a *sleeping* room.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of one who sleeps.

2. The state of being at rest or not stirred or agitated; the state of being dormant.

"You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

¶ *Sleeping of process:*

Scots Law: The state of a process in the outer court of the Court of Session, in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

sleeping-car, sleeping-carriage, *s.* A railway-car arranged with berths for passengers during night travel. The seats are usually convertible into a lower berth, while an upper berth is let down from the roof.

sleeping-partner, *s.* A dormant partner (q.v.).

sleeping-table, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus consisting of an inclined plane (two such are generally arranged alongside each other), upon which finely-pounded ore is washed to concentrate it.

***sleēp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sleeping; -ly.*] Sleepily.

"To jog *sleepingly* through the world."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 25.

***sleēp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sleep; -ish.*] Disposed to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

sleēp'-lĕss, * slepe-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *sleep; -less.*]

1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.

"Lo see myne eyes flow with continual teares,
The body still away *slepelesse* it weares."
Wyatt: To his Unkinde Love.

2. Having no rest; never resting; unceasingly in motion.

"The *sleepless* ocean murmurs for all ears;
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

sleēp'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sleepless; -ly.*] In a sleepless manner; without sleep.

sleēp'-lĕss-nĕss, * sleep-lesse-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *sleepless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sleepless; want or deprivation of sleep. [INSOMNIA, SLEEP.]

"Conceiving an impossibility of an absolute *sleeplessenesse.*"—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

sleēp'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sleep*, and *wort.* Named from the soporific tendency of the plant.]

Bot.: Lactuca sativa. (*Prior.*)

sleēp'-ȳ, * slep-ye, *a.* [Eng. *sleep; -y.*]

1. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

"I am *sleepy.*" *Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 3.

* 2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous, somniferous.

"We will give you *sleepy* drinks."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 1.

* 3. Sleeping, asleep.

"Go . . . smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

* 4. Dull, lazy, indolent, inactive, sluggish.

"In the mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

*** slē'-ĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *slee* = slay; *-er.*] A slayer.

*** slē'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sleer; -ess.*] A female slayer.

sleēt (1), *s.* [Norw. *sletta* = sleet, from *sletta* = to fling; Icel. *sletta* = to strike, to slap, to dash down; cf. Dan. *slud* = sleet; Icel. *slydda.*]

1. Rain mingled with hail or snow. It consists of small icy needles confusedly pressed together, and is probably produced by the sudden congelation of minute globules of aqueous vapour in an agitated atmosphere.

"The marble where her feet
Gleam'd whiter than the mountain *sleet.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

* 2. A shower of anything falling thickly, and causing a painful sensation.

"They wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 324.

sleēt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ordn.: The part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.

sleēt, *v.i.* [SLEET, *s.*] To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

sleēt-ch, *s.* [Prob. connected with *sludge* or *slush*, the spelling being affected by *sleet* (1).] Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers.

sleēt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sleety; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sleety.

sleēt'-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sleet* (1); *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of sleet; resembling sleet; of the nature of sleet.

"Meantime the dark banks of cloud had been drifting up, and soon a cold, *sleety* rain began to fall."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* The translation of Frimaire, the third month of the French Republican year.

sleēve (1), *** sleve,** *s.* [A.S. *slēfe, slēf, slyfe, slÿf;* cogn. with O. Dut. *sloove* = a veil or a skin; *sleve* = a sleeve; Ger. *schlaube* = a husk, a shell. From the same root as *slip* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The part of a garment which is fitted to cover the arm.

"Shaped like our carters' frocks, being without *sleeves.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

* 2. *Fig.:* A narrow channel of the sea; a channel. (Cf. Fr. *La Manche* = the English Channel; *manche* = a sleeve.]

II. *Mech.:* A tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a thimble; when fixed, and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is a reinforce. In the majority of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion.

* ¶ (1) *To hang on* (or *upon*) *the sleeve:* To be or make dependent.

"It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government required, to ask why we should *hang* our judgment *upon* the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(2) *To laugh in one's sleeve:* To laugh or exult privately; originally, to laugh while hiding one's face behind the wide sleeves, so as to escape detection.

"John *laughed* heartily *in his sleeve* at the pride of the esquire."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

sleēve-axle, *s.* A hollow axle running upon an axial shaft.

sleeve-button, *s.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

sleeve-coupling, *s.* A tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together.

sleeve-fish, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for the genus Loligo (q.v.).

*** sleeve-hand,** *s.* The cuff attached to a sleeve. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

sleeve-knot, *s.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to a sleeve.

sleeve-link, *s.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link, for fastening the wristband or cuffs.

sleēve (2), *s.* [SLEAVE.]

sleēve, *v.t.* [SLEEVE (1), *s.*] To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

sleēved, *a.* [Eng. *sleeve* (1); *-ed.*] Having sleeves.

sleēve'-lĕss, * sleeve-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *sleeve; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having no sleeves; wanting sleeves.

"Then baring both his arms—a *sleeveless* coat
He girds the rough exuviæ of a goat."
Cowper: Translations from Virgil; The Salad.

* 2. *Fig.:* Wanting a cover, pretext, or excuse; unreasonable, bootless, useless. (Generally in the phrase, a *sleeveless* errand.)

"To save himself from the vexation of a *sleeveless* errand."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii.

sleēz'-ȳ, *a.* [SLEAZY.]

slēid, *v.t.* [SLEY.] To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

"She weaved the *sleided* silk,
With fingers long." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. (Prol.)

slēigh (*gh* silent), *s.* [The same word as *sled*, or *sledge*, the form being due to contraction by the loss of *d.*] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting passengers or goods on snow or ice; a somewhat finer vehicle than a sled (q.v.).

sleigh-bell, *s.* A small bell of globular form attached to sleigh harness.

"The musical jangle of *sleigh-bells.*"
Longfellow: Theologian's Tale.

sleigh-brake, *s.* The same as SLED-BRAKE (q.v.).

sleigh-runner, *s.* One of the curved pieces on which a sleigh slides.

slēigh'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sleigh; -ing.*]

1. The state of the snow which permits of running sleighs. (*Amer.*)

2. The act or pastime of riding in a sleigh.

***sleigh-ly,** *adv.* [SLEIGHT.] Slily, cunningly.

sleīght, *slīght (*gh* silent), *** slehthe, * sleighte, * sleighth, * sleithe,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *slœgdh* = slyness, cunning; from *slœgr* = sly (q.v.); Sw. *slögd* = mechanical art, dexterity; from *slög* = hardy, dexterous, expert.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An artful trick; a trick so dexterously performed as to escape detection.

"Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark."
Milton: P. L., ix. 92.

* 2. An art; a skilful operation.

"Distilled by magic *sleights.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

3. Dexterity, expertness, dexterous practice.

"Lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight.*"
Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Deceitful, artful.

"Spells . . .
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion."
Milton: Comus (MS.).

¶ *Sleight of hand:* Legerdemain, prestidigitation.

"Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight of hand*, legerdemain?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

*** sleīght'-fūl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sleight; -full.*] Cunning, artful, crafty.

"Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hils,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rils."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 4.

*** sleīght'-ĭ-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sleighty; -ly.*] In a cunning manner; cunningly, artfully.

***sleight'-ỹ** (*gh* silent), ***sleyght-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *sleight; -y.*] Exercising or given to sleights or tricks; artful, cunning, crafty.

"Men's *sleyghty* iugling and counterfeit crafte."—*Bp. Gardner: True Obedience*, fol. 6.

***slen, *sleen,** *v.t.* [SLAY, *v.*]

slĕn'-dĕr, *sclen-dre, *slen-dre, *a.* [O. Dut. *slinder* = slender, thin; properly = trailing, dragging, hence, long drawn out, from *slinderen* = to drag, to trail.]

1. Small or narrow in circumference or width as compared with the length; thin, slim, not thick.

"Hire armes long and *sclendre*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,576.

2. Not strong, weak, feeble, slight.

"The *slenderest* shews of probability will suffice to make him an infidel."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

3. Moderate, small, inconsiderable, slight, trivial.

"Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

4. Small, insufficient, meagre, poor, pitiful.

"A thin and *slender* pittance."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

*5. Not amply supplied, poor, unpretending.

"The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

*6. Spare, abstemious.

"In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting."—*Arbuthnot.*

slender-beaked spider-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Stenorhynchus tenuirostris, a small, brilliantly coloured triangular crab, having the rostrum as long as the carapace. It is often met with in deep water off Torquay.

slender clouded-brindle, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Xylophasia sordocina.*

slender-loris, *s.*

Zool.: Loris gracilis. [LORIS.]

slender-puȝ, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eupithecia tenuiata.*

slender-striped rufous-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Phibalapteryx lapidata.*

slĕn'-dĕr-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *slender; -ly.*] In a slender manner; slightly, feebly, inadequately, sparely, sparingly, meanly.

"He hath ever but *slenderly* known himself."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

slĕn'-dĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slender; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being slender; slimness, thinness, slightness.

"By their extreme littleness or by their *slenderness*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 574.

2. Want of strength; feebleness, slightness, weakness: as, the *slenderness* of a probability.

3. Insufficiency, meagreness, sparseness.

"From the *slenderness* of their fortunes."—*Knox: Hints to Young Men.*

***slĕnt,** *s.* [SLENT, *v.*] An oblique or sarcastic remark; a gibe, a jest.

"Cleopatra found Antonius' jests and *slents* to be but gross."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 763.

***slĕnt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SLANT, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make oblique or sarcastic remarks or reflections.

"One Proteus, a pleasant conceited man, and that could *slent* finely."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 744.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to turn aslant or aside; to ward off.

2. To rend.

"They were *slented* and shivered asunder."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 19.

slep, * slepe, *s.* & *v.* [SLEEP.]

slĕ-pĕz' (z as ts), *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: The Mole-rat (q.v.).

slĕpt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SLEEP, *v.*]

***slĕte,** *s.* [SLEET, *s.*]

slĕûth, *s.* [SLOT (1), *s.*] The track of man or beast as known by the scent.

sleuth-hound, *s.* A bloodhound (q.v.).

***sleve-losse,** *a.* [SLEEVELESS.]

slew (ew as ô), *pret. of v.* [SLAY, *v.*]

slew (ew as ô), *v.t.* [SLUE.] To swing round; to slue.

slewed (ew as ô), *a.* [SLEW, *v.*] Moderately drunk; tipsy. (*Slang.*)

"When a vessel changes the tack, she, as it were, staggers, the sails flap, she gradually heels over, and the wind catching the waiting canvas, she glides off at another angle. The course pursued by an intoxicated or *slewed* man is supposed to be analogous to that of the ship."—*Slang Dict.*

slèy, *s.* [A.S. *slǽ.*]

1. *Weaving:* A weaver's reed. [REED, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. *Knitting-machine:* Any guide-way in a knitting-machine.

slèy, *v.t.* [SLEY, *s.*] To separate or part into threads, as weavers do; to prepare for the sley.

"The art [of adapting the yarn to the reed] is known by the names of examining, setting, or *sleying*, which are used indiscriminately, and mean exactly the same thing."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, &c.*

*** slĭb'-bĕr,** *a.* [SLIPPER, *a.*]

slibber-sauce, *s.* Draff, hogswash.

slĭb'-ô-wĭtz (w as v), *s.* [Bohemian.] An ardent spirit, distilled in Bohemia from the fermented juice of plums.

slĭçe, * sclice, * sclise, * sclyce, *s.* [O. Fr. *esclice* = a shiver, a splinter, a broken piece of wood, from *esclier, esclicer* = to split, to slit, from O. H. Ger. *slizan* = to slit (q.v.).]

1. A broad thin piece of any thing cut off.

"Whether the Grecians took a *slice*
Four times a day, or only twice."
Lloyd: A Dialogue.

2. Something broad and thin: as,

(1) A broad thin knife for serving fish at table.

* (2) A salver, platter, or tray.

(3) A peel or fire shovel.

(4) A round-ended pliable knife for spreading plasters; a spatula.

"The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. i., ch. i., § 5.

(5) *Furnace:* The instrument used for clearing the air-spaces between the bars of the furnace when they become choked with clinkers.

(6) *Nautical:*

(*a*) A bar with a chisel or spear-shaped end, used for stripping off sheathing or planking.

(*b*) A spade-shaped tool used in flensing whales.

(*c*) A wedge driven between the false keel and the bilgeway, to raise a vessel before launching.

(7) *Printing*

(*a*) An ink-slice (q.v.).

(*b*) A galley-slice (q.v.).

slice-bar, *s.* [SLICE, *s.*, 2. (5).]

slice-galley, *s.*

Print.: A galley having a movable false bottom or slice.

slĭçe, *v.t.* [SLICE, *s.*]

1. To cut into broad, thin pieces; to cut slices or broad, thin pieces from.

"An iron bar *sliced* out into a multitude of plates as thin as paper."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iii.

2. To cut off in slices or broad, thin pieces.

* 3. To cut up into parts; to cut, to divide.

"Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them."—*Burnet.*

slĭç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slic(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which slices; specifically,

1. [LAPIDARY-WHEEL].

2. The same as SLICE, *s.*, 2. (6) *b.*

slĭch, slĭck, *s.* [Low Ger. *slich*; Ger. *schlich* = pounded and washed ore.] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working.

slĭck, * slicke, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A doublet of *sleek* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Sleek, smooth; also (*colloq.*), shrewd, diplomatic, well-performed.

Both *slicke* and daintie. *Chapman.* (*Todd.*)

B. *As adv.:* Immediately, quickly, thoroughly, effectually. (*Amer.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Joinery:* A wide-bitted chisel, used by framers in paring the sides of mortises and tenons.

2. *Metall.:* A metalliferous slime.

*** slĭck,** *v.t.* [SLICK, *a.*] To make slick or sleek.

slĭck'-ẹn, *a.* [SLICK.] Slick, smooth. (*Prov.*)

slĭck'-ẹn-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *slicken*, and *side*; Fr. *plomb sulfuré spéculaire.*]

Min. & Petrol.: A name originally applied to a specular galena, found as a thin coating on the sides of fissures in the Derbyshire limestone. Now applied to any polished and grooved rock surface produced by the sliding and friction of two contiguous surfaces.

slĭck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slick; -er.*]

Leather: A tool for removing inequalities from, and imparting a polish to a surface.

slĭck'-ĭng, *s.* [SLICK.]

Min.: A narrow vein of ore.

slĭck'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slick; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slick or sleek; sleekness.

slĭd, *pret. of v.* [SLIDE, *v.*]

slĭd, slĭd'-dẹn, *pa. par. of v.* [SLIDE, *v.*]

slĭd'-dẽr, *v.i.* [SLIDDER, *a.*] To slide with interruptions; to slip repeatedly.

"With that he dragged the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 746.

slĭd'-dẽr, slĭd'-dẽr-ỹ, *a.* [A.S. *slidor.*] [SLIDE, *v.*] Slippery.

"Which, in these *sliddery* times, will be expected by a man like the Marquis."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xv.

slīde, * slyde (p.t. *slĭd*, * *slood*, pa. par. *slĭd, slĭdden*, * *slĭden*, * *slĭdun*, * *slyden*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *slídan* (pa. t. *slád*, pa. par. *slíden*); cf. *slídor* = slippery; Icel. *sleđhi* = a sledge; O. Dut. *slidderen* = to drag or trail; Ir. & Gael. *slood* = to slide; Lith. *slidus* = slippery. From the same root as *sled, sledge, sleigh, slender.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move smoothly along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip, to glide.

"The snake of gold *slid* from her hair."
Tennyson: Vivien, 737.

2. *Specif.:* To move over the surface of ice or snow with a smooth, uninterrupted motion; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice.

"Frost admits of a certain amount of *sliding* and skating."—*Field*, Dec. 25, 1886.

3. To pass along smoothly; to move gently on; to glide or slip onward.

"The moonbeam *sliding* softly in between."
Cowper: Task, i. 762.

4. To make a slip in walking; to slip.

"Young children, who are tied in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from *sliding*."
Prior: Epist. to F. Shephard, Esq.

*5. To pass gently.

"The weary sight,
Too well acquainted with their smile, *slides* off
Fastidious."
Cowper: Task, i. 511.

*6. To pass inadvertently.

"Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it."—*Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

7. To pass gradually from one state to another (generally from a better to a worse state); to glide.

"They have not only *slid* imperceptibly, but have plunged openly into artifice."—*Lord Bolingbroke: Essay* i.

8. To pass away disregarded.

"Let the world *slide*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct. i.)

9. To make a slip; to commit a fault; to backslide.

"I find myself a learner yet,
Unskilful, weak, and apt to *slide*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.

10. To go, to move off; to be gone. (*Colloq.*)

*11. To slope.

12. *Baseball:* [See SLIDE, *s.*, I. 7].

II. *Music:* To pass from one note to another without any cessation of sound, or distinction between the intervals.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust smoothly and gently along; to cause to slide or slip along: as, To *slide* a piece of timber along.

*2. To place, put, or pass imperceptibly; to slip.

"Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants."—*Watts.*

slīde, *s.* [SLIDE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act or state of sliding; a smooth and easy passage.

"Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Nobility.*

*2. Slow, even course.

"There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets."—*Bacon.*

3. That on which a person or thing slides; specif., a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on.

"Mr. Weller and the fat boy, having by their joint endeavours cut out a *slide*, were exercising themselves thereupon."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxx.

4. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity.

5. A sliding shutter to an aperture, as of a dark-lantern.

6. A brooch or clasp for a boa.

7. *Baseball:* The movement by which a base runner throws himself head or feet foremost to a base.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Magic Lantern:* A painting, photograph, or other picture on glass for projection on a screen.

2. *Microscope:* A microscopic preparation mounted on a slip of glass, usually 3 × 1 in. The thin glass for covering the object is made from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{250}$ of an inch thick.

3. *Music:*

(1) An arrangement in the trumpet and trombone, by means of which the tube can be lengthened so as to generate a new series of harmonics.

(2) The slider of an organ.

4. *Ordn.:* The lower part of a ship's carronade or howitzer carriage, on which the top carriage rests and is run in and out. It corresponds to the chassis of a land fortification carriage.

5. *Steam-eng.:* The guide-bars of a box or cross-head.

slide-box, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A slide-valve chest.

slide case, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The chamber in which the sliding valve operates.

***slide groat, *slide-grote,** *s.* Shove-groat (q.v.).

"The lieutenant and he for their disport were plaieing at *slide-grote* or shoofleboord."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1528).

slide-head, *s.*

Mach.: A device for supporting a tool or piece of work in a lathe, &c.

slide-lathe, *s.* The lathe of the metal-worker, in which the tool-rest is caused to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw.

slide-rail, *s.*

1. A turn-table (q.v.).

2. A switch-rail.

slide-rest, *s.*

Mach.: A tool-rest employed for lathes, planing-machines, &c., in which the tool is securely clamped to a plate capable of motion in one or several directions by means of screws.

slide-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The rod which operates a slide-valve.

slide-rule, *s.* A sliding-rule.

***slide-thrift,** *s.* The same as SLIDE-GROAT (q.v.). (*Statute on Games*, 1541.)

slide-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve which opens or closes by sliding over the port or ports, as the ordinary steam-valve of a steam-engine.

slīd′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slid(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which slides; the part of an instrument or apparatus which slides.

"Whilst he is receiving their homage is . . . fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

slider pump, *s.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

slīd′-ĭng, *slid-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SLIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fitting for sliding; apt to slide.

*2. Slippery, uncertain, fickle. (*Chaucer.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of one who slides.

2. A lapse, a backsliding, a falling away, a transgression.

"Rather proved the *sliding* of your mother
A merriment than a vice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

II. *Mech.:* The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from rolling, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.

sliding baulk, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilge-ways in launching; also called Sliding-plank.

sliding gauge, *s.* An instrument used by mathematical-instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.

sliding-gunter, *s.*

Naut.: A mast with means for mounting on the after side, used with royals, skysails, &c.

sliding-keel, *s* [KEEL, *s.*, II. 3.]

sliding-plank, *s.* The same as SLIDING-BAULK (q.v.).

sliding-pulley, *s.*

Mech.: A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm firmly attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

sliding-relish, *s.*

Music: A grace in old harpsichord music.

sliding-rule, *s.* A scale having two graduated parts, one of which slips upon the other. The numbers are so arranged that, when a given number on one scale is made to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. It is used for gauging and mensuration.

sliding-scale, *s.*

1. The same as SLIDING-RULE (q.v.).

2. A scale of payments varying under certain conditions: as,

(1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise in the price of the goods. [(4).]

(2) A scale of prices for manufactured goods, which is regulated by the rise and fall in the price of the raw material.

(3) A scale of wages which rises and falls in proportion to the rise or fall in the market value of the goods turned out.

(4) *English Economical History:* Two methods for raising the duty on imported wheat and other cereals when they became cheap, and lowering it when they became dear. The first came into operation on July 13, 1828. The highest duty in the scale was £1 5s. 6d. per quarter, when the average price of wheat was under 62s. over all England, and the lowest was 1s., when the average price was 73s. The attempt to substitute a uniform duty of 8s. on wheat overthrew the Melbourne administration on August 30, 1841, and transferred power to Sir Robert Peel, who carried the Act 5 Vict., c. 14, establishing the second sliding-scale. The highest duty was now £1, and took effect when wheat fell below 51s.; the lowest was 1s., when wheat rose above 73s. The Corn Importation Act, 9 & 10 Vict., c. 22, passed June 26, 1846, reduced the duty on wheat to 4s., when the average price was 53s.; but after June 24, 1849, it was to be 1s. whatever the average price, and the impost was abolished in 1869. [CORN-LAWS.]

sliding-seat, *s.*

Rowing: A form of seat of American invention. The thwart is much wider than in the old form of seat, and on the top of it is fixed a glass rod which receives an ivory traveller, firmly screwed to the under side of the seat, which can thus slide backwards and forwards, enabling the rower to make a much longer stroke.

sliding-ways, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The inclined planes down which the vessel slides. They are made of planks three or four inches wide, laid on blocks of wood.

***slie, *sligh,** *a.* [SLY.]

***slīght, *sleīght** (*gh* silent), ***slyght,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [O. Dut. *slicht* = even, plain; *slecht* = slight, simple, vile, of little account; *slichten* = to make even or plain; O. Fries. *sliucht* = slight; O. L. Ger. *sligt* = even, smooth, simple, silly, poor, bad; Icel. *sléttr* = flat, smooth, level, worthless, slight; Dan. *slet* = flat, level, bad; Sw. *slät* = smooth, level, plain, worthless, slight; Goth. *slaihts* = smooth; Ger. *schlicht* = smooth, sleek, plain, homely.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Trifling, inconsiderable, small, insignificant; of little importance or account.

"In some *slight* measure."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Not strong, forcible, or violent; gentle, feeble, light: as, a *slight* impulse, a *slight* blow.

3. Not severe, violent, or very painful; not dangerous: as, a *slight* pain, a *slight* illness.

4. Not firm, lasting, or enduring; perishable.

*5. Paltry, contemptible, worthless, frivolous.

"Away, *slight* man!" *Shakesp.: Jul. Cæsar*, iv. 3.

6. Not thorough, close, or exhaustive; superficial, careless, negligent: as, a *slight* examination.

*7. Careless, negligent.

"We have been too *slight* in sufferance."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

*8. Foolish, silly, weak in intellect.

*9. Contemptuous, disdainful.

10. Not stout or heavy; slender, slim: as, a *slight* figure.

*B. *As adv.:* Slightly, little

"Is Cæsar with Antonius prized so *slight*?"
Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

C. *As subst.:* A moderate degree of contempt manifested, especially by neglect, indifference, oversight, or inattention; neglect, disregard, scorn; a slight insult or act of contempt.

"In fiery spirits, *slights*, though few
And thoughtless, will disturb repose."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 13.

slīght (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [SLIGHT, *a.*]

*1. To overthrow; to dismantle, as a fortress; to raze.

"They *slighted* and demolished all the works of that garrison."—*Clarendon: History*, ii. 483.

2. To treat as of little value or importance; to treat with neglect or superciliousness; to disregard as unworthy of notice or consideration; to put a slight upon.

"That *slighting* and despising the things that are present, for the love that he hath to his Master's service."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*3. To throw, as of no value.

"The rogues *slighted* me into the river."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

*¶ *To slight over:* To treat carelessly; to run over in haste; to perform superficially or perfunctorily.

"These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado."—*Bacon: Essays.*

slīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [SLEIGHT.]

***slīght′-en** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *slight*, *a.*; *-en.*] To slight, to disregard.

"It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten*, or deny their powers."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 10.

slīght′-ẽr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *slight*, v.; *-er.*] One who slights or neglects.

"I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 102.

***slīght′-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [SLEIGHTFUL.]

slīght′-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [SLIGHT, *v.*]

slīght'-ĭng-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *slighting; -ly.*] In a slighting manner; with neglect, disregard, or disrespect.

"A person whom we esteemed our friend has spoken *slightingly* of us."—*Knox: Essay* 25.

slīght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), ***sleight-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *slight*, a.; *-ly.*] In a slight manner or degree: as,

(1) In a small degree; not strongly, violently, or dangerously; inconsiderably.

"If I gall him *slightly*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(2) Carelessly, negligently, superficially; not thoroughly or exhaustively.

"I haue not *sleightly* looked, but by many yeres studied and aduisedly considered."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,435.

* (3) Slightingly, contemptuously, thoughtlessly.

"You were to blame,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

slīght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *slight*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being slight or inconsiderable; want or absence of force, strength, or violence: as, the *slightness* of a blow.

2. Negligence; want of thoroughness or exhaustiveness; superficialness.

"Experience has given us a better opinion of it, than I fear the *slightness* of the preparation will as yet allow you."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 231.

* 3. Trifling, frivolity.

"Give way the while
To unstable *slightness*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

***slīght'-ȳ** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *slight*, a.; *-y.*]

1. Superficial, slight.

"This slothful and *slighty* way."—*Echard: Obs. on Answer to Contempt of Clergy*, p. 134.

2. Trifling, inconsiderable.

slīke, *a.* [A corrupt. of *so-like* = such (q.v.).] Such.

"Wha herkned ever *slike* a ferly thing?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,128.

slīk'-ĕn-sīde, *s.* [Slickenside.]

slī'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sly; -ly.*] In a sly or cunning manner; cunningly, artfully; with artful or dexterous secrecy.

"Full *slily* smiled the observant page."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 34.

slĭm, *a.* [O. Dut. *slim* = awry, crafty; Dan. & Sw. *slem* = bad, vile, worthless; Icel. *slæmr* = vile, bad; Ger. *schlimm* = bad, evil, arch, cunning.]

*1. Slight, weak, feeble, poor, unsubstantial.

"Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a *slim* excuse."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

2. Worthless, bad. (*Prov.*)

3. Slender, thin; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height.

slīme, * **slim,** * **slyme,** *s.* [A.S. *slím*; cogn. with Dut. *slijm* = phlegm, slime; Icel. *slím*; Sw. *slem*; Dan. *slim* = mucus; Ger. *schleim.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance: as,

(1) Soft, moist, and sticky earth; viscous mud.

"His fattie waves doe fertile *slime* outwell."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 21.

(2) Asphalt or bitumen.

"*Slyme* was a fatnesse that issued out of the earth, like vnto tarre."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 6.

(3) A mucous, viscous substance, exuded from the bodies of certain animals.

"The soft *slime* of the snail hardens."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of a clinging and offensive nature, as cringing or fawning words or actions, the reproach that follows evil-doing, &c.

"The *slime* that sticks on filthy deeds."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

II. *Metall.:* The common name among miners for the mud obtained by wet grinding or stamping the ores of the precious metals.

slime-pit, * **slyme-pitte,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An asphalt or bitumen pit.

"The vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*."—*Genesis* xiv. 10.

2. *Metall.:* A labyrinth. [Labyrinth, *s.*, II. 3.]

slime-separator, *s.* [Separator, II. 2 (2).]

***slīme,** *v.t.* [Slime, *s.*] To cover with, or as with slime; to make slimy.

slīm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slimy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slimy; slime, viscosity.

"Procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's *sliminess*."—*Austin: Hæc Homo*, p. 47. (*Richardson.*)

† **slīm'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *slim; -ly.*] Thinly, sparsely, scantily.

"The farewell all-night meetings which were held in a small church here were *slimly* attended."—*Daily News*, Dec. 13, 1886.

slīm'-mĕr, *a.* [Slim.] [Cf. Ger. *schlimmer* = sorry, paltry.] Delicate; easily hurt. (*Prov.*)

* **slīm'-mish,** *a.* [Eng. *slim; -ish.*] Somewhat slim.

slīm'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slim; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slim.

slī-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Slimon, its discoverer.]

Palæont.: A genus of Eurypterida, having the antennæ simple and the telson bilobate. Found in the Upper Silurian of Lanarkshire. Dr. Henry Woodward (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 36) puts the known species at three.

slīm'-sȳ, *a.* [Slim.] Flimsy, frail. (Frequently applied to cotton and other cloth.) (*Amer.*)

slīm'-ȳ, * **slim-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *slim(e); -y.*] Consisting of or abounding with slime; of the nature of slime; overspread with slime; glutinous; in botany, mucous (q.v.).

"Reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

slī'-nĕss, *s.* [Slyness.]

slĭng (1), * **sleng,** * **slynge,** *s.* [Dut. *slinger*; Sw. *slunga*; Icel. *slanga*; O. H. Ger. *slinga.*] [Sling, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke, as if made with a swing.

"The deadly *sling* of the hailstones."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

2. A short leather strap having a string secured to each end, by which a stone is hurled. The stone lying in the strap, which has a central aperture to receive it, the sling is rapidly whirled, the ends of the two strings being held in the hand, and when one string is released, the stone flies off at a tangent. The velocity of the projectile is computed from the length of the radius and rate of revolution.

"The most common [engine] in field engagements was a *sling*; which we are told by some, was invented by the natives of the Balearian islands, where it was managed with so great art and dexterity, that young children were not allowed any food by their mothers, till they could *sling* it down from the beam, where it was placed."—*Potter: Antiq. Greece*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

¶ The skill of the left-handed Benjamites in using a sling is mentioned in Judges xx. 16. A sling was the weapon which David used with fatal effect against Goliath. In ancient times the best slingers were believed to be the natives of the Balearic isles. (See extract.)

3. The strap by which a rifle is supported on the shoulders.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A device for holding articles securely while being hoisted or lowered. It is usually of rope, but frequently a chain having hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope, is employed. For embarking or disembarking horses or cattle, the slings have a canvas band which forms a cradle for the animal.

2. *Naut.:* The chain, clamp, or rope which supports a mast. To sling the yards for action is to secure them at the slings by iron chains fitted for the purpose.

3. *Surg.:* A looped bandage or handkerchief placed around the neck to support a wounded arm: as, To carry one's arm in a *sling.*

¶ (1) *Boat slings:*

Naut.: Strong ropes furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.

(2) *Slings of a yard:* [Sling (1), *s.*, II. 2.].

sling-cart, *s.*

Ordn.: A two-wheeled vehicle used for transporting cannon, &c., short distances. It has a strong, upwardly curved iron axle, through which passes a perpendicular elevating-screw. The breech of the gun is slung beneath the axle, and the muzzle beneath the pole, and it is raised from the ground by turning the screw.

sling-dog, *s.* An iron hook with a fang at one end, and an eye at the other for a rope. Used in pairs for hoisting, hauling, rafting, &c.

* **sling-man,** *s.* A slinger. (*Sylvester.*)

* **sling-stone,** *s.* A stone hurled from a sling.

"The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling-stones* are turned with him into stubble."—*Job* xli. 28.

slĭng (2), *s.* [Cf. Low Ger. *slingen*; Ger. *schlingen* = to drink, to swallow.] An American drink. [Gin-sling.]

slĭng (pa. t. * *slang, slung*, pa. par. * *slongen, slung*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *slingan* (pa. t. *slang*, pa. par. *slungen*); cogn. with Dut. *slingeren* = to toss, to sling; Icel. *slyngva, slöngva* (pa. t. *slöng, slaung*, pa. par. *slunginn*) = to sling, to throw; Dan. *slynge*; Sw. *slunga*; Ger. *schlingen* (pa. t. *schlang*, pa. par. *geschlungen*). Prob. from the same root as *slide, slip, slink*, and *sleek.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw, to hurl, to cast.

2. *Specif.:* To hurl or throw with or from a sling.

"Every one could *sling* stones at an hair breadth and not miss."—*Judges* xx. 16.

3. To hang, so as to swing; to suspend in slings.

"The yard is *slung* nearly in the middle, or upon an equipoise."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing moved; to place in or move by slings in order to hoist, lower, or move from one position to another.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To move with long, swinging, or elastic strides.

slĭng'-ẽr, * **slyng-er,** *s.* [Eng. *sling*, v.; *-er.*] One who slings; one who uses or is skilled in the use of a sling.

"They repulsed the cavalry, cut the archers and *slingers* to pieces."—*Bladen: Cæsar's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

slĭng'-ĭng, *a.* [Sling, *v.*] A term applied to a long, swinging, elastic pace, in which much ground is covered with apparently little exertion; swinging: as, a *slinging* trot.

slĭnk, * **slinke,** * **sclynk,** (pa. t. * *slank, slunk*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *slincan*; cogn. with Low Ger. *sliken* (pa. t. *sleek*, pa. par. *sleken*) = to slink, to creep, to crawl, to sneak; Ger. *schleichen* (pa. t. *schlich*, pa. par. *geschlichen*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sneak or creep away meanly or timidly.

"And by a postern gate he *slunk* away."
Wordsworth: Horn of Egremont.

2. To miscarry; to slip or cast the young. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Swedes have not proved a cheap food when ewes in lamb have *slinked* after living on them."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To cast prematurely. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Sometimes all cows in a dairy *slink* their calves, yet the farmer cannot account for it."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

slĭnk, *a.* & *s.* [Slink, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Produced prematurely.

"This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c., yet it may be found in *slink* calves."—*Student*, vol. i., p. 340.

2. Thin, slender, lean, hungry.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A sneak; a mean, paltry fellow.

"He has no settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for the twelvemouth; he's but *slink*, I doubt."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. A calf, or other animal brought forth prematurely; the flesh of such an animal; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved. (*Prov.*)

"A *slink* being a cast-calf."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

3. Diseased meat; meat unfit for human food.

slink-butcher, *s.* One who slaughters diseased animals and sends their carcases to markets.

"There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 14, 1886, p. 4.

slĭnk'-ĭe, slĭnk'-ў, *a.* [SLINK, *a.*; cf. Dut. *slunken* = gaunt, thin; Ger. *schlank* = slender.] Thin, lank, lean.

slip, slippe (pa. t. **slope*, *slipped*, pa. par. *slipped*, **slippen*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *slipan* (pa. t. *slâp*, pa. par. *slipen*); cogn. with Dan. *slippen* = to slip, to escape; Icel. *sleppa* = (tr.) to let slip, (intr.), to slip, to escape, to fail, to miss; Dan. *slippe* = to let go, to escape; Sw. *slippa* = to get rid of, to escape; O. H. Ger. *slîfan*; M. H. Ger. *slîfen*; Ger. *schleifen* = to slide, to glance, to glide; also Goth. *sliupan* = to slip or creep into; A.S. *sleópan*, *slúpan*; Dut. *sluipen* = to sneak; Ger. *schlüpfen* = to slip, to glide.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move along the surface of anything without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide, to glide.

2. To slide, to miss one's step, to fall down; not to tread firmly.

"His foot *slipt*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vii. 48.

3. To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to glide. (Followed by *away*.)

"And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd away*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 951.

4. To move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like. (Followed by *out*.)

"Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips out* again."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

5. To pass through neglect, inattention, or oversight.

"Thirdly, there is always a certain proportion of Bills which may be said to *slip* through both Houses, and to receive the Royal assent."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1875.

6. To pass unnoticed.

"Let him let the matter *slip*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

7. To depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink off. (Followed by *away*.)

"When Judas saw that his host *slipt away*, he was sore troubled."—1 *Maccabees* ix. 7.

8. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; to be lost.

"Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*."—*Watts: Education.*

9. To enter or be admitted by oversight. (Followed by *in* or *into*.)

"Some mistakes may have *slipt into* it; but others will be prevented."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

10. To fall into error, fault, crime, or sin; to backslide.

"If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to slip; to convey gently or secretly. (Followed by *in*.)

"We *slipped* in a couple of No. 4 cartridges."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. In cricket, to play a ball so that it shall run towards or through the slips.

3. To let loose from, or as from slips.

"Many a grand greyhound is very shy of being taken up when once *slipped*."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 249.

4. To throw off; to disengage one's self from.

"Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle and ran away."—*Swift.*

*5. To lose by neglect or negligence; to allow to escape.

"Let us not *slip* the occasion."—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

*6. To pass over negligently; to omit by negligence.

"I had almost *slipped* the hour."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

7. To make abortion of; to miscarry with. Used of a beast: as, To *slip* a calf.

8. To cut a slip or slips from; to make a slip or slips of for planting.

"The branches also may be *slipped* and planted."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*9. To set loose, to free.

"From which [yoke] even here I *slip* my weary neck." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

¶ To *slip* and *slide* are lateral movements of the feet, but to *glide* is the movement of the whole body. A person *glides* along the surface of the ice when he *slides*; a vessel *glides* along through the water. In the moral and figurative application, a person *slips* who commits unintentional errors; he *slides* into a course of life who willingly, and yet without difficulty, falls into the practice and habits which are recommended; he *glides* though life if he pursue his course smoothly and without interruption.—*Crabb.*

¶ (1) *To let slip:* [LET (1), *v.*, ¶ 10.].

(2) *To slip a cable:* [CABLE, *s.*, ¶ 11.]

(3) *To slip collar:* [COLLAR, *s.*, III. 2.]

(4) *To slip off:* To take off quietly, noiselessly, or hastily: as, To *slip off* one's clothes.

(5) *To slip on:* To put on quietly or hastily: as, To *slip on* one's clothes.

* (6) *To slip the breath or wind:* To die.

(7) *To slip the leash:* To disengage one's self as from a leash or noose; hence, to free one's self from all restraining influences.

slip, *s.* [SLIP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of slipping.

2. An unintentional error or fault; a mistake made through inadvertence.

"Mistake in the names by a *slip* of the pen."
Byrom: Patronage of England.

3. A false step, a fault, an offence, an indiscretion.

"'Tis a venial *slip*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

4. A twig separated from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion, a cutting.

"A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

5. A scion, a descendant.

"The girlish *slip* of a Sicilian bride,
From Otho's house, he carried to reside
At Mantua." *Browning: Sordello*, bk. ii.

6. A leash or string by which a dog is held. (Usually in the plural.)

"I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

7. Anything easily slipped on or off: as—

(1) A loose kind of garment worn by a woman.

(2) A child's pinafore.

(3) A loose covering or case: as, the covering of a pillow.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow-*slip* to the edge of the cliff, and the *slip* opened, so that he might have his choice, whether to remain a captive or to take the leap."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 213.

(4) A slip-carriage (q.v.).

8. A long, narrow piece; a strip, a streak.

"An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

9. A long, narrow seat or pew, often without any door, in churches. (*Amer.*)

10. A space between wharves or jetties, in which ships or ferry-boats may lie to receive or discharge cargo or passengers. (*Amer.*)

*11. A narrow passage between two buildings. (*Prov.*)

*12. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver.

13. A particular quantity of yarn. (*Local.*)

14. The fine mud from a grindstone trough. (*Prov.*)

15. A young sole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The end of the twine to which the sheets are sewed, serving to attach the book to the boards.

2. *Cricket:* One of two fielders who stand behind and on the off side of the wicket. Short-*slip* stands close up to the wicket, and is backed up by long-*slip*.

"Was missed at *slip* in the new bowler's third over."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

3. *Geol.:* The slipping of the strata downward on one side of a fault or dislocation, or the appearance presented by the strata which have done so. [LANDSLIP.]

4. *Hydr.-eng.:* An inclined plane on which a vessel in its cradle is supported while on the stocks building, or upon which it is hauled for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c. It generally consists of a carriage or cradle with thick wheels, which run upon rails laid on an inclined plane.

5. *Insurance:* A note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance.

6. *Naut.:* The difference between the speed of the propeller and that of the vessel, due to the retreat of the resisting body under the impact of the propeller.

¶ *Negative slip* is when the speed of the vessel is apparently greater than that of the propeller. This occurs when, owing to the bad lines of the vessel, a body of dead water is created, which follows in her wake.

7. *Pottery:*

(1) Fluid material for making porcelain. It consists of finely-ground flint or of clay. The flint is calcined, stamped, and ground in water. Clay is mixed with water, and mechanically divided until it makes a creamy fluid.

"These are lead glazed, rudely painted or with single colours, and in some instances 'sgraffiato,' proving that the use of a white *slip*, or 'engobe, was known in Italy at that period."—*Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 23.

(2) The coloured clays used to fill up the depressed pattern in the face of a tile which is to be ornamented by encaustic.

8. *Print.:* Matter in column printed from the galley on slips of paper for revision, when the corrections are likely to be extensive, and to affect the paging.

9. *Shipbuild.:* A place having a slope to a harbour or a river, at a proper angle, for the launch from it of a ship; a building-slip.

10. *Theat.* (*Pl.*): That part of a theatre from which the scenery is slipped on; also that part where the actors stand before entering on the scene.

"Go at half price to the *slips* at the City Theatre."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Making a Night of it.*

¶ *To give the slip:* To escape from; to evade.

"In agonies of fear lest our stag should *give us the slip*."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

* **slip-along,** *a.* Slip-shod.

* **slip-board,** *s.* A board sliding in grooves.

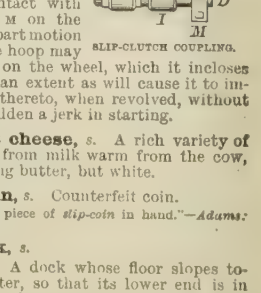
"I ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air."—*Swift: Gulliver.*

slip-carriage, *s.*

Railway: A carriage attached to an express train in such a manner that it may be detached, and put down passengers at a station through which the rest of the train passes without stopping. (*English.*)

slip-clutch coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of coupling belonging to the class of friction couplings. In the figure a hoop F, on the shaft G, is set in motion by the bayonet C D E, which is slipped upon the shaft A, the rods C D sliding in holes in the cross-head H B I, which is keyed fast to the shaft A. When the bayonets project, as in the illustration, they come in contact with the studs L M on the hoop, and impart motion thereto. The hoop may be tightened on the wheel, which it incloses to just such an extent as will cause it to impart motion thereto, when revolved, without giving too sudden a jerk in starting.



SLIP-CLUTCH COUPLING.

slip-coat cheese, *s.* A rich variety of cheese, made from milk warm from the cow, and resembling butter, but white.

* **slip-coin,** *s.* Counterfeit coin.

"To take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand."—*Adams: Works*, i. 247.

slip dock, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water and its upper end above high-water mark. On the floor of the slip are four parallel rails to support the cradle.

slip-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A hook which grasps a chain-cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, a sliding ring, or otherwise.

slip kiln, *s.*

Pottery: An oblong trough of stone or brick, bottomed with fire-tiles, and heated by a furnace beneath. It is used for evaporating slip to a workable consistence.

slip-knot, *s.* A knot which slips along the line or rope around which it is made.

"They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slip-knot*, that no more line turn off."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

slip-link, *s.* A connecting link which allows a certain freedom of motion.

slip-on, *s.* A great coat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak. (*West Scotch.*)

slip-rope, *s.*

Naut. : A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping the cable.

slip-shackle, *s.*

Naut. : A shackle having a lever-bolt which may be let go suddenly when required.

* **slip-skin,** *a.* Slippery, evasive.

"A pretty *slip-skin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass."—*Milton: Animad. on Remons. Defence.*

* **slip-slap,** *v.t.* To slap repeatedly.

* **slip-slop,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.* : Slipshod, slovenly.

B. *As subst.* : A blunder.

* **slip-sloppy,** *a.* Wet, splashy.

slip-stopper, *s.*

Naut. : Apparatus for suddenly letting go the anchor out of its lashings when it is required to drop it.

* **slip-thrift,** *s.* A spendthrift, a prodigal.

"Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking *slip-thrifts*, and Belials."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 273.

slip-way, *s.*

Shipbuild. : One of the pair of parallel, inclined platforms of timber, firmly founded on the floor of the slip, and kept steady in their positions by shores. Their inclination varies from 1 in 12 for small ships to 1 in 24 for the largest. The breadth may be four feet and under, according to the size of the vessel.

slĭpped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SLIP, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adjective* :

Her. : An epithet applied to a flower or branch depicted as torn from the stalk.

slĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slip*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which slips or lets slip: specif., in coursing, the official who holds a couple of greyhounds in the slips or leash, and lets both go at the same instant, on a given signal, after the hare.

"If one dog gets out of the slips, the *slipper* is not allowed to let the other go."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 249.

2. A covering for the foot, into or out of which the foot can be easily slipped. It does not extend so high up as the ankle-joint, and is unprovided with a fastening.

"Meanwhile the master porter wide display'd
Great store of caps, of *slippers*, and of gowns."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 26.

3. A brake-shoe for a wheel in descending a hill.

4. A kind of apron or pinafore for children, to be slipped on over their other clothes to keep them clean; a slip.

5. The same as SLIPPER-PLANT (q.v.).

slipper-animalcule, *s.*

Zool. : *Paramœcium aurelia.*

slipper-bath, *s.* A bath, usually of tinned iron or zinc plates, and shaped like a high shoe, so as to enable the bather to take a half-horizontal, half-vertical position.

slipper-plant, slipper-spurge, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Pedilanthus (q.v.).

slipper-shell, *s.*

Zool. : The genus Crepidula (q.v.).

* **slĭp'-pĕr,** * **slyp-per,** *a.* [A.S. *sliper.*] Slippery.

"I know they bee *slipper* that I have to do wyth, and there is no holde of them."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 283.

slĭp'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *slipper*, s.; *-ed.*] Having or wearing slippers.

"The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

slĭp'-pĕr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *slippery*; *-ly.*] In a slippery manner.

slĭp'-pĕr-ĭ-nĕss, * **slip-per-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *slippery*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being slippery; a state of surface rendering it easy to slip or slide; smoothness, lubricity.

"The smoothness and *slipperiness* of the surfaces."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 367.

* 2. Glibness; readiness or liability to slip.

"We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. Readiness or disposition to use evasions, or the like; lubricity or uncertainty of character.

4. Uncertainty, instability, changeableness.

slĭp'-pĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *slipper*, and *wort.*]

Bot. : The genus Calceolaria.

slĭp'-pĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *slipper*; *-y.*]

1. Having a surface of such a state as to render it easy for any body to slip or slide along it easily; allowing or causing anything to slip, slide, or move smoothly along on the surface with little friction; smooth.

"Sanguine streams the *slippery* ground embrue."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 1,003

2. Difficult to hold in consequence of lubricity: as, The eel is *slippery.*

3. Not affording firm footing, standing, or support.

"My credit now stands on such *slippery* ground."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

* 4. Liable to slip; not standing firm.

"Being *slippery* standers."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

* 5. Unstable, uncertain, mutable.

"O world, thy *slippery* turns!"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

6. Ready or disposed to use evasions, subterfuges, or tricks; not to be depended on; artful, cunning, untrustworthy; that cannot be kept or bound to one statement or line of conduct.

* 7. Not sure or certain in its effect.

"One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones."—*L'Estrange.*

* 8. Wanton, unchaste.

"My wife is *slippery.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

slĭp'-pĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slippy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slippy or slippery; slipperiness.

slĭp'-pў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *slip*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.* : Slippery, smooth.

"The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious."—*Floyer.*

B. *As subst.* : A free translation of Nivose, the fourth month of the French Republican year.

slĭp'-shŏd, *a.* [Eng. *slip*, and *shod.*]

1. *Lit.* : Wearing slippers or shoes down at heel.

"The shiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,
With *slipshod* heels." *Cowper: Truth*, 144.

2. *Fig.* : Careless, slovenly in manner, style, &c.

"Stilted phraseology is preferable to *slipshod.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

* **slĭp'-shŏe,** *s.* [Eng. *slip*, and *shoe.*] A slipper.

* **slĭp'-slŏp,** *s.* & *a.* [A redup. of *slop* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive* :

1. Bad, poor liquor.

2. Feeble composition.

B. *As adj.* : Poor, feeble, jejune.

* **slĭp'-strĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *slip*, and *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal.

"One owed to the gallows." (*Trench.*)

"Well, *slip-string*, I shall meet with you."
Beaum. & Flet.: A King & No King, ii.

* **slĭsh,** *s.* [A lighter form of *slash* (q.v.).] A cut, a slash.

"This a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

slĭt, * **slitte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *slítan* (pa. t. *slát*, pa. par. *sliten*); Icel. *slita* (pa. t. *sleit*, pa. par. *slitinn*); Dan. *slide*; Sw. *slita*; Dut. *slijten*; O. H. Ger., *slizan*; Ger. *schleissen.* From the same root as *slate*, *slash*, *slice.*]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips.

2. To cut or make a long cut or fissure in or upon.

"And saw'd the *slitting* of his nose,
By timely changing of his clothes."
King: Art of Love, v.

3. To cut generally; to divide by cutting.

"Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life."
Milton: Lycidas, 75.

slĭt, * **slitte,** *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A.S. *slite* = a slit.] [SLIT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adj.* : Divided; specif., in Botany, split up into narrow, pointed segments.

C. *As substantive* :

1. A long cut or narrow opening.

"We made it to move in a perpendicular *slit* in a piece of pasteboard."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 252.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.

slit-deal, *s.*

Carp. : A 1¼ inch plank cut into two boards.

Slit-deal plane : A tonguing or grooving plane.

slit-planting, *s.* A method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil by means of a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

slit-shell, *s.*

Zool. : The genus Pleurotomaria (q.v.). The scientific and the popular name refer to a deep slit in the outer lip, which, as the shell grows, is gradually filled up, and forms a distinct band round the whorls.

slĭth'-ĕr, *v.i.* [SLIDDER.] To slide, to glide.

"You could not estimate the distance or direction to which your horse might *slither.*"—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

slĭth'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *slither*; *-y.*] Slippery. (*Prov.*)

slĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slit*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which slits; specif., a slitting-machine (q.v.).

slĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SLIT, *v.*]

slitting-file, *s.* A lozenge-shaped file.

slitting-gauge, *s.*

Saddlery : A tool used to cut straps of any given width from the hide.

slitting-machine, *s.*

1. *Metal-work.* : A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods or other purposes.

2. *Leather* : A machine for cutting leather into strips or thongs.

slitting-mill, *s.*

1. *Gem-cutting* : [LAPIDARY'S MILL].

2. *Metal-work.* : A slitting-machine.

slitting plane, *s.*

Carp. : A tool for cutting boards, &c., into strips.

slitting-roller, *s.* One of a pair of reciprocating rollers for cutting into strips material fed between them.

slitting-saw, *s.*

Wood-work. : A machine for slitting scantling, boards, &c., into thin planks.

slīve (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *slífan* (pa. t. *slíf*, pa. par. *slifen*).] To cut, to cleave, to split, to rend.

slīve (2), *v.i.* [Cf. Ger. *schleifen* = to glide.] To sneak, to skulk, to creep; to idle away time. (*Prov.*)

"I minded her when she *slived* off." —*Centlivre: Platonick Lady*, iv.

slīve, *s.* [SLIVE (1), *v.*] A slice, a chip. (*Prov.*)

slīv'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [SLIVER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.* : To cut or divide into long, thin pieces; to cut into very small pieces; to slit, to slice, to rend, to tear up.

"Gall of goat, and slips of yew,
Slivered in the moon's eclipse."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.* : To split; to become split.

"The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 79.

slīv'-ĕr, *s.* [A dimin. of *slive*, s. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. A long piece cut or torn off; a slice, a slive.

2. A small branch.

"There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *Spinning* : A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition, ready for slubbing and roving, preparatory to being spun.

sliver-box, *s.* The machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are lapped on each other and then elongated.

slĭv'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SLIVER, *s.*]

slivering-machine, *s.*

Wood-work.: A machine for cutting splints, slivers, or shreds of wood for various purposes.

*** slō,** *v.t.* [SLAY, *v.*]

*** slō,** *s.* [SLOE.]

slōak, slōak'-ạn, *s.* [SLOKAN.]

slōam, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A layer of earth between coal-seams.

slōan'-ē-ạ, *s.* [Named after Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), President of the Royal Society, whose natural history collection, sold to the nation, became the nucleus of those in the British Museum.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sloanidæ (q.v.). Leaves feather-veined; flowers axillary, in racemes, panicles, or clusters, white or greenish-yellow; species more than thirty; fruit from the size of a hazel-nut to that of an orange, bristly, four-celled, four-seeded. Tropical American trees, often above a hundred feet high, with very hard wood. *Sloanea jamaicensis* is the Break-axe or Ironwood. The fruit of *S. dentata* is eaten, and the inner bark of the tree, which is astringent, is given in dysentery.

slōan'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sloan(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Tileæ.

slōan'-ite, *s.* [After the Chevalier Sloane, of Florence; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in radiated masses in fissures of the *gabbro rosso* of Tuscany. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 2·441; lustre, pearly; colour, white; opaque. Compos.: silica, 42·7; alumina, 34·9; lime, 11·4; water, 11·0 = 100.

*** slōap' lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sloap* = *slope*; *-ly.*] Slopingly.

slōat, *s.* [A variant of *slat* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *slaate* = a pole, a stem.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; specif., one of the cross pieces in the frame forming the bottom of a cart or wagon-bed.

slŏb (1), *s.* [Gael. *slaib* = mud.] Mud; muddy land.

slŏb (2), *s.* An untidy, ungainly, or worthless person. (*U. S. Slang.*)

slŏb' bẽr, *s.* [SLABBER, *s.*] Slaver, slabber; liquor spilled; drivel.

slŏb'-bẽr, *v.t. & i.* [SLABBER, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To slaver, to slabber; to drivel upon.

"The cook that *slobbers* his beard with sack-posset."
—King: Art of Cookery, lett. vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To slaver, to drivel, to dote; to be weak or foolish.

"When, bless each little *slobbering* mouth,
It had not cut a single tooth."
Mason: Dean & Squire.

¶ *To slobber over work:* To do work in a careless, slovenly manner.

slŏb'-bẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slobber*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who slobbers; a driveller.

2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. (*Prov.*)

slŏb' bẽr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *slobber*; *-y.*] Moist, muddy, sloppy.

"To buy a *slobbery* and a dirty farm."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

slŏck, slŏck'-ẹn, slok-en, *v.t.* [Icel. *slokna* = to be extinguished.] [SLAKE.] To quench, to slake, to allay.

"The blue bowl . . . that will *sloken* all their drouth."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xiv.

ṫ̄lŏck' ĭng, *pr. par.*, or *a.* [SLOCK.]

slocking-stone, *s.*

Mining: A piece of rich ore extracted, or pretended to be extracted, from a certain mine, and displayed to induce persons to take shares in such mine.

slōe, slō, *s.* [A.S. *slá*, pl. *slán*; Dut. *slee, sleeuwe*; Dan. *slaaen*; Sw. *slån*; Ger. *schlehe*; O. H. Ger. *slêha*, from Low Ger. *slee, slei*; N. H. Ger. *schleh*; Dut. *sleeuw*; Sw. *slo* = harsh, blunt, dull.]

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosa*, or the tree which bears it. The latter has black bark, divaricate branches, all spinescent; finely-serrulate leaves, convolute when young, at last glabrous beneath; pedicels solitary or in pairs, glabrous; flowers appearing before the leaves; petals obovate, white; berry globose, half an inch in diameter, black, covered with bloom, very austere. Found in Europe in hedges, coppices, and woods. Called also Blackthorn, and, more rarely, Blackthorn May (q.v.). There is a species of Sole (*P. umbellata*) found in the southern United States, which bears a pleasant fruit, of black or red color.

sloe-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Aleucis pictaria*, found in the south of England. The caterpillar feeds on the sloe.

slŏg, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To hit hard. (*Slang.*)

slō' gạn, *s.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, from *sluagh* = a host, an army, and *gairm* = a call, an outcry.] The war-cry or gathering cry of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

"The popular *slogans* on both sides were indefatigably repeated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*** slog ard-ie,** *s.* [SLUGGARDY.]

slŏg'-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *slog*; *-er.*]

1. One who slogs; a hard hitter.

"He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball."—*Standard*, Dec. 1, 1885.

2. A second-class racing boat at Cambridge, corresponding to the torpids at Oxford. (*Univ. slang.*)

slŏg'-wood, *s.* [Scotch *slogg* = a slough, a quagmire (?), and Eng. *wood.*]

Bot.: *Hufelandia pendula*, one of the Lauraceæ.

slōke, slouk, slok-aun, slake, *s.* [Sw. *slak* = loose (?).]

Bot.: *Porphyra laciniata.* (*Scotch.*) [SLAKE, GREEN-SLOKE.]

slok-en, *v.t.* [SLOCK.]

slom ber, *s. & v.* [SLUMBER.]

sloô, *s.* [SLOUGH (1).]

*** sloôm,** *s.* [A.S. *sluma* = slumber (q.v.).] Slumber.

sloôm'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *sloom*; *-y.*] Sluggish, slo.. (*Prov.*)

sloôp, * sloope, *s.* [Dut. *sloep*; O. Dut. *sloepe, sloepken*; prob. a contract. of Fr. *chaloupe*; Eng. *shallop* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib-stay and standing bowsprit, which the cutter has not.

"And besides at this island we might build canoas, it being plentifully stored with large cedars for such a purpose, and for this reason the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build *sloops*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1680).

¶ *Sloop-of-war:* In the modern navy, a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-boat, generally under the command of a commander. Formerly sloops-of-war carried from ten to eighteen guns, but since the introduction of steam-ships the number of guns has ceased to be distinctive. The term is now practically out of use, except in referring to the few wooden vessels of this type still remaining in commission.

slŏp, *v.t. & i.* [SLOP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To spill or cause to overflow, as a liquid.

* 2. To drink grossly and greedily.

3. To spill liquid upon; to soil by spilling liquid upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid by the motion of the vessel containing it. (Generally with *over.*)

slŏp (1), *s.* [A.S. *sloppe, sluppe* = the sloppy drippings of a cow; prob. allied to *slab, slabber, slaver*, and *slobber*; cf. Icel. *slop* = slimy offal of fish; *slipja* = slime; Gael. & Irish *slaib* = mire, mud.]

1. Water carelessly thrown about or spilt, as on a table, &c.; a puddle, a soiled spot.

2. Poor liquor; liquid food, such as broth, milk, &c., given to invalids. (Generally in the plural.)

3. (*Pl.*): The waste, dirty water of a house.

slop basin, slop bowl, *s.* A basin or vessel into which the dregs from the tea or coffee-cups are emptied.

slop pail, *s.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops, or for chamber use.

slŏp (2), *** sloppe,** *s.* [Icel. *sloppr* = a slop, gown, loose, trailing garment; *yfirsloppr* = an outer gown; A.S. *slype, slÿpe*, from *slúpan* = to glide; Dan. *sleb* = a train, from *slebe* = to trail; Ger. *schleppe* = a train, from *schleppen* = to trail.]

1. A smock-frock.

2. Any kind of outer garment made of linen; a night-gown; a kind of cloak or mantle.

"Rhymes are guards on wanton Cupid's hose:
Disfigure not his *slop*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

3. (*Pl.*): A loose lower garment; wide breeches.

"He had nothing upon him but a pair of *slops*, and upon his body a goat skin."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

4. (*Pl.*): Ready-made clothing.

5. (*Pl.*): In the navy, the clothes and bedding of a sailor; they are supplied to the men at cost price.

6. A tailor. (*Slang.*)

slop book, *s.* In the navy, a register of the slop clothing, soap, and tobacco, served to the men; also of the religious books supplied.

slop-room, *s.*

Naut.: The room in which the slops are kept for the ship's company.

slop-work, *s.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

"Worse done than if sent to the worst *slop-work* shop in the East-end."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

slŏp (3), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of *esclop*, a term used in the back-slang of the lower classes for a policeman. It is an attempt to render the backward spelling of the word *police* pronounceable. [SLANG (2), *s.*, ¶ (1).]

slŏp (4), *s.* [SLIP, *s.*, II. 7 (1).]

slōpe, *s. & a.* [Prob. from A.S. *slâp*, pa. t. of *slîpan* = to slip.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An oblique direction, especially a direction downwards.

2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface makes an angle with the horizon.

"His army was drawn up on the *slope* of a hill, which was almost surrounded by red bog."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil-eng.:* An inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment.

2. *Mining:* The dip or inclination of a stratum or vein of ore.

3. *Fort.:* The inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal position; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon.

"Murmuring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 261.

slope-level, *s.* [CLINOMETER, 1.]

slōpe, *v.t. & i.* [SLOPE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form with a slope; to form to obliquity or declivity.

2. To direct obliquely; to bend down.

"The star that rose, at evening, bright,
Toward heaven's descent had *sloped* his west'ring wheel." *Milton: Lycidas*, 33.

3. To give the slip to; to defraud by running away: as, To *slope* a shopkeeper. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined; to descend in an oblique, sloping, or slanting direction.

"Broad in the beam, but *sloping* aft
With graceful curve and slow degrees."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. To run away; to decamp, to bolt. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To slope arms:*

Mil.: To carry the rifle obliquely over the shoulder.

(2) *To slope the standard:*

Mil.: To dip or lower the standard as a form of salute.

*** slōpe,** *adv.* [Slope, *a.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

"That bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun."
Milton: P. L., iv. 591.

*** slōpe'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *slope; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sloping; obliquity, declivity.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 48.

*** slōpe'-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *slope; -wise.*] Obliquely, slantingly.

"The fosse that goeth not directlie but *slopewise* over the greatest part of this island."—*Holinshed: Desc. Brit.*, ch. xix.

slōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Slope, *v.*] Oblique, declivous; inclined or inclining from a horizontal or other straight line.

"Hark! 'tis the music of a thousand rills,
Some through the groves, some down the *sloping* hills."
Cowper: Charity, 368.

*** slōp'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sloping; -ly.*] In a sloping manner; obliquely.

"Mats, which, whenever the rain descends, they range *slopingly* against the gunwale."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. x.

*** slŏp'-pĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sloppy* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sloppy; muddiness; wetness of the ground.

slŏp'-pў (1), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy, plashy.

"The links in many places were *sloppy* and the putting greens very heavy."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. Bespattered, slopped over.

"The weather was cold, and *sloppy* bait-cans are not pleasant things in railway carriages, especially on long journeys."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

slŏp'-pў (2), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Loose, ill-fitting.

"It must not be imagined that, to be easy, dress must necessarily be *sloppy.*"—*Queen*, Oct. 7, 1882.

slŏps, *s. pl.* [Slop (2), *s.*]

slŏp'-sĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *seller.*] A dealer in ready-made clothes.

"The harsh, oppressive middleman, and the heartless indifferent *slopseller* have sat for their portraits again and again."—*Daily News*, Dec. 3, 1886.

slŏp'-shŏp, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *shop.*] A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

*** slōp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *slop(e); -y.*] Sloping.

"Where the mantling willows nod
From the green bank's *slopy* side."
Cunningham: A Landscape.

slŏsh, *s.* [Slush.] Soft mud, filth.

slosh-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel having two slots crossing at right angles and forming guides for two slides which traverse in them like the slides in a trammel (q.v.). A bar pivoted to the two slides makes two reciprocations in each direction for each revolution of the wheel. The name has reference to the fact that wheels of this description are used in grinding lime.

slŏsh, *v.i.* [Slosh, *s.*] To flounder among slosh.

slŏsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *slosh; -y.*] Muddy, slushy.

"The roads were wet and *sloshy.*"—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 23, 1886.

slŏt (1), *v.t.* [Slot (2), *s.*] To shut with violence; to slam, to bang. (*Prov.*)

slŏt (2), *v.t.* [Slot (1), *s.*] To track or trace by the slot.

"The outlying deer . . . had been *slotted* by the keepers round the neighbouring coverts."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

slŏt (1), **sleuth,** * **sloth,** *s.* [Icel. *slóðh* = a track or trail in snow, or the like; *slœdha* = to trail.] [Sleuth-hound.]

1. The track of a deer, as followed by the mark of his feet.

"The labouring hunter tufts the thick unbarbed grounds
Where harbour'd is the hart: there often from his feed
The dogs of him do find; or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth perceives."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

* 2. A track, trail, or trace of any kind.

"This odious fool, who . . . leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* behind him."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

slot-hound, *s.* [Sleuth-hound.]

slŏt (2), * **slotte,** * **sloot,** *s.* [Dut. *slot* = a lock, from *sluiten* = to shut (pa. t. *sloot*, pa. par. *gesloten*); O. Fris. *slot*, from *sluta* = to shut; Low Ger. *slot*, from *sluta* = to shut; Sw. *sluta* = to shut (pa. t. *slöt*, pa. par. *sluten*; Ger. *schliessen*; O. H. Ger. *sliozan*; M. H. Ger. *sliezen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fastening of a door; a bar, a bolt. (*Prov.*)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds others together; a slat or sloat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An elongated, narrow perforation or aperture, a slit; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece of metal for the reception of another piece of similar form.

2. *Theat.:* A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. (Also spelled *slote.*)

slot-machine, *s.* A device by which the dropping of a coin in a slot automatically enables the purchaser to obtain that which he pays for.

slŏt (3), *s.* [Sw. *slutt* = a slope, a declivity.] A hollow.

¶ (1) *Slot of a hill:* A hollow in a hill or between two ridges.

(2) *Slot of the breast:* The pit of the stomach. (*Scotch.*)

slōte, *s.* [Slot (2), *s.*, II. 2.]

slōth, * **sleuthe,** * **slouth,** * **slouthe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *slǽwth*, from *slǽw* = slow (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Slowness, dilatoriness.

2. Disinclination to work or exertion; laziness, idleness; habitual indolence; sluggishness.

"Nor *sloth* hath seized me, but thy word restrains."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 1,013.

II. *Zool.:* The popular name for any individual of the Edentate group Tardigrada (q.v.), from their slow and awkward movements on the ground, owing to the peculiar structure of the wrist and ankle-joints. The feet are armed with long claws, and turned towards the body, so that the animal is compelled to rest on the side of the hind foot, while the disproportionate length of the fore-limbs causes it to rest also on the elbows. It shuffles forward, alternately stretching the fore-legs and hooking the claws into the ground, or grasping some object to draw itself along. Sloths are natives of South America, nocturnal in habit, and are found in the forests of that region, passing their lives among the branches of trees, on the leaves and young shoots of which they feed. In moving from one limb of a tree to another, they hang back downwards, embracing the limb with their hind, and drawing themselves forward with their fore feet. They are covered with coarse, shaggy hair, not unlike withered grass, which protects them from insects and shields them from observation when at rest in the daytime. The stomach is complicated, but there is no rumination. The female produces but one at a birth, which clings to its mother till able to provide for itself. Their chief enemies are snakes and the Carnivora; their arboreal habits are a partial protection against the latter, and against the former they defend themselves by their powerful fore-limbs and claws. There are several species, the most important of which are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. [Ai, Two-toed Sloth, Three-toed Sloth.]

* **B.** *As adj.:* Slow, slothful.

"God is . . . very *sloth* to avenge."—*Latimer.*

sloth-animalcules, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Arachnidan order Tardigrada (q.v.). Called also Bear Animalcules.

sloth-bear, *s.*

Zool.: *Melursus labiatus*, an Indian bear, found throughout the Peninsula and in Ceylon. It feeds on ants, honey, fruit, and, occasionally, birds' eggs. It is between five and six feet long, extremely awkward and ungainly in appearance, and the snout and lower lips are prolonged. [Prochilus.] The fur is mostly black, the muzzle and tips of the feet being of a dirty white or yellowish colour, and the breast ornamented with a light crescentic or V-shaped mark.

*** slōth,** *v.i.* [Sloth, *s.*] To be slothful or idle.

slōth' fůl, * **slouth-full,** *a.* [Eng. *sloth; -full.*] Inactive, sluggish, lazy, indolent.

"To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 117.

slōth'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *slothful; -ly.*] In a slothful or lazy manner; lazily, sluggishly.

slōth'-fůl-nĕss, * **slouth ful-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *slothful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slothful; laziness, habitual indolence, idleness, sloth.

"*Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger."—*Proverbs* xix. 15.

slŏt' tĕr ў, *a.* [Allied to *sluttern* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *slodderig* = loose, slovenly; Ger. *schlotterig* = negligent.]

1. Squalid, dirty, sluttish, slovenly, untrimmed

2. Foul, wet.

slŏt'-tĭng, *s.* [Eng. *slot* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] The act, operation, or process of making slots.

slotting-auger, *s.* A form of auger having side-cutting lips so as to make a slot in work fed laterally against it.

slotting machine, *s.*

Metal-work.: A variety of planing-machine in which the tool is vertically reciprocated while the work is fed beneath it between cuts. It is employed in the formation of slots in any piece of machinery.

slŏůch, *s.* [Icel. *slókr* = a slouching fellow; *slakr* = slack; cf. Sw. *sloka* = to droop; *slokig* = hanging, slouching.]

1. A drooping or depression of the head or other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

2. An awkward, lubberly, clownish fellow.

"Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, i.

3. A depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.

slouch-hat, *s.* A hat with a wide, hanging brim.

"A big farmer-looking man in a *slouch-hat* and shocking old coat."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 628.

slŏůch, *v.i.* & *t.* [Slouch, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have or move with a slouching, downcast, or clownish gait or manner.

"A child taken by a *slouching* villain."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

B. *Trans.:* To depress; to cause to hang down, as the brim of a hat.

slŏůch'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *slouch; -ing.*]

1. Hanging down, depressed.

2. Walking with a heavy, clownish gait or manner.

*** slŏůch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *slouch; -y.*] Slouching.

"Bow-legged, *slouchy*, ungraceful, and inactive."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 510.

slŏůgh (*gh* silent) (1), * **slogh,** *s.* [A.S. *slōh*, from Ir. *sloc* = a pit, a hollow, from *slugaim* = to swallow, to devour; Gael. *sloc* = a pit, den, pool; *slugard* = a slough, from *slug* = to swallow, to gorge.] A hole full of mire; a hollow place filled with mud; a mire.

"Passing over Haerlem mere, a huge island *slough.*"—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 10.

¶ *Slough of despond:* A depth of despondency. An expression borrowed from the Slough of Despond, in which Bunyan, in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, describes Christian as having sunk and become bemired.

slŏůgh (gh as f) (2), * **slougth,** * **slouh,** * **slow,** * **sloughe,** * **slughe,** *s.* [From the same root as *slip* (q.v.); cf. Sw. dial. *slug, sluve, sluv* = a covering; Low Ger. *slu, sluwe* = a husk, a covering; O. Dut. *slouwe* = a veil, a skin; Ger. *schlauch* = a skin, a bag.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The skin or cast skin of a serpent.

"Purged of his *slough*, he nimbly thrids the brake."
J. Phillips: Cerealia.

2. *Surg.:* The dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.

"At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the sordes."—*Wiseman: On Ulcers.*

slough heal, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunella vulgaris.* (*Prior.*) A mistaken correction of Self-heal.

sloŭgh (gh as f), *v.t.* [Slough (2), *s.*]

Surg.: To separate from the sound part; to separate or come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

¶ *To slough off:*

Surg.: To separate from the living part, as the dead part in mortification.

slŏŭgh'-ȳ (*gh* silent)(1), *a.* [Eng. *slough* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of sloughs; miry, muddy, boggy.

"The old *sloughy* lane connecting Swanborne and Stewkley."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

sloŭgh'-ȳ (gh as f) (2), *a.* [Eng. *slough* (2), s.; *-y.*] Of the nature of, or resembling slough; foul, mortified, suppurated.

slō-vā'-kĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Slavonian *slovak*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Slovaks or their language.

B. *As subst.:* The language of the Slovaks. It is still spoken in parts of Moravia and Bohemia.

slō'-vạn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A gallery in a mine; a day level. (Specially applied to damp places.)

slŏv'-ẹn, * **slov-yn,** *s.* [O. Dut. *slof, sloef* = a careless person, a sloven; *sloeven* = to play the sloven; Dut. *slof* = careless; Low Ger. *sluf* = slovenly; *sluffen, sluffern* = to be careless; *sluffen* = to go about in slippers.] A slovenly person; one who is careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person habitually untidy or negligent of cleanliness or order; a slow, lazy fellow

"The medium between a fop and a *sloven* is what a man of sense would endeavour to keep."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 140.

slŏv'-ẹn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slovenly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slovenly; habitual negligence of dress or disregard of cleanliness, tidiness, and order; carelessness or untidiness generally.

"A literature not so tolerant as our own of *slovenliness.*"—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

slŏv'-ẹn-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sloven; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the habits or manners of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; untidy.

"Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. Characterized by slovenliness or untidiness; wanting in neatness or tidiness; careless, loose: as, *slovenly* dress.

B. *As adv.:* In a slovenly manner; like a sloven; carelessly, negligently, untidily.

"How slightly it hath been handled; and how hastily and *slovenly* hurried over."—*Warburton: Julian.* (Concl.)

* **slŏv'-ẹn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sloven; -ness.*] Slovenliness.

* **slŏv'-ẹn-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sloven; -ry.*] Slovenliness, untidiness, want of neatness.

"And time hath worn us into *slovenry.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

slō'w, * **slaw,** * **slough,** * **slowe,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *sláw*; cogn. with Dut. *slee*; Icel. *sljór*; Dan. *slöv* = blunt, dull; Sw. *slö* = blunt, dull, dead, weak; O. H. Ger. *sléo* = blunt, dull, lukewarm; M. H. Ger. *slé.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Moving a short distance in a long time; not swift, not rapid; not quick in motion: as, a *slow* stream, a *slow* pace.

2. Not thrown with a rapid motion: as, *slow* bowling in cricket.

3. Throwing or bowling a ball in cricket with a gentle, easy motion; not bowling fast: as, a *slow* bowler.

4. Not happening in a short time; gradual; spread over a long period of time; not rapid in growth or progress.

"These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land."
Milton: P. L., x. 692.

5. Not ready, not quick or prompt.

"I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue."—*Exodus* iv. 10.

6. Inactive, tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward.

"Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

7. Not hasty, not precipitate; acting with deliberation. (*Proverbs* xix. 29.)

8. Behind in time; not keeping true time: as, A clock or watch is *slow.*

9. Behind the times; exciting contempt on account of dulness, or want of spirit; not lively; stupid, dull.

10. Dull, spiritless, lifeless.

"The party was what you young fellows call *slow.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xlix.

* 11. Dull, heavy, dead.

"It makes me have a *slow* heart."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

B. *As adv.:* Slowly.

"How *slow* time goes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 990.

C. *As substantive:*

Cricket: A ball bowled or delivered slowly: as, To bowl *slows.*

slow-coach, *s.* A lumbering, dull person; one of slow comprehension. (*Slang Dict.*)

slow-gaited, *a.* Going or moving slowly.

"You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is very *slow-gaited.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 2.

slow-hound, *s.* A sleuthhound (q.v.).

"The *slow-hound* wakes the fox's lair;
The greyhound presses on the hare."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 1.

slow-lemuroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Asiatic genera Nycticebus and Loris.

slow-lemurs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The African genera Perodicticus and Arctocebus.

slow-loris, *s.*

Zool.: Nycticebus tardigradus. Called also Slow Lemur, Slow-paced Lemur, and Bengal Sloth.

slow-match, *s.* [Match (1), *s.* 2.]

* **slow-paced,** *a.* Having a slow pace; moving slowly.

Slow-paced lemur: [Slow-lemur].

* **slow-sighted,** *a.* Slow to discern; dull.

* **slow-winged,** *a.* Flying slowly.

"The *slow-winged* turtle."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

slow-worm, sloe-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Anguis fragilis, the Blind-worm. Common throughout Europe, except in the more northern parts. It is from ten to fourteen inches in length, brownish gray with a silvery glance, and a dark line down the back.

slō'w, *v.t. & i.* [Slow, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To slacken in speed: as, To *slow* a locomotive or steamer.

* 2. To delay, to retard.

"I would I knew why it should be *slowed.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To slacken speed: as, A locomotive *slows.*

* **slō'-bǎck,** *s.* [Eng. *slow*, a., and *back.*] A lazy, idle fellow; a lubber, a loiterer.

"The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this."—*Favour: Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 63.

slō'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *slow*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather slow or dull.

"A *slowish* kind of sport, all things taken into consideration."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

slō'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *slow*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a slow manner; not quickly or rapidly; with slow motion or progress.

"Like the new moon *slowly, slowly*
Sinking in the purple distance."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.

2. Not soon; not in a little time; not with rapid progress; gradually, tardily.

"The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly or precipitately; with due deliberation.

4. Not promptly, not readily: as, He learns *slowly.*

slō'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *slow; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being slow; want or absence of speed, rapidity, or velocity.

"The *slowness* of the procession."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, App. I.

2. Length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; tardy advance or progress; slow progression.

3. Want of readiness or promptness; dulness.

"His *slowness* of apprehension."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 344.

4. Absence of haste or rashness; deliberation; coolness or caution in deciding or proceeding.

5. Dilatoriness, procrastination, tardiness, sluggishness.

6. Want of life or spirit; dulness: as, the *slowness* of an entertainment. (*Colloq.*)

slōws, *s. pl.* [Slow.] A disease prevalent in some of the western and southern states of America; milk-sickness (q.v.).

slŭb, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A slightly twisted roving of wool, intermediate between the carding and the yarn.

slŭb, *v.t.* [Slub, *s.*] To draw out and slightly twist, as wool; to form into slubs.

slŭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slub*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who slubs; one who manages a slubbing-machine.

2. A slubbing-machine (q.v.).

* **slŭb'-bĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *slabber* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do lazily, carelessly, or with careless hurry; to slabber over.

"*Slubber* not business for my sake."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 8.

2. To stain, to daub, to cover carelessly, to obscure.

"You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

3. To stain, to soil.

"Smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion."—*Wotton.*

B. *Intrans.:* To move or act in a slovenly, hurried manner.

* **slŭb-bĕr-dĕ-gŭl'-lĭon (li as y),** *s.* [Eng. *slubber*, and Prov. Eng. *gullion* (Eng. *cullion*) = a mean wretch.] A dirty, mean wretch.

"Thou hast deserved,
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be served
As thou didst vow to deal with me."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 885.

* **slŭb'-bĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Slubber, *v.*]

* **slŭb'-bĕr-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *slubbering; -ly.*] In a slovenly, hurried, or imperfect manner.

slŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Slub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Reducing the sliver of carded fibre to a uniform thickness by doubling and slightly twisting.

slubbing-billy, slubbing-machine, *s.* The first spinning-machine for drawing and twisting slightly the cardings or scribblings of wool. It consists of a wooden frame, within which is a moving carriage containing a number of spindles rotated by a series of cords passing round the pulley of each spindle and connected with a drum extending the whole breadth of the carriage. The drum is turned by a crank handle on a shaft connected by a band with the drum.

slŭd, *s.* [An abbrev. of *sludge* (q.v.).]

Mining: A term given to the water and mud mixed together which runs off in washing some minerals.

slŭdge, *s.* [Slush.]

1. Mud, mire, soft mud, slush.

"A vessel capable of conveying from the sewage outfalls in the Thames out to sea 1,000 tons of sewage *sludge.*"—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

2. Small floating pieces of ice or snow.

sludge-door, sludge-hole, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hole in a steam-boiler at which mud or deposits are raked out.

slŭdg'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sludg(e); -er.*]

1. An instrument for boring in sludge or quicksand.

2. A sand-pump.

slŭdg'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sludg(e); -ing.*]

Hydr.-eng.: Stopping the crevices incident to the contraction of clay piled in embankments, by mud sufficiently fluid to run freely.

slŭdg-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sludg(e); -y.*] Miry, sludgy.

slŭdş, *s. pl.* [SLUD.]

Mining: Half-roasted ore.

slûe, slew (ew as ô), *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To turn or twist about. (Often used reflexively with *round.*)

2. *Naut.:* To turn round as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn about; to turn or twist round.

slue-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

slûed', *a.* [SLEWED.] Intoxicated.

slŭg (1), **slugge,** *s.* [SLUG, *v.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A slow, heavy, awkward fellow; a sluggard.

"Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug!*"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

2. A hindrance, an obstruction.

"Money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slugge.*"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

*3. A slow-sailing vessel.

"His rendezvous for his fleet and for all *sluggs* to come to."—*Pepys: Diary,* Oct. 17, 1666.

II. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Limacidæ (q.v.). They are naked, air-breathing molluscs, universally distributed, committing great ravages in fields and garden crops in moist weather, but becoming dormant during frosts. The body is generally oval or oblong, elongated, from one to three inches in length; the creeping disk, or sole of the foot, extends the whole length of the animal, but, like snails, slugs frequently raise their heads and move their tentacles in search of objects above them. They often climb trees, and can lower themselves to the ground by the accumulation of mucus at the extremity of the tail hardening into a gelatinous thread. They oviposit in moist places in spring and summer, often at roots of grass; the eggs resemble small oval clusters of jelly. *Limax agrestis,* the Gray Slug, is the commonest, and *L. maximus* (or *antiquorum*), the Great Gray Slug, one of the largest species. *Arion ater,* the Black Slug, or Black Snail, and *A. agrestis,* the Red Slug, are also plentiful. Various means are employed by gardeners to check the ravages of these animals. One of the most efficacious is the sprinkling of coal ashes, lime, or soot round young and tender plants. [SEA-SLUG.]

slŭg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Print.:* A strip of metal less than type high, and as long as the width of the column or page. Slugs are used to fill out a short page or between display lines.

2. *Firearms:* An extemporized leaden projectile formed by cutting bar or sheet lead into irregular masses. Used in case of necessity as a substitute for balls or shot.

"Some of the men were employed in cutting lead from the roof of the Marquess's house and shaping it into *slugs.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

3. *Metall. (Pl.):* Partially roasted ore.

4. *Hat-making:* A hatter's heating-iron.

slug-shaped caterpillars, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Newman's name for caterpillars shaped like a slug. They are sometimes downy or covered with short pile, are destitute of spines, and have two tail-like projections directed backwards. Examples, the caterpillars of *Apatura iris, Hipparchia janira,* and *Arge galathea* (all butterflies).

slŭg (1), ***slogge,** ***slugge,** *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *slug;* Norw. *sloka* = to go heavily, to slouch (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To play the sluggard; to be lazy or sluggish.

"He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make sluggish.

"And it is still episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and *slugs* the most learned, and seeming religious of our ministers."—*Milton: Reformation in England,* bk. i.

2. To retard, to hinder.

slŭg (2), *v.t. & i.* [SLUG (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun.

B. *Intrans.:* In breech-loading arms, which carry a bullet slightly larger than the bore of the barrel, the bullet, when forced to assume the sectional shape of the bore in the act of firing, is said to slug or be slugged. [See also SLOG, *v.i.*]

***slŭg'-a-bĕd,** *s.* [Eng. *slug* (1), v., and *bed.*] One who indulges in lying in bed; a sluggard.

slŭg'-gard, *s. & a.* [Eng. *slug* (1), s.; *-ard.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person habitually lazy and indolent.

"Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways and be wise."—*Proverbs* vi. 6.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Sluggish, lazy.

"For sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breake their *sluggard* sleep." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite,* i. 177.

***slŭg'-gard-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sluggard; -ize.*] To make sluggish or lazy.

"Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 7.

***slŭg'-gard-ў,** ***slog-ard-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *sluggard; -y.*] The state of a sluggard; sluggishness.

"Arise, for shame, do way your *sluggardy.*"
Wyatt: The Lover Unhappy.

slŭg'-ger, *s.* [See SLOGGER, *s.*, I.]

slŭg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *slug* (1), s.; *-ish.*]

1. Habitually lazy or indolent; slothful, dull, inactive.

"But none of these things moved that *sluggish* and ignoble nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

2. Inert, inactive; having no power to move itself.

"Matter, being impotent, *sluggish,* and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself."—*Woodward.*

3. Slow; having little motion.

"Floating slowly down the current
Of the *sluggish* Taquamenaw."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xviii.

* 4. Dull, tame, stupid.

5. Dull, inert, inactive.

"Bacon had sown the good seed in a *sluggish* soil and an ungenial season."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 6. Not volatile.

"Answerable to my conjecture, there remained in the bottom a salt far more *sluggish* than the fugitive one of urine."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 305.

slŭg'-gĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sluggish; -ly.*] In a sluggish manner; lazily, idly, indolently.

"On shore they [seals] lie very *sluggishly,* and will not go out of our ways."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

slŭg'-gĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sluggish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sluggish; natural or habitual laziness or indolence; sloth, dulness.

2. Inertness; want of power to move.

3. Slowness: as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

4. Dulness; want or absence of spirit or life.

"But it is probable that he was guilty of nothing worse than the haughty apathy and *sluggishness* characteristic of his nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xix.

***slŭg'-gў,** *a.* [Eng. *slug* (1), s.; *-y.*] Sluggish; lazy.

"Than cometh sompnolence, that is, *sluggy* slumbring, which maketh a man hevy, and dull in body and in soule."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

slûice, ***slûce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escluse* (Fr. *écluse*), from Low Lat. *exclusa* = a floodgate; lit. shut off [water], from Lat. *exclusus,* pa. par. of *excludo* = to exclude (q.v.); Dut. *sluys, sluis;* Dan. *sluse;* Ger *schleuse.*]

1. *Hydr.-eng.:* A waterway provided with a valve or gate by which the flow of the water is controlled. It is used in regulating the passage of water into and out of canal-locks and in the hydraulic arrangements for sluicing harbours to deepen the channels. They are also used on mill-streams to keep back the water when the mill is at rest, and to regulate the flow when the mill is at work. They are also largely used in the hydraulic arrangements connected with irrigation works.

"Most of their towns are thereby incompass'd with water, which by *sluces* they can contract or dilate as they list."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., let. 5.

2. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will.

3. The stream of water issuing through a floodgate.

* 4. Any vent for water.

"Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice.*" *Milton: P. L.,* v. 183.

* 5. An opening; that through which any thing flows.

"Through unseen *sluices* of the air."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

6. *Steam:* An injection-valve (q.v.).

sluice-gate, *s.* [FLOODGATE.]

sluice-valve, *s.* The sliding door which governs the opening through a sluice-gate. Sluice-valves at the mouth of a discharge pipe or main serve to control the exit of water from a reservoir. They are of several kinds.

sluice-way, *s.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is admitted by a sluice.

slûice, *v.t.* [SLUICE, *s.*]

1. To open a sluice or floodgate upon; to let in a copious flood of water upon: as, To *sluice* a meadow.

2. To wet or bathe freely. (*Colloq.*)

3. To scour or cleanse out by means of sluices: as, To *sluice* a harbour or channel.

* 4. To emit by or as by a sluice; to let gush out.

"And consequently, like a traitor coward,
Sluiced out his innocent soul through streams of blood." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 1.

***slûi'-çў,** *a.* [Eng. *sluic(e); -y.*]

1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice; falling heavily or thickly.

"While Jove descends in *sluicy* sheets of rain,
And all the labours of mankind are vain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 112.

2. Soaked with water.

"She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands."
Keats: Endymion, i. 946.

slŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *slump* = boggy ground.] A low, dirty back street of a city, especially one inhabited by a poor criminal population; a low neighbourhood.

"There is little in the author's observations on *slums* and slum-life which has not been said before."—*Echo,* Sept. 8, 1885.

† **slŭm,** *v.i.* [SLUM, *s.*] To visit slums in a dilettante manner, rather than with the object of relieving the necessities of the poor.

"A wealthy lady went *slumming* through the Dials the other day."—*Referee,* June 22, 1884.

slŭm'-bĕr, ***slum-er-en,** ***slom-er,** ***slom-ber,** ***slom-bren,** *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *slumen* = to slumber, from *slume* = slumber; cogn. with Dut. *sluimeren;* Dan. *slumre,* freq. of *slumme* = to slumber; Sw. *slumma* = to slumber; *slummer* = slumber; Ger. *schlummern* = to slumber; *schlummer* = slumber. For the inserted *b,* cf. *number, humble,* &c.] [SLUMEN.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sleep lightly; to doze. (*Psalm* cxii. 4.)

2. To sleep.

"In fiery dreams the Dutch they still destroy,
And *slumbering* smile at the imagined flames."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxix.

3. To be in a state of inactivity, sloth, or negligence; to be or lie dormant.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupefy, to stun.

"To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives."—*Wotton.*

slŭm'-bĕr, ***slom-ber,** *s.* [SLUMBER, *v.*]

1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

"From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber,* and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Sleep, repose.

slumber-robe, *s.* A night-robe; also a rug for covering one when sleeping.

slŭm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slumber,* v.; *-er.*] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

"A *slumberer* stretching on his bed."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

slŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, slom-bring, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SLUMBER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A state of slumber, sleep, or repose.

"And ever lay
Pandare a bed, halfe in a *slombring.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii.

slŭm'-bĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *slumbering; -ly.*] In a slumbering manner.

***slŭm' bĕr-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *slumber*, s., and *land.*] Sleep; dreamland.

"Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland.*"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

***slŭm' bĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *slumber; -less.*] Sleepless.

***slŭm'-bĕr oŭs, *slŭm'-broŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *slumber; -ous.*]

1. Inviting to sleep; causing or inducing sleep; sleepy, soporiferous.

"Flowery beds that *slumberous* influence kest,
From poppies breathed."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

2. Inclined to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

"And wakes and finds his *slumberous* eyes
Wet with most delicious tears."
Longfellow: Carillon.

***slŭm'-bĕr-ȳ, *slom-bry, *slŭm'-brȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *slumber; -y.*]

1. Inviting to sleep; causing sleep; slumberous.

2. Sleeping; taking place in sleep.

"In this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say?"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

***slŭm'-broŭs,** *a.* [Slumberous.]

***slume, *sloumbe,** *s.* [A.S. *sluma.*] Slumber, sleep.

***slum-en,** *v.i.* [M. H. Ger. *slummen.*] [Slume.] To slumber, to sleep.

slŭmp (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *slumpe* = to stumble or light upon; *slump* = chance, hazard. But perhaps of imitative origin.]

1. To fall or sink suddenly when walking on the surface, as on ice or frozen ground not strong enough to bear the weight; to walk with sinking feet; to sink as in snow or mud; to fall.

2. To decrease or fall off suddenly; as, prices or the demand for anything.

slŭmp (2), *v.t.* [Slump (2), *s.*] To throw together into a single lot or mass; to lump together: as, To *slump* work or charges.

slŭmp (1), *s.* [Slump (1), *v.*]

1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a swamp, a marsh.

2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump.

3. A sudden fall, as in prices.

slŭmp (2), *s.* [Dan. *slump* = a lot, a number of things indiscriminately; Sw. *slumpa* = to buy things in a lump; Dut. *slomp* = a mass, a heap.] The gross amount; the lump: as, To take things in the *slump.*

slŭmp'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *slump* (1), s.; *-y.*] Marshy, swampy, boggy; easily broken through. (*Prov.*)

slŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Sling, *v.*]

slung-shot, *s.* A weapon consisting of a leaden or metal ball with a strap or chain attached, used by rowdies in America and elsewhere.

slŭnk, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Slink.]

slŭr, *v.t.* [Icel. *slóra* = to trail, contr. from *slaðhra* = to trail or drag one's self along; *sloth* = a trail, a track, a slot; cf. O. Dut. *sleuren, slooren* = to drag, to trail; *sloorigh* = filthy, sluttish; Low Ger. *sluren* = to hang loosely; *slurig, sludderig* = lazy; Prov. Eng. *slur* = thin, washy mud; Norw. *slöre* = to sully.] [Sloor.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To soil, to sully, to contaminate, to tarnish, to pollute.

*2. To obscure by running the different parts into each other.

"The parts never appearing uncertain or confused, or, as a musician would say, *slurred.*"—*Reynolds: Art of Painting.* (Note 56.)

*3. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to calumniate, to traduce, to asperse; to speak slightingly of.

4. To pass lightly over; to pass with little notice.

"Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes."
Dryden (*Todd.*)

5. To pronounce in an indistinct manner.

*6. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular manner; hence, to trick, to cheat generally.

"What was the public faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run notes into each other.

2. *Print.:* To blur or double, as an impression from type; to macule.

slŭr, *slurr, *slurre, *s.* [Slur, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark or stain; a stigma, a slight reproach or disgrace.

"Those worthies seem to see no shame in,
Nor strive to pass a *slur* on gaming."
Cambridge: A Dialogue.

*2. A trick, an imposition.

"Without some fingering trick or *slur.*"
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting:* A piece of metal in a stocking-frame which depresses the jack-sinkers in succession.

2. *Music:* The smooth blending of two or more notes not on the same degree; also a curved line (⁀ or ⁀) placed over or under notes, directing that they are to be played legato. [Bind.] A slur is often used in modern music to show the phrasing. In violin music a slur directs that the notes under it are to be played with one bow. [Bowing.]

3. *Print.:* A blurred impression.

slur-cock, *s.*

Knitting: A cam or wiper projecting from the traverse or carriage to lift the jacks, and through them the jack-sinkers.

slŭrred, *a.* [Slur.]

Music: Marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, as notes marked with a slur.

slŭr'-rȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *slur; -ry.*] To dirty, to smear.

slŭsh, slŏsh, *s.* [A variant of *sludge* (q.v.).]

1. Sludge; thin, watery mire; soft mud.

2. Snow in a state of liquefaction; half-melted snow.

"To block up streets, divert accustomed traffic, turn solid pavement into *slush.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used for lubrication.

4. Whitelead and lime used in painting bright parts of machinery to prevent their rusting.

5. The refuse fat or grease, especially of salt meat, skimmed off in cooking, particularly on ships.

6. Mawkish or silly ideas, either oral or written; sentimental trash. (*Colloq.*)

slush-bucket, *s.*

Naut.: A bucket kept in the tops, to grease the masts, sheets, &c., to make all run smoothly.

slŭsh, *v.t.* [Slush, *s.*]

1. To wash roughly; to sluice: as, To *slush* a floor.

2. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery, to prevent their rusting.

3. To grease or coat with slush, as a mast.

slŭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Slush, *v.*]

slushed-up, *a.* Grouted. [Grout, *v.*]

slŭsh'-ȳ, slŏsh'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *slush; -y.*] Consisting of slush or soft mud, or of snow and water; covered with slush; also, trifling, silly, or trashy in sentiment.

slŭt, *slutte, *slout, *s.* [Icel. *slöttr* = a heavy, clownish fellow, from *slota* = to droop; Sw. dial. *slåta* = an idle woman, a slut; *slåtter* = an idler; *slota* = to be idle; Norw. *sloth* = an idler; *sluta* = to droop; Dan. *slatte* = a slut; *slat* = loose, flabby; Dut. *slodde* = a slut, a sloven; Icel. *slodhi* = a sloven; Ir. & Gael. *slaodaire* = a lazy person, a sluggard; *slapaire, slapair* = a sloven.]

1. A woman who is careless or negligent of cleanliness, and is dirty or untidy in dress, person, furniture, &c.

¶ The term was originally applied to males as well as to females.

2. A term of slight contempt for a woman.

"Hold up, you *sluts.*
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

*3. A servant-girl; a drudge. (*Pepys.*)

4. A female dog, a bitch. (*Amer.*)

***slŭt,** *v.t.* [Slut, *s.*] To befoul.

"Tobacco's damnable infection *slutting* the body."
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 585.

slŭtch, *s.* [A form of *sludge*, or *slush.*] Sludge, mire, slush. (*Prov.*)

slŭtch'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *slutch; -y.*] Slushy, miry.

slŭth'-hŏund, *s.* [Sleuthhound.]

slŭt'-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *slut; -ry.*] The character, qualities, or habits of a slut; habitual neglect of cleanliness, tidiness, or order; dirtiness of clothes, person, or furniture; slovenliness.

"Our radiant queen hates sluts and *sluttery.*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

slŭt'-tĭsh, *slut-tysshe, *a.* [Eng. *slut; -ish.*]

1. Like a slut; characteristic of or befitting a slut; marked by want of cleanliness, tidiness, or order in dress, person, or furniture; slovenly.

"The Spanyardes . . . be *sluttysshe* and lousy."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxi.

*2. Belonging or pertaining to a woman of loose behaviour; meretricious.

slŭt'-tĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sluttish; -ly.*] In a sluttish manner; dirtily, negligently.

"*Sluttishly* conceived or written."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

slŭt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *slut-tish-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *sluttish; -ness.*] The qualities, manners, or practice of a slut; want of cleanliness, tidiness, or order in clothes, person, or furniture.

"Well, praised be the gods for thy foulness! *sluttishness* may come hereafter."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

slȳ, *slie, *sleh, *sleigh, *sligh, *slygh *a.* & *adv.* [Icel. *slœgr* = sly, cunning; cogn. with Sw. *slug;* Dan. *slug, slu;* Low Ger. *slou;* Ger. *schlau;* Sw. *slög* = cunning, dexterous.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Cautious, wily, sharp.

"Be ye *slygh* as serpentis, and simple as dowuis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* x.

2. Meanly artful, crafty, or insidious; cunning; proceeding by crafty or underhand ways; not open or frank.

"Envy is a cursed plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner."—*Watts.*

3. Using good-humoured and innocent wiles or stratagems; arch: as, a *sly* remark

*4. Thin, fine, slight, slender, subtle.

"Covered with lids deviz'd of substance *sly.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

***B.** *As adv.:* Slyly.

¶ For the difference between *sly* and *cunning*, see Cunning.

¶ *On the sly,* † *By the sly:* In a sly or secret manner; secretly; not openly.

sly-boots, *s.* A sly, cunning, or artful person. (Generally used playfully.)

"The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while."—*Adventures of Abdalla*, p. 32.

sly-silurus, *s.* [Sheat-fish.]

slȳ'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sly; -ly.*] In a sly manner; cunningly, artfully, craftily, slily.

slȳ'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sly; artful secrecy; craftiness, cunning.

"With wonted wile and *slyness.*"
Swift: Sheridan's Submission.

slȳpe, *s.* [Cf. Dut. *sluip deur* = a secret door; *sluip höl* = a corner to creep into; *sluipen* = to sneak, to slip.] A passage between two walls.

¶ A narrow strip of land between the walls of New College, Oxford, and the old city wall, is still called The Slype.

sma', *a.* [Small.] (*Scotch.*)

smăck (1), *v.i.* [Smack (1), *s.*]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused; to

show or exhibit the presence or influence of any character, quality, or the like. (Followed by *of*.)

"All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

smăck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Sw. *smacka* = to smack; Sw. dial. *smäkka* = to throw down noisily; *smäkk* = a light, quick blow with the hand; *smäkka* = to hit smartly; Dan. *smække* = to slam, to bang; *smæk* = a smack, a rap; Low Ger. *smakken* = to smack the lips; O. Dut. *smacken*, Dut. *smakken* = to cast on the ground, to fling; Dut. *smak* = a loud noise; Ger. *schmatzen* = to smack. *Smack* (1) and *smack* (2) are quite distinct, though they have often been confused.] (*Skeat.*)

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give a sharp stroke or slap to; as, To *smack* a person's face.

2. To make a loud, sharp noise by striking with; to crack.

"The boy then *smack'd* his whip, and fast
The horses scampered through the rain."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

3. To make a sharp noise by opening the lips quickly.

4. To kiss with a sharp noise.

"'God bless thee, mouse,' the bridegroom said,
And *smakt* her on the lips."
Warner: Albions England, pt. ii., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a sharp noise by the sudden separation of the lips.

"In vain I taste, and sip and *smack*."
Lloyd: Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

¶ *To smack at:* To relish, as shown by smacking the lips.

smăck (1), *** smacke, * smak,** *s.* [A.S. *smæc* = taste; *smecgan*, *smeccan* = to taste; cogn. with O. Dut. *smaeck* = taste, smack, or flavour; *smaecken* = to savour; Dut. *smaken* to taste; Dan. *smag* = taste; *smage* = to taste; Sw. *smak* = taste; *smaka* = to taste; Ger. *geschmack* = taste; *schmecken* = to taste; Low Ger. *smekken* = to taste.]

*** 1.** Taste, flavour.

"The tast or *smacke* of saverie . . . is hote and biting."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

2. A slight taste or flavour; savour, tincture.

"Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

*** 3.** Pleasing taste; a relish.

"Stack pease upon
To cover it quickly let owner reg
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack."
Tusser: Husbandry.

4. A flavour, a savour; a slight taste or experience.

"If good Madam Squintum my work should abuse,
May I venture to give her a *smack* of my muse."
Anstey: New Bath Guide.

*** 5.** A small quantity, a taste.

"H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

*** 6.** A slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

"He hath a *smack* of all neighbouring languages."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 1.

smăck, *s.* [Smack (2), *v.*]

1. A quick, smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap.

2. A quick, sharp noise, as after a relished taste, or a hearty kiss; a similar noise made by cracking a whip.

"He . . . kiss'd her lips,
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

smăck (3), *s.* [O. Dut. *smacke*, *smak*; Dan. *smakke*; Ger. *schmacke*; prob. for *snack*; cf. A.S. *snacc* = a smack; Icel. *snekkja*; Dan. *snekke*; and so called from its snake-like movement in the water.]

Naut.: A one-masted vessel, resembling a sloop or a cutter, as the case may be, used in the coasting trade. The Leith (Scotland) smacks ran as high as 200 tons.

"The *smack* is a vessel that is rigged like a cutter, and it is not necessary that a vessel should be a fishing boat in order to be called a *smack*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

smăck, *adv.* [Smack (2), *v.*] In a sudden and direct manner, as with a smack or slap.

smack-smooth, *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; smoothly level.

smăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smack*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who smacks.

2. A smack; a loud kiss.

*** smăck'-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Smack (1), *s.*] A smattering. (*Ward: Sermons*, p. 83.)

smăck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Smack (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk.

*** smăck'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *smack* (2), *v.*; *-ly.*] With a smack or smacking sound.

smāik, *s.* [Icel. *smeykr*, *smeykinn* = mean-spirited, timid.] A silly fellow, a puny fellow, a paltry rogue. (*Scotch.*)

"'O, I have heard of that *smaik*,' said the Scotch merchant, interrupting him."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, xxiii.

smāir'-dŏck, *s.* [Scotch *smair* = smear, and Eng. *dock* (1).]

Bot.: *Rumex obtusifolius* (*Prior*). Named from having been formerly used in making healing ointment. (*Jamieson.*)

*** smal-ach,** *s.* [Smallage.]

Smăl-kăl'-dĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to Smalkald, a town of Germany, in the province of Fulda, eleven miles north of Meiningen.

Smalkaldic Articles, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Articles of guarantee drawn up by Luther, at Wittenberg, in 1536, and subscribed by the theologians present at a meeting of the League in 1537. It was a summary of the religious principles of the League, designed to be presented to the Council proclaimed by Pope Paul III.

Smalkaldic League, *s.*

Hist.: A defensive alliance, formed in 1531, between the whole of Northern Germany, Denmark, Saxony, and Würtemburg, with portions of Bavaria and Switzerland, for the defence of the Protestant religion and the political freedom of its adherents against Charles V. and the Catholic Powers. The struggle known as the War of Smalkald commenced in 1546, and was carried on with varying fortune on both sides [Interim], till the objects of the League were attained in 1552, when Maurice, Elector of Saxony, compelled the Emperor to grant the treaty of Passau, which was ratified in 1555.

smâll, * smal, * smale, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *smæl* = small, thin; cogn. with Dut., Dan., & Sw. *smal* = narrow, thin; Goth. *smals* = small; Ger. *schmal* = narrow, thin, slim.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Little in size; not large, not great; of little dimensions; not big; diminutive.

2. Little in degree, quantity amount, or number. (*Acts* xix. 23.)

3. Little in duration; short.

"After some *small* space."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trifling, inconsiderable, petty.

"So *small* a fault."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

5. Of little genius, talent, worth, or ability; petty, poor.

"Knowing by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians,
Small painters, and still *smaller* politicians."
Harte.

6. Of little strength; of poor quality; weak: as, *small* beer.

7. As applied to the voice:

***** (1) Fine; of a clear and high sound.

"Thy *small* pipe
Is, as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

(2) Gentle, soft; not loud.

"After the fire a still *small* voice."—1 *Kings* xix. 12.

8. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; indicating little worth; narrow-minded, selfish, ungenerous, mean, petty.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The small or slender part of anything: as, the *small* of the leg.

2. (*Pl.*): Small-clothes, breeches.

"Wear a negative coat and positive *smalls*."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

3. (*Pl*): The Little-go or previous examination. Now called Responsions.

"Looking forward with annoyance to the rather childish first examination, in Oxford language known as *Smalls*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 233.

¶ *Small of an anchor:*

Naut.: The part of the shank immediately under the stock.

small-arms, *s. pl.* A general term including muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.

small-beer, *s.* Beer of a poor, weak quality.

¶ * (1) *To chronicle small beer:* To be engaged in trivial occupations.

"To suckle fools and *chronicle small beer*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

(2) *To think small beer of anything:* To have a poor opinion of it.

small-bur, *s.*

Bot.: *Triumfetta Lappula.*

small-burdock, *s.*

Bot.: *Xanthium Strumaria.*

small-cardamom, *s.*

Bot.: *Amomum Cardamomum.*

*** small-chat,** *s.* Small talk, gossip.

"Some *small-chat* and guinea expectation."
Dryden: An Epilogue.

small-chisel, *s.* A burin or graver used by engravers, chasers, &c.

small-clothes, *s. pl.* The male nether garments, as trousers, breeches, &c.; smalls.

"You'd better walk about begirt with briars,
Instead of coat and *small-clothes*"
Byron: Beppo, iv.

small-coal, *s.*

*** 1.** Little wood coals that used to be sold to light fires.

"When *small-coal* murmurs in the hoarser throat."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 35.

2. Coal not in lumps or large pieces.

Small-coal man: One who sells coal in small quantities, usually in connection with other articles, as greengrocery, &c.

small-craft, *s.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.

small-crepitation, *s.*

Pathol.: A sound of the bursting of air-bubbles in the mucous secretion existing in the smaller vesicles of the lungs in bronchitis, and still more in pneumonia.

small-debts, *s. pl.*

1. In England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts.

2. In Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

Small-debt court: A court for the recovery of small debts: in England, the county courts; in Scotland, the sheriff courts.

small-fruits, *s. pl.* Fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like.

small-fry, *s.* Small creatures collectively; young children; persons of no importance. (*Colloq.*) [Fry (2), *s.*]

*** small hand,** *s.* The hand-writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large-hand.

small-hours, *s. pl.* [Hour.]

small-intestine, *s.* [Intestine.]

small-lupine, *s.*

Bot.: *Lupinus nanus.*

small-monarda, *s.*

Bot.: *Pycnanthemum monardella.*

small-nailed seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Phoca leptonyx.* [Sea-leopard.]

small-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Sabal Palmetto.*

small-peppermint,

Bot.: *Thymus Piperella.*

small-pica, *s.*

Print.: A size of type between long primer and pica.

This line is Small Pica.

*** small-piece,** *s.* A Scotch coin, worth about 2½d. sterling.

small-pox, *s.*

Pathol.: Variola; a contagious disease, distinguished by an eruption of the skin, passing through several stages, from simple congestion of the papillæ, followed by small red spots, which develop serous infiltrations, called vesicles, with their characteristic central depression, changing to pustules, which invade the deeper tissue under the skin, and leave

cicatrices in the form of pitting. After the pustules have formed, a crust is produced, contracting in the centre, and ultimately falling off, when in favourable cases, recovery takes place; but often sloughing, pyæmia, pneumonia, laryngitis, &c., supervene, and increase the danger to life. The sight also is liable to be destroyed by the formation of pustules on the cornea, and the eruption is also found in severe cases in the nostrils, mouth, and other mucous passages. The period of incubation is usually about twelve days, in which fever, headache, backache, and restlessness and anxiety are prominent symptoms. Three days after the invasion of the initial fever, the eruption appears, going on to suppuration, with secondary fever about the eighth day, and terminating from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, with desiccation, which lasts for three to six weeks or more, according to the severity of the attack. There are three chief forms of the disease, *variola discreta* (simple small-pox), usually terminating in recovery; *variola confluens* (confluent small-pox, where the spots run into one another), in which almost half the cases end fatally; and *variola hemorrhagica* (the spots being of a purplish-black from hæmorrhagic effusions), usually fatal in forty-eight hours. Vaccination (q.v.) is ordinarily a preventive, and where it does not prevent, greatly modifies the disease, although fatal cases sometimes occur among vaccinated persons. The mortality from small-pox unmodified by vaccination is about 50 per cent. [REVACCINATION.] From the very contagious nature of the disease, isolation of the patient, and vaccination or revaccination of all who have been in contact with him, are absolutely indicated to prevent it becoming, as it too frequently does through neglect of these precautions, epidemic.

small-reed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Calamagrostis (q.v.).

small-stuff, *s.*

Naut.: A term applied to spun-yarn, marline, and the smallest kind of ropes.

small-talk, *s.* Light conversation, gossip.

small-tithes, *s. pl.* [TITHE.]

small-wares, *s. pl.* The name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, &c.; also to buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress trimmings, &c.

*** smâll,** *v.t.* [SMALL, *a.*] To make small or less.

smâll, *adv.* [SMALL, *a.*]

* 1. In or to a little degree or quantity; little.

"It *small* avails my mood."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,273.

2. In or into small particles; finely: as, To pound sugar *small.*

* 3. With a high and clear sound.

"She speaks *small*, like a woman."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

4. Timidly: as, To sing *small*—*i.e.*, to speak humbly through fear. (*Colloq.*)

smâll'-age (age as **ĭj), * small-ache, * smal-ach,** *s.* [Eng. *small*, and * *ach* = parsley, as distinguished from *Smyrnium Olusatrum*, the Great Parsley. (*Prior.*).]

Bot.: Apium graveolens. [APIUM.]

"*Smallage* is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

smâll'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *small*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather small.

"*Smallish* in the girdlestede." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

smâll'-nĕss, * smal-ness, *s.* [Eng. *small*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being small or of little dimensions; littleness of size or extent.

"That sort of animals being, by reason of their *smallness*, the fittest of those furnished with lungs."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 376.

2. Littleness of quantity, amount, or value: as, the *smallness* of a bill.

3. Littleness in degree: as, the *smallness* of pain.

4. Littleness in force or strength; weakness.

"When the greatness of his charge exceeds
The *smallness* of his powers."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

5. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness: as, the *smallness* of an affair.

* 6. Fineness, softness, melodiousness, clearness: as, the *smallness* of a female voice.

smâlls, *s. pl.* [SMALL, *s.*, 3.]

*** smâl'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *small*; *-ly.*]

1. In a small quantity or degree; little.

"The Frenchmen seeing they could not that way prevail, continued their battery but *smally*, on which before they had spent 1,500 shot in a day."—*Burnet: Records: King Edward* (an. 3).

2. By few people.

"Venulph and his paramoure were *smally* accompanyed."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. clii.

smâlt, *s.* [Ital. *smalto*, from O. H. Ger. *smalzjan*; M. H. Ger. *smelzen* = to smelt (q.v.); Ger. *schmelzen*; Dut. *smalt.*]

Chem.: A vitreous substance prepared by melting roasted cobalt ore with silica and potash, and grinding the product to a fine powder. It is sometimes called powder-blue, and is used to give a blue tinge to writing-paper, linen, and starch, and, not being affected by fire, is frequently employed in painting earthenware.

smâlt'-îne, smâlt'-îte, *s.* [Ital. *smalto* = smalt, enamel; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *speiskobalt.*]

Min.: An isometric metallic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals in which the cubic faces mostly predominate, but more frequently massive. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 6·4 to 7·2; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, grayish-black; brittle. Compos.: somewhat variable owing to the replacement of a part of the cobalt by nickel, but typical kinds would contain, arsenic, 72·1; cobalt, 9·4; nickel, 9·5; iron, 9·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $(Co,Fe,Ni,)As_2$. Dana divides as follows: (1) Cobaltic = smaltine; (2) Nickeliferous = chloanthite, in which cobalt is sometimes almost absent; (3) Ferriferous = safflorite, which contains over ten per cent of iron. Mixtures of these lead to other groups, which however blend more or less with one another. Found in veins frequently associated with silver.

smâltz, *s.* [SMALT.]

*** smăr'-ăgd, * smą-răg'-dŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *smaragdus*, from Gr. *σμάραγδος* (*smaragdos*) = an emerald (q.v.); O. Fr. *smaragde, esmeraulte.*] The emerald; also applied to the jasper, beryl, malachite, &c.

"A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, *smaragdes*, and other precious stones."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 196.

smą-răg'-dĭne, *a.* [Lat. *smaragdinus.*] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of or resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

smą-răg'-dīte, *s.* [Lat. *smaragd(us)* = an emerald; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Amphibole (q.v.), of a light grass-green colour, belonging (according to Dana and others) to the aluminous division of the amphiboles. Occurs frequently with the ill-defined form of felspar called Saussurite (q.v.), constituting the rock called Gabbro.

smą-răg-dŏ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *smaragdus* = emerald; Gr. *χαλκός* (*chalkos*) = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ATACAMITE and DIOPTASE (q.v.).

smar'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σμαρίς* (*smaris*) = a small sea-fish mentioned by Oppian.]

Ichthy.: A genus of small Percidæ, with six species, from the Mediterranean. Body oblong or cylindrical, with very small ciliated scales; mouth very protractile, teeth villiform, palate toothless; caudal forked.

smart, * smarte, * smerte, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Dut. *smart, smert*; Low Ger. *smart*; Dan. *smerte*; Ger. *schmerz*; Russ. *smert*; Lith. *smertis* = death; Sw. *smärta.*] [SMART, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; a pricking local pain.

"And this we denominate heat, from that best known effect we find it have upon ourselves in raising a burning *smart* in our flesh."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii.

2. Severe pain of mind; sharp, pungent grief.

"And mourns with much and frequent *smart*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlii.

3. A contraction of smart-money (q.v.).

4. A fellow that affects smartness, briskness, or vivacity. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Causing a sharp, quick, lively pain; smarting, pungent, pricking.

"Their softest touch are *smart* as lizards' stings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. Keen, sharp, severe, poignant: as, a *smart* pain.

3. Vigorous, sharp, severe: as, a *smart* skirmish.

4. Producing any effect with force or vigour; vigorous, strong, effective: as, a *smart* blow.

5. Brisk, fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

6. Brisk, quick; performed briskly: as, a *smart* walk.

7. Brisk, vivacious, lively, witty.

8. Brisk, active; quick in action; not dull or slow.

"And sighs for the *smart* comrades he has left."
Cowper: Task, iv. 468.

9. Quick, intelligent, clever, sharp: as, a *smart* business man.

10. Keen or sharp, as in making bargains; well able to take care of one's own interests; sharp; using sharp practices. (*Amer.*)

11. Acute and pertinent; witty, to the point: as, a *smart* answer.

12. Dressed in a showy manner, spruce.

13. Heavy, severe, sharp: as, a *smart* sentence.

C. *As adv.:* Smartly.

"For to lede hym swithe and *smarte*."
Gower: C. A., vii.

smart-money, *s.*

1. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant difficulty or predicament: specif.,

(1) *Mil.:* Money paid by a recruit, before being sworn in, to be free from his engagement.

(2) *Law:* Excessive or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done: such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant.

2. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received in service.

smart-ticket, *s.* A certificate granted to a seaman when hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, showing that he is entitled to smart-money, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received in the service.

smart-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum Hydropiper, called also Arse-smart. The English names refer to the acrid qualities of the plant, which is from one to three feet high, and grows in watery places. [POLYGONUM.]

smart, * smerte, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *smeortan*, cogn. with Dut. *smarten* = to give pain; *smart* = pain; Dan. *smerte*; Sw. *smärta*; O. H. Ger. *smerzan* = to pain, *smerza* = smart, pain; Ger. *schmerzen* = to smart; *schmerz* = smart, pain; Lat. *mordeo* = to bite.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be the seat of a pungent, local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application.

"I have some wounds upon me and they *smart*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

2. To feel pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; to suffer evil consequences; to suffer, to bear a penalty.

"Some of us will *smart* for it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To cause a lively, pungent pain in.

smart'-ęn, *v.t.* [Eng. *smart*; *-en.*] To make smart or spruce; to render brisk, lively, smart, or active. (Frequently with *up*: as, To *smarten* one's self *up.*)

smar'-tle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To waste away. (*Prov.*)

smart'-lў, * smert-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *smart*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a smart manner; so as to smart; with sharp, pungent pain.

2. Quickly, briskly.

"And therwith he sterte up *smertly* and cast down a grote."
Chaucer: Tale of Beryn.

3. Vigorously, actively, sharply.

"The art, order, and gravity of these proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

4. Sharply, wittily, briskly: as, He answered *smartly.*

5. Sharply, heavily: as, He paid *smartly* for his conduct.

6. Showily, in a showy manner, sprucely: as, He dresses *smartly*.

smart'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smart*, a.; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being smart; acuteness, poignancy, keenness, pungency.

2. Quickness, briskness, vigour: as, the *smartness* of a blow.

3. Sharpness, wittiness, vivacity, cleverness.

"No *smartness* in the jest." *Cowper: Task*, i. 469.

* 4. Sharpness, severity: as, the *smartness* of a penalty.

5. Showiness, spruceness: as, *smartness* of dress.

6. Sharpness in dealing with others; keenness in business.

smăsh, *v.t. & i.* [A word of comparatively recent introduction. Sw. dial. *smaska* = to kiss with a loud noise, to smack; *smask* = a slight explosion, a crack, a report.]

A. *Trans.:* To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go to pieces, to be ruined, to fail, to become bankrupt. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Colloq.*)

2. To utter base coin. (*Slang.*)

smăsh, *s.* [Smash, *v.*]

1. A breaking to pieces.

2. Ruin, destruction, failure, bankruptcy.

"If it . . . comes to out-and-out *smash* and selling up."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

3. Iced brandy-and-water. (*Slang.*)

¶ *All to smash:* All to pieces. (*Vulgar.*)

smash-up, *s.* Total ruin.

"There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1887.

smăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smash*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which smashes or breaks.

2. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; a settler. (*Slang.*)

3. One who passes bad coin; a coiner. (*Slang.*)

"Paper of a kind commonly used by *smashers* to wrap up their coins to prevent their rubbing against each other."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 11, 1886.

smăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Smash, *v.*]

smashing-machine, *s.*

Bookbind.: A press made on the principle of an embossing-press, and used for compressing books.

***smăţch,** ***smatche,** *s.* [A softened form of *smack* (1), s.] Taste, tincture, smack.

"Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 5.

***smăţch,** ***smatche,** *v.i.* [Smatch, *s.*] To have a taste or smack; to smack.

"Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatche* of veritie."—*Banister: Hist. of Man*, p. 22.

***smăt'-tĕr,** ***smat-er,** *v.i. & t.* [Sw. *smattra* = to clatter, to cackle, a variant of *snattra* = to chatter; Dan. *snaddre*; Ger. *schnattern*; Dan. *snakke* = to chat, to prate.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to chatter.

"A virtuoso, able
To *smatter*, quack, and cant, and dabble."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1.

2. To have a slight or superficial knowledge of anything.

B. *Trans.:* To talk ignorantly or superficially about; to chatter about.

smăt'-tĕr, *s.* [Smatter, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge; a smattering.

"A *smatter* of judicial astrology."—*Temple: Ancient & Modern Learning.*

smăt'-tĕr ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smatter*, v.; *-er.*] One who has only a smattering or slight superficial knowledge of any subject.

"They are not therefore men of sound learning for the most, but *smatterers*."—*Cranmer: Letter unto Hooker.*

smăt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Smatter, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge.

"He had there acquired a *smattering* of lettera."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

smĕar, ***smere,** ***smerien,** ***smirien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *smerien*, *smyrian*, from *smeru* = fat; cogn. with Dut. *smeren* = to grease, from *smeer* = fat; Icel. *smyrja* = to anoint, from *smjör*, *smör* = grease; Dan. *smöre*, from *smör* grease; Sw. *smörja*, from *smör*; Ger. *schmieren*, from *schmeer*; Goth. *smairthr* = fatness; *smarna* = dung; Gr. μύρον (*muron*) = an unguent.]

1. To overspread with any substance viscous, unctuous, or adhesive; to besmear, to daub.

"*Smeared* therewith each seam and fissure,
Made each crevice safe from water."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii.

2. To soil, to stain, to contaminate, to pollute.

"My glory *smeared* in dust and blood."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 2.

smĕar, ***smere,** ***smair,** *s.* [A.S. *smeru* = fat.] [Smear, *v.*]

*1. Fat, grease; a fat, oily substance; ointment, fatness.

2. A spot made as if with some unctuous substance; a stain, a blot, a blotch, a patch.

smear-case, *s.* [Dan. *smeer-kaas*, from *smeer* = grease, and *kaas* = cheese.] A preparation of milk made to be spread on bread. Called also Cottage-cheese. (*Amer.*)

smear-dab, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Lemon Dab (q.v.). Called also the Smooth Dab. [Dab (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

smĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Smear, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Pottery: An operation in firing whereby an external lustre is imparted without glazing. [Smeir.]

smĕar'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *smear*; *-y.*] Tending to smear or soil; greasy, unctuous, and adhesive

"The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii.

smēath, *s.* [Smew.]

smēath-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by De Candolle, after Smeathmann, a naturalist and African traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. Known species two, both erect instead of creeping like most Passion-flowers. *Smeathmannia lævigata*, from Sierra Leone, is cultivated in English hothouses.

smĕct'-īte, *s.* [Gr. σμηκτός (*smēktos*) = greasy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Fuller's earth (q.v.).

smĕd'-dŭm, *s.* [A.S. *smedeme* = meal, fine flour.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The powder or finest part of ground malt.

2. Sagacity, quickness; sharpness of apprehension; spirit, mettle, liveliness.

II. *Metal.:* The smaller particles which pass through the sieve in hutching (q.v.).

smeē (1), *s.* [Smew.]

Smeē (2), *s.* [Dr. Alfred Smee, F.R.S., inventor of the battery.] (See etym. and compound.)

Smee's battery, *s.*

Elect.: A battery in which there is a sheet of platinum (or, for cheapness, silver) between two vertical plates of zinc. On the platinum is a deposit of the same metal finely divided, in order to prevent as far as possible the effects of polarization.

smeēk, ***smeke,** *s.* [Smoke

smeē'-kĭt, *a.* [Smoked.]

***smeēth** (1), *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *smith* (q.v.).] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

smeēth (2), *v.t.* [Smooth, *v.*] (*Prov.*)

***smēg-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *smegmat(ite)*; *-ic.*] Resembling smegmatite (q.v.); having the nature or properties of soap; soapy, detersive, cleansing.

smĕg'-ma-tīte, *s.* [Gr. σμῆγμα (*smēgma*), genit. σμήγματος (*smēgmatos*) = an unguent; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soapy clay, occurring at Plombières. Dana refers it to Montmorillonite (q.v.).

smĕir, *s.* [Smear.]

Pottery: A semi-glaze on pottery; common salt added to an earthenware glaze.

smēl'-īte, *s.* [Gr. σμήλη (*smelē*) = soap, grease; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Kaolin (q.v.).

smĕll, ***smelle,** *v.t. & i.* [Allied to Dut. *smeulen* = to smoulder; Low Ger. *smelen*. The more original form is A.S. *smorian*, *smorian* = to suffocate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To perceive by the nose or by the olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent of.

"We *smelled* the smoke of fire, though we did not see it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* To perceive as though by the smell or scent; to scent out; to detect by sagacity.

"Lest she some subtle practice *smell*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 307.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To give out an odour or perfume; to affect the sense of smell.

"There saw I eke the fresh hauthorne
In white motley, that so swote doth *smell*."
Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight.

2. To have or give out a particular odour, perfume, or scent. (Followed by *of*.)

"Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently *of* the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it."—*Bacon.*

3. To practise smelling; to exercise the sense of smell.

"Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off."—*Exodus* xxx. 38.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To have a particular tincture or smack; to smack.

"Thy counsel *smells* of no cowardice."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

¶ (1) *To smell a rat:* [Rat, *s.* ¶].

* (2) *To smell out:* To find out by sagacity.

smĕll, ***smel,** ***smelle,** ***smul,** *s.* [Smell, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Hidden wayes, that scarse an hound by *smell*
Can follow out." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 6.

2. The quality of a thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory nerves; scent, odour, perfume.

"All the *smell* of plants, and of other bodies, is caused by these volatile parts."—*Reid: On the Human Mind*, ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Physiol.:* The perception of odorous emanations, the nature of which is not certainly known. They may consist of aerial waves, or may be aerial particles of the odorous substance. In either case, they are extremely delicate; air containing only a millionth part of hydrogen sulphide, having a distinct odour, and a minute portion of musk will continue, without appreciable loss of weight, to render its presence perceptible in a large room for years. These particles must be conducted to the nostrils by the air, or no impression will be perceived. The organ of smell is situated in the upper part of the nose, a portion of the mucous membrane covering the upper and middle turbinals and the *septum nasi* being specially modified for this purpose. [Anosmia.] Smell exists in all the higher animals. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.) says that it is of supreme importance to the Ruminants in warning them of danger, to the Carnivora for finding their prey, and to others again, as the wild boar, for both purposes combined. Mr. S. P. Woodward finds it present in the Cephalopods and Gasteropods.

smell-smock, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cardamine pratensis*; (2) *Anemone nemorosa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

smĕll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smell*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who smells; one who perceives by the organs of smell.

2. One who or that which gives out an odour or smell.

"Such nasty *smellers* . . .
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, v. 1.

3. The nose. Also applied to a blow on the nose. (*Pugilistic slang.*)

4. (*Pl.*): The vibrissæ of a cat. (*Prov.*)

***smĕll'-fēast,** *s.* [Eng. *smell*, and *feast*.]

1. One who is quick at finding and frequenting good tables; a parasite.

"An intruder, and a common *smell-feast*, that spunges upon other people's trenchers."—*L'Estrange.*

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odours of the viands.

smĕll'-ĭng, * **smell-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [SMELL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The sense by which odours are perceived; the sense of smell.

"*Smelling* is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance. - *Locke : Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. xi.

2. The act of one who smells.

smelling-bottle, *s.* A small bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, used either as a remedy against faintness, or to please or stimulate the sense of smell.

smelling-salts, *s. pl.* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.

* **smĕl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *smell(l)*, s. ; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of smell; having no smell, odour, or scent.

2. Not having the sense of smell.

smĕlt, *s.* [A.S. *smelt ;* cogn. with Dan. *smelt ;* Norw. *smeltа.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig. :* A gull, a simpleton.

"Talk what you will, he is a very *smelt*."—*Beaum. & Flet. : Love's Pilgrimage*, v. 2.

II. *Ichthy. : Osmerus eperlanus ;* a small anadromous fish, common on the coasts and in the freshwaters of northern and central Europe. The United States has two species of this genus: *O. mordax*, the common species; and *O. thaleichthys*, a smaller Pacific coast fish. *O. dentex* occurs on the coast of Asia. The European Smelt is one of the most delicate food fishes. It is about 8 or 10 inches long, belongs to the salmon family, and is characterized by its strong, fang-like teeth. [*New Zealand Smelt.*]

smĕlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SMELL, *v.*]

smĕlt, *v.t.* [Dan. *smelte* = to fuse, to melt; Sw. *smälta* = to smelt, to run, to liquefy; *smälta malm* = to smelt ore ; O. Dut. *smilten, smelten* = to melt, to smelt; O. H. Ger. *smalzjan ;* Ger. *schmelzen.*] [MELT.] To fuse, as an ore, so as to separate the metal from extraneous substances.

"What tools are used in *smelting*, their figures, use, &c., and the whole manner of working."—*Boyle : Works*, v. 741.

smĕlt'-ĕr, *s.* [SMELT, *v.*] One who smelts

1. One who smelts ore; one whose occupation is to fuse ores.

2. A smeltery (q.v.). (*Local U. S.*)

smelter's fume, *s.*

Metall. : The metallic fume resulting from the smelting of lead, the sublimation of zinc from ore, mercury from cinnabar, &c.

smĕlt'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *smelt ; -ery.*] A house or place where ores are smelted.

smĕlt'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *smelt*, s. ; *-ie.*]

Ichthy. : Morrhua lusca. [BIT, s., 2.]

smĕlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SMELT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act or process of obtaining metal from ore by the combined action of heat, air, and fluxes. The operation varies according to the different metallic ores to be operated on. In smelting iron, the ore is first roasted in a kiln, in order to drive off the water, sulphur, and arsenic with which it is more or less combined in its native state, and is then subjected to the heat of a blast-furnace, along with certain proportions of coke or coal and limestone, varying according to the quality and composition of the ore to be heated. [BLAST-FURNACE.] The smelting of copper consists in alternate roastings and fusions. The first of these operations is calcining the ore in furnaces in which the heat is applied, and increased gradually, till the temperature be as high as the ore can support without melting or agglutinating, when the ore is thrown into an arch formed under the sole of the furnace. The second operation, or fusion of the calcined ore, is performed in a luted furnace, the ore having been spread uniformly over the hearth, and fluxes, such as lime, sand, or fluor-spar, being added when required, although the necessity for this addition is sought to be obviated by a careful admixture of ores of different qualities, the several earthy components of which shall serve as fluxes in the fusion of the mass. These two processes of calcination and fusion are repeated alternately until the ore is completely freed from all the earthy materials, and pure metal is obtained. In smelting lead, the ores, after being sorted, cleansed, ground, and washed, are roasted in furnaces, which are without any blast or blowing apparatus, the ores being separable from the metal by its great fusibility. The smelting of tin consists of the calcining or roasting of the ores after they have been cleaned, sorted, stamped, and washed.

smelting-furnace, *s.* A furnace for disengaging the metal from its gangue or the non-metalliferous portions of the ore. The furnaces differ much, according to the metals to be treated. [BLAST-FURNACE, REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

smĕr'-dĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Gr. Σμερδις (*Smerdis*) = the son of Cyrus.]

Paleont. : A genus of Percidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

smĕ-rĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σμήρινθος (*smērinthos*) = a cord, a line, a kind of bird.]

Entom. : A genus of Sphingidæ. Antennæ serrate ; no distinct tongue. There are three British species : *Smerinthus ocellatus*, the Eyed, *S. populi*, the Poplar, and *S. tiliæ*, the Lime Hawk-moth.

* **smĕrk,** *s. & v.* [SMIRK, *s. & v.*]

smĕrk, smĕrk'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *smerk ; -y.*] Smart, jaunty, spruce.

smĕr'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy. : Cobites aculeata. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **smerte,** *v.t.* [SMART, *v.*]

* **smerte,** *a. & adv.* [SMART, *a.*]

smĕr'-wòrt, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *smer* = smear, and *wort.* From the use of the plant in ointments.]

Bot. : Aristolochia rotunda.

smew (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Perhaps a contract. of *ice-mew* = ice-gull ; cf. Ger. *weisse nonne* = the smew ; *eismöve* = the fulmar (q.v.).]

Ornith. : Mergus albellus, called also the Smee or Nun, a bird which is at home in Russia and Siberia, but has a wide range of migration. Family Anatidæ. The adult male is about seventeen inches long; head, chin, and neck white, a black patch round the eyes, and over the back of the head is a green streak forming, with some white, elongated feathers, a kind of crest; back black, tail grey, wings black and white, under surface white, pencilled with gray on the flanks. The female is smaller, with plumage chiefly reddish-brown and gray. The Smew is a shy bird ; it flies well, but, like most Divers, walks badly, from the backward position of its legs.

SMEW.

* **smĭck'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Sw. *smickra ;* Dan. *smigre.*] [SMICKER, *a.*] To look amorously or wantonly.

* **smĭck'-ĕr,** *a.* [A.S. *smicer* = neat, elegant.] Gay, spruce, smart, amorous, wanton.

"Regardful of his honour he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity."
Ford : Fame's Memorial, 574.

* **smĭck'-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [SMICKER, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

"We had a young doctour, who rode by our coach and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton."—*Dryden : To Mrs. Steward*, let. 35.

* **smĭck'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *smock ;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little smock, a shift.

"The white *smickets* wave below."
Combe : Dr. Syntax, ii. 5.

* **smĭck'-lў,** *adv.* [SMICKER.] Smartly, trimly, amorously. (*Ford : Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.)

† **smĭck'-smŏck,** *s.* [Cf. *smell-smock.*]

Bot. : Cardamine pratensis.

smĭd'-dŭm, *s.* [SMEDDUM.]

smiddum-tails, *s. pl.*

Mining : The slimy mud deposited in ore-washing.

smĭd'-dў, *s.* [SMITHY.]

smĭft, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining : A match of paper saturated with nitre or other combustible substance, for igniting a charge of powder; a fuse. Paper rubbed over with gunpowder and grease is also used by miners.

* **smight,** *v.t.* [SMITE.]

smī-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *smilax*, genit. *smilac(is) ;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. : Sarsaparillas ; an order of Dictyogens. Herbs or under-shrubs often climbing, and with fleshy tuberous rhizomes ; leaves reticulated ; perianth six-parted ; stamens six ; style generally trifid ; stigmas three ; ovary with three cells, each with one or many seeds ; fruit, a roundish berry. Known genera two ; species 120, widely distributed, but most numerous in Asia and America.

smī'-lą-chĭn, *s.* [SMILACIN.]

Chem. : Reinsch's name for a crystalline substance which he extracted from the root of smilax.

smī'-lą-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *smilax*, genit. *smilac(is) ; -in* (*Chem.*).] [SARSAPARILLIN.]

smī-lą-çī'-ną, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *smilax* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A genus of Asparageæ, or Asparagineæ. Rootstock slender, creeping ; stem erect, leafy ; leaves alternate ; flowers white, in terminal racemes ; perianth of four free segments in one series, or six in two series ; stamens four or six ; ovary with two to three cells, each cell with one or two ovules ; fruit a berry. Known species about ten, from the north temperate zone. One, *Smilacina bifolia* (formerly called *Maianthemum bifolium*), is found in woods in England, but is very rare. The berries of *Smilacina ramosa* are said to be diuretic.

smī'-lăx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σμίλαξ (*smilax*) = the holly, the yew, &c.]

1. *Bot. :* The typical genus of Smilaceæ (q.v.). Perianth petaloid, six-partite ; stamens six ; stigmas three, spreading ; ovary with three cells, each one-seeded, pendulous ; berry one to three-celled, one to three seeded. Climbing shrubs from tropical countries, as far north as Southern Europe. Many species furnish sarsaparilla (q.v.). The leaves of the Australian *Smilax glycyphylla* are called Sweet Tea. • The Chinese eat the rhizome of *S. China* instead of rice, and, like the Hindoos, prescribe it in rheumatism, &c. The large tuberous rhizomes of *S. lanceæfolia* are often eaten, the juice is used in rheumatism, and the residue laid over the affected parts. *S. Pseudo-China*, in the United States, is used as an alterative. It constitutes the basis of many drinks given by the herbalists. With corn, sassafras, and molasses it is manufactured by the Carolina negroes into beer.

2. *Palæobot. :* The genus occurs in the Lignitic-series (q.v.). Eight species are in the Miocene of Œningen, &c., in Switzerland, flowers and leaves being preserved in the slate. Some occur in the Pliocene of Italy.

smīle, *v.i. & t.* [Sw. *smila* = to smirk, to smile, to simper ; Dan. *smile ;* M. H. Ger. *smielen, smieren, smiren ;* Lat. *miror* = to wonder at, admire ; *mirus* = wonderful.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To express kindness, love, pleasure, or amusement by a change of the countenance, especially by a movement of the mouth ; to laugh gently. (The opposite to *frown.*)

"And one *smiled*, and another *smiled*, and they all *smiled* for joy that Christiana was become a pilgrim."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity ; to sneer.

"'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty and *smiled*."
Pope : Imit. Horace, i. 6?.

3. To look gay, cheerful, or joyful ; to have such an appearance as to excite cheerfulness or joy.

"*Smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days."
Shakesp. : Richard III., v. 5.

* **4.** To appear propitious or favourable; to favour.

"*Smile*, gentle heaven."
Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

5. To take a drink of liquor. (*Amer. slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To express by or with a smile: as, To *smile* a welcome.

* **2.** To put an end to; to disperse or dispel by smiling; to exercise influence on by smiling. (Followed by *away* or the like.)

"No fair Hebrew boy
Shall *smile away* my maiden blame."
Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women.*

* **3.** To smile at; to receive or hear with a smile.

"*Smile* you my speeches, as I were a fool?"
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

* **4.** To wrinkle or contract by smiling.

"He does *smile* his face into more lines than is on the new map."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

smīle, * **smīle**, *s.* [Smile, *v.*]

1. A slight contraction of the features of the face indicative of pleasure, amusement, approbation, or kindness. (The opposite to *frown.*)

"Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*; for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied." *Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 239.

2. Gay, cheerful, or joyous appearance: as, the *smiles* of spring.

3. Favour, propitiousness, countenance, support.

"Methought I stood not in the *smile* of heaven."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

4. An expression of countenance, somewhat resembling a smile, but expressing slight contempt, scorn, or self-satisfaction; a sneering or contemptuous smile.

5. A dram. (*Amer. slang.*)

* **smīle'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *smile*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of smiles; smiling.

smīle'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *smile*, s.; *-less.*] Not having a smile; without a smile.

"*Smileless*, voiceless, and bedragged."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 607.

smīl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smil(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who smiles.

"And when they love, your *smilers* guess not how."
Byron: *Lara*, ii. 22.

* **smīl'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *smile*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little smile. (*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, iv. 3.)

smīl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Smile, *v.*]

smīl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *smiling*; *-ly.*] In a smiling manner; with a smile or smiles.

"All the regions
Do *smilingly* revolt." *Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

* **smīl'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *smiling*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being smiling.

"The very knowledge that he lived in vain . . .
Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 16.

* **smĭlt,** *v.i.* [Apparently from *smelt* or *melt.*] To melt.

"Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry.*

smĭn-thī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sminth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with one genus, Sminthus, founded for the reception of *Sminthus vagus*, discovered in the Crimea, ranging through Eastern Europe to Tartary and Siberia. One or two other species have since been discriminated; m. $\frac{4}{4}$, the first and fourth much smaller than those between them.

smĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [From an old Cretan word, σμίνθος (*sminthos*) = a field-mouse.] [Sminthinæ.]

smĭrch, *v.t.* [From the same root as *smear* (q.v.).] To smear, to stain, to soil, to dirty.

"He seized
In both his hands the dust that lay around,
And threw it on his head, and *smirched* his hair."
M. Arnold: *Sohrab & Rustum.*

smĭrk, * **smĕrk,** * **smĭrke,** *v.i.* [A.S. *smercian*, from the same root as *smile*; cf. M. H. Ger. *smieren*, *smieren* = to smile.] [Smile, *v.*] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to simper; to assume an affectedly soft or kind look.

"Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face."
Young: *Love of Fame*, v.

smĭrk, * **smĭrke,** *s.* & *a.* [Smirk, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: An affected smile; a soft look, a simper.

"Oh! torture me not, for love's sake,
With the *smirk* of those delicate lips."
Jenyns: *A Song.*

B. *As adj.*: Smart, spruce.

"Seest how brag yond bullocke beares,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?"
Spenser: *Shepheards Calender*; *Feb.*

* **smĭrk'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *smirk*; *-ly.*] In a smirking manner; with a smirk.

"*Smirkly* thus gan say." *Sidney*: *Arcadia*, p. 258.

smĭrk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *smirk*; *-y.*] Smart, spruce. (*Prov.*)

* **smĭt,** *pa. par. of v.* [Smite.]

smĭt, *v.t.* [A.S. *smitan* = to infect; *besmitan* = to pollute, to defile; Ger. *smitten*, *schmitzen* = to besmear.] To infect. (*Prov.*)

smīte, * **smight,** * **smyte** (pa. t. * *smat*, * *smoot*, * *smot*, *smote*; pa. par. * *smiten*, *smitten*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *smitan* (pa. t. *smát*; pa. par. *smiten*); cogn. with Dut. *smijten*; Sw. *smida* = to forge; Dan. *smide* = to fling; O. H. Ger. *smizan* = to throw, to stroke, to smear; Ger. *schmeissen* = to smite, to fling.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike; to give a blow to, as with the hand, a weapon held in the hand, or anything thrown; to beat.

2. To destroy the life of with weapons of any kind; to kill, to slay, to slaughter.

"The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin, and of Abner's men, so that three hundred and three score men died."—*2 Samuel* ii. 31.

3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigour of, as by a stroke or some destructive visitation.

"And the flax and the barley was *smitten*."—*Exodus* ix. 31

* **4.** To afflict, to chasten, to punish; to visit with punishment or suffering.

"Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him."—*Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with any passion.

"Septimius no sooner saw her, but he was *smit* with an involuntary passion."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike, to deliver strokes.

"Saw where the sword of Michael *smote*."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 250.

2. To strike, to collide, to knock.

"The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together."—*Nahum* ii. 10.

3. To affect as by a stroke; to enter or penetrate with quickness and force; to shoot.

"All that secret regret, and those inward *smitings*, . . . which are so often felt in the minds of men, upon the commission of any great sin."—*Wilkins*: *Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

smīte, *s.* [Smite, *v.*] A stroke, a blow, a sudden affection. (*Prov.*)

smĭt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smit(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who smites.

"And therefore came I, in my bark of war,
To smite the *smiter* with the scimitar."
Byron: *Corsair*, iii. 8.

smĭth, *s.* [A.S. *smidh*, cogn. with Dut. *smid*; Icel. *smidhr*; Dan. & Sw. *smed*; M. H. Ger. *smit*, *smid*; Goth. *smitha*; Ger. *schmied.* From the same root as *smooth* (q.v.).]

1. One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals: as, a gold*smith*, a silver*smith*; when used independently, it is generally applied to a black*smith* (q.v.).

"The trade of the carpenter is commonly separated from that of the *smith*."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **2.** One who makes, effects, or accomplishes anything.

"The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate."
Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, iii. 1,268.

* **smĭth,** *v.t.* [A.S. *smidhian.*] To beat into shape, to forge.

"[He] in his forge *smithed* plow-harneis."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,687

* **smĭth'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *smith*, and *craft.*] The art, occupation, or business of a smith; smith's work; smithing.

"Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick."—*Raleigh.*

smĭth'-ĕrș, smĭth'-ĕr-ēēnș, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Small fragments.

"Knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*."—*Black*: *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

* **smĭth'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *smith*; *-ery.*]

1. The workshop of a smith; a smith's shop, a smithy.

2. Work done by a smith.

3. The act, art, or process of forging or hammering a mass of iron or other metal into a desired shape; smithing.

"The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke."—*Burke*: *A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

smĭth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir James Smith (1759–1828), founder and first president of the Linnæan Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ (?). Herbs or undershrubs from the tropics of Asia and Africa. *Smithia sensitiva* has sensitive leaves.

smĭth'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *smith*; *-ing.*] The act, art, or process of forging or working metals into a desired shape.

Smĭth-sōn'-ĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to James L. M. Smithson, the English chemist, or the institution he founded at Washington.

smĭth'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Smithson, who analysed both the zinc carbonate and silicate; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. An ore of zinc occurring abundantly, both crystallized and massive, also stalactitic, mammillated and botryoidal with fibrous structure. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 3·16 to 3·9; lustre, vitreous to sub-pearly; colour, white, sometimes bluish or greenish; streak, white; brittle; pyroelectric. Compos.: silica, 25·0; oxide of zinc, 67·5; water, 7·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula $2ZnO,SiO_2 + HO$. Dana divides this species into (1) Ordinary: (*a*) in crystals, (*b*) mammillary or stalactitic, (*c*) massive; (2) Carbonated, containing from 12 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of zinc; (3) Argillaceous. As this name has been used by different mineralogists both for the silicate and the carbonate of zinc, in order to get rid of the confusion arising therefrom, in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Kenngott's name, Hemimorphite, has been adopted.

2. The same as Calamine (q.v.).

smĭth'-ў, *s.* [A.S. *smidhdh*; Icel. *smidja*.] The workshop of a smith.

"Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village *smithy* stands."
Longfellow: *Village Blacksmith.*

smĭt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Smite, *v.*]

smiting-line, *s.*

Naut.: A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without sending the men aloft.

smĭtt, *s.* [Low Ger. *smitt*, *schmitte*; Ger. *schmitz*, *schmitze*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen* = to besmear.] The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, and used for marking sheep.

* **smĭt'-tĕd,** *pa. par. of v.* [Smite, *v.*]

smĭt'-tęn, *pa. par. of v.* [Smite, *v.*]

1. Struck, killed, slain, blasted; afflicted, punished, destroyed.

"We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted."—*Isaiah* liii. 4.

2. Affected with some passion, as love; excited or struck by something impressive.

"He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

smĭt'-tle, *v.t.* [Eng. *smit*; frequent. suff. *-le.*] To infect. (*Prov.*)

smĭt'-tle, smĭt'-tlĭsh, *a.* [Smittle, *v.*] Infectious, contagious. (*Prov.*)

"'Tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics."—*H. Kingsley*: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxxvi.

smŏck, * **smocke, smok,** *s.* [A.S. *smoc*, from *smogen*, pa. par. of *smeógan*, *smúgan* = to creep; Icel. *smokkr* = a smock, from *smoguin*, pa. par. of *smjúga* = to creep through a hole, to put on a garment.] [Smug, Smuggle.]

1. A shift, a chemise, a woman's undergarment.

"You may do what you please; you may sell my chemise.
Mrs. P. was too well-bred to mention her *smock*."
Barham: *Ing. Legends*; *Look at the Clock.*

2. A smock-frock (q.v.).

¶ It was sometimes used adjectively, as equivalent to, pertaining to, or connected with women, female: as, *smock*-treason (*Ben Jonson*), *smock*-loyalty (*Dryden*), &c.

* **smock-faced,** *a.* Having a feminine countenance, appearance, or complexion; smooth-faced, effeminate.

smock frock, *s.* A garment of coarse material, resembling a shirt, worn by farm labourers over their other clothes.

"He was often introduced into meetings through back doors, with a *smock-frock* on his back and a whip in his hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

SMOCK-MILL.

smock mill, *s.* A form of windmill in which a cap rotates on a vertical axis to present the sails towards the wind. The term is used in contradistinction to post-mill, in which the whole mill rotates for a similar purpose. It is also called the Dutch mill, as being the form most commonly used in Holland for pumping. The mill in the illustration is at Blean, a village near Canterbury.

* **smock-race,** *s.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. (*North.*)

* **smŏck,** *v.t.* [SMOCK, *s.*] To provide with a smock; to clothe or dress in a smock or smock-frock.

"Though *smocked*, or furred and purpled."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 228.

* **smŏck'-lĕss,** * **smok-les,** *a.* [Eng. *smock*, s.; *-less.*] Wanting a smock; without a smock.

* **smok,** *s.* [SMOCK, *s.*]

smŏk'-a-ble, smōke'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *smoke*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being smoked; fit to be smoked.

"The question whether green tobacco can be rendered *smokeable* by any process of drying has yet to be decided."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

smōke, * **smoake,** * **smok,** *s.* [A.S. *smoca*, from *smocen*, pa. par. of *smeócan* = to smoke, to reek; cogn. with Dut. *smook* = smoke; Dan. *smöge* = to smoke; Ger. *schmauch* = smoke; Irish *smuid* = vapour, smoke; *much* = smoke; Wel. *mwg* = smoke.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Any volatile, and specially any carbonaceous matter escaping from a burning substance. When wood or coal is in process of combustion, it emits, not merely minute particles of unconsumed carbon, but invisible gaseous matter. Appliances for consuming smoke aim simply at preventing the rise of the carbonaceous particles, ignoring the unseen gases. They turn on the furnishing of a supply of air containing an abundance of oxygen, the absence of which is the reason why any carbon escapes unconsumed.

"And there arose the *smok* of a great fornace."—*Revelation* ix. (1551.)

2. Something resembling smoke; a vapour; an exhalation.

"For *smoke* and dusty vapours of the night."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

3. The act of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco.

4. A cigar. (*Slang.*)

* 5. A chimney.

"Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smoak*."—*Petty: Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

II. *Fig.:* Something light, inconsiderable, or unimportant; idle talk; mere words; vanity, emptiness.

"This helpless *smoke* of words."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,027.

¶ *Like smoke:* Very rapidly. (*Slang.*)

smoke-arch, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The smoke-box of a locomotive.

smoke-ball, *s.*

Ordn.: A paper shell filled with a composition which, when ignited, emits volumes of smoke. Smoke-balls are thrown into military mines to suffocate working parties, or into forts to cover an advance. They have also been used as signals.

smoke-bell, *s.* A glass bell suspended over a gas-light, to intercept the smoke and prevent its blackening the ceiling immediately over the jet.

smoke-black, *s.* Lamp-black obtained by deposit of smoke from burning resinous material.

smoke-board, *s.* A board placed against a fireplace to keep smoke from issuing into a room.

smoke-box, *s.*

Steam:

1. A chamber in which the smoke and heated gases of the flues are collected, and from which they pass to the chimney, funnel, or stack. Some forms of reverting-flue boilers have smoke-boxes at each end.

2. In locomotives, the end of the boiler on which the chimney is placed. It receives the draught from the tubes. Locomotives with inside cylinders have them placed in this box, which keeps them and the steam-pipes at a high temperature.

* **smoke-cloud,** *s.* A cloud of smoke.

smoke-condenser, *s.* An apparatus for precipitating the soot and smoke emanating from furnaces underground or in other confined situations.

smoke-consumer, *s.* An apparatus for consuming or burning the smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming, *a.* Tending or serving to consume or burn smoke; as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

smoke-dried, *a.* Dried with smoke.

smoke-dry, *v.t.* To dry by hanging up in smoke.

"*Smoke-dry* the fruit, but not if you plant them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **smoke-farthing,** *s.*

1. The same as PENTECOSTAL (q.v.).

2. The same as HEARTH-MONEY (q.v.).

smoke-flue, *s.* A flue or chimney for the passage of smoke.

"Shouted down into the *smoke-flue*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ii.

smoke-house, * **smoak house,** *s.*

* 1. A dwelling-house with a hearth or chimney.

"The simple *smoak-houses* are . . . 184,000."—*Petty: Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

2. A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh by smoking. It is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces of meat, which are hung over a smudge or smouldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

smoke-jack, *s.* An apparatus for turning a roasting-spit by means of a wheel or wheels set in motion by a current of ascending air in a chimney.

* **smoke-money,** * **smoke-penny,** *s.* The same as SMOKE-SILVER (q.v.).

smoke-pipe, *s.*

1. A metallic chimney; as that of a locomotive, a stove, or a steamboat.

* 2. A tobacco-pipe; a pipe for smoking tobacco.

smoke-plant, smoke-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus Cotinus.

smoke-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A sail hoisted before the funnel of the galley when the ship is anchored head to wind, to screen the quarter-deck from the smoke.

* **smoke-silver,** *s.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

"Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of sixpence yearly to the sheriff, called *smoke-silver*. . . . In some manors formerly belonging to religious houses there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient Peter-pence, by the name of smoke-money."—*Tomline: Law Dict.*

smoke-stack, *s.* The term stack is properly applied to a brick or stone chimney, but is not properly applicable to the funnel or furnace chimney rising above the deck of a vessel (in which sense, however, it is used in America). The term is also sometimes applied to the chimney of a locomotive.

smoke-tight, *a.* Impervious to smoke; not allowing smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree, *s.* [SMOKE-PLANT.]

smōke, * **smoake,** *v.i. & t.* [SMOKE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit smoke.

"The Volcan may easily be known, . . . it *smoaks* all the day, and in the night it sometimes sends forth flames of fire."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. To throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour or exhalation; to reek.

"The horses in the stages that were going out, and had come through the City, were *smoking* so, that the outside passengers were invisible."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

¶ Tennyson (*Holy Grail*, 18) applies this verb to the yew, from the blossoms of which in spring light clouds of pollen are shaken out by puffs of wind.

"O brother, I have seen this yew-tree *smoke*,
Spring after spring, for half a hundred years."

3. To draw into and expel from the mouth the fumes of burning tobacco, from a pipe, cigar, or the like.

"Given more to bibbing and *smoaking* than the duty of his office."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* 4. To burn; to be kindled.

"The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man."—*Deut.* xxix. 20.

* 5. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

"Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 909.

* 6. To smell or hunt out; to detect, to suspect.

"I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 7. To suffer; to be punished.

"Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

8. To blush. (*School slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To apply smoke to, to foul by smoke; to hang up and dry in smoke; to fumigate: as, To *smoke* hams or fish for preservation.

2. To draw smoke from into the mouth and expel it again; to burn or use in smoking.

"'Send down word that he's to spend the change in cigars. . . . They shan't be wasted,' continued Smangle, turning to Mr. Pickwick. 'I'll *smoke* 'em.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xli.

3. To drive out or expel by smoke. (Generally with *out.*)

* 4. To smell out, to find out; to detect.

"He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafew—when his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

* 5. To sneer at, to quiz; to ridicule to the face.

"Thou'rt very smart, my dear. But see! *Smoke* the Doctor."—*Addison: Drummer*, iii. 1.

6. To seek, hunt, or look after. (*Prov.*)

smōke'-lĕss, * **smoak-less,** *a.* [Eng. *smoke; -less.*] Having no smoke; emitting no smoke.

smokeless powder, *s.* A form of gunpowder now widely coming into use, whose value consists in its making very little smoke. This is likely to render it of great utility in war, since the old kind of powder, if used in the modern rapid fire guns, would soon hide the combatants within a dense cloud of smoke. Various smokeless powders have been devised, one of which was used by the Japanese (1895) in the war between Japan and China.

smōke'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smokeless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being smokeless; freedom from smoke.

"The quality of the coal is stated to exceed any in England in oiliness and *smokelessness*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 1885.

smōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smoke*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who dries or preserves by smoke.

2. One who smokes tobacco, from a pipe, cigar, &c.

3. A smoking-car.

4. An evening entertainment (originally designated as a smoking-concert) at which smoking is permitted.

smōke'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *smoke*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Clematis Vitalba, the porous stalks of which are smoked by children.

smōk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *smoky; -ly.*] In a smoky manner.

smōk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smoky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being smoky.

smōk'-ĭng, * **smok-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SMOKE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Emitting smoke.

2. Used for smoking; adapted for being smoked: as, a *smoking* mixture.

3. Used for smoking in; set apart for the

use or accommodation of smokers: as, a *smoking* carriage, a *smoking* room.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or of that which smokes; the emission of smoke; specifically, the act or practice of inhaling and expelling from the mouth the fumes of burning tobacco, as from a pipe, a cigar, &c.

* 2. The act of quizzing or bantering.

"What a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 69.

smoking-cap, *s.* A light ornamental cap, resembling a fez, used by smokers and others for indoor wear.

smoking-car, smoking-carriage, *s.* A railroad car set apart for the use of smokers.

smoking-concert, *s.* [SMOKER, *s.*, 4.]

smōk'-ȳ, * **smoak-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *smok(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Emitting smoke, especially in quantity.

2. Filled with smoke, or with an atmosphere resembling smoke.

"In many a *smoky* fireside nook
Of Iceland, in the ancient day."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)

3. Subject or liable to be filled with smoke, as from a chimney or fire-place.

"Once Prince Frederick's Guard
Sang them in their *smoky* barracks."
Longfellow: To an Old Danish Song-book.

4. Failing to carry off the smoke properly: as, a *smoky* chimney.

5. Foul or tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke.

6. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; dark, obscure.

"If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals!" *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

* 7. Suspicious.

"He seems a little *smoaky*."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, ii.

II. *Bot.:* Gray, changing to brown.

smoky mastiff-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Molossus nasutus, from South America and the West Indian Islands. It is about six inches long, and has fur of a smoky-brown colour. Sometimes called Monk-bat (q.v.).

smoky-quartz, *s.* [CAIRNGORM.]

smoky-urine, *s.*

Pathol.: Urine of a dark, smoky colour, and highly albuminous, passed in Bright's disease, or tinged by a small quantity of blood in hæmaturia.

smoky-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Leucania impura.*

smoky-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia fumata.*

* **smōl'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [SMOULDER.]

smōlt, *s.* [Gael. *smal* = a spot.] A salmon, a year or two old, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smoor, *v.t.* [A.S. *smorian*; Dut. *smooren* = to suffocate; Ger. *schmoren* = to stew; O. Dut. *smoor* = vapour, fume.] To smother (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"Duncan could na' be her death,
Swelling pity *smoor'd* his wrath."
Burns: Duncan Gray.

smoōth, * **smoothe,** * **smethe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *smēdhe*; cf. O. Dut. *smedigh*, *smijdigh* = soft; Dut. *smijdig* = malleable; Ger. *geschmeidig*; Dan. *smidig* = pliable, supple. Hence, allied to *smith* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having an even surface; having a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; free from roughness or asperities. In botany free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness.

"As *smooth* as alabaster." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

2. Not hairy.

"Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man."—*Genesis* xxvii. 11.

3. Evenly spread, glossy.

"Thy sleek, *smooth* head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

4. Gently flowing; not ruffled, agitated, or undulating.

"The sea being *smooth*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

5. Level, plain.

"The path is *smooth* that leadeth on to danger."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 788.

6. Uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; falling pleasantly on the ear; even, not harsh, not rugged; hence, using language not harsh or rugged.

"When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows."
Gay: Fan, iii. 1.

7. Without jolt or shock; equable. (Applied to motion.)

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant; not alloyed with any painful sensation or difficulty.

"*Smooth* and welcome news."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

9. Bland, mild, soothing, flattering, fawning.

"That man, when *smoothest* he appears,
Is most to be suspected."
Cowper: On Friendship.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making smooth.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.

"She put the skins of the kids . . . upon the *smooth* of his neck."—*Genesis* xxvii. 16

3. Freedom from hardship or difficulty; ease, comfort.

"We enjoyed some of those *smooths* which wipe off the roughs of a hunter's life."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

4. A grass field; a meadow. (*Amer.*)

smoth-blenny, *s.* [SHANNY.]

smoth-bore, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* The same as SMOOTH-BORED (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A gun having a smooth-bored barrel, as distinguished from a rifle.

smoth-bored, *a.* Having a smooth bore, as distinguished from rifled.

smoth-chinned, *a.* Beardless.

smoth-dab, *s.* [SMEAR-DAB.]

* **smooth-dittied,** *a.* Sweetly and smoothly sung or played; having a smooth, flowing melody. (*Milton: Comus*, 86.)

smoth-faced, *a.*

1. Having a smooth face; beardless.

2. Having a mild, soft, bland, or winning look.

3. Having a fawning or insinuating look.

4. Having a smooth face or surface in general.

smoth-file, *s.*

1. A finishing-file, whose teeth are of a grade of coarseness between the second-cut and the dead-smooth. [ROUGH-FILE.]

2. The rubbing-tool used by the needle-maker in pressing and rolling a pack of wires cut for needles, to take out of them the bend they have acquired by the coiling of the wire.

smooth-grained, *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

"*Smooth-grained*, and proper for the turner's trade."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 631.

smoth-hound, *s.*

Ichthy.: Mustelus lævis, about three feet long, said to be used for food in the Hebrides. Its skin is much smoother and softer than the skins of other British sharks.

* **smooth-paced,** *a.* Having a smooth, easy pace; moving or flowing easily, readily, and smoothly.

"Remarks which none did e'er disclose
In *smooth-pac'd* verse or hobbling prose."
Prior: Alma, iii. 144.

smoth-plane, *s.* A smoothing plane.

smooth-serranus, *s.*

Ichthy.: Serranus cabrilla, common in the Mediterranean, reaching southward to Madeira. The view, sanctioned by Cuvier, that this fish is hermaphrodite, one lobe of the roe consisting of ova and the other of milt, is probably an error, due to some peculiarities in the reproductive apparatus.

smoth-shaven, *a.* Cut or clipt smooth; made smooth by cutting or mowing. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 68.)

smoth-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Coronella lævis (or *austriaca*), called also the Austrian Snake, common in Southern and Central Europe, and occasionally observed in the western section. It is about two feet long, shiny brown with irregular patches of black, yellow mark on back and sides of head, under surface yellowish with black spots.

smoth-sole, *s.*

Ichthy.: Arnoglossus laterna, the Megrim, or Scald-fish, a small species, four or five inches long, common in the Mediterranean, and extending to the north coast of the English Channel.

smoth-spoken, *a.* Having a smooth, plausible tongue.

smoth tongued, *a.* Soft of speech; plausible, flattering.

"He was *smooth-tongued*, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

smoth-winged swallows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Hirundinidæ.

smoōth, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *smēdhian.*] [SMOOTH, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make smooth; to make level on the surface by any means.

"To *smooth* the ice." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 2.

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

"*Smooth* my passage to the realms of day."
Pope: Eloisa to Abe ard, 322.

3. To free from harshness; to make smooth and flowing.

"In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones."
Milton: P. L., v. 626.

* 4. To soften; to palliate, to colour.

"Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* 5. To soften, to quiet, to allay, to calm.

"*Smooth* every passion."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 6. To soften with blandishments; to flatter, to humour.

"*Smooth* and speak him fair."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

* 7. To ease, to regulate.

"Restor'd it soon will be; the mean's prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 8. To work up into a soft, uniform mass.

"It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it."
Ray: On the Creation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become smooth; to settle down; to become calm.

"The falls were *smoothing* down."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

* 2. To use blandishments; to flatter, to cajole, to be insinuating.

"*Smooth*, deceive, and cog."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* **smoōth'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *smooth*; *-en.*] To make smooth; to smooth.

"With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left."—*Moxon: Mech. Exer.*

smoōth'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smooth*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which makes smooth.

"The bleachers and *smoothers* of the linen."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

* 2. A flatterer.

"My claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

smoōth'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SMOOTH, *v.*]

* **smoothing-box,** *s.* A box-iron.

"*Smoothing-boxes*, Buckles, Steels, and Awls."—*Money Masters All Things*, p. 76 (1698).

smoothing-iron, *s.* A domestic implement, used in the laundry to smooth (iron) linen. It is heated by placing on a stove, by a gas jet, by a hot iron or charcoal fire placed within it.

smoothing-mill, *s.* [POLISHING-MILL.]

smoothing-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A short plane, finely set, for finishing. It is 7½ inches long.

smoothing stone, *s.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, attached to a plate and handle of metal.

smoōth'-lȳ, * **smothe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *smooth*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a smooth manner; not roughly; evenly; with even flow or motion; not harshly or ruggedly.

"O'er the calm Ionian *smoothly* sails."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

2. Without obstruction or difficulty; easily, readily.

3. With soft, bland, plausible, or insinuating language.

* 4. Mildly, innocently; especially with affected mildness or innocence.

smoo̍th'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smooth; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being smooth; freedom from roughness, inequalities, or asperities; evenness of surface.

"How wit and virtue from within
Sent out a *smoothness* o'er the skin."
Swift: To Dr. Sheridan.

2. Freedom from jolt or shock; evenness: as, the *smoothness* of motion.

3. Softness or mildness to the palate: as, the *smoothness* of wine.

4. Softness or sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

"Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

5. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of manners: especially assumed or hypocritical mildness.

"She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

smorz-a'-tō, smorz-ăn'-dō (z as tz), *adv.* [Ital. = smothered.]

Music: A direction that the passage over which it is placed is to be played so as to gradually fade or die away.

smōte, *pret. of v.* [SMITE, *v.*]

* **smoterlich,** *a.* [SMUT.] Smutty, dirty, wanton.

smo̍th'-ĕr, * **smor-ther,** * **smor-thre,** * **smor-thur,** * **smud-der,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *smorian* = to choke, to stifle; Dut. *smooren.*] [SMOOR.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To suffocate or destroy the life of by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to suffocate by covering up closely and excluding air from; to stifle.

"This is the place in which my dear husband had like to have been *smothered* with mud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To cover closely up: as, To *smother* a fire.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to conceal, to extinguish.

"Noticed with a *smother'd* sigh."
Byron: Parisina, xx.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be suffocated or stifled.

2. To suffocate, to stifle.

"The *smothering* clouds of poisoned air."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 33.

3. To smoke without vent; to smoulder.

"Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

4. To be suppressed or kept close.

"A man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering*."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

* **smo̍th'-ĕr,** *s.* [SMOTHER, *v.*]

1. Smoke; thick dust; thick and suffocating smoke: hence, confusion.

"Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

2. A state of suppression.

"Therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Suspicion.*

* **smother-fly,** *s.* A popular name for an unidentified species of Aphis.

"The people of the village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts."—*White: Selborne*, let. liii.

smo̍th'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SMOTHER, *v.*]

smothered-mate, *s.*

Chess: A form of mate only possible when the king is surrounded by his own men and check is given by a knight.

* **smo̍th'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *smothery; -ness.*] The quality or state of being smothery.

smo̍th'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SMOTHER, *v.*]

* **smo̍th'-ĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *smothering; -ly.*] In a smothering manner; suffocatingly, suppressingly.

smo̍th'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *smother; -y.*]

1. Tending to smother; stifling, suffocating.

2. Full of smother or dust.

* **smo̍u̍ch,** *v.t.* [Prob. allied to *smack* (2), v. (q.v.).] To kiss, to embrace, to buss.

"What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 114.

smōul'-dĕr, smōl'-dĕr, * **smool-der,** *v.t. & i.* [SMOULDER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To suffocate, to smother, to choke.

"They pressed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stoode in their way, and with their owne fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes."—*Holinshed: Historie of England*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To burn and smoke without vent or flame.

2. *Fig.:* To exist in a suppressed state; to burn inwardly without outward sign or indications, as a thought, a passion, or the like.

"Still, though thy sire the peace renewed,
Smoulders in Roderick's breast the feud."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 15.

* **smōul'-dĕr,** * **smōl'-dĕr,** *s.* [The same word as *smother* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *smölen, smelen* = to smoulder.] Smoke, smother.

"The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench."
Gascoigne: Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

* **smōul'-drў,** *a.* [Eng. *smoulder; -y.*] Smothery, suffocating, smouldering.

"Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stincking smoke."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 13.

* **smo̍u̍tch,** *v.t.* [SMOUCH.]

smŭ̄ce, smŭ̄ice, *s.* [MUSE (3), *s.*]

smŭdge, * **smoge,** *v.t.* [Dan. *smuds* = filth; *smudse* = to soil, to dirty; Ger. *schmutz* = smut; *schmutzen* = to smudge.] [SMUT, *s.*, SMUTCH.]

1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke; to stain, to sully.

"The hunted fox, *smudged* and bedraggled, was viewed away."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. To stifle, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

* 3. To smoke; to dry with smoke.

"In the craft of catching or taking it [the herring] and *smudging* it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

smŭdge, *s.* [SMUDGE, *v.*]

1. A foul spot, a stain, a smear.

"Anybody can make a dark *smudge* with the necessary amount of labour."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 592.

2. A suffocating smoke. (*Prov.*)

3. A heap of damp combustibles, partially ignited, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, &c., so as to raise a dense smoke to keep off mosquitoes. (*Amer.*)

smudge-coal, *s.* A miner's name for coal which has been partially deprived of its bitumen by coming in contact with trap-dykes, &c., in a state of heat, and so been converted into a kind of natural coke. Called also Blind-coal, Stone-coal.

smŭdge'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *smudg(e); -y.*] Smudged, smeary.

"With *smudgy* telegrams in their hands."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 7, 1886.

smŭg, * **smoog,** *a.* [Dan. *smuk* = pretty, fine, fair; O. Sw. *smuck* = elegant, fine, fair; Sw. *smycka* = to adorn; Low Ger. *smuk* = neat, trim; Ger. *schmuck* (a.) = trim, spruce; (s.) = ornament.] Neat, trim, spruce, fine; affectedly neat in dress.

"Like a *smug* bridegroom." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

smug-faced, *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

smŭg, * **smugge,** *v.t.* [SMUG, *a.*]

1. To make smug or spruce; to dress up.

"Studiously sweetened, *smuged* with oil."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey x.

2. To hush up. (*Slang.*)

"She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised."—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1857.

smŭg, *a.* [A contract. of *smuggle* (q.v.).] (See compound.)

smug boat, *s.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium boat.

smŭg'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [Dan. *smugle; i smug* = in secret, privately; *smughandel* = contraband trade; cf. Dan. *smöge* = a narrow passage; Sw. *smuga* = a lurking-hole; Icel. *smuga* = a hole to creep through; *smjúga* (pa. t. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pa. par. *smoginn*) = to creep; A.S. *smeógan, smúgan* = to creep.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To import or export secretly, and against the law; to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law.

"And I had the greatest reason to believe that not a single article was *smuggled* by any of our people."—*Cook: First Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. *Fig.:* To convey, manage, or introduce clandestinely.

"He never scamped his lesson or *smuggled* cigars into the dormitory."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise smuggling.

smŭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *smuggl(e); -er.*]

1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law.

"The most hazardous of all trades, that of a *smuggler*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smŭg'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SMUGGLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of importing or exporting contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law; the act or practice of defrauding the revenue by importing or exporting goods clandestinely without payment of the duties imposed on them. Smuggling is a serious offense in many countries, being punishable here by a heavy fine and imprisonment, beside confiscation of the contraband goods. In England, by the Act 19 Geo. III. c. 24, it was constituted felony without benefit of clergy, but is now punishable by fine and imprisonment.

* **smŭg'-lў, smŭg'-glў,** *adv.* [Eng. *smug; -ly.*] In a smug manner; neatly, sprucely, finely.

smŭg'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smug; -ness.*] The quality or state of being smug; spruceness, neatness.

smŭ̄l'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An Irish brass coin, value ½d., current in the reign of Elizabeth.

* **smŭ̄'-lў,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Looking smoothly demure.

smŭt, *s.* [Properly *smutch* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *smet* = grease, filth; *smeta* = to bedaub; *smitta* = contagion; *smitte* = to infect; Dan. *smitte* = contagion.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A spot made with soot or coal; the foul matter itself; a particle of soot.

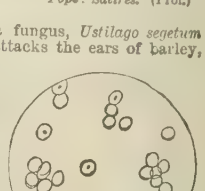
"The steam of lamps still hanging on her cheeks
In ropy *smut*." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. *Fig.:* Obscene or ribald language; obscenity, ribaldry.

"Spite, or *smut*, or rhymes, or blasphemies."
Pope: Satires. (Prol.)

II. *Botany:*

1. Dust-brand; a fungus, *Ustilago segetum* (or *Carbo*), which attacks the ears of barley, oats, and rye, but is seldom found on wheat. In appearance it resembles bunt, but it is inodorous. When examined microscopically, the black powder is found to consist of round spores, smaller than those of bunt and without reticulations. It has been ascertained that one square inch of surface would contain not less than eight millions of spores.



SPORES OF SMUT.

"Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Tilletia caries.*

smut-ball, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lycoperdon Bovista;* (2) *Tilletia caries.*

smŭt, *v.t. & i.* [SMUT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stain, soil, or mark with smut; to blacken or stain with coal, soot, or the like.

"Clotho had her fingers *smutted* in snuffing the candle."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. i.

2. To affect with the disease known as smut

"Men or boys should go through the crops, armed with scissors, by which they are to clip off the *smutted* heads, and let them fall to the ground."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 25.

* 3. To blacken, to stain, to taint, to tarnish.

"He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism."—*More.*

* 4. To make obscene.

"Another *smuts* his scene."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (Prol.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut; to be attacked by smut.

"White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To give off smut; to crock.

smŭtch, *v.t.* [Sw. *smuts* = smut, dirt, filth; *smutsa* = to dirt, to sully; Dan. *smuds* = filth; *smudse* = to soil, to dirty.] [Smudge, Smut.] To blacken or soil with smoke, soot, or coal; to smudge.

"What? Has't *smutched* thy nose?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* i. 2.

smŭtch, * **smutche,** *s.* [Smutch, *v.*] A foul spot or mark; a stain, a smudge.

"Here and there an ugly *smutch* appears."
Cowper: Task, iv. 608.

smŭt'-mĭll, *s.* [Eng. *smut,* and *mill.*] A machine for cleansing grain from smut or mildew.

smŭt'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *smutty; -ly.*]

1. In a smutty manner; blackly, foully.

2. In an obscene manner; with obscene or filthy language. (*Tatler,* No. 269.)

smŭt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *smutty; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being smutty; the quality or state of being soiled or foul, as with smut; the state of being affected with smut.

"My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves."—*Temple.*

2. Obscenity or filthiness of language; smut.

"*Smuttiness* is a fault in behaviour, as well as in religion."—*Collier: English Stage,* p. 6.

smŭt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *smut; -y.*]

1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

"Lilies still are lilies
Pulled by *smutty* hands."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, iii.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

"*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another."—*Locke.*

3. Obscene, filthy, ribald.

"The *smutty* joke, ridiculously lewd."
Smollett: Advice, 172.

smўn-thür'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *smynthur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Collembola (q.v.). Antennæ four-jointed, terminal segment long, ringed; saltatory appendage composed of a basal portion and two arms; trachea well developed. There is but one genus, Smynthurus, with several species.

smўn-thür'-ŭs, *s.* [A miswriting for *sminthurus,* from Gr. σμίνθος (*sminthos*) = a mouse, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.] [Smynthuridæ.]

smyr'-nĭ-dæ (yr as ĭr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *smyrn(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

smyr'-nĭ-ŭm (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat. *smyrnion;* Gr. σμύρνιον (*smurnion*) = alexanders (see def.), the seeds of which taste like those of myrrh; σμύρνα (*smurna*) = myrrh.]

Bot.: Alexanders (q.v.); the typical genus of Smyrnidæ (q.v.). Umbels compound; bracts and bractioles few or wanting; calyx-teeth minute or absent; petals lanceolate or elliptical, with an inflected point; fruit of two nearly globose lobes or carpels, each with three dorsal, prominent, sharp ribs, the two lateral ribs obsolete; vittæ several. Six or seven species, from the north temperate zone of the eastern hemisphere.

smў'-tĕr-ĭe, smўt'-rĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A numerous collection of small individuals. (*Scotch.*)

snăck, snak, *s.* [The same word as *snatch* (q.v.). A *snack* is lit. a *snatch* or thing *snatched* up.]

* 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws. (*Douglas: Virgil; Æneid* xii. 754.)

2. A share, a part, a portion. Now only used in the phrase *to go snacks,* i.e., to have a share.

"All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, 'Do and we go *snacks*.'"
Pope: Satires. (Prol.)

3. A slight, hasty repast; a portion of food that can be eaten in haste.

* **snăck,** *v.t.* [Snack, *s.*] To go snacks in, to share.

"He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen,* i. 85. (1719.)

snăc'-ŏt, *s.* [A corrupt. of *syngnathus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Syngnathus acus, the Great Pipefish.

snăck'-ĕt, *s.* [Snecket.]

snăf'-fle, *s.* [Short for *snaffle-piece,* from Dut. *snavel* = a horse's muzzle; O. Dut. *snabel, snavel,* dimin. of *snabbe, snebbe* = the bill of a bird; Ger. *schnabel* = bill, snout.]

Harness: A bridle-bit with a joint in the middle, rings at the ends for the attachment of the reins, without branches, but in some cases having cheeks (side-bars) to keep the rings from getting inside the mouth of the horse. They are called jointed, twisted, or double-mouth snaffles, according to the construction.

"In all the northern counties here,
Whose word is *Snaffle,* spur, and spear,
Thou wert the best to follow gear."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 29.

snaffle-bit, *s.* A snaffle (q.v.).

snăf'-fle, *v.t.* [Snaffle, *s.*] To bridle; to hold or manage with or as with a bridle.

"Like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 395.

* **snăft,** *s.* [Prob. connected with *snuff,* v.] The wick of a candle.

snăg, *s.* [Gael. *snagair* = to carve or whittle away wood with a knife; *snaigh* = to hew, to cut down; Ir. *snaigh* = a hewing, a cutting; Icel. *snagi* = a clothes-peg.]

1. A stumpy base of a branch left in pruning; a branch broken off a tree; a knot, a protuberance.

"The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags,*
She did disport." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II., xi. 23.

* 2. A contemptuous expression for a long, ugly, irregular tooth; a snag-tooth.

"In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet."
Prior: Alma, ii. 428.

3. The trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising at the other to or nearly to the surface, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

"We paddled a good four miles to the outlet of the lake, carefully avoiding the many *snags* of sunken timber."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Aug., 1877, p. 497.

4. A local name for *Prunus spinosa.*

snag-boat, *s.* A steam-boat with hoisting apparatus, employed on the western rivers of America for removing snags.

snag-tooth, *s.* [Snag, *s.* 2.]

* **snăg** (1), *v.i.* [Prob. connected with *snatch* (q.v.).] To snap, to cavil.

"Beware of *snagging* and snarling at God's secrets."
Rogers: Naaman the Syrian, p. 14.

snăg (2), *v.t.* [Snag, *s.*]

1. To trim by lopping branches; to trim or cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as from the stem of a tree.

2. To injure or destroy by running against a snag, or the trunk or branches of a sunken tree: as, To *snag* a steamboat. (*Amer.*)

snăgged, *a.* [Eng. *snag,* s.; *-ed.*] Full of or covered with snags or short stumps or points; full of knots.

"The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
Half gray, half *snagg'd* with ivy to its ridge."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

snăg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *snag,* s.; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of or abounding with snags; snagged, gnarled.

"His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. vii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* Ill-tempered. (*Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.*)

snāil, * **snayle,** * **snegge,** *s.* [A.S. *snægl, snegel,* a dimin. from *snaca* = a snake (q.v.); Sw. *snäcka;* Ger. *schnecke;* Icel. *snigill;* Dan. *snegl.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 4.

"Bearing his pawn-laid hands upon his backe
As *snailes* their shells, or pedlers do their packe."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

2. A drone; a slow-moving person. [Slug (1), s., I. 1.]

* 3. A tortoise; hence the name of an ancient military engine, called also a Testudo. (*Maundeville.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as Snail-clover (q.v.).

2. *Horol.:* A flat piece of metal of spirally-curved outline, used for lifting a movable part, as the hammer-tail of a striking clock.

3. *Mach.:* A spiral cam.

4. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Helicidæ. The foot of the animal is long, pointed behind, head with four retractile tentacles (of which the anterior pair are the larger), at the tops of which the eyes are situated; mouth with a strong horny upper mandible; the tongue broad and oblong, armed with numerous rows of small teeth. Snails are shell-bearing, pulmoniferous molluscs, universally distributed, feeding chiefly on vegetable substances, and causing great damage to garden crops. They are most active in warm, moist weather. At the approach of winter, or during a season of drought, they close the mouth of their shell with an epiphragm of hardened mucus, and become inactive and torpid. They possess in a high degree the power of repairing injuries both to the shell and to the soft parts. *Helix pomatia,* the Edible Snail of Europe, was a favorite article of food with the ancient Romans, and is still much esteemed as an article of food in Southern Europe. *H. aspera* is also eaten. Snails are found in nearly every part of the earth, several thousand species having been described.

"*Snails* boiled in milk are popularly regarded as a remedy for diseases of the chest, and for this purpose they are brought to Covent Garden market."—*Chambers' Cyclop.,* viii. 785.

snail-clover, *s.* [Snail-plant, (1).]

snail-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Liparis lineatus* and *L. montagui,* the two British species of the genus.

snail-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Phaseolus Caracalla. The specific name was given it by the Portuguese, who first brought it from South America, from the resemblance of the flower to the Gallic mantle so called, from which the Emperor Caracalla was named or nicknamed. It is cultivated in gardens in India.

snail-like, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

B. *As adv.:* Like a snail; in manner of a snail; very slowly.

snail-movement, *s.*

Mach.: A name sometimes given to the eccentric of a steam-engine.

* **snail-paced,** *a.* Moving very slowly, like a snail.

"Impotent and *snail-paced* beggary."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

snail-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Medicago scutellata,* called also Snail-clover and Snail-trefoil; (2) *Medicago Helix,* the legumes of which in their spiral convolutions resemble snails of the genus Helix.

snail-shell, *s.* The shell or covering of a snail.

snail-slow, *a.* Slow, lazy.

"*Snail-slow* in profit."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

snail-trefoil, *s.* [Snail-plant (1).]

snail-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: A wheel having an edge formed in twelve steps, arranged spirally, the positions of which determine the number of strokes of the hammer on the bell. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel.

snail's gallop, *s.* Motion or progress so slow as to be almost imperceptible.

"You go a *snail's gallop.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 41.

* **snāil,** *v.i. & t.* [Snail, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To move slowly.

"*Snail* on as we did before."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* iv. 124.

B. *Trans.:* To curve, to wind. (*Sylvester: Creation,* sixth day, first week, 637.)

* **snāil'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *snail,* s.; *-ery.*] A place where snails are reared or fattened.

"The numerous Continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market."—*St. James's Gazette.* May 28, 1886.

snāke, *s.* [A.S. *snaca*, from *snican* (pa. t. *snác*, pa. par. *snicen*) = to sneak (q.v.); cogn. with Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*; Dan. *snog*; Sw. *snok*; Sansc. *naga*.]

Zool.: A serpent; any member of the reptilian family Ophidia; specially marked by the absence of limbs, and by their slender, elongated shape. This shape is probably an adaptation to their habit of creeping through crevices and among dense herbage, concealment being one of the characteristics of this family of animals. They may be broadly distinguished into tree snakes, usually green in color, slender in body, and active in motion; water snakes, found both in fresh and salt water; burrowing snakes, with rigid cylindrical bodies and narrow mouths; and ground snakes, to which class the majority of species belong. They are covered with scales, which ventrally are developed into strong shields. These shields are essential to the life of the animal, for to each of them is attached a pair of ribs, and by their grip on the ground the animal moves. The number of vertebræ is very great, in some of the pythons more than four hundred. Many snakes are poisonous, the poison being conveyed through a hollow fang to the blood of the victim. They vary greatly in size. The number of species is variously estimated at from 1000 to 1800.

¶ *A snake in the grass:* A secret enemy. (Cf. *Virgil: Ecl.* iii. 93.)

snake-bird, snake-neck, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Plotus (q.v.). [See extract, and illustration under Darter.]

"They are also called *Snake-necks*, from the habit they have of swimming with the body submerged, and only the neck exposed above the water, so that they really look not unlike a snake coming along."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 200.

snake-boat, *s.* [Pambanmanche.]

snake-cane, *s.*

Bot.: *Kunthia montana.*

snake-charmer, *s.* [Serpent-charmer.]

snake-charming, *s.* [Serpent-charming.]

* **snake-eel,** *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for Ophiurus, an old genus of Muræniдæ, in which the extremity of the tail was free, and not surrounded by a fin.

snake-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Cepola.

snake-fly, *s.* [Rhaphidia.]

snake-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Trichosanthes.

snake-head, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* [Snake's head].

2. The end of a flat rail formerly used on American railways, which was sometimes loosened and thrown up by the carriage wheels, and frequently entered the bodies of the carriages, to the great danger of the passengers.

snake-headed tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Hydromedusa, from Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and southern Brazil. The buckler is large and flat, the neck and the head long and pointed.

snake-line, *s.*

Naut.: Line used in worming a rope.

† **snake-lizard,** *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Lizards without visible limbs, as Amphisbæna, Anguis, and Pseudopus.

snake-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycopodium clavatum.*

snake-neck, *s.* [Snake-bird.]

snake-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Ophiocaryon paradoxum.*

snake-piece, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Pointer (q.v.).

snake-poison nut, *s.* [Snake-wood, 3.]

snake-rat, *s.*

Zool.: (See extract).

"Some *snake-rats* (*Mus alexandrinus*) escaped in the Zoological Gardens of London, and for a long time afterwards the keepers frequently caught cross-bred rats, at first half-breeds, afterwards with less and less of the character of the *snake-rat*, till at length all traces of it disappeared."—*Darwin: Var. of Anim. & Plants*, ii. 87.

snake-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ophiospermum.

snake-stone, *s.*

1. A popular name for any species of Ammonite (q.v.).

2. A kind of hone or whetstone occurring in Scotland.

3. The name given to any substance applied as a specific to snake-bites in various countries. Three which had been used in Ceylon were submitted to Faraday for analysis. One proved to be a piece of animal charcoal, the second was chalk, and the third was of a vegetable nature, and resembled a bezoar. Only the first could have any effect, and, possibly, animal charcoal, if instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from a recent wound before it can be carried into the system. (*Tennent: Ceylon*, ed. 3rd, i. 200.)

4. A local name for a spindle-whorl (q.v.) (See extract.)

"In Harris & Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called *clach-nathrach*, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the *ovum anguinum* of Pliny."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 391.

snake-tail, *s.* [Snake's tail.]

snake-worship, *s.* Serpent-worship (q.v.).

"The name of Nágpur, and the number of non-Aryan families which claim a Nágbansi connection, seems to show that *snake-worship* formerly existed in Gondwána."—*W. W. Hunter: Imp. Gazetteer of India*, ii. 361.

snake's beard, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ophiopogon.

snake's flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis vespertina.*

snake's head, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Fritillaria Meleagris;* so named from the chequered markings on the petals, like the scales on a snake's head. (*Prior.*)

2. The genus Chelone. (*Amer.*)

Snake's head Iris: [Iris, ¶].

snake's tail, *s.*

Bot.: *Rottböllia incurvata.* Called also *Lepturus incurvatus* and *L. incurvus.* Named from its cylindrical spikes. (*Prior.*)

snake's tongue, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Ophioglossum; (2) The genus Lygodium.

snāke, *v.t.* & *i.* [Snake, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To drag or haul, as a snake, from its hole. (Frequently with *out.*) (*Amer.*)

2. *Naut.:* To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord, the small ropes lying in the indentations between the strands of the larger one; to worm. [Snaking.]

B. *Intrans.:* To wind or crawl like a snake; to move with serpentine motion.

"Laced about with *snaking* silver brooks."
Sylvester: Creation, seventh day, first wk., 81.

snāke'-roōt, *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *root.*]

Botany:

1. *Polygonum Bistorta.* [Bistort.]

2. *Polygala senega.* [Senega.]

3. *Aristolochia serpentaria.* [Aristolochia.]

4. The genus Ophiorhiza.

snāke'-weēd, † **snāke'-wōrt,** *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *weed* or *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *P. Bistorta.* Named from its writhed roots. (*Prior.*)

snāke'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *wood.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Ophioxylon (q.v.).

2. *Brosimum Aubletii;* called also *Piratinera guianensis;* an Artocarpad, sixty to seventy feet high, growing in Brazil. The beautiful heart wood, called from its markings snake-wood, is exceedingly hard.

3. *Strychnos colubrina*, a climbing Indian plant, with tendrils believed by native doctors to be a cure for the poison of the cobra.

4. The genus Cecropia. (*Paxton.*)

snāk'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *snak(e); -ing.*]

Nautical:

1. Passing a line spirally around a rope, so as to lie in the indentations between the strands. [Worming.]

2. One of a set of stoppers passed alternately from one stay or rope to another throughout their length in a parallel direction, so that if one is shot away its functions may be performed by the other.

snāk'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *snak(e); -ish.*] Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities; snaky.

snāk'-ў, * **snak-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *snak(e); -y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake.

"A devil with horns, cloven hoof, and a *snaky* tail."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.

2. Winding in and out like a snake; meandering.

"A *snakier* stream I never saw."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

* 3. Having or consisting of snakes.

"Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

4. Sly, cunning, deceitful, insinuating.

"Girded with *snaky* wiles."
Milton: P. R., i. 120.

snaky-headed, *a.* Having snakes instead of hair on the head.

"That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin."
Milton: Comus, 447.

snăp, * **snappe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *snappen* = to snap, to snatch; Dan. *snappe*; Sw. *snappa*; M. H. Ger. *snaben*; Ger. *schnappen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break instantaneously; to break short.

"But passion rudely *snaps* the string."
Couper: Human Frailty.

2. To shut with a sharp, quick sound.

"The bowzy sire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 495.

3. To seize or catch suddenly; to catch unexpectedly.

4. To bite sharply and suddenly; to seize suddenly with the teeth.

* 5. To catch, to swindle, to cheat.

"Since the privateers and logwood-ships have sailed this way, these fisher-men are very shy, having been often *snapped* by them."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. i.

6. To crack; to make a sharp sound with: as, To *snap* a whip, to *snap* one's fingers.

7. To break out upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to catch up. (Sometimes with *up*, or *up short.*)

"A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and *snaps* her *up* at every word."
Granville.

8. To cause to spring back, or vibrate with a sudden, sharp sound; to twang.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To break off short; to part asunder suddenly.

"The wire rope *snapped*, and the lift and its occupants fell from the third storey."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. To make an effort to bite; to try to seize with the teeth.

"With little curs, which dare his way molest,
Snapping behind."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xi.

3. To give out a sharp, cracking sound, as that of the hammer of a fire-arm when it falls without exploding the charge: as, The pistol *snapped.*

4. To utter sharp, harsh, or angry words. (Generally followed by *at.*)

5. To catch eagerly at a proposal or offer; to jump at or accept an offer readily.

¶ *To snap off:*

1. *Transitive:*

(1) To break suddenly.

(2) To bite suddenly.

"To have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

2. *Intrans.:* To break or part asunder suddenly.

snăp, *s.* [Snap, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or attempt to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sharp, cracking sound, as the crack of a whip.

*4. That which is caught by a sudden snatch or grasp; a catch.

*5. A greedy fellow.

"He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board."—*L'Estrange.*

6. The spring-catch of a bracelet, book-clasp, purse, reticule, &c.

7. A sudden and severe interval or spell. (Applied to weather.)

"If we are to be 'interned' for a cold *snap*, it will be a pleasure to think of this Tuesday's sport."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

8. A crisp kind of gingerbread-nut or small cake.

*9. A scrap, a fragment, a morsel.

"Alms of learning, here a *snap*, there a piece of knowledge."—*Fuller: Holy & Profane State*, V. xiv 1.

10. A snack, a slight refection.

"Two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners, if he had not declared them to be *snaps*."—*G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

11. An ear-ring furnished with a snap to prevent its coming out of the lobe of the ear. [6.]

12. A children's round game of cards, played by three or more players.

13. An easy or profitable situation. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): A popular name for the Elateridæ, because when they fall or are laid upon their back, they leap into the air with a snapping noise.

2. *Glass:* An implement used in making glassware.

3. *Harness:* [Snap-hook].

4. *Boilers:* A tool used by boiler-makers for giving the head of a rivet a round and symmetrical form before it cools but after it has been closed.

snap-bugs, *s. pl.* [Snap, *s.*, II. 1.]

snap-flask, *s.*

Found.: A two-part flask having its halves joined together by a butt-hinge at one corner and a latch at the diagonally opposite corner.

snap-head, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A round head to a pin, bolt, or rivet.

2. A swaging tool with a hollow corresponding to the required form of a rivet. It is held over the end of the hot rivet and struck by a hammer.

snap-hook, *s.* A hook with a spring mousing by which it is prevented from accidental disengagement from the object to which it is attached.

snap-link, *s.* An open link with a spring, for the purpose of connecting parts of harness, chains, &c.

snap-lock, *s.*

Hardware: A lock with a spring-latch which fastens by snapping.

snap-shooter, *s.* The same as Snap-shot, 2.

"I cannot but believe that our brilliant *snap-shooters* . . . are born, not made."—*Field*, Jan. 8, 1887.

snap-shot, *s.*

1. A shot fired suddenly, without taking deliberate aim.

2. One who is skilled in shooting without taking deliberate aim.

"I myself am a *snap-shot*."—*Field*, Jan. 8, 1887.

3. *Photog.:* A picture hurriedly taken, as with a detective camera.

snap-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Justicia hyssopifolia.

snăp'-drăg-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *snap*, and *dragon.*]

1. *Bot.:* (1) The genus Antirrhinum (q.v.); (2) *Silene Antirrhina;* (3) *Linaria vulgaris.* (*British & Holland.*)

2. *Glass:* A kind of tongs used by glass-blowers to hold their hot hollow ware.

3. A game in which raisins are snatched from burning spirit, and put into the mouth.

4. That which is eaten at snapdragon.

snāpe, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: To bevel the end of a piece of timber, so as to make it fit against a surface which it meets obliquely. This angular fitting is also termed flinching, snying, faying, &c., in different trades.

snāped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Snape.]

***snăp'-hănçe, *snap-haunce,** *s.* [Dut. *snaphaan* = a firelock; O. Dut. *snaphaen.*]

1. The name formerly applied to the spring-lock of a fire-arm. The word and the object were derived from Continental Europe. The snaphance superseded the wheel-lock, and fell upon a movable piece of steel, called a frizel, which was placed vertically above the pan. Hence, a firelock, a musket.

"There arrived four horsemen . . . very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging at the pommel of their saddles."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

2. A snappish retort; a curt, sharp answer; a repartee.

snăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snap*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who snaps or snatches.

"My father named me Autolycus, being littered under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsidered trifles."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A cracker, or bonbon.

"Nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottos."
Barham: Ing. Legends; Wedding-day.

*3. (*Pl.*): Castanets.

"The instruments not other than *snappers*, gingles, and round-bottomed drums."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 172.

II. *Ichthy.: Pagrus unicolor.* [Pagrus.]

snăp'-pĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Snap, *v.*]

snapping-mackerel, *s.* A young bluefish.

snapping-tool, *s.*

Metal-work.: A stamping-tool used to force a plate into holes in a die.

snapping-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: Chelydra serpentina, widely distributed over the United States. They grow to a considerable size, a weight of twenty pounds being far from uncommon, and are prized as food. Their popular name is derived from their ferocity in captivity, and their habit of biting or snapping at everything that comes in their way. Called also Alligator Terrapin and Alligator Tortoise.

SNAPPING-TURTLE.

snăp'-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *snap*; *-ish.*]

1. Ready or apt to snap at or bite people.

2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak sharply or harshly.

*3. Sharp, harsh, tart, bitter.

"*Snappish* dialogue, that flippant wits
Call comedy." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 198.

snăp'-pĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *snappish*; *-ly.*] In a snappish manner; peevishly, angrily, tartly.

"Nell answered him *snappishly*, 'How can that be, When my husband has been more than two years at sea?'" *Prior: A Sailor's Wife.*

snăp'-pĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *snappish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being snappish; peevishness, tartness.

"He threatened with great *snappishness* to flog me."
—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 23.

snăp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *snap*; *-y.*] Snappish, sharp.

***snăp'-săck,** *s.* [Sw. *snappsäck*; Ger. *schnappsack.*] A knapsack.

"We should look upon him as a strange soldier that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 233.

snăpt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Snap, *v.*]

snăp'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *snap*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Impatiens.

***snar, *snarre,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *snarren* = to brawl, to snarl; Ger. *schnarren* = to snarl.] To snarl.

"Tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

snăre, *s.* [A.S. *snear* = a cord, a string; cogn. with Dut. *snaar* = a string; Icel. *snara* = a snare, a halter; Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; O. H. Ger. *snarahha.*]

1. A string formed into a noose; a noose

"Hongide himself with a *snare*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii. 5.

2. A contrivance, generally consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cords, hair, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be caught; a gin, a noose.

3. Hence, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled and brought into trouble.

"Yet are we so weake, and the *snares* and occasions so innumerable, that we fall dayly and hourely."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 91.

4. The gut stretched across the head of a drum.

snare-drum, *s.* [Drum (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

snăre, *v.t.* & *i.* [Snare, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To catch in or with a snare; to take or catch by guile; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to entangle.

"Had her eyes disposed their lookes to play,
The king had *snared* beene in loues strong lace."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, ix. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To catch birds, &c., with snares; to set snares for birds, &c.

"But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

snăr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snar(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who lays snares or traps.

"Never prate on't; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,
Make thy clipped name the bird to call it others."
Middleton: Witch.

***snark,** *v.i.* [Sw. *snarka* = to snore loudly.] To make a grating noise.

"I will not quite compare it to a certain kind of *snarking* or gnashing."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 29, 1866, p. 248.

snarl (1), ***snarle** (1), *v.i.* [A freq. from *snar* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl.

"Dogs that *snarl* about a bone
And play together when they've none."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To speak roughly or crossly; to talk harshly.

"Do ye *snarle*, you black jill? she looks like the picture of America."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

***snarl** (2), ***snarle** (2), *v.t.* [A freq. from *snare* (q.v.).]

1. To entangle, to complicate; to involve in knots.

"And from her backe her garments she did teare,
And from her head ofte rent her *snarled* heare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 7.

2. To confuse, to embarrass, to entangle.

"You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute."—*Abp. Cranmer: Ans. to Bp. Gardiner.*

snarl (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To raise hollow work in metals by percussion.

snarl (1), *s.* [Snarl (1), *v.*] A growl, a quarrel; an angry controversy.

snarl (2), *s.* [Snarl (2), *v.*] An entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c.; hence, intricacy, complication, embarrassing difficulty.

"I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of *snarles* and incumbrances."—*Izaac Walton: Life of G. Herbert* (1670).

snarl-knot, *s.* A knot that cannot be drawn loose. (*Prov.*)

snarl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snarl* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who snarls or growls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome person.

"Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes."
Swift: To Dr. Delaney.

snarl'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Snarl (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Growling, surly, snappish, quarrelsome.

B. *As subst.:* The act of one who snarls; a snarl, a growl.

"I was startled by a furious *snarling* and yapping behind."—*Anstey: Black Poodle.*

snarling-letter, *s.* The letter R. [R.]

***snarling-muscles,** *s. pl.*

Anat.: A popular expression used by Bell for the muscles employed by a dog in snarling. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 41.)

snarl'-ĭng, *s.* [Snarl (3), *v.*]

Metal-work.: A method of raising hollow works in metal by percussion.

snarling-iron, *s.*

Metal-work.: A tool used for fluting or

embossing works in sheet-metal, when, from their shape, swages cannot be applied. Its two ends are oppositely curved, one being held by the jaws of a vice, and the other inserted through the mouth of the vessel and applied to the part to be raised. The iron is struck with a hammer, and the reaction gives a blow within the vessel, throwing the metal out in form corresponding to that of the tool, whether angular, cylindrical, or globular.

snar'-ŭm-īte, *s.* [After Snarum, Norway, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in columnar tufts of crystals and massive, sometimes associated with mica. Hardness, 4 to 5·5, the lowest on cleavage surface, which is parallel with the length of the crystal; sp. gr. 2·826; lustre on cleavage face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, reddish- to grayish-white. An analysis yielded: silica, 57·90; alumina, 13·55; protoxide of iron, 1·90; magnesia, 19·40; lime, 0·87; soda and potash, 4·50; loss on ignition, 2·86 = 100·98. Des Cloizeaux suggests that in view of its optical properties, it is probably an altered aluminous anthrophyllite.

***snär'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *snar(e); -y.*] Of the nature of a snare; entangling, insidious.

"Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

snăsh, *v.i.* [Cf. Sw. *snæsa* = to chide sharply.] To use abusive language. (*Scotch.*)

snăsh, *s.* [Snash, *v.*] Abuse. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole a factor's *snash.*"
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

snăst, *snaste, *s.* [From the root of A.S. *snídhan* = to cut.]

1. The snuff of a candle.

"Some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 559.

2. The wick of a candle or lamp.

"And thus in our daies do men practise to make longlasting *snasts* for lampes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

snat, *s.* [Snot.]

***snat-nosed,** *a.* Snub-nosed. (*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 250.)

snătch, *snacchen, *snecchen, *v.t.* & *i.* [A weakened form of *snakken*, from Dut. *snakken* = to grasp, to desire, to aspire; Low Ger. *snakken*; Prov. Ger. *schnakken* = to chatter.] [Snack.]

A. *Transitive:*

†1. To seize hastily and suddenly; to seize or take without permission or ceremony.

"A purse of gold most resolutely *snatched.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

2. To seize and transport away.

"I sauk down in a sinful fray,
And 'twixt night and death was *snatched* away."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 15.

*3. To take away, to rob.

"The life of Helen was foully *snatched.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 15.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To attempt to seize anything suddenly; to catch. (Generally with *at.*)

"Like a dog that is compelled to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth tarre him on."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

2. To poach for fish in the manner described in the extract.

"*Snatching* is a form of illicit piscicapture. A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. Some 'snatchers' will use two, three, or even four triangles; but the mode of operation is, of course, the same. The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful—a deep corner pool, or the outfall of a drain, or the mouth of a small affluent—and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked."—*Standard*, Oct. 21, 1878.

snătch, snatche, *s.* [Snatch, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hasty catch or seizing.

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.

3. A short, sudden fit of vigorous action.

"They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal."
—*Wilkins: Dædalus.*

4. A small piece, fragment, or quantity.

"At his door he stood,
And whistled many a *snatch* of merry tunes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

5. A hasty repast, a snack. (*Scotch.*)

*6. A shuffling answer.

"Leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

II. *Naut.:* An open lead for a rope. [Snatch-block.] If it be without a sheave, it is known as a dumb-snatch, such as are provided on the bows and quarters for hawsers.

snatch-block, *s.*

Naut.: A single block which has an opening (notch) in one cheek to receive the bight of a rope. The block is iron-bound, with a swivel hook. The portion of the strap which crosses the opening or snatch in the shell is hinged, so as to be laid back when the bight of the rope is to be inserted, when warping the ship. This saves the trouble of reeving the end through. Large blocks of this kind are called viol-blocks or rouse-about blocks.

snătch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snatch*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who snatches; one who seizes suddenly or abruptly; a pilferer. [Snatch, *v.*, B. 2.]

"We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*2. (*Pl.*): A book-name for the Raptores (q.v.).

snătch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Snatch, *v.*]

***snătch'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *snatching; -ly.*] By snatching; hastily, abruptly.

***snătch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *snatch; -y.*] Consisting of or made up of snatches or sudden starts or fits.

snath, snāthe, *s.* [A.S. *snad*, from *snídhan* = to cut.] The helve of a scythe; a sneath.

"There crooked *snaths* of flexile sallow make,
Or of tough ash the fork-stile and the rake."
Scott: Amœbæan Eclogue, 2.

snāthe, *v.t.* [A.S. *snídhan*; Icel. *sneitha*; Goth. *sneithan*; Ger. *schneiden.*] To lop, to prune.

snăt'-tŏck, *s.* [Eng. *snath*; dim. suff. *-ock.*] A chip, a slice. (*Prov.*)

"*Snattocks* of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 275.

snâw, *s.* [Snow.] (*Scotch.*)

snaw-broo, *s.* Melted snow. (*Scotch.*)

"In mony a torrent down to his *sna'-broo* rowes."
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

snâw'-ĭe, *a.* [Snowy.] (*Scotch.*)

snēad (1), **sneēd,** *s.* [A.S. *snæd.*] The handle of a scythe.

"This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

snēad (2), *s.* [Snood.] A ligament; a line or string. (*Prov.*)

snēak, *snike, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *snícan* = to creep; Sw. dial. *sniga* = to creep; *snika* = to hanker after; Ir. or Gael. *snaidh. snaig* = to crawl, to sneak.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To creep or steal privately; to move or go furtively, as though afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink. (Followed by *off*, *away*, &c.)

"If he was a fierce bully he *sneaked off*, muttering that he should find a time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

"So Pliable sat *sneaking* among them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. *Transitive:*

†1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

snēak, *sneake, *s.* [Sneak, *v.*]

1. A mean, cowardly, and treacherous fellow.

2. A petty thief. (*Slang.*)

sneak boat, *s.* A small flat boat in which gunners endeavor, by means of weeds and brush, to conceal their approach from the fowl they wish to surprise.

***sneak-cup, *sneake-cuppe,** *s.* One who sneaks from his cup or liquor; a paltry fellow.

"How? The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*, and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog if he were to say so."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

snēak'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sneak; -er.*]

1. One who sneaks; a sneak; a paltry fellow.

"Many had abandoned the faith, and more had been *sneakers* and time servers."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 429.

*2. A small vessel of drink; a kind of punch-bowl.

"He walked up to the room where Joseph lay; but finding him asleep, returned to take the other *sneaker.*"—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

snēak'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sneaky; -ness.*] Sneakingness.

snēak'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *sneak; -ing.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a sneak; acting like a sneak; servile, crouching, base.

"This fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite."
—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. Secret, clandestine, as if of a nature to be ashamed of.

"For they possessed, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, i. 7.

snēak'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sneaking; -ly.*] In a sneaking manner; meanly, basely, servilely.

"While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg for pardon at our feet."
Butler: Lady's Answer to the Knight.

snēak'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sneaking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sneaking; meanness.

"A *sneakingness*, which so implies a guilt, that where it proceeds not from a fault, it is one."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 16.

***snēaks'-bў,** *s.* [Sneak, *v.*] A sneak; a paltry fellow.

"A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

snēak'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sneak; -y.*] Sneaking.

***snēap,** *v.t.* [Icel. *sneypa* = to castrate . . . to snub; *sneypa* = disgrace. From the same root as *snib* or *snub* (q.v.).]

1. To check, to reprove, to reprimand.

"Life that's here, . . .
Is often *sneap'd* by anguish and by fear."
Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, III. iii. 18.

2. To nip, to pinch.

"*Sneaping* winds at home."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***snēap,** *s.* [Sneap, *v.*] A reprimand, a check, a snub.

"My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

snēath, snēathe, *s.* [Snath.]

***snĕb, snebbe,** *v.t.* [A form of *snib* or *snub* (q.v.).] [Sneap.] To check, to chide, to reprimand.

"On a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

snĕck, *snecke, *snick, *v.t.* [Sneck, *s.*] To fasten with a latch or catch.

"Keep them hard and fast *snecked* up, and it 's a' very weel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

snĕck, *snecke, snek, *snekke, *snick, *s.* [Prob. from *snack* = snatch.] A latch; a catch or fastening of a door.

sneck-drawer, *s.* A latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; a sly fellow.

"Syddall is an auld *sneck-drawer.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxviii.

sneck-drawing, *a.* Crafty, cozening, cheating. (*Scotch.*)

***snĕck'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *sneck*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] The latch of a door; a snacket.

***snĕck ŭp, *snĭck ŭp,** *interj.* [Prob. contract. from *his neck up.* (*Nares.*)] Go, hang! Be hanged!

"Let him go *snick up.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

snĕd, snēad, sneēd, *s.* [Snath, Snead (1).]

snĕd, *v.t.* [Snathe.]

sneē, *s.* [Dut., contract. from *snede* = a cut.] A knife.

sneēr, *snere, *v.i.* & *t.* [Dan. *snerre* = to grin like a dog; to snar (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To show contempt by turning up the nose or by other movement of the countenance.

"The courtier's supple bow and *sneering* smile."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to use words suggestive rather than

expressive of contempt; to speak derisively. (Followed by *at.*)

"He constantly *sneers at* it as weakness and folly."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510 (1873).

* 3. To show mirth awkwardly.

4. To scoff, to jibe, to jeer.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To affect or move with sneers.

"Nor *sneer'd* nor brib'd from virtue into shame."
Savage: On Public Spirit.

2. To utter in a sneering, contemptuous manner.

3. To address with sneers; to sneer at.

"Thus our vehicle begun
To *sneer* the luckless chaise and one."
Warton: Phaeton & One-horse Chaise.

sneër, *s.* [SNEER, *v.*]

1. A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule. (*Byron: Corsair*, i. 9.)

2. An expression of contemptuous scorn, derision, or ridicule; a scoff, a gibe, a jeer.

"Abstained at this conjuncture from *sneers* and invectives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

sneër'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sneer*, v.; *-er.*] One who sneers.

"There was at that Court no want of slanderers and *sneerers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **sneër'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *sneer; -ful(l).*] Given to sneering; fond of sneering.

"The *sneerful* maid." *Shenstone: Economy*, iii.

sneër'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SNEER, *v.*]

sneër'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sneering; -ly.*] In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

sneēsh'-ĭn', sneēsh'-ĭng, *s.* [SNEEZE.] Snuff. (*Scotch.*)

"I wad be fain o' a pickle *sneeshin'*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

sneeshin'-mill, sneeshin'-mull, *s.* A snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn.

sneēze, snese, *v.i.* [For *fnese* or *fneeze*, from A.S. *fneósan* = to sneeze; Icel. *fnasa;* Dut. *fniezen;* Sw. *fnysa;* Dan. *fnyse* = to snort; *snuse* = to sniff.] To emit wind through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

"Telemachus then *sneez'd* aloud."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 624.

¶ *To sneeze at:* To despise; to object to; to show or feel contempt for; to scorn.

sneēze, *s.* [SNEEZE, *v.*] The act of sneezing; the act of one who sneezes; emission of wind audibly and violently through the nose.

"As wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 458.

sneēz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sneez(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who sneezes.

"When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say, Live! and the *sneezer* replies, With you."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. iii.

2. A violent gust of wind. (*Slang.*)

"Would make it undesirable for any craft with such a low freeboard and such flimsy upper works to get caught out in a north-west *sneezer*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 202.

sneēze'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *sneeze*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Helenium autumnale.

sneēze'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *sneeze*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Pteroxylon utile. Its sawdust causes sneezing, hence the English name.

sneēze'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sneeze*, and *wort.* So called because the dried leaves produce sneezing.]

Bot.: Achillea Ptarmica (*Ptarmica vulgaris*), a common British plant with linear, serrulate leaves. The root-stock is aromatic, the whole plant pungent and sialogogue.

sneēz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SNEEZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. A sudden violent and convulsive expulsion of air through the nostrils, with a peculiar sound. It is preceded by a more or less long-drawn and deep inspiration, like that which precedes coughing; but the opening from the pharynx into the mouth is closed by the contraction of the anterior pillars of the fauces and the descent of the soft palate, so that the force of the blast is driven entirely through the nose. It is caused by the irritation of the inner membrane of the nostrils, and is designed to throw off any particles causing the morbid action. It is often one of the earliest symptoms in coryza.

"Repeated *sneezings* proceed from the invisible steams of spirit of sal armoniak."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 687.

2. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory. (*Bacon.*)

¶ A large body of folklore has gathered round sneezing. According to Aristotle (*Prob.*, xxxiii. 7), in his days a single sneeze was considered a holy thing. The custom of saluting a person sneezing existed in classic times, is still found among the Jews and Moslems and almost every race of lower culture, and lingers in Europe, though here the early idea that sneezing was due to spiritual possession has vanished. (See *Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. iii., for copious references.)

* **sneēz'-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *sneez(e); -y.*] A free translation of Brumaire (Foggy), the second month of the French republican year.

snĕll, *a.* [A.S. *snel;* O. H. Ger. *sneller* = active.]

* 1. Active, quick, brisk, nimble, brave.

2. Sharp, cold, severe, piercing, bitter. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"And he's *snell*, and dure enough in casting up their nonsense."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

snĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A short line of horsehair or gut by which a fish-hook is attached to a line; a snood

* **snet,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The fat of a deer.

* **snew,** *pret. of v.* [SNOW, *v.*]

* **snewe,** *v.i.* [SNOW, *v.*]

* **snĭb, * snibbe,** *v.t.* [SNUB, *v.*] To snub, to reprimand, to check. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,100.)

snĭb, *s.* [SNIB, *v.*] A snub, a reproof, a reprimand.

snĭck, *v.t.* [SNICK, *s.*] To cut slightly; specif. in cricket, to hit a ball very lightly to the slips or leg, often unintentionally.

"*Snicked* him rather fortunately to the leg boundary."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

snĭck (1), *s.* [Icel. *snikka* = to cut with a knife; Dut. *snik* = a sharp tool.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A slight or small cut or mark.

2. In cricket, a slight hit to the slips or leg, often unintentional.

"A four *snick* to the old Carthusian."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fibre:* A knot or irregularity on yarn, removed by passing it through a slotted plate.

2. *Fur.:* A small snip or cut, as in the hair of a beast.

¶ * *Snick-and-snee, snick-or-snee:* A combat with knives amongst the Dutch.

"The brutal sport of *snick-or-snee*, and a thousand other things of this mean invention."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry & Painting.*

* **snick-snarl,** *s.* A ravel, a tangle. (*Prov.*)

"Somebody must unravel the *snick-snarls* in the hank which somebody else had no more wit than to tangle."—*Oldham Standard*, April 5, 1862, p. 2, col. 4.

snĭck (2), *s.* [SNECK, *s.*]

* **snĭck** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Cold in the head; catarrh. (*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*, s. v. *Coryza.*)

snĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [SNICKER, *v.*] A suppressed laugh, or sound resembling a laugh.

"In a moment more we hear his *snicker*, and the loud scraping of his teeth upon the hard white nutshell."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 870.

snĭck'-ĕr, *v.i.* [A word of imitative origin.] To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; to giggle, to snigger.

* **snĭck'-ĕr-sneē,** *s.* [Cf. *snick-and-snee.*]

1. A combat with knives.

2. A large clasp-knife.

Snī'-dĕr, *s.* [Named after Jacob Snider (1820-1866) the inventor.]

Firearms: A breech-loading rifle, the system of which was applied in 1867 to the Enfield rifle then in use in the British army. The breech action consisted of a simple plug containing an oblique needle, and being hinged on its right side, was opened by means of a thumb piece in a short motion from left to right. The cartridge, at first of paper, but afterwards of thin sheet brass, with a metallic base cup containing the detonator, and assisting to prevent the escape of gas, was put in, and the breech closed. The gun was fired by pulling an ordinary trigger, releasing a common hammer which drove the needle into the base-cup. It was also provided with an automatic extractor for the latter, which came into operation when the breech was opened.

snĭff, *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *snive* = to sniff, to snuff; Icel. *snippa* = to sniff with the nose; *snapa* = to sniff.] [SNIFT, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To draw air or breath audibly up the nose, frequently as an expression of scorn or contempt; to snuff

"So then you looked scornful, and *sniff* at the dean."
Swift Hamilton's Bawn.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff up.

"[He] was in the habit of *sniffing* chloroform to assuage neuralgic pains."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31 1886

2. *Fig.:* To perceive as by snuffing; to scent, to smell; as, To *sniff* danger

snĭff, *s.* [SNIFF, *v.*]

1. The act of sniffing; perception by the nose.

"One single *sniff* at Charlotte's candle-cup."
Warton: Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

2. That which is taken into the nose by sniffing: as, a *sniff* of fresh air (*Colloq.*)

3. The sound produced by drawing in the breath through the nose.

"Mrs. Gamp . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance."—*Dickens Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

* **snĭft,** *v.i.* [Sw. *snyfta* = to sob.] [SNIFF, *v.*]

1. To make a noise by drawing the breath in through the nose; to snort.

2. To sniff, to snuff, to smell

snĭft, *s.* [SNIFT, *v.*]

1. A sniff.

2. A moment. (*Prov.*)

3. Slight snow or sleet. (*Prov.*

snĭft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng *snift; -er.*]

1. The drawing of the breath up the nostrils noisily; a snift.

2 A large dram of spirits. (*U. S Slang.*)

3 *Plural:*

(1) The stoppage of the nostrils through cold.

(2) A disease of horses.

snĭft'-ĕr, *v.i.* [SNIFTER, *s.*] To draw up the breath through the nose; to sniff. (*Colgrave:* s. v. *Brouster.*)

snĭft'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SNIFT, *v.*]

snifting-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve commanding the valve-way through which the air and water are expelled from a condensing steam-engine, when steam is blown through the engine.

snĭg, *s.* [A variant of *snake* (q v.).] An eel. (*Prov.*)

* **snĭg,** *v.t.* [Perhaps allied to *snag* (q v.).] To be bitter, harsh, or sharp

"Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 211.

snĭg'-gĕr, *s.* [A word of imitative origin.] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle, a snicker.

snĭg'-gĕr (1), *v.i.* [SNICKER.]

snĭg'-gĕr (2), *v.i.* [The same word as *sniggle* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—i.e., dragging the river with huge grapples and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan 30, 1886

snĭg'-gle, *v.i. & t.* [SNIG, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fish for eels. (See extract.)

"*Sniggling* is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long, and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees."—*Walton: Angler*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To catch, to snare.

snĭp, *v.t.* [Dut. *snippen* = to snip, to slip, a weakened form of *snap* (q.v); Ger. *schnippen* = to snap.]

1. To clip; to cut or clip off sharply, as with a pair of shears or scissors.

"*Snipped* and cut about the edges."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

*2. To snap, to snatch.

"If you are so resolv'd, I have provided
A means to *snip* him hence."
Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, iv. 1.

snĭp, *s.* [Snip, *v.*]

1. A single cut with scissors or shears; a clip.

"A few *snips* of the scissors, a cunning rearrangement of drapery, and last year's robe will do duty for this."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

2. A small hand-shears for cutting metal.

3. A tailor. (*Slang.*)

*4. A small piece; a snack.

"For some have doubted if [the beard] 'twere made of *snips*
Of sables, glew'd and fitted to the lips."
Butler: Nye's Beard.

*¶ *To go snip:* To go snacks; to share.

"Pray, sir, let me *go snip* with you in this lye."
Dryden: Evening's Love, v.

***snip-snap,** *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A tart dialogue with sharp replies.

"Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 240.

B. *As adj.:* Short and quick; sharp, smart.

snīpe, *snype, *snite, *snyte, *s.* [Icel. *snípa* = a snipe; Dan. *sneppe;* Sw. *snäppa;* Dut. *snip, snep;* O. Dut. *snippe, sneppe;* Ger. *schnepfe;* A.S. *snite*, which is allied to *snout.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A thin, lean, puny person.

*(2) A blockhead, a fool, a simpleton.

"I mine own gained knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a *snipe*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Ornith.:* The name of certain well-known game birds of the order Grallæ, family Scolopacidæ, and genus Gallinago. The Snipes have a long, straight, flexible bill, the tip of the upper mandible being decurved at the point and projecting over the lower. The wings are moderate in size; the legs rather long. Snipes are found in most parts of the earth. There are several species in the United States, the Common Snipe of this country (*G. Wilsoni*) closely resembling the Common Snipe of Europe, but with more feathers in its tail. *G. cœlestis*, the European Snipe, extends also into Asia and north Africa, being found commonly in marshy districts. It makes its nest of a little dry grass in a depression of the ground, or in a tuft of grass or rushes. It is a favorite game bird, and is in high esteem for the table, but is difficult to shoot, from its zigzag habit of flight when flushed, followed by a swift dart through the air. The species of the genus Macrorhamphus are also called snipes. To these belongs *M. griseus*, the American Red-breasted or Brown Snipe.

snipe-bill, *s.*

1. *Joinery:* A narrow, deep-working moulding-plane, used for forming quirks.

2. *Vehicles:* A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle.

snipe-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Centriscus scolopax; named from its elongated and tubular snout. Called also Bellows-fish, Sea-snipe, and Trumpet-fish.

snĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snip; -er.*] One who snips or chips.

snipper-snapper, *s.* A puny, insignificant fellow; a small, effeminate man; a whipper-snapper. (*Colloq.*)

***snĭp'-pet,** *s.* [Eng. *snip;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small piece or share; a fragment.

"If the editor had confined himself to one period he might have made a useful book; as it is, he has produced a collection of *snippets*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 62.

***snĭp'-pet-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *snippety; -ness.*] The state or condition of being fragmentary.

"The whole number is broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not."—*Church Times*, April 3, 1885.

***snĭp'-pet-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *snippet; -y.*] Insignificant; ridiculously small.

snĭr'-tle, *v.i.* [Prob. imitative, or a dimin. from *snort* (q.v.).] To laugh quietly or restrainedly.

"He feigned to *snirtle* in his sleeve,
When thus the caird address'd her."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

***snĭtch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An informer, a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.

2. A handcuff. (*Slang.*)

***snite, *snyte,** *s.* [Snipe.]

snīte, *v.t.* [A.S. *snýtan* = to wipe or clean the nose; Icel. *snýta* = to blow the nose; Sw. *snyta;* Dan. *snyde;* Dut. *snuiten.*] [Snout.] To blow or clean the nose; to snuff, as a candle.

"Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

***snithe, *snith-y,** *a.* [A.S. *snídhan* = to cut.] Sharp, piercing, cutting. (Applied to the wind.)

snĭv'-ĕl, *snev-il, *s.* [Snivel, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Mucus running from the nose; snot.

2. *Fig.:* Hypocrisy, cant.

"The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1885.

snĭv'-ĕl, *snev-il, *snev-yll, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *sniff* (q.v.); cf. Dan. *snövle* = to snuffle; Icel. *snefill* = a slight scent.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose.

"There is nothing but *snivelling* and blowing of noses." *Cowper: Letter to Rev. Mr. Newton.*

3. To cry or fret, as a child, with snuffling or snivelling.

"Though Bell has lost his nightingales and owls,
Matilda *snivels* still, and thrifty howls."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

snĭv'-ĕl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snivel*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who snivels; one who cries or frets with snivelling.

2. One who cries or frets for slight causes; one who manifests weakness by crying or fretting.

"He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed."
Swift: On the Death of Dr. Swift.

snĭv'-ĕl-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Snivel, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or noise of one who snivels; a running from the nose, a speaking as through the nose.

***snĭv'-ĕl-ĭў,** *a.* [Eng. *snivel; -y.*] Running at the nose; pitiful, whining.

snŏb, *s.* [Icel. *snápr* = a dolt, an idiot, a charlatan; Sw. dial. *snöpp* = a boy, a stump.]

1. A vulgar, ignorant person. (*Prov.*)

2. A vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better than he is.

3. In the Universities, a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman. (*Slang.*)

4. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker. (*Slang.*)

5. A workman who continues at work when others go on strike; one who works for lower wages than his fellows; a knobstick, a rat.

snŏb'-bĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *snob; -ery.*] Snobbishness.

snŏb'-bĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *snob; -ish.*] Belonging to or characteristic of a snob; resembling a snob; vulgarly ostentatious.

"That which we call a snob, by any other name would still be *snobbish*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs.*

snŏb'-bĭsh lў, *adv.* [Eng. *snobbish; -ly.*] In a snobbish manner; like a snob.

snŏb'-bĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *snobbish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being snobbish; vulgar ostentation.

"It is not *snobbishness* to object to compete with men against whom ample evidence is forthcoming that their incentive is profit rather than sport."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

***snŏb'-bĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *snob; -ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

***snŏb'-bў,** *a.* [Eng. *snob; -y.*] Of or relating to a snob; like a snob; snobbish.

***snŏb'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *snob;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little snob.

"You see, dear *snobling*, that though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs.*

***snŏb-ŏc'-rą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *snob;* suff. *-ocracy*, as in aristocracy, mobocracy, &c.] Snobs taken collectively.

***snŏb-ŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *snobograph(y); -er.*] One who studies or writes about snobs.

"The yet undeveloped *snobographer*."—*World*, Nov. 15, 1882.

***snŏb-ŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Eng. *snob; o* connect., and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A history or description of snobs.

"The safer and wiser way, in this infancy of the science of *snobography*, is to refrain from the attempt at absolute aphorism."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 19, 1884, p. 76.

snŏd, *s. & a.* [A.S. *snód* = a fillet; cf. Dan. *snoe* = to twist; Sw. *sno;* Icel. *snúa.*] [Snood.]

A. *As subst.:* A fillet, a ribbon, a snood (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Neat, trim, smooth. (*Scotch.*)

snŏff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *snuff* (2), s.]

Mining: The slow match for igniting the train in blasting.

snoôd, *s.* [Snod.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See extract).

"The *snood*, or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair, had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif, when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. But if the damsel was so unfortunate as to lose pretensions to the name of maiden, without gaining a right to that of matron, she was neither permitted to use the *snood* nor advanced to the graver dignity of the curch."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake.* (Note.)

2. *Angling:* A hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line.

"Letting the *snoods* hang over the sides."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

snoôd, *v.t.* [Snood, *s.*] To braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

snoôd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *snood*, s.; *-ed.*] Wearing or having a snood.

"And plaided youth, with jest and jeer,
Which *snooded* maiden would not hear!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.

snoôd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *snood*, s.; *-ing.*]

Angling: The same as Snood, s., 2.

"Each baited hook, hanging from its short length of *snooding*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

***snoǫk, *snoke,** *v.i.* [Cf. Sw. *snoka* = to lurk, to dog a person.] To lurk; to lie in ambush.

¶ *To cut snooks:* To make derisive grimaces; to take a sight. [Sight, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

snoôl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery. (*Scotch.*)

snoôl, *v.i. & t.* [Snool, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To submit tamely; to sneak.

"Owre blate to seek, owre proud to *snool*."
Burns: A Bard's Epitaph.

B. *Trans.:* To subjugate or govern by authority; to keep under by tyrannical means. (*Scotch.*)

snoôze, *s.* [Snooze, *v.*] A nap; a short sleep.

"The last surreptitious *snooze* in which he was wont to revel."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886.

snoôze, *v.i.* [Prob. imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep.] To take a nap or short sleep; to sleep, to slumber.

snoôz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snooz(e); -er.*] One who snoozes; often used as a meaningless epithet.

snŏre, *v.i.* [A.S. *snora* = a snoring; cogn. with O. Dut. *snörren* = to grumble, to mutter; *snarren* = to brawl, to snarl; Ger. *schnarren* = to rattle, to snarl; cf. Dut. *snorken;* Low Ger. *snorken, snurken;* Dan. *snorke;* Sw. *snorka* = to snort with rage, to threaten.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose and open mouth while sleeping.

"And the stretched rustic *snores* beneath the hedge.
Cowper: Death of Damon.

snŏre, *s.* [Snore, *v.*] A breathing with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.

"The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugged their possets."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

snore-hole, *s.*

Mining: The hole in the wind-bore or lower stock of a mining-pump, to admit the water.

snŏr'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *snor(e); -er.*] One who snores.

* **snorke,** *s.* [Snore, Snort.] A snore.

"At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes *snorke.*"—*Stapleton: Fortresse of the Faithe,* fol. 121 b.

snort, *v.i.* & *t.* [For *snork*, from Dan. *snorke* = to snort; Sw. *snorka* = to snort with rage, to threaten; Dut. *snorken* = to snore, to snort; Ger. *schnarchen* = to snore, to snort.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a loud, rough noise, as a horse.

"He fomes, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breaths out." *Fairefax: Godfrey of Bovlogne,* xx. 29.

* 2. To snore.

"Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell." *Shakesp.: Othello,* I. 1.

3. To laugh outright. (*Prov.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To turn up, as in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose.

2. To utter with a snort.

* 3. To expel or force out, as with a snort.

snort, *s.* [Snort, *v.*] A loud, rough sound produced by forcing the air through the nose.

snort'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *snort*, v.; *-er.*] One who snorts; a snorer.

snort'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Snotter.]

Naut.: A snotter.

"The lower end or heel has been known often to part or jump out of the becket or *snorter*, which supports it, and confines it to the mast."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

snort'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Snort, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus produced; a snort.

"The *snorting* of his horses was heard."—*Jeremiah* viii. 16.

* 2. The act of snoring.

* **snor'-tle,** *v.* [Snort, *v.*] To snort, to grunt.

"[To] *snortle* like a hog." *Breton: Schoole of Fancie,* p. 6.

* **snort'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *snort*, s.; *-y.*] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.* iii. 645.)

snŏt, * **snotte,** * **snothe,** *s.* [O. Fris. *snotte*; Dut. *snot*; Low Ger. *snotte*; Dan. *snot.* Allied to *snout* and *snite*, v.]

1. The mucus discharged or secreted in the nose.

2. An opprobrious name for a low, mean person. (*Vulgar.*)

snŏt, *v.t.* [Snot, *s.*] To free from snot; to blow or wipe the nose.

snŏt'-tẽr, *s.* [Snout.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The proboscis of a turkey-cock.

2. Snot. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Nautical:*

1. A becket on a boat's mast, to hold the lower end of the sprit which elevates the peak of the sail.

2. A rope going over a yard-arm, used to bend a tripping line to in sending down the top-gallant and royal yards.

snŏt'-tẽr, *v.i.* [Snotter, *s.*] To go along lazily. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To snotter and snivel:* To snivel and snuffle.

"Bringing a woman here to *snotter and snivel.*"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxiii.

* **snŏt'-tẽr-ỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *snotter; -y.*] Filth, abomination.

"Teach thy incubus to poetize,
And throw abroad thy spurious *snotteries.*"
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.

† **snŏt'-tĭ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *snotty; -ly.*] In a snotty manner. (*Goodrich.*)

snŏt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *snotty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being snotty.

snŏt'-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *snot; -y.*]

1. Foul with snot; full of snot.

* 2. Mean, dirty, sneering, sarcastic, dry.

"The continual importunities of his covetous and *snotty* wife."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

snoût, * **snoute,** * **snowt,** * **snute,** *s.* [Sw. *snut* = a snout, a muzzle; Dan. *snude*; Low Ger. *snute*; Dan. *snuit*; Ger. *schnauze.* Allied to *snite*, v., and *snot.*]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast.

"A cruel boar, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the common-wealth."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iii. 3.

2. The nose of a man. (Said in contempt.)

3. The nozzle of a hose or hollow pipe.

4. *Entom.:* [Snout-moth].

snout-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Hypena proboscidalis. Body slender, wings broad and triangular, colour mainly brown, expansion of wings an inch and a half. Common among nettles. [Hypena.]

snout-ring, *s.* A ring or staple placed in the nose of a hog to deter him from rooting.

* **snoût,** * **snowt,** *v.t.* [Snout, *s.*] To furnish with a snout or point.

snoût'-ĕd, * **snowt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *snout; -ed.*]

1. Having a snout or long pointed nose.

"*Snouted* and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat." *Grose.*

* 2. Pointed.

"Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked more than a finger long crooking vpwards."—*Camden: Remaines.*

snoût'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *snout; -er.*] A pair of cutting shears with one curved blade approximating to the shape of a hog's snout, and used for removing at one cut the cartilage wherewith he roots.

* **snoût'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *snout; -y.*] Resembling the snout of a beast.

"The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad, and *snouty* like a pig."
Otway: Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

snōw (1), *s.* [A.S. *snáw*; cogn. with Dut. *sneeuw*; Icel. *snær, snjár, snjór*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *snö*; Goth. *snaiws*; Ger. *schnee*; Lith. *snëgas*; Russ. *snieg*; Lat. *nix* (genit. *nivis*); Gr. (acc.) *νίφα* (*níphα*), from a nom. *νίφ* (*níph*), not found; *νιφάς* (*níphas*) = a snow-flake; Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*; Wel. *nyf.*]

1. *Lit. & Meteor.:* Aqueous particles frozen in their descent through the atmosphere into separate crystals, afterwards uniting into assemblages of crystals called snow-flakes. To view the crystals to advantage under the microscope they should be allowed to fall on a black surface. The finest are observed in the polar regions, where Captain Scoresby keenly examined them, arranging them in five classes. They belong to the rhombohedral or hexagonal system, and so vary that about a thousand forms of them have been observed. Some appear as hexagonal or dodecahedral plates, others as hexagonal prisms, either single or stellate, or terminated by rectangularly placed plates or secondary groups of needles. The angles of these crystals often form secondary centres, around which others of more skeleton form aggregate. Snow does not fall at all on low tropical plains, though it does on high mountains. [Snow-line.] It is absent from Malta; it falls at Palermo on an average one day each year, at Rome two days, at Venice five, at Paris twelve, at Copenhagen thirty, and at St. Petersburg 170. Where it falls it protects the ground from sinking to a temperature which would injure the seeds in the superficial mould. The snow and ice of the polar regions are among the great elements affecting the winds, and through them the climates, of the several regions of the globe. The cold of the snow on the lofty mountain chains is carried down to the tropical places in which they are chiefly situated, and tempers their heat. [Red-snow.]

"*Snow* is the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Phil.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.:* Something which resembles snow.

¶ *Snow* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the various compounds being in most cases sufficiently obvious: as, *snow-capped, snow-clad, snow-covered, snow-crowned,* &c.

snow-bank, *s.* A snow-drift.

snow-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. The fruit of *Symphoricarpus racemosus*; a caprifoil.

2. The fruit of *Chiococca racemosa* and the plant itself, also the genus Chiococca (q.v.).

snow-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Fringilla hyemalis, ranging widely over North America. It is about six inches long; head, neck, upper parts of body, and wings slate-brown, lower parts of breast, abdomen, and two exterior tail feathers pure white.

snow-blanket, *s.* A farmer's name for such a covering of snow as protects, or materially contributes to protect, vegetation from the severity of the weather.

snow-blind, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness (q.v.).

snow-blindness, *s.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from snow.

snow-blink, *s.* The peculiar reflection arising from fields of ice or snow.

* **snow block,** *v.t.* To block or impede the passage of by snow.

"The trains have been *snow-blocked* between two stations."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

snow-boot, *s.* A boot to protect the feet from snow; specif., a kind of goloshwith an india-rubber sole and felt uppers, covering the boot worn inside of it.

snow-broth, *s.* Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

"Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snow-broth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, I. 4.

snow-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: Plectrophanes nivalis, an Arctic passerine bird, visiting the continents of America and Europe in the winter. It is about seven inches in length, and its plumage varies considerably at different seasons. (See extract.) In winter the upper part of the head, cheeks, and a band on the lower neck are light reddish-brown; lower parts white, upper parts black, edged with yellowish-brown, but varying much in individuals. In summer the head, neck, lower parts, and a patch on the wings are pure white, the rest of the plumage black. They feed on seeds and insects, and soon after their arrival in temperate regions become very fat, and are then esteemed a delicacy. The Greenlanders kill them in great numbers, and dry them for winter use. Their song is not unlike that of the lark, and when singing they perch near a mate; their call is a shrill piping note, generally uttered on the wing.

"There arrive every year in this country, from the north, flocks of pretty little birds called *snow-buntings.* They come from within the Arctic Circle, and are so variable in their plumage that naturalists almost despaired of ever getting a characteristic description. Indeed, so much a puzzle did these little strangers offer, that for long they were described by the older naturalists as three different birds. Of course, we now know that the mountain, tawny, and *snow-bunting* are one; and this because we get them in almost every possible stage of transition. They breed upon the summits of the highest hills with the ptarmigan; and, like that bird, they regulate their plumage according to the prevailing aspect of their haunts. In this they succeed admirably, and flourish accordingly."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

snow-cock, *s.* [Snow-partridge.]

snow-drift, *s.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

"White his hair was as a *snow-drift.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxi.

snow-eyes, *s. pl.* A contrivance used by the Esquimaux to prevent snow-blindness. They are made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snow-fall, *s.* A fall or storm of snow.

"Further interruption in railway traffic has been caused by the continuous *snow-fall.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

snow-fed, *a.* Originating from or augmented by melted snow: as, *a snow-fed* river.

snow-field, *s.* A wide expanse of snow, especially of permanent snow.

snow-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Montifringilla nivalis; called also the Stone-finch.

snow-flake, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small feathery flake or particle of falling snow.

"Restore me the rocks, where the *snow-flake* reposes."
Byron: Lachin-y-Gair.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Leucojum (q.v.), and spec.. *Leucojum æstivum.* Prior says that the English name was given by W. Curtis to distinguish it from the Snowdrop.

2. *Ornith.:* The Snow-bunting (q.v.). Called also Snow-fleck.

"Seen against a dark hill-side, or a lowering sky, a flock of these birds presents an exceedingly beautiful appearance, and it may then be seen how aptly the term *snow-flake* has been applied to the species."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 7.

snow-fleck, *s.* [SNOW-FLAKE, 3.]

snow-flood, *s.* A flood caused by melting snow.

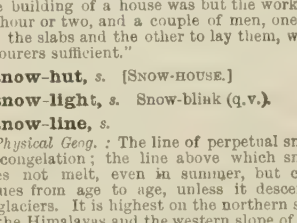
snow-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Snowdrop (q.v.); (2) *Chionanthus virginica.*

snow-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: Anser hyberboreus. Colour white, sometimes with more or less of a ferruginous tinge on the head; bill, feet, and orbits aurora-red. It obtains its snow-white plumage only at maturity. It breeds in large numbers in the barren grounds of Arctic America, and migrates southward during the winter.

snow-house, snow-hut, *s.* A house or hut, constructed of blocks of snow. Capt. Lyon (*Private Journal*, ch. iii.) thus describes some he saw in the Arctic regions: "Each dwelling might be averaged at fourteen or sixteen feet in diameter, by six or seven feet



SNOW-HOUSE.

in height . . . The blocks of snow used in the building were from four to six inches in thickness, and about a couple of feet in length, carefully pared with a large knife . . . The building of a house was but the work of an hour or two, and a couple of men, one to cut the slabs and the other to lay them, were labourers sufficient."

snow-hut, *s.* [SNOW-HOUSE.]

snow-light, *s.* Snow-blink (q.v.).

snow-line, *s.*

Physical Geog.: The line of perpetual snow or congelation; the line above which snow does not melt, even in summer, but continues from age to age, unless it descends in glaciers. It is highest on the northern side of the Himalayas and the western slope of the Andes, on both of which it is 18,500 feet high; on Mont Blanc it is 8,500 feet; at the North Cape 2,300 feet; and in Spitzbergen, lat. 78° N., it falls to the sea level.

snow-mould, *s.*

Bot.: Lanosa nivalis, a hyphomycetous fungal, one of the Mucedines.

snow-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Arvicola nivalis, found on the Alps and Pyrenees near the snow-line.

snow-partridge, snow-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: Tetraogallus himalayensis.

snow-plant, *s.* [PROTOCOCCUS.]

snow-plough, *s.* An implement used to clear a road or track of snow. It is of two kinds: one is adapted to be hauled by horses or oxen on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive. A variety of the latter is adapted for street tramways. The simplest form for common highways consists of boards framed together so as to form a sharp angle, like the letter A, in front, and spreading out behind to a greater or less width. Being drawn along with the apex in front, the snow is thrown off by the boards to the side of the road or path, and thus a free passage is opened for traffic. For railway purposes the forms are various, according to the character of the country, the amount of snow-fall, tendency to drift, &c.

SNOW-PLOUGH.

snow-shed, *s.* A protection for a line of railway in exposed situations, where snow-drifts are likely to occur. Uprights are placed on both sides of the lines, which is roughly roofed in.

snow-shoe, *s.* A light frame made of bent wood and interlacing thongs, used to give the wearer a broader base of support when walking on snow. The tread of the shoe is formed of strips of raw hide, hard-twisted twine, or, among the Indians, of deer-sinews. In use, the toe is placed beneath the strap and the foot rests on the thongs; as the heel rises in walking, the snow-shoe is not raised, but as the foot is lifted, the toe elevates the forward end of the snow-shoe, which is then dragged along on the snow as the leg is advanced. They are usually from three to four feet in length, and a foot to eighteen inches broad in the middle.

SNOW-SHOE.

"Armed with arrows, shod with *snow-shoes.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xv.

snow-shoer, *s.* One who indulges in the pastime of snow-shoeing.

"So far, at least, the country *snow-shoers* showed a most decided superiority."—*Field,* Feb. 20, 1886.

snow-shoeing, *s.* The act or practice of walking on snow in snow-shoes.

"We consider *snow-shoeing* not only one of the sports of the world, but one of the most robust and manly sports."—*Field,* Feb. 20, 1886.

snow-skate, *s.* A thin elastic piece of wood, about six feet long and as broad as the foot, used by the Laps for skating on the snow; sometimes also by the Swedes and Norwegians.

snow-slip, *s.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

snow-storm, *s.* A storm with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

snow water, *s.* Water produced by the melting of snow.

snow-white, *a.* White as snow; pure white.

"There *snow-white* curtains hung in decent folds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

snow-wreath, *s.* An accumulation of snow of some considerable length and height.

snōw (2), *s.* [Dut. *snaauw,* from Low Ger. *snau* = a snout, a beak.]

Naut.: A brig-rigged vessel, whose driver is bent to rings on a supplementary mast just abaft the mainmast.

"Take, for example, that most familiar craft, the brig. If the trysail of this vessel sets directly upon her mainmast, then she is a brig; but if you affix a little mast abaft her mainmast, and call it a trysail-mast, and then set your trysail upon this mast, the brig, by this very trifling change, becomes what is called a *snow.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 26, 1885.

snōw, *v.i.* & *t.* [SNOW (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall in snow. (Used impersonally.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To scatter or cause to fall like snow. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* v. 5.)

snōw-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *snow,* and *ball.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ball or round mass of snow pressed together with the hands.

2. *Cook.:* A kind of pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying it up in a cloth and boiling well.

snowball-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The sterile-flowered variety of Guelder rose. Named from its round balls of white flowers.

snōw'-bâll, *v.t.* & *i.* [SNOWBALL, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pelt with snow-balls.

B. *Intrans.:* To throw snow-balls.

* **snōw'-breāk,** *s.* [Eng. *snow* (1), and *break.*] The flood which usually follows a thaw in mountainous districts. (*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iv.)

snōwd, snōwd'-ĭng, *s.* [SNOOD, SNOODING.]

snōw'-drŏp, *s.* [Eng. *snow,* s., and *drop.* Named from the resemblance of the flowers to the "drops" or pendants worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by ladies both as ear-rings and hangings to their brooches.]

Bot. & Hort.: The genus Galanthus, specially *Galanthus nivalis.* Root an ovoid bulb; leaves obtuse, glaucous, keeled, six to ten inches long; inflorescence a scape, bearing a white flower with a double green spot below the tip. The bulb of the snowdrop is emetic. [GALANTHUS.]

snowdrop-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Chionanthus virginica;* (2) the genus Halesia.

* **snōw'-ĭsh, * snow-isse,** *a.* [Eng. *snow; -ish.*] Resembling snow; white as snow; snow-white.

"Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv.

* **snōw'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *snow; -less.*] Free from snow; destitute of snow.

snōw'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *snow; -like.*] Resembling snow.

snōw'-ў, snow-ie, *a.* [Eng. *snow; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. White like snow; snow-white.

"The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell
Upon the *snowy* neck and long dark hair."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 1.

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow

"As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains
Retires."
Milton: P. L., x. 432.

* **II.** *Fig.:* White, pure, spotless, unblemished.

snowy-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Nyctea scandiaca, a native of the north of Europe and America, visiting and breeding in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In old birds the plumage is pure white, but in younger and adult birds each feather is tipped with dark brown or black. The length of the adult male is about twenty inches, that of the female four or five inches more. It flies by day, and preys on the smaller mammalia and on various birds.

snŭb, * snubbe, *s.* [SNUB, *v.*]

1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.

"And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armed with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine."
Spenser: F. Q., i. viii. 7.

2. A check, a rebuke, a take-down.

3. A snub-nose (q.v.).

snub-nose, *s.* A short nose, flat at the bridge, and somewhat turned up at the tip.

snub-nosed, *a.* Having a snub-nose.

Snub-nosed cachalot:

Zool.: The Short-headed Whale (q.v.).

snub-post, *s.*

Naut.: A form of bitt or mooring-post on a raft or canal boat or flat-boat, used for winding the hawser around, whereby the raft or boat is brought to a mooring.

snŭb (1), * snebbe, * snĭb, * snibbe, *v.t.* [Dan. *snibbe* = to set down, to reprimand; Sw. *snubba;* Icel. *snubba.* Originally = to snip off the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbóttr* = snubbed, snipped; *snupra* = to snub, to chide; Sw. dial. *snóppa* = to cut off, to snuff a candle; *snubba* = to clip, to cut off.]

* **1.** To nip; to check in growth.

"Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snub'd* by the winds, as if their boughs and leaves had been pard or shaven off on that side."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

2. To check, to reprimand; to rebuke with tartness or sarcasm.

"I found to my cost, I was almost *snubbed* for asking."—*Globe,* Sept. 2, 1885.

3. To slight designedly; to treat with contemptuous neglect as too forward or pretentious.

¶ *To snub a cable:*

Naut.: To stop it suddenly when running out.

*** snŭb** (2), *v.i.* [Cf. Ger. *snauben* = to pant.] To sob with convulsions.

snŭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snub* (1), *v.* ; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who snubs.

II. *Naut.:* A cable-stopper.

snŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Snub (1), *v.*]

snubbing-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line on the bow of a canal-boat, which is taken one or two turns around a post or bollard on the land to check the forward movement of the boat in entering a lock.

*** snŭb'-bish,** *a.* [Eng. *snub*, s. ; *-ish.*] Surly, repressive ; inclined to administer snubs.

"Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish!*"
Hood: An Open Question.

*** snŭb'-bў,** *a.* [Eng. *snub*, s. ; *-y.*] Short and flat at the bridge, and somewhat turned up at the tip.

"Both have *snubby* noses."
Thackeray: Peg of Limavaddy.

*** snŭdġe,** *v.i.* [A softened form of *snug* (q.v.).] To lie close and still ; to snug.

"Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet." *Herbert: Giddiness.*

*** snŭdġe,** *s.* [Snudge, *v.*] A miser ; a sneaking, niggardly fellow.

"And thus your husbandrye, me thincke, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that orte very evill proves."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

*** snŭdġ'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *snudge*, s. ; *-ing.*] Miserly, niggardly.

"*Snudging* peniefathers would take him vp verie roughlie."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

snŭff (1), *s.* [Snuff (1), *v.*]

1. The act of inhaling by the nose ; a sniff.

* 2. Snot, mucus.

3. Smell, scent, odour.

* 4. Resentment expressed by snuffling or sniffing ; a huff.

"He went away in *snuff.*"—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

5. A powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose. The leaves of the tobacco-plant, having undergone fermentation by moisture and warmth, are chopped, well dried, and then ground in mortars or mills. The amount of drying gives the peculiar flavour of high-dried snuffs, such as the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch. Snuffs are scented in various ways to suit the fancies of the users. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and moist snuffs, as rappee, with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, &c. [Tobacco.]

* ¶ (1) *To take a thing in snuff:* To take offence at a thing.

"I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, I' faith."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, ii. 1.

(2) *Up to snuff:* Knowing, sharp, wide-awake ; not easily taken in or imposed upon.

snuff-dipping, *s.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some of the lower class of women in the United States, consisting of dipping a brush among snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-mill, *s.* A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into snuff.

¶ *The Devil's Snuff-mill:* [Devil's Snuff-box.]

snuff-taker, *s.* One who is in the habit of taking or inhaling snuff ; a snuffer.

snuff-taking, *s.* The act or practice of taking or inhaling snuff into the nose.

snŭff (2), *** snoffe,** *** snuf,** *s.* [Snuff (2), *v.*]

1. The burning part of a candle-wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

"Virgil says, 'as the young women are plying their evening tasks, they are sensible of the winter season, from the oil sparkling in the lamp, and the *snuff* bardening.'"—*Cooke: A View of the Works & Days.*

* 2. Leavings in a glass after drinking ; heel-taps.

"Meantime, those very *snuffs* which your excess procured, would have been sweet drops to many poor thirsty souls, who for want of drink have fainted."—*R. Braithwaite: The Penitent Pilgrim.*

*** snuff dish,** *** snuf-dish,** *s.*

Jew. Antiq.: A dish for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.

"And he made for it seuen lampes with the snuffers and *snuf-dishes* thereof of pure gold."—*Exodus* xxxviii. (1583.)

snŭff (1), *** snuffe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *sniff* (q.v.). O. Dut. *snuffen, snuyven* ; Dut. *snuiven* = to snuff ; *snuf* = smelling, scent ; *snuffelen* = to smell out ; cf. Sw. *snufva* = a cold, a catarrh ; *snufven* = a sniff, a scent ; Sw. dial. *snavla, snöfla, snuffla* = to snuffle ; Dan. *snövle* ; Ger. *schnupfen* = a catarrh ; *schnupfen* = to take snuff.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw in with the breath ; to inhale.

"There feels a pleasure perfect in its kind,
Ranges at liberty, and *snuffs* the wind."
Cowper: Retirement, 630.

2. To smell, to scent ; to perceive by the nose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To snort ; to inhale air with force and noise.

"The *snuffing* dogs are set at fault."
E. Moore: Wolf, Sheep, & Lamb.

2. To take snuff.

* 3. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt ; to sniff contemptuously.

"Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it."—*Malachi* i. 13.

* 4. To take offence. (*Bp. Hall.*)

snŭff (2), *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *snöppa* = to snip or cut off ; Dan. *snubbe* = to snub (q.v.).] To cut, clip, or take off the snuff of, as of a candle.

"*Snuff* the candles at supper as they stand on the table."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

¶ *To snuff out:* To extinguish by snuffing ; hence, to annihilate.

"They will be *snuffed out* ; nobody will listen to them before seven or after nine."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 15, 1887.

snŭff'-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), s., and *box.*] A box for carrying snuff about the person. They are made of every variety of pattern and material.

"Says the pipe to the *snuff box* I can't understand
What the ladies and gentlemen see in your face."
Cowper: Letter to Rev. Mr. Newton.

snŭff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), v. ; *-er.*] One who snuffs.

snŭff'-ĕrş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *snuff* (2), v. ; *-ers.*] An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

"When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open."—*Swift: Directions to the Butler.*

snuffer-dish, snuffer-tray, *s.* A small stand of metal, papier-mâché, &c., for holding snuffers.

*** snŭff'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *snuffy* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being snuffy.

"There is a *snuffiness*, a stuffiness, a general seediness about the former."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

snŭf'-fle, *s.* [Snuffle, *v.*]

1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils.

2. The act of speaking through the nose ; an affected nasal twang ; hence, cant.

snŭf' fle, *v.i.* [A freq. from *snuff* (1), v. (q.v.).] To speak through the nose ; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.

"*Snuffling* at nose and croaking in his throat."
Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

snŭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *snuffl(e)* ; *-er.*] One who snuffles ; specif. applied to one who makes great profession of religion.

snŭf'-flĕş, *s. pl.* [Snuffle.] Obstruction of the nose by mucus, an affection occurring in man and the lower animals.

"Then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 180.

snŭf'-flĭng, *a.* [Snuffle, *v.*] Canting, hypocritical.

"Assailing the straight-haired, *snuffling*, whining saints."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*** snŭff'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *snuff*, s., and *man.*] A dealer in snuff.

"The shop of a *snuffman* of the present day."—*Savage: R. Medicott*, bk. iii., ch. i.

snŭff' ў, *a.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), s. ; *-y.*]

1. Resembling snuff in colour.

2. Soiled with snuff ; smelling of snuff.

3. Offended, displeased, huffed. (*Scotch.*)

snŭg, *v.i.* & *t.* [Snug, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lie close ; to snuggle ; to make one's self snug.

"We *snugged* up for the night."—*Field*, Dec. 9, 1885.

B. *Trans.:* To put in a snug position ; to place snugly.

snŭg, *a.* & *s.* [Icel *snöggr* = smooth, said of wool or hair ; O. Sw. *snygg* = short-haired, trimmed, neat ; Sw. *snygg* = cleanly, neat, genteel ; Norw. *snögg* = short, quick ; Dan. *snög* = neat, smart.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying close ; closely pressed.

* 2. Close, concealed ; not exposed to view.

"When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats."
Dryden: Virgil: Ecl. iii. 24.

3. Compact, trim ; comfortable and convenient.

"Within her master's *snug* abode."
Cowper: Retired Cat.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Mach.:* A small rib, lug, or marginal ridge, cast on a plate, and acting as a lateral support to keep an attached object in place ; as, on the edge of a bracket-sole.

2. *Steam-eng.:* One of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, for the purpose of communicating the motion of the shaft through the eccentric to the slide-valves.

snŭg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *snug* ; *-ery.*] A snug, warm room or place. (Often used of a bar-parlour.)

"We in Meath had a pleasant time in Miss Murphy's *snuggery.*"—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

snŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Snug, *a.*] The operation of rubbing down the fibres of rope to improve its finish. Known also as slicking or finishing.

snŭg'-gle, *v.i.* [A freq. or dimin. from *snug* (q.v.).] To move one way and another to get a snug, close place ; to lie close for warmth or comfort ; to cuddle, to nestle.

"Young Newcome *snuggling* by my side."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. i.

*** snŭg'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *snug* ; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To make snug.

"Coleridge! I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life."—*C. Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

snŭg'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *snug* ; *-ly.*] In a snug manner ; comfortably.

"And, *snugly* housed from the wind and weather,
Mope like birds that are changing feather."
Longfellow: Spring.

snŭg'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *snug* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being snug.

snŭsh, *s.* [Snuff (1), *s.*]

snў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuilding:

1. A gentle bend in timber curving upward. If it tend downward it is said to hang.

2. The trend of the lines of a ship upward from amidship toward the bow and the stern.

snў'-ĭng, *s.* [Sny.]

Shipbuild.: A curved plank worked edgeways into the bow of a vessel.

sō, * sa, * swa, *adv., conj., & interj.* [A.S. *swa* ; cogn. with Dut. *zoo* ; Icel. *svá, svó, so* ; Dan. *saa* ; Sw. *så* ; Goth. *swa* ; Ger. *so.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In that manner or degree ; in such manner or to such degree as is indicated in any way, or is implied, or is supposed to be known.

"Give thanks you have lived *so* long."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

2. In like manner or degree ; in the way that ; for like reason. (Used correlatively with *as* preceding to denote comparison or resemblance.)

"*As* whom the fables feign a monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that warred on Jove,
So stretched out huge in length the arch-fiend lay."
Milton: P. L., i. 197.

3. In such a manner ; to such a degree. (Used correlatively with *as* or *that* following.)

"*So* frowned the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker."
Milton: P. L., ii. 719.

¶ It was formerly used with an infinitive, but without *as*, to denote the effect or result.

"*So* proud thy service *to despise.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 149.

4. In such a manner, or to such a degree, as cannot very well be expressed ; in a high degree, very much, extremely : as, You are *so* good. (*Colloq.*)

5. In the same degree ; with *as.*

"*So* soon was she along *as* he was down."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 42.

6. As has been said or stated; used with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used to imply the sense of a preceding word or sentence, and to avoid repetition.

"Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was *so*."—*Genesis* i. 9.

7. Likewise, as well, also.

"You have cause, *so* have we all, of joy."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

8. For this reason; on these terms or conditions; consequently, therefore, on this account, accordingly.

"God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion."—*Locke*.

9. Be it so; so let it be; it is well; it is good; it is all right. Used to supply the place of a sentence, and to express acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

"If it be my luck, *so*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

10. Such being the case; accordingly, well.

"And *so*, farewell." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

11. Used to introduce a wish, after or before an asseveration.

"I never saw the chain, *so* help me Heaven."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

12. Used interrogatively: Is it *so*? = Do you mean it?

13. Used to imply a manner, degree, or quantity, not expressly stated, but implied, hinted at, or left to be guessed; a little more or less.

"Have a score of knaves or *so*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

B. *As conjunction:*

1. For this reason; on these terms or conditions; on this account; therefore.

"It leaves instruction and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church."—*Holyday*.

2. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"*So* the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked."—*Atterbury*. (*Todd.*)

C. *As interj.:* Stand still! stop! stay! that will do!

¶ * 1. *So as:* Such as.

"Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 131.

* 2. *So far forth:* So far; to such a degree or extent.

"*So far forth* as they were worthy to be commended."—*Bible Translators: To the Reader* (1611).

3. *So forth; so on:* Further in the same or a similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera.

* 4. *So much as:* However much; to whatever degree or extent.

"*So much as* you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good."—*Pope*. (*Todd.*)

5. *So-and-so:* A certain person or thing, not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing: as, I must see *so-and-so* about it.

6. *So-so:*

(1) Indifferent, indifferently, middling, mediocre; in an indifferent manner or degree. (Used both as an adjective and an adverb.)

"'What thinkest thou of the rich Mercatio?'
'Well of his wealth; but of himself *so-so*.'"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

(2) Used as an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect; ay, ay! well, well!

"*So-so*, farewell, we are gone."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

7. *So that:*

(1) To the end that; in order that; with the view, purpose, or intention that.

(2) With the result or effect that.

"All Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again."—1 *Samuel* iv. 5.

8. *So then:* Thus, then, it is that, the consequence is; therefore.

"To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; *so then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs."—*Bacon*.

sōak, * **soke,** * **sok-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sūcan* = to suck, to soak; cf. Wel. *swga* = soaked; *sugno* = to suck.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To steep or cause to lie in a liquid till the substance has imbibed all the moisture it is capable of containing; to macerate in water or other fluid.

"Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. To wet thoroughly, to drench.

"While moist Arcturus *soak'd* the vales below."
Fawkes: Apollon. Rhodius; Argonautics ii.

3. To draw in by the pores, as the skin.

"Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk awhile,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 4. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly. (Often followed by *through*.)

* 5. To suck up, to drain, to dry up, to exhaust.

"His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer."—*Wotton*.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be steeped in water or other fluid; to steep.

2. To enter gradually into pores or interstices.

"Rain, *soaking* into the strata which lie near the surface, bears with it all such movable matter as occurs."—*Woodward*.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to be given to excessive drinking.

"The tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club."—*Locke*.

sōak'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *soak; -age.*]

1. The act or state of soaking.

2. Fluid imbibed.

sōak'-ĕr, * **sok-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *soak; -er.*]

1. One who or that which soaks or macerates in water or other fluid; one who or that which drenches thoroughly.

2. A heavy drinker; a toper.

"In the next place, by a good natur'd man, is usually meant, neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*, one who owes all his good nature to the pot and the pipe."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

sōak'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SOAK.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Steeping, macerating.

2. Wetting thoroughly; drenching: as, a *soaking* rain.

3. Drinking heavily.

C. *As subst.:* A thorough wetting; a drenching.

* **sōak'-ĭng lў,** * **sok-ing ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *soaking; -ly.*] Gradually, by degrees, as water soaks into the ground.

"*Sokingly*, one pece after an other."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 309.

sōak'-ў, soc-ky, *a.* [Eng. *soak; -y.*] Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.

sōal (1), **sōle,** *s.* [A.S. *solu* = mire.] A dirty pool. (*Prov.*)

* **sōal** (2), *s.* [SOLE, *s.*]

soap, * **soape,** * **sope,** *s.* [A.S. *sáfe*; cogn. with Dut. *zeep*; Icel. *sápa*; Dan. *sæbe*; Sw. *såpa*; M. H. Ger. *saiffâ*; O. H. Ger. *seiphâ*; Ger. *seife*; Lat. *sapo* (accus. *saponem*, whence Fr. *savon*; Ital. *sapone*; Sp. *zabon*; Wel. *sebon*; Gael. *siopunn, siabunn*: Ir. *siabunn*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An alkaline unctuous substance, used chiefly for washing and cleansing purposes. [II.]

"All *soaps* and soapy substances, and consequently ripe fruits, the juices of pungent and aromatical plants; all those substances resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* Flattery. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* In a chemical sense, a soap includes all compounds of an organic acid with a metallic or organic base. Commercially, it is a detergent substance, consisting of the potassium and sodium salts of the fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oils and fats, and prepared by boiling the neutral fat, such as tallow, palm oil, or olive oil, with caustic soda or potash, until saponification (q.v.) is complete. To separate the soap from the excess of alkali and glycerin, a weak solution of common salt is added, and the boiling continued for a certain time. The soap being thereby rendered insoluble in the ley, rises to the top in the form of a granular mass or curd, and is ladled out or run off into frames, where it cools and solidifies. Hard soaps are compounds of the fatty acids and soda, the best known being curd and yellow soaps, the latter containing a small percentage of rosin. A good hard soap should contain not more than 26 per cent. water, 7 per cent. soda, and 66 per cent. of fatty acids. Soft soap is a combination of potash, or potash and soda, with the fatty acids derived from the drying oils, such as whale-oil, seal-oil, linseed-oil, &c. It is soft and pasty to the touch, and dissolves more readily in water than hard soap. Hard soaps constitute the great bulk of the soaps used, and may be divided into the three varieties of curd, mottled, and yellow. Yellow soaps contain rosin as an essential ingredient. Curd and mottled soaps are made from tallow, in a special manner, the mottling in the latter being due to the presence in the lye of small quantities of lime, magnesia, &c. The basis of toilet soap is generally good curd or yellow soap.

2. *Pharm.:* Medicinal soap is an antacid and slightly aperient, but is used chiefly as an adjunct to other drugs, or in the manufacture of pills. [CASTILE-SOAP.]

soap-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Quillaia (q.v.).

soap-boiler, *s.*

1. One whose trade is to manufacture soap.

"A *soap-boiler* condoles with me on the duties on castile-soap."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. A soap-pan (q.v.).

soap-boiling, *s.* The act or business of manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble, *s.* A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe, with beautiful iridescent colours.

soap-cerate, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster consisting of hard soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, and vinegar, applied to allay inflammation.

soap-engine, *s.* A machine upon which the slabs of soap are piled to be cross-cut into bars. (*Weale.*)

soap frame, *s.* A box to hold soap and retain it till it acquires a certain degree of solidity.

soap-house, *s.* A house or building in which soap is made.

* **soap-lock,** *s.* A lock of hair made to lie smooth by soaping it.

soap nut, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The legume of *Acacia concinna*; (2) the nut of *Sapindus Saponaria*.

Soap-nut tree:

Bot.: Sapindus trifoliatus.

soap-pan, *s.* A large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, used for boiling the materials for the manufacture of soap.

soap-plant, *s.* A popular name for any plant that may be used as soap.

soap-pod, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Cæsalpinia.

soap-suds, *s. pl.* Water impregnated with soap; suds.

soap-test, *s.* A test for determining the relative hardness of waters. It consists in adding to the different waters a solution of soap of known strength, until a permanent lather is produced on shaking.

soap-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Sapindus Saponaria.

soap-work, *s.* A soap-house.

sōap, *v.t.* [SOAP, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To rub or wash with soap.

2. *Fig.:* To flatter. (*Slang.*)

sōap'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *soap*, and *berry.*]

Bot.: The genus Sapindus (q.v.).

* **sōap'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *soap; -less.*] Without soap, using no soap; hence, dirty, unwashed.

"The offered hand . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xlix.

sōap'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *soap*, and *stone.*] [SAPONITE, TALC.]

sōap'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *soap*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: Clethra tinifolia.

sōap'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *soap*, and *wort.*] [SAPONARIA.]

Botany:

1. The genus Saponaria (q.v.); spec., *Saponaria officinalis.*

2. (*Pl.*): The order Sapindaceæ (q.v.).

sōap'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *soap; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature of or resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

"The same[tar water] as a *soapy* medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part."—*Berkeley: Siris,* § 96.

2. Smeared with soap.

II. *Fig.:* Flattering, unctuous, glozing. (Said of persons or of language.) (*Slang.*)

söar, ***soare,** ***sore,** *v.i.* [Fr. *essorer* = to expose to the air, to mount or soar up, from Low Lat. **exauro* = to expose to the air, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *aura* = a breeze, the air.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings; to tower.

"When Denmark's Raven *soared* on high,
Triumphant through Northumbrian sky."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1.

2. To rise high; to mount up.

"Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.:* To rise or mount intellectually; to tower mentally.

"He wing'd his upward flight, and *soar'd* to fame."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 515.

söar (1), ***soare** (1), *s.* [Soar, *v.*] A towering flight; ascent.

"Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles." *Milton, P. L.,* v. 270.

***söar** (2), **söare** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *sor,* Fr. *saur* =. sorrel, reddish.]

1. A hawk of the first year.

2. A buck of the fourth year.

"A buck is the first year a fawn; the second a pricket; the third, a sorrel; and the fourth year a *soare.*"—*Return from Parnassus.*

soar-falcon, *s.* A sore-falcon (q.v.).

söar'-ant, *a.* [Soar, *v.*] A word used in modern heraldry as a synonym of Volant (q.v.).

söar'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Soar, *v.*]

***söar'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *soaring; -ly.*] In a soaring manner.

"Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth." *Byron: Manfred,* i. 1.

sō-a'-vê, sō-a-vê-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital. = sweet, sweetly.]

Music: A direction that the piece is to be played delicately, sweetly, or gently.

sŏb (1), ***sobbe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Of imitative origin; A.S. *siófian, seófian* = to lament; cf. Ger. *seufzen* = to sigh; O. H. Ger. *siúftón;* M. H. Ger. *siuften, súften,* from O. H. Ger. *siúft* = a sigh, a sob.]

A. *Intrans.:* To sigh with a kind of convulsive motion, or a sudden heaving of the chest; to weep with convulsive catching of the breath.

"Luke had a manly heart; but at these words
He *sobb'd* aloud." *Wordsworth: Michael.*

¶ Sobbing is produced by a series of convulsive inspirations, like those of hiccough; but the glottis is closed earlier, so that little or no air enters the chest. (*Foster.*)

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a sob or sobs.

***sŏb** (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To soak.

"The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sŏb, ***sobbe,** *s.* [Sob (1), *v.*] A convulsive sigh.

"Those who lodged near him could distinctly hear his *sobs* and his piercing cries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

***sō-bē'-ĭt,** *conj.* [Eng. *so be it.*] Provided that.

sō'-bĕr, ***sobre,** *a.* [Fr. *sobre,* from Lat. *sobrium,* accus. of *sobrius* = sober.]

1. Temperate in the use of liquors, &c.; abstemious, moderate. (*Cowper: Hope,* 158.)

2. Not overcome by or under the influence of intoxicating liquors; not intoxicated, not drunk.

"A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being sober."—*Hooker.*

3. Not mad, insane, or flighty; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the reason cool and dispassionate; cool-headed.

"There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

4. Not proceeding from, attended with, or characterized by passion or excitement; calm, cool, regular.

"With *sober* speed." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 3.

5. Serious, solemn, grave, sedate, earnest.

"Speakest thou in *sober* meanings?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

6. Not bright, gay, or showy; not brilliant in appearance; dull-looking, quiet.

"Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

*7. Modest, demure, chaste.

"A queen, fair, *sober,* wise."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

***sober-blooded,** *a.* Free from passion or excitement; cool, calm, cool-blooded.

"This same young *sober-blooded* boy, a man cannot make him laugh."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 3.

sober-minded, *a.* Having a disposition of mind habitually sober, calm, and cool.

sober-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being sober-minded; freedom from inordinate passions; calmness, coolness.

***sober-suited,** *a.* Clad in sober, dark, or sad-coloured garments; not gaily dressed or coloured. (*Thomson: Summer,* 746.)

sō'-bĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sober, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

2. To make temperate, calm, or cool; to cool down.

"Tidings of a very *sobering* nature had just reached him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become cool or quiet; to cool down.

"Many a horse who will *sober* down if struck severely once only, will get furious if the punishment is repeated."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

***sō'-bĕr-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *sober; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become sober.

B. *Trans.:* To make sober; to sober.

"And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *soberized* the vast and wild delight."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, vi.

sō'-bĕr-lў, ***so-bre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sober,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a sober manner; temperately, moderately: as, To live *soberly.*

2. Calmly, quietly; without excess of enthusiasm; temperately.

"And *soberly*
The fryer did thus begin."
Warner: Albions England, ix.

3. Without intemperate passion, coolly, calmly.

4. Gravely, seriously.

"They must hate all that is serious, and yet *soberly* believe themselves to be no better than the beasts that perish."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 2.

5. Without gaudiness or show; quietly: as, To dress *soberly.*

sō'-bĕr-nĕss, ***so-ber-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sober; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sober; moderation, temperance, abstemiousness.

"With their fast, they destroy the fast which God commaundeth, that is a perpetuall *sobernesse* to tame the fleshe."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 244.

2. A state of being sober or not intoxicated; sobriety.

3. Freedom from heat or passion; coolness, calmness.

4. Gravity, seriousness.

5. Freedom from gaudiness or show; quietness, dulness.

sō'-bĕr-sīdes, *s.* [Eng. *sober,* and *side.*] A person of steady, sedate habits.

"You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough."—*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xxviii.

sō'-bŏl, sō'-bŏle, sŏb-ō-lēs, *s.* [Lat. *soboles, suboles* = that which grows from below, an offshoot.]

Bot.: A creeping, rooting stem.

sŏb-ō-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *soboles* (q.v.), and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Producing young plants from the root, as *Aloe brevis.*

sō-brĭ'-ĕ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sobriété,* from Lat. *sobrietatem,* accus. of *sobrietas,* from *sobrius* = sober; Sp. *sobriedad;* Ital. *sobrietà.* Sir T. Elyot, writing in A.D. 1534, says that the word was not then in general use. (*Trench: Study of Words,* p. 128.)

1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstinence, abstemiousness.

"Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against, than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking." *Taylor*

2. Freedom from the influence of strong drink.

3. Moderation of the appetities or passions.

"*Sobriety* is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to sensuality."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons,* § 20.

4. Freedom from enthusiasm, excessive, or inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination; calmness, coolness, sedateness.

"If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

5. Seriousness, gravity.

"With dull *sobriety* they raised a smile
At Folly's cost." *Cowper: Table Talk,* 659.

sō-brĭ'-quet', sôu-brĭ'-quet' (**quet** as **kĕ'**), *s.* [Fr. *sobriquet* = a surname, a nickname; a word of doubtful origin.] A nickname, an assumed name; a fanciful appellation.

"The rider of a chestnut, known in the country by the *sobriquet* of Captain."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

***sŏc,** ***sōke,** *s.* [A.S. *sóc* = the exercise of judicial power; *sócn, sócen* = an inquiry, from *sóc,* pa. t. of *sacan* = to contend, to seek (q.v.); Icel. *sókn* = an action at law, an assembly of the people, from *sækja* = to seek.]

Old Law:

1. The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes and the limits of such jurisdiction.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which the mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

4. A shire, circuit, or territory.

***sŏc'-age,** ***sŏc'-cage** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Low Lat. *socagium,* from A.S. *sóc.*]

Old Law: A tenure by any certain and determinate service; being in this sense put in opposition to knight-service, where the render was precarious and uncertain, and to villenage, where the service was of the meanest kind. These tenures are generally considered to be relics of Saxon liberty; retained by such persons as had neither forfeited their estates to the crown, nor been obliged to exchange their tenure for the more honourable, but, at the same time, more burdensome tenure of knight-service. As, therefore, the distinguishing mark of socage is the having its renders or services ascertained, it includes all other methods of holding free lands by certain and invariable rents and duties; and, in particular, petit serjeanty, tenure in burgage, and gavelkind. Socage is distinguished as free and villein: free socage (also called common or simple socage), where the service was not only certain but honourable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, in name of annual rent; villein socage, when the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. From this last tenure have sprung our present copyhold tenures.

"In cheerful prattle about . . . gardien in *socage.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 4, 1874.

***sŏc'-ag-ĕr** (**ag** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *socag(e); -er.*] A tenant by socage; a socman.

***sŏc'-cage,** ***sŏc'-cag-ĕr** (**ag** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Socage, Socager.]

sŏc'-cŏt-rine, *a.* [Socotrine.]

sŏc-dŏl'-a-ġĕr, *s.* [Sockdolager.]

sō-cĭ-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (**c** as **sh**), *s.* [Fr. *sociabilité,* from *sociable* = sociable (q.v.); Sp. *sociabilidad.*] The quality or state of being sociable; sociableness.

"The *sociability* of religion in the ancient world."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. ii., § 1.

sō'-cia-ble (**c** as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sociabilis,* from *socio* = to accompany;

socius = a companion, from the same root as *sequor* = to follow.]

A. *As adjective*

* 1. Fit to be joined together; capable of being conjoined.

"Another law teacheth them, as they are sociable parts united into one body." *Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Inclined to associate, ready or willing to unite with others.

"God having designed man for a sociable . . . made him . . . with the need of company . . . with the need of his own kind." *Locke: Human Under-standing*, bk. ii. ch. i.

3. Disposed to company; fond of companions, companionable, social, conversable.

"Temper and sociable." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

* 4. No longer hostile; friendly, well disposed.

5. Affording opportunities for conversation and the enjoyment of the company of others.

B. *As substantive:*

SOCIABLE.

1. An open, private, four wheeled carriage, with two seats facing

"The children went with their mother in a sociable." *Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xiv.

2. A kind of tricycle for two riders, in which they sit side by side, thus distinguishing it from a tandem, in which one sits behind the other.

3. A kind of couch with a curved S shaped back, for two persons who sit partially facing each other.

4. A gathering of people for social purposes; a social party; an informal meeting. (*Amer.*)

sociable vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: *Otogyps auricularis*, called also the Eared Vulture. [OTOGYPS.]

sō'-cia-ble-nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sociable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sociable, disposition to associate, fondness for company; sociability.

"But of this *sociableness* William was entirely destitute." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

sō'-cia-bly (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sociable*; *-ly.*] In a sociable manner; as a companion; conversably, familiarly.

"Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael." *Milton: P. L.*, xl. 234

sō-cial (c as sh), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *socialis*, from *socius* = a companion; Sp. *social*; Ital. *sociale.*] [SOCIABLE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests, *social* questions.

2. Ready or disposed to mix or associate with others in friendly converse; sociable, conversable, companionable.

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse.

"Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 429

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Growing in large numbers together, to the almost total exclusion of other plants. (*Henslow.*)

"The bog moss (*Sphagnum*) is freely developed in peaty swamps, and becomes like the heath, in the language of botanists, a *social* plant." *Lindl.: Primer of Bot.*, ch. xii.

2. *Zool.*: A term confined in its strict application to such animals as live in communities, as ants or bees, but often loosely employed as a synonyme of gregarious (q.v.).

¶ *Brethren of Social Life:*

Church Hist.: An order of secular clerics without vows, founded by Gerard Groote, who died 1384. Habit like that of the Dominicans, but with shorter sleeves and hood.

social ascidians, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Clavellinidæ (q.v.). The members are compound, each zooid having its own heart, respiratory system, and organs of nutrition, but attached to stalks or bases, common to the group, through which the blood circulates in opposite directions.

social contract, or **original contract,** *s.* That imaginary bond of union which keeps mankind together, and which consists in a sense of mutual weakness and [illegible]

¶ Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778) maintained that the natural and proper state of man is the savage state, when he possesses complete liberty, and that every social organization is an infraction of natural right. All men he believed are born equal, and society is founded on a "Contrat social," a social contract. His views on the subject, prepared the way for the first French Revolution. David Hume (1711–1776) says:

"It cannot be denied that all government is at first founded on a contract, and that the most ancient rude combinations of mankind were formed chiefly by that principle. In vain are we asked in what record this charter of our liberties is registered. It was not written on parchment, nor yet on leaves or barks of trees. It preceded the use of writing and all the other arts of civilised life." *Essays* (ed. 2nd), pt. II., p. 418.

Social Democrats, *s. pl.* The name given on the Continent to Socialists generally, and in England to the members of the [illegible] [SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT.]

"This long period of activity has enabled the *Social Democrats* to found no fewer than twenty-five clubs in London." *St. James's Gazette*, March 7, 1877.

social dynamics, *s.* [SOCIOLOGY.]

social evil, *s.* A term often applied to prostitution.

social hymenoptera, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A term embracing those Common Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which live in community. *Apis mellifica*, the Hive Bee, is the best known example.

social science, *s.*

1. The systematic investigation of questions relating to public and domestic hygiene, education, labour, the punishment and reformation of criminals, the prevention of pauperism, and the like. The *Societes de Bienfaisance*, established in France in the eighteenth century, were founded for the purpose of discussing similar matters, and the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in England in 1857. The association held annual meetings, and published its proceedings, classed under the heads of Jurisprudence, Education, Punishment and Reformation, Public Health, Social Economy, and Trade and International Law, but its action was temporarily suspended in 1886. Similar associations have since been organized in the United States and in other countries, and active discussion of the subjects involved, and movements to overcome social evils, are increasing. The steps taken are those of new sanitary methods, regulation of prison management, establishment of reformatories, reconstruction of hospital charities, the extension of industrial education, and numerous plans for the amelioration of the condition of the poor.

† 2. Sociology (q.v.).

"It is now needful to consider whether Comte may rightfully be claimed as having created *Social science*." *G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos* (ed. 1880), ii. 720.

¶ *National Association for the Promotion of Social Science*: [SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1.]

social station, *s.* [SOCIOLOGY.]

social war, *s.*

Roman Hist.: A name given to the war (B.C. 91) between the Romans and those of the Italian tribes who were specially termed the allies (*Socii*) of the Roman State, in which the latter fought for admission to the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship, an object which they ultimately obtained.

sō'-cial-ism (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *social*; *-ism.*]

Hist. & Sociology: The word Socialism is employed in several different senses. Loosely, it includes all schemes for abolishing social inequality, and in this sense it is generally distinguished as Utopian Socialism, under which designation communities like those of the Essenes, the early Christians, and the Shakers in America at the present day, and the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, and Harrington, are to be classed. St. Simon (1760–1825), Owen (1771–1858), and Fourier (1768–1830) were the leading modern Utopians. Scientific Socialism is an economic theory which affirms that the materials from which labour produces wealth (*i.e.*, the land . . . should be the property of the community, not of individuals forming a separate class. Socialists also demand that the existing capital, having (as they contend) been unjustly appropriated by the landholding class or the assignees, be restored, with the land, to the community. It vests all authority in the hands of delegates elected by the community, and seeks to substitute public cooperation for private enterprise in supplying all social needs. Modern Socialism is of continental origin; but Ball in the fourteenth, and Kett again in the sixteenth century, endeavoured to carry Socialistic theories into practice in England. In the first half of the nineteenth century, F. D. Maurice (1805–72), and Charles Kingsley (1819–75), two English clergymen, advocated a large extension of the system of cooperation. The work begun by them is carried on on more extended lines by Christian Socialism, which "claims to be the result of applying Christ's teaching to national, social, and commercial life, and not merely to personal conduct." Political Socialism is largely the outcome of the doctrines of Karl Marx and Lasalle, two German writers and active propagandists whose labors have resulted in the growth of a vigorous political party of Socialists in the German Empire, sufficiently strong to give Socialism a large representation in the German Reichstag. This party is steadily growing in strength, and is likely to have a powerful voice in the future of German politics. In other countries of Europe political socialism seems steadily increasing.

Scientific Socialism embraces:

(1) *Collectivism*: An ideal Socialistic state of society, in which the functions of the government will include the organization of all the industries of the country. In a Collectivist State every person would be a State official, and the State would be coextensive with the whole people. Safeguards would be provided against the formation of an oligarchy by the controlling officials.

(2) *Anarchism* (meaning mistrust of government, and not abandonment of social order) would secure individual liberty against encroachment on the part of the State in the Socialistic commonwealth. Anarchists deny that the legislation of yesterday is enlightened enough for the affairs of to-day, and seek to make laws and other institutions as fluid as possible. They admit no authority except that which carries conviction, and would treat an incorrigible criminal as a dangerous lunatic. They are divided into Mutualists, who hope to attain their ends by banks of exchange and free currency, and Communists, whose motto is "From every man according to his capacity, to every man according to his need."

About 1880 the first English Socialist organization the Social Democratic Federation came into existence. The Socialist League was formed in 1884 by seceders from the Federation, under the auspices of William Morris, the poet. The Fabian Society was founded (Jan. 4, 1884) to advocate Socialism among the educated and intellectual classes. The object of all the Socialist bodies is the nationalization of rent and interest, but the politically active ones agitate for the shortening of the working day, payment of members of parliament, adult suffrage, and similar intermediate measures. Socialistic views are held by many persons in the United States, and the forces involved are rapidly gaining strength in this country, though as yet there are no strong organizations like those of Europe. Immigration has brought not only Socialism but Anarchism to our shores, and the advocates of the latter have already produced serious trouble.

sō'-cial-ist (c as sh), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *social*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.*: A supporter or advocate of the doctrine of Socialism.

"The *Socialists* are only kept from active disturbance by the strictest suppression. Their opinions are growing in extent and intensity, though in silence." — *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 8, 1887.

B. *As adj.*: Socialistic.

"The Metropolitan Police authorities evidently attach great importance to the forthcoming *Socialist* procession." *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 8, 1887.

sō-cial'-ist-ic (c as sh), *a.* [Eng. *socialist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to Socialism, or the doctrines of the Socialists.

"That is a proposal of a directly *socialistic* tendency." [illegible]

sō-cĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (c as sh), *s.* [Fr. *socialité*, from Lat. *socialitatem;* accus. of *socialis* = social (q.v.); Sp. *socialidad;* Ital. *socialità.*] The quality or state of being social; socialness, sociability.

"A scene of perfect easy *sociality*."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*

sō'-cĭal-īze (c as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *social; -ize.*]

1. To render social.

2. To form or regulate according to the principles of Socialism.

sō-cial'-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *social; -ly.*] In a social manner, sociably.

sō'-cĭal-nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *social; -ness.*] The quality or state of being social; sociality.

***sō'-cĭ-ate (c as sh),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sociatus*, pa. par. of *socio* = to accompany.]

A. *As adj.:* Joined together, associated.

"Both we, the one and the other, are *sociate* and adherent together."—*Udal: John* x.

B. *As subst.:* An associate.

***sō'-cĭ-āte (c as sh),** *v.i.* [Sociate, *a.*] To associate. (*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, p. 58.)

***sŏ-çĭ-ĕ-tär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *societ(y); -arian.*] Of or pertaining to society; societary.

"The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Decay of Beggars.*

***sŏ-çĭ'-ĕ-tar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *societ(y); -ary.*] Of or pertaining to society.

sŏ-çĭ-ĕ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *société*, from Lat. *societatem*, accus. of *societas*, from *socius* = a companion [Sociable]; Sp. *sociedad;* Ital. *società.*]

*1. Partnership, participation, connection.

"Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; companionship, fellowship, company.

"Thoughts . . . as well might recommend
Such solitude before choicest *society*."
Milton: P. R., i. 302.

3. A number of persons united together by common consent to debate, determine, and act conjointly for some purpose or object; an association for the attainment or promotion of some object, religious, political, literary, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association formed to promote mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; a club; a social union; a partnership.

"For few were then aware that trade is in general carried on to much more advantage by individuals than by great *societies*."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xx.

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals united together by any common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognise each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; often those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually. (Used without the article.)

¶ Numerous societies, devoted to a great number of literary, artistic, scientific and other purposes, now exist in the United States and elsewhere, and their number and influence are steadily growing. The most important societies will be found under the word denoting their object.

5. Fashionable society.

"*Society* became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of 'Man of Letters.'"—*Hayward: Letters*, i., ch. ii.

society-journals (or **newspapers**), *s. pl.* Journals whose chief object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society.

society-verses, *s. pl.* (A translation of the French *vers de société.*) Verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.

***sŏ-çĭ'-ĕ-tў-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *society; -less.*] Without society or companions.

"*Societyless* and bookless."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 272.

Sō çĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the two most celebrated Socini, their tenets, or those of the Socinians in general.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the teaching of the Socini; a believer in the doctrines of Socinianism (q.v.).

Sŏ-çĭn'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Socinian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: A form of Unitarianism which is identified with Laelius and Faustus Socinus. The former, born in 1525, early adopted anti-Trinitarian views, and diligently propagated them among his friends, but making no public avowal of them, he escaped persecution, and died a natural death at Zurich in 1562. His papers came into the hands of his nephew, Faustus (1539-1604), who in the main adopted his convictions, and zealously promulgated them, both in Transylvania and in Poland. He denied the existence of Jesus Christ previous to his birth of the Virgin Mary, and to this extent was opposed to Arianism (q.v.) as well as to Trinitarianism (q.v.). He, however, accepted the doctrine of the Miraculous Conception, and allowed to the teachings of Christ peculiar authority, on the ground that during his life he was translated to heaven, where revelations were made to him. He also taught that after Christ's final ascension, power was delegated to him to assist men in working out their salvation, and that he was invested with attributes by which he was virtually deified, so that he may be spoken of as God, and is entitled to our worship and obedience. Socinianism is sometimes used loosely as synonymous with Unitarianism (q.v.), but it differs in important particulars, not only from Arianism, but from the more modern and rationalistic phase of Unitarianism which represents Christ as simply a man in whose birth and life there was no element of the supernatural. No sect calling itself Socinian seems at the present time, to be in existence.

Sō-çĭn'-ĭ-an-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Socinian; -ize.*] To cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by the principles of Socinianism.

sō-cĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, sō-cĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal (ci as shi), *a.* [Eng. *sociolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to sociology.

"The antagonism felt toward the Indian seems to result, not so much from conflicts incident to our possessing the land, as from his *sociologic* status which differs so widely from our own."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 312.

sō-cĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sociolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies, treats of, or is versed in sociology.

sō-cĭ-ŏl'-ō-gў (c as sh), *s.* [Fr. *sociologie*, a hybrid word, coined by Auguste Comte, from Fr. *société* = society, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.

Philos.: The science of the evolution and constitution of human society, and, therefore, one aspect of the wider question of evolution in general. It is claimed for Comte that he created the science of Sociology, but according to Mill, he only rendered such a science possible. Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ii. 721) points out that Macchiavelli, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, and Bentham had had a full conviction that social phenomena conform to invariable laws, but that it was reserved for Comte to bring them under his Law of the Three Stages [Stage, *s.*, ¶] and to show that all societies pass through a theological, a metaphysical, and a positive stage. The subject of Sociology embraces all social phenomena under their statical and dynamical aspects. Social statics is the study of the conditions of existence and permanence of the social state; social dynamics studies the laws which govern the evolution of society. Herbert Spencer, in the Plan of his *Principles of Sociology* (prefixed to his *First Principles*) proposes to begin with the data of Sociology (the several sets of factors entering into social phenomena), and to give the empirical generalizations arrived at by comparing different societies and successive phases of the same society; next to deal with political, ecclesiastical, ceremonial, and industrial organizations; then to treat of the evolution of languages, knowledge, æsthetics, and morals, and lastly, the necessary interdependence of structures and of functions in each type of society, and in the successive phases of social development.

sō'-cĭ ŭs (c as sh), *s.* [Lat. = a companion.]

Law: Used in the phrase *socius criminis*, that is an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sŏck (1), ***socke,** *s.* [A.S. *socc*, from Lat. *soccus* = a light shoe, a slipper, worn by comic actors.]

*1. The light shoe worn by ancient comic actors; hence used for comedy, as distinguished from tragedy, in which the actors wore the buskin.

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on."
Milton: L'Allegro, 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than the stocking; a stocking reaching only a short distance up the leg.

3. A warm inner side for a shoe.

4. An overgrown baby.

5. The Eton name for tuck (q.v.).

sŏck (2), *s.* [Fr. *soc* = a ploughshare, from Gael. *soc;* Corn. *soch.*] A ploughshare.

sock-plate, *s.* A plate from which a ploughshare is made.

sŏck-dŏl'-a-ġĕr, sŏck dŏl'-ŏ-ġĕr, *s.* [A corruption of *doxology* (q.v.).] (*Amer.*)

1. A conclusive argument; the winding-up of a debate; a settler.

2. A knock-down or decisive blow.

3. A fish-hook having a supplementary spring-hook to catch the fish which touches the bait.

sŏck'-ĕt, sok-et, *s.* [A dimin. from *sock* (1).]

1. An opening, or tubular recess, in which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place in which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

"His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i 526.

2. Specifically, a little hollow tube or place into which a candle is fitted in a candlestick.

"From dawn till the candles had burned down to their *sockets* the ranks kept unbroken order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

socket-bolt, *s.*

Mach.: A bolt passing through a thimble or sleeve between the parts bolted together.

socket chisel, *s.* A stout chisel employed for heavy mortising and having a hollow tang to receive the handle. It is used with a mallet.

socket-drill, *s.* A drill for chamfering or enlarging a hole to a given depth.

socket-joint, *s.* [Ball-and-socket joint.]

socket-pipe, *s.* A pipe with an enlarged end or branch to receive the end of a connecting pipe, and hold the clay, lead, or other packing which unites the two, to make a water or gas tight joint.

socket-pole, *s.* An iron-shod pole used in propelling boats. (*Amer.*)

sŏc'-kĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *socket; -ed.*] Furnished with a socket, for the reception of a handle or anything similar.

"Two *socketed* spear-heads, one palstave, and one *socketed* celt have been recovered from burial-places of the Bronze Age in Britain."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

sŏck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sock* (1); *-less.*] Destitute of socks or shoes.

sŏck'-ў, *a.* [Soaky.]

sō'-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *socculus*, dimin. from *soccus* = a light shoe.] [Sock (1).]

Arch.: A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue or column; or a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

"A *socle* differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice."—*Brande & Cox.*

***sŏc'-măn,** ***soke'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *soc, soke*, and *man.*] One who holds land or tenements by socage; a socager.

"And I presume that the *socmen*, who so frequently occur in that record, though far more in some counties than in others, were ceorls more fortunate than the rest, who by purchase had acquired freeholds, or by prescription and the indulgence of their lords had obtained such a property in the outlands allotted to them, that they could not be removed, and in many instances might dispose of them at pleasure. They are the root of a noble plant, the free *socage* tenants or English yeomanry, whose independence has stamped with peculiar features both our constitution and our national character."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, pt. i., ch. viii.

***sŏc'-măn-rў,** ***sōke'-măn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *socman, sokeman; -ry.*] Tenure by socage.

***sŏc'-ŏme,** *s.* [Soc.] A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.

Sō'-cō-trīne, Sō'-cō-trăn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Socotra.

Socotrine aloe, *s.*

Bot.: Aloe socotrina. It has sword-shaped serrate leaves, one and a half to two feet long, with their apex sharp; flowers red, tipped with green, on peduncles rising from among the leaves, which are often aggregated round the tip of the stem. It is about three or four feet high, is a native of Southern Africa as well as of Socotra, but is now cultivated in the West Indies.

Socotrine-aloes, *s.* [ALOES, II. (2).]

Sō-crăt'-ĭc, Sō-crăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *Socraticus.*] Of or belonging to Socrates.

Socratic-method, *s.*

Philos.: The method of exact definition and induction introduced by Socrates (B.C. 469–399) (*Arist.: Metaph.*, xiii. 4). It was his custom to carry on his investigations from propositions generally received as true, and to place the particular statement to be examined in a variety of combinations, thus implying that each thought must, if true, maintain its validity under every possible combination. From the fact that this method was employed by its author in the form of dialogue, the term Socratic method is often loosely applied to any inquiry carried on in the form of question and answer, without reference to the fulfilment of the conditions which Socrates considered all-important.

"With respect to the *Socratic-method*, in its employment of induction, I cannot agree with those who consider it an anticipation of Bacon."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 162.

Socratic-philosophy, *s.*

Philosophy:

1. A term sometimes used to include the development of Greek philosophy from the time of Socrates to the rise of the Neo-platonists, because, with the exception of the Epicureans, the chief philosophical schools up to that period professed to ground their teachings on the authority of Socrates.

2. The ethics of Socrates, as gathered from the writings of Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle. It is not known when Socrates commenced his career as a public teacher, but he first attracted notice as an opponent of the Sophists (q.v.), and was about forty-six years of age when Aristophanes introduced him on the stage in *The Clouds*, strange to say, in the character of a Sophist. All previous philosophers had been occupied with the Universe as a whole; the chief business of Socrates was with man as a moral being. His reforming tendencies made many enemies. In B.C. 399 Meletus, a leather-seller, seconded by Anytus, a poet, and Lycon, a rhetor, preferred this indictment against him: "Socrates is guilty of reviling the gods acknowledged by the State, and of preaching new gods; moreover he is guilty of corrupting the youth." He was tried and condemned to death, and, refusing the means of escape provided by his friends, drank the fatal hemlock in the seventieth year of his age. Bishop Blomfield (*Ency. Metrop.*, s. v. *Socrates*) says: "Socrates taught that the divine attributes might be inferred from the works of creation. He maintained the omniscience, ubiquity, and providence of the Deity; and, from the existence of conscience in the human breast, he inferred that man is a moral agent, the object of reward and punishment; and that the great distinction of virtue and vice was ordained by the Deity."

Sō-crăt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *socratical; -ly.*] In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

"Is it such a pleasure to be non-plused in mood and figure, that you had rather be snapped in the mouse-trap of a syllogism, than treated *socratically* and genteely?"—*Goodman: Winter Evenings*, pt. iii.

Sŏc'-ra-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Socrat(es); -ism.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

Sŏc'-ra-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Socrat(es); -ist.*] A follower or disciple of Socrates.

"The *socratistes* said it was better and more commodious that al things shuld be in commotion."—*Martin: Marriage of Priestes.* (1554.)

Sŏd, ***sodde,** *s.* & *a.* [So called from the sodden condition of turf after rain, or in marshy places; cf. Dut. *zode* = a sod, from O. Dut. *zode* = a seething or boiling . . . a sod; O. Fris. *satha, suda* = a sod; Low Ger. *sode* = sod; Ger. *sode.*] [SEETHE.]

A. *As subst.:* The stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, &c.; any portion of such surface; turf, sward.

"Avoiding only as I trod,
My brothers' graves without a *sod.*"
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xi.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of sods; as, a *sod* seat.

sod-burning, *s.*

Agric.: The burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes, as manure.

sŏd, *v.t.* [SOD, *s.*] To cover with sod or turf; to turf.

* **sŏd,** *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SEETHE.]

sō'-dą, *s.* [Ital. *soda*, fem. of *sodo*, contract. from *solido* = solid; O. Fr. *soulde;* Fr. *soude.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Chem.:* An oxide of sodium; thus, anhydrous soda, Na_2O, caustic soda, NaHO. In ordinary language it denotes an impure carbonate of soda, used in washing, for glass-making, for the manufacture of hard soap, &c. [SODIUM-CARBONATE.]

2. *Pharm.:* Caustic soda (Sodium hydrate) may be used externally as a caustic; the bicarbonate as a direct antacid and alterative; sulphate of soda is an antiseptic. [HYPOSULPHATE OF SODIUM.] A solution of chlorinated soda is an antiseptic and stimulant given in low malignant fever, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, and externally in gangrene. [BORAX, GLAUBER-SALT, SODIUM-ACETATE, CHLORIDE, &c.

¶ Soda-alum = *Mendozite;* Soda-copperas = *Jarosite;* Soda-spodumene = *Oligoclase;* Soda-nitre = *Nitratine;* Soda table-spar, Soda-wollastonite = *pectolite.*

soda-ash, *s.*

Comm.: Crude carbonate of sodium.

soda-lime, *s.*

Chem.: An intimate mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for the determination of nitrogen in organic analysis. It converts the organic nitrogen of the substance into ammonia, which is collected apart and the quantity estimated.

soda-paper, *s.* A paper made by saturating filtering paper with carbonate of soda. Used for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blow-pipe, so that they may not be blown away, and as a test paper.

soda-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Salsola Soda; applied also to any plant containing some salt of soda, as *Salicornia Salsola, Plantago squarrosa*, &c.

soda-powder, *s.* The same as SEIDLITZ-POWDER (q.v.).

soda-salts, *s. pl.* A popular name for the several salts of sodium (q.v.).

soda-water, *s.*

Chem.: An artificial aërated water containing a minute quantity of sodic bicarbonate. Many of the soda-waters manufactured in this country are simply aërated water, being entirely free from soda.

sō'-dą-īte, *s.* [Eng. *soda;* suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: The same as EKEBERGITE (q.v.).

sō'-dą-līte, *s.* [Eng. *soda*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sodalith.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in rhombic dodecahedrons, also massive. Cleavage, dodecahedral. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·136 to 2·4; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colours, gray, green, yellow, white, sometimes shades of blue, light red; fracture, conchoidal, uneven. Compos.: silica, 37·1; alumina, 31·7; soda, 19·2; sodium, 4·7; chlorine, 7·3 = 100, corresponding with the formula $2(3NaO)_2 3SiO_2 + 3(2Al_2O_3,3SiO_2) + 2NaCl$. Occurs in metamorphic and old igneous rocks, also in recent volcanic rocks.

* **sō-dăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis* = a companion.] A fellowship, a fraternity; an association for mutual protection, and objects, such as church services at deaths, &c.

"*Sodalities* of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 180.

sōd'-am īde, *s.* [Eng. *sod(a)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: An olive-green fusible compound, formed when sodium, which had been partly acted on with water, is heated in ammoniacal gas. The ammonia is absorbed and the hydrogen set free. It is also formed when oxygen and ammonia are passed over sodium.

sōd-ąm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *sod(a)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: H_3NNa. A compound formed by bringing pure bright sodium in contact with ammonia gas in a sealed tube, in presence of silver chloride. The sodium swells up and becomes liquid, appearing copper-red by reflected, and blue by transmitted light. The compound soon decomposes, pure sodium being left behind in a spongy condition.

sŏd'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SOD, *v.*]

sŏd'-dęn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SEETHE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Boiled, seethed.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water. (Applied to bread not well baked.)

3. Soaked, saturated: as, *sodden* with drink.

sŏd'-dęn, *v.i.* & *t.* [SODDEN, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be seethed or soaked; to settle down as if by seething or boiling.

B. *Trans.:* To soak, to saturate; to fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething.

sŏd'-dȳ, *a.* [Eng. *sod*, s.; *-y.*] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

* **sod-en,** *a.* [SUDDEN.]

* **sō'-dĕr,** *s.* & *v.* [SOLDER.]

* **sod eyn-liche,** * **sod-eyn-ly,** *adv.* [SUDDENLY.]

sō-dī-ō-, *pref.* [SODIUM.] Having sodium in its composition.

sodio-potassic tartrate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4KNaO_6 + 4H_2O$. Rochelle or Seignette salt. Prepared by neutralising a hot solution of cream of tartar with sodium carbonate, and evaporating to a thin syrup. It crystallizes in large prismatic crystals, which effloresce slightly in the air, and dissolve in one and a half parts of cold water. It is purgative, and has a mild saline taste.

sō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SODA.]

Chem.: Natrium. A monad metallic element recognized as a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736, and obtained in the metallic state by Davy in 1807. Symb. Na. At. wt. = 23. It is very widely diffused and abundant, occurring as chloride in sea water and salt springs, and as nitrate in South America, and is prepared by introducing an intimate mixture of thirty parts dry sodic carbonate, thirteen parts coal, and three parts chalk into an iron cylinder, heated in a reverberatory furnace, the pure metal distilling over. It has a high lustre and silver-white colour, sp. gr. ·972, is hard at — 20°, soft at ordinary temperatures, semifluid at 50°, and melts at 97°. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and when dropped upon water decomposes it, liberating hydrogen, which takes fire if the water be previously heated. Sodium and its salts impart a beautiful yellow colour to the flame of the blow-pipe. It forms a monoxide and a dioxide, and a hydrate corresponding to the former.

¶ Sodium-alum = *Mendozite;* Sodium-borate = *Borax;* Sodium-carbonate = *Natron* and *Trona;* Sodium-chabasite = *Gmelinite;* Sodium-chloride = *Salt;* Sodium-mesotype = *Natrolite;* Sodium-nitrate = *Nitratine;* Sodium-spodumene = *Oligoclase;* Sodium-sulphate = *Thenardite* and *Mirabilite.*

sodium-bicarbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $NaHCO_3$. Bicarbonate of soda. Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas into a cold solution of the carbonate, or by placing the crystals in an atmosphere of the gas. It is a crystalline white powder, soluble in ten parts of water at 15·5°, but which cannot be dissolved in warm water without partial decomposition, feebly alkaline, and more pleasant to the taste than the carbonate. It is employed in the preparation of effervescing powders and draughts, and is an ingredient in baking-powders.

sodium-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: NaBr. Obtained by saturating hydrobromic acid with soda. It crystallizes in anhydrous cubes or oblique rhombic prisms according to the temperature of evaporation. Sp. gr. at 17·5° = 3·079. Dissolves easily in water and alcohol.

sodium-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$. Washing-soda. Prepared by decomposing common salt with sulphuric acid, heating the resulting sulphate of sodium with chalk and small coal in a reverberatory furnace, lixiviating the mass with cold or tepid water, evaporating the solution to dryness, and calcining the product with sawdust in a suitable furnace. By dissolving the soda-ash (q.v.) formed in hot water, filtering, and allowing to cool slowly, the carbonate is deposited in large transparent crystals, which effloresce in dry air, and crumble to a white powder. When this is redissolved in water, filtered, and the solution carefully crystallized, it constitutes the pure carbonate of soda used in pharmacy.

sodium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: NaCl. Common salt. Sea salt. Formed by direct union of its elements, and obtained in a state of considerable purity by recrystallization from brine springs. The rock-salt of Poland is nearly pure chloride of sodium, that of Cheshire contains 98·5 per cent. of the pure salt. It has an agreeable taste, crystallizes in colourless, anhydrous cubes, sp. gr. 2·1–2·57, melts at a red heat, dissolves in about three parts of cold water, and is only a little more soluble in boiling water; insoluble in absolute alcohol.

sodium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: NaHO. Caustic soda. Formed when protoxide of sodium (Na_2O) is brought into contact with water, and prepared by decomposing the carbonate of soda with milk of lime, concentrating the clear filtrate and afterwards purifying by alcohol. The final product, when concentration is complete, is poured into moulds or on to plates to solidify. It is a white, opaque, brittle substance having a fibrous texture, melts below redness, is highly soluble in water, less easily in alcohol; sp. gr. = 2·0, and is extensively used for making soap.

sodium-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: NaI. This salt is contained in the mother liquor of kelp, and is prepared by dissolving iodine in soda and slightly calcining the residue to decompose the iodate. It crystallizes from water in anhydrous cubes, which are very soluble in water and alcohol.

sodium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: (1) Monoxide or Protoxide, Na_2O. Produced together with dioxide when sodium is burned in the air, and obtained pure when the dioxide is strongly heated or when equivalent quantities of sodic hydrate and sodium are heated. It is a gray mass, sp. gr. 2·805, and melts at a red heat. (2) Dioxide, or peroxide of sodium, Na_2O_2. Formed when sodium is burnt in oxygen gas until the weight is constant. It has a pure white colour, but turns yellow when heated, and white again on cooling. Added, in the state of powder, very cautiously to water, it dissolves without decomposition, forming a solution of the dioxide.

sodium-salicylate, *s.* [SALICYLATE OF SODA.]

Sŏd'-ŏm, *s.* [Gr. Σοδομα (*Sodoma*); HEB. סְדֹם (*Sedom*) = a burning, Sodom.]

Script. Geog.: One of the wicked cities of the plain destroyed by fire from heaven. (*Gen.* xix. 24, 25.)

Sodom-apple, *s.* [APPLE, I. 4.]

Sŏd'-ŏm-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Sodom*; *-ite.*]

1. An inhabitant of Sodom.
2. One given to or guilty of sodomy.

sŏd-ō-mĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sodomit(e)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to sodomy.

sŏd'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Fr. *sodomie*, from *Sodomie* = Sodom, from the crime being imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.] An unnatural crime; carnal copulation against nature.

sōe, * **sō,** *s.* [A.S. *sæa*; Fr. *seau*; Ger. *sau*, *saw.*] A tub with two handles, carried by means of a pole passing through the handles; a large wooden vessel for water.

"Filde ther a muckel *so.*" *Havelok*, 932.

sōe'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *soe*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a soe will hold.

"Then for one basonful you may fetch up so many *soefuls.*"—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. I., bk. ii., ch. vi.

Soem'-mĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Dr. Samuel Thomas Soemmering, a German anatomist (1755–1830).] (See etym. and compound.)

Soemmering's gazelle, *s.*

Zool.: Antilope soemmeringii, from Eastern Abyssinia. It is about thirty inches high, sandy fawn above, with massive lyrate horns, which are more slender in the female. It is sometimes called the Abyssinian Mohr to distinguish it from the Mohr or Mhorr (*Antilope mohr*), an allied species in Western Africa.

Soemmering's mirror, *s.* An instrument for drawing objects under the microscope. It is a plane mirror of polished steel, less in diameter than the pupil of the eye, supported opposite the focus of the eyepiece. It inverts the objects. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

sō-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *so*, and *ever.*] A word used in composition with pronouns or adverbs to extend or emphasize the meaning: as, whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever. It is sometimes separated from its pronoun, as, "What bloody work *soever.*" (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

sō'-fą, * **sō'-phą,** *s.* [Arab. *suffat*, *suffah* = a sofa, a couch, from *saffa* = to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; Fr. & Sp. *sofa.*] A long stuffed couch, with seat, back, and ends upholstered.

"The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah."—*Guardian*, No. 167.

sofa-bed, sofa-bedstead, *s.* A sofa adapted to be used as a bed if required.

* **sō-fĕtt',** *s.* [A dimin. from *sofa* (q.v.).] A small sofa.

sŏf'-fĭt, *s.* [Fr. *soffite*; Ital. *soffitta*, from Lat. *suffigo* = to fasten beneath: *sub* = under, and *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The lower surface or intrados of an arch.

(2) The ceiling of an apartment divided by cross-beams into compartments.

(3) The under part of an overhanging cornice or projecting balcony.

(4) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns.

SOFFITS.

2. *Scene-painting:* A border.

sō'-fĭ, *s.* [Pers. *sûfi*, *sófi*; cf. Gr. σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.] One of a religious order in Persia, also called Dervishes. [SOFISM.]

sō'-fĭşm, sû'-fĭşm, *s.* [SOFI.]

Muham.: The mystical and pantheistic doctrines of the Sofis. They consider that God alone exists; that he is in all nature, and that all nature is in him, the visible universe being an emanation from his essence. God is the real author of the deeds of men, and there is therefore no valid distinction between good and evil. The passages in the Koran which speak of a paradise and a hell are only allegorical. Man's soul existed before his body, and will transmigrate when he dies into other bodies till sufficiently purified to be absorbed into the Deity.

sŏft, * **softe,** *a., adv., s., & interj.* [A.S. *sófte* softly; O. Sax. *sáfto*; Ger. *sanft*; O. H. Ger. *samfto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Easily yielding to pressure; yielding, impressible, easily penetrated; not hard or compact.

"Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies: that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Easily assuming or altered to a change of form; hence, easily worked, malleable.

"Spirits can either sex assume: so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure."
Milton: P. L., i. 424.

3. Easily yielding to pressure, persuasion, or motives; impressible, facile, weak, impressionable.

"A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

4. Delicate, fine, not coarse; hence, feminine.

"Her form . . . more *soft* and feminine."
Milton: P. L., ix. 458.

5. Tender, timorous, fearful, timid.

"However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

6. Civil, complaisant, courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating.

"A *soft* answer turneth away wrath."—*Prov.* xv. 1.

7. Mild, gentle, kind; easily moved by pity; lenient, not harsh or severe; susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections.

"His mind was at best of too *soft* a temper for such work as he had now to do, and had been recently made *softer* by severe affliction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

8. Gentle in action or motion; steady and even; not rough.

9. Effeminate; not manly or spirited; viciously nice or delicate.

"And more than all, his blood-red flag aloft,
He marvell'd how his heart could seem so *soft*."
Byron: Corsair, i. 16.

10. Gentle, easy, undisturbed.

"*Soft* stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

11. Not harsh or plain-spoken; mild.

"For these faults excuses and *soft* names were found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

12. Affecting the senses in a gentle, mild, or delicate manner; as,

(1) Smooth, flowing; not rough or harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear.

"Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle and low." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

(2) Smooth to the taste; not sharp or acrid.

(3) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not strong or glaring; not exciting or offensive by intensity of colour or violent contrast: as, *soft* colours.

(4) Agreeable to perceive or feel.

"As sweet as balm, as *soft* as air."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

(5) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; not rough, rugged, or harsh; delicate, fine.

"What went ye out for to see? A man clothed in *soft* raiment? Behold they that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses."—*Matthew* xi. 8.

¶ Hence, applied to textile fabrics, as opposed to hardware: as, *soft* goods.

13. Foolish, simple, silly.

14. Free from mineral salts, and washing well with soap: as *soft* water.

II. *Pronun.:* Not pronounced with a hard, explosive utterance, but with more or less of a sibilant sound: as the *c* in *cinder*, and the *g* in *gin*, as distinguished from the same letters in *candle* and *gift.*

B. *As adv.:* Softly, gently, quietly.

"*Soft* unto himself he said."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,794.

C. *As subst.:* A soft person; one who is silly, weak, or foolish. (*Colloq.*)

"If you've got a *soft* to drive you."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. ix.

D. *As interj.:* Be gentle, go gently or softly; hold! stop!

"*Soft!* no haste!"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ To tread *softly* is an art which is acquired from the dancing-master; to go *gently* is a voluntary act; we may go a *gentle* or a quick pace at pleasure. Words are either *soft* or *gentle*; a *soft* word falls lightly upon the person to whom it is addressed; it does not excite any angry sentiment. A censure, an admonition, or a hint, is *gentle*, which bears indirectly on the offender, and does not expose the whole of his infirmity to view; a prudent friend will always try to correct our errors by *gentle* remonstrances. Persons, or their manners, are termed *soft* and *gentle*, but still with similar distinctions: a *soft* address, a *soft* air, and the like, are becoming or not, according to the sex: in that which is denominated the *softer* sex, these qualities of *softness* are characteristic excellencies; but even in this sex they may degenerate, by their

excess, into insipidity; and in the male sex they are compatible only in a small degree with manly firmness of carriage. *Gentle* manners are becoming in all persons who take a part in social life; *gentleness* is, in fact, that due medium of *softness* which is alike suitable to both sexes, and which it is the object of polite education to produce. (*Crabb.*)

¶ *Soft* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious: as, *soft-breathing.*

soft-amadou, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Polyporus fomentarius. [AMADOU.]

soft-cancer, *s.* [CANCER.]

* **soft-conscienced,** *a.* Having a tender conscience. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* i. 1.)

soft-corn, *s.* [CORN, 2.]

soft-eyed, *a.* Having soft, tender, or gentle eyes.

"Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 286.

soft-finned fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: An English book-name for the Anacanthini (q.v.).

soft-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Holcus, spec., *H. mollis* and *H. lanatus.*

soft-headed, *a.* Of weak or feeble intellect.

soft-hearted, *a.* Tender-hearted, weak, cowardly.

"Fie, coward woman, and *soft-hearted* wretch."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

soft-heartedness, *s.* The quality or state of being soft-hearted or tender-hearted; gentleness.

soft-horn, *s.* A silly person, a simpleton, a greenhorn.

* **soft-leaf,** *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A variety of the Garden Anemone (*Anemone coronaria.*)

soft-money, soft-cash, *s.* Paper money, as opposed to hard cash or coin.

soft-palate, *s.* [PALATE, *s.*]

soft sawder, *s.* Flattery, blarney, soft-soap.

soft-shelled tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: Trionyx ferox, from the rivers flowing into the northern borders of the Gulf of Mexico. It attains a length of a foot and upwards, and is very voracious.

soft-soap, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A coarse kind of soap. [SOAP, *s.*, II. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Flattery, blarney, soft-sawder.

soft-spoken, *a.* Having a soft, mild, or gentle voice; hence, mild, affable.

"They cannot put up with the glib assurances of the *soft-spoken* members of the partnership."—*Standard,* Nov. 23, 1885.

soft-tortoises, *s. pl.* [MUD-TORTOISES.]

* **soft,** *v.t.* [SOFT, *a.*] To make soft; to soften.

sŏf'-tăş, *s. pl.* [From Pers. *soukte* = burnt, meaning consumed by the divine love and devoted to a life of meditation.]

Muhammadanism: The pupils who study Mussulman law and theology in the medrissas or secondary schools attached to the mosques. They are boarded in the imarets or free hotels kept up with the revenues of the vakouf property or pious legacies. Their clothing and bedding are furnished by their families, if these are in a position to do so, if not by charity. The number of softas is very great, because they are exempt from military service. After long study of the Arabic language, the Koran, and its commentaries, they pass an examination, which is almost always successful, and which authorizes them to assume the title of khodjas (q.v.). The name is also applied to all the classes connected with the mosques: Ulemas, Imams, Khodjas, and students of theology or of the jurisprudence of the Koran. Most of them are distinguishable by wearing a white turban around their fez. The Sultan Abdul Medjid (1839-1861) endeavoured to induce his subjects to wear a European dress, and succeeded so far that almost every one, except the very lowest in the public service, adopted it. But the softas, to a man, retain the old-fashioned baggy, slouching dress which Abdul Medjid wished to get rid of. This is an indication of the conservatism of the class. In May, 1876, the softas were the authors of a revolution at Constantinople, their chief seat; they dictated the dismissal of the grand vizier, and were obeyed. Afterwards they made a movement against the sultan himself.

* **softe,** *a. & adv.* [SOFT, *a.*]

soft'-ĕn (*t* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *soft,* a.; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

2. To make less harsh, severe, rude, or offensive.

"The language was much *softened.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

3. To make less fierce, cruel, or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; to mollify.

"But though wine at first seemed to *soften* his heart, the effect a few hours later was very different."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; to reduce in degree.

"Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

5. To make easy, to compose, to alleviate, to mitigate.

"Time wants not power to *soften* all regrets."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

6. To make calm and placid.

7. To make less glaring or intense; to tone down: as, To *soften* the colouring in a picture.

8. To make tender, delicate, or effeminate; to enervate.

9. To make less strong, loud, or harsh in sound; to make smooth or melodious to the ear.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become soft or softer; to become more ready to yield to pressure; to become less hard.

2. To become less rude, fierce, harsh, or cruel: as, Savage natures *soften* by civilization.

3. To become less hard-hearted, obdurate, or obstinate; to become more susceptible of humane and fine feelings; to relent.

"He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

* 4. To become more mild.

* 5. To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; to melt, to blend.

soft'-ĕn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *soften; -er.*] One who or that which softens.

soft'-ĕn-ĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [SOFTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Pathol.:* The act of making soft or softer; the state of becoming soft or softer. In Pathology there is softening of the bones [MOLLITIES], of the brain [¶], of the spinal cord, and of the stomach.

2. *Paint.:* The blending of colours into each other.

¶ *Softening of the brain:*

Pathol.: A disease of which there are three forms: (1) The white, or atrophic, softening, occurs in the white substance of the hemispheres. It arises from imperfect nutrition, and often occurs with other diseases in weakly persons approaching old age. (2) Red softening, formerly attributed to prior inflammation, may arise from the abrupt obstruction of an artery; and (3) Yellow softening, an idiopathic disease, local around an inflamed spot, an apoplectic clot, &c.; it soon runs a fatal course.

soft'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *soft; -ish.*] Somewhat soft; rather soft.

* **soft'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *soft,* a.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A soft, effeminate person; a sybarite, a voluptuary.

"Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender."—*Bishop Woolton: Christian Manuell,* L. 6 b.

soft'-lў, * **softe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *soft,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a soft manner; gently; without force, violence, or roughness.

"His falchion on a flint he *softly* smiteth."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 176.

2. Without noise; not loudly; gently.

"So they went *softly* till he had done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

3. Mildly, tenderly.

"The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul."
Dryden.

* ¶ *To go* (or *walk*) *softly:*

Script.: To express sorrow, contrition, &c., by one's demeanour.

"Ahab . . . lay in sackcloth and *went softly.*"—1 *Kings* xxi. 27.

soft'-nĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [SOFTENER.]

soft'-nĕss, * **soft-nes,** * **soft-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *soft,* a.; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being soft or not hard; that quality of bodies which renders them ready to yield to pressure or to easily receive impressions from other bodies. (Opposed to *hardness.*)

2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; liability to be affected; gentleness, tenderheartedness.

"There is scarcely any who are not in some degree possessed of this pleasing *softness.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 3.

3. Excessive susceptibility of feeling; weakness, simplicity.

4. Mildness, gentleness, meekness, civility; freedom from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness: as, *softness* of manners or language.

5. Timidity, timorousness, pusillanimity.

"This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness;* for he was valiant."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Effeminacy, delicacy; want of manliness or spirit.

"He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

7. The quality or state of being pleasing, grateful, or acceptable to the senses, arising from the absence of harshness, violent contrast, roughness, sharpness, or the like.

"One sung a very agreeable air, with a degree of *softness* and melody which we could not have expected."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. xiii.

II. *Art:* The opposite of boldness. In some instances the term is used to designate agreeable delicacy, at other times as indicative of want of power. (*Fairholt.*)

soft'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *soft,* a.; *-y.*] A soft, simple person. (*Colloq.*)

"She were but a *softy* after all."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers,* ch. xv.

* **soget,** *a. & s.* [SUBJECT, *a. & s.*]

sŏg'-gў, *a.* [Icel. *söggr* = damp, wet; *saggi* = dampness.] Wet; soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet.

"The warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour,* iii. 2.

sŏ-hō', *interj.* [See def.] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.

"Mr. Great-heart called after him, saying, '*Soho,* friend! let us have your company.'"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

sŏ-hō', *v.t.* [SOHO, *interj.*] To halloo after.

"A third hare was *sohoed* near the river-side, close to Yarm town."—*Field,* Feb. 5, 1887.

soi disant (as **swâ dē-zăñ'**), *adj. phr.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; would-be.

* **soigne,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Care, diligence, anxiety.

soil (1), * **soile,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *soillier* (Fr. *souiller*) = to soil; *se souiller* = to wallow in the mire (said of swine); O. Fr. *soil, souil* = the slough or mire in which a swine wallows; Lat. *suillus* = pertaining to swine, from *sus* = a sow; cf. O. Ital. *sogliare* = to sully, to defile; *sogliardo* (Ital. *sugliardo*) = slovenly, hoggish.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make dirty on the surface; to dirty, to foul, to sully, to tarnish, to begrime.

* 2. To cover or tinge with anything extraneous; to stain, to pollute.

"Who sayeth, that foul treason's stain,
Since he bore arms, ne'er *soiled* his coat."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 20.

* 3. To manure.

"They *soil* their ground: not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop."—*South.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain, to tarnish: as, A dress soon *soils.*

2. To take soil. [Soil, (1), *s.*, 4.]

"Norman's Grove, where the deer *soiled.*"—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1883.

soil (2), **soyl** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *saoler, saouler* (Fr. *soûler*) = to glut, cloy, fill, satiate, from *saol, saoul* (Fr. *soûl*) = full, cloyed, satiated, from Lat. *satullus*, dimin. from *satur* = full, satiated.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the stalls or stables, with fresh grass daily mowed, instead of putting out to pasture—which mode of feeding tends to keep the bowels lax; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

"The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse goes to't with a more riotous appetite."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

***soil** (3), **soyl** (2), *v.t.* [A contract. of *assoil* (q.v.).] To assoil, to release, to explain.

"Let vs consider how substancially e the man *soyleth* the first reason, that he woulde were rekened so lyghte."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 926.

soil (1), *s.* [Soil (1), *v.*]

1. A foul spot, a stain; any foul matter; foulness, dirt.

"Wash them and make them clean from the *soil* which they have gathered by travelling."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. A stain, a tarnish; any defilement or taint.

"A lady's honour must be touched,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

*3. A wallowing-place for swine.

4. A marshy, wet, or miry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence wet places, streams, or water sought by other game, as deer.

*5. Dung, compost.

"Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ *To take soil:* To run into water or a marshy place, as a deer when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

"Crossed it and Mr. Samuel's land to the brook, where he *took soil*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

soil-pipe, *s.* A pipe for conveying foul or waste water, night-soil, &c., from a dwelling-house or other building.

soil (2), ***soile** ***soyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *soel, suel, sueil* = the threshold of a door, from Lat. *solea* = a covering for the foot, a sole, the sole of the foot, timber upon which wattled walls are built; Low Lat. *solea* = soil, ground; Fr. *sol* = soil.]

1. *Chem. & Agric.:* The top stratum of the earth's crust, whence plants derive their mineral food. It also contains a certain proportion of humous substances derived from the decayed organic matter of plants which have grown on it. This acts the part of a weak acid, and possesses the property of decomposing salts, as sulphates of ammonia, potash, &c., retaining the base, and giving up its lime or magnesia to the mineral acid. The humous principles also yield, under the oxidising action of the air, ammonia, carbonic acid gas, and nitrates for the nutriment of the plant. [Subsoil.] Soils are classified according to their chief ingredients, as loamy, clayey, sandy, chalky, and peaty. The first is the best for most purposes, but the others may be improved by the addition of the constituents of which they are deficient.

"The vine is more affected by the difference of *soils* than any other fruit-tree."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Land, country.

"Flash his spirit on a warlike *soil*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

*3. Dry land, earth, ground.

"On the face of terra, the *soil*, the land, the earth."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

4. A provincial term for the principal rafter of a roof.

soil-bound, *a.* Bound or attached to the soil. (*Byron: Lara*, ii. 8.)

***soil'-i-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *soily; -ness.*] The quality or state of being soiled; stain, foulness.

"Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, and observe whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

***soil'-less,** *a.* [Eng. *soil* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of soil or mould.

***soil'-ure,** ***soyl-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain, pollution. [Soil (1), *v.*]

"Not making any scruple of her *soilure*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

***soil'-y,** ***soyl-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *soil* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Soiled, dirty, foul.

"Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remain."
Fuller: David's Sinne, xxxii.

soi'-mon-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A blue aggregate of barsowite and corundum (q.v.), occurring as pebbles in the gold-washings of Barsowska, Urals, and known there under this name.

soiree (as **swâ-rê'**), *s.* [Fr. *soirée* = evening tide, from *soir* = evening, from Lat. *serus* = late; Ital. *sera* = evening.] Properly an evening party held for the sake of conversation only; now applied to various kinds of evening parties, at which ladies and gentlemen meet, whatever may be the amusements introduced. The word is frequently employed to denote a meeting or reunion of the members of certain societies or bodies and their friends, for the promotion of the objects of their associations, and for mutual improvement and discussion, when tea, coffee, and other light refreshments are provided during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

sō'-jā (or **j** as **y**), **sō'-yą,** *s.* [Japanese *sooja.*]

Bot.: A genus of Glycineæ, sometimes merged in Glycine. *Soja hispida* is the same as *Glycine soja.* [Glycine.]

***so-jour,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [Sojourn.] Sojourn, stay, abode.

"Ther held thei long *sojour*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 246.

sō'-joŭrn, sō-joŭrn', sōj'-oŭrn, ***so-jorn,** ***so-journe,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *sojorner, sojourner, sejorner, sejourner* (Fr. *séjourner*), from a Low Lat. **subdiurno*, from Lat. *sub* = under, and *diurno* = to stay, to last long, from *diurnus* = daily; *dies* = a day; Ital. *soggiornare.*] To dwell or take up one's abode for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

"Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there."—*Genesis* xii. 10.

sō'-joŭrn, sō-joŭrn', sōj'-oŭrn, *s.* [Sojourn, *v.*] A temporary residence, as in a strange country; a stay.

"Though long detained
In that obscure *sojourn*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 15.

sō'-joŭrn-ẽr, sōj'-oŭrn-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sojourn*, v.; *-er.*] One who sojourns; a temporary resident; one who takes up his abode in a place temporarily.

"We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow."—1 *Chron.* xxix. 16.

sō'-joŭrn-ĭng, sōj'-oŭrn-ĭng, *s.* [Sojourn, *v.*] The act or state of dwelling in a place for a time; temporary residence, abode, or stay; sojourn. (*Exodus* xii. 40.)

***sō'-joŭrn-mĕnt,** ***sōj'-oŭrn-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *sojourn; -ment.*] The act or state of sojourning; sojourn; temporary residence.

***sōke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Suck, *v.*]

***sōke,** *s.* [Soc.]

***soke-reeve,** *s.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

***sōke'-man,** ***sōke'-man-rў,** *s.* [Socman, Socmanry.]

***sok-en,** *s.* [A.S. *sócn.*] [Soc.] A district held by tenure of socage.

***sok-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Suckingly.]

sō'-kō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: An anthropoid ape, probably a species of Troglodytes, described by Livingstone as living west of Lake Tanganyika. (See extract.)

"They often go erect, but place the hand on the head as if to steady the body. . . . When seen thus, the *Soko* is an ungainly beast. . . . His light yellow face shows off his ugly whiskers and his faint apology for a beard; the forehead villainously low, with high ears, is well in the background of the great dog-mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the beast by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow. . . . The *Soko* is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking men and women while at their work; kidnapping children, and running up trees with them."—*Livingstone: Last Journals* (ed. *Waller*), ii. 52, 53.

sŏl (1), *s.* [Lat.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The sun.

"Not yet—not yet—*Sol* pauses on the hill—
The precious hour of parting lingers still."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

***1.** *Alchemy:* Gold.

2. *Her.:* A term implying *or*, or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings, and princes by planets, instead of metals and colours.

sol-lunar, *a.*

Pathol.: Emanating from the sun and the moon. Applied to an influence said to be excited by the sun and moon in conjunction on the paroxysms of fever.

sŏl (2), *s.* [Sou.] A small bronze French coin, now called a Sou.

sŏl (3), *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A syllable applied in solmization (q.v.) to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

2. The tone itself.

sol-fa, *v.i.* & *t.*

A. *Intrans.:* To sing the notes of the musical scale up or down to the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.*

B. *Trans.:* To sing a musical composition to the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.*

sō-la', *interj.* [Of no etym.] Here! Stop!

"*Sola!* Did you see master Lorenzo? Master Lorenzo, *sola, sola!*"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

sō'-la, shō'-la, *s.* [Bengalee.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Æschynomene aspera*, a small, half-floating papilionaceous bush found in marshes in Bengal, and growing most during the season of inundation. In Burmah a fibre is made from the bark. The pith is used in India for making light sola hats, worn constantly by Europeans. They are generally covered with white cloth and sometimes have a cream-coloured turban round. The Bengalees use the sola as floats for nets, and the pith for decorations in temples.

sŏl'-ące, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *solasier, solacer.*] [Solace, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or calamity; to comfort, to console; to relieve in affliction. (Applied to persons.)

"Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood *solaced* me.
Cowper: On My Mother's Picture.

2. To allay, to assuage, to alleviate.

"*Solace* our anguish." *Blackmore: Creation*, v.

*3. To delight, to amuse.

"Themselves did *solace* each one with his dame."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 44.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take comfort; to be cheered, comforted, or consoled.

"Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

2. To be happy; to take delight.

"One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

sŏl'-ące, ***sol-as,** *s.* [O. Fr. *solaz*, from Lat. *solatium* = comfort, from *solatus*, pa. par. of *solor* = to console (q.v.).]

1. Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; consolation; alleviation of grief or anxiety; that which solaces, comforts, or relieves.

"By the *solace* of his own pure thoughts
Upheld." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

*2. Happiness, delight.

***sŏl'-ące-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *solace; -ment.*] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced or comforted.

***sŏ-lā'-cious,** ***so-la-cy-ouse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *solacieux.*] Affording solace, comfort, or amusement; solacing.

"His mater is delectable,
Solacious and commendable."
Skelton: Philip Sparrow.

sō'-lan, sō'-land, ***su-land,** *s.* [Icel. *sula* = gannet. (*Skiat.*)] [Booby.] (See compound.)

solan-goose, soland-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: The gannet, *Sula bassana.* Bill grayish white, naked skin of the face blue, iris pale yellow, head and neck buff, the primaries black, all the rest of the plumage white in the adult, front of the legs and tarsi green. Length thirty-four inches. They breed in immense numbers on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth, the coasts of the Baltic,

Iceland, North America, and South Africa. [Booby, Gannet.]

sŏ-la-nā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *solan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Nightshades; the typical order of Solanales (q.v.). Herbs or shrubs; alternate, undivided, lobed leaves; calyx five or four-parted, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous; the limb five or four-cleft, generally nearly regular, deciduous; stamens alternate with the segments of the corolla and as numerous; ovary two-celled, composed of one carpel to the right and the other to the left of the axis, rarely four-, five-, or many-seeded, with axile placentæ; fruit capsular, with a double dissepiment parallel to the valves, or a berry with the placentæ adhering to the dissepiment; seeds numerous, albumen fleshy. Chiefly tropical plants, narcotic and excitant, or bitter and tonic, pungent or stimulant. (*Lindley.*) Endlicher divided the order into six tribes: Nicotianeæ, Datureæ, Hyoscyameæ, Solaneæ, Cestrineæ, Vestieæ, and made Retziaceæ a distinct order. Mr. Miers separates the order into two, Atropaceæ and Solanaceæ. Known genera sixty, species about 1,000. They are widely distributed through all the continents.

sŏ-la na′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Solanaceæ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ.

sŏ-lā′-nal, *a.* [Solanales.] Of or belonging to Solanum or the Solanaceæ: as, the *Solanal* Alliance.

sŏ-la-nā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *solanalis*, from Lat. *solanum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Solanal Alliance; Perigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical flowers; axile placentæ, two to three-celled fruit, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: Oleaceæ, Solanaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Cuscutaceæ, and Polemoniaceæ.

sō′-land, *s.* [Solan.]

sŏ-lăn′-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses.

sō lăn′-dra, *s.* [Named after Daniel Charles Solander, LL.D., F.R.S., a Swede, who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks as botanist in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ akin to Datura. Chiefly from tropical America. Cultivated in greenhouses for their fine flowers.

sō-lā′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *solan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Botany:

1. The same as Solanaceæ.
2. The typical tribe of Solanaceæ.

sŏ-lăn′-ĭ-çîne, *s.* [Eng. *solani(ne)*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{50}H_{78}N_2O$ (?). A base produced by the action of cold concentrated hydrochloric acid on solanine. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol and water, yields slender needles, melts above 250°, is coloured red by strong acids, and forms yellow amorphous salts.

sŏ-lăn′-ĭ-dîne, *s.* [Eng. *solan(ine)*; *id* connect. and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{41}NO_2$ (?). A base produced together with glucose by the action of dilute boiling hydrochloric acid on solanine. It dissolves easily in ether and alcohol, and crystallizes from the latter in colourless, silky needles, which melt above 200°. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a dark red solution, and with more dilute acid a transient bluish-red. Its solutions are bitter.

sō′-lan-îne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *solan(um)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{71}NO_{16}$ (?). An organic base existing in several species of Solanum. To obtain it the juice of the ripe berries is precipitated by ammonia, and the precipitate purified by recrystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in slender silky needles, slightly soluble in cold, easily in hot alcohol, nearly insoluble in water and ether, has a slightly bitter and burning taste, and is very poisonous. It melts at 235°, and forms acid and neutral salts, all of which are soluble in water.

sō-la′-nō, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *solanus (ventus)* = an easterly (wind), from *sol* = the sun.] A hot, oppressive, south-east wind in Spain. It is a modification of the simoom (q.v.).

sō-lā′-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of nightshade, *Solanum nigrum.* (See def.)]

Bot.: Nightshade; the typical genus of Solanaceæ. Herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Flowers in or above the forks of the stem, solitary, fascicled, or cymose, white or blue; calyx with four to ten segments, corolla rotate, five to ten lobed, with five exserted stamens, anthers opening by two pores at the extremity; berry roundish, two or more celled, with many reniform seeds. Known species between 500 and 600, most of them from the tropics, others from temperate climes. Two well-known species are: *Solanum Dulcamara*, the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet (q.v.) and *S. nigrum*, the Common Nightshade. The latter has a herbaceous and thornless stem; ovate, bluntly toothed and waved leaves; lateral drooping umbels of white flowers, and black, rarely green, berries. It is frequent in waste places, fields, &c., flowering from June to November. It is distributed through most parts of the world. A variety, *S. miniatum*, with scarlet berries, is found in Jersey and Guernsey. The foliage of *S. Dulcamara* is narcotic, and its berries are unsafe to eat. In India it is used in decoction in chronic rheumatism, psoriasis, &c. A grain or two of the dried leaf of *S. nigrum* produce narcotic effects and visceral disturbance. The leaves when bruised are applied in poultices or baths to painful wounds. The berries are considered by the Hindoos to be tonic and diuretic, and the juice a hydragogue, cathartic, and diuretic; they are given in dropsy, &c. A syrup prepared from the plant is used as a cooling drink in fevers, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic. *S. tuberosum* is the Potato (q.v.), the leaves are powerfully narcotic and used in chronic rheumatism, painful affections of the stomach, &c. The fruit of *S. Melongena*, the egg-plant, and *S. verbascifolium* are used in India in curries. The berries of *S. coagulans*, *S. xanthocarpum*, wild in India, and the fruits of *S. gracilipes*, a garden escape there, are eaten. The last two, with *S. ferox*, *S. indicum*, *S. trilobatum*, are also used medicinally in India. Fumigation with the burnt fruit of many of them is a domestic remedy for toothache. *S. pseudoquina* produces the quina of Brazil. *S. mammosum*, *S. paniculatum*, *S. guineense* are diuretic; a decoction of the leaves of *S. cernuum* is a powerful sudorific. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia for tanning leather. The berries of *S. muricatum*, *S. nemorense*, and *S. quitoense* are eaten. *S. laciniatum* produces the Kangaroo Apple of Tasmania, which is eaten.

sō′-lar, *a.* [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol* = the sun; Fr. *solaire*; Sp. *solar*; Ital. *solare.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the sun.

> "Our *solar* system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. iii.

2. Produced by or proceeding from the sun.

> "By her instructed, meets the *solar* ray,
> And grows familiar with the blaze of day!"
> *Boyse: To the Duke of Gordon.*

3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.

> "Ve Adar was an intercalary month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the *solar* and lunary year agree."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* 4. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

> "And proud beside, as *solar* people are."
> *Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 652.

solar-apex, *s.*

Astron.: The point of space to which it has been supposed the solar system is tending. [Solar-system.]

solar-asphyxia, *s.* Same as Sunstroke.

solar-camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera in which the sun's rays are transmitted through a transparent negative.

solar constant, *s.* The constant expressing the amount of solar heat received by the earth; estimated at 30 calories a minute for each square meter of the earth's surface.

solar-cycle, *s.* [Cycle.]

solar-day, *s.* [Day.]

solar-eclipse, *s.* [Eclipse, *s.*]

solar-engine, *s.* An engine in which the heat of the solar rays is concentrated to evaporate water or expand air used as a motor for a steam or air engine.

solar eye-piece, *s.* An arrangement by which the light and heat are reduced in solar observations by observing only a very minute portion of the solar surface.

solar-flowers, *s. pl.* Flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.

solar-lamp, *s.* An Argand-lamp (q.v.).

solar-microscope, *s.* A microscope which throws the magnified image of an object illuminated by the sun's rays upon a wall or screen.

solar-month, *s.* [Month.]

solar-myth, *s.*

Compar. Mythol.: A nature myth embodying, or supposed to embody a description of the sun's course in heroic legend, and used, notably by Max Müller and Cox, to explain the mythology of Aryan nations. (See extract.)

> "Of this vast mass of *solar-myths*, some have merged into independent legends, others have furnished the groundwork of whole epics. . . . The legends of Kephalos and Prokris, of Daphnê, Narkissos, and Endumiôn, have come down to us in a less artificial form than that of Heraklês, while the myth of Heraklês has been arrested at a less advanced stage than those of Zeus and Apollôn. But all alike can be translated back into mythical expressions, and most of these expressions are found in the Vedas with their strict mythological meaning."—*Cox: Myth. Aryan Nations*, i. 53.

solar-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name given in commerce chiefly to the heavier portions of petroleum or shale-oil.

solar-phosphori, *s. pl.* Substances which become luminous in the dark, after having been exposed to solar rays, the electric, or, in a less degree, lime the light. Calcined oyster shells are a good example.

solar-physics, *s.* The science treating of the various physical phenomena of the sun.

solar-plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus at the upper part of the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is the largest of the pre-vertebral centres. Called also the Epigastric Plexus

solar-prominences, *s. pl.* [Prominence, II. 1., Sun.]

solar-spectrum, *s.* [Spectrum.]

solar-spots, *s. pl.* [Sun-spots.]

solar-system, *s.*

Astron.: The sun and the various bodies which revolve around him, deriving from him their light and heat. The enumeration of these bodies, deemed by the ancients complete, was: the Earth (in the centre), then the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, seven in all. [Week.] Now planets, primary and secondary, are regarded as only one, though certainly a very important, part of the solar system. Of the major planets, called simply the planets, eight are recognized: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Of the secondary planets, or satellites, including the Moon, twenty. The minor planets—which have been popularly designated as asteroids but are now more generally termed planetoide—number about 350 so far as is now known; and very few of these exceed 100 miles in diameter. [See Asteroid.]

Among other bodies revolving round the sun in more or less eccentric orbits are many comets, and a number of meteoric rings, some of which have been found to have a close relation to certain comets.

The orderly movements of the several bodies in the solar system is effected mainly by gravitation. Loosely stated, the planets revolve around the sun. What really takes place is that they revolve around the centre of gravity common to him and them, but his mass so much outweighs the aggregate of their masses that the point around which the revolution takes place, though not the sun's centre, is still within his mass. Their revolution also somewhat alters his position. When several of the large planets are together on the same side they draw the sun a certain small distance from his place; then, as they go round to the other side, they gradually

attract him back again: so that the stability of the solar system is not disturbed. [PERTURBATION.] That system constitutes part of the Galaxy (q.v.) and is moving to a point in the constellation Hercules.

The Nebular Hypothesis (q.v.), as to the origin of the solar system, after being quiescent for a time, revived with the discoveries made by the spectroscope (q.v.), and in 1877 Dr. T. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1877, ii. 41, *Phil. Mag.*, 1877), said:—

"Supposing the solar system to have been originally a great revolving nebula of this description condensing to a central sun, and forming from its outer portions smaller masses, such as the planets and their satellites, or the comets and meteorites, we may expect them to consist principally of the more volatile or the lightest elements, with smaller portions of the less volatile or heavier ones. On arranging the elements of which the earth is composed according to the known or presumed density of the vapours it is found that such is actually the case."

Regarding the age of the earth and of the solar system generally, physicists, as represented by Sir Wm. Thomson, Prof. Tait, &c., and geologists, led by Prof. Huxley, are at variance. [GEOLOGY, I. (3).] Nor is there any agreement as to its probable future duration. [COPERNICAN, KEPLER, PTOLEMAIC, &c.]

solar-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the system of Morse. [HELIOGRAPH.]

solar-time, *s.* The same as APPARENT-TIME. [TIME.]

solar-year, *s.* [YEAR.]

sō'-lar, *s.* [Lat. *solarium* = a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun; *sol* = the sun.]

Arch.: A loft or upper chamber; a soller.

sō-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solar(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Prosobranchiate Gasteropods, with several genera. Type, Solarium (q.v.). (*Tate.*)

sō'-lar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *solar*; *-ism.*] The doctrine of solar myths. [SOLAR-MYTH.]

"Whom he charges with a wrong use of etymology in regard to *solarism* as the exclusive key to solve the problems of Aryan religions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1885.

sō'-lar-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *solar(ism)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the doctrine of solar myths.

"The use made by the *solarists* of far-fetched etymologies."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

sō-lăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a sun-dial.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Staircase-shell; a genus of Littorinidæ (*Woodward*), of Solaridæ (*Tate*). Shell orbicular, depressed, umbilicus wide and deep; aperture rhombic, peristome thin; operculum horny, sub-spiral. The edges of the whorls seen in the umbilicus have been fancifully compared to a winding staircase. Twenty-five recent species, widely distributed over sub-tropical and tropical seas; fossil species numerous, from the Oolite onward.

sō-lar-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *solariz(e)*; *-ation.*]

Photog.: Injury caused to a photographic picture by exposing it for too long a time in the camera to the light of the sun.

sō'-lar-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *solar*, a.; *-ize.*]

Photog.: To become injured, as a photographic picture, by too long exposure to the rays of the sun.

***sō'-lar-ў** (1), *a.* [Lat. *solarius*, from *sol* = the sun.] Solar.

"Months are not onely lunary, and measured by the moon, but also *solary*, and determined by the motion of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

sŏl'-ar-ў (2), *a.* [Lat. *solum* = the ground.] Of or belonging to the ground; proceeding from the ground.

"From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solary* irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise, which are observable in animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

***sol-as,** *s.* [SOLACE.]

sō-lā'-tĭ-ŭm (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. = a comfort, a solace (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which consoles or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A sum of money paid over and above actual damages to an injured party, by the person who inflicted the injury, as solace for wounded feelings.

2. *Eccles.:* An additional daily portion of food allotted to the inmates of religious houses under exceptional circumstances.

sōld, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SELL, *v.*]

sold-note, *s.* [BOUGHT & SOLD NOTE.]

***sōld, *soud,** *s.* [Fr. *solde*, *sould*, from Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money.] Military pay; salary, pay.

"Smyte ye no man wrongfully, nether mak ye fals chalenge, and be ye apayed with youre *soudis*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii.

***sŏl-da'-dō,** *s.* [Sp.] A soldier.

***sŏl'-dan,** *s.* [SULTAN.]

sŏl'-da-nĕl, sol'-da-nĕlle, *s.* [Fr.; remote etym. unknown. (*Littré.*)]

Bot.: Convolvulus Soldanella.

sŏl-da-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *soldanelle* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Primulidæ. Corolla subcampanulate, of one cleft, fringed on the margin. *Soldanella alpina*, from the south of Europe, is cultivated in English gardens.

***sŏl'-dan-rў, *sol-dan-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *soldan*; *-ry.*] The rule or jurisdiction of a sultan; the country or district governed by a sultan.

***sŏl-da-tĕsque' (que as k),** *a.* [Fr., from *soldat* = a soldier.] Of or pertaining to a soldier; soldier-like. (*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xxii.)

sŏl'-dĕr, sō'-der, *soul-der, *sow-der, *s.* [O. Fr. *soudure*, *souldure* = a soldering; Fr. *soudure* = solder, from O. Fr. *souder*, *solder*, *soulder* = to solder, from Lat. *solido* = to make firm; *solidus* = firm, solid (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A metal or alloy used to unite adjacent metallic edges or surfaces. It must be rather more fusible than the metal or metals to be united, and with this object the components and their relative amounts are varied to suit the character of the work. (See extract.)

"*Hard solders* are such as require a red heat to fuse them; they are employed for joining brass, iron, and the more refractory metals. *Soft solders* melt at a comparatively low temperature, and are used with tin and lead, of which metals they are wholly or in part composed. Common tin *solder*, composed of 1 tin and 2 lead, is perhaps the best-known example of this class. Spelter and silver *solders* are the most generally used among the hard *solders*."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Solder.*

***2.** *Fig.:* That which unites or cements in any way.

sŏl'-dĕr, sō'-dĕr, *soul-der, *sow-der, *v.t.* [SOLDER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To unite by a metallic cement; to join the edges of with a metal or alloy.

"A concave sphere of gold filled with water and *soldered* up."—*Newton: Opticks.*

***2.** *Fig.:* To unite or cement together in any way; to patch up.

"As if the world should cleave, and that slain men Should *solder* up the rift."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleop., iii. 4.

sŏl'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *solder*, v.; *-er.*] One who or a machine which solders.

sŏl'-dĕr-ĭng, *s.* [SOLDER, *v.*] The process of uniting two pieces of the same or of different metals by the interposition of a metal or alloy, which, by fusion, combines with each. In autogenous soldering, the two pieces are directly united by the partial fusion of their contiguous surfaces. In the ordinary process of soldering small articles, the workman places the two metallic surfaces together, and then, with his soldering-iron, which has been previously heated in a furnace, melts off sufficient solder from the stick or cake, allowing it to flow on and between the parts to be joined; the hot iron is then applied to the joint, so as to cause the solder to become uniformly fluid, equalize its distribution, and smooth its exposed surface. The surfaces to be joined must be perfectly cleaned by filing or scraping, and the flow of the melted solder is also assisted by the employment of certain substances as either deoxidisers or fluxes; amongst these, resin, sal-ammoniac, or muriatic acid are chiefly used. Instead of a soldering-iron, some form of blow-pipe is often employed to heat the solder. Another method sometimes employed to solder small brass articles is to face and clean the two surfaces, rub them with sal-ammoniac or dilute acid, and then squeeze them into contact with a piece of tinfoil between them. When the whole is heated, the two are soldered together by the melted tinfoil.

soldering-blowpipe, *s.* A portable gas blowpipe, which can be attached by a flexible tube to any gas supply. Another flexible tube allows a blast from the mouth to be blown through the centre of the gas flame, which can be directed to any part of a water-pipe or other article. The usual form of blow pipe is also often used for soldering purposes.

soldering-bolt, soldering-iron, soldering-tool, *s.* A copper-bit (q.v.).

sōld'-ĭer (i as y), *sodiour, *soldiar, *souder, *soudiour, *souldier, *souldyour, *soldure, *s.* [O. Fr. *soldier*, *soldoier*, *souldoier*, *souldoyer*, from *soulde* = pay, from Low Lat. *soldum* = pay; Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money; Low Lat. *soldarius* = a soldier; Fr. *soldat*, from Low Lat. *soldatus*, pa. par. of *soldo* = to pay; Sp. *soldado*; Ital. *soldato*; Ger. *soldat.*]

***1.** One who receives pay; one who is hired for pay.

"He hadde goten many a *souldyour*."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A man engaged for military service; one who serves in an army; one who follows the military profession.

"The worde *souldier* now seemeth rather to come of *sould*, a payment, and more to betoken a waged or hired man to fight, than otherwise, yet Cæsar in his Commentaries called *soldiures* in the tongue gallous, men who denoted & swore themselues in a certaine band or othe one an other, and to the captaine."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

3. A common soldier, a private; one who serves in the army, but is under the rank of an officer.

"It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

4. A brave man, a warrior; a man of military skill and experience; a man of distinguished valour.

5. A white ant. [TERMITE.]

¶ (1) *Soldiers & sailors:* The name given by children to Soldier-beeties (q.v.).

(2) *To come the old soldier over:* To try to take in.

"He was *coming the old soldier* over me."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

soldier-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Telephorus (q.v.). Named from its courage and fierceness.

soldier-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The same as HERMIT-CRAB (q.v.). Named from their combativeness, or from their possessing themselves of the shells of other animals.

soldier-flies, *s. pl.*

Entom.: An American name for the Stratomyidæ (q.v.).

soldier-moth, *s.*

Entom.: An East Indian geometer moth, *Euschema militaris.*

soldier-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Orchis militaris.

soldier's yarrow, *s.*

Bot.: Stratiotes aloides.

sōld'-ĭer (i as y), *v.i.* [SOLDIER, *s.*] To go or act as a soldier.

"I've been *soldiering*."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. lv.

***sōld'-ĭer-ĕss (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-ess.*] A female soldier.

"*Soldieress*
That equally canst poize sternness with pity."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

sōld'-ĭer-ĭng (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-ing.*] The state, condition, or occupation of a soldier; the military profession.

"In these days of scientific *soldiering*, unity of command and equality of service are absolutely necessary."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

sōld'-ĭer-līke, sōld'-ĭer-lў (i as y), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-like*, *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like or becoming a soldier; martial, brave, honourable.

B. *As adv.:* Like a soldier.

"His warlike daughter smites them hip and thigh, using her sword right *soldierly*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1886.

sōld′-ĭĕr-shĭp (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier; -ship.*] Military qualities, character, or state; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.

"Nor indeed was his *soldiership* justly a subject of derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

sōld′-ĭĕr-wood (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: *Calliandra purpurea*, found in the West Indies.

***sōld′-ĭĕr-ў (i as y), *soul-dier-y,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *soldier; -y.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.

"Garrison'd around about him like a camp
Of faithful *soultdiery.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 506.

2. Soldiership, military service.

"He had been brought up in some *soldiery*, which he knew how to set out with more than deserved ostentation."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to soldiers; martial. (*Milton.*)

sŏl′-dō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money.] A small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira.

sōle (1), ***sōal** (1), *s.* [A.S. *sole* (pl. *solen*), from Lat. *solea* = the sole of the foot, or of a shoe; Dut. *zool*; Sw. *sola*; Dan. *saale*; Icel. *sóli*; O. H. Ger. *sola*; Ger. *sohle*; Sp. *suela*; Ital. *suolo.*] [Sole (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The under side of the foot.

"From the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

* 2. The foot itself.

"Ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 2.

3. The under part of a boot or shoe; the leather of which the underpart is formed.

4. The bottom frame of a waggon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agriculture:*

(1) The lower part of the plough which runs in contact with the bottom of the furrow. It generally consists of the lower surfaces of the share and landside.

(2) The bottom of the furrow.

2. *Farr.:* The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts.

3. *Fort.:* The bottom of an embrasure.

4. *Hydr.:* The lower edge of the barrel of a turbine or water-wheel.

5. *Join.:* The lower surface of a plane.

6. *Machinery:*

(1) The top or floor of a bracket on which a plummer-block rests.

(2) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelsons.

7. *Metall.:* The floor or hearth of the metal-chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace.

8. *Mining:* The seat or bottom of a passage in a mine.

9. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) The bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel.

(2) An additional piece on the lower end of a rudder, to make it level with the false keel.

10. *Vehicles:* A strip of metal or wood fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh to take the wear.

sole-leather, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thick, strong leather used for the soles of boots.

2. *Bot.:* A name given to the thicker Laminariæ, as *L. digitata*, &c.

sole-plate, *s.*

1. *Steam:* The foundation-plate or bed-plate of an engine.

2. *Hydr.:* The back portion of a water-wheel bucket.

sole-tree, *s.*

Mining: A piece of wood belonging to a small windlass to draw up ore from the mine.

sōle (2), ***sōal** (2), *s.* [Fr. *sole*, from Lat. *solea* = the sole of the foot, a sole.] [Sole (1), *s.*]

Ichthy.: Any individual of the genus Solea (q.v.); specif., *Solea vulgaris*, the Common Sole, in high estimation as a food-fish, the flesh being white, firm, and well-flavoured, and only inferior to that of the turbot. Soles abound on the west coast of Europe and throughout the Mediterranean. The largest supply comes from the North Sea. Several other European species are used for food, in a minor degree. The upper side of the body is dark brown, the lower side white, and they attain a weight of six or seven pounds. They spawn in the spring, and, except for a few weeks in the breeding season, are in condition all the year round.

sōle, *v.t.* [Sole (1), *s.*] To furnish with a sole: as, To *sole* a pair of boots; to cover as with a sole.

"His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawny down."—*Grew: Museum.*

sōle, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *sol* (Fr. *seul*) = sole, from Lat. *solus* = alone; Sp. & Ital. *solo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Single, unique; alone in its kind; only; being or acting alone, without another or others.

"The offspring of one *sole* unmade Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 870.

II. *Law:* Single, unmarried.

"Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *As adv.:* Alone by itself; singly.

sole-corporation, *s.* [Corporation.]

sole-tenant, *s.* [Tenant, *s.*]

sō′-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = the sole of the foot, a sole.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The under surface of the foot or hoof of an animal.

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with about forty species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas; absent only from the southern portion of the southern temperate zone. Some of the species enter or live in fresh water. Eyes on right side, upper in advance of lower; mouth-cleft narrow, twisted to the left side; villiform teeth, on the blind side only. Dorsal commences on snout, distinct from caudal; lateral line straight; scales small and ctenoid. There are no Soles of any economic value on the Atlantic coast of the United States, but several species which are used for food occur in Europe, particularly the Common Sole (*S. vulgaris.* [Sole.]

† sō′-lĕ-æ-form, *a.* [Lat. *solea* = a sandal, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Slipper-shaped.

sŏl′-ĕ-çĭzm, *sol-e-cisme, *s.* [O. Fr. *soloecisme*, from Lat. *solœcismum*, accus. of *solœcismus*; Gr. σολοικίσμος (*soloikismos*) = a solecism, from σολοικίζω (*soloikizō*) = to speak incorrectly, from σόλοικος (*soloikos*) = speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σόλοι (*Soloi*), in Cilicia, a place colonised by Athenian emigrants, who soon corrupted the Attic dialect, which they at first spoke correctly; Fr. *solécisme*; Sp. & Ital. *solecismo.*]

1. An impropriety of speech; an impropriety of language arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax. By modern grammarians the term is often applied to any word or expression which violates any established usage of speaking or writing. Hence, that which is considered at one time a solecism may at another be considered as correct language, owing to the change constantly going on in the use and application of words or idioms.

"The learned doctor represents it as a great *solecism* to speak of an ell or a mile of consciousness."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 209.

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behaviour; a violation of the rules of society.

"My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great *solecism*, if among the rest of my friends in England, I should leave you unsaluted."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 40.

*** sŏl′-ĕ-çĭst,** *s.* [Gr. σολοικιστής (*soloikistēs*).] One who is guilty of a solecism in language or behaviour.

"Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?"—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 139.

*** sŏl-ĕ-çĭst′-ĭc, * sŏl-ĕ-çĭst′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *solecist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a solecism; incongruous, incorrect.

"The use of these combinations with respect to the pronouns is almost always *solecistical*."—*Tyrwhitt: Gloss. to Chaucer*, s. v. *Self.*

*** sŏl-ĕ-çĭst′-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *solecistical; -ly.*] In a solecistic manner.

"I have . . . set down some of them, briefly and almost *solecistically*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature.* (Introd.)

*** sŏl′-ĕ-çĭze,** *v.i.* [Gr. σολοικίζω (*soloikizō*).] To commit or make use of solecisms, in language or behaviour.

"To fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. i., ch. ix.

sō-lĕ-cŭr′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *solen* (q.v.), and *curtus* = short.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Solenidæ (q.v.), with twenty-five recent species, from the United States, Britain, the Mediterranean, West Africa, and Madeira. Shell ovate-oblong, umbo small, margins almost parallel, ends rounded, gaping, ligaments external, hinge-teeth $\frac{2}{2}$, pallial sinus very deep, rounded. Animal very large and thick, not entirely retractile within the shell. They bury themselves deeply in mud or sand, and are difficult to obtain alive. Fossil, thirty species, from the Neocomian of the United States and Europe.

*** sol-ein,** *a.* [Sullen.]

sōle′-lў, * sol-y, *adv.* [Eng. *sole*, a.; *-ly.*] Only, singly, alone; without another or others.

"This is a matter *solely* with God."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 17.

sŏl′-ĕmn (*n* silent), *** sol-emne, * sol-empne,** *a.* [O. Fr. *solempne* (Fr. *solennel*), from Lat. *solemnem*, accus. of *solemnis* (older forms *solennis, sollennis*) = yearly, annual, religious, solemn, from *sollus* = entire, complete, and *annus* = a year; Sp. *solemne*; Ital. *solenne.*]

1. Marked with religious rites or ceremonies; connected with religion; sacred.

"And his fadir and modir wenten eche yere into Jerusalem in the *solempne* day of pask."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii.

2. Fitted or calculated to inspire, excite, or express awe, reverence, or serious reflections; awe-inspiring, awful, serious, grave, impressive.

"How ceremonious, *solemn*, and unearthly."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

3. Accompanied or marked by seriousness or earnestness; earnest, grave, serious.

"With a *solemn* earnestness . . .
He begged of me to steal it."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

4. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made or done in due form; formal: as, To prove a will in *solemn* form.

5. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, To put on a *solemn* face.

* 6. Sad, melancholy, sullen.

"All *solemn* things
Should answer *solemn* accidents."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

¶ For the difference between *solemn* and *grave*, see Grave.

solemn-league, *s.* [Covenant, II. 3. (4).]

*** sŏl′-em-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *solemn; -ness.*] The quality or state of being solemn; solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"Some think he wanted *solemness*." — *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 55.

sŏ-lĕm′-nĭ-tў, * so-lemp-ni-te, * so-lemp-ni-tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *solempnité* (Fr. *solennité*), from Lat. *solemnitutem*, accus. of *solemnitas*, from *solemnis* = solemn (q.v.); Sp. *solemnidad*; Ital. *solennità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being solemn; gravity, seriousness, impressiveness.

"With such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture."
Cowper: Task, v. 648.

2. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; a look or show of pompous importance.

"The *solemnity* worn by many of our modern writers is, I fear, often the mask of dulness."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

* 3. Stateliness, dignity; awful grandeur.

"My state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

4. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony.

"The moon, like to a silver bow,
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

5. A proceeding calculated to impress with awe or reverence.

"Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different."—*Atterbury.*

II. *Law:* A solemn or formal observance; a formality requisite to render a thing done valid.

*** sŏ-lĕm′-nĭ-zāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *solemniz(e); -ate.*] To solemnize.

"That they, nor any of them from henceforth, do presume to *solemnizate* matrimony in their churches, chapels, or elsewhere."—*Burnet: Reformation*, pt. ii., bk. iii., No. 28. (*Richardson.*)

sŏ-lĕm-nĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *solemniz(e); -ation.*] The act of solemnizing; celebration.

"Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

sŏl′-ĕm-nīze, * sol-emp-nyse, *v.t.* [Fr. *solemniser, solenniser.*]

1. To dignify by solemn formalities or ceremonies; to celebrate; to do solemn honour to.

"Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests . . .
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,656.

2. To perform with due ritual ceremonies or respect; to celebrate or perform according to legal forms.

"Whether they, and every of them, have *solemnized* matrimony between his parishioners, or any other persons, the banes not before asked, three several Sundays or holydays."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., No. 15.

*** 3.** To make solemn, grave, serious, and reverential: as, To *solemnize* the mind.

sŏl′-ĕm-nīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *solemniz(e); -er.*] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite.

sŏl′-ĕmn-lў (*n* silent), *** solempnely, * solempneliche,** *adv.* [Eng. *solemn; -ly.*]

1. In a solemn manner; with religious rites or ceremonies; reverently.

"By which he lyes entombed *solemnly*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 46.

2. With impressive seriousness or gravity.

"To the eleven, whose loyalty remained as yet unshaken, Jesus in that awful hour gave it *solemnly* in charge, 'to love one another, as he had loved them.'"—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. With all due form; ceremoniously, formally, regularly.

4. With formal or affected gravity, importance, or stateliness.

"There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly*."—*Bacon: Essays.*

*** sŏl′-ĕmn-nĕss (mn as n),** *s.* [Solemness.]

*** solempne,** *a.* [Solemn.]

*** solempnely,** *adv.* [Solemnly.]

sō-lĕ-mȳ′-ą, *s.* [Lat. *solen* (q.v.), and *mya* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ (q.v.), with four recent species, from the United States, Africa, the Canaries, Australia, and New Zealand. Valves of shell sub-cylindrical, elongated, gaping at each end, hinge edentulous; epidermis dark, horny, extending beyond margins. Four fossil species, from the Coal-measures of Britain and Belgium onward.

sō′ lēn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σωλήν (*sōlēn*) = (1) a channel, a pipe; (2) *Solen siliqua*, the Razor-fish, or *Pholas dactylus.*]

Surgery:

(1) A cradle for a broken limb.

(2) A tent or tilt of splits or wands to hold the bedclothes from contact with a broken or sore limb.

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Solenidæ (q.v.), with thirty-three species, universally distributed, except in the Arctic seas. Shell very long, sub-cylindrical, straight, or slightly recurved, margins parallel, ends gaping; beaks terminal or sub-central; hinge-teeth $\frac{2}{2}$; ligament long, external; pallial line extending beyond adductors; sinus short and square. Animal with mantle closed except at front end and a minute ventral opening; siphons short, united, fringed; palpi broadly triangular; foot cylindrical, obtuse.

Palæont.: Forty species, from the Coal-measures of the United States and Europe onward.

*** sō-lēn-ā′-çĕ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *solenaceus*, from Lat. *sōlen* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's name for a family of bivalves containing the genera Solen, Panopæa, and Glycimeris.

sō-lēn-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Solenacea.] Belonging or relating to the Solenacea.

sō-lēn-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *solen(o)-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Cynoglosseæ.

sō-lĕ-nĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *solen* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ (q.v.), with two species, from Valparaiso and New Zealand. Shell nearly oval, valves pearly within, hinge ligament external; pallial sinus large and deep. Siphonal tubes united, long, and slender, completely retractile. One fossil species, from the Miocene of Point Desire, Patagonia.

sōle′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sole*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sole, alone, or single; singleness.

"The laurel importing conquest and sovereignty, and so by consequence *soleness* in that faculty."—*Fuller: Worthies; England.*

sōle-nĕtte′, *s.* [Dimin. from *sole* (2), s. (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: *Solea minuta*, a British species often taken in the British Channel, but rarely brought to market, owing to its small size. It is about five inches long, of a reddish-brown colour, with rudimentary pectoral fins. Called also the Dwarf Sole.

Sō-lĕn-hō′-fęn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A village of Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl, about nine miles from Eichstadt.

Solenhofen-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds consisting chiefly of a fine fissile slate, used for lithographic purposes, found at Solenhofen and Eichstadt. It is probably of the age of the English Kimmeridge Clay, or of the Coral Rag. It has beautifully preserved the numerous fossils which it contains. They include Fishes, Reptiles, Archæopteryx, (q.v.), &c.

sō-lēn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *solen*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Sinu-pallialia (q.v.), with three recent genera, Solen, Solecurtus, and Cultellus. Shell elongated, gaping at both ends; ligament external; hinge-teeth usually 2, 3. Siphons short and united (in the long-shelled genera), or longer and partly separate (in those with shorter shells). It appears first in the Carboniferous rocks.

sō-lēn-ĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *solen* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Pyramidellidæ, from the Upper Coal-measures of Springfield, Illinois. Shell fusiform, smooth, body whorls contracted below into a distinct straight canal, with an oblique plait on the columella. (*Tate.*)

sō-lēn-ī′-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *solen* (q.v.), and suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinity, containing two species from the Lower Jurassic of Yorkshire.

sō-lēn-ō-, *pref.* [Solen.] Channelled, hollow; of or belonging to the solen (q.v.).

sō-lēn′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *solen(o)-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the insectivorous family Solenodontidæ, with two species: *Solenodon paradoxus*, from Hayti, and *S. cubanus*, from Cuba. They differ chiefly in the colour and quality of the fur. In both the snout is cylindrical and abnormally long, tail long and naked, and feet formed for running.

sō-lēn-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solenodon*, genit. *solenodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Solenodon.]

sō-lēn-ō-glўph′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving.]

Zool.: Viperine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q.v.). Head triangular, enlarged behind; tail short in relation to the body. There is a small upper maxillary bone on each side, with one large, hollow, perforated, erectile fang, and often others growing to replace it; small curved teeth on lower jaw and palate. They are usually viviparous, and are divided into the Crotalidæ and the Viperidæ.

sō-lēn-ŏg′-ną-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ, group Hippocampina, with three species, from the Chinese and Australian seas. Body compressed, longer than broad; tail shorter than body; pectoral fins present. They are the largest of the Lophobranchii, *Solenognathus hardwickii* attaining a length of two feet.

sō-lēn-ŏg′-ў-nē, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a female.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Solenogyneæ (q.v.).

sō-lēn-ō-ĝўn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solenogyn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ.

sō′-lēn-ōid, *s.* [Gr. σώλην (*sōlēn*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Elect.: A coil of wire, the length of which is greater than the diameter, wound as cotton is on a reel. When a galvanic current passes through the solenoid it possesses many of the properties of a magnet.

sō lēn-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *solen*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of doubtful affinities, from the Carboniferous rocks. Usually classed with the Solenidæ, and probably allied to Solen (q.v.).

sō-lēn-ō-rhўn′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

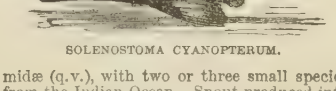
Palæont.: A genus of Solenostomidæ, from the Tertiary of Monte Postale.

sō-lēn-ō-stĕm′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*) = a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A genus of True Asclepiadeæ, with only one species, *Solenostemma Argel*, which grows in Egypt and Arabia. It is a hoary undershrub, with white umbellate flowers. Its fleshy leaves are used for adulterating senna.

sō-lēn-ŏs′-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Ichthy.: The sole recent genus of Solenostomidæ (q.v.), with two or three small species from the Indian Ocean. Snout produced into a long tube; body compressed, tail very short. All parts covered with thin skin, below which there is a dermal skeleton, formed by large star-like ossifications. No air-bladder or pseudobranchiæ; branchiostegals four, very thin. This genus is remarkable as being one of the two genera of fishes in which the care of the eggs and young is undertaken by the female, the other being the Siluroid genus Aspredo. In Solenostoma the inner side of the ventral fins coalesces with the integuments of the body, forming a large pouch for the reception of the eggs. In the illustration the ventral fins have been pushed aside so as to show the pouch.



SOLENOSTOMA CYANOPTERUM.

EGG-POUCH.

sō-lēn-ō-stŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solenostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Lophobranchii (q.v.). Gill-openings wide; two dorsals, the rays of the anterior not articulated, all the other fins well developed. [Solenorhynchus, Solenostoma.]

sō-lēn-ō-strō′-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *soleno-*, and Gr. στρόβος (*strobos*) = a top, a whirling round.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants from the London Clay. Five species are known.

***sŏl'-ĕr, *sŏl'-ĕre,** *s.* [Lat. *solarium*, from *sol* = the sun.] [SOLLAR.]

***sŏl-ĕr-ĕt',** *s.* [SOLLERET.]

***sŏl'-ĕrt,** *a.* [Lat. *solers*, genit. *solertis*.] Crafty, skilful.

"It was far more reasonable to think, that because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 685.

***sŏ-lĕr'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [SOLERT.] The quality or state of being solert; craft, expertness, slyness.

"Which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams's *solertiousness*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 22.

***sole' shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *sole*, a.; *-ship*.] Single state; solemess.

"This ambition of a sole power—this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 134.

sō'-lē-ŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *solea* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A biceps muscle rising on the outside from the upper part of the tibia, and internally from the outside of the fibula; it joins the gastrocnemius to form the *tendo Achillis*.

sŏl-fą-năr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Ital.] A sulphur mine.

sŏl fą ta'-ra, *s.* [Ital., the name of a volcanic lake between Rome and Tivoli.]

Geol.: A volcanic vent, emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid vapours or gases. Solfataras are essentially hot springs in which the dissolved acids decompose the rocks through which the water flows, sending mud to the surface, and depositing nodular masses of sulphur in the clay of their bed. (*Seeley.*)

sŏl fą ta'-rite, *s.* [Eng. *solfatar(a)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALUNOGEN and MENDOZITE. (See these words.)

sŏl fĕg' ĭ-a-rē, *v.i.* [Ital.]

Music: To sol-fa.

sŏl-fĕg' ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A system of arranging the scale by the names, *do* (*ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.

2. An exercise in scale-singing; solmization.

sŏl fĕ rī'-nō, *s.* A bright purplish-red color discovered in 1859, the year of the defeat of the Austrians by the French at Solferino in Italy; cf. MAGENTA.

sō'-lī, *s. pl.* [SOLO.]

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt, *so-lyc-yte, *sol-lic-ite, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *soliciter*, from Lat. *sollicito* = to agitate, to incite, to solicit, from *sollicitus* = wholly agitated, excited, solicitous, from O. Lat. *sollus* = whole, entire, and *citus*, pa. par. of *cieo* = to shake, to excite, to cite (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *solicitar*; Ital. *sollicitare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to importune; to make petition to.

"Unless his noble mother and his wife;
Who, as I hear, meant to *solicit* him
For mercy." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to petition; to seek by petition.

* 3. To awake or excite to action; to move, to stir, to rouse.

"Men are *sollicited* and moved by salt more than by anything else."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

* 4. To move, to agitate, to stir.

"With gentle force *soliciting* the darts,
He drew them forth." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 115.

* 5. To disturb, to disquiet; to make anxious. (A Latinism.)

"*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid."
Milton: P. L., viii. 167.

* 6. To enforce or urge the claims of; to plead for.

"He will send thither, with all speed, the Bishop of Bayton to further, *sollicite*, and set forth the same."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 22.

* 7. To try to obtain or acquire.

"To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms, was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. ix.

II. *Law:*

1. To incite to commit a felony.

2. To accost and importune. (Used of prostitutes.)

3. To endeavour to bias or influence by offering a bribe to.

B. *Intrans.:* To make solicitation for a person or thing.

"And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threatened, urged."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 852.

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭ-tant; *s.* & *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *soliciter* = to solicit.]

A. *As subst.:* One who solicits.

"When the last *solicitant* or visitor is gone."—*Globe*, Nov. 5, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Soliciting; making petition.

"The unemployed labour that is chronically *solicitant* of a job."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1886.

***sŏ-lĭç'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *solicitatus*, pa. par. of *solicito* = to solicit (q.v.).] To solicit.

"He did urge and *solicitate* him."—*Foxe*, in *Maitland on Reformation*, p. 494.

sŏ-lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of soliciting; an earnest request or petition; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness.

"Wisdom there, and truth,
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
By slow *solicitation*." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 116.

* 2. Excitement, irritation.

"Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them."—*Locke: On Education*.

* 3. The enforcing or urging the claims of any person or thing; a pleading for any person or thing.

"So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *sollicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die."—*Burnet: Reformation*, bk. ii., No. 22.

4. Endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery.

5. The offence of inciting or instigating to commit a felony. (It is an indictable offence, even though no felony be committed.)

6. The offence of accosting and importuning by a prostitute, who may be given into custody, and is liable to penalty of forty shillings.

***sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *solicit*; *-er.*] One who solicits; one who makes solicitation.

"He became, of a *soliciter* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter."—*Martin: Marriage of Priestes* (1544).

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ŏr, *so-lic-it-our, *sol-lic-it-or, *s.* [Fr. *soliciteur*; Sp. & Port. *solicitador*; Ital. *sollicitatore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who solicits; one who begs or asks with earnestness.

* 2. One who or that which instigates or prompts; an instigator.

"The *sollicitor* to every evil act, all that defiles the man."—*Atterbury*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

II. *Law:* An attorney, a law-agent; one who represents another in court. The term was formerly restricted to agents practising in the courts of chancery, but by the Judicature Act, 1873, § 87, all persons practising in the supreme courts in England are called solicitors. [ATTORNEY.] In Scotland the term is applied to writers to the signet, or general legal practitioners, and is synonymous with attorney in England. In the United States the terms attorney and solicitor are synonymous, and they also act as counsel.

solicitor-general, *s.*

Law: An English law officer ranking next to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the transaction of legal business for the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, &c. In Scotland, the solicitor-general is a law officer of the crown, ranking next to the lord-advocate, whom he assists in conducting prosecutions and protecting the interests of the crown, &c. In Ireland, and in many of the colonies, there is a solicitor-general, with functions analogous to those of the English solicitor-general. In this country the solicitor-general is attached to the attorney-general's office, and ranks next to that official, as in England.

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *solicitor*; *-ship.*] The rank, position, or condition of a solicitor.

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *solicitus*, *sollicitus*, pa. par. of *sollicito* = to agitate; Sp. & Port. *solicito*; Ital. *sollicito*, *sollecito*.] Anxious, either to obtain, as something desirable, or to avoid, as something evil or dangerous; concerned, apprehensive, uneasy, disturbed. (Followed by *about* or *for*, and rarely by *of*.)

"We were not a little *solicitous for* her return."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. i.

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *solicitous*; *-ly.*] In a solicitous or anxious manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

"The apostle doth most *solicitously* injoin that which is in all the churches most piously observed."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 32.

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *solicitous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being solicitous; anxiety, care, concern, solicitude.

"Let not the greater difficulty of another's cure lessen the *solicitousness* of thy care for thine."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 362.

***sŏ-lĭç'-ĭ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *solicitor*; *-ess.*] A female who solicits or petitions.

"I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest."—*Dryden: Cleomenes*. (Ep. Ded.)

sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *solicitudinem*, accus. of *solicitudo*, *sollicitudo*, from *sollicitus* = solicitous (q.v.); Sp. *solicitud*; Ital. *sollicitudine*.] The quality or state of being solicitous; anxiety, care, concern.

"My *solicitude* is for the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***sŏ-lĭç-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sollicitudo*, genit. *sollicitudinis* = solicitude (q.v.).] Full of solicitude; solicitous, anxious, concerned.

"Rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § xxxiii.

sŏl'-id, *sol-ide, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *solide*, from Lat. *solidum*, accus. of *solidus* = firm, solid; allied to Gr. ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire; Sp. & Ital. *solido*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having the constituent parts so firmly connected that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force; possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; hard, firm, compact, impenetrable.

"Tempered so, that neither keen
Nor *solid* might resist that edge."
Milton: P. L., vi. 323.

(2) Not hollow; full of matter.

(3) Having all the geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot.

(4) Firm, compact, strong.

"A noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Sound, strong; not weakly.

"If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

(2) Substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; not empty or vain; real, true, just, valid, strong.

"How *solid* a science soever may be erected on ideal qualities it rests in speculation only."—*Search: Light of Nature*. (Introd., p. xxviii.)

(3) Financially firm, safe, or sound; well-established, wealthy; having plenty of capital.

* (4) Grave, serious, solemn; not frivolous or light.

"These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool."—*Dryden*. (*Todd.*)

(5) Given in a body; united: as, a *solid* vote.

II. *Bot.:* Not hollow. (Used of a stem, &c.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A firm, compact body; a body the constituent parts of which are so firmly connected that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force. It thus differs from a liquid, the parts or particles of which yield to the slightest impression, and are easily made to move amongst each other.

2. (*Pl.*): Solid food as distinguished from slops (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the blood, the chyle, and other fluids.

2. *Geom.:* A magnitude possessing length, breadth, and thickness. [VOLUME.] The boundaries of solids are surfaces.

¶ For the difference between *solid* and *hard*, see HARD.

solid-angle, *s.* An angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, but which are not in the same plane, as the angle of a die, the point of a diamond, &c.

solid-hoofed, *a.* Solidungulate; without separate digits; having the digits enclosed in a solid hoof.

Solid-hoofed Pigs:

Zool.: Pigs having solid hoofs, the terminal phalanges, forming one solid bone, supporting an undivided hoof. Darwin considers that this peculiarity has appeared at different times and places. In Texas, however, according to Coues, there is a breed in which this modification is persistent.

solid-measure, *s.* A measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear measurement, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like.

solid-newel, *s.* [Newel.]

solid-problem, *s.* A problem which cannot be constructed geometrically, that is by the intersections of straight lines and circles, but requires the introduction of some curves of a higher order, as the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola, which, being the sections of solids, give rise to the term solid problem. The algebraic solution of a solid problem leads to a cubic or a biquadratic equation.

solid-square, *s.*

Mil.: A square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

sŏl-ĭd-a-gĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solidago*, genit. *solidagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ.

sŏl-ĭ-dā′-gō, *s.* [Lat. *solido* = to unite, from the vulnerary qualities which have been attributed to some species. (*Hooker & Arnott, &c.*)]

Bot.: Golden-rod, the typical genus of Solidagineæ (q.v.). Herbs often shrubby at the base; leaves alternate, entire or serrate; involucre closely imbricated; heads usually in scorpioid cymes, yellow; florets of the ray few, in one row; pappus pilose, rough, in a single row; achenes terete. More than 100 species of this genus belong to North America, largely to the United States, where their bright yellow flowers add greatly to the beauty of the autumn scenery. There are only a few species elsewhere. The leaves of *S. odora*, a fragrant American species, have been used for tea. They are mildly tonic and astringent.

* **sŏl′-ĭ-dāire,** *a.* [Fr.] Having community of interests and responsibilities; mutually responsible.

"They would never have got their last loan on such favourable terms if it were not supposed that in that matter they were *solidaire* with the mother country."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 9, 1882.

* **sŏl′-ĭ-dāre,** *s.* [Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money.] A small piece of money.

"Here's three *solidares* for thee."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

sŏl-ĭ-dăr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *solidarité*; a word borrowed from the French Communists.] Community in gain and in loss, in good and in evil repute; community of interests and responsibilities; mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons.

"The most familiar instance of this *solidarity* of interests is the limitation of the hours of labour."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1888.

* **sŏl′-ĭ-dar-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *solidaire.*] The same as Solidaire (q.v.).

* **sŏl′-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *solidatus*, pa. par. of *solido* = to make firm or solid (q.v.).] To make firm or solid; to consolidate.

"This shining piece of ice, . . .
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize."
Cowley: The Muse.

sō-lĭd′-ĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *solidify*; *-able.*] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

sŏ-lĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of solidifying; the state of becoming solidified.

2. *Physics:* The state of passing from a liquid to a solid state. A body which undergoes this change emits heat, and, as a rule, becomes heavier.

* **sŏ-lĭd′-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *solid*; *i* connect., and *form.*] Having the form or nature of a solid. (*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 396.)

sŏ-lĭd′-ĭ-fў, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *solidifier*, from Lat. *solidus* = solid, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To make solid or compact.

B. *Intrans.:* To become solid or compact.

† **sŏl′-ĭd-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ism*; Fr. *solidisme*; Ger. *solidismus.*]

Med.: The theory which refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the human body, on the ground that only they are endued with vital properties, subject to the impression of morbific agents, and the seat of pathological phenomena. In all pathological investigations the condition of both solids and liquids is now taken into account.

sŏl′-ĭd-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ist.*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

sŏ-lĭd′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *solidité*, from Lat. *soliditatem*, accus. of *soliditas*, from *solidus* = solid; Ital. *solidita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being solid, firm, hard, and compact; firmness, hardness, compactness, solidness. (Opposed to *fluidity.*)

"The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Fulness of matter. (Opposed to *hollowness.*)

"His leaues and armes so thicke, that to the eye
It shew'd a columne for *solidity.*"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

3. Strength or stability; massiveness.

4. Strength, firmness, stability.

"The very laws which at first give the government *solidity.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

5. Moral firmness, strength, validity, truth, certainty, weight.

"A disgraceful and unpleasant situation for a man who asserts with confidence and would affect *solidity* of argument."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

II. *Geom.:* The quantity of space occupied by a solid body; solid or cubic content or contents; the number of times that a volume or solid contains another volume or solid, taken as a unit of measure; or, the ratio of the unit of volume to the given volume.

sŏl′-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ly.*]

1. In a solid manner; firmly, densely, compactly.

2. In a solid body.

"The Roman Catholics have all voted *solidly* for the Tories."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* 3. Firmly, truly; on solid or good grounds; authoritatively.

"This appears to be only a groundless surmise; as is largely and *solidly* proved by the judicious Bp. Bull."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 165.

sŏl′-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being solid, dense, or compact; solidity.

"The closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oake."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 635.

2. Soundness, strength, truth, validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

"But must I needs want *solidness*, because
By metaphors I speak?" *Bunyan: Apology.*

sŏl′-ĭd-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *solidus* = solid.]

1. *Arch.:* The die of a pedestal.

2. *Scots Law:* A complete sum.

¶ *To be bound in solidum:* To be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound, each for his own share, they are said to be bound *pro ratâ.*

* **sŏl-ĭd-ŭn′-gu-la,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *solidus* = whole, entire, and *ungula* = a hoof.]

Zool.: A lapsed group, equivalent to the modern Equidæ (q.v.).

sŏl-ĭd-ŭn′-gu-lar, sŏl-ĭd-ŭn′-gu-loŭs, *a.* [Solidungula.] Pertaining to the Solidungula (q.v.); having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.

"It is plainly set down by Aristotle, an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

† **sŏl-ĭd-ŭn′-gu-late,** *a. & s.* [Solidungula.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Solidungula (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A quadruped belonging to the Solidungula.

sŏl′-ĭd-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The name given after the time of Alexander Severus to the old Roman aureus, a coin of the value of five dollars, according to the present value of gold.

* **sō-lĭ-fĭd′-ĭ-an,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *solus* = alone, and *fides* = faith.]

A. *As subst.:* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

"Able to strangle the belief of a *Solifidian.*"—*Cleveland: Works* (ed. 1699), p. 86.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Solifidianism (q.v.); holding the doctrines of the Solifidians.

"A *solifidian* Christian is a nullifidian Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 47.

sō-lĭ-fĭd′-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *solifidian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine that faith is the whole of religion, such doctrine being preceded by an erroneous definition of faith. It is of two forms: one resting the whole of religion in the reception of correct dogma by the intellect; the other, in an inner sense or persuasion of the man that God's promises belong to him. Both lead to Antinomianism. The term was often applied by controversialists to the Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith. [Justification, II. 4. (1).]

"It is easily seen that *Solifidianism*, in both its forms, destroys the nature of faith."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, ix. 861.

* **sō′-lĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *sol*, genit. *solis* = the sun, and *forma* = form.] Formed like the sun; resembling the sun.

"Light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 204.

sō-lĭl′-ō-quīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *soliloqu(y)*; *-ize.*] To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

"At a proper time and place
Religiously *soliloquize.*" *Cooper: Vert-vert*, ii.

sō-lĭl′-ō-quў, * so-lil-o-quie, *s.* [Lat. *soliloquium* (a word which St. Augustine of Hippo claimed to have invented (*Soliloq.*, 2. 7.), from *solus* = alone, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *soliloque*; Sp. & Ital. *soliloquio.*]

1. A talking to one's self; a monologue; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to others, even where others are present.

"Seeks from his *soliloquy* relief."
Garth: Dispensary.

2. A written composition reciting what a person is supposed to say to himself.

"The whole poem is a *soliloquy:* Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. —*Prior.*

sŏl′-ĭ-pĕd, sŏl′-ĭ-pēde, *s.* [Solipedes.] An animal belonging to the Solipedes (q.v.).

"*Solipedes*, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses and mules, are in mighty number."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

* **sŏ lĭp′-ĕ-dal, * sŏ-lĭp′-ĕ-doŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *soliped*; *-al*, *-ous.*] Having hoofs which are not cloven; solidungular.

* **sŏ-lĭp′-ĭ-dēs,** * **sŏ-lĭp′-ĭ-da,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *solidipes* = whole-hoofed.]

Zool.: Synonyms of Solidungula (q.v.). The first form was introduced by d'Azyr, the second by Cuvier.

* **sō-lĭ-sē′-quĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sol* = the sun, and *seguor* = to follow.] Following the course of the sun: as, a *solisequious* plant.

sŏl′-ĭ-tāire, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *solitarius* = solitary (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who lives in solitude; a recluse, a hermit.

"Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire.*"—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

2. An ornament for the neck or ears; an article of jewellery in which a single precious stone is set; a stud.

3. A game so called, which can be played by one person alone. It is played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, in which an equal number of balls is placed. One ball being removed, the object of the player is to remove all the other balls except one by taking them as in the game of draughts.

4. Various games at cards which may be played by one person.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. *Pezophaps solitaria.* [PEZOPHAPS.]

2. *Ptilogonys armillatus.* About eight inches long; upper parts blue-gray; cheeks black; breast ash-gray, paler on belly. It is noted for the sweetness of its song.

"As far as I know the food of the *Solitaire* is exclusively berries."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 205.

* **sŏl-ĭ-tār′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *solitarius* = solitary.] A hermit, a recluse.

"All the dispersed monks and other *solitarians* of Italy."—*Twisden: Monastic Life.*

* **sŏl-ĭ-ta-rĭ′-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *solitary; -ity.*] The quality or state of being solitary; solitariness.

"The first God and King, immovable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 336.

sŏl′-ĭ-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *solitary; -ly.*] In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone, singly; without company.

"Christian was walking *solitarily* by himself."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

sŏl′-ĭ-tar-ĭ-nĕss, * **sol-ĭ-tar-ĭ-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *solitary; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being solitary, alone, or by one's self.

"Lyve in contemplation and *solitarines*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 196.

2. The quality or state of being deserted or solitary; solitude, loneliness. (Said of places.)

* **sŏl-ĭ-tār′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *solitary; -ty.*] Solitude, seclusion.

"Abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury."—*W. Taylor of Norwich: Memoirs*, ii. 351.

Sŏl-ĭ-tār′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = solitary.]

Astron.: A small constellation, established by Lemonnier, above Centaurus, and near the tail of Hydra. The largest star is of the sixth magnitude.

sŏl′-ĭ-tar-ў, * **sol-ĭ-tar-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from Lat. *solitarius*, from *solitas* = loneliness, from *solus* = alone; Sp. & Port. *solitario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Living or being alone; not having company; being by one's self; inclined to live or be by one's self. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 948.)

2. Not much visited or frequented; retired, secluded; remote from society; lonely.

"Alone within her *solitary* hut."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

3. Passed or spent alone or without company; lonely: as, a *solitary* life.

* 4. Away from the sounds of human life; still, gloomy, dismal.

"Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein."—*Job* iii. 7.

5. Single, individual, only, sole, unique: as, a *solitary* example.

II. *Bot.:* Growing singly. A solitary flower is usually situated in the axil of a leaf, less frequently at the apex of a stem or of a scape.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit, a recluse.

"I noted that the *Solitary's* cheek
Confess'd the power of nature."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ *Solitary* simply denotes the absence of all beings of the same kind: thus a place is *solitary* to a man where there is no human being but himself; and it is *solitary* to a brute when there are no brutes with which it can hold society. *Desert* conveys the idea of a place made *solitary* by being shunned, from its unfitness as a place of residence; all *deserts* are places of such wildness as seem to frighten away almost all inhabitants. *Desolate* conveys the idea of a place made *solitary*, or bare of inhabitants, and all traces of habitation, by violent means; every country may become *desolate* which is exposed to the inroads of a ravaging army. (*Crabb.*)

solitary-ants, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Mutillidæ (q.v.).

solitary-bees, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Bees not living, like *Apis mellifica*, the Bombi, &c., in society. They consist only of true males and true females. Some form their nests in old posts or the trunks of trees, others in the stems of plants of which the pith is easily extracted, or in cut reeds, and many burrow in the ground or in the mortar of old walls. The cells are made of earthy or vegetable materials, and there are not the fine hexagonal combs of the genus Apis.

solitary-confinement, *s.*

Law: Confinement apart from other prisoners and with no society of any kind. In England the present law prohibits the solitary confinement of a prisoner for more than one month at a time or more than three months in one year.

solitary-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Simple glands. [GLAND, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

solitary-snipe, *s.* [SNIPE, II.]

solitary-wasps, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Eumenidæ; wasps not living in society. They consist of true males and true females, and have deeply-toothed or bifid tarsal claws, and generally long, slender mandibles. They are a little smaller than social wasps, are often black, with the thorax spotted and the abdomen with yellow rings. They breed in holes in sandy banks, decaying wood, or old walls, to which they bring stores of caterpillars, &c., for the sustenance of the future larvæ.

sŏl′-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *solitudo*, from *solus* = alone, single; Ital. *solitudine.*]

1. The state or condition of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

"O *solitude!* where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?"
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

2. Remoteness from society; seclusion, loneliness: as, the *solitude* of a wood, &c.

3. A lonely place; a desert.

* **sŏ-lĭv′-a-gant,** * **sŏ-lĭv′-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *solus* = alone, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering alone.

"A description of the impure drudge; . . . that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant."—*Granger: Ecclesiastes*, p. 89.

sō-līve′, *s.* [Fr.]

Build.: A joist, rafter, or piece of wood, either slit or sawed, with which builders lay their ceilings.

sŏl′-lar, * **sol-ere,** * **sol-lare,** *s.* [Lat. *solarium* = a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun, from *sol* = the sun.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An open gallery or balcony, at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; a loft, a garret, an apple-room.

"The recarriage of graine from the same into lofts and *sollars*."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

2. *Mining:*

(1) One of the platforms at the ends of the successive ladders in a mine.

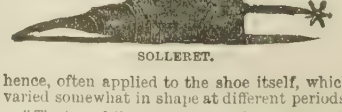
(2) A mine entrance.

sŏl-lĕc′-ĭ-tō (**c** as **ch**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction denoting that the music is to be performed with care.

* **sŏl-lĕr-ĕt′,** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of O. Fr. *soller* = a slipper.]

Old Cost.: One of the overlapping plates that formed the iron shoe of an armed knight;



SOLLERET.

hence, often applied to the shoe itself, which varied somewhat in shape at different periods.

"The toes of the *sollerets* are made preposterously wide in conformity with the shoes of the period."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 868.

sŏl′-lў-a *s.* [Named after Mr. Richard Horsman Solly, F.R.S., a vegetable physiologist and anatomist.]

Bot.: A genus of Pittosporaceæ. Climbing shrubs, with blue flowers in cymes opposite to the leaves, introduced into British gardens from Australia and Tasmania.

sŏl-mĭ-zāte′, * **sŏl-mĭ-şāte′,** *v.i.* To practice solmization (q.v.).

sŏl-mĭ-zā′-tion, sol-mĭ-şā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *solmiser* = to sol-fa. (See def.)]

Music: The art of singing certain syllables to the notes of the musical scale, as opposed to the use of a vowel sound, such as *a* (*ah*), *e* (*ā*), *i* (*ē*), &c. The earliest known form in use among the Greeks was τα, τι, τη, τω, pronounced probably *ta, tē, tē, tō.* The basis of our present system is to be found in that of Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century, who named his six notes *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, after the initial notes of a Latin hymn. [SCALE.] This system was gradually superseded in this country by the repetition of *fa, sol, la* for the six notes of the scale, from any starting-point, the syllable *mi* being reserved for the leading note only: thus, *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa.* But where this system was not adopted the name *ut* was gradually rejected in favour of *do* in this country, and *si* was the name given to the seventh degree. We now reach the seven recurring syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si;* but about the middle of the eighteenth century, Boisgelou, a Frenchman, suggested the following chromatic series, do (or ut), *de*, re, *ma*, mi, fa, *fi*, sol, *fe*, la, *sa*, si. This idea has been improved and expanded in the Tonic sol-fa system as now used. The use of sol-fa syllables gives to the singer merely a rough notion of tones and semitones; it gives no clue to the mathematical ratios, or "proportion," of notes.

sō′-lō (pl. **sō′-lōs, sō′-lī**), *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *solus* = alone.]

Music: A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment, which should always be strictly subordinate.

"There is not a labourer or handicraftsman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with *solos* and sonatas!"—*Tatler*, No. 222.

solo-organ, *s.*

Music: A manual or clavier of an organ, having associated with it stops which, for the most part, are intended for use *solo*—in simple notes as opposed to chords.

solo-stop, *s.*

Music:

1. A stop or register of a solo organ.

2. Any stop which can be used in single notes.

* **sŏl′-ō-grăph,** *s.* [Lat. *sol* = the sun, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Photog.: A picture taken by the talbotype or calotype process.

sō′-lō-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *solo; -ist.*] One who sings or performs alone, with or without the aid of accompaniment.

"An insuperable difficulty seems to be found in the reluctance of the *soloists* to undertake the music."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 26, 1883.

Sŏl′-ō-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. Σολομών (*Solomōn*), Σαλωμών (*Salōmōn*); Heb. שְׁלֹמֹה (*Shelomoh*) = the peaceful one, Solomon; שָׁלוֹם (*shalom*) = peaceful, from שָׁלַם (*shalam*) = to be safe, to be at peace.]

Script. Biog.: The younger son of David and Bathsheba (2 Sam. xii. 24; 1 Chron. iii. 5). He was proclaimed king in opposition to Adonijah by David's orders just before his death (1 Kings i. 5–53). Asking from God "an understanding heart" to qualify him for judging the people, he was made the wisest of men (iii. 5–28, iv. 31, &c.) "He spake three thousand proverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five" (iv. 32); he "spake also of plants and animals" (33), and built the first Temple (vi.). He lived in great magnificence (iv. 22–28, vii. 1–12, x.), and Israel, though too heavily taxed (xii. 10), enjoyed great prosperity under his rule (iv. 20, 21). In his old age he had an extensive harem of Gentile women, by whom he was led into idolatry, and the way was prepared for the disruption of the kingdom, the limits of which were wider than at any previous or subsequent period (iv. 21, xi.). By the received Hebrew chronology, Solomon was born about B.C. 1033. His reign of forty years (xi. 42) extended from B.C. 1015 to 975.

¶ (1) *The Song of Solomon:*

Old Test. Canon: Heb. שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים (*Shir hasshirim*), Sept. Ἆσμα ἀσμάτων (*Asma asmatōn*), Vulg. *Canticum Canticorum*, all = the Song of Songs [CANTICLES], *i.e.*, the song more beautiful or more excellent than all others. It stands in the A.V. and Septuagint between Ecclesiastes and Isaiah, and in the Hebrew Bible between Job and Ruth. The external evidence that it formed part of the

Jewish canon is unimpeachable, almost the only point connected with the book about which there has been no controversy. The chief disputes have turned on the method of interpretation. Three views have been entertained: (1) that it should be taken literally as a poetic description of actual occurrences, or, perhaps, of conceptions like those of a modern novel; (2) that it is a spiritual allegory; and (3) (a combination of both views) that it has a literal meaning typifying spiritual truth. The second hypothesis arose in the Jewish Church prior to A.D. 90, for in that year the Sanhedrim decided in its favour. The Talmudists strongly held it, and it has ever since been the prevalent view among the Jews. They believe that the Beloved (ii. 8, 9, 16, &c.) is God, his loved one (ii. 10–18, &c.) the Jewish nation and Church, and the theme of the book his dealings with his people from the time of the Exodus, or even from the call of Abraham to the coming of the Messiah, and the building of the third temple. This explanation soon found its way into the Christian Church, and prevailed till Origen substituted for it the view, now generally received, that the Beloved is Christ and his love the Christian Church. (See the headings in the A. V. to the several chapters.) Theodore of Mopsuestia introduced the typical explanation that the Song primarily celebrated the marriage of Solomon with Pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings iii. 1, ix. 24). This view is still held by many.

The literal view and the uncanonicity of the Song were maintained about the time of our Lord by the School of Shammai, in opposition to that of Hillel, who adopted the allegorical interpretation. It arose again among the Jews about A.D. 1100, and still has supporters. Sebastian Castellio (1515–1563) timidly suggested it in the Reformed Church, and wished the work removed from the Canon. Jacobi (1771), Herder (1778), Ewald (1826), Dr. Pye Smith (1818–21), Dr. Davidson (1856), and many others also took the literal view. Some held that if the work had no spiritual reference it should be deemed uncanonical; others maintained that the sanctity of virtuous courtship and marriage, as opposed to polygamy and seduction, was a theme worthy of a place in Scripture. Dr. Ginsburg, who holds this opinion, considers that the book, which he divides into five sections, celebrates the fidelity to her lover of a humble village maid betrothed to a shepherd, and her successful resistance to the arts with which King Solomon tried to induce her to enter his harem. He does not believe that it was written by Solomon, but that it was composed just after his age. It is not directly quoted in the New Testament.

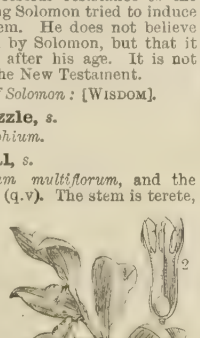
(2) *The Wisdom of Solomon:* [WISDOM].

Solomon's puzzle, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum Telephium.*

Solomon's seal, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and the genus Polygonatum (q.v). The stem is terete, and two to three feet high; the leaves, which are three to four inches long, are alternate, sub-bifarious, and secund; the peduncles with two to five flowers; the perianth is tubular campanulate, greenish-white; the berry blue-black. It is wild in England, but in Scotland and Ireland is generally an escape. The young leaves have sometimes been eaten as a vegetable.



SOLOMON'S SEAL.
1. Flower. 2. Longitudinal Section of Flower.

sŏl-pū-gă, *s.* [Lat. *solpuga, solipuga, salpuga* = prob. *Galeodes arenoides.*]

Zool.: A genus of Galeodidæ (q.v.); tarsi of the second and third pairs of legs four-jointed, of the fourth pair seven-jointed.

sŏl-pu-gĭd, *s.* [SOLPUGIDEA.] Any individual of the Solpugidea (q.v.).

"The muscular system of *Solpugids* appears to be very similar to that of other Arachnids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 281.

sŏl-pu-gĭd′-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *solpuga* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: A tropical or sub-tropical order of Arachnida, with one family, Galeodides or Galeodidæ (q.v.), containing five genera: Rhax, Ællopus, Galeodes, Solpuga, and Gluvia, characterized by the sub-divisions of the tarsal joints of the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs. They are nocturnal in habits and extremely pugnacious, but it is doubtful whether they are venomous.

† **sŏl-pū′-gĭ-dēs,** † **sŏl-pū′-gĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [SOLPUGIDEA.]

Zool.: The same as GALEODIDÆ (q.v.).

* **sŏl′-stēad,** *s.* [Lat. *sol* = the sun, and Eng. *stead.*] The same as SOLSTICE (q.v.).

"If it be gathered about the summer *solstead.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvi., ch. v.

sŏl′-stĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *solstitium* = lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still: *sol* = the sun, and *stitum* for *statum*, pa. par. of *sisto*, a reduplicated form of *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *solsticio*; Ital. *solstizio.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stopping or standing still of the sun.

"The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua."—*Sir T. Browne.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The solstitial points (q.v.).

(2) The time at which the sun stands for a little at one or other of the solstitial points before again moving back obliquely towards the equator. The summer solstice of the northern hemisphere is on June 21, the winter on Dec. 22; the summer solstice in the southern hemisphere is on Dec. 22, the winter on June 21. [CANCER, CAPRICORN.]

sŏl-stĭ′-tial, * **sŏl-stĭ′-tiąll (t as sh),** *a.* [Fr. *solstitial, solsticial.*]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the solstices.

"The summer *solstitiall* tropicke."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxx.

2. Happening at a solstice, or at midsummer.

"Sirius parched with heat
Solstitial the green herb." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

solstitial-colure, *s.* [COLURE.]

solstitial-points, *s. pl.* Those two points in the ecliptic which are farthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of a solstice. The distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, about 23° 27′.

sŏl-ū-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *soluble; -ity.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being soluble; that quality of a substance which makes it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

"By its colour, weight, and *solubility* in aq. regia."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

* 2. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled: as, the *solubility* of a problem.

II. *Bot.* (*Of a pericarp*): Separation at the transverse contractions into several closed portions, as in Ornithopus.

sŏl′-ū-ble, * **sol-u-bil,** *a.* [Fr. *soluble*, from Lat. *solubilis*, from *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo* = to dissolve; Sp. *soluble*; Ital. *solubile.*]

1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; admitting or capable of solution; dissolvable.

* 2. Relaxed.

"Ale is their eating and drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

* 3. Capable of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, doubt, question, &c.

soluble-glass, *s.*

Chem.: An impure alkaline silicate, prepared by fusing for five or six hours a mixture of quartz, carbonate of soda or carbonate of potash, and powdered charcoal, pulverising the fused mass, boiling with water for three or four hours, and concentrating the solution to a sp. gr. of 1·24 to 1·26. It is used to render textile fabrics less combustible, and as a varnish to preserve stone. The soda compound is largely used by calico-printers and soap manufacturers.

sŏl′-ū-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *soluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being soluble; solubility.

sō′-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = ground.]

Scots Law: Ground; a piece of ground.

sō′-lŭs (fem. **sō′-lă**), *a.* [Lat.] Alone. (Used in dramatic directions or the like: as, Enter the king *solus.*)

sō-lūte′, *a.* [Lat. *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo* = to loose, to melt.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Loose, free, discursive.

"As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning.*

2. Relaxed; hence, merry, joyous.

"A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

II. *Bot.:* Completely separate from the neighbouring parts.

* **sō-lūte′,** *v.t.* [SOLUTE, *a.*]

1. To dissolve.

2. To resolve, to answer, to confute.

"With this special note of remembrance in the margin, M. Juels allegation *soluted.*"—*Jewell: Reply*, p. 168.

3. To absolve.

"Without the blynde bussings of a papist may no sinne be *soluted.*"—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

sō-lū′-tion, * **so-lu-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *solution*, from Lat. *solutionem*, accus. of *solutio* = a loosing, from *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo* = to loose, to melt; Sp. *solucion*; Ital. *soluzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption, breach.

* 2. Dissolution, disunion.

"This *solution* of the souls or spirits of wicked men and demons from their vehicles."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* 3. Release, deliverance, discharge.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

5. The act of solving, explaining, answering, or clearing up, as a problem, question, doubt; the state of being solved, explained, answered, or cleared up.

"Hellen tooke on her
Th' ostents *solution*, and did this prefer."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xv.

6. That which serves to solve, explain, answer, or clear up; a problem, question, doubt, or the like; explanation, resolution.

"Two sentences, 'It is very common,' or 'It is very strange,' make at once the sum and the detail of their philosophy and of their belief, and are to them a *solution* of all difficulties."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to the product of the action, as well as the action itself, whereby a solid or gaseous body in contact with a liquid, suffers liquefaction; or to the union of one liquid with another when each is capable of taking up only a limited quantity of the other. The solution of a solid in a liquid is usually attended with a fall of temperature, excepting where solution is preceded by the formation of a definite chemical compound. The solution of one liquid with another occurs without change of temperature, excepting in cases in which chemical union takes place, as in the dilution of sulphuric acid with water. The solvent power of liquids, with few exceptions, is increased by rise of temperature.

2. *Civil Law:* Payment; satisfaction of a creditor.

3. *Math.:* The operation of finding such values for the unknown parts as will satisfy the conditions of the problem. Problems may be solved algebraically or geometrically. The term is frequently used to denote the answer or result of the operation itself.

4. *Pathol.:* The termination of a disease, either with or without critical signs. Applied also to a crisis.

5. *Pharm.:* A watery preparation, either of inorganic substances or of certain definite active organic principles. (*Garrod.*)

"Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **sō′-lū-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *solutif*; Sp. & Ital. *solutivo.*]

1. Tending to dissolve; loosening, laxative.

"Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases."—*Bacon.*

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened.

sŏl'-va, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Solva group, *s.*

Geol.: A group of Lower Cambrian Rocks, consisting of Purple, Red, and Grey Grit flags and slates, with Crustaceans (Ostracoda and Trilobites). Found at Solva, near St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, the Harlech Mountains, Bray Head, &c. (*Etheridge.*)

sŏl'-va bĭl'-ĭ tў, *s.* [Eng. *solvable; -ity.*]

1. Capability of being solved; solubility.

2. The quality or state of being solvent, or able to pay all just debts.

sŏl'-va ble, *sŏl'-vĭ ble, *a.* [Fr. = payable.]

1. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained.

"I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 56.

* 2. Capable of being paid.

"A set summe *solvable* out of the exchequer."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 256.

* 3. Solvent.

"Be sure their men are *solvable*."—*Wycherley: Love in a Wood*, iii. 4.

***sŏl'-va ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *solvable; -ness.*] Solvability.

sŏlve, *v.t.* [Lat. *solvo* = to loosen, to relax, to solve, for *seluo*, from *se* = apart, and *luo* = to loosen; Sp. & Port. *solver;* Ital. *solvere.*]

1. To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to free from difficulty or perplexity; to make clear; to give or furnish a solution of.

"Nor could this difficulty have been *solved*, if the Scriptures had not *solved* it for us."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 24.

* 2. To put an end to; to stop.

"He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 56.

3. To operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, To *solve* a problem.

sŏlve, *s.* [SOLVE, *v.*] Solution.

"The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 69.

sŏl'-vĕn çў, *s.* [Eng. *solven(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or claims.

"The debtor prescribing . . . the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

sŏl'-vĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *solvendus*, fut. pass. par. of *solvo* = to solve (q.v.).]

Chem.: A substance designed to be dissolved, as distinguished from a solvent (q.v.).

sŏl'-vĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *solvens*, genit. *solventis*, pr. par. of *solvo* = to solve (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or quality of dissolving.

2. Able to pay or meet all just debts or claims.

"He [the good man] thinks God abundantly *solvent*, and himself never the poorer for laying out in his behalf."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

3. Sufficient to meet and pay all just debts or claims.

"The directors and other shareholders contended that the company was *solvent*."—*Standard*, Oct. 2, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.:* Any liquid or menstruum which may be employed to absorb or take up into solution a solid, a gas, or other liquid.

2. *Fig.:* That which reduces and takes up; as, money is the universal *solvent* (of debt).

sŏl'-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *solv(e); -er.*] One who or that which solves or explains.

***sŏl'-vĭ ble,** *a.* [SOLVABLE.]

***sōl'-ў,** *adv.* [SOLELY.]

***som,** *a.* [SOME.]

sō-mą-, *pref.* [SOMATO-.]

sō'-ma, *s.* [Sanso. = (1) the moon, (2) (see def.).]

Compar. Religions: A plant growing in Northern India, probably *Asclepias acida*, from which in Vedic times was manufactured an intoxicating liquor, acceptable not merely to men, but to the gods, whom it was supposed to animate to great achievements.

sō măj', *s.* [Bengalee, &c. = a society.] (See etym. and compound.)

¶ *Brahmá Somáj, Brahma Samáj:*

Compar. Religions: A Hindoo theistic sect, existing chiefly in Bengal. It was founded by a Brahman of high descent, Rammohun Roy. Born about 1774, at the age of sixteen he began to attack the idolatry of modern Hindooism, and continued to do so throughout his life, on the ground that it was not countenanced by the Vedas (q.v.), and translated the Vedant (an old summary of the Vedas) into Hindoostanee and Bengalee, publishing in 1861 an extract of it into English. He opposed the burning of widows. [SUTTEE.] In 1820 he sent forth in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee a series of extracts from the New Testament, entitled *The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness.* He believed in the divine mission of Christ, but held at the same time the Vedas to be a revelation from God. In 1828 he established the Brahma Somáj, which called into existence as an antagonist to it the Dharma Sabha, to defend Hindoo orthodoxy. Sent in 1830 by the Emperor of Delhi to London with the title of Rajah, to prefer a complaint about a financial matter, he arrived in April, 1831, gained what he had come to seek, fraternised with the English Unitarians, and, dying on Sept. 27, 1833, near Bristol, was interred, according to instructions which he had left, without Christian rites, lest the report that he had been converted and lost caste might, by a law then existing in Bengal, deprive his children of their inheritance. Rammohun predicted that after his death Christians, Hindoos, and Muhammadans would all claim him. They did; but in his final stage of religious evolution he seems to have held only the doctrines of philosophic theism or natural religion. (*Calcutta Review*, iv. 355–393.) The Brahma Somaj, when deprived of its founder, languished for a time, but in 1841 it received a fresh impulse from Babu Debendra Nath Tagore, and again made way, drawing to it many of the youths educated in the Hindoo College and the Missionary Institutions. As numbers increased, it became evident that there were in the Somaj a conservative and a progressive party, and about 1863 the latter broke off from the association on the question of the divine authority of the Vedas, and, under the leadership of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, founded what they considered churches rather than societies throughout Bengal, the north-western provinces, the Punjaub, Bombay, and Madras. In 1870 Keshub visited England, finding his nearest allies in the Unitarians. Both sections have singing, prayer, and addresses or sermons in their assemblies. The seceding brethren consider themselves to be founding the Indian Church of the future, adopting the essence of the gospel without the distinctive doctrines of Christianity.

sō măt-, *pref.* [SOMATO-.]

sō mą tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *somat-*, and Gr. τηρέω (*tēreō*) = to guard. (*Agassiz.*)]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, with five species, from Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. Bill swollen and elevated at base; nostrils lateral, oval; legs short; feet of three anterior toes, broadly webbed; wings of moderate length, tail short. *Somateria mollissima*, the Eider Duck; *S. spectabilis*, the King-Eider or King Duck; and *S. stelleri*, Steller's Eider, yield the eider-down of commerce.

† **sō-mā'-tĭ-ą (t as sh),** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. σωμάτιον (*sōmation*) = a small body.]

Bot.: Saccardo's name for certain small moving bodies in the fovilla of pollen grains.

***sō-măt'-ĭc, *sō-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. σωματικός (*sōmatikos*), pertaining to the body, from σῶμα (*sōma*), genit., σώματος (*sōmatos*) = the body.] Of or pertaining to a body; of the nature of a body; corporeal.

sō-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [SOMATIC.] The same as SOMATOLOGY (q.v.).

sō'-ma-tĭst, *s.* [SOMATIC.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

sō-măt-ō-, sō-măt-, *pref.* [Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*), genit. σώματος (*sōmatos*) = the body.] Pertaining to or connected with the body.

sō-măt'-ō-çўst, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: A peculiar cavity into which the proximal end is modified in the Calycophoridæ.

sō-mą-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. The doctrine of bodies or material substances. Opposed to *psychology* (q.v.).

2. That branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.

3. A treatise or teaching concerning the human body.

***sō'-mą-tōme,** *s.* [Pref. *soma-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] One of the sections into which certain animal bodies are divided structurally; one of the ideal sections into which an animal body may be considered as divided.

sō-măt-ō-pleûr'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *somatopleur(e); -al.*]

Embryol.: Belonging to or connected with the somatopleure.

sō măt'-ō-pleûre, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Gr. πλευρά (*pleura*) = the side.] [SPLANCHNOPLEURE.]

***sō-mą-tŏt'-ō-mў,** *s.* [SOMATOME.] The dissection of the human body; anatomy.

sŏm'-bre (bre as bĕr), sŏm'-bĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sombre*, from. Lat. *sub* = under, and *umbra* = a shade; Port. *sombrio* = dark, gloomy, from *sombra* = shade.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dull, dark, gloomy, dusky: as, a *sombre* hue.

2. Dismal, downcast, dull, gloomy, melancholy.

"And late in Hagley you were seen,
With blood-shed eyes, and *sombre* mien"
Grainger: Solitude.

***B.** *As subst.:* Gloom, obscurity, sombreness.

sŏm'-bre-ly (bre as bĕr), *adv.* [Eng. *sombre; -ly.*] Gloomily, despondingly, dismally.

"The outrage which they *sombrely* predict will be perpetrated."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 16, 1886.

sŏm'-bre-nĕss (bre as bĕr), *s.* [Eng. *sombre; -ness.*] Gloom, darkness, gloominess.

sŏm-brĕr'-ĭte, *s.* [After the island of Sombrero, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A hard kind of guano, consisting principally of phosphate of lime.

sŏm-brē'-rō, *s.* [Sp., from *sombra* = a shade.] [SOMBRE.] A broad-brimmed hat.

"The face that from under the Spanish *sombrero*
Gazed on the peaceful scene."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

***sŏm'-broŭs,** *a.* [SOMBRE.] Sombre, gloomy, dull.

"A morbid melancholy, which, at certain intervals, gave to all things around him a *sombrous* hue."—*Knox: On Grammar Schools.*

***sŏm'-broŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sombrous; -ly.*] In a sombre manner; sombrely, gloomily.

***sŏm'-broŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sombrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sombre or sombrous; sombreness, gloom.

sŏme, *som, *sum (pl. **somme*, **summe*), *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *sum*=some one, a certain one, one (pl. *sume*); cogn. with Icel. *sumr;* Dan. *somme* (pl.); Sw. *somlige* (pl.); Goth. *sums* = some one; O. H. Ger. *sum.* Allied to *same* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Expressing a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; consisting of a quantity or portion more or less.

"I will give him *some* relief."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Expressing a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

"Bore us *some* leagues to sea."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

¶ In these two senses *some* is frequently used absolutely without a noun. [8.]

"Bate me *some*, and I will pay you *some*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

3. Indicating a person or thing, not known, or not specifically or definitely pointed out. (Often used almost as equivalent to the indefinite article.)

"Let us slay him and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say *some* evil beast hath devoured him."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 20.

¶ In this case frequently followed by *or other, or another.*

4. Expressing indeterminately that a thing

is not very great or extensive; a little, moderate, a certain: as, This is in *some* degree true.

5. Used before a noun of number, and equivalent to *about* or *near*.

"*Some* thousands of these logs."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

¶ Sometimes used before a noun singular.

"*Some* hour before you took me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

6. Considerable in number or quantity: as, It is *some* distance away.

7. Expressing those of one part or portion, as distinguished from others; certain.

"And everich hath of God a propre gift,
Som this, *som* that, as that him liketh shift."
Chaucer: Wif of Bathes Prologue.

8. Used without a noun, and almost as equivalent to a pronoun or noun.

"*Some* to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods." *Daniel.* (*Todd.*)

¶ Frequently followed by *of*.

"*Some of* your function, mistress."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

9. Used pronominally, and equivalent to *one*.

"Go, *some* of you, and fetch a looking-glass."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

B. *As adv.:* Somewhat, a little, rather. (*Scotch & Amer.*)

* ¶ *All and some:* One and all.

-sŏme, *suff.* [A.S. *-sum*, as in wyn-*sum* = win*some*; cf. Icel. *samr*, as in fridh-*samr* = peaceful; Ger. *-sam*, as in langsam = slow; Dut. *-zaam*. Identical in origin with *same* (q.v.), and equivalent to *like*.] A suffix used with certain adjectives and substantives, as hand*some*, glad*some*, blithe*some*, game*some*, win*some*, &c., to indicate a considerable degree of the quality expressed by the adjective, as mettle*some* = full of mettle or spirit, &c.

sŏme'-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Eng. *some*, and *body*.]

1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

"If languages and copies all cry, No!
Somebody proved it centuries ago."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 501.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

"Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*."—*Acts* v. 36.

sŏme'-dēal, *some-dele, *some-del, some-dele, *adv. & s.* [A.S. *sumdǽl*.]

A. *As adv.:* In some degree or measure; somewhat.

"Now old and *somedele* grey."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* Some part or portion; some.

"Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xxxi.

† **sŏme'-gāte,** *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *gate*.] Somehow, somewhere. (*Scotch.*)

"He could *somegate* gar the wee pickle sense he had gang further."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

sŏme'-hŏw, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *how*.] In some way or other; one way or other; in a manner not yet known, explained, or defined.

"They may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length."—*Cheyne.*

***som-er,** *s.* [O.Fr. *somier*, *sommier*, *sumer*.] A sumpter-horse (q.v.); a pack-horse.

"Our land dooth yield no asses, and therefore we want the generation of mules and *somers*."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

sŏm'-ĕr-sâult, sŏm'-ĕr-sĕt (1), ***sŭm'-mĕr-sâut, *som-er-saut,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *soubresault*, from Ital. *sopra salto*, from *sopra* (Lat. *supra*) = above, and *salto* (Lat. *saltus*) = a leap, a bound.] A leap in which a man turns heels over head, alighting on his feet.

"I will only make him break his neck in doing a *somerset*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv.

sŏm'-ĕr-sĕt (2), *s.* [See def.]

Saddlery: A saddle padded before the knee and behind the thigh; originally made for Lord Fitzroy Somerset, from whom it takes its name, who had lost his leg below the knee at the battle of Waterloo.

***sŏm'-ĕr-sĕt,** *v.i.* [Somersault, *s.*] To turn heels over head.

"In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.

sŏm'-ĕr-vĭll-īte (1), *s.* [After Somerville, New Jersey, where it is found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in three distinct varieties: (1) A thin, green, transparent incrustation; (2) bluish-green, earthy, light, becoming transparent when immersed in water; (3) pale greenish-blue, and sufficiently hard to take a polish. Compos.: variable, but is essentially a hydrated silicate of copper mixed with free silica.

sŏm'-ĕr-vĭll-īte (2), *s.* [After Dr. Somerville; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *sommervillit*.]

Min.: The same as Melilite (q.v.).

***sŏm'-ĕr-wŏrt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *somer* = summer, and *wort*.] [Summerwort.]

Bot.: The genus Aristolochia. (*Britten & Holland.*)

sŏme'-thĭng, *s. & adv.* [A.S. *sumdhing*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An indeterminate or unknown event; an affair, a matter: as, *Something* has happened.

2. An indeterminate, unknown, or unspecified material, thing, or substance: as, There is *something* in the way.

3. A part, a portion more or less; some; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

"To the most of praise add *something* more."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 85.

4. An indeterminate or unspecified work, task, or object.

"*Something* attempted, *something* done."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

5. A person or thing of consideration or importance; a person or thing deserving of consideration.

"If a man think himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself."—*Galatians* vi. 3.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In some degree or measure; somewhat, rather, a little; to some extent.

"I prattle *something* too wildly."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

* 2. At some distance.

"For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

sŏme'-tīme, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *some*, and *time*.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Once, formerly; at one time.

"*Sometime* a keeper here in Windsor forest."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

2. At one time or another; now and then; sometimes.

"*Sometime* too hot the eye of heaven shines."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 75.

***B.** *As adj.:* Having been formerly; being or existing formerly; former, late, whilom.

"My *sometime* general." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

sŏme'-tīmęs, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *time*, with the addition of the adverbial suffix *-s* (the sign of the genit. sing.), as in *needs*, *twice*.]

1. At times, at intervals; from time to time; now and then; not always.

* 2. Once, formerly; at an indefinite past period.

"The dowager, *sometimes* our brother's wife."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

sŏme'-whăt, *som-hwat, *s. & adv.* [A.S. *sumhwæt*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Something, though it be uncertain what.

"*Somewhat* we must do." *Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, ii. 2.

2. Something; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate or not specified.

"This gentleman told *somewhat* of my tale."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

B. *As adv.:* In some degree or measure; rather, a little; to some extent.

"Yet for a dance they seem'd
Somewhat extravagant." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 616.

***sŏme'-whĕn,** *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *when*.] At some indefinite time; sometime or other.

sŏme'-whĕre, *adv.* [A.S. *sumhwær*.] In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

"He's *somewhere* gone to dinner."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

***sŏme'-whīle,** *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *while*.] Once; for a time.

"Under colour of the shepherds *somewhile*
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

***sŏme'-whĭ-ţhĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *whither*.] To some indefinite or indeterminate place.

sō'-mīte, *s.* [Somato-.]

Zool.: A segment of the body in an annulose animal.

sŏm'-ma-īte, *s.* [After Monte Somma, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Leucite (q.v.).

sŏm-ma-rû'-ga-īte, *s.* [After E. von Sommaruga; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An auriferous variety of Gersdorffite (q.v.), found at Rezbanya, Hungary.

*** somme,** *a.* [Some.]

*** somme,** *s.* [Sum, *s.*]

*** sŏm'-mēil** (or as **sŏm-mā'-ў**), *s.* [Fr. = sleep, repose, from Lat. *somnus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sleep, slumber.

2. *Music:* A grave air in old serious operas, so named as inducing sleepiness.

*** sŏm'-mĕr** (1), *s.* [Summer (1), *s.*]

*** sŏm'-mĕr** (2), *s.* [Summer (2), *s.*]

sŏm'-mĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Summering.]

*** sŏm'-mĕr-sĕt,** *s.* [Somersault.]

sŏm'-mīte, *s.* [Sommaite.]

Min.: A clear glassy variety of Nepheline (q.v.) found associated with many other species in a volcanic agglomerate on Monte Somma.

*** sŏm-năm'-bu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *ambulo* = to walk.] Of or relating to somnambulism or sleep.

"Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose."
E. B. Browning: Napoleon III. in Italy.

*** sŏm-năm'-bu-lāte,** *v.i. & t.* [Somnambular.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk in one's sleep; to wander in a dreamy state, as a somnambulist.

"He *somnambulated* all about his own mill in the daytime."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

B. *Trans.:* To walk over or along in a state of somnambulism.

"His eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

*** sŏm-năm-bu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Somnambulate.] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.

*** sŏm-năm'-bu-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Somnambulate.] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

*** sŏm-năm'-bule,** *s.* [Somnambular.] A somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

sŏm-năm'-bu-lĭc, *a.* [Somnambular.] Pertaining to or practising somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

"Whether the act may not have been performed in a *somnambulic* state."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 4, 1885.

sŏm-năm'-bu-lĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep; *ambulo* = to walk, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

Pathol.: Strictly speaking, the act of walking in one's sleep, but used in a wider sense for all the phenomena which take place when a person, apparently insensible to external objects, acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. The somnambulist not merely dreams like others, but he carries his dream into action. Talking or crying in sleep is a mild form of somnambulism. In the typical cases of somnambulism a person rises from bed, and sets about the duties of the day, or leaving the house by a window, climbs upon the roof unconscious of danger, or, quitting it by the door, proceeds to walk forth along the street or road. Sometimes one intellectually disposed tries a difficult problem which has baffled his efforts during the day, or notes down a fact which he is anxious not to forget. Somnambulism arises from derangement of the nervous system, and may be idiopathic or symptomatic, and is said to be produced by animal magnetism. It sometimes appears to exist along with good health; in most cases there is a tendency to catalepsy, ecstasy, and possibly insanity.

sŏm-năm'-bu-lĭst, *s.* [Somnambular.] One who is subject to or practises somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep.

"The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings."—*Bishop Portenus: Sermon.* (1789.)

***sŏm-năm-bu-lĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *somnambulist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or relating to somnambulism; affected by or practising somnambulism.

"A *somnambulistic* murderess."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1885.

* **sŏm′-nĕr,** *s.* [Summoner.] A summoner, an apparitor.

* **sŏm′-nĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *somnium* = a dream; *somnus* = sleep.] Pertaining or relating to dreams; involving dreams. (*Coleridge.*)

* **sŏm′-nĭ-ā-tĭve,** * **sŏm′-nĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Somnial.] Pertaining or relating to dreams or dreaming; producing dreams.

"After my *somniatory* exercitations."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

* **sŏm nĭc′-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *somniculosus* = drowsy, from *somnus* = sleep.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

* **sŏm-nĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *somnifer*, from *somnus* = sleep, and *fero* = to bring.] Causing or producing sleep; soporiferous, soporific.

"They ascribe all to this redundant melancholy, which domineers in them, to *somniferous* potions."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 61.

* **sŏm-nĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing sleep; somniferous.

"All alike *somnific*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. vi., A. 1.

* **sŏm-nĭf′-ų-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *fugo* = to put to flight.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep.

* **sŏm-nĭl′-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] The act, custom, or habit of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism.

* **sŏm-nĭl′-ō-quĭsm,** *s.* [Somniloquence.] Somniloquence, sleep-talking.

* **sŏm-nĭl′-ō-quĭst,** *s.* [Somniloquence.] One who talks in his sleep.

* **sŏm-nĭl′-ō-quoŭs,** *a.* [Somniloquence.] Apt to talk in one's sleep.

* **sŏm-nĭl′-ō-quў,** *s.* [Somniloquence.] The act, habit, or custom of talking in one's sleep; somniloquence.

* **sŏm-nĭp′-a-thĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *somnipath(y)*; *-ist.*] A person in a state of somnipathy.

sŏm-nĭp′-a-thў, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Sleep from some external influence, as mesmerism.

sŏm′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A dream.

* **sŏm-nĭv′-ō-lent,** *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *volens*, genit. *volentis*, pr. par. of *volo* = to want, to like to have.] An opiate. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 345.)

sŏm′-nō-lençe, sŏm′-nō-lĕn-çy, * **somp-no-lence,** *s.* [Fr. *somnolence*, from Lat. *somnolentia*, from *somnulentus* = sleepy; *somnus* = sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sleepiness, drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"*Somnolence* after meals is a similar sign of a weak digestion."—*Mason Good: System of Medicine.*

2. *Pathol.:* A state intermediate between sleeping and waking; drowsiness.

* **sŏm′-nō-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *somnulentus.*] Sleepy, drowsy; inclined to sleep.

"He is invincibly *somnolent*."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

* **sŏm′-nō-lent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *somnolent*; *-ly.*] Sleepily, drowsily.

* **sŏm′-nō-lĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep.] The state of being in magnetic sleep; the doctrine of magnetic sleep.

* **sŏm-nŏp′-a-thĭst,** *s.* [Somnipathist.]

* **sŏm-nŏp′-a-thў,** *s.* [Somnipathy.]

* **som-one,** * **sompne,** *v.t.* [Summon.]

* **somp-nour,** *s.* [Summoner.] An apparitor.

"Sayde this yiman, 'Wiltow fer to day?'
This *somptnour* answerd, and sayde, 'Nay.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,970.

sŏn, * **sone,** * **sonne,** * **sune,** *s.* [A.S. *sunu*; cogn. with Dut. *zoon*; Icel. *sunr, sonr*; Dan. *son*; Sw. *son*; O. H. Ger. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; Ger. *sohn*; Lith. *sunus*; Russ. *suin'*; Gr. *υἱος (huios)*; Sansc. *sunu*, from *su, sú* = to beget, to bear.]

1. A male child; the male issue of a parent father or mother. (*Genesis* xxi. 10.)

2. Applied sometimes to the male offspring of an animal.

3. A male descendant, however remote; hence, in the plural, descendants generally.

"Adam's *sons* are my brethren."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

4. Specif., with the definite article, the second person of the Godhead, Jesus Christ, the Saviour. [¶ 2. (1); 3. (3), (4).]

5. A male adopted into a family; a male dependant; any person who stands, or is supposed to stand, in the relation of a son to a parent. (*Exodus* ii. 10.)

6. The form of address used by an old man to a young one, by a father confessor to his penitent, by a priest or teacher to his disciple, or the like. (*1 Samuel* iii. 6.)

7. A native or inhabitant of a country.

"Ye free-born *sons*, Britannia's boast."
Inkbin: Sea Songs.

8. The produce of anything.

"Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine."
Blackmore: Creation.

9. A person whose character partakes so strongly of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent.

"Then wander forth the *sons*
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine."
Milton: P. L., i. 500.

¶ 1. *Son before the father:*

Bot.: (1) *Petasites vulgaris*; (2) *Tussilago Farfara*; (3) *Filago germanica*; (4) *Colchicum autumnale*; (5) *Epilobium hirsutum.* (1), (2), and (4) are so called because the flowers appear before the leaves; (3) because the older flowers are situated in the forks of the younger branches; and (5) because the seed-vessels project before the flower opens.

2. *Son of God:*

(1) Christ: (*a*) As Second Person of the Trinity, and standing in a certain mysterious relation to the First (Matt. xxviii. 19); (*b*) because of his miraculous birth of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 35); (*c*) because of his resurrection (Rom. i. 4).

(2) Applied to the angels (Gen. vi. 2; Job i. 6, xxxviii. 7), and to believers in Christ (Rom. viii. 14).

3. *Son of Man:*

(1) A descendant of Adam. (Job xxv. 6; Ps. cxliv. 31, cxlvi. 3; Isa. li. 12, lvi. 2.)

(2) A title applied by way of distinction. It occurs about eighty times in Ezekiel.

(3) The Messiah. (Dan. vii. 13; cf. Acts vii. 56.)

(4) A title applied by Jesus to himself in the Evangelists, and ascribed to him by St. John in the Apocalypse (i. 13, xiv. 14).

son-in-law, *s.* A man married to one's daughter.

son's brow, *s.*

Bot.: The Great Rush or Bulrush.

sō′-nançe, sō′-nan-çў, *s.* [Sonant.]

* 1. A sound, a tune.

"Let the trumpets sound
The tucket *sonance*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

2. The quality of being sonant; sound.

sō′-nant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to sound; sounding.

2. *Pronunc.:* Applied to certain alphabetic sounds, as those of the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals, and flat mutes, as *b, d, v, z, g*, the sound of which is prolonged, or uttered with some degree of resonance or intonation, in opposition to aspirates, as *s, th*, and hard mutes or surds, as *f, p, t.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pronunc.: A sonant letter.

"Since the sonant elements in connected speech are (including the vowels) much more numerous than the surd, the general weight of the assimilative force is in the direction of sonancy, and surds are converted into *sonants* more often than the reverse."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. v.

sō-na′-ta, *s.* [Ital., from *sonare* (Lat. *sono*) = to sound.]

Music: A term originally applied to any kind of musical composition for instruments, as distinguished from vocal compositions, which were called Cantatas. It is now, however, confined to compositions for solo instruments, generally the pianoforte. The term Sonata or Suonata, as applied to a musical composition, was first used about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Those of that time so called had but one movement; they were in fact simply airs arranged in parts for an instrument or instruments. A modern sonata is generally constructed upon the following plan: The first movement is an allegro, sometimes with an introduction, but more frequently without one; the second, "the slow movement," is set in any time, between adagio and andante; and the final movement is an allegro. [Concerto.]

sŏn′-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σόγχος (*songchos*) = the sow-thistle.]

Bot.: Sowthistle; a genus of Lactuceæ. Involucre imbricated with two or three rows of unequal and at length connivent scales, tumid at the base; few-flowered; receptacle naked; pappus pilose; achenes much compressed, not hooked. Known species about forty, from temperate climates. The Common Saw-thistle (*S. oleraceus*) abounds in most parts of Europe, as a weed in gardens and cultivated fields. The young tops and leaves are much used as greens, and the plant is eaten by sheep and swine. It is a favorite food with the rabbit and hare.

sŏn′-çў, *a.* [Sonsy.]

* **sŏnd** (1), *s.* [Sand.]

* **sŏnd** (2), * **sonde,** *s.* [Send.] A message, a dispensation; a messenger.

"Fyve yeer and more, as liked Cristes *sonde*,
Er that hir schip approched unto londe."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,322.

sŏn′-dĕ-lĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Crocidura myosura. [Musk-rat, 2.]

* **sone,** *adv.* [Soon.]

* **sone,** *s.* [Son.]

sŏng, *s.* [A.S. *sang, song*, from *sang*, pa. t. of *singan* = to sing; cogn. with Dut. *zang*; Icel. *söngr*; Sw. *sång*; Dut. & Ger. *sang*; Goth. *saggws.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird; a singing.

"The night-warbling bird, that now awake
Tunes sweetest his love-labor'd *song*."
Milton: P. L., v. 41.

2. A short poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations. A musical setting of a short poem or portion of prose. The word is generally applied to solos, but sometimes also to compositions for two or more voices. The second subject of a sonata is sometimes called the "song."

"This curious piece [a *song* or catch in praise of the cuckow], which is thought to be 'the most ancient English *song*, with (or without) the musical notes, anywhere extant,' is preserved in a manuscript of the Harleian Library."—*Ritson: Ancient Songs*, i. 1.

3. A lay, a strain, a poem.

"Nothing but *songs* of death."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

4. Poetry in general; poetical compositions, verse. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 29.)

II. *Fig.:* A mere trifle; something of little or no value.

"Evergreen, who was bought for a mere *song*."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

¶ (1) *An old song:* A mere trifle; an insignificant sum.

"A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to resign for an *old song*."—*Addison.*

(2) *Song of Solomon:* [Solomon's Song].

(3) *Song of the Three Holy Children:*

Apocrypha: One of the three pieces formerly incorporated with the narrative of Daniel. It constitutes a single chapter, with sixty-eight verses. According to Westcott, "the abruptness of the narrative in Daniel, furnished an occasion for the introduction of the prayer and the hymn" immediately after iii. 23, but the fragment is now placed in most copies of the Apocrypha between Baruch and the History of Susanna. It opens with a prayer of Azarias from the midst of the fire (1–22), describes the fierceness of the flame (23–27), and concludes with a call from the three confessors to the heavens, the angels, the earth, the winds, the animals, man, the servants of God, and specially themselves, to worship and bless the Lord. The prayer of Azarias seems to have had a different author from the rest of the book. It makes no allusion to the fiery furnace, and while verse 15 tells that the temple with its worship had ceased to exist, verses 31, 32, 62 imply that it had not passed

away. Neither the authorship nor the date is known. The *Codex Alexandrinus* places the book as two psalms at the end of the Psalter, calling them "The prayer of Azarias" and the "Hymn of our Fathers." Other Greek and Latin psalters adopt the same arrangement, and verses 35–66, under the name of the Benedicite, have been used liturgically in the Christian Church from the fourth century till now.

song-bird, *s.* A singing-bird, a bird that sings; they are chiefly confined to certain families of the Insessores.

* **song-craft,** *s.* The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

song sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: Melospiza melodia, a common North American species, about six inches long, rufous-brown above, white below, breast and sides with dark rufous streaks.

song-thrush, *s.* [THRUSH.]

sŏńg, *pret. of v.* [SING.]

***ɒŏńg'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *song; -ful(l).*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious.

* **sŏńg'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *song,* s.; *-ish.*] Consisting of or containing songs.

"The recitative part of the opera requires a more masculine beauty of expression and sound: the other, which (for want of a proper English word) I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers."—*Dryden: Albion's England.* (Pref.)

* **sŏńg'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *song; -less.*]

1. Destitute of the power of singing: as, a *songless* bird.

2. Without song; not singing.

"And silent rows the *songless* gondolier."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 3.

songless-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the Mesomyodi (q.v.).

sŏńg'-stĕr, *s.* [A.S. *sangystre, sangestre* = a female singer.]

* **1.** A female singer.

"Wassel, like a neat sempster and *songster;* her page bearing a brown bowl."—*Ben Jonson: Masque of Christmas.*

† **2.** One who sings; one who is skilled in singing. (Seldom applied now to human beings except in contempt.)

* **3.** A writer of songs.

"He from Italian *songsters* takes his cue;
Set Paul to music, he shall quote him too."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 112.

4. A bird that sings; a song-bird.

"Innumerous *songsters,* in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves." *Thomson: Spring,* 608.

sŏńg'-strĕss, *s.* [Eng. *songster; -ess;* the word is thus really a double feminine.] A female singer. (*Thomson: Summer,* 706.)

¶ A word of recent introduction, and which was not introduced till it had been forgotten that songster was originally feminine. (*French: English Past & Present,* p. 112.)

sŏn'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [SONIFEROUS.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person.

sō-nĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sonus* = sound, and *fero* = to bear, to bring.] Producing or conveying sound. [SONOROUS, ¶.]

"Let the subject-matter of sounds be what it will either the atmosphere in gross, or the æthereal part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies, as some fancy."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

sŏn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *son; -less.*] Having no son; destitute of a son.

"For, *sonless* left long years ago,
His wrath made many a childless foe."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

* **sonne** (1), *s.* [SON.]

* **sonne** (2), *s.* [SUN.]

* **sŏn'-nĕ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *son;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little son.

"This word παιδιον, *sonnekin.*"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 238.

sŏn-nĕr-ăt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Sonnerat, a French botanical traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrteæ. Known species eight; trees from the East Indies. *Sonneratia acida,* a small evergreen tree growing in tidal creeks and littoral forests of India, Burmah, &c., produces a slightly acid and bitter fruit eaten in the Sunderbunds. The Malays use it as a condiment, and a species of silkworm feeds on its leaves.

sŏn'-nĕt, * **son-et,** * **son-ette,** *s.* [Fr. *sonnet,* from Ital. *sonetto,* dimin. of *sono* (Lat. *sonus*) = a sound.]

1. A short poem, especially of an amatory kind. At first it was not imperative that it should consist of exactly fourteen lines.

"He [Arion] had a wonderful desire to chaunt a *sonnet* or hymn unto Apollo Pythius."—*I. Holland: Plutarch's Morals,* p. 343.

2. The sonnet proper is a form of verse of Italian origin, and consists of fourteen lines, each of five accents, the whole being divided into two unequal parts—(1) the first of eight lines, (2) the second of six. (1) In the first part there are two four-line stanzas. In each stanza the two middle lines rhyme together, and the two outside lines rhyme together, and the second stanza repeats the same rhymes as the first. (2) The second part consists of two three-line stanzas. The first, second, and third lines in the first stanza rhyme severally with the first, second, and third lines in the second stanza. In the second part of the sonnet great variety prevails. The six lines all rhyme in some way together; but sometimes there are only two rhymes instead of three. Shakespeare's sonnet consists of fourteen lines, each of five accents. The first twelve rhyme alternately; the last two rhyme together.

sonnet-writer, *s.* A sonneteer.

"George Whetston, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry,* iii. 488.

* **sŏn'-nĕt,** *v.i. & t.* [SONNET, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To compose sonnets.

B. *Trans.:* To compose sonnets in honour of.

"They *sonneted* her."—*St. James's Gazette,* Feb. 14, 1887.

sŏn-nĕt-ēĕr', *s.* [Ital. *sonettiere;* Fr. *sonnetier.*] A composer or writer of sonnets or small poems; a small or petty poet.

"And shows, dissolved in thine own melting tears,
The maudlin prince of mourneful *sonneteers.*"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **sŏn-nĕt-ēĕr',** *v.i.* [SONNETEER, *s.*] To compose sonnets; to rhyme.

* **sŏn'-nĕt-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *sonnet; -ing.*] The act of composing sonnets; the act of singing.

"Tush, none but minstrels like of *sonneting.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

* **sŏn'-nĕt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *sonnet; -ist.*] A sonneteer.

"Great Solomon sings in the heavenly quire,
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*"
Bishop Hall: Satires, i. 8.

* **sŏn'-nĕt-īze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *sonnet; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To compose or write sonnets.

B. *Trans.:* To celebrate in a sonnet or sonnets.

"Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight."—*Southey: Nondescripts,* v.

* **sŏn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *sonne* = sun; *-ish.*] Like the sun or its beams; sunny.

sŏn'-nīte, *s.* [SUNNITE.]

sō-nō'-mą-īte, *s.* [After Sonoma County, California, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A sulphate related to Pickeringite (q.v.). Crystalline; sp. gr. 1·604; lustre silky; colourless. An analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 38·54; alumina, 8·01; protoxide of iron, 1·78; magnesia, 7·33; water [44·34] = 100, which yields the formula $3MgSO_4 + [Al_2]S_3O_{12} + 33aq.$

sō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *sonus* = a sound, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. *Acoustics:*

(1) An instrument devised by Marloye for determining the number of vibrations made by a string emitting any musical sound. It is provided with a series of weights, to vary the tension of the central string, the others being tuned by pegs, and has three divided scales, one corresponding to the modified chromatic gamut, another to the true chromatic gamut, and the third the French metre divided to thousandths.

(2) An instrument for testing the hearing capacity of a patient. It consists of a small bell on a table, caused to make a definite number of vibrations in a given time.

2. *Elect.:* A form of the induction-balance, which may be used for testing the sensitiveness of hearing, comparing resistances, measuring the sensitiveness of telephones, &c.

Sō-nŏr'-ą, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The most north-westerly state of Mexico.

Sonora-gum, *s.*

Chem.: A lac produced by the puncture of a coccus in *Mimosa cerifera.* Long used in Mexico as an irritant.

* **sō-nŏr-ĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *sonus* = sound, and *facio* = to make.] Producing sound.

"A clock strikes, and points to the hour . . . an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality."—*Watts: Logic,* pt. i., ch. vi., § 3.

sō-nŏr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [SONOROUS.] Sonorousness.

"There is at this moment no baritone to be compared for mellow richness and *sonority* to his."—*Globe,* Feb. 4, 1885.

sŏ-nŏr'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sonorus* = loud sounding, from *sonor* (genit. *sonoris*) = sound; O. Fr. *sonoreux;* Fr. *sonore;* Sp. & Ital. *sonoro.*]

1. Giving out sound, as when struck; resonant, sounding.

"All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."
Milton: P. L., i. 540.

2. Loud sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound.

"And near the story's end a deep
Sonorous sound at times was heard."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Finale.)

* **3.** Yielding sound; characterized by sound; sonant: as, The vowels are *sonorous.* (*Dryden.*)

4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

"His expressions are *sonorous* and more noble; his verse more numerous, and his words are suitable to his thoughts, sublime and lofty."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

¶ *Sonorous* is properly applied to bodies which produce or originate sound; *soniferous* to bodies which convey the sound, or rather the vibrations of the sound, to the ear.

sonorous-figures, *s. pl.*

Acoustics: Figures formed by the vibrations produced by sound. If the bow of a violin be drawn across the edge of a plate of glass covered with any fine powder, the powder will form figures standing in a certain relation to the tone sounded. The figures depend upon the nodal lines formed by the vibrations of the plate. Called also Acoustic-figures and Sound-figures.

sŏ-nŏr'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sonorous; -ly.*] In a sonorous manner; with sound; resonantly.

"Making a noise like a hog that eat grains, smacking and grunting very *sonorously.*"—*More: Antidote against Atheism,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

sŏ-nŏr'-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sonorous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sonorous; the quality or property of yielding sound when struck, or coming into collision with another body.

2. The quality or state of having or giving out a loud or clear sound.

"To attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 450.

3. Magnificence of sound.

sŏn'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *son; -ship.*] The state, condition, or position of a son; the relation of a son.

"Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship,* or spiritual citizenship."—*Waterland: Works,* iii. 348.

sŏn'-sў, sŏn'-sīe, *a.* [Gael. & Ir. *sonas* = prosperity, happiness.] Lucky, fortunate, good-humoured, good-looking, fat, pleasant, plump, thriving, in good condition. (*Scotch.*)

"My *sonsie,* smurking, dear-bought Bess."
Burns: Inventory.

* **sŏn'-tĭes,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *sanctity,* or of Fr. *santé* = health.] (See etym.)

"By God's *sonties,* 'twill be a hard way to hit."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

soô'-çeў, *s.* [Native name.] A mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India. (*Simmonds.*)

soô-çhŏńg', *s.* [SOUCHONG.]

soô'-drą, sû'-drą, * **soô'-dĕr,** *s.* [Sans.] The fourth caste in the old Hindoo social system. It contained the labouring classes. It has now split into a large number of distinct castes, perhaps a hundred existing in any ordinary locality. For instance, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are not merely distinct callings but distinct castes. [CASTE.]

soô'-fēē, *s.* [SOFI.]

soô'-ja, *s.* [Soy.]

soō'-jeē, sōu'-jeē, *s.* [Hind., &c.] Indian wheat ground but not pulverized; a kind of semolina. It often forms a part of an Anglo-Indian's breakfast.

soọk'-ĭeş, soọk'-ĭeş, sọuks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Trifolium pratense and the genus Trifolium (q.v.).

sool, *s.* [Soul (2).]

soom, *v.i.* [Swim.] (*Scotch.*)

soôn, *sone, *soone, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *sóna* = soon; cogn. with O. Fris. *sán, són*; O. Sax. *sán*; O. H. Ger. *sán*; Goth. *suns, sûns.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a short time; shortly after any specified or supposed time; shortly, not long.

"[He] gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 46.

2. Early; before the usual time.

"How is it that ye are come so *soon* to-day?"—*Exod.* ii. 18.

3. Easily, quickly, readily, shortly.

"Small lights are *soon* blown out."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 647.

4. Readily, willingly. (Used with *would* or other word expressive of *will.*)

"I *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles."—*Addison: Guardian.*

*5. As early as; no later than. (Used in old phrases such as *soon at night* = early this evening; *soon at five o'clock* = as early as five o'clock.)

"I shall see you *soon at night.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

***B.** *As adj.:* Speedy, quick.

"Make you *soonest* haste."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.

¶ (1) *As soon as, So soon as:* Immediately at or after a certain event. (*Exodus* xxxii. 19.)

(2) *Sooner or later:* At some future time, more or less near.

soôn'-dreē, soôn'-dĕr, sûn'-dĕr, sûn'-drî, *s.* [Bengali.]

Bot.: Heritiera littoralis, a tree growing abundantly in the alluvial soil intersected by many channels, fringing the shores of Bengal, and called after it the Sunderbunds or Soonderbunds.

soôn'-eē, soôn'-neē, *s.* [Sunnite.]

soôn'-ẽr, *adv.* More willingly, preferably.

soôn'-ẽr, *s.* One who acts prematurely or before the appointed time; used as an epithet indicating push and unusual energy. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

***soôn'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *soon; -ly.*] Quickly, speedily, soon.

"A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work."—*More.*

soôp, *v.t.* [Sweep, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

soô-pa'-reē, sû-pa'-rî, *s.* [Mahratta *supari*; Hind. *supiyari.*] The fruit of the Areca or Betel nut tree. Often with *pan* (= leaf) prefixed.

soôp'-ĭng, *s.* [Soop.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. (*Pl.*): What is swept up or together; sweepings.

soör'-ạcks, soôr'-ạcks, sôur'-ạcks, *s.* [Ger. *säurach.*]

Bot.: Rumex Acetosa and *R. Acetosella.*

soôr'-mạ, sûr'-mạ, *s.* [Hind. = antimony.] A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint the eyelids.

soô-shŏng', *s.* [Souchong.]

soô'-soô, sû'-sû, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Platanista gangetica, the Gangetic Dolphin, one of the oldest Cetaceans known, since Pliny and Ælian both allude to it. [Platanista.]

soọt, *sot, *sote, *s.* [A.S. *sót*; cogn. with Icel. *sót*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*; Lith. *sódis*; Ir. *suth*; Gael. *suith*; Wel. *swta.*] Small carbonaceous particles arising from fuel in a state of imperfect combustion, and generally adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying smoke upward.

soọt'-wart, *s.*

Pathol.: A wart of a cancerous type produced on the scrotum of chimney-sweeps by soot. Called also Chimney-sweep's Cancer.

***soọt,** *v.t.* [Soot, *s.*]

1. To cover or foul with soot.

2. To manure with soot.

"The land was *sooted* before."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***soote, *sote,** *a.* [Sweet.]

***soôt'-ẽr-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; hence, an abortive proposal or scheme.

"Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 126.

***soọt'-flāke,** *s.* [Eng. *soot,* s., and *flake.*] A flake or particle of soot, a smut, a smudge.

soôth, *soth, *sothe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sódh* = true, a true thing, truth; cogn. with Icel. *sannr*; Sw. *sann*; Dan. *sand.*]

***A.** *As adjective:*

1. True.

"Ne whiche is fals, ne whiche is *sooth.*"
Gower: C. A., 71.

2. Pleasing, delightful, sweet.

"The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains."
Milton: Comus, 823.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Truth, reality.

"He ligges at Wynchestre, the *soth* it is to seie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 28.

*2. Cajolery, humouring.

"With words of *sooth.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

*3. Prognostication.

¶ *In sooth:* In truth, indeed, assuredly.

"*In sooth,* I know not why I am so sad."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

soôthe, *soth-ĭ-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *gesóthian* = to prove to be true, to confirm, from *sódh* = true, sooth (q.v.); cf. *gesódh* = a parasite, a flatterer; cogn. with Icel. *sanna*; Dan. *sande* = to verify, to confirm.]

*1. To make true, to confirm, to verify.

*2. To assent to, as being true; to confirm.

"That thilke skorne in thy enemies mowethis on thy person be not *sothed.*"—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue,* i,

*3. To say yes to; to humour by assenting.

"Good my lord, *soothe* him: let him take the fellow."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. To humour, to flatter.

"Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

5. To gratify, to please, to delight.

"In this way Sir Edward was so much *soothed* and flattered that he ceased to insist on his right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

6. To soften, to assuage, to mollify, to calm, to compose, to allay.

"Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state."
Cowper: Charity, 199.

soôth'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sooth(e); -er.*] One who or that which soothes; a flatterer.

"I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

***soôth'-fast,** *a.* [A.S. *sódhfæst.*] True, truthful, upright, straightforward.

"With good and *soothfast* life."
Turberville: Death of E. Arhundle.

***soôth'-fast-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *soothfast; -ness.*] Truthfulness, truth, reality.

"Therfore stonde ye and be ye gird aboute youre leendis in *sothfastnesse.*"—*Wyclife: Effesies* vi.

soôth'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Soothe.]

soôth'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *soothing; -ly.*] In a soothing manner; so as to soothe with flattery, soft or soothing words.

"The most *soothingly* and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world."—*Shelton: Don Quixote,* pt. iv., ch. vii.

***sooth-lich, *sooth-liche,** *adv.* [Soothly.]

***soôth'-lў, *sothe-ly,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *sooth; -ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* In truth; in sooth; really, truly.

"Then view St. David's ruined pile:
And home returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* True, real.

"This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor."
Mickle: Sy· Martyn.

***soôth'-nĕss, *soth-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *sooth; -ness.*] Truth, uprightness.

"Gregore wist this wel, and wilnede to my soule Savacion for the *sothness,* that he seih in myn werkes."
Piers Plowman, p. 205.

***soôth'-sâw, *soôth'-sāy,** *s.* [Eng. *sooth* and *saw.*]

1. A true saying, a prediction, a proverb.

"Shewes, visions, *soothsayes,* and prophesies."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent, an omen.

"God turn the same to good *soothsay.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 50.

soôth'-sāy, *v.i.* [Soothsay, *s.*] To foretell, to predict.

"A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.*"—*Acts* xvi. 16.

***soôth'-sāy,** *s.* [Soothsaw.]

soôth'-sāy-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sooth,* and *sayer.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller, a prognosticator.

"A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. *Entom.:* Any individual of the family Mantidæ, from the old belief that these insects would indicate by gestures the road a person who had lost his way should take.

"In all probability when the *soothsayer* is supposed to be kindly directing some lost child in the way to its home, the attitude suggesting this kind action is really assumed for defensive purposes."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* vi. 130.

soôth'-sāy-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sooth,* and *saying.*]

*1. A true saying; truth.

2. The act of predicting or foretelling; a prediction.

"Divinations and *soothsayings* and dreams are vain."—*Ecclesiastes* xxxiv. 5.

soọt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sooty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sooty or foul with soot.

***soọt'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *soot; -ish.*] Partaking of the nature of soot; sooty.

"Things become black by a *sootish* and fuliginous matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

soọt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *soot; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling soot; fuliginous.

"To defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter."—*Wilkins.*

2. Producing or causing soot.

"Fire of *sooty* coal." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 440.

3. Covered or foul with soot.

"Her snowy fingers combing his *sooty* beard."—*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

4. Black, dark, dusky.

"Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron."
Milton: Comus, 604.

II. *Bot.:* Fuliginous (q.v.).

sooty-albatross, *s.*

Ornith.: Diomedea fuliginosa, found in all temperate latitudes south of the Equator. Plumage dark sooty gray; head and wings brown. These birds breed chiefly in the island of Tristan d'Acunha.

sooty-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: Sterna fuliginosa, an intertropical species. It breeds in vast numbers on Ascension Island, where it is known as the Wide-awake. It is rarely seen in the temperate zone. There is a smaller species (*S. anæstheta*) known as the Smaller Sooty Tern. The plumage is sooty black above, white below.

sooty water-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Hydromys fuliginosus, from western Australia.

***soọt'-ў,** *v.t.* [Sooty, *a.*] To make foul or dirty with soot.

"Tanu'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke."
Chapman. (*Todd.*)

sŏp, *soppe, *s.* [A.S. *soppa, soppe* (not found, but seen in the derived verb *soppigan* = to sop); cogn. with Icel *soppa* = a sop, from *sopinn,* pa. par. of *súpa* = to sup; *sopi* = a sup, a sip; O. Dut. *soppe*; Dut. *sop*; Sw. *soppa* = broth; Low Ger. *soppe* = a sop. *Sop* and *soup* are doublets.]

I. *Lit.:* Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor; specifically, something thus steeped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

"Jesus aunswered, he it is to whom I geue a *soppe,* when I haue dipt it."—*John* xiii. (1551.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Something given to pacify; in allusion to the old legend of *sop* given to Cerberus, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, to pacify him.

"Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted Æneas to pass."—*Dryden: Postscript to the Æneis.*

*2. A thing of little or no value.

sop-in-wine, sops-in-wine, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Dianthus Caryophyllus;* (2) *D. plumarius.* (*Lyte.*) According to Nares the name was given to any pink used to flavour wine.

sŏp, *v.t.* [Sop, s.] To steep or dip in liquor.

"His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine."
Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

¶ *To sop up:* To dry up, as by rubbing with a dry cloth, a sponge, &c.

***sōpe,** *s.* [Soap.]

***sop-er,** *s.* [Supper.]

sŏph, *s.* [See defs.]

1. In the English Universities, an abbreviation of sophister (q.v.).

"Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert Templars came."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In American Universities, an abbreviation of sophomore (q.v.).

sō'-phĭ, sō'-pheĕ, *sō'-phy, *s.* [Sofi.]

1. The same as Sofi.

2. A title of the Emperor or Shah of Persia.

"By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

***sŏph'-ĭc, *sŏph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.] Teaching wisdom.

"All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy."—*Dr. Harris: On the 53rd Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 256.

***sŏph'-ĭe,** *s.* [Gr. σοφία (*sophia*), from σοφός = wise.] Wisdom.

"That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here."
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors; Death of Zoroas.

***sophime,** *s.* [Sophism.]

sŏph'-ĭsm, *soph-isme, *s.* [Fr. *sophisme*, from Lat. *sophisma;* Gr. σόφισμα (*sophisma*), from σοφός (*sophos*) = wise; Sp. *sofisma;* Ital. *sofisma, sofismo.*] A specious but fallacious argument; a specious proposition; a fallacy; a subtlety in reasoning; an argument which is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

"Full of subtile *sophismes*, which doe play
With double sences." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 28.

sŏph'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *sophiste*, from Low Lat. *sophista;* Gr. σοφιστής (*sophistēs*) = a cunning or skilful man, a sophist, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, from σοφίζω (*sophizō*) = to instruct; σοφός (*sophos*) = wise; Sp. & Ital. *sofista.*]

1. *Lit. & Greek Hist.:* A word used at first as an honourable title, but afterwards as a term of reproach.

(1) A master of one's craft; a person distinguished for learning or ability.

"A *Sophist*, in the genuine sense of the word, was a wise man, a clever man, one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus Solon and Pythagoras are both called *Sophists*."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, viii. 480.

(2) One who demanded payment for philosophical instruction.

"Zeller (*Phil. d. Griech.*, erst. Theil, 1856, p. 750) says that the specific name of *sophist* at first merely designated one who taught philosophy for pay. The philosophy might be good or bad; the characteristic designated by the epithet sophistical was its demand of money fees."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 109.

(3) One of a class of men at Athens in the fifth century before Christ, who were the chief public teachers, especially of the art of disputation, which had a special charm for the Greeks. Chief among the Sophists were Protagoras of Abdera, with his scholars Gorgias and Prodicus, and Hippias of Elia. Blomfield (*Encyc. Metrop.*, s.v. *Socrates*) says of them "that the principal merit to which they laid claim was that of communicating to their disciples a ready, off-hand kind of knowledge, which might enable them to talk speciously and fluently upon all subjects whatever, and to impart to them that pernicious skill in dialectics by which they might baffle their adversary, whether right or wrong, and 'make the worse appear the better cause.'" It should be borne in mind that the Sophists are known only from the writings of their antagonists; Grote points out that the hostility supposed to have been entertained by Socrates to the Sophists is Platonic rather than Socratic, and Jowett (*Introd. to Sophist*) and Lewes take a similar view.

"That the Athenians did not consider the *Sophists* as corruptors of youth is unequivocally shown in two facts: they did not impeach the *Sophists*, and they did impeach Socrates. When Anaxagoras the philosopher and Protagoras the *sophist* 'sapped the foundations of morality' by expressing opinions contrary to the religion of Athens, they were banished; but who impeached Gorgias, or Hippias, or Prodicus?"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 117.

2. A captious and fallacious reasoner; a quibbler; one given to the use of sophisms.

sŏph'-ĭs-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sophist; -er.*]

1. A professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

2. A quibbling disputant.

"A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

3. A University term:

(1) At Cambridge University, applied to a student in his second and third years of residence. In the first year he is called a Freshman, or first-year man; in the second, a Junior sophister (or soph), or a second-year man; in the third year a Senior sophister (or soph), or a third-year man; and in the last term a Questionist, in reference to the approaching examination for degrees.

(2) In Dublin University, a student in his third and fourth years. In his first year he is called a Junior freshman; in his second, a Senior freshman; in his third, a Junior sophister; and in his fourth, a Senior sophister.

(3) In the older American Colleges the junior and senior classes were (and in some cases still are) called Junior sophisters and Senior sophisters respectively.

***sŏph'-ĭs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Sophister, *s.*] To maintain or support by fallacious arguments or sophistry.

"It is well *sophistred* of you forsooth. Preposterous are your judgments evermore."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 517.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭc, sŏ-phĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*, from Lat. *sophisticus* = pertaining to a sophist, sophistical.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Sophists.

"We cannot wonder that he should turn the rhapsodical element of the Greek drama into a *sophistical* one."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 137.

2. Containing or of the nature of sophistry; fallaciously subtle; quibbling, unsound.

"A solution of the difficulty, which, I think, and am not afraid to call inconclusive and *sophistical*."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 21.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sophistical; -ly.*] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

"He *sophistically* argues that society would certainly not like him to die of starvation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 19, 1886.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sophistical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sophistical.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *sophisticatus*, pa. par. of *sophistico* = to corrupt, to adulterate; Fr. *sophistiquer;* Sp. *sofisticar;* Ital. *sofisticare.*]

*1. To corrupt, to pervert, to wrest from the truth.

"If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. To adulterate; to make spurious by admixture.

"It is a crime of a high nature to mingle or *sophisticate* any wine here."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 38.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, ***sŏ-phĭst'-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Sophisticate, *v.*] Adulterated; not genuine.

"The only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. viii.

sŏ-phĭst-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Sophisticate, *v.*]

1. The act of adulterating or making not genuine by admixture; adulteration.

"[Drugs], whose preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial to them that practice it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 319.

2. Something adulterated or not genuine; a spurious imitation.

"The *sophistications* of or substitutes for butter sold in the metropolitan and urban markets."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

*3. The act of quibbling or arguing sophistically; sophistry.

*4. A fallacious argument intended to deceive; a quibble.

sŏ-phĭst'-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *sophistical(e); -or.*] One who sophisticates; one who adulterates or destroys the genuineness or purity of anything by foreign admixture.

"I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape* (1654), p. 107.

***sŏph'-ĭst-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sophist; -ress.*] A female sophist.

"You seem to be a *sophistress*, you answer so smartly."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 194.

sŏph'-ĭst-rў, *soph-ĭst-rie, *s.* [Fr. *sophisterie.*]

*1. Logical exercise; argument for exercise only.

"The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations."—*Felton.*

2. Sophistic influence; sophists collectively.

"Euripides was nursed in the lap of *sophistry*."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 137.

3. Fallacious reasoning, unsound argument, quibbling, fallacy.

"A person whose conscience can be set at rest by immoral *sophistry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***sŏph'-ĭst-rў,** *v.t.* [Sophistry, *s.*] To reason sophistically.

"It is well *sophistried* of you."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 34.

sŏph'-ō-mōre, *s.* [Gr. σοφός (*sophos*) = wise, and μωρός (*mōros*) = a fool.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; a student next above a freshman.

sŏph-ō-mŏr'-ĭc, sŏph-ō-mŏr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sophomor(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to a sophomore; characteristic of a sophomore; inflated in style. (*Amer.*)

"The American idea of architecture had passed from its untrained innocence to a *sophomoric* affectation of Greek forms."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1888, p. 222.

sŏ-phōr'-ą, *s.* [Arab. *sophera* = a papilionaceous tree.]

Bot. The typical genus of Sophoreæ (q.v.). Leaves unequally pinnate, inflorescence in racemes or panicles of yellow, white, or blue flowers; stamens ten, all distinct; legumes moniliform, without joints or wings. Ornamental shrubs or trees, from the hotter parts of Asia and America. Two, *Sophora japonica* (called also *Styphnolobium japonicum*), and *S. chinensis* are grown as garden plants. The former yields a beautiful yellow or orange dye from the pulp of the legumes. The roots and seeds of the latter have been regarded as specifics in bilious sickness.

sŏ-phōr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sophor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceæ. Filaments distinct; legume continuous; leaves pinnated, with one or several leaflets. (*Lindley.*)

Sō-phrŏs'-ў-nē, *s.* [Gr. = moderation, discretion.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 134].

sŏph'-tą, *s.* [Softa.]

***sŏp'-ĭte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sopitus*, pa. par. of *sopio* = to put to sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To lay asleep; to put to sleep or rest; to lull.

"Our natural powers are tied down, *sopited*, and fettered."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Conjectures.*

2. *Scots Law:* To set at rest; to quash.

***sō-pĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Sopite.] The act of putting to sleep or rest; sleep, slumber, dormancy.

"Dementation and *sopition* of reason."—*Browne.* (*Webster.*)

***sō'-por,** *s.* [Lat.] A deep sleep from which one can with difficulty be awakened.

"To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Iniquity* pt. ii. (Pref.)

***sō'-pōr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *soporatus*, pa. par. of *soporo* = to put to sleep; *sopor* = sleep.] To put to sleep.

"The soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but, as it were, *soporated* with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 795.

† **sō-pōr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *soporifer*, from *sopor* = sleep, and *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj.

suff. *-ous.*] Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific, somniferous

"It is more *soporiferous* than opium."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xxxi.

*** sō-pòr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *soporiferous*; *-ly.*] In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep.

*** sō-pŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *soporiferous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being soporiferous.

sō-pòr-ĭf'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *soporificus*, from *sopor* = sleep, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporiferous.

"The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls *soporific* on the listless ear.
Cowper: Progress of Error, 20.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine, drug, preparation, or plant that has the property or quality of producing sleep; a narcotic.

*** sō'-pòr-oŭs,** *** sō'-pòr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *soporus*, from *sopor* = sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

"In *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming.*

*** sō'-poŭr,** *s.* [Sopor.]

*** soppe,** *s.* [Sop, *s.*]

sŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sop*, v.; *-er.*] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

sŏp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *sop*; *-y.*] Sopped or soaked in liquor; saturated; very wet or sloppy.

sō'-pra, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *supra* = above.]

Music: A term used to denote the upper or higher part, as *Di sopra*, above; *Come sopra*, as above or before; *Nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part; *Contrappunto sopra il soggetto*, counterpoint over the subject.

*** sŏ-pra'-nĭst,** *s.* [Soprano.]

Music: A soprano or treble singer.

sŏ-pra'-nō (pl. **sŏ-pra'-nî, sŏ-pra'-nōs**), *s.* [Ital. = sovereign, supreme, treble, from Low Lat. *superanus* = sovereign (q.v.); Ger. *sopran.*]

Music:

1. The highest kind of female voice. The ordinary easy range is from c below the treble staff to G or A above it.

2. A singer having a soprano voice.

soprano-clef, *s.*

Music: The c clef upon the first line of the stave. [Clef.]

sŏr'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *sor(e)*; *-ance.*] Sore, soreness.

"Nay, this removing and replanting of them is the proper cure of many *sorances*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

sorb, *s.* [Fr. *sorbe*, from Lat. *sorbus.*]

Bot.: † (1) The Service-tree; (2) the Wild Service-tree. [Service-tree.]

sorb-apple, *s.* The fruit of the Sorb or Service-tree.

sorb-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *sorb(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $H_2(C_6H_7O)N$. An amide produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on sorbic ether at 120°. It forms white fusible needles, soluble in water and alcohol.

sorb ăn'-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *sorb(ic)*; *aniline*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_8(C_5H_5)NO$. Phenyl-sorbamide. Produced by the action of aniline on sorbic chloride, as an oil which solidifies in the crystalline form. (*Watts.*)

sor'-bāte, *s.* [Eng. *sorb(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of sorbic acid.

sor bĕ-fā'-cĭ-ent (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sorbeo* = to absorb, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing or producing absorption.

B. *As subst.*: A substance or preparation which causes or produces absorption.

*** sor'-bent,** *s.* [Lat. *sorbens*, pr. par. of *sorbeo* = to absorb.] A substance producing absorption; an absorbent (q.v.).

*** sor'-bĕt,** *s.* [Sherbet.]

Cook.: A lemon ice flavoured with spirit, usually rum, served at dinner.

sorb'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sorb(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in mountain ash.

sorbic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_7O{\cdot}HO$. A monobasic acid, found in mountain-ash berries, and produced from parasorbic acid by the action of caustic potash, and then boiling with hydrochloric acid. It is purified by recrystallization from water, and is obtained in long colourless needles, very difficultly soluble in cold, more readily in hot water and in alcohol, melts at 134·5°, and is inodorous.

sorbic chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_7OCl. Chloride of sorbyl. Produced by the action of phosphoric chloride on sorbic acid or its potassium salt. It is converted by water into sorbic and hydrochloric acids.

sorbic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_7(C_2H_5)O_2$. Ethylic sorbate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid boiling at 195·5°, and having an aromatic odour like benzoic ether.

*** sor'-bĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *sorbeo* = to absorb.] That may be drunk or sipped.

sorb'-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sorb(us)*; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar, discovered by Pelouse, isomeric with glucose, and obtained from the fermented juice of the mountain-ash berries. It does not exist ready formed in the berries, and its formation is not yet clearly understood.

sor-bĭ-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sorbic*, and *tartaric.*] Containing sorbic and tartaric acids.

sorbitartaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid produced by heating sorbite with tartaric acid to 100°. (*Watts.*)

sorb'-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sorb(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_6$. An unfermentable sugar present in the berries of the mountain-ash. It is isomeric with mannite and dulcite, and deposits in regular transparent crystals, for the most part rhombic octahedrons, from the expressed juice after standing for several months. It is nearly insoluble in cold alcohol, moderately soluble in boiling alcohol, the hydrated sugar melts at 102°, is inactive to polarized light, does not reduce copper salts, nor is it carbonised with sulphuric acid even with heat.

sorb-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sorbit(e)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from sorbite (q.v.).

sorbitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by heating sorbite for some time to 150–180°. It is insoluble in water, acids, and alcohol; but dissolves in aqueous ammonia or potash, from which hydrochloric acid throws it down in amorphous dark-red flakes. Its composition is doubtful.

*** sor-bĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sorbitio*, from *sorbeo* = to absorb.] The act of drinking or sipping.

sor-bŏn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *Sorbon(ne)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or belonging to a Sorbonist.

"The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 626.

Sor'-bŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *Sorboniste.*]

Eccles. Hist.: A professor or doctor of the Sorbonne, a theological college founded within the University of Paris by Robert de Sorbon in 1252, for sixteen students, four from each of the French, Norman, Picard, and English "nations" [Nation, *s.*, II.], burses being soon afterwards added for German and Flemish students. The majority of the Paris doctors were trained there, and the Sorbonne and the theological faculty became identified as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Cardinal Richelieu, in 1629, opened the present buildings in the Quartier Latin. The old University of Paris was destroyed at the Revolution, and, when it was reorganized by Napoleon in 1808, a faculty of theology, with seven chairs, was established at the Sorbonne, where lectures are also given and degrees conferred in the faculties of science and literature.

"He a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

sor'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the true service tree.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Pyrus (q.v.), having small fruits, with two to eight cells, each one-seeded, the endocarp brittle; flowers in compound corymbose cymes. (*Sir J. Hooker.*) British species three, *Pyrus torminalis*, *P. Aria*, and *P. Aucuparia.*

sorb'-ўl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sorb(us)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_6H_7O. The hypothetical radical of sorbic acid.

sor'-çĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *sorcier*, from Low Lat. *sortiarius* = a teller of fortunes by the casting of lots, from *sortio* = to cast lots, from Lat. *sors*, genit. *sortis* = a lot [Sort, *s.*]; Ital. *sortiere*; Sp. *sortero.*] A conjuror, a magician.

"This is my hammer,
Mjölner the mighty;
Giants and *sorcerers*
Cannot withstand it."
Longfellow: The Musician's Tale, i.

¶ Before the introduction of this word, witch was indiscriminately applied to both sexes; but when sorcerer had come into vogue, it was assigned to men, while witch was limited to women. (*Trench: English Past & Present.*)

sor'-çĕr-ĕss, *** sor-cer-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *sorcier* = a sorcerer; Eng. fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female sorcerer or magician; a witch.

"How unlikely is it that God should make use of this *sorceress* as a prophetess."—*Waterland: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 33.

*** sor'-çĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *sorcer(y)*; *-ing.*] The act or practice of using sorcery.

"His trade of *sorcering*."—*Hall: Contemplations; Balaam.*

*** sor'-çĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *sorcer(er)*; *-ous.*] Using sorcery or enchantment; pertaining or belonging to sorcery.

"This *sorcerous* worker to make hym pope."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

sor'-çĕr-ў, *** sor-cer-ie,** *** sor-ser-y,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sorcerie*, from *sorcier* = a sorcerer (q.v.).] Divination by the aid, or pretended aid of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits; magic, witchcraft, enchantment.

"This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ Up to nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, *sorcery*, or witchcraft (q.v.), was punishable with death.

*** sord,** *s.* [Sward.] Sward, turf.

"I' th' midst an altar as a landmark stood,
Rustic, of grassy *sord*." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 433.

sor-da-va'-līte, *s.* [After Sordavala, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *sordawalit.*]

Min.: A massive mineral forming thin layers on a basaltic rock, also found with pyrrhotite at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·53 to 2·58; lustre, like that of bitumen; streak, liver-brown; colour, grayish or bluish-black; opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: essentially a silicate of iron and magnesia.

*** sor'-dēs,** *s.* [Lat.] Foul matter, excretions, dregs; filthy refuse of any kind.

"While yet, poor men, their rags, *sords*, and beggary sufficiently confute their rare skill."—*Gauden: Hieraspistes*, p. 112 (1653).

sor'-dĕt, *s.* [Sordine.]

sor'-dĭd, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*, from Lat. *sordidus* = vile, mean, dirty, from *sordes* = dirt, filth.]

*** 1.** Filthy, dirty, foul, gross.

"The trout is banished by the *sordid* stream."
Thomson: Summer, 886.

2. Vile, mean, base.

"Cleave to the world, ye *sordid* worms."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxi.

3. Mean, avaricious, covetous, niggardly.

"Motives of avarice had prevailed upon the *sordid* mind of Judas."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

4. Characterized by meanness or avarice.

"His principles and his fortune alike raised him above all temptations of a *sordid* kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** sor-dĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sordid*; *-ity.*] Meanness, sordidness.

"Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, pt. iii., ch. xxv.

sor'-dĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sordid; -ly.*] In a sordid manner; meanly, basely, covetously.

sor'-dĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sordid; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sordid; filthiness, dirtiness, foulness.

"Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Meanness, baseness.

"Two or three vol. were offered to him [Pelham] by such indigent persons for six pence a piece, such is the *sordidness* of ignorance and poverty." — *Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. Niggardliness, base avarice.

"To see the venality in its full growth, and survey *sordidness* in its complete state of abomination it will be necessary to turn from low to high life."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism.*

sor'-dine, sor'-dĕt, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A mute. [MUTE, *s.*, II. 3.]

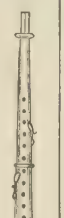
sor-dî'-nō (pl. **sor-dî'-nî**), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A small pocket fiddle, a pochette or kit, formerly used for the purpose of giving the pitch, &c., at music parties.

***sor'-dor,** *s.* [SORDES.] Dregs.

"The *sordor* of civilization, mixed
With all the savage which man's fall hath fixed."
Byron: The Island, ii. 4.

sor'-dûn, sor-dō'-nō (pl. **sor-dō'-nî**), *s.* [Ital.]


SORDUN.

Music:

1. An old form of wood wind instrument, having a double reed, with twelve ventages and two keys.

2. A sort of mute for a trumpet.

3. An organ reed stop of sixteen-feet pitch.

sōre, * sor, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *sár* = painful; *sáre* = sorely; *sár* = a sore; cogn. with Dut. *zeer* = sore, sorely; Icel. *sárr* = sore, *sár* = a sore; Sw. *sår*; O. H. Ger. *sér* = wounded, painful; *sér* = a sore, *séro* = sorely; Ger. *sehr* = sorely, extremely; *versehren* = to wound, lit. to make sore; all from Teut. base *sáira* = sore.] [SORRY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Painful; being the seat of pain; tender and painful to the touch; inflamed, as a boil, ulcer, or abscess.

"His wounds will not be *sore*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,568.

2. Tender or pained in the mind; pained, grieved, or vexed; feeling aggrieved, galled, hurt.

"This unfortunate affair, though it terminated without an open quarrel, left much *sore* feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Violent, sharp, severe, painful, bitter, grievous, heavy.

"Punished with *sore* distraction."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

* 4. Violent, fierce, sharp, severe: as, a *sore* fight.

* 5. Criminal, evil, wrong.

"To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

B. *As adverb:*

1. With painful violence, severely, grievously, intensely.

"So *sore*
The griding sword, with discontinuous wound
Passed through him." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 328.

2. Greatly, exceedingly, violently, grievously.

"In our hearts we believe, yet our thoughts at times are *sore* troubled."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, vii.

3. Sorely, sadly.

"And *sore* against his will."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

C. *As subst.:* A place in or on an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful spot on the body, as a boil, an ulcer, &c.

"Gainst venomed *sores* the only sovereign plaster."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 916.

sore head, *s.* One who finds fault with the organization or party to which he belongs. (*U. S.*)

sore-throat, *s.*

Pathol.: Any pain in or affection of the throat.

¶ *Clergyman's sore-throat* (*Dysphonia clericorum*) is frequently a nervous complaint, consisting at first only of irritability of the investing membrane of the fauces. This is succeeded by congestion, inflammation, or relaxation of the mucous membrane, enlargement of the tonsils, elongation of the uvula, with irritation, inflammation, ulceration of the mucous follicles, and loss of voice, especially towards the evening. It affects clergymen, barristers, actors, singers, and others, who have to use their voice much in public. In its early stage tonic remedies are required; in a later stage, medicine, rest, and at times change of air and scene.

*** sōre** (1), *v.t.* [SORE, *a.*] To make sore, to wound.

"The wyde wound
Was closed up, as it had not been *sored*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii 38.

*** sōre** (2), *v.i.* [SOAR.]

sōre, * soare, *s.* [O. Fr. *sor*; Fr. *saur* = sorrel, reddish. So named from the colour.] [SORREL, *a.*]

1. A hawk of the first year.

2. A buck of the fourth year. [SOREL.]

sore-falcon, * soare-falcon, *s.* A falcon of the first year.

*** sōr-ĕç'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [SORICIDÆ.]

sōr-ĕ'-dĭ-a, *s. pl.* [SOREDIUM.]

sōr-ĕ-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *soredi(a)*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing soredia.

sōr-ē'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **sōr-ē'-dĭ-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sorus* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Heaps of powdery bodies lying upon any part of the thallus in lichens. The bodies of which they consist have been called by Link Conidia, and by others Propagula.

*** sōre'-hŏn, * sorn,** *s.* [Irish.] A tax formerly imposed upon tenants in Ireland for the maintenance of their lord or his men. Its exaction was entirely dependent on the will of the lord. [SORN, *v.*]

"They exact upon them all kinds of services: yea, and the very wild exactions, coigne, livery, and *sorehon*: by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

sŏr'-el, * sŏr'-ell, *s. & a.* [A dimin. of *sore*, s. = a buck.] [SORE, *s.*, 2.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A buck of the third year, the series being a fawn, a pricket, a sorel, a sore.

2. The colour sorrel (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* The same as SORREL, *a.* (q.v.).

sōre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sore*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sore manner; grievously, severely, violently, painfully, exceedingly, intensely.

"Each bowed him, weeping full *sorely*."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

sōre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sore*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sore, painful, or tender; painfulness, tenderness.

"My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness* that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed."—*Temple.*

2. Tenderness of mind; susceptibility of mental pain; a state of feeling hurt, pained, or aggrieved.

"He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work."—*Decay of Piety.*

sōr'-ĕx, *s.* [Lat.; cf. Gr. *ὕραξ* (*hurax*) = a mouse, a shrew-mouse.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Shrew; a genus of Soricidæ (q.v.), with numerous species widely distributed. They closely resemble the mouse, but in reality differ widely from it. They are very widely distributed, over North America and the Eastern Hemisphere. [SHREW, *s.*, II.] Several fossil species are known from the Miocene of the south of France.

sor'-gho, sor'-gō, *s.* [SORGHUM.] A popular name for any plant of the genus Sorghum (q.v.).

sorgho-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: Sugar obtained from *Sorghum saccharatum*. The unripe canes were found to contain a mixture of cane-sugar and fruit-sugar; but in the ripe plant Gössmann found only cane-sugar, and that to the amount of 9 to 9·5 per cent.

sor'-ghŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *sorgo*; Ital. *surgo*; Low Lat. *surgum, surcum, suricum* = great millet.]

Bot.: A genus of Andropogoneæ, sometimes made a synonym of Trachypogon. Inflorescence in panicles, flowers monœcious, glumes two-flowered, one neuter, the other hermaphrodite, the palea of the latter bearded, that of the former beardless. *Sorghum vulgare* (*Holcus Sorghum*, Linnæus) is the Indian or Great Millet, or Guinea Corn. [MILLET, ¶.] It is an annual cane-like cereal, bearing a dense head of spikelets, with small corn-like seeds. In India it forms with rice and wheat the chief staple of the country, but is considered heating. Bread, porridge, &c., are made from it; its seeds when crushed constitute an auxiliary food for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry. It contains 2½ per cent. of flesh-forming and 11 per cent. of heat-producing matter. The dry stalks and leaves are chopped up for fodder. [CHOLUM, JOWAREE.] It is cultivated also in Egypt and many other parts of Africa. [DOURA.] *S. bicolor* is also cultivated in India as a cereal; *S. saccharatum*, the Broom Corn or Chinese Sugar-cane, has been introduced into India for its saccharine juice; the grass is used for fodder, as are the young leaves of *S. halepense*. *S. saccharatum*, is successfully cultivated in the United States as a source of sugar, but more particularly of molasses, or syrup.

sor'-gō, *s.* [SORGHO.]

sōr'-ī, *s. pl.* [SORUS.]

sōr-ĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sorex*, genit. *sorici(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Shrews; a compact family of Insectivora, embracing more than half the species of the order, from the temperate and tropical parts of both hemispheres, except South America and Australia. They have been divided by A. Milne-Edwards into two sections:—

A. Terrestrial: feet without a border of stiff hairs.
(*a*) Teeth white: Anousorex, Diplomesodon, Crocidura.
(*b*) Teeth more or less brown or red: Blarina, Sorex.
B. Amphibious; feet with a border of stiff hairs.
(*a*) Feet not webbed: Neosorex, Crossopus.
(*b*) Feet webbed: Nectogale.

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears first in the Miocene. [PLESIOSOREX.]

sōr-ĭç'-ĭ-dĕns, *s.* [Lat. *sorex*, genit. *sorici(s)* = a shrew-mouse, and *dens* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sparidæ, of Eocene age.

sōr'-ĭ-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *soricinus*, from *sorex* (q.v.).] Mouse-like; resembling a mouse.

soricine-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Glossophaga soricina, a small bat, inhabiting the warmer parts of South America, feeding chiefly on insects. It is rather more than two inches long, including the tail, which is enclosed within the interfemoral membrane. Fur rusty grayish-brown, paler below.

sōr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sori* (q.v.); Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing sori.

sōr-ĭn-deī'-a, *s.* [Name not explained.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ, from Tropical Africa and Madagascar. *Sorindeia madagascariensis*, cultivated in India and the Mauritius, has drupaceous eatable fruit on the stem as well as on the branches.

sōr-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σωρείτης* (*sōreitēs*) = heaped up; hence, a heap of syllogisms, from *σωρός* (*sōros*) = a heap.]

Logic: A series of elliptic syllogisms, *i.e.*, syllogisms in which the conclusion of all but the last is omitted; a series of syllogisms stated in a series of propositions so linked together that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, till a conclusion is formed by bringing together the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last. A sorites has as many middle terms as there are intermediate propositions between the first and the last; and, consequently, it may be drawn out into as many separate and independent syllogisms. There are two forms, the Aristotelian and the Goclenian.

"In the Goclenian *Sorites* extension is made more prominent, by starting with the premise which has the two widest terms; in the common form intension predominates, as the narrower terms precede. The former descends in extension from the predicate of the conclusion; the latter ascends in intension, from the subject. The Goclenian form suits deduction

best; the common, or Aristotelian form, induction. The Goclenian descends from law to fact; the common ascends from fact to law.

GOCLENIAN SORITES.

Sentient beings seek happiness,
All finite beings are sentient,
All men are finite beings,
Caius is a man;
Therefore he seeks happiness.

ARISTOTELIAN SORITES.

Caius is a man,
All men are finite beings,
All finite beings are sentient,
All sentient beings seek happiness;
Therefore Caius seeks happiness.
Thomson: Outlines of Laws of Thought, § 108.

sŏr-ĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *sorit(es); -ical.*] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

sorn, *s.* [SOREHON.]

sorn, *v.i.* [SORN, *s.*] (See extract.)

"Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among his tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands 'gillwhitits,' and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, to be a sorner."—*Macbean.*

sorn'-ar, sorn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sorn; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sturdy beggar; an obtrusive guest; a vagabond, a vagrant.

2. *Scots Law:* One who takes meat or drink from others by force or menaces, without paying for it. The offence was at one time punishable with death.

* **sŏ rŏr'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

* **sŏ-rŏr'-ĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister.] In a sisterly manner; like a sister.

"Taking her *sororially* by the hand."—*Th. Hook: Sutherlands.*

* **sŏ-rŏr'-ĭ-cīde,** *s.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a sister.

2. A murderer of a sister.

* **sŏr'-ŏ-rīze,** *v.i.* [Formed from Lat. *soror* on analogy of *fraternize* (q.v.).] To associate or consort together as sisters; to be in communion or sympathy, as sisters.

"The beautiful girls . . . are *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 3.

sŏr-ō'-sĭs, sŏr-ō'-sŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σωρός (*sōros*) = a heap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A women's club or society. (*U. S. Local.*) [SORORIZE.]

2. *Bot.:* A kind of collective fruit, consisting of a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovaria and the floral envelopes. Examples: Ananassa, Morus, Artocarpus.

sŏr'-rage (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Fr. *sur* = above.] The blades of green wheat or barley.

* **sŏr'-rançe,** *s.* [SORANCE.] Any disease or sore in horses.

sŏr'-rel, * **sŏr'-ell,** * **sŏr'-rell,** *a.* & *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *sor* (Fr. *saur*) = of a sorrel colour; *saure* = a sorrel horse or colour, from Low. Ger. *soor* = sear, dried, withered; Dut. *zoor* = sear, withered. Cf. Ital. *sauro, soro* = a sorrel horse.] [SOREL, *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a reddish or yellowish-brown colour.

"An hundred fiftie mares,
All *sorrell.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A reddish or yellowish-brown colour.

"His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. A buck of the third year.

sŏr'-rel, * **sor-ell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sorel* (Fr. *surelle*), from Fr. *sur*; M. H. Ger. *sur* = sour.]

1. *Rumex Acetosa*, a dicœcious plant, having the lower leaves sagittate, the upper ones sessile, the outer fruiting sepals reflexed, the inner enlarged, orbicular, quite entire, scarious, tubercled at the base. It contains a large quantity of binoxalate of potash. The leaves are used as a salad and a potherb, and in decoction as a febrifuge. Sheep's Sorrel (*R. acetosella*) is a plant of much smaller size, and different shaped leaves. Both have a pleasantly acid taste.

2. *Oxalis Acetosella.* [WOOD-SORREL.]

sorrel-tree, *s.* [EUBOTRYS.]

sorrel-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The English name for *Oxalis magellanica.* (*New Zealand.*)

sŏr'-rĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sorry; -ly.*] In a sorry, miserable, or wretched manner; wretchedly, miserably.

"This fort was but *sorrily* governed when I was there."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1600).

sŏr'-rĭ-nĕss, * **sor-ĭ-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sorry; -ness.*]

* 1. Sorrow.

2. The quality or state of being sorry; wretchedness, meanness, poorness.

sŏr'-rōw, * **sorghe,** * **sor-ow,** * **sor-owe,** * **sorwe,** *s.* [A.S. *sorg, sorh* (genit., dat., & accus. *sorge*); cogn. with Dut. *zorg* = care, anxiety; Icel. *sorg* = care; Dan. & Sw. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Ger. *sorge.*] The feeling of uneasiness or pain of mind arising from a loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or experienced evil; regret, sadness, mourning.

"*Sorrows* are well allow'd, and sweeten nature."
Massinger: A Very Woman iii. 4.

sŏr'-rōw, * **sor-ow,** *v.i.* [Goth. *saurgan* = to grieve.] [SORROW, *s.*] To be affected with sorrow, grief, or sadness; to feel sorry; to be sorry; to feel mental pain from evil experienced, done, or feared; to grieve; to be sad; to mourn; to lament.

"*Sorowing* moste of all for the wordes whiche he spake, that they shoulde se his face no more."—*Acts* xx. (1551.)

* **sŏr'-rōwed,** *a.* [Eng. *sorrow; -ed.*] Accompanied with sorrow; full of sorrow; sorrowful, sad.

"And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* render."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

sŏr'-rōw-fûl, * **sorgh-ful,** * **sor-ow-ful,** * **sorweful,** *a.* [A.S. *sorgful.*]

1. Full of sorrow; feeling or exhibiting sorrow; sad, dejected, depressed.

"While *sorrowful*, but undismay'd,
The Douglas thus his counsel said."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 29.

* 2. Producing or causing sorrow; sad, mournful, pitiable: as, a *sorrowful* accident.

* 3. Expressive of grief; accompanied with grief.

"The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat."—*Job* vi. 7.

sŏr'-rōw-fûl-lў, * **sorwefully,** * **sor-ou-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sorrowful; -ly.*] In a sorrowful manner, so as to produce grief; with sorrow.

"Meekly and *sorrowfully* confessing them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., dis. 6.

sŏr'-rōw-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sorrowful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sorrowful; grief, sadness, sorrow, dejection.

* **sŏr'-rōw-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sorrow*, s.; *-less.*] Without sorrow; free from sorrow.

sŏr'-rў, * **soar-ye,** * **sor-i,** * **sor-y,** * **sar-y,** * **soor-y,** *a.* [Properly *sory* with one *r*, from A.S. *sárig* = sad, sorry, from *sár* = sore (q.v.).]

* 1. Melancholy, dismal, mournful, sad.

"The place of death and *sorry* execution."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

2. Feeling grief for the loss of some good; grieving or pained for some evil experienced, done, or feared; feeling sorrow or regret. (It is not usually so strong a term as *sorrowful.*)

"And thei ful *sory* bigunnen ech bi him self to seye, Lord wher I am?"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

3. Poor, mean, pitiful, worthless, despicable.

"A *sorry* breakfast for my lord protector."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

* **sŏr'-rў,** * **sŏr'-ў,** *v.i.* [SORRY, *a.*] To grieve.

"If he complayne they *sory* with hym."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 42.

sort, * **sorte,** *s.* [Fr. *sorte* = sort, manner, fashion, quality, calling; *sort* = a lot, fate, luck, &c., from Lat. *sortem*, accus. of *sors* = lot, chance, condition, state; Ital. *sorta* = sort, kind; *sorte* = fate, destiny.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Lot, chance, fate, destiny.

"Were it by aventure, or *sort*, or cas."
Chaucer: C. T., 846.

2. A kind or species.

"The average quantity of all *sorts* of grain imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

3. A number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order.

"The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. A number or collection of things which are of the same kind or suited to each other, or which are used together; a set, a suit.

5. Manner; form of being or acting.

"Flowers in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

6. Degree of any quality.

"I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind."—*Romans* xv. 15.

* 7. Condition above the vulgar; rank.

"I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

* 8. A company or knot of people; a lot, a gang.

"I was requested to supper last night by a *sort* of gallants."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 4.

II. *Print.:* Any letter, figure, point, space, or quadrat belonging to the compositor's case.

¶ 1. *Out of sorts:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* Out of order; not in one's usual health; not very well.

(2) *Print.:* Out of type of a particular letter.

2. *To run upon sorts:*

Print.: Work which requires an unusual number of certain kinds; as an index, which requires a disproportionate number of capitals.

sort (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [SORT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To distribute by lot; to allot to.

"What cruel fate has *sorted* us this chance?"
Sackville & Norton: Ferrex & Porrex, iv. 2.

2. To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and arrange them into distinct and proper classes or divisions; to assort, to arrange.

"To *sort* our nobles from our common men."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

* 3. To dispose, to arrange; to reduce to order.

"God *sort* all!" *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

* 4. To choose with respect to fitness; to select from a number.

"To *sort* some gentlemen well skilled in music."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

* 5. To pick out; to fix on.

"I'll *sort* some other time to visit you."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* 6. To find out; to contrive.

"I'll *sort* occasion
To part the queen's proud kindred from the king."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 7. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

"For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

* 8. To adapt, to fit; to make conformable; to accommodate.

"*Sorts* a sad look to her lady's sorrow."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,221

* 9. To assign, to appropriate.

10. To correct by stripes; to punish, to chastise. (*Scotch.*)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be joined with others of the same sort.

"Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together."—*Woodward.*

2. To consort, to associate.

"What friends we *sort* with or what books we read."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 114.

3. To suit, to fit, to agree, to accord.

"It *sorts* well with your fierceness."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

4. To be fit or suitable.

"When then it *sorts*, brave warriors, let's away."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

5. To agree; to come to an agreement.

* **sort** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *sortir* = to issue.]

1. To terminate, to issue, to result.

"Which many times *sorteth* to inconveniences."—*Bacon: Essays; Friendship.*

2. To fall out, to happen.

"If it *sort* not well, you may conceal her."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

3. To have success, to succeed; to terminate in the effect desired.

"The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country."—*Abbot: Descr. of World.*

* **sort'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sort* (1), v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable, befitting.

"Not *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 6.

***sort'-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sortab(le); -ly.*] Suitably, fittingly.

***sort'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sort*, s. ; *-al.*] Pertaining to or designating a particular sort.

"That idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from genus, name stands for."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

***sort'-ance**, *s.* [Sort (1), *v.*] Suitableness, agreement.

"As might hold *sortance* with his quality."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

***sor-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *sort* (1), v. ; *-ation.*] The act or process of sorting.

"The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected."—*Eng. Illust. Magazine*, Feb., 1884, p. 294.

sort'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sort* (1), v. ; *-er.*] One who sorts or arranges things : as, a letter-*sorter*.

sor'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *sors* = a lot.] [Sort, *s.*] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage in an author's writing, frequently practised in ancient times and the mediæval ages. One method followed was to take up a book, open it at random, and the passage touched with the finger was supposed to indicate the fortune of the experimenter. Another method was to write several passages from a favourite author on separate slips of paper, place these in an urn, and draw out one, and from its contents infer good or evil fortune. Such methods of divination were known as *Sortes Virgilianæ* or *Sortes Homericæ*, according to the author chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose, and the process was known as *Sortes Biblicæ*.

sor'-tie, *s.* [Fr., fem. of *sorti*, pa. par. of *sortir* = to, issue, to sally out ; Sp. *surtida*, from *surtir* ; Ital. *sortita*, from *sortire.*]

Mil.: A sally of troops ; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers ; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

***sor'-ti-lĕ'ġe**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sortilegium*, from *sors*, genit. *sortis* = a lot, and *lego* = to choose, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots ; divination by drawing lots.

"I have good hope that as the gods in favour have directed this *sortilege*, so they will be present and propitious unto me."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,183.

***sor-tĭ-lē'-ġĭoŭs**, *a.* [Sortilege.] Of or pertaining to sortilege.

"Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in *sortilegious* charms."—*Daubrez.*

***sor-tĭl'-ĕġ-ў**, *s.* [Lat. *sortilegium.*] Sortilege ; divination by drawing lots.

"In *sortilegies*, and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and preordered course of effect."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 18.

***sor-tĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sortitio*, from *sortitus*, pa. par. of *sortior* = to obtain by lot ; *sors*, genit. *sortis* = a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot.

"The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat : those poor spoils cannot so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

***sort'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *sort* (1), v. ; *-ment.*]

1. The act of sorting ; distribution into classes or kinds ; assortment.

2. A parcel sorted ; an assortment.

***sort'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *sort*, s. ; *-y.*] Of one sort ; alike.

"Not quite *sorty* as to hair."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

sŏr'-ŭs (pl. **sŏr'-i**), *s.* [Gr. σωρός (*sōros*) = a heap.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. The patches of fructification on the fronds of ferns. They constitute small heaps of minute capsules in most ferns on the backs of the fronds.

2. The groups of spores in the Florideous Algæ.

***sorwe**, *s.* [Sorrow, *s.*]

***sorweful**, *a.* [Sorrowful.]

***sŏr'-ў**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σῶρυ (*sōru*).] The ancient name for sulphate of iron.

***sor-y**, *a.* [Sorry.]

sos-pī'-rō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A crotchet rest ; in old music, a minim rest.

sŏss (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Prob. of imitative origin.] (*Prov.*)

A. *Intrans.:* To fall at once into a chair or seat ; to sit lazily.

"From wholesome exercise and air
To *sossing* in an easy chair."
Swift: Stella at Woodpark.

B. *Trans.:* To throw carelessly ; to toss.

sŏss (2), *v.i.* [Gael. *sos* = a coarse mess or mixture.] To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. (*Prov.*)

sŏss (1), *s.* [Soss (1), *v.*] (*Prov.*)

1. A lazy fellow.

2. A heavy fall.

***soss-belly**, ***sos-belly**, *a.* Heavy, fat.

"Thou *sos-bely* swil-bol."—*Bale: Dict. of Bonner's Articles* (29.)

sŏss (2), *s.* [Soss (2), *v.*] A heterogeneous mixture, a mess ; a dirty puddle. (*Prov.*)

sŏs-tê-nû'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the note or notes of the movement or passage over which it is placed are to be held out their full length in an equal and steady manner.

sŏt, ***sote**, ***sotte**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *sot*, fem. *sotte* ; cf. O. Dut. *zot* = a fool, a sot ; Sp. & Port. *zote* = a blockhead.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Foolish.

"He understont that heo is *sot*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

B. *As substantive:*

***1.** A fool, without its being implied that his want of sense arose from over-indulgence in liquor ; a stupid person, a blockhead, a dolt.

"In Egypt oft has seen the *sot* bow down
And reverence some deified baboon."
Oldham: Eighth Satire of Boileau.

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking ; an habitual drunkard, a tippler.

"Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 432.

***sŏt**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sot, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stupefy, to besot, to infatuate.

"Basilius shall know how thou hast *sotted* his mind with falsehood."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To tipple to stupidity.

***sō-tą-dē'-ąn**, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or resembling the lascivious verses of Sotades, a Greek poet of the third century B.C.

***sō-tăd'-ĭc**, *a.* & *s.* [Sotadean.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Sotadean (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A Sotadean poem or verse.

***sote**, *a.* [Sweet.]

***sote**, *s.* [Sot, *s.*]

***soted**, *a.* [Sotted.]

***sot-el**, *a.* [Subtle.]

***sō-tĕr-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў**, *s.* [Gr. σωτηρία (*sōtēria*) = safety, health, from σωτήρ (*sōtēr*) = a saviour, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

2. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

"Righteousness and sin, *soteriology* and hamartiology are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system."—*Farrar: St. Paul* (pop. ed.), ch. xxvii., § 3.

***soth**, ***soth-fast**, ***soth-ly**, &c. [Sooth, Soothfast, &c.]

***soth-ern**, *a.* [Southern.]

sŏth'-ĭ-ăc, **sŏth'-ĭc**, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Sothis, the Dog-star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence.

sothic-period, *s.*

Chron.: A period of 1,460 Julian years.

sothic-year, *s.*

Chron.: The Egyptian year of 365 days.

***soth-saw**, *s.* [Soothsaw.]

***sot-ie**, *s.* [Sot, *a.*] Foolishness, folly, infatuation.

"To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* effeminate,
And leue that a man shall dooe."
Gower: C. A., vii.

sŏt'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Russ.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

***sŏt'-tēr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *sot* ; *-ery.*] Folly.

"*Sotteries* and insolencies of some bishops."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 12.

sŏt'-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sot*, a. ; *-ish.*]

***1.** Foolish, infatuated, besotted, senseless, stupid. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 472.)

2. Characterized by foolishness or stupidity ; stupid, senseless.

"Scandalous frauds and *sottish* superstitions."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 27.

3. Dull and stupid with intemperance ; given to excessive tippling ; drunken ; pertaining to or arising from drunkenness.

sŏt'-tĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sottish ; -ly.*] In a sottish manner ; like a sot ; foolishly, stupidly, senselessly.

"In their mournful solemnities, they *sottishly* attributed to the gods the passions belonging to the fruits of the earth."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 508.

***sŏt'-tĭsh-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *sottish ; -ment.*] Sottishness, infatuation.

"This is imbecillity and *sottishment*."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch. xxxvi. (1670.)

sŏt'-tĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sottish ; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sottish ; folly, stupidity, dulness, infatuation.

"*Sottishness* and dotage is the extinguishing of reason in phlegm or cold."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiv.

2. Stupidity from intemperance or drunkenness ; drunken stupidity or habits generally.

"No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour."—*South.*

sŏt'-tō, *a.* [Ital., from Lat. *subter* = under, below, beneath.]

Music: A term signifying below or inferior : as, *sotto il soggetto* = below the subject ; *sotto voce* = in an undertone.

sôu, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *sol*, *sou*, from Lat. *solidus* = (a.) solid, (s.) a coin, still preserved in the symbols *l. s. d.* = libræ, *solidi*, denarii.] [Solid.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre or shilling. The name is still popularly given to the five-centime piece, twenty of which make a franc, but all regular money accounts in France are made out in francs and centimes.

sôu-a'-rĭ, *s.* [Saouari.]

sôu'-bąh, *s.* [Subah.]

sôu'-bąh-dar, *s.* [Subadar.]

sôu-bîṣe', *s.* [See def.]

Cook.: A superior onion sauce, said to be named by the inventor after the Prince of Soubise.

sôu-brĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A waiting-maid ; specif. in theatricals, a female in a comedy, especially a servant-maid, who acts the part of an intrigante ; a meddlesome, mischievous young woman.

***sôuçe**, *s.* & *v.* [Souse.]

sôu'-çhêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Bot.:* The roots of *Cyperus esculentus.*

2. *Cook.:* A dish of Dutch origin in which fish is served in the water or stock in which it is boiled.

sôu-çhŏng', *s.* [Chinese = little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

***soud**, *a.* & *s.* [South.]

***sou-dan**, *s.* [Sultan.]

***soud-an-ess**, ***soud-an-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *soudan ; -ess.*] [Sultaness.]

***souded**, *a.* [O. Fr. *souder* = to solder (q.v.).] Consolidated, united, confirmed. (*Chaucer.*)

sôuf'-flê, *s.* [Fr., from *souffler* = to puff ; *souffle* = a puff, a breath.]

Cook.: A light kind of pudding made of cheese or any kind of farinaceous substance, and flavoured with fruits, liqueurs, or essences. A variety of the soufflé is the cheese fondu.

soŭgh (**gh** as **f**) (1), *s.* [Wel. *soch* = a sink or drain.] A drain, a sewer ; an adit of a mine. (*Prov.*)

"To make any addits or *soughs* to drain them."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

sough (as **sŭf** or **sŭgh**, the *gh* guttural) (2), * **swough**, * **swogh**, *s.* [Icel. *sugr* = a rushing sound; cf. A.S. *swógan* = to sound, to resound; *swég* = a sound.]

1. A murmuring, sighing sound; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a deep sigh.

"From the loch would come the *sough* of a porpoise, or the wild cry of a loon."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft, a breath.

3. A current rumour; a report.

"There's a *sough* in the country about that six hundred pounds."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

4. A canting or whining way of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To keep a calm sough:* To keep silence; to be silent. (*Scotch.*)

sough (as **sŭf** or **sŭgh**, the *gh* guttural), *v.i.* & *t.* [SOUGH (2), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound, as the wind.

"Its last despairing wails, shrieking and *soughing* through the lofty fir tops."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

2. To breath, as in sleep. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone.

sought (ough as â), *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [SEEK.]

sôu'-jeē, *s.* [SOOJEE.]

sôu' kar, † **sôu'-car,** *s.* [Hind. *sahukar.*] A native Indian banker or money-lender. Sometimes called a Marwadi or Marwari, as many native bankers come from the province of Marwar, Rajpootana.

* **souke,** *v.i.* or *t.* [SUCK, *v.*]

sǫuk'-ĭeş, sǫuks, *s.* [SOOKIES.]

sōul (1), * **saul,** * **saule,** * **soule,** * **sowl,** * **sowle,** *s.* [A.S. *sáwel, sáwol, sáwul, sawl, sáwle;* cogn. with Dut. *ziel;* Icel. *sála, sál;* Dan. *siæl;* Sw. *själ;* Goth. *saiwala;* Ger. *seele.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The immaterial part of a beast, when considered as governed by and subject to human affections; the seat of life in an animal.

"*Souls* of animals infuse themselves into the trunks of men."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments and feelings, as distinct from intellect.

"Whom my very *soul* abhors."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 3.

4. The intellectual principle; the understanding.

"For eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense."
Milton: P. L., ii. 556.

5. The vital principle; the animating or essential part; the essence or quintessence; the chief part. [II. 1.]

"He's the very *soul* of bounty."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

6. Hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or the like; the leader, the heart.

"Unnamed by Hollinshed or Hall,
He was the living *soul* of all."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 38.

7. Spirit, courage, grandeur, or any noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

"One decree
Spake laws to them, and said that by the *soul*
Only the nations shall be great and free."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, Sept., 1802.

* 8. Internal, innate or inherent power or principle.

"There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

9. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit.

10. A human being, a person: as, Not a *soul* knew of his coming.

11. A familiar compellation of a person, usually expressing some quality of the mind.

"Now mistress Gilpin, careful *soul!*
Had two stone bottles found."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Philos.:* The Scholastics, following Aristotle, by soul meant the primary principle of life, and held that a plant was endowed with a vegetable soul, that brutes and man had in addition a sensitive soul, while man alone had a rational and immaterial soul. They based their proof of the immateriality of the distinctively human soul on the power of the mind to form abstract ideas.

2. *Script. & Theol.:* The word soul is used chiefly for "that spiritual, reasonable, and immortal substance in man which is the origin of our thoughts, of our desires, of our reasonings, which distinguishes us from the brute creation, and which bears some resemblance to its Divine Master." (*Cruden.*) All Christians admit the responsibility of the soul to God for the deeds done in the body; and the orthodox view—that of the Anglican, Roman, and Greek Churches, and of the great dissenting bodies—is that at the final judgment the lot of every soul will be irrevocably fixed, and that it will either eternally enjoy the Beatific Vision in heaven or share the endless torments prepared for the devil and his angels. Two other views—both of which have found supporters in the Church from early ages—are coming increasingly to the front: (1) That of the Restorationists, of whom there are two schools: (*a*) the Dogmatic, who assert, and (*b*) those, represented by Archdeacon Farrar, who express a hope, that all men will be finally saved [RESTORATIONIST, UNIVERSALIST]; and (2) the Annihilationists or Destructionists, who hold that while the righteous will be for ever in a state of bliss, the wicked, after receiving the punishment of their sins, will be blotted out of existence. Origen, with Plato, held the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls, which was condemned by a synod at Constantinople in 543. [TRANSMIGRATION.] Two distinct views have at different times found supporters in the Christian Church: (1) That the soul is produced by natural generation [TRADUCIANISM]; (2) that each soul is separately created by God. [CREATIONISM.]

¶ *Soul* is largely used in composition, forming compounds, the meanings of which are in general self-explanatory: as, *soul*-betraying, *soul*-calming, *soul*-cheering, *soul*-deadening, *soul*-destroying, *soul*-entrancing, *soul*-refreshing, *soul*-stirring, *soul*-vexed, &c.

¶ *Cure of souls:*

Church of Eng.: An ecclesiastical benefice in which parochial duties and the administration of the sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

* **soul-bell,** *s.* The passing-bell (q.v.).

"We call them *soul-bells*, for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul."—*Bp. Hall.*

* **soul-curer,** *s.* A physician of souls; a parson. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.)

* **soul-fearing,** *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. (*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.)

* **soul-foot,** *s.* The same as SOUL-SCOT (q.v.).

* **soul scot,** * **soul-shot,** *s.*

Old Eccles. Law: A kind of heriot or funeral duty paid to the church; a mortuary (q.v.).

"In Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia sepulchratis et symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soul-shot*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **soul-sick,** *a.* Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.

sōul (2), **sôol,** * **sowle,** * **soole,** * **sowel,** *s.* [A.S. *sufol, sufel, sufl* = broth, pottage, anything eaten as a relish with bread; Icel. *sufl;* Dan. *suul;* Sw. *sofvel.*] Anything eaten as a relish with bread, as butter, cheese, milk, &c.

"I ne have neyther bred ne *sowel*." *Havelok*, 1,141.

* **sōul** (1), *v.t.* [SOUL (1), *s.*] To imbue or endow with a soul or mind.

"The gost, that from the fader gan procede,
Hath *souled* hem withouten any drede."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,799.

* **sôul, sōul** (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *soul* (2), s., or from Fr. *souler* = to satiate.] To afford suitable sustenance; to give a relish.

"Bread and weldings *souling* well."
Warner. (*Webster.*)

sôu-lā'-mĕ-a, *s.* [From *soulamion*, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ (*Lindley*) of the Simarubaceæ (*Treas. of Bot.*). Sepals three, stamens six; fruit heart-shaped, two-celled, two-seeded. Only known species, *Soulamea amara*, a tree with obovate leaves and small axillary spikes of small green flowers, growing in the Moluccas and the Feejee Islands. All parts of the tree, especially the roots and fruit, are intensely bitter, and are used in fever, cholera, and pleurisy.

* **soul-dier,** *s.* [SOLDIER.]

sōuled, *a.* [Eng. *soul* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Furnished or endowed with a soul, mind, or spirit; instinct with soul or feeling. (Chiefly in composition, as high-*souled*, noble-*souled*, &c.)

"Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though larvely *souled*,
Should give the prizes they had gained before?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

sōul'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *soul* (1), *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of a soul; without life; dead.

"A conqueror of lifeless and *soulless* things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 823.

2. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; senseless, unfeeling.

"A *soulless* toy for tyrant's lust." *Byron: Giaour.*

3. Dull, spiritless.

"Students find its literature, and above all its poetry, *soulless* and uninspired."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1887.

* **soun,** *s.* [SOUND, *s.*]

sôund, * **sond,** * **sounde,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *sund*, cogn. with Dut. *gezond;* Sw. & Dan. *sund;* Ger. *gesund.* Perhaps connected with Lat. *sanus* = whole, sound, sane (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Whole, unimpaired, unhurt, unmutilated; not lacerated, hurt, or damaged.

"Thou . . . bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound?*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. Free from imperfection, defect, or decay; not defective; whole, undecayed.

"Look that my staves be *sound*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

3. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties in a perfect state; hearty, robust, strong.

"To take the indisposed and sickly fit
For the *sound* man." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. Founded on truth; strong, valid, firm, solid.

"Thy counsel's *sound*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

5. Founded on right or law; valid, legal; not defective; indisputable; that cannot be overthrown or disputed: as, a *sound* title.

6. Right, correct, orthodox; free from error.

"Hold fast the form of *sound* words, which thou hast heard of me."—*2 Timothy* i. 13.

* 7. Honest, honourable, upright, virtuous, blameless.

"Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

8. Solvent: as, The firm is *sound*.

9. Fast, deep, profound, unbroken, undisturbed, heavy.

"This sleep is *sound*, indeed."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

10. Heavy, lusty; laid on with force; severe: as, a *sound* thrashing.

* 11. Clear, shrill.

"Thy small pipe is as the maiden's organ,
Shrill and *sound*." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

B. *As adv.:* Soundly, heartily, fast.

"Let the fairies pinch him *sound*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

sound-headed, *a.* Having a sound, clear head or mind.

sound-hearted, *a.* Straightforward, trustworthy, upright.

sôund (1), * **son,** * **soun,** * **soune,** * **sown,** * **sownd,** * **sowne,** *s.* [Properly *soun*, the *d* being excrescent, as in round for *roun* (to whisper), &c.; Fr. *son* = a sound, from Lat. *sonum*, accus. of *sonus* = a sound; Sansc. *svana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The nature of *sounds* hath, in some sort, been inquired."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 114.

2. A particular manner of striking the ear, so as to produce a certain effect.

"And these his accents had a *sound* of mirth."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 13.

3. Noise without sense or signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

"To be words, unprofitable *sounds*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,017.

II. *Physics & Physiol.:* Sound is properly considered under a twofold aspect—(1) the effect produced when the brain takes cognizance of sensations excited in the auditory nerve, and (2) a phenomenon actually produced in nature by a sounding body when the particles of that body are in such a state of vibration as to make an impression on normal auditory nerves. This would exist, even if no living being were possessed of a sense of hearing,

and some of the effects of sound-waves would still be observable; for instance, the shattering of windows by the impact of sound-waves. When a sonorous body is struck, or an explosion takes place, or a person speaks, a sound-wave is propagated by molecular motion, the particles of the air moving forward, each impinging on that immediately before it, and then rebounding, till those which fill the cavity of the ear are finally driven against the tympanic membrane, the vibration of which is transmitted to the auditory nerve, and thence to the brain, which takes cognizance of the sensation. By this alternate movement of advance and rebound the air is alternately condensed and rarefied, and the length of a sound-wave is measured from condensation to condensation, just as in water the length of a wave is measured from crest to crest. Solids, when they possess elasticity, are better conductors of sounds than gases or liquids. This fact is known experimentally to savages, who place their ears to the ground to detect the approach of an enemy, and has been utilized in medicine in the construction of the stethoscope (q.v.). [For the rate of sound, see Acoustics.] Sound radiates from a sounding body in all directions in straight lines, and diminishes in intensity in inverse proportion to the square of the distance. Sound-waves may be reflected, refracted, and inflected. By reflection they produce echoes [Echo], by refraction they may be converged on any given spot, and by inflection they bend round solid obstacles. Tyndall (*On Sound*, p. 23) notes a striking instance of their inflection when the powder magazine at Erith exploded in 1864. The village was some miles distant from the magazine, yet every window in the church, back and front, was bent inwards, the building being, so to speak, clasped by a girdle of intensely-compressed air. Sounds are classified as musical sounds and noises, a musical sound depending upon a succession of impulses at a regular rate, the pitch of the note rising with the rapidity; it will also be readily understood how greater rapidity must shorten the sound-wave, the air when rebounding from one compression being more quickly again compressed by the succeeding impulse. The human ear is limited in its range of hearing musical sounds. If the vibrations are less than sixteen per second the separate shocks are perceived, if they exceed 3,800 per second consciousness of sound ceases. [Acoustics.]

sound-board, *s.*

1. A wooden screen placed behind a pulpit, for the purpose of reflecting the preacher's voice; or over it, to prevent the sound from ascending.

2. *Carp.:* Deadening; a partition or an additional division between two apartments to prevent the propagation of sound from one to the other.

* 3. *Music:*

(1) A piece of resonant wood placed behind the strings of a pianoforte for the purpose of increasing the power of the sounds.

(2) The upper surface-board of a wind-chest in an organ, that chamber of air into which the feet of the pipes are placed.

"As in an organ from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes."
Milton: P. L., i. 708.

sound-boarding, *s.*

Build.: Short boards, disposed transversely between the joists, to hold the pugging which prevents the transmission of sound.

sound-bow, *s.* That part of a bell on which the clapper strikes. The sound-bow is the point of the greatest thickness, and is considered as unity in stating the proportions of the bell.

sound-figures, *s. pl.* [Sonorous-figures.]

sound-post, *s.* A sounding-post (q.v.).

sound-wave, *s.* [Sound, II.]

sound (2), * **sounde,** * **sund,** *s.* [A.S. *sund* (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea; cogn. with Icel., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *sund*. Cf. Icel. *sund-magi* (lit. sound-maw) = the swimming-bladder of a fish.]

1. A narrow passage of water, as a strait between a mainland and an island, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

"To go farther up the *sound*, and come back along the west shore."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. The swimming- or air-bladder of a fish. [Cod-sounds.]

3. A name for the Cuttle-fish (q.v.).

Sound-dues, *s. pl.* The sea-toll or dues formerly collected at Elsinore on all vessels passing the Sound between Denmark and Sweden.

sound (3), *s.* [Fr. *sonde* = a sounding-line, a probe.] [Sound (3), *v.*]

Surg.: An instrument for exploring the cavities of the body. [Lithotomy-sound, Probe, *s.*, 1.]

* **sound** (1), * **sounde,** * **soune** (1), *v.i.* [Sound, *a.*] To become sound; to be cured or healed; to heal.

"Though gyrte with many a wound
That likely are never for to *sound*."
Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight.

sound (2), * **soune** (2), * **soun-en, sowne,** *v.i. & i.* [Fr. *sonner*, from Lat. *sono*, from *sonus* = a sound (q.v.); Sp. *sonar;* Ital. *suonare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sound or noise; to utter or emit a voice; to cause an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. (1 *Corinth.* xv. 52.)

2. To play on an instrument; to cause an instrument to give out a noise.

"O baggepipe wel coude he blowe and *soune*."
Chaucer: C. T., 567. (Prol.)

* 3. To be conveyed by or in sound; to be spread or published.

"From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord."—1 *Thessal.* i. 8.

4. To seem or appear when uttered; to appear or convey an impression on narration.

"The praises which he knew that he had not deserved *sounded* to him like reproaches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 5. To tend.

"Done anie thing *sounding* to the breach of the same."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Feritharis.*

* 6. To be consonant or in accord; to harmonize. (Followed by *to, unto,* or *into*.)

"As fer as *souneth into* honestee."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,590.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to make or emit a noise; to play on.

"*Sound* all the lofty instruments of war."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

2. To utter audibly; to express or pronounce: as, To *sound* a note with the voice.

3. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for by sound or noise.

"Our author seems to *sound* a charge."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

4. To spread or celebrate in sound or report; to spread abroad, to publish, to proclaim.

* 5. To declare, to tell, to describe.

"No words can that woe *sound*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

* 6. To signify, to mean, to import.

"In Hebrew it *sounds* 'nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness.'"—*Milton: Of Divorce.*

¶ *To sound in damages:* To have the essential quality of damages. (Said of an action brought, not for the recovery of any specific thing, as replevin, debt, &c., but for damages only, as trespass.)

sound (3), * **sownde,** *v.t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *sonder* = to sound, try, prove, search the depth of, from a supposed Lat. *subundo* = to submerge, from *sub* = under, and *unda* = a wave. But Skeat also points out that the Sp. *sonda* means not only a sounding-line, but also a sound or channel [Sound (2), *s.*], and that the Fr. *sonder* was probably taken from the Scandinavian *sund* = a sound; cf. A.S. *sund-gyrd, sund-line* = a sounding-rod or line.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To try, to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as something concealed in the depth of another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of; to probe.

"His Holiness, however, on being *sounded* on the subject by the Spanish Ambassador in Rome, declined."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To measure the depth of; to fathom; to try or test the depth of water in, and the quality of the bottom of, as of the sea, by sinking a plummet or piece of lead attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lead is elongated, has an eye at one end to receive the line, and a cavity, which is partially filled with an arming (tallow), at the other, to which the ground, especially if it be sand, shells, or fine gravel, adheres when the lead strikes the ground. Numerous contrivances are employed for ascertaining the nature of the bottom. The form generally used in the British service consists of a strong tube with upwardly opening valves, which admit the mud or sand composing the bottom when the sinker strikes, but are closed by gravity during the upward movement.

2. *Surg.:* To examine any cavity in the body by means of a sound. Also used of external examination by means of a stethoscope or by percussion.

B. *Intrans.:* To use the line and lead in order to ascertain the depth of the water.

"They *sounded* again, and found it fifteen fathoms."—*Acts* xxvii. 28.

* **sound,** *v.i.* [Swoon.]

* **sound'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sound* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being sounded.

sound'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *sound* (3), v.; *-age.*] Dues for sounding.

* **sounde,** *v.t.* [Sound (1), *v.*]

sound'-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *sound* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which sounds; specif. in telegraphy, a device used instead of a register, the communications being read by sound alone. It consists of an electro-magnet with an armature having a lever attached; the movement of the armature, as it is attracted by the electro-magnet or withdrawn by a spring, is limited by two stops, between which the end of the lever plays, and by the striking of which the sound is produced.

sound'-er (2), *s.* [Swine.]

1. A herd of wild swine.

"We had just about finished eating, when a large *sounder* of pig—not less than twenty of all sizes, headed by a big boar—broke out of the jungle about eighty paces from us."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 2. (See extract).

"A *sounder* (i.e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ch. ix.

sound'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sound (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing sound; making a noise; sonorous, resonant.

"I am become as *sounding* brass, or a tinkling cymbal."—1 *Corinthians* xiii. 1.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; high-sounding, bombastic.

"Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of emitting or causing a sound or noise.

sounding-board, *s.* [Sound-board.]

sounding-post, *s.*

Music: A post set beneath the bridge of a violin, violoncello, &c., for propagating the sound to the body of the instrument.

sound'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sound (3), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who sounds; the act of ascertaining the depth of water with a lead and line.

2. *Naut. (Pl.):* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the deep seas, which are ascertained by the operation of sounding. Also a place or part of the ocean where the bottom can be reached with the deep-sea line; also the kind of ground or bottom which the line reaches. [Ocean, A. 1.]

"The *soundings* which he gets from his deep-sea lead . . . enable him to declare the position of his craft, even in the thickest weather."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1887.

¶ (1) *In soundings:* So near the land that the deep-sea line will reach the bottom.

"We continued this course till the following night, and then frequently brought to, to try if we were *in soundings*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

(2) *To strike soundings:* To find bottom with the deep-sea line.

sounding-bottle, *s.* A vessel employed for drawing up water from considerable depths in the sea, for examination and analysis. It frequently contains a thermometer for ascertaining temperatures below the surface.

sounding-lead, *s.*

Naut.: The weight used at the end of a line in sounding. [LEAD (1), *s.*, II. 6.]

sounding-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line which holds the sounding-lead.

sounding-rod, *s.*

Naut.: A graduated iron rod, used for ascertaining the depth of water in the well on board ship.

* **sŏ͞und'-lĕss** (1), *a.* [Eng. *sound* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Having no sound; noiseless, silent.

"With a *soundless* step the foot of Evangeline followed." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

* **sŏ͞und'-lĕss** (2), * **sound-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sound* (3), v.; *-less.*] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

"While he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 80.

sŏ͞und'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sound*, *a.*; *-ly.*]

1. In a sound manner; healthily, heartily.

2. Without flaw, defect, or imperfection.

3. Truly, correctly; with sound judgment; without fallacy or error; rightly.

4. Firmly: as, a doctrine *soundly* established.

* 5. Thoroughly, satisfactorily, completely, perfectly.

"Effect this business *soundly*." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

6. Fast, deeply: as, To sleep *soundly*.

7. Severely, lustily; with heavy blows; smartly.

"Villain, I say, knock me here *soundly*." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

sŏ͞und'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sound*, a; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sound or unimpaired; healthiness; sound condition or state.

"A man would wish in the first place to enjoy vigour of limbs and *soundness* of constitution."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxiv.

2. Freedom from flaw, defect, imperfection, or decay: as, the *soundness* of timber.

3. Truth, rectitude; freedom from error or fallacy; correctness.

"I will not answer for the acuteness, much less for the *soundness* of his distinction."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 238.

4. Firmness, validity, strength, solidity, truth.

"This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

5. Severity, smartness: as, the *soundness* of a thrashing.

* **soune** (1), *v.i.* [SOUND (1), *v.*]

* **soune** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [SOUND (2), *v.*]

sôup, *s.* [Fr. *soupe* = a sop, pottage, or broth; cogn. with O. Dut. *sop*, *zop* = broth; *soppe*, *zoppe* = a sop; Sw. *soppa* = a sop; Ger. *suppe*; Dan. *suppe.* Allied to *sup* (q.v.).]

1. A kind of broth or food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients. Soups are of numerous varieties: as, gravy-*soup*, hare-*soup*, turtle-*soup*, &c.

"Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full." *Swift: Directions to Servants.*

2. A sup; a sip or small quantity; also, a considerable quantity of any thin food. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Portable soup:* A sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

soup-house, *s.* A soup-kitchen.

soup-kitchen, *s.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary subscriptions, for preparing and supplying soup to the poor either gratis or at a nominal charge.

soup-maigre, *s.* [Fr.] Thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables, a little butter, and some spices.

soup-ticket, *s.* A ticket given to poor persons, entitling them to receive soup at a soup-kitchen (q.v.).

* **sôup** (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To breathe out, as words. (*Camden.*)

* **sôup** (2), *v.t.* [SUP, *v.*]

* **sôup** (3), *v.i.* [SWEEP, *v.*] To sweep or pass by with pomp.

"He vaunts his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set step and princely carriage,
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty."
Bishop Hall: Satires, i. 3.

* **soupe,** *v.i.* [SUP, *v.*]

* **souper** (1), *s.* [SUPPER.]

† **sôup'-ẽr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *soup*; *-er.*] A name formerly applied in contempt, in Ireland, to a Protestant missionary, or Scripture-reader, or to a convert from Popery, from the fact that the missionaries, especially in Connaught, were said to assist their work by the distribution of soup to the poor. [SWADDLER.]

sôu'-ple (1), *a.* [Fr.] Supple, active, athletic, flexible. [SUPPLE.]

"Od, ance I gat a wee *souple* yestreen, I was as yauld as an eel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

sôu'-ple (2), *s.* [SWIPLE.]

1. The part of a flail that strikes the grain; a swiple.

2. A piece of wood used as a cudgel. (*Scotch.*)

sôup'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *soup*; *-y.*] Like soup; having the appearance or consistence of soup.

sŏ͞ur, * **soure,** * **sower,** * **sowre,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sûr*; cogn. with Dan. *zuur*; Icel. *súrr*; Dan. *suur*; Sw. *sur*; O. H. Ger. *sûr*; Ger. *sauer*; Wel. *sur*; Lith. *surus* = salt; Russ. *surovuii* = raw, coarse, harsh, rough.] [SORREL, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having an acid or sharp taste; sharp to the taste; acid, tart.

"For wailed wine and meates thou had tho,
Take mouled bread, pirate, and sider *soure*."
Chaucer: Complaynte of Cresside.

2. Crabbed, morose, sullen; harsh of temper; austere, sullen.

"He hath been heavy, *sour*, sad." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

* 3. Gloomy, dismal, sad.

"Speak sweetly, though thy looks be *sour*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

4. Expressive of discontent, displeasure, dissatisfaction or peevishness; peevish, cross, sharp.

"The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

* 5. Bitter to the feelings, afflictive, hard to bear, distasteful.

"Let me embrace thee, *sour* adversity." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

6. Spoilt by keeping, as milk; rancid, musty.

7. Cold and unkindly, as *sour* land.

B. *As subst.:* A sour or acid substance.

"The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 867.

¶ *Sour grapes:* A term applied to things despised, or rather which one affects to despise, because they are out of reach. The allusion is to Æsop's fable of "The Fox and the Grapes."

sour-clover, *s.*

Bot.: *Oxalis Acetosella.*

sour-crout, sour-krout, *s.* [SAUERKRAUT.]

sour-dock, *s.* Sorrel (*Rumex Acetosa*).

* **sour-dough,** *s.* Leaven. (*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii. 33.)

* **sour-eyed,** *a.* Having a cross, sour, or sullen look.

sour-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Adansonia Gregorii*, a species from the north of Australia (*Treas. of Bot.*); (2) *A. digitata* (*Loudon*).

sour-gum, *s.* [BLACK-GUM.]

sour-kettle, *s.* A vessel used in souring bleached cloth.

sour-krout, *s.* [SAUERKRAUT.]

sour-milk, *s.* A local name for buttermilk (q.v.).

sour-sauce, *s.* [SORREL (1).]

sour-sop, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cross, sour, crabbed person.

2. *Bot.:* The fruit of *Anona muricata* and the tree itself. The latter grows in the West Indies, and is of small size, resembling the bay, with yellow flowers having an unpleasant smell. The fruit has a thin, yellowish-green skin, covered with weak prickles. The pulp is as white as milk, partly of a sweet partly of a pleasantly acid taste.

sour-tree, sour-wood, *s.* [SORREL-TREE.]

sŏ͞ur, *v.t.* & *i.* [SOUR, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make sour, acid, or tart; to cause to have a sour taste.

"The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

3. To make sour, harsh, or peevish in temper; to make cross, discontented, or crabbed.

"They . . . lay a heavier burthen on themselves than they will be able to bear, at least without *souring* their temper."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

* 4. To make uneasy or disagreeable; to embitter.

"To *sour* your happiness I must report
The queen is dead."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 5. To cause to look gloomily; to cloud.

"Adonis . . .
Souring his cheeks, cries Fie! no more of love!"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 185.

6. To macerate as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

II. *Bleaching:* To subject to the operation of souring (q.v.).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become sour or acid; to acquire a sour, tart, or pungent taste.

"Used in milk it has the effect of preventing the faintest approach of *souring*, for at least a week, in the hottest of weather."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 314.

* 2. To become sour, sullen, crabbed, or peevish.

"She *soured*
To what she is: a nature never kind."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail, 53.

sŏurçe (1), * **sours,** * **sourse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce*, *surce* (Fr. *source*), fem. of *sors*, pa. par. of *sordre* (Fr. *sourdre*) = to rise, from Lat. *surgo.*] [SURGE.]

1. The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water within or upon the surface of the earth in which a stream originates.

"All rivers have their *source* either in mountains or elevated lakes; and it is in their descent from these that they acquire that velocity which maintains their future current."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

2. The spring from which anything flows.

"The flouds doe gaspe, for dryed is their *sourse*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

3. The first cause, origin, or original; one who or that which gives rise to or originates anything.

"If there is any one English word, which is now become virtually literal, in its metaphorical application, it is the word *source*. Who is it that ever thought of a spring or fountain of water, in speaking of God as the *source* of existence; of the sun as the *source* of light and heat, of land as one of the *sources* of national wealth; or of sensation and reflection, as the only *sources* (according to Locke) of human knowledge; propositions which it would not be easy to enunciate with equal clearness and conciseness in any other manner?"—*Stewart: Philosophy*, p. 293.

sŏurçe (2), *s.* [SOUSE (2).]

* **sŏurçe,** * **sourse,** *v.i.* [SOURCE (1), *s.*] To spring.

"Immunities *sourcing* from him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **sôurde,** * **sourd-en,** *v.i.* [Fr. *sourdre*, from Lat. *surgo.*] [SOURCE.] To rise, to spring, to issue; to have its source or origin.

"But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnaunt in so moche y* mortall warre beganne to *sourde* atwene y* sayd and the town of Brugys and other." —*Fabyan: Chronycle; Car. V.* (an. 3).

sôur'-dĕt, *s.* [Fr., from *sourd* = deaf; Lat. *surdus.*]

Music: The same as SORDINE (q.v.).

sôur-dîne', *s.* [Fr.]

Music:

1. A mute; a sordine (q.v.).

2. A stop on the harmonium, which by limiting the supply of wind to the lower half of the instrument, enables the performer to play full chords *piano.*

sŏur'-ĭng, *s.* [SOUR, *v.*]

1. *Bleaching:* A part of the process in which the goods, having been previously placed in a solution of chloride of lime, are exposed to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which sets free the chlorine and whitens the cloth. It also neutralizes the alkalis which have been used in previous treatment of the cloth.

2. *Hort.:* A crab-apple. (*Prior.*)

sŏur'-ĭsh, * **sŏwr'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sour,* a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat sour; rather sour or tart.

"The colour of that in the comb in the hive, but not so dry, and having a *sourish* smell."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 173.

sŏur'-lў, * **sower-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sour,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a sour manner; with acidity or tartness.

2. With peevishness or acrimony; tartly, peevishly.

3. In a sullen, morose manner; bitterly, sullenly.

"To this replied the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smiled."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 303.

sŏur'-nĕss, * **soure-nes,** * **soure-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sour; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sour; tartness, acidity.

"And as thou couldest not see leauen though thou brakest vp a loafe, except thou smelledst or tastedst the *sourenes.*"—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 225.

2. Asperity; harshness of temper; crabbedness, sullenness, moroseness.

"It takes off the *sourness* and moroseness of our spirits, and makes us affable and courteous."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 2.

sŏur'-ŏck, *s.* [SOUR, *a.*] Sorrel (1). (*Scotch.*)

* **sours,** * **sourse,** *s.* [SOURCE.]

sôus (*s* silent), *s.* [Prop. the pl. of *sou* (q.v.), but frequently used as a singular.] A sou.

"Not a *sous* to save me from gaol."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull,* xvi. 1.

sŏuse (1), * **souce,** * **sowce,** * **sowse,** * **sowsse,** *s.* & *adv.* [A doublet of *sauce* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

2. Anything steeped or preserved in pickle; espec., the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.

"Sending the king woord that he had prouided at his brothers manor, against his coming, good plentie of *souse* & powdred meat."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.,* bk. viii., ch. vii.

* 3. The ear, in contempt.

4. A plunging into water; a drenching with water.

5. A violent attack or falling upon, as of a bird on its prey; a violent blow.

"The hawk gives it a *souse* that makes it to rebound."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

* **B.** *As adv.:* With sudden violence; slap.

"And, looking full on every man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chaps."
Young: Epistles to Mr. Pope, i.

sŏuse, * **souce,** * **sowce,** * **sowse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SOUSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To steep in pickle; to pickle.

"Kill swine, and *souse* 'em,
And eat 'em when we have bread."
Beaum. & Fles.: Prophetess, i. 3.

2. To plunge into water.

"They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides."—*Addison: Guardian.*

3. To drench with water.

"Others *soused* him with the contents of bucket after bucket of cold soapsuds and water."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 30, 1886.

* 4. To pounce upon; to strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

"The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To fall suddenly; to make a sudden attack.

"Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. xiv.

2. To strike; to deliver blows.

"With hideous horror both together smight,
And *souse* so sore, that they the heavens affray."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 3.

3. To beat; to fall as a blow.

"With huge great hammers, that did never rest
From heaping strokes which thereon *soused* sore."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 36.

sŏuse (2), **sŏurçe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *sous* = under.]

Arch.: A support or underprop. (*Gwilt.*)

sŏu-shŭw'-bĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Solanum mammosum,* the Nipple Nightshade, a West Indian species.

sôus'-lĭk, *s.* [SUSLIK.]

sŏu-sō'-ęll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Rhodymenia-palmata.* (*Scotch.*)

sôus'-tĕn-û sŏu'-tĕn-û, *a.* [Fr. = sustained.]

Her.: A term applied when a chief is, as it were, supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, being, so to speak, a small part of the chief of another colour, and supporting the real chief.

* **sôut'-age (age** as **ĭg),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Coarse bagging or sacking for hops.

"Take *soutage,* or hair, that covers the kell."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

sôu-tane', *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *subtana,* from Lat. *subtus* = beneath; Ital. *sottana.*]

Roman Church: The ordinary outer garment worn by ecclesiastics in ordinary life, and always under the vestments in public ministrations. It is generally of coarse cloth or serge; for priests the colour is black, for bishops and monsignori purple, for cardinals red, and for the pope white.

sôu'-tĕr, * **sowter,** *s.* [Lat. *sutor,* from *suo* = to sew.] A shoemaker.

"He knew the measure of a guest's foot as well as e'er a *souter* on this side Solway."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. ii.

sôu'-tĕr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *souter; -ly.*] Like a cobbler; low, vulgar.

"As two the special bassawes of that proud *souterly* Sowdan, may we well consyder the worlde and the fleshe."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 1,296.

* **sôu'-tĕr-rāin,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *subterraneus.*] A grotto or cavern underground.

"Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottos, or *souterrains,* are necessary preservatives of health."—*Arbuthnot.*

sŏuth, * **southe,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *súdh* = south; *súdha* = the south, the southern region; *súdhan* = from the south; cogn. with Dut. *zuid* = south; *zuider* = southern; *zuiden* = the south; Icel. *sudhr;* Dan. *syd* = south; *söuden* = southern; Sw. *syd* = south; *söder* = the south; O. H. Ger. *sund* = south; *sundan* = from the south; Ger. *süd* = south; *süden* = from the south.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north. The meridian of any place is a great circle passing through the north and south points and the place itself.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or situated nearer to the south point than some other point of reckoning. *Specif.* (*U. S.*), that portion of the United States which lies south of Mason and Dixon's line; often restricted to the States which seceded in 1861.

* 3. The wind that blows from the south.

B. *As adj.:* Situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying towards the south; pertaining to or proceeding from the south; southern.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the south; from the south.

"They take their courses east, west, north, *south.*"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

¶ Shakespeare used the word as a preposition = on the south of.

"'Tis *south* the city mills." *Coriolanus,* i. 10.

South African chanting-goshawk, *s.* [MELIERAX.]

South African griffin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Otogyps auricularis,* called also the Eared or Sociable Vulture.

South American mud-fish, *s.* [LEPIDOSIREN.]

South American ostrich, *s.* [RHEA.]

* **south-fog,** *s.* A fog coming from the south.

"The *south-fog* rot him!"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iii. 3.

South Pacific whale, *s.*

Zool.: *Balæna antipodarum.*

South-sea, *s.* A name formerly given to the Pacific Ocean, and especially to the southern portion of it.

South-sea Bubble: A stock-jobbing scheme devised by Sir John Blunt, an English lawyer, in 1710. The object of the company was to obtain the sole privilege of trading in the South seas, for which they offered the Government easier terms for the advance and negotiation of loans than could be obtained from the general public. In 1720 the proposal to take over the National Debt, in consideration of 5 per cent. was agreed to by the House of Commons, but the whole bubble soon burst and ruined thousands. The term is sometimes applied to any hollow scheme which has a splendid promise, but whose collapse will be sudden and ruinous.

South-sea tea:

Bot.: *Ilex vomitoria.* [ILEX.]

south-southerly, *s.*

Ornith.: A local American name for *Harelda glacialis.* (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds,* ed. 4th, iv. 449.)

south-wester, *s.* [SOUTHWESTER.]

sŏuth, *v.i.* [SOUTH, *s.*]

1. To move, turn, or veer towards the south.

"When next the *southing* sun inflames the day."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 577.

2. To arrive at or pass the meridian of a place: as, The moon *souths* at nine.

sŏuth-cŏt'-tĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), who claimed to be descended from an old Hertfordshire family, but whose own circumstances were so poor that she had to become a domestic servant. She had strong religious feelings, and, till about the age of forty, was a member of the Methodist body. In 1792 she professed to receive revelations, which she published in 1801–3. These were partly in prose, but chiefly in doggrel. From that time to her death the number of believers in her pretensions largely increased. These were by no means confined to the uneducated classes, and they made such provision for her as enabled her to live in considerable style. In return for their offerings her followers received "seals"—papers which purported to number them with the mystical "hundred and forty and four thousand" of the Apocalypse (vii. 4). In 1813 Joanna announced that she was about to become a mother, that the child would be miraculously conceived, and would be the Shiloh (Gen. xlix. 10) in whom the Millennium was to be established. She died Dec. 27, 1814, and on her tombstone, in Marylebone Churchyard, is an inscription foretelling her reappearance. Shortly before her death, the Rev. J. T. Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, on her behalf, announced to her followers that she had received a heavenly command that they were not to assemble for worship till after the birth of Shiloh, but to attend Protestant churches. In 1825, Charles William Twort pretended to be the Shiloh, and another impostor, George Turner (whose followers were called Turnerites), arose about the same time. The last leader of the Southcottians was John Wroe, of Bowling, near Bradford. He claimed prophetic gifts, and taught that the Second Advent was at hand. His adherents, who are called Christian Israelites, are stronger in Australia (where Wroe died in 1863) than in England, where only three or four congregations exist.

Sŏuth'-dŏwn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *south,* and *down,* s.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Southdowns of England in Sussex, &c.: as, a *Southdown* sheep, *Southdown* mutton.

B. *As subst.:* One of a noted herd of English sheep; mutton from such a sheep.

sŏuth'-ēast, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Eng. *south,* and *east.*]

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the east points.

B. *As adj.:* In the direction of, pertaining to, or coming from the southeast.

"The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening."—*Bacon.*

C. *As adv.* Towards the southeast.

sŏuth-ēast'-ĕr-lў, sŏuth-ēast'-ĕrn, *a.* [Eng. *south*, and *easterly*, or *eastern*.] Southeast.

sŏu'-thĕr (1), sŏw'-dĕr, *s.* [Solder.] (*Scotch.*)

sŏuth'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *south*; *-er*.] A wind from the southeast.

sŏuth'-ĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *southerly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being southerly.

sŏuth'-ĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *souther(n)*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying in the south or in a direction towards the south or nearly south.

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.)

B. *As adv.:* Towards the south.

"Whan she is gone *southerly*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xcvii.

sŏuth'-ĕrn, *soth-erne, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *sûdherne*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in or towards the south; lying on the south side of the equator.

"Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Coming from the south.

"Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A southerner, a southron.

southern-caracara, *s.*

Ornith.: Ibycter australis, a predatory bird inhabiting the South American continent and the Falkland Islands. It runs fast, approaches houses to pick up offal, attacks small wounded or sleeping animals, and congregates in numbers, like vultures, on the carcase of any larger animal.

southern-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: Cavia australis, a small species from Patagonia.

Southern-cross, *s.*

Astron.: Crux australis. [Crux, ¶.]

"Under the *Southern Cross*, amidst the sugar canes and nutmeg trees."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

southern field-vole, *s.*

Zool.: Arvicola arvalis. It replaces the Field Vole in southern Europe and extends into western Asia.

southern-fish, *s.*

Astron.: Piscis australis (q.v.).

southern-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A rare British night-moth, *Leucania straminea*.

sŏuth'-ĕrn, *v.i.* [Southern, *a.*] To veer towards the south.

Sŏuth'-ĕrn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *southern*; *er*.] An inhabitant or native of the south, especially of the Southern States of America.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-ĭzm, *s.* A peculiarity of southerners.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-īze, *v.t.* & *i.*

A. *Trans.:* To make southern in characteristics.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow southern in characteristics.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *southernly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being southerly.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *southern*; *-ly*.] Towards the south.

"The sun goeth not so far *southernly* from us."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *southern*; *-most*.] Situated nearest to the south.

sŏuth'-ĕrn-wood, *soth-ern-wood, *soth-ren-wod, *s.* [A.S. *suthernwudu, suthernwyrt*.]

Bot.: Artemisia Abrotanum, a hoary plant, more or less shrubby, with freely-divided leaves and nodding yellow flowers. The whole plant is aromatic and agreeable, though apparently the opposite to bees. It is a native of southern Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. Sometimes called by country people the Old Man, and in the West of England Boys' Love. It is used on the Continent of Europe for making a kind of beer.

sŏuth'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *south*; *-ing*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Tendency or motion to or towards the south.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place.

"Not far from hence, if I observed aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 32.

2. *Navig.:* The difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

3. *Survey.:* When the second extremity of a course is further south than the first extremity, the course is said to make *southing*.

* **sŏuth'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *south*; *-ly*.] Towards or in the south; from the south.

"When the winde bloweth *southly*."—*Mascall: On Angling*, p. 2.

* **sŏuth'-mōst,** *a.* [Eng. *south*, a.; *-most*.] Furthest toward the south; southernmost.

"From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 408.

sŏuth'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *south*, a.; *-ness*.] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point towards the south.

sŏuth'-rŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *south*; *-ron*.]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of a southern country or of the southern part of a country; specif., a term formerly applied in Scotland to an Englishman.

B. *As adj.:* Living in or coming from the south; southern.

"While back-recoiling seem'd to reel
Their *southron* foes." *Burns: The Vision.*

* **south-say, *south-say-er,** *s.* [Soothsay, Soothsayer.]

sŏuth'-ward, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *south*, a.; *-ward*.]

A. *As adv.:* Towards the south.

"Life . . . from the dreary months
Flies conscious *southward*." *Thomson: Winter*, 920.

B. *As adj.:* Lying towards the south; directed towards the south.

"Haste to our *southward* battle."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xxii.

C. *As subst.:* Southern regions or countries; the south.

"Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

sŏuth-wĕst', *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *south*, a., and *west*.]

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

"The thaw-wind, with the breath of June,
Breathed gently from the warm *southwest*."
Wordsworth: Oak & the Broom.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Lying in the direction of the southwest.

2. Coming from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.

sŏuth-wĕst'-ĕr, sŏu'-wĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *southwest*; *-er*.]

1. A strong southwest wind

2. A waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather.

"Oilskins and *sou'-westers* were donned, and very warm they were to walk in."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

sŏuth-wĕst'-ĕr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *south*, and *westerly*.]

1. In the direction of the southwest, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the southwest, or a point nearly southwest.

sŏuth-wĕst'-ĕrn, *a.* [Eng. *south*, and *west-ern*.] In the direction of southwest or nearly so; lying or situated in or towards the southwest.

sŏuth-wĕst'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *southwest*; *ward*.] Towards the southwest.

* **sŏu-vę-nânçe, *sŏ-vę-nânçe,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Remembrance, memory.

"Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 8.

sŏu'-vę-nîr, *s.* [Fr.] Something to remind one of another; that which revives the memory of another; a keepsake.

* **sov-er-aine,** *a.* [Sovereign.]

* **sov-e-rain-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *soverain*; *-ly*.] Above all. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,368.)

* **sŏv'-ĕr-ăin-tĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *soverain* = sovereign; *-tess*.] The now obsolete feminine form of soverain, *i.e.* sovereign.

"Seas' *soverayntess*, sleep bringer, pilgrim's guide,
Peace-loving queen."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; fourth day, first week, 718.

sŏv'-ĕr-eign (*g* silent), ***sov-er-aign, *sov-er-aigne, *sov-er-aygne, sov-er-ain, *sov-er-ayne, *sov-er-eyn, *sov-er-yn, *sŏv'-ran,** *a.*, & *s.* [The *g* is intrusive, as if from the idea that the word had something to do with *reigning*. O. Fr. *soverain* (Fr. *souverain*), from Low Lat. *superanum*), accus. of *superanus* = chief, principal, from Lat. *super* = above; Ital. *sovrano, soprano*; Sp. & Port. *soberano*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme power; independent of and unlimited by any other.

"Thou shalt have charge and *sovereign* trust herein."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

2. Princely, royal.

"And you, my *sovereign* lady, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. Supreme in excellence; most noble, most gracious.

"O father, gracious was that word which closed
Thy *sov'reign* sentence, that man should find grace."
Milton: P. L., iii. 145.

4. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual. (Applied especially to medicines or remedies.)

"Against strange maladies a *sovereign* cure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 153.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who exercises supreme power; a supreme ruler; the person having the highest authority in a State, as a king, emperor, queen, &c.; a monarch.

"An omnipotent *sovereign*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

2. The name given to certain gold coins:

* (1) A gold coin current at 22s. 6d. from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I.

(2) A gold coin, 123·274 grains Troy in weight, of the value of 20s., and the standard of English coinage at the present day. By the Coinage Act of 1816, the gold coinage of England consists of gold 22 carats, is $\frac{11}{12}$ or ·916 fine, which is called Standard gold. The value of the sovereign is deduced from the fact that 40lbs. Troy of standard gold is coined into 1,869 sovereigns.

(3) A name applied to a coin formerly used in Austria, worth about £1 8s. sterling.

sovereign-state, *s.* A State having the administration of its own government, and not dependent on or subject to another power.

* **sŏv'-ĕr-eĭgn-ĕss** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sovereign*; *-ess*.] A female sovereign, a queen.

"His mother, the *sovereigness* of every loyal lover."
—*Braithwaite: Penitent Pilgrim.*

* **sŏv'-ĕr-eĭgn-īze** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [Eng. *sovereign*; *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority.

"Her royalties were spacious, as *sovereignizing* over many towns and provinces."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 81.

* **sŏv'-ĕr-eĭgn-lў, *sov-er-aign-lie,** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sovereign*; *-ly*.] Supremely; in the highest degree; above all others.

"But *soveraignlie* the sonne of Joue
Bestird him in the presse."
Warner: Albions England, ii.

* **sŏv'-ĕr-eĭgn-nĕss** (*g* silent), ***sov-er-ain-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sovereign*; *-ness*.] Sovereign power or authority; sovereignty.

"But *soverainnesse* ayenward shulde thinke in this wise."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, ii.

sŏv'-ĕr-eĭgn-tў (*g* silent), ***sov-er-aine-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *soverainte* (Fr. *souveraineté*).]

1. The state or condition of a sovereign; supreme power in a State; the possession of supreme or uncontrollable power.

"The *sovereignty* will fall upon Macbeth."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

2. Predominant power or character; supremacy.

"For Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic ii. 398.

* 3. Supreme excellence.

"Of all complexions the culled *sovereignty*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

4. Supreme medicinal efficacy. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.)

* **sŏv'-ran,** *a.* & *s.* [Sovereign.]

sŏw (1), * **sowe,** * **suwe,** *s.* [A.S. *sugu, sú;* cogn. with Dut. *zog;* Icel. *syr;* Dan. *so;* Sw. *sugga, so;* O. H. Ger. *sú;* Ger. *sau;* Ir. *suig;* Wel. *hwch* (hog); Lat. *sus;* Gr. ὗς, σῦς (*hus, sus*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine; a female pig.

2. An insect; a milliped; the sow-bug (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:*

(1) The main trough leading from the tap-hole of a cupola or smelting-furnace, and from which ramify the passages leading to the separate moulds in casting, or to the shallow ditches in the floor which receive the pigs of cast metal.

(2) The piece of metal cast in this trough; an oblong mass of metal. [PIG.]

* 2. *Mil.:* A military structure of the nature of a movable covered shed, formerly used in sieges to cover and protect men who were employed in sapping and mining operations.

¶ *To have, get,* or *take the right* (or *wrong*) *sow by the ear:* To pitch upon the right (or wrong) person; to form a right (or wrong) conclusion.

sow-bug, *s.*

Zool.: Oniscus asellus.

* **sow-drunk,** *a.* Beastly drunk.

sow-fennel, *s.* [FENNEL, *s.*, ¶ (4), HOG'S FENNEL.]

sow (2), *s.* [SOY.]

sōw (1), * **sowe** (pa. t. * *sew, sowed;* pa. par. * *sowen, sown,* * *sowan*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sáwan* (pa. t. *seów*, pa. par. *sáwen*); cogn. with Dut. *zaaigen;* Icel. *sá;* Dan. *saae;* Sw. *så;* O. H. Ger. *sawen, sahen;* Goth. *saian;* Ger. *säen;* Wel. *hau;* Lat. *sero.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To scatter, as seed upon the ground, for the purpose of growth; to plant by strewing.

"He that soweth yede out to *sowe* his sede."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiii.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; to strew with seed; to supply or stock with seed.

"*Sow* the fields and plant vineyards."—*Psalm* cvii. ✱.

3. To scatter over, to besprinkle.

"He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field."
Milton: P. L., vii. 358.

4. To spread abroad, to disseminate, to propagate; to cause to extend.

"He deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord."—*Proverbs* vi. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To scatter seed for growth or the production of a crop.

"When he *sowed,* some seeds fell by the wayside."—*Matt.* xiii. 4.

* **sōw** (2), *v.t. & i.* [SEW.]

sōw'-ą, sōy'-ą, *s.* [Hind. *sowa;* Beng. *sulpha.*]

Bot.: Anethum Sowa, an umbellifer cultivated in India for its aromatic seeds, which are much used by the natives in cookery, and for the foliage, which serves as a vegetable.

sōw'-ąns, *s. pl.* [SOWENS.]

sōw'-ar, *s.* [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

sōw'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *back.*]

Geol. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the long parallel ridges or banks of boulder-clay in the valleys of the Lowlands of Scotland.

"*Sowbacks* being the glacial counterparts of those broad banks of silt and sand that form here and there upon the beds of rivers."—*Geikie: Great Ice Age,* p. 76.

sōw'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *bane.* So named because the species is said to be fatal to hogs.]

Bot.: (1) *Chenopodium hybridum* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *C. rubrum* (*Prior*).

sōw'-brĕad, *s.* [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *bread.* So called because the species is a favourite food with the wild boars of Sicily.]

Bot.: Cyclamen europæum and the genus Cyclamen.

* **sōwçe,** *s. & v.* [SOUSE.]

* **sow-dan,** *s.* [SULTAN.]

sōwd'-wōrt, *s.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *soda,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Aquilegia vulgaris* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *Salsola Kali* (*Prior*).

* **sowe,** *v.t.* [Sow (1), *v.*]

sōw'-ęns, sōw'-ĭns, sōw'-ąns, *s.pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] An article of food made from the farina remaining among the seeds (husks) of oats, and much used in Scotland. The husks are steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the vessel. The sour liquid is then decanted off, and about an equal quantity of fresh water added. This mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly known as flummery.

sōw'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *sow* (1), s.; *-er.*]

1. One who sows or scatters seed for growth.

"A *sower* went forth to sow."—*Matt.* xiii. 3.

2. An instrument or contrivance for sowing seeds; a sowing-machine.

3. One who scatters, disseminates, or spreads; a disseminator, a breeder, a promoter, a propagator.

"They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell and the country pine."—*Bacon.*

* **sōw'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Fr. *saure, sor* = sorrel, reddish.] A buck in its fourth year; a sore.

sow-er (3), *s.* [SORREL.]

Sŏw'-ĕr-bў, *s.* [George Brettingh Sowerby (1788–1854), a distinguished naturalist.] (See compound.)

Sowerby's whale, *s.* [MESOPLODON.]

sōw'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sow (1), *v.*]

sowing-machine, *s.* An instrument or contrivance for scattering seed either broadcast or in rows. There are numerous varieties to suit different soils, seeds, &c.

sōw'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [SOWENS.]

* **sōwl,** * **sowle,** *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *zaueln* = to tug, to drag.] To pull by the ears; to drag about; to tug.

"He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iv. 5.

* **sowle,** *s.* [SOUL.]

* **sowl-er,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Avena fatua.

sōwm, *s. & v.* [SOWMING.]

sōwm'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Scots Law: A word used in the phrase Sowming and rowming, applied to an action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. A sowm of land is as much as will pasture one cow or ten sheep; and, strictly speaking, to sowm the common is to ascertain the several sowms it may hold, and to rowm it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

* **sōwn,** *v.i.* or *t.* [SOUND, *v.*]

sōwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Sow (1), *v.*]

sowp, *s.* [SUP, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **sow-ter,** *s.* [SOUTER.]

sōw'-thĭs-tle (tle as **ęl),** *s.* [Eng. *sow,* and *thistle.*]

Bot.: The genus Sonchus (q.v.). [MULGEDIUM.]

sōy, *s.* [See extract.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sauce prepared in China and Japan from the seeds of *Dolichos Soja,* a kind of bean. It is eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.

"It may be worth while to put on record the derivation of the fish sauce called *soy.* It is well known that the original *soy* was made from the soy bean. This vegetable figures largely in the menus of the Japanese cooks now in London under the name of Sho-yu; in Dutch it is called Sboya; and there is no doubt that, like 'Long Elizas' and many other Oriental novelties, *soy* sauce came to London *vid* Amsterdam."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Nov. 6, 1885.

2. *Bot.: Soja hispida.* [GLYCINE, SOJA.]

sōy'-ą, *s.* [SOWA.]

* **sōyle,** *v.t.* [SOIL (3), *v.*] To solve.

"Likewise mayst thou *soyle* all other texts."—*Tyndale.*

* **sóyle,** *s.* [SOIL, *s.*]

1. Soil, ground; specif., the mire in which a beast of the chase wallows.

2. The prey of a carnivorous animal.

"Neither lets the other touch the *soyle.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. V. iii. 14.

sōy-mī'-da, *s.* [Gond. *soimi;* Telugu *sumi;* Tamil *skemwond* = the red wood. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Swieteneæ. Sepals five; petals five, shortly clawed; stamen tube cup-shaped, ten-lobed; anthers ten; stigma peltate, five-cornered; ovary five-celled, many-seeded; fruit a woody, five-valved capsule, with winged seeds. Only known species *Soymida* (formerly *Swietenia*) *febrifuga,* the Indian Redwood. It is a tree, about eight feet high, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and the flowers in large terminal panicles, growing in jungles in Central India and the Deccan The bark is deep red, and half an inch thick; it contains a gum, is very astringent, and given by the Hindoos in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and gangrene. It is used in small doses in British medicine in fever and typhus. The bark is employed in India in tanning, and the timber for ploughshares, &c.

* **sóyned,** *a.* [Fr. *soigner* = to care for; *soin* = care.] Filled with care; alarmed.

sŏz'-zle, *v.t.* [A freq. from *soss* (q.v.).]

1. To mingle confusedly.

2. To spill or wet through carelessness; to move about confusedly or carelessly. (*Amer.*)

spâ, * **spâw,** *s.* [From Spa, a town in Belgium, south-west of Liège, where there is a mineral spring, famous even in the seventeenth century.] A general name for a mineral spring, or for the locality in which such springs exist.

"The *Spaw* in Germany."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

* **spaad,** *s.* [Dut. *spaath;* Ger. *spath* = spar.] A kind of mineral; spar.

"English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaad,* earth-flax, or salamander's hair."—*Woodward.*

spāçe, *s.* [Fr. *espace,* from Lat. *spatium,* lit. = that which is drawn out, from the root *spa-* = to draw out; cf. Gr. σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw, to draw out; Sp. *espacio;* Port. *espaço;* Ital. *spazio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension considered in its own nature without regard to anything external; room.

2. Any quantity or portion of extension; the interval between any two or more objects.

"Apart, some little *space,* was made
The grave where Francis must be laid."
Wordsworth: White Doe, vi.

3. Quantity of time; duration; the interval between two points of time.

"After some small *space* he sent me hither."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

* 4. A short time; a while. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* The room in which an object, actual or imaginary, exists. All material objects possess length, breadth, and, thickness; in other words, they exist in space of three dimensions. Plane surfaces have only two dimensions—length and breadth, and straight lines but one dimension—length. Hence we have notions of space of one dimension and of two dimensions, as distinguished from the three-dimensional space in which we live. The question has arisen, and has been warmly discussed, as to whether space of four, and perhaps of higher dimensions exists. Zöllner (*Transcendental Physics*) believes that it does, and that some persons have some of the powers of beings living in space of four dimensions, and thus accounts for many of the phenomena of Spiritualism. For example, while a being living in space of two dimensions could only get in or out of a square by passing through one of its sides, a human being could enter the square from above; so, he argues, a person having the properties of a four-dimensional being could enter or leave a closed box or room on its fourth-dimensional side. (See *Abbott: Flat Land,* and *Hinton: What is the Fourth Dimension?*)

2. *Metaphysics:* A conjugate of material existence. Empirical philosophers maintain that notions of space are derived from our knowledge of existence; transcendentalists that these notions are innate. [TIME.]

3. *Music:* One of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff. They take their names from the notes which occupy them: thus, the spaces of the treble staff, counting upwards, are F, A, C, and E, and of the bass A, C, E, and G.

4. *Physics:* The room in which the Cosmos or universe exists.

"As to the infinity of physical *space*, or the infinity of actual material existence, all that we can say is, that however far we advance (and we have advanced a great deal) in the power of discerning distant objects, we have uniformly found new objects to discern, and we have, therefore, good analogical reason for supposing that no limit can be assigned to their still further existence. This view of what is commonly called the infinity of *space* is further supported by the fact that metaphysical *space* as a conjugate of material existence in no way precludes the possibility of its infinite extension."—*Brande & Cox.*

5. *Printing:*

(1) The interval between words in printed matter.

(2) A thin piece of type-metal, shorter than a type, and used to separate the letters in a word or words in a line, so as to justify the line.

space-being, *s.* A being living in actual space; a human being.

"A *space-being* can put an object inside the square without going through any of the sides."—*Hazell's Cyclopædia* (1886), p. 185.

space-line, *s.*

Print.: A thin strip of metal, not so high as the type, used to separate and display the lines. [LEAD (1), s., II. 8.]

space-rule, *s.*

Print.: Fine rules of the height of the type, of any length, and used for setting up tabular matter, &c.

spāçe, *v.t. & i.* [SPACE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in; specif., in printing, to arrange the spaces or intervals between letters or words, so as to justify the line: as, To *space* a paragraph.

* **B.** *Intrans.* (Lat. *spatior*): To rove or roam about; to pace.

"But she, as fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and loved in forest wyld to *space*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

¶ *To space out:*

Print.: To widen the spaces or intervals between words or lines in a page for printing.

* **spāçe'-fŭl, * spāçe'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *space*, *s.*; *-full.*] Wide, spacious, extensive.

"The ship, in those profound
And *spacefull* seas, stuck as on drie ground."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

* **spāçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *space*, *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of space

spā'-ci-al, spā'-ti-al (ci, ti as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *space*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to space.

* **spā'-ci-al-lў, * spā'-ti-al-lў (ci, ti, as shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *spacial*; *-ly.*] As regards space; with reference to space.

spāç'-ĭńg, *s.* [SPACE, *v.*]

Print.: The adjustment of the distance between the words or letters in a line.

spā'-cious, * spa-tious, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*, from Lat. *spatiosus*, from *spatium* = space (q.v.): Sp. *espacioso*; Port. *espaçoso*; Ital. *spazioso.*]

1. Inclosing an extended space; wide, extensive, roomy, widely extended.

"Now possess,
As lords, a *spacious* world." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 467.

2. Having ample room; wide; not contracted or narrow; capacious, roomy.

"The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **spā'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *spacious*; *-ly.*] In a spacious manner; widely, extensively.

"Most *spaciously* we dwell."
Davenant: Gondibert, i. 6.

spā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spacious; roominess, extensiveness; largeness of extent.

"I, North Riding, am for *spaciousness* renown'd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

spa'-da-ite, *s.* [After Signor Medici Spada; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

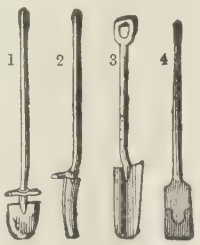
Min.: An amorphous mineral enclosing Wollastonite (q.v.) occurring in nodules in the leucitic lava of Capo di Bove, near Rome. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, greasy; translucent; colour, approaching flesh-red. An analysis yielded: silica, 56·0; alumina, 0·66; protoxide of iron, 0·66; magnesia, 30·67; water, 11·34 = 99·33, corresponding to the formula $(\frac{5}{6}MgO + \frac{1}{6}HO)SiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$.

* **spa-dăs'-sĭn,** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *spada* = a sword, from Lat. *spatha* = a broad, flat instrument, a pointless sword.] A swordsman, a bravo, a bully.

spăd'-dle, *s.* [A dimin., from *spade* (q.v.).] A small spade; a spud.

"Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

spāde (1), *s.* [A.S. *spœdu*, *spada*; cogn. with Dut. *spaði*; Icel. *spaði*; Dan. & Sw. *spade*; Ger. *spate*, *spaten*; Gr. σπάθη (*spathē*) = a broad plate of wood or metal, a spatula, the blade of an oar or of a sword, &c.; Lat. *spatha*, whence O. Fr. *espee*; Fr. *épée* = a sword; Sp. & Port. *espada*; Ital. *spada.*]



SPADES.
1. Ancient Greek; 2. Irish; 3. English Draining; 4. Japanese.

1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, having a broad blade of iron, with a cutting edge, fitted into a long handle, and adapted to be worked with both hands and one foot.

"Of labouring pioneers
A multitude, with *spades* and axes arm'd."
Milton: P. R., iii. 331.

2. One of the four suits of cards, from the spade-like figures on each card of the suit.

"Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife,
And *spades*, the emblem of untimely graves."
Cowper: Task, iv. 219.

3. *Seal-engraving:* A soft iron tool used to dress off irregularities from the rounded surface of a cameo figure.

4. *Naut.:* A blubber-spade (q.v.).

¶ *To call a spade a spade:* To call things by their proper names, even though their names may be rather coarse or plain; not to speak mincingly.

spade-bayonet, *s.*

Mil.: A broad-bladed bayonet, which may be used in digging shelter-holes or rifle-pits.

* **spade-bone,** *s.* The shoulder-bone, the scapula.

"By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

spade-guinea, *s.* A guinea having a spade-shaped shield bearing the arms on the reverse. They were coined from 1787 to 1799 inclusive, and the last coinage of guineas, which was from new dies, took place in 1813. (*Kenyon: Gold Coins of England.*)

spade-handle, *s.*

Mach.: A pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting rod.

spade-husbandry, *s.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade, instead of the subsoil plough.

spade-iron, *s.*

Her.: The term used to denote the iron part or shoeing of a spade.

spāde (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hart three years old.

spāde (3), *s.* [Lat. *spado* = a eunuch.]

* 1. A eunuch.

2. A gelded beast.

spāde, *v.t.* [SPADE (1), *s.*] To dig with a spade; to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

spāde'-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *spade* (1), *s.*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a spade will hold.

spā-dĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *spadiceus*, from *spadix*, genit. *spadicis* = a light, red colour.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a light, red colour, usually termed bay.

"Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Bright brown; pure and very clear brown.

(2) Of or belonging to a spadix (q.v.).

spā'-dĭ-cōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *spadicosus*, from Lat. *spadix* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having or resembling a spadix (q.v.).

spa-dille', spa-dĭl'-iō (i as y), *s.* [Fr. *spadille*; Sp. *espadilla*, dimin. from *espada* = a spade (q.v.).]

Cards: The ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille.

spād'-ĭńg, *s.* [SPADE, *v.*] The act or operation of digging with a spade; the operation of paring off the surface or sward of grass land with a paring-spade, preparatory to turning it, and thus improving the land.

spā'-dix, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σπάδιξ (*spadix*) = a palm-leaf torn off with the inflorescence of the tree.]

ARUM MACULATUM.
A. Spadix. B. Spatha.

1. *Bot.:* A kind of inflorescence in which unisexual flowers are closely arranged around a fleshy rachis, or imbedded in its substance. The rachis often terminates above in a soft, club-shaped, cellular mass, extending far beyond the flower. The spadix is found only in Araceæ and Palms; in the former it is fleshy, in the latter woody. It is uniformly surrounded by a large bract, called a spathe (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* An organ consisting of four tentacles which have coalesced in the males of the Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. The normal number being twelve, eight remain free.

spā'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. A castrated animal; a gelding.

2. *Civil Law:* One who, from any cause, has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spa-droŏn', *s* [Fr. & Sp. *espadon*; Ital. *spadone.*] A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.

spāe, spāy, *v.i.* or *t.* [Icel. *spá*; Dan. *spaae* = to foretell.] To foretell, to divine, to forebode.

spae-man, spay-man, *s.* A fortune-teller, a prophet, a soothsayer. (*Scotch.*)

spae-wark, *s.* Fortune-telling, predicting, prophesying.

"To be sure he did gie an awsome glance up at the auld castle—and there was some *spae-wark* gaed on—I aye heard that."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

spae-wife, spay-wife, *s.* A female fortune-teller.

spā'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spa(e)*; *-er.*] A fortune-teller.

spa-ğĭr'-ĭc, * spa-ğĭr'-ĭck, * spa-ğўr'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *spagirique*, from Gr. σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw, and ἀγείρω (*ageirō*) = to collect.]

A. *As adj.:* Chemical, alchemical.

"The divine mercy, that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

B. *As subst.:* A chemist, an alchemist.

"Like to some cunning *spagirick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace, according to occasion."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 4.

* **spa-ğĭr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [SPAGYRIC, *a.*]

* **spăğ'-ĭr-ĭst, * spăğ'-ўr-ĭst,** *s.* [SPAGIRIC.]

1. A term employed by the alchemists to denote an operator on metals; or, more generally, a chemist in search of the philosopher's stone. (*Oxf. Encyc.*)

2. *Old. Med.:* A name applied, chiefly in France, to those practitioners who in the sixteenth century made extensive use of mineral medicines. Mathurin Morin was appointed

"médecin spagiriste" to King Henry II., and the office was continued till the reign of Louis XIV. (*Dict. Encyc. des Sciences Méd.*)

spa-hee', **spa-hi'**, *s.* [Turk. *sipahi*; Pers. *sipahee.*]

1. One of the Turkish irregular cavalry. They were disbanded in 1826. [JANISSARY.]

2. A native Algerian cavalry-soldier in the French army.

spāie, *s.* [SPAY.]

spāil, *v.t.* & *i.* [SPALE.]

spairge, *v.t.* [Fr. *asperger*, from Lat. *spargo* = to scatter.] To dash; to soil, as with mire; to bespatter. (*Scotch.*)

"*Spairges* about the brunstane cootie,
To scaud poor wretches!"
Burns: Address to the Deil.

spāit, *s.* [SPATE.]

spāke, *pret. of v.* [SPEAK.]

spāke, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

spake-net, *s.* A net for catching crabs.

spa-lăc'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Mole-rats, Rodent-moles; a family of Myomorpha, straggligly distributed over the eastern hemisphere. General form cylindrical; eyes and ear-conchs very small or rudimentary; tail short and rudimentary. There are two sub-families: Bathyerginæ and Spalacinæ (q.v.).

spăl-a-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Spalacidæ, with two genera, Spalax and Rhizomys.

spa-lăc'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπάλαξ (*spalax*), genit. σπάλακος (*spalakos*) = a mole, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontinæ, with two species, from Chili. Ear-conchs rudimentary. They make extensive burrows in the ground, and lead an almost subterranean existence.

spăl-a-cŏ-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. σπάλαξ (*spalax*), genit. σπάλακος (*spalakos*) = a mole, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Mammals, probably marsupiate, from the Purbeck beds. They appear to have been insectivorous, and allied to the Australian Phalangers and the American Opossums.

spăl'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. σπάλαξ (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Zool.: Mole-rat (q.v.); the typical genus of Spalacinæ. There is but one species.

spāle, *s.* [Dut. *spill* = a chip.]

1. A chip or splinter of wood. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Shipbuild.:* A strengthening cross-timber.

3. A lath, a pale.

spāle, *v.t.* [SPALE, *s.*]

Mining: To spall (q.v.).

spâll (1), *s.* [SPALE, *s.*]

Mason.: A chip of stone removed by the hammer.

* **spâll** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *espaule*; Ital. *spalla* = the shoulder, from Lat. *spathula*, *spatula*, dimin. of *spatha.*] [SPADE (1), *s.*] The shoulder. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.)

spâll, *v.t.* [SPALL (1), *s.*]

1. *Mining:* To break, as ore, with a hammer, previous to cobbing (q.v.).

2. *Mason.:* To reduce irregular blocks of stone to an approximately level surface.

spâll-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPALL, *v.*]

spalling-hammer, *s.*

Mason.: An axe-formed, heavy hammer, used in rough-dressing stones.

spâlt, *s.* [SPELTER.]

spâlt, *v.i.* or *t.* [SPALT, *a.*] To split off, as chips from timber. (*Prov.*)

spâlt, *a.* [Prob. allied to *spall*, *split*, &c.]

* 1. Brittle; liable to break or split.

"The park oke is . . . far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Frail, clumsy, heedless, pert. (*Prov.*)

spăn, *s.* [A.S. *span*, *spanu*; cogn. with Dut. *span*; Icel. *spönn.*; Dan. *spand*; Sw. *spann*; Ger. *spanne.*] [SPAN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.

"The mind having got the idea of the length of any part of expansion, let it be a *span*, or a space, or what length you will, can, as has been said, repeat that idea."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

2. A brief space of time.

"We should accustom ourselves to measure our lives by the shortest *span*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

3. A pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team. In America applied to a pair of horses nearly alike in colour, &c., and usually harnessed side by side. In South Africa applied also to other animals. [INSPAN, OUTSPAN.]

"The waggon, with its revolving wheels and long *span* of oxen."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The chord or reach of an arch. The distance between imposts at the springings of the arch.

"Cambridge, who were originally heading straight for the Middlesex arch of the railway bridge, were suddenly fetched out and taken through the centre *span*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A rope secured at both ends to an object, the purchase being hooked into the bight.

(2) A leader for running rigging, which is conducted through a thimble at each end of the span, which is secured to the stay.

span-beam, *s.*

Mining: The horizontal beam into which the upper pivot of the axis of the whim is journalled.

span-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block attached to each end of a span or length of rope which lies across a cap and hangs down at each side.

* **span-counter,** *s.* A game played by two persons with counters. The first threw his counter on the ground, and the second endeavoured to hit it with his counter, or at least to get near enough to be able to span the distance between the two counters, in which case he won. If not, his counter remained lying as a mark for his opponent, and so alternately, till the game was won. Called also Span-farthing, Span-feather.

"Faith, you may intreat him to take notice of me for any thing; for being an excellent farrier, for playing well at *span-counter*, or sticking knives in walls."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, i. 3.

span-dogs, *s. pl.* A pair of dogs linked together and used to grapple timber, the fangs of the extended ends being driven into the log. [DOG, *s.*, II. 3.]

* **span-farthing,** * **span-feather,** *s.* [SPAN-COUNTER.]

* **span-long,** *a.* Of the length of a span.

"And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

span-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof, *s.*

Build.: A roof with two inclined sides.

span-shackle, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of the davit.

† **span-worm,** *s.* An American name for a caterpillar of a geometer moth. Named from its method of spanning the ground as it moves forward. [LOOPER.]

spăn, *v.t.* & *i.* [SPAN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To measure with the hand having the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object.

2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other: as, A bridge *spans* a river.

* 3. To measure in any way.

"Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies."
Tickell: An Epistle.

* 4. To cock. [SPANNER, I. 2.]

"Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 248.

5. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; to hobble.

II. *Naut.:* To confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.

B. *Intrans.:* To be well-matched for running in harness: as, A team *spans* well. (*Amer.*)

¶ (1) *To span the booms:* To confine them by lashings.

(2) *The span of the shrouds:* The length of the shrouds from the dead-eyes on one side over the mast-head to the dead-eyes on the other side of the ship.

spăn, *pret. of v.* [SPIN, *v.*]

spa-næ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. σπανός (*spanos*), σπάνιος (*spanios*) = rare, lacking, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as ANÆMIA (q.v.).

spa-næ'-mĭc, *a.* & *s.* [SPANÆMIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to spanæmia; having the quality of impoverishing the blood.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine having, or supposed to have the quality of impoverishing the blood.

spăn'-çel, *v.t.* [SPANCEL, *s.*] To tie or hobble the legs of, as of a cow or horse, with a rope.

spăn'-çel, *s.* [A.S. *spannan* = to bind; *sæl* = a rope.] A rope to tie a cow's or a horse's hind-legs. (*Prov.*)

spăn'-çelled, *a.* [SPANCEL, *v.*]

Her.: Applied to a horse that has the fore and hind feet fettered by means of fetterlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

spăn'-drĕl, spăn'-drĭl, * **spaun-dere,** * **splaun-drel,** *s.* [From O.Fr. *explanader* = to level, plane, lay even.]

Architecture:

1. The space over the haunch of an arch and between it and the outscribing rectangle; between the estrados of an arch and the square head or drip-stone over it.

(2) The space between the outer mouldings of two arches and the string-course above them.

TIMBER-SPANDREL.

¶ When timber arches support a roadway, the spandrels contain upright posts with diagonal stays. The posts transmit the load to the arch.

spandrel-wall, *s.*

Mason.: A wall built on the extrados of an arch.

spāne, spean, spene, *v.t.* [A.S. *spanu*, *spana* = a teat.] To wean. (*Prov.*)

"'*Spaning*,' or 'spooning,' is a Yorkshire term for weaning."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

spa-nē'-mỹ, *s.* [SPANÆMIA.]

* **spăng** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *spange* = a metal clasp or fastening; Icel. *spöng*; Ger. *spange.*] To set with spangles, to spangle.

"Juno's bird,
Whose train is *spanged* with Argus' hundred eyes."
Three Lords of London.

* **spăng** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Perhaps connected with *span* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to spring.

2. To span with the hand or fingers.

B. *Intrans.:* To leap, to spring.

spăng (1), *s.* [SPANG (2), *v.*] A spring.

"Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet and an Englishman will meck a *spang* at it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

spăng (2), *s.* [SPANG (1), *v.*] A spangle.

"Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas.

spăn'-gle, *s.* [A dimin. from *spang* (2), s.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; a small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress.

"All cut in stars . . . made of cloth of silver and silver *spangles*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. Any little thing shining or sparkling like pieces of metal; a small sparkling object.

"On the rude cliffs with frosty *spangles* gray,
Weak as the twilight gleams the solar ray."
Mickle: Lusiad, iii.

3. A spongy excrescence on the leaves and tender branches of the oak; an oak-apple.

spăn'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [SPANGLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with spangles or small brilliant bodies.

"*Spangled* with a thousand eyes." *Gay: Peacock.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To glitter, to glisten.

* **spăn'-glĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *spangl(e); -er.*] One who or that which spangles.

spăn'-glỹ, *a.* [Eng. *spangl(e); -y.*] Of or pertaining to a spangle or spangles; resembling or consisting of spangles; glittering, glistening. (*Keats: Endymion*, i. 569.)

Spăn'-iard (i as y), *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Spain.

spăn'-iel (i as y), * **spaynel,** * **spaneyole,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *espagneul* (Fr. *épagneul*), from Sp. *español* = Spanish, from *España* = Spain; Lat. *Hispania.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Zool.:* A popular name for a class of dogs, distinguished chiefly by large drooping ears, long silky coat, and a gentle, timid, and affectionate disposition. Spaniels may be grouped in three natural divisions:

(1) *Land Spaniels:* The Cocker is one of the smallest of its kind, and is chiefly used for flushing woodcocks. The coat should be wavy and thick, and the colour black and white, pure black, liver and white, or red and white. The Springer is heavier, slower, and more easily kept within range than the Cocker. The Clumber, the Sussex, and the Norfolk Spaniel are breeds of Springers. The Clumber is a low, strong-limbed dog, never giving tongue, highly valued for battue-shooting. Colour lemon and white, or yellow and white; coat thick, legs well feathered, feet round; head square and heavy, muzzle broad, ears long. The Sussex Spaniel is lighter in shape and richer in colour than the Clumber, and gives tongue freely. The Norfolk Spaniel varies greatly, and is perhaps the commonest breed in England. Colour black, or liver and white.

(2) *Water Spaniels:* The body should be round and compact, covered with short, crisp curls; ears long and deeply fringed; legs very strong, with broad spreading feet; tail curled to the end; head long, face smooth, forehead high; the colour should be a brown-liver, but liver and white is common. They are excellent water-dogs, and extremely faithful and affectionate. They run into several strains.

(3) *Toy Spaniels:* Of these there are several varieties, the chief being the King Charles and the Blenheim. The former is the larger of the two, and should be rich black and tan. They were the special pets of Charles II. The Blenheim is white, with patches of red or yellow. Both should have a short muzzle, round head, full prominent eyes, ears close to the head and fringed with long silky hair, and hairs growing from the toes and reaching beyond the claws.

"He might be seen, before the dew was off the grass, in St. James's Park, striding among the trees, playing with his *spaniels*, and flinging corn to his ducks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* An emblem of fawning submissiveness; a mean, cringing, or fawning person.

"I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me, I will fawn on you."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; cringing.

"Low-crooked-curtsies, and base *spaniel* fawning."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

spaniel-like, *a.* Like a spaniel. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.)

* **spăn'-iel (i as y),** *v.i. & t.* [SPANIEL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fawn, to cringe.

B. *Trans.:* To follow like a spaniel.

"The hearts
That *spaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do discandy."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

spa-nī'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. σπάνιος (*spanios*) = few, scarce; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupæidæ, from the Upper Chalk of Lebanon.

spăn'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. σπάνιος (*spanios*) = rare, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *spaniolith.*]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.) containing mercury, with sp. gr. of 5·2 to 5·28.

spăn-ĭ-ō-lĭt'-mĭn, *s.* [Gr. σπάνιος (*spanios*) = rare; Eng. *litm(us)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A non-azotized colouring matter, occurring in small quantity in litmus. (*Kane.*)

Spăn'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Spain; -ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Spain, its language, or inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language of the people of Spain.

Spanish arbour-vine, *s.*

Bot.: *Ipomœa tuberosa*, a West Indian plant. It furnishes a drastic substance like scammony.

Spanish bayonet, *s.*

Bot.: *Yucca aloifolia.* (*West Indian.*)

Spanish black, *s.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork. (Used in painting.)

Spanish broom, *s.*

Bot.: *Spartium junceum.*

Spanish brown, *s.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark, reddish-brown colour, which depends on the sesquioxide of iron.

Spanish burton, *s.*

Naut.: A single Spanish-burton has three single blocks or two single blocks and a hook in the bight of one of the running parts. A double Spanish-burton has one double and two single blocks. [BURTON.]

Spanish chalk, *s.* [FRENCH-CHALK.]

Spanish chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: *Castanea vesca* (or *vulgaris*).

Spanish cress, *s.* [CRESS, *s.*, ¶ (24).]

Spanish elm, *s.* [CORDIA, ELM, ¶ (7).]

* **Spanish era,** *s.*

Chron.: An era founded on the Julian calendar, beginning January 1, B.C. 38. It was current in Spain, Portugal, the south of France, and the north of Africa.

Spanish ferreto, *s.* [FERRETO.]

Spanish fly, *s.* [CANTHARIS.]

Spanish fowls, *s. pl.*

Poultry: A breed of domestic poultry of Mediterranean origin; tall, with stately carriage; tarsi long; comb single, of great size, deeply serrated; wattles largely developed; ear-lobes and side of face white; plumage black, glossed with green. They are tender in constitution, the comb being often injured by frost.

Spanish grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Macrochloa tenacissima.* [ESPARTO.]

Spanish juice, *s.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.

Spanish liquorice, *s.*

Bot.: The common liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Spanish mackerel, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Scomber colias*, resembling *S. pneumatophorus* in possessing an air-bladder, but differing in coloration. It is a favorite food fish in our Eastern cities.

* **Spanish main,** *s.*

Geog.: The name formerly given to the southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, together with the contiguous coast, embracing the route traversed by Spanish treasure-ships from the New to the Old World.

"My father dear he is not here; he seeks the *Spanish-main.*" *Barham: Ing. Legends; Nell Cook.*

* **Spanish-marigold,** *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone coronaria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Spanish-marjoram, *s.*

Bot.: *Urtica pilulifera*, var. *Dodartii.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Spanish-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycopodium denticulatum.*

Spanish-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Morœa Sisyrinchium.*

Spanish-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus falcata*, a North American tree about sixty feet high, introduced into Britain in 1763.

Spanish-onion, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of *Allium cepa*, grown in Spain and the south of Europe. It is much larger and milder than the English onion, and is imported in large quantities.

Spanish-potato, *s.*

Bot.: The sweet potato. [BATATAS.]

Spanish-red, *s.* An ochre resembling Venetian-red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

Spanish-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Ononis arvensis.* Named from its resemblance to Spanish liquorice (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

Spanish sea-bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Pagellus owenii*, from the British coasts and the Mediterranean. Called also the Axillary Bream. It is about a foot long, and pale silvery-red in colour.

Spanish-soap, *s.* [CASTILE-SOAP.]

Spanish-soda, *s.*

Bot.: *Salsola Soda.*

Spanish-tufts, *s.*

Bot.: *Thalictrum aquilegifolium.*

Spanish-white, *s.* Finely powdered and levigated chalk, used as a pigment.

Spanish-windlass, *s.*

Naut.: A windlass turned by a rope with a rolling hitch and a handspike in the bight.

spăńk, *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *spakkern*, *spenkern* = to run and spring about quickly.]

A. *Trans.:* To strike with the open hand; to slap.

"Suggested *spanking* all round as a cure for the evil."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To move with a quick, lively step, between a trot and a gallop; to move quickly and with elasticity.

"We *spanked* along, rapidly accelerating our pace."
—Cassell's Saturday Journal, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 802.

spăńk, *s.* [SPANK, *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand.

* **spăńk'-ĕr (1),** *s.* [Prob. connected with *spang* = a spangle.]

* **I.** A small copper coin.

2. A gold coin. (*Prov.*)

spăńk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *spank; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who spanks; applied also to a sounding blow with the open hand.

2. One who takes long strides in walking; a fast-going horse. (*Colloq.*)

3. A tall person; one taller than the common.

II. *Naut.:* [DRIVER, *s.*, II. 5.].

spăńk'-ĭńg, *pr. par. & a.* [SPANK.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing, free-going.

"If you are not mine by entreaty, there are four *spanking* greys ready harnessed in Cropland Park, here, that shall whisk us to town in a minute."—*G. Colman the Younger: Poor Gentleman*, iv. 2.

2. Stout, large, considerable, solid. (*Colloq.*)

spanking-breeze, *s.* A strong breeze.

spăn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *span; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which spans.

* 2. The lock of a fusee or carbine.

"My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests."—*Howell: Letters.*

* 3. A fusee or carbine.

"This day, as his majesty sat at dinner, there came a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby every man in the presence supposed him some officer in the army."—*Bowring: Trial of King Charles I.*, p. 156.

4. A screw-key; an iron instrument for tightening up or loosening the nuts upon screws.

"A large iron wrench or *spanner* was afterwards found on the spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

5. A fireman's wrench by which he fastens or unfastens the couplings of the hose.

II. *Marine Steam-eng.:* A bar used in the parallel motion of the side-lever marine engine, also in some of the earlier engines, the handbar or lever by which the valves were moved to admit or shut off the steam.

spăn'-new (ew as ū), *span-newe, *spon-neowe, *a.* [Icel. *spánnýr, spánýr,* from *spann* = a chip, a shaving, and *nýr* = new; M. H. Ger. *spánniuwe;* Ger. *spanneu,* from M. H. Ger. *span,* Ger. *span* = a chip, a splinter, and *niuwe, neu* = new; cf. Sw. *spillerny* = spill-new; Dan. *splinterny* = splinter-new. All these terms thus mean originally fresh from the hands of the workmen; fresh-cut.] Quite new, brand-new.

"Am I not totally a *spannew* gallant?"
Beaum. & Fl. : False One.

***spăn'-nĭsh ĭng,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espanouissement;* Fr. *épanouissement; s'épanouir* = to open out; from Lat. *expando* = to spread out: *ex* = out, and *pando* = to spread.] The blow of a flower. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

spar (1), ***sparre,** *s.* [A.S. *sparrian* = to fasten with a bolt; Dut. *spar* = a spar; Icel. *sparri, sperra;* Dan. & Sw. *sparre;* O. H. Ger. *sparro;* M. H. Ger. *sparre;* Ger. *sparren;* Gael. & Ir. *sparr.* Prob. allied to *spear.*] A long piece of timber, of no great thickness; a piece of sawed timber, a pole. Now seldom used except in technical or special meanings: as—

1. *Naut.:* A long, wooden beam, generally rounded, and used for supporting the sails of vessels. It assumes various functions and names, as, a mast, yard, boom, gaff, sprit, &c.

2. In hoisting machinery, spars form the masts and jibs of derricks, and the elevated inclined timbers which form sheers for masting and dismasting vessels.

3. In building, spars are used as rafters, as scaffold-poles, or as ledgers to rest on the putlogs. A common rafter is sometimes called a spar.

4. The bar of a gate.

spar-deck, *s.*

Naut.: Originally one of a temporary character, consisting of spars supported on beams. Now, the upper deck, with an open waist, or flush-deck. The term is somewhat loosely applied.

spar-piece, *s.* [Span-piece].

spar-torpedo, *s.* A torpedo carried on the end of a spar rigged overboard from the bows of a vessel, and fired either by contact or electricity. [Torpedo.]

spar (2), ***sparr,** *s.* [A.S. *spær, spær-stán.*]

Min.: A name applied to various minerals which occur in crystals or which cleave readily into fragments of definite form with bright surface, such as calc-spar, fluor-spar, &c.

spar-hung, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.

spar (3), *s.* [Spar (2), *v.*]

1. *Literally & Boxing:*

(1) A preliminary motion or flourish of the partially-bent arms in front of the body; a movement in which the boxer is prepared to act offensively or defensively.

(2) A boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

2. *Fig.:* A slight contest; a skirmish.

spar (1), ***sparre** (1), **sper, spere, sperr,** *v.t.* [A.S. *sparian.*] [Spar (1), *s.*] To fasten with a bar or bolt; to bar, to bolt.

"Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors."
Ben Jonson : Staple of News, ii. 1.

spur (2), ***sparre** (2), *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *esparer;* Fr. *éparer* = to fling or kick out with the heels, from Low Ger. *sparre* = a struggling.]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To rise and strike with the feet or spurs. (Said of cocks.)

2. To move or flourish the arms about in front of the body, as in boxing, or in a manner suitable for offence or defence.

"'Come on,' said the cabdriver, *sparring* away like clockwork."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. ii.

3. To quarrel in words; to wrangle. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Trans.:* To engage in a boxing-match with.

spăr'-ą-ble, *s.* [See def.] A cast-iron nail driven into soles of boots and shoes, and so called from its resemblance in shape to a sparrow's bill.

sparable-tin, *s.*

Min.: A name given by Cornish miners to crystals of Cassiterite (q.v.), which occur in ditetragonal pyramids resembling sparable nails.

spăr'-ą-drăp, spăr'-ą-drăb, *s.* [Fr.]

Pharm.: An adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper; a cerecloth.

"With application of the common *sparadrab* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

spăr-ą-drăp'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Pharm.: A machine for spreading plasters. It is a table with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points by which the cloth may be stretched, and a spatula for spreading the composition.

*** spăr'-ąge (age as ĭġ), * spăr'-ą-gŭs,** *s.* [Asparagus.]

spar-ăs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπαράσσω (*sparassō*) = to rend in pieces.]

Zool.: A genus of Thomisidæ. *Sparassus smaragdulus,* is a British spider; the male green, with yellowish abdominal bands, the female green.

spą-răt-tŏ-spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Attic Gr. σπαράττω (*sparattō*) = to rend in pieces, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. The leaves of *Sparattosperma lithontriptica* are given in Brazil in cases of stone in the bladder.

*** spar'-ble,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esparpiller.*] To scatter, to displace.

"The more parte of theyr company, where thorough that symple felesliyp whiche named theym self shepherdes, was dissevered and *sparbelyd.*" — *Fabyan: Chronycle; Louis IX.* (an. 1254).

spāre, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *sparian,* from *spær* = spare, sparing; cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *sparen;* Icel. & Sw. *spara;* Dan. *spare;* Lat. *parco.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To use frugally; not to be wasteful of; not to waste; to dispense frugally.

"The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use: as, I have time to *spare.*

3. To part with without inconvenience; to dispense with; to do without.

"I could have better *spared* a better man."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

4. To forbear, to omit, to refrain from; to withhold.

"*Spare* your arithmetic."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

¶ In this use often followed by an infinitive or clause as an object.

"Being moved, he will not *spare* to gird the gods."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

5. To forbear to inflict or impose upon.

"*Spare* my sight the pain." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

6. To use tenderly; to treat with mercy, pity, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy.

"*Spare* us, good Lord."—*Book of Common Prayer.* (Litany.)

7. To hold in reserve for the use of another; to give, to afford, to grant, to allow.

"I am poor of thanks, and scarce can *spare* them."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live sparingly or frugally; to be parsimonious, economical, or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse.

"*Spare* not for cost."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 4.

2. To use mercy or forbearance; to be merciful or forgiving; to forgive.

"Jealousy is the rage of a man: therefore he will not *spare* in the day of vengeance."—*Proverbs* vi. 34.

spāre, * spar, *a. & s.* [A.S. *spær;* cogn. with Icel. *sparr;* Dan. *spar* (in *sparsom* = thrifty); Sw. *spar* (in *sparsam*); Ger. *spär* (in *spärlich*); Gr. σπαρνός (*sparnos*) = rare, lacking; Lat. *parcus* = sparing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Parsimonious, frugal, thrifty; not liberal or profuse; chary.

"Are they *spare* in diet?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

2. Scanty; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

3. Lean, thin, meagre, wanting flesh.

"Her cheek was pale; her form was *spare.*"
Scott: Marmion, ii. 4.

4. Over and above what is necessary; superfluous, superabundant; that may be dispensed with.

"Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. Held or kept in reserve or for an emergency; additional; not required for present use: as, a *spare* bed, a *spare* anchor, &c.

6. Slow. (*Prov.*)

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. Parsimony; frugal use; economy.

"I make no *spare.*" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* v. 4.

2. Moderation, restraint.

"Killing for sacrifice without any *spare.*"—*Holland* (*Todd.*)

3. An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket.

*** spāre'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *spare; -ful(l).*] Sparing, frugal, chary.

*** spāre'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *spareful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spareful; sparingness, frugality.

"Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness.*"
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

spāre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spare,* a.; *-ly.*] In a sparing manner; sparingly, sparsely.

"Alight, and *sparely* sup, and wait
For rest in this outbuilding near."
Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse.

spāre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spare,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

"A *sparenes* and slenderness of stature."—*Hammond: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 2.

spār'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spar*(*e*), v.; *-er.*] One who spares; one who is economical or frugal.

"Very thriftie and overgreat *sparers.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xi., ch. xix.

spāre'-rĭb, *s.* [Eng. *spare,* a., and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

*** spare-wort,** *s.* [Spearwort.]

spar-gā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σπαργάνιον (*sparganion*) = the bur-weed; σπάργανον (*sparganon*) = a band, from the form of the leaf, which is long and narrow.]

Bot.: Bur-weed (q.v.); a genus of Typhaceæ. Spadix spherical; perianth of three to six spathulate, membranous scales; stamens two to three; ovary one- or two-celled; fruit a small drupe. Known species about ten.

spar'-gą-nō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σπαργάνωσις (*sparganōsis*) = the wrapping a child in swaddling clothes.]

Pathology:

***** 1. Spargosis (q.v.).

2. *Elephantiasis Arabum* (*E. Wilson*). [Elephantiasis.]

*** sparġe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] To dash or sprinkle; to throw water upon in a shower of small drops.

*** spar-ġĕ făc'-tion,** *s.* [Sparge.] The act of sprinkling.

"The operation was performed by *spargefaction,* in a proper time of the moon."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub,* § iv.

sparġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Sparge.] A sprinkler; usually a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle. Used for damping paper clothes, &c.

spar'-gō-sĭs, * spar'-gą-nō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σπαργάω (*spargaō*) = to be full; Fr. *spargose.*]

Pathol.: Distension of the breasts with milk, which is secreted in abundance, but with difficulty or entire absence of flow.

spar'-hâwk, * spar-hauk, *s.* [Sparrow-hawk.]

spăr'-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *spar*(*us*) = *Chrysophrys aurata,* the gilthead (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Sea-breams; a family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Perciformes. Body compressed, oblong, covered with scales; cutting teeth in front of jaws, or molars at sides, palate generally toothless. One dorsal, formed by a spinous and soft portion of nearly equal development; anal with three spines, ventrals thoracic. The family is divided into five groups based upon differences of dentition: Cantharina, Haplodactylina, Sargina, Pagrina, and Pimelepterina. (*Günther.*)

2. *Paleont.:* They appear first in the Chalk of Lebanon.

spăr'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Spare, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Saving, parsimonious, chary, frugal.

"Christ . . . upon just occasions was not *sparing* in the use of it."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 31.

* 2. Scanty, little.

"Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

3. Spare; not abundant; abstemious.

"Be mindful of that *sparing* board."
Thomson: Autumn, 355.

* 4. Merciful, kind; willing to pity and spare.

spär'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *sparing; -ly.*]

1. In a sparing, frugal, or economical manner; frugally, parsimoniously.

"And taught at schools much mythologic stuff,
But sound religion *sparingly* enough."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 198.

2. Scantily; not abundantly; sparsely.

"The borders whereon you plant fruit trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Gardens.*

* 3. With abstinence or moderation; abstinently, moderately.

"Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*."—*Atterbury.*

* 4. Seldom; not frequently.

"The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil."—*Dryden.*

* 5. Cautiously, tenderly, with forbearance.

"Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

spär'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sparing; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being sparing; frugality, parsimony.

2. Caution, care, forbearance.

"This opinion, I say, Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: but he does it with such hesitancy, diffidence, and *sparingness*, as shows plainly that he meant it only as a last subterfuge to recur to."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

spark (1), * **sparke,** *s.* [A.S. *spearca;* cogn. with O. Dut. *sparcke;* Low Ger. *sparke;* Icel. *spruka;* Dan. *sprage* = to crackle.]

1. A small particle of fire or of ignited substance emitted from a burning body.

"Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward."—*Job* v. 7.

2. A small shining body or transient light; a sparkle.

3. A small portion of anything vivid or active, or that, like a spark, may be kindled into activity or flame.

"The small intellectual *spark* which he possessed was put out by the fuel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

spark-arrester, *s.* A wire-cage or other contrivance placed upon the chimney of a locomotive or a portable engine, to prevent the passage of sparks from the chimney.

spark-condenser, *s.*

1. *Elect.:* [Condenser, *s.*, II. 10. (3)].

2. *Rail.:* A means of carrying away sparks from the locomotive chimney to a chamber where they are extinguished.

spark (2), *s.* [Icel. *sparkr, sprœkr* = lively, sprightly; Norw. *sprœk* = cheerful, lively.]

1. A gay young fellow; a brisk, showy man.

"The florid fustian of a rhyming *spark*."
Pomfret: Strephon's Love.

2. A lover, a beau, a gallant.

* **spark** (1) *v.i.* [Spark (1), *s.*] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

"Delight upon her face, and sweetness shin'd:
Her eyes do *spark* as starres."
P. Fletcher: Thomalin, egl. vi., s. 19.

* **spark** (2), *v.i.* [Spark (2), *s.*] To play the spark or gallant.

spark'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spark* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A spark-arrester (q.v.).

* **spark'-full,** * **sparke-full,** *a.* [Eng. *spark; -full.*] Lively, brisk, gay.

"Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion like."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **spark'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *spark* (1); *-ish.*]

1. Airy, gay, lively, brisk.

"Is anything more *sparkish* and better humoured than Venus's accosting her son in the deserts of Libya?"—*Walsh.*

2. Showily dressed, fine, showy.

'A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **spark'-ĭsh-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sparkish; -ly.*] So as to sparkle; showily, gaily.

"Each buttonhole and skirt, and hem is seen
Sparkishly edged with lace of yellow gold."
Tennant: Anster Fair, ii. 47.

* **spar'-kle,** * **spar-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *spark* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A small spark, a luminous particle.

"The *sparkles* seem'd up to the skies to flie."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 73.

2. Luminosity, lustre.

"The *sparkle* and flash of the sunshine."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

3. A spark, a small portion.

"I cannot deny certain *sparkles* of honest ambition."
—*Wotton: Letter to the King* (an. 1637).

spar'-kle (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Sparkle, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited or shining particles.

2. To shine, as if giving out sparks; to glisten, to glitter, to flash, to twinkle.

"I see bright honour *sparkle* through your eyes."
Milton: Arcades, 27.

* 3. To be brilliant or showy; to show off.

"Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage."—*Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles which glitter in the light. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 8.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To emit with coruscations; to shine or sparkle with.

* **spar'-kle** (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *sparpil* (q.v.).] To scatter.

"The landgrave hath *sparkled* his army without any further enterprise."—*State Papers*, x. 718.

* **spar'-klĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sparkl(e); -er.*] One who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

"See the *sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box."—*Guardian*, No. 120.

* **spark'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *spark(le)*, s.; dim. suff. *-let.*] A little spark. (*Cotton: Ode to Night.*)

* **spark'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sparkli(ng); -ness.*] The quality or state of being sparkling; vivacity.

"Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the table with much *sparkliness*, and gentileness of witt."
—*Aubrey: Anecdotes*, ii. 55.

spark'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Sparkle (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Emitting sparks, glittering; hence, brilliant, lively, bright.

"And he continued, when worse days were come,
To deal about his *sparkling* eloquence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **spark'-lĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sparkling; -ly.*] In a sparkling manner; with vividness or brilliancy.

"Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 452.

* **spark'-lĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sparkling; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sparkling; brilliancy, sparkle.

"I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 452.

spar'-lĭng, *s.* [Ger. *spierling.*] A smelt. Also spelt *spirling*, or *spurling.*

"The *sparling* should be protected, as it was a fish they all liked."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

* **spar'-lyre (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [A.S. *spær-lira.*] The calf of the leg.

spar'-nŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπαρνός (*sparnos*) = rare, few, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sparidæ, of Eocene age.

spăr'-ŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sparus* = the gilthead; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Sparidæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Sparidæ.

"In our days *sparoids* are held to be of little value."
—*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3rd), ii. 136.

sparoid-scales, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The name given by Agassiz to the peculiar scales of the Sparidæ.

"*Sparoid-scales* are . . . thin, broader than long, with the centre of growth near their posterior border, and the lines of structure lying parallel to the posterior or free border, but becoming straight laterally."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (ed. 3rd), ii. 135.

* **spar'-pĭl,** * **spar'-ple,** * **spar'-pŏĭl,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esparpiller.*] To scatter, to spread abroad, to disperse.

spar'-rĕr, *s.* One who spars; a pugilist.

spar'-rĭng, *s.* The act of boxing; pugilism.

spăr'-rōw, * **spar-ewe,** * **sparwe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *sparwe, sparewe;* A.S. *spearwa;* Icel. *spörr;* Dan. *spurv;* Sw. *sparf;* O. H. Ger. *sparo;* M. H. Ger. *spar*, whence Ger. *sperling;* all from Teut. type *sparwa* (lit. = a flutterer), from root *spar-* = to quiver, hence to flutter.] [Spar (2), *v.*]

Ornith.: Passer domesticus (*Pyrgita domestica*, Cuvier), the House Sparrow, a well-known bird, the constant follower of civilized man. It ranges over the British Islands and the Continent, into the North of Africa and Asia, and has been introduced into America and Australia. Sparrows are found even in crowded cities and in manufacturing towns, these differing only from the country birds in being dirtier, and, if possible, more daring. Mantle of male brown striped with black; head bluish-gray; two narrow bands, one white and the other rusty-yellow, on wings; cheeks grayish-white, front of neck black, under-parts light-gray. From a high antiquity, their great fecundity, their attachment to their young, their extreme pugnacity, and the large tolls they levy on the farmer and market-gardener have been commented on by writers on ornithology, but opinions have long been divided on the subject of their alleged service to man in destroying insect pests. English farmers, however, settled the question to their own satisfaction, and in many villages sparrow-clubs exist, from the funds of which a small sum (about twopence a dozen) is paid for the destruction of these birds. Dr. Coues (*The English Sparrow in America*, 1885) says that these birds, introduced to keep down insect life, "have proved a failure, and are now generally regarded as a distinct curse." This opinion is now generally entertained in the United States, and the sparrows are also disliked for their combative disposition, and their tendency to drive off other birds. They frequent the cities and add an agreeable element of bird life to the streets. The name sparrow is also applied in this country to several of the Fringillidæ. [Hedge-sparrow, Reed-sparrow, Tree-sparrow.]

sparrow-bill, *s.* [Sparable.]

sparrow-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Accipiter nisus, common in Great Britain, extending across Europe, through Asia to Japan. The adult male is about twelve inches long, dark-brown on the upper surface, softening into gray as the bird grows old; the entire under-surface is rusty-brown, with bands of a darker shade. The female is about fifteen inches long, the upper surface nearly resembling that of male bird in ground-colour, but having many of the feathers white at the base; under surface grayish-white, with dark transverse bars. The Sparrow-hawk is very destructive to small quadrupeds and young birds, and is practically the only bird of prey the English game-preserver need fear. The hen lays four or five eggs irregularly blotched with brownish-crimson on a bluish-white ground.

sparrow-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare.

sparrow's dung, *s.*

Bot.: Salsola Kali.

spăr'-rōw-grass, spăr'-rў-grass, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of asparagus (q.v.).

spăr'-rōw-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sparrow*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Passerina (q.v.).

spar'-rў, *a.* [Eng. *spar* (2), s.; *-y.*] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar, spathose.

"And with the flowers are intermingled stones
Sparry and bright, the scatterings of the hills."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

sparry-anhydrite, *s.* [Cube-spar.]

sparry iron-ore, *s.* [Siderite.]

spăr'-rў-grass, *s.* [Sparrow-grass.]

sparse, *a.* [Lat. *sparsus*, pa. par. of *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thinly scattered; set, placed, or planted here and there; not close together; not dense.

"The congregation was very *sparse*."—*Reade: Hard Cash*, ch. v.

2. *Bot.:* Scattered (q.v.).

***sparse, *spĕrse,** *v.t.* [Sparse, *a.*] To scatter, to disperse, to put abroad.

"And like a raging flood they *sparsed* are,
And ouerflow each countrey, field and plaine."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, vi. 1.

***sparsed, *spĕrsed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Sparse, *v.*]

***spar'-sĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sparsed*; *-ly.*] In a scattered manner; thinly, sparsely, not densely.

"There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation."—*Evelyn: Pomona.* (Prof.)

sparse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sparse*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sparse manner; thinly, not densely or thickly.

"An utterly barren country three hundred leagues long by from sixty to eighty broad, *sparsely* inhabited by a young, hardy, warlike race."—*Standard*, Jan. 15, 1886.

sparse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sparse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sparse; thinness; scattered state: as, The *sparseness* of the population.

***spar'-sim,** *adv.* [Lat.] Scatteredly, here and there.

spart, *s.* [Esparto.]

spart grass, *s.*

Bot.: Spartina stricta.

spar'-ta-ite, *s.* [After Sparta, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *spartait.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Calcite (q.v.), containing some carbonate of manganese, occurring with zinc ores.

2. The same as Zincite (q.v.).

Spar'-tan, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Spartanus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to ancient Sparta or the Spartans; hence, hardy, undaunted, indomitable: as, *Spartan* courage.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sparta.

Spartan-dog, *s.* A bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

"O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

spar'-teine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sparti*(*ium*); *-eine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{26}N_2$. An alkaloid discovered by Dr. Stenhouse in 1851, in *Spartium scoparium.* It is a thick, colourless, transparent oil, heavier than water, and possesses a peculiar, unpleasant odour, and a very bitter taste. It boils at 288°, is strongly alkaline, sparingly soluble in water, very poisonous, and resembles nicotine in its compounds. Like the latter it is a nitrile base.

spar'-tĕr-ĭe, *s.* [Sp. *esparteria* = a place for making articles of esparto (q.v.).] A collective name for the various kinds of articles manufactured from esparto-grass, as mats, nets, cordage, ropes, &c.

***sparthe,** *s.* [Lat. *spartha.*] An axe or halbert.

spar-tĭ'-na, *s.* [Gr. *σπαρτίνη* (*spartinē*) = a rope or cord. Named from the use to which the leaves are put.]

Bot.: Cord-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Chloreæ. Spikes two or more, unilateral, empty glumes two. Known species eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Spartina stricta*, the Twin-spiked Cord-grass, is British, being found in muddy salt marshes in the east and south-east of England. There are two sub-species, *S. stricta* proper and *S. alterniflora.*

spar'-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. *σπαρτίον* (*spartion*) = a small cord, a kind of broom; *Spartium junceum.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseæ. Shrubs thickly set with brush-like verdant branches, very ornamental, and in summer covered with white or yellow papilionaceous flowers. *Spartium junceum* is the Spanish-broom. In France and Spain a thread made from its fibres is twisted into cordage, or sometimes even woven into cloth. It is used also as a green food. It was introduced into English gardens in 1548, and has since been a favourite shrub. Its flowers are very attractive to bees. *S. monospermum*, which has snow-white flowers, grows on sand dunes in Spain, Barbary, Arabia, &c., binding them together. Its twigs are used for tying bundles, and as a food for goats.

***spär'-ў, *spar-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *spar*(*e*); *-y.*] Sparing, parsimonious.

"Homer being otherwise *sparis* enough in speaking of pictures and colours."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiii., ch. vii.

spăsm, *spasme, *s.* [Fr. *spasme* = the cramp, from Lat. *spasmum*, accus. of *spasmus*, Gr. *σπασμός* (*spasmos*) = a spasm, a convulsion, from *σπάω* (*spaō*) = to draw, to pluck; Sp. *espasmo*, *pasmo*; Ital. *spasmo*, *spasimo.*]

1. *Pathol.:* A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. When partial, of considerable duration, and attended by hardness of the muscles, but not by unconsciousness, they are called Tonic spasms or Spastic contractions; when there are rapidly alternating contractions and relaxations they are Clonic spasms. They may affect the bronchii, the glottis, the bladder, &c. Nearly the same as Convulsion.

"It cureth those who have their necks drawne backward to their shoulders with the *spasme*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. v.

2. A sudden, violent, and generally fruitless effort: as, a *spasm* of repentance.

***spăs'-mat-ic, *spas-mat-icke, *spas-mat-ic-al,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *spasmaticus.*]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to spasm, spasmodic.

"The ligaments and sinews of my love to you have been so strong, that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* shrinkings and convulsions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 20.

2. Suffering from or liable to spasms.

"A soveraigne remedie for them that bee bursten or *spasmaticke*, that is to say, vexed with the crampe."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

spăs-mŏd'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *spasmodique*, from Gr. *σπασμώδης* (*spasmōdēs*), from *σπασμος* = a spasm (q.v.); Ital. *spasmodico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* asthma.

2. Marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent, but short-lived; evanescent; not permanent.

"A benevolent movement which otherwise might be disqualified in *spasmodic* and evanescent efforts."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation good for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.

¶ *Spasmodic School of Poets:* A term frequently applied to certain authors, of whom Alexander Smith and Philip James Bailey may be taken as representatives. Their writings are distinguished by a certain unreality and straining after effect, and were ridiculed by Aytoun (under the pseudonym of T. Percy Jones), in *Firmilian: a Spasmodic Tragedy.* (*Davenport Adams.*)

spăs-mŏd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *spasmodic*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

spăs-mŏd'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spasmodical*; *-ly.*] In a spasmodic manner.

***spăs'-mō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *spasmod*(*ic*); *-ist.*] One of the spasmodic school. (*Poe.*)

spăs-mŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *σπασμός* (*spasmos*) = a spasm, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of spasms.

spăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *σπαστικός* (*spastikos*).] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

spastic-contractions, *s. pl.* [Spasm.]

spăs-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *spastic*; *-ity.*]

1. A state of spasm.

2. A tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spăt, *pret. of v.* [Spit, *v.*]

spăt (1), *s.* [From *spat*, pret. of *spit* (q.v.).] The spawn of shell-fish; specif., the developing spawn of the oyster.

"It is of the *spat* in its microscopic stage that the dredger, really concerned in knowing his business, knew little, and needed to know much."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 31, 1885.

spăt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A blow. (*Prov.*)

2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. (*Amer.*)

"A *spat* between the feminine heads of two families."—*An American Correspondent* in *Notes & Queries*, March 12, 1887, p. 206.

spăt (3), **spătt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; but probably a shortened form of *spatter* or *spatter-dash.*] A short spatterdash, reaching to a little above the ankle. (*Scotch.*)

spăt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Spat (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deposit spat or spawn.

"Inasmuch as oysters continue *spatting* as late as October."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 31, 1885.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To spawn.

"Unless they be so newly *spat*."—*Defoe: Tour thro Great Britain*, i. 9.

***spăt** (2), *v.i.* [Spat (2), *s.*] To dispute, to quarrel.

***spăt** (3), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *spatter* (q.v.).] To spatter, to defile.

spa-tăn'-ġĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spatang*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Echinoidea, with several genera. Test oval, oblong, or heart-shaped; ambulacra petaloid, the anterior one unpaired; anus posterior; mouth inferior. Bands of interoscopic tubercles known as fascioles, are generally present, differently placed in different genera. They commence in the Chalk.

spa-tăn'-ġŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σπάταγγος* (*spatanggos*) = a kind of sea-urchin.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The type genus of Spatangidæ (q.v.). *Spatangus purpureus* is British. The genus commences in the Tertiary.

spătch'-cŏck, *s* [Prob. for *despatch-cock.*]

1. A fowl killed and immediately broiled, on some sudden occasion.

2. A boy's game.

spāte (1), **spāit,** *s.* [Gael., Irish *speid.*] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain districts, caused by heavy rainfalls; a torrent of rain.

"Roaring *spates* of turbid and soil-laden water."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***spate** (2), *s.* [Spathe.]

spate bone, *s.* The shoulder-bone.

"Gnawing the *spate* bone of a shoulder of mutton."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, V. i. 32.

spā'-thą, *s.* [Spathe.]

***spa-thā'-ġē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *spathaceus*, from Lat. *spatha* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The eighth order in Linnæus's Natural System of classification. Genera, Leucoium, Amaryllis, &c.

spa-thā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *spath*(*e*); *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Having, or resembling a spathe.

spāth'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *spath*(*e*); *-al.*]

Bot.: Furnished with or having a spathe.

spāthe, *s.* [Lat. *spatha*; Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*) = any broad blade of wood or metal, a spathe of some plants. (See def.)]

Bot.: A large coloured bract in the Palms and the Araceæ, enveloping the spadix during æstivation and sheltering the organs of reproduction from injury, as the perianth does in an ordinary plant. (See cut under Spadix.)

spāthed, *a.* [Eng. *spath*(*e*); *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having a spathe; spathal.

spa-thĕl'-la, *s.* [Spathelle.]

spa-thĕlle', spa-thĕl'-la, spa-thĭl'-ĭą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spatha* (q.v.).]

Botany (Pl.):

1. (*Of the first two forms*): Desvaux's name, adopted by De Candolle, for the valves or valvulæ of which the bracts in grasses are composed.

2. (*Of all forms*): Little spathes around each division of the inflorescence enclosed within a common spathe in Palms.

spăth'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, from Ger. *spath* = spar.]

Min.: Constituting or resembling a spar; spathose; sparry; lamellar in structure. (See compound.)

spathic iron-ore, spathose iron-ore, *s.* [Siderite.]

spăth'-ĭ form, *a.* [Ger. *spath* = spar, and Eng. *form.*] Resembling spar in form.

spăth ĭ ŏ pȳr′ īte, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and Eng. *pyrite.*] [SPATHE.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in rounded crystals with angles near those of leucopyrite. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 6·7; colour, tin-white when broken, but rapidly tarnishing to to a dark steel-gray. An analysis yielded: arsenic, 61·46; sulphur, 2·37; cobalt, 14·97; calcium, 4·22; iron, 16·47. Found at Bieber, Hesse.

spăth ŏ băt′ ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and Lat. *batis* = a ray.] [SPATHE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ, from the Oolite. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, Rhinobatus.

spăth ŏ dác′ tȳl ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.] [SPATHE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from Tertiary Swiss formations.

spa thō′ dĕ a, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and *εἶδος* = form. From the form of the calyx.] [SPATHE.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Tall trees from the tropics of Asia and Africa, having the leaves unequally pinnate, the inflorescence in panicles, the calyx spathaceous, and bright orange or purple flowers.

spa thŏl′ ŏ bŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and *λοβος* (*lobos*) = a lobe.] [SPATHE.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ. *Spatholobus Roxburghii*, called also *Butea parviflora*, a sub-Himalayan tree, exudes a red gum resembling kino.

spăth′ ōse (1), † **spăth′ oŭs** (1), *a.* [Eng. *spath(e); -ose, -ous.*]

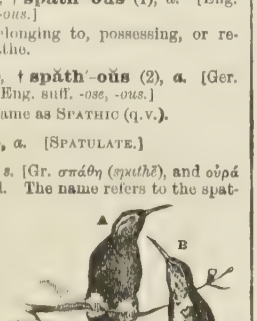
Bot.: Of, belonging to, possessing, or resembling a spathe.

spăth′ ōse (2), † **spăth′ oŭs** (2), *a.* [Ger. *spath* = spar; Eng. suff. *-ose, -ous.*]

Min.: The same as SPATHIC (q.v.).

spăth′ ū lāte, *a.* [SPATULATE.]

spăth ūr′ a, *s.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spathē*), and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail. The name refers to the spatulæ at the end of the exterior tail-feathers.]



SPATHURA UNDERWOODII.
A. Male. B. Female.

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Bill straight, slender; tail very deeply forked, exterior feathers very long, bare almost to end, where they have a racket-shaped web; tarsi covered with large muff of soft down. Several species, from Peru, Santa Fé, and Bolivia.

*** spā′ tĭ al (t as sh),** *a.* [SPACIAL.]

*** spā′ tĭ al ly (t as sh),** *adv.* [SPACIALLY.]

*** spā′ ti āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.i.* [Lat. *spatiatus*, pa. par. of *spatior.*] [SPACE, *s.*] To rove, to ramble.

"Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe."—*Bentley.*

spăt′ lĭng, *s.* [A.S. *spatlian* = to froth, *spatl* = spittle (q.v.).] (See compound.)

spatling poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata.* So named from the spittle-like froth often seen upon it. (*Prior.*) [CUCKOO-SPIT.]

spăt′ tŏr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *spot*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To scatter a liquid substance on or over; to sprinkle with something, liquid or semi-liquid, that befouls; to bespatter.

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world, With *spatter'd* boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 6.

2. To scatter about, as a liquid.

"Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door, Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxii. 97.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To asperse, to defame.

*2. To throw out anything foul or offensive.

B. *Intrans:* To eject anything, as out of the mouth, in a scattered manner; to sputter.

"The Grave *spatter'd* and shook his head, saying, 'twas the greatest error he had committed since he knew what belong'd to a soldier."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 18.

spăt′ tĕr dăsh, *s.* [Eng. *spatter*, and *dash.*] A leather legging for equestrians; a covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a gaiter.

"Here's a fellow made for a soldier; there's a leg for a *spatterdash*."—*Sheridan: Camp*, i. 2.

*** spăt′ tĕr dăshed,** *a.* [Eng. *spatterdash; -ed.*] Wearing spatterdashes.

spăt′ tle, *v.t.* [SPATTLE (2), *s.*]

Pottery: To sprinkle, as earthenware, with glaze or coloured slip; to make party-coloured ware.

*** spăt′ tle** (1), *s.* [SPITTLE.]

spăt′ tle (2), *s.* [Lat. *spatula.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spatula (q.v.).

2. *Pottery:* A tool for mottling a moulded article with colouring matter.

spăt′ tlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPATTLE, *v.*]

spattling machine, *s.*

Pottery: A machine for sprinkling earthenware with glaze or coloured slip, to make party-coloured ware.

spăt′ ū la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *spatha.*] [SPADE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A knife, with a broad, thin, flexible blade, used by druggists, colour-compounders, painters, &c., for spreading plasters and working pigments.

2. *Surg.:* A flat instrument, angular or straight, for depressing the tongue.

3. *Ornith.:* A genus of Anatidæ, with five species: one (*Spatula clypeata*), the Shoveller, peculiar to the northern hemisphere, and four peculiar respectively to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Bill much longer than head, compressed at base, widening at end, lamellæ projecting conspicuously from base to near broadest part; tail short, graduated, of fourteen pointed feathers; legs very short, hind toe small, free, unlobed.

† **spăt ū lär′ ĭ a,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spatula* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Polyodon (q.v.).

spăt′ ū late, spăth′ ū late, *a.* [SPATULA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in form or shape.

2. *Bot.:* Oblong, with the lower end very much attenuated, so that the whole resembles a chemist's spatula, as the leaf of *Bellis perennis.*

spăt′ ule, *s.* [SPATULA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spatula.

"Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. xvii.

2. *Ornith.:* A broadening of the vanes at the end of the rectrices in some birds, usually separated from the rest of the vanes by a bare portion of the stem. In many of the Motmots spatules are formed by the denudation of the stem of the tail feathers by the bird. [See illustration under SPATHURA.]

"For a long time its tail had perfect *spatules*, but towards the end of its life I noticed that the medium feathers were no longer trimmed with such precision."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1873, p. 429.

spâuld, spâwld, *s.* [O. Fr. *espaule* (Fr. *épaule*) = the shoulder, from Lat. *spatula* = a spatula (q.v.).] The shoulder. (*Scotch.*)

spăv′ ĕt, *a.* [SPAVIN.] Having the spavin; spavined. (*Scotch.*)

"My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp." *Burns: Epistle to Davie.*

spăv′ ĭn, * spav-eyne, *s.* [O. Fr. *esparvain*; Fr. *éparvin*; Sp. *esparavan*; Port. *esparavão*; O. Ital. *spavano*; Ital. *spavenio.*] A disease in horses, affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, between the knee and the fetlock. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Bog-spavin, or blood-spavin, in which the joint is distended by synovia, or joint-oil; (2) Bone-spavin, or spavin proper, in which there is a morbid deposition of bony substance, such as to unite separate bones.

"Lastly, the connection between the blood *spavin* and the thoroughpin is proved by pressing on the swelling in front, and thereby causing the enlargements above to increase in size."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spăv′ ĭned, *a.* [Eng. *spavin; -ed.*] Affected with spavin.

"Though she be *spavin'd*, old, and blind, With founder'd feet, and broken wind." *Somervile: The Bald Batchelor.*

*** spâw,** *s.* [SPA.]

spâw′ dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An injury arising from the legs of animals being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. (*Prov.*)

*** spâwl,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *spǽtl* = spittle.] [SPIT (2), *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eject saliva from the mouth in a scattered manner; to disperse spittle about in a careless, dirty manner.

"He spits and *spawls*, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another."—*Sir T. Overbury: Characters*, G. 4, b. (1627).

B. *Trans.:* To eject as spittle or saliva.

"That 'twixt a wiffe, a line or two rehearse, And with their rheume together, *spawle* a verse." *F. Beaumont: Elegy upon Mr. Francis Beaumont.*

spâwl (1), *s.* [SPALL.]

*** spâwl** (2), *s.* [SPAWL, *v.*] Spittle or saliva ejected carelessly.

"First of spittle she lustration makes; Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips, Anoints the temples." *Dryden: Persius*, sat. ii.

*** spâwl′ ĭng, * spâul′ ĭng,** *s.* [SPAWL, *v.*] Spittle, saliva.

"Whose marble floors, with drunken *spawlings* shine." *Congreve: Juvenal*, sat. xi.

spâwn, * spawne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O. Fr. *espandre* = to shed, spill, pour out, or scatter; Lat. *expando* = to spread out.] [EXPAND.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"When the *spawns* on stones do lye." *Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess*, iii.

2. *Fig.:* Any product or offspring. (Used as a term of contempt.)

"A *spawn* of all vices and villanies, a deluge of all mischief and outrages."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 282.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [MYCELIUM].

2. *Hort.:* The buds or branches produced from underground stems.

3. *Zool.:* A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals which are extruded in a mass; as those of fish, frogs, and molluscs.

"The *spawn* of the sea-snails consists of large numbers of eggs adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon in which the eggs are arrayed in rows."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1878), p. 40.

spawn-eater, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Leuciscus hudsonicus*, a small species about three inches long, from Lake Superior. Called also the Smelt.

spâwn, * span-yn, * spawn-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [SPAWN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To produce and deposit, as fish their eggs.

2. *Fig.:* To bring forth, to produce, to generate. (Used in contempt.)

"And 'twas the plague of countries and of cities, When that great bellied house did *spawn* committees." *Brome: Speech to General Monk.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

"I think about that time he *spawns*."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

*2. *Fig.:* To issue, to proceed, as offspring. (Used in contempt.)

"It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it."—*Locke.*

spâwn′ ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spawn*, v.; *-er.*] A fish that spawns; a female fish.

"The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the melter cover their spawn with sand."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

spāy, *v.t.* [Manx *spoiy*; Gael. *spoth* = to castrate; cf. Lat. *spado* = a eunuch.] To castrate (female animals); to extirpate the ovaries of; a process applied to female

animals to prevent conception and promote fattening.

"The dogs run into corners, the *spayed* bitch
Bays at his back and howls."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, v. 2.

¶ Shakespeare applies the word to mules.

"Does your worship mean to geld and *spay* all the youths in the city?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

spāy, * **spāle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hart three years old; a spade or spaid.

"In examining the condition of our red deere, I find that the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a *spaie*."—*Holinshed: Des. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

spā yāde', *s.* [SPAY, *s.*]

Her.: A stag in his third year.

spēak, * **speake,** * **speke** (pa. t. * *spak,* * *spake, spoke,* pa. par. * *spoke, spoken*), *v. i. & t.* [For *spreak,* from A.S. *sprecan, specan* (pa. t. *sprœc, spœc,* pa. par. *sprecen*); cogn. with Dut. *spreken;* Sw. *språka;* O. H. Ger. *sprehhan;* Ger. *sprechen* (pa. t. *sprach*). From the same root as Icel. *sprakа;* Dan. *sprage* = to crackle; Dan. *spraekke* = to crack, to burst.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

"*Speak,* Lord, for thy servant heareth."—1 *Samuel* iii. 9.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly; to harangue, to discourse.

3. To talk for or against; to express opinions; to dispute.

"He was your enemy: still *spake* against
Your liberties." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

4. To discourse, to make mention, to tell in writing.

"The scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks."—*Hammond.*

5. To give out sound; to sound.

"Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 6.

6. To bark or yelp. (Said of hounds following scent.)

"The hounds could not *speak* to a line in the covert."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

7. To communicate ideas in any manner; to express thought generally; to be expressive.

"'A sail!'—a sail!'—a promised prize to Hope!
Her nation—flag—how *speaks* the telescope?"
Byron: Corsair, i. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter with the mouth; to utter articulately; to pronounce.

"*Speak* fair words or else be mute."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 208.

2. To tell, to say, to announce, to declare orally.

"I'll *speak* it before the best lord."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

3. To tell, to report, to declare, to express, to communicate.

"To *speak* my griefs unspeakable."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

4. To proclaim, to declare.

"That want, uncured . . .
Speaks him a criminal."
Cowper: Hills of Mortality, 1793.

* 5. To exhibit, to make known, to declare; to express in any way.

"Whose fury not dissembled *speaks* his griefs."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

6. To talk or converse in; to understand so as to be able to express one's self intelligently in.

"He could not *speak* English in the native tongue."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

* 7. To address, to accost.

"He will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou?"
—*Rectus*, xiii. 6.

¶ *Speak* is an indefinite term, specifying no circumstance of the action: we *speak* from various motives: the *discourse* derives its value from the nature of the subject, as well as the character of the speaker: we *speak* on any subject and in any manner: we *discourse* formally: parents and teachers *discourse* with young persons on moral duties.

¶ (1) *To speak against* (or *for*): To argue against (or in favour of); to plead against (or for); to oppose (or defend) the cause of.

(2) *To speak a ship:* To hail and speak to her captain or master.

(3) *To speak out:* To speak loudly or more loudly; hence, to speak boldly and unreservedly; to disclose openly what one knows about a subject.

(4) To speak in a loud or louder tone; hence, to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly.

(5) *To speak well for:* To be a commendatory or favourable indication or sign.

(6) *To speak with:* To converse with.

speak easy, *s.* A place where intoxicants are sold unlawfully or without license. (*U. S. Slang.*)

* **speak-house,** * **speke-house,** *s.* The room in a convent in which the inmates are allowed to speak with their friends.

* **spēak,** * **spēake,** *s.* [SPEAK, *v.*] Speech, utterance, words.

* **spēak'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *speak; -able.*]

1. Possible or fit to be spoken.

"Heapinge othes upon othes one in anothers necke, most horrible, and not *speakable*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus* bk. i.

2. Able to speak; having the power of speech. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 563.)

spēak' ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *speak, v.; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who speaks.

"Find out the true sense . . . which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. One who utters or delivers a speech or discourse; especially one who speaks in public, or one who practises public speaking.

"A most rare *speaker*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

* 3. One who or that which proclaims or celebrates.

"After my death I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

4. One who is the spokesman or mouthpiece of another or others.

5. A book of declamations. (*U. S.*)

II. *Politics:* One who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates: as, the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives; the *Speaker* of the House of Lords and Commons.

¶ In England the Lord Chancellor is, *ex officio*, the Speaker of the House of Lords; he has the privilege of speaking and voting on any question. In the United States' Senate the Vice-President occupies this position, but under the title of President of the Senate, which office he fills *ex officio*. In the House of Representatives and the House of Commons the Speaker is elected by the members of the House from among themselves. He acts as chairman, except when the House is in Committee, when the chair is taken by the Chairman of Committees. He regulates and controls the debates, keeps order, puts questions to the vote, &c. He cannot himself vote, except in case of an equality of votes, when he can give a casting-vote, or when the House is in Committee. It is his duty to interrupt or call to order any speaker who wanders from the question in debate, or who uses indecorous or unparliamentary language. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $8000 per year, the Speaker of the House of Commons £6000.

spēak' ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *speaker; -ship.*] The office of a speaker.

spēak'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SPEAK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used for the purpose of conveying speech or the sound of the voice: as, a *speaking*-tube.

2. Animated, vivid, forcibly expressive: as, a *speaking* likeness.

¶ *To be on speaking terms:* To be slightly acquainted, as from occasional meetings, interchange of terms of civility, &c.; to have a speaking acquaintance.

speaking-acquaintance, *s.* An acquaintance of a slight or not very intimate character, the parties generally limiting themselves to the interchange of mere phrases of courtesy or the like.

speaking-trumpet, *s.* A conical, flaring-mouthed tube employed for intensifying the sound of the human voice, as in giving commands or hailing ships at sea, by firemen, &c.

speaking-tube, *s.* A pipe for conveying the voice from one apartment to another.

spēal, *s.* [SPALL (2), *s.*] The shoulder.

speal-bone, *s.* The shoulder-bone.

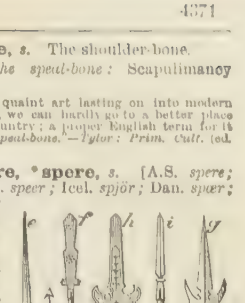
¶ *Reading the speal-bone:* Scapulimancy (q.v.).

"To find this quaint art lasting on into modern times in Europe, we can hardly go to a better place than our own country; a proper English term for it is *reading the speal-bone*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 125.

spēar, * **speare,** * **spere,** *s.* [A.S. *spere;* cogn. with Dut. *speer;* Icel. *spjör;* Dan. *spær;* O. H. Ger. *sper;* Ger. *speer;* Lat. *sparus.* Allied to *spar* (1), *s.*]

1. A very ancient instrument of war and hunting, consisting of a blade on the end of a long shaft. It still survives among savage nations, and, under the name of lance, is used by cavalry among those comparatively civilized.

"One of the soldiers with a *spear* pierced his side."—*John* xix. 34.



SPEARS.

a. and *b.* Ancient Greek spears; *c.* Roman pilum; *d.* Ancient British spear; *e.* Spetum (temp. Edward IV.); *f.* Partisan (temp. Henry VII.); *g.* Partisan (temp. Henry VIII.); *h.* Partisan (temp. James I.); *i.* Pike (temp. Cromwell).

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

"The men of Nith and Annan's Vale,
And the bold *Spears* of Teviotdale."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 12.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass. [SPIRE (1), *s.*, I. 1.]

5. The feather of a horse; called also the Streak of the spear. It is a mark on the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, and is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

6. One of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of a *cheval de frise.*

* 7. *Mining:* A pump-rod.

¶ *Under the spear:* A translation of the Lat. *sub hasta.* A spear (*hasta*), originally as a sign of booty gained in fight, was stuck in the ground at public auctions. [See extract under OUTERY, *s.*, 4.]

spear fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Carpiodes.

spear-foot, *s.* The off foot behind of a horse.

spear grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. A name applied to various kinds of grass having long, sharp leaves; specific., the genus Poa (q.v.).

2. *Avena fatua*, the Wild Oat, named from the awn.

spear-hand, *s.*

Manége: The right hand of a horseman, being the hand in which the spear is held.

spear-head, *s.* The metal point of a spear.

spear-nail, *s.* A nail with a spear-shaped point.

spear-pyrites, *s.*

Min.: A form of Marcasite (q.v.) formed by twin crystals which resemble the head of a spear.

spear-side, spear-half. A term occasionally used for the male line of a family, in contradistinction to spindle side or spindle half, the female line.

spear-staff, *s.* The handle of a spear.

spear thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus* (formerly *Cnicus*) *lanceolatus*, a very common thistle two to five feet high, with large purple flowers.

spear-wigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Mergus serrator.* (See extract under SHELD-DUCK, 2.)

spēar, *v.t. & i.* [SPEAR, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pierce with, or as with a spear; to kill with, or as with a spear.

"Our diversion was therefore changed to *spearing* of salmon."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

B. *Intrans.:* To shoot into a long stem; to spire (q.v.).

"Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

spëar′ ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *spear*; *-er.*]

1. One who spears.

*2. A spearman.

spëar′ man, * spere-man, *s.* [Eng. *spear*, and *man.*] One who is armed with a spear.

"Horsemen seuenti and *speremen* twel hundride."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxiii.

spëar′-mint, † spïre′-mint, *s.* [Eng. *spire* (?); *mint*: so named because its inflorescence is spiral in place of capitate. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: A mint, *Mentha viridis*, with oblong, lanceolate, sub-acute, serrate leaves, and slender spikes of flowers. Found in watery places. It is distributed through almost all the temperate parts of the globe, being very common in many places. It has a very agreeable odor. It is used in cookery as a sauce, and yields an aromatic and carminative oil, Oil of Spearmint.

spëar′-wood, *s.* [Eng. *spear*, s., and *wood.*]

Bot.: (1) *Acacia doratoxylon*; (2) *Eucalyptus doratoxylon.*

spëar′-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *spear*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Ranunculus Lingua*; (2) *R. Flammula.* Called also the Lesser Spearwort.

speat, *s.* [Spate.]

spĕc, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of speculation (q.v.).

"They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs, unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

*** species,** *s.* [Species.]

spĕcht (ch as k), spĕight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Ger. *specht* = the woodpecker; Icel. *spætr*; Dan. *spette.*] A woodpecker. (*Prov.*)

spĕc′-ial (c as sh), * spec-iale, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *spécial*, from Lat. *specialis* = belonging to a species, particular, from *species* = species (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *especial*; Ital. *speciale*, *speziale.* *Special* and *especial* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, constituting, or noting a species or sort.

"A *special* idea is called by the schools a species."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. Particular, peculiar; different from others; out of the common; extraordinary, uncommon.

"I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

3. Designed for a particular purpose or occasion; affecting a particular person.

"O'Neal . . . was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

4. Confined to some particular class or branch of subjects; devoted to a particular field or range: as, a *special* dictionary.

*5. Chief in excellence.

"The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. A particular item; a special or particular person or thing.

"Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

2. A person or thing designed or appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a train, a constable, a correspondent, an edition of a newspaper containing the latest news, &c.

"To number among its enterprising band of correspondents the famous *special* of the *Daily News*."—*C. Peboody: English Journalism*, p. 147.

* ¶ *In special, in speciall:* Especially, particularly.

"For there be some *in speciall*
In whom that all vertue dwelleth."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

special administration, *s.* Administration of the estate of a deceased person granted for a special purpose.

special-administrator, *s.*

Law: A person appointed to carry out special administration (q.v.).

special-agent, *s.* An agent authorized to transact only a particular business for his principal, as distinguished from a general agent.

special-bail, *s.* [Bail, *s.*]

special-bailiff, *s.* [Bailiff.]

special-bastard, *s.* A child born of parents before marriage, the parties afterwards intermarrying.

special-case, *s.*

Law: A statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigants for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury cases, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.

special coinage, *s.* A term applied to a word, coined for the occasion by an author, but which has never been incorporated into the language.

special-commission, *s.*

Law: An extraordinary commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery issued by the Crown to the judges when it is necessary that offences should be immediately tried and punished.

special constable, *s.* [Constable.]

special-contract, *s.* [Contract of specialty.]

special-correspondent, *s.* [Correspondent, *s.*]

special damage, *s.*

Law: A particular loss flowing from an act complained of, in addition to the wrongful nature of the act itself.

special-demurrer, *s.* [Demurrer.]

special-edition, *s.* [Special, B. 2.]

special-endorsement, *s.* [Endorsement, *s.*, II. 2.]

special-imparlance, *s.*

Law: One in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatever.

special-injunctions, *s. pl.*

Law: Those prohibitory writs or interdicts against acts of parties, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, &c.

special-intention, *s.* The same as Intention, *s.*, II. 2. (Used also, as in the example, by High Anglicans.)

"In the Communion Service a '*special intention*' was made known by the introduction of words implying that the 'sacrifice was received in memory' of the dead, with the added prayer for everlasting rest and perpetual light. And nobody nowadays seriously protests against what would have been denounced at one time as reviving purgatory."—*Echo*, Nov. 30, 1886.

special-jury, *s.* [Jury.]

special-licence, *s.* [Marriage-licence, 1.]

special-occupancy, *s.* [Occupancy.]

special-paper, *s.*

Law: A list kept in court for putting down demurrers, &c., to be argued.

special-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea in bar in a criminal matter, not being a plea of the general issue. Such pleas are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon.

special-pleader, *s.*

Law: A member of one of the Inns of Court, whose occupation it is to give verbal or written opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings, civil and criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual course.

special-pleading, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A popular term for the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.

II. *Law:*

1. The allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side.

2. The science of pleading, which, until the passing of an Act in 1852, was a distinct branch of the practice of English law, having the merit of developing the points in controversy with great preciseness. Its strictness and subtlety were frequently a subject of complaint, and one of the objects of the Act was to relax and simplify its rules.

special-property, *s.*

Law: A qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them.

special-tail, *s.*

Law: Where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general.

special trust, *s.*

Law: A trust which names some object which the trustee is actively to carry out.

special-trustee, *s.*

Law: A trustee charged with a special trust (q.v.).

special-verdict, *s.*

Law: A verdict by which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law to be determined by the court.

"Sometimes, if there arises in the case any difficult matter of law, the jury, for the sake of better information, and to avoid the danger of having their verdict disregarded, will find a *special verdict*, stating the naked facts, as they find them to be proved, and praying the advice of the court thereon. . . . Another method of finding a species of *special verdict* is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject nevertheless to the opinion of the judge or the court above, on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides with regard to a matter of law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

*** special-vert,** *s.*

Old Law: (See extract).

"*Special-vert*, which may be *over* or *nether*-vert, or both if it bears fruit, for nothing is accounted *special-vert* but such which beareth fruit to feed the deer."—*Nelson: Laws Conc. Game*, p. 231.

spĕc′-ial-ĭşm (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *special*; *-ism.*] Devotion to a special or particular branch of a profession. (Used at first, and still principally, of particular branches of medicine.)

"*Specialisms*, doubtless, like other good things, are liable to abuse."—*Cobbold: Human Parasites*, p. 86.

spĕc′-ial-ĭst (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *special*; *-ist.*] One who devotes himself to a special or particular branch of a profession, art, or science; one who has studied and acquired a special knowledge of or skill in some particular subject.

"It is most desirable that *specialists* should, from time to time, overstep the narrow limits of their own subject, and judge and criticize the work of *specialists* in cognate branches."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

spĕc-ĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tў (c as sh), *s.* [Fr. *spécialité.*]

1. A particular matter or point; a specialty.

"What we term natural selection is the epitome of the improvements acquired by *specialization* in the process of adaptation."—*Oscar Schmidt: Doctrine of Descent*, p. 190.

2. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that branch of a profession, art, or science to which one has specially devoted himself, and in which he has acquired a special knowledge.

3. A quality or attribute peculiar to a species.

spĕc-ĭal-ĭ-zā′-tion (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *specializ(e)*; *-ation.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of specializing; the act of devoting to a particular use or function; the act of devoting one's self to a special or particular branch of study.

"Extreme enthusiasm for *specialization* in study has never pervaded this country, any more than it has England, though for different reasons."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 290.

II. *Biol.:* The adaptation of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function. Animals of low organization are less specialized than those higher in the scale of being, and are older in geological date. As they rise, organs which were originally used to perform several functions become more and more limited in their action, and consequently carry it out more effectively. Many causes have contributed to this end, one of the most potent being natural selection.

spĕc′-ial-ize (c as sh), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *special*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To mention specially; to specify.

"Our Saviour *specializing* and nominating the places."—*Sheldon: Mirror of Antichrist*, p. 361.

2. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.

B. *Intrans.:* To devote one's self to a special or particular branch of study.

spĕc'-ĭal-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *special; -ly.*]

1. In an especial manner; particularly, especially.

"Persons who were not *specially* interested in a public bill very seldom petitioned Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. For a special or particular purpose: as, a meeting *specially* summoned.

spĕc'-ĭal-tў (c as sh), *s.* [The same word as *speciality* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A particular point, matter, or thing; a particular.

"The *specialties* wherof do so forforth in the first chapter of this boke appere."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 105.

* 2. A special term or article in a contract.

3. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that to which a person devotes himself, and in which he is specially versed; speciality.

II. *Law:* A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument; such a debt is called a debt by specialty in distinction from simple contract.

specialty-debts, *s. pl.*

Law: Bonds, mortgages, debts secured by writing under seal.

spē'-cie (c as sh), *s.* [A pseudo sing. from *species* = money paid by tale, by confusion with Lat. *specie*, abl. sing. of *species*, as, paid *in specie* = in visible coin.] Gold, silver, &c., coined and circulated as a medium of commerce and exchange; hard money, coin; in contradistinction to paper-money, as bank-notes, bills, &c.

specie payments, *s. pl.* The act or practice of discharging monetary obligations in coin only, if creditors so demand.

spē'-cĭēs (c as sh), *s.* [Lat. = a look, appearance, kind, sort, from *specio* = to look, to see; Sp. & Port. *especie*; Ital. *spezie*, *specie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Visible or sensible representation; appearance to the senses or mind; sensible or intellectual representation; an image.

"Those pretty mirrors . . . transmit the *species* of a vast excellency."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* 2. A public representation, spectacle, or exhibition; a show. (*Bacon.*)

3. A kind, a sort, a variety, a description: as, a *species* of wit, a *species* of cunning, &c.

* 4. Metal coined into a circulating medium; coin, specie. [In Low Lat. *species*, from having the meaning of wares in general, came to mean valuables, precious goods, and the like.]

"Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biology:* A somewhat ambiguous term used to denote a limited group of organisms, resembling each other, and capable of reproducing similar organisms, animal or vegetable, as the case may be. A species is defined by Haeckel (*Gen. Morphologie*, ii. 359) as "the sum of all cycles of reproduction which, under similar conditions of existence, exhibit similar forms." Linnæus held that all species were the direct descendants from and had the characters of primevally created forms (*Totidem numeramus species quot in principio formæ sunt creatæ*), and in this he was followed by those who accepted the first chapter of Genesis in a strictly literal sense. Buffon and Cuvier, leaving the question of origin on one side, held the distinguishing marks of a species to be similarity and capability of reproduction. But besides varieties and races in various species of animals and plants, dimorphism, and in others trimorphism, exists, so that close similarity cannot be taken as a criterion, and the value attached to external resemblances varies in the case of different observers. At a later date was added the physiological definition that all the individuals of every species were capable of producing fertile offspring, by intercrossing, whereas sexual intercourse between different species produced only sterile offspring or was actually infertile; and, although subject to exceptions, this definition is generally true. The descent of any given series of individuals from a single pair, or from pairs exactly similar to each other, is in no case capable of proof. Darwin, in his *Origin of Species*, says: "I look at the term species as one arbitrarily given for the sake of convenience to a set of individuals closely resembling each other, and that it does not essentially differ from the term variety, which is given to less distinct and more fluctuating forms" (ch. ii.). [Darwinism.] That book popularized in England the idea of the mutability of species, the chief factor in which Darwin believed to be Natural Selection, though he afterwards modified his views to some extent as to its importance. The latest theory of the origin of species is that of Physiological Selection, propounded by Mr. W. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., who holds that many species have arisen on account of variations in the reproductive system, leading to some infertility with parent forms—mutual sterility being thus regarded as one of the *conditions*, and not as one of the *consequences* of specific differentiation. (*Journal Linn. Soc., Zool.*, July, 1886; see also Oscar Schmidt: *Doctrine of Descent*, ch. v.)

2. *Civil Law:* The form or shape given to materials; form, figure.

3. *Logic:* A predicable that expresses the whole essence of its subject in so far as any common term can express it. The names *species* and *genus* are merely relative, and the same common term may, in one case, be the species which is predicated of an individual, and in another case the individual of which a species is predicated. Thus, the individual, George, belongs to the logical species man, while man is an individual of the logical species animal. [Specific-difference.]

"The name of a *species* is a more extensive [i.e., comprehensive] but less full and complete term than that of an individual . . . since the *species* may be predicated of each of these."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

4. *Medicine:*

(1) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple.

(2) A compound powder of any kind.

spĕ çĭf'-ĭc, * spĕ-çĭf'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *spécifique*, from Lat. *specificus*, from *species* = species, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *especifico*; Ital. *specifico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things: as, the *specific* qualities of a plant, the *specific* difference between virtue and vice, &c.

2. Tending or intended to specify or particularize; definite, precise: as, a *specific* statement.

3. Specified or particularized; definite: as, a *specific* sum.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.

2. *Med.:* Acting upon some particular organ more than upon others; possessed of a peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease. [B. 2.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent or remedy.

2. *Med.:* A remedy which possesses a peculiar efficacy in the prevention or cure of a particular disease; an unfailing remedy.

"The *specifics* usually prescribed in such cases."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. v.

specific-area, *s.*

Biol.: The space over which any individual is distributed.

† specific-centres, *s. pl.*

Biol.: The points at which particular species are supposed to have been created, according to those who believe that each has originated from a common stock. (*Woodward.*)

specific-character, *s.* [Character, *s.*, B. 2.]

specific-difference, *s.*

Logic: (See extract).

"*Specific-difference* is that primary attribute which distinguishes each *species* from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from the other liquids in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference: for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick difference* of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape."—*Watts: Logic.*

specific gravity, *s.* [Gravity.]

specific-heat, *s.* [Heat, *s.*]

specific legacy, *s.*

Law: A bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others.

specific name, *s.*

Nat. Science: The scientific name by which one species is distinguished from another. Linnæus introduced the binomial system of nomenclature, in which the first word is the generic, and the second the specific name. Thus the lion and the wild cat both belong to the genus Felis, but the specific name of the first is *leo*, and of the second *catus*; the potato and the egg-plant both belong to the genus Solanum, but the specific name of the first is *tuberosum*, and of the second *esculentum*. In the trinomial system, sometimes adopted owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between varieties and species, the second name is specific and the third varietal: as, *Sciurus* (indicating the genus) *caniceps* (the species) *pygerythrus* (the variety).

spĕ-çĭf'-ĭc-ăl, * spĕ-çĭf'-ĭc-ăll, *a.* [Eng. *specific: -al.*] The same as Specific, A. (q.v.).

spĕ-çĭf'-ĭc-ăl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *specifical; -ly.*] In a specific manner; according to the nature or character of the species; definitely, particularly.

"Here the intended punishment is explained *specifically*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

spĕ-çĭf'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *specifical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being specifical.

*** spĕ-çĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *specificatus*, pa. par. of *specifico*, from *species* = species, and *facio* = to make.] To mark, note, show, or designate the species or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

"Any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 40.

spĕç ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

"This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry."—*Watts.*

2. The declaration or designation of particulars; particular mention.

"A *specification* of a few improvements will add but little to the sum of my transgressions."—*Knox: University of Oxford.*

3. A particular and detailed account; specif., a statement of particulars describing the dimensions, peculiarities, materials, &c., of a work to be executed, as in architecture, civil engineering, building, drainage, or the like. A person wishing to take out a patent for any invention is required to furnish a specification of his invention, in which its nature must be particularly described.

4. An article, item, or particular specified.

* 5. Specific character.

"The scion gives goodness to the plant, and a *specification* to the fruit."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical.*

II. *Scots Law:* The formation of a new property from materials belonging to another.

spĕ-çĭf'-ĭc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *specific; -ness.*] The quality or state of being specific.

spĕç'-ĭ-fў, * spec-ĭ-fie, *v.t.* [Fr. *spécifier*, from Lat. *specifico*, only found in the pa. par. *specificatus*, from *specificus* = specific (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *especificar*; Ital. *specificare.*] To mention or name specifically or distinctively; to designate in words, so as to distinguish from anything else.

"The particulars are *specified* at the conclusion."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postsc.)

spĕç'-ĭ-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *specio* = to see, to look at.]

1. A part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit or illustrate the kind or nature of the whole or of something not exhibited; a sample.

"From the fragments picks
His *specimen*, if haply intervolv'd
With sparkling mineral."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. An illustration, an example, a sample, an instance.

"They were perhaps the two most remarkable *specimens* that the world could show of perverse absurdity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ It is sometimes used adjectively: as, a *specimen* copy, &c.

spē-cĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğў (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *speci(es)*; suff. *-ology*.] The doctrine of species.

*** spē-cĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *specious*; *-ity*.]

1. A beautiful scene, spectacle, or show; beauty.

2. The quality or state of being specious; speciousness; a specious show.

"So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 5.

spē'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *spécieux*, from Lat. *speciosus* = beautiful, from *specio* = to see.]

* 1. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye; fair, showy.

"As sweet to the smell as *specious* to the sight."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iii., ch. ii., § 5.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first sight.

"It was a sin for which *specious* names and pretexts might be found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 3. Making a fair outward show.

"I propose next to describe, the *specious* or decent man. By the decent man, I mean him who governs all his actions by appearances."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

spē'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *specious*; *-ly*.] In a specious manner; with a fair show or appearance; plausibly; with show of right or justice.

"What may be said *speciously* enough to persuade."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, let. 8.

spē'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *specious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being specious; fair or plausible appearance; plausibleness.

speck (1), * specke, * spekke, *s.* [A.S. *specca* = a spot, mark. From the same root as *spew* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *spaken* = to spot with wet; *spakig* = spotted with wet.]

1. A spot, a stain, a blemish; a small place or anything which is discoloured with some foreign matter or substance, or is of a colour different to that of the main body.

"The bottom consisting of grey sand, with black *specks*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. A minute particle or patch.

"First a *speck*, and then a vulture,
Till the air is dark with pinions."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xix.

speck (2), *s.* [Dut. *spek* = fat.]

1. Blubber; the fat of whales and other mammalia.

* 2. Bacon.

speck-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block used in stripping the blubber of a whale. Through it the speck-fall, a purchase, is rove, the blocks being made fast to the blubber-guy.

speck-falls, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The ropes of the speck-block (q.v.).

speck, *v.t.* [Speck, *s.*] To spot; to mark or stain, as with spots or drops.

"Of white, or blue, or *speck'd* with gold."
Gay: To a Lady, Ep. 13.

speck'-kle, *s.* [A dimin. of *speck* (1), s. (q.v.).] A little speck or spot in anything of a different substance or colour to that of the thing itself.

"An huge great serpent all with *speckles* pide."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

speck'-kle, *v.t.* [Speckle, *s.*] To mark with speckles or small spots of a different colour to that of the ground or surface.

speck'-kled (le as ęl), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Speckle, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour to that of the ground or surface.

"Turning fierce her *speckled* taile advaunst."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 17.

II. *Her.:* Spotted over with another tincture.

speckled-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cleora viduaria*.

speckled-emys, *s.*

Zool.: Emys bealii, about five inches long, a native of China.

speckled-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British ursine moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.

speckled-yellow, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Venilia maculata*.

speckled-yellow butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: Lasiommata ægeria, a British butterfly. The larva feeds on *Triticum repens* and other grasses.

spĕc'-kled-nĕss (le as ęl), *s.* [Eng *speckled*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being speckled.

spĕck'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *speckl(e)*; *-y*.] Specked, speckled.

"Among these the breed of Plymouth Rocks, a *speckly*, old-fashioned looking fowl."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

spĕck-sion-eĕr', spĕc-tion-eĕr', *s.* [Speck (2), *s.*] In whale-fishing, the chief harpooner, who has also the direction of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its blubber and bones.

"The dignitary who has charge of the stowage is known as the *spectioneer*, which a very slight philological knowledge enables any one to see has nothing to do with inspection, but is a derivative of the word 'spek,' fat, or blubber."—*Standard*, Nov. 10, 1885.

* **spĕckt,** *s.* [Specht.]

spĕcs, spĕcks, *s. pl.* [See def.] A familiar abbreviation for spectacles (q.v.).

"He wore green *specs* with a tortoise-shell rim."
Barham: Ing. Legends: Knight & Lady.

*** spĕc'-tą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *spectabilis*, from *specto* = to see.] [Spectacle.] Visible, remarkable.

"Such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers."—*Adams: Works*, i. 104.

spĕc'-tą-cle, * spek-ta-kel, *s.* [Fr. *spectacle*, from Lat. *spectaculum* = a show, from *specto* = to see, from *spectum*, sup. of *specio* = to see; Sp. *espectaculo*; Ital. *spettacolo*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable or unusual and worthy of special notice; specif., a pageant, a gorgeous or splendid show, an exhibition attractive to the eye.

"We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels and to men."—*1 Corinth.* iv. 9.

2. Anything seen; a sight, a prospect.

"Neerwinden was a *spectacle* at which the oldest soldiers stood aghast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 3. A glass through which to view objects.

"Poverte a *spektakel* is, as thinketh me,
Thurgh which he may his very frendes see."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,786.

4. (*Pl.*): A familiar and invaluable optical instrument used to assist or correct defects of vision. They are frequently also called *eye-glasses*, though properly this term is applied to spectacles which are merely fixed on the nose. *Spectacles* consist of two oval or circular lenses mounted in a light metal frame, composed of the bows, bridge, and sides or temples. The frame is so constructed as to rest on and adhere to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses in their proper position. *Short sight* is the habitual accommodation of the eyes for a distance less than that of ordinary vision, so that persons affected in this way only see very near objects distinctly. Its usual cause is a too great convexity of the cornea or of the crystalline lens; the eye being too convergent, the focus, in place of forming on the retina, is formed in front, so that the image is indistinct. It may be remedied by means of diverging glasses, which, in making the rays deviate from their common axis, throw the focus further back, and cause the image to be formed on the retina. *Long sight* is the contrary of short sight: the eye can see distant objects very well, but cannot distinguish those which are very near. The eye is not sufficiently convergent, and hence the image of objects is formed beyond the retina: but if the objects are removed further off, the image approaches the retina, and when they are at a suitable distance is exactly formed upon it, so that the objects are clearly seen. Long sight is corrected by means of converging lenses. These glasses bring the rays together before their entrance into the eye, and therefore, if the converging power is properly chosen, the image will be formed exactly on the retina. Generally speaking, numbers are engraved on these glasses, which express their focal length in inches. The spectacles must be so chosen that they are close to the eye, and that they make the distance of distinct vision ten or twelve inches. (*Ganot.*)

Astigmatic vision is a defect of the eyes in which the focus of the crystalline lens is different in different azimuths. Thus, if vision is directed to a figure, as in the margin, in strong black lines and on a larger scale, some of the lines may be seen sharply defined, while others are blurred. These defects can be remedied by spectacles in which the focus differs in different azimuths, and extreme cases have been known in which cylindrical lenses (*i.e.*, lenses with no focus at all in one direction, but a strong focus in some other—a segment of a cylinder instead of a sphere) have been required. Astigmatism more than any other defect requires thorough study by an oculist, as the focus of the eyes is apt to be normal in some directions, and this masks it, while yet the vain effort to define the object in all parts causes constant distress and pain. There are also tinted, gray, or smoke-gray spectacles to protect sensitive eyes from too much light. Mere weakness of the eyes is not benefited by spectacles, unless by the protective kind. Wire-gauze spectacles are used to exclude dust and ashes. Divided spectacles have each lens composed of two semicircles of different foci neatly united; one half for looking at distant objects, the other for examining things near the eye. [Goggles, Periscopic-spectacles.]

TEST-LINES FOR ASTIGMATISM.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The eye; the organ of vision.

"Bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And called them blind and dusky *spectacles*
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. (*Pl.*): Anything which assists or aids the intellectual vision.

"Shakspeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there."—*Dryden: On Dramatick Poesy.*

spectacle-maker, *s.* One who makes spectacles; specific., a member of the Spectacle-makers' Company, incorporated in 1630.

spectacle-snake, *s.* [Spectacled-cobra.]

spĕc'-tą-cled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *spectacl(e)*; *-ed.*] Wearing, or assisted by, spectacles; having spectacles on the nose.

"All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

spectacled-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Ursus ornatus, about forty inches long, from the mountainous regions of Chili. The general colour is black, but the animal has a light-coloured ring round each eye, not unlike a large pair of old-fashioned spectacles.

spectacled-cobra, *s.*

Zool.: Any variety of *Naja tripudians*, in which the spectacle-like markings on the hood are well developed. The natives of India say that these markings are more distinct in the snakes that are met with in and near towns than in those which frequent the open and hill country.

spectacled-shrimp, *s.* [Skeleton-screw.]

spectacled-stenoderm, *s.*

Zool.: Stenoderma perspicillatum, from the West Indies, Guiana, and Brazil. It is about four inches in length, and from sixteen to twenty in wing expanse; fur light-brown, with a whitish arch over each eye. Called also Spectacled Vampire.

spectacled-vampire, *s.* [Spectacled-stenoderm.]

spĕc-tăc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *spectacul(um)* = a spectacle (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of a spectacle or show.

"This *spectacular* episode is well worth seeing as a stage curiosity."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 22, 1887.

* 2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses to assist vision.

spĕc'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *spectans,* pr. par. of *specto* = to look.]

Her.: A term applied to an animal "at gaze," or looking forward; sometimes termed "in full aspect." Also applied to any animal looking upward with the nose bendwise.

* **spĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *spectatio,* from *spectatus,* pa. par. of *specto* = to look.] Regard, respect, look, appearance.

"This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

spĕc-tā'-tŏr, * **spec-ta-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *spectator,* from *spectatus,* pa. par. of *specto* = to look; Fr. *spectateur;* Sp. *espectador;* Ital. *spettatore.*] One who sees or beholds; one who looks on; especially one who is present at a show or spectacle.

"Plays are feasts,
Poets the cooks, and the *spectators* guests;
The actors, waiters." *Carew: McDavenant's Play.*

* **spĕc-tą-tōr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *spectator; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a spectator or spectators.

"I must appeal to your *spectatorial* wisdom."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 492.

* **spĕc-tā'-tŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *spectator; -ship.*]

1. The office, quality, or position of a spectator.

2. The act of beholding.

"Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship,* and crueller in suffering."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* v. 2.

† **spĕc-tā'-trĕss,** * **spĕc-tā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *spectator; -ess;* Lat. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator or beholder.

"*Spectatress* both and spectacle, a sad
And silent cipher." *Cowper: Task,* i. 478.

* **spĕc'-tĕr,** *s.* [Spectre.]

spĕc'-trą, *s. pl.* [Spectrum.]

spĕc'-trąl, *a.* [Eng. *spectr(e), spectr(um);* adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike, ghostly.

"Above, the *spectral* glaciers shone."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

2. Pertaining to the solar or prismatic spectrum; pertaining to spectra; produced by the aid of the spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum.

* **spĕc-trăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *spectral; -ity.*] Anything of a spectral nature.

"Ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling,* pt. i., ch. i.

spĕc'-trąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spectral; -ly.*] In a spectral or ghostly manner.

spĕc'-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *spectrum* = a vision, from *specto* = to see; Sp. *espectro;* Ital. *spettro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparition, a ghost, a spirit; the appearance of one who is dead.

"Roused from their slumbers,
In grim array the grisly *spectres* rise."
Blair: The Grave.

2. *Entom.:* One of the many popular names of the Phasmidæ (q.v.).

spectre-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Vampyrus spectrum. [Vampire.]

spectre-shrimp, *s.* [Skeleton-screw.]

spectre-tarsier, *s.* [Tarsius.]

* **spĕc'-tred (tred** as **tĕrd),** *a.* [Eng. *spectre; -ed.*] Haunted with spectres.

"The *spectred* solitude of sleep."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 44.

spĕc-trō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *spectrolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology.

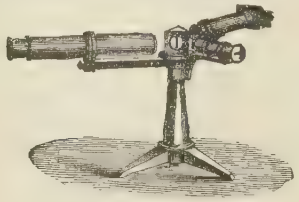
spĕc-trŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Eng. *spectrum,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spĕc-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spectrum,* and *meter.*]

Optics: This word is used in somewhat different though allied senses. It has been applied to a micrometer or other apparatus applied to the eye-piece of a spectroscope for measuring the position of the lines. But it is now very generally used as a substitute for spectroscope, the word being applied to that better class of instruments which are fitted up for measuring and determining with great exactness the position of the lines in the spectra examined, and the qualities of prisms as regards refractive and dispersive power.

spĕc'-trō-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *spectrum,* and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument for observing spectra, or for spectrum analysis. With a single glass prism, the few most prominent lines in a solar spectrum may be seen, by using a narrow slit to admit the light, which was the first great improvement made upon Newton's experiment, since a hole or wide slit gives confusion of effect. The second great improvement was to place a collimating lens behind the slit at its focal distance, whereby all the rays from the slit become a parallel bundle before passing through the prism. Finally, a small telescope was mounted behind the prism, to magnify and define the image thus obtained. The whole arranged on a table, with means of adjusting the collimating and eye-tubes at the proper angles with the prism, forms the ordinary single-prism Spectroscope. Further prisms may be added to increase the dispersion, and as many as eleven have been used, but it is more usual to



SIMPLE FORM OF SPECTROSCOPE.

employ half the total number, and having sent the rays once through their lower portion, to reflect them back again through the upper ends, thus using each prism twice. Arrangements are often added for throwing the image of a micrometer scale upon the spectrum [Spectrometer], or a reflecting prism may be placed over half of the slit to reflect the solar spectrum into the instrument for comparison with the one under observation. It is in this way that spectra are compared with the solar lines, which are carefully mapped, and form the standard of reference. By combining prisms of different refractive and dispersive powers, a strong spectrum may be obtained without deflection. Such prisms may be contained in quite a small tube with slit and lens, and are called Direct-vision Spectroscopes, which are much used for microscopic observation. Instruments specially fitted for the purpose are called Star Spectroscopes, and there are also special Sun Spectroscopes, such being necessarily different in practical details from ordinary or Chemical Spectroscopes. Of late years, it has become very usual to employ the spectra from diffraction-gratings instead of prisms. The higher-order spectra thus produced are very pure, and have the advantage of giving the lines in the true position due to their relative wave-lengths alone, whilst prisms compress some groups of lines, and extend others, according to the peculiar dispersion of the glass. Spectroscopes thus constructed are called Grating Spectroscopes.

spĕc-trō-scŏp'-ĭc, spĕc-trō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *spectroscop(e); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.

"Huggins has applied *spectroscopic* observation to the determining of the proper motion of the heavenly bodies."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* s.v. *Spectroscope.*

spĕc-trō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spectroscopical; -ly.*] In a spectroscopic manner; by means of the spectroscope.

"Various portions of the plants were reduced to ashes, and tested *spectroscopically* for lithium."—*Leisure Hour,* Jan., 1885, p. 68.

spĕc-trŏs'-cō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *spectroscop(e); -ist.*] One who uses the spectroscope; one who is skilled in spectroscopy.

spĕc-trŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng. *spectroscop(e); -y.*] That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectral analysis.

spĕc'-trŭm (pl. * **spĕc'-trŭms, spĕc'-trą),** *s.* [Lat. = an appearance, image, apparition, spectre (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spectre.

"Lavater puts solitariness a main cause of *such spectrums* or apparitions."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* pt. iii., § 4, p. 2.

2. *Optics:* The coloured image or images produced when the rays from any source of light are decomposed or dispersed by refraction through a prism. It has been proved that whiteness is simply a totality of effect produced by the simultaneous effects of many colours falling at once upon the retina. It has been shown [Refraction] how a beam of light is deflected on meeting at any inclination the surface of a denser medium, and it is obvious that by using a prism with two inclined surfaces, the beam may be permanently deflected. It is found that each different colour, representing a different length of wave, is differently refracted by the prism, or has its own special index of refraction; hence, the prism separates or spreads out, in order, according to their refrangibility, all the different colours of which the beam is composed. This appearance is the Spectrum of that particular light. Solids or liquids heated to incandescence—as the particles of soot in a candle-flame—always yield an unbroken band of colours shading into one another; this is called a continuous spectrum. Incandescent gases generally yield lines or bands only, and this is a line or banded spectrum. When portions of what would have been a continuous spectrum are intercepted or cut out by an intervening medium, this is called an absorption spectrum. Besides the waves of such a length as cause visual effects, there are many more beyond the red at one end of the spectrum and the violet at the other, which produce powerful chemical and heating effects. This portion is sometimes called the Invisible Spectrum, sometimes described as the Ultra-red or Ultra-violet spectrum. Its length greatly exceeds that of the visible spectrum, and it is found to comprise lines and bands precisely analogous to those occurring in the luminous portion. [Spectrum-analysis.]

spectrum-analysis, *s.*

Physics & Chem.: The determination of the chemical composition, the physical condition, or both, of any body by the Spectrum (q.v.) of the light which it emits or suffers to pass through it, under certain conditions. For such determinations an instrument is used called the Spectroscope (q.v.), which employs the light passing through a very narrow slit, and, by using more prisms than one, disperses or separates the colours a great deal more than one prism alone can do. The human eye is totally unable to judge of the real component colours of any light presented to it; not only does a mixture of all colours appear white, but so do many simple pairs of colours; and, similarly, two apparently similar shades of colour may be quite differently constituted, the one being perhaps a pure colour, while the other is really a compound. The prism never errs, but rigidly sorts out any light presented to it into all the separate wave-lengths of which it is composed, each one having its own invariable place in the spectrum of a beam of ideal white light.

A vast mass of commercial spectrum analysis consists of the study of simple Absorption spectra. Most of the colour we see around us is really of the nature of a shadow; the coloured body absorbs amongst its molecules many of the constituent rays of the white light which falls upon it, and the colour we see consists of the remainder. It is the same with coloured transparent bodies; a red glass does not turn all the light into red, but simply stops or absorbs all the rays except those which make up the red. This is shown by spectrum analysis of the light which has passed through any such body, or been reflected from it; various dark bands are cut out of the white-light spectrum. If glass cells are filled with various coloured fluids, and interposed between the slit of the spectroscope and some source of light which gives a complete continuous spectrum, the various bands cut out are observed. These bands are invariable for the same substance, in the same state—*i.e.*, of dilution or otherwise—and hence we have an analysis which is very powerful as regards adulteration. Thus, an alcoholic solution with a decoction of logwood, &c., can be made up so as to precisely imitate to the eye the colour of port wine. But the spectroscope cannot be so cheated; the spectrum of port wine cannot be imitated by anything else; though the visual total

may appear the same, the prism will sort out the imitation with different constituents. It has been found that up to a certain age even the year of the vintage can be thus determined. So, again, healthy blood gives a quite different absorption spectrum from blood poisoned by carbonic oxide. The prism is thus used daily to test the validity of many commercial products. It should be observed that numerous apparently clear and colourless substances show very strong absorption bands, *e.g.*, solutions of didynium.

Analysis of the rays emitted by luminous bodies throws light upon both their chemical constitution and physical condition. A solid or liquid substance heated to a high temperature gives a continuous spectrum. [Spectrum.] It first becomes red, representing the slowest vibrations as taken up by its molecules. Gradually the yellow, green, and, finally, blue rays are added as quicker and more energetic vibrations are imparted, till it becomes a white or even bluish colour, but the spectrum is always continuous so far as it goes. Therefore a continuous spectrum is presumptive proof of the body being in a solid or liquid state. On the other hand, every substance heated sufficiently to become luminous as gas or vapour, when at a low pressure, gives a spectrum of bright lines or bands only. It is this localization which causes the colour of the flame; and the spectrum of each of the known elements is so well recognized, that new lines are proofs of the presence of some unknown chemical element, several of which have been discovered in this manner. Thus the spectrum of the vapour of a substance, when ignited in the electric arc or in a vacuum tube, is another searching method of chemical analysis. It is found, however, that as the density is increased, the lines in the spectrum of a luminous gas are widened or thickened. Gradually these widened bands approach each other, until, at a great pressure, the spectrum becomes continuous. This is intelligible on the hypothesis that in rarefied gases the molecules are free to give their own peculiar periods of vibration, but that as they are crowded together they are hampered, and the vibrations and encounters modified into other periods, until at last the complex vibrations of a solid are produced, and give the complete or continuous spectrum. Thus the nature of the spectrum—say of a gaseous nebula—gives us information not only of the composition, but of the physical condition of the gas.

Another wide department of research was opened by the study of the spectrum of the sun. To Newton this appeared continuous; but when it was made pure by more dispersion and the use of a slit, it was found to be crossed by countless dark lines, thousands of which have been mapped. On the face of it, these appeared to show absorption of some kind; while the foundation or continuous spectrum must be due to either incandescent solid, liquid, or at least very dense gaseous matter. It was soon discovered that two of the most distinct dark lines (called D lines) across the yellow portion were exactly coincident with the two bright yellow lines given by incandescent sodium vapour; and Prof. Stokes, in 1852, pointed out the probable cause of this, in the molecules taking up or absorbing all vibrations of their own peculiar period which reach them, just as a tuning-fork will respond to its own note sung to it. Kirchhoff verified this, proving experimentally that sodium flame interposed before the slit of a bright solar spectrum, darkened the D lines. Most of the other dark lines of the solar spectrum were afterwards identified with the bright lines of the vapours of various elements; and thus was proved the fact that the incandescent photosphere of the sun is surrounded by a highly-heated, but still by comparison cooler, atmosphere containing hydrogen, sodium, iron, and many other substances. Subsequently, by suitable arrangements, the bright lines of this external atmosphere were obtained at the edge of the sun's disc. The chemistry and condition of the stars were rapidly studied in the same way, with the result of discovering very interesting resemblances, and in many cases still more interesting and marked differences between their condition and that of the sun. In this way, for instance, when a great increase in the brilliancy of the variable star τ Coronæ was observed in May, 1886, the spectroscope showed its usual absorption spectrum to be crossed by a few bright lines, as in the figure; and thus the phenomenon was clearly traced to some almost inconceivable outburst of glowing hydrogen, as was

SPECTRUM OF τ CORONÆ.

also the "new star" which appeared in Cygnus in 1876. In another star there is an abundant quantity of the metal tellurium, which cannot be traced in our sun, and is only present in exceedingly small quantities in our earth.

Still further: the apparent colour or wavelength of any given ray apparently depends simply upon the rate at which the ethereal waves beat upon the retina. If the source of light be approaching rapidly enough, this rate will obviously be increased, the effect of which will be to make that ray of apparently higher refrangibility, or nearer a blue colour. In sound we get exactly the same effect, if a whistle sounds while two trains are approaching; the pitch rises till the whistle is opposite a hearer in the other train, and then as rapidly falls as it recedes. Now it is found that well-known groups of lines are thus shifted in the case of certain stars; and thus it is absolutely determined that they are approaching or receding from the solar system at the rate of so many miles per second. In exactly the same way the speed of up-rushes and down-rushes of the glowing hydrogen during solar storms has been determined.

Spectrum analysis has finally led to a theory, or speculation of capital importance, concerning the so-called "elements." The spectra of compounds are as characteristic as those of what are called elements; but as the temperature of the luminous vapour is increased, this spectrum breaks up, as it were, into the lines of the elements themselves. Where the vapour is known to be "dissociated," as it is termed, at a certain temperature, there is simultaneously a marked and sudden change in its spectrum. Now it is found that even at temperatures produced in our laboratories the spectra of the so-called elements themselves go through analogous changes as the temperature is raised, giving apparently similar reason to believe that they then break up into still simpler elements. In the far greater heat of the sun's chromosphere there is much more evidence of this process going on, and there is one strong line in particular which has never been identified with any element known on earth. It further appears, that unless we are to suppose an amount of impurity hardly possible, different elements are capable at certain high temperatures of giving rise to certain coincident lines; and from these and other collated facts, such as an ascertained relation between the atomic weight of an element and the position of its lines in the spectrum, it is now held to be probable that the so-called elements are themselves compounds, which at a certain temperature are broken up into much fewer elements, or possibly into one. This conclusion is one of the latest results of spectrum analysis.

spĕc′-ū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *spéculaire*, from Lat. *specularis* = pertaining to a mirror, from *speculum* = a mirror, from *specio* = to look at.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface.

"The object in our case served for a *specular* body, to reflect that colour to the eye."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 693.

* 2. Assisting the sight by means of optical properties.

"Thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels: lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees." *Philips: Cider*, i.

* 3. Affording a wide view or prospect.

"Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount."
Milton: P. R., iv. 236.

II. *Min.:* Presenting a smooth and brilliant surface, which reflects light like a mirror.

specular-iron, specular iron-ore, *s. Min.:* A bright shining crystallized variety of Hæmatite (q.v.).

spĕc-ū-lār′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *specularis* = pertaining to a mirror; *speculum* = a mirror. Named on account of the brightness of the flowers when in sunshine.]

Bot.: A genus of Campanuleæ, reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Campanula. Corolla rotate; capsule fusiform, angled, opening by slits beneath the calyx limb. *Specularia* (*Campanula*) *hybrida* has the corolla inside blue, outside lilac. It is wild in England, but in Scotland only a colonist. *S.* (*C.*) *Speculum* and *Specularia pentagonia* have been used in salads.

spĕc′-ū-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *speculatus*, pa. par. of *speculor* = to behold, from *specula* = a watch-tower.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To consider a subject by turning it over in the mind, and looking at it from various points of view; to meditate; to revolve in the mind; to theorize.

"By merely *speculating* upon the laws of perspective."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. *Comm.:* To purchase goods, stocks, or any other commodity, in the expectation of a rise in price, and of selling the goods to an advantage by reason of such advance; to engage in speculation. (Frequently used of engaging in unsound or hazardous business transactions.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To consider attentively; to examine.

"Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate*, their nature with the eye of the understanding."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. i.

spĕc-ū-lā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *speculationem*, accus. of *speculatio*, from *speculatus*, pa. par. of *speculor* = to view, to contemplate; Sp. *speculacion*; Ital. *especulazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of viewing or looking on; view; examination by the eye.

"We upon this mountain's basis by
Took stand for idle *speculation*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

* 2. Power of sight; vision.

"Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; intellectual examination; contemplation, meditation.

"Whatever preference therefore, in *speculation*, he might give to the republican form, he could not, with these principles, be practically an enemy to the government of kings."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 44. (App.)

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation; the conclusions at which the mind arrives by meditation or speculation; a theory.

"To his *speculations* on these subjects he gave the lofty name of the Oracles of Reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. That part of philosophy which is neither practical nor experimental.

6. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card, on the calculation of its probable value when known; or of a known one, on the chance of no better appearing in the course of the game, a portion of the pack not being dealt.

2. *Commercial:*

(1) The act or practice of buying goods, stock, &c., or of incurring extensive risks, with a view to an increased profit or success in trade; the buying of goods, shares, stocks, or any other purchasable commodity, in expectation of a rise in the market, and thus securing a gain to the buyer, or of selling commodities in the expectation that prices will fall, and that thus the seller will be able to buy similar commodities back again at a lower price. The term is generally used with some degree of disapprobation.

"*Speculation*, we fear, is inherent in the human constitution, and all that we can say on the subject is not likely to put a stop to it."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 523.

(2) A single act of speculation; a commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.

* **spĕc′-ū-lāt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *speculat(e)*; *-ist.*] One who speculates or forms theories; a theorist; a speculator.

"Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
From ev'ry hair-brain'd proselyte he makes."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 151.

spĕc′-ụ-la-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *spéculatif,* from Lat. *speculativus;* Sp. & Port. *especulativo;* Ital. *speculativo, specolativo.*]

1. Given to speculation or theorizing; contemplative.

"There was no region of the globe, no walk of *speculative* or of active life, in which Jesuits were not to be found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

2. Pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical, ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice.

"That there are all in all, three *speculative* sciences, distinguished by their several objects, physiology, the pure mathematics, and theology or metaphysics."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 416.

* 3. Pertaining to, or affording sight or prospect.

"Fond of the *speculative* height,
Thither he wings his airy flight."
Cowper: The Jackdaw.

* 4. Watching, prying.

"My *speculative* and officed instruments."
Shakesp.: Othello, I 2.

5. Pertaining to or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation; speculating.

"The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. x.

6. Of the nature of a speculation in trade; hazardous, risky: as, a *speculative* business or transaction.

spĕc′-ụ-la-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *speculative; -ly.*]

1. In a speculative manner; with speculation, theory, contemplation, or meditation; contemplatively.

"I have discoursed more *speculatively* than 'tis fit in a book that is designed for common use and edification."—*Scott: Christian Life.* (Pref.)

2. Ideally, theoretically; in theory only, not in practice; not practically.

"For conscience . . . signifies, *speculatively,* the judgment we pass of things upon whatever principles we chance to have."—*Warburton: Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man.*

3. In the way of speculation in trade.

spĕc′-ụ-la-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *speculative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being speculative; the state of consisting in speculation only.

spĕc′-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. One who watches; a watcher, a lookout.

"All the boats had one *speculator,* to give notice when the fish approached."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. One who speculates or theorizes; a speculatist, a theorist.

"The famous men of war have fought,
The famous *speculators* thought."
Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, ii.

3. One who speculates in trade; one who buys or sells with a view to a large profit.

"An old man, who had been a large *speculator* in his early days."—*Chambers' Journal,* Feb. 20, 1886, p. 523.

*** spĕc′-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *speculat(e); -ory.*]

1. Exercising oversight; overseeing.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary or circumambulatory, *speculatory,* interrogatory, redargutary immunity over all the privy lodgings."—*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or watching.

"*Speculatory* outposts to the Akeman Street."—*T. Warton: Hist. Kiddington,* p. 58.

3. Speculative.

*** spĕc′-ụ-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *specul(ate); -ist.*] An observer, a speculator.

spĕc′-ụ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a mirror.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A mirror, a looking-glass.

"A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum,* to reflect the artificial rainbow."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron. & Optics:* A concave mirror of metal, especially one used as a reflector in a reflecting telescope.

2. *Bot.: Prismatocarpus Speculum.*

3. *Ornith.:* A spot or patch, usually of brilliant colours, and metallic or iridescent, as on the wings of many of the Anatidæ, the eyes in the peacock's tail, &c.

4. *Surg.:* An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, in order to admit of examinations or access of instruments for operation. Speculums are known by their construction, as bivalve, four-bladed valve, &c., or by the part of the body to which they are applicable, as, anal, nasal, vaginal, &c.

speculum-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: Long, slender forceps, used for dressing wounds or operating on parts not accessible except through speculums.

speculum-metal, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy of tin and copper, with a small proportion of metallic arsenic. Other alloys are of copper, tin, and zinc, or of antimony and tin.

spĕd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Speed, *v.*]

*** spede,** *v.i. & t.* [Speed, *v.*]

*** spede-ful,** *a.* [Speedful.]

*** speece,** *s.* [Species.] Kind, sort, species.

speēch, * speach, * speche, *s.* [For *spreche,* from A.S. *sprǽc,* later form of *sprǽc,* from *sprecan* = to speak (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *spraak;* Ger. *sprache.*]

1. The faculty of speaking, or of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty or power of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking

"There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech,* wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts."—*Holder: On Speech.*

2. The act of speaking; utterance of thought.

"I, with liberty of *speech* implored
And humble deprecation, thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 377.

* 3. The act of speaking with another; conversation, talk.

"He desires some private *speech* with you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii.

4. That which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; language.

"O goode God! how gentil and how kind
Ye semed by your *speche* and your visage."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,729.

* 5. Anything said or spoken; an observation expressed in words; a remark, talk, common saying.

"Here is *speech* that Scultetus is to make the next Latin sermon."—*Hales: Remains; To Sir D. Carlton* (Nov., 1618).

* 6. A particular language, as distinct from others: a dialect, a tongue.

"The best of them that speak this *speech,*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

7. A formal discourse delivered in public; an oration, an harangue.

*** speech-crier,** *s.* One who hawked about printed accounts of the executions and confessions (when any was made) of criminals, particulars of murders, &c.

speech-day, *s.* The periodical (generally annual) day for delivering prizes in schools, when exercises are recited by the pupils.

speech-maker, *s.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

*** speēch,** *v.i. & t.* [Speech, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a speech; to speak, to harangue.

"And were you supposed to have the tongues of angels and archangels to *speech* it in your behalf, their words would have no weight!"—*Pyle: Sermons,* ii. 435.

B. *Trans.:* To make speeches to.

"Your lordship having *speeched* to death
Some hundreds of your fellow-men."
Moore: Fudge Family, lett. ii.

*** speēch′-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *speech,* s.; *-full.*] Speaking; full of talk; loquacious; hence, expressive.

"Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne
Of the fond and faithful creature?"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c., p. 18.

speēch-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *speechify; -cation.*] The act or habit of speechifying or making many speeches.

speēch′-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *speechify; -er.*] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches.

"A county member . . . is liked the better for not being a *speechifier.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. xliv.

speēch′-ĭ-fў, *v.i.* [Eng. *speech; i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To make a speech or many speeches; to harangue; to be fond of speaking.

"When she tells Mr. Brooke that he is sure to make a fool of himself if he goes *speechifying* for the radicals."—*British Quarterly Review,* lvii. 427. (1873.)

*** speēch′-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *speech; -ing.*] The act of making a speech.

speēch′-lĕss, * speche-les, * speche-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *speech; -less.*]

1. Destitute of the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb, mute.

"He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remains *speechless:* as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes."—*Holder: On Speech.*

2. Unable to speak for a time; temporarily dumb.

"*Speechless* he stood." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 894.

* 3. Silent; undisturbed by a voice or sound.

"In the great, mysterious darkness
Of the *speechless* days that shall be!"
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xiv.

* 4. Silent, taciturn.

"Those whom *speechless* or sententious gravity might not only displease."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 10.

speēch′-lĕss lў, *adv.* [Eng. *speechless; -ly.*] So as to be unable to speak: as, *speechlessly* drunk.

speēch′-lĕss-nĕss, * speeche-les-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *speechless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being speechless; muteness.

"Paleness of the face, the memory confused, *speechelessesse,* cold sweats."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death*

*** speēch′-măn, * speach-man,** *s.* [Eng. *speech,* s., and *man.*] A spokesman.

"The Muscouits doo write vnto S. Nicholas to be a *speachman* for him that is buried."—*Holenshed: Descr. of Britaine,* ch. ix.

speēd, * spede, * sped-en, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *spédan* (pa. t. *spédde*); cogn. with Dut. *spaeden;* Low Ger. *spoden, spuden, spöden;* Ger. *sputen* = to hasten, to advance quickly.] [Speed, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To succeed, to prosper; to advance in one's purpose or enterprise; to have success.

'Spar hit nat and thou shalt *spede* the betere."
Piers Ploweman, p. 59.

2. To fare; to have any fortune, good or ill; to succeed, well or ill.

"You shall know how I *speed.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 2.

3. To make haste; to advance or move with celerity.

"Well have we *speeded,* and o'er hill and dale . . .
Cut shorter many a league." *Milton: P. R.,* iii. 267.

4. To pass quickly.

"Years had rolled on, and fast they *sped* away."
Byron: Lara, i. 4.

* 5. To be expedient. (Used impersonally.)

"It ill behoueth to have glorie it *spedith* not."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth.* xii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To favour; to make prosperous; to prosper.

"Heaven so *speed* me in my time to come."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 4.

* 2. To advance, to promote.

"Thei accomplishen and *speden* the deedes of his thought."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

* 3. To despatch; to send away quickly or in haste; to hasten, to hurry.

"Where is Mountjoy, the herald? *Speed* him hence."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

* 4. To hasten, to hurry; to put into quick motion; to accelerate, to expedite.

"She . . . will *speed* her foot again."
Shakesp.: All's Well that ends Well, iii. 4.

* 5. To hasten to a conclusion; to carry through; to execute.

"Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 6. To help forward; to hasten, to assist.

"Propitious Neptune steered their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

7. To dismiss with good wishes or kindly services.

"Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 83.

* 8. To bring to destruction; to destroy, to ruin, to kill, to undo.

"Be you gone: you are *sped.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

* 9. To make to be versed; to acquaint.

"In Chaucer I am *sped.*" *Skelton.*

speēd, * spede, *s.* [A.S. *spéd* (for *spǽdi*) = haste, success, from *spówan* = to succeed; O. S. *spód* = success; Dut. *spoed* = speed; O. H. Ger. *spuot, spot* = success; *spuon* = to succeed.]

* 1. Fortune; success or prosperity in an undertaking.

"Happy be thy *speed.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* 2. A protecting and assisting power.

"St. Nicholas be thy *speed*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

3. Swiftness, quickness, celerity; rapidity of motion; rapid pace or rate.

"So please you, sir, their *speed*
Hath been beyond account."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* 4. Impetuosity; headlong violence; fury.

"I pray you have a continent forbearance till the *speed* of his rage goes slower."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

speed-cones, *s. pl.*

Mach.: The double cone-pulleys, used for varying and adjusting the velocity ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt.

speed-indicator, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* A contrivance for indicating the number of revolutions made by a shaft in a given time.

2. *Naut.:* A log consisting of a spiral vane turned by the passing water, and registering its revolutions.

speed-multiplier, *s.*

Gearing: An arrangement by which pinions are driven from larger wheels, the pinion-shafts carrying large wheels, and so on.

speed-pulley, *s.* [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

speēd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *speed*; *-er*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who speeds, hastens forwards, or assists.

2. *Cotton:* A machine invented by Mason as a substitute for the bobbin and fly-frame, by which slivers of cotton from the carding-machine are slightly twisted, and thereby converted into rovings.

*** speēd'-fūl, * spede-ful, * sped-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *speed*; *-full(l)*.]

1. Fortunate, successful, prosperous.

2. Aiding, assisting, advantageous.

"The more nedefull and necessary for vs is the *spedeful* helpe of almyghtye God."—*Fisher: Penitential Psalms*, cxliii.

3. Full of speed; hasty.

*** speēd'-fūl-lĭ̆, * spede-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *speedful*; *-ly*.] In a speedful manner; speedily, fortunately, advantageously.

"This holye sacrafyce may *spedefully* moue the goodnes of almighty God to mercy."—*Fisher: De Profundis.*

speēd'-ĭ-lĭ̆, *adv.* [Eng. *speedy*; *-ly*.] In a speedy manner; with speed, with haste; quickly, hastily; in a very short time.

"The king himself in person is set forth,
Or hitherwards intended *speedily*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

speēd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *speedy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being speedy; speed, quickness, celerity, haste, rapidity.

*** speēd'-lĕss, * speed-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *speed*; *-less*.]

1. Having no fortune; unfortunate, unlucky.

"And in their ship returne the *speedlesse* wowers."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey v.

2. Having no speed.

speēd'-wāy, *s.* A roadway specially prepared in or near a city or town upon which fast riding or driving is permitted.

speēd'-wĕll, *s.* [Eng. *speed*, and *well*.]

SPEEDWELL.

Bot.: The genus Veronica, and specially *Veronica Chamædrys*, the Germander Speedwell. The name is given because the blossoms fall off and fly away as soon as the plant is gathered. Speedwell is equivalent to Farewell or Goodbye, said to them as they depart. (*Prior.*) The stem is bifariously hairy; the leaves, which are nearly sessile, cordate-ovate, inciso-serrate; the racemes many-flowered; the corolla very bright blue, appearing in May and June. *V. virginica*, a United States species known as Culver's Physic, is used in medicine as an active diuretic and cathartic. *V. officinalis*, the Common Speedwell, was formerly much used as a substitute for tea, and as a tonic and diuretic. [VERONICA.]

speēd'-ў, * sped-i, *a.* [A.S. *spédig*.]

* 1. Prosperous, fortunate.

"If in ony maner sum tyme I haue a *spedi* wele in the wille of God to come to you."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i. 10.

2. Quick, swift, rapid, nimble; moving at a rapid rate.

"He making *speedy* way through spersed ayre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 39.

3. Quick in performance; not dilatory, not slow: as, a *speedy* despatch of business.

4. Soon to be expected; near; quickly approaching.

"God send you a *speedy* infirmity."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

speēl, spēil, *v.t.* or *i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To climb.

"Nae mortal could *speel* them without a rope."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

speel-ken, *s.* [SPELLKEN.]

speër, *v.t.* [SPEIR.]

*** speër'-hâwk,** *s.* [First element doubtful, and Eng. *hawk*.]

Bot.: Hawkweed (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

speër'-ĭng, *s.* [SPEIRING.]

speēt, *v.t.* [SPIT (1), *v.*] To stab. (*Prov.*)

"If he came, [he] bad me not sticke to *speet* hym."
Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Speē'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A chapelry of the East Riding of Yorkshire, five miles north-west of Bridlington.

Speeton-clay, *s.*

Geol.: An argillaceous formation cropping out from beneath the white chalk of Flamborough Head. Prof. Judd (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxiv. 218–250) considers that it contains at least seven divisions well marked lithologically, and still better palæontologically. The highest three are Neocomian, and the others Jurassic. The Upper, Middle, and Lower beds of the former series correspond to the Upper, Middle, and Lower Neocomian, the fourth to the Portlandian, the fifth, sixth, and seventh to the Upper, Middle, and Lower Kimmeridge. All have distinctive fossils; many of them Ammonites occurring in particular zones. In the highest bed have been found remains of Plesiosaurus and Teleosaurus.

speight, *s.* [SPECHT.]

spēil, *v.t.* or *i.* [SPEEL.]

spēir, * spere, * speyre, *s.* [SPEIR, *v.*] An inquiry; an object sought.

"Edward told William of Alfred alle the case
& praied him of help, for he dred harder pase,
& if he myght conquere Inglond, that was his *speyre*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 53.

spēir, * **spere,** *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *spyrian*; Icel. *spyrja* = to trace out; cf. Dut. *spoor*; Ger. *spur* = a track.] To ask, to inquire. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll gie you a bit canny advice, and ye manna *speir* what for neither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

spēir'-ăn-thў, *s.* [SPIRANTHY.]

spēir'-ĭng, *s.* [SPEIR.] An asking a question; an answer to questions asked; information. (*Scotch.*)

"If it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain *speirings* thereof."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

spēiss, *s.* [Ger. *speise* = mixed metals.] A brittle, reddish alloy, composed chiefly of nickel and arsenic.

*** speke,** *s.* [SPEAK.]

† spēke, *s.* [SPIKE.]

† spēk'-nĕl, *s.* [SPICNEL.]

*** spek-ta-kel,** *s.* [SPECTACLE.]

*** spē-læ'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *spelæum*; Gr. σπήλαιον (*spēlaion*) = a cave.] Of or pertaining to a cave or caves; living in a cave or caves.

"More satisfactorily determining their contemporaneity with the extinct quadrupeds those cave-men killed and devoured than in any other *spelæan* retreat which I have explored."—*Prof. Owen*, in *Longman's Magazine*, Nov., 1882, p. 67.

*** spēld,** *s.* [SPILL (1), *s.*] A splinter. (*William of Palerne*, 3,392.)

spēld, *v.t.* [Cf. Ger. *spalten* = to divide.] [SPILL (1), *s.*] To spread out; to expand. (*Scotch.*)

*** spēl'-dēr, * spil-dur,** *s.* [A dimin. from *speld* (q.v.).] A little splinter.

spēl'-dĭng, spēl'-drŏn, *s.* [SPELD.] A small fish, split and dried in the sun.

*** spēl'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *spell*, s.; *-ful(l)*.] Having spells or charms.

"Each *spelful* mystery explained he views."
Hoole Orlando Furioso, xv.

spēlk, *s.* [A.S. *spelc*.] A small rod, used as a splint; a spike in thatching; a rod in a loom, &c.

spĕll (1), * **spelle,** *s.* [A.S. *spel*, *spell* = a saying, a story; Icel. *spjall*; O. H. Ger. *spel*; Goth. *spill*.] [SPELL (1), *v.*]

* 1. A tale, a story.

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; any form of words, written or spoken, supposed to possess magical virtues; an incantation; a charm of any sort.

spell binder, *s.* An epithet humorously applied to effusive political orators and stump-speakers, having reference to their supposed power to hold an audience spell-bound. (*U. S.*)

spell-bound, *a.* Under the influence of a spell; entranced, as by eloquence.

*** spell-stopped,** *a.* Spell-bound.

"There stand,
For you are *spell-stopp'd*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

*** spell-word,** *s.* A magic word, a charm, a spell.

"His only *spell-word* Liberty!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

*** spell-work,** *s.* That which is worked or wrought by spells; the power or effect of magic; enchantment.

"Those Peri isles of light,
That hang by *spell-work* in the air."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

spĕll (2), *s.* [A.S. *spelian* = to supply the place of another; cogn. with Dan. *spelen*; Icel. *spila*; Dan. *spille*; Sw. *spela*; Ger. *spielen* = to play, act a part; Sw. & Dut. *spel*; Icel. & Dan. *spil*; Ger. *spiel*; O. H. Ger. *spil* = a game.]

1. A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a shift.

"Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*; the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and reyles."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A short period; an interval; a while or season.

"A *spell* of real dry and growing weather would soon enable us to get fairly alongside of our work."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

3. Gratuitous helping forward of another's work; as, a wood-*spell*. (*Amer.*)

spĕll (3), *s.* [SPILL (1), *s.*]

spĕll (1), * **speale,** * **spell-en** * **spell-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *spellian* = to declare, to relate, to tell, to speak, to discourse, from *spel*, *spell* = a discourse, a story [SPELL (1), *s.*]; Dut. *spellen* = to spell; M. H. Ger. *spellen* = to relate; Goth. *spillon*; O. Fr. *espeler*; Fr. *épeler*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

"Another cause which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak."—*Swift.*

* 2. To read.

"Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heav'n doth show."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 170.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To tell, to narrate, to teach.

2. To write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of a word in their regular order; to form by letters.

"Leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and *spelt* amiss."
Cowper: Task, i. 283.

3. To read; to read with labour or difficulty; hence, to discover by marks or characters. (Often with *out*.)

"To *spell out* a God in the works of creation."—*South: Sermons.*

4. To make up, to constitute, as letters make up a word.

"The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect."—*Fuller.*

* 5. To act as a spell upon; to fascinate, to charm.

"Such tales as needs must with amazement *spell* you."
Keats: To my Brother

spĕll (2), *v.t.* [SPELL (2), *v.*] To take or supply the place of another; to take the turn of at work; to relieve.

*** spĕll'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *spell*; *-able*.] Capable of being spelt.

spĕll'-ẽr (1), ***spell-are,** *s.* [Eng. *spell* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who spells.

*2. A book containing exercises in spelling; a spelling-book.

spĕll'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Prob. the same as *spelder* (q.v.).]

Her.: A branch shooting out from the first part of a buck's horn at the top.

spĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Spell (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who spells.

2. The manner in which words are formed with letters; orthography.

spelling-bee, *s.* A competitive examination in spelling. [Bee (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

spelling-book, *s.* A book for teaching children to spell.

***spĕll'-kĕn,** *s.* [Dut. *speel;* Ger. *spiel* = play, and Eng. *ken* = a house.] A play-house, a theatre. *(Slang.)*

"Who in a row, like Tom, could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?"
Byron: Don Juan, xi. 19.

spĕlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Spell (1), *v.*]

spĕlt (1), *s.* [Spelter.]

spĕlt (2), *s.* [A.S. *spelt;* Dut. & Low. Ger. *spelt;* Ger. *spelz.*]

Bot.: An inferior kind of wheat, *Triticum Spelta;* called also German Wheat. It has a stout, almost solid straw, with strong spikes of grain. It is more hardy than common wheat, and grows in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, in the south of France, and in elevated situations in Switzerland where common wheat would not ripen.

"They that use zea or *spelt*, have not the fine red wheat far."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. viii.

spelt-corn, spelt-wheat, *s.* [Spelt, (2).]

spĕlt, *v.t.* [Ger. *spalten.*] To split, to break.

"Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

spĕl'-tẽr, spĕlt (1), **spâlt,** *s.* [Ger. *spiauter* = zinc, pewter.]

Metallurgy:

1. A commercial name for zinc.

2. A technical abbreviation of spelter-solder, an impure zinc of a yellowish colour used in soldering brass joints. It is known in Germany as *gelbliches englischer zinte,* and possibly owes its colour to the presence of a small amount of copper.

spelter-solder, *s.* [Spelter, 2.]

***spĕ-lŭn'c',** *s.* [Lat. *spelunca.*] A cave, a cavern.

spĕn'çe, *spense, *s.* [O. Fr. *despense,* from *despendre* (Lat. *dispendeo*) = to spend (q.v.).]

*1. A buttery, a larder, a place where provisions were kept.

"Al vinolent as botel in the *spence.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,512.

2. A parlour; the room where meals are eaten.

"I am gaun to eat my dinner quietly in the *spence.*"
—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. iv.

*3. Expense, expenditure.

"For better is coste upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothinge worth."—*Ascham: Toxophilus,* bk. ii.

spĕn'-çẽr (1), *s.* [Called after Earl Spencer, who first wore the garment, or at least first brought it into fashion.] An outer coat or jacket without skirts.

"He wore a *spencer* of a light brown drugget, a world too loose, above a leathern jerkin."—*Lord Lytton: Eugene Aram,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

***spĕn'-çẽr** (2), ***spen-cere, *spen-sere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *despensier.*] [Spence.] The person who had the care of the spence or buttery.

spĕn'-çẽr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A four-cornered four-and-aft sail, whose head is extended by a gaff and its foot usually by a sheet. Its position is abaft the fore or the main mast, and it is frequently bent to a spencer-mast (q.v.). It is a trysail to the fore or main mast, and differs from a spanker or driver in position. The latter belong to the mizzen. [Snow (2), *s.*]

spencer-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A small mast abaft a lower mast for hoisting a trysail.

Spĕn-cĕr'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or Spencerism.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spĕn'-çẽr-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The system advocated by Herbert Spencer (born 1820) in his works—the application of the principles of evolution to the phenomena of mind and of society.

"Social or moral theories, such as Comtism and *Spencerism,* which, in the absence of grounded philosophic truth, offer to assume its place and duties."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini,* p. cvi.

spĕnd, *spende, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *spendan* (in the compounds *á-spendan* and *for-spendan*), from Low Lat. *dispendeo* = to spend, waste, consume; Ital. *spendere* = to spend; *spendio* = expense; O. Fr. *despendre.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay out, to expend; to part with.

"Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread?"—*Isaiah* lv. 2.

2. To consume, to waste, to exhaust, to squander.

"There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up."—*Proverbs* xxi. 20.

3. To exhaust or drain of force or strength; to waste; to wear away.

"The Trojans, worn with toils, and *spent* with woes."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 243.

*4. To utter, to speak; to give out, to declare.

"I will but *spend* one word here in the house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

5. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

"They *spend* their days in wealth."—*Job* xxi. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To expend money; to make disposition of money; to incur expense.

*2. To be lost, wasted, dissipated, or consumed; to vanish, to dissipate, to spread.

"The sound *spendeth,* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted."—*Bacon.*

II. *Min.:* To break ground; to make away.

¶ To *spend* is to deprive in a less degree than to *exhaust,* and that in a less degree than to *drain*; everyone who exerts himself in any degree *spends* his strength; if the exertions are violent he *exhausts* himself; a country which is *drained* of men is supposed to have no more left. To *spend* may be applied to that which is external or inherent in a body; *exhaust* to that which is inherent; *drain* to that which is external to the body in which it is contained: we may speak of *spending* our wealth, our resources, our time, and the like; but of *exhausting* our strength, our vigour, our voice, and the like; of *draining,* in the proper application, a vessel of its liquid, or, in the improper application, *draining* a treasury of its contents: hence arises this farther distinction, that to *spend* and to *exhaust* may tend, more or less, to the injury of a body; but to *drain* may be to its advantage. To *spend* implies simply to turn to some purpose or to make use of; to *expend* carries with it likewise the idea of exhausting; to *dissipate* signifies to expend in waste, to squander. *(Crabb.)*

¶ *To spend a mast:*

Naut.: To break or carry away a mast in foul weather.

*** spend-all,** *s.* A spendthrift.

*** spĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *spend; -able.*] Capable of being spent; available for expenditure.

"The enormous loss of *spendable* income thereby occasioned to the landlords."—*Times,* March 23, 1886.

spĕnd'-ẽr, * spend-our, *s.* [Eng. *spend; -er.*]

1. One who spends.

2. One who spends lavishly; a spendthrift.

"If they were *spenders,* they must needs have, because it was seen in their port, and manner of living."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

spĕn'-drĕll, *s.* [Spandril.]

Arch.: A spandril.

spĕnd'-thrĭft, *a. & s.* [Eng. *spend,* and *thrift.*]

A. *As adj.:* Prodigal, wasteful, improvident.

"Straight from the filth of this low grub, behold
Comes fluttering forth a gaudy *spendthrift* heir."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 51.

B. *As subst.:* One who spends his means lavishly or wastefully; an improvident person; a prodigal.

"What would he have cost our prodigal *spendthrifts,* if he had been taken upon our coasts near Rome?"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ix., ch. xviii.

*** spĕnd'-thrĭft-y,** *a.* [Eng. *spendthrift; -y.*] Spendthrift, prodigal.

"*Spendthrifty,* unclean, and ruffian-like courses."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian,* p. 611.

Spĕn-sẽr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or relating to the poet Spenser (1552–1599). Specifically applied to the style of versification adopted by him in his *Faerie Queene,* and followed by Byron in his *Childe Harold.* It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines, and an Alexandrine, and has a threefold rhyme; the first and third lines forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third.

"In short, it is to be feared that Lord Carnarvon's Odyssey can never supersede Worsley's, in *Spenserian* stanzas, nor Avia's, though it is a very close and studious performance."—*Daily News,* Nov. 16, 1886.

spĕnt, *pret., pa. par., & a.* [Spend.]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

1. Worn out, weary, exhausted.

"Her recent efforts had been too much for her strength, and had left her *spent* and unnerved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

2. Having deposited the spawn. (Said of herrings, salmon, &c.)

3. Deprived of the charge; from which the charge has been fired.

"A *spent* cartridge was picked up."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 21, 1881.

spent-ball, *s.* A cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object, but without sufficient force to penetrate it or to wound other than by a contusion.

sper, sperr, *v.t.* [Spar (1), *v.*]

*** spĕr'-a-ble, * spĕr'-ra-ble,** *s.* [Sparable.]

*** spĕr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *sperabilis,* from *spero* = to hope.] Capable of being hoped for; within the bounds of hope.

"We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable.*"—*Bacon.*

*** spĕr'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Asparagus.]

Bot.: (1) *Asparagus officinalis;* (2) *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum;* (3) *Phaseolus vulgaris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** spĕr'-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *speratus,* pa. par. of *spero* = to hope.] Hoped for.

"We have spent much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy."—*Representation to Queen Anne,* in *Ecton's State of Queen Anne's Bounty,* p. 108. (1721.)

spere, *s. & v.t.* [Speir, *s. & v.*]

*** spere** (1), *s.* [Spear, *s.*]

*** spere** (2), *s.* [Sphere.]

*** spĕre** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: An old term for the screen across the lower end of a dining-room to shelter the entrance.

spĕr'-gu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *spargo* (in compos. *-spergo*) = to scatter. Named from scattering its seeds.]

Bot.: Spurrey; a genus of Illecebraceæ (*Lindley*), of Alsineæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Sepals five, petals five, as large as the calyx, ovate, entire; stamens five or ten; styles five, alternate with the sepals; capsule with five entire valves, many-seeded. Species two or three, from temperate countries. One, *Spergula arvensis,* the Corn Spurrey, is European. It has stems six to twelve inches high, swollen at the joints; petals white. It is abundant in cornfields, and is sometimes cultivated as food for sheep.

spĕr-gu-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spergul(a);* Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: Sandwort Spurrey; a genus of Illecebraceæ or Alsineæ, akin to Spergula. The sepals are flat, the petals ovate, entire, as

large as the calyx; styles usually three. Known species three or four. Two are European; *Spergularia rubra*, Field, and *S. marina*, Seaside Sandwort Spurrey. Both have red flowers. The first has flat leaves, lanceolate cleft stipules, and the capsule as long as the sepals; the second has linear semiterete leaves; deltoid ovate stipules, and the capsule longer than the sepals. The latter is fleshy, it may be only a sub-species of *S. rubra*.

spĕrm, * sperme, *s.* [Fr. *sperme* = sperm, seed, from Lat. *sperma*; Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, from *σπείρω* (*speirō*) = to sow; Sp. *esperma*; Ital. *sperma*.]

1. The seminal fluid of animals; semen.

"Not begeten of mannes *sperme* unclean."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,015.

2. The spawn of fishes or frogs.

3. A common and colloquial abbreviation for spermaceti (q.v.).

sperm-cell, *s.*

Biology:

1. The male element in reproduction.

2. A spermatoblast (q.v.).

sperm-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil found, together with spermaceti, in the head of the sperm whale. It is neutral, liquid at 18°, and is saponified with difficulty by potash.

sperm-whale, *s.* [Cachalot.]

spĕr-mą-çē′-tĭ, * par-ma-ce-ti, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sperma cetī* = sperm of the whale; *cetus* = a whale; Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem.:* A neutral, inodorous, and nearly tasteless, fatty substance, extracted from the oily matter of the head of the sperm whale by filtration and treatment with potash-ley. It is white, brittle, soft to the touch, sp. gr. 0·943 at 15°, melts from 38° to 47°, and is chiefly used in ointments and cerates.

2. *Pharm.:* Spermaceti was formerly given as a medicine; now it is chiefly employed externally as an emollient, and in the preparation of a blistering paper.

B. *As adj.:* Relating to or composed of spermaceti.

spermaceti-oil, *s.* The same as Sperm-oil (q.v.).

spermaceti-ointment, *s.*

Pharm.: An ointment composed of spermaceti, white wax, and almond oil.

spermaceti-whale, *s.* [Cachalot.]

spĕr-mą-, *pref.* [Spermat-.]

spĕr-mą-cō′-çĕ, *s.* [Pref. *sperm(a-)*, and Gr. *ἀκωκή* (*akōkē*) = a point. Named from the acute calyx teeth surmounting the seed-vessel.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Spermacocidæ (q.v.). Tropical weeds, with white or blue flowers. *Spermacoce ferruginea* and *S. Poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies, as substitutes for ipecacuanha, and *S. hispida* in India as a sudorific.

spĕr mą-cō′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spermacoc(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ (q.v.).

spĕr′-mą-gŏne, spĕr-mą-gō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Spermogone, Spermogonium.]

spĕr-măn-ğĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sperm(a)-*, and Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a pail.]

Bot.: The case containing the spores of Algals.

spĕr′-mą-phŏre, spĕr-măph′-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sperma-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: The placenta.

spĕrm′-ą-rў, spĕr-mär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spermarium*, from Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Anat.: The spermatic gland or glands of the male. (*Dana.*)

spĕr-măt-, spĕr-mą-tō-, spĕr-mą-, spĕr-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), genit. *σπέρματος* (*spermatos*) = seed, sperm.] Pertaining or relating to sperm or semen.

spĕr-mą-thē′-cą, *s.* [Pref. *sperma-*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case.]

Entom.: A cavity in female insects for the reception of sperm from the male. (*Carpenter.*)

spĕr-mā′-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *sperma* = seed, sperm (q.v.).]

Bot.: The spores of the Ascomycetes, Uredineæ, and some other Fungals. They are contained in spermogonia (q.v.).

spĕr-măt′-ĭc, spĕr-măt′-ĭc-ąl, * spĕr-măt′-ĭck, *a.* [Fr. *spermatique*, from Lat. *spermaticus*; Gr. *σπερματικός* (*spermatikos*), from *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), genit. *σπέρματος* (*spermatos*) = seed, sperm.]

1. Consisting of seed; seminal.

2. Pertaining to the semen; conveying the semen.

"Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

spĕr′-mą-tĭn, *s.* [Spermat-.]

Physiol.: An organic substance resembling mucin and albumin, found in the *vesiculæ seminales*. (*Power.*)

spĕr′-mą-tĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *spermat-*; suff. *-ism*.]

1. The emission of semen or seed.

2. The theory that the germ in animals is produced by spermatic animalcules.

*** spĕr′-mą-tīze,** *v.i.* [Gr. *σπερματίζω* (*spermatizō*).] To yield seed; to emit seed or semen.

"Women do not *spermatize*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

spĕr-mą-tō-, *pref.* [Spermat-.] (See the compound.)

spermato-cystidium (pl. **spermato-cystid′a**), *s.*

Bot.: Hedwig's name for the supposed male organs in the Muscales. [Antheridium.]

spĕr-măt′-ō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*).]

Biology: A daughter-cell in the seminal duct giving origin to a spermatozoon (q.v.).

spĕr-măt′-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A morbid distension of the epididymis and *vas deferens*.

spĕr-mą-tō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Eng. *genesis*.]

Physiol.: The origin of spermatozoids in the seminiferous canals.

"He (Prof. Grünhagen) had attained the same results on *spermatogenesis* as had Dr. Biondi, to whom, of the two independent discoverers, was due the title of priority."—*Nature*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 544.

spĕr-mą-tō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Eng. *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis (q.v.). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 412.)

spĕr-mą-tŏğ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Lat. *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to produce.] Producing sperm.

spĕr′-mą-tōĭd, *a.* [Spermat-.] Sperm-like; resembling seed or sperm.

spĕr-mą-tŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] Scientific facts or theories concerning sperm.

spĕr′-mą-tō-ŏn (pl. **spĕr′-mą-tō-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *spermat-*, and Gr. *ᾠόν* (*ōon*) = an egg.]

Biol.: A cell which stands in the relation of a nucleus to a sperm-cell, and of a developmental cell to the spermatozoa. (*Brande & Cox.*)

spĕr-măt′-ō-phŏre, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Biol. (*Pl.*): Capsules or sheaths containing fertilizing elements. Used chiefly of the cylindrical capsules secreted by the prostatic gland of male Cephalopods. When moistened, the spermatophores expand and burst, expelling the contents with considerable force.

spĕr-mą-tŏph′-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Spermatophore.] Bearing or producing sperm or seed; seminiferous.

spĕr-mą-tŏ-rrhœ′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: A real or apparent discharge of seminal fluid, without voluntary sexual excitement. It is of two kinds: (1) True, in which discharges of spermatozoa occurs; (2) False, or prostatorrhœa, in which a fluid clearer and more tenacious than the seminal fluid, and destitute of spermatozoa, is discharged.

spĕr-mą-tō-zō′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *spermatozo(a)*; *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling spermatozoa (q.v.). (*Draper: Human Physiol.*, p. 518.)

† spĕr-mą-tō-zō′-ĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spermatozo(on)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, resemblance. (See def.)]

Biol.: Von Siebold's name for a spermatozoon (q.v.). Dunglison (ed. 1874) says: "More properly, spermatozoid, for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated." The name is also applied to antherozooids. [Antherozooid.]

spĕr-mą-tō-zō′-ŏn (pl. **spĕr-mą-tō-zō′-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Biology (*Pl.*): The name given by Leeuwenhoek to the moving, active constituents of the seminal fluid, which were brought to his notice by his pupil Hamm, in 1677. Spermatozoa consist of a head, a rod-shaped middle piece, and a long hair-like tail, by the vibratile motion of which they move in a spiral manner. Cold arrests their movements, and they may be deprived of vitality (the power of fecundation) in various ways. They were at first regarded as parasites, and classified as Helminthes or Infusoria, and Von Baer maintained this view as late as 1835. Von Siebold discovered them in many vertebrates, but Kölliker was the first to recognize them as definite histological elements arising within the testes. [Spermatozoid.]

*** sperme,** *s.* [Sperm.]

spĕr′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sperm*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sperm or seed.

† spĕr-mĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: An achene (q.v.).

spĕr-mō-, *pref.* [Spermat-.]

spĕr′-mō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *spermo-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

Bot.: The skin or testa of a seed. (*De Candolle.*)

spĕr-mō-gō′-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sperma-*, and Gr. *γονεύω* (*goneuō*) = to beget.]

Bot.: The cysts containing spermatia in lichens. (*Tulasne.*)

spĕr-mŏl′-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *spermolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who treats of sperm or seeds; one who studies spermatology (q.v.).

spĕr-mŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Eng. *sperm*; suff. *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with sperm or seeds; a treatise on sperm or seeds.

spĕr′-mō-phīle, *s.* [Spermophilus.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Spermophilus (q.v.). They are squirrel-like in form, with rather short tails.

"The labour of the moles is supplemented by that of the gophers, *spermophiles*, and badgers."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

spĕr-mŏph′-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *spermo-*, and Gr. *φιλῶ* (*philō*) = to love.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Pouched Marmots, a genus of Sciuridæ, sub-family Arctomyinæ, with twenty-six species, confined to the Nearctic and Palæarctic regions. Cheek pouches large; pollex rudimentary or absent. They appear first in the European Miocene, and connect the Squirrels with the Marmots. [Sisel, Spermophile.]

spĕr′-mō-phŏre, spĕr-mŏph′-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *σπερμοφόρος* (*spermophoros*) = bearing seeds: *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Botany:

1. A cord bearing the seeds in some plants.

2. The placenta.

spĕr-mō-thē′-cą, *s.* [Pref. *spermo-*; Lat. *theca*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, a box.]

Bot.: A seed-vessel.

*** spĕrr,** *v.t.* [Spar (1), *v.*]

*** spĕrse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sparsus*, pa. par. of *spargo* = to scatter.] To disperse, to scatter.

"Broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour *sperst.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iii. 3.

spĕrte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A variety of *Salix viminalis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** spĕrthe,** *s.* [SPARTHE.] A battle-axe.

"At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more."
Scott: Eve of St. John.

spĕr'-vĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* **1.** *Arch.:* An old name for the wooden frame at the top of a bed or canopy. (Sometimes the term included the tester or headpiece.)

2. *Her.:* A tent.

spĕss'-ărt-ine, spĕss'-ărt-īte, *s.* [After Spessart, Bavaria, where first found: suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *spessartit.*]

Min.: A variety of Garnet (q.v.) containing a large percentage of protoxide of manganese. Dana makes this a special subdivision of the Garnet group. Colour, dark hyacinth-red with shades of violet. Found (among a few other localities) in large crystals at Haddam, Connecticut.

*** spĕt,** *v.t.* [SPIT, *v.*]

*** spĕt,** *s.* [SPET, *v.*] Spittle.

spĕtçh'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The trimmings or offal of skins or hides, used for making glue.

*** spĕt'-tle,** *s.* [SPITTLE.] (*Baret.*)

*** spē'-tŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Arm.: A kind of spear used in the fifteenth century. It differed from the partizan only in being lighter and of narrower form. (See illustration under Spear.)

spew (ew as **ū), spue,** * **spewe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *spiwan* (pa. t. *spáw*), pa. par. *spiwen*); cogn. with Dut. *spuwen*; Icel. *spýja*; Dan. *spye*; Sw. *spy*; O. H. Ger. *spiwan*; Ger. *speien*; Goth. *speiwan*; Lat. *spuo*; Gr. πτύω (*ptuō*). From the same root come *spit* and *puke.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To vomit, to puke, to eject from the stomach.

"Therewith she *spewed* out of her filthie maw
A flood of poyson horrible and blacke."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 20.

2. To eject, to cast forth.

"When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgics, i. 176.

3. To eject or cast out with loathing or abhorrence.

"Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out."—*Leviticus* xviii. 28.

B. *Intrans.:* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

"If thou hast founden hony, ete of it that sufficeth thee; for if thou ete of it out of mesure, thou shalt *spewe*, and be nedy and poure."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

spew (ew as **ū), spue,** *s.* [SPEW, *v.*] Vomit; that which is ejected from the stomach.

spew'-ĕr, spū'-ĕr (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *spew*; *-er.*] One who spews or vomits.

*** spew'-ĭ-nĕss (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *spewy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spewy; wetness, damp.

"The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil."—*Gauden.*

spew'-ў (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *spew*; *-y.*] Wet, damp, boggy.

"The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sphăç'-ĕl, *s.* [SPHACELUS.] Gangrene.

sphăç-ĕ-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sphacelus* (q.v.). Named from the gangrene-looking fructification.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphacelariдæ. Jointed, rigid, distichously-branched, feathery, filamentous fronds, of olive colour, with an expanded terminal cell, containing a granular mass.

sphăç-ĕ-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphacelar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Fucaceæ, tribe Halysereæ. [SPHACELARIA.]

*** sphăç'-ĕl-āte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SPHACEL.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become gangrenous, as flesh; to mortify.

"The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

B. *Trans.:* To affect with gangrene.

"The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

sphăç'-ĕl-āte, sphăç'-ĕl-āt-ĕd, *a.* [SPHACELATE, *v.*]

Bot.: Decayed, withered, dead.

sphăç-ĕl-ā'-tion, *s.* [SPHACELATE, *v.*] The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

sphăç'-ĕl-işm, sphăç-ĕl-ĭş'-mŭs, *s.* [SPHACELUS.] A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain.

sphăç'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. σφάκελος (*sphakelos*), from σφάζω (*sphazō*) = to kill; Fr. *sphacèle.*]

Medical & Surgical:

1. Gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.

2. Death or caries of a bone.

sphær-, sphær-ŏ- (ær as **ër),** *pref.* [Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.] Pertaining to, or resembling a ball or sphere.

sphær-ăl-çē'-a (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphær-*, and Gr. ἀλκέα (*alkea*) = a kind of wild mallow.]

Bot.: A genus of Malveæ. Trees or shrubs, with toothed or three- to five-lobed leaves, a three-leaved deciduous involucre, a five-cleft calyx, five petals. Chiefly from South America. A decoction of *Sphæralcea cisplatina* is given in Brazil in inflammation of the bowels.

sphær-ăn'-thē-æ (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæranthus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ.

sphær-ăn'-thŭs (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphær-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphæranthеæ. *Sphæranthus indicus* (or *mollis*), a composite plant with globular heads of purple flowers, common in India in rice fields, is considered anthelmintic, alterative, depuratory, cooling and tonic, and diuretic. The powder of the root is said to be stomachic, and the bark ground and mixed with whey a remedy for piles. (*Calc. Exhib. Rep.*)

sphær-ĕn'-chў-ma (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphær-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Merenchyma (q.v.).

sphær'-ĭ-a (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Gr. σφαιρίον (*sphairion*), dimin. from σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a sphere. Named from the globular form of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphæriacei (q.v.). Perithecia carbonaceous, completely exposed, partially sunk into the matrix, or covered by the cuticle and accompanied by a growth of threads, constituting the mycelium. Known species about 500, of which about 200 are British. They are found at all seasons on the trunks of trees, on leaves, on fir cones, &c.

sphær-ĭ-ā'-çē ī (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæri(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceï.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetes. They have carbonaceous or membranaceous cysts, or perithecia composed of cells or very rarely of interwoven threads, with a pore or narrow slit at the top, which often ends in a nipple or crest. Lining the cysts is a gelatinous mass of asci and paraphyses (barren threads). Found on decayed wood, stems, algæ, dung, soil, &c. (*Berkeley.*)

sphær-ĭd'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [SPHÆRIDIUM.]

Zool.: Stalked appendages with button-like heads covered with cilia, found in most recent sea-urchins. They are supposed to be organs of sense, probably of taste. (*Loven.*)

sphær-ĭd-ĭ-ī'-næ (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæridi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Hydrophilidæ, living on the dung of land animals.

sphær-ĭd'-ĭ ŭm (æ as **ër),** *s.* [Gr. σφαιρίδιον (*sphairidion*), dimin. from σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a sphere. So named from the spherical shape of the insects.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sphæridiinæ (q.v.). Three are British, the type being *Sphæridium scarabæoides.*

sphær-ĭs-tēr'-ĭ-ŭm (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σφαιριστήριον (*sphairistērion*), from σφαιριστής (*sphairistēs*) = a ball-player; σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a globe.]

Anc. Arch.: A court for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphær'-īte (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Lat. *sphæra* = a sphere; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in globular concretions without fibrous or concentric structure. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·536; lustre, greasy-vitreous; colour, light-gray; translucent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 26·1; alumina, 47·4; water, 26·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula $5Al_2O_3,2PO_5+16HO$. Occurs in fissures in limonite at Zajecov, Bohemia, in Lower Silurian schists.

sphær-ŏ-blas'-tŭs (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Bot.: A cotyledon which rises above ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.

sphær-ŏ-căr'-ў-a (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Gr. καρύα (*karua*) = a walnut tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. *Sphærocarya edulis* is eaten in Nepaul.

sphær-ŏ-cŏ-bâlt'-īte (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Eng. *cobaltite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in small spherical masses, having crystalline structure, with roselite, at Schneeberg, Saxony. Colour, externally velvet-black, internally rose-red. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 4·02 to 4·13. An analysis yielded: carbonic acid, 34·65; protoxide of cobalt, 58·86; sesquioxide of iron, 3·41; lime, 1·80; water, 1·22 = 99·94, which corresponds to the formula $CoCO_3$, which requires, CO_2, 36·94, CoO, 63·06.

sphær-o-cŏc çī'-tēş (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sphærococc(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Algals. British species two—one from the Lias and one from the Lower Jurassic.

sphær ŏ cŏc çoĭd' ĕ a, sphær ŏ cŏc'-çē-a (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphærococc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ceramiaceæ (q.v.) (*Lindley*), placed under the Rhodospermeæ (*Berkeley*). Frond cellular, enclosing closely packed, oblong granules arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope, which finally bursts. Tetraspores in indefinite heaps scattered over the frond. (*Lindley.*)

sphær-ŏ-cŏc'-cŭs (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Lat *coccus* = a berry, a kernel.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphærococcoideæ (q.v.). Now nearly restricted to two European species.

sphær'-ŏ-dŏn (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphær-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pagrina (q.v.), with one species from the Indian Ocean.

sphær-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [SPHÆRODON.]

Palæont.: A family of Ganoid Fishes. Body oblong, with rhombic scales; dorsal and anal fins short (q.v.); vertebræ ossified, but not completely closed; tail homocercal; fins with fulcra; teeth on palate globular. Type-genus Lepidotus (q.v.), made by Owen the type of his Lepidotidæ.

sphær'-ŏ-dŭs (ær as **ër),** *s.* [Pref. *sphær-*, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pycnodontidæ. One British species, *Sphærodus gigas*, from the Kimmeridge Clay of Shotover and from the Jura Mountains.

sphær-ŏ-găs'-trą (ær as **ër),** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.]

Zool.: The same as ARANEIDA.

sphær'-ō-ma (ær as ër), *s.* [Gr. *σφαίρωμα* (*sphairōma*) = anything round.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sphæromidæ (q.v.), with several species, which are vegetable-feeders, and, like many of their allies, have the power of rolling themselves into a ball.

sphær-ŏm'-ĭ-dæ (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphærom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Natatorial Isopoda, with several genera, in some of which the branchial endopodites are transversely folded, so as to approach those of the Xiphosura (q.v.).

***sphær-ō-nē'-mĕ-ī** (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *sphæro-*, and Gr. *νημα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: An old order of Gasteromycetes. The species placed under it are now believed to be immature states of other Fungals.

sphær-ō-nī'-tēş (ær as ër), *s.* [Gr. *σφαιρών* (*sphairōn*), genit. *σφαιρώνος* (*sphairōnos*) = a round fishing-net.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cystideæ, with five British species characterizing the middle division of the Bala or Caradoc rocks.

sphær-ō phōr' ĭ dæ, sphær-ō phō-rā'-cē-æ (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæroph(oron)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Gasterothalameæ (q.v.). Apothecia formed in the swollen points of the thallus, bursting irregularly.

sphær-ŏph'-ŏr-ŏn (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Gr. *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphærophoridæ (q.v.). *Sphærophoron coralloides* is not uncommon on sand-rocks among mosses. *S. compactum* is less common.

sphær-ō-sĭ'-dër'-īte (ær as ër), **sphër-ō-sĭ-dër'-īte,** *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: A variety of Siderite (q.v.) occurring in globular form with radiating fibrous structure in cavities in basaltic rocks. The name is sometimes misapplied to ordinary massive clay-ironstones.

sphær'-ō spōre (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Eng. *spore.*]

Bot.: The quadruple spore of some Algals.

sphær-ō-stĭl'-bīte (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-*, and Eng. *stilbite.*]

Min.: A variety of stilbite sometimes mixed with mesolite, occurring in spheres, mostly minute, having a fibrous radiating structure, with other zeolites in the Isle of Skye.

sphær-ō-zȳ'-gą (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ζυγόν* (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: A synonym of Anabaina (q.v.).

sphær-ų-lär'-ĭ-ą (ær as ër), *s.* [From Lat. *sphærula* = a little sphere.]

Zool.: A genus of Nematode worms, family Gordiidæ, founded by Dufour, 1836, on a specimen (*Sphærularia bombi*) discovered by him in the abdominal cavities of *Bombus terrestris* and *B. hortorum.* Lubbock has since found it in other species of that genus, and also in *Apathus vestalis* (*Nat. Hist. Rev.*, Jan., 1861). He estimated the female to be 28,000 times larger than the male, which is frequently found united to his larger companion.

sphær'-ų-līte (ær as ër), *s.* [Spherulite.]

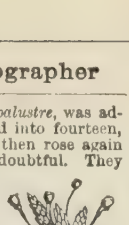
sphăg'-nĕ-ī, sphăg-nā'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sphagn(um)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bog-mosses; an order, tribe, or family of operculate mosses. Proper roots wanting; branches fasciculate; leaves with two kinds of cells—one narrow, elongated, and filled with chlorophyll; the other hyaline. Capsule sessile, globose, in the elongated sheath; at first spores apparently of two kinds, the first in sets of four, the last in sets of sixteen. [Sphagnum.]

sphăg'-noŭs, *a.* [Sphagnum.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of bog-moss; mossy.

sph\g'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *sphagnos*; Gr. *σφάγνος* (*sphagnos*), *σφάκος* (*sphakos*) = (1) sage, (2) a lichen.]

Bot.: The only genus of Sphagnei (q.v.) It occurs in all temperate climates. At first only one species, *Sphagnum palustre*, was admitted, then it was multiplied into fourteen, then the number fell to four, then rose again to nine, though some were doubtful. They form a great part of every bog in moory districts. [Peat.] They make excellent bedding material; and when they become lumpy they can be restored to their original softness by being taken out, placed in water, and then dried. In the northern regions they are used for lining clothes, especially boots, and as wicks for lamps. They afford excellent material for enveloping and preserving the roots of plants which have to be sent a long distance.



SPHAGNUM.

sphăg-ŏl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σφαγή* (*sphagē*) = the throat, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bucerotidæ, with one species (*Sphagolobus atratus*, the Black Hornbill), from the west coast of Africa. It is often classed with Buceros, but has been separated by some authors on account of its peculiar casque.

sphăl'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* (*sphaleros*) = treacherous; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Blende (q.v.). This name was originally proposed by Haidinger, because Blende had been applied to other species, but it was lost sight of till Dana resuscitated it. It is as yet, however, used by few mineralogists.

sphăl-ĕr-ō-car'-pĭ-ŭm, sphăl-ĕr-ō-car'-pŭm, *s.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* (*sphaleros*) = slippery, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit with a one-seeded, indehiscent pericarp, enclosed within a fleshy perianth. Lindley places it under his collective fruits.

sphar'-ġĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spharg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Sphargis.]

sphar'-ġĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σφαραγίζω* (*sharagizō*) = to roar loudly.]

Zool.: A genus of Cheloniates, with a single species, *Sphargis coriacea*, often made the type of a family Sphargidæ. The skin resembles thick leather, and contains bony deposits, arranged like mosaic, but this dermal shield is not united to the vertebræ and ribs. The bones of the paddles are extremely simple, and claws are absent. The genus is an extremely ancient type, little progress having been made in the development of a bony carapace; and Cope discovered in the Chalk of Kansas a form, which he named Protostega, allied to Sphargis.

sphē'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *σφήξ* (*sphēx*), genit. *σφηκός* (*sphēkos*) = a wasp.]

Entom.: A genus of Ægeriidæ. Abdomen moderately stout, no anal tuft. British species two, *Sphecia apiformis*, the Hornet Moth, and *S. bembeciformis*, the Lunar Hornet Moth. [Hornet-moth.]

† sphē'-çĭ-dæ, † sphē'-ġĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphex*, genit. *sphecid(is)*, *sphegid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Sphex.]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, often merged in Crabronidæ (q.v.). Antennæ generally slender, with long joints, prothorax forming a distinct neck; base of the abdomen constricted into a long petiole. Genera, Sphex, Pepsis, Pompilus, Ammophila, &c.

sphēn-, *pref.* [Spheno-.]

sphēn-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sphen-*, and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plagiostomes, founded on spines from the Coal-measures.

sphēne, *s.* [Gr. *σφήν* (*sphēn*) = a wedge.]

Min.: The same as Titanite (q.v.).

sphēn-ĭs'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphenis-c(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, equivalent to Huxley's Spheniscomorphæ (q.v.). By some authors the genera are subdivided.

sphĕ-nĭs-cō-mor'-phæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *spheniscus*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: A family of Schizognathæ (q.v.). It contains three genera: Eudyptes, Spheniscus, and Aptenodytes. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 458.)

sphēn-ĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σφηνίσκος* (*spheniskos*), dimin. from *σφήν* (*sphēn*) = a wedge. From the shape of the bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidæ. Bill shortish, compressed; maxilla ending in a conspicuous hook. Four species, one ranging as far north as the Galapagos.

sphēn-ō-, sphēn-, *pref.* [Gr. *σφήν* (*sphēn*), genit. *σφηνός* (*sphēnos*) = a wedge.] Pertaining to, or resembling a wedge in shape.

spheno-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the jaws and the sphenoid bone: as the *spheno-maxillary* fissure and fossa.

spheno-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the orbital bones and to the sphenoid.

spheno-palatine, spheno-palatinate, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the palate bones and to the sphenoid: as the *spheno-palatine* artery, foramen, and ganglion.

spheno-parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the parietal and the sphenoid. Between these is the *spheno-parietal* suture.

spheno-temporal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temporal and the sphenoid bones.

sphēn-ō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

1. *Anat.:* A malformation of the head in which the upper part of the cranium assumes a wedge-like aspect.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Berycidæ, from the Chalk.

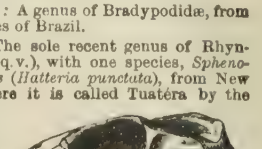
sphēn'-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *κλασις* (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A massive mineral which, when struck, breaks into wedge-shaped fragments. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·2; lustre, feeble; colour, pale grayish-yellow; sub-translucent. An analysis yielded: silica, 46·08; alumina, 13·04; protoxide of iron, 4·77; protoxide of manganese, 3·23; magnesia, 6·25; lime, 26·50 = 99·87. Found at Gjelleback, Norway, in layers in a granular limestone.

sphēn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σφήν* (*sphēn*) = a wedge; suff. *-odon.*]

1. *Palæont.:* A genus of Bradypodidæ, from the bone-caves of Brazil.

2. *Zool.:* The sole recent genus of Rhynchocephalia (q.v.), with one species, *Sphenodon punctatus* (*Hatteria punctuta*), from New Zealand, where it is called Tuatéra by the Maoris. Externally, there is little to distinguish this genus from ordinary lizards, but important differences occur in the structure of the skeleton, viz., the presence of a double horizontal bar across the temporal region, the firm connection of the quadrate bone with the skull and the pterygoid bones, biconcave vertebræ as in the Geckos and many fossil Crocodilians, the presence of an abdominal sternum, and uncinate processes to the ribs (as in Birds).



SKULL OF SPHENODON, SHOWING ACRODONT JAW.

sphēn'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sphen-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lamnidæ, founded on teeth from the Jurassic.

sphēn'-ō-grăm, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing, a letter.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character. [-gram.]

sphēn-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in sphenography, or the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions.

sphēn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

sphēn-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y); -ist.*] A sphenographer (q.v.).

sphēn-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or art of writing in cuneiform or arrow-shaped letters or characters; the art of deciphering cuneiform writings or characters; that branch of philological science which concerns itself with cuneiform writings.

sphĕ-nŏg'-ўn-ē, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a female.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphenogyneæ (q.v.). Garden plants; their flowers orange colour, barred with black. They were brought originally from the Cape of Good Hope.

sphēn-ō-ġўn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphenogyn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

sphēn'-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. σφήν (*sphēn*) = a wedge, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a wedge; wedge-shaped.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* The sphenoid-bone (q.v.).

2. *Crystall.:* A wedge-shaped crystal contained under four equal isosceles triangles.

sphenoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A wedge-shaped bone placed across the base of the skull near the middle, and helping to form the cavity of the cranium, the orbits, and the posterior nares. It has a central part or body, two pairs of lateral expansions called the great and small wings, and another pair pointing downwards called the pterygoid processes. (*Quain.*)

sphēn-ōĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *sphenoid; -al.*] Sphenoid (q.v.): as, the *sphenoidal* fissure, the *sphenoidal* sinus, &c.

sphēn-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Esocidæ, with long wedge-shaped scales, from the freshwater limestone of Aix and the gypsum of Paris.

sphēn-ŏn'-chŭs (pl. **sphēn-ŏn'-chī**), *s.* [Pref. *sphen-*, and Gr. ὄγκος (*ongkos*) = a hook, a barb.]

Palæont.: One of the hooked cephalic dermal spines of Hybodus and Acrodus, specimens of which genera are in the British Museum, South Kensington, showing the spines (not more than four in any individual) *in situ*, but it is not known whether four was the normal number, or if they occurred in all the species. On these spines Agassiz founded a genus Sphenonchus, which he placed with the Hybodontidæ. This has, of course, lapsed, and the word Sphenonchus has now no generic signification.

sphēn-ōph'-ўl-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Equisetaceæ (?), allied to (or, according to Mr. Carruthers, identical with) Calamites. They have verticillate leaves, like reversed wedges. Four species from the Carboniferous rocks of Somerset and Newcastle; others from North America.

sphēn-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns, having the leaves twice- or thrice-pinnate; the leaflets not adhering to the rachis by their whole base, but resembling small wedges reversed, the nervures dividing pinnately from the base. From the Devonian to the Wealden. In the Carboniferous rocks there are thirty-four species, and in the Jurassic seventeen.

sphēn-ō-spŏn'-dўl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. σπόνδυλος (*spondulos*) = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosauria or Crocodilia, from the Purbeck beds and the Wealden.

sphēn-ō-zą-mī'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Mod. Lat. *zamites* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycads, from the European Jurassic rocks.

***sphĕr'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *spher(e); -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; inhabiting the spheres. (*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. i.)

2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical, perfect.

sphĕre, *spere, *s.* [O. Fr. *espere*; Fr. *sphère*, from Lat. *sphæra*; Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = (1) a ball for playing with, (2) a sphere, a globe.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II.**

(2) An orb, a globe, as the sun, the earth, the stars, or planets; one of the heavenly bodies.

"First the sun,
A mighty *sphere*, he framed:"
Milton: P. L., vii. 345.

(3) An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens; a celestial or terrestrial globe.

"Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And show'd the seasons of the sliding year."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. iii. 61.

*(4) A circular body; a disc.

"With a broader *sphere* the moon looks down."
Hood. (*Annandale.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass, province, employment.

"The narrow *sphere* of our researches."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

(2) Rank; order or class of society.

*(3) An orbit, a socket.

"Make my two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A term formerly applied to any one of the concentric and eccentric revolving transparent shells in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be fixed, and by which they were carried so as to produce their apparent motions. The word now signifies the vault of heaven, which to the eye seems the concave side of a hollow sphere, and on which the imaginary circles marking the positions of the equator, the ecliptic, &c., are supposed to be drawn. It is that portion of limitless space which the eye is powerful enough to penetrate, and appears a hollow sphere because the capacity of the eye for distant vision is equal in every direction.

"What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty toures unto the starry *sphere*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 56.

2. *Geom.:* A solid or volume bounded by a surface, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, called the centre. Or it is a volume that may be generated by revolving a semi-circle about its diameter as an axis. The distance from any point of the surface to the centre is called a radius of the sphere. Every section of a sphere made by a plane is a circle, and all sections made by planes equally distant from the centre, are equal. A circle of the sphere whose plane passes through the centre, is a great circle; all other circles are small circles. All great circles are equal, and their radii are equal to the radii of the sphere. The surface of a sphere is equal to the product of the diameter by the circumference of a great circle; or it is equivalent to the area of four great circles. Denoting the radius of the sphere by r, and its diameter by d, we have the following formula for the surface: $s = 4\pi r^2 = \pi d^2 = 3{\cdot}14159 \ldots d^2$. The volume of a sphere is equal to the product of its surface by one-third of its radius. It is also equivalent to two-thirds of the volume of its circumscribing cylinder. The following formula gives the value of the volume of any sphere, whose radius is r, and diameter is d: $v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$. Spheres are to one another as the cubes of their diameters.

3. *Logic:* The extension of a general conception; the individuals and species comprised in any general conception.

¶ (1) *Armillary sphere:* [Armillary].

(2) *Doctrine of the sphere:* The application of geometrical principles to geography and astronomy.

(3) *Harmony* (or *music*) *of the spheres:* [Harmony, ¶ (4).]

(4) *Oblique sphere:*

Spherical projection: The case in which the projection is made upon the plane of the horizon of any place not on the equator, or at the poles.

(5) *Parallel sphere:* [Parallel, *a.*].

(6) *Projection of the sphere:* [Projection].

(7) *Right sphere:* [Right, *a.*].

*** sphere-born,** *a.* Born among the spheres; celestial. (*Milton: Solemn Music*, 2.)

sphere-melody, sphere-music, *s.* The harmony of the spheres. [Harmony.]

*** sphĕre, * sphear,** *v.t.* [Sphere, *s.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) To place or set among the spheres or heavenly bodies.

"The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthroned and *sphered*
Amidst the other."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

(2) To form into roundness; to make round or roundish.

"Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the puff'd Aquilon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. *Fig.:* To give perfect or complete form to; to concentrate.

"Not vassals to be beat, nor petty babes
To be dandled, no, but living wills, and *sphered*
Whole in ourselves and owed to none."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 129.

sphĕr'-ĕ-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a sphere, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A positive collodion picture taken upon glass by placing a mat before the plate, so as to give a distinct margin to the picture.

sphĕr'-ĭc-ąl, * sphĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *sphericus*; Gr. σφαιρικός (*sphairikos*) = like a sphere (q.v.); Fr. *sphérique*; Sp. *esferico*; Ital. *sferico.*]

1. Having the form of a sphere; orbicular, globular.

"Some certain determinate figure either round or angular, *spherical*, cubical . . . or the like."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 858.

2. Pertaining or belonging to a sphere.

* 3. Pertaining or relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.)

spherical-aberration, *s.* [Aberration.]

spherical-angle, *s.* [Angle, *s.*]

spherical-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: The forming of brackets to support lath-and-plaster work, so that the surface of the plaster shall form the surface of a sphere.

spherical case-shot, *s.* [Shrapnel.]

spherical-excess, *s.* [Excess.]

spherical-geometry, *s.* That branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes, as spherical triangles, areas, and angles.

spherical-lune, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semi-circles, having a common diameter. The angle of the lune is the same as the angle of the planes of the circles. [Lune.]

spherical-polygon, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles. Like plane polygons they are named from the number of sides or angles. [Polygon.]

spherical-projection, *s.* A representation of the surface of the sphere upon a plane, according to some geometrical law, so that the different points in the representation can be accurately referred to their positions on the surface of the sphere. [Primitive-circle, Primitive-plane.]

spherical-pyramid, *s.* A portion of a sphere bounded by a spherical polygon, and by three or more sectors of great circles meeting at the centre of the sphere.

spherical-sector, *s.* A portion of a sphere which may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line through its vertex as an axis.

spherical-segment, *s.* A portion of a sphere included between a zone of the surface and a secant plane, or between two parallel secant planes.

spherical-triangle, *s.* A spherical polygon of three sides. It is a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three great circles. The points where the arcs meet are called vertices of the triangle, and the arcs are called sides.

spherical-trigonometry, *s.* [Trigonometry.]

spherical-ungula, *s.* A portion of the sphere bounded by a lune and two semi-circles meeting in a diameter of the sphere.

spherical-zone, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

sphĕr′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spherical; -ly.*] In form of a sphere.

"Either *spherically* or angularly figurate."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 858.

sphĕr′-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spherical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericity.

"Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

sphĕr-ĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sphéricité.*] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericalness, globularity, roundness.

"He espoused the correct view of the earth's *sphericity* and rotation."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 106.

* **sphĕr′-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *sphere* (q.v.).] A little sphere.

sphĕr′-ĭcs, *s.* [SPHERIC.]

Geom.: The doctrine of the properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and in particular of the different circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting the same on a plane; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

* **sphĕr-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *spherify; c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] The act of spherifying, the state of being spherified.

"The rupture and general *spherification* of as many distinct ununiform rings."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works* 1864), ii. 165.

† **sphĕr′-ĭ-form,** * **sphĕr′-ў-form,** *a.* [Eng. *sphere*, and *form.*] Having the form of a sphere; spheroidal.

"Aristotle dealt not ingeniously with Xenophanes, when from that expression of his, that God was *spheryform*, he would infer that Xenophanes made God to be a body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 378.

* **sphĕr′-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sphere; -fy.*] To make or form into a sphere.

"Seven uniform bands which were *spherified* irrespectively into as many moons."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works* 1864), ii. 166.

sphĕr′-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Navig.: An instrument invented for the mechanical application of spherics to navigation. By its aid any possible spherical triangle can be constructed without dividers or scale. It consists of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disc of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By its aid, with a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great circle sailing.

sphĕr′-ō̂ĭd, *s.* [Gr. σφαιροειδής (*sphairoeidēs*) = sphere-like, from σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a sphere, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *sphéroïde.*]

Geom.: A solid, resembling a sphere in form, and generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. If an ellipse be revolved about its transverse axis, the spheroid generated is called a Prolate spheroid; if it be revolved about its conjugate axis, the spheroid generated is called an Oblate spheroid. The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles so that its polar is less than its equatorial diameter.

sphĕr-ō̂ĭd′-al, sphĕr-ō̂ĭd′-ĭc, sphĕr-ō̂ĭd′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *spheroid; -al; -ic; -ical.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a spheroid.

"If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light."—*Cheyne.*

II. *Crystallog.:* Bounded by several convex faces.

spheroidal-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: Bracketing prepared for a plaster ceiling whose surface is to form that of a spheroid.

spheroidal-excess, *s.* [EXCESS, *s.* ¶.]

spheroidal-triangle, *s.* A triangle on the surface of a spheroid, analogous to a spherical triangle.

sphĕr-ō̂ĭd′-ĭ-tў, sphĕr-ō̂ĭd-ĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *spheroid, spheroidic; -ity.*] The quality or state of being spheroidal.

sphĕr-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a sphere, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the curvature of surfaces. It consists of a three-armed frame, standing on three steel pins, which form with each other an equilateral triangle; in the centre of the instrument is a vertical screw with a fine thread, and having a large graduated head.

sphĕr-ō-sĭ-dĕr′-ĭte, *s.* [SPHÆROSIDERITE.]

sphĕr′-ų-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *sphæra* = a sphere (q.v.).]

Bot.: A globose peridium with a central opening, through which are emitted sporidia mixed with a gelatinous pulp. It occurs in fungals.

sphĕr′-ų-late, *a.* [Eng. *spherul(e); -ate.*] Covered or studded with spherules; having one or more rows of minute tubercles.

sphĕr′-ųle, *s.* [SPHERULA.] A little sphere or spherical body.

☞ "Their parts, or little *spherules*, become more neighbourly, or contiguous."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. ii. (Note.)

sphĕr′-ų-līte, *s.* [Lat. *sphærula* = a little sphere or globe, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sphärulit, sphärolithe.*]

Petrol.: A name originally applied to a variety of pearl-stone or pitchstone (q.v.), which consists of an aggregate of spheroidal concretions, but it is now applied to the parts of any rock which may have a similar structure.

sphĕr-ų-lĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *spherulit(e); -ic.*]

Petrol.: Partaking of the structure of a Spherulite (q.v.).

* **sphĕr′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *spher(e); -y.*]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the spheres.

"She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime."
Milton: Comus, 1,021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or the like.

"Make me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.

* **sphĕt′-ĕr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Gr. σφετερίζω (*spheterizō*), from σφέτερος (*spheteros*) = their own; σφεῖς (*spheis*) = they.] To appropriate; to make one's own. (*Burke.*)

sphĕx, *s.* [Gr. σφήξ (*sphēx*), genit. σφηκός (*sphēkos*) = a wasp.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sphecidæ or Sphegidæ. They are large, solitary, wasp-like insects, some of them two inches long. They store their nests with caterpillars, which they paralyze by two stings. The genus is cosmopolitan. One of the best known species, *Sphex flavipennis*, is common in the south of Europe.

sphĭg mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [SPHYGMOMETER.]

sphĭnc′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σφιγκτήρ (*sphingktēr*) = that which binds tight; σφίγγω (*sphinggō*) = to bind tight.]

Anat.: A more or less circular muscle which contracts or shuts any natural orifice, as the bladder, the anus, &c.

"Nature has furnished the body of this little creature with a glutinous liquid, which it spins into thread, coarser or finer, as it chooses to contract or dilate its *sphincter*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*; No. 4.

sphĭn′-gēs, *s. pl.* [SPHINX, 3. (3).]

sphĭn-gĭ′-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sphinx*, genit. *sphing(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of Sphingina (q.v.). Antennæ slightly thickened in the middle, generally terminating in a hooked bristle; wings large, clothed with scales; the anterior part long and pointed, or with the hind margin indented. Larva generally naked, with a horn on the back of the twelfth segment. Pupa subterranean. Many species, widely extended. Some of those of South America strikingly resemble the humming birds.

sphĭn-gĭ′-na, *s.* [Lat. *sphinx*, genit. *sphing(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: Sphinges or Hawk-moths; a group of Heterocera, having the antennæ fusiform. [CREPUSCULARIA, HAWK-MOTH.]

† **sphĭn-gūr-ĭ′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphingur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Synetherina (q.v.), with three genera: Erithizon, Chætomys, and Sphingurus (= Synetheres). [TREE-PORCUPINES.]

† **sphĭn-gūr′-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. σφίγγω (*sphinggō*) = to bind tight, to squeeze, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.] [SPHINGURINÆ, SYNETHERINÆ.]

sphĭnx (pl. **sphĭnx′-ēs**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σφίγξ (*sphinx*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* One who proposes riddles, puts puzzles or obscure questions, or talks enigmatically.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Antiq.:* A fabled monster, half woman and half lion, said by the Grecian poets to have infested the city of Thebes, devouring its inhabitants till such time as a riddle it had proposed to them should be solved. The riddle was as follows: "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on

SPHINX.
(*From the British Museum.*)

two at noon, and on three in the evening?" Numerous victims fell before the monster, till at length Œdipus, who was then at Thebes, came forward, and answered the sphinx that it was Man, who, when an infant, creeps on all fours; when he has attained to manhood goes on two feet; and, when old, uses a staff—a third foot. The sphinx thereupon flung herself down to the earth and perished; and Œdipus was, by the gratitude of the Thebans, chosen their king.

2. *Egypt. Antiq.:* A figure having the body of a lion, winged, and a human (male or female) head. Those with human heads were called Androsphinxes. Sphinxes are also represented with the heads of rams and hawks (Criosphinx, Hieracosphinx). The Egyptian sphinx had no wings; these were added by the Greek artists. The Grecian Sphinx was probably borrowed from the Egyptian.

3. *Entomology:*

* (1) A comprehensive genus under which Linnæus placed all Hawk-moths.

(2) The typical genus of Sphingidæ. Hind wings rounded at the anal angle, or with a hardly perceptible projection. The species fly with great velocity in the dusk, remaining for a time poised above flowers, sucking the honey from them without alighting. The name is derived from the Sphinx-like attitude assumed by the caterpillar of *Sphinx ligustri*, the Privet Hawk-moth.

(3) Any individual of the modern genus Sphinx [(2)]. In this sense the plural is Sphinges.

4. *Zool.:* [SPHINX-BABOON].

sphinx-baboon, *s.*

Zool.: *Cynocephalus sphinx*, a large species from the West of Africa. They are good-tempered and playful when young, but become morose and fierce as they grow older. They bear confinement well, and are common in menageries.

sphrăg′-ĭd, sphrăg′-ĭd-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. σφραγίς (*sphragis*), genit. σφραγῖδος (*sphragidos*) = a seal, a signet; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a clay in ancient times used as a medicine, and stamped with a seal, hence the name. It was also called *Terra sigillata*, and is the *Terra Lemnia* of Pliny. Compos.: like all other clays, essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, but contains some soda, hence its medicinal use.

sphra-gĭs′-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. σφραγιστικός (*sphragistikos*) = pertaining to seals or sealing.] [SPHRAGID.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions. Its chief use is to determine the age and genuineness of documents to which seals are affixed.

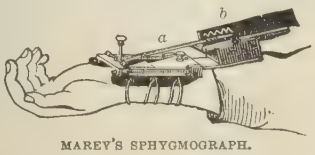
sphrĭg′-ō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σφριγάω* (*sphrigaō*) = to be full to bursting.]

Veg. Pathol.: Morbid luxuriance in plants. It may exist in fruit trees, in cereals, in potatoes, &c. There is often a peculiar greenness, sometimes produced by fungi, which foreshadows decay.

sphȳg′-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* (*sphugmos*) = the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphȳg′-mō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* (*sphugmos*) = the pulse, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Med.: An instrument used for recording the character of the movements of the pulse. An instrument for this purpose was constructed by Ludwig in 1847, and several forms of sphymograph are now in use. That most generally employed was first described by Marey in 1863. It consists of an ivory pad, which rests on the pulse, and is connected with one end of a delicate spring, the other end of the spring being fastened to a framework.



MAREY'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

The movements of the pulse, acting on the pad, are communicated to a system of two light levers, one of which carries a small point, or pen (*a*), which produces a trace on a piece of smoked glass or paper (*b*) attached to a brass plate, which is moved along by clockwork. The character of the trace thus produced depends on the character of the movements of the pulse, which are magnified about fifty times by means of the levers. The information gained by the examination of these sphymographic traces is of the greatest value in the diagnosis of affections of the heart, &c.

sphȳg-mō-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sphygmograph; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph; traced or marked by a sphygmograph.

sphȳg-mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* (*sphugmos*) = the pulse, and Eng. *meter.*]

Med.: A comprehensive name for any instrument for measuring and recording the movements of the pulse.

sphȳg′-mō-phōne, *s.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* (*sphugmos*) = the pulse, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Med: An instrument devised to enable a person to determine the rhythms, &c., of the pulse at a distance by means of the electric-wire. (*Dunglison.*) The gas sphygmoscope is sometimes modified, so as to render the variation of the pulse audible.

sphȳg′-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* (*sphugmos*) = the pulse, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to observe.]

Med.: An instrument for rendering the movements of the pulse visible. Marey's sphygmoscope consists of a small glass cylinder containing a small indiarubber bag, connected with a receiving and a registering tambour. The expansion of the indiarubber bag, consequent on the pressure on the receiving tambour, compresses the air in the cylinder and so affects the recorder. The gas sphygmoscope consists of a metal chamber with a bottom of delicate membrane, with a service pipe at the side and a fine burner at the top. When the membrane is placed over an artery and the gas lit, the movements of the pulse are shown by up-and-down movements of the flame. [SPHYGMOPHONE.]

sphȳ-ræn′-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σφύραινα* (*sphuraina*) = a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: Barracuda, the sole genus of the family Sphyrænidæ (q.v.). Large, voracious fishes from the coasts of tropical and subtropical seas. Some of them attain a length of eight feet, and attack bathers. They are used as food, but occasionally their flesh contracts deleterious properties, from their having fed on poisonous fishes.

sphȳ-ræn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sphyræn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Mugiliformes (q.v.). Body elongate, sub-cylindrical, covered with small cycloid scales; mouth wide, armed with strong teeth.

2. *Paleont.:* They commence in the Chalk. [HYPSODON, SPHYRÆNODUS.]

sphȳ-ræn′-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. *sphyræn(a)*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyrænidæ, from the London Clay of Sheppey and the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

sphȳ-răp′-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σφῦρα* (*sphura*) = a hammer, and Lat. *picus* = a woodpecker.]

Ornith.: A genus of Picidæ, with seven species from the Nearctic region, Mexico, and Bolivia. *Sphyrapicus varius* is the Yellow-billed Woodpecker.

* **spī′-ăl,** * **spȳ-ăl,** *s.* [SPY, *v.*]

1. Close watch. (*Udal: John* vii.)

2. A spy, a scout.

"Cæsar (as our *spials* say,
And as we know) remains with Tamburlaine."
Marlowe: 1 *Tamburlaine*, ii. 2.

spĭ-au′-tĕr-īte (au as **ow),** *s.* [Sw., Dan., Ger. *spiauter* = spelter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as WURTZITE (q.v.).

spī′-cą, *s.* [Lat. = an ear of corn.]

Surg.: A form of bandage resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V, each leaving a portion uncovered.

Spica Azimeth, *s.* [SPICA VIRGINIS.]

spica descendens, *s.*

Surg.: The uniting bandage used in rectilinear wounds. It consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long.

Spica Virginis, Spica Azimeth, *s.*

Astron.: A star of the first magnitude, *α* Virginis, in the constellation Virgo. If a line be drawn through two opposite angles of the rectangular figure in the Great Bear, and prolonged with a slight curve, it will pass through Spica Virginis.

spī′-cate, spī′-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *spicatus*, pa. par. of *spico* = to furnish with spikes; *spica* = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

spĭc-ca′-tō, *adv.* [Ital. = divided.]

Music: A direction that every note is to be played with a distinct and separate sound. It is marked by dots over the notes. In the case of instruments played with a bow, it denotes that every note is to have a distinct bow.

spīçe, *s.* [O. Fr. *espice*, from Lat. *speciem*, accus. of *species* = a kind, a species (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *especia;* Ital. *spezie;* Fr. *épice. Spice* and *species* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* A kind, a species.

"The *spices* of penance ben three—that one of them is solempne, another is commune, and the thridde privie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. *Fig.:* A small quantity which gives flavour or zest to a greater; a small admixture; a flavouring, a smack.

"If by hard work, it must be some kind that has a *spice* of adventure in it."—*Century Magazine*, April, 1882, p. 808.

II. *Comm.:* A general name for vegetable substances possessing aromatic and pungent properties, such as cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, &c.

spice-bush, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Oreodaphne californica;* (2) Spice-wood (q.v.).

spice-mill, *s.* A mill similar to a coffee or drug-mill, for grinding spices.

spice-nut, *s.* A gingerbread nut.

* **spice-plate,** *s.* A plate on which spice was laid, when it was the custom to take spice with wine. (*Halliwell.*)

"There was a void of *spice-plates* and wine."—*Coron. Anne Boleyn* (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 50).

spice-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A North American name for *Benzoin odoriferum.* Called also Spice-bush.

spīçe, *v.t.* [SPICE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To season with spice; to mix with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; to season.

* 2. To impregnate with a spicy odour.

"In the *spiced* Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To season; to mix up with something which gives flavour or zest.

"They will patronise a highly-*spiced* sensational melodrama."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* 2. To render nice or scrupulous.

"Take it, 'tis yours,
Be not so *spiced*, it is good gold."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iii.

* **spīç′-ĕr,** * **spyc-er,** *s.* [Eng. *spic(e); -er.*]

1. One who seasons with spice.

2. One who deals in spices.

"A *spycer* or grocer named Petyr Gylle."—*Fabyan's Chronycle; King John* (an. 8).

* **spīç′-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espicerie:* Fr. *épicerie.*]

1. Spices generally or collectively; aromatic substances used in seasoning.

"With balme and wine, and costly *spicery*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2. A repository of spices.

"The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **spī-çĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *spicifer* = bearing spikes or ears; *spica* = an ear, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing ears, as corn; producing spikes; spicated.

† **spī′-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *spica* = a spike, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Spike-like.

spī′-çĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spicy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spicy.

spĭck, *s.* [SPIKE.]

spick-and-span, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Quite new or fresh, brand new.

"The *spick-and-span* appearance presented by Marlow and Hastings after their journey."—*Referee*, Feb. 27, 1887.

B. *As adv.:* Quite.

spick-and span new, *a.* [Lit. = spike and chip new, that is, new as from the workman's hands; cf. Dut. *spikspeldernieuw* = spick and quite new; Sw. *spik-spångende ny.*] Entirely new; brand-new. [SPANNEW.]

"In the same doings, to make a *spick-and-span new* world."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

spĭck′-nęl, *s.* [SPIGNEL.]

spī′-cōse, spī′-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spica* = an ear or spike.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn; spicate.

spī-cŏs′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *spicos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being spicose, or of having, or being full of ears, like corn.

spī′-coŭs, *a.* [SPICOSE.]

spĭc′-ų-la (pl. **spĭc-ų-læ),** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *spica* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* (1) A small spike, a spikelet; (2) a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage; (3) one of the points of the basidia of fungals or their aciculæ.

2. *Zool.:* A fine pointed body like a needle. Spiculæ are found in the body-mass of many of the Protozoa.

spĭc′-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *spiculum* = a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

spĭc′-ų-late, *a.* [Lat. *spiculatus*, pa. par. of *spiculo* = to sharpen to a point; *spiculum* = a point.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or divided into fine points.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with fine, fleshy, erect points.

* **spĭc′-ų-lāte,** *v.t.* [SPICULATE, *a.*] To sharpen to a point.

"Extend a rail of elm, securely armed
With *spiculated* paling."
Mason: English Garden, ii.

spĭc′-ųle, *s.* [SPICULA.] A needle-shaped body.

"It is destitute of hard parts, *spicules* or shell."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 156.

spĭc′-ų-lĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *spicule*, and *form.*] Having the form of a spicule.

spĭc-ų-lĭg′-ęn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spicula* = a spicule, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to produce.] Containing or producing spicules.

spĭc′-ŭ-lŭm (pl. **spĭc′-ŭ-lą**), *s.* [Lat. = a little sharp point or sting, dimin. from *spica* = a thorn.]

Zool.: Any hard-pointed animal structure.

spĭç′-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *spic(e); -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Producing spice or spices; abounding with spices. (*Cowper: Charity*, 442.)

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavoured with spice; fragrant, aromatic.

"Cast round a fragrant mist of *spicy* fumes."
Addison: Virgil; Georgic iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having a sharp flavour or smack; pungent, pointed, keen: as, a *spicy* story.

2. Showy, handsome, smart: as, a *spicy* dress. (*Colloq.*)

tpī′-dĕr, * **spi-ther,** * **spi-thre,** * **spy-der,** *s.* [For *spinther*, from *spin* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *spin* = a spider; Dan. *spinder*, from *spinde* = to spin; Sw. *spinnel*, from *spinna*; Ger. *spinne.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A rest having long legs, so as to stand over a ball.

2. *Domestic:*

(1) A kitchen utensil, with feet, adapted to be used on the hearth for baking or boiling.

(2) A griddle.

(3) A trivet.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A skeleton of radiating spokes; as a sprocket-wheel (q.v.).

(2) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast.

(3) The solid interior portion of a piston to which the packing is attached and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) An outrigger to keep a block from the ship's side.

(2) An iron hoop around the mast for the attachment of the futtock-shrouds.

(3) A hoop around a mast provided with belaying-pins.

5. *Zoology:*

(1) The popular name of any individual of Huxley's Araneina (q.v.). The species are very numerous and universally distributed, the largest being found in the tropics. The abdomen is without distinct divisions, and is generally soft and tumid; the legs are eight in number, seven-jointed, the last joint armed with two hooks usually toothed like a comb. The distal joint of the falces is folded down on the next, like the blade of a pocket-knife upon the handle, and the duct of a poison-gland in the cephalothorax opens at the summit of the terminal joint. There are two or four pulmonary sacs and a tracheal system; eyes generally eight in number; no auditory organs have been discovered. Their most characteristic organ is the arachnidium, the apparatus by which fine silky threads —in the majority of the species utilized for spinning a web—are produced. In *Epeira diadema*, the Common Garden Spider, more than a thousand glands, with separate excretory ducts, secrete the viscid material of the web. These ducts ultimately enter the six prominent arachnidial mammillæ, projecting from the hinder end of the abdomen, and having their terminal faces beset with minute arachnidial papillæ, by which the secretion of the gland is poured out. By means of these silky threads, spiders form their dwellings and construct ingenious nets for the capture of their prey; these threads serve also as a safeguard against falling, and as a means of transport from one elevated object to another, being thrown out as a sort of flying bridge. The webs are in high repute for stanching blood; the threads are employed for the cross lines in astronomical telescopes, and have been made into textile fabrics as articles of curiosity. Spiders are essentially predaceous, and adopt various devices as nets, traps, and ambushes, for the capture of their prey; but the fate of the victim is always the same—the claw-joints of the falces are buried in the body, inflicting a poisonous wound, and the juices are then sucked out by the muscular apparatus appended to the œsophagus of the spider. The bite of none of the species is dangerous to man. [TARANTULA.] They are extremely pugnacious, and in their combats often sustain the loss of a limb, which, like the Crustaceans, they have the power of reproducing. The males are smaller than the females, which they approach with great caution, as they run great risk of being devoured, even at the time of impregnation. The eggs are numerous, and usually enveloped in a cocoon or egg-case; the young undergo no metamorphosis. The chief species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

"Scaliger relates that in Gascony, his country, there are *spiders* of that virulency, that if a man treads upon them, to crush them, their poyson will pass through the very soles of his shooes."—*Derham: Phys. Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiii. (Note.)

(2) A spider-crab (q.v.).

"Like all the other triangular Crustacea, the fishermen inveterately term it '*spider*;' and they appear to have very little idea of any affinity between these forms and the crabs properly so called.."—*Bell: Brit. Stalk-eyed Crustacea*, p. 42.

spider-ant, *s.*

Entom.: A name sometimes applied to the European species Mutilla (q.v.), from the fact that the females have a somewhat spider-like appearance.

spider-catcher, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. Arachnothera, a genus of Indian birds, family Meliphagidæ.

2. The Wall-creeper (q.v.).

spider-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Any crab of the family Maiidæ (q.v.). One of the commonest is *Maia squinado*, the Spinous Spider-crab (q.v.).

spider-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as SPIDER-CATCHER, 1.

spider-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for various insects of the genera Hippobosca and Nycteribia.

spider-line, *s.*

Optics: A filament of spider's web used in micrometers for delicate astronomical observations.

spider-mite, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The Gamasei.

spider-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Ateles (q.v.), so called because, in the opinions of the Europeans who first saw them in their native forests, their long limbs gave them some distant resemblance to immense spiders.

spider-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Ophrys aranifera. Sepals yellow-green inside, petals oblong, lip broad and convex without an appendage, anther beaked. Found in copses and downs in the east of England.

spider-shell, *s.* [SCORPION-SHELL.]

* **spī′-dĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *spider; -ed.*] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed.

"Content can visit the poor *spidered* room."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 89.

spī′-dĕr-līke, *a.* [Eng. *spider*, and *like.*] Like or resembling a spider.

"*Spider-like*
Out of his self-drawing web he gives us note."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

spī′-dĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *spider*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* (1) The genus Tradescantia; spec., *Tradescantia virginica;* (2) *Anthericum serotinum.*

2. *Pl.:* The order Commelynaceæ (q.v.).

spiē-ġel-eī′-ṣen, *s.* [Ger. (See def.)]

Metall.: A name applied by the Germans to a variety of cast-iron, which is coarsely crystalline, the large crystal planes having bright reflections. Numerous analyses show that it contains about five per cent. of combined carbon, but although most, if not all, analyses show a fair proportion of manganese to be present it is still regarded as uncertain whether this element or the combined carbon determines the crystallization.

spier, *s.* [SPIRE, 3.]

spiër, *v.t.* or *i.* [SPEIR.]

spĭf′-fy, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Spruce, fine, showy. (*Slang.*)

spĭf′-lĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To crush; to smash up. (*Slang.*)

"The way in which the learned, racy old Hector smashes and *spifficates* scientific idiots . . . is delicious."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), lvii. 276.

spĭf-lĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *spiflica(te); -tion.*] The act of spificating; the condition of being spificated.

"Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spiflication.*"—*Burton: El Medinah*, i. 204.

spĭġ-ĕl′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spigel(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

spī-ġē′-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Adrian Spigelius (died 1625), Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Loganiaceæ. Calyx five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped; limb five-cleft; anthers converging; capsule two-celled, four-valved, many-seeded. Known species about thirty, from the warmer parts of America. Various species, as *Spigelia glabra*, are poisonous; *S. marilandica*, the Carolina Pink-root, and *S. Anthelmia*, are anthelmintic and narcotic.

spī-ġē-lĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spigeli(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as LOGANIACEÆ (q.v.).

spī-ġē′-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [SPIGELIA.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to Spigelius; applied to the *lobulus spigelii*, a lobe of the liver lying behind the fissure for the portal vein.

* **spīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* & *v.* [SPITE, *s.* & *v.*]

spīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [SPECHT.]

spĭġ′-nęl, *s.* [A corrupt. of *spikenail* (q.v.).] The common name of plants of the genus Athamanta.

spĭġ′-nĕt, *s.* [A corrupt. of *spikenard* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Aralia racemosa.

spĭġ′-ŏt, * **spĭġ′-gŏt,** * **spig-otte,** * **speg-et,** * **spyk-ette,** *s.* [Irish & Gael. *spiocurd*, dimin. of *spice* = a spike (q.v.); Wel. *ysbigod* = a spigot; *ysbig* = a spike. All from Lat. *spica* = a spike.] A pin or peg used to stop a vent or to command the opening through a faucet; a spile.

"Then take out the *spiggot* with your left hand, and clap the point of it into your mouth."—*Swift: Directions to the Butler.*

spigot-joint, *s.* [FAUCET-JOINT.]

* **spĭ-gŭr′-nęl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in Chancery.

spīke (1), * **spycke,** * **spyke,** *s.* [Lat. *spica* = an ear of corn, a point, a spike. Cf. Irish *pice;* Gael. *pic;* Wel. *pig;* Icel. *spik;* Sw. *spik;* Dan. *spiger;* Ger. *spieker;* Dut. *spijker* = a nail. All due to Lat. *spica* = an ear of corn, a point, a pike.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An ear of corn or grain.

"The gleaners spread around, and here and there, *Spike* after *spike*, their scanty harvest pick."
Thomson: Autumn, 166.

2. A large nail or pin, usually of iron, but sometimes of wood. *Specif.:* In base-ball, one of a set of sharp nails projecting from the sole of a player's shoe, to prevent him from slipping when running the bases.

3. A piece of pointed iron, like a long nail, inserted with the point outwards, as on the tops of walls, gates, &c., to prevent persons from passing over them.

"He had climbed across the *spikes*."
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol. III.)

4. A nail or piece of iron with which the vents of cannon are plugged up to destroy their efficiency.

* 5. Something resembling an iron or wooden spike.

"He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity; the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun."—*Addison.*

II. *Botany:*

1. A kind of inflorescence, having flowers sessile along a common axis, as in Plantago. [COMPOUND-SPIKE.]

"These latter in their turn developed *spikes* of bloom nearly equal to the earlier ones."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. The same as SPIKE-LAVENDER (q.v.).

spike-lavender, *s.*
Bot.: *Lavandula Spica.*

spike-nail, *s.* A nail of three inches or upwards in length.
"Which they received with a great deal of indifference, except hatchets and *spike-nails.*"—*Cook: Second Voyage.* bk. i., ch. iv.

spike-oil, *s.*
Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the leaves and stalks of the lavender. It is less agreeable than lavender oil, specifically heavier, and deposits a larger quantity of camphor.

spike-plank, *s.*
Naut.: In arctic navigation, a platform projecting across the vessel before the mizzen-mast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, so as to pilot her clear of the ice. It corresponds with the bridge in steamers.

spike-rush, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Eleocharis.

spike-team, *s.* A waggon drawn by three horses, or by two oxen and a horse. (*Amer.*)

spike-wheel propeller, *s.* A mode of propulsion of canal-boats, in which a spiked wheel, driven by the engine, is made to track upon the bottom of the canal, and thus draw the boat. The spikewheel operates outside the boat, or in a compartment inside open at bottom.

spīke (2), *s.* [Icel. *spik* = blubber; Ger. *speck* = fat, bacon.] Blubber.

spike-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: The tackle by which the carcase of a whale is held alongside while flensing.

spike-tub, *s.* A vessel in which the fat of bears, seals, and minor quarry is set aside till an opportunity occurs for adding it to the blubber in the hold. (*Smyth.*)

spīke, *v.t.* [Spike (1), *s.*]
1. To fasten with spikes or long nails.
"Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*
2. To set with spikes; to furnish with spikes.
3. To fix upon a spike; to impale on a spike; to pierce with a spike.
* 4. To make sharp at the end, like a spike.
5. To stop the vent of, as of a cannon, with a spike.
"A battery of four guns, which he *spiked.*"—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.
¶ *To spike a cannon* or *gun:* To fill up the touchhole or vent by driving a spike into it, so as to render it unserviceable.

spīked, *a.* [Eng. *spike* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]
1. Having spikes or ears; eared.
"In *spiked* corne, the leafe resembleth that which groweth to reedes."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. vii.
2. Set with spikes.

spīke'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *spike* (1); dimin. suff. *-let.*]
Bot.: A partial spike in grasses.

spīke'-nard, *s.* [Eng. *spike,* and *nard;* Mod. Lat. *spica nardi.*]
1. *Botany:*
(1) *Nardostachys Jatamansi,* called in Hindustan Jatamansi and Balckhar. The root, which is from three to twelve inches long, sends up many stems, with little spikes of purple flowers, which have four stamens. It grows in the Himalayas at an elevation of from 11,000 to 15,000, or in Sikkim to 17,000 feet. [2.] [Ploughman's Spikenard.]
(2) *Valeriana celtica,* and in various countries other plants.
2. *Perfumes:* An aromatic substance derived from the root of *Nardostachys Jatamansi* [(1).] (Song i. 12, iv. 13, 14.) It was highly prized by the ancients, and used by them both in baths and at feasts as an unguent (cf. *Hor. Carm.,* II. xi. 16, 17; IV. xii. 16, 17), and the women of Nepaul still employ oil in which the root has been steeped for perfuming their hair. The "ointment of spikenard," with which our Lord was anointed as he sat at meat in the house of Simon of Bethany (Mark xiv. 3; John xii. 3) was prepared from it. Its costliness may be inferred from the indignant surprise of Judas (John xii. 5; cf. *Hor., ubi sup.*). Sometimes applied to the ointment itself, as in the example.
"She bows, she bathes her Saviour's feet
With costly *spikenard* and with tears."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxxii. 12.

spīk'-ў, spīk'-eў, *a.* [Eng. *spik(e)* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]
1. In the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points.
2. Set with spikes.
"The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 585.
3. Resembling the spike of a grass. (*Nature,* xxxiii. (1886), p. 500.)

spī-lăn'-thēs, spī-lăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπίλος (*spilos*) = a mark, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower.]
Bot.: A genus of Verbesineæ. Composites with yellow heads. Known species about forty. *Spilanthes oleracea,* or *S. Acmella,* var. *oleracea,* is the Para cress, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and potherb. The whole plant is acrid; the flower-heads are sometimes chewed to relieve toothache.

spīle, *s.* [Dut. *spijl;* Low. Ger. *spile* = a bar, a stake; Ger. *speil* = a skewer.]
1. A small plug of wood for stopping the spile-hole of a barrel or cask. The spile-hole is a small aperture made in the cask when placed on tap, usually near the bung-hole, to afford access to the air, in order to permit the contained liquid to flow freely.
2. A spout for sugar-water (the sap of the sugar-maple tree). [Maple-sugar.]
3. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharves, abutments, &c.; a pile.

spile-borer, *s.* An auger-bit to bore out stuff for spiles.

spile-hole, *s.* [Spile, *s.*, 1.]

spīle, *v.t.* [Spile, *s.*] To supply with a faucet or spigot, as a cask of liquor.
"I had them *spiled* underneath."—*Marryat: Pacha of Many Tales; The Greek Slave.*

spĭl'-ĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *spill,* s.; dimin. suff. *-kin.*]
1. A small peg, of bone, wood, ivory, &c., used for taking the score at cribbage and other games.
2. (*Pl.*): A game played with such pegs; push-pin.

spĭl'-ĭng, *s.* [Spile.]
Shipbuilding:
1. The edge curve of a plank or strake.
2. (*Pl.*): Dimensions taken from a straight-edge or rule to different points on a curve.

spĭll (1), * **spil,** * **spille,** *s.* [Prop. *speld,* from A.S. *speld* = a torch, a spill to light a candle with; Dut. *speld* = a pin; *spul* = the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis; Icel. *speld, speldi* = a thin slice of board; *spilda* = a flake, a slice; Goth. *spilda* = a writing-tablet; M. H. Ger. *spelte* = a splinter; Ger. *spalten* = to cleave.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
* 1. A spile. [Spile, *s.*, 1.]
"Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill.*"—*Mortimer.*
* 2. A piece broken off; a splinter.
"The same meale draweth forth *spills* of broken and shivered bones."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxii., ch. xxv.
* 3. A small bar or pin of iron.
* 4. A little sum of money.
"The bishops . . . were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity."—*Aylife: Parergon.*
5. A slip of paper rolled up, or a thin slip of wood used to light a candle, lamp, &c.
II. *Shipwright.:* A small peg used to stop the hole left by a spike when drawn out.

spĭll (2), *s.* [Spill, *v.*] A throw, a tumble, a fall. (*Colloq.*)
"A quick drive along the frosty road, ending in a harmless *spill.*"—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

spĭll, * **spille,** *v.t.* & *i.* [For *spild,* from A.S. *spildan, spillan* = to destroy, from *spild* = destruction, orig. = a cleaving, from the same root as *spill* (1), *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
* 1. To ruin, to destroy.
"If thou wilt go, quod she, and *spill* thyselfe,
Take vs."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.
* 2. To piece, set, or diversify with spills or small pieces; to inlay. [Spill (1), *s.*]
"Though all the pillours of the one were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 5.
3. To throw, as from a horse or carriage. (*Colloq.*)
4. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. (Applied only to fluids and substances whose particles are small and loose: as, To *spill* water out of a jug; to *spill* quicksilver; to *spill* powders. It differs from *pour* in denoting an accidental or undesigned loss or waste.)
"Like the fair pearl-necklace of the Queen,
That burst in dancing, and the pearls were *spilt.*"
Tennyson: Vivien, 302.
5. To suffer or cause to flow out; to shed. (Applied especially with regard to blood. Formerly applied also to tears.)
"Enough of blood rests on my head.
Too rashly *spilled.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 18.
II. *Naut.:* To discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail.
B. *Intransitive:*
* 1. To be ruined or destroyed; to come to ruin.
"That thou wolt soffren innocence to *spill,*
And wicked folke regne in prosperitee."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,234.
* 2. To waste; to be prodigal.
"Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling.*"
Sidney.
3. To fall. (*Amer.*)
"Its body slumps off, and rolls and *spills* down the hill."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 217.
* 4. To be shed; to be suffered to fall; to be lost or shed.
"He was so topful of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long."—*Watts.*

* **spille,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Spill, *v.*]

spĭll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *spill,* v.; *-er.*]
1. One who spills or sheds; a shedder.
2. A kind of fishing-line.
"In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

spĭll'-ĕt, spĭll'-ĭard (i as y), *s.* [Apparently a dimin. from *spill* (1), *s.*] (See compound.)
spillet-fishing, spilliard-fishing, *s.* A method of fishing practised in the west of Ireland, in which a number of hooks are set on snoods, and all on one line. Called also Bultow or Bultow-fishing.

spĭll'-ĭ-kĕn, *s.* [Spilikin.]

spĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Spill, *v.*]
spilling-line, *s.*
Naut.: A line to spill the wind out of a sail, by keeping it from bellying out when clewed up.

* **spī-lō-ğæ'-ą,** *s.* [Gr. σπίλος (*spilos*) = a spot, and γαῖα (*gaia*) = the earth.]
Bot.: A spurious genus of Coniomycetous Fungals, the immature state of various species of Cladosporium.

spī-lō-gā'-lē, *s.* [Gr. σπίλος (*spilos*) = a spot, and γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]
Zool.: A genus of Melidæ, frequently merged in Mephitis (q.v.).

spīl-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. σπίλος (*spilos*) = a spot, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]
Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with six species from the Oriental region and Celebes. Formerly made a sub-genus of Circaëtus (q.v.).

spī'-lō-ġīte, *s.* [Gr. σπίλος (*spilos*) = a spot; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]
Petrol.: A gray slate occurring in the Hartz Mountains, which encloses numerous dark-brown grains, giving it a spotted aspect.

spĭlt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Spill, *v.*]

spĭl'-tẽr, *s.* [Spill (1), *s.*] One of the small branches on a stag's head. [Spelder.]
"Such *spitters* and trochings on their heads."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts,* p. 62.

* **spĭlth,** *s.* [Eng. *spill(l),* v.; *-th.*] The act of spilling; that which is spilt or poured out lavishly.
"Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

spī lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σπίλος* (*spilos*) = a spot.]

1. *Bot.:* A brownish spot, constituting the hilum in grasses.

2. *Pathol.:* The same as NÆVUS (q.v.).

spī lyte, *s.* [SPILOSITE.]

Petrol.: A compact, grayish, felsitic rock, containing globules of carbonate of lime, the base containing, according to Didot, 70 per cent. of albite (q.v.).

spin, * **spinne,** * **spynne** (pa. t. * *span, spun*, pa. par. * *sponnen, spun*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *spinnan* (pa. t. *spann, pa. par. spunnen*); cogn. with Dut. *spinnen*; Icel. & Sw. *spinna*; Dan. *spinde*; Goth. *spinnan*; Ger. *spinnen*. Allied to *span* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or with machinery.

"The women *spun* goats' hair."—*Exodus* xxxv. 26.

2. To work on as if spinning; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length. (Generally with *out*.)

"Mr. Cowen never *spins out* an argument; he reduces it to the compactest form and the fewest words."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

3. To protract; to spend by delays. (Followed by *out*.)

"By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em."—*L'Estrange.*

4. To cause to whirl or turn with great speed; to whirl.

"The groups of children who *spin* their tops on the pavement look rosy and warm."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

5. To form as a filament or thread by the extension of a viscid fluid, which hardens upon coming into contact with the air. (Said of spiders, silkworms, and the like.)

"*Spinning* fine nets for the catching of flies."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

6. To fish with spinning or spoon-bait.

"He was 'a 'be occasionally seen *spinning* the weir pool and scours below Marsh Lock."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

* 7. To supply continuously.

"Stocken if nttle *spinning* forth milke abundantly."—*Howell: Camden, p.* 270.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the operation of spinning or of making threads; to work at drawing out and twisting threads.

"Bihoolde ye the lilies of the feeld, how thei wexen; thei trauelen not, neither *spynnen*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii.

2. To revolve or whirl round with great speed; to move round rapidly.

"Quick and more quick he *spins* in giddy gyres."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

* 3. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

"The blood out of their nostrils *spun*,
So sharp were their swoon'ers."
Drayton: Nymphalia.

4. To run or drive with great rapidity; to move quickly: as, To *spin* along a road.

* ¶ (1) *To spin a fair thread:* To busy one's self about trifles.

(2) *To spin a yarn:* To tell a long story. (Orig. a seaman's phrase.)

"The *yarn is spun* by Ben Campion, the old salt who was its hero."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

(3) *To spin hay:*

Mil.: To twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

spin, *s.* [SPIN, *v.*] The act of spinning; a rapid uninterrupted action; a single effort, as in a race.

"After a short undecided *spin*, Athos took a good lead."—*Field*, Dec 3, 1884.

spī na (pl. **spī næ**), *s.* [Lat.] A thorn, a prickle; the backbone or spine.

spina bifida, *s.*

Pathol.: Cleft spine; a congenital malformation of frequent occurrence, arising from arrest of development. It may be regarded as a hernia of the membranes of the spinal cord through a fissure in the wall of the bony canal. The person affected may occasionally survive till middle life, but the disease usually terminates fatally.

spi nā ceoŭs (**ce as sh**), *a.* [SPINACH.] Pertaining or relating to spinach, or to the class of plants to which it belongs.

spin ach, spin age (**ach, age as ĭj**), *s.* [Ital. *spinace*; Sp. *espinaca*; Port. *espinafre*; Low Lat. *spinacia, spinacium, spinathia, spinarium*, from Lat. *spina* = a thorn. So named from its pointed leaves, or from the processes of the seed.]

1. *Hort.:* The genus Spinacia (q.v.), and specially *Spinacea oleracea*, Common or Garden Spinach. It is a hardy annual with large, succulent, triangular leaves on long petioles. Its home is unknown, but it is extensively cultivated in various countries. Some varieties have prickly, others smooth, seeds. The leaves are used as a vegetable; they are generally boiled and served with meat as a purée, or with cream and gravy, or pressed into a mould and served with poached eggs. In India the seeds are given for difficult breathing, inflammation of the liver, and jaundice. [HEATH-SPINACH, WILD-SPINACH.]

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Cidaria dotata.*

spī nā-çi-ą, *s.* [SPINACH.]

Bot.: Spinach; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Flowers dioecious, the males with five stamens, the females with four styles and simple stigmas. Known species, two. [SPINACH.]

spi nāç-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spinax*, genit. *spinac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Selachoidei (q.v.), with ten recent genera, of which the most important are Centrina, Acanthias, Centrophorus, Spinax, Scymnus, Lemargus, and Echinorhinus. No nictitating membrane; two dorsals, no anal fin; spiracles present; gill-openings narrow.

2. *Palæont.:* Two genera, Palæospinax and Prognathodus, from the Lias, and two, Drepanaphorus and Spinax, from the Chalk.

spin ăl, *a.* [Lat. *spinalis*, from *spina* = the spine.] Pertaining or relating to the spine or backbone of an animal.

spinal brace, *s.*

* *Surg.:* A brace for remedying posterior curvature of the spine.

spinal column, *s.* [SPINE.]

spinal cord, spinal marrow, *s.*

Anat.: That part of the cerebro-spinal axis which is situated within the vertebral canal. It extends from the margin of the *foramen magnum* of the occipital bone to about the lower part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It is continued above into the *medulla oblongata*, and ends below in a slender filament, the *filum terminale*, or central ligament of the spinal cord. It is invested by a membrane called the *pia mater*, surrounded by a sheath formed by the *dura mater*. Between this and the *pia mater* is the arachnoid membrane and the cerebro-spinal fluid. It is subject to various diseases, as spinal congestion, hæmorrhage, irritation, meningitis, myelitis, paralysis, &c.

spī năx, *s.* [Lat. *spina* = a spine.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of Spinacidæ (q.v.), with three small species from the Atlantic and southern extremity of America. Each dorsal with a spine; spiracles wide, superior, behind the eye. [SPINACIDÆ, 2.]

spin dle, * **spin el, spin nel** (*Prov.*), * **spin dele,** * **spin dell,** *s.* [A.S. *spinl*, from *spinnan* = to spin; O. Dut. *spille*; Dut. *spil* (for *spinle*); O. H. Ger. *spinala*; Ger. *spille, spindel*. The *d* is excrescent as in *sound, thunder*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 6.

"The enormous wheel that turns ten thousand *spindles*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, vii.

* 2. A long slender stalk.

"The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. Any slender pointed rod which turns round, or on which anything turns: as

(1) A shaft, as of a fusee; the axis of a capstan.

(2) The rod which forms the axis of a vane.

(3) A round connecting piece in a chair, as the vertical pieces uniting the seat and slat top.

(4) The stem of a door-knob, which actuates the latch.

* 4. Something very thin and slender.

"I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*."
Beaum. & Fret.: Woman Pleas'd, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The same as NEWEL (q.v.).

2. *Founding:* The pin on which the pattern of a mould is formed.

3. *Geom.:* A solid generated by revolving a portion of a curve about a chord perpendicular to an axis of the curve. The spindle takes its name from the curve which is revolved, as the hyperbolic, the parabolic, the elliptic, &c., spindles.

4. *Lathe:* The arbor or mandrel. [HEAD-STOCK, TAIL-STOCK.]

5. *Mill.:* A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of the pair in a flour-mill.

6. *Spinning:*

(1) A skewer or an axis upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. As in a lathe, the spindles are said to be live or dead, according as they do, or do not, rotate. A ring-spindle has a travelling ring upon it.

(2) A pendent piece of wood for twisting and winding the fibres drawn from the distaff.

(3) The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound.

(4) A measure of length; a spindle of eighteen hanks of cotton yarn is 15,120 yards; a spindle of twenty-four heers of linen yarn is 14,400 yards.

7. *Shipwright.:* The upper main piece of a made mast.

8. *Vehicles:* The tapering end or arm on the end of the axle-tree. The hub of the wheel is slipped on the spindle, and is secured there by a linch-pin in some cases, and by a nut in others.

9. *Weaving:* The skewer in a shuttle on which a bobbin or cop of yarn or thread is impaled.

10. *Zool.:* [SPINDLE-SHELL].

spindle-lathe, *s.* [LATHE.]

spindle-legged, *a.* Having long, thin legs.

spindle legs, spindle-shanks, *s. pl.* Long, thin legs; hence applied to a long, slender person, humorously or contemptuously.

"The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *spindle-shanks* and cramps."—*Tatler.*

spindle mould, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Fusarium.

spindle shanked, *a.* Spindle-legged (q.v.).

"This *spindle-shanked* fellow."—*Addison: Drummer*, i. 1.

spindle-shanks, *s. pl.* [SPINDLE-LEGS.]

spindle shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.

2. *Bot.:* Thick, tapering to each end, as the root of the long radish.

spindle shell, *s.*

Zool.: Fusus antiquus. Called also Buckie, Roaring Buckie, and Red Whelk.

spindle-side, *s.* The female side in descent. [SPEAR-SIDE.]

"I am not sure that he does not think it a conspiracy of all those to settle the representation of the martial De Caxtons on the *spindle-side*."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, pt. xviii., ch. viii.

spindle-step, *s.* The lower bearing of an upright spindle. Used in mill and spinning spindles.

spindle-stromb, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Rostellaria (q.v.).

spindle-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Euonymus (q.v.); specif. *Euonymus Europæus*, so named because it furnishes a hard-grained wood which is used for spindles, pins, or skewers.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Celastraceæ (q.v.).

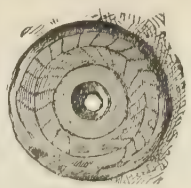
Spindle-tree oil:

Chem.: A fatty oil extracted by pressure from the seeds of the spindle-tree. It is clear, reddish-brown, has a repulsive odour, and bitter taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, sp. gr. 0·938, and solidifies between 12° and 16°.

spindle-valve, *s.* A valve having an axial guide-stem.

spindle-whorl, spindle-whirl, *s.*

Archæol.: A small perforated disk forming a rude fly-wheel, formerly fixed on the spindle to maintain its rotatory motion before the introduction of the spinning-wheel. [SNAKE-STONE.] They are often met with in sepulchral chambers, and the oldest are probably of Neolithic age. The specimen in the illustration was found at Holyhead.



SPINDLE-WHORL.

spindle-worm, *s.*

Zool.: The caterpillar of an American moth, *Gortyna zeæ*, which burrows into the stem of maize and some other cereals.

***spĭn'-dle,** *v.i.* [SPINDLE, *s.*] To shoot, grow, or extend into a long slender stalk or body. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 11.)

spĭnd'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *spindl(e)*; *-ing.*] The Spindle-tree (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Amphion*, 92.)

spĭn'-drĭft, *s.* [A variant of *spoondrift* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The blinding haze of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in a hurricane.

"Driving the *spindrift* like clouds of smoke before it."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

spīne, *s.* [O. Fr. *espine* (Fr. *épine*), from Lat. *spina* = a thorn, a prickle, the spine; allied to *spike* (q.v.); Sp. *espina*; Port. *espinha.*]

• **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. In any of the senses of II.

2. A ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.

3. A longitudinal slat of a riddle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* An indurated branch or process formed of woody fibre and not falling off like a prickle from the part that bears it. Sometimes spines are transformed tendrils. Spines on the leaves are formed by the lengthening of the woody tissue of the veins, in which case they project beyond the margin of the leaf, as in the holly, or they arise from a contraction of the parenchyma of the leaves, as in the barberry.

"Roses, their sharp *spines* being gone."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. *Comparative Anatomy:*

(1) The vertebral column. [VERTEBRA.]

"The *spine*, or back-bone, is a chain of joints of very wonderful construction."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. viii.

(2) A slender, sharp or pointed process, as the nasal spine, the neural-spine, &c. Called also a Spinous process.

(3) A stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument, formed externally by the epidermis, and internally of a portion of the cutis. Sometimes used of stout, rigid, and pointed processes of the epidermis only.

3. *Mach.:* A longitudinal ridge; a fin.

spine-bearers, *s. pl.* [SPINIGERI.]

spine-tails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Dendrocolaptidæ. They owe their popular name to their more or less rigid tail-feathers. Messrs. Sclater and Salvin divided the family into five sub-families: Furnariinæ, Sclerurinæ, Synallaxinæ (to which the name Spine-tails is sometimes confined), Philydorinæ, and Dendrocolaptinæ.

spīned, *a.* [Eng. *spin(e)*; *-ed.*] Having spines; spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar, *spined* cicadas. (*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects*, p. 406.)

spĭn'-el (1), *s.* [Gr. σπίνος (*spinos*), σπινθήρ (*spinthēr*) = a spark (*King*); Lat. *spinella*; Fr. *spinelle*; Ger. *spinel*; Ital. *spinella.*]

Mineralogy:

1. The type species of a group of minerals called the Spinel Group, crystallizing in the isometric system, and being compounds of protoxides and sesquioxides with the typical formula $RO.R_2O_3$.

2. A mineral occurring in crystals of octahedral habit, and very rarely massive. Hardness, 8·0; sp. gr. 3·5 to 4·1; lustre, vitreous to splendent, sometimes dull; colour, many shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black; sometimes nearly white, or colourless; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: when pure, alumina, 72·0; magnesia, 28·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $MgOAl_2O_3$; but the magnesia is often partly replaced by other protoxides, and the alumina by sesquioxides, giving rise to many varieties. Dana thus distinguishes them:

(1) Ruby or magnesia-spinel; with sp. gr. 3·52 to 3·58; (*a*) spinel-ruby, deep red; (*b*) balas-ruby, rose-red; (*c*) rubicelle, yellow or orange-red; (*d*) almandine, violet.
(2) Ceylonite, or iron-magnesia spinel = pleonaste, containing much iron; colour, dark green to black.
(3) Magnesia-lime-spinel; colour, green.
(4) Chlorospinel; colour grass-green, with the iron constituent as sesquioxide.
(5) Picotite, containing over seven per cent. of oxide of chromium.

Found embedded in crystalline limestone, and associated with calcite in various rocks, also in the dolomitic agglomerate of Monte Somma.

spinel-ruby, *s.* [BALAS-RUBY.]

spĭn'-el (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bleached yarn for the manufacture of inkle (q.v.).

***spīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *spine*; *-less.*] Destitute of a spine; hence, limp. [INVERTEBRATE.]

"A remarkably stout father, and three *spineless* sons."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, iv.

spĭn'-ĕll ăne, *s.* [Eng. *spinel*; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as NOSITE (q.v.).

spĭn'-ĕll-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *spinel*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

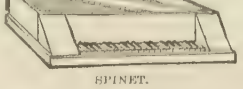
Min.: The same as SEMELINE (q.v.).

spīn-ĕs'-cent, *a.* [Lat. *spinescens*, pr. par. of *spinesco* = to grow thorny; *spina* = a thorn.]

Bot.: Tending to be spinous; somewhat spinous.

spĭn'-ĕt (1), **spĭn'-nĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espinette* (Fr. *épinette*); from Ital. *spinetta*, dimin. of *spina* = a thorn. Named from a fancied resemblance of its quill plectra to spines or thorns.]

Music: An ancient keyed instrument similar in construction to, but smaller in size than, the harpsichord. The strings, which were placed at an angle with the keys, were sounded by means of leather or quill plectra.



SPINET.

"Educated only to work embroidery, to play on the *spinet*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

Dumb-spinet: [MANICHORD].

***spĭn'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Lat. *spinetum*, from *spina* = a thorn.] A small wood or place overgrown with thorns and briars; a spinney.

"A Satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*."—*Ben Jonson: The Satyr.*

***spĭn'-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *spinet* (1); *-ed.*] Cleft, open, split. (*Ascham.*)

spīn-if'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spina* = a thorn, a spine, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing thorns or spines; thorny.

spīn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *spina* = a thorn, a spine, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn.

† **spī nĭg'-ĕr-ī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *spina* = a spine, and *gero* = to bear or carry.]

Entom.: Spine-bearers; a division of Caterpillars in which they are armed with more or less branched spines, shed with every moult, but again renewed till the final one, when they disappear. Example, the caterpillars of Antiopa, Io, and Atalanta. (*Newman.*)

spīn-ĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spina* = a thorn, a spine, and *gero* = to carry.] Bearing a spine or spines.

spīn'-ĭ-nĕss, ***spin-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *spiny*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spiny.

"Their cold and bloudlesse *spininesse*."—*Chapman: Iliad*, iii. (Comment.).

spĭnk (1), ***spynke,** *s.* [Sw. dial. *spink*; Gr. σπίγγος (*spinggos*) = a finch.] A finch, a chaffinch.

"The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns."
Harris.

spĭnk (2), *s.* [Dut. *pinkster bloem*, from *pinkster* = Pentecost, at which the plant blooms.]

Bot.: *Cardamine pratensis.*

spĭn'-na-kĕr, *s.* [SPIN, *v.*]

Naut.: A jib-headed racing sail carried by yachts, set when running before the wind on the opposite side to the mainsail.

"Both hauled up *spinnakers* as they crossed the line."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

spĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spin*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which spins; one skilled in spinning.

"The *spinner* is almost always a distinct person from the weaver."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i. ch. i.

2. A spinning-machine.

3. A garden-spider.

"Weaving spiders, come not here:
Hence, you long-legged *spinners*, hence!"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

4. A spinneret. (q.v.).

spĭn nĕr-ĕt', *s.* [Eng. *spinner*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

Comparative Anatomy:

1. Any one of the mammillæ projecting from the arachnidium in Spiders. These mammillæ are little conical or cylindrical organs, four or six in number, through which the secretion of the glands of the arachnidium is passed, and moulded into a proper thread-like shape for the formation of a web or line.

2. A tubular organ in the labium of caterpillars, communicating with two internal glands which furnish the silk from which the animal spins its cocoon.

spĭn'-nĕr-ule, *s.* [Eng. *spinner*; dimin. suff. *-ule.*]

Compar. Anat.: One of the minute horny tubes which compose the spinneret in the Aranciua.

spĭn' nĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *spinner*; *-y.*] A spinning-mill.

spĭn' neў, spĭn' nў, *s.* [O. Fr. *espinoye* (Fr. *épinaie*) = a thorny place, from Lat. *spinetum.*] [SPINET (2).] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove or shrubbery.

"The strip of grass land which lies between the *spinneys* and the farm."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spĭn'-nĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPIN, *v.*]

spinning head, *s.* A form of spinner in which the drawing and twisting mechanism are united in one head. This was the first form of spinning-machine, if we except the spinning-wheel. It was invented by Lewis Paul, and patented by him in 1738.

***spinning house,** *s.* An English house of correction, so-called because women of loose character had to spin or to beat hemp there as a punishment. The House of Correction for offenders within the jurisdiction of Cambridge is, or was till recently, so-called.

spinning jenny, *s.* The name given by James Hargreaves to the spinning-machine invented by him in 1767. The name jenny is a corruption of engine, the term gin being a common local expression for a machine. It consisted of a number of spindles turned by a common wheel or cylinder worked by hand.

spinning mill, *s.* A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.

spinning-roller, *s.* A wheel in the drawing portion of a spinning-machine.

spinning-wheel, *s.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads. It consists of a large wheel, band, and spindle, driven by foot or by hand. The wool is carded into rolls, which are twisted, drawn, and wound a length at a time, the wheel being turned periodically to twist the yarn. It was the first great improvement upon spinning by a distaff and spindle.

¶ At first spinning was performed by the spindle and the distaff. Representations of the process are on the Egyptian tombs. The spinning-wheel was invented in Nuremberg about 1530, and was introduced into England a few years after. In 1767 James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny, and Arkwright the spinning frame in 1769; then followed the mule jenny, invented by Crompton, in 1774–9.

***spin ny** (1), *a.* [SPINY, *a.*]

spĭn'-nў (2), *s.* [SPINNEY.]

spīn' ōse, *a.* [SPINOUS.]

spĭn-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *spinos(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being spinous or thorny.

* 2. *Fig.:* Something thorny, harsh, or crabbed.

"He [Jeremy Taylor] could bear with the harshness and roughness of the schools, and was not unseen in their subtilties and *spinositves*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon*, vol. ii.

spī-nō-sō-, *pref.* [Lat. *spinosus.*] Spinous.

spinoso-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Having teeth tipped with spines.

spīn'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spinosus*, from *spina* = a thorn, a spine.]

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* Full of spines; armed with spines or thorns; thorny.

2. *Fig.:* Thorny, crabbed, sharp.

"Nor needeth it any *spinous* criticisms for its explication."—*Mede: Works*, disc. 4.

spinous-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf having its margin beset with spines, as in thistles.

spinous-loach, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Cobitis tænia*, an European species of the Loach genus. It is about three inches long, and less valued for food than the Common Loach. [Loach.]

spinous-process, *s.*

Anat.: A sharp projection, as of a vertebra or of the sphenoid bone. To the former Owen gave the name Neural-spine.

spinous-shark, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Echinorhinus spinosus.*

"The *Spinous-shark* is readily recognized by the short, bulky form of its body, short tail, and large spinous tubercles. It is evidently a ground shark, which probably lives at some depth, and but accidentally comes to the surface. More frequently met with in the Mediterranean, it has been found several times on the south coast of England and near the Cape of Good Hope."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 384.

spinous spider-crab, *s.*

Zool.: *Maia squinado*, common on the south and west coasts of England. The carapace is convex, spinous, and tuberculated, and grows somewhat triangular by the increase in length of the rostral portion.

Spī'-nō-zĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The monistic system of Baruch Despinosa (or Benedictus de Spinoza), a descendant of Portuguese Jews who had sought refuge in Holland from the cruelties of the Inquisition. He was born at Amsterdam (Nov. 24, 1632), and his father, an honourable but not very wealthy merchant, intended him for a theological career. His education was superintended by the Talmudist Saul Levi Morteira, but unsatisfied doubts kept him from the profession of a Jewish teacher, and his determined and continued refusal to attend the Synagogue gave such offence that in 1656 he was solemnly excommunicated. (The terrible formula is printed at length in *Lewes: Hist. Phil.* (ed. 1880), ii. 167–71.) For a short time Spinoza became an assistant in a school kept by a physician named Vanden Ende, but he soon resigned this post and afterwards maintained himself by the art of polishing lenses, which, in accordance with the Jewish custom of teaching every boy some trade or handicraft, he had learnt in his youth, though this source of income was afterwards increased by a small annuity settled on him by his friend de Vries. After a life of study, abstemiousness, and bodily and mental suffering, Spinoza died at the Hague (Feb. 21, 1677), at the age of forty-four. The system of Spinoza has been described as Atheism, as Pantheism, and as the most rigid Monotheism, according as his cardinal teaching—that there is only One Substance, God—has been interpreted. By Substance, however, Spinoza meant the underlying reality and ever-living existence, and he chose for the epigraph of his *Ethics* the words of St. Paul: "In Him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvii. 28). God is for him the one principle, having Thought and Extension as two eternal and infinite attributes constituting its essence, of which attributes Mind and Matter are the necessary manifestations; and thus he solves the problem of the relation of the Finite to the Infinite. Everything is a form of the ever-living existence, the Substance, God, which is, and is not, Nature, with which He is no more to be confounded than the fountain with the rivulet or eternity with time. God is *natura naturans*, Nature is *natura naturata*; the one is the energy, the other is the act. In the same way he explains the union of the soul with the body. Man is but a mode of the Divine Existence; his mind a spark of the Divine Flame, his body a mode of the Infinite existence.

"Neither in Holland nor in Germany has there been a Spinozist, as there have been Cartesians, Kantists, and Hegelians, although German philosophy is in some sense saturated with *Spinozism*."—*Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 211.

Spī'-nō-zĭst, *s.* [Spinozism.] A supporter of or believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

spĭn'-stẽr, * **spynn-stere,** *s.* [A.S. *spinnan* = to spin; fem. suff. *-estre*, *-ster.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; a spinner.

"The *spinster's* distaff stood unemployed."—*Idler*, No. 2.

¶ It was formerly applied also to a male spinner, as in *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

* 2. A woman of evil life or character; so called in England from their being obliged to spin in the House of Correction as a punishment. [Spinning-house.]

"Many would never be wretched *spinsters* were they spinsters in deed, nor come to so public and shameful punishments if painfully employed in that vocation."—*Fuller: Worthies of England; Kent.*

3. Any unmarried woman of marriageable age.

II. *English Law:* The common term for an unmarried woman, from a viscount's daughter downward.

¶ It is also used adjectively: as, a *spinster* aunt—*i.e.*, unmarried.

* **spĭn' strĕss,** *s.* [A double fem. from *spin.*] A spinster.

* **spĭn'-strў,** *s.* [Eng. *spinster*; *-y.*] The business or occupation of spinning.

"What new decency can then be added by your *spinstry*?"—*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **spĭn'-tĕxt,** *s.* [Eng. *spin*, and *text.*] One who spins out sermons; a prosy preacher.

"The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

spĭn'-thẽre, *s.* [Gr. σπινθήρ (*spinthēr*) = a spark.]

Min.: The same as Semeline (q.v.).

spīn'-ŭle, *s.* [Lat. *spinula*, dimin. from *spina* = a spine, a thorn.] A minute spine.

"The serrulations being composed of *spinules*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1878), p. 287.

spīn-ŭ-lĕs'-çent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *spinulescens*, from Lat. *spinula* = a little thorn.]

Bot.: Having a tendency to produce small spines.

spīn'-ŭ-lōse, † **spīn'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *spinulosus*, from *spinula* = a little thorn.]

Bot.: Covered with small spines.

spīn-ŭ-lō-sō-, *pref.* [Spinulose.] Covered with small spines.

spinuloso-ciliate, *a.*

Bot.: Spinulose with fine spines.

spīn'-ў, * **spin-ie,** * **spin-ny,** *a.* [Eng. *spin(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of or furnished with spines; thorny.

* 2. Like a spine; hence, slender.

"Cold *spinie* grasshopper."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Thorny, perplexing, difficult, troublesome.

"So difficult and *spiny* an affair."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

spiny-finned fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The Acanthopterygii (q.v.).

spiny-lobster, *s.*

Zool.: *Palinurus vulgaris.* [Rock-lobster.]

spiny-rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Echinomys, small rodents from the country east of the Andes and some of the West Indian islands. The fur is mixed with small spines, whence their scientific and popular name.

* **spin-y,** *s.* [Spinney.]

spī'-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a sea nymph in the train of Cyrene.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Spionidæ (q.v.). Body long, slender, tapering, with sixty joints, terminating in two short styles; head with long cirri and two very long tentacles; eyes four; colour pale, with pink cirri. It occupies a very slender tube composed of adventitious matter, slightly agglutinated, and placed on sertularian zoophytes.

* **spī'-ŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espion.*] A spy, a scout.

"Captain of the *spions*."—*Heywood.*

spī-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spio*, genit. *spioni(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tubicolæ (q.v.).

spĭr'-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: The base of a column. This member did not exist in the Doric order, but is always present in the Ionic and Corinthian. [See illustration under Base (1), *s.*]

* **spĭr'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *spirabilis*, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

"The *spirable* odor . . . ascending from it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

spīr'-ą-cle, * **spyr-a-kle,** *s.* [Fr. *spiracle*, from Lat. *spiraculum* = an air-hole, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled. Applied to the breathing tubes of insects, the blowholes of cetaceans, &c.

spī-ræ'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σπειραία (*spiraia*) = the meadow-sweet. (See def.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Spiræidæ (q.v.). Calyx inferior, equally five-cleft, persistent; petals five, roundish; follicles three to twelve, usually distinct, one-celled, two-valved, with few seeds. Known species fifty, from the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere. *Spiræ tomentosa*, or Hardhack, an United States species, is used as a tonic and astringent. The Meadow-sweet of Europe (*S. ulmaria*), has strongly fragrant flowers, from which a distilled water is prepared.

spiræa-oil, *s.* [Salicylol.]

spī-ræ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *spiræ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Rosaceæ. Calyx tube herbaceous, fruit a ring of follicles, seeds not winged.

spī-ræ'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spiræ(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{30}O_{14}$ (?). A colouring mass extracted from the flowers of *Spiræa Ulmaria* by ether. It is a yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions being of a deep green colour when concentrated, yellow when dilute. Its alcoholic solution forms a yellow precipitate with baryta-water, crimson with lead acetate, dark green with ferrous salts, and black with ferric salts.

spīr'-al (1), *a.* [Spire (1), *s.*] Pointed or shaped like a spire.

spīr'-al (2), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *spiralis*, from *spira* = a coil, a twist, a wreath; Sp. *espiral*; Ital. *spirale.*] [Spire (2), *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Winding about a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring.

"Some watches have strings and physics, and others none; some have the balance loose, and others regulated by a *spiral* spring, and others by hogs' bristles."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Winding about a cylinder or other round body, and at the same time rising or advancing forward.

"From this a tube, or round body, was formed, by which the water, or air, or both, was carried in a *spiral* stream up to the clouds."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A curve which may be generated by a point moving along a straight line, in the same direction, according to any law, whilst the straight line revolves uniformly about a fixed point, always continuing in the same plane. The portion generated during one revolution is called a Spire. The moving point is the generatrix of the curve, the fixed point is the pole of the spiral, and the distance from the pole to any position of the generatrix is the radius vector of that point. The law according to which the generatrix

moves along the revolving line is the law of the spiral, and determines the nature of the curve. Any position of the revolving line, assumed at pleasure, is called the initial line. Spirals are known by the names of their inventors, or by terms derived from the properties by which they are characterized: as, the *spiral* of Archimedes, hyperbolic *spirals*, logarithmic *spirals*, parabolic *spirals*, &c.

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

spiral-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool, made of a twisted bar of metal, with a hollow axis.

spiral-gearing, *s.* [SPIRAL-WHEELS.]

spiral pipe-oven, *s.*

Metall.: An arrangement for heating air for the blast furnace, consisting of a long spiral of cast-iron pipes, connected with each other by cemented socket joints, through which the air to be heated circulates.

spiral-pump, *s.* A form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator, consisting of a pipe coiled spirally round an inclined axis.

spiral-screw, *s.* A screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.

spiral-spring, *s.* A coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.

Spiral-spring coupling: A coupling for a pair of shafts meeting at an angle. The ends of the spiral connect to the respective shafts and make a bent coupling.

spiral-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Membranous tubes with conical extremities, their interior occupied by a fibre twisted spirally, and capable of unrolling with elasticity. Called also Tracheæ. They are designed for the transmission of air. When formed by the convolutions of a single spire they are called Simple, when by those of many turning in the same direction they are called Compound.

spiral-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A species of gearing which serves the same purpose as bevel-wheels, and is better adapted for light machinery. The teeth are formed upon the circumferences of cylinders of the required diameter, at an angle with their respective axes, when the direction of the motion is to be changed. By this construction the teeth become in fact small portions of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders. Wheels of this kind are used when the two shafts require to pass each other; when the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.

***spī-răl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *spiral* (2); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being spiral.

spīr'-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *spiral* (2); *-ly.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

"The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

spīr'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *spirans,* pr. par. of *spiro* = to breathe.] A consonant in the articulation of which the breath is not wholly stopped, the articulating organs being so modified as to allow the sound to be prolonged, a continuous consonant, such as *h, th, f, v,* &c.

spī-răn'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. σπεῖρα (*speira*) = a spire, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the twisted inflorescence.]

Bot.: Lady's Tresses; the typical genus of Spiranthidæ. Spike of small flowers in one to three spirally-twisted rows; sepals and petals similar, the former gibbous at base, upper part adnate to the petals, forming a tube round the lip; pollen masses four, powdery; stigma discoid. Known species forty-six, from tropical and temperate countries. *S. gracilis,* the Lady's Tresses, is a very delicate plant, found in old woods in New England.

spī-răn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spiranthes*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Arethuseæ.

spī-răn'-thȳ, speī-răn'-thȳ, *s.* [SPIRANTHES.]

Bot.: The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

***spī-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *spiratio,* from *spiratus,* pa. par. of *spiro* = to breathe.] The act of breathing.

"To other substances, void of corporeal bulk and concretion, the name of spirit is assigned to imply the manner of their origin, because God did, by a kind of *spiration,* produce them."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. xxxiv.

spīre (1), ***spir,** *s.* [A.S. *spir;* cogn. with Icel. *spira* = a spar, a stilt; Dan. *spire* = a germ, a sprout; Sw. *spira* = a sceptre, a pistil; Ger. *spiere* = a spar.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

"Bot yf that sed that sowen is, in the sloh sterve
Shall nevere *spir* springen up, ne spik on strawe curne." *Piers Plowman,* c. xiii. 180.

2. A body which shoots up to a point; a tapering, conical, or pyramidical body. [II. 1.]

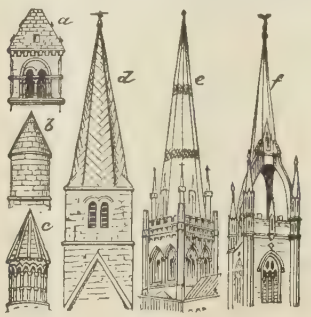
"On the shrine he heaped a *spire*
Of burning sweets." *Keats: Endymion,* i. 223.

***3.** The top or uppermost part of anything; the summit.

"To the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a structure of pyramidical or conical form surmounting a church or cathedral. The earliest spires, specimens of which still exist in Norman architecture, were merely pyramidical or conical roofs. The spires in mediæval buildings



SPIRES.

a. Tower and Spire, Than Church, near Caen (A.D. 1080). *b.* Turret and Spire, St. Peter's, Oxford (A.D. 1160). *c.* Turret and Spire, Rochester Cathedral (A.D. 1160). *d.* Tower and Broach Spire, Almondsbury Church, Gloucestershire (A.D. 1250). *e.* Tower and Spire, Chichester Cathedral (A.D. 1837). *f.* Tower and Spire, St. Dunstan's Church, near the Custom House (one of Sir Christopher Wren's churches, built about A.D. 1680).

are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan, are sometimes hollow and sometimes solid, and are variously ornamented with bands or panels. The angles are sometimes crocketted, and the spire almost invariably terminates in a finial. When a spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a Broach (q.v.).

"All the *spires* and towers from Greenwich to Chelsea made answer."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.,* ch. xxii.

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Phragmites communis,* called also Spire-reed; (2) *Phalaris arundinacea;* (3) *Psamma arenaria.*

3. *Mining:* The tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. So called from spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose.

spire-light, *s.*

Arch.: The window of a spire.

spire-reed, *s.*

Bot.: *Phragmites communis.*

***spire-steeple,** *s.*

Arch.: The portion of a steeple formed by the spire.

spīre (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *spira* = a coil, a twist, a wreath, from Gr. σπεῖρα (*speira*) = a coil, a wreath.]

1. That portion of a spiral which is generated during one revolution of the straight line revolving about the pole. Every spiral consists of an infinite number of spires. A winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or twisted; a curl, a twist, a wreath.

"His circling *spires,* that on the grass
Floated redundant." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 502.

2. A term applied collectively to the convolutions of a spiral shell, which are placed above the lowest or body whorl, whatever shape it may assume.

spire-bearer, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the family Spiriferidæ (q.v.).

***spīre** (1), ***spyer,** ***spyre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SPIRE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shoot; to shoot up in manner of a pyramid.

"Suddenly a flame
Spired from the fragrant smoke."
Landor: Gebir, bk. ii.

2. To sprout, as grain in malting.

***B.** *Trans.:* To shoot out.

"Would [have] *spired* forth fruit of more perfection."
—*Spenser: Ruines of Time.* (Dedic.)

***spīre** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *spiro.*] To breathe.

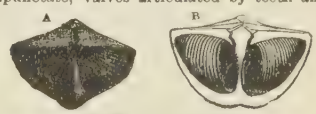
spīred, *a.* [Eng. *spire* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a spire or steeple.

"Whose steeple's Gothic pride
Or pinnacled or *spir'd* would boldly rise."
Mason: English Garden, bk. iii.

spīr'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [SPIRIFERÆ.] Any individual of the genus Spirifera.

spī-rĭf'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *spira* = a coil, and *fero* = to bear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Spiriferidæ, with numerous species, beginning in the Lower Silurian and ending in the Permian, or, according to Woodward, ranging into the Triassic. Shell impunctate, valves articulated by teeth and



SPIRIFERA HYSTERICA.

A. Ventral valve. B. Dorsal valve, showing calcareous spires for the support of the arms.

sockets; hinge-line long and straight, hinge-area divided across in each valve by a triangular fissure (in the ventral valve closed, partially or completely, by a pseudo-deltidium, in the dorsal occupied by the cardinal process.) Woodward reckons three subgenera: Cyrtia, Suessia, and Spiriferina.

spīr-ĭ-fĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Lias. Animal free when adult, or rarely attached by a muscular peduncle; the shell punctated or non-punctated; arms greatly developed, and entirely supported upon a thin, shelly, spirally-rolled lamella. [SPIRIFERA.] Woodward enumerates four genera, to which Tate adds eight others.

spīr-ĭf-ĕr-ī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer*(*a*) (q.v.); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Spirifera. Known species twenty-nine, from the Carboniferous to the Lower Oolite. Found in Britain, France, &c.

spīr-ĭl-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spira* = a spire.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Spirillinidea. Test coiled into a flat spiral.

2. *Palæont.:* Two species from the Permian and one from the Upper Chalk.

spīr-ĭl-lĭn-ĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *spirillina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Perforate Foraminifera, having a glassy, finely-porous, calcareous test.

spīr'-ĭt, *spir-ite, *spir-yt, *spyr-yt, *s.* [O. Fr. *esprit* (Fr. *esprit*), from Lat. *spiritum,* accus. of *spiritus* = breath, spirit, from *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. *espiritu;* Port. *espirito;* Ital. *spirito. Spirit* and *sprite* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** Breath; the breath of life; hence, life itself, vital power, vitality.

"Now my *spirit* is going: I can no more."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 15.

***2.** A breath of air; air, wind.

"All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach."
—*Bacon.*

3. Immaterial intelligence; intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or material embodiment.

"If no vacuum space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and spirit." *Watts's Logic.*

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body.

"As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." *James ii. 26.*

5. A disembodied soul; the soul after it has left the body.

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." *Eccles. xii. 7.*

6. A spectre, an apparition, a ghost.

"They were terrified and supposed that they had seen a spirit." *Luke xxiv. 37.*

7. A supernatural being; a sprite, demon, angel, fairy, elf, or the like.

"Send by some spirit to mortals good,
Or unseen motion of the wood."
Milton. Il Penseroso, 161.

8. A person considered with regard to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper, especially a man of life, fire, or enterprise.

"The choice and master spirits of their age."
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

9. Genius, vigour of mind or intellect.

"The noblest spirit of genius seemed decayed enough of moral sense to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue."

10. Vivacity, animation, fire, courage, ardour, enthusiasm, vigour, or the like. (Often in the plural.)

"More alert my spirits rise,
And my heart is free and light."
Cowper. Watching unto God.

11. Temper or disposition of mind, mood, humour, mental condition, character, or nature. (Often in plural, as, to be in good or low spirits.)

"The whole spirit of the assembly had undergone a change." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

12. Real meaning or intent, as opposed to the letter or literal statement.

"But they began to perceive that it was at direct variance with the spirit of the constitution." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

13. That which pervades and tempers the whole nature of a thing; the active, vital, or essential part of anything; essence, quintessence, animating principle.

"The spirit of love with a perpetual dulness."
Shakesp. Sonnet 56.

14. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vaporous substances of active qualities.

"All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them." *Bacon.*

15. A liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol, the spirit or spirits of wine, from which it was originally distilled.

"In general, they give the name of spirit to any distilled volatile liquor." *Boyle.*

16. (*Pl.*): Distilled liquors, such as brandy, rum, gin, whisky, &c., containing much alcohol, as distinguished from malt liquors or wine: as, To take a glass of spirits.

17. A solution of tin in an acid. (Used in dyeing.)

* 18. An aspirate, a breathing, as the letter *h*.

"Be it letter or spirit, we have a great use for it in our tongue." *Ben Jonson, English Grammar.*

II. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Solutions in spirit of the volatile principles of plants, prepared by macerating for a few days the bruised seeds, flowers, leaves, &c., in rectified or in proof spirit, and distilling at a gentle heat. Many of the spirits of pharmacy are prepared by simply dissolving the essential oil of the plant in spirit of the prescribed strength. They are employed medicinally as aromatics and stimulants.

¶ (1) *Animal spirits:* [Animal-spirits].

(2) *Medicinal spirits:* [Secret, s., II.].

(3) *Rectified spirit:* [Rectified-spirit].

(4) *The Spirit, the Holy Spirit:* The Holy [illegible].

spirit circle, *s.* A spirit-séance (*q.v.*).

"The work of Strauss and Carl Vogt, as well as of Anglo-Saxon and German, are summoned by mediums to distant spirit-circles." *Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 144.

spirit color, *s.* A style of calico-printing produced by a mixture of dye-wood and solution of tin, commonly called [illegible] by dyers. The colors are brilliant but [illegible].

spirit duck, *s.*

Ornith.: *Clangula albeola*, from North America. Head and neck golden green, a patch on the head, one behind the eyes, the lower part of the neck, the breast, and belly white, the rest dusky white.

spirit hand, *s.* A form of spirit-manifestation in which phosphorescent hands, said to be those of spirits, are visible.

"We had . . . *spirit hands* touching us."—*The Medium, Feb. 3, 1872.*

spirit lamp, *s.* A lamp burning alcohol. Used for many purposes in the arts where heat rather than light is required.

spirit loaf, spirit wood, *s.*

Bot.: [illegible] *barbadensis*; called [illegible]. (Jamieson.)

spirit level, *s.* An instrument used for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, and also the relative heights of two or more stations. It consists of a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol, preferably colored. The remaining space in the tube is a bubble of air, and this occupies a position exactly in the middle of the tube when the latter is perfectly horizontal. The tube is mounted on a wooden bar, which is laid on a beam or other object to be tested; or it is mounted on a telescope or theodolite, and forms the means of bringing these instruments to a level, the slightest deviation from the horizontal position being indicated by the bubble rising toward the higher end of the tube.

Spirit-level quadrant: An instrument furnished with a spirit level and used for taking [illegible].

spirit manifestations, *s. pl.* A generic term for all the mysterious phenomena said to take place through the intervention of spirits in the presence of mediums.

"I am well aware that the problem of the so-called *spirit manifestations* is one to be discussed on the merits, in order to arrive at a distinct opinion how far it may be connected with facts insufficiently appreciated and explained by science, and how far with [illegible], and sheer [illegible]." *Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 142.

spirit merchant, *s.* One who deals in or is licensed to sell spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, &c.

spirit meter, *s.* An instrument for measuring the volume, and registering the strength, of spirits passing through a pipe leading from a still.

spirit of turpentine, *s.* [Camphene.]

spirit of wine, *s.*

Chem.: Alcohol of a strength 56 o. p., sp. gr. 0·838. Used in pharmacy.

spirit rapper, *s.* One who believes, or professes to believe, that he can evoke the spirits of deceased persons, and hold communication with them by raps made on a table in reply to questions, or by their causing a table, &c., to tilt up.

spirit rapping, *s.* A general name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, such as rapping on a table, table-turning, and the like.

"The instructive, though deplorable hypothesis of *spirit-rapping*."—*O. H. Lewes, Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i., p. xlvi.

spirit room, *s.* A part of the hold of a ship, in which spirits and wines are kept.

spirit séance, *s.* A séance held for the purpose of evoking spiritual manifestations.

"Suppose a wild North American Indian looking on at a *spirit séance* in London."—*Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 155.

spirit stirring, spirit rousing, *a.* Rousing, exciting, or animating the spirit.

"The *spirit-stirring drum*, the *spirit-stirring fife*."
Byron, The Curse of Minerva.

spirit world, *s.* The world of disembodied spirits.

"Two of the most popular means of communicating with the *spirit world*, by rapping and writing."—*Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 114.

spirit writing, *s.*

1. The act of producing writing, professedly by the intervention of a spirit or spirits, by mechanical means, as with a planchette (*q.v.*); through a locked book-slate or on a slate held firmly against the under surface of a table, or on pieces of blank paper without a [illegible].

It is not everybody who has the faculty of *spirit-writing*, but a powerful medium will write alone. Such mediums sometimes consider themselves acted on by a power separate from themselves. In fact, possessed." *Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 148.

2. Writing said to be produced by spirits.

"The Baron . . . publishes a mass of his stimulus of *spirit writings* than obtained." *Tylor, Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 142.

spir' it, *v.t.* [Spirit, *s.*]

* 1. To animate or actuate; to excite, to encourage, to rouse, to inspirit.

"Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men." *Swift.*

2. To convey away secretly and rapidly, as through by the medium of a spirit; to kidnap.

"The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad, as a dangerous person."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

* 3. To breathe, to inspire.

"God hath . . . *spirited* our souls of one breath."—*Adams, Works*, i. 84.

* **spir' it al ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *spirit*; *-ally.*] By means of the breath; as a spirant, non-vocal sound.

"Conceive one of such pronounced *spiritually*, the other vocally." *Haldar: Elements of Speech.*

spir' it ed, *a.* [Eng. *spirit*, *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Animated, lively, vivacious; full of spirit, fire, or life.

"It may be read to great advantage by a person equally *spirited* and liberal." *Scott, Rokeby*, iv. 1.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character. (Now usually in composition.)

"Whither the party be poore *spirited* or proud, wyl some shal appeare by hys dalyta in hys own prayse."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,396.

* 3. Possessed by a spirit.

"He talked the *spirited* sly snake."
Milton, P. L., ix. 613.

spir' it ed ly, *adv.* [Eng. *spirited*; *-ly.*] In a spirited manner; with spirit, animation, courage, or ardour.

spir' it ed ness, *s.* [Eng. *spirited*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being spirited; animation, spirit, life, fire, ardour.

2. Disposition, temper, or character of mind. (Defined by the adjective with which it is compounded: as, mean-*spiritedness*, high-*spiritedness*, &c.)

* **spir' it er,** *s.* [Eng. *spirit*, v.; *-er.*] An inheritor.

"Writhed back to view his *spiriter*."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 287.

* **spir' it ful,** *a.* [Eng. *spirit*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of spirits; lively.

"The man, so late so *spiritfull*,
Fell now quite spiritlesse to earth."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

* **spir' it ful ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *spiritful*; *-ly.*] In a spiritful or lively manner; spiritedly.

* **spir' it ful ness,** *s.* [Eng. *spiritful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spiritful; liveliness, spirit, animation, sprightliness.

"A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*."—*Harvey.*

spir' it ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Spirit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The working, service, or actions of a spirit; hence, work done quickly and quietly, as though by a spirit.

"I will . . . do my *spiriting* gently."
Shakesp. Tempest, i. 2.

spir' it ism, *s.* [Eng. *spirit*; *-ism.*] The same as Spiritualism, 2.

spir' it ist, *s.* [Eng. *spirit*; *-ist.*] The same as Spiritualist, A. 2. (q.v.).

spir' it less, * spir -it -losse, *a.* [Eng. *spirit*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, life, or vigour.

"I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart
And *spiritless* as to be cast down."
Cowper, Task, i. 652.

2. Destitute of spirits; having lost one's spirits; dull, depressed, dejected.

"A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone."
Shakesp. 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

* 3. Having no spirit or breath; dead, extinct.

"The *spiritless* body."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming.*

spir' it less ly, *adv.* [Eng. *spiritless*; *-ly.*] In a spiritless manner; without spirit, life, animation, or vigour.

"But Bob was neither rudely bold,
Nor *spiritlessly* tame."
Cowper. Epitaph on a Redbreast.

spĭr'-ĭt-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spiritless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spiritless; want of spirit, life, animation, or vigour; dulness.

"This is not a loving agreement, arising from oneness of spirit, but a dead stupidity, arguing a total *spiritlessness.*"—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter*, ch. iii.

*** spĭr'-ĭt-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *spirit; -ly.*] Spirited.

"Mounted on a *spiritly* jennet."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 420.

spĭr-ĭ-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a spirited manner.

*** spĭr'-ĭ-tous,** *a.* [Eng. *spirit; -ous.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit; refined, pure.

"More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd or nearer tending."
Milton: P. L., v. 475.

2. Of the nature of spirit; containing or consisting of spirit.

3. Ardent, active.

"The *spiritous* and benign matter most apt for generation."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 112.

spĭr'-ĭt-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spiritous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spiritous; refined state; fineness and activity of parts.

"They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere."—*Boyle.*

spĭr'-ĭts, *s. pl.* [Spirit, *s.*, I. 16.]

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-ăl, * spĭr-ĭt-ă-all, * spĭr-ĭt-ŭ-el, *a. & s.* [Fr. *spirituel*, from Lat. *spiritualis*, from *spiritus* = spirit (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *espiritual*; Ital. *spirituale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; immaterial, incorporeal.

"Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."
Milton: P. L., iv. 677.

2. Pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Holy Spirit; proceeding from, or controlled or inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure, holy, sacred, divine.

"I long to see you that I may impart unto you some *spiritual* gift, to the end ye may be established."—*Romans* i. 2.

3. Pertaining to the intellect or higher endowments of the mind; mental, intellectual.

4. Affecting the spirit; pertaining or relating to the moral feelings or states of the soul.

5. Pertaining or relating to sacred things; not lay; not temporal; pertaining or relating to the church; ecclesiastical: as, the lords *spiritual* and temporal, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy, &c.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A person of a spiritual nature; one having a spiritual office or character.

"We bee the *spiritualles*, we searche the bottome of Goddes commandement."—*Sir T. More*, p. 399.

spiritual-corporations, *s. pl.* Corporations where the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such for the furtherance of religion and perpetuation of the rights of the church. They are of two kinds: Sole, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; and Aggregate, as deans and chapters, prior and convent, abbot and monk.

spiritual-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: Courts having jurisdiction in matters appertaining or annexed to ecclesiastical affairs.

spiritual-lords, *s. pl.* The archbishops and bishops in the House of Lords.

spiritual-minded, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, not on temporal things.

spiritual-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being spiritual-minded.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ism.*]

* 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character; religiosity.

"Prudential secularism had superseded the fanatical *spiritualism* of the preceding age."—*Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 137.

2. *Hist.*: A system of professed communication with the unseen world, chiefly through persons called mediums. It is asserted that spirits manifest their presence by raps, by unfastening knots, by transporting furniture and human beings through the air, by the turning and tilting of tables, by writing on slates, playing on musical instruments, imparting phosphorescence to certain objects, and, in some cases, by becoming partly or entirely materialized in human form. The first rappings are said to have been heard in April, 1848, in a house in Acadia, New York, inhabited by a Mr. Fox, whose daughters afterwards became mediums, and gave public seances in various towns in the United States. About 1852 American mediums came to London, and their claims were more strictly investigated than had been the case in their native country. In 1855 Mr. D. D. Home visited England, and afterwards the continent of Europe, where he is said to have shown his powers before many sovereigns, and to have strongly impressed Napoleon III. with their supernatural character. Since that time spiritualism has developed into a cult, and many persons have professed to believe in it, and to derive consolation from its teachings. Its opponents urge that two extremely suspicious circumstances attend so-called spirit-manifestations: that they always take place in the dark, and that the presence of a determined unbeliever is sufficient to prevent them. Moreover, it is indisputable that in some cases actual frauds have been practised by mediums, and many of the manifestations have been imitated by professional conjurers. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ch. iv.) looks upon spiritualism as a survival, and says:

"Our own time has revived a group of beliefs and practices which have their roots deep in the very stratum of early philosophy where witchcraft makes its first appearance. This group of beliefs and practices constitutes what is now commonly known as *spiritualism.*"

The system, however, is not without defenders; several newspapers and monthly magazines in England and America are devoted to its interests, and it has a voluminous and increasing literature. The *Spiritual Magazine* (the oldest Spiritualist journal in England) has as its motto:

"*Spiritualism* is based on the cardinal fact of spirit communion and influx; it is the effort to discover all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare, and destiny; and its application to a regenerate life. It recognizes a continuous divine inspiration in man; it aims, through a careful reverent study of facts, at a knowledge of the laws and principles which govern the occult forces of the universe; of the relations of spirit to matter and of man to God and the spiritual world. It is thus catholic and progressive, leading to true religion as at one with the highest philosophy."

3. *Philos.*: A wide term embracing all systems which are not Materialist; that is, which hold that Mind is not a function of, but something distinct from Matter (Materialism), or which deny the existence of Matter. Thus the term covers all systems recognizing the existence of Mind and Matter, as well as those which, like the Idealism of Berkeley and the Egoism of Fichte, regard the external world as a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or as the educt of the mind itself.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

2. One who believes in spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with the spirits of the departed through the agency of a medium; one who holds or pretends to hold such intercourse; a spiritist.

3. A believer in philosophic spiritualism; an idealist.

* 4. One who looks rather to the spirit than to the letter of Scripture; a spiritualizer.

"And yet our high-flown enthusiasts generally (however calling themselves Christians) are such great *spiritualists*, and so much for the inward resurrection, as that they quite allegorize away, together with other parts of Christianity, the outward resurrection of the body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 795.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to any form of spiritualism.

"The following passage from a *spiritualist* journal."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 33.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-ĭst-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *spiritualist; -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to spiritualism; produced or pretended to be produced by the agency of spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations.

spĭr-ĭt-ŭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * spĭr-ĭt-u-al-te, * spĭr-ĭt-u-al-ty, *s.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; incorporeity.

"If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearer ... ity, then of all other the most subtile and pure."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quality or state of being spiritual-minded, or of having the thoughts turned to spiritual things; spiritual-mindedness.

"We are commanded to fast, that we may ... more *spirituality*, and with repentance."—*Bp. ...* vol. i., ser. 4.

3. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinguished from a *temporality.*

"Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualties*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* 4. An ecclesiastical body.

"The prelates . . . and the rest of the *spirituality*."—*Fox: Martyrs* (ed. 1641), i. 511.

¶ *Spiritualities of benefices:* The tithes of land, &c.

spĭr-ĭt-ŭ-al-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *spiritualiz(e); -ation.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of spiritualizing.

* 2. *Old Chem.*: The act or operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ize.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make spiritual or more spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the flesh, the world, or the grosser senses.

"Whatever may be the immediate state of our souls, our bodies, in some *spiritualized* form which we understand not, shall be again united to them."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

2. To endow with spirituality or life; to infuse spirit or life into.

* 3. To convert to a spiritual meaning; to deduce a spiritual meaning from: as, To *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.

* **II.** *Chemistry:*

1. To extract spirit from, as certain natural bodies.

2. To convert into spirit; to impart the properties of spirit to.

*** spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-ĭz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *spiritualiz(e); -er.*] One who spiritualizes.

"The sacramans . . . deviated more from these laws than the most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., § 2.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ly.*]

1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness; with purity of spirit or heart.

"For in the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living*, p. 71.

2. Like a spirit or spirits.

"Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright."
Byron: Siege of Corinth xi.

*** spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *spiritual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spiritual; spirituality.

*** spĭr'-ĭt-ŭ-al-tў,** *s.* [Spirituality.] An ecclesiastical body.

"We of the *spirituality*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*** spĭr-ĭt-ŭ-ŏŭs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *spirituous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being spirituous; spirituousness, ethereality.

"We derive . . . their heat and activity from the fire, and their *spirituosity* from the air."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 421.

spĭ-rĭt'-ŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*]

1. Having the nature or character of a spirit; ethereal, immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual.

* 2. Lively, active, gay.

"The mind of man is of that *spirituous* nature."—*South: Sermons.*

* 3. Cheerful, enlivening, cheering.

"That it may appear alery and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 42.

4. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic, ardent.

"*Spirituous* liquors distilled, not for sale, but for private use."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

*** spĭ-rĭt'-ŭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *spirituous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spirituous.

"The operation was not always, especially at first, so early manifest, as the *spirituousness* of the liquor made some expect."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 279.

spĭr'-ĭt-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = breath, spirit.]

Gram.: A breathing, an aspirate. Applied to two marks in Greek grammar, *Spiritus asper* (lit. = a rough breathing) (᾽) placed before

certain words beginning with a vowel to indicate that they are to be pronounced like words beginning in English with an aspirated *h*. Also placed over the letter *ρ*, the equivalent of the English *r*; and *Spiritus lenis* (lit. = a smooth breathing) (᾽), denoting the absence of any aspirate.

spĭr˙kĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large wooden peg.

"High on the *spirket* there it hung."
Bloomfield: The Horkey.

2. *Shipbuild.:* A space fore and aft between floor-timbers or futtocks of a ship's frame; distance between rungs.

spĭr˙kĕt˙ĭng, spĭr˙kĕt˙tĭng, *s.* [SPIRKET.]

Shipbuilding:

1. The strake of inside planking between the water-ways, which rest upon the deck-beams and the port-sills.

2. The strake between the upper deck and the plank-shear; the quick-work.

spĭr˙lĭng, *s.* [SPARLING.]

spĭr˙ō˙brăn˙chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *spiro-*, and Lat. *branchia* = a gill.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labyrinthici, allied to Anabas (q.v.), from the rivers of the Cape of Good Hope.

spĭr˙ŏl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æa); -ol.*] [PHENYLIC-ALCOHOL].

spĭr˙ō˙lō˙bĕ˙æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. σπεῖρα (*speira*) = a spire, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicaceæ, having the cotyledons incumbent and spirally twisted.

spĭr˙ŏm˙ĕ˙tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *spiro* = to breathe, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest. It consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube, so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water. An index is attached to the chamber, and is graduated on its face, so as to indicate against the edge of the index-case the cubic inches of air expired.

* **spĭr˙ŏp˙tĕr˙ĭs,** *s.* [Gr. σπεῖρα (*speira*) = a coil, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A supposed genus of parasitic worms, now known to be *Filaria piscium*.

spĭr˙or˙bĭs, *s.* [Lat. *spira* = a spire, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Tubicolæ. Shelly tube single, coiled into a flat spiral, one side of which is fixed to some solid object; eggs carried in a pouch; larvæ free, ciliated. They are very common on the fronds of seaweed, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

spĭr˙ōy̆l, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æa); -oyl.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. Löwig's name for the supposed radical of salicylol.

spĭr˙ōy̆l˙ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *spiroyl; -ic.*] Derived from oil of spiræa.

spiroylic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

spĭr˙ōy̆l˙ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *spiroyl; -ous.*] Derived from oil of spiræa.

spiroylous-acid, *s.* [SALICYLOL.]

spĭrt, *v.t. & i.* [SPURT, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To throw, force out, or eject in a jet or stream.

"Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To gush, or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush out, to spurt out.

"Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirits, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* 2. To sprout, to shoot.

"If a man have a desire that both garlicke and onions may be kept long for his provision, their heads must be dipped and well plunged in salt water, warme: by this meanes indeed last they will longer without *spirting*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

* 3. To make a short, rapid, and vigorous effort; to spurt.

spĭrt, *s.* [SPIRT, *v.*]

1. A sudden rushing out or ejection of a liquid substance, as from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a spurt.

* 2. A short, rapid, and vigorous effort; a spurt.

spĭrt˙ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPIRT, *v.*]

spirting-cucumber, *s.* [CUCUMBER, ¶ (6).]

* **spĭr˙tle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *spirt;* frequent. suff. *-le.*] To spirt in a scattered manner.

"The terraqueous globe particularly . . . would by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. v.

spĭr˙ū˙la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spira* = a spire (q.v.).]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Spirulidæ (q.v.), with three species from all the warmer seas. Shell vertical in the posterior part of the body, with the involute spire towards the ventral side. The last chamber contains the ink-bag, and is not larger in proportion than the rest; its margin is organically connected. Body oblong, with minute terminal fins; mantle supported by a cervical and two ventral ridges and grooves, arms with six rows of minute cups, tentacles elongated, funnel valved. The shells are common, and a few specimens are cast on the shores of Devon and Cornwall every year by the Gulf Stream, but the animal is exceedingly rare.

spĭr˙ū˙lĭ˙dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spirul(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cephalopoda; shell nacreous, discoidal, whorls separate, chambered, with a ventral siphuncle.

spĭr˙ū˙lĭ˙rŏs˙trą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spirula*, and Lat. *rostrum* = a beak.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sepiadæ, with one species, from the Miocene of Turin. Only the mucro is known; chambered internally, chambers connected by a ventral siphuncle, external spathose layer produced beyond the phragmocone into a long pointed beak. Spirulirostra forms a connecting link between Spirula and the fossil Belemnites.

* **spĭr˙ў** (1), * **spir˙ie,** *a.* [Eng. *spir(e)* (1); *-y.*]

1. Long, slender, and pointed, like a stalk of grass or corn.

"Every herb and every *spiry* blade."
Cowper: Task, v. 9.

2. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

3. Abounding in spires or steeples.

"To the wild herd the pasture of the tame,
The cheerful hamlet, *spiry* town, was given."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 761.

* **spĭr˙ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *spir(e)* (2); *-y.*] Wreathed, curled, wavy, meandering, serpentine.

"Around our pole the *spiry* Dragon glides."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 334.

spĭr˙ўl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æa); -yl.*] [SALICYL.]

spī˙rўl˙ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *spiryl; -ic.*] Derived from the oil of spiræa.

spirylic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

* **spĭss,** *a.* [Lat. *spissus.*] Thick, close, dense.

"This *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages."—*Brerewood.*

* **spĭss˙āt˙ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *spissatus*, pa. par. of *spisso* = to thicken; *spissus* = thick, dense.] Thickened, dense, inspissated.

"The images, which the *spissated* juice of the poppy presents to the fancy, was one reason why this drug had a place in the ceremonial of the shows."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

* **spĭss˙ĭ˙tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *spissitudo*, from *spissus* = thick.] Thickness, denseness, especially of soft substances, thickness belonging to substances neither perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

"*Spissitude*, attended with heat, grows inflammatory."—*Arbuthnot: Nature of Aliments*, ch. vi.

spĭt (1), * **spite,** * **spitte,** * **spyte,** *s.* [A.S. *spitu, spitu, spite;* cogn. with Dut. *spit;* Dan. *spid;* Sw. *spett;* M. H. Ger. *spiz;* Icel. *spýta* = a spit; *spjót* = a spear, a lance; Dan. *spyd* = a spar; Sw. *spjut;* Ger. *spiess;* O. H. Ger. *spioz.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long, pointed spike or iron rod on which meat is impaled for roasting.

"Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

2. A narrow point of land jutting out into the sea; a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

"After making a few boards to weather a *spit* that run out from an island on our lee, Captain Clerke made the signal for having discovered an harbour."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. A spade; hence, the depth of earth pierced by a spade at once; a spadeful.

"Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* An obelisk or dagger; the mark (†).

2. *Weaving:* A horizontal pin in the chamber of a weaver's shuttle, for receiving the spool or pirn.

spit-full, spit-ful, *s.* A spadeful. (*Prov.*)

spit-sticker, *s.*

Engr.: A graver or sculper with convex faces.

spĭt (2), *s.* [SPIT (2), *v.*]

1. That which is spat or ejected from the mouth; saliva, spittle.

2. The spawn or eggs of certain insects: as, cuckoo-*spit.*

spĭt (1), * **speet,** * **spyte,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *spíta;* Dut. *speten* = to spit; *spitten* = to dig.] [SPIT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit.

"Weigh sunbeams, carve a fly, or *spit* a flea."
Cowper: Charity, 354.

2. To thrust through; to pierce.

"Infants *spitted* upon pikes."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

3. To spade, to dig. (*Prov.*)

* 4. To plant, to set.

"Saffron *spitted* . . . or set againe under mould."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 453.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To roast anything upon a spit; to attend to or use a spit.

spĭt (2), * **spet,** * **spette,** * **spit-ten** (pa. t. *spat,* * *spitte*, pa. par. *spat,* * *spitte*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *spittan, spætan* (pa. t. *spǽtte*); cogn. with Icel. *spýta;* Dan. *spytte;* Sw. *spotta;* Ger. *spützen, spuchen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth.

"He still *spitting* blood."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv.

2. To eject or throw out with violence; to belch: as, A cannon *spits* out fire.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To eject or throw out saliva from the mouth.

"When he had thus spoken, he *spat* upon the ground."—*John* ix. 6.

2. To mizzle, to drizzle; to rain slightly.

"It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour."—*Dickens: Sketches; Steamboat Excursion.*

¶ *To spit on,* or *upon:* To treat with the greatest contempt.

* **spĭt˙ăl,** * **spĭt˙tle,** * **spit-el,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ospital* = an hospital.] A hospital, a lazar-house.

"News have I that my Nell is dead i' the *spital*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* **spital-house,** *s.* A hospital.

* **spital-sermon,** *s.* A sermon preached on behalf of a spittle or hospital.

spĭt˙bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), s., and *box.*] A spittoon (q.v.).

spitch˙cŏck, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *spatchcock.*] To split, as an eel, lengthwise, and broil it.

"No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel."
King: Art of Cookery.

spĭtch˙cŏck, *s.* [SPITCHCOCK, *v.*] An eel split and broiled.

spite, * **spyt,** * **spight,** *s.* [A contract. of *despite* (q.v.).]

1. A disposition to thwart the wishes of another; a desire to annoy, vex, or disappoint another; ill-will, malice, malevolence, malignity.

"Now was the time to wreak the accumulated *spite* of years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Hurt, harm, injury.

"But *spyt* more." *Gawayn & the Grene Knight*, l. 444.

3. That which is done to thwart, annoy, vex, or disappoint another; any manifestation of ill-will, malice, or malevolence; a spiteful action.

"I'll find Demetrius, and revenge this *spite*." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* 4. Chagrin, disappointment, mortification, vexation.

"The time is out of joint—O cursed *spite!*
That ever I was born to set it right!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

¶ *In spite of, Spite of:* In defiance of; in opposition to all efforts of; hence, notwithstanding.

"Flourishes his blade *in spite of* me." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

spite, *v.t.* [Spite, *s.*]

1. To thwart maliciously or spitefully; to disappoint, vex, or annoy with malice or ill-will.

"I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

2. To fill with spite or vexation; to annoy, to offend, to mortify.

"Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning, but their language." *Temple.*

* 3. To be angry, annoyed, or vexed at.

"The Danes . . . *spited* places of religion."—*Fuller.*

spīte′-fŭl, * **spight′ fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *spite*; *-full* (*l*).] Filled with spite; disposed to spite, thwart, vex, or annoy others; having a malicious or malignant disposition; bearing ill-will or malice; malicious, malignant.

"But the *spiteful* agitator found no support."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

spīte′ fŭl lȳ, * **spight′ fŭl lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *spiteful*; *-ly.*] In a spiteful manner; with spite or malice; maliciously, malignantly.

"The farmers *spitefully* combined,
Force him to take his tithes in kind."
Swift: Horace, bk. i.

spīte′-fŭl-nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *spiteful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spiteful; a disposition to spite, vex, or annoy others; malice, ill-will.

"It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth."—*Keil against Burnet.*

spīt′-fīre, *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), v., and *fire.*] One who is very violent or passionate; a fiery or hot-tempered person.

* **spīt′ous,** *a.* [A contract. of *despitous* (q.v.).] Spiteful, angry, malicious, malignant.

"That arrow was with fellonie
Envenimed, and with *spitous* blame."
Romaunt of the Rose, 979.

* **spīt′ous-ly,** *adv.* [A contract. of *despitously* (q.v.).] Angrily, spitefully.

"Shook him hard and cried *spitously*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,471.

spĭt′ tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *spit* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Put upon a spit; pierced.

* 2. Shot out into length.

"Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 757.

spĭt′-tŏn, *pa. par.* [Spit (2), *v.*]

spĭt′-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who puts meat, &c., on a spit.

* 2. A young deer, whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

spĭt′ tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who spits; one who ejects saliva, &c., from his mouth.

spĭt′ tĭng, *pr. par.* [Spit (1), *v.*]

¶ *Spitting of blood:* [Hæmoptysis].

spĭt′-tle (1), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-le.*] A little spit or spade.

spĭt′ tle (2), * **spet-tle,** * **spat tle,** * **spat yll,** * **spot il,** *s.* [A.S. *spátl*; Low Ger. *spittel, spedel.*] [Spit (2), *v.*] Saliva; the thick, moist matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.

"In bastrall *spittle* her long finger dips."
Beaumont: Venus, ant. ii.

¶ *Spittle of the stars:*

Bot.: *Nostoc commune.*

* **spĭt′-tle** (3), * **spĭt′ tĕll,** *s.* [Spital.]

spittle-man, *s.* A gaol-bird.

spĭt′-tle, *v.t.* [Spittle (1), *s.*] To dig or stir up with a spittle or little spade. (*Prov.*)

* **spĭt′-tlȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *spittl*(*e*) (2), s.; *-y.*] Like spittle, resembling spittle, full of spittle, slimy.

spit toon′, *s.* [Spit (2), *v.*] A box or earthenware vessel to receive discharges of saliva.

"A large gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* on the right hand of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvi.

* **spĭt′-vŏn ŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), v., and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth.

"The *spitevenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others."—*Hooker.*

spĭtz, *s.* [Ger., for *spitzig* = pointed, sharp, with reference to the pointed muzzle of the animal.]

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*; called also the Spitz-dog and the Pomeranian-dog (q.v.).

spitz dog, *s.* [Spitz.]

spĭz a ē′ tŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπίζα (*spiza*) = a small piping bird, and ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with ten species, from Central and South America, Africa, India, and Ceylon to Celebes and New Guinea, Formosa, and Japan. Beak convex above, nostrils elliptical; tarsi elevated, rather slender; acrotarsia scutellated; toes rather short, claws acute. It corresponds with the Morphnus of Cuvier.

splăch′ nō ī, splăch nā′ ĝō æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *splachn*(*um*); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of acrocarpous operculated mosses growing in tufts, especially upon dung. Stem loosely leaved; peristome, if present, of lanceolate rufescent, rather fleshy teeth; capsule straight, on an apophysis; spores radiating in lines from the columella.

splăch′ nŭm, *s.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον (*splangchnon*) = the inward parts.]

Bot.: Gland-moss; the typical genus of Splachnei (q.v.). Fruit-stalk terminal; calyptra conical, entire or slit; peristome of sixteen teeth, columella generally emerging, capitate; apophysis large, often umbrella-shaped. *Splachnum ampullaceum* is common on rotten cow-dung.

* **splaie,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *display* (q.v.).] To display, to unfold, to expand, to extend.

splănch′ nĭc, *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον (*splangchnon*) = a bowel.] Pertaining or belonging to the bowels: as, the *splanchnic* nerves.

splănch nō-, *pref.* [Splanchnic.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the entrails.

splănch nŏg′ rą phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno-*, and Gr. γραφη (*graphe*) = a writing.] An anatomical description of the viscera.

splănch nŏl′ ŏ ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the viscera; a treatise or description of the viscera.

2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

splănch nŏ ploū′ rąl, *a.* [Eng. *splanchnopleur*(*e*); *-al.*] Of or belonging to the splanchnopleure (q.v.).

splănch′ nŏ ploūre, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno-*, and Gr. πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Embryology, &c.: A term applied to the lower lamina of the mesoblast, forming the walls of the intestines; the outer, or upper lamina, which is called the somatopleure, forms the walls of the body. These words are used in analogous senses in Comparative Anatomy.

"In the Rotifera a spacious perivisceral cavity separates the mesoderm into two layers, the *splanchnopleura*, which forms the endoderm of the alimentary canal, and the somatopleure, which constitutes the exterior of the integument."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 57.

splănch nŏ-nŏ skĕl′ ĕ tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno-*, and Eng. *skeleton.*]

Compar. Anat.: The bones connected with the sense organs and viscera: *e.g.* the bone of the heart in the bullock.

splănch nŏt′ ŏ mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno-*, = a bowel, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat.: The dissection of the viscera.

splăsh (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [The same word as *plash* (q.v.); Sw. *plaska* = to splash; Dan. *plaskе.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To spatter with water, or water and mud; to dash a liquid, especially muddy or dirty water, over.

"Now we go on foot, and are *splashed* by his coach and six." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To dash or spatter; to throw about in drops.

"Dash'd and *splash'd* the filthy grains about."
Lloyd: Epistle to Lord Churchill.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike and dash water or other liquid about; to be dashed about in drops.

"He stumbled twice, the foam *splash'd* high."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 19.

splăsh (2), *v.t.* [Plash (2), *v.*] To plash or pleach.

"A high *splashed* fence on a bank, reminding one more of Dorsetshire than Wilts."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

splăsh, *s.* [Splash (1), *v.*]

1. Water, or water and mud, splashed about, thrown on anything or thrown from a puddle or the like.

2. A noise, as from water or mud, splashed or thrown about.

3. A spot of dirt or other discolouring or disfiguring matter; a blot, a dash.

4. An attempt, a try, a dash, a struggle, as of one struggling in water. (*Slang.*)

5. A complexion powder used by ladies to whiten their necks and faces, generally the finest rice flour.

¶ *To make a splash:* To make a show or display. (Cwr., *v.*, C. 11.)

splash board, splash wing, *s.* The leather or wooden board in front of the driver of a carriage to prevent him, or those who sit with him, from being splashed with mud.

splash wing, [Splash board].

splăsh′ ėr, *s.* [Eng. *splash* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which splashes.

2. *Locomotive* (*Pl.*)*:* Guard plates placed over the wheels of locomotives to prevent any person coming in contact with them, and also to protect the machinery from wet and dirt projected by the wheels when running.

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) A guard over a wheel, to keep dirt from reaching the occupants of the carriage.

(2) A guard near the door, to keep the dress from rubbing against the wheel in entering or alighting.

4. *Uphols.:* A screen hung behind a washstand to protect the walls from water.

splăsh ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *splash*, *s.*; *-y.*] Full of dirty water; wet and muddy; slushy.

"A watery, *splashy* place." *Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, ii. 34.

splăt′ tėr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. for *spatter* (q.v.); cf. *sputter* and *splutter.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a noise as in splashing in water.

B. *Trans.:* To splash or scatter about.

"Dull prose folk Latin *splatter*."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

splatter dash, *s.*

1. An uproar, a bustle.

2. (*Pl.*)*:* Spatterdashes.

splatter faced, *a.* Broad or flat-faced.

splāy (1), * **splayе,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *display* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To display, to expand, to unfold, to spread.

"To *splay* out his leves in brede."
Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight.

2. To carve; to cut up.

"*Splaye* that bremе." *Babees Boke*, p. 365.

3. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

II. *Arch.:* To slope; to form with an oblique angle, as the joints or sides of a window. [Splay, *s.*]

* **splāy** (2), * **splaie,** *v.t.* [Prob. for *spay* (q.v.).] To spay, to castrate.

"Sowes also are *splaied* as well as camels, but two dales before they be kept from meat." *P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

splay (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] After two

pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem. (*Scotch.*)

splāy, *s.* & *a.* [SPLAY (1), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Arch.: The inward or outward expansion of an opening; the difference between its greatest and least cross-sections.

B. *As adj.:* Spreading out; turned outwards; wide: as, a *splay* foot, &c.

splay foot, splay-footed, *a.* Having the feet turned outwards; having flat feet.

"The doublers of a hare, or in a morning
Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch."
Ford: Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth, *s.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched wide on purpose; a grimace.

"Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splay-mouths* they make."
Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

splay-mouthed, *a.* Having a wide or splay mouth.

splāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *splay*; *-er.*]

Tile-making: A segment of a cylinder on which a moulded tile is pressed to give it a curved shape, for a pantile, ridge or hip tile, gutter or drain tile.

spleŏn, * **splen,** *s.* [Lat. *splen*, from Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen; Sansc. *plihan*, *plihan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anger; latent spite or ill-will; malice; ill-humour.

"I have no *spleen* against you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* (2) A fit of passion or anger.

"Hair-brain'd Hotspur, governed by a *spleen*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

* (3) Heat, fire, impetuosity, ardour, eagerness.

"A brook, where Adon used to cool his *spleen*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 76.

* (4) A caprice, a whim; a disposition acting by fits and starts.

"A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 907.

* (5) A sudden motion or impulse.

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* (6) A fit of laughter; immoderate merriment.

"Abate their over-merry *spleen*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Ind. i.)

(7) Melancholy, hypochondria, low spirits.

"We have long been characterized as a nation of *spleen*, and our rivals on the Continent as a land of levity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

II. *Anat.:* A soft, highly vascular, and easily distensible organ, situated in the left hypochondrium, between the cardiac end of the stomach and the diaphragm. Its length is about five inches, its breadth about three, its weight about six ounces. After a meal it increases in size for a time, reaching its maximum about five hours after food has been taken. In fever and ague it is enlarged, and in prolonged ague it is permanently hypertrophied. Its use is unknown. It occurs only in the Vertebrates, and can be removed without any obvious changes taking place in the animal economy. There are also accessory or supplementary spleens. They are small, detached, rounded nodules.

spleen-gangrene, *s.* [QUARTER-EVIL.]

* **spleēn,** *v.t.* [SPLEEN, *s.*]

1. To deprive of the spleen.

"Animals *spleened* grow salacious."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. To dislike.

"Sir T. Wentworth *spleened* the bishop."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 83.

3. To annoy.

"The author . . . is manifestly *spleened*."—*North: Examen*, p. 326.

spleēn'-ą-tive, spleēn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [SPLENITIVE.]

spleĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [SPLENETIC.]

* **spleēn'-fŭl,** * **spleene-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-ful* (1).] Full of or displaying spleen; angry, peevish, hot, eager, impetuous.

"And let my *spleenful* sons this trull deflower."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

* **spleēn'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *spleenful*; *-ly.*] In a spleenful manner.

* **spleēn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-ish.*] Affected with spleen; spleenful, spleeny.

"When *spleenish* morsels cram the gaping maw,
Withouten diets care or trencher law."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

* **spleēn'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *spleenish*; *-ly.*] In a spleenish manner; spleenfully.

* **spleēn'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *spleenish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being spleenish; spleen.

* **spleēn'-lĕss,** * **spleene-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-less.*] Having no spleen; hence, kind, favourable, gentle, mild.

"A *spleenelesse* wind, so stretcht
Her wings to waft vs, and so vrg'd our keele."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

spleēn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *spleen*, and *wort.* The species to which the name was first applied was supposed to be good for the spleen because its lobular leaves resembled that organ in shape.]

Bot.: *Asplenium Ceterach* and the genus Asplenium.

* **spleēn'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-y.*]

1. Full of or characterized by spleen; angry, peevish, fretful, ill-tempered.

2. Eager, headstrong, impetuous.

"I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

splĕġ'-ĕt, *s.* [Prob. for *pledget* (q.v.).] A wet cloth for washing a sore.

splĕ-năl'-ġĭ-ą, splĕ-năl'-ġў, *s.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

* **splĕn'-dĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *splenden(t)*; *-cy.*] Splendour.

"In sun-bright *splendency*."
Machin: Dumb Knight, i.

splĕn'-dent, * **splĕn'-dant,** *a.* [Lat. *splendens*, pr. par. of *splendeo* = to shine.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Shining, resplendent, brilliant, beaming with light; glittering.

"And in his left hand had a *splendant* shield."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 84.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

"Divers great and *splendent* fortunes of his time."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 66.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Glittering (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* Applied to minerals to indicate their degree of lustre.

splĕn'-dĭd, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*, from *splendeo* = to shine; Fr. *splendide*; Ital. *splendido*; Sp. *esplendido.*]

1. Magnificent, gorgeous, showy, dazzling, sumptuous.

"Had shone in the *splendid* circle of Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Illustrious, grand, heroic, brilliant, glorious: as, a *splendid* victory.

* **splĕn-dĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *splendid*; *-ious.*] Splendid, magnificent.

"When he returned from that sovereign place,
His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays."
Drayton: Moses, iii.

splĕn'-dĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *splendid*; *-ly.*] In a splendid manner; magnificently, sumptuously, gorgeously, grandly, brilliantly.

"The ambassador was *splendidly* entertained by the Duke of Orleans at St. Cloud, and by the Dauphin at Meudon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

splĕn'-dĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *splendid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being splendid; splendour, magnificence, gorgeousness, brilliancy.

"Their liveries, whose gaudiness evinces not the footman's deserts, but his lord's *splendidness*, and in men's esteem entitles the lacquey to nothing but a good master."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 18.

* **splĕn'-dĭd-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *splendid*; *-ous.*] Splendid.

"By their *splendidous* liberalities."—*Ben Jonson: Fox*, ii. 1.

* **splĕn-dĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *splendidus* = splendid, and *fero* = to bring.] Splendid, splendour-bearing.

"O . . . daye most *splendiferous*."
Bale: Interlude of Johan Baptist (1538).

splĕn'-dŏr, splĕn'-dour *s.* [Fr. *splendeur*, from Lat. *splendorem*, accus. of *splendor*, from *splendeo* = to shine; Sp. & Port. *esplendore*; Ital. *splendore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Great brightness or brilliancy; brilliant lustre.

"We may admire
The blaze and *splendour*, but not handle fire."
Ben Jonson: Lady Anne Pawlet.

2. Magnificence; great show of richness and elegance; pomp, parade.

SUN IN SPLENDOUR.

"But though there was little *splendour* there was much dissoluteness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Brilliance, glory, grandeur, renown: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the sun when represented with a human face, and environed with rays.

* **splĕn'-droŭs,** * **splĕn'-dŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *splendor*; *-ous.*] Marked or characterized by splendor; splendid.

"Before him in *splend'rous* arms he rode."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

splĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, * **splĕn'-ĕt-ĭc,** * **splĕ-nĕt'-ĭck,** * **spleĕ-nĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Affected with or characterized by spleen; peevish, ill-tempered, fretful, morose.

2. Of or pertaining to the spleen; as, *splenetic* fever, *splenetic* remedies, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A person affected with spleen.

2. *Med.:* A medicine specially useful in disease of the spleen.

¶ For the difference between *splenetic* and *gloomy*, see GLOOMY.

* **splĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *splenetic*; *-al.*] Splenetic.

splĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *splenetical*; *-ly.*] In a splenetic, peevish, fretful, or morose manner; peevishly, fretfully.

* **splĕn'-ĕ-tĭve,** *a.* [SPLENITIVE.]

splēn'-ĭc, * **splēn'-ĭck,** * **splēn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Fr. *splénique*, from Lat. *splenicus*, from *splen* = the spleen (q.v.).] Belonging or pertaining to the spleen.

"The *splenick* vein has divers cells opening into it near its extremities in humane bodies."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

splenic-apoplexy, *s.*

Animal Pathol.: A form of braxy (q.v.).

splenic-fever, *s.*

Animal Pathology:

1. A contagious and malignant disease of the blood, most common in cattle, but communicable to all domestic animals and even to man [PUSTULE, 2]. Known also as Anthrax, Black-quarter, Black-leg, Black-tongue, Bloody Murrain, and Quarter-ill.

2. A disease affecting herds of cattle in the low swampy lands of Southern Texas. It closely resembles the Rinderpest (q.v.), and is sometimes called the Spanish-fever.

"The spleen is uniformly enlarged, the weight varying from two to ten pounds. It is of a purplish colour, and on cutting it the pulp oozes out, it being soft like current jelly. From this condition of the spleen, which was found in nearly 5,000 cases, Prof. Gamgee calls the disease the *splenic-fever*."—*Tellor: Diseases of Live Stock*, p. 283.

3. A form of hog-cholera; known also as Anthrax, Charbon in swine, Malignant Anthrax, and White Bristle.

splēn'-ĭsh, *a.* [SPLEENISH.]

splĕ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Fr. *splénitis*; Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation. Cf. Gr. σπληνίτις (*splēnitis*) = of the spleen.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the spleen.

* **splēn'-ĭ-tĭve,** * **splen-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-itive.*] Splenetic, passionate, irritable, hot, impetuous.

"I am not *splenitive* and rash."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

splēn'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπληνίον (*splēnion*) = a bandage. So named because, like a bandage, it binds down the parts lying under it.]

Anat.: A muscle dividing above into two, the *splenius colli*, attached to the cervical vertebræ, and *splenius capitis*, attached to the skull. It bends the neck backwards.

splēn-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. σπληνίζομαι (*splēnizomai*) = to be splenetic; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Pathol.: A state of the lung, produced by inflammation, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. (*Dunglison.*)

splĕn'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.] A hernia of the spleen.

splĕ-nŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and γραφη (*graphē*) = a description.] An anatomical description of the spleen.

splēn'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Spleen-like; having the appearance of a spleen.

splĕ-nŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on the spleen.

splĕ-nŏt'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. σπλήν (*splēn*) = the spleen, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The act or art of dissecting the spleen. (*Dunglison.*)

splĕnt, *s.* [Splint.]

1. A splint.

"*Splent* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent:* but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent.*"—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. The same as Splent-coal (q.v.).

splent-coal, *s.* [Splint-coal.]

splĕn'-ule, *s.* [A dimin. from *spleen* (q.v.).] A small or rudimentary spleen.

spleŭ'-chan, spleŭ'-ghan (*ch, gh* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *spliuchan.*] A pouch. (*Scotch.*)

"There's some siller in the *spleuchan* that's like the Captain's ain."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. 1.

spliçe, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *spleisen* = to weave or lace two ends together, as of a rope, from *splitsen* = to splice, from *splijten* = to split (q.v.); Dan. *splidse, spledse* = to splice, from *splitte* = to split.]

1. *Lit.:* To unite or join together, as two ropes, or two parts of a rope, so as to make a continuous length, by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together, by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or the like.

2. *Fig.:* To marry. (Said of the person by whom the ceremony is performed.) (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To get spliced:* To get married.

(2) *To splice the main brace:* To serve out an extra glass of grog to sailors in case of extra exertion, severe weather, &c.; hence, to take a dram.

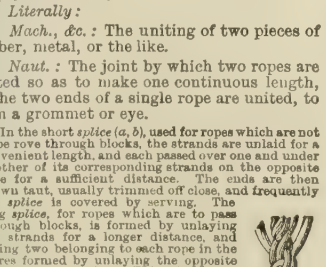
spliçe, *s.* [Splice, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Mach., &c.:* The uniting of two pieces of timber, metal, or the like.

2. *Naut.:* The joint by which two ropes are united so as to make one continuous length, or the two ends of a single rope are united, to form a grommet or eye.

"In the short *splice* (*a, b*), used for ropes which are not to be rove through blocks, the strands are unlaid for a convenient length, and each passed over one and under another of its corresponding strands on the opposite rope for a sufficient distance. The ends are then drawn taut, usually trimmed off close, and frequently the *splice* is covered by serving. The long *splice,* for ropes which are to pass through blocks, is formed by unlaying the strands for a longer distance, and laying two belonging to each rope in the scores formed by unlaying the opposite strands of the other. This distributes



SPLICES.

the joining over a considerable length, rendering the enlargement scarcely perceptible. The long-rolling *splice* is used for lead-lines, fishing-lines, &c. The cut or cant *splice* (*c*) is made by cutting a piece from a rope, and laying open the ends of the strands, which are passed in between the strands of the piece to which it is to be attached. The ring-*splice* (*c*) and the eye-*splice* (*d*) are made in a similar way."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics,* s.v. *Splice.*

* II. *Fig.:* Marriage. (*Slang.*)

splice-piece, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A fish-plate at the junction of two rails.

splĭçed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Splice, *v.*]

spliced-eye, *s.*

Naut.: A rope bent around a thimble, and the end spliced into the standing part.

splĭç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Splice, *v.*]

splicing-fid, *s.* [Fid, *s.*, II. 2.]

splicing-hammer, *s.* A hammer having a face at one end and a point at the other, used in splicing.

splicing-shackle, *s.*

Naut.: A device for enabling a hempen cable to be bent to a chain-cable. The shackle of the latter has a thimble like a dead-eye, around which the hempen cable is passed, and the end spliced to the standing part.

splĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *splint.*]

Mach.: A rectangular key fitting into a seat on a shaft, and occupying a groove in the hub of a wheel, which slips thereon longitudinally, but rotates therewith.

splĭn'-ĭng, *a.* [Spline.]

splining machine, *s.* A machine for cutting key-seats and grooves.

splint, * **splent,** *s.* [Sw. *splinta* = to splint, to splinter, to split, a nasalized form from Sw. dial. *splitta* = to split; Dan. *splint* = a splinter, from *splitte* = to split; Ger. *splint* = a thin piece of iron or steel; Low Ger. *splinte* = a forelock; cf. Dan. *splintre* = to splinter; Dan. *splinteren.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fragment or piece of wood split off, a splinter.

"They all agreed, that so soon as ever they pulled out the head and *splent* of the dart out of his body, he must needs die."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 931.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery:*

(1) The splint-bone (q.v.).

(2) A disease affecting the splint-bone, as a callosity or excrescence.

"Ringlet has thrown a *splint,* which will destroy her chance."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 15, 1886.

* 2. *Old Arm.:* One of the overlapping plates used in the manufacture of splint-armour (q.v.), particularly at the bend of the arm to allow freedom of motion.

3. *Ordn.:* A tapering strip of wood, used to adjust a shell centrally in a mortar.

4. *Surg.:* A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, metal, bark, leather, or pasteboard, to keep the parts of fractures in apposition and prevent displacement. They are usually padded, and fixed by rollers or tapes.

SPLINT ARMOR FOR BACK AND BREAST (A.D. 1570).

* **splint-armor,** *s.* A name given to that kind of armor which was made of several overlapping plates. It never came into very general use, because the convexity of the breastplate would not allow the body to bend, unless the plates were made to overlap upwards, and this rendered them liable to be struck into and drawn off by the weapon of an antagonist.

splint-bone, *s.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the canon or shank-bone.

splint-coal, *s.*

Mining: A name given to a splintery coal which is non-caking, owing to the high percentage of carbon and the low amount of bituminous substance it contains.

splint, *v.t.* [Splint, *s.*]

* 1. To break into fragments; to splinter, to shiver.

2. To secure, join together, or support with, or as with, splints.

"The broken rancour of your high swoln hearts,
But lately *splinted,* knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd and kept."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

splĭn'-tẽr, *s.* [Splint, *s.*]

1. A fragment of anything broken, split, or shivered off, more or less in the direction of its length; a shive, a splint, a fragment.

"And with the fearful shock,
Their spears in *splinters* flew, their beavers both unlock."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

2. A thin piece of wood.

splinter-bar, *s.*

1. A cross-bar in front of a vehicle, to which the traces of the horses are attached; as, in coaches and artillery carriages, in which double and single trees are not used.

2. A cross-bar which supports the spring.

splinter-netting, *s.* A netting of rope designed to protect the crew of a warship from flying splinters, &c., during action.

splinter-proof, *a.* Proof or safe against the splinters of bursting shells.

splĭn'-tẽr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Splinter, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver.

"Pendragon's daughter will not fear
For clashing sword or *splintered* spear."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

2. To support with a splint, as a broken limb; to splint; hence, to unite or join in any way.

"Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismemb'red faiths (my dear Antonio)
That *splinter* 'em with vows: am I not too bold?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

* B. *Intrans.:* To be split, rent, or shivered into long, thin pieces.

splĭn'-tẽr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *splinter,* s.; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of or resembling splinters.

2. *Min.:* Applied to a variety of fracture where the surface appears as if covered with small, wedge-shaped splinters.

splĭt, * **splette,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *splitte;* Sw. dial. *splitta;* Dut. *splijten;* Ger. *spleissen;* Dan. *split* = a slit; Dut. *spleet;* Sw. *split;* Ger. *spleisse;* allied to *splint, splice,* and *spelt.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To divide longitudinally or otherwise; to cleave; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rend.

"With sounding axes to the grove they go,
Fell, *split,* and lay the fuel on a row."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 907.

2. To tear asunder by violence; to rend, to burst.

"When cold winter *split* the rocks in twain."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 202.

3. To divide or break up into parts, divisions, or parties.

"Shem being yet alive, and his family not *split* into its branches."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 17.

* 4. To cause to ache or throb.

"To *split* the ears of the groundlings."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To burst or part asunder; to suffer disruption.

2. To divide, to part; to be divided.

"The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits.*"
Blackmore: Creation.

3. To be broken or dashed to pieces.

"The ship *split's* on the rock."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* v 4.

4. To differ in opinion; to separate; to disagree.

"If Liberals were inclined to *split.*"—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 30, 1885.

5. To burst with laughter.

"Each had a gravity would make you *split.*"
Pope: Satires, vi. 131.

6. To throb painfully, as though likely to burst.

"I have such a *splitting* headache."—*Globe,* Sept. 2, 1885.

7. To inform, as upon one's accomplices; to betray confidence. (*Colloq.*)

"Don't let Emmy know that we have *split.*"—*T. Hook: The Sutherlands.*

8. To run with long strides; to run with speed. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *To split a cause of action:*

Law: To sue for only part of a claim or demand, postponing the other portion of it to form a basis of a fresh action. It is not permissible.

(2) *To split hairs:* To make too nice distinctions.

(3) *To split on a rock:* To fail; to come to grief.

(4) *To split one's sides:* To burst with laughter.

(5) *To split one's vote:* To divide or share one's vote among the candidates to be elected The opposite to plump (q.v.).

(6) *To split the difference:* To divide the sum or matter in dispute equally.

split, *s. & a.* [SPLIT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.

*(2) A splinter, a fragment.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A division or separation, as amongst the members of a party; a breach.

"To discourage party *splits* and duplicate candidatures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 1885.

(2) A small bottle of aërated water. (Used also adjectively: as, a *split* soda.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Basket-making, &c.:*

(1) One of the pieces of an osier after it is divided into four by two knives placed at right angles to each other.

(2) A ribbon of wood rived from a tough piece of green timber. Applied to many of the purposes for which osiers are commonly used in places where they are plentiful.

2. *Leather:* A thin kind of leather made by splitting a hide into two thicknesses.

3. *Weaving:* One of the flat strips which are arranged in parallel vertical order and form the reed of a loom.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided, separated, parted, rent, fractured.

2. *Bot.:* Deeply divided into a determinate number of segments.

split-cloth, *s.*

Surg.: A bandage consisting of a central portion and six or eight tails. It is chiefly used for the head.

split-draft, *s.*

Furnace: In steam-boilers, when the current of smoke and hot air is divided into two or more flues.

split-ful, *s.*

Weaving: The number of yarns, usually two, passed between each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe.

split-leather, *s.* [SPLIT, A., II. 2.]

split-mosses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The Andræaceæ (q.v.).

***split-new,** *a.* Brand-new. [SPANNEW.]

"A *split-new* democratical system."—*Bp. Sage*, in *Harrington's Notes on Church of Scotland*, p. 26.

split-pease, *s.* Husked pease, split for making pease-pudding.

split-pin, *s.* A pin or cotter with a head at one end and a split at the other. The ends diverging after passing through an object prevent the accidental retraction of the pin.

split-ring, *s.* A ring which practically consists of two turns of a spiral, thus admitting of other rings being threaded upon it. The common split key-ring is a familiar example.

split-tongued lizards, *s.pl.*

Zool.: The sub-order Fissilinguia (q.v.).

split'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *split*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which splits.

"How should we rejoice if, like Judas the first, Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

split'-tĭng, *pr. pàr.* or *a.* [SPLIT, *v.*]

splitting-board, *s.*

Mining: A dividing-board used in mine ventilation to divide the incoming air and direct it to separate districts of the mine.

splitting-chisel, *s.* A blacksmith's chisel with a sharp cutting edge, intended for dividing metal longitudinally.

splitting-knife, *s.* A knife used in a machine for splitting leather.

splitting-saw, *s.* A saw for re-sawing or ripping up.

splŏre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frolic, a riot. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. l.)

splŏtçh, *s.* [Prob. from *spot* (q.v.).] A spot, a stain, a daub, a smear.

"The leaves . . . were smeared over with stains and *splotches*."—*Miss Braddon: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

splŏtçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *splotch*; *-y.*] Marked with splotches or daubs, daubed.

"There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there."—*Miss Braddon: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

splŭrġe, *s.* [A word of imitative origin.] A splash, a bustle, a noise.

"The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

splŭt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [From *sputter* (q.v.).] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.

"A Dutchman came into the secretary's office *spluttering* and making a noise."—*Carleton: Memoirs*, p. 83.

splŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [SPLUTTER, *v.*] A confused noise, a bustle, a stir.

"A wild *splutter* of slop when the carcass . . . is thrown to the yelping, frothy dogs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 506.

splŭt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *splutter*; *-er.*] One who splutters.

spō-dĭ-ō-şīte, *s.* [Gr. σποδιος (*spodios*) = ash-gray; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in prismatic crystals of the orthorhombic system in Wermland, Sweden. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 2·94; lustre dull, vitreous; fracture, uneven. Eliminating impurities, it is essentially a calcium phosphate and fluoride. Dana suggests that it may be pseudomorphous.

spō'-dīte, *s.* [Gr. σποδός (*spodos*) = ashes; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: Fine volcanic ashes.

***spŏd'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. σποδός (*spodos*) = ashes, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by ashes.

***spŏd'-ō-măn-tĭc,** *a.* [SPODOMANCY.] Pertaining or relating to spodomancy or divination by ashes. (*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.)

spŏd'-ų-mēne, *s.* [Gr. σποδούμενος (*spoudoumenos*) = burnt to ashes; σποδόω (*spodoō*) = to burn to ashes.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in granites, sometimes, as in the United States, in large, but well-defined crystals. Prismatic cleavage very perfect and easily obtained. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr. 3·13 to 3·19; lustre, pearly, in some parts vitreous; colour, shades of green to emerald green, grayish-white; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, uneven. Compos.: silica, 64·2; alumina, 29·4; lithia, 6·4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $3RO,3SiO_2+4Al_2O_3 3SiO_2$. A crystal found at Norwich, Massachusetts, was 16½ inches long, and 10 inches in girth. (*Dana.*)

***spŏff'-ĭsh,** ***spŏff'-ў,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Smart, bustling, officious. (*Colloq.*)

"A little *spoffish* man with green spectacles."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Horatio Sparkins.*

spoil, ***spoile,** ***spoye,** ***spoyl-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *spolier*, from Lat. *spolio* = to strip of spoil, to despoil, from *spolium* = spoil, booty; Fort. *espoliar*; Ital. *spogliare*. *Spoil* has been to some extent confused with *despoil* (q.v.), and has also taken the original meaning of *spill*, i.e., to destroy.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rob, to plunder, to strip by violence, to pillage.

"He entred the terytory of seynt Edmunde, and wasted and *spoyled* the countree."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cc.

¶ It is followed by *of* before that which is taken.

*2. To seize by violence, force, or robbery.

"Not his that *spoils* her young before her face." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

3. To pet, to indulge; hence, to corrupt, to damage, to mar, to vitiate. [SPOILED-CHILD.]

"The *spoiled* darling of the court and of the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. To render useless by injury; to damage, to ruin, to destroy.

"*Spoil* his coat with scanting a little cloth." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To plunder, to rob, to pillage; to practise plunder or robbery. (*Psalm* xliv. 14.)

2. To decay, to become useless; to lose all valuable qualities or properties.

"He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns or apples had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others."—*Locke.*

spŏil, ***spoyl,** ***spoyle,** *s.* [SPOIL, *v.*]

1. That which is taken from others by violence, force, or without licence; plunder, especially in war; pillage, booty. (Used with the same meaning in sing. and pl.)

2. The act or practice of plundering; robbery, waste.

"His soldiers fell to *spoil*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

*3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

*4. Corruption; cause of corruption; ruin.

"Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

*5. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other reptile.

"Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil* live till they be old."—*Bacon.*

6. Earth dumped by the side of an excavation, to get rid of it when it is in excess of the quantity required for embankments.

7. (*Pl.*) The honors and emoluments of public office distributed by the party in power among its adherents, to the detriment of (possibly deserving) opponents. (*U. S. Polit.*)

spoil-five, *s.* A round game of cards played with the whole pack, and by any number of persons up to ten, each player receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be spoiled.

***spoil-paper,** *s.* A scribbler.

spoil-sport, *s.* One who spoils or mars sport or enjoyment.

"Mike Lambourne was never a make-bate, or a *spoil-sport*, or the like."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

***spŏil'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *spoil*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being spoilt.

spŏil'-băńk, *s.* [Eng. *spoil*, and *bank.*] The same as SPOIL, *s.* 6.

spŏiled, spŏilt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SPOIL, *v.*] Deprived of its valuable qualities or properties; corrupted, damaged, marred, injured, destroyed, ruined.

spoiled-child, spoilt-child, *s.* A child ruined by being petted or over-indulged; hence, one who has had too much of his own way.

spŏil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spoil*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who spoils, robs, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The prophet's peaceful mansions evermore
From these rapacious *spoilers* should be free."
West: Story of Phineus.

2. One who corrupts, destroys, or injures; a corrupter.

"The *spoiler* came, and all thy promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

***spŏil'-fŭl, *spŏil'-fŭll, *spoyle-full,** *a.* [Eng. *spoil*; *-full.*] Wasteful, rapacious.

"Those *spoilful* Picts and swarming Easterlings."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 63.

spōke, *pret. of v.* [SPEAK.]

spōke, *s.* [A.S. *spáca*; cogn. with Dut. *spaak* = a lever, a roller; *speek* = a spoke; Ger. *speiche*; O. H. Ger. *speichâ*. From the same root as SPIKE (q.v.).]

1. One of the radial arms which connect the hub with the rim of a wheel. The parts are: the foot, which is inserted into the hub; the shoulder of the foot; the tongue or tenon, which is inserted into the felly; the body, or part between the hub and felly; the throat, a contracted part of the body near the hub.

"On silver *spokes* the golden fellies roid."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

2. A fastening for a wheel to lock it in descending a hill.

3. *Naut.:* One of the handles projecting beyond the rim of the steering-wheel.

4. A round or rung of a ladder.

¶ *To put a spoke in one's wheel* (or *cart*): To thwart him, or to do him a disservice.

spoke-auger, *s.* A hollow auger employed to make the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes.

spoke-gauge, *s.* An instrument for testing the set of spokes in the hub.

spoke-lathe, *s.* A lathe for turning irregular forms.

spoke-shave, *s.* A form of plane with a handle at each end. Its name is derived from the article on which it was, perhaps, primarily used.

spoke wood, *s.*
Bot.: Euonymus europæus.

spōke, *v.t.* [SPOKE, *s.*] To fit or furnish with spokes.

spōk'-ĕn, *pa. par. & a.* [SPEAK.]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
¶ Used as an exclamation in parliament, when a member rises to speak a second time in debate.
B. *As adj.:* Oral, as opposed to written.
"The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language."—*Holder: On Speech.*
¶ It is also used as equivalent to *speaking*, as a pleasant-*spoken* man.

spōkes'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *spoke*, v., and *man.*] One who speaks for or on behalf of another or others.
"Lochiel, the ablest among them, was their *spokesman*, and argued the point with much ingenuity and natural eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

spōle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

spole-frame, *s.*
Rope-making: One of the parts of a rope-making machine. Each spole-frame has apparatus for determining the torsion and tension of each strand, and a cluster of three spole-frames combines the three strands into a rope.

spō'-lĭ-ă ŏp'-pī'-măm, *s. pl.* [Lat.] Originally the spoils taken by a general from the general of the opposite side, when he had slain him in single combat; the most valuable spoil taken from an enemy; any valuable booty or spoil.

* **spō'-lĭ-ă-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *spoliarium.*]
Roman Antiq.: The place in a Roman amphitheatre, where the slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes were stripped from their bodies.

* **spō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *spoliatus*, pa. par. of *spolio* = to spoil (q.v.).]
A. *Trans.:* To plunder, to pillage, to rob, to despoil.
"*Spoliate* their church and betray their king."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. i., ch. iii.
B. *Intrans.:* To practise plundering; to pillage.

spō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *spoliatio*, from *spoliatus*, pa. par. of *spolio* = to spoil (q.v.).]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The act of plundering; robbery, plunder.
2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.
II. *Eccles. Law:* (See extract).
"*Spoliation* is an injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another, in taking the fruits of his benefice without any right thereunto, but under a pretended title."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.
¶ *Writ of spoliation:*
Law: A writ obtained by a party to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or has received them to the prejudice of the rightful owner.

* **spō'-lĭ-ā-tive,** *a.* [SPOLIATE.] Tending to take away or diminish: formerly used in medicine of anything that served to lessen the mass of the blood.

spō'-lĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who commits spoliation.

spō'-lĭ-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *spoliat(e)*; *-ory.*] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation; destructive.

spŏn-dā'-ĭc, * **spŏn-dā'-ĭc-al,** * **spŏn-dā'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *spondaicus*, from *spondeus* = a spondee; Fr. *spondaïque.*]
1. Of or pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in metre. (*Rambler*, No. 94.)
2. Composed of spondees in excess: as, a *spondaic* hexameter. [HEXAMETER.]

* **spŏn'-dal,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *spondyl* (q.v.).] A joint or joining of two pieces.

spŏn'-deĕ, *s.* [Lat. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, from Gr. σπονδεῖος (*spondeios*) = a spondee, from σπονδαί (*spondai*) = libations, a solemn treaty or truce, so called because slow, solemn melodies, chiefly in spondaic metre, were used at such ceremonies; Fr. *spondée.*]
Pros.: A poetic foot of two long syllables.
"The nimble dactyl striving to out-go
The drawling *spondees* pacing it below."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 6.

spŏn-dĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [SPONDIEÆ.]

spŏn'-dĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. σπονδιάς (*spondias*), σποδιάς (*spodias*) = a bullace tree.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Anacardiaceæ (q.v.). Leaves alternate, without dots; carpels surrounded by a cup-shaped disk, and five in number, each one-celled with a pendulous seed. The fruit of various West Indian and South American species, as *Spondias purpurea*, and *S. Mombin* [HOG-PLUM], are eaten, so is that of *S. dulcis* or *cytherea* (the Otaheite apple) in the Society Islands. The great fleshy kernel of *S. Birrea* is eaten in Abyssinia. An intoxicating drink is manufactured from it by the negroes of Senegal. The bark of *S. venulosa* is an aromatic astringent given in diarrhœa, &c. The juice of the fruit of *S. tuberosa* is drunk in Brazil in fevers. A species, *S. mangifera*, called by Anglo-Indians Hog Plum, grows in India. The pulp is given in bilious dyspepsia, the bark as a refrigerant. It is also used in dysentery, and the juice of the leaves in earache. The gum is somewhat like that of gum arabic, but darker.

spŏn-dĭ-ē'-æ, * **spŏn-dĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spondi(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*, *-aceæ.*]
Bot.: A tribe of Anacardiaceæ; ovary two to five-celled, instead of being reduced by abortion to a single cell. Some botanists elevate it into a distinct order.

spŏn'-dŭ-lĭc, spŏn'-doo-lĭc, spŏn'-dŭ-lăc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)
"I first became acquainted with the word in the United States just twenty years ago. *Spondulics* was then a slang term for paper-money—an enlarged vulgarisation of greenbacks. It may also have been applied to the nickel cents used in small change."—*G. A. Sala*, in *Illus. Lond. News*, Dec. 8, 1883, p. 547.

spŏn'-dўl, spŏn'-dўle, * **spon-dil,** *s.* [Lat. *spondylus*; Gr. σπόνδυλος (*spondulos*); Fr. *spondile.*]
Anat.: A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.
"His whole frame slackens; and a kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

† **spŏn-dўl'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spondyl(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A family of Asiphonida, generally merged in Ostreidæ.

spŏn'-dў-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σπόνδυλος (*spondulos*) = a vertebra.]
Zool. & Palæont.: Thorny Oyster; a genus of Ostreidæ (*Woodward*), of Pectinidæ (*Tate*), formerly made the type of the family Spondylidæ, with sixty-eight recent species, widely distributed in coral reefs. Shell irregular, with divergent ribs, terminating in foliaceous spines, attached to foreign bodies by right-valve; umbones wide apart and eared; lower valve with triangular hinge-area; two hinge-teeth in each valve. Animal like that of Pecten (q.v.). Water-cavities are common in the inner layer, the border of the mantle having deposited shell more rapidly than the umbonal portion. Eighty fossil species, from the Carboniferous onward. (*Woodward.*) Other authorities make it commence in the Jurassic.

* **spone,** *s.* [SPOON.]

spŏng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An irregular, narrow, and projecting part of a field. (*Prov.*)
"The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.

spŏnge, * **spounge,** * **spŭnge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esponge* (Fr. *éponge*), from Lat. *spongia*; Gr. σπογγιά (*sponggia*), σπόγγος (*sponggos*) = a sponge; Lat. *fungus* = a fungus (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *esponja*; Ital. *spugna*, *spogna.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) The fibrous framework of any species of Spongia (q.v.). It is soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily absorbing fluids, and giving them out again on compression. Sponges are used for many domestic purposes: the finer qualities for the bath and toilet, and the coarser for washing paint-work, carriages, &c. Mattresses are sometimes stuffed with sponge, which is also employed as a filter and as a polishing material for fine surfaces. Sponges are obtained either by diving, or by tearing them from the rocks with a long pole. The former method is adopted for the better class of sponges. They are prepared for market by soaking them in dilute hydrochloric acid to cleanse them and remove adherent particles of carbonate of lime.
"Then with a *sponge* he drest
His face all over." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xviii.
(2) Any sponge-like substance, as, in baking-dough before it is kneaded and formed, when it is full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven.
2. *Fig.:* One who pertinaciously lives upon others; a parasite, a sponger.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Manége:* The extremity or point of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.
2. *Metallurgy:*
(1) Iron in soft or pasty condition, as delivered in a ball from the puddling-furnace.
(2) Iron ore reduced, but not melted, preserving its former shape, but porous and lighter by the removal of foreign matters.
(3) Platinum sponge (q.v.).
(4) The gold remaining from the parting process, after the silver has been dissolved by nitric acid from the alloy of gold and silver.
(5) Silver in a partly reduced condition, ready for refining.
3. *Ordn.:* A kind of mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon after a discharge.
4. *Pharm.:* Formerly burnt sponge was much given in goitre and strumous glandular swellings; but the iodine and bromine, from which it derived its value, are now administered in other forms.
5. *Zool.:* Any species of the genus Spongia, and popularly the three most commonly used—viz., *Euspongia officinalis*, the fine Turkey or Levant Sponge; *E. zimocca*, the Hard Zimocca Sponge, and *Hippospongia equina*, the Horse Sponge or common Bath Sponge. In the first, found in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies, the chief fibres are of different thicknesses, irregularly swollen at intervals, and cored by sand grains, while the uniting fibres are soft, thin, and elastic. In the second the chief fibres are thinner, more regular, and almost free from sand, while the uniting fibres are denser and thicker. The third has very generally a thick, cake-like form. The Yellow and Hard-headed Sponges of the American shores resemble *S. zimocca*; some at least of the Wool Sponges belong to *Hippospongia gossypina*, and the Velvet Sponge to *H. meandriformis.*
¶ *To throw up the sponge:* A phrase taken from prize-fighting, where the loser's seconds throw the sponge into the air in acknowledgment of the defeat of their man; hence, to give in as beaten, to acknowledge one's self beaten. (*Colloq.* or *Slang.*)

sponge-cake, *s.* A kind of sweet cake, so called from its light, spongy character.

sponge-crab, *s.* [DROMIA.]

sponge-fisher, *s.* A person engaged in the sponge-fishery; one who dives for sponges.

sponge-fishery, *s.* The act or occupation of diving for sponges.
"The number of men employed in the Ottoman *sponge-fishery* is between 4,000 and 5,000."—*Chamber's Encyc.*, ix. 57.

sponge-leather, *s.*
Bot.: Polytrichum commune.

sponge-particles, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The ultimate components of the living substance of a sponge. Each is similar to an amœba, and contains a nucleus. Called also Sarcoid.

sponge-tent, *s.*
Surg.: A tent for dilating wounds. It is formed by dipping sponge into hot wax plaster, and pressing it till cold between two iron plates. It is then cut into pieces.

sponge-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Acacia Farnesiana.

spŏnge, * **spŭnge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SPONGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge.

"To load and *sponge* out so huge a piece of cannon."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 22, 1886.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to obliterate; to destroy all traces of.

"So that, except betweene the words of translation and the minde of scripture it selfe, there bee contradiction, euery little difference should not seeme an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged* out."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 19.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To drain; to harass by extortion; to squeeze, to plunder.

"How came such a multitude of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?"—*South: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 12.

2. To gain by sponging or sycophantic arts.

"Here went the dean, when he's to seek,
To *spunge* a breakfast once a week."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To suck in, as a sponge.

2. *Fig.:* To live upon others; to live by or practise mean arts.

"He . . . had no business to come *sponging* on Mr. King."—*Chambers' Journal,* July, 1879, p. 408.

spŏnge'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *sponge;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little sponge.

2. *Bot.:* A spongiole (q.v.).

* **spŏnġ'-eŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *sponge; -ous.*] Resembling a sponge; like a sponge; of the nature of a sponge; full of small pores.

"For which purpose, *spongeous* it [the lights] is and full of hollow pipes within."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xi., ch. xxv.

spŏnġ'-ẽr, * **spŭnġ'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sponġ(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which sponges, in any sense.

2. *Fig.:* One who sponges on others; a parasite.

"A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies, and *spungers.*"—*L'Estrange.*

spŏn'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σπογγιά (*spongia*) = a sponge.]

1. *Zool.:* The Linnæan name for the modern class Spongida, now its typical genus (q.v.). Skeleton irregular in form, soft, elastic, very porous, the internal canals with external orifices. No earthy spicules. [SPONGE.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Great Oolite onward.

spŏn'-ġĭ-da, spŏn'-ġĭ-dæ, spŏn'-ġĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., formed from *spongia* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A class of Protozoa. Though not the lowest animals in organization, they were once relegated by some zoologists to the vegetable kingdom, but the botanists repudiated them, and with justice. They are essentially multicellular animals, in which the endodermal layers consist partly or wholly of flagellated collared cells. Most of them have a horny skeleton, composed of fibres, strengthened by siliceous or calcareous spiculæ (q.v.). The animal is of a gelatinous substance, investing the fibres of the skeleton during life, and traversed by canals connected directly or indirectly with the surface of the skeleton by many minute and a few larger apertures. The gelatinous part consists of an outer superficial layer of sponge particles. The inferior layer is of similar composition. The two are separated by a wide cavity communicating with the exterior by minute holes in the superficial layer; it is filled with water. In the floor of the cavity are many apertures, leading into canals, which ramify in the deep layer, and end in the floors of lofty funnels or craters. At the top of these are large exhalent apertures called oscules, whence currents proceed, while other currents set into the sponge by many minute holes, called pores or inhalent apertures. The pores bring in nutriment, while the oscules carry off excrementitious matter. They may also constitute an incipient breathing apparatus. Two reproductive processes exist—one asexual, the other sexual. Nearly all sponges are marine. They occur more or less in every sea, and vary in size from a pin's head to four or even six feet high, and the same broad, but are largest and most numerous in the tropics. "They are massive, incrusting, sessile, or stalked, globular, branched, tree-like, with the branches free or united laterally into a network; lamellar, irregularly or fan-shaped; tubular, vasiform, or labyrinthic, many of the forms presenting a close parallelism to corals." (*Sollas.*) Orders: Myxospongiæ, Calcispongiæ, Silicispongiæ, and Cerospongiæ. [SPONGE, SPONGIA.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cambrian (?), or the Silurian (?), onward. Vitreous sponges occur abundantly in the Chalk.

spŏnġ'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *sponge,* and *form.*] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and porous, like a sponge.

spongiform - quartz, *s.* [SPONGY-QUARTZ.]

spŏn ġĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *spongia.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Spongillina, and the only one of which the species inhabit fresh water. They are green or grey. Several species occur in the streams of the United States. They are found attached to stones, old woodwork, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Oolite.

spŏn-ġĭl-lĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spongill(a);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Renierinæ or Renieridæ. Reproduction by ova and by winter-eggs or statoblasts.

spŏnġ'-in, *s.* [Eng. *sponge; -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An insoluble substance obtained from sponge by treating it with ether, alcohol, water, hydrochloric acid, and dilute soda-ley. It closely resembles fibroin, but is insoluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and, when boiled with sulphuric acid, yields leucine, but not tyrosine.

spŏnġ'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spongy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spongy.

"Consider the *sponginess* and laxness of the brain."—*More: Immort. Soul,* pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. ix.

spŏnġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPONGE, *v.*]

sponging-house, spunging-house, *s.* A house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were lodged for twenty-four hours, before being put into prison, to allow their friends an opportunity of settling the debt. They were usually the private dwellings of the bailiffs. (*English.*)

"From all the brothels, gambling-houses, and *spunging-houses* of London, false witnesses poured forth to swear away the lives of Roman Catholics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

spŏn-ġĭ-ŏ-car'-pĭ-dæ, spŏn-ġĭ-ŏ-car'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spongiocarp(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cryptonemeæ (*Lindley*); an order of Rose-spored Algæ (*Berkeley*).

spŏn-ġĭ-ŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. σπογγιά (*spongia*) = a sponge, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The single genus of Spongiocarpidæ (q.v.). Called also Polyides.

spŏnġ'-ĭ-ŏle, *s.* [Lat. *spongiolus* = a kind of fungus, dimin. from *spongia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The young tender extremity of a root by which fluid food is absorbed from the earth. It was once believed to be the growing and absorbing point of the root. This is now known to be just behind the apex. Called also a Spongelet.

"The effect of this pruning is to increase the number of fibres and *spongioles.*"—*Scribner's Magazine,* April, 1880, p. 826.

† **spŏn'-ġĭ-ō-līte,** *s.* [Gr. σπογγιά (*spongia*) = a sponge, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: The fossil spicule of a sponge. (*Dana.*)

spŏn-ġĭ-ō-pī'-līne, *s.* [Gr. σπογγιά (*spongia*) = a sponge, and πίλος (*pilos*) = felt.]

Surg.: A substitute for a poultice, made of an absorbent stratum of sponge and fibre on an india-rubber backing.

spŏn'-ġĭ-oŭs, spŏn'-ġĭ-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *spong(e); -ious, -iose.*] Sponge-like, like a sponge; spongy.

* **spŏnġ'-īte,** *s.* [Gr. σπογγίτης (*spongitēs*) = of, in, or like a sponge.]

Palæont.: A fossil sponge.

* **spŏn'-ġoid,** *a.* [Eng. *spong(e); -*suff. *-oid.*] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like, spongy.

spŏnġ'-y, * **spŭnġ'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *spong(e); -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, and easily compressible texture; spongeous.

"A light *spongy* wood, and easily wrought."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. xviii.

2. Having the quality of imbibing like a sponge; hence, drenched, soaked. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* 3. Wet, rainy.

"The *spongy* south." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iv. 2.

II. *Bot.:* Having the texture of a sponge; very cellular; with the cellules filled with air, as the coats of many seeds.

spongy-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Various bones of spongy texture. The superior spongy bone is the superior turbinated process of the nose, the middle spongy bone its middle meatus, and the inferior one the inferior turbinated or maxilloturbinate bone. There are also ethmoidal and sphenoidal spongy bones.

spongy - platinum, *s.* [PLATINUM-SPONGE.]

spongy-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz with a cellular, sponge-like structure which will float on water. Similar to floatstone (q.v.).

spongy-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem internally of spongy texture; a stem composed internally of elastic cellular tissue

spŏn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Jacob Spon (1647–1685), a French physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Celteæ. The bark of *Sponia orientalis,* formerly called *Celtis orientalis,* a small Indian tree, yields a gum. The Coorg planters call it Charcoal-tree, the burnt wood yielding good charcoal for gunpowder. *S. politoria,* also Indian, is used to tie the rafters of native houses.

sponk, *s.* [SPUNK.]

* **sponne,** *pret. of v.* [SPIN, *s.*]

* **spŏn'-sal,** *a.* [Lat. *sponsalis.*] Pertaining or relating to marriage.

spŏn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [A contract. of *responsible* (q.v.).]

1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. (*Scotch.*)

2. Respectable, creditable; becoming one's station. (*Scotch.*)

spŏn'-sĭng, spŏn'-çĭng, *s.* [SPONSON.]

spŏn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *sponsio* = a solemn promise or engagement, from *sponsus,* pa. par. of *spondeo* = to promise solemnly.] [SPOUSE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of becoming surety for another.

"A mockery, rather than a solemn *sponsion,* in too many."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time.* (Concl.)

2. *Internat. Law:* An act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit satisfaction.

* **spŏn'-sion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *sponsion; -al.*] Responsible; implying a pledge.

"It is evident that he is righteous, even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on."—*Leighton: Sermons,* ser. 5.

spŏn'-sŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: The angular space before and abaft the paddle-box against the ship's side.

SPONSON.

"The people in the steamer wanting to see what was happenin' all ran to one side, of course, and listed her down till she was *sponson* under."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 23, 1885.

sponson beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the two projecting beams uniting the paddle-box beam with the ship's side.

sponson-rim, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The wale connecting the paddle-beam with the ship's side.

spŏn'-sŏn (2), *s.*

Navy: A bulging projection from the side of of a warship, designed to give range fore and aft to the gun mounted therein.

spŏn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *sponsus*, pa. par. of *spondeo* = to promise.]

A. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and to be responsible for his default.

2. *Specif.:* One who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

spŏn-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *sponsor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

spŏn'-sŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sponsor; -ship.*] The state of being a sponsor; the office or position of a sponsor.

spŏn-ta-nē'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *spontanéité.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being spontaneous, or of acting from natural feeling, inclination, or impulse, without constraint or external force.

"Really a large and charming sketch, it has all the artist's spirit, *spontaneity*, and wealth of tones."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The tendency to variation, unrestrained by environment. [VARIATION.]

2. *Mental Philos.:* The doctrine that muscular activity may, and does, arise from internal causes, apart from, and independent of, the stimulus of sensations. It supposes that the nerve-centres, after repose and nourishment, acquire a fulness of vital energy which discharges itself in the play of movement, without any other occasion or motive. The addition of a feeling or end enhances and directs the activity, but does not wholly create it. Freshness in horses, the gambols of puppies and kittens, and the boisterous play of children, are examples of spontaneity. (*Bain: Senses & Intellect.*)

spŏn-tā'-nē-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spontaneus*, from *sponte* = of one's free will.]

1. Proceeding from natural disposition, inclination, or impulse, without constraint or external force; impulsive.

2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force.

"And rusted bolt and bar
Spontaneous took their place once more."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 17.

3. Produced or growing without being planted, or without human labour.

"Thorns spring *spontaneous* at her feet."
Cowper: Guion: Joy of the Cross.

spontaneous-combustion, *s.* [COMBUSTION.]

spontaneous-fission, *s.* [FISSION, 2.]

spontaneous-generation, *s.* [GENERATION.]

spontaneous-rotation, *s.* [ROTATION.]

spŏn-tā'-nē-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spontaneous; -ly.*]

1. In a spontaneous manner; of one's own impulse, inclination, or disposition; impulsively, without external influence.

"He never gave *spontaneously*; but it was painful to him to refuse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. By inherent or natural force or energy; without external influence, impulse, or force.

"The soil of the island is truly luxuriant, producing fruits of many kinds *spontaneously*."—*Anson's Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

spŏn-tā'-nē-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spontaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

"The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 49.

***spŏn-toŏn',** *s.* [Fr. *esponton sponton:* Ital. *spontone, spintone*, from *punto*; Lat. *punctum* = a point.]

Old Arms: A military weapon; a kind of half-pike or halberd, borne by infantry officers in the British service up to 1787. It was used for signalling orders to the regiment.

"Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his *spontoon!*"—*Murphy: Life of Johnson.*

spoŏk, *s.* [Dut. *spook*; Ger. *spuk.*] A ghost, a hobgoblin. (*Amer.*)

spoôl, * **spole,** *s.* [O. Dut. *spoele*; Dut. *spoel*; Low Ger. *spole*; Sw. *spole*; Dan. *spole*; O. H. Ger. *spuolo, spuolâ*; Ger. *spule.*] A hollow cylinder upon which thread may be wound. It assumes various forms: the ordinary spool or reel for sewing-cotton; the spool for winding-machines, otherwise called a bobbin; the spool to hold the thread in a shuttle, and revolving on a spindle in the latter.

spool-holder, *s.*

1. A spool-stand (q.v.).

2. A creel on which spools or bobbins are placed on skewers for warping.

3. A skewer on a sewing-machine to hold a spool of cotton or thread.

spool-stand, *s.* A frame for holding various-sized spools for work-table purposes or for exhibition in stores.

spoôl, *v.t.* [SPOOL, *s.*] To wind on a spool.

spoôl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *spool; -er.*] One who uses a spool.

spoôl'-ĭng, *s.* [SPOOL, *v.*] The winding of yarn or thread upon bobbins.

spoôm, *v.i.* [Prob. from *spume* = foam.]

Naut.: To move swiftly, as a vessel through the water. (Also written Spoon.)

"When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 96.

spoôn, * **spon,** * **spone,** * **spoone,** *s.* [A.S. *spôn* = a chip, a splinter of wood; cogn. with Dut. *spaan* = a chip, a splint; Icel. *spánn, spónn* = a chip, a spoon; Dan. *spaan*; Sw. *spån*; O. H. Ger. *spân*; Ger. *span.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A domestic utensil, having a shallow bowl at the end of a handle, and used for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids or liquid food. Spoons are made of various sizes and materials, according to the particular purpose for which they are intended. Spoons for the administration of medicine are made with a cover or shield, which converts the pointed end into a funnel.

"He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

2. A spoon-bait (q.v.).

"In the sea they will often take a *spoon*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

3. A kind of club used in the game of golf.

"He played a capital shot with his *spoon*, clearing a wide ditch."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

4. *Cotton:* A weighted and gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-machine, which is kept in position by the tension of the sliver, and falls when the sliver breaks or the can is emptied, and thereby arrests the motion of the machine.

II. *Fig.:* A foolish fellow, a simpleton, a spooney. (*Slang.*)

"But you'll find very soon, if you aim at the moon
In a carriage like that, you're a bit of a *spoon*."
Barham: Ing. Legends: The Witches' Frolic.

¶ (1) *Apostle spoons:* [APOSTLE].

(2) *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* [SILVER, *a.*].

(3) *To be spoons on:* To be in love with. (*Slang.*)

"A girl would rather make her way out by herself than with a fellow *she's spoons on*."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

(4) *Wooden spoon:* A term applied in Cambridge University to the student last on the list of mathematical honours.

spoon-bait, *s.* A sort of bait for fish, especially pike, consisting of a spoon-shaped piece of metal with hooks attached.

spoon-bill, *s.* [SPOONBILL.]

spoon-bit, *s.* A bit with a rounding end, which assumes a conoidal form.

spoon-chisel, *s.* A bent chisel, with the basil on both sides, used by sculptors.

spoon-gouge, *s.*

Join.: A gouge with a crooked end, used in hollowing out deep parts of wood.

† **spoon-meat,** *s.* Food eaten with a spoon; liquid food. (*Ford: 'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, i.)

spoon-worms, *s. pl.* [GEPHYREA.]

spoôn (1), *v.i.* [SPOOM.] To move rapidly through the water.

"Without any inch of sayle, we *spooned* before the sea."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 349

spoon-drift, *s.* The same as SPINDRIFT (q.v.).

spoôn (2), *v.t. & i.* [SPOON, *s.*]

***A.** *Trans.:* To take up or eat with a spoon or ladle.

"It then may be *spooned* up as it is wanted."—*Anderson: On the Dairy.*

B. *Intrans.:* To act the lover.

* **spoôn'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *spoon; -age.*] Spoon-meat.

"And suck she might a teat for teeth,
And *spoonage* too did taste."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. x.

spoôn'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *spoon*, s., and *bill.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* The genus Polyodon (q.v.).

2. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the genus Platalea (q.v.); specif., *Platalea leucorodia*, the White Spoonbill, found over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and the north of Africa. The adult male is about thirty-two inches long; plumage white with pale pink tinge; at the junction of the neck with the breast there is a band of buffy yellow; the naked skin on the throat is yellow; legs and feet black; bill about eight inches long, very much flattened and grooved at the base, the expanded portion yellow, the rest black. There is a white occipital crest in both sexes. The Spoonbill possesses no power of modulating its voice. The windpipe is bent on itself, like the figure 8, the coils applied to each other, and held in place by a thin membrane. This peculiarity does not exist in young birds. The Roseate Spoonbill (*P. ajaja*), an American species, has rose-colored plumage. It is the only species which occurs in the United States, and is very abundant in the tropics. It is nearly equal in size to the White Spoonbill, which it resembles in habits. This bird is a beautiful one, its plumage being of a fine rose color, the tint deepest on the wings. The tail coverts are crimson.

spoôn'-eў, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *spoon; -ey.*]

A. *As subst.:* A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle, a spoon. (*Slang.*)

"Yes, Captain Waldron averred, he was a *spooney*; that was the right name for a man who let himself be played with as she had played with him."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov., 1869, p. 65.

B. *As adj.:* Spoony.

spoôn'-fûl (pl. **spoôn'-fûls), spoôn'-fŭll,** * **spone-ful,** * **spoone-full,** *s.* [Eng. *spoon*, s.; *-full.*]

1. As much as a spoon will contain.

"Devour the whole dish without offering a *spoonful* to Her Royal Highness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Any small quantity.

"At least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfulls*."—*Arbuthnot.*

spoôn'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spoony; -ly.*] In a weak or spoony manner; like a spoon.

spoôn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *spoon*, and *wort.*] So named because its leaf is shaped like an old-fashioned spoon. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Cochlearia officinalis.

spoôn'-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *spoon*, s.; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Soft, silly, weak-minded; specif., foolishly fond, showing calf-love.

"Lovell, a tall, thin, *spoony* midshipman, usually called 'Lady Margaret.'"—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy.*

B. *As subst.:* A spooney, a spoon.

spoôr, *s.* [Dut.] The track or trail of a wild animal, especially of such as are pursued as game.

"Following the *spoor* slowly and laboriously right up to the top of the hill."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* **spoôr,** *v.i.* [SPOOR, *s.*] To follow a spoor or trail.

"After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

spŏr-, spŏr-ŏ-, *pref.* [SPORE.] Of, belonging to, or possessing spores or seed.

Spŏr'-a-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr.] [SPORADIC.]

1. *Geog.:* A group of scattered islands; especially applied to a group of islands in the Archipelago.

2. *Astron.:* Stars not included in any constellation; unformed stars.

* **spŏ-rā'-dĭ-al,** *a.* [SPORADIC.] Scattered, sporadic.

spō-răd'-ĭc, spō-răd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *sporadicus*, from Gr. σποραδικος (*sporadikos*) = scattered, from σποραs (*sporas*), genit. σπόραδος (*sporados*) = scattered, from σπείρω (*speirō*) = to scatter; Fr. *sporadique.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separate, single, scattered; occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind.

"Under these circumstances, the cholera which has broken out at Montreuil would appear to be local and *sporadic.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1885.

2. *Biol.:* Applied to animals and plants spread over wide areas.

sporadic-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which, being normally an epidemic one, attacks in a particular year only a person here and there without spreading extensively.

spō-răd'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sporadical*; *-ly.*] In a sporadic or scattered manner; separately, singly.

"They are due to causes acting universally, and not *sporadically* in one or more centres."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. i.

spŏr-ăn-gĭ ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium*, and Gr. ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Certain bodies, often clavate, intermixed with the spore-cases in some ferns. Probably abortive sporangia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

spŏr-ăn-gĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ăn-gĭd'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The inner series of organs to which the peristome belongs in the capsule of a moss.

spŏr-ăn'-gĭ-ōle, spŏr-ăn-gĭ-ō'-lŭm (pl. **spŏr-ăn-gĭ-ō'-la**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A case containing sporidia in Fungals.

spŏr-ăn'-gĭ-ō-phŏre, spŏr-ăn-gĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ăn-gĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: The axis or columella on which the spore-cases are borne in some ferns; the filaments bearing the sporangia in some fungals.

spŏr-ăn'-gĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ăn'-gĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *spor-*, and Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a pail, a capsule.]

Bot.: The case in which the spores are contained in flowerless plants. It varies in the different orders.

spŏre (1), *s.* [Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*), σπορά (*spora*) = a sowing, seed.]

1. *Bot.:* The reproductive body in a cryptogam, which differs from a seed in being composed simply of cells and not containing an embryo. Called also Sporules. Applied also to the reproductive bodies produced either singly or at the tips of the fruit-bearing threads in Fungi.

"From the offensive smell communicated to sound corn by the bursting of the envelope and distribution of the fetid *spores*."—*Field*, Oct. 5, 1885.

2. *Palæobot.:* A large part of the Better-bed coal of Lowmoor, near Leeds, is formed by spores and sporangia; so is the white coal of Australia. [Flemingites.]

3. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The reproductive gemmules of certain sponges.

spore-case, *s.*

Bot.: The immediate covering of the spores in cryptogams.

*** spore** (2), *s.* [Spur, *s.*]

spŏr-ĕn-dŏ-nē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *spor-*; Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = in, within, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: Either a genuine genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, or a spurious one, founded on some ha'f developed fungals. *Sporendonema muscæ* grows on flies in autumn, and kills them. The fly attacked adheres to the walls or window-panes by its proboscis, with its legs spread out. About twenty-four hours after death a white substance projects from between each ring of the abdomen, and in a day or two after there is a circle around the body. Called also Empusa or Empusina.

† spŏr'-ĭd, *s.* [Sporidium.]

Bot.: A spore (q.v.).

spŏr-ĭ-dĕg'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a band.]

Bot.: An obscure genus of Naked-spored Fungals, with many species. They form soot-like patches on wooden rails, &c.

spŏr-ĭ-dĭf'-ĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *sporidia*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The second of two cohorts of Fungals. It consists of those bearing sporidia. Orders, Ascomycetes and Physomycetes.

spŏr-ĭ-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Sporidiferi.] Bearing sporidia.

spŏr-ĭd-ĭ-ō'-la, *s. pl.* [Pl. of dimin. from Mod. Lat. *sporidium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The spores or sporules of Thallogens and Acrogens.

spŏr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ĭd'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *spor-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Botany (*Pl.*): (1) The spores of fungals and lichens when contained in asci. (2) Granules resembling sporules, occurring in Algals. (*Fries.*) (3) The immediate cover of sporules in Fungals.

spŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sporus* = a spore, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The first of two cohorts of Fungals. It consists of those bearing spores. Orders, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Coniomycetes, and Hyphomycetes.

spŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Sporiferi.]

Bot.: Bearing spores.

*** sporne,** *v.t.* [Spurn.]

spŏr-ŏ-, *pref.* [Spor-.]

spŏr-ŏb'-ŏ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. βόλος (*bolos*) = a throwing.]

Bot.: A genus of Agrosteæ. *Sporobolus tenuissimus*, growing on dry, barren ground in India, is a good fodder grass.

spŏr'-ŏ-carp, spŏr ŏ car' pĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ŏ-car'-pĭ a**), *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Any spore-case. Applied specially to (1) a two-valved, coriaceous involucre in Marsileaceæ; (2) the sporangium in Jungermanniaceæ; (3) one of the spore-cases in Lycopodiaceæ; (4) one of the thecæ in Equisetaceæ.

spŏr-ŏch'-nĭ-dæ, spŏr-ŏch-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sporochn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Halysereæ. Olive-coloured, unjointed sea-weeds, the oösporanges and trichosporanges of which are attached to external, jointed filaments, either free or compacted together.

spŏr-ŏch'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. χνοῦς (*chnous*) = foam, wool, &c.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sporochnidæ (q.v.). Receptacles lateral, on short peduncles.

spŏr-ŏ-clā'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ŏ-clā'-dĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a shoot, a branch.]

Bot.: A branch on which the reproductive bodies of some Algals grow.

spŏr'-ŏ-çyst, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Eng. *cyst.*]

Bot.: The spore-case of Algals.

spŏr'-ŏ-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot.: The skin of a spore.

† spŏr'-ŏ-gĕn, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

Bot.: A plant bearing spores instead of seeds.

† spŏr-ŏ-gō'-nĭ-ŭm (pl. **spŏr-ŏ-gō'-nĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. γονή (*gonē*) = offspring.]

Bot.: A fruit-like structure, in which the spores are formed in the Muscales.

spŏr'-ŏ-phŏre, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Botany:

1. One of the fertile cells in the Naked-spored Fungi. [Basidia.]

2. A filamentous process supporting a spore.

spŏr-ŏph'-yl-lŭm (pl. **spŏr-ŏph'-yl-la**), *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A small leaflet bearing tetraspores, as in Plocamium.

spŏr'-ŏ-săc, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Eng. *sac.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): The simple generative buds of certain Hydrozoa, in which the medusoid structure is not developed

SPORRAN.

spŏr'-ŏ-zō'-ĭd, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*; Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Biol.: A zoospore (q.v.).

spŏr'-ran, spŏr'-an, *s.* [Gael. *sporan* = a purse; Irish *sparan.*] The pouch or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress, and by men of the kilted regiments. It is usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on, and often ornamented with silver and stones. It is worn in front of the kilt. The illustration represents a soldier of the 42nd Regiment (the Black Watch), wearing the sporran.

"'Ay,' replied the Highlander; 'but I keep neither *snaw* nor dollars in my *sporran*.'"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

spŏrt, * sporte, *s.* [A contract. of *disport* or *desport*; cf. *spend* for *dispend*, *splay* for *display*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A game, pastime, or amusement, in which a person engages; a play, a diversion, a merry-making, a frolic. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 638.)

2. Out-of-door recreations such as grown-up men engage in, and more especially hunting, shooting, racing, fishing, and the like. (Often used for such amusements collectively.)

"The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court."—*Clarendon.*

3. A comprehensive term embracing all forms of athletics and games of skill in which prizes are competed for or money staked.

4. Amusement or entertainment derived from some person or thing; diversion; enjoyment received.

"By disturbing the foxes spoil the *sport* of fox-hunters."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

5. Jest, as opposed to earnest; a joke.

"In merry *sport* . . . let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

6. Mockery, mock, ridicule, derision; derisive mirth. (1 *Esdras* i. 51.)

* 7. A play; a theatrical performance.

"Mark the moral of this *sport*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

8. That with which one plays, or which is driven about; a toy, a plaything.

"Men are *sport* of circumstances, when
The circumstances seem the *sport* of men."
Byron: Don Juan, v. 17.

* 9. Play; idle jingling.

"An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage would meet with small applause."—*Broome.*

* 10. Amorous dallying; sensual enjoyment of love.

11. One fond of sports; a sporting man.

II. *Biol.:* Any organism which deviates from the normal or natural condition.

"We may conclude that sudden variations or *sports*, such as the appearance of a crest of feathers on the head . . . would occur at rare intervals during the many centuries which have elapsed since the pigeon was first domesticated."—*Darwin: Animals & Plants*, i. 213.

¶ (1) *Book of Sports:*

Eng. Hist.: A proclamation issued by James I., on May 24, 1618, entitled "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his subjects concerning lawful sports to be used." It is often represented as enjoining sports on the Lord's Day. It only enacted that people "should not after the end of Divine service be disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreations." Its first publication led to a Sabbatarian controversy. The Declaration was embodied in a similar document issued by Charles I. in 1633, and the severity with which the public reading of it by the clergy was enforced roused the Puritans to a degree of indignation which contributed not a little to the overthrow of the Monarchy and the Establishment. In 1644, the Parliament

ordered all copies of it to be called in and publicly burnt.

(2) *In sport:* In joke or jest; not in earnest.

spŏrt, * **sporte,** *v.t. & i.* [SPORT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To divert, to amuse, to make merry. (Used reflexively.)

"Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves."—*Isaiah* lvii. 4.

* 2. To exhibit by any kind of play.

"Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To exhibit; to bring out in public; to wear. (*Slang.*)

"Duly qualified by age to *sport* silk and satin on the public racecourse."—*Daily Chronicle,* Dec. 28, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To play, to frolic; to make merry; to amuse one's self. (*Milton: Lycidas,* 68.)

* 2. To trifle.

"If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life."—*Tillotson.*

* 3. To follow the diversions of the field.

II. *Biol.:* To assume a character different from the specific or varietal type.

"The *sporting* character of roses was as much observed at that time as now."—*Field,* March 6, 1886.

¶ * (1) *To sport off:* To utter sportively; to throw off with ease.

(2) *To sport one's oak:* [OAK, ¶ (2)].

spŏrt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *sport; -ability.*] Frolicsomeness.

"In this *sportability* of chit-chat."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; The Passport.*

* **spŏrt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sport; -able.*] Presentable, natural.

"He had lost the *sportable* key of his voice."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* vi. 115.

* **spŏrt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *sport; -al.*] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. (*Dryden.*)

* **spŏrt'-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *sport; -ance.*] Sport, gaiety.

"Round in a circle our *sportance* must be."
Peele: Arraignment of Paris, i. 1.

* **spŏrt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *sport; -er.*] One who sports; a sportsman.

spŏrt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *sport; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of sport; frolicsome, merry, wanton, mirthful. (*Milton: P. L.,* iv. 396.)

* 2. Done in jest or sport; sportive.

"Though it be a *sportful* combat."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* 3. Amorous, wanton.

"Let Kate be chaste, and Dian *sportful.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* **spŏrt'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sportful; -ly.*] In a sportful manner; in sport; sportively, playfully.

"To see or hear a serious thing *sportfully* represented."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. ii., ch. iii.

* **spŏrt'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sportful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sportful; playfulness, sportiveness.

"The ladies lost the farther marking his *sportfulness.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. ii.

spŏrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SPORT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to sport or sports; practising or given to sport or sports.

"A perusal of ancient *sporting* records."—*Field,* Feb. 12, 1887.

2. *Biol.:* Assuming the character of a sport. [SPORT, *s.*, II., SPORTING-PLANT.]

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of engaging in sport or sports.

* **sporting-house,** *s.* A public-house frequented by sportsmen, betting-men, &c. [SPORT, *s.*, I. 3.]

sporting-man, *s.* A sportsman; one who follows sport, as a pugilist, a pedestrian, a racing-man, &c. [SPORT, *s.*, I. 3.]

sporting-paper, *s.* A paper or journal devoted to the interests of sport. [SPORTING-MAN.]

"A London daily that chiefly lives on sport, though it is not a regulation *sporting-paper.*"—*Referee,* April 10, 1887.

* **sporting-piece,** *s.* A plaything.

"A poor *sporting-piece* for the great."—*Richardson: Pamela,* ii. 35.

sporting-plant, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: The name given by gardeners to plants which have suddenly produced a single bud with a new and sometimes widely different character from that of the other buds. Darwin calls them bud-variations, and says that they can be propagated by grafts, &c., and sometimes by seed. They rarely occur in plants in a state of nature, but are common under culture. (*Origin of Species,* ch. i.)

sporting-press, *s.* That portion of the public press devoted exclusively or mainly to the interests of sport.

* **spŏrt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sporting; -ly.*] In a sportive manner; sportively, in sport.

"You do it, I suppose, but *sportingly.*"—*Hammond: Works,* i. 193.

spŏrt'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *sport; -ive.*]

1. Tending to or engaged in sport; sportful, merry, gay, frolicsome, playful.

"How often have I led thy *sportive* choir,
With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!"
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

* 2. Amorous, wanton.

"I, that am not shaped for *sportive* tricks."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

spŏrt'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sportive; -ly.*] In a sportive manner; playfully, in sport.

"I saw the soft air *sportively* to take it,
And into strange and sundry forms to make it."
Drayton: Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

spŏrt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sportive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness, mirth, gaiety, frolicsomeness.

"The finale—the Saltarello—embodying as it does the *sportiveness* and tumult of an Italian carnival, never lacked the velocity and vigour the themes demand."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 10, 1885.

* **spŏrt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sport; -less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless.

"Casting what *sportless* nights she ever led."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eglogues, vii.

* **spŏrt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *sport;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little person or creature that sports or plays about

"Pretty *sportlings* full of May."
Philips: To Miss Carteret.

spŏrts'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *sports,* and *man.*]

1. One who engages in or is given to the sports of the field; one skilled in sports, as hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.

"Gray dawn appears; the *sportsman* and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 82.

2. A sporting-man (q.v.).

spŏrts'-măn-lĭke, * **spŏrts'-măn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *sportsman; -like, -ly.*] Befitting or becoming a sportsman.

"Fly-fishing is practically brought to a standstill by the less *sportsmanly* method."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

spŏrts'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sportsman; -ship.*] The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

* **spŏrts'-wŏm-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *sports,* and *woman.*] A woman who engages in field sports.

"The twenty-three sportsmen and *sportswomen* who took part in it."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 5, 1885.

spŏr'-tū-lą, *s.* [SPORTULE.]

* **spŏr'-tū-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sportul(e); -ary.*] Subsisting on alms, doles, or charitable contributions.

"These *sportulary* preachers."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience,* dis. iii., ch. vii.

* **spŏr'-tule,** *s.* [Lat. *sportula,* dimin. from *sporta* = a wicker-basket; Fr. *sportule.*] An alms, a dole; a charitable gift or contribution; a largess.

"The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

spŏr'-ŭle, *s.* [Dimin. from Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A spore.

2. A granule within a spore; a sporidiolum.

spŏr-ŭ-lĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *sporule,* and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing sporules.

spŏt, * **spotte,** *s.* [From the same root as A.S. *spātl* = spittle (q.v.); cf. Dut. *spat* = a speck, a spot; *spatten* = to spatter, to bedash; Sw. *spott* = spittle; *spotta* = to spit; Dan. *spette* = a spot, a speckle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a place discoloured; a speck, a blot.

2. A small part of a different colour from that of the ground on which it is.

"An idea made up of barely the simple ones of a beast with *spots,* has but a confused idea of a leopard."—*Locke: Human Underst.,* bk. ii., ch. xxix.

3. A dark place on the disc or face of the sun or a planet. [SUN-SPOT.]

4. A stain on character or reputation; a disgrace, a reproach.

"Marching in lovely wise, that could deserve
No *spot* of blame." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. i. 4.

5. A small extent of space; a place, a locality.

"That *spot* to which I point is Paradise,
Adam's abode." *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 734.

6. A variety of the common pigeon, having a spot on its head, just above its beak.

* 7. A stroke, a piece.

"You have made a fine *spot* of work on 't."—*Cibber: Non-Juror,* i.

II. *Billiards:*

1. A mark near the top of the table, on which the red ball is placed.

2. A spot-stroke (q.v.).

¶ *On* (or *upon*) *the spot:* Immediately; without moving; at once; hence, fig., on the alert, all alive to, well up in.

spot lens, *s.*

Microscopy: A hemispherical lens with a large opaque spot in the centre of its plane face, adjustable with this plane side upwards under the stage of the microscope, so that the object is in the focus of the rays which it converges from the mirror. The effect of this arrangement is that no direct light from the mirror can enter the objective, the spot causing a central shadow, but the light received by the object from the marginal rays, and reflected again by its particles, does enter. Hence the object appears as if brightly self-illuminated upon a dark back-ground.

spot stroke, *s.*

Billiards: A stroke which consists in holing the red ball time after time in one of the top pockets.

spŏt, *v.t.* [SPOT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make or put a spot or mark on; to discolour, to stain: as, To *spot* a dress.

2. To mark with a colour different from the ground.

"Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. To cover with small spots or sprigs: as, to *spot* muslin.

* 4. To put a patch or patches on by way of ornament.

"Next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; to mark or note, so as to ensure recognition; hence, to catch with the eye; to detect, to recognize. (*Colloq.*)

"The hounds *spotted* him, and he became food and trophy two minutes later."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* 6. To stain, to taint, to blemish.

"Upon their *spotted* souls."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* To place (the red ball) on the spot.

"The marker *spotting* the ball."—*Field,* Dec. 9, 1885.

2. *Horse-racing, &c.:* To pick out; to pitch upon; to choose. (*Slang.*)

"Having met with tolerable success in *spotting* the winners."—*Morning Chronicle,* June 24, 1857.

¶ *To spot timber:* To cut or chip it in preparation for hewing.

spŏt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *spot; -less.*]

1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration; unspotted. (*Thomson: Winter,* 810.)

2. Free from stain or blemish; pure, immaculate, untainted.

"Marquis and count of *spotless* fame."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique.

spŏt'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spotless; -ly.*] In a spotless manner.

spŏt'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spotless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish; purity.

"Lord, if thou look for a *spotlessness,* whom wilt thou look upon?"—*Donne: Devotions.*

spŏt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *spot; -ed.*]

1. Marked with spots or places of a different colour from the ground; discoloured.

"Two water snakes swam by the ship: they were beautifully *spotted.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 2. Stained, tainted, disgraced, polluted, guilty.

"This *spotted* and inconstant man."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, I. 1.

spotted-axis, *s.* [Axis (2).]

spotted-blenny, *s.*

Ichthy.: Blennius vulgaris, a fish from five to seven inches long, common on the British shores. "Its thinness has also acquired for it the epithet of Gunnel or Gunwale, such being the name of the thin deal forming the upper streak of a boat, which the fish is supposed to be like." (*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3rd), ii. 377). Called also Spotted-gunnel and Butter-fish.

spotted-comfrey, *s.*

Bot.: Pulmonaria officinalis.

spotted-dogfish, *s.* [Dogfish.]

spotted ellipsoglossus, *s.*

Zool.: Ellipsoglossa nævia, one of the two species of the Japanese genus Ellipsoglossa, which forms a connecting link between the land and the water salamanders.

spotted-emu, *s.*

Ornith.: Dromœus irroratus, confined to Western Australia.

spotted-fever, *s.* [Neuropurpuric-fever.]

spotted-flycatcher, *s.* [Flycatcher, 2. (1).]

spotted-goby, *s.*

Ichthy.: Gobius minutus; called also the Freckled- or Speckled-goby. [Gobius.]

spotted-gunnel, *s.* [Spotted-blenny.]

spotted-hyæna, *s.* [Hyæna.]

spotted-lamprey, *s.* [Lamprey.]

spotted-manakin, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Pardalotus (q.v.). (*Swainson.*)

spotted-menobranchus, *s.*

Zool.: Menobranchus punctatus. [Menobranchus.]

spotted-muslin, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Muslin covered with small sprigs or spots.

2. *Entom.: Diaphora mendica,* a British moth, family Chelonidæ. Male black, female white.

spotted-ray, *s.* [Homelyn-ray.]

spotted-salamander, *s.* [Salamander, II. 2.]

spotted-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Tropidonotus natrix. [Snake, *s.* II.]

spotted-sulphur, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrophila sulphuralis.*

spotted-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Flindersia maculosa, a native of Queensland. So named because the trunk is covered with spots, owing to the outer bark falling off in patches.

spotted wild-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis torquata, an Indian species, about eighteen inches long, the tail being about a foot more. It is gray, spotted with black, and the ears are tufted, indicating a relationship with the Lynxes.

spotted-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: Labrus mixtus. [Red-wrasse.]

spŏt'-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spotted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spotted.

spŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spot,* v.; *-er.*] A secret agent, a spy, an informer. *Specif.:* One who is employed by a railway company to keep secret tally of the number of passengers carried and fares received by the conductors.

spŏt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spotty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spotty or marked with spots.

spŏt'-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *spot; -y.*] Full of or marked with spots; spotted; patchy.

*** spoŭs'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *spous(e); -age.*] The act of espousing; espousal.

"The glorious *spousage* of the Lambe."—*Bale: Discourse on the Revelation,* F. iii., Ce. 4.

*** spous-aile,** *s.* [Spousal.]

*** spoŭs'-al, * spous-all, * spous-ayl, spous-aile,** *a.* & *s.* [A contract. of *espousal* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to marriage; nuptial, matrimonial, connubial, bridal.

"From them Asteria sprung, a nymph renowned,
And with the *spousal* love of Perses crowned."
Cooke: Hesiod, 632.

B. *As subst.:* Espousal, marriage, nuptials. (Generally used in the plural.)

"So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

spoŭse, spowse, *s.* [O. Fr. *espous, espoux, espouse;* Fr. *époux, épouse,* from Lat. *sponsus,* fem. *sponsa* = one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride, from *spondeo* = to promise solemnly, to betroth.] [Sponsor.]

* 1. A bridegroom.

"The architriclyn clepith the *spouse,* and seith to im, ech man settith first good wyn."—*Wycliffe: Jon* ii.

2. One engaged or joined in wedlock; a bride, a wife. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 15,612.)

*** spouse bed,** *s.* Marriage.

"*Spouse-bed* spotless laws of God allow."
Sylvester: Eden, 669.

*** spouse-breach, * spouse-breke, * spous-breeke,** *s.* Adultery.

"A fol woman in *spousbreche* he huld vnder ys wyf."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 279.

*** spouse-hood, * spous-hed,** *s.* The marriage state.

"He the Emperoures dogter in *spousehed* nome."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 66.

*** spoŭse,** *v.t.* [Spouse, *s.*]

1. To marry, to wed, to espouse.

"The spouse and the *spoused* have the formost voyce." *Ben Jonson: Epithalamion.*

2. To give in marriage.

"Kyng William of Scotland did his doubter *spouse*
To the erle of Bouloyn."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 210.

spoŭse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *spouse; -less.*] Destitute of a spouse; having no wife or husband; unmarried, single.

"The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 11.

*** spoŭs'-ĕss, * spous-esse, * spows-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *spous(e); -ess.*] A bride, a wife, a married woman.

"Come thou and I schal schewe to thee the *spousesse,* the wyf of the Lambe."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xxi.

spoŭt, * spoute, * spowte, *s.* [Spout, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The discharging chute, ajutage, or tubular ventage of a vessel or machine whence issues the liquid or comminuted material; as, the spout of a pitcher, the issuing nozzle for the ground meal from the mill-stones, &c.

2. A pipe, a conduit; a pipe for conducting water, as from a roof.

"As in *spouts* the swallows build."
Longfellow: Nuremberg.

3. A shoot or lift; specif., the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pawnbroker's shop. [¶.]

* 4. A water-spout.

"That dreadful *spout,*
Which shipmen do the hurricano call."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

II. *Mining:*

1. A channel of the same size as the air-head, driven from the air-head into the gate-road at intervals of about fifteen yards, to keep the communication as forward as possible.

2. The chute which carries the coal or ore from the waggon, and dumps it into a car or ship.

¶ *Up the spout:* At the pawnbroker's, in pawn; pawned. (*Slang.*)

spout-fish, *s.*

Zool.: A fish or mollusc which spouts or squirts out water; spec., several bivalves, as Solen, which do so on retiring to their holes.

spout-hole, *s.* An orifice for the discharge of water.

spout-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A round-soled plane used in hollowing out stuff for spouting and troughs.

spout-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Aporrhais (q.v.).

spoŭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [According to Skeat, for *sprout,* from Sw. *sputa, spruta* = to squirt, to spout; *sputa* = a squirt, a pipe; Dan. *sprude, sprutte* = to spout, to squirt; *spröite* = to squirt; Dut. *spuiten* = to spout, to squirt; *spuit* = a spout, a squirt; Ger. *spritzen, spritzen, sprudeln* = to spout, to squirt; Low Ger. *sprutten, sputtern;* Ir. & Gael. *smut* = to spout, to squirt.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To pour out in a jet, and with some force; to throw out through a spout, pipe, or jet,

"The abundance of water that this monstrous fish *spouted.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. ix., ch. vi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To utter with pomposity; to mouth; to utter or deliver for effect in the manner of a mouthing orator.

"While *spouting* the most intolerant rubbish that can be endured."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1886.

2. To pawn. (*Slang.*)

"The dons are going to *spout* the college plate."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. xxiv.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eject water from or as from a spout or pipe: as, A whale *spouts.*

2. To issue with some force, as water or other liquid from a spout or narrow orifice; to spurt.

"If they are deeply wounded in a dozen places, there will instantly gush out as many fountains of blood, *spouting* to a considerable distance."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. i.

II. *Fig.:* To make a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

"Introduce him to *spouting* clubs or disputing societies."—*Knox: Liberal Education,* § 20.

spoŭt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spout,* v.; *-er.*] One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous manner; a speechifier; a poor actor.

"The women's rights agitator, the platform *spouter* in petticoats."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 12, 1886.

spoŭt'-ĭng, *s.* [Spout, *v.*] Pompous talk; speechifying.

"Listening to the more forcible than polite *spoutings* of rabid 'fair traders' and Socialists."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 9, 1886.

spoŭt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *spout; -less.*] Having no spout; destitute of a spout.

"There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the *spoutless* tea-pot there."
Cowper: Task, iv. 776.

sprăch'-le (le as ĕl), sprăc'-kle, *v.i.* [Icel. *sprokla.*] To clamber, to struggle. (*Scotch.*)

"Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae."
Burns: On Meeting with Lord Daer.

sprăck, *a.* [Icel. *sprœkr, spraekr* = brisk, lively; Gael. & Irish *spraic* = strength, vigour.] [Spry.] Spruce, sprightly, lively, animated.

"He hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xlii.

sprăc'-kle, *v.i.* [Sprachle.]

sprăg, *v.t.* [Sprag (2), *s.*] To support with sprags.

"A portion of it was *spragged,* but the first end, which was four yards in length, was without one."—*Colliery Guardian,* Nov. 5, 1880.

sprăg, *a.* [A corrupt. of *sprack* (q.v.).] Quick, lively, active.

"A good *sprag* memory."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 1.

sprăg (1), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *spraka* = a small flounder.]

1. A young salmon. (*Prov.*)

2. A half-grown cod. (*Prov.*)

sprăg (2), *s.* [Prob. allied to *sprig* (q.v.).] A billet of wood; specif., in mines, a diagonal prop or stay for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking in.

"*Sprags* and other articles were thrown under the wheels without effect."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 13, 1886.

sprăg'-gĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sprag* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] Sprags collectively; the fixing of sprags.

"He did not say anything to the man about *spragging.*"—*Morning Chronicle,* Sept. 29, 1859.

sprāich (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael.]

1. A cry, a shriek.

2. A collection, a multitude: as, a *spraich* of children. (*Scotch.*)

sprāich (*ch* guttural), *v.i.* [Spraich, *s.*] To cry, to shriek.

sprāic'-kle, *v.i.* [Sprackle.]

sprāin, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *espreindre* = to press, to wring, to strain (Fr. *épreindre*), from Lat. *exprimo*, from *ex* = out, and *premo* = to press.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint, so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

"The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
The cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*."
Gay: Trivia, i. 38.

sprāin, *s.* [O. Fr. *espreinte*.] [SPRAIN, *v.*] A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. It is generally attended with swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

"I confessed I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis."—*Temple: Gout.*

sprāints, *s.* [O. Fr. *espraintes* (Fr. *épreintes*), lit. = outpressings, from *espreindre* = to squeeze out.] [SPRAIN, *v.*] The dung of an otter.

"Scrambling over the rocks in search of *sprraints*."
—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

sprăng, *pret. of v.* [SPRING, *v.*]

sprăn'-gle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wander, to spread irregularly, to sprawl.

"Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy."—*Cornhill Magazine*, May, 1882.

sprăt (1), * **sprot,** * **sprott,** * **sprotte,** *s.* [Dut. *sprot*; Low Ger. *sprott*; H. Ger. *sprotte*.]

1. *Ichthy.: Clupea sprattus*; a well-known British fish, common on all the Atlantic coasts of Europe, extending to the Baltic and the western half of the Mediterranean. The length of those usually brought to market is about three inches; but it is said to attain about double that length. Scales smooth and easily shed; lower jaw prominent, oval patch of small teeth on tongue; abdomen serrated behind as well as in front of ventral fin. The sprat is taken in large quantities, and, in some localities, the supply so far exceeds the demand that they are spread on the ground for manure. In Scotland it is known as the Garvie or Garvie-herring. [CLUPEA.]

* 2. A small piece of bad silver money. (*Slang.*)

"Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings."—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

sprat-day, *s.* A term popularly applied to Nov. 9, the first day of sprat-selling in the streets of London and other British cities. The season lasts about ten weeks. (*Brewer.*)

sprăt (2), * **spreat,** * **sprett,** * **sprit,** * **sprot,** *s.* [A.S. *spreot*, *sprit* = a sprout.]

Bot.: A name given to various rushes, as *Juncus lamprocarpus*, *J. acutiflorus*, and *J. obtusiflorus*; specif., *Juncus articulatus*, which grows on marshy ground. It is used for fodder and for thatch. (*Scotch.*)

sprat-barley, *s.*

Bot.: *Hordeum vulgare*, which has very long awns.

sprăt, *v.i.* [SPRAT (1), *s.*] To fish for sprats.

"They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *sprattling*, hovelling, taking out anchors to distressed vessels."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886.

sprăt'-tle, *v.i.* [SPRAWL, *s.*] To scramble. (*Scotch.*)

sprăt'-tle, *s.* [SPRATTLE, *v.*] A scramble, a struggle, a sprawl. (*Scotch.*)

sprâwl, * **spraule,** * **sprall,** *v.i.* [For *spratle*, from Sw. *sprattla* = to sprawl; Sw. dial *spralla*, *sprula*; Dan. *spralte* = to sprawl, to flounder; Dut. *spartelen* = to flutter, to leap, to wrestle; Icel. *sprathka* = to sprawl.]

1. To spread or stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling.

"His voice frightened the women, and yet they were glad to see him lie *sprawling* upon the ground."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To struggle in the agonies of death.

"Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 23.

3. To move with an awkward motion of the limbs when lying down; to scramble.

"Whereupon he began to *sprall* to the other side."
—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. ii.

4. To spread irregularly, as a plant, a vine or the like; to spread ungracefully, as handwriting.

"Cull from the bine the *sprawling* sprigs."
Smart: The Hop-garden.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

sprâwl, *s.* [SPRAWL, *v.*]

1. The act or state of sprawling.

2. A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. (*Prov.*)

sprâwl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sprawl*, v.; *-er.*] One who sprawls; specif., a popular name for a British cuspidate moth, *Petasia cassinea*.

sprāy (1), * **spry,** *s.* [Prob. allied to A.S. *spreyan* = to pour; Icel. *sprœna* = a jet or spring of water; *sprœna* = to jet, to spurt out; Norw. *spreen* = a jet of water.]

1. Water flying or driven in small, fine drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, from a waterfall, or the like.

"The *spray* of the sea being lifted up to a greater height."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. The vapour from an atomizer.

spray-instrument, *s.*

Surg.: An atomizer (q.v.).

sprāy (2), *s.* [Dan. *sprag* = a sprig, a spray; Sw. dial. *spragge*, *spragg* = a spray.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small shoot or branch; a twig; the extremity of a branch.

"We talk'd of change, of winter gone,
Of green leaves on the hawthorn *spray*."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

2. The small branches of a tree collectively.

3. A small branch of flowers, leaves, &c., worn by ladies in the hair or on the dress.

II. *Founding*: A set of castings attached by their individual sprues to the main stem, occupying the runner and its branches by which the metal entered the mould and was led to the various places to be filled.

spray-drain, *s.*

Agric.: A drain formed by burying the sprays of trees in the earth, which keep open a channel. Much used in grass lands.

spray-work, *s.* A method of decoration in which sprays and ferns are fastened on the material to be treated, over which marking-ink, liquid Indian ink or sepia, is sprinkled by means of a fine-bristled tooth-brush dipped into the colouring matter, and then rubbed lightly to and fro across the large teeth of a dressing-comb.

sprāy, *v.t.* [SPRAY (1), *s.*] To let fall in the form of spray. (*Annandale.*)

* **sprāy'-ĕy,** *a.* [Eng. *spray* (2), s.; *-ey.*] Full of sprays or twigs; laden with sprays or twigs.

sprēach'-ĕr-y (*ch* guttural), *s.* [SPRECHERY.]

sprĕad, * **sprede,** * **sprad** (pa. t. * *sprad*, * *spradde*, *spread*, * *spred*, * *spredde*, pa. par. * *sprad*, *spread*, * *spred*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sprǽdan* = to extend, to spread out; cogn. with Dut. *spreiden* = to spread, to scatter; Low Ger. *spreden*, *spreën*, *sprein*; Ger. *spreiten*; Dan. *sprede*; Sw. *sprida*; Sw. dial. *sprita*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand out to a broader surface. (2 *Samuel* xxi. 10.)

2. To open, to unfurl; to stretch or extend out. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.)

* 3. To scatter, to disperse; to cause to disperse.

"Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad,
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo, the paiens force to *sprad*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 18.

4. To scatter over a larger surface; to strew.

"The *spreading* of mucke, and mingling with it the mould of a land."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. ix.

5. To cover by extending something over; to overspread. (*Isaiah* xl. 19.)

6. To extend over, to cover; to overspread.

"Of plate of golde a berde he had,
The whiche his brest all ouer *spradd*."
Gower: C. A., v.

7. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction; to reach out, to put forth, to stretch out. (1 *Kings* viii. 54.)

8. To divulge, to publish; to cause to be more widely or extensively known, as news or fame; to disseminate. (*Matthew* ix. 31.)

"They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country."—*Matthew* ix. 31.

9. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers.

"The risk of *spreading* the disease by the agency of the blood."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

10. To emit, to diffuse, to give out, as emanations or effluvia.

11. To set and furnish with provisions: as, To *spread* a table.

¶ Usually followed in most of its senses by *abroad*, *up*, *over*, or some other preposition.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be extended in length and breadth in all directions; to be expanded to a broader surface or extent; to be extended or stretched out.

"Her barbarous sons . . . *spread*
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands."
Milton: P. L., i. 354.

2. To be propagated, published, circulated, or made known more extensively: as, A report *spreads*.

3. To be propagated from one to another.

"Lest his infection *spread* further."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ Things may *spread* in one direction, or at least without separation; but they *disperse* in many directions, so as to destroy the continuity of bodies. Between *scatter* and *disperse* there is no other difference than that one is immethodical and involuntary, the other systematic and intentional. To *spread* is the general, to *expand* and *diffuse* are particular terms. To *spread* may be said of anything which occupies more space than it has done, whether by a direct separation of its parts, or by an accession to the substance; but to *expand* is to *spread* by means of separating or unfolding the parts. Evils *spread*, and reports *spread*; the mind *expands*, and prospects *expand*; knowledge *diffuses* itself, or cheerfulness is *diffused* throughout the company. To *spread* is to extend to an indefinite width; to *circulate* is to *spread* within a circle; thus news *spreads* through a country; but a story *circulates* in a village, or from house to house, or a report is *circulated* in the neighbourhood. *Spread* and *circulate* are the acts of persons or things; *propagate* and *disseminate* are the acts of persons only. (*Crabb.*)

sprĕad, *s.* [SPREAD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of spreading; the state of being spread; extent, compass, diffusion, dissemination: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

2. Expansion of parts.

"No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 676.

3. A cloth used as a cover: as, a bed-*spread*. (*Amer.*)

4. A table as spread and furnished with provisions; hence, a feast. (*Colloq.*)

"To judge from the *spread*
On the board, you'd have said
That the 'partie quarree' had like aldermen fed."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Lord of Toulouse.

II. *Stock Exch.*: The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price within a certain time agreed on.

spread-eagle, *v.t.* To scatter and leave far behind.

"Caltha *spread-eagled* her field a long way from home."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 27, 1885.

spread eagle, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Cookery*: A fowl split open, broiled, and served with mushrooms.

2. *Her.*: An eagle displayed, or an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body. [DISPLAYED.]

3. *Skating*: A figure somewhat resembling an Eagle Displayed [2.].

B. *As adj.*: Pretentious, boastful, pompous, bombastic: as, a *spread-eagle* speech.

spread-eagleism, *s.*

1. The state of being boastful or bombastic.

2. Sentiments or expressions characterized by boastfulness or extravagant language.

sprĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spread*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One or that which spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.

"If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 77.

2. One who divulges, circulates, or disseminates; a disseminator.

"These he designs for the *spreaders* of his religion."
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Flax-manuf.*: A machine in which the

stricks of line, fresh from the heckle, and drawn out and combined so as to make a sliver, and eventually a rover, to be operated upon by the spinning-machine.

2. A device for flattening and spreading the jet from a hose-pipe.

3. *Vehicles:* A stick which stretches apart the ends of a chain to which the single-trees are attached.

sprĕad′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SPREAD, *v.*]

spreading-frame, *s.* [DRAWING-FRAME.]

spreading-furnace, *s.*

Glass.: A heated chamber in which cracked cylinders of sheet-glass are laid in order to spread out into sheets.

spreading-machine, *s.*

Cotton-man.: A machine in which cotton is formed into a continuous band ready for carding.

spreading-oven, *s.* [FLATTENING-FURNACE.]

spreading-plate, *s.* [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

* **sprĕad′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *spreading; -ly.*] In a spreading manner, increasingly.

"The best times were *spreadingly* infected."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

sprĕagh (*gh* guttural), **sprĕath,** *s.* [Irish & Gael. *spreidh* = cattle.] Cattle; hence, prey, booty. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye had better stick to your auld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, *spreaghs*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

sprĕagh′-ĕr-ĭe, sprĕach′-ĕr-ў, sprĕch′-ĕr-ĭe, sprĕch′-ĕr-ў (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [SPREAGH.] Cattle-lifting, prey-driving; small spoil; paltry booty of small articles. (*Scotch.*)

"It is unspeakable the quantity of useless *spreachery* which they have collected on their march."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xli.

spreat, *s.* [SPRAT (2).]

sprĕck′-led (led as **ĕld),** *a.* [SPECKLED.] Speckled, spotted. (*Scotch.*)

spreē, *s.* [Irish *spre* = a spark, flash of fire, animation, spirit; Gael. *spraic* = vigour, exertion.] A merry frolic, especially a drunken frolic or bout; a carousal. (*Colloq.*)

spreē, *v.i.* [SPREE, *s.*] To indulge in sprees. (*Colloq.*)

"He was always of the devil-may-care sort, fond of *spreeing* about and lively company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

* **spreint,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SPRENGE.]

* **sprĕnġe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *sprengan, sprencan;* cogn. with Dut. *sprenkelen* = to sprinkle; Ger. *sprenkeln.*] [SPRINKLE, *v.*] To sprinkle, to scatter, to disperse.

"All the ground with purple bloud was *sprent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

Sprĕng′-ĕl, *s.* [C. K. Sprengel (1766-1833), physician and professor of botany at Halle.] (See compound.)

Sprengel's air-pump, *s.* [AIR-PUMP.]

* **sprĕnt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SPRENGE.]

* **sprett,** *s.* [SPRAT (2).]

* **spreû-sĭd′-a-nў,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *Peucedanum* (q.v.).]

† **sprew (ew** as **ô),** *s.* [SPROO.]

sprêy, *a.* [SPRY.] Spruce, spry. (*Prov.*)

sprĭg, * **sprigge,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *sprec* = a spray, a twig (*Sonner*); cogn. with Icel. *sprek* = a stick; Low Ger. *sprikk* = a sprig, a twig; Dan. *sprag* = a spray.] [SPRAY (2).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A rod for punishing children, a stick. (*P. Plowman*, vi. 139.)

2. A small shoot, branch, or twig of a tree; a spray. (*Thomson: Spring*, 651.)

3. A representation of a sprig or spray; a small, isolated ornament of the nature of a branch, woven or printed on textile fabrics.

4. An offshoot, a scion, a slip, a youth; generally used in disparagement: as, a *sprig* of nobility.

5. A small brad.

6. A brad or triangular piece of tin plate to confine a pane of glass in a sash until the putty dries.

II. *Naut.:* An eyebolt with a barbed shank.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Smart, well-trimmed.

"He wears his beard so *sprig*."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 234.

sprig-bolt, *s.* [RAG-BOLT.]

* **sprig-crystal,** *s.* (See extract.)

"In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal*."—*Woodward.*

sprĭg, *v.t.* [SPRIG, *s.*]

1. To mark, ornament, or work with sprigs.

"He became the possessor of a certain bottle-green coat with bright buttons, and a *sprigged* satin waistcoat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1885.

2. To drive sprigs into.

* **sprĭg′-gў,** *a.* [Eng. *sprig*, s.; *-y.*] Full of or abounding with sprigs or small branches.

sprĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [A corrupt spelling of *sprite* (q.v.).]

* 1. A spirit, a shade, a soul; an incorporeal agent.

"And forth he cald out of deepe darknes dredd,
Legions of *sprights*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 38.

† 2. An elf, goblin, or fairy; a sprite.

"In likeness of a page appeared a *spright*."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. ii.

* 3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; spirit.

"See, he gathers up his *spright*
And begins to hunt for life."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

* 4. Mood, disposition or condition of mind, temper.

"Intending weariness with heavy *spright*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 121.

* 5. An arrow.

"We have in use for sea-fights short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **sprĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [SPRIGHT, *s.*] To haunt, as with a spright.

"I am *sprighted* with a fool."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* **sprĭght′-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *spright; -ful(l).*] Sprightly, lively, brisk, gay, nimble, vigorous.

"Venus, redress a wrong that's done
By that young *sprightful* boy, thy son."
Cartwright: To Venus.

* **sprĭght′-fŭl-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sprightful; -ly.*] In a sprightful or sprightly manner; briskly, vigorously, with spirit.

"Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **sprĭght′-fŭl-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sprightful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sprightful; sprightliness, liveliness.

* **sprĭght′-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *spright; -less.*] Destitute of spirit or vivacity; dull, dispirited.

"Are you grown
Benumbed with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?"
Cowley.

sprĭght′-lĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sprightly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sprightly; liveliness, vivacity, gaiety, briskness.

"Youth has a *sprightliness* and fire to boast,
That in the valley of decline are lost."
Cowper: Conversation, 635.

sprĭght′-lў (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *spright; -ly.*]

* 1. Having the qualities or appearance of a spright or spirit.

"With other *sprightly* shows of mine own kindred."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. Lively, spirited, gay, brisk, nimble, animated, vivacious.

"The lyre rejoins the *sprightly* lay."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 630.

¶ Used by Shakespeare adverbially:

"Address yourself to entertain them *sprightly*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

sprĭng, * **sprynge** (pa. t. *sprang,* * *sprong,* * *sprunge, sprung,* pa. par. * *sprongen,* * *sprungen, v.i. & t.* [A.S. *springan, sprincan* (pa. t. *sprang, sprane,* pa. par. *sprungen*), cogn. with Dut. *springen* (pa. t. *sprong,* pa. par. *gesprongen*); Icel. *springa* = to burst, to split: Sw. *springa*; Dan. *springe*; Ger. *springen*; Sw. *språnga* = to cause to burst.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rise or come forth as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light or existence; to issue into sight or knowledge. (Usually applied to any manner of growing, rising, or appearing, as of a stream from its source, a plant from seed.)

"But othire seedis felden in to stony placis . . . and anoon thei *sprungen* up."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

2. To issue, to proceed; to take or have origin or beginning, as from parents, ancestors, country, or the like.

"What stock he *springs* of."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

3. To result, as from a cause, motive, reason, principle, or the like; to originate.

"Whence *springs* this deep despair?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

4. To leap, to bound, to jump.

"Away he *springs*." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 258.

5. To start up or rise suddenly, as from a covert, &c.

"A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder."—*Addison.*

6. To fly back, to start, as a bow when bent *springs* back by its elasticity.

7. To shoot; to issue suddenly and with violence.

"Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright." *Dryden; Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 266.

* 8. To thrive, to grow.

"What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,082.

9. To warp; to become warped or bent from a straight or plane surface, as timber in seasoning.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to start or rise suddenly; to start or rouse, as game.

"The too much praise . . .
Could not but *spring* up blushes in my cheeks."
Massinger: Parl. of Love, v. 1.

2. To cause to explode or burst; to discharge.

"Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution."—*Tatler.*

3. To cause to open: as, To *spring* a leak.

4. To crack; to bend or strain, so as to crack or split.

"The Genesta has broken her bowsprit off short . . . if she has not also *sprung* her topmast."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

5. To cause to close suddenly, or come together violently, as the parts of an instrument which are acted upon by a spring: as, To *spring* a trap.

6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place. (Usually with *in:* as, To *spring in* a slat or bar.) (*Goodrich.*)

* 7. To leap over; to jump; to pass by leaping.

"To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed."
Thomson.

II. *Arch.:* To commence from an abutment or pier: as, To *spring* an arch.

¶ (1) *To spring a butt:*

Naut.: To loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.

(2) *To spring at:* To leap towards; to attempt to seize with a spring.

(3) *To spring forth:* To leap out; to rush out.

(4) *To spring in:* To rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.

(5) *To spring on* (or *upon*):

(*a*) *Lit.:* To leap on or upon; to rush on hastily and violently.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

"Such a man is not likely to *spring upon* his associates and allies a scheme of English surrender to Irish demands."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 21, 1885.

(6) *To spring the luff:*

Naut.: To yield to the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before. (Said of a ship.)

sprĭng, * **spryng,** * **sprynge,** *s.* [SPRING, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A leap, a bound; a sudden effort or struggle.

"A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey: with leaps and *springs*."
Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.

2. A flying back; the resistance of a body recovering its former state by its elastic power: as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force; elasticity.

"In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. An elastic substance of any kind, having the power of recovering, by its elasticity, its natural state, after being bent or otherwise forced, interposed between two objects, in order to impart or check motion or permit them to yield relatively to each other. Springs are made of various materials, as india-rubber, strips or wire of steel coiled spirally, steel rods or plates, &c., and are used for many purposes: as, for diminishing concussion in carriages, for motive power, acting through the tendency of a metallic coil to unwind itself, as in clocks and watches; to measure weight and other forces as in the spring-balance, &c. Springs of coiled wire are much used for balances, for chair and sofa cushions and backs, mattresses, and in various other domestic applications where no great amount of strength is required.

"The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

"Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion."—*Rymer.*

6. In the same sense as II. 2.

¶ Often used adjectively, as *spring*-water.

7. Any source of supply; source, origin; that from which anything springs or is derived; a source of supply.

"Philosophy and science, and the *springs*
Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

8. One of the four seasons of the year; that season in which plants begin to spring and vegetate; the vernal season. In the northern hemisphere the spring season begins about March 21, when the sun enters the sign of Aries, and ends about June 22, at the time of the summer solstice. Popularly, however, spring is considered to begin with March and end with May.

"*Spring* is here with leaf and grass."
Tennyson: The Window, 128.

9. Hence, the beginning or freshest part of any state or time; the early part.

"Our love was new, and then but in the *spring*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

10. A young shoot, a bud.

"Where the new *spring* first shooteth forth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

11. A plant, a young tree; also a grove of trees; a small shrubbery.

"In yonder *spring* of roses." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 218.

12. Specifically applied to a white thorn. (*Prov.*)

"They are commonly erected upon the top of new banks, until the *spring* has grown strong enough to protect it."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

* **13.** A youth, a springal.

"The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move."
Spenser. Muiopotmos.

* **14.** A race, a family.

15. A flock (of teal).

"Presently surprising a *spring* of teal with good effects on our bag."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

* **16.** That which causes one to spring; specifically, a lively, quick, and cheerful tune.

"He play'd a *spring* and danc'd it round
Below the gallows-tree."
Burns: McPherson's Farewell.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

* (1) A leak; the starting of a plank; an opening in a seam.

"Where her *springs* are, her leaks and how to stop 'em." *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iii. 1.

(2) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely.

(3) A rope or hawser passed from the stern of a ship and made fast to the cable on the anchor from the bow, by which she is riding. The object is to bring the broadside to bear in any direction.

(4) A check on a cable while unshackling it.

(5) A rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make one ship sheer off to a greater distance.

2. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.:* An overflow of water or other liquid. When rain falls on a porous soil it is rapidly absorbed, the surface of the soil being soon again dry. Meanwhile, the water has percolated downwards till it has, at a greater or less depth, been intercepted by an impervious stratum, where it gradually forms a reservoir. It then presses with great force laterally, and a system of subterranean drainage is established. If the impervious stratum be some distance up a hillside, the water finds its way out, not, however, all along the stratum, for the existence of rents, fissures, and inequalities confines it to a few spots. If the reservoir be beneath a plain, and a boring to it be made, it will come to or above the surface as an Artesian well (q.v.) which is akin to a spring. Springs are of two kinds, land and perennial springs, the former existing where there is a porous soil with an impervious subsoil, the latter deriving their waters from deeper sources. Perennial springs include thermal springs and geysers. [Intermittent-spring.] Sometimes springs contain much earthy material; thus there are calcareous, sulphureous and gypseous, siliceous, ferruginous, saline, carbonated, and petroleum springs. They are then called mineral springs.

¶ (1) *Spring of pork:* The lower part of the forequarter, which is divided from the neck and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess.*)

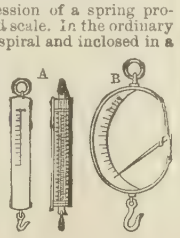
* (2) *Spring of the day:* The dawn, dawning.

"About the *spring of the day*, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house."—*1 Samuel* ix. 26.

spring-back, *s.*

Bookbinding: A mode of binding in which a spring in the back throws up the folded edge so as to make the leaves lie flat.

spring-balance, *s.* A balance in which the weight of an object is determined from the tension or compression of a spring provided with an index and scale. In the ordinary form (A) the spring is spiral and inclosed in a cylindrical box, at whose upper end is a suspending ring. The hook from which the object to be weighed is suspended is connected by a rod to a piston above the spring, so that the weight has the effect of condensing the spring, a finger on the rod projecting through a long slot in the case and indicating the weight upon a graduated and numbered scale. Another (B) is in the form of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.



SPRING-BALANCES.

Spring-balance valve:

Steam: A spiral spring weighing-balance, with an index and pointer attached to the end of the lever, by which the pressure upon the safety-valve is adjusted.

spring-beam, *s.*

1. *Shipbuilding:* The fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams. [Sponson.]

2. *Mach.:* An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, mortising-machine, or jig-saw, to accelerate the fall or give the return motion, as the case may be.

3. *Carp.:* A beam stretching across a barn without a central support, so as to leave the two bents of the barn-floor free for various uses.

spring-beauty, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Claytonia.

spring-beetle, *s.* [Click-beetle.]

spring-bell, *s.*

Bot.: Sisyrinchium grandiflorum.

spring-block, *s.*

Naut.: A common block or dead-eye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity and assist the vessel in sailing.

spring-board, *s.* An elastic board used in vaulting.

spring-bok, spring-boc, *s.* [Springbok.]

spring-box, *s.* The barrel containing the spring in any piece of mechanism.

spring-carriage, *s.* A wheeled carriage mounted on springs.

spring-cart, *s.* A light cart mounted on springs.

spring-coupling, *s.* A connecting device between cars, for attaching the draft-team to street-cars, &c.

spring-crocus, *s.*

Bot.: Crocus vernus, which flowers in spring. [Crocus.]

spring-faucet, *s.* A faucet which is closed by a spring when the opening force is withdrawn.

spring-feed, *s.* Herbage produced in the spring.

spring-forelock, *s.* A cotter-key whose entering end springs apart to keep it from accidentally withdrawing.

* **spring-garden,** *s.* A garden where concealed springs are made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

spring-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Anthoxanthum odoratum, and the genus Anthoxanthum. [Vernal-grass.]

spring-gun, *s.* A gun which is fired by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it or against a wire connected with the trigger. They were formerly set in plantations and preserves.

"At that time no statute had been passed making the use of *spring-guns* a legal offence."—*Notes & Queries*, March 19, 1887, p. 221.

spring-haas, *s.*

Zool.: The Dutch name for the Jumping Hare (q.v.). Used also by settlers at the Cape.

spring-halt, *s.* The same as String-halt (q.v.).

"*Spring-halt* reigned amongst them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

spring-head, *s.*

1. The head or source of a spring; hence, a fountain, source, or origin. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"The *spring-head* of charity."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

2. A box, clutch, or connection at the point of contact of the outer ends of an elliptic spring.

* **spring-headed,** *a.* Having heads that spout or spring afresh.

"*Spring-headed* hydres; and sea-shouldring whales."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 23.

spring-hinge, *s.* A hinge provided with a spring to shut it after the door to which it is attached is opened.

spring-hook, *s.*

Steam-eng.: One of the hooks fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame of a locomotive engine.

spring-latch, *s.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it.

spring-line, *s.* In a pontoon-bridge, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon to another.

spring-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock in which the bolt slips back when the catch or hasp is applied, and returns by a spring to engage the hasp, catch, or staple.

spring-mattress, *s.* A mattress having metallic springs beneath the hair or moss filling.

spring-pin, *s.*

Locomotive: A rod between the springs and axle-boxes, to regulate the pressure on the axles.

spring-punch, *s.* A punch having a spring to retract the plunger after the blow or the pressure.

spring-rye, *s.* Rye that is sown in the spring.

spring-searcher, *s.* [Searcher, *s.*, II. 1.]

spring-stay, *s.*

Naut.: A preventer stay, used to assist a principal stay.

spring-tails, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Collembola (q.v.).

spring take-up, *s.*

Knitting: An elastic finger, fixed to the needle-carrier, to take up the slack yarn at the end of each stroke.

spring-tide, *s.*

1. The time or season of spring; spring-time.

2. (*Pl.*): The tides at the time of the new and full moon. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their joint effect in raising the water of the ocean is at a maximum, and the tides are consequently the highest. (*Brande & Cox.*)

"As the *spring-tides*, with heavy splash,
From the cliffs invading dash."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 24.

spring-time, *s.* The time or season of spring; spring.

"In *spring-time*, when the sun with Taurus rides."
Milton: P. L., i. 769.

spring tool, *s.*

Glass: The light tongs of the glass-blower, whereby handles and light objects are grasped.

spring-trap, *s.*

1. A trap whose falling bar or door is operated by a spring as soon as the detent is released by any animal tampering with the bait.

2. A form of steam-trap.

spring usher, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Hybernia leucophearia*. The female is apterous.

spring valve, *s.* A valve which is held to its seat by a spring, except as temporarily depressed by the hand to allow the flow of water.

spring-water, *s.* Water issuing from a spring, as distinguished from rain-water, river-water, &c.

spring-wheat, *s.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.

*** sprĭn'-gal** (1), *** sprĭn'-gall** (1), *** sprĭn-gald** (1), *s.* [Prob. from *spring*, and *ald* = old.] A youth; an active young man.

"Then came two *springals* of full tender yeares."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 6.

*** sprĭn'-gal** (2), *** sprĭn'-gall** (2), *** sprĭn-gal** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *espringale*.]

Old War: An ancient form of military weapon for hurling stones, arrows, pieces of iron, &c.

"And this castell was set betwene the toune and the se, and was well fortyfied with *springalles*, bombardes, boues, and other artillery." — *Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxliv.

sprĭng'-bŏk, *s.* [Eng. *spring*, and Dut. *boc* = a buck, a goat. (See extract.)]

Zool.: Antilope euchore, an antelope exceedingly common in South Africa. It is about thirty inches high, the horns lyrate, very small in the female; colour yellowish dun, white beneath. Two curious folds of skin ascend from the root of the tail, and terminate near the middle of the back; they are usually closed, but open out when the animal is in rapid motion, and disclose a large triangular white space, which is otherwise concealed.

"The *Springbok* derives its name from the prodigious leaps which it takes either when alarmed or in play, often to the height of seven feet, and sometimes of twelve or thirteen feet."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, ix. 64.

sprĭnge, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *spring-net* = a bird-net; Ger. *sprinkel* = a springe.] [Spring, *v.*] To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

"Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us,
We *springe* our selves, we sink in our own bogs."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iv. 3.

sprĭnge, *** sprĭndge,** *s.* [Springe, *v.*] A noose, a gin; a snare for catching birds.

"As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osric:
I am justly kill'd with mine own treachery."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

sprĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spring*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which springs; one who springs or rouses game.

***** 2. A young plant.

"The young men and maidens . . . cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. v., § 4.

3. A name given to various animals: as,

(1) [Spaniel, A. 1. (1)].

(2) The springbok (q.v.).

(3) The grampus.

(4) A young salmon.

"A nice *springer* weighing 11½lb."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates and the curve of the arch begins.

(2) A lower voussoir of an arch. [Voussoir.]

(3) The rib of a groined roof.

(4) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable.

2. *Bot.:* A variety of *Agaricus arvensis* suitable for pickling.

*** sprĭng'-gŏld,** *s.* [Springal (1).]

sprĭng'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *springy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being springy; elasticity.

"A *springiness*, a vitality, an elasticity, and an exhilarative property in the air which is only equalled by that of Athens."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness, sponginess, as of land.

sprĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Spring, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Rising or shooting up; leaping, proceeding, rousing.

"The *springing* trout lies still."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 15.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to beasts of chase in the same sense as salient to beasts of prey. Also applied to fish when placed in bend.

SPRINGING.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, state, or process of issuing, leaping, arising, or proceeding.

"The sundry germinations and *springing* up of the works of righteousness in him."—*More: Moral Cabbala*, pt. iv., ch. ii.

***** 2. Growth, increase.

"Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof."—*Psalm* lxv. 10.

springing-course, *s.*

Arch.: The horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.

springing-line, *s.*

Arch.: The line from which an arch rises.

springing-use, *s.*

Law: A contingent use.

*** sprĭn'-gle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *springe* (q.v.).] A springe, a noose, a snare.

"Almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plashoote for *springles* to take them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 25.

† sprĭng'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *spring*; *-less.*] Destitute of springs or wells.

"In that all but *springless* country."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 53.

† sprĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *spring*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little spring, a small stream.

"But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 37.

sprĭng'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *spring*; *-y.*]

1. Having elasticity like a spring; elastic.

"A light, thin fluid, or *springy* body."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. v.

2. Accompanied or characterized by springiness; light.

"One of the candidates walked with a fine *springy* action, and he was then elected."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1886.

3. Full of, or abounding with springs; wet, spongy.

"Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** sprĭnk,** *** sprĭnck,** *s.* [Sprinkle, *v.*] A sprinkle, a stain.

"By *sprinck* of spot distaynde."
Howell: Arbor of Amitie.

sprĭn'-kle, * spren-kle, * spren-kel-yn, * spren-kyll, * sprinc-kle, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *sprenge* (q.v.); Dut. *sprenkelen* = to sprinkle; Ger. *sprenkeln* = to speckle, to spot.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To scatter in small drops or particles; to scatter or strew in fine separate particles.

"They present a green branch, and *sprinkle* water with the hand over the head."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. To besprinkle, to bestrew.

"*Sprinkling*, as he pass'd, the sands with gore."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiii. 681.

***** 3. To wash, to cleanse.

"Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience."—*Hebrews* x. 22.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance in small particles.

2. To rain in fine drops, or with drops falling infrequently: as, It began to *sprinkle*. (*Colloq.*)

***** 3. To fly in small drops or particles.

sprĭn'-kle, * sprinc-kle, *s.* [Sprinkle, *v.*]

1. A utensil to sprinkle with, a sprinkler; as a loose brush for sprinkling holy water; a holy water sprinkler.

"She [Hope] always smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinckle*, dipt in deow."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 18.

2. A small quantity scattered, a sprinkling.

***** 3. A tinkling sound, a tinkle.

sprĭnk'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sprinkl(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which sprinkles.

sprĭnk'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Sprinkle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of scattering in small drops or particles.

"Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*, &c."—*Bp. Hall:* Decad. 1. Ep. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in separate drops or particles, or coming infrequently: as, a *sprinkling* of rain.

3. A small or a moderate number distributed or scattered, as though sprinkled about.

"Within these limits there are *sprinklings* of various nationalities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

*** sprint,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Spreint.]

sprint, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A short race run at full speed.

"A strong wind prevailed each day, which, blowing down the straight, greatly interfered with the runners in the *sprints*."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

sprint-race, *s.* The same as Sprint (q.v.).

sprint-runner, *s.* One who runs sprint-races; a sprinter.

"A *sprint-runner* and football-player is ruined for life by accident, over-training, and over-exertion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1887.

sprint'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sprint*; *-er.*] The same as Sprint-runner (q.v.).

"The master, who was well-known in the service as a very swift *sprinter*, is also a good swimmer."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

sprĭt, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *spirt* or *spurt*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to spurt out.

B. *Intrans.:* To sprout, to bud, to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprĭt (1), *s.* [Sprit, *v.*] A shoot, a sprout.

"The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and show the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sprĭt (2), *** spret, * spreot,** *s.* [A.S. *spréot* = a pole, orig. a sprout, from *spréótan* = to sprout (q.v.); Dut. *spriet* = a spirt; Dan. *sprød*. *Sprit* and *sprout* are doublets.]

Nautical:

1. A diagonal spar which raises the peak of a boat's sail, the lower end resting in a becket called the Snotter. It serves instead of a gaff.

2. A bowsprit (q.v.).

sprit sail, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A four-cornered sail bent to the mast at its weather-leech, and having its peak extended by a sprit. It is a common form of sail for boats.

2. A sail set on the bowsprit.

Sprit-sail barge:

Naut.: (See extract).

"For instance, there is the well-known *sprit-sail barge*, a vessel with a mainsail that sets on a sprit. . . . The mainsail of a *sprit-sail barge* is brailed up when taken in, and one must be careful that she has brails in talking to sailors about her."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1885.

Sprit-sail yard:

Naut.: A spar, occasionally used, crossing below the bowsprit a little abaft of the dolphin-striker, and used for securing the rigging of the jib-boom and flying jib-boom. A pair of spars pointing obliquely downward at opposite sides of the bowsprit are sometimes used instead of the sprit-sail yard. These are known as sprit-sail gaffs.

sprite, * sprit (3), *** spryte,** *s.* [Fr. *esprit* = spirit, from Lat. *spiritum*, accus. of *spiritus.*] [Spirit.]

* **1.** Spirit, life.

"Yeld up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

2. A spirit, an elf, a fairy.

***sprite'-fŭl, *sprite'-fŭl-lў,** &c. [Sprightful, Sprightfully, &c.]

*** sprit-ing, * spryt-ing,** *s.* [Spiriting.]

sprŏck'-ĕt, *s.* A motor wheel having cog-like projections from its periphery, designed to act upon the links of a driving chain. Also, one of such projections.

sprocket-wheel, *s.* A wheel having sprockets. [Rag-wheel.]

sprŏd, *s.* [Gael. *sprodh;* Irish *sproth* = a sprat.] A salmon in its second year. (*Prov.*)

*** sprŏng,** *pret. of v.* [Spring, *v.*]

sproô, sprew (**ew** as **ô**), **sprûe,** *s.* [Dut. *sprouw, spruw.*]

Pathol.: Thrush. (*Scotch.*)

sprŏt, *s.* [The same word as *sprout.*] [Sprat (2), *s.*] A kind of rush. (*Scotch.*)

sprŏût, * sprut, * sprute, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *spruta;* Low Ger. *spruten, sprotten;* Dut. *spruiten;* Ger. *spriessen;* Icel. *spretta* = to spurt or spout out water, to sprout (pa. t. *sprátt*, pl. *sprúttu*, pa. par. *sprotinn*); A.S. *spreótan* (pa. t. *spreát*, pa. par. *sproten*) = to sprout. Allied to *sprit, sprat, spurt, sputter, splutter,* and a doublet of *spout* (q.v.).]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to begin to grow; to put out shoots.

"They are no other than buds *sprouting* foorth."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

* **2.** To shoot into ramifications.

"Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture."—*Bacon.*

3. To grow, like the shoots of plants: as, A deer's horns *sprout.*

* **4.** To proceed, to shoot.

"The heartiest gratitude . . . *sprouts* originally from the earthy principle of self-interest."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

sprŏût, *s.* [Dut. *spruit;* Icel. *sproti;* Ger. *spross.*] [Sprout, *v.*]

1. The shoot or bud of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree, or from the end of a branch.

"To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. (*Pl.*): Brussels sprouts (q.v.).

3. (*Pl.*): A bunch of twigs. (*Amer.*)

sprûce, *a. & s.* [For *Spruce* (leather) = Prussian (leather). To dress *sprucely* was to dress after the Prussian manner. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Brisk, dashing, sprightly.

"Now my *spruce* companions."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

* **2.** Trim, neat. (*Milton.*)

3. Dandified; neat without elegance or dignity.

"In so neat and *spruce* array."
Beaumont: Remedie of Love.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The same as Spruce-leather (q.v.).

2. The same as Spruce-beer (q.v.).

II. *Bot.:* The same as Spruce-fir (q.v.).

spruce-beer, *s.* A fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. It is useful as an anti-scorbutic.

spruce-fir, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for many species of the genus Abies (q.v.), specif. *Abies excelsa,* a fine evergreen which sometimes reaches a height of 150 feet, with a straight, though not very thick trunk, and a regular pyramidal form. Leaves scattered equally round the twigs; four-cornered, mucronate, dull green; cones cylindrical, pendulous, with blunt, sinuate, slightly toothed scales. It is a native of the north of Germany and Norway, whence it is often called the Norway spruce. It is commonly planted in Britain, and affords an excellent shelter for game. Its timber constitutes white deal. It is not so durable as the Scotch pine, but is prized for masts, spars, scaffolding poles, &c. In Norway it takes seventy or eighty years to arrive at maturity. By incision it yields a resin whence turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. The White Spruce fir (*A. alba*) has the leaves somewhat glaucous, rather pungent; the cones narrow, oval, tapering, with even, undivided scales. It is found in North America, where it reaches the height of forty to fifty feet. The Black Spruce is *A. nigra,* from the very cold parts of North America. It grows to seventy or eighty feet high. The timber is very valuable. Another United States species is *A. rubra,* the Red Spruce. *A. canadensis,* the Hemlock Spruce, is abundant in the forests of the north. There are several very large species in the west, especially *A. Douglasii,* which attains a height of 250 feet, and forms immense forests in the mountain districts. [Hemlock-spruce.]

SPRUCE FIR.

spruce-leather, *s.* Prussian leather; pruce.

spruce-ochre, *s.* Brown or yellow ochre.

sprûce, *v.t. & i.* [Spruce, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trim or dress in a spruce manner; to dress up; to prink.

"Then 'gan Don Psittaco
To *spruce* his plumes." *More: Song of the Soul,* I. ii. 39.

B. *Intrans.:* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

¶ *To spruce up:* To dress sprucely or trimly.

"Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus, till she had *spruced up* her self first."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 335.

sprûce'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spruce; -ly.*] In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

"Beware of men who are too *sprucely* dressed."
Congreve: Ovid Imitated.

sprûce'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spruce; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spruce; neatness without elegance.

"Now in the time of *spruceness,* our plays follow the niceness of our garments."—*Middleton: Roaring Girl.* (To the Reader.)

*** sprûç'-ĭ-fў, * sprûç'-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *spruce;* suff. *-fy.*] To make spruce or fine. (*Cotgrave:* s.v. *pimper.*)

sprûe (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Founding:

1. The ingate of a mould, through which the metal is poured.

2. The piece of metal attached to a casting, occupying the gate through which the metal was poured.

3. A piece of metal or wood used by a moulder in making the ingate through the sand.

sprûe (2), *s.* [Sproo.]

sprŭg, *v.t.* [Cf. *sprack* and *spruce.*] To make smart. (*Prov.*)

¶ *To sprug up:* To dress neatly; to spruce up.

sprŭg, *s.* [Perhaps from *sprug,* v.] A sparrow. (*Scotch.*)

sprŭng, *pret., pa. par., & a.* [Spring, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adjective:*

1. Strained, cracked: as, a *sprung* bat.

2. Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

"They were a little bit *sprung.*"—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred,* i. 87.

sprŭnt, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; but perhaps connected with *sprout* (q.v.).]

1. To spring up; to germinate, to sprout.

2. To spring forward or outward.

"Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach."
Somerville: Rural Games, iii.

3. To bristle up; to show sudden resentment. (*Amer.*)

sprŭnt, *a. & s.* [Sprunt, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Active, vigorous, lively, brisk.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A leap, a spring.

2. A steep ascent in a road. (*Prov.*)

3. Anything short and not easily bent.

sprŭnt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sprunt; -ly.*]

1. Vigorously, youthfully; like a young man.

2. Neatly, trimly, sprucely.

"How do I look to-day? am I not dreat *Sprantly?*" *Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass,* iv. 1.

sprŭsh, *a.* [Spruce, *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

sprў, *a.* [Sw. dial. *sprygg* = very lively, skittish; *sprăg, sprăk, spräker* = spirited, mettlesome. Allied to *sprack* (q.v.).] Active, nimble, lively, sharp, wary. (*Chiefly Amer.*)

spŭd, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *spade;* but cf. Dan. *spyd;* Icel. *spjót* = a spear; Eng. *spit* (1), *s.*]

* **1.** A short knife.

"My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart."
Swift: Pastoral Dialogue (1728).

2. Anything short and thick; specifically—

(1) A piece of dough boiled in fat. (*Amer.*)

(2) A potato. (*Irish.*)

"But it was eminently a 'speed the plough,' a speed the '*spuds*' and the seeds day."—*Field,* March 12, 1887.

3. A sharp, straight, narrow spade, with a long handle. It is used for digging post-holes, and digging out heavy-rooted weeds, such as burdock, thistles, &c.

"He comes upon him grubbing thistles with a *spud.*"—*Saturday Review,* Dec. 2, 1882, p. 737.

4. A kind of small spade with a short handle, for use with one hand.

5. A spade-shaped implement, used in fishing for broken tools in a well.

spūe, *v. & s.* [Spew.]

spûl'-zĭe, spûl'-zĭe (**z** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *spolier,* from Lat. *spolio* = to rob, to spoil (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spoil, booty.

2. *Scots Law:* The taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spûke, *s.* [Spook.] A spirit, a spectre.

spûle, *s.* [O. Fr. *espaule;* Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.] [Spauld.]

spule-bone, *s.* The blade-bone.

"There's no muckle left on the *spule-bane.*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xviii.

spŭl'-lĕr, *s.* [For *spooler.*] [Spool.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun and fit for the loom. [*Prov.*]

spûl'-zĭe (**z** as **y**), *s.* [Spuilzie.]

spu-măr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *spuma* = foam.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungals. *Spumaria alba* looks like white froth, and grows on grasses, &c.

spūme, *s.* [Lat. *spuma* = foam.] Froth, scum, foam; frothy matter rising on liquor or fluid substances in boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

"Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery *spume*
Of fat bitumen." *Thomson: Summer,* 1,106.

spūme, *v.i.* [Spume, *s.*]

1. To froth, to foam.

2. To spoom.

*** spūm'-ĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *spumeus.*] Foamy, frothy, spumous.

"In the *spumeous* and watry or terrene moisture of the seed is contained a body of a more spirituous or aëreal consistency."—*More: Immortality of the Soul,* bk. ii., ch. xiv.

*** spu-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *spumescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being spumescent; the state of foaming or being foamy.

*** spu-mĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *spumescens,* pr. par. of *spumesco* = to grow foamy, from *spuma* = foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

*** spūm'-ĭd,** *a.* [Spume.] Spumous, frothy, foaming.

***spū-mĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *spuma* = foam, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing foam or spume.

spūm′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spumy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being spumy.

spūm′ oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spumosus*, from *spuma* = foam.] Consisting of froth or foam; frothy, foamy.

"The *spumous* and florid state, which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

***spūm′ ў,** *a.* [Eng. *spum(e); -y.*]

1. The same as SPUMOUS (q.v.).

"From both the wounds gush'd forth the *spumy* gore."
Gay: The Death of Nessus.

2. Covered with foam.

"The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide."
Brooke: Constantia.

spŭn, *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [SPIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adj.:* Worked by spinning.

spun-gold, *s.* A flattened silver-gilt wire, wound on a thread of yellow-silk.

spun-silk, *s.* A cheap article produced from short-fibred and waste silk, in contradistinction to the long fibres wound from the cocoon and thrown. It is frequently mixed with cotton.

spun-silver, *s.* Thread of coarse silk or singles, wound with flattened silver wire.

spun-yarn, *s.*

Naut.: A line formed of a number of yarns twisted together, but not laid up. Used for seizings, serving, &c.

spune, *s.* [SPOON.] (*Scotch.*)

spŭnge, *s. & v.* [SPONGE, *s. & v.*]

spŭn′-ĕr, *s.* [SPONGER.]

spŭnk, *sponk, *spunck, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *sponc* = sponge, tinder, touchwood, from Lat. *spongia* = a sponge (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Touchwood; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou.

"To make white powder; it is surely many wayes feasible: the best I know is by the powder of rotten willows, *spunk*, or touch-wood prepared might perhaps make it russet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A match, a small piece of wood dipped in sulphur; a spark.

"A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

3. A quick, ardent temper; mettle, spirit.

II. *Bot.: Polyporus igniarius.*

spŭnk′-ў, spŭnk′-ĭe, *a. & s.* [Eng. *spunk; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Spirited, mettlesome, fiery, irritable.

"Erskine a *spunkie* Norland billie."
Burns: Cry & Prayer.

2. Applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the *ignis fatuus.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The *ignis fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-wisp.

2. A person of a fiery or irritable temper.

spŭr, *spore, *sporre, *spure, *spurre, *s.* [A.S. *spura, spora* = a spur; cogn. with Dut. *spoor* = a spur, a track; Icel. *spori*; Dan. *spore*; Sw. *sporre*; O. H. Ger. *sporo*; M. H. Ger. *spor*; Ger. *sporn*, all = a spur; Eng. *spoor*; Icel. *spor*; Ger. *spur* = a track, a spoor (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An instrument attached to the heel, and having a rowel or wheel of points to prick a horse's side. The rim is the part inclosing the heel of the boot; the neck, the part between the rowel and rim. [ROWEL.] Spurs were the special badge of knighthood; hence, To win one's *spurs* = to become a knight, and, generally, to achieve the utmost one can in any line or profession; to attain the highest eminence.

SPURS.

a. Franklsh (10th cent.); *b.* Norman; *c.* Henry IV.; *d.* Henry VI.; *e.* Edward IV.; *f.* Edward IV.; *g.* Henry VII.; *h.* Henry VIII.; *i.* Elizabeth; *j.* A Jingling Spur (Elizabeth); *k.* Cromwell; *l.* A Gambado Spur (James II.); *m.* A Gambado Spur (William III.); *n.* George I.

"Wild as the wild deer, and untaught,
With *spur* and bridle undefiled."
Byron: Mazeppa, ix.

*(2) The largest and principal root of a tree.

"By the *spurs* plucked up the pine and cedar."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

(3) Something which projects; a snag.

(4) The hard-pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves for defence and attack.

"The cock, for instance, hath his *spurs*, and he strikes his feet inward with simular strength and order."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 86.

(5) A mountain, or mountain mass, shooting out from a range of mountains, or from another mountain, and extending for some distance in a lateral or rectangular direction.

"Finally gaining the height of the first *spur* that barred their way."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

(6) A sea swallow. (*Prov.*)

2. *Fig.:* Anything that seems to goad, spur, or impel to action; a goad, an incitement, an incentive, a stimulus.

"His ferocious temper needed no *spur*; yet a *spur* was applied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. (*Dunglison.*)

2. *Arch.:* A buttress.

3. *Botany:*

(1) [CALCAR (2).]

(2) (*Pl.*): Little stunted branches on a tree, flower buds, the growth of which has been retarded because they are about to put forth flower buds instead of leaves. (*Lindley.*)

(3) A grain of rye affected with ergot.

4. *Carp.:* A strut or brace strengthening a rafter or stiffening a post.

5. *Fortification:*

(1) A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

(2) A wall that crosses part of a rampart and connects it to the interior work.

6. *Hydr.-eng.:* A projection carried out from the bank of a river to deflect the current and protect the bank. It is made of masonry, of piles, or of earth revetted by gabions or fascines.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) A sole with spikes, to enable a seaman to stand on a whale while flensing it.

(2) A prong on the arm of some forms of anchor, to assist in turning the lower arm from the shank.

8. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A shore extending from the bilgeway, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks.

(2) A curved piece of timber, serving as a half-beam to support a deck where a hatchway occurs.

(3) A compass timber or knee, having one arm bolted to the dock-beams and a vertical arm bolted to the bitts, which are additionally secured thereby.

¶ (1) *Battle of Spurs:*

Hist.: The name given to two battles in which the French were defeated at Guinegate, near Courtrai: (1) by the Flemings in 1302; (2) by the English and Austrians in 1513. These battles are said to have been so named, because the losers "used their spurs more than their swords." In the first case, a more probable reason is to be found in the fact that "the Flemings took at Courtrai four thousand pairs of gilt spurs, which were only worn by knights. These Velly, happily enough, compares to Hannibal's three bushels of gold rings at Cannæ." (*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. i., pt. i., note.)

(2) *On the spur of the moment:* On the impulse felt at the moment; without consideration.

"He most likely regrets now having acted *on the spur of the moment*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1885.

spur-gear, spur-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: Gearing in which spur-wheels are used.

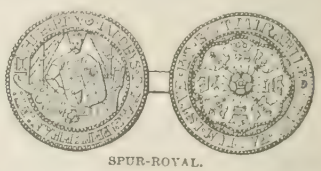
spur-maker, *s.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

spur-pruning, *s.* A mode of pruning trees, by which one or two eyes of the preceding year's wood are left, and the rest cut off, so as to leave short rods.

spur-rowel, *s.* The rowel of a spur.

"Put feathers, bullets, and *spurrowels* in a box."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

spur-royal, *spur-rial, *spur-ryal, *s.* A gold coin first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I., its



SPUR-ROYAL.

value was 15s. So called from having on the reverse a sun with four cardinal rays issuing from it, so as to support a resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The illustration is about half the size of the coin.

"I have a paper with a *spur-ryal* in."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

spur-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Imperator (q.v.), in allusion to its old name Calcar, and to the fact that, seen from above, the shell somewhat resembles the rowel of a spur.

spur-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Petitia domingensis.

spur-valerian, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Centranthus.

***spur-way,** *s.* A narrow way for horses; a bridle-path.

spur-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mach.: The ordinary form of cog-wheels. The cogs are radial and peripheral, and are adapted to engage counterpart cogs on another wheel. The pitch-lines of the driving and the driven wheel are in one plane.

spur-wing, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any bird having a horny spur or spurs on the shoulders of the wings. [PALAMEDEIDÆ.]

spur-winged-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: Plectropterus gambhensis, from northern and western Africa. It is about the size of the common goose; upper parts of body glossy black, with metallic reflections; under parts white; bend of wing with a large blunt spur, which is sometimes double.

spur-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus Flammula. (*Britten & Holland.*)

spŭr, * spurre, *v.t. & i.* [SPUR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To prick with spurs; to urge to a faster pace with spurs.

"Resolv'd to learn, he *spurr'd* his fiery steed."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 349.

2. To fit or furnish with spurs; to put spurs on; to attach spurs to: as, A traveller booted and *spurred.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To urge, encourage, or incite to action; to instigate, to impel, to goad.

"With their power to unsheath the taste and *spur* the flagging appetite."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 477.

* 2. To hasten. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 10.)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To spur one's horse to make it go ast or faster; to ride fast.

"But all *spurd* after, fast as they mote fly,
To reskew her from shamefull villany."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 18.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To press forward.

"Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves."—*Grew.*

2. To urge, to impel, to incite, to instigate.

"Self-interest, as we there show, *spurring* to action by hopes and fears."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. i., § 4.

* **spŭr′-gâll,** *v.t.* [Eng. *spur*, and *gall.*] To wound or gall with, or as with a spur.

"I am ridden, Tranio,
And *spur-gall'd* to the life of patience."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman's Prize, ii. 4.

***spŭr'-gâll,** *s.* [SPURGALL, *v.*] A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

spŭrge, *s.* [O. Fr. *spurger, espurger* = to purge; Lat. *expurgo: ex* = out, and *purgo* = to purge.]

Bot.: The genus Euphorbia (q.v.).

spurge-flax, *s.*

Bot.: Daphne Gnidium.

spurge hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Deilephila euphorbiæ. Fore wings gray, with blotches and bands of olive-brown, hind wings pink, with black blotches and bands, and at the anal angle a snowy-white mark; thorax and abdomen olive-brown, with black and white lines and spots. The larva feeds on spurges.

spurge-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: Daphne Laureola.

spurge-olive, *s.*

Bot.: Daphne Mezereum.

spŭrge'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *spurge*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Iris fœtidissima.*

2. (*Pl.*): The order Euphorbiaceæ.

*** spŭrg'-ĭng,** *s.* [SPURGE.] Purging.

"The *spurging* of a dead man's eyes."
Ben Jonson: Witches' Charms.

spŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *spurius* = bastard.]

1. Not legitimate; bastard.

"Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids." *Addison: Cato*, ii. 1.

2. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit, false.

"To mistake your genuine poetry for their *spurious* productions."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

spurious-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which is mistaken for another, as spurious croup, hydrocephalus, &c.

spurious-wing, *s.* [BASTARD-WING.]

spŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *spurious; -ly.*] In a spurious manner; falsely, counterfeitly.

"The child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own."—*Webster: Tragedy of Appius & Virginia.*

spŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *spurious; -ness.*]

1. Illegitimacy, bastardy; the state of being of illegitimate birth.

2. The quality or state of being spurious, false, counterfeit, or not genuine.

"Books superadded by Patricius . . . and no sign of *spuriousness* or bastardy discovered in them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 321.

spŭr'-lĕss, * spure-les, *a.* [Eng. *spur; -less.*] Without spurs; having no spurs.

spurless-violet, *s.*

Bot.: The old genus Erpetion, now merged in Viola (q.v.).

spŭr'-lĭng, *s.* [SPARLING.]

spurling-line, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A line from the steering-wheel to the tell-tale in the cabin, by which the position of the tiller may be observed without going on deck.

2. A line with fair-leaders, for running ropes.

spŭrn, * sporne, * spurne, * spurn-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *speornan, gespeornan, gespornan* = to kick against (pa. t. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pa. par. *spornen*); cogn. with Icel. *sperna* (pa. t. *sparn*) = to spurn, to kick with the feet: Lat. *sperno* = to despise.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To kick back or away, as with the foot; to kick.

"He with his feet wol *spurnen* doun his cup."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,929.

2. To reject with the greatest disdain; to scorn, to despise; to treat with contempt.

"Man *spurns* the worm, but pauses ere he wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake."
Byron: Corsair, i. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To kick or toss up the heels.

"The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 519.

* 2. To dash the foot against anything; to kick with the feet.

"A leper lady rose, and to her wend,
And sayd, Why *spurnes* thôu again the wall?"
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresside.

3. To manifest the greatest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; to show contempt or disdain in resistance.

"This pomp of pretension, which *spurns* at the idea of reform."—*Knox: Liberal Education.* (App.)

spŭrn, * spurne, *s.* [SPURN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

"And what defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*?"—*Milton: Colasterion.*

2. Disdainful or contemptuous rejection; an insult.

"The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

II. *Mining* (*Pl.*): Small ties or connections left between the coals hanging and the ribs and pillars, to ensure safety to the miner during cutting.

*** spurn point, * spurne-poynte,** *s.* An old game, the nature of which is not exactly known.

spurn-water, *s.*

Naut.: A channel at the end of a deck, to restrain the water.

*** spurne,** *v.t.* [SPUR, *v.*]

spŭrn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spurn, v.*; *-er.*] One who spurns.

spŭrn'-eў, *s.* [See def.] Probably a corrupt. of Spurrey (q.v.).

spŭrre, *s.* [SPUR, *s.*]

* 1. A spur.

2. The Sea-swallow.

spŭrred, *a.* [Eng. *spur*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. Wearing or having spurs.

2. Having prolongations or shoots like spurs.

spurred-chameleon, *s.*

Zool.: Chameleon calcifer, from the country round Aden.

spurred-corolla, *s.*

Bot.: A corolla having a spur near its base, as in Tropæolum. [SPUR, *s.*, II. 3.]

spurred-rye, *s.* Rye affected with ergot. [ERGOT, RYE.]

spurred tree-frog, *s.*

Zool.: Polypedates eques, from Ceylon. The fingers are not webbed, and there is a spur-like appendage on the heel; grayish-olive above, with a black mark like an hour-glass on the back.

spŭr'-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spur*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who spurs; one who uses spurs.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which spurs, incites, or urges on; a stimulus, an instigator.

spŭr'-reў, *s.* [O. Fr. *spurrie*; Ger. *spark, spergel, spörgel*; Mod. Lat. *spergula.*]

Bot.: The genus Spergula (q.v.).

spŭr'-rĭ ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *spur; -ier.*] One whose occupation is to make spurs.

"That saddlers and *spurriers* would be ruined by hundreds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

spŭr'-rў, *s.* [SPURREY.]

*** spŭr'-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *spur; -y.*] Forked like the rowels of a spur.

"Like a star it cast a *spurry* ray."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xix. 367.

spŭrt (1), *** spĭrt,** *v.t. & i.* [The same word as *sprout*; Mid. Eng. *sprutten*, from A.S. *sprythan, spritten* = to sprout.]

A. *Trans.:* To throw out or eject in a stream or jet, as water; to spout out; to drive or force out with violence, as from a narrow orifice; to squirt.

B. *Intrans.:* To gush out in a small stream suddenly and forcibly, or at intervals, as blood from an artery, &c. (Usually followed by *out.*)

"At last I perceived two white specks in the middle of the boil, and squeezing it, two small white worms *spurted* out."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. iv.

spŭrt (2), *v.i.* [Icel. *sprettr* = a spurt, spring, bound, from *spretta*, pa. t. *spratt* = to start, to spring, to sprout; cf. Sw. *spritta* = to start. Closely allied to *spurt* (1), v.] To make a sudden, sharp, and vigorous temporary effort in an emergency, as in running, rowing, &c.

"Pitman *spurted* in a most determined manner."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spŭrt (1), *s.* [SPURT (1), *v.*]

1. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place or narrow orifice; a jet.

"See the breeze curling on the water on both sides of us, and sometimes get a *spurt* of it."—*Dampier Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. iv.

2. A short, sudden outbreak.

"A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy."
Tennyson: Vivien, 374.

* 3. A shoot, a bud.

spurt grass, *s.*

Bot.: Scirpus maritimus.

spŭrt (2), *s.* [SPURT (2), *v.*] A sudden, sharp, and vigorous temporary effort in an emergency.

"Oxford drew away again as the *spurt* in the losing boat died away."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*** spŭr'-tle,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *spurt* (1), v. (q.v.).] To spurt or shoot in a scattering manner.

spŭr'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *spur*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Sherardia arvensis.

spū'-tą, *s. pl.* [SPUTUM.]

*** spu-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sputatus*, pa. par. of *sputo* = to spit.] The act of spitting.

"A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

*** spū'-tą-tĭve,** *a.* [SPUTATION.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

"To allay that *sputative* symptom."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 370.

spūtçh'-eŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The inner part of the mouthpiece of a sword scabbard, which retains the lining in place.

*** spute,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *dispute* (q.v.).]

spŭt'-tĕr, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *spout*, v. (q.v.); Low Ger. *sputtern, sputtern* = to sprinkle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To eject or throw out moisture in small detached particles.

"They keep the wheels of his temper oiled, and the fire within from *sputtering* into the ashes of discontent."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. To eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to spit, to splutter.

"While N—— and M—— *sputter* there
Tho'lt ne'er prevent with all thy care,
The melting of the suet." *Mason: Ode.*

3. To fly off in small particles with a crackling noise.

"When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 537.

4. To make a spluttering noise in water.

"The multitudinous *sputtering* and shuffling of their bills in the water."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 306.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To eject or emit with a spluttering noise.

"Lick'd their hissing jaws that *sputter'd* flame."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ii. 279.

2. To utter rapidly and indistinctly; to jabber; to splutter out.

spŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [SPUTTER, *v.*]

1. Moist matter ejected in small detached particles.

2. A noise, a bustle, an uproar.

spŭt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sputter; -er.*] One who sputters or splutters.

spū'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *spuo* = to spit out.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth.

2. *Pathol.:* The substance expectorated in bronchitis, pneumonia, and other chest affections. Often in the plural, *sputa.*

spў, *** spie,** *** spye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espie.*] [SPY, *v.*]

1. One who keeps a constant watch on the actions, movements, &c., of others; one who secretly watches all that passes.

"As each is known to be a *spy* upon the rest, they all live in continual restraint."—*Idler*, No. 78.

2. Specif., one who is sent secretly into the camp, or territory of an enemy, to examine their works, ascertain their strength and

intended movements, and report thereon to the proper authorities. A spy if caught is liable to capital punishment.

"Sends he some *spy*, amidst these silent hours,
To try yon camp, and watch the Trojan powers?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 43.

* 3. The pilot of a vessel.

* 4. A glance, a look.

"Each other's equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 17.

*** spy-boat,** *s.* A boat sent out to gain intelligence.

"Giving the colour of the sea to their *spy-boats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti."—*Arbuthnot.*

spy-glass, *s.* A telescope; a small telescope.

*** spy-money,** *s.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence.

*** Spy-Wednesday,** *s.* A name given to the Wednesday immediately preceeding Easter, in allusion to the betrayal of our Lord by Judas Iscariot.

spȳ, * spie, *v.t.* & *i.* [For *espy*, from O. Fr. *espier*; from O. H. Ger. *spehôn*; M. H. Ger. *spehen*; Ger. *spähen* = to watch closely; Lat. *specio* = to look; Gr. σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to look.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gain sight of; to discover, to espy, to perceive, to detect.

"And, when I *spy* advantage, claim the crown."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

* 2. To explore, to view, examine, or inspect closely and secretly. (Generally with *out.*)

"Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the village thereof."—*Numbers* xxi. 32.

3. To ascertain or gain a knowledge of secretly and by artifice; to discover by close search or examination.

B. *Intrans.:* To search narrowly; to scrutinize, to pry.

"It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses." *Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*** spȳ-ăl,** *s.* [Spial.]

*** spȳ-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *spy*, and *craft* (1), *s.*] The acts or practice of a spy; the act or practice of spying.

*** spȳ-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *spy*; *-dom.*] The act or practice of spying; the system of employing spies; spyism.

"A sensible international custom has obtained throughout Europe which deprives *spydom* of its only imaginable excuse whilst nations are at peace with one another."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

*** spȳ-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *spy*; *-ism.*] The same as Spydom (q.v.).

*** spyre,** *v.i.* [Spire, *v.*]

sq., *abbrev.* [See def.] Square.

squăb, * squŏb, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Sw. dial. *squapp* = a splash; Ger. *schwapp* = a slap; Sw. dial. *squabb* = loose or fat flesh; *squabba* = a fat woman; *squabbig* = flabby.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fat, short, thick and stout; bulky.

"The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice."
Betterton.

2. Unfledged, unfeathered, newly-hatched.

"Its *goût* is pre eminently good in a pie, and with *squab* (*i.e.*, very young) chicken."—*Field*, 13, 1886.

* 3. Shy, coy, quiet.

"Your demure ladies that are so *squab* in company are devils in a corner."—*Nat. Lee: Princess of Cleve* iii. i.

* 4. Short, curt, abrupt.

"We have returned a *squab* answer."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 125.

* **B.** *As adv.:* With a heavy fall; plump, flop.

"The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. A short, fat person.

"Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 218.

2. A young pigeon or dove.

3. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

"On her large *squab* you find her spread."
Pope: Artemisia.

squab-chick, *s.* A chicken not fully feathered. (*Prov.*)

squab-pie, *s.* A pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

"Cornwall *squab-pie*, and Devon whitepot brings."
King: Art of Cookery.

*** squăb,** *v.i.* [Squab, *a.*] To fall plump or flop.

squa-băsh', *v.t.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *squash* (q.v.),] To crush, to squash, to ruin. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

"Compared with the sarcastic irony which *squabashes* poor Mr. Nicholas Carlisle."—*Intelligencer*, April 11, 1880.

*** squa-băsh',** *s.* [Squabash, *v.*] A crushing, a squashing.

"A *squabash* of the growing incumbrance of chivalrous novels."—*Morning Advertiser*, July 1, 1833.

*** squăb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *squab*, a.; *-ish.*] Squab, thick, heavy; short and thick.

"Diet makes them of a *squabbish* or hardy habit of body."—*Harvey: Of Consumption.*

squăb'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *skvabbel* = a squabble, from *skvapp* = a splash; cf. *skvakka* = to chide, to scold; Icel. *skvakka* = to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To engage in a low, noisy quarrel or dispute; to wrangle, to brawl, to scuffle.

"For which they *squabble* and for which they pine."
Savage: Volunteer Laureat, No. 3.

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute, to argue.

"The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. *Transitive:*

Print.: To put awry; to disarrange or knock off the straight line, as type that has been set up. A page is said to be squabbled when the letters stand much awry, and require painstaking adjustment.

squăb'-ble, *s.* [Squabble, *v.*] A petty quarrel; a wrangle; a noisy dispute; a scuffle.

"He takes the side of the Irish House of Commons in all its *squabbles* with the mother country."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510 (1873).

squăb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squabbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who squabbles; a noisy, quarrelsome fellow; a brawler, a wrangler.

squăb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *squab*, a.; *-y.*] Short and thick; dumpy.

"So far as the *squabby* stone structure which comprises the offices of the Commander-in-Chief is concerned."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

squăc'-cō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A species of heron, *Ardea comata.*

squăd, *s.* [O. Fr. *esquadre*, *escadre*, from Ital. *squadra* = a squadron (q.v.).]

1. *Mil.:* A small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.

"F Company provided the winning *squad*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

2. A small number or party of people; a crew, a set.

"A mixtie-maxtie motley *squad*."
Burns: Verses to J. Rankine.

¶ *Awkward squad:* A body of recruits who have not yet mastered their drill sufficiently to take their places in the regimental line; hence, any awkward set of persons.

squăd, *v.t.* [Squad, *s.*] To draw up in a squad.

"*Squad* your men, and form up on the road."—*Lever: Charles O'Malley*, ch. lxxxvi.

*** squăd'-dў,** *a.* [Prob. for *squabby* (q.v.), or for *squatty* (q.v.).] Fat, thick, dumpy. (Still in use in America.)

"We know him by his bald pate and his cowl hanging at his back, that he was a fat, *squaddy* monk that had been well fed in some cloyster."—*Greene: News from both Heaven & Hell.*

squăd'-rŏn, * squad-rone, *s.* [O. Fr. *esquadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from Ital. *squadrone* = a squadron, from Lat. *squadra* = a squadron, a square (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Originally a square or square form; hence, a body drawn up in a square; a square body of men.

"Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 862.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A force of cavalry commanded by a captain, and usually about 100 strong. Each squadron is composed of two troops, each, in ordinary service, commanded by a captain for purposes of administration, but united under the senior for service in the field. Four squadrons form a regiment. The squadron is frequently considered the tactical unit of cavalry.

"Rank upon rank, *squadron* upon *squadron* pour."
Scott: Don Roderick, ix.

2. *Naval:* A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed upon a particular service or station, and under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer.

"Soon came the North Holland *squadron*, the Maes *squadron*, the Zealand *squadron*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ *Squadron of Evolution:* A naval squadron engaged in manœuvering, practicing with signals, and acquiring efficiency in fleet-drill.

Flying Squadron: A squadron of vessels fitted out and intended for rapid cruising.

*** squăd'-rŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *squadron*; *-ed.*] Formed into a squadron, squadrons, or squares.

"They gladly thither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadroned* angels hear His carol sung."
Milton: P. L., xii. 367.

squăll, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To throw sticks at cocks.

squăll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squall*; *-er.*] (See extract.)

"Now that the trees are bare and the leaves have fallen, the idlers of the county towns may perhaps sally forth armed with *squallers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1881.

*** squāim'-oŭs,** *a.* [Squamous.]

squăl'-ĭd, * squăl'-lĭd, *a.* [Lat. *squalidus* = stiff, rough, dirty, from *squaleo* = to be stiff, rough, or dirty; Ital. *squallido.*]

1. Foul, filthy; extremely dirty.

"They saw a squire in *squallid* weed."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 13.

* 2. Rough, shaggy.

"A bristled boare or else a *squalid* beare."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, v.

*** squăl'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *squal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous fishes, founded by Cuvier. Müller, in his system, elevated it to a sub-order, but the genera it comprised are now generally classed under Selachoidei (q.v.).

squă-lĭd'-ĭ-tў, squăl'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *squalid*; *-ity*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being squalid; foulness, dirt, filthiness, squalor.

squăl'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *squalid*; *-ly.*] In a squalid manner; dirtily, filthily.

squăll, *v.i.* [Icel. *skvala* = to squeal, to bawl out; *skval* = a squalling; Sw. *squala* = to stream, to gush out violently; *squal* = an impetuous running of water; *squal-regn* = a violent shower of rain; Dan. *squalder* = to clamour, to bluster; Gael. *sgal* = a loud cry, the sound of high wind; *sgal* = to howl. *Squall* and *squeal* are doublets.] To cry out; to cry or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in pain or anger.

"Frequently interrupted by the *squalling* baby."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

squăll, *s.* [Squall, *v.*]

1. A loud cry or scream; a harsh cry.

"Betsy distorts her face with hideous *squall*."
King: Little Mouths.

2. A sudden gust of wind, or a sudden and vehement succession of gusts, generally accompanied with rain, snow, or sleet; a flaw.

"But then the *squalls* blew close and hard."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

¶ (1) *A black squall:* One attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.

(2) *A thick squall:* One accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.

(3) *A white squall:* A violent squall, occurring in or near the tropics. Its approach is not indicated by thick clouds, as is the case with the Black Squall, and the surface of the sea is lashed into white, broken foam by the violence of the wind.

(4) *To look out for squalls:* To be on one's guard; to look out for trouble or disturbance. (*Colloq.*)

squăll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squall*, s.; *-er.*] One who squalls; especially, a child who cries or screams loudly.

squâl'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *squall*, s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Abounding with squalls; frequently disturbed with storms or gusts; gusty.

"The night has been *squally*, and rain, though not heavy, is falling."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout. (Said of a field of turnips or corn.) (*Prov.*)

II. *Weaving;* Faulty or uneven, as cloth.

squăl'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squal(us)*; suff. *-odon.*] [SQUALODONTIDÆ.]

squăl-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *squalodon*, genit. *squalodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Odontoceti, consisting of a single genus, Squalodon, founded for the reception of numerous extinct forms—chiefly teeth and fragments of crania—widely distributed throughout the Marine Miocene and early Pliocene of Europe, North America, and South Australia. The teeth are in groups, as in Zeuglodon (q.v.), the posterior molars with two roots; the cranium is essentially odontocete.

squăl'-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *squalus* = a shark; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Like a shark; resembling a shark.

squăl'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.] [SQUALID.] The quality or state of being squalid; dirt, filth, foulness.

¶ *Squalor carceris:*

Scots Law: The strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt or disclose any concealed funds.

squăl'-ō-rā'-jạ (j as y), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squalus*, and *raja.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Selachoidei, from the Lias of Lyme Regis. (For detailed description, see *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 527–38.)

* **squăl'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: A Linnæan genus of Amphibia, with five lateral spiracles. It was approximately equivalent to the modern Selachoidei (q.v.), and, in a more or less modified form, found a place in several classifications, but has now lapsed.

squā'-mạ (pl. **squā'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a scale.]

1. *Bot.:* A scale. [SCALE (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

2. *Compar. Anat.:* A horny scale. [SCALE (1), *s.*, II. 2. 3.]

3. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): An order of skin-diseases in which a morbid secretion of the epidermis produces scales or scurf, readily detached, but reproduced again and again by desquamation; the scales are degenerated, thickened, dry epidermis covering minute papular elevations of the skin. Local heat and itching are present, but there is no constitutional disturbance. The order comprehends psoriasis, including lepra, pityriasis, and ichthyosis (q.v.). None is contagious.

4. *Zool.:* [ELYTRON, 2.].

squă-mā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [SQUAMA.] The same as SQUAMOSE (q.v.).

† **squă-mā'-tạ,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *squamatus* = scaly.]

Zool.: A section of Reptilia, in which the skin is covered with scales. It contains the Lizards and Snakes.

squā'-māte, squā'-māt-ĕd, *a.* [SQUAMA.] Covered with small scale-like bodies; scaly.

squă-mā'-tion, *s.* [Eng., &c., *squam(a)*; *-ation.*] The formation of squamæ, or scale-like processes, *e.g.*, the rosettes of scale-shaped leaves in the rose-willow.

* **squāme,** *s.* [Lat. *squama.*] A scale.

"As orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,226.

¶ Still occasionally used in Natural Science, as in *Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 172.

squă-mĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *squama* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A scale-like, membranous bract, as on the receptacle in Composites. (In this sense there is a plural *squa-mĕl'-læ.*)

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Rotifera, family Euchlanidotæ. It has four eyes, and the trochal discs or rotatory organs are divided.

squă-mĕl'-lāte, squăm'-ụ-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *squamellatus*, *squamulosus*, from *squamella* (q.v.).] Having, or covered with squamellæ.

squām'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *squama* = a scale, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of scales.

squă-mĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *squama* = a scale, and *gero* = to bear.] Scaly; bearing or having scales.

* **squā'-mĭ-pĕn,** *s.* [SQUAMIPENNES.] One of the Squamipennes.

squā-mĭ-pĕn'-nēs, *s. pl.* [SQUAMIPINNES.]

squā-mĭ-pĭn'-nēs, * **squā-mĭ-pĕn'-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *squamā* = a scale, and *pinna, penna* = a fin.]

Ichthy.: Coral-fishes; a family equivalent to the Chætodontidæ (q.v.). (See extract.)

"The typical forms of this family are readily recognized by the form of their body, and by a peculiarity from which they derive their name, *Squamipinnes*; the soft, and frequently also the spinous, part of their dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that the boundary between fins and body is entirely obliterated."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 397.

squā-mō-, *pref.* [Lat. *squama.*] Squamose (q.v.).

squamo-zygomatic, *a.*

Anat.: A term applied to the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and to the squamosals or squamous bones collectively.

squām'-ōid, *a.* [Lat. *squam(a)* = a scale; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Resembling a scale or scales; covered with scales or scale-like integuments; scaly.

squă-mō'-sal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *squamos(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Squamous (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The squamous part of the temporal bone; applied collectively in the plural to this bone, the zygoma, and the articular surface of the lower jaw.

squām'-ōse, *a.* [SQUAMOUS.]

Bot. (*Of a surface*): Covered with the rudiments of leaves; covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of the pine-tribe.

squām'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *squamosus*, from *squama* = a scale.] Covered with scales; consisting of scales, resembling scales, scaly.

"In the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak-cones."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi. (Note.)

squamous-bones, *s. pl.* [SQUAMOSAL, B.]

squamous-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: A scaly bulb. [BULB, II. 1.]

squamous-suture, *s.* [TEMPORO-PARIETAL SUTURE.]

squā'-mụ-lạ (pl. **squā'-mụ-læ**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *squama* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A paleola, a lodicule (q.v.). Called also a Squamule.

squām'-ụle, *s.* [SQUAMULA.]

squăm'-ụ-lōse, *a.* [SQUAMELLATE.]

squăn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A nasalized form of Lowland Scotch *squatter* = to splash water about, to scatter, to dissipate, to squander; Prov. Eng. *swattler*, *swattle*, freq. from Dan. *svatte* = to splash, to squirt, to squander; Sw. *svätta* = to squander, freq. of *svätta* = to squirt. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

"And the recollections of the great Armada *squandered* upon the sea."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1886.

2. To spend lavishly, wastefully, or profusely; to spend prodigally, to waste, to dissipate, to lavish.

"The cruel wretch . . . has *squander'd* vile,
Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheer'd
A drooping family." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,688.

B. *Intrans.:* To waste one's substance; to spend prodigally or profusely.

"A vast excess of wealth for *squandering* heirs."
King: Art of Cookery, let. iv.

* **squăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [SQUANDER, *v.*] The act or habit of squandering; waste, prodigality.

squăn'-dĕr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *squander*, v.; *-er.*] One who squanders; one who spends his substance prodigally or lavishly; a spendthrift, a prodigal, a lavisher.

"Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters."—*Locke: Education*, § 130.

squăn'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SQUANDER, *v.*]

squăn'-dĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *squandering*; *-ly.*] In a squandering, wasteful, or prodigal manner; prodigally, wastefully, lavishly.

squāre, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [O. Fr. *esquarré* = squared, square; *esquarre* = a square, squareness; Ital. *squadra*, from Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *quadro* = to square, to make four-cornered, from *quadrus* (for *quaterus*) = four-cornered, from *quatuor* = four; Fr. *équerre;* Sp. *escuadra.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having four equal sides and four right angles: as, a *square* room, a *square* table, &c.

(2) Forming a right angle.

"This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work."—*Moxon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilineal and angular rather than curved outlines; stout, well-set: as, a man of a *square* frame.

*(2) Exactly suitable or correspondent; true, just.

"She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2

(3) Rendering equal justice; just, fair, honest: as, *square* dealing.

*(4) Fair, right, just.

"All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take,
On those that are, revenges."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

(5) Even; leaving no balance; exactly balanced.

"James again brought matters *square* on the fifth."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(6) Leaving nothing; hearty, vigorous.

(7) Complete, hearty, full, satisfying.

"By heaven! *square* eaters!
More meat, I say."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, ii. 2.

II. *Naut.:* At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* At right angles: as, To hit a ball *square* to the wickets in cricket.

2. *Fig.:* Squarely, fairly, honestly: as, To act *square*. (*Colloq.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

"Pores round his cell for undiscovered stars,
And decks the wall with triangles and *squares*."
Fawkes: A Voyage to the Planets.

(2) A figure, body, or substance nearly approaching such a figure; a square piece or surface.

(3) An area of four sides with houses on each side; sometimes a square block of houses, and sometimes applied to an area formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets. In the cities of the United States many, usually rectangular, spaces called by this name, and planted with grass and trees, are laid off as small parks, furnishing breathing places in the closely built-up portions of the city. William Penn, in laying out the plan of his new city of Philadelphia, was careful to provide for a number of squares, conveniently situated, and to these many others have since been added, while several of the other cities of the country have followed the same salutary example. Similar open spaces exist in European cities. They yielded the original suggestion of the modern park.

(4) A square body of troops; a squadron. [II 7.]

"He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

(5) A pane of glass.

(6) A square block of houses on the streets of a town; the area occupied or intended to be occupied by such a block; the distance along a street from one intersection to another; as, two *squares* above our house. (*U. S.*)

(7) An implement used by artificers for laying off lines to which work is to be sawed or cut. It consists essentially of two pieces at right angles to each other, one of which is sometimes pivoted, so that other angles than a right angle may be scribed or measured. A T square is one in which one ruler meets the other in the middle, so as to form the figure of a letter T. (Written also Squier, Squire, Swere, Swire.)

"Do you not know my lady's foot by th' *squier*,
And laugh upon the apple of her eye?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A measure, standard, pattern, or model.

"Those that affect antiquity will follow the *square* thereof."—*Milton.*

(2) Rule, regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

"I have not kept my *square*, but that to come shall all be done by th' rule."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 3.

(3) Level, equality.

"We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

(4) A quarrel.

(5) The front part of the female dress near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered.

"Between her breasts the cruel weapon rives
Her curious *square*, embossed with swelling gold."
Fairfax.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The result obtained by taking a quantity twice as a factor. Thus $16 (4 \times 4)$ is the square of 4.

2. *Astrol.:* Quartile; the position of planets 90 degrees distant from each other.

"Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 659.

3. *Bookbind.:* The projection of a board beyond the book-edge.

4. *Carp.:* 100 feet, that is, 10×10; a unit of measurement used in boarding and roofing.

5. *Geom.:* An equilateral and quadrilateral, having all its angles right angles. The diagonals of a square are equal, and mutually bisect each other at right angles. The ratio of either side of a square to its diagonal is that of 1 to $\sqrt{2}$. The square is employed as a unit of measure in determining the area of surfaces, whence the term square measure, in that connection. The area of any square is equal to the product of two adjacent sides.

6. *Hor.:* That portion of the arbor on which the winding-key is placed, or a similar part on the arbor of the hands of a watch, whereby they are set.

7. *Mil.:* A formation adopted by infantry, formerly, to resist a charge of cavalry. It was two or four men deep, the front ranks kneeling with fixed bayonets, and the rear rank standing. Occasionally squares have been formed to enclose baggage, wounded, &c., when in presence of overwhelming numbers, as in savage warfare.

8. *Naut.:* That part of the shank of an anchor to which the stock and shackle are attached.

9. *Print.:* A certain number of lines in a column, of nearly equal height and width.

¶ 1. *All square:* All right, all arranged.

* 2. *At square:* In or into opposition or enmity. [Square, *s.*, I. 2. (4).]

"Falling *at square* with his husband."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. *Geometrical square:* [Geometrical].

4. *Magic square:* [Magic].

5. *Method of least squares:* The method of finding the probable error in assuming the mean of a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon; the method of determining the values of certain elements by means of several equations which only approximately express the relations existing between the elements. These approximate equations of condition are usually derived from a series of observations, or of experiments, which are necessarily liable to certain errors. It is shown in the theory of probabilities, that the probable error will be least when the sum of the squares of the errors is a minimum.

6. *On* (or *upon*) *the square:*

(1) *Lit.:* At right angles: as, To cut cloth *on the square.*

(2) *Fig.:* Fairly, honestly: as, To act *on the square.* (*Colloq.*)

* 7. *Out of square:* Out of the proper order, rule, or proportion.

"The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more *out of square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

8. *Three square, five square, &c.:* Having three, five, &c., equal sides; having three, five, &c., angles. (An improper use of *square.*)

"One end of which being thicker, and almost *three square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* 9. *To break no squares:* To make no difference; to give no offence.

"I *will break no squares* whether it be so or not."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 10. *To break squares:* To depart from the accustomed order.

* 11. *To see how squares go:* To see how matters are going; to see how the game proceeds. (An expression borrowed from chess, the chess-board being divided into squares.)

"One frog looked about him *to see how squares went* with their new king."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

square built, *a.* Of a square build or frame; having a shape broad for the height, and bounded by rectilineal rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man.

square-coupling, *s.*

Mill-work.: A kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides.

square-file, *s.* An entering-file (q.v.).

square-frame, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A frame square with the line of the keel, having no bevelling.

square-framed, *a.*

Join.: Applied to a work when the framing has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square, without being moulded.

square-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining wooden stuff, in which the edges are brought squarely together, without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.

square-leg, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder who stands square with the wicket and behind the batsman.

* **square leg,** *v.t.*

Cricket: To hit to square-leg.

"Mr. Read continued a fine display of well-judged hitting by *square-legging* both bowlers for a couple each time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

square-measures, *s. pl.* The squares of lineal measures: as, a *square* inch, a *square* yard, &c.

square-number, *s.*

Arith.: A number which may be resolved into two equal factors; the product of a number multiplied into itself. Thus, 4, 9, 16, 25, are square numbers, being the squares of 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

square-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Meum Bunius.*

square-rig, *s.*

Naut.: That rig in which the lower sails are suspended from horizontal yards, as distinguished from fore-and-aft rig.

square-rigged, *a.* [Ship-rigged.]

square-roof, *s.*

Carp.: A roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle.

square-root, *s.*

Arith. & Alg.: A quantity which, being taken twice as a factor, will produce the given quantity. Thus, the square root of 25 is 5, because $5 \times 5 = 25$; so also $\frac{2}{3}$ is the square root of $\frac{4}{9}$, since $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$; x^2 is the square root of x^4, since $x^2 \times x^2 = x^4$; $a + x$ is the square root of $a^2 + 2ax + x^2$, and so on. When the square root of a number can be expressed in exact parts of 1, that number is a perfect square, and the indicated square root is said to be commensurable. All other indicated square roots are incommensurable.

square-sail, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A four-sided sail, whose middle position is athwartship. It is supported by a yard, slung at its mid-length by a truss or parral. It is distinguished from sails which are extended by stays, booms, gaffs, lateens, sprits, &c.

2. A sail set on the foremasts of schooners, and on the masts of sloops and cutters, when sailing before the wind in light weather.

square-stern, *s.*

Naut.: A transom stern.

square-toed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having the toes or end square.

"It [common-place wit] is as obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and *square-toed* shoes."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 9.

2. *Fig.:* Formal, precise, prim, finical, punctilious.

square-toes, *s.* A formal, precise, or finical, old-fashioned person. A term derived from the wearing by gentlemen of the old school the square-toed boots of their younger days.

square-tucks, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The flat surfaces left at the stern of a vessel when the planks of the bottom are not worked round to the wing-transom, but end in the fashion-piece.

squäre, *v.t. & i.* [Square, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

"*Squaring* it in compasse well beseene."
Spenser: Virgil; Gnat.

(2) To reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines: as, To *square* mason's work.

* (3) To draw up in squares or squadrons.

"*Squared* in full legion." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 232.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To reduce or bring to any given measure or standard; to compare with a given standard.

"To *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

* (2) To adjust, to accommodate, to regulate, to shape.

"O, that ever I
Had *squared* me to thy counsel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* (3) To hold a quartile position respecting; to be at right angles to.

"The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the Scales."
Creech: Lucretius.

(4) To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; to equalize.

"Mr. Laidlay won with six, and *squared* matters."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

* (5) To balance, to counterbalance.

"I hope, I say, both being put together, may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry, in some tolerable proportion."—*Fuller: Worthies*, vol. i., ch. xv.

(6) To arrange matters with; to bring to one's side by a bribe or the like; to gain over, as to silence. (*Slang.*)

"They have squandered enormous sums of money in *squaring* a huge army of committee men, collectors, and other hangers-on."—*Globe*, March 10, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* To multiply by itself: as, To *square* a number or quantity.

2. *Naut.:* To place at right angles with the mast or keel: as, To *square* the yards.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suit, to accord, to agree, to fit. (Followed by *with.*) (*Cowper: Charity*, 559.)

* 2. To quarrel.

"Are you such fools,
To *square for* this?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; to spar (followed by *up* or *off*: as, He *squared up* (or *off*) to me. (*Colloq.*)

* 4. To strut.

"To *square* it up and down the streets."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

¶ (1) *To square away:*

Naut.: To square the yards by the braces and run before the wind.

(2) *To square the circle:* To determine the exact area of a circle in square measure; hence, to attempt impossibilities. (See extract under Quadrature, II. 2.)

(3) *To square the shoulders:* To raise the shoulders, so as to give them a square or angular appearance; a movement of scorn or disgust.

squäre'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *square*, *a.*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a square manner; at or with right angles.

"With shoulders *squarely* set."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

2. *Fig.:* Fairly, honestly; with fairness or frankness.

"The question will now come *squarely* before the House."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 17, 1886, p. 5.

***squāre'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *square*, and *man.*] One who cuts and squares stone. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, II. v. 1.)

squāre'-nĕss, *square-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *square*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being square.

"Then beginneth he to spread and burnish in *squarenesse*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

2. *Fig.:* Fairness, honesty, frankness.

squär'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squar(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who quarrels; a hot-headed, quarrelsome person.

"Is there no young *squarer* now, that will make a voyage with him to the devil?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

2. One who spars; a sparrer.

squär'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *squar(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat square; nearly square.

"He found a *squarish* hole cut."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 319.

squar'-rōse, †squar'-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *squarrosus* = rough, scurfy, scabby.]

Bot.: Spreading rigidly out from a common axis, at right angles or nearly so, as the leaves of some mosses, the involucres of some composites, &c.

"The involucral scales are *squarrose*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1881, p. 600.

squarrose-slashed, *a.*

Bot.: Slashed with minor divisions at right angles with the others. Called also Squarroso-laciniate.

squar-rō-sō-, *pref.* [SQUARROSE.] (See etym. and compounds.)

squarroso-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Having teeth which do not lie in the plane of the leaf, but form an angle with it.

squarroso-laciniate, *a.* [SQUARROSE-SLASHED.]

squarroso-pinnatipartite, *a.*

Bot.: Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as the leaf of *Achillea Millifolium.*

squarroso-pinnatisect, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the segments so straggling as to appear on different planes.

squar'-roŭs, *a.* [SQUARROSE.]

squar'-ru-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *squarrulosus*, dimin. from Lat. *squarrosus.*] [SQUARROSE.]

Bot.: Somewhat squarrose.

†squar'-sŏn, *s.* [Compounded of Eng. *sq(uire)*, and *(p)arson.*] A dignitary of the Church who is also the squire of the parish. The formation of this word has been attributed to Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook, and Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Winchester, who is also credited with the formation of "squishop." (See *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., ii. 273, 338, iii. 58.)

squăsh, *squach-en, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esquacher, escacher* (Fr. *écacher*) = to crush, to squash, from Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *coacto* = to restrain, to force, from *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo* = to compel.] To crush; to beat or press into a pulp or flat mass.

"There is an unhappie bird called Æsalon, and but little withall: yet will she *squash* and breake the raven's egges."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. lxxiv.

squăsh (1), *s.* [SQUASH, *v.*]

1. Something soft and easily crushed or pressed into a pulp; something unripe and soft; espec., an unripe pea-pod.

"Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a pescod, or a codling when it is almost an apple."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

"My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara, after which I was quite in the dark."—*Swift: Gulliver; Brobdingnag*, ch. viii.

¶ *Lemon-squash:* A cooling drink made by squeezing the juice of a lemon into a tumbler, and adding pounded loaf sugar and soda-water.

squăsh (2), *s.* [Massachusetts Indian *asquash* = raw, green, immature, to be eaten uncooked; *askuta squash* = vine-apple.]

Bot. & Hort.: A popular American name for any species of the genus Cucurbita; specif. *Cucurbita Melopepo.* Leaves cordate, obtuse, somewhat five-lobed; tendrils denticulated, or converted into small leaves; calyx with the throat much dilated; fruit flattened at both ends, with white, dry, spongy fruit, which keeps fresh for many months. It is boiled and eaten with meat.

"A selected seed, he had received from me, for that purpose, of *squash*, which is an Indian kind of pompion that grows apace."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 494.

squash-bug, *s.*

Entom.: The name given in New England to *Coreus tristis*, a hemipterous insect, destructive to the Squash.

squash-gourd, squash-melon, squash-vine, *s.* [SQUASH, 2.]

squăsh (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of Musquash (q.v.).]

squăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squash*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which squashes.

squăsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *squashy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being squashy, soft, or miry.

squăsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *squash* (1), s.; *-y.*] Soft and wet; miry, pulpy, muddy.

"*Squashy* roly-poly pudding, with all the jam boiled out, and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xix.

squăt, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *esquatir* = to flatten, to crush, from Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *quatio* = to press down.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal.

"We could see him plainly *squat* on his hind legs and smooth his ruffled fur."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 211.

2. To settle on land, especially public or uncultivated land; frequently, to settle on land without any title.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bruise or make flat by a fall.

* 2. To squash, to annul.

"Although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace."—*Holinshed: Desc. Ireland*, ch. iii.

3. To seat on the hams or heels; to cause to cower or lie close to the ground. (Used reflexively.)

"*Squatted* herself down, on her heels, on the top of all."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

squăt, *a. & s.* [SQUAT, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering close to the ground.

"Him there they found,
Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve."
Milton: P. L., iv. 800.

2. Short, thick, dumpy, like the figure of one squatting.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The posture or position of one squatting, or cowering close to the ground.

"She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

* 2. A sudden fall.

"Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate."—*Herbert.*

II. *Mining:*

1. Tin ore, mixed with spar.

2. A small separate vein of ore.

squăt-ą-rō'-lą, *s.* [A word of no signification.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadrinæ. Bill about as long as the head, rather strong; wings long, pointed; legs of moderate length, slender; toes four, three directed forward, and slightly webbed at base; fourth behind rudimental.

***squā'-tĭ-ną,** *s.* [Lat. = the angel-fish (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Rhina (q.v.).

squăt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squat*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who squats or sits on his hams or heels.

2. One who settles on new or uncultivated land. In Australia, formerly used as in the extract (q.v.); now, one who occupies an unsettled tract of land as a sheep farm, under lease from government at a nominal rent.

"A *squatter* is a freed or ticket-of-leave man, who builds a hut with bark on unoccupied ground, buys or steals a few animals, sells spirits without a licence, receives stolen goods, and so at last becomes rich and turns farmer; he is the horror of all his honest neighbours."—*Darwin: Voyage Round World*, ch. xxi.

squăt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from *squat*, v. (q.v.).] To flutter in water, as a wild duck. (*Scotch.*)

"Awa ye *squattered* like a drake."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

squăt'-tĭng, *a.* [SQUAT, *v.*] Used by or devoted to squatters.

"Wodgate was a sort of *squatting* district of the great mining region to which it was contiguous."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

squăt'-tle, *v.i.* [Eng. *squat*; dimin. suff. *-le.*] To sprawl. (*Scotch.*)

"Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle*:
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle."
Burns: To a Louse.

squăt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *squat*, a.; *-y.*] Short and thick; dumpy.

"A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 100.

squâw, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Among the North American Indians, a woman, a wife.

squaw-man, *s.* (See extract.)

"Yet there is one still lower depth, the *squaw-man*—the miserable wretch of European blood who marries a Cree or a Blackfoot in order to take up land in the Indian Reservation. The poor soul looks perpetually ashamed of his weakness; his own friends avoid him; his wife's do not; on the contrary, they come and live upon him with great contentment. The squaw can easily divorce herself by Indian law, and when she does, the property, with all his improvements, remains hers. He hasn't even compensation for disturbance."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 26, 1884.

squaw-root, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Conopholis, closely allied to Orobanche.

squaw-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio aureus.*

squàwk, *s.* [SQUAWK, *v.*] A squeak.

"Gerard gave a little *squawk*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

squâwk, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To cry with a loud, harsh voice.

squâwl, *v.i.* [SQUALL, *v.*]

squēak, *v.i.* [Sw. *sqväka* = to croak; cf. Norw. *skvaka* = to cackle; Icel. *skvakka* = to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry in a shrill, fretful tone, as a child, a mouse, a pig, &c.; to make a shrill noise, as a door, a wheel, a pipe, &c.

"The mimic took his usual station,
And *squeaked* with general admiration."
Smart: The Pig.

* 2. To break silence or secrecy; to confess.

"If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

squēak, *s.* [SQUEAK, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; a shrill, fretful cry, as of a child, a mouse, a pig, &c.; a shrill noise, as of a door, a wheel, a pipe, &c.

"Our gravity prefers the muttering tone,
A proper mixture of the *squeak* and groan."
Byron: College Examination.

squēak'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squeak*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which squeaks, or utters a shrill cry or noise.

2. A term applied to young birds, of various species, as a young pigeon, a young partridge, &c.

"Going on to where the lunch was to meet us, I killed an old bird and a *squeaker*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1886.

squēak'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SQUEAK, *v.*]

squēak'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *squeaking*; *-ly.*] In a squeaking manner; with a squeaking noise.

***squēak'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *squeak*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little squeak.

squēal, *squeale, *squelen, *v.i.* [Sw. *sqvälla* = to squeal; Norw. *skvella.*]

1. To utter a more or less prolonged cry with a shrill, sharp voice, as certain animals do when in want, pain, or displeasure.

2. To acknowledge guilt, or to betray an accomplice in wrong-doing, especially to gain immunity for one's self. (*Police Slang.*)

squeal, *s.* [SQUEAL, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry, more or less prolonged.

squeam'-ĭsh, *squam-ĭsh, *squem-ous, *squaim ous, *squeym-ous, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *sweem, swaim* = swimming in the head, vertigo, from Icel. *sveimr* = a bustle, a stir; Norw. *sveim* = a hovering about, a slight intoxication; A.S. *swima* = a swoon; Icel. *svimi* = a swimming in the head; Sw. *swimning* = a swoon; Dut. *zwijm* = a swoon; Icel. *svima* = to be giddy; O. Sw. *swima* = to be dizzy; Sw. *swimma* = to faint.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nauseated; hence, easily disgusted; nice to excess; easily offended at trifles; fastidious, scrupulous.

"He was glad that the consciences of other men were less *squeamish*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x

¶ For the difference between *squeamish* and *fastidious*, see FASTIDIOUS.

squeam'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *squeamish; -ly.*] In a squeamish or fastidious manner; fastidiously. (*Congreve: Ovid Imitated.*)

squēam'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *squeamish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being squeamish, fastidious, or scrupulous; fastidiousness.

"I have been so far from that effeminate *squeamishness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 14.

*** squēam'-oŭs,** *a.* [SQUEAMISH.]

*** squēaş'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *squeasy; -ness.*] Nausea, squeasiness.

"A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 614.

*** squēaş'-ў,** *a.* [An intensive from *queasy* (q.v.).] Queasy, nice, squeamish, fastidious, scrupulous.

"In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall."
Dryden. (*Latham.*)

squeē-ġeē', *s.* [From *squeege*, a vulgar corrupt. of *squeeze* (q.v.).] A scrubber, consisting of a plate of gutta-percha at the end of a handle, used for cleaning the decks of ships, foot-pavements, &c.; also written *squillagee, squilgee.*

squeēl, *v.* & *s.* [SQUEAL, *v.* & *s.*]

squeēz-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *squeezable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being squeezable.

squeēz'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *squeez(e)*, v.; *-able.*]

1. *Lit.:* Capable of being squeezed or compressed.

2. *Fig.:* Capable of being constrained; ready to submit to pressure.

"You are too versatile and *squeezable*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. ix.

squeēze, *squise, *squeis-en, *squize, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *swrisan, cwysan* = to squeeze, to crush; with O. Fr. pref. *es-* = Lat. *ex-* = out, fully; Sw. *qvisa* = to squeeze, to bruise; Ger. *quetschen* = to squash, to bruise.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; to compress, to crush.

"Applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, ch. ix.

2. To press so as to expel juice or moisture.

"They purposed to *squize* out the grapes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

3. To force to pass or issue by pressure; to cause to pass. (*Corbet: On John Dawson.*)

4. To clasp; to press lovingly: as, To *squeeze* one's hand.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To oppress, so as to cause to give money; to harass by extortion.

"In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To exact by pressure or extortion.

"A mandarin, noted for *squeezing* the people."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 10, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To press; to press or push among a number of people; to force one's way by pressing or pushing.

"Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off."—*L'Estrange.*

* 2. To pass through a body on pressure being applied.

"Let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew."—*Newton: Optics.*

¶ *To squeeze through:* To make one's way through by pressing or pushing; to push through.

squeēze, *s.* [SQUEEZE, *v.*]

1. The act of squeezing, pressing, or compressing between two bodies; pressure.

2. A clasp, an embrace, a grasp.

3. The same as SQUEEZING, C. 3.

4. A tightness or unusual pressure; as, a *squeeze* in the money market.

squeēz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *squeez(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which squeezes.

2. *Metal-working:* A machine which takes the ball of puddled iron and reduces it to a compact mass, ready for the rolls.

squeēz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SQUEEZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of pressing between two bodies; pressure, compression.

2. That which is forced out by pressure.

3. A copy or facsimile made by pressing some soft material on to the thing of which a copy is to be made: as, a *squeezing* of a medal or brass.

squeezing-box, *s.*

Pottery: A metallic cylinder having a hole in the bottom, through which clay is pressed for shaping the handles, &c., of earthenware.

squēlch, *v.t.* & *i.* [Perhaps allied to *quell;* but cf. Prov. Eng. *quelch* = a blow.]

A. *Trans.:* To crush, to destroy, to squash.

"In ten or a dozen years, the farmers of that section will be fighting the fire that, so easy to *squelch* at its beginning, is so baffling when once it gets under full blast."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 689.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be crushed or destroyed.

squēlch, *s.* [SQUELCH, *v.*] A heavy blow; a flat, heavy fall.

"He tore the earth which he had saved
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and raved."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 885.

† squĕnch, *v.t.* [Eng. *quench*, with pref. *s* intensive.] To quench.

"They'll . . . make church buckets on's skin to *squench* rebellion."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.

squē-tēague', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Otolithus regalis, found along the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is from one to two feet long, brownish-blue above, with irregular brownish spots, sides silvery, belly white. The flesh is wholesome and well-flavoured, but so quickly gets soft that it does not rank high in the market. The air-bladder makes excellent isinglass. (*Ripley & Dana.*) It is a voracious fish and bites readily, but its mouth is easily torn, whence it is often called Weak-fish.

squĭb, *squibbe, *s.* [For *squip*, or *swip*, from Mid. Eng. *squippen, swippen* = to move swiftly, to fly, to sweep, to dash; from Icel. *svipa* = to flash, to dart; *svipr* = a swift movement; Norw. *svipa* = to run swiftly. Allied to *sweep, swoop, swift.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. A hollow pipe or cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder or other combustible material, like a rocket, so that when the powder is ignited the squib throws out a train of fiery sparks, and bursts with a crack.

"I have been burnt at both ends like a *squib*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

* 2. A paltry fellow.

"Asked for their pas by everie *squib*."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 871.

* 3. One who writes squibs or political lampoons; a petty satirist.

"The *squibs* are those who in the common phrase of the world are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers."—*Tatler*, No. 88.

4. A petty lampoon; a sarcastic speech or little censorious publication.

"On account of a political *squib* in verse which he had just written."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1887.

5. A head of asparagus.

"It [asparagus] is sold in bundles containing from six to ten dozen *squibs*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, i. 99.

*** squĭb,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SQUIB, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To use or write squibs, petty lampoons, or sarcastic and censorious reflections.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To write or publish squibs on; to lampoon.

"The Bloomer costume, *squibbed* by John Leech in 1851."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 26, 1887.

* 2. To inject, to squirt

*** squĭb'-bish,** *a.* [Eng. *squib; -ish.*] Slight, flashy.

"Light, *squibbish* things."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xcix.

squĭd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *squib*, from their squirting out black matter.]

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Teuthidæ (q.v.). The Common Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*), about eighteen inches long, is found in shoals around the Cornish coast, and is taken by the fishermen in large numbers for bait. It is bluish with darker spots, yellowish-white beneath. The Little Squid (*Loligo media*), is about one-fourth the size, spotted with dots of red or purple.

*** squier** (1), *s.* [SQUARE, *s.*]

*** squier** (2), *s.* [SQUIRE.]

*** squierie,** *s.* [SQUIER (2), *s.*] A company or number of squires.

squĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Cf. *swiggle.*]

1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. (*Prov.*)

2. To move about like an eel; to squirm.

squĭl'-ġeō, *s.* [SQUEEGEE.]

squĭll * squille, * squylle, *s.* [Fr. *squille, scille*, from Lat. *squilla, scilla* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* Any plant of the genus Scilla (q.v.), spec. *Scilla maritima*, called also *Urginea scilla*, indigenous in the south of Europe and the Levant. *S. verna* is a favourite in gardens owing to its beautiful blue blossom.

SQUILL. (*Scilla maritima.*)
A. Bulb; B. Scape of flowers; c. ... which appear after the flowers.

2. *Pharm.:* The bulb, sliced and dried, of *Scilla maritima.* The bulb, which is scaly, is pear-shaped, and weighs from half a pound to four pounds. Its preparations are vinegar, oxymel, syrup, and tincture of squill, compound squill pill, and pill of ipecacuanha with squill. It is a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and in larger doses produces vomiting and purging. It increases the secretions of the bronchial mucous membrane, and facilitates the expectoration of mucus. When used as a diuretic it is generally combined with a mercurial. (*Garrod.*)

3. *Zool.:* A popular name for *Squilla mantis.*

"The curious *squill*, so common in the Mediterranean."—*Wright: Animal Life*, p. 536.

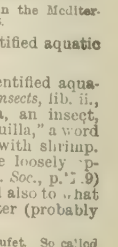
*** squill-fish,** *s.* An unidentified aquatic animal. [SQUILL-INSECT.]

squill-insect, *s.* An unidentified aquatic animal. Moufet (*Theater of Insects*, lib. ii., ch. xxxvii.) says, "The Squilla, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla," a word which he uses as synonymous with shrimp. But by early writers names were loosely applied, and from Grew (*Mus. Reg. Soc.*, p. 7.9) we learn that Squilla was applied also to what he calls the Rough-horned Lobster (probably *Palinurus vulgaris*).

"The *squill-insect* described by Moufet. So called from some similitude to the *squill-fish*: chiefly in having a long body covered with a crust composed of several rings or plates. The head is broad and round. He hath a pair of notable sharp fangs before, both booked inwards like a bull's horns."—*Grew: Museum*, p. 176.

squĭl'-lą, *s.* [Lat. = (1) A small crustacean, possibly the pea-crab [PINNOTHERES]; (2) a sea-onion, a sea-leek, usually written *scilla* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Stomapoda (q.v.), with several species, of which the best known is *Squilla mantis*, with a number of popular names. Segments much less coalescent than in the lobster; those bearing the eyes and antennules are readily separable from the front of the head, and are not covered by the carapace, which only conceals eight segments. The gills are borne


SQUILLA MANTIS.

by the abdominal swimming feet, free and uncovered. The first pair of thoracic limbs are developed into a pair of formidable claws, the terminal joint of which bears a row of long, sharp, curved teeth, doubling back on the edge of the penultimate joint, which has a groove to receive them. They lay their eggs at the bottom of the sea, and the larvæ pass into forms which have been described as independent genera.

2. *Paleont.:* Several specimens of true Squilla (*Sculda pennata*, Münst), have been found fossil in the Solenhofen Limestone. (*Ency. Brit.*, vi. 658). It occurs also in the Eocene.

squĭl-la-gee, squĭl-gee, *s.* [SQUEEGEE.]

† **squĭl-lĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *squill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Stomapoda with one genus Squilla (q.v.).

* **squĭl lĭt-ĭc, * squĭl-lĭt-ĭck, * squĭl-lĭt ĭcke,** *a.* [SQUILL.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

"A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squillitticke* vinegre."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. iii.

* **squĭn-ançe,** * **squĭn-an-cy,** *s.* [QUINSY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as QUINSY (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* [QUINSYWORT, WOODRUFF].

* **squinancy-berry,** *s.* [QUINSY-BERRY.]

* **squĭn-an-çy-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *squinancy*, and *wort.*] [QUINSYWORT, WOODRUFF.]

squĭnch, *s.* [SCONCE.]

Arch.: A small pendentive arch formed across the angle of a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. Also called a Sconce.

SQUINCH.
(*Canon's Ashby, Northampton.*)

squĭnt, *a.* & *s.* Sw. *skrinka* = to shrink, to flinch. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Looking obliquely or askance; not looking directly; oblique.

"I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion."
Milton: Comus, 413.

2. Not having the optic axes coincident. (Said of the eyes.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

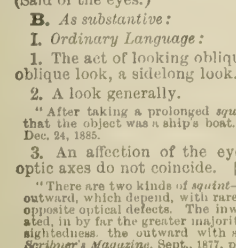
1. The act of looking oblique or askant; an oblique look, a sidelong look.

2. A look generally.

"After taking a prolonged *squint*, he called to me that the object was a ship's boat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

3. An affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide. [STRABISMUS.]

"There are two kinds of *squint*—the inward and the outward, which depend, with rare exceptions, on two opposite optical defects. The inward *squint* is associated, in by far the greater majority of cases, with far-sightedness, the outward with short-sightedness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 702.



SQUINT.
(*Haseley, Oxon.*)

* 4. A distortion.

"Wit is a *squint* of the understanding."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, iv. 112.

II. *Arch.:* An opening through the wall of a Roman Catholic church, in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transept or aisle to see the elevation of the Host at the high altar. They are generally found on one or both sides of the chancel arch, and are about a yard high and two feet wide. Also called a Hagioscope.

squint-eye, *s.* An eye that squints.

"I fear me thou have a *squint-eye.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

squint-eyed, *a.*

1. Having eyes that squint.

"He was so *squint-eyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

* 2. Oblique, indirect, malignant.

"This is such a false and *squint-eyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my tears." *Denham: Sophy.*

* 3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.

squint-quoin, *s.*

Arch.: An external oblique angle.

squĭnt, *v.i.* & *t.* [SQUINT, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To look with a squint, or with the eyes differently directed.

"Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table, with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to seek the light, and so induce squinting."—*Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be affected with strabismus.

"We have many instances of *squinting* in the father, which he received from fright or habit, communicated to the offspring."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

* 3. To run or be directed obliquely; to have an indirect reference or bearing.

"In prudence, too, you think my rhymes
Should never *squint* at courtiers' crimes."
Gay: Ant in Office.

* 4. To refer indirectly or obliquely.

"Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own."
Cowper: To Rev. W. Bull.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To turn (the eye) in an oblique direction.

"Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. To cause to look with a squint, or with non-coincident optic axes.

"He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

* 3. To cast or direct obliquely.

"On others' ways they never *squint* a frown."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 16.

* **squĭnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *squint*, v.; *-er.*] One who squints.

"The triumphs of the patriot *squinter*."
Warton: Oxford Newsman's Verses.

* **squĭnt-ĭ-fē-gō,** *a.* [SQUINT.] Squinting.

"The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee." *Dryden: Persius*, sat. v.

squint-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SQUINT, *v.*]

squint-ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *squinting; -ly.*] In a squinting manner, with a squint; by side glances, obliquely.

squĭn-ў, squĭn-nў, *v.i.* [SQUINT, *a.*] To squint; to look askance or asquint. (*Prov.*)

"I remember thine eyes well enough;
Dost thou *squiny* at me?" *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

* **squĭn-zeў,** *s.* [SQUINSY.]

squĭr, squĭrr, *v.t.* [Prob. imitative of the sound of a body passing rapidly through the air; cf. *whirr.*] To throw with a jerk; to cause to cut along; to move as anything cutting through the air.

"I saw him *squirr* away his watch a considerable distance into the Thames."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 77.

* **squĭr-al-tў,** * **squĭr-ăl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *squir(e)*, *-alty.*] The same as SQUIREARCHY (q.v.).

squĭr-arch-ў, *s.* [SQUIREARCHY.]

squire (1), * **squiere,** *s.* [A contract. of *esquire* (q.v.).]

1. An attendant on a knight; a knight's shield or armour-bearer.

"The *squire*, who saw expiring on the ground
His prostrate master, rein'd the steeds around."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 505.

2. An attendant on a person of noble or royal rank: hence, colloquially, an attendant on a lady; a beau, a gallant; a male companion, a close attendant or follower.

"Has your young sanctity done railing, Madam,
Against your innocent *squire?*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.

"I think he may be called a *squire*, for he beareth euer after those armes."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xx.

4. A title popularly given to a country gentleman.

5. A title given to magistrates and lawyers in the United States. In New England it is given especially to justices of the peace and judges; in Pennsylvania to the justices of the peace only.

¶ *Squire of Dames:* A personage introduced by Spenser in the *Faery Queen* (III. vii. 51). Often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

* **squĭre** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *esquierie.*] A rule, a foot-rule, a square (q.v.).

* **squire,** *v.t.* [SQUIRE (1), *s.*]

1. To attend as a squire.

2. To attend as a beau or gallant; to escort.

"She offered, if I would *squire* her there, to send home the footman."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

* **squĭre-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *squire; -age.*] Landed gentry; squires.

* **squĭre-arch,** *s.* [SQUIREARCHY.] A member of the squirearchy.

"I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

* **squĭre-arch-al,** * **squĭre-arch-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *squirearch(y); -al, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy; fit for a squire.

"Living in houses often almost *squirearchal*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 20, 1881.

squĭre-arch-ў, *s.* [Eng. *squire*, and Gr. ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule, ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] The squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively; the domination or political influence exercised by the squires considered as a body. (*English.*)

"The lesser Irish *squirearchy* of three or four generations ago."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 510. (1873.)

squĭr-eēn, *s.* [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-een.*] A small or petty squire.

* **squĭre-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; *-hood.*] The rank or state of a squire.

* **squĭre-lĭng,** * **squĭre-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling, -let.*] A small or petty squire; a squireen.

"A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xx. 2.

* **squĭre-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Becoming or befitting a squire.

"This *squirely* function."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, i. 4.

B. *As adv.:* Like a squire.

"*Squirely* forth gan he gon."
Romaunt of the Rose.

squĭre-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; *-ship.*] The state or position of a squire; squirehood.

"What profit hast thou reaped by this thy *squire-ship?*"—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, i. 4.

* **squĭr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *squir(e); -ess.*] The wife of a squire.

squĭrm, *v.t.* or *i.* [Perhaps a form of *swarm* (q.v.).]

1. To move like a worm or eel; to writhe about. (*Prov. & Amer.*)

"Next he *squirms* rapidly through the loosened girths until he can bring his heels to bear."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 936.

2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet.

squĭrm, *s.* [SQUIRM, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wriggling motion, as of an eel.

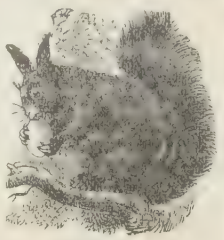
2. *Naut.:* A twist in a rope.

squĭrr, *v.t.* [SQUIR.]

squĭr-rel, * **squir-el,** * **scur-el,** * **scur-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escurel*; Fr. *écureuil*; Low Lat. *sciuriolus*, dimin. from Lat. *sciurus*, from Gr. σκιουρος (*skiouros*): σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail, hence the name = the animal that shades or covers itself with its tail, from its habit of sitting with the tail curved over its back; Prov. *escurol*; Sp. & Port. *esquilo*; Ital. *scojattolo.*]

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Sciuridæ (q.v.); more particularly for the genus Sciurus, though there are seven genera and many species in the family all popularly known as squirrels. They are characterized by their slender bodies, round, hairy tails, large, prominent eyes, and usually arboreal habits, though some few excavate subterranean retreats. In Sciurus the tail is long and bushy and the ears pointed. Tamias is an United States genus, with four species, each having cheek pouches, and

the back striped light and dark. The Chipmunk or Ground Squirrel is a common example. Squirrels haunt woods and forests, nesting in trees, and displaying marvellous agility among the branches. They feed on nuts, acorns, beech-mast, which they store up, birds' eggs, and the young bark, shoots, and buds of trees, doing no small amount of damage. They pass the winter in a state of partial hibernation, waking up in fine, warm weather, when the provision laid up in the summer is made use of for food. They are monogamous, and the female of *S. vulgaris*, the common European squirrel, produces three or four young. They are often kept as pets; in Lapland and Siberia this species is killed in great numbers for the sake of its winter coat. This, though valuable, is inferior to the fur of the North American Gray Squirrel (*S. carolinensis*).



SQUIRREL.

squirrel-corn, *s.*

Bot.: Dicentra canadensis.

"Dicentra, commonly called *squirrel-corn*, has nearly the same perfume."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 256.

squirrel-cup, *s.*

Bot.: Hepatica or Liver-leaf.

"The *squirrel-cups*, a graceful company,
Hide in their bells, a soft aerial blue."
Bryant, in *Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 130.

squirrel-fish, *s.* A sort of perch.

squirrel flying-phalanger, *s.*

Zool.: Petaurus sciureus; from South Australia, about eight or nine inches long, with a tail as long as the body. Colour, ash-gray with a black stripe from the nose to the root of the tail, cheeks white with a black patch, under surface white. [PETAURUS.]

squirrel-like rodents, *s. pl.* [SCIUROMORPHA.]

squirrel-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Callithrix sciureus, from South America. It is about ten inches long, with a tail half as much again; fur olive-gray on the body, limbs red, muzzle dark. They are affectionate and playful in disposition.

squirrel-tail, squirrel-tail grass, *s.*

Bot.: Hordeum maritimum. Named from the shape of the flower-spikes. The awns are injurious by their mechanical action to the gums of horses.

squĭrt, * **squyrte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. dial. *skvittär* = to sprinkle all round; Icel. *skvetta* = to squirt out, to throw out; *skvettr* = a gush of water poured out; Dan. *sqvatte* = to splash.]

A. *Trans.:* To eject or throw in a stream out of a narrow orifice or pipe.

"To *squirt* water into that part."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxvii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be thrown out or ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice or pipe.

* 2. *Fig.:* To throw out words; to prate.

"You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a Jack-padding for a prime-minister."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

squĭrt, * **squyrt,** * **squyrte,** *s.* [SQUIRT, *v.*]

1. An instrument with which water or other liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe.

"But when they have bespatter'd all they may,
The statesman throws his filthy *squirts* away!"
Young: To Mr. Pope, ep. 1.

* 2. A small jet.

"The watring of those lumps of dung, with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 500.

* 3. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa.

"*Squyrte*, a laxe; *foire*."—*Palsgrave.*

4. A foppish young fellow; a whippersnapper. (*Colloq.*)

squĭrt'-ẽr, * **squyrt-er,** *s.* [Eng. *squirt*; *-er.*] One who or that which squirts; one who uses a squirt.

"Who made squirt-guns of the hollow metal pen-handles which were in vogue in those days, and who was a mysterious *squirter* of ink for four days before he was found out."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 76.

squĭrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SQUIRT, *v.*]

squirting-cucumber, † **spirting-cucumber,** *s.*

Bot.: Ecbalium agreste (formerly *Momordica Elaterium*), a prostrate plant from the south of Europe. Corolla yellow, veined with green; the fruit is a small, elliptical, green gourd covered with prickles. When ripe, it ejects its seeds and juice with some force. [ECBALIUM, ELATERIUM.]

squĭsh'-ŏp, *s.* [Eng. *squi(re)*, and *(bi)shop.*] [SQUARSON.]

squĭtch, *s.* [QUITCH.]

squyer, *s.* [SQUIRE (1), *s.*]

sradh, shraddh, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *shraddh.*]

Brahmanism: Funeral rites performed on the death of an individual, without which his soul would have to continue in a wandering state. Similar rites are performed monthly and yearly to the manes of deceased ancestors.

stăb, * **stabbe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Ir. *stobaim* = to stab; Gael. *stob* = to thrust or fix a stake in the ground, to stab, to thrust, from *stob* = a stake, a pointed iron or stick; cogn. with Eng. *staff* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill with a pointed weapon.

"Clarence is come, false, fleeting, perjur'd Clarence,
That *stabb'd* me in the field by Tewkesbury."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

2. To drive, thrust, force, or plunge, as a pointed weapon.

"*Stab* poniards in our flesh."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To pierce or wound in the heart or feelings; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; to inflict keen or severe pain on.

"Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: 'twill *stab* her to the heart."
A. Philips.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To give or inflict a wound with a pointed weapon.

"None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 509.

2. To aim a blow at a person with a pointed weapon.

"Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts . . .
To *stab* at my frail life."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

II. *Fig.:* To inflict pain secretly or maliciously; to mortify, to pain.

"Critics of old, a manly liberal race,
Approv'd or censur'd with an open face . . .
Nor *stabb'd*, conceal'd beneath a ruffian's mask."
Lloyd: Epistle to C. Churchill.

stăb (1), * **stabbe,** *s.* [STAB, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The thrust of a dagger or other pointed weapon.

"And the possibility of getting rid of him by a lucky shot or *stab* was again seriously discussed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

"His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature,
For ruin's wasteful entrance."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* A wound or injury inflicted in the dark; a secret injury maliciously inflicted.

"This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

'stăb (2), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation employed by workmen for *established* wages, as opposed to piece-work.

Stā'-băt Mā'-tẽr, Sta'-băt Ma'-tẽr, *s.* [Lat. = The Mother stood, the first words of the hymn. (See def.).]

Music: A well-known Latin hymn on the Crucifixion, sung during Passion week in the Roman Church. Jacopone, a Franciscan who lived in the thirteenth century, is supposed to have been the author of the words. In addition to the ancient setting, probably contemporary with the words, many composers have written music to the Stabat Mater, but the compositions which are best known are those by Palestrina, Pergolesi (the last effort of his life), and Rossini.

stăb'-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stab*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who stabs; a privy murderer. (*Browning: Sordello*, i.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Domestic:* A lady's awl for opening holes for eyelets.

2. *Leather:* A pegging-awl; a pricker.

3. *Naut.:* A marlinspike.

stăb' bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STAB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of wounding or piercing with a pointed weapon.

"Special orders were given by Barclay that the swords should be made rather for *stabbing* than for slashing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) The puncturing of the boards for the slips.

(2) The perforation of a pile of folded sheets for a stitching twine; a cheap substitute for sewing.

2. *Mason.:* The picking or roughening of a brick wall, in order to make plaster adhere thereto.

stabbing-machine, stabbing-press, *s.*

Bookbind.: A machine or press for perforating a pile of folded and gathered signatures to prepare them for the operation of stitching.

* **stăb'-bĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stabbing*; *-ly.*] In a stabbing manner; with intent to stab or injure secretly and maliciously.

"This intimation against the council is as *stabbingly* suggested."—*Bp. Parker: Reply to Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 287 (1673).

* **stą-bĭl'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stable*, a.; suff. *-fy.*] To make stable, fixed, or firm; to establish. (*Browning.*)

* **stą-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *stabilimentum*, from *stabilio* = to make stable (q.v.).] The act of making firm or establishing; firm support.

"Its firmament by the principles of Christianity, hath been blessed by the issues of that *stabliment*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 6.

* **stą-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *stabilis* = stable (q.v.).] To make or render stable; to establish.

"What she most doth love
She oft before *stabilitates*."
More: Immort. Soul, I. ii. 42.

stą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **sta-bil-y-tye,** *s.* [Lat. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis* = stable (q.v.); Fr. *stabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being stable or firm; stableness, firmness; strength to stand and to resist being moved or overthrown.

"Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the *stability* of that government."—*More: Philos. Cabbala.* (App.)

2. Firmness or steadiness of character, resolution, or purpose; freedom from fickleness or changeableness; constancy, resolution.

"But for its absolute self; a life of peace,
Stability without regret or fear."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* 3. Fixedness, as opposed to fluidity.

"Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities."—*Boyle.*

* **stā'-bĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stable*, a.; *-ize.*] To make stable or firmly established; to establish firmly.

"The language is *stabilized*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. ix.

stā'-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *stable*), from Lat. *stabilis* = stable, standing firmly, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. *estable*; Ital. *stabile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed, settled, or established.

2. Steady and constant in resolution or purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or changeable; constant.

"God [saith he] is the prince and ruler over all, always one, *stable*, immovable, like to himself."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 393.

3. Abiding, durable, lasting; not subject to change or destruction.

"He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change, and different in degree."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,046.

II. *Physics:* Not easily moved from a state of equilibrium. [EQUILIBRIUM, II. 2.]

¶ *Stable & unstable equilibrium:* [EQUILIBRIUM].

stā´-ble, *s.* [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *étable*), from Lat. *stabulum* = a standing-place, an abode, a stall, a stable, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. *establo.*]

1. A house or building constructed to lodge and feed horses, and furnished with stalls, racks, mangers, and all other necessary equipments.

"Full many a deinte hors hadde he in *stable.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 168. (Prol.)

¶ The word is occasionally used in a wider sense, as equivalent to a house, shed, or building for beasts generally, as a cowshed, &c.

2. A racing-stable; an establishment where race-horses are trained.

"They can insure a straight run for their money in connection with this *stable.*"—*Referee*, April, 24, 1887.

3. (*Pl.*) *Mil.:* Attendance on horses in the stables.

"They seem always at *stables*, on parade, or out doing field-firing."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

stable-boy, *s.* A boy who attends in a stable.

"Served as a *stable-boy*, errand-boy, porter, and groom."
Wordsworth: Farmer of Tilsbury Vale.

stable-man, *s.* A man who attends in a stable; a groom, an ostler.

"If a *stable-man* cannot keep a bloom on horses' coats when standing on it, I am sure that it is the fault of the *stable-man.*"—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

stable-room, *s.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

* **stable-stand,** *s.*

Old Law: (See extract).

"*Stable-stand* is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of a king's deer in the forest."—*Cowell: Law Dict.*

* **stā´-ble** (1), *v.t.* [Stable, *a.*] To make stable, fixed, or firm; to fix, to establish.

"Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people."—*Strype: Life of Archbishop Crunmer* (under 1536).

stā´-ble (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Stable, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To put, place, or keep in a stable.

"He meetly *stabled* his steed in stall."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 31.

* 2. *Fig.:* To fix, to stick.

"When they the peril that do not forecast,
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

¶ In this sense perhaps belonging rather to Stable (1), *v.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To dwell or lodge in, or as in, a stable; to kennel; to dwell, as beasts.

"In their palaces . . . sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled.*" *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 752.

stā´-ble-nĕss, * **sta-ble-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *stable*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stable, fixed, or firmly established; fixedness and firmness of position; stability; strength to stand or remain unchanged.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; firmness, strength, resolution, constancy.

"Ther coustance, that is *stablenesse* of corage."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **stā´-blĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *stabl(e)*, s.; *-er.*] One who keeps stables; one who stables horses.

* **stā´-blĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stabler*; *-ess.*] A female who keeps stables.

"A scandal is raised on her name, that she was Stabularia, "a *stableress*," whereof one rendreth this witty reason, because her father was Comes Stabuli."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex.*

* **stab-li,** * **stab-liche,** *adv.* [Stably.]

stā´-blĭng, *s.* [Eng. *stabl(e)*, s.; *-ing.*]

1. The act or practice of keeping in a stable or stables.

2. A stable; a house or shed for lodging beasts.

"Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves."
Thomson: Liberty.

* **stăb´-lĭsh,** * **stab-lis-en,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *establish* (q.v.).] To settle permanently in a state; to make firm; to fix, to settle, to establish.

"Wiste thou not well that all the lawe of kinde is my lawe, and by God ordeined and *stablished* to dure by kinde reasoun."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue.*

* **stăb´-lĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *stablish*; *-ment.*] Establishment; firm settlement.

"Sufficient for their soules health, and the *stablishment* of his monarchisme."—*Holinshed: Descript. Brit.*, ch. ix.

* **stā´-blў,** * **stab-li,** * **stab-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *stabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a stable or firm manner; firmly, steadily, constantly.

"And bad hem for the loue of God, that heo hem vnderstode,
And *stablıche* hold togedere, to saue that lond."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 123.

* **stăb-u-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *stabulatio*, from *stabulatus*, pa. par. of *stabulor* = to stand in a stable; *stabulum* = a stable (q.v.).]

1. The act of stabling or housing beasts.

2. A place or room for housing beasts; a stable.

stăb´-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *stab* (1), *s.*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Oxalis Acetosella. Park in his *Theatre* says that it is "singular good in wounds, punctures, thrusts, and stabbes into the body." (*Britten & Holland.*)

stăc-ca´-tō, *adv.* [Ital., pa. par. of *staccare*, for *distaccare* = to separate, to detach.]

Music: Detached, taken off, separated. In music the word signifies a detached, abrupt method of singing or playing certain notes, by making them of less duration than they otherwise would be. A small dash over a note signifies that it is to be played staccato.

stăch´-ĕr, *v.i.* [A softened form of *stagger* (q.v.).] To stagger. (*Scotch.*)

"I *stacher'd* whiles, but yet took tent aye
To free the ditches."
Burns: Death & Dr. Hornbook.

stą-chў´d-ĕ-æ, stā´-chē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *stachys*, genit. *stachyd(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ. Stamens four, parallel, two upper shorter, ascending under the concave upper lip, or included in the tube; nutlets free, smooth, or tubercled.

stā´-chўs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn; woundwort. (See def.)]

Bot.: Woundwort; calyx as long as the tube of the corolla, sub-campanulate, ten-ribbed; teeth five, nearly equal, acuminate; upper lip of the corolla arched, entire; lower one three lobed; the two lateral ones reflexed; the two anterior stamens the longest, with the anther cells diverging. Chiefly from the warmer parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known species about 160, mostly European. *Stachys sylvatica*, the Hedge; *S. palustris*, the Marsh; *S. germanica*, the Downy; *S. arvensis*, the Corn Woundwort, and *S. Betonica*, called also *Betonica officinalis*, are common species. The bruised stems of *S. parviflora*, a native of Afghanistan and Northern India, are applied to parts of the body affected by the guinea-worm.

stăch-ў-tar´-pha, stăch-ў-tar-phē´-tą, *s.* [Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn, and ταρφειός (*tarpheios*) = thick. Named from the inflorescence.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbeneæ; aromatic herbs or shrubs with fleshy spikes, stamens four, the upper two without anthers; nutlets two. The Brazilians attribute powerful medicinal properties to *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis.* Its leaves are sometimes used to adulterate tea.

* **stăck,** *pret. of v.* [Stick, *v.*]

stăck, * **stac,** * **stak,** * **stakke,** *s.* [Icel. *stakkr* = a stack of hay; *stakka* = a stump; *stack* = a columnar, isolated rock; Sw. *stack* = a rick, a heap, a stack; Dan. *stak.* Allied to *stake* and *stick.*]

1. Corn in the sheaf, hay, pease, straw, &c., piled up in a circular or rectangular heap, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

"The straw *stack* or the plowmen at work with their teams."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

¶ The term stack is applied in the United States to those which are round, rick to those which are elongated.

2. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; also, a pile of poles or wood of indefinite quantity.

"The Indians . . . lay themselves quietly upon a *stacke* of wood, and so sacrifice themselves by fire."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Custom.*

3. A number or cluster of chimneys or funnels standing together.

"On the opposite shore are several large buildings with tall smoke-*stacks*, the only un-oriental objects within sight."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 602.

4. A chimney of masonry or brickwork, usually belonging to an engine or other furnace; the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel.

5. A columnar, isolated rock; a high rock detached; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea.

"Fenced by many a *stack* and skerry,
Full of rifts, and full of jags."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 11.

¶ *Stack of arms:*

Mil.: A number of small fire-arms set up together so that their bayonets cross.

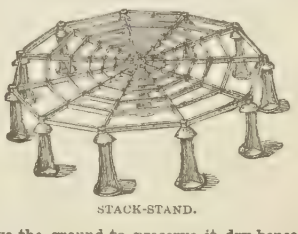
stack borer, *s.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay to admit air, when the hay has become dangerously heated.

stack-cover, *s.* A cloth or canvas cover suspended over stacks while being built, to protect them from the rain, &c.

stack-funnel, *s.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the centre of a stack, to allow the air to circulate through the stack and prevent the heating of the grain, &c.

stack-guard, *s.* A temporary roof capable of elevation, and designed to protect a stack or rick of hay or grain in process of formation.

stack-stand, *s.* A device for supporting a stack of hay or grain at a sufficient distance



STACK-STAND.

above the ground to preserve it dry beneath and prevent the ravages of vermin; a rick-stand.

stack-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stăck, *v.t.* [Sw. *stacka*; Dan. *stackke.*] [Stack, *s.*] To pile or build up into the form of a stack; to make into a pile or stack.

"*Stack* pease upon hovell abroad in the yard."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

¶ *To stack arms:*

Mil.: To set up arms, as muskets, rifles, or carbines, with the bayonets crossing each other or united by means of ramrods or hooks attached to the upper part of the weapon, so as to form a sort of conical pile.

* **stăck´-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *stack*, s.; *-age.*]

1. Hay, grain, or the like, put up into stacks.

2. A tax on things stacked.

"Portage, bankage, *stackage*, &c."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii.

stăck´-ĕr, *v.i.* [Stagger.] To stagger. (*Prov.*)

* **stăck´-ĕt,** *s.* [Stockade.]

stăck-hoŭs´-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Stackhouse, F.L.S. (died 1819), a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stackhousiaceæ (q.v.). Plants with white or yellow flowers from Australia and the Philippine Islands.

stăck-hoŭs-ĭ-ā´-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stackhousi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Stackhousiads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, entire, alternate, sometimes minute leaves; stipules lateral, minute; spikes terminal, each flower with three bracts; calyx monosepalous, five-cleft, tube inflated; petals five, equal; stamens five, distinct, unequal, arising from the throat of the calyx; styles three to five, stigmas simple; ovary inferior, three or five-celled, each with a single erect ovule; fruit of three to five indehiscent wings, or wingless pieces. Australian plants. Genera two, species ten. (*Lindley.*)

stăck-hoŭs´-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stackhousi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Stackhousiaceæ (q.v.).

stăck´-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Stack, *v.*]

stacking-band, stacking-belt, *s.* A rope used in binding thatch upon a stack.

stacking derrick, *s.* A form of derrick for use in the field or stack-yard for lifting hay on to the stack.

stacking-stage, *s.* A scaffold used in building stacks.

stăc'-tē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στακτή (*staktē*).] The Septuagint rendering of the Heb. נָטָף (*nataph*), the name of one of the spices used in the preparation of incense. Not certainly identified. Perhaps it was the gum of the Storax-tree (*Styrax officinale*).

"Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum."—*Exodus* xxx. 34

stăd'-dle, * **sta-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *stadhel, stadhol* = a foundation, a basis, from the same root as *steady, stand.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A prop or support; a staff, a crutch.

"He cometh on, his weak steps governing
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. A young or small tree left standing when the others are cut down.

"Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

II. *Agriculture:*

1. A stack-stand (q.v.).

"His barns are stor'd
And groaning *staddles* bend beneath their load."
Somervile: The Chace, ii.

2. One of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle-roof, *s.* A protection for a stack.

staddle-stand, *s.* A stack-stand.

stăd'-dle, * **sta-dle,** *v.t.* [STADDLE, *s.*]

1. To form into staddles, as hay.

2. To leave the staddles in, as in a wood when it is cut.

"First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin.
Then see it well *staddled*, without and within."
Tusser: Husbandry; April.

***stāde** (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stadium.*] A furlong, a stadium (q.v.).

"The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 71.

stade (2), *s.* [STAITH.]

stā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στάδιον (*stadion*).]

1. *Greek Antiquities:*

(1) A measure of 125 geometrical paces or 625 Roman feet, or 606 feet 9 inches of English measure, and thus somewhat less than an English furlong. It was the principal Greek measure of length.

(2) The course for foot-races at Olympia in Greece, and elsewhere. It was exactly a stadium in length.

† **2.** *Pathol.:* A stage or period of a disease.

***sta-dle,** *s.* & *v.* [STADDLE, *s.* & *v.*]

stădt'-hōld-ĕr (dt as t), *s.* [Dut. *stadhouder*, from *stad* = a city, and *houder* = a holder.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

"William, first of the name, Prince of Orange Nassau, and *Stadtholder* of Holland, had headed the memorable insurrection against Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

stădt'-hōld-ĕr-āte, stădt'-hōld-ĕr-ship (dt as t), *s.* [Eng. *stadtholder; -ate, -ship.*] The position or office of a stadtholder.

"He turned bookmaker, and wrote a book about the *Stadtholderate*."—*J. Morley: Diderot*, ch. xv.

staff, * **staf,** * **staffe** (pl. *stāves, staffs*, in senses A. I. 7 and B. 3 always the latter), *s.* [A.S. *stæf* (pl. *stafas* = staves, letters of the alphabet); cogn. with Dut. *staf*; Icel. *stafr* = a staff, a written letter; Dan. *stab, stav*; Sw. *staf*; O. H. Ger. *stap*; Ger. *stab*; Gael. *stob*; Lat. *stipes* = a stock, a post. Allied to *stab* and *stub.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick.

"Balaam's anger was kindled, and he smote the ass with a *staff*."—*Numbers* xxii. 27.

2. A stick used as a weapon; a club, a cudgel.

"Are ye come out as against a thief with swords and *staves* for to take me?"—*Matthew* xxvi. 55.

3. A long piece of wood, used for various purposes: as

(1) The handle of a tool or weapon, as of a spear.

"The *staff* of his spear was like a weaver's beam."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 7.

* (2) Hence, a spear or lance; a pike. [¶.]

"In classick authors we have relations of a *staff* or pike made of a durable wood, that many years after the tree had been cut down, being casually struck into the ground took root there."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 124.

(3) A pole on which a flag is hoisted; a flag-staff. [B. 5.]

(4) A pole, a stake.

"The rampant bear chained to the ragged *staff*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(5) A straight-edge for testing or truing a surface: as, the proof-*staff*, red *staff* (q.v.).

(6) One of the bars of an open waggon-bed, made like a crate.

4. The round of a ladder.

"Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms."—*Brown: Travels.*

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office.

"Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain: by whom I have forgot."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 2.

6. A name given in composition to several instruments formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, a back-*staff*, a cross-*staff*, &c.

7. A body or number of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs; a number of persons, considered as one body, entrusted with the carrying on of any undertaking: as, a hospital *staff*, the *staff* of the ordnance survey, &c. [B. 3.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A support; that which supports, props, or upholds.

"Thou trustest in the *staff* of this broken reed."—*Isaiah* xxxvi. 6.

2. A stanza, a stave.

"Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical."—*Dryden: Disc. Epic Poetry.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as RUDENTURE (q.v.).

2. *Metall.:* A bar of iron about four feet long, welded at one end to a flat piece or blade of iron, resembling in shape a baker's peel. On this the stamps are placed for re-heating.

3. *Mil.:* A body of officers selected and appointed to carry out the higher administration and moving of an army. Each unit, such as brigade, division, and corps, contains a certain number of staff-officers. The staff is divided into two sub-departments—that of the Adjutant-General, which deals with equipment and discipline of the troops; and that of the Quartermaster General, which has to do with the marching and manœuvring of troops. In addition to this, each General has his personal staff.

4. *Music:* The five parallel lines and four spaces on which notes of tunes are written; a stave.

5. *Naut.:* A pole for a flag.

6. *Plastering:* An angle-staff (q.v.).

7. *Shipbuild.:* A name given to various kinds of measuring and spacing rules.

8. *Surg.:* A curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy, and serving as a director for the gorget or knife.

9. *Surveying:*

(1) A graduated stick, used in levelling.

(2) A Jacob's staff (q.v.).

* ¶ *To have the better* (or *worse*) *end of the staff:* To be getting the best (or worst) of a matter.

staff-angle, *s.*

Plastering: A slat at a salient angle of an interior wall, to protect the plastering.

staff-bead, *s.* [ANGLE-BEAD.]

staff herding, *s.*

Law: The following of cattle within a forest.

staff-hole, *s.*

Metall.: A small hole in the puddling-furnace, through which the puddler heats his staff.

staff-man, *s.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer detailed for staff duties on the General staff of the army, or on the Regimental staff of his battalion as Adjutant, Quartermaster, &c.

staff sergeant, *s.*

Mil.: One of a superior class of non commissioned officers belonging to the staff of a regiment, as a quartermaster-sergeant, armourer-sergeant, &c.

staff-sling, * **staffe-slynge,** * **staf-slinge,** * **staf-sloung,** *s.*

1. *Anthrop.:* A stick-sling (q.v.).

2. *Archæol.:* An ancient weapon of war, consisting of a sling attached to the end of a staff. It was held with both hands, and was used to throw stones, and, at a later period, grenades.

"This geaunt at him stones caste
Out of a fel *staf-slinge*."
Chaucer: Rime of Sir Topas, 2,012.

* **staff-striker,** *s.* A sturdy beggar, a tramp.

staff-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Celastrus.

stăff'-ĕl-īte, *s.* [After Staffel, Nassau, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A botryoidal or reniform mineral incrusting phosphorite (q.v.). Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 3·12; colour, leek to dark-green. An analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 39·05; carbonic acid, 3·19; alumina, 0·026; sesquioxide of iron, 0·037; lime, 54·67; fluorine, 3·05; water, 1·40 = 101·423. An altered phosphorite.

stăff'-ĕl-ĭt-ōid, *s.* [Eng. *staffelite*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min.: A variety of phosphorite resembling staffelite (q.v.).

* **stăff'-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *staff; -ier.*] An attendant bearing a staff.

* **stăff'-fĭsh,** * **staf-fishe,** *a.* [Eng. *staff; -ish.*] Stiff, harsh.

"A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

* **stăff'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *staff; -less.*] Without a staff.

stăg, * **stagge,** *s.* [Icel. *steggr, steggi* = a he-bird, a drake, a tom-cat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

(2) A hart in his fifth year. (See extract s. v. STAGON.)

(3) The male of the ox kind, castrated at such an age that he never attains the full size of a bull; a bull-stag. Also called locally a bull-segg.

(4) Applied to male animals of various species, as a stallion, a gander, a young horse, a turkey-cock, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A man, as opposed to, or separated from, woman; hence, *stag*-dance, *stag*-dinner, *stag*-concert, *stag*-entertainment or -party, &c., performances at which men alone are admitted.

(2) A romping girl. (*Prov. Eng.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commercial Slang:*

(1) An outside, irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the Stock Exchange.

(2) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this, he forbears to pay the amount due on allotment, and the deposit is forfeited.

2. *Zool.:* The male of the red-deer (q.v.).

stag-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family Lucanidæ (q.v.); specif., *Lucanus cervus*, one of the largest known insects, the male being about two inches long. Their projecting mandibles are denticulated, and somewhat resemble stag's horns; with these they can inflict a pretty severe wound. The Stag-beetle is common in forests, and flies about in the evening in summer. The larva feeds on the

wood of the oak and the willow, into the trunks of which it eats its way, and lives for a considerable time before undergoing a metamorphosis. Some of the tropical Stag-beetles are very brilliantly coloured.

stag-dance, *s.* A dance performed by males only; a bull-dance. (*Amer.*)

stag-evil, *s.*

Farriery: A kind of palsy affecting the jaw of a horse.

stag horned longicorn, *s.*

Entom.: Acanthophorus serraticornis, from southern India.

stag-hound, *s.*

Zoology & Sporting:

1. The Scotch deer-hound, called also the Wolf-dog, a breed that is rapidly dying out. These dogs hunt chiefly by sight, and are used for stalking deer, for which purpose a cross between the rough Scotch greyhound and the colley or the fox-hound is also often employed. True stag-hounds are wiry-coated, shaggy, generally yellowish-gray, but the most valuable are dark iron-gray, with white breast. They are of undaunted courage and great speed, and should stand not less than twenty-eight inches high.

SCOTCH STAG-HOUND.

2. A breed of dogs hunting by scent. (See extract.)

"The modern *Stag-hound* is a tall Fox-hound of about 25 inches in height. The ancient breed is quite extinct; it was, I believe, last used in the Devon and Somerset pack, to hunt the wild red deer. The old hounds have often been described to me as large white and yellow dogs of the old Talbot-breed. They were heavy and slow, but able, from their exquisite scenting powers, to give the *stag* a grace of an hour or more, and kill him afterwards. The music of their tongues is spoken of as magnificent. In hunting water they were perfect."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs,* pp. 21, 22.

stag's horn, stag-horn, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Rhus typhina;* (2) *Cenomyce cervicornis;* (3) *Lycopodium clavatum* (See ex.).

"That plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn,* or fox's tail."
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd-boys.

Stag's horn moss:

Bot.: (1) *Lycopodium clavatum;* (2) *Hypnum purum.*

stăg, *v.i. & t.* [STAG, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To hunt stags; to go stag-hunting.

2. *Comm. Slang:* To act the stag on the Stock Exchange. [STAG, *s.*, II. 1.]

B. *Trans.:* To watch or dog. (*Slang.*)

"You've been *stagging* this gentleman and me."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn,* ch. v.

stāge, *s.* [O. Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), as if from a Lat. *staticum,* from Lat. *statum,* sup. of *sto* = to stand; Ital. *staggio* = a prop.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A floor or story of a house.

"Al slepynge he fel doun fro the thridde *stage.*"—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xx.

* 2. A platform of any kind.

"There shewed hym how the great toure stode but on *stages* of tymbre."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. ccviii.

3. A floor or platform elevated above the level of the ground or surrounding surface, as for the exhibition of any performance or object to public view.

"Me thought I seighe vpon a *stage,*
Where stoode a wonder strange image."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

* 4. A scaffold.

"That these bodies
High on a *stage* be placed to the view."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

5. An elevated platform or floor for the convenience of performing mechanical work, or the like; a platform on which workmen stand in painting, pointing, caulking, scraping, &c., a wall of a ship.

6. The raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theatre on which the actors perform. Hence, *the stage* = the theatre, the profession of an actor, the drama as acted or exhibited.

"Lo, where *the stage, the* poor, degraded *stage,*
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age."
Sprague: Curiosity.

7. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field of action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

"When we are born, we cry that we are come
In this great *stage* of fools."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

8. A landing at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and subsides with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of water.

"A ship may lie afloat at low water, so near the shore as to reach it with a *stage.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. v.

9. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is obtained, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

10. The distance between two such stations or places of rest on a road.

"Brother, you err, 'tis fifteen miles a day,
His *stage* is ten, his beatings are fifteen."
Beaum. & Fl.: King & No King, iv.

11. A single step of a gradual process; a degree of progression or retrogression, increase or decrease, rise or fall; a change of state.

"The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

12. A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c.

"To pay my duty to sweet Mrs. Page,
A place was taken in the Stamford *stage.*"
Fawkes: The Stage Coach.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The part between one splayed projection and another in a Gothic buttress; also the horizontal division of a window separated by transoms.

2. *Microscopy:* The support upon which the object is placed for examination. It is often quite plain, with single springs to keep the slide steady. It is often made circular, with graduated divisions and other fittings, which is a Concentric Stage. In high-class instruments, there are generally screw motions giving two rectangular adjustments in the manner of the slide-rest of a lathe, to which the concentric fitting may or may not be added. This is called a Mechanical Stage, of which there are numerous modifications. The simplest Stage generally has some fitting on its under-side for receiving a spot-lens, nicol-prism, or other adjuncts. [SUBSTAGE.]

¶ *Three stages:* [THREE-STAGES].

stage-box, *s.* A box in a theatre close to the stage.

* **stage-carriage,** *s.* A stage-coach.

stage-coach, *s.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on certain days between two places for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c. [COACH, *s.*] (*Cowper: Retirement,* 492.)

stage-coachman, *s.* The driver of a stage-coach.

stage-direction, *s.* A written or printed instruction as to action or the like, which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door, *s.* The door giving admission to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre; the door of entrance for actors, workmen, &c.

stage-driver, *s.* The driver of a stage-coach: a stage-coachman.

stage-effect, *s.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially.

stage-forceps, *s.* A device for holding an object upon the stage of a compound microscope.

stage-manage, *v.i. & t.*

A. *Intrans.:* To act as stage-manager.

"He possessed two of the essential elements that make success—he could write and *stage-manage;* but his plots were weak and flimsy."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* June 9, 1884.

B. *Trans.:* To superintend the production of upon the stage.

"He can build, he can write, he can *stage-manage* his own work."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* June 9, 1884.

stage-manager, *s.* One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and regulates all matters behind the scenes.

stage-micrometer, *s.* One adapted to the stage of a microscope, to measure an object within the field of view.

stage-plate, *s.*

Optics: A glass plate 4 × 1½ inches, on the stage of a microscope, having a narrow ledge of glass cemented along one edge to hold an object when the instrument is inclined. It may form the bottom-plate of a growing-slide.

* **stage-play,** *s.* A theatrical representation; a play adapted for representation on the stage.

"This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stage-plays* for one hundred and twenty years."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **stage-player,** *s.* An actor on the stage.

"Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stage-players* or actors."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

stage-struck, *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama, or to become an actor.

"Or *stage-struck* Juliet may presume
To choose this bower for tiring-room."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 2.

stage-wagon, stage-waggon, *s.*

1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers by stages at regularly-appointed times.

* 2. A stage-coach.

stage-whisper, *s.* An aside spoken by an actor to the audience, generally out loud, and so used sometimes to mean the opposite of a whisper.

* **stage-wright,** *s.* A dramatic author; a play-wright.

"The stagers and your *stage-wrights* too."
Ben Jonson: Indignation of the Author.

stāge, *v.t.* (STAGE, *s.*]

1. To place or set on a stage or platform.

"Messrs. S—— also *staged* examples of their new melons."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 8, 1886.

2. To put upon a stage; to mount and exhibit as a play.

"It was capitally *staged* by Messrs. Chute."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 14, 1885.

* 3. To exhibit publicly.

"But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* **stāge'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *stage,* and *craft.*] The art of dramatic composition.

"The resource only of inexperienced beginners in the art of *stagecraft.*"—*Globe,* Sept. 11, 1886, p. 3.

* **stāge'-lĭ-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *stage; -ly.*] Pertaining to a stage; becoming a stage; theatrical.

"Nor may this be called an histrionick parada, or *stagely* visard and hypocrysy."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 168.

* **stāge'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *stage,* and *man.*] An actor.

stāġ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stag(e); -er.*]

* 1. A player, an actor. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* i. 1.)

* 2. A horse used to draw a stage-coach.

3. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience or of skill gained from experience. (Usually with *old.*)

"While Sabrina and Ripple, *old stagers* at the game, slid along the shore."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

* **stāġ'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *stage; -ry.*] Exhibition on a stage; acting.

"Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *stagery* or scene-work."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

stāġ'-eў, * **stāġ'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *stage; -y.*] Of or pertaining to the stage; resembling the manner of actors; theatrical. (Used in a depreciatory sense.)

"She was less excitable, less demonstrative, less *stagy* . . . than his cousin."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass,* bk. iii., ch. ii.

stăġ'-gărd, *s.* [Eng. *stag; -ard.*] A stag four years old.

stăġ'-gẽr, * **stag-gar,** * **stak-ker,** *v.i. & t.* [A weakened form of *stacker, staker,* from Icel. *stakra* = to push, to stagger, freq. of *staka* = to grunt, to push; cogn. with Eng. *stake;* O. Dut. *staggeren* = to stagger, to reel; freq. of *staken, staecken* = to stop or dam up (with stakes), to set stakes.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To reel, to move from one side to the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk steadily.

"My *stagring* steppes eke tell the trueth that nature fadeth fast." *Gascoigne: Divorce of a Lover.*

* 2. To faint; to begin to give way; to cease to stand firm.

"The enemy *staggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet."—*Addison.*

* 3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to waver; to become less confident or determined.

"He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief."—*Romans* iv. 20.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to reel.

"That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person."
Shakesp. : *Richard II.*, v. 5.

2. To cause to doubt, hesitate, or waver; to make less confident or steady; to shock.

"At this they were so much *staggered* that they plainly discovered their ignorance of the effect of fire-arms."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. *Vehicles:* To set spokes in a hub so that they are alternately on the respective sides of a median line. [DODGING, B. 2.]

stăg'-gĕr, *s.* [STAGGER, *v.*]

1. A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall.

* 2. (*Pl.*): A sensation which causes reeling or staggering. (*Shakesp.* : *Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

* 3. (*Pl.*): Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

"The *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance." *Shakesp.* : *All's Well*, ii. 3.

4. (*Pl.*): A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness. In the horse it appears in two forms: mad or sleepy staggers and grass or stomach staggers; the former arising from inflammation of the brain, the latter due to acute indigestion. [CŒNURE.]

stagger-bush, *s.*

Bot. : *Lyonia mariana.*

stăg'-gĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STAGGER, *v.*]

staggered-wheel, *s.* A wheel whose spokes are set in and out alternately where they enter the hub.

stăg'-gĕr-ĕr, *s.*

1. One who or that which staggers.

2. Something that staggers one. [See STAGGER, *v.t.*, B. I. 1.] (*Colloq.*)

stăg'-gĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [STAGGER, *v.*]

stăg'-gĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *staggering*; *-ly.*] In a staggering or reeling manner; with doubt or hesitation.

"Then they looked well to their steps, and made a shift to go *staggeringly* over."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

stăg'-gĕrş, *s. pl.* [STAGGER, *s.*, 4.]

stăg'-gĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *stagger*, and *wort.*]

Bot. : *Senecio Jacobœa.*

stăg'-gĭe, *s.* [Eng. *stag*; dimin. suff. *-ie.*] A little stag; a young deer.

"I've seen the day,
Thou could hae gaen like onie *staggie*."
Burns: Auld Farmer to His Auld Mare.

stāg'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stagy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stagey; theatrical manner, action, or display.

stāg'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *stag(e)*; *-ing.*]

1. A temporary structure, as a stage or platform, of posts and boards, used by builders, painters, and the like.

2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches; the act of travelling in a stage-coach.

Sta-gī'-rīte, Stăg'-ў-rīte, *s.* [See def.] An appellation given to Aristotle, from the name of the place of his birth, Stagira, in Macedonia. The name of the town is *Stą-gī'-ra*, and the appellation should be *Stą-gī'-rīte*, but Brewer notes that *Stăg'-ą-rīte* is usually employed in English verse, and gives additional examples from Pope and Wordsworth.

"In one rich soul
Plato, the *Stagyrite*, and Tully joined."
Thomson: Summer, 1,582.

* **stăg'-mą,** *s.* [Gr. *στάγμα* (*stagma*) = a dropping fluid, from *στάζω* (*stazō*) = to drop, to fall drop by drop.] Any distilled liquor.

stăg-măr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [STAGMA.]

Bot. : A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple, without stipules. Calyx tubular, the limb irregularly ruptured, deciduous. Petals five, stamens five, styles one to three, ovary three lobed. Berry kidney shaped, one seeded. *Stagmaria verniciflua*, a native of the Indian Archipelago, yields the hard black varnish called Japan lacquer.

stăg'-mą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *στάγμα* (*stagma*), genit. *σταγματος* (*stagmatos*) = a drop; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : Protochloride of iron found in certain meteoric irons.

stăg'-nąn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *stagnan(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation; stagnation.

* 2. Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

"Through the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*
Left by the flood."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake, p. 55.

stăg'-nąnt, *a.* [Lat. *stagnans*, pr. par. of *stagno* = to stagnate (q.v.); Fr. *stagnant*; Ital. *stagnante.*]

1. Not flowing; not running in a stream or current; motionless; hence, impure or foul from want of motion.

"They seem to be a *stagnant* fen,
Grown rank with rushes and with reeds."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)

2. Without life, spirit, or activity; dull, inert, inactive, torpid, not brisk.

"Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul."
Johnson: Irene.

stăg'-nąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stagnant*; *-ly.*] In a stagnant, motionless, inactive, or dull manner.

stăg'-nāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *stagnatus*, pa. par. of *stagno* = to be still, to cease to flow, to form a still pool; *stagnum* = a pool, a stank (q.v.); O. Fr. *stagner*; Ital. *stagnare.*]

1. To cease to flow or run; to be motionless or without current or motion; to have no current; hence, to become impure or foul through want of motion.

"Like standing water, *stagnate* and gather mire."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or torpid: as, Trade *stagnates.*

* **stăg'-nāte,** *a.* [STAGNATE, *v.*] Stagnant.

"A *stagnate* mass of vapour." *Young.*

stăg-nā'-tion, *s.* [STAGNATE, *v.*]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant; cessation of motion, flow, or circulation of a fluid; the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless.

"If the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh; but *stagnation* turneth it into a noisome puddle."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

2. Cessation of briskness or activity; a state of dulness or inactivity; torpidity.

"But there's a blank repose in this,
A calm *stagnation* that were bliss."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **stăg'-ŏn,** *s.* [STAG.] A stag in its fourth year.

"I find that the yoong male is called in the fourth [year] a *stagon* or stag."—*Holinshed: Desc. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

stăg-ŏn-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σταγών* (*stagōn*), genit. *σταγόνος* (*stagonos*) = a drop, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont. : A genus of Crocodilia, from the Trias. It resembled the Caimans in general form, but possessed an elongated skull like the Gavials. The body was protected by bony pitted scutes, of which there were only two rows on the dorsal surface: teeth with obtusely-pointed crowns, sometimes showing signs of attrition.

Stăg'-ў-rīte, *s.* [STAGIRITE.]

* **Stahl'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Stahlian*; *-ism.*]

Med. : The doctrine that refers all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

* **Stahl'-ĭ-ąns,** *s. pl.* [See def.]

Hist. & Med. : The followers of Georg Ernst Stahl, a German physician (1660–1734), who held that the *anima*, or soul, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement and of every change in the body, and that disease was an effort of the soul to expel whatever was deranging the habitual order of health. They were also called Animists, and their school the Dynamic School.

stāid, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STAY, *v.*]

stāid, * **stayd,** *a.* [Prop. the pa. par. of *stay*, v. (q.v.).] Sober, grave, steady; not wild, not volatile, flighty, or fanciful; sedate, composed. (*Milton: On Education.*)

stāid'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *staid*, a.; *-ly.*] In a staid, sober, grave, or sedate manner; sedately.

stāid'-nĕss, * **stayed-ness,** * **stayed-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *staid*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being staid, sober, grave, or sedate; soberness, sedateness, gravity.

"The love of things doth argue *stayednesse*; but levitie and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 7.

stāig, *s.* [STAG, *s.*] A young horse not yet broken in; a stallion. (*Scotch.*)

stāil, *s.* [STALE (2), *s.*]

stāin, * **stayne,** * **steine,** *v.t.* & *i.* [An abbrev. of *distain*, as *spend* for *dispend*, *sport* for *disport*, &c.; O. Fr. *desteindre*, from Lat. *dis-* = away, and *tingo* = to dye.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to spot, to make foul, to maculate.

"The lost blood which *stains* your northern field."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, i. 550.

2. To colour, as wood, glass, or the like, by means of a chemical or other process.

3. To dye; to tinge with a different colour: as, To *stain* cloth.

4. To impress with figures or patterns in colours different from that of the ground: as, To *stain* paper for hangings.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to disgrace, to tarnish; to bring disgrace on.

"William could not, without *staining* his own honour, refuse to protect one whom he had not scrupled to employ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 2. To disfigure, to deface, to impair, to injure. (*Shakesp.* : *Richard II.*, iii. 3.)

* 3. To darken, to dim.

"Clouds and eclipses *stain* both sun and moon."
Shakesp. : *Sonnet* 35.

* 4. To pervert, to corrupt, to deprave.

"We must not so *stain* our judgment."
Shakesp. : *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

* 5. To excel.

"O voice that doth the thrush in shrillness *stain*."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 358.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

"As the berry breaks before it *staineth*."
Shakesp. : *Venus & Adonis*, 480.

2. To take stains; to become stained or soiled; to grow dim or obscure.

"If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil."
Shakesp. : *Love's Labour's Lost*, ii.

stāin, *s.* [STAIN, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A spot; a discoloration caused by foreign matter.

"Full of unpleasing blots and sightless *stains*."
Shakesp. : *King John*, iii. 1.

2. A natural spot of a color different to that of the ground.

3. A sort of thin paint.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A taint of guilt or evil; disgrace, reproach, fault.

"I come—thy *stains* to wash away."
Wordsworth: Elegiac Verses (Feb., 1816).

2. Cause of reproach, shame, disgrace.

"Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of all womankind."—*Sidney.*

* 3. A tincture, a tinge; a slight taste or quality.

"You have some *stain* of soldier in you."
Shakesp. : *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

stāin'-ąnd, *a.* [STAIN, *v.*]

Her. : A term applied to the colours sanguine and tenné when used in the figures called abatements or marks of disgrace.

stāined, * **stayned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [STAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having a stain or stains; discoloured, spotted, dyed, tarnished.

2. Produced by staining; caused by a stain or disgrace. (*Shakesp.* : 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.)

stained-glass, *s.* Glass painted on the surface with mineral pigments, which are afterwards fused and fixed by the application of heat. [GLASS-PAINTING.]

stāin'-ẽr, *stayn-er, *s.* [Eng. *stain*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who stains, discolours, or tarnishes.

2. A workman employed in staining. (Generally used as the second element of a compound, as a paper-*stainer.*)

stāin'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stain*; *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Free from spots or stains; spotless.

"The phœnix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and *stainless* hew."
Sidney: Arcadia, ii.

2. *Fig.:* Free from the stain of guilt or crime; unsullied, immaculate, pure.

"A man of parts and learning, of quick sensibility and *stainless* virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

stāin'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stainless*; *-ly.*] In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

stăir, *staire, *stayre, *steir, *steire, *steyer, *s.* [A.S. *stæger* = a stair, a step, from *stáh*, pa. t. of *stigan* = to climb; cogn. with Dut. *steiger* = a stair; *stegel* = a stirrup; *stijgen* = to mount; Icel. *stigi*, *stegi* = a step, a ladder; *stigr* = a path; *stiga* = to mount; Sw. *stëg* = a round of a ladder; *stege* = a ladder; Dan. *stige* = a ladder; *sti* = a path; *stige* = to mount; Ger. *steg* = a path; *steigen* = to mount.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Any succession of steps to ascend by; as a ladder.

"Draw me into blisse, ne *steyers* to steye on is none, so that without recouer endlesse, here to endure I wote well I purueide."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, i.

2. One of a series of steps for ascending or descending from one story of a house to the next; in the plural, a succession of steps rising one above the other, and arranged as a means of ascent between two parts of a building at different heights.

3. Steps leading down to the waterside for convenience in entering or leaving a boat.

"The Thames, by water when I took the air,
That danced my barge, in lanching from the *stair*."
Drayton: Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

* II. *Fig.:* A step, a degree.

"High honors *staire*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 23.

¶ (1) *Below stairs:* In the basement; in the lower parts of a house; hence, amongst the servants.

(2) *Down stairs:* [Down-stairs].

(3) *Flight of stairs:* [Flight, *s.*, II. 1.].

* (4) *Pair of stairs:* A staircase; a set or flight of stairs. [Pair, *s.*]

(5) *Up stairs:* In or to the upper part of a house.

"'Tis gone—and in a merry fit
They run up *stairs* in gamesome race."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

stair-carpet, *s.* A narrow carpet used to cover stairs.

*** stair-foot,** *s.* The bottom of the stairs.

stair-rod, *s.* A rod confining a stair-carpet at the receding angle where the riser and tread meet.

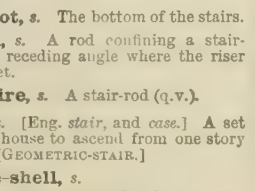
*** stair-wire,** *s.* A stair-rod (q.v.).

stăir'-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *case.*] A set of steps in a house to ascend from one story to another. [Geometric-stair.]

staircase-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Solarium (q.v.).

stăir'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *head.*] The top of the staircase.



STAITH.

***stăir'-wāy,** *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *way.*] A staircase. (*Longfellow: The Builders.*)

stāith, *staithe, *stathe, *s.* [A.S. *stæth* = a bank, a shore; Icel. *stöth* = a harbour, a roadstead.]

1. A landing-place.

"On arriving at the *staiths* they ascertained that one of the men answering to the description was on board the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

2. An elevated railroad-staging, from which coal-cars discharge their loads into cars or vessels beneath. (See illustration.)

stāith'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *staith*, and *man.*] A man employed in weighing and shipping coals at a staith.

stāke, *s.* [A.S. *staca* = a stake, from the same root as *stick*, v. (q.v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *stake*, *stueck* = a stake; Dut. *staak*, *steken* = to stab, to prick; Icel. *stjuki* = a stake, a punt-pole; Dan. *stage* = a stake; Sw. *stake* = a stake; Ger. *stake* = a stake, a pole. Allied to *stack* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long piece of wood or timber, espec. a piece pointed at one end and stuck or set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to anything, a part of a fence, &c.; an upright bar to support a vine or tree. One of the uprights of a wattled fence or screen. One of the pieces of timber leaning against the corner of a worm-fence, and serving with its fellow on the other side to hold the rider rail.

2. The post to which persons condemned to be burnt to death were fastened: as, To suffer at the *stake*, *i.e.*, to suffer death by burning.

3. The post to which a bear or bull was tied to be baited.

"Call hither to the *stake* my two brave bears."
Shakesp., 2 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 4. A pyre.

"Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal *stake*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

* 5. Judgment; execution generally.

"Bringing the murderous coward to the *stake*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

6. That which is staked, pledged, or wagered: that which is laid down or hazarded to abide the issue of an event, and to be gained or lost by victory or defeat.

"For their *stakes* the throwing nations fear."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxiv.

7. The state of being pledged or staked as a wager; the state of being at hazard. (Preceded by *at.*)

"At every sentence sets his life *at stake*."
Imke: Juvenal, sat. iv.

* 8. The prize in a contest.

"From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archers' *stake*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Currying:* A post on which a skin is stretched while currying or graining.

2. *Metal-working:* A small anvil used by blacksmiths and sheet-metal workers. It usually has a tang, by which it is stuck in a square socket of a bench, block, or anvil. It has various forms in different trades.

3. *Shipwright.:* A strake (q.v.).

4. *Vehicles:* An upright or standard, to keep a log or a load from shifting sideways.

*** stake-fellow,** *s.* One tied or burnt at the stake with another.

stake-head, *s.*

Rope-making: A horizontal bar supported by a post and stationed at intervals in the length of a ropewalk, to support the yarns while spinning. The upper edge of the bar has pegs to separate the yarns which are spun by the respective whirls in the spinner.

stake-holder, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds the stakes, or with whom bets are deposited, when a wager is made.

2. *Law:* One with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it.

stake-iron, *s.*

Vehicles: The same as Stake, *s.*, II. 4.

stāke, *v.t.* [Stake, *s.*]

1. To set or plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes.

"*Stake* and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

2. To set stakes in; to fill with stakes.

"Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

3. To mark the limits of by stakes. (Now followed by *out.*)

"First the nemnid alle the, the purale suld make,
That thorgh the reame suld go, the bounder forto *stake*."
R. Brunne, p. 309.

* 4. To keep out by means of stakes. (Followed by *out.*)

"On the bank of loose stones above the mud and stakes that *staked* the tide *out*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. iii.

5. To pierce or wound with a stake.

"A horse so badly *staked* that its life was not worth an old song."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

6. To wager, to pledge; to hazard on the issue of some event.

"Every man who heads a rebellion against an established government *stakes* his life on the event."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

stāke'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *stake*, and *net.*] A form of net for catching salmon, consisting of a sheet of network stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground, generally in rivers or friths, where the sea ebbs and flows, with contrivances for entangling and catching the fish.

***stak-er, *stak-ker,** *v.i.* [Icel. *stakra.*] To stagger (q.v.).

"She riste her vp, and *stakkereth* here and there."
Chaucer: Legende of Hypermestre.

stāk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stake*, v.; *-er.*] One who stakes, wagers, or hazards.

stăk-tŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. στακτός (*staktos*) = falling by drops, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A pipette (q.v.).

stą-lăc'-tĭc, stą-lăc'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *stalactit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to stalactite; resembling stalactite.

"Incrustrated with this spurry, *stalactical* substance."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. i.

stą-lăc'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *stalactit(e)*; *-form.*] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

stăl'-ăc-tīte, * stăl-ăc-tī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. σταλακτός (*stalactos*) = a dripping or dropping.]

Min.: A name originally given to the cones of carbonate of lime found dependent from the roofs of caverns, formed by the water percolating through the rocks above becoming charged with carbonate of lime and slowly depositing it on evaporation. The name is now applied to other mineral substances of similar form, and having a similar origin.

STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES. (GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS.)

† **stăl'-ăc-tīt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *stalactit(e)*; *-ed.*] Hung with stalactites.

"The cave is extremely picturesque, its roof *stalactited* with pendent ferns."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 79.

*** stăl-ăc-tī'-tēş,** *s.* [Stalactite.]

stăl'-ăc-tĭt-ĭc, stăl-ăc-tĭt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *stalactit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

Min. & Geol.: Partaking of the structure of a stalactite (q.v.).

"A brilliant gallery of *stalactitic* ornaments extends beyond the great Pillar."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 878.

stăl-ăc-tĭt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *stalactite*, and *form.*] Stalactiform.

stăl'-ăg-mīte, * stăl-ăg-mī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. σταλαγμα (*stalagma*) = that which drops; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The calcareous or other mineral substance forming the floor of a cave, and formed in the same manner as a stalactite (q.v.). Structure, laminar, the laminæ frequently showing a fibrous structure at right angles to the plane of deposition. [Cave-deposits.]

"The process often goes on until stalactite meets *stalagmite* in a column."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 878.

*** stăl-ăg-mī'-tēş,** *s. pl.* [Stalagmite.]

stăl-ăg-mĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stalagmit(e)*; *-ic.*]

Min. & Geol.: Applied to mineral substances which present a similar structure to, and which have been formed in the same way as a stalagmite (q.v.).

"Tracing the right edge of the cut, we found it running underneath a *stalagmitic* wrapping, eight feet wide and ten inches thick at its thickest part."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 879.

stăl-ăg-mĭt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stalagmitical*; *-ly.*] In the form or manner of a stalagmite.

stăl-ăg-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. σταλαγμός (*stalagmos*) = a dropping, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as STAKTOMETER (q.v.).

stâl'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stall* = to set or place.] A trestle or stand for casks.

* **stâld'-ĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin in the reign of Edward I., worth about ½d., manufactured abroad, and surreptitiously introduced into England.

stāle, *a. & s.* [Sw. *stalla* = to put into a stall, to stall-feed . . . to stall, as cattle; Dan. *stalde* = to stall, to stall-feed; *stalle* = to stall, as a horse; *stald* = a stable.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Vapid or tasteless from age or being kept too long; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from keeping. (*Prior: Alma*, ii. 203.)

2. Not new; not newly or lately made; rather old.

"The line had got too *stale* for them to do much with it."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* 3. Having lost the life or graces of youth; long past prime; decayed.

"A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

4. Past the prime through overwork. (*Slang.*)

"Some have been disabled and others are *stale*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

5. Out of regard from use or long familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite, common, musty.

"A dull author, stiff and *stale*."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Urine. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleopatra*, i. 4.)

* 2. That which is worn out by use, or has become vapid and tasteless, as old, flat beer.

* 3. A prostitute. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.)

stale-cheque, *s.* An antedated cheque. [CHECK, II. 2.]

stale-demand, *s.*

Law: A claim for a long time dormant and undemanded.

* **stāle** (1), *s.* [A.S. *stalu* = theft, from *stelan* = to steal (q.v.).]

1. Something set up to allure or draw others to any place or purpose; a bait, a decoy, a snare. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

2. A stalking-horse.

3. A laughing-stock; a dupe; an object of ridicule.

"To make me a *stale* amongst these mates."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. The same as STALE-MATE (q.v.).

"Like a *stale* at chesse, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Boldness.*

stale-mate, *s.*

Chess: The position of the king, when he is so placed that, though not at the moment actually in check, he is unable to move without placing himself in check, and there is no other piece that can be moved. In such a case the game is considered as drawn.

stale mate, *v.t.* To subject to a stalemate; hence, to push or drive into a corner, to bring to a stand.

stāle (2), **stail, steal, steale, stele, steel,** *s.* [A.S. *stæl, stel*; Dut. *steel*; Ger. *stiel* = a stalk (q.v.).]

1. A long handle.

"It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A round or rung of a ladder.

stāle, *v.t. & i.* [STALE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make stale, vapid, tasteless, useless, or worthless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of.

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To make water. (Said of horses and cattle.)

"I found my horses unfortunately *staled* in the night."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

* **stāle'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stale*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a stale manner.

2. Of old; for a long time. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, ii. 1.)

stāle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stale*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stale, vapid, tasteless, musty, old, or flat; the state of having lost life or flavour; oldness, mustiness.

"Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

2. The state of being out of regard; triteness, commonness: as, the *staleness* of a remark.

stâlk (*l* silent), (1), * **stalke,** *s.* [A dimin. from *stale* (2), s. (q.v.); cogn. with Icel. *stilkr* = a stalk; Dan. *stilk*; Sw. *stjelk.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One of the side-pieces of a ladder.

"To climben by the ronges and the *stalkes*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,624.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"From a *stalk* into an ear forth-growes."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome.

3. The stem of a quill; anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant.

"They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill."—*Grew.*

4. A tall chimney, usually of a furnace: a stack.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament in a Corinthian capital, which resembles the stalk of a plant, and which is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes and helices spring.

2. *Biol.:* The stem or support of an organ, as the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle of a flower, or that of a brachiopod, a barnacle, &c.

3. *Founding:* An iron rod armed with spikes, forming the nucleus of a core.

stalk-eyed, *a.*

Zool.: Having the eyes fixed on movable footstalks, as in the Crabs, Lobsters, and Shrimps. A term applied to the Podophthalmia, and opposed to sessile-eyed (q.v.).

stâlk (*l* silent), (2), *s.* [STALK, *v.*]

1. A high, proud, stately walk or step.

"With martial *stalk*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. The act of stalking wild animals.

"Cartridges with heavy shot were chosen, and we commenced our *stalk*."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

stâlk (*l* silent), **stalke,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *stælcan* = to go warily; *stælcung* = a stalking; Dan. *stalke* = to walk.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk slowly, softly, and warily; to walk in a sly, stealthy manner.

"Into the chamber wickedly he *stalks*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 365.

2. To walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching stealthily behind cover.

"One underneath his horse to get a shoot doth *stalk*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

3. To walk with high, proud, or pompous steps; to walk in a pompous or dignified manner; to pace slowly. It generally conveys the idea of affected dignity or importance. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 19.)

B. *Trans.:* To pursue stealthily, as behind a stalking horse; to pursue, as game, by creeping and moving behind cover.

"One of four we marked down on a small pool, and then *stalked*."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

stâlked (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *stalk* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having a stalk or stem.

stalked crinoids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Crinoidea (q.v.).

stâlk'-ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *stalk*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who stalks.

"Deerstalking has been often described, but the adventures of every *stalker* differ in details."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

2. A kind of fishing-net.

stâlk'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [STALK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of pursuing or hunting game by creeping and moving behind cover, until near enough to be able to shoot.

stalking-horse, *s.*

* 1. *Lit.:* A horse, or figure like a horse, behind which a fowler concealed himself from the sight of the game he was following.

"When the game was not to be run down with horse and hound, various stratagems were used to get within shooting reach of it by the pedestrian huntsmen, the chief of which was called the *stalking-horse*. This was a canvas figure, resembling a horse in the act of grazing; and so light that it could be carried in one hand. Sometimes the figure represented a cow, stag, or other common animal; and under cover of this the sportsmen stole so nigh the game, that he could easily bring it down with shaft or bullet."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 887.

2. *Fig.:* Anything thrust or put forward to conceal some more important object; a mask.

"Let the counseller give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalking-horse* of his private ends."—*Hakewill: On Providence*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

stâlk'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stalk* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no stalk; destitute of a stalk. [SESSILE.]

stâlk'-lĕt (lk as k), *s.* [Eng. *stalk* (1), s.; dim. suff. *-let.*]

Bot.: The stalk of a leaflet, a secondary petiole, a petiolule.

stâlk'-ў (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *stalk* (1), s.; *-y.*] Resembling a stalk; of the nature of a stalk; hard as a stalk. [SESSILE.]

"It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

stâll, * **stal, stalle,** *s.* [A.S. *stœl, steal* = a place, a station, a stall; cogn. with Dut. *stal*; Icel. *stallr* = a stall; *stalli* = an altar; Dan. *stald* = a stable; Sw. *stall*, Ger. *stall*; O. H. Ger. *stal*; Sanse. *sthala, sthâla* = firm ground; Gr. στήλη (*stêlê*) = a column.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bench, form, or kind of table in the open air, or within a large building, on which goods are exposed for sale.

"I saw a great deal of meat on the *stalls*, that were placed at a small distance from the tower."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. A small house or shed in the open air, or within a large building, in which goods are exposed for sale, or in which an occupation is carried on. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 49.)

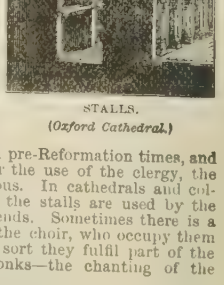
3. A stable; a place for lodging and feeding horses or cattle.

4. A division or compartment of a stable, in which an ox or horse stands or is kept.

"The fat oxe, that wont ligge in the *stall*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

* 5. The chief seat on the dais in a domestic hall.

6. A fixed seat, wholly or partially enclosed at the back, having elbows at the sides, and usually a ledge for books, and a kneeling-board in front. Stalls are generally of wood, occasionally of stone, enriched with sculptured foliage and figures, sometimes of a grotesque character; and in many cases each stall is covered with a rich canopy of tabernacle work; when there are two rows of stalls on each side, those in the hinder row only have canopies. Most of the stalls in the choir or chancel of English cathedrals and churches, and in chapter-houses, date from pre-Reformation times, and were intended for the use of the clergy, the chapter, or religious. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, the stalls are used by the canons and prebends. Sometimes there is a row of stalls for the choir, who occupy them because in some sort they fulfil part of the duties of the monks—the chanting of the divine office.



STALLS.
(Oxford Cathedral.)

"The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

7. A canonry or prebend.

8. A high-class seat in a theatre, between the pit (where it exists) and the orchestra.

9. A name given by garotters and pickpockets to those who walk before (front-stall) and behind (back-stall) the person who is to operate and his victim, in order to cover the operation, and assist in the escape of the actual operator.

¶ *To hold a stall:* To be a canon or prebend of a cathedral or collegiate church.

II. *Mining:* A room. [ROOM, *s.*, II., POST (1), *s.*, II. 5.]

stall-boards, *s. pl.* A series of floors on which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

stall-fed, *a.* Fed or fattened in a stall or stable on dry fodder.

"The most fat, and best
Of all the *stall-fed*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xv. 161.

stall-feed, *v.t.* To feed or fatten in a stall or stable on dry fodder.

"We do not *stall-feed* beyond scattering a little hay for them in severe weather."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* **stall-reader,** *s.* One who reads books while standing at the stalls at which they are sold.

"Cries the *stall-reader*, Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton: Sonnet* 11.

stâll, *v.t.* & *i.* [Stall, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall.

"Now fast *stalled* in her crumenall"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

* 2. To place or set in a stall; to install; to place in an office with the customary formalities.

"The munkys . . . chas him to the archebysshopys see, & had ye palle, & was *stallyd* soone after."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1597).

* 3. To place as in a stall; to fix or fasten, so as to prevent escape.

"*Stall'd* the deer that thou should'st strike."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 300.

* 4. To shut up or in; to surround.

"Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
At his dull desk, amid his legers *stall'd*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

* 5. To place and keep securely.

"Pray you leave me, *stall* this in your bosom."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

* 6. To plunge into mire, so as not to be able to move; to bog.

"A Confederate field-piece which was *stalled* or bogged in a bit of swampy ground."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* 7. To forestall. (*Massinger.*)

8. To satiate, to fatten. (*Prov.*)

* 9. To allow to be paid by instalments; to forbear to claim for a time.

"His Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 128.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live as in a stall; to dwell.

"We could not *stall* together
In the whole world."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

2. To kennel, as dogs.

3. To be set fast, as in mire; to be bogged.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

¶ *To stall off:* To avoid, to frustrate.

"Lovely drew out, and, *stalling off* the challenge of the ungenerous Duke of Richmond, won by two lengths."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

stâll'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [O. Fr. *estallage*, from *estal* = a stall.]

1. The right of erecting a stall or stalls in fairs; also the rent paid for a stall.

"The company is authorised to charge a weekly rental of sixpence a square foot for *stallage*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 14, 1885.

* 2. Laystall, dung, compost.

* **stâll-ā'-tion,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *installation* (q.v.).] The act of installing; installation.

"And now his *stallation* grew near."—*State Trials* (an. 1529).

* **stâll'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *stall*; *-er.*] A standard-bearer. (*Fuller.*)

stâll'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *stall*; *-ing.*] Stabling.

* **stalling-ken,** *s.* A house for receiving stolen goods. (*Slang.*)

stâll'-ĭn-ĕĕr, *s.* [Stall, *s.*] One who keeps a stall. (*Prov.*)

stăl'-lĭon (i as y), * **stal-aunt,** * **stall-and,** * **stall-ant,** * **stal on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), from *estal* = a stall (q.v.); cf. Ital. *stallone* = a stallion, an ostler.] A horse not castrated, an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

"The colt that for a *stallion* is design'd,
By sure presages shows his generous kind."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 118.

stâll'-man, *s.* [Eng. *stall*, and *man.*] One who keeps a stall.

* **stall-on,** *s.* [Stall, *s.*] A slip, a cutting.

"I know who might haue had a slip or *stallon* thereof."—*Holinshed: Desc. England*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

stăl'-wart, * **stăl'-warth, stăl'-wŏrth,** * **stal-warde,** * **stale-warde,** * **stale-wurthe,** * **stal-word,** * **stall-worth,** *a.* [A.S. *stelwyrdhe*, either = worth stealing, or good at stealing; from A.S. *stalu* = theft, and *worth* (q.v.), or stall-worthy, *i.e.*, worthy of a place or stall (q.v.).]

1. Strong, stout; big and strong in frame.

2. Brave, bold, redoubted, daring.

3. Sturdy in partisanship, especially in regard to the Republican party. (*U. S. Polit.*)

* **stăl'-wart-hood,** * **stal-ward-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *stalwart*; *-hood.*] Stalwartness.

"The kyng adde by hys vorste wyf one stalwarde sone,
That, vor hys *stalwardhed*, longe worth in mone."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 293.

stăl'-wart-lў, * **stal-ward-lyche,** * **stăl'-wŏrth-lў,** * **stal-worthe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *stalwart*; *-ly.*] In a stalwart manner; stoutly, bravely.

"Whan thei were alle dight, *stalworthely* & fast.
Bothe day & nyght vnto the toure he hast."
Robert de Brunne, p. 165.

stăl'-wart-nĕss, * **stăl'-wŏrth-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stalworth*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stalwart.

stā'-mĕn (1), (pl. **stā'-mĕnș** in sense II., **stăm'-ĭn-a** in the other senses), *s.* [Lat. *stamen* (pl. *stamina*) = the warp in an upright loom, a thread; lit. = that which stands up, from *sto* = to stand (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A thread, especially a thread of the warp; the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright, instead of sitting.

2. (*Pl.*): The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity.

3. Hence (*Pl.*) that which constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power, vigour, backbone.

* 4. A first principle; an essential part.

"Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds." —*Waterland: Works*, iv. 309.

II. *Bot.:* The male organ of a flower, called by the old botanists an apex and a chive. Morphologically, it is a transformed leaf. It consists of a filament, an anther, and pollen. The last two are essential, the first is not. When anther and pollen are wanting, the stamen is called sterile or abortive. If the stamens are equal in number to the petals, then normally they alternate with them. When opposite, as in the primrose, it is supposed that the stamens are the second of two rows, of which the first has not been developed. When the stamens are twice as numerous as the petals, and are arranged in a circle, as in Silene, it is believed that they really constitute two rows of five each, though they look like a single row. They always originate from the space between the base of the petals and the base of the ovary, but they may cohere with other organs, whence the terms Epigynous, Hypogynous, and Perigynous (q.v.). Cohesion among themselves may make them Monadelphous, Diadelphous, or Polyadelphous (q.v.). They may be on different flowers, or even different plants, from the pistils, whence the terms Monœcious or Dicœcious (q.v.). Other terms used of stamens are exserted, included, declinate, didynamous, and tetradynamous (q.v.). In the Linnæan or Artificial System of arrangement, most of the classes are framed on the number of the stamens. [Linnæan-system.] The stamens taken collectively form the Androœceum or male apparatus of the flower.

STAMENS.

* **stā'-mĕn (2),** *s.* [Stamin.]

stā'-mĕned, *a.* [Eng. *stamen* (1); *-ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with stamens. (Often in compos.)

"The long and short *stamened* flowers of the primrose."—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 321.

stăm-for'-tĭs, *s.* [Stanium.]

stā'-mĭn, * **sta-mine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estamine*, from Lat. *stamineus* = consisting of threads, from *stamen*, genit. *staminis* = a thread.] [Stamen (1), *s.*] A light woollen cloth; linsey-woolsey. Also written Tamine, Taminy, Tamis, Tammy.

stăm'-ĭn-a, *s. pl.* [Stamen (1), *s.*]

† **stăm'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Lat. *stamen*, genit. *staminis* = a thread, a stamen.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting in stamens.

"The *staminal* whorl may be regular or irregular."—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 321.

2. Pertaining to stamina; strength-giving: as, *staminal* food.

stăm'-ĭn-ate, *a.* [Eng. *stamen* (1); *-ate.*]

Bot.: Furnished with stamens, but destitute of a pistil.

"The whole of the flowers of one individual plant of a species may have only staminate flowers."—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 280.

* **stăm'-ĭn-ate,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stamin(a)*; *-ate.*] To endue with stamina.

"Formed and *staminated* by the immediate hand of God."—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 258.

stă-mĭn-ĕ-al, stă-mĭn'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stamineus*, from *stamen*, genit. *staminis* = a thread, a stamen.]

Botany:

1. Consisting of stamens.

2. Possessing stamens.

3. Pertaining to the stamen or attached to it.

stā-mĭn ĭd-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **stā-mĭn ĭd-ĭ-a),** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *stamen* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The antheridia of cryptogamic plants.

stā-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stamen*, genit. *staminis* = a stamen, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or having stamens.

stā-mĭn-ĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stamen*, genit. *stamin(is)*, and *gero* = to bear or carry.]

Bot.: Bearing stamens.

stăm'-ĭn-ode, stăm-ĭn-ō'-dĭ ŭm (pl. **stăm-ĭn-ō'-dĭ-a),** *s.* [Lat. *stamen*, genit *staminis*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Bodies resembling stamens, and probably those organs in an abortive state found in certain plants. Sometimes they resemble scales. [Corona, Nectary.]

* **stăm'-mĕl,** * **stăm'-ĕl,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estamet* = a coarse woollen cloth; *estame* = a woollen stuff, from Lat. *stamen* = a warp.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A kind of woollen cloth, usually of a red colour.

"His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered."—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 10.

2. A kind of coarse red colour, inferior to fine scarlet.

"Redhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear."
Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome.

B. *As adj.:* Made of stammel; pertaining to stammel; of a red colour like stammel.

"I'll not quarrel with this gentleman
For wearing *stammel* breeches."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer.

stăm'-mĕr, * **stam-er,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *stamer*, *stamur* = stammering; cogn. with Dut. *stameren*, *stamelen* = to stammer; Icel. *stamr* stammering; *stamma*, *stama* = to stammer; Dan. *stamme* = to stammer; Sw. *stamma*; Ger. *stammern*, *stammeln*, from O. H. Ger. *stam* = stammering; Goth. *stamms* = stammering.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to speak in a hesitating or faltering manner; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops or difficulty; to stutter.

"And the Black-robe chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.

2. To speak imperfectly or like a child.

"And *stammering* babes are taught to lisp thy name."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 243.

B. *Trans.:* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. (Frequently with *out.*)

"When children first begin to spell,
And *stammer out* a syllable."
Cowper: The Parrot.

stăm'-mĕr, *s.* [Stammer, *v.*] Defective or imperfect utterance or speech; a stuttering.

stăm'-mĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stammer*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who stammers in his speech; a stutterer.

"Michael, the *Stammerer* sent from the East."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

stăm'-mĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STAMMER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Characterized by spasmodic, hesitating, or defective speech ; apt to stammer or stutter ; hesitating in speech.

"The Paythian grape we dry ; Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce." *Dryden : Virgil ; Georgic* ii. 135.

C. *As substantive :*

Pathol. : A defect of utterance which renders one unable, especially when excited, to pronounce certain syllables. It is much more common in men than in women. It does not generally appear till about the fifth, and often culminates about the tenth year. Though there may be organic defect, the fact that it varies in intensity at different times shows that it is chiefly functional. Practice in slow, deliberate, and careful enunciation tends to diminish it, and the more one can gain self-possession in speaking the more likely is the defect to disappear altogether.

stăm'-mĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stammering ; -ly.*] In a stammering manner ; with a stammer or hesitation in speech.

stămp, stampe, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *stempen ;* cogn. with Dan. *stumpen ;* Icel. *stappa ;* Sw. *stampa ;* Dan. *stampe ;* Ger. *stampfen ;* O. Fr. *estamper ;* Fr. *étamper ;* Gr. στέμβω (*stembō*) ; Sansc. *stambh* = to make firm or hard ; O.H.Ger. *stumph* = a pestle for pounding ; Ital. *stampare* = to stamp ; Sp. *estampar.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by pressing the foot downwards.

"Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. To thrust or press down with force : as, To *stamp* the foot on the ground.

3. To impress with some mark or figure ; to mark with an impression.

"It must be written on *stamped* paper, for instance."
—*Gilpin : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 23.

4. To impress, to imprint.

"Wherein is *stamped* the semblance of a devil."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 1,246.

5. To mark, impress, or imprint deeply.

"Branch and leaf
Are *stamped* with an eternal grief."
Byron : Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

6. To affix a stamp to, as for postage or receipt : as, To *stamp* a letter.

*7. To make valid and correct, as coins by stamping.

"An eye can *stamp* and counterfeit advantages."
Shakesp. : Othello, ii. 1.

8. To cut into various shapes, forms, or figures with a stamp.

9. To crush by the downward action or pressure of a pestle, as in a stamping-mill (q.v.).

"I took the calf you had made, burned it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small."—*Deut.* ix. 21.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To strike the foot with force on the ground.

"Here's no war-steed's neigh and champing,
Shouting clans or squadrons *stamping*."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

2. To press or thrust down anything with the foot : as, He *stamped* on the paper.

¶ *To stamp out :* To extinguish, as fire, by stamping on ; hence, to extirpate, as a disease which has broken out in a herd, as cattle, &c., by destroying the animal or animals affected ; and generally, to exterminate, to eradicate, to extirpate.

"The *stamping-out* policy was adopted to save the uninfected, but endangered cattle."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 213 (1873).

stămp, *s.* [STAMP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of stamping.

"At our *stamp* here o'er and o'er one falls."
Shakesp : Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. An instrument for making impressions or marks on other bodies ; an engraved block by which a mark may be delivered by pressure.

3. A mark or figure impressed or imprinted ; an impression.

4. Hence, a distinguishing mark of any kind.

"His other gifts
All bear the royal *stamp*, that speaks them his."
Cowper : Task, v. 551.

5. A character or reputation, good or bad, attached to anything.

"A peculiar *stamp* of impiety."—*South : Sermons.*

6. Make, cast, form, character.

"Not a soldier of this season's *stamp*,
Should go so general current through the world."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

7. That which is stamped or marked.

"The mere despair of surgery he cures ;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iv. 3.

*8. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression ; an engraving, a plate (Fr. *estampe*).

"At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence."—*Addison : On Italy.*

9. An official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax, to show that such duty or tax has been paid ; the impression of a public mark or seal made by the government or its officers upon paper or parchment, whereon private deeds or other legal instruments are written for the purposes of revenue.

¶ Hence, the plural, *stamps,* is equivalent to Stamp-duties (q.v.).

10. A small piece of paper, having a certain figure impressed by government and sold to the public to be affixed to papers liable to duty, in order to show that such duty has been paid : as, a postage-*stamp.*

11. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c) into various forms by downward pressure ; an instrument for cutting out objects, such as wads, planchets, blanks for making various objects.

*12. Authority, currency ; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

13. (*Pl.*) Money ; probably suggested by mint *stamp,* or by the so-called "postal" currency. (*U. S. Slang.*)

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bookbind. :* A brass tool for embossing or gilding. Some are hand-stamps, others are arranged on a foundation plate and used in a press.

2. *Leather :* A machine for softening hides, &c., by pounding them in a vat.

3. *Metall. :* A tool or machine by which sheet-metal is moulded into form by a blow simple pressure.

4. *Mining :*

(1) One of the pestles or vertically moving bars in an ore-stamping mill.

(2) A mark cut in the roof or side of the mine, as a point of reference to show the amount of work done.

5. *Print :* A letter. (Used chiefly of small type.)

Stamp Act, *s.* An act for regulating the stamp-duties to be imposed on various documents : specif., an act passed by the British Parliament, in 1765, imposing a stamp-duty on all paper, parchment, and vellum, used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped paper, &c., to be null and void. The indignation roused by this act was one of the causes of the Revolution.

stamp-battery, *s.*

Metall. : A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. [STAMP, *s.*, II. 4.]

stamp-collector, *s.*

1. One who collects specimens of the stamps of various nations as articles of curiosity.

2. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.

stamp-distributor, *s.* An official who issues or sells government stamps.

stamp-duty, *s.* A tax or duty imposed on pieces of parchment or paper, on which many kinds of legal instruments are written. Documents which are liable to stamp-duty are not admissible in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by law. (*English.*)

stamp-hammer, *s.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or by steam or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. (*Percy.*)

stamp-head, *s.* The iron block at the end of a vertical stamping-bar.

stamp-mill, stamping-mill, *s.*

Metall. : A mill in which the rock is crushed by descending pestles which are lifted by water or steam-power.

stamp-note, *s.*

Comm. : A memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board.

stamp-office, *s.* An office where government stamps are issued, and where stamp-duties and taxes are received.

stăm-pēde', *s.* [Sp. & Port. *estampido* = a crash, the sound of anything bursting or falling.] A sudden fright, seizing upon large bodies of horses or cattle, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and causing them to run for long distances ; a sudden dispersal of a herd of cattle or horses ; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army, in consequence of a panic ; a hurried rush.

"A *stampede* was made to the nearest place of egress."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

stăm-pēde', *v.t. & i.* [STAMPEDE, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To cause to break off in a stampede ; to cause to take to panic or flight.

"There is little fear that they will wander away from the horse unless *stampeded*, and that rarely occurs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 932.

B. *Intrans. :* To take to sudden flight, as in a panic.

*** stăm-pē'-dō,** *s.* [STAMPEDE, *s.*]

stămp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stamp,* v. ; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who stamps : as, a *stamper* in a post-office.

2. An instrument for stamping ; a stamp.

*3. The foot. (*Broome : Jovial Crew*, i.)

II. *Porcelain :* A mill with heavy iron-shod stamps, which comminute calcined flints for porcelain.

stamper-press, *s.* A press for stamping sheet-metal.

stămp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [STAMP, *s.*]

stamping-machine, stamping-press, *s.*

Metall. : A machine for swaging sheet-metal between dies to the requisite form.

stamping-mill, *s.* [STAMP-MILL.]

stamping-press, *s.* [STAMPING-MACHINE.]

stănçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stans,* pr. par. of *sto* = to stand.] [STANZA.]

1. A site, a position, a situation ; an area for building.

"No ! sooner may the Saxon glance
Unfix Beuledi from his *stance*."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, iv. 8.

*2. A stanza

"The first *stance* of the second song."
Chapman : Masque of Middle Temple.

stanch, staunch (*u* silent), *** staunche,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estancher* (Fr. *étancher*), from Low Lat. *stanco* = to stop the flow of blood ; *stanca* = a dam to keep in water.] [STANK.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To stop or prevent the flow of, as blood.

"And with a charm she *stanched* the blood."
Scott : Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 23.

2. To stop the flow of blood from : as, To *stanch* a wound.

3. To quench, as thirst or fire ; to allay, to extinguish.

"To *staunch* the thrust of my blisfull bitternes."—*Chaucer : Testament of Love*, bk. i.

B. *Intrans. :* To stop flowing or running.

"A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched*."—*Luke* viii. 44.

stanch, staunch (*u* silent), *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *estanche*, pa. par. of *estancher* = to stanch (q.v.) ; cf. Sp. *stanco* = water-tight, not leaky (said of a ship).]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Strong and tight ; not leaky ; sound, firm, watertight.

"Build me straight, O worthy Master,
Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel."
Longfellow : Building of the Ship.

2. Firm in principle ; sound in heart ; steady, constant, hearty, loyal, trustworthy.

"Some of the *staunchest* friends of the people."—*Knox : Spirit of Despotism.*

*3. Close, secret, private.

B. *As subst. :* A flood-gate for accumulating a head of water in a river to float boats over shallows, when it is allowed to escape.

stanch'-ĕl, *s.* [See def.]

Arch. : A stanchion (q.v.).

stanch'-er, staunch'-er (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *stanch ; -er.*] One who or that which stanches or stops the flow of blood.

stăn'-chion, *s.* [O. Fr. *estançon, estanson* (Fr. *étançon*), dimin. from *estance* = a situation, a condition, a stanchion, from Low Lat. *stantia* = a house, a chamber, from Lat. *stans*, pr. par. of *sto* = to stand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A prop, a support, a post, a pillar, a beam, or the like, used as a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof.

2. One of the vertical bars of a stall for cattle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A principal post of a frame; especially one giving lateral support.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A post, to which man-ropes are attached at a gangway or stairs.

(2) Posts which support the quarter-railing, netting, awning, &c.

3. *Shipwright.:* A post for supporting the deck-beams.

stanchion-gun, *s.* A pivot-gun; a duck-gun.

stanch'-less, staunch'-less (*u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *stanch; -less.*] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

"With this there grows,
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

stanch'-ness, staunch'-ness (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *stanch; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stanch; sound, firm, or not leaky.

"To try the *stanchness* of the phial."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 184.

2. Firmness in principle; closeness of adherence; constancy.

***stăn̆ck, *stăn̆k,** *a.* [O. Fr. *estanc;* Ital. *stanco* = tired, weary.] Tired, exhausted, faint.

"Diggon, I am so stiffe and so *stanck*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

stănd, * **stond,** * **stonde** (pa. t. * *stod,* * *stode, stood*, pa. par. * *standen,* * *stonden, stood*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *standan, stonden* (pa. t. *stód*, pa. par. *standen*); cogn. with Icel. *standa;* Goth. *standan;* Dut. *staan*, pa. t. *stond;* Dan. *staae*, pa. t. *stod;* Sw. *stå*, pa. t. *stod;* Ger. *stehen*, pa. t. *stand;* Lat. *sto* = to stand; Sansc. *sthâ* = to stand.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be stationary in an erect or upright position; to be set in an upright position, as—

(1) *Of men or beasts:* To be upon the feet; opposed to lying, sitting, or kneeling.

"Thus *stands* she in a trembling ecstacy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 895.

(2) *Of things:*

(*a*) To be on end; to be set upright.

"Look how you see a field of *standing* corn,
When some strong wind in summer baps to blow."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

(*b*) To become erect.

"Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood;*
Fear shrunk my sinews, and congeal'd my blood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 40.

2. To cease from progress or motion; not to proceed; to cease moving; to come to a stand or a state of rest; to pause, to stop, to halt.

"*Stand*, ho! Speak the word along."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

3. To be, as regards situation or position; to be situated or located; to have a site or position.

"My house doth *stand* by the church."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

4. To continue or remain without ruin or injury; to continue to withstand or resist decay or injury; to last, to endure, to abide. (Of material things.)

"Troy in our weakness *stands*, not in her strength."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

5. To continue, to endure, to abide. (Of immaterial things.)

"Now doth my honour *stand* as firm as faith."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

6. To maintain one's ground or position.

(1) Not to yield or give way; to resist successfully.

"Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil."—*Ephesians* vi. 11.

(2) Not to fall or fail; to be acquitted or approved.

"Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(3) To remain constant; to be fixed or constant.

"Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."—*1 Corinthians* xvi. 13.

* (4) To delay, to pause, to stop.

"They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument."—*Locke.*

7. To stagnate; to be stagnant; not to flow or run.

"Cream and mantle like a *standing* pond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

8. To maintain a fixed, firm, or steady attitude; to take up a fixed or firm position, as of opposition, resistance, or defence.

"From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

9. To remain or continue in the present state.

"If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth*."—*1 Corinthians* viii. 13.

* 10. To persevere, to persist.

"Never *stand* in a lye when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

11. To be pertinacious, unyielding, particular, or obstinate.

"To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story."—*2 Maccabees* ii. 30.

* 12. To remain satisfied; to depend.

"Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

13. To be in a particular state or condition; to be; to fare.

"It *stands* well with him."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 5.

* 14. To be or lie exposed or subject.

"Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

15. To be consistent; to agree, to accord.

"I pray thee, if it *stands* with honesty,
Buy thou the cottage, pasture, and the flock."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

16. To be in the place of anything; to represent a thing; to be equivalent.

"Their language, being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand."—*Locke.*

17. To be valid; to continue in force; to have efficacy.

"No conditions of our peace can *stand*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

18. To be or be placed with regard to relative position, rank, or order.

"Mr. —— got down with a fine put, and *stood* again one up."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

19. To measure, as from the top to the bottom, or from the head to the feet: as, He *stood* six feet high.

20. To become a candidate for an office or the like.

21. To hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any particular spot.

"On the afternoon of the second of May he *stood* out to sea before a favourable breeze."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To place or set in an erect position; to set up.

2. To endure, to sustain, to bear, to put up with; to be able to endure or meet: as, To *stand* cold, to *stand* expense.

* 3. To await; to abide by; to suffer; to stand by.

"Bid him disband the legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

* 4. To resist without yielding; to withstand.

"None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

5. To be at the expense of; to pay for. (*Collog.*)

"[He] asked us to *stand* him a drop of rum."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

¶ *Stand* with many adverbs assumes an idea of motion as previous to coming to rest or stop, or of a state caused by previous motion, and is almost equivalent to *go, step, move, come:* as, to *stand* aloof, to *stand* aside, to *stand* back.

¶ 1. *To stand against:* To oppose, to resist.

"*Stand against* us like an enemy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

2. *To stand by:*

(1) With *by* as an adverb.

(*a*) To be present, without taking an active part; to be a spectator; to be near.

"Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 3.

(*b*) To be placed, left, or set aside; to be neglected or disregarded.

"We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand by* neglected."—*Decay of Piety.*

(2) With *by* as a preposition.

(*a*) To support, to assist; not to desert.

"Now, brother Richard, will you *stand by* us?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

(*b*) To rest in, to repose.

"The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marbles."—*Pope: Essay on Homer.*

(*c*) *Naut.:* To attend to, and be prepared for action with: as, To *stand by* the anchor.

3. *To stand fire:* To remain firm without giving way, while under fire from an enemy.

4. *To stand for:*

(1) To espouse the cause of; to support, to maintain.

"I *stand* wholly *for* you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

(2) To represent; to be in the place of.

"I *stand* here *for* him." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

(3) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Were he to *stand for* consul."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

(4) *Naut.:* To direct the course towards.

5. *To stand from:*

Naut.: To direct the course away from.

6. *To stand in:*

(1) To join in.

(2) To cost: as, It *stood* me *in* ten shillings.

(3) *Naut.:* To direct the course towards the land or a harbour. (With *for* before the object of the course.)

7. *To stand in for:* [¶ 6. (3)].

* 8. *To stand in hand:* To be conducive to one's interest; to be advantageous or serviceable.

9. *To stand off:*

(1) To keep at a distance.

(2) To refuse; not to comply.

"*Stand* no more *off*." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

(3) To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

"Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion."—*Collier: On Friendship.*

* (4) To appear prominent; to have relief.

"Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

10. *To stand off and on:*

Naut.: To sail toward the land and then from it.

11. *To stand on:* [¶ 22].

12. *To stand one's ground:* [GROUND, *s.*, ¶ 9].

13. *To stand out:*

(1) To project, to be prominent.

"Their eyes *stand out* with fatness."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 7

(2) To have relief.

"All objects on the horizon . . . *stand out* sharply against the sky."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

(3) To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield, comply, or give way.

"Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars."—*Rogers.*

14. *To stand to:*

* (1) To apply or set one's self to; to ply.

"*Stand to* your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 21.

(2) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion; to maintain.

"I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words."—*Stillingfleet.* (*Todd.*)

* (3) To abide by, to adhere to, as to a contract, promise, &c.

"As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

(4) To be consistent, to accord, to tally: as, That does not *stand to* reason.

* (5) Not to yield, not to fly; to maintain one's ground.

"Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him."—*Ecclus.* xlvi. 3.

* 15. *To stand together:* To be consistent, to agree.

16. *To stand to sea:*

Naut.: To direct the course from the land; to put to sea.

17. *To stand trial:* To sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without a trial.

* 18. *To stand under:*

(1) To undergo, to sustain.

"If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) To be subject.

"None *stands under* more calumnious tongues."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

19. *To stand up:*

(1) To rise from sitting; to rise to one's feet; to assume an erect or standing position.

"He *stood up* and spoke."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

(2) To rise in order to gain notice.

"When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed."—*Acts* xxv. 18.

(3) To rise in opposition or resistance; to rise to make a claim or declaration; to rise in arms.

"We all *stand up* against the spirit of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(4) To rise and stand on end: as, His hair *stood up* with fear.

20. *To stand up against:* To rise or place one's self in opposition to; to resist, to oppose.

21. *To stand up for:* To rise in defence of; to support, to justify.

22. *To stand upon:*

* (1) To concern, to interest.

"Consider how it *stands upon* my credit."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

* (2) To insist on.

"Do not *stand upon* it."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

(3) To make much of; to attach a high value to.

"You *stand upon* your honour."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

* (4) To depend on.

"Your future *stood upon* the casket there."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* (5) To be becoming to; to be the duty of.

"It *stands* your grace *upon* to do him right."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

* 23. *To stand with:* To be consistent: to accord.

stănd, *s.* [Stand, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of standing; a cessation of progress or motion; a stop, a halt.

"A stride and a *stand*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

2. A halt or stop made for the purpose of resisting an attack; the act of opposing or resisting; resistance.

"We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

3. A point or condition beyond which no further progress is or can be made; a standstill.

"Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatched the pencil from his hand."
Prior: A Flower painted by Varelst.

* 4. A state of hesitation, perplexity, or embarrassment.

"Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle; make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*."—*Locke.*

5. A place or post where one stands; a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose; a station.

"Some *stand* from off the earth beyond our sight."
Spenser: Musophilus.

* 6. Rank, post, station, standing.

"Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend."
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

7. A small table, frame, or piece of furniture on which an object is placed for support.

"After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced."—*Dryden: Life of Clemenes.*

8. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut; a staddle; also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, as distinguished from one produced from a scion set in a stock either of the same or another kind of tree.

9. A place or station in a town, where carriages, cabs, and the like, stand for hire; a standing.

10. A temporary or permanent erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings, as at races, cricket-matches, and the like.

11. The place where a witness stands to give evidence in court. (*Amer.*)

* 12. A beer-barrel standing on end.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.

2. *Microscopy:* The table on which the object is placed to be viewed.

¶ *Stand of arms:*

Mil.: A musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as bayonet, cartridge-box, &c. (Used also as a plural.)

"Causing the destruction of . . . many thousand *stand of arms*."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1867), ix. 500.

stand-crop, *s.*

Bot.: Crassula minor.

stand-pipe, *s.*

1. *Steam-engine:*

(1) A boiler supply-pipe of sufficient elevation to enable the water to flow into the boiler, notwithstanding the pressure of the steam.

(2) Stand-pipes are also used on the eduction-pipes of steam-pumps to absorb the concussions arising from pulsations and irregularities, caused by the unavoidable employment of bends and change in the direction of pipes. Stand-pipes for this purpose are erected on the eduction-pipe, as near the pump as possible.

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* A curved vertical pipe, arranged as a part of the main in water-works to give the necessary head to supply elevated points in the district, or to equalize the force against which the engine has to act.

3. *Gas:* The vertical pipe leading from the retort to the hydraulic main.

stand-point, *s.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed, and in relation to which they are judged and compared.

stand-rest, *s.* A kind of stool which supports a person behind whilst standing in an almost upright position at a desk, an easel, &c.

stand-still, *s.* A stand, a stop; a state of rest.

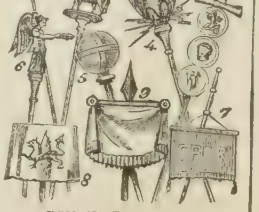
"The engine rested athwart the line, and was brought to a *stand-still* by coming into collision with the buttress of the rail of a bridge."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

stand-up, *a.* A term applied in pugilism to a fair boxing-match, in which the combatants stand up manfully to each other: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

stănd'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *stand; -age.*]

Mining: Space for water to accumulate in.

stănd'-ard, * stănd'-ērd, * stănd'-ĕrt, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estandart*, from O. H. Ger. *standan* = to stand (q.v.); O. Dut. *standaert* = a standard; M. H. Ger. *standhart*; Ger. *standarte*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *étendard*; Ital. *stendardo.*]



ROMAN STANDARDS.

1. The most ancient form: a handful of hay or fern fixed to the top of a spear; hence, the company was called Manipulus. 2. Later ensign of a Maniple, called *Numinis legionum.* 3. Ensign of Maniple of still later date; the eagle, wolf, minotaur, horse, and bear were used as emblems. 4. In the second consulship of Marius (B.C. 104), he adopted the eagle only. 5. The ball, emblematic of dominion. 6. The bronze figure of Victory. 7. A square cloth attached to a pole, bearing the letters S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus* = the Senate and people of Rome, i.e., the State, the Republic): 5, 6, or 7 was sometimes substituted for the eagle under the later emperors. 8. Standard of a cohort; each cohort had its own device embazoned on a square piece of cloth attached to a crossbar, and elevated on a gilt staff. 9. Vexillum or standard of the Cavalry.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A flag or ensign round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff, serving as a rallying-point or the like. The ancient military standard consisted of a symbol carried on a pole like the Roman eagle, which may be considered as their national standard. Each cohort had its own standard, by which it was known, and which was surmounted with a figure of Victory, an open hand, &c., the pole being decorated with circular medallions, crescents, &c. The Labarum was the peculiar standard adopted by Constantine. [Labarum.] In mediæval times the standard was not square, like the banner, but elongated, like the guidon and pennon, but much larger, becoming narrow and rounded at the end, which was slit, unless the standard belonged to a prince of the blood-royal. The size of the standard was regulated by the rank of the person whose arms it bore: that of an emperor was 11 yards long; of a king, 9 yards; of a prince, 7 yards; a marquis, 6½ yards; an earl, 6 yards; a viscount or baron, 5 yards; a knight-banneret, 4½ yards; and a baronet, 4 yards. It was generally divided into three portions—one containing the arms of the knight, then came his cognizance or badge, and then his crest; these being divided by bands, on which was inscribed his war-cry or motto, the whole being fringed with his livery or family colours. The so-called English royal standard, as at present displayed, is properly a banner, being square, and having its whole field covered solely by the national arms. Cavalry standards are also properly banners, of a small size, and corresponding in colour with the facings of the regiment to which they belong. They are charged with the cipher, number, insignia, and honours of the regiment. The corresponding flags used by infantry regiments are called colours.

"Knights bannerets are made in the fielde, with the ceremonie of cutting of the point of his *standert*, & making it as it were a banner."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xviii

2. That which is capable of satisfying certain defined conditions fixed by the proper authorities; especially that which is established by the competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; the original weight or measure sanctioned by government, and deposited in some public place, to be used in regulating, adjusting, and trying weights and measures used in traffic. [Measure, Weight.]

"It is therefore necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*; by forming a comparison with which, all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size: and the prerogative of fixing this *standard* our antient law vested in the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; that which serves as a test, gauge, or measure.

"Labour alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real *standard* by which the value of all commodities can at all times and places be estimated and compared."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. A certain degree of advancement, progress, proficiency, &c., to which one must attain to meet certain requirements: as, The *standard* of height in foot regiments; and the degree of proficiency which a child must reach in order to satisfy the requirements of the public schools, in passing from section to section, or graduating.

* 5. A candlestick of large size, standing on the ground, and having branches for several lights.

6. A measuring device for men or horses; the first expressed in feet and inches, the latter in hands and inches.

7. In the same sense as II. 4.

* 8. One who remains or stays long in the same place or position.

"The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xi.

* 9. A suit.

"The lady commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down, and Prudence is so fitted."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn.* (Argum.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The erect and expanded fifth or upper petal in a papilionaceous corolla. Called also Vexillum (q.v.).

2. *Carp.:* A strut.

3. *Coinage:* The proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. Standard gold is a mixture of metal containing 11 parts of pure gold, with one part of alloy—i.e., 22 carats fine, with two carats of alloy. Standard silver is a mixed metal, containing 37 parts of pure silver, with three parts of alloy.

4. *Hort.:* A tree or shrub standing by itself, without being attached to any wall or

support; also, a shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem.

5. *Husbandry:* The sheth of a plough.

6. *Mach.:* A vertical principal post of a machine-frame.

* 7. *Old Arm.:* A collar of mail, worn in the fifteenth century, for the protection of the neck of an armed soldier.

8. *Shipbuild.:* A knee-timber above deck, having one erect and one prone arm, bolted to the bitt, or other object, and to the deck and its beams.

9. *Vehicles:* An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the waggon-body laterally.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a permanent quality; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by a competent authority; fixed, settled · as, *standard* weight, *standard* measure, &c.

2. *Hort.:* Not trained on a wall; standing by itself: as, a *standard* pear-tree, a *standard* rose, &c.

¶ *Battle of the Standard:* A battle fought between the English and the Scotch, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1138. Here David I., fighting on behalf of Matilda, was defeated by King Stephen's general, Robert de Mowbray. The battle received its name from a ship's mast, erected on a waggon, and placed in the centre of the English army. The mast displayed the standards of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and on the top was a little casket containing a consecrated host.

standard-bearer, *s.* An officer of an army, company, or troop that bears a standard.

"As *standard-bearer* he defended
Olaf's flag in the fight."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xiv.

standard-gauge, *s.* A gauge for verifying the dimensions, or any particular dimension, of articles, or their component parts, which are made in large numbers, and required to be of uniform size.

standard-piles, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng.: Piles placed at regular intervals apart and connected by runners.

standard-time, *s.* [Universal-time.]

standard-wing, *s.* [Semioptera.]

stănd'-ard, *v.t.* [Standard, *s.*] (See extract.)

"To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*

*** stănd'-ard-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *standard; -ize.*] To bring up to, or recognize as, a standard.

*** stănd'-el, * stănd'-ell,** *s.* [Stand.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A tree of long standing.

"Care was taken . . . for the preserving of the *standells* of beech."—*Fuller: Worthies: Bucks.*

2. *Law:* A young store oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

† stănd'-el-wŏrt, * stand-el-worte, stănd'-ĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *standel,* and *wort;* cf. Ger. *stendelwurz* = spotted orchis.]

Bot.: Various Orchids, spec. *Orchis mascula.*

stănd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stand; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who stands.

* 2. A tree that has long stood.

"The fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster,* bk. ii.

3. A supporter.

"The old *standers* and professors of the sect."—*Berkeley: Alciphron,* ii. § 37.

* **II.** *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A class of penitents in the early Church, when public penance was practised. When the other penitents, energumens, and catechumens had been dismissed, the standers were allowed to remain and join in the prayers and witness the oblation, but could not partake of the Eucharist. Called also Bystanders, Costanders, and, in ecclesiastical Latin, Consistentes.

stander-by, *s.* One who stands by; a bystander, a spectator.

"Were her antics play'd in the eye
Of a thousand *standers-by.*"
Wordsworth: Kitten & the Falling Leaves.

*** stander-up,** *s.* One who takes a side.

stănd'-ĕr-grass, *s.* [Eng. *stander,* and *grass.*] Standelwort (q.v.). (*Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess,* ii. 2.)

stănd'-ĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Standelwort.] (*Prior.*)

stănd'-ĭng, * stand-and, * stand-yng, * stond-yng, * stond-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Stand, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Erect; in an upright position; not sitting, kneeling, or lying.

2. Remaining erect; not cut down: as, *standing* corn.

3. Fixed; not movable.

"His *standing* bed and truckle bed."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 5.

4. Established either by law or custom; continuously existing; not temporary.

"The name of *standing* army was long held in abhorrence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

5. Lasting, permanent; not transitory; not fugitive: as, a *standing* colour.

6. Stagnant; not flowing: as, *standing* water.

7. A term applied to a relatively stationary portion of an object which has several parts, one or more of them moving: as, the *standing* leaf of a hinge, that attached to the post; the *standing* part of a rope, the main portion around which the end is hitched; the *standing* pulley of a compound system, that attached to a permanent object.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of being erect or upright; a being or becoming erect or upright.

"*Standing* upright of the hair is caused, for that by the shutting of the pores of the skin, the hair that lieth aslope must needs rise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 713.

2. Position, place, stand.

"Your cavalcade the fair spectators view,
From their high *standings,* yet look up to you."
Dryden: To his Sacred Majesty.

3. Continuance, duration, existence.

"This tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing,* as any upon the continent of Africa."—*Woodward.*

4. Possession of an office, position, character, or place.

5. Power to stand. (*Psalm* xlix. 2.)

6. Condition or position in society; rank, reputation: as, a man of high *standing.*

standing-army, *s.* [Army ¶ (*f*).]

standing-block, *s.*

Naut.: That block of a tackle or purchase which is attached to a stationary object, in contradistinction to the block which moves as the fall is hauled in or paid out. [Running-block.]

standing-buddle, *s.*

Mining: A trough filled with water, in which pieces of lead ore are placed and stirred with a shovel.

standing-orders, *s. pl.* [Order, *s.,* ¶.]

standing-part, *s.*

1. (*Of a hook*): The part attached to a block or chain, by which power is brought to bear upon it.

2. (*Of a rope or tackle*): The part made fast to the object, in contradistinction to the fall or part pulled upon.

standing-press, *s.* A heavy press for bookbinders or other trades.

standing-rigging, *s.*

Naut.: The fixed ropes and chains whereby the masts and bowsprit are stayed securely. [Running-rigging.]

standing-stones, *s. pl.*

Archæol.: A generic name for menhirs, cromlechs, &c., without reference to the purpose for which they were erected.

"The remarkable groups of *standing-stones* in India are in many cases at least set up for each stone to represent or embody a deity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 163.

*** stănd'-ĭsh,** *s.* [Eng. *stand,* and *dish.*] A stand or case for pen and ink.

"A *standish,* steel and golden pen."
Pope: On Receiving a Standish & Pens.

stāne, stāine, *s.* [Stone, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

stane-raw, staney-rag, *s.*

Bot.: *Parmelia saxatilis,* var. *omphalodes.* [Crottle, Skrotta.]

stăn'-ĕk-īte, *s.* [Named by Dana after J. Stanek, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin-like substance separated by boiling alcohol from pyroretin (q.v.). Compos.: carbon, 76·97; hydrogen, 7·24; oxygen, 15·79 = 100.

stăng (1), * stange, * stăngue, *s.* [Icel. *stöng,* genit. *stangar* = a pole, a stake; A.S. *steng;* Dan. *stang;* Sw. *stång;* Dut. *stang;* Ger. *stange;* from the pa. t. of *sting* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *stanga* = to goad.]

* 1. A long pole, a shaft, a stake.

"He has braw braid shoothers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxvii.

2. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land.

"These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang,* and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput,* ch. ii.

* 3. A tooth, a tusk.

"They lik the twynkilland *stangis* in thar hed."
G. Douglas: Virgil: Æneid ii.

¶ *To ride the stang:* To be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision; a punishment inflicted on wife or husband beaters, or the like.

"A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call *riding the stang;* and the person who has been thus treated seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the stang or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names."—*Callander: Two Ancient Scottish Poems,* p. 154.

stang ball, *s.*

Project.: Two half-balls united by a bar; a bar-shot.

stăng (2), *s.* [Stang, *v.*] A sting. (*Scotch.*)

stang fish, *s.* (See extract.)

"Whilst, from disagreeable sensations produced by handling most of them, they [the jelly-fishes] have been called Sea-nettles, Stingers, or *Stang-fishes.*"—*T. Rymer Jones: Animal Kingdom,* p. 74.

stăng, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *stang,* old pa. t. of *sting* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To sting. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To shoot with pain. (*Prov.*)

stăn'-hōpe (1), *s.* [From the name of the deviser.] A light, two-wheeled carriage without a top; a sporting phaëton.

"Broughams and wagonettes, *stanhopes* and berouches, filled with strangely assorted company."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 25, 1885.

stăn'-hōpe (2), *s.* [See def.]

Printing: An iron press invented by Lord Stanhope, and completed in 1800. It was a great improvement on the old wooden presses, and the modern presses now in use are only improvements on it. Called also Stanhope-press.

stanhope-lens, *s.*

Optics: A magnifying lens consisting of two convex surfaces of dissimilar curves, separated by a considerable thickness of glass so adjusted that when the more convex surface is next the eye, small objects on the other surface are in focus.

stanhope-press, *s.* [Stanhope (2).]

stăn'-hō-scōpe, *s.* A magnifying lens differing from the Stanhope lens (q.v.) in being plane on the side opposite the eye.

*** stăn'-ĭel** (**ĭ** as **y**), *** stăn-yel,** *s.* [Stannel.] The kestrel.

*** stăn'-ĭel-rў** (**ĭ** as **y**), *s.* [Eng. *staniel; -ry.*] The act or practice of hawking with stamels; ignoble falconry.

*** stā-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A kind of strong cloth of a superior quality worn during the Anglo-Norman period; called also Stamfortis.

*** stănk,** *a.* [Stanck.]

stănk, *v.i.* [Sw. *stanka.*] To sigh. (*Prov.*)

† stănk, *pret. of v.* [Stink.]

stănk, * stanc, *s.* [O. Fr. *estang,* from Lat. *stagnum* = a pool of stagnant water; Sp. *estangue;* Port. *tangue;* Ital. *stagno. Stank* and *tank* are doublets.] A pool, a tank.

"They lighted and abiden biside a water *stank.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 68.

stănk, stănck, *v.t.* [Stank, *s.*]

1. To dam up.

"*Stanck* up the salt conduits of mine eyes."
Fletcher.

2. To make a well water-tight.

Stăn'-leў, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Stanley-crane, *s.*

Ornith.: Anthropoides stanleyanus, from the East Indies. It is about forty inches long, general plumage bluish. Named by Vigors in honour of Lord Stanley, afterwards thirteenth Earl of Derby (1775–1851).

Stăn'-leў-an, *a.* [Eng. *Stanley* (q.v.); *-an.*] Of or belonging to the thirteenth Earl of Derby, in whose menagerie at Knowsley, near Livrepool, the species was first recognized.

Stanleyan-deerlet, *s.*

Zool.: Tragulus stanleyanus. [TRAGULUS.]

stăn'-marçh, *s.* [A.S. *stán* = stone, and Mid. Eng. *marche* = parsley.]

Bot.: Smyrnium Olusatrum.

stănn-ăm'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *stann(um)*, and *amyl.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds produced by the action of amylic iodide on an alloy of sodium and tin. The product contains the three compounds, $Sn^{II}(C_5H_{11})_2$, $Sn^{III}_2(C_5H_{11})_6$, and $Sn^{I}(C_5H_{11})_4$, homologous with the stannethyls. They are all unctuous masses, and do not fume in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in ether; and more soluble in alcohol in proportion as they contain less tin. The stannamyls reduce silver solutions, and are oxidized by nitric acid.

stăn'-nar-ў, * **stăn'-nēr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *stannaria* = a tin-mine, from Lat. *stannum* = tin, an alloy of silver and lead; cf. Corn. *stean*; Wel. *ystaen*; Bret. *stean*; Ir. *stan*; Gael. *staoin*; Manx *stainney* = tin.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to tin-mines.

"The *stannary* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the tinners therein, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

B. *As subst.:* A tin-mine, tin-works. The term is generally used to include in one general designation all the tin-mines within a certain district, the miners employed in working them, and the customs and privileges attached to the mines and those employed in them.

"If by publick law the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines?"—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts.*

stăn'-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *stann(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of stannic acid.

stannate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: K_2SnO_3. Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in potash-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is gummy, uncrystallizable, and strongly alkaline, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

stannate of sodium, *s.*

Chem.: Na_2SnO_3. Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in soda-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is a crystallo-granular body, and is less soluble in warm than in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. Used in calico-printing as a mordant, chiefly for mixtures of wool and cotton.

* **stăn'-nel,** * **stăn'-yel,** * **stăn'-nell,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *stand-gale*, from the habit which the bird has of sustaining itself in one position, with its head to the wind, by a rapid motion of the wings; cf. its other name, Wind-hover.] The Kestrel (q.v.). Called also Staniel, Stanyel, Stannyel, Stone-gale.

"To prevent this daunger, therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called Tinnunculus, *t.e.*, a kestrill, or *stannell*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxxvii.

stănn-ē'-thўl, *s.* [Eng. *stann(um)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Ethyl compounds of tin. Three of these are at present known: viz., stannous ethide, $Sn^{II}(C_2H_5)_2$, stannoso-stannic ethide $Sn^{III}_2(C_2H_5)_6$, and stannic ethide $Sn^{IV}(C_2H_5)_4$, the first and second acting as organic radicles capable of uniting with chlorine, bromine, oxygen, &c., and the third being a saturated compound.

stăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stann(um)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from tin.

stannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2SnO_3. Obtained by adding barium or calcium carbonate, not in excess, to a solution of stannic chloride. When recently precipitated, it is gelatinous; but after drying in the air, it forms hard translucent lumps like gum-arabic. It dissolves in the stronger acids forming stannic salts, and forms easily-soluble salts with the alkali metals.

stannic-chloride, *s.* [TIN-TETRACHLORIDE.]

stannic-ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $Sn^{IV}(C_2H_5)_4$. Stannotetrethyl. A transparent colourless liquid obtained by the distillation of stannous ethide. It has a faint ethereal odour and metallic taste, sp. gr. 1·19, boils at 181°, and is very inflammable, burning with a dark blue-edged flame. It dissolves iodine with a brown colour, which gradually disappears.

stannic-oxide, *s.* [TIN-DIOXIDE.]

stăn-nĭf'-ēr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing tin.

"The further addition of the oxide of tin produces an enamel of an opaque white of great purity, which is the characteristic glazing of *stanniferous* or tin-glazed wares."—*Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 4.

stăn'-nine, stăn'-nīte, *s.* [Lat. *stann(um)* = tin; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *étain sulfuré*; Ger. *zinnkies.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An ore of tin, now of rare occurrence, but formerly found in a few mines in Cornwall in fair quantity. Crystallization undetermined, but probably tetragonal; found mostly massive. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 4·3 to 4·5; lustre, metallic; streak, blackish; colour, steel-gray, sometimes with a bluish tarnish; opaque; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 29·6; tin, 27·2; copper, 29·3; iron, 6·5; zinc, 7·5 = 100·1.

2. Under the name Stannite, Breithaupt has described an amorphous pale-yellow mineral, which, with much tin oxide, contains also much silica. Now shown to be quartz, in which finely divided cassiterite (q.v.) is mechanically suspended.

stănn-mē'-thўl, *s.* [Eng. *stann(um)*, and *methyl.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Methyl compounds of tin. Compounds analogous in constitution to the stannethyls, and resembling them generally in their properties and modes of formation. Three of these are known, viz., stannous methide, $Sn^{II}(CH_3)_2$, stannoso-stannic methide, $Sn^{III}_2(CH_3)_6$, and stannic methide $Sn^{IV}(CH_3)_4$.

stăn-nō-, *pref.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting more or less of tin.

stăn-nō-dī-ē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *stanno-*, and Eng. *diethyl.*] [STANNOUS-ETHIDE.]

stăn-nō-sō-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *stannosus* = full of tin.] Pertaining to tin, largely consisting of tin.

stannoso-stannic chloride, *s.* [TIN-SESQUICHLORIDE.]

stannoso-stannic ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $Sn^{III}_2(C_2H_5)_6$. Stannotriethyl. A slightly yellow refractive oil obtained by digesting an alloy of sodium and tin with ethyl iodide, exhausting the mass with ether, evaporating the ethereal solution, and washing the residue with alcohol. It has a peculiar odour, resembling that of rotten fruit, is insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether, and boils at 180°.

stăn-nō-tĕ-trĕth'-ўl, *s.* [Pref. *stanno-*, and Eng. *tetrethyl.*] [STANNIC-ETHIDE.]

stăn-nō-trī-ē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *stanno-*, and Eng. *triethyl.*] [STANNOSO-STANNIC ETHIDE.]

stăn'-nō tўpe, *s.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A picture taken upon a tinned iron plate.

stăn'-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stannous-chloride, *s.* [TIN-DICHLORIDE.

stannous-ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $Sn^{II}(C_2H_5)_2$. Stannodiethyl. A thick yellowish oil, obtained by heating ethyl iodide and tinfoil in a sealed glass tube to 160°, and decomposing the resulting iodide with sodium or zinc. It has a pungent odour, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, sp. gr. 1·558, does not solidify at −12°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

stannous-oxide, *s.* [TIN-MONOXIDE.]

stăn'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. = tin.] [TIN.]

* **stănt,** *v.i.* [For *standeth*, 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *stand.*]

stăn-tiēn'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after a Mr. Stantien; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black resin found in glauconitic sands in East Prussia. Sp. gr. 1·175. Compos: carbon, 71·02; hydrogen, 8·15; oxygen, 20·83 = 100. Insoluble in benzine, alcohol, &c.

* **stăn'-tient (ti as sh),** *s.* [STANCHION.]

stăn'-tion, *s.* [STEMSON.]

* **stăn'-yel,** *s.* [STANIEL.]

stăn'-za, * **stănçe,** * **stănze,** * **stăn'-zō,** *s.* [Ital. *stanza*; O. Ital. *stantia* = a lodging, a dwelling, a stanza, from Low Lat. *stantia* = an abode, from Lat. *stans*, pr. par. of *sto* = to stand; Fr. *stance*; Sp. & Port. *estancia.*]

1. *Poetry:* A number of lines or verses regularly adjusted to each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem ordinarily containing every variety of measure in that poem; a combination or arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike in measure. A stanza is variously termed Terzina, Quartetto, Sestina, Ottava, &c., according as it consists of three, four, six, eight, &c., lines.

"Therefore (but not without new-fashioning the whole frame) I chose Ariosto's *stanza*, of all other the most compleat and best-proportioned, consisting of eight; six interwoven or alternate, and a couplet in base."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

* 2. *Arch.:* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber.

stăn-zā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stanza*; *-ic*] Pertaining or relating to a stanza or stanzas; consisting of or arranged as stanzas.

"That revolt against all *stanzaic* law for which he was afterwards to become so famous."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

stănz'-a-īte (z as tz), *s.* [After Stanzen, Bavaria, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ANDALUSITE (q.v.).

* **stănze,** * **stăn'-zō,** *s.* [STANZA.]

stă-pē'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *stapes* = a stirrup.] Stirrup-shaped.

stą-pē'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Low Lat. *stapes* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A muscle of the ear, lying in a small cavity of the *os petrosum* and inserted into the head of the stapes. It is governed by fibres from the facial nerve, tightens the tympanic membrane, and is supposed to regulate the movements of the stapes.

stą-pē'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after John Bodæus Stapel, who died in 1636. He was a physician at Amsterdam, and wrote a commentary on Theophrastus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stapelieæ (q.v.). Corolla rotate, five-cleft, fleshy, containing inside it a double staminal corona of leaves or lobes; odour of the flowers like that of carrion; stems succulent. The branches are generally four-sided and toothed, without leaves. More than a hundred species are known, from the Cape of Good Hope. Some are cultivated in greenhouses on account of the beauty of their flowers.

stą-pē-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stapeli(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

stā'-pēą, *s.* [Low Lat. = a stirrup.]

1. *Anat.:* The third and innermost bone of the ear, named from its form. It is composed of a head, a base, and two crura. It is the auditory ossicle, which is joined to the *fenestra ovalis*, and corresponds with the columella in Sauropsida.

2. *Surg.:* A bandage for the foot, making a figure-of-8 round the ankle.

stăph-ĭs-ā'-grĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *staphis*; Gr. σταφίς (*staphis*) = (1) a raisin, (2) stavesacre (see def.), and ἄγριος (*agrios*) = living in the fields, wild.]

Pharm.: The seed of *Delphinium Staphis-*

agria, the Stavesacre, or Licebane (q.v.). It appears to act as an emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic. A powder or ointment of it applied externally destroys vermin.

stăph-ĭs-ā'-grĭc, *a.* [Eng. *staphisagr(ia); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from staphisagria (q.v.).

staphisagric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A peculiar acid, said to exist in the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It is white, crystalline, and sublimable, and possesses emetic properties.

stăph-ĭs-ā'-grĭne, *s.* [Eng. *staphisagr(ia); -ine.*]

Chem.: Staphisaine. An alkaloid extracted from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* by alcohol. It has a slightly yellowish colour and a sharp taste, is insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in acids, but without neutralising them.

stăph'-ĭs-āĭne, *s.* [STAPHISAGRINE.]

stăph'-ŷ-lē, *s.* [Gr. = a bunch of grapes.]

Anat.: The uvula.

stăph-ŷ-lō'-ą, *s.* [Abridged from Gr. σταφυλόδενδρον (*staphulodendron*) = the bladder-nut.]

Bot.: Bladder-nut (q.v.); the typical genus of Staphyleaceæ (q.v.). The branches of *Staphylea Emodi* are made into the "serpent-sticks" which are sold by the Afghans and the Indian hill tribes, it being supposed that they possess the property of keeping off snakes.

stăph-ŷl-ĕ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *staphyle(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bladder-nuts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales, sometimes reduced to a section of Celastraceæ. Leaves pinnate, with common and partial deciduous stipules; flowers in terminal, stalked racemes; sepals five, coloured, imbricate; petals five, inserted in or around a crenate, saucer-shaped disk; stamens five, styles two or three, cohering at the base; ovary two or three-celled, with the carpels more or less distinct; ovules several; fruit membranous or fleshy; seeds ascending, roundish. Known genera, three; species, fourteen, widely distributed.

stăph'-ŷ-līne, *a.* [Gr. σταφυλή (*staphulē*) = a bunch of grapes.]

Min.: Botryoidal (q.v.).

stăph-ŷ-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *staphylin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Rove-beetles: Devil's Coach-horses; the typical family of the section Brachelytra (q.v.). Some recent entomologists make it the only family of the section, and divide it into eleven sub-families, with about 5,000 species. These are spread over the world, occurring in the dung of animals, in decaying animal and vegetable matter, under the bark of trees, in fungi, in ants' nests, &c. They fly abroad in large numbers in warm evenings after sunset. Their larvæ more nearly resemble the adults than in other Coleoptera, showing their rank in the order to be low. (*Bates*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

stăph-ŷ-lī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σταφυλῖνος (*staphulinos*) = (1) a kind of carrot or parsnip; (2) a beetle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Staphylinidæ (q.v.) Labrum fissile; tarsi always pentamerous. They are the largest of the family, and are predaceous. Six or more species are British.

stăph-ŷ-lō'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σταφύλωμα (*staphulōma*); σταφύλη (*staphulē*) = a bunch of grapes, to which the diseased portion of the eye sometimes bears a remote resemblance.]

Pathol.: The protrusion of part of the eyeball beyond its natural position. When the affection has its seat in the cornea it is called *staphyloma cornææ*; when in the sclerotica, *s. scleroticæ*. It may arise from the ulceration of the cornea, or from the effusion of fluid behind the lens of the eyeball. Called also Staphylosis.

stăph'-ŷ-lō-plăs-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *staphyloplast(y); -ic.*] Of or relating to staphyloplasty (q.v.).

stăph'-ŷ-lō-plăs-tў, *s.* [Gr. σταφυλή (*staphulē*) = the uvula, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.]

Surg.: The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

stăph-ŷ-lŏr'-ą-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *staphylorraph(y); -ic.*] Of or relating to staphylorraphy (q.v.).

stăph-ŷ-lŏr'-ą-phў, *s.* [Gr. σταφυλή (*staphulē*) = the uvula, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a suture; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Surg.: The operation of uniting a cleft palate.

stăph ŷ-lō'-sĭs, *s.* [STAPHYLOMA.]

stăph-ŷ-lō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. σταφυλή (*staphulē*) = the uvula, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife for operating upon the uvula or palate.

stăph-ŷ-lŏt'-ŏ-mў, *s.* [STAPHYLOTOME.]

Surg.: Amputation of the uvula.

stā'-ple, ***sta-pel,** ***sta-pil,** ***stap-ylle,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estaple, estape* (Fr. *étape*) = a staple or mart, from Low Ger. *stapel* = a heap, a storehouse of wares; Dut. *stapel* = a staple, a pile; Dan. *stabel* = a hinge, a pile; Sw. *stapel* = a pile, a heap; Ger. *staffel* = a slip, a staple; *stapel* = a pile, a heap. The meaning A. I. 7 is directly from A.S. *stapul* = a prop.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A prop, a foundation, a support.

***2.** A heap of goods or wares; hence a settled or established mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain wares were chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

"Bruges . . . was the great *staple* for both Mediterranean and Northern merchandise."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. ix., pt. ii.

***3.** A mart, a market, a place of production.

"This city of Amsterdam, though she be a great *staple* of news, yet I can impart none unto you at this time."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 5.

4. The commodities sold at a mart; hence the principal commodity grown, manufactured, or produced in any country, district, or town, either for exportation or home consumption.

5. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.

6. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax.

"Her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion.

7. The principal element or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the main part, the chief item.

8. A bow or loop of metal bent and formed with two points for driving into wood, to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.

"He gan the strong gates hew and break:
From whens he bet the *staples* out of brass."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii.

***9.** A district, especially one granted to an abbey.

"He also graunted libertie of coyning to certaine cities and abbeies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions."—*Camden: Remaines; Money.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Foundry:* One of the pieces of nail-iron, a few inches long, on one end of which flat discs of thin sheet-iron are rivetted.

2. *Mining:*

(1) A shaft uniting workings at different levels.

(2) A small pit.

B. *As adjective:*

***1.** Pertaining to or being a staple or mart for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

***2.** Established in commerce; settled.

"To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccvii.

***3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold, &c.

"What needy writers would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no?"—*Swift.*

4. Chief, principal, main; regularly produced or manufactured.

"The said three commodities [wool, skins, and leather] . . . were styled the *staple* commodities of the kingdom, because they were obliged to be brought to these ports where the king's *staple* was established, in order to be there first rated, and then exported."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. viii.

staple-knee, *s.* [STANDARD-KNEE.]

staple-punch, *s.* A punch with two points, used to prick blind-rods and slats to receive the staples which connect them.

stā'-ple, *v.t.* [STAPLE, *s.*] To sort and adjust the different staples of: as, To *staple* wool.

stā'-plĕr, ***sta-pel-er,** *s.* [Eng. *stapl(e); -er.*]

1. A dealer in staple commodities.

"*Staplers* and merchant-adventures, the one residing constantly in one place, where they kept their magazine of wool, the other stirring, and adventuring to divers places abroad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

star (1), * **starre,** * **sterre,** *s.* [A.S. *sterra*; cogn. with Dut. *ster* (in comp. *sterre*), O. H. Ger. *sterro*; Icel. *stjarna*; Sw. *stjerna*; Dan. *stjarne*; Goth. *stairno*; Ger. * *stern*; Lat. *stella* (for *sterula*); Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*); Corn. & Shet. *steren*; Wel. *seren*; Sansc. *tárá* (for *stárá*), *stri.* From the same root as *strew* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 2.**

"[He] sow'd with *stars* the heav'n thick as a field."
Milton: P. L., vii. 358.

(2) Something resembling a star; specif.,

(*a*) An ornamental figure, having rays like a star, and worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honour. (*Tennyson: Wellington*, 196.)

(*b*) The series of radial spokes, forming handles, on the roller of a copperplate or lithographic printing-press.

(*c*) A reference mark (*) used in printing or writing as a reference to a note in the margin or at the foot, or to fill a blank where words or letters are omitted; an asterisk.

"Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star*."—*Watts.*

(*d*) A radiating crack or flaw, as in ice or glass. (*Tennyson: Epic*, 12.)

2. *Fig.:* A person of brilliant or preeminent qualities, especially in a public capacity, as a distinguished actor or singer.

II. *Technically:*

***1.** *Astrol.:* A heavenly body supposed to have influence over a person's life; a configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

¶ Hence the expressions, To thank one's *stars*, To be born under a lucky *star*, &c.

2. *Astron.:* The word star is popularly applied to any of the heavenly bodies, with the exception of the sun, the moon, and comets. Strictly speaking, the name is limited to the self-luminous bodies, constituted like the sun, and apparently maintaining a fixed position towards each other. [FIXED-STARS, STAR-DRIFT.] Till recently the hypothesis that the fixed stars, which are undoubtedly suns, are all surrounded by planets, was formed solely on the analogy of the solar system; now the discovery of an apparent planet revolving round Sirius (q.v.) places it on a firmer basis. The fixed stars have long been grouped into constellations. [CONSTELLATION.] The apparent revolution of the celestial vault with all the constellations around a fixed point near Polaris, or the Pole Star (q.v.), is produced by the real rotation of the earth.

3. *Billiards:* In the game of pool, an additional life bought by a player who has already lost his three lives. In a game of less than eight players there is only one *star*. So called from the player's colour on the scoring-board being marked with a small star.

"The *star* cannot be taken before the balls have done rolling."—*Field*, Jan 23, 1886.

4. *Fort.:* A small fort, having five or more points, or salient and re-entering angles flanking one another. Called also a Star-fort.

5. *Her.:* An estoile; a charge frequently borne on the shield, differing from the mullet in having its rays or points waved instead of straight, and in having usually six of these points, while the mullet has only five. When the number is greater, the points are waved and straight alternately.

6. *Pyrotechny:* A small piece of inflammable composition, which burns with a coloured flame.

* ¶ 1. *Order of the Star:* An order of knighthood formerly existing in France, founded in 1350, in imitation of the Order of the Garter in England, then recently instituted.

2. *Order of the Star of India:* An order of knighthood instituted in February, 1861, to commemorate the direct assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria, and subsequently enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876. It is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire.

The collar of gold consists of the lotus of India, palm branches tied together, and alternate red and white roses, the whole enamelled in their proper colours. The badge is an oval onyx cameo of her Majesty, surrounded by the motto and surmounted by a star of

STAR.
(Order of the Star of India.)

diamonds. The star is a five-pointed one composed of diamonds, resting upon a light blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, the whole surrounded by rays of gold. The ribbon is sky-blue, with narrow white stripe towards each edge. The motto on the badge is "Heaven's Light our Guide."

3. *Star of Bethlehem:*

Bot.: (1) The genus Ornithogalum (q.v.), and spec. *O. umbellatum;* (2) *Hypoxis decumbens;* (3) *Stellaria Holostea;* † (4) *Hypericum calycinum;* (5) Applied to some species of Allium. Ornithogalum is a genus with somewhat numerous species, almost exclusively confined to the Eastern Hemisphere, many belonging to the Cape of Good Hope, some to the south of Europe. *O. umbellatum* bears 6 to 9 large flowers, white and somewhat fragrant. It is a native of France, Switzerland, Germany, &c., but is naturalized and a common wild flower in the United States.

4. *Star of Jerusalem:*

Bot.: Tragopodon porrifolius and *T. pratensis.* Jerusalem is a corruption of Ital. *Girasole,* from its turning to the sun.

5. *Star of night:*

Bot.: Clusea rosea.

6. *Star of the earth:*

Bot.: Plantago Coronopus. Named because the leaves spread on the earth in star-fashion. (*Prior.*)

¶ *Star* is largely used in compounds, the meaning being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *star-aspiring, star-bespangled, star-crowned, star-encircled, star-paved, star-roofed, star-sprinkled,* &c.

star-anise, *s.*

Bot.: Illicium anisatum, a small tree of the order Magnoliaceæ, indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds resemble anise, whence the name. In India they are used medicinally, in Europe they are employed chiefly to flavour spirits.

Star-anise oil:

Chem.: A volatile oil extracted from the seeds and seed-capsules of *Illicium anisatum.* It has a pale yellow colour, and resembles anise oil in taste, odour, and nearly all of its reactions, but is more mobile, and remains liquid at + 2°.

star-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Chrysophyllum Cainito.* It is about the size of a large apple, with ten cells, and ten seeds disposed round the centre. [CHRYSOPHYLLUM.]

star-bearers, *s. pl.* [BETHLEHEMITE, 3.]

* **star blasting,** *s.* The supposed pernicious influence of the stars.

"Bless thee from whirlwinds, *star-blasting,* and taking."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* iii. 4.

Star Chamber, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. As originally constituted, it consisted of a committee of the Privy Council. When remodelled by Henry VIII., it consisted of four high officers of state, with power to add to their number a bishop and temporal lord of the council, and two justices of the courts at Westminster. It had jurisdiction in cases of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and generally of every misdemeanour, especially those of public importance. It was exempt from the intervention of a jury, and had the power of inflicting any punishment short of death. Under Charles I. its jurisdiction was extended to cases properly belonging to the courts of common law, and its process was summary, and frequently iniquitous, the punishments inflicted being cruel and arbitrary, and mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of levying fines. It was abolished by the Statute 10 Charles I.

"That court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *star-chamber,* still keeps its name; which was not taken from the stars with which its roof is said to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the starra (Hebrew *shetar*) or Jewish covenants, which were deposited there by order of Richard I. in chests under three locks. No starr was allowed to be valid except found in these repositories: here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I."—*Pennant: London,* p. 122.

¶ Now used derisively in referring to any inquiry or investigation (especially of a political character) conducted with entire or partial secrecy.

star-cluster, *s.*

Astron.: A spot or region of the sky thickly studded with stars. [CLUSTER, *s.,* ¶; NEBULA.]

* **star-conner, * star-cooner,** *s.* One who cons or studies the stars; a stargazer, an astrologer.

* **star-crossed,** *a.* Not favoured by the stars; unfortunate.

star-diamond, *s.*

Min.: A diamond, which, when viewed by transmitted light through one of the octahedral planes, displays a six-rayed star.

star-drift, *s.*

Astron.: (See extract).

"It may, indeed, sometimes happen, as Mr. Proctor has pointed out, that stars in a certain region are animated with a common movement. In this phenomenon, which has been called *star-drift* by its discoverer, we have traces of a real movement shared in by a number of stars in a certain group."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens,* p. 483.

star falling, *s.* [STAR-JELLY.]

star finch, *s.*

Ornith.: The Redstart (q.v.).

star fish, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* A popular name for any individual of the family Asteriadæ or Asteridæ (q.v.); applied specifically to the Common Star-fish, *Asterias* (*Uraster*) *rubens,* a familiar object on the British coasts. The body is more or less star-shaped, and consists of a central portion, or disc, surrounded by five or more lobes, or arms, radiating from the body and containing prolongations of the viscera; but in some forms the central disc extends so as to include the rays, rendering the animal pentagonal in shape. [See illustration under Asterias.] The integument is of a leathery texture, and is often strengthened by calcareous plates or spines. The mouth is situated in the centre of the lower surface of the body; and the anus is either absent or on the upper surface. Locomotion is effected by means of peculiar tube-like processes [AMBULACRUM], which are protruded from the under-surface of the arms. The nervous system consists of a ganglited cord surrounding the mouth, and sending filaments to each of the arms. The young generally pass through a free larval stage, [ECHINOPÆDIUM], and parthenogenesis seems to occur in Asterias. Star-fish are extremely voracious, and are very destructive to fishermen by devouring their bait. They possess in a high degree the power of reproducing lost members, and abound in all seas. [BRITTLE-STAR.]

2. *Bot.: Stapelia Asterias.*

star flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Borrago officinalis;* (2) various species of Stellaria; (3) *Ornithogalum umbellatum,* from the stellate white flowers; (4) *Trientalis americana.*

star-fort, *s.*

Fort.: The same as STAR (1), II. 4.

star fruit, *s.*

Bot.: Actinocarpus Damasonium, called also *Damasonium stellatum.* It is named from the radiated star-like fruit. [ACTINOCARPUS, DAMASONIUM.]

star-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Callitriche, named from the grassy appearance and stellate leaves; (2) *Asperula odorata;* (3) the genus Hypoxis, spec. *H. erecta,* a small plant, with grassy leaves and star-shaped yellow flowers; (4) the genus Aletris.

* **star-hawk,** *s.* Prob. a mistake for Sparhawk = a Sparrow-hawk.

star-head, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Asterocephalus.

star-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Scilla autumnalis;* (2) *S. bifolia,* named from the stellate look of the open flowers.

star-jelly, *s.*

Bot.: Nostoc commune, a trembling, gelatinous plant which springs up after rain. Called also Star-shoot, Star-shot, and Star-slough, from the old folk-superstition that it was part of the remains of a fallen star. (See extract for an obsolete hypothesis as to this plant.)

"The gelatinous substance known by the name of *star-shot,* or *star-jelly,* owes its origin to this bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs."—*Pennant: British Zoology,* vol ii., p. 538.

star-light, *s.* & *a.* [STARLIGHT.]

star lizard, *s.* [STELLION.]

star-map, *s.*

Astron.: A map of the stars or constellations visible in a portion of the sky. The observer is supposed to be looking either due north or due south along the meridian of the place.

* **star-monger,** *s.* An astrologer, a quack.

"A cobler, *star-monger,* and quack."
Swift: Elegy on Partridge.

star-nose, *s.*

Zool.: Condylura cristata, the sole species of the genus. It is about five inches long, brownish-black in colour, a little paler beneath. At the extremity of the elongated nose is a sort of fringe of about twenty long, fleshy processes, forming a regular star, with the nostrils in the centre. Called also Star-nosed Mole.

star-nosed mole, *s.* [STAR-NOSE.]

star-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Aristolochia fragrantissima. Its root is used in Peru against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fever, cold, rheumatism, &c.

star-ruby, *s.*

Min.: A variety of red corundum (q.v.), exhibiting a six-rayed star when cut *en cabochon.*

star-sapphire, *s.*

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), which, owing to an internal lamellar structure, shows, when cut *en cabochon,* a six-rayed star.

star-shake, *s.* A defect in timber, consisting in clefts radiating from the pith to the circumference.

star-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Stellate (q.v.).

star-shoot, star-shot, *s.* [STAR-JELLY.]

* **star-shooter,** *s.* An old term of contempt for an astronomer. (From their using optical instruments to observe the stars.)

"When navigators began to make observations with instruments on deck, the self-sufficient called them *star-shooters,* and, when a star's altitude was taken, would ask them if they had hit it."—*From Matter to Spirit, by C. D., Pref. by A. B.*

star-slough, *s.* [STAR-JELLY.]

star-spangled, *a.* Spangled with stars: as, The *star-spangled* banner is the national flag of the United States.

star-spotted, *a.* Spotted or studded with, or as with stars.

"While evening's solemn bird melodious weeps,
Heard by *star-spotted* bays, beneath the steeps."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

star-stone, *s.* [STAR-SAPPHIRE.]

star-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Phaethon (q.v.).

"On account of its shrill cry, the sailors call it the Boatswain-bird. They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 756.

star-thistle, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, a British biennial plant, from one to two feet high, with interruptedly pinnatifid leaves, long spines, and rose-purple flowers. It is rare. [JERSEY STAR-THISTLE.]

2. *Centaurea solstitialis.*

star-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: A wheel having radial projections, which engage with a pin on the hour-wheel, employed in repeating-clocks. Also used in metres and registers.

stars and bars, *s.* A field of three bars with a number of stars representing the number of States; used as a distinctive flag by the Southern Confederacy. (*U. S.*)

stars and stripes, *s.* The flag of the United States: a field of thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original States, and a blue union with as many white stars as there were States in the Union on the Fourth of July last preceding. (*U. S.*)

star (2), **shtarr,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *starrum*, from Heb. שְׁטַר (*shetar*) = a deed, a contract, שָׁטַר (*shatar*) = to write.] An ancient name for all deeds, leases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory.

star, *v.t.* & *i.* [STAR (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle.

"Like a sable curtain *starr'd* with gold."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 568.

2. To make a radiating crack or flaw in: as, To *star* a mirror. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shine as a star; to be brilliant or prominent.

"Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead."
Crashaw.

2. To shine above others, as a theatrical or musical performer; to appear as an actor, &c., in the provinces amongst inferior players. (*Theat. slang.*)

II. *Billiards:* To buy an additional life at pool. [STAR (1), *s.*, II. 3.]

star-blind, *a.* [A.S. *stare-blind;* Dut. *sterblind;* Dan. *starblind;* Ger. *staarblind;* Dan. *stær*, Ger. *staar* = cataract, glaucoma.] Purblind; seeing obscurely, as from cataract; blinking.

star'-bŏard, *star-boord, *stere-bourde, *stere-burde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *steórbord* = the steer-bord, from *steór* = a rudder, and *bord* = a board, the steersman standing on the right side to steer; Dut. *stuurboord*, from *stuur* = helm, and *boord* = board, border; Icel. *stjórnbordhi* = starboard, from *stjórn* = steerage, and *bordh* = board, side of a ship; Dan. *styrbord*, from *styr* = steerage, and *bord* = board; Sw. *styrbord.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft forward; in contradistinction to port, which was formerly called larboard.

"The Kapunda heeled over to *starboard.*"—*Echo*, Feb. 25, 1887.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or on the right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft forward: as, the *starboard* quarter, the *starboard* tack, &c.

star'-bŏard, *v.t.* & *i.* [STARBOARD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, To *starboard* the helm.

B. *Intransitive:*

Naut.: To turn or put the helm to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

"Whether the steamer *starboarded.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 6, 1884.

starch, *starche, *s.* & *a.* [A weakened form of *stark* (q.v.), as *bench* from A.S. *benc*, *arch* from Fr. *arc*, &c.; Ger. *stärke* = (1) strength, (2) starch, from *stark* = strong.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Technically:*

(1) *Chem.:* $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_n$. Amylum. Fecula. One of the most important and widely diffused substances in the vegetable kingdom, being found, in greater or less quantity, in almost every plant. To prepare it, the root or seed is finely ground, so as to break the cell-membranes, stirred up with water, and the milky liquid, after passing through a fine sieve, allowed to stand for some time, when the starch settles to the bottom of the vessel. It is a glittering white powder, soft to the touch, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water. Sp. gr. 1·505 at 19°. Under the microscope it is found to consist of granules varying in size, according to the plant from which it is obtained, from ·002 to ·185 millimetre in diameter. The granule consists of a thin envelope or series of envelopes, having the composition of cellulose, and enclosing the true starch matter or granulose. In water heated to more than 40°, the granules swell, burst the integument, and the granulose diffusing through the liquid makes the mass appear like a solution. On cooling, if too much water has not been used, it becomes a transparent or semi-transparent jelly, and dries to a hard mass. Sulphuric acid and diastase change it into dextrose, maltose, or dextrine, according to the temperature and the agent employed. Heated to 160°, starch is converted into dextrin, sometimes called British gum. The most characteristic reaction for starch is the deep blue colour which it gives with iodine.

(2) *Bot. & Physiol.:* Starch is deposited in vegetable cells. Starch grains are stored up as reserve food material in bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, the cellular parts of endogenous stems, seeds, &c. It is starch which makes the grains of cereals and the seeds of leguminous plants so nutritive.

2. *Fig.:* A stiff, formal manner; formality, starchedness, primness: as, To take all the *starch* out of a person.

***B.** *As adj.:* Stiff, precise, starched, prim, formal.

"Philips came forth as *starch* as a Quaker."
Buckinghamshire: Election of Laureat.

starch-corn, *s.*

Bot.: Triticum Spelta.

starch-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: Muscari racemosum.

starch-sugar, *s.* [GLUCOSE.]

starch, *v.t.* [STARCH, *s.*]

1. To stiffen with starch.

2. To make stiff and heavy with starch.

"These Manchester goods . . . are of fibre heavily *starched.*"—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

starched, *a.* [Eng. *starch*; *-ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

*1. Stiffened, stiff, stark.

"Wide he star'd and *starched* hair did stand."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii.

2. Stiffened with starch.

"Who? This in the *starched* beard?"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

II. *Fig.:* Formal, stiff, precise, starchy.

"Does the Gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?"—*Swift.*

***starch'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *starched*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality, preciseness.

"Chancing to smile at the moor's deportment, as not answering to the *starchedness* of his own nation."—*L. Addison: West Barbary*, p. 105.

starch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng *starch*; *-er.*] One who starches; one whose occupation is to starch linen, &c.

"The taylors, *starchers*, semsters."
Marston: Com. of What You Will.

***starch'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *starch*, a.; *-ly.*] In a starch, stiff, or formal manner; stiffly, primly, precisely.

"I might, with good patience enough, talk *starchly.*"—*Swift: Letter in Sheridan's Life* (1704).

***starch'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *starch*, a.; *-ness.*] Stiffness, starchedness, preciseness.

starch'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *starch*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: Arum maculatum. Named because its tubers yielded the finest starch for the ruffs worn in the reign of Elizabeth. [ARUM.]

***starch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *starch*, a.; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of starch, resembling starch.

2. Stiff, precise, formal in manner, prim.

"Nothing like their *starchy* doctors for vanity."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxii.

***star'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *star*, s., and *craft.*] Astrology.

"Under the selfsame aspect of the stars
(O falsehood of all *starcraft!*) we were born."
Tennyson: The Lover's Tale, i.

stäre (1), *s.* [A.S. *stær*, *stæru*, *stearu*; cogn. with Icel. *starri*, *stari*; Dan. *stær*; Sw. *stare*; Ger. *staar*; Lat. *sturnus.*] [STARLING.] A starling.

"A popinjay, a pye, or a *stare.*"—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

stäre (2), *s.* [STARE, *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

"With a dull and stupid *stare.*"
Churchill: The Ghost, iv.

stäre (3), ***starr,** *s.* [Ger. *starr* = rigid.]

Bot.: Various coarse sea-side grasses and sedges; spec., *Psamma arenaria*, *Carex arenaria*, and *C. vulgaris.*

stäre, *star-yn, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *starian* = to stare; cogn. with Icel. *stara*, *stira*; Sw. *stirra*; Dan. *stirre*; Ger. *stieren.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To look with eyes fixed and wide open; to gaze earnestly, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, or the like; to fix an earnest gaze upon some object.

"Wild *stared* the Minstrel's eyes of flame."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. To stand out stiffly; to stand on end; to be stiff, to bristle.

"[Thou] makest my hair to *stare.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

II. *Art:* To stand out with undue prominence. Used of any feature or bit of colour in a picture that claims attention when it should subserve the general effect.

B. *Trans.:* To look earnestly or fixedly at; to gaze at with a bold or vacant expression; to affect or influence by staring, as to drive away or abash. (Followed by *out of.*)

"A bear . . . as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me *out of* my resolution."—*Addison: Guardian.*

¶ For the difference between to *stare* and to *gape*, see GAPE.

¶ *To stare in the face:* To be evident before the eyes; to be clear and obvious. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This terrible object *stares* our speculative inquirer *in the face.*"—*Bolingbroke: The Occasional Writer.*

***stär-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *star(e)*; *-ee.*] A person stared at.

"I as starer, and she as *staree.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. iii.

stär'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stare*, v.; *-er.*] One who stares.

"A *starer* is not usually a person to be convinced by the reason of the thing."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 20.

***starfe,** *pret. of v.* [STARVE.]

***star'-fûl, *star'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *star*; *-full.*] Starry. (*Sylvester: Vocation*, 889.)

star'-gāz-ĕr, starre-gas-er, *s.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *gazer.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gazes at the stars; a contemptuous name for an astrologer, and sometimes for an astronomer.

"Let now the astrologers, the *starregasers*, and prognosticatours stand up."—*Isa.* xlvii. 13. (1583.)

2. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): The group Uranoscopina (q.v.).

star'-gāz-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *gazing.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act or practice of observing or studying the stars; astrology.

B. *As adj.:* Looking at, observing, or admiring the stars. (*Swift: Elegy on Partridge.*)

***star-i-er,** *s.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., *-ier.*] An astronomer.

"Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imagination."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. iii.

stär'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & adv.* [STARE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Gazing fixedly and earnestly with widely opened eyes.

2. Standing stiffly up; standing on end; bristling.

3. Very bright, glaring, dazzling: as *staring* colours.

C. *As adv. :* Staringly.

"Stark, *staring* mad." *Dryden : Persius,* sat. v.

stär'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *staring; -ly.*] In a staring manner; with fixed or wild look.

***stark,** *v.t.* [STARK, *a.*] To stiffen.

"If horror have not *stark'd* your limbs."
Taylor : St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark, *starke, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *stearc;* cogn. with Dut. *sterk;* Icel. *sterkr;* Dan. *stærk;* Sw. & Ger. *stark.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Stiff, rigid, as in death.

"Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., v. 3.

2. Stout, strong, powerful.

"Counted was baith wight and *stark.*"
Burns : Elegy.

*3. Entire, full, perfect, absolute.

"Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now."
Ben Jonson : Catiline, i. 1.

4. Mere, gross, downright, pure.

"He is a *starke* heretike."—*Sir T. More : Workes,* p. 381.

*5. Naked.

"I stripped and dressed myself, for . . . there was no harm in my being *stark.*"—*Walpole : Letters,* iv. 25.

B. *As adv. :* Wholly, absolutely, entirely, completely, purely.

"The courtiers who attended him, ten or twelve in number, were *stark* naked."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

***stark'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stark; -en.*] To make stiff; to stiffen. (*Taylor : Edwin the Fair,* iv. 4.)

***stark'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *stark; -ly.*] Stiffly, strongly.

"When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

***stark'-nĕss, *starke-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *stark; -ness.*] Stiffness, rigidity.

"The stiffnesse and *starkenesse* of the times."—*P. Holland : Plinie,* bk. xxxi., ch. x.

Star'-kĭ-tes, *s. pl.* [Named from the Rev. Samuel Starkÿ, rector of Charlinch, to whom Prince was curate in 1840.] [PRINCEITES.]

star'-lĕss, *ster-lesse, *sterre-les, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of stars; having no stars visible; not starlight.

"Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd." *Milton : P. L.,* iii. 425.

***star'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *star* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little star.

star'-light (*gh* silent), ***starr-light,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *light,* s.]

A. *As subst. :* The light emitted by, or proceeding from, the stars.

"Dark in comparison, when this was done,
As moon or *starlight* to meridian sun."
Byrom : A Memorial Abstract.

B. *As adj. :* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; starlit.

"Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair."
Dryden : Virgil ; Georgic i. 548.

star'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *like.*]

1. Resembling a star; radiated like a star; stellated.

"The nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

2. Bright, lustrous, illustrious, luminous.

"With *starlike* virtue in its place may shine;
Shedding benignant influence."
Wordsworth : Recluse.

star'-lĭng (1), ***ster-lyng,** *s.* [A dimin. from *stare* (1), s. (q.v.).]

Ornith. : A popular name for any individual of the genus Sturnus (q.v.), sometimes extended to the whole family [STURNIDÆ], but specifically applied to *Sturnus vulgaris,* the Common Starling, abundant in most parts of Britain and the continent of Europe, frequently visiting northern Africa in its winter migrations. The male is about eight inches long, general colour of the plumage black, glossed with blue and purple, the feathers, except those of the head and fore-neck, having a triangular white spot on the tip. The female is very similar, but has the feathers tipped with broader spots, those on the upper parts being light brown. The eggs are from four to six in number, light blue in colour, and are deposited in some hole or crevice on a scanty lining. Starlings feed on snails, worms, and insects; they are gregarious, uniting in large flocks, and may be readily distinguished from all other birds by their whirling method of flight. They become exceedingly familiar in confinement, and display great imitative powers, learning to whistle tunes and to articulate words and phrases with great distinctness.

starling-like birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith. : The sub-order Sturniformes (q.v.).

star'-lĭng (2), **stĕr'-lĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Hydr.-eng. : An enclosure consisting of piles driven closely together into the bed of a river, and secured by horizontal pieces at the top. The space between the rows of piling, being filled with gravel or stone, forms an effectual protection for the foundation of a pier.

star'-lĭng, *a. & s.* [STERLING, *a.*]

star'-lĭt, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *lit.*] Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star'-ŏst, *s.* [Polish.] A Polish nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a Starosty (q.v.).

star'-ŏs-tў, *s.* [Polish.] A name given in Poland to a castle or domain conferred on a nobleman for life.

starred, sterred, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Studded or decorated with stars; bespangled.

2. Set in a constellation.

"Or that *starred* Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended."
Milton : Il Penseroso, 19.

3. Influenced by the stars. (Usually in composition, as ill-*starred.*)

"*Starred* most unluckily."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

4. Having a radiating crack or flaw: as, A mirror is *starred.*

***star'-rĭ-fў, *star'-rў-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *star; i* connect.; suff. *-fy.*] To mark with a star.

"His forehead *starryfi'd.*"
Sylvester : Handie-Crafts, 413.

star'-rĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *starry; -ness.*] The quality or state of being starry.

star'-rў, *star-rie, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with stars; studded or adorned with stars.

"At once the four spread out their *starry* wings."
Milton : P. L., vi. 827.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar, stellary.

3. Shining like stars; bright, brilliant.

"The peacock sends his heavenly dyes,
His rainbows and his *starry* eyes."
Cowper : Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings.

*4. Connected with the stars. (*Byron.*)

5. Having rays radiating like those of a star; shaped like a star; stellate, stelliform.

starry puff-ball, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Geaster or Geastrum (q.v.).

*** star'-shĭne,** *s.* [Eng. *star,* s., and *shine.*] The light of the stars.

"Neither noontide nor *starshine* . . .
Might pierce the regal tenement."
Browning : Paracelsus, iv.

start, *sterte (pa. t. * *stirte,* * *storte,* * *sturte, started*), *v.i.* & *t.* [Cf. Dut. *storten* = to precipitate, to plunge, to rush; Dan. *styrte* = to fall, to hurl; Sw. *störta* = to cast down, to ruin; Ger. *sturzen* = to hurl, to precipitate, to ruin; Low Ger. *steerten* = to flee.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To make a sudden and spasmodic movement; to move suddenly and spasmodically, as with a twitch; to make a sudden and involuntary movement with the body, as in surprise, fear, pain, or other feeling or emotion.

"*Starting* is both an apprehension of the thing feared (and, in that kind, it is a motion of shrinking); and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be (and in that kind it is a motion of erection); and therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to anything, he *starteth;* for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.,* § 713.

*2. To shrink, to wince.

"With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start,*
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart."
Shakesp. : Merry Wives, v. 5.

3. To move suddenly; to rise and move abruptly; to make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to spring from a place or position.

"From her betumbled couch she *starteth.*"
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 1,087.

4. To set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to begin or enter upon any career, enterprise, or pursuit: as, To *start* in a race, to *start* in business, &c.

5. To be moved from a fixed position; to lose hold; to be dislocated.

"You must look to see another plank in the State-vessel *start* ere long."—*Southey : Letters,* iv. 65.

6. To change condition at once; to make a sudden or instantaneous change.

B. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To cause to start; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

"Direness familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me." *Shakesp. : Macbeth,* v. 5.

2. To cause to start or move suddenly from concealment; to cause to rise and flee or fly.

"The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

*3. To produce to view suddenly; to raise or conjure up.

"Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

4. To move suddenly from its place; to cause to lose its hold; to dislocate.

"One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

5. To give the signal to for beginning a race; to act as a starter to: as, To *start* competitors.

6. To bring forward; to raise, to allege.

"What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating?"—*Hammond.*

7. To invent or discover; to originate.

"The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start.*"—*Temple.*

8. To set in motion; to set agoing: as, To *start* an engine.

9. To begin, to commence; to put in operation.

"*Starting* a loan-office, and calling himself Blythe."—*Victoria Magazine,* Nov., 1886, p. 33.

II. *Naut. :* To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out.

¶ (1) *To start after :* To set out in pursuit of; to follow.

(2) *To start against :* To set up as a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.

(3) *To start an anchor :*

Naut. : To make it lose its hold of the ground.

(4) *To start a tack* (or *a sheet*) *:*

Naut. To slack it off a little.

(5) *To start for :* To set out for; to become a candidate or competitor for.

(6) *To start up :* To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to come suddenly into notice or importance.

start (1), *** stert** (1), *s.* [START, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A sudden, involuntary motion, twitch, or spring, caused by surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

"The fright awakened Arcite with a *start.*"
Dryden : Palamon & Arcite, i. 555.

2. A sudden voluntary movement, or change of place or position.

3. A quick movement, as the recoil of an elastic body; a shoot or spring.

"In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*

*4. A bursting forth; a sally.

"Several *starts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em."—*L'Estrange : Fables.*

5. A sudden fit; a spasmodic effort; a sudden action followed by intermission.

"She did speak in *starts* distractedly."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

6. A sudden beginning of action or motion; a sudden rousing to action; the setting of something agoing.

"How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, iv. 7.

7. First motion from a place; first motion in a race or the like; the act of setting out; outset.

"The eager dogs upon the *start* do draw."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

8. A starting-post.

"Capital vantage ground for spectators, especially if the *start* and finish and the club rafts be placed at the west end."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

II. *Hydraul.:* One of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket in an overshot wheel.

¶ *To get* (or *have*) *the start:* To be beforehand; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking; to get ahead. (Followed by *of*.)

"She might have forsaken him if he had not *got the start of* her."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

start (2), * **stert** (2), *s.* [A.S. *steort* = a tail; Icel. *sterti*; O. Dut. *steert*; Dut. *stert*; Low Ger. *steerd*; Ger. *sterz*; Dan. *stiert*; Sw. *stjert*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A tail; the tail of an animal.

2. Something resembling a tail, as the handle of a plough. (*Prov.*)

II. *Mining:* The lever of a crab or gin, to which the horse is attached.

start'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *start*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who sets out or starts on a race, a journey, or the like.

"If I had been asked to make out a list of probable *starters*, I should certainly have included all those mentioned."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

2. One who or that which sets persons or things in motion; specif., a person who gives the signal for the beginning of a race; an apparatus for giving an initial motion to a machine, especially such as may be at rest on a dead centre.

"Only a couple of the twenty-one coloured on the 'ard faced the *starter*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **3.** A dog that rouses game.

"There were two varieties of this kind, the first used in hawking, to spring the game, which are the same with our *starters*."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Dog.*

* **4.** One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

5. A beginning; a first effort; as, this will do for a *starter*. (*Colloq.*)

* **start'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *start* (1), s.; *-ful(l).*] Apt to start; skittish.

"Where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin?"
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 174.

* **start'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *startful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being startful; skittishness; aptness to start.

start'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [START, *v.*]

starting-bar, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hand-lever for starting the valve-gear of a steam engine.

starting-bolt, *s.* A drift-bolt (q.v.).

* **starting-hole,** *s.* A loophole, an evasion, a subterfuge.

"What *starting-hole* canst thou now find out?"—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

starting-place, *s.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a starting-point. (*Denham.*)

starting-point, *s.* The point from which anything starts; a point of departure.

starting-post, *s.* A post, stake, barrier, &c., from which competitors start in a race.

starting-price, *s.*

Racing: The odds on or against a horse at the time of starting.

"A little jade of a mare, whose *starting-price* had been 16 to 1, took the lead, and held it."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 25, 1882, p. 702.

¶ Used also adjectively.

"Making stay-at-home *starting-price* bookmakers smart."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

starting-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A small valve used in starting the main valves of large steam engines when setting the engine to work.

starting-wheel, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A wheel operating the valves in starting the engine.

* **start'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *starting*; *-ly.*] By sudden fits; by fits and starts; spasmodically, abruptly.

"Why do you speak so *startingly*?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **start'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *start*, v.; *-ish.*] Apt to start; skittish, shy. (Said of horses.)

star'-tle, ster-tle, stir-tle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *start*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To move spasmodically or abruptly; to start.

"The *startling* horses plunged and flung."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 31.

2. To run, as cattle stung by the gad-fly.

"Or by Madrid he takes the rout . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles*."
Burns: Two Dogs.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to start; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or the like; to alarm, to shock, to fright.

"The supposition at least, that angels do sometimes assume bodies, needs not *startle* us."—*Locke: Human Understan.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii.

* **2.** To deter, to move; to cause to deviate.

"His known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* **star'-tle,** *s.* [STARTLE, *v.*] A start, a fright; a sudden motion or shock caused by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or the like.

start'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [STARTLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Impressing suddenly with fear or surprise; strongly exciting or surprising.

"It may now perhaps be a *startling* thought, that they are just upon the edge of eternity."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

start'-lĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *startling*; *-ly.*] In a startling manner; so as to startle.

"Whirling with *startlingly* sharp twists down a steep zigzag."—*Eng. Illustr. Mag.*, Aug., 1884, p. 697.

* **start'-lĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *startl(e)*; *-ish.*] Apt to start; startish, shy, skittish.

* **start'-ŭp,** * **stert-up,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *start*, v., and *up.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who suddenly comes into notice or importance; an upstart.

"That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 3.

2. A kind of rustic shoe with a high top or half gaiter.

"Fie upon 't, what a thread 's here! a poor cobler's wife
Would make a finer to sew a clown's rent *startup*."
Ford: Picture, v. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Suddenly coming into notice or importance; upstart.

"Father Falconara's *startup* son."—*Walpole: Castle of Otranto*, ch. iv.

star-vā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *starv(e)*; *-ation.*] According to Horace Walpole (*Letters*, ii. 396) it was first used by Mr. Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, in a debate on American affairs in 1775, and in consequence he obtained the nickname of *Starvation* Dundas.] The state of starving or of being starved; extreme suffering from cold or the want of food.

starve, * **sterve** (pa. t. * *starf*, *starved*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *steorfan* (pa. t. *stearf*, pa. par. *storfen*) = to die; *sterfan* = to kill; cogn. with Dut. *sterven* (pa. t. *stierf*, *storf*, pa. par. *gestorven*); Ger. *sterben* (pa. t. *starb*, pa. par. *gestorben.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To die, to perish.

"He that *starf* for our redemption."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,988.

2. To perish with, or suffer extremely from hunger; to suffer extreme want; to be very indigent.

"But, said the Pharisee, if you tell your poor father you intended to dedicate your money to holy uses, you may let him *starve*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

3. To perish or die with cold; to suffer extreme cold. (*Prov.*)

"Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controlled?"
Sandys: Paraphrase.

* **4.** To be hard put to it, through want of anything.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To kill or distress with hunger; to distress or subdue with famine.

"I am *starved* for meat."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. To kill, afflict, or destroy with cold.

"The air hath *starved* the roses in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

3. To destroy by want or deprivation of anything.

4. To deprive of force or vigour; to paralyze.

"The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive."—*Locke.*

starve-acre, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus arvensis. So called from its impoverishing the soil, or indicating that the land is poor. (*Britten & Holland.*)

starved, *pa. par.* & *a.* [STARVE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Less perfectly developed than is usual with plants of the same family, as the lower scales of a cyperaceous plant, which produce no flowers.

starve'-lĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *starve*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hungry, lean; pining with want.

"And *starveling* famine comes of large expense."
Bp. Hall: Satires, ii. 1.

B. *As subst.:* An animal or plant thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

"But there are, apart from this predatory class, plenty of deserving *starvelings* who might honestly be relieved."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

* **star'-ward,** *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), s.; *-ward.*] Pointing or reaching towards the stars or sky.

"I clomb thy *starward* peak not long ago."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c., p. 92.

star'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *wort.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A popular name for (*a*) The genus Stellaria, (*b*) *Aster Tripolium*, (*c*) *Helonias dioica.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Pl.:* The Callitrichaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* A British night-moth, *Cucullia asteris.*

stăs'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. στάσις (*stasis*) = a placing, a setting, a standing.] [STATIC.]

Pathol.: Stagnation of the blood or other fluid in a vessel of the body, from the cessation or slowness of its movement.

stăss'-fûrt-ite, *s.* [After Stassfurt, Prussia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Named in the belief that it was a hydrous boracite (q.v.), but since shown to contain chloride of magnesia, which is very deliquescent. Is a massive boracite.

* **stāt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-al.*] Of or relating to a state, as distinguished from the general government.

stāt'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *sto* = to stand.] [POSÉ.]

* **stą-tär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *statarius* = stationary; *sto* = to stand.] Steady, well-disciplined.

"A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers to escort him into the regions of physiology and pathology."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

* **stą-tär'-ĭ-an-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *statarian*: *-ly.*] In a statarian manner.

"Your skirmishing parties . . . shall never drive my *statarianly* disciplined battallion from its ground."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xiii.

* **stā'-tar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *statarius.*] Fixed, settled.

"The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is thought by many a point of consideration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

stāte, * **stat,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estat* (Fr. *état*) = estate, case, nature, from Lat. *statum*, accus. of *status* = condition, from *statum*, sup. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado*; Ital. *stato. State* and *estate* are doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Condition as determined by circumstances of any kind; the condition or circumstances of any being or thing at any given time; position.

"I all alone beweep my outcast *state*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 29.

2. Rank, condition, standing, quality.

"Had he matched according to his *state*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

* **3.** A seat or chair of dignity; a throne.

"This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **4.** A canopy; a covering of state.

"His high throne, which under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at the upper end
Was plac'd in regal lustre."
Milton: P. L., x. 445.

5. Royal or gorgeous pomp; splendour; appearance of greatness.

"High on a throne of royal *state*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1.

*6. Dignity of deportment.

"With what great *state* he heard their embassy."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

*7. A person of high rank. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 387.)

*8. Estate, possession.

"Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit."
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

9. One of the separate commonwealths which are combined to form the United States of America, each of which stands in certain relations of subordination to the central or national government, but possesses an independent power as concerns its internal affairs: as, the State of Pennsylvania. The original thirteen of these were separate colonies, which combined in revolt against Great Britain, and afterwards associated into a federal republic, to which new states have been added till they now number 45. New Mexico and Arizona may soon be made states, leaving only 2 territories.

10. Any body of men constituting a community of a particular character in virtue of certain political privileges, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country; an estate: as, The Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons are the *states* (or *estates*) of the realm in Great Britain.

11. (*Pl.*): The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of fifty-five persons, including the Bailiff of the island, who is *ex officio* president.

"The *States* of Jersey on Monday passed a measure to enable landlords to evict refractory tenants."—*Reynolds' Newspaper*, Feb. 13, 1887.

¶ *States-General:* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically, the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

12. A whole people united into a body politic; a civil and self-governing community. (Often with *the*).

"Our *state* thinks not so."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

13. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with ecclesiastical.

"The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church."—*Locke.*

*14. A republic, as opposed to a monarchy.

*15 Stationary point or condition; crisis, height; point, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease.

"Tumours have their several degrees and times: as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

*16. That which is stated or expressed in words or figures; a statement; a document containing a statement.

"He put on his spectacles and sate down to examine Mr. Owen's *states*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, or belonging to the community or body politic; public.

2. Used on, or intended for occasions of state or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.

*3. Stately. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.; Sept.*)

¶ For the difference between *state* and *situation*, see SITUATION.

state-ball, *s.* A ball given by a sovereign or viceroy.

state-barge, *s.* A royal barge; a barge used on occasions of state.

state-bed, *s.* An elaborately-carved or decorated bed.

state-carriage, *s.* The carriage used by a sovereign, prince, or any public official on occasions of state.

state-craft, *s.* The art of conducting state affairs; state-management, statesmanship.

"He had gained two kingdoms by *state-craft*, and a third by conquest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

state-criminal, *s.* One who commits an offence against the state; a political offender.

state-house, *s.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings; the capitol of a state.

state-monger, *s.* One who dabbles or is versed in state affairs.

state-paper, *s.* A paper or document relating to the interests or government of a state.

state-prison, *s.* A prison or jail in which state-criminals are confined. In America, the name given to a public prison or penitentiary.

state-prisoner, *s.* A state-criminal; a political offender.

State Rights, *s.* Those rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the United States Government, nor yet prohibited by it to the individual States. (*U. S. Constitutional Law.*)

state-room, *s.*

1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

2. A small cabin, usually for two persons, and elegantly fitted up, on a steamer.

"Leading to the ladies' saloon and *state-rooms* and the *state-room* of the owner."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 606.

3. An apartment in a railway sleeping-car.

State Sovereignty, *s.* The theory upheld by the secessionists, that sovereignty ultimately resides, not in the people of the United States as a whole, but in the people of each separate State.

state-sword, *s.* A sword used on state occasions, being borne before the sovereign by a person of high rank. Called also a Sword of State.

state-trial, *s.* A trial for a political offence, as treason.

State's evidence, *s.* Testimony introduced by the State prosecutor; also, evidence tendered by an accomplice in a crime.

States-General, *s. pl.* [STATE, *s.*, 10. ¶.]

stāte, *v.t.* [STATE, *s.*]

*1. To set, to settle, to fix, to establish. [STATED.] (*Pope: Essay on Man*, iii. 107.)

2. To express or declare the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to make known specifically; to represent all the circumstances of; to declare fully in words; to narrate, to recite.

"Many other inconveniences there are consequent to this *stating* of this question."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 462.

stāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [STATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Settled; regular; occurring at regular intervals; not occasional.

"Men should assemble at *stated* intervals for the public worship of God."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

2. Fixed, established, settled: as, a *stated* salary.

***stāt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stated; -ly.*] At stated or settled times; at certain intervals; regularly.

stāte'-lĭ-nĕss, *state-li-nesse, *state-ly-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stately; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; dignity, majestic appearance.

"In beautie and *statelinesse* of building . . . there was not any other in the realme comparable."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1381).

stāte'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *state; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. August, grand, noble; having a noble or dignified appearance.

"Now is the *stately* column broke."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

2. Elevated or dignified in sentiment; magisterial.

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

*B. *As adv.:* In a stately manner; statelily, loftily. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 201.)

stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *state*, v.; *-ment.*]

1. The act of stating, declaring, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. That which is stated, declared, or recited; the embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative, a declaration, a recital.

stāt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who states.

***stā'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Gr.]

Numis.: The name of certain coins current in ancient Greece and Macedonia. The gold

MACEDONIAN STATER.

stater of Athens was worth about $4.00; the silver stater about 88 cents, and the Macedonian gold stater about $5.25.

stātes'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *states*, and *man.*]

1. One who is versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political ability; a politician, in the best sense.

"The word *statesmen*, is of great latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage offices of state, though never actually called thereunto."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. vi.

2. One employed in the administration of the affairs of government.

"It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who guides the plough."—*South.*

3. A small landholder, as in Cumberland. (*Prov.*)

stātes'-măn-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *statesman; -like.*]

1. Worthy of or becoming a statesman.

"This great land question should be dealt with in a *statesmanlike* manner."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. Having the manner or experience of a statesman.

stātes'-măn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *statesman; -ly.*] In a statesmanlike manner; in a manner befitting a statesman; like a statesman.

stātes'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *statesman; -ship.*] The qualifications or occupation of a statesman; political skill or experience.

"A perfect connoisseur in *statesmanship*."
Churchill: Candidate.

***stātes'-wo-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *state*, and *woman.*] A woman who meddles in public affairs.

"[She may] be *stateswoman*, know all the news."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

stăt'-ĭc, ***stăt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. στατικός (*statikos*) = at a standstill, from στατός (*statos*) = placed, standing, from στα- (*sta-*), root of ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as STATICAL (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* [STATICS].

stăt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *static; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

2. Acting by mere weight, without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.

statical-electricity, *s.* [FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.]

statical-figure, *s.*

Physics: The figure which results from the equilibrium of forces: as, the *statical* figure of the earth. (*Lyell.*)

stăt'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *statical; -ly.*] In a statical manner; according to statics.

stăt'-ĭ-çē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στατική (*statikē*) = an astringent herb, probably *Armeria maritima.*]

Bot.: Sea-lavender; the typical genus of Staticeæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs, with radical leaves, and unilateral spikes on a panicled scape; calyx funnel-shaped, plaited, dry, and membranous; petals united at the base, bearing the stamens; styles distinct, glabrous; stigmas filiform, glandular. Known species fifty or sixty, from the sea-shores in Western Asia and other parts of the north temperate zone. *S. caroliniana*, the Marsh Rosemary of North America, has narrow, obovate leaves on long petioles, and bluish-purple flowers. It is one of the most powerful astringents derived from the vegetable kingdom. It has been given with success in *Cynanche maligna*, aphthæ of the jaws, &c. Of the other species may be named: *Statice Limonium*, the Creeping Spiked; *S. auriculæfolia*, the Upright Spiked Sea Lavender, and *S. caspia*, the Matted Thrift. The first and third have one-ribbed, and the second three-nerved leaves. [APHTHA.]

stát-ĭ-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *static(e);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ having the styles free.

stăt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Static.]

Physics: That branch of dynamics which investigates the relations which exist between forces in equilibrium. A body is said to be in equilibrium when, if two or more forces act upon it at the same time, their united effect is such that no motion ensues. The science of dynamics is divided into kinetics and statics, the former treating of forces considered as producing motion, the latter of forces considered as producing rest. By some authorities statics is used in opposition to dynamics, the former being the science of equilibrium or rest, the latter of motion, and the two together constituting mechanics. The two great propositions in statics are that of the lever and that of the composition of forces.

"John Wallis placed the whole system of *statics* on a new foundation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Social statics:* [Sociology].

†stăt'-ĭ-grăph, †stăt'-ĭ-grăm, *s.* [Eng. *stati(stics);* suff. *-graph, -gram.*] Terms proposed to denote representations of statistics by means of lines, areas, &c. (*Nature*, Oct. 22, 1885, p. 597.)

stā'-tion, * **sta-çi-on,** *s.* [Fr. *station*, from Lat. *stationem*, accus. of *statio* = a standing still, from *status*, pa. par. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. *estacion;* Ital. *stazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The act or manner of standing; attitude, posture, pose.

"In *station* like the herald Mercury."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **2.** A state or condition of standing or rest; a standing.

"His motion and her *station* are as one."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

3. The spot or place where a person or thing stands, especially the spot or place where a person habitually stands or is posted to remain for a time; a post assigned.

"Take up some other *station*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

* **4.** Situation, position.

"The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain?"
Prior: Solomon, i. 68.

5. Condition of life; social position; rank, state, status.

"And yet my love without ambition grew,
I knew thy state, my *station*."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, v.

6. Employment, occupation, business; sphere or department of duty.

"We acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following."—*Nelson.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiology & Church History:*

(1) A name given to the fast on Wednesdays and Fridays. In the Roman Church these were fasts of devotion, not of precept, and the Wednesday fast died out, while that on Friday became obligatory, about the end of the ninth century.

(2) A church in which a procession of the clergy halts on stated days to say any stated prayers.

(3) A stopping-place in a monastic procession. These are usually three: Before, (*a*) the dormitory; (*b*) the refectory, and (*c*) the west door of the church.

(4) Any one of the series of stopping-places in the devotion of the Stations of the Cross.

(5) *(In Ireland):* (See extract).

"A *station* in this sense differs from a station made to any peculiar spot remarkable for local sanctity . . . here, it simply means the coming of the parish priest and his curate to some house in the townland, on a day publicly announced from the altar for that purpose, on the preceding Sabbath. This is done to give those who live within the district in which the *station* is held an opportunity of coming to their duty, as frequenting the ordinance of confession is emphatically called."—*Carleton: Tales of Irish Peasantry; The Station.*

2. *Police:* A place or building where the police force of any district has its headquarters; a district or branch police-office.

3. *Railroad:* A building or buildings erected for the reception and accommodation of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed by railway; a place at which railway trains regularly stop for the setting down or taking up of passengers or freight. [Depot.]

4. *Shipbuild.:* A room-and-space staff (q.v.).

5. *Survey.:* The position of an instrument at the time of an observation.

6. *Zoology & Botany:*

(1) The peculiar nature of the locality where any plant grows or any animal lives. In the case of plants, it has reference to climate, soil, humidity, light, and elevation above the sea; in that of animals, it has reference chiefly to food, climate, and elevation. Thus some animals feed only on certain plants, and cannot exist where they are absent. The station differs from the habitation or habitat of the plant or animal, which simply means the country of which it is a native. (*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xxxviii., xlii.)

(2) A building, generally on the sea-coast, fitted with all appliances for the examination of the animals of the adjacent bay, gulf, &c.: as, the Granton *station*, the Neapolitan *station*, &c.

¶ (1) *Military station:* A place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.

(2) *Naval station:* A safe and commodious shelter or harbour for the navy or mercantile marine of a nation, provided with a dock and all other requisites for the repair of ships.

(3) *Stations of the Cross:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A popular devotion in the Roman Church, consisting of visits, either alone or in procession, to a series of pictures or images, each corresponding to some particular stage in the Passion of Christ, and meditating devoutly thereon. The stations are to be found in nearly every church, and on the continent of Europe they are frequently erected in the open air. The devotion began in the Franciscan order, the official guardians of the Holy Places of the Latins in Jerusalem, and is intended to be a pilgrimage in spirit to the scene of the Saviour's sufferings and death. Many indulgences are annexed to the Stations of the Cross. When the stations are made in procession, a verse of the *Stabat Mater* (q.v.) is sung as the people pass from one station to another. Called also Way of the Cross. There are fourteen stations:

1. Christ condemned by Pilate; 2. Christ receives his cross; 3. His first fall; 4. His meeting with his mother; 5. The bearing of the cross by Simon of Cyrene; 6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus with a handkerchief; 7. His second fall; 8. His words to the women of Jerusalem: "Weep not for me," &c.; 9. His third fall; 10. He is stripped of his garments: 11. The crucifixion; 12. The death of Jesus; 13. The taking-down from the cross; 14. The burial.

station-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship.

station-calendar, *s.*

1. A dial-board at a railway-station, to indicate the hours of starting of trains for given destinations, or the time of starting of the next train for a given place.

2. A contrivance by which the name of the station they are approaching is exposed to the view of the passengers in a railway car. (*U. S.*)

station-clerk, *s.* A clerk employed at a railway-station.

station-house, *s.* A police-station.

station-master, *s.* The official in charge of a station: specif., the official in charge of a railway-station.

station-pointer, *s.* A circular plotting instrument, having a standard radius and two movable ones. By laying off two observed angles right and left from a central object, and laying it over the objects on a chart, the position of the observer is indicated.

station-staff, *s.*

Survey.: An instrument for taking angles.

stā'-tion, *v.t.* [Station, *s.*] To place, set, or post in or at a certain station; to assign a station, post, or position to; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

"This youth had *station'd* many a warlike band
Of horse and foot."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxiii.

* **stā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *station*, s.; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

* **stā'-tion-ar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stationary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stationary; fixity.

"The *stationariness* of Eastern thought may be more thoroughly appreciated."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, i. 2.

stā'-tion-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *stationnaire*, from Lat. *stationarius*, from *statio* = a station (q.v.); Sp. *estacionario;* Ital. *stazionario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Remaining or continuing in the same station or place; not moving, or not appearing to move; fixed, stable.

"No *stationary* steeds
Cough their own knell." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 147.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; neither progressing nor receding; neither improving nor getting worse; standing still.

"Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long *stationary*, we must not expect to find the wages of labour very high in it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

II. *Astron.* (*Of a planet*): Not changing its relative place in the heavens for some days. This stage occurs at the beginning and ending of the planet's retrogradation.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place.

"Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call ecliptieks."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

stationary-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which, after prevailing for a certain number of years, give way to others. (*Dunglison.*)

stationary-engine, *s.* An engine permanently fixed, as distinguished from a locomotive or portable engine; a fixed engine for drawing carriages on a railway or tramway, by means of a rope extending from the station of the engine along the line.

stā'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *station; -er.*]

1. One who took his station to sell an article. If applied, as it generally was, to those connected with book-selling, it included the publisher as well as the bookseller.

"The right of the printed copies (which the *stationer* takes as his own freehold), was dispersed in five or six several hands."—*Oley: Pref. to Dr. Jackson's Works.*

2. One who sells paper, pens, pencil, ink, and other articles connected with writing.

¶ The Stationers, or Text Writers, constitute one of the London companies. They were formed into a guild in 1403, and received their first charter in 1557.

Stationers' Hall, *s.* The hall of the Stationers' Company in Ave Maria Lane, London. [Stationer.]

¶ *To enter at Stationers' Hall:* To register (a published work) in the books of the Stationers' Company. This formality is necessary before commencing proceedings for infringement of copyright.

stā'-tion-ĕr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *stationer; -y.*]

A. *As subst.:* The articles retailed by stationers, such as paper, pens, pencils, ink, account-books, writing-cases, portfolios, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or sold by a stationer: as, *stationery* goods.

stationery-office, *s.* A government office in London through the medium of which stationery is supplied to all other government offices at home and abroad. It also contracts for the printing of reports, &c.

* **stăt'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *stat(e); -ism.*] The art of government; policy.

"Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*."—*Smith: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* **stăt'-ĭst** (1), *s.* [Eng. *stat(istics); -ist.*] A statistician.

* **stăt'-ĭst** (2), *s.* [Eng. *stat(e); -ist.*] A statesman, a politician; one skilled in government.

"Adorned with that even mixture of fluency and grace as are requested both in a *statist* and a courtier."—*Marmion: Antiquary*, i. 1.

sta-tĭs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *stat(e): -istic.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Statistical (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. [Statistics].

* **2.** A statistician.

"You were the best *statistic* in Europe."—*Southey*, in *Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, i. 508.

sta-tĭs'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *statistic; -al.*] Of, relating to, or treating of statistics.

"The narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers."—*Knox: Sermon* 28.

Statistical Society, *s.* [Statistics, ¶.]

stą-tĭs′-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *statistical; -ly.*] In a statistical manner; by means of statistics.

stăt-ĭs-tĭc′-ĭan (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *statistic; -ian.*] One who is versed in statistics; one who collects, classifies, and arranges facts, especially numerical facts, relating to the condition of a country, state, or community, with respect to extent of population, wealth, social condition, &c.

stą-tĭs′-tĭcs, *s.* [Fr. *statistique.*]

1. A collection of facts, arranged and classified, respecting the condition of a people in a state or community, or of a class of people, their health, longevity, domestic economy, their social, moral, intellectual, physical, and economical condition, resources, &c., especially those facts which can be stated in numbers, or tables of numbers, or in any tabular and classified arrangment.

2. That department of political science which classifies, arranges, and discusses statistical facts.

¶ The Italians were the first to recognize the importance of statistics. The earliest English work on the subject was Graunt's *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, published in 1661. The *Statistical Account of Scotland*, edited by Sir John Sinclair, which appeared in 1791, was the first complete work on the subject. The perfecting of statistical methods is largely due to Quetelet, the great Belgian statistician, who founded the Belgian statistical bureau in 1831. The first International Statistical Congress, held at Brussels in 1853, was due to his exertions. Similar congresses have been held since, and in every civilized country since then much time and pains have been given to the collection and tabulation of statistics. This has been particularly the case in the United States, France, Italy, and Germany.

stăt-ĭs-tŏl′-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Eng. *statist(ics); -ology.*] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

***stăt′-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *stativus* = stationary; *stativa* (*castra*) = a stationary (camp), from *status*, pa. par. of *sto* = to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp or military posts or quarters.

***stăt′-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *state; -ize.*] To meddle in state affairs. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 168.)

stăt′-ō-blast, *s.* [Gr. στατός (*statos*) = standing, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.] [Static.]

Biol.: One of a number of peculiar internal buds developed in some of the Polyzoa, and liberated after the death of the parent organism. After a time, the statoblast is ruptured and there emerges a young Polyzoon, with essentially the same structure as the adult. It is, however, simple, and has to undergo a process of continuous gemmation before assuming the compound form.

***stăt′-ū-ą,** *s.* [Lat.] A statue (q.v.).

"Some faire worke of *statuas* in the middest of this court."—*Bacon: Essays; On Building.*

stăt′-ū-ąr-ў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *statuaire* = a statuary, a stone-cutter, from Lat. *statuarius*, from *statua* = a statue (q.v.); Ital. *statuaria.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The art of carving or sculpturing statues; the art of modelling or carving figures representing persons, animals, &c.

"No science or art offers its instruction and amusement in so obvious a manner as *statuary* and painting."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

2. Statues collectively.

3. One who practises or professes the art of carving or making statues.

"There was not a single English painter or *statuary* whose name is now remembered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to statuary.

"Moses [banished] both painting and the *statuary* art."—*Hakewell: Apology*, bk. iii., ch. v.

statuary-bronze, *s.*

Metall.: An alloy of copper, tin, zinc, and lead.

statuary-marble, *s.*

Min.: A fine-crystalline white limestone suitable for statuary.

stăt′-ūe, *s.* [O. Fr. *statuë* (Fr. *statue*), from Lat. *statua* = a standing image, from *statum*, sup. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estatua*; Ital. *statua.*]

1. A lifelike representation of a living being, carved or modelled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, clay, or in some apparently solid substance; a sculptured cast or moulded figure, of some size, and in the round.

"A stupid moment motionless she stood:
So stands the *statue* that enchants the world."
Thomson: Summer, 1,347.

* 2. A picture. (*Massinger.*)

¶ *Equestrian statue:* A statue in which the figure is represented as mounted on a horse.

statue-like, *a.* Like a statue; still, motionless.

"Silent and *statue-like* stood Priscilla."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, viii.

* **stăt′-ūe,** *v.t.* [Statue, *s.*] To form a statue of; to place as a statue.

"The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 86.

* **stăt′-ūed,** *a.* [Eng. *statu(e); -ed.*] Furnished or ornamented with statues.

* **stăt′-ūe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *statue; -less.*] Destitute of a statue or statues.

"The *statueless* column."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xix.

stăt-ū-ĕsque′ (que as k), *a.* [Eng. *statu(e); -esque.*] Having or partaking of the characteristics of a statue; calm, immobile.

* **stăt-ū-ĕsque′-lў (que as k),** *adv.* [Eng. *statuesque; -ly.*] In a statuesque manner; like a statue.

* **stăt-ū-ĕtte′,** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *statuetta.*] A little statue; a statue smaller than nature.

* **stăt′-ū-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *statu(e); -ize.*] To commemorate by or in a statue.

"James II. did also *statuize* himself in copper."—*Misson: Travels in England*, p. 309.

* **stą-tū-mĭ-nā′-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *statuminatus.*] [Statuminate.]

Bot.: The sixty-first order in the Natural System of Linnæus. Genera, Ulmus, Celtis, Bosea.

* **stą-tū′-mĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *statuminatus*, pa. par. of *statumino*, from *statumen*, genit. *statuminis* = a prop, a support.] To prop up; to support. (*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ii. 2.)

stăt′-ūre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *statura* = an upright posture, stature, from *status*, sup. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estatura*; Ital. *statura.*]

1. The natural height of an animal; bodily height or tallness. (Generally used of human bodies.)

"A man in *stature*, still a boy in heart."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 258.

* 2. A statue.

"And then before her [Diana's] *stature* strait he told,
Devoutly all his whole petition there."
Mirrour for Magistrates.

¶ In comparative stature various Polynesian tribes stand first, being 69·33 inches; the Patagonians, whose stature has been much exaggerated, 69 inches; the American whites in the United States, 67·67; the Zulus, 67·19; the American negroes, 66·62; the English Jews, 66·57; the French upper classes, 66·14; the Germans, 66·10; the Arabs, 66·08; the Russians, 66·04; the French working classes, 65·24; the Hindoos, 64·76; the Chinese, 64·17; the Bushmen of South Africa, the lowest in stature of any known people, 52·78 inches. The people of the United States differ widely in stature in different sections of the country, those of the State of Maine, according to army measurements, being the greatest in average height. The average height of the natives of the British Isles nearly equals that of those of the United States, the latter being 67·67, the former 67·66.

* **stăt′-ūred,** *a.* [Eng. *statur(e); -ed.*]

1. Arrived at full stature.

"How doth the giant honour seeme
Well *statured* in my fond esteeme!"
J. Hall: Poems, p. 98.

2. Conditioned, circumstanced.

"Being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex.*

stă′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Standing or position in society, or as regards rank or condition.

2. Position of affairs.

¶ *Status quo:* The condition in which a thing or things were at first: as, a treaty between two States, which leaves each *in statu quo antea, i.e.*, in the same position as they were, before the war began.

stăt′-ūt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *statut(e); -able.*]

1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature.

"They spend no more time in the university than is necessary to give them a *statutable* claim to graduation."—*Knox: Liberal Education.*

2. Made or being in conformity with statute; standard.

stăt′-ūt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *statutab(le); -ly.*] In a manner agreeable to statute; in accordance or conformity with statute.

"The servant whom he originally *statutably* empowered to convey him and his."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

stăt′-ūte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *statutus*, pa. par. of *statuo* = to set, to establish; *statutum* = a statute; Fr. *statut*; Sp. *estatuto*; Ital. *statuto.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Determined, decreed, ordained, settled.

"It is *statute* and ordaint, that gif ony ship, galzeoun, or other vessel, happouis to brek."—*Sea Lawis* in *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 623.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; a written law: specif., in the United States an Act of Congress or state legislature, made by the two Houses and the President or Governor. In Britain a similar Act of Parliament.

"The written laws of the kingdom are *statutes*, acts, or edicts, made by the sovereign, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled. The oldest of these now extant, and printed in our *statute* books, is the famous Magna Charta, as confirmed in parliament 9 Henry III. . . . And these *statutes* are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is a universal rule, that regards the whole community: and of this the courts of law are bound to take notice judicially and *ex officio*. Special or private acts are rather exceptions than rules, being those which only operate upon particular persons, and private concerns: and of these the judges are not bound to take notice, unless they be formally shown and pleaded. *Statutes* also are said to be either declaratory or remedial. Declaratory, where the old custom of the kingdom is fallen into disuse, or become disputable; in which case parliament has sometimes thought proper to declare what the common law is and ever has been . . . Remedial *statutes* are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 2. (Introd.)

2. The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statute* of a university.

3. (*In foreign & civil law*): Any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. (*Burrill.*)

4. A statute fair (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

¶ (1) *Statute of Frauds:* [Fraud, ¶ (3)].

(2) *Statutes of Limitation:* [Limitation, II.].

statute-book, *s.* A register of the statutes, laws, or legislative acts of a state.

***statute-cap,** *s.* A woollen cap, enjoined to be worn on holidays by a statute passed in 1571.

"Better wits have worn plain *statute-caps*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

statute-fair, *s.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, as distinguished from one authorized only by use and custom.

statute-labor, *s.* The amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repairs of highways not turnpike. (*Scotch.*)

statute-law, *s.* A law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative authority, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to common-law.

***statute-merchant,** *s.*

Eng. : A bond of record, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, pursuant to statute 13 Edward I., on which if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor.

"*Statute-merchant* [is] a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, a chief warden of the cities of London, or two merchants of the said city, for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed: sealed with the seal of the debtor and the king, which is of two pieces; the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk."—*Blount.*

* **statute-roll,** *s.* A statute, from its being at first in the form of a roll. (*Hallam.*)

***statute-staple,** *s.*

Eng : A bond of record acknowledged, pursuant to statute 27 Edward III., c. 9, before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

"How much money had proprietors borrowed on mortgage, on statute merchant, on *statute staple!*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

stăt'-ụ-tōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *statut(e) ; -ory.*] Enacted by statute; deriving its authority from statute.

"All these different *statutory* regulations seem to have been made with great propriety."—*Smith : Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

statutory-exposition, *s.*

Law: An exposition, direct or indirect, of an ambiguous statute by one subsequently passed.

statutory-law, *s.* The same as STATUTE-LAW.

statutory-release, *s.*

Law: A conveyance established by 4 & 5 Vict., c. 21, which superseded the old compound assurance by lease and release.

staum-rel, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stupid.

"The *staumrel* corky-headed graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country."
Burns : Brigs of Ayr.

staunch (*u* silent), *a.* & *v.* [STANCH, *a.* & *v.*]

***staunch** (*u* silent), *s.* [STANCH, *v.*]

Bot. : Anthyllis Vulneraria. (*Pratt.*)

stâun-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir George Staunton, Bart. (1737-1801), who introduced many plants into Britain from China.]

Bot. : A genus of Lardizabalaceæ. Flowers monœcious; males with six sepals, petals six or wanting, the stamens six, opposite the petals; females with no petals, six sterile stamens and three distinct ovaries. The fruits of *Stauntonia hexaphylla* have a sweetish, watery taste, and are eaten by the country people of Japan; the juice also is a remedy for ophthalmia.

stâu'-rĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. σταυρός (*stauros*) = a cross; so named because four of the principal septa form a cross in the calice.]

Palæont. : The typical genus of Stauridæ. The lamellæ or septa in each cup are divided by four prominent ridges into four groups. From the Silurian.

stâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *staur(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Rugosa. Septa well developed, extending from the bottom to the top of the visceral chamber, and showing a conspicuous quaternary arrangement. Dissepiments are present, and there is a central tabulate area. From the Silurian to the Tertiary.

stâu-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. σταυρός (*stauros*) = a cross.] Pertaining to or resembling a cross; having processes in the form of a cross.

stâu-rō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont. : A genus of Cheiruridæ (q.v.), from the Upper and Lower Silurian, with the general characters of the type-genus, but having the frontal portion of the glabella enormously swollen.

stâu-rō-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Palæont. : The typical genus of Staurodermidæ (q.v.). From the Upper Jurassic.

stâu-rō-dĕr'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stauroderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Hexactinellid Sponges.

stâu'-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *staurolith.*]

Mineralogy :

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring only in crystals, mostly in cruciform twins of two kinds, one in which the crystals form approximately right angles with each other, and the other in which they are inclined at an angle of about 60°. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·8, after purifying, 3·70 to 3·76; lustre, sub-vitreous; colour, dark brown to black, sometimes grayish; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos. : silica, 28·3; alumina, 51·7; protoxide of iron, 15·8; magnesia, 2·5; water, 1·7 = 100, the discrepancies in the analyses being due to impurities. The varieties are : (1) Ordinary; (2) Zinc-staurolite; (3) Manganese-staurolite = Nordmarkite. Occurs in schists and gneiss, occasionally in crystals of a tesselated structure, when seen in transverse section, resembling chiastolite.

2. The same as HARMOTOME (q.v.). Named by Kirwan because of its cruciform twins.

staurolite-schist, *s.*

Petrol. : A fine micaceous schist containing crystals of staurolite in various stages of development.

stâu'-rō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Entom. : A genus of Notodontidæ. [LOBSTER-MOTH.]

stâu'-rō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics : A kind of polariscope invented by Von Kobell, of Bavaria, about 1855, and particularly designed for investigating the effects of polarized light upon crystals.

stâu-rō-scŏp'-ĭc, stâu-rō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *stauroscop(e) ; -ic, -ical.*] Of, pertaining to, or determined by means of the stauroscope.

"A complete *stauroscopic* examination."—*Rutley : Study of Rocks* (ed. 2nd), p. 85.

stâu-rō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stauroscopical ; -ly.*] By means of the stauroscope.

"The different crystallographic systems may be determined *stauroscopically*."—*Rutley : Study of Rocks* (ed. 2nd), p. 84.

stâu'-rō-tīde, *s.* [STAUROLITE.]

stâu-rŏt'-ў-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = a type.]

Min. : Having the marks or spots in the form of a cross.

stāve, *s.* [From *stave*, dat., and *staves*, pl. of *staff* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *stafr* = a staff, a stave; Dan. *stav* = a staff; *stave* = a stave; Icel. *stef* a stave in a song.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

***1.** A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff.

"But I must hasten downward,
All with my pilgrim *stave*."
Longfellow : Whither?

2. Specif., one of the strips (dressed or undressed) which compose the sides of a cask, tub, or bucket.

3. One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, &c.

4. One of the spars or rounds of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; of a ladder, of a lantern-wheel, &c.

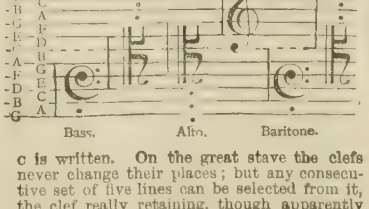
5. A stanza, a verse, a metrical portion.

"And let us chant a passing *stave*
In honour of that hero brave!"
Wordsworth : Rob Roy's Grave.

II. *Music :* A term applied to the five horizontal and parallel lines in music, upon which the notes or rests are written; a staff.

¶ *Great Stave :*

Music : A stave consisting of eleven lines, formed by the ordinary treble and bass staves connected by a dotted line, on which Middle



C is written. On the great stave the clefs never change their places; but any consecutive set of five lines can be selected from it, the clef really retaining, though apparently changing, its place.

stāve, *v.t. & i.* [STAVE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To break in a stave or staves of; to break a hole in; to burst. (Often with *in.*)

"The risk of having our boats filled with water, or even *staved* to pieces."—*Cook : Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To push, as with a staff; hence, to put off, to delay, to postpone. (With *off.*)

"Pitman did his utmost to *stave off* what looked like impending defeat."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.

"Climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladder of ambition."—*Knolles : Hist. Turkes.*

***4.** To suffer to be lost or poured out by staving a cask.

"The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved*."—*Sandys : Travels.*

5. To make firm by compression; to shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.

*** B.** *Intrans. :* To fight with staves.

***** ¶ *To stave and tail :* A phrase taken from bear-baiting; to stave was to check the bear with a staff, and to tail was to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

"First Trulla *staved*, and Cordon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold."
Butler : Hudibras, I. iii. 183.

*** stāved,** *a.* [Perhaps a misprint for *slaved* or *staled.*] Accustomed, used.

"My touch knew how to perform her office, but by touching unclean things, or by using clean things uncleanly, that sense became *stained* to all sensuality."—*R. Braithwaite : The Penitent Pilgrim*, p. 169.

stăv'-ĕr-wôrt, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *staver* = stagger, and Eng. *wort*; from its being supposed to cure the staggers in horses. (*Prior.*)]

Bot. : Senecio Jacobœa.

stāveş, *s. pl.* [STAFF.]

† stāveş'-ā-cre (cre as kĕr), * stāveş'-ā-kĕr, *s.* [Corrupted from Lat. *staphisagria* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot. : Delphinium Staphisagria.*

2. *Pharm. :* The seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria.* Formerly used as a purgative for dogs, and to destroy vermin in the head. Now sold as a medicine to kill vermin in cattle.

"*Staveacker!* that's good to kill vermin."—*Marlowe : Dr. Faustus.*

stāve'-woŏd, *s.* [Eng. *stave*, s., and *wood.*]

Bot. : Simaruba amara.

stāv'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *stav(e) ; -ing.*]

1. A casing of staves or planks which forms a curb around a turbine or similar water-wheel.

2. *Forging :* Shortening or compacting a heated rod or bar by endwise blows; upsetting.

stâw, *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *staae ;* Sw. *staa* = to stand (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans. :* To be fixed or set; to be stalled; to stand still, as a cart. (*Prov.*)

B. *Trans. :* To put to a stand; to surfeit, to glut, to clog, to disgust. (*Scotch.*)

stāy (1), *** stey-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estayer* = to prop, to shore, to stay, to underset (Fr. *étayer*), from *estaye* = a prop, a shore, a stay (Fr. *étai*), from O. Dut. *stade, staeye* = a prop, a stay.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To prop up, to support, to underset.

"Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands."—*Exodus* xvii. 12.

2. To obstruct, to delay, to hinder, to keep back.

"Your ships are *stayed* at Venice."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

3. To detain; to cause to remain.

"That tide will *stay* me longer than I should."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

4. To make to stand; to stop; to hold back; to retard, to withhold; to put off; to put an end to.

"Old men, upon the verge of life,
Blessed him who *stayed* the civil strife."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, v. 29.

5. To abide; to undergo, to meet, to stand.

"They basely fly, and dare not *stay* the field."
Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis, 894.

6. To remain for the purpose of; to wait for; to await the time of; to wait to partake of or to be benefited by.

"I *stay* dinner there."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iii. 2.

7. To last during the accomplishment or completion of.

"Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

***** 8. To stop for, to care for, to heed.

"Nor hedge, nor ditch, nor hill, nor dale she stayes."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. viii. 22.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To remain or continue in a place; to abide or remain for any indefinite time.

"*Stay* thou by thy lord."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 5.

2. To delay, to tarry, to be long.

"Where is Kate? I *stay* too long from her."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

3. To make a stand; not to flee; to stand.

"Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* 4. To take up one's position; to stand; to insist.

"I *stay* here on my bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 5. To stop; to stand still.

"The glorious sun *stays* in his course."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 6. To have an end; to come to an end; to cease.

"Here my commission *stays*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

7. To continue in a state; to remain.

"The stain upon his silver down will *stay*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,012.

* 8. To wait, to attend; to forbear to act.

"Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands?"—*Ruth* i. 13.

* 9. To dwell in thought or speech; to linger.

"I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 10. To wait, to attend; to give attendance. (With *on* or *upon*.)

"Worthy Macbeth, we *stay upon* your leisure."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

* 11. To rest, to depend.

"Ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon."—*Isaiah* xxx. 12.

12. To last in a race or contest.

"He won at Lincoln . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

stāy (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [STAY (2), *s.*]

Nautical:

A. *Trans.:* To tack; to arrange the sails and move the rudder, so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.

B. *Intrans.:* To change tack; to be in stays, as a ship.

¶ *To stay a mast:*

Naut.: To incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and back-stays.

stāy (1), * **staye,** *s.* [STAY (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A support, a prop; anything which supports.

"The Lord was my *stay*."—*Psalm* xviii. 18.

* 2. A stop, a check, an obstacle, an obstruction.

3. Stand, stop; cessation of motion or progression.

"A base spirit has this vantage of a brave one, it keeps always at a *stay*, nothing brings it down, not beating."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King*, iii.

4. Continuance in a place; abode for any indefinite time.

"Your *stay* with him may not be long."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* 5. A lingering or tarrying; delay.

"No more *stay*: to-morrow thou must go."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

* 6. Continuance in a state or condition.

"The conceit of this inconstant *stay*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 15.

* 7. State.

"It were good we invented some politicke wale
Our matters to addresse in good orderly *staie*."
New Custome, i. 1.

* 8. A fixed state; fixedness, stability, permanence.

"Alas! what *stay* is there in human state,
And who can shun inevitable fate?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 9. Restraint of passion; prudence, moderation, caution, steadiness, sobriety.

"With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

* 10. A hook or clasp.

* 11. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels.

"Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *staies*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey x.

12. (*Pl.*): A corset (q.v.).

"Yet, if you saw her unconfin'd by *stays!*"
Gay: The Toilet.

¶ In composition the singular is always used, as *stay*lace, *stay*maker, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* A piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied.

2. *Mach., &c.:* A lean-to, support, bracetie &c., as the case may be.

3. *Mining:* A piece of wood used to secure the pump in an engine-shaft.

4. *Steam:*

(1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam, as the tube-stays, water-space stays, &c.

(2) One of the sling-rods connecting the locomotive boiler to its frame.

(3) One of the rods beneath the boiler supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of an English locomotive.

stay-at-home, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not given to roam or travel.

"An indolent, *stay-at-home* man."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A person not fond of roaming or travelling.

"The quantity of admiration might make a modest *stay-at-home* dizzy to contemplate."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1883.

stay-bar, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* The horizontal iron bar which extends in one piece along the top of the mullions of a traceried window.

2. *Steam:* A stay-rod (q.v.).

stay-bolt, *s.*

Mach.: A bolt connecting two plates, so as to make them mutually sustaining against internal pressure.

stay-busk, *s.* [BUSK (2), *s.*, A.]

stay-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: One of the chains which connect the ends of the double-tree with the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the former. In carriages straps effect the same purpose.

stay pile, *s.*

Hydraul.-eng.: A pile driven into a bank and affording an anchor for the main piles which form the face of the quay, to which it is connected by land-ties.

stay-plough, *s.*

Bot.: The same as REST-HARROW (q.v.).

stay-rod, *s.*

1. *Steam-engine:*

(1) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam.

(2) Any rod in a steam-boiler which connects parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions.

(3) A tension-rod in the frame of the marine steam-engine.

2. *Build.:* Any tie-rod which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

stay-wedge, *s.*

Locomotive: One of the wedges fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles, to keep them in their proper position in the stays.

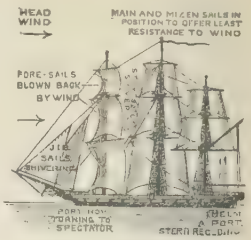
stāy (2), *s.* [A.S. *stæg*; cogn. with Dut. *stag*; Icel., Dan., Ger., & Sw. *stag*; prob. from its being used to climb by; cf. A.S. *stæger* = a stair; Sw. *stege* = a ladder.]

Naut.: A strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast in its erect position, by connecting its head to some part of the hull, or to a part stayed from the hull. The fore-and-aft stays lead forward in the vessel's line amidships; the back stays pass somewhat abaft the shrouds, and are attached to the side of the vessel, at the channels; the breast and standing stays lead from the mast-heads down to the gunwale on each side. Spring stays are preventer stays to assist the principal ones. The fore-and-aft stays support the staysails by means of hanks. The stays are named from the masts they support: as, the forestay, foretopmast-stay, maintopmast-stay, jib and flying-jib stay, bob-stay, &c. A jumper-stay is a movable stay leading from the head of a mainmast to a pair of eye-bolts in the deck close to the after part of the fore-rigging. The triatic stay is connected at its ends to the heads of the fore and main masts, and has a thimble spliced to its bight for the suspension of the stay-tackle (q.v.).

"When the Manila ship first puts to sea, she takes on board a much greater quantity of water than can be stowed between decks, and the jars which contain it are hung all about the shrouds and *stays*, so as to exhibit at a distance a very odd appearance."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. x.

¶ 1. *In stays, hove in stays:*

Naut.: The situation of a vessel when she is staying or going about from one tack to another. For details see illustration.


HEAD WIND
MAIN AND MIZEN SAILS IN POSITION TO OFFER LEAST RESISTANCE TO WIND
FORE-SAILS BLOWN BACK BY WIND
THE SAILS SHIVERING
PORT SIDE TRAINING TO SPECTATOR
HELM A PORT
STERN REC...
SHIP IN STAYS.

2. *To miss stays:* To fail in tacking.

3. *To heave in stays:* To put a vessel about by tacking.

4. *Slack in stays:* The situation of a ship when she works slowly in stays.

stay-hole, *s.*

Naut.: The grommet or hole in a stay-sail through which the hanks pass; by the latter the sail runs on the stay.

stay-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A fore-and-aft sail supported by a stay of a vessel.

"If caught suddenly in a squall, the *stay-sail* can be quickly lowered."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

stay-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: Tackle suspended from the triatic stay, and used for hoisting in heavy butts of water, freight, boats, blubber, &c.

* **stāyd,** * **stāyed,** *a.* [STAY (1), *v.*] Staid (q.v.).

"Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention."—*Bacon.*

* **stāyed'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stayed*; *-ly.*] In a staid manner; staidly.

* **stāyed'-nĕss,** * **stāyd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stayed*; *-ness.*]

1. Solidity, weight.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Composure, gravity, staidness.

"Their supposed courage, *stayedness* and sobriety is really nothing else but the dull and sottish stupidity of their minds."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 658.

stāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stay* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which stays; one who or that which supports, stops, or restrains.

"Jove the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout."
A. Philips.

2. A man or animal capable of holding on for a long time.

"Monolith has never been thought such a genuine *stayer* as to prefer two miles to one."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

stāy'-lāçe, *s.* [Eng. *stay* (1), s., I. 12, and *lace.*] A lace for fastening up the stays, or the bodice of ladies' dress.

"A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure at visits."—*Swift.*

* **stāy'-lĕss,** * **stai-lesse,** * **stay-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *stay* (1), s.; *-less.*] Without stop or delay.

"They fled the field . . .
With *stailess* steps, each one his life to shield."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 187.

stāy'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stay* (1), s., I. 11, and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make stays.

stāyş, *s. pl.* [STAY (1), *s.*, I. 12.]

stĕad, * **stede,** * **steed,** * **stude,** *s.* [A.S. *stede* = a place; *stædh*, *stedh* = a bank, a shore [STAITHE]; cogn. with Dut. *stad* = a town; O. Dut. *stede* = a farm; Icel. *stadhr* = a stead, a place; *stadha* = a place; Dan. & Sw. *stad* = a town; Dan. *sted* = a place; Ger. *stadt*, *statt* = a town, a place; O. H. Ger. *stat*; Goth. *staths* = a stead, a place.]

* 1. A place, a spot.

"Flie, flie this fearefull *stead* anoon."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 42.

2. Place or room which another had, or might have had. (Preceded by *in.*)

"Hang the guiltless *in* their *stead*
Of whom the churches have less need."
Butler: Hudibras, II. 2.

* 3. A frame, as of a bed.

"To loll on couches, rich with ol' *ston steds*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 725.

4. A steading (q.v.).

* 5. Plight, state, condition.

"In so bad a *stead*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 22.

* 6. A moment; time.

"Rest a little *stead*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vii. 40.

¶ *Stead* is common as the second element in names of places: as, Hamp*stead*. Cf. also home*stead*, roads*teal*, &c.

* ¶ (1) *To do stead:* To do service to; to avail. (Usually with an adjective.)

"Here thy sword can *do* thee little *stead*." *Milton: Comus*, 611.

(2) *To stand in stead:* To be of use or advantage. (Usually with an adjective.)

"The help of one *stands* me *in* little *stead*." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 6.

***stĕad, *steed,** *v.t. & i.* [STEAD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand in stead to; to benefit, to advantage. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.)

2. To supply the place of; to replace.

"We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To stop, to stay.

"I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym thider led."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 6.

***stĕad'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *stead*; *-able.*] Serviceable.

"Wherein I could not be *steadable*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxviii.

stĕad'-fast, *stĕd'-fast, *sted-faste, *stide-fast, *stude-vaste, *a.* [A.S. *stedefæste* = firm in one's place, steadfast; *stede* = a place, and *fæst* = fast; cogn. with O. Dut. *stedevast*; Icel. *stadhfastr*, from *stadh* = a place, and *fastr* = fast; Dan. *stadfast.*]

1. Firmly fixed or established; firm.

"How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile . . .
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immoveable."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, ii.

2. Constant, firm, resolute; not fickle or wavering.

"Whom resist, *steadfast* in the faith."—*1 Peter* v. 9.

3. Steady, unwavering, firm.

"We say with word *stedfaste*, we chese Baliol Jon."
Robert de Brunne, p. 250.

stĕad'-fast-lў, stĕd'-fast-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *steadfast*; *-ly.*]

1. In a steadfast manner; firmly, resolutely; without wavering.

"But to the politics of his family he *stedfastly* adhered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. With steady or fixed gaze.

"Admiring with a look *steadfastly* set,
His real beauty in his counterfeit."
Sherburne: Salmacis.

stĕad'-fast-nĕss, *stĕd'-fast-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *steadfast*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being steadfast; firmness of standing; fixedness in place.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; resolution, constancy.

"In public storms of manly *steadfastness*."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 889.

stĕad'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *steady*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which steadies; in racing slang, a heavy weight to be carried by a horse.

"Carrying the *steadier* of 12 st. 9 lb. on her back."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

stĕad'-ĭ-lў, *sted-di-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *steady*; *-ly.*]

1. In a steady manner; with steadiness or firmness of standing or position; without shaking or tottering.

2. Without wavering or irregularity; constantly; without variation.

"Meanwhile a fire of musketry was kept up on both sides, but more skilfully and more *steadily* by the regular soldiers than by the mountaineers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

stĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, *sted-di-ness, *s.* [Eng. *steady*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being steady; firmness or fixedness of standing or position; freedom from tottering or shaking.

"Setting out the *steadiness* and immutableness of the matter."—*More: Dy. Philos. Cabbala* (App.).

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; steadfastness, constancy, resolution.

3. Consistent, uniform, or steady conduct.

"A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

4. Uniformity; absence of variation or irregularity.

"This extraordinary *steadiness* of price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

stĕad'-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *stead*, s.; *-ing.*] The collection of buildings, the house, stables, barns, and other out-houses of a farm.

stĕad'-ў, *sted-dy, *sted-i, *sted-y, *sted-ye, *stid-igh, *a.* [A.S. *stæddhig* = steady, from *stæth* = a place; cogn. with O. Dut. *stedigh* = firm, from *stede* = a place; Icel. *stöthugr* = steady, from *stadhr*; Dan. *stadig*; Sw. *stadig*; Ger. *stätig* = continual,]

1. Firmly fixed; firm in standing or position; fast; not shaking or tottering.

2. Firm in mind or purpose; constant, resolute; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to change a purpose.

"O'er moss and moor, and holt and hill,
His track the *steady* bloodhounds trace."
Scott: The Chase, xxiv.

3. Regular, constant, undeviating, uniform; free from variation or irregularity.

"He would have seen, wherever he turned, that dislike of *steady* industry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Not loose or irregular in conduct; persevering.

steady-going, *a.* Quiet, respectable; that may be depended on.

"He has been for many years a prominent member of the House, where his *steady-going* qualities and common-sense have given him weight and influence."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 22, 1887.

steady-pin, *s.*

Founding:

1. One of the pins which connect the parts of a flask.

2. A dowel-pin in a sectional structure.

steady-rest, *s.*

Lathe: A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work, to steady it in turning. Called also a Back-rest. [REST, II. 5.]

stĕad'-ў, *v.t. & i.* [STEADY, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make steady, firm, or fast; to hold or keep from shaking or tottering; as, To *steady* one's hand.

B. *Intrans.:* To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position; to move steadily.

"The rapidity with which they *steady* down and resume their straightforward motion."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***stĕad'-ў,** *s.* [STITHY.]

steăk, *steike, *steyke, *s.* [Icel. *steik* = a steak, so called from its being roasted, which was formerly done by *sticking* it on a wooden peg before the fire; from *steikja* = to roast; *stika* = a stick; Sw. *stek* = roast meat; *steka* = to roast, *sticka* = to stick, to stab; Dan. *steg* = a steak; *stege* = to roast; *stik* = a stab; *stikke* = a stick.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like broiled or cut for broiling.

"If there want but a collop or *steak*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

stēal, *steale, *stele (pa. t. **stal*, **stale*, **staul*, *stole*; pa. par. **stole*, *stolen*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *stelan* (pa. t. *stæl*, pl. *stælon*, pa. par. *stolen*); cogn. with Dut. *stelen*; Icel. *stela*; Dan. *stiele*; Sw. *stjäla*; Ger. *stehlen*; O. H. Ger. *stelan*; Goth. *stilan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely and without right or leave, as the goods of another; to purloin.

2. To take, to extract, without any idea of felonious intent.

"And, like the bee, *steal* all the sweets away."
Cowper: An Ode.

*3. To gain or win secretly or gradually.

"How many a tear
Hath dear religion's love *stol'n* from mine eye."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 31.

*4. To assume hypocritically.

"Who cannot *steal* a shape that means deceit?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

*5. To withdraw clandestinely, to insinuate, to creep, to slink furtively. (Used reflexively.)

"He will *steal* himself into a man's favour."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 6.

*6. To do, perform, or effect secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely.

"Twere good to *steal* our marriage."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

*7. To abduct.

"The gentleman
That lately *stole* his daughter."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ *To steal a base:* In base-ball, the act of a base-runner who takes advantage of the slow passing of the ball between pitcher and catcher to run from one base to the next without waiting for the opportunity afforded by a base-hit or an error in fielding.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To thieve; to practise or be guilty of thieving.

2. To withdraw or pass privily; to go or come furtively; to slip away or in secretly.

"He *stealeth* into her chamber."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. 15.

¶ *To steal a march:* To march secretly; hence, figuratively, to gain an advantage by being beforehand. (Usually followed by *on.*)

stēal, *s.* [STEAL, *v.*] Any act of stealing, or one involving a theft; unjust and unlawful appropriation.

stēal'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *steal*, v.; *-er.*] One who steals; a thief.

"Yield up
Their deer to be the stand of the *stealer*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

stēal'-ĕr (2), *s.* [STEELER.]

stēal'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STEAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who steals; theft. [LARCENY.]

*2. That which is stolen; stolen property. (Generally in the plural.)

***stēal'-ĭńg-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stealing*; *-ly.*] By stealing; slily, stealthily, furtively, imperceptibly.

"They did so *stealingly* slip into one another."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

stĕalth, *stelth, *stelthe, *s.* [Eng. *steal*; *-th*; Icel. *stuldr*; Dan. *styld*; Sw. *stöld.*]

* 1. The act of stealing.

"The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 2. That which is stolen; stolen property.

"On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

*3. A going secretly; clandestine or furtive motion.

"Your *stealth* unto this wood."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

4. Secret, furtive, or clandestine mode of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy; furtive actions or procedure. (Used both in a good and bad sense.)

¶ *By stealth:* Secretly, in secret, privately.

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good *by stealth*, and blush to find it fame."
Pope: Epilogue to Satires, i. 136.

***stealth-like,** *a.* Stealthy, furtive, sly.

"And then advanced with *stealth-like* pace,
Drew softly near her—and more near."
Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

***stĕalth'-fŭl, *stĕalth'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *stealth*; *-full.*] Given to stealth; stealthy.

"If thy graue raie
Hath any man seene, making *stealthfull* waie
With all these oxen!"
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Hermes.

***stĕalth'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stealthful*; *-ly.*] Stealthily.

***stĕalth'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stealthful*; *-ness.*] Stealthiness.

stĕalth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stealthy*; *-ly.*] In a stealthy manner; by stealth; furtively, slily.

stĕalth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stealthy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stealthy.

stĕalth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *stealth*; *-y.*] Like one whose object is to steal; done by stealth; done or accomplished clandestinely; furtive, sly, clandestine, privy.

"Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

stēam, *steēm, *stem, *steeme, *s.* [A.S. *steám* = a vapour, smell, smoke; Dut. *stoom* = steam.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Popularly applied to the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat: as, the *steam* of boiling water.

3. Haze caused by the sun's heat.

4. Any exhalation.

"A pestilent and most corrosive *steam*,
Like a gross fog Bœotian, rising fast."
Cowper: Task, iii. 494.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* Water in its gaseous form. It is a colourless, invisible gas, quite distinct from the visible cloud which issues from a kettle, &c., which is composed of minute drops of water produced by the condensation of the steam as it issues into the colder air. Under ordinary atmospheric pressure, water boils in an open vessel at a temperature of 212°, and the steam always has this temperature, no matter how fast the water is made to boil. The heat which is supplied simply suffices to do the work of converting the liquid water at 212° into gaseous steam at 212°, without raising the temperature of the steam at all. If the temperature of steam at 212° is lowered by only a very small amount, part of the steam is condensed; hence steam at this temperature is termed moist or saturated steam. At high temperatures and pressures, steam behaves like a perfect gas; but, at lower pressures and at temperatures near the boiling-point of water, its behaviour differs markedly from that of perfect gases; and this change of properties has to be taken into account in all calculations connected with the expansion of steam in steam-engines. [Law, ¶ (2).] The terms high pressure (q.v.) and low pressure (q.v.) are applied to steam without any sharply-defined limit between them. If the steam is superheated by passing it through hot pipes, it is converted into dry steam, which, within certain limits, behaves like a perfect gas. If, instead of allowing the steam to escape freely, the water is boiled in a closed vessel, the steam accumulates, and both pressure and temperature rapidly increase, until the former becomes several times greater than that of the atmosphere. If now the steam is allowed to escape, it rapidly expands, and, if it escapes into the cylinder of a steam-engine (q.v.), the expansion can be utilised and converted into work. As the steam expands, its pressure of course becomes less and less, until it is not greater than that of the atmosphere; and at the same time its temperature is reduced, the reduction depending on the rapidity with which expansion takes place. The economic uses of steam are extremely numerous. The most important is that of an agent for the production of mechanical force on railways, in steam-boats, and in manufactories. It is also largely employed in warming buildings, in heating baths, in brewing, in distilling, and for cooking purposes. [Steam-engine.]

2. *Geol.:* The explosive force of steam seeking vent is believed to be a potent factor in producing earthquakes and volcanic phenomena.

steam-blower, *s.* A blower driven by a steam-engine, or one in which the steam is mingled with the air-blast. [Blower, *s.*, II. 1.]

steam-boat, *s.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam acting either on paddles or on a screw. The term especially belongs to steam river-craft; ocean-going craft being called steamers, steamships, &c.

Steam-boat rollers: Rollers armed with steel teeth, and revolving on parallel axes towards each other, by which coal is broken at the mines. The coal falls on to an inclined screen known as the steam-boat screen (q.v.).

Steam-boat screen: An inclined barrel-screen which receives the coal from the steam-boat rollers, and sorts it.

steam-boiler, *s.* [Steam-engine.]

steam-box, *s.* A steam-chest.

steam-brake, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A device for bringing the power of steam under pressure to act upon the carriage wheels and stop their motion.

steam-buzzer, *s.* A form of steam-whistle (q.v.) used in the manufacturing districts as a signal for commencing and leaving off work.

"Nothing at all approaching the *steam-buzzer*, which is still to be found in some manufacturing neighbourhoods, was known to our happy forefathers. The *steam-buzzer* is a peculiarly-ingenious combination of the fog-horn, a threshing-machine, and a locomotive boiler on the point of bursting. When this device 'goes off' at six o'clock in the morning, with the object of summoning workpeople to their daily toil, it is universally recognized in its vicinity that the time for sleep has passed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1885.

steam-car, *s.* A steam-carriage; a car or carriage drawn by steam power. (*Amer.*)

steam-carriage, *s.* A carriage propelled by steam; specially used of a locomotive engine adapted to work on an ordinary road. [Steam-engine, Tramway.]

steam-casing, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A steam-jacket around a cylinder or other object to keep in the warmth. Invented by Watt, to prevent the radiation of heat from the cylinder.

steam-chamber, *s.*

1. The steam-room in a boiler; the space for the collection of steam, above the water-line; a steam-dome.

2. A steam-tank (q.v.).

steam-chest, *s.*

1. *Steam-engine:* A box or chamber above the boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and whence it passes to the engine.

2. *Calico-printing:* One form of steam apparatus in which steam is applied to cloths, in order to fix the colours, called steam-colours from this mode of treatment.

3. A chamber heated by steam, and used for softening timber which is to be bent to a curved form, as ships' planking.

steam-chimney, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock, *s.* A valve or faucet in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil, *s.* A steam-pipe bent into a shape to occupy the bottom or sides of a boiler, so as to have a large surface in compact space. Used in lard-tanks, malt-vats, vacuum-pans, &c.

steam-colors, *s. pl.* A style of calico-printing in which a mixture of dye extracts and mordants is topically applied to cloth, while the chemical reaction which fixes the colors to the fibre is produced by steam.

steam-crane, *s.* A crane worked by a steam-engine; it frequently carries the engine upon the same frame.

steam-cylinder, *s.*

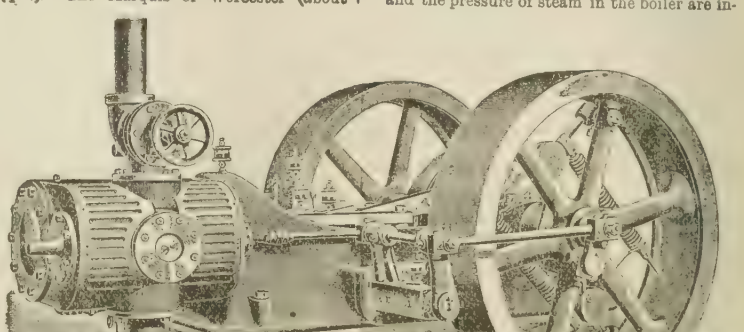
Steam-eng.: The chamber within which the piston reciprocates. [Piston.]

steam-dome, *s.* [Steam-chamber, 1.]

steam-dredger, *s.* [Dredging-machine.]

steam-engine, *s.*

Steam & Mech.: An apparatus for converting heat into work. The first steam-engine of which we have any account is the eolipile (q.v.). The Marquis of Worcester (about 1601–1667) described a steam-engine in his *Century of Inventions*, but no practical result followed. In 1698 Captain Savery described his engine for raising water, and this was the first actually used. The principle had been described by Papin a few years previously [Digester, II.], and was applied by Newcomen, who, in conjunction with Cawley, invented the first self-acting engine in 1712, and used it for working pumps, &c. It consisted of a cylinder in which there was a circular disc or piston fitting tightly, but capable of being moved up and down. Attached to the centre of the piston was a vertical shaft or piston-rod; and a stout beam, turning about a centre, was attached at one end by a chain to the piston rod, and at the other end by a chain to a pump-rod. Steam was admitted to the cylinder at the bottom, and the piston rose, the pump-rod being pulled down by a counterpoise attached to that end of the beam. When the cylinder was full of steam, the supply was cut off, and cold water was injected into the cylinder. The steam was thus condensed, and the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the top of the piston drove it down, raising the opposite end of the beam, and with it the pump-rod. In 1763 James Watt invented the method of condensing the steam in a separate vessel away from the cylinder [Condenser, II., 1.]; he also was the first to use the pressure of the steam itself instead of that of the atmosphere, thus making the mechanism in reality a steam-engine. Watt's first patent was taken out in 1769. Newcomen's engine and Watt's first engine were single-acting (q.v.). In 1781 Watt took out a patent for a double-acting engine (q.v.). Some time previously Watt had introduced the method of allowing the steam to work expansively. [Expansion, II. 5], and showed that the condenser might be dispensed with, the waste steam being discharged into the air by opening suitable valves. The non-condensation of the steam and the method of working steam expansively can only be satisfactorily employed with high-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam is several times greater than that of the atmosphere; the early engines of Newcomen and Watt were low-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam was not very much greater than that of the atmosphere. The essential parts of a modern steam-engine are: the steam-boiler, usually called the boiler, in which the steam is generated. It is made of wrought-iron plates, sufficiently thick to resist considerably more than the highest pressure which they will be called upon to bear, and the form of the boiler is designed to secure the greatest possible economy of heat. The boilers of locomotives, and of those of many stationary engines, are traversed by a large number of tubes, along which the gases from the fire pass; and in steam fire-engines the boiler consists of a series of comparatively narrow tubes filled with water, this being the form which enables steam to be got up with the greatest rapidity. The height of the water and the pressure of steam in the boiler are indicated by gauges, of which there are several forms. In order to prevent the pressure rising too high, each boiler is fitted with one or more forms of safety-valve (q.v.). The cylinder is made of cast-iron, carefully bored on the



TYPE OF MODERN HIGH SPEED SINGLE VALVE ENGINE WITH AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR.

inside; and the piston (q.v.) is a circular plate of iron packed closely into the cylinder by means of metallic rings. The piston-rod is usually steel, and passes out of the cylinder through a stuffing-box, in which it is packed steam-tight, either by greased tow or by metallic-rings. The cylinder is provided with a steam-jacket, or outer casing, in which steam circulates; or is covered with some non-conducting material, in order to prevent loss of heat and consequent condensation of steam. The distribution of steam, or its admission above and below the piston, is controlled by a slide-valve (q.v.), working in a small cylinder or valve-casing attached to the cylinder. According to the arrangement of these principal parts, distinctive names are applied to steam-engines. [BEAM-ENGINE, HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, OSCILLATING-ENGINE, VERTICAL-ENGINE.] They are also classified according to their uses, as Portable, Stationary, Locomotive, Marine, Pumping, &c. In order to overcome the difficulty of the dead-points (q.v.), the fly-wheel was adopted by Watt in his engines, and has been used ever since. [FLY-WHEEL.] In engines which have no fly-wheel the same end is attained by having two cylinders, working on the same shaft, but with their cranks at right angles. The speed at which an engine works depends on the resistance which it has to overcome; and where this resistance is continually varying, as it generally is, the speed of the engine will also vary. It is necessary, however, to keep the speed as uniform as possible, and this is done partly by the fly-wheel, and partly by the governor. [GOVERNOR, II., 2.] In locomotive and other engines where fly-wheels or governors are not used, the speed is regulated by means of an arrangement for varying the time at which the steam is cut off by the slide-valve. [COMPOUND STEAM-ENGINE.] About 1784, Watt patented, but did not actually construct, a locomotive, and Murdoch made a small high-pressure engine, the fly-wheels of which, nine and a half inches in diameter, were used as driving-wheels. Trevithick constructed a high-pressure locomotive in 1802, and Blenkinsop and Chapman also made locomotives a few years later. The oldest locomotive in existence, *Puffing Billy*, now in the Patent Museum, South Kensington, was constructed in 1813, and was continually used until June 6, 1862. In 1814, Stephenson constructed the Killingworth Engine, which he continually improved, and, in 1829, won the prize offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with his engine, *Rocket*. In this he used two cylinders placed one on each side of the engine, and acting on cranks attached to large driving-wheels. The boiler was traversed by a number of narrow tubes, as proposed by Seguin and Booth. In modern locomotives, the boilers are of the tubular form, and the engine is driven by two, or occasionally four, cylinders, placed in front under the boiler, and inside the iron frame on which the boiler is supported. The waste steam from the cylinders is discharged through a pipe in the chimney of the engine, and creates the draught for the boiler. The two cylinders act on cranks on the axle of the driving-wheels, which are sometimes eight or nine feet in diameter. The number of wheels is six, eight, and in some cases twelve, there being two, four, or six driving-wheels coupled together. Since the date of the experiments described the power and efficiency of engines have been enormously increased, largely through the skill and talent of the inventors and machinists of the United States, who have more than kept pace with those of England in the conception of useful and economical devices. The application of the steam engine to the movement of boats was first made a success by Fitch and Fulton, and the power and size of locomotive engines have been increased, until now monsters of eighty tons weight are in use, and a speed of seventy miles an hour is occasionally attained, while forty and more miles has become a common speed. The nominal or low-pressure horse-power of English marine engines is not 33,000 foot pounds, as on land, but more than 44,000 foot pounds, and in America its value is still greater. [INDICATOR, II., 3.]

steam exhaust-port, *s.* [EXHAUST-PORT.]

steam fire-engine, *s.* [FIRE-ENGINE, 1.]

steam-fountain, *s.* A jet or body of water raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface of the water in a reservoir.

steam-gas, *s.* [SUPERHEATED STEAM, (q.v.).]

steam-gauge, *s.* An instrument attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam. There are many varieties. The oldest and simplest consists of a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which springs from the boiler, so that the steam rising in the tube forces up the mercury in proportion to the amount of pressure. Bourdon's consists of an elliptical copper tube bent into an arc of 540°. One of the extremities communicates with the boiler or reservoir of condensed gas whose pressure is to be measured, and the other carries an index which moves backward or forward on a graduated arc as the curvature of the tube is varied by changes of pressure.

steam-governor, *s.* [GOVERNOR.]

steam-gun, *s.* A gun whose projectile force is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through a shotted tube.

steam-hammer, *s.*

Mech.: A hammer worked by means of steam. The idea of a steam-hammer seems to have occurred first to James Watt, who patented it in 1784. William Deverell also took out a patent for a steam-hammer in 1806; but it does not appear that in either case the idea was carried into operation. In the year 1839 James Nasmyth invented the steam-hammer called after him, and patented it in 1842. In the older forms of steam-hammer, the hammer-head, attached to one end of a lever, was raised by the action of a cog-wheel or cam acting on the other end of the lever, and was then allowed to fall by its own weight. Hammers of this description are often called Steam-tilts. In Nasmyth's hammer, the head is attached to the piston rod of an inverted cylinder supported vertically, and the piston is raised by the action of the steam admitted into the cylinder below the piston. The hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight, or is driven downwards with still greater velocity by the action of steam admitted into the cylinder above the piston. The admission of steam into the cylinder is regulated by a slide-valve worked by a lever, and the force of the stroke can be controlled to such an extent, by regulating the admission of steam, that the largest hammer can be made to crack a nut, or to come down upon a mass of iron with a momentum of many hundred foot-tons. The cylinder, which is supported on a strong iron framework, is very strong, and the steam-pipes are of extra strength, because of the high pressure at which the steam is employed. The piston-rod is of stout wrought-iron or steel, and the hammer itself is also of steel. The weight of the hammer ranges from about two hundred-weight to twenty-five tons; and the object to be struck is placed upon an anvil, consisting of a slab of iron resting on a huge mass of piles and concrete, which frequently descends a great depth into the ground. There are some other forms of less importance. In Condie's steam-hammer the hammer-head is attached to the lower end of the cylinder, and Ramsbottom's two cylinders move horizontally in the same line, but in different directions, and the metal to be forged is placed between them. Some of these are in use at the Railway Works, Crewe. Steam-hammers are rated or classified according to the effective weight of the piston and hammer-head or drop, and range from 100 pounds up to 80 tons. The largest steam-hammer in the world is one in Pennsylvania, of 125 tons. Powerful hydraulic presses are being substituted for hammers in heavy forging work.

STEAM-HAMMER.

steam-hoist, *s.* An elevator or lift worked by a steam-engine, frequently portable.

steam-horn, *s.* A steam-buzzer (q.v.).

"The *steam-horns* of large manufactories."—*Notes & Queries*, April 2, 1887, p. 279.

steam-indicator, *s.* A device to record the pressure of steam. It was invented by James Watt.

steam-jacket, *s.* [JACKET, *s.*, II. 1.]

steam-jet, *s.* A blast of steam emitted from a nozzle.

Steam-jet pump: A form of injector or ejector in which the body of water is put in motion by a steam-jet.

steam-kitchen, *s.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch, *s.* A large kind of boat with a propeller-engine.

steam-navigation, *s.* The art or practice of applying steam to the propelling of boats and vessels; the art or practice of navigating steam-vessels. A doubtful claim has been made that on June 17, 1543, a Spaniard, Blasco de Garay, exhibited a steam-ship, which made an experimental trip in the port of Barcelona, in presence of commissioners appointed by Charles V. The Marquis of Worcester described a steam-ship in 1655, though he did not publish his description till 1663. On Dec. 21, 1736, a patent was granted to Jonathan Hulls for a kind of steam-tug, which he does not seem actually to have constructed. In 1783, Fitch, an American, moved a boat on the Delaware by paddles worked by a steam-engine; and in the same year Claude, Comte de Jouffroy, constructed an engine which propelled a boat on the Saône. Paddle wheels had been patented by Miller in 1781, and for some time all steam-boats were propelled by paddles. [SCREW-PROPELLER.] Symington used a steam-boat on the Forth and Clyde in 1790, and in 1802 he had one on the Clyde which was able to tow vessels. Fulton used a steam-boat on the Seine in 1803; and in 1807 his boat, the *Clermont*, with engines built by Boulton and Watt, ran from New York to Albany, and soon afterwards there was a regular service between these towns. The first successful steam-boat in Europe was Bell's *Comet*, which in 1812, ran on the Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock, three times a week, with a maximum speed of five miles an hour. The first voyage of a steam-ship from New York to Liverpool was made by the *Savannah* in twenty-six days, in 1819. Regular steam communication with Europe was begun in 1838. In 1845 the *Great Britain* crossed the Atlantic in fourteen days; on October 21–26, 1894, the *Lucania* made the trip from Queenstown to New York (about 2,800 miles) in five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes, which is the record to date. Other steam-ships, as the *Teutonic*, *Paris*, *New York*, *St. Louis*, and *St. Paul*, have developed approximately equal speed. The two last named were built on the Delaware in 1893–5, and are unsurpassed for comfort and seaworthiness. The staunch construction of the *St. Paul* (see illustration) was amply demonstrated when, on the morning of January 25, 1896, this noble vessel was driven hard and fast upon the beach at Long Branch, N. J., during a heavy fog. When finally hauled off, after straining and thumping in the surf for ten days, the vessel was found to be entirely uninjured. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

steam-navvy, *s.* A steam-engine employed in excavating earth for docks, canals, &c. (*English.*)

steam-packet, *s.* A steam-vessel carrying mails and running periodically between certain ports.

steam-pipe, *s.* Any pipe conveying steam from a boiler to an engine, or a supply-pipe in a system of steam heating or drying.

steam-plough, *s.* A plough or gang of ploughs drawn by portable steam-engines. By the same means, cultivators, harrows, and other agricultural implements are drawn. Steam ploughs are largely used on the great wheat farms of the West, which are much too large for hand ploughing.

steam-port, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An opening through the valve seat to the inside of the cylinder. Known as the induction (inlet) port, or the eduction (outlet) port, respectively, according to the course of the steam.

steam-power, *s.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any results.

steam-press, *s.* A press worked by steam-power; specif., a platten-machine driven by steam power.

steam-propeller, *s.* The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q.v.).

steam-ram, *s.* [RAM, s., II. 2. (2).]

steam-roller, *s.* A locomotive with wide wheels used for crushing road-metal and levelling roads.

steam-room, *s.* The capacity for steam over the surface of the water in the boiler.

steam-ship, *s.* A ship propelled by steam; a steamer.

steam-sled, *s.* A locomotive constructed to run on ice. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

steam-stoker, *s.* A gas-retort charger (q.v.).

steam-table, *s.* A hollow table, heated by steam, to keep joints and other viands warm in the dining or carving rooms of hotels.

steam-tank, *s.* A chamber heated by steam, used for various purposes in the arts, such as steaming wood, paper-stock, rendering fats, &c.

steam-tight, *a.* Tight enough to resist the ingress or egress of steam.

steam-tilt, *s.* A steam-hammer (q.v.).

steam-toe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An arm fastened to a lifting-rod to raise it by the contact of the cam or tappet. The toes on the lifting-rods of the inlet and exhaust are steam and exhaust toes respectively.

steam-trap, *s.* A self-acting device for the discharge of condensed water from steam-engines or steam-pipes.

steam-tug, *s.* A small but powerful steam-vessel for towing ships in or out of harbour.

steam vacuum-pump, *s.* A pump for raising water by the condensation of steam in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

steam-valve, *s.* A device for opening or closing a steam pipe or port.

steam-vessel, *s.* A steam-ship.

steam-way, *s.* A passage leading from the steam-port of a valve to the cylinder.

steam-wheel, *s.* The same as ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE (q.v.).

steam-whistle, *s.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing the hours of work, signalling, &c. In the ordinary locomotive steam-whistle the foot is bolted on to the fire-box, has an opening (*a*) for the admission of steam, and is provided with a cock (*e*), by turning which steam is permitted to rush into the hollow piece (*b*), which is provided with holes around its lower and narrower portion, through which the steam rushes into the cavity of the cup (*c*), and, passing out through the narrow annular opening, impinges against the rim of the bell (*d*), causing a shrill, piercing sound. Holes in the top of the bell permit the escape of the steam upwardly and increase the volume of sound. The quality of the tone depends on the width of the annular opening, the depth of the bell, and the distance between it and the cup. The calliope (q.v.) is a series of such whistles tuned to a scale and operated by keys.

STEAM-WHISTLE.

steam-winch, *s.* A form of hoisting-apparatus in which rotary motion is imparted to the winding-axle from the piston-rod of a steam engine, directly or intermediately, through bevel-gearing. The former is more rapid; the latter affords greater power. Specially used for loading and unloading ships.

steam-yacht, *s.* A yacht fitted with a screw propeller.

stēam, ***steme,** ***steeme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [STEAM, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit steam or vapour; to give out any vapour or exhalation.

> "Ye mists and exhalations that now rise
> From hill or *steaming* lake."
> *Milton: P. L.*, v. 185.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour.

> "The fume or vapour thereof *steeming*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. iv.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

> "He *steamed* into the station at the usual speed."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1885.

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To emit or give up in vapour; to exhale, to evaporate.

> "In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *steme*."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 27.

2. To expose to the action of steam, for the purpose of softening (as wood), cooking, or disinfecting.

stēam'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *steam*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-ship.
2. A steam fire-engine.
3. A locomotive for roads.
4. A culinary vessel with a perforated bottom, placed upon a cooking pot, and having a lid to keep in the steam.
5. An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding.
6. A steam-tank (q.v.).

steamer-duck, *s.* [RACEHORSE, 2.]

steamer-lane, *s.* The usual track followed by ocean steamers plying between any two ports, *e.g.*, Liverpool and New York.

> "Moving east on a north-easterly track, a little south of *steamer-lanes*."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 6, 1887.

***stēam'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *steamy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being steamy or vaporous; mistiness.

stēam'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *steam*, s.; *-y.*] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; misty, vaporous.

> "Meantime, on that side *steamy* vapours rise."
> *Cowper: Sonnet.*

stēan, *s.* [STEEN.]

stē-ăr'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $(C_{18}H_{35}O)H_2N$. Obtained by heating ethylic stearate with alcoholic ammonia for several days in a sealed tube at a temperature of 120°. It is purified by recrystallization from alcohol and washing with ether. After melting it solidifies at 107·5.

stē-ąr-ăn'-īl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic); anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $(C_{18}H_{35}O)(C_6H_5)HN$. Phenyl-stearamide. Formed when excess of aniline is distilled over stearic acid heated to 230° in an oil bath. The product is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol, when it is obtained as white shining needles, melting at 93·6°, and solidifying to a mass of radiated crystals.

stē'-ąr-āte, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic); -ate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of stearic acid with the alkalis and metals. They have the consistence of hard soaps and plasters, and are mostly insoluble in water. Stearate of potassium, $C_{18}H_{35}KO_2$, separates on cooling from a solution of one part stearic acid and one part potassic hydrate in ten parts of water. It forms shining delicate needles, having a faint alkaline taste, and dissolves in 6·7 parts boiling alcohol and 25 parts boiling water. Acid stearate of potassium, $C_{18}H_{35}KO_2{\cdot}C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, obtained by decomposing the neutral salt with 1,000 parts of water. When dried and dissolved in alcohol, it separates in silvery scales, inodorous and soft to the touch. It dissolves in four parts of boiling absolute alcohol.

stē'-ąr-ēne, *s.* [STEARONE.]

stē-ar'-ĝĭl-līte, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *steatite*, and *argillite.*]

Min.: A soapy-looking clay of varying colour, and like all other clays a hydrated aluminous silicate. Found near Poictiers, France.

stē-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stear(in); -ic.*] Derived from or containing stearin.

stearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O{\cdot}OH$. An acid discovered by Chevreul, and found as a frequent constituent of fats derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and especially abundant as a tristearin in beef and mutton suet. It may be obtained by saponifying the fat with soda ley, decomposing with sulphuric acid, dissolving the fatty acids in alcohol, and repeatedly crystallizing, the first portions of the fatty acid only being taken. When pure it crystallizes from alcohol in nacreous laminæ or needles, is tasteless and inodorous, and has a distinct acid reaction. Its specific gravity is nearly that of water, it melts at 69·2°, distils in a vacuum without alteration, and is sparingly soluble in alcohol, more so in ether and benzene.

stearic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_{18}H_{35}O\\C_{18}H_{35}O\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Formed by the action of stearic chloride on potassic stearate. It is difficult to obtain pure.

stearic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of stearic acid with the alcohol radicals. Methylic stearate, $C_{18}H_{35}(CH_3)O_2$, is formed by heating stearic acid with methylic alcohol in a sealed tube. It is a neutral crystalline mass, insoluble in water, and melting at 38°. Ethylic stearate, stearic ether, $C_{18}H_{35}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of stearic acid. It is a crystalline mass, resembling white wax, melts at 33·7, and is tasteless and inodorous.

stē-ą-rĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stear(in)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. suff. **-ic.**] Derived from or containing stearic acid.

stearidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Obtained by heating bromostearate of silver with water. It is an amorphous mass with a peculiar faint odour, is soluble in alcohol, melts at 35°, and distils unchanged. With the alkalis it forms soaps.

stē'-ąr-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. στέαρ (*stear*) = fat, tallow, suet.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Glyceric stearates. These compounds can be formed artificially, but the last is also a constituent of most of the more solid animal and vegetable fats. (1) Monostearin (q.v.). (2) Distearin, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$. Obtained by heating monostearin with stearic acid to 260° for three hours. It forms microscopic laminæ, which melt at 58°. (3) Tristearin (q.v.)

stē'-ąr-ĭn-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *stearin(e); -ery.*] The process of making stearine from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearine products.

stē-ąr-ō-chlör-hȳ'-drĭn, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ine); chlorhydr(ic)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5\left\{\begin{matrix}Cl\\C_{18}H_{35}O_2\\HO\end{matrix}\right.$. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a mixture of stearic-acid and glycerin heated to 100°. Purified from ether it forms a solid mass, melting at 28°.

stē-ąr-ŏc'-ŏn-ōte, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. κονίς (*konis*) = powder.]

Chem.: Conerbe's name for a yellow-brown pulverulent fat which he extracted from the brain. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, except in the presence of fixed oils, in which case it dissolves in ether.

stē-ąr-ō-glū'-cōse, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Eng. *glucose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_5\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2\\(HO)_3\end{matrix}\right.$. Glucic stearate. Formed when stearin and anhydrous glucose are heated to 120° for fifty or sixty hours. It is obtained in microscopic granules, or as a white fusible mass, is neutral, and assumes with oil of vitriol a reddish colour, changing to violet and black.

stē-ąr-ō-lâu-rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*; Eng. *lauret*, *in*), and *retin.*]

Chem.: Grosourdi's name for the solid fat which separates on standing at + 10° from the oil obtained by warm pressure from the pericarp of bay-berries. It crystallizes in warty masses, but has not been further examined.

stē-ar-ō-lâu'-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Eng. *laurin.*]

Chem.: Grosourdi's name for a fat, deposited on standing at + 6° from the oil obtained by warm pressure from the shelled seeds of the bay-berry. It forms a yellowish white mass.

stē-ar-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stear-*, and Eng. *ol(e)ic.*] Derived from oleic and elaidic acid.

stearolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = C_{17}H_{31}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by heating the dibromide of oleic and elaidic acids with an alcoholic solution of potash. It forms long, colourless prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts at 48°, and volatilizes without decomposition. Its salts are mostly crystalline, those of the alkalis having the properties of soaps.

stē'-ar-one, stē'-ar-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic); -one, -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O{\cdot}C_{17}H_{35}$. The ketone of stearic acid, produced by the dry distillation of calcic or plumbic stearate, the resulting product being finely pulverised, and then several times washed with ether. It forms delicate pearly laminæ, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, nearly insoluble in cold ether, and melts at 87·8°.

stē-ar-ō-phăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stearophan(in); -ic.*] Derived from stearophanin (q.v.).

stearophanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A kind of stearic-acid obtained from *Cocculus indicus* berries. It crystallizes in small needles, melting at 68°.

stē-ar-ŏph'-an-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phaínō*) = to appear.]

Chem.: The fat of *Cocculus indicus* berries. It agrees with tristearin in nearly all its properties, but melts at 35–36°.

stē-ar-ŏp'-tēne, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. *πτηνός* (*ptēnos*) = feathered; hence, fleeting, volatile.]

Chem.: Any of the more solid constituents of essential oils, which crystallize out in the cold.

stē-ar-ŏx-ŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stear-*; Eng. *ox(al)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing stearic acid and oxatyl.

stearoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{32}O_4 = C_{17}H_{31}O_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on stearolic acid. It crystallizes in brilliant plates, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 86°.

stē'-ar-ōŷl, *s.* [Eng. *stearo(ne); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}$. The hypothetical radical of stearone.

stē'-ar ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O$. The radical of stearic-acid.

stē-ăt-, *pref.* [STEATO-.]

stē-at-ar'-gĭll-īte, *s.* [STEARGILLITE.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral species occurring in some porphyritic rocks near Ilmenau, Thuringia.

stē'-a-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *στέαρ* (*stear*), genit. *στέατος* (*steatos*) = tallow, hard fat. The *steatitis* of Pliny.]

Mineralogy:

1. A term including all the massive and crystalline-massive varieties of talc (q.v.).

2. The same as SAPONITE (q.v.).

stē-a-tĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *steatit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to steatite or soapstone; of the nature of or resembling soapstone.

stē-a-tō-, stē-ăt-, *pref.* [Gr. *στέαρ* (*stear*), genit. *στέατος* (*steatos*) = tallow, hard fat.] Fatty; composed of or resembling fat.

stē-ăt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour of the scrotum containing fat; scrotal hernia.

stē-a-tō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *στεάτωμα* (*steatōma*).]

Surg.: A wen, the contents of which resemble suet. It may arise on any part of the body, and often grows to a large size.

stē-a-tŏm'-a-toŭs, *a.* [STEATOMA.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

stē-ăt'-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, sub-family Dendromyinæ, with two species from North and South Africa.

stē-a-tŏp'-ȳ-ga, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *πυγή* (*pugē*) = the rump, the buttocks.] A great accumulation of fat in the buttocks of some Africans, especially of Hottentot women.

stē-a-tŏp'-ȳ-goŭs, *a.* [STEATOPYGA.] Pertaining or relating to steatopyga; characterized by steatopyga.

stē-at-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *steat-*, and Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird. Named because the birds are extremely fat. GUACHARO-OIL.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, with a single species, *Steatornis caripensis*, sometimes made the type of a family Steatornithidæ. In many respects it resembles the Goat-suckers, but differs from them in being a vegetable-feeder. Since Humboldt's time, it has been found in Bogota (GUACHARO) and in Trinidad.

stē-at-or-nĭth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *steatornis*, genit. *steatornith(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [STEATORNIS.]

stē-a-tō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: A synonym of Demodex (q.v.).

stĕck-ā'-dō, *s.* [STICKADORE.]

* **stĕd,** *s.* [STEAD.]

stĕd'-fast, *a.* [STEADFAST.]

Stĕd'-ĭng-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A politico-religious sect which arose early in the thirteenth century in the district of Steding, now called Oldenburg. They appear to have been a section of the Albigenses, and a crusade was organized against them by Gerhard, Archbishop of Bremen.

steē, *s.* [A.S. *stigan* = to mount.] A ladder. (*Prov.*)

steēd, * **stede,** *s.* [A.S. *stéda* = a stud-horse, a stallion (cf. *stódmyre* = a stud-mare), from *stód* = a stud (q.v.); Irish *stead* = a steed; Ger. *stute* = a mare; Icel. *stedda* = a mare; *stóðhestr* = a stallion; *stóðhmerr* = a stud-mare, a brood-mare.] A horse, especially a spirited horse, or one for war or state. (Used chiefly in poetry or poetical prose.)

"To see this wondrous
Winged *steed* with mane of gold."
Longfellow: Pegasus in Pound.

steēk, stēīk, *v.t.* [A.S. *stician* = to pierce, to stick (q.v.).]

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to stitch or sew with a needle. (*Scotch.*)

2. To shut, to close, to fasten.

"But now, hinny, that ye hae brought us the brandy, and the muy with the het water . . . ye may *steek* the door."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

steēk, stēīk, *s.* [STEEK, *v.*] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch.

steēl, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *stél, stéle, stýle*; cogn. with Dut. *staal*; Icel. *stál*; Dan. *staal*; Sw. *stål*; O. H. Ger. *stahal*; Ger. *stahl.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II.**

(2) A piece of such metal used for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match.

"The *steel* must be struck in a proper manner, and with proper materials, before the latent spark can be elicited."—*Knox: Essays*, ess. 70.

(3) A round rod of steel, having longitudinal striations, used for sharpening knives.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A weapon, especially an offensive weapon, as a sword, a spear, or the like.

"Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel* . . .
Carv'd out his passage." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

(2) Anything of extreme hardness; hardness, sternness, rigour: as, a heart of *steel.*

(3) A narrow slip of steel used for stiffening or expanding ladies' dresses.

"No *steels* are worn behind the knees."—*Daily News*, Dec. 17, 1886.

* (4) A mirror. (*Cartwright: Lady Errant.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem., &c.:* A very remarkable and useful kind of metallic iron, intermediate between cast-iron and malleable iron, prepared by imbedding bars of malleable iron in powdered charcoal contained in a large rectangular crucible, and exposing for many hours to a full red heat. The iron takes up from one to two per cent. of carbon, becoming harder, and, at the same time, fusible, but with a certain diminution of its malleability. The product of this operation has a blistered appearance—hence called blistered steel, but this is obviated by welding a number of bars together. Bessemer steel is produced by forcing atmospheric air into melted cast iron. The colour of steel is grayish-white; sp. gr. 7·60–7·93. Its most remarkable property is that of becoming very hard when heated to redness and suddenly plunged into cold water. If re-heated to redness, and left to cool gradually, it becomes as soft as ordinary iron. Between these two conditions any required degree of hardness may be attained. Hence, in the manufacture of steel articles, they are first forged into shape, then hardened, and, lastly, tempered by exposure to a proper degree of annealing heat, which is often judged of by the colour of the thin film of oxide which appears on the surface. A temperature of 221°, indicated by a faint straw colour, is the most suitable temper for lancets and razors, 250°, indicated by a brownish tint, for scissors and penknives. For swords, watch-springs, and all articles requiring softness and elasticity, the steel must be heated to 289°–293°, or until the surface becomes deep blue.

"*Steele* is eldest brother of iron, extracted from the same oare, differing from it not in kind, but degree of purity, as being the first running thereof. It is more hard and brittle (whilest iron is softer and tougher), useful for the making of English knives, sithes, shears, &c., but fine edges cannot be made thereof, as lancets for letting of blood, incision knives, razors, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies: Gloucestershire.*

2. *Hist., &c.:* In the A.V. of the Bible, the word "steel" occurs in 2 Sam. xxii. 35; Psalm xviii. 34; Job. xx. 24; and Jer. xv. 12, but in all these places the R.V. substitutes the word "brass." The Greeks are said to have derived it, as early as the Homeric age, from the Chalybes, and the name Χάλυψ (*Chalups*), was applied both to the people and to the metal. The Celtiberians were celebrated for their manufacture of steel in the first century, B.C. The process of hardening it by immersion in water was known in Western Europe in the eleventh or twelfth century. Then oil was substituted for water. Cast steel was first made at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1740. The Bessemer process for converting pig-iron into malleable iron, and it again into steel with small consumption of fuel, was first communicated to the British Association at Cheltenham in 1856. Siemens, in 1876, produced steel direct from iron ore. The greater durability of steel now increasingly leads to its being preferred to iron, for the construction both of ships and of rails.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of steel.

2. *Fig.:* Resembling steel in hardness: hence, unfeeling, stern, rigorous.

"Thy *steel* bosom." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 133.

steel-bow, *s.*

Scots Law: Steel-bow goods consist of corn, cattle, straw, implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and work the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in value and quality at the expiration of the lease. The origin of the term is uncertain. (*Bell.*)

steel-bronze, *s.* A very hard and tenacious alloy, used as a substitute for steel in the manufacture of cannon. Its composition varies but little from that of the usual gun-metal—90 copper, 10 tin.

steel-cap, *s.* A cap or head-piece of steel; armour for the head.

"He has placed the *steel-cap* o'er his long flowing hair." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 20.

steel-clad, *a.* Clad in steel or armour mailed.

"No longer *steel-clad* warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 1.

* **steel-clenched,** *a.* Fastened or protected with steel.

"By a *steel-clenched* postern door."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 2.

*** steel-dight,** *a.* Steel-clad.

"And *steel-dight* nobles wiped their e'e."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. ii.

steel-engraving, *s.*

1. The art of engraving upon steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink upon paper and other substances.

2. The design engraved upon a steel-plate.

3. The impression or print taken from an engraved steel-plate.

steel-furnace, *s.* A metallurgic furnace in which ore or iron is treated for the production or refining of steel.

steel-headed, *steel-head, *steel-hed, *a.* Having a head, tip, or top of steel.

"The *steel-hed* speares they strongly coucht, and met."
Spenser: F. Q., III., ix. 16.

Steel-headed-rail:

Railway: A rail having an upper surface or tread of steel welded on to a body of iron.

steel-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted, stern, rigorous.

steel-master, *s.* A proprietor of steel-works.

"Iron-masters, *steel-masters*, iron consumers, and export merchants, from all parts of the kingdom, will be present in great force."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

steel-mill, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mill with metallic grinding-surfaces, usually of steel, but sometimes of cast-iron, as being cheaper and sufficient for the purpose.

* 2. *Mining:* A steel-wheel revolving in contact with a flint, to make a light in a mine; used before the invention of the safety-lamp.

steel-ore, *s.*

Min.: A name given to the siderite (q.v.) of Nassau, because of the iron it yielded being peculiarly adapted for conversion into steel.

steel-pen, *s.* A pen made of steel. [PEN (2), *s.*, I. 1. (3).]

steel-plate, *s.*

1. A piece of steel flattened or extended to an even surface, and of uniform thickness. They are used as armour for the sides of warships, and other purposes.

2. A plate of polished steel, on which a design is engraved for the purpose of transferring it to paper, &c., by impressing or printing.

3. An impression or plate taken from an engraved steel-plate; a steel engraving.

steel-toys, *s. pl.* A manufacturing term applied to small articles such as corkscrews, buckles, and similar objects, when made of polished steel. Birmingham and Sheffield are the chief seats of their manufacture, which employs a large amount of capital and a considerable number of operatives. (*Chambers.*)

steel-trap, *s.* A trap with steel jaws and a spring to catch wild animals.

steel-wine, *s.* Wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time; it is used medicinally.

steel-yard, *s.* [STEELYARD.]

steēl, *v.t.* [A.S. *stȳlan;* Icel. *stǽla;* Ger. *stahlen.*]

I. *Lit.:* To point, overlay, or edge with steel.

"He had in his hande a great glaue, sharpe and well *stelyd*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lix.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fortify as with steel; to make hard, stubborn, obdurate, or unfeeling; to harden, to strengthen.

"Tempered their headlong rage, their courage *steeled*."
Scott: Don Roderick, xiv. (Concl.)

2. To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

steēle'-īte, *s.* [After Mr. J. Steele; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of mordenite (q.v.), occurring in spheres varying in size from one to two and a half inches in diameter at Cape Split, Nova Scotia.

steēl'-ēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipwright.: The foremost or aftermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or stern-post of a vessel.

steēl'-ī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *steely; -ness.*] The quality or state of being steely; extreme hardness.

steēl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [STEEL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge.

2. The process of covering a metal plate with steel by voltaic electricity for the purpose of rendering it more durable. It is applied to stereotype and engraved copper-plates.

steeling-strake, *s.*

Shipwright.: A steeler (q.v.).

*** steēl'-ў, * stel-y,** *a.* [Eng. *steel; -y.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) Made of steel; consisting of steel.

"Steel through opposing plates the magnet draws,
And *steely* atoms calls from dust and straws."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

(2) Resembling the surface of polished steel.

2. *Fig.:* Resembling steel in hardness; hard, firm, stern, inflexible.

"O tough and *stely* hertes, o herte more herd than flynte or other stone."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 143, pt. ii.

steēl'-yard, * stil-i-ard, * styl-i-arde, *s.* [Eng. *steel*, and *yard.*]

Mech.: A balance or weighing-machine consisting of a lever with unequal arms. It is of two kinds. The Roman balance is formed by suspending the article to be weighed from the end of the shorter arm, or placing it in a scale depending therefrom, and sliding a determinate weight along the longer one till an equilibrium is obtained. The longer arm is so graduated that the figure opposite to which the weight rests indicates the weight of the article at the extremity of the shorter arm. The second form is the Danish balance (q.v.).

"It is usual with butchers and other tradesmen to weigh in the statera, commonly called the *stiliards*, ten or twenty pounds weight."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 431.

Steelyard Company, Stillyard Company:

Hist.: A company of German and Flemish merchants to whom Henry III. granted many valuable privileges in 1259. These were confirmed by Edward I., and the company flourished till the reign of Edward VI., when the Merchant Adventurers complained of them, and they were held to have forfeited their liberties, and were expelled from England by Elizabeth in 1597. Their hall was called the Steelyard, according to some authorities, from the steel which they imported, but more probably from the king's steelyard erected on that spot (near what is now Iron Wharf) to weigh the tonnage of all goods brought into London. (*Thornbury: Old & New London*, ii. 32–34.)

steēn, stēan, * steane, *s.* [A.S. *stæna.*] A vessel of clay or stone.

"Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Romane flood." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 42.

steēn, stēan, *v.t.* [STONE, *s.*] To line with stone or brick, as a well, a cesspool, or the like; to mend with stone, as a road. (*Prov.*)

steēn'-bŏk, *s.* [STEINBOK.]

steēn'-ĭng, stēan'-ĭng, *s.* [STEEN, *v.*]

Arch.: The brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.

Steēn'-kirk, *s.* [STEINKIRK.]

steēn'-strŭ-pine, *s.* [After Steenstrup, who first found it; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals and massive at Kangerdluarsuk, Greenland, associated with lepidolite and ægyrite. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 3·38; colour, brown. Compos.: essentially a hydrous silicate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, thoria, soda, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron.

steēp, * steepe, * step, * stepe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *steáp* = steep, high, lofty; O. Fris. *stap* = high; Icel. *steypdhr* = steep, rising high; A.S. *stepan* = to erect, to exalt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

* 2. Not easily accessible; lofty, elevated, high.

3. High-priced, dear. (*Slang.*)

B. *As subst.:* A precipitous place; a rock or hill sloping with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

"So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog, or *steep*, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way."
Milton: P. L., iii. 948.

*** steep-down,** *a.* Precipitous.

"Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

† steep-grass, steep-weed, steep-wort, *s.*

Bot.: Pinguicula vulgaris.

steēp, * stepe, * stepyn, * steepe, *v.t.* [Icel. *steypa* = to make to stoop, to pour out liquids, to cast metals; *stúpa* = to stoop (q.v.); Sw. *stöpa* = to cast (metals), to steep, to sink; Dan. *stöbe* = to cast (metals); *stöb* = the steeping of grain, steeped corn.]

1. To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to dip and soak in a liquid, to imbue; to extract the essence by soaking.

"A sop in honey *steep'd* to charm the guard."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 567.

2. To wet, to make wet.

"That nought she did but wayle, and often *steepe*
Her dainty couch with teares, which closely she did weepe."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 28.

3. To imbue thoroughly.

"With tongue in venom *steeped*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

steēp, * steepe, *s.* [STEEP, *v.*]

1. Something steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are steeped to quicken germination.

* 2. The state of being steeped, soaked, or imbued.

"Strait, to the house she hasted; and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid in *steepe*
Their drowsie temples, that each brow did nod."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ii.

3. A rennet-bag.

*** steēp'-en,** *v.i.* [Eng. *steep*, a.; *-en.*] To become steep, or steeper.

steēp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *steep*, v.; *-er.*] A vat in which the indigo-plant is soaked for maceration, previous to soaking in the beating-vat.

steēp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *steepy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being steepy or steep; steepness.

"The craggiuess and *steepiness* of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers."—*Howell: Inst. for Travellers*, p. 132.

*** steēp'-ĭng** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin current in the reign of Edward I. They were manufactured abroad, and were of the value of one halfpenny.

steēp'-ĭng (2), *s.* [STEEP, *v.*] The watering or wetting of flax haulm, to facilitate the separation of the woody matter from the fibre.

steē'-ple, * ste-pel, *s.* [A.S. *stȳpel* = a lofty tower, from *steáp* = lofty, high; Icel. *stöpull*; Low Ger. *stipel.*] [STEEP, *a.*] A tower or turret of a church or other public edifice, ending in a point, and generally intended to contain bells; the superstructure above the tower of a church; a spire, a lantern.

"The whole country was one great lake, from which the cities, with their ramparts and *steeples*, rose like islands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

steeple-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa tomentosa. [HARD-HACK.]

steeple-chase, *s.* A kind of horse-race across country, in which ditches, hedges, fences, &c., have to be jumped. The name is derived from the fact that these races were originally run in a straight line across country from some point to a conspicuous object, generally a church steeple, which served the purpose of the modern winning-post. The course is now marked out by flags and stakes between which all the riders must pass.

steeple-chaser, *s.* One who rides in steeple-chases; a horse engaged in or trained for steeple-chases.

steeple-crown, *s.* A tall hat formerly worn by women. (*Hudibras Redivivus.*)

steeple-engine, *s.*

Steam.-eng.: A form of marine engine, common on American river-boats. It derives its names from the high erection on deck required for the guides to the connecting-rod, which works above the crank-shaft.

*** steeple-house,** *s.* A contemptuous name for a church.

steeple-jack, *s.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to effect small repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

"A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887.

steē´-pled (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *steepl(e)*; *-ed.*] Furnished or adorned with, or as with steeples or towers; towering up, high.

"A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, ix. 8.

steēp´-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *steep*, a.; *-ly.*] In a steep manner; with steepness, precipitously; as, A hill rises *steeply* up.

steēp´-nĕss, * steepe-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *steep*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being steep; precipitousness.

"Forct by the *steepeneese* of the dike."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

*** steēp´-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *steep*, a.; *-y.*] Steep, precipitous. (*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 2.)

steēr (1), *** stere** (1), *s.* [A.S. *stéor*; cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *stier* = a bull; Icel. *stjórr*; Goth. *stiur*; Lat. *taurus*; Gr. ταῦρος (*tauros*); Russ. *tur*; Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*; Wel. *tarw.*] A young male of the common ox, or ox kind; a bullock.

"The distant *steer* forsook the yoke."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

*** steēr** (2), **steire, * stere** (2), *s.* [Dut. *stuur*; Icel. *stýri*; Dan. *styr*; O. H. Ger. *stiura*; Ger. *steuer.*] [Steer (1), *v.*] A rudder, a helm. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

steēr (1), *** stere,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *stéoran*, *styran*; cogn. with Dut. *sturen*; Icel. *stýra*; O. H. Ger. *stiurjan*, *stiuran*; Ger. *steuern*; Goth. *stiurjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To direct and govern the course of, by the movement of a helm.

"Two . . . *steer* the vessel alternately."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. To control, direct, or govern the course of; to direct, to guide.

"With cane extended far I sought
To *steer* it close to land."
Wordsworth: Dog & Water Lily.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To direct and govern the course of a ship or other vessel in its course, by the movement of the helm.

"We *steered* by the sound of the breakers."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. To direct one's course at sea; to sail, to take a course.

"Four days I *steered* to eastward."
Longfellow: Discoverer of North Cape.

3. To have a certain character as regards answering the helm; to answer the helm: as, A ship *steers* well.

II. *Fig.:* To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a certain course.

steēr (2), *v.t.* [Stir, *v.*] To stir, to molest, to meddle with. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiv.)

steēr (3), *v.t.* [Steer (1), *s.*] To castrate. (Said of a bull.)

"The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 18, 1886.

steēr´-age (age as ĭj), * steēr´-ĭdge, *s.* [Eng. *steer* (1), v.; *-age*, *-idge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or practice of steering, or of directing and governing the course of a vessel by the movements of the helm.

(2) A part of a ship forward of the chief cabin, from which it is separated by a bulkhead or partition. In passenger ships it is allotted to the inferior class of passengers, thence called steerage passengers; and in merchant ships it if occupied by the petty officers and crew.

* (3) The part of a ship where the steersman stands; the stern.

"I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or power of directing, guiding, or governing anything in its course; direction, guidance, regulation.

"He that hath the *steerage* of my course."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

(2) That by which a course is directed.

"Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Naut:* The effect of a helm on a ship; the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm.

steerage-way, *s.*

Naut.: Motion of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the rudder.

"We were not going more than a knot through the water . . . barely enough to give us *steerage-way*."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 801.

steēr´-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *steer* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who steers; a steersman, a guide.

"There's not a better *steerer* in the realm."
Swift: Epistle to Lord J. Carteret.

2. The rod and wheel (the latter usually small) which guide or turn a tricycle. When placed before the body of the machine it is known as a front-steerer, when behind as a rear-steerer.

steēr´-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Steer (1), *v.*]

steering-apparatus, *s.*

Naut.: Any contrivance in aid of the steersman, being interposed between the tiller or tiller-wheel and the rudder-head.

steering sail, *s.* A sail set to assist in steering a ship.

steering-wheel, *s.*

Naut.: A wheel by which a rudder is turned through the medium of a tiller-rope winding on the axis of the wheel.

*** steēr´-lĕss, * stere-les, * ster-les,** *a.* [Eng. *steer* (2), s.; *-less.*] Without a rudder or helm. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,859.)

*** steēr´-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *steer* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young steer or bullock.

"While I with grateful care one *steerling* feed."
Francis: Horace; Odes iv. 2.

steērs´-man, * ster-ys-man, * stires-man, *s.* [Eng. *steer* (1), v., and *man.*] One who steers; the helmsman of a ship or boat.

"The Cambridge *steersman* commenced to bore his opponent outwards."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

steērs´-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *steersman*; *-ship.*] Skill as a steersman.

"They praised my *steersmanship*."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 23.

*** steērs´-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *steer* (1), v., and *mate.*] A steersman.

steēr´-ў, *s.* [Eng. *steer* (2), v.; *-y.*] Bustle, stir, quandary. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.)

steēve, *a.* & *s.* [Prob. allied to *stiff* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *stevig* = firm.]

A. *As adj.:* Stiff, strong, durable. (*Scotch.*)

"But then there's parts that look the *steever* and stronger."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.

B. *As substantive:*

Nautical:

1. The upward slope of an outboard spar, as the bow-sprit, cathead, &c.

2. A long, heavy spar, with a place to fix a block at one end, used in stowing certain kinds of cargo, which need to be driven in close.

steēve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Steeve, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give a certain angle of elevation to, as to a bowsprit.

2. To stow, as bales in a hold, by means of a jack-screw.

B. *Intrans.:* To project from the bows at an angle, instead of horizontally; said of a bowsprit. (So called when the lower end is fixed firmly, or stiffly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal bowsprit being movable.)

steēve´-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *steeve*, a.; *-ly.*] Firmly, stoutly. (*Scotch.*)

steēv´-ĭng, *s.* [Steeve, *v.*]

Nautical:

(1) The angle of a bowsprit with the horizon; formerly 70° to 80°, now much less.

(2) Stowing bales in a hold by means of a jack-screw.

stĕg, * steyg, * stegg, *s.* [Icel. *steggr* = the male of various animals.] [Stag, *s.*] A gander. (*Prov.*)

"Item, vj. geea with one *stegg*."—*Invent. of Thomas Robinson, of Appleby* (1542).

*** stĕg-an-ŏg´-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *steganograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in steganography.

*** stĕg-an-ŏg´-ra-phў,** *s.* [Gr. στεγανός (*steganos*) = covered, secret, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *stéganographie.*] The art of secret writing; the art of writing in cipher, or in characters intelligible only to those who have the key; cryptography.

"Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.*, p. 503.

† **stĕg-an-ŏph-thăl´-ma-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. στεγανός (*steganos*) = covered, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Zool: A group of organisms which, with the Gymnophthalmata (q.v.), made up the old sub-class Acalephæ (q.v.). [Steganophthalmate-medusæ.]

† **stĕg-an-ŏph-thăl´-māte, † stĕg-an-ŏph-thăl´-moŭs,** *a.* [Steganophthalmata.] Having the eyes covered or protected.

*** steganophthalmate-medusæ,** *s.pl.*

Zool.: The Steganophthalmata, now merged in Lucernarida. They consist of the genus Pelagia, the free generative zoöids of most of the Pelagidæ, and those of the Rhizostomidæ.

stĕg´-an-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Steganopodes.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the Steganopodes (q.v.).

stĕg-an-ŏp´-ō-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. στεγανόποδες (*steganopodes*) = web-footed animals, a term employed by Aristotle.]

Ornith.: An order of birds, easily recognisable by the feet, all the toes being united by a web, which joins the hind toe, as well as the three front ones. It includes three families—Fregatidæ, Phaëthontidæ, and Pelecanidæ.

stĕg-nō´-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.] Constipation.

stĕg-nŏt´-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. στεγνωτικός (*stegnōtikos*); Fr. *stegnotique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to constipate or render costive, or to diminish excretions and discharges generally

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which tends to increase constipation or costiveness, or which diminishes excretions and discharges generally.

stĕg-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof, a covering.] Covered, defended, protected.

† **stĕg-ō-car´-pī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Mosses having the theca covered by a calyptra, and opening by throwing off an operculum. The same as Bryaceæ (q.v.).

stĕg´-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof, a covering; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Elephas (q.v.), with three or perhaps four species of extinct forms from the Indian Tertiaries. These were collectively named by Clift *Mastodon elephantoïdes*, and constitute the intermediate group of the Proboscidea, from which the other species diverge, through their dental characters, on the one side into the Mastodons, and on the other into the typical Elephants. *Stegodon insignis* abounded in the Sivalik Hills. (*Falconer: Palæont. Mem.*, ii. 9.)

stĕg-ŏph´-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. φιλώ (*philō*) = to love.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Body narrow, cylindrical, and elongate, a small barbel at each maxillary; short, stiff spines in operculum and interoperculum. Stegophilus and the closely-allied genus Vandellia constitute the group Branchicolæ. They are from South America, and live parasitically in the gill-cavities of larger fishes.

stĕg-ō-sâu´-rĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *stegosaurus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Cope's sub-class Dinosauria, with two families, Scelidosauridæ and Stegosauridæ. Feet plantigrade, with five digits, ungulate; fore-limbs very small, locomotion mainly on hind limbs; vertebræ and limb-bones solid; a bony dermal armour; herbivorous.

stĕg-ō-sâu´-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stegosaur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Stegosauria (q.v.); vertebræ biconcave; ischia directed backwards, with the sides meeting in the median line; astragalus coalesced with tibia, metatarsals short. Genera: Stegosaurus, some thirty feet long, well armed with enormous

bucklers, some of which were spinous, from the Jurassic beds of the Rocky Mountains; Diracodon, and Amosaurus.

stĕg-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stego-* and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.] [STEGOSAURIDÆ.]

stĕg-ŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Selachoidei, with one species, *Stegostoma tigrinum*, the Tiger Shark (q.v.), from the Indian Ocean. Tail, with caudal fin, measuring one-half the total length; eyes very small; teeth small, trilobed, in many series, occupying a transverse flat patch in both jaws.

† **stēin,** *v.t.* [STEEN, *v.*]

steïn'-bŏk, steēn'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *stein, steen* = a stone, and *bok, boc* = a goat.]

Zoology:

1. *Antilope tragulus*, from the stony plains and mountains of South Africa; rather more than three feet long, and about twenty inches high at the shoulder; red brown above, white below; tail rudimentary, ears large; horns straight, about four inches long in the male, absent in female; no false hoofs.

2. The ibex (q.v.).

steïn'-heïl-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Steinheil; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as IOLITE (q.v.).

stēin'-ĭng, *s.* [STEENING.]

Steïn'-kĭrk, Steēn'-kĭrk, *s.* [See def.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steinkirk (1692), for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, powder, &c., and especially large, elaborately ornamented neckties of lace.

STEINKIRK.

"Lace neckcloths were then worn by men of fashion; and it had been usual to arrange them with great care. But at the terrible moment when the brigade of Bourbonnais was flying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery; and the finest gentlemen of the court came spurring to the front of the line of battle with their rich cravats in disorder. It therefore became a fashion among the beauties of Paris to wear round their necks kerchiefs of the finest lace studiously disarranged; and these kerchiefs were called *Steinkirks*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xix.

steïn'-man-nīte, *s.* [After the German chemist, Steinmann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure galena containing arsenic and zinc.

stē'-la, stē'-lē, *s.* [Gr. στήλη (*stēlē*) = a post, a pillar.]

1. *Arch.:* A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, milestone, or the like.

2. *Archæol.:* A sepulchral slab or column, which in ancient times answered the purpose of a gravestone.

stēle, *s.* [STALE (2), *s.*] A handle. (*Prov.*)

stē'-lē-chīte, *s.* [Gr. στέλεχος (*stelechos*) = the crown of the root from which the stem springs.] A fine kind of storax.

stē'-lēne, *a.* [STELA.] Resembling or used as a stela; columnar.

stĕl-ĝĭd-ŏp'-tĕr-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. στελγίς (*stelgis*), genit. στελγίδος (*stelgidos*) = a scraper, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psalidoprocninæ, with five species, ranging from La Plata to the United States.

stĕl'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στελίς (*stelis*) = a kind of mistletoe.]

Bot.: A genus of Pleurothallidæ. Known species, about 130. Orchids, most of them small, with solitary leaves, and spikes or racemes of minute green, yellow, or purple flowers. From South and Central America.

stĕll (1), *s.* [Allied to *stall* (q.v.).] [STELL, *v.*] A sort of fenced-in inclosure for cattle or sheep. (*Prov.*)

"The neighbouring *stells* and walls failed to show a single hewn stone."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

stĕll (2), *s.* [STILL, *s.*] A still. (*Scotch.*)

"Thae curst horse-leeches o' th' Excise,
Wha mak the Whisky *Stells* their prize."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

stĕll, *v.t.* [Dut. & Ger. *stellen* = to set, to place.] To fix, to set; to place in a permanent manner; to place against a fixed support.

"To find a place where all distress is *stelled*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,444.

stĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a star.]

Surg.: A star-shaped bandage crossed like the letter X, applied to the shoulder in cases of fracture of the clavicle or scapula, or dislocation of the humerus.

stĕl'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella* = a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to stars; astral.

"There was no sign whatever of a *stellar* nucleus."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1885.

* 2. Starry; full of or set with stars: as, the *stellar* regions.

stellar-indicator, *s.* An instrument for enabling an observer to recognize the different stars and point out their positions in the heavens.

stĕl'-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stellaris* = pertaining to a star. So named because the corolla is stellate.]

Bot.: Stitchwort; a genus of Alsineæ. Herbs, often glabrous, with the flowers in dichotomous cymes; sepals five; petals five, deeply cloven; stamens ten; styles three; capsules opening with six valves, many seeded. Known species, 70, from temperate or cold climates. The Stellaria are frequently known under the popular name of Stitchwort. They are small herbs, in moist, shady places. *Stellaria media* is the Common Chickweed, found as a weed in every situation north of Mexico. The seeds are eaten by poultry and birds. There are in all eight species in the United States. *S. longifolia*, a northern species extending to the Arctic circle, has an open cyme of attractive white flowers. *S. Holostea*, an European species, bears large white flowers, and is cultivated.

* **stĕl'-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *stellar; -y.*] Stellar, astral.

"An infinite infinity of such groups of *stellary* orbs."
—*Stukely: Palæog. Sacra*, p. 43.

stĕl-lā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *stellatus* = set with stars, starry.]

Bot.: The forty-fourth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera Galium, Hedyotis, Spigelia, Cornus (?), Coffea, &c. Retained, in a restricted sense, by Ray, Decandolle, Hooker, &c., as a synonym of Galiaceæ (q.v.).

stĕl'-lāte, stĕl'-lāt-ĕd, *a* & *s.* [Lat. *stellatus*, pa. par. of *stello* = to set with stars; *stella* = a star.]

A. *As adjective* (*Of both forms*):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a star; radiated.

"A more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 325.

2. *Bot.:* Divided into segments, radiating from a common centre.

B. *As substantive* (*of the form* stellate):

Bot.: (*Pl.*): The Galiaceæ (q.v).

stellate-bristle or **hair,** *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Bristles or hairs growing in tufts from the surface, and diverging a little from their centre, as in the mallows.

stellate-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A radiate flower.

stellate-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves in a whorl, verticillate leaves.

stellate-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior costo-central ligament of the ribs. Called also the Radiated ligament.

stellated-bandage, *s.* [STELLA.]

* **stĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [STELLATE.] Radiation of light, as from a star.

stĕl-lā-tō-, *pref.* [STELLATE.] Radiating, stellate.

stellato-pilose, *a.*

Bot.: Having hairs arranged in a stellate manner.

* **stĕlled,** *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star.] Starry, stellated.

"The *stelled* fires." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

¶ By some explained as fixed, from *stell* = to fix.

Stĕl'-lĕr, *s.* [Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1745), a German physician, naturalist, and traveller, for many years in the Russian service.] (See compounds.)

Steller's blue-jay, *s.*

Ornith.: Cyanocitta stelleri.

Steller's rhytina, *s.* [RHYTINA.]

Steller's sea-lion, *s.* [SEA-LION.]

stĕl'-lĕr-ĭd, stĕl-lĕr'-ĭ-dan, *s.* [STELLERIDEA.] Any individual of the Stellerida, Stellerides, or Stelleridea (q.v.).

stĕl-lĕr'-ĭ-da, stĕl-lĕr'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [STELLERIDEA.]

stĕl-lĕr'-ĭ-dan, *s.* [STELLERID.]

stĕl-lĕr-ĭd'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Formed from Lat. *stella* = a star.]

Zool.: A term introduced by Lamarck for a section of Echinodermata, equivalent to the Linnæan genus Asterias. It was afterwards used by Blainville, Pictet, and others, in almost the same sense. The names Stellerida and Stellerides occur in a similar sense.

* **stĕl'-lĕr-ine,** *s.* [STELLERUS.]

Zool.: An old name for any individual of the genus Rhytina (q.v.).

* **stĕl'-lĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Steller* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the genus Rhytina (q.v.).

stĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having or abounding with stars, or anything resembling stars.

stĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star, and *forma* = form.] Formed like a star; stellate, radiated.

* **stĕl'-lĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *stella* = a star; Eng. suff. *-fy.*] To make or turn into a star; hence, to make glorious; to glorify.

"Chloris, in a general council of the Gods, was proclaimed goddess of the flowers; and was to be *stellified* on earth."—*Ben Jonson: Chloridia.*

* **stĕll'-ĭng,** *s.* [STALLING.] Sheds for cattle.

stĕl'-lĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = *Lacerta gecko* (Linn.), from its star-like spots; *stella* = a star.]

Zool.: A genus of Agamidæ, having the tail ringed with spinous scales. There are five species, ranging from Greece and the Caucasus

STELLIO CORDYLINA.

to Arabia, the Himalayas, and Central India. The illustration is from a specimen in the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington.

† **stĕl'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [STELLIO.]

Zool.: Star-lizard, a popular name for any species of the genus Stellio (q.v.).

* **stĕl'-lĭ-ŏn-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *stellionatus*, from *stellio* = (1) a lizard, (2) a crafty or deceitful person; Fr. *stellionat.*]

Scots & Roman Law: A kind of crime which is committed in law by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is; a term used to denote all such crimes, in which fraud is an element, as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law, as when one sells the same thing to two purchasers, when a debtor pledges to his creditors that which does not belong to him, &c.

"The court of star-chamber is compounded of good elements, for it consisteth of foure kinds of persons, counsellors, peeres, prelates, and chiefe-judges. It discerneth also principally of foure kinds of causes:—forces, frauds, crimes various of *stellionate*, and the inchoations or middle acts towards crimes capital or heinous, not actually committed or perpetrated."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 64.

stĕll'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *stell(a)* = a star; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

stĕl'-lu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *stellula*, dimin. from *stella* = a star.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Having the appearance of little stars.

2. *Nat. Science:* Small and radiated, like stars, as some corals, or the markings on the corals themselves.

stĕl'-lu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *stellula* = a little star.] Resembling little stars.

* **stē-lŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. στηλογραφία (*stēlographia*), from στήλη (*stēlē*) = a pillar, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or practice of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

"This pillar thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*."—*Stackhouse: Hist. Bible.*

stĕm, * **stam,** * **stemme,** *s.* [A.S. *stæfn*, *stefn*, *stemn* = (1) a stem of a tree, (2) the stem or prow of a vessel, (3) a stem or race o people; *stefna*, *stæfna* = the stem or prow of a vessel, from *stæf* = a staff (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *stam* = a trunk, stem, stock; *steven* = a prow; Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, *stefni*, *stemni* = the stem of a vessel; *stofn*, *stomn* = the stem of a tree; Dan. *stamme* = the trunk of a tree; *stævn* = the stem of a vessel; Sw. *stam* = trunk; *stäf* = prow; *framstam* = the fore-stem, the prow; Ger. *stamm* = a trunk; *steven* (or *vorder steven*) = the stem.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Shrivell'd herbs on withering *stems* decay."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 157.

(2) The peduncle of the fructification or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant.

"Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(3) Anything resembling a stem or stalk: as, the *stem* or tube of a tobacco-pipe, a thermometer, or the like.

(4) In the same sense as II. 6.

"Armed the *stemme* and beake-head of the ship with sharpe tines and pikes of brass."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors.

"Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

(2) A branch; a branch of a family.

"This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

(3) An advanced or leading position; a look-out.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The ascending axis of a plant. It seeks the light, strives to expose itself to the air, and expands itself to the utmost extent of its nature to the solar rays. With regard to direction, it may be erect, pendulous, nodding, decumbent, flexuose, creeping, or climbing. It is generally cylindrical; but may be triangular, as in Carex; square, as in the Labiatæ; two-edged, as in some Cacti; filiform, as in flax; or leaf-like, as in Ruscus. It consists of bundles of vascular and woody tissue embedded in various ways in cellular substance, the whole being enclosed with an epidermis. Stems may be aërial or under ground. The most highly developed form of the former is the trunk of a tree, the next is that of a shrub. There are also herbaceous stems. Sometimes a plant appears stemless; only, however, because the stem is short enough to be overlooked. In duration, a stem may be annual, biennial, or perennial. In structure it may be exogenous, endogenous, or acrogenous (q.v.). Aërial stems generally branch, and bear leaves, flowers, and fruit. An underground stem is often mistaken for a root, but differs in its capacity of bearing leaves. [RHIZOME.]

2. *Mech.:* The projecting-rod which guides a valve in its reciprocations.

3. *Mining:* A day's work.

4. *Music:* The line attached to the head of a note. All notes used in modern music but the semibreve, or whole-note, have stems; quavers and their subdivisions have stems and hooks. In writing a "single part" for a voice or instrument, it is usual to turn the stems of notes lying below the middle line of the stave upwards, of notes lying above the middle line downwards. Notes on the middle line have their stems up or down as seems best. In a "short score," as for four parts, the stems of the higher part in each stave are turned up, those of the lower part down.

5. *Ornith.:* The main stalk of the feather, bearing all the other external parts, and usually resembling a greatly elongated cone. At the lower part, which is inserted in the skin, it is cylindrical, hollow, and transparent; higher up, it is filled with a cellular pith. The parenchymatous portion of the stem is called the shaft, and it is from the flattened sides of this that the barbs issue. (*Nitzsch: Pterylography*, sect. i., ch. i.)

6. *Shipbuild.:* The upright piece of timber or bar of iron at the fore end of a vessel, to which the forward ends of the stakes are united. With wooden stems, the lower end is scarfed into the keel. The upper end supports the bowsprit, and in the obtuse angle is the figure-head. The advanced edge of the stem is the cut-water. It is usually marked with a scale of feet, showing the perpendicular height above the keel, so as to mark the draught of water at the fore-part. Called also stem-post.

7. *Vehicles:* The bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged.

stem-clasping, *a.*

Bot.: Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-head, *s.* The top of the stem-post (q.v.).

"A gaff trysail and a staysail tacked to the *stem-head* gives me sufficient sail-area for cruising."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

stem-knee, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf growing from the stem.

stem-muscle, *s.*

Biol.: A name sometimes given to a contractile fibre in the pedicle of Vorticella (q.v.).

stem-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: An independent piece (q.v.).

stem-post, *s.* [STEM, II. 6.]

stem-winder, *s.* A watch having a stem or pendant which may be thrown into engagement with a winding wheel, so as to wind up the spring without the intervention of a key; a keyless watch.

stĕm, * **stemme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *stem* = a trunk of a tree, as a trunk thrown into a river *stems* or checks its current; Icel. *stemma* = to dam up; Dan. *stemme* = to stem; Ger. *stemmen* = to fell trees, to dam up water.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dam up; to check or stop, as a stream or moving force.

"Not being able to *stem* the torrent which he has allowed to burst forth."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

2. To make way or progress against, as a tide or current; to make way or press forward through. (*Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora*, i.)

3. To dash against with the stem; to strike or cut with the stem: as, The vessels *stemmed* each other.

* **4.** To steer.

"He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship."—*Cornelius Nepos in English* (1723). (Dedic.)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make way in opposition to some obstacle or obstruction, as a tide, a current, the wind, or the like.

"They on the trading flood, . . .
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole."
Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

* **steme,** *v.* [STEAM, *s.* & *v.*]

stĕm'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stem*; *-less.*] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent.

* **stĕm'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *stem*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little or young stem.

stĕm'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*) = a garland. So called because they are often arranged in a circular form on the top of the head.]

Compar. Anat.: The same as OCELLI, 2. [COMPOUND-EYES.]

stĕm-ma-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*), genit. στέμματος (*stemmatos*) = a garland, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern, so named from the form of the markings on its surface.]

Palæobot.: Probably the external aspect of the tree-ferns of which the internal one is Psaronius (q.v.). It is of considerable size, and occurs in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. It is not accepted as a genuine genus.

* **stĕm-măt'-ŏ-pŭs,** *s.* [Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*), genit. στέμματος (*stemmatos*) = a wreath, a garland, and ὤψ (*ops*) = the countenance.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the Hooded Seal, to which he gave generic distinction as *Stemmatopus cristatus* (= *Phoca cristata* = *Cystophora cristata*).

* **stemme,** *v.* & *s.* [STEM, *v.* & *s.*]

stĕm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stem*, v.; *-er.*]

Mining: A piece of iron with which clay is rammed into the blasting holes to make them water-tight.

stĕm'-mĭng, *s.* [STEM, *v.*]

Mining: The stuff beaten down upon a charge of powder.

stē-mō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = warp, spun thread.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastrous Fungals. Small, stamen-shaped plants, separate or fasciculate, growing on rotten wood. *Stemonitis fusca* is abundant in hothouses.

stĕm'-ple, *s.* [Perhaps a nasalized dimin. from *step*, s.]

Mining: One of the cross-bars of wood placed in the shaft of a mine and serving the purpose of steps.

"The transverse pieces of wood for this purpose they call *stemples*."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

stĕm'-sŏn, *s.* [STEM, *s.*]

Shipbuild.: A knee-piece whose horizontal arm is scarfed to the keelson and vertical arm fayed into the throats of the transoms.

"*Stemson* and keelson and sternson-knee."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

stĕn-, *pref.* [STENO-.]

stĕn, *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *stend* (q.v.).] To leap, to spring; to rear as a horse. (*Scotch.*)

stĕn, *s.* [STEN, *v.*] A long step, a leap. (*Scotch.*)

"Or foaming strang, wi' hasty *stens*."
Burns: Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson.

stĕn-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Veratreæ, closely akin to Veratrum. Segments of the perianth united at the base, and adhering to the ovary. *Stenanthium frigidum*, called in Mexico Savoeja, has a rod-like stem, grassy leaves, and a long terminal panicle of flowers. It is poisonous, stupefying animals which eat it.

stĕn-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Urasterella (q.v.).

stĕnch, * **stenche,** * **stinch,** * **stinche,** *s.* [A.S. *stenc*, from *stanc*, pa. t. of *stincan* = to stink (q.v.); Ger. *stank.*]

* **1.** A smell; a scent of any kind.

"Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of savoury *stench* involve the sky."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i. 441.

2. A foul or offensive smell; a stink.

"The *stench* remains, the lustre dies away."
Cowper: Conversation, 678.

stench-trap, *s.* A depression in a drain made to collect water, so as to prevent the reflex current of air.

* **stĕnch (1),** *v.t.* [STENCH, *s.*] To cause to stink.

"A boast how vain! What wrecks abound!
Dead bards *stench* every coast."
Young: Resignation, i.

* **stĕnch (2),** *v.t.* [STANCH, *v.*] To stanch or staunch; to stop the flow of.

"Restringents to *stench*, and incrassatives to thicken the blood."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **stĕnch'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *stench*; *-ful(l).*] Full of bad smells; foul.

"Smoke and *stenchful* mists."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 56.

***stĕnçh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *stench*, s. ; *-y.*] Having an offensive smell, stinking.

"Where *stenchy* vapours often blot the sun."
Dyer: Fleece, 1.

stĕn'-çĭl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests that it is for *stinsel*, the original form of *tinsel* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *estinciller* = to sparkle, to set with sparkles.] A thin plate of metal, cardboard, leather, or other material (brass generally), out of which patterns, numbers, or letters have been cut. The plate is laid on the surface to be painted or marked, and a brush, dipped in ink or colour, is then rubbed over it, the surface receiving the colour only through the parts cut out of the plate.

stencil-plate, *s.* The same as STENCIL, *s.* (q.v.).

stĕn'-çĭl, *v.t.* [STENCIL, *s.*] To mark or form by means of a stencil or stencil-plate; to paint, colour, or mark with a stencil.

stĕn'-çĭl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stencil*, v. ; *-er.*] One who works or marks surfaces with a stencil or stencil-plate.

stĕnd, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *estendre* = to extend (q.v.).] To leap, to spring; to walk with a long step or stride. (*Scotch.*)

stĕnd, *s.* [STEND, *v.*] A leap, a spring; a long step or stride. (*Scotch.*)

stĕn-ĕ-lȳ'-trą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Eng. *elytra*, pl. of *elytron* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The third sub-tribe or family of Heteromera in Latreille's arrangement. Oblong, convex beetles, with long legs and antennæ, the latter thickened at their extremities. They live under the bark of trees, or on leaves and flowers. Genera: Helops, Cistela, Œdemera, &c.

stĕn-ĕ-ŏ-fī'-bĕr, *s.* [Gr. στένος (*stenos*), genit. στένεος (*stenεos*) = a narrow, confined space, and Lat. *fiber* = a beaver.]

Palæont.: A genus of Castoridæ, from the Miocene of France.

stĕn-ĕ-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. στένος (*stenos*), genit. στένεος (*stenεos*) = a narrow, confined space, and σαῦρος (*saûros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphiccelian Crocodiles, with six species from the Jurassic. With the exception of their biconcave vertebræ, they present many points of resemblance to the living Gavials. They attained a considerable size; for the skull of one species, *Steneosaurus herberti*, is about forty inches long.

stĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [STENUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Steniadæ.

stĕ-nĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stenia;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male pubescent, or slightly ciliated; abdomen very long and slender; anterior wings narrow, lanceolate. Four British species.

stĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sten(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Brachelytra, now generally merged in Staphylinidæ. Very active little beetles with cylindrical bodies and prominent eyes; found in moist places.

stĕn-ŏ-, stĕn-, *prej.* [Gr. στενός (*stenos*) = narrow; cf. ἐν στενῷ (*en stenō*) = in a narrow compass.] Small, narrow, confined; in a small compass.

stĕn-ŏ-brăn'-chĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ* = gills.]

Ichthy.: A section of Siluridæ (q.v.), with one group, Doradina, comprising several genera from South America, and one (the most important) from tropical Africa. [SYNODONTIS.] The rayed dorsal, if present, is short; gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the isthmus.

stĕn-ŏch'-rō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. χρώμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Printing: The production of many colours at one impression. Mr. E. Meyerstein described his method of doing this at the Society of Arts (Dec. 13, 1876).

stĕn-ŏ-cō-rō'-nīne, *a.* [Pref. *steno-;* Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Zool.: Having narrow-crowned molar teeth.

"It has been suggested to me that the contrasted terms of Dinotherina and Hippopotamine types may mislead, through being supposed to imply a greater amount both of affinity and of difference than is intended. I propose, therefore, to substitute for the former Eurycoronine or broad-crowned type, and for the latter *Stenocoronine* or narrow-crowned type."—*Falconer: Palæont. Memoirs*, ii. 83. (Note.)

stĕn'-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [STENODERMA.] Any individual of the genus Stenoderma (q.v.).

stĕn-ō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Stenodermata (q.v.). Crown of head slightly elevated; muzzle very short and broad; nose-leaf well developed in front of nasal aperture; interfemoral membrane short. Three species, *Stenoderma achradophilum*, *S. rufum*, and *S. falcatum*. The genus is divided into several subgenera.

stĕn-ō-dĕr'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *stenoderma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Bats, family Phyllostomidæ (q.v.), from the Neotropical region. Muzzle very short, and generally broad in front; nose-leaf generally short, horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind; interfemoral membrane always concave behind; no tail; inner margin of lips fringed with conical papillæ.

stĕn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A production of stenography; any writing in shorthand.

"The reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xv.

stĕn'-ō-grăph, *v.t.* [STENOGRAPH, *s.*] To write or report in stenography or shorthand.

stĕn-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who practises or is skilled in the art of stenography; a shorthand-writer.

"The speech as a whole is evolved to a *stenographer* before it is addressed to an audience."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

stĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, stĕn-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to stenography or the art of writing in shorthand; written or expressed in shorthand.

stĕn-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stĕn-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [STENOGRAPH.] A generic term applied to any system of shorthand (q.v.), whether based upon phonetic, alphabetic, or hieroglyphic principles.

"The alphabet should furnish a good basis for a system of *stenography*, yet stenographic hooks, crooks, and contractions should form no essential part of the regular writing."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 782.

Stĕ-nō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *Stenonianus*, from *Stenonius*, the Latinised form of (Nicholas) Steno or Stenon, an eminent Danish anatomist (1631 (or 8)–1686), physician to Ferdinand II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and titular bishop of Titiopolis.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to Steno. (See etym.)

Stenonian-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A name sometimes given to the parotid duct; from Steno, its discoverer.

stĕn-ō-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*).] [PETAL.]

Bot.: Narrow petaled. (*Paxton.*)

stĕn-ŏph'-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot: Narrow-leaved.

stĕn'-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = the countenance.]

Zool.: A synonym of Loris (q.v.).

stĕn-ŏp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Hippoboscidæ (q.v.), infesting birds. *Stenopteryx hirundinis* occurs numerously in the plumage of young swallows.

stĕn-ŏ-rhȳn-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stenorhynch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phocidæ (q.v.), with five genera, Monachus, Stenorhynchus (= Ogmorhinus, Pet.), Lobodon, Leptonyx, and Ommatophoca. (*Flower: Ency. Brit.*, xv. 443.) Molars two-rooted, except the first. On the hind feet the fourth and fifth toes greatly exceed the others in length; nails rudimentary or absent. Monachus from the Mediterranean, the other genera from the shores of the southern hemisphere.

stĕn-ŏ-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = the snout.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Stenorhynchinæ (q.v.) Skull elongated; molars with three pointed cusps. Flower recognizes one species, *S. leptonyx*, the Sea Leopard, widely distributed in the Antarctic and south temperate seas.

2. A genus of Maiidæ (q.v.).

stĕn-ŏs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stomα*) = the mouth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidæ, with granular scales, from the Upper Chalk.

stĕn-ŏ-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [STENOSTOMA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Ctenophora, having the mouth small and narrow. Families: Saccatæ, Lobatæ, and Tæniatæ. (*Nicholson.*)

stĕn'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* A letter of the alphabet or a combination of letters standing for the chief sound-character or -characters of a word or a group of words.

***stĕnt (1),** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *styntan*, *gestentan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To keep within limits; to restrain, to stint.

B. *Intrans.:* To cease, to stint, to stop.

stĕnt (2), *v.t.* [STENT (2), *s.*]

Scots Law: To assess; to tax at a certain rate.

***stĕnt** (1), *s.* [STENT (1), *v.*] A stopping, a ceasing; stint.

stĕnt (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *extenta* = valuation, from *extendo* (O. Fr. *estendre*) = to estimate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An allotted portion; a quantity, a task; work to be performed in a certain manner; stint. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Scots Law:* A valuation of property in order to taxation; a tax, a tribute.

"Our Laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his *stents*."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

stĕnt (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The rubbish constituting the waste-heaps at mines.

stĕnt'-ĭng, stĕnt'-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. (*Prov.*)

stenton-wall, *s.*

Mining: The pillar of coal between two winning headways.

Stĕn'-tor, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The name of a Greek herald in the Trojan war, famous for the loudness of his voice, which was said to equal that of fifty other men together: hence, a person having a very loud, strong voice.

2. *Zool.:* Trumpet-animalcule; the type-genus of Stentoridæ (q.v.), cosmopolitan, with numerous species, from salt and fresh water, mostly social. Animalcules sedentary or mobile at will; body conical or trumpet-shaped, often brilliantly coloured, covered with cilia, anterior portion widened and fringed with a marginal row of longer cilia, with a spiral row extending from the mouth. They are among the largest and most beautiful of the class, of which they are the earliest known members, the first record of them being by Trembley, who described them under the name of Funnel-like Polypes, in *Phil. Trans.* (1744). They increase by oblique fission, and by germs separating from the band-like endoplast. One species, *Stentor niger*, is common in ponds in Epping Forest.

stĕn-tōr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *stentoreus;* Gr. στεντόρειος (*stentoreios*).]

1. Extremely loud, like the voice of Stentor.

"They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 326.

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

stĕn-tŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stentor;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Heterotrichous Infusoria, with three genera. Animalcules free-swimming or temporarily adherent, highly elastic and contractile, more or less elongate

and cylindrical; often inhabiting, either singly or socially, a mucilaginous or hardened sheath or lorica. (*Kent.*)

*** stĕn-tōr′-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *stentoreus.*] Stentorian.

"The loudness of his *stentorious* voice."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iv. 64.

*** stĕn-tŏr-ŏn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *stentor; -onic.*] Stentorian; very loud.

"He measures out his own *stentoronic* voice."—*Bp. Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** stĕn-tŏr-ō-phŏn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. Στέντωρ (*Stentōr*) = Stentor, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian.

"I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the *stent'rophonick* voice,
That roar'd far off!"
Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 251.

stĕn′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. στενός (*stenos*) = narrow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stenidæ (q.v.). About 64 species are British. (*Sharp.*)

stĕp, * stappe, * steppe, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *stapan* (pa. t. *stop*, pa. par. *stapen*) = to go, to advance; *steppan* = to step; Dut. & Low Ger. *stappen*; O. Fris. *steppa, stapa.*] [STEP, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to move the foot and leg in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot, or feet, forwards, backwards, or sideways.

"They were afraid of the lions; so they *stepped* back, and went behind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To go, to walk, to march. (Used especially and colloquially of a little distance and a limited purpose.)

"*Step* into the chamber."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. To walk or move gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

"Home, from his morning task, the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold."
Thomson: Summer, 221.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To advance or come, as it were, suddenly or by chance. (Usually followed by *into.*)

"Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 2.

2. To advance.

"I am in blood
Stepp'd in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To go in imagination; to move mentally.

"They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity."—*Pope: Iliad.* (Pref.)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To set, as the foot.

2. To measure by stepping or walking over and counting the steps: as, To *step* a piece of ground.

II. *Naut.:* To fix the foot of, as a mast; to erect in readiness for setting sail.

¶ 1. *To step aside:*

(1) To move or walk a little distance; to withdraw a short distance.

* (2) To deviate from the right path; to err.

2. *To step out:*

(1) To go out of doors, generally for a short time or distance.

"When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept out.*"—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

(2) To increase the length but not the rapidity of the step.

3. *To step short:*

Mil.: To diminish the length or rapidity of the step, according to the established rules.

stĕp, steppe, *s.* [A.S. *stepe*, from *stapan* = to go, to advance, to step; Dut. *stap* = a footprint, a footstep; Ger. *staffe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot, as in walking.

"Over fields and waters, as in air
Smooth sliding without *step.*"
Milton: P. L., viii. 302.

(2) One remove in climbing, or in ascending or descending a stair; a stair.

"Upon the second *step* of that small pile . . .
He sat, and ate his food in solitude."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

(3) A round or rung of a ladder.

(4) The space passed over or measured by a single movement of the foot; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a pace.

"The *gradus*, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a *passus* or pace."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

(5) A footprint, a footstep; the print or impression of the foot; a track.

(6) (*Pl.*) A self-supporting ladder, with flat steps, much used in reaching to a moderate height; a pair of steps; a step-ladder.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Gait; manner of walking; also the sound of the step or setting down the foot; footfall: as, A person is recognized by his *step.*

(2) A degree or grade in progress or rank, especially a degree of advance or promotion; a higher grade of rank; promotion; a decisive gain or advantage.

"He gets his *step*, and at once assumes an air of greater and becoming importance."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1884.

(3) A gradation, a degree.

"The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another."—*Perkins.*

(4) A small space or distance.

"There is but a *step* between me and death."—*1 Samuel* xx. 3.

(5) (*Pl.*) The course which one follows.

(6) A proceeding; the first of a series of proceedings; measure, action; course adopted.

"Such a *step* would be attended by considerable danger to the Spanish throne."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) The foot-piece of any timber.

(2) The tread of a stair.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block.

(2) The socket for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft; an ink. Sometimes called a breast.

3. *Music:* A term often applied to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two.

4. *Shipwright.:* The block in which the foot of a mast is placed.

5. *Vehicles:* A foot-piece to assist one in entering or descending from a carriage.

¶ 1. *Pair of steps:* A step-ladder (q.v.).

2. *Step by step:*

(1) By a gradual and regular process.

"Put it into words, and *step by step* show it another."—*Locke: On Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

(2) Moving as fast; keeping together.

3. *To take a step* (or *steps*): To make a movement in a certain direction (*Lit. & fig.*), to move in a matter; to take action.

step-bit, *s.*

Locksmith.: A notched key-bit.

step-box, *s.*

Mach.: A case for a bearing surface at the lower end of a vertical spindle or shaft.

step-grate, *s.* A furnace-grate in several successive heights, like stairs.

step-ladder, *s.* A portable ladder, usually having flat steps, and its own means of support by struts or posts.

*** step-stone,** *s.* A stepping-stone (q.v.).

step-wheels, *s. pl.* Wheels having several sets of teeth on the circumference forming a series of steps. (*Rossiter.*)

stĕp-, *pref.* [A.S. *steóp* = orphaned, deprived of its parent; cogn. with Dut. *stief-*, as in *stiefzoon, stiefdochter*, &c.; Icel. *stjúp-*, as *stjúpson, stjúpdóttir*, &c.: Dan. *sted-*, as in *stedbarn*; Sw. *styf-*, as in *styfbarn*; Ger. *stief-*, as in *stiefsohn, stieftochter*, &c.; O. H. Ger. *stiuf.* Cf. O. H. Ger. *stiufan* = to deprive of parents.] A prefix used before *child, brother, sister, father, mother, daughter*, and the like, to signify that the person spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. It was originally used in the compounds *stepchild, stepbairn, stepson*, and *stepdaughter*, as referring to orphaned persons (see etym.), and was afterwards extended to *stepfather, stepmother*, &c.

stĕp′-bāirn, *s.* [A.S. *steópbearn.*] A stepchild (q.v.).

stĕp′-brôth-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *brother.*] A stepfather or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.

stĕp′-chīld, *s.* [A.S. *steópcild.*] The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

*** stĕp′-dāme,** *s.* [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *dame.*] A stepmother.

"His cruell *stepdame*, seeing what was done."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 39.

stĕp′-dâugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *steópdohtor.*] The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

*** stepe,** *a.* [STEEP, *a.*]

stĕp′-fa-thĕr, *s.* [A.S. *steópfæder.*] A mother's second or subsequent husband.

stĕph-ăn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after S. Stephan, professor of botany at Moscow, who died in 1817.]

Bot.: A genus of Cissampelideæ. The root of *Stephania hernandifolia*, an Indian plant, is an astringent useful in fevers, urinary diseases, dyspepsia, &c.

stĕph′-an-īte, *s.* [After the Archduke Stephan of Austria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An ore of silver occurring both in crystals and massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 6·269; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, iron-black. Compos.: sulphur, 16·2; antimony, 15·3; silver, 68·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula $5AgS + Sb_2S_3$. Occurs with other silver ores in lodes in various localities.

stĕph-ą-nō-, *pref.* Gr. στέφανος (*stephanos*) = a crown, a garland.]

Phys.: Resembling a crown or garland; bearing circular processes.

stĕph-ą-nŏç′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *stephano-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] [AMMONITE, B. II. 2.]

stĕph-ą-nŏç′-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [STEPHANOCERAS.]

Zool.: A genus of Flosculariidæ. Eyes single; rotatory organ divided into five tentacular lobes, furnished with vibratile cilia, with which the animal takes its prey; body attached by the base to a cylindrical hyaline tube. One species, *Stephanoceros eichhornii*, $\frac{1}{36}$ inch long, from fresh water.

stĕph-ą-nō-mō-năd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stephanomonas*, genit. *stephanomonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellata; animalcules free-swimming, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is embraced by a brush-like fascicle, or uninterrupted circular wreath of cilia. One genus, Stephanomonas, with one, or possibly two, species. (*Kent.*)

stĕph-ą-nō-mŏn′-as, *s.* [Pref. *stephano-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).] [STEPHANOMONADIDÆ.]

stĕph-ą-nō-sçŷ′-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stephano-*, and Gr. σκύφος (*skuphos*) = a cup.]

Zool.: The only known genus of Thecomedusæ. Animal consisting of a series of chitinous tubes embedded in a sponge, and opening by oscula. From these the animal, which has a crown of tentacles, at intervals protrudes itself.

stĕph-ą-nūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stephan(o)-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Strongylidæ (q.v.), allied to Strongylus (q.v.). *Stephanurus dentatus* probably produces, in whole or in part, the hog-cholera of the United States.

stĕp′-mŏth-ĕr, * step-mod-er, *s.* [A.S. *steópmóder.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A father's second or subsequent wife.

"You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

2. *Bot.:* *Viola tricolor.*

stĕp′-mŏth-ĕr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *stepmother; -ly.*] Of, belonging to, or befitting a stepmother; hence, neglectful, harsh.

"A long period of *stepmotherly* treatment."—*Daily News*, Nov. 8, 1886.

stĕp′-pär-ĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *parent.*] A stepfather or stepmother.

stĕppe, *s.* [Russ. *stepe* = a waste, a heath, a steppe.] A term applied to one of those extensive plains which, with the occasional interpolation of low ranges of hills, stretch from the Dnieper across the south-east of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral seas, between the Altai and Ural chains, and occupy the low lands of Siberia. In spring they are covered with verdure, but for the greater part of the year they are dry and barren.

¶ There are three different kinds of steppe, viz., grass, salt, and sand steppes, each maintaining peculiar forms of vegetation.

steppe-murrain, *s.* The rinderpest (q.v.).

stĕpped, *a.* [Eng. *step; -ed.*] Having steps or grades.

stepped-gauge, *s.* A form of gauge having a series of notches which may fit varying sizes of holes.

stepped-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: An invention of Dr. Hooke for obtaining a continuous bearing between the meshing surfaces of gear-wheels.

STEPPED-RACK.

stepped-key, *s.*

Locksmith.: The same as BIT-KEY (q.v.).

stepped-rack, *s.* A rack having teeth arranged in several rows, which alternate with each other so as to produce the uniformity of motion due to smaller teeth, without sacrifice of strength. The teeth of the pinion with which it gears are, of course, correspondingly arranged.

stĕp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *step,* v.; *-er.*] One who steps; one that has a gait, good or bad; specif. applied to a horse, in reference to his high action in trotting. [HIGH-STEPPER.]

"The man who wants a pair of *steppers.*"—*Field,* Jan. 16, 1886.

stĕp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STEP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A step; motion; progress or advance.

"But still the flood crept by little *steppings.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

stepping-stone, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A raised stone in a stream or swampy places, by stepping on which a person may cross without wetting or dirtying the feet.

2. *Fig.:* An aid or means for the accomplishment of an end or the gaining of an object; a help, an advantage.

"Those obstacles his genius had turned into *stepping-stones.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

stĕp'-sĭs-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *step-,* and Eng. *sister.*] A stepfather or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.

stĕp'-sŏn, * **step-sone,** *s.* [A.S. *steópsunu.*] The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

-stĕr, *suff.* [A.S. *-estre* (the same as in the Lat. *oleaster,* Low Lat. *poetaster*). Cf. Dut. *spinster* = a spinster; *zangster* = a female singer. In A.S. we also find *hearpestre* = a female harper, *webbestre* = a female weaver, *fithelestre* = a female fiddler, *fæcestre,* &c.] A suffix denoting occupation: as, *maltster, gamester, songster, huckster,* &c. Up to the end of the thirteenth century the suffix *-ster* was a characteristic sign of the feminine gender, and by its means new feminines could be always formed from the masculine. In the fourteenth century the suff. *-ster* began to give place to the Norman-French *-ess,* and there is consequently a want of uniformity in the employment of this suffix. Thus Robert de Brunne uses *sangster* (songster) as a masculine. A good number of words with this suffix are to be found as feminines even late in the fifteenth century: as, *kempster, webster, sewster, baxter,* &c. In modern English there is only one feminine with this suffix, viz., *spinster,* though *huckster* was used very late as a feminine, and *sewster* is still used in Scotland and provincial dialects. When the original feminine force of the suffix *-ster* was forgotten or lost, some new feminines were formed from English feminines by the addition of the French suffix *-ess:* as, *seamster, seamstress, songster, songstress,* which are thus really double feminines.

"The suffix *-ster* now often marks the agent with more or less a sense of contempt and depreciation, as *punster, trickster.*"—*Morris: English Accidence,* p. 90.

stĕr-, *pref.* [STEREO-.]

* **stĕr-cŏr-ā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung.] Pertaining to or composed of dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

"The stable yields a *stercoraceous* heap."
Cowper: Task, iii. 463.

stercoraceous-vomiting, *s.*

Pathol.: Vomiting of fæcal matter, sometimes occurring in enteritis and obstruction of the bowels.

* **Stĕr'-cŏr-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [STERCORANIST.]

Church Hist.: The belief that the Eucharistic elements suffered physical change in the body of the recipient. During the controversy on Transubstantiation, in the eleventh century, the charge of stercoranism was brought against the believers in and the objectors to that dogma by their respective opponents.

"It is not easy to determine the precise form of this indecent charge as advanced by either party. The believers in transubstantiation supposed the sacramental elements not to pass through the human body like ordinary aliments, but to become wholly incorporated with the bodies of the communicants; so that on their principles they could not be justly charged with *stercoranism.* On the contrary, the opposers of transubstantiation supposed the substance of the sacramental elements to undergo the ordinary changes in the stomach and bowels of the communicant; so that by assuming that these elements had become the real body and blood of Christ, they might be charged with *stercoranism;* but it was only by assuming what they expressly denied, namely, the truth of the doctrine of transubstantiation. Thus neither party could be justly taxed with this odious consequence; and yet a dexterous disputant, by resorting to a little perversion of his antagonist's views, might easily cast upon him this vulgar and unseemly reproach."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 313. (Note 2.)

* **Stĕr'-cŏr-an-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *stercoraniste,* from Eccles. Lat. *stercoranista,* from Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung.]

Eccles.: One charged with holding that the Eucharistic elements suffered physical change in the body of the recipient. The word appears to have been first applied by Card. Humbert, about the middle of the eleventh century, to the Greek monk Nicetas.

"He [Radbert] does not, however, apply the term *stercoranists* to his opponents."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.,* ix. 1,014.

* **Stĕr-cō-rär'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *stercorarius* = pertaining to dung.] The same as STERCORANIST (q.v.).

stĕr-cō-rär-ĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stercorari(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [STERCORARIUS.]

stĕr-cō-rär'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to dung.]

Ornith.: Skua (q.v.), a genus of Laridæ, in some classifications made a sub-family Stercorariinæ. These birds were at first classed with the Gulls [LARUS], but were separated on account of differences in external characters and habits, and placed in a separate genus, Lestris (q.v.). The Linnæan name Stercorarius was adopted by Brisson, with a generic description (*Ornithol.,* vi. 150), in 1760, and is now revived by those authors who are endeavouring to purify nomenclature and to restore to use names originally given.

* **stĕr-cŏr-ar-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *stercorarium,* from Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung.] A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

* **stĕr-cŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *stercoratus,* pa. par. of *stercoro* = to manure, from *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung.] To manure, to dung.

"Mould *stercorated* or unstercorated."—*Scott: Pirate,* ch. iv.

* **stĕr-cŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *stercoratio.*] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

"The *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant."—*Ray: On the Creation,* i.

* **stĕr-cŏr'-ĭ-an-ĭzm,** *s.* [STERCORANISM.]

stĕr-cŏr-ĭc'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung, and *colo* = to inhabit.] Living in dung.

"This appears to be probably the case in parasitic and *stercoricolous* forms."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 892.

* **stĕr'-cŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercoris* = dung.] A stercoranist.

"Writers like Sanchez and the *Stercorists* who had opened frivolous and unbecoming questions."—*J. Morley: Voltaire,* ch. v.

stĕr'-cŏr-īte, *s.* [Lat. *stercus,* genit. *stercor(is)* = dung; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in crystalline masses and nodules in the guano of Ichaboe. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 34·05; ammonia, 12·40; soda, 14·92; water, 38·63 = 100, corresponding with the formula NaO,NH_4O,PO_5+9HO. This is a native microcosmic salt (q.v.).

* **stĕr'-cŏr-ў,** *s.* [STERCORIST.] Excrement, dung.

stĕr-cū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sterculi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sterculiaceæ. Leaves simple or palmate; flowers by abortion unisexual.

stĕr-cū'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From a Latin god, *Sterculius,* who presided over manuring; *stercus* = dung. So named because the leaves of some species are fetid.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sterculiaceæ (q.v.). Trees with soft timber; leaves simple or compound; inflorescence in racemes or panicles; flowers polygamous or monœcious; calyx somewhat coriaceous, five-lobed; petals none; carpels follicular, five or fewer, each with one cell and one or many seeds. *Sterculia urens* is a large Indian tree, with white bark, cordate leaves, and very small flowers in terminal panicles, coming out in February or March. The tree yields an inferior sort of tragacanth, used in the hospitals at Bombay and in making sweetmeats, and native guitars are made of the wood. Its seeds are cathartic. *S. villosa,* another Indian tree, yields a similar gum of little value. The bark of these, and of *S. colorata* and *S. guttata,* also Indian trees, yield fibres adapted for cordage. An oil may be extracted from the seeds of *S. fœtida,* a large East Indian evergreen, by boiling them in water. The seeds of *S. tomentosa* and *S. acuminata,* African species, when chewed and sucked, render half-putrid water agreeable. *S. Tragacantha,* of Sierra Leone, yields tragacanth (q.v.). The nuts of *S. balanghas, S. fœtida,* and *S. urens,* are eaten in India, and are sometimes roasted like coffee, as are those of *S. nobilis* in the East Indies, and those of *S. Chicha* and *S. lasiantha* in Brazil.

stĕr-cu-lĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sterculi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sterculiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Large trees or shrubs, having the hairs, if present, stellate. Leaves with free deciduous stipules; calyx naked or surrounded by an involucre; sepals five, more or less united at the base, æstivation generally valvate; petals five or none, æstivation convolute; stamens indefinite, monadelphous; anthers two-celled, turned outwards; styles five or three; fruit capsular, three- or five-celled, or drupaceous, berried, or consisting of distinct follicles; seeds sometimes winged or woolly. Natives of warm countries. Tribes, Bombaceæ, Helictereæ, and Sterculeæ. Genera, 34; species, 125. (*Lindley.*)

stĕr-cū'-lĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sterculi(a)* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Sterculiaceæ (q.v.).

* **stere,** *s. & v.* [STEER, *s. & v.*]

stêre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35·3156 cubic feet.

* **stere,** *v.t. & i.* [STIR, *v.*]

* **stere-less,** * **stere-less,** *a.* [STEERLESS.]

† **stĕr-ĕl-mĭn'-thą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *ster-,* and Gr. ἕλμινς (*helmins*), genit. ἕλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a tape-worm.]

Zool.: Owen's name for one of the two classes into which he divided the Entozoa, the other being Cœlelmintha. It is equivalent to the Trematoda (q.v.). [See extract under Cœlelmintha.]

stĕr-ĕ-ō-, **stĕr-ĕ-ŏ-,** *pref.* [Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.] Solid; having an appearance of solidity.

¶ Authorities differ as to the pronunciation of the first *e* in this prefix. In printing, however, *stĕr-ē-ō-* is always used.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō, *s.* [Abbrev. from *stereotype* (q.v.).] The same as STEREOTYPE, 1.

¶ Used also adjectively: as, a *stereo* plate.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-bāte, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base (q.v.).]

Arch.: A base; the lower part or basement of a building or column; a kind of continuous pedestal under a plain wall.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *chrome.*] A stereochromic picture.

stĕr-ĕ-ō-chrōm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stereochrom(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏch′-rō-mȳ, *s.* [STEREOCHROME.] A method of wall painting in which the colours are covered with a varnish of soluble glass.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-dĕl′-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. δελφίς (*delphis*) = a dolphin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Delphinidæ (q.v.), from Miocene strata.

stĕr-ĕ-ō-ĕ-lĕc′-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *electric.*]

Elect.: Of or pertaining to the generation of electricity by solids alone: thus, a stereoelectric current is one produced without the intervention of a liquid. (*Dana.*)

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏg′-na-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Palæont.: A mammalian genus of unknown affinities, founded on a fragment of a small jaw, with three molars in position, from the Lower Oolite at Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-grăm, stĕr′-ĕ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid; suff. *-gram, -graph.*] The representation of a solid on a plane; specif., a stereoscopic slide.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-grăph, *s.* [STEREOGRAM.]

stĕr-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc, stĕr-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stereograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

stereographic-projection, *s.* That projection of the sphere which is represented upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being situated at the pole of that great circle. All circles are projected either into straight lines or circles, and the angle made by two circles meeting on the globe is the same as that made by the projections of those circles. It is the projection generally employed in ordinary atlases. The distortion in the form of countries on the plane surface is very slight.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stereographical; -ly.*] In a stereographic manner; according to the rules of stereography; by delineation on a plane.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [STEREOGRAM.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. An instrument for measuring the solid or liquid contents or the capacity of a vessel.

2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of porous bodies, powders, &c.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭc, stĕr-ĕ-ō-mĕt′-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stereometr(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *stereometer; -y.*]

1. The art of measuring solid bodies and determining their solid contents.

2. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, &c.

‡stĕr′-ĕ-ō-mŏn′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument with two lenses by which a stereoscopic effect can be obtained from a single picture. (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, June, 1857, and April, 1858.)

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏp′-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. οπτικός (*optikos*) = of or for seeing or sight.] An American name for a magic lantern in which photographic slides are employed.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by Wheatstone and improved by Brewster, for giving a flat picture the appearance of a solid object. Perception of perspective and what is termed the solidity of an object depends on the fact that in consequence of the distance between the eyes the right eye sees part of the object which is invisible to the left eye, and *vice versâ*, the two separate images being combined by the brain into one impression. If a landscape, &c., is viewed with one eye alone, the effect of perspective to a great extent vanishes. The stereoscopic effect is also lessened by distance. In order to obtain a due effect from a stereoscopic slide, two pictures are necessary, one representing the object as seen by the right eye alone, the other representing it as seen by the left eye alone, and these pictures must be so arranged that each eye sees only the corresponding picture. Brewster's stereoscope consists of a box divided by an opaque partition down the middle, the slide being placed at the bottom of the box, and then viewed through a pair of half-lenses or prisms, which act upon the light rays proceeding from the pictures in such a way that the virtual images of the two pictures are coincident in position; the two images are combined by the brain into one impression; and the appearance of solidity of the scene or object is accurately reproduced. In Wheatstone's original instrument mirrors were employed instead of half-lenses or prisms. In the binocular microscope a certain amount of stereoscopic effect is obtained.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-scŏp′-ĭc, stĕr-ĕ-ō-scŏp′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stereoscop(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope; produced by the stereoscope.

"These observations will be found useful in obtaining *stereoscopic* views of the structures in carpentry and shipbuilding."—*Brewster: Stereoscope*, p. 188.

stereoscopic-slide, *s.*

Optics: A slip of cardboard on which are mounted side by side two photographs of the same scene or object. Theoretically, these photographs should be taken by similar lenses from points of view separated by a space equal to the distance between the human eyes, but in practice—especially in dealing with architectural groups—the space is increased in order to procure a greater effect.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-scŏp′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stereoscopical; -ly.*] In a stereoscopic manner; by means of a stereoscope.

***stĕr-ĕ-ŏs′-cō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *stereoscop(e); -ist.*] One who is skilled in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

***stĕr-ĕ-ŏs′-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *stereoscop(e); -y.*] The art of using or manufacturing stereoscopes or stereoscopic pictures.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Trees from tropical Asia and Africa, with unequally pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of fragrant flowers, generally white. The bark of *Stereospermum suaveolens*, an Indian plant, yields a gum of the hog or tragacanth series, and the root and bark are used in Hindoo medicine, as are the roots, leaves, and flowers of *S. chelonioides*. Both are large trees with deciduous leaves.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-stăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *static.*] Applied to a linear arch sustaining the pressure of a material in which at any given point there are a pair of conjugate pressures, one vertical and the other in a fixed direction, horizontal or inclined. The conditions involve the symmetrical distribution of the vertical load on either side of a vertical axis, traversing the crown of the arch.

stĕr-ĕ-ō-tŏm′-ĭc, stĕr-ĕ-ō-tŏm′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stereotom(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion, and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum, revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in the entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but its parts apparently in motion, and in solid and natural relief.

stĕr′-ĕ-ō-tȳpe, stĕr′-ĕ-ō-tȳpe, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Fixed type; hence a plate cast from a plaster or *papier-maché* mould, on which is a facsimile of the page of type as set up by the compositor, and which, when fitted to a block, may be used under the press, exactly as movable type. The alloy for stereotype-plates is composed of the same materials as ordinary type-metal. An alloy composed of 500 lead, 300 tin, and 225 cadmium, has, on account of its hardness, been pronounced the best for stereotype-plates. The original, or plaster process of stereotyping was invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who was employed by the University of Oxford, in 1731, to manufacture plates for Bibles and Prayer-books. In this process the type is set up in the usual way, except that shoulder-high spaces and quadrats are employed. The face of the forme is thinly and evenly oiled with a brush, and it is surrounded by a rectangular frame termed a flask. Plaster of Paris mixed with water is then poured upon it, forming a mould corresponding to the face of the forme. When this has sufficiently hardened, it is dried in an oven until all the moisture is driven off, and it is then used as a mould to obtain a facsimile in stereotype metal of the forme of type. This system, however, has been to a great extent superseded by the *papier-maché* process, invented by Wilson, in Scotland, in 1823. This is a very expeditious process, and is generally used on the daily papers of large circulation. A paper matrix is formed by spreading paste over a sheet of moderately thick unsized paper, and covering it with successive sheets of tissue-paper, each carefully patted down smooth, and the pack then saturated. The face of the type is oiled, the face of the paper treated with powdered French chalk and laid upon the type. A linen rag is wetted, wrung out, laid over the paper, and then the matrix dabbed by a beating-brush from the back, so as to drive the soft paper into all the interstices between the letters of the form. The cloth being removed, a reinforce sheet of damp matrix paper is laid upon the back of the matrix, and the matrix beaten again without the cloth, to perfect the impression and establish a junction. The hollows in the back are filled up with a smooth coat of stucco, and the matrix, after being covered with a double thickness of blanket, is placed in a press and subjected to strong pressure over a steam-chest, the heat of which dries the matrix. The press is unscrewed, the matrix removed, its edges pared, and it is warmed on the moulding-press. The matrix is then placed in the previously-heated iron casting-mould; a casting-gauge to determine the thickness of the stereotype is placed round three sides of the matrix, the other side being left open for a gate, at which the molten metal is poured in. The cover is screwed tight, the mould tipped to bring the mouth up, and the metal poured in. When the metal is set, the mould is opened and the matrix removed. The plate is then trimmed and otherwise prepared in the usual manner. For rotary printing-machines both matrix and plate form the segment of a circle to enable the plate to fit on the impression cylinder. [ELECTROTYPE.]

2. The art of making solid plates forming an exact facsimile of the page of type as set up by the compositor, and from which impressions are taken in the usual manner; the process of producing printed work in such a manner.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the art of stereotyping; pertaining to fixed types.

2. Done or executed by means of fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types: as *stereotype* printing, a *stereotype* Bible.

stereotype-block, *s.*

Print.: A block on which a stereotype is mounted to make it type high. Blocks are made with clasps, and are adapted to hold plates within a given range of sizes.

stereotype-plate, *s.* The same as STEREOTYPE, *s.*, 1.

stereotype shooting-board, *s.* [SHOOTING-BOARD.]

stereotype-work, *s.* Printed work executed from fixed type or plates of fixed type.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳpe, *v.t.* [STEREOTYPE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cast, as a stereotype plate.

2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, To *stereotype* a book.

II. *Fig.:* To fix or establish firmly and unchangeably. (In this sense often pron. *stēr′-ē-ŏ-type.*)

"To *stereotype* the Liberal creed."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳped, *a.* [STEREOTYPE.]

1. *Lit.:* Made, executed, or printed from stereotype plates.

2. *Fig.:* Fixed, formed, or settled firmly and unchangeably; unalterable, unaltered: as, *stereotyped* opinions, a *stereotyped* answer.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who stereotypes; one who makes stereotypes.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *stereotype*; *-ry.*]

1. The art, work, or process of making stereotype plates.

2. The place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype-foundry.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ĭng, *s.* [STEREOTYPE, *v.*] The art or process of making stereotype plates, and of producing printed work from such plates.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype-plates; a stereotyper.

stĕr-ĕ-ŏ-tȳ-pŏg′-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *typographer* (q.v.).] A stereotype printer.

stĕr-ĕ-ŏ-tȳ-pŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *typography* (q.v.).] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

stĕr′-ĕ-ŏ-tȳp-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; *-y.*] The art, process, or business of making stereotype plates.

*** steres-man,** *s.* [STEERSMAN.]

stĕr-hȳ-drâu′-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid, and Eng. *hydraulic.*] A term applied to a press in which a powerful hydrostatic pressure is obtained by introducing, by a steady, uninterrupted movement, a solid substance into the cylinder of a hydraulic press already filled with liquid.

stĕ-rĭg′-ma (pl. **stĕ-rĭg′-ma-ta**), *s. pl.* [Gr. στήριγμα (*stērigma*) = a support, a foundation, a prop.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. Filiform or pointed protuberances on special cells which develop into spores in fungals, the filaments forming the pedicels of the spermatia in fungals. (*Tulasne.*)

2. The name given by Link and Klotzsch to the elevated lines on the stem of various thistles, &c., produced by decurrent leaves.

stĕ-rĭg′-mŭm, *s.* [STERIGMA.]

Bot.: Desvaux's name for a Carcerule (q.v.).

***stĕr′-il,** *** stĕr′ ĭll,** *a.* [STERILE.]

steril-coal, *s.*

Mining: Black clay or shale at the head of a coal-seam.

*** stĕr′-il,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"To lade so many thousand *sterils* or measures of corn out of Sardinia and Sicily custom-free."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 118.

stĕr′-ĭle, *** stĕr′-il,** *** stĕr′-ĭll,** *a.* [Fr. *stérile*, from Lat. *sterilem*, accus. of *sterilis* = barren, unfruitful; Ital. *sterile*; Sp. *esterile.* From the same root as Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = hard, solid; Ger. *starr* = rigid.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Barren, unfruitful; producing little or no crop; not fertile.

"The *sterill* coasts of barren Rinoceere
They past, and seas where Cæsius hill doth stand."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xv. 15.

(2) Barren; producing no young; of seeds or plants, not germinating, not producing other plants.

(3) Not accompanied with good crops; unproductive.

"In *sterile* years, corne sowne will grow to an other kinde."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

2. *Fig.:* Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment: as, a *sterile* author or work.

II. *Biol.:* Barren. [STERILITY.]

"Rearing curious exotics *sterile* of all flowers or fruit."—*G. H. Lewes. Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 3.

sterile-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Coprosma fœtidissima, a cinchonaceous plant from New Zealand.

stĕr-ĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *** ster-il-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *stérilité*, from Lat. *sterilitatem*, accus. of *sterilitas*, from *sterilis* = sterile (q.v.); Sp. *esterilidad*; Ital. *sterelità.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being sterile; barrenness, unproductiveness, unfruitfulness.

"*Sterility* has been said to be the bane of horticulture."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), p. 9.

¶ Sterility in animals and plants may be constitutional or accidental, and often arises from changed conditions of life. Thus most raptorial birds from the tropics do not lay fertile eggs in captivity in temperate climates, and many exotic plants under cultivation have worthless pollen. Sometimes a little more or less water will decide whether or not a plant will seed. There are various degrees of sterility in first crosses and hybrids; occasionally there is an absence of some element necessary to reproduction, thus in the more sterile kinds of hybrid rhododendrons pollen is wanting. (*Darwin.*)

2. Barrenness, unfruitfulness; want or absence of power of producing young, as of animals.

II. *Fig.:* Barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.

"One cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times."—*Pope: Essay on Homer.*

stĕr′-ĭl ī zā′-tion, ***stĕr-ĭl ī-ṣā′-tion,** *s.* [English *sterilize*(*e*); *-ation.*] The act of making sterile, barren, or unproductive.

stĕr′ ĭl-īze, stĕr-ĭl īṣe, *v.t.* Eng. *steril(e)*; *-ize.*]

1. To make sterile, barren, or unproductive; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility.

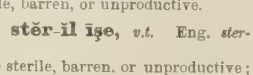
2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young.

3. To destroy microbes in (milk, &c.).

stĕr′-ĭl-ī-zer, *s.* One who, or a substance or an apparatus which, sterilizes.

stĕr′-lĕt, *s.* [Ger., from Russ. *sterliad.*]

Ichthy.: Acipenser ruthenus, from the Danube and Russian rivers flowing into the Black Sea. It is a small species, rarely exceeding three feet in length, but is highly prized as a food-fish. It has a narrow, elongated, pointed snout, barbels slightly fringed, skin of upper surface dark gray, dorsal shields and belly whitish. The sterlet is a regular article of food at Vienna, and sometimes ascends the Danube as far as Ulm.



STERLET.

stĕr′-lĭng (1), *** star-ling, * ster-lyng,** *s.* & *a.* [Prob. for *esterling* or *esternling*, from A.S. *ēdstan* = from the east, or *ēastern* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *Esterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Angliæ, qui vocatur *Sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Cotgrave gives "*Esterlin*, a penny sterling, our penny."]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A penny.

* 2. Sterling coin; coin of good weight.

"Vor he gef hem atten ende
Four thousend pound of *sterlynges*, hom agen to wende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 294.

3. English money; English coin.

"Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view."
Arbuthnot. (*Todd.*)

* 4. Standard, rate.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* A term applied to English money of account, signifying that it is of the fixed or standard national value.

"An annual revenue amounting to close upon one hundred and fifty millions of pounds *sterling*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value.

"If my word be *sterling* yet in England."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

2. Genuine, pure, unadulterated; of excellent quality.

"True faith like gold into the furnace cast,
Maintains its *sterling* fineness to the last."
Harte: Thomas à Kempis.

stĕr′-lĭng (2), *s.* [STARLING.]

stĕr′-lĭng-īte (1), *s.* [After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ZINCITE (q.v.).

stĕr′-lĭng-īte (2), *s.* [After Sterling, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Damourite (q.v.) occurring with spodumene.

stĕrn, * sterne, * sturne, *s.* [A.S. *styrne* = stern; *styrnan* = to be stern or severe. From the same root as Icel. *stórr* = large; Ger. *starr* = stiff, rigid; Icel. *stúra* = gloom, despair.]

1. Severe of countenance; austere, rigid, gloomy, grim, frowning, hard; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority.

"Why look you still so *stern* and tragical?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. Severe of manners; harsh, hard, hard-hearted, pitiless. (Of persons.)

"He, like you, would not have been so *stern*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. Harsh, hard, cruel, afflictive. (Of things.)

"Uncourteous speech it were, and *stern*,
To say—Return to Lindisfarn."
Scott: Marmion, v. 15.

4. Fierce and rude; rough.

"The *sterne* wynde so loude gan to route."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii.

* 5. Cruel, ferocious.

"Teaching *stern* murder how to butcher thee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

* 6. Wild, savage.

"These barren rocks, your *stern* inheritance."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

7. Rigidly steadfast; immovable: as, *stern* honesty.

stĕrn, * sterne, * steorne, *s.* [Icel. *stjórn* = a steering, steerage; hence applied to the hinder part of a vessel where the steersman stood.] [STEER (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A rudder, a helm, a tiller.

"And how he lost his steresman,
Which that the *sterne*, or he tooke keepe
Smote ouer the bord as he sleepe."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii.

2. *Shipwright.:* The after part of a vessel or boat. In ships the stern ends below at the junction of the stern-post with the keel. Sterns are round or square. [ASTERN.]

¶ A ship is said to be *down by the stern* when drawing more water aft than forward.

3. The tail of an animal.

"Gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

* II. *Fig.:* The post of management or direction; the helm.

"Have sometime possessed the *sterne* of Scotland."
—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1553).

stern-board, *s.*

Naut.: The backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.

¶ *To make a stern-board:* To fall back from the point gained in the last tack; also, to set the sails so as the vessel may be impelled stern foremost.

stern-chase, *s.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, A *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser, *s.* A gun pointing through a stern-port.

"Constantly firing her single *stern-chaser.*"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal,* Sept. 19, 1885, p. 803.

stern-fast, *s.*

Naut.: A warp or chain mooring the after part of a vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The pieces which make up the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transom, and fashion-pieces.

stern-knee, *s.* [STERNSON.]

stern-port, *s.*

Naut.: Any opening in the stern of a ship to admit cargo, light, or air, or to allow of the service of a gun, as the case may be.

stern-post, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A slightly raking straight piece, rising from the after end of the keel, to which it is secured by tenons and dovetail-plates.

stern-sheets, *s. pl.*

Naut.: That part of a boat which is included between the stern and the aftermost thwart. It is the place of honour in the boats of a Government or other vessel, and for passengers in ferry-boats and wherries.

stern-way, *s.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

¶ *To fetch stern-way:* To acquire motion astern.

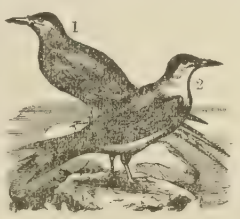
stĕrn-, *pref.* [STERNO-.]

***stĕrn, *sterne,** *v.t.* [STERN, *s.*] To steer, to guide, to direct.

"Directing them which waie to *sterne* their ships."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

stĕr'-nă, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *tern* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Tern; a cosmopolitan genus of Laridæ, sub-family Sterninæ. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed; nostrils near middle of the beak, pierced longitudinally, pervious; legs slender, toes four, the three in front webbed; wings long, pointed; tail distinctly pointed. In plumage the terns resemble the gulls, but are usually smaller. From their minor size and their forked tails they are often called Sea-swallows. They are constantly on the wing, catching small fishes, insects and other small animals, and frequenting fresh as well as salt water. Those of the north migrate to the south in winter. The species are found everywhere, and some of them have a wide range of habitation. Thus, the Common Tern (*S. fluviatalis*) is found on the coasts of Europe, western Asia and Africa, and eastern North America. Terns lay their spotted eggs on sand or shingle, from which it is not easy to distinguish them.



1. STERNA MACRURA. 2. STERNA FLUVIATILIS.

***stĕrn'-age (age as Ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *stern,* s.; *-age.*] Steerage, stern.

"Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iii. (Chorus.)

stĕrn'-al, *a.* [Lat. *sternum* = the breast-bone; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone: as, the *sternal* ribs.

2. On the same side as the breast-bone; anterior.

sternal-ribs, *s. pl.* [RIB, II. 1.]

stĕrn-ăl'-ĝĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *stern-,* and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the breast. Applied specifically by Baumes in 1806 to *angina pectoris.*

stĕrn-ar'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stern-,* and Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = the fundament (*Agassiz*); ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule (*McNicoll*).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, with eight species, from tropical America. Tail terminating in a small, distinct caudal fin, dorsal rudimentary, teeth small, branchiostegals four. Some of the species have the snout compressed and of moderate length, in others it is produced into a long tube.

stĕrn-ăs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sternasp(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tubicolæ. Annelids having very short bodies, the fore part thick, and with three rows of setæ and a corneous shield on the under surface, near the extremity. The setæ are locomotive organs.

stĕrn-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *stern-,* and Lat. *aspis;* Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a round shield, an asp.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Sternaspidæ (q.v.).

stĕrn-bĕrg'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Count Caspar Sternberg, a botanist and patron of botany.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Amaryllæ. *Sternbergia lutea,* which resembles an autumnal crocus, is cultivated in gardens.

2. *Palæobot.:* A pseudo-genus of fossil plants. It is a cylindrical stem with transverse markings, now known to be the cast of the pith cylinder of some tree. One so-called species from the Carboniferous rocks.

stĕrn'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Count Caspar Sternberg of Prague; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of rare occurrence. Hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 4·215; colour, pinchbeck-brown, blackening on exposure; streak, black; opaque; very flexible. Compos.: sulphur, 30·4; silver, 34·2; iron, 35·4 = 100, which yields the formula $AgS + 3FeS + FeS_2$.

***stĕrne,** *a.* [STERN, *a.*]

***stĕrne,** *s.* [STERN, *s.*]

stĕrned, *a.* [Eng. *stern,* s.; *-ed.*] Having a stern; used in composition, as square-*sterned,* &c.

***stĕrn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *stern,* v.; *-er.*] A director, a guide.

"He that is 'regens sidera,' the *sterner* of the stars."—*Dr. Clarke: Sermons,* p. 15. (1637.)

***stĕrn'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *stern,* a.; *-ful(l).*] Stern.

***stĕrn'-fŭl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sternful; -ly.*] Sternly. (*Stanyhurst.*)

stĕr-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stern(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Laridæ. It includes three genera: Hydrochelidon, Sterna, and Anoüs.

***stĕrn'-lĕss, *stĕrn'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *stern,* s.; *-less.*] Having no rudder or helm.

"He . . . *sterneless* ship yeteares."—*Gosson: Schoole of Abuse,* p. 76.

stĕrn'-lĭ, ***sterne-ly, *sturne-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *stern,* a.; *-ly.*] In a stern manner; with sternness, severity, or austerity; severely, harshly.

"The stranger guests he *sternly* eyed."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles,* ii. 9.

stĕrn'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *stern,* s., and *most.*] Nearest the stern or rear; farthest in the rear; farthest astern.

stĕrn'-nĕss, *stern-esse, *s.* [Eng. *stern,* a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stern; severity of look; a look of austerity, rigour, or severity.

"Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence!"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

"I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work."—*Dryden: Cleomenes.*

stĕr-nō-, stĕrn-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *sternum* = the breast-bone.] Of, belonging to, or situated on or near the sternum (q.v.).

sterno-clavicular, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum and the clavicle.

sterno-cleidomastoid, sterno-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle and the mastoid process. There is a *sterno-cleidomastoid* or a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone. There is a *sterno-hyoid* muscle.

sterno-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process. There are *sterno-mastoid* arteries, and a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-thyroid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and to the thyroid cartilage. There is a *sterno-thyroid* muscle.

stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Gr.] The breast-bone; the sternum.

"A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon.*"—*Wiseman.*

stĕrn-ŏp-tўch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sternoptyx,* genit. *sternoptych(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi; pelagic and deep-sea fishes of small size. Body naked, or covered with thin, deciduous scales; gill-opening very wide; air-bladder simple, if present; adipose fin generally rudimentary; series of phosphorescent bodies along the lower parts. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovarium, and excluded by ovidncts. Günther enumerates nine genera.

stĕrn-ŏp'-tўx, *s.* [Pref. *sterno-,* and Gr. πτυξ (*ptux*) = a fold.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Sternoptychidæ (q.v.). Body compressed and elevated, tail short; covered with a silvery pigment, regular scales absent; phosphorescent spots on lower surface. Specimens are occasionally picked up in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They most probably live at a small depth during the day, and come to the surface at night.

stĕr-nŏp'-ў-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *sterno-,* and Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, with four species, from tropical America. Caudal and dorsal absent; small villiform teeth in both jaws and on each side of the palate; body scaly.

stĕr-nō-thĕr'-ŭs, stĕr-nō-thær'-ŭs (ær as ĕr), stĕr-nō-thēr'-ēs, *s.* [Pref. *sterno-,* and Gr. θαιρός (*thairos*) = a hinge.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelydidæ, with six species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. Head depressed, with great plates, jaws without dentilations, no nuchal plate; sternum wide, with narrow lateral prolongations; free anterior portion of plastron rounded and moveable.

†**stĕrn-ŏx'-ĭ,** †**stĕrn-ŏx'-ĭ-ă,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *stern-,* and Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Pentamerous Beetles. Presternum produced in front into a lobe, and behind into a spine received into a small cavity of the mesosternum. Families, Elateridæ and Buprestidæ.

stĕrn'-sŏn, *s.* [STERN, *s.*]

Shipbuild.: A binding-piece above the deadwood in the stern, and practically forming an extension of the keelson, on which the stern-post is stepped.

†**stĕrn'-ŭ-lă,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sterna* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Laridæ, founded by Boie for *Sternula minuta* (= *Sterna minuta*), the Little or Lesser Tern. [STERNA.]

stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast, the chest.]

Compar. Anat.: The breast bone. In man the flat bone occupying the front of the chest, and formed by the meeting of the visceral arches. It is flattened from before backwards, and presents a slight vertical curve with the convexity in front. It is divided into the manubrium or presternum, the mesosternum, and the ensiform or xiphioid process or metasternum. All mammals and birds possess a sternum, and the presence or absence of a keel on that bone in birds is used as a means of classification. Fishes, Amphibians, and Ophidians have no sternum, and in Saurians the broad portion is generally expanded. Some suppose that the plastron of the Chelonia is a highly-developed sternum; others hold that it is a mere integumentary ossification. The name sternum is also given to the plate on each segment of the breast of a crustacean and an arachnidan, but these are integumentary, and have no relation to a true sternum.

***stĕr-nu-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sternutatio*, from *sternuto*, frequent. of *sternuo* = to sneeze.] The act of sneezing.

"A disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***stĕr-nū'-ta-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *sternutatif.*] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

stĕr-nū'-ta-tor-ў, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from Lat. *sternuto* = to sneeze.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze; sternutative; as snuff, subsulphate of mercury, &c. [ERRHINE.]

B. *As subst.:* A substance which provokes sneezing. The most familiar sternutatories are snuffs of various kinds.

"Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***stĕr'-nu-tor-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *sternuto* = to sneeze.] The same as STERNUTATORY, B. (q.v.).

Stĕr'-ō-pēs, *s.* [G. Στερόπης (*Steropēs*) = the Lightner, one of the three Cyclopes.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidæ. *Steropes paniscus*, the Chequered Skipper, rare and local in England, has rich dark-brown wings chequered with orange-tawny spots.

***stĕr-quĭl'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sterquilinium* = a dunghill, from *stercus*, genit. *stercoris* = dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, dirty, mean, paltry.

"Any *sterquilinious* rascal, is licens'd to throw dirt in the face of sovereign princes in open printed language."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 48.

***sterre,** *s.* [STAR, *s.*]

***stert,** *s.* [START, *s.*]

***sterte,** *v.i.* or *t.* [START, *v.*]

stĕr'-tŏr-oŭs, *stĕr-tor'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sterto* = to snore.] Characterized by deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring with a loud and laborious breathing.

"The *stertorous*, unquiet slumber of sick life."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

stĕr'-tŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stertorous*; *-ly.*] In a stertorous manner; with hoarse breathing or snoring.

"The deceased was then on the couch, breathing *stertorously*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1887.

***sterve,** *v.i.* or *t.* [STARVE.]

stĕt, *phr.* [Lat. = let it stand.]

Print.: A word written in the margin of a proof, directing attention to a portion of the matter, and countermanding an order to expunge it. A series of dots made below the matter has the same effect. Often used as a verb: as, To *stet* a passage.

stet processus, *phr.* [Lat. = let the process stop.]

Law: An order from a court to stay proceedings.

stĕt'-ĕ-fĕldt-īte, *s.* [After Stetefeldt, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An argentiferous copper ore, found in Nevada. Analyses of a similar ore from other localities are discordant. It is probably a mixture of antimony oxide with copper and other metallic oxides.

stĕth'-al, *s.* [Eng. *st(earic)*, and *ethal.*] [STETHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

stĕth-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. στῆθος (*stēthos*) = the chest, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during respiration, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. In one form a cord is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, works an index-finger on a dial-plate. It thus becomes a measure of the expansive power and capacity of the lungs.

stĕth'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. στῆθος (*stēthos*) = the chest, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Med.: An instrument employed in auscultation (q.v.). It was invented by Laennec, who at first used a roll of blotting-paper for the purpose of concentrating and conveying sound to the ear; but, according to Tyndall (*Sound*, pp. 42, 43), the philosophy of the stethoscope was enunciated by Dr. Robert Hooke (1635-1702). The simplest form of stethoscope, and that most commonly employed, consists of a cylindrical stem of porous wood, as cedar or deal, some seven or eight inches long, expanding at one end into a circular, funnel-shaped aperture from two and a half to three inches in diameter, which is applied to the chest, whilst the other end terminates in a smaller aperture, which is placed in the ear of the physician. Flexible stethoscopes of rubber are also employed; these are sometimes furnished with two eartubes, so that the sounds may be perceived by both ears. The chief use of the stethoscope is to enable the medical man to sound small portions of lung at a time, and so detect more correctly than by the unaided ear the exact seat of disease.

***stĕth'-ō-scōpe,** *v.t.* [STETHOSCOPE, *s.*] To examine with a stethoscope.

"You wish me to submit to be *stethoscoped*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

stĕth-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, stĕth-ō-scŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a stethoscope; obtained or made by means of a stethoscope: as, a *stethoscopic* examination.

stĕth-ō-scŏp'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng *stethoscopical*; *-ly.*] By means of a stethoscope.

stĕth-ŏs'-cō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

stĕth-ŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-y.*] The art of stethoscopic examination.

stĕth-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *st(earic)*, and *ethylic.*] Derived from or containing cetyl alcohol.

stethylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{38}O = C_{18}H_{37}{\cdot}HO$. Stethal. The alcohol of the series, $CnH_{2n+2}O$, corresponding to stearic acid. It occurs in spermaceti, together with ethal and methal, but has not yet been obtained in the separate state.

stēve, *v.t.* [From *stevedore* (q.v.).] To stow, as cotton or wool, in a ship's hold. (*Local.*)

stēv'-ĕ-dōre, *s.* [Sp. *estivador* = a packer of wool at shearing, from *estivar* = to stow, to lay up cargo in a ship's hold, to compress wool, from Lat. *stipo* = to crowd or press together. Cf. Sp. *estiva*; Fr. *estive* = the stowage of goods in a ship's hold; Port. *estivar* = to trim a ship; Ital. *stivare* = to press close.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

***stĕv'-en,** *s.* [A.S. *stefn*; Icel. *stefna* = the voice, a cry.]

1. A voice.

"So loude crieden they with mery *steven*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,564.

2. A cry, an outcry, a clamour, noise.

"And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *Sept.*

3. An appointment; an appointed place or time.

"Al day meteth men at unset *steven*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,526.

stĕv'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Peter James Esteve, M.D., Prof. of Botany at Valencia.]

Bot.: A genus of Vernoniaceæ akin to Ageratum. Pretty autumnal flowering plants, natives of this country, with purple, red, pink, white, or violet flowers. Many species have been brought under cultivation in gardens, where they are sometimes used as border plants, but require the protection of a frame in severe weather.

stew (ew as ū), *stuw-en, *stuw-yn, *stuyn, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*) = to bathe, to stew, from *estuve* (Fr. *étuve*) = a stove, a hothouse, in pl. stews; O. H. Ger. *stupa* = a hot room for a bath; Sp. & Port. *estufa* = a stove, a hothouse; Ital. *stufa.*]

A. *Trans.:* To boil slowly or with a simmering heat; to cook or prepare, as meat or fruit, by putting it into cold water, and gradually bringing it to a low boiling point.

"*Stew'd* shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite."
Francis: Horace: Satires iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be boiled or cooked in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

stew (ew as ū), (1), *stewe, *stue, *stuwe, *stuyve, *stywe, *s.* [STEW, *v.*]

***1.** A hot or warmed room; a house or place furnished with warm water or vapour baths; a bagnio. (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

***2.** A brothel; a house of prostitution. (Generally in the plural form, but frequently treated as a singular.)

"And here as in a tavern or a *stews*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours."
Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

***3.** An early form of lock-hospital (q.v.).

"Thus, in the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined, and received the benefits of surgical assistance. They were taken up and put into these establishments, whether agreeable to them or not, by virtue of certain decrees, made expressly to protect the rest of the community from the risk of catching their complaints."—*S. Cooper: Practice of Surgery* (ed. 6th), p. 332.

***4.** A prostitute. (In this sense also the plural form is frequently used as a singular.)

"Instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him."—*Sir A. Weldon: Court of King James*, p. 146.

5. A dish that has been cooked by stewing; meat stewed.

6. A stew-pan (q.v.).

7. A breeding-place for tame pheasants.

¶ *In a stew:* In a state of agitation, confusion, trouble, or excitement.

"He, though naturally bold and stout,
In short was *in a* tremendous *stew*."
Barham: Ing. Legends; *The Ghost.*

stew-pan, *s.* A cooking utensil for exposing meats to a prolonged gentle heat; usually in well-appointed kitchens a charcoal furnace or steam-bath.

stew-pot, *s.* A pot or vessel for stewing.

stew (ew as ū) (2), *stewe, *s.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *stau* = a dam, a pond.] A small pond where fish are kept for the table; a store-pond.

"This gentleman constructed carp *stews*."—*Field*, Oct, 3, 1885.

stew'-ard (ew as ū), *stiv-ard, *stiw-ard, *stu-arde, *s.* [A.S. *stiweard*, *stiward* for *stigweard* = a sty-ward, from *stigo* = a sty, and *weard* = a guardian, a warden, a keeper; Icel. *stivardhr.* The original sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, and, generally, one who superintends household affairs for another. (*Skeat.*)]

***1.** One who manages affairs for another.

"The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and government,
As guardian and *steward* of the rest."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x.'37.

2. A person employed on a large estate or establishment, or in a family of consequence and wealth, to manage the domestic affairs, superintend the other servants, collect rents, keep the accounts, &c.

"The consequence was that the *steward* was taken into custody and heavily fined."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. An officer in a college who provides food for the students, and superintends the affairs of the kitchen.

4. An official on a vessel, whose duty is to distribute provisions to the officers and men. In passenger ships, a man who superintends the distribution of provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.

5. A fiscal agent of certain bodies: as, the *steward* of a congregation of Methodists.

6. An officer of state, as the Lord High Steward, the Steward of the Household, &c. The Lord High Steward was the greatest officer of state in England. The office was anciently the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till it was forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the end of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent office. A Lord High Steward is now only appointed for particular occasions, as a coronation or the trial of a peer. In the former case he has to arrange questions of precedence; in the latter to preside over the House of Lords. His office ceases with the business for which it was required. The Steward of the Household is an officer of the royal household, who presides over the court known as the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts, the purveyance of provisions, payment for them, &c. He appoints the royal tradesmen, and selects and has authority over all servants of the household, except those of the chamber, chapel, and stables.

7. In Scotland, an officer appointed by the sovereign over certain lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction as a regality; also, the deputy of a lord of regality.

¶ *Steward* (or *High Steward*) *of Scotland:* An ancient chief officer of the crown, of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.

***stew'-ard (ew** as **ū),** *v.t.* [STEWARD, *s.*] To manage as a steward. (*Fuller.*)

stew'-ard-ĕss (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon ladies in passenger ships, &c.

stew'-ard-lў (ew as **ū),** *adv.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ly.*] Like a steward; with the care of a steward.

"To be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent."
—*Canon Tooker.* (*Webster.*)

***stew'-ard-rў (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ry.*] The work, office, post, or position of a steward; stewardship, superintendence.

stew'-ard-shĭp (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or position of a steward. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

stĕw'-art-rў (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ry.*]

***1.** The office or post of a steward; stewardship.

"A human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just."
Byrom: Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. Jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same as that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county; but the stewartries of Kirkcudbright, and of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

***stewe,** *v.* & *s.* [STEW, *v.* & *s.*]

***stew'-ĭsh (ew** as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *stew*, *s.*; *-ish.*] Befitting a brothel; low, coarse, obscene.

"Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry."
Sp. Hall: Satires, i. 9.

steў, *a.* [STEYE, *v.*] Steep.

"The *steyest* brae thou wad hae fac't it."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Mare.

***steўe, *stye,** *v.i.* [A.S. *stigan* = to ascend, to mount.] To ascend, to mount, to soar.

***steyer, *steyere,** *s.* [STAIR.]

sthăm'-ba, *s.* [PALL.] A pillar. [Lat.]

sthĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *σθένος* (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Pathol.: Arising from accumulated excitability; used by the founder of the Brunonian system for the increased, tone, vigour, or vitality which certain constitutions possess temporarily or permanently, and which creates in them a liability to a class of diseases not likely to affect an asthenic or feeble constitution. Thus, what looks like rude health, sometimes precedes and prepares the way for an attack of rheumatism. [BRUNONIAN-THEORY.] Cullen called it inflammatory diathesis.

sthĕn'-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σθένος* (*sthenos*) = strength, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Paleont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, allied to Dendrolagus, from the post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

stî-a-ccĭ-a'-tō (cc as **ch),** *s.* [Ital. = crushed, flat; from *stiacciare* = to crush; *stiacciata* = a cake.]

Art: A very low relief, adopted by sculptors for works which could be allowed little projection from the surface or base line. (*Fairholt.*)

***stĭ'-an, *stў'-an, *sty-an-ye,** *s.* [STY (2), *s.*] A humour in the eyelid; a sty.

stĭb'-ble, *s.* [STUBBLE.] (*Scotch.*)

stibble-rig, *s.* The reaper in harvest who takes the lead. (*Scotch.*)

"Our *stibble-rig* was Rab M'Graen."
Burns: Halloween.

stĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ludicrous designation for a clerical probationer. (*Scotch.*)

***stĭb-borne,** *a.* [STUBBORN.]

stĭb'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *stibi(um)* = antimony; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

"The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur."—*Harvey.*

stĭb'-ĭ-al-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *stibial*; *-ism.*] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. (*Dunglison.*)

stĭb'-ĭ-an-īte, *s.* [Lat. *stibi(um)* = antimony, *an* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A doubtful species, resulting from the alteration of stibnite (q.v.).

***stĭb-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *stibi(um)* = antimony; Eng. suff. *-arian.* From the violent operation of antimony.] A violent man.

"This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of sacriiege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion."—*White.* (*Todd.*)

stĭb'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *stibium* = antimony.] Impregnated with antimony.

stĭb'-ĭc, stĭb'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stibium* = antimony; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ous.*] Antimonic, antimonious.

stĭb'-ĭ-cŏn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *stibium* = antimony; Gr. *κονία* (*konia*) = dust, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive compact mineral, occurring also in a pulverulent form. Hardness, 4 to 5·5; sp. gr. 5·28; lustre, earthy; colour, pale yellow to yellowish-white. An analysis yielded: oxygen, 19·54; antimony, 75·83; water, 4·63 = 100, which gives the formula SbO_4+HO. A species not as yet well defined.

stĭb-ĭne', *s.* [Eng. *stib(ium)*; *-ine.*]

1. *Chem.:* An antimony base, formed on the type of ammonia, NH_4. Thus SbH_3 is *stibine*, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$ is ethylstibine, &c. (*Watts.*)

2. *Min.:* [STIBNITE].

stĭb-ĭ-ō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *stibio-*, and Eng. *ferrite.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found coating stibnite in Santa Clara County, California. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 3·598; lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, yellow. An analysis yielded: antimonic acid, 47·69; sesquioxide of iron, 35·36; water, 16·94 = 99·99.

stĭb ĭ-ō-gą-lē'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *stibio-*, and Eng. *galenite.*]

Min.: The same as BINDHEIMITE (q.v.).

stĭb-ĭ-ō-hĕx-ar-ğĕn'-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *stibio-*; Gr. *ἑξ* (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *argentite.*]

Min.: One of two native compounds of antimony and silver, the other being stibiotriargentite (q.v.). Compos.: antimony and silver, with formula Ag_6Sb_2. Petersen considers that all analyses of dyscrasite (q.v.) indicate mixtures of these two compounds.

stĭb-ĭ-ō-trī-ar-ğĕn'-tīte, *s.* [Prefs. *stibio-*, *tri-*, and Eng. *argentite.*]

Min.: A mineral consisting of antimony and silver, with formula Ag_3Sb_2. [STIBIO-HEXARGENTITE.]

stĭb'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [STIBIC.]

stĭb'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [ANTIMONY.]

stĭb'-līte, *s.* [Lat. *stib(ium)*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *stiblith.*]

Min.: The same as STIBICONITE (q.v.).

stĭb'-nīte, stĭb-ĭne', *s.* [Lat. *stibium* = antimony; Fr. *antimoine sulfuré*; Ger. *grauspiessglanzerz.*]

Min.: The principal ore of antimony. Crystallization, orthorhombic; crystals being deeply striated longitudinally. Cleavage, prismatic, very distinct. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 4·516; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, lead to steel-gray. Compos.: sulphur, 28·2; antimony, 71·8 = 100, which corresponds to the formula Sb_2S_3. Occurs abundantly in many places, sometimes in beds but more frequently in veins.

stĭ-bō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *stib(ium)*, and (*amm*)*onium.*]

Chem.: An antimony-radicle formed on the type of ammonium, NH_4. Thus $Sb(C_2H_5)_4$ is tetrethyl-*stibonium.* (*Watts.*)

stĭc-ca'-dō, stĭc-ca'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: An instrument composed of pieces of wood of graduated lengths, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, resting on the edges of an open box, and tuned to a diatonic scale. The tone is produced by striking the pieces of wood with small hard balls at the end of a flexible stick.

***stĭch,** *s.* [Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a row, a line, a verse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

2. A row or line of trees.

II. *Hebrew Literature:* One of the rhythmic lines which go to constitute the parallelism in the poetic books of Scripture. The books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Soloman are thus written in the oldest known Hebrew manuscripts, and poetical passages (like Exod. xv. 1-21) in the historic books are still so printed in the Hebrew Bible, whence they have been transferred to the English Revised Version. The arrangement is of great antiquity, and may have been introduced by the sacred writers themselves. Sometimes prose works are divided into stichs, consisting either of a certain number of words or clauses separated by their sense. It is believed that a stichometrical arrangement pervades the whole Vulgate, the prose as well as the poetic books; and Josephus considered that his works were composed of 60,000 stichs.

stĭ-chæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [STICH.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blennidæ, with ten species, peculiar to the coasts near the Arctic circle, ranging southwards to Japan, Norway, and Sweden. They are small fishes, and have the body elongate and covered with small scales, sometimes several lateral lines; dorsal fin of spines only.

***stĭch'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *stich*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to lines or verses; consisting of lines or verses.

stĭch-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **stĭch-ĭd'-ĭ-a),** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *στιχίδιον* (*stichidion*), dimin. from *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a row, a line.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The pod-like processes containing tetraspores in some rose-spored algæ.

stĭch-ō-, *pref.* [STICH.] Having rod-like processes.

stĭch-ō-chæ'-tą, *s.* [Pref. *sticho-*, and Gr. *χαίτη* (*chaitē*) = long, flowing hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with one species, *Stichotricha pediculiformis*; akin to Stichotricha (q.v.), but separated therefrom on account of its well-developed anal styles. Free swimming animals, from salt-water.

***stĭch'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a line, a verse, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

***stĭch-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *stichometr(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs or lines.

***stĭch-ŏm'-ĕ-trў,** *s.* [Gr. *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a row, a line, a verse, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. Measurement or length of books as ascertained by the number of verses contained in each book. [STICH, II.]

2. A division of the text of books into lines accommodated to the sense; a practice followed before punctuation was adopted. [GNOMOMETRY.]

stĭch'-ō-mўth, *s.* [Gr. *στιχομυθία* (*stichomuthia*).]

Gk. Plays: A conversation in alternate lines

stĭch-ŏt'-rĭch-a, *s.* [Pref. *sticho-*, and Gr. *θρίξ* (*thrix*), genit. *τριχός* (*trichos*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with five species from salt and fresh-water. Animalcules elongate, elastic, and changeable in form, often excreting and inhabiting a mucilaginous or granular sheath, the anterior half of the body when protruded from this sheath usually twisted like a screw.

stĭck, *steke, *sticke, *stike, *stykе (pa. t. **stak*, **sticked*, *stuck*, pa. par. **steken*, **stiken*, **stoke*, **stoken*, *stuck*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *stecan*, a strong verb (pa. t. *stæc*, pa. par. *stecen*, *stocen*); cogn. with Low Ger. *steken* =

to pierce, stick (pa. t. *stak*, pa. par. *steken*); Ger. *stechen* = to sting, to pierce, stick, stab (pa. t. *stach*, pa. par. *gestochen*). Also A.S. *stician*, a weak verb (pa. t. *sticode*); cogn. with Dut. *steken* = to stick; Icel. *stika* = to drive piles; Dan. *stikke* = to stab; Sw. *stikka* = to stab, to sting, to prick; Ger. *stecken* = to stick, to set, to plant. *Sting* is a nasalized, and *stitch* a softened form of *stick*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pierce with a sharp instrument; to stab with a weapon.

"You were best *stick* her."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

2. To cause to pierce; to thrust in so as to pierce or wound.

"Thou *stickest* a dagger in me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

3. To fasten or cause to remain by piercing; to thrust in.

"A codpiece to *stick* pins on."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

4. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere to the surface: as, To *stick* a stamp on a letter.

5. To fasten or attach in any manner.

"*Stick* your rosemary on this fair corse."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

6. To fasten, to fix, to place, to settle, to set.

"I *stuck* my choice upon her."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

7. To set; to fix in; hence, to set with something stuck in or pointed; to furnish by inserting in the surface: as, To *stick* a cushion full of pins.

8. To fix on a pointed instrument: as, To *stick* an apple on a fork.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* To compose or arrange in a composing-stick: as, To *stick* type.

2. *Wood-work.:* To plane as the mouldings on sash-bars and rails.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cleave or adhere to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere.

"I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales."—*Ezekiel* xxix. 4.

2. To be fastened or fixed by insertion, or by piercing, or by being thrust in.

"Lucretia's glove wherein her needle *sticks*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 317.

3. To remain or continue attached naturally.

"Like fruit unripe *sticks* on the tree."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

4. To continue where attached or fastened.

"There *stuck* no plume in any English crest."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

5. To hold fast to or continue in any position; to adhere closely; to abide.

"In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*."—*Swift*.

6. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

"There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother."—*Proverbs* xviii. 24.

7. To remain, abide, or continue in a place.

"And there they must have *stuck*, till famine and desertion had ended the quarrel."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. i., § 5.

8. To be hindered from proceeding or making progress; to be restrained from moving forward, or from action of any kind; to be arrested in a course, career, motion, passage, or the like.

"Amen
Stuck in my throat." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 2.

9. To be brought to a standstill; to be embarrassed or puzzled.

"A truth that nobody . . . *sticks* at."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* 10. To scruple, to hesitate.

"Aristotle *sticked* not to affirm that the world neither began, nor yet shall end."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, ch. i., § 1.

* 11. To cause difficulty, trouble, or embarrassment.

"This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution."—*Swift*.

¶ (1) To *stick* expresses more than to *cleave:* things are made to *stick* either by incision into the substance, or through the intervention of some glutinous matter; they are made to *cleave* by the intervention of some foreign body: what *sticks*, therefore, becomes so fast joined as to render the bodies inseparable; what *cleaves* is less tightly bound, and more easily separable. Two pieces of clay will *stick* together by the incorporation of the substance in the two parts; paper is made to *stick* to paper by means of glue: the tongue in a certain state will *cleave* to the roof. *Stick* is seldom employed in the moral sense, except in familiar and inelegant style; *cleave* is peculiarly proper in the moral acceptation.

(2) For the difference between to *stick* and to *fix*, see Fix.

¶ 1. *To stick by:*

(1) To adhere closely to; to be constant to; to support steadily.

"We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you."—*Davenant*.

* (2) To be troublesome by adhering.

"I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me."—*Pope: Letters*.

2. *To stick out:*

(1) To project; to be prominent.

"His bones that were not seen *stick out*."—*Job* xxxiii. 21.

(2) To hold out; to refuse to treat, surrender, or come to terms: as, They *stuck out* for a rise of wages.

3. *To stick to:*

(1) To adhere closely; to be constant to; to stick by.

(2) To be persevering in holding to, or in continuing at; to abide or continue firmly and steadily at.

"Two gentlemen, fishing at Aldermaston, *stuck to* it all day."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

4. *To stick up:*

(1) To stand on end; to assume an erect position; to stand up: as, His hair *sticks up*.

(2) To run into debt for; to run credit for: as, *To stick up* a suit of clothes. (*Slang.*)

(3) To put a stop to; to cause to fail: as, *To stick up* a game.

(4) To attack and plunder. (*Australian slang.*)

"Having attacked, or in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 192.

5. *To stick up for:* To maintain the cause of; to fight or contend for: as, *To stick up for* one's rights.

* 6. *To stick upon:*

(1) To adhere to; to stick to.

"Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick upon* the memory."—*Watts*.

(2) To dwell upon; not to give up; to stick to.

"The mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labour and thought."—*Locke*.

7. *To stick up to:*

(1) To court. (*Colloq.*)

(2) To stand up to, to fight.

stĭck, * stĭcke, *s.* [A.S. *sticca* = a stick, a staff, a stake; Icel. *stika* = a stick, a yard measure.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, but generally long and rather slender; a branch of a tree or shrub broken or cut off; a piece of wood chopped for burning, or cut for any purpose. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

(2) A rod, a wand, a staff, a walking-stick.

(3) Anything shaped like a stick: as, a *stick* of sealing-wax.

(4) A thrust with a pointed instrument, which penetrates the body; a stab.

(5) The number of twenty-five eels; ten *sticks* make one bind. Called also a Strike.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who perseveres; one who sticks to anything.

(2) A term of contempt for an awkward, incompetent, or stupid person.

"A great actor may not exhibit himself as a '*stick*' for half an hour together, and claim to redeem his fame by a few magnificent 'moments.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, July 13, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* A rammer used in filling cartridges.

2. *Printing:*

(1) A composing-stick (q.v.). A stickful is as much as the stick will hold, and the matter is then lifted and placed in the galley.

(2) Furniture for locking up a forme in a chase or galley. Known according to position as head-stick, foot-stick, side-stick, or gutter-stick, the latter being between the pages.

3. *Pyrotechnics:* The slat which trails behind a rocket, and directs its flight.

¶ (1) *Gold-stick, Silver-stick:* (See under Gold and Silver).

(2) *To beat all to sticks:* To completely surpass.

(3) *To go to sticks and staves:* To go to pieces, to be ruined.

* (4) *To stick a point:* To settle the matter.

stick-and-groove, *s.*

Anthrop.: One of the simplest means of producing fire, out of which the fire-drill (q.v.) was developed. Till recently it was in common use in the South Pacific.

"One of the simplest machines for producing fire is that which may be called the *stick-and-groove*. A blunt-pointed stick is run along a groove of its own making in a piece of wood lying on the ground. . . . Mr. Darwin says that the very light wood of the *Hibiscus tiliaceus* was alone used for the purpose in Tahiti. A native would produce fire with it in a few seconds."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 237.

stick-chimney, *s.* A chimney made with sticks laid crosswise and plastered with clay inside and out. Common in the Western States of America in log-cabins.

stick-insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Phasmidæ (q.v.). Called also Walking-sticks. Most of them resemble sticks, either green growing twigs or brown and withered branches, hence their popular names. [Phyllium, Leaf-insects.]

stick-lac, *s.* [Lac.]

stick-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Echinospermum (q.v.).

stick-sling, *s.*

Anthrop.: The simplest and earliest form of sling, consisting of a stick split for a short distance down one end, so as to form a notch, in which the stone is placed; the elasticity of the two halves of the stick, which are kept asunder by the stone, retaining it there until the proper moment for its discharge.

stĭck-a-dōre, stĭck'-a-dōve, steck-a-do, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. (*fos*) *Stœchados*, = the flower from the Stœchades or Hyeres Islands, near Marseilles. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Lavandula Stœchas.

stĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stick*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which stabs or sticks; one who kills: as, a pig-*sticker*.

(2) One who or that which causes to stick or adhere: as, a bill-*sticker*.

(3) *Voting:* A piece of paper bearing the name of a favored candidate, prepared with a view to affixing it on a regular ticket in place of another nominee, who is thus rejected by the voter. Also called *paster*. (*U. S.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An article or commodity which does not meet with a ready sale. (*Amer.*)

* (2) A sharp remark, very pointedly made, and calculated to silence a person or put him completely down.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.* (*Pl.*): The arms of a crank axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and trackers when they act by tension. The axis is termed a roller.

2. *Music:* A rod connecting the far end of the key of an organ-manual with the lever by which the valve is opened, to allow the wind to pass from the chest to the appropriate pipe of the organ.

stĭck'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *stick*; *-ful(l)*.]

Print.: [Stick, s., II. 2.].

stĭck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sticky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sticky; viscousness, glutinousness, tenacity, adhesive quality or nature.

stĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Stick, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. (*Pl.*): The same as Sticking-piece (q.v.).

2. *Carp.:* The act of running or striking a moulding with a moulding-plane.

3. *Mining:* A narrow vein of ore.

sticking-piece, *s.* A joint of beef cut from the neck of the ox; it is considered coarse meat, fit only for gravy-beef or pies.

* **sticking-place,** *s.* The point of determination. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.)

sticking-plaster, *s.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds.

stĭck'-ĭt, *a.* [Stick, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

stickit-minister, *s.* A clerical student or probationer disqualified for the ministerial office from imbecility or immoral conduct; spec. one who breaks down on endeavouring to deliver his first sermon, and never has the courage to attempt a second. (*Scotch.*)

"But, alas! partly from his own bashfulness, partly owing to a strong and obvious disposition to risibility which pervaded the congregation upon his first attempt, he became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—gasped, grinned, hideously rolled his eyes till the congregation thought them flying out of his head—shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated a *stickit-minister*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.

* **stĭc'-kle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Eng. *stightle* = to rule.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Orig.:* To interfere, as seconds were accustomed to do, in a duel, when the principals were imagined to have satisfied the laws of honour. It is supposed they bore sticks, wands, or sceptres, as symbols of their authority. Sometimes also, quarrelling with each other, they fought with their sticks.

"The same angel [in Tasso], when half of the Christians are already killed, and all the rest are in a fair way of being routed, *stickles* betwixt the remainders of God's hosts and the race of fiends, pulls the devils backwards by the tails, and drives them from their quarry."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. To take part with one side or the other.

3. To contend, contest, or altercate pertinaciously or obstinately on insufficient grounds; to stick up pertinaciously or obstinately for some trifle.

"The presbyter and independent,
That *stickle* which shall make an end on't."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

4. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

B. *Trans.:* To intervene in; to part the combatants in; to arbitrate in or between.

stĭc'-kle (1), *s.* [A.S. *sticel* = a prickle, a sting.] A prickle.

* **stickle-haired,** *a.* Rough-haired.

"Their dogs . . . that serve for that purpose are *stickle-haired*, and not unlike to the Irish gray-hounde."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 76.

stĭc' kle (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rapid shallow in a stream. (*Prov.*)

"The easy *stickles*, which may occasionally produce a big trout."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

stĭc'-kle-băck, * **stik-kle-bag,** * **styk-yl-bak,** *s.* [Eng. *stickle* (1), s., and *back.*]

Ichthy.: A popular name for any of the species of Gasterosteus (q.v.). The Fifteen-spined Stickleback, lives in salt or brackish water, the others are freshwater fish; and all, though small in size, are active, greedy, and extremely destructive to the fry of other fishes. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 505) records that fact that a young Three-spined Stickleback (*G. aculeatus*) the common European species, "kept in an aquarium, devoured in five hours' time seventy-four young dace, which were about a quarter of an inch long, and of the thickness of a horse-hair. Two days after it swallowed sixty-two, and would probably have eaten as many every day could they have been procured." In the breeding season the male Stickleback constructs a nest, about three inches wide and six inches deep, of stalks of grass and other matters, cemented together with mucus which exudes from his skin. The nest is barrel-shaped and has apertures at each end, thus permitting both ease of ingress and the current of water needed in the development of the ova. The nest, when filled with eggs, is jealously guarded by the male, who keeps off parasites and other fish, even those of much larger size. After the eggs are hatched the male takes similar active care of the young; keeping them within the shelter of the nest till large enough to care for themselves.

stĭc'-klĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stickl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

* **1.** One who as a second helped to separate combatants when they had fought long enough to satisfy what were deemed to be the claims of honour; a second to a duellist; an umpire or arbitrator of a duel.

"But Basilius rising himself came to part them, the *sticklers* authority scarcely able to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. An obstinate and pertinacious contender about anything, especially a thing of little or no consequence.

"The Englishman—in his own country greatest of all *sticklers* for the correct thing in raiment."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **stickler-like,** *adv.* Like an arbitrator or umpire in a duel.

"The dragon-wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler-like*, the armies separates."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 9.

* **stĭck'-lĭng,** *s.* [Stickle (1), *s.*] A fish, probably the stickleback (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

stĭck'-ŷ, * **stick-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *stick*, v.; *-y.*] Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive, viscous, glutinous, viscid, tenacious.

"Herbs of strong smell, and with a *stickie* stalke."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 588.

stĭc'-tą, *s.* [Gr. στικτός (*stiktos*) = pricked, punctured.]

Bot.: A genus of Parmeliadæ. Lichens, some of them very large, with circular white or yellow pits on the underside, whence their generic name. They grow on trees, and some have a fishy smell. *Sticta pulmonaria*, or *pulmonacea*, is used for dyeing, &c.

stĭc'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stict(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Sticta pulmonacea.*

stictic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid discovered by Knop and Schneedermann in *Sticta pulmonacea.* It has a peculiar bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and in ether, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated by acids, acetate of lead, and silver salts.

stĭd'-dy, *s.* [Stithy.] An anvil, a stithy.

* **stīe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *stigan* = to mount.] To soar, to mount.

"Here and there, and round about doth *stie*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 33.

stiēve, *a.* [Steeve.]

stiēve'-lў, *adv.* [Steevely.]

stiff, * **stif,** * **stiffe,** * **styf,** * **styffe,** * **steve,** * **styve,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *stíf*; cogn. with Dut. *stijf* = stiff, hard, rigid; Dan. *stiv*; Sw. *styf*; Ger. *steif.* Allied to *staff.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not easily flexible, bent, or pliant; not limber; rigid.

"Where *stiff* the hand, and still the tongue,
Of those who fought, and spoke, and sung."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

2. Not liquid or fluid; not easily yielding to the touch; thick and tenacious; not soft nor hard.

"Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

3. Drawn very tight; tense.

"This said, another arrow forth from his *stiffe* string he sent." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.

4. Not easily moved; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working or moving smoothly or easily: as, a *stiff* joint.

5. Hard to work, tough, strong, heavy; as, a *stiff* soil.

6. Not natural, smooth, or easy; not flowing or graceful; cramped, constrained; not easy in action or movement.

"Your composition needs not be at all the *stiffer*, but may be the freer, for the pains thus employed upon it."—*Sacker: A Charge to the Clergy of Canterbury.*

7. Rigidly ceremonious, formal, precise, constrained, affected, starched.

"The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 8. Not easily subdued; firm or resolute in resistance or perseverance; obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious.

"A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 634.

9. Impetuous in motion, strong, violent.

"The *stiffer* gales
Rise on the poop and fully stretch the sails."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 483.

10. Strong: as, a *stiff* tumbler of punch.

11. Heavy, costly: as, He paid a *stiff* price for it. (*Slang.*)

12. Dear, high-priced. (*Comm. Slang.*)

"Yarns were very *stiff*."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 21, 1887.

* 13. Harsh, grating, disagreeable.

"This is *stiff* news."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

14. Severe, hard, strict: as, a *stiff* examination. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Naut.:* Bearing a press of canvas without careening: as, a *stiff* vessel. (Opposed to *crank.*)

B. *As subst.:* A cadaver. (*Med. Slang.*)

stiff-bit, *s.*

Harness: A bit without a joint, like a snaffle; or branches, like a curb-bit.

* **stiff-borne,** *a.* Carried on with unpliant constancy.

"Could restrain
The *stiff-borne* action." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

* **stiff-grit,** *a.* Obstinate.

* **stiff-hearted,** *a.* Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

"They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*."—*Ezekiel* ii. 4.

stiff-neck, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of rheumatism, generally produced by sitting in a draught. The muscles of the neck become very painful, and to relax them the patient bends the head to the affected side. The muscles in consequence become rigid, whence the name Stiff- or Wry-neck.

stiff-necked, *a.* Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

"This people is a *stiff-necked* people."—*Exod.* xxxii. 9.

stiff-neckedness, *s.* The quality or state of being stiff-necked; obstinacy, stubbornness.

stiff-tailed ducks, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Erismatura, with six species from America, the south-east of Europe, and Africa. The tail-feathers are narrow, pointed, and extremely rigid, and not covered at the base by the upper tail-coverts.

* **stĭff,** *v.i.* [Stiff, *a.*] To be stiff; to persevere.

"Dido affrighted *stiff* also in her obstinat onset."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 690.

stĭff'-ĕn, * **stĭfne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *stifna*; Dan. *stivne*; Dut. *stijven*; Ger. *steifen.*] [Stifle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make stiff or more stiff; to make less pliant or flexible.

"The blast that whistles o'er the fells,
Stiffens his locks to icicles."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous: as, To *stiffen* paste.

* 3. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of motion; to paralyze.

"*Stifned* with the like dismay was Menelaus to."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iv.

* 4. To make stubborn, obstinate, or contumacious.

"The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

5. To make stiff, constrained, or formal in manners.

"And binds a wreath about their baby brows,
Whom education *stiffens* into state"
Cowper: Table Talk, 128.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible.

"Though faint with wasting toil and *stiffening* wound."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

* 2. To become more thick or less soft; to become inspissated; to approach to hardness.

* 3. To become more obstinate or stubborn; to grow less susceptive of impression; to become less tender or yielding.

"Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity."
Dryden. (*Todd*).

4. To become violent, strong, or impetuous; to increase in strength or violence; as, A breeze *stiffens.*

5. To become higher, to rise: as, Prices *stiffen.*

stĭff'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stiffen*; *-er.*] One who or that which stiffens; specif., a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.

stĭff'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Stiffen.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making stiff; the state of becoming stiff or stiffer.

2. Something used to make a substance stiff or more stiff.

stiffening-girder, *s.* A truss girder which distributes the weight of the platform and load upon the suspension-chain and prevents undulations.

stiffening-order, *s.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged to prevent the vessel becoming too light.

stĭff′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *stiff*; *-ish.*] Somewhat stiff, rather stiff.

"There was a rather *stiffish* south-easterly wind blowing, which somewhat militated against good play."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

stĭff′-lў, * **stiffe-ly,** * **stif-ly,** * **stife-ly,** * **styf-liche,** * **styf-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *stiff*; *-ly.*]

1. In a stiff manner; rigidly, inflexibly, strongly, firmly.

2. Obstinately, stubbornly, unyieldingly, contumaciously.

"How darcke is the doctrine of them that say *stiffly* that the worke of the sacramentes in it selfe (not referring it to styrre vp the faith of the promises annexed to them) doth justifie."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 232.

3. In a formal, cramped, constrained, or affected manner: as, To act *stiffly.*

4. Heavily, expensively, with heavy cost: as, To pay *stiffly* for an article.

stĭff′-nĕss, * **stiff-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *stiff*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stiff; want of pliableness; rigidity, firmness; that quality or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend.

"The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory."—*L'Estrange.*

2. A state between hardness and softness; spissitude, viscidness.

3. Tension: as, the *stiffness* of a rope.

4. The state of being difficult to move, or of not moving easily or smoothly.

"It mollifieth the *stiffenesse* and hardnesse of the sinewis."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xx.

* 5. Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness, firmness.

"Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice."—*Locke.*

6. Formality of manner; a constrained, cramped, or affected manner: as, *stiffness* of manners.

7. Affected or constrained manner or style of expression or writing; absence or want of natural ease, simplicity, and grace.

"Yet you would think me very ridiculous, if I should accuse the stubbornness of blank verse for this, and not rather the *stiffness* of the poet."—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesie.*

8. Highness of price, high rate.

"The *stiffness* of country rates also tends to give firmness to the attitude of staplers."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1885.

stĭ′-fle, * **sti-fil,** * **stie-fle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *stífla* = to dam up, to block up, to choke; Norw. *stivla* = to stop, to check; *stivia* = to stiffen; *stiva* (Dan. *stive*) = to stiffen; Sw. *styfva*; Dut. *stijven*; Ger. *steifen* = to stiffen.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To block the passage of; to arrest the free action or passage of; to stop.

"Sighs were *stifled* in the cries of blood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth or nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; to smother.

"Within a while smored and *stifled*, theyr breath failing, thei gaue vp to God their Innocent soules into the loyes of heauen."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 68.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To stop the passage or progress of; to deaden, to quench, to smother: as, To *stifle* sound.

2. To suppress; to keep from any active manifestation; to keep back from public notice or knowledge; to conceal, to repress, to put down.

"It would be a bad day for England if debate were to be *stifled* and minorities silenced."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be suffocated; to perish by suffocation or strangulation.

"You shall *stifle* in your own report."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. To be so hot and close as almost to stifle.

"In the *stifling* bosom of the town."
Cowper: Task, iv. 758.

stĭ′-fle, *s.* [Prob. connected with *stiff* (q.v.).]

1. The joint of a horse or other animal next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; also called the Stifle-joint.

"He has rare legs and feet, grand shoulders, but he is too straight in *stifles* to please us."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

stifle-bone, *s.* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man. In the illustration, *a* is the femur or thigh-bone; *b*, the stifle-bone; *c*, the tibia; *d*, the tarsus; and *e*, the metatarsus.

stifle-joint, *s.* The same as Stifle, *s.* 1.

stifle-shoe, *s.*

Farr.: A horseshoe which has a curved bar beneath it, exposing a rounded surface to the ground, so as to give it an insecure foundation. It is placed on the foot of the sound leg, in order to induce the animal to throw the weight of the hind-quarters upon the foot of that leg which is stifled, that is, has a luxated or weak stifle-joint.

BONES OF HIND-LEG OF HORSE.

stĭ′-fled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *stifl(e)*, *s.*; *-ed.*] Suffering from or affected with stifle.

stĭ′-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stifl(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which stifles; specifically, in military engineering, a small mine made for the purpose of interrupting the operation of the enemy's miners; a camouflet.

stĭg′-mą (pl. **stĭg′-maş; stĭg′-mą-tą,** in senses II. 1. 2. 4.), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στίγμα* (*stigma*) = a mark.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A mark made with a redhot iron; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

(2) A small red speck on the human skin, causing no elevation of the cuticle; a natural mark or spot on the skin.

2. *Fig.*: Any mark of infamy, disgrace, or reproach which attaches to a person on account of bad conduct; a slur.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.*: The projecting part of a Graafian follicle at which rupture occurs.

2. *Biol.* (*Pl.*): The external openings of the tracheal apparatus in the Insecta and Arachnida. Applied also to the pores of the segmental organs of Leeches, and to the openings by which the pneumatocyst communicates with the exterior in some of the Physophoridæ. [Spiracle.]

3. *Bot.*: The part of the pistil to which the pollen is applied. It is generally situated at the upper extremity of the style. It is a glandular body, destitute of epidermis, and secretes a viscous material, which is most abundant at the period of fecundation. It is sometimes smooth, at others it may be covered with papillæ or with plumose hairs, or it may have around it an indusium. Morphologically viewed, the stigma is the apex of the carpellary leaf. When there is more than one style, each has a stigma; when there are several, they may coalesce so as to have various lobes or divisions. In most cases the stigma is thicker than the style. It varies greatly in form, and may be capitate, penicillate, plumose, or feathery, petaloid, peltate, filiform, or papillose. In some cases the stigma extends down the inner face of the style; it is then called unilateral.

4. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): A term borrowed from Gal. vi. 17, "I bear in my body the marks (Gr. *στίγματα*, Vulg. *stigmata*) of the Lord Jesus," and applied by ecclesiastical writers to the marks of stigmatization (q.v.). St. Paul probably took his metaphor from the fact that pagan soldiers sometimes branded the name of their general on some part of their body. (*Lightfoot, in loc.*). No writer of authority has ever maintained that the stigmata of St. Paul were anything more than the actual marks of sufferings inflicted by his persecutors (Cor. ii. xi. 23–27).

"In a work on the subject Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre enumerates 145 persons, twenty men, the rest women, who are stated to have received the *stigmata*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 777.

stĭg-mär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *στίγμα* (*stigma*) = a mark.]

Palæobot.: A pseudo-genus of coal plants, now proved by actual union to be the roots chiefly of Sigillaria, but in some cases of Lepidodendron. Cylindrical, trunk-like bodies, often more or less compressed, the external surface of which is covered with shallow pits, sometimes with a rootlet projecting. Very abundant in the fireclay of the carboniferous rocks, the old soil in which the Sigillariæ grew. The common species is *Stigmaria ficoides.*

stĭg′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Stigma.]

stĭg-măt′-ĭc, * **stĭg′-mą-tĭc,** * **stĭg-măt′-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *stigmatique*, from Lat. *stigma*, genit. *stigmatis*; Gr. *στίγμα* (*stigma*), genit. *στίγματος* (*stigmatos*) = a mark.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marked with a stigma; deformed.

2. Having the character of a stigma.

"The muse hath made him *stigmatic* and lame."
T. Heywood: Troia Britannica.

* 3. Disgraced, infamous.

II. *Bot.*: Belonging or relating to the stigma.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A notorious profligate or criminal who has been branded; one who bears about him the marks of infamy or shame.

"Conveied him to a justice, where one swore He had been branded *stigmatic* before."
Philomythie. (1618.)

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

"Like a foul misshapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* **stĭg-măt′-ĭc-ąl,** * **stĭg-măt′-ĭc-ąll,** *a.* [Eng. *stigmatic*; *-al.*] Stigmatic.

"*Stigmatical* in making, worse in mind."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

* **stĭg-măt′-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stigmatical*; *-ly.*] With a stigma, or mark of shame or deformity.

"If you spy any man that hath a look,
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury"
Wonder of a Kingdom. (1635.)

stĭg-măt′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Stigmatic.]

stĭg′-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Stigma.] One on whom stigmata, or the marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stĭg-mą-tĭ-zā′-tion, stĭg-mą-tĭ-şā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *stigmatiz(e)*; *-ation.*]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The appearance or impression of counterparts of all or some of the wounds received by Jesus in his Passion, in their appropriate positions on the human body. The first case on record, and the most important, is that of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscans. It is said that, while the saint was engaged in a fast of forty days on Mount Alvernus, in the year 1224, a crucified seraph with six wings appeared and discoursed to him of heavenly things. Francis fainted, and, on recovering consciousness, found himself marked with the wounds of crucifixion in his hands, his feet, and right side. Thomas à Celana and St. Buonaventura attested the case, and Pope Alexander IV. (1254–1261) claimed to have seen the stigmata during the lifetime of St. Francis and after his death. A feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis is celebrated in the Roman Church on Sept. 17. The Dominicans claimed a similar distinction for a saint of their Order (St. Catherine of Siena, 1347–80), and the fact of her stigmatization is recorded in the fifth lection of the office of her feast (April 30) in the Roman Breviary. She is honoured with a special feast in her own Order, though she is never represented in painting or sculpture with the stigmata. Since then many persons have claimed to have received these marks of divine favour. [See extract under Stigmata, II. 4.] There is an excellent account of one of the latest cases—that of a Belgian peasant woman, Louise Lateau—in *Macmillan's Magazine*, April, 1871. Carpenter (*Mental Physiol.*, ed. 4th, § 541) sees nothing either incredible or miraculous in

these cases. "The subjects have been persons of strongly emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound reverie, in which their minds were wholly engrossed by the contemplation of their Saviour's sufferings, with an intense direction of their sympathetic attention to his several wounds; and the power which this state of mind would have on the local action of the corresponding parts of their own bodies gives a definite physiological rationale for what some persons accept as genuine miracles and others repudiate as the tricks of imposture."

"*Stigmatization* seems only to have occurred where the subject had earnestly and decisively turned away from the world and its pleasures, and had embraced the Saviour in the fervour of a glowing love; but it was nevertheless not an endowment conferred by God. As a phenomenon, permitted rather than caused by him, it must be regarded rather as a negative than a positive effect of his divine working."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, ix. 1,026.

stĭg'-ma-tīze, stĭg'-ma-tīse, *v.t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser* = to brand with a hot iron, to defame publicly, from Gr. στιγματίζω (*stigmatizō*) = to mark or brand, from στίγμα (*stigma*), genit. στίγματος (*stigmatos*) = a mark, a prick, a brand, from στίζω (*stizō*) = to prick.]

1. *Lit.:* To brand; to mark with a brand or stigma.

"[They had more need some of them] have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron, I say, some of our Jesabells, instead of painting, if they were well served."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 470.

2. *Fig.:* To set a mark of disgrace on; to attach disgrace or infamy to; to brand, to reproach; to hold up to disgrace, reproach, and contempt.

"*Stigmatized* by the popular branch of the legislature as a teacher of doctrines so servile that they disgusted even Tories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

stĭg'-ma-tīzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Stigmatize.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Marked with a stigma; branded with disgrace.

2. Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

stĭg-ma-tŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. στίγμα (*stigma*), genit. στίγματος (*stigmatos*), and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.] [Stigma.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathina (q.v.), from the Australian seas.

stĭg-ma-tŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Stigmatophora.]

Bot.: The part of the style of composites which bears the stigmata.

stĭg'-ma-tōse, *a.* [Gr. στίγμα (*stigma*), genit. στίγματος (*stigmatos*); Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Botany:

1. Of or relating to the stigma; stigmatic.

2. Having the stigma long and lateral or on one side of the style. (*Paxton.*)

stĭg-ma-tō-stē'-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. στίγμα (*stigma*), genit. στίγματος (*stigmatos*) = a mark, and στήμων (*stēmōn*).] [Stamen.]

Bot.: A body formed by the union of anthers with the stigma.

stĭg'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. στίγμα (*stigm(a)* = a spot; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Brongniart to the porphyritic varities of pitchstone (q.v.).

stĭg-mŏ-nō'-ta, *s.* [Gr. στίγμα (*stigma*) = a puncture, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stigmonotidæ.

stĭg mŏ-nō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stigmonot(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings varying in length, costa regularly arched. Larva feeding in rolled leaves or between united leaves or under bark, or on the young shoots of trees. Species widely distributed.

*** stĭg'-ŏn-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. στίγων (*stigōn*), genit. στίγωνος (*stigōnos*) = one who marks, from στίζω (*stizō*) = to prick, to mark, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

*** stike,** *v.t.* [Stick, *v.*]

stik-pile, stik-pyle, *s.* [A.S. *stician* = to pierce, and *pile* = a pillow (?).]

Bot.: *Erodium cicutarium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

stĭl-ăg-ĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilago*, genit. *stilagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Antidesmads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Trees or shrubs, with simple coriaceous alternate leaves, and twin deciduous stipules. Flowers minute, in axillary scaly spikes. Flowers unisexual, with a two-, three-, or five-parted calyx, and no corolla. Males, stamens two or more, arising from a tumid receptacle; females with a three- or four-toothed sessile stigma, and a one- or two-celled ovary, with the ovules suspended in pairs. Fruit drupaceous. Found in the East Indies and Madagascar. Known genera three, species about twenty. (*Lindley.*)

stĭl-ā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. *stilus*, *stylus* [Style], perhaps with reference to its length.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stilaginaceæ (q.v.), not sufficiently distinct from Antidesma (q.v.). The shining, subacid fruit of *Stilago Bunius* is eaten. The leaves are acid and diaphoretic; the young ones are boiled with potherbs, and given in India in syphilis.

stĭl'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *stil(e)* (1), s.; *-ar*.] Pertaining or belonging to the stile of a dial.

"Laying a ruler to the centre of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line."—*Moxon.*

stĭl-bā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilb(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Stilbids; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. Shrubs, with rigid, leathery, narrow leaves in whorls, articulated at the base, without stipules. Flowers in dense spikes at the point of the branches, sessile, each with three bracts at the base. Calyx tubular, campanulate, limb five-cleft, the segments equal, corolla monopetalous, the limb four-, rarely five-parted, somewhat two-lipped; stamens as many as the divisions of the corolla, if five, then one abortive; ovary superior, with two cells, each with an erect ovule; fruit dry, indehiscent. All from the Cape of Good Hope. Genera three, species seven.

*** stĭl-bā'-çĕ-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilb(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: An obsolete sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungals, having a wart-shaped receptacle composed of conjoined filamentous or hexagonal cells and spores, borne singly on the apices of free filaments. Nine British genera are placed under it, but some may be immature states of other fungals. They grow on decaying animal or vegetable matter, or on bark or leathery leaves.

stĭl'-bē, *s.* [Gr. στίλβη (*stilbē*) = a lamp, from στίλβω (*stilbō*) = to glitter, to shine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stilbaceæ (q.v.). Flowers in straight flowering spikes; corolla lobes narrow. Known species four, from the Cape.

stĭl'-bēne, stĭl'-bĭn, *s.* [Eng. στίλβη (*stilbē*) = lustre, and Eng. *ben(zen)e.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12} = C_6H_5{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH{\cdot}C_6H_5$. Picramyl. Toluylene. Prepared by passing the vapour of toluene over heated plumbic oxide, or by the action of sodium on benzoic aldehyde. It crystallizes in thin, colourless plates, having a mother-of-pearl lustre, is insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, melts at 115°, and boils at 306°. Heated with hydriodic acid, it is converted into dibenzyl.

stilbene-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: C_7H_6O. Laurent's name for oil of bitter almonds.

stilbene-peroxide, *s.* [Stilbous-acid.]

stĭl-bē'-sĭc, *a.* [Gr. στίλβη (*stilbē*) = lustre; *s* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing stilbene.

stilbesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{10}O_7$ (?). Obtained by passing chlorine gas into crude bitter-almond oil, pressing the product between paper, and washing with a mixture of ether and alcohol. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is very slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in alcoholic ammonia, and melts at 105°.

stĭl'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Stilbum.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stilbidæ (q.v.).

stĭl'-bĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stilb(ene)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: A term sometimes used as a synonym of Benzilic (q.v.).

stĭl'-bĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stilbe*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Stilbaceæ (q.v.).

stĭl'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilb(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Noctuina. Thorax smooth; abdomen long, smooth; anterior wings narrow, in repose forming a very inclined roof. Larva smooth, with sixteen legs, feeding on grasses. Only British species, *Stilbia anomala.*

stĭl-bĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stilbyl*; *-ic.*] [Stilbous.]

stĭl'-bĭn, *s.* [Stilbene.]

stĭl' bīte, *s.* [Gr. στίλβη (*stilbē*) = lustre; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral belonging to the group of zeolites. Occurs commonly in sheaf-like bundles of crystals, divergent, also globular. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·094 to 2·205; lustre of cleavage face, pearly, of others vitreous; colour, white, yellow, brown, red; transparent to translucent. Compos.: silica, 57·4; alumina, 16·5; lime, 8·9; water, 17·2 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $6SiO_2,Al_2O_3,CaO,6HO$. Mostly found in cavities in amygdaloidal basaltic rocks, but sometimes in metalliferous veins, also in fissures in granites and gneiss.

2. The same as Heulandite (q.v.)

stĭl-boŭs, *a.* [Eng. *stilb(ic)*; *-ous.*] Derived from or containing stilbic acid.

stilbous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$(?). Stilbilic acid. A compound formed by treating bitter almond oil with fuming sulphuric acid. It crystallizes from ether in monoclinic prisms, from alcohol in trimetric prisms, is insoluble in ammonia, and melts at 360°. When boiled in caustic potash, it is resolved into benzoic acid and benzoic hydride.

stĭl'-bŭm, *s.* [Gr. στιλβός (*stilbos*) = glittering.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Stilbacei. Receptacle stalked at the base, capitate or clavate at the summit. Various mildew-like fungals, often brightly coloured, on decaying wood, herbs, &c.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Chrysididæ (q.v.). *Stilbum splendidum* is more than half an inch long, blue or emerald, often with the abdomen golden red. It occurs in the south of Europe and in Asia and Africa.

stĭl'-bўl, *s.* [Eng. *stilb(ene)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}$. The hypothetical radical of stilbene.

stīle (1), *s.* [Style (1), *s.*] A pin set on the face of a sun-dial to form a shadow.

"Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

stīle (2), *** stўle,** *s.* [A.S. *stigel*, from *stigan* to climb, to mount; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *stigila* = a stile; *stigan* = to climb.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps which may be ascended or descended by a pedestrian for getting over a fence or wall, but stopping the passage of horses, cattle, &c.

"Did you not see a little below these mountains a *stile* that led into a meadow on the left hand of the way?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. *Carp.:* One of the vertical bars in a wooden fence, as of a door or sash. In the former they receive the rails and panels, in the latter the rails and bars.

¶ *To help over a stile, To help a lame dog over a stile:* To help one over a difficulty; to render assistance.

stĭ-lĕt'-tō, stĭ-lĕtte', *ste-let-to, *stil-let-o, *s.* [Ital. *stiletto* = a little dagger; dimin. from *stilo* (O. Ital. *stillo*) = a dagger, a gnomon, from Lat. *stylum*, accus. of *stylus* = a style (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*Of the forms* stiletto, steletto, *and* stilleto):

(1) A small dagger with a round, pointed blade, about six inches long.

"Your pocket-dagger, your *stiletto*, out with it!"—*Beaum. & Fl.: Custom of the Country*, i. 1.

(2) A pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes.

*2. *Fig.:* A beard trimmed into a sharp, pointed form.

II. *Surgical (Of the form* stilette*):*

1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument inclosed in a canula, or sheath, and used for making openings for the introduction of the said canula into dropsical tissues or cavities, into tumours, &c.

2. A wire placed in a flexible catheter to give it the required form and rigidity.

***stĭ-lĕt'-tō, *stĭl-lĕt'-ō,** *v.t.* [Stiletto, *s.*] To stab or kill with a stiletto.

"This king likewise was *stilettoed* by a rascal votary, which had been enchanted for the purpose."—*Bacon: Charges against W. Talbot.*

stī'-lĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *stilus* = a stake, a pale, a style, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Stiliferidæ (q.v.) (*Tate*), a genus of Pyramidellidæ (*S. P. Woodward*). Shell hyaline, globular, or subulate, with a tapering apex; the animal with slender cylindrical tentacles, having at their outer bases small sessile eyes; foot large. Parasites, attached to the spines of Sea-urchins or immersed in living Star-fishes and Corals. Known species sixteen, from the West Indies, Britain, the Philippines, &c.

stī-lĭ-fĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilifer*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata, separated by Tate from the Pyramidellidæ.

stĭll (1), stille, *stylle, *v.t.* [A.S. *stillan*, from *stille* = still (a.); cogn. with Dut. *stillen* = to be still; *stellen* = to place, from *stal* = a stall; Dan. *stille* = to still, to set, to place, from *stald*, *stall* = a stall; Sw. *stilla* = to quiet, from *stall* = a place; Ger. *stillen* = to still; *stellen* = to place, from *stall* = a place.]

1. To make quiet, to stop, as motion or agitation; to check, to restrain, to quiet, to make motionless.

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof arise thou *stillest* them."—*Psalm* lxxxix. 9.

*2. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to lull, to allay.

"I'll walk,
To *still* my beating mind."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To make silent, to silence, to bring to silence.

"'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in good green wood,
Though the birds have *stilled* their singing."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 14.

***stĭll** (2), *v.t. & i.* [A contr. of *distil* (q.v.); in sense B. directly from Lat. *stillo* = to fall in drops.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to fall in drops.

2. To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigerator; to distil.

"The knowledge of *stilling* is one pretty feat."
Tusser: Husbandry: May.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall in drops, to drop.

"From her fair eyes wiping the dewy wet
Which softly *stild.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 35.

stĭll, *stille, *stylle, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *stille*, from *steal*, *stœl* = a place, station, stall; hence, remaining in a place, fixed, at rest, still; cogn. with Dut. *stil* = still; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*; Ger. *still.*] [Still (1), *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. At rest, motionless.

"By the greatness of thine arm they shall be as *still* as a stone."—*Exodus* xv. 19.

2. Quiet, calm; undisturbed by noise or agitation.

"At *still* midnight."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

3. Uttering no sound; silent, noiseless.

"And the peple blamyde hem that thei schulden be *stille.*"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xx.

4. Not loud, gentle, low, soft.

"After the fire a *still* small voice."—1 *Kings* xix. 12.

5. Not sparkling or effervescent: as, *still* hock.

*6. Continual, constant.

"*Still* use of grief makes wild grief tame."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Continually, abidingly, ever, constantly.

"Like *still* pining Tantalus he sits."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 858.

2. Ever; in future no less than now or formerly.

"Hourly joys be *still* upon you!"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. In an increasing or increased degree; even yet; with repeated or added efforts; even more. (Often with comparatives, as *still* more, *still* further, &c.)

"The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

4. To this time; till now; yet; now no less than formerly.

"She holds them prisoners *still.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

5. Nevertheless; notwithstanding what has happened or been done; yet; in spite of all that has occurred; all the same.

"They fright him, but he *still* pursues his fear."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 308.

6. After that; after what has been stated; in continuance.

*¶ *Still and anon:* Ever and anon; continually.

"*Still and anon* cheered up the heavy time."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

***C.** *As subst.:* Calm, quiet, stillness; absence of noise, agitation, or disturbance.

"All things passed in a *still.*"—*Bacon: Hist. Henry VII.*

*** still-birth,** *s.* The state of being still-born; birth of a lifeless thing; an abortion.

still-born, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Born lifeless; dead at the birth.

"Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *still-born.*"—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. *Fig.:* Abortive, unsuccessful.

*** still-closing,** *a.* Always uniting or coalescing again.

"The *still-closing* waters."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

*** still-gazing,** *a.* Continually or silently gazing.

still-hunt, *s.*

1. Noiseless hunting; stalking.

2. A canvass, especially a political one, carried on in secret or unfairly. (*U. S.*)

still-hunt, *v.i.* To carry on a still-hunt.

still hunter, *s.* One who still-hunts.

still-life, *s.*

Art: A term applied to that class of pictures representing fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, dead game, or other articles, which generally form adjuncts to a picture only, and none of which have animate existence.

*** still-peering,** *a.* Motionless in appearance (?) (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.) Many emendations have been proposed.

*** still-stand,** *s.* A halt, a stop, a stand.

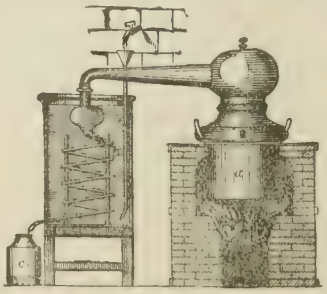
"As with the tide, swell'd up unto its height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

*** still-vexed,** *a.* In a state of continual agitation or disturbance.

"The *still-vex'd* Bermoothes."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

stĭll, *s.* [Still (2), *v.*]

1. A vessel or apparatus employed for the distillation of liquids. It is made in various forms and of various materials, some being very simple, whilst others are elaborate and



SIMPLE FORM OF STILL.

complicated. They all consist essentially of a body or boiler (*a*), a worm (*b*) enclosed in a refrigerator, and a receiver (*c*). The body is generally made in two parts: the pan or copper to which the heat is applied, and the head or neck, which is removable. [Alembic, Distillation, Retort.]

"On the 21st I ordered the *still* to be fitted to the largest copper, which held about sixty-four gallons."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. The house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery.

still-burn, *v.t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, To *still-burn* brandy.

still-house, *s.* A distillery, or rather the part containing the still.

still-room, *s.*

1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.

2. An apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

stĭll'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A low stool to keep cloths off the floor of a bleachery.

*** stĭl-lā'-tĭm,** *adv.* [Lat., from *stilla* = a drop.] Drop by drop.

*** stĭl-la-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *stillatitius*, from *stillatum*, sup. of *stillo* = to drop; *stilla* = a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

*** stĭll'-a-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Still (2), *v.*]

1. An alembic, a still, a vessel for distillation.

"Put water into the bottome of a *stillatory*, with the neb stopped."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

2. A place or room in which distillation is performed; a laboratory, a still-room.

"These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose hollow caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aqua vitæ."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*** stille,** *a.* [Still, *a.*]

stĭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *still* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who stills or quiets.

stĭll'-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *stillicidium*, from *stilla* = a drop, and *cado* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *estillicidio.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A succession of drops; a continual falling in drops.

"We see in liquors, the threading of them in *stillicides*, as hath been said."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 233.

2. *Law:* The right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on the land or roof of another.

*** stĭll-ĭ-çĭd'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Stillicide.] Falling in drops.

"Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirious or *stillicidious* dependences of ice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** stĭll-ĭ-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Law: [Stillicide, 2].

stĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *stilla* = a drop, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a drop. (*Owen.*)

stĭll'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Still (2), *v.*] The act, process, or operation of distilling; distillation.

stĭll'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Low Ger. *stelling*, from Ger. *stellen* = to place, to set.] A stand for casks; a stillion.

stĭl-lĭn'-ğĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet (1702–1771), an English botanist, grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippomaneæ. Milky trees or shrubs with alternate leaves, on petioles which have two glands at the apex; flowers monœcious, the males usually in crowded terminal spikes, with a bi-glandular bract at the base; calyx cup-shaped; stamens two, with their filaments united at the base; female solitary; calyx tridentate or trifid; stigmas three, simple; ovary three-celled, three-seeded; fruit capsular, globose, with three cells, each one-seeded. From the tropics of Asia and America. *Stillingia sebifera* is the Chinese Tallow-tree (q.v.). The root of *S. sylvatica* is considered in Carolina and Florida to be a remedy for syphilis.

stĭll'-ĭŏn (i as y), *s.* [Still (2), *v.*] The same as Stilling (2).

stĭl-lĭ-stĕ-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stilli(ngia)*, and Eng. *stearic.*] (See def. of compound.)

stillistearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. Borck's name for the fatty acid obtained by the saponification of Chinese tallow.

*** stĭll'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Stillatory.]

stĭll'-nĕss, * stil-nesse, * styl-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *still*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being still; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or noise; calm, quiet, silence.

"Passing and repassing, in great *stillness* between the ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions.

***3.** Habitual silence or quiet; taciturnity.

"In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest *stillness* and humanity."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

***stĭll'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *stilla* = a drop, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of siliceous sinter (geyserite).

stĭll'-ў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *still*, a.; *-y.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Still, quiet.

"Oft in the *stilly* night." *Moore: Irish Melodies.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Silently, quietly; without noise or disturbance.

"From camp to camp, through the foul womb of
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds." [night,
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

2. Quietly, calmly, gently, softly.

"Thus mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way."
More: Philosophical Poems. (1647.)

stĭlp-nŏm'-ĕ-lāne, *s.* [Gr. στιλπνός (*stilpnos*) = shining, and μέλας (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A mineral occurring as foliated plates, also fibrous. Hardness, 3·4; sp. gr. 2·76; lustre, in parts pearly, sometimes sub-metallic; colour, shades of black, yellowish and greenish bronze. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some magnesia. Found in several places associated with iron ores.

stĭlp-nŏ-sĭ-dĕr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. στιλπνός (*stilpnos*) = shining, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: The same as LIMONITE (q.v.).

stĭlt, *stilte, *stylte, *s.* [Sw. *stylta*; Dan. *stylte*; Norw. *styltra* = a stilt; Dan. *stylte* = to walk on stilts, to stalk; Dut. *stelt* = a stilt; Ger. *stelze.* Allied to Eng. *stalk* and *stale*, s.; Gr. στήλη (*stēlē*) = a column, from the same root as *stand* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A staff or pole having a rest for the foot, used in pairs, to raise a person above the ground in walking.

(2) The handle of a plough.

*(3) Applied to the leg of a heron or other long-legged bird.

"The heron, and such like fowl that live on fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes."—*More: Against Atheism.*

*(4) A root which rises above the surface of the ground, supporting a tree above it, as in the mangrove.

"Neither the black nor white mangrove grow towering up from *stilts* or rising roots, as the red doth; but the body immediately under the ground, like other trees."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1682).

2. *Fig.:* Conceit, self-esteem, bombast.

"Solemn farce, where Ignorance in *stilts* . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part."
Cowper: Task, ii. 736.

II. *Technically:*

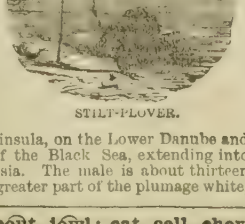
1. *Arch. & Engin.:* One of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling.

2. *Pottery:* A small piece of pottery placed between two pieces of biscuit ware in the saggar to prevent the adherence of the pieces.

3. *Ornith.:* The Stilt-plover (q.v.).

stĭlt-plover, *stilt-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Himantopus candidus* (or *melanopterus*), which owes its popular name to the great length of its legs, which are about twenty inches long. The prevailing colors of plumage among the stilts are black and white, though New Zealand has a pure black species. The Common Stilt breeds in the marshes of the Rhone, and is common in the Spanish Peninsula, on the Lower Danube and the shores of the Black Sea, extending into Africa and Asia. The male is about thirteen inches long, greater part of the plumage white, back and wing deep black glossed with green; in the female the back and wings are brownish-black. Collectively, the name is applied to two genera: Himantopus and Recurvirostra.



STILT-PLOVER.

***stĭlt,** *v.t.* [STILT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To set or raise on stilts.

"This antic prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often *stilted*."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 355.

2. *Fig.:* To raise, to excite, to stir up.

"It takes the whirlpool of a general election to *stilt* the blood of an English or Scotch voter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

stĭlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *stilt*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Raised or set on stilts.

2. *Fig.:* Bombastic, pompous; stiff and inflated. (Said of language.)

"It is a fault, no longer so common as it formerly was, with story-writers, to be *stilted*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

stilted-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to a form of the arch which does not spring immediately from the imposts, but from a vertical piece of masonry resting on them, so as to give the arch an appearance of being on stilts. Arches of this kind occur frequently in all the mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when arches of different widths are used in the same range.

STILTED ARCHES.
(*From Norwich Castle.*)

***stĭlt'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stilt*; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To raise, as on stilts.

"Cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxv.

Stĭl'-tŏn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a highly-esteemed, solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

B. *As subst.:* Stilton cheese. [A.]

***stĭlt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *stilt*; *-y.*] Stilted, inflated, pompous, bombastic.

stīme, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *stíma* = a gleam, brightness.] A glimpse, a glimmer; the slightest or faintest form of anything; the slightest degree imaginable or possible.

stī'-mĭe, *s.* [STIMY, *s.*]

stĭm'-part, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The eighth part of a Winchester bushel. (*Scotch.*)

"A heapit *stimpart*, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

stĭm'-ū-lant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stimulans*, pr. par. of *stimulo* = to stimulate (q.v.); Fr. *stimulant.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to stimulate; inciting, provocative; specif., in medicine, producing a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

"The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and *stimulant* of any with which we are acquainted."—*Falconer.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which stimulates, incites, or provokes; a stimulus, a spur.

"The frivolous and dissolute who remained required every year stronger and stronger *stimulants*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Agents which increase vital action, first in the organ to which they are applied, and next in the system generally. Stimulants are of three kinds, stomachic, vascular, and spinal. The name is popularly restricted to the first of these, which act upon the stomach, expelling flatulence, besides allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They are also called carminatives. Examples: ginger, capsicum and chillies, cardamoms, mustard, pepper, nutmeg, &c. Some vascular stimulants act on the heart and the larger vessels, others on the smaller ones. Of the first are free ammonia, alcohol in the form of brandy or wine, camphor, aromatics, &c. Of the latter are acetate of ammonia, guiacum, sassafras, &c. Spinal stimulants increase the function of the spinal cord. Examples: nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides, phosphorus, &c. (*Garrod.*)

stĭm'-ū-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *stimulatus*, pa. par. of *stimulo* = to prick forward, to stimulate, from *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*) = a goad, from the same root as *stick*, *sting*; Fr. *stimuler*; Sp. *estimular*; Ital. *stimolare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prick, to goad; hence, to rouse, animate, or excite to action or greater exertion by persuasion or some powerful motive; to spur on, to incite, to urge on.

"That crisis would have paralysed the faculties of an ordinary captain: it only braced and *stimulated* those of Luxemburg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To excite or arouse greater vitality or keenness in; specif., in medicine, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in; to excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a stimulus; to goad or urge on; to instigate.

"Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
I drag the cumbrous waggon's load."
Gay: To a Poor Man.

stĭm-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stimulationem*, accus. of *stimulatio*, from *stimulatus*, pa. par. of *stimulo* = to stimulate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of stimulating or exciting; the state of being stimulated; that which stimulates; a stimulus.

"The secret *stimulation* of vanity, pride, or envy."—*Watts: On the Mind*, pt. i., ch. v.

2. *Physiol.:* A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

***stĭm'-ū-lā-tive,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *stimulat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of stimulating.

B. *As subst.:* That which stimulates or rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant, a stimulus.

"So many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 225.

stĭm'-ū-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who stimulates.

***stĭm'-ū-lā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stimulat(e)*; *-ress.*] A female who stimulates or incites.

stĭm'-ū-lī, *s. pl.* [STIMULUS.]

stĭm'-ū-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *stimulosus.*]

Bot.: Covered with stings or stimuli.

stĭm'-ū-lŭs (pl. **stĭm'-ū-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a prick, a goad.] [STIMULATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A goad; hence, that which stimulates, excites, or animates to action or greater exertion; anything that rouses or excites the spirits or mind; an incitement, a spur.

"Its issue, in the absence of mercenary or monetary *stimulus*, was stripped of all its attractions."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Stinging-hairs (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* A stimulant.

stī'-mў, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Golf: To place one's ball close to the hole, and exactly in a line between the hole and the adversary's ball, so that the latter, whose turn it is to play, is unable to make the hole without touching the first ball. [STIVY.]

"Kirk once more *stimied* MacGregor."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

stī'-mў, stī'-mĭe, *s.* [STIMY, *v.*]

Golf: The position of a ball as described under the verb.

"Doleman . . . laid his opponent a dead *stimie*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***stĭnch,** *v.t.* [STANCH.]

stĭng, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *stingan* (pa. t. *stang*, pa. par. *stungen*); cogn. with Dan. *stinge*; Sw. *stinga*; Icel. *stinga.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pierce or wound with a sting, or the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting.

2. Applied improperly to the biting of a serpent or the like; to bite.

"Anone the neders gonne her for to *sting*,
And she her death receiueth with good chere."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Cleopatra.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To goad, to prick, to stimulate.

2. To pain acutely, as with a sting.

"Not soon provoked, however *stung* and teased."
Cowper: Charity, 428.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To use as a sting; to wound with a sting; to bite as a serpent.

"Ha! it buzzes and *stings* like a hornet!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

2. *Fig.:* To hurt, to pain, to bite.

stĭng, *s.* [A.S., Dan., & Sw. *sting*; Icel. *stingr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The thrust of a sting into the flesh.

"Killed by death's sharp *sting*."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 134.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which goads, excites, or incites; a goad, a spur, a stimulus.

"They never worked till they felt the *sting* of hunger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) Anything which gives acute pain.

"Slander, whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

*(3) That which constitutes the principal terror and pain. (1 *Corinthians* xv. 56.)

(4) The biting, sarcastic, or cutting effect of words; the point, as of an epigram.

"It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

*(5) An impulse, a goad, a stimulus, a spur.

"The wanton *stings* and motion of the sense."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A stinging hair (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* A weapon of defence, concealed within the abdomen in bees, wasps, &c. [ACULEATA], and capable of exsertion, or forming part of the last joint of the tail in scorpions. [SCORPION.] The sting of the bee appears to the naked eye a simple needle-shaped organ; but the microscope shows that it is formed of three pieces: a short, stout, cylindrico-conical sheath containing two setæ, or lancets, one edge thickened and furnished with teeth directed backwards, the other sharp and cutting. The poison apparatus consists of two glandular elongated sacs, and terminates by one or two excretory ducts. Morphologically viewed, a sting is an altered oviduct.

¶ The term sting is sometimes inaccurately used of the bite of a venomous serpent, and of the forked tongue of snakes.

"Beware the secret snake that shoots a *sting*."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. iii. 145.

sting and ling, *phr.*

1. By force of arms, *vi et armis.* (*Scotch.*)

"Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

2. Entirely, completely.

sting-bull, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Trachinus draco*, from the painful effects of a prick from the spines of the dorsal fin and of the operculum, which are supposed to be sharp enough to pierce a bull's hide. (*Wood.*)

sting-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trachinus vipera, common on the British coasts. Called also Otter-pike and Lesser Weever.

sting-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Doratifera vulnerans, from New South Wales. The larva is furnished with protuberances on the head and on the tail, from which it projects slight filaments, capable of piercing the skin and causing painful wounds. (*Wood.*)

sting-nettle, *s.* [NETTLE, *s.*]

sting-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: Any individual of the family Trygonidæ (q.v.); specif., *Trygon pastinaca*, from tropical seas. The tail is armed in its middle portion with a sharp, flattened bony spine, serrated on both sides, projecting upwards and backwards, and capable of inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound.

sting-winkle, *s.*

Zool.: Murex erinaceus. [MUREX, 1.]

stĭng-gā-rēē', *s.* [STING-RAY.]

stĭng'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *sting*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives pain; a heavy blow. Applied to the sting of an insect [STING, *s.*, II.], and, erroneously, to the forked tongue of snakes.

stĭng'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *stingy*; *-ly.*] In a stingy manner; with mean covetousness; meanly, covetously; in a niggardly manner.

stĭng'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stingy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stingy; meanness, covetousness, niggardliness.

"To make amends for his *stinginess* in the matter."
—*Johnson: Noctes Nottinghamicæ*, p. 19.

stĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [STING, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Piercing with or as with a sting; causing acute pain; sharp, keen, biting.

"He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with hairs which sting the hand that touches them. Used of a leaf, a plant, &c. [STINGING-HAIR.]

stinging-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Jatropha stimulans. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stinging-hair, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): Sharp, stiff hairs, containing an acrid fluid which is injected into the wound which they produce; stimuli (q.v.). Example, the nettle, in which the apex is expanded into a little bulb, which is broken off when the sting is slightly touched.

stinging-hymenoptera, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Aculeata (q.v.).

stĭng'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *stinging*; *-ly.*] In a stinging manner; sharply, keenly, bitingly; with biting sarcasm.

"But who is the critic? Disraeli says, *stingingly*, 'The man who has failed,' and who tries to avenge himself upon those who succeed."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 311.

stĭng'-lĕss, * **sting-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *sting*, s.; *-less.*] Having no sting; destitute of a sting; innocuous.

"What harm can there be in a *stinglesse* snake?"—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

stĭn'-gō, * **styn-go,** *s.* [From *sting*, v., in allusion to its sharp, biting taste.] Strong ale, old ale.

"Thys Franklyn, syrs, he brewed goode ayle,
And he called it rare goode *stynge*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; *St. Dunstan.*

stĭng'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *sting*, v.; *-y.*] Having power to sting or produce pain; stinging.

stĭng'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *sting*; *-y*; cf. *swing* and *swinge*; but cf. also *skinch* = to stint.]

1. Extremely close-fisted and covetous; meanly avaricious, niggardly, miserly.

"No little art is made use of to persuade them (my servants) that I am *stingy*, and that my place is the worst in the town."—*Knox: Essay* 166.

* 2. Scanty; not full or abundant: as, a *stingy* harvest.

stĭnk, * **stĭnck,** * **stinke** (pa. t. *stank*,* *stonk*, *stunk*, pa. par.* *stonken*, *stunk*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *stincan* (pa. t. *stanc*, *stonc*, pa. par. *stuncen*); cogn. with Dut. *stinken*; Icel. *stökkva*; Dan. *stinke*; Sw. *stinka*; Goth. *stiggkwan*; Ger. *stinken.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To emit an offensive or noisome smell; to send out a disgusting odour.

"Exhale out filthy smoak and *stinking* steams."
Bishop Hall: Satires, I. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To be offensive; to be in bad odour or reputation.

"Ful soth it is that swiche profered service
Stinketh." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,464.

B. *Trans.:* To annoy with an offensive smell.

stĭnk, * **stinke,** * **stynke,** *s.* [STINK, *v.*]

1. A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odour; a stench.

"They are the most contemptible people, and have a kind of fulsom scent, no better than a *stink*, that distinguisheth them from others."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 14.

2. A disagreeable exposure. (*Slang.*)

stink-ball, *s.* A combustible preparation, composed of pitch, rosin, nitre, gunpowder, colophony, assafœtida, sulphur, &c. It emits a suffocating smoke and smell, and is thrown among working parties, or on an enemy's deck at close quarters. Still used by the Chinese and Malay pirates.

stink-stone, *s.*

Min.: A bituminous limestone which gives off a fetid odour when struck.

stink-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Opulus. So called because the wood, when green, and the fruit, when kept too long, emit an unpleasant odour.

stink-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Oreodaphne, and spec. (1) *Oreodaphne bullata*; (2) *Fœtidia mauritiana*; (3) *Zieria macrophylla.*

stĭnk'-ard, *s.* [Eng. *stink*; *-ard.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mean, paltry fellow.

"No matter, *stinkards*, row." *Ben Jonson: Voyage.*

2. *Zool.:* [MYDAUS, TELEDU].

stĭnk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stink*; *-er.*] One who or that which stinks; something intended to offend by the foul smell; a stinkpot.

"The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes."—*Harvey.*

stĭnk'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *stink*, and *horn.* Named from its shape and from its offensive odour. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Phallus impudicus.

stĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [STINK, *v.*]

stinking-badger, *s.* [MYDAUS.]

stinking-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: Torreya taxifolia, a tree from Florida. So called because it has a strong and peculiar odour when burnt or bruised. The wood is not attacked by insects.

stinking-gladdon, stinking-gladwyn, *s.*

Bot.: Iris fœtidissima.

stinking-horehound, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ballota, and spec. *Ballota nigra.*

stinking-mayweed, *s.*

Bot.: Anthemis Cotula, a corymbosely branched composite plant, with glandular-dotted leaves; occurring in cultivated fields in Britain, where it is a troublesome weed. Watson considers it a colonist. It is acrid and emetic, and the leaves blister the hand.

stinking-polecat, *s.*

Bot.: Phallus impudicus. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stinking-vervain, *s*

Bot.: Petiveria alliacea.

stinking-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Cassia occidentalis.

stinking-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Anagyris fœtida*; (2) *Cassia occidentalis.*

stinking-yew, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Torreya. [STINKING-CEDAR.]

stĭnk'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *stinking*; *-ly.*] In a stinking or disgusting manner; disgustingly.

"Canst thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

stĭnk'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *stink*, and *pot.*]

1. A vessel used by the Chinese and Malay pirates to throw on board a ship to suffocate the crew.

* 2. A vessel, pot, or jar full of stinking materials.

* 3. A disinfectant.

"The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*."—*Harvey.*

stĭnk'-trăp, *s.* [Eng. *stink*, and *trap.*] A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stĭnt, (1) * **stinte,** * **stynt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *styntan* = lit., to make dull, hence to stop, from *stunt* = dull, obtuse; Icel. *stytta* = to shorten, from *stuttr* = short, stunted; Sw. dial. *stynta* = to shorten, from *stunt* = small, short; Norw. *stytta*, *stutta* = to shorten, from *stutt* = short.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stop; to cause to stop; to put an end to.

"The Reve answered and saide, *Stint* thy clappe."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,144.

* 2. To spare, to omit.

"Mount thee on the wightest steed;
Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to rein."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 22.

3. To restrain within certain limits; to bound, to confine, to limit; to restrict to a scanty allowance.

"The river, *stinted* in its supplies, ran at a very low level."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 1879, p. 366.

4. To serve. (Said of mares.)

"The mares would have foaled and been *stinted* again."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To stop, to cease, to leave off.

"But I will never *stint*, nor rest, until I have got the ful and exact knowledge hereof."—*Sir T. More: Utopia; Giles to Buslide.*

stĭnt (2), *v.t.* [STENT (2), *s.*] To assign a certain task or labour to, on the completion of which the person employed is excused for the day or for a certain time.

stĭnt (1), * **stynt,** *s.* [STINT (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Limit, bound, restriction.

"Without being ever able to come to any stop or *stint*."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for several species of the genus Tringa (q.v.). The Stint, or Common Stint (*T. alpina*), is known also as the Dunlin (q.v.), Purre, Churr, Ox-bird, and Sea-snipe. Many species are known as Sandpipers. Of United States species may be named the American Stint (*T. minutilla*), and the Solitary Sandpiper (*T. solitarius*).

"In the Household Books of the L'Estrange family, and of the Duke of Northumberland, *Stynts* seem to have varied from a dozen to six for a penny, but several of the smaller species were comprised under this name."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 378.

¶ *Common without stint*:

Law: An unmeasured right of common lasting all the year, and permitting a commoner to put an unlimited number of cattle upon the common. It is possible in law, but very rarely exists, being ultimately cut short by admeasurement (q.v.).

stĭnt (2), *s.* [STINT (2), *v.*] A quantity assigned; proportion; allotted task or performance.

"Whilst in Birmingham and other workhouses able-bodied men were required to pick 5lb. of beaten or 4lb. of unbeaten oakum, the *stint* in the Walsall workhouse was only 4lb. of beaten."—*Echo*, Jan. 27, 1886.

* **stĭnt'-ănce,** *s.* [Eng. *stint*; *-ance.*] Restraint, stoppage, stint.

"I shall weep without any *stintance*."—*London Prodigal*, i. 1. (1605.)

stĭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STINT (1), *v.*]

stĭnt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stinted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stinted.

* **stĭnt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *stint* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which stints.

"The great hinderer and *stinter* of it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

stĭnt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *stint* (1), s.; *-ing.*] Stint, restriction.

* **stĭnt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stint* (1), s.; *-less.*] Without stint; unstinted.

"The *stintless* tears of old Heraclitus."
Marston. (*Webster.*)

stī'-pa, *s.* [Gr. στύπη (*stupē*) = tow.]

Bot.: Feather-grass; the typical genus of Stipeæ (q.v.). Inflorescence an erect, somewhat contracted panicle; spikelets one-flowered; glumes two, membranaceous, larger than the floret, outer one involute, with a very long, twisted awn, which finally separates at a joint near its base. Steudel describes 104 species. They are widely distributed, but are most abundant in warm countries. *Stipa pennata* is the Common Feather-grass. It has rigid, setaceous, grooved leaves, and exceedingly long awns, feathery at the point. It is very ornamental in gardens in summer, and if gathered before the seeds are ripe it retains its long feathery awns, and is sometimes dyed of various colours and used for decorative purposes.

stīpe, stī'-pēs, *s.* [Lat. *stipes* = a log, a stock, the trunk of a tree.]

Botany:

1. The petiole of a fern.

2. The stalk supporting the pileus of a fungal.

3. The caudex of an endogen, especially of a palm.

stī'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stip(a)*; Lat. fem. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

stī'-pel, *s.* [STIPULE.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Stipules at the base of each leaflet of a pinnated leaf in addition to the two at the base of the common petiole.

stī'-pĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *stipendium* (for *stippendium* or *stipipendium*, from *stips*, genit. *stipis* = small coin, and *pendo* = to weigh out); Sp. & Port. *estipendio*; Ital. *stipendio.*] A periodical payment for services rendered; an annual salary or allowance, especially the income of an ecclesiastical benefice, and in the Roman Church the sum which a priest may demand for saying mass for a special intention. In Scotland, a term applied specifically to the provision made for the support of the parochial minister of the Established Church. It consists of payments made in money or grain, or both, varying in amount according to the extent of the parish, and the state of the free teinds, or of any other fund specially set apart for the purpose.

"It is evident, therefore, that an official man would have been well paid if he had received a fourth or fifth part of what would now be an adequate *stipend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **stī-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [STIPEND, *s.*] To pay by a settled stipend, salary, or allowance.

"I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governours of it."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ch. xlvii.

* **stī-pĕn-dăr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; *-arian.*] Mercenary, hired; acting from mercenary motives; stipendiary.

* **stī-pĕn-dĭ ăr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *stipendiary*; *-an.*] Acting from mercenary motives; hired stipendiary.

stī-pĕn'-dĭ-a-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *stipendiarius*, from *stipendium* = a stipend (q.v.); Fr. *stipendiaire.*]

A. *As adj.*: Receiving pay, wages, or salary; performing services for a fixed stipend or salary.

"The usual pay of a curate or of a *stipendiary* parish priest."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who performs services for a settled stipend, payment, or allowance.

"If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*."
Glover: Leonidas, viii.

2. A stipendiary magistrate (q.v.).

* **II.** *Law*: A feudatory who owed service to his lord.

stipendiary-estate, *s.*

Law: A feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.

stipendiary-magistrate, *s.* A paid magistrate acting in large towns, and appointed by the Home Secretary on behalf of the Crown. (*English.*)

* **stī-pĕn'-dĭ-ate,** *v.t.* [STIPEND.] To endow with a stipend or salary.

"Professors *stipendiated* by the great cardinal."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Sept. 14, 1664.

* **stī'-pĕnd-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; *-less.*] Having no stipend, allowance, or compensation.

stī'-pĕr-stōne, *s.* [A.S. *stipere* = a pillar (?), and Eng. *stone.*]

Geog. (*Pl.*): The local name of natural quartzose eminences forming the summits of the hills flanking the mining district of Shelve, at heights varying from 1,500 to 1,600 feet. (*Murchison.*)

stiperstone-group, *s.*

Geol.: The lowest beds of the Lower Silurian. Called also the Arenig group.

stī'-pēş, *s.* [STIPE.]

stīp'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *stipes*, genit. *stipitis* = a trunk, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having an unbranched trunk like that of an endogenous tree, as the Papaw.

stīp'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *stipes*, genit. *stipitis* = the trunk of a tree.]

Bot.: Elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle; furnished with a stipe.

stīp'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *stip(es)* = a trunk; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of lignite named from the fact that the woody texture of trunks of trees is apparent.

stī-pĭt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [STIPIFORM.]

Bot.: Resembling a stalk or stem.

stĭp'-ple, *v.t.* [Dut. *stippelen* = to speckle, to cover with dots, from *stippel* = a speckle, dimin. from *stip* = a point; Dut. & Ger. *stippen* = to make dots or points; Dut. *stip*; Low Ger. *stippe* = a dot, a point.]

1. *Engrav.*: To engrave by means of dots, as distinguished from engraving in lines.

2. *Paint.*: To paint by means of small touches rather than by broad touches or washes.

"Those who colour and *stipple* their pictures to the semblance of highly-finished miniatures."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 26, 1886.

stĭp'-ple, stĭp'-plĭng, *s.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines. Each dot, when magnified, is, however, a group of smaller ones. Used also of painting [STIPPLE, *v.* 2.].

stĭp'-plĕr, *s.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] An artist's brush, used for stippling. [STIPPLE, *v.* 2.]

"A *stippler* made of hog's hair."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 304.

stĭp'-plĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [STIPPLE, *v.*]

stippling-machine, *s.*

Metal-work.: A machine or tool for giving a roughened, or, as it is termed, matted surface to metal in order that the dead portions may form a foil to the more lustrous ones.

* **stĭp'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [STYPTIC.]

stĭp'-ų-la (pl. **stĭp'-ų-læ**), *s.* [STIPULE.]

stĭp-ų-lā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Occupying the place of stipules, as the prickles at the base of the petiole in *Paliurus australis.*

stĭp'-ų-lar, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; *-ar.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules.

stipular-buds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A bud enveloped by the stipules, as are those of the Tulip-tree.

stĭp'-ų-lar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; *-ary.*]

Bot.: Relating to stipules; stipular.

stĭp'-ų-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *stipulatus*, pa. par. of *stipulor* = to settle an agreement, to bargain; lit. = to make fast, from O. Lat. *stipulus* = fast, firm; allied to *stipes* = a post; Fr. *stipuler*; Sp. & Port. *estipular*; Ital. *stipulare.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make a bargain, agreement, or covenant with any person or persons to do or to forbear to do any thing; to bargain, to contract, to make terms. (Often followed by *for*: as, To *stipulate for* a longer time.)

"The parties *stipulating* must both possess the liberty of assent and refusal."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. *Trans.*: To settle by agreement or covenant: to arrange.

"Those articles which were *stipulated* in their favour."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 20.

stĭp'-ų-late, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having stipules on it.

stĭp'-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [STIPULATE, *v.*] Agreed on, contracted, covenanted, bargained; determined by stipulation: as, He finished the work in the *stipulated* time.

stipulated-damage, *s.*

Law: Liquidated damage (q.v.).

stĭp-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stipulationem*, accus. of *stipulatio*, from *stipulatus*, pa. par. of *stipulor* = to stipulate (q.v.); Sp. *estipulacion*; Ital. *stipulazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of stipulating, bargaining, agreeing, or covenanting; a bargaining, contracting, or agreeing.

"Without the express *stipulation* of any other condition."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 42.

2. That which is stipulated or agreed on; a contract or bargain; a particular article, item, or condition in a contract or covenant.

"Being obliged under the same laws and *stipulations*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The situation and structure of the stipules.

2. *Law:* An undertaking, in the nature of bail, taken in the Admiralty Courts.

stĭp'-ū-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who stipulates, contracts, bargains, or covenants

stĭp'-ŭle, stĭp'-ū-la (pl. **stĭp-ū-læ**), *s.* [Lat. *stipula* = a stalk, stem, or blade of corn, dimin. from *stipes* (q.v.).]

Botany (Pl.):

1. Two small appendages, generally tapering at the end, situated at the base of a petiole on each side, and generally of a less firm texture than the petiole itself. They either adhere to the base of the petiole or are separate; they may last as long as the leaf, or fall off before it. In texture they may be membranous, leathery, or spiny; in margin entire or laciniated. Stipules are absent in exogens with opposite leaves, in some with alternate leaves, and in the great majority of endogens. They are probably transformed leaves. [OCHREA, RETICULUM.]

† 2. Appendages at the base of the leaves in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.

stĭp'-ŭled, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e); -ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with stipules, or leafy appendages.

stĭr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *styrian* = to stir, to move; allied to Icel. *styrr* = stir, disturbance; Dut. *storen* = to disturb, to interrupt; Sw. *störa;* Ger. *stören* = to disturb; O. H. Ger. *stoeren, stóren* = to scatter, to destroy, to disturb.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To move; to cause to move; to cause to change place in any way.

"He could not *stir* his pettitoes."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To agitate; to cause the particles of, as of a liquid, to change places, by passing something through it; to disturb.

"My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirred.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. To agitate; to bring into debate; to bring forward, to moot, to start.

"Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction."—*Bacon.*

4. To agitate, to disturb.

"I will *stir* him strongly."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*5. To incite to action; to instigate, to prompt, to stimulate.

"*Stirred* by a painted beauty to his verse."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 21.

*6. To excite, to raise; to put in motion.

"To *stir* a mutiny in the mildest thoughts."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*7. To arouse, to awaken.

"'Tis time to *stir* him from his trance."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move one's self; to change posture, position, or place; to go or pass from one place to another in any way.

"He listened to the song,
And hardly breathed or *stirred.*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. To make a disturbing or agitating motion, as in liquid, by passing something through it.

3. To be in motion; not to be still; to bustle about. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Jul.*, iii. 1.)

*4. To be roused; to be agitated.

"That . . . for which the people *stir.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

5. To be on foot; to exist, to occur, to happen.

"No ill luck *stirring*
But what lights on my shoulders."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

6. To become the object of notice or conversation; to be on foot.

7. To be already out of bed in the morning.

"You are early *stirring.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

¶ *To stir up:*

1. To excite; to put or bring into action; to start.

"I will *stir up* in England some black storm."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. To incite, to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions.

"The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour."—*2 Maccabees* xiv. 17.

3. To quicken, to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous.

"The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action."—*Addison.*

4. To disturb: as, To *stir up* the sediments of a liquid.

* **stĭr,** *s.* [Icel. *styrr* = a disturbance, a stir.] [STIR, *v.*]

1. The state of being in motion or in action; agitation, tumult, bustle, noise.

"There is no *stir* or walking in the streets."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous or seditious uproar.

"What balloing and what *stir* is this to-day?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

3. Agitation of thought; disturbance of mind; excitement.

"This kind of writing makes an angry *stir* in the blood of men."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lviii. 510. (1873.)

stĭr, *s.* [See def.] Sir. (*Scotch.*)

"I'm seeking for service, *stir.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

stĭr'-a-bŏût, *s.* [Eng. *stir*, v., and *about.*] A dish composed of oatmeal and water boiled to a certain consistency, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan.

* **stĭr'-ĭ-ăt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *stiria* = an icicle.] Ornamented with pendants like icicles.

* **stĭr'-ĭ-oŭs,** * **stĭr'-rĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *stiria* = an icicle.] Resembling an icicle or icicles.

"The *stirious* or stillicidious dependences of ice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

stĭrk, *s.* [A.S. *styrc, styric,* a dimin. of *steor* = a steer.] [STEER (1), *s.*] A young steer or heifer between one and two years old.

"To procure restitution *in integrum* of every *stirk* and stot that the chief, his forefathers and his clan had stolen."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

* **stĭr'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stir; -less.*] Still; without motion; motionless.

"But silence, and a *stirless* breath
Which neither was of life nor death."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

stĭr'-lĭng-ite, *s.* [After Stirling, New Jersey, U.S.A.]

Min.: (1) The same as RŒPPERITE (q.v.); (2) the same as STERLINGITE (q.v.).

* **stĭrp,** * **stirpe,** *s.* [Lat. *stirps* = a stock.] Race, family, generation, stock.

"She is sprong of noble *stirpe* and high."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

* **stĭrp'-ĭ-cŭl-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *stirps*, genit. *stirpis* = a stock, and Eng. *culture.*] The breeding of special stocks or races.

stĭrps, *s.* [Lat. = a stock.]

1. *Bot.:* A rare or permanent variety, as the Red-cabbage. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Law:* The person from whom a family is descended; family, kindred.

* **stĭr'-rage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *stir; -age.*] The act of stirring; stir.

"Every small *stirrage* waketh them."—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 320.

stĭr'-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stir,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who stirs or is in motion.

2. One who or that which stirs or puts in motion; specif., an instrument to keep a solution or the like from settling, or to mix more completely the ingredients of a mixture.

3. An exciter, inciter, or instigator.

"These uglie *stirrers* of rebellion."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

4. One who rises in the morning.

"An early *stirrer.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

stirrer-up, *s.* An inciter, an instigator.

"An industrious *stirrer-up* of doubts."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

stĭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STIR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being constantly in motion; bustling about; characterized by stir or bustle; active, energetic; accustomed to a busy life.

2. Animating, rousing, exciting, stimulating.

"But now, the *stirring* verse we hear,
Like trump in dying soldier's ear!"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 21.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of moving or setting in motion; the state of being in motion.

2. Impulse, stimulus, prompting.

"It feels not now the *stirrings* of desire."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, viii.

stĭr'-rŭp, * **stir-op,** * **stir-rop,** * **stir-rope,** * **sty-rop,** * **sty-rope,** *s.* [For *sty-rope*, from A.S. *stirâp, stigrâp*, from *stigan* = to climb, to mount, and *râp* = a rope, the original stirrup being merely a rope for mounting into the saddle; O. Dut. *stegel-reep, steegh-reep*, from *stijgen* = to mount, and *reep* = a rope; Icel. *stig-reip*, from *stiga*, and *reip;* Ger. *stegreif*, from *steigen*, and *reif.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A leather strap, or similar device, suspended from a saddle, and having at its lower end a loop, ring, or other suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, and used to assist him in mounting a horse, as well as to enable him to sit steadily in the saddle while riding, and also to relieve him by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

"Dundee turned round, stood up in his *stirrups*, and, waving his hat, invited them to come on."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Stirrups were not known to the ancients, and in the second century, B.C., the highways in and around ancient Rome were fitted with stones to enable horsemen to mount. Stirrups were introduced about the fifth century, but were not general till about the twelfth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A device for holding a rafter-post or strut to a tie. In wooden construction it consists of a wrought-iron loop, secured by a through bolt to one piece and embracing the foot of the other. In iron framing the stirrup is usually wrought on the tie.

(2) An iron strap to support a beam.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A band or strap which is bent around one object and is secured to another by its tangs or branches.

(2) The iron loop or clevis by which the mill-saw is suspended from the muley-head or in the sash.

3. *Naut.:* A rope with an eye at the end for supporting a foot-rope below its yard.

4. *Shipbuild.:* A plate which laps on each side of a vessel's dead-wood at the stem or stern, and bolts through all.

stirrup-bar, *s.*

Saddlery: The part of a saddle to which the stirrup-strap is attached.

stirrup-cup, stirrup-glass, *s.* A parting glass of liquor given to a traveller when he has mounted his horse and is about to leave.

"Lord Marmion's bugles blew to horse:
Then came the *stirrup-cup* in course."
Scott: Marmion, i. 31.

stirrup-iron, *s.*

Saddl.: The ring suspended from a saddle, and in which the foot is placed.

stirrup-ladder, *s.* A thatcher's short ladder which is attached to the roof by spikes.

stirrup-leather, stirrup-strap, *s.*

Saddl.: The strap by which the stirrup is attached to the saddle.

* **stirrup-oil,** *s.* A sound thrashing (orig. with a stirrup-leather).

"To give one some *stirrup-oyl. Aliquem fustigare.*"—*Coles.*

stirrup-piece, *s.* A name given to a piece of wood or iron in framing, by which any part is suspended; a vertical or inclined tie.

stirrup-strap, *s.* [STIRRUP-LEATHER.]

stirrup-verse, *s.* A verse at parting. (*Hall Words.*)

stĭr'-rŭp-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stirrup; -less.*] Without stirrups; not having stirrups.

"The equestrian statue of George IV. sitting *stirrupless* on a spiritless steed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1883.

stĭtch, *v.t.* & *i.* [STITCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form stitches on; to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches.

(2) To unite together by sewing.

"Full many a feather
With twine of thread he *stitch'd* together."
King: Art of Love.

* 2. *Fig.:* To join, to unite, to repair, to mend.

"It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was before to rent it."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Agric.:* To form into ridges.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise stitching or needlework; to sew.

stĭtch, * **stiche,** * **styche,** *s.* [A.S. *stice* = a pricking sensation, from *stician* = to prick, to pierce, to stick (q.v.); Ger. *stich* = a prick, a stitch, from *stechen* = to prick; *sticken* = to stitch; Dut. *stikken;* Sw. *sticka.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sharp, spasmodic pain in the side; a sharp local pain.

"It taketh away the *stitch* s in the side."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxi., ch. xix.

* (2) A contortion or twist of the face.

(3) A single pass of a needle in sewing.

"There are four sorts of *stitches* mentioned by the ancients."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. v., ch. i.

(4) A single turn of the wool or thread round a needle in knitting; a link of thread: as, To take up or drop a *stitch;* to cut the *stitches* of a dress, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used to express the smallest part of dress or clothing, or the like. (*Colloq.*)

"With every *stitch* of clothing wet, and no facilities for drying them."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* (2) Space passed over at one time; distance, way.

II. *Agric.:* A space between two double furrows in ploughed ground; a furrow or ridge.

"Many man at plow . . . drave earth here and there,
And turnd up *stitches* orderly."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xviii.

stitch-wheel, *s.* [PRICKER, *s.*, II. 4.]

stĭtch'-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of hairy wool. (*Prov.*)

stĭtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stitch,* v.; *-er.*] One who stitches.

* **stĭtch'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *stitch; -ery.*] Needlework, sewing. (Used contemptuously.)

"Come, lay aside your *stitchery;* play the idle housewife with me this afternoon."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* i. 3.

* **stĭtch'-fâll-ĕn,** * **stitch-faln,** *a.* [Eng. *stitch,* and *fallen.*] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. (*Dryden: Juvenal,* x. 309.)

stĭtch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STITCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The art of sewing or of making stitches.

2. Work done by sewing; stitched work.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The formation of land into ridges or divisions.

2. *Bookbind.:* Fastening the sheets of a pamphlet or book together by threads passed through holes simply stabbed through the pile. A cheap substitute for sewing.

stitching-horse, *s.* A sewing-horse (q.v.).

stĭtch'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *stitch,* s., and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Stellaria, and spec. S. *Holostea.* So named because used in some parts as a remedy for stitch in the side.

2. *Plantago holosteum.*

* **stĭth,** * **stithe,** * **stythe,** *s.* [Icel. *stedhi;* Sw. *städ.*] An anvil.

"Determined to strike on the *stith* while the iron was hot."—*Greene: Card of Fancy.*

* **stĭth,** * **stithe,** *a.* [A.S. *stídh;* O. Fris. *stith.*] Strong, stiff, rigid.

"*Stith* and strong." *Story of Genesis & Exodus,* 1,591.

* **stĭth'-ў,** * **stith-ie,** * **steth-y,** *s.* [STITH, *s.*]

1. A smith's workshop; a forge, a smithy.

"My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

2. An anvil.

"There is of it [steele] which serveth better for *stithie* or anvill heads."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxiv., ch. xiv.

* **stĭth'-ў,** * **styth-y,** *v.t.* [STITHY, *s.*] To forge, as a smith on an anvil.

"The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

stīve (1), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estiver;* Lat. *stipo* to compress, to pack tight; Dut. *stijven;* Sw. *styfva;* Ger. *steifen* = to stiffen. Allied to *stiff* (q.v.).] [STIFLE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stiffen.

"The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stived.*"
William of Palerne, 3,033.

2. To stuff; to pack close; to cram, to crowd; hence, to make hot, sultry, or close; to render stifling.

"His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other."—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 172.

B. *Intrans.:* To be stifled; to stew, as in a close atmosphere.

* **stīve** (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *stew* (q.v.).] To stew, as meat.

stīve (1), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *staub;* Dan. *støv* = dust, or perhaps from *stive* (1), v.] The floating dust in flour-mills during the operation of grinding.

stīve (2), *s.* [STIVE (2), *v.*] A brothel, a stews.

stīved, *a.* [STIVE (1), *v.*] Close, stuffy, stifling.

"Mounting to the fifth storey of the rickety, *stived* building."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Nov., 1878, p. 78.

stī'-vĕr (1), *s.* [Dut. *stuiver;* allied to Ger. *stüber* = a stiver.]

* 1. *Lit.:* An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1d. sterling.

"They will not budge under a *stiver.*"—*Dampier: Voyages,* an. 1698.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of little or no value; a straw, a fig.

* **stī'-vĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *stive* (2), s.; *-er.*] An inhabitant of the stives or stews; a harlot.

stīves, *s.* [STEWS.]

stī'-vў, *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *stive* (1), v.]

Golf: To stimy (q.v.).

"With a good put *stivied* his opponent."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

stō'-ą, *s.* [Gr. = a porch.]

Gr. Arch.: A porch, a portico; specially of the Stoa Poikile referred to in the extract. [STOIC.]

"The schools of ancient sages; his, who bred
Great Alexander to subdue the world,
Lyceum there, and painted *Stoa* next."
Milton: P. R., iv. 253.

stōak, *v.t.* [Cf. Ger. *stocken* = to stop.] To stop up; to choke. (*Prov.*)

stō-ăs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. στοά (*stoa*) = a roofed colonnade, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Cyclostomidæ (*Woodward*), of Helicinidæ (*Tate*), with nineteen species, from Jamaica. Shell minute, globose-conic or depressed, spirally striated; operculum shelly, lamellar.

stōat, * **stott,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *stot* = (1) a stoat, (2) a horse, a stallion, (3) a bullock; Icel. *stútr* = a bull; Sw. *stut;* Dan. *stud;* Norw. *stut.*]

Zool.: Mustela erminea, the Ermine (q.v.).

"It is exceedingly sanguinary in disposition and agile in its movements: it feeds principally on the rat, the water-vole, and the rabbit, which it pursues with unusual pertinacity and boldness, hence the name *stoat,* signifying bold, by which it is commonly known."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), viii. 526.

sto-ble, *s.* [STUBBLE.]

* **stŏb'-wŏrt,** * **stŭb'-wort,** *s.* [Eng. *stub,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: Oxalis Acetosella.

* **stō'-cąh,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *stocach* = a kitchen lounger.] An attendant, a horseboy, a hanger-on.

"He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh a horseboy or a *stocah* to some kern."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

stŏc-cāde' (1), * **stŏc-cā'-dō,** * **stŏ-cā'-dą,** *s.* [Fr. *estocade;* Sp. *estocada;* Ital. *stoccata* = a thrust with a weapon, from Fr. *estoc;* Sp. *estoque;* Ital. *stocco* = a truncheon, a short sword; Ger. *stock* = a stick, a staff, a stock (q.v.).] A thrust in fencing; a stab; a thrust with a rapier.

"Tut, sir; I could have told you more: in these times you stand on distance: your passes, *stoccados,* and I know not what."—*Shakesp: Merry Wives,* ii. 1.

* **stŏc-cāde'** (2), *s.* [STOCKADE, *s.*]

* **stŏc-cāde',** *v.t.* [STOCKADE, *v.*]

* **stŏ-chăs'-tĭc,** * **stŏ-chăs'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικός (*stochastikos*) = conjectural, from στοχάζομαι (*stochazomai*) = to aim at a mark, to conjecture; στοχος (*stochos*) = a mark.] Conjectural; able to conjecture.

"Though he were no prophet, nor son of a prophet, yet in that faculty which comes nearest it he excelleth, *i.e.,* the *stochastick,* wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well public as private."—*Whitefoot: Life of Browne.*

stŏck (1), * **stocke,** * **stok,** * **stokke,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *stocc* = a post, a trunk, from the same root as *stick,* v. (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *stok* = a stick, a handle, stocks; O. Dut. *stock;* Icel. *stokkr* = a trunk, log, stocks; Dan. *stok* = a stick; Sw. *stock* = a beam, a log; O. H. Ger. *stoch;* Ger. *stock,* from *gestochen,* pa. par. of *stechen* = to stick.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the trunk.

"The bud of peach or rose,
Adorns, though differing in its kind,
The *stock* whereon it grows."
Cowper: To Rev. W. C. Unwin.

2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and by which it is supported; also, the stem or tree which furnishes slips or cuttings.

"The scion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft."—*Bacon.*

3. Something fixed and solid; a post, a block, a pillar.

4. Hence, something lifeless and senseless.

"Saying to a *stock,* thou art my father, and to a stone, thou hast brought me forth."—*Jeremiah* ii. 27.

5. A person who is as lifeless and senseless as a post or stock.

"While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

6. The principal supporting or holding part of anything; that part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached for firm support or hold; specifically:

(1) *Husbandry:* The part of a plough or other implement to which the irons, draft, and handles are attached.

(2) That part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached.

(3) *Joinery:*

(*a*) That arm of a bevel which is applied to the base or moulding side.

(*b*) The brace which holds a bit for boring.

(*c*) The block which holds the plane-bit.

(4) *Mach.:* The handle which contains the screw-cutting die.

(5) *Naut.:* The cross-bar at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, which cants the anchor and turns a fluke down.

(6) The support or pillar of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself.

(7) The wooden frame which supports the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel.

(8) (*Pl.*): [STOCKS, I.].

7. The original race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants.

"Say what *stock* he springs of."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

¶ Used also in an analogous sense of the domesticated animals, &c.

"In the case of strongly-marked races of some other domesticated species, there is presumptive or even strong evidence that all are descended from a single wild *stock.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 13.

8. The property which a merchant, a trader, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more especially the goods kept on hand by a commercial house for the supply of its customers.

9. Capital invested: as—

(1) A fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, and divided into shares held by individuals who collectively form a corporation; shares.

"In modern finance the term [*Stock*] is applied to an imaginary sum of money, almost invariably £100, on which interest is paid at a given rate in perpetuity. Hence, a person who buys *Stock,* simply buys a right to receive the said interest; and this right he may sell again, but the principal sum is altogether imaginary, and cannot be claimed. Consols, Railway *Stocks,* and *Stocks* in Commercial Companies are examples. In the first of these, any amount of *Stock* can be purchased and held that does not involve fractions of a penny. In Railway *Stocks* the limit more commonly stands at one shilling or one pound. In this respect *Stock* differs from bonds, debentures, shares, and obligations, which are invariably for round sums, as £10, £20, £50, £100, and so on; nevertheless, the term *Stocks* is currently used in a loose way to signify bonds, shares, and financial securities of any kind whatsoever."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

(2) A fund consisting of a capital debt due by Government to individual holders, who receive a fixed rate of interest on their shares; money funded in Government securities: as, the Three per Cent. *Stocks.*

"It was customary when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock. [Counterfoil, I.] In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the Government, and eventually to any public body whatever, and the different funds subscribed from time to time came to be called The *Stocks*."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

10. A supply provided; provision, store, fund, accumulation.

"Till all my *stock* of infant sorrows spent,
I learn'd at last submission to my lot."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

11. That portion of a pack of cards which is not dealt out in certain games, but is allowed to remain on the table, and may be drawn from as occasion requires.

* 12. A covering for the leg; a stocking.

"Our knit silke *stockes* and Spanish lether shoes."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas, 375.

13. A kind of stiff wide band or cravat worn round the neck.

14. Rags and material for making paper. Said also of other material used in business.

15. Liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, used as a foundation for soups and gravies.

* 16. A counterstock [9. (2)].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agriculture:*

(1) The collective animals used or reared on a farm; called also Live stock.

"The facilities he has for making ready disposal of surplus *stock*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

(2) The implements of husbandry and produce stored for use; called also Dead stock.

2. *Bot. & Hort.:* An abbreviation of Stock Gillyflower, *Matthiola incana*, extended in botanical works to the genus Matthiola under which article a number of species are described. Various species have furnished the garden stocks, which have run into varieties and sub-varieties, some of them probably hybrids. All the garden varieties of the Brompton or Simple-stemmed Stock and of Queen's Stock have been derived from *M. incana;* those of Ten-weeks' Stock, from *M. annua*, and the Smooth-leaved annual stocks from *M. græca*. The Wallflower-leaved Stock, *M. tristis*, a small plant, with narrow hoary leaves and dingy brown flowers, growing in the south of Europe, is the Night-scented Stock, which is cultivated in greenhouses for its fragrance by night, as are *M. livida* and *M. odoratissima*, &c. *M. fenestralis*, is the Window-stock. [Gillyflower, Matthiola, Virginia-stock.]

3. *Build.:* Red and gray bricks used in particoloured brickwork.

4. *Fulling:* The beater of a fulling-mill.

5. *Shipbuild.:* The frame which supports a vessel and its cradle while building.

6. *Timber:* Lumber of regular market size. [Stock-gang.]

B. *As adj.:* Kept in stock; kept on hand ready for service; habitually used, standing, permanent.

"Anything was thought good enough for the staging of a *stock* piece."—*Globe*, Jan. 6, 1886.

¶ (1) *Stock and die:* The screw-cutting die in its holder.

(2) *Stock-and-stone worship:*

Comp. Relig.: A term embracing all forms of worship offered directly or indirectly to stocks and stones; *i.e.*, whether they are considered as fetishes, or as mere ideal representatives of deities.

"The frequent *stock-and-stone worship* of modern India belongs especially to races non-Hindu or part-Hindu in race and culture. Among such may serve as examples the bamboo which stands for the Bodo goddess Mainow, and for her receives the annual hog, and the monthly eggs offered by the women; the stone under the great cotton-tree of every Khond village, shrine of Naiju Pennu, the village deity," &c.—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 163.

(3) *Stock in trade:* The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the tools and appliances of a workman; hence, fig., a person's resources or capabilities.

(4) *To take stock:* To make an inventory of goods on hand; hence, fig., to make an estimate, to set a value.

(5) *To take stock in:* To believe in, to be influenced by; generally in the negative. (*Colloq.*)

stock-account, *s.*

Comm.: The account in a ledger, showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount withdrawn.

stock-bill, *s.* [A corrupt. of *stork's bill.*]

Bot.: Geranium Robertianum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **stock-blind,** *a.* Blind as a stock; stone-blind.

"True lovers are blind, *stock-blind*."—*Wycherley: Country Life*, ii. 1.

stock-board, *s.*

1. *Music:* The board above the arrangement of register slides by which is regulated the access of air to the respective systems of pipes or reeds which form the stops of an organ. The stock-board is pierced with holes, in which set the lower ends or feet of the pipes.

2. *Brick-making:* The board over which the brick-mould slips, and which forms the bottom of the latter while the brick is moulding.

3. *Comm.:* A body of brokers engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks.

stock-breeder, *s.* One who devotes his attention to the breeding of live stock, or domestic animals, as horses or cattle.

stock-broker, *s.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks as the agent of others.

stock-brush, *s.* A brush for whitening and distempering. The tufts are on each side of a long head.

stock-certificate, *s.*

Law & Comm.: A certificate of title to certain stock or any part of it, with coupons annexed, entitling their bearer to the dividends on the stock.

stock-dove, *s.*

Ornith: Columba œnas, an European species more locally distributed, smaller in size, and darker in colour than *C. livia*, the Wood-pigeon (q.v.), and with no white on the neck or wings. It is the Hohltaube or Hole-dove of the Germans.

"By Montagu, Bewick, Fleming, and some of the earlier authors the *stock-dove* was confounded with the Rock-dove [*C. livia*], from which, however, it is now well known to be perfectly distinct. Whilst this confusion lasted, the name was supposed to be owing to its being considered to be the origin of our domestic stock; but the appellation is now generally attributed to its habit of nesting in the stocks of trees, particularly such as have been headed down, and have become rugged and bushy at the top."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 9.

stock-exchange, *s.*

1. The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.

2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, banks, manufactures, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farmer, *s.* A farmer who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, as horses and cattle.

* **stock-father,** *s.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder, *s.*

1. A stock-farmer.

2. A contrivance for automatically supplying feed to stock in limited quantities at certain times.

stock-fish, *s.* [Dut. *stokvisch.*] Fish, as cod, ling, torsk, split open and dried in the sun without salting.

stock-fowler, *s.* A blunderbuss; a short gun with a large bore.

stock-gang, *s.* An arrangement of saws in a gate, by which a log or baulk is reduced to boards at one passage along the ways. The stock-gang makes stock-lumber, or regular market-lumber, as distinguished from dimension-lumber, which is sawn to a specific size.

stock gillyflower, *s.* [Stock, A. II. 2.]

¶ Stock here means the trunk of a tree or the woody stem of a shrub, to distinguish it from the Clove Gillyflower. (*Prior.*)

* **stock gold,** *s.* Gold hoarded or accumulated, so as to make a store.

stock-hole, *s.*

Puddling: The opening through which the crude metal, or stock, is inserted. It is closed by a door which is counterweighted or raised by a lever.

stock-jobber, *s.* One who deals in stocks and shares; one who speculates in stocks, &c., for profit.

"A succession of rumours, which sprang . . . from the avidity of *stock-jobbers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

stock jobbing, * **stock-jobbery,** *s.* The act or business of dealing in stocks and shares; the business or profession of a stock-jobber.

stock-list, *s.* A list published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the actual transactions, and the prices current.

stock-lock, *s.* A lock adapted to be placed on an outer door. It is inclosed in an outer wooden case, and is opened and locked from the outside by the key, and bolted only inside.

"There are locks for several purposes; as street-door locks, called *stock-locks;* chamber-door locks, called spring-locks; and cupboard-locks."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

stock-man, *s.* One having the charge of stock; a herdsman. (*Austr.*)

stock-market, *s.*

1. A mart where stocks and shares are sold; a stock-exchange.

2. A cattle-market.

stock-morel, *s.*

Bot.: Helvella esculenta.

stock-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Corylus Avellana.

stock-pot, *s.*

Cook.: A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled. [Stock, *s.*, A. I. 15.]

stock-pump, *s.* An arrangement in which the weight of the animals coming to drink is made to work the pump.

* **stock-punished,** *a.* Punished by being set in the stocks.

"Whipped from tithing to tithing, and *stock-punished*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

stock-purse, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A common purse.

2. *Mil.:* Savings made in the outlay of a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

stock-range, *s.* A range or pasture for cattle, sheep, &c.

"The hill country is all open as a *stock-range*."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 511.

stock-shave, *s.* A form of shave used by block-makers.

stock-shears, *s. pl.* Shears used in shearing cloth.

* **stock-sleeve,** *s.* A truncated or half-sleeve.

stock-station, *s.* A station or district where stock is raised. (*Austr.*)

stock-still, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still; motionless

"Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon."—*Addison.*

stock-stone, *s.* A rubbing-tool used by curriers on the grain side of leather to stretch and straighten it before currying.

stock-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle applied to the stock of an anchor, when fished, to rouse it perpendicular.

stock-taking, *s.* A periodical examination, inventory, and valuation of the stock in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

stock-trail, *s.* A term applied to gun-carriages which have a stock between the cheeks supporting the gun. The trail at the end of the stock rests upon the ground when the gun is in position for firing. When limbered up, a loop on the extremity of the trail is passed over the pintle-hook of the limber.

stock-work, *s.*

Mining: A method of working ore where, instead of lying in veins or strata, it is found in solid masses, so that it is worked in chambers and stories.

stock-yard, *s.* An inclosure for cattle on the way to or at market.

*** stŏck** (2), *s.* [STOCCADE.]

1. A thrust with a rapier.

"To see thee pass thy punto, thy *stock*, thy reverse." —*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

2. A long rapier.

stŏck, *v.t.* & *i.* [STOCK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay up in store; to accumulate or put by for future use.

2. To supply, provide, or furnish with stock; to fill, to supply.

"Did *he* make a bad world, and *stock* it with bad inhabitants?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

* 3. To put into the stocks.

"Who *stock'd* my servant?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. To attach to or supply with a stock, handle, or the like: as, To *stock* an anchor.

5. To put into a pack: as, To *stock* cards.

6. To suffer, as cows, to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to being sold.

B. *Intrans.:* To take in, provide, or procure supplies.

"They *stock* heavily and expensively for the festive season, and the weather being close and wet, the meat keeps badly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1885.

¶ * *To stock up:* To root or dig up; to extirpate.

"The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots."—*Decay of Piety.*

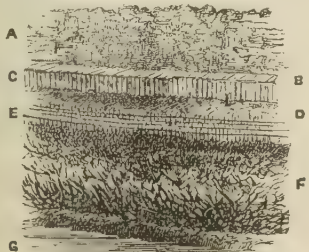
stŏck-ād̆e', * **stŏc-cād̆e',** *s.* [From Eng. *stock* (1), s., in imitation of *stoccade* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Engin.:* A row of piles, or a series of rows with brushwood in the intervals, driven into a sea or river shore, to prevent the erosion of the banks.

2. *Fort.:* Stout timbers planted in the ground so as to touch each other, and loopholed for musketry. In its most effective form it is eight or nine feet high, has a ditch in front, and a banquette in the rear. As appears from the extract (and from the still surviving customs of savage races), the driving of timber into the ground was an early form of fortification. The illustration shows a native stockade at Donoobow, in Burmah, which was stormed by the British troops in



STOCKADE.

1826. It was composed of solid teak beams (C), from fifteen to seventeen feet high. Behind this wooden wall, the old brick ramparts (A) of the place rose to a considerable height, connected with the front defences by means of cross beams (B), which afforded a firm and elevated footing to the defenders. A ditch (D) of considerable magnitude surrounded the defences, the passage of which was rendered more difficult by spikes, nails, bolts, and other contrivances. Outside the ditch were several rows of strong railing (E), and in front of all an abattis (F), thirty yards broad, reaching down to the river Irrawaddy (G).

"The earthworks and *stockades* which were said to have been constructed by Severus."—*Elton: Origins of English Hist.*, p. 325.

stŏck-ād̆e', *v.t.* [STOCKADE, *s.*] To surround, fortify, or protect with a stockade.

"The dacoits are reported to be strongly *stockaded* at Montshobo."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1885.

stŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stock*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who stocks.

2. One engaged in making stock-locks.

stocker's saw, *s.* A small saw, specifically constructed for the use of the armourer or gun-stocker.

stŏck'-hōld ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stock*, s., and *holder.*] One who is the holder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other public company.

stŏck-ĭ-nĕt', *s.* [STOCKING.]

Fabric: An elastic material used for dresses, jackets, &c.

"The tall gentleman in the *stockinet* pantaloons."—*Th. Hook: The Sutherlands.*

stŏck'-ĭng, *s.* [From *stock* (1), s., in the sense of stump or trunk. The clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment, called *hose*, in French *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress—viz., knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, *upper-stocks*, or in French *haut de chausses*, and the *nether-stocks*, or stockings, in French *bas de chausses*, and then simply *bas*. In these terms the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of the body left when the limbs are cut off. In the same way Ger. *strumpf* = a stocking, properly signifies a stump. (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. A close-fitting knit or woven covering for the foot and leg. They are made of wool, cotton, or silk.

"The first person that wore *stockings* in England is said to have been Queen Elizabeth. She received them as a present from the Spanish ambassador."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. An elastic bandage used as a support, and to remedy varicose veins, injuries to the tendons, &c., occurring in the human leg. A coarser and stronger kind is used in veterinary surgery.

¶ 1. *In one's stocking feet:* Without shoes on. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To have a long stocking:* To be well off; to have saved a good amount of money.

stocking-frame, *s.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods. It was invented by William Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589.

stocking-loom, *s.* The same as STOCKING-FRAME (q.v.).

stocking-weaver, *s.* One engaged in weaving stockings.

stŏck'-ĭng, *v.t.* [STOCKING, *s.*] To dress with, or as with stockings; to enclose in stockings.

"The yard dotted with shaven polls, and the foot-ropes embellished with several varieties of *stockinged* legs."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

stŏck'-ĭng-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stocking*; *-er.*] One who knits or weaves stockings; a stocking-weaver.

stŏck'-ĭng-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stocking*; *-less.*] Without stockings.

"All slip-shoed, *stockingless* some."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 156.

*** stŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *stock* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Like a stock or block; stupid, blockish.

"Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

*** stŏck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stock* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no stock; without a stock.

"He fired off his *stockless* gun and brandished his sword dreadfully."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1886.

stŏcks, *s. pl.* [STOCK (1), *s.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparatus formerly used for the punishment of petty offenders, such as vagrants, trespassers, and the like. It consisted of a frame of timber, with holes, in which the ankles, and sometimes the ankles and wrists, of the offenders were confined.

"Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery, &c.:* A frame in which refractory animals are held for shoeing or veterinary purposes.

2. *Finance:* [STOCK (1), *s.*, A. I. 9. (2)].

3. *Shipwright.:* A frame of blocks and shores on which a vessel is built. It declines down toward the water, and is usually a timber frame, which, as the building proceeds, assumes the form of a cradle. The cradle rests on ways, on which it eventually slides when the vessel is launched. The vessel is laterally supported by shores; the cradle is held by struts and chocks. In launching, the shores are removed, so that the vessel rests altogether in the cradle; the ways are greased or soaped; the struts are knocked away; the chocks knocked out, and the ship slides down the ways into the water, where the cradle becomes detached and floats away.

¶ *On* (or *upon*) *the stocks:* In preparation; in course of preparation or manufacture.

"Mr. Dryden has something of this nature *upon the stocks*."—*T. Browne: Works*, iv. 42.

stŏck'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *stock* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Stout of person; rather thick than tall or corpulent.

2. Thick, stout, stumpy.

"The canes are very *stocky* and strong."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 762.

3. Headstrong. (*Prov.*)

stœ-chĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [STOICHIOLOGY.]

stœ-chĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [STOICHIOMETRICAL.]

stœ-chĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [STOICHIOMETRY.]

stō'-ĭc, * **stō'-ĭck,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Stoicus*, from Gr. Στωϊκος (*Stōïkos*) = (1) belonging to a colonnade, (2) stoic, because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens, named the *Stoa Poikile*; στοά (*stoa*) = a colonnade, a portico.] [STOA.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Philos.* (*Pl.*): The adherents of a system of philosophy derived from that of the Cynics by Zeno (born at Citium in Cyprus about the middle of the fourth century B.C.). Zeno was the son of a merchant, and being reduced to poverty by the loss of a cargo of Phœnician purple which he was taking to Athens, he embraced the doctrine of the Cynics, and became for a while the disciple of Crates. But he disliked the gross manner of the Cynics, and chose Stilpo of Megara [MEGARIC] for his next instructor; then, still unsatisfied, he turned his attention to the Platonic philosophy. After twenty years of laborious study he became a teacher himself, and opened his school in the Stoa at Athens, whence his followers derived their name. Though it had its origin in Greece, the Stoical philosophy was Roman in spirit; and, after giving way to other systems in its native land, it exercised great influence in Italy, and among the Roman Stoics are to be mentioned Cato the Younger († 46 A.D.; cf. *Lucan: Phar.*, ii. 380–91), Seneca (B.C. 6–65 A.D.), Epictetus (60–140 A.D.), and the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (120–180). Stoical philosophy recognised one Supreme Moral Governor of the Universe (who, according to Epictetus, is the Father of all men), and a number of inferior deities. They taught that man alone had a rational soul, and that though he has a body like the lower animals, he has reason and intelligence like the gods, and that all his other faculties should be brought into subjection to reason. Hence, all that interfered with a purely intellectual existence was to be eliminated as dangerous. The pleasures and pains of the body were to be despised, for the pleasures and pains of the intellect were alone worthy to occupy man, allied to the gods by the possession of reason. It therefore became the duty of man to subdue his passions and senses, so that he might be free and virtuous.

"The *Stoics*, in their dread of becoming effeminate, became marble. They despised pain; they despised death. To be above pain was thought manly. They did not see that, in this respect, instead of being above humanity, they sank below it. . . . You receive a blow, and you do not wince? So much of heroism is displayed by a stone. You are face to face with Death, and you have no regrets? Then you are unworthy of life. Real heroism feels the pain it conquers, and loves the life it surrenders in a noble cause."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 364.

2. *Fig.:* A person not easily excited, moved, or disturbed; one who is, or pretends to be, indifferent to pleasure or pain.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

"The *Stoic* sect was founded by Zeno."—*Carter: Epictetus.* (Introd.)

2. Apathetic, stoical.

"Full many a *stoic* eye and aspect stern
Mask hearts where grief hath little left to learn."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 21.

stō'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *stoic; -al.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

2. *Fig.:* Not affected by passion; able completely to repress feeling; manifesting or characterized by real or pretended indifference to pain or pleasure.

"The condemned men faced death with *stoical* courage."—*Times, Weekly Edition,* March 11, 1887, p. 7.

stō'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stoical; -ly.*] In a stoical manner; like a stoic; with real or assumed indifference to pleasure or pain.

"Be not *stoically* mistaken in the quality of sins."—*Browne: Christian Morals,* bk. iii., ch. xii.

stō'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stoical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stoical; stoicism.

stoi-chĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. στοιχος (*stoichos*) = a row; suff. *-ology.*]

Science: The doctrine of elements, whether material or mental.

"Such also was the *stoichiology* connected with this reduction [of the ideas to numbers], or the doctrine of the singular or limiting element, of the undetermined element determinable by the former, and of the third element resulting from the mixture of the first two—the three constituting the elements of all that exists."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 117.

stoi chĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *stoichiometr(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to stoichiometry.

stoi-chĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Gr. στοιχος (*stoichos*) = a row, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Chem.: The law of chemical combination in definite proportions, and its application to chemical calculations. (*Watts.*)

stō'-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *stoic; -ism.*]

1. The opinions, teachings, or maxims of the Stoics.

"As a reaction against effeminacy, *stoicism* may be applauded; as a doctrine, it is one-sided. It ends in apathy and egotism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos,* (ed. 1880), i. 364.

2. The quality or state of being stoical; real or assumed indifference to pleasure or pain.

"William so far forgot his wonted *stoicism* as to utter a passionate exclamation at the way in which the English regiments had been sacrificed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* **stō-ĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *stoic; -ity.*] Stoicalness, stoicism.

"Leave this *stoicity* alone, till thou makest sermons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman,* i. 1.

stoĭt, stoĭt'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sw. *stoeta* = to dash one thing against another.] To walk in a staggering manner; to totter; to stumble on an object. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish ye had seen him *stoiting* about, off ae leg on to the other."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxx.

stōke, stŏck, *pref. & suff.* [See def.] Used in place-names as a prefix and suffix, with the meanings of (1) place, from A.S. *stoc* = a place: as, Woodstock; A.S. *wude stoc* = a woody place: Bishopstoke = the bishop's place or seat; (2) a stock, a stick, a trunk, from A.S. *stoc, stocce* = a stock (q.v.), as in *Stock*wood, *Stock*ton, &c., being thus equivalent to a place *stock*aded.

* **stoke** (1), * **stokke,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estoquer.*] To stab.

"What for ire & tene, and alle in euelle wille,
Scho *stokked* kyng Steuen, & ther did scho ille."
Robert de Brunne, p. 121.

stōke (2), *v.t. & i.* [Formed from *stoker* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To poke, stir up, supply a fire with fuel, and attend to it generally. (Spoken generally of large furnaces, steam-engines, or the like.)

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a stoker

stoke-hole, *s.*

1. *Furnace:*

(1) The place beneath the level of a boiler or oven where the furnace fire is fed or tended.

(2) The hole in a furnace at which the poker, stirrer, rabble, paddle, or other tool is introduced to stir the charge, as in puddling, calcining, or refining.

2. *Naut.:* A scuttle in a steamer's deck for the admission of fuel.

stōk'-ĕr, * **stōak'-ĕr,** *s.* [Dut. *stoker* = a kindler or setter on fire, from *stoken* = to make or kindle a fire; *stock* = a stick, a stock (q.v.).]

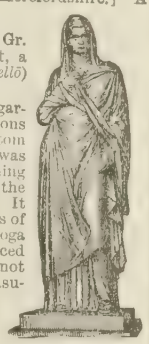
1. One who feeds and attends to a furnace or large fire, especially one employed to feed and tend the furnace of a locomotive or marine engine.

* 2. A poker.

stōk'-ĭn, stōk'-ĕn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Stoke, in Herefordshire.] A kind of apple.

stō'-la, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στολή (*stolē*) = equipment, a robe, a stole; στέλλω (*stellō*) = to equip.]

Roman Antiq.: A loose garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic. To the bottom of it a border or flounce was sewed, the whole reaching down so low as to conceal the ankles and part of the feet. It was the characteristic dress of the Roman matron, as the toga was of the men; divorced women or courtesans were not allowed to wear it. It was usually gathered and confined at the waist by a girdle, and frequently ornamented at the throat by a coloured border. It had either short or long sleeves, and was fastened over the shoulder by a fibula.



STOLA.

stōle, *pret. of v.* [Steal.]

stōle (1), *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *stola* = a stola (q.v.).]

* 1. A garment resembling the Roman stola; a loose robe or garment worn by ladies, and reaching to the ankles or heels.

"The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear."
Dryden: Cinyras & Myrrha, 239.

* 2. A dress or robe worn by men.

"And the fadir seide to his seruauntis, swithe brynge ye forth the first *stole;* and clothe ye hym."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xv.

3. A narrow band of silk or stuff, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendant on each side nearly to the ground. It was used in the administration of the sacraments and all other sacred functions. In England, since the fourteenth century to the Reformation, it was worn crossed on the breast by the priest at the altar, as it still is by Roman priests when saying Mass.

STOLE.

† 4. A surplice, a cotta.

"Six little singing-boys—dear little souls!
In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles.*"
Barham: Ing. Leg.; Jackdaw of Rheims.

5. A band of trimming for ladies' dresses and mantles.

"Between the lines of passementerie in front is a wide *stole* of blue fox, grebe, or chinchilla."—*Daily News,* Dec. 17, 1886.

* 6. A dress, a covering.

"When mild morn in saffron *stole*
First issues from her eastern goal."
Warton: Ode on Approach of Summer.

¶ *Groom of the Stole:* The first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of English sovereigns. His title is derived from the long robe (*stola*) worn by the sovereign on state occasions. (*Brande.*)

"*Groom of the stole* . . . is a great officer of the king's household, whose precinct is properly the king's bedchamber, where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

stole-fees, *s. pl.* [Surplice-fees.]

stōle (2), *s.* [Stolon.]

* **stōle** (3), *s.* [Stool.]

stōled, *a.* [Eng. *stol(e), s.; -ed.*] Wearing a stole or long robe; robed.

"Prophets brightly *stoled*
In shining lawn." *G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.*

stōl'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Steal.]

stolen-goods, *s. pl.*

Law: Goods or any kinds of property which have been stolen. The civil law requires that any one who has purchased such goods, unless in open market, such as a shop or store, is bound to restore them to the true owner. This law does not apply to valuable securities, which have been purchased *bona fide,* if the securities are negotiable instruments. It is a punishable offence to offer or accept rewards for the recovery of stolen property.

stŏl' ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *stolidus* = firm, stock-like; from same root as *stand.*] Dull, foolish, stupid, impassive.

stŏ-lĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *stolidité,* from Lat. *stoliditatem,* accus. of *stoliditas,* from *stolidus* = stolid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being stolid; dulness of intellect; stupidity, impassiveness.

"These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments."—*Bentley: Sermons,* ser. i.

stŏl'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stolid; -ly.*] In a stolid manner.

stŏl'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stolid; -ness.*] Stolidity.

stō'-lŏn, stōle (2), *s.* [Lat. *stolo,* genit. *stolonis* = a branch.]

1. *Bot.:* A shoot which proceeds from a stem above the ground, and then descends into it and takes root, as in *Aster junceus.* It is akin to a sucker, which, however, leaves the stem beneath and not above the ground.

2. *Zool.:* The name given to (1) any connecting process of protoplasm in the multilocular Foraminifera; (2) to the prolongation of the common tunic, forming a vascular canal, in the Social Ascidians; and (3) to any of the processes sent out by the cœnosarc in some of the Actinozoa.

stō-lŏn'-ĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stolo,* genit. *stolonis* = a branch, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Producing or putting forth stolons. Sometimes used more loosely for producing or putting forth suckers. [Stolon.]

stŏl'-pĕn-īte, *s.* [After Stolpen, Saxony, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A clay found in the basalt of Stolpen.

stŏlz'-īte (z as tz), *s.* [After Dr. Stolz, of Teplitz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *scheelbleispath, scheelbleierz, wolframbleierz, stolzit.*]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring mostly in octahedral forms. Hardness, 2·7 to 3; sp. gr. 7·87 to 8·13; lustre, sub-adamantine; colour, gray, brown, red. Compos.: tungstic acid, 51·0; oxide of lead, 49·0 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, PbO,WO_3. Found with molybdate of lead, at Bleiberg, Carinthia, and a few other places.

stō'-ma (pl. **stō'-mą-ta), stō'-māte,** * **stō-mā'-tĭ-ŭm** (pl. **stō-mā'-tĭ-ą) (tĭ** as **shĭ),** *s.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = a mouth.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl., generally of the form* stomata): Openings in the lymphatic vessels in man; lymphatic orifices. Similar orifices have been found in the omentum of the lower mammals. Used also of the spiracles or breathing holes along the sides of insects.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The opening through which dehiscence takes place in the spore-cases of ferns.

(2) The ostiolum of certain fungals.

(3) (*Pl.*): Passages through the cuticle of a plant for the maintenance of respiration. They appear like an oval space, in the centre of which is a slit that opens or closes according to circumstances, and lies above a cavity in the subjacent tissue. In some plants, including those with floating leaves, stomata are on the under, in others on the upper surface of the leaves; in leaves standing at right angles to the earth both sides have stomata. In succulent plants the stomata are few.

stō-măc'-a-çē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στοματακάη (*stomatakakē*) = scurvy of the gums.]

Pathol.: (1) An erosion of the gums, with spontaneous hæmorrhage, fetid breath, &c., symptomatic of scurvy; (2) scurvy (q.v.).

stŏm'-ăch, * **stŏm'-ăck,** * **stom-acke,** * **stom-ak,** * **stom-ake,** *s.* [Fr. *estomac* (O. Fr. *estomach*), from Lat. *stomachum,* accus. of *stomachus* = the gullet, the stomach, from Gr. στόμαχος (*stomachos*) = a mouth, an opening, the gullet, the stomach, from στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth; Sp. & Port. *stomaco.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

* (2) The throat, the gorge, the gullet.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite.

"What is't that takes from thee thy *stomach?*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

(2) Inclination, liking.

(3) Courage.

"He who hath no *stomach* to this fight
Let him depart." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

(4) Violence of temper; anger, resentment.

"The winds grow high; so do your *stomachs*, lords."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

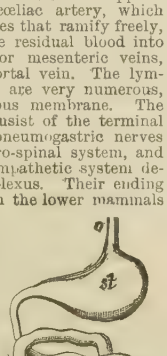
(5) Sullenness, resentment, stubbornness, wilful obstinacy. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

(6) Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comparative Anatomy:* A membranous sac, formed by a dilatation of the alimentary canal, in which food is received and subjected to the processes of digestion among the Vertebrata. The human stomach is an elongated, curved pouch, from ten to twelve inches long, and four or five inches in diameter at its widest part, lying almost immediately below the diaphragm, nearly transversely across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity, and having the form of a bagpipe. It is very dilatable and contractile, and its average capacity is about five pints. The left and larger extremity is called the cardiac, great, or splenic extremity; the right and smaller, is known as the pyloric, from its proximity to the pylorus (q.v.). The food enters the stomach through the œsophagus by the cardia or cardiac orifice, and, after having been acted on by the gastric juice, is passed on in a semi-fluid or pulpy state through the pylorus into the small intestines. The stomach has four coats, named from without inwards: (1) the serous, (2) the muscular, (3) the areola or sub-mucous, and (4) the mucous coat. The last is a smooth, soft, rather thick and pulpy membrane, generally reddish in colour from the blood in its capillary vessels; often ash-gray in old age. After death it becomes a dirty brown, and in acute inflammation, or from the action of strong acrid poisons, it becomes of a bright red, either continuously or in patches. Corrosive poisons also affect its coloration. The surface of the mucous membrane is beset with secreting glands. The stomach is supplied with blood from the cœliac artery, which gives off arterial branches that ramify freely, and the veins return the residual blood into the splenic and superior mesenteric veins, and directly into the portal vein. The lymphatics of the stomach are very numerous, and arise in the mucous membrane. The nerves are large, and consist of the terminal branches of the two pneumogastric nerves belonging to the cerebro-spinal system, and of offsets from the sympathetic system derived from the solar plexus. Their ending has not been traced. In the lower mammals three forms of stomach have been distinguished: (1) Simple, consisting of a single cavity, as in man; (2) Complex, in which there are two or more compartments communicating with each other, as in the kangaroo, the porcupine, and the squirrel; and (3) Compound, in which the stomach is separated into a reservoir and a digestive portion. [Rumination.] In birds there are three small but distinct dilatations of the alimentary canal [Crop, Gizzard, Proventriculus], and in most reptiles the simplicity of the œsophagus extends to the stomach. In fishes, two forms are found, the siphonal stomach (q.v.) and the cœcal, in which the upper portion gives off a long blind sac. In the higher Invertebrata, there is a digestive tract with functions analogous to those of the stomach of Vertebrates; in the lower there may (Hydra) or may not (Amœba) be a gastric cavity in which food is ingested and absorbed. In the latter case the living protoplasm closes over its prey, and, after a time by a reversing process, the indigestible remains are ejected. To these tracts or cavities, the name stomach is often applied. [Digestion, II. 4.]



TYPICAL MAMMALIAN STOMACH.
o Œsophagus; *st* Stomach; *s* Small intestine; *l* Large intestine; *c* Cœcum; *r* Rectum.

2. *Pathol.:* The human stomach is subject to ulceration, cancer, cadaveric softening, perforation, catarrh, &c.; besides which, chiefly through errors in food, and want of exercise on the part of the individual, it may fail in its proper function of digestion. [Indigestion.]

* **stomach-animals,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: Oken's name for the Infusoria.

stomach-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A compass-timber fayed to the stem and keel; an apron.

stomach-pump, *s.*

Surg.: A suction and force pump for withdrawing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning, &c., and also used as an injector. It resembles the ordinary syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, in which the valve opens different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage.

* **stomach-qualmed,** *a.* Sick at heart.

"Or *stomach-qualmed* at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

stomach-staggers, *s.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal dozes in the stable, and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up and falls to eating, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy or his stomach bursts.

* **stomach-timber,** *s.* Food.

stŏm'-ach, * **stŏm'-ack,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *stomachor* = to be or become indignant.] [Stomach, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To resent; to remember with anger and resentment.

"Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.

2. To bear without resenting or opposing; to put up with; to brook.

"English theatrical audiences, who will not *stomach* the uncompromising realism with which co-temporary French dramatists set forth the workings of the deadlier sins."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

* **3.** To encourage.

"When He had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost."
—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 313.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be angry; to show resentment.

"'Tis not a time for private *stomaching.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

* **stŏm'-ach-al,** *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Stomachic, cordial.

* **stŏm'-ached,** *a.* [Eng. *stomach; -ed.*] Filled with resentment. (Chiefly in composition.)

stŏm'-ach-er, *s.* [Eng. *stomach; -er.*]

* **1.** One who stomachs.

2. An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress. (In this sense, pron. *stŏm'-a-cher.*)

"These bodices are of peculiar cut, with a sort of full *stomacher*, always of a different cotton to the bodice."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **stŏm'-ach-ful,** * **stŏm'-ach-full,** *a.* [Eng. *stomach; -full.*] Sullen, stubborn, perverse, wilfully obstinate.

"A *stomachfull* Esaw knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his Pagan matches."—*Bp. Hall: Remaines*, p. 138.

* **stŏm'-ach-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *stomachful; -ly.*] In a stomachful, obstinate, or perverse manner; perversely, angrily.

* **stŏm'-ach-ful-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *stomachful; -ness.*] Stubbornness, perversity, obstinacy, sullenness.

"Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness—avail but little."
—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 248.

stŏ-măch'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stomach; -ic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the stomach.

"Various shades of *stomachic* and cerebral discomfort."—*Blackie: Self-culture*, p. 41.

2. Strengthening and comforting to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which strengthens the stomach, and excites its action.

¶ There are stomachic tonics or stomachics proper, *i.e.*, medicines which act directly upon the stomach, improve appetite, and aid the digestive function, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, strychnia, cinchona bark, sulphate of quinine, salts of iron, &c.; stomachic stimulants or carminatives, as ginger, capsicum and chillies, mustard, nutmeg, dill, fennel, &c.; and stomachic sedatives, as dilute hydrocyanic acid, nitrate of silver, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of potash, belladonna, opium, &c. (*Garrod.*)

* **stŏ-măch'-ic-al,** * **stŏ-măch'-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *stomachic; -al.*] Stomachic.

"The dropsie and the defluxion *stomachicall*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

* **stŏm'-ach-ing,** * **stŏm'-ack-ing,** *s.* [Eng. *stomach; -ing.*] Resentment, anger.

"There was great *stomaching* betwixt the clergie of the two provinces."—*Holinshed: Chron. of England; Henry I.* (an. 1108).

* **stŏm'-ach-less,** * **stom-ack-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *stomach; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Destitute of a stomach; having no stomach.

2. *Fig.:* Having no appetite; without any appetite.

"Why else is thy countenance so dejected, thy cheeks pale, and watered so oft with thy teares, thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomacklesse?*"—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

* **stŏm'-ach-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *stomach; -ous.*] Sullen, obstinate, stubborn.

"But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 23.

* **stŏm'-ach-y,** *a.* [Eng. *stomach; -y.*] Obstinate, sullen, stubborn.

stŏm' a-pŏd, *s.* [Stomapoda.]

Zool.: Any member of the order Stomapoda (q.v.).

† **stŏ-măp'-ō-da,** *s. pl.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Crustaceans, legion Podophthalmia. The gills are composed of plates or simple filaments attached to the feet; carapace shorter, and body narrower and less compact than in the Decapoda. Under it are ranged Squilla (the type), sometimes made a family (Squillidæ), Mysis (with some forms of Erichthys), to which similar distinction is sometimes given (Mysidæ), and an anomalous group, Diastylidæ, consisting of three genera: Cuma, Alauna, and Bodotria.

2. *Palæont.: Pygocephalus huxleyi*, from the Coal-measures, probably belongs to this division. True Squillæ and Mysis-like forms occur in the Jurassic.

stŏ-măp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *stomapod; -ous.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Stomapoda.

stō'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Stoma.]

stō'-mate, *a. & s.* [Stoma.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having stomata.

B. *As subst.:* [Stoma].

stŏm-a-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth, an aperture.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Turbinidæ, with thirty-three recent species, found on reefs and under stones at low water in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Shell ear-shaped, regular, spire small, aperture oblong, very large and oblique; interior pearly, lip thin and even, operculum circular, horny, and multispiral. They commence in the Secondary. (*Nicholson.*)

stŏ-mā'-ti-a (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *stoma* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ, akin to Haliotis, but with a prominent spire, and a furrow instead of perforations on the shell. Recent species twelve, found under stones at low water, from Java, the Philippines, Torres Straits, and the Pacific; fossil eighteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America and Europe.

stŏ-măt'-ĭc, *s. & a.* [Gr. στοματικός (*stomatikos*) = pertaining to the mouth; στοματική (*stomatikē*) = a medicine for diseases of the mouth.]

A. *As subst.:* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata.

stŏm-ą-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stomata*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing stomata.

stŏm-ą-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*); suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mouth, a disease commonly occurring in young children. There are three forms of it: follicular stomatitis, affecting the mucous follicles of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis, attacking the gums; and gangrenous stomatitis, *cancrum oris*, or sloughing phagedæna of the mouth, affecting the tissues of the cheek.

stŏ-mā'-ti-ŭm (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Stoma.]

stŏm-ą-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*).= a mouth.] Pertaining to or connected with the mouth.

***stŏm-ą-tō'-dą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *stomat(o)-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An old order of Infusoria, characterized by the possession of a mouth.

stŏm'-ą-tōde, *a. & s.* [Stomatoda.]

A. *As adj.:* Possessing a mouth; belonging to the Stomatoda (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Stomatoda.

stomatode-protozoa, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Infusoria.

stŏm-ą-tō-dĕn'-drŏn, (pl. **stŏm-ą-tō-dĕn'-drą**), *s.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool. (Pl.): The dendritic branches of the Rhizostomidæ. They end in minute polypites, which cover them.

stŏm-ą-tō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Eng. *gastric* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach. Used chiefly of the system of nerves distributed upon the stomach and the intestinal canal. (*Owen.*)

stŏm-ą-tō-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: Mouth-shaped. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stŏm-ą-tō-plas'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Applied to the operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause. (*Dunglison.*)

stŏm-ą-tō-rrhā'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Gr. ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Pathol.: Discharges of blood from the mouth and throat. As a rule, it is not a formidable disease.

stō-măt'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stomato-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for keeping the mouth open for purposes of inspection.

stŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stomata*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Furnished with stomata.

stŏm-ŏ-chī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth, and Mod. Lat. *echinus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A group of Star-fishes, family Echinidæ, occurring in the Jurassic.

stō'-mĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. στομίας (*stomias*) = hard-mouthed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stomiatidæ (q.v.), with three species. Body elongate, compressed, covered with delicate deciduous scales; head compressed, snout very short, mouth-cleft very wide; series of phosphorescent dots along the lower side of head, body, and tail. Specimens have been dredged at depths varying from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

stō-mĭ-ăt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stomias*, genit. *stomiat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.); deep-sea fishes from the Atlantic, characterized chiefly by their formidable array of teeth. Skin naked, or covered with very delicate scales; eggs enclosed in the sacs of the ovarium, and excluded by oviducts. Dr. Günther enumerates the following genera: Astronesthes, with two dorsals, the posterior adipose; Stomias, Echiostoma, Malacosteus, and Bathyophis, in which the rayed dorsal is opposite to the anal fin.

stō'-mĭ-ŭm (pl. **stō'-mĭ-ą**), *s.* [Gr. στόμιον (*stomion*) = a small mouth, dimin. from στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: The same as Stoma, 2. (1), (2).

stŏm-ŏx'-ÿs, *s.* [Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth, and ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidæ. *Stomoxys calcitrans* resembles the house-fly, but has a long, sharp proboscis, by means of which it sucks the blood of man and the inferior animals.

stŏmp, *s. & v.* [Stamp.]

***stŏnd,** *s.* [Stand.]

1. A stop, a stand; an impediment or hindrance.

"The removing of the *stonds* and impediments of the mind, doth often clear the passage, and current to a man's fortune."—*Bacon: Letter to Sir Henry Saville.*

2. A stand, a post, a station.

* 3. An attack.

"On th' other side, th' assieged castle's ward
Their stedfast *stonds* did mightily maintain."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 15.

*** stonde, * stond-en,** *v.* [Stand, *v.*]

stōne, * ston, * stoon, *s. & a.* [A.S. *stán*; cogn. with Dut. *steen*; Icel. *steinn*; Dan. & Sw. *sten*; Ger. *stein*; Goth. *stains*; Russ. *stiena* = a wall; Gr. στία (*stia*) = a stone, a pebble.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

(2) The material obtained from rocks or stones; the kind of substance they produce.

"There beside of marble *stone* was built
An altare." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 36.

(3) A gem; a precious stone.

"I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

(4) Something made of stone: as—

(*a*) A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a gravestone.

"Underneath this *stone* doth lie
As much beauty as could die."
Ben Jonson: Epitaph on Queen Elizabeth.

* (*b*) A gun-flint.

(5) Something which resembles a stone: as—

(*a*) A calcareous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. [Calculus, 2.]

"Past earthquakes—ay, and gout and *stone*."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 153.

(*b*) The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; the hard covering enclosing the kernel, and itself enclosed by the pericarp; the hard and bony endocarp of a drupaceous fruit.

"Cracking the *stones* of the prunes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

(*c*) A testicle.

¶ In composition used by the old herbalists for an orchis, as dog-stones = dog-orchis (*Orchis masculu*).

(*d*) The glass of a mirror; a mirror.

"Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

* (6) A hailstone.

* (7) A thunderbolt.

"The gods throw *stones* of sulphur on me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(8) A measure of weight in use throughout the north-west and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different places. The English imperial standard stone is a weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, but there are stones of other weights for particular commodities; thus the stone of butcher's meat or fish is 8 lbs., of cheese 16 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs., of glass 5 lbs., &c.

2. *Fig.:* Used as the symbol of hardness, torpidity, or insensibility: as, He has a heart of *stone.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Petrol., Geol., Arch., &c.:* Stone is not used as a technical term in either Petrology or Geology, though it enters into the composition of words in those sciences, as Portland-*stone.* By masons, builders, &c., it is continually used, and is specially contrasted with brick as material for the construction of edifices. "That portion of it," says Weale, "which is used for building purposes is a dense, coherent, brittle substance, sometimes of a granulated, at others of a laminated structure, these qualities varying according to its chemical constitution and the mode in which it has been deposited." The qualities which render a building stone valuable are strength to resist superincumbent pressure, durability, and, a capability of being easily wrought. The chief building stones at present in use are granites of various colors, syenites, porphyries, sand-stones, millstone grit, dolomite, marbles, the mountain limestone, and others. The art of working in stone is of great antiquity, the Egyptians being especially celebrated for their granite edifices, obelisks, sculptures, &c. Among the Greeks marbie was usually employed for the great temples and other edifices.

2. *Print.:* The same as Imposing-stone (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of stone.

"*Stone* walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
Lovelace: To Althea, from Prison.

¶ (1) *Artificial stone:* A concreted material used for many purposes, as making building blocks, flagstones, tiles, vases, statuary, sewer-pipes, &c. Many substances have been used for its production. That which has been used on the largest scale, and, until a comparatively recent period, exclusively, was cemented Roman, or, still better, Portland cement, which hardens after being mixed with water. Ordinary concrete and beton are of this class. Terra-cotta, employed for architectural ornaments, statuary, &c., is in the nature of a fine brick.

(2) *Meteoric stone:* [Aerolite].

(3) *Philosopher's stone:* [Philosopher's stone].

(4) *To leave no stone unturned:* To use all available or practicable means to effect an object; to omit or spare no exertions.

stone-age, *s.* [Age, *s.*, B. 3.]

stone-axe, *s.* An axe with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in sprawling and hewing stone.

stone-basil, *s.*

Bot.: Melissa Clinopodium.

stone-bass, *s.*

Ichthy.: Polyprion cernium, about eighteen inches long, and valued for the table. It occurs round the European coasts, and is often met with accompanying floating wood, being attracted by the small marine species generally surrounding such objects and affording a supply of food.

stone-blind, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

stone-blue, *s.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat, *s.*

1. A barge used for carrying stones.

2. A flat-bottomed sled for hauling heavy stones for short distances.

stone-boilers, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Any race of people practising stone-boiling (q.v.). [Hide-boiling, Pot-boiler, A. 2.]

"The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers*."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 265.

stone-boiling, *s.*

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"It is even likely that the art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*. There is a North American tribe, who received from their neighbours the Ojibwas, the name of Assiniboins, or 'stone-boilers,' from their mode of boiling their meat. . . . They dig a hole in the ground, take a piece of the animal's raw hide, and press it down with their hands close to the sides of the hole, which thus becomes a sort of pot or basin. This they fill with water, and they make a number of stones red-hot in a fire close by. The meat is put into the water and the stones dropped in till the meat is boiled."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 263.

stone-borer, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Lithophagi (q.v.).

*** stone-bow,** *s.* A cross-bow for shooting stones.

"O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 6.

stone-bramble, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Rubus saxatilis*, a bramble having the barren stems procumbent, unarmed, or with scattered bristles, trifoliate leaves, and very small petals. Found on the stony banks of subalpine and alpine rivulets in Britain, Europe, and Asia to the Himalayas.

† 2. *Rubus Chamæmorus.* (*Ogilvie.*)

stone-brash, *s.*

Agric.: A subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stone-break, *s.*

Bot.: Any saxifrage (q.v.). Gerarde calls *Saxifrage granulata* the White Stone-break, and *Chrysosplenum oppositifolium* the Golden Stone-break. (*Britten & Holland.*)

stone-buck, *s.* The steinbok (q.v.).

stone-butter, *s.* A sort of alum.

stone-canal, *s.* [SAND-CANAL.]

*** stone-cast,** *s.* A stone's cast; as far as one could throw a stone.

"About a *stone-cast* from the wall."
Tennyson: Mariana, 37.

stone-cement, *s.* A hard composition of the nature of mortar, which will harden and form a water-tight joint.

stone circles, *s.* Circles of standing stones, occuring in the British Isles, where they are popularly known as Druidical circles; in Scandinavia, where they are called Dom-rings, or Thing-steads; in France, where they receive the popular name of Cromlech, and in other countries. All these titles are given under erroneous ideas, since the origin of these circles precedes historical times, and there is little evidence as to their purpose. In some localities they are very numerous, and some are of such size and weight that it is remarkable how they were erected. In certain places they seem connected with burial customs.

stone-coal, *s.*

Min.: A name applied in America and England to anthracite (q.v.), but in Germany it is used to distinguish the coal of the carboniferous formation from the more recent Lignites or Brown Coals (Ger. *braunkohle*) of the Tertiary period.

stone-cold, *a.* Cold as a stone; very cold.

"At last as marble rocke he standeth still,
Stone-cold without; within, burnt with loues flame."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Bovlogne, xxvii.

stone-color, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The color of a stone; a grayish color.

B. *As adj.:* Of the color of a stone; of a grayish color.

stone-coral, *s.* Massive, as distinguished from branched, coral.

stone-cray, *s.* A distemper in hawks.

stone-crush, *s.* A sore on the foot occasioned by a bruise, or as if by a bruise. (*Prov.*)

stone-curlew, stone-plover, *s.*

Ornith.: *Œdicnemus scolopax* († *crepitans*); called also the Thick-knee, Thicknee, or Norfolk Plover. An European bird, whose common name comes from swellings at the joints in the young.

stone-cutter, *s.* One whose occupation is to cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes; a machine for working a face on a stone or ashlar.

"A *stone-cutter's* man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand."—*Derham: Phys. Theol.*

stone-cutting, *s.* The business or occupation of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, &c.

stone-dead, *a.* Dead, or lifeless as a stone; quite dead.

"Then home he went, and left the Hart, *stone-dead*."
Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well.

stone-deaf, *a.* Deaf as a stone, perfectly deaf.

stone-dresser, *s.* One who dresses, shapes, or tools stone for building purposes.

stone-eater, *s.* [STONE-BORER.]

stone-falcon, stone-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: The merlin (q.v.).

"From this habit of perching on pieces of stone, it has derived the name of *stone-falcon*, a title which has been applied to this bird in Germany and France as well as in England."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 77.

stone-fern, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Ceterach officinarum.* So named because it grows on stone walls.

2. *Allosorus crispus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

stone-fly, *s.* [PERLA.]

stone-fougasse, *s.*

Mil.-eng.: A mine covered with stones.

stone-fruit, *s.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, plums, cherries, &c.; a drupe.

"We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stone-fruit*."—*Boyle.*

stone-gall, *s.*

1. The name given by quarrymen to nodules or round masses of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone, and rendering it less valuable as a building stone.

2. The same as STANNEL (q.v.).

stone-grig, *s.*

Ichthy.: The young of the Mud-lamprey, *Petromyzon branchialis.*

stone-hag, *s.* The name given to the pit-houses, divided into apartments by partition-walls, and all strongly lined with stone, so as to be the favourite quarry of the road-menders, probably 2,000 or 3,000 years old, found in such numerous clusters at Goathland and elsewhere in the easterly moorlands of north Yorkshire. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1861, p. 503.)

stone-hammer, *s.* A chipping hammer used by stone-masons in rough-dressing stone.

*** stone-hard,** *a.* Hard as stone, unfeeling. (*Shakesp.*)

stone harmonicon, *s.* A musical instrument consisting of a number of bars or slabs of stone supported on wood or straw, and played like the dulcimer.

stone-hatch, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"The nest is only a slight hollow in the sand, in which its four eggs are deposited; but sometimes this cavity is lined or covered with a number of small stones about the size of peas, upon which the eggs are laid, and this habit has gained for the Ringed Plover [*Ægialitis hiaticula*] in some counties the provincial name of *stone-hatch*."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 258.

stone-hawk, *s.* [STONE-FALCON.]

stone-head, *s.*

Mining: The rock immediately below the alluvial deposit.

stone-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted, pitiless, unfeeling, stony-hearted.

stone-hore, stone-hot, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sedum acre* (*Britten & Holland*); *S. reflexum* (*Prior*).

*** stone-horse,** *s.* A horse not castrated, an entire horse.

"The Scythians chuse rather to use their mares in warre-service than their *stone-horses*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xlii.

stone-house, *s.* A house built of stone.

stone-jug, *s.* A prison. (*Slang.*)

stone-lichen, *s.*

Bot.: Parmelia fahlunensis. (*Rossiter.*)

stone-lily, *s.* [ENCRINITE, ENCRINUS.]

stone-lugger, *s.*

Ichthy.: Campostoma, an American genus of Carps.

stone-marten, *s.*

Zool.: Mustela foina, a species allied to the Pine-marten (q.v.), from which it differs in cranial and dental characters, and in having the throat white instead of yellow. It is also known as the Common or Beech Marten. It, with the Pine Marten, is a native of Europe.

stone-mason, *s.* One who dresses stones for building or other purposes; one who builds with stone.

stone-merchant, *s.* One who deals in building, paving, or other stone.

*** stone-mortar,** *s.* A large mortar formerly used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones or hand-grenades upon an advancing enemy.

stone-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Lithocarpus javensis, a mastwort; named from the hardness of its fruit.

stone-ochre, *s.* An earthy oxide of iron which forms a yellow pigment of considerable permanence in oil or water-colours.

stone-oil, *s.* Rock-oil, petroleum.

stone-orpine, *s.*

Bot.: Sedum reflexum. Corrupted into Stone-hore or Stonor.

stone-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Sison Amomum.

stone-pillar, *s.* A standing-stone; a monolith worshipped as the representative or embodiment of a deity. [PILLAR-DEITY, PILLAR-SYMBOL, STONE-WORSHIP.]

"A curious inquiry, whether this point of Ireland, on the utmost western verge of Europe, be not the last spot in Christendom in which a trace can now be found of *stone-pillar* worship."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 7, 1852, p. 121.

stone-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus Pinea; a tree about sixty feet high, with cones five inches in length, the kernels of which are eaten in Italy, France, and China. It is the πίτυς (*pitus*) of Dioscorides.

stone-pit, *s.* A pit or quarry wher stone is dug.

stone-pitch, *s.* Hard, inspissated pitch.

stone-plant, *s.* [LITHOPHYTE.]

stone-plover, *s.* [STONE-CURLEW.]

stone-pock, *s.* An acrid and hard pimple which suppurates.

*** stone-priest,** *s.* A lecherous priest.

stone-quarry, *s.* A stone-pit (q.v.).

stone-rag, stone-raw, *s.* [STANE-RAW.]

stone-rollers, *s. pl.* [RED-HORSES.]

stone-root, *s.*

Bot.: Collinsonia canadensis, a labiate plant, having light-yellow flowers with a lemon-like odour. [HORSE-BALM.]

stone-seed, *s.*

Bot.: Lithospermum officinale, the Common Gromwell.

*** stone-shot,** *s.*

1. An early form of projectile for a cannon, consisting of a lump or ball of stone.

2. The distance to which a stone can be shot or cast; a stone's cast. (*Tennyson: Princess*, v. 51.)

stone-snipe, *s.* [STONE-CURLEW.]

stone-squarer, *s.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter. (1 *Kings* v. 18.)

stone-still, *a.* or *adv.* Still as a stone; perfectly still.

"I will stand *stone-still*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

stone-toter, *s.*

Ichthy.: Exoglossum, an American genus of Carps. Called also Cut-lips.

stone-wall, *s.* A wall built of stones.

stone-ware, *s.* A species of potter's or ceramic ware largely in use for domestic and other purposes.

"The *stone-ware* of London is made of pipe-clay from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, calcined and ground flint from Staffordshire, and sand from Woolwich and Charlton. The dry clay is pulverized and sifted. The ingredients are compounded in different proportions, according to the fineness of the ware, its size, and purpose. The round articles are turned on a wheel, dried, and shaved in a lathe. Articles of other shapes are moulded. The articles are then stacked in the kiln, with pieces of well-sanded clay placed between them, to prevent their adhering. A slow fire dissipates the moisture, and the heat is then raised until the flame and ware have the same colour. The glaze is then added by pouring twenty or thirty ladlefuls of common salt into the top of the kiln. This is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Stone-ware.*

stone-work, *s.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

"They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stone-work*."—*Mortimer.*

stone-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: Divine honours paid to stones, either as the embodiments or the representatives of deities. It is a part of stock-and-stone worship, dating from remote antiquity, and was once widely spread. Grote (*Hist. Greece,* iv. 132) notes that it existed among the ancient Greeks; Tacitus (*Hist.*, ii. 3) describes a conical pillar which stood instead of an image to represent the Paphian Venus, and adds, "ratio in obscuro," and Isaiah lvii. 6 shows that it was not unknown among the Jews. It lingered on in France and Europe till the Early Middle Ages (*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 307), in Norway till the end of the eighteenth century (*Nilsson: Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia,* p. 241), and, according to Lord Roden (*Progress of Reformation in Ireland,* pp. 51–54), the islanders of Inniskea, off the coast of Mayo, worshipped a stone, and whenever a storm arose besought it to send a wreck on the coast. Tylor, coupling the fact that stone-worship survived to the Early Middle Ages in England and France with the circumstance that groups of standing stones are set up in India to represent deities, suggests "that menhirs, cromlechs, &c., may be idols, and circles and lines of idols, worshipped by remotely ancient dwellers in the land as representatives or embodiments of their gods." [STYLITE.]

"This *stone-worship* among the Hindus seems a survival of a rite belonging originally to a low civilization, probably a rite of the rude indigenes of the land."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 164.

stone's cast, stone's throw, *s.* The distance to which a stone can be thrown by the hand.

"The new building will be within a *stone's throw* of the Ringstrasse."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 14, 1887.

stōne'-ċhăt, *s.* [Eng. *stone,* s., and *chat* (1), s.]

Ornith.: Saxicola rubicola. The colour varies according to the season: in an adult male in summer the head, throat, and small coverts of the wings are black, the borders of each feather ruddy brown, white spots on the sides of the neck, on the wings above, and on the rump, under parts ruddy, wings brown, tail-feathers white at the base, on the other parts dark brown. The colours of the female are less bright, and the white spots on the sides of the neck are smaller. The Stonechat occurs all the year in Britain, though many migrate southwards for the winter. It is rather smaller than the robin, frequents furze-clad commons or heaths, where it perches upon stones, darting forth in pursuit of some insect, and then returning to the same spot. The nest is built in April of moss and grass, hair and feathers; eggs pale grayish blue, with some reddish-brown spots at the larger end. It occurs in India, Asia Minor, &c., as well as throughout Europe. Called also Stone-smith, Stone-smich, Stone-chatter, Stoneclink, and Moor-titling.

stōne'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *stone,* s., and *crop* = a top, a bunch of flowers; so called because the typical species, *Sedum acre,* grows on stone walls, and has dense tufts of flowers. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Any species of the genus Sedum (q.v.), and specially the Common or Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre.*

¶ The Great Stonecrop is (1) *Cotyledon Umbilicus,* and (2) *Sedum album*; the Shrub Stonecrop is *Sueda fruticosa.*

stōne, ***stene,** *v.t.* [STONE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

"And the husbandmen took his servants, and beat one and killed another, and *stoned* another."—*Matthew* xxi. 35.

2. To face or wall with stones: as, To *stone* a well.

3. To cover, spread, or repair with stones.

"Many of the orchards are more than a mile from the town, no *stoned* roads leading to them."—*Field,* Feb. 26, 1887.

4. To free from stones: as, To *stone* raisins.

***II.** *Fig.:* To harden; to make like stone.

"O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

***stōne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stone,* s.; *-less.*] Free from or destitute of stones.

"Netting, for which the river is far too well adapted owing to its *stoneless,* gravelly bottom."—*Fishing Gazette,* Jan. 30, 1886.

***stōn'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *ston(e); -en.*] Of stone; stone.

"He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 14.

stōn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ston(e); -er.*] One who stones.

"It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who were sent unto her."—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

Stōneş'-fēld, *s.* [Eng. *stone,* s., and *field.*]

Geog.: A parish in Oxfordshire, three and a half miles W.N.W. from Woodstock.

Stonesfield-slate, *s.*

Geol.: A slightly oolitic, shelly limestone occurring at Stonesfield. It forms large, lenticular masses, embedded in sand only six feet thick, but is very rich in organic remains. It contains pebbles of a rock very similar to, if not identical with itself. Of plants it contains about twelve fern genera; specially, Pecopteris, Sphenopteris, and Tæniopteris; a cycad, coniferæ, Thuyites, and Araucaria, an endogen like Pandanus. Of animal remains, the elytra of beetles, some resembling Buprestis; reptiles, specially Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Cetiosaurus, Teleosaurus, Megalosaurus, and Rhamphorhynchus; ten species of marsupials of the genera Amphilestes, Phascolotherium, and Stereognathus. The Stonesfield-slate lies at the base of the Great Oolite, and is developed in Oxfordshire, North Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire. (*Lyell.*)

stōneş'-mĭc-kle, stōne'-smĭţch, *s.* [Etym. of second element doubtful.] The Stonechat (q.v.).

stōne'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *stone,* and *wort*; from the calcareous deposits on its stalk.]

Bot.: (1) The genus Chara (*Prior*); (2) The genus Nitella.

***stōn'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *stone, i* connect.; suff. *-fy.*] To petrify.

"A shell-fish *stonified.*"—*Holland: Camden,* p. 363.

stōn'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stony; -ly.*] In a stony manner; with stony coldness or unimpressiveness; coldly, harshly, inflexibly.

stōn'-ĭ-nĕss, *ston-y-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stony; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being stony or abounding with stones.

"The name [Hexton] really owes its original to the natural *stoniness* of the place."—*Hearne: Glossary to R. Gloucester,* p. 557.

2. *Fig.:* Hardness of heart or mind.

stōn'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *ston(e); -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, made or consisting of, abounding in, or resembling stone.

"Salt water which had filtered through a *stony* beach."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

II. *Figuratively:*

***1.** Petrifying; converting to stone.

"And *stony* horrour all her scences fild."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 37.

2. Hard, cruel, pitiless, inflexible, unrelenting.

"My heart is turn'd to stone; and while 'tis mine, It shall be *stony.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* v. 2.

3. Cold, hard, unimpressive.

"He responded only with a *stony* stare."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 12, 1885.

4. Obdurate, perverse, stubborn; morally hard or hardened.

stony-coral, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Any coral of stony structure. [STONE-CORAL.] Spec. any one of the Coral-linæ, a sub-family of Gorgonidæ.

stony-hard, *s.*

Bot.: Lithospermum officinale.

stony-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted; insensible to feeling; unfeeling, obdurate.

"Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony-hearted* villains know it."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

stoọd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STAND, *v.*]

stoọk, *s.* [Low Ger. *stuke;* Ger. *stauch* = a heap.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves.

"As soon as the corn there (mostly oats) begins to ripen, the grouse in large numbers come down from the neighbouring moors to it, and, when cut and in *stook,* they may be seen at feeding time busy enough on the shocks and stubbles."—*Field,* March 13, 1886.

stoọk, *v.t.* [STOOK, *s.*] To set or make up, as sheaves of corn, in stooks or shocks. (*Scotch.*)

"Still shearing and clearing
The tither *stookèd* raw."
Burns: To the Guidwife o' Wauchope House.

stoọk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stook,* v.; *-er.*] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field.

stoôl, *stole, *stoole, *stoale, *stoule, *s.* [A.S. *stól* = a seat, a throne; cogn. with Dut. *stoel* = a chair, seat, stool; Icel. *stóll*; Dan. & Sw. *stol* = a chair; Goth. *stols* = a seat; O. H. Ger. *stuol, stual*; Ger. *stuhl*; Russ. *stol* = a table; Lith. *stálas* = a table.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of seat without a back, usually a square or circular block supported on three or four legs. Stools are named from their construction, as a folding-*stool;* or from their purpose, a camp-*stool,* a foot-*stool,* a music-*stool,* &c.

"Fetch me a *stool* hither."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. The seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation, a discharge from the bowels.

3. The root or stump of a timber-tree, which throws up shoots; also the set or cluster of shoots thus produced.

"When a grene tree is cut in sunder in the middle, and the part cut off is carried three acres bredth from the stocke, and returning again to the *stoale,* shall joine therewith, & begin to bud and bear fruit as ter the former maner, by reason of the sap renewing the accustomed nourishment: then (I say) may there be hope that such euils shall cease and diminish."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.,* bk. vii., ch. vii.

4. The mother-plant from which young plants are propagated by layering.

5. A decoy-bird. [In this sense probably a corruption of *stale* (q.v.).] (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A frame of four growing corn-stalks, tied together to form a support for a corn-shock.

2. *Brick-making:* A stand for a brickmaker.

"The present output is at the rate of 300,000 bricks a week; but it is proposed to lay down twelve more *stools,* by which the company's make can be increased to 30,000,000 per annum, or more than double the present yield."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 23, 1886.

3. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) *Pl.:* Chocks beneath the transoms for the attachment of the fashion-pieces.

(2) A piece of plank fastened to a ship's side to receive the bolting of the gallery.

(3) A small channel on a ship's side for containing the dead-eyes of the back-stays.

¶ (1) *Stool of a window, Window stool:*

Arch.: The flat piece upon which the window shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.

* (2) *Stool of repentance:* An old appliance for punishment in the discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, somewhat analogous to the pillory. It was elevated above the congregation. In some places there was a seat in it, but it was generally without, and the person who had been guilty of fornication stood or sat therein for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon was called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeded to admonition. Here too were set to public view adulterers; only these were habited in a coarse canvas. Gradually the harsher features of the punishment were modified, and it had itself nearly everywhere disappeared by the end of the eighteenth century.

*** stool-ball,** *s.* A game at ball, formerly played by young women.

"The game of *stool-ball,* the rudimentary form of cricket . . . is not extinct."—*Saturday Review,* Feb. 16, 1884, p. 229.

stool-bent, *s.*

Bot.: Juncus squarrosus.

stool-end, *s.*

Mining: A portion of the rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon, *s.* A pigeon used as a decoy to attract others; hence, a person used as a decoy for others; a decoy. [STOOL, *s.*, I. 5.]

stoôl, *v.i.* [STOOL, *s.*]

Agric.: To tiller, as grain; to shoot out stems from the root.

"Cutting the saplings where they *stooled* too close together."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. xxxviii.

stoôm, *v.t.* [STUM.]

stoôp, *stoupe, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *stúpian,* cogn. with O. Dut. *stuppen* = to bow; Icel. *stupa*; Sw. *stupa* = to fall, to tilt. From the same root as *steep.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To bend the body downward and for-

ward; to bend down the head and upper part of the body.

"*Stooping* lowly down, with loosen'd zones,
Throw each behind your backs your mighty mother's bones."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

2. To bend or lean forward with the head and shoulders; to walk or stand with the back bowed or bent; to become bent or bowed in the back: as, Men *stoop* from age or infirmity.

3. To come down, as on a prey, as a hawk; to pounce, to swoop, to drop.

"Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her, if you dare."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 3.

* 4. To sink when on the wing; to alight.

"Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world."
Milton: P. L., iii. 73.

5. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to lower one's self.

"Danby, on the other hand, rather than relinquish his great place, sometimes *stooped* to compliances which caused him bitter pain and shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 6. To yield, to submit, to bend, to give way.

"I was reported unto him that I *stooped* not and was stubborn."—*State Trials: Gardiner.*

* 7. To give way under pressure; to bend.

"The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,028.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down.

"*Stooping* his pinions' shadowy sway
Upon the nighted pilgrim's way."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 33.

* 2. To bend or bow down; to abase, to humble, to debase.

"Before his sister should her body *stoop*
To such pollution."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. To cause to incline downward; to bend forward, to slant: as, To *stoop* a cask of ale.

4. To cause to submit or give way; to overcome, to submit.

stoôp (1), * **stoup,** *s.* [Stoop, *v.*]

1. The act of stooping or bending the head and upper part of the body forward and downward; an habitual bend or bow of the back or shoulders: as, He walks with a *stoop.*

* 2. Descent from dignity or superiority; act of condescension.

* 3. The fall or swoop of a bird on its prey.

"Now I will wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair."
Waller: To the Mutable Fair.

* ¶ *To give the stoop:* To yield, to knock under.

stoôp (2), * **stope,** * **stôup,** *s.* [A.S. *steáp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stoop* = a gallon; Icel. *staup* = a stoup, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stop* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *staup, stouph;* Ger. *stauf.*] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

"Set me the *stoops* of wine upon that table."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

stoôp (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *stub.*]

1. A post fastened in the earth; a stump.

"It might be known hard by an ancient *stoop,*
Where grew an oak in elder days."
Tancred & Gismunda.

2. A pillar.

¶ (1) *Stoop and room:*

Mining: The same as *Post and stall.* [Post (1), *s.*, ¶ 5.]

(2) *Stoop and roop, stoup and roup:* Completely, altogether. (*Scotch.*)

stoôp (4), *s.* [Dut. *stoep.*] The steps at the entrance of a house; door-steps; a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. (*Amer.*)

"He came on to the *stoop* and whispered to the reeve."—*English Illust. Magazine*, August, 1884, p. 699.

stoôp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stoop,* v.; *-er.*] One who stoops or bends the body forward.

stoôp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Stoop, *v.*]

stoôp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stooping; -ly.*] In a stooping manner or position; with a stoop.

"To tread softly, to walk *stoopingly.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 260.

stoôr, *a. & s.* [Stour.]

stoôr, *v.i.* [Cf. *stir* and Wel. *ystwr* = a stir, a bustle.] To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke. (*Prov.*)

stoôt'-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. & H. Ger. *stoszer.*] A small silver coin in Holland, valued at two and a half stivers, or about five cents.

stoôth'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A provincial term for battening.

stŏp, * **stoppe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *stoppian;* cogn. with Dut. *stoppen* = to fill, to stuff, to stop; Sw. *stoppa;* Dan. *stoppe;* Ger. *stopfen;* Ital. *stoppare,* from Low Lat. *stupo* = to stop up with tow, to stop, from Lat. *stupa, stuppa* = tow; Gr. στύπη, στύππη (*stupē, stuppē*); O. Sp. *estopar;* Fr. *étouper.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

"She cut off her sho sole,
And *stopped* therewith the hole."
Skelton: Elinour Rumming.

2. To stanch or cause to cease bleeding.

"Have by some surgeon . . .
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 3. To fill entirely.

"*Stopping* my greedy ear with their bold deeds."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

4. To obstruct; to render impassable.

"Sad Creusa *stopp'd* my way."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 916.

5. To impede; to stand or set one's self in the way of; to arrest the progress of; to prevent from progress or passage.

"He *stopped* the fliers."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

6. To cause to cease working or acting: as, To *stop* an engine.

7. To restrain, to hinder; to suspend the action of: as, To *stop* the execution of a decree.

8. To leave off, to desist from: as, You must *stop* that habit.

9. To repress, to suppress; to put down, to finish.

"Send succours and *stop* the rage betime."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

10. To check or hinder in utterance; to silence.

"We shall *stop* her exclamation."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

11. To hinder in performing its proper function.

"I'll *stop* my ears against the mermaid's song."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

12. To hinder from action or practice.

"No man shall *stop* me of this boasting."—*2 Corinthians* xi. 10.

13. To keep back and refuse to pay; to deduct.

"Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

14. To regulate the sound of by pressure with the finger or otherwise: as, To *stop* a string.

† 15. To point, to set with stops, to punctuate: as, To *stop* a sentence.

II. *Naut.:* To make fast; to stopper.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease to go forward; to stand still; to come to a stop.

"He bites his lips, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action.

"Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning."—*Lesley.*

3. To remain; to stay or reside temporarily; to put up, to have lodgings.

¶ For the difference between to *stop* and to *check,* see Check.

stop-out, *v.t. & i.*

Steel Engraving: (See extract).

"If variation of tone and a difference of force in the lines is required, as is usually the case, the more delicate portions of the sketch are *stopped-out,* that is, covered by varnish so that they shall not be affected by any subsequent exposure in the bath. The plate is again immersed, and the process of *stopping-out* repeated."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 586.

stŏp, * **stoppe,** *s.* [Stop, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stopping; the state of being stopped; cessation of progressive motion.

2. Hindrance of progress, action, or operation; pause, interruption.

"These *stops* of thine fright me."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. The act of stopping, filling up, or closing; stoppage.

"A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

4. That which stops, hinders, or obstructs; an obstacle, an obstruction, a hindrance, an impediment.

* 5. A state of embarrassment or perplexity.

"Martius was a little at a *stop.*"—*Bacon: Holy War.*

6. A point or mark in writing intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading; a punctuation mark. [Punctuation.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* One of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.

2. *Music:*

(1) The pressure by the fingers of the strings upon the fingerboard of a stringed instrument.

(2) A fret upon a guitar or similar instrument; a vent-hole in a wind instrument.

"Teaching every stop and key
To those upon the pipe that play."
Drayton: Muses Elysium; Nymph. iv.

(3) The handle and leverage which act upon the rows of pipes in an organ; a register.

(4) The series of pipes thus acted on. Organ-stops are of two kinds, flue and reed: the tone of flue-pipes is produced by directing a current of air against a sharp edge called the lip; the tone of reed-pipes is produced by setting a metal tongue in motion at the opening of a tube. Flue-stops are opened or closed at the top; as, open diapason, stopped diapason, &c. The tone of a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length. An open pipe of 8 ft. in length gives the note c c, the lowest note on the manuals of a modern organ; it is customary, therefore, to write on stop-handles the length of the longest pipe of the series, thus informing the player of the pitch of the stop, *e.g.*, double diapason, 16 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; stopped diapason, 8 ft. tone (4 ft. stopped); octave or principal, 4 ft.; flute, 4 ft. tone, &c. The 8 ft. flue-stops constitute the foundation stops. Stops containing more than one rank of pipes, such as mixture, sesquialtera, &c., are called compound stops. Stops sounding the interval of a twelfth, or tierce (and sometimes also the octave and the fifteenth), are called Mutation stops.

3. *Naut.:* A projection at the upper part of a mast, outside of the cheeks.

4. *Optics:* A perforated diaphragm between two lenses, to intercept the extreme rays that might disturb the perfection of the image.

stop-cock, *s.* A faucet in a pipe, to open or close the passage.

stop-finger, *s.* The same as Faller-wire, 2.]

stop-gap, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* That which closes or stops a gap or other opening.

2. *Fig.:* A temporary expedient.

B. *As adj.:* Acting as or serving the purpose of a stop-gap; temporary.

"As a mere *stop-gap* Government he admits they may be allowed to hold office a little longer."—*Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 18, 1885.

stop-motion, *s.* An arrangement in a machine by which the breakage or the failure of supply of the material under treatment, causes an arrest of the motion.

stop-order, *s.*

Law: An order for the stoppage of the transfer of any stock till notice has been sent to the person by whom the stop-order has been obtained.

stop-plank, *s.*

Hydraul.-eng.: One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

* **stop-ship,** *s.* The Remora (q.v.).

stop-valve, *s.*

1. *Hydr.:* A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. The large valve used in water-mains is known by this name. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passage-way through

the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture, its face being pressed against the seat by the contact of the rear with wedging abutments.

2. *Steam-eng.:* Valves fitted in the steam-pipes where they leave the several boilers, and in the connecting-pipes between the boilers, in such a manner that any boiler or boilers may be shut off from the others, and from the engines.

stop-watch, *s.* A watch in which the works (or a part of them) may be stopped by pressing in an exterior pin. Used in timing races, &c.

stop work, *s.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical-box, or spring-clock, to regulate the winding of the spring, and prevent overwinding.

stōpe, *s.* [From *step* (q.v.).]

Mining: A horizontal bed or layer of ore forming one of a series of steps into which it has been excavated.

"We were obliged to *stope* the sides of the shaft in blue stone, but we have cut through the lode in the *stope* about five feet wide of very good appearance."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

stōpe, *v.t.* or *i.* [Stope, *s.*]

Mining:

1. To cut away the ore so that the upper or under surface presents the form of a series of steps.

"We are still sinking and *stoping* at the No. 2 shaft."—*Standard*, Oct. 28, 1881.

2. To fill in with rubbish, as a space from which the lode has been excavated.

*** stopen,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Step, *v.*]

stōp'-ĭng, *s.* [Stope, *v.*]

Mining: The act of cutting mineral ground with a pick, working downwards; the act of forming into stopes.

*** stŏp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *stop; -less.*] Not to be stopped.

"*Stopless* as a running multitude."
Duvenant: Return of Charles II.

stŏp'-page (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *stop*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of stopping or arresting motion or progress; the state of being stopped.

"This *stoppage* of a favourite article, without assigning some reason, might have occasioned a general murmur."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances, to repay advances, &c.

¶ *Stoppage in transitu:*

Law: The right which an unpaid vendor of goods has, on hearing that the vendee is insolvent, to stop and reclaim the goods while in transit and not yet delivered to the vendee.

stŏpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Stop, *v.*]

stopped-pipe, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe, the upper end of which is closed by a wooden plug or cap of metal. [Stopper, II. 3.]

stŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stop*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which stops or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel; a plug or cork for a bottle; a stopple.

2. *Fig.:* A finisher, a settler.

"Here we come immediately upon a *stopper*, unless it can be happily shunted."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A short piece of rope having a knot at one end, with a lanyard under the knot, applied to shrouds, cables, &c., for various purposes, as for checking and holding fast a cable, rope, &c.

* 2. *Rail.-eng.:* A trailing-brake formerly used on inclined planes. It was in the rear of the last waggon in ascending, and was thrown into action by the pressure of the cars if the rope broke. It penetrated the ground and stopped the descent. Also called a Trailer or Cow.

3. *Music:* The plug inserted in the top of an organ-pipe, in order to close it, thereby producing a note an octave lower than the pitch of the pipe if open.

stopper-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A large ring-bolt driven in the deck of a ship before the main-hatch, for securing the stoppers to.

stopper-hole, *s.*

Puddling: A hole in the door of the furnace through which the iron is stirred and the operation observed. It is sometimes stopped with clay, hence the name.

stŏp'-pĕr, *v.t.* [Stopper, *s.*] To close or secure with a stopper.

¶ *To stopper a cable:*

Naut.: To put stoppers on it to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stŏp'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *stopper*, s.; *-ed.*] Provided with a stopper: as, a *stoppered* bottle.

stŏp'-pĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *stopper; -less.*] Without a stopper or stoppers.

"The *stopperless* cruets."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxii.

stŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Stop, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who stops; the state of being stopped.

2. That which serves to stop, fill, or close up: as, *stopping* for a decayed tooth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* Patching incomplete work with cement, such as gaps made by the spalling of marble or stone, of veneer, &c.

2. *Engrav.:* [Etching, Stop-out].

3. *Farriery:* A pad or ball occupying the space within the inner edge of the shoe, around the frog and against the sole. Its object is to keep the parts in a moist condition, similar to that which they possess in a state of nature, where the sole and frog come in contact with the damp earth and verdure.

4. *Mining:* A door in a drift or gallery which stops the passage of air at a certain point, being a part of the artificial ventilation system of a mine.

5. *Music:* The act of pressing the fingers on the strings of the violin, viola, &c., in order to produce the notes. [Double-stopping.]

stopping-brush, *s.*

1. *Hat-making:* A brush used to sprinkle hot water upon the napping and the hat body to assist in uniting them.

2. *Steel Engraving:* A camel's-hair brush, used by engravers in stopping out portions of etched plates.

stopping-knife, *s.* A glazier's putty-knife.

stopping-off, *s.*

Founding: A term applied to the filling up with sand of a portion of a mould, when the casting is desired to be smaller than the pattern from which the mould is formed.

stopping-out, *s.*

Steel Engrav.: [Stop-out, Etching].

stopping-up pieces, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Timbers placed on the middle part of the bilge-ways, to meet and support the bottom of the ship. They form a part of the cradle.

stŏp'-ple, * stŏp'-pel, *s.* [Eng. *stop;* dimin. suff. *-le;* cf. Low Ger. *stöppel;* Ger. *stöpfel, stöpsel.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

"Here's the best ale i' th' land, if you'll go to the price;
Better, I aure am, never blew out a *stopple*."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

2. *Music:* A plug inserted in some of the ventages of the flute in order to accommodate its scale to some particular mode.

stŏp'-ple, *v.t.* [Stopple, *s.*] To close or stop with a stopple.

stōr'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *stor(e)*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of storing; the act of depositing in a store, warehouse, or the like for safe keeping.

2. The price charged or paid for the storing of goods.

storage-battery, *s.* [Electric-battery, 3.]

stōr'-ăx, *s.* [Lat. *storax, styrax.*] [Styrax.]

Chem.: A fragrant, balsamic resin imported into Europe from Trieste. True storax was a solid resin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinale.* It was held in great esteem from the time of Pliny down to the end of the last century. At the present time it has almost disappeared, genuine specimens being rarely found even in museums. (Liquid-amber, Liquid-storax.]

"I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*."—*Eccles.* xxiv. 15.

stōr'-ăx-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *storax*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Styracaceæ (q.v.).

store, * stor, * stoor, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estor, estoire*, from Low Lat. *staurum* = store, from Lat. *instauro* = to construct, to build, to restore, from *in* = in, and *stauro* = to set up.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is collected, accumulated, hoarded, or massed together; stock accumulated; a supply, a hoard: specif., in the plural, articles, especially of food, provided for some special purpose; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., for an army, a ship, or the like.

"Increase thy wealth and double all thy *store*."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

* 2. Hence, a great quantity, plenty, abundance, a large number.

"Too small a pasture for such *store* of mutton."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., are stored for future use; a storehouse, a warehouse, a magazine.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* conveyed."
Milton: P. L., vi. 515

4. A place where goods are kept for sale, either by wholesale or retail; a shop.

"The owner of this small *store* gravely asserts that he has naught to sell of a fluid kind stronger than water."—*Harper's Magazine*, Sept., 1882, p. 492.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Hoarded up, laid up, amassed, accumulated.

2. Kept in stock; stock.

"To buy in *store* sheep to feed off their turnip crops in winter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

* 3. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies for future use.

"All the *store* cities that Solomon had."—*2 Chron.* viii. 4.

4. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a store: as, *store*-clothes. (*Amer.*)

¶ (1) *In store:* Accumulated; ready for use; on hand.

(2) *To set store by:* To value highly; to set a great value on.

store-farmer, *s.* A farmer who devotes himself chiefly to the breeding of sheep and cattle.

store-house, *s.* [Storehouse.]

store-keeper, *s.* One who has the charge of a store; one who superintends the purchase and issue of stores.

store-man, *s.* A man engaged in a store or in storing goods.

"The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

store-master, *s.* The tenant of a sheep-farm. (*Scotch.*)

store-pay, *s.* Payment for goods or work in articles from a store or shop instead of cash. (*Amer.*)

store-room, *s.* A room set apart for the reception of stores or supplies.

store-ship, *s.* A vessel employed to carry stores for the use of a fleet, garrison, &c.

stōre, *v.t.* [Store, *s.*]

1. To collect, amass, or accumulate in, as for future use; to stock, to furnish, to supply.

"Having by sensation and reflection *stored* our minds with simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To stock or supply with stores, provisions, &c.

"Corn . . . whereof, they say,
The city is well *stored*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

3. To deposit, as in a store, warehouse, &c., for preservation or future use.

"Ammunition was *stored* in the vaults."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

störe'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *store*, and *house.*]

1. A house in which things are stored; a building for storing grain, supplies, goods, &c.; a warehouse, a repository.

"So that the common *storehouses* and barns be sufficiently stored."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. A repository, a magazine, a store.

"An illustration of this may again be taken from that rich *storehouse* of facts furnished us by Hudson."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 255.

* 3. A store, a great quantity. (*Spenser.*)

stör'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stor(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who lays up or forms a store.

stör'-eў, *s.* [Story (2), *s.*]

stor'-gē, *s.* [Gr., from *στέργω* (*stergō*) = to love.] That strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young; parental affection; tender love.

*** stör'-ĭ-ạl, * stör'-ĭ-ạll,** *a.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; *-al.*] Historical, true.

"This is *storiall* sooth, it is no fable."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Cleopatra.

*** stör'-ĭed** (1), *a.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Painted or adorned in any way with scenes from stories or history.

"As the ancient art could stain
Achievements on the *storied* pane."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. Related, referred to, or celebrated in story or history; having a story or history attached.

"Ye Nalads! blue-ey'd sisters of the wood!
Who by old oak, or *storied* stream,
Nightly tread your mystic maze."
Logan: Ode to a Fountain.

stör'-ĭed (2), *a.* [Eng. *story* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a story, stories, or stages.

"When we speak of the intercolumniation or distance which is due to each order, we mean in a dorique, ionical, corinthian porch, or cloister, or the like of one contignation, and not in *storied* buildings."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 26.

*** stör'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *story* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] A relater of stories or history; an historian.

"The storie made of three most famose and credible *storiers* in Greek Loud."—*Bp. Pecock*, in *Life*, p. 117.

*** stör'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; *-fy.*] To form or tell stories of.

*** stör-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *storiology(y)*; *-ist.*] A collector or student of popular tales and legends.

"English comparative *storiologists* undoubtedly ought to be grateful to him."—*Academy*, Jan. 9, 1886, p. 22.

*** stör-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; suff. *-ology.*] The study of popular tales and legends.

stork, * storke, *s.* [A.S. *storc*; Dan., Sw., Dut., & Ger. *stork.*]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Ciconia, or of the sub-family Ciconiinæ. In form the storks resemble the herons, but are more robust, and have larger bills, shorter toes, with a non-serrated claw on the middle toe. They inhabit the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they find an abundant supply of food, consisting of frogs, lizards, fishes, and even young birds. Storks are migratory, arriving from the south at their breeding haunts in the early spring, and departing again in the autumn. The White or House Stork (*Ciconia alba*), which is common in many countries of Central Europe, constructs a large nest, most frequently on the chimney of a cottage; also on the tops of tall trees, spires, walls of ruined buildings, &c. The plumage is dirty white, the quills and longest feathers on the wing-covers black; beak and feet red. The male is about forty-two inches long, the female somewhat less. The Black Stork (*C. nigra*), from the centre and east of Europe, Asia, and Africa, has the upper surface black, the lower parts white. It resembles the White Stork in habits. Storks are protected by laws in some countries for their services in destroying small mammals and reptiles, and in consuming offal. They have also been celebrated from ancient times for their affection for their young; their reputation for regard for the old birds is much overrated, though heralds have adopted the stork as an emblem of piety and gratitude.

stork-billed kingfishers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Pelargopsis (q.v.).

stork's bill, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Erodium, and spec. *Erodium moschatum*; (2) *Geranium Robertianum* (*Britten & Holland*); (3) The genus Pelargonium (*Treas. of Bot.*). All are so named from their long, tapering seed-vessels.

storm, *s.* [A.S. *storm*; cogn. with Icel. *stormr*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *storm*; Ger. *sturm*; Ital. *stormo.* From the same root as Lat. *sterno*; Eng. *strew.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere, producing or attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest. (Often applied to a heavy fall of rain, snow, &c., without a high wind.)

"Bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

¶ The severest storms which occur on the globe have their origin in the tropics. They were long known as hurricanes, but the investigation of the law of storms proved them to be rotatory, and they are now called cyclones. [Cyclone.] Modern investigation has divided storms into two classes, the Cyclone, or great rotatory storm, and the Tornado, or small rotatory storm, believed to be a secondary result of the Cyclone. Thunder storms and hail storms often appear to originate in causes similar to those which produce the Tornado. In the United States, Cyclones have two centres of origin, one in the region of the West Indies, whence they migrate up the Atlantic coast region, and the other in the district east of the Rocky Mountains, whence they make their way eastward by the line of the Great Lakes. The width of their circle of rotation may be 1000 or 2000 miles. Tornadoes, on the contrary, are very contracted storms, a half mile and usually much less in width, but of extreme violence of rotation. The destruction of life and property caused by these storms is sometimes enormous.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a tumult, a clamour, a commotion.

"The *storm* subsided as quickly as it arose, and all's well that ends well, we are told."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) A violent or vehement outbreak.

"Bills, the first appearance of which has aroused a *storm* of protest and denunciation from the traders."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

(3) A violent or destructive calamity; a sad or distressful state of affairs; extreme distress, misfortune, or adversity.

"A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate."
Pope: Prol. to Addison's Cato.

(4) A heavy shower or fall.

"Rattling *storms* of arrows barbed with fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 546.

II. *Mil.:* A violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a furious attempt by troops to capture a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, or the like.

"Far more terrible to me than all the dangers of the *storm* itself."—*Lever: Charles O'Malley*, ch. ciii.

¶ (1) *Magnetic storm:*

Magnetism: A magnetic disturbance simultaneously affecting a large portion of the globe. Sabine records a storm of this kind felt at the same time at Prague, the Cape, Tasmania, and Toronto.

(2) *Storm in a tea-cup:* A great quarrel or commotion about a trifling matter.

¶ *Storm* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases self-explanatory: as, *storm-menacing, storm-presaging, storm-tossed*, &c.

storm and stress, *phr.* [A translation of the German *sturm und drang.*] Impulse, excitement, unquiet, unrest.

"There is a good deal of *storm and stress* in Signor C——'s pianoforte playing."—*Referee*, July 18, 1886, p. 3.

¶ Used also adjectively, as a *storm and stress* period—*i.e.*, a period in which one's actions spring from impulse rather than judgment.

storm-beat, storm-beaten, *a.* Beaten or injured by storms; weather-beaten.

"To dry the rain on my *storm-beaten* face."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 34.

storm-bird, *s.* The Stormy-petrel (q.v.).

storm-blast, *s.* The blast of a tempest.

storm-bound, *a.* Prevented from proceeding by storms or inclement weather; storm-stayed.

"For four weary days we had been *storm-bound* on a small island."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

storm-cock, *s.* The Missel-thrush (q.v.)

"Our resident thrushes are the throstle, the orange-billed black-bird, missel-thrush or *storm-cock*, and the dipper."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 17, 1887.

storm-cone, *s.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame three feet high and three feet wide at base; used singly or in conjunction with a cylinder or drum as a storm-signal (q.v.). [Storm-drum.]

storm-door, *s.* An outer or additional door for protection against storms or inclement weather. (*Amer.*)

storm-drum, *s.* A drum or cylinder of tarred canvas three feet high and three feet wide, used as a storm-signal (q.v.).

storm-finch, *s.* The Stormy-petrel (q.v.).

storm-glass, *s.* A tube containing a liquid holding a solution which is sensible to atmospheric changes. In clear weather the substance is seen to settle near the bottom of the tube, the liquid remaining comparatively clear; previous to a storm the substance rises, causing the liquid to present a turbid and flocculent appearance.

storm-kite, *s.* A contrivance for sending a rope from a stranded vessel to the shore. An anchor-ball is frequently used from the shore to the vessel.

storm-pane, *s.* A supplementary framed sheet of glass, to substitute, in an emergency, for a broken pane in a lighthouse.

storm-pavement, *s.*

Hydr.-engin.: The sloping stone paving which lines the sea-face of piers and breakwaters. The breakwater glacis.

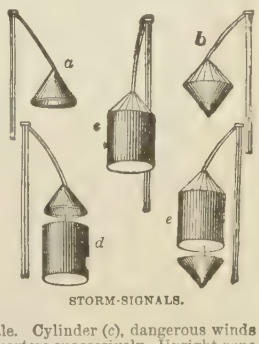
storm-petrel, *s.* [Stormy-petrel.]

*** storm-proof,** *a.* Proof against storms or bad weather.

storm-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A sail of reduced dimensions and extra stout canvas, for heavy weather; as a storm-jib, storm-trysail, &c.

storm-signal, *s.* A signal for indicating to mariners, fishermen, &c., the probable approach of a storm. It consists of a hollow cylinder and cone, either of which, or both simultaneously, may be suspended from a mast or staff; their positions denoting the probable direction of the wind in an approaching storm. Thus: Cone point upward (*a*), to the right of the staff, northerly gale. Cone point downward (*b*), to the left of the staff, southerly gale. Cylinder (*c*), dangerous winds from both quarters successively. Upright cone above cylinder (*d*), dangerous wind from north. Reversed cone below cylinder (*e*), dangerous wind from south.



STORM-SIGNALS.

storm-stayed, storm-stead, *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of a journey by bad weather.

storm-window, *s.* An outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms or the inclemency of the weather; also, in some localities, a window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side. (*Amer.*)

storm, * **storme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Storm, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing the gates or breaches, or the like; to assault; to take by storm.

"Of castles *stormed*, of cities freed . . .
As heroes think, so thought the Bruce."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 27.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To raise a tempest. (*Spenser.*)

"From Shetland straddling wide, his foot on Thuly sets:
Whence *storming*, all the vast Deucalidon he threats."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

*2. To blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, or the like violently. (Used impersonally.)

3. To be in a violent passion; to rage, to fume.

"And he so often *storms* at nought,
Allah! forbid that e'er he ought!"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

storm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *storm*, v.; *-er.*] One who takes part in a storming party (q.v.).

"'Move on, move on,' whispered O'Shaughnessy, 'they're telling off the *stormers*.'"—*Lever: Charles O'Malley*, ch. ci.

***storm'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *storm*; *-ful(l).*] Abounding with storms; stormy.

***storm'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stormful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stormful; abundance of storms; storminess.

storm'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stormy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a stormy manner; with storms; tempestuously.

"The wind blew *stormily* and a high sea was running."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

2. In a tumultuous, excited, or disturbed manner.

"The session had opened *stormily*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 502.

storm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stormy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being stormy; tempestuousness.

storm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Storm, *v.*]

storming-party, *s.*

Mil.: The party to whom the duty is assigned of making the first assault in storming a fortress or town.

storm'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *storm*; *-less.*] Free from storms.

"It seems astonishing that any, save the lowest thickset trees, could ever have found a period sufficiently *stormless* to establish themselves."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 55.

storm'-ў, *storm-ie, *a.* [Eng. *storm*, s.; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Characterized by storms or tempests; tempestuous, boisterous, very rough; accompanied by high winds.

"The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone . . .
Extols the treasures of his *stormy* seas."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

2. *Fig.:* Violent, passionate, rough, excited

"If you give o'er to *stormy* passion."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

stormy-petrel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Procellaria pelagica*, common in the North Atlantic. In general appearance it is not unlike a swift, of a sooty black colour, with a little white on the wings, and some near the tail. It is popularly believed to be a harbinger of bad weather, and is called by sailors, Mother Carey's Chicken, a name which is also applied to other species. [Petrel, Tubinares.]

stor'-thĭng (th as t), *s.* [Dan. *stor* = great, and *thing* = court.] The parliament, or supreme legislative assembly of Norway; the great court or representative of the sovereign people. It is elected triennially, and holds annual sessions. When in session, it divides itself into two houses, one-fourth of the members constituting the *lagthing*, and the remaining three-fourths the *odelsthing*.

***stor-ven,** *pret. of v.* [Starve.]

stör'-ў (1), ***stor-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estoire*, *estore*, variants of *histoire* = history (q.v.); Ital. *istoria*, *storia.*]

1. A narrative, recital, or description of something which has occurred; an account of past events; history.

"He with his consorted Eve
The *story* heard attentive, and were fill'd
With admiration." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 51.

2. A narrative or account of an incident or event; a short narrative.

"Intent he hears Penelope disclose
A mournful *story* of domestic woes."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiii. 324.

3. A fictitious narrative; a short romance or imaginative tale.

"A *story* in which native humour reigns,
Is often useful, always entertains."
Cowper: Conversation, 203.

4. A lie, a falsehood. (*Colloquial.*)

"As they can't all be true, some of them must be *stories*."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

story-book, *s.* A book containing one or more stories or tales.

"My maid left on the table one of her *story-books*, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies."—*Swift.*

story-teller, *s.*

1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories or tales.

*2. An historian. (*In contempt.*)

"Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *story-tellers*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation.*

3. One who tells stories or falsehoods. (*Colloquial.*)

story-telling, *s.*

1. The act of relating stories or tales, true or fictitious.

2. The act of telling stories or falsehoods.

***story-writer,** *s.*

1. A writer of stories or tales.

2. An historian, a chronicler (1 *Esdras* ii. 17).

stör'-ў (2), **stör'-eў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estorée* = a thing built; properly pa. par. of *estorer* = to build, to store (q.v.).]

*1. A building.

"Hii bygonne her heye tounes strengthy vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*." *R. Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. The space between two floors of a building; a stage or floor of a building; a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same floor or level.

"Mounting to the fifth *story* of the rickety, stived building."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 78.

story-post, *s.*

Build.: An upright post occupied in supporting the bressomer when a window occupies the whole front of the ground floor.

story-rod, *s.*

Build.: A rod equal in length to the height of the floor, and having the heights of the several steps of the stairs marked upon it, so that the steps may be measured and distributed accurately.

***stör'-ў** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Story (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story, history, narrative, or account; to relate, to narrate.

"What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras." *Milton: Comus*, 516.

B. *Intrans.:* To tell, to relate, to narrate, to declare, to report.

"Cupid, if *storying* legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich elixir of delight."
Coleridge: Kisses.

***stör'-ў** (2), *v.t.* [Story (2), *s.*] To arrange or range under one another; to arrange or build in stories. (Only used in the past participle.)

"All the parts of an undisturbed fluid are either of equal gravity, or gradually placed and *storied* together according to the differences of it."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 4.

stŏt, *stōat, *stote, *stott, *s.* [Icel. *stútr* = a bull; Sw. & Norw. *stut.*] [Stoat.] A bullock between two and three years old.

"To procure restitution *in integrum* of every stirk and *stot* that the chief, his forefathers, and his clan, had stolen."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

*2. A stoat (q.v.).

*3. A horse, a stallion.

"This Reve sate upon a right good *stot*,
That was all pomelee grey, and hight Scot."
Chaucer: C. T., 617. (Prol.)

stŏt, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stump, to tramp.

"They *stotted* along side by side."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, ii. 367.

***stŏund,** *v.i.* [Icel. *stynja*, pret. *stundi* = to groan; Dan. *stöune*; Ger. *stöhnen.*] To be in pain or sorrow.

***stŏund,** *pa. par.* [Stun.] Stunned.

"So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge talle."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 29.

stŏund (1), ***stounde,** ***stŏwnd** (1), *s.* [Icel. *stynr.*] [Stound, *v.*]

1. Sorrow, grief.

Seeming like one in uncouth *stound*."
Spenser: An Elegie.

2. A shooting pain, a pang.

"Like a mazed steer,
That yet of mortal stroke the *stound* doth fear."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

***stŏund** (2), ***stŏwnd** (2), *s.* [Stound, *pa. par.*]

1. Amazement, astonishment.

"Lightly he started up out of that *stound*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 12.

2. A blow.

"This the sword which wrought those cruell *stounds*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 22.

***stŏund** (3), ***stounde,** ***stund,** ***stunde,** *s.* [Icel. *stund*; A.S. & Dan. *stund*; Ger. *stunde*; Dut. *stond.*]

1. A certain length of time, long or short; a short space of time.

"The kyng bihield him a *stound*, & saah no repentance,
He bad drawe away that hound, God has taken vengeance."
Robert de Brunne, p. 55.

2. A point of time; hour, moment, time, season.

"Out of his head the same *stounde*
Thei stert." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

stŏund (4), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *stond* = stand.] A vessel to put small beer in. (*Prov.*)

***stŏunde'-mēle, *stŏund'-mēale,** *adv.* [A.S. *stundmælum.*] Momentarily; every moment.

"This wind that more and more
Thus *stoundmeale* encreaseth in my face."
Chaucer: Troil. & Creseide, v.

stôup, stowp, stoop, *stope, *s.* [A.S. *steáp* = a cup; Icel. *staup* = a beaker, a cup; Dut. *stoop* = a gallon; Sw. *stop*; Ger. *stauf*; O. H. Ger. *staup*, *stouph.*] [Stoop (2), *s.*]

STOUP.

1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon; also a vessel used as a measure: as, a pint *stoup*. (In this sense usually pronounced *stōup.*)

"Here's crying out for bakes and gills,
And there the pint *stoup* clatters."
Burns: Holy Fair.

2. A portable vessel for holy water; a stone basin for holy water, placed at the entrance to a Roman Catholic church; an aspersorium.

***stoup-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Step, *v.*] Advanced: as, *stoupen* in age.

stôur, *stoure, *stowre, *s.* [O. Fr. *estor*, *estour.*]

1. A battle, a skirmish, a tumult.

"Ye saw a bonny *stour*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

*2. A fit, a paroxysm.

"Which suddein fitt and halfe extatick *stoure*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3. Dust; more particularly dust in motion. (*Scotch.*)

"Our minister did weel; ay, he gars the *stour* flee out of the cushion."—*Dean Ramsay: Reminiscences* (ed. 1862), p. 187.

stôur, stoor, *a.* [A.S. *stór*; O. Icel. *stórr*; Low Ger. *stür.*] Strong, great, brave, tall, stern, hard, tough.

"A fenny goose, even as her fleshe is blacker, *stoorer*, unholsomer, so is her feather, for the same cause, courser, *stoorer*, and rougher."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

stour-looking, *a.* Gruff-looking. (*Scotch.*)

Stŏur'-bridge, *s.* [Eng. Stour, a river in Worcestershire, and *bridge.*]

Geog.: A township of England, twenty miles N.N.E. of Worcester.

Stourbridge-clay, *s.*

Pottery: A dark-coloured clay used in the manufacture of crucibles.

***stoure, *stowre,** *s.* [Stour, *s.*]

stŏut, *stoute, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [O. Fr. *estout* = stout, furious, rash, from O. Dut. *stolt*, *stout* = stout, bold, rash; Ger. *stolt*; cogn. with *stolz* = proud; A.S. *stolt*; cogn. with Lat. *stolidus* = stolid (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Strong, lusty, vigorous, robust.

"A *stout* and sturdy thief."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 17.

2. Strong, firm.

"Rifted Jove's *stout* oak." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

*3. Proud; one possessed of strength or stoutness being tempted to this feeling; overbearing.

"So ambitious and *stout* to strive against Antigonus for the chiefest place of authority."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 509.

*4. Bold, intrepid; valiant, brave, courageous. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.)

5. Rather corpulent, or fat in proportion to size; thickset.

***B.** *As adv.:* Stoutly, vigorously, bravely, overbearingly.

"A man that heris him *stoute*, whan that he suld lowe,
In chance if that he coute, he findes foos inowe."
Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

C. *As subst.:* The strongest kind of porter.

"With heavenly lambs-wool and nectarial *stout*."
Somerville: The Wife.

stout-built, stout-made, *a.* Robust, strong, thickset.

stout-dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Agrotis ravida.*

stout-hearted, *a.* Having a brave or stout heart.

"Injustice seems, however, to have animated the courage of the *stout-hearted* yoemen of Bucks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** stout-resolved,** *a.* Firm or resolute in purpose.

"How now, my hardy, *stout-resolved* mates?
Are you now going to despatch this thing?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

stŏuth, *s.* [For *stowed, i.e.*, hoarded up.] A store, a hoard.

stouth and routh, *phr.* Plenty, abundance.

"It's easy for your Honour . . . to say sae, that hae *stouth and routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

stŏuth'-rĭef, *s.* [Scotch *stouth* (q.v.), and *rief* = plunder.] [Reave.]

Scots Law: Robbery; theft accompanied with violence; usually applied to robbery committed within a dwelling-house.

"'Deforcement, spulzie, *stouthrief*—masterful rescue!' exclaimed Peter."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

stŏut'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *stout; -ish.*] Rather stout.

"A *stoutish* man of about forty."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Parlour Orator.*

stŏut'-lў, * stoute-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stout; -ly.*] In a stout manner; lustily, boldly, obstinately, pertinaciously, sturdily.

"*Stoutly* they braved the current's course."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

stŏut'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stout; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stout; vigour, robustness, sturdiness, lustiness.

2. Boldness, courageousness, valour, spirit.

* 3. Pride, obstinacy; stubbornness, overbearingness.

"Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

4. Fulness and fleshiness of body; corpulence, bulk.

stōve, *s.* [O. Dut. *stove* = a stew, a hot-house; Low Ger. *stove;* Icel. *stofa, stufa* = a bathing-room with a stove; Ger. *stube* = a room; O. H. Ger. *stuſâ* = a heated room; Sp. *estufa;* Ital. *stufa;* Fr. *étuve.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A room or place artificially heated, such as a bath, a hothouse, &c.

"When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon, he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling-clouts, and the other holding a book and reading it."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

¶ Often applied to the hottest room in a Turkish bath.

2. An apparatus in which a fire is made for the purpose of warming a room or house, or for cooking, or for other purposes. They are generally made of iron, sometimes of brick or tiles, and are of various forms, according to the heating medium used, which may be coal, wood, oil, or gas. In most stoves the fire is excluded from sight, but in some it is open in front, thus at once radiating heat, and admitting air to support combustion. Stoves on the continent of Europe have a double casing which surrounds the fuel-chamber. Into the intervals between the casings, air is admitted from the outside of the building, and from this space the heated air is conducted to the room. These stoves are generally of earthenware, being made round or square, and are frequently constructed mainly of tiles.

STOVE.

3. A small box with an iron pan used for holding coals to warm the feet; a foot-warmer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A small gas-stove used for heating the tools with which the covers of books are lettered and ornamented.

2. *Cloth-manuf.:* The room in which scoured cloths are dried before burling and fulling.

3. *Found.:* The usual contraction for the drying-stove for cores and moulds.

4. *Hort.:* A hot-house or structure in which a high temperature is constantly maintained. They are heated by smoke-flues, or by hot-water or steam-pipes, or by fermenting bark.

"*Stoves* are contrivances for the preserving such tender exotick plants, which will not live in these northern countries without artificial warmth in winter."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

5. *Pharm.:* A chamber used in drying plants, extracts, &c.

6. *Surg.:* A heated dry-air bath.

stove-damper, *s.* [Damper, *s.*, II. 1.].

stove-drum, *s.* A chamber above a stove in which the heated products are disseminated, in order that their heat may be more perfectly abstracted.

stove-house, *s.* The same as Stove, *s.*, II. 4.

stove-tank, *s.* A reservoir attached to a stove.

stove-truck, *s.*

Found.: A truck employed in cannon-foundries for moving pieces of ordnance.

stōve, *pret.* of *v.* [Stave, *v.*]

stōve, *v.t.* [Stove, *s.*]

* 1. To keep warm in a house or place artificially heated; to force in a stove.

"Orange-trees, limon-trees, and mirtles, if they be *stoved*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

* 2. To heat, as in a stove: as, To *stove* feathers.

3. To cook in a close vessel; to stew. (*Scotch.*)

* 4. To shut or exclude from sight, as the fire in a stove.

"A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air must needs be noxious and pernicious."—*Evelyn: Advertisement to Quintenye.*

*** stōv'-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estover, estovoir* = necessaries, provisions.] Fodder and provisions of all kind for cattle.

"The haie of our low medowes is not so profitable for *stover* and furrage as the higher meads be."—*Holinshed: Descript. Brit.*, ch. xviii.

stōv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Stove, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Cloth-manuf.:* The exposure of printed fabrics in a heated room to fix the colour.

2. *Vinegar-making:* Exposure of malt-wash in casks to an artificial heat in closed rooms.

stōw (1), * stowe, *v.t.* [Stow, *s.*]

1. To put away in a suitable or convenient place or position; to lay up, to put up, to pack: as, To *stow* a cargo in a ship's hold.

2. To place, to lodge.

"Where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

3. To arrange things compactly and neatly in; to fill by packing closely; to pack: as, To *stow* a ship's hold.

stow-wood, *s.*

Naut.: Billets of wood used as chocks to steady casks in a ship's hold.

stōw (2), *v.t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *stuw* = a remnant; *stuf* = blunt, stumpy.] To cut off, to crop, to lop. (*Prov.*)

stōw, * stowe, *s.* [A.S. *stów* = a place; O. Fris. *sto;* Icel. *stó;* Lith. *stowe.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place, a spot. (Frequently found in place-names: as, Walthamstow.)

2. *Tin-work.:* A raised structure containing the furnace and set of pots used in the manufacture of tin-plate. The pots are arranged in a series of five: tin-pot, wash-pot, grease-pot, pan, list-pot.

stōw'-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Eng. *stow* (1), v.; *-age.*]

1. The act or operation of stowing or putting by or away in a suitable place or receptacle.

"Then the *stowage* of these things cannot be left out of sight."—*Field*, March 19, 1887.

2. The act or operation of packing or filling with goods, &c.

"On Wednesday we had finished the *stowage* of the holds."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

3. Room or accommodation for things to be stowed.

"They are a fortnight or twenty days at sea, and could keep it longer if they had more *stowage* for provisions."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

* 4. The state of being stowed, packed, or laid up.

"And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* 5. Money paid for the stowing of things.

* 6. That which is stowed.

stōw'-a-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *stow* (1), v., and *away.*] One who conceals himself on board a vessel about to leave port, and who does not mean to show himself till too far from the shore to be sent back, and so obtains a free passage.

"The people who make *stowaways* of themselves are usually of the most hopeless sort."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 5, 1885.

stōw'-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *stow*, v., and *board.*] A place into which rubbish is put.

stŏwçe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining:

1. The drawing-stowce is a small windlass.

2. (*Pl.*): Pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked.

stōw'-ĭng, * stoo-ing, *s.* [Stow (1), *v.*]

Mining: Rubbish put into old workings to fill them up.

stŏw'-lĭng, *adv.* [Scotch *stown* = stolen; adv. suff. *-lins.*] By stealth. (*Scotch.*)

"Rob, *stowlins*, prie'd her bouny mou'."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

*** stowre,** *a.* [Stour.]

stŏyte, *v.i.* [Stoit.] (*Scotch.*)

strā'-bĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *strabisme*, from Lat. *strabismus.*] The same as Strabismus (q.v.).

strą-bĭz'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στραβισμός (*strabismos*), from στραβίζω (*strabizō*) = to squint, from στραβός, στραβών (*strabos, strabōn*) = distorted, squinting, from στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn; Sp. *estrabismo;* Ital. *strabismo;* Fr. *strabisme.*]

Pathol.: Squinting, arising from the optic axes of the eyes in certain individuals not being, as in normal cases they are, parallel. Strabismus may affect one or both eyes, and may be upwards, downwards, inwards, outwards, or in the intermediate directions.

strą-bŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. στραβός (*strabos*) = squinting, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the want of concordance of the optic axes.

strā'-bō-tōme, *s.* [Strabotomy.]

Surg.: A knife for operating for strabismus.

strą-bŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. στραβός (*strabos*) = squinting, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball.

*** strack, strak,** *pret.* of *v.* [Strike, *v.*]

*** strack-en,** *pa. par.* [Strike, *v.*]

*** străd-ą-mĕt'-rĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Stradometrical.]

străd'-dle, * stri-dle, * strid-dil, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *stride* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs wide apart; to sit astride.

"Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. *Trans.:* To place the legs one on each side of; to stand or sit astride of.

straddle-legged, *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object.

straddle-pipe, *s.*

Gas: A bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main.

straddle-plough, *s.* A plough with two triangular, parallel shares, a little dis-

tance apart, and used for running on each side of a row of dropped corn, to cover the seed.

străd'-dle, *s.* [STRADDLE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.

2. The distance between the legs or feet of one who straddles.

"Then holding the spectacles up to the court—Your lordship observes they are made with a *straddle.*" *Cowper: Adjudged Case.*

* 3. Anything more or less resembling the space inclosed by the legs in straddling.

II. *Stock Exch.:* A contract which gives the holder the privilege of calling for the stock at a fixed price, or of delivering it at the same price to the party who signs the contract.

străd'-dlĭng, *a.* [STRADDLE.] Applied to spokes when they are arranged alternately in two circles in the hub. When the spokes are thus arranged, the wheel is said to be staggered.

*** străd-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, * străd-a-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Ital. *strada* = a street, a road; Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. (In the example = pedestrian, walking through the streets.)

"We commenced our *stradametrical* survey of Rotterdam."—*Household Words*, vii. 246. (1853.)

strāe, *s.* [STRAW.]

strae-death, *s.* Death upon the bed-straw; a natural death. (*Scotch.*)

"You are come to no house of a fair *strae-death.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

*** strāge,** *s.* [Lat.] Destruction, massacre, carnage. (*Heywood: Earth & Age.*)

străg'-gle, * strag-le, *v.i.* [For *strackle*, frequent. from Mid. Eng. *strake* = to go, to roam, from A.S. *strác*, pa. t. of *stricau* = to go, to strike.]

1. To wander from the direct course or road; to rove.

"*Straggled* soldiers summon'd to their arms." *Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, ii.

2. To be dispersed or scattered; to stand alone; to be isolated; to be apart from any main body.

3. To escape and stretch beyond the proper limits; to spread widely; to shoot too far.

4. To wander at large; to roam idly about.

străg'-glĕr, * străg'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *straggl(e); -er.*]

1. One who straggles; one who has deserted or has been left behind by his fellows; one who has wandered from the direct or proper road.

"Cromwell had sent him to follow in the track of the king's march to gather up the *stragglers.*"—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 403.

* 2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

3. Something standing alone or apart from others.

4. Something which shoots or spreads out too far or beyond the rest; an exuberant growth.

"His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

străg'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STRAGGLE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wandering or having wandered from the main body; roving, ranging loose; spreading or stretching out irregularly.

"Each *straggling* felon down was hewed." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 35.

2. Scattered, dispersed; standing alone or singly.

"Some other *straggling* rocks lie west of the Cape." —*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. *Bot.:* Turning off irregularly, but almost at a right angle, as do many branches.

C. *As substantive:*

Stone-work.: The process of working down the face of a grindstone to a regular shape.

straggling-money, *s.*

1. Money given for the apprehension of deserters and others who straggled or overstayed their leave of absence.

2. Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

străg'-glĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *straggling; -ly.*] In a straggling manner.

strahl'-īte, stral'-īte, *s.* [Ger. *strahlerz.*]

Min.: The same as ACTINOLITE (q.v.).

strāight (*gh* silent) (1), *** strayght, * straught, * streight, * streit, * streyghte,** *a., adv., & s.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *streight*, pa. par. of *stivecchen* = to stretch; A.S. *streht*, pa. par. of *streccan* = to stretch.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Passing in a direct line from one point to another; right, in a mathematical sense; not bent, curved, or crooked; direct.

"The streets are *straight*, and of a convenient breadth."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

"But going to first principles, nothing can be *straighter* or more likely to work to an employer's interest than for his jockey to back his own mount."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

3. Chaste; of irreproachable morals. (*Slang.*)

"The husband of Lady Usk, a virtuous lady, who, as we are frequently told, is perfectly *straight* and all that sort of thing."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 11, 1886.

4. Direct, plain, open: as, a *straight* hint. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a stem, &c.*): Not wavy or curved, or deviating in any way from a straight direction.

2. *Cards:* Applied to a series of regularly graduated value, as ace, king, queen, knave, ten, &c. at poker. (*Amer.*)

B. *As adverb:*

1. Directly; in a straight line: as, To walk *straight.*

2. Immediately, at once, directly, without delay or deviation.

"To her goes he *straight.*" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 264.

3. Plainly, openly, directly. (*Slang.*)

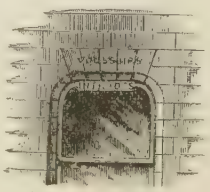
C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Straight part; straight direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.

2. *Cards:* A series of regularly graduated value, as ace, king, queen, knave, &c. at poker. (*Amer.*)

"We always decide that a *straight* beats triplets. A *straight* is much more uncommon than triplets, and the general principle of the game is that the rare hands beat the more frequent ones."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

¶ *Straight* is applied in its proper sense to corporeal objects: a path is *straight* because it is kept within a shorter space than if it were curved. *Direct* is said of that which is made by the force of the understanding, or by an actual effort, what one wishes it to be; hence we speak of a *direct* route or of a *direct* answer.



STRAIGHT-ARCH.

straight-arch, *s.*

Build.: A kind of arch used for the heads of doorways and windows. It is formed of voussoirs, but has a level intrados.

straight-billed parrots, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: *Psittaci orthognathi*, a name given, in some classifications, to the sub-family Trichoglossinæ (q.v.).

straight-edge, *s.* A strip of metal or wood of proved rectitude, used to test the flatness of a surface or the straightness of an edge.

straight-joint, *s.*

1. A joint which does not curve or depart from a straight line.

2. A name given to the junction line of flooring boards when the joints at the butting ends of the boards form a continuous line.

straight-line, *s.*

Geom.: A line which lies evenly between its extreme points; a line in which, if any two points be taken, the part intercepted between them is the shortest that can be drawn. In geometry, a straight line is regarded as of indefinite length, unless it is expressly limited.

Straight-line chuck: A peculiar chuck fitted to a rose-engine when the patterns are required to follow a straight instead of a curved direction.

straight of breadth, *s.*

Shipbuild.: That part of a vessel where her cross-sections are vertical at the sides.

straight-out, *a.*

Polit.: Adhering strictly to party lines and theories, with no deviation toward projected changes or reforms; as, a *straight-out* Democrat, a *straight-out* Republican, &c.

*** straight-pight,** *a.* Straightly fixed; erect.

"The shrine of Venus or *straight-pight* Minerva." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

straight-ribbed, *a.*

Botany:

1. Having the lateral ribs straight, as in *Alnus glutinosa.* (*Mirbel.*)

2. Having the ribs straight and almost parallel, as in grasses, palms, and orchids. (*De Candolle.*)

straight-sinus, *s.*

Anat.: A sinus of the *dura mater*, running backward in the base of the *falx cerebri.*

straight-stall, *s.*

Mining: An excavation made into the thick coal, having the solid coal left on three sides of it.

straight-veined, *a.*

Bot.: The same as STRAIGHT-RIBBED, 2.

*** strāight** (*gh* silent) (2), *a.* [STRAIT, *a.*]

*** strāight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [STRAIGHT (1), *a.*] To make straight; to straighten.

strāight'-ĕn (1) (*gh* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *straight* (1), a.; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked, curved, or bent to a straight form.

"A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as farre on the cleane contrary side."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To become straight; to assume a straight form.

strāight'-ĕn (2) (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [STRAITEN.]

strāight'-ĕn-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *straighten* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which straightens.

*** strāight'-fōrth** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *straight* (1), a., and *forth.*] Directly, straightway.

strāight'-for-ward (*gh* silent), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *straight*, and *forward.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Proceeding in a straight or direct line; not deviating.

2. Upright, honest, open, frank: as, a *straightforward* man.

3. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness: as, a *straightforward* answer.

B. *As adv.:* Directly forward; straight on.

strāight'-for-ward-ly (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *straightforward; -ly.*] In a straightforward manner.

strāight'-for-ward-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *straightforward; -ness.*] The quality or state of being straightforward; straightness, uprightness, honesty, openness.

strāight'-lined (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *straight* (1), a., and *line.*] Having or consisting of straight lines.

*** strāight'-lў** (1) (*gh* silent), *** streight-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *straight* (1), a.; *-ly.*] In a straight line; straight on or forward.

"To walk *streightly* and surely."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

strāight'-lў (2) (*gh* silent), *adv.* [STRAITLY.]

strāight'-nĕss (1) (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *straight* (1), *a.; -ness.*] The quality or state of being straight.

strāight'-nĕss (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [STRAITNESS.]

strāight'-wāy (*gh* silent), * **streight-way,** *adv.* [Eng. *straight* (1), a., and *way.*] Forthwith, at once; without loss of time; on the spot.

"*Streightway* **on that last** long voiage fare."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 63.

strāik (1), *s.* [STROKE.] A stroke. (*Scotch.*)

strāik (2), *s.* [STRAKE.]

strāin, * **straine,** * **strayne,** * **strein,** * **streyn,** * **streyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *estraindre*, from Lat. *stringo* = to draw tight; Fr. *étreindre*. From the same root come *constrain, restrain, restriction, strict, straight, stringent*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stretch; to draw out with force; to extend with great effort: as, To *strain* a rope.

* 2. To make tighter; to bind closer.

"Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 596.

3. To exert to the utmost.

"He *strained* his feeble voice to thank Auverquerque for the affectionate and loyal services of thirty years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To injure or weaken by stretching or over exertion; to subject to too great exertion or effort; to injure by a twist or wrench; to sprain: as, To *strain* the neck or arm.

¶ Used also figuratively, in an analogous sense.

"The latter is naturally in a condition which justifies the statement that his relations with the Admiral are *strained*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

5. To push beyond the proper extent; to stretch or carry too far.

"With that catalogue of decisions before him, he pretends that the law was hardly ever *strained* or carried out with triumphant recklessness."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510. (1873).

* 6. To urge, to ply, to press.

"Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 7. To force, to constrain.

"The quality of mercy is not *strained*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

8. To press, to squeeze.

"Yf thou desyrest or wylt vsen grapes, ne seke thou nat a gloutons houde to *straine* and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the firste sommer season."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. i.

9. To press or squeeze in an embrace.

"Our king has all the Indies in his arms,
And more and richer, when he *strains* that lady."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 4.

* 10. To confine.

"*Streynyde* the feet of hem in a tree."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvi. 24.

11. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance, originally by squeezing; to filter; to purify and separate from extraneous matter by filtering: as, To *strain* milk.

12. To remove by straining or filtering. (Followed by *out.*) [GNAT, *s.*, ¶.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to struggle.

"The frantic crowd amain
Strained at subjection's bursting rein."
Scott: Marmion, 1. (Introd.)

¶ Used specif. of evacuating the bowels. (See extract under STRAIN, *s.*, I. 1.)

2. To be filtered; to percolate: as, Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

* 3. To distrain.

¶ 1. *To strain a point:*

(1) To make a special, and generally inconvenient effort to oblige another.

(2) To exceed one's duty; to overstep one's commission.

* 2. *To strain courtesy:*

(1) To use ceremony; to insist that another or others shall take precedence.

"Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all *strain courtesy* who shall cope him first."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 888.

(2) To remain behind.

"My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

¶ To *strain* is properly a species of *forcing;* we may *force* in a variety of ways, that is, by the exercise of *force* upon different bodies, and in different directions; but to *strain* is to exercise *force* by stretching or prolonging bodies; thus to *strain* a cord is to pull it to its full extent; but we may speak of *forcing* any hard substance in, or *forcing* it out, or *forcing* it through, or *forcing* it from a body: a door or a lock may be *forced* by violently breaking them; but a door or a lock may be *strained* by putting the hinges or the spring out of place. So, likewise, a person may be said to *force* himself to speak, when by a violent exertion he gives utterance to his words; but he *strains* his throat or his voice when he exercises *force* on the throat or lungs so as to extend them.

strāin (1), * **straine,** * **strayne,** * **strein,** *s.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A violent effort; an excessive exertion or straining of the limbs, muscles, or mind.

"Troublesome offers and *streins* to the seege without doing anything."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

2. An injury caused by excessive or injurious exertion, drawing, or stretching; an injurious straining of the muscles or tendons.

* 3. Internal action; motion of the mind; impulse, feeling.

"Swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.'
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

4. Manner of speech or action; line, course, bearing.

"Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold: as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, 'Ultima primis cedebant."—*Bacon.*

5. A song, a poem, a lay.

"Few will hear, and fewer heed the *strain*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 725.

6. The subject or theme of a poem, discourse, conversation, &c.; manner of speaking or writing, style.

"In this *strain* the venerable sage
Poured forth his aspirations."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The force which acts on any material, and which tends to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion; also, any definite alteration in the form or dimensions of a given portion of matter. In solid bodies strain is always accompanied with internal stress, and this property of exerting stress when strained is called elasticity.

2. *Music:*

(1) Generally, a tune; a melody or part of a melody.

(2) More strictly, a musical subject forming part of, and having relations to, a general whole.

strāin (2), * **straine,** * **streen,** * **stren,** * **strene,** * **streon,** *s.* [A.S. *strýnd*, from *steonan, strýnan* = to beget.]

1. Race, stock, generation, descent, lineage; quality or line as regards breeding.

"If thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 2. Hereditary or national disposition; turn, tendency.

"You have shown to-day your valiant *strain*."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* 3. Rank, character, kind, sort.

"But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* **strāin'-a-ble,** * **strên'-a-ble,** * **streyn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *strain*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being strained or pushed beyond the proper extent.

"A thing captious and *strainable*."—*Bacon: Of Church Controversies.*

2. Violent, strong.

"A Portugale ship was driven and drowned by force of a *streinable* tempest neere unto the shore of the Scotish Isles."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Jostua.*

* **strāin'-a-bly,** * **strein-a-ble,** *adv.* [Eng. *strainab(le); -ly.*] Violently, fiercely.

"The wind . . . drove the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Dougall.*

strāin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *strain; -er.*]

1. One who strains.

2. That through which any liquid passes for filtration and purification; an apparatus for filtering.

"The same pitch-rosin, if it be boiled more lightly with water, & be let to run through a *strainer*, commeth to a reddish colour, and is glewie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xi.

strāin'-ing, strayn-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of one who strains; a stretching, forcing, or filtering, as through a strainer.

2. *Saddlery:* A piece of canvas or leather, which, being drawn tightly over the tree, forms the foundation for the seat of a saddle. It receives its name from the fact that the stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and strainings.

straining-beam, straining-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The piece situated between the upper end of the queens of a frame to resist the thrust of the rafters.

straining-fork, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool used in straining the webbing over saddle-trees.

straining-leather, *s.*

Saddlery: A kind of web forming the seat of a hussar-saddle.

straining-piece, *s.* [STRAINING-BEAM.]

straining-post, *s.* A post firmly fixed in the ground, from which wire fences are strained or stretched tight.

straining-reel, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool for taking the stretch out of webbing before putting it on the tree, as a foundation for the saddle-seat.

straining-sill, *s.*

Carp.: A piece of timber on the tie-beam, between the feet of the queen-posts, to hold them against the thrust of the struts.

* **strāint,** *s.* [STRAIN (1), *s.*] A strain, an effort, a pressure.

"That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 14.

* **strāit** (1), *a.* [STRAIGHT, *a.*]

strāit (2), * **strāight** (*gh* silent), * **strayt,** * **strayte,** * **streight,** * **streit,** * **streite,** * **streyt,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [O. Fr. *estreit, estroict* (Fr. *étroit*), from Lat. *strictus* = strait, strict (q.v.); Sp. *estrecho;* Ital. *stretto. Strait* and *strict* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Narrow, close, not wide.

"Enter ye in at the *strait* gate."—*Matthew* vii. 13.

2. Confined, small.

"The place where we dwell is too *strait* for us."—*2 Kings* vi. 1.

* 3. Tight, close, not loose.

"In your *strait* strossers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

* 4. Close, niggardly, stingy, mean, avaricious.

"You are so *strait* and so ingrateful."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

* 5. Strict, rigorous.

"Such a *strait* edict." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

* 6. Close, familiar, near, intimate.

"He forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour."—*Sidney.*

7. Difficult, distressful.

"But to make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Tightly.

"Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede,
Ful *streite* yteyed, and shoon ful moist and newe."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 459.

2. Strictly, severely, harshly.

"Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A narrow pass or passage.

"He brought him, through a darksom narrow *strayt*,
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 40.

* 2. A strip of land between two seas; an isthmus.

3. A narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans. (Often used in the plural: as, the *Straits* of Dover.)

"Through Helle's stormy *straits*, and oyster-breeding sea." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 297.

4. Distress, difficulty.

"The strikes continue, and the people are in great *straits*."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

* **strait-braced,** *a.* Braced or laced tightly.

"The dreadful bellowing of whose *strait-braced* drums,
To the French sounded like the dreadful doom."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

* **strait-handed,** *a.* Close-fisted, parsimonious, niggardly.

"If you are *strait-handed*."—*Gentleman Instructed* p. 528.

* **strait-handedness,** *s.* Niggardliness, parsimony, closeness.

"The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iv., case 3.

strait-jacket, *s.* A strait-waistcoat (q.v.).

strait-laced, *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; laced or braced tightly.

2. Stiff, constrained.

II. *Fig.:* Rigid in opinion; over-strict in morals or manners.

"I know not what philosopher hee was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time, to be baptised, married, and buried, but he was too *strait-laced*."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 629.

strait-waistcoat, *s.* A garment made of some strong material with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be drawn out; used to restrain a lunatic or a person labouring under violent delirium. Called also a Strait-jacket.

*** strāit, * strāight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [STRAIT (2), *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To narrow; to make narrower or closer; to contract.

"[Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell: yet afterward he changed his mind again, and *straited* the battell of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long then broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 479.

2. *Fig.:* To embarrass.

"You were *straited*
For a reply." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

strāit'-ĕn, * strāight'-ĕn, * strêight'-ĕn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make narrow or strait; to narrow, to confine, to contract.

"The breadth of the waters is *straitened*."—*Job* xxxvii. 10.

2. To make tense or tight; to draw tight.

"Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *streightened* cords with all your strength."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To diminish, to reduce, to lessen.

"[She] does a mischief while she lends a grace.
Straitening its growth by such a strict embrace."
Cowper: Retirement, 234.

II. *Fig.:* To place in a state of distress or difficulty; to embarrass, to press; to put in pecuniary difficulties.

"That we may not pretend to want objects of compassion and charity, or to grow *straitened* and narrow in our affections, all mankind have an interest and concern in them."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 374.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become narrow or narrower; to contract.

"Nor *straitening* vale, nor wood, nor stream divides
Their perfect ranks." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 70.

*** strāit'-for-ward,** *a.* [STRAIGHTFORWARD.]

strāit'-lȳ, * streight-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; *-ly.*]

1. In a strait manner; narrowly, closely.

2. Strictly, rigorously.

"He *straitly* charged him, and forthwith sent him away."—*Mark* i. 43.

* 3. Closely, intimately.

strāit'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; *-ness.*]

1. Narrowness.

"The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places."—2 *Maccabees* xii. 21.

* 2. Strictness, rigour.

"If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* 3. Distress, difficulty.

"Since the late cold weather, there is complicated with it a more asthmatical *straitness* of respiration than heretofore."—*Wottoniana Reliquiæ*, p. 467.

* 4. Want, scarcity.

"In the siege and in the *straitness* wherewith thine enemies shall distress thee."—*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 53.

*** strāke,** *pret. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

strāke (1), *s.* [STREAK, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A streak, a band.

"Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut-tree, and pilled white *strakes* in them."—*Genesis* xxx. 37.

* 2. A narrow board.

3. A band on the felly of a wheel, in sections, and not continuous like a tire.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* An inclined trough for separating ground ore according to gravity, by means of a flow of water; a launder.

2. *Shipbuild.:* A continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side; reaching from stem to stern.

* **strāke** (2), *s.* [STRIKE, *s.*] A bushel.

* **strāke,** *v.i.* [A.S. *strâc*, pa. t. of *strîcan* = to go, to strike.] [STRAGGLE.] To go, to pass, to roam.

"They ouer lond *straketh*." *Piers Plowman's Crede*, 82.

străk-ŏ-nĭtz'-īte, *s.* [After Strakonitz, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A steatitic mineral substance occurring in greenish-yellow crystals, pseudomorphous after augite (q.v.).

* **strāle,** *s.* [Ger. *strahl* = a ray.] The pupil of the eye. (*Wilthal.*)

străm, *v.t.* & *i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *strammen*; Dan. *stramme* = to strain, to stretch; *stram* = stretched.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To spring or recoil violently. (*Prov.*)

2. To spread out the limbs; to walk ungracefully; to straddle. (*Amer.*)

B. *Trans.:* To dash down violently; to beat. (*Prov.*)

stra-măsh', *s.* [Fr. *estramaçon* = a blow, a cuff, from Ital. *stramazzare* = to knock down, from *mazza* = a club), a mace (q.v.).] A tumult, a fray, a fight, a struggle. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"What a fearful *stramash* they're all in."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; House-Warming.

stra-măsh', *v.t.* [STRAMASH, *s.*] To strike, beat, or bang; to break, to destroy.

* **străm'-a-zôun,** *s.* [Fr. *estramaçon.*] [STRAMASH, *s.*] A descending blow or cut with a sword, as distinguished from a stoccade or thrust.

"I . . . made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3.

stra-mĭn'-ĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, genit. *straminis* = straw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Strawy; consisting of straw.

"The *straminous* husbandman dies will at first a little neede."—*Robinson: Eudæa*, p. 123.

* 2. *Fig.:* Chaffy; like straw; light.

"In all other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavie."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 149.

II. *Bot.:* Straw-coloured (q.v.).

străm'-mel, *s.* [STRAMINEOUS.] Straw. (*Scotch.*)

"Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

stra-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, străm'-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. abbrev. of Gr. στρύχνος (*struchnos*) = nightshade, and μανικός (*manikos*) = mad.]

Bot., &c.: The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*, a herbaceous plant about three feet high, with a green stem; ovate, angulate, sinuate, glabrous leaves; generally white flowers; capsular and ovate, erect fruit, clothed externally with numerous nearly-equal spines, and internally four-celled at the base and two-celled at the apex. A native of the East Indies, but introduced into the United States, &c. A variety occasionally occurs with purple stems and flowers. The Stramonium is a dangerous narcotic. [DATURA, DATURIN.]

stramonium-cigar, *s.* A cigar made from the leaves of *Datura Stramonium*, or *D. tatula*. Such cigars are highly recommended for asthma.

strănd (1), **strond,** *s.* [A.S. *strand*; cogn. with Dut. *strand*; Icel. *strönd*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *strand.*]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, rarely of a navigable river.

"On the dreary *strand* of the estuary of the Laggan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A shore, a country, a land.

"As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign *strand*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 1.

3. A small brook or rivulet; a passage for water; a gutter. (*Scotch.*)

strand mole-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Bathyergus maritimus, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about ten inches long, tail two inches; fur grayish white, yellowish on under-surface. It frequents sandy localities near the sea-shore.

strand-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: Hyæna striata, the Striped or Crested Hyæna. [HYÆNA.]

strănd (2), *s.* [Dut. *streen*; Ger. *strähne* = a skein, a hank.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed; an assemblage of several twisted yarns wound together. Hemp is twisted into a yarn; and several of the latter are twisted together, or, as it is called, laid up, into a rope.

strănd (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [STRAND (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drive, run, or force aground on the sea-shore.

"A whale, with a tongue seventeen feet long and seven feet broad, had been *stranded* near Aberdeen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.:* To bring to a standstill; to wreck, to embarrass.

"Then came shallow water where both canoes and hopes were well-nigh *stranded*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1887, p. 500.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drift or be driven or forced aground on the sea-shore; to run aground.

"*Stranding* on an isle at morn."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 553.

¶ To constitute stranding in law it is necessary that the ship which runs aground shall remain stationary for some time.

* 2. *Fig.:* To have progress interrupted; to come to a standstill.

strănd (2), *v.t.* [STRAND (2), *s.*] To break one of the strands of, as of a rope.

străng, *a.* [STRONG.] (*Scotch.*)

strānge, * straunge, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*), from Lat. *extraneus* = foreign, from *extra* = without, outside; Sp. *extraño*; Ital. *estranio, estraneo.*] [EXTRA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Foreign; belonging to another country.

"One of the *strange* queen's lords."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

2. Foreign.

"Where wast thou born, Socrates, and where,
In what *strange* country can thy parents live?"
Cowper: On Female Inconstancy.

3. Not one's own; not pertaining to one's self or one's belongings; belonging to another or others.

"Some such *strange* bull leaped your father's cow."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

4. New; unused before; not before seen, heard, or known; unknown.

"The signet is not *strange* to you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

5. Wonderful; causing wonder or surprise; exciting curiosity; extraordinary, remarkable, unusual, singular.

"'Tis *strange* but true: for truth is always *strange*—
Stranger than fiction."
Byron: Don Juan, xiv. 101.

6. Odd, unusual, singular; not according to the ordinary way.

"Full of *strange* oaths, and bearded like the pard."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

7. Distrustful, reserved, estranged.

"Why do you look so *strange* upon your wife?"
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

8. Unacquainted; not knowing.

"Joseph . . . made himself *strange* unto them."—*Genesis* xlii. 7.

* 9. Backward, slow.

B. *As adv.:* Strangely.

"She will speak most bitterly and *strange*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ *Strange* is often used as an interjection, elliptically, for *It is strange.*

"*Strange*, all this difference should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."
Byron: Miscellanies.

* ¶ *To make it strange:* To act as if something extraordinary had happened; to appear to be shocked.

"She *makes it strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

*** strange-achieved,** *a.* Acquired not for one's self, but for the benefit of others.

"Canker'd heaps of *strange-achieved* gold."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

*** strange disposed,** *a.* Of a remarkable disposition or nature.

"Indeed, it is a *strange-disposed* time."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

strange-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel hearing in sight, of which the particulars are unknown. (*Smyth.*)

*** strānġe,** *v.t. & i.* [STRANGE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To alienate, to estrange.

2. To change. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To wonder; to be astonished.

"Impieties, which we need not *strange* at."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.* xix.

2. To be alienated or estranged.

3. To be or become strange. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

*** strānġe'-fūl, * strānġe'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *strange; -full.*] Strange, wonderful. (*Sylvester.*)

strānġe'-lў, * straunge-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *strange*, a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. As belonging to some one else; in a foreign place; at or to a distance.

"As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

2. In a distant or reserved manner, as one who does not know another.

"They pass by *strangely*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. In a strange, odd, remarkable, or singular manner; in a manner to excite surprise or wonder; wonderfully, unusually, remarkably.

"Men who had never before had a scruple had on a sudden become '*strangely* scrupulous.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

strānġe'-nĕss, * strange-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *strange*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being strange or foreign; foreignness; the state or condition of belonging to another country.

"If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me."—*Sprat.*

2. The quality or state of being strange, odd, remarkable, or singular; wonderfulness, surprisingness; the power or quality of exciting surprise or wonder by novelty.

"This is above all *strangeness*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

3. Distance in behaviour; reserve, coldness, forbidding manner.

"Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

"To create a distance and mutual *strangeness* between them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* 5. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

"[Men] worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

strānġ'-ẽr, * straung-er, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estrangier.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to a foreign country. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.)

2. One of another place in the same country; one whose home is at a distance from where he is.

"To see the famished *stranger* fed."
Crabbe: Woman.

3. One unknown or not familiar: as, He is a *stranger* to me.

4. A guest, a visitor; one not belonging to the house.

"A neat room designed for the reception of *strangers*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

5. A non-member, a visitor.

¶ In college halls at Oxford, guests are often entertained at a special table known as the Strangers' Table, and in the principal clubs there is a Strangers' Room.

* 6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

7. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

"But truly there are many that go upon the road, who rather declare themselves *strangers* to pilgrimage, than *strangers* and pilgrims on earth."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A rare British night-moth, *Hadena peregrina.*

2. *Law:* One not privy or party to an act.

3. *Parliament (Pl.):* All persons other than members or officials present when the House is sitting. When the House is cleared for a division the reporters are not required to withdraw. Formerly, if any member called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that strangers were present, he had no alternative but to order them to withdraw, and then the reporter's gallery was also cleared; this rule is now modified.

4. *Congress (Pl.):* All persons other than members or persons officially connected with the House or Senate are considered strangers, and subject to an order to withdraw when private business is to be transacted, as when the Senate goes into executive session. In case of undue applause or confusion the sergeant-at-arms may be directed to clear the galleries.

B. *As adj.:* Strange.

"The *stranger* guest
Followed and entered with the rest."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vi.

*** strānġ'-ẽr,** *v.t.* [STRANGER, *s.*] To estrange, to alienate.

"Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

străn'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estrangler* (Fr. *étrangler*), from Lat. *strangulo*, from Gr. στραγγαλάω (*strangulaō*), from στραγγάλη (*strangalē*) = a halter; στραγγός (*stranggos*) = twisted; Sp. & Port. *estrangular.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke.

"You three shall be *strangled* on the gallows."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To suffocate by drowning.

2. To suppress; to keep back from birth or appearance; to stifle.

"*Strangle* such thoughts."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To be choked or suffocated.

"I praye God if it wer so I *strangle* of this brede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 55.

*** străn'-gle, * străn'-ġel,** *s.* [STRANGLE, *v.*] Strangulation.

"Min is the prison in the derke cote,
Min is the *strangel* and hanging by the throte."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,460.

strangle-tare, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Vicia lathyroides* and *V. hirsuta*, tares which strangle other plants.

2. *Cuscuta europœa*, and the Orobanches, because they strangle tares. (*Prior.*)

strangle-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Cuscuta; (2) The genus Orobanche.

*** străn'-gle-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *strangle; -able.*] Capable of being strangled.

străn'-glẽr, *s.* [Eng. *strangl(e), v.; -er.*]

1. One who or that which strangles or destroys.

"The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

2. [THUG].

străn'-gleş, *s. pl.* [STRANGLE, *v.*]

Farriery: A disease attacking horses, generally between the ages of three and five years. It consists of an abscess, which occurs between the branches of the lower jaw. It is considered contagious. Also applied to a similar infectious disease in swine.

"Sid-ritis hath a peculiar vertue for to cure swine of their squinzies or *strangles*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvi., ch. xv.

străn'-gu-late, *a.* [Lat. *strangulatus*, pa. par. of *strangulo* = to strangle (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as STRANGULATED (q.v.).

*** străn'-gu-lāte,** *v.t.* [STRANGULATE, *a.*] To strangle.

"Suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill."—*Southey: Doctor*, interchapter vii.

străn'-gu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [STRANGULATE.]

1. *Bot.:* Irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Surg.:* Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression: as, a *strangulated* hernia; that is, one so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and to cause dangerous symptoms.

străn'-gu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *strangulationem*, accus. of *strangulatio*, from *strangulatus*, pa. par. of *strangulo* = to strangle (q.v.); Sp. *estrangulacion*; Ital. *strangulazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; a sudden and forcible compression of the windpipe, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and life.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The state of being irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Pathol.:* The state of a part too closely constricted, as the throat in hysterics, or the intestines in hernia.

*** străn'-gūr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [STRANGURY.] Strangury.

"The gout, colic, stone, or *strangurian*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 60.

străn'-gūr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stranguriosus*, from *stranguria* = strangury (q.v.).] Suffering from strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury.

"I was often fretted with *strangurious* symptoms.'—*Cheyne: English Malady*, p. 321.

străn'-gu-rў, *s.* [Lat. *stranguria*, from Gr. στραγγουρία (*stranggouria*) = retention of the urine, when it falls by drops, from στράγξ (*stranx*), genit. στράγγος (*stranggos*) = a drop, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine; Sp. *estranguria*; Ital. *stranguria.*]

1. *Bot.:* A swelling or other disease produced in a plant by the pressure of too tight a ligature.

2. *Pathol.:* A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted in drops.

"I hope they got better of their colds, toothaches, fevers, *stranguries*, sciaticas, swellings, and sore eyes."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii., ch. iii.

străp, strŏp, * strope, *s.* [A. S. *stropp*, from Lat. *struppus* = a strap; Dut. *strop* = a halter; Fr. *étrope*; Dan. *stroppe*; Sw. *stropp*; Ger. *strippe, strüppe, struppe strupp, stropp*; allied to Gr. στροφος (*strophos*) = a twisted band or cord, στρέφω (*strephō*) = to twist.] [STROP, STROPHE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A narrow band or strip of cloth, leather, or other material used to form a fastening; they are generally provided with a buckle, and are made in various forms: as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot, *i.e.* a short strap connecting the two sides of each leg of a pair of trowsers, by passing under the shoe or boot, the object being to keep the trowsers well over the ankles.

"These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. A piece of leather prepared with fine emery or polishing-powder, to sharpen a razor or knife; a strop.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The flat part of the corolla in a ligulate floret, specially in the florets of the ray in a composite plant.

(2) The leaf without the sheath in some grasses.

2. *Carp.:* An iron plate placed across the junction of two or more timbers, either branched out or straight, as may be found requisite, and each branch bolted or keyed with one or more bolts or keys, through each of the timbers, for the purpose of securing them together.

3. *Harness:* A leathern thong, provided with a buckle, by which separate parts of a set of harness are connected together.

4. *Mach.:* A band over the end of a rod to hold a connecting pin or wrist.

5. *Mil.:* A strip of worsted, silk, silver, or gold, worn on the shoulder that has no epaulet. [SHOULDER-STRAP.]

6. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the rudder bands, which also holds a pintle, which hooks into an eye on a brace bolted to the stern-post.

(2) A band of rope or metal around the shell of a tackle-block, by which its hook, eye, or tail is attached thereto.

7. *Vehicles:*

(1) A plate on the upper side of the tongue, and resting upon the double tree, to assist in holding the waggon-hammer.

(2) A clip, such as that which holds the spring to the spring-bar or to the axle.

(3) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis.

¶ *Black-strap:* [BLACK-STRAP].

strap-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block with a strap around it, and an eye worked at the lower end for attachment to a hook upon deck for a purchase.

strap-head, *s.*

Mach.: A journal-box secured by a strap to a connecting rod.

strap-hinge, *s.* A hinge with long flaps, by which it is secured to the door and post.

strap-joint. *s.*

Mach.: A connection by strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman.

strap oil, *s.* A thrashing. (Cf. STIRRUP-OIL.)

strap shaped, *a.* [LIGULATE.]

strap-work, *s.*

Arch.: A style of architectural ornamentation, representing a band or bands crossed, folded, and interlacing. There exist specimens of it, which must have been executed as long ago as the eleventh century, but it was far more general in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

STRAP-WORK.
(*From the door of St. Maclou, Rouen,* c. 1542.)

străp, *v.t.* [STRAP, *s.*]

1. To fasten or bind with a strap.

"With spatter'd boots, *strapp'd* waist, and frozen locks." *Cowper: Task,* iv. 6.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap.

3. To sharpen with or on a strap or strop.

4. To hang. (*Scotch.*)

* **străp-pā'-dō,** *s.* [Ital. *strappata* = a pulling, wringing, from *strappare* = to pull, to wring; O. Fr. *strapade;* Sp. *estrapada.*] A kind of military punishment, formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which dislocation of a limb usually happened.

"Were I at the *strappado,* or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

* **străp-pā'-dō,** *v.t.* [STRAPPADO, *s.*] To torture or punish with the strappado.

"*Strappado'd* with an oath 'ex officio' by your bowmen of the arches."—*Milton: Animad. Remons. Defence.*

străp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strap;* **-er.**]

1. One who uses a strap.

2. Something bulky or large; a tall, strapping person.

"She's a *strapper,* a real *strapper."—C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xx.

străp'-pĭng, *a.* [STRAP, *v.*] Tall, lusty, strong, well-made. (From the idea of large size being connected with violent action. Cf. *bouncing, thumping, thundering, whacking,* &c.)

"The police, fine *strapping* fellows, usually Irish, wear white ducks in fine weather."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 25, 1885.

strapping-plate, *s.*

Mining: One of the straps or bands which bind the connecting rods to each other at the points where they are scarfed together.

* **străp'-ple,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *strap* (q.v.).] To bind or tie with a strap; to strap.

"*Strappled* strait
One of his hugest oxen."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

străp'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *strap,* and *wort.* Named from its trailing habit.]

Bot.: The genus Corrigiola, and specially *Corrigiola littoralis.*

străss (1), *s.* [Named after the inventor, a German chemist.]

Min.: A name applied to an artificial compound used to imitate precious stones. Compos.: silica, potash, and lead, with various metallic oxides according to the colours required.

străss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Silk: The refuse of silk in the process of working into skeins.

strā'-tą, *s. pl.* [STRATUM.]

străt'-ą-ġĕm, * strat-a-geme, *s.* [Fr. *stratagème,* from Lat. *strategema;* Gr. στρατήγημα (*stratēgēma*) = the device or act of a general, στρατηγός (*stratēgos*) = a general: στρατός (*stratos*) = an army, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Sp. *estratagema;* Ital. *stratagemma.*]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which the enemy is deceived.

"Their wonted wiles and *stratagems* provide,
To aid their great acknowledg'd victor's side."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

2. Any artifice or trick by which an advantage is gained.

"An innocent *stratagem* to draw their attention to his book."—*Knox: Winter Evenings,* even. 10.

* 3. A cabal; a combination for the commission of some unlawful act.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Is fit for treasons, *stratagems,* and spoils."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* **străt-ą-ġĕm'-ĭc, * străt-ą-ġĕm'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *stratagem;* **-ic, -ical.**] Of the nature of, or containing a stratagem.

"His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle."—*Swift: Tripos, assigned to him by Dr. Barret.*

* **străt-ą-rĭth'-mĕt-rў,** *s.* [Gr. στρατός (*stratos*) = an army; ἀριθμος (*arithmos*) = number, and μέτρον (*metron*) = measure.]

Mil.: The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure.

* **străt-ĕ-ġĕt'-ĭc, * străt-ĕ-ġĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *strategy(y);* **-etic, -etical.**] Strategic.

* **străt-ĕ-ġĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *strategetical;* **-ly.**] Strategically.

strą-tēġ'-ĭc, strą-tēġ'-ĭc ąl, *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός (*stratēgikos*), from στρατηγία (*stratēgia*) = strategy (q.v.); Fr. *stratégique;* Ital. *strategico.*] Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy; of the nature of strategy.

strategic-line, *s.*

Mil.: An imaginary line joining strategic points.

strategic-point, *s.*

Mil.: A point or object in the theatre of military operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.

"A *strategic-point* on the railway west of Philippopolis."—*St. James's Gazette,* Sept. 23, 1885.

strą-tēġ'-ĭcs, * străt-ĕ-ġĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [STRATEGIC.]

Mil.: The same as STRATEGY (q.v.).

străt'-ĕ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *strateg(y);* **-ist.**] One skilled in strategy.

strą-tē'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. στρατηγός (*stratēgos*).] [STRATAGEM.] An Athenian general officer.

străt'-ĕ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. στρατηγία (*stratēgia*) = generalship, from στρατηγός (*stratēgos*) = a general; Fr. *stratégie;* Sp. *estrategia;* Ital. & Lat. *strategia.*]

1. *Mil.:* The science, as distinguished from the art of war; the direction of a campaign; the combination and employment of his available forces, by a commander-in-chief, to bring a campaign to an end, as distinct from the minor operations by which it is sought to effect that result, and which are subsidiary to the general plan. [TACTICS.]

2. The use of artifice, stratagem, or finesse in carrying out any project.

străth, *s.* [Gael. *srath;* Wel. *ystrad* = a valley.] A valley through which a river runs. (*Scotch.*)

"Arrived at the bottom of the *strath* on the seacoast."—*Blackie: Highlands & Islands,* p. 40.

2. A hillock; a little mound or hill.

"Here and there are pockets, knolls, or *straths* of gravel."—*Times,* Nov. 4, 1881.

străths'-pēy, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of dance in duple time, so called from having been first practised in the district of Strathspey. It resembles the reel, but is slower in movement. It was invented about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

"The best dancer of a *strathspey* in the whole strath."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xviii.

2. A kind of dance music adapted to this dance.

străt-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *stratify;* c connective; **-ation.**]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being stratified; an arrangement of strata or layers one upon another.

"A mass in which there is no *stratification."—Hutton: Theory of the Earth,* ii. 307.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* A term used of the electric light when it does not appear as an uninterrupted brush, but is arranged in zones of different width and intensity. The cause of this phenomenon is not satisfactorily ascertained.

2. *Physiol.:* The disposition of tissues in layers in certain organs.

străt'-ĭ-fĭed, *pa. par. or a.* [STRATIFY.]

stratified-lichens, *s. pl.* [HETEROMEROUS-LICHENS.]

străt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *stratum,* and *form.*] In the form of strata; applied to rock masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance.

străt'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Eng. *stratum;* suff. *-fy;* Fr. *stratifier.*] To form into strata or layers; to range in strata.

"Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c."—*Hill: Materia Medica.*

străt-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc, străt-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *stratigraph(y);* **-ic, -ical.**] Pertaining or relating to strata or their disposition; relating to the manner in which substances are arranged in strata in nature.

"The fifth book is palæontological; the sixth *stratigraphical."—Athenæum,* October 28, 1882.

străt ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stratigraphical;* **-ly.**] In a stratigraphical manner; as regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.

strą-tĭg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Eng. = a stratum, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Geol.: That department of geology which deals with the disposition or arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

străt-ĭ-ō-mў'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *stratiomy(s);* Lat fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Notacantha. Antennæ three jointed, and having in most cases a terminal stylet with five or six rings. When this is absent, the third articulation is long and fusiform. Wings in many species couched one upon the other. There are two sub-families—Stratiomyinæ and Xylophaginæ.

străt-ĭ-ō-mў'-ĭ-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stratiomy(s);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Stratiomyidæ. Abdomen with five free segments.

străt'-ĭ-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. στράτιος (*stratios*) = warlike, and μυια (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stratiomyidæ. The best-known species is *Stratiomys chamæleon,* a large, handsome fly, a little more than half an inch long, the colour brassy black, with tawny hairs; the scutellum yellow, with two long spines; the abdomen black with yellow spots and bands. The female deposits her eggs on the lower side of the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago;* the pupa floats like a boat.

străt-ĭ-ō'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *stratiot(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hydrocharidaceæ, having the ovary six, eight, or nine-celled.

străt-ĭ-ō'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. στρατιώτης (*stratiōtēs*) = (1) a soldier; (2) a water-plant (see def.), so named from the sword-like foliage.]

Bot.: Water-soldier; the typical genus of Stratioteæ (q.v.). Only known species, *Stratiotes aloides,* a stoloniferous submerged dicœious herb, with the leaves, which are all radical, triangular, aculeate, serrate; the scape four to six inches long, compressed, two-edged; the perianth six-parted, white; the stamens twelve or thirteen, with twenty-three or twenty-four staminodes; six stigmas, and a six-celled, many-seeded, baccate fruit. It is a very ornamental plant, and occurs in Britain, especially in the fens of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. It remains under water during the greater part of the year; but appears on the surface at the time when the seeds require to be fertilized.

***stra-tŏc'-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gr. στρατός (*stratos*) = an army, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

"Morbidly anxious for the support of a composite *stratocracy* and a decaying despotism."—*Daily News*, Nov. 10, 1886.

***stra-tŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. στρατός (*stratos*) = an army, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of armies or of what belongs to an army.

stra-tom'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strata*, and *meter*.] An instrument for determining in what manner geological strata press upon each other. (*Mayne.*)

***stra-tŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. στρατός (*stratos*) = an army.] Pertaining or relating to an army.

strā-tō-pē'-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite, the manganese passing from protoxide to sesquioxide. Dana makes it a variety of neotocite, but it is a doubtful compound. Found with rhodonite at Filipstad, Sweden.

***stra-tŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. στρατός (*stratos*) = an army.] Warlike, military.

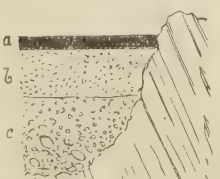
strā'-tŭm (pl. **strā'-ta**), *s.* [Lat. = that which is laid flat or spread out, neut. sing. of *stratus*, pa. par. of *sterno* = to strew (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A bed or layer artificially made of any material.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A layer of tissue.

2. *Geol.:* A bed or mass of matter spread out over a certain surface, in most cases by the action of water, but sometimes also by that of wind. The method in which stratification by the agency of water has been effected in bygone times may be understood by a study of the manner in which successive layers of gravel, sand, mud, &c., are deposited in a river or running brook. The same process has been at work through untold periods of time. The greater part of the earth's crust, in nearly every land, is found to be thus stratified. Strata may be conformable (q.v.), or unconformable (q.v.). In the former case there generally is a considerable approach to parallelism among them. It is, however, inferior in exactness to that of cleavage planes. Strata laid down by water, as a rule, retain fossil remains of the animals and plants imbedded in them when they were soft and plastic. Metamorphism generally destroys those organic remains, but leaves the stratification undisturbed; thus there are two kinds of strata—sedimentary and metamorphic—nearly synonymous with fossiliferous and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks. Most strata have a dip (q.v.) and a strike (q.v.). The fossils will in most cases show whether strata are lacustrine, fluviatile, or marine. They prove that deposit was very slow. One stratum may overlap another, or a stratum may thin out, or an outcrop of it may exist. As a rule, the lowest are the oldest, but some great convulsion may have tilted over strata in limited areas, so that the oldest have been thrown uppermost. A study of the same beds over a wide expanse of country prevents error in estimating the relative age of strata thus reversed. The thickness of the stratified rocks is believed to be about twenty miles, or 100,000 feet. They are not all present at one place, or even in one country. Though a large number are to be found in the United States, yet many foreign beds require to be inserted in the series, and even then great gaps remain, each representing a lapse of time. For the order of superposition, see Fossiliferous. [Geology.]



SEDIMENTARY STRATA.

a. Mud; *b*. Sand; *c*. Pebbles. They all rest unconformably on older beds dipping at a high angle.

strā'-tŭs, *s.* (Lat. = a strewing, a covering.] [Stratum.]

Meteor.: A very large and continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, looking, in many cases, as if it rested on the ground. It occurs chiefly at sunset and disappears at sunrise. It is common in autumn, but rare in spring.

strâucht, strâught (*ch, gh* guttural), *v.t.* [Straught, *pa. t.*] To stretch out; to make straight. (*Scotch.*)

"Hand of woman, or of man either, will never *straught* him."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.

***strâught** (*gh* guttural), *pa. t.* & *pa. par.* [Stretch, *v.*]

stra-vā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Malabar name Latinised.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceæ; calyx four-parted, ovary two-celled, fruit four-sided, ribbed. The root of *Stravadium racemosum* is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant to the taste. Hindoo doctors consider it aperient, deobstruent, and cooling. The bark is supposed to possess qualities like those of Cinchona.

stra-vāig', stra-vāgue', *v.i.* [O. Fr. *estravaguer*, from Lat. *extravago*, from *extra* = beyond, and *vago* = to wander; Ital. *stravagare.*] To wander; to tramp about idly. (*Scotch.*)

stra-vāig'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stravaig*; *-er.*] One who wanders about idly; a tramp, a stroller, a vagabond. (*Scotch.*)

strâw, *strawe, *stre, *stree, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *streaw, streow, streá*; cogn. with Dut. *stroo*; Icel. *strá*; Dan. *straa*; Sw. *strå*; O. H. Ger. *strou*; Ger. *stroh*; Lat. *stramen* = straw; *struo* = to heap up.] [Strew.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., especially of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and pease; it is principally used for plaiting, thatching, paper-making, and litter.

(2) A piece of such a stalk or stem.

"When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v 2.

(3) A bundle or mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut and after being thrashed; as a load of *straw*. (In this sense the word does not admit of a plural.)

2. *Fig.:* Used proverbially for anything worthless or of no account; a fig, a jot.

"And whan that they ben accompliced, yet ben they not worth a *stre*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Linnæus's name for the culm or stem of grasses.

2. *Mining:* A fine straw filled with powder, and used as a fuse.

B. *As adj.:* Made, plaited, or composed of straw; as, a *straw* bed, a *straw* bonnet, a *straw* hat, &c.

¶ (1) *A man of straw:* The figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; one of no substance or means; an imaginary person.

(2) *In the straw:* Lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

¶ Fuller (*Worthies; Lincoln*) says that "this English plain proverb . . . shows feather-beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation." Burgoyne (*Heiress*, i. 1) suggests that it arose from the practice of laying down straw before the houses of persons who were ill.

* (3) *To break a straw:* To quarrel.

* (4) *To lay a straw:* To pause.

¶ *Straw* is commonly used in compounds, most of which are self-explanatory: as, *straw*-roofed, *straw*-stuffed, &c.

straw bail, *s.* Bail given by a person without property on which the court can levy in case the person bailed absconds.

straw-belle, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Aspilates gilvaria.* The caterpillar feeds on the yarrow.

straw-board, *s.* Thick paper-board made altogether or principally from straw; usually that of wheat or rye.

straw-braid, *s.* The same as Straw-plait (q.v.).

straw-built, *a.* Built or constructed of straw. (*Macaulay: Capys*, xvii.)

straw-carrier, *s.*

1. An endless apron in a thrashing-machine to lift the straw as it comes from the cylinder, and discharge it at the tail of the machine. The carrier being of open work, the grain and chaff are sifted out on the way.

2. A straw elevator at the end of the thrasher to lift the straw on to the rack.

straw-color, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The color of dry straw; a pale yellow.

B. *As adj.:* Straw-colored.

straw-colored, *a.* Of the color of dry straw; of a pale yellow color.

Straw-colored bat:

Zool.: Natalus albiventer, from South and Central America.

straw-cutter, *s.* An instrument or machine for cutting straw for fodder or other purposes.

straw-drain, *s.* A drain filled with straw.

straw-fiddle, *s.* A name sometimes given to the claque-bois (q.v.), when the rods rest on cylinders of twisted straw instead of on cords. (*Tyndall: On Sound*, lect. iv.)

straw-house, *s.* A house or shed for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

straw-paper, *s.* Paper made wholly or principally from straw.

straw-plait, straw-plat, *s.* A plait or braid formed of straw, chiefly of rye, plaited together, and generally from half to an inch wide. These plaits when sewn together are used to form different descriptions of ladies' bonnets, hats for both sexes, &c. For hats the whole straw is used; for bonnets it is split, and the part under the husk removed. The braids are plaited with from eleven to thirteen straws each. Their length is from 300 to 320 feet, their width and the quantity of straw entering into them varying according to quality.

straw-ride, *s.* A country ride taken for pleasure in a wagon or a sleigh full of straw on which the members of the party sit.

straw-rope, *s.* A rope made of straw twisted, and used to secure the thatch of corn ricks and stacks and of cottages.

straw-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Cerigo Cytherea*, the hinder wings of which are straw-coloured, with a broad, smoke-coloured marginal band. The larva feeds on the grasses which grow on dry and stony hills; the chrysalis is subterranean.

straw-worm, *s.* A worm bred in straw; the caddis-worm.

***strâw,** *v.t.* [Straw, *s.*] To spread, strew, or scatter. [Strew.]

"The ashes of his body were after his death *strawed* abroad through the isle of Salamina."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 81.

strâw'-bĕr-rỹ, *s.* [Eng. *straw*, and *berry*; A.S. *streáberige*, its runners being like straws (*Skeat*), or from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean (*Loudon*).]

Bot. & Hort.: In botany, the genus Fragaria (q.v.); in horticulture, its cultivated species, spec., *Fragaria vesca*, of which there are wood and alpine varieties; *F. elatior*, the Hautbois, *F. virginiana*, the Virginian or Scarlet, *F grandiflora*, the Pine, and *F. chilensis*, the Chilian Strawberry. The magnificent fruit now produced by cultivation is the outcome of American species: the Virginian, a native of the State of Virginia and neighboring states; the Pine, probably from Carolina, a species unsurpassed in flavor or texture; and the Chilian, from Chili, South America, which has yielded some of the finest varieties. The Virginian or Scarlet Strawberry has the leaves nearly smooth, dark green, of thin texture, with sharp serratures, the fruit mostly small. The Pine Strawberry has the leaves almost smooth, dark green, of firm texture, with obtuse serratures, the flower and fruit large; the latter white to nearly purple. The Chilian Strawberry has very villous or hoary leaves, with small thick leaflets, having obtuse serratures, the fruit large but insipid. All have run into varieties and sub-varieties, besides producing various

hybrids. Strawberries are cultivated with ease in gardens, and a few plants soon spread by suckers over a considerable part of a garden, but the plants require to be renewed from time to time. The strawberry is an exceedingly wholesome article of food. Eaten alone or with sugar and cream it is easily digested, and does not become acid in the stomach. It promotes perspiration, and is refrigerating, has some effect on the gout and the stone, and is not without influence in pulmonary consumption.

¶ *Barren strawberry* is a book name for *Potentilla Fragariastrum.*

strawberry blite, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Blitum (q.v.).

strawberry-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Euonymus americanus.

strawberry-clover, *s.*

Bot.: Trifolium fragiferum. Named from its round, pink, strawberry-like heads of seed, formed by the inflated calyx.

strawberry leaves, *s. pl.* A symbolical term for a dukedom, the coronet of a duke being ornamented with eight strawberry-leaves. (See illustration under CORONET.)

strawberry-pear, *s.*

Bot.: Cereus triangularis, a kind of cactus growing in the West Indies, and bearing a fruit which is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling.

strawberry-tomato, *s.*

Bot.: Physalis Alkekengi, the Winter-cherry (q.v.).

strawberry-tongue, *s.*

Pathol.: A term applied to the tongue when it is clean and preternaturally red in one stage of scarlatina.

strawberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Arbutus Unedo. Named from the shape and colour of its fruit. [ARBUTUS.]

† **strawberry-ware,** *s.*

Bot.: Fucus vesiculosus, when the receptacles are large and swollen. (*Scotch.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** strâw'-en, * strâwne,** *a.* [Eng. *straw,* s.; *-en.*] Made of straw; straw.

"Lik'st a *strawne* scare-crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

strâw'-ȳ, * strâw'-ïe, *a.* [Eng. *straw,* s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to, made of, or resembling straw; consisting of straw.

"Unlike, O much unlike, the *strawy* shed,
Where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humbless lay."
Thompson: The Nativity.

strāy, * straie, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *estraier* = to stray; Prov. *estradier* = one who strays, one who roves about the streets or ways, from *estrada* = a street; O. Fr. *estree* = a street; O. Ital. *stradiotto* = a wanderer, a gadder about, from *strada* = a street (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To wander, as from the direct course; to deviate; to go out of one's way or from the proper line; to go astray.

2. To move about at large; to roam, to rove, to wander.

"But when the swarms are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly *stray.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 158.

* 3. To run in a serpentine course; to meander, to wind.

"My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays.*"
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 160.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to do wrong.

"And let me never, never *stray* from Thee!"
Thomson: Autumn, 1,371.

2. To go astray, to err, to mistake.

"Meaner things, whom instinct leads
Are rarely known to *stray.*"
Cowper: The Doves.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to stray; to mislead; to lead astray.

"Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

strāy, *s.* & *a.* [STRAY, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Any domestic animal which has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

"The owner of a large flock is solicitous for the recovery of a single *stray.*"—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 40.

* 2. The act of wandering or going astray; aberration.

"I would not from your love make such a *stray.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

* 3. *Collectively:* Stragglers, fugitives.

"Strike up our drums, pursue the scattered *stray.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Having gone astray; strayed, wandering, straggling: as, a *stray* sheep.

stray-line, *s.*

Naut.: A portion of the log-line, say ten fathoms, between the log-chip and the first knot, and left unmarked in order to allow the latter to get out of the eddy in the ship's wake before turning the glass. When the stray-mark is reached, the glass is turned, and counting commences.

stray-mark, *s.* [STRAY-LINE.]

strāy'-ėr, * strai-er, *s.* [Eng. *stray,* v.; *-er.*] One who strays; a wanderer.

"A great *straier* abroad in all quarters of the realme to deface and impeach the springing of God's holy gospel."—*Fox: Acies & Monuments,* p. 1,581.

*** strāy'-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *stray,* s.; *-ling.*] A wanderer.

"Together away, ye *straylings* of our Lady of Dindyma's drove." *Grant Allen: Atys.*

*** strayt,** *a.* [STRAIT, *a.*]

*** stre, * stree,** *s.* [STRAW, *s.*]

strēak, * strake, * streke, * strike, *s.* [Sw. *strek* = a dash, a stroke, a line; Dan. *streg* = a line, a streak, a stripe; Dut. *streek* = a line, a stroke, a course; Sw. *stryka* = to stroke, to rub; Dan. *stryge;* A.S. *strica* = a line, from *strican* = to go, to strike.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A line or long narrow **mark** of a different colour from the ground; a stripe.

"The masthead vane was stirless as a *streak* of red paint."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 26, 1865.

* 2. The rung of a ladder.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entomology:*

(1) In the Lepidoptera, an elongated marking, not necessarily of uniform width. Called also a stripe. (*Stainton.*)

(2) A rare British geometer-moth, *Chesias spartiata.*

2. *Min.:* One of the distinguishing characters of minerals. It may be shining or dull, and the colour is determined by rubbing on a white unglazed porcelain plate.

3. *Shipbuild.:* The same as STRAKE, *s.* (q.v.).

"Three *streaks* of the sheathing, about eight feet long, were wanting."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

strēak, (1), **streēk,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *streccan* = to stretch (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stretch, to extend.

"I wad e'en *streek* mysell out here."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxi.

2. To lay out, as a dead body.

"He's a bonny corpse . . . and weel worth the *streaking.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxvii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To stretch.

strēak (2), *** streke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [STREAK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form streaks or stripes on or in; to stripe; to variegate with streaks or lines of a different colour or colours.

"Now Morn with rosy light had *streak'd* the sky."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 189.

B. *Intrans.:* To run or move swiftly. (*Prov.*)

"Mayflower, first to take the breeze, went *streaking* away from Galatea."—*Field,* Sept. 25, 1886.

strēaked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STREAK (2), *v.*]

streaked-dart, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis aquilina.*

streaked-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trigla lineata; red, with large pectoral fins, more or less spotted with blue.

streaked-tanrec, *s.*

Zool.: Centetes semispinosus, from Madagascar. It is about the size of a mole, striped with black and yellow. Mivart makes it a separate genus, Hemicentetes. [TANREC.]

strēak'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *streak,* s.; *-y.*] Marked with streaks or stripes; streaked, striped, variegated.

"Methinks I see thee in the *streaky* west."
Cowper: Task, iv. 245.

strēam, * streame, * stream, * streme, *s.* [A.S. *streám;* cogn. with Dut. *stroom;* Icel. *straumr;* Sw. & Dan. *ström;* O. H. Ger. *straum, stroum;* Ger. *strom.* From the root of Sanse. *sru* = to flow; cf. Ir. *sroth* = a stream; Lithuan. *srome.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A river, brook, rivulet, or course of running water.

"He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused water to run down like rivers."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 16.

2. A flow of any fluid or melted substance, as of blood, melted metal, &c.

3. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like.

4. A steady current in the sea, or in a river, especially the middle or most rapid part of a tide or current.

"Floating straight, obedient to the *stream.*"
Shakesp: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An issuing in beams or rays; a steady flow, as of light.

"Thy [the moon's] gracious, golden, glittering *streams.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. Anything issuing from a head or source, and moving forward with a continuity of parts: as, a *stream* of words.

3. A continued current or course, as the current or course of events.

"We see which way the *stream* of time doth run."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

4. A number of individuals moving forward uniformly without interval.

"The rich *stream* of lords and ladies."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

stream-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: An anchor, intermediate in size, between the bower, or large anchor, and the kedge. Used in warping; or mooring in a place but slightly exposed.

stream-cable, *s.*

Naut.: A cable smaller than the cable of the bowers, and used in mooring or riding by the stream-anchor.

stream-ice, *s.* A collection of pieces of drift or bay ice joining each other in a ridge, following in the line of course.

stream-measurer, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of a stream of water at different depths.

stream-tin, stream tin-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q.v.) occurring as waterworn grains or pebbles in beds of streams, obtained from granitic rocks by their disintegration.

stream-wheel, *s.* An undershot or current wheel.

stream-works, *s. pl.*

Min.: Works on alluvial metalliferous deposits; an establishment where tin ore is worked in the open air by means of a stream of water.

strēam, * streame, * streme, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *streámian;* Dut. *strumen;* Sw. *strömma;* Ger. *strömen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To flow in a stream; to move, flow, or run in a continuous current.

"With his *streaming* gore
Distaines the pillours and the holy ground."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 17.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pour out or emit an abundant stream; to overflow, as with tears.

"Fast *stream'd* her eyes, wide flow'd her hair."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 18.

2. To issue continuously; not in fits and starts.

"To imperial Love, that God most high,
Do my sighs *stream.*" *Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 3.

3. To issue or shoot in streaks, beams, or rays: as, Light *streams.*

4. To move in a body uniformly forward without interval.

"Across which the hounds were already *streaming.*"—*Field,* Feb. 2, 1887.

5. To stretch or hang in a long line or at full length.

"With *streaming* locks
That half embraced her in a humid veil."
Thomson: Summer, 1,339.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To send out or forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow.

"As fast as they [wounds] *stream* forth thy blood."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. To cause to hang or fly at full length.

"*Streaming* the ensign of the Christian cross."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

3. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts. (*Bacon.*)

¶ *To stream a buoy:* To let it drop into the water previously to casting anchor.

***streame,** *s.* & *v.* [STREAM, *s.* & *v.*]

strēam'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stream*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long narrow flag; a pennon streaming or flowing in the air.

"There were banners and *streamers*, and shamrock devices, and brass bands on every side."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. A stream or column of light shooting from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

"The moon was indeed at the full, and the northern *streamers* were shining brilliantly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A handsome British geometer moth, *Anticlea derivata*. Wings with a delicate gloss, the fore-pair purple brown, with markings, the hinder pair gray, with few markings; expansion about an inch. The caterpillar feeds on the buds and stems of the Dog-rose in June and July, the perfect insect appearing in the following April and May.

2. *Mining:* A person who works in search of stream-tin.

strēam'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *stream*; *-ful(l).*] Full of streams or of currents.

"Shov'd by the winds against the *streamful* tide."
Drayton: Piers Gaveston.

***strēam'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *streamy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being streamy.

strēam'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [STREAM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Mining: The management of a stream-work, or of stream-tin during the process of refinement.

strēam'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *stream*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little stream, a brook, a rivulet.

"Hence the *streamlets* seek the terrace shade."
Savage: The Wanderer, 1.

***strēam'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *stream*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little stream; a streamlet.

"A thousand *streamlings* that n'er saw the sun."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 113.

strēam'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *stream*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Hippurids. [HALORAGACEÆ.]

strēam'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *stream*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with streams or running water.

"Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry."
Prior: First Hymn of Callimachus.

2. Having the form of a stream or beam of light.

"His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray."
Pope: Homer; Iliad, xiv. 1,014.

3. Full of streams or beams.

"The *streamy* twilight spread
Like distant morning in the skies."
Hughes: The Ecstasy.

***strecche,** *v.t.* or *i.* [STRETCH.]

streĕk, strēĭk, *v.t.* [STREAK (1), *v.*]

streēl, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gaul. *striall* = a stripe, a shred.] To trail, to drag, to stream.

streēt, ***strete,** *s.* [A.S. *strēt*, from Lat. *strata*, for *strata (via)* = a paved (way); from *stratus*, pa. par. of *sterno* = to strew, to pave, and *via* = a way; Dut. *straat*; Icel. *strœti*; Dan. *strœde*; Sw. *strät*; O. H. Ger. *straza*; Sp. & Port. *estrada*; Ger. *strass*; O. Fr. *estree*; Ir. & Gael. *sraid*; Wel. *ystryd*, *ystrad*. *Street* is one of the six words derived directly from the Roman invaders, the other five being, *ceaster* (Chester), *coln* (Lincoln), *foss*, *port*, and *wall.*]

* 1. A highway, a road.

2. A way or road in a city, having houses on one or both sides; especially a main or chief way, as distinguished from a *lane* or *alley*; applied to the houses as well as the open way.

¶ *The Street:* A commercial term signifying the market, especially the stock market; also, the traders therein collectively.

street-arab, *s.* A neglected, outcast boy or girl of the streets.

street-car, *s.* A car for local or city travel, running on rails on the surface of the public streets.

street-door, *s.* That door of a house which opens into the street or road.

street-orderly, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A man employed to sweep and scavenge the streets of a town; a scavenger.

"The first appearance of the *street-orderlies* in the metropolis was in 1843."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 293.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to scavenging; carried out by scavengers.

"The *street-orderly* system is the only rational and efficacious mode of street-cleansing."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 290.

Street-orderly bin: An iron receptacle in the streets in which horse manure is deposited during the day by brigades of boys organized for that purpose. (*English.*)

***street-orderlyism,** *s.* The system of cleansing the streets of a city by means of street-orderlies.

street-railroad, street-railway, *s.* A railroad constructed on the surface of the streets; (in England) a tramway.

street-sweeper, *s.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specif., a machine provided with scrapers and brushes for gathering up street-dust and mud.

street-walker, *s.*

1. A common prostitute, who walks the streets.

* 2. An idler.

street-walking, *s.* The practice of a street-walker; prostitution.

***street-ward,** *s.* An officer who had the charge of the streets.

***streēt'-ward,** *a.* [Eng. *street*; *-ward.*] Adjoining the street; looking into the street.

streēt'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *street*, and *way.*] The open space in a street; the roadway.

***streēt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *street*; *-y.*] Belonging to the streets; hence, town-bred.

"I am of the streets, and *streety—eis ten polin* is my haven."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey due North* (1859), p. 2.

***strêight** (*gh* silent), *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [STRAIT.]

A. *As adj.:* Narrow, strait.

B. *As adv.:* Strictly, straitly.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A narrow, a strait.

2. Difficulty, distress, straits.

3. An old name for a narrow alley in London frequented by loose persons.

***strêight'-ĕn** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [STRAITEN.]

***strêine,** *v.t.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

***strĕl'-ĭtz,** *s.* [Russ. *strielitz* = an archer, a shooter; *strielá* = an arrow.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

strĕ-lĭtz'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Acton after the queen of George III., who was of the house of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.]

Bot.: A genus of Uraneæ (q.v.). Fine herbaceous plants, akin to the banana and the plantain, with large leaves and handsome flowers; the outer segments of the perianth (sepals) generally bright orange, two of the three inner large and bright purple, the third one small and hooded. From the Cape of Good Hope. Several species are cultivated in our greenhouses, and of these *Strelitzia regina* is the finest; its seeds are eaten by the Caffres.

***strême,** *s.* & *v.* [STREAM, *s.* & *v.*]

strĕm'-ma, *s.* [Gr. = a twist, a strain, from *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to turn, to twist.]

Pathol.: A strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

***strēne,** *s.* [STRAIN (2), *s.*]

1. Race, offspring.

2. Descent, lineage.

***strĕ̄ng,** *a.* [STRONG.]

strĕ̄ng'-īte, *s.* [After Prof. **A. Streng**, of Giessen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small spherical groups of radiating fibres, rarely in crystals. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·87; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 37·97; sesquioxide of iron, 42·78; water, 19·25 = 100, which gives the formula $[Fe_2]\ P_2O_8 + 4aq$.

strĕ̄ngth, ***strengthe,** *s.* [A.S. *strengdhu*, from *strang* = strong (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That property, attribute, or quality of an animal body, by which it is enabled to move itself or other things. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. For the purpose of comparing the strength or the effects produced by the energy exerted by different animals, or by the same animal under different circumstances, it is usual to assume as a dynamic unit the force required to raise one pound of weight through one foot of space in one minute of time. [HORSE-POWER.]

"But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the *strength* of the muscles is far inferior to the strength of the mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. The quality or property of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or giving way; solidity, toughness, tenacity. The strength of a body is tested by forces acting in different ways: thus a body may be torn asunder by a tensile or stretching force, or by a direct pull in the direction of its fibres, as in the case of a rope, &c.; or it may be broken across by a transverse strain, crushed by a pressure exerted in the direction of its length, twisted, shorn across, &c.

3. Force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it.

4. Power of resisting attacks.

"Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

5. Power or vigour of any kind; ability to do or bear; capacity of exertion, intellectual, moral, or physical.

"Though she was a woman of great *strength* of mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a fleet, or the like.

"To descry the *strength* of the enemy."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 5.

* 7. Hence, an armed force; a body of troops; an army.

"Discover your united *strengths*."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

8. One who or that which constitutes or is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; a person or thing on which reliance or confidence is placed; support, security.

"God is our refuge and *strength*."—*Psalm* xlvi. 1.

* 9. A fortification, a stronghold, a fortress.

"This inaccessible high *strength* . . .
He trusted to have seized."
Milton: P. L., vii. 141.

10. That quality which produces or tends to produce results; the effective power in an institution, established custom, or the like; legal or moral force; binding, constraining, or influencing force or power; force, efficiency, weight, influence.

"With all religious *strength* of sacred vows."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

11. Intensity or degree of potency of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the quality or property of producing sensible effects on other bodies. (Said of liquors and the like.)

12. Force or power in the expression of meaning in words; vigour of style; nervous diction or style; the quality or power of fully and forcibly expressing idea.

"And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 361.

13. Vividness, intensity, brilliance, brightness.

"His countenance was as the sun shineth in his *strength*."—*Revelation*, i. 16.

* 14. High degree, vehemence, force.

"You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

II. *Art:* Boldness of conception or treatment.

"Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line."
Pope: Epistles, iii. 87.

¶ *On* (or *upon*) *the strength of:* In reliance on; on the faith of; in dependence on.

"The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, *upon the strength of* it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign."—*Addison.*

* **strĕ̇ngth,** *v.t.* [STRENGTH, *s.*] To strengthen.

"Hath he not made me in the Pope's defence
To spend the treasure that should *strength* my land?"
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, iii. 2.

* **strĕ̇ngthed,** *a.* [Eng. *strength; -ed.*] Endowed with strength.

"And his armes and legges well lengthed and *strengthed*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clvi.

strĕ̇ngth'-ĕn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *strength; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make strong or stronger; to give greater strength to physically, legally, or morally; to confirm, to establish.

"Entreating them to come up without delay to London, and to *strengthen* the hands of their metropolitan at this conjuncture."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 2. To animate, to encourage.

"Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him."—*Deut.* iii. 28.

3. To make stronger or greater; to add intensity to; to intensify.

"To *strengthen* that impatience."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* 4. To cause to increase in power, authority, or security.

"Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become strong or stronger; to increase in strength.

"The young disease that must subdue at length
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 135.

¶ Whatever adds to the strength, be it in ever so small a degree, *strengthens;* exercise *strengthens* either body or mind: whatever gives strength for a particular emergence *fortifies;* religion *fortifies* the mind against adversity: whatever adds to the *strength*, so as to give a positive degree of *strength, invigorates;* morning exercise in fine weather *invigorates.*

strĕ̇ngth'-ĕn-ĕr, * **strĕ̇ngth'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *strengthen; -er.*] One who or that which strengthens; one who or that which adds or increases strength, moral or physical; specif., in medicine, something which, when taken into the system, increases vital energy and confirms the stamina.

"Garlic is . . . a great *strengthener* of the stomach."
—*Sir W. Temple: Health & Long Life.*

* **strĕ̇ngth'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *strength*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Abounding in strength; strong.

* **strĕ̇ngth'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *strengthful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being full of strength; fulness of strength.

* **strĕ̇ngth'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *strength; -ing.*] A fortress, a fortification, a stronghold.

* **strĕ̇ngth'-lĕss,** * **strength-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *strength*, s.; *-less.*] Wanting in strength; destitute of strength, force, power, potency, efficacy, or the like; weak.

"Then hopeless, *strengthless*, sick for lack of food,
He crept beneath the coverture."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

* **strĕ̇ngth'-nĕr,** *s.* [STRENGTHENER.]

* **strĕ̇ngth'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *strength; -y.*] Strong; having strength.

* **strĕn-ū'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *strenuitas*, from *strenuus* = strenuous (q.v.).] The same as STRENUOUSNESS (q.v.).

"Bred like *strenuity* in both."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xv. 649.

† **strĕn-ų-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *strenuous; -ity.*] The state or condition of being strenuous; a straining after effect.

"*Strenuosity* in style is not quite the same thing as strength."—*Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strĕn'-ų-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *strenuus* = vigorous, active, strong; allied to Gr. *στρηνής* (*strēnēs*) = strong; Sp. & Port. *estrenuo*; Ital. *strenuo.*]

1. Zealous, ardent; eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest, enthusiastic, active, vigorous, energetic: as, a *strenuous* supporter of a cause.

2. Strong, bold, vigorous.

He gave his prince sullen looks, short answers, and faithful and *strenuous* services."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Necessitating vigour or energy; accompanied by labour or exertion.

"Nations grown corrupt,
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 271.

strĕn'-ų-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *strenuous; -ly.*] In a strenuous manner; with eager or pressing zeal; ardently, earnestly, vigorously.

"This improvement was, as usual, *strenuously* resisted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

strĕn'-ų-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *strenuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being strenuous; eagerness, zeal, earnestness, enthusiasm, ardour, vigour.

* **strepe,** *v.t.* [STRIP.]

* **strĕ̇p'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *strepens*, pr. par. of *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud.

"Peace to the *strepent* horn."
Shenstone: Rural Elegance.

* **strĕ̇p'-ĕr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud, boisterous.

"In a *streperous* eruption, it riseth against fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **Strĕ̇ph'-ŏn,** *s.* [See def.] The name of a shepherd in Sir P. Sidney's *Arcadia*, in love with the shepherdess Chloe; hence, applied as a generic term to any sentimental or languishing lover.

strĕ-pĭ-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage to which it is attached is to be played in a noisy, impetuous manner.

* **strĕ̇p'-ĭt-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *strepitus* = a noise; *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy.

"The *strepitous* ministrations of the electric awakener."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1881.

strĕ̇p-sĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *στρέφω* (*strephō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*strepsō*) = to twist, to turn.] Twisted or turned; having any process twisted or turned; turning.

* **strĕ̇p-sĭç'-ĕr-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *strepsiceros* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An old group of Antelopes, with spirally-twisted horns. Genera: Strepsiceros, Oreas, Tragelaphus, and Portax.

strĕ̇p'-sĭ-çĕre, *s.* [STREPSICEROS.]

Zool.: Any antelope belonging to the Strepsiceræ (q.v.).

strĕ̇p-sĭç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στρεψικέρως* (*strepsikerōs*) = prob. the addax (q.v.): *στρέφω* (*strephō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*strepsō*) = to twist, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: Koodoo (q.v.); the type-genus of Strepsiceræ (q.v.), with spiral-keeled horns. There is a single species, *Strepsiceros kudu*, often included in the genus Tragelaphus. Sir Victor Brooke, in his arrangement of the revised family Bovidæ, has a sub-family (Tragelaphinæ) of the same extent as the old Strepsiceræ.

strĕ̇p'-sĭ-lăs, *s.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *λᾶς* (*las*) = a stone.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ, by some authorities made the type of a sub-family, Strepsilatinæ (q.v.). Beak strong, forming an elongated cone as long as the head; nostrils basal, lateral, lineal, pervious, partly covered by a membrane; wings long, pointed; feet four-toed, three in front (united by a membrane at base) and one behind. There are two species, almost cosmopolitan: *Strepsilas interpres*, the Turnstone (q.v.), is a native of Europe.

strĕ̇p-sĭ-la-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strepsilas*, genit. *strepsilat(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidæ, with three genera: Pluvianellus, Aphirza, and Strepsilas (q.v.).

† **strĕ̇p-sĭp'-tĕr,** *s.* [STREPSIPTERA.]

Entom.: Any insect of the group Strepsiptera (q.v.).

† **strĕ̇p-sĭp'-tĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *πτέρον* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A group of Insects parasitic on the Hymenoptera. By some writers they are made a distinct order, whilst others regard them as a degraded group of Coleoptera, and place them in a family Stylopidæ (q.v.).

strĕ̇p-sĭp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [STREPSIPTER.] The same as STREPSIPTER (q.v.).

strĕ̇p-sĭp'-tĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *strepsipter; -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Strepsiptera (q.v.).

† **strĕ̇p-sĭ-rhī'-na,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Lemuroidea, from their having twisted or curved nostrils at the end of the snout.

† **strĕ̇p'-sĭ-rhīne,** *a.* [STREPSIRHINA.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Strepsirhina (q.v.).

strĕ̇p-sŏ-dŏn-tō-saŭ'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *στρέφω* (*strephō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*strepsō*) = to turn; *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and *σαῦρος* (*saurus*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A doubtful genus of Amphibia, found in the Newcastle and the Belgian Lower Coal measures.

strĕ̇p'-sŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *στρέφω* (*strephō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*strepsō*) = to turn, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Holoptychiidæ, from Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

strĕ̇p'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *στρεπτός* (*streptos*) = twisted, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot. Named from the bent flower-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of Uvulareæ. Perennial, herbaceous plants, with creeping rootstocks, a six-parted, campanulate corolla, a three-celled ovary, and succulent fruit. The roots of *Streptopus amplexifolius*, a native of Hungary, have been used in gaigles.

strĕ̇p-tō-spŏn'-dў-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *στρεπτός* (*streptos*) = turned, and *σπονδυλος* (*spondulos*) = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia, founded on vertebræ from Oolitic and Wealden formations. It was placed by Owen in his provisional group Opisthocœlia, but is now referred to the Amphicœlia.

strĕ̇ss, * **stresse,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *distress* (q.v.).] [STRESS, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Distress, trouble, affliction.

"With this sad hersall of his heavy *stresse*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 18.

2. A distress; goods taken under a distress. [II. 2.]

"*Stresse* or wed take by strengthe and vyolence. *Vadimonium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. A stretching or straining; strain.

"The single twyned cordes may no such *stresse* indure,
As cables brayded thre-fould may, together wrethed sure."
Surrey: Ecclesiastes, iv.

* 4. Effort or exertion made; strain.

"Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength."—*Locke.*

5. Constraining, urging, or impelling force, power, or influence; pressure, force, violence: as, To be driven out of the course by *stress* of weather.

6. Weight, importance, or influence imputed or ascribed; important part or influence; emphasis.

"So much *stress* should never be laid on faith, or any other motive of action, as to exclude other motives."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, vol. i., § 24.

7. Accent, emphasis.

"Those syllables, which I call long, receive a peculiar *stress* of voice from their acute accent."—*Foster: On Accent*, p. 48.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies, and taking specific names according to its direction or mode of action: as—

(1) *Compressive stress:* Tending to crush a body.

(2) *Shearing stress:* Tending to cut it through.

(3) *Tensile stress:* Tending to draw or pull the parts of a body asunder.

(4) *Torsional stress:* Tending to twist it asunder, the force acting with leverage.

(5) *Transverse* or *lateral stress:* Tending to bend it or break it across, the force being applied laterally, and acting with leverage.

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) The act of distraining; distress.

* (2) An ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

¶ *Stress* is general in sense and application;

emphasis is a mode of the *stress*. The *stress* is a strong and special exertion of the voice on one word, or one part of a word, so as to distinguish it from another. The *stress* may consist in an elevation of voice, or a prolonged utterance; the *emphasis* is that species of *stress* which is employed to distinguish one word or syllable from another; the *stress* may be accidental; but the *emphasis* is an intentional *stress*. We lay a *stress* or *emphasis* on a particular point of our reasoning, in the first case, by enlarging upon it longer than on other points; or, in the second case, by the use of stronger expressions or epithets. (*Crabb.*)

*** strĕss, * stresse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estresir, estroissir, estroysser* = to straiten, to pinch, to narrow, to compress, from Lat. *strictus* = strict (q.v.).]

1. To narrow, to compress.

2. To press, to urge, to distress; to put to straits or difficulty.

"If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 155.

3. To subject to stress or force.

strĕtch (1) *** stŗecche** (pa. t. ***** *straught, * straughte, * streighte, stretched*, pa. par. ***** *straught, * streight, * streyght, stretched*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *streccan* (pa. t. *strehte*, pa. par. *streht*), from *strecc, strec, steorc* = strong, violent, stark (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *strekken*; Dan. *strække* = to stretch; *strøk* = a stretch; Sw. *sträcka*; Ger. *strecken*, from *strack* = straight; Lat. *stringo* = to draw tight; Gr. στραγγός (*stranggos*) = twisted tight. From the same root come *strain, strict, strangle, strait, string*, and *strong*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To draw out; to extend in length; to draw tight; to make tense.

2. To extend in any direction; to spread out; to expand. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 49.)

3. To reach out; to put forth; to hold out.

"*Stretch* thine hand unto the poor."—*Eccles.* vii. 32.

*** 4.** To open, to distend.

"*Stretch* the nostril wide."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

5. To strain; to put to the utmost strength or efficacy; to apply stress or force to.

"*Stretch* thy chest."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To extend; to cause to extend or spread.

"Then will they *stretch* their power athwart the land." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* viii. 195.

2. To extend too far; to exaggerate: as, To *stretch* an account.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To extend, to reach; to be drawn out in length or breadth, or both; to be continuous over a distance; to spread.

"Deep Lake is narrow, and *stretches* for fifteen miles."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) To be extended, or to bear extension without breaking, as an elastic substance; to attain greater length.

"The inner membrane . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken."—*Boyle.*

2. *Figuratively:*

***** (1) To reach, to last, to satisfy.

"As far as my coin would *stretch*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

(2) To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate.

"What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch!*"—*Government of the Tongue.*

II. *Naut.:* To sail under a great spread of canvas. It differs from *stand* in that the latter implies no press of sail.

¶ (1) *Stretch out:* An order to a boat's crew to pull strong.

(2) *To stretch out:* To give a long pull in rowing.

strĕtch (2), *v.i.* [A softened form of *streke* or *streak* (2), v.; Ger. *streichen* = to run.] To make violent efforts in running. (*Prov.*)

strĕtch, *s.* [Stretch (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched; reach, effort, struggle, strain.

"Now one and all they tug amain; they row
At the full *stretch*, and shake the brazen prow."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 259.

2. The extent to which anything may be stretched.

"At all her *stretch* her little wings s pread."
Dryden: Ceyx & Alcyone, 483.

***** 3. Hence, the utmost extent or reach of meaning, power, or the like.

"Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind."—*Atterbury.*

4. The act of straining or stretching beyond what is right or fair: as, That is a *stretch* of authority, a *stretch* of imagination.

5. A continued surface; an extended surface or portion.

"*Stretches* of road down in the gorge here were laid on tree-trunks that bridged the spaces from projection to projection."—*English Illustrated Magazine*, Aug., 1884, p. 697.

6. Course, direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. The punishment of seven years' penal servitude. (*Slang.*)

II. *Naut.:* The reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack.

¶ *At* (or *on*) *a stretch:* At one or a single effort; at one time; continuously.

"Drivers and others frequently make twenty hours *at a stretch*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

*** stretch-mouthed,** *a.* Open-mouthed; hence, chattering.

"Some *stretch-mouthed* rascal would, as it were, mean mischief."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

strĕtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stretch* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which stretches, extends, or expands. Specially:

(*a*) An instrument for stretching gloves.

(*b*) An expanding last for distending shoes.

(*c*) A frame for expanding a canvas for painting.

(*d*) A corner-piece for distending a canvas frame.

(*e*) One of the extension-rods of an umbrella, attached at one end to the sleeve which slides on the handle, and at the other end to a rib of the frame.

(*f*) A round rail joining the legs of a chair; a round.

(*g*) A jointed rod by whose extension the carriage bows are separated and expanded, so as to spread the canopy or hood.

(*h*) A jointed and folding strip of cloth-covered pasteboard upon which samples, as of book-bindings, are displayed.

(2) A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out previously to coffining.

(3) A litter, frame, or hand-barrow for carrying a wounded, sick, or dead person; also, a frame on which disorderly or violent persons are strapped in order to move them from one place to another.

"—— was insensible for a short time, and had to be brought back on a *stretcher* to the enclosure."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. *Fig.:* A statement which outstretches the truth; a lie, an exaggeration.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A tie-timber in a frame.

2. *Build.:* A brick or stone whose length is laid in the direction of the length of the wall. [Header, II. 1, Bond, *s.*, II. 1. 2.]

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The foot-rest of a rower at the bottom of a boat.

"The work is not kept on long enough from the *stretcher*."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

(2) A cross-piece to keep the sides of a boat distended when slung to get on board or overboard.

stretcher-bearer, *s.*

Mil. (*Pl.*): Men detailed for conveying the wounded from the field to the nearest Ambulance or dressing station.

stretcher-mule, *s.*

Cotton: A mule adapted to stretch and twist fine rovings of cotton, bringing them forward another stage in respect of attenuation and twisting.

strĕtch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Stretch (1), *v.*]

stretching-course, *s.*

Mason.: A course of stones or bricks laid with their longest dimensions in the direction of the length of the wall. [Bond.]

stretching-frame, *s.*

Cotton:

1. A machine in which rovings are stretched in the process of converting them into yarn.

2. A long frame on which starched muslins are stretched and exposed in a warm room to dry. It is the substitute for the cylinder drying-machine, which is used upon heavier classes of goods.

stretching-iron, *s.*

Leather: A currier's tool, consisting of a flat piece of metal or stone fixed in a handle and used to scrape the surface of curried leather, to stretch it, reduce inequalities, and raise the bloom.

stretching-machine, *s.* A machine for stretching textile fabrics so as to lay their warp and woof yarns in truly parallel positions.

stretching piece, *s.*

Carp.: A strut (q.v.).

*** strete,** *s.* [Street.]

strĕt'-ta, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A coda or final passage taken in quicker time than the preceding movements.

strĕt'-tō, *s.* & *a.* [Ital.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: The special passage in a fugue in which the whole of the parts, or as many as possible, take up the subject, at as short an interval of time as possible. [Fugue.]

B. *As adjective:*

Music: A term signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a quick, concise manner; opposed to *largo*.

strew (ew as ô), * strâw, * strewe, * strow, *v.t.* [A.S. *strewian*, from *streaw* = straw (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *strooijen* = to scatter, from *stroo* = straw; Icel. *strá*; Sw. *strö*; Dan. *ströe*; Ger. *streuen* = to strew; Lat. *struo* = to heap up.]

1. To scatter, to spread by scattering. (Said of things separable into parts or particles.)

"And rushes shall be *strewed* on the stair."
Scott: Eve of St. John.

2. To scatter, cast, or throw loosely about.

"Many corses . . .
Of murdred men, which therein *strowed* lay."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 58.

3. To cover by scattering or spreading.

"It was reckoned a piece of magnificence in Thomas Becket, that he *strewed* the floor of his hall with clean hay."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

4. To cover by being spread or scattered over.

"But walk'd him forth along the sand,
Where thousand sleepers *strew'd* the strand."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiii.

***** 5. To spread abroad; to disseminate; to give currency to.

"I have *strew'd* it in the common ear."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

strew'-ĭng (ew as ô), *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [Strew, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of scattering or spreading about or over.

***** 2. That which is strewed or is fit to be strewed.

"The herbs that have on them cold dew o' th' night
Are *strewings* fit'st for graves."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

*** strew'-mĕnt (ew as ô),** *s.* [Eng. *strew; -ment.*] Anything strewed or scattered in decoration.

"But here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden *strewments*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

strī'-a (pl. **strī'-æ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* A fillet between the channels or flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.

2. *Med.:* A large purple spot, like the mark produced by the stroke of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

3. *Nat. Hist.:* A slight superficial furrow, or a fine, thread-like line or streak, seen on the surface of a shell, mineral, plant, or other object, longitudinal, transverse, or oblique.

4. *Min.* (*Pl.*): The lines seen to traverse the planes of a crystal. They bear a definite relation to certain crystal forms of the mineral on which they occur.

strī′-āte, strī′-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *striatus*, pa. par. of *strio* = to streak; *strīa* = a streak.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marked with striæ; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.

2. Having a thread-like form.

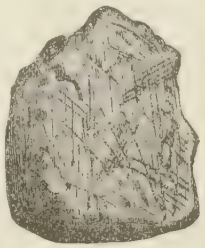
"These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Art:* Disposed in ornamental lines, either parallel or wavy.

striated fibre, *s.*

Anat.: The primitive fibres composing ordinary muscle. They have two sets of markings; one longitudinal, the other transverse. In general, when a fibre is resolved into fibrillæ, the cleavage is in the direction of the longitudinal, though sometimes it is in that of the transverse fibres. Striated fibre constitutes the voluntary muscles, comprehending those of locomotion, respiration, expression, &c.

striated-rocks, striated-boulders, *s. pl.*



STRIATED-ROCK.

Geol.: Rocks or boulders with striæ along their surface, the result of the passage over them of masses of ice with projecting stones imbedded in the lower part. Such striated rocks exist along the sides and at the foot of mountain ranges wherever glaciers have descended. They are found also in the arctic and temperate zones wherever ice has passed from the North during the glacial period. [DRIFT.]

strī′-āte, *v.t.* [STRIATE, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

strī-ā′-tion, *s.* [STRIATE.] The state or condition of being striated or marked with striæ. Specifically—

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* The production of delicate spiral, longitudinal, and transverse striæ on the cell wall, formed by the deposition within it of several layers, varying from each other in refractive power, or, in the case of plants, by the unequal absorption of water.

2. *Geol.:* The production of striæ on rocks, boulders, &c., by the passage over them of blocks of ice with stones fixed in their lower part. [STRIATED-ROCKS.]

strī′-ą-ture, *s.* [Lat. *striatura.*] Disposition of striæ; striation.

"Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ show several varieties in the crust, *striature*, and texture of the body."—*Woodward.*

***strĭch,** *s.* [Lat. *strix* = a screech-owl.] A bird of bad omen.

"The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strich*, still waiting on the bier."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 36.

strĭck, *s.* [STRIKE, *s.*] A handful or bunch of hackled and sorted flax, ready for conversion into slivers by the drawing-machine. A cwt. of flax makes from 300 to 400 stricks.

strĭck′-ęn, *pa. par. & a.* [STRIKE.]

***A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

***I.** *Lit.* Struck, smitten.

"That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 9.

II. *Figuratively:*

†1. Advanced, far gone, worn.

"Abraham and Sarah were well *stricken* in years."—*Genesis* xviii. 11.

*2. Whole, entire. (Said of an hour as marked by the striking of a clock.)

strĭc′-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *strike* (q.v.).]

1. *Agric.:* An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

2. *Carp. & Mason.:* A pattern or templet.

3. *Cloth-shearing:* A straight-edge fed with emery and employed to grind the edges of a series of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder.

4. *Flax:* A strike or sword used in dressing flax.

5. *Founding:*

(1) A semi-circular piece of wood used in smoothing moulds of loam to form cores for curved and crooked pipes; also for spreading upon the cores a thickness of loam answering to the required thickness of the pipe.

(2) A straight-edge of wood with which to remove superfluous sand from a flask after ramming up.

6. A straight-edge to strike grain to a level with the upper edge of the measure; a strike.

strĭc′-klĕr, strĭck′-lĕss, *s.* [STRICKLE.] A strickle or strike. (*Prov.*)

strĭct, *a.* [Lat. *strictus*, pa. par. of *stringo* = to draw tight, to compress. From the same root come *strain*, *strait*, *stress*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Drawn tight, strained, tight, close.

"She wildly breaketh from their *strict* embrace."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 874.

*2. Tense; not lax or relaxed.

"The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Exact, accurate, rigorous, careful, severe, stringent.

"This *strict* and most observant watch."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

4. Regulated or acting by exact rules; exact, rigorous, severe.

"Which if thou follow, this *strict* court of Venice
Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

5. Positive or definite as to terms; precise, stringent.

"Such *strict* and severe covenants."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

6. Rigidly or exactly interpreted; limited; not lax or loose; free from latitude: as, a *strict* definition, a *strict* interpretation.

†**II.** *Bot.:* Upright, straight.

Strict Observance, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to a subdivision of the Observantine branch of the Franciscan Order. The first house of Strict Observance appears to have been founded by a Spanish Franciscan, John de Puebla, on the Sierra Morena in 1489. The friars soon became a separate congregation, and spread to Italy, where they were known as the Reformed, early in the sixteenth century. They established themselves at Nevers in France in 1597, and were there called Recollects. The Latin holy places at Jerusalem are under the charge of the Franciscans of the Strict Observance.

"Certain orders of friars practise this austerity, which was first introduced among the Friars Minor of the *Strict Observance* by the Blessed John of Guadaloupe, about the year 1500."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 265.

strict-settlement, *s.*

Law: A settlement by which land is settled to the parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons in tail, trustees being interposed to preserve the contingent remainders.

***strĭct′-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *strict*, and *land.*] A narrow piece of land or passage; a strait.

"Beyond the which I find a narrow going or *strict-land* from the point to Hirst castell which standeth into the sea."—*Holinshed: Descript. Brit.*, ch. xii.

strĭct′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *strict*; *-ly.*]

1. In a strict manner; exactly; with nice or rigorous exactness or accuracy: as, *Strictly* speaking, he is wrong.

2. Positively, definitively, in strict terms.

"The king hath *strictly* charg'd the contrary."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

3. Rigorously, severely, closely.

"Examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not beset at first."—*Bacon.*

4. With strict observance of laws, rules, rites, or the like.

"Many of them live so *strictly* as it they did not believe so foolishly."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26

strĭct′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *strict*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being strict; exactness, rigorous accuracy; strict or precise observance or interpretation.

"Fifty thousand pounds a year, to which, in *strictness* of law he had no right, awaited his acceptance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Rigour, severity, stringency.

"Such of them as cannot be concealed you will please to connive at, though, in the *strictness* of your judgment, you cannot pardon." — *Dryden: Virgil; Æneis*, (Ded.)

strĭct′-ure, *s.* [Lat. *strictura*, prop. fem. sing. of *stricturus*, fut. part. of *stringo* = to draw tight; Fr. *stricture*; Ital. *strettura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Strictness.

"A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

*2. A stroke, a glance; a slight touch.

"Passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 46.

3. A touch of sharp criticism; censure, critical remark.

"But to what purpose are these *strictures*? To a great and good one."—*Knox: Liberal Education.* (Cond.)

II. *Pathol.:* A contraction and induration of any duct, so as to prevent free passage through it. There may be stricture of the urethra, of the œsophagus, of the rectum, &c.

strĭc′-tured, *a.* [Eng. *stricture(s)*; *-ed.*] Affected with a stricture.

strĭd′-dle, *v.i.* [STRADDLE, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

strīde, stryde, *s.* [STRIDE, *v.*]

1. A step, especially a long, measured, or pompous step; a wide stretch of the legs.

"The monster, moving onward, came as fast,
With horrid *strides*; hell trembled as he strode."
Milton: P. L., ii. 676.

2. The space measured between the legs wide apart; the space covered by a long step; hence, a short distance.

"Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 24.

3. A rapid or far-reaching movement or advance.

"God never meant that man should scale the heav'ns
By *strides* of human wisdom."
Cowper: Task, iii. 222.

strīde, ***stryde** (pa. t. **strade*, **strid*, *strode*, pa. par. **stridde*, *stridden*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *stridan* = to strive, to stride; cf. Low Ger. *striden* = to strive, to stride; *streven* = to strive, to stride; *streve* = a striving, a stride; Dut. *strijden*; Ger. *streiten*; Dan. *stride*; Icel. *strídha*; Sw. *strida* = to strive.] [STRIVE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk with long steps.

"When our vessels out of reach he found,
He *strided* onward."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid iii. 890.

2. To stand with the feet wide apart; to straddle.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass over at a step; to step over.

"A debtor that dares not to *stride* a limit."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

*2. To bestride; to mount as a rider; to ride on.

"I mean to *stride* your steed."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

strī′-dent, *a.* [Lat. *stridens*, pr. par. of *strideo* = to creak.] Creaking, harsh, grating.

"A place that still echoes with the *strident* chords of the Italian *maestri*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

strī′-dor, ***stri-dour,** *s.* [Lat. *stridor*, from *strideo* = to creak.] A harsh, creaking noise or crack.

"Her screaming cry
And *stridour* of her wings."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid xii. 1,258.

***strĭd-ų-lăn′-ti-ą (ti as shĭ),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stridulus* = creaking.]

Entom.: The Cicadidæ (q.v.).

***strĭd′-ų-lāte,** *v.i.* [STRIDULOUS.] To make a harsh, creaking noise, as some insects.

strĭd-ų-lā′-tion, *s.* [STRIDULATE.] The act of making a harsh, creaking noise; specif., the power possessed by some male insects of making a shrill, grating noise between a serrated part of the body and a hard part, for the purpose of attracting the females; the noise so produced. It takes place in various Orthoptera, Homoptera, and Coleoptera, and in some spiders of the genus Theridion. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. ix., x.)

strĭd′-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *stridulat(e)*; *-or.*] That which stridulates or makes a harsh, grating noise.

strĭd′-ų-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *stridulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Harsh and creaking; stridulous.

strĭd′-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stridulus*, from *strideo* = to creak.] Harsh, creaking, strident; having a thin squeaky voice.

"The *stridulous* strain already described."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 286.

striē'-gĭs-ăne, *s.* [After Langen-Striegis, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Wavellite (q.v.), of a straw-yellow and green colour.

strīfe, * **strȳf,** * **stryfe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estrif*, from Icel. *stríth* = strife, contention; O. Sax. & O. Fries. *strîd*; Dut. *strijd*; Dan. & Sw. *strid*; O. H. Ger. *strît*; Ger. *streit.*]

* **1.** The act of striving or endeavouring; the act of doing one's best.

"With *strife* to please you."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

* **2.** Endeavour to excel another; emulation, exertion, or contention for superiority, mental or physical.

"Son and father weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,791.

3. Contention in anger or discord; discord, contest, enmity, quarrel.

"Stay your deadly *stryfe* a space."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 33.

* **4.** Opposition, contrariety, contradiction, variance.

"As if between them twain there were no *strife*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 405.

* **5.** That which is contended against; occasion of contest.

¶ For the difference between *strife* and *discord*, see DISCORD.

* **strīfe'-fûl,** * **stry-ful,** * **stry-full,** *a.* [Eng. *strife*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of or given to strife; contentious.

"*Stryfull* mind and diverse qualitee."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 13.

strĭg, *s.* [STRIGA.] The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or bud.

"The cones were seriously blackened by lice at the *strig*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

strī'-ga (pl. **strī'-gæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* The fluting of a column.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

strĭg'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *strix* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Owls; a sub-order of Accipitres, universally distributed; equivalent to the Strigidæ of early authors, by some of whom they were called *Accipitres nocturni*. Outer toe reversible; tibia twice as long as tarsus; body feathers without an after-shaft or accessory plume; plumage soft and fluffy; a facial disk. Now generally divided into two families, Strigidæ and Bubonidæ.

strĭg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strix*, genit. *strig*(*is*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornithology:

† **1.** A family of Accipitres, equivalent to the sub-order Striges (q.v.). Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 350), puts the genera at 23 and the species at 180.

2. A family of Striges (q.v.), distinguished by having the inner surface of the middle claw indented with minute serrations, and the breastbone without clefts in its hinder edge. The type is *Strix flammea*. [STRIX, *s.*, 2.]

strĭg'-ĭl, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Classic Antiq.:* An instrument used in baths for scraping off the sweat, but more specifically useful in exciting the action of the skin and tissues beneath. The three examples to the left in the illustration are Roman; the other is from a statue of an athlete using the strigil, by Lysippus, a cast of which is in the South Kensington Museum.

STRIGILS.

2. A flesh-brush.

strĭg'-ĭl-ōse, *a.* [Dimin. of *strigose.*]

Bot.: Set with small, slender strigæ.

strĭg'-ine, *a.* [Lat. *strix*, genit. *strigis* = an owl; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Ornith.: Owl-like; specif., applied to owls resembling *Strix stridula*, as distinguished from those of which *Aluco flammeus* is the type, which are called the Alucine section.

* **strĭg'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *strigmentum*, from *strictus*, pa. par. of *stringo* = to draw tight, to scrape.] Scraping; that which is scraped off; excrement.

"Many besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

strĭg-ō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [STRINGOCEPHALUS.]

strĭg'-ŏps, *s.* [STRINGOPS.]

strī'-gōse, strī'-gŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *strigosus* = lean, lank, thin, meagre.]

Bot. (*Of a surface*): Covered with strigæ.

strī'-gō-vīte, *s.* [After Lat. *Strigovia* = Striegau, Silesia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A dark-green coating of minute crystals on various minerals in the granite of Striegau, Silesia. Hardness, 1·0; sp. gr. 3·144. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of alumina, proto- and sesquioxides of iron.

strīke (pa. t. * *strak*, * *strek*, * *stroak*, * *strok*, * *stroke*, * *strook*, * *stroke*, *struck*, pa. par. * *stricken*, * *striken*, * *strook*, * *strooke*, *struck*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *strícan* = to go, to proceed (pa. t. *strâc*, pa. par. *stricen*); cogn. with Dut. *strijken* = to smooth, rub, spread, strike; Ger. *streichen* (pa. t. *strich*, pa. par. *gestrichen*) = to stroke, rub, smooth, spread, strike; Icel. *strjúka* (pa. t. *strauk*, pa. par. *strokinn*) = to rub, to wipe, to strike; Sw. *stryka* = to stroke, wipe, strike, rove; Dan. *stryge* = the same.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To go, to move, to run, to advance.

"A mous . . .
Stroke forth sternly." *Piers Plowman*, Prol. 183.

* **2.** To fall.

"*Strek* into a study." *William of Palerne*, 4,038.

3. To pass quickly; to dart, to penetrate.

"Till a dart *strike* through his liver."—*Proverbs* vii. 23.

4. To hit, to touch, to glance, to graze.

"Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish."—*Locke.*

5. To make a quick blow or thrust; to hit.

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to *strike*."
Pope: Satires, Prol. 203.

6. To use one's weapons; to fight; to be active in fighting or on any occasion of employing force.

"*Strike*, fellows, *strike*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 8.

7. To hit, to collide, to dash, to clash: as, The hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

8. To run, dash, or be driven upon the shore, a rock, or a bank; to be stranded.

"After the vessel *struck* he saw water rushing into the engine-room."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1887.

9. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows: as, A clock *strikes.*

10. To cause something to give out a sound by percussion.

"She *strikes* upon the bell."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* **11.** To give out a sound, as of music; to begin to play; to strike up.

"Let our drums *strike*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

12. To lower a sail, flag, or colours, in token of respect, or of surrender to an enemy; hence, to surrender, to yield.

13. To quit work in order to compel an increase or to prevent a reduction of wages, or to secure shorter hours of working, or other like cause.

"About 1,000 hands *struck* at two of the principal works."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

14. To take root; to grow, as a slip of a plant. [B. 22.]

"The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots."—*Field*, March 12, 1887.

15. To take a course or line; to turn or break off.

"Hounds *striking* to the right."—*Field*, March 12, 1887.

* **16.** To blast or destroy life.

"Then no planets *strike*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

* **17.** To steal money. (*Slang.*)

"The cutting a pocket or picking a purse is called *striking*."—*Greene: Art of Conneycatching.*

18. To row, from the oar striking the water.

"This rate of *striking* was kept up for the first mile."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or with some instrument; to smite; to give a blow to, with the hand or with an instrument either held in the hand or propelled in some way.

"I have ever known thee a coward, and therefore durst never *strike* thee."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King*, i. 1.

2. To give, inflict, or deal.

"Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 76.

3. To dash, to hit, to knock. (With the instrument as object.)

"He *struck* his hand upon his breast."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,842.

4. To produce by a blow or blows.

"From the Dauphin's crest thy sword *struck* fire."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 6.

5. To cause to ignite by friction: as, To *strike* a match.

6. To stamp with a stroke; to impress; hence, to mint, to coin.

"Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantius sent to Chilperick."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

7. To impress, to stamp.

"There seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest."—*Locke.*

8. To throw, to dash. (*Exodus* xii. 7.)

9. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate: as, A tree *strikes* its root into the ground.

10. To cause to sound by beating; to begin to beat, as a drum. [¶ 16. (1) *b.*]

11. To notify by sound.

"It *struck* nine as we were coming up the street."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xx.

* **12.** To sound; to begin to sing or play.

"*Strike* a free march to Troy."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 10.

13. To light upon; to hit or pitch upon; to fall in with.

"We *strike* a trail, two or three days old, of some former hunters."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 291.

* **14.** To touch lightly; to stroke; to pass lightly.

"*Strike* his hand over the place."—2 *Kings* v. 11.

15. To prostrate, to blast, to confound, as by some superhuman power, or by the influence of the planets.

"*Struck* Corioli like a planet."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

* **16.** To afflict, to punish, to chastise, to smite.

"To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity."—*Proverbs* xvii. 26.

17. To affect in a particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse.

"This parting *strikes* poor lovers dumb,"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

18. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion.

"I am *struck* with sorrow."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

19. To produce by a sudden action; to effect or cause at once.

"Should *strike* such terror to his enemies."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

20. To occur to; to appear in a certain light: as, That did not *strike* me.

21. To make and ratify. [Lat. *fœdus ferire.*]

"I come to offer peace: to reconcile
Fast enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc."
A. Phillips: Briton.

22. To propagate by slips or cuttings; to insert cuttings in the soil. [A. 14.]

"The way to *strike* them is to take off the points of any of the young shoots, and after trimming them in the ordinary way, they should be inserted in sandy soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

23. To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument all that is above the level of the top of the vessel in which the grain, &c., is contained. [STRUCK-MEASURE.]

24. To lower, as the yards of a vessel; to let down, as a sail or flag, in token of submission or surrender.

25. To take down; to lower and pack up: as, To *strike* tents.

* **26.** To take forcibly or fraudulently. (*Goodrich.*)

27. To lade into a cooler, as the cane-juice in sugar-making.

* **28.** To tap, as a cask, &c.

"*Strike* the vessels, ho,
Here's to Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

¶ For the difference between to *strike* and to *beat*, see BEAT.

¶ **1.** *To strike a balance:*

Book-keep.: To bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account; hence, in general, to ascertain on which side the preponderance lies.

2. *To strike a centre* (or *centring*):

Arch.: To remove the centre or centring from an arch.

3. *To strike a jury:*

Law: To constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number required by law.

4. *To strike a rate:* To assess and seal a rate formally.

"Both bodies had *struck rates*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1886.

5. *To strike at:* To make or aim a blow at; to make an attack on; to attack.

"A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 2.

6. *To strike down:* To prostrate by a blow or blows; to fell.

7. *To strike home:* To give an effective blow.

8. *To strike in:*

* (1) To go in suddenly; to disappear from the surface, with internal consequences, as an eruption on the skin.

(2) To interrupt, to interpose.

* 9. *To strike into:*

(1) To break forth or out into; to be put into any state by some sudden act or motion.

"It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly."—*Government of the Tongue.*

(2) To turn into quickly and abruptly; to betake one's self quickly into.

10. *To strike in with:* To conform to; to suit itself to; to agree with at once.

"He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

11. *To strike off:*

(1) To knock off or separate by a blow or any sudden action.

(2) To erase, to strike out.

"The Czar's ukase *striking* Prince Alexander *off* the Russian army list."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1885.

(3) To erase or deduct from an account: as, He *struck off* ten shillings.

(4) To impress, to print: as, A thousand copies were *struck off*.

12. *To strike off the rolls, to strike one's name off the rolls:* To erase the name of from a list or roll; specif., of a solicitor or an attorney, to strike his name off the list of persons qualified to practise. This may be done at his own request, but it is the invariable penalty in cases of gross professional misconduct.

"There had been no misconduct shown of a character to justify *striking* the man's name *off the rolls*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 8, 1884.

13. *To strike oil:* [Oil, *s.*, ¶].

14. *To strike out:*

(1) To produce by striking or collision: as, *To strike out* fire with a steel.

(2) To blot out, to erase, to efface.

(3) To plan or excogitate by a quick effort; to hit upon, to invent, to devise, to contrive: as, To *strike out* a new line.

(4) In boxing, to deliver a blow straight from the shoulder.

(5) To direct one's course in swimming: as, He *struck out* for land.

(6) To wander; to make a sudden excursion.

"When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue."—*Collier.*

15. *To strike soundings:*

Naut.: To ascertain the depth of water with the hand-lead, &c.

16. *To strike up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To drive up with a blow.

(*b*) To begin to play or sing.

"*Strike up* the drum." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

(*c*) To enter into, to contract.

"He is distressed at the notion of Fanny having *struck up* an acquaintance with her next-door neighbours."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

(2) *Intrans.:* To begin to play or sing. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

17. *To strike work:* To leave off work, especially in order to compel an increase or to prevent a reduction of wages, &c. [A. 13.]

"The colliers . . . have *struck work* against a proposed reduction in wages."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

* 18. *To strike hands:* To shake hands.

* 19. *Strike me luck, Strike me lucky:* An expression formerly used by the lower orders when striking a bargain, and alluding to the custom of striking hands on ratification of the bargain, when the buyer left in the hand of the seller an earnest penny. (Now only used as a slang oath or ejaculation.)

"Come *strike me luck* with earnest and draw the writings." *Beaum. & Fl.: Scornful Lady*, ii.

strĭke, *s.* [Strike, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument, consisting of a strip of wood or metal, with a straight edge, used in levelling a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off what is above the level of the measure; hence the term struck measure as distinguished from heaped measure.

* 2. A bushel; four pecks.

3. A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. (*English.*)

4. A number (twenty-five) of eels: ten strikes make a bind. (*English.*)

5. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence.

6. The act of workmen, in any trade or branch of industry, when they leave their work with the object of compelling the masters to concede certain demands made by them, as an advance of wages, the withdrawal of a notice of reduction of wages, a shortening of the hours of work, the withdrawal of any obnoxious rule or regulation, or the like.

¶ Strikes have become of increasing frequency and extent during recent years, as workmen have become more thoroughly organized, and are often attended with a violence that renders military interposition necessary. Of strikes of this character the first of great importance was the railroad strike of 1877, during which immense damage was done in the city of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The depression of business in 1894 was signalized by two strikes of great dimensions, one by the coal-miners for an advance of wages, and one of a different character by railroad employés. The great strike of the Philadelphia street-railway employés in December, 1895, although warmly supported by the public and amicably adjusted in January, 1896, through the intervention of a volunteer committee made up of prominent citizens, did not result in any apparent benefit to the strikers.

* 7. Full measure; hence, excellence of quality. (*Temple.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brick-making:* A small piece of wood used to remove the superfluous clay from the mould.

2. *Flax:* A handful of flax that may be struck at once.

3. *Founding:*

(1) A hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.

(2) A paddle or straight-edge. [Strickle.]

4. *Base-ball:* Neglect to strike at, or failure to hit a good ball on the part of the batsman or striker.

5. *Metal-work.:* A puddler's stirrer; a rabble.

6. *Mining:*

(1) The prolongation or extension of a stratum in a direction at right angles to the dip. The strike is also called the line of bearing. If a stratum dip to the north, the strike is east and west.

"The true *strike* of the reef being from N. 40° W. to S. 40° E."—*Standard*, March 1, 1886.

(2) The place where the vein crops out.

7. *Sugar:* The quantity of syrup, the contents of the last-pan, emptied at once into the coolers.

¶ (1) *By the strike:* By measure not heaped up; having what is above the level of the measure scraped off.

* (2) *Strike-of-day:* Break or dawn of day.

(3) *Strike-or-silent:*

Horol.: A piece in a clock which sets the striking parts in or out of action.

(4) *To make a strike:* To make an effort, especially a successful one. (*Colloq.*)

strike-a-light, *s.*

Anthrop.: A flint implement resembling a scraper in form, but of much smaller size, often found in burial places. Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 283) believes that they were used "for scraping iron pyrites, and not improbably, in later days, even iron or steel, for procuring fire."

strike-block, *s.*

Carp.: A plane, shorter than a jointer used for shooting a short joint.

strike-hand, *s.* A hand, *i.e.*, a workman, on strike.

"The *strike-hands*, however, are on the alert."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

strike-pay, *s.* Pay granted to a workman on strike by the trade-union of which he is a member.

strĭk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strik(e)*, v ; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who strikes; one who uses force (formerly applied especially to a robber); a blacksmith's assistant.

"Whilst th' immoderate stroke's miscarrying force
Had almost borne the *striker* from his horse."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* 2. One given to quarrelling or blows; a quarrelsome person. (1 *Timothy*, iii. 3.)

3. A harpoon, also a harpooner.

"Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard, to try for fish."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

* 4. A wencher.

5. A workman who is on strike.

"When the train arrived with the men to supply the place of the *strikers* it was found that a large crowd had assembled outside the station."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 18, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) A species of steam-hammer, striking in a manner similar to the trip-hammer, but operated directly from the engine, the cam-wheel being dispensed with. It may be adjusted to strike either vertically or horizontally, or at any angle.

(2) A hardened mould, or former, upon which a softened steel block is struck, to receive a concave impression from the striker. Swages are made in this way, the two portions receiving their grooves from a striker between them. [Swage, *s.*]

2. *Games:* The player whose turn it is to strike the ball in cricket, lawn tennis, baseball, golf, billiards, &c. In lawn-tennis the player who first delivers the ball is called the server or striker-in, the other the striker-out.

striker-in, *s.* [Striker, *s.*, II. 2.]

striker-out, *s.* [Striker, *s.*, II. 2.]

strĭk'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Strike, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affecting with strong emotions surprising, forcible, expressive, very noticeable.

"The flowers of the normal form are golden yellow, while those of the variety are pale sulphur, and not nearly so *striking*."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who strikes.

2. The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The removal of a centre upon which an arch has been built. It is done by striking the wedges on which the ribs rest.

2. *Join.:* Running a moulding with a moulding-plane.

striking-distance, *s.* The distance through which a given effort or instrumentality will be effective.

striking-knife, *s.* A triangular steel knife for smoothing hides.

striking-machine, *s.*

1. *Leather:* A knife for scraping hides.

2. *Metal:* A machine for stamping metals.

striking-plate, *s.*

Carp.: The device by which the wooden centring of an arch is lowered when the arch is completed.

striking-reed, *s.*

Music: A percussion reed in harmoniums.

striking-up press, *s.* A press for striking up or raising sheet-metal in making dishes, pots, pans, cups, &c.

striking-watch, *s.* A watch which indicates the time of day by striking, either automatically or in response to the pushing in of a knob.

strĭk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *striking; -ly.*] In a striking manner or degree; so as to affect or surprise; surprisingly, forcibly, strongly, impressively.

"The superiority of the present age . . . is *strikingly* conspicuous."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 70.

strĭk'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *striking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being striking; impressiveness.

strĭk-le, *s.* [STRICKLE.]

strĭng, * **streng,** * **stringe,** * **strong,** *s.* [A.S. *strenge* (from its being strongly or tightly twisted), from *strang* = strong (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *streng*, from *streng* = strong; Icel. *strengr*; Dan. *streng*; Sw. *sträng*; Ger. *strang*; Gr. στραγγάλη (*stranggalē*) = a halter, from στραγγός (*stranggos*) = hard twisted.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small rope, line, twine, or cord; a strip of leather, or other like substance, for tieing or fastening things.

"I'll knit it up in silken *strings*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

2. A piece of thread, or the like, upon which anything is strung or filed; hence, a set of things strung or filed on a line.

"I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them."—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. A succession of things following in a line.

"*Strings* of camels were perpetually traversing the sandy track."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1866.

4. Hence, a series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things: as, a *string* of arguments.

5. A strip of leather or the like by which the covers of a book are held together.

6. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harp, a violin, a pianoforte. [II. 4.]

"Among the *strings* his fingers range."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 19.

7. Hence, in the plural, the stringed instruments of an orchestra, as distinguished from the brass and wind instruments.

"With the orchestra little fault could be found beyond the weakness of the *strings*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1887.

8. The line or cord of a bow.

"When twanged an arrow from Love's mystic *string*."
Coleridge: In the manner of Spenser.

* 9. A riband.

"Round Ormond's knee thou tie'st the mystic *string*,
That makes the knight companion to the king."
Prior: Carmen Seculare, xix.

10. A fibre, as of a plant.

"In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 11. A nerve or tendon of an animal.

"The *string* of his tongue was loosed and he spake plain."—*Mark* vii. 35.

12. A resource, a resort. (Only used in the phrase, a second *string* = a second horse entered for a race.) [¶ 2.]

"In three instances the second *string*, according to the market, was successful."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A string-course (q.v.).

2. *Billiards:*

* (1) The number of points made in a game.

(2) The act of stringing for lead. [STRING, *v.*, B.]

3. *Mining:* A small vein of ore, diverging from the main vein and passing off into the rock. Still smaller veins are called threads. A string is often worth following to great distances from the vein from which it diverges. Miners view strings as feeders of such a vein, and believe that, as a rule, its productiveness is proportioned to their number.

4. *Music:* Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, used for musical instruments. Strings of steel or brass wire are used for all instruments which are struck with hammers or plectra, as dulcimers, zithers, mandolines, and pianofortes, and strings of catgut for instruments played with the unprotected fingers, or with a bow, as guitars, harps, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double-basses. Violin strings are made of catgut, each string being of a different thickness, according to the tone and tension required, the fourth string being covered with a fine wire, either of silver or white metal; hence it is called the silver string. The covered strings on the guitar are upon a basis of silk instead of catgut, and the double bass strings are of thick gut uncovered; the two lowest strings on the violoncello are silver strings.

5. *Shipwright.:* The uppermost row of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the upper edge of the upper deck-ports and the gunwale.

¶ (1) *To harp upon one string:* To talk incessantly upon one subject or thing. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *To have two strings to one's bow:* To have two expedients or resources for attaining some object; to have two objects in view.

string-band, *s.* A band of musicians playing only or mainly on stringed instruments; that portion of the orchestra which consists of stringed instruments, as opposed to the wood and brass bands respectively.

string-beans, *s. pl.* French beans, from the string-like fibre, stripped from them in preparing them for the table.

* **string-block,** *s.*

Music: A block in the wooden-frame pianoforte into which were driven the studs upon which the strings were looped.

string-board, *s.*

Carp.: One of the slanting pieces of stairs into which the steps are notched.

string-course, *s.*

Arch.: A course of brick or stone projecting slightly from the face of the wall and forming a horizontal line. It may be flat, moulded, or enriched.

string-gauge, *s.*

Music: A small instrument for measuring the thickness of strings for violins, guitars, &c., consisting of a disc or an oblong piece of metal, with a graduated slit and engraved table.

string-organ, *s.*

Music: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by the association of a free reed and wire string.

string-piece, *s.*

Carpentry:

(1) A horizontal connecting-strip or plank of a frame.

(2) The timber beneath a staircase which forms the soffit or ceiling.

(3) A timber in a floor framing.

string-plate, *s.*

Music: An iron bar in a pianoforte frame into which are inserted the studs to which the strings are secured.

strĭ'ng, *v.t.* & *i.* [STRING, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish with a string or strings; to furnish with nerves.

"Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

* 2. To tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

"Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung."
Addison.

3. To put on a string.

"As these stars were but so many beads
Strung on one string."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

* 4. To make tense; to impart vigour to; to tone.

"By chase our long-liv'd brothers earn'd their food;
Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood."
Dryden: Epistle to John Dryden, 38.

5. To deprive of strings or fibres: as, To *string* beans.

6. To tie up or hang by a string.

"Give the dogs their portion of liver and lights, and *string* up the carcases."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

† 7. To bind with string.

8. To excite or deceive by false or exaggerated statements. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

Billiards: To determine who shall lead off, each player striking his ball so that it shall hit the top cushion and come back towards balk; he whose ball stops nearest the balk-line being entitled to choice of playing first.

strĭ'nged, *a.* [Eng. *string; -ed.*]

1. Having strings.

"We will sing my songs to the *stringed* instruments."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 20 (1551).

* 2. Produced by or on strings.

"Divinely warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took."
Milton: The Nativity.

strĭn'-gĕn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *stringen(t); -cy.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being stringent; strictness.

2. *Comm.:* Hardness, dearness, scarcity.

"Within the last few days Eastern rates are much stronger, owing to a *stringency* in the value of money in India."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 8, 1887.

strĭn-gĕn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to accelerate the time.

strĭn'-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *stringens*, pr. par. of *stringo* = to draw tight.] [STRICT.]

* 1. Binding tightly, drawing tight.

2. Making strict claims or requirements; strict, binding, rigid, severe.

"What is more unexceptionally *stringent* and forcing."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

strĭn'-ġent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stringent; -ly.*] In a stringent manner; strictly, rigidly.

"Proving more *stringently* that . . . &c."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

strĭn'-ġent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stringent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stringent; stringency.

strĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *string*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who strings, as—

1. One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow.

"The offices of the bowmaker, the fletcher, and the *stringer*, were all kept separate."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 871.

2. One who files or arranges on a string: as, a *stringer* of beads or pearls.

* 3. A fornicator, a wencher.

"Hath been an old *stringer* in his days."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A horizontal timber connecting posts in a frame; as—

(1) A tie-timber of a truss-bridge.

(2) A horizontal tie in a floor framing.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A longitudinal balk or timber on which a railway rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.

3. *Shipwright.:* An inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf-piece.

strĭn'-hâlt, *s.* [Eng. *string*, and *halt.*]

Farr.: (See extract).

"*Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

strĭn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stringy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stringy; fibrousness.

strĭn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *string; -less.*] Having no strings.

"His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

strĭn-gŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, strĭg-ŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. στρίξ (*strix*), genit. στριγός (*strigos*) [STRIX], and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Terebratulidæ. Shell punctate, suborbicular, with a prominent beak. *Stringocephalus burtoni* is found in the Middle Devonian. There is a Stringocephalus schist and a Stringocephalus limestone in the Devonian of Germany. The latter occurs also in the same formation in Devonshire.

strĭn-gŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Reichenow's Psittaci, of the same extent as Stringopinæ (q.v.).

strĭn-gŏ-pī'-næ, strĭg-ŏ-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringop(s)*, *strigop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (q.v.), with a single genus, Stringops (q.v.).

strĭn'-ŏps, strĭg'-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. στρίξ (*strix*), genit. στριγος (*strigos*) = an owl, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Stringopidæ or the sub-family Stringopinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Strigops habroptilus*, the Kakapo or Kakapoa (q.v.). Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 28), considers *S. greyi*, provisionally recognised by Gray (*Ibis*, 1862, p. 230), to be only a variety.

strĭn'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *string*, s., and *wood.*]

Bot.: *Acalypha rubra.*

strĭng'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *string*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous, filamentous.

"The tough and *stringy* coat of the areca nut."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. Ropy, viscid; that may be drawn into a thread.

* 3. Sinewy, wiry: as, A *stringy* man.

stringy-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular Australian name for many of the Eucalypti, from the fibrous character of their bark; specif., *Eucalyptus gigantea*, a huge tree, 400 feet high, and about 100 feet in girth a yard from the ground. Next to the mammoth Sequoia of California these are the largest trees upon the earth's surface, and they are taller than the Sequoia. One fallen specimen observed by Wallace must have been nearly 500 feet high. Their frequently ragged bark, peculiar aromatic odor, and the vertical direction of their leaves combine to give them a unique character. The title Stringy-Bark Tree, however, is particularly applied to *E. robusta*, a species which yields a beautiful red gum. The culture of Eucalyptus has been introduced with good results into California, and other countries, it having a high reputation as a destroyer of malarious conditions.

strĭn'-kle, *v.t.* or *i.* [A variant of *sprinkle* (q.v.).] To sprinkle. (*Scotch.*)

strĭn'-klĭng, *s.* [Strinkle.]

1. The act of one who sprinkles.

2. That which is sprinkled; a sprinkling.

strĭn'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, limited to the Mediterranean. The species live at a greater depth than those of Gadus, but are not included in the deep-sea fauna.

strĭp, * **strepe,** * **strype,** * **stryppe** (pa. t. * *strepte, stripped,* * *stripte,* pa. par. * *strept,* * *i-struped, stripped*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *strýpan*; cogn. with Dut. *stroopen* = to plunder, to strip; *strepen* = to stripe; *strippen* = to whip, to strip off leaves; O. H. Ger. *stroufen*; Ger. *streifen* = to graze.] [Stripe.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pluck, pull, or tear off, as a covering. (Frequently with *off.*)

"She *stripped* it from her arm."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin, to peel. (Generally with *of* before the thing taken away: as, To *strip* a tree *of* its bark; To *strip* a man *of* his clothes.)

"And *stripped* his limbs to such array,
As best might suit the watery way."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 36.

3. To despoil, to plunder, to pillage; to deprive of arms, accoutrements, &c.

"A corpse which marauders have just *stript* and mangled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To bereave, to deprive, to divest, to despoil, to make destitute. (With *of* before the thing taken away: as, To *strip* a man *of* his possessions.)

5. To take away.

"All the temporal lands would they *strip* from us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

* 6. To uncover, to unsheathe.

"*Strip* your sword stark naked."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

7. To unrig: as, To *strip* a ship.

* 8. To separate; to put away.

"His unkindness
That *stript* her from his benediction."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

* 9. To pass rapidly; to run or sail past; to outrun, to outstrip.

"Before he reached it he was out of breath,
And then the other *stripped* him."
Beaum. & Flet. (*Webster.*)

10. To press the last milk out of, at a milking; to milk dry: as, To *strip* a cow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.*: To pare off the surface in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

2. *Mach.*: To tear off the thread of. (Said of a screw or bolt: as, The screw was *stripped.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To take off the covering or clothes; to uncover, to undress, partially or entirely.

"After passing Sandford lock the crew *stripped*."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

2. *Mach.*: To lose the thread, or have the thread stripped off. (Said of a screw or bolt.)

¶ *To strip one's self:*

1. To deprive one's self. (Followed by *of*: as, *To strip one's self of* all one's possessions.)

2. *Specif.*: To undress; to take off one's clothes.

"The moment they saw the king enter, they *stripped themselves* in great haste, being covered before."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xi.

strip-leaf, *s.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing. (*Simmonds.*)

strĭp (1), *s.* [Strip, *v.*, Stripe, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long.

2. A stripling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.*: A narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.

"When a plumed famine may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.'
Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

2. *Mining*: An inclined trough in which ores are separated by being disturbed while covered by a stream of water descending the strip.

strĭp (2), *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estrippe* = waste.] Waste; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. (*Amer. law.*)

strīpe, * **strype,** *s.* [O. Dut. *strijpe*; Dut. *streep* = a stripe, a streak; Low Ger. *stripe* = a stripe; *stripen* = to stripe; Ger. *streif* = a stripe, a streak, a strip; Dan. *stribe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A line or long narrow division or strip of anything, of a different colour from the ground.

"There is a very beautiful sort of wild ass in this country, whose body is curiously striped with equal lists of white and black; the *stripes* coming from the ridge of his back, and ending under the belly, which is white."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

2. A linear variation of color.

3. A wale or discoloration caused by a lash or blow.

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, scourge, rod, or the like.

"With his *stripes* we are healed."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

5. Color as the badge of a party or faction; hence, distinguishing characteristic, character, feature: as, persons of the same political *stripe.*

* 6. A blow, a stroke.

"But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 27.

* 7. A wound.

"The shaftes of Inde were very longe, a yard and a halfe, as Arrianus doth saye, or, at the least, a yarde, as Q. Curtius dothe saye, and therefore they gave the greater *stripe*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

* 8. Pattern, manner.

"I shall go on: and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.*: [Streak, II. 1. (1).]

2. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): Narrow strips of cloth, or gold or silver lace, worn by non-commissioned officers, to denote their rank, and as a mark of good conduct. Rank is denoted in a similar manner in the police force.

3. *Weaving*: A pattern produced by arranging the warp-threads in sets of alternating colours.

¶ *To get* (or *lose*) *one's stripes*:

Mil.: To be promoted to (or reduced from) the rank of a non-commissioned officer.

stripe-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Hummingbird genus, Eupherusa. There are three species, from Central America.

strīpe, *v.t.* [Stripe, *s.*]

1. To form stripes upon; to variegate with stripes; to form or variegate with lines of different colours.

* 2. To strike, to lash; to beat with stripes.

strīped, *a.* [Stripe, *s.*] Marked with or having longitudinal stripes of a colour differing from that of the general hue.

striped-bellied tunny, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the Bonito (q.v.), from the fact that it has four brownish longitudinal stripes on the under surface.

striped-hyæna, *s.* [Hyæna, 1.]

striped-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Mus barbarus*, an elegant little mouse from the north of Africa. It is of a bright yellowish brown, with longitudinal dark-brown streaks.

striped sack-winged bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Saccopteryx bilineata*, a small species from Surinam. [Saccopteryx.]

striped-spermophile, *s.*

Zool.: *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a small American rodent, from six to eight inches long; colour, chestnut-brown, with seven yellowish-white lines running along the back, and between these six rows of small white spots. It ranges from Canada as far south as Texas.

striped-surmullet, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Mullus surmuletus.* [Mullus.]

striped-wrasse, *s.* [Red-wrasse.]

strĭp'-lĭng, * **stryp-ling,** *s.* & *a.* [A dimin. from *strip* (1), s.]

A. *As subst.*: A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood into manhood; a lad.

"Angel! forgive this *stripling's* fond despair."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 6.

B. *As adj.*: Youthful; like a stripling or youth. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* i. 194.)

strĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strip*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which strips.

II. *Technically:*

1. *File-making*: A file-stripper (q.v.).

2. *Carding*: A device for lifting the top flats from the carding-cylinder.

* **strĭp'-pĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *strip* (1), s.] A very narrow stream; a rivulet.

"From whence runneth a little brook or *strippet*."
—*Holinshed: Descrip. Scotland*, ch. x.

strĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Strip, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of depriving of the covering or coat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carding*: The operation of cleaning or removing the short fibres from between the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats.

2. *File-making*: The process of cross-filing and then draw-filing file blanks to prepare them for grinding or cutting.

3. *Tobacco*: Removing the wings of the tobacco leaf from the stems.

stripping-knife, *s.* A tool for removing the blades of sorghum from the stalks, previous to grinding.

strĭtch'-ĕl, *s.* [Strickle.]

strīve, * **stryve** (pa. t. * *strived,* * *strof, strove*, pa. par. *striven*), *v.i.* [O. Fr. *estriver*, from *estrif* = strife (q.v.); Dut. *streven*; Low Ger. *strewen*; Ger. *streben*; Dan. *stræbe*; Sw. *sträfva.*]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavour with earnestness; to work hard; to labour earnestly; to try hard; to do one's best.

"*Strive*, man, and speak."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. To contend; to struggle in opposition, to fight, to contest. (Followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed, and *for* before the object sought.)

"The state that *strives for* liberty, though foil'd, ...
Deserves at least applause for her attempt."
Cowper: Task, v. 367.

3. To quarrel or contend with each other; to be at variance, or come to be so; to be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

"The fatal colours of our *striving* houses."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* 4. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

"Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate."
Denham.

5. To vie; to be comparable; to emulate; to contend in excellence. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,036.)

¶ For the difference between to *strive* and to *contend*, see Contend, ¶ (2).

***strīve, * stryve,** *s.* [STRIVE, *v.*]

1. A striving, an effort, an exertion.

2. Strife, contention.

"And whanne ye schulen here batcilis and *stryues* withinne [seditiones]; nyle ye be aferd."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi.

strīv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *striv(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body.

"An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, ser. I.

strīv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [STRIVE, *v.*]

***strīv'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *striving; -ly.*] In a striving manner; with great exertions or efforts.

strĭx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στριξ* (*strix*) = *στρίγξ* (*stringx*) = an owl, lit., the screecher, from *στρίζω*, *τρίζω* (*strizō*, *trizō*) = to screech, to scream.]

Ornithology:

*1. A genus founded by Linnæus, containing all the owls known to him. This genus was divided by Brisson, who made *Strix stridula* (Linn.), the Tawny Owl (the *Syrnium aluco* of some authors), the type of his genus Strix [3], and the *S. otus* (Linn.), the type of a new genus, Asio. (*Ibis*, 1876, p. 94–104.)

†2. A genus founded by Savigny, with *S. flammea* (Linn.), the Screech Owl, as its type. Fleming gave to this bird the generic name Aluco (Latinised from Ital. *allucco*, probably by Gaza, the translator of Aristotle, 1503), and defined it thus: Beak straight at base, decurved towards point; nostrils oval, oblique; facial disc large and complete, narrowing rapidly below the eyes towards the beak; auditory opening square, large, furnished with a large, nearly rectangular operculum; wings long and ample; tail shortish; legs long and slender, clothed with downy feathers to the origin of the toes; hind toe reversible; head smooth, not furnished with tufts. Very many authors, however, still retain the name Strix. This genus is the type of the Alucine section, in which the hinder margin of the sternum is entire or slightly sinuated, the keel united with the furcula, and the manubrial process absent; the beak in all is straight at the base, and the claw of the middle toe serrated on the inner edge.

3. According to Brisson, and the modern taxonomists, a genus of Strigidæ, with several species, widely distributed. Bill decurved from the base; nostrils large; facial disk large and complete; ears large and furnished in front with a large, crescentic operculum, broad below, tapering above; wings short and rounded; tail long, concave beneath; legs and toes feathered; head large, round, and without tufts. The genus is the type of the Strigine section, in which the hinder margin of the sternum is characterized by two or four more or less deep clefts. This section may be further sub-divided into owls which do, and owls which do not possess an operculum.

strōam, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *stream.*]

1. To wander about idly; to roam, to stroll.

"He . . . *stroamed* up and down the room."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. To walk with long strides. (*Prov.*)

strōan, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To spout; to make water. (*Scotch.*)

"But he wad stan't as glad to see him,
And *stroan't* on stanes an' hillocks wi' him."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

strŏ'-bī-lą, *s.* [Gr. *στρόβιλος* (*strobilos*) = anything twisted up, a fir-apple, a pine-cone; *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn.]

Zoology:

1. A mature tapeworm, with its generative segments. [PROGLOTTIS.]

2. The name given by Sars to a stage in the life-history of the Lucernarida, when the hydra-tuba developed a mass of reproductive zoöids arranged somewhat in the form of a pine-cone.

strŏb-ĭ-lā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *strobil(a)*; *-aceous.*] The same as STROBILIFORM (q.v.).

strŏb-ĭ-lăn'-thōs, *s.* [Gr. *στρόβιλος* (*strobilos*) = anything twisted, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ruellieæ. *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*, growing in Assam and Burmah, yields a valuable blue dye.

strŏ'-bīle, strŏ-bī'-lŭs, *s.* [STROBILA.]

Botany:

1. An ament converted into a pericarp. (*Linnæus*) [CONE, II. 6.]

2. Any similar fruit.

3. An imbricated scaly inflorescence.

4. Hard scales arising from spirally-arranged imbricated flowers.

strŏ'-bīl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *strobile*, and *form.*] Shaped like a strobile.

strŏ-bī'-līne, *a.* [Eng. *strobil(e)*; adj. suff. *-ine.*] Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped.

strŏb'-ĭ-lī-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *strobil(us)*, *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A provisional genus of fossil fruits. Three British species are enumerated by Morris: one from the Upper Greensand of Wiltshire, one from the Lias of Lyme Regis, and one from the Pleistocene of Norfolk.

strŏ-bī'-lŭs, *s.* [STROBILE.]

strŏb'-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* An instrument for studying the periodic motion of the body.

strō'-cal, strō'-kal, strō'-kle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Glass: A shovel for frit, sand, &c. It has turned-up edges to increase its holding capacity.

*** strọde,** *s.* [STRUDE.]

strōde, *pret. of v.* [STRIDE, *v.*]

stroem'-īte, *s.* [After Herr Stroem, of Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *strömit.*]

Min.: The same as RHODOCHROSITE (q.v.).

strŏg'-an-ŏ-vīte, *s.* [After Count Stroganov; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *stroganowit.*]

Min.: An altered form of Scapolite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lime. Found at Sludianka, Transbaikal.

*** stroie,** *v.t.* [STROY.]

*** stroi-er,** *s.* [STROYER.]

strō'-kal, *s.* [STROCAL.]

*** strōke, * stroọk,** *pret. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

strōke, * strōak, * strok, * strook, *s.* [A.S. *strác*, pa. t. of *strican* = to strike; Ger. *streich.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A blow, a knock; the striking of one body against another; the action of one body upon another when brought into sudden contact with it; the sudden effect of forcible contact; specif., a blow struck by means of the human arm; a blow with a weapon; a hostile blow.

"And, with his ax, repeated *strokes* bestows
On the strong doors."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 656.

(2) The moment of striking (applied to a clock); the sound of a clock striking the hours. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.)

(3) A dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil.

"But imitative *strokes* can do no more
Than please the eye." *Cowper: Task*, i. 426.

*(4) A throb, a pulsation, a beat.

"Twenty *strokes* of the blood."
Tennyson: Elaine, 716.

(5) A caress, a stroking; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The agency of any hostile and pernicious power; fatal assault or attack.

"Dased am I, much like vnto the gise,
Of one striken with dint of lightening,
Blind with the *stroke*, and crying here and there."
Wyat: Lover describing his being striken.

(2) A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity, distress, mishap. [¶.]

"Some distressful *stroke* that my youth suffered."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

*(3) A sudden burst or flash.

"A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 513.

(4) A touch; an effort; an attempt. (Usually in a good sense: as, a *bold* stroke, a *master* stroke.)

(5) A series of operations: as, To do a good *stroke* of business.

* (6) Power, efficacy, influence.

"He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* (7) Appetite.

"You have a good *stroak* with you."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:* The act of striking the ball with the cue, racket, club, &c. (Used in billiards, rackets, tennis, golf, &c.)

2. *Rowing:*

(1) The sweep of an oar.

"Finishing the *stroke* with a jerk."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) The stroke-oar or strokesman of a boat.

"*Stroke* still requires more life, his feather also is not always as clear as it might be."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

3. *Steam-eng.:* The length of rectilinear motion of a piston, pump-rod, plunger, &c. The stroke of a valve is called its travel or throw.

¶ *Stroke of paralysis* or *apoplexy:*

Pathol.: A sudden attack of paralysis or apoplexy.

stroke-oar, *s.*

Rowing: The aftermost oar in a boat, or the rower who pulls it; the strokesman.

strōke, * stroak, * stroake, *v.t.* [A.S. *strácian*, from *strác*, pa. t. of *strican* = to strike; Ger. *streicheln* = to stroke, from *streichen* = to rub; Dut. *strooken;* Dan. *stryge;* Sw. *stryka.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To rub gently with the hand to express kindness or affection; to rub gently in one direction; to soothe.

"They *stroke* her neck; the gentle heifer stands,
And her neck offers to their stroking hands."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. To smooth; to rub down.

"And then another pause; and then,
Stroking his beard, he said again."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)

3. To act as a strokesman to or in.

"Bicknell, who has hitherto *stroked* the boat."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

II. *Masonry:* To work the face of a stone so as to produce a sort of fluted surface.

¶ *To stroke the wrong way of the hair:* To ruffle, to annoy.

strōk'-ẽr, * strōak'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stroke*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who strokes; specif., one who pretended to cure by stroking the part affected.

"They will remind us of the cures worked by Greatrix the *stroaker*, in the memory of our fathers; and of those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris, in our own."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 27.

* 2. A flatterer.

strōkes'-man, *s.* [Eng. *stroke*, s., and *man.*]

Rowing: The man who pulls the aftermost oar, and thus sets the time of the stroke to the rest of the crew; the stroke-oar.

strōk'-ĭngş, * strōak'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [STROKE, *v.*] The last milk drawn from a cow. (*Prov.*)

"The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *strokings*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xl.

strō'-kle, *s.* [STROCAL.]

strōll, * stroyle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, it is a doublet of *struggle*, being a frequent. from Dan. *stryge* = to stroll; Sw. *stryka.*] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble leisurely or idly.

"'Tis she who nightly *strolls* with sauntering pace."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 207.

strōll, *s.* [STROLL, *v.*] A wandering on foot; a leisurely, idle ramble.

"Making trespass of this nature a specific offence, to be more severely dealt with than an ordinary *stroll* upon alien territory."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

strōll'-ẽr, * stroul-er, *s.* [Eng. *stroll*; *-er.*] One who strolls about; a wanderer, a vagrant, a vagabond; specif., an itinerant or strolling player.

"Your fathers (men of sense and honest bowlers)
Disdain'd the mummery of foreign *strollers*."
Fenton: Prol. to Spartan Dame.

strōll'-ĭng, *a.* [STROLL, *v.*] Wandering about, itinerant; not staying for any time in one place. (Especially used with *actor* or *player.*)

"'He is a *strolling* actor,' said the lieutenant, contemptuously."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iii.

strō´-ma (pl. **strō´-mą-tą**), *s.* [Gr. στρῶμα (*strōma*), genit. στρώματος (*strōmatos*) = a bed.]

1. *Anat.:* A layer, bed, or stratum.

2. *Bot.:* A thallus (q.v.), specially the substance in which certain perithecia or fructifying cells are immersed.

strō-mą-tē´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stromate(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii Cottoscombriformes, with two genera, Stromateus and Centrolophus. Body oblong and compressed, covered with very small scales; eyes lateral; dentition feeble; œsophagus armed with numerous horny, barbed processes; dorsal single, long, without distinct spinous division.

strō-mā´-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. στρῶμα (*strōma*) = a bed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stromateidæ, with ten species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. There are no ventral fins in the adult.

* **strō-măt´-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. στρωματεύς (*strōmateus*) = a coverlet (pl. patchwork), from στρῶμα (*strōma*) = a bed.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

strō-mą-tŏl´-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. στρῶμα (*strōma*), genit. στρώματος (*strōmatos*) = a bed; suff. *-ology.*]

Geol.: Stratigraphy (q.v.).

strŏm´-bĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stromb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Wing-shells; a family of Siphonostoma (q.v.). Shell with expanded lip, deeply notched near canal; operculum claw-shaped, serrated on outer edge. Animal with large eyes on thick pedicels, from the middle of which the slender tentacles arise; foot narrow, ill-adapted for creeping; lingual teeth single; uncini three on each side. Genera, Strombus, Pteroceras, Rostellaria, and Seraphs. They commence in the Lias.

strŏm-bĭd´-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *strombus* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, family Halteriidæ, from salt and fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, globose, or turbinate. Their movements are extremely rapid and irregular.

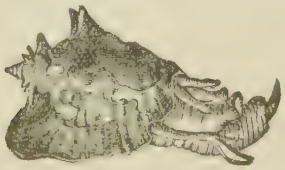
† **strŏm-bū´-lĭ-form,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *strombulus*, from Lat. *strombus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Bot.:* Twisted in a long spire, so as to resemble the convolution of a Stromb, as the legume of *Acacia strombulifera.*

2. *Geol.:* Shaped like a top.

strŏm´-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στρόμβος (*strombos*) = a spiral shell, a top.]

1. *Zool.:* Stromb; the type-genus of Strombidæ (q.v.). Shell sub-ventricose, tubercular or spiny; spire short; aperture long, with a short canal above, truncated below; outer lip expanded, lobed above, and sinuated near the



STROMBUS GIGAS.

notch of the anterior canal. Woodward puts the species at sixty-five, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Mauritius, China, New Zealand, Pacific, and Western America. Found on reefs at low water, ranging to ten fathoms.

2. *Palæont.:* Five species from the Chalk and three from the Miocene of the south of Europe.

strō-mēy´-ĕr-ĭne, strō-mēy´-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Stromeyer, the discoverer of Cadmium; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, but occurring mostly massive. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 6·2 to 6·3; lustre, metallic; colour, dark steel-gray, tarnishing on exposure; streak shining; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compos.: sulphur, 15·8; silver, 53·1; copper, 31·1 = 100, corresponding to the formula AgS + CuS. Occurs with copper pyrites at a few localities.

strŏm´-nīte, *s.* [After Stromness, Orkneys, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral supposed by Thomson, who described it, to be a carbonate of strontium, barium, and calcium. Now regarded as a mixture.

* **strŏnd,** * **stronde,** *s.* [Strand, *s.*]

* **strŏnd´-ward,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *strond* = strand; *-ward.*] Towards the strand; in the direction of the strand.

"So walkyng to the *strondward* we bargeynyd by the wey." *Chaucer: Tale of Beryn.*

strŏng, * **streng,** * **stronge,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *strong, strang*; cogn. with Dut. *streng*; Icel. *strangr*; Dan. *streng*; Sw. *sträng*; Ger. *streng* = strict. From the same root as *strain, strait, straight, stretch, strict, stringent, strangle,* &c.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; endowed with strength or bodily force; vigorous, robust.

"The *strongest* body shall it make most weak." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis,* 1,145.

2. Having ability or power to bear or endure; having physical or mental passive power.

3. Firm, solid, compact; not easily broken.

"Though the ship were no *stronger* than a nutshell." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 1.

4. Acting by physical force.

"If by *strong* hand you offer to break in." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 1.

5. Naturally sound or healthy; hale, hearty; not readily affected by disease.

"Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body."—*Ecclus.* xxx. 14.

6. Able to sustain attacks; well fortified.

"From his *strong* hold of heaven." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 228.

7. Having great military or naval forces; powerful, mighty.

"Pompey is *strong* at sea." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* i. 4.

8. Having great wealth, means, or resources: as, a *strong* firm.

9. Powerful to the extent of. (In a relative sense when preceded by numerals.)

"Seven thousand *strong*." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* iv. 1.

10. Having force from rapid motion; violent, forcible, impetuous, fierce.

"How long shall the words of thy mouth be like a *strong* wind?"—*Job* viii. 2.

11. Having great force, vigour, or power, as of the mind, intellect, or other faculty.

"Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 115.

12. Having great power to act; furnished with abilities or resources; having great resources; powerful, mighty.

"The fiend is *strong* within him." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iv. 4.

13. Powerful, forcible, cogent; having power to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; effectual, impressive.

Strong reasons make strong actions." *Shakesp.: King John,* iii. 4.

14. Ardent, eager, zealous, enthusiastic, strenuous: as, a *strong* partisan, a *strong* liberal.

15. Having virtues of great efficacy; having a particular quality in a high degree.

"This poison is so *strong* and violent." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,799.

16. Full of spirit; intoxicating, heady: as, *strong* liquor.

17. Affecting the senses forcibly: as,

(1) Affecting the sight; disagreeably or forcibly bright; glaring: as, a *strong* light.

(2) Affecting the taste forcibly: as, a *strong* flavour of onions.

(3) Affecting the smell powerfully: as, a *strong* odour.

18. Of a high degree; great, violent, earnest.

"So *strong* a liking." *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 3.

19. Substantial, solid; not of easy digestion.

"*Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age."—*Hebrews* v. 12.

20. Loud, powerful.

"He cried with a *strong* voice."—*Rev.* xviii. 2.

* 21. Well-established, valid, confirmed; not easily overthrown or altered.

"An ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as a law."—*Wisdom* xiv. 16.

* 22. Having great force; forcibly expressed; comprising much in few words.

"Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*."
Smith. (*Todd.*)

23. Numerous, large: as, a *strong* muster.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Tending upwards in price; rising: as, a *strong* market.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to inflected words when the inflection is effected by internal vowel-change, and not by addition of a syllable: thus *swim, swam, swum,* is a *strong* verb. [Weak.]

B. *As adv.:* Strongly.

¶ *To go* (or *come*) *it strong:* To do anything with energy or force. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Strong* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory, as *strong-backed, strong-smelling, strong-voiced,* &c.

* **strong-barred,** *a.* Shut with strong bolts. (*Shakesp.: King John,* ii.)

* **strong-based,** *a.* Standing upon a firm foundation. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* v.)

* **strong-besieged,** *a.* Besieged by a strong force. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 1,429.)

* **strong-bonded,** *a.* Imposing a strong obligation.

strong-fixed, *a.* Firmly established.

"*Strong-fixed* is the house of Lancaster." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* ii. 5.

strong-framed, *a.* Possessed of a strong frame of body.

"Tut, I am *strong-framed,* he cannot prevail with me."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.,* i. 4.

strong-hold, *s.* [Stronghold.]

* **strong-jointed,** *a.* Having strong limbs.

"O well-knit Samson! *strong-jointed* Samson!" *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* i. 2.

* **strong-knit,** *a.* Firmly-joined or compacted.

"Large proportion of his *strong-knit* limbs." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.,* ii. 3.

strong-man's weed, *s.*

Bot.: Petiveria alliacea.

strong-minded, *a.*

1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.

"Catharine, clever, *strong-minded,* intrepid, and conscious of her power, refused to stir."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.,* ch. vi.

2. Not womanly or feminine; not according to female character or manners. (Applied to women claiming equality with men.)

strong-room, *s.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof room in which valuables are deposited for safety.

strong-sand, *s.*

Founding: Sand containing a large quantity of clay, and therefore tenacious.

strong-set, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

* **strong-siding,** *a.* Strongly-siding with or supporting.

"Attended
By a *strong-siding* champion."
Milton: Comus, 212.

* **strong-tempered,** *a.* Very hard: as, *strong-tempered* steel.

strong-waters, *s. pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits; formerly applied to acids.

"Yet in melting of metals, when they have been calcined formerly by fire or *strong-waters,* there is good use of additaments, as of borax, tartar, armoniac, and saltpetre."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.,* p. 415.

* **strŏng,** *pa. par.* [String, *v.*]

* **strŏng´-hănd,** *s.* [Eng. *strong,* a., and *hand.*] Violence; superior force.

"Another would thrust him out by *stronghand.*"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

strŏng'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *strong*, a., and *hold.*] A fortress, a fastness, a fortified place, a place of security.

strŏng'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *strong*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather strong; somewhat strong.

"These included a *strongish* contingent from Chatham."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

strŏng'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *strong*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a strong manner; with force, strength, or power.

"Shooke so *strongly*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii.

2. With parts strong and well put together: as, a house *strongly* built.

3. Firmly; in such a manner as not to be easily shaken or moved.

"You are so *strongly* in my purpose bred." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 112.

4. So as to be able to resist attack.

"Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.

5. In a high degree; greatly, much, violently.

"'Twill stir him *strongly*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

6. Vehemently, forcibly, eagerly; with energy or earnestness.

7. In large numbers.

strŏn'-ğўle, *s.* [STRONGYLUS.] Any individual of the family Strongylidæ (q.v.)

strŏn'-ğўl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strongyl(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Nematoidea (q.v.). Body round, sometimes much elongated and filiform; mouth round, oval, or triangular, frequently very large, naked or armed with a horny pharyngeal armature; tail of male furnished with a bursa, usually emitting two spicules; in some the bursa is replaced by two divergent membranous lobes. Cobbold (*Entozoa*, p. 83) enumerates the following genera: Strongylus, Eustrongylus, Sclerostoma (= Syngamus), Dochmius, Prosthecocaster, Stenurus, Diaphanocephalus, Stephanurus, Deletrocephalus, and Dicentrocephalus. [SCLEROSTOMA.]

strŏn'-ğў-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. στρογγύλος (*strongulos*) = round, rounded.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Strongylidæ (q.v.), with the chief characters of the family. The number of species has been variously estimated by different authorities. *Strongylus bronchialis* (the female an inch long, the male half that size) infests the bronchial glands in man. *S.* (*Eustrongylus*) *gigas*, is the largest known ento-parasite, the male measuring from ten inches to a foot in length, the female attaining a length of over three feet; it attacks man and the lower animals. *S. micrurus* infests the calf, *S. contortus* the sheep, and *S. armatus* the horse. *S. quadridentatus* = *Sclerostoma duodenale.* [SCLEROSTOMA.]

strŏn'-tĭ-ą (ti as shĭ), *s.* [STRONTIAN.]

Chem.: [STRONTIUM-OXIDE].

strŏn'-tĭ-ăn (ti as shĭ), *s.* & *a.* [After Strontian, Argyleshire, where first found.]

A. *As subst.:* A name sometimes given to Strontia.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to strontia; consisting of strontia.

strontian-yellow, *s.* A solution of strontia, added to chromate of potash. It is pale canary, and is a permanent colour.

strŏn'-tĭ-ăn-īte (ti as shĭ), *s.* Eng. *strontian*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *strontiane carbonatée*; Ger. *strontianit, strontian.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·605 to 3·713; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, gray, yellowish, shade of green occasionally; transparent to translucent; brittle. Compos.: carbonic acid, 29·8; strontia, 70·2 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $SrOCO_2$.

strŏn-tĭ-ăn-ō-căl'-çīte (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *strontian*; *o* connect., and *calcite.*]

Min.: A variety of calcite in which a part of the calcium is replaced by strontium.

***strŏn'-tĭ-tēş,** *s.* [Eng. *stront(ian)*; *-ites.*]

Chem.: The name given by Hope to the metallic element afterwards named Strontia (q.v.), by Klaproth.

strŏn-tĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *stront(ites)*; *-itic.*] Pertaining to strontia, or strontium.

strŏn'-tĭ-ŭm (or ti as shĭ), *s.* [Latinized from *strontian* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A diad metallic element, symb. Sr, at. wt., 87·5, sp. gr. 2·5418; discovered by Crawfurd in 1787, in the native carbonate of strontium, and obtained in the metallic state by Davy in 1808. It is now easily obtained by the electrolysis of the fused chloride, or by fusing the chloride with an alloy of sodium and lead. It has a yellow colour like that of calcium, and acts similarly to it when heated in chlorine, oxygen &c., or when thrown on water. The salts of strontium colour the blowpipe flame a carmine red.

¶ Strontium-carbonate = *strontianite*; strontium-sulphate = *celestite.*

strontium-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $SrBr_2$. Prepared by heating a solution of the carbonate in hydrobromic acid. It separates from its aqueous solution in long needles containing three molecules of water, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in water.

strontium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SrCl_2$. Produced by heating anhydrous strontia in a stream of chlorine. It crystallizes from water in deliquescent needles or prisms, which dissolve easily in water and but slightly in alcohol.

strontium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $SrH_2O_2 = Sr''O_2H_2O$. A crystalline compound produced by the direct union of water with strontium oxide. It has a great attraction for carbonic acid.

strontium-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Sr(NO_3)_2$. Prepared by dissolving the native carbonate in nitric acid, filtering the solution and evaporating until a pellicle begins to form on the surface. It crystallizes in anhydrous octahedrons; slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. Chiefly used in the preparation of red fire (q.v.).

strontium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: SrO. Strontia. Prepared by heating strontium nitrate to redness. It is a grayish-white, porous mass, having an alkaline taste and reaction; sp. gr., 3–4, infusible and not volatile. When moistened with water it behaves like lime, becoming hot and crumbling to a powder.

*** stroȯk, * strooke,** *pret. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

*** stroôt,** *v.i.* [STRUT, *v.*] To swell out, to strut. (*Chapman.*)

strŏp (1), *s.* [The older form of *strap* (q.v.).] A strap; specif., a razor-strop.

strŏp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *strope* = the loop whereby the oar of a skiff hangs to the thowle (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *étrope, estrope* = a strop, from Lat. *stroppus, struppus* = a band.]

1. *Naut.:* A rope spliced into a circular form to seize around a block for hanging it.

2. *Rope-making:* A rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strŏp, *v.t.* [STROP (1), *s.*] To sharpen with or on a strop.

"*Stropping* a razor appears a very simple affair."—*Field*, March 19, 1887.

strō'-phē, *s.* [Gr. = a turning.]

1. *Gr. Drama:* The turning of the chorus from the right to the left of the orchestra, the return being the *antistrophe*; the part of a choral ode sung during the act of so turning; hence, in ancient lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe.* The term is sometimes used in relation to modern poetry.

2. *Bot.:* The spirals formed in the development of leaves.

strō'-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *strop(e)*; *-ic.*] Relating to or consisting of strophes.

strō-phĭ-ō'-lą, *s.* [STROPHIOLE.]

strō'-phĭ-ō-lāte, strō'-phĭ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *strophiol(e)*; suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Bot.: Surrounded by protuberances.

strō'-phĭ-ōle, *strō-phĭ-ō'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *strophiolum* = a small wreath or chaplet, dimin. from *strophium*; Gr. στρόφιον (*strophion*) = a band, stay, or stomacher.]

Bot.: A tubercle surrounding the hilum of some seeds. It proceeds from the testa, independent of the micropyle, or funicle. Example, Viola. Called also a Caruncle.

strŏph'-ŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. στρόφος (*strophos*) = a twisted band, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cestraciontidæ, ranging from the Lower Lias to the Chalk.

strō-phŏm'-ĕ-ną, *s.* Gr. στρόφος (*strophos*) = a twisted band or cord, and μήνη (*mēnē*) = the moon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthidæ; shell semicircular, widest at the hinge line; concave-convex radiately streaked; ventral valve with an angular notch. Known species, 129; from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

† strŏph-ŏ-mĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strophomen(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A synonym of Orthidæ (q.v.).

strŏph'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *strophus*; Gr. στρόφος (*strophos*) = a twisted band.]

Pathol.: Redgum, Tooth-rash; an eruption of minute hard, slightly-red pimples, clustered and scattered, affecting infants or young children. The largest number of pimples are on the face and the neck. It arises from irritation of the stomach, and has been supposed by some to be lichen modified by the delicate skin of the infant affected. The irritation is slight, and the disease not dangerous. Unimportant variations have led to the establishment of the species *Strophulus intertinctus, S. confertus, S. candidus*, and *S. volaticus.*

*** strŏss'-ĕrş,** *s. pl.* [A corrupt. of *trousers* (q.v.).] Tight drawers or breeches.

"The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing collar."—*Decker: Gull's Hornbook.*

strŏud, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Stroud, in Gloucestershire, where flannel and cloth are manufactured in large quantities.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment of strouding worn by the Indians of North America.

strŏud'-ĭng, *s.* [STROUD.]

Fabric: A coarse kind of cloth employed in the trade with the North American Indians; materials for strouds.

*** strŏut, * stroute, * strowt-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To swell, to puff.

"His here *strouted* as a fanne large and brode." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,318.

2. To strut.

3. To make a disturbance; to brag. (*Havelok*, 1,779.)

B. *Trans.:* To swell; to puff out; to exaggerate.

"An historical truth, no ways *strouted*, nor made greater by language."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

strōve, *pret. of v.* [STRIVE, *v.*]

*** strōw,** *a.* [STROW, *v.*] Loose, scattered.

strōw, *v.t.* [STREW.] To strew, to scatter.

"With olives ever green the ground is *strowed*." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

*** strōwl,** *v.i.* [STROLL, *v.*]

*** strŏў, * stroie,** *v.t.* [A contract of *destroy* (q.v.).] To destroy.

"Her store was *stroyed* with the floode." *Wyat: Meane & Sure Estate.*

*** strŏў'-âl,** *s.* [Eng. *stroy*; *-all.*] A waste-all, a spendthrift. (*Tusser.*)

*** strŏў'-ĕr, * strŏĭ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *stroy*; *-er.*] A destroyer.

"The drake, *stroier* of his owne kinde." *Chaucer: Assembly of Foules.*

strŭck, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

struck-measure, *s.* A measure, as of dry goods, in which the top is levelled with a strike. [STRIKE, *s.*, II. 1.]

strŭck'-ęn, *pa. par. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

strŭc'-tų-ral, *a.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to structure.

structural-planes, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Planes produced in the structure of rocks, either on a large scale by faulting, or on a small one by fissure or lamination.

strŭc'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *structura* = a building; prop. fem. sing. of *structurus*, fut. part. of *struo* = to build; cogn. with Goth. *straujan*; Ger. *streuen* = to strew, to lay.] [STREW.]

* **1.** The act of building; construction or erection of buildings.

"His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. A building of any kind; more especially, a building of some considerable size or pretensions; an edifice.

"One of those petty *structures*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Manner of building or construction; form, make, construction.

"Seneca describes his baths to have been so mean a *structure*."—*Cowley: Essays; Solitude.*

* **4.** Figure, outline, form.

"An idol that Iphthima did present
In *structure* of her every lineament."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey iv.

5. The arrangement of the parts in a whole, as of the elements of a sentence or paragraph; the arrangement of the constituent particles of any substance or body.

"Insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe."—*Woodward.*

6. Manner of organization; the manner in which the different organs or parts, as of animals or vegetables, are arranged.

¶ *Structure of rocks:*

Min. & Petrol.: The arrangement of the granules in a mineral or rock.

strŭc'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *structur(e); -ed.*] Having a regular organic structure.

strŭc'-ture-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *structure; -less.*] Devoid of structure.

"Myriads of darting dots of *structureless* jelly seem to be glancing about."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 159.

* **strŭc'-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *structur(e); -ist.*] One who makes structures; a builder, a constructor.

* **strŭde, * strode,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stock of breeding mares; a stud. (*Bailey.*)

strŭg'-gle, *strog-el, *strog-ell, *strog-gell, * strogle, * strug-gel, * strugle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat Mid. Eng. *strogelen* is a softened form for *strokelen*, a frequent. from *strike* (q.v.).]

1. To make efforts with a twisting or with movements of the body.

"*Struggling* in blood the savage lies."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

2. To make great efforts; to labour hard; to strive with effort.

"She *struggleth* and striveth to get up and to breake lowse in vain."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 186.

3. To labour in pain, anguish, difficulty, or distress; to be in pain or agony.

4. To contend, to vie.

"The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, *struggling* with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 2.

strŭg'-gle, *s.* [STRUGGLE, *v.*]

1. A violent effort or series of efforts with contortions of the body; agonized effort; agony.

"The uneasy *struggles* of a man fast bound and fettered."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 64.

2. A forcible and strong effort to obtain an object or to avert an evil; an effort.

"Then came a desperate *struggle* for a tremendous stake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Contest, contention, strife: as, a *struggle* between troops.

¶ *Struggle for existence:*

Biol.: A term introduced by Darwin to signify the result of the increase of animal life in a greater ratio than the means of subsistence.

"All organic beings, without exception, tend to increase at so high a ratio, that no district, no station, not even the whole surface of the land or the whole ocean, would hold the progeny of a single pair after a certain number of generations. The inevitable result is an ever-recurring *struggle for existence*."—*Darwin: Variation of Animals & Plants*, i. 5.

strŭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *struggl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who struggles, strives, or contends.

"Often she cast a kind admiring glance
On the bold *struggler* for delight."
Buckinghamshire: Ode on Brutus.

strŭll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bar so placed as to resist weight.

strŭm, *v.t. & i.* [A word of imitative origin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To play, as on a stringed instrument, noisily and unskilfully.

"The ability to *strum* a few airs on the piano."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

2. To affect, by playing noisily and unskilfully on a stringed instrument.

"To *strum* my father to sleep after a fox-chase."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To play noisily and unskilfully on a stringed instrument; to thrum.

strû-ma (pl. **strû'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a scrofulous tumour.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A swelling or protuberance where the petiole meets the lamina of a leaf, as in *Mimosa sensitiva.*

(2) A dilatation or swelling on one side at the base of the sporangia of some mosses.

2. *Pathol.:* External scrofula, attended by glandular swellings, extensive ulcerations, and indolent abscesses. Called also King's evil and *tabes glanduiaris.*

strû-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [STRUMA.] The same as STRUMOSE (q.v.).

strû'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *struma*, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of a struma.

strŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STRUM.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who strums.

2. The noise made by one who strums.

"Guitars and every other sort of *strumming*."
Byron: Beppo, ii.

strû'-mōse, strû'-mōŭs, *a.* [STRUMA.]

1. *Bot.:* Covered with protuberances.

2. *Pathol.:* Scrofulous. There are *strumous* abscesses, a *strumous* diathesis, &c.

strû'-mŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *strumous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being strumous.

strŭm'-pĕt, * strom-pet, * strom-pett, * strum-pete, *s. & a.* [A nasalized form from O. Fr. *strupe, stupre*; Lat. *stuprum* = dishonour, violation; cf. Ital. *strupare, stuprare*; Sw. *estrupar, estuprar* = to ravish.]

A. *As subst.:* A prostitute, a harlot.

"I am no *strumpet*; but of life as honest,
As you that thus abuse me."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Like a strumpet; false, inconstant.

"The *strumpet* wind."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* **strŭm'-pĕt,** *v.t.* [STRUMPET, *s.*]

1. To debauch. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.)

2. To call or give the reputation of a strumpet to; hence, to belie, to slander.

"Penthea, poor Penthea's name is *strumpeted*."
Ford: Broken Heart, iv. 2.

* **strŭm'-strŭm,** *s.* [A redup. of *strum* (q.v.).] A rude musical instrument, a tom-tom.

"The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

strû'-mu-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. of *strumous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Furnished with a small struma.

strŭng, *pret. & pa. par.* [STRING, *v.*]

strŭnt, *v.i.* [A nasalized form of *strut* (q.v.).] To walk sturdily or pompously; to strut. (*Scotch.*)

strŭnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Spirituous liquor of any kind. (*Scotch.*)

"Syne, wi' a social glas o' *strunt*,
They parted aff careerin'."
Burns: Halloween.

2. A huff, a pet; sullenness.

strŭn'-tain, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric.: A coarse, narrow, worsted braid.

strû'-sĕ, *s.* [Russ.]

Naut.: A river-craft of Russia for carrying produce and goods.

strŭt, * strout, * strowt-yn, *v.i.* (Dan. *strutte, strude* = to strut; Sw. dial. *strutta* = to walk with a jolting step; Icel. *strutr* = a sort of hood sticking out like a horn; Ger. *strutt* = rigid, stiff; *strauss* = a tuft, **a bunch;** *strotzen* = to be puffed up, to strut.]

* **1.** To swell out, to protuberate.

"Of grass the only silk
That makes each udder *strut* abundantly with milk."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

2. To walk with a proud, pompous gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow *strutting* before her with nothing but a club or spear."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

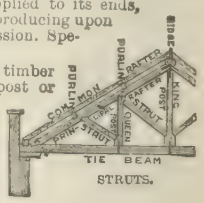
strŭt, *s. & a.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A proud, pompous step with the head erect; an affectation of dignity in walking.

"That heroic *strut* assum'd before."
Cowper: Conversation, 490.

2. *Carp.:* A bar in a frame having equal and opposite forces applied to its ends, acting inward and producing upon it a state of compression. Specifically—



STRUTS.

(1) A diagonal timber which acts as a post or brace to support a principal rafter or purlin. Its lower end is stepped into a tie-beam, or on a shoulder of a king or queen post.

(2) A brace between joists.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Swelling out, swollen, protuberant.

"He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 213.

* **strut-beam,** *s.* [STRUTTING-BEAM.]

strû'-thĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στρουθός* (*strouthos*) = a sparrow, an ostrich.]

Ornith.: Ostrich; the typical genus of Struthioninæ, having only two toes, the third and fourth on each foot. Most authorities reckon but one species, *Struthio camelus;* but as the birds from the north of Africa have the skin of the parts not covered with feathers flesh-coloured, while this skin is bluish in birds from the south, the latter are sometimes placed in a separate species (*S. australis*). Birds from the Somali country have also been described as forming a distinct species (*S. molybdophanes*), because the skin not covered with feathers is of a leaden hue.

strû-thĭ-ō'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *struthio* (q.v.). Named from the resemblance of the seeds to a bird's beak.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ, from the Cape of Good Hope. Pretty plants, with white, yellow, or red flowers, having four stamens.

strû-thĭ-ŏ-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *struthio* (q.v.). The aperture of the shell bears some resemblance to the foot of an ostrich.]

Zool.: A genus of Cerithiadæ, with five species, from Australia and New Zealand, where sub-fossil specimens have been found. Shell turreted, whorls angular, aperture truncated in front, columella oblique; outer lip prominent in the middle, inner lip callous, expanded; operculum claw-shaped. Animal with cylindrical tentacles, eye-pedicels short, foot broad and short.

strû-thĭ-ō'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat., &c. *struthio* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A synonym of Ratitæ (q.v.).

strû-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *struthio*, genit. *struthion(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Ratitæ (q.v.). Bill short, robust, powerful, flattened, and having a nail-like process at the tip; nostrils longitudinal, basal; no hind toe present. There are two sub-families: Struthioninæ (with two genera, Struthio and Rhea) confined to Africa, and temperate South America, and Casuarinæ (sometimes made a family Casuaridæ) inhabiting Australia and the Islands from Céram to New Britain.

strû-thĭ-ŏ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *struthio*, genit. *struthion(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [STRUTHIONIDÆ.]

strŭ'-thĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *struthio* = an ostrich.] Pertaining to or resembling the ostrich; belonging to the Ratitæ (q.v.).

"Gallinaceous and *struthious* birds retain the same stones in their gizzards for a long time."—*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould*, ch. v.

strŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strut*, v.; *-er.*] One who struts; a pompous fellow.

"What a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetorick."—*Annot. on Glanvill's Preexistence.*

strŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Carp.: Diagonal braces between joists to prevent side deflection. When the pieces are crossed alternately it is called herring-bone strutting.

*** strutting-beam, * strut-beam,** *s.*

Carp.: An old name for a collar-beam (q.v.).

strutting-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A straining-piece (q.v.).

strŭt'-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *strutting; -ly.*] In a strutting manner; with proud or pompous walk; pompously, boastfully.

strûv'-īte, *s.* [After the Russian statesman, V. Struve; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring only in isolated crystals. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 1·65 to 1·7; colour, yellowish to brown, becoming white on exposure, by loss of water of crystallization; lustre, vitreous; translucent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 29·0; magnesia, 16·3; ammonia, 10·6; water, 44·1 = 100, corresponding to the formula $NH_4O,2MgO,PO_5 + 12HO$. Found originally in a bed of peat, above which a large amount of cattle dung existed; since found in guano at various localities.

strўch'-nĕ-æ, strўch-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strychn(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Loganiaceæ, having the æstivation of the corolla valvate.

strўch'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [STRYCHNINE.]

strўch'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *strychn(ine); -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from strychnine.

strychnic-acid, *s.* [IGASURIC ACID.]

strўch-nî'-ną, *s.* [STRYCHNINE.]

strўch'-nine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *strychn(os); -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. Strychnia. A highly poisonous alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in St. Ignatius' beans, and shortly afterwards in *Nux vomica* seeds. It is obtained, together with brucine, by boiling *Nux vomica* seeds in dilute sulphuric acid until they become soft, crushing the seeds, and adding to the expressed liquid an excess of calcium hydrate, which throws down the two alkaloids. On washing with cold alcohol, brucine is dissolved, leaving strychnine in an impure state. When pure, it crystallizes in colourless, tetragonal prisms, having a very bitter and somewhat metallic taste, is almost insoluble in water, absolute alcohol, and ether, but soluble in spirit of wine and chloroform. Strychnine was scarcely heard of as a means of poisoning before the year 1855, the date of the Rugeley murders, for which Palmer was tried at the Old Bailey in 1856, and executed. The symptoms are very marked, and comprise violent tetanic convulsions, laborious respiration, from the tightening of the chest muscles, spasmodic contraction of the heart, and rigidity of the spinal column. These are succeeded by a short calm, after which they are again repeated until death or progress towards recovery ensues, the time being about two hours after taking the poison. From 1½ to 2 grains and upwards generally proves fatal, and the presence of the poison can be best recognised by the colour-test. When strychnine is brought under the influence of nascent oxygen, the former instantly acquires a rich blue colour, successively passing into purple, violet, crimson, orange, and yellow. (*Woodman & Tidy.*)

strўch'-nŏs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. στρύχνος (*strychnos*) = nightshade.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Strychneæ. Calyx five-parted; corolla tubular, funnel-shaped, limb spreading; stamens five, inserted into the throat of the corolla; ovary two-celled; style one; stigma capitate; fruit, a berry with a hard rind and a pulpy sarcocarp; seeds many, peltate. Natives of Asia, America, and Australia. *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, the Snake-wood, Strychnin-tree, or Nux Vomica tree, is a moderate-sized evergreen, with dark gray bark and no spines; the leaves entire, strongly three- to five-nerved; the flowers small, in corymbs, greenish white; the fruit round, like an orange in colour, but smaller, with a brittle rind, a white, gelatinous pulp, and many seeds. It is found on hills and in forests in India and Burmah. The seeds, which are about the size and shape of a halfpenny, constitute Nux vomica and contain strychnine (q.v.), and, it is said, a brown dye. The wood is very bitter, especially the root, which has been given in intermittent fevers and as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. *S. potatorum*, a tree about forty feet high, with only one seed, is the Clearing-nut tree of India; so called because the seeds render muddy water clear. They are used also in diseases of the eye. The fruit, which is like a black cherry, is eaten by the natives; the wood is used for carts, agricultural implements, and building. *S. toxifera*, the Guiana Poison-plant, is a climber, having its stem covered with long, spreading, red hairs, and five-nerved, acuminate leaves. It furnishes the chief ingredient of the poison called Woorali, or Oorali. *S. Tieute*, from Java, has elliptical, acuminate, three-nerved, glabrous leaves, with simple tendrils opposite to them. It yields another deadly poison. *S. ligustrina* is said by Blume to furnish the genuine *Lignum colubrinum*. It is given in Java in paralysis of the lower extremities and as an anthelmintic. *S. pseudoquina*, a Brazilian tree about twelve feet high, has a corky bark (said to be equal to Cinchona as a febrifuge), and short-stalked, ovate, quintuple-nerved leaves; all parts of it are intensely bitter except the fruit, which is eaten by children. The fruit of *S. colubrina*, a large Indian climbing shrub, is esteemed by the Telegus as an antidote to the bite of the cobra. The fruit of *S. innocua* is eaten in Egypt.

*** stry-full, * stry-ful,** *a.* [STRIFEFUL.]

strўph-nŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. στρυφνός (*struphnos*) = rough, astringent, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Eumimoseæ. Stamens ten; legume indehiscent, leathery, pulpy within, ultimately becoming baccate. *Stryphnodendron Barbatemas* and *S. Jurema* are used in Brazil as astringents.

stŭb, * stubbe, * stob, *s.* [A.S. *styb, steb* = a stump; cogn. with Dut. *stobbe;* Icel. *stubbi, stubbr;* Dan. *stub;* Sw. *stubbe;* Gael. *stob;* Lith. *stebas* = an upright pillar; Lat. *stipes;* Sansc. *stamba* = a post; *stambh* = to make fast; Gr. στύπος (*stupos*) = a stub, a stump.] [STUMP, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The stump of a tree; that part of a tree which is left in the ground when the tree is cut down; hence, the inner end of a blank in a check-book or the like, which is left in the binding after the check (receipt, &c.) has been torn off, and upon which a memorandum of said check is preserved.

2. An old horseshoe-nail; iron formed therefrom. [STUB-IRON.]

* 3. A blockhead, a dolt, a log, a dullard.

"Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*."—*Milton: Education.*

II. *Locksmith.:* A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement therewith.

stub-axle, *s.* A short axle attached on the end of a principal axle-tree. It is variously made and secured. Sometimes it is a sort of jury axle, made as a temporary expedient when the arm of an axle has broken off. It occurs frequently on horse hay-rakes and some other kinds of agricultural implements.

stub-book, *s.* A book containing only stubs. [See STUB, *s.*, I. 1.] (*U. S.*)

stub-end, *s.*

Mach.: The enlarged end of a connecting-rod, in which the boxes are confined by the strap.

stub-iron, *s.* Iron formed from stub-nails. It is used especially for gun-barrels of superior quality.

stub-mortise, *s.*

Carp.: A mortise which does not pass through the object in which it is made.

stub-nail, *s.* A short, thick nail.

stub-short, stub-shot, *s.*

1. The unsawed portion of a plank where it is split from the bolt or log.

2. *Turning:* The portion by which an object to be turned is grasped or chucked.

stub-tenon, *s.*

Carp.: A short tenon at the foot of an upright.

stub-twist, *s.* A gun-barrel made of a ribbon of combined iron and steel, the iron being derived from stubs.

stŭb, *v.t.* [STUB, *s.*]

1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"In every green, if the fence be not thine,
Now *stub up* the bushes, the grass to be fine."
Tusser: Husbandry; January.

2. To clear of roots: as, To *stub* land.

* 3. To strike, as the toes or foot, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. (*Amer.*)

*** stŭb'-bĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *stub; -ed.*]

1. Cut down to a stub or stump.

"Against a *stubbed* tree he reels."
Drayton: Nymphidia; Court of Fairy.

2. Short and thick, like something truncated; stubby.

"While each with *stubbed* knife remov'd the roots."
Swift: A Pastoral Dialogue.

3. Hardy; not over nice or delicate; obtuse.

"The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions, renders them insensible of a thousand things."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 105.

*** stŭb'-bĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *stubbed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stubbed; obtuseness.

stŭb'-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stubby; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stubby.

2. Stubbedness.

stŭb'-ble, * stob-il, * stob-le, *s.* [O. Fr. *estouple, estuble* (Fr. *éteule*), from O. H. Ger. *stupfilâ;* Dut. & Ger. *stoppel* = stubble, from Lat. *stipula*, dimin. of *stipes* = a stock, a stalk.] The stumps of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., left in the ground when the corn is cut; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the sickle or reaping-machine.

"But I suppose, that you by thus much seeue,
Know by the *stubble*, what the corne hath bene."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiv.

stubble-fed, *a.* Fed on the natural grass growing amongst stubble.

stubble-goose, *s.* A goose fed amongst stubble, as opposed to green goose, which is killed before the corn is cut.

stubble-land, *s.* Land covered with stubble.

"Shew'd like a *stubble-land* at harvest-home."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

stubble-plough, *s.*

Husb.: A plough for turning up stubble land.

stubble-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: *Coturnix pectoralis*, from Australia and Tasmania.

stubble-rake, *s.*

Husb.: A rake for gleaning lately-reaped fields of small grain.

stŭb'-blў, *a.* [Eng. *stubbl(e); -y.*]

1. Covered with stubble.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff: as, a *stubbly* beard.

stŭb'-born, * stib-orn, * stib-borne, * stob-urn, * stob-urne, * stub-bern, * stub-born, * stub-burn, * stub-burne, * styb-urne, *a.* [From *stub*, s. (q.v.), hence = stockish, blockish, like a stub or stump. From A.S. *styb* we should have an adj. *stybor* = stub-like, stubborn, and a subst. *stybornes* = stubbornness; and the form *stiborn* doubtless arose from the misdividing *stybornes* as *styborn-(n)es.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. Unreasonably obstinate or fixed in opinion

or purpose; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible, refractory.

"Turn'd her obedience to *stubborn* harshness."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. Persevering, persistent, steady, constant.

"And strong with pales, by many a weary stroke
Of *stubborn* labour hewn from heart of oak."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 16.

3. Carried on with stubbornness or obstinacy; lasting long; persistent.

"Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife." *Scott: The Poacher.*

***4.** Stiff, not flexible.

"Bow, *stubborn* knees." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

***5.** Hardy, firm; enduring without complaint.

***6.** Rough, rugged, harsh.

"Your *stubborn* usage of the Pope."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

7. Not easily melted or worked; refractory: as, a *stubborn* metal or ore.

8. Ruthless, insensible, hard-hearted.

"Thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

9. Difficult to deal with.

"Thus the main difficulty is answered: but there is another near as *stubborn*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Note u u u u.)

stŭb'-bŏrn-lў, ***stub-berne-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *stubborn*; *-ly.*] In a stubborn manner; obstinately, inflexibly, contumaciously; persistently. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.)

stŭb'-bŏrn-nĕss, ***stub-bern-esse,** ***stub-born-nesse,** ***stub-burn-ess,** *s.* [Eng. *stubborn*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stubborn; perverse obstinacy; contumacy, inflexibility.

"But *stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience, must be master'd with force and blows."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 78.

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

***3.** Roughness, harshness, ruggedness.

"Translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a stile."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

4. Refractoriness: as, the *stubbornness* of metals or ores.

stŭb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *stub*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with stubs.

2. Short, thick, and coarse; short and strong.

"The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles."—*Grew: Museum.*

stŭb'-wŏrt, *s.* [Stobwort.]

stŭc'-cō, *s.* [Ital., from O. H. Ger. *stucchi* = a crust.]

1. Fine plaster used for coating walls. It is usually made of pure lime slaked and settled, mixed with clean sand. Stucco varies in quality and composition with the purpose for which it is intended. For internal decoration gypsum and pounded marble enter into its composition, as well as gelatine or glue in solution. Being mixed with water till it is of the proper consistency, it is applied to the cornices, mouldings, &c., of rooms, and soon begins to set or harden, in which state it is moulded, and is finished off with metal tools. For external work the stucco employed is of a coarser kind, and is variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of cements. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to that of the finest marble. In Bastard stucco a small portion of hair is employed. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is trowelled.

"Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, sat. 6.

2. The third coat of plastering when prepared for painting.

3. Work made of stucco.

4. A popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.

stucco-work, *s.* Ornamental work composed of stucco, such as cornices, mouldings, and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

stŭc'-cō, *v.t.* [Stucco, *s.*] To plaster; to overlay or decorate with stucco.

"The roof is beautifully *stuccoed*."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 413.

stŭc'-cō-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stucco*, v.; *-er.*] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, &c.; one who deals or works in stucco.

***stŭck** (1), *s.* [Stoccado.] A stoccado, a thrust. (*Shakesp: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.)

***stŭck** (2), *s.* [Stucco.]

stŭck, *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [Stick, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pret. & pa. par. of v.:* (See the verb).

C. *As adj.:* Thrust through; fastened.

stuck-moulding, *s.*

Carp.: A moulding worked on to the edge of a frame.

stuck-on, *a.*

Carp.: A term indicating a moulding worked on the edge of a frame; in contradistinction to one worked out of a detached strip.

stuck-up, *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance; puffed-up, vain, conceited; affectedly self-important or vain; assuming the dignity, bearing, or importance of one's superiors. (*Colloq.*)

"He's a nasty *stuck-up* monkey."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. ix.

stŭc'-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *stook* (q.v.).] A number of sheaves laid together in the field; a stook. (*Prov.*)

"Some paid their tythes in sheafs scattered about the field: some in *stuckles* and cocks."—*Dr. Colbatch: Case of Proxies*, p. 101.

stŭck'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An apple pasty, thin, somewhat circular in shape, and not made in a dish. (*Prov.*)

stŭd (1), ***stod,** ***stood,** *s.* [A.S. *stód*, *stood*; cogn. with Icel. *stóð*; Dan. *stód*; Ger. *gestüt*; O. H. Ger. *stuot*, *stuat* = a stud; Russ. *stado* = a herd or drove; Lith. *stodas* = a drove of horses.] [Steed.]

1. A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept.

2. A number of horses kept for riding, racing, &c.

"I did not feel justified, with a small *stud*, in riding twelve miles to meet one pack."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

stud-book, *s.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds, especially of thorough-bred animals.

stud-farm, *s.* A breeding establishment for horses.

stud-groom, *s.* A man in charge of the horses in a stud-farm.

stud-horse, *s.* A breeding-horse; a stallion.

stŭd (2), *s.* [A.S. *studu* = a post; cogn. with Dan. *stöd* = a stub, a stump; Sw. *stöd* = a prop, a post; Icel. *stoðh* = a post.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; a large-headed ornamental nail.

"Nailes, *studs*, and tackes emploied about leg-harneis."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv., ch. xiv.

2. An ornamental movable button or catch for a shirt-front, inserted in holes made for the purpose.

3. A supporting beam; an upright post or scantling.

"In manie places there are not aboue foure, six, or nine inches between *stud* and *stud*."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

4. A contrivance for fastening loose papers together. It may consist of a head with two strips of flexible metal, which are passed through a hole in the papers, and bent in contrary directions; or may be a small threaded piece of metal with a fixed head and movable nut. Called also Paper-fastener.

5. An eyelet with an ear attached so that, for expedition, the lace may be passed under the ear instead of through the eyelet hole.

***6.** A stem, a trunk.

"Seest not thilke same hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it begins to budde."
Spenser: Shepheards Culender; March.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A boss or protuberance designed to hold an attached object in place.

(2) A short rod fixed in and projecting from something, sometimes forming a journal.

2. *Naut.:* A cast-iron brace across the minor diameter of a cable-link, to prevent collapse.

stud-bolt, *s.*

Mach.: A bolt with a thread at either end to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

stŭd, *v.t.* [Stud (2), *s.*]

1. To adorn or set with studs or ornamental knobs. (*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 37.)

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly.

"Orion's *studded* belt is dim."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 17.

stŭd'-dęn, *pa. par.* [Stand.] (*Scotch.*)

***stŭd'-dĕr-ў,** ***stud-der-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *stud* (1), s.; *-ery.*] A breeding establishment for horses; a stud-farm.

"For whose breed and maintenance king Henrie the eight erected a noble *studderie*."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

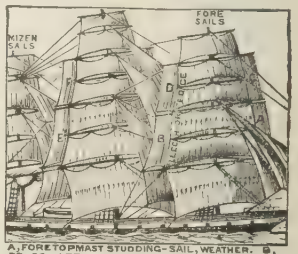
stŭd'-dĭe, *s.* [Stithy.] An anvil. (*Scotch.*)

"And like stockfish come o'er his *studdie*."
Burns: Elegy on Capt. Henderson.

stŭd'-dĭng, *a.* [Either from *stud* (2), s. = a support, or a corrupt. of *steadying.*] (See compound.)

studding-sail, *s.*

Naut.: An additional sail spread by the aid of light booms beyond the leech of a square sail, in order to extend the area horizontally, in light winds. They may be added on both leeches of a square sail. The prolongation of



A, FORE TOPMAST STUDDING-SAIL, WEATHER. B, DO. DO. LEE. C, FORETOPGALLANT STUDDING-SAIL, WEATHER. D, DO. DO., LEE. E, MAIN TOPMAST STUDDING SAIL, LEE. F, MAIN TOP-GALLANT STUDDING-SAIL, LEE.

the yard by which a studding-sail is extended is supported by hoops on the yard called quarter-irons and yard-arm irons. It is rigged out by a two-fold purchase called a boom-jigger. Topmast and topgallant studding-sails are set on the outside of the topsails and topgallant sails.

"At two, we set *studding-sails*, and steered west."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. viii.

Studding-sail boom:

Naut.: A long pole sliding through boom-irons at the extremities of the yards and from the vessel's sides to spread the studding-sails.

stū'-dęnt, ***stū'-dĭ-ęnt,** ***stu-dy-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *studens*, pr. par. of *studeo* = to study (q.v.).]

1. A person engaged in study; a scholar; one who studies; one who is devoted to or engaged in learning.

"A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish person.

"Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

3. One who studies or examines; an inquirer: as, a *student* of nature.

***stū'-dent-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *student*; *-ry.*] A body of students. (*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xvi.)

stū'-dent-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *student*; *-ship.*] The state of being a student; the position or character of a student.

stū'-dĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Prof. Studer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing over 5 per cent. of zinc. Found at Ausserberg, Wallis, Switzerland.

stŭd'-ĭed, *pa. par. & a.* [Study, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made the subject of study; examined into; read with diligence and attention; well considered.

2. Well versed in any branch of learning; well read; qualified by study; learned.

"Some man, reasonably *studied* in the law."—*Bacon.*

3. Premeditated, deliberate; studiously con-

trived or planned; designed: as, a *studied* insult.

*4. Having a particular inclination; inclined, intent.

"I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

stŭd'-ĭed-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *studied; -ly.*] In a studied manner; with premeditation; designedly, deliberately.

stŭd'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *study*, v.; *-er.*] One who studies; a student.

"There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths."—*Locke.*

stū'-dĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.] The working room of a sculptor or painter.

stū'-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*, from Lat. *studiosus*; from *studium* = eagerness, zeal, study; Sp. & Port. *estudioso*; Ital. *studioso.*]

1. Given to study; devoted to study or the acquisition of learning.

2. Given or devoted to thought or study; devoted to the examination of things by contemplation; contemplative.

"There *studious* let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead."
Thomson: Winter, 431.

3. Devoted to or spent in study; favourable or suited to study or contemplation.

"Innocent and *studious* repose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Earnest or eager in the pursuit of some object; anxious, diligent: as, To be *studious* to please.

*5. Attentive to, careful, observant. (Followed by *of.*)

*6. Planned with study or care; deliberate, studied.

stū'-dĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *studious; -ly.*]

1. In a studious manner; with close application to study.

2. With diligence, zeal, or earnestness; diligently, carefully, attentively.

"Her resentment was *studiously* kept alive by mischiefmakers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

stū'-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *studious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being studious; the habit or practice of study; close application to study; thoughtfulness, carefulness, attention, care.

"My *studiousness* in executing your lordship's injunctions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk ii., let. 58.

stŭd'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *stud* (2), s., and *work.*]

Build.: Brickwork between studs. An old form of building once common.

stud-y (1), **stud-die,** *s.* [Stithy.] An anvil.

stŭd'-ў (2), ***stud-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estudie, estude* (Fr. *étude*); from Lat. *studium* = eagerness, study; Sp. *estudio*; Port. *estudo*; Ital. *studio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of studying; a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, arts, or science, or to any subject for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of something not known before.

2. Earnest mental endeavour; absorbed or thoughtful attention; earnestness, eagerness, diligence.

3. The object of study; any particular branch of learning that is studied.

"The proper *study* of mankind is man."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 2.

4. An apartment or building devoted to study or to literary work; the room or apartment in which a person studies.

"Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

*5. Deep thought or meditation; a reverie; a fit of thought. [Brown-study.]

"The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, This can I not do with my honour."—*Bacon: Hist. Henry VII.*

6. One who studies, especially one who studies or learns a part in a play. (Always with a qualifying adjective.)

"I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The work of a student: a finished sketch from nature, generally intended to aid in the composition of a larger and more important work, or as a memorial of some particular object for future use, or to facilitate drawing or composition. Thus a single head or figure, afterwards introduced into a large work, would be termed a *study* for that work; a tree, a group of plants, &c., would be a *study* for a landscape, &c.

2. *Music:* A piece of instrumental music, composed for the purpose of familiarising the player with the difficulties of his instrument.

stŭd'-ў, ***stud-ie,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *studeo*; O. Fr. *estudier*; Fr. *étudier.*] [Study, s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To apply the mind to books or learning; to devote one's self to study.

"To live and *study* here three years."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. To fix the mind seriously; to ponder, to meditate; to think seriously or earnestly.

"He *studied* how to feed that mighty host."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 32.

*3. To endeavour diligently; to strive earnestly; to be zealous. (1 *Thess.* iv. 11.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to read and examine into for the purpose of learning and understanding.

"That very philosophy . . . was now *studied* only to instruct us in the history of the human mind."—*Warburton: Julian.* (Introd.)

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely into.

"Happy the man, who, *studying* Nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 698.

3. To meditate, to devise; to think intently on.

"*Study* help for that which thou lamentest."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

*4. To learn by heart; to commit to memory.

"Where didst thou *study* all this goodly speech?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

5. To be zealous for; to have careful regard or thought for; to be anxious for: as, To *study* a person's interests.

***stŭd'-ў-âll,** *s.* [Study, *v.*] A state of pondering or musing; perplexity.

"The duke was put to such a *studyall* & fere."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. ccxli.

stū'-bĕl-īte, *s.* [After Dr. A. Stübel; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *stübelit.*]

Min.: A massive mineral of reniform or botryoidal structure. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2·223 to 2·263; lustre, vitreous; colour, velvet-black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: silica, 26·99; alumina, 5·37; sesquioxide of iron, 10·18; sesquioxide of manganese, 21·89; protoxide of copper, 15·25; magnesia, 1·03; water, 16·85; chlorine, 0·77 = 98·33. Found in the island of Lipari.

stū'-ĕtz-īte, *s.* [After Herr Stütz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tellursilberblende.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found in crystals with gold and hessite, at Nagyag, Transylvania. Lustre, metallic; colour, lead-gray. Compos.: a telluride of silver, the proposed formula being Ag_4Te.

stû'-fa, *s.* [Ital.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

¶ Stufas have been disengaged unceasingly for ages in the vicinity of Naples, in the Lipari islands, &c. The steam is often mixed with other gases, and if condensed by coming in contact with strata full of cold water before reaching the surface, it may give rise to thermal and mineral springs. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xvii.)

stŭff, ***stuffe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *étoffe*), from Lat. *stupa, stuppa* = the coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow, used for stuffing or stopping things; Sp. *estofa* = quilted stuff; Ital. *stoffa*; Ger. *stoff* = stuff; *stopfen* = to fill, to stuff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Substance or matter indefinitely; the material or matter of which anything is formed; material to be worked up in any process of manufacture.

"We are such *stuff*
As dreams are made on."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

*2. Essence; elementary part.

"Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Furniture, goods, utensils.

"Rich garments, linens, *stuffs*, and necessaries."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Medicine, mixture, potion.

"I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. Refuse or worthless matter; anything worthless or useless; hence, foolish or nonsensical language; nonsense, trash.

6. Money; cash. (*Slang.*)

"Has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? Is she rich, hey?"—*Sheridan: Rivals*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A general name for all kinds of fabrics, of silk, wool, hair, cotton, or thread manufactured on the loom: as, cotton *stuffs*; more particularly woollen cloth of slight texture, for linings and women's apparel, and the like.

2. *Leather:* A composition of fish-oil and tallow for filling the pores of leather.

3. *Mining:* Attle or rubbish.

4. *Naut.:* A melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides and bottoms of ships are smeared.

5. *Paper:* Paper-stock, ground ready for use. When half ground it is known as half-stuff.

stuff-chest, *s.* The vat where the pulps from the engines are mixed and combined preparatory to moulding by hand or machinery.

stuff-engine, *s.* [Pulp-grinder.]

stuff gown, *s.* A gown made of stuff; hence applied to the wearer of a stuff-gown, as a junior barrister, or one under the rank of a Queen's Counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.

stuff gownsman, *s.* A junior barrister; a stuff-gown.

stŭff, ***stuffe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *estoffer* = to stuff; *estouffer* (Fr. *étouffer*) = to stifle, to choke; Sp. & Port. *estofar*; Ger. *stopfen.*] [Stuff, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cram full; to fill by packing or crowding material into; to load or fill to excess; to crowd.

"I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

2. To form or pack with material necessary to complete: as, To *stuff* a cushion.

3. To fill with stuffing or seasoning.

"Parsley to *stuff* a rabbit."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

4. To cause to swell out.

"Lest the gods, for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, *stuff* thy skin."
Dryden: Persius, v. 278.

5. To form or fashion by stuffing.

"An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal."—*Swift.*

6. To fill the skin of a dead animal, for preserving and presenting the natural form: as, To *stuff* a bird.

7. To fill with food; to cram.

"That there might be abundance at Paris, the people of Normandy and Anjou were *stuffing* themselves with nettles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

8. To thrust, crowd, or press in; to pack closely and firmly.

"Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

9. To fill by being pressed or packed in.

"With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 26.

10. To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of; to crowd, cram, or fill with idle or false tales, fancies, or ideas.

"For thee we dim the eyes, and *stuff* the head
With all such reading as was never read."
Pope: Dunciad iv. 249.

11. To make big or important; to swell out.

¶ *To stuff a ballot-box:* To put into it fraudulent votes. (*U. S.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To feed gluttonously; to cram one's self with food.

stŭffed, ***stŭft,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Stuff, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Crammed full; packed tightly. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.)

2. Having the nose obstructed, as from a cold.

stŭff′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stuff*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who stuffs ; specif., one who stuffs the skins of birds, animals, &c., for the purpose of preservation : as, a bird-*stuffer*.

2. A machine for packing and filling : as,

(1) A machine for stuffing horse-collars.

(2) A sausage-stuffer.

(3) A machine for saturating leather with dubbing in one part of the operation of leather-dressing.

stŭff′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stuffy ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stuffy, close, or musty ; closeness, mustiness.

"The natural and yet mysterious *stuffiness* of a railway carriage."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

stŭff′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Stuff, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who stuffs.

2. That which is used for filling anything : as, the *stuffing* of a cushion ; filling for cushions and mattresses, consisting of cotton, flocking, hair, wool, cork, sponge, hay, straw, tow, flax, moss, curled shreds of wood, &c.

3. Seasoning for meat, &c. ; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

II. *Leather :* A mixture of fish-oil and tallow, which is rubbed into leather after being shaved, previous to boarding or graining.

stuffing-box, *s.*

Machinery :

1. A box with an annular recess around a piston-rod, and provided with a follower and bolts whereby the packing may be screwed down.

2. A sleeve adapted to press a collar of hemp around a piston-rod ; a gland. The stuffing-boxes in a locomotive engine are recesses for admitting some soft material, such as white spun-yarn, to render steam-tight any rod working through this stuffing or packing. The piston-rods, slide-valve rods, regulator-rods, and pump-plunger, all work through stuffing-boxes of this description.

stŭff′-y, *a.* [Eng. *stuff ; -y.*]

1. Difficult to breathe in ; close, musty.

"Annoying in their degree are the individuals who insist upon keeping the railway carriage window shut on a *stuffy* day."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

2. Stout, mettlesome, resolute. (*Scotch.*)

3. Angry, sulky, obstinate. (*Amer.*)

* **stuke,** *s.* [Stucco.]

stŭll, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *stollen* = a stand, a support ; Sw. *stoll* = a gallery.]

Mining : Timber placed in the back of a level, and covered with boards or small poles, to support rubbish.

"We had to stop the drill until lessees could get in their *stulls* and lagging."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 307.

* **stŭlm,** *s.* [Cf. Sw. *stoll* = a gallery.] A shaft to draw water out of a mine.

stŭlp, * **stulpe,** *s.* [Icel. *stólpi* = a post, a pillar ; Dan., Sw., & O. Dut. *stolpe.*] A short post driven into the ground. (*Prov.*)

"Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south end of Southwark."—*Stowe : London*, p. 167.

stŭl-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Stultify.] The act of stultifying ; the state of being stultified.

stŭl′-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stultify ; -er.*] One who stultifies.

stŭl′-tĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *stultus* = foolish, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. To make foolish ; to make a fool of.

2. To look upon as a fool or foolish.

3. To render nugatory or worthless ; to destroy the value of.

"The main result she attained by the last campaign in the Balkans has been *stultified*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1885.

II. *Law :* To allege or prove to be insane for avoiding some act.

¶ *To stultify one's self :* To unsay, directly or by implication, what one has already said ; to lay one's self open to an accusation of self-contradiction.

"In England no man is allowed to *stultify himself*."—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Tour*, p. 428.

* **stŭl-tĭl′-ō-quĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *stultiloquentia.*] [Stultiloquent.] Foolish talk ; babbling.

* **stŭl-tĭl′-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *stultus* = foolish, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Given to foolish talk or babbling.

* **stŭl-tĭl′-ō-quent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *stultiloquent ; -ly.*] In a stultiloquent manner ; with foolish talk.

* **stŭl-tĭl′-ō-quў,** *s.* [Lat. *stultiloquium*, from *stultus* = foolish, and *loquor* = to speak.] Foolish or silly talk ; babbling, stultiloquence.

"What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to wise persons a meer *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool."—*Jeremy Taylor : Sermons*, p. 301.

* **stŭm,** *s.* [Dut. *stom* = unfermented wine, wine that has not worked, from *stom*, Ger. *stumm ;* Dan. & Sw. *stum* = dumb, mute.]

1. Unfermented grape-juice ; must or new wine, often mixed with dead or vapid wine to raise a new fermentation.

"An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes, when they lie mashed in the vats."—*Addison : Travels in Italy.*

2. Wine revived by being made by must to ferment anew.

stŭm, *v.t.* [Stum, *s.*]

1. To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew.

"There is a hard green wine that grows about Rochel, and the islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometimes uses to fetch ; and he hath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other infusions into it, (as he doth brimstone in Rhenish) to give it a whiter tincture, and more sweetness ; then they reimbark it for England, where it passeth for good Bachrag, and this is called *stumming* of wines."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. ii., let. 54.

2. To fume, as a cask, with brimstone. (*Prov.*)

stŭm′-ble, * **stom-el-en,** * **stom-ble,** * **stom-el-yn,** * **stum-mel-yn,** * **stom-er-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *stumra* = to stumble ; Norw. *stumra ;* Sw. dial. *stambla, stamula, stomla, stummra.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs ; to falter or stagger after a false step.

"Tho went the pensive damme out of dore
And chaunst to *stumble* at the threshold fiore."
Spenser : Shepheards Calender ; May.

2. To walk in a bungling, clumsy, or unsteady manner.

"They [the Chinese] do in a manner lose the use of their feet, and instead of going they only *stumble* about their houses."—*Dampier : Voyages* (an 1687).

II. *Figuratively :*

* 1. To fall into error or crime ; to go astray ; to err.

2. To strike or pitch upon by chance or accident ; to chance upon. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Forth as she waddled in the brake,
A grey goose *stumbled on* a snake."
Smart : Fable 4.

* **B.** *Transitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To cause to stumble, stagger, or falter ; to trip up.

"The one *stumbles* beholders accidentally, the other leads them into the snare."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig. :* To confound, to puzzle, to perplex, to embarrass.

"To the court? this *stumbles* me : art sure for me,
This preparation is?" [wench,
Beaum. & Flet. : Humourous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

stŭm′-ble, * **stom-ble,** *s.* [Stumble, *v.*]

1. *Lit. :* The act of stumbling ; a trip or blunder in walking or running.

"I was told of a Spaniard, who having got a fall by a *stumble*, and broke his nose, rose up, and in a disdainful manner said, this is to walk upon earth."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

2. *Fig. :* A blunder, a failure, a slip.

stŭm′-blĕr, * **stom-el-are,** * **stum-lere,** *s.* [Eng. *stumbl(e) ; -er.*] One who stumbles ; one who makes a mistake, slip, failure, or blunder.

"Where blockes are stridde by *stumblers* at a strawe."
Guscoigne : Fruites of Warre.

stŭm′-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Stumble, *v.*]

stumbling-block, * **stumbling-stone,** *s.* A cause of stumbling ; something in one's way, which causes one to stumble. (Stumbling-block is generally, if not exclusively, used figuratively.)

"To show a *stumbling-stone* by night."
Cowper : Glowworm.

stŭm′-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stumbling ; -ly.*] In a stumbling manner.

"I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him."—*Sidney : Defence of Poesy.*

stŭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Stum, *v.*]

stŭmp, * **stompe,** * **stumpe,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *stumpr ;* Sw. & Dan. *stump ;* O. Dut. *stompe ;* Dut. *stomp ;* Ger. *stumpf.*]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The short, fixed, or rooted part remaining after another part has been broken off, as the stub of a tree, the part that is left in the earth after the tree has been cut down ; the part of a plant left in the earth after the plant has been cut down.

"Down to the *stump* of yon old yew
We'll for our whistles run a race."
Wordsworth : Idle Shepherd Boys.

2. The part of a limb or the like remaining after a part has been amputated or destroyed.

"One of the horses snapt off the end of his finger with the glove. I dressed the *stump* with the common digestive."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, bk. v., ch. iii.

3. (*Pl.*) : The legs : as, To stir one's *stumps*. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically :*

1. *Art :* A short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to rub down the harsh or strong lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, or for shading it, or for rubbing solid tints on paper from colours in powder.

2. *Cricket :* One of the three posts or sticks which constitute the wicket. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily thrust into the ground. They stand twenty-seven inches out of the ground, and are fixed sufficiently close to each other to prevent the ball from passing through. The top ends are grooved to receive the ends of the bails.

* **B.** *As adj. :* Like a stump ; stumpy.

"A heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall."—*Ascham : Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

¶ *On the stump :* Touring or itinerating through a district or country, and making speeches on political or other questions.

stump-mast, *s.*

Naut. : A lower mast without tops. Common in steam-vessels which never depend wholly upon sails.

stump-orator, *s.* One who harangues a crowd or meeting from a stump of a tree or other elevation ; a frothy or bombastic speaker.

stump-oratory, *s.* Oratory such as is used by stump-orators.

stump-speaker, *s.* A popular political speaker. (*Amer.*)

stump-speech, *s.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform ; a frothy, bragging, or bombastic harangue ; an electioneering speech in favour of one's self or of another candidate.

stump-tailed lizard, *s.*

Zool. : Trachydosaurus rugosus ; the body is long and stout, and head and tail are remarkably alike, so that, when the eyes are closed and the animal is motionless, it is a matter of difficulty to distinguish one from the other. The scales on the upper surface are large, rough, and broad, smaller beneath.

stŭmp, *v.t. & i.* [Stump, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To cut off a part of ; to reduce to a stump.

"Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow."
More : Song of the Soul, I. ii. 59.

* 2. To strike, as something fixed and hard, with the toe.

3. To challenge, to defy, to puzzle, to confound ; to clear out of money. (*Colloq.*)

"'Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped!*' 'Stumped,' said I, almost unconsciously repeating the quaint, but woefully expressive word. 'Positively *stumped*,' said Daly. 'Don't speak loud. I thought, of course, you had heard of it. Blinkinsop has bolted."—*Theodore Hook : Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

4. To make a tour through or travel over, making speeches for electioneering or other purposes : as, To *stump* the country.

II. *Cricket :*

* 1. To knock down, as a stump or stumps.

2. To put a batsman out of play by knocking off the bails, or knocking the stumps of his wicket down while he is out of his ground. (Formerly often used with *out*.)

"The Captain *stumped* the next man off a leg-shooter."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk stiffly, clumsily, or awkwardly.

"Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love,
By chance was *stumping* to the neighbouring grove."
Song of Cymon & Iphigenia.

2. To make electioneering or other speeches from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform. (*Amer.*)

¶ 1. *To stump it:*

(1) To run off; to get away; to take to flight. (*Slang.*)

(2) To travel about making stump-speeches.

2. *To stump up:* To pay or hand over money. (*Slang.*)

"Why don't you ask your old governor to *stump up*?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

stŭmp'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *stump; -age.*] A tax on the amount of timber cut, and regulated by the price of lumber. (*Amer.*)

stŭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stump; -er.*]

1. One who stumps.

2. A boaster.

3. Something, as a story, that puzzles or creates incredulity. (*Amer.*)

stŭmp'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *stump;* dimin. suff. *-ie.*] A little stump. (*Scotch.*)

"Sae I gat paper in a blink,
An' down gaed *stumpie* in the ink."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik, Ap. 21, 1785.

stŭmp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stumpy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stumpy.

* **stŭmp'-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *stump*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little stump.

"Root our stumps and *stumplings*."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 146.

stŭmp'-ŷ, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *stump; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of stumps.

2. Short and thick; stubby.

B. *As subst.:* Money. (*Slang.*)

"Down with the *stumpy*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

stŭn, * **ston-ĭ-en**, * **stown-ĭ-en**, *v.t.* [A.S. *stunian* = to make a din, to resound; *stun* = a din; cogn. with Icel. *stynja* = to groan; *stynr* = a groan; Ger. *stöhnen* = to groan.]

1. To confound or make dizzy with noise; to overpower the sense of hearing of; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing of.

"If Nature thunder'd in his opening ears,
And *stunn'd* him with the music of the spheres."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 202.

2. To render insensible or dizzy by force or a blow; to render senseless with a blow.

"One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 32.

3. To surprise completely; to overpower; to stupefy.

"At the sight therefore of this river, the pilgrims were much *stunned*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

stŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STING, *v.*]

stŭnk, *pret. of v.* [STINK, *v.*]

stŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stun; -er.*]

1. One who or that which stuns.

2. Something which astonishes by wonderful appearance, excellence, or other quality; something exceedingly fine; something first-rate. (*Slang.*)

"For the performance of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a *stunner*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

stŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [STUN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of unusual or extraordinary qualities; first-rate; astonishingly fine, large, or the like. (*Slang.*)

stŭnt, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *stunt* = dull, obtuse, stupid, from *stintan* = to stop, to be weary; Icel. *stuttr* = short, stunted; O. Sw. *stunt* = cut short.]

A. *Trans.:* To hinder from growth; to check or shorten in growth or progress.

"To *stunt* the natural growth of a new colony."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become stunted.

stŭnt, *s.* & *adv.* [STUNT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A check in growth.

2. That which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing.

3. A young whale, two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean and yields little blubber.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Abruptly, sharply, short: as, To turn *stunt*.

stŭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STUNT, *v.*]

stŭnt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stunted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stunted.

stŭnt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stunt; i* connect., and suff. *-ness.*] Stuntedness.

stŭnt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stunt; -ness.*] Stuntedness, shortness, abruptness.

stū'-pa (1), *s.* [STUPE.]

stú'-pa (2), *s.* [TOPE.]

stūpe (1), **stū'-pa**, *s.* [Lat. *stupa, stuppa*; Gr. στύππη (*stuppē*) = the coarse part of flax.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Tow, flax, flannel, &c., used as a pledget, compress, or as a wad in fomentations.

"Binding a *stupe* over it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. *Bot.:* Filamentose matter; a tuft of long hair; tow.

stūpe, *v.t.* [STUPE (1), *s.*] To apply a stupe or stupa to; to foment.

"I took off the dressings, and found the heat somewhat allay'd, and the ulcer well disposed to digestion. I *stuped* the ulcer."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

stūpe (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *stupid* (q.v.).] A stupid person.

stū-pē-fā'-cĭ-ent (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *stupefaciens*, pr. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Stupefactive; having a stupefying power.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stū-pĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stupefactionem*, accus. of *stupefactio*, from *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q.v.).]

1. The act of stupefying; the state of being stupefied.

"It produced that kind of *stupefaction* which is the consequence of using opium."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. A stolid or senseless state; dulness, torpor, stupidity.

"Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere *stupefaction* and brokenness of heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

stū'-pĕ-făc-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q.v.); Fr. *stupéfactif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing stupefaction or insensibility; stupefying, narcotic; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

"Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

B. *As subst.:* That which stupefies; specif., a medicine which produces stupor; a stupefacient.

"Opium and other strong *stupefactives*, doe coagulate the spirits."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death*, p. 52.

stū'-pĕ-fī-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STUPEFY.]

stū'-pĕ-fĭed-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stupefied; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stupefied; stupefaction, stupor, insensibility.

"From the *stupefiedness* of the past."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 6.

stū'-pĕ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *stupefy; -er.*] One who or that which stupefies.

"Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupefier*."—*Berkeley: The Querist*, § 348.

stū'-pĕ-fy, * **stū'-pĭ-fy**, *v.t.* [Fr. *stupéfier*, from *stupéfait* = stupefied, from Lat. *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio*, from *stupeo* = to be amazed, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.

"*Stupefied* by toil, and drugged with gin."
Scott: The Poacher.

* 2. To deprive of material mobility.

"It is not malleable: but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*."—*Bacon.*

* **stu-pĕnd'**, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus* = amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. par. of *stupeo* = to be amazed.] Stupendous, wonderful.

"They [dæmons] can worke *stupend* and admirable conclusions."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 220.

* **stu-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [STUPEND.] Stupendous, marvellous.

"It is a *stupendious* monastery, built on the top of a huge land-rock."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 23

* **stu-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendious; -ly.*] Stupendously, marvellously.

"The complexion may prove *stupendiously* enravishing."—*More: Discourse on Enthusiasm*, p. 14.

stu-pĕn'-doŭs, *a.* [STUPEND.] To be wondered at; striking dumb by magnitude; marvellous, amazing; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

"And this was then thought a *stupendous* sum."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

stu-pĕn'-doŭs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendous; -ly.*] In a stupendous manner or degree; marvellously.

"So *stupendously* high were the almost perpendicular walls."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

stu-pĕn'-doŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stupendous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stupendous.

"Works, which from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 270.

* **stū'-pent**, *a.* [Lat. *stupens*, pr. par. of *stupeo* = to be amazed.] Confounded, astounded, stunned into silence.

"The human mind stands *stupent*."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. ii. (Note.)

stū'-pĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *stupeus stupus*, = made or consisting of tow.] Resembling tow; having long loose scales, or matted filaments like tow; stupose.

stū'-pĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *stupide*, from Lat. *stupidus* = stupid, from *stupeo* = to be amazed; Sp. & Port. *estupido*; Ital. *stupido.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deprived temporarily or permanently of the perceptive, thinking, or reasoning faculties; in a state of stupor; stupefied; bereft of feeling.

"Is he not *stupid*
With age and alt'ring rheums? can he speak? hear?
Know man from man?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Devoid of understanding; silly; dull of apprehension.

"Anne, when in good humour, was meekly *stupid*, and, when in bad humour, was sulkily *stupid*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Characterized by or resulting from stupidity; senseless, nonsensical: as, a *stupid* mistake.

B. *As subst.:* A stupid, silly person; a blockhead.

stu-pĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *stupidité*, from *stupide* = stupid (q.v.).]

* 1. Insensibility to external influences; numbness of feeling; stupor, torpor.

"The dreadful bellowing of whose strait-brac'd drums,
To the French sounded like the dreadful doom;
And them with such *stupidity* benumbs,
As though the earth had groaned from her womb."
Drayton: The Battle of Agincourt.

2. Extreme dulness of apprehension; dull foolishness, senselessness, folly.

"Whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the monkish *stupidity* of the times."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

stū'-pĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stupid; -ly.*]

1. In a stupid manner; with suspension or inactivity of understanding.

"That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 465.

2. Without the exercise of reason or judgment; foolishly, senselessly.

"How *stupidly* soever all his interpreters would have Hector (being strooke into a trembling, and almost dead) turne about like a whirlwinde."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, bk. xiv.

stū'-pĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stupid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stupid; stupidity.

"Not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowzie *stupidness*."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian.*

* **stū'-pĭ-fī-ĕr**, *s.* [STUPEFIER.]

* **stū'-pĭ-fy**, *v.t.* [STUPEFY.]

stū'-pŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *stupeo* = to be amazed.]

1. Great diminution or cessation of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; loss or suppression of sense.

"James sank into a *stupor*, which indicated the near approach of death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Intellectual insensibility; moral deadness; heedlessness of or inattention to one's interests.

stū'-pōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stuposus*, from Lat. *stupa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Bearded. Used spec. of the filaments in the genus Anthericum, &c. [STUPEOUS.]

***stu'-prāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *stupratus*, pa. par. of *stupro* = to defile; *stuprum* = defilement.] To ravish, to violate, to debauch.

stū-prā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *stupratio.*] [STUPRATE.] The act of ravishing or debauching; rape, violation.

"*Stupration* must not be drawn into practice."—*Brown.* (*Richardson.*)

stū'-prŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Forcible violation of the person; rape.

2. *Civil Law:* Every union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stū'-pu-lōse, *a.* [Dimin. from Eng. *stupose.*]

Bot.: Having shorter and more slender threads than a stupose surface possesses.

stŭr'-dĭed, *a.* [Eng. *sturdy*; *-ed.*] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

stŭr'-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sturdy*; *-ly.*] In a sturdy manner; lustily, vigorously, stoutly.

"It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches *sturdily*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 25.

stŭr'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sturdy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sturdy; lustiness, vigour, stoutness, obstinacy.

"To beggar them out of their *sturdiness*."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, let. 19.

stŭr'-dў, ***stor-die,** ***stour-dy,** ***stur-di,** *a.* [O. Fr. *estourdi* = dulled, amazed, reckless, pa. par. of *estourdir* (Fr. *étourdir*) = to amaze; prob. from Lat. *torpidus* = torpid (q.v.); Sp. *sturdir* = to stun, to amaze; Ital. *stordire.*]

*1. Rash, reckless, inconsiderate, foolishly obstinate, stubborn.

"A *sturdy*, hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps."—*Atterbury.* (*Todd.*)

2. Robust in body, lusty, vigorous; strong and stout. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 69.)

3. Stiff, stout, strong. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 417.)

4. Characterized by or exhibiting endurance, strength, or force; forcible, strong, vigorous.

"The *sturdy* qualities displayed by the leader of the Separationists."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1886.

sturdy-beggar, *s.* A term occurring in the Act 14 Eliz., c. 5, and used to distinguish "beggars able to work" from "beggars impotent to serve;" hence = a vagrant or tramp. By a statute of the Commonwealth, 1656, "all and every idle and dissolute persons, vagrant and wandering from their usual place of living or abode without sufficient cause or business, and fiddlers and minstrels," were adjudged rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars within the meaning of the Act of Elizabeth. (*English.*)

stŭr'-dў, *s.* [Gael. *stuird*, *stuad*, *stuirdean* = vertigo, drunkenness, sturdy; *sturdan* = darnel.]

1. *Animal Pathol.:* A disease in sheep, marked by a disposition to stagger, sit on the rump, turn toward one side, stupor, &c. It is caused by the presence within the brain of the immature embryo of a species of tapeworm [CŒNURUS], varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. It generally attacks young sheep under two years old, and is seldom cured.

2. *Bot.: Lolium temulentum*, Darnel grass, which was formerly believed to produce staggers in the sheep feeding upon it.

stŭr'-ġeŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *esturgeon*, *estourgeon*, from *sturionem*, accus. of Low Lat. *sturio* = a sturgeon, from O. H. Ger. *sturo*, *sturjo* (M. H. Ger. *stür*; Ger. *stör*) = a sturgeon = lit. a stirrer, from its habits; O. H. Ger. *storen*, *stoeren* = to spread; Ger. *stören* = to trouble, to disturb, to poke about.] [STIR, *v.*]

Ichthy.: The popular name of any species of the genus Acipenser (q.v.). The body is elongated, almost cylindrical, tapering conically to a heterocercal tail. The skeleton is cartilaginous; the skin is covered with bony scutes in longitudinal rows, between which are patches naked or furnished only with small bony scales. The snout is produced far in front of the mouth, which is situated on the under side, and furnished with barbels. Sturgeons are distributed over the whole of the northern hemisphere; they are mostly anadromous, but some species are confined to fresh water. On the approach of winter they sink deep holes in the bottom, where they crowd together and remain in a hibernating condition till the approach of spring. They are among the largest of freshwater fishes; and the larger species reach a length of about eighteen feet; they are extremely voracious, and live chiefly on worms, spawn, and fish that feed on the bottom. They are important as foodfishes; the flesh is white, well-flavoured, and delicate, resembling veal; caviare is prepared from their roe, and isinglass from their swimming-bladders. The best-known species, is the Common Sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio.* The back is usually a dull reddish, but varies to a blue or yellowish-gray, belly white, inclining to silvery, scutes gray. When adult it is from 6 to 10 feet long. It occurs in the Mediterranean, western and northern Europe, and on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The largest species is *A. huso.* It belongs to the Black and Caspian Seas, and reaches a length of 25 feet. Several species occur in the United States. They are taken in considerable numbers, the flesh being eaten and caviare made. The most important sturgeon fishery is that of the Volga and the Caspian Sea in Russia. [BELUGA, 1, FISH-ROYAL, STERLET.]

"In England the *Sturgeon* is a royal fish, belonging, by Act of Parliament of the reign of Edward II., to the sovereign, except where it has been granted by charter to certain Corporations, as at Boston, in Lincolnshire."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes*, p. 413.

***stŭr'-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [Lat. = a sturgeon (q.v.).

Ichthy.: A lapsed synonym of Acipenser (q.v.). From this word many authorities have formed names for groups in their respective classifications, corresponding more or less closely to the modern Acipenseridæ and Polyodontidæ. Thus Cuvier employed the French Sturioniens; and in Modern Latin there are Sturiones (Bonaparte), Sturionia (Rafinesque), Sturionidæ (Swainson), Sturionideæ (Richardson), and Sturionini (Gravenhorst).

† stŭr-ĭ-ō'-nēs, *s. pl.* [STURIO.]

† stŭr-ĭ-ō'-nĭ-an, *s.* [Low Lat. *sturio* = a sturgeon.] Any individual of the family Sturiones or Sturionidæ.

† stŭr-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [STURIO.]

stŭrk, *s.* [STIRK.]

stŭr-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sturnus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Icteridæ, sub-family Agelaïnæ, with five species ranging from Patagonia and the Falkland Islands to the middle of the United States. Body thick, stout; legs large, reaching beyond the tail, which is short and even, with acuminate feathers; bill slender, elongate; nostrils linear, covered by membranous scale.

stŭr'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sturn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Starlings; an Old-world family of Sturniformes (q.v.). Wings long or moderate, first primary always short; nostrils oblong, more or less feathered; forehead depressed and broad; no rictal bristles. Their habits are generally gregarious, most of them frequenting the ground, where they assemble in large flocks. There are two sub-families: Buphaginæ (confined to the African continent) and Sturninæ (q.v.).

stŭr-nĭ-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sturnus* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of Passeriformes (q.v.), with four families: Ploceidæ, Artamidæ, Alaudidæ, and Sturnidæ (q.v.).

stŭr-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sturn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sturnidæ (q.v.), a highly-characteristic Old-World group, extending to every part of the eastern hemisphere and its islands, and over the Pacific to the Samoa Islands and New Zealand, but wholly absent from the mainland of Australia. They have the characters of the family, and contain about twenty-eight genera and 126 species.

stŭr-nĭr'-a, *s.* [A euphonic word, of no signification, formed by Gray. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Stenodermata (q.v.). Chin with three warts in front, margined below by smaller warts. One species, *S. lilium*, from the Neotropical region.

stŭr'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a starling.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Sturninæ (q.v.), with six species, ranging over the Palæarctic region to India and South China in the winter. Bill as long as head, almost straight, blunt at tip; nostrils basal, supernal, partly overlaid by an operculum; gape angular, free from bristles; feathers of head and anterior part of body pointed and elongated; wings long, pointed; tail short, rectrices diverging at tip; tarsus scutellate in front, covered at side by an undivided plate, forming a sharp ridge behind; claws short and moderately curved. *Sturnus vulgaris* is the Starling (q.v.).

stŭrt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *störta* = to vex, to disturb; Ger. *stören.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Trans.:* To vex, to trouble, to molest.

B. *Intrans.:* To startle, to be afraid.

"He was something *sturting*." *Burns: Halloween.*

stŭrt (1), *s.* [STURT, *v.*] Trouble, disturbance, vexation; heat of temper. (*Scotch.*)

stŭrt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking the excavation or cutting of a course of ore at a high price.

stŭr'-tion, *s.* [A corruption of *nasturtium* (q.v.).].

***stŭt,** ***stutte,** *v.i.* [Icel. *stauta* = to beat, to read stutteringly.] To stutter (q.v.).

"He hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is vehemently moved."
Marston: What You Will.

stŭt'-tẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *stut* (q.v.); Dut. *stotteren*; Low Ger. *stötern*; Ger. *stottern.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stammer; to hesitate in the articulation of words.

"He had stood trembling, *stuttering*, calling for his confessor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a stuttering manner; to stammer out.

"The nonsense *stuttered* by the tipsy nobles of the empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

stŭt'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stut*; *-er.*]

*1. One who stutters; a stutterer.

"Many *stutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 386.

2. A stammerer in speaking.

stŭt'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *stutter*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who stutters: a stammerer.

"*Stutterers* use to stammer more when the wind is in that hole."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. xxvii., let. 1.

stŭt'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [STUTTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable repetition of the same syllable; stammering (q.v.).

stŭt'-tẽr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *stuttering*; *-ly.*] In a stuttering manner; with a stutter.

stў (1), ***stie,** ***sti,** ***stye,** *s.* [A.S. *stigo* = a stye; cogn. with Icel. *stia*, *sti* = a sty; *svinsti* = a swine-sty; Dan. *sti*; Sw. *stia*; O. Sw. *stia*, *stiga*; Sw. dial. *sti*, *steg*; Dut. *swijnstijge*; Ger. *steige*; O. H. Ger. *stiga.*]

1. A pen or inclosure for swine.

"Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies,
All lost their form, and habitants of *sties*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 333.

2. A dirty, mean, or filthy place; a hovel.

"There could not be equality between men who lived in houses and men who lived in *sties*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A place of debauchery.

"The houses of Calderon's stately and high-spirited Castilian gentlemen became *sties* of vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

stў (2), **stўe,** *s.* [A contract. of *stigend* = swelling, rising, properly pres. part. of *stigan* = to rise, to climb. The full form was *stigend eáge* = swelling eye, which was corrupted into *styany*, which was afterwards mistaken for

sty on eye; Low Ger. *strig, stige;* Norw. *stig, sti, stigje,* from *stiga* = to rise.] A small inflammatory tumour of the nature of a boil on the edge of the eyelid, most frequently near the inner angle of the eye.

stȳ (1), *v.t.* [Sty (1), *s.*] To shut up in or as in a sty.

"Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of the island." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

stȳ (2), * **stie,** * **stye,** *v.i.* [A.S. *stigan;* Ger. *steigen;* Dut. *stijen;* Icel. *stiga;* Sw. *stiga;* Dan. *stige.*] [Stair.] To mount.

"Thought with his wings to *stye* above the ground."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 25.

* **stȳ'-ăn,** *s.* [Sty (2), *s.*]

* **stȳ'-cą,** *s.* [A.S. *stic, styc.*] An Anglo-Saxon coin, value half a farthing. It was principally, if not wholly, coined in the kingdom of Northumberland.

stȳ'-çĕr-īne, *s.* [Eng. *sty(ryl),* and *(gly)cerine.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_5{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2(OH)$. Phenyl glycerine. A trivalent alcohol, obtained by heating a mixture of styryl tribromide and water for eight or ten hours. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, and on evaporation is left as a gummy mass.

stȳe, *s.* [Sty (2), *s.*]

stȳe, *v.i.* [Sty (2), *v.*]

Stȳ'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Stygius,* from *Styx;* Gr. Στυξ (*Stux*), genit. Στυγός (*Stugos*) = the Styx, from στυγέω (*stugeō*) = to hate.] Pertaining to Styx, a river of hell, over which the shades of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, hellish, infernal.

"Whose *Stygian* throats breathe darkness all day long."
Cowper: Task, iii. 738.

stȳ-gŏg'-ĕn-ēs, *s.* [Gr. Στυξ (*Stux*), genit. Στυγός (*Stugos*) = the Styx (q.v.), and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce. Named from their supposed volcanic abode.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Hypostomatina [Siluridæ], the *preñadillas* of the natives. They are small Siluroids, abundant in the lakes and torrents of the Andes, and have attracted considerable attention from the fact that Humboldt adopted the popular belief that they live in subterranean waters within the bowels of the active volcanoes in the Andes, and are ejected with streams of mud and water during eruptions, though he considered it singular that they were not cooked when vomited forth from craters or other openings. The explanation of their appearance during volcanic eruptions is that they are killed by the sulphuretted gases escaping during an eruption, and swept down by the torrents of water issuing from the volcano.

stȳl-a-găl-mā'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and ἄγαλμα (*agalma*) = an image.]

Arch.: Performing the office of a column: as, a *stylagalmaic* figure. Used also substantively of a figure performing the office of a column.

stȳl'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *styl(e); -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a style; stilar.

stȳl-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Stylasteridæ (q.v.), formerly classed with the Corals, and made a genus of Oculinidæ.

stȳl-ăs'-tĕr-ĭd, *s.* [Stylasteridæ.] Any individual of the family Stylasteridæ (q.v.).

stȳl-ăs-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylaster;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Hydrocorallinæ, with several genera, living principally at considerable depths in the warmer seas. The skeleton is a branched calcareous structure, with cup-like depressions, each with a central chamber, surrounded by secondary chambers, separated from each other by short partitions. The colony consists of two sets of zoöids, the perfect ones inhabiting the central chambers, whilst the smaller ones are occupied by imperfect zoöids, resembling tentacles in appearance. The cavities of the zoöids communicate by canals in the skeleton, and the reproductive organs are in the form of fixed sporosacs, developed within sac-like cavities in the skeleton. One fossil genus, Distichopora, from the Tertiary of France.

stȳl'-ate, *a.* [Eng. *style* (2); *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a persistent style.

stȳle (1), * **stile** (1), *s.* [Fr. *stile, style,* from Lat. *stilus* = an iron-pointed pen used for writing on wax-tablets, a manner of writing. From the same root as *sting, stimulus, stigma,* &c.; Sp. & Port. *estilo;* Ital. *stile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A piece of iron or other material pointed at one end, used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets. The other end was made blunt and smooth, and was used to make erasures. Hence,

2. A hard point for tracing, in manifold writing.

3. A pointed tool used in graving.

4. Manner of writing with regard to language; the peculiar manner in which a person expresses his ideas or conceptions; the particular mode or form of expressing ideas in language which distinguishes one writer or speaker from another; the distinctive manner of writing characteristic of each author, or of each body of authors, allied as belonging to the same school, country, or epoch.

"Though an author's plan should be faultless, and his story ever so well conducted, yet if he be feeble, or flat in *style,* destitute of affecting scenes, and deficient in poetical colouring, he can have no success."—*Blair: Rhetoric,* lect. 10.

5. Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts; characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result; the peculiar manner in which an artist expresses his ideas; it is exhibited in his choice of forms and mode of treating them, and is determined in different ways, according to the changes of thought at different times and stages of its development. Besides the individual style, there is also a national style: as, The Egyptian, the Grecian *styles* of architecture. Each of the various branches of art has its peculiar style: as, the epic, lyric, and dramatic *styles* of poetry; the historical and the landscape *styles* of painting, &c.

"In quiet poems of simple narrative, where there are no speakers or scenery to set off the words, the forcible *style* of the drama might interfere with the unity of the poem, by attracting to the words the interest that should be concentrated on the narrative; and here a simple *style* may be desirable. Thus poetic *style* may be roughly divided into (1) the elevated, (2) the graceful, (3) the forcible, (4) the simple."—*Abbott & Seeley: English Lessons for English People,* 345.

6. The peculiar manner or mode of action characteristic of a performer of an art: as, the *style* of rowing of an oarsman, a batsman's *style* in cricket, a bad *style* of walking, &c.

7. External manner or fashion. Manner deemed elegant and appropriate in social demeanour; fashion: as, An entertainment is given in *style.*

8. Phrase of address or appellation; formal or official designation; title.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A particular character as to the general artistic idea prevailing a building: as, the Gothic or Norman *styles.* [Architecture.]

2. *Chron.:* The method of reckoning time with reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendars, Old Style being founded on the former and New Style on the latter. The Julian Calendar (q.v.) prevailed in Europe to A.D. 1582. Pope Gregory XIII. published the Gregorian Calendar [Calendar, II. 3] enacting that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582 by calling the day which by the Julian Calendar would have been Oct. 5, Oct. 15, 1582. The alteration took place that same day in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. In France and Lorraine the change was made on Dec. 10 [20]; in Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Artois, and Hainault on Dec. 15 [25], of the same year. In Switzerland the Roman Catholics adopted the new style in 1583 or 1584, as did those of Germany in 1584. The Danes did so in 1582, the Poles in 1586, the Hungarians in 1587, the German Protestant city of Marburg in Feb. 1682, the States of Utrecht on Dec. 1 [12], 1700, the other German Protestants about the same date. Till 1751 both the Julian, or Old Style, and the practice of commencing the legal year on March 25 subsisted in England. But by 24 Geo. II., c. 23, it was enacted:

1. That throughout all His Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on March 25 shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751, and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so on in all future years.

2. That . . . . the natural day next immediately following September 2, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the fourteenth day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days.

3. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300 . . . . shall not be deemed bissextile or leap years . . . . and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800 . . . . shall for the future be esteemed bissextile or leap years."

The difference between the Old and New Styles was progressive. Up to 1699 it was only ten days, after 1700 it was eleven, and after 1800 twelve days. The year 1751 had no January, February, March 1–24, and September had only nineteen days. (*Nicolas: Chron. of Hist.*).

3. *Surg.:* A pointed surgical instrument; a probe.

¶ For the difference between *style* and *diction,* see Diction.

¶ (1) *Juridical styles:*

Scots Law: The particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.

(2) *Style of a court:*

Law: The practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

stȳle (2), * **stile** (1), *s.* [Lat. *stylus,* from Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a post.]

1. *Bot.:* The part of a pistil intermediate in position between the germen or ovary below and the stigma above. It is considered to be an elongation of the ovary, and morphologically the upper narrow part of a carpellary leaf supporting the stigma. It is not more essential to a pistil than a petiole is to a leaf, and in fact is often absent. It may be taper or thick, is generally terete, but may be angular, or thin, flat, and coloured. Sometimes it is continuous with, and at others articulated with the ovary; as a rule it arises from the apex, but occasionally from the sides of the latter. Its surface is generally smooth, but in Compositæ, most Campanulaceæ, &c., it is densely covered with hairs called collectors, which in Lobeleæ become an indusium (q.v.). Sometimes styles so completely cohere that they look like one style with a plurality of stigmas. In fully describing the styles of a plant mention should be made of their number, length, figure, surface, direction, and proportion.

2. *Dialling:* The gnomon of a sun-dial.

* **stȳle** (3), *s.* [Stile.]

stȳle *v.t.* [Style (1), *s.*] To entitle, to name, to designate, to denominate.

"In this tract of Gloucestershire (where to this day many places are *styled* vineyards)."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 14. (Note.)

stȳl'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *style* (1), s., or a contract. of *stiletto* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A style, or stiletto.

"Graven as with iron *stylet* on his brow."—*Miss Brontë: Villette,* ch. xx.

2. *Surg.:* A probe.

stȳle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *style* (2), and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Stylidium (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) The Stylidiaceæ (*Lindley.*).

stȳ-lĭd'-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylidi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Styleworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Campanales. Herbs or undershrubs; the hairs, if present, sometimes glandular; leaves scattered, sometimes whorled, exstipulate, entire, their margins naked or ciliated. Pedicels of the flowers generally with three bracts; calyx superior, with two to six divisions, two-lipped or regular, persistent; corolla monopetalous, its limb generally irregular, with five to six divisions. Stamens two, filaments connate with the style into a longitudinal column; ovary with two, rarely with one cell, many-seeded. Fruit capsular. Swamp plants, chiefly from Australia. Known genera five, species 121. (*Lindley.*)

stȳ-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar. So named because the stamens and style are united.]

Bot.: Stylewort; the typical genus of Stylidiaceæ. Beautiful little plants with red, pink, violet, white, or yellow flowers, occurring in Australia and India. Many are cultivated in greenhouses.

stȳl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *style* (1), s., and *form.*] Having the shape of or resembling a style, pin, or pen; styloid.

stȳ-lī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stylus.*] [Style (1), *s.*]

Palæont. : The typical genus of Stylinaceæ (q.v.). From the Oolite.

stȳ-lĭn-ā′-çē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stylin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont. : A sub-family of Astræidæ. Most of the species have a styliform columella. Mesozoic and Tertiary, with one recent genus.

stȳl′-īne, *a.* [Eng. *style* (2), *s.* ; *-ine.*]

Bot. : Of or pertaining to a style.

stȳl′-ĭn′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar ; ἴς (*is*) genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = a fibre, and suff. *-odon.* (*Scudder.*)] [Stylinodontidæ.]

stȳ-lĭn-ŏ-dŏn′-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylinodon,* genit. *stylinodont(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Marsh's Tillodontia (q.v.), with two genera, Stylinodon and Dryptodon, from the Middle Eocene of North America. Dental formula, I. $\frac{2}{3}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P.M. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ (× 2) = 40. The four central incisors in each jaw are small ; but the outer ones are huge and compressed, faced with enamel, and growing from persistent pulps ; the molars and pre-molars are rootless and cylindrical, and the canines are small.

stȳ-lĭ-ō′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *stylus* = a stake, a pale.]

Zool. & Palæont. : A sub-genus of Cleodora (q.v.), with representatives in the Tertiary.

stȳ-lĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. στυλίσκος (*stuliskos*) (1) = a pillar, (2) part of a surgical instrument.]

Bot. : The channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

stȳl′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.* ; *-ish.*] Fashionable in style or form ; in or according to the fashion ; showy. (*Colloq.*)

"The cock should be *stylish* as possible of whatever breed."—*Smithson : Useful Book for Farmers,* p. 56.

stȳl′ ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stylish ; -ly.*] In a stylish manner ; fashionably, showily. (*Colloq.*)

"The defendant, a *stylishly*-dressed young man."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 15, 1885.

stȳl′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stylish ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stylish, fashionable, or showy. (*Colloq.*)

stȳl′-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.* ; *-ist.*] A writer or speaker who is careful in his style ; a master or critic of style.

"The effect of reading such writers is like what has been ascribed to the work of the *stylists,* who smooth everything so much that nothing remains in the memory."—*Evening Standard,* Dec. 31, 1885.

*** stȳl-ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.* ; *-istic.*]

A. *As adj. :* Of or relating to style.

B. *As substantive :*

1. The art of forming a good style in writing.

2. A treatise on style.

stȳl′-īte, *s.* [Gr. στυλίτης (*stulitēs*), from στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a post.]

Eccles. Hist. (*Pl.*) : A class of anchorites in the early Church who took up their abode on lofty pillars, where the limited space obliged them to stand continually, protected only at the sides by lattice-work or railing, and exposed to the open sky. Their position was an attempt to realize the two fundamental ideas of Christian asceticism : separation from the things of earth, and aspiration after those of heaven. The first Stylite was Simeon, the Syrian (A.D. 390–459), who commenced this mode of life near Antioch, about A.D. 420, on a pillar six or seven cubits, the height of which was repeatedly increased, till at last it was thirty-six feet high. His life was one of great austerity. After his death the Stylites became numerous, and peculiar privileges were accorded to them. This method of penance was confined to the East ; Gregory of Tours mentions one Stylite in the district of Treves, but adds that the Gallic bishop caused his pillar to be destroyed. [Stone-worship.]

stȳl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a post.] Pillar-like ; having processes or projections resembling small pillars ; specif., in anatomy, of, belonging to, or attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, as the *stylo*hyoid muscle and ligament.

stȳl′-ō-băt, † **stȳl′-ō-bīte,** *s.* [Stylobate.]

Min. : The same as Gehlenite (q.v.).

stȳl′-ō-bāte, *s.* [Lat. *stylobates, stylobata,* from Gr. στυλοβάτης (*stulobatēs*), from στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and βάτης (*batēs*) = one who treads, from βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go ; Fr. *stylobate.*]

Arch. : The substructure of a Greek temple below the columns, sometimes formed of three steps, which were continued round the peristyle, and sometimes of walls raised to a considerable height, in which case it was approached by a flight of steps at one end.

stȳl-ō-bā′-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Stylobate.]

Arch. : The pedestal of a column.

† **stȳl′-ō-bīte,** *s.* [Stylobat.]

stȳ-lŏç′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn ; so called because the styles, which are persistent, resemble horns.]

Bot. : An American genus of Hippomaneæ. Leaves like those of the cherry laurel ; fruit globose, said to be eatable.

stȳ-lŏch′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. ὄχος (*ochos*) = anything which holds or bears.]

Zool. : A family of Dendrocœla (q.v.). They are swimming animals, having two small tentacles with eyes on them, as well as others on the head. They exist on the gulf-weed, and swim in a rapid and sinuous manner to attack their prey.

stȳl′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Stylodontidæ.]

Palæont. : A genus of small Polyprodont Marsupials, found in the Middle Purbeck beds.

stȳl-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont. : A family of Ganoid Fishes, with a single genus, Tetragonolepsis, from the Lias. Body rhombic or ovate ; vertebræ not completely ossified ; termination of vertebral column homocercal ; fins with fulcra ; maxillary in a single piece ; jaws with several rows of teeth, the outer ones equal, styliform ; dorsal fins very long, extending to caudal ; branchiostegals many. (*Günther.*) In some classifications this genus is placed with the Dapedidæ, and in others with the Pycnodontidæ.

stȳl-ō-grăph′-ĭc, stȳl-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *stylograph(y) ; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to stylography ; used in stylography : as, a *stylographic* pen or pencil.

stylographic pen, *s.* A pen of modern invention, in which the ink is contained in a reservoir forming the body of the pen, and flows through a minute aperture in a point resembling that of a style, through which plays a fine wire. Replaced by the fountain pen.

stȳl-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stylographical ; -ly.*] In a stylographic manner ; by means of stylography.

stȳ-lŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Lat. *stylus* = a style, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of tracing with a style ; a method of drawing, engraving, or writing with a style on cards or tablets.

stȳl-ō-hȳ′-ōid, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Eng. *hyoid* (q.v.).]

Anat. : Pertaining to the styloid and hyoid processes.

stȳl′-ōid, *a.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

1. *Anat. :* Pillar-like. There is a *styloid* process of the radius, one of the temporal bone, and one of the ulna.

2. *Arch. :* A descriptive term applied to small, columnar projections.

stȳl′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol. : A name given to certain columnar formations in limestones, dolomites, and marls, standing at right angles to the stratification, like "cone-in-cone" structure. They are probably due to crystallizing action.

stȳl-ō-măs′-tōid, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Eng. *mastoid* (q.v.).]

Anat. : Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes. There is a *stylomastoid* artery and foramen.

stȳl-ō-măx-ĭl′-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

Anat. : Of or pertaining to the styloid processes and the jaw. There is a *stylomaxillary* ligament.

stȳ-lŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring columns.

stȳ-lō-nȳch′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*), genit. ὄνυχος (*onuchos*) = a claw.]

Zool. : A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with four species, living in salt, fresh, and stagnant water. Animalcules free-swimming, persistent in shape, encurassed, ovate or elliptical, with hooks and setæ at the margin of the styles.

stȳ-lŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Trachypteridæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Stylophorus chordatus,* of which only one example is known. Length about eleven inches ; ventrals absent ; tail terminating in a very long, cord-like appendage. It was obtained between Cuba and Martinique, and has been transferred from the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) South Kensington.

stȳ-lŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylop(s);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom. : An aberrant family of Coleoptera, parasitic on hymenopterous insects. The females are viviparous, apterous, and larviform, living permanently in the bodies of their hosts ; the males are winged and active, and live but a few hours, solely to propagate their kind. The mouth-organs of the latter are rudimentary ; head shortand broad, with curiously-forked antennæ ; wings membranous and much expanded ; the elytra do not serve as wing-covers, but are reduced to slender appendages which, in dried specimens become twisted, whence the name of the order in which they are sometimes placed. [Strepsiptera.] The females are very prolific, each hatching within her body many thousands of eggs, and the larvæ escape from a hole in a part of the parent projecting from the abdomen of the host. The family is widely distributed, and contains three genera : Stylops, Xenos, and Helechthrus.

† **stȳl′-ō-pŏd, stȳl-ō-pō′-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot. : Hoffman's name for the disk in Umbelliferæ, which is dilated, and covers the whole summit of the ovary.

stȳl′-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Entom. : The type-genus of Stylopidæ (q.v.). Eight species are British.

*** stȳl′-ō-spōre,** *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot. (*Pl.*) : Tulasne's name for the naked spores in certain fungals.

stȳl-ō-stē′-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a warp or woof.] [Stamen.]

Bot. : An epigynous stamen.

stȳl-ō-tē′-gĭ-ŭm, stȳl-ō-stē′-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. τέγος (*tegos*), στήγος (*stēgos*) = a roof.]

Bot. : The whole mass of a corona (q.v.), as in Stapelia. Called also Orbiculus and Saccus.

stȳl′-ō-tȳp, stȳl-ō-tȳp′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-,* and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = form ; Sp. *cañutillo* = a small tube or pipe.]

Min. : An orthorhombic mineral occurring in columnar crystals in Copiapo, Chili. Hardness, 3·0 ; sp. gr. 4·79 ; lustre, metallic ; colour and streak, black. Compos. : sulphur, 24·9 ; antimony, 31·6 ; copper, 28·2 ; silver, 8·0 ; iron, 7·3 = 100, which yields the formula $3(Cu,Ag,Fe)S + Sb_2S_3$.

stȳl′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Style (1), *s.*]

stȳ-phĕl′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. στυφελός (*stuphelos*) = close, solid, hard, rough. Named from the habit of the plant.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Styphelieæ. Beautiful Australian and Tasmanian shrubs, with scattered, oblong or lanceolate leaves, and drooping red or green flowers. Some are

cultivated in British greenhouses. *Styphelia adscendens*, a small, prostrate shrub, has a cranberry-like fruit which is sometimes eaten.

stȳ-phĕl-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *styphel(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, having a one-sided ovary and fruit.

stȳph'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *styptic*); *ph(e)n(ol)*; and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from phenol, and possessing astringent properties.

styphnic-acid, *s.* [Oxypicric-acid.]

stȳph-nō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. στυφός (*stuphos*) = astringent, sour, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A synonym of Sophora (q.v.).

stȳp'-tẽr-īte, *s.* [Gr. στυπτερία (*stupteria*) = an alum, an astringent salt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Alunogen (q.v.).

stȳp'-tĭc, ***stȳp'-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *styptique*, from Lat. *stypticus*; Gr. στυπτικός (*stuptikos*) = astringent, from στύφω (*stuphō*) = to contract, to draw together.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Astringent; producing contraction.

"Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Having the quality of stopping hæmorrhage; stopping the bleeding of a wound.

"The wound may be dressed with some *styptic* and antiseptic agent."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

* 3. Restrictive.

"That *styptic* surgery which the law uses."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** An astringent.

2. A medicine or preparation employed for the purpose of stopping the flow of blood from a wound, &c.

¶ Styptics are of three kinds: chemical, as a saturated solution of alum or sulphate of zinc; vital (increasing the vital powers), as acetic acid, which also acts chemically; and mechanical, as the employment of a sponge tent.

* **stȳp'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *styptic*; *-al.*] The same as Styptic, A. (q.v.).

stȳp'-tĭ-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *styptic*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in mamillary aggregations of delicate fibres, in Copiapo, Chili, and also in the department of Gard, France. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·84; lustre, silky; colour, straw-yellow. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 29·30; sesquioxide of iron, 35·15; water, 35·55 = 100, which yields the formula $3Fe_2O_3 5SO_3 + 27HO$. Known also under the name Fibroferrite.

* **stȳp-tĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *styptic*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being styptic.

"Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids."—*Floyer: On Consumption.*

stȳr-ą-cā'-çē-æ, stȳ-rā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *styrax*, genit. *styrac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Storaxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, tribe Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs with alternate, generally toothed, exstipular leaves; flowers axillary, solitary, or clustered, with scale-like bracts; hairs often stellate; calyx with four or five divisions, imbricated, persistent; corolla monopetalous, its divisions often different from those of the calyx, imbricated in æstivation; stamens definite or indefinite; pollen broadly elliptical; style simple; stigma capitate; ovary generally inferior, with two to five cells, each with two or an indefinite number of seeds. Found in various parts of the tropics. Known genera six, species 115. (*Lindley.*)

stȳr'-ą-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *styrax*, genit. *styrac(is)*; *-in.*] [Cinnyl-cinnamate.]

stȳr'-ą-çŏl, stȳr'-ą-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *styrac(in)*; *-ol*, *-one.*] [Cinnylic-alcohol.]

stȳr'-ăx, *s.* [Storax.]

Bot.: Storax; the typical genus of Styracaceæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed, persistent; corolla monopetalous, deeply three to seven cleft; stamens ten, united at the base; anthers linear, two-celled; style simple; stigma three-lobed; ovary superior; ovules indefinite; fruit a drupe. Elegant trees and shrubs, mostly with stellate hairs, entire leaves, and racemes of white or cream-coloured flowers. Found in the warmer parts of America and Asia; one is European and one African. *Styrax officinale*, a tree from fifteen to twenty feet high, has ovate leaves, shining above, downy beneath, longer than the racemes, which are simple, and consist of five or six flowers. It is a native of Syria, Greece, and Italy. It furnishes storax (q.v.), which exudes and hardens in the air when the bark is wounded. *S. Benzoin* is the Benjamin Storax, or Gum-Benjamin tree. It has ovate, oblong, pointed leaves, glabrous above, downy beneath, only a trifle longer than the racemes, which are compound. It is found in Sumatra, Java, and the Malay Archipelago generally, and produces benzoin (q.v.). *S. reticulata*, *S. ferruginea*, and *S. aurea* yield a gum used as incense. Among other American species are *S. grandiflorus*, *S. lævigatus*, and *S. pulverulentus*. *S. serratulum*, and *S. virgatum*, small trees, natives of Bengal, yield gum, but of inferior quality.

Stȳr'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Styria, a province of Austria.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Styria.

stȳr'-ŏl, stȳr'-ō-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*, and *(alcoh)ol*; suff. *-ene.*] [Cinnamene.]

stȳr'-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*; *-one.*] [Cinnylic-alcohol.]

stȳr'-ŏn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *styrom(e)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: A compound radical consisting of phenyl, C_6H_5, and ethyl, C_2H_5.

styronyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4(C_2H_5)OH$. Primary phenethyl alcohol. Obtained by the action of potassic hydrate on styronyl chloride. It boils at 225°.

styronyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_8H_9Cl. A liquid produced by the action of chlorine on boiling ethyl-benzene. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

stȳr'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*; *-yl.*] [Cinnylic-alcohol.]

stȳr-ȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *styryl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}N = \begin{matrix} C_9H_9 \\ H_2 \end{matrix}\Big\}N$. Cinnylamine. A base produced by heating to 100°, in a sealed tube, a mixture of styrylic chloride, ammonia, and absolute alcohol. It forms small, colourless crystals, which readily melt to a yellowish oil, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in ether.

stȳr-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *styryl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from styryl.

styrylic-alcohol, *s.* [Cinnylic-alcohol.]

styrylic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_9Cl. A light yellow oil, obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into crystallized styrylic alcohol, heating the product to 100°, and washing with dilute sodaley. It smells of anise oil, remains liquid at —19°, and cannot be distilled, even in vacuum, without decomposition.

styrylic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_9H_9)_2O$. A light yellow, viscid oil, produced by the action of boric anhydride on styrylic alcohol. It has the odour of cinnamon, is heavier than water, and is partly decomposed by distillation.

stȳr'-ȳl-īne, *s.* [Eng. *styryl*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: C_9H_9N. Chiozza's name for a base which he obtained by treating metastyrol with ammonium sulphide.

stȳthe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *stife* (q.v.).]

Mining: Choke-damp, or carbonic-acid gas.

stȳth'-ȳ, *s. & v.t.* [Stithy.]

Stȳx, *s.* [Gr.] [Stygian.]

Class. Mythol.: The principal river of the lower regions, which it encompassed seven times. It had to be crossed by the shades of the departed in passing to the region of spirits.

sū-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *suable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being suable; liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

sū'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *su(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being sued; liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

"Legacies out of lands are probably *suable* in chancery."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **suāde (u as w),** *v.t.* [Lat. *suadeo.*] To persuade.

"Flee thee ill *swading* pleasure's baits untrue."
Grimould, in *Tottel's Songes.*

sū'-æ-dą, *s.* [Arabic *suæd* = a kind of sea blite (see def.).]

Bot.: Sea-blite; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Saline herbs or shrubs with semi-cylindrical leaves; flowers generally perfect, with two bracts at the base; calyx five-partite, without appendages or a wing at the back, often fleshy. Stamens five; style none; stigmas usually three; utricle enclosed in the calyx. Seed lenticular, crustaceous. Known species about thirty-three; from salt-marshes and sea-shores. Two of them are *Suæda maritima*, the Annual, and *S. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Sea-blite; the first has two and the second has three styles. The first is an annual with the flowers generally solitary; it is smaller than the other species, and more common on the European sea-shores. *S. fruticosa*, *S. indica*, and *S. nudiflora* are found on the shores of India; their ashes furnish alkali.

* **suāġe (u as w),** * **swāġe,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *assuage* (q.v.).] To assuage.

"But wicked wrath had some so farre enraged,
As by no meanes theyr malice could be *swaged*."
Gascoigne: Fruites of Warre.

sū'-ąnt, sū'-ęnt, *a.* [O. Fr. *suant*, *suiant*, pr. par. of *suire* = to follow.] [Sue.] Even, uniform; spread equally over the surface. (*Amer.*)

sū'-ąnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *suant*; *-ly.*] Evenly, equally, smoothly, regularly (*Amer.*)

sû-ar'-rōw, *s.* [Saguari.]

* **suā'-şĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Lat. *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo* = to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

suā'-şion (u as w), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suasiōnem*, accus. of *suasio*, from *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo* = to persuade; Ital. *suasione.*] The act of persuading; persuasion.

"Thei had by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundment."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 157.

* **suā'-şĭve (u as w),** *a.* [Lat. *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo* = to persuade.] Having power to persuade; persuasive.

"Its command over them was but *suasive* and political."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

* **suā'-şĭve-lȳ (u as w),** *adv.* [Eng. *suasive*; *-ly.*] In a manner tending to persuade; persuasively.

* **suā'-şŏr-ȳ (u as w),** *a.* [Lat. *suasorius*, from *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo* = to persuade.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; persuasive.

"There is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer*, p. 123.

suāve (u as w), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *suavis* = sweet.] Agreeable in manners; bland, pleasant; blandly polite.

suāve'-lȳ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *suave*; *-ly.*] In a suave manner; with suavity; blandly.

* **suăv'-ĭ-fȳ (u as w),** *v.t.* [Lat. *suavis* = sweet, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make affable or suave.

* **suą-vĭl'-ō-quent (u as w),** *a.* [Lat. *suavis* = sweet, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking suavely, blandly, or affably; using soft and agreeable speech.

* **suą-vĭl'-ō-quy (u as w),** *s.* [Suavilo-quent.] Sweetness or blandness of speech.

suăv'-ĭ-tȳ (u as w), *s.* [Fr. *suavité*, from Lat. *suavitatem*, accus. of *suavitas* = sweetness; *suavis* = sweet; Sp. *suavidad*; Ital. *suavità*, *soavità.*]

* **1.** Sweetness to the taste.

2. Something pleasant or agreeable.

"Some *suavities*, and pleasant fancies within our selves."—*Glanvill: Sermon* i.

3. The quality or state of being suave; graciousness and pleasantness of manners; affability, agreeableness, blandness.

"The . . . refined diplomatist, whose dexterity and *suavity* had been renowned at the most polite courts of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

sŭb-, *pref.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A Latin preposition, meaning literally, under, below. It is largely used as a prefix to English words, to denote an inferior position or intention, subordinate degree, some degree, and sometimes the least sensible degree of that expressed by the word to which it is prefixed. The *b* is frequently changed into the letter with which the next syllable begins, as in *succinct, suggest, suppress*, &c.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix used in compounds to denote that the metal is in excess of one atom of the negative element or acid radicle, *e.g.*, Hg_2O, suboxide of mercury; $2Pb''(C_2H_3O_2)_2{\cdot}Pb''O$, subacetate of lead.

sub-acromial, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the acromion. There is a *sub-acromial* bursa.

sub-agency, *s.* A subordinate agency.

sub-agent, *s.*

Law: The agent of an agent.

sub-alate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a narrow wing or margin.

* **sub-almoner,** *s.* A subordinate or deputy almoner.

"Subdean of his Majesty's chappel . . . and *sub-almoner* to him."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, ii.

sub-angular, *a.* Slightly angular.

sub-Antichrist, *s.* An inferior Antichrist. (*Milton.*)

sub-apical, *a.* Under the apex; of or pertaining to the part under the apex.

* **sub-aquaneous,** *a.* Being or living under water; subaqueous.

sub-arachnoid, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the arachnoid.

¶ Used of the space between the arachnoid and the *pia mat.*

sub-arborescent, *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

sub-arctic, *a.* Applied to the region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

sub-base, sub-bass, *s.*

Music: A pedal register in the organ, of 32-feet tone.

* **sub-beadle,** *s.* An inferior or subordinate beadle.

"They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *sub-beadles*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **sub-blush,** *v.i.* To blush slightly.

"*Sub-blushing* as she did it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 174.

sub-bourdon, *s.* The same as SUB-BASE (q.v.).

* **sub-breed,** *s.* A distinctly marked subdivision of a breed. (*Darwin.*)

sub-cartilaginous, *a.*

1. Situated under or beneath cartilage.

2. Partly cartilaginous or gristly.

sub-caudal, *a.* Being or situated under the tail.

* **sub-celestial, * sub-cælestiall,** *a.* Placed or being beneath the heavens or heavenly things.

"Even he [Solomon] passeth the same sentence of vanity, vexation, and unprofitableness, upon this, as upon all other *sub-celestial* things."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

sub-central, *a.*

1. Being or lying under the centre.

2. Nearly, but not quite central.

* **sub-chanter,** *s.* A deputy or under-chanter; the deputy of the precentor of a cathedral; a succentor (q.v.).

sub-class, *s.* A subdivision of a class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

sub-columnar, *a.*

Min. & Petrol.: Nearly columnar. Used of basalt, &c.

sub-committee, *s.* An under-committee; a part or subdivision of a committee appointed for special business.

"Their sequestrators and *sub-committees* abroad, men for the most part of insatiable hands, and noted disloyalty."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

sub-compressed, *a.* Partially or imperfectly compressed; not fully compressed.

sub-concave, *a.* Slightly concave.

sub-conformable, *a.* Partially conformable.

sub-conical, *a.* Slightly or partially conical.

* **sub-conscious,** *a.*

1. Partially or imperfectly conscious.

2. Occurring without attendant consciousness. (Said of states of the mind.)

* **sub-constellation,** *s.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

"The Pleiades, or *sub-constellation* upon the back of Taurus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

sub-contract, *s.* A contract under a previous contractor.

* **sub-contracted,** *a.* Contracted after a former contract; betrothed for the second time.

"Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *sub-contracted* to this lord."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

sub-contractor, *s.* One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor.

sub-contrary, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Contrary in an inferior degree. Specifically—

1. *Geom.:* Applied to two similar triangles when they are so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex and yet their bases not parallel. In such triangles the angles at the bases are equal, but on the contrary sides. Thus, the triangles A B C, A D E, are sub-contrary, and the angles A C B, A E D are equal to the angle A D E, A B C respectively.

SUB-CONTRARY TRIANGLES.

2. *Logic:*

(1) A term applied to each of two particular propositions when one is affirmative and the other negative. Thus, "Some man is learned," "Some man is not learned," are sub-contrary propositions with respect to each other. Sub-contrary propositions cannot be both false, for then their contradictories, which are contrary propositions with regard to each other (in this case, "No man is learned," "All men are learned") would both be true. But, as in the examples given above, two sub-contraries may both be true.

(2) Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, but in such a way that as one increases the other decreases.

B. *As substantive:*

Logic: A sub-contrary proposition.

Sub-contrary section:

Geom.: In any surface of the second order, if two planes be passed perpendicular to the same principal plane, but not parallel to each other, and so that the sections are similar, both the planes and the sections are sub-contrary with respect to each other.

sub-cordate, *a.* Somewhat cordate; somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

sub-costal, *a.* Situated or lying under the ribs.

Sub-costal muscles:

Anat.: Small muscles lying on the inner aspect of the thoracic wall close to the surface of the intercostals near the angles of the ribs.

sub-crystalline, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.

sub-cylindrical, *a.* Imperfectly or somewhat cylindrical.

sub-dilated, *a.* Partially or imperfectly dilated.

sub-dural, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the dura mater. Applied to the space between the dura mater and the arachnoid.

sub-editor, *s.* The assistant editor of a newspaper, periodical, or other publication.

sub-elaphine, *a.*

Zool.: Resembling the Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), especially in the formation of the antlers. The elaphine type of antler has the brow-tyne reduplicated, while the royal is developed at the expense of the tres, and much divided up in well-grown animals. In sub-elaphine Deer (the genera Pseudaxis and Dama) the relative proportion of the tynes is much the same, but the brow-tyne is quite simple.

sub-epidermal, *a.* Situated or lying immediately under the epidermis or scarf-skin, or outer bark.

sub-family, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade between a family and a genus.

sub-feudation, *s.* The same as SUB-INFEUDATION (q.v.).

sub-feudatory, *s.* An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

sub-fibrous, *a.* Somewhat or slightly fibrous.

sub-generic, *a.* Of or belonging to a sub-genus (q.v.).

sub-genus, *s.*

Nat. Science: A division of a genus consisting of species having common characteristics differing more or less from those of the type, but not of sufficient importance to entitle them to generic distinction.

sub-globose, *a.* Partially or imperfectly globose.

* **sub-governor,** *s.* An under or subordinate governor.

"The *sub-governor* general . . . might arrive in the sloop that was daily expected from Okotzk."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

sub-group, *s.*

Nat. Science: A sub-division of a group.

sub judice, *phr.* [Lat. = before the judge.] Not yet decided; undecided.

sub-kingdom, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade between a kingdom and a class.

sub-lessee, *s.* The receiver or holder of a sub-lease.

sub-librarian, *s.* An assistant or under-librarian.

sub-lieutenant, *s.* A subordinate or second lieutenant.

sub-marshal, *s.* A subordinate or under marshal.

* **sub-niveal,** *a.* Situated or being under the snow.

"A favourite resort for these *sub-niveal* operations is a steep bank where the heather is old and long."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

sub-officer, *s.* An under or subordinate officer.

sub-orbital, * sub-orbitar, *a.* Seated beneath the orbital cavity.

sub-porphyritic, *a.* Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

sub-reader, *s.* An under reader in the Inns of Courts.

sub-rector, *s.* The deputy or substitute of a rector.

sub-region, *s.*

Geography: A division of a zoogeographical region founded on the distribution of families and genera. [REGION, II. 2.]

* **sub-religion,** *s.* A faith, doctrine, or belief approaching the sacredness of religion; an inferior religion.

† **sub-resin,** *s.* That portion of a resin soluble only in boiling alcohol, and precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

sub-sizar, sub-sizer, *s.* An under-sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar. (*Cambridge Univ.*)

"A *sub-sizer* of Peter-house in Cambridge."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

sub-species, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade immediately below a species. In the case of plants sub-species are

often produced by cultivation, and when the characters are hereditarily transmitted with constancy through the seed, races arise.

sub-specific, *a.* Of or belonging to a sub-species (q.v.).

sub-spherical, *a.* Partially or imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching a sphere.

sub-spiral, *a.*

Zool.: Partially spiral. Used spec. of the operculum of Melania, &c.

sub-treasury, *s.* One of the nine branches of the United States Treasury, located, for the convenient receipt and disbursement of public moneys, at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis, respectively.

sub-tribe, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade immediately below a tribe.

sub-varietal, *a.* Of, belonging to, or having the characters of a sub-variety.

sub-variety, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade next below a variety

sŭb, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction for a subordinate or for substitute; an inferior officer, &c.; a subaltern, or a substitute.

sŭb, *v.i.* To act as a substitute; to take one's place temporarily. (*Printers' slang.*)

sŭb-ăç'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acid* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Slightly acid, acrid, or sour.

"The juice of the stem is like the chyle in an animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants."—*Arbuthnot: Of Aliments*, ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* A substance moderately or slightly acid.

sŭb-ăc'-rĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acrid* (q.v.).] Somewhat or moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent.

"The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent."—*Floyer: On Consumption.*

* **sŭb-ăct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subactus*, pa. par. of *subigo* = to subdue: *sub-* = under, and *ago* = to bring.] To subdue; to reduce to any state.

"So thoroughly *subacted*, that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees."—*Bishop Hall: Of Content*, § 19.

* **sŭb-ăc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subactio.*] [Subact.] The act or process of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating anything to a powder. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 838.)

sŭb-ą-cūte', *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acute* (q.v.).] Moderately acute; acute in a modified degree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

sû'-ba-dar, *s.* [Subahdar.]

sŭb-ā-ër'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *aerial* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being or lying under the air or sky.

2. *Geol.:* Taking place or produced by the action of the atmosphere.

subaerial-denudation, *s.*

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of the air on rocks exposed to its influence, as opposed to sub-marine denudation (q.v.). When the sun heats rocks, the component minerals expand to a different extent, and afterwards, as they cool, contract differently. The alternations of heat and cold make rocks brittle; ice tends to split them; the carbon-dioxide of the air helps to decompose and weather them; the sand blast of the desert or of sand dunes scrubs them. The aggregate effect of these causes, continued through many ages, is very great.

* **sŭb-ăg-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subagitatio*, from *subagito* = to get under one, to lie with illicitly.] Carnal knowlege; sexual intercourse.

sû'-bah, soô'-bah, *s.* [Hind. *suba.*] A province. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

sû'-bah-dar, soô'-ba-dar, *s.* [Hind. *subadár.*] The holder of a province; a provincial governor. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

sû'-bah-dar-ў, soô'-bah-dar-ў, *s.* [Hind. *subadari.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a subahdar (q.v.).

* **sŭb'-āid,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *aid* (q.v.).] To give secret or private aid to; to aid secretly or in an underhand manner.

"To hold that kingdom from *subaiding* such,
Who else could not subsist."
Daniel: Civil War, viii.

sŭb-ăl'-pīne, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *alpine.*] Not quite alpine, though approaching it. Used in botany, &c., for the zone on a mountain side just below the alpine zone.

sŭb'-al-tĕrn, sŭb-âl'-tĕrn, * sub-al-terne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *subalterne*, from Lat. *subalternus* = subordinate, from *sub* = under, and *alter* = another.]

A. *As adj.:* Holding a subordinate or inferior position; subordinate, inferior; specif., in the army, being below the rank of captain.

"The *subaltern* officers must be selected among the Duinhe Wassels, proud of the eagle's feather."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds a subordinate or inferior position; specif., a commissioned officer below the rank of captain.

"How could *subaltern* like myself expect
Leisure or leave to occupy the field?"
R. Browning: Luria, iii.

2. *Logic:* A subaltern proposition.

"Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other, when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity or quality, or both. . . In ordinary language, however, and in some logical treatises, propositions which do not differ in quality (viz. *subalterns*), are not reckoned as opposed. . . In *subalterns*, the truth of the particular (which is called the *subalternate*) follows from the truth of the universal (*subalternant*), and the falsity of the universal from the falsity of the particular: . . *subalterns* differ in quantity alone; contraries, and also *subcontraries*, in quality alone."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

subaltern-opposition, *s.*

Logic: The opposition which exists between a universal and a particular proposition of the same quality.

subaltern-propositions, *s. pl.*

Logic: Universal and particular propositions agreeing in quality, but not in quantity. Thus, Every vine is a tree, Some vine is a tree; and, No vine is a tree, Some vine is not a tree, are subaltern propositions.

subaltern-species (or **genus**), *s.*

Logic: That which is both a species of some higher genus, and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.

sŭb-âl-tĕrn'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *subaltern*; *-ant.*]

Logic: A universal as opposed to a particular. (See extract under Subaltern, B. 2.)

sŭb-âl-tĕr'-nate, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *subaltern*; *-ate.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Successive; succeeding by turns.

2. Subordinate, subaltern, inferior.

"The service, maple, lime-tree, horn-beam, quick-beam, birch, hasel, &c., together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, § 3. (Introd.)

B. *As substantive:*

Logic: A particular, as opposed to a universal.

sŭb-âl-tĕrn'-ā-tĭng, *a.* [Subalternate.] Succeeding by turns; subalternate.

* **sŭb-âl-tĕr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Subalternate.] A state of subordination, inferiority, or subjection.

"So that woman being created for man's sake to bee his helper, in regard of the end before mentioned, namely, the bauing and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concurre, vnlesse there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded vpon inequalitie."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 73.

sŭb'-ăn-gled (**le** as **el**), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *angled.*] Somewhat angled.

subangled-wave, *a.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia prataria.*

sŭb-ăp'-ĕn-nīne, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *Apennine.*] Situated or being under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.

subapennine beds, or **series,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: Older Pliocene beds constituting a range of low hills flanking both sides of the Apennine chain. They are about 3,000 feet thick, becoming more massive towards the south. They exhibit a finer development of the Pliocene than any other in Europe, and constitute its typical series. There are innumerable alternations of light brown or gray calcareous and argillaceous marls. They are chiefly marine, but fluviatile or lacustrine strata also occur. There are many plants of the genera Pinus, Taxodium, Sequoia, Ilex, Quercus, Platanus, Prunus, Alnus, Ulmus, Ficus, Laurus, Cassia, Juglans, Acer, Betula, Rhamnus, Smilax, &c. The upper portion contains the mammalian remains of *Mastodon arvernensis*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hippopotamus major*, with species of the genera Ursus, Hyæna, Felis, &c.

sŭb-ą-quăt'-ĭc, sŭb-ā'-quĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *aqua* = water.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being, lying, or living under or beneath the surface of water.

"The northern naturalists will perhaps say, that this assembly met for the purpose of plunging into their *subaqueous* winter quarters."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Swallows.*

2. *Geol.* (*Of strata*): Formed under water.

sŭb-ar'-cu-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *arcuate* (q.v.).] Having a form resembling that of a bow; somewhat arcuate or incurved.

* **sŭb-ăr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sub-* = under, and *arrha* = earnest money.] An old manner of betrothing; betrothal.

"By these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarration*, (i.e., wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring."—*Wheatly: Common Prayer*, ch. x., § 5.

* **sŭb-ăs'-trąl,** *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *astrum* = a star.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

"By the aid of improved astronomy he compares this *subastral* economy with the system of the fixed stars."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. ii.

sŭb-ą-strĭn'-ġent, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *astringent* (q.v.).] Somewhat astringent; moderately astringent.

† **sŭb-âud',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subaudio.*] To understand or supply when an ellipsis occurs.

* **sŭb-âu-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subauditio*, from *subauditus*, pa. par. of *subaudio* = to understand or supply a word omitted: *sub* = under, and *audio* = to hear.] The act of understanding or supplying something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from what is expressed.

"This [egregious] has always now an ironical *subaudition*, which it was very far from having of old."—*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 68.

sŭb-ăx-ĭl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *axillary* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Situated or placed beneath the armpit or the cavity of the wing.

2. *Bot.:* Situated under the axil formed by a petiole and a stem or branch, or by a branch with a stem.

* **sŭb-brăch'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Subbrachiales.] The same as Subbrachian, A. (q.v.).

* **sŭb-brăch-ĭ-ā'-lēs, * sŭb-brăch-ĭ-ā'-tī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Lat. *brachiatus* = with bows or branches like arms; *brachium* = an arm.]

Ichthy.: A group of Anacanthini, having ventral fins. Families, Gadidæ and Pleuronectidæ.

* **sŭb-brăch'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Subbrachiales.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the group Subbrachiales (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the group Subbrachiales.

sŭb-căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *calcareous* (q.v.).] Somewhat or moderately calcareous.

* **sŭb-çĭr'-cu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *circular* (q.v.).] Somewhat or nearly circular.

sŭb-clā'-vĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *clavis* = a key, used in sense of Gr. κλεὶς (*kleis*) = a key, a collar-bone.] Situated under the clavis or collar-bone, as the *subclavian* artery and vein.

sŭb-crā'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *cranium* = the skull.] Under the cranium or skull, as the *subcranial* or pharyngeal arches.

sŭb-cu-tā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *cutaneous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Situated under the skin; placed or performed under the skin.

"The *subcutaneous* injection of drugs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20, 1885.

2. *Anat.:* Just below the cutis or skin. Applied to the *platysma myoides* muscle, &c.

subcutaneous-injection, *s.* [HYPODERMIC INJECTION.]

subcutaneous-saw, *s.*

Surg.: A saw by which bony sections may be made without large incision in the flesh. It may be compared to a probe, a portion of whose length, at and toward the end, is flattened and serrated, so that being driven in to the seat of its operations, it is reciprocated, so as to cut the bone without mangling the flesh to any serious extent.

subcutaneous-syringe, *s.*

Med.: An instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin. It consists essentially of a tube with a piston for containing the preparation, and a perforated needle for piercing the skin and injecting the fluid. Also called a Dermopathic syringe.

sŭb-cū-tā'-nē-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *subcutaneous; -ly.*] Under the skin.

"One centigramme of pilocarpine was injected *subcutaneously*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

sŭb-cū-tĭc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *cuticle* (q.v.).] Being under the cuticle (q.v.).

sŭb'-dēa-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deacon* (q.v.).]

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The lowest step in holy orders in the Roman Church, the highest of the minor orders among the Greeks. In the Roman Church subdeacons prepare the sacred vessels and the bread and wine for mass, pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and sing the Epistle; in the Greek Church they prepare the sacred vessels, and guard the gates of the sanctuary. There are no subdeacons in the Anglican Communion.

sŭb'-dēa-cŏn-rȳ, * **sub-dea-con-rie, sŭb'-dēa-cŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *subdeacon; -ry, -ship.*] The order and office of subdeacon in the Roman Church.

"To be promoted here to the holye order of *subdeaconrie*."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests* (1550) O 2.

sŭb'-dēan, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dean* (q.v.); Lat. *subdecanus.*] The deputy or substitute of a dean; an under-dean.

"Being *subdean* . . . he undertook the entire management of all affairs."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

sŭb'-dēan-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deanery* (q.v.).] The office and rank of a subdean.

"The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229."—*Bacon: Lib. Regis*, p. 1,102.

sŭb-dĕ-cā'-nal, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *decanal* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to a subdean or subdeanery.

* **sŭb-dĕc'-ū-ple,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *decuple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of ten.

sŭb-dĕl'-ē-gate, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *delegate*, s. (q.v.).] A subordinate or under delegate.

* **sŭb-dĕl'-ē-gāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *delegate*, v. (q.v.).] To appoint to act as subdelegate, or under another delegate.

sŭb-dĕ-lĕss'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *delessite.*]

Min.: A name proposed for those varieties of delessite (q.v.) in which protoxide of iron predominates over the sesquioxide.

sŭb-dĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dented.*] Indented beneath.

sŭb-dĕ-pŏs'-ĭt, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deposit* (q.v.).] That which is deposited beneath something else.

* **sŭb-dĕr-ĭ-sōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Lat. *derisorius* = serving for laughter, ridiculous.] [DERISION.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy.

"The *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation."—*More.*

sŭb-dĕ-rĭv'-ą-tĭve, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *derivative* (q.v.).] A word following another immediately in grammatical derivation; a word derived from a derivative, not from the root. Thus, *manliness* is a subderivative, being derived from *manly*, a derivative from *man.*

sŭb-dī-ăc'-ŏn-ąte, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *diaconate.*] The office or rank of a subdeacon (q.v.).

* **sŭb-dī'-ą-l,** *a.* [Lat. *subdialis* = in the open air.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky.

sŭb-dī'-ą-lĕct, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dialect* (q.v.).] A subordinate or inferior dialect; a less important dialect.

* **sŭb-dī-chŏt'-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dichotomy* (q.v.).] A subordinate or inferior dichotomy or division into pairs; a subdivision.

sŭb-dĭs-tĭnc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).] A subordinate distinction.

* **sŭb-dĭ tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *subdititius*, from *subditus*, pa. par. of *subdo* = to substitute: *sub* = under, and *do* = to give.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in.

* **sŭb-dĭ-vĕr'-sĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *diversify* (q.v.).] To diversify again what is already diversified.

"Variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer."—*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 157.

sŭb-dī-vīde', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To divide the parts of into more or smaller parts; to part into subdivisions; to divide again, as that which has been already divided.

"Robert Stephens, a French-man, that curious critick and painful printer, some six score years since, first *subdivided* [chapters] into verses."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be subdivided; to divide, separate, or part into subdivisions.

"A sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved, if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

* **sŭb-dĭ-vīne',** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *divine*, a. (q.v.).] Divine in a partial or lower degree.

"Given as some little glimpse of your *subdivine* natures."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., ser. ii.

* **sŭb-dĭ-vĭs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *divisible* (q.v.).] Capable or admitting of subdivision.

sŭb-dĭ-vĭ'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *division* (q.v.).]

1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts.

2. The part of anything made by subdivision; the part of a larger part.

"Separates itself into two correspondent *subdivisions*."—*Knox: Essay* 80.

* **sŭb-dō loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *subdolus*, from *sub* = under, and *dolus* = treachery, trick, fraud.] Deceitful, tricky, cunning, sly, crafty.

"They are the subtilest, I will not say the most *subdolous* dealers."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 41.

sŭb-dŏm'-ĭn-ant, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q.v.).]

Music: The fifth below or the fourth above any key-note; the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale. Thus, in the scale of C, F is the *subdominant*, and G the dominant; in the scale of G, C is the *subdominant*, and D the dominant; &c.

* **sŭb-dū'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *subdu(e); -able.*] Capable of being subdued; possible to be subdued.

"I have a natural touch of enthusiasm in my complexion, but such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and I have found at length perfectly *subduable*."—*More: Philosophical Writings* (Pref. Gen.).

* **sŭb-dū'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *subdu(e); -al.*] The act of subduing.

"He mistakes the consequences of these powers, which are the punishment of overt acts, and *subdual* of the passions; he mistakes them, I say, for powers themselves."—*Warburton: Alliance.*

* **sŭb-dūçe',** * **sŭb-dŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subduco*, pa. par. *subductus*, from *sub* = under, and *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

1. To withdraw, to take away.

"For never was the earth so peevish as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rayes."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation; to deduct.

"If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should by the operation of the understanding *subduce* ten, whether we *subduct* that number of ten out of the last generation of men . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction made."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 10.

* **sŭb-dŭct',** *v.t.* [SUBDUCE.]

* **sŭb-dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subductio*, from *subductus*, pa. par. of *subduco* = to subduce (q.v.).]

1. The act of taking away; removal.

2. Arithmetical subtraction; deduction.

sŭb-dūe', * **sub-dewe,** * **sodue,** * **soduw,** * **sudew,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *souduire* = to seduce, from Lat. *subduco* = to draw away, to remove.] [SUBDUCE.]

1. To conquer and reduce to a state of permanent subjection. (It is a stronger term than conquer.)

"He had found it impossible to *subdue* the colonists, even when they were left almost unaided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To conquer by superior force; to obtain the victory over; to vanquish.

"He could never *subdue* the Israelites, unless they should be disobedient to their God."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To overcome by discipline; to conquer; to bring under command: as, To *subdue* the passions.

* 4. To prevail over, as by argument or entreaty; to overcome, as by kindness, entreaty, persuasion, or other mild means; to gain over.

"This virtuous maid *subdues* me quite."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 5. To reduce, to bring down, to lower.

"Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

6. To tone down, to soften; to make less glaring in tone or colour. (Generally in the pa. par., as, To speak in *subdued* tones; a *subdued* light, &c.)

* 7. To bring into cultivation; to make mellow; to break up.

"Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise." *May: Virgil; Georgics.*

¶ For the difference between to *subdue* and to *conquer*, see CONQUER.

* **sŭb-dūe',** *s.* [SUBDUE, *v.*] Conquest, subjugation.

"The world's *subdue*."
Greene: Looking-Glass, p. 119.

* **sŭb-dūe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *subdue; -ment.*] The act of subduing; conquest, subdual.

"Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

sŭb-dū'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *subdu(e); -er.*] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror, a vanquisher.

"Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind."
Spenser: In Honour of Love, hymn 1.

* **sŭb-dŭl'-çĭd,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dulcid* (q.v.).] Somewhat sweet; moderately sweet.

sŭb-dū'-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *duple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of two.

"As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

subduple-ratio, *s.* The ratio of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

* **sŭb-dū'-plĭ-cate,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *duplicate* (q.v.).]

Math.: Expressed by the square root.

"The times are in *subduplicate* proportion to the length of the pendulums."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 432.

subduplicate-ratio, *s.*

Alg.: The ratio of the square roots of a ratio. The subduplicate ratio of a to b, is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$; or $\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$.

sŭb-ē-lŏn'-gate, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *elongate* (q.v.).] Somewhat elongated; not fully elongated.

* **sŭb-ē'-qual,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *equal* (q.v.).] Nearly equal.

sū-bĕr-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *suber(ic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing suberic acid and ammonia.

suberamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)H_2N$. Produced by the dry distillation of ammonium suberate. It is fusible, soluble in boiling water, and deposited therefrom on cooling. *(Watts.)*

sụ-bĕr′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *suber(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $N_2(C_8H_{12}O_2)''H_4$. A white crystalline substance, produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on methylic suberate.

sū-bĕr-ạ-nĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *suber(ic); anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing suberic acid and aniline.

suberanilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)C_6H_5HN$. Produced by melting suberic acid with an equal volume of aniline, and recovered from the alcoholic filtrate obtained, after the separation of suberanilide. It crystallizes in microscopic laminæ, melts at 128°, is slightly soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in ether, and when fused with potash yields aniline.

sū-bĕr-ăn′-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *suber(ic); anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$. Is produced along with suberanilic acid when suberic acid is melted with an equal volume of dry aniline. The product is dissolved in alcohol, from which the suberanilide crystallizes out in pearly laminæ. It melts at 183°, and dissolves readily in boiling alcohol and in ether.

sū-bĕr-āte, *s.* [Eng. *suber(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of suberic acid (q.v.).

sụ-bĕr′-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *suber* = cork.] Of the nature of cork; suberose.

sụ-bĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *suber; -ic.*] Pertaining to cork; contained in or derived from cork.

suberic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)_2$. An acid of the oxalic series, formed by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty bodies, as stearic and oleic acids. Oxalic acid is first removed from the product by cold water, and then lepargylic acid by treatment with cold ether. When further purified, it crystallizes in needles an inch long, or in hexagonal tables, melts at 140°, dissolves sparingly in cold water and ether, easily in alcohol and boiling water.

suberic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(C_2H_5O)_2$. Ethylic suberate. Obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of suberic acid. It is a limpid liquid, having a faint odour and nauseous taste, boils at 230°, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. Sp. gr. 1·003.

sū′-bĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *suber* = cork; *-in.*]

Chem.: Cellulose from cork.

sū′-bĕr-ĭte, *a. & s.* [SUBERITES.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or resembling the genus Suberites, or the family Suberitidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Suberites, or the family Suberitidæ (q.v.).

sū-bĕr-ī′-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *suber* = a cork.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Suberitidæ (q.v.).

sū-bĕr-ĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *suberit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Monaxonida (approximately = the Monaxonidæ (q.v.) of Schmidt). The spicules are pin-shaped, densely aggregated in fibres or matted. There is no network of flesh spicules. R. v. Lendenfeld (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, p. 584), enumerates eleven genera, one of which (Cliona) dates from the Silurian, and another (Poterion) from the Chalk.

sū-bĕr-ĭt-ĭ-dī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *suberit(es)*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: In Schmidt's classification of Sponges a sub-family of Monaxonidæ (q.v.), approximately equivalent to Suberitidæ (q.v.).

† sū-bĕr-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *suber* = the cork tree; suff. *-iz(e); -ation.*]

Bot.: The process of conversion into cork.

"The most common examples of the first kind are afforded by the lignification and *suberization* of cell-walls, *i.e.*, the processes by which cellulose is converted into lignin or cork."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. Bennet), pp. 22, 23.

sū′-bĕr-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *suber* = cork; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2{\cdot}C_8H_{12}$ (?). A substance obtained by distilling suberic acid with excess of lime; probably the ketone of suberic acid. It is an aromatic liquid, boiling at 176°, but its composition has not been ascertained with certainty.

sŭb′-ĕ-rōse (1), *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo* = to gnaw.]

Bot.: Presenting a somewhat gnawed appearance.

sū′-bĕr-ōse (2), sū′-bĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *suber* = cork; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose, -ous.*] Of the nature or texture of cork; corky; soft and elastic.

sū′-bĕr-yl, *s.* [Lat. *suber* = cork; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2$. The hypothetical diatomic radical of suberic acid.

sŭb-fŏs′-sĭl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *fossil* (q.v.).] Partially fossilized.

* **sŭb-fụ-mi-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subfumigatio.*] A species of charm by smoke. [SUFFUMIGATION.]

* **sŭb-fŭsc′, * sŭb-fŭs′-cŏus, * sŭb-fŭsk′,** *a.* [Lat. *subfuscus.*] Moderately dark; darkish, gloomy, brownish, tawny.

"O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk.*" *Shenstone: Economy*, iii.

sŭb-ġĕ-lăt′-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *gelatinous* (q.v.).] Somewhat or imperfectly gelatinous.

* **sub-get,** *a.* [SUBJECT, *a.*]

sŭb-glā′-cĭ-al (or **c** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).] Belonging to the under side of a glacier; under a glacier.

sŭb glŏb′-ụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *globular* (q.v.).] Having a form approaching to a globe; nearly globular.

sŭb-glŭ-mā′-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *glumaceous* (q.v.).] Somewhat glumaceous.

sŭb-grăn′-ụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *granular* (q.v.).] Somewhat granular.

* **sŭb-hăs-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subhastatio*, from *subhastatus*, pa. par. of *subhasto* = to sell by public auction: *sub* = under, and *hasta* = a spear.] [SPEAR, *s.* ¶.] A public sale by auction to the highest bidder; a sale by auction.

sŭb-horn-blĕnd′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *hornblendic.*]

Petrol., &c.: Of or belonging to rocks containing disseminated hornblende; containing hornblende in a scattered state.

* **sŭb-hū′-mĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *humerus* = the shoulder.] To bear or support by putting one's shoulder under; to take upon one's shoulders.

"Nothing surer tyes a friend, then freely to *subhumerate* the burthen which was his."—*Feltham: Resolve* 82.

sŭb hȳ′-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *hyoid* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Under the hyoid bone: as, the *subhyoid* or cervical arch.

* **sŭb-ĭn-cū-şā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *incusatio* = a charge, an accusation.] A slight charge or accusation.

"But all this cannot deliver thee from the just blame of this bold *subincusation.*"—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Martha & Mary.*

* **sŭb-ĭn′-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *indicate* (q.v.).] To indicate by signs; to indicate in a less degree.

"For this spirit of the world has faculties that work not by election, but fatally or naturally, as several Gamaieu's we meet withall in nature seem somewhat obscurely to *subindicate.*"—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **sŭb ŭ-dĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *indication* (q.v.).] The act of indicating by signs; a slight indication.

"They served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

* **sŭb-ĭn-dūçe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *induce* (q.v.).] To insinuate, to suggest; to bring into consideration indirectly or imperfectly.

* **sŭb-ĭn-fĕr′,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *infer* (q.v.).] To infer or deduce from an inference already made.

"From the force then of this relation, it is easily *subinferred* that," &c.—*Bp. Hall: Resol. for Religion.*

sŭb-ĭn-feŭ-dā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *infeudation* (q.v.).]

Law:

1. The act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee out of lands which he holds of the crown or other superior; the act of a greater baron who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person; a feudal sub-letting.

2. Under-tenancy.

* **sŭb-ĭn-grĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ingression* (q.v.).] Secret entrance.

"Altered by the *subingression* of salt water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 767.

* **sŭb′-ĭ-tāne,** *s.* [SUBITANEOUS.] A sudden.

* **sŭb-ĭ-tā′-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *subitaneus*, from *subito* = suddenly.] Sudden, hasty.

* **sŭb-ĭ-tā′-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *subitaneous; -ness.*] Suddenness.

* **sŭb′-ĭ-tạn-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *subitain.*] [SUBITANEOUS.] Sudden, hasty.

"This which I have now commented is very *subitany*, and, I fear, confused."—*Hales: Golden Remains*, p. 200.

sû′-bi-tò, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Quickly, sharply, suddenly: as, *volti subito* = turn [the leaf] quickly.

sŭb-jā′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *subjacens*, pr. par. of *subjaceo* = to lie under: *sub-* = under, and *jaceo* = to lie.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying under or beneath.

"If the muscles be cut away, we come sooner or later to *subjacent* bones."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. ii., § 1

2. Being lower in position, though not directly beneath.

"The superficial marks of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains."—*Woodward.*

3. Underlying, subordinate.

"Suitable to the *subjacent* matter and occasion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

II. *Geol.:* Lying under, inferior in position. Used chiefly of sedimentary rocks, in all cases presumably, and in nearly all cases actually, older than those resting upon them.

sŭb′-jĕct, * sub-get, * sub-gette, * sug-et, * su-gett, * sug get, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *suiet, suiect, subiect* (Fr. *sujet*), from Lat. *subjectus*, pa. par. of *subjicio* = to throw or place under: *sub* = under, and *jacio* = to throw; Sp. *sujeto;* Port. *sujeito, sugeito;* Ital. *soggetto, suggetto, subieto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Placed, situated, or being under; lower in position.

"An hilles side which did to her bewray
A little valley *subject* to the same."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 4.

2. Being under the power, control, or authority of another.

"For all that lives is *subject* to that law;
All things decay in time, and to their end doe draw."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 40.

3. Exposed, liable, obnoxious.

"*Subject* and servile to all discontents."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,161.

4. Being that on which anything operates, whether material or intellectual: as, the *subject* matter of a discourse.

* 5. Submissive, obedient.

"Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities and powers."—*Titus* iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is placed under the power, control, authority, or dominion of some one else; specif., one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to a government.

"To serve me well, you all should do me duty,
Teach me to be your queen, and you my *subjects.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. One or that which is subjected, exposed, or liable to something; a person as the recipient of certain treatment.

"I am too mean a *subject* for thy wrath."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 3.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

"I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. That which is subjected or submitted to any physical operation or process; specif., a dead body used for purposes of dissection.

"It is no longer that temple; it is not even a corpse; it has become a *subject*."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 181.

5. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is spoken of, written of, thought of, or otherwise treated or handled; a theme.

"And could discriminate and argue well
On *subjects* more mysterious."
Cowper: Task, v. 289.

6. The hero of a piece; the person treated of; the principal character.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; anything which constitutes the design or aim of any work of art.

2. *Gram.:* That which is spoken of; the person or thing of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb.

"Moreover, his sentences occasionally have no *subject* and no principal verb."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 8, 1884.

3. *Logic:* That term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. One of the two terms by which (in conjunction with the copula) a proposition is constructed. Of these two, it is the name of that object of thought concerning which the statement is made. The corresponding term (*i.e.*, the word which delivers what the statement is), is the predicate. The copula tells us whether the two are or are not in agreement. In the statements A is B, two A is not B, A is the subject, B the predicate, *is* or *is not* the copula.

4. *Music:* The theme or principal phrase of any movement, from which all the subordinate ideas spring or are developed. In sonata form there should be two chief subjects, called first and second; in rondo form one is sufficient. In a fugue the subject is called also the exposition, dux, proposition.

5. *Philosophy:*

(1) The Ego (q.v.), as distinguished from the object, or non-Ego; the mind considered as that in which knowledge inheres. [(2).]

"All knowledge is a relation, a relation between that which knows (in scholastic language the *subject* in which knowledge adheres) and that which is known (in scholastic language the object about which knowledge is conversant); and the contents of every act of knowledge are made up of elements, and regulated by laws, proceeding partly from its object and partly from its *subject*. . . . But philosophy being the science of knowledge, and the science of knowledge supposing, in its most fundamental and thoroughgoing analysis, the distinction of the *subject* and object of knowledge, it is evident that to philosophy the *subject* of knowledge would be by preëminence the *subject*, and the object of knowledge the object. It was therefore natural that the object and objective, the *subject* and subjective, should be employed by philosophers as simple terms, compendiously to denote the grand discrimination about which philosophy was constantly employed, and which no others could be found so precisely and promptly to express."—*Hamilton: Reid's Works*. (Note B.)

(2) (See extract under Substratum).

subject-matter, *s.* The matter or thought submitted for consideration or treatment in a discussion, discourse, or statement.

"As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto; for that is always supposed to be in the eye of the legislator, and all his expressions directed to that end."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 3. (Introd.)

sŭb-jĕct', ***sub-get,** ***sub-iecte,** *v.t.* [SUBJECT, *a.*]

1. To bring into subjection; to bring under power, dominion, or control; to subdue, to reduce.

"God in judgment just
Subjects him from without to violent lords."
Milton: P. L., xii. 93.

*2. To make subservient.

"*Subjected* to his service angels' wings."
Milton: P. L., ix. 155.

*3. To put, place, or lay under.

"In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie."
Pope: Moral Essays, v. 33.

4. To expose; to make liable or obnoxious.

"If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation."—*Arbuthnot.*

*5. To submit, to offer.

"God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend."—*Locke.*

***sub'-jĕct-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *subject*, *s.*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a subject.

"No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 608.

sŭb-jĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SUBJECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Situated or being under, lower, or beneath; subjacent.

"Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 640.

*2. Having the qualities of a subject, as opposed to a sovereign.

"*Subjected* thus,
How can you say to me I am a king?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

*3. Reduced to a state of subjection to another; enslaved.

4. Rendered liable or obnoxious; exposed, liable, subject.

*5. Due from a subject; becoming in a subject.

"*Subjected* tribute to commanding love."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

sŭb-jĕc'-tion, ***sub-jec-ci-oun,** ***sub-jec-tioun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *subiection*, from Lat. *subjectionem*, accus. of *subjectio*; Fr. *sujétion*; Sp. *sujecion*; Ital. *suggezione.*]

1. The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the power, authority, or dominion of another.

"After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels."—*Hale.*

2. The state of a subject; the state or condition of being under the power, control, or authority of another.

"Such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous."
Milton: P. L., xii. 82.

sŭb'-jĕct-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *subject*; *-ist.*] One versed in subjectivism; a subjectivist.

sŭb-jĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *subjectivus*; Fr. *subjectif.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Pertaining or relating to a subject in a political sense.

*2. Obedient, submissive.

"Which sadly when they saw
How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Literature & Art:* Applied to a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist.

2. *Metaph.:* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.

"It will be well once for all to explain the modern use of the words subject and object—*subjective* and objective. The subject is the mind that thinks; the object is that which it thinks about. A *subjective* impression is one which arises in and from the mind itself; an objective arises from observation of external things. A *subjective* tendency in a poet or thinker would be a preponderating inclination to represent the moods and states of his own mind; whilst the writer who dwells most upon external objects, and suffers us to know little more of his own mind than that it has the power to reproduce them with truth and spirit, exhibits an objective bias."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 14.

subjective-method, *s.*

Philos.: The method of investigation which moulds realities on its conceptions, endeavouring to discern the order of things, not by step-by-step adjustments of the order of ideas to it, but by the anticipatory rush of thought, the direction of which is determined by thoughts and not controlled by objects. (*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), p. xxxiii.)

sŭb-jĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *subjective*; *-ly.*] In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

"The name of God taken *subjectively*, is to be understood of Christ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

sŭb-jĕct'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *subjective*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being subjective; subjectivity.

sŭb-jĕct'-ĭv-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; *-ism.*]

Philosophy:

1. The doctrine that human knowledge is, in its constitution, purely subjective, and therefore relative; and that objective truth can never be predicated of it.

"These men were followed by a younger generation of Sophists, who perverted the philosophical principle of *subjectivism* more and more till it ended in mere frivolity."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 72.

2. The doctrine of Kant as to the relativity of human knowledge. His teaching on the subject is thus summarised by Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ed. 1880, pp. 516, 517.)

(1) A knowledge of things *per se* (*Dinge an sich*) [= Noumena] is impossible, so long as knowledge remains composed as at present; consequently Ontology, as a science, is impossible.

(2) The existence of an external world is a necessary postulate, but its existence is only logically affirmed.

(3) Our knowledge, though relative, is certain. We have ideas independent of experience, and these ideas have the character of universality and necessity. Although we are not entitled to conclude that our subjective knowledge is completely true as an expression of the objective fact, yet we are forced to conclude that within its own sphere it is true.

(4) The veracity of consciousness is established.

(5) With the veracity of consciousness is established the certainty of morals.

3. The subjective method (q.v.).

"The *subjectivism* of Descartes."—*F. Davidson: Phil. System of A. Rosmini*, p. xxvi.

sŭb-jĕct'-ĭv-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; *-ist.*] One who supports the doctrine or doctrines of Subjectivism.

"This interpretation, which would make of Spinoza a *Subjectivist*, is not in harmony with the general character of his philosophy."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 65.

sŭb-jĕc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being subjective.

2. That which is treated subjectively; that which relates or pertains to self, or to impressions made upon the mind.

3. The individuality of an author or artist, as exhibited in his works.

"This *subjectivity*, or egoism, crippled his invention and made his *Tales* little better than prose poems."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 117.

***sŭb'-jĕct-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *subject*; *-less.*] Having no subjects.

***sŭb'-jĕct-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *subject*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being subject; subjection.

***sŭb-jĕct'-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *subject*; *-ure.*] Submission.

"Performes not to it all *subjecture* dutie."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, st. 82.

***sŭb-jĭç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *subjicibilis*, from *subjicio* = to subject.] Capable of being subjected.

sŭb-jo͞in', *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To add at the end; to add or write after something else has been written or said.

"That thirteenth book, to which it is *subjoined*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 349.

***sŭb-jo͞in'-dĕr,** *s.* [From *subjoin*, on analogy of *rejoinder.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder.

sŭb'-ju-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *subjugatus*, pa. par. of *subjugo* = to bring under the yoke: *sub* = under, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

1. To subdue and bring under the yoke by superior force; to conquer and compel to submit to the government or authority of another; to reduce to subjection.

"She had *subjugated* great cities and provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Used also where moral instead of material force is the instrument of conquest; to subdue, to vanquish, to crush.

"Her understanding had been completely *subjugated* by his."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

sŭb-ju-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *subjugationem*, accus. of *subjugatio*, from *subjugatus*, pa. par. of *subjugo* = to subjugate (q.v.).] The act of subjugating or of bringing under the power, dominion, or government of another; subjection; the state of being subjugated.

"He would not, to punish them, acquiesce in the *subjugation* of the whole civilised world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

sŭb'-ju-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who subjugates or subdues; a conqueror, a subduer.

***sŭb-jŭn̆c'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subjunctus*, pa. par. of *subjungo* = to subjoin (q.v.).] The act of subjoining; the state of being subjoined.

"The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb."—*Clarke: Grammar.*

***sŭb-jŭn̆c'-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *subjunctivus* = joining on at the end, subjunctive, from *subjunctus*, pa. par. of *subjungo* = to subjoin (q.v.); Fr. *subjonctif*; Sp. & Port. *subjuntivo*; Ital. *subiuntivo, soggiuntivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Subjoined or added to something written or said before.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to a mood or form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb or clause, and preceded by a conjunction.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The subjunctive mood.

sŭb-lā-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lanate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Somewhat lanate or woolly.

Sŭb-lăp-sär'-i-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sub-* = later than; Lat. *lapsus* = a slipping, a fall, and Eng. suff. *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:* The same as INFRALAPSARIAN (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An Infralapsarian (q.v.).

Sŭb-lăp-sär'-i-an-işm, *s.* [Eng. *sublapsarian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: Infralapsarianism (q.v.).

* **sŭb-lăps'-a-ry,** *a.* & *s.* [SUBLAPSARIAN.] The same as SUBLAPSARIAN (q.v.).

* **sŭb'-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sublatus*, used as pa. par. of *tollo* = to take away.] To take or carry away; to remove.

"The auctliores of the mischiefe *sublated* and plucked away."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 1).

* **sŭb-lā'-tion,** *s.* [SUBLATE.] The act of taking away or removing; removal.

"He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 188.

* **sŭb-lā'-tive,** *a.* [SUBLATE.] Tending to take away or remove; of depriving power.

sŭb'-lēase, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, s. (q.v.).]

Law: A lease of a farm, house, &c., granted by the original tenant or leaseholder; an under-lease.

sŭb'-lēase, *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, v. (q.v.).] To let under a sublease.

sŭb'-lĕt, *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *let* (1), v. (q.v.).] To let to another person, the party letting being himself a lessee of the subject; to underlet.

* **sŭb-lĕ-văm'-în-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sublevamen*, genit. *sublevaminis* = a support.] [SUBLEVATION.] Supporting, upholding.

"God's upholding and *sublevaminous* providence."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

* **sŭb-lĕ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sublevatio*, from *sublevatus*, pa. par. of *sublevo* = to lift up from below, to lift or raise up: *sub* = under, and *levo* = to raise.]

1. The act of raising or lifting on high; elevation.

"In the *sublevation* or height of the pole in that region."—*More: Utopia; Giles to Buslide.*

2. A rising or insurrection.

"Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* **sŭb-lī-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subligatio*, from *subligatus*, pa. par. of *subligo* = to bind below: *sub* = under, and *ligo* = to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

* **sŭb-līm'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *sublim(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being sublimated.

"I found the salt itself to be *sublimable.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 629.

sŭb-līm'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sublimable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sublimable; the quality of admitting of sublimation.

"He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 513.

* **sŭb-līm'-a-ry,** * **sŭb'-līm-a-ry,** *a.* [SUBLIME.] Elevated.

"First to the master of the feast,
This health is consecrated
Thence to each *sublimary* guest."
Brome: Painters' Entertainment.

sŭb'-lī-māte, *v.t.* [Lat. *sublimatus*, pa. par. of *sublimo* = to raise, to elevate; *sublimis* = raised, sublime (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, by heat into the state of vapour which, on cooling, returns to the solid state. [SUBLIMATION.]

* 2. *Fig.:* To refine and exalt; to heighten, to elevate.

"And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

sŭb'-līm-ate, *s.* & *a.* [SUBLIMATE, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: The result of the process of sublimation; a body obtained in the solid state from the cooling of its vapour, *e.g.*, sulphur, iodine, sal-ammoniac, mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Sublimated; brought to a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed.

¶ *Blue sublimate, Corrosive sublimate:* [CORROSIVE].

sŭb-lī-mā'-tion, *s.* [SUBLIMATE.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.:* An operation by which a solid body is changed by heat into vapour, and then condensed into the solid form again.

* 2. *Fig.:* The act of heightening, refining, and exalting; that which is highly refined, purified, or improved.

"She turns
Bodies to spirits by *sublimation* strange."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, s. 4.

sublimation-theory, *s.*

Geol.: The hypothesis that mineral veins, or many of them, have been filled by sublimation. Volatile substances occur both in hot springs and in the gaseous emanations of volcanoes, and might furnish certain constituents for ores and other minerals occurring in veins.

* **sŭb'-lī-mā-tŏr-y,** * **sub-lī-ma-tor-ie,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *sublimatorium*, from *sublimatus* = sublimate (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A vessel used by chemists in the process of sublimation.

"Viols, croslettes, and *sublimatories.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,261.

B. *As adj.:* Tending to sublimate; used in the process of sublimation.

"These [sulphur, mercury, &c.] will rise together in *sublimatory* vessels."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 96.

sŭb-līme', *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sublimis* = lofty, raised on high; ultimate etym. uncertain; Sp. & Ital. *sublime.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. High in place or position; exalted, raised aloft, elevated.

"*Sublime* on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 2. Haughty.

"With countenance *sublime* and insolent."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 30.

† 3. High in excellence; exalted above other men by lofty or noble qualities or endowments.

4. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; expressive of or calculated to excite feelings of awe, veneration, heroic and lofty feeling, and the like; lofty, grand, noble.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner or expression.

"His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 300.

* 6. Elevated by joy; elate, excited.

"Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,669.

B. *As subst.* (with the def. article): That which is sublime: as,

1. Something lofty or grand in style.

"The *sublime* is a certain eminence or perfection of language."—*Smith: Longinus; On the Sublime.*

2. That which is grand and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful.

¶ Hamilton (*Metaph.*, ed. Mansel, ii. 512–16) thus distinguishes between the *sublime* and the *beautiful:* "The feeling of pleasure in the *sublime* is essentially different from our feeling of pleasure in the *beautiful.* The *beautiful* awakens the mind to a soothing contemplation; the *sublime* rouses it to strong emotion. The *beautiful* attracts without repelling; whereas the *sublime* at once does both; the *beautiful* affords us a feeling of unmingled pleasure, in the full and unimpeded activity of our cognitive powers; whereas, our feeling of sublimity is a mingled one of pleasure and pain—of pleasure in the consciousness of the strong energy, of pain in the consciousness that this energy is vain. . . . That we are at once attracted and repelled by sublimity arises from the circumstance that the object which we call *sublime* is proportioned to one of our faculties, and disproportioned to another; but as the degree of pleasure transcends the degree of pain, the power whose energy is promoted must be superior to that power whose energy is repressed." He then proposes, instead of the ordinary division of the Sublime into the Theoretical and Practical (or, according to Kant, the Mathematical and Dynamical), a three-fold division: (1) The Sublime of Extension or Space; (2) Protension, or Time; (3) Intension, or Power; and quotes the following passage from Kant as an admirable example of the *sublime* in all its three forms:

"Two things there are, which, the oftener and the more steadily we consider them, fill the mind with an ever new, an ever rising admiration and reverence—the Starry Heaven above, the Moral Law within. Of neither am I compelled to seek out the reality, as veiled in darkness, or only to conjecture the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. Both I contemplate lying clear before me, and connect both immediately with my consciousness of existence. The one departs from the place I occupy in the outer world of sense; expands beyond the bounds of imagination this connection of my body with worlds lying beyond worlds, and systems blending into systems; and protends it into the illimitable times of their periodic movement—to its commencement and continuance. The other departs from my invisible self, from my personality, and represents me in a world, truly infinite indeed, but whose infinity can be tracked out only by the intellect, with which also my connection, unlike the fortuitous relation I stand in to all worlds of sense, I am compelled to recognize as universal and necessary. In the former, the view of a countless multitude of worlds annihilates, as it were, my importance as an *animal product*, which, after a brief and that incomprehensible endowment with the power of life, is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet—itself an atom in the universe—on which it grew. The aspect of the other, on the contrary, elevates my worth as an *intelligence* even without limit; and this through my personality, in which the moral law reveals a faculty of life independent of my animal nature, nay, of the whole material world; at least, if it be permitted to infer as much from the regulation of my being, which a conformity with that law exacts; proposing, as it does, my moral worth for the absolute end of my activity, conceding no compromise of its imperative to a necessitation of nature, and spurning in its infinity, the conditions and boundaries of my present transitory life."

Hamilton adds: "Here we have the extensive *sublime* in the heavens and their interminable space, the protensive *sublime* in their illimitable duration, and the intensive *sublime* in the omnipotence of the human will as manifested in the unconditional imperative of the moral law."

* **sublime-geometry,** *s.* A name given by the older mathematicians to the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus, or something equivalent, was employed.

Sublime Porte, *s.* [PORTE, ¶.]

sŭb-līme', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *sublimo*, from *sublimis* = sublime (q.v.); Fr. *sublimer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To raise on high; to elevate.

"Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb."
Denham: Old Age, 559.

† 2. To exalt, to heighten, to raise, to improve.

"His very selfishness therefore is *sublimed* into public spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To sublimate.

"Thundering Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublimed with mineral fury, aid the winds."
Milton: P. L., i. 235.

* 4. To digest, to concoct.

"Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*,
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime."
Blackmore: Creation, ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be susceptible of sublimation; to be brought or changed into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

"The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone."—*Newton: Opticks.*

sŭb-līmed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [SUBLIME, *v.t.*]

sublimed-sulphur, *s.* [SULPHUR.]

sŭb-līme'-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sublime*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sublime manner; with lofty or elevated conceptions; grandly, nobly.

"Thus shone his coming, as *sublimely* fair,
As bounded nature has been framed to bear."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

sŭb-līme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sublime*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sublime; sublimity.

"Strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time.*

* **sŭb-līm-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sublimis* = sublime, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making sublime; the state of being made sublime.

"The poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of *sublimification*, if the term may be allowed."—*Gilpin.*

***sŭb lĭm-ĭ-tā -tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *limitation* (q.v.).] A subordinate or secondary limitation.

sŭb-lĭm'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *sublimité*, from Lat. *sublimitatem*, accus. of *sublimitas*, from *sublimis* = sublime (q.v.); Sp. *sublimidad*; Ital. *sublimità.*]

1. The quality or state of being sublime; that quality or character of anything which marks it as sublime; as—

*(1) Height of place or position; local elevation.

(2) Height in excellence; moral grandeur; loftiness of nature or character.

"Being held with admiration of their owne *sublimity* and honour."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., § 4.

(3) Loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style.

"Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

(4) Grandeur, vastness, majesty, whether of works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of scenery.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

"The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 54.

*3. The sublimest, supreme, or highest degree of anything; the height.

"The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying."—*Jeremy Taylor: Holy Living & Dying.*

4. The emotion produced by that which is sublime; a feeling produced by the contemplation of great or grand scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe excited by the contemplation of something sublime.

*** sŭb lĭn-ē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lineation* (q.v.).] The mark of a line, or lines, under a word or sentence; underlining.

"I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of *sublineation* in lieu of asteriska."—*Letter to Archbishop Usher*, p. 564.

sŭb-lĭn'-gual (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* Situated or being under the tongue: as, the *sublingual* gland, the *sublingual* artery.

* 2. *Pathol.:* Placed under the tongue.

"These subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills."—*Harvey.*

sublingual-gland, *s.*

Anat.: The smallest of the three salivary glands. It is situated along the floor of the mouth, where it forms a ridge between the tongue and the gums of the lower jaw, covered only by the mucous membrane.

sŭb-lĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *sublitus*, pa. par. of *sublino* = to smear, to lay on as a ground colour.]

Paint.: The act or art of laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

***sŭb-lĭt'-tŏr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *littoral* (q.v.).] Under the shore.

sŭb-lŏb'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lobule.*] Situated under a lobe or lobule: as, the *sublobular* veins of the liver.

*** sŭb-lū'-nar,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q.v.).] Situated beneath the moon; sublunary.

"Now had night measured with her shadowy cone
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault."
Milton: P. L., iv. 777.

sŭb'-lū-nar-ў, * sŭb-lū-nar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *sublunar*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Situated beneath the moon.

"Man, like this *sublunary* world, is born
The sport of two cross planets, love and scorn."
Sherburne: The Microcosm.

2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial, earthly, worldly.

"To seek no *sublunary* rest beside."
Cowper: Task, v. 476.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Any worldly thing.

"These *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only hope."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

sŭb-lŭx-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *luxation* (q.v.).]

Surg.: An incomplete or partial luxation; a sprain.

sŭb măm'-mar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *mammary* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the mammæ or paps.

sŭb-mar'-ġĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *marginal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Situated near the margin.

sŭb-ma-rĭne', *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *marine* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Situated, being, existing, acting, or growing at some depth beneath the surface of the sea; remaining or acting at the bottom or under the surface of the sea.

"By the appellation of *submarine* regions it is not to be supposed that the places so called are below the bottom of the sea, but only below the surface of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 342.

B. *As subst.:* A submarine plant.

submarine-battery, *s.* A vessel capable of being submerged and maintained at a given depth below the surface of the water, and provided with means for penetrating the hull of an enemy's ship below the water-line, or of blowing her up—usually a torpedo arrangement, which may be detached from the battery and attached to the bottom of the ship.

submarine-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat capable of being propelled under the water. The first was probably that constructed by Drebbel, a Dutchman, for James I., and Robert Fulton made an effort in the same direction in 1801, constructing a boat in which he remained for four hours at a depth of 25 feet, and successfully blew up an old vessel with a torpedo. In 1863 the Confederates succeded by a submarine boat in sinking the Federal war vessel Housatonic, in Charleston Harbor, the boat going down with the vessel. Of later successful experiments with submarine boats may be named those made in France in 1889 and later. The boats used had electricity for their motive power. Other countries have made similar experiments, and some good results have been obtained in the United States. Yet submarine navigation, for warlike purposes, must always be dangerous. Little speed is attainable, and the limit of vision is small, which detracts from usefulness.

submarine-cable, *s.*

Teleg.: A wire, or combination of wires, protected by flexible non-conducting waterproof material, designed to rest upon the bottom of a body of water, and serve as a conductor for the currents transmitted by an electro-magnetic telegraphic apparatus.

submarine-denudation, *s.*

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of marine currents on the bed of the sea. Though during storms the sea is agitated only to the depth of a few fathoms from the surface, yet extensive currents can operate at greater depths; besides which the now existing depth of particular portions of the sea may have been much less at some former periods. The amount of denudation which takes place on the sea cliffs is probably only an insignificant fraction of the whole volume of marine denudation. (*Lyell.*)

submarine-forest, *s.*

Geol.: The remains of a forest beneath the present level of the sea. Such a forest exists along the northern shore of Fifeshire, and beyond that area. It consists of a peat bed, with the roots, leaves, and branches of trees. The Rev. Dr. Fleming attributed it to the encroachment of the sea; Lyell (*Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xx.) thought that it more probably arose from subsidence. A smaller forest of oak, yew, &c., with their trunks and roots as they grew, occurs at the mouth of the Parret in Somersetshire. It was described by Mr. Leonard Horner in 1815, and attributed by him to subsidence. (*Ibid*, ch. xx.) A forest beneath the sea-level at Bournemouth, discovered by Mr. Charles Harris in 1831, is believed to have reached the present low level by the encroachment of the sea. (*Ibid*, ch. xlviii.) Many others are known.

submarine-lamp, *s.* A lamp designed to burn and show light under water. One was used in exploring the breaches of the Thames Tunnel, 1825-27, and others have since been constructed.

submarine-telegraph, *s.* [Telegraph.]

submarine-torpedo, *s.* [Torpedo.]

submarine-valve, *s.* A port or valve in the side of a vessel, opening beneath the surface of the water, for the purpose of protruding a torpedo, the muzzle of a gun to be fired under water, or some other offensive weapon.

submarine-volcano, *s.* [Volcano.]

sŭb-măx-ĭl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the jaw.

submaxillary-gland, *s.*

Anat.: One of the three salivary glands. It is situated immediately below the base and the inner surface of the inferior maxilla.

*** sŭb-mē'-dĭ-al, * sŭb-mē'-dĭ-an,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *medial, median* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Situated or being under the middle.

II. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the so-called Transition rocks (q.v.).

sŭb-mē'-dĭ-ant, *s.* [Submedial.]

Music: The sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant; thus, in the scale of C, A is the submediant.

sŭb-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *mentum* = the chin.]

Anat.: Situated or being under the chin; as, a *submental* artery or vein.

sŭb-mĕrġe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *submerger*, from Lat. *submergo*, from *sub* = under and *mergo* = to plunge; Sp. *sumergir*; Port. *submergir*; Ital. *sommergere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunge or put under water.

2. To cover with water; to overflow with water; to inundate, to drown.

"So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scal'd snakes."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To plunge under water; to be buried or covered, as by a fluid; to sink out of sight.

sŭb-mĕrġed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Submerge.]

submerged-pump, *s.* A well or cistern pump which is placed under water, the pump-rod and discharging pipe reaching from the surface of the ground to the pump.

sŭb-mĕrġ'-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *submergens*, pr. par. of *submergo* = to submerge (q.v.).] The act of submerging or plunging under water; submersion.

sŭb-mĕrġ'-ĭ-ble, *a.* That may be submerged; submersible.

*** sŭb mĕrse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *submersus*, pa. par. of *submergo* = to submerge (q.v.).] To submerge; to plunge under water; to drown.

*** sŭb-mĕrse', * sŭb-mĕrsed',** *a.* [Submerse, *v.*]

Bot.: Buried under water.

sŭb-mĕrs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* That may be submersed; submergible.

sŭb-mĕr'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *submersionem*, accus. of *submersio*, from *submersus*, pa. par. of *submergo* = to submerge (q.v.).]

1. The act of submerging or putting under water or other fluid; the act of drowning or overflowing.

2. The state of being submerged or put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed, inundated, or drowned.

*** sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *subministro*, from *sub* = under, and *ministro* = to attend, to serve.]

A. *Trans.:* To supply, to afford, to yield, to minister.

"The inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention or discovery of many things both natural and artificial and medicinal."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

B. *Intrans.:* To serve, to subserve; to be useful.

"Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes."—*L'Estrange.*

*** sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trant,** *a.* [Subminister.] Subservient, subordinate.

"The attending of that which is subservient and *subministrant*."—*Bacon: Church of England.*

***sŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-trāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *subministratus*, pa. par. of *subministro* = to subminister (q.v.).] To supply, to afford.

"Nothing *subministrates* after matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries than steams of nasty folks."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***sŭb-mĭn-ĭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [SUBMINISTRATE.] The act of furnishing or supplying; supplying.

"Which [treaty] the electors of Mentz and Colen have broken by permission of Spinola; nay, divers ways, by *subministration* of commodities to his army."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 529.

***sŭb-mĭss',** *a.* [Lat. *submissus*, pa. par. of *submitto* = to submit (q.v.).]

1. Submissive, humble, obsequious.

"In adoration at His feet I fell
Submiss." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 316.

2. Low, soft, gentle.

"As age enfeebleth a man, the grindings are weaker, and the voices of them more *submiss.*"—*Smith: Portrait. of Old Age*, p. 118.

sŭb-mĭss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr. *soubmission*, from Lat. *submissionem*, accus. of *submissio*, from *submissus* = submiss (q.v.); Fr. *soumission*; Sp. *sumision.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of submitting or yielding to power; surrender of the person and power to the control and government of another.

Proclaim a pardon to the soldiers fled,
That in *submission* will return to us."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

2. The state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble and suppliant behaviour; weakness.

"He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most humiliating *submissions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** 3.** Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

"Be not as extreme in *submission*
As in offence." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

4. Compliance with the commands, laws, or wishes of a superior; obedience: as, the *submission* of children to their parents.

II. *Law:* An agreement by which parties agree to submit a disputed point to arbitration.

sŭb-mĭss'-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *submissus* = submiss (q.v.).]

1. Ready, disposed, or willing to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient.

"Whose *submissive* spirit was to me
Rule and restraint."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Testifying, showing, or expressing submission; pertaining to or characteristic of submission.

"It had no bad effect on their behaviour, which was remarkably civil and *submissive.*"—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

sŭb-mĭss'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *submissive*; *-ly.*] In a submissive manner; with submission; with confession or acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

"Being thence made sensible how much we need his mercy, *submissively* to apply for it."—*Abp. Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

sŭb-mĭss'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *submissive*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being submissive; a submissive temper or disposition.

2. Humility; acknowledgment of inferiority; submission.

3. Confession or acknowledgment of fault; penitence.

"Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness.*"
Herbert: Church Porch.

***sŭb-mĭss'-lў, *sub-misse-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *submiss*; *-ly.*] Humbly, submissively, meekly.

"Some time he spent in speech; and then began *Submisely* prayer to the name of Pan."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 5.

***sŭb-mĭss'-nĕss, * sub-misse-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *submiss*; *-ness.*] Submissiveness, humility, submission, obedience.

"I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissenesse*, prostrate my selfe to your censure and service."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 140.

sŭb-mĭt', sub-myt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *submitto* = to let down, to submit, to bow to: *sub* = under, down, and *mitto* = to send; Fr. *soumettre*; Sp. *someter.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To let down; to lower; to cause to sink.

"Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile."
Dryden: To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, 139.

*** 2.** To put or place under. (*Chapman.*)

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, control, or will of another. (Used reflexively.)

"Wives *submit* yourselves unto your own husbands."—*Ephesians* v. 22.

4. To place under the control of another; to surrender, to subject, to resign.

"I *submit* my fancy to your eyes."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

5. To leave, commit, or refer to the discretion, judgment, or decision of another: as, To *submit* a question to the court.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To yield one's person to the power, will, or control of another; to surrender.

"And courage never to *submit* or yield."
Milton: P. L., i. 108.

2. To be subject, to yield; to acquiesce in or acknowledge the authority of another.

"About twenty-nine thirtieths of the profession *submitted* to the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to give way in an argument.

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

"No, quoth I, not if he willingiye retourned to the churche knowledging his fault, & ready to abiure all heresies, and penitently *submitted* himself to penaunce."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 214.

*** sŭb-mĭt',** *a.* [SUBMIT, *v.*] Submissive, obedient.

"For I am hole *submit* vnto your seruice."
Chaucer: La Belle Dame sans Mercie.

sŭb-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *submit*, v.; *-er.*] One who submits.

"Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this empirick's cast of the dye."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

*** sŭb-mŏn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To suggest, to prompt.

"The *submonishing* inclinations of my senses."—*Granger: Comm. on Ecclesiastes.*

*** sŭb-mŏ-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *monition* (q.v.).] A suggestion, persuasion, prompting.

"He should have obeyed the *submonitions* of his own conscience."—*Grainger: Comm. on Ecclesiastes*, p. 29.

sŭb-mū'-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *mucous.*]

Anat.: Situated under the mucous membrane of any organ. Used of the areolar tissue when it is beneath a mucous membrane.

sŭb-mŭl'-tĭ-ple, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *multiple* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times. Thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 42.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to a number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times; as, a *submultiple* number.

submultiple-ratio, *s.* The ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself. Thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is *submultiple*, 21 being a multiple of 3.

sŭb-mŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *muscular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated under a muscle or muscles.

sŭb-nar-cŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *narcotic* (q.v.).] Somewhat or moderately narcotic.

*** sŭb-năs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *subnascens*, pr. par. of *subnascor* = to grow under: *sub* = under, and *nascor* = to be born.] Growing underneath.

"Prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. xx., § 9.

*** sŭb-nĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subnecto*, from *sub* = under, and *necto* = to bind, to tie.] To tie or fasten underneath.

*** sŭb-nĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subnexus*, pa. par. of *subnecto* = to subnect (q.v.).] To subjoin, to add.

"He *subnexeth*, as touching evil things, these words."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 873.

sŭb-nĭ'-trate, *s.* [Pref. *sub-* (2), and Eng. *nitrate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of nitric acid in which the metal is in excess of one atom of the negative element.

subnitrate of bismuth, *s.* [BISMUTH, 3., BISMUTHOUS-NITRATE.]

sŭb-nor'-mal, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *normal* (q.v.).]

Conic Sections: That part of the axis on which the normal is taken, contained between the foot of the ordinate through the point of normalcy of the curve, and the point in which the normal intersects the axis. In all curves the subnormal is a third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. [NORMAL.]

*** sŭb-nō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subnotatio*, from *subnotatus*, pa. par. of *subnoto* = to mark under.] The same as RESCRIPT (q.v.).

sŭb-nūde', *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and *nude* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Almost naked or bare of leaves.

*** sŭb-nū'-vŏ-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Ital. *nuvola* = a cloud.] Somewhat cloudy; partially obscured by clouds.

*** sŭb-ŏb-scūre'-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *obscurely* (q.v.).] Somewhat or rather obscurely or dimly.

"The booke of nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadowa, thou [God] hast expressed thine owne image."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 218.

*** sŭb-ŏb-tūse',** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *obtuse* (q.v.).] Somewhat obtuse.

sŭb-ŏc-çĭp'-ĭt-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *occipital* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being under the occiput: as, the *suboccipital* nerves.

sŭb-ŏc'-tāve, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *octave* (q.v.).]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* An eighth part, or octave.

"This is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Music:* A coupler in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck.

*** sŭb-ŏc'-tu-ple,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *octuple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of eight.

"Two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple.*"—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

*** sŭb-ŏc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *subocularis*, from *sub* = under, and *oculus* = the eye.] Being under the eye.

sŭb-œ-sŏ-phăg'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-* and Eng. *œsophageal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated beneath the gullet. (*Owen.*)

sŭb-ō-pĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suboperculum*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the suboperculum.

sŭb-ō-pĕr'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *operculum.*]

Ichthy.: One of the pieces forming the gill-cover, present in most Teleosteous and many Ganoid Fishes. With the interoperculum, it forms the inferior margin of the gill-opening.

sŭb-or-bĭc'-u-lar, sŭb-or-bĭc'-u-late, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *orbicular, orbiculate* (q.v.).] Almost orbicular or orbiculate; nearly circular.

sŭb-or'-bĭt-al, sŭb-or'-bĭt-ar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *orbital, orbitar* (q.v.).] Situate or being beneath the orbital cavity; infra-orbital: as, the *suborbital* artery.

*** sŭb-or-dāin',** *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain to an inferior position.

"That Powre omnipotent
That Nature *subordained* chiefe Governor
Of fading creatures while they do endure."
Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 24.

*** sŭb-or'-dĭn-a-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *subordinate*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being subordinate; subordinance, subordination.

*** sŭb-or'-dĭn-ançe, *sŭb-or'-dĭn-an-çy,** *s.* [SUBORDINATE.]

1. The quality or state of being subordinate; subordinacy.

"That pendent *subordinance.*"
More: Song of the Soul, pt. i., bk. ii., s. 12.

2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

"The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often makes an unsteadiness in the pursuits of the publick interests."—*Temple.*

sŭb-or'-dĭn-a-rў, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ordinary* (q.v.).]

Her.: A figure borne in charges in coat

armour, not considered to be so honourable as an ordinary, to which it gives place and cedes the principal points of the shield. According to some writers, an ordinary, when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield, is termed a subordinary.

sŭb-or′-dĭn-ate, *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *subordinatus*, from *sub* = under, and *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to set in order; *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *subordinado*; Ital. *subordinato*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a regular descending series.

"The several kinds of *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished."—*Woodward.*

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, or the like.

"This fashion of imperial grandeur is imitated by all inferior and *subordinate* sorts of it."—*Cowley: Of Greatness.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is inferior in order, power, rank, dignity, office, or the like; one who stands below another in rank, or order; an inferior; one below and under the orders of another.

"His next *subordinate*
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake."
Milton: P. L., v. 671.

subordinate-clause, *s.*

Gram. & Law: A clause governed by another one, as distinguished from a coordinate clause. [Coordinate, ¶.]

sŭb-or′-dĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Subordinate, *a.*]

1. To place or set in a position, order, or rank below another person or thing; to make or consider as of less value or importance.

"I have before *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 62.

2. To make subject; to subject: as, To *subordinate* the passions to reason.

sŭb-or′-dĭn-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *subordinate*, a.; *-ly.*] In a subordinate manner or degree; in a lower order, class, rank, dignity, or the like; of inferior importance.

"All things else which were *subordinately* to be desired."—*Cowley: Essay; Agriculture.*

sŭb-or′-dĭn-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *subordinate*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior; subordination.

"The *subordinateness* of the creature doth not take away from the right, from the thank, of the first mover."—*Bp. Hall: Five Loaves & Two Fishes.*

sŭb-or-dĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Subordinate.]

1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position.

2. The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority in rank, position, importance, or the like.

"This *subordination*, in fact, pervades all the works of God."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 61.

*3. Place of rank amongst inferiors.

"Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors."—*Swift.*

4. The state of being under control or government; subjection to rule; obedience.

Sŭb-or-dĭn-ā′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *subordination*; *-ist.*] [Eusebian, B.]

sŭb-or′-dĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *subordinat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to subordinate; causing or implying subordination or dependence; employed to introduce a subordinate clause in a sentence: as, a *subordinative* conjunction.

sŭb-orn′, ***sub-orne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *suborner*, from Lat. *suborno* = to furnish or supply in an underhand way or secretly: *sub* = under, and *orno* = to furnish, to adorn; Sp. *sobornar*; Port. *subornar*; Ital. *subornare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. To procure by underhand or indirect means.

"Throw off the burden and *suborn* their death."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,039.

3. To induce to give false testimony, or to commit other crime, by means of bribes or the like.

"Thou hast *suborned* the goldsmith to arrest me."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

II. *Law:* To procure or cause to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

sŭb-or-nā′-tion, ***sub-or-na-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *subornation*, from *suborner* = to suborn (q.v.); Sp. *sobornacion*; Ital. *subornazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of procuring or inducing one by bribes, persuasion, or the like, to do a criminal or bad action.

"The duchess, by his *subornation*,
Upon my life, began her devilish practices."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. *Law:* The crime of suborning; the act of secretly or in an underhand manner procuring, preparing, or instructing a witness to give false testimony; any act that allures or disposes to perjury.

¶ *Subornation of perjury:*

Law: The offence of procuring another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. It is punishable in the same manner as perjury.

sŭb-orn′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *suborn*; *-er.*] One who suborns; one who procures another to take a false oath, or do other bad action.

"Therefore you are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the King's courts, yea of court-barons and the like, and that as well of the actors, as of the procurer and *suborner*."—*Bacon: Charge to the Verge.*

sŭb-ō′-văl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *oval* (q.v.).] Somewhat oval.

sŭb-ō′-vāte, sŭb-ō-vāt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ovate*, &c.] Somewhat ovate; approaching an egg in shape, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

† **sŭb-păr′-al-lĕl,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *parallel* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Nearly parallel. Used of the primary veins of a leaf when they diverge from the midrib at an angle between 10° and 20°.

sŭb-pĕ-dŭn′-cu-late, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pedunculate* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Supported on a very short stem. (*Nicholson.*)

* **sŭb-pĕl-lū′-çĭd,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pellucid* (q.v.).] Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid.

sŭb-pē′-na, *s.* [Subpœna.]

* **sŭb-pĕn-tăn′-gu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pentangular* (q.v.).] Nearly or almost pentangular; not quite pentangular.

sŭb-pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *peritoneal* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Pathol.: Situate or occurring beneath the peritoneum: as, the *subperitoneal* tissue, a *subperitoneal* hæmatocele.

sŭb-pĕr-pĕn-dĭc′-u-lar, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *perpendicular* (q.v.).] A subnormal (q.v.).

sŭb-pĕt′-ĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *petiolate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a very short petiole.

sŭb-pleû′-ral, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pleural* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Situated or occurring under the pleura: as, *subpleural* emphysema.

sŭb′-plĭnth, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *plinth* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

sŭb-pœ′-na, sŭb-pē′-na, *s.* [Lat. *sub pœna* = under a penalty.]

Law: A writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty. It commands the person to whom it is addressed, laying aside all pretences and excuses, to appear at the trial at the place specified under a penalty of a fixed amount if not complied with. If the witness refuses or neglects to attend, and has no legal excuse, such as serious illness, he may be sued in an action of damages, or imprisoned for contempt of court; but if required to proceed to a distance he may claim his travelling expenses.

¶ *Subpœna duces tecum:*

Law: A writ commanding the attendance of a witness at a trial, and ordering him to bring with him all books, writings, or the like, bearing on the case.

sŭb-pœ′-na, sŭb-pē′-na, *v.t.* [Subpœna, *s.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command the attendance of in a court of justice.

"Several fresh witnesses have been *subpœnaed* on that behalf."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1885.

* **sŭb-pœ′-nal, * sŭb-pē′-nall,** *a.* [Subpœna, *s.*] Subject to legal authority and penalties.

"These meetings of ministers must be *subpenall*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 483.

sŭb-pō′-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *polar* (q.v.).] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

sŭb-pŏ-lўg′-ŏn-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *polygonal* (q.v.).] Nearly or imperfectly polygonal; somewhat polygonal.

sŭb-por-phў-rĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *porphyritic* (q.v.).] Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

sŭb-prē′-fĕct, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *prefect* (q.v.).] A subordinate deputy or assistant prefect; an under-prefect.

sŭb-prē-hĕn′-sile, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *prehensile* (q.v.).] Imperfectly or partially prehensile; having the power of prehension in an inferior degree.

sŭb-prĭn′-çĭ-pal, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *principal* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A subordinate, deputy, or assistant principal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* An auxiliary rafter or principal brace.

2. *Music:* An organ stop, consisting of open pipes, of 32 feet pitch on the pedals and of 16 feet pitch on the manuals.

sŭb′-prī-ŏr, * sub-pri-our, * sous-pri-or, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *prior* (q.v.).]

Eccles.: One under and in place of a prior; the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists a prior.

"The *sous-prior* of hor hous the monekes chose echon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 491.

sŭb-pū′-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pubic* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the pubes or pubis: as, the *subpubic* arch.

sŭb-pŭr′-çhas-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *purchaser* (q.v.).] A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

sŭb-quăd′-rate, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *quadrate* (q.v.).] Nearly quadrate or square.

* **sŭb-quăd′-ru-ple,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *quadruple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of four.

"Two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

sŭb-quĭn′-quĕ-fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *quinquefid* (q.v.).] Almost quinquefid.

sŭb-quĭn′-tu-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *quintuple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of five.

"If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

* **sŭb-rā′-mĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *ramus* = a bough.] Growing on a branch beneath a leaf.

sŭb-rā′-mōse, sŭb-rā′-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ramose*, *ramous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Slightly ramose; having few branches.

sŭb-rĕp′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subreptio*, from *subreptus*, pa. par. of *subripio* = to snatch away secretly: *sub* = under, and *rapio* = to snatch.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation; that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

"Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 344.

2. *Scots Law:* The obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by concealing the truth. [Obreption.]

* **sŭb-rĕp-tĭ′-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *surreptitius.*] [Subreption.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained; surreptitious.

* **sŭb-rĕp-tĭ′-tioŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *subreptitious*; *-ly.*] Surreptitiously; by stealth.

* **sŭb-rĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Subreption.] Subreptitious, surreptitious.

sŭb-rĭg′-ĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *rigid* (q.v.).] Somewhat or moderately rigid or stiff.

* **sŭb-rĭg′-ū-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *subriguus,* from *sub-* = under, and *riguus* = watered, from *rigo* = to water.] [IRRIGATE.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered.

* **sŭb-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *subrogatus,* pa. par. of *subrogo* = to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: *sub* = under, and *rogo* = to ask.] [SURROGATE.] To put in the place of another; to substitute.

"The Christian day is to be *subrogated* into the place of the Jews' day."—*Jeremy Taylor: Holy Dying,* ch. iv., § 8.

sŭb-rō-gā′-tion, *s.* [SUBROGATE.]

Civil Law: The substitution of one person in the place of another, and giving him the rights of the person whose place he takes; but, in its general sense, the term implies a succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sŭb rō-tŭnd′, *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *rotund* (q.v.).] Somewhat rotund; almost rotund or round.

sŭb-sa-līne′, *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *saline* (q.v.).] Somewhat saline; moderately saline or salt.

* **sŭb-san-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subsannatus,* pa. par. of *subsanno* = to deride, to mock: *sub* = under, and *sanna* = a grimace.] Derision, scorn, mockery.

"Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. i., ch. v., § 11.

* **sŭb-săt′-ū-rāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *saturated* (q.v.).] Imperfectly saturated.

* **sŭb-săt-ū-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *saturation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being subsaturated or imperfectly saturated.

sŭb-scăp′-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *scapular* (q.v.).] Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

subscapular-artery, *s.*

Anatomy:

1. The largest branch given off by the axillary artery. It arises close to the lower border of the subscapular muscle, proceeding along it downwards and backwards towards the inferior angle of the scapula.

2. A small branch of the supracapsular artery, anastomosing with the posterior scapular and subscapular arteries.

subscapular-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle arising partly by muscular and partly by tendinous fibres from the venter of the scapula. Its fibres unite into a broad tendon perforating the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

sŭb-scăp′-ū-lar-ly, *a.* [SUBSCAPULAR.]

* **sŭb-scrīb′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *subscrib(e); -able.*] Capable of being subscribed.

sŭb-scrībe′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *subscribo,* from *sub* = under, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *subscribir;* Port. *subscrever.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write underneath.

"Which questions not a few famous doctours of diuinitee had approued, as good and cleane, and *subscribed* their names vndre them."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 3.

2. Hence, to sign with one's own hand, in token of assent, consent, or approval; to give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to by writing one's name underneath.

"Folded the writ up in form of the other; *Subscribed* it." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

4. To publish by subscription.

"Mr. D. Nutt is *subscribing* an elaborate work in modern Greek."—*Athenæum,* July 25, 1885, p. 114.

¶ Used specifically by publishers, &c.:

(1) To offer (as, a new book) to the trade.

(2) To take copies of.

"The largest number ever *subscribed* for a six-shilling novel."—*Athenæum,* June 25, 1887, p. 833.

* 5. To write down; to characterize.

"I will *subscribe* him a coward." *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 2.

6. To promise to give by writing one's name down; and hence, to give, to contribute: as, He *subscribed* five pounds.

* 7. To lay down; to submit.

"The king gone to-night! *subscribed* his power!" *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To write one's name underneath a document; to attest. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra,* iv. 5.)

2. To give assent or consent; to consent, to agree.

"We will all *subscribe* to thy advice." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* iv. 2.

3. To promise, with others, a certain sum for the promotion of some object or undertaking, by setting one's name to a paper; hence, to contribute with others towards any object. (*Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot.*)

4. To enter one's name for a newspaper, book, periodical, or the like.

"The delicious divine for whose sermons the whole fashionable world was *subscribing.*"—*Thackeray: English Humourists,* lect. vi.

* 5. To yield, to submit.

"Death to me *subscribes.*" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 107.

sŭb-scrīb′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *subscrib(e); -er.*]

1. One who subscribes; one who attaches his signature to a document, as a token of assent, consent, or promise; one who admits or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name.

2. One who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising to pay a certain sum or part.

"The *subscribers* were erected into a New East India Company." *Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

3. One who enters his name for a newspaper, book, periodical, or the like.

"Some of my *subscribers* grew so clamorous, that I could no longer defer the publication."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

sŭb′-scrĭpt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *subscriptus,* pa. par. of *subscribo* = to write underneath.]

A. *As adj.:* Written underneath; underwritten: as, the iota *subscript* in Greek; thus, ᾳ = ωι (*ōi*).

* **B.** *As subst.:* Something written underneath or under-written.

"Be they postscripts or *subscripts,* your translators neither made them, nor recommended them."—*Bentley: Phileleutherus Lipsiensis,* § 37.

sŭb-scrĭp′-tion, *s.* [O. Fr. *soubscription,* from Lat. *subscriptionem,* accus. of *subscriptio,* from *subscriptus.*] [SUBSCRIPT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of subscribing: as,

(1) The act of writing under or signing; the act of formally binding one's self to, or acknowledging a promise or obligation, by signing one's name.

"*Subscription* to articles of religion . . . may properly enough be considered in connexion with the subject of oaths."—*Paley: Moral Philos.,* bk. iii.

(2) The act of subscribing or contributing with others towards the promotion of some object.

2. That which is subscribed: as,

* (1) Anything under-written.

"A *subscription* which has been thus rendered."—*Gentleman's Magazine,* July, 1814, p. 51.

* (2) The signature attached to a paper or document.

(3) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

"Any church requiring *subscription* in her own explanations."—*Waterland: Works,* ii. 292.

(4) A sum subscribed; the aggregate amount of sums subscribed.

* 3. Submission, obedience.

"I never gave you kingdoms, called you children, You owe me no *subscription.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* iii. 2.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* The acceptance of articles or other tests tending to promote uniformity. Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Book of Common Prayer is required before ordination in the Anglican communion. A similar subscription was formerly required from every Master of Arts in the Universities, and is still obligatory on the governors or heads of the colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, within one month after election or collation, and admission into such government or headship.

* **sŭb-scrĭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *subscript(ion); -ive.*] Pertaining or belonging to the subscription or signature.

"I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* viii. 78.

sŭb′-sĕc-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *section* (q.v.).] A part or subdivision of a section; a section of a section.

* **sŭb′-sē-cūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *subsecutus,* pa. par. of *subsequor: sub* = under, and *sequor* = to follow.] To follow so as to overtake; to follow closely, to pursue.

"Yf by any possibilitie he coulde be *subsecuted* and ouertaken."—*Hall: Chronicle: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* **sŭb-sĕc′-u-tĭve,** *a.* [From Lat. *subsecutus,* on analogy of *consecutive* (q.v.); Fr. *subséctif.*] Following in a train or procession. (*Cotgrave.*)

sŭb-sĕl′-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **sŭb-sĕl′-lĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat. = a bench: *sub* = under, and *sella* = a seat.]

Eccles.: A footstool or any rest for the feet. From the earliest time persons of rank or authority are represented, when seated, as resting their feet upon a subsellium. In Christian monuments this mark of honour is assigned to God the Father, when receiving the sacrifice of Abel; to Christ when seated and teaching his disciples; and to the Virgin when the Magi are presenting their offerings. Episcopal chairs always had the subsellium, and the inferior clergy and the laity generally avoided the use of it as a matter of humility, and reserved the honour for bishops. (*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*)

sŭb-sĕm′-ĭ-tone, *s.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *semitone* (q.v.).]

Music: The seventh note of the diatonic scale. Thus B is the semitone in the scale of C, F♯ in that of G, E in that of F, &c. Called also Subtonic, and Leading or Sensible Note.

* **sŭb sĕn′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *sensible* (q.v.).] Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound to be reached or grasped by the senses

* **sŭb-sĕp′-tu-ple,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *septuple* (q.v.).] Containing one of seven parts.

"If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple.*"—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

sŭb′-sē-quençe, * **sŭb′-sē-quen-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *subsequen(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being subsequent or of following after something.

"By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

* 2. The act of following.

"Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?"—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming,* p. 336.

sŭb′-sē-quent, *a.* [Lat. *subsequens,* pr. par. of *subsequor* = to follow closely after: *sub* = under, and *sequor* = to follow; Fr. *subsequent;* Sp. *subsecuente;* Port. *subsequente;* Ital. *sussequente.*]

1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any indefinite time: as, *subsequent* ages or periods, *subsequent* events.

2. Following in order of place or succession; succeeding.

"From the antecedent and *subsequent* verses."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 476.

subsequent-condition, condition-subsequent, *s.*

Law: The term applied when a man grants to another his estate, &c., in fee, upon condition that the grantee shall pay him a certain sum upon a particular day. The condition does not therefore require to be fulfilled till a time subsequent to that at which the grantee enters on possession.

sŭb′-sē-quent-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *subsequent; -ly.*] In a subsequent manner, time, or place; at a later time or period; afterwards.

"They are forced to comply *subsequently.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 6.

sŭb-sĕr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-,* and Eng. *serous* (q.v.).] Situated under a serous membrane; of or pertaining to parts so situated. (*Dunglison.*)

sŭb-sĕrve′, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *subservio* = to serve under a person: *sub* = under, and *servio* = to serve.]

A. *Trans.:* To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient or instrumental.

"All those parts which *subserve* our sensations."—*Wilsh.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be subservient or subordinate; to serve in an inferior capacity.

"Not made to rule, But to *subserve.*" *Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 56.

sŭb-sĕr′-vĭ-ĕnce, sŭb-sĕr′-vĭ-ĕn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *subservient(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being subservient; instrumental fitness, use, or operation; aid or support in an inferior capacity.

"The princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded *subserviency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

sŭb-sĕr′-vĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *subserviens*, pr. par. of *subservio* = to subserve (q.v.).]

1. Useful as an instrument to effect or promote a purpose or end.

"Made *subservient* to the grand design."
Cowper: Conversation, 897.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate.

"Wherefore the many gods of the intelligent pagans were derived from one God, and but (as Plutarch somewhere calls them) the *subservient* powers, or ministers of the one supreme unmade Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 548.

sŭb-sĕr′-vĭ-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *subservient*; *-ly.*] In a subservient manner.

sŭb-sĕs′-sĭle, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sessile* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Nearly sessile; all but destitute of a stalk.

***sŭb-sĕx′-tu-ple,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sextuple* (q.v.).] Containing one part in six.

"One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

sŭb sīde′, *v.i.* [Lat. *subsido*, from *sub* = under, and *sido* = to settle, allied to *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.

"A large tract of country, of which it was part, *subsided* by some convulsion of nature, and was swallowed up in the ocean."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

*2. To tend downwards; to sink.

"With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i. 711.

3. To settle down; to fall into a state of calm or quiet; to be calmed or quieted; to become tranquil.

"When the storm of laughter had *subsided*, several members stood up to vindicate the accused statesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

sŭb sīd′-ençe, *sŭb-sīd′-ĕn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *subsidentia*, from *subsidens*, pr. par. of *subsido* = to subside (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or state of subsiding, sinking, or falling to the bottom, as the lees of liquors.

"The *subsidency* of this dreggish part of the world, the earth."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism.* (App.)

2. The act of sinking or settling down; a sinking or settling into the ground.

"I measured the *subsidence* beneath its former elevation."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 215.

3. The act of calming down; the state of becoming calm or quiet.

"By the subdual or *subsidence* of the more violent passions."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 32.

II. *Geol.:* The sinking of the land, or of a sea, lake, or river-bed, the result in very many cases of earthquake action. In the Lisbon earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, a new quay disappeared, with all the people who had taken refuge upon it, the depth of water where it sunk being a hundred feet. On June 16, 1819, a violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the delta of the Indus, and, among other effects of the convulsion, the estuary at the fort of Luckput, previously a foot deep at low water, was increased to eighteen feet, the adjacent village of Sindree being submerged to the housetops. Other earthquakes have produced similar effects. Subsidence is in progress at present over wide areas in the Pacific. [Atoll.] It may take place in elevated inland regions, and the inhabitants not be aware that a change of level has occurred. Lyell (*Prin. Geol.*, ch. xi., xxxiii.) suggested that subsidence might arise from the melting of porous rocks, which, when fluid and subjected to great pressure, occupied less room than before; or which, by passing from a pasty to a crystalline condition, might suffer contraction; or from the subtraction of lava driven to some volcanic orifice and there forced outwards; or from the shrinking of solid and stony masses during refrigeration. Prof. Seeley considers that depression is inseparable from elevation just as every synclinal fold is a portion of an anticlinal. Hence, beyond the geographical limit of upheaval, a coast is found to be subsiding, and the regions where this condition is seen are necessarily adjacent to those which are being raised.

sŭb-sĭd′-ĭ-ar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *subsidiary*; *-ly.*] In a subsidiary manner or degree.

sŭb-sĭd′-ĭ-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *subsidiarius* = belonging to a reserve; *subsidium* = a reserve, aid; Fr. *subsidiaire.*] [Subsidy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rendering or lending some aid or assistance; assistant; aiding; auxiliary.

"It [a sinking fund] is a *subsidiary* fund, always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. Furnishing additional supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.

3. Pertaining or relating to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary, an assistant.

"Which deceitful considerations drew on Pelagius . . . at last to take in one after another, five *subsidiaries* more."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

subsidiary-organs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Appendages to the organs normally present. They are tendrils or cirrhi, spines, prickles, hairs, &c.

subsidiary-quantity, or **symbol,** *a.*

Math.: A quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is applied particularly to angles in trigonometrical investigations.

subsidiary-troops, *s. pl.* Troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

sŭb′-sĭ-dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *subsid(y)*; *-ize.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to assist an individual or an undertaking with money, as when a state subsidizes a theatre.

sŭb′-sĭ-dў, *sub-sĭ-die, *s.* [Lat. *subsidium* = a body of troops in reserve, aid, assistance, from *sub* = under, behind, and *sedeo* = to sit; Fr. *subside.*]

1. Pecuniary aid; aid given in money.

"'I cannot,' he wrote, 'offer a suggestion without being met by a demand for a *subsidy*.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. *Specif.:* An aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the Crown to meet urgent or pressing necessities, and levied on every subject of ability, according to the value of his lands or goods.

"*Subsidies* were such as were imposed by parliament upon any of the staple commodities before mentioned, over and above the custumia antiqua et magna."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

3. A sum paid, often under a treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

¶ *Eng. Hist.:* Subsidies were the successors of scutages, hydage, and talliage. By 14 Edw. III., c. 20, passed in 1340, a subsidy was granted the king to defray the expense of the French war. The first subsidies amounted to 4s. a pound for lands, 2s. 6d. for goods, and twice as much for aliens. The clergy first taxed themselves in Convocation, the Parliament afterwards confirming the vote; the rate was 4s. in the pound on the value of their livings. The last ecclesiastical subsidies given were confirmed by 15 Charles II., c. 10, after which taxation was levied indiscriminately upon clergy and laity. The last lay subsidy was in 1670. Britain granted subsidies to various continental powers to oppose France during the wars of the first Revolution.

***sŭb-sīgn′** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *subsigno*; *sub* = under, and *signo* = to sign, to seal.] To sign under; to write beneath; to subscribe.

"*Subsigned* with crosses and single names, without surnames."—*Camden: Remains; Surnames.*

***sŭb-sĭg-nā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pa. par. of *subsigno* = to subsign (q.v.).] The act of subscribing or writing the name under anything for attestation.

"This is as good as a *subsignation* of your handwriting, that you wish her well, and are enamoured of her."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv.

sŭb-sĭst′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *subsister*, from Lat. *subsisto* = to stand still, to stay, to abide: *sub* = under, and *sisto* = to make to stand, to stand, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *subsister*; Ital. *sussistere.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To exist; to have continued existence; to be.

"So long as brain and heart
Have faculty by nature to *subsist*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 122.

2. To continue; to abide; to retain the present state or condition; to remain.

"Still *subsisting*
Under your great command."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

3. To have means of living; to be maintained or supported; to live.

"How find the myriads . . .
Due sustenance, or where *subsist* they now?"
Cowper: Task, v. 79.

*4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

"For the one God being the supreme magistrate, it [theocracy] *subsisted* in the worship of that God alone."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 2.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To feed, to maintain, to support.

sŭb-sĭst′-ençe, *sŭb-sĭst′-ĕn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *subsistence*, from Lat. *subsistentia*, from *subsistens*, pr. par. of *subsisto* = to subsist (q.v.).]

*1. Real being; existence.

"Every person hath his owne *subsistence*, which no other besides hath."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 51.

*2. Continuance; continued life.

3. That which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support, livelihood.

"By the means of *subsistence*, I understand not the means of superfluous gratifications; but that present competency which every individual must possess in order to be in a capacity to derive a support from his industry in the proper business of his calling."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 25.

4. The state of being subsistent or inherent in something else; inherence.

*5. Anything that exists or has existence.

"We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced."—*Glanvill.*

sŭb-sĭst′-ent, *a.* [Lat. *subsistens*, pr. par. of *subsisto* = to subsist (q.v.).]

1. Having existence or real being; existing

"Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with more difficulty affirm the separated existence of their own."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Inherent.

"No sensible qualities, as light, and colour, and heat, and sound, can be *subsistent* in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes, and other organs of sense."—*Bentley: Sermon* 2.

sŭb′-sōĭl, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *soil*, s. (q.v.).] The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth immediately below the surface-soil.

subsoil-plough, *s.* A form of plough having a share and standard, but no mould-board. It follows in the furrow made by an ordinary plough, and loosens the soil to an additional depth without bringing it to the surface.

sŭb′-sōĭl, *v.t.* [Subsoil, *s.*]

Agric.: To employ a subsoil-plough on; to cultivate with a subsoil-plough.

***sŭb-sō′-lar, *sŭb-sō-lar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *solar*, *solary* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the sun; terrestrial.

"Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball."
Brome: Paraphr. upon Eccles. i.

sŭb′-stāġe, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *stage*, s.]

Microscopy: A subsidiary apparatus underneath the ordinary Stage (q.v.) of the better class microscopes, capable of being made to approach or recede by rack-and-pinion movement, with centring screws and fittings for carrying various polarizing and illuminating apparatus. Its purpose is the precise adjustment of the latter to the object. Occasionally it is fixed to a swinging arm for further adjustment in azimuth, when it is called a Radial or Swinging Substage.

sŭb′-stançe, *sub-staunce, *s.* [Fr. *substance*, from Lat. *substantia* = essence, material, substance, from *substans*, pr. par. of *substo* = to stand under, to exist: *sub* = under, and *sto* = to stand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That of which a thing consists or is

made up; body, matter, material; kind or character of matter.

"As thin of *substance* as the air."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

2. That which is real; that which makes a thing actual; that which constitutes the thing itself, and not merely a vain semblance or imaginary existence.

"He takes false shadows for true *substances*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

* 3. Anything existing by itself; a being.

"That little seeming *substance*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. The most important elements in any existence; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential, main, or material part; the essence; the essential import.

"Their [letters] cold intent, tenour and *substance*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

5. Solidity, firmness, substantiality.

6. Body, strength.

7. Goods; material means and resources; riches, wealth, resources, property.

"Thy *substance* . . .
Cannot amount unto a hundred marks."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Bot.:* Texture. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Philos.:* That which is and abides (*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 6) as distinguished from accident, which has no existence of itself, and is essentially mutable. The derivation of the word in this sense is, according to Augustine (*de Trinitate*, vii. 4) from the Latin *subsistere*, and so = that which subsists of or by itself; Locke prefers to connect it with the Lat. *substo* = to stand under, to support, to uphold, and says (*Human. Under.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii., § 2): "The idea, then, to which we give the name of substance, being nothing but the supposed but unknown support of these qualities [accidents] we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*, which, according to the true import of the word is in plain English [something] standing under and upholding."

The first idea of substance is probably derived from the consciousness of self—the conviction gained by experience that, while sensations, thoughts, and purposes are continuously changing, the Ego constantly remains the same. Observation teaches us that bodies external to us remain the same as to quantity or extension, though their colour and figure, their state of motion or of rest may be changed. But as every power and property of a thing, every mode in which it affects a sentient being, is an accident, and all these accidents may be either actually or mentally abstracted, the question arises, What is left after all the accidents are thus abstracted?—What is the substance? To meet the difficulty, it was assumed that everything possesses, besides its accidents, an unknown substratum on which these accidents rest, or in which they inhere. Locke, without departing from the knowable, placed the substance of an object in some essential or fundamental quality, the presence of which maintained, while its removal destroyed, the identity of the object [ESSENCE, s., II. 1.]; and Fichte made it consist in a synthesis of attributes; holding that these, synthetically united, gave substance, whilst substance analysed gave attributes.

"When we speak of *substance*, we mean only what persists or abides in time, and we contrast the permanent with the changes of its phases. But the *substance* is not a separate thing over and above its modes or manifestations. It is simply that change or alteration cannot be understood except in reference to something permanent. It is easy, then, to say that *substance* is a fiction of thought. Kant's reply to that charge is, that to treat successive sensations as having one source common to them (what we must constantly do in our experience), implies, as a ground of its possibility, an identity or persistency in the consciousness which serves as the common vehicle of the successive feelings. Unless thought supplied this persistent, permanent background, it would be impossible for us to realise the relations in time known as succession and simultaneity."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 175

3. *Theol.:* Essence, nature, being. Used specially of the Three Persons in the Godhead, who are said to be the same in substance, *i.e.*, to possess one common essence.

¶ *Principle of substance:*

Philos.: The law of the human mind by which every quality or mode of being is referred to a substance.

* **sŭb'-stănçe,** *v.t.* [SUBSTANCE, *s.*] To furnish or endow with substance or property; to enrich.

"*Substanced* with such a precious deal of well-got treasure." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* iv.

* **sŭb'-stănçe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *substance; -less.*] Having no substance; unsubstantial, empty.

"Thus *substanceless* thy state."
Coleridge: Human Life.

* **sŭb'-stănt,** *a.* [Lat. *substans.*] Substantial.

sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-a (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.] Ultimate substance upon which the properties of matter rest. [SUBSTANCE, *s.*, II. 2.]

sŭb-stăn'-tiăl (ti as sh), * sub-stan-ci-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *substantiel*, from Lat. *substantialis*, from *substantia* = substance (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Real; actually existing.

"To give thee being I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 485.

2. Real, true; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

"A dream
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

3. Corporeal, material.

"Most ponderous and *substantial* things."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

4. Having firm or good substance; strong, solid, stout: as, *substantial* cloth, a *substantial* meal.

5. Firm, strong.

6. Possessed of considerable substance, wealth, or property; fairly wealthy; responsible.

"He had . . . merely inquired whether they were *substantial* citizens."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

7. Vital, important.

"Christes church can never erre in any *substanciall* point."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 163.

8. Of considerable amount: as, *substantial* damages.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Essential parts. [SUBSTANTIALIA.]

"Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ā'-lĭ-a (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *substantialis* = substantial (q.v.).]

Scots Law: Those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

sŭb-stăn'-tiăl ĭsm (ti as sh), *s.* The doctrine that, behind the phenomena of consciousness and of nature, there are real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *substantial; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being substantial, or of having real existence; reality.

"The moral attributes of the Deity, and the *substantiality* of the soul."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 3.

2. Corporeity, materiality.

"The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iv

3. Firmness, strength, solidity.

sŭb-stăn'-tiăl-īze (ti as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *substantial; -ize.*] To render substantial.

sŭb-stăn'-tiăl-lў (ti as sh), * sub-stan-cial-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *substantial; -ly.*]

1. In a substantial manner; in manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

"In Him all his Father shone
Substantially expressed." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 140.

2. In a substantial manner; strongly, solidly.

"And, in one part, a minster with its tower
Substantially expressed—a place for bell
Or clock to toll from!"
Wordsworth: Miscellaneous Sonnets.

3. Truly, really; not falsely or hypocritically.

"The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste, and temperate."—*Tillotson.*

* 4. Strongly, vigorously, firmly.

"Charles, hauynge thus the rule and gouernaunce, ruled it well and *substancially*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cxiv.

5. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part.

"That which is created, being supposed to differ essentially or *substantially*, from that which is uncreated."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 606.

6. With a competence of goods or substance.

sŭb-stăn'-tiăl-nĕss (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *substantial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being substantial; substantiality, strength, firmness, solidity.

"In degree as in *substantialness* (the Ionique) next above the dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 24.

sŭb-stăn'-tiąls (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [SUBSTANTIAL, B.]

sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [Eng. *substance; -iate.*]

* 1. To give substance or reality to; to make to exist; to make real or actual.

"He would not embitter their enjoyments, but he would sweeten and *substantiate* them, by giving them a better foundation."—*Knox: Works*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to prove, to verify; to make good.

"The evidence of the most infamous of mankind was ready to *substantiate* every charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [SUBSTANTIATE.] The act of substantiating or proving; proof, evidence.

sŭb'-stąn-tĭ-văl, *a.* [Eng. *substantiv(e); -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a substantive: as, the *substantival* use of a word.

sŭb'-stąn-tĭve, * sub-stan-tif, * sub-stan-tyf, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *substantif*, from Lat. *substantivus* = self-existent; Sp. *substantivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb to be.

* 2. Depending on itself; independent.

"He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Solid, enduring, firm, substantial.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A noun; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.

"Every noun which in conjunction with a verb makes a compleat sentence . . . is called a *substantive*."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

substantive-colours, *s. pl.*

Dyeing: Colours which, in the process of dyeing, remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, as distinguished from adjective colours, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.

* **sŭb'-stąn-tĭve,** *v.t.* [SUBSTANTIVE, *a.*] To convert into or use as a substantive.

"The word . . . is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 264.

sŭb'-stąn-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *substantive; -ly.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* In substance; essentially, substantially; in reality.

2. *Gram.:* In manner of a substantive; as a substantive or noun.

"Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the personal pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd *substantively*, are capable of number and case."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

* **sŭb'-stąn-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *substantive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being substantive.

sŭb-stĕr'-năl, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *sternum* = the breast-bone.]

Anat.: Situated or being under the sternum: as, the *substernal* lymphatics.

sŭb'-stĭle, *s.* [SUBSTYLE.]

sŭb'-stĭ-tūte, * sub-sty-tute, *v.t.* [SUBSTITUTE, *a.*]

1. To put one in the place of another; to put in exchange.

"Reject him, lest he darken all the flock,
And *substitute* another from thy stock."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 599.

* 2. To invest or appoint with delegated power.

"But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French,
I have no certain notice."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

sŭb'-stĭ-tūte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *substitut* = substitute, from Lat. *substitutus*, pa. par. of *substituo* = to lay under, to put instead of: *sub* = under, and *statuo* = to place; Sp. & Port. *substituto*; Ital. *sustituto.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Substituted; put in place of another.

"It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, and another *substitute* in his rome."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,427.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose; one who acts for another; one who takes the place of another.

Specif.: One who is hired to serve in place of another who has been drafted into military service. (*U. S.*)

2. Something put in the place of another; one thing serving the purpose of another.

"Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,
The *substitute* for genius, sense and wit."
Cowper: Table Talk, 543.

sŭb-stĭ-tū′-tion, *sub-sti-tu-ci-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *substitutionem*, accus. of *substitutio*, from *substitutus* = substitute (q.v.); Sp. *substitucion*; Ital. *sustituzione, sostituzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

"The Rabbin of the Jews who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought all would be well if for tutelar deities they substituted tutelar angels. From this *substitution* the system which I have described arose."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 29.

2. The state of being substituted or put in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

* 3. The office of a substitute; delegated authority.

"He did believe
He was the duke from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The operation of putting one quantity in place of another, to which it is equal, but differently expressed.

2. *Chem.:* A term denoting the replacing of one element or group of elements for another. It is the great agent, and covers nearly the whole field of chemical change, and is always attended with some alteration of properties in the compound, the alteration increasing with the amount of the substitution. (1) When chlorine replaces hydrogen in marsh gas, forming hydrochloric acid and methylic chloride, $CH_4 + Cl_2 = HCl + CH_3Cl$. (2) When an alcohol radical replaces chlorine, as in trichloride of phosphorus, $3Zn(C_2H_5)_2 + 2PCl_3 = 3ZnCl_2 + 2P(C_2H_5)_3$. (3) A basylous or chlorous radical is replaced one for the other, as when nitrate of silver is decomposed by chloride of sodium, $AgNo_3 + NaCl = NaNo_3 + AgCl$. (4) When hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol radical, as in the case of acting on ammonia with iodide of ethyl, $H_3N + C_2H_5I = HI + \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. (See Salts, Equivalents.)

3. *Gram.:* Syllepsis (q.v.).

4. *Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* A conditional appointment of an heir.

(2) *Scots Law:* The enumeration or designation of the heirs in a settlement of property.

5. *Theol.:* The doctrine that in the Crucifixion Christ was divinely substituted for, or took the place of, the elect [Calvinism], or of all mankind [Arminianism], obeying the law in their stead, suffering the penalty, expiating their sins, and procuring for them salvation. [Atonement.] Used also of the principle involved in the bloody sacrifices of the Jewish economy (in which the animals were types of Christ), and in a still wider sense of the offering of the lower animals in the place of men, and of unbloody in the place of bloody sacrifices in ethnic religions. [Sacrifice, *s.*, II. 1. (4).]

*** sŭb-stĭ-tū′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *substitution; -al.*] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying the place of another.

*** sŭb-stĭ-tū′-tion-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *substitutional; -ly.*] In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution.

*** sŭb-stĭ-tū′-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *substitution; -ary.*] Pertaining to or making substitution; substitutional.

*** sŭb′-stĭ-tū-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *substitut(e); -ive.*] Making substitution; tending to afford or provide substitution; capable of being substituted.

"These *substitutive* particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are stiled interjections."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

*** sŭb′-stĭ-tū-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *substitut(e); -ory.*] Substitutional; capable of being substituted for another.

*** sŭb-străct′,** *v.t.* [Formed from *sub* = under, and *traho* = to draw, on an erroneous supposed analogy with *abstract* (q.v.).]

1. To subtract.

"Whatsoever time and attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily *substract* from another."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

2. To withdraw.

"*Substracting* his gracious direction and assistance, he giveth them over to their own hearts' lusts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

*** sŭb-străc′-tion,** *s.* [Substract.] Subtraction. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction*."—*Denham.*

*** sŭb-străc′-tōr,** *s.* [Eng. *substract; -or.*] One who subtracts; a subtracter; hence, a detractor, a slanderer.

"They are scoundrels and *substractors* that say so of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

*** sŭb′-strāte,** *s.* [Substrate, *v.*] A substratum (q.v.).

*** sŭb-strāte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *substratus*, pa. par. of *substerno: sub* = under, and *sterno* = to strew.] To strew or lay under something.

"The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 222.

sŭb strā tŭm (pl. **sŭb-strā′-ta**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *substratus*, pa. par. of *substerno.*] [Substrate, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies something; specif., a stratum of earth lying under another; subsoil.

† 2. *Fig.:* That which underlies anything: as, There is a *substratum* of truth in the statement.

II. *Philos.:* The same as Substance, II. 2.

"That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their subject, or substance, or *substratum*."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 137.

*** sŭb-strŭct′,** *v.t.* [Substruction.] To build beneath; to lay as the foundation of.

*** sŭb-strŭc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *substructio*, from *substructus*, pa. par. of *substruo* = to build under: *sub* = under, and *struo* = to build.] An underbuilding; a mass of building under another; a foundation.

"To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 17.

sŭb-strŭc′-ture, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *structure* (q.v.).] An understructure; a foundation.

"Being adapted in modern times to various uses, for example, as the *substructure* of a wind-mill."—*Longfellow: Skeleton in Armour.* (Introd.)

sŭb-stў′-lar, *sŭb-stĭ′-lar, *a.* [Eng. *substyl(e); -ar.*] Of or pertaining to the substyle; consisting of the substyle.

substylar-line, *substilar-line, *s.*

Dialling: A right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

"Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar line*, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place."—*Mozon: Mech. Exercises.*

sŭb′-stўle, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).]

Dialling: The line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the plane of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

*** sŭb-sŭl′-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *subsultum*, sup. of *subsilio* = to leap up: *sub* = under, and *salio* = to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; bounding; having a spasmodic character.

"The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot: . . . this sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous."—*Bishop Berkeley: Letters*, p. 147.

*** sŭb-sŭlt′-ŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *subsultory; -ly.*] In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps; by fits and starts.

"The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 326.

*** sŭb-sŭlt′-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Subsultive.] Subsultive, spasmodic.

"Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men."—*De Quincey: Works*, x. 197.

sŭb-sŭl′-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *subsultus*, pa. par. of *subsilio.*] [Subsultive.]

Pathol.: Leaping, twitching. Used chiefly of a spasmodic or clonic convulsion, perceptible mainly in the tendons of the wrist. In a more general sense it is applied to all involuntary twitching or spasmodic contraction of muscular parts. Subsultus is often a prelude to general convulsions; it frequently arises during the course of continued fevers, and is generally an unfavourable symptom.

*** sŭb-sūme′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *sumo* = to take.] To include under a more general class or category; to place under, and as being comprehended in a wider notion.

"St. Paul cannot name that word, 'sinners,' but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, 'of whom I am the chief.'"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 614.

sŭb-sŭmp′-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *sumptio* = a taking.]

1. The act of subsuming; the act of including under something more general, as a particular under a universal, a species under a genus, &c.

2. That which is subsumed; the minor clause or premiss of a syllogism.

¶ *Subsumption of the libel:*

Scots Law: A narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libelled, the person injured, &c.

*** sŭb sŭmp′-tĭve** (*p* silent), *a.* [Subsumption.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

sŭb′-tăck, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tack* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: An under-lease; a lease of a farm tenement, &c., granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

sŭb-tăn′-ĝent, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tangent* (q.v.).]

Conic Sections: That part of an axis included between the points in which a tangent cuts it and the foot of the ordinate through the point of contact. The subtangent and subnormal are projections of the tangent and normal upon the axis on which they are taken, or to which they are referred. The subtangent and the subnormal form the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, whose other sides are the tangent and the normal; hence the square of the ordinate of the point of contact is always equal to the product of the subtangent and subnormal.

*** sŭb-tar-tăr′-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *Tartarean* (q.v.).] Situated, being, or living under Tartarus; infernal.

"From the infernal bowers
Invokes the sable *subtartarean* powers."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiv. 514

*** sŭb-tĕc′-ta-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *subtectus*, pa. par. of *subtego* = to cover below.] A tabernacle, a covering.

"This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 20.

*** sŭb-tĕg-ū-lā′-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *subtegulaneus*, from *sub* = under, and *tegulæ* = tiles, roof.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors.

sŭb-tĕn′-ant, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tenant* (q.v.).] An under-tenant; a tenant under a tenant; one who rents a house, land, &c., from a tenant.

sŭb-tĕnd′, *v.t.* [Lat *subtendo*, from *sub* = under, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

Geom.: To extend under or be opposite to.

"If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides which *subtend*, or are opposite to the equal angles, are equal to one another."—*Euclid*, I. 6.

*** sŭb-tĕnse′,** *s.* [Lat. *subtensus*, pa. par. of *subtendo* = to subtend (q.v.).]

Geom.: A line subtending or stretching across; a chord of an arc; a line or angle opposite to a line or angle spoken of.

"An equal *subtense* (you say) subtends an equal periphery, a greater a greater, and a lesser a less."—*Barrow: Mathematical Lectures*, lect. 22.

*** sŭb-tĕp′-id,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tepid* (q.v.).] Moderately warm; slightly tepid.

sŭb-tĕr-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition meaning under, and used in composition with much the same force as *sub.*

*** sŭb-tĕr′-flū-ent, * sŭb-tĕr′-flū-ŏŭs,** *a* [Lat. *subterfluens*, pr. par. of *subterfluo* = to flow under: *subter* = under, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing or running under or beneath.

sŭb'-tĕr-fūje, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *subterfugium*, from Lat. *subterfugio* = to escape secretly: *subter* = under, secretly, and *fugio* = to fly.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift, an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure, or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

"This plea the king considered as the *subterfuge* of a vanquished disputant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

sŭb-tĕr-pō-ṣĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *subter-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of lying or being situated under something else.

2. *Geol.:* Used of the situation of a stratum lying beneath and presumably older than another one. Opposed to superposition (q.v.).

***sŭb'-tĕr-rāne,** *s.* [Subterranean.] A cave or room under ground.

"Josephus mentions vast *subterranes* in some of the hills in that part of Canaan called Galilee."—*Bryant: Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 503.

***sŭb-tĕr-rān'-ĕ-ạl,** *a.* [Subterraneous.] Subterranean.

"To set down here the grounds of my parodoxical conjecture about the effects of *subterraneal* fires and heats."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 52.

sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-ạn, sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *subterraneus*, from *sub* = under, and *terra* = the earth; Fr. *souterrain*; Sp. & Port. *subterraneo*; Ital. *sotteraneo, sotterano.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being or lying at some depth under the surface of the ground; situated within the earth or underneath its surface.

2. *Bot.:* Growing under the earth.

*** subterraneous forest,** *s.*

Geol.: A forest beneath the surface of the ground. It may be recent or may belong to a more or less remote geological period. [Dirt-bed, Submarine-forest.]

***sŭb-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *subterraneous*; *-ly.*] In a subterraneous manner; hence, secretly, imperceptibly.

***sŭb-tĕr-răn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Subterranean.] A place under ground.

"We commonly consider *subterranities*, not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***sŭb'-tĕr-rą-nў,** *a.* & *s.* [Subterranean.]

A. *As adj.:* Subterranean, underground.

"They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 603.

B. *As subst.:* That which lies or is underground.

"We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 354.

***sŭb-tĕr-rēne',** *a.* [Lat. *subterrenus*, from *sub* = under, and *terra* = the earth.] Subterranean.

"The earth is full of *subterrene* fires."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 202.

***sub-tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *terrestrial* (q.v.).] Below the earth.

"This *subterrestrial* country."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 209.

sŭb'-tīle (or as **sŭt'l**), * **sub-til,** * **sot-el,** * **sot-il,** * **sot-ile,** * **sub-till,** *a.* [O. Fr. *sotil, sotyl, subtil*, from Lat. *subtilis* = fine, thin, slender, precise, accurate, subtle, from *sub* = under, and *tela* (for *texla*) = a web; *texo* = to weave; O. Sp. & Port. *subtil*; Sp. *sutil*; Ital. *sottile.*]

1. Tenuous, thin; not dense or gross; extremely fine.

"Aloft the *subtile* sunbeams shine."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. Delicately constructed or constituted; delicate, fine, nice.

"More *subtile* web Arachne cannot spin."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 77.

* **3.** Piercing, acute, sharp, penetrating.

"Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 136.

* **4.** Characterized by acuteness of mind or intellect; shrewd, sharp, discerning.

* **5.** Sly, artful, cunning, crafty, deceitful, treacherous.

"Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother
To taunt and scorn you?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

¶ In senses 4 and 5 now generally spelt *subtle* (q.v.).

* **sŭb'-tīle-lў** (or as **sŭt'l-lў**), *adv.* [Eng. *subtile*; *-ly.*]

1. In a subtile manner; finely; not densely or grossly.

"The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent." *Newton.*

2. Cunningly, artfully, subtly.

"His lord wel coude he plesen *subtilly*."
Chaucer: C. T., 612.

* **sŭb'-tīle-nĕss** (or as **sŭt'l-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *subtile*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being subtile; thinness, fineness, rareness.

"I propose to treat of the erysipelas from cholerick blood, which affects only the outward parts, none of which escapes its tenuity and *subtileness*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Fineness, acuteness.

3. Cunning, artfulness, subtlety.

* **sŭb-tĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *subtil(e)*; *-ate.*] To make subtile, rare, or thin.

"Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 39.

* **sŭb-tĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] The act of subtiliating or making thin or rare.

"By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 39.

* **sŭb'-tĭl-ĭşm** (or as **sŭt'l-ĭşm**), *s.* [Eng. *subtil(e)*; *-ism.*] The quality of being subtile; subtlety.

sŭb-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *sotilleté, subtilité*, from Lat. *subtilitatem*, accus. of *subtilitas*, from *subtilis* = subtile (q.v.).] The quality or state of being subtile; subtileness, fineness.

sŭb-tĭl-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *subtiliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of subtilizing or making thin or subtile.

"Fluids have their resistances proportioned to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts or refining, can alter these resistances."—*Cheyne: Philos. Principles.*

2. *Fig.:* Refinement or subtlety in drawing distinctions, &c.

sŭb'-tĭl-īze (or as **sŭt'l-īze**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *subtiliser.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make fine or thin; to make less gross or coarse.

"Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Fig.:* To refine; to spin into niceties.

"By over-refining and *subtilizing* plain things."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 65.

B. *Intrans.:* To refine in argument; to draw over-nice distinctions.

"Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

* **sŭb'-tĭl-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *subtiliz(e)*; *-er.*] A splitter of hairs.

"A *subtilizer* and inventor of unheard of distinctions."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

sŭb'-tĭl-tў (or as **sŭt'l-tў**), * **sot-el-te,** * **sot-el-tee,** * **sub-til-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sotilleté, subtilité.*] [Subtility.]

1. The quality or state of being subtile; thinness, rareness, fineness.

"Could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

* 2. A cunning device; an intricate device, symbol, or emblem.

3. Refinement or niceness in drawing distinctions or the like; over nicety or acuteness.

"Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions."—*Locke.*

4. Over-nice distinctions or refinement; a nicety.

"Loading him with trifling *subtilties*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

† 5. Cunning, artifice, craft, subtlety.

"The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

subtle (as **sŭt'l**), * **sot-el,** * **sot-il,** * **sot-yl,** *a.* [O. Fr. *sutil, soutil*, from Lat. *subtilis* = subtile (q.v.).]

* **1.** Thin, fine, delicate, subtile.

"A point as *subtle* as Arachne's broken woof"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

2. Sly in design; artful, cunning, crafty.

"The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field."
Milton: P. L., vii. 495.

3. Characterized by cunning, craft, or artfulness; cunning, crafty.

"In labyrinth of many a round, self-rolled,
His head the midst, well stored with *subtle* wiles."
Milton: P. L., ix. 184.

* **4.** Acting under the cover of a false appearance; being other than in seeming; deceptive, treacherous, false.

"Thou *subtle*, perjured, false, disloyal man."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

5. Characterized by acuteness or delicacy, as of thought, mind, workmanship, or the like; acute of intellect; discerning, refined.

"The chief, if not the whole difference, between the philosophical necessity of our *subtle* moderns and the predestination of their more simple ancestors."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

* **6.** Made level or smooth by careful labour.

"Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

subtle-witted, *a.* Possessed of subtle intellect.

"The *subtle-witted* French conjurers."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

subtleness (as **sŭt'l-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *subtle*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being subtle; subtlety.

subtlety (as **sŭt'l-tў**), * **sot-el-te,** * **sut-tle-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *subtle*; *-ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being subtle; artfulness.

"Surely a father's blessing may avert
A reptile's *subtlety*."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

2. Acuteness of intellect; nicety of discrimination.

* **3.** False appearance; deception, illusion.

"Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 138.

sŭbt'-lў (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *subt(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a subtle, crafty, or artful manner. craftily, cunningly.

2. Nicely, delicately.

* **3.** Deceitfully.

sŭb-tŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tonic* (q.v.).]

1. *Music:* The same as Subsemitone (q.v.).

2. *Pron.:* An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant. (*Goodrich.*)

sŭb-tŏr'-rĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *torrid* (q.v.).] Approximately torrid. Applied to a region or climate bordering on the torrid zone.

sŭb-trăct', *v.t.* [Lat. *subtractus*, pa. par. of *subtraho* = to draw away, to subtract: *sub* = under, and *traho* = to draw.] To withdraw or take away a part from the rest; to deduct: as, To *subtract* three from six.

sŭb-trăct'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *subtract*; *-er.*]

1. One who subtracts or deducts.

* 2. The number or quantity to be taken from a larger number or quantity; the subtrahend.

sŭb-trăc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subtractio*, from *subtractus*, pa. par. of *subtraho* = to subtract (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of subtracting or deducting a part from a whole; deduction.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* The act or operation of taking a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers, or the operation of finding a number which, being added to the lesser of two numbers, will produce the greater. The greater number is called the minuend, the lesser the subtrahend, and the difference the remainder.

Minuend	...	943,652
Subtrahend	...	256,349
Remainder	...	687,303

2. *Algebra:* As algebra deals with negative as well as positive qualities, the minuend (as in the example) is often less than the subtrahend. The algebraical difference of two quantities is obtained by changing the sign of the subtrahend and adding it to the minuend.

Minuend	...	$8x - 2y - 4z$
Subtrahend	...	$2x + 4y + 5z$
Remainder	...	$x - 6y - 9z$

3. *Law:* A withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws it, or neglects to perform it.

"The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is brought whenever the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of *subtraction*, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

sŭb-trăc'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *subtract; -ive.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Tending or having power to subtract.

2. *Math.:* Having the minus sign (—) placed before it.

sŭb'-tra-hĕnd, *s.* [Lat. *subtrahendum*, neut. sing. of *subtrahendus*, fut. pass. par. of *subtraho* = to subtract (q.v.).]

Math.: The sum, number, or quantity to be subtracted or taken from another. [SUBTRACTION, II. 1.]

sŭb-trăns-lū'-çent, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *translucent* (q.v.).] Partially, or imperfectly translucent.

sŭb-trăns-păr'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *transparent* (q.v.).] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

sŭb-trī-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *triangular* (q.v.).] Nearly but not quite triangular.

sŭb-trī'-fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *trifid* (q.v.).] Slightly trifid.

sŭb-trī-hē'-dral, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *trihedral* (q.v.).] Shaped somewhat like a three-sided pyramid.

sŭb-trĭp'-le (le as **el),** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *triple* (q.v.).] Containing a third, or one part of three: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9.

subtriple ratio (or **proportion),** *s.* The ratio or proportion of 1 to 3.

"The power will be in a *subtriple proportion* to the weight."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

sŭb-trĭp'-lĭ-cate, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *triplicate* (q.v.).] In the ratio of the cube roots: as, $\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *subtriplicate* ratio of $a : b$.

sŭb-trŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to, or characteristic of the regions adjoining the tropics.

* **sŭb-trûde',** *v.t.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *trudo* = to thrust.] To insert or place under.

sŭb-tŭr-rĭc'-u-late, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *turriculate* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Slightly turriculate.

sŭb'-tū-tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] An under or assistant tutor.

"He [Earl, Bp. of Salisbury] had been his [the king's] *subtutor*."—*Burnet: Own Time*, ch. ii. (an. 1645).

sū-bu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *subula* = an awl. So named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Awlwort; the typical genus of Subulariдæ (q.v.). Sepals spreading; petals small, white; pod oval, pointless, with turgid valves and many seeds. *Subularia aquatica*, the sole species, is a small, submerged, herbaceous plant, with a naked, few-flowered scape, growing on the gravelly bottoms of subalpine lakes, the flowers, even when fully in bloom, remaining some feet below the water. It occurs in the temperate parts of Asia and America and in parts of Europe.

sū-bu-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *subular(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Diplecolobeæ.

sū'-bu-late, sū'-bu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *subula* = an awl.] Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped, nearly cylindrical, but tapering to a point.

sū'-bu-lī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *subula* = an awl, a small weapon.]

Bot.: The aciculæ or sharp processes formed by some fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

sū-bu-lĭ-cor'-nĭ-a, † **sū-bu-lĭ-cor'-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *subula* = an awl, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Neuroptera, or, if that order be divided, of Pseudoneuroptera. It contains two families, Ephemeridæ and Libellulidæ, having a common character in the form of the antennæ, which are short, awl-shaped, and composed of few joints. The wings are membranous, generally much reticulated; the eyes, especially in the males, of comparatively large size; and the preparatory states, as in the Perlidæ, are passed in the water. The group, which was founded by Latreille, is by no means a natural one, but is retained for the sake of convenience.

sū'-bu-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *subula* = an awl and *forma* = form, shape.] The same as SUBULATE (q.v.).

* **sū'-bu-lĭ-pălp,** *s.* [SUBULIPALPI.] Any individual of the Subulipalpi (q.v.).

* **sū'-bu-lĭ-păl-pī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *subula* = an awl, and Mod. Lat. *palpus* = a feeler.] [PALP.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of the Carabidæ (= the Bembidiides of Westwood). The terminal joints of the maxillary and labial palpi are very minute and acute.

sŭb-ŭm-bō'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *umbo*, genit. *umbonis* = the boss of a shield.]

Zool.: Under or beneath the umbo in bivalves.

* **sŭb-ŭn-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *unda* = a wave.] A flood, a deluge, an inundation.

sŭb-ŭn'-gual, sŭb-ŭn'-guĭ-al (u as **w),** *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *unguis* = a nail.] Under or beneath the nail.

sŭb-ŭn-gu-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Mod. Lat. *ungulata* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A group or section of Ungulata (q.v.), distinguished from True Ungulates (Ungulata Vera), by the structure of the carpus. The group embraces three sub-orders, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, and Amblypoda, all of which are in many classifications treated as orders.

sŭb'-ŭrb, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *suburbium*, from *sub* = under, and *urbs* = a town, a city.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the city boundaries, but in the neighborhood of a city; as, Ardmore and Overbrook are *suburbs* of Philadelphia. (Generally used in the plural.)

"But shall all our houses of resort in the *suburbs* be pulled down?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

* 2. The confines; the out-part.

"They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel,
Expatiate." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 773.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the suburbs.

"It will do well for a *suburb* humour."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 2.

sŭb-ŭrb'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *suburbanus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, situated in, or inhabiting the suburbs.

"The old ballad of King Christian
Shouted from *suburban* tavern."
Longfellow: To an Old Danish Song-book.

B. *As subst.:* One who lives in the suburbs of a city.

* **sŭb'-ŭrbed,** *a.* [Eng. *suburb; -ed.*] Having a suburb, or something resembling a suburb.

"Bottreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and *suburbed* with a poore market town."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 120.

* **sŭb-ŭr-bĭ-al,** * **sŭb-ŭr'-bĭ-an,** * **sŭb-ŭr'-bi-can,** *a.* [Eng. *suburb; -ial, -ian, -ican.*] Suburban.

"Poor clinches the *suburbian* Muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden: Mac Flecnoe, 83.

* **sŭb-ŭr-bĭ-cär'-ĭ-an,** * **sŭb-ŭr'-bĭ-car-y,** *a.* [Low Lat. *suburbicarius*, from Lat. *suburbium* = a suburb (q.v.).] Being in the suburbs; a term applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

"The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

sŭb'-ŭrbs, * **sub-urbes,** *s. pl.* [SUBURB.]

* **sŭb-vēne',** *v.i.* [Lat. *subvenio* = to come to, to come to one's aid: *sub* = under, and *venio* = to come.] To come under anything as a support or stay; to arrive or happen so as to prevent anything.

"A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 4.

* **sŭb-vĕn-tā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *subventaneus*, from *sub* = under, and *ventus* = wind.] Effected by means of the wind.

"Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

sŭb-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subventio*, from *subventum*, sup. of *subvenio* = to subvene (q.v.).]

* 1. The act of coming under.

"The manner in which our Saviour is said to have been carried up, was, by a *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground."—*Stackhouse: History of the Bible.*

* 2. The act of coming to relief, aid, or support.

3. A government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted: as, an imperial *subvention* in aid of local taxation.

sŭb-vĕn'-tion, *v.t.* [SUBVENTION, *s.*] To subventionize (q.v.).

"The new German *subventioned* steamship lines."—*Echo*, June 8, 1883.

sŭb-vĕn'-tion-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *subvention; -ize.*] To grant a subvention to; to support by a subvention; to subsidize.

"The managers of *subventionized* theatres."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1886.

* **sŭb-vĕn-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [SUBVENTION, *s.*] Supporting.

"Grant them any *subventitious* furtherance."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxxiii.

* **sŭb-vĕrse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto* = to overturn, to subvert (q.v.).] To subvert, to overthrow.

"Empires *subversed*, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour: even Nature's self
Is deemed to totter." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,129.

sŭb-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *subversionem*, accus. of *subversio*, from *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto* = to subvert (q.v.).] The act of subverting, overthrowing, or ruining; the state of being subverted or overthrown; utter ruin, destruction, or overthrow.

"The utter *subversion* of that whole realme."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 233.

* **sŭb-vĕr'-sion-ar-y,** *a.* [Eng. *subversion; -ary.*] Subversive, destructive.

sŭb-vĕrs'-ĭve, *a.* [Lat. *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto* = to subvert (q.v.).] Tending to subvert or overthrow; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

"Utterly *subversive* of liberty, estimation, and prudence."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxv.

sŭb-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *subvertir*, from Lat. *subverto*, from *sub* = under, and *verto* = to turn.]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

"Strong to *subvert* our noxious qualities."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. To corrupt, to confound, to pervert.

"Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers."—*2 Timothy* ii. 14.

3. To upset, to overturn.

"Beneath one foot a *subverted* vase, expressive of her character as a nymph of the fountains."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii. 39.

sŭb-vĕrt'-ant, sŭb-vĕrt'-ĕd, *a.* [SUBVERT.]

Her.: Reversed; turned upside down or contrary to the natural position or usual way of bearing.

sŭb-vĕrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *subvert; -er.*] One who subverts or overthrows; an overthrower.

"The injurious *subverters* of revelation."—*Waterland: Occas. Reflections*, pt. i. (App.).

sŭb-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *subvert; -able.*] Capable of being subverted or overthrown.

* **sŭb-vĭr'-ile,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *virile* (q.v.).] Timid; deficient in manliness.

"People of *subvirile* tempers."—*North: Examen*, p. 549.

* **sŭb-vŭl'-gar,** *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *vulgar.*] Somewhat vulgar or common.

"A *subvulgar* Diet is as it were a mean between the accurate and vulgar."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 224.

sŭb'-wāy, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *way* (q.v.).] An underground way or passage; an accessible passage or tunnel beneath the street surface, in which the gas and water pipes and sewers are lodged, so that they can be examined,

repaired, replaced, &c., without disturbing the pavement or obstructing traffic.

***sŭb'-wŏrk-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *worker* (q.v.).] A subordinate worker or help.

"It is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniencies of original sin."—*South.*

sŭc'-cādes, *s. pl.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] A commercial name sometimes given to green fruits and citron candied and preserved in syrup; sweetmeats.

***sŭc'-çĕ-dăn, *sŭc'-çĕ-dāne, *sŭc-çĕ-dā'-nĕ-ŭm** (pl. **sŭc-çĕ-dā'-nĕ-a**), *s.* [Lat.] [SUCCEDANEOUS.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is put or used for something else; a substitute.

"Oh for a *succedaneum* then,
To accelerate a creeping pen!"
Cowper: To the Rev. William Bull.

***sŭc-çĕ-dā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *succedaneus.*] Supplying the place of something else; acting or employed as a substitute or succedaneum.

"If it [the Bolonian stone calcined] be but exposed to the sun-beams (to which I have found other strong lights *succedaneous*) it will not only in a few minutes acquire a luminousness, but for some time after retain it in the dark."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 315.

sŭc-çēd', * **suc-cede,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *succéder*, from Lat. *succedo* = to go beneath or under, to follow after, from *suc-* (for *sub-*) = under, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. *suceder*; Fr. *succedir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take the place of; to be heir or successor to; to follow in an office.

"Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*
But Harry, Harry." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

*** 2.** To fall heir to; to inherit.

"If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to.

"The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

*** 4.** To make successful, to prosper, to promote.

"Now frequent trines the happier lights among . . .
Will gloriously the new laid work *succeed.*"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxii.

B. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To go under cover.

"Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?"
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. v. 7.

*** 2.** To approach.

"Who ever as he saw him nigh *succeed*,
Gan cry aloud with horrible affright."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 8.

3. To follow in order; to be subsequent; to come after; to come next or in the place of another which has preceded.

"While low delights *succeeding* fast behind,
In happier meanness occupy the mind."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

4. To become heir; to take the place of one who has died, resigned, or completed a term of office; specif., to ascend a throne on the death or removal of the occupant.

"No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*** 5.** To come or be handed down in order of succession; to descend, to devolve.

"A ring . . .
That downward hath *succeeded* in his house
From son to son, some four or five descents."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 7.

6. To be successful in any endeavour or undertaking; to obtain the object or end sought or desired; to accomplish that which is attempted or intended.

7. To terminate or turn out as desired; to be successful; to turn out successfully; to have the desired result: as, The plan *succeeded.*

¶ For the difference between to *succeed* and to *follow*, see FOLLOW.

sŭc-çēd'-ant, *a.* [Eng. *succeed*; *-ant.*]

Her.: Succeeding or following one another.

***sŭc-çēd'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *succeed*; *-er.*] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes after or in the place of another; a successor.

"The true *succeeders* of each royal house."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

sŭc'-çēd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SUCCEED.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who succeeds.

*** 2.** Consequence, result.

"A most harsh one [language], and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding.*"—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

sŭc-çĕn'-tŏr, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat *sub* = under, and *cantor* = a singer.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An inciter, a promoter, an instigator

"The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes."—*Holland.*

II. *Music:*

1. One who sings the bass or lowest harmonized parts. (*Annandale.*)

2. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, the deputy of the precentor; a sub-chanter.

***sŭc-çĕn'-tür'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Lat. *succenturiatus*, pa. par. of *succenturio* = to receive as a recruit into a centuria or century.] To receive recruits, or as recruits; to supply soldiers for the missing; to recruit.

sŭc-çĕss', *s.* [Fr. *succès*, from Lat. *successum*, accus. of *successus*, from *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.).]

*** 1.** The termination of any affair, whether happy or unhappy in the issue; the result; more especially (when not accompanied by a qualifying adjective) a favourable or prosperous result or termination of anything attempted; fortune.

"I know not what the *success* will be, my lord; but the attempt I vow."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

2. A successful undertaking or attempt; specifically, successful results of warlike operations.

"Swell'd with our late *successes* on the foe."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxx.

*** 3.** Succession; order of following one another.

"All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

***sŭc-çĕss'-ą-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *success*; *-ary.*] Succession.

"My peculiar honours, not derived
From *successary*, but purchased with my blood."
Beaum. & Fl.: Laws of Candy, i. 2.

sŭc-çĕss'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *success*; *-ful(l).*] Resulting in or having success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment or obtaining of what is wished or intended; hence, prosperous, fortunate, happy. (Applied to persons and things.)

"I should be willing, sir, to think it was a young man's rashness, or perhaps the rage of a *successful* rival."—*Dryden: Amboyna*, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *successful* and *fortunate*, see FORTUNATE.

sŭc-çĕss'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *successful*; *-ly.*] In a successful manner; with good success; prosperously, happily, fortunately.

"He took a course which since *successfully*
Great men have often taken."
Donne: Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

sŭc-çĕss'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *successful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being successful; prosperous termination; favourable result or event; success.

"An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises."—*Hammond.*

sŭc-çĕss'-ĭôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *successionem*, accus. of *successio*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A following of things in order; series of things following each other, either in time or place; consecution.

"The water instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a *succession* of different stories."—*Gilpin: Tour*, vol. i., § 8.

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another.

"Collateral *successions* are taxed according to the degree of relations, from five to thirty per cent. upon the whole value."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. The act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance, office, or dignity; the act or right of entering upon an office or dignity.

"The question of Spanish *succession* was to be mentioned to William at a private audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. An order, line, or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

"A long *succession* must ensue:
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine."
Milton: P. L., xii. 331.

***5.** That which is to come; the future; futurity.

"Make them exclaim against their own *succession.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

*** 6.** The person who succeeds to rank, office, or the like; a successor.

II. *Music:*

1. The order in which the notes of a melody proceed. There are two sorts of succession, regular, or conjoint, and disjunct. A regular or conjoint succession is that in which the notes succeed each other in the order of the scale to which they belong, either ascending or descending. In a disjunct succession the melody is formed of intervals greater than a second.

2. A sequence is sometimes spoken of as a succession, and passages of similar chords or progressions are described as a succession of thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, sevenths, or octaves, as the case may be.

¶ (1) *Acts of succession:*

Eng. Hist.: The name given to several Acts of Parliament, by which the succession to the crown was limited or modified. The first is the Act 7 Henry IV., c. 2, declaring Prince Henry heir-apparent to the thrones of England and France, with remainders to the other children of Henry IV. Other instances occurred in the case of Henry VII., and in regard to the successors of Henry VIII., and the rights of James I., Charles I., and Charles II. The most important is the Act of Settlement. [SETTLEMENT, ¶.]

(2) *Apostolic*, or *Apostolical succession:* [APOSTOLIC].

(3) *Arms of succession:* [FEUDAL, ¶].

(4) *Geological succession of organic beings:* The gradual disappearance of species, genera, families, &c., throughout the world as geological time goes forward, or the more rapid succession of one group of organisms to another within a limited area, as the adaptation of that area to particular forms of life changes, by water giving place to land, salt to fresh water, or the reverse. Within limited areas, however, the same type often persists from the later Tertiary to the present day: as in South America, where the Sloth and Armadillo have succeeded gigantic Edentates like Megatherium and Glyptodon.

(5) *Law of succession:* The law or rule according to which the succession to the property of deceased persons is regulated. In general this law obtains only in cases in which the deceased person has died intestate, or in which the power of bequeathing property by will is limited by the legislature. In England primogeniture is the general rule in cases of real estate, the eldest son and his issue taking the whole of the freehold estate; and, failing such stock, the next eldest son, and so on. This rule is, however, subject to dower—generally one-third to the widow of the intestate. When males fail the daughters succeed, but they take, not in order of seniority, but all together. When there is no lineal descendant, the nearest lineal ancestor succeeds. In regard to movable property no right of primogeniture, nor preference of males over females is recognized, the property being divided in equal proportions among the children or, failing them, the nearest kinsmen of the deceased, without respect to sex or seniority.

(6) *Succession of crops:* [ROTATION].

(7) *Wars of succession:*

Hist.: The name given to several wars in Europe between the middle of the seventeenth century and the middle of the eighteenth, on the occasion of the failure of an heir to a throne. The most important were: that concerning the Orleans succession to the Palatinate (1686–97), closed by the Peace of Ryswick; the Spanish succession (1702–1713), the Polish succession (1733–38), closed by the Peace of Vienna; the Austrian succession (1740–48), and the Bavarian succession (1777–79). The second was the most important to English interests, and arose from the rival claims of Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., and of Charles, second son of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, to the throne of Spain. The Grand Alliance between England, Holland, and Austria was revived by William III., and the war which followed, though Philip's claim was ultimately admitted, is famous for the victories of the Allies, under Marlborough, at Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), Malplaquet (1709), and the capture of

Gibraltar (July 24, 1704) by the English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke. The war was practically concluded by the Peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, between France and the English and Dutch. The emperor abandoned the struggle in the following year.

succession-duty, *s.* A duty imposed on every succession to property, according to the value and relationship of the parties to the person from whom the property comes.

¶ A duty of this character exists under English law, and to some extent in this country as in the case of the estates of unmarried persons.

sŭc-çĕss'-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *succession; -al.*] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive.

"He presented a calculation of the costs of growing a crop of autumn-sown vetches, and a *successional* one of brank."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1886.

***sŭc-çĕss'-ĭŏn-ăl-lў (ss as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *successional; -ly.*] In a successional manner; in succession; consecutively.

***sŭc-çĕss'-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *succession; -ist.*] One who adheres to succession, especially to apostolic succession.

sŭc-çĕss'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *successif*, from Lat. *successivus*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.); Sp. *successivo.*]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted succession; consecutive; following in regular course, as a series of persons or things, either in time or place.

*2. Having or giving the right of succession to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary, legitimate.

"Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 4.

sŭc-çĕss'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *successive; -ly.*]

*1. By order of succession and inheritance.

"So thou the garland wear'st *successively*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. In a successive manner; in a series or uninterrupted course; consecutively.

"We . . . *successively* saw a remarkable hill near Santo Espirito, then Cape St. Thomas, and then an island just without Cape Frio."—*Cook: First Voyage* bk. i., ch. ii.

*3. Successfully, completely, fully.

***sŭc-çĕss'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *successive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being successive.

"All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 119.

***sŭc-çĕss'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *success; -less.*] Having no success; unsuccessful, unlucky, unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

"I found not the experiment *successless*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 789.

sŭc-çĕss'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *successless; -ly.*] In a successless manner; unsuccessfully.

"Then shall the end come, to wit, when the gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judæa *successlessly*."—*Hammond: Works*, iii. 121.

***sŭc-çĕss'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *successless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being successless; unsuccessfulness.

"His apprehensions of the *successlessness* of his endeavours."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 20.

sŭc-çĕss'-ŏr, ***suc-cess-our,** *s.* [Fr. *successeur*, from Lat. *successorem*, accus. of *successor*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.).] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character. (Correlative to *predecessor.*)

"I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown."
Dryden: Secret Love, v.

***sŭc-çĕss'-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *successor; -y.*] Following in line of succession.

***sŭc-çĭd'-ŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *succiduus* = sinking, falling, from *succido* = to fall under, to sink down: *sub* = under, and *cado* = to fall.] Ready to fall; falling.

***sŭc-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat *succus* = juice, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

sŭc'-çĭn, sŭc'-çĭn-īte, *s.* [Succinellite.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Amber (q.v.).

2. A name given to a yellow variety of garnet found in globular aggregations enclosed in asbestos, in Switzerland.

sŭc-çĭn-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing succinic acid and ammonia.

succinamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(H_2N)\\COHO\end{cases}$. Its barium salt is obtained by leaving a solution of succinimide and barium hydrate in equivalent proportions to evaporate over oil of vitriol and recrystallizing several times from weak alcohol. By decomposing with sulphuric acid, impure crystals of succinamic acid are obtained, which soon decompose into succinate of ammonia.

sŭc-çĭn'-ă-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(H_2N)\\CO(H_2N)\end{cases}$. Obtained by mixing ethylic succinate with strong aqueous ammonia. It forms small white crystals, soluble in boiling water, nearly insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether.

sŭc-çĭn'-ă-nĭl, *s.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*, and *anil(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2(C_6H_5)N$. Obtained by heating pulverised succinic acid with dry aniline, and then dissolving it out with boiling water. It crystallizes from alcohol in fine interlaced needles sublimable without decomposition. It is insoluble in cold water.

sŭc-çĭn-ă-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *succinanil; -ic.*] Derived from or containing succinanil.

succinanilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(C_6H_5HN)\\COHO\end{cases}$. Prepared by dissolving succinanil in dilute ammonia and alcohol, boiling for a time, and neutralising with nitric acid. It forms elongated laminæ, very slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water; melts when heated to 100°, and at a higher temperature decomposes into phenyl succinimide.

sŭc-çĭn-ăs'-phălt, *s.* [Eng. *succin(um)*, and *asphalt.*]

Chem.: A resinous substance resembling amber, obtained from the granular clay iron ore of Bergen.

sŭc'-çĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *succin(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of succinic acid.

succinate of ammonium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(H_4N)O\\CO(H_4N)O\end{cases}$. Obtained by supersaturating succinic acid with ammonia, and leaving it to evaporate over quicklime. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms; sp. gr. 1·367; very soluble in water and alcohol.

sŭc'-çĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *succinat(e); -ed.*] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

sŭc-çĭnct', *a.* [Lat. *succinctus* = prepared, short, small, contracted, pa. par. of *succingo* = to gird below, to gird or tuck up: *sub* = under, and *cingo* = to gird.]

*1. *Lit.:* Tucked up, girded up so as to leave the legs free.

"His habit fit for speed *succinct*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 643.

2. *Fig.:* Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief, short, concise.

"A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd."
Cowper: Conversation, 235.

†**sŭc-çĭnc'-tī,** *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *succinctus.*] [Succinct.]

Entom.: Girted; a term applied to the chrysalides of the Papilionidæ, which are not only attached by the tail, but also supported by a belt of silk passing round the middle of the body and fixed firmly on each side. (*Newman.*)

sŭc-çĭnct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *succinct; -ly.*] In a succinct manner; briefly, concisely, shortly.

"He [John Pell] hath also *succinctly* and clearly demonstrated the second and tenth books of Euclid."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

sŭc-çĭnct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *succinct; -ness.*] The quality or state of being succinct; brevity, conciseness.

"In fine, brevity and *succinctness* of speech is that which, in philosophy or speculation, we call maxim, and first principle."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

sŭc-çĭn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *succineus* = of or pertaining to amber.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Amber-snail, a genus of Helicidæ (q.v.), with 155 recent species, universally distributed. Shell imperforate, thin, ovate or oblong; spine small, aperture large; columella and peristome simple, acute; animal large, with short thick tentacles and broad foot; lingual teeth like Helix (q.v.). These snails inhabit damp places, but rarely enter the water. Seven fossil species from the Eocene of Britain.

sŭc-çĭn-ĕll'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *succinum* = amber.]

Min.: A name given by Dana to an orthorhombic mineral substance obtained from amber by distillation. Hardness, 1·0; sp. gr. 1·55; lustre, vitreous; colourless or white; odour, aromatic; soluble in water. Compos.: carbon, 40·7; hydrogen, 5·1; oxygen, 54·2 = 100.

sŭc-çĭn-eŭ'-pĭ-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *succin(um)* = amber, and Eng. *eupione.*]

Chem.: A name applied by Elsner to a very light oil, obtained by rectifying oil of amber with sulphuric acid. (*Watts.*)

sŭc-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *succin(um); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in amber.

succinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_4 = C_2H_4\begin{cases}COHO\\COHO\end{cases}$. Volatile salt of amber. A dibasic acid belonging to the oxalic series, first recognised by Agricola in 1657. It occurs ready formed in amber, in certain plants, and in many animal fluids, and is a product of the oxidation of fatty acids of high molecular weight, and of the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. It is prepared by bringing calcium malate in contact with one-twelfth of its weight of decayed cheese, suspended in three parts of water, and kept for some days at a temperature of 30° to 40°. Succinate of lime is formed, which is collected on a filter, decomposed with sulphuric acid, purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is readily soluble in water, less easily in alcohol, insoluble in ether, melts at 180°, and boils at 235°. It forms neutral and acid salts, those of the alkalis being very soluble in water. A characteristic reaction of succinic acid and soluble succinates is the formation of a red-brown precipitate with ferric salts.

succinic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}>O$. Obtained by distilling succinic acid once or twice with phosphoric anhydride. It is a white mass, soluble in boiling absolute alcohol, and deposited from the solution in needles on cooling, insoluble in ether. Melts at 119·6°.

succinic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}COCl\\COCl\end{cases}$. Produced by distilling succinic anhydride with phosphoric pentachloride. It is a fuming, strongly refracting liquid, boils at 190°, and with water yields succinic acid.

succinic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of succinic acid with alcohol radicals. Ethylic succinate = $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(C_2H_5)O\\CO(C_2H_5)O\end{cases}$. Is prepared by distilling ten parts succinic acid, twenty parts alcohol, and five parts strong hydrochloric acid, and purifying the product by distillation over lead oxide. It is an oil, boiling at 214°; sp. gr. 1·036, slightly soluble in water. Methylic succinate = $C_2H_4\begin{cases}CO(CH_3)O\\CO(CH_3)O\end{cases}$ is similarly prepared. It forms a crystalline mass, dissolves in alcohol and ether, boils at 198°, melts at 20°, the liquid having a sp. gr. of 1·179.

sŭc-çĭn'-ĭm-īde, *s.* [Eng. *succin(ic); imide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\COHN\end{matrix}$. Formed by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. It is obtained in large transparent crystals, which melt at 125–126°, sublime without alteration, and are easily soluble in water and alcohol.

sŭc'-çĭn-īte, *s.* [Succin.]

sŭc'-çĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *succin(um); -one.*]

Chem.: The name applied to the volatile

oil obtained by the distillation of neutral succinate of calcium. Its composition is uncertain.

sŭc-çĭn-ō-sŭl-phŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*; *o* connect., and *sulphuric.*] [SULPHOSUCCINIC.]

sŭc'-çĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *succinum* = amber.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

sŭc'-çĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [AMBER.]

sŭc'-çĭn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *succin(um)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2$. The hypothetical diatomic radical of succinic acid.

***sŭc-çĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *succisio*, from *succisus*, pa. par. of *succido* = to cut down: *sub* = under, and *cædo* = to cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

"Upon waste brought and assigned in the *succision* of trees, the justification is, that they were overthrown by wind."—*Bacon.*

sŭc-çĭs'-tĕr-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *succi(num)* = amber, and Gr. στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.]

Chem.: The name given to that portion of *Colophonium succini* which is insoluble in alcohol and ether. (*Watts.*)

***sŭc-cla-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sub* = under, and *clamo* = to call out.] Quiet exhortation; suggestion.

"Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, pt. iii., p. 412.

sŭc'-cŏr, ***soc-our,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *sucurre, soscorre*, from Lat. *succurro* = to run under, to run to the aid of, to succor: *sub* = under, and *curro* = to run; Fr. *secourir*; Sp. *socorrer*; Port. *soccorrer*; Ital. *soccorrere.*] To run to the aid of; to aid, to help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

"To *succour* wasted regions, and replace
The smile of opulence in sorrow's face."
Cowper: Charity, 129.

sŭc'-cŏr, ***soc-our,** ***soc-oure,** ***soc-ourse,** ***suc-urs,** *s.* [O. Fr. *socors*, from Lat. *succursus*, from *succurro* = to succor (q.v.).]

1. Aid, help, assistance; particularly assistance that delivers from difficulty, want, or distress.

"The devotion of life or fortune to the *succour* of the poor is a height of virtue to which humanity has never arisen by its own power."—*Tatler*, No. 4.

2. The person who or thing which brings aid, help, or assistance.

"Hire to salue, and eke hire for to prey
To ben our help, and *socour* whan we dey."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,461.

†**3.** (*Pl.*): Troops serving as an aid or relief.

"There rode the Volscian *succours*."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xiii.

***sŭc'-cŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *succor*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being succored, aided, or relieved; admitting of succor.

2. Affording succor or relief; helpful, aiding.

"If the physition be not verie answerable in liking to the patient, perceiving him not so *succourable* as hee desireth or would have such a physition, shall never proceed successfully."—*Time's Storehouse*, 780-2.

sŭc'-cŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *succor*, v.; *-er.*] One who succors; one who affords aid or relief; a helper.

"She hath been a *succorer* of many."—*Romans* xvi. 2.

***sŭc'-cŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *succor*; *-ess.*] A female helper. (*Stanyhurst.*)

sŭc'-cŏr-lĕss, ***suc-cour-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *succor*; *-less.*] Destitute of succor, aid, or help.

"And all his friends and souldiers, *succourlesse*
Perisht but he." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.

sŭc'-cŏr-ȳ, *s.* ***sŭck'-ĕr-ȳ,** ***sŭck'-ĕr-le,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *chicory* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Cichorium Intybus. [CHICORY.]

sŭc-cōse', *a.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] Full of juice.

sŭc'-cō-tăsh, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian *susichquatash* = corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together; originally a North American Indian dish.

Sŭc'-cō-trīne, *a.* [SOCOTRINE.]

***sŭc'-cŭb,** *s.* [SUCCUBUS.] A succubus (q.v.).

"Our *succub* Satanick now found,
She touched his soul in place unsound."
D'Urfey: Athenian Jilt.

sŭc'-cu-ba, *s.* [SUCCUBUS.]

sŭc'-cu-bīne, *a.* [Eng. *succub(us)*; *-ine.*] Of or belonging to a succubus (q.v.).

"Oh, happy the slip from his *succubine* grip."
Barham: Ing. Leg.; St. Nicholas.

sŭc'-cu-boŭs, *a.* [Lat. *succubo* = to lie under.] [SUCCUBUS.]

Bot. (*Of the Jungermanniaceæ*): Having the anterior margin of each leaf placed below the posterior margin of the immediately succeeding one.

sŭc'-cu-bŭs, (pl. **sŭc'-cu-bī**), **sŭc'-cu-ba** (pl. **sŭc'-cu-bæ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *succuba* = a strumpet; *succubo* = to lie under: *sub* = under, and *cubo* = to lie.]

1. *Anthrop.* (*Of both forms*): A demon believed to have the power of assuming the shape of a woman in order to consort sexually with men. [INCUBUS, LAMIA.]

"This is the doctrine of the incubi and the *succubi* those male and female nocturnal demons which consort sexually with men and women. We may set out with their descriptions among the islanders of the Antilles, where they are the ghosts of the dead, vanishing when clutched; in New Zealand, where ancestral deities 'form attachments with females, and pay them repeated visits;' while in the Samoan Islands, such intercourse of inferior gods caused 'many supernatural conceptions;' and in Lapland, where details of this last extreme class have also been placed on record. From these lower grades of culture we may follow the idea onward. Formal rites are specified in the Hindu Tantra, which enable a man to obtain a companion-nymph by worshipping her and repeating her name by night in a cemetery. Augustine, in an instructive passage, states the popular notions of the visits of incubi . . . yet he is careful not to commit himself to a positive belief in such spirits. Later theologians were less cautious, and grave argumentation on nocturnal intercourse with incubi and *succubi* was carried on till, at the height of mediæval civilization, we find it accepted in full belief by ecclesiastics and lawyers."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 189, 190.

2. *Pathol.* (*Of the form* succubus): Nightmare.

sŭc'-cu-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plain axis or cylinder, provided with staves or handles for turning it, but having no drum.

sŭc'-cu-lençe, sŭc'-cu-len-çy, *s.* [Eng. *succulen(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being succulent or juicy; juiciness.

sŭc'-cu-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *succulentus*, from *succus* = juice.] Full of juice; juicy.

"As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

succulent-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants characterized by the succulence of their stems, their leaves, or their whole organization. This is produced by a remarkable distension or increase of the cellular tissue. Their organization enables them to derive their nourishment from the air rather than from the ground, and flourish in dry places. When cultivated, they are planted in sandy loam not too finely sifted, and require very little watering. They do not flourish well with other plants, but should have a greenhouse of their own. The succulent orders of plants, Cactaceæ, Mesembryanthemaceæ, Crassulaceæ, &c., are not closely akin to each other. Succulence may be associated with any structure, and extend through an order, a tribe, a genus, or a species only.

***sŭc-cu-lĕn'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *succulentus* = succulent.]

Bot.: The forty-sixth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Cactus, Mesembryanthemum, Sedum, Oxalis, Fagonia, &c.

sŭc'-cu-lent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *succulent*; *-ly.*] In a succulent manner; juicily.

***sŭc'-cu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] Succulent, juicy.

sŭc-cŭmb' (*b* silent), ***suc-comb,** *v.i.* [Lat. *succumbo* = to lie or fall under, to yield: *sub* = under, and *cumbo* = to lie; Fr. *succomber.*] To yield; to sink or give way; to submit.

"The smaller and feebler animals have bent and accommodated themselves to changes to which the larger species have *succumbed*."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 56.

***sŭc-cŭm'-bent,** *a.* [Lat. *succumbens*, pr. par. of *succumbo* = to succumb (q.v.).] Submissive.

"*Succumbent* and passive to her desires."—*Howell: Party of Beasts*, p. 2.

***sŭc-cŭr'-sal,** *a.* [Fr. *succursale* = supplementing a parish church; *église succursale* = a chapel of ease, from Low Lat. *succursus* = succour (q.v.).] Serving as a chapel of ease. (Applied to a church attached as a relief or succour to a parish church.)

sŭc'-cŭs (pl. **sŭc'-çī**), *s.* [Lat. = juice.]

Pharm.: The expressed juice of a plant intended to be used medicinally. The strength of the juices varies according to the soil and situation in which the plant grows, the season of the year, &c. Rectified spirit to the extent of one-third the volume of the juice is added to keep the latter from decomposition. Five succi are now officinal, viz., *Succus conii, scoparii, taraxaci, belladonnæ*, and *hyoscyami.* (*Garrod.*)

***sŭc-cŭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *succussatus*, pa. par. of *succusso*, a freq. from *succutio* (sup. *succussum*) = to fling or toss up: *sub* = under, and *quatio* = to shake.]

1. A trot; a trotting.

"That is to say, whether tolutation,
As they do term 't, or *succussation*."
Butler: Budibras, I. ii. 45.

2. A shaking; succussion.

sŭc-cŭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *succussio*, from *succussum*, sup. of *succutio* = to fling or toss up.] [SUCCUSSATION.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of shaking; a shock.

"The angler, desiring bait, has only to create slight *succussion* of the soil . . . to lead the earthworm to come to the surface."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 53.

2. *Med.:* A method of exploring the state of the chest, with the view of detecting the effusion of liquid within any of its cavities. Succussion consists in seizing the patient by the shoulder and communicating a smart impulse to the chest, so as to make any liquid which it may contain fluctuate to one side. It was practised by Hippocrates, and is still, to a certain extent, in use.

†**sŭc-cŭs'-sīve,** *a.* [Eng. *succuss(ion)*; *-ive.*]

Geol. (*Of earthquake action*): Characterized by a shaking, and especially by an up and down movement in place of tremulous oscillation. (*Dana.*)

sŭch, ***siche,** ***soche,** ***suilk,** ***swich,** ***swilc,** ***swilch,** ***swulc,** *a.* [A.S. *swylc, swilc, swelc*; cogn. with O. Sax. *sulic*; O. Fris. *selic, selk, sullik, sulch, suk*; Dut. *zulk*; Icel. *slíkr*; Dan. *slig*; Sw. *slik*; O. Sw. *salik*; Ger. *solch*; O. H. Ger. *solich*; Goth. *swaleiks.* The A.S. *swylc*, &c., are from *swá* = so, and *líc* = like; thus, *such* is a corruption of *so-like.*]

1. Of that or the like kind or degree; similar, like.

"The judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit *such* things."—*Romans* ii. 2.

¶ *Such* is followed by *as* before that which is the object of comparison.

"Tears *such as* angels weep burst forth."
Milton: P. L., i., 620.

If the indefinite article is used with *such*, it is always placed between it and the noun to which it refers; or *such* follows the noun preceded by *a* or *an*: as, *such an* honour, *such a* view, never was there *a* man *such* as he, &c. If the article is not used, *such* precedes the noun, as, *such* weather. Adjectives may come between *such* and the noun, as, *such* fine weather, *such* a good man. Followed by *that*, *such* introduces a consequence or result.

"The birds *such* pleasure took, *that* some would sing." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,101.

2. The same as mentioned or specified; not another or different; so; in the same state or condition.

"It eats and sleeps, and hath *such* senses
As we have." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Belonging to that class.

"No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

4. Certain. (Used to indicate or hint in a general and indefinite way at persons or things already named or pointed out, or which could have been named or pointed out distinctly if the speaker pleased.)

"If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fleshe."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

5. Used without the correlative = so great, so high, very great, very much, very considerable, so good, so bad.

"I could come to *such* honour."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

¶ * 1. *Such* was in Middle English used

with numerals in the sense of as much or as many.

"The length is *suche ten* as the deepnesse."—*Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 235.

2. *Such* is often used adverbially with the sense of *so*: as, *such* terrible weather.

* 3. For *such . . . as* the oldest English used *swyle . . . swyle* = *such . . . such*.

4. *Such and such, such or such*: Certain, some. (Used to denote a person or thing indefinitely or generally.)

"I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place."—*1 Samuel* xxi. 2.

5. *Such like*:

(1) Of the like kind; of the same sort.

"*Such-like* toys as these."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

(2) Similar persons or things; so forth; et cetera. (Used at the end of enumerations.)

"Virtue, youth, liberality, and *such like*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 2.

sū-chō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. σοῦχος (*souchos*) = an Egyptian name for the crocodile, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœlia, with one species from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

sŭch'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *such*, and *wise*.] In such a manner; so.

sŭck, ***souke,** ***souk-en,** * **suke** (pa. t. * *sèk*, * *sec*, *sucked*, pa. par. * *isoke*, *sucked*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *súcan* (pa. t. *seác*, pa. par. *socen*), *súgan*; cogn. with Icel. *sjúga*, *súga* (pa. t. *saug*, pa. par. *sokinn*); Dan. *suge*; Sw. *suga*; Ger. *saugen*; O. H. Ger. *súgan*; Wel. *sugno* = to suck: *sug* = juice; Ir. *sughaim* = to suck; *sugh* = juice; Gael. *sug* = to suck; *sugh* = juice; Lat. *sugo* = to suck; *sucus*, *succus* = juice.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue, which serves to produce a vacuum.

"The milk thou *suckedst* from her."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. To draw something from by the action of the lips and tongue.

"I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weasel *sucks* eggs."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

3. To draw in, absorb, or imbibe in any manner more or less resembling the act of sucking. (Often followed by *in*, *out*, *away*, &c.)

"These lubbers, peeping through a broken pane,
To *suck* fresh air, survey'd the neighbouring plain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 551.

4. To draw, to drain, to extract.

"Treat all suckers as weeds, cutting them down while they are little—before they have *sucked* half the life out of the bearing hill."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March 1880, p. 756.

5. To draw, as a whirlpool; to ingulf, to swallow up.

"All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw by exhausting the air, as with a tube.

"Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

2. To draw milk from the breast.

"I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

¶ 1. *To suck in*:

(1) *Lit.*: To draw into the mouth; to imbibe, to absorb.

(2) *Fig.*: To cheat, to take in, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

2. *To suck the monkey*: [Monkey, ¶ (3).].

3. *To suck up*: To draw into the mouth.

sŭck, * **souke,** * **sucke,** *s.* [Suck, *v.*]

1. The act of sucking, or drawing with the mouth.

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

"Blessed are the barren, and the wombs that never bare, and the paps that never gave *suck*."—*Luke* xxiii. 29.

3. A small draught. (*Colloq.*)

"No bouse? nor no tobacco—Not a *suck*, sir."
Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

* 4. Juice, succulence.

5. A sweetmeat. [Sucket.]

suck-in, *s.* A take-in, a cheat, a deception. (*Slang.*)

sŭck'-ą-tăsh, *s.* [Succotash.]

sŭck'-ęn, *s.* [A.S. *socn* = privilege, jurisdiction, from *soc* = a soke, liberty.] [Soc.]

Scots Law: The district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. Tenants so astricted are called Suckeners. [Thirlage.]

sŭck'-ęn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sucken*; *-er*.] [Sucken.]

sucker (1), *s.* [Sugar.] (*Scotch.*)

sŭck'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *suck*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who or that which sucks or draws with the mouth, especially a young pig.

"For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk, and prices were stationary."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

(2) The piston of a suction-pump.

"Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly."—*Boyle*.

(3) A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.

"Mariners aye ply the pump
So they, but cheerful, unfatigued, still move
The draining *sucker*."
Philips: Cider, ii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A round piece of leather having a central perforation for the attachment of a string; when rendered flexible by wetting, and applied to a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion between the two surfaces due to atmospheric pressure enables the stone to be lifted.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A hard drinker; a soaker.

(2) One easily duped; a bumpkin; a term of general disparagement. (*Slang.*)

(3) One who extorts money from a candidate.

(4) A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois.

(5) A sweet, a sweetmeat.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant, beneath the surface, and, as it emerges from the earth, becomes erect, immediately producing leaves and branches, and subsequently sending down roots from its base. Example, *Rosa spinosissima*, *Rubus Idæus*, &c. When a sucker grows rapidly, gardeners call it a shoot.

2. *Ichthyology* (*Pl.*):

(1) The Cyprinodont group, Catostomina, from the lakes and rivers of North America. The name is sometimes confined to the type-genus, Catostomus, the members of which are called also Stone-rollers and Red-horses.

(2) The family Discoboli. The space between the ventral fins is occupied by a round disc, by means of which they can attach themselves firmly to rocks. [Cyclopterus, Liparis, Lump-sucker.]

sucker-rod, *s.* A rod connecting the brake of a pump with the bucket.

sŭck'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sucker, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers.

"We did not know at first how to obtain very large thick leaves, until instructed by an old negro in the art of *suckering* the plants."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1887.

B. *Intrans.*: To shoot out suckers; to run to suckers.

"Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to *sucker* immoderately."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 762.

sŭck'-ęt, *s.* [Suck, *v.*] A sweetmeat for sucking or dissolving in the mouth.

"The Cisalpine *suckets* of gobbets of condited bulls flesh."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

sŭck'-ĭe, *s.* [Sucky.]

sŭck'-ĭn, *s.* [Sucken.]

sŭck'-ĭng, * **souk-yng,** * **souk-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [Suck, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast: as, a *sucking* child.

2. *Fig.*: Very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career. (*Colloq.*)

"You're a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. v.

sucking-bottle, *s.* An infant's feeding-bottle.

"He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their *sucking-bottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity."—*Locke*.

sucking-fish, *s.* [Remora, II. 1.]

sucking-lice, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Pediculina (q.v.), from the mouth being converted into a suctorial organ.

sucking-pig, *s.* A young pig not yet weaned; a sucker.

sucking-pump, *s.* [Suction-pump.]

* **suck-in-y,** *s.* [O. Fr. *souquenie*.] A loose frock worn over other clothes.

* **sŭc'-kle,** *s.* [Suckle, *v.*] A teat.

sŭc'-kle, *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *suck*, v.; freq. suff. *-le*.]

1. To nurse at the breast; to give suck to.

"Our jolly hostess nineteen children bore,
Nor failed her breast to *suckle* nineteen more."
Gay: To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 2.

* 2. To suck.

sŭck'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *suckl(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who suckles; a suckling.

"It would pay to transport *sucklers*, or even weaned calves, between these districts."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sŭck'-lĭng, * **sok-ling,** * **soke-ling,** * **soke-lynge,** * **sucke-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *suck(le)*; *-ling*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A young child or animal not yet weaned.

"I lately saw
A lamb stung by a reptile: the poor *suckling*
Lay foaming on the earth."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

2. *Bot.*: *Trifolium repens* and *T. pratense*.

sū-crō-dĕx'-trĭn, *s.* [Eng. *sucro(se)*, and *dextrin*.]

Chem.: $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_2 \cdot C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A molecular combination of dextrin and cane sugar, discovered by Mr. G. Lewin, of the Laboratory, Somerset House, among the soluble constituents of germinated barley. It forms a dry, tasteless powder, soluble in 50 per cent. of alcohol, but scarcely soluble in alcohol of 90 per cent. Its existence is probably intimately connected with the transformation of the starch molecule into cane sugar by the aid of the vital vegetable function.

sū'-crōse, *s.* [Fr. *sucr(e)* = sugar; suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*).] [Cane-sugar.]

sŭc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *suctum*, sup. of *sugo* = to suck; Fr. *succion*.] The act or process of sucking; the removal of atmospheric pressure from any interior space, so as to allow the atmospheric pressure to act externally; as when water is sucked up through a tube, the air being exhausted from the latter by the mouth, the pressure of the external air on the fluid forces it up through the tube; the act of drawing into the mouth.

"Sounds (both exteriour and interiour) may be made, as well by *suction*, as by emission of the breath: as in whistling, or breathing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 191.

¶ *Power of suction*: Capacity for imbibing alcoholic liquors. (*Slang.*)

"Wery good *power o' suction*, Sammy."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiii.

suction-chamber, *s.* The chamber, barrel, or cylinder of a pump, into which the fluid is delivered by the suction-pipe.

suction-pipe, *s.* That pipe of a fire-engine or other pump which conducts water from a cistern to the cylinder of a pump.

suction-plate, *s.*

Dent.: A dental plate retained in position in the mouth by atmospheric pressure.

suction-primer, *s.* A small force-pump worked by hand and used in charging a main-pump.

suction-pump, *s.* A common pump. [Pump (1), *s.* 1.]

suction-valve, *s.*

1. *Mech.*: The valve below the plunger or bucket of a pump. It is lifted by atmospheric pressure acting upon the water beneath it, as the plunger is raised.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The valve through which the water is drawn from the hot-well into the feed-pump by the rise of the plunger.

† **sŭck'-ŷ, sŭck'-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *suck*; *-y*.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The flowers of *Trifolium pratense*.

sŭc-tōr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *suctum*, sup. of *sugo* = to suck.]

Biol.: A name given by different authors to various groups of animals, from the fact that

the mouth is more or less developed into a suctorial, rather than a masticatory organ:

* 1. A name given by Cuvier to the second family of his Chondropterygians; he afterwards abandoned it for Duméril's name, Cyclostomata.

* 2. The same as Aphaniptera (q.v.).

† 3. An order of Infusoria, with one family, Acinetina. It is now generally replaced by Kent's order Tentaculifera-suctoria, of his class Tentaculifera.

4. A group of Annelida, containing the Leeches. [HIRUDINEA, LEECH.]

sŭc-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suctori(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Adapted for sucking: as, a *suctorial* mouth, disc, &c.

2. Living by sucking: as, *suctorial* birds.

3. Capable of adhering by suction: as, The lamprey is a *suctorial* fish.

*** suctorial-crustaceans,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Siphonostomata.

sŭc-tōr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [SUCTORIA.] Any individual member of any of the groups of Suctoria (q.v.).

sŭc-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suctori(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as SUCTORIAL (q.v.).

"The larvæ of Dytisci fixing themselves by their *suctorious* mandibles to the body of fish."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 167.

sŭd, *v.t.* [SUDS.] To cover with drift-sand in a flood.

sûd'-dak, *s.* [Russ.]

Ichthy.: *Lucioperca sandra*, one of the Pike-perches, from the lakes and rivers of Europe. The roe is made into a kind of caviare by the Russians.

sụ-dăm'-ĭn-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sudor* = sweat.]

Pathol.: Minute transparent vesicles arising on the skin towards the favourable termination of various diseases which have been attended by perspiration, as acute rheumatism, typhus, scarlatina, enteric fever, &c. They are developed chiefly on the front of the abdomen and the chest. They are smaller than miliary vesicles, which are opaque, instead of transparent. They are placed under the order Vesiculæ.

Sŭ-dạn-ēse', *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa, south of Sahara.

B. *As subst.* (*plur. invar.*): An inhabitant of the Sudan; also spelled *Soudanese.*

*** sụ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sudatio*, from *sudo* = to sweat.] The act of sweating; sweat.

sū-dạ-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *sudo* = to sweat.] A hot-air bath for promoting perspiration.

*** sū'-dạ-tōr-ў,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *sudatorium.*]

A. *As subst.:* A hot-house, a sweating-bath.

"Lacedæmonius orbis is taken for a *sudatory.*"—*Holyday: Juvenal*, p. 224.

B. *As adj.:* Sweating, perspiring.

sŭd'-dĕn, * sod-ain, * sod-ayne, * sod-ein, * sod-en, * sod-eyn, * sud-dain, * sud-dein, * sud-eyn, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *sodain, sudain* (Fr. *soudain*), from Low Lat. *subitanus*; Lat. *subitaneus*, from *subitus* = sudden, lit. = that which has come stealthily, from *subeo* = to go or come stealthily: *sub* = under (hence, secretly), and *eo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *subitaneo*; Ital. *subitano, subitaneo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening without any notice, or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming on or happening instantaneously, unexpectedly, or without the usual preparations, notice, or signs.

"Their secret and *sudden* arrival."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Arg.)

2. Hastily put in use, prepared, or employed; quick, rapid.

"Which reformation must be *sudden.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

* 3. Hasty, violent, rash, precipitate.

"He's *sudden* if a thing comes in his head."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Suddenly.

"Then *sudden* waxed wroth, and all she knew not why." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 76.

*** C.** *As subst.:* Something unexpected or unlooked for; a surprise.

"I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprizals."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 84.

¶ *On a sudden, Of a sudden, * On the sudden, * Upon the sudden:* Unexpectedly; sooner than was expected; suddenly.

"When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *on a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

sŭd'-dĕn-lў, * sod-ain-ly, * sod-ein-ly, * sod-en-ly, * sod-en-lee, * sod-eyn-li, *adv.* [Eng. *sudden; -ly.*] In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly, hastily; without premeditation or preparation.

"You shall find three of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

sŭd'-dĕn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sudden; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sudden; a coming or happening suddenly or unexpectedly.

"The fury and *suddenness* of the storm which had burst upon him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

sŭd'-dĕn-tў, *s.* [Eng. *sudden; -ty.*] The state of being sudden; suddenness.

¶ *On a suddenty:* Suddenly; of a sudden.

"It is not likely that he should have joined them *on a suddenty.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

sŭd'-dĕr, *a. & s.* [Hind. *sudr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Chief. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

¶ The word is often used in connection with the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, formerly the chief civil, and the Sudder Miaamut Adawlut, formerly the chief criminal court of justice at Calcutta. But by an Act of Parliament passed in 1861, a High Court was constituted at each presidency seat out of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, with jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, though an appeal may be taken from its decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The chief criminal court at Calcutta. [A. ¶.]

2. The chief seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the *mofussil*, or interior of the country.

sū'-dĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of pike.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ, from the Mediterranean. Akin to Paralepis (q.v.), but differing slightly in the dentition.

sū'-dor, *s.* [Lat.] Sweating, perspiration.

sudor-anglicanus, *s.*

Med.: The sweating-sickness (q.v.).

sū-dŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sudor* = sweat, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or secreting perspiration.

sudoriferous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands which secrete or excrete perspiration; sweat glands. They are found in varying numbers, in most parts of the skin. Each gland consists of a long tube coiled into a knot near the closed end, which is situated in the cutaneous cellular tissue and constitutes the gland proper, and a straight, undulate, or spiral duct traversing the skin perpendicularly, to terminate upon its surface between the papillæ. Krause estimated that nearly 2,800 exist on a square inch of the palm of the hand, and 400 to 600 on an equal space of the back and the lower limbs. Called also Sudoriparous glands.

sū-dŏr-ĭf'-ĭc, * su-dor-if-ick, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sudorifique*, from Lat. *sudorificus*, from *sudor* = sweat, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Causing or producing sweating.

"Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

2. Secreting perspiration.

"By excitation of the *sudorific* glands."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine that produces or promotes perspiration. [DIAPHORETIC, ¶.]

"Opium proves . . . commonly a great *sudorifick.*"
—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 188.

*** sū-dŏr-ĭp'-ăr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sudor* = sweat, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing sweat; sudoriferous.

sudoriparous-glands, *s. pl.* [SUDORIFEROUS-GLANDS.]

*** sū'-dŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *sudorus*, from *sudor* = sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

"The strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

sû'-drạ, *s.* [SOODRA.]

sŭds, *s. pl.* [Prop. things *sodden*, from *seethe* (q.v.); cf. O. Dut. *zode* = a seething, boiling; Icel. *sodh* = water in which meat has been *sodden.*] Boiling water mixed with soap; water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

*** ¶** *In the suds:* In a temper; in a difficulty Probably with idea of the hands being occupied in the washing-tub, or from the discomfort that usually attends washing-day.

"Will ye forsake me now and leave me i' *the suds?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase.

sūe, * sew, * sewe, * sew-en, * sywen, * suw-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *seore, suir, sivir* (Fr. *suivre*) = to follow, from Low Lat. *sequo*; Lat. *sequor*; Ital. *seguire.* From the same root come *pursue, suit, suite, sequence,* &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** To follow.

"Maister, I shall *sue* thee whither ever thou schalt go."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* viii.

2. To follow after; to seek after; to try to win; to seek in marriage.

"*Sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me."
Tennyson: Mermaid, 43.

3. To seek justice, right, or compensation from by legal process; to institute legal process against; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right, or for compensation for a real or supposed injury.

"If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."—*Matthew* v. 40.

*** 4.** To beg; to ask for.

"When you *sued* staying."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

*** 5.** To claim by legal process; to lay legal claim to; to seek by law.

"By his attorneys-general to *sue* his livery."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Falconry:* To clean the beak.

2. *Naut.:* To leave high and dry on a shore as, To *sue* a ship.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To beg, to entreat, to petition, to plead.

"When maidens *sue*, men give like gods."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

¶ It is generally followed by *for.*

"I *sue for* exiled majesty's repeal."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 640.

2. To seek by legal process; to make claim in law; to prosecute; as, To *sue* for damages.

3. To pay court; to pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; to woo; to be a lover; to act the lover.

II. *Naut.:* To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship.

¶ *To sue out:* To petition for and take out; to apply for and obtain.

"Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing out* a pardon for them in the court of heaven."—*Calamy.*

suède (pron. **swād**), *s.* [Fr.] Undressed kid; used adjectively, as *suède* gloves.

sū'-ẹnt, *a.* [SUANT.]

sū'-ẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suent; -ly.*] Evenly, smoothly. (*Prov.*)

sū'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *su(e); -er.*] One who sues; a suitor.

sụ-ĕs'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Suess, a French naturalist.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Spirifera (q.v.), with two species, from the Upper Lias of Normandy.

sū'-ĕt, * sew-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *seu, suis, suif* (Fr. *suif*), with dimin. suff. *-et*; from Lat. *sebum, sevum* = tallow, suet, grease; Sp. *sebo*; Ital. *sevo.*]

Chem., &c.: The solid fat deposited round the loins and kidneys of the ox or sheep, the latter being the more solid, and containing more stearin than beef fat, but less palmatin. Both contain a little olein. When rendered down it forms tallow (q.v.). Chopped suet is used in cooking for making boiled pud-

dings, and for various other purposes, as stuffing, &c. Mutton fat melts at 50°, and beef fat at 47°. If melted and put over potted meat, it excludes the air and retards decay. It has been employed by botanists to preserve the fleshy fungi by permeating their pores. In pharmacy it is employed as an emollient in the preparation of certain ointments and plasters, or as an addition to poultices.

suet pudding, *s.*

Cook.: A boiled pudding, the paste of which is made of flour, bread-crumbs, chopped suet, milk, and eggs; it may be plain, or flavoured to taste.

sŭ ĕt ў, *a.* [Eng. *suet*; *-y.*] Consisting of or resembling suet.

"If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

***suffo,** *s.* [A phonetic spelling of *sough* (2), *s.*] Surf (q.v.).

"The *suffe* of the sea settleth her lading dry on land." *Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 227.

***sŭf fōot',** *v.t.* [Lat. *suffectus*, pa. par. of *suffĭcio* = to supply, to suffice (q.v.).] To substitute.

"*Suffecting* Amadeus duke of Savoy, a married man, in the rooms of Eugenius."—*Bishop Hall.*

***sŭf fōot',** *a.* [SUFFECT, *v.*] Chosen in place of another; performed by a substitute.

"The date of the *suffect* consulship of Sillus the younger is not known. *Athenæum*, Oct 28, 1882.

sŭf fŏr, *sof fron, *suf fron, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *soffrir*, *suffrir* (Fr. *souffrir*), from Lat. *suffero* = to undergo, to endure: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fero* = to bear; Sp. *sufrir*; Port. *soffrer*; Ital. *soffrire*, *sofferire*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel or bear, as something painful, distressing, or disagreeable; to submit to with distress, pain, or grief; to undergo, to endure.

"To *suffer* here
Chains and these torments." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 198.

2. To endure or undergo without sinking or giving way; to sustain; to support unflinchingly; to bear up under.

"Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains."
Milton: P. L., i. 147.

3. To be affected by; to undergo; to have to pass through or experience; to be acted on or influenced by.

"He shall not *suffer* indignity."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

4. To permit, to allow; not to forbid or hinder.

"But the king *suffered* the auspicious moment to pass away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind.

"O, I have *suffered*
With those that I saw *suffer*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To undergo punishment; specifically, to be executed. (1 *Peter* ii. 21.)

3. To bear pain of body or mind with patience or fortitude.

"A Roman with a Roman's heart can *suffer*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. To be injured; to sustain injury, loss, or damage.

"The Great Harry *suffered* so severely as almost to be sunk at her anchorage."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 423.

sŭf fŏr ą blo, *suf fra blo, *a.* [Eng. *suffer*; *-able.*]

* 1. Capable of being endured or borne.

2. Capable of being tolerated or permitted; allowable.

"It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing."—*Sir H. Wotton*

* 3. Capable of enduring or suffering; tolerant, enduring.

"And sith a man is more reasonable
Than women is, ye mosten ben *sufferable*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,921.

***sŭf fŏr ą blo nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sufferable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

***sŭf fŏr-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sufferable(le)*; *-ly.*] In a sufferable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair."
Addison: Claudian; de Rapt. Pros., bk. ii.

sŭf fŏr ance, *suf fraunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *soffrance* (Fr. *souffrance*), from Low Lat. *sufferentia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or condition of suffering; the bearing of pain; endurance of pain; patience under pain. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.)

2. Pain or suffering endured; distress, misery, suffering.

"Her *sufferance* made
Almost each pang a death."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

* 3. Damage, loss, injury.

"A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* 4. Death by execution.

"Which I in *sufferance* heartily will rejoice."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry V., ii. 1.

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration, allowance, permission.

"Thou shalt reign but by their *sufferance*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

II. *Customs:* A permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.

¶ (1) *On sufferance:* By passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented, and yet without being positively forbidden.

(2) *Estate at sufferance:*

Law: (See extract).

"An *estate at sufferance*, is where one comes into possession of lands by lawful title, but keeps it without any title at all."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

sufferance wharf, *s.* A wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid, by permission of the Commissioners of Customs. (*English.*)

sŭf fŏr ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *suffer*; *-er.*]

1. One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes bodily or mental pain or suffering.

"All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd,
Even by the *sufferer*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 22.

2. One who sustains damage or loss: as, a *sufferer* by a fire.

3. One who suffers, permits, or allows.

sŭf fŏr ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SUFFER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The state of enduring pain, whether of body or mind.

2. Pain, inconvenience, or loss endured or incurred.

"Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you."—*Colossians* i. 24.

***sŭf fŏr-ĭng lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *suffering*; *-ly.*] With suffering or pain.

"An affect or moving *sufferingly* to become matter."
—*Cabbalistical Dialogues* (1682), p. 8.

sŭf fĭçe', *sŭf fĭse', *suf iso, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *suffis-*, stem of *suffisant*, pr. par. of *suffire* = to suffice, from Lat. *sufficio* = to make or put under, to substitute, to supply, to suffice: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end or object proposed.

"A report that arms were hidden in a house *sufficed* to bring a furious mob to the door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to meet the demands or requirements of.

"Let it *suffice* thee: speak no more to me of this matter."—*Deuteronomy* iii. 26.

* 2. To supply or provide; to refurnish.

"Nor Juno, who sustain'd his arms before,
Dares with new strength *suffice* the exhausted store."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 1,090.

***sŭf fĭc'-ĭençe (c as sh), *suf fis-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *suffisance.*] Sufficiency.

"He coude in litel thing have *suffisaunce*."
Chaucer: C. T., 489. (Prol.)

sŭf fĭc'-ĭen-çў (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sufficien(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed.

"The natural *sufficiency* of the soul without the spirit of God in order to its own happiness."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Supply equal to wants; ample supply.

3. Adequate qualification for any purpose; ability.

"Then no more remains
But that your *sufficiency*, as your worth, is able,
And let them work."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

4. Adequate substance or means; competence.

* 5. Conceit; self-sufficiency; self-confidence.

"*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance."—*Temple.*

sŭf fĭc'-ĭent (c as sh), *suf fyc-ient, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sufficiens*, pr. par. of *sufficio* = to suffice (q.v.); Sp. *suficiente*; Port. & Ital. *sufficiente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Equal to any end or purpose proposed; adequate to meet any wants or demands enough, competent, ample.

"My grace is *sufficient* for thee."—*2 Corinth.* xii. 9.

* 2. Possessed of adequate talents, accomplishments, or resources; competent, fit, qualified, capable.

"You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* 3. Capable of paying one's debts; solvent, rich.

"My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is *sufficient*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

* 4. Self-sufficient, self-satisfied, content.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Sufficiency.

"One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands' multitude."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 452.

¶ For the difference between *sufficient* and *enough*, see ENOUGH.

sufficient reason, determining reason, *s.*

Philos.: A term adopted from the following passage of Leibnitz's *Théodicée* (i. § 44): "Nothing is done without a sufficient reason; that is, nothing happens without its being possible to one knowing the causes of all things to render a reason which is sufficient why it is so, and not otherwise." He defines the principle of Sufficient Reason, as that in virtue of which we know that no fact can be found real, no proposition true, without a sufficient reason why it is in this way rather than in another." After stating that Archimedes was obliged to take for granted that if there be a balance in which everything is alike on both sides, and if equal weights are hung on the two ends of that balance, the whole will be at rest, because no reason can be given why one side should weigh down rather than the other, Leibnitz goes on to say: "Now by this single principle of the sufficient reason may be demonstrated the being of a God, and all other parts of metaphysics or natural theology, and even, in some measure, those physical truths that are independent of mathematics, such as the dynamical principles or the principles of forces." The Principle of Sufficient Reason as a law of thought is usually stated by logicians thus: Every judgment we accept must rest upon a sufficient reason; and from this the following principles have been derived:

1. Granting the reason, what follows from the reason must also be granted. On this syllogistic inference depends.
2. If all the consequents are held to be true, the reason must be true.
3. If the consequent is rejected, the reason must also be rejected.
4. If the consequent is admitted, we do not of necessity admit the reason, as there may be other reasons or causes of the same effect.

Mansel (*Proleg. Log.*, p. 198) asserts that the Principle of Sufficient Reason is not a law of thought, but only the statement that every act of thought must be governed by some law. [¶]

¶ *Axiom of determining* (or *sufficient*) *reason:*

Logic: A judgment can be derived from another judgment (materially different from it), and finds in it its sufficient reason, only when the (logical) connection of thoughts corresponds to a (real) causal connection. (*Ueberweg: Logic* (Eng. ed.), § 81.)

sŭf fĭc'-ĭent-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sufficient*; *-ly.*]

1. In or to a sufficient degree; in or to a degree answering the end or purpose proposed; enough, amply.

"The tongue of the new First Lord of the Treasury was not *sufficiently* ready."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To a considerable degree.

"He himself was *sufficiently* vain-glorious."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

sŭf fĭç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SUFFICE.]

***sŭf fĭç'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sufficing*; *-ly.*] So as to suffice or satisfy; sufficiently.

***sŭf fĭç'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *sufficing*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sufficing; sufficiency.

***suf-fisance, *suf-fisaunce,** *s.* [Fr.] Sufficiency, plenty, enough, abundance.

"There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 207.

***suf-fis-ant, *suf-fis-aunt, *suf-fis-aunce,** *a.* [Fr. *suffisant*, pr. par. of *suffire* = to suffice (q.v.).] Sufficient. (*Gower: C. A.*, i.)

***sŭf-fĭ'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] Snuff of a candle.

"Of the *suffitus* of a torch, painters make a velvet black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 335.

sŭf'-fĭx, *s.* [Lat. *suffixus*, pa. par. of *suffigo* = to fasten on beneath: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Philol.:* A letter or syllable added at the end of a word; an affix, a postlix: as, *-ness*, *-ly*, &c.

2. *Math.:* A term used to denote indices written under letters: as, $a_1\ a_2\ a_3$, &c.

sŭf-fĭx', *v.t.* [Suffix, *s.*] To add or annex, as a letter or syllable, at the end of a word.

***suffixion** (as **sŭf-fĭk'-shŏn**), *s.* [Suffix.] The act of suffixing; the state of being suffixed.

***sŭf-flăm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sufflaminatus*, pa. par. of *sufflamino* = to check, to clog; *sufflumen* (genit. *sufflaminis*) = a drag, a brake.]

1. To retard or check the motion of, as of a carriage, by preventing one or more of the wheels from revolving, by means of a chain or otherwise; to scotch.

2. To stop, to check, to impede.

"God could prevent the beginnings of wicked designs; . . . he could any where *sufflaminate* and subvert them."—*Burrow: Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason.*

***sŭf-flāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *sufflatus*, pa. par. of *sufflo: suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *flo* = to blow.]

1. To blow up, to inflate.

2. To inspire.

"*Sufflated* by the Holy Wind."
Ward: England's Reformation, III.

***sŭf-flā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *sufflatio.*] [Sufflate.] The act of blowing up or inflating.

***sŭf'-fō-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *suffocatus*, pa. par. of *suffoco* = to choke: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fauces* = the gullet, the throat.] Suffocated, choked.

"For Suffolk's duke, may he be *suffocate*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

sŭf'-fō-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; Sp. *sufocar*; Port. *suffocar*; Ital. *suffocare.*] [Suffocate, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To choke; to kill by stopping the respiration, as by hanging, drowning, or respiring carbonic acid gas; to smother, to stifle.

"Doubtful his death: he *suffocated* seem'd
To most." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

2. To stifle; to cause difficulty of respiration to. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 670.)

3. To impede respiration in; to compress so as to prevent respiration.

"Let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., III. 6.

* 4. To stifle, to smother, to extinguish: as, To *suffocate* live coals or fire.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become suffocated, choked, or stifled.

2. To cause suffocation, to choke: as, The heat is *suffocating.*

"The *suffocating* sense of woe."
Byron: Prometheus.

¶ Suffocation is produced by every kind of means, external or internal: to *choke* is to stifle or *suffocate* by means of large bodies, as a piece of food, lodging in the throat or larynx.

sŭf'-fō-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Suffocate, *v.*]

sŭf-fō-cāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suffocating*; *-ly.*] In a suffocating manner or degree; so as to suffocate: as, The room is *suffocatingly* hot.

sŭf-fō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suffocationem*, accus. of *suffocatio*, from *suffocatus* = suffocate (q.v.); Sp. *suffocacion*; Ital. *suffocazione.*]

1. The act of suffocating, choking, or smothering.

"Sirahe, I call heere, whosoeuer he be, man, woman, or childe, that violently commeth to his death, whether it be by knife, poyson, cord, drowning, burning, *suffocation*, or otherwise."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being suffocated, choked, or smothered; death by being suffocated.

"It was a miracle to scape *suffocation*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, III. 5.

¶ Suffocation takes place when the air is denied access to the lungs, and may be produced by drowning, by strangulation, by choking, by immobility of the respiratory muscles arising from tetanus, by false membranes obstructing the larynx, &c.

***sŭf'-fō-cāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *suffocat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending or having the power to suffocate; suffocating.

"From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

Sŭf'-fŏlk (*l* silent), *s.* [For *South-folk*, as *Norfolk* for *North-folk.*]

Geog.: A county on the east coast of England, between Norfolk and Essex.

Suffolk-crag, *s.*

Geol.: The same as Red-crag. [Crag, 2.]

Suffolk punch, *s.* A variety of horse, stout and round in the barrel, strongly built, and with low, heavy shoulders. They are especially adapted for drawing heavy weights.

***sŭf-fŏss'-ĭon** (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *suffossio*, from *suffossus*, pa. par. of *suffodio* = to dig under: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fodio* = to dig.] The act of digging under or beneath; an undermining.

"Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty; those *suffossions* of walls, &c."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

sŭf'-frą-gan, *sŭf'-frą-gant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *suffragant*, from Lat. *suffragans*, pr. par. of *suffragor* = to vote for, to support, or from Low Lat. *suffraganeus* = a suffragan bishop.] [Suffrage.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Assisting, supporting.

"Let my pen loose to the *suffragant* testimonies."
Bp. Hall: Remaines, p. 302.

2. *Eccles.:* Assisting, assistant: as, a *suffragan* bishop. Every bishop is suffragan relatively to the archbishop of his province.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which assists; an assistant.

"Friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 118.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. A bishop who has been consecrated to assist an ordinary bishop of a see in a particular portion of his diocese.

2. A term of relation applied to every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop of his province.

"The Primate indeed and several of his *suffragans* stood obstinately aloof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

sŭf'-frą-gan-shĭp, *suf-fra-gane-ship, *s.* [Eng. *suffragan*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a suffragan.

"Therewith held the *suffraganeship* under Henry Beauford Bishop of Lincoln." — *Fuller: Worthies; Cumberland.*

***sŭf'-frą-gant,** *a.* & *s.* [Suffragan.]

***sŭf'-frą-gāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *suffragatus*, pa. par. of *suffragor.*] [Suffrage, *v.*]

1. To vote with; to agree in voice with.

"It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 291.

2. To vote.

"With liberty allowed him to *suffragate* in congregat. and convocat."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

***sŭf'-frą-gā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who assists or supports with his vote.

"The most of their *suffragators* are already assembled."—*Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher*, p. 67.

sŭf-frage (**age** as **ĭj**), ***sŭf'-frą-gў,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suffragium* = a vote; ultimate etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vote or voice given on a controverted question, or in the choice of a candidate for a particular office, position, or trust; the formal expression of opinion on a point in question; hence, approval, consent. [Franchise, 2; Reform Acts.]

"Enthusiastically confirmed by the *suffrage* of the whole principality."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

* 2. Testimony, attestation, witness.

* 3. Aid, assistance.

"But all give *suffrage*; that with speed I may these discords end." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. A short petition, such as those after the creed or matins and evensong.

2. Prayer on behalf of another, or for the whole body of the faithful; espec. prayer offered for the faithful departed.

"He [Henry the 5] made a riche tumbe for Richard the 2, and caussid *suffragies* to be ordenid for hym."—*Leland: Collectanea*, vol. ii., p. 490.

***sŭf'-frage** (**age** as **ĭj**), *v.t.* [Lat. *suffragor* = to vote for.] [Suffrage, *s.*] To vote for; to elect.

"*Suffraging* their knights and burgesses."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

sŭf'-frą-ġĭsm, *s.* The principle or policy of suffrage government.

sŭf'-frą-ġĭst, *s.*

1. One who has or exercises the right of suffrage.

2. An ardent support of suffrage in some particular way, as, a woman-*suffragist*, a universal *suffragist.*

*** suf-fraunce,** *s.* [Sufferance.]

sŭf-frū-tĕs'-çent, *a.* [Pref. *suf-* for *sub-*, and Eng. *frutescent* (q.v.).] Moderately frutescent.

† sŭf-frū'-tĕx, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sub*, and *frutex* = a shrub, a bush.]

Bot.: An undershrub (q.v.).

sŭf-frū'-tĭ-cōse, † sŭf-frū'-tĭ-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *suf-*, for *sub-*, and Lat. *fruticosus* = full of shrubs or bushes.]

Bot. (*Of a stem*): Having the lower and smaller part of the stem woody, while the upper and larger part is herbaceous and dies off every year.

*** sŭf-fū-mĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *suffumigatus*, pa. par. of *suffumigo: suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fumigo* = to fumigate (q.v.).] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body, in medical treatment.

*** sŭf-fū-mĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Suffumigate.]

1. The operation of applying fumes to the parts of the body; fumigation.

"If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The act of burning perfumes; one of the ceremonies in incantation.

"He did not at the time of his invocation make any *suffumigation*, at which the spirits were vexed."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

3. A fume, a fumigation.

"Hippocrates moreover was of this opinion, that a *suffumigation* made therewith [garlick] fetcheth downe the afterbirth of women newly delivered and brought to bed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

*** sŭf fū-mĭge,** *s.* [Lat. *suffumigo* = to suffumigate (q.v.).] A medical fume.

"For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

sŭf-fūse', *v.t.* [Lat. *suffusus*, pa. par. of *suffundo* = to pour beneath, to diffuse beneath or upon: *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fundo* = to pour.] To overspread as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover as with something fluid.

"Medora still (while tears his cheeks *suffuse*)
The dear remembrance of his lord renews."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xviii.

sŭf-fū'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suffusionem*, accus. of *suffusio*, from *suffusus*, pa. par. of *suffundo* = to suffuse (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture; the state of being suffused.

"He [Plutarch] being deeply tinctured, as it were, with the *suffusions* of it, everything which he looked upon, seemed to him coloured with it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 224.

2. That which is suffused or overspread, as a cataract on the eye, or an extravasation of some humour.

"So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs
Or dim *suffusion* veiled." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 26.

sû'-fĭ, *s.* [Sofi.]

sû'-fĭşm, *s.* [Sofism.]

*** sŭg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *suck.*] A small kind of worm.

sûg'-ar (s as sh), * sucre, * suger, * sugre, *s. & a.* [Fr. *sucre*, from Sp. *azucar* = sugar, from Arab. *sakkar*, *sokkar* = sugar; Pers. *shukar*, from Sanse. *çarkará* = gravel, sugar; allied to Lat. *saccharum*; Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον* (*sakchar*, *sakcharon*); Port. *azucár*; Ital. *zucchero*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sweet, crystallized substance manufactured from the expressed juice of various plants, especially of the sugar-cane (q.v.).

(2) Any substance more or less resembling sugar in any of its properties: as, *sugar* of lead.

2. *Fig.:* Sweet, honeyed, or soothing words or flattery, used to disguise or hide something distasteful.

II. *Chem. & Sugar Manuf.:* $Cn(OH_2)m$. The generic name for a large number of bodies occurring naturally in the animal or vegetable kingdom, or produced from glucosides by the action of ferments or dilute acids. They are all more or less soluble in water, and their solutions exert a rotatory action on polarized light. Some reduce alkaline solutions of copper, whilst others either do not, or do so only to a limited extent. They may all be classed under two heads, viz., unfermentable sugars, as mannite, dulcite, sorbite, &c., and fermentable sugars as cane-sugar, glucose, maltose, &c. Cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, called also Saccharose, Sucrose, and Canose, is found in the juice of many grasses, in the sap of several trees, and in beet and several other roots. It appears to be the transition product between starch and invert-sugar in all plants which yield the latter compounds. Walnuts, almonds, and St. John's bread contain only cane-sugar. It is extracted most easily from sugar-cane, but on the continent of Europe is manufactured on a large scale from beet-root. The expressed juice is heated nearly to the boiling point, and a small quantity of slaked lime added. The clear liquid which separates from the coagulum is evaporated as rapidly as possible, and transferred into shallow vessels to crystallize. Drained from the syrup or molasses, it yields the raw sugar of commerce. When further refined by treatment with animal charcoal, poured into moulds, and then dried in a stove, the product is loaf-sugar. When the crystallization is allowed to proceed very slowly, sugar-candy results. Moderately heated it melts, and solidifies on cooling to an amorphous mass, familiar as barley-sugar. Pure sugar separates from its solution in transparent colourless crystals, having the figure of a modified monoclinic prism. It has a pure, sweet taste, and requires for solution only one-third of its weight of cold water. Its crystals have a specific gravity of 1·6. Heated above 210°, water is given off and a brown substance known as caramel remains. Cane-sugar is transformed into invert sugar by boiling in presence of dilute acids, mineral acting more rapidly than organic acids. Strong sulphuric acid completely decomposes cane-sugar, and nitric acid converts it into saccharic acid. It turns a ray of polarised light to the right, $Aj = 73·8$. [Invert-sugar, Maple-sugar.]

B. *As adj.:* Made of sugar.

sugar-baker, *s.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-bean, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Phaseolus saccharatus*; (2) *P. lunatus.*

sugar-beet, *s.* A variety of the Common Beet, *Beta vulgaris*, cultivated on the Continent, and occasionally to a small extent in England, from which is extracted sugar equal to that of the cane. [Beetroot-sugar.]

sugar-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Celtis occidentalis; called also the Nettle-tree and the Hackberry.

sugar-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Cœribidæ, a group of delicate little birds, allied to the Dicæidæ and the Drepanididæ, but with protrusile tongues, and confined almost entirely to the tropical parts of America.

sugar-bush, *s.* [Sugar-orchard.]

sugar-camp, *s.* A place in or near a maple forest where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar.

sugar-candy, * sugar-candian, *s.* Cane-sugar crystallized on threads by slow evaporation.

"Her breath was as sweet as *sugar-candian*."—*J. Taylor: Penniless Pilgrim.*

sugar-cane, *s.*

1. *Bot., Hort., &c.: Saccharum officinarum*, a strong, cane-stemmed grass, from eight to twelve feet high, producing a large, feathery plume of flowers. It is wild or cultivated in India, China, the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, Louisiana, &c., flourishing in the zone or belt from the equator to 35° or 40° north and south. In India the land chosen for its cultivation is usually a good loam or light clay well manured. The leafy ends of the canes of the preceding season are cut off, or the whole cane is cut up, each piece being made to contain two nodes or joints. Twenty thousand of these are planted on each acre in January and February, the harvest begins early in December, and the cutting and crushing of the canes are carried on till January or February. There are several varieties of the sugar-cane. It was calculated that in 1876 2,140,000 tons of sugar were manufactured from the cane all over the world. It is probable that the amount has since increased.

2. *Hist.:* It has been supposed that the sugar-cane was the "sweet cane from a far country" of Jeremiah (vi. 20; cf. also Isa. xliii. 24). The scripture plant was, however, more probably *Andropogon calamus aromaticus.* [Cane.] According to Strabo, Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, describes a kind of honey (probably sugar) from an Indian reed, as did Theophrastus and other writers. Dioscorides uses the term *saccharum*, derived from the Indian name of the sugar-cane. Europe seems to be indebted for the plant to the Saracens, who introduced it into Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, Crete, and Spain, in the ninth century; the Crusaders, in the twelfth, found it in Syria; the Spaniards and Portuguese carried it to the Canary Islands and Madeira early in the fifteenth. Thence, on the discovery of America, it was transported to the West Indies, where a large sugar industry speedily arose.

sugar-clarifier, *s.* [Clarifier, 2.]

sugar-evaporator, *s.* A furnace and pan for condensing saccharine juices or solutions.

sugar-filter, *s.* The vessel employed for cleansing and decolorizing the defecated syrup by the aid of bone-black.

sugar-fungus, *s.* [Torula, Yeast-plant.]

sugar-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice, the sap of the maple, or other saccharine solutions.

sugar-house, *s.* A building in which sugar is refined.

sugar-kettle, *s.* A kettle for boiling the sap of the sugar-maple, the sorghum, or the cane; a sugar-pan.

sugar-loaf, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A conical mass of refined sugar.

2. *Fig.:* A high-crowned conical hat, resembling a sugar-loaf in shape.

B. *As adj.:* Conical and tall, like a sugar-loaf: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.

sugar-louse, *s.* [Sugar-mite.]

sugar-maple, *s.*

Bot.: Acer saccharinum, an American tree, sometimes eighty feet high, largely prevailing in the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The leaves are cordate, very smooth, and glaucous beneath. They have five lobes, which are taper, pointed, and toothed, becoming red in autumn. It is tapped in the spring for its juice, which yields sugar. [Acer.]

sugar-mill, *s.* A mill for expressing the juice from sugar-canes. It has usually three rollers; two in the same horizontal plane, and the third over and between these. The canes are fed in between the upper and first horizontal rollers, where they receive their first squeeze, the juice running down into a trough at the base of the mill; they then travel onward, receiving a second squeeze between the top roller and the second horizontal roller, which extracts the remaining juice. The residual woody fibre, termed bagasse, when dried, is used as fuel for the furnace-boiler.

sugar-mite, sugar-louse, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Lepisma, spec. *Lepisma saccharina.*

sugar-mould, *s.* A conical iron mould in which sugar is placed to crystallize and allow the molasses to drain away.

sugar-nippers, *s.* A tool or instrument for cutting loaf-sugar into small pieces.

sugar of acorns, *s.* [Quercite.]

sugar of lead, *s.* [Neutral plumbic acetate; Acetic-acid.]

sugar-orchard, sugar-bush, *s.* A collection or small plantation of maples used for making sugar.

sugar-pine, *s.* The *Pinus lambertiana* of the Pacific coast of the United States, a large pine, which, when partly burned, yields a sweetish exudation, whence its name.

sugar-planter, *s.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, coloured and flavoured with various ingredients, and formed into balls or disks.

sugar-refiner, *s.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery, *s.*

1. A building where sugar is refined.

2. The process of purification of raw or brown sugar. The sugar is (1) dissolved in water, a little blood and lime-water being added; (2) filtered in bags, to remove feculences; (3) filtered through animal charcoal, to remove colour; (4) boiled in a vacuum-pan, to concentrate it; and (5) crystallized in moulds.

sugar-squirrel, *s.*

Zool.: Petaurus sciureus.

sugar-tongs, *s.* A small instrument of silver or plated metal, used for lifting small pieces of sugar at table.

sugar-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Myoporum platycarpum*; (2) *Acer saccharinum*, the sugar-maple (q.v.).

sûg'-ar (s as sh), * sug-er, *v.t. & i.* [Sugar, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To impregnate, flavour, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. [Sugaring, II.]

2. *Fig.:* To cover or hide, as with sugar; to sweeten, to disguise, as something unpleasant or distasteful, so as to to render it acceptable.

"With devotion's visage,
And pious action, we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

sûg'-ar-ĭ-nĕss (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sugary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sugary or sweet.

sûg'-ar-ĭng (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sugar*; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sweetening, mixing, or covering with sugar.

2. Sugar used for sweetening, &c.

3. The act or process of making sugar.

II. *Entom.:* A method of catching moths introduced in 1842, and since largely used. A compound of coarse brown sugar dissolved in water and beer, and having a little gum or some essential oil added, is spread on the sheltered side of trunks of trees by a painter's brush. The collector visits the sugared trees after dark with a bull's-eye lantern and catches any moths he may find.

sûg'-ar-lĕss (initial **s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *sugar*; *-less.*] Free from sugar.

sûg'-ar-ў (s as sh), * sug-rie, *a.* [Eng. *sugar*; *-y.*]

1. Containing, resembling, or composed of sugar; sweet.

"And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
Chast ladies eares to fantasies impure."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale.

2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, a *sugary* palate.

*** sų-gĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *sugens*, pr. par. of *sugo* = to suck.] Pertaining or relating to sucking.

sŭg-ĝĕst′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero* = to carry or lay under, to supply, to suggest: *sug* (for *sub*) = under, and *gero* = to carry.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To introduce indirectly into the mind or thoughts; to cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects.

"The growing seeds of wisdom, that *suggest* . . . Reflections such as meliorate the heart."
Cowper: Task, iii. 302.

2. To propose with diffidence or modesty; to propose indirectly or guardedly; to hint, to insinuate.

"Then you *suggested* Avignon; and I assented."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 3. To inform secretly; to prompt.

"We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred He still hath held them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 4. To tempt, to seduce.

"To *suggest* thee from thy master."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make suggestions; to present evil thoughts to the mind.

sŭg-ĝĕst′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *suggest*; *-er.*] One who suggests; one who makes suggestions.

"The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate *suggester* of this conclusion."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, ii. 885.

sŭg′-ĝĕs′-tĭ-ō făl′-sī, *phr.* [Lat. = the suggestion of something false or untrue.]

1. *Logic & Ethics:* A term used when one, instead of telling a positive untruth, makes a statement which, though not false, is yet pretty sure to be misunderstood, and is intended to be so.

2. *Law:* One of the branches of fraud. If *suggestio falsi* be practised in drawing out legal conveyances, re-leases, or agreements, its detection affords a ground for setting them aside.

sŭg-ĝĕst′-ĭŏn (t as y), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suggestionem*, accus. of *suggestio*, from *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero* = to suggest (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of suggesting, hinting, or proposing guardedly or with diffidence. (Either in a good or bad sense.)

2. That which is suggested; a hint; a first intimation or proposal.

"One slight *suggestion* of a senseless fear,
Infus'd with cunning, serves to ruin me."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 3.

3. A prompting, especially to evil; a secret incitement; temptation, seduction.

"Why do I yield to that *suggestion*?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

4. Presentation of an idea to the mind: as, the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination.

* 5. A crafty device.

"One that by *suggestion*
Fied all the kingdom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Information without oath: as,

(1) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition.

(2) A surmise or representation of something, enrolled upon the record of a suit or action, at the instance of a party thereto.

2. *Metaph.:* The same as Association (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Principle of suggestion:* Association of ideas.

(2) *Relative suggestion:* Judgment. Dr. Thomas Brown (1778–1820), Prof. of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, divided "the Intellectual States of Mind" into Simple and Relative Suggestion; the first corresponding to what others have called Association, and the latter to Judgment. He places under Simple Suggestion: Conception, Memory, Imagination, and Habit; under Relative Suggestion: Coexistence and Succession. (*Brown: Philos. Human Mind*, lect. xxxiii., xlv.)

sŭg-ĝĕst′-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *suggest*; *-ive.*] Containing a suggestion or hint; calculated or tending to suggest ideas or thoughts; suggesting more than appears on the surface. (Very often in a bad sense.)

sŭg-ĝĕst′-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suggestive*; *-ly.*] In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion.

sŭg-ĝĕst′-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *suggestive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being suggestive.

"His mannerisms—constant employment of the dash for *suggestiveness*, and a habit of italicizing to make a point or strengthen an illusion—are wearisome."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 219.

* **sŭg-ĝĕst′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *suggest*; *-ment.*] The act of suggesting; suggestion.

* **sŭg-ĝĕst′-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *suggest*; *-ress.*] A female who suggests.

* **sŭĝ-ĝĭl,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sugillo*, *suggillo* = to beat black and blue, to insult, to revile.]

1. To beat black and blue; to make livid by bruises.

2. To defame, to sully, to blacken.

"They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly *suggilled*."—*Archbishop Parker's Strype: App. to Life.*

* **sŭĝ-ĝĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *suggillatus*, pa. par. of *sugillo.*] [Suggil.] To beat black and blue; to beat livid.

"The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **sŭĝ-ĝĭl-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *suggillatio.*] A livid or black and blue mark; a blow, a bruise, ecchymosis. Also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

* **sugre,** *s.* & *v.* [Sugar.]

sū-ĭ-çīd′-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *suicid(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Partaking of the nature of the crime of suicide: as, *suicidal* mania.

2. Destructive to one's self, or one's own interests.

"The obstinacy of the English authorities in keeping the army on so reduced a footing is considered simply *suicidal*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

sū-ĭ-çīd′-ăl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suicidal*; *-ly.*] In a suicidal manner.

sū′-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Formed in sense 1 from Lat. *sui*, genit. of *se* = one's self, and *cidum* = a slaying, from *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill; in sense 2, from *sui*, and *-cida* = a slayer, on the analogy of *homicide*, *fratricide*, &c.; Fr. *suicide.* French says that till the middle of the seventeenth century this word had not established itself in the language; self-homicide was used instead.]

1. Self-murder; the act of wilfully and designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide in the legal sense, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind, in which case he is termed a felo-de-se (q.v.). By the common law the consequences of suicide were deprivation of the rites of Christian burial, the suicide being interred at night at cross-roads, with a stake driven through his breast, and the forfeiture of all his goods and chattels to the Crown, including debts to him at the time of his committing the crime, but not including freehold property, and the forfeiture did not involve corruption of blood. These severe laws are now obsolete. In the United States eleven states have Constitutional provisions that the property of suicides shall not be forfeited. Christian burial is also the rule.

"Nor less to be exploded is the word *suicide*, which may as well seem to participate of *sus*, a sow, as of the pronoun *sui*."—*Phillips: New World of Words.* (Pref. to ed. 3rd.)

2. One who commits self-murder; a felo-de-se.

3. Ruin or destruction of one's own interests.

"In countries pretending to civilization there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman.*

* **sū-ĭ-çīd′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *suicid(e)*; *-ical.*] Suicidal.

* **sū′-ĭ-çīd-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *suicid(e)*; *-ism.*] A disposition or tendency to suicide.

* **sū′-ĭ-çĭzm,** * **su-ĭ-cisme,** *s.* [Lat. *sui*, genit. of *suus* = one's own; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The seeking of what is personal to one; self-ishness, egotism. [Altruism.]

"But his *suicisme* was so grosse, that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out all they had) might read it."—*R. Whitlock: Grand Schismatic.*

sū′ ĭ-dæ, sū′-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Artiodactyle Mammals, of the Bunodont group (in which the crowns of the molars are tuberculated). The feet have only two functional toes, the other two being much shorter, and hardly touching the ground. Molars, incisors, and canines are present, the last very large, and, in the males, usually constituting formidable tusks projecting from the side of the mouth. The stomach is generally slightly divided, but is by no means so complex as in the Ruminantia. Snout truncated and cylindrical, capable of considerable movement, and adapted for rooting up the ground. The skin is covered with hair to a greater or less extent; tail very short, in some cases rudimentary. The family is divided into three well-marked groups or sub-families: Suinæ, True Swine (Sus, Potamochœrus, Babirusa, and Porcula); Dicotylinæ (Peccaries, with the single genus Dicotyles, often classed as a family); and Phacochœrinæ (Wart-hogs, with one genus, Phacochœrus).

2. *Palæont.:* The family probably commenced in the Eocene Tertiary. The most noteworthy genera are described in this Dictionary under their names.

sū′-ĭ ĝĕn′-ẽr-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] Of his or its own peculiar kind; singular.

* **sū′-ĭl-lage (age as ĭĝ),** *s.* [Fr. *souillage*, from *souiller* = to sully, to soil.] A drain or collection of filth; sullage.

"Some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances, for the *suillage* of the house."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 18.

su-ĭl′-līne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *suill(us)* = pertaining to swine; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Sus or the family Suidæ (q.v.).

"There are, moreover, extinct types, with many *Suilline* affinities."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 345.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Sus or the family Suidæ (q.v.).

"All these early *Suillines* . . . appear to have had at least four toes."—*Marsh: Introd. & Success. of Vert. Life in America*, p.

su-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Suidæ.]

* **sū′-ĭng,** *s.* [Fr. *suer* = to sweat; Lat. *sudo.*] The process of soaking through anything.

"Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood: for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 79.

* **sū′-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Sue.]

* **sū′-ĭng-ly,** * **su-yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *suing*, a.; *-ly.*] Following, in succession, after.

"My mynde & my flessh both haue loyed in to liuing God, and for this the prophete saith here *suyngly*, my reynes or kidneis, hath chiden me vnto the night."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 20.

sū′-ĭnt, *s.* [Fr.] The natural grease of wool. It consists of insoluble saponaceous matter, together with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash.

* **sū′-ĭşm,** *s.* [Suist.] Selfishness.

* **sū′-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *suus* = one's own.] One who seeks to gratify himself; a selfish person; an egotist.

"A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jews of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismatical *suist*, that baits with lesser favours to angle for greater."—*R. Whitlock: Grand Schismatic*, p. 369.

sūit, * **suite,** * **sute,** *s.* [Fr. *suite* = a chase, a suit, a train of attendants, from Lat. *secta* = a following, a sect (q.v.); in Low Lat. extended to mean a suit-at-law, a series, a suit of clothes, &c., from Lat. *sequor* = to follow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of following; pursuit, chase, as of game, &c.

* 2. Consecution, succession, series.

"Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suit* of weather comes about again."—*Bacon.*

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or application; petition; address of entreaty; request, prayer.

"Many shall make *suit* unto thee."—*Job* xi. 9.

4. A petition made to one of exalted position or authority, as a monarch or great prince.

"I can but be thy guide, sweet maid,
With Scotland's King thy *suit* to aid."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 25.

5. Amorous solicitation; courtship, wooing; an attempt to win a woman in marriage.

"Rebate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend,
Till this funereal web my labours end."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 164.

6. The object of one's request, petition, or seeking; that which is sought or begged for; request, prayer.

"Thou hast obtained thy *suit*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

7. A set, a number of things used together,

and in a degree necessary to be united in order to serve their purpose: as, a *suit* of armour, a *suit* of sails for a ship, &c.; especially used absolutely for a set of clothes; dress, apparel.

"He hath his chaunge of *suites*, yea, he spareth not to goe in his silkes and veluet."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 94

8. Things which follow in a series or succession; a set of things of the same kind or stamp; the collective number of individuals composing a series: as, a *suit* (more generally a *suite*) of rooms.

9. Specifically, one of the four sets (of thirteen cards each) which compose a pack.

"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled *suits* and sequences."
Cowper: Task, i. 475.

*10. Kind, class, sort, description.

The tapes of hire white volupere
Were of the same *suit* of hire colere."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,241.

*11. Retinue, attendants; number of followers, train. (Now written *suite*.)

12. Outward covering or dress.

"But I have that within which passeth show;
These but the trappings and the *suits* of woe."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. *Feudal law:* A following or attendance: as—

(1) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court; called also Suit-court.

(2) Attendance for the purpose of performing some service; called also Suit-service.

(3) The retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a villein.

2. *Civil Law:*

(1) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court of justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal: as, a *suit* in Chancery. When the remedy is sought in a court of law, the term *suit* is synonymous with *action*, but when proceedings are taken in a court of equity the term *suit* alone is used. In Britain it is applied to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts.

"Of a strange nature is the *suit* you follow."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

*(2) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.

¶ *(1) *Out of suits:* No more in service and attendance on; at odds with.

(2) *To follow suit:* [Follow, ¶ (2)].

*Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

***suit-broker,** *s.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

***suit-court,** *s.* [Suit, *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

***suit-covenant,** *s.*

Law: A covenant by the ancestor of one man with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. (*Bailey.*)

***suit-like, *sute-like,** *a.* Suitable, adapted.

"Then she put her into man's apparel, and gave her all things *suite-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 40.

***suit-service,** *s.* [Suit, *s.*, II. 1. (2).]

sūit, *v.t.* & *i.* [Suit, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adapt, to accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

"*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. To be adapted or suitable to; to become.

"Such furniture as *suits* the greatness of his person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

3. To fit; to be adapted to.

4. To be agreeing to; to fall in with; to please; to be convenient or agreeable to: as, To *suit* one's tastes.

*5. To dress, to clothe.

"It is the use for Tyrian maids to wear
Their bow and quiver in this modest sort,
And *suit* themselves in purple for the nonce."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To agree, to accord, to match, to correspond, to tally. (Often followed by *to* or *with*.)

"Ill with King James's mood that day,
Suited gay feast and minstrel lay."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 33.

¶ For the difference between to *suit* and to *fit*, see Fit.

sūit-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *suitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

sūit'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *suit; -able.*] Capable of suiting; suiting or being in accordance; according, agreeable, fitting, convenient, proper, becoming.

"In his face
Youth smiled celestial, and to every limb
Suitable grace diffused." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 639.

¶ For the difference between *suitable* and *becoming, conformable, convenient*, and *correspondent*, see Becoming, Conformable, &c.

sūit'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *suitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being suitable, fit, adapted, agreeable, proper, becoming, or convenient; agreeableness, fitness, propriety.

"There is a continued *suitableness* and applicability to the text of Moses all along."—*More: Def. of Phil. Cabbala.* (App.)

sūit'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *suitabl(e); -ly.*] In a suitable manner or degree; fitly, agreeably, conveniently, becomingly.

"The most notable of those offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that *suitably* to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

suite (as **swēt**), *s.* [Fr.] [Suit, *s.*]

1. A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue, a train.

2. A number of things having a connection together, spoken of as a whole; a collection of things of the same kind; a set, a series: as, a *suite* of rooms, furniture, &c.

***sūit'-ĕr, *sut-er,** *s.* [Eng. *suit*, v.; *-er.*] A suitor (q.v.).

"Now in all judgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, *suter*, demaunder, or demaundant, and plaintiffe."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***sūit'-hōld,** *s.* [Eng. *suit*, and *hold.*]

Feudal Law: Tenure in consideration of certain services to a superior lord.

sūit'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Suit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Cloth for making suits of clothes.

sūit'-ŏr, *sut-er, *s.* [Eng. *suit*, v.; *-or.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who prefers a suit; a petitioner, an applicant.

"The throng, that follows Cæsar at the heels,
Of senators, of prætors, common *suitors*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 4.

2. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer, a lover.

"My court quickly swarmed full of *suitors*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

II. *Law:* A party to a suit or litigation.

***sūit'-ŏr,** *v.i.* [Eng. *suitor*, s.] To court, to woo.

"Counts a many, and dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's ball."
Barham: Ing. Leg.; St. Nicholas.

***sūit'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *suitor; -ess.*] A female suitor or supplicant.

"Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart,
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*."
Rowe: Jane Shore, iii. 1.

***sūit'-ў, *sūt'-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *suit; -y.*] Fitting, becoming, suitable.

"This to sonnes is *suitie*."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 18.

sū'-la, *s.* [Latinised from the Icelandic name of the Soland-goose (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Gannet; a cosmopolitan genus of Pelecanidæ, with eight species. Bill forming an elongated cone, very large at base, compressed at point, which is slightly curved; mandibles serrated; angle of gape below the line of the eyes; face and throat naked; nostrils basal, obliterated; legs strong, short, three toes in front, one behind, all articulated by a membrane.

sŭl'-cate, sŭl'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *sulcatus*, pa. par. of *sulco* = to furrow; *sulcus* = a furrow.] Furrowed, grooved; having longitudinal furrows, grooves, or channels. (Applied especially to stems, leaves, seeds, &c., of plants, the surfaces of various molluscous shells, &c.)

"All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

sŭl-cā'-tion, *s.* [Sulcate.] A channel, groove or furrow.

sŭl-cā-tō-, *pref.* [Sulcate.] Furrowed.

sulcato-rimose, *a.*

Bot.: Furrowed and cracked, as the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut.

sŭl-cā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = one who draws furrows, a plougher.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans. *Sulcator arenarius*, living on the sandy seashore, leaves tracks like those of Annelids or the impressions of plants, which have been compared with those on some of the Palæozoic rocks.

sŭl'-cŭs (pl. **sŭl'-ci**), *s.* [Lat. = a furrow.]

1. *Anat.:* A furrow, a groove: as, the auriculo-ventricular *sulcus* of the heart and the *sulci* of the brain.

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* The lamellæ of certain fungals.

suld, *v.i.* [Should.] (*Scotch.*)

sŭlf-ăt-ăl'-lō-phāne, *s.* [Fr. *sulfat* = sulphate, and Eng. *allophane.*]

Min.: A mixture of allophane and sulphate of alumina.

sŭl-fū'-rĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Fr. *sulfuré* = sulphurous.]

Min.: A white porous silica, having an acid taste and impregnated with sulphur. Found in Greece.

***sŭlk,** *s.* [Lat. *sulcus.*] A furrow.

"The surging *sulks* of the sandiferous seas."
Sidney: Wanstead Play, p. 619.

sŭlk, *v.i.* [Sulky.] To be sulky; to indulge in a sulky fit or mood. (*Colloq.*)

***sŭlk, sŭlke,** *a.* [Sulk, *v.*] Hanging on hand, hard to sell (?).

"Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity."—*Heywood: Challenge for Beauty*, iii. 1.

sŭlk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sulky; -ly.*] In a sulky manner; sullenly, morosely. (See extract under Stupid, A. 2.)

sŭlk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sulky; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sulky; sullenness, moroseness; sourness of temper.

"Allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my disposition."—*Gray: To Dr. Clarke*, Aug., 1760.

sŭlks, *s. pl.* [Sulk.] A state or fit of sulkiness; a sulky fit or mood. (*Colloq.*)

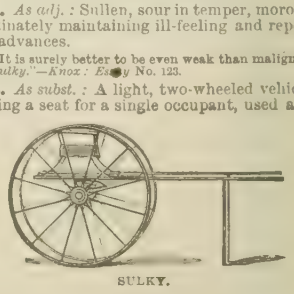
"When she wakes up out of the *sulks*."—*C. Kingsley. Alton Locke*, ch. xvi.

sŭlk'-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Properly *sulken, sulken-ness* being misdivided as *sulke-nness* by analogy with *happi-ness*, from *happy*, &c. From A.S. *solcen* = slothful, remiss, disgusted.]

A. *As adj.:* Sullen, sour in temper, morose; obstinately maintaining ill-feeling and repelling advances.

"It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*."—*Knox: Essay* No. 123.

B. *As subst.:* A light, two-wheeled vehicle, having a seat for a single occupant, used as a



SULKY.

pleasure-carriage and for trials of speed between trotting-horses. (*Amer.*)

¶ Used also adjectively = having a single seat: as, a *sulky*-cultivator, *sulky*-harrow, *sulky*-plough, &c., in which there is a single seat for the driver.

***sŭll,** *s.* [A.S. *sulh.*] A plough.

sŭll'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Suillage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A collection of filth; a drain; sewage.

*2. Anything which sullies or defiles.

3. Silt and mud deposited by water.

II. *Founding:* The scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and which is held back when pouring, to prevent porous and rough casting.

sullage-piece, *s.* A dead-head, or feeling-head, a piece of metal on a casting which occupies the ingate at which the metal entered the mould.

sŭl'-lĕn, * **sol-ain,** * **sol-ayne,** * **sol-ein,** * **sol-eine,** * **sol-eyn,** * **sol-eyne,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *solain* = lonely, solitary, from Lat. *solus* = alone.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Alone, solitary.

"The *solein* fenix of Arabie."
Chaucer: Dreme.

* **2.** Lonely, solitary.

"In *soleyn* place by my selfe."
Gower: C. A., vi.

* **3.** Gloomy, dark, dismal, sombre.

"And nought disturbs the silence of the night;
All sleeps in *sullen* shade or silver glow."
Scott: Don Roderick, i.

* **4.** Melancholy, dismal.

"The *sullen* presage of your own decay."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

5. Gloomily angry and silent; morose, sour-tempered, cross.

"She is peevish, *sullen*, froward."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

6. Characterized by sourness or moroseness; gloomy.

"Meanwhile a *sullen* and abject melancholy took possession of his soul."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **7.** Mischievous, malignant, unpropitious, baleful.

"Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **8.** Obstinate, intractable.

"Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them."—*Tillotson.*

* **9.** Sluggish, slow-moving, dull.

"Small Cock, a *sullen* brook comes to her succour then."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A person alone by himself.

"By hymself as a *soleyne*."
Piers Plowman, xii. 205.

* **2.** A mess of meat for one person. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

3. (*Pl.*): [SULLENS].

¶ For the difference between *sullen* and *gloomy*, see GLOOMY.

sullen-lady, *s.*

Bot.: An unidentified species of Fritillaria. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **sŭl'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [SULLEN, *a.*] To make sullen, morose, gloomy, or obstinate; to sour.

"This . . . *sullens* the whole body."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 48.

sŭl'-lĕn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sullen*, a.; *-ly.*] In a sullen or morose manner; morosely, gloomily, dismally.

"*Sullenly*, slowly.
The black plague flew o'er it."
Byron: Manfred, iii. s.

sŭl'-lĕn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sullen*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sullen; silent or gloomy moroseness; sourness of temper.

"The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **sŭl'-lĕns,** *s. pl.* [SULLEN, *a.*] A state or fit of sullenness; a morose temper; the sulks.

"He did not love in other days
To wear the *sullens* on his face."
Praed: County Ball.

* **sŭll'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *sull*; *-ery.*] A ploughland (q.v.).

* **sŭl'-lĕ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sublevatus*, pa. par. of *sublevo* = to raise up, to support: pref. *sub-*, and *levo* = to make light, to lift up; *levis* = light in weight.] To rouse up, to excite.

* **sŭll'-ĭ-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [SULLAGE.]

sŭl'-lў, * **sul-ie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sylian* = to sully, to defile with dirt or mud, from *sol* = mire, dirt; cogn. with Sw. *söla* = to bemire; Dan. *söle*, from *söl* = mire; Goth. *bisauljan*; Ger. *suhlen*, from *suhle* = slough, mire; M.H.Ger. *söl*, *sol* = mire.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stain, to dirty, to spot, to tarnish, to foul.

"A letter.
Much torn and *sullied*."
Dryden: Marriage à-la-Mode, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To stain, to tarnish, to disgrace.

"Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad."—*Bolingbroke: Dissert. on Parties*, let. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become sullied, soiled, or tarnished.

"Your white canvas doublet will *sully*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **sŭl'-lў,** * **sul-ley,** *s.* [SULLY, *v.*] A spot, soil, or tarnish. (*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

sŭlph-, *pref.* [SULPHO-.]

sŭlph-ă-çĕt'-ă-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *acetamide.*]

Chem.: Schulze's name for the compound $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_4H_4S''O_2)''\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$, produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on chloracetamide.

sŭlph-ă-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and acetic acid.

sulphacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4SO_5 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_2SO_3)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. Glycolyl-sulphurous acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on glacial acetic-acid. It forms colourless deliquescent prisms, which melt at 62°, and are very soluble in water, forming an acid solution. Its salts are all soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

sŭlph-ă-çĕt-ў-lēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*; Eng. *acetylene*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and acetylene.

sulphacetylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4SO_5 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_2)''\\(SO_2)\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. Isomeric with sulphacetic acid, and obtained by heating argentic sulphate with acetyl chloride to 120°, and treating the product with water. It is a viscid, unstable liquid, and gradually decomposes into sulphuric and acetic acids.

sŭlph'-ăç-ĭd, *s.* [SULPHO-ACID.]

sŭlph'-ă-māte, *s.* [Eng. *sulpham(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of sulphamic acid (q.v.).

sŭlph-ă-mĕth'-ўl-āne, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-*, Eng. *methyl*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $CH_5NSO_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}H_2\\(SO_2)''\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right\}N\ \left.\begin{matrix}\\\\\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Methylic sulphamate. Formed by dissolving methylic sulphate in aqueous ammonia, and crystallizing, by evaporation in a vacuum. It forms large, very deliquescent crystals.

sŭlph-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and ammonia.

sulphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_3SO_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}NH_2(SO_2)''\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Unknown in the free state, but known in its salts. Sulphamate of ammonium, $2NH_3.SO_3$, Sulphat-ammon, Sulphammon. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by passing dry ammonia gas over a thin layer of sulphuric anhydride. Permanent in air; taste bitter; soluble in nine parts of water, insoluble in alcohol.

sŭlph-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: $H_4SO_2N_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(SO_2)''\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Produced, according to Regnault, when dry ammonia gas is passed over sulphuric chloride.

sŭlph-ăm-ĭ-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *-sulph(uric)*; *amidon*; and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and amidon.

sulphamidonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{48}O_{24}2SO_3$ (?). A syrupy, deliquescent acid, produced by triturating starch with strong sulphuric acid. Its salts are all amorphous, deliquescent, easily soluble in water, and very unstable. (*Watts.*)

sŭlph-ăm'-mŏn, sŭlph-ăt-ăm'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-*, or *sulphat(o)-*, and Eng. *ammon(ium).*] [SULPHAMIC-ACID.]

sŭlph-a-mўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *amylic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and amylic alcohol.

sulphamylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_5H_{11})HSO_4$. Amylsulphuric acid. A colourless, thin syrup, obtained by allowing a mixture of sulphuric acid and amylic alcohol to stand in a cool place till water no longer separates amylic alcohol from it. It has an acid, bitter taste, and is very soluble in water and alcohol, the aqueous solution decomposing spontaneously into amylic alcohol and sulphuric acid.

sŭl-phăn', *s.* [Eng. *sulpha(te)*, and (*oxyge*)*n.*]

Chem.: Sulphatoxygen. Graham's name for the radical SO_4.

sŭlph-ă-nē'-thĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*; Eng. *aneth(ol)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and anethol.

sulphanethic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O{\cdot}SO_4$ (?). Sulphanetholic acid. Obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on anise-camphor. Its soluble salts are coloured deep violet by ferric solution.

sŭlph-ă-nĕ-thŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [SULPHANETHIC.]

sŭlph-ă-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *anilic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and aniline.

sulphanilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_7NSO_3 = NH(C_6H_5)\left.\begin{matrix}(SO_2)''\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Phenyl-sulphamic acid. Formed by the action of sulphuric acid on aniline, or on oxanilide. It crystallizes from hot water in shining rhombic plates, soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in cold water, still less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether. Heated with a solid caustic alkali, it gives off aniline, leaving an alkaline sulphate. Its salts are soluble and crystallizable.

sŭlph-ar'-sĭn, *s.* [Pref. *sulph(o)-*; Eng. *ars(enic)*; and suff. *-in.*] [SULPHIDE OF CACODYL.]

sŭlph-ăt-ăm'-mŏn, *s.* [SULPHAMMON.]

sŭlph'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(uric)*; *-ate.*]

1. *Chem. & Min.:* A salt of sulphuric acid.

¶ Sulphate of alumina = *Alunogen*; Sulphate of ammonia = *Mascagnite*; Sulphate of barium = *Barytes*; Sulphate of cobalt = *Bieberite*; Sulphate of copper = *Chalcanthite*; Sulphate of iron = *Melanterite*; Sulphate of lead = *Anglesite*; Sulphate of lime = *Anhydrite* and *Gypsum*; Sulphate of nickel = *Morenosite*; Sulphate of potash = *Aphthitalite*; Sulphate of potash and ammonia = *Taylorite*; Sulphate of soda = *Mirabilite* and *Thenardite*; Sulphate of strontian = *Celestine*; Sulphate of uranium = *Johannite* and *Voglianite*; Sulphate of uranium and lime = *Medjidite*; Sulphate of zinc = *Goslarite.*

2. *Pharm., &c.:* Various sulphates are used in medicine. (See the elements, with which the sulphates are combined.)

sŭl phăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sulphat(e)*; *-ic*; Fr. *sulfatique.*]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

sŭlph'-ă-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*; *at* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *schwefelsäure.*]

Min.: Native sulphuric acid (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

sŭl-phā-tō-, *pref.* [SULPHATE.] Sulphatic (q.v.).

sulphato-carbonate of barytes, *s.*

Min.: A variety of witherite (q.v.), containing a sulphate. Now shown to be a result of partial alteration. (*Thomson.*)

sulphato-carbonate of lead, *s.* [LANARKITE.]

sulphato-chloride of copper, *s.* [CONNELLITE.]

sulphato-tricarbonate of lead, *s.* [LEADHILLITE, SUSANNITE.]

sŭlph-ăt-ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn, *s.* [Pref. *sulphat(o)-*, and Eng. *oxygen.*] [SULPHAN.]

sŭlph-ăz'-ō-tīsed, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *azotised.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and azote or nitrogen.

sulphazotised-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A series of acids, the salts of which are formed by the action of sulphurous anhydride upon a solution of potassium, sodium, or ammonium nitrite, containing a large excess of free alkali. The potassium salts may be represented by the following formulæ: sulphazite of potassium = $3K_2O{\cdot}S_3H_6N_2O_{12}$; sulphazate of potassium = $3K_2O{\cdot}S_4H_6N_2O_{14}$; sulphazotate of potassium = $3K_2O{\cdot}S_5H_6N_2O_{16}$.

sŭlph′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ydric); -ide.*]

Chem. & Min.: A neutral salt of sulphydric acid.

¶ Sulphide of arsenic = *Orpiment* and *Realgar;* Sulphide of antimony = *Stibnite;* sulphide of bismuth = *Bismuthinite;* sulphide of cadmium = *Greenockite;* Sulphide of copper = *Vitreous-copper;* Sulphide of iron = *Troilite;* Sulphide of lead = *Galena;* Sulphide of manganese = *Alabandite;* Sulphide of mercury = *Cinnabar;* Sulphide of molybdenum = *Molybdenite;* Sulphide of nickel = *Millerite;* Sulphide of silver = *Argentite* and *Akanthite;* Sulphide of silver and copper = *Stromeyerite;* Sulphide of zinc = *Blende* and *Wurtzite.*

sulphide of cacodyl, *s.*

Chem.: $As_2(CH_3)_4S$. Sulpharsin. Formed by adding barium sulphide to crude cacodyl. It is a transparent liquid, fluid at 40°, and boiling at 100°.

sulphide of chlorine, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2S_2. Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas into a retort in which sulphur is sublimed, and collecting the distillate in a receiver surrounded by cold water. It is a mobile reddish-yellow liquid, having a penetrating, disagreeable odour, and fuming strongly in the air. Sp. gr. 1·687; boils at 139°.

sulphide of iron, *s.* [Ferrous-sulphide.]

sŭlph-ĭn-dĭ-gŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-,* and Eng. *indigotic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and indigotine.

sulphindigotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2{\cdot}2SO_3 = C_{16}H_8(SO_2{\cdot}OH)_2N_2O_2$. Sulphindylic acid. A deep blue pasty mass, obtained by heating one part of indigo with fifteen parts concentrated sulphuric acid for three days, at 40° to 50°. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used in dyeing.

sŭlph-ĭn-dўl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-;* Eng. *ind(igo);* and suff. *-yl, -ic.*] [Sulphindigotic.]

sŭl-phĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sulph(ur), in* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Containing, derived from, or pertaining to hyposulphurous acid.

sulphinic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds analogous to sulphonic acids or acid ethers of hyposulphurous acid. Formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on the zinc compounds of the alcohol radicals.

Methyl sulphinic acid = $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3. \\ \text{SO} \\ \text{OH}. \end{matrix}$

sŭlph-ī′-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur),* and *ion* (q.v.).]

Chem.: SO_4. A term applied in electrochemistry to a supposed radical, resulting from the electrolysis of sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, the hydrogen being carried to the negative electrode, and sulphion set free; this, however, being immediately broken up into $SO_3 + O$, the latter passing over to the positive electrode.

sŭlph-ĭs′-ą-tĭn, *s.* [Sulphisatyde.]

sŭlph-ĭs′-ą-tўde, sŭlph-ĭs′-ą-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-,* and Eng. *isatyde, isatin.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2S_2$. A grayish yellow powder obtained by passing sulphydric acid into an alcoholic solution of isatine, filtering, and precipitating by the addition of water. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

sŭlph′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(urous); -ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of sulphurous acid.

sŭl-phŏ-, sŭlph-, *pref.* [Sulphur.] Of, belonging to, or containing sulphur.

sulpho-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur: thus, from cyanic acid, CONH, sulphocyanic acid, CSNH, is obtained.

sulpho-base, *s.*

Chem.: A base in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur: K_2O becomes K_2S.

sulpho-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of organic radicals with sulphuric and sulphurous anhydride, as sulphonic and sulphinic acids (q.v.).

sulpho-naphthalidamic-acid, *s.* [Naphthionic-acid.]

sulpho-purpuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $2C_8H_5NO, SO_3$. Sulphophœnic acid. Indigo-purple. A purple-red powder obtained by mixing one part indigo-blue with eight parts strong sulphuric acid, keeping it at a temperature of 60° for three days, diluting with water, filtering, washing the residue with dilute hydrochloric acid, and drying on an oil-bath at 100°. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in sulphuric acid.

sulpho-quinic acid, *s.* [Quinine sulphuric-acid.]

sulpho-salt, *s.* [Sulphur-salt.]

sŭl-phō-bĕn-zăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sulphobenzam(ide); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in sulphobenzamide.

sulphobenzamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NSO_4 = (C_7\overset{H_2}{\underset{H}{H_4}}SO_3)''\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N.}\\\text{O.}\end{matrix}\right.$ A monobasic acid produced by heating sulphobenzamide in strong potash ley for some hours in a water bath. It crystallizes in rhombohedral crystals or needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in hot water and in alcohol; melts above 100°, and solidifies on cooling in a crystalline mass. Its salts are all more or less soluble in water.

sŭl-phō-bĕn′-zą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *benzamide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8N_2SO_3 = (C_7H_4SO_3)''\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N}_2.\\\text{H}_4\end{matrix}\right.$ Obtained by treating sulphobenzoic chloride with strong ammonia. It dissolves readily in hot water and hot alcohol, melts at 170°, and is slowly decomposed at 270°–290°.

sŭl-phō-bĕn′-zīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* Eng. *benz(ol),* and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}SO_2$. A compound formed by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzol, and treating the product with a large quantity of water. It crystallizes in rhombic plates, insoluble in water and in alkalis, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 128°, and boils at a much higher temperature.

sŭl-phō-bĕn-zō′-ĭc, a. [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *benzoic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and benzoic acids.

sulphobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_5S = C_6H_4{\cdot}\overset{\cdot SO_2{\cdot}OH}{\underset{\cdot OH}{CO}}$. A monobasic, aromatic, deliquescent acid, formed by heating benzoic acid with Nordhausen sulphuric acid, or by passing the vapour of sulphuric anhydride over dry benzoic acid. It is obtained in strongly-acid crystalline masses readily soluble in water.

sŭl-phō-car-bămˊ-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *carbamic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur, carbon, and ammonia.

sulphocarbamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_3NS_2 = C\overset{NH_2}{\underset{SH}{\lessdot}}S$. A reddish, oily liquid obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into carbon disulphide, and decomposing the salt formed with hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at ordinary temperatures to a crystalline mass, which soon decomposes into sulphocyanic acid and hydric sulphide.

sŭl-phō-çў′-ąn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *sulphocyan(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid.

sulphocyanate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: CNKS. Obtained by gradually heating to low redness a mixture of dried potassium, ferro-cyanide, sulphur, and pure potassium carbonate, exhausting with water, and evaporating the aqueous solution to dryness. It crystalizes in long, slender, colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and deliquesces when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

sŭl phō-çў′-ăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *cyanic.*] Containing cyanic acid and sulphur.

sulphocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HCNS. Hydrogen sulphocyanate. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing lead sulphocyanate suspended in water, with sulphuretted hydrogen. It is a colourless, very acid liquid, with a pungent acetous odour, and solidifies at −12·5° to hexagonal plates. Heated to 100° it boils, but the greater part suffers decomposition. It colours ferric salts an intense blood-red, and on this account is used, in the form of any of its soluble salts, to detect traces of iron.

sŭl-phō-çў-ăn′-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [Eng. (*per*)*sulphocyanogen.*]

Chem.: The old name for persulphocyanogen (q.v.).

sŭl-phō-drą-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *draconic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and draconic acid.

sulphodraconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A conjugated acid produced, according to Laurent, by treating oil of anise or tarragon with a large excess of sulphuric acid.

sŭl′ phō-form, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *form.*]

Chem.: An oily liquid produced in small quantity by distilling iodoform with mercuric sulphide. (*Bouchardat.*)

sŭl phō-glû′-çĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *glucic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and glucic acids.

sulphoglucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_4SO_3$. Sulphosaccharic acid; an unstable acid formed by treating glucose with strong sulphuric acid. It is obtained in the form of a liquid having a sour and sweet taste, and which does not precipitate barium salts.

sŭl phō-glû-tĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-;* Eng. *glutin;* and suff. *-ic.*] (For def., see compound.)

sulphoglutinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A glutinous acid formed, together with other products, by the action of sulphuric anhydride in excess, on naphthalene. (*Berzelius.*)

sŭl-phō-hĭp-pūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *hippuric.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and hippuric acids.

sulphohippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3SO_3$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with sulphuric anhydride. By decomposing its lead salt with sulphydric acid it is obtained as a brown amorphous deliquescent mass. It is dibasic, its neutral barium salt having the composition, $C_9H_7BaNO_3SO_3$.

sŭlph ō-lē′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and oleic acids.

sulpholeic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An oily acid, similar to and produced in the same way as sulphomargaric acid, and not separable from it (q.v.).

sŭl phō-lĭg′-nĭc, *a.* [Lignosulphuric.]

sŭl-phō-măn-nĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *mannitic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and mannite.

sulphomannitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_{63}(SO_3)$. An acid produced by dissolving mannite in strong sulphuric acid. It appears to be tribasic, forming deliquescent salts with the alkalis, and a crystalline salt with baryta. (*Watts.*)

sŭl phō-mar-găr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *margaric.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and margaric acids.

sulphomargaric-acid, *a.*

Chem.: An oily acid, produced, according to Fremy, by the action of strong sulphuric acid on olein at low temperatures. It separates as an oil from the acid liquid, but is soluble in both water and alcohol, as are its salts of the alkalis.

sŭl phō-mĕl-lŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-,* and Eng. *mellonic.*] Derived from or containing sulphydric acid and mellone.

sulphomellonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2S_2 = CyH_2{\cdot}N2(CyHS)$ Obtained as a potassium salt by boiling persulphocyanogen with sulphydrate of potassium. It is separated from sulphur by treatment with aqueous ammonia and afterwards purified by animal charcoal. It forms small colourless needles, tasteless, nearly insoluble in

cold water, alcohol, and ether, but slightly soluble in boiling water. It is monobasic, the potassium salt $C_3N_4H_3KS_2$ forming colourless shining prisms soluble in water and alcohol.

sŭl-phō-mĕ-thȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *methylic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and methyl.

sulphomethylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_3)HSO_4$. Methylsulphuric acid, produced when one part of wood spirit is added to two parts of sulphuric acid, and obtained pure by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms colourless needles soluble in water and alcohol, and combines with the alkaline and metallic bases to form salts. The barium salt $(CH_3)_2Ba(SO_4)_2 + 2OH_2$ is obtained in beautiful nacreous tables or laminæ, very soluble in water.

sŭl-phō-năph′-thą-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *naphthalene.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_{10}H_7\\C_{10}H_7\end{matrix}\right\}SO_2$. Obtained by acting on an excess of fused naphthalene with the vapour of sulphuric anhydride. It crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in tasteless, inodorous nodules, melts at 70°, is slightly soluble in water, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

sŭl-phŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sulph(ur);* Gr. *θεῖον* (*thei*)*on* = brimstone, and suff. *-ic.*] Containing sulphurous acid.

sulphonic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acid ethers of sulphurous acid in which one of the bonds of sulphur is united to the carbon of the organic radical, as methyl-sulphonic acid $SO_2\begin{matrix}\diagup CH_3.\\\diagdown OH.\end{matrix}$ They are formed by treating the haloid ethers with solution of sodium sulphite.

sŭl-phō-phēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenol.

sulphophenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)HSO_4 = (C_6H_4)OH{\cdot}SO_3H$. Phenylsulphuric acid. Prepared by treating phenol with strong sulphuric acid, converting the compound into the barium salt, and, after purification, decomposing it with an equivalent of sulphuric acid. Evaporated in a vacuum, it may be obtained in needle-shaped crystals. It forms well-defined but unimportant crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

sŭl-phō-phĕ-nȳl′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenylamide.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5SO_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Produced by the action of sulphophenylic chloride on ammonia. The product is washed with cold water to dissolve out chloride of ammonia, and the residual compound crystallized from a small quantity of boiling alcohol. It is obtained in splendid nacreous scales, melting at 153°; insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and capable of combining with metals or organic radicals.

sŭl-phō-phĕ-nȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenylic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenyl.

sulphophenylic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5(SO_2)Cl$. Produced by adding to sodic phenylsulphite small quantities of oxychloride of phosphorus until a syrup is formed, distilling the product, rectifying the distillate, and collecting the portion boiling at 254°. It is a colourless, strongly-refracting oil, having the odour of bitter-almond oil and a sp. gr. of 1·378 t 23°.

sŭl-pho-phlŏr-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-;* Eng. *phloram(ine)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phloramine.

sulphophloramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by treating phloramine with strong sulphuric-acid, converting the compound into a barium salt and decomposing with sulphuric-acid. It forms colourless needles, yielding a deep-violet colour with ferric chloride, even in very dilute solutions.

sŭl-phō-phlŏ-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phloretic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and phloretic acids.

sulphophloretic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}SO_6$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on phloretic acid. It forms a very sour syrup, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and forming crystalline salts with baryta and lime.

sŭl-phō-săc-chăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *saccharic.*] A synonym of sulphoglucic (q.v.).

sŭl-phō-săl-ĭ-çȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *salicylic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric and salicylic acids.

sulphosalicylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3(SO_3)$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on perfectly dry salicylic acid. It crystallizes in long thin needles which dissolve in all proportions in alcohol, water, and ether, and melt at 120°. It is a strong permanent acid, dissolving zinc with evolution of hydrogen, and forms neutral and acid salts, nearly all of which are soluble in water, and produce a deep violet coloration with ferric salts.

sŭl-phō-săl-ĭ-çȳl-ōl′, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *salicylol.*]

Chem.: C_7H_6OS. Thiosalicol; a pulverulent substance produced by the action of sulphydric-acid on hydro-salicylamide in alcoholic solution. It forms salts with the alkalis, and colours ferric salts violet-red.

sŭl-phō-sĭn-ăp′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *sinapic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and sinapic acid.

sulphosinapic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5CNSH_2S$. Known only in combination with a base. Its salts are formed by the direct union of allylic sulphocyanate with a metallic sulphydrate, as in the case of the potassium compound $(C_3H_5)CNSKHS$, which is obtained in large transparent rhombic crystals, readily decomposing on exposure to the air.

sŭl-phō-stăn′-nāte, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *stannate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Tin sulphides.

sŭl-phō-sŭc-çĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *succinic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric anhydride and succinic acid.

sulphosuccinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3\begin{cases}COOH\\SO_3H\\COOH\end{cases}$. A tribasic acid produced by exposing succinic acid to the vapour of sulphuric anhydride for several hours. The acid thus obtained forms mammillated crystals very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms salts with the alkalis and metallic bases, some of which are crystallizable.

sŭl-phō-tŏl-ų-ōl′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *toluolamide.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_7SO_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Formed in the same way as sulphophenylamide, and obtained in needles or laminæ.

sŭl-phō-vĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-;* Eng. *vin(yl)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and vinous alcohol.

sulphovinic-acid, *s.* [Ethyl sulphuric acid.]

sŭl′-phŭr, *s.* [Lat. *sulphur, sulfur;* Sansc. *sulvari;* Dut. *sulfor;* Fr. *souffré;* Prov. *solfre, solpre;* Sp. *azufre;* Ital. *solfo, zolfo.*]

1. *Chem.:* Symbol S. At. wt. = 32. A hexad non-metallic element, found native in many volcanic districts, and largely distributed through the mineral kingdom. It is purified by distillation in an iron still, the sulphur being received either in a brick chamber, when it is called flowers of sulphur, or condensed in the liquid state, and then cast into sticks. It occurs in several allotropic forms, namely, the octohedral, monoclinic, amorphous, and plastic varieties. It is a very brittle solid, of lemon-yellow colour, tasteless, almost inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in carbon disulphide, oil of turpentine, and benzol, and to a slight extent in hot alcohol, and has in the crystalline state a sp. gr. = 2·05. It melts at 114–120°, boils at 440°, evolving an orange-coloured vapour, and combines directly with the great majority of the elements. In its chemical relations it resembles oxygen, and is interchangeable with it by double decomposition of their respective compounds. It is inflammable in air or oxygen, burning with a clear blue flame, being converted into sulphurous oxide, SO_2.

¶ Various fruits, seeds, and bulbs, as radish, turnip, &c., derive their flavour from oils having sulphur in their composition.

2. *Engrav.:* A term applied to impressions taken by the goldsmiths of the sixteenth century from the engravings executed on plate, paxes, &c., and obtained by spreading a layer of melted sulphur on the face of the plate, producing a cast in relief of the lines engraved. They are extremely rare.

3. *Min.:* A mineral occurring in nature in crystals belonging to the orthorhombic system, also massive. Hardness 1·5 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·072; lustre, resinous; streak, sulphur-yellow; brittle. Occurs in magnificent crystals in the Sicilian mines. It is abundant in parts of the United States, but not much worked, Sicily being the main source of commercial sulphur. Found in abundance in the regions of extinct and active volcanoes, and in hydrothermal districts.

4. *Pharm.:* Sublimed sulphur is given internally as a stimulant in chronic diseases of the skin, as impetigo and prurigo, also in chronic bronchitis, piles, and mercurial ptyalism, and to children as a mild laxative. Used externally it kills animal and vegetable parasites, as the acarus of itch, &c.

* ¶ *Stones of sulphur:* Thunderbolts.

[" The gods throw *stones of sulphur* on me." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

sulphur-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The sulphides of the more electronegative metals, arsenic, antimony, &c.

sulphur-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The sulphides of the more electropositive metals, potassium, barium, and copper.

sulphur-bottom whale, *s.*

Zool.: *Balænoptera sulfureus*, from the Pacific. Its specific and popular names are derived from its yellowish belly.

sulphur-colored, *a.* Pale lively yellow, with a mixture of white. (*Lindley.*)

sulphur-ore, *s.* A popular name for iron pyrites, from which is obtained a considerable portion of the sulphur of commerce.

sulphur-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Sulphur forms two oxides, viz., sulphurous anhydride, SO_2, and sulphuric anhydride, SO_3. SO_2 is produced by burning sulphur in air or oxygen. At common temperatures it is a gas, but under a pressure of three atmospheres it is converted into a liquid, and, by the aid of a freezing mixture, into semicrystalline flakes. The solid, SO_2 melts at −79°, and the liquid oxide boils at −10°. Its sp. gr. = 1·45, and it is irrespirable and incombustible. Sulphuric oxide is obtained by the oxidation of sulphurous anhydride, and crystallizes in beautiful white slender needles. In the liquid state it forms a liquid thinner than oil of vitriol. It boils at 35°, and has a sp. gr. of 1·97.

sulphur-rain, *s.* Pollen from the Pinaceæ, Amentaceæ, &c., which has been floating in the atmosphere, and is brought to the ground by rain.

sulphur-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of sulphur acids and sulphur bases, *e.g.*, sulpharsenate of potassium, $3K_2S{\cdot}AsS_5 = 2K_3AsS_4$.

sulphur-springs, *s. pl.*

Phys. Geog.: Hot springs in which sulphur is mixed with the water. They usually occur in volcanic districts of intermittent activity. Sulphur springs are numerous in the United States, particularly in New York and West Virginia.

sŭl′-phų-rate, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur; -ate.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur; resembling sulphur.

"A pale *sulphurate* colour."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 189.

sŭl′-phų-rāte, *v.t.* [Sulphurate, *a.*] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.

sŭl-phu-rā′-tion, * sŭl-fu-rā′-tion, *s.* [SULPHURATE, *v.*]

1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

"Charms, *sulfurations*, dippings in the sea, sittings all day on the ground."—*Bentley: On Free-Thinking*, § 50.

2. The same as SULPHURING (q.v.).

sŭl′-phu-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *sulphurat(e)*; *-or.*] An apparatus for impregnating with, or exposing to the action of sulphur; specific., an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

sŭl phŭr′-ĕ-a, *s.* [SULPHUR.]

Chem.: CSN_2H_4. Sulpho-carbonyl diamide. Obtained by heating dry ammonic sulphocyanate slowly to 170°, keeping at that temperature for several hours, cooling to 100°, dissolving in an equal weight of water at 80°, filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It forms small prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and fuses at 149°.

*** sŭl-phu-rē′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-eity.*] The quality or state of being sulphureous. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.)

sŭl-phŭr′-ĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *sulphureus, sulfureus.*] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

"And dart destruction in *sulphureous* showers."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

*** sŭl-phŭr′-ĕ-ŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sulphureous*; *-ly.*] In a sulphureous manner.

"A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Caboharra, whose brasen front scorches this miserable place."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 35.

sŭl-phŭr′-ĕ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sulphureous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sulphureous.

sŭl′-phu-rĕt, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*; *-uret.*] [SULPHIDE.]

sŭl′-phu-rĕt-ted, *a.* [Eng. *sulphuret*; *-ed.*] Containing a sulphuret or sulphide.

sulphuretted hydrogen, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

sulphuretted-waters, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Hot or cold mineral waters holding in solution sulphides or free sulphuretted hydrogen. They are stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. The sulphuretted hydrogen imparts to them a nauseous odour like that of rotten eggs. The chief thermal sulphuretted waters of Europe are those of Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden, near Vienna, Aix-les-bains, &c.; the chief cold ones are Harrogate and Bocklet. In the United States cold sulphur springs occur in several states. Of thermal springs the chief example is that of Santa Barbara, California.

sŭl-phŭr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur.

sulphuric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: $SO_2\begin{matrix}HO\\HO\end{matrix}$. Oil of vitriol. Produced commercially by burning sulphur in atmospheric air, and passing the sulphurous oxide formed into a lead chamber along with the vapour of nitric acid. A reaction takes place between the two; the sulphurous oxide becomes oxidized into sulphuric oxide, the nitric compound being reduced to nitric oxide, which again becomes oxidized, and acts as a carrier of oxygen between the sulphurous and sulphuric oxides. On evaporation in leaden pans it reaches a sp. gr. of about 1·7, but on further concentration in a platinum retort it forms normal sulphuric acid having a sp. gr. 1·842. It is a heavy, oily, colourless, inodorous liquid, boils at 327°, and freezes at −35°. The addition of water to the strong acid in the proportion of 1 to 4 raises the temperature of the mixture from 0° to 100°. In many cases organic substances are broken up or destroyed by it, as in the case of sugar and allied substances.

2. *Min.*: [SULFATITE].

3. *Pharm.*: It is a very powerful caustic; when much diluted it acts as a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

sŭl′-phu-rīne, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous (q.v.).

sŭl′-phŭr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ing.*]

1. *Bleaching*: A process of bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur. It is adopted with straw-braid, straw hats, silks, woollens, &c. Sulphurous acid is the bleaching agent, and may be applied by means of a watery solution.

2. *Calico-printing*: The process of exposing printed calicoes to sulphurous acid fumes. It is an incident in fixing of steam-colours.

sŭl′-phu-rŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *sulphureux*, from Lat. *sulphurosus, sulfurosus.*] Consisting of, containing, or impregnated with sulphur; resembling sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Edinburgh and Leith into the air were blown
With powders *sulphurous* smoke."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 29.

sulphurous-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: $SO(HO)_2$. Produced by passing sulphurous oxide into water. The hydrated solid acid is formed by passing moist sulphurous oxide into a freezing mixture. Water at 15° dissolves forty-five times its volume of sulphurous oxide, forming the sulphurous acid of commerce. It then has a specific gravity of 1·04, is colourless, and has the smell of burning sulphur. It possesses bleaching properties.

2. *Pharm.*: It is not often given internally, except in the form of spray to remove the fetid sordes gathering in the mouth in malignant fevers. Externally it destroys vegetable life, and is of use in tinea, favus, and fetid sores.

sulphurous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SOCl_2$. A compound derived from sulphurous acid by the substitution of chlorine for hydroxyl. It is a colourless, strongly-refracting liquid, and boils at 82°.

† sulphurous-waters, *s. pl.* [SULPHURETTED-WATERS.]

sŭl′-phŭr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*, and *wort.*] So called, according to Gerarde, because the roots have a yellow sap, which, when hard and dry, smells like sulphur.]

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

sŭl′-phŭr-ў, * sŭl′-phŭr-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-y.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Jove . . . Ida covered all
With *sulphurie* clouds."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii.

sŭl′-phŭr-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: SO_2. The radical of sulphuric acid and its derivatives.

sŭlph-ў′-drāte, *s.* [Eng. *sulphydr(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of sulphydric acid.

sŭlph-ў′-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *sulp(h)-*, and Eng. *hydric.*] (See compound.) Containing sulphur and hydrogen.

sulphydric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

Sŭl-pĭ′-cian, Sŭl-pĭ′-tian (ti as sh), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A congregation of secular priests, founded in 1645 by Jean Jacques Olier de Verneuil, parish priest of St. Sulpice, Paris. The members are specially devoted to training candidates for the priesthood. The congregation was suppressed by Napoleon in 1812, and re-established at the Restoration. Besides their seminaries in France, the Sulpicians have establishments at Montreal and Baltimore.

sŭl′-tan, *s.* [Fr., from Arab. *sulṭán* = victorious, a ruler, a prince.] The ordinary title of a Mohammedan sovereign, specif. applied to the Emperor of Turkey.

"The uplifted spear
Of their great *sultan* waving to direct
Their course." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 348.

sultan-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Amberboa; a genus of Centaurieæ. The Sweet or Purple Sultan-flower is *Amberboa moschata*, and the Yellow Sultan-flower *A. odorata.*

sŭl-ta′-na, *s.* [Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano* = a sultan.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The wife of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.

* 2. A mistress.

"While Charles flirted with his three *sultanas*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A kind of raisin.

II. *Ornith.*: *Porphyrio martinica.* It is an elegant bird, slenderer than a common fowl, with dark, metallic plumage, and a black and white tail.

SULTANA.

"That the *sultana* could be easily domesticated is probable."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 379.

sultana-bird, *s.* [SULTANA, II.]

*** sŭl′-tan-ate,** *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ate.*] The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.

sŭl′-tan-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ess.*] The same as SULTANA, I. 1.

sŭl-tăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a sultan; imperial.

*** sŭl′-tan-ĭn,** *s.* [Arab.]

1. A former Turkish money of account, worth 120 aspers; also a small gold coin, worth ten shillings.

2. The Venetian gold sequin.

*** sŭl′-tan-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ry.*] The dominion of a sultan.

"I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

sŭl′-tan-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ship.*] The office, position, or rank of a sultan.

*** sŭl′-tan-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-y.*] A sultanry (q.v.).

sŭl′-trĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sultry*; *-ly.*] Oppressively; so as to cause or suffer faintness.

"Earth turned in her sleep with pain
Sultrily suspired for proof."
R. Browning: A Serenade at the Villa.

sŭl′-trĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sultry*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sultry; close and moist heat.

"'Twas sweet of yore to see it play
And chase the *sultriness* of day."
Byron: The Giaour.

sŭl′-trў, * sul-trie, *a.* [Properly *sweltry*, for *sweltery*, from *swelter*, a frequent. from Mid. Eng. *swelten* = to die, to faint, from A.S. *sweltan* = to die; cogn. with Icel. *svelta* = to die, to starve (pa. t. *svalt*, pl. *sultu*); Dan. *sulte*; Sw. *svälta*; Goth. *swiltan.*] [SWELTER.]

1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive.

"Beneath Batavia's *sultry* sky."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

2. Very hot, close, and moist; close with moist heat; heavy, sweltering.

"Squalls, attended with rain and hot *sultry* weather."
Cook: Second Voyage, bk. i, ch. i.

sŭlz′-ĕr-ite (z as tz), *s.* [After Sulz, Wurtemberg, where found, *er* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as STRONTIANITE (q.v.).

sŭm, * somme, * summe, *s.* [O. Fr. *somme*; Fr. *somme*, from Lat. *summa* = the sum, chief part, amount, prop. fem. sing. of *summus* = highest, greatest for (*supmus*), superlative of *superus* = that which is above; *super* = above; Sp. *suma*; Ital. *somma.*]

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the aggregate amount of any number of individual parts or particulars added together, as 7 is the *sum* of 3 and 4.

"You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

¶ In Algebra the term *sum* does not necessarily imply increase; for, if we aggregate several quantities, some of which are positive and some negative, it may happen that the sum is numerically less than any one of the parts; it may even be 0. This sum is therefore distinguished as the *algebraic sum.* [SUBTRACTION.]

2. Hence, the whole quantity or amount; the total.

"The *sum* and substance that I have."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 1.

3. The whole abstracted; the principal or main points or thoughts viewed together;

the amount, the substance, the essence, the upshot, the effect.

"This is the hole *summe* and effecte of this hole chapter, though he trifle wyth other things betweene." —*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 562.

4. A quantity of money or currency; an amount indefinitely.

"Lesse than a thousand pound he would not have.
Ne gladly for that *summe* he wold not gon."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,535.

*5. Height, completion; highest point.

"The *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 522.

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved; an example of an arithmetical rule to be worked out; such a problem worked out, and the various steps shown.

*¶ *In sum:* In short, in brief; briefly, shortly.

"*In sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

sŭm, *summe, *v.t.* [Fr. *sommer*, from Lat. *summo*, from *summa* = a sum (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To add into one sum or amount; to collect as items or particulars into a total; to add together and find the sum or total amount of; to cast up.

"The high priest . . . may *sum* the silver brought in."—2 *Kings* xxii. 4.

*2. To supply with full clothing. [II.]

II. *Falconry:* To have (as the feathers) full grown and in full number.

"With prosperous wing full *summ'd*."
Milton: P. L., i. 14.

¶ *To sum up:*

(1) To bring or collect into a narrow or small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense.

"The *summing up* of the whole work of redemption."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 42.

(2) To recapitulate to the jury clearly and concisely the different facts and circumstances which have been brought out in evidence, giving an exposition of the law where it appears necessary. (Said of the presiding judge at a trial, and sometimes of a counsel summing up the evidence on his own side on the conclusion of his case.)

sū'-măc, sū'-măch, *s.* [Fr. *sumac;* Sp. *zumaque;* Port. *summagre*, from Arab. *sommak.*]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Rhus (q.v.).

2. *Dyeing, Tanning, &c.:* A tan obtained from the dried and chipped leaves and shoots of *Rhus coriaria.* Sumach is used in the preparation of morocco leather. With mordants it dyes the same colour as galls. In calico-printing, sumach affords, with a mordant of tin, a yellow colour; with acetate of iron gray or black, according as the mordant is weak or strong; and with sulphate of zinc a brownish-yellow.

sŭm'-age, sŭm'-mage (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Fr. *sommier* = a pack-horse.] A toll for carriage on horseback; a horse-load. (*Cowel.*)

Sû-mā'-tran, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Sumatra.

Sumatran-broadbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corydon sumatranus*, from Borneo and Sumatra. Little is known of its habits, except that it frequents moist and shady places and associates in small groups.

Sumatran-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Semnopithecus melalophos*, from the forests of Sumatra. Male brilliant yellow-red above, face blue, a tuft of black hairs on the face in the shape of a bandeau.

Sumatran-rhinoceros, *s.*

Zool.: *Rhinoceros* (*Ceratorhinus*) *sumatrensis.* It is the better known of the two-horned Asiatic species. There are two obtusely-pointed horns, the body is covered with bristles, and the folds of the skin are deep. [Rhinoceros 1. (1) (*b*).]

sŭm'-bŭl, *s.* [Mahratta *sumbol* = *Nardostachys Jatamansi.*] (See etym. & compounds.)

Botany:

1. *Euryangium* (formerly *Ferula*) *Sumbul*, a native of Bokhara. The root arrives in England in transverse sections, two and a half to five inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch to one and a-half inches thick. The epidermis, which is wrinkled, is of a light brown colour, the inner portions porous, and the body of the fibres loosely packed together; the odour is strong and musk-like. [Musk-root.]

2. *Nardostachys Jatamansi.* [Spikenard, 1.]

sumbul oil, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of volatile oils, obtained by the distillation of sumbul-balsam.

sumbul-root, *s.* [Sumbul, 1.]

sŭm-bū'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sumbul; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from sumbul (q.v.).

sumbulic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given by Reinsch to an acid contained in sumbul-root; now regarded as identical with angelic-acid.

sŭm'-bu-līne, *s.* [Eng. *sumbul; -ine.*]

Chem.: The name given by Murawieff to an alkaloid supposed to exist in sumbul-root.

***sŭm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sum; -less.*] Not capable of being summed up or counted; innumerable, incalculable, inestimable, countless.

"Welcom'd with gifts of price, a *sumless* store!"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 312.

sŭm'-mar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *summary; -ly.*]

1. In a summary manner; in a few words or a narrow compass; briefly, concisely, shortly, succinctly.

"And this present sentence . . . comprehendeth *summarily* as well the fearfull estate of iniquitie overexalted, as the hope layd up for righteousnesse oppressed."—*Hooker: Nature of Pride.*

2. In a short way or method; without delay.

"When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** sŭm'-ma rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *summar(y); -ist.*] One who writes or compiles a summary; a summist (q.v.).

sŭm'-ma-rīze, sŭm'-ma-rīse, *v.t.* [Eng. *summar(y); -ize.*] To make a summary or abstract of; to represent briefly or concisely; to epitomize.

"If we endeavour to *summarize* the conclusions."—*Phillips: Geology*, ii. 526.

sŭm'-ma-rў, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sommaire* (a. & s.), from Lat. *summarium* = a summary, an epitome; Sp. *sumario;* Port. *summario;* Ital. *sommario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; brief, concise, succinct, short, compendious.

"I shall take leave of this island, with a *summary* account of their force and direction."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

2. Done in a short way or method; rapidly performed.

3. Applied to proceedings in law carried on by methods intended to facilitate and promote the transaction of business; short, rapid: as, A *summary* conviction is one before a magistrate without the intervention of a jury.

"For the general safety, therefore, a *summary* jurisdiction of terrible extent must, in camps, be entrusted to rude tribunals composed of men of the sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A short, abridged, or condensed statement or account; an epitome, an abstract; an abridgment or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

"Closing this chapter, as I promised, with a table representing a *summary*, or short sketch of what hath been done in it."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 203.

2. *Law:* A short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding.

sŭm'-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *sommation*, from Lat. *summatus*, pa. par. of *summo* = to sum up.]

1. The act or process of forming a sum or total amount.

2. An aggregate.

¶ *Summation of a series:* [Series].

sŭm'-mĕr (1), *** som-er, * som-mer, * sum-er,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *sumor, sumer;* cogn. with Dut. *zomer;* Icel. *sumar;* Dan. *sommer;* Sw. *sommar;* O.H.Ger. *sumar;* Ger. *sommer;* cf. Sansc. *samá* = a year.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year. North of the equator, it is commonly taken to include the months of June, July, and August; though some substitute May, June, and July. The former view conforms better to fact. July, which by this arrangement is midsummer month, is the hottest in the year, for although the maximum of heat is obtained on June 21, the longest day, the amount received for many subsequent days is greater than that lost by radiation, and the temperature continues to increase. Summer is the appropriate season for the hay harvest and for the ripening of the earlier fruits. Astronomically considered summer begins, in the northern hemisphere, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer, about June 21, and continues till Sept. 23, during which time he passes through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. In the southern hemisphere the opposite is the case, it being winter there when it is summer here, and *vice versâ.* During the astronomical summer of the southern hemisphere the sun passes through Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces.

"Still as night,
Or *summer's* noon-tide air." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 302.

2. Used to express a whole year; a twelvemonth.

"Five *summers* have I spent in further Greece."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to summer; used in summer.

"He was sitting in a *summer* parlour."—*Judges* iii. 20.

¶ (1) *Indian summer:* [Indian].

(2) *St. Luke's summer:* Fine weather often occurring about St. Luke's day, Oct. 18.

*(3) *St. Martin's summer:* A period of fine weather occurring after winter has set in, about St. Martin's day, Nov. 11; hence, figuratively, prosperity after misfortune.

"Expect *St. Martin's summer*, halcyon days."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

¶ *Summer* is largely used in combination with other words, the meanings in most cases being obvious.

*** summer-bird,** *s.* A cuckold; the reference is to the cuckoo, which is a spring and summer visitor.

"Some other knave
Shall dub her husband a *summer-bird*."
Scholehouse of Women (1560).

summer-catarrh, *s.*

Pathol.: Hay-asthma (q.v.).

summer-cholera, *s.*

Pathol.: British cholera. [Cholera, A. 1.]

summer-colts, *s. pl.* A term for the quivering, vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. (*Prov.*)

summer-complaint, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name in the United States for diarrhœa occurring in the summer. By some authorities the term is used to include dysentery and *cholera infantum*, whilst others confine it to the latter complaint.

summer-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Kochia scoparia*, a chenopod, a native of Greece, introduced into Britain in 1629.

summer-dried, *a.* Dried up by the heat of summer.

"Like a *summer-dried* fountain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 14.

summer-duck, *s.*

SUMMER-DUCK.

Ornith.: *Aix* († *Dendronessa*) *sponsa.* The drake is about eighteen inches long, and has very beautiful and brilliantly-coloured metallic plumage. The Summer-duck is a native of North America, and in the breeding season is distributed over the United States, migrating southward in winter. It is capable of domestication. Called also Wood-duck, from its habit of nesting in holes in trees.

summer-eggs, *s. pl.* [Summer-ova.]

summer-fallow, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Naked fallow; land lying

bare of crops in summer, but frequently ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clear it of weeds.

B. *As adj.:* Lying fallow during the summer.

summer-fallow, *v.t.* To plough and allow to lie fallow; to plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A name proposed by Dr. Pirrie for hay-fever (q.v.).

summer-house, *s.*

1. A house, building, or shed in a garden, for use in summer.

"From the rocky garden mount,
Crowned by its antique *summer-house*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. A house for summer residence.

* **summer-life,** *s.* A life of pleasure and ease.

"Even so luxurious men, unheeding, pass
An idle *summer-life* in Fortune's shine."
Thomson: Summer, 347.

summer-ova, summer-eggs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"In some Rotifers the eggs are distinguishable, as in certain Turbellaria, into *summer* and *winter ova*. The latter are enclosed in a peculiar shell. In Lacinularia it appeared to me that the winter ova were segregated portions of the ovarium, and that they were probably developed without impregnation. Cohn, on the contrary, has given reasons for believing that the *summer-ova* are occasionally, if not always, developed without being fecundated, and that it is the winter ova which are fecundated."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 190.

summer red-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Pyranga æstiva.

* **summer-ring,** *s.* A light ring worn by Roman fops in the summer. A translation of the *aurum æstivum* of Juvenal (i. 28; cf. *Mart.* xiv. 123.)

"Charged with light *summer-rings*, his fingers sweat,
Unable to support a gem of weight."
Dryden: Juvenal; Sat. i.

* **summer-ripe,** *a.* Quite ripe.

"Corn, when it is *summer-ripe*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 228.

* **summer-room,** *s.* A summer-house (q.v.).

"His lordship is building a *summer-room*."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 335.

* **summer-seat,** *s.* A villa, a country-house.

"What age so many *summer-seats* did see?"
Dryden: Juvenal, i. 142.

* **summer-seeming,** *a.* Appearing like summer; hence, full-blown, rank, luxuriant. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.)

* **summer-shine,** *s.* The summer dress of a bird or insect.

"A gay insect in his *summer-shine*."
Thomson: Winter, 644.

summer-snipe, *s.*

Ornith.: Totanus hypoleucus, the Common Sandpiper (q.v.). [TOTANUS.]

summer-snowflake, *s.*

Bot.: Leucojum æstivum, an amaryllid, with long, linear, keeled leaves, a two-edged scape, a many-flowered spathe with white drooping flowers. It is a common European plant, found in wet meadows, and very pretty when in bloom. Another species, *L. vernum*, is less frequent. Its flower is white, with a green or yellow lip. Both grown in gardens.

summer-stir, *v.t.* To summer-fallow (q.v.).

* **summer-swelling,** *a.* Growing up in summer. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.)

† **summer-tide,** * **somer-tide,** * **somerestide,** *s.* Summer; the season of summer.

"Lull'd by this fountain in the *summer-tide*."
Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well, ii.

summer-time, *s.* The time or season of summer.

"'Twas in the prime of *summer-time*."
Hood: Eugene Aram.

summer-wheat, *s.* Wheat sown in spring as opposed to winter wheat, or wheat sown in autumn. Called also, and more properly, Spring wheat.

summer yellow-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Dendroica æstiva. [YELLOW-WARBLER.]

sŭm'-mĕr (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *somier, sommir, sumer* = a pack-horse, from *somme, some, saume, sume* = a burden.] [SUMPTER.]

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A horizontal beam or girder; a summer-tree.

(2) The lintel of a doorway.

(3) A floor timber receiving the ends of the joists, and supporting the floor or the ceiling, as the case may be.

(4) A breast-summer (q.v).

"Oak, and the like true-hearted timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding-beams."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 11.

2. *Mason.:* A lintel (q.v.).

summer-stone, *s.* [SKEW, *s.*, II.]

summer-tree, *s.*

Carp.: A horizontal beam brought even with the face (breast) of a wall, to support a wall above a gap or opening, as a shop-front, for instance.

sŭm'-mĕr (3), *s.* [Eng. *sum*, v.; *-er.*] One who sums; one who casts up accounts.

sŭm'-mĕr, *v.i. & t.* [SUMMER (1), *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To pass or spend the summer.

"The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them."—*Isaiah* xviii. 6.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To feed or keep during the summer.

"He never *summers* his hunters in boxes."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

* 2. To keep or carry through the summer; to keep warm.

"Maids well *summered*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

sŭm'-mĕr-ĭng (1), *s.* [Eng. *summer* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

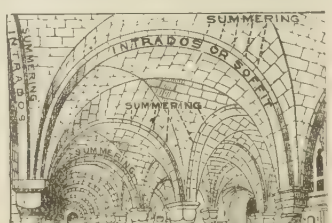
1. A kind of early apple.

* 2. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer-holiday.

"His (a ruffian's) soveraignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings."—*Citizens Whimzies.*

sŭm'-mĕr-ĭng (2), * **sŏm'-mĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *summer* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*]

Arch.: In cylindrical vaulting, the two surfaces intersecting the intrados of a vault in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. In conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal,



SUMMERING.

the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. The illustration shows part of the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, built 1109–30, under the choir of Prior Conrad.

sŭm'-mĕr-līke, *a.* [Eng. *summer* (1), *s.*, and *like.*] Resembling summer; warm like summer.

"The day was *summerlike*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **sŭm'-mĕr-lĭ-nĕss,** * **sum-mer-li-nesse,** *s.* [As if from an adj. *summerly*; suff. *-ness.*] The state of having a mild or summerlike temperature.

"Some will have it [Somersetshire] so called from the *summerlinesse*, or temperate pleasantness thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*

* **sŭm'-mĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *summer* (1); *-ly.*] Of or belonging to summer.

"As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 305.

sŭm'-mĕr-sĕt, sŭm'-mĕr-sâult, *s.* [See def.] The same as SOMERSAULT (q.v.).

"Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault."
Butler: Hudibras.

† **sŭm'-mĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *summer* (1), *s.*; **-y.**] Of or pertaining to summer; summerlike.

sŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SUM, *v.*]

summing-up, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A condensed account; a summary.

"In his *summing-up* and in his estimate of the comparative worth of his subject."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 28, 1887.

2. *Law:* A judge's charge to a jury.

sŭm'-mĭst, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *summista.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who forms an abridgement or summary; a summarist.

"All the *summists* and the summaries of all vices."—*Bp. Bull: Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

2. *Church Hist.:* A name given to the scholastic divines of the Middle Ages, who propounded their dogmas in works called *Summæ Theologicæ.* This name was first adopted from the *Summa Universæ Theologicæ* of Alexander Hales (died 1245), whose renown was eclipsed by that of Albertus Magnus (died 1280), in his turn surpassed by his disciple, St. Thomas Aquinas (1224–74), who published his celebrated work on divinity under the title of *Summæ Totius Theologiæ.*

sŭm'-mĭt, *s.* [Fr. *sommet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *som* = the top (of a hill), from Lat. *summum* = the highest point; prop. neut. sing. of *summus* = highest.] [SUM, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The highest point; the top.

"Fixed on the *summit* of the highest mount."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation; the acme.

"The very *summit* of all Christian excellence."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 18.

summit-level, *s.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, &c., is carried.

"Nor does the drainage from the *summit-level* always fall, as I remarked near the weatherboard."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xix.

* **sŭm'-mĭt-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *summit; -less.*] Having no summit.

* **sŭm'-mĭt-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *summitas*, from *summus* = highest.] [SUM.]

1. The height or top of anything; the highest point.

2. The highest point or degree; summit, perfection.

"The head, top, and *summity* of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 858.

* **sŭm'-mŏn,** *s.* [SUMMONS.] A summons. (A pseudo-singular.)

"Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her permission; a *summon* of that emboldens her."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 250.

sŭm'-mŏn, * **som-ni-en,** * **som-one,** * **som-on-y,** * **som-ne,** * **sompne,** * **sum-ny,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *somoner, semoner, semondre, sumoner*; Fr. *semondre*, from Lat. *summoneo* = to remind privily: *sum* (for *sub*) = under, and *moneo* = to advise.]

* 1. To attend, to meet. (In this sense, from A.S. *sumnian, somnian* = to collect, from *sam, saman* = together.)

"Hys poer he let *sumny*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 182.

2. To call, cite, or notify by authority to meet or attend at a place specified; to cite to attend in person to some public duty, especially to cite to appear in court.

"No royal writ had *summoned* the Convention which recalled Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To call; to send for; to ask the attendance of.

* 4. To call on; to warn; especially to call on to surrender. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.)

5. To call up; to call into action or exertion; to rouse, to raise. (Followed by *up.*)

"*Summon up* your dearest spirits."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *summon* and to *cite*, see CITE.

sŭm'-mŏn-ĕr, * **somp-nour,** * **som-on-our,** *s.* [Fr. *semonneur*, from *semondre* = to summon (q.v.).] One who summons or cites by authority; especially, one who cites to appear in court; formerly, specif., an apparitor (q.v.).

"Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful *summoners* grace."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

sŭm-mŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SUMMON.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of citing or calling; a summons.

"Reluctantly and slow the maid
The unwelcome *summoning* obeyed."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, ii. 21.

sŭm'-mŏns, *som-ons, *sum-ouns, *s.* [Fr. *semonce* = a warning, a citation, a summons, prop. fem. of *semons*, pa. par. of *semondre* = to summon (q.v.). *Summons* is, therefore, really a singular noun, though apparently plural.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of summoning; an official citation; a call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

"I have, quod he, of *somons* here a bill."
Chaucer : C. T., 7,168.

2. An invitation, call, or asking to go to or appear at some place; a call to assemble or meet together.

"O'er dale and hill the *summons* flew,'
Scott : Lady of the Lake, iii. 19.

3. A call or appeal with more or less earnestness or insistence.

"A loud *summons* shook the gate."
Scott : Rokeby, iv. 7.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law :*

(1) *Civil Law :* A call by authority to appear in a court; also the written or printed document by which such call is given.

(*a*) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to an action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default of which the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution.

(*b*) An application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity.

(*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices.

(2) *Scots Law :* A writ issuing from the court of session in the sovereign's name, or, if in the sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

2. *Mil. :* A call to surrender.

sŭm'-mŏns, *v.t.* [SUMMONS, *s.*] To serve with a summons, to summon. (*Vulgar.*)

sŭm'-mŭm bō'-nŭm, *phr.* [Lat. = the chief or ultimate good.]

Ethics : A phrase employed by ancient philosophers to denote that end in the following and attainment of which the progress, perfection, and happiness of human beings consist. Cicero treated of the subject very fully in his *de Finibus*.

***sum-ner,** *s.* [SUMMONER.]

sŭ moôm', *s.* [SIMOOM.]

sŭmp, *s.* [Sw. & Dan. *sump*; Dut. *somp*; Ger. *sumpf* = a marsh, a swamp, a pool.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A puddle; a pool of dirty water. (*Prov.*)

2. A pond of water for salt-works.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Metall. :* A pit of stone at a furnace to collect the metal at its first fusion.

2. *Mining :*

(1) A pit or well in the floor of a mine at the bottom of an engine shaft, to collect the water, which is pumped from thence.

(2) A catch-water drain.

(3) The part of a judd of coal first brought down.

sump-fuse, *s.* A thick kind of fuse used for blasting under water.

sump-plank, *s.*

Mining : Strong balks of timber bolted together, forming a temporary bottom or scaffolding for the shaft.

sump-shaft, *s.*

Mining : The engine-shaft.

sŭmph, *a.* [A nasalized form of Sc. *souf* = soft (q.v.).] A soft, muddle-headed fellow; a blockhead, a stupid. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott : Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.)

sŭmph'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sumph*; *-ish.*] Like a sumph; stupid, silly.

sŭmp'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sump*; *-ing.*]

Mining : A small, square shaft, generally made in the air-headings, when crossing faults, &c.; or to try the thickness of the seam.

sumping-shot, *s.*

Mining : A charge of powder for bringing down the sump, or for blowing the stone to pieces in a sinking pit.

sŭm'-pĭt, *s.* [SUMPITAN.] The arrow of the sumpitan, or blow-tube of Borneo.

sŭm'-pĭ-tăn, *s.* [Native name.] A long, straight cane, tube, or blowpipe, used by the natives of Borneo and other islands in the Eastern Archipelago to shoot poisoned darts by means of the breath.

***sŭmpt** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *sumptus* = expense.] Cost, expense, sumptuousness.

"To taunt the *sumpt* of our show."—*Patten*, in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 74.

sŭmp'-tĕr, *sŏmp'-tĕr, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *sommetier* = a packhorse driver; Fr. *sommier*, from a Low Lat. **sagmatarius*, from Gr. σάγμα (*sagma*), genit. σάγματος (*sagmatos*) = a pack-saddle. The commoner form was *somer* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *somier*, *sommier*, *sumer*, from *some*, *saume*, *sume* = a pack, a burden, from Lat. *sagma*; Gr. σάγμα (*sagma.*).]

A. *As substantive :*

*1. The driver of a packhorse.

*2. A pack, a burden.

"What's a husband?
What are we married for, to carry *sumpters*?"
Beaum. & Flet. : Woman's Prize, iii. 3.

3. A packhorse, a baggage-horse; a horse employed to carry clothes, food, or other necessaries on a journey.

"Lading his *sumpters* with plate and treasure of sterling monie."—*Holinshed : Chronycle* (an. 1247).

B. *As adj. :* Applied to an animal employed to carry necessaries, as of an army: as, a *sumpter* horse, a *sumpter* mule; or to its equipments: as, a *sumpter* saddle.

***sŭmp'-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *sumptio*, from *sumptus*, pa. par. of *sumo* = to take.]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act of taking.

"The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject."—*Taylor.*

2. *Logic :* The major premiss of a syllogism. [SYLLOGISM, 1.]

sŭmp'-tu-ą-rў, *a.* [Lat. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus* = expense, prop. pa. par. of *sumo* = to take, to use, to spend; Fr. *somptuaire.*] [SUMPTUOUS.] Pertaining or relating to expense or expenditure; regulating expense or expenditure.

"The repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws."—*Bacon : Essays; Seditions & Troubles.*

sumptuary-laws, *s. pl.* Laws enacted to restrain excess in dress, food, or any luxury. Such laws have been enacted in many countries at various times. None in the United States. Those of England have long been repealed.

"It is the highest impertinence and presumption, therefore, in kings and ministers, to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense, either by *sumptuary laws*, or by prohibiting the importation of foreign luxuries."—*Smith : Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***sŭmp-tu-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *sump-tu-os-i-tie,** *s.* [SUMPTUOUS.] Expensiveness, costliness, sumptuousness.

"All this *sumptuositie* was punished."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. xi.

sŭmp'-tŭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *somptueux*, from Lat. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus* = expense, cost, prop. pa. par. of *sumo* = to take, to use, spend; *sub* = under, secretly, and *emo* = to buy.] Costly, expensive; hence, luxurious, splendid, magnificent.

"Keeping up a *sumptuous* establishment."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sŭmp'-tu-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sumptuous*; *-ly.*] In a sumptuous manner; expensively, splendidly, magnificently.

"Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening *sumptuously* lodged."
Wordsworth : Excursion, ii.

sŭmp'-tu-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sumptuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sumptuous; expensiveness, costliness, magnificence, splendour.

"I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity."—*Boyle.*

*** sŭmp'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *sumptus* = expense.] Sumptuousness, magnificence.

"Her traine of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses."
Chapman : Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

sŭn (1), * sonne, * sunne, *s.* [A.S. *sunne* (fem.); cogn. with Dut. *zon* (fem.); Icel. *sunna* (fem.); Ger. *sonne* (fem.); O. H. Ger. *sunna*; Goth. *sunna* (masc.), *sunno* (fem.); Icel. *sól*; Lat. *sol* = the sun; Sansc. *suna* = sun, son.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

(2) A luminary or orb which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds: as, The fixed stars are *suns* in their respective systems.

(3) Popularly applied to the sunshine, or a place where the sun shines; a sunny place; as, To stand or sit in the *sun*.

*2. *Figuratively :*

(1) Anything splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honour, prosperity, or the like.

"The *sun* of Rome is set."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

*(2) A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Astron. :* The great central luminary which gives light and heat to our earth and the other planets of the solar system. In common language, the planets are said to revolve around the sun as a centre; more precisely, they move in elliptic orbits, the sun occupying nearly one focus of each ellipse, around the common centre of gravity of the solar system, which falls within the body of the sun, but not always at its centre. The mean distance of the sun from the earth was long alleged to be 95,000,000 miles, but there was error in the data on which the calculation was founded; now the distance is held to be either about 92,700,000 miles (*Ball*, in 1885), or 92,965,000 miles (*Norman Lockyer*, in 1886). Till lately, it was thought that the portion of the sun visible to the naked eye constituted the whole luminary; now it is believed that around that central sphere or spheroid, technically called the photosphere, there are three, if not four, concentric envelopes: the chromosphere, the inner corona, the upper atmosphere, and, perhaps, an outer corona. The axis of the sun is inclined about 7° to the elliptic. The passage of spots across the sun's disk proves that it rotates on that axis from west to east in 25 days 5 hours. From June 3 to Dec. 5 the north pole, and for the next six months the south pole, of the sun is gradually moving earthward.

The axis of the photosphere is 865,000 miles in length; its bulk is more than a million times that of the earth, but its density is only about a quarter that of the earth. With a specific gravity so low, the photosphere cannot be solid. It may, perhaps, be liquid at the centre, but the outer parts must be gaseous. It has not yet been found possible to produce artificially on the earth a heat so intense as that of the photosphere. The coolest part of its atmosphere must be outside, and the hypothesis that the sun might be an inhabited world, with a heated and luminous atmosphere, has been abandoned. Under the telescope, the surface of the photosphere seems covered with a network of polygonal and other figures. Among them are pores and domes: the former, which are dark markings, are the seat of downrushes of vapour; the latter, or brighter portions, probably consist of luminous clouds. Sometimes the domes are heaped together and arranged in different directions, constituting what are called faculæ. These are often thousands of miles long, and may last for days, or even weeks. Spots also often appear upon the sun's disk. Faculæ follow and do not precede spots. The chromosphere is a concentric envelope immediately external to the photosphere. It is of a magnificent scarlet colour, and from 5,000 to 10,000 miles thick. Some parts are billowy and others spike-like in appearance. It is a sea of hydrogen with some unknown element. Sometimes other vapours surge up in it, producing injections which again tend to develop into prominences. The latter are of two kinds, violent and quiet prominences. Some of the former are 40,000 miles high; they resemble trees or "fog-spouts," appearances like waterspouts, but occurring in fog. The most violent prominences are sometimes called

metallic prominences, and mount up at the rate of 250 miles a second. The sun spots, the faculæ, and the metallic prominences are at a maximum at the same time. [SUN-SPOT.]

Immediately surrounding the chromosphere is the inner corona. Its outer part is about 100,000 miles from the surface of the photosphere. Like the chromosphere, it is seen only in eclipses. It is constituted by certain red flames, prominences, or protuberances, which pass through the chromosphere from the photosphere. The inner corona is composed mainly of hydrogen.

The next envelope is the outer atmosphere, from half a million to a million of miles high, with its outer margin constituting an irregular outline full of strange and varying forms.

The external envelope, the existence of which is yet uncertain, is the outer corona.

Kirchhoff considered that the following elements were present in the sun: sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, nickel, barium, copper, and zinc. Angström and Thalèn found sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, and nickel, but failed to detect the rest. In their place they met with chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, manganese, and titanium. The intense heat not only vapourizes them, but drives them into forms spectroscopically different from any known to exist in the earth.

The sun's heat raises vapour from the earth, ultimately producing rain, supplying a necessary element for the growth of plants and the sustenance of animals. Stored up in coal, it supplies us with fuel and gives us steam as a creator of energy, while the sun's light similarly stored furnishes the gas which illumines houses and cities.

Though the sun may obtain as fuel a few meteors, it would expire if it had nothing else to burn. But the enormous radiation from its disc into space is partly, if not entirely, counteracted by fresh heat generated by the contraction of its volume. Hence, on the hypothesis now generally accepted, the sun was at one time an enormous mass of incandescent vapour, which, becoming more condensed as ages roll on [NEBULAR-HYPOTHESIS], is slowly diminishing in size, and will at length cease to give forth light and heat. Some authorities think this will not come to pass for ten millions of years, but Sir Wm. Thomson considers "that it would be rash to reckon on more than five to six million years of sunlight for the future."

2. *Pyrotechny:* A kind of firework. A strong paper case is filled with a composition which does not burn so fast as rocket-composition, driven solid. Numbers of these are attached, at short intervals, to wooden frames, usually circular. The suns emit a steady and brilliant stream of light, and are called stationary or revolving according to the nature of the frame on which they are fixed.

¶ (1) *To have the sun in one's eyes:* To be intoxicated.

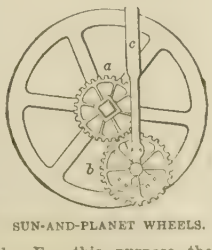
"He furthermore took occasion to apologize for any negligence that might be perceptible in his dress, on the ground that last night he had had 'the *sun* very strong *in his eyes*;' by which expression he was understood to convey to his hearers, in the most delicate manner possible, the information that he had been extremely drunk."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. ii.

(2) *Under the sun:* In the world; on earth.

"There is no new thing *under the sun*."—*Eccles.* i. 4.

¶ *Sun* is very largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most instances sufficiently obvious: as, *sun*-lit, *sun*-scorched, &c.

sun-and-planet wheels, *s. pl.* An ingenious contrivance invented by Watt as a substitute for the crank in converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. The central gear (*a*) is called the sun-gear, and the outer one (*b*) the planet-gear. In the form shown in the illustration, the revolution of the planet-wheel rotates the sun-wheel, together with its shaft and the fly-wheel. For this purpose the planet-wheel (*b*) is fast to the pitman (*c*), and its axis is caused to revolve around the wheel without the rotation of the planet-wheel on its own axis. [PLANET-WHEEL.]



SUN-AND-PLANET WHEELS.

sun-animalcule, *s.*

Zool.: Actinophrys sol. [ACTINOPHRYS.]

"It consists of a small bit of globular protoplasm, with spines radiating in every direction from its surface; and when seen in perfect condition for the first time under the microscope with proper illumination it seems to shine like 'the sun in its brightness.' Hence the original observers gave it the name of the *Sun-animalcule*. Indeed, any old ordinary picture of the sun would do very well for Actinophrys, as conveying a general idea of its form."—*John Badcock: Vignettes from Invisible Life*, p. 104.

sun-bear, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for two Bears:

1. *Ursus tibetanus*, from Nepaul, Assam, Eastern Siberia, and China. It is about five feet long, of slender make, with close black fur. The chin is white, and there is a broad Y-shaped mark on the chest.

2. [MALAYAN-BEAR.]

*** sun-beat, * sun-beaten,** *a.* Shone on fiercely by the sun.

"And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way."
Dryden: Juvenal, x. 237.

sun-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: (See extract).

"The metallic species of Amara and Poecilus are termed *Sun-beetles*, from their habit of running about foot paths during hot sunshiny weather."—*Westwood: Class. of Insects*, i. 85.

sun-bird, *s.*

1. *Anthrop.:* An unidentified bird, mentioned by Rochefort (*Iles Antilles*, bk. ii., ch. viii.).

"When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar through the hole or shaft pierced for this purpose in the rocky vault of the cave, through which the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuli, were let fly up sunward as messengers."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

2. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any of the Nectariniidæ (q.v.), divided by Capt. G. E. Shelley (*Monograph of the Sun-birds*), into two sub-families, Nectariinæ and Promeropinæ, the former containing the Sun-birds proper, and the latter the Long-tailed Sun-birds. They are found over the whole of Africa, ranging through Palestine to India, thence through the Indian and Malayan Islands to Northern Australia, where a single species inhabits Cape York peninsula and Northern Queensland. They are small birds, in nearly every case of brilliant and metallic plumage, with a striking external resemblance to Hummingbirds, with which they are not infrequently confounded, but differing from them in the structure of the feet and tongue, the shape of the sternum, and other important characteristics. They feed chiefly on insects, small berries, and fruit, and sip the juices of flowers, and from this habit the name of the type-genus (Nectarinia) is derived. The majority of the Sun-birds build nests of an oval form, suspended from the branch of a tree at a considerable height from the ground, so as to be out of the reach of serpents and lizards.

sun-bittern, *s.*

Ornith.: Eurypyga helias, from the northern parts of South America. It is about sixteen inches long; body small and thin, neck long and slender, head like that of a heron, with a long, powerful beak compressed at the sides and slightly arched at the culmen; the plumage is minutely variegated with bars and spots of many colours. It is often made a pet by the Brazilians, who call it Pavaõ (= Peacock), whence it is sometimes called the Peacock Heron.

sun-blink, *s.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. (*Scotch.*)

sun-bonnet, *s.* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection against the sun.

*** sun-bow,** *s.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts or of any rising vapour.

"The circling *sun-bows* did upbear
Its fall down the hoar precipice of spray."
Shelley: Witch of Atlas, xlii.

sun-bright, *a.* Bright as the sun; resembling the sun in brightness; bright with the sun; sunny.

"Upon the landscape of the *sun-bright* vale,
Seen, from the shady room in which we sate."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

sun-burn, *v.t.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan, to freckle.

sun-burn, sun-burning, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The discoloration produced on the skin by the rays of the sun.

"The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin which we call *sun-burning*."—*Boyle.*

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [HELIOSIS].

sun-burner, *s.* A large reflecting cluster of burners placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, for lighting and ventilating a public building.

sun-chief, *s.*

Anthrop.: In solar hierarchies a chief or ruler who was at the same time priest of the Sun or the Sun-god, with whom he claimed relationship.

"Every morning the great *Sun-chief* stood at the house-door facing the east, shouted and prostrated himself thrice, and smoked first towards the sun, and then towards the other three quarters."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 288.

*** sun-clad,** *a.* Clothed in sunshine or radiance.

"And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the *sun-clad* vales."
Longfellow: Sunrise on the Hills.

sun-crack, *s.*

Geol. (*Pl.*): Cracks left upon rocks at the time when they were being consolidated.

"The *sun-cracks* . . . divide the surface into areolæ of various sizes and shapes, and when, as is most common, the superficial layer of mud is darker than the stone, show themselves well in relief by exposing the lower stratum."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xii. 202.

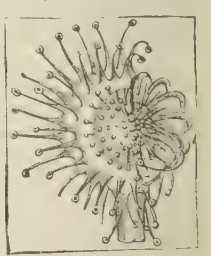
*** sun-dazzling,** *a.* Shining like the sun; bright, brilliant.

"Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy will exile all the cloudie vapour of heart-tormenting melancholy."—*J. Taylor: Workes* (1630), p. 111.

sun-dew, *s.* [For reason of name, see extract. Prior and Britain & Holland derive it from A.S. and Fris. *sin* = ever, and Eng *dew*.]

Botany:

1. The genus Drosera (q.v.), of which about 100 species are known; often applied specif. to *D. rotundifolia*, the Common Sun-dew, a very remarkable insectivorous plant. Darwin's experiments seem to show that the insects captured and absorbed by the species supply them with the nitrogenous matter that the soil in which they grow is too poor to furnish. He thus summarizes (*Insect. Plants*, p. 18) the manner in which these plants are nourished: "A plant of Drosera, with the edges of its leaves curled inwards, so as to form a temporary stomach, with the glands of the closely inflected tentacles pouring forth their acid secretion, which dissolves animal matter afterwards to be absorbed, may be said to feed like an animal. But, differently from an animal, it drinks by means of its roots; and it must drink largely, so as to retain many drops of viscid fluid round the glands, sometimes as many as 260, exposed during the whole day to a glaring sun."


LEAF OF SUN-DEW,
With the tentacles on the right side inflected over a bit of meat placed on the disc.

"The tentacles on one side are inflected over a bit of meat placed on the disc, the glands are each surrounded by large drops of extremely viscid secretion, which, glittering in the sun, have given rise to the plant's poetical name of *sun-dew*."—*Darwin: Insectivorous Plants*, p. 4.

2. (*Pl.*): The Droseraceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

sun-dial, *s.* [DIAL.]

sun-dog, *s.*

Meteor.: A luminous spot sometimes visible a few degrees from the sun. It is believed to be formed by the intersection of two or more halos.

sun-dried, *a.* Dried in the sun.

sun-drops, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Œnothera fruticosa* and *Œ. riparia*.

sun-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Polypodium Phlegopteris*.

sun-festival, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A festival in honour of the Sun, or of the Sun-god (q.v.).

"The ancient rites of solar-worship are represented in modern Christendom . . . in the continuance of the great *sun-festivals* countenanced by or incorporated in Christianity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult* (ed. 1873), ii. 296, 297.

sun-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever produced by the heat of

the tropical sun. It is a severe form of the common continued fevers of temperate climates.

sun-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Lampris luna*, called also Opah, and Kingfish (q.v.).

2. Any individual of the genera Centrarchus, Bryttus, and Pomotis, from the fresh waters of the United States. They are small fishes, about six inches long, and are not used for food.

3. Any individual of the genus Orthagoriscus (q.v.). The Common or Broad Sunfish (*Orthagoriscus mola*), though a native of warmer seas, is often taken in the summer months in the Atlantic waters, and is usually captured when floating on the surface, as if basking in the sun. When laid hold of they are said to utter sounds like the grunting of a hog. The stomach has been known to contain corallines, barnacles, and seaweed, though usually nothing but mucus is found in it. Couch mentions that the flesh is good eating, and resembles crab in flavor, but it is never sent to market. The largest captured specimen on record measured about eight feet long, and rather more in depth from the dorsal to the ventral fins. The Oblong Sun-fish, called also Oblong Tetradon and Truncated Sun-fish, has the height of the body less than one-half its total length. A specimen taken at Plymouth in 1734 weighed 500 lbs., but it is not often met with of so large a size. It feeds on worms, crabs, and other marine animals, and does not float on the surface like the Common Sun-fish.

SUN-FISH.

"The name *sun-fish* is variously regarded as derived from the form of the fish, and from its habit of floating at the surface of the water, in fine weather, as if to enjoy the sunshine."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, ix. 213.

sun-gem, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Heliactin. They are among the most elegant of the Humming-birds, and have a brilliant metallic double crest and long graduated tail. There is but one species, *Heliactin cornuta*, from Brazil.

sun-glimpse, *s.* A glimpse of the sun; a momentary burst of sunshine.

"When lovers meet in adverse hour,
'Tis like a *sun-glimpse* through a shower."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 17.

sun-god, *s.*

Comparative Religion:

1. The sun considered as one of the great deities, as representative of the greatest deity, or as the greatest deity

2. An embodiment, in whole or in part, of solar characteristics regarded as a deity; *e.g.*, the Assyrian Bel, the Tyrian Baal, the Persian Mithras, the Egyptian Ra, and the Greek Phœbus.

"The modern student who shall undertake to discriminate among the *sun-gods* of European lands to separate the solar and non-solar elements of the Greek Apollo and Herakles, or the Sclavonic Perun and Svatowit, has a task before him complicate with that all but hopeless difficulty which besets the study of myth the moment that the clue of direct comparison with nature falls away."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 294.

sun-light, *s.*

1. [Sunlight.]

2. The same as Sun-burner (q.v.)

sun-myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A solar myth (q.v.).

"The author would now rather say more cautiously not that Quetzalcohuatl is the Sun persouified, but that his story contains episodes seemingly drawn from *sun-myth*."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 153. (Note.)

Sun of Righteousness, *s.*

Script.: Christ, as the source of light, energy, and comfort to his disciples. (*Mal.* iv. 2.)

sun-opal, *s.* The same as Fire-opal (q.v.).

sun-pain, *s.* [Hemicrania.]

sun-pan, *s.* A pan or tank in which clay was formerly left to lie until fit to use in making pottery.

sun-picture, *s.* A name applicable to all kinds of pictures produced by the action of light upon sensitized surfaces; a photograph, or heliograph.

sun-plane, *s.*

Cooper.: A tool like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan, used for levelling down the ends of the staves of a cask or barrel.

sun-rites, *s. pl.*

Compar. Relig.: Rites in honour of the sun or of the sun-god (q.v.).

"As for modern memory of the *sun-rites* of midwinter, Europe recognizes Christmas as a primitive solar festival by bonfires, which our 'yule-log,' the 'Souche de Noël,' still keeps in mind; while the adaptation of ancient solar thought to Christian allegory is as plain as ever in the Christian service chant, 'Sol novus oritur.'"—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 298.

sun-rose, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Helianthemum; spec. *H. vulgare.*

sun-setting, *s.* Sunset.

sun-shade, *s.* Something used as a shade or protection against the rays of the sun; as—

(1) A parasol or small umbrella.

(2) An awning or canopy projecting over a shop-window, &c.

* (3) A small framework covered with silk, &c., in front of a lady's bonnet.

* **sun-smitten,** *a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun.

"*Sun-smitten* Alps." *Tennyson: Daisy*, 62.

sun-spot, *s.*

Astron. (*Pl.*): Certain dark spots seen by the aid of a telescope on the surface of the sun's photosphere. In a normal spot there is an exterior shade called the penumbra, an inner darker one called the umbra, and very often one deeper still in the centre called the nucleus. In some there are many umbræ for one penumbra. The domes seen on the surface of the penumbra are drawn into elongate shapes, hence the expression, "the thatch of the penumbra." The spots are believed to be cavities, down which hydrogen is rushing at the rate of thirty or forty miles a second. Large spots commence as little dots, often in groups, and grow very rapidly. They are of two kinds, one more violent than the other. The first may be 140,000 miles long, and are produced by the descent of solid particles into the internal heated region of the photosphere. The second are shallow depressions filled with the cooler vapours brought from the upper region of the solar atmosphere. Sometimes spots last for days, months, or weeks; sometimes they disappear on one part of the sun's disk and appear on another. They are rare at the sun's equator. Their appropriate regions are two zones, one between 10° and 30° north, the other between 10° and 30° south; they are rarely seen higher than 40°. The spots in different latitudes move at different rates, the average time they take to travel all round the luminary is about twenty-six days. The number of sun-spots varies greatly from time to time; but observations for the last three centuries show that a maximum of numbers and intensity recurs, on an average, every eleven years, and is attended by magnetic disturbances on the earth.

sun-spurge, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia helioscopia. It has an umbel of five principal branches, five-cleft and three-cleft, and is abundant in Britain on waste and cultivated ground, flowering from July to October. The acrid milky juice is used to destroy warts.

sun-star, *s.*

Zool.: Solaster papposa, a star-fish inhabiting the British seas.

* **sun-stricken,** *a.* Stricken by the sun; affected with sun-stroke.

sun-temple, *s.* A temple dedicated to the sun or the sun-god (q.v.).

"The *sun-temple* [among the Natchez] was a circular hut, some thirty feet across and dome-roofed; here in the midst was kept the everlasting fire, here prayer was offered thrice daily, and here were kept images and fetishes and the bones of dead chiefs."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 283.

sun-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A form of Nature-worship, widely, though by no means universally, diffused at the present day among races of low culture. The sun would naturally be chosen as a god by agricultural and pastoral peoples, whilst to races living by the chase the summer heat would not be so advantageous. D'Orbigny (*L'Homme Américain*, i. 242) suggests that the sun has been worshipped only by races living in temperate climates, where its heat is cheering and vivifying, and that this cultus is practically unknown within the tropics, where the solar heat is oppressive. If not entirely true, this theory contains considerable truth. Herodotus (i. 216, iv. 284), describes the Atlantes, who dwelt in the interior of Africa, as cursing the sun for afflicting them with his burning heat, and Sir Samuel Baker (*Albert Nyanza*, i. 144) says that in Central Africa "the sun is regarded as the common enemy." Traces of sun-worship appear in the earliest records of the human race. They are present in the old theology of Egypt: "Ra, who traverses the upper and lower regions of the universe in his boat, is the Sun himself in plain cosmic personality." (*Tylor.*) Putting aside the later sun-gods of Greece and Rome, horses were sacrificed on Mount Taygetus to that Helios to whom Socrates did not think it wrong to pray (*Plat., Sympos.* xxxvi.); and Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 21) exclaims at the number of Suns set forth by Roman theologians. The worship of Mithra spread from the East into the Roman Empire, and that Vedic divinity was at last identified with the Sun. In the Old Testament there are solemn denunciations of sun-worship (Deut. iv. 19, xvii. 3; Jer. xliii. 13; Ezek. viii. 16–18); for the Israelites were surrounded by sun-worshippers, and it is clear from 2 Kings xxiii. 5, 19, that the rulers of Judah had adopted the cult. Modern Hinduism is full of sun-worship, and it exists as a distinct cultus among the Kol tribes, the Khonds, and the Tatars. It is still widely spread among the native races of Central America, and probably found its highest form of development in Peru, where the Sun was held to be at once the ancestor and founder of the dynasty of Incas, who reigned as his representative, and made sun-worship the great state-religion.

sun-worshipper, *s.* One who worships the sun or the sun-god (q.v.).

"In and near Armenia a sect of *sun-worshippers* have lasted on into modern times under the profession of Jacobite Christians."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 296.

sun-worshipping, *a.* Adoring the sun or the sun-god (q.v.).

"The feelings with which the *sun-worshipping* Massagetæ of Tartary must have sacrificed their horses to the deity who freed them from the miseries of winter."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 286.

sun-year, *s.* A solar year.

sŭn (2), *s.* [Sunn.]

sun-plant, *s.* [Sunn.]

sŭn * **sunne,** *v.t.* [Sun (1), *s.*] To expose to the rays of the sun; to warm or dry in the sun; to insolate. (Generally reflective.)

"What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air."
Dryden: Persius.

sŭn'-bēam, *s.* [A.S. *sunnebeám.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ray of the sun.

"The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the Humming-bird genus Aglæactis, with four species from Peru and Bolivia, extending from Ecuador into Colombia.

sŭn'-bŭrnt, sŭn'-bŭrned, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *burnt.*]

1. Discoloured by the rays of the sun; tanned, freckled, swarthy.

"He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard,
Sunburnt with travel." *Byron: Beppo*, xxvi.

2. Scorched by the sun: as, a *sunburnt* soil.

* **sŭn'-bŭrst,** *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), and *burst*, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sudden flash of sunlight.

2. *Her. & Hist.:* A flag, having a sun in splendour on a green field. Said to have been the flag of the pagan Irish. Allusions to it are common in Irish national poetry.

"On the front ranks before,
Dathi the *sunburst* bore."
Thomas Davis: Fate of King Dathi.

* **sŭn'-dart,** *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *dart*, s.] A ray of the sun. (*Mrs. Hemans.*)

***sŭn'-dâwn,** *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *dawn.*] The light of the rising sun.

"Under yon brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
Of withered ferns with gold."
Browning: Sordello, bk. ii.

Sŭn'-daȳ, *Son-day, *Sone-day, *Son-en-day, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *sunnan dæg* = day of the sun; Dut. *zondag;* Dan. *söndag;* Ger. *sonntag.*]

A. *As subst.:* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. [SABBATH.]

"He goes on *Sunday* to the church,
And sits among his boys."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining, belonging, or relating to the Lord's day or Christian Sabbath.

¶ *Month of Sundays:* A long and indefinite period.

"I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays.*"—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke,* ch. xxvii.

Sunday-closing, *s.* The principle or practice of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, or of allowing it only during certain hours. The laws on this subject differ in the different states, Sunday closing being required in certain states, but not in others. The strictness of its enforcement greatly varies. Sunday closing is required in Wales, and to some extent in Ireland. Partial closing is enforced in England and Scotland.

Sunday-letter, *s.* The same as DOMINICAL-LETTER (q.v.).

Sunday-saint, *s.* One whose conduct during the week does not correspond with his professions on Sunday.

Sunday-school, *s.*

Church Hist.: A Sunday-school is defined by Schaff (*Cyclop. Rel. Knowl.,* iii. 2,261) as "an assembly of persons on the Lord's Day for the study of the Bible, moral and religious instruction, and the worship of the true God. It is a method of training the young and ignorant in the duties we owe to God and to our neighbour." Sunday-schools may be said to have passed through three distinct phases:

1. *Early Christian Catechetical Schools,* for the preparation of converts for church-membership, and the instruction of the young and ignorant in the knowledge of God and of Salvation. The scholars committed passages of Scripture to memory, and their books comprised parts of the Bible in verse, Jewish antiquities, sacred poems, and dialogues. Schaff remarks that "it might be an interesting problem for a modern scholar to define important features of the present system not to be found in the early Bible Schools."

2. *Schools of the Reformation Period:* Luther founded schools for catechetical instruction in 1529, and this custom spread wherever the Reformation gained a foothold. In the Roman Church St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, about 1560, introduced into his diocese a system of schools, which continues to the present day; and in 1699 the Venerable de la Salle opened a Sunday-school (*école dominicale*) at St. Sulpice. Sunday-schools were opened in Scotland about 1560 by Knox; at Bath, in 1650, by Joseph Alleine; in Roxbury, Mass., in 1674, and at many other places in Great Britain and America between that date and 1778.

3. *Modern Sunday Schools:* These date from 1780 or 1781, when Robert Raikes, a printer of Gloucester, began to collect a few children from the streets of that city on Sundays, and paid teachers to instruct them in religious knowledge. The improvement in the conduct and morals of the children was so marked that, when Raikes published an account of his success, his example was followed in several other places, and in 1785 a society was formed for the establishment and maintenance of Sunday-schools in all parts of the kingdom, a large sum being expended in the payment of teachers. In 1803 the Sunday School Union was formed, to secure continuous instruction by unpaid teachers, and to publish books and tracts for the benefit of the cause. The first Sunday-schools united secular with religious instruction, as did those of Borromeo and La Salle; but the spread of elementary education has to a large extent removed the necessity of teaching reading and writing on Sundays. The Society of Friends have, however, retained the practice in their large Sunday-morning schools, with great benefit as regards influence over the working classes above the age of childhood, and in some of the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, classes for elementary instruction are held. In the United States efforts at Sunday-school instruction were made before the systematic action of Raikes. The example of Raikes was soon followed. Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is said to have established a Sunday-school in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1786, and in 1790 the Methodist Conference resolved to establish Sunday-schools for both white and black children. A Sunday-school Union was formed in Philadelphia in 1791; one in New York in 1816; and the American Sunday-school Union was founded in 1824. Within sixty years it organized more than 74,000 schools, with 466,000 teachers and over 3,000,000 scholars. There are also separate church organizations, and the United States stands first in regard to the excellence of buildings for Sunday-school purposes, and the earnestness and vigor with which the work is pushed. The Chautauqua Summer School sprang from a Sunday-school convention. In 1890 the Sunday-schools of the United States had 8,649,131 scholars; those of the remainder of the world about 9,400,000 scholars.

sŭn'-dĕr (1), ***son-dre, *sun-dren,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *sundrian, gesundrian, syndrian* (in comp.), lit. = to put asunder, from *sundor* = asunder; cogn. with Icel. *sundra* = to sunder, from *sundr* = asunder; Dan. *söndre,* from *sönder;* Sw. *söndra,* from *sönder;* Ger. *sondern,* from *sonder* = separate; Goth. *sundro* = separately; Dut. *zonder* = but.]

A. *Trans.:* To part, to separate; to set or keep apart; to divide, to disunite, to put apart.

"Ah, ye pretty pair
Twere sin to *sunder* you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, iii. 2.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To part, to separate, to be separated.

"Strangers and foes do *sunder* and not kiss."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 5.

sŭn'-dĕr (2), *v.t.* [SUN (1), *s.*, and Eng. *dry,* v.] To expose to or dry in the sun. (*Prov.*)

sŭn'-dĕr, *s.* [SUNDER, *v.*] A separation or division into parts. Used only in the adverbial phrase *in sunder* = in two.

"He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear *in sunder.*"—*Psalm* xlvi. 9.

*** sŭn'-dĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *sunder; -ment.*] Separation.

"The survivor in case of *sunderment.*"—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary,* vii. 318.

sŭn'-dŏ̄wn, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *down.*] The setting of the sun; sunset.

sûn'-drî, *s.* [SOONDREE.]

sŭn'-drĭeş, *s. pl.* [SUNDRY.] Various small articles or miscellaneous matters, too minute, trifling, or numerous to be individually specified.

*** sŭn'-drĭ-lȳ, * sun-dre-ly, * sun-der-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *sundry; -ly.*]

1. In sundry ways; variously.

"Dyuers auctours . . . dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. cxlvi.

2. Separately; not together.

"[I] haue also dyuers and manye tymes *sunderlye* talked with almost all such."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 235.

sŭn'-drȳ, * son-drie, * son-dry, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *syndrig,* from *sundor* = asunder, apart.]

A. *As adj.:* Several, divers; more than one or two; various.

"Here I had ended; but experience finds
That *sundry* women are of *sundry* minds."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Apart, separately.

"Those three in these three rowmes did *sondry* dwell."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

¶ *All and sundry:* All, collectively and individually.

sundry-man, *s.* A dealer in sundries or in a variety of different articles.

sûnd'-vĭk-īte, *s.* [After Sundvik, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered anorthite (q.v.).

sune, *adv.* [SOON.] (*Scotch.*)

sŭn'-flŏ̄w-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sun,* and *flower.* The name is popularly accounted for by the assertion, which has no foundation in fact, that these flowers turn so as to follow the sun in its course. It probably has reference to the resemblance of the flower to the disk of the sun surrounded by rays.]

Botany:

1. *Helianthus annuus,* an annual, herbaceous, composite plant, six to twenty feet high. The leaves, which are rough, are subcordate, crenulate, or dentate, the heads of flowers one to two feet in diameter, the florets yellow. It is a native of Mexico and Peru, but is common in the United States and Europe. It flowers in July and August, but is of less height and has smaller flowers than in its native country. Its seeds yield a useful oil, sometimes used for the table; they are also eaten with avidity by cows, horses, and poultry. The liber furnishes a good fibre; the pith is used in Russia for moxa. The quantity of nitre in the stalk makes it good fuel when dry. Since the æsthetic movement, which began about 1875, the sunflower has been much used in decoration.

2. *Helianthemum vulgare.*

"Round her spread board the golden *sunflowers* shine."
D. G. Rossetti: Wine of Circe.

¶ *The Little Sunflower: Calendula officinalis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

sŭng, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SING.]

sŭnk, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [SINK, *v.*]

sunk-coak, *s.*

Carp.: A mortise or recess in the scarfed face of a timber, and designed to receive the counterpart coak or tenon of the other timber.

sunk-fence, *s.* A ditch with a retaining-wall on one side; a haha.

sunk-motions, *s. pl.*

Gearing: The driving-gear of a rolling-mill, &c., which is below the level of the floor.

sŭnk'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SINK, *v.*] Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; fallen or pressed down low.

sunken-battery, *s.* [BATTERY, B. II. 16.]

sŭnk'-ĕts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Delicacies. (*Scotch.*)

"There's thirty hearts there, that wud hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets,* and spent their life blood ere ye had scratched your finger."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. viii.

sŭnk'-ĭe, *s.* [SUNK.] A low seat. (*Scotch.*)

"Many a day hae I wrought my sticking, and sat on my *sunkie* under that saugh."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxii.

sŭn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of the sun or its rays; not warmed or lighted by the sun; shaded, covered.

"The rugged miners poured to war from Mendip's *sunless* caves." *Macaulay: The Armada.*

sŭn'-lĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *light.*] The light of the sun.

"Highest woods impenetrable
To star or *sunlight* spread their umbrage broad."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,087.

sŭn'-lĭt, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *lit.*] Lighted or lit by the sun.

sŭnn, sŭn (2), *s.* [Beng. & Hind. *san.*]

Botany:

1. [SUNN-HEMP].

2. *Hibiscus cannabinus,* a plant six to eight feet high, with a prickly stem and yellow flowers with a purple blotch. A native of India, and cultivated there as a substitute for hemp.

SUNN-HEMP.

sunn-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: Crotolaria juncea, an annual, erect, papilionaceous plant, eight to twelve feet high; silvery leaves and yellow flowers. Cultivated all over India for its fibres, which are made into bags and low-priced canvas. [HEMP, ¶.]

sŭn'-na, sŏn'-na, soŏn'-nŭt, *s.* [Arab. = traditionary law.]

Muhammadanism: The oral precepts of Muhammad, not contained in the law, but now collected into a volume. It occupies the same place in Muhammadan, that the Mishna does in Jewish theology.

Sŭn'-nĭ-ăh, *s.* [Sunna.] The sect of Sunnites (q.v.).

sŭn'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sunny*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sunny.

* **sŭn'-nĭsh,** * **sŏn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Sunny, bright, shining.

"Her mightie tresses of her *sonnish* heres
Unbroiden, hangen all about her eares."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iv.

Sŭn'-nīte, Sŏn'-nīte, *s.* [Arab. *sunn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Muhammadanism (Pl.): One of the two great Muhammadan parties or sects, divided into four minor sects, the Hanefites, the Malekites, the Shafites, and the Hanbalites. They consider the Sunna (q.v.) binding, placing it on the same footing as to authority with the Koran. They wear white turbans, and are deemed orthodox. They regard Abu Bekr, Omar, and Osman as having been true Kaliphs. The Turks, the Arabs, and the majority of the Indian Muhammadans are Sunnites.

sŭn'-nŭd, *s.* [Hind. *sunnad.*] A patent, charter, or written authority. (*East Indies.*)

sŭn'-nў, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Resembling the sun; bright; shining with light, lustre, or splendour; radiant.

"Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from the sun.

"There he him found all carelessly displaid,
In secrete shadow from the *sunny* ray."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 32.

3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed, brightened, or lighted by the sunlight; bright, cheerful, warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *sunny* hills from far were seen to glow."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 556.

* **sunny-sweet,** *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun.

* **sunny-warm,** *a.* Warmed or cheered by the sun; sunny.

* **sŭn'-proof,** *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *proof*, s. (q.v.).] Impervious to the rays of the sun.

"Thick arms of darksome yew, *sunproof*."
Marston.

sŭn'-rīse, * **sonne-ryse,** *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *rise*, s.]

1. The rise or first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, or the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of the rising of the sun.

"At *sunrise* she escaped their van."
Macaulay: The Armada.

2. The region, place, or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

sunrise-glow, *s.*

Physics: A glow sometimes seen at or about sunrise, resembling a sunset-glow (q.v.), but reflected downward instead of upward.

"On the morning of the 7th inst., a curious form of *sunrise-glow* was observed on Ben Nevis."—*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 487.

sŭn'-rĭs-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *rising.*]

1. The rising of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

2. The quarter where the sun rises; the east.

"In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

sŭn'-sĕt, sŭn'-sĕt-tĭng, sonne-sette, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *set*, s.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The setting of the sun; the descent of the sun below the horizon; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

"Thus did Evangeline wait . . . as the *sunset*
Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad
ambrosial meadows."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

* 2. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west.

* II. *Fig.:* The close or decline.

"'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore."
Campbell: Lochiel's Warning.

sunset-glow, *s.*

Physics: An abnormally brilliant colouring of the sky at sunset, followed by an afterglow, or re-illumination, observed at many places about and after the period of the Krakatoa eruption (Aug. 26, 1883). The hypothesis that the sunset-glows were caused by the eruption was long a matter of controversy, but is now generally accepted by scientists as the only satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, and as sustained by numerous supporting facts, among them the fact that similar appearances had previously followed similar volcanic outbreaks. This remarkable glow was visible at intervals for six or eight years after the eruption, with gradually decreasing brilliancy, and finally disappeared.

sunset-shell, *s.* [Psammobia.]

sŭn'-shīne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *shine* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The light of the sun or the space where it shines; the direct rays of the sun or the place where they fall.

"Basking in the *sunshine*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xi.

2. *Fig.:* The state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth, illumination, pleasantness; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness.

"Can these delights, that wait her now,
Call up no *sunshine* on her brow?"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

B. *As adj.:* Sunshiny.

"God save King Henry, unking'd Richard says,
And send him many years of *sunshine* days."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

¶ *To be in the sunshine:* To drink to excess. (Generally employed in the past tenses, with the sense, to be intoxicated.)

"He was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that 'master *had been in the sunshine*.'"—*G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

sŭn'-shĭn-ў, *a.* [Eng. *sunshin(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Bright with the rays of the sun; sunny, unclouded.

"He sometimes, in *sunshiny* weather, fell into fits."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Bright like the sun; resplendent.

"The glorious light of her *sunshiny* face."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 23.

* **sŭn'-stĕad,** * **sunne-stead,** *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stead.* It is a literal translation of the Latin *solstitium.*] A solstice (q.v.).

"The summer-*sunnestead*, falleth out alwaies [in Italie] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

sŭn'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stone.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Oligoclase (q.v.) occurring at Tvedestrand, Norway, having a reddish or yellowish reflection when seen in certain directions, caused by inclusion of small and excessively thin crystal-laminæ of a mineral which, from its physical properties, is supposed to be either hæmatite or göthite (q.v.).

2. A variety of orthoclase, similar to the above.

sŭn'-strōke, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stroke.*]

1. *Pathol.:* A disease produced by exposure to the direct rays of the sun in the tropics or elsewhere at the hottest part of the year. It often seizes soldiers when overworked and badly fed. It is akin to simple apoplexy, and commences with faintness, thirst, great heat, and dryness of the skin, with prostration; then the action of the heart becomes violent, vomiting may follow, and next coma. Forty or fifty per cent. of those attacked die. Called also Heat Apoplexy, Heat-stroke, Insolation, and Coup de Soleil.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* [Heliosis].

† **sŭn-strŭck,** *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *struck.*] Affected with sunstroke (q.v.).

"The children of the *sunstruck* are not specially in danger of being moonstruck."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 9, 1886, p. 63.

sŭn'-ŭp, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *up* (q.v.). Formed on the model of *sundown* (q.v.).] Sunrise. (*Amer.*)

* **sŭn'-ward,** *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-ward.*] Toward the sun; eastward.

"Flying *sunward* oversea to bear
Green summer with it through the singing air."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

* **sŭn'-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-wise.*] In the direction of the sun's course; in the direction of the hands of a watch lying with its face up.

sŭp, * **soupe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *súpan* (pa. t. *séap*, pl. *supon*, pa. par. *sopen*); cogn. with Dut. *zuipen*; Low Ger. *supen*; Icel. *súpa* (pa. t. *saup*, pa. par. *sopinn*); Sw. *supa*; O. H. Ger. *sûfan*; Ger. *saufen.* From the same root come *sip*, *sob*, *sop*, *soup.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take into the mouth with the lips; to drink by a little at a time; to sip.

"He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

* 2. To treat with supper; to supply supper to.

"*Sup* them well, and look unto them all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. (Ind.)

3. To eat with a spoon. (*Scotch.*)

4. To have or experience as one's lot; to meet with.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take in liquids with the mouth; to sip.

"Nor could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. To take the evening meal or supper.

"Will you *sup* with me to-night, Casca?"—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

sŭp, *s.* [Sup, *v.*] A small mouthful, as of a liquor, broth, or the like; a sip.

"Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

sụ-pâwn', *s.* [Sepawn.]

* **sū-pĕl-lĕc'-tĭle,** *a.* [Lat. * *supellectilis* = *supellex* = household furniture . . . ornaments.] Ornamental.

"*Supellectile* complements, instead of substantial graces."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 37.

sū-pĕr-, *pref.* [Lat., cogn. with Gr. *ὑπέρ* (*hüper*) = above; Sansc. *upari*; Ger. *über.*] A Latin preposition meaning over, above much used in composition as a prefix, with

1. A prepositional force = over or above in place or position: as, a *super*structure.

2. An adverbial meaning = over, above, or beyond in manner, degree, measure, quality, or the like: as, *super*excellence.

¶ In chemistry *super-* is used synonymously with *per-*. [Per, A. 2.]

* **super fidel,** *a.* Too ready of belief; credulous, superstitious. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xv.)

sū'-pĕr, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of several words of which it forms the first element, as

(1) A supernumerary on the stage.

"Managed the huge army of *supers* with wonderful success."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

(2) A superhive (q.v.).

super-master, *s.*

Theat.: A person who engages supernumeraries and prepares them for their duties on the stage.

"I gets my instructions and my bit o' pewter from the *super-master*, and what he makes out of it ain't my business."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1886.

* **sū'-pĕr ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, from *supero* = to overcome, to surpass.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

"Difficulties that I doubt are scarcely, if at all, *superable*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 689.

* **sū'-pĕr-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *superable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superable.

* **sū'-pĕr-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *superab(le)*; *-ly.*] So as to admit of being overcome or conquered.

sū pĕr-ą-bŏund', *v.i.* [Fr. *superabonder*, from Lat. *superabundo*: *super* = above, beyond, and *abundo* = to abound (q.v.).] To abound in excess or beyond measure; to be superabundant; to be more than enough.

"You *superabound* with fancy."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 39.

sū-pĕr-ą-bŭn-dąnce, *s.* [Fr. *superabondance*, from Lat. *superabundantia.*] The quality or state of being superabundant; excessive abundance or exuberance; more than enough.

"The superfluities of life . . . must be supplied out of the *superabundance* of art and industry."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Agriculture.*

sū-pĕr-ą-bŭn-dant, *a.* [Lat. *superabundans*, pr. par. of *superabundo* = to superabound (q.v.).] Abounding beyond measure; abundant to excess; being more than is enough.

"After all this *superabundant* eagerness."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 13.

sū-pĕr-ą-bŭn'-dant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *superabundant*; *-ly.*] In a superabundant manner or degree; to excess; more than enough.

"Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire."—*Cheyne.*

sū-pĕr-ą-çid'-ụ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *super-*,

and Eng. *acidulated* (q.v.).] Acidulated to excess.

sū-pēr-ădd′, *v. t.* [Lat. *superaddo: super* = above, beyond, and *addo* = to add (q.v.).] To add over and above; to add in addition.

"To the rain was *superadded* a gale of wind."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

sū-pĕr-ad-dĭ′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *addition* (q.v.).]

1. The act of superadding, or adding something over and above.

"God adorned it in the creation and *superaddition* of grace."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. That which is superadded.

"To which the ceremoniall law was but a *superaddition*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

***sū-pĕr-ad-vē′-nĭ-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *super* = above, beyond, and *adveniens*, pr. par. of *advenio* = to come to, to arrive.]

1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of anything.

"Obliterated by *superadvenient* impressions."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, ch. ix.

2. Coming unexpectedly.

sū′-pĕr-ăl-tăr, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *altar* (q.v.).]

Ecclesiology:

1. A portable altar-stone, blessed, and let into a wooden altar-frame. This was the general form of altar in use in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

2. A shelf or ledge behind or upon an altar, for holding candles or vases. More properly called a Retable.

***sū pĕr-ăn-ĝĕl′-ĭc**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *angelic* (q.v.).] More than angelic; having a nature, being, or existence superior to that of the angels; relating to or connected with the world beyond that of the angels.

***sū-pĕr-ăn′-nāte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *superannatus* = that has lived beyond a year: *super* = above, beyond, and *annus* = a year.] To live beyond the year. (Used of annual plants.)

"Note, that the dying, in the winter, of the roots of plants, that are annuall, seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves; which, being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 418.

sū-pĕr-ăn′-nu-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [SUPERANNATE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To live beyond the year; to superannate.

2. To become impaired, weakened, or disabled by length of years; to live until weakened, disabled, or useless.

"This goodly ancient city methinks looks like a disconsolate widow, or rather some *superannuated* virgin that hath lost her lover."—*Howell: Letters*: bk. i., let. 12.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To impair, disable, or disqualify through length of years and infirmity.

"There might be about a thousand fifty years old, and consequently *superannuated*."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 183.

2. To allow to retire from a service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity.

*3. To abolish or do away with, as obsolete or out of date.

"To think that this religion can be ever *superannuated*."—*More: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

sū-pĕr-ăn-nu-ā′-tion, *s.* [SUPERANNUATE.]

1. The state of being superannuated, or disabled, or disqualified for office or business by reason of old age or infirmity; senility, decrepitude.

"To admire them merely as they are antique, is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doting of *superannuation*."—*Pownall: On Antiq.*, p. 54.

2. The state of being superannuated or removed from office or employment with a pension, on account of old age, long service, or infirmity.

3. The pension or annual allowance granted to a person superannuated on account of old age or infirmity.

sū-pĕrb′, *a.* [Fr. *superbe*, from Lat. *superbus* = proud, from *super* = above.]

1. Grand, magnificent, splendid, superexcellent, stately.

"Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise.' *Smart: The Hop-garden.*

2. Rich, elegant, sumptuous, showy.

"In a *superb* and feathered hearse."
Churchill: The Ghost.

3. Very fine, first-rate, excellent: as, a *superb* show.

superb-lily, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: Methonica superba. [METHONICA.]

***sū-pĕr′-bĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *superbus* = proud.] Proud, haughty.

"*Superbious* Briton, thou shalt know too soon
The force of Humber and his Scythians."
Locrine, ii. 4.

sū-pĕr-bi-par′-ti-ent (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat. *super* = over, above; *bis* = twice, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partior* = to divide.] A number which divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, having the one part somewhat larger than the other.

sū-pĕrb′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *superb*; *-ly.*] In a superb manner or degree; splendidly, magnificently.

"In painted plumes *superbly* dressed."
Cowper: The Parrot.

sū-pĕrb′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superb*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superb; magnificence.

sū-pĕr-brăn′-chĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *branchial.*] Situated above the gills. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 514.)

sū-pĕr-car′-gō, *s.* [Partially Latinised from Sp. *sobrecargo*, from *sobre* (Lat. *super*) = above, and *cargo.*] A person in charge of the cargo of a ship; an official in a merchant ship, whose business is to superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

"Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors."
Pope: Horace; Satires, ii. 1.

***sū-pĕr-çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-al**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *celestial* (q.v.).]

1. More than celestial; having a nature higher than celestials; superangelic.

"What *supercelestial* beings they must be."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. Situated or being above the firmament or vault of the heaven.

"Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

***sū-pĕr-çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *ceremonious* (q.v.).] Excessively ceremonious; addicted to rites and ceremonies.

"They were tried for superstitious and *supercerem-onious* prelates."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 625.

sū′-pĕr-çharġe, *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *charge*, v. (q.v.).]

Her.: To place one charge upon another.

sū′-pĕr-çharġe, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *charge*, s. (q.v.).]

Her.: One figure borne upon another.

***sū-pĕrch′-ĕr-ў**, *s.* [Fr. *supercherie.*] Deceit, cheating, fraud.

"They bring nothing to the fight but vertue and courage, without any craft, *superchery*, or braving."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 102.

sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-a-rў, *a.* [Lat. *supercilium* = the eyebrow: *super* = over, above, and *cilium* = an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.

superciliary-arch, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The upper bony arch of the orbit.

superciliary-ridge, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A curved elevation of varying prominence, above the margin of the orbit, and below the frontal eminence. It is small in women and absent in children; extremely prominent in men of races of low culture and in the higher anthropoid apes. Called also Brow-ridge.

"In so trifling a character as the *superciliary-ridge*, the males of certain monkeys differ from the females, and agree in this respect with mankind."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd.), p. 558.

sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [From the fact that a person expressing contempt for another usually raises his eyebrows.] [SUPERCILIARY.]

1. Lofty with pride; dictatorial, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

"To see our *supercilious* wizards frowne."
Chapman: Homer; Concluding Verses.

2. Characterized or marked by haughtiness, arrogance, or disdain; arrogant.

"With a harsh voice and *supercilious* brow."
Dryden: Persius, v. 184.

sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supercilious*; *-ly.*] In a supercilious manner; haughtily, disdainfully.

"He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough."—*Clarendon.*

sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *supercilious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being supercilious; haughtiness, arrogance.

"He would have lost a battle in order to break down her *superciliousness*."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 15.

sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **sū-pĕr-çĭl′-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat. = an eyebrow.]

1. *Anat.:* The eyebrow (q.v.).

*2. *Arch.:* The upper member of a cornice; also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base.

sū-pĕr-cō-lŭm-nĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *columniation* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The placing of one order upon another.

sū-pĕr-cŏn-çĕp′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] A conception upon a former conception; superfetation.

"In those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***sū-pĕr-cŏn-form′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *conformity.*] Scrupulous attention to unimportant rites and ceremonies.

"A peevish conformity or a pragmatic *superconformity*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 113.

***sū-pĕr-cŏn′-sĕ quençe**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *consequence* (q.v.).] A remote consequence.

"They are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***sū-pĕr-crĕs′-çençe**, *s.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *crescens*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to grow.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite.

"Wherever it [the miseltoe] groweth, it is of constant shape, and maintains a regular figure; like other *supercrescences*, and such as living upon the stock of others are termed parasitical plants."—*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***sū-pĕr-crĕs′-çent**, *a.* [SUPERCRESCENCE.] Growing upon some other growing thing; parasitic.

sū-pĕr-crē-tā′-çē-oŭs (or **ceous as shus**), *a.* [SUPRACRETACEOUS.]

***sū-pĕr-crĭt′-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *critical.*] Excessively critical; hypercritical. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 15.)

***sū-pĕr-cūr′-ĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *curious* (q.v.).] Excessively or exceedingly curious.

sū-pĕr dŏm′-ĭn-ant, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q.v.).]

Music: The note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale; thus A is the superdominant in the scale of C, E in the scale of G, &c.

***sū pĕr-ĕm′-ĭn-ençe**, ***sū-pĕr-ĕm′-ĭn-ęn-çў**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *eminence, eminency.*] The quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished or extraordinary eminence or superiority.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the Archbishop of York."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***sū′-pĕr-ĕm′-ĭn-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *eminent* (q.v.).] Eminent in a superior or extraordinary degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, or the like; preeminent.

"The brute force of the king was sharpened by *supereminent* powers of intellect, without the slightest tinge of morality."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

***sū-pĕr-ĕm′-ĭn-ent-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *supereminent*; *-ly.*] In a supereminent manner or degree; in a degree of excellence, authority, power, &c., surpassing all others; preeminently.

"A being absolutely perfect has these, or what *supereminently* contains these."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch v.

***sū-pĕr-ĕr′-ō-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *supererogans*, pr. par. of *supererogo* = to pay out beyond what is due: *super* = over, above, and *erogo* = to lay out money: *e* = out, and *rogo* = to ask.] Supererogatory.

***sū-pĕr-ĕr'-ō-gāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *supererogatus*, pa. par. of *supererogo.*] [SUPEREROGANT.] To do more than duty requires; to make up some deficiency in another by extraordinary exertion.

"Thus Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii.

sū-pĕr-ĕr-ō-gā'-tion, *s.* [SUPEREROGATE.] The act of one who supererogates; the performance of more than duty requires.

¶ (1) *Doctrine of supererogation:*

Church Hist.: The doctrine, founded on that of the communion of saints, that the merit of good works done by one Christian belongs to the whole body of the faithful. The principle was affirmed in the *Institution of a Christian Man* published by authority of Convocation (A.D. 1537):

"I believe that whatsoever spiritual gift or treasure is given by God unto any one part or member of this mystical body of Christ, although the same be given particularly unto this member, and not unto another, yet the fruit and merit thereof shall, by reason of that incomprehensible union and bond of charity which is between them, redound necessarily unto the profit, edifying, and increase in Christ's Body of all other members particularly."

The Council of Trent decreed nothing on the subject, but the language of the *Tridentine Catechism* (pt. i., ch. x., q. 23) is in accord with that quoted above. At the time of the Reformation the sale of indulgences had brought discredit on the doctrine of supererogation, or, "as it might more properly be called, the communion of saints in good works," and Article XIV. was directed against the popular belief. (*Blunt.*)

(2) *Works of supererogation:*

Church Hist.: A controversial phrase borrowed from Article XIV. of the Church of England, and there defined as "voluntary works, besides, over, and above God's Commandments." In this sense the expression is used chiefly of the Counsels of perfection—Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience—which, according to Roman theologians, though not universally necessary to salvation, are yet necessary, and become absolute precepts, in the case of those called to such states of life.

***sū-pĕr-ĕr'-ō-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *supererogat(e); -ive.*] The same as SUPEREROGATORY (q.v.).

"Another of an high-birth and low-stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but live upon the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors."—*Stafford: Niobe*, pt. ii., p. 61.

sū-pĕr-ĕr'-ō-gā-tor-ў, *a.* [Eng. *supererogat(e); -ory.*] Partaking of the nature of supererogation; performed beyond what duty strictly requires.

"*Supererogatory* services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence."—*Howell.*"

***sū-pĕr-ĕs-sĕn'-tĭal (t as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

"But the spirit of God was the vehicle of the eternal wisdome and of the *superessential* goodness."—*More: Philos. Cabbala*, ch. i.

***sū-pĕr-ĕth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *ethical* (q.v.).] Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical; of greater authority than ethics.

"Moral theology contains a *superethicae* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it."—*Bolingbroke: Auth. in Matters of Religion*, § 6.

***sū-pĕr-ĕx-ālt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *exalt* (q.v.).] To exalt to a superior degree; to exult to a position or rank above all others.

"Having *superexalted* him, and bestowed on him a name above all names."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

***sū-pĕr-ĕx-ăl-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *exaltation* (q.v.).] Elevation above all others; elevation in a superior or pre-eminent degree.

"In a *superexultation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory."—*Holyday.*

*** sū-pĕr-ĕx'-çel-lençe,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excellence* (q.v.).] Superior excellence.

sū-pĕr-ĕx'-çel-lent, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excellent* (q.v.).] Excellent in an unusual or extraordinary degree.

"Something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** sū-pĕr-ĕx-crĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excrescence* (q.v.).] Something superfluously growing.

"I rubbed the *superexcrescence* with a vitriol stone."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. v.

sū-pĕr-fē-cŭn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fecundation* (q.v.).] The impregnation of a woman already pregnant; superfetation, superconception.

sū-pĕr-fē-cŭn'-dĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fecundity* (q.v.).] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

"In strict connection with another property of animal nature, viz., *superfecundity*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

*** sū-pĕr-fē'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *superfetatus*, pa. par. of *superfeto*; *super* = above, after, and *feto* = to breed.] To conceive after a prior conception.

"The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another."—*Grew: Museum.*

sū-pĕr-fē-tā'-tion, sū-pĕr-fœ-tā'-tion, *s.* [SUPERFETATE.]

1. *Lit. & Forensic Medicine:* The conception of a second embryo during the gestation of the first; the products of the two conceptions being born together or at different times. Early authorities were strongly convinced that superfetation was not only possible, but common, and though in the present day opinion is divided on the subject, many cases are quoted of which it is claimed that no other explanation than superfetation is possible. Woodman & Tidy (*Forensic Medicine*, p. 819) suggest that many of these may be accounted for by the fact that the uterus is sometimes found to be double, and in others they doubt the accuracy of the recorded observations; adding: "There is a residuum of unexplained cases, and without pronouncing formally in favour of the doctrine of superfetation, we must admit that it is difficult to explain some of the recorded facts on any other supposition than that a second impregnation took place, while the uterus or womb contained one ovum or fœtus partially developed."

* 2. *Fig.:* An excrescent growth.

"His lordship's false conceptions are always attended with *superfetations*."—*Warburton: Alliance.* (Postsc. to 4th ed.)

*** sū'-pĕr-fēte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *superfeto.*] [SUPERFETATE.]

A. *Trans.:* To superfetate.

"It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*;
Such is the vigour of his beams and heat."
Howell: Royal Present to his Majesty (1641).

B. *Intrans.:* To conceive after a former conception.

*** sū'-pĕr-fĭçe,** *s.* [Fr. *superficie.*] A surface; a superficies (q.v.).

"Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 816.

sū pĕr-fĭc'-ĭal (c as sh), * su-per-fi-ci-all, *a.* [Fr. *superficiel*, from Lat. *superficialis.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or lying on the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface; not sinking deep.

"From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Fig.:* Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep, profound, or penetrating; not learned or thorough; shallow.

"His knowledge both of the Church which he quitted and of the Church he entered was of the most *superficial* kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

superficial-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits on or near the surface of the ground, and belonging to the recent period, as vegetable soil, gravel, clay, peat (q.v.), &c. [RECENT, II.]

superficial-fascia, *s.*

Anat.: The layer of loose tissue, of varying density, immediately below the skin in every part of the body. It contains the subcutaneous fat, and in some places superficial muscles. Called also the Subcutaneous fascia.

*** sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭal-ĭst (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; *-ist.*] One who attends to anything superficially; one who has only a superficial knowledge in, or acquaintance with anything; a sciolist, a smatterer.

sū-pĕr-fĭc-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (c as sh), * su-per-fi-ci-al-y-te, *s.* [O. Fr. *superficialité.*]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; shallowness.

"The colours of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

2. That which is superficial or shallow; a superficial person or thing.

*** sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭal-īze (c as sh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *superficial*; *-ize.*] To treat or regard in a superficial, slight, or shallow manner.

sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭal-lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *superficial*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a superficial manner; on the surface only: as, a thing *superficially* coloured.

2. Without close attention; without penetration; without going deeply into matters; slightly; not thoroughly.

"It is no wonder if many considering their theology but slightly and *superficially* have been led into an error."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 256.

sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭal nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; position on the surface; shallowness.

2. Shallowness of observation or knowledge; show without substance.

sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭ-a-rў (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *superficiarius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Situated on the surface; superficial.

"The outermost and *superficiary* parts of the body."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 411.

2. *Law:* Situated on another man's land (*Smith.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Law: One to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

sū-pĕr-fĭc'-ĭ-ēs (c as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *super* = above, and *facies* = a face. *Superficies* and *surface* are doublets.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geom.:* The surface; the area of a surface. It may be rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave. It consists of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forms no part of the substance or solid contents of a body. The difference between this term and the term surface, is simply this. The term surface is abstract, and simply implies that magnitude which has length and breadth without thickness, whilst the term superficies does not refer to the nature of the magnitude, but simply refers to the number of units of surface which the given surface contains.

"The idea of filling a place equal to the contents of its *superficies*, being annexed to our idea of body, I think it is a self-evident proposition, that two bodies cannot be in the same place."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. *Law:* Everything on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building which is closely connected with it by art or nature, so as to constitute a part of the same, as houses, trees, and the like; particularly everything connected with another's ground, and especially a real right that is granted to a person (*Burrill.*)

sụ-pĕr fīne', *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fine*, a. (q.v.).]

1. Exceedingly or remarkably fine; very fine; surpassing others in fineness or quality: as, *superfine* cloth.

* 2. Excessively or faultily nice or subtle; over nice, over subtle.

"Thus much for them that out of a *superfine* daintiness cannot live but by sweet meats."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 248.

sū-pĕr-fīne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superfine*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superfine.

*** sū-pĕr-fĭn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *finical* (q.v.).] Spruce or foppish in the highest degree.

"A *superfinical* rogue."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2. (*Quartos.*)

*** su-per-flue,** *a.* [Fr. *superflu*; from Lat. *superfluus.*] Superfluous (q.v.).

*** sū-pĕr'-flū-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *super* = above, over, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.] That which is superfluous; a superfluity.

"The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace."—*Hammond.*

***sū-pĕr-flū'-ĭt-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *superfluit-an(t)* ; *-ce.*] The act or state of floating over or on the surface ; that which floats on the surface.

"Out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made : out of the residence, the coarser."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

sū pĕr flū'-ĭt ant, *a.* [Lat. *superfluitans*, pr. par. of *superfluito*: *super* = above, and *fluito*, intens. of *fluo* = to flow.] Floating above or on the surface.

sū-pèr-flū'-ĭt-y, ***su-per-flu-it-e,** ***su-per flu-it-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *superfluité*, from Lat. *superfluitatem*, accus. of *superfluitas*, from *superfluus* = superfluous (q.v.) ; Sp. *superfluidad* ; Ital. *superfluita.*]

1. The quality or state of being superfluous.

"Grose disease
Soone growes through humour's *superfluitie*."
Spenser : Ruines of Rome.

2. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess ; a quantity greater than is needed ; superabundance, redundancy.

"The *superfluity* and waste of wit."—*Dryden : Evening's Love.* (Pref.)

3. Something more or beyond what is necessary ; something used or kept for show or luxury rather than for comfort or necessity ; something which could easily be dispensed with.

"Nor did any thing we offered them appear acceptable but beads, as an ornamental *superfluity* of life."—*Cook : First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *superfluity* and *excess*, see EXCESS.

sū-pĕr'-flū-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *superfluus* = overflowing, from *super* = above, over, and *fluo* = to flow ; Fr. *superflu* ; Sp. &. Port. *superfluo.*]

1. More than is necessary or sufficient ; unnecessary, from being in excess of what is needed ; excessive, superabundant, redundant.

"*Superfluous* branches we lop away."
Shakesp. : Richard II., iii. 4.

*2. Overflowing, exuberant.

"Dout them with *superfluous* courage."
Shakesp. : Henry V., iv. 2.

*3. Too great or high ; excessive.

"Purchased at a *superfluous* rate."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., i. 1.

*4. Having more than is necessary ; supplied with superfluities.

"The *superfluous* and lust-dieted man."
Shakesp. : Lear, iv. 1.

*5. Unnecessarily concerned about anything.

"I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day."—*Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

superfluous-interval, *s.*

Music : An interval greater by a semitone than major or perfect.

superfluous-polygamy, *s.*

Bot. : The term applied when in a composite flower the florets of the disc are hermaphrodite and bear seeds, and the flowers of the ray, which are only female, do so likewise, so that the latter appear superfluous. Linnæus ranked the plants thus constituted under *Polygamia superflua*, which he made an order of the class Syngenesia.

sū-pĕr'-flū-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *superfluous* ; *-ly.*] In a superfluous manner or degree ; in or to a degree beyond what is necessary ; with, to, or in excess.

"Doing nothing *superfluously* or in vain."—*More : Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

sū-pĕr'-flū-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superfluous* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superfluous ; superfluity.

***sū'-pĕr-flŭx,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *flux* (q.v.).] That which is superfluous, or is more than is wanted ; a superfluity.

"Leavings of life, the *superflux* of death."
A. C. Swinburne : Tristram of Lyonesse. (Prel.)

sū-pĕr-fœ-tā'-tion, *s.* [SUPERFETATION.]

***sū-pĕr-fo-lĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).] Excessive foliation.

"This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus."—*Browne : Miscellany Tract* i.

sū-pĕr-frŏn'-tal, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *frontal* (q.v.).]

Eccles. : The part of an altar-cloth that covers the top, as distinguished from the antependium, or part which hangs down in front.

***sū-pĕr-fūse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *superfusus*, pa. par. of *superfundo* = to pour over or upon : *super* = over, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour over or on the top of.

"Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and then *superfusing* on it another."—*Evelyn : Diary*, Dec. 13, 1685.

sū-pĕr hēat', *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heat*, v. (q.v.).] To heat to an extreme degree, or to a very high temperature ; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water until it resembles a perfect gas. [STEAM.]

sū-pĕr-hēat'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SUPERHEAT.]

superheated-steam, *s.*

Physics : Steam to which an additional amount of heat has been given to that required for its production from water. No advantage is gained by heating steam above 315° Fahr.

sū'-pèr-hēat-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heater* (q.v.).]

Steam-engin. : A contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake or foot of the chimney before it enters the steam-pipe.

***sū-pĕr-hĕr'-ĕ-sў,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heresy.*] A heresy arising out of a former heresy ; the further corruption of erroneous teaching.

"Even in the doctrines heretical there will be *superheresies*."—*Browne : Religio Medici*, sect. 3.

sū'-pèr-hīve, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *hive* (q.v.).] A kind of upper story to a hive, removable at pleasure.

sū-pĕr-hū'-man, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *human.*] Above or beyond what is human ; above the power or nature of man.

sū-pĕr-hū'-mĕr-al, *s.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *humerus* = the shoulder.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* A burden, a load.

"A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders."—*Andrewes : Sermons*, i. 25.

2. *Eccles. :* A term of no very definite application, being sometimes applied to an archbishop's pallium and sometimes to an amice. (*Pugin.*)

***sū-pĕr-hū'-mĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [SUPERHUMERAL.] To place over or on one's shoulders ; hence, to assist in bearing, as a burden.

"Freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his."—*Feltham : Resolves*, pt. i., res. 82.

***sū-pĕr-ĭm-pōse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *impose* (q.v.).] To lay or impose upon something else.

"The mixed clay or 'paste' or 'body,' varied in composition according to the nature of the glaze to be *superimposed*."—*Portman : Majolica*, p. 4.

sū-pĕr-ĭm-pō-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *imposition* (q.v.).] The act of superimposing ; the state of being superimposed.

sū-pĕr ĭm-prĕg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *impregnation* (q.v.).] The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation ; superfetation, superconception.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-cŭm'-bĕn-çў,** ***sū-pĕr-ĭn-cŭm-bençe,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *incumbency, incumbence* (q.v.).] The state of being superincumbent ; the state of lying upon something.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-cŭm'-bent, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *incumbent* (q.v.).] Lying or resting on the top of something else.

"By the pressure of the *superincumbent* atmosphere."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 176.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *induce* (q.v.).] To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

"No new order under another name should be *superinduced*."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Barkshire.*

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inducement* (q.v.).]

1. The act of superinducing ; superinduction.

"The *superinducement* of greater perfections and nobler qualities destroys nothing of the essence or perfections that were there before."—*Locke : Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. Something superinduced or brought in as an addition.

"Corrupted with many human *superinducements*."—*Wilkins : Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. xii.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *induction* (q.v.).] The act of superinducing.

"Mr. Locke's *superinduction* of the faculty of thinking."—*Warburton : Divine Legation*, bk. ix., note A.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-fūse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q.v.).] To infuse over.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *injection* (q.v.).] An injection succeeding another.

***sū pĕr-ĭn-scrībe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inscribe* (q.v.).] To inscribe over or outside another inscription.

"It was put into an envelope addressed to M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, and *superinscribed* in another envelope to the Secretary-General of the Parliament."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-spĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inspect* (q.v.).] To oversee ; to superintend by inspection.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-stĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *institution* (q.v.).]

Law : One institution upon another : as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. (*Bailey.*)

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕl-lĕc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *intellectual* (q.v.).] Being above intellect.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *superintendo*, from *super* = over, and *intendo* = to attend to, to apply the mind.]

A. *Trans. :* To have or exercise the charge or oversight of ; to oversee or overlook with the power of direction ; to take care of or direct with authority ; to supervise, to regulate, to control.

"The mistress of the family always *superintends* the doing of it."—*Cook : First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

*** B.** *Intrans. :* To have or exercise superintendence ; to preside.

"In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Elithuia or Lucina."—*Cudworth : Intell. System*, p. 229.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ençe, *s.* [O. Fr. *superintendance.*] [SUPERINTENDENT.] The act of superintending ; care and oversight for the purpose of directing, regulating, or controlling ; supervision.

"Being done . . . with his peculiar *superintendence*."—*Barrow : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-en-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *superintendence(e)* ; *-y.*] The same as SUPERINTENDENCE (q.v.).

"We may live here under the *superintendency* of so gracious a Being."—*Secker : Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ent, ***sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ant,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *superintendant*, from Lat. *superintendens*, pr. par. of *superintendo* = to superintend (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive :*

1. One who superintends or has the charge or oversight of something with the power of direction or control : as, the *superintendent* of a workhouse.

2. A clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but without claiming episcopal authority.

"The Zuinglians had no *superintendants*, for ought I can find ; nor was Hooper ever called *superintendant*, but byshop."—*Burnet : Records*, vol. ii. (App.)

*** B.** *As adj. :* Having the power or right of superintendence ; overlooking others with authority ; superintending.

"There is a *superintendent* council of ten."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., let. 35.

superintendent-registrar, *s.* An officer who superintends the registers of births, deaths, and marriages. There is one in every poor-law union. He is responsible to the Registrar-General. (*English.*)

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *superintend* ; *-er.*] One who superintends or who exercises superintendence ; a superintendent.

***sū-pĕr-ĭn-vĕs'-tĭ-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *investiture* (q.v.).] An upper vest or garment.

"The body clothed upon with a *superinvestiture* of the house from heaven."—*Sp. Horne : Discourse* 17.

sū-pĕr′-ĭ-ŏr, *su-per-i-our, *su-per-y-our, *a. & s.* [Fr. *supérieur*, from Lat. *superiorem*, accus. of *superior* = higher, compar. of *superus* = high, from *super* = above; Sp. & Port. *superior*; Ital. *superiore*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. More elevated in position or situation; higher, upper.

"Its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction."—*Newton: Opticks.*

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in position or dignity.

"With due respect my body I inclin'd,
As to some being of *superior* kind."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 468.

3. Higher in excellence; surpassing others in greatness, goodness, value, extent, or other similar quality.

"In force of mind and extent of knowledge he was *superior* to them all."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great, firm, or strong to be liable for or affected by; above.

"A great man *superior* to his sufferings."—*Addison: Spectator.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *(Of a calyx or corolla):* Situated apparently above the ovary. Really, however, they rise from beneath it, but have contracted adhesion to its sides.

(2) *Of an ovary):* Free from the calyx and corolla, so that they rise from beneath it.

2. *Logic:* Greater in extension or comprehension; more comprehensive; wider.

"The same class which is a genus with reference to the subclasses or species included in it, may be itself a species with reference to a more comprehensive, or, as it is often called, a *superior*, genus. Man is a species with reference to animal, but a genus with reference to the species mathematician."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is superior to or above another; one who holds a higher position, rank, dignity, or post than another; one superior to another in excellence, abilities, or qualities of any kind.

"While Conscience, happier than in ancient years,
Owns no *superior* but the God she fears."
Cowper: Charity, 275.

2. Specif., the head of a monastery, convent, or other religious house.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A character which stands above the general line of the lower-case letters; commonly employed for notes and references, B^a C^b A^4 H^{10}.

2. *Scots Law:* One who, or whose predecessor, has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee (termed the vassal) shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called feu-duty), or perform certain services.

Superior limit of a quantity:

Math.: A limit towards which the quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; it is always greater than the quantity.

superior-conjunction, *s.*

Astron.: The conjunction (q.v.) of a heavenly body when it is on the side of the sun most distant from the earth.

superior-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: The highest courts in a state. In this country applied to the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Courts of the several states; in England to the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

superior-planets, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Planets more distant from the sun than the earth is. They are Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

superior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: A slope extending from the crest of the parapet to the summit of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.

sū-pĕr′-ĭ-ŏr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superior*; *-ess.*] A woman who acts as the head of a convent, abbey, nunnery, or the like; a female superior; a lady superior.

sū-pĕr-ĭ-ŏr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *supériorité*, from Low Lat. *superioritatem*, accus. of *superioritas*, from Lat. *superior* = superior (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being superior; the condition of one who or that which is superior, higher, more advanced, greater, or more excellent than another; pre-eminence, ascendency.

"The Macdonalds, if they had not regained their ancient *superiority*, might at least boast that they had now no superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xiii.

2. *Scots Law:* The right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal [SUPERIOR, B. II. 2.]. The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign.

¶ For the difference between *superiority* and *excellence*, see EXCELLENCE.

* **sū-pĕr′-ĭ-ŏr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *superior*; *-ly.*]

1. In a superior position.

2. In a superior manner.

"An ant of his talents *superiorly* vain."
Cunningham: Ant & Caterpillar.

* **sū-pĕr′-ĭ-ŏr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *superior*; *-ness.*] Superiority (q.v.).

"I don't see the great *superiorness* of learning."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

sū-pĕr-jā′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *super* = above, over, and *jacens*, pr. par. of *jaceo* = to lie.] Lying on or above something else.

* **sū-pĕr-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *superlatio*, from *superlatus*, pa. par. of *superfero* = to carry over or beyond.] [SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

"*Superlation* and overmuchness amplifies; it may be above faith, but not above a mean."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*

sū-pĕr′-la-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *superlatif*, from Lat. *superlativus* = superlative (in grammar), from *superlatus*, pa. par. of *superfero* = to carry beyond, to exaggerate: *super* = above, over, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Sp., Port., & Ital. *superlativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Raised above all others; raised to or occupying the highest degree, position, or place; preeminent; surpassing all others.

"So far *superlative*,
As 'tis beyond all naming."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 8.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner denoted by the adjective or adverb.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is of the highest or greatest degree or position.

"The *superlative* of hardinesse and courage."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, i.

II. *Grammar:*

1. The superlative degree of an adjective or adverb; in English it is formed by the termination *-est*, as high, *highest*; or by prefixing *most*, as beautiful, *most* beautiful.

2. A word in the superlative degree.

"To claw the back of him that beastly lives,
And pranck base men in proud *superlatives*."
Bishop Hall: Satires. (Prol.)

sū-pĕr′-la-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *superlative*; *-ly.*]

1. In a superlative manner; in a manner expressive of the highest degree.

"I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world."—*Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree.

"We . . . look down with contempt on these concerns of ours as *superlatively* mean and little."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 36.

sū-pĕr′-la-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superlative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superlative or in the highest degree.

* **sū-pĕr-lû′-crāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *lucrum* = gain.] To gain in addition; to earn over and above.

"As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and that it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum."—*Petty: Political Arithmetick*, p. 107.

* **sū-pĕr-lû′-nar, *sū-pĕr-lû′-nar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *lunar*, *lunary* (q.v.).] Being above the moon. (Opposed to sublunary, q.v.)

"The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Poised with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 451.

* **sū-pĕr-mē′-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *medial* (q.v.).] Lying or being above the middle.

sū-pĕr-mŏl′-ĕ-cūle, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *molecule* (q.v.).] A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

* **sū-pĕr-mŭn′-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Being above or superior to the world.

"The *supermundane* and the mundane gods; the eternal and generated gods."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 546.

* **sū-pĕr-mŭn′-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *mundus* = the world.] Supermundane.

"Plato conceiveth that there are certain substances invisible, incorporeal, *supermundial*, divine, and eternal."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 563.

* **sū-pĕr-năc′-u-lar,** *a.* [SUPERNACULUM.] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good. (Said of liquor.)

* **sū-pĕr-năc′-u-lŭm,** *s. & adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *super* = above, and Ger. *nagel* = a nail (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Liquor, so called because a tankard or glass of it was to be so thoroughly emptied as to drain off on the nail without showing more than a single drop. This would stand like a pearl on the nail without running off, which it would do if too much of the liquor were left.

"Bacchus, the god of brewed wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, tipsy-freesy tipplers, and *supernaculum* takers, headwarden of Vintners' Hall, aleconner."—*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean "upon the nail," used formerly by topers. (*Nares.*)

sū-pĕr′-nal, *sū-pĕr′-năll, *a.* [Fr. *supernel*, from Lat. *supernus* = upper, from *super* = above.]

1. Being or situated in a higher or upper place, position, or region.

"High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight,
And rove the regions of *supernal* light."
Mason: Difference Art of Painting.

2. Pertaining or relating to things above; celestial, heavenly.

"On errands of *supernal* grace."
Milton: P. L., vii. 573.

* **sū-pĕr-nā′-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *supernatans*, pr. par. of *supernato* = to swim over or above: *super* = over, and *nato* = to swim.] Swimming above; floating above or on the surface.

"The *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 421.

* **sū-pĕr-na-tā′-tion,** *a.* [Lat. *supernato* = to swim over or above.] The act or state of swimming or floating on the surface.

"They [bodies] are differenced by *supernatation* or floating upon water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

sū-pĕr-năt′-u-ral, *su-per-nat-u-rall, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *natural.*] Being beyond, above, or exceeding the powers or laws of nature. It is a stronger term than *preternatural*, and is frequently used as synonymous with *miraculous.*

"Cures, wrought by medicines, are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles, were *supernatural*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 167.

¶ *The supernatural:* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; that which transcends nature; supernatural agencies, influences, phenomena, and the like.

sū-pĕr-năt′-u-ral-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *super natural*; *-ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being supernatural.

2. *Theol.:* The same as SUPRANATURALISM (q.v.).

"Roman Catholics are coming out of their shell and joining their forces to the band who are defending *supernaturalism* against naturalism."—*Athenæum:* Dec. 20, 1884.

sū-pĕr-năt′-u-ral-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who upholds the doctrine or principles of supernaturalism; a supranaturalist (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Supernaturalistic.

"The level from which this school set out, when it left the old orthodox or *supernaturalist* point of view a century ago."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lviii. 177. (1873.)

* **sū-pĕr-năt-u-ral ĭst′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-istic.*] Pertaining or relating to supernaturalism (q.v.).

* **sū-pĕr-năt-u-răl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being supernatural.

sū-pĕr-năt'-ū-răl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-ize.*] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; to elevate into the region of the supernatural; to render supernatural.

sū-pĕr-năt'-ū-răl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-ly.*] In a supernatural manner or degree; in a manner or degree above or beyond the course or power of nature.

"For when he rewards men *supernaturally*, it is for those actions that carry a natural reward with them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. i.

* **sū-pĕr-năt'-ū-răl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *supernatural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being supernatural.

* **sū-pĕrne',** *a.* [Lat. *supernus.*] Supernal, celestial.

"Also they semed and were very apte in dede vnto the *superne* and celestyal Jherusalem.—*Fisher: Penitential Psalms*, ps. 143, pt. ii.

sū-pĕr-nū'-mĕr-ą-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *supernumeraire*, from Lat. *supernumerarius*, from *super* = above, and *numerus* = number.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Exceeding or in excess of a number stated or prescribed.

"Thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found."
Milton: P.L., x. 887.

* 2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

"The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expense this year."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person or thing in excess of the number stated or prescribed, or beyond what is necessary or usual: especially a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular staff or body of officials or employés, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of absence, death, or the like. [SUPER, *s.*]

2. *Theat.:* A person whose presence adds to the stage-effect, but is not essential to the action of the play. Supernumeraries usually appear as retainers, peasants, soldiers, &c.

sū-pĕr-nū'-mĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *numerous.*] More than is right or proper; over many, superabundant.

"The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for *supernumerous* attendance."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 182.

* **sū-pĕr-ŏm-nĭv'-ą-lĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *omnivalent* (q.v.).] Supremely powerful over all. (*Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 22.)

* **sū-pĕr-or-dĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic to fill his office when it becomes vacant by his own death or otherwise.

sū-pĕr-ŏx'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, *and* Eng. *oxide.*] [PEROXIDE.]

superoxide of lead, *s.* [PLATTNERITE.]

sū pĕr par-tĭc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *particular* (q.v.).] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.

sū-pĕr-par'-tī-ent (t as sh), *a.* [Lat. *superpartiens*, from *super* = above, and *partiens* pr. par. of *partior* = to divide.] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit, as the ratio of 3 to 5, or of 5 to 7.

sū-pĕr-phŏs'-phāte, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *phosphate.*]

Chem.: A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

superphosphate of lime, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2O_2(HO)_4CaO_2$. A compound of phosphoric acid and lime in which only one-third of its acid equivalents is saturated with lime. Technically, it is used to describe an important kind of manure, made by treating ground bones with from one-third to two-thirds of their equivalent of sulphuric acid, whereby acid phosphate of lime is formed, together with a quantity of sulphate of lime corresponding to the sulphuric acid used. By substituting coprolites for bones, a manure of nearly identical composition is obtained. This kind of manure is of the highest value, from its stimulating effects.

* **sū'-pĕr-plant,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *plant*, s. (q.v.).] A plant growing on another plant; a parasite, an epiphyte.

"We find no *superplant*, that is a formed plant, but mistletoe."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 556.

* **sū'-pĕr-plēase,** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *please* (q.v.).] To please exceedingly.

* **sū'-pĕr-plŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *plus* = more.] The same as SURPLUS (q.v.).

"To employ the *superplus* in acts of private benevolence."—*Johnston: Chrysal*, i. 18.

* **sū'-pĕr-plŭs-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [SUPERPLUS.] That which is more than enough; excess, superabundance, surplusage.

"And after this there yet remain'd a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbour parishes."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. 3.

* **sū-pĕr-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *politic* (q.v.).] More than politic.

* **sū-pĕr-pŏn'-dĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight.] To weigh over and above.

sū'-pĕr-pōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *superposer*, from Lat. *super* = above, over, and Fr. *poser* = to place.] To lay upon.

sū'-pĕr-pōsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SUPERPOSE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Placed above anything, as one ovule above another in the ovary.

sū-pĕr-pō-ṣĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of superposing; a placing above or over; a lying or being situated above or upon something.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The position of one aqueous deposit above another. If the strata are horizontal, and have been undisturbed, the lowest is the oldest and the uppermost the newest; if, in any district, they are curved, fractured, or vertical, the test of superposition in that district may be fallacious, and to ensure certainty the strata must be studied in one less disturbed. In the case of volcanic rocks, superposition is in most cases a test of relative age.

2. *Geom.:* The process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another, so as exactly to cover it, or so that every part of each shall exactly coincide with every part of the other. Magnitudes which thus coincide must be equal.

* **sū'-pĕr-prāise,** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *praise*, (q.v.).] To praise to excess.

"To vow and swear, and *superpraise* my parts."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **sū-pĕr-prō-pŏr'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *proportion* (q.v.).] Excess of proportion.

* **sū-pĕr-pŭr-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *purgation* (q.v.).] More purgation than is necessary.

"There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **sū-pĕr-rĕ-flĕc'-tion,** * **sū-pĕr-rĕ-flĕx'-ion (x as ksh),** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *reflection* (q.v.).] The reflection of an image reflected; reflection over or upon a reflection.

"There be three kindes of reflexions of sounds; a reflexion concurrent: a reflexion iterant, which we call eccho: and a *superreflexion*, or an eccho of an eccho."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 241.

* **sū-pĕr-rē'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *regal* (q.v.).] More than regal.

"You may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be *superregal*."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 348.

* **sū-pĕr-rĕ-wârd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *reward*, v. (q.v.).] To reward to excess.

sū-pĕr-rōy'-al, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *royal* (q.v.).] Larger than royal; a term applied to a size of drawing and writing paper measuring 27½ × 19½ inches, and weighing according to quality and thickness.

* **sū-pĕr-sā'-lĭ-ent-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *supersaliens*, pr. par. of *supersalio* = to leap upon: *super* = above, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of leaping on anything. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.)

* **sū-pĕr-sā'-lĭ-ent,** *a.* [SUPERSALIENCE.] Leaping on or upon.

† **sū-pĕr-săt'-ū-rāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *saturate* (q.v.).] To saturate to excess.

sū-pĕr-săt-ū-rā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *saturation* (q.v.).] The act or process of saturating to excess; the state of being supersaturated.

"The solution may present a remarkable condition of double *supersaturation*."—*Proc. Phys Soc. Lond.*, pt. ii., p. 69.

sū-pĕr-scăp'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *scapular* (q.v.).] Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade.

sū'-pĕr-scrībe, *v.t.* [Lat. *superscribo: super* = above, and *scribo* = to write.]

1. To write, inscribe, or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription or superscription on.

"An ancient monument found in this very place [Antium] and *superscrib'd* Fortunæ felici."—*Addison: Italy.*

2. To write the name and address of a person on the outside or cover of.

"That which was meant for the queen was *superscrib'd*, To his dear wife."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. v., let. 2.

* **sū'-pĕr-scrĭpt,** *s.* [Lat. *superscriptus*, pa. par. of *superscribo* = to superscribe (q.v.).] The address of a letter; a superscription. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

sū-pĕr-scrĭp'-tion, * **su-per-scrip-tioun,** *s.* [Fr. *superscription*, from Low Lat. *superscriptionem*, accus. of *superscriptio* = a writing above, from Lat. *superscriptus*, pa. par. of *superscribo* = to superscribe (q.v.).]

1. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is superscribed, written, or engraved above or on the outside, surface, or cover of something else, especially the address of a letter.

"As it appeared by the *superscription*, Philochares was the workeman."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. iv.

* **sū-pĕr-sĕc'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *secular* (q.v.).] Being above the world or secular things.

"Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyrical but divine, not in a worldly but *supersecular*, manner."—*Bp. Hall: Remaines*, p. 302.

sū-pĕr-sēde', *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *superseder*, *supercéder*; Fr. *superséder* = to cease, to leave off, from Lat. *supersedeo* = to sit upon, to preside, to desist from: *super* = above, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To desist, to forbear, to stay proceedings.

"He would also *supersede* from the execution of what he was deliberated to do."—*State Trials* (an. 1528).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make void, inefficacious, or null by superior power; to set aside, to suspend, to render unnecessary.

"One other doctrine there is, which constantly accompanies the doctrine of irrespective decrees, which *supersedes* all farther dispute in this matter."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 486.

2. To come or be placed in the room of; to displace.

"They have, according to this Californian damsel, *superseded* men as stenographers, telegraphists, copyists, and type-writers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

3. To remove from office, or the like, by placing or appointing another in the room of.

"Yet the very sex *superseded*, or forced to accept reduced wages, must still 'foot the bills' as in the old times of masculine exclusiveness."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

sū-pĕr-sē'-dĕ ăs, *s.* [Lat., 2nd pers. sing., from subjunctive of *supersedeo* = to supersede (q.v.).]

1. *Lit. & Law:* A writ having in general the effect of a command to stay or forbear, on good cause shown, any ordinary proceedings which might otherwise be proceeded with.

* 2. *Fig.:* A stay, a stop.

"To give a *supersedeas* to industry."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 480.

* **sū-pĕr-sēd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *supersed(e)*; *-er.*] One who supersedes.

"The *supersederes* of your nobler aims."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

sū-pĕr-sē-dĕr'-ĕ. *s.* [SUPERSEDE.]

Scots Law:

1. A private agreement amongst creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period.

2. A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

*** sū-pĕr-sē'-dure,** *s.* [Eng. *supersed(e)*; *-ure.*] The act of superseding; supersession.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕm'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *seminate* (q.v.).] To scatter seed over or above; to disseminate.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [SUPERSEMINATE.] A sowing on the top of something sown before.

"The envious man's *supersemination*, or sowing of tares above the wheat."—*Brumhall: Works*, ii. 132.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *sensible* (q.v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception; supersensual.

¶ *The supersensible:* That which is above the reach of the senses; that which is supersensual.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕn'-sĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *sensitiveness* (q.v.).] Excessive sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕn'-sū-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *sensual* (q.v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

*** su-pĕr-sèn-su-ous,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *sensuous* (q.v.).]

1. Excessively sensuous; more than sensuous.

2. Supersensual, supersensible.

*** sū-pĕr-sĕr'-vĭce-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *serviceable* (q.v.).] Over serviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

"A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

sū-pĕr-sĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *supersessus*, pa. par. of *supersedeo* = to supersede (q.v.).] The act of superseding, setting aside, or displacing; supersedure, replacement.

"It has in every case been the *supersession* of genuine public and patriotic feeling by an unwholesome subordination to the voice of faction."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

*** sū-pĕr-sō'-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *solar* (q.v.).] Above the sun. (*Emerson.*)

sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tion, * su-per-sti-ci-on, * su-per-sti-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *superstition*, from Lat. *superstitionem*, accus. of *superstitio* = a standing still over or near a thing, wonder, dread, amazement, religious scruple, from *superstes* = one who stands over: *super* = over, above, and *statum*, sup. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. *superstición*; Ital. *superstizione.*]

1. A belief or system of beliefs by which religious veneration or regard is shown towards objects which deserve none; or the assignment of such a degree or such a kind of veneration or regard towards an object, as such object, though worthy of some reverence, does not deserve; a faith or article of faith based on insufficient evidence, or on no evidence at all; belief in and reverence of things which are not proper objects of worship.

"All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful *superstition* and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men."
Milton: P. L., iii. 452.

2. A practice or observance founded on such a belief; a rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden.

3. Credulity regarding the supernatural or matters beyond human powers; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain events; as a belief in witchcraft, apparitions, magic, omens, charms, or the like; a belief that the fortunes of individuals are or can be affected by things deemed lucky or unlucky, or that diseases can be cured by charms, incantations, or the like.

"'It is a silly *superstition*,' he exclaimed, when he heard that, at the close of Lent, his palace was besieged by a crowd of the sick."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

*** sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *superstition*; *-ist.*] One given to superstitious belief or practices.

"Those blind *superstitionists*, the Jews."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 417.

sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tious, * su-per-sti-ci-ous, * su-per-sty-ci-ous, * su-per-sty-cy-ous, *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*, from Lat. *superstitiosus*, from *superstitio* = superstition (q.v.).]

1. Believing in, holding, or addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances.

2. Proceeding from, partaking of, pertaining to, or characterized by superstition; of the nature of superstition.

"Regarded the king with *superstitious* veneration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need.

superstitious-use, *s.*

Law: The use of land, &c., for the propagation of the rites of a religion not tolerated by the law.

sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tious-lў, * su-per-sti-ci-ous-li, *adv.* [Eng. *superstitious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a superstitious manner; with extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

"The great majority of those who had voted for it were zealously and even *superstitiously* loyal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.

"Plotinus rigidly and *superstitiously* adheres to Plato's text here."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 585.

† sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *superstitious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being superstitious; superstition.

*** sū'-pĕr-strain,** *v.t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *strain* (q.v.).] To strain to excess; to overstrain, to overstretch.

"In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 182.

sū-pĕr-strā'-tŭm (pl. **sū-pĕr-strā'-tą**), *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *stratum* (q.v.).] A stratum lying or resting above another; the opposite to Substratum.

*** sū'-pĕr-strŭct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *superstructus*, pa. par. of *superstruo* = to construct above or on something else: *super* = above, and *struo* = to build.] To build upon, to erect.

"That a most holy life be *superstructed* upon a holy and unreprovable faith."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

*** sū-pĕr-strŭc'-tion,** *s.* [SUPERSTRUCT.]

1. The act of erecting or building upon.

2. That which is erected or built upon something else; a superstructure.

"These are not the works of nature, but *superstructions* and additions."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 1.

*** sū-pĕr-strŭc'-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *superstruct*; *-ive.*] Built or erected upon something else.

"Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross."—*Hammond.*

*** sū'-pĕr-strŭct-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *superstruct*; *-or.*] One who builds on any foundation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was he one of the *superstructors* or not?"—*North: Examen*, p. 193.

sū-pĕr-strŭc'-ture, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *structure* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A structure or building erected on something else; especially, the building raised on a foundation, as distinguished from the foundation itself.

"In some places the foundation costs more than the *superstructure*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

2. *Fig.:* Anything erected or built up on a foundation or basis.

"He had erected on that foundation a vast *superstructure* of romance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Rail.-eng.:* The sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed.

*** sū-pĕr-sŭb-stăn'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *substantial* (q.v.).] More than substantial; more than substance.

"*Supersubstantial* and superessential."—*Knox: On the Lord's Supper.*

*** supersubtle** (as **sū-pĕr-sŭt'-el**), *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *subtle* (q.v.).] Over subtle; cunning or crafty in an excessive degree.

"An erring barbarian, and a *supersubtle* Venetian."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

*** sū-pĕr-tĕm'-pŏr-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *temporal* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Transcending time; independent of time.

B. *As subst.:* That which is independent of, or transcends time.

"Three *supertemporals* or eternals."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 625.

*** sū-pĕr-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-an,** *a.* [Formed from the pref. *super-*, and Lat. *terra* = the earth, in analogy with *mediterranean* (q.v.).] Above the earth.

"One of those *superterranean* quarries."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxxiii.

*** sū pĕr-tĕr-rēne',** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *terrene* (q.v.).] Being above ground, or above the earth; superterrestrial.

*** sū-pĕr-tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *terrestrial* (q.v.).] Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

sū-pĕr-tŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *tonic* (q.v.).]

Music: The note next above the key note; the second note of the diatonic scale; thus, in the scale of C, D is the supertonic; A in the scale of G, and so on.

SUPERTOTUS.

a. Saxon woman in Supertotus (From Cotton MS., Claud., B. IV.). *b.* Figure of man in Supertotus (Sloan MS., 2,435).

*** sū-pĕr-tō'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = over the whole.]

Anc. Costume: A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment by travellers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

*** sū-pĕr-trăg'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *tragical* (q.v.).] Tragical to excess.

sū-pĕr-tū-bĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*; Eng. *tuber*, and suff. *-ation.*]

Bot.: The production of young potatoes from the old ones while still growing. Used also of a similar phenomenon in any other tuberous plant.

*** sū-pĕr-tūn'-ĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *tunic* (q.v.).] An upper tunic or gown.

*** sū-pĕr-vą-cā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *supervacaneus*, from *super* = above, and *vaco* = to make empty.] Superfluous, unnecessary, needless; serving to no purpose.

"The legislation superadded . . . would have been *supervacaneous*, and even absurd."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, vol. ii., dis. 5.

*** sū-pĕr-vą-cā'-nĕ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *supervacaneous*; *-ly.*] In a superfluous manner; unnecessarily, needlessly.

*** sū-pĕr-vą-cā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *supervacaneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being supervacaneous; needlessness, superfluousness.

sū-pĕr-vēne', *v.i.* [Lat. *supervenio* = to come over or upon: *super* = over, and *venio* = to come.]

1. To come upon, as something extraneous or additional; to be added or joined.

"Even *supervening* vice . . . could not easily remove it."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

2. To take place, to happen, to occur.

*** sū-pĕr-vē'-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *superveniens*, pr. par. of *supervenio* = to supervene (q.v.).]

1. Coming as something extraneous or additional; superadvenient, added, additional.

2. Arising or coming afterwards.

"If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

*** sū-pĕr-vĕn'-tion,** *s.* [SUPERVENE.] The act or state of supervening.

"By the *supervention* of a legal kindred inexpected."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 4, case 6.

***sū-pĕr-vĭs-ăl,** *s.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; *-al.*] Supervision. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 445.)

*** sū'-pĕr-vĭse,** *s.* [SUPERVISE, *v.*] Supervision.

¶ *On the supervise:* At sight.

"That, *on the supervise*, no leisure bated . . .
My head should be struck off."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

sū-pĕr-vīse′, *v.t.* [Lat. *super* = over, above, and *viso* = to survey, from *visum*, supin. of *video* = to see.]

1. To oversee for direction or regulation; to overlook, to inspect, to superintend.

"M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion."—*Congreve.*

* 2. To look over so as to peruse; to read, to look through.

"Let me *supervise* the canzonet."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

sū-pĕr-vī-zēē′, *s.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; *-ee.*] A person under police supervision.

"Was charged with failing to report himself as a *supervisee*."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 13, 1886.

sū-pĕr′-vī-zion, *s.* [SUPERVISE.] The act of supervising; direction, superintendence.

"Having had the special *supervision* of the whole Asian church."—*Bp. Bull: Episcopacy of Divine Right.*

¶ *Supervision of the Police* (*English Law*): When a person is convicted of felony or a serious misdemeanor, and a previous conviction is proved against him, the court, in addition to any other punishment, may direct that he be subject to the supervision of the police for any term not exceeding seven years. He is then bound to report himself to the police periodically. [TICKET-OF-LEAVE.] No similar law exists in the United States, yet the police exercise some degree of supervision over criminals, and law-breakers in general.

sū-pĕr-vīz′-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; *-or.*]

1. One who supervises; an inspector, a superintendent.

* 2. One who looks; a spectator.

"Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 3. One who reads over, as for correction.

sū-pĕr-vī′-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining to, having, or exercising supervision.

"The distribution of *supervisory* functions is a matter of detail."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 308.

* **sū-pĕr-vīve′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *supervivo*, from *super* = above, over, and *vivo* = to live. *Supervive* and *survive* are doublets.] To live longer than; to survive; to outlive.

"Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive*?"—*Clarke: Letter to Dodwell.*

sū-pĕr-vŏ-lūte′, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *volute* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The term used when one edge of anything is rolled inward, and is enveloped by the opposite edge rolled in the reverse direction, as the leaves of the apricot.

sū-pĕr vŏl′-u-tive, *a.* [Pref. *super-*; Eng. *volut(e)*, and suff. *-ive.*]

Bot. (*Of æstivation*): Having the leaves supervolute (q.v.).

sū-pī-nā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *supinatio*, from *supino* = to bend backwards.]

1. The act or state of lying or of being laid with the face upward.

2. The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior; the position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards. Opposed to pronation (q.v.).

"They [the muscles] can perform . . . flexion, extension, pronation, *supination*, the tonick motion, circumgyration."—*Smith: Portrait. of Old Age*, p. 62.

sū-pī-nāt-ŏr, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *supino* = to place or throw on the back.]

Anat.: A name given to two muscles, the *supinator radii longus* and the *supinator radii brevis*, which turn the palm of the hand upward. The latter muscle has the greater influence in producing this result.

sū′-pine, su-pīne′, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *supinus* = backward, lying on one's back; connected with *sub* = under; cf. Gr. *ὕπτιος* (*huptios*) = bent backwards, lying on one's back, from *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under; Fr. *supin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *supino.*]

A. *As adjective* (pron. *su-pīne′*):

1. Lying on the back or with the face upwards. (Opposed to *prone.*)

"Black was the covering too, where lay the god
And slept *supine*, his limbs display'd abroad."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

* 2. Leaning or inclined backwards; inclined, sloping. (Said of parts of the earth.) (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 372.)

3. Negligent, listless, careless, heedless, indolent, thoughtless. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 9.)

4. Characterized by or exhibiting listlessness, carelessness, or supineness.

"Whose *supine* felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochs mistakes.
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 108.

B. *As substantive* (pron. *sū′-pīne*):

Gram.: A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to our verbals in *-ing.* It has two forms or cases, the first ending in *-um* is an accusative case; it always follows verbs of motion, as *absit deambulatum* = he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The second supine ends in *-u*, and is an ablative case, and follows substantives or adjectives, as *mirabile dictu* = wonderful to be told, wonderful to tell.

sụ-pīne′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supine*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a supine manner or position; with the face upwards.

"At night fatigued, while he *supinely* snored."
Francis: Horace; Epistles, ii. 2.

2. Carelessly, negligently, heedlessly, listlessly, thoughtlessly. (*Philips: Cider*, i.)

sụ-pīne′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *supine*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being supine; the act or state of lying with the face upwards.

2. Negligence, indolence, heedlessness, carelessness, listlessness.

"They feel overcast
With sorrow and *supineness*, and so die."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 44.

* **sụ-pĭn′-ĭ-tў,** * **su-pin-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *supin(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as SUPINENESS (q.v.).

"A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even of matters whereof we doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **sŭp′-page (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *sup*; *-age.*] That which may be supped; pottage.

"For food they had bread: for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v., § 72.

* **sŭp-păl-pā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *suppalpatus*, pa. par. of *suppalpor* = to caress a little: *sub* = under, little, and *palpo* = to caress.] The act of enticing by soft words; enticement, caress.

"Let neither bugges of feare, nor *suppalpations* of favour weaken your hands."—*Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

* **sŭp-păr-ą-sĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *supparasitatus*, pa. par. of *supparasitor* = to play the parasite (q.v.).] The act of flattery to gain one's own ends; servile assent or approbation.

"A galling truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*."—*Bishop Hall: The Best Bargaine.*

* **sŭp-păr′-ą-sīte,** *v.t.* [SUPPARASITATION.] To flatter, to cajole; to act the parasite to.

sŭp-pâwn′, *s.* [SEPAWN.]

* **sŭp-pĕ-dā′-nĕ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *suppedaneum* = a footstool: *sub* = under, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot.] Placed or being under the feet.

"He had slender legs, but increased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

* **sŭp-pĕd′-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *suppeditatus*, pa. par. of *suppedito*: *sub* = under, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot.]

1. To supply, to furnish.

"Those things which there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 572.

2. To put down; to quell, to repress.

"But also [Henry VII.] repressed and *suppeditate* the cyuile dissencion and interior stryfe."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 2).

* **sŭp-pĕd-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *suppeditatio.*] [SUPPEDITATE.] Supply; aid afforded; support.

"Witness how nimble the soul is to act upon the *suppeditation* of due matter."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

sŭp′-pĕr, * **sop-er,** * **soup-er,** * **sup-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *soper*, *super*; Fr. *souper*, prop. an infinitive mood = to sup (q.v.), used as a substantive; cf. *dinner.*] The evening meal; the last meal of the day.

"We hold a solemn *supper*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

¶ *Lord's Supper*: [LORD'S SUPPER].

supper-board, *s.* The supper-table.

"Turned to their cleanly *supper-board*."
Wordsworth: Michael.

supper-time, *s.* The time when supper is eaten.

"And soon at *supper-time* I'll visit you."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* **sŭp′-pĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [SUPPER, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To take supper; to sup.

"Once at my *suppering* I plucked in the dusk
An apple."
Hood: Lycus the Centaur.

B. *Trans.*: To serve with supper.

"Kester was *suppering* the horses."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

sŭp′-pĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *supper*; *-less.*] Without a supper; wanting supper.

"There will be great rejoicing and feasting round the hitherto almost *supperless* camp fire to-night."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

sŭp-plant′, *v.t.* [Fr. *supplanter*, from Lat. *supplanto* = to put something under the sole of the foot, to trip up, to overthrow: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *planta* = the sole of the foot.]

* 1. To trip up.

"His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell."
Milton: P. L., x. 513.

2. To overthrow; to cause the downfall of.

"The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me."
Massinger: Renegado, iv. 2.

3. To remove, to displace; to force or drive away.

"War followed for revenge, or to *supplant*
The envied tenants of some happier spot."
Cowper: Task, i. 602.

4. To displace or remove by stratagem or craft; to displace and take the place of: as, To *supplant* a rival in the favour or affection.

* 5. To root up or out; to displace.

* **sŭp-plant′,** *s.* [SUPPLANT, *v.*] Stratagem, craft, trickery.

"But thei that worchen by *supplant*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* **sŭp-plant′-ą-rў,** * **sŭp-plant-e-rie,** *s.* [SUPPLANT, *v.*] The act of supplanting.

"My sonne yet there is the fifte,
Whiche is conceiued of enuie,
And cleped is *supplanterie*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* **sŭp-plan-tā′-tion,** *s.* [SUPPLANT, *v.*] The act of supplanting.

sŭp-plant′-ĕr, * **sup-plant-our,** *s.* [Eng. *supplant*, v.; *-er.*] One who supplants or displaces.

"A treacherous *supplanter* and undermíner of the peace of all families and societies."—*Smith: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

sŭp′-ple, * **sou-ple,** *a.* [Fr. *souple*, from Lat. *supplicem*, accus. of *supplex* = bending under, submissive: *sub* = under, and *plec-*, base of *plecto* = to fold.]

1. Pliant, flexible, easily bent.

"The tribute of his *supple* knee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

2. Yielding, compliant, not obstinate.

3. Capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose; bending to the humour of others; flattering, fawning, servile.

"Sunderland came forth from the bad school in which he had been brought up, cunning, *supple*, shameless, free from all prejudices, and destitute of all principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **supple-chapped,** *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

supple-jack, *s.*

Botany:

1. Various Paullinias, specially *Paullinia polyphylla*, a native of Jamaica. The stalk is slender, woody, tough, and flexile, and ascends to a considerable height. When mature, the wood is cut down, barked, and then converted into walking-sticks.

"Here's *supple jack* plenty, and store of rattan."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

2. *Serjania triternata.*

3. *Cardiospermum grandiflorum.*

sŭp′-ple, * **sou-ple,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SUPPLE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make supple, pliant, or flexible.

"Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *supplied* the parts, thereby making the passages wider."—*Temple.*

2. To make compliant, yielding, submissive, or humble.

"A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *supplied* her will."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. To train for military purposes, as a horse.

* 4. To soothe.

"Be not afraid, ye haue salues inoughe to *souple* that sore."—*Frythe: Workes*, p. 79.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become soft, pliant, and flexible.

"The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *supplied* into softness as they fell."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses 1.

* **sŭp'-ple-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *supple*, a.; *-ly.*] In a supple manner; softly, pliantly, mildly.

sŭp'-plē-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *supplementum* = a supplement, a filling up; *suppleo* = to fill up: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pleo* = to fill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An addition to anything, by which its defects are supplied and it is made more full and complete. (Frequently applied to an addition to a book or paper.)

"Watts's Logick, and his Improvement of the Mind, which he meant to be a *supplement* to his Logick."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 59.

* 2. Store, supply.

"We had not spent
Our ruddy wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew."
Chapman. (*Todd.*)

II. *Trigon.:* The supplement of an angle, or of an arc of a circle, is the remainder obtained by subtracting the angle, or arc, from 180°, or two right angles. If the angle exceeds 180° the supplement will be negative. Two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to 180° or a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.

SUPPLEMENT.

B C Arc; C D Sine; D A Cosine; A B F Quadrant at right angle; C F Complement of an arc, or difference between that arc and quadrant; E B F Semicircle, 180 degrees; C E Supplement of an arc, or difference between that arc and semicircle.

sŭp'-plē-mĕnt, *v.t.* [Supplement, *s.*] To fill up, supply, or complete by additions; to add something to, as a book or writing.

¶ Supplements in this sense are frequently used to keep a work of reference up to date, when so voluminous as to make a re-setting of the work inadvisable. This is done in the case of the large dictionaries, new coined words and those omitted being given from time to time in supplements. The same is done in the case of encyclopædias, in certain cases annual supplementary volumes being issued, in order to keep the information closely up to date, and introduce new subjects of interest. When such a work becomes cumbersome by the extent of its supplements new editions are occasionally issued in which the supplementary matter is brought into the text.

"He *supplements* this sketch by a series of illustrations."—*Baring-Gould: Myths of Middle Ages.*

sŭp-plē-mĕnt'-al, sŭp-plē-mĕnt'-ar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *supplement*, s.; *-al*, *-ary.*] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement, fill up, or complete by additions; added to supply what is deficient.

"A *supplementary* revelation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

supplemental-air, *s.*

Physiol.: Air which can be driven out of the lungs by laboured expiration. Called also Reserve air. Even after its expulsion, the lungs still contain residual air. (*Foster.*)

supplemental-arc, *s.* [Supplement, II.]

supplemental-chords, *s. pl.*

Trigon.: The chords of supplemental arcs.

supplemental-triangle, *s.* A spherical triangle, formed by joining the poles of three great circles.

supplemental versed sine, *s.*

Trigon.: The subversed sine, or the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.

supplementary-chords, *s. pl.* In an ellipse or hyperbola, any two chords drawn through the extremities of a diameter, and intersecting on the curve.

* **sŭp-plē-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *supplement*; *-ation.*] The act of supplementing, filling up, or adding to.

sŭp'-ple-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *supple*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being supple, pliant, or flexible; flexibility, pliableness.

"In all the vigour and *suppleness* of early youth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Readiness of compliance; pliancy; readiness to yield compliance; facility.

3. Capability of moulding or adapting one's self to any purpose.

"He united the firm faith and ardent zeal of a martyr with the shrewdness and *suppleness* of a consummate politician."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **sŭp'-plē-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *supplétif*, from Low Lat. *suppletivus*, from Lat. *suppletus*, pa. par. of *suppleo* = to fill up, to supply (q.v.).] Supplying, suppletory

* **sŭp'-plē-tōr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *suppletus*, pa. par. of *suppleo* = to supply (q.v.); Ital. *suppletorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

"I have partly from Prynne, partly from my own conjecture, supplied the mutilated places as well as I could: but have included all such *suppletory* words in crotchets."—*Wharton: Diary of Archbishop Laud*, p. 58.

B. *As subst.:* That which is to supply what is wanted; that which fills up deficiencies.

"They invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 285.

suppletory-oath, *s.* [Supplement, *s.*, ¶ 2.]

* **sŭp-plī'-ăl,** *s.* [Eng. *supply*; *-al.*]

1. The act of supplying; supply.

"Leave the *supplial* of the unconnected parts to his reader's sagacity."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 5.

2. That which is supplied.

* **sŭp-plī'-ănce** (1), *s.* [Eng. *supply*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of supplying; assistance.

2. That which fills up, occupies, or satisfies; satisfaction, gratification, diversion, pastime.

"Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* **sŭp'-plī-ançe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *suppliant*; *-ce.*] The act of supplicating; supplication, entreaty.

"When Greece her knee in *suppliance* bent."
Halleck. (*Webster.*)

* **sŭp-plī'-ant** (1), *a.* [Eng. *supply*; *-ant.*] Furnishing a supply; suppletory.

"To these legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 7.

sŭp'-plī-ant (2), * **sup-pli-aunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *suppliant*, pr. par. of *supplier*; Lat. *supplico* = to supplicate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Entreating, supplicating, beseeching; asking earnestly and humbly.

"He was rather *suppliant* than victorious."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. Manifesting or expressing entreaty or supplication.

"To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee, and deify his power."
Milton: P. L., i. 112.

B. *As subst.:* One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who begs earnestly and humbly; a supplicant. In law, the actor in or a party preferring a petition of right. (*Wharton.*)

"He was soon surrounded by flatterers and *suppliants*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

sŭp'-plī-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suppliant* (2); *-ly.*] In a suppliant manner; like a suppliant.

"*Suppliantly* implore the divine mercy."—*Student*, i. 139.

* **sŭp'-plī-ant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *suppliant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being suppliant.

* **sŭp'-plī-can-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *supplican(t)*; *-cy.*] The act of supplicating; supplication, suppliance.

sŭp'-plī-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *supplicans*, pr. par. of *supplico* = to supplicate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Entreating, begging, or asking earnestly; suppliant.

"They offered to this council their letters *supplicant*."—*Bp. Bull: Corruptions of Church of Rome.*

B. *As subst.:* One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who asks earnestly and humbly; a suppliant.

"Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

sŭp'-plī-cant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supplicant*; *-ly.*] In a supplicating manner; like a supplicant.

sŭp'-plī-căt, *s.* [Lat. = he supplicates.] In English Universities, a petition; specif., a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

sŭp'-plī-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *supplicatus*, pa. par. of *supplico*, from *supplex*, genit. *supplicis* = bending down, suppliant; Fr. *supplier*; Sp. *suplicar*; Ital. *supplicare.*] [Supple, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and humbly; to entreat for; to seek by earnest and humble prayer.

"Whose mercy the most opulent of us all must one day *supplicate*."—*Knox: Education of the Poor.*

2. To address in prayer; to call upon humbly.

B. *Intrans.:* To make supplication; to beg or petition earnestly and humbly.

"Vain is each threat or *supplicating* prayer."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

¶ For the difference between to *supplicate* and to *beg*, see Beg.

* **sŭp'-plī-cāte,** *s.* [Supplicate, *v.*] The same as Supplicat (q.v.).

"This year was a *supplicate* made for George Carew to have the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred on him."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

sŭp'-plī-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Supplicate, *v.*]

sŭp'-plī-cāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng *supplicating*; *-ly.*] In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

"He also gesticulated, sometimes wildly, sometimes *supplicatingly*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1885.

sŭp-plī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *supplicationem*, accus. of *supplicatio*, from *supplicatus*, pa. par. of *supplico* = to supplicate (q.v.); Sp. *supplicacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of supplicating; humble and earnest petition or prayer in worship.

"Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints."—*Ephes.* vi. 18.

2. A petition; an earnest and humble request or prayer.

"By the tears and abject *supplications* at Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Roman Antiq.:* A religious solemnity or thanksgiving to the gods on the occasion of a great victory gained, or in times of public danger or distress.

* **sŭp'-plī-cāt-ōr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who supplicates; a supplicant.

"Well fare that bold *supplicator* to Queen Elizabeth."—*Bishop Hall: Episcopacy of Divine Right.*

sŭp'-plī-cāt-ōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *supplicat(e)*; *-ory.*] Containing, or of the nature of supplication; humble, earnest, petitionary.

"Being all *supplicatory* prayers."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 67.

* **sŭp-plī-cā'-vĭt,** *s.* [Lat. = he has begged.]

Law: A writ formerly issuing out of the Courts of King's (or Queen's) Bench or Chancery, for taking the surety of the peace against a man.

* **sup-plie,** * **sup-pli-en,** *v.t.* [Fr. *supplier.*] To supplicate.

"And if thou wolt shinen with dignitles, thou muste besechen and *supplien* [*supplicabis*] hem, that yeuen the dignities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

sŭp-plī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *supply*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which supplies.

"Saul might set up for a *supplier* of the fault of Joshua."—*Stackhouse: Hist. Bible.*

sŭp-plў', * **sup-ploy,** * **sup-ploye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *supplée'r*; from Lat. *suppleo* = to fill up: *sup* (for *sub*) = up, and *pleo* = to fill; Sp. *suplir*; Port. *supprir*; Ital. *supplire.*]

* 1. To fill up as any deficiencies occur; to recruit.

"Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To furnish with what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency for; to provide; to make provision. (Often followed by *with* before that which is supplied.)

"So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so *supplied*
As London." *Cowper: Task*, i. 720.

3. To strengthen by additions; to reinforce.

"Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kerns and gallowglasses is *supplied*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* **4.** To gratify the desire of; to content.

"Did *supply* thee at thy garden-house."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

5. To give, to grant, to furnish, to provide.

"But nearer care (O pardon it!) *supplies*
Sighs to my breast and sorrow to my eyes."
Prior: Celia to Damon.

*6. To serve instead of; to fill or take the place of.

"Where burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*.
And no light shines but that by which men die."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 121.

7. To fill up; particularly applied to places that have become vacant.

"I being absent, and my place *supplied*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

sŭp-plȳ', *s.* [SUPPLY, *v.*]

1. The act of supplying, providing, or furnishing what is wanted; provision; cure of deficiencies.

"Why are usefull things good? because they minister to the *supply* of our wants and desires."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. That which is supplied; a sufficiency or provision of things needed; a quantity, stock, or store of things on hand.

3. Especially in the plural, the stock of provisions necessary to supply the wants of an army or other large body of persons; necessaries collected; stores.

*4. Additional troops, reinforcements, succour.

"The Earl of Salisbury craveth *supply*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

5. One who takes the place of another; a substitute. (Used especially of a Nonconformist minister or student who does duty in the absence of the regular pastor.)

6. A grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in the United States is vested in the House of Representatives, and the necessary exercise of this right is practically a law for the annual meeting of Congress But an appropriation bill must be concurred in by the Senate and signed by the President, or passed over the President's veto, before it can become operative.

'That paragraph of the king's speech which related to *supply* preceded the paragraph which related to the test."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Commissioners of supply:* Commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuations of Lands Act, within their respective counties. (*Scotch.*)

***sŭp-plȳ'-ant,** *a.* [Eng. *supply; -ant.*] Suppletory, auxiliary, supplemental.

***sŭp-plȳ'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *supply; -ment.*] The furnishing or provision of further supplies; a continuation of supply.

"You have me, rich; and I will never fail
Beginning, nor *supplyment*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

***sŭp-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *suppono*, from *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pono* = to place.] To suppose (q.v.).

sŭp-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *supporter*, from Lat. *supporto* = to carry, bring, or convey to a place; in Low Lat. = to endure, to sustain; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *porto* = to carry; Sp. *suportar, soportar*; Port. *supportar, soportar*; Ital. *sopportare.*]

1. To bear up, to sustain, to prop up; to keep from falling or sinking.

"*Support* him by the arm."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

2. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; to keep from fainting, yielding, or giving way.

"But waged with death a lasting strife,
Supported by despair of life."
Cowper: The Castaway.

3. To back up by being in readiness to come to the aid of: as, One regiment *supports* another.

*4. To endure without being overcome; to bear up under; to endure, to sustain.

"I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

5. To be able to furnish funds for, or the means of continuing; to be able to meet; to meet, to incur.

"The costs, charges, and expenses which the king's highness necessarily hath been compelled to *support* and sustain."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., pt. ii., bk. ii. (Note 31.)

6. To be able to carry on; to be able to continue: as, To *support* a war, contest, or argument.

7. To maintain with the necessary means of living; to provide for; to provide with a livelihood: as, To *support* a son at college.

8. To keep up by nutriment; to nourish, to sustain: as, To *support* life.

9. To keep up in reputation; to sustain, to maintain: as, To *support* a good character.

10. To take the part or character of; to represent on the stage; to act: as, To *support* a character in a play.

11. To verify, to substantiate, to bear out, to make good, to maintain.

"The question . . . is whether the mystery be *supported* by evidence."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

12. To assist, to aid, to help, to further, to second: as, To *support* a party.

13. To maintain; to defend successfully; to vindicate, to uphold: as, To *support* one's own cause.

14. To accompany as an honorary assistant; to uphold or aid by attendance on.

15. To second or back up, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting.

¶ (1) *To support arms:*

Mil.: To carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder, supported by having the hammer-rest on the left forearm, which is passed across the breast.

(2) *To support a rule:*

Law: To argue in answer to the arguments of the party who has shown cause against a rule *nisi.*

sŭp-pōrt', *s.* [SUPPORT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, operation, or state of supporting upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling or sinking; sustaining effect or power.

2. That which supports, upholds, maintains, or keeps from falling: as—

(1) A stand, frame, prop, pillar, base, foundation, or the like, on which anything stands.

(2) That which maintains life; sustenance; necessaries of life.

(3) Maintenance, subsistence, livelihood.

"A thousand pounds a year, annual *support*
Out of his grace he adds."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

(4) One who or that which supports or maintains a person, family, &c.: as, He is the *support* of the family; Agriculture is their chief *support.*

(5) That which upholds or relieves; aid, help, succour, assistance; specifically, troops in reserve to support and back up those in front.

(6) Aid, countenance; assistance by speaking or acting: as, He gave his *support* to the motion.

3. The maintenance, sustaining, or keeping up of anything, without allowing it to sink, fall, decline, or give way: as, the *support* of health, the *support* of spirits, courage, or the like.

II. *Law:* The right of a person to have his buildings or other landed property supported by his neighbour's house or land.

¶ *Points of support:* [POINT, *s.*, ¶ 15].

sŭp-pōrt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *support*, v.; *-able.*]

*1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, or kept up.

2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; tolerable, bearable, endurable.

"The loss of all
That can ennoble man, and make frail life,
Short as it is, *supportable*."
Cowper: Task, v. 604.

3. Capable of being supported, maintained, or defended: as, an opinion or statement is *supportable.*

***sŭp-pōrt'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *supportable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being supportable.

"It hath an influence on the *supportableness* of the burthen."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 477.

***sŭp-pōrt'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *supportab(le); -ly.*] In a supportable manner.

*** sŭp-pōrt'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *support*, v.; *-ance.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which supports or upholds; support, prop.

"Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

2. That which keeps from failing or sinking; maintenance.

"Draw for the *supportance* of his vow."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

II. *Scots Law:* Assistance rendered to enable a person, who is otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

***sŭp pör-tā'-tion, sup-por-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Eng. *support; -ation.*] Support, maintenance.

"The firm promises and *supportations* of a faithful God."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 385.

sŭp-pōrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SUPPORT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Her.: Applied to an ordinary that has another under it, by way of support. as, a chief *supported.*

sŭp-pōrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *support; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who supports or maintains: as—

(1) One who supports, upholds, or keeps from falling or sinking. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 479.)

(2) One who gives aid, assistance, or countenance; an advocate, a defender.

"Regarding the English and French as the principal literary *supporters* of the present age."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

(3) An adherent; one who sides with a party.

*(4) A sustainer, a comforter.

"The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries."—*South.*

(5) One who accompanies another on some public occasion as an aid or attendant; one who seconds, supports, or strengthens: as, A chairman of a meeting and his *supporters.*

*2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a support, a base, a pillar, a foundation, or the like.

"They have no seats, nor any other *supporters* on the inside, than several round sticks."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A figure on each side of a shield of arms, appearing to support the shield. They may be figures of beasts or birds, real or fabulous, as the lion and unicorn in the arms of Great Britain, or of men, sometimes naked and sometimes clad in armour. They may have originated in the ceremonial bearing of the knightly shield to tournaments and jousts by squires or retainers of a noble house. They are borne by all peers of the realm, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand-Crosses of the Bath, by many Nova Scotian baronets, and by the chiefs of Scottish clans, also by many municipalities, and the principal mercantile companies of the city of London.

ARMS WITH SUPPORTERS.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A knee-piece of timber bolted firmly beneath the cathead, to reinforce it when sustaining the weight of the anchor.

(2) A piece bolted to the hounds of a mast for supporting the trestle-tree.

3. *Surg.:* A broad, elastic, or cushioned band or truss for the support of any part or organ: as, an abdominal *supporter.*

***sŭp-pōrt'-fûl, *sŭp-pōrt'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *support; -full.*] Abounding with support; giving abundance of support.

"Our swords
Have slain a cities most *supportfull* lords."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

***sŭp-pōrt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *support; -less.*] Destitute of support; having no support.

"The frog, *supportless*, writhes upon the ground."
Parnell: Battle of Frogs & Mice, iii.

***sŭp-pōrt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *support; -ment.*] Support.

"Prelaty in her fleshly *supportments*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***sŭp-pōrt'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *support; -ress.*] A female supporter.

***sŭp-pōş'-ą-ble, *sŭp-pōşe'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *suppos(e); -able.*] Capable of being supposed or imagined to exist.

"Every one of these things is rationally *supposeable*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

***sŭp-pōs′-al, *sup-pos-all,** *s.* [Eng. *suppos(e); -al.*] The act of supposing something to exist; supposition, opinion, belief.

"Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

sŭp-pōse′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *supposer*, from *sup* (Lat. *sub*) = under, and *poser* = to place.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To place or substitute, as one thing by fraud in the place of another. (A Latinism.)

2. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position; to imagine or admit to exist for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true or to exist; to assume hypothetically; to state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to exist or be true.

"*Suppose* he should relent,
And publish grace to all." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 237.

3. To imagine; to be of opinion; to think or believe to be the case; to presume.

"Who losing, or *supposing* lost,
The good on earth they valued most."
Cowper: Annus Mirabilis.

4. To form in the mind; to figure to one's self; to imagine.

"More furious raging broils
Than can be imagined or *supposed*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

5. To require to exist or be true; to imply; to presuppose; to involve by inference.

"This *supposeth* something, without evident ground."
—Hale: Orig. of Mankind.

B. *Intrans.:* To make or form suppositions; to imagine, to think.

"These are not drunken, as ye *suppose*."—*Acts* ii. 15.

***sŭp-pōse′,** *s.* [Suppose, *v.*] Supposition; position without proof; opinion, belief.

"We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That after sev'n years' siege, yet Troy walls stand."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

sŭp-pōsed′, *pa. par. & a.* [Suppose, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Laid down or imagined as existing or true; imagined, believed.

supposed-bass, *s.*

Music: Any bass note in an inverted chord, as contradistinguished from the real bass, root, or generator, as the bass notes E or G in the inverted common chord of C.

sŭp-pōs′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supposed; -ly.*] By supposition; presumedly.

"A bit of *supposedly* good private water."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sŭp-pōs′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *suppos(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who supposes.

sŭp-pō-şĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suppositionem*, accus. of *suppositio* = a substitution, a supposition, from *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to place under, to substitute: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *suposicion.*]

1. The act of supposing; the laying down of an hypothesis; reasoning by hypothesis.

"But all's not true that *supposition* saith."
Drayton: Barons Wars, iii.

2. That which is supposed or assumed hypothetically; an assumption, an hypothesis.

"He had used language which was quite unintelligible except on the *supposition* that he had a guilty knowledge of the contents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A surmise, a conjecture, a guess.

* **4.** An imagination, a conceit.

"And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

sŭp-pō-şĭ′-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *supposition; -al.*] Founded or based upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.

"It is not absolute, but only *suppositional*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

sŭp-pŏş-ĭ-tĭ′-tious, *a.* [Lat. *suppositicius* = false, fraudulently substituted, from *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to place under, to substitute.] [Supposition.]

1. Not genuine; fraudulently substituted for something else; put by trick in the place or character of another; counterfeit.

"There seem to be some Orphick verses *supposititious*, as well as there were Sibylline."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 300.

* **2.** Founded upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.

"Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do."—*Woodward.*

sŭp-pŏş-ĭ-tĭ′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supposititious; -ly.*]

1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously; not genuinely.

* **2.** Hypothetically; by supposition.

"*Supposititiously* he derives it from the Lunæ Montes."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 31.

***sŭp-pŏş-ĭ-tĭ′-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *supposititious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being supposititious.

***sŭp-pŏş′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Suppose, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Including or implying supposition; supposed.

"As to continuatives, they are either *suppositive*, such as—*if*; or positive, such as—because, therefore, as, &c."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A word denoting or implying supposition.

"The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***sŭp-pŏş′-ĭ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *suppositive; -ly.*] With, by, or upon supposition.

"The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent."—*Hammond.*

***sŭp-pŏş′-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to lay under.]

1. An aid (?), an inferior (?).

"Mountebanks, empirics, quack-salvers, mineralists, wizards, alchymists, cast apothecaries, old wives and barbers, are all *suppositors* to the right worshipful doctor, as I take it."—*Ford: Lover's Melancholy*, i. 2.

2. A suppository.

"Clysters, *suppositors*, and a barbarous pothecary's bill."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, iv.

sŭp-pŏş′-ĭ-tōr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *suppositorius* = placed under; Fr. *suppositoire.*]

1. A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

2. A medicinal ball introduced into the vagina or rectum.

¶ The chief suppositories are tannic acid, mercury, lead, opium, and morphia.

***sŭp-pō′-şure,** *s.* [Eng. *suppos(e); -ure.*] Supposition, hypothesis.

sŭp-prĕss′, *sup-presse, *v.t.* [Lat. *suppressus*, pa. par. of *supprimo* = to press under, to suppress: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *premo* = to press.]

1. To overpower, to crush, to subdue; to reduce to subjection.

"Great Hercules . . . wholly did *suppresse*
Our haplesse princes."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

2. To put down; to subdue, to quell.

"Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. To keep in or back; to restrain from utterance or vent.

"The maid, with smile *suppressed* and sly,
The toil unwonted saw him try."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 24.

4. To keep back or hinder from circulation; to stop, to stifle.

"They were not powerful enough to *suppress* newspapers right and left."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1887.

5. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to keep back.

"Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

6. To retain without making public: as, To *suppress* a letter or manuscript.

7. To stop by remedial means: as, To *suppress* a hemorrhage or the like.

* **8.** To supplant, to displace.

"To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

sŭp-prĕss′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *suppress; -er.*] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

***sŭp-prĕss′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *suppress; -able.*] Capable of being suppressed; possible to be suppressed.

sŭp-prĕss′-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suppressionem*, accus. of *suppressio*, from *suppressus*, pa. par. of *supprimo* = to suppress (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of suppressing, crushing, destroying, putting down, or quelling.

"The *suppression* of idolatry in the Roman empire, and the establishment of the christian church upon its ruins, was an event the most wonderful in the Gentile world."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

2. The state of being suppressed, crushed, destroyed, or quelled.

3. The act of retaining or keeping back from utterance, vent, disclosure, or circulation.

4. The act of retaining or keeping back from public notice.

5. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges.

"The *suppression* or difficultie of avoiding urine."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xxv.

* **II.** *Gram.:* Omission, ellipsis: as, the *suppression* of a word or words in a sentence.

¶ (1) *Suppression of monasteries:*

Church Hist.: The closing of religious houses and the appropriation of their revenues to other purposes. There have been many hostile suppressions, and suppressions carried out with the approbation of the Roman See. Of the former class the most considerable were: (1) in England (1535–40); (2) in France, during the Revolution (by a law passed in February, 1790); (3) in Italy, commenced by the Sardinian Government in 1855), and (4) in Germany. Of the latter class were the suppressions in England of religious houses that their revenues might be transferred to Jesus, Christ's, and St. John's Colleges at Cambridge; still later, those in favour of Christ Church and Brasenose, Oxford.

(2) *Suppression of parts of a flower:*

Bot.: A term used when parts which normally belong to a flower are wanting.

(3) *Suppression of the menses:*

Path.: A kind of amenorrhœa in which the flux having been properly established becomes prematurely arrested.

(4) *Suppression of urine:*

Pathol.: Retention of the urine. It may arise from mechanical obstruction caused by a calculus or a tumour, from blood poisoning, in cholera, scarlatina, and the more malignant fevers, or from hysteria.

***sŭp-prĕss′-ĭon-ĭst (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *suppression; -ist.*] One who supports or advocates suppression.

"Think of it, ye modern *suppressionists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1886.

sŭp-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *suppress; -ive.*] Tending to suppress; suppressing; keeping down.

"A work that had been received by the English press with *suppressive* silence."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 24, 1886.

sŭp-prĕss′-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *suppress; -or.*] One who suppresses, quells, or subdues; one who prevents utterance, disclosure, or circulation.

sŭp′-pu-rāte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppuro* = to gather pus underneath: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pus* (genit. *puris*) = pus.]

A. *Intrans.:* To grow to pus; to generate pus.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to generate pus.

"In the space of three weeks it *suppurated* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

sŭp-pu-rā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suppurationem*, accus. of *suppuratio*, from *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppuro* = to suppurate (q.v.).]

1. The process of producing pus or purulent matter, as in a wound or abscess.

"I applied again the Malæguna, which caused a *suppuration* of the remainder."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

¶ When extensive its commencement is characterized by hectic fever.

2. The matter generated by suppuration.

"Those impostumes or swellings, that grow to an head or *suppuration* (which the Greeks call Apostemata)."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

sŭp′-pu-rā-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to produce pus or purulent matter; attended by suppuration: as, *suppurative* phlebitis.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation that promotes suppuration.

"I applied over the whole tumour some of the *suppuratives* set down in the method of cure."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

***sŭp′-pu-tāte,** *s.* [Lat. *supputatus*, pa. par. of *supputo* = to reckon: *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *puto* = to reckon.] To reckon, to compute.

"*Supputated* especially for the elevation and meridian of London."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

***sŭp-pu-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *supputatio.*] [Supputate.] Reckoning, account, computation. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 610.)

***sŭp-pūte′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *supputer*, from Lat. *supputo.*] [SUPPUTATE.]

1. To reckon, to compute, to calculate.

2. To impute.

"And like stout floods stand free from this *supputed* shame." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 29.

sū-prą-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, much in the same way as *super* (q.v.), with the force of *over, above, beyond.*

supra-acromial, *a.*

Anat.: Above the acromion: as, the *supra-acromial* artery and nerve.

supra-axillary, *a.*

Bot.: Springing from above the axil. Used of a branch or other process.

supra-coralline, *a.*

Geol.: Resting upon coralline beds. Applied to such portions of the beds above the Middle Oolite as are found naturally resting upon it, or are in some way connected with the upper part of the formation. They are not very fossiliferous. (*Etheridge.*)

supra-costal, *a.* Lying or situated above or upon the ribs: as, the *supra-costal* muscles.

supra-decompound, *a.*

Bot.: Having various compound divisions or ramifications. In leaves it is used of those whose petiole bears secondary petioles, as the leaf of *Mimosa purpurea.*

supra-œsophageal, *a.*

Anat.: Situated above the gullet.

supra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Being above the orbit of the eye.

Supra-orbital artery:

Anat.: A branch of the ophthalmic artery terminating upwards in the forehead. It distributes branches to the eyelids and communicates with the temporal artery.

Supra-orbital notch or *foramen:*

Anat.: A notch or foramen in the orbital arch which transmits the supra-orbital nerve and artery.

supra-orbitary, supra-orbitar, *a.* Supra-orbital (q.v.).

sū-prą-cĭl′-ĭ-ąr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *ciliary* (q.v.).] Superciliary (q.v.).

sū-prą-clă-vĭc′-ū-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *clavicular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the clavicle: as the *supraclavicular* nerve.

sū-prą-cŏn′-dў-lŏid, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *condyloid* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Above a condyle; spec., above the internal condylar ridge: as, the *supracondyloid* process.

sū-prą-crē-tā′-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *cretaceous.*]

Geol. (*Of strata*): Above the Cretaceous beds. The term was introduced by Sir H. De la Beche, and was largely in use before the importance of those newer strata was understood; now called Tertiary (q.v.).

sū-prą-fō-lĭ-ā′-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), **sū-prą-fō′-lĭ-ąr,** *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *foliaceous, foliar* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Growing upon a leaf.

sū-prą-fō′-lĭ-ąr, *a.* [SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.]

sū-prą-lăp-sär′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *supra* = above; *lapsus* = a fall, a lapse (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or their doctrine.

"The sublapsarian way seemed to me of the two the more moderate; the rigid *supralapsarian* doctrine would never find entertainment in my thoughts.."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 669.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Calvinists who held that God for his own glory eternally decreed the fall of man and the consequent introduction of sin into the world, and that the election of some to everlasting life, with the rejection of others, was formed "beyond" or before, and was in no way consequent or dependent upon the foreseen fall of man. Of this school were Beza, Francis Gomarus, and Voetius. Opposed to Infralapsarian (q.v.).

sū-prą-lăp-sär′-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *supralapsarian*; *-ism.*] The doctrine or the tenets of the Supralapsarians.

***sū-prą-lăp′-sa-rў,** *s.* & *a.* [SUPRALAPSARIAN.] The same as SUPRALAPSARIAN.

***sū prą-lū′-nar,** *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q.v.).] Beyond the moon; hence, of very great height, very lofty.

sū prą-măx-ĭl′-lą-rў, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *maxillary.*]

Anat.: Above the maxillæ: as, the *supra-maxillary* branch of the facial nerve.

sū-prą-mūn′-dāne, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Situated or being above the world; celestial.

"The later Platonists supposed the world and all the inferior gods (as Plato and the Pythagoreans, some *supramundane* deities), to proceed, by way of emanation, without any temporary production, from a superior cause."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 86.

sū-prą-năt′-ū-rąl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *natural.*] Supernatural; transcending human power or ability.

¶ *The supranatural:* That which transcends human power or ability.

"Kant . . . theoretically completely excluded *the supranatural* as something to which reason could enter into no relation whatever."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,995.

sū-prą-năt′-ū-rąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Ger. *supranaturalismus*, from Lat. *supra* = above, and Eccles. Lat. *naturalismus* = rationalism.]

Church Hist.: A term first employed in Germany towards the close of the eighteenth century to designate the belief of orthodox Protestants. Now used in a much wider sense, so as to include any doctrine appealing to revelation as its authority.

"At its first appearance the opposite of rationalism was not designated as supranaturalism, but simply as protestantism. As the champions, however, of protestantism, that is, of the theology based upon Scripture as the divine revelation, generally designated their adversaries, not as rationalists, but as naturalists, it naturally came to pass that their own views were designated as *supranaturalism.*"—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,995.

sū-prą-năt′-ū-rąl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *supranatural*(*ism*); *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: One who believes in revealed, as distinct from natural religion. [SUPRANATURALISM.]

"What reason cannot comprehend and accept can never form part of the rationalistic convictions . . . The *supranaturalist*, on the other hand, is no less in harmony with his fundamental maxim. In matters of religion, Scripture is to him what reason is to the rationalist. Though he too employs reason, he employs it only to search and judge those claims to a divine origin which Scripture puts forth; and as soon as that point has been decided, and he feels convinced that Scripture contains the direct teachings of God, it becomes his highest, his sole authority."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,995.

B. *As adj.:* Founded on or pertaining to revelation; accepting revelation.

"The successors of their *supernaturalist* adversaries."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,996.

sū-prą-năt-ū-rąl-ĭst-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *supra*, and Eng. *naturalistic* (q.v.).] Supernaturalistic.

"The *supranaturalistic* and rationalistic opinions."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans.), i. 11.

sū-prą-ŏc-çĭp′-ĭt-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *occipital* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the occiput.

supraoccipital-bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The bone which completes the first cranial segment above, answering to the occipital bone in man.

sū-prą-prō′-tĕst, *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *protest* (q.v.).]

Law: An acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawer.

*** sū-prą-rā′-tion-ąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Ger. * *supra-rationalismus.*] A word suggested as a more fitting term to express what is known as supranaturalism. (See extract under SUPRANATURALISM.)

sū-prą-rē′-nąl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *renal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the kidneys.

suprarenal-capsules, *s. pl.*

1. *Compar. Anat.:* Two flattened bodies of crescentic or bent triangular form, one surmounting each kidney, attaining a disproportionately large size in the fœtal state in man and the Quadrumana. The right capsule is placed lower down than the left. They are an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters high, an inch and a quarter wide, and two to three lines thick. Their weight in an adult is one or two drachms. They are fibrous, composed principally of simple or closed vesicles resembling the secreting glands, except that they have no duct. Their function is unknown. Called also Suprarenal Glands or Bodies.

2. *Pathol.:* In 1855, Dr. Thomas Addison attempted to prove that a disease, often attended by bronze skin, and fatal in from six months to five years, has its seat in the suprarenal capsules. [BRONZED, ¶.]

sū prą-scăp′-ų-ląr-ў, sū-prą-scăp′-ū-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *scapulary, scapular* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the scapula: as, the *suprascapular* ligament.

sū-prą-spīn′-al, sū-prą-spīn′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *spinal, spinous* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

1. Above the spine.

2. Above the spine or ridge of the scapula, or shoulder-blade: as, the *supraspinous* fossa and ligaments.

sū-prą-stĕr′-nąl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *sternal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the sternum: as, the *suprasternal* nerve.

sū-prą-trŏch′-lē-ąr, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *trochlear* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the trochlea of the orbit: as, the *supratrochlear* branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

*** sū-prą-vĭ′-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *vision* (q.v.).] Supervision.

*** sū-prą-vīş′-ŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and *-visor* as in *supervisor.*] A supervisor, an overseer.

"They made Arœus titular, and Lysander *supravisor* of him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermon* 23.

*** sū-prą-vŭl′-gar,** *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *vulgar* (q.v.).] Being above the vulgar or common people.

"None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities."—*Collier.*

sų-prĕm′-ą-çў, *s.* [Fr. *suprématie*, from *suprême* = supreme (q.v.).] The quality or state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; highest or supreme authority or power.

¶ (1) *Oath of supremacy:* An oath required to be taken in Great Britain along with the oath of allegiance, denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal matters in this realm. It has now been greatly modified and simplified.

(2) *Papal supremacy:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The authority, partly spiritual and partly temporal, which the Pope, as bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, claims to exercise over the clergy, and, through them, over the laity, of the whole world. The development of this supremacy dates from the time when Christianity became the State religion of the Roman empire under Constantine. Its influence was great in England under the Norman kings, and reached its highest point in the reign of John (1199–1216), from which period it began to decline, and received its death-blow from the Act of Supremacy (26 Henry VIII., c. 1).

(3) *Royal supremacy:*

Church Hist.: The supremacy in the Church of England, as by law established, of the temporal power in all causes purely temporal, and in the temporal accidents of spiritual things. (*Shipley.*) By 26 Henry VIII., c. 1, the king was declared to be the "only supreme Head on earth of the Church of England," though it was expressly declared that he did not "pretend to take any power from the successors of the apostles that was given them by God." In the same year (1535) Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More were beheaded for denying the royal claim. On the accession of Elizabeth the title was kept in the background; but the supremacy

of the sovereign in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as civil, was asserted. The Royal Supremacy was one of the main causes of the civil war in the seventeenth century; it received a check at the Revolution of 1688, which enforced toleration of Nonconformity, but in the latter half of the nineteenth century more than one clergyman has been committed to prison for disobeying the ruling of the law courts in ecclesiastical matters.

sụ-prēme′, *su-pream, *a.* [Fr. *suprême*, from Lat. *supremus* = highest, from *super* = above; Sp. and Ital. *supremo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The highest in authority or power; holding the highest place in authority, power, or government.

"Nevertheless, there cannot really be more than one *supreme* power in a society."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Highest or most extreme in degree; highest possible; utmost.

"Above all his luxury *supreme*
And his chief glory, was the gospel theme."
Cowper: Conversation, 619.

† **II.** *Bot.:* Situated at the highest point or part.

¶ 1. *The Supreme:*

(1) The highest of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.

(2) The highest point or pitch.

"'Tis the *supreme* of power."
Keats: Sleep & Poetry.

2. *Supreme Court:* The highest court of the United States, established by the Constitution, its purpose being to decide upon the Constitutionality of Acts of Congress, and also to serve as the final court of appeal in suits of a national character. Each state has its Supreme Court, which performs like duties within the state. The Supreme Court of Judicature in England is a court of final appeal.

sụ-prême′, *s.* [Fr.]

Cook.: The best part. [VELOUTÉ, VOLAILLE.]

sụ-prēme′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *supreme; -ly.*]

* 1. With supreme or the highest authority: as, To rule *supremely*.

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent. (*Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.*)

* **sụ-prĕm′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *supremitas* = the highest pitch of excellence.] Supremacy (q.v.).

"Whose [the Pope's] *supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. vi.

sŭr- (1), *pref.* [Lat.] The form assumed by the prefix *sub-* before words beginning with *r*, as *surreptitious*.

sŭr- (2), *pref.* [Fr., contracted from Lat. *super* = above, upon, as in *surcease*, *surface*, &c.] A prefix used in the sense of above, upon, &c., or sometimes intensively.

SUR-ANCREE.

sur-ancree, *a.*

Her.: A term applied to a cross with double anchor flukes at each termination.

sur-renal, *a.*

Anat.: The same as SUPRARENAL (q.v.).

Sûr-ra, *s.* [Arab.] A chapter of the Koran.

* **sŭr-ăd-dĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *addition* (q.v.).] Something added or appended, as to a name.

sûr′-ah, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of silk material.

sŭr′-al, *s.* [Lat. *sura* = the calf of the leg.] In or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

* **sŭr′-ănce (s as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *sur(e); -ance;* or a contract. of *assurance* (q.v.).] Assurance, surety, warrant.

sū-ra′-sō-phōne, *s.* A rich-toned instrument, resembling the ophicleide, pitched in E-flat.

sû-răt′, *s.* [See def.] Coarse, short cotton grown in the neighbourhood of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

sŭr′-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *base*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Arch.:* A cornice or series of mouldings at the top of a pedestal, podium, &c.

2. *Joinery:* A board running round a room on a level with the top of the chair-backs.

sŭr′-bāsed, *a.* [Eng. *surbas(e); -ed.*]

Arch.: Having a surbase, or moulding above the base.

surbased-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch whose rise is less than half the span.

SURBASED ARCH.

sŭr-bāse′-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *basement* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

* **sŭr′-bāte, *sŭr′-bēat,** *v.t.* [Fr. *solbattre*, pa. par. *solbattu*, from *sole* (Lat. *solea*) = a sole (of a foot), and *buttre* = to beat.]

1. To make sore, as the soles of the feet, by walking; to bruise with travelling.

"Least they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore
Their tender feete." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 34.

2. To fatigue by marching.

"Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting that the foot might ride . . . however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

sŭr-bĕd′, *v.t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *bed*, v. (q.v.).] To set edgewise, as a stone: that is, to set it in a position different to that which it had in the quarry.

* **sŭr-bĕt′,** *a.* [SURBATE.] Surbated; bruised or sore with walking.

"A traveller with feet *surbet*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 32.

* **sŭr-brāve,** *v.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *brave*, v.] To bedizen (?); to excel in finery (?).

"The Persians proud (th' Empyre was in their hands)
With plates of gold *surbraved* all their bands."
Hudson: Judith, bk. 22.

* **sŭr-cēas′-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *surcease; -ance.*] Cessation, surcease.

"To propound two things, 1. A *surceasance* of arms, 2. An imperial diet."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 497.

sŭr-cēase′, *sur-sease, *sur-cesse, *v.i.* & *t.* [SURCEASE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease; to be at an end; to come to an end.

"The kyngdome of Mercia *surceased*."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. clxxi.

2. To cease, to leave off, to refrain, to desist. (*Milton: Psalm* lxxxv.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To stop, to cease, to put an end to.

"The nations, overaw'd, *surceased* the fight."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 1,024.

* **sŭr-cēase′,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *sursis*, fem. *sursise*, pa. par. of *surseoir* = to pause, leave off, refrain, forbear, from Lat. *supersedeo* = to supersede (q.v.). The latter part of the word was early confounded with *cease*, with which it has no etymological connection.] Cessation, stop.

"An end and *surcease* made of this immodest and deformed manner of writing."—*Bacon: Church Controversies.*

sŭr-çhargė′, *v.t.* [Fr. *surcharger.*] [SURCHARGE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To overload, to overburden.

"Fair plant . . . with fruit *surcharged*."
Milton: P. L., v. 58.

2. To overcharge; to make an extra charge upon.

II. *Law:*

1. To overstock, especially to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*English.*)

"Another disturbance of common is by *surcharging* it; of putting more cattle therein than the pasture and herbage will sustain."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. In equity, to show an omission in, as in an account, for which credit ought to have been given.

sŭr′-çhargė, *s.* [Fr., from *sur* = above, over, and *charge* = a load.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An extra charge or load; an excessive load or burden; an overload; a load greater than can be borne.

"The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 228.

2. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.

II. *Law:*

1. An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.

2. A charge made by an auditor upon public officials, as guardians of the poor, for amounts improperly paid by them.

3. The showing of an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given.

¶ (1) *Surcharge and falsification:* In taking accounts in the Court of Chancery a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed, and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous. (*English.*)

(2) *Surcharge of forest:* The putting of more cattle into a forest by a commoner than he has a right to do. (*English.*)

* **sŭr-charġe′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *surcharge*, v.; *-ment.*] Surplus, overplus.

"That continuall *surcharyement* of people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 23.

sŭr-çharġ′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *surcharg(e); -er.*]

1. One who surcharges, overloads, or overstocks.

2. The same as *Surcharge of forest* (q.v.).

sŭr′-çĭn-gle, *sŭr′-sĭn-gle, *s.* [O. Fr. *sursangle*, from Lat. *super* = above, and *cingulus* = a belt.]

1. *Saddlery:* A belt or girth to be passed around a saddle, pad, or blanket, to fasten it to the horse's back.

2. The girdle with which clergymen of the Church of England bind their cassocks.

sŭr-çĭn′-gle, *v.t.* [SURCINGLE, *s.*] To furnish with a surcingle; to bind or attach with a surcingle.

* **sŭr′-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *surculus* = a young twig or branch.] A little shoot, a sucker, a twig.

"Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **sŭr-clóy′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *cloy*, *v.*] To surfeit (q.v.).

"A greedy eater of much food,
Which so *surcloyes* his stomach."
Sylvester: Quadrains of Pibrac, lxii.

* **sŭr′-cōat, *sur-coate, *sur-cote,** *s.* [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *coat*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An outer garment worn from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries by both sexes. It was made in a great variety of forms, short and long.

2. Any garment worn over defensive armour; more especially applied to the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, and frequently emblazoned with the family arms.

SURCOAT.

"His crest a broken yoke, and in his shield
Red flames he bore, upon a yellow field;
With flames his *surcoat* was embroider'd o'er."
Boiardo: Orlando Furioso, xiii.

3. A short robe worn over the long robe or tunic, terminating a little below the knee, forming part of the costume of ladies at the close of the eleventh century.

SURCOAT.

* **sŭr′-crēase,** *s.* [O. Fr. *surcrez, surcroist* = an overgrowth: *sur* = over, and Lat. *cresco* = to increase.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

"Their *surcreace* grew so great as forced them at the last."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

* **sŭr′-crew (ew as ô),** *s.* [Fr. *sur* = over,

and *crus* = an increase.] Augmentation, additional collection.

"Returning with a surcrue of the splenetic vapours."
[illegible]

* **sûr cu dânt,** *a.* [O. Fr. *surcudant.*] [Surquedry.] Arrogant, insolent, presumptuous.

"Full of vaynglorious and *surcudant* elacion."
Skelton: Replycacion, l. 209.

* **sûr cu lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *surculatus*, pa. par. of *surculo*, from *surculus* = a shoot, a twig.] To prune.

* **sûr cu lā tion,** *s.* [Surculate.] The act of pruning.

"When inoculation and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an anagogical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation*." *Browne: Miscellany Tract.* i.

sûr cu lose, sûr cu lous, *a.* [Lat. *surculosus*, from *surculus* = a twig, a shoot.]

Bot.: Full of shoots or twigs.

sûr cu lus (pl. **sûr cu li**), *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: A sucker (q.v.).

sûr cûr rent, *a.* [Fr. *sur* = above, and Lat. *currens*, pr. par. of *curro* = to run.]

Bot.: Running up the stem as a leafy expansion. (The opposite of decurrent q.v.)

sûrd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *surdus* = deaf; hence, dull to reason, irrational.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

"A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all [illegible]"

2. Unheard.

"*Surd* modes of articulation."—*Kenrick* (*Goodrich*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Applied to a quantity not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a *surd* expression or quantity. [B. I.]

2. *Phonetics:* Uttered with breath and not with voice; not sonant, toneless; applied, specifically, to the hard, mute consonants of the alphabet. [B. 2.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Math.:* An irrational quantity; a quantity which is incommensurable to unity; the root of a quantity when that quantity is not a complete power of the dimension required by the index of the root; hence, the roots of such quantities cannot be expressed by rational numbers. Thus $\sqrt{2}$, or the square root of 2; $\sqrt[3]{4}$, or the cube root of 4, &c., are surds.

2. *Phonetics:* A consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant, as *p*, *f*, *s*, *t*, *k*.

* **sûrd ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *surd*; *-al.*] The same as Surd (q.v.).

* **sur din y,** *s.* [Sardine.]

sûr di tās, *s.* [Lat.] Deafness; hardness of hearing.

* **sûrd i tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *surdité*, from Lat. *surditātem*, accus. of *surditas*.] Deafness; hardness of hearing.

sûre (**s** as **sh**), ' **sur,** * **scur,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *sur*, *seur*, *scur*, from Lat. *securus* = [illegible]]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Secure, safe; out of danger.

* **2.** Betrothed; engaged to marry.

"The king was *sure* to dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God."—*More: Hist. Richard III.*

3. Perfectly confident or undoubting; certain of one's facts, position, or the like; certainly knowing and believing; trusting implicitly; having no fear of being deceived, disappointed, or found at fault; assured.

"I am *sure* she is not buried."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of [illegible]

4. Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended on; certain not to disappoint or come short of expectation; certain, infallible, stable; not liable to change, loss, or failure.

"The testimony of the Lord is *sure*." *Psalm* xix. 7.

5. Certain to find, gain, or retain: as, To be *sure* of life or health.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Safely, securely.

"Upon perils *surest* answered."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

2. Unfailingly, infallibly, surely.

"I know most *sure* my art is not past power."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

3. Firmly, securely.

"To . . . *surer* bind this knot of amity."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

¶ It is frequently inserted by way of asseveration.

"'Tis pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers, 81.

¶ For the difference between *sure* and *certain*, see Certain.

¶ 1. *Sure as a gun:* Most certainly, most assuredly; unfailingly; absolutely certain. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To be sure:* Without doubt; certainly; of course.

3. *To make sure:*

(1) To make certain or secure; to secure so that there can be no possibility of failure or disappointment.

"Give diligence *to make* your calling and election *sure*." *2 Peter* i. 10.

* (2) To make fast by betrothal; to betroth.

* **sūre bỹ** (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Surety.]

* **sūred** (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *sur(e)*; *-ed.*] Assured.

"For ever lamed of our *sured* might."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 443.

* **sūr ĕd lỹ** (**s** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *sured*; *-ly.*] Certainly, safely, securely.

"He that walks moderately, is always with himself, directeth his business with better advantage, and more *surely* and cheerfully."—*Leonard: Of Wisdom*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 10.

sūre foot ĕd (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *sure*, and *footed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Treading firmly; having a firm, steady tread; not liable to stumble, slide, or fall.

2. *Fig.:* Not liable to slip or err; trustworthy.

"That safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 870.

sūre lỹ (**s** as **sh**), * **sure-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *sure*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** Firmly, stably, securely.

"That I may *surely* keep mine oath."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Certainly, infallibly, assuredly.

"In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt [illegible]"

¶ *Surely* is frequently used by way of asseveration: as—

"*Sure*, sir,
It is a sleepy language."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

Or, as nearly equivalent to an interrogative; as, *Surely*, you do not think so? = You do not think so, do you? or, as expressing a doubt in the mind of the speaker: as, *Surely* he cannot have said so?

' **sūre mònt** (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; *-ment.*] Security for payment.

"I can release, madame, into your hond
Quit every *surement* and every bond."
[illegible]

sūre nèss (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sure or certain; certainty, security.

"They were in doubt which was the right way they were obliged to keep, and therefore for *sureness* they would keep both." *Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 13.

* **sūre ỹ bỹ** (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; *s* connect., and *by.* Modelled on the Shakesperian word rudesby (q.v.).] One to be sure of; a person to be relied upon.

"There is one which is *surestby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve." *Bradford* in *Goodrich & Porter*

' **sūre ti ship** (**sū** as **shū**), *s.* [Suretyship.]

sūre tỹ (**s** as **sh**), * **scurte,** ' **suro toe,** ' **suro tyo,** *s.* [O. Fr. *seurte*, *seurtet*; Fr. *sureté*, from Lat. *securitatem*, accus. of *securitas*, from *securus* = secure (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Security, safety.

"[illegible] to their sheepcots for [illegible] or [illegible]"

2. Certainty, indubitableness.

"Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs." *Genesis* xv. 13.

3. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

"And he shall [illegible] Cleopatra in most [illegible]
Yea, certain [illegible]
And [illegible]"
[illegible] *C. T.*, 4,683.

4. That which makes sure, secure, firm, or certain; assurance; ground of stability or security.

"We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds:
On other *surety* none." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 538.

* **5.** Evidence, ratification, confirmation, guarantee.

"She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

6. In the same sense as II.

"I'll be his *surety*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

7. One who takes the place of another; a substitute, a hostage.

"In him our *Surety* seemed to say,
'Behold, I bear your sins away.'"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

II. *Law:* One who is bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for the appearance of another in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the failure of the principal, is liable to pay the debt and damages; a boudsman, a bail.

¶ (1) *Surety of good behaviour:* A recognizance or obligation to the crown entered into by a person with one or more sureties before some competent judge of record, whereby the parties acknowledge themselves to be indebted to the crown in a specified amount, with condition to be void if the defendant shall demean and behave himself well, either generally or specially, for the time therein limited. It includes *surety for the peace* and something more. A justice may bind over all night-walkers, such as keep suspicious company, or are reported to be pilferers or robbers, common drunkards, cheats, idle vagabonds, and other persons whose misbehaviour may reasonably bring them within the general words of the statute as persons not of good fame. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.)

(2) *Surety of the peace:* The acknowledgment of a bond to the authorities, taken by a competent judge of record, for keeping the peace.

"Any justice of the peace may, *ex-officio*, bind all those to keep the peace who in his presence make any affray; or threaten to kill or beat another; or contend together with angry words; or are brought before him by the constable for a breach of the peace in his presence; and all such persons as, having been before bound to the peace, have broken it and forfeited their recognizances. Also, whenever any private man has just cause to fear that another will do him a corporal injury, or procure others so to do; he may demand *surety of the peace* against such person; and every justice of the peace is bound to grant it, if he who demands it will make oath that he is actually under fear of death or bodily harm. This is called *swearing* the peace against another; and, if the party does not find such sureties as the justice in his discretion shall require, he may immediately be committed till he does, or until the expiration of a year; for persons committed to prison for not entering into recognizances or finding sureties to keep the peace can in no case be detained for more than twelve months. Such recognizance, when given, may be forfeited by any actual violence, or menace even, to the person of him who demanded it, if it be a special recognizance; or, if the recognizance be general, by any unlawful action whatsoever, that either is or tends to a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.

* **sūre tỹ** (**s** as **sh**), *v.t.* [Surety, *s.*] To be surety or security for; to guarantee.

"We'll *surety* him." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

sūre tỹ-ship, * **sūre-tĭ-ship** (**sū** as **shū**), *s.* [Eng. *surety*; *-ship.*] The state or position of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or non-performance of another, and to make good any loss occasioned thereby.

"If he be not cleard, he [illegible]
[illegible]"
Dunham: Of Prudence, 157.

sûrf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, the more correct form is *surfe* (q.v.), for *sough* = a rush or rushing noise, from A.S. *swōgan* = to make a rushing noise.] [Swough, Sough (2), *s.*] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore or upon sandbanks or rocks.

"The rising of the waves against the shore, is called by [illegible] the sea." *Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, [illegible]

surf boat, *s.* A peculiarly constructed boat for landing or pushing off through the surf.

surf boatman, *s.* One who manages a surf-boat.

"It is an erroneous notion that the experience of the sailor qualifies him for a *surf-boatman*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf duck, *s.* [Surf-scoter.]

surf scoter, *s.*

Ornith.: *Oidemia perspicillata;* An United States duck, common on the Atlantic coast, and extending its migrations to Europe. Length about twenty-one inches; plumage black, with an oval patch of white on the top of the head and on the back of the neck; beak, legs, and toes orange-yellow. Called also Surf-duck.

sŭrf (2), *s.* [Sough (1), *s.*]

Agric.: The bottom or conduit of a drain. (*Prov.*)

sŭr' face, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from *sur* = above, upon, and *face* (Lat. *faciem*) = face; cf. Lat. *superficies*, from *super* = above, and *facies* = a face. *Surface* and *superficies* are therefore doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The upper face of anything; the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminate a solid; the superficies, the outside; as, the *surface* of a cylinder, the *surface* of the sea, &c. Popularly *surface* is used to designate not only the superficies, or exterior part of anything, but also a certain thickness or depth below the outside; as, To pare off the *surface* of a field; the *surface* of the earth, &c.

> "His passions like th' wat'ry stores that sleep
> Beneath the smiling *surface* of the deep."
> *Cowper: Hope*, 184.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Outward or external appearance; that which appears or is presented on a slight or superficial view, without examination: as, On the *surface* of it the proposition appears fair.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion.

2. *Geom.:* That which has length and breadth only, and so distinguished from a line which has length only, and a solid which has length, breadth, and thickness. Surfaces are distinguished algebraically by the nature and order of their equations: thus a plane surface is a surface of the first order; a curved surface is a surface of the second order. Surfaces are also distinguished by their mode of generation.

3. *Physics:* When geometrical reasoning is applied to the propositions of physics, the word surface is used in the ordinary geometric sense, that is, length and breadth without thickness [2.], but when the abstract is modified into the concrete, the surface in physics has, in an indefinitely small amount or thickness, depth, a geometrical surface existing only as a mental conception.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the surface; situated or being on the surface; external; hence, figuratively, superficial, specious, insincere: as, mere *surface* loyalty.

¶ For the difference between *surface* and *superficies*, see Superficies.

¶ (1) *Curved surface:* A surface which may be cut by a plane through any given point, so that the line of common section of the plane and surface may be a curve, as the surface of a sphere, cylinder, or cone.

(2) *Developable surface:* A surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surface of the cylinder and cone.

(3) *Plane surface:* [Plane, *s.*, A. II. 2.].

(4) *Ruled surface:* A surface described by the motion of a straight line, which neither remains parallel to a given line, nor always passes through a given point, as a conoidal surface.

(5) *Tubular surface:* A surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its centre on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.

(6) *Undevelopable surface:* A surface that cannot be developed in the plane.

surface chuck, *s.*

Lathe: A face-plate chuck to which a flat object is dogged for turning.

surface condenser, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A chamber or congeries of pipes in which steam from the cylinder is condensed.

2. A steam-heated apparatus, consisting of pipes or chambers over which a solution is conducted in order that its watery particles may be driven off.

surface gauge, *s.* An implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface grub, *s.*

Entom.: The grub or caterpillar of *Tri-phaena pronuba*. [Ferret-worm, Cock-chafer.]

surface joint, *s.* A joint uniting the ends or edges of metallic sheets or plates.

surface man, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.

surface plane, *s.*

Wood-work.: A form of planing-machine for truing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer.

surface printing, *s.* Printing from an inked surface in contradistinction to the plate-printing process, in which the lines are filled with ink, the surface cleaned, and the ink absorbed from the lines by pressure upon the plate. Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all surface-printed; Bank of England notes have been printed by this process since January 1, 1855.

surface roller, *s.*

Calico-print.: The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing.

surface twitch, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum aviculare;* (2) *Agrostis stolonifera angustifolia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

surface water, *s.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground; it is usually run off into sewers or drains.

surface working, *s.*

Mining: The operation of digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

sŭr' face, *v.t.* [Surface, *s.*]

1. To put a surface on; to give a surface to; espec., to give a fine surface to; to make smooth or polished.

2. To work the surface of, as ground, in searching for gold, &c.

†**3.** To bring to or place on the surface; to raise to the surface.

> "To *surface* the tinstuff now accumulated."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

sŭr' face ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *surface*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

2. One who digs for gold, &c., in the surface soil.

*** sŭrfe,** *** sur foll,** *** sur flo,** *** sur fyll,** *v.t.* [Prob. corrupted from *sulphur.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic, supposed to have been prepared from sulphur.

> "She shall no ofterner powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, or conform the hairs of her eye-brows, &c." *Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, iii. 1.

sŭr' feit, *** sur fet,** *** sur foyte,** *v.t.* & *t.* [Surfeit, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To feed to excess so as to overload and oppress the stomach, and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed so as to produce sickness or nausea.

II. *Figuratively:*

*** 1.** To overburthen; to weigh down.

> "*So* more would watch, when sleepe *so surfeited*
> Their leaden ey-lids."
> *Chapman: Homer. Odyssey* ii.

2. To fill to satiety or disgust; to cloy.

> "To *surfeit* and injure ourselves by excessive indulgence."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 20.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or nausea results.

> "Who before pampered himself with all sorts of delicacies even *to surfeiting*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To feel uneasy in consequence of excess.

> "Love *surfeits* not, just like a glutton dies."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 802.

sŭr' feit, *** sur fet,** *** sor fait,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sorfait* = excess, orig. pa. par. of *sorfaire, sur-faire*; to overprize, to make of excessive value; O. Fr. *sor*, Fr. *sur* = above, and *fait*, pa. par. of *faire* (Lat. *facio*) = to do, to make, to deem.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Excess in eating and drinking; an excessive or gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded, and the digestion deranged.

> "He was half killed with a *surfeit* of Rhone pippins."
> *Thackeray: Lovel the Widower*, ch. iii.

2. Fulness and oppression of the system, arising from excessive or gluttonous eating or drinking.

> "So prodigious in quantity, as would at another time have produced a fever or *surfeit*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Fig.:* Disgust caused by satiety; satiety, nausea.

> "Zelmane thought it not good for his stomach to receive any more *surfeit* of sweetness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

*** surfeit swelled,** *a.* Swelled out with gluttony or other over indulgence. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.)

*** surfeit water,** *s.* Water for the cure of surfeits.

> "A little cold distilled poppy water, which is the true *surfeit water*, with ease and gladness, often ends distempers in the beginning."—*Locke.*

sŭr' feit ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *surfeit*, v.; *-er.*] A glutton, a revoller, a toper.

> "I did not think
> This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm."
> *Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 1.

sŭr' feit ĭng, *s.* [Surfeit, *v.*] The same as Surfeit, *s.* (q.v.).

*** sur' flew (ew as ô),** *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and *flue.*] (See extract.)

> "What usually are termed therein [the Gravell cont of arms] reals, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest those unto are called by some ostlicks *surflewes*, being the necessary appendants to oxe-ass carrying what unto them. If, (as it seemeth) their dubious form as to pre-sented to the scutcheon doth, *ex aequo*, answer to both."—*Fuller: Worthies, Cornwall.*

sŭrf' man, *s.* [Eng. *surf* (1), and *man.*] A sailor who manages a surf boat (q.v.).

> "Rescued from drowning by the *surfmen*, who rushed into the breakers and safely dragged them ashore."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 332.

surf man ship, *s.* [Eng. *surfman*, *-ship.*] The art of, or skill in managing a surf boat (q.v.).

> "*Surfmanship* was not a standard qualification."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 331.

sŭrf' ў, *a.* [Eng. *surf* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting in or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming.

sŭrge, *s.* [Lat. *surgo* = to rise; O. Fr. *sourgeon* = a spring.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A rising, a spring, a fountain.

> "All great rivers are gulged and assembleds of divers *surges* and springes of water."—*Bernard: Froissart; Croniques*, vol. i., ch. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a large rolling swell of water.

> "The fore part of the ship is most affected by the motion of a head sea and by the weight and shock of the *surges*."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 204.

*** 3.** A swelling or rolling prominence.

*** 4.** The act or state of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.

II. *Naut.:* The swell on a windlass barrel upon which the cable or messenger surges or slips back.

sŭrge, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *surgo* = to rise.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

> "The *surging* air receives
> Its plumy burden."
> *Thomson: Spring.*

2. *Naut.:* To slip back: as, A cable *surges.*

B. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To let go a portion (of a rope) suddenly; to slack (a rope) up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

*** sŭrge' fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *surge*, *s.*; *-ful* (1).] Full of, or abounding with surges; rough.

> "Like Thetis goodly self majestically guides
> Upon her spacious back the *surgeful* tides."
> *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 14.

*** sŭrge' lĕss,** *** surge lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *surge*, *s.*; *-less.*] Free from surges; smooth, calm.

> "In *surgelesse* seas of quiet rest."
> *Mirrour for Magistrates.*

sûrġ´-ent, *a.* [Lat. *surgens*, pr. par. of *surgo* = to rise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Swelling.

"When the *surgent* seas
Have ebbed their fill, their waves do rise again."
Greene: Alphonsus, i.

2. *Geol.:* Rising; a term applied to the fifth series of the Appalachian strata, synonymous with the Clinton group of New York, and, as shown by fossil echinoderms and trilobites, partially equivalent in age to the Silurian Wenlock formation of England. Maximum thickness about 2,400 feet. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

sûrġ´-eŏn, ***surg-i-en,** ***surg-eyn,** ***surg-i-on,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *chirurgeon* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *cirurgien, cerurgien.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who practises surgery; in a more limited sense, one who cures diseases or injuries of the body by operating manually upon the patient. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to treat diseases or injuries by medical appliances, whether internal or external.

¶ The London barbers and surgeons were incorporated in 1540 as one company, the barbers, however, being prohibited from attempting any surgical operations beyond the drawing of teeth. In 1745 the corporation was divided into two—the one of the barbers and the other of the surgeons. The same year what is now the Royal College of Surgeons of England obtained its first charter. Within the present century the art of the surgeon has made remarkable progress, and many operators of bold and striking skill have arisen, both in the United States and Europe. The discovery of antiseptic treatment has enabled surgeons to explore regions of the body which formerly they dared not touch, and operations are successfully performed to-day which in the past would have been deemed utterly impossible.

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for any species of the genus Acanthurus, from the sharp, erectile, lancet-shaped spine with which each side of the tail is armed. In the early stages of their growth these fish are so different from the fully-developed individuals, that for some time the young fish were placed in a separate genus, Acronurus. (See extract.)

"*Surgeons* occur in all tropical seas, with the exception of the eastern part of the Pacific, where they disappear with the corals. They do not attain to any size, the largest species scarcely exceeding a length of eighteen inches. Many are screechy or showily coloured, the ornamental colours being distributed in very extraordinary patterns. The larger species are eatable, and some even esteemed as food."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 449.

surgeon-apothecary, *s.* One who is both surgeon and apothecary.

surgeon dentist, *s.* A dental-surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish, *s.* [Surgeon, *s.*, 2.]

sûrġ´-eŏn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *surgeon*; *-cy.*] The office of a surgeon, as in the army or navy.

***sûrġ´-eŏn-rỹ,** *s.* [Eng *surgeon*; *-ry.*] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; a surgery.

sûrġ´-ĕr-ỹ, ***surg-er-ie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *cirurgie, sirurgie, chirurgie* = surgery, from Low Lat. *chirurgia*; Gr. χειρουργία (*cheirourgia*) = a working with the hands; χειρ (*cheir*), genit. χειρός (*cheiros*) = the hand, and ἔργω (*ergō*) = to work.]

1. *Science & Hist.:* The term includes a science and an art, the former relating to the study of accidental injuries and surgical diseases common to the whole or several regions, organs, or textures of the body, and to morbid growths and pathological processes of particular organs or regions, the latter to their treatment by operation.

The Egyptians are said to have practised the art with success about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions a surgical instrument for reducing dislocated bones. Celsus, A.D. 17, was a skilful surgeon. In the third century surgery received an impulse from Erasistratus of Alexandria, who introduced the practice of dissecting the human subject. The Arabians made some progress in the art. The founder of modern surgery is considered to have been Andrew Vesalius (1514-1564). His great work, *De Corporis Humani Fabrica Libri Septem*, was published at Basel in 1543. The discoveries of Ambrose Paré, John Hunter, and others were followed by the conservative surgery in which so many signal triumphs were achieved. The employment of ether to produce insensibility by Dr. Morton, of Boston, in 1846, and of chloroform by Sir J. Simpson shortly afterwards, has been of the highest value to surgery. Ovariotomy, first performed by Dr. M'Dowell, of Kentucky, has saved hundreds of lives. Antiseptic treatment has been introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, with equally great effect; and Pasteur's inoculation treatment will, it is hoped, be carried to success, and produce the grandest results in preventing disease. The introduction of lithotrity, the cure of aneurism by pressure, the use of the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, and other instruments, with the radical cure for hernia, the operations for appendicitis and brain tumor, &c., may be mentioned as amongst the comparatively recent triumphs of modern surgery, rendering operations less terrifying and much more effectual.

"This would soon raise *surgery* into an art."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 3.

2. A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.

sûrġ´-ĭ ant, *a.* [Lat. *surgo* = to rise.]

Her.: The same as Rousant or Rising (q.v.).

sûrġ´-ĭc-al, *a.* [A contract. of *chirurgical*, from Low Lat. *chirurgicus.*] [Surgery.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical* instruments, *surgical* operations.

¶ A Surgical Aid Society to supply the poor with surgical appliances was founded in London in 1862.

***sûrġ´-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *surg(e)*, *s.*; *-y.*] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

"The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea."
Keats: Endymion, i. 121.

sür-ĭ-ā´-na, *s.* [Named after Josepho Donato Surian, physician at Marseilles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Surianaceæ (q.v.), containing but one species, *Suriana maritima.* It is a woody plant, with alternate exstipulate leaves, racemose flowers, a five cleft calyx, five petals, indefinite stamens, five carpels attached to a short gynobase, each cell of the ovary with two seeds. Fruit with a woody pericarp, five cells, each with one ascending seed. Found on the coast of various tropical regions.

sür-ĭ-a-nā´-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *suriana(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It was founded by Dr. Wight, but is now generally merged in Simarubaceæ.

sür-ĭ-cā´-ta, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridæ (q.v.), with one species, *Suricata zenick*, from South Africa.

sür´-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Suricata (q.v.). Length about thirteen inches, tail six inches; colour grayish-brown, with yellowish-gray transverse stripes on back. Little is known of the habits of these animals in a state of nature, beyond the fact that they are fossorial.

Sû-rĭ nām, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Dutch Guiana and the river which runs through it.

Surinam bark, *s.*

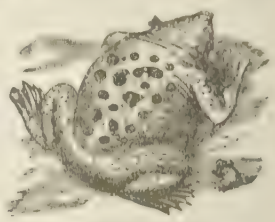
Bot.: The bark of *Andira inermis* [Andira], called also Bastard Cabbage Bark and Worm Bark.

Surinam poison, *s.*

Bot.: Tephrosia toxicaria, a half shrubby erect plant, with many pairs of leaflets, pubescent above and silky beneath; papilionaceous flowers and linear, velvety, mucronate legumes. It is said to have come at first from Africa, but now grows in the West Indies and Guiana, where the leaves, bruised and pounded, are cast into the water to intoxicate and poison fish.

Surinam toad, *s.*

Zool.: Pipa americana, a large flat toad, found on the edges of swamps in Surinam and the neighbouring country. It is about a foot long, with a short, broad, pointed head, the nostrils produced into a leathery tube; large hind limbs with webbed feet; fore feet small, with four slender webbed fingers, terminating in four small projections. It is brownish-olive above, whitish below; the skin is covered with a number of tiny hard granules, interspersed with horny, tubercular projections. It has no tongue, and the jaws and palate are toothless. The species is propagated in an extremely curious manner. When the eggs are laid, the male impregnates them, takes them in his paws, and places them on the back of the female, where they adhere by



SURINAM-TOAD.

means of a glutinous secretion, and become by degrees embedded in a series of cells which then form in the skin. When the process is completed, a membrane closes over the cells, and the back of the female bears a strong resemblance to a piece of dark honeycomb. In these cells the eggs are hatched, and the young undergo their metamorphosis, bursting through the protecting membrane as perfect frogs.

sû-rĭ năm´-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *surinam*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid said to occur in the bark of *Andira inermis.*

***sûr ĭn tĕn´ dant,** *s.* [Superintendent.]

sûr´-lĭ lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *surly*; *-ly.*] In a surly or morose manner; gruffly.

sûr´-lĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *surly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbedness.

"Cured of all that perverseness and *surliness* of temper."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

***sûrl´-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *surl(y)*; *-ing.*] A sour, surly, morose fellow.

"These sour *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gaudisel."—*Camden: Remains, Anc. Cookery.*

sûr´-lōin, ***sur loyn,** *s.* [Sirloin.]

sûr´-lỹ, ***sor-ly,** ***sur-lie,** ***sur-loy, syr-lic,** ***syr-lye,** *a.* [For *sir-like*, i.e., magisterial, arrogant, proud, and hence rude, uncivil, morose.]

***1.** Arrogant, haughty, magisterial.

"Like *syrlye* shepheards hay we mowe."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

2. Gloomily morose; sour, crabbed, snarling; cross and rude; churlish.

"Old Tiney, *surliest* of his kind."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

3. Ungracious, churlish, rude. (Said of things.)

* 4. Gloomy, dismal.

"When I am dead,
Then you shall hear this *surly*, sullen bell."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 71.

*5. Rough, dark, tempestuous: as, the *surly* storm. (*Thomson.*)

sûr´-mark, *s.* [Prof. *sur-* (2), and *mark.*]

Shipbuilding:

(1) A mark drawn on the timbers at the intersection of the moulding-edge with the rib-band-line; the stations of the ribbands and harpings being marked on the timbers.

(2) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib, to give a hold to the ribband by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

† **sûr´-mas tẽr,** *s.* [Formed from Low Lat. *submagister* = an under-master; cf. *surrogate.*] An under-master; the master of the lower division in a public school. (Still used in St. Paul's School.)

***sûr-mīz´-a-blỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *surmise*; *-ably.*] By surmise; presumably.

"Had you formed any opinion of what is *surmisably* the cause of death?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1881.

***sûr-mīz´-al,** *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e)*; *-al.*] The act of surmising; surmise.

"All pride and envy, and all uncharitable *surmisals*."—*Glanvill: Sermon* i.

***sŭr-mĭs'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e); -ant.*] One who surmises.

"Her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa,* vi. 179.

sŭr-mīse', ***sur-myse,** *v.t. & i.* [SURMISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To charge; to accuse.

"*Surmysed* agayne hym felony and murdoure."—*Fabyan: Cronycle,* ch. cexlii.

2. To guess or imagine to be the case, with but little ground or reason to go on; to conjecture, to suspect; to have a suspicion.

"*Surmise* not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd."
Milton: P. L., xi. 840.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To charge; to make a charge or accusation.

"He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies."—*State Trials,* 3 Edwd. III. (an. 1330).

2. To imagine, to conjecture, to suspect, to suppose.

sŭr-mīse', *s.* [O. Fr. *surmise* = an accusation, prop. fem. of *surmis,* pa. par. of *surmettre* = to charge, to accuse; lit., to put upon: *sur* = upon, and *mettre* = to put.]

* **1.** A charge, an accusation.

"To relieve the truth, and to confound false *surmises.*"—*Burnet: Records,* vol. i., pt. i., bk. iii., No. 30.

2. The thought, imagination, suspicion, or conjecture that something may be, though based on no certain or strong evidence; conjecture, guess.

"Many *surmises* of evil alarm the hearts of the people." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 2.

* **3.** Reflection, thought.

"Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,579.

sŭr-mīs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who surmises.

"I should first desire these *surmisers* to point out the time."—*Lively Oracles,* &c. (1678), p. 37.

sŭr mīs'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e); -ing.*] A surmise.

"Evil *surmisinges* and vayne disputacions."—*1 Tim.* vi. 4. (1551.)

***sŭr-mĭt',** ***sur-myt,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *surmettre* = to charge.]

A. *Trans.:* To put forward, to charge.

"The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted* I"—*Paston Letters,* ii. 343.

B. *Intrans.:* To surmise.

"Only as in my dreame I did *surmit.*"—*Thynne: Debate,* p. 67.

sŭr-mount', *v.t.* [Fr. *surmonter,* from *sur* = over, above, and *monter* = to mount (q.v.).]

1. To mount or rise above; to overtop.

"The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, overreach and *surmount* all winds and clouds."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

2. To overcome, to conquer.

"He set himself therefore to *surmount* some difficulties and to evade others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* **3.** To surpass, to exceed.

"By which all earthly princes she doth far *surmount.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *surmount* and to *conquer,* see CONQUER.

sŭr-mount'-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *surmount; -able.*] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; superable, conquerable.

"The difficulty is easily *surmountable* by common sagacity. —*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman.*

sŭr mount'-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *surmountable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being surmountable.

sŭr-mount'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [SURMOUNT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Overcome, conquered, surpassed.

2. *Her.:* A term used of a charge when it has another charge of a different metal or colour laid over it. When it is an animal that has a charge placed over, the term used is Debruised (q.v.).

surmounted-arch or **dome,** *s.*

Arch.: An arch or dome that rises higher than a semicircle.

sŭr-mount'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *surmount; -er.*] One who surmounts.

sŭr'-mŭl-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *surmulet* = the red mullet, for *sormulet:* O. Fr. *sor* (Fr. *saur*) = sorrel (q.v.), and *mulet* = a mullet. [MULLET (1).]

Ichthy.: Mullus surmuletus, formerly considered to be distinct species from *M. barbatus,* from which it differs in having its red colour relieved by three longitudinal stripes of yellow. Some authorities regard it as a variety, while Günther considers it to be the female of *M. barbatus.* [MULLUS.]

† **sŭr'-mu-lŏt,** *s.* [Fr. from O. Fr. *sor* = sorrel, and Fr. *mulot* (from Lat. *mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Mus decumanus, the Brown Rat. [RAT, *s.*, II.]

sŭr' nāme, ***sor-nom,** ***sour-noun,** *s.* [Fr. *surnom,* from *sur* (Lat. *super*) = over, and *nom* (Lat. *nomen*) = name; Sp. *sobrenombre;* Ital. *soprannome.*]

1. An additional name superadded to the Christian or baptismal name, and ultimately converted into a family name. Surnames originally denoted occupation, residence, or some particular characteristic or event connected with the individual, as William *Rufus* (or Red), John *Smith* (or the Smith), John *Bowyer* (or the Bowmaker), &c. They were also commonly formed at first by adding the name of the father to that of the son, as Thomas, *John's son,* whence *Johnson;* John, *Harry's son,* whence *Harrison,* &c. So, in French, they were formed by prefixing *Fitz* = son, to the name of the father, as *Fitz-Gerald* = son of Gerald, &c. In Scotch, the prefix *Mac* = son of, was used, as *Macdougal, Macandrew,* &c. In Wales, the prefix was *Ap,* with the same meaning, as Thomas *Ap Harry,* whence *Parry,* John *Ap Rice,* whence *Price,* &c. In Ireland *O'* was prefixed, as John *O'Donnell,* Thomas *O'Flanagan,* &c.

"In the authenticall record of this Exchequer called Domesday, *surnames* are first found, brought in then by the Normans, who not long before first tooke them; but most noted with *De* such a place, as Godefridus *de* Mannevilla."—*Camden: Remaines: Surnames.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

"My *surname,* Coriolanus."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

sŭr-nāme', ***sĭr-nāme',** *v.t.* [SURNAME, *s.*] To name or call by an appellation superadded to the original name; to give a surname to.

"How he, *surnamed* of Africa, dismissed
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid."
Milton: P. R., ii. 199.

sŭr'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bubonine, with a single species, *Surnia funerea,* the Hawk-owl, from the arctic circle in both hemispheres, and an occasional straggler to the south. *S. nyctea,* the Snowy Owl, is now *Nyctea scandiaca.* [HAWK-OWL, 2., SNOWY-OWL.]

* **sŭr-nŏm'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *nominal* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to surnames.

sŭr-pass', ***sur-pas,** ***sur-passe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *surpasser,* from *sur* = above, beyond, and *passer* = to pass.]

* **1.** To go beyond or past; to exceed.

"Nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds, nor rain to drown the world."
Milton: P. L., xi. 894.

2. To excel, to exceed; to go beyond in any quality good or bad.

"Whose beauty doth her bounty far *surpasse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *surpass* and to *exceed,* see EXCEED.

sŭr-pass'-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *surpass; -able.*] Capable of being surpassed, exceeded, or excelled.

sŭr-pass'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SURPASS.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Excellent in an eminent degree; excelling all others.

"O thou, that with *surpassing* glory crowned,
Look'st from thy sole dominion, like the god,
Of this new world." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 32.

sŭr-pass'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *surpassing; -ly.*] In a surpassing manner or degree.

sŭr-pass'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *surpassing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being surpassing or excelling all other.

sŭr'-plĭçe, ***sur-plesse,** ***sur-plis,** ***sur-plyce,** ***sur-plise,** ***sur-plys,** ***syr-plis,** *s.* [Fr. *surplis,* from Low Lat. *superpelliceum* = the clerical robe worn over the bachelor's ordinary dress, which was anciently of sheepskin, from Lat. *super* = above, over, and *pelliceum,* neut. sing. of *pelliceus* = made of skins; *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *sobrepelliz.*]

* **1.** A light outer or over garment.

"Here now a coutreuore, thorgh Roberte's avis,
Abouen ther armore did serkis & *surplis.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 334.

2. The outer garment of an officiating priest, deacon, or chorister, in the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church, worn over their other dress during the performance of religious services. It is a loose, flowing vestment of white linen, generally reaching almost to the feet, with broad full sleeves. It differs from the alb in being fuller, and in having no girdle, nor embroidery at the foot.

"From the dislike of cap and *surplice,* the very next step was admonitions to the whole parliament against the whole government ecclesiastical."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

* **surplice-fees,** *s. pl.* Fees paid to a clergyman for the performance of occasional duties, as baptisms, marriages, funerals. Called also Stole-fees.

sŭr'-plĭçed, *a.* [Eng. *surplic(e); -ed.*] Wearing a surplice or surplices.

"The *surpliced* train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind."
Mallet: A Funeral Hymn.

* **sur-plis,** *s.* [SURPLICE.]

sŭr'-plŭs, *s. & a.* [Fr. *surplus* = an overplus, from Lat. *super* = above, and *plus* = more.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Overplus; that which remains over when all requirements are satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than suffices or is needed.

"Of the *surplus* they make both a syrup and coarse sugar."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Law:* The residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

B. *As adj.:* Being over and above what is required or prescribed; in excess.

"The facilities he has for making ready disposal of *surplus* stock."—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

sŭr'-plŭs-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *surplus; -age.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Surplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or required; superabundance.

"Expresses regret at this *surplusage* of candidates."—*Echo,* Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Accounts:* A greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to.

2. *Law:* Something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

* **sŭr-prĭs'-al,** * **sŭr-prĭs-all,** * **sur-prys-all,** *s.* [Eng. *surpris(e); -al.*] The act of surprising; a coming upon unexpectedly or unawares; the state of being taken by surprise; surprise.

"Thy *surprisall* led
From forth the faire wood my sad feete.
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xxi.

sŭr-prīze', * **sŭr-prize',** *v.t.* [SURPRISE, *s.*]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to come upon unawares; to attack unexpectedly; to take unawares.

"Thus judging he gave secret way,
When the stern priests *surprised* their prey."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 15.

* **2.** To seize suddenly; to take prisoner.

"When that disdainfull beast,
Encountring fierce, him suddein doth *surprize.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 19.

3. To capture by an unexpected or sudden attack; to take by surprise.

"And seizing at the last upon the Britons here,
Surpriz'd the spacious isle.'
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

* **4.** To hold possession of; to hold, to retain.

"That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty."
Webster. (*Goodrich.*)

* **5.** To overpower, to perplex, to confound, to confuse.

"I am *surprised* with an uncouth fear."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

6. To strike with wonder or astonishment, as at something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual.

"People were not so much frightened as *surprised* at the bigness of the camel."—*L'Estrange.*

* **7.** To lead, bring, or betray unawares.

sŭr-prīze′, *s.* [O. Fr. *sorprise, surprise* (also spelt *surprinse*), prop. fem. of *sorpris, surpris,* pa. par. of *sorprendre, surprendre* = to surprise: *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, upon, and *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo*) = to take; Ital. *sorprendre.*]

1. The act of coming upon unawares or suddenly; the act of taking suddenly and without preparation.

"We haue forth no spies,
To learne their drifts; who may perchance this night intend *surprise.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* x.

2. The state of being surprised or seized with wonder or astonishment, as at something sudden, unexpected or remarkable; an emotion excited by the sudden or unexpected happening or appearing, as of something remarkable or novel; wonder, astonishment, amazement.

"Men, boys, and women, stupid with *surprise,*
Where'er she passes, fix their wondering eyes."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,104.

* 3. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents.

"Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise.*"
King: Art of Cookery.

4. Something which occurs, or is presented to view, or given unexpectedly, so as to excite a feeling of surprise; an unexpected event: as, It was a pleasant *surprise* to him.

surprise-cadence, *s.*

Music: Interrupted or suspended cadence. [DECEPTIVE-CADENCE.]

surprise-party, *s.* A party of persons who assemble by agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend, each bringing some article of food as a contribution towards a supper, of which all concerned partake.

"Now and then, when the moon is full, there is a *surprise-party* at the station. From the mainland or the neighbouring settlements come men and women . . . bringing cakes and pastries, and other good things from their homes."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 333.

* **sŭr-prīse′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *surprise; -ment.*] Surprising, surprisal.

"*Surprisements* of castles."—*Daniel: Hist. England,* p. 47.

sŭr-prī′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *surpris(e); -er.*] One who surprises; specif., one of a body of men who attempt to take a place by surprise.

"The *surprisers* were to be ready."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars,* iii. 187.

sŭr-prī′-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SURPRISE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Exciting surprise or wonder; astonishing, extraordinary, wonderful; of a nature to excite surprise, wonder, or astonishment.

sŭr-prī′-ĭng-lў, * **sŭr-prīz′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *surprising; -ly.*] In a surprising manner or degree; so as to excite surprise or wonder.

"The less faulty [are] *surprizingly* apt to be dissipated in a hurry of amusements."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 27.

sŭr-prī′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *surprising; -ness.*] The quality or state of being surprising.

* **sŭr-prīze′,** *v.t.* [SURPRISE, *s.*]

* **sŭr′-quĕd-ŏur,** * **sour-qui-dour,** *s.* [SURQUEDRY.] A proud, haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

"And sente forth *sourquidours,* hus serjiauns of armes." *Piers Ploughman,* p. 384.

sŭr′-quĕd-ŏŭs, *a.* [SURQUEDRY.] Proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent.

"It showeth well that thou art not wise,
But suppressed with a manere of rage,
To take on thee this *surquedous* message."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, ii.

* **sŭr′-quĕd-rў,** * **sur-qued-rie,** * **sur-quid rie,** * **sur-cuyd rye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *surquiderie,* from *surcuider* = to be insolent: *sur* = above, and *cuider* = to think, to presume; Ital. *sorquidanza.*] Overweening pride, arrogance, insolence.

"That men may not themselves their own good parts Extol, without suspect of *surquedry.*"
Donne: Letter to Mr. J. W.

* **sŭr′-quĕd-ў,** *s.* [SURQUEDRY.] Arrogance, insolence, presumption.

* **sŭr-rĕ-bound′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng *rebound.*] To echo repeatedly.

"Heav'n about did *surrebound.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxi. 361.

sŭr-rĕ-bŭt′, *v.i.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *rebut* (q.v.).]

Law: To reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

sŭr-rĕ-bŭt′-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *rebutter* (q.v.).]

Law: A second rebutter; the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rebutter (q.v.).

"The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a *surrebutter.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 20.

* **sŭr-rêined′,** *a.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *rein.*] Over-ridden; knocked up by being ridden too hard.

"A drench for *surrein'd* jades, their barley broth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

sŭr-rĕ-joĭn′, *v.i.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *rejoin* (q.v.).]

Law: To reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

sŭr-rĕ-joĭn′-dẽr, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *rejoinder* (q.v.).]

Law: A second rejoinder; the reply of the plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sŭr-rĕn′-dẽr, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *surrendre,* from *sur* = upon, up, and *rendre* = to render (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To yield or deliver up to the power of another; to yield or give up possession of upon compulsion and demand.

"Would not *surrender* the state which he liked well."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apologie,* p. 419.

2. To yield in favour of another, not necessarily under compulsion; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim, exercise, or use: as, To *surrender* a right or privilege.

3. To yield to any influence, passion, emotion, or power. (Often used reflexively.)

"If we do not *surrender* our wills to the overture of his goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 4.

* 4. To let be taken away; to relinquish, to resign.

II. *Law:* To make surrender of. [SURRENDER, *s.*, II. 2.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To yield; to give one's self up to the power of another.

"Fetch hither Richard, that in common view
He may *surrender.*" *Shakesp.: Rich. II.,* iv. 1.

2. *Law:* To appear in court in discharge of recognizances or bail entered into; to appear in court under an order of the Court of Bankruptcy.

"At the second of these meetings, at farthest, the bankrupt must *surrender;* or, in default of doing so, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 27.

sŭr-rĕn′-dẽr, *s.* [SURRENDER, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power or control of another; a yielding, a giving; especially, the yielding of an army, fort, or the like, to an enemy.

"To treat for a *surrender* of the Palatinate."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., let. 10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Insurance:* The abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving back a portion of the premiums paid. The amount payable on the surrender of a policy is called the surrender value, and depends upon the number of years during which the premiums have been paid.

2. *Law:*

(1) The yielding up of an estate for life or for years to him that has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. It may be either in fact or in law. A surrender in fact must be made by deed, which is the allowable evidence. A surrender in law is one which may be implied, and generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, &c.

"A *surrender, surnumredditio,* or rendering up, is of a nature directly opposite to a release; for as that operates by the greater estates descending upon the less, a *surrender* is the falling of a less estate into a greater. There may also be *surrender* in law by the acceptance by the tenant of a new estate inconsistent with his prior estate. Thus a new lease made to a person in possession under an old lease, and accepted by him, operates as a *surrender* in law of the old one; for from such acceptance the law implies his intention to yield up the estate which he had before, though he may not by express words of *surrender* have declared as much."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 17.

(2) The appearance of a bankrupt in court for public examination.

"The next proceeding, in case an adjudication is made, is the *surrender* of the bankrupt, and his examination; the appointment of creditors' assignees, and the proof of debts against the estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 27.

(3) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail.

(4) The delivery up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition.

¶ *Surrender of copyholds:*

Law: The yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purposes as in the surrender are expressed.

sŭr-rĕn′-dẽr-ēē′, *s.* [Eng. *surrender; -ee.*]

Law: A person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; one to whom a surrender is made.

"Immediately upon such surrender, in court, or upon presentment of a surrender made out of court, the lord by his steward grants the same land again to *cestui que use,* who is sometimes called the *surrenderee,* to hold by the ancient rents and customary services; and thereupon admits him tenant to the copyhold, according to the form and effect of the surrender which must be exactly pursued."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 19.

sŭr-rĕn′-dẽr-or, *s.* [Eng. *surrender; -or.*]

Law: One who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

* **sŭr-rĕn′-drў,** *s.* [Eng. *surrender; -y.*] The act of surrendering; a surrender.

"We should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **sŭr-rĕp′-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *surreptio,* from *surreptus,* pa. par. of *surrepo* = to steal upon.] [SURREPTITIOUS.] A coming upon unperceived or unawares; a stealing upon.

"Sins of a sudden *surreption.*"—*Hammond: Works,* ii. 23.

* **sŭr-rĕp′-tion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *surreptio,* from *surreptus,* pa. par. of *surripio* = to snatch away secretly: *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *rapio* = to snatch.] The act of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth.

"The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensations."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

sŭr-rĕp-tĭ′-tious, * **sur-rep-ti-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *surreptitius, surrepticius* = stolen, done stealthily, from *surreptus,* pa. par. of *surrepo* = to creep under, to steal upon: *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *repo* = to creep.]

1. Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently; unauthorized; accompanied or characterized by underhand dealing.

"I hear that you have procured a correct copy of the Dunciad, which the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered so necessary."—*Pope: Dunciad.* (Let. to Publishers.)

* 2. Acting in a stealthy, crafty, or underhand manner.

"To take or touch with *surreptitious*
Or violent hand what there was left for use."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxi.

sŭr-rĕp-tĭ′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *surreptitious; -ly.*] In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand manner; fraudulently.

sŭr′-reў, *s.* A four-wheeled pleasure vehicle, having two transverse seats, and frequently a canopy.

sŭr′-rō-gate, *s.* [Lat. *surrogatus,* pa. par. of *surrogo* = to substitute, to elect in place of another: *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *rogo* = to ask, to elect.]

1. Generally, a deputy, a substitute, a delegate, a person appointed to act for another; specifically, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, who grants marriage licences and probates.

2. An officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates. (*Amer.*)

* **sŭr′-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [SURROGATE, *s.*] To put in the place of another; to substitute.

"But this earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his roome, who is able to save to the utmost."—*More: Works.* (Pref. General.)

sŭr′-rō-gate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *surrogate,* s.; *-ship.*] The office of a surrogate.

* **sŭr-rō-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *surrogatio,* from *surrogatus,* pa. par. of *surrogo.*] [SURROGATE, *s.*] The act of substituting one person in the place of another.

sŭr-rō-gā′-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *surrogatus*, pa. par. of *surrogo*.] [SURROGATE, *s.*]

Scots Law: That which comes in place of something else.

sŭr-rŏŭnd′, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *suronder* = to float on the waves; Low Lat. *superundo*, from *super* = above, over, and *unda* = a wave.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To overflow, to inundate, to flood.

"The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded* and drowned up much hard grounds."—*Act 7 James I.*, c. 20.

* **2.** To pass over, to travel over, to circumnavigate.

"Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. xi. (Dedic.)

3. To encompass, to environ; to inclose on every side; specif., to inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

4. To lie or be situated on all sides of; to form an inclosure round; to shut in, to environ, to encircle.

"Cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me; from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 46.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To overflow.

"Streams if stopt *surround*."
Warner: Albions England, VIII. xli. 197.

* **2.** To circle, to go round.

"To dance the Hay in *surrounding* vagaries."
Purchas: Theat. Polit., Flying Insects, 16.

3. To form an inclosure or circle round something else.

"Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires."
Milton: P. L., i. 345.

* **sŭr-rŏŭnd′,** *a. & s.* [SURROUND, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Flooded.

"My heart *surround* with grief is swoln so high."
Fletcher: Eliza, xxii.

B. *As subst.:* A method of hunting some animals, as buffaloes, by surrounding them, and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine, or other place from which they cannot escape; a place where animals are so hunted. [TINCHEL.]

"She unfortunately killed a man on the *surround* some two miles from the stockade."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

sŭr-rŏŭnd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *surround; -er.*]

* **1.** Overflow, inundation.

"What grounds lye within the hurt or danger of waters, either within the *surrounder* by the sea, or the inundation of fresh waters."—*Collis: Statute of Sewers*, 83.

2. One who surrounds.

sŭr-rŏŭnd′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SURROUND, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **1.** Circling, revolving.

2. Encircling, inclosing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of inclosing or encompassing.

2. Something belonging to those things that surround or environ; an external or accompanying circumstance; one of the conditions environing a person or thing. (Generally in the plural.)

"They have their particular haunts, and their *surroundings* are nearly always the same."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 262.

* **sŭr-rŏŭnd′-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *surround; -ry.*] Circuit, round.

"All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the foure seas."—*Mountague: Diatribe*, p. 128.

sŭr-roy, sŏŭth′-roy, *s.* [Fr. *sud* (Eng. *south*), and *roi* = king.] [CLARENCEUX.]

sŭr-royl′-al, *s.* [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *royal* (q.v.).] The crown antler of a stag.

* **sur-sa-nure,** *s.* [Fr. *sur* = above, and *sain* = healthy, sound; Lat. *sanus.*] A wound healing or healed outwardly only.

"My wound abideth like a *sursanure*."
Chaucer: Flower of Courtesie.

* **sŭr-sē′-ançe,** *s.* [Fr.] [SURCEASE.] Subsidence, quiet.

"All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon peace, silence, and *sursearance*."—*Bacon: Of Church Government.*

* **sur-sise,** *v.i.* [Norm. Fr. *sursise* = neglect.] To forbear.

sŭr-sŏl′-ĭd, *s. & a.* [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *solid* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Math.: The fifth power of a number; the product of the fourth multiplication of any number taken as the root. Thus, 243 is the sursolid of 3, since $3 \times 3 = 9$ (square of 3); $9 \times 3 = 27$ (cube of 3); $27 \times 3 = 81$ (fourth power); $81 \times 3 = 243$ (fifth power or sursolid of 3).

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or involving the fifth power.

sursolid-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than conic sections.

* **sŭr-stўle′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *style* (q.v.).] To surname.

"Gildas . . . was also *surstyled* Querulus."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somerset*, ii. 286.

sŭr′-tăx, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *tax*, s. (q.v.).] An additional or extra tax; a tax increased for some particular purpose.

"The House subsequently agreed to the continuance of the *surtax* on sugars."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 22, 1886.

sŭr-tăx′, *v.t.* [SURTAX, *s.*] To put a surtax on; to increase the tax on.

sŭr-tôut′ (final *t* silent), *s.* [Fr. = over all: *sur* = above, over, and *tout* (Lat. *totus*) = whole.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Originally, a man's coat, to be worn over his other garments; now, an upper coat with long wide sleeves; a frock-coat. [SUPERTOTUS.]

"The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air."
Prior: Alma, iii. 430.

SURTOUT.

2. *Her.:* An escutcheon placed upon the centre of a shield of arms; a shield of pretence. The arms figured are those of William III.

sŭr′-tŭr-brănd, *s.* [Icel. *surtarbrandr*, from *svartr* = black, and *brandr* = a firebrand.] Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood found in the north of Iceland. It resembles the black oak found in bogs, is used for fuel, and is also capable of being manufactured into articles of furniture.

* **sur-ve-ance,** *s.* [Fr.] Surveyance, superintendence, surveillance.

"Your is the charge of all his *surveance*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,029.

sŭr-vêl′-llançe (or **ll** as **y**), *s.* [Fr., from *surveillant*, pr. par. of *surveiller* = to watch over: *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, over, and *veiller*; Lat. *vigilo* = to watch.] Oversight, inspection, watch, superintendence, supervision.

"Well, my lord, you may give orders for their release; of course a little *surveillance* will be advisable."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, vol. iii., ch. xvii.

* **sŭr-vêl′-llant** (or **ll** as **y**), *s. & a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *surveiller.*] [SURVEILLANCE.]

A. *As subst.:* One who watches over another; a watch, a spy, a supervisor.

B. *As adj.:* Watching over another or others; overseeing, watchful.

* **sŭr-vēne′,** *v.t.* [Fr. *survenir*; Lat. *supervenio.*] To come as an addition to; to supervene (q.v.).

"Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption."—*Harvey.*

* **sŭr′-vĕ-nue,** *s.* [SURVENE.] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly; the act of supervening.

sŭr-vêy′, * **sur-vewe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *sur* = over, and O. Fr. *veër, veoir* (Fr. *voir*) = to see, from Lat. *video.*]

1. To overlook; to inspect or take a view of, as from a height.

"Thence *surveid*
From out a loftie watche toure raised there
The country round about."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey x.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine closely.

* **3.** To see, to perceive.

"The Norweyan lord *surveying* vantage . . .
Began a fresh assault." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

4. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, or the like, carefully with a view to ascertain the condition, value, &c., of.

"The surueyors are diuers, one more principle: they *survey* the queenes lands within the dutchy."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

5. To determine the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface, by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; to determine and accurately delineate on paper the form, extent, contour, &c., of, as of tracts of ground, line of coasts, &c. [SURVEYING.]

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenures of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

* **7.** To inspect; to examine into.

"We first *survey* the plot."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

sŭr′-vêy, *s.* [SURVEY, *v.*]

1. The act of surveying; a general view; a sight, a prospect: as, To take a *survey* of the country about.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of anything, with a view to ascertain the condition, quantity, quality, value, &c.: as, To make a *survey* of roads or bridges; a *survey* of stores, &c.

3. The operation of determining the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, harbour, &c., and of delineating the same accurately on paper. Also the measured plan, account, or description of such an observation. [SURVEYING.]

4. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

5. Inspection, examination.

"To take a *survey* of our own understandings."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ (1) *Geological Survey:* The survey of a country with the view of making geological maps, &c. That of the United States began after the Civil War, there having been only partial and desultory proceedings in preceding years. Each state prosecuted its own survey, the work done by some of them being of an exhaustive and very satisfactory character. The United States confined its labors to a survey of the territories, which began in 1867 under Dr. F. V. Hayden. Others engaged in it as leaders were Major Powell, Lieutenant Wheeler and Mr. Clarence King.

(2) *Ordnance Survey:* [ORDNANCE-SURVEY].

* **sŭr-vêy′-al,** *s.* [Eng. *survey; -al.*] The act of surveying; survey, view, inspection.

"The declaration and *surveyal* of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

* **sŭr-vêy′-ançe,** *s.* [SURVEANCE.] Survey, inspection.

* **sŭr-vêy′-ĕr,** *s.* [SURVEYOR.]

sŭr-vêy′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SURVEY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of determining the boundaries, form, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, &c., by means of measurements taken on the spot; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, and delineating it accurately on a map or plan.

¶ **1.** *Land surveying* is the art of applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry to the measurement of land. The principal operations are laying down or driving base lines, and triangles on either side of the base. In large surveys it is desirable to lay down these triangles by measuring each angle with an instrument called the theodolite (q.v.), by which the accuracy of the measurement of the sides may be checked.

2. *Geodesic surveying* comprises all the operations of surveying carried on under the supposition that the earth is spheroidal. It embraces marine surveying (q.v.).

3. *Marine* or *hydrographical surveying* ascertains the forms of coast-lines, harbours, &c., and of objects on the shore, the entrances to harbours, channels, their depth, width, &c., the position of shoals, the depth of water thereon; and it embraces all the operations

necessary to a complete determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbour or other sheet of water.

4. *Military surveying:* [RECONNAISSANCE].

5. *Mining surveying* may be either for the purpose of determining the situation and position of the shafts, galleries, and other underground excavations of a mine already in existence; or it may be for determining the proper positions for the shafts, galleries, &c., of a mine not yet opened.

6. *Plane surveying:* [PLANE-SURVEYING].

7. *Railway surveying* is a comprehensive term, embracing surveys intended to ascertain the best line of communication between two given points; it also includes all surveys for the construction of aqueducts for the supply of water to towns, &c.

8. *Topographical surveying* embraces all the operations incident to finding the contour of a portion of the earth's surface, and the various methods of representing it upon a plane surface. When only a general topographical map of a country is wanted, it is, in general, sufficient to survey the country with reference to its fields, roads, rivers, &c. Levels are run along the principal lines, as fences, roads, &c., and the highest of the most prominent points of the country are determined with respect to some plane of reference. Then the general outlines of the topography are sketched in by the eye; after the general outline is finished, the principal objects worthy of note are represented by a system of conventional signs.

sŭr-vêy'-ŏr, *sŭr-vêy'-ĕr, *sur-vei-or, *s.* [Eng. *survey*, v.; *-or.*]

* 1. An overseer, a superintendent, an inspector.

"To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. One who surveys, examines, or inspects for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, quality, or value of anything: as, a *surveyor* of roads, a *surveyor* of shipping, &c.

3. One who surveys or measures land; one skilled in or practising the art of surveying.

surveyor-general, *s.*

1. The chief surveyor of lands: as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States or of a particular state.

*2. A principal or chief surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors or of woods and parks in England.

sŭr-vêy'-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *surveyor; -ship.*] The office or position of a surveyor.

***sŭr-view' (iew** as **ū), *sur-vewe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *view* (q.v.).] To survey, to overlook.

"And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 45.

***sŭr'-view (iew** as **ū),** *s.* [SURVIEW, *v.*] A survey, an inspection, an examination.

"After some *surview* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 197.

sŭr-vīse', *v.t.* [Fr. *sur* = over, above, and *viser* = to look.] To look over; to supervise.

"It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *surviséd*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humour*, iii. 1.

sŭr-vīv'-al, *sŭr-vīv'-al, *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e); -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of surviving or outliving another or others; a living longer than others.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term introduced by Tylor to denote any process, custom, opinion, &c., which has been carried on by force of habit into a new state of society different from that in which it had its original home, thus remaining as a proof and an example of an older condition of culture out of which a newer has been evolved.

"Among evidence aiding us to trace the course which the civilization of the world has actually followed, is that great class of facts to denote which I have found it convenient to introduce the term '*survivals*.' . . . I know an old Somersetshire woman whose handloom dates from the time before the introduction of the 'flying-shuttle,' which new-fangled appliance she has never even learnt to use, and I have seen her throw her shuttle from hand to hand in true classic fashion; this old woman is not a century behind her times, but she is a case of *survival*. Such examples often lead us back to the habits of hundreds and even thousands of years ago. The ordeal of the key and Bible, still in use, is a *survival*; the Midsummer bonfire is a *survival*; the Breton peasant's All Souls supper for the spirits of the dead is a *survival*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 16.

¶ *Survival of the Fittest:*

Biol.: A phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to signify what Darwin called Natural Selection.

"The preservation during the battle for life of varieties which possess any advantage in structure, constitution, or instinct, I have called Natural Selection: and Mr. Herbert Spencer had well expressed the same idea by the *Survival of the Fittest.*"—*Darwin: Variation of Animals & Plants*, i. 6.

***sŭr-vīv'-ançe, *sŭr-vīv'-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e); -ance, -ancy.*] Survival, survivorship.

"It mentioneth the *survivance* but of one of them."—*Buck: Hist. Richard III.*

sŭr-vīve', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *survivre*, from Lat. *supervivo*, from *super* = above, beyond, and *vivo* = to live.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To live longer than; to outlive; to live beyond the life of.

"Christ's soul *survived* the death of his body; therefore shall the soul of every believer *survive* the body's death."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. To outlive; to last longer than; to live after.

"His art *survived* the waters."
Cowper: Task, v. 220.

B. *Intrans.:* To remain alive; to live after the death of another or others, or after some event has happened.

"Look if your hapless father yet *survive*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 812.

***sŭr-vīv'-ęn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e); -ency.*] Survival.

sŭr-vīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e); -er.*] One who survives or outlives; a survivor.

sŭr-vīv'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [SURVIVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Remaining alive; yet living or existing.

sŭr-vīv'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who lives after the death of another or others, or after some event or time.

"Men, dogs, and horses, all are dead;
He is the sole *survivor*."
Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

2. *Law:* The longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

sŭr-vīv'-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *survivor; -ship.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of surviving or outliving another or others, or of living after some event has taken place.

"But as to any interesting speculations concerning its state of *survivorship*, 'tis plain they had none."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 6.

2. *Law:* The right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

"From the same principle also arises the remaining grand incident of joint-estates; viz., the doctrine of *survivorship*: by which two or more persons are seised of a joint estate, of inheritance, for their own lives, or *pur auter vie*, or are jointly possessed of any chattel interest, the entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the survivors, and at length to the last survivor; and he shall be entitled to the whole estate, whatever it be, whether an inheritance or a common freehold only, or even a less estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

Specifically, in French Law: The chance of survival not only between persons of different ages but also of different sexes. The Civil Code declares that if those who died together were under fifteen years of age, the eldest is supposed to have survived longest. If all were over sixty the youngest is supposed to have survived longest. Between the ages of fifteen and sixty the presumption of survivorship is in favor of men over women if the difference in age does not exceed a year. The theory of the French law is that the stronger survives the weaker. This theory has not been adopted in England or the United States or followed by the courts. The prevailing doctrine in the United States is that where several lives are lost in the same disaster, there is no presumption from age or sex that one survived the other. Survivorship must be proved or all considered to have perished at the same time.

¶ *Chance of survivorship:* The chance that a person of one age has of surviving another of a different age. Thus, according to the Carlisle Tables of Mortality, the chances of survivorship for two persons aged twenty-five and sixty-five respectively are eighty-nine and eleven, in other words, the chances are eight to one that the younger will survive the older.

sŭs, *s.* [Lat.; Gr. ὗς (*hus*); O. H. Ger. *sû* = a pig, a swine.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Suidæ, or the sub-family Suinæ (q.v.), with fourteen species ranging over the Palæarctic and Oriental regions, and into the first Australian sub-region as far as New Guinea; absent from the Ethiopian region, or barely entering it on the north-east. The lower incisors are inclined forward, canines of the males tusk-like; the molars have broad crowns, with two transverse ridges (three or more in the last molar) divided into rounded tubercles. There are four toes to all the feet; the third and fourth digits form a functional pair, while the second and fifth are rudimentary, and do not touch the ground.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus appears to have commenced in the Miocene Tertiary. *Sus scrofa* (the Wild Boar) is first found in the Post-Pliocene.

sû-sān'-nīte, *s.* [After the Susanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *suzannit.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral salt of lead occurring only in small crystals, and very rarely. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·5 to 6·55; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, white, green, yellow. Compos.: sulphate of lead, 27·5; carbonate of lead, 72·5 = 100, which yields the formula, $PbOSO_3 + 3PbOCO_2$.

sŭs-çĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *susceptible; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions or change; or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

"Furnished with a natural *susceptibility*, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [in youth] in the most favourable state for the admission of instruction, and for learning how to live."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 2.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility.

sŭs-çĕp'-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *susceptibilis* = ready to undertake, from *susceptus*, pa. par. of *suscipio* = to undertake: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *capio* = to take.]

1. Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; readily acted upon by any affection or influence.

"These are the seminaries in which the clergy, who are to go out and instruct mankind, are formed, in the *susceptible* periods of their lives."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 46.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible, sensitive.

sŭs-çĕp'-tĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *susceptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being susceptible; susceptibility.

sŭs-çĕp'-tĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *susceptib(le); -ly.*] In a susceptible manner.

sŭs-çĕp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *susceptivus*, from *susceptus*, pa. par. of *suscipio.*] Capable of admitting; susceptible.

sŭs-çĕp'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *susceptive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being susceptive; susceptibility.

***sŭs-çĕp-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *susceptiv(e); -ity.*] Capable of admitting; susceptibility.

***sŭs-çĕp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

***sŭs-çĭp'-ĭ-ęn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *suscipien(t); -cy.*] Reception, admission; the state or condition of being received or admitted.

***sŭs-çĭp'-ĭ-ęnt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *suscipiens*, pr. par. of *suscipio* = to undertake.]

A. *As adj.:* Receiving, admitting.

B. *As subst.:* One who takes, receives, or admits.

***sŭs'-çĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *suscitatus*, pa. par. of *suscito*: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *cito* =

to incite, to rouse.] To rouse, to excite; to call into life and action.

"He shall *suscitate* or rayse the courage of all men inclined to vertue."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

***sŭs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *suscitatio*, from *suscitatus*, pa. par. of *suscito*.] [SUSCITATE.] The act of raising, rousing, or exciting.

"The temple is supposed to be dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again: therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

sûs'-lĭk, sôus'-lĭk, *s.* [Russ.]

Zool.: *Spermophilus citillus*, the Sisel (q.v.).

sŭs-pĕct', *v.t.* & *i.* [SUSPECT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To look up to; to respect.

"If God do intimate to the spirit of any wise inferiors that they ought to reprove, then let him *suspect* these our persons, and beware that they make no open contestation, but be content with privacy."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 330.

2. To imagine to exist; to have a vague or slight opinion or idea of the existence of, often on little or very slight evidence.

"The hidden harme that we *suspected* least."
Vncertaine Avctors; Troubled Commonwealth, &c.

3. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence, or without absolute proof.

4. To mistrust, to distrust, to doubt.

"To be abhorred or even *suspected* and distrusted by these among whom we live."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

5. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt.

"Their practice close, their faith *suspected* not;
Their states far off, and they of wary wit."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

*** B.** *Intrans.*: To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; to be suspicious.

"It shall *suspect* where is no cause of fear."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,153.

sŭs'-pĕct, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suspectus*, pa. par. of *suspicio* = to look under, to admire, to suspect: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *specio* = to look.]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Suspected, under suspicion.

"The creative genus of statesmen who fail completely, the ability of generals who are beaten, and the poetic charm of writers whom nobody reads are *suspect* to us."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 16, 1887.

2. Doubtful, uncertain.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Suspicion. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 24.)

* 2. Something suspicious; something causing or raising suspicion.

3. A person suspected; a person under suspicion of a crime, offence, &c.

"A day or so afterwards two or three *suspects* were arrested and clapped into prison."—*Globe*, Jan. 6, 1886.

***sŭs-pĕc'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *suspectus*, pa. par. of *suspicio* = to mistrust.]

Zool.: A sub-section of Colubrine snakes, having the fangs situated at the back of the jaw behind the common teeth. Head usually covered with shield-like plates. Some are known to be harmless, others are reputed poisonous, though it is doubtful if they really are so. Families Homalopsidæ, Dipsadidæ, and Dendrophidæ.

*** sŭs-pĕct'-a-ble, * sŭs-pĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *suspect*; *-able*.] Liable to be suspected.

sŭs-pĕct'-ant, spĕct'-ant, *a.* [SUSPECT, *a.*]

Her.: Looking upwards, the nose bendways.

sŭs-pĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SUSPECT, *v.*]

suspected-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Orthosia suspecta*.

*** sŭs-pĕct'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *suspected*; *-ly*.] In a suspected or suspicious manner; so as to raise suspicion.

"[They] have either undiscernibly as some or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such addittaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 93.

*** sŭs-pĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *suspected*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being suspected or suspicious.

"Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nations by losing their lustre, contract a *suspectedness*."—*Robinson: Eutopia*, p. 96.

sŭs-pĕct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *suspect*, v.; *-er*.] One who suspects.

"A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 3.

*** sŭs-pĕct'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *suspect*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Apt to suspect or mistrust; suspicious.

2. Exciting suspicion; suspicious.

"Such a diffident and *suspectful* prohibition."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

*** sŭs-pĕc'-tion, * sus-pec-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *suspectio*.] Suspicion.

"Now it is time shortly that I
Tell you something of Jelousie,
That was in great *suspection*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** sŭs-pĕc'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [SUSPECT.] Suspicion, suspiciousness.

"Se you any *suspectiousness* in this mater? I praye you showe me or I sende the money."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxvii.

*** sŭs-pĕct'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *suspect*; *-less*.]

1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion; unsuspicious.

2. Not suspected; unsuspected.

"*Suspectless* have I travell'd all the town through."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

sŭs-pĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *suspendre*, from Lat. *suspendo*, from *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *pendo* = to hang; Sp. & Port. *suspender*; Ital. *suspendere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to hang or depend from anything; to hang.

"On the willow that harp is *suspended*."
Byron: By the Rivers of Babylon.

* 2. To make to depend.

"God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever see the Lord."—*Tillotson.*

3. To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt, to stay, to delay, to stop, to rest.

"And oft *suspend* the dashing oar,
To bid his gentle spirit rest!"
Collins: Death of Mr. Thomson.

4. To hold in an undecided or undetermined state.

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, the execution of any office, the enjoyment of an income, or the like.

"Persons excommunicate, *suspended*, or interdicted."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 22.

6. To cause to cease from operation or effect for a time: as, To *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act.

* 7 To expend.

"Some other shall repay what I *suspend* in thee."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

*** B.** *Intrans.*: To cease from operation; to desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payments, or to be unable to meet one's engagements.

¶ *To suspend payment:* To declare one's self unable to meet one's engagements; to stop payments.

"The old-established banking-firm of —— has *suspended payment*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sŭs-pĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SUSPEND.]

suspended-cadence, *s.*

Music: An interrupted cadence.

suspended-note, *s.* [SUSPENSION, II. 2.]

suspended-ovule, *s.*

Bot.: An ovule hanging by the placenta from a little below the summit of the ovary.

sŭs-pĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *suspend*; *-er*.]

1. One who suspends.

2. One of the two braces or straps worn to hold up the trousers; a brace. (Usually in plural.)

* 3. One who remains in a state of suspense; one who is undecided or undetermined in opinion; a waverer, a hesitater.

"I may adde thereunto,—Or the cautelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, pt. ii., ch. v.

sŭs-pĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SUSPEND.]

suspending-power, *s.* [DISPENSING-POWER.]

*** sŭs-pĕn-sā'-tion,** *s.* [SUSPENSE.] A temporary cessation.

sŭs-pĕnse', **sus-pens,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *suspens* = doubtful, uncertain, from Lat. *suspensus*, pa. par. of *suspendo* = to suspend (q.v.).]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Held or lifted up; suspended.

"The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 98.

2. Held in doubt or expectation.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

"This said, he sat, and expectation held
His look *suspense*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 418.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety, with more or less apprehension; indecision.

"*Suspense* in news is torture."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,577.

* 2. Cessation for a time; stop.

* 3. Suspension; holding over.

"*Suspense* of judgment and exercise of charitie."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iv., § 14.

II. *Law*: Suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

suspense-account, *s.* A private account kept by a merchant or banker of sundry items which at the moment cannot be entered to the proper creditor or debtor; also, an account of debit items which, while not considered at the time collectible, have not yet been transferred to profit and loss account.

† sŭs-pĕn'-sī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *suspensus*, pa. par. of *suspendo* = to suspend, to hang up.]

Entom.: Chrysalids attached by the tail only, and hanging with the head downwards. This peculiarity is found in the Nymphalidæ (q.v.). (*Newman.*)

*** sŭs-pĕns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *suspensible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being suspensible; capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

sŭs-pĕns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *suspens(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

sŭs-pĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suspensionem*, accus. of *suspensio* = a hanging or suspending, from *suspensus*, pa. par. of *suspendo* = to suspend (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of suspending, hanging up, or causing to hang or depend from something.

2. The state of being suspended or of hanging from something.

3. The act of holding over, delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time: as,

(1) The temporary ceasing or interruption of labour, toil, exertion, study, pain, or the like.

(2) The postponing of judgment, decision, determination, or the like.

(3) The ceasing to make payment: as, the *suspension* of a bank.

(4) The holding over or staying temporarily of punishment or sentence.

(5) The suspending or debarring temporarily from any privilege, the execution of an office, the enjoyment of an income, or the like.

(6) The causing temporarily to cease from effect or operation: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

4. The state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in a fluid, and may be separated from it again by filtration.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) *Canon Law:* A censure inflicted on a clerk in orders, for remedial purposes, the effect of which is to take away from him, for a fixed time, or until he repents and makes satisfaction, the exercise of his sacred functions in his office or benefice. Suspension is of three kinds: (1) *ab ordine*, where a clerk cannot exercise his functions; (2) *ab officio*, where he is forbidden to exercise them in his charge or cure; and (3) *a beneficio*, where he is deprived of the revenues of his benefice, and of any control over it. Suspension is removed by absolution, revocation of the censure by the person inflicting it, expiry of time, or by dispensation.

"*Suspension* is the sentence which even the bishop's chancellor can pronounce upon a clerk who has misconducted himself. It is a temporary punishment of the same nature as deprivation, and subject to criticism and review by the civil courts."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov. 1869, p. 80.

(2) *Eng. Law:* The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seignory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seignory, rent, &c., and of the land out of which they issue.

(3) *Scots Law:* A process in the supreme civil or criminal court, by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on a point in dispute.

2. *Music:* The holding or prolongation of a note in any chord into the chord which follows, thereby often producing a discord. The first appearance of the note to be suspended is called its preparation; its presence as a discord, its percussion; its removal to a note of concord or rest in key, or some legitimate sound of a sequence, its resolution. Suspensions are named after the interval of the note forming the discord. Two suspended notes form a double suspension, three a triple suspension, and so on. The intervals most commonly suspended are the fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth. The percussion of a discord of suspension is generally on the strong accent of a bar.

3. *Public schools:* A name given at various schools to a form midway between the Lower and Upper divisions.

4. *Rhet.:* A keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.

¶ (1) *Pleas in suspension:*

Law: Those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.

(2) *Points of suspension:*

Mech.: The points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.

(3) *Suspension of arms:* A short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the opposing forces, as for the burying of the dead, making proposals for surrender, peace, &c.

suspension-bridge, *s.* A bridge sustained by flexible supports secured at each extremity. The points of support are the tops of strong pillars or small towers, erected

MENAI SUSPENSION-BRIDGE

(*In half elevation*).

a. One of the piers, having massive iron saddle on top, seated on rollers for free motion. *b, c.* Extreme stonework and arches on the Anglesea coast. *d.* Backstays, which are allowed room for expansion and contraction; these movements being assisted by rollers at angles, the backstays themselves being carried through tunnels in subterranean wedge-shaped masses of masonry, and firmly bolted in the rock. *e.* Roadway, stiffened to prevent oscillation, of which there are two kinds in suspension-bridges—horizontal and vertical; thus, a heavy load at *e* will cause a depression and pull down the curved chain above it, at the same time the centre of the roadway will rise. *f, f.* Vertical rods, an inch square, supporting the sleepers in the flooring of the roadway.

for the purpose at each extremity of the bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass, and are attached beyond them to rocks or massive frames of iron firmly secured underground. These masses of masonry are named abutments. The flooring is connected with the chains by means of strong, upright iron rods. There are many notable examples in the United States of the wire suspension bridge, the longest being that between Brooklyn and New York, which has a span of 1595 feet. The approaches make its total length 5989 feet. Other well-known instances are the suspension bridge over the gorge at Niagara, 1268 feet span, and that between Cincinnati and Covington, over the Ohio, 1057 feet.

suspension-drill, *s.*

Metal-work.: A vertical drilling-machine, used in locomotive and boiler work, &c. It has a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling.

suspension-railway, *s.* A railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track, one carriage on each side of a

SUSPENSION-RAILWAY.

single track, so as to balance, or suspended between two tracks. The illustration shows an elevated single-track railway in Algeria, where sixty miles of suspension railway are at work, employed chiefly in carrying esparto.

suspension-scale, *s.* A scale swung by pendent rods from levers above, in contradistinction to the usual platform-scales, whose levers are beneath.

sŭs-pĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *suspens(e); -ive.*]

* 1. Tending to suspend or keep in suspense; uncertain, doubtful.

"The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thought awhile doth hover."
Beaumont: Psyche.

2. Having the power or effect of suspending or causing something temporarily to cease from effect or operation.

"We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 3. Doubtful.

"These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgement."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 139.

suspensive-conditions, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Conditions precedent or conditions without the purification of which the contract cannot be completed.

sŭs-pĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Eng. *suspens(e); -or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Something which suspends.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The longitudinal ligament of the liver.

2. *Bot.:* A very delicate thread descending from the foramen of an ovule into the quintine, and bearing at its extremity a globule which is the nascent embryo. It develops from the upper of two cells in a fertilized ovule, of which the lower one becomes the embryo. The suspensor is sometimes long, as in Boraginaceæ, Cruciferæ, &c., or short as in Graminaceæ, Polygonaceæ, &c. Called also the Suspensory cord, the Pro-embryo, and by Dutrochet the Hypostasis.

3. *Surg.:* A suspensory-bandage (q.v.).

sŭs-pĕn'-sŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *suspensoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Suspended, hanging, depending.

2. That suspends; suspending.

"There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Suspending; causing something to cease temporarily from effect or operation.

"Mr. Parnell can hardly anticipate the enactment of his *suspensory* proposal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 13, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Suspensor (q.v.).

suspensory-bandage, *s.*

Surg.: A bag attached to a strap or belt, and used to support the scrotum, that the weight of the testes may not draw upon the spermatic cord.

* **sŭs-pĭc'-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *suspicable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being suspicable; suspiciousness. (*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 151.)

* **sŭs-pĭc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *suspicabilis*, from *suspicor* = to suspect (q.v.).] Liable or open to suspicion; suspicious.

"But it is a very *suspicable* business that he means no more then empty space by it."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala.* (App.)

* **sŭs-pĭc'-ĭen-cў** (c as sh), *s.* [Suspicion.] Suspiciousness, suspicion.

"The want of it should not deject us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, ser. 14.

sŭs-pĭ'-cion, * **sus-pe-ci-on,** * **sus-pi-ci-oun,** * **sus-pi-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr. *suspezion, souspeçon* (Fr. *soupçon*), from Lat. *suspicionem*, accus. of *suspicio* = suspicion.] [Suspect.]

* 1. Regard, consideration, thought.

"Cordelia, out of mere love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her father in distress, pours forth these filial tears."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. The act or feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by apprehension or signs of evil, harm, danger, or the like, without absolute proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, hurtful, or dangerous, with slight proof or grounds, or without any proof or grounds.

"*Suspicions* among thoughts are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Suspicion.*

¶ Suspicion is the offspring of fear and is exceedingly prevalent among wild animals. (*Darwin.*)

3. A very slight amount or degree. (Used, like the French *soupçon* from which this meaning is probably taken, of material and immaterial things.)

"With just a *suspicion* of Irish brogue that only serves to increase the interest of her piquancy and fun."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

* **sŭs-pĭ'-cion,** *v.t.* [Suspicion, *s.*] To view with suspicion; to suspect, to mistrust, to doubt.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious, * **sus-pe-cious,** * **sus-pi-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *suspiciosus.*] [Suspicion.]

1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

"Stern was her Lord's *suspicious* mind."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

2. Indicating fear, suspicion, or mistrust.

"A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces: we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes."—*Swift.*

3. Entertaining suspicion; suspecting something; distrustful. (Followed by *of* before the thing suspected.)

"Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious of* each other."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

4. Exciting or liable to excite suspicion; apt to cause suspicion; giving reason or grounds to suspect or imagine ill.

"A black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *suspicious; -ly.*]

1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

"I talked in the matter so *suspiciously*, as though such an invasion had been made."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 39.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

"These articles are managed too *suspiciously*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *suspicious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being suspicious; liability to be suspected.

2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.

"The *suspiciousness* of Dametas, Miso, and my young mistress Mopsa."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **sŭs-pĭr'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *suspir(e); -al.*]

1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct.

2. A spring of water passing underground towards a cistern or conduit.

* **sŭs-pĭ-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *suspiratio*, from *suspiratus*, pa. par. of *suspiro* = to suspire (q.v.).] Respiration, breathing, a sigh; a deep breath.

"Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **sŭs-pīre',** * **sus-pyre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *suspiro* = to breathe out, to sigh: *sus* (for *sub*) = under = and *spiro* = to breathe.]

1. To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

"*Suspyring* and sighing after the sight of God and joy of heaven."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 532.

2. To breathe; to draw breath.

"Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* **sŭs-pīre',** *s.* [Suspire, *v.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. (*Locrine*, v. 5.)

***sŭs-pīred′,** *a.* [SUSPIRE, *v.*] Earnestly longed for; ardently desired or wished for.

"The long *suspired* Redeemer of the world, did (as his prophets had cryed) rent the heavens."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 269.

Sŭs′-sĕx, *s.* [An abbrev. of South Saxons.]

Geog.: A county on the south coast of England.

Sussex-marble, *s.*

Geol. & Building: A kind of marble geologically constituting two divisions of the Weald Clay. The upper, called the Large Paludina Marble, said by Martin to be the true Sussex Marble, is characterized by the abundance of *Paludina sussexensis;* the lower one, which occurs about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay, and constitutes its most important bed, is full of *Paludina fluviorum.* Sussex marble is of a uniform bluish or grayish green tint, takes a good polish, and has been much used for monuments and in building.

sŭs-tāin′, *sus-taine, *sus-teine, *sus-tene, *sus-teyne, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *sustenir, sostenir, soustenir* (Fr. *soutenir*), from Lat. *sustineo*, from *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *sostener*; Ital. *sostenere.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bear up; to hold up; to support; to uphold; to prop up: as, A pillar *sustains* a load.

2. To hold suspended; to keep from falling: as, A rope *sustains* a weight.

3. To endure without sinking or yielding; to bear up against or under.

"This too sinks after many a league
Of well *sustained* but vain fatigue."
Byron: Mazeppa, ii.

4. To be able or fit to undergo; to bear, to stand.

"Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. To maintain, to support; to provide sustenance or livelihood for; to nourish.

"Following its fortunes like the beasts or trees
Which it *sustained.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

6. To support in any condition by affording aid; to vindicate, to comfort, to strengthen, to aid.

"They . . . charged me, on pain of their perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, nor any way *sustain* him."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 3.

* 7. To support, to favour.

"No man may serve twey lordis, for either he schal hate the toon and love the tother; either he schal *sustayne* the toon and despise the tother."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi. 24.

8. To suffer, to undergo; to have to submit to; to bear.

"Let me *sustain* no scorn."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

9. To uphold; to allow as valid or well based; to admit; not to dismiss or abate: as, The court *sustained* the objection.

10. To establish by evidence; to bear out; to prove; to make good; to confirm, to corroborate: as, To *sustain* a charge by evidence.

II. *Music:* To give the full length or time value to; to continue, as the sound of notes, through their whole length.

***sŭs-tāin′,** *s.* [SUSTAIN, *v.*] That which sustains or upholds; an upholder.

"I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord." *Milton: Psalm* iii.

sŭs-tāin′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *sustain*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable.

"The hypothesis of his being a patriotic Frenchman . . . is also *sustainable.*"—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sŭs-tāined′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SUSTAIN, v.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch.

sustained-note, *s.*

Music: A name given to prolonged notes which partake of the character of a pedal-point by their immunity from ordinary harmonic rules, but which cannot with propriety be called pedal-points owing to their occurrence in the middle or upper part.

sŭs-tāin′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sustain*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which sustains, upholds, or maintains.

"Of Heaven's golden rodd
The sole *sustainer.*"
Chapman: Homer; To Vesta & Mercury.

2. One who endures or suffers; a sufferer.

***sŭs-tāin′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *sustain*, v.; *-ment.*] The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.

"They betook them to the woods, and lived by hunting, which was their only *sustainment.*"—*Milton: Hist. England*, bk. iii.

***sŭs-tăl′-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικός (*sustaltikos*), from συστέλλω (*sustellō*) = to draw together, to moderate: σύν (*sun*) = together, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = to place.] Mournful, affecting. (Applied to a style of music among the Greeks.)

sŭs′-tĕn-ançe, *sus-ten-aunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *sustenance, soustenance*, from Lat. *sustinentia*, from *sustinens*, pr. par. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.).]

1. The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.

2. That which supports life; food, victuals, provisions. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 419.)

***sŭs-tĕnt′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *sustento.*] To sustain.

"No firmer base her burthen to *sustent*
Than slippery props of softest element."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 63.

***sŭs-tĕn′-ta-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *sustentaculum.*] Support, sustenance.

"Being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation."—*More: Defence of Moral Cabbala.* [App.]

sŭs-tĕn-tăc′-ŭ-lar, *a.* [SUSTENTACLE.] Acting as a support.

sustentacular-tissue, *s.* [NEUROGLIA.]

***sŭs′-tĕn-tāte,** *v.t.* [SUSTENTATION.] To sustain. (*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. ii.)

sŭs-tĕn-tā′-tion, *sus-tein-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *sustentation*, from Lat. *sustentationem*, accus. of *sustentatio*, from *sustentatus*, pa. par. of *sustento*, frequent. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.).]

1. The act of sustaining; the state of being sustained; support; preservation from falling.

"These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air." *Boyle*

2. Use of food.

3. Support, maintenance.

"He assigned foorth certaine rents for the *sustentation* of the canons."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Malcolm.*

sustentation-fund, *s.*

Church Hist.: A fund raised by any religious body to assist its poorer churches; specif., a fund devised by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), and constituted under his direction at the disruption of the Scotch Establishment in 1843. Religious denominations depending solely on voluntary contributions had found it comparatively easy to gather together town congregations able to support their ministers, but to do so in the rural districts was nearly or quite impracticable. Dr. Chalmers aimed at overcoming this difficulty by establishing a fund to which all congregations of the Free Church were expected to contribute according to ability. From this each minister, urban and rural, received an equal dividend. Afterwards it was found necessary to modify this part of the plan slightly. Whilst a large number of the ministers had no other professional stipend but that received from the sustentation fund, the wealthier congregations in fairly supporting the fund were permitted to supplement the means of their pastor. This system of contribution to ministerial support has its counterpart in several of the religious bodies of the United States. It is known under the title of sustentation fund in the Presbyterian Church, and by other titles in some of the other churches. A similar fund has been formed in the Irish Episcopalian Church since its disestablishment, and exists in some other religious bodies of Ireland.

***sŭs-tĕn′-tĭve, *sus-ten-tif,** *a.* [Eng. *sustent; -ive.*] Sustaining.

"Seketh and sheweth hus *sustentif* savacion."
P. Plowman, p. 56.

***sus-ter,** *s.* [SISTER.]

***sŭs′-tĭn-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *sustinens*, pr. par. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.).] Support.

"Our right arme the weedowe's *sustinent.*"
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 70.

sû′-sû, *s.* [SOOSOO.]

***su-sŭr′-rant,** *a.* [Lat. *susurrans*, pr. par. of *susurro* = to whisper.] Whispering.

"The soft *susurrant* sigh."
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 146.

***sū-sŭr-rā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *susurratio*, from *susurro* = to whisper.] A whisper, a whispering, a soft murmur.

"They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the trees wherewith they conversed."—*Howell: Vocall Forrest*, p. 2.

***su-sŭr′-rĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *susurrus* = a whisper.] In the manner of a whisper or soft murmur.

***su-sŭr′-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *susurrus*=a whisper.] Whispering; murmuring softly; rustling.

***su-sŭr′-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A whisper; a soft murmuring.

"The soft *susurrus* and sighs of the branches."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

***sute,** *s.* [SUIT, *s.*]

sŭth-ĕr-lăn′-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Sutherland, who in 1683 published a catalogue of the plants in the Physic Garden in Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. *Sutherlandia frutescens*, the Cape Bladder Senna, is a shrub, having unequally pinnate leaves, large scarlet flowers, and bladdery legumes with many seeds. Its native country is the Cape of Good Hope, but it is cultivated in many gardens. The dried and pulverized roots and leaves have been used in diseases of the eye.

***sū′-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *sutilis*, from *suo* = to sew.] Done or made by stitching or needlework.

"Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures which imitate tapestry."—*Idler*, No. 14.

sŭt′-lĕr, *sŭt′-tlĕr, *s.* [Dut. *soetelaar, zoetelaar*, from *zoetelen* = to sully, to suttle; cogn. with Low Ger. *suddeln* = to sully; *suddeler* = a dirty fellow, a scullion, a sutler.] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.

"For setting on those with the luggage left,
A few poor *sutlers* with the camp that went,
They basely fell to pillage and to theft."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

sŭt′-lĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *sutler; -ship.*] The condition or occupation of a sutler.

sŭt′-lĭng, *a.* [SUTLER.] Of or belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

sû′-tôr, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of syrup made by the North American Indians near the river Gila from the juice of the fruit of *Cereus pitahaya.* (*Goodrich.*)

***sū-tōr′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *sutor* = a cobbler.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler.

"The intervals of his *sutorial* operations."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 13, 1887.

sût′-tra, *s.* [Sansc. = a sacred tradition; *sût* = a thread.]

Hindoo Literature (*Pl.*): Certain books of aphorisms composed by the Brahmans, which they declared to be founded on the Vedas and the Brahmanas, though they did not contend that they were directly inspired. In these writings they developed the system of sacrifice, and raised to a greater height their own caste-pretensions. The Sutras taken collectively constituted the Vedangas (q.v.).

sŭt-teē′, sat-ĭ′, *s.* [From Sanc. *sati* = a virtuous wife; *sat* = pure.]

Anthropology:

1. A form of widow-sacrifice (itself a form of funeral-sacrifice) formerly common in Brahmanic India, in which the widow was burnt with her dead husband on the funeral pyre. Many went willingly and gaily to their doom, but others were driven by fear of disgrace, by family influence, by priestly threats, and, in not a few cases, by sheer violence. Suttee was abolished by law in British India, Dec. 4, 1829, but scarcely a year passes by free from its being carried out in some of the native principalities, and between 1813 and 1828, in Calcutta, the suttees ranged from 390 to 600 yearly. When the question of prohibiting suttee was under discussion, the Brahmans quoted the Rig-Veda in favour of the practice; but it was shown by Professor Wilson that the text had been falsified. (*M. Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, ii. 34-37.) But though suttee was expressly prohibited by the ancient Brahmanic funeral rites (M. Müller, in *Zeits. d. deutsch. morgenl. Geschichte*, ix.), and the widow, after ascending the funeral pile, was to be led down by a brother-in-law, this symbolic form points to an earlier period when the sacrifice was really carried out. [WIDOW-SACRIFICE.] The revival must have taken place at a remote

date; for Propertius (*El.*, III. xiii. 15-20) graphically describes it, and thus contrasts the behaviour of Indian with that of Roman wives:—

"Ardent victrices, et flammæ pectora præbent,
Imponuntque suis ora perusta viris.
Hic genus infelix nuptarum: hic nulla puella,
Nec fida Evadne, nec pia Penelope."

2. A widow burnt on the funeral pile of her dead husband. [1.]

"In Brahmanic India the widow of a Hindu of the Brahman or the Kshatriya caste was burnt on the funeral pile with her husband, as a *sati*, or 'good woman,' which word has passed into English as *suttee*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 466.

suttee-burning, *s.*

Anthrop.: Sutteeism (q.v.).

"While admitting, with Prof. Müller, that the more modern ordinance of *suttee-burning* is a corrupt departure from the early Brahmanic ritual, we may nevertheless find some reason to consider the practice as not a new invention by the later Hindu priesthood, but as the revival, under congenial influence, of an ancient Aryan rite, belonging originally to a period even earlier than the Veda."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 466.

sŭt-teē-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *suttee*; *-ism.*]

Anthrop.: The rite or practice of suttee (q.v.).

"The chief characteristic of *sutteeism* is its expiatory quality; for, by this act of faith, the sati not only makes atonement for the sins of her husband, and secures the remission of her own, but has the joyful assurance of reunion to the object whose beatitude she secures."—*Balfour: Cyclop. India* (ed. 3rd), iii. 782.

***sŭt-tle,** *v.i.* [Sutler.] To follow the occupation of a sutler.

sŭt'-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Comm.: A term applied to weight, when the tare has been deducted and the tret has yet to be allowed.

sụ-tūr'-al, *a.* [Eng. *sutur(e)*; *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to a suture or seam.

2. *Bot.:* Of, belonging to, situated at, or taking place at a suture.

sutural-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot.: Dehiscence along one or more sutures. If the dehiscence is along the ventral suture the fruit is a follicle, if along the dorsal and ventral sutures it is a legume. There are no dissepiments, the fruit being composed of only one carpel.

sutural-line, *s.*

Bot.: The ventral suture. [Suture.]

***sụ-tūr'-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *sutural*; *-ly.*] In a sutural manner; by means of a suture.

***sū'-tụ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *sutur(e)*; *-ate.*] To join or unite by a suture; to sew or knit together.

"These are by oculists called 'orbitæ,' and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently *suturated* among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which those lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be aptly said to perform their offices."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 93.

sū'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sutura*, from *sutus*, pa. par. of *suo* = to sew.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sewing; the line along which two things are joined, united, or sewn together, so as to form a seam, or something resembling a seam.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The immovable junction of two parts by their margins: as, the *sutures* of the skull, *i.e.*, the lines of junction of the bones of which the skull is composed. Various types of suture exist, as the Serrated or Dentated Suture, the Squamous or Scaly Suture, and the Harmonic Suture or Harmonia. Arranged according to their situation, there are coronal, frontal, fronto-parietal, occipito-parietal, and many other sutures.

2. *Bot.:* The line formed by the cohesion of two parts. If the suture formed by the carpellary leaves in a pistil face the centre of a flower, it is called the ventral suture; if it face the perianth, the dorsal suture. The former corresponds to the margin, and the latter to the midrib of the carpellary leaf.

3. *Entom.:* The line formed by the meeting of the elytra of a beetle when they are confluent.

4. *Surg.:* The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching.

5. *Zool.:* The outlines of the septa in the Tetrabranchiata, from their resemblance to the sutures of the skull. When these outlines are folded, the elevations are called saddles, and the intervening depressions lobes. (*Woodward.*)

sū'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *sutur(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a suture or sutures; united.

sū'-versed, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *versed* (q.v.).]

Math.: A name applied to the supplement of a versed sine, or the difference of a versed sine from the diameter of the circle. [Sine.]

sŭ-war'-rōw, *s.* [Saouari.]

sū'-zĕr-āin, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from *sus* = Lat. *susum*, *sursum* = above, on analogy of *sovereign* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A feudal lord; a lord paramount.

"The Sultan should remain Sovereign in Eastern Roumelia and *suzerain* in Bulgaria."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Sovereign, paramount.

"The violation of the self-rule granted to the province came, not from the *suzerain* Sultan."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

sū'-zĕr-āin-tў, *s.* [Fr. *suzeraineté.*] The office, dignity, or position of a suzerain; paramount power or authority.

"He recognises the *suzerainty* of the Sultan, and holds himself responsible for the public security."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

svăn-bĕrg'-īte, *s.* [After Svanberg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring only in crystals and crystal-grains. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 3·30; colour, honey-yellow, shades of brown, rose-red; lustre, vitreous. Compos.: uncertain; apparently essentially a combination of a phosphate and a sulphate of alumina, lime, and soda, with some water. Found at Horrsjöberg, Wermland, Sweden.

***swa,** *adv.* [A.S.] So.

swăb, *s.* [Formed from *swabber* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *svab* = a fire-brush; *svabla* = to swab; Dan. *svabre* = to swab; **Norw.** *svabba* = to splash about.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, or the like.

"One of the forecastle men took a *swab* and swabbed up the blood."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy.*

2. An epaulet, being humorously compared to a swab or mop. (*Colloq.*)

3. A cod or pod, as of beans, pease, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Found.:* A soft brush made of some strands of gasket tied together at one end and beaten and combed out at the other. Used to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and to moisten parts of the mould requiring repairs.

2. *Ordn.:* A cleaner or sponge for the bore of a gun.

3. *Surg.:* A pledget of lint or a spatula covered with cloth. Used to clean or moisten the mouth of the sick, or cleanse a wound.

swab-pot, *s.*

Found.: An iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab.

swăb, *v.t.* [Swab, *s.*] To apply a swab to; to rub, wipe, or clean with a swab or mob.

"He made him *swab* the deck."—*Shelvock: Voyage.*

swăb'-bĕr, * **swob-ber,** *s.* [Dut. *zwabber* = a swabber; *zwabberen* = to swab; Ger. *schwabber* = a swabber; *schwabber-stock* = a mop-stick; *schwabbern* = to swab.] One who uses a swab to clean a deck or floor; an inferior officer on board a ship of war whose duty is to see that the ship is kept clean.

"The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

Swā'-bĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Swabia, one of the ten circles into which Germany was divided prior to 1806. In was in the south-west of Germany on the Upper Danube.

Swabian-league, *s.*

History:

1. A league formed against the barons by the cities of Swabia and of the Rhine in 1370.

2. A league on a larger scale formed in 1488 under the auspices of the Emperor Frederick III. to put down private wars and maintain the public peace. It destroyed more than 140 castles of nobles and robbers. It was dissolved in 1533.

swăd (1), * **swadde,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pod or cod, as of beans, pease, or the like. (*Prov.*)

2. A short, fat person.

"For so he was a Dutche, a deuill, a *swadde*."
Gascoigne: Voyage into Hollande.

3. A silly, coarse fellow; a bumpkin.

"Three drunken *swads* that kept the castell thought that this showt was nought else but a dreame."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1534).

II. *Mining:* A thin layer of stone or refuse coal at the bottom of the coal-seam.

swăd (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *squad* (q.v.).] A lump, mass, or bunch; a crowd, a squad. (*Vulgar.*)

"You'll sell twice as much as ever you did, you'll put off a proper *swad* of goods next year, you may depend."—*Haliburton: Clockmaker*, p. 76.

swăd'-dle, * **swad-ell,** * **swad-il,** * **swad-le,** *v.t.* [Swaddle, *s.*]

1. To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe; to bind or wrap tightly with clothes. (Generally used of infants.)

"He muste bee fayne once or twise a day to *swadle* and plaster his legge, and els he could not kepe his life."—*More: Workes*, p. 80.

* 2. To wrap up; to cover, as with clothing; to clothe.

"Nature was most busy the first week
Swaddling the new-born earth."
Donne: Anatomy of the World, anniv. 1.

* 3. To beat, to cudgel.

"I would *swadd'e* ye,
"Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain, ii. 2.

swăd'-dle, *s.* [For *swathel*, from A.S. *swedhel*, *swedhil* = that which swathes.] [Swathe.] A cloth or band bound tightly round the body of an infant.

"They ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

***swăd'-dle-bănd,** * **sweth-el-band,** *s.* [Eng. *swaddle*, and *band.*] The same as Swaddling-band (q.v.).

swăd'-dlĕr, *s.* [See def.] A term of contempt applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to Protestants, especially to the more evangelical and active sects. The following extract and note from *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley*, by Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore (Derby: Richardson & Son, 1845), confirms Southey's statement in *Life of Wesley*, ii. 153, that the name was first given in derision to a preacher who took for his text Luke ii. 12.

"Butler and his mob were now in higher spirits than ever; they scoured the streets day and night, frequently hallooing as they went along, 'Five pounds for a *swaddler's* head!'"

To this a note is added (p. 288):

"A name first given to Mr. Cennick, from his preaching on those words, 'Ye shall find the babe wrapped in *swaddling* clothes, lying in a manger.'"—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 19, 1870, p. 211.

swăd'-dlĭng, * **swăd-lĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Swaddle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Swaddling-clothes.

"There he in clothes is wrapped, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swaddlings* are our spheres."
Drummond: Flowers of Sion.

swaddling-band, swaddling-cloth, * **swaddling clout,** *s.* A band or cloth wrapped tightly round an infant; a swaddle.

"The child does not try to throw off its *swaddling-cloaths* without a judgement that the pressure it feels comes from them and that it may remove them by struggling."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

* **swaddling-clothes, swaddling-cloaths,** *s. pl.* [Swaddling-band.]

swăg, * **swagge,** *v.i.* [Norw. *svaga* = to sway; cf. Sw. *sviga* = to give way; *svag* = weak, bending; Icel. *sveigja* = to give way.] [Swagger, *v.*]

1. To hang loose and heavy.

2. To swagger; to walk or move heavily and unevenly.

"I *swagge*, as a fatte persons belly *swaggeth* as he goth."—*Palsgrave.*

3. To sink down by its weight; to sway.

"Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 20.

swăg, *s.* [Swag, *v.*]

1. An unequal, hobbling motion. (*Prov.*)

2. A large quantity; a lot; hence, stolen property; booty. (*Slang.*)

"It's all arranged about bringing off the *swag*."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

***swag-bellied,** *a.* Having a large, overhanging belly.

"Your *swag-bellied* Hollander."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

swag-belly, *s.*

*1. A prominent or projecting belly; a swag-bellied person.

2. A large tumour developed in the abdomen, and neither fluctuating nor sonorous. (*Dunglison.*)

***swāġe** (1), ***suāġe** (**u** as **w**), *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *assuage* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To ease, to soften, to assuage, to quiet.

B. *Intrans.:* To abate, to assuage; to quiet down.

"Where salt and fresh the pool renews,
As spring or drought increase or *swage*."
Carew: Survey of Cornwall.

swāġe (2), *v.t.* [Swage, *s.*] To shape by means of a swage; to fashion by hammering in a groove or mould of the required shape.

swāġe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Forg.: A tool having a face of a given shape, the counterpart of which is imparted to the object against which it is forcibly impressed. When used by blacksmiths and other forgers in metal, it is either placed on the anvil so as to impress the hot metal, which is laid thereon and struck by a hammer or monkey, or, the work being laid on the anvil, the face of the swage is held upon it, and the back of the swage receives the blow.

swage-block, *s.* A large perforated block of iron, having grooved sides, and adapted for heading bolts and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked in the ordinary heading tools and swages fitted to the anvil.

swăġ'-ġĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. from *swag*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To strut with an insolent or defiant air; to strut about with an affected superiority.

"[He] *swaggered* like a lord about his hall."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 443.

*2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster, to bully, to hector.

"It was Atheism openly *swaggering*, under the glorious appearance of wisdom and philosophy."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 61.

***B.** *Trans.:* To influence by blustering, bullying, or threats.

swăġ'-ġĕr, *s.* [Swagger, *v.*] A piece of bluster; noisy boasting or bragging; an insolent strut.

"The butcher is stout, and he values no *swagger*."
Swift: Will Wood's Petition.

swăġ'-ġĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *swagger*, v.; *-er.*] One who swaggers; a noisy, blustering fellow; a blusterer, a bully.

"Your ancient *swaggerers* come not in my doors."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

***swăġ'-ġy,** *a.* [Eng. *swag*; *-y.*] Hanging, leaning, or sinking by its own weight.

"His *swaggy* and prominent belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. ch. iv.

swāin, *swayne, *swein, *sueyn, *s.* [Icel. *sveina* = a boy, a lad, a servant; cogn. with Sw. *sven* = a young man, a page; Low Ger. *sween* = a swineherd; O. H. Ger. *suein, suën* = a servant. Not connected with *swine*.]

*1. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

"Forth went knyght & *sueyn*, & fote men alle in fere."
Robert de Brunne, p. 241.

*2. A servant.

"Simond, (quod John) nede has no pere.
Him behoves serve himself that has no *swain*,
Or elles he is a fool, as clerkes sain."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,025.

3. A young man living in the country; a rustic; a country servant employed in husbandry.

"Nor think to village *swains* alone
Are these unearthly terrors known."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 11.

4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally. (Chiefly used in poetry.)

"'Tis said she is but backwardly inclined
To any of her *swains*."
H. Taylor: 1 *Philip van Artevelde*, i. 1.

***swāin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *swain*; *-ish.*] Rustic, boorish.

"Which if ignoble and *swainish* minds cannot apprehend, shall such merit therefore to be the censurers of more generous and virtuous spirits?"—*Milton: Colasterion.*

***swāin'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *swain*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young swain.

"Honest *swainling* with his sweeting."
Wittes Recreation. (1654.)

***swāin'-mōte, *swēin'-mōte, *swan-i-mote,** *s.* [Eng. *swain*, and *mote* = a meeting.] An old English forest court, having jurisdiction to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest.

"The court of *sweinmote* is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the *sweinmote* thrice in every year, the sweins or freeholders within the forest composing the jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

***swāin'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *swain*; *-ship.*] The condition of a swain.

swāip, *v.i.* [A variant of *sweep*, v.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. (*Prov.*)

***swal,** *pret. of v.* [Swell, *v.*]

swāle (1), *s.* [Cf. *swallow* (2), s.]

1. A shade; a shady spot. (*Prov.*)

2. A valley, a low place, a moor. (*Prov.*).

swāle (2), *s.* [Sweal.] A gutter in a candle. (*Prov.*)

swāle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sweal.]

A. *Trans.:* To dress, as a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off the hair. (*Prov.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To waste, to consume. (*Prov.*)

swăl'-lĕt, *s.* [Prob. connected with *swell* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *schwall* = the swell of the sea, a billow, from *schwellen* = to swell.]

Tin-mining: Water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

swăl'-lōw (1), **swal-ow,** ***swal-owe,** *s.* [A.S. *swalewe*; cogn. with Dut. *zwaluw*; Icel. *svala*, genit. *svolu*; Dan. *svale*; Sw. *svala*; O. H. Ger. *sualawâ*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* The groove around a tackle-block for the strap. Also called the Score.

2. *Ornith.: Hirundo rustica*, a well-known European bird, whose arrival from Africa (usually about the middle of April) is eagerly looked for as a sign of approaching summer. In the northern United States the coming of the Purple Swallow, or Purple Martin (*H.* or *Progne purpurea*), is similarly hailed with general pleasure as the harbinger of spring. It abounds in the United States, often frequenting the streets of towns, and frequently nesting in boxes placed for it near country houses. In color it is a shining purplish blue, with black wings and tail. *H. erythrogaster*, the Rufous-bellied Swallow, also readily nests in such boxes, making a nest of mud and fine hay. The Republican or Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) makes a mud nest, of flask shape, which it attaches to a rock or house wall. There are in all about 60 species of Swallow, everywhere found. The food of *H. rustica* consists entirely of winged insects; on their arrival, these birds feed exclusively on gnats and crane-flies, in summer small beetles are very largely taken. These are captured as the birds fly with open mouth, the bristles with which the gape is supplied and the viscid saliva assisting to retain the prey. Like owls, Swallows reject the undigested portions of their food in small pellets or castings. The male is about eight inches long; beak black, forehead, chin, and throat chestnut; head, neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts steel-blue; tail very much forked; under surface buffy-white, legs and toes slender and black, claws black and sharp. In the female the tail-feathers are not so long, nor are they developed in the young birds till they have left for the south. The note of the bird just described, known in England as the Chimney Swallow, is a low musical twitter.

swallow-chatterers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the Bombycillinæ, a sub-family of his Ampelidæ.

swallow-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Sapphirine Gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Gurnard.]

swallow-hawk, *s.* [Swallow-tailed kite.]

swallow-pear, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus terminalis.

swallow-plover, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Glareola. (*Swainson.*)

swallow prominent-moth, *s.* [Leiocampa.]

swallow-roller, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Eurystomus, placed by Swainson under the Meropidæ.

swallow-shrike, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the family Artamidæ. They resemble Swallows in their actions and general mode of life, while in the shape of their bills they exhibit great affinities to some of the Shrikes and Crow-shrikes. [Wood-swallow.]

swallow-stone, *s.*

Mythol.: A stone which the swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore to give sight to its young. Longfellow (*Evangeline*, i. 1) thus alludes to it:

"Oft in the barns they climbed to the populous nests on the rafters,
Seeking with eager eye that wondrous stone which the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of its fledglings."

swallow-tail, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The tail of a swallow.

2. A swallow-tailed coat.

"He is stripped of his *swallow-tail* and his pseudonym, and marched off to the guard-room again."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

3. The points of a burgee.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* An unidentified species of Willow. (*Bacon.*)

2. *Entomology:*

(1) The Swallow-tailed Butterfly.

(2) *Pl.:* The Papilionidæ (q.v.).

3. *Fort.:* An advanced work whose salient portion has a re-entering angle and converging flanks; a priest's cap.

4. *Joinery:* The same as Dove-tail (q.v.).

5. *Ornith.:* The Humming-bird genus Eupeptomena, with two species, *Eupeptomena macrura* and *E. hirundo*, from Eastern Peru. They have brilliant plumage, strong wings, and deeply-forked tail.

swallow-tailed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a tail like that of a swallow; having tapering or pointed skirts: as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

2. *Joinery:* Dovetailed.

Swallow-tailed butterfly:

Entom.: Papilio machaon; a large butterfly, three and a half to four inches in expansion of wings. The fore wings are of a deep straw colour, with black veins, spots, and bands; the hind wings are of similar colours, but have a round, brick-red spot at the anal angle, and a black prolongation, from which the name Swallow-tail is derived. Larva bright green, with black bands and six orange spots. It feeds on Milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*, and some other Umbellifers. It appears from May to August, and is now confined to the fenny counties of England and to Sussex. [Papilio.]

Swallow-tailed kite or *hawk:*

Ornith: Elanoides (formerly *Nauclerus*) *furcatus.*

Swallow-tailed moth, Swallow-tail moth:

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ourapteryx sambucaria*, of a pale sulphur colour, with numerous short, transverse, pale-olive streaks; hind wing with a tail-like projection, and above it a red spot edged with gray. The larva feeds on oak, elder, bramble, &c.

swallow-woodpecker, *s.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus Melanerpes (q.v.).

swăl'-lōw (2), ***swalowe, *swalgh, *swolgh,** *s.* [Icel. *svelgr*; Dan. *svalg*; Sw. *svalg*; Ger. *schwalg* = an abyss, a gulf, a whirlpool, the throat.] [Swallow, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The gullet or œsophagus; the throat.

2. Capacity for swallowing; voracity.

3. Taste, relish, inclination. (*Colloq.*)

4. As much as is swallowed at one.

*5. A whirlpool.

"The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of the see called Mare Adriaticum."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxix.

II. *Mining:* A cavern or opening into which water disappears.

swallow-hole, *s.*

Geol., &c. (*Pl.*): Deep vertical pits occurring upon broad surfaces of limestone, especially where it alternates with shale. They are produced by rills of water or by rain, and often are seen at brief intervals for miles, marking the strike of the limestone, even when obscured by accumulations of other material upon its surface. They sometimes descend into caverns, especially in the scar limstone.

swallow-pipe, *s.* A gullet; a windpipe.

swăl'-lōw, * **swal-ow,** * **swal-owe,** * **swol-owe, swolwe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *swelgan*, pa. t. *swealg*, pa. par. *swolgen*; cogn. with Dut. *zwelgen*; Icel. *svelgja*, pa. t. *svalg*, pa. par. *solginn*; Dan. *svælge*; Sw. *svälja*; Ger. *schwelgen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the œsophagus into the stomach as nourishment.

"[The gullet] in every creature well sized to the food it hath occasion to *swallow*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. To draw or suck into an abyss or gulf; to engulf, to overwhelm.

"Whan tempests do her chippes *swalow*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, bk. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To seize and waste; to exhaust, to consume.

"*Swallowing* the treasure of the realm."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

2. To absorb, to include, to sink.

"*Swallowing* up all the attributes of the Supreme Being in the one attribute of infinite power."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 101.

3. To occupy, to absorb, to take up; to consume: as, To *swallow* up one's time or leisure.

*4. To engross to one's self; to appropriate.

"Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honour of those who succeeded him."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

5. To take into the mind readily; to receive, embrace, or believe, as opinions, statements or belief, without examination, consideration, or scruple; to receive implicitly.

"Some have been made to *swallow* the most palpable absurdities under pretence that sense and reason are not to be trusted."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiv.

*6. To engross the faculties of; to engage completely.

"The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of wine."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 7.

7. To put up with; to bear or take patiently: as, To *swallow* an affront.

*8. To retract, to recant, to disavow.

"*Swallowed* his vows whole."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

¶ The meaning of the verb is often intensified by *up*.

B. *Intrans.:* To have the power of swallowing: as, He cannot *swallow*.

***swăl'-lōw-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *swallow*, v.; *-able.*] Credible.

"Its most mitigated and *swallowable* form."—*Maitland: Essays on Reformation*, p. 315.

swăl'-lōw-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *swallow*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which swallows; a glutton.

swăl'-lōw-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *swallow* (1), and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Chelidonium majus*, so named, according to Aristotle and Dioscorides, because swallows use it to restore the eyesight of their young ones, or, in the opinion of others, because the plant begins to bloom at the time when swallows arrive, and goes out of flower at the time of their departure (*Prior*); (2) The genus Asclepias; (3) *Thapsia Asclepium*; (4) *Ranunculus Ficaria*; (5) *Fumaria bulbosa*; (6) *Caltha palustris*; (7) *Saxifraga granulata.*

swămp, swŏmp, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *svamp* = a sponge, fungus; Sw. *svampig* = spongy; cogn. with Dut. *zwam* = a fungus; O. Dut. *swam* = a sponge; M. H. Ger. *swam, swamp*; Ger. *schwamm* = a sponge, fungus; Low Ger. *swamm, swamp*; Goth. *swamms* = a sponge; A.S. *swam, swamp. Sponge*, and *fungus*, are related words, and from the same root as *swim* (q.v.).] A piece of boggy or spongy land; low ground saturated with water; wet, soft ground, which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and so distinguished from *bog*, *fen*, or *marsh*, though often used as synonymous with these words.

"This is a very sickly place, and I believe hath need enough of an hospital; for it is seated so nigh the creeks and *swamps* that it is never free from a noisom smell."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

swamp-cabbage, *s.* The same as SKUNK-CABBAGE (q.v.).

swamp-crake, *s.*

Ornith.: Ortygometra tabuensis, an elegant little rail, about seven inches long, spread over Australia, Tasmania, and the islands in Bass's Strait. The sexes are alike in plumage; head, neck, and under-surface dark slate-gray, chocolate brown above. (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

swamp-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Rucervus duvaucelli, from India and Assam. It is about four feet in height, rich light yellow in colour, and congregates in large herds in moist situations. The antlers are large, with a long beam, which branches into an anterior continuation of the main portion, and a smaller posterior tyne which is bifurcated.

swamp-hare, *s.* The same as WATER-RABBIT (q.v.).

swamp-hellebore, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Veratrum viride.* The bracts are oblong-lanceolate, the partial ones larger than the petiole, which is downy; the flowers in panicled racemes. Grows in North American swamps from Canada to South Carolina. Called also American or Green Hellebore and Indian Poke.

2. *Pharm.:* Tincture of Swamp Hellebore, made by adding to the rhizome rectified spirit, is used to act on the vascular system in inflammatory diseases, spec. in rheumatic fever and gout.

swamp-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: Porphyrio melanotus, widely distributed over Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands. Total length, about twenty-one inches; plumage sooty black, with metallic gloss.

swamp-hickory, *s.*

Bot.: Carya amara; a North American tree, with small ovate fruits, the rind of which remains permanently fleshy. The kernel is very bitter; hence the tree is sometimes called Bitter-nut.

swamp-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Zephyranthes.

swamp-locust tree, *s.*

Bot.: Gleditschia monosperma; a North American tree about twenty feet high.

swamp-oak, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Quercus Prinus*, var. *bicolor*, or *discolor*; the Chestnut-leaved White Oak, with long-stalked, obovate, acute leaves. Found in Canada.

2. *Vimiera denudata.*

swamp-ore, *s.* The same as BOG-IRON ORE (q.v.).

† **swamp-pink,** *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Azalea viscosa*, a shrub from three to eight feet high, with deliciously fragrant flowers, growing in swamps in America from Canada to Georgia.

swamp-post, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus lyrata, a North American tree about fifty feet high.

swamp-sassafras, *s.*

Bot.: Magnolia glauca; the Deciduous Swamp Magnolia or Sweet Bay, a North American tree about twenty feet high. The bark is bitter and aromatic, with the properties of Cinchona. The bark, seeds, and cones are employed in chronic rheumatism. [BEAVER-TREE.]

swamp-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Dirca palustris.

swămp, *v.t.* [SWAMP, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To plunge, sink, or overwhelm in or as in a swamp.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

(2) To outbalance; to exceed greatly in numbers.

"A more striking political incident than the *swamping* of the Irish electorate with Parnellites."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886.

II. *Naut.:* To overset, sink, or cause to be filled, as a boat in water; to whelm.

swăm'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *swamp*, s.; *-y.*] Consisting of swamp; resembling swamp; boggy; soft and wet; marshy.

"Waked still Loch-Doine, and to the source
Alarmed, Balvaig, thy *swampy* course."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 24.

swăn, *s.* [A.S. *swan*; cogn. with Dut. *zwaan*; Icel. *svanr*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan*; Ger. *schwan*; O. H. Ger. *swan, swana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

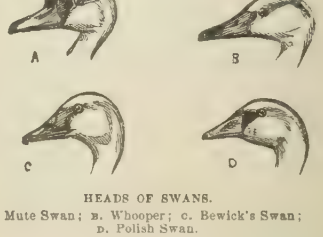
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2

2. *Fig.:* Applied to a famous poet: thus, Shakespeare is called the *Swan* of Avon, Virgil the *Swan* of Mantua.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The constellation Cygnus.

2. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the genus Cygnus (q.v.). The Swans form a sharply-defined group; the body is elongated, the neck very long, head moderate; beak about as long as head; legs short, and placed far back. On the under-surface the plumage is thick and fur-like; on the upper side the feathers are broad, but both above and below the body is thickly covered with down. Their short legs render their movements on land awkward and ungainly, but in the water these birds are graceful to a proverb. Their food consists of vegetable substances and weeds, their long necks enabling them to dip below the surface and to reach their food at considerable depths. Swans breed in high latitudes, but the domesticated species, *Cygnus olor*, the Mute Swan, breeds on eyots and the shores of lakes, making a very large nest on land, in which five or six greenish eggs are deposited. The young generally are covered with a gray down



HEADS OF SWANS.
A. Mute Swan; B. Whooper; C. Bewick's Swan; D. Polish Swan.

till the age of two years, when they assume the characteristic white plumage of the older birds. The American Swan (*C. americanus*) has its breeding places in northern Canada, its winter excursions extending no further southward than North Carolina. Another American species, the Trumpeter Swan (*C. buccinator*) breeds chiefly in Arctic regions, but migrates farther south, large flocks being seen in winter as far south as Texas. Europe possesses, in addition to *C. olor*, the Whistling Swan (*C. musicus*), Bewick's Swan (*C. bewicki*), and the Polish Swan (*C. immutabilis*). The most beautiful of the whole genus is the Black-necked Swan (*C. nigricollis*), from South America; while the most remarkable is the Black Swan (*C. atratus*), from Australia, first brought to Europe early in the seventeenth century. So convinced were the ancients that white plumage was of the essence of a swan, that a "black swan" was a proverbial expression for something extremely rare—if not for the non-existent—from the days of Juvenal (vi. 161–4) to those of Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. xix.). The stories about the musical voice of the Swan, though greatly embellished by early writers, appear to have some foundation in fact so far as regards the Whooper (*C. musicus*). T. Rymer Jones says, "The dying Swan, we find, has nothing peculiar in its notes, but its last cries may be as loud and

musical as any others to which it has given utterance" (*Cassell's Book of Birds*, iv. 125).

swan-coat, swan-shift, *s.*

Anthrop.: The outward form or vesture of a swan-maiden (q.v.).

"Three women sit on the shore with their *swan-coats* beside them, ready to turn into swans and fly away."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 355. (Note.)

swan-down, *s.* The same as SWAN'S DOWN (q.v.).

swan-flower, *s.* [SWANWORT.]

swan-hero, *s.*

Anthrop.: The husband of a swan-maiden.

"The *swan-hero* forsakes his wife the moment she asks the forbidden question."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 427.

swan-hopping, *s.* A corruption of swan-upping—that is, the ceremony or process of marking swans belonging to the crown, London companies or guilds, the University of Oxford, &c., which is annually performed by making a cut or mark upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument.

swan-like, *a.* Like a swan.

"Then, if he lose, he makes a *swan-like* end,
Fading in music."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

swan-maiden, *s.*

Anthrop.: A supernatural being in the shape of a swan, fabled to have the power of assuming the figure of a beautiful young woman, by taking off the swan-coat or swan-shift. Many of these swan-maidens are said to have contracted marriage with men who had obtained power over them by getting possession of the swan-coat or swan-shift, but if the swan-maiden recovers this from her husband, even though she may have borne him children, she assumes her former shape and flies away from him for ever. [VALKYR, WISH-CHILDREN.]

"These lovely *swan-maidens* must have been long known to German tradition. When they bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-ring, the swan-shift; who takes it from them has them in his power."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 428.

swan-mark, *s.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

swan-neck, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A long, graceful neck like that of a swan; hence, the end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

2. *Bot.:* [SWANWORT].

swan-ring, *s.*

Anthrop.: A ring supposed to have the same power as the swan-coat (q.v.).

swan-shift, *s.* [SWAN-COAT.]

swan-shot, *s.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans.

swan-upping, *s.* [SWAN-HOPPING.]

swan-wife, *s.*

Anthrop.: A swan-maiden (q.v.) who has married a human being.

"Many tales of *swan-wives* still live among the Norse people."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 427.

swan's down, swan-down, *s.* The down or soft feathers obtained from a swan.

"With his fan of turkey-feathers,
With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down.*"
Longfellow: Hiawatha.

swăng, *s.* [From the same root as SWAMP (q.v.).] A piece of low or green sward liable to be covered with water; a swamp, a bog. (*Prov.*)

swăn'-hĕrd, *s.* [Eng. *swan*, and *herd.*] One who tends swans

swăñk, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *schwank* = pliant, supple.]

1. Thin, slender, pliant, agile. (*Scotch.*)

2. Stately, jolly.

"Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve, an' *swank.*"
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

swăñk'-ie, swăñk'-ў, *s.* [SWANK.] A tight, strapping young fellow or girl. (*Scotch.*)

"There, *swankies* young, in braw braid-claith,
Are springin o'er the gutters."
Burns: Holy Fair.

swăñk'-ĭng, *a.* [SWANK.] Supple, active. (*Scotch.*)

"A *swanking* young chield."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

swăn'-nĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *swan; -ery.*] A place where swans are bred and reared.

"Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* annexed to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. It had also a *swannery* in the Isle of Purbeck."—*Yarrell: Hist. British Fishes.*

* **swăn'-nў,** *a.* [Eng. *swan; -y.*] Swanlike.

"The *swanny* glossiness of a neck."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 22.

swan'-păn, *s.* [SHWANPAN.]

swăn'-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *swan*, and *skin.*]

1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.

2. A kind of fine-twilled flannel.

3. A kind of woollen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swăn'-wort, *s.* [Eng. *swan*, and *wort.* Named because the column is long and curved like the neck of a swan.]

Bot.: Cycnoches, a genus of Orchids. Called also Swan-neck and Swan-flower. About eleven species are cultivated in British hothouses, ten from the warmer parts of America, and one from Singapore.

swăp, *adv.* [Ger. *schwapp* = a blow, also as interj. slap! smack!] Hastily; on a sudden; with sudden or hasty violence. (*Prov.*)

swăp, * **swappe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *sweep*, v. (q.v.); cf. Icel. *sveipja* = to sweep, to swoop.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To strike, as with a sweeping stroke.

"*Swap* of his hed." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,834.

2. To exchange, to barter, to swop.

"A couple of quaint little female Hollanders *swapping* dolls."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move swiftly; to rush.

"Beofs to him *swapte.*" *Layamon*, 26,775.

2. To fall completely down.

3. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise.

4. To swop, to barter.

swăp, *s.* [SWAP, *v.*]

1. A blow, a stroke.

'If't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There a no new fashioned *swap* that ere came up yet
But I've the first on 'em."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour.

2. A barter, an exchange, a swop.

"I e'en changed it, as occasion served . . . for gin and brandy, and it served the house many a year—a gude *swap* too."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

swăpe, *s.* [SWEEP, *v.*]

1. A bucket on the end of a line from a balanced pole which rests on a post. It has been employed for forty centuries in Egypt, and is represented on the temples and tombs of that country. The well-pole and oaken bucket are yet common in America.

2. A sconce, or light-holder

3. A pump-handle.

4. A long oar, or sweep.

* **swappe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [SWAP, *v.*

swârd, * **swart,** * **swarde,** * **sweard,** * **swerd,** * **sworde,** *s.* [A.S. *sweard* = the skin of bacon; cogn. with Dut. *zwoord* = skin of bacon; Icel. *svörðhr* = skin, hide, sward; *jarðhar-svörðhr* = earth-sward; *grassvörðr* = grass-sward; Dan. *flesksvær* = flesh-sward, skin of bacon; *grönsværd* = greensward; Ger. *schwarte* = rind, bark, skin.]

* 1. A skin, a covering, rind.

"Brandish no swords but *swords* of bacon!"
Brewer: Lingua, ii. 1.

2. Turf; the grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; when covered with green grass it is called green sward.

sward-cutter, *s.*

1. A plough to turn over grass lands.

2. A lawn-mower (q.v.).

* **swârd,** *v.t.* [SWARD, *s.*]

1. To produce sward on; to cause sward to grow on.

2. To cover with sward or grass; to strew with grass.

swârd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SWARD, *v.*]

* **swârd'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sward*, s.; *-y.*] Covered with sward.

swăre, *pret. of v.* [SWEAR.]

swârf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Iron filings.

2. The grit worn away from grindstones used in grinding cutlery wet. (*Prov.*)

swârf (2), *s.* [SWARF, *v.*] A fainting-fit; a swoon, stupor. (*Scotch.*)

* **swârf** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

* **swarf-money,** *s.*

Feudal Law: Money paid in lieu of the service of castleward.

swârf, *v.i.* [Prob. connected with *swerve* (q.v.).] To swoon, to faint. (*Scotch.*)

"He was like a man awa frae himsell for many minutes, and I thought he would hae *swarv't* a' thegither."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

swârm, * **swarme,** *s.* [A.S. *swearm*; cogn. with Dut. *zwerm*; Icel. *svarmr*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm*; M. H. Ger. *swarm*; Ger. *schwarm* = a swarm; *schwirren* = to buzz; *sweren* = to hum. From the same root as *swear.*]

1. A large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

2. Specif., the cluster of honey-bees which issue at once from a hive, seeking a new home, under the direction of the queen-bee; a similar cluster of bees settled in a hive.

"When the *swarms* are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 157.

3. A large and dense number or cluster of persons; a multitude of people in motion; a crowd, a mob, a multitude, a throng. (Sometimes applied to inanimate objects.)

"This *swarm* of fair advantages."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

swârm (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swirman*; Dan. *sværme*; Ger. *schwärmen*; Sw. *svärma.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To collect and rise in a body from a hive in flight, as bees.

"The Trojans . . . issue in a throng,
Like *swarming* bees." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 85.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd or crowds; to throng together in multitudes; to crowd together in confusion.

"The common people by numbers *swarm* to us."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 2.

3. To be overcrowded or thronged; to be overrun; to be filled with a multitude, crowd, or throng of animals in motion, or other objects.

"The banks promiscuous *swarm'd* with thronging troops." *Warton: Eclogue* 3.

* 4. To breed multitudes.

"Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon."
Milton: P. L., x. 527.

B. *Trans.:* To crowd, to throng.

swârm (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *squirm.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To climb a tree, pole, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling up. (Generally with *up.*)

B. *Trans.:* To climb, as a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling up.

swârm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SWARM (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of coming off or collecting in swarms, as bees; a thronging or crowding thickly together.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by the Germans to the oscillating and crowding motions of the zoospores and antherozoids of Confervæ, &c., while free in the cavity of the parent cell just before their breaking forth. The name is derived from the resemblance of their movements to the swarming of bees. [ZOOSPORE.]

swârt, swârth, * **suart,** *a.* [A.S. *sweart* = black; cogn. with Dut. *zwart*; Icel. *svartr*; Dan. *sort*; Sw. *svart*; O.H.Ger. *swarz, suarz*; Goth. *swarts*; Ger. *schwarz.*] Of a black or dark colour; swarthy. (Applied especially to the skin.)

"A *swarth* complexion, and a curled head."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xix.

swart back, *s.* The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.* (*Scotch.*)

*** swart-star,** *s.* Sirius, the Dog-star. So called from its appearance during the hot weather of summer, which darkens or "swarts" the countenance.

"Ye valleys low . . . .
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks."
Milton : Lycidas, 138.

***swârt,** *v.t.* [SWART, *a.*] To make black, dark, or tawny.

"The heat of the sun whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

swârth, *a.* [SWART.]

swârth (1), **swairth,** *s.* [Prob. the same as SWARTH, *a.*] An apparition of a person about to die ; a wraith. (*Scotch.*)

swârth (2), *s.* [SWARD.]

1. The sward ; the turf.

2. A swath ; one of the bands or ridges of grass, hay, &c., produced by mowing with the scythe.

"Here stretch'd in ranks, the levell'd *swarths* are found." *Pope. Homer ; Iliad* xviii. 639.

swârth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *swarthy*, a. ; *-ly.*] In a swarthy manner ; with a swarthy hue.

swârth'-ĭ-nĕss, swârth'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *swarthy, swarth ; -ness.*] The state or quality of being swarthy ; darkness or tawniness of complexion.

"It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasing *swarthiness*."—*Feltham : Resolves*, res. 36.

swârth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *swarth*, a. ; *-y.*] Being of a dark or dusky hue or complexion ; tawny, black. (Applied especially to the skin.)

"The wild confusion and the *swarthy* glow
Of flames on high and torches from below."
Byron : Corsair, ii. 4.

***swârth'-ў,** *v.t.* [SWARTHY, *a.*] To make swarthy, to blacken.

"Now will I and my man *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so."—*Cowley.*

***swârt'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *swarty ; -ness.*] Swarthiness, darkness.

***swârt'-ish, *swart-ysh,** *a.* [Eng. *swart*, a. ; *-ish.*] Somewhat swarthy, dark, or tawny.

"Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or *swartyish* colour, which reigneth upon solitarye, carefull, musyng men."—*Bullein : Bulwark of Defence*, iv.

***swârt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *swart ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being swarthy ; swarthiness.

***swârt'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *swart*, a. ; *-y.*] Swarthy, dark, tawny.

"From these first qualities arise many other second, as that of colour, blacke, *swarty*, pale, ruddy, &c."—*Burton : Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 179.

***swârtz'-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Named by Willdenow after Prof. Olaf Swartz (1760–1818), a Swedish botanist, author of *Flora Indiæ Occidentalis.*]

Bot. : The typical genus of Swartzieæ (q.v.). Calyx globular or ovate, splitting ultimately into reflexed sepals ; petals often wanting ; if present, with one, two, or three petals. Large trees, with valuable timber, nearly all from tropical America. Known species about sixty. *Swartzia tomentosa* is a magnificent tree, sixty feet high, with a trunk three feet in diameter. It grows in French Guiana. Its heart-wood is red or black, hard, close-grained, and very durable. Its bark is the Panococco bark, which is a powerful sudorific. The seeds of *S. triphylla* are acrid and cathartic.

swârtz-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *swartzi(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of Cæsalpinieæ.

swârve, *v.i.* or *t.* [SWERVE.] (*Scotch.*) To swerve.

"The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at tae side."—*Scott : Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

swàsh (1), ***swashe,** *s.* [SWASH, *v.*]

***** 1. A blustering noise, a vapouring.

"I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty *swash*."—*The Three Ladies of London.*

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence ; a dashing or splashing of water.

***** 3. A roaring blade, a swaggerer, a swasher.

4. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sandbank or between that and the shore.

***** 5. Wash ; hogswash.

"Longyng after slibber sause and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 65.

swash-bank, *s.*

Hydr.-eng. : The crowning portion of a sea-embankment.

swash-bucket, *s.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery ; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. (*Prov.*)

*** swash-buckler,** *s.* A swaggerer, a bully, a bravo, a braggadocio.

"A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that side to swag or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from swashing or making a noise on bucklers."—*Fuller : Worthies ; London.*

swash-way, *s.* The same as SWASH (1), *s.*, 4.

swàsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch. : An oval figure whose mouldings are oblique to the axis of the work.

swash-letter, *s.*

Print. : A name common to old-faced capitals whose terminations project considerably beyond the shank, as Q, R, &c. (*Brande.*)

swash-plate, *s.*

Mach. : A rotating, circular plate, inclined to the plane of its revolution, so as to give a vertical reciprocation to the rod, whose foot rests thereupon, and which moves between lateral guides.

swàsh, *a.* [Prob. allied to *squash* (q.v.).] Soft, like over-ripe fruit ; squashy. (*Prov.*)

*** swàsh,** *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *svasska* = to make a squashing or swashing noise.]

1. To bluster, to make a great noise, to brag, to vapour, to swagger.

2. To fall violently.

"Thrusting into hir chamber, they offered to kiss her, and *swasht* downe upon hir bed."—*Holinshed : Chron.* (an. 1381).

3. To spill or splash water about ; to dash or flow noisily ; to splash.

swàsh'-ĕr, *a.* [Eng. *swash*, v. ; *-er.*] One who makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms ; a blusterer, a swaggerer, a bully, a braggadocio, a braggart.

"As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers*."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, iii. 2.

swàsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [SWASH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Having the character of a swasher ; blustering, swaggering.

"She indicates, behind an outside which is veritably *swashing* and martial, a true woman."—*Athenæum*, June 14, p. 770.

2. Falling heavily ; having great force ; crushing.

"Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow."—*Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

*** swàsh'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *swash ; -ly.*] In a swashing manner ; lashing about.

swàsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *swash*, a. ; *-y.*] Swash, squashy, soft.

swăt, *pret. of v.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

swătch, *s.* [A variant of *swath* (q.v.).]

***** 1. A swath.

"One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby."
Tusser : August's Husbandry.

2. A sample, a pattern ; a shred. (Generally of cloth.) (*Scotch.*)

"That's just a *swatch* o' Hornbook's way."
Burns : Death & Dr. Hornbook.

swâth, swathe, *s.* [A. S. *swadhu* = a track, a trace ; cogn. with Dut. *zwaad* = a swathe ; *zwad, zwade* = a swath ; Ger. *schwad* = a swath.]

1. A line or ridge of grass or corn cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine.

"As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or mowing-machine.

3. A band, a fillet, a bandage.

"Its make is such, that it seems to be a crown : it is made of thick *swaths*, but the contexture is of linen."—*Whiston : Josephus ; Antiquities of the Jews*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

*** swath-band, * swath-bond,** *s.* A swaddling-band.

"Wash't sweetly ouer, swadled with sincere
And spotlesse *swath-bands*."
Chapman : Homer ; Hymn to Apollo.

swāthe, *v.t.* [A.S. *swedhian, beswedhian* = to wrap up ; from *swadhu* = a shred, a swath (q.v.).]

1. To bind with a band, bandage, or roller.

"From their infancy their feet are kept *swathed* up with bands, as hard as they can possibly endure them."—*Dampier : Voyages* (an. 1687).

***** 2. To make a bundle of ; to tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

"*Javelé ; swathed* or made into sheaves."—*Cotgrave.*

***** 3. To bind about, to inclose, to surround.

"He *swathes* about the swelling of the deep,
That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep."
Cowper : Retirement, 527.

4. To wind or fold together ; to bind, to wrap.

swāthe, *s.* [SWATH, *s.*] A bandage, a band, a roller.

"They had wrapt me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*."—*Spectator*, No. 90.

*** swâth'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *swathe ; -y.*] Of or pertaining to a swath ; consisting of or lying in swaths.

swāth'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SWATHE, *v.t.*]

*** swathing-clothes, * swathing-cloaths,** *s.pl.* Swaddling-clothes.

"When they will, they may lay down the young infants, and at their pleasure take them out of their *swathing-cloaths*, and hold them to the fire, and refresh them with play."—*Sir T. More : Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** swāth'-le (le as ęl),** *v.t.* [SWADDLE.] To swaddle.

"*Swathled* with bands."—*Sandys : Travels*, p. 133.

swăts, *s. pl.* [A.S. *swate.*] Drink ; good ale. (*Scotch.*)

"Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
Wi' reaming *swats* that drank divinely."
Burns : Tam O'Shanter.

*** swatte,** *pret. of v.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

swăt'-tĕr, squăt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Cf. Sw. *squattra* = to chatter ; Bavar. *schwaddern* = to splash, to spill.] To splutter, to flounce ; to move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. (*Scotch.*)

swāy, * swey-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *sveigja* = to bow, to bend, as a switch or bow, to swing ; Dan. *svaie* = to swing to and fro, to sway ; *svag* = weak ; Sw. *sviga* = to bend, to yield ; *svag* = weak ; Dut. *zwaai* = a turn ; *zwaaijen* = to swing, to turn, to sway, to brandish ; Norw. *sveigja* = to bend ; *svèg* = a switch ; *sviga* = to bend, to give way.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To move backwards and forward ; to swing.

"She *swayed* her lithe body in gentle rhythmical motions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

2. To move backwards and forwards in the hand ; to wave, to swing ; to wield with the hand.

"And golden Marcus, he that *swaide* the Romaine sword,
Bare witnesse of Boemia, by credite of his word."
Gascoigne : In Praise of a Gentlewoman.

3. To cause to lean or incline to one side ; to weigh down.

***** 4. To bias, to prejudice ; to turn away or aside.

"Heaven forgive them, that so much have *swayed*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

5. To rule, to govern ; to direct the course of ; to influence or direct by power and authority or by moral force.

"Our practice is guided by notions that we had suckéd in, is *swayed* by inclinations that we got before."—*Barrow : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 17.

II. *Naut. :* To hoist, to raise. (Particularly applied to the lower yards and to the top-masts.)

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To be drawn to one side by weight ; to hang in a heavy, unsteady manner ; to bear, to sway : as, A wall *sways* to the right.

2. To move or advance to one side ; to incline to one side.

3. To have the feelings or judgment inclining one way ; to incline.

"He seems indifferent :
Or rather *swaying* more upon our part.
Then cherishing the exhibiters against us."
Shakesp. : Henry V., i. 1.

4. To move unsteadily backwards and forwards, or from one side to another.

"The branches
Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers." *Longfellow : Evangeline*, ii. 4.

5. To have weight or influence.

"To distinguish what motive actually *swayed* with him on every particular occasion."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

* 6. To rule, to govern.

"No one should *sway* but he."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ (1) *To sway on:* Not to yield to doubt and fear, but to push on.

"Let us *sway on*, and face them in the field."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

(2) *To sway up:*

Naut.: To swing up by pulling a rope; to throw a strain on a mast-rope, in order to start the mast upwards, so that the fid may be taken out previously to lowering the mast.

swāy, * **swaie,** *s.* [SWAY, *v.*]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

"To strike with huge two-handed *sway*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 251.

2. The motion of a thing moving heavily.

* 3. Weight.

"Oft must menne on the oke smite, till the happie deute haue entred, whiche with the okes owne *swaie*, maketh it to come all at ones."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. iii.

4. Preponderance; turn of the balance.

"Expert
When to advance, to stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle."
Milton: P. L., vi. 233.

5. Influence; weight on one side.

"Our latent motives, which bear so great a *sway* in the behaviour of most men, cannot owe their appearance to the mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xx.

6. Power exerted in governing; rule, dominion, control.

"Slaves fight for what were better cast away,
The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's *sway*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 283.

7. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.

8. A pivoted upright with an arm attached, fixed to the hob of a grate or cooking range, so that the arm, with pots or kettles hung thereon, may be turned over the fire, and the vessels raised and lowered when necessary.

sway-backed, *a.* The same as SWAYED, *a.* (q.v.).

sway-bar, *s.*

Vehicles: A bar on the hind end of the fore-hounds of a waggon, resting on the coupling-poles and sliding thereon as the waggon turns; a slider, a sweep-bar.

sway-bracing, *s.* The guys of a suspension-bridge to prevent lateral swaying.

swāyed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SWAY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Strained and weakened in the hinder parts of the body. (Applied to overworked horses.)

"Stark spoiled with the staggers, begnawn with the bots, *swayed* in the back."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

* **sway'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *sway; -ful(l).*] Able to sway; powerful, swaying.

"Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipped in the ready bower."
Fawkes: The Distaff.

swēal, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swélan* = to burn slowly without flame; Low Ger. *swelen;* Ger. *schwelen.*] [SULTRY.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To run to melt. (Said of a candle.)

"Mind ye dinna let the candle *sweat* as ye gang alang the wainscot parlour."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

2. To burn away without flame.

B. *Trans.:* To dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing; to swale.

swēar, * **sweare,** * **swere,** * **svere** (pa. t. † *sware,* * *swoor,* * *swor, swore,* pa. par. * *swore,* * *sworen, sworn*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swerian* (pa. t. *swór,* pa. par. *sworen*); cogn. with Dut. *zweren* (pa. t. *zwoor,* pa. par. *gezworen*); Icel. *sverja* (pa. t. *sór,* pa. par. *svarinn*); Dan. *sverge;* Sw. *svärja;* Ger. *schwören,* all = to swear; cf. also Goth. *swaran;* Icel. *svara;* Dan. *svare;* Sw. *svara* = to answer, to reply.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To affirm or make a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of that which is affirmed; to take an oath solemnly.

"Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely."—*Leviticus* xix. 12.

2. To use profane language; to utter profane oaths; to use profanity; to be profane; to take the name of God in vain.

"He knocked fast, and often curst, and *sware*,
That ready entraunce was not at his call."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

3. To give evidence on oath.

"At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. To promise on oath or in a solemn manner; to vow. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

5. To declare solemnly to the truth of something.

"He knows I am no maid, and he'll *swear* to it."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

II. *Art* (*Of a colour*): To have the contrast too strongly emphasised.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To affirm with an oath or with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration.

"You may say it, but not *swear* it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; to vow.

"I'll keep what I have *swore*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

3. To declare, affirm, or charge upon oath.

"To *swear* false allegations."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

4. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to.

"*Swear* me to this."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

5. To utter in a profane manner, or by taking the name of God in vain.

"*Swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

* 6. To appeal to with an oath; to call to witness; to attest.

"Thou *swearest* thy gods in vain."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To swear by:* To place great confidence in some person or thing.

(2) *To swear off,* * *To swear out:* To renounce solemnly: as, *To swear off* drinking.

(3) *To swear the peace against one:* To make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person charged must find sureties to keep the peace. [SURETY, *s.*]

swēar, *s.* [SWEAR, *v.*] An oath, an imprecation; a profane expression; a bad word. (*Colloq.*)

"It is a dreadful thing to say, but I felt that if I didn't utter a big *swear* at that moment something would happen."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 4, 1887.

swēar, *a.* [A.S. *swær, swere* = heavy, lazy.]

1. Lazy, indolent.

2. Unwilling. (*Scotch.*)

swēar'-ĕr, * **swer-er,** *s.* [Eng. *swear,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who swears; one who calls upon God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2. One who habitually uses profane language; a profane person.

"The *swearer* continues to swear: tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

swĕat, * **sweate,** * **swete,** * **swette,** * **swoot,** * **swote,** *s.* [A.S. *swát;* cogn. with Dut. *zweet;* Icel. *sveiti;* Dan. *sved;* Sw. *svett;* O. H. Ger. *sweiz;* Ger. *schweiss;* Sansc. *sveda.*]

1. The fluid or sensible moisture excreted from the skin of an animal. [PERSPIRATION.]

2. Moisture exuded from any substance.

"Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. That which causes sweat; labour, toil, exertion.

"Saved your husband so much *sweat*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

4. The state or condition of one who sweats.

"Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 306.

* 5. The sweating-sickness.

"Falstaff shall die of a *sweat*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

swĕat, * **sweate,** * **swete,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swétan;* cogn. with Icel. *sveita;* Dut. *zweeten;* Low Ger. *sweten;* Ger. *schwitzen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To excrete moisture from the pores; to be moist on the body with heat or labour.

"He was stirred
With such an agony he *sweat* extremely."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

2. To emit moisture, as plants, a wall, &c.

"Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To toil, to labour.

"*Sweat* in this business and maintain the war."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To lose or squander money freely; to bleed. (*Slang.*)

2. To carry on business on the sweating-system (q.v.).

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, by the application of sudorifics, exertion, &c.

2. To emit as sweat; to exude; to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to shed.

"Grease, that's *sweaten*
From the murderer's gibbet."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To extort or extract money from; to bleed, to fleece. (*Slang.*)

2. To oppress and defraud by employing at starvation wages.

¶ *To sweat coins* (espec. gold coins): To remove a portion of them by shaking them in bags, so that a portion of the metal is worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived.

sweat-glands, *s. pl.* [SUDORIFEROUS-GLANDS.]

sweat-shop, *s.* A shop which practices the sweating system, that of home manufacture of clothing or other goods at very low wages. [SWEATING-SYSTEM.]

swĕat'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sweat; -er.*]

1. One who sweats.

2. One who or that which causes to sweat: as—

(1) A sudorific.

(2) A thick woollen jacket or coarse jersey worn by athletes, &c., in training.

"Want of food . . . and exercise in *sweaters*."—*Referee*, Dec. 12, 1886.

(3) A grinding employer; one who sweats his workpeople; especially one who employs working tailors, seamstresses, &c., at very low wages.

"*Sweaters'* hacks turning out frockcoats."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

* 3. A street ruffian of the time of Queen Anne. The sweaters went about in small bands, and, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he perspired from the exertion.

"These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline among them."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 332.

* **swĕat'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *sweat; -ful(l).*] Covered with sweat; hard-working.

"See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By *sweatful* smelters on this wooded strand."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 106.

swĕat'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sweaty; -ly.*] In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

swĕat'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sweaty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

swĕat'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

sweating-bath, *s.* A vapour-bath for sweating persons; a stove or sudatory.

sweating-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A liquation furnace of peculiar construction, in which a matte of copper and argentiferous lead is heated to deprive the copper of the metals combined therewith.

sweating-house, *s.* A separate apartment, where vapour-baths are obtained.

sweating-iron, *s.* A scraper to remove sweat from horses; a strigil (q.v.).

sweating-room, *s.*

1. A room devoted to the use of a vapour-bath.

2. In dairying, a room for sweating cheeses and carrying off the superfluous moisture.

sweating-sickness, *s.*

Pathol.: A pestilence, called by foreigners *sudor anglicus* (the English sweat), as it only affected Englishmen. Caius, who first de-

scribed it in 1552, called it *Ephemera pestilens*, or One-day pestilence. It was introduced into England by the irregular troops of the Earl of Richmond in 1485, when he came over to assert his claim to the throne against Richard III. The battle of Bosworth was fought on Aug. 22, 1485, and immediately after the disease appeared in the army, and in London on the arrival of the victors four days later. It was a violent special type of miasmatous fever. It lasted five weeks, and passed away as suddenly as it came. Later epidemics of the same disease occurred in 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1550, after which it never appeared again. On the last occasion it originated in the army of Edward VI., in France, and was brought by the affected soldiers to England: two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk and nephews of Henry VIII., died of it, and a vast number of men of inferior rank.

sweating-system, *s.* A term applied, especially in the tailoring trade, to the system in which middle-men employ men, women, and children to make up clothes at their own homes at very low wages.

***swĕat'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *sweat; -less.*] Without toil.

"That *sweatles* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 839.

swĕat'-ȳ, *sweat-ie, *a.* [Eng. *sweat*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

"A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 484.

2. Consisting of sweat.

"No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs or *sweaty* streams."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

3. Laborious, toilsome.

"And measured echoing shouts their *sweaty* toils attend." *Mickle: Lusiad*, bk. ix.

Swēde, *s.* [See def.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnip.

"The root known as a hybrid is the result of a second cross, between the *swede* and the common turnip."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

Swē-dẹn-bor'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Swedenborg. [B.]

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Emanuel Swedberg, son of Jesper Swedberg, bishop of Skara, in West Gothland. The son was born at Stockholm on Jan. 29, 1688. He thought much of religion in very early life, and diligently studied physics, mathematics, and classics at the University of Upsal, afterwards visiting Oxford, Paris, &c. Before leaving the University, he had been appointed by Charles XII. assessor in the Royal Metallic College of Sweden, and, in 1719, was ennobled by Charles's successor, Queen Ulrica Eleanora, under the name of Swedenborg, by which he is generally known. Between early manhood and his fifty-eighth year, he actively prosecuted his studies in mathematics, physics, &c., publishing various works, as the *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia* (in 1733), in three volumes, and the *Philosophy of the Infinite* (in 1734). In April, 1745, being at an inn in London, Swedenborg considered that he had a vision of the Lord, who called him to a holy office, opened his sight to the spiritual world, and endowed him with the gift of conversing with spirits and angels. In August he returned to Stockholm, commenced the study of the Hebrew scriptures, resigned his assessorship in 1747, and spent the remainder of his life in forming and propagating his theological views. He died in London in his eighty-fifth year, March 29, 1772, in Great Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, and was buried in the Swedish Church in Ratcliff Highway. His system is presented at length in his various works, especially his *Arcana Cœlestia* (8 vols., London, 1749–1756). He believed that he was several times allowed to enter heaven, "which was arranged in streets and squares like earthly cities, but with fields and gardens interposed." There was a magnificent palace with a temple in the midst, with a table in it, and on the table the Word of God, with two angels by its side. The form of angels was altogether like that of men. Matter and spirit are connected by an eternal law. He accepted only twenty-nine of the Old Testament books, rejecting Ruth, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. Of the New Testament he accepted only the Gospels and the Apocalypse. He held that there is a double sense in scripture, the most important being the spiritual. He believed in one God and in the Trinity, and that the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was that God; that Jehovah himself became incarnate as the Word. Heaven and hell are not places, but states, and the Devil is not a person, but a name of hell. The judgment on the first Christian church took effect in 1757, and was seen by Swedenborg in the spiritual world, after which, and in lieu of it, the New Church, called in Revelation (xxi., xxii.) New Jerusalem, descended from heaven. Swedenborg himself founded no church. His followers publicly associated themselves as a congregation in Eastcheap in 1788. In 1810 a Swedenborgian Society was established, and a Missionary and Tract Society in 1821. Congregations exist in England, the United States, on the continent of Europe, &c.

Swē-dẹn-bor'-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Swedenborgian; -ism.*] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

Swēd'-ĭşh, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Swedes.

Swedish-beamtree, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus intermedia, a sub-species of *P. Aria*. It has oblong, rather distinctly-lobed leaves, ashy-white below, with five to eight nerves on each side, and is local in England.

Swedish-turnip, *s.*

Bot., Agric., &c.: A kind of turnip, *Brassica campestris rutabaga*, introduced originally from Sweden. The bulb is elongated, the leaves glaucous, the inside either white or, more generally, yellow, the quality not being affected by the variation of colour. It is very hardy, not generally suffering injury from intense cold.

***sweēm, *swaim, *sweme,** *s.* [Icel. *sveimr* = a bustle, a stir; Norw. *sveim* = a slight intoxication; Icel. *swimi* = a swimming in the head; Dan. *svime* = a fainting-fit; A.S. *swima* = a swoon.] Dizziness; a swimming in the head; vertigo. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

sweēp, *swepe, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *swápan*, pa. t. *swéop* = to sweep; Icel. *sopa;* O. Fris. *svépa* = to sweep with a broom, &c.; Icel. *sveipja* = to sweep, to swoop. *Sweep* and *swoop* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, besom, or the like, for the purpose of removing loose dirt: as, To *sweep* a room or a road.

2. To drive or carry along or off, as by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth: as, A flood *sweeps* away a hedge.

3. To clear or clean by brushing with a besom or the like.

"What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently, till she find it?"—*Luke* xv. 8.

4. To rub over; to touch in passing; to graze.

"And Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground, *Pope: Homer; Iliad* iv. 563.

5. To clear, to rid, to free.

"The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt

6. To drive, destroy, or carry at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. (Often followed by *away* or *off*.)

"The waves o'ertake them in their serious play,
And every hour *sweeps* multitudes *away*."
Cowper: Retirement, 158.

7. To draw or drag something over: as, To *sweep* the bottom of a river.

* 8. To carry with a long swinging motion; to carry with pride.

"Like a peacock *sweep* along his tail."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

9. To strike with a long stroke; to brush or touch quickly with the fingers.

"The sweet Muses in the neighbouring bowers
Sweep their wild harps." *Praed: Athens.*

10. To move swiftly over or along; to scour.

"Coughs . . . madly *sweep* the sky."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

11. To carry the eye over; to view widely and rapidly: as, To *sweep* the horizon.

12. To propel by means of a sweep or long oar.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass by or along with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything. (*Proverbs* xxviii. 3.)

2. To pass or move along rapidly.

"Cutting the fome, by the blew seas they *swepe*."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis iv.

3. To pass over or brush along with celerity or force: as, The wind *sweeps* along the plain.

4. To pass or move with pomp.

"She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

5. To move with a long reach or with a swinging motion.

6. To take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range, as the eye or a telescope.

¶ *To sweep the board:* To clear all the stakes; hence, to win everything.

sweēp, * swepe, *s.* [SWEEP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sweeping.

2. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif., a chimney-sweeper.

3. The compass, reach, or range of any violent or continued motion.

4. The compass of any turning body in motion: as, the *sweep* of a door.

5. The compass of anything flowing or brushing.

"A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

6. Compass or range generally; reach.

"The fishermen waiting till they see a salmon show within the *sweep* of the net."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

7. Extent, limit.

"Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble *sweep* of all their privilege."
Cowper: Table Talk, 475.

* 8. Violent and general destruction: as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease.

9. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

"Taking a right-handed *sweep*, he ran through the wood and away southward."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

10. The direction or turn of a curve, as of a road, an arch, &c.

"Well-rolled walks
With curvature of slow and easy *sweep*."
Cowper: Task, i. 352.

11. Hence, a circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive through a lawn in the front of a house.

12. Compass or range of excursion; range.

"The landscapes seen from the car-windows would be tame were it not for the vast *sweep* of vision."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

13. A rapid survey with the eye.

14. A sweepstakes (q.v.).

"[He] was inveigled into becoming a subscriber to a Derby *sweep*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1887.

15. A counter-weighted pole, poised upon a fulcrum-post, and used to raise and lower a bucket suspended from the longer end; a swape.

16. The lever of a horse-power or pug-mill.

17. A low, mean person. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:*

(1) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, and so removing them all.

(2) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. Also called a Slam.

2. *Founding:* A movable templet used in loam-moulding. It consists of a board, of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be moulded. The surface of the mould or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs, one for "running up" the core, and the other for forming the interior of the mould.

3. *Her.:* The same as 6.

4. *Metall.:* A name formerly applied to the Almond (Allemand) furnace.

5. *Nautical:*

* (1) A long oar used on board ship to assist the action of the rudder during a calm, or in an emergency; or to assist the motion of the ship, as in the ancient galley.

"He thrust out his *sweeps*, as they are called, huge oars requiring five or six men to each."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 801.

(2) A long oar used on large barges, and on luggers.

(3) A circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.

6. *Old war:* The balista or engine anciently used for casting stones into fortresses. The term is still used in heraldry.

7. *Shipwright.:* The mould of a ship where she begins to compass in at the rung-heads. A part of the mould curved in the arc of a circle.

¶ *To make a clean sweep of anything:* To sweep anything away completely; to take or carry off the whole of anything.

"To see *a clean sweep made* of the dragon with its nondescript pedestal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

sweep-bar, *s.*

Vehicles: A name sometimes applied to the sway-bar or slider of a waggon. [SWAY-BAR.]

sweep-net, *s.* A net of considerable extent for drawing large areas. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She was a *sweep-net* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net."—*Camden.*

sweep-saw, *s.* A saw having a thin blade stretched by a frame or bow, and capable of cutting in a sweep or curve. Also known as a bone-saw or turning-saw.

sweep-washer, *s.*

Gold & Silver Refining: The person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., the small particles of those metals contained in them.

sweep-washings, *s. pl.* The refuse of shops in which gold and silver are worked. These metals are separated by mechanical means and amalgamation.

sweēp'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *sweep; -age.*] The crop of hay got in a meadow. (*Prov.*)

***sweēp'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *sweep; -dom.*] Chimney-sweeps collectively.

"The sooner the etiquette of *sweepdom*, which enjoins this perpetual walking about in sooty war-paint, is abandoned, the better it will be."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

sweēp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sweep*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which sweeps.

"Turning on improvised gangs of *sweepers* to work."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1886.

sweēp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SWEEP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Wide, comprehensive.

"One or two facts, however, must be remembered before we can accept this *sweeping* statement as altogether correct."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. Overwhelming.

"Placing him with a *sweeping* majority at the head of the poll."—*Standard*, Nov. 29, 1885.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or that which sweeps.

2. (*Pl.*): Things collected by sweeping.

"Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity."—*Swift: Meditation on a Broomstick.*

II. *Nautical:*

1. Dragging an anchorage ground with the bight of a rope to recover an anchor, or to ascertain the position of a wreck.

2. Propelling a vessel or barge by means of large oars. [SWEEP, *s.*, II. 5.]

sweeping-table, *s.*

Metall.: A form of ore-separator in which the slime, after agitation by fans in a chest with water, is caused to flow on to a sloping table and sorted by gravity by means of a sheet of water passing over the table.

sweēp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sweeping; -ly.*] In a sweeping manner; comprehensively.

"He can hardly be acquainted with the full extent of those geographical labours which he too *sweepingly* condemns."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.

sweēp'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *sweeping; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sweeping or comprehensive; comprehensiveness.

"Petulant and scornful outbursts which are silly just in proportion to their *sweepingness*."—*Daily News*, June 20, 1881.

***sweēp'-stāke,** *s.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sweep*, and *stake.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mode of playing at cards by which all the tricks are taken.

2. The same as SWEEPSTAKES (q.v.).

3. A clean sweep.

"They would make *sweepstake* at once of purgatory."—*Bradford: Works*, ii. 271.

B. *As adv.:* By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale, indiscriminately.

"Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

sweēp'-stākes, *s.* [Eng. *sweep*, and *stakes.*]

1. A gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or several of the contributors on certain conditions. Thus, in a sweepstakes for horses starting in a race, the owner of the winner receives the whole stakes or a portion of it, the remainder being divided between the second and third.

2. The prize in a horse-race, &c., made up of contributions from several persons.

3. A sweepstake (q.v.).

***sweēp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *sweep; -y.*]

1. Passing with speed and force over a great compass at once; sweeping.

"They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Strutting.

3. Wavy.

"No face: only the sight
Of a *sweepy* garment, vast and white."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, viii.

sweēr, swēir, *a.* [A.S. *swœr, swere* = heavy, lazy; Ger. *schwer* = heavy, difficult.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Lazy, idle, indolent.

2. Reluctant, unwilling, slow.

"Oats are *sweer* to ripen."—*H. Kingsley: Austin Elliott*, i. 195.

sweēt, *suete, *swete, *swote, *sote, *a. & s.* [A.S. *swēte*; cogn. with O. Sax. *swoti*; Dut. *zoet*; Icel. *sœtr*; Dan. *sød*; Sw. *söt*; O.H.Ger. *suazi, suozi*; Ger. *süsz*; Sansc. *svádu*; Gr. ἡδύς (*hēdus*); Lat. *suavis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a pleasant or agreeable taste or flavour like that of honey or sugar; opposed to *sour* or *bitter.*

"*Sweetest* nut hath sourest rind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. Pleasant or agreeable to the smell; fragrant.

"The field's chief flower, *sweet* above compare."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 8.

3. Pleasant or agreeable to the ear; melodious, harmonious.

"Marvellous *sweet* music."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

4. Pleasant to the eye; beautiful, lovely, charming.

"That *sweet* coral mouth."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 542.

5. Giving out a pleasant or melodious sound.

"*Sweet* instruments hung up in cases."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

*6. Kind, gentle, mild, meek.

"Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?"—*Job* xxxviii. 31.

7. Obliging, kind, soft, bland.

"One *sweet* look." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 371.

8. Pleasing to the mind; affecting, graceful.

"She poured out her love, her fears and her thankfulness, with the *sweet* natural eloquence of her sex."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

9. Dear, loved.

"Thy life to me is *sweet*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 6.

10. Fresh; not salt or salted: as, *sweet* water.

11. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state: as,

(1) Not sour: as, *sweet* milk.

(2) Not stale: as, *sweet* butter.

(3) Not putrid or putrescent: as, *sweet* meat.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which is sweet to the taste (chiefly used in the plural): as,

(1) Sweetmeats, confectionery, preserves.

(2) A pudding, pie, or any sweet dish, as opposed to a savoury dish.

(3) Home-made wines, mead, metheglin, &c.

2. Something pleasing to the smell; a perfume.

"*Sweet* or colour it had stolen from thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 15.

3. Something pleasant or agreeable to the mind; pleasures.

"*Sweets* grown common lose their dear delight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

4. A word of endearment; dear one.

"Farewell Zuleika!—*Sweet!* retire."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 22.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In a manner agreeable to the taste, smell, or hearing: as, To smell *sweet*, to taste *sweet.*

2. Softly, gently, blandly, benignly.

"How *sweet* the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

¶ (1) *A sweet tooth:* A great liking for sweet things or sweetmeats.

*(2) *Sweet-and-twenty:* A term of endearment.

"Come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

(3) *To be sweet on* (or *upon*): To have an affection for; to be in love with. (*Colloq.*)

"'Lookye!' said Anthony in his ear. 'I think he *is sweet upon* your daughter.'—'Tut, my good sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, with his eyes still closed; 'young people, young people. A kind of cousins, too. No more sweetness than is in that, sir.'"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

¶ *Sweet* is largely used as the first element of compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-evident: as, *sweet*-flavoured, *sweet*-smelling, *sweet*-tempered, *sweet*-toned, &c.

sweet-acorn, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Ballota, an evergreen oak with elliptical, coriaceous, entire, or serrated leaves, white and downy beneath; growing in Spain. The acorns, which are long and cylindrical, are eatable.

Sweet-Alison, *s.*

Bot.: Koniga maritima.

sweet apple, *s.*

Bot.: The sweetsop (q.v.).

sweet-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus nobilis. Named from the odour of its leaves. [BAY (4), *s.*, A. 2.]

sweet bitter, *s.* [BITTERSWEET.]

sweet-bread, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The pancreas of an animal, as of a calf or sheep, used as food.

"*Sweet-breads* and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

*2. *Fig.:* A bribe, a douceur.

"A few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 163.

***sweet breasted,** *a.* Having a sweet, melodious voice.

***sweet-breathed,** *a.* Emitting a sweet perfume; fragrant.

"Yet, like the *sweet-breath'd* violet of the shade."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

sweet-brier, *s.* Sweetbriar (q.v.).

sweet-calabash, *s.*

Bot.: Passiflora maliformis, a passion flower, with large, red, white, and blue fugitive flowers, succeeded by a fruit like a good-sized apple, yellow when ripe, with black seeds, a thick rind, and a sweetish edible pulp. It grows wild in the West Indies, where it is called by the Spaniards Granadilla.

sweet-calamus, sweet-cane, *s.*

Bot. & Script.: [CANE, II. 2.].

sweet chervil, *s.*

Bot.: Myrrhis odorata.

sweet-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: Castanea vesca or *vulgaris*, a tree with oblong, lanceolate, acuminate, macrono-serrate, glabrous leaves, and clusters of minute, pale greenish-yellow, unisexual, apetalous flowers in spikes. The fruit is a prickly cupule, husk, or involucre, with one or more nuts, each with one large seed. It grows wild in the south of Europe. On the slopes of Etna, where there are forests of it, there grow some old trees with trunks of enormous girth. In Britain it occurs only in plantations. The chestnuts of commerce are derived chiefly from the cultivated varieties of the tree, and are larger and sweeter than the wild fruit. The nuts are consumed as an article of daily food in the south of Europe, and in parts of France are served up for breakfast, boiled in milk. Many houses in the older parts of London are said by Evelyn to have been built of its timber, which has the character of keeping off insects, spiders, &c. It is good for mill and water works, besides affording excellent stakes for palisades, and props for vines and hops. Called also the Spanish Chestnut.

sweet-cicely, *s.* [CICELY.]

sweet-cistus, *s.*
Bot.: Cistus ladanum.

sweet-corn, *s.*
Agric.: A variety of maize of a sweet taste.

sweet-covey, *s.*
Bot.: Erodium moschatum.

sweet-fern, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Lastrea fragrans;* (2) *L. montana.*

sweet-flag, *s.*
Bot.: Acorus Calamus.

sweet-gale, *s.* [BOG-MYRTLE.]
Sweet-gale moth:
Entom.: A night-moth *Acronycta myricæ,* found in Scotland and Ireland.

sweet-grass, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Glyceria (q.v.).

sweet-gum, *s.*
Bot.: Liquidambar styraciflua, a North American tree about sixty feet high with apetalous flowers, in appearance like *Acer campestre.* The wood is fine-grained, and well adapted for furniture; the fragrant gum exuding from it when incisions are made in its bark constitutes Liquidambar (q.v.).

sweet-heart, *s.* [SWEETHEART.]

sweet-herbs, *s. pl.* Fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.

sweet-john, *s.*
Bot. & Hort.: The narrow-leaved variety of *Dianthus barbatus.*

sweet-leaf, *s.*
Bot.: Symplocos tinctoria, a plant with thick leaves of fragrant odour and sweetish taste, growing in the southern United States. Its root is bitter and aromatic; cattle eat it greedily, and it is employed in dyeing yellow. Called also Horse sugar.

sweet-marjoram, *s.*
Bot.: Origanum Marjorana.

sweet-maudlin, *s.*
Bot.: Achillea Ageratum, a yellow composite from the south of Europe.

* **sweet-mouthed,** *a.* Dainty.

sweet-nancy, *s.*
Hort.: The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

sweet-oil, *s.* Olive-oil.

sweet-pea, *s.*
Bot. & Hort.: Lathyrus odoratus, a climbing plant with two-leaved tendrils, ovate-oblong leaflets, two-flowered peduncles, and hirsute legumes. It was introduced into England from its native country, Sicily, in 1700. It is one of the most esteemed annuals, being largely grown as a garden flower in the United States and England.

sweet-potato, *s.*
Bot.: Batatas edulis, a plant of the Convolvulus family, and of creeping or climbing habit, its leaf and flower resembling those of the Morning-glory. It is only known as a cultivated plant, and its native place is not known, though it probably belongs to both hemispheres. Like the potato its root swells into a nutritious tuber, but contains a much larger percentage of sugar. Though formerly grown only in the South, it is now cultivated as far north as New Jersey. It is also grown widely in the Eastern Hemisphere, and is believed to have been much used by the ancient Chinese.

sweet-root, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Glycyrrhiza (q.v.).

sweet-rush, *s.*
Bot.: Acorus Calamus.

sweet-scented, *a.* Having a pleasant perfume; fragrant.
Sweet-scented grass:
Bot.: Anthoxanthum odoratum.
Sweet-scented shrub:
Bot.: Calycanthus floridus, a Carolina shrub smelling like allspice.

sweet-seg, sweet-sedge, *s.*
Bot.: Acorus Calamus.

sweet spirits of nitre, *s.* [NITROUS-ETHER.]

sweet-sultan, *s.*
Bot.: Amberboa moschata.

sweet-tea, *s.*
Comm.: The leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla,* an Australian plant. They are imported into England, and infused as a slightly medicinal tea, which is feebly tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic.

sweet-violet, *s.*
Bot. & Hort.: Viola odorata, a violet with creeping scions, cordate generally, pubescent leaves, and deep-purple, sometimes reddish-purple, lilac, or white fragrant flowers. Common in grassy places throughout Europe and northern Asia. *V. blanda,* of the United States, is also sweet scented.

sweet-water, *s.* A variety of white grape, containing a sweet watery juice.

sweet-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Scoparia dulcis.

sweet-william, *s.*
Botany & Horticulture:
1. *Dianthus barbatus* (Prior considers that William is a corruption of French *œillet* = a little eye). The leaves are lanceolate and nerved; the flowers are aggregated in bundles; the calycinal scales ovate, awl-shaped, as long as the tube; petals bearded, whence the book-name of Bearded pink. It may be single or double; the petals dark purple, red, speckled, or white.
2. *Silene Armeria,* Common, or Lobel's Campion, a very common garden plant, with viscid stems, ovate lanceolate leaves, and forked corymbose panicles of pink flowers. It flowers in July and August.

sweet-willow, *s.*
Bot.: Myrica Gale.

sweet-wort, *s.* [WORT, 2.]

* **sweēt,** *v.t.* [SWEET, *a.*] To sweeten.
"Hunger *sweeteth* all thynges."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 2.

sweēt'-brī-ar, *s.* [Eng. *sweet,* and *briar.*]
Bot.: Rosa rubiginosa, and specially the sub-species, *R. rubiginosa* proper, with which Sir Joseph Hooker considers *R. Englanteria* identical. It is very sweet-scented, erect, with compact branches covered with prickles, glandular hairs, and a few bristles, the peduncles densely bristly, leaflets pubescent beneath, at length glabrous above; the sepals pinnate, densely glandular, the fruit globose. An European plant, but naturalized in the United States. Many cultivated varieties.

sweēt'-ẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *sweet; -en.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To make sweet to the taste.
2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, To *sweeten* life.
3. To make sweet or fragrant.
"With fairest flowers
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.
4. To make mild or kind.
"Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper."—*Law.*
5. To make less painful, hard, or laborious.
"The innocent amusements of it are kindly allowed us to *sweeten* our toil."—*Gilpin: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 23.
6. To increase the agreeable qualities of.
"It [industry] *sweeteneth* our enjoyments."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 20.
* 7. To soften to the eye; to mellow; to tone down.
"Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*
8. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious matter in: as, To *sweeten* a room that has been infected.
* 9. To make mellow and fertile: as, To *sweeten* soils.
10. To restore to purity; to free from taint: as, To *sweeten* butter, water, meat, &c.
B. *Intrans.:* To become sweet.
"Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

sweēt'-ẹn-ẽr, * **sweēt'-nẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *sweeten; -er.*] One who or that which sweetens; that which moderates acrimony
"Let us look up to it [the happiness of a future state] as the end of all our labour—the *sweetener* of all our toils—our comfort in every affliction—and our great defence against the fear of sickness, old age, and death."—*Gilpin: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 21.

sweēt'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SWEETEN.]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act of one who or that which sweetens.
2. That which sweetens.

sweetening-cock, *s.*
Naut.: A faucet attached to a pipe passing through a ship's side, and admitting water to wash out the bilge-water passages.

sweēt'-heart (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *sweet,* and *heart.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A lover, male or female.
"Take your *sweetheart's* hat."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.
¶ It was originally written as two words
"Thy *swete herte* dere."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1,210.
2. *Bot. (Pl.): Galium Aparine.*

sweēt'-heart (ea as a), *v.t. & i.* [SWEETHEART, *s.*]
A. *Trans.:* To act the part of a lover to; to pay court to; to court.
B. *Intrans.:* To act the part of a lover; to play the wooer; to go courting.

sweēt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *sweet; -ing.*]
1. A kind of sweet, luscious apple.
"A child will chuse a *sweeting,* because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a russet, because it is then green, hard, and sour."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*
* 2. A term of endearment.
"Ay, marry, *sweeting,* if we could do that."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

sweēt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sweet; -ish.*] Rather sweet; somewhat or moderately sweet.
"Neither ill-scented, nor in taste corrosive, or alkalizate, but very mild and somewhat *sweetish.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 302.

sweēt'-ĭsh-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *sweetish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sweetish.
"Tar water being made in an earthen vessel unglazed, or that hath lost part of its glazing, may extract (as it is a strong menstruum) from the clay, a fade *sweetishness,* offensive to the palate."—*Berkeley: Farther Thoughts on Tar Water.*

* **sweēt'-kĭn,** *a.* [Eng. *sweet* a; *-kin.*] Delicate, lovely.
"The *sweetkin* madams."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

sweēt'-lў, * **swete-ly,** * **sweete-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *sweet; -ly.*] In a sweet manner; gratefully, agreeably, harmoniously.
"Thou, *sweetly* severe!
I would make thee appear."
Cowper: Simple Trust.

sweēt'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *sweet,* and *meat.*]
1. An article of confectionery, consisting wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, orange-peel, and the like.
"Throwing *sweetmeats* to him through the window."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.
2. *Leather:* The paint used in making patent-leather (q.v.).

sweēt'-nẽss, * **sweet-nesse,** * **swete-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *sweet; -nesse.*]
1. The quality or state of being sweet; agreeableness to the taste, smell, or ear; fragrance, melodiousness.
"*Sweetness* ought to be distinguished from lusciousness: the one affects us with sensations durably agreeable; the other quickly cloys and palls the appetite."—*Knox: Essay* 105.
2. The pleasing character possessed by polished and poetical language.
3. Agreeableness of manners; courteousness, gentleness.
4. Softness, mildness, gentleness.
"In his speech was heard
Paternal *sweetness,* dignity, and love."
Cowper: Task, ii. 708.

sweēts, *s. pl.* [SWEET, II. 1.]

sweēt'-sŏp, *s.* [Eng. *sweet,* and *sop,* s.]
Bot.: (1) *Anona squamosa;* (2) *A. sericea.*

sweēt'-wāsh, *v.t.* [Eng. *sweet,* and *wash.*] To perfume.
"Jewellery of all descriptions was worn to excess, and gloves '*sweetwashed*' (i.e., perfumed), embroidered with gold and silver."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. England,* ii. 867.

sweēt'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *sweet*, and *wood*.]

1. *Bot.* : *Laurus nobilis.*

2. *Comm.* : A kind of timber obtained from *Oreodaphne exaltata*, growing in Jamaica.

sweetwood-bark, *s.* The name given in the Bahamas to the bark of *Croton Cascarilla.*

sweēt'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sweet*, a. ; *-y.*] A sweet, a sweetmeat.

"Finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packages."—*Thackeray : Roundabout Papers*, x.

***swegh, *sweghe** *s.* [Sway.] A violent motion. (*Allit. Poems*, c. 72.)

***swein-mote,** *s.* [Swainmote.]

swĕll (pa. t. **swal, *swelled*, pa. par. *swelled, swollen*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swellan* (pa. t. *sweall*, pa. par. *swollen*) ; cogn. with Dut. *zwellen* (pa. t. *zwoll*, pa. par. *gezwollen*) ; Icel. *svella* (pa. t. *svall*, pa. par. *sollinn*) ; Sw. *svälla* ; Ger. *schwellen.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To increase in bulk ; to grow bulkier ; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance.

2. To be increased in size or extent by any addition ; to rise above the ordinary level or limits.

"And deep Scamander *swells* with heaps of slain."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xi. 623.

3. To be inflated ; to belly, as a sail.

4. To bulge out ; to protuberate : as, A cask *swells* in the middle.

† 5. To rise in altitude : as, Lands *swell* into hills.

6. To rise and increase gradually ; to swell up.

"The tears that *swell* in me."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

7. To grow in the mind and fill the soul.

"The strong and *swelling* evil of my conception."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

* 8. To be inflated with anger.

"I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him."—*Psalm* xii. 6. (*Prayer Book.*)

9. To be puffed up with some feeling ; to show outwardly elation or excitement ; hence, to strut ; to look or make one's self big.

"Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, v. i.

10. To become larger in amount ; to grow, to increase.

11. To become greater in intensity, strength, or volume ; to grow.

"A whisper which *swelled* fast into a fearful clamour, passed in an hour from Piccadilly to Whitechapel."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To increase the size, bulk, volume, or dimensions of ; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase.

"A heavy thunderstorm in a few hours will . . . *swell* the main streams into rushing, roaring spates of turbid and soil laden water."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To inflate, to puff up.

"Did *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 3. To aggravate ; to heighten.

"It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put to swell the charge."—*Atterbury.*

4. To increase gradually the strength, force, or volume of : as, To *swell* a tone.

5. To increase in number or quantity.

"Several men from the Cottesmore and Sir Bache helped to *swell* the total at Keyham."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

swĕll, *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *svall* = the swell of the sea ; cogn. with Gr. σάλος, σάλη (*salos, salē*) = tossing, restless motion ; Lat. *salum* = the open, tossing sea.] [Swell, *v.*]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of swelling ; rise, gradual increase : as,

(1) Gradual increase or augmentation in bulk ; dilation.

(2) Elevation, rise, or increase in height.

(3) Increase of intensity, force, or volume of sound.

"The heavy knell, the choir's faint *swell*,
Came slowly down the wind."
Scott : Gray Brother.

(4) Increase of power in style or of rhetorical force.

2. An elevation of land ; a rounded height gradually rising above the plain.

3. A succession of long, unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm ; the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm ; a surge.

"A large hollow *swell* from the south-west, ever since our last hard gale, had convinced me that there was not any land in that direction."—*Cook : First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

4. A term applied sometimes to a person of high standing, note, or importance, but more commonly, in a depreciatory sense, to a showy, dashing person, as a fop, a dandy, or the like.

"At the ball, my eldest girl danced with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and found him very chatty, though a bit of a *swell*."—*Theodore Hook : Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Music :*

(1) A contrivance for giving a gradually increasing and diminishing sound to a wind instrument by varying the volume of air which passes to the pipes or reeds. This is accomplished by varying the size of the blast aperture, by a knee-stop, as in the parlour-organ, or by a pedal in the church organ.

(2) One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an instrument of large power. The other two are the great organ and the choir organ. The key-boards form three banks ; the swell above, then the great organ, and the choir organ below. The swell consists of an organ shut up in a box on three sides, and on the other side inclosed by louvres, which are opened and shut by a pedal, so as to give a crescendo or diminuendo effect.

(3) The sign (< >), which indicates increase and decrease in the volume of sound.

† 2. *Ordnance :*

(1) An enlargement of a gun near the muzzle.

(2) An enlarged or thickened portion of a gun-stock.

B. *As adj.* : Pertaining to a swell or swells ; characterized by more or less showiness or display in dress ; dandified, crack.

"The '*swell*' picture of the exhibition of 1877."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 6.

swell-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. : Tetrodon turgidus, one of the Globe-fishes, common on the coasts of Massachusetts and New York. Length from six to fourteen inches, olive-green above and whitish below ; abdomen lax, and capable of considerable distension.

swell-mob, *s.* The class of pickpockets who go about well dressed, so as to mix in crowds with less chance of being suspected. (*Slang.*)

swell-mobsman, *s.* A member of the swell-mob.

"The *swell-mobsman's* eye is for ever wandering in search of his prey."—*Quarterly Review*, June, 1856, p. 182.

***swĕll'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *swell*, a. ; *-dom.*] The world of rank or fashion.

"All *swelldom* is at her feet."—*Thackeray : Newcomes*, ch. xliii.

swĕll'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Swell, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Growing in and filling the mind ; rising.

"Gratify my thousand *swelling* thoughts."
Byron : Cain, ii. 2.

* 2. Turgid, inflated, bombastic.

"And do not thou condemn this *swelling* tide,
And stream of words." *Daniel : Musophilus.*

* 3. Grand, pompous.

C. *As substantive :*

1. A rising, dilation, or inflation ; increase in size or bulk.

2. A tumour or any morbid enlargement of the natural size.

"Wherever they bite they cause a *swelling*, and such an intolerable itching, that it is not possible to refrain from scratching."—*Cook : Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

3. A protuberance, a prominence.

"The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate."—*Newton : Opticks.*

* 4. An overflow ; an inundation.

"He shall come up as a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan."—*Jeremiah* xlix. 19.

* 5. The state of being puffed up ; pride, arrogance.

"I feare lest there be found amonge you debate, enuyinge, wrath, stryfe, backbytynge, whysperynges, *swellynges* and discorde."—2 *Corinth.* xii. (1551.)

swĕll'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *swell*, a. ; *-ish.*] Characteristic of a swell or dandy ; dandified, foppish, stylish ; would-be fashionable or aristocratic.

* **swĕlt,** * **swelt-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *sweltan* = to die ; cogn. with Icel. *svelta* = to die, to starve ; Dan. *sulte* ; Sw. *svälta* ; Goth. *swiltan.*] [Sultry.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To die ; to perish.

2. To faint, to swoon, as from excess of heat.

"Her dear heart nigh *swelt* . . .
Then when she look'd about . . .
She almost fell again into a swound."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. vii. 9.

B. *Trans.* : To overpower, as with heat ; to cause to faint.

"Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat?"—*Bishop Hall : Soliloquies*, 74.

swĕl'-tĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Swelt.] [Sultry.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To be overcome and faint with heat ; to be ready to perish with excessive heat.

"The soldiers have nothing to do but *swelter* in their tents during the heat of the day."—*Daily News*, Aug. 26, 1884.

* 2. To welter, to soak. (*Drayton.*)

3. To sweat profusely.

"They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, v. 18.

* **B.** *Transitive :*

1. To oppress by excessive heat.

"One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days ; while an eternal December blasted another."—*Bentley : Sermon* 8.

2. To breed by internal heat. (According to *Schmidt : Shakesp. Lexicon* = to exude.)

"[Has] *sweltered* venom sleeping got."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iv. 1.

swĕl'-trў, * **suel-trie,** *a.* [Eng. *swelter* ; *-y.*] Suffocating with heat ; excessively hot ; sultry.

"Outcast of Nature, Man ! the wretched thrall
Of bitter dropping sweat, of *sweltry* pain."
Thomson : Castle of Indolence, i. 11.

* **swĕl'kt,** *a.* [Swink.] Tired with work.

"The *swenkt* grinders."—*Carlyle : French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv , ch. vi.

* **swēpe,** *s.* [Sweep, *s.*]

swĕpt, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Sweep, *v.*]

* **swĕrd** (1), *s.* [Sward.]

* **sword** (2), * **swerde,** *s.* [Sword.]

swĕr'-ti-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Emmanuel Swert, author of *Florilegium* (1612).]

Bot. : A genus of Gentianeæ. Calyx five-parted, corolla rotate, five-cleft ; fruit, one-celled, two-valved, seeds winged. Pretty herbs with blue flowers. *Swertia perennis* was once erroneously supposed to have been found in Wales. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Russians as a medicine, and the leaves themselves are applied by the Tartars to wounds. *S.* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirata* is the chirata (q.v.)

swĕrve, * **swarve** (pa. t. **swarf, *swerf, swerved* ; pa. par. *swerved*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *sweorfan*, pa. t. *swearf* ; pa. par. *sworfen*) = to rub, to file, to polish ; cogn. with Dut. *zwerven* = to swerve, to wander ; O.Sax. *swerban* = to wipe ; O.Fris. *swerva* = to creep ; Icel. *sverfa* = to file ; Goth. *biswairban* = to wipe ; cf. Dan. *svirre* = to whirl round ; *svire* = to revel, to riot ; closely connected with *swarm* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To wander, to rove, to stray.

* 2. To turn to one side, to incline, to waver.

"But, *swerving* from the Knight's career,
Just as they met, Bruce shunn'd the spear."
Scott : Lord of the Isles, vi. 15.

3. To wander or turn aside from the prescribed or proper line or rule of duty ; to depart or deviate from that which is established by law, duty, or custom.

"Britons rarely *swerve*
From law, however stern, which tends their strength to nerve." *Byron : Childe Harold*, ii. xix.

4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning ; to swarm,

"Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*."
Dryden : Theocritus, id. iii.

* **B.** *Trans.* : To cause to turn aside ; to turn.

"*Swerved* them from the former good constitution."—*Gauden : Tears of the Church*, p. 460.

swerve, *s.* [SWERVE, *v.*] A movement or turning to one side

"Disturbed in their equilibrium by an extra *swerve* of the pole."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***swōt,** *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

***swote,** *v.t.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

sweth, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. O. Low Ger. *swithlauch* = sweet leek.]

Bot.: Allium schœnoprasum.

swev-en, *swev-ene, *s.* [A.S. *swefen, swefn*; Icel. *svefn*; O. Low Ger. *sweven.*] Sleep; a dream.

"'Now God,' quod he, 'my *swevenes* rede aright,
And keep my body out of foul prisoun!'"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,382.

***swev-en,** *v.i.* [SWEVEN, *s.*] To sleep, to dream.

"And Pandarus, with a full good entent,
Lulled him to sleepe, and said, 'If ye be wise,
Swevenith not now, lest more folke arise.'"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iii.

***swich, swilke,** *a.* [SUCH.]

***swich-en,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Senecio vulgaris.

swid'-dĕr, *s. & v.* [SWITHER.]

swiē-tē'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *swieten(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cedrelaceæ having the stamens monadelphous.

swiē-tē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Gerard Van Swieten (1700–1772), physician to Maria Theresa of Austria.]

Bot.: Mahogany-tree; the typical genus of Swieteneæ. Calyx short, five-cleft; petals five, stamens united into a tube having at the tip ten anthers; fruit, a capsule with five cells, and many winged seeds. Only known species *Swietenia Mahogani.* [MAHOGANY.]

swift, *swifte, *swyfte, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. for *swipt*; cf. Icel. *svipta* = to pull quickly; A.S. *swifan* = to move quickly; Icel. *svifa* = to turn, to rove, to ramble; Ger. *schweifen* = to sweep, or move along, to rove, to ramble; Icel. *svipa* = to swoop, flash. From the same root as *sweep* and *swoop.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Moving with great speed, celerity, or velocity; speedy, rapid, quick.

"The race is not to the *swift*."—*Eccles.* ix. 11.

2. Ready, prompt, quick.

"Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak."—*James* i. 19.

3. Coming suddenly without delay.

"Bring upon themselves *swift* destruction."—*2 Peter* ii. 2.

* 4. Of short continuance; rapidly passing; short.

"How *swift* and short his time of folly."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 991.

B. *As adv.:* In a swift and rapid manner; swiftly, rapidly.

"Skirr away as *swift* as stones."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** The current of a stream.

"He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water."—*Izaac Walton: Compleat Angler.*

2. A fast-running dog.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carding, &c.:*

(1) A revolving reel with arms parallel to the axis, and affording a frame whereon to wind yarn, silk, or other thread.

(2) The main card-cylinder of a flax-carding machine.

2. *Entom.:* The genus Hepialus, including the Golden Swift (*Hepialus hectus*), the Common Swift (*H. lupulina*), the Beautiful Swift (*H. velleda*), and the Evening Swift (*H. sylvinus*). All fly with great rapidity; *H. hectus*, like the Ghost Moth (*H. humuli*), has a peculiar oscillatory flight, keeping always near one spot, as if attached to an invisible pendulum.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

(2) A rope encircling the ends of the capstan bars to prevent their flying out of their sockets.

4. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any species of the family Cypselidæ; specif., *Cypselus apus*, the Common Swift. [CYPSELUS.]

"The *swift*, now removed by strict ornithologists from the swallow family, is a very late bird to arrive, and one of the earliest to leave. It is associated by all bird lovers with the heart of summer, and, as it darts with a wild scream round street-corners or round some old cathedral towers, it is not surprising that it has earned for itself in the Midland Counties the name of 'devilling.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

5. *Zool.:* The common newt or eft.

swift-footed, *a.* Swift of foot; fleet.

*** swift handed,** *a.* Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword.

*** swift-heeled,** *a.* Swift-footed; fleet.

swift-moth, *s.* [SWIFT, *s.*, II. 2.]

swift shrike, *s.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for Ocypterus, a genus of Laniidæ, of rapid flight.

swift-winged, *a.* Rapid in flight.

"The tempest itself lags behind,
And the *swift-winged* arrows of light."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

swĭft'-ĕr, *s.* [Icel. *sviptingr.*]

Nautical:

(1) A rope used to confine the bars of the capstans in their sockets.

(2) A rope encircling a boat, parallel to its water-line, or on the shear-line. It stiffens the boat, and acts as a fender.

(3) A shroud from the head of a lower mast to the ship's side, before the other shrouds, and not confined by the cat harpings.

swĭft'-ĕr, *v.t.* [SWIFTER, *s.*]

Naut.: To stretch, as shrouds, by tackles.

*** swĭft'-foot,** *a.* [Eng. *swift*, a., and *foot.*] Swift-footed, nimble, speedy.

"The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swiftfoot* hare." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 655.

swĭft'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *swift*, s.; *-let.*]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Collocalia (q.v.).

swĭft'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *swift*, a.; *-ly.*] In a swift or rapid manner; quickly, rapidly, nimbly, speedily.

"These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

swĭft'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *swift*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being swift; speed, rapid motion, quickness, celerity, speediness, rapidity.

"The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Philos.*, ch. i.

*** swĭft'-ў, * swĭft'-ўe,** *a.* [Eng. *swift*; *-y.*] Swift.

"Ronnes with *swiftye* race."
Googe: Epitaphe of M. Shelley.

swĭg (1), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *swilgan, swelgan* = to devour, to swallow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drink in large draughts; to drink rapidly or greedily; to gulp. (*Colloq.*)

2. To suck greedily.

"The flock is drained, the lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat."
Creech: Virgil; Ecl. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To take a swig or deep draught. (*Colloq.*)

swĭg (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tightly with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. (*Prov.*)

swig, *s.* [SWIG (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large or deep draught.

"The sailor having taken a *swig* at the bottle."—*Marryat: Pasha of Many Tales; English Sailor.*

2. (See extract).

"Yesterday, being St. David's Day, good *swig* should have been had for the asking by Cam and Isis. To make *swig*, the concocter must provide himself with half a pound of Lisbon sugar, several pints of warm beer, some nutmeg, ginger, and sherry, some slices of lemon and fragments of toast, or, if preferred, a few roasted apples."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 3, 1886.

II. *Naut.:* A pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

swĭll, * swil-en, * swil-i-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *swilian* = to wash; cf. Ital. *skyla*; Dan. *skylle* = to swill, to rinse, to wash.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To wash, as dishes.

"Dishes *swilen*." *Havelok*, 919.

***2.** To wash, to bathe.

"As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

3. To drink like a pig; to drink greedily or grossly.

"The boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. To inebriate; to swell with fulness.

"He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin."
Dryden: Persius, iii. 177.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To drink greedily; to drink to excess.

"Of so peculiar a force is temperance against the fiery assaults of the devil, and so unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

* 2. To be intoxicated.

*** swill-pot, * swill-tub,** *s.* A drunkard.

swĭll, * swyl, *s.* [SWILL, *v.*]

1. A large draught of liquor or drink taken in excessive quantities.

"Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk . . .
Reels fast from theme to theme."
Thomson: Autumn, 538.

2. The wash given to swine to drink; hogs-wash, swillings.

"Give swine such *swill* as you have."—*Mortimer.*

*** swĭll'-bŏwl,** *s.* [Eng. *swill*, and *bowl.*] A drunkard, a greedy person, a glutton, a swiller.

"Wantonness was never such a *swillbowl* of ribaldry."—*Harvey Pierces Supererogation*, ii. 141.

swĭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *swill*, v.; *-er.*] One who swills; one who drinks grossly or greedily.

swĭll'-ĕў (1), *s.* [Eng. *swill*, v.; *-ey.*] An eddy, a whirlpool. (*Prov.*)

swĭll'-ĕў (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A coal-field of small extent. (*Prov.*)

swĭll'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *swill*; *-ings.*] The same as SWILL, *s.* (2) (q.v.).

swim (1), *** swimme, * swum-en, * swyme, * swymme** (pa. t. *swam, swim, * swom*, pa. par. *swum, * swom*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *swimman* (pa. t. *swamm, swomm*); cogn. with Dut. *zwemmen*; Icel. *svimma* (pa. t. *svamm*, pa. par. *summit*; Dan. *svömme*; Sw. *simma*; Ger. *schwimmen* (pa. t. *schwamm*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move to and fro on or in water; to float or be supported on water or other liquid; not to sink in any liquid.

2. To move progressively in the water by means of the motion of the hands and feet.

"Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 3. To float; to be borne by or on the water. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.)

*** 4.** To glide along with a smooth motion.

"With pretty and with *swimming* gait."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

5. To be flooded; to overflow; to be drenched.

"All the night make I my bed to *swim*: I water my couch with my tears."—*Psalm* vi. 6.

* 6. To overflow, to abound; to have abundance.

"There thou maist love, and dearly loved be,
And *swim* in pleasure, which thou here dost mis."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 39.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass or cross by swimming; to move on, in, or over by swimming.

"You never *swam* the Hellespont."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

2. To cause to swim or float.

"Sometimes a river must be crossed by *swimming* the horses and putting the waggon upon a crazy skiff."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 512.

3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim: as, To *swim* wheat for seed.

swĭm (2), *v.i.* [SWIME.] To be dizzy or giddy; to have a dizzy sensation as if the head were going round: as, My head *swims.*

swĭm (1), *s.* [SWIM (1), *v.*]

1. The act of swimming; a bath.

"In spite of these reptiles, we used to take a daily *swim* in the river." *Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

2. A piece of water free from rocks, &c., and deeper than the rest of the river.

"Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims*, and will soon be lost sight of for the winter."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

3. A piece of water especially frequented by fish. [¶.]

* **3.** A smooth gliding motion.

"Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

4. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

"The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*."—*Grew.*

¶ *In the swim:* In the secret; knowing all the circumstances of an enterprise, &c. Also, in society; in prosperity. (*Slang.*)

"A man is said to be *in the swim* when any piece of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. To have rowed one's college-boat to the head of the river, to have received a legacy, to have made a good book on the Derby, are any of them sufficient to have put one *in the swim*. The metaphor is piscatorial, 'swim' being the term applied by Thames fishermen to those sections of the river which are especially frequented by fish. The angler who casts his bait into these may depend upon sport, whereas his neighbour at a little distance may not have a nibble, being *out of the swim*."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov., 1869, pp. 71, 72.

swim-bladder, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The same as SWIMMING-BLADDER (q.v.).

"The air contained in the *swim-bladder* is composed mainly of nitrogen in most freshwater fishes."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 456.

† **swim** (2), *s.* [SWIM (2), *v.*] A whirl; whirling motion.

"And then were gulfed in a tumultuous *swim*."
Keats: Endymion, i. 571.

* **swime, * suime, * swyme,** *s.* [A.S. *swima* = a swoon, a swimming in the head; cogn. with Icel. *svimi* = a swimming in the head; *sveima* = to wander; Dan. *svimle* = to be giddy; *besvime* = to swoon; Sw. *svimma* = to be dizzy; *svindel* = dizziness.] Dizziness, vertigo; a swimming in the head.

* **swĭm'-mą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *swim* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being swum.

"I . . . swam everything *swimmable*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

swĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *swim* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who swims.

"Fast as the cormorant could skim,
The *swimmer* plied each active limb."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 37.

2. A bird that swims, as the duck or goose.

II. *Technically (Pl.):*

1. *Ornith.:* The same as NATATORES (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* The same as NATANTES (q.v.).

swĭm-mĕr-ĕt', *s.* [Eng. *swimmer*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*): The limbs on the abdominal segments of the Crustacea, so modified as to serve for swimming organs. In the Lobster, in which they may be seen to advantage, there are five pairs, the last pair being greatly expanded, and forming, with the telson, a powerful caudal fin. Each swimmeret consists of a basal joint, to which are attached two diverging joints, the inner of which is called the endopodite and the outer the exopodite. In the female, the fine hairs fringing the swimmerets serve as supports for the eggs or "berries" during the spawning season.

swĭm'-mĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [SWIM (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Floating under water, as Confervæ.

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

¶ The human body, when the lungs are inflated, is slightly lighter than an equal volume of fresh water, and consequently floats on the surface. It does so yet more easily on salt water, which is heavier than fresh. But, in floating, the head tends to sink. The art of swimming in man is the art of keeping the head above water and the lungs as much as possible inflated. To raise the head above water, the rest of the body must as much as possible be kept below it; and when a person unable to swim, falling into deep water, instinctively raises his arms above the surface, his head simultaneously sinks. Movement forward in swimming is produced by the flexion and abduction of the arms and by the extension and adduction of the legs. Quadrupeds swim easily, their head being so placed as to remain naturally above water.

swimming-bath, *s.* A bath large enough for persons to swim in.

swimming-bell, *s.*

Zool.: The same as NECTOCALYX (q.v.).

swimming-belt, *s.* An air-inflated belt worn round the person as a support in the water.

swimming-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The same as NATATORES (q.v.).

swimming-bladder, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The swim-bladder or air-bladder of Fishes; a hollow sac, formed of several tunics, containing gas, situated in the abdominal cavity, but outside the peritoneal sac, entirely closed or communicating by a duct with the intestinal tract. The special function of the swimming-bladder is to alter the specific gravity of the fish, or to change the centre of gravity. It is absent in the Leptocardii, Cyclostomata, Chondropterygii, and Holocephala, but occurs in all the Ganoidei, in one sub-order of which (Dipnoi) it possesses anatomical characters, and assumes, to some extent, the functions of a lung; in the genus Ceratodus, the swimming-bladder, though a single cavity, has symmetrically arranged internal pouches, while in the other genera of the sub-order (Lepidosiren and Protopterus) it is laterally halved, is supplied with venous blood by a true pulmonary artery, and by its cellular structure closely approaches the lungs of a reptile.

swimming-crab, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Crabs having their hind pair of feet specially modified for swimming, spec. the genus Portunus (q.v.).

swimming-herb, *s.*

Bot.: Lemna minor. (*Britten & Holland.*)

swimming-pond, *s.* An artificial pond in which swimming is learnt or practised.

swimming school, *s.* A school where the art of swimming is taught.

swimming-stone, *s.* A light, spongy kind of quartz.

swimming-tub, *s.*

Calico-print.: A tank of colours, with a floating diaphragm of fabric, on which a block is laid to colour its surface. Also used in making paper-hangings.

swĭm'-mĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [SWIM (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A dizziness or giddiness; vertigo.

"It is good for the *swimming* and dizziness of the braine."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xxx.

swĭm'-mĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *swimming* (1); *-ly.*] In an easy, gliding manner, like one swimming; hence, smoothly, without obstruction, with perfect success.

"Now we have broken the ice we shall go on *swimmingly*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

swĭm'-mĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *swimming* (2); *-ness.*] The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming: as, a *swimmingness* in the eyes.

* **swĭńck,** *s. & v.* [SWINK.]

swĭn'-dle, *v.t.* [SWINDLER.] To cheat; to defraud grossly or deliberately.

"In a figurative sense the German *schwindel* is applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their head, as we say, to have become dizzy over unfounded or unreasonable prospects of gain. The word may be translated madness, delusion. Then, in a factitive sense, schwindeler, one who induces delusions in others. 'Einen etwas *abschwindeln*,' to get something out of another by inducing delusions; to *swindle* him out of something."—*Wedgwood: Dict. of Eng. Etym.*

swĭn'-dle, *s.* [SWINDLE, *v.*] The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme devised to cheat persons out of money, &c., by imposition or deliberate artifice; a gross fraud or imposition.

* **swĭn'-dle-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *swindle*; *-able.*] Capable of being swindled.

"I look easily *swindleable*."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 283.

swĭn'-dlĕr, *s.* [Ger. *schwindler* = an extravagant projector, a swindler, from *schwindeln* = to be dizzy, to cheat; *schwindel* = dizziness; *schwinden* = to decay, to sink, to fail; cogn. with A.S. *swindan* (p. t. *swand*) = to languish.] One who swindles; one who defrauds others by deliberate artifice; an habitual cheat, a rogue.

* **swĭn'-dlĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *swindler*; *-y.*] Swindling, roguery.

"*Swindlery* and blackguardism."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

swine, * swin, * swyne, *s.* [A.S. *swín* (sing. & plur.), cogn. with Dut. *zwijn* = a swine, a hog; Icel. *svín* (sing. & plur.); Dan *svin*; Sw. *svin*; O. H. Ger. *swín*; Goth. *swein*; Ger. *schwein*; Russ. *svineya* = a swine, *svinka* = a pig, *svinina* = pork; Lat. *sus* = a sow, *suinus* = belonging to swine, swinish. Swine is used both as a singular and a plural noun.]

1. *Lit.:* Any individual of the family Suidæ, and particularly of the genus Sus (q.v.); a pig, a hog (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A low, mean, filthy person.

swine-arnut, *s.*

Bot.: Arrhenatherum avenaceum.

swine-bread, *s.* A kind of plant; truffle.

swine-carse, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare.

swine-case, swine-coat, * swine-cot, * swine-cote, * swyyne-kote, * swine-crue, *s.* A pen for swine; a hog-sty.

* **swine drunk,** *a.* In a beastly state of intoxication.

"He will be *swine-drunk*."—*Shakesp.. All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

swine-fever, *s.*

Animal Pathol.: A specific, contagious, and infectious fever, affecting the pig; associated with local disease of the lungs, the lymphatic glands, and the mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and caused by the growth and multiplication of a microscopic fungus in the blood. Its existence was first detected in England in 1862. (*Prof. Brown: Report on Swine Fever*, 1886.)

swine-grass, swine's grass, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare.

swine-oat, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: Avena nuda, wild on the continent of Europe and cultivated in Austria. It is not much esteemed for human food, but is sometimes given to swine.

swine-pipe, *s.* The Redwing Thrush, *Turdus iliacus.* (*Prov.*)

swine-pox, *s.*

Pathol.: A form, possibly, of modified small-pox, in which the development of the pock is incomplete. It is the *varicella globularis* of Willan, and is popularly known as the hives.

swine-stone, *s.* [STINK-STONE.]

swine sty, *s.* A sty or pen for swine.

† **swine-tang,** *s.*

Bot.: Fucus vesiculosus.

swine-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Sonchus oleraceus. [SOWTHISTLE.]

swine's bane, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium rubrum. [SOWBANE.]

swine's cress, *s.*

Bot.: Senebiera Coronopus, called also *Coronopus Ruellii.* So named because it is a cress good only for swine.

* **swine's feather,** *s.* A small spear, about six inches long (called also a Hog's Bristle), and formerly used as a bayonet. The name was afterwards applied, in the seventeenth century, to a similar spear fitted into the musket-rest in order to render it a defence against cavalry.

swine's snout, *s.*

Bot.: Taraxacum Dens-leonis. So called from the form of its receptacle.

swine's succory, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Arnoseris, sometimes merged in Lapsana; spec. *Arnoseris* or *Lapsana pusilla*, called also *Hyoseris minima*, a composite with small yellow flowers growing in cornfields on gravelly soil.

swīne'-hērd, * swine-heard, * swyne-herd, *s.* [Eng. *swine*, and *herd.*] A keeper of swine.

"A *swineheard* meeting him by chance
And pitying his estate."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xx.

***swine herd ship, *swine'-heard ship,** *s.* [Eng. *swineherd*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a swineherd.

> "An yinker *swineherdshipe* did assaile,
> He ought not to be childe."
> *Warner: Albions England*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

***swin or ỳ,** *s.* [See def.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery.

> "We have Parks . . . for deer, made . . . for . . . *swinaries*."
> *Walcott: Peter Plodar*, p. 216.

***swine ward, *swin ward,** *s.* [Eng. *swine*, and *ward.*] A keeper of swine; a swineherd.

> "Nearo to the May-pole on the way
> This sluggish *swine-ward* mid me."
> *Gammer . . . Needle*, . . . 1st. ed.

swing, *swingo, *swyngo (pa. t. *swang*, **swong*, *swung*, pa. par. *swung*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swingan* (pa. t. *swang*, pa. par. *swungen*) = to scourge, to fly, to flap with the wings; cogn. with Sw. *svinga* = to swing, to whirl; Dan. *svinge*; Ger. *schwingen*. *Swing* is a mutilated form from *sway* (q.v.).] [SWINGE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave, to oscillate, to vibrate.

> "I cried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of examination of the air, than otherwise."—*Boyle.*

2. To practise swinging; to fly backwards and forwards on a suspended rope.

> "Some set up swings in the streets, and get money of those who will *swing* in them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

3. To be hanged. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

> "If I'm caught I shall *swing*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz, Broker's Intimate.*

4. To turn or move sharply in a curved or circular direction. (Usually with *round.*)

> "A large body of men were at work at the capstan, when, through some accident, it *swung* round."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 21, 1887.

5. To pass backwards and forwards; to be returned.

> "From tower to tower the warders call:
> The sound *swings* over land and sea,
> And echoes o'er Northumberland."
> *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 19.

6. To deviate or incline to one side; to make a sweep. (Usually with *round.*)

> "Leaving the Firs from the Lark Hill side, the fox quickly *swung* round to Marsh Brook."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

II. *Naut.:* To move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to move to and fro or oscillate; to make to vibrate or wave, as a body suspended in the air.

> "The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to *swing* him all day long upon a gate, took his resolution upon the remembrance of what had given him pleasure."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To whirl round in the air; to wave, to brandish.

> "He *swung* . . .
> His sword
> His *swung* about his head
> . . . . . ."

3. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels. (*Prov.*)

¶ *To swing a ship:*

Naut.: To bring the ship's head to each point of the compass, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation.

swing, *swingo (1), ***swyngo,** *s.* [SWING, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or state of swinging; a waving or oscillating motion of a thing suspended and hanging loose, motion backwards and forwards or from one side to the other; oscillation.

> "They say that a goddess, having a lumpish mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a *swing*, and scattered about pieces of land thus constituting Otaheite and the neighbouring islands."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

(2) A line, cord, rope, &c., suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing or oscillate; *specif.*, an apparatus consisting of a rope or cord, having a seat suspended in the loop, the two ends of the rope or cord being attached overhead.

> "[illegible]

* (1) Influence or power of a body to which is given a swaying motion.

> "The sun that hetters down the wall,
> [illegible]
> Have power to [illegible] and thus make the [illegible]
> [illegible]"

* (2) Influence, power.

> "They beat the *swinge* in common affayres."—*Winchester On True Obedience* (To the Reader).

(3) Free course; abandonment to any motive; unrestrained liberty or licence.

> "A man has perhaps for a long time took the full *swing* of his voluptuous humour, wallowed in all the pleasures of sensuality."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

* (4) Unrestrained tendency; natural bent or inclination.

> "Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter . . . a leader to their mind-liking."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lathe:* The distance from the head-centre of a lathe to the bed or ways, or to the rest. The swing determines the diametric size of the object which is capable of being turned in the lathe; anything larger would interfere with the bed. This limit is called the swing of the bed. The swing of the rest is the size which will rotate above the rest, which lies upon the bed.

2. *Vehicles:* The tip outward from the vehicle of the top of a wheel.

¶ *In full swing:* In full operation or working.

> "Building operations and railway extensions are *in full swing*."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

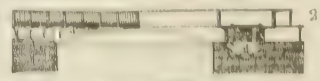
swing beam, *s.*

1. *Railway eng.:* A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the body of the carriage, so that it may have independent lateral motion.

2. *Carp.:* A cross-beam supporting an overhead mow in a barn.

swing boat, *s.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, in which young persons swing for amusement at fairs, &c.

swing bridge, *s.* A swivel-bridge, spanning a canal or dock entrance, and opening horizontally to allow a vessel to pass. The swing-bridge is balanced, and rotates in a



SWING BRIDGE.

1. Section in position. 2. Section landed on side of dock.

horizontal plane. It is usually in two sections, each of which, when opened, is landed on its own side of the dock, the extended ends of the two meeting in the middle when brought into line, thus forming a bridge.

swing jack, *s.* A jack for replacing railway carriages on the metals; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. Two are used, and the carriage being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are canted to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the carriage in line with the rails.

swing knife, *s.* A wooden sword 18 to 24 inches long, and 8 to 10 inches broad, used to scrape the woody portion from flax, a handful of which hangs over a groove in a standing-board known as the swing stock.

swing pan, *s.*

Sugar-making: A hinged sugar-pan with a spout.

swing plough, *s.*

1. A turn-wrest plough.

2. A plough without a gauge-wheel.

swing press, *s.* A form of baling-press in which the box is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated.

swing saw, swinging saw, *s.* A buck-saw hung on a pivot, so that it may be swung down to cut on blocks which, by reason of their weight or shape, cannot be conveniently fed to the saw.

swing stock, *s.* [SWING-KNIFE.]

swing tool, *s.*

Mach.: A holder which swings on horizontal centres, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the file.

swing tree, *s.*

1. A vibrating beam, as a working-beam.

2. A swingle-tree (q.v.).

swing wheel, *s.*

Horol.: The balance-wheel of a watch.

swingo (1), ***swindgo,** *v.t.* [A.S. *swengan* = to shake; causal of *swingan* = to swing (q.v.).]

1. To beat soundly; to thrash, to whip, to chastise.

> "And that baggage, Beatrix, how I would *swingo* her if I had her here."—*Dryden: Kneuing's Love*, v.

* 2. To move as a lash; to lash.

> "The old dragon under ground . . .
> *Swindges* the scaly horrour of his folded tail."
> *Milton: The Hymn*, 172.

***swingo** (2), *v.t.* [SINGLE.]

***swingo** (1), *s.* [SWINGE.]

1. A sweep, as of anything in motion.

> "The shallow water doth her force infringe,
> And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swingo*."
> *Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands*, 162.

2. Sway, power, influence.

> "Many themes hardly would admit God to be concerned in them, but supposed him to commit their conduct to a fatal *swendge*, or a casual fluctuation of obvious causes."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ser. 23.

3. Unrestrained liberty; freedom; free use.

> "He must give place for pace and free *swinge* of his feet."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xiii.

***swingo bucklor, *swindgo bucklor,** *s.* A bully, a swash-buckler.

> "You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

swingo (2), *s.* [SINGE, *s.*]

swingo ing, *a.* [SWINGING (2).]

swing ọl, *s.* [Eng. *swing*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-el.*] The swinging piece of a flail; the swipel.

swing ọr (1), *s.* [Eng. *swing*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who swings.

> "Those [familiar romps], Mr. Spectator, are the *swingers*. They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swing by their male visitants."
> *Steele: Spectator*, No. 492.

***swing ọr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *swing(e)*, *s.*; *-er.*]

1. One who swinges.

2. Any very great or surprising recital; a lie, a bouncer.

> "How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly."—*Richard: Obs. on the Ans. to the Cont. Cl.*, p. 159.

swing ing (1), *pr. par.* & *a.* [SWING, *v.*]

swinging boom, *s.*

Naut.: The span which distends the foot of a lower studding sail.

swinging saw, *s.* [SWING-SAW.]

swing ing (2), ***swindg ing, *swingé'-ing,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [SWINGE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Very great; huge, astonishing, surprising.

> "A good *swingeing* agitation against the House of Lords."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 7, 1884.

swing ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *swinging* (2); *-ly.*] Vastly, hugely, greatly.

> "Yours were but little vanities; but I have sinn'd *swingingly* against my vow."—*Dryden: Assignation*, iii. 3.

*** Swing ism,** *s.* [See def.] The practice of sending threatening letters to farmers, landed proprietors, &c., commanding them to give up the use of thrashing-machines, pay higher wages, and the like, threatening the destruction of property if the demands were not complied with. Such letters were common from 1830 to 1833, and were signed Swing or Captain Swing.

***swin gle** (1), *v.i.* [Eng. *swing*; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

1. To dangle, to hang, to swing.

2. To swing for pleasure.

swin gle (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *swinge*; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

1. To beat, to scutch or clean, as flax, by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife. (*Prov.*)

2. To cut off the tops, without pulling up the roots, as weeds. (*Prov.*)

swin gle, *s.* [SWINGLE (2), *v.*]

1. The effective end-piece of a flail; a swiple.

2. An instrument, like a sword, for beating flax; hence the terms, Swingling-knife, Swingling-staff, Swingling-wand.

3. The wooden spoke of the wire-drawing barrel, or the roller of a plate-press.

swingle bar, *s.* A Swingle-tree (q.v.).

swingle-staff, swingling-staff, swingling-knife, swingling-wand, *s.* Different names for an instrument formerly used for beating flax or hemp, in order to separate the shives or woody parts from the fibre; a scutcher. The process is now generally carried out by machinery.

swingle-tree, *s.* The bar to which the ends of a horse's traces are attached.

swingle-wand, *s.* A swingle-staff (q.v.).

swĭn'-gl̆ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SWINGLE (2), *v.*]

swingling-machine, *s.* A machine for swingling flax.

swingling-staff, swingling-knife, swingling-wand, *s.* [SWINGLE-STAFF.]

swingling-tow, *s.* The coarse part of flax, removed by the swingle or scutcher.

swīn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *swin(e); -ish.*] Pertaining to or befitting swine; resembling swine; gross, brutal, hoggish, filthy.

"When in *swinish* sleep their drenched natures lie."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

swīn'-ĭsh-lў, ***swyn-ish-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *swinish; -ly.*] In a swinish, brutal, or filthy manner; like a swine.

"Nor yet bene thankfull vnto God for such an heauenly gift, but rather *swynishly* troden it vnder thy feete."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i., fol. 40.

swīn'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *swinish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being swinish; filthiness.

*** swĭńk, * swinke, * swynke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swincan.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To labour, to toil, to drudge.

"Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 8.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to toil or drudge; to overlabour; to tire or exhaust with labour.

"And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat."
Milton: Comus, 291.

swĭńk, * swinck, * swincke, * swinke, *s.* [SWINK, *v.*] Labour, toil, drudgery.

"Up, lither lad, thou reck'st much of thy *swinke*,
When swinke ne swat thou shouldst, ne reck for fame." *Browne: Yonge Willie & Old Wernock.*

*** swĭńk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *swink*, v.; *-er.*] A labourer, a worker.

"A true *swinker*, and a good was he,
Living in pees and parfite charitee."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 533.

swīpe (1), *s.* [A.S. *swipe.*] The same as SWAPE (q.v.).

"A *swipe*, or engine to draw up water."—*Potter: Antiq. Greece*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

swīpe (2), *s.* [Icel. *svipr.*] A hard or strong blow, especially in cricket or golf slang.

"In driving for Tel-el-Kebir, Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

swīpe, *v.i.* & *t.* [SWIPE (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To hit out with great force; to deliver a hard blow or knock, especially in cricket or golf slang.

"The first ball of the over, Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To hit, to knock, to strike.

"*Swipte* hire of that heaved."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,485.

swīp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *swip(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who swipes, especially a hard hitter in cricket or golf.

"Jack Raggles, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called *Swiper* Jack."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

swīpes, swўpes, *s. pl.* [Dan. *svip* = thin and tasteless beer, swipes.] Thin, washy beer; small beer. (*Slang.*)

swīp'-ĕў, *a.* [SWIPES.] Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

"He's only a little *swipey*, you know."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

swĭp'-le (**le** as **ęl**), *s.* [Eng. *swipe*, v; suff. *-le.*] The same as SWINGEL (q.v.).

swĭp'-pẽr, *a.* [Icel. *svipal, svipull* = agile; *svipa* = to move quickly. Akin to *sweep* and *swoop.*] Nimble, active, quick. (*Prov.*)

swīre, * swyre, *s.* [A.S. *swira, sweora, swiora*; Icel. *sviri.*]

*** 1.** The neck.

2. The declination of a mountain or hill near the summit; a hollow between two hills.

swĭrl, *v.i.* [Norw. *svirla* = to whirl.]

1. To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.

"Bonnie Blackwater, . . .
Roaring and brawling and *swirling* with glee."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 193.

2. To whirl about; to move rapidly.

swĭrl, *s.* [SWIRL, *v.*] A whirling motion; a gyration, a curve; an eddying pool, an eddy; a twist or contortion in wood.

"She'll never see the Martinmas wind gar them dance in *swirls* like the fairy rings."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

swĭrl' ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *swirl*, s.; *-ie* = *-y.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. Knaggy; full of knots.

"He takes a *swirlie* auld moss-oak,
For some black, grousome carlin."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

2. Full of contortions or twists; entangled · as, *swirlie* grass.

swĭsh, *v.t.* [From the sound.]

1. To flourish, to brandish.

2. To flog, to beat, to lash. (*Slang.*)

Swĭss, *a.* & *s.* [See the def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Switzerland or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; applied specif. to the beadles in Roman Catholic churches in France, from the fact that when Napoleon reopened the churches after the Revolution, many of the disbanded Swiss guards found employment as beadles.

2. The language spoken by the Swiss.

Swiss Confederation, *s.* A federal government, adopted by Switzerland in 1848, the executive authority of which is vested in a Federal Council of seven members chosen by the Federal Assembly, itself consisting of two chambers elected by manhood suffrage.

Swiss-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: A fine, open, transparent muslin.

swĭtch, ***swĭch,** *s.* [O. Dut. *swick*; Norw. *svige, sveg*; Icel. *sveigr, svigi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small flexible twig or rod.

"With two spurs or one, and no great matter which,
Boots bought, or boots borrow'd, a whip or a *switch*."
Cowper: The Cantab. (Trans.)

2. A queue of false hair, or of some substance made to resemble hair, fastened together at one end, and worn by ladies.

3. A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rail.:* The movable rails which connect one line of metals with another. Switches are known as stub-switches and split-switches. In the stub-switch the switch-rail has square butted ends. In the split-switch the switch-rail is pointed, and somewhat automatic. Switches and signals are said to be connected when they are simply coupled together and have a *pari passu* motion; they are said to be interlocked when the movement of a signal to safety cannot be commenced until after the necessary movement of the switches has been completed, and also the movement of the switches cannot be commenced until after all the signals concerned by them have been set to danger. (*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 23.)

2. *Teleg.:* A device for connecting one circuit with another, or for dividing a circuit into two parts, or, in short, for altering any of the connections of a line or circuit. The ordinary ground or lever switch is a small metallic strip pivoted at one end, the pivot being connected by a wire to one portion of an electrical circuit. The other end of the strap can be turned to rest on an anvil or bed connected with the line desired to be brought into circuit.

switch back, *a.* A term applied to a form of railway, consisting of alternate descending and ascending inclines. The momentum acquired in the descent takes the carriages up the opposite incline, over the summit to the next downward slope, and so on.

switch-board, *s.*

Teleg.: An aggregation of switches upon one base, so that any instrument in an office may be connected with any wire or any battery, or cut out altogether.

switch-lantern, *s.* A lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a coloured light.

swĭtch, *v.t.* & *i.* [SWITCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To lash, to beat, to flog.

"Thy right horse then *switching*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rail.:* To transfer by a switch; to shunt from one set of rails to another.

2. *Teleg.:* To shift to another circuit.

"*Switch* on an electric current, by the action of which all these bells will be simultaneously set ringing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1886

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To walk with a jerk.

swĭtch'-ęl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beverage made of molasses and water.

swĭtch'-ĭng, *s.* [SWITCH, *s.*]

1. The act of beating with a switch; a beating.

2. The act of shunting.

3. The act of cutting off the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill, *s.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine, *s.* A yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a railway station for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up.

swĭtch'-man, *s.* [Eng. *switch*, s., and *man.*] A man who has charge of the switches on a railway; a pointsman.

"The *switchman*, while working the switches with his hands, worked the signals with his feet."—*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 23.

*** swĭtch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *switch; -y.*] Whisking.

"Her *switchy* tail." *Combe: Dr. Syntax*, i. 20.

*** swĭth, * swithe,** *a., adv., & interj.* [A.S. *swiđh, swyđh* = strong; Icel. *svidhr*; O. Low Ger. *swith.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Strong.

2. Quick, speedy.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Strongly, much, greatly.

2. Quickly, fast. (*Metrical Homilies*, p. 89.)

C. *As interj.:* Get away! begone! off! (*Scotch.*)

"*Swith* to the Laigh Kirk, ane an' a',
An there tak up your stations."
Burns: The Ordination.

swĭth'-ẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Doubt, hesitation, perplexity. (*Scotch.*)

"She's been in a *swither* about the jocolate this morning."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

swĭth'-ẽr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To emit a whirring sound; to whiz.

2. To doubt, to hesitate.

Swĭtz'-ẽr, *s.* [See def.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, in history, one of a hired body-guard attendant on a king.

"Here behold
A noble race, the *Switzers*, and their land."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*** swīve, * swyve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *swifan*; Icel. *svifa*; O. Fris. *swiva* = to shake.] To copulate with; to have sexual intercourse with.

"Yon wenche wol I *swive*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,178.

swĭv'-ęl, * swiv-ell, *s.* [A.S. *swifan* = to shake, to move quickly; cf. Icel. *sveifla* = to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; *svifa* = to ramble, to turn.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain: the object is to avoid kinking; a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to revolve freely on its axis.

"The gun is placed on the top, where there is an iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a *swivel* to turn the muzzle any way."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A rest, having adjustment in azimuth, for supporting a small piece of ordnance on the gunwale of a boat or vessel.

2. *Ordn.:* A small cannon, whose trunnions

are placed in a carrier, which is pivoted in a socket, so that by the two adjustments the gun may be pointed in any direction; a pivot-gun.

3. *Saddlery:* A loop or runner through which the check-rein passes.

swivel-bridge, *s.* A bridge which rotates on an axis, moving in a horizontal plane.

swivel-eye, *s.* A squint-eye.

swivel-eyed, *a.* Squint-eyed. (*Slang.*)

swivel-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A gun mounted on a pivot to traverse horizontally in a circle.

swivel-hanger, *s.*

Mach.: A form of shaft-hanger, invented by Edward Bancroft, in which, to ensure the weight of the shaft being received over the entire length of the box, he hung the box on a universal joint, and made its axis of vibration coincide with the centre of the box. This permitted the use of longer boxes than were before practicable, and the pressure per square inch on the surface was lessened.

swivel-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A turning hook strapped to a tackle-block.

Swivel-hook block: A pulley block in which the suspending hook is swivelled to the block, so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

swivel-joint, *s.* A section in a chain, or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without kinking or distortion.

swivel-loom, *s.* A kind of loom formerly used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods.

swivel-plough, *s.* A plough having its land-side, sole, and mould-board on an axis, so that the combined portions may be turned over to throw the furrow to the right or to the left.

* **swĭv'-ĕl,** *v.i.* [SWIVEL, *s.*] To turn on a swivel, pin, or pivot.

swĭz'-zle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *swill* and *swig.*]

1. Spirits and water. (*Slang.*)

"It serves me right for deserting rum, my proper tipple. Boy, the amber fluid!" Here Mr. Snigg mixed himself some *swizzle* and consoled himself."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy.*

2. A beverage composed of ale and beer mixed. (*Prov.*)

3. Drink generally; liquor, tipple. (*Prov.*)

swĭz'-zle, *v.t.* [SWIZZLE, *s.*] To drink, to swill.

swŏb, *s.* & *v.* [SWAB, *s.* & *v.*]

swŏb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *swob; -er.*]

1. A sweeper of decks, &c.; a swabber.

2. (*Pl.*): Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

"The clergymen used to play at whist and *swobbers;* playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers.*"—*Swift.*

swōll'-ĕn, swōln, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SWELL, *v.*]

* **swol-owe,** *s.* [SWALLOW, *s.*]

* **swol-owe,** * **swolwe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [SWALLOW, *v.*]

* **swom,** *pret. of v.* [SWIM, *v.*]

* **swonk-en,** *pa. par.* [SWINK, *v.*]

swoôn, * **swoun,** * **swowne,** * **swow-en-en,** * **swow-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *swógan* = to move or sweep noisily, to sough, to sigh, as the wind; Mid. Eng. *swoghen* = to sigh deeply, to droop, to swoon (pa. par. *iswoghen, iswowen*); *geswowung* = a swooning; cf. Low Ger. *swögen* = to sigh; *swugten* = to sigh, to swoon.] To faint; to sink or fall into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

"He said, and *swooning* sunk upon the ground: His servants bore him off."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 769.

swoôn, * **swoun,** * **swoune,** * **swowne,** * **sound,** *s.* [SWOON, *v.*] The act of swooning; the state of one who has swooned; a faint; syncope; leipothymia.

"When terror's *swoon* had past,
She saw a youth of mortal kind."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

swoôn'-ĭng, * **swoun-ing,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [SWOON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fainting; a swoon, a faint.

"And after, whan hire *swouning* was agon,
She riseth up."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,180.

* **swoôn'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *swooning; -ly.*] In a swooning manner; as one in a swoon.

swoôp, * **swope** (pa. t. * *swep, swooped,* pa. par. * *yswopen, swooped*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *swápan* = to sweep along, to rush, to sweep; cogn. with Icel. *sveipa* = to sweep, to swoop; *sópa* = to sweep; cf. A.S. *swífan* = to move quickly; Ger. *schweifen* = to ramble. *Sweep* is a derivative from *swoop.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To sweep along or by.

"Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

2. To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to stoop.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To fall on suddenly and seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.

"This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

2. To dash upon while on the wing; to seize, as a bird of prey: as, A hawk *swoops* a chicken.

swoôp, *s.* [SWOOP, *v.*] The sudden pouncing of a bird of prey on its quarry; a sudden seizing, as of a quarry by a bird of prey.

"As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

* **swoôp'-stāke,** *s.* [SWEEPSTAKE.]

swŏp, *v.t.* & *i.* [SWAP, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To exchange, to barter, to swap.

"I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man."
Dryden: Cleomenes.

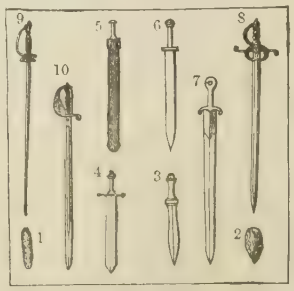
B. *Intrans.:* To make an exchange; to barter.

swŏp, *s.* [SWOP, *v.*] An exchange, a barter.

swŏrd (*w* silent), * **suerd,** * **swearde,** * **swerd,** * **swerde,** *s.* [A.S. *sweord;* cogn. with Dut. *zwaard;* Icel. *sverdh;* Dan. *svard;* Sw. *svärd;* M. H. Ger. *swerte;* Ger. *schwert.* From the same root as Sansc. *svri* = to hunt, to kill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* An offensive weapon having a blade, either straight or curved, with a tang, which is inserted into a spindle-shaped piece of wood, covered with leather, and wrapped around with brass wire; these form the gripe, which, with the brass knob at the end, called the pommel, constitutes the hilt. The hand is protected by the guard, which is a curved



SWORDS.

1, 2. Cutting weapons of Stone Age; 3. Ancient Greek Sword; 4. Roman; 5. Saxon; 6. Danish; 7. Mediæval cutting and thrusting Sword; 8. Sword of sixteenth century; 9. Sword of the eighteenth century; 10. nineteenth century Sword.

piece of metal, consisting of from one to three branches, and usually provided with a broad plate of metal, the guard-plate, at the point where it is attached to the blade. The blade of a sword consists of: the tang, which enters the hilt; the shoulder, which abuts against the end of the hilt; the forte, the half of the blade nearest the hilt; the faible, or foible, the half nearest the point; the point, the back, the flat, the edge. The parts of the hilt vary in different kinds of swords; the principal are: the pommel, or back piece; the gripe; the bars of the basket, in sabres; the stool or guard-plate; the bow, in sergeants' swords and horse-artillery sabres: the cross, as in the old Highland claymore; the linguets, in foils and rapiers. The blade, usually of polished steel, may be straight and pointed for thrusting, as in the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as in the broadsword; or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as in the Eastern scimitar. Swords are worn suspended from the waist by a sword-belt, and inclosed in a sheath called a scabbard. The sword of modern days has been developed by successive improvements from the rude cutting weapons of the men of the Stone Age, as shown in the illustration.

"Here sheathe thy *sword.*"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* v. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used as an emblem or symbol:

(*a*) Of power or authority.

"The *sword,* the mace, the crown."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Of justice, or judicial vengeance or punishment.

(2) The military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

(3) Destruction in battle or by the sword; war, dissension.

"The *sword* without, and terror within."—*Deut.* xxxii. 25.

* (4) The cause of death or destruction; ruin, death.

"Avarice hath been the *sword* of our slain kings."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weav.:* One of the bars dependent from the rocking-tree and supporting the lay.

2. *Flax:* The scutching-blade of the flax-dresser.

¶ (1) *Sword of State:* The sword which is borne before the sovereign, lords, and governors of counties, cities, or boroughs, &c. Four swords are used at the coronation of a British sovereign: (1) The sword of state properly so called; (2) the sword of mercy, which is pointless; (3) the sword of spiritual justice, and (4) the sword of temporal justice.

(2) *To put to the sword:* To kill.

sword-arm, *s.* The right arm; the arm which wields the sword.

sword-bayonet, *s.* A bayonet with a blade like a sword, and capable of being detached from the barrel of the rifle and used like a sword.

sword-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword; specif., a state official who carries a sword of state, such as he who carries the sword as an emblem of justice before the Lord Mayor of London on ceremonial or state occasions.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A military order instituted in 1198 by Albert, Bishop of the Livonians, by authority of Innocent III. Its chief exploit was to compel the Livonians by force of arms to submit to baptism. In 1237 the order was united with the Teutonic Knights.

sword-belt, *s.* The waist-belt from which a sword is slung.

sword-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the Humming-bird genus Docimastes. The bill, which exceeds in length the body of the bird, is a character by which this Humming-bird may be distinguished at the first glance. Its use is to reach the insects on which the bird feeds at the bottom of long tubular flowers. One species is known, *Docimastes ensiferus,* an inhabitant of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

sword-blade, *s.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

* **sword-breaker,** *s.* A sword-shaped weapon formerly used, much broader than an ordinary sword, and having long teeth on one side, intended to catch and break an opponent's sword.

sword-cane, *s.* A cane or stick containing a long pointed blade, as in a scabbard.

sword-cut, *s.* A cut inflicted by a sword.

sword cutler, *s.* One who makes or mounts swords.

sword dance, *s.*

1. A dance in which swords are brandished or clashed together by the dancers.

2. A dance peculiar to the Scotch Highlanders, in which two swords are laid crosswise on the ground, and the dancer displays his skill by making the most intricate movements between and around them without ever touching them.

sword fern, *s.*

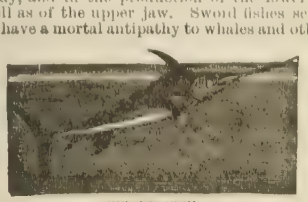
Bot.: The genus Xiphopteris. *Xiphopteris serrulata*, from the West Indies, is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

sword fight, *s.* A combat with swords; fencing.

sword fish, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* Dorado (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name for any individual of the Xiphiidæ (q.v.). They are pelagic fishes, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical seas, extremely strong and swift, so that the larger species are rarely captured, and more rarely preserved for examination and study. Their popular name is derived from their formidable sword-like weapon, formed by the coalescence and prolongation of the maxillary and intermaxillary bones beyond the lower jaw; it is very hard and strong, and capable of inflicting terrible wounds. All the species undergo considerable change; young specimens differing widely from the adult in the general shape of the body, and in the production of the lower as well as of the upper jaw. Sword fishes seem to have a mortal antipathy to whales and other



SWORD-FISH.

large Cetacea, attacking them whenever occasion offers, and, so far as is known, always coming off victorious. In their fury Sword-fishes often attack boats and vessels, evidently mistaking them for Cetaceans; and sometimes the sword has been driven through the bottom of a ship, and broken off by the fish in vain struggles to withdraw it. A piece of two-inch plank of a whale-boat, in which the broken sword still remains, may be seen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Sword-fishes are the largest of the Acanthopterygii; specimens of the genus Histiophorus [SAILOR-FISH, XIPHIIDÆ], from the Indian and Pacific Oceans, reaching a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, of which the sword occupies rather more than three. The Common or Mediterranean Sword-fish sometimes reaches a length of ten feet, with a proportionately shorter sword; it is bluish-black above, merging into silver below. The tunny-fishers often take these fish in their nets, and their flesh, especially when young, is said to be equal in flavour to that of the tunny (q.v.).

sword flag, *s.*

Bot.: *Iris Pseudacorus.*

sword grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Alsine segetalis*; (2) *Melilotus segetalis.* (*Paxton.*)

Sword-grass moth.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Calocampa exoleta.*

sword hand, *s.* The right hand; the hand in which the sword is held.

sword hilt, *s.* The hilt of a sword.

"The hand that slew till it could slay no more,
Was glued to the *sword-hilt* with Indian gore."
Cowper: Charity, 50.

sword knot, *s.* A knotted ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword.

"Wigs with wigs, with *sword-knots sword-knots* strive." *Pope: Rape of Lock*, i. 101.

*** sword-law,** *s.* Government by the sword or by force. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 62.)

sword lily, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Gladiolus. [CORN-FLAG.]

sword man, *s.* [SWORDMAN.]

sword mat, *s.*

Naut.: A mat woven by means of a piece of wood resembling a sword.

*** sword play,** *s.* A combat between gladiators; a sword-fight.

*** sword player,** *s.* A fencer, a gladiator; one skilled in the use of the sword.

"Some they set to fight with beasts, some with one another. These they called gladiatores, *sword players*; & this spectacle a sword fight."—*Bulkeswill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 8.

sword shaped, *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform.

Sword-shaped leaf:

Bot.: A leaf quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an Iris.

sword shrimp, *s*

Zool.: *Penæus ensis*, from Japan.

sword stick, *s.* The same as SWORD-CANE (q.v.).

sword tails, sword tail crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The order Xiphosura. [KING-CRAB.]

*** swörd (sw as s),** *v.t.* [SWORD, *s.*] To slash with a sword.

"*Swording* right and left
Men, women." *Tennyson: Last Tournament.*

*** swörd ed (sw as s),** *a.* [Eng. *sword*; *-ed.*] Girt with a sword.

"The helmed cherubim and *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd."
Milton: Nativity, xi.

*** swörd ër (sw as s),** *s.* [Eng. *sword*; *-er.*] One who uses or fights with a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword; a swordsman; in contempt, a cut-throat.

"With blade advanced, each Chieftain bold
Showed like the *swordster's* form of old."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 18.

swörd ïck (sw as s), *s.* [SWORD, *s.*] [BUTTER-FISH.]

swörd lëss (sw as s), *a.* [Eng. *sword*; *-less.*] Destitute of a sword.

"With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand."
Byron: Parisina, ix.

*** swörd man (sw as s),** *s.* [Eng. *sword*, and *man.*] A swordsman, a soldier.

"Like to prove most sinewy *swordman*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

*** swörd man ship (sw as s),** *s.* [Eng. *swordman*; *-ship.*] Skill in the use of the sword; swordsmanship.

swörds man (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. *swords*, and *man.*]

1. One who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man.

2. One who is skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

swörds man ship (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. *swordsman*; *-ship.*] Skill in the use of the sword.

"No skill in *swordsmanship*, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust."
Cowper: Charity, 509.

*** swörds wom an (sw as s),** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *sword*, and *woman*, on analogy of *swordsman* (q.v.).] A woman skilful in the use of the sword or rapier.

"A company of twelve Viennese *swordswomen* will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1869.

swöre, *pret. of v.* [SWEAR.]

swörn, *pa. par* or *a.* [SWEAR.]

sworn broker, *s.* A broker practising within the City of London. All such brokers are licensed by the Corporation, and sworn to act faithfully between their principals. Breach of these conditions involves forfeiture of the license.

sworn brothers, *s. pl.* Brothers or companions in arms, who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share all dangers and successes; hence, close companions or associates.

sworn - enemies, *s. pl.* Enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, implacable enemies.

sworn friends, *s. pl.* Friends bound by oath to be true to each other; hence, close or firm friends.

*** swote,** *a.* [SWEET.]

*** swough, * swogh, * swowe,** *s.* [A.S. *swogan* = to sigh.] [SWOON, *s.*]

1. A sigh, a sound, a noise.

"The *swough* of the sea." *Morte Arthure*, 759.

2. A swoon.

"Clement lat in *swogha*." *Octavian*, 900.

*** swound,** *v.* & *s.* [SWOON, *v.* & *s.*]

*** swöuns,** *interj.* [See def.] A corruption or contraction of *God's wounds*, used as an oath. [ZOUNDS, ZOONS.]

S wrench, *s.* [See def.] A spanner or wrench of an S-shape, to enable it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary monkey wrench. It has two jaws of different angles, and an adjusting screw in the stock.

swùm, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SWIM, *v.*]

swùng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SWING, *v.*]

† swy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Salicornia herbacea.*

*** swÿnk,** *s.* & *v.* [SWINK.]

*** swypes,** *s. pl.* [SWIPES.]

*** swyre (yr as ir),** *s.* [SWIRE.]

sÿ ạ grùs, *s.* [Named from Syagrus, who first wrote the history of the Trojan War in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of unarmed Cocoeæ, closely akin to Cocos itself. Flower spike enveloped in a double spathe; fruit like that of the cocoanut, but with a channel running from each of the three pores to the apex of the fruit. Known species five or six, chiefly from Brazil.

*** sy ạl ite,** *s.* [Malabar *syalita.*]

Bot.: *Dillenia indica.*

*** sÿb,** *a.* [SIB.]

Sÿb - ạr ite, *s.* [Lat. *Sybarites*, from Gr. Συβαρίτης (*Sybarites*) = a Sybarite, an inhabitant of Sybaris.] Originally an inhabitant of Sybaris, an ancient Greek town in southern Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants; hence an effeminate person; a person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sÿb ạr ĭt ĭc, Sÿb ạr ĭt ĭc ạl, *a.* [SYBARITE.] Effeminate, luxurious, wanton.

"Like most Trent fishermen, evidently had a supreme contempt for the *Sybaritic* vehicle of the Thames angler."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

Sÿb ạr ĭt ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Sybarit(e)*; *-ism.*] Effeminacy, wantonness, voluptuousness.

"Sufficient to elevate to the seventh heaven of *Sybaritism* an amateur of oysters."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

sÿ bo (pl. **sÿ boes**), *s.* [Fr. *ciboule*, from Lat. *cepula*, dimin. of *cepa* = an onion.] An onion that does not form a bulb at the root; a young onion. (*Scotch.*)

"There's nought in the islands but *syboes* and leeks."
Scott: Waverley, ch. xxviii.

*** sÿ bŏt ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. συβωτικός (*subôtikos*) = of or belonging to a swineherd; συβώτης (*subôtes*) = a swineherd: σύς = a swine, and βόσκω (*boskô*) = to feed, to tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd.

"Returning one day in a temporary fit of nostalgia to his old University, he was battled with his *sybotic* tendencies, was advised to edit Theocritus, and was asked what a scholar and a gentleman could possibly see in a fat hog."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876.

*** sÿ bŏt ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *sybot(ic)*; *-ism.*] The tending of swine. (*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876.)

sÿc o ạ mīne, *s.* [Gr. συκάμινος (*sukaminos*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The mulberry

"If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea."—*Luke* xvii. 6.

* 2. *Bot.:* *Lonicera Periclymenum.* (*Prior.*) [WOODBINE.]

sÿc o ạ more, * sÿc ô more, * sic a mour, *s.* [SYCAMORE.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Botany:*

(1) The woodbine (?).

"The hegge also, that yede in compas
And closed in all the gre on herbers,
With *sycamour* wrie set, and eglatere."
Chaucer: Flower & Leaf, 84.

(2) *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, an umbrageous

tree, forty to sixty feet high, with spreading branches; large, five-lobed, coarsely and unequally serrate leaves, glaucous and downy on the veins beneath; pendulous racemes of greenish flowers, and glabrous fruit furnished with two long, membranous wings. It flowers in May and June. The wood is used for bowls, trenchers, and other turnery. The sap is sacchariferous. It grows wild in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and western Asia. It is a hardy tree, flourishing in spite of high winds or sea-spray. When the leaves first appear they are covered with a clammy juice containing sugar, attractive to insects, by which they are perforated and disfigured.

(3) The Platanus or Plane tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, is popularly known in the United States as the Sycamore or Buttonwood tree. It is the largest, though not the loftiest, of American forest trees. Along the western rivers specimens of 40 to 50 feet girth, or more than 13 feet diameter, are found. The bark is yearly detached in large scales, showing a white surface beneath.

2. *Script.:* [Sycomore].

sycamore-fig, *s.*

Bot.: Ficus sycomorus.

sycamore-moth, *s.* [Sycamore, 2.]

sycamore-tree, *s.* The sycamore.

"The *sycamore-tree* by the window."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

sȳce, *s.* [East Indian.] A native groom.

sȳ-cee′, *s.* [Chin.] The fine silver of China cast into ingots, in shape resembling a native shoe, and weighing commonly more than a pound troy. These ingots are marked with the seal of the banker or assayer as a guarantee of their purity.

sycee-silver, *s.* The same as Sycee.

sȳ-chee′, *s.* [Chin.] The Chinese name for black tea.

sȳch-nō-car′-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. *συχνός* (*suchnos*) = frequent, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Polycarpous (q.v.).

sȳ′-çīte, *s.* [Gr. *συκίτης* (*sukitēs*) = fig-like; *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig.] A nodule or pebble resembling a fig.

sȳc-ō-çēr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sycocer(yl)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{28}O_9$. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating sycoceryl alcohol with dilute nitric acid.

sȳ-cŏç′-ēr-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = fig; *κηρος* (*kēros*) = wax, and suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetic radical of sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceryl-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_2 = C_{18}H_{29}O{\cdot}C_2H_3O$. Extracted from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* by treatment with boiling alcohol, or produced by heating sycoceryl alcohol with acetyl chloride. It crystallizes in thin prisms, insoluble in water, but soluble in chloroform and benzene.

sycoceryl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{30}O = C_{17}H_{27}CH_2OH$. Sycocerylic alcohol. Produced by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on sycoceryl acetate. It forms needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 90° to a liquid heavier than water.

sȳ-cŏç-ēr-ȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *sycoceryl*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to sycoceryl (q.v.).

sycocerylic-alcohol, *s.* [Sycoceryl-alcohol.]

sȳ-cō′-ma, *s.* [Gr. *σύκωμα* (*sukōma*), from *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig.]

Med.: A wart or excrescence resembling a fig on the eyelid, the anus, or any other part.

sȳc′-ō-more, *s.* [Fr. *sycomore*; Lat. *sycomorus*; Gr. *συκομόρος* (*sukomoros*): *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig, and *μόρον* (*moron*) = black mulberry; so named because the fruit is a fig, and the leaves resemble those of the mulberry.]

Bot.: Ficus sycomorus, a fig-tree, with somewhat smooth, broadly-ovate, repand, or somewhat regular leaves, cordate at the base, and fruit on the trunk and older branches. It is found in Egypt and the adjacent countries, and is planted for shade near villages, roadsides, and on sea-coasts. The wood is of little value, but the fruit is sweet and edible. It is the sycomore (1 Kings x. 27; 2 Chron. i. 15; ix. 27) and sycamore (Isa. ix. 10; Luke xix. 4) of Scripture. In the last two passages the R. V. properly substitutes sycomore for sycamore. [Sycamore.]

sycomore-fig, *s.* [Sycomore.]

sȳc′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig.]

Zool.: The type genus of Syconidæ (q.v.).

sȳc′-ŏn-ĭd, *s.* [Syconidæ.] Any individual of the family Syconidæ (q.v.).

"A *Syconid* from the Jurassic."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxii. 427.

sȳ-cŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sycon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Calcareous Sponges, widely distributed, with three subfamilies. They have regular, radially-disposed, cylindrical, ciliated chambers, opening direct into the sac-shaped gastric cavity. Sparsely represented in the Jurassic.

sȳc-ō-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sycon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Syconidæ (q.v.), with seven genera. Radial tubes free for their whole length, or at least distally.

sȳ-cō′-nŭs (pl. **sȳ-cō′-nī, sȳ-cō′-nĭ-ŭm** (pl. **sȳ-cō′-nī-ą**), *s.* [Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig.]

Bot.: A collective fruit having a fleshy rachis, formed like a flattened disc or a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps. Examples: Ficus, Dorstenia, Ambora.

sȳ-cŏph′-ą-gą, *s.* [Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Chalcididæ. The species are common in the south of Europe, where they aid in impregnating the female flowers of the fig-tree.

sȳc′-ō-phăn-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *sycophant(t)*; *-cy.*] The character, manners, or characteristics of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

"*Sycophancy* could only cringe and fawn upon the victor of Bosworth Field."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

sȳc′-ō-phănt, * sĭc′-ō-phănt, *s.* [Lat. *sycophanta* = an informer, a tale-bearer, a sycophant, from Gr. *συκοφάντης* (*sukophantēs*) = a fig-shower, or an informer about figs, hence a common informer, a slanderer, a false adviser. The history of the word is lost, but the etym. seems evident: Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

* 1. An informer.

"The poor man that hath nought to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant* or promoter."—*P. Holland.: Plutarch's Morals*, 205.

2. A parasite; a servile flatterer, especially of princes or great men; hence, a deceiver, an impostor.

"All the envoys who had been sent from Whitehall to Versailles had been mere *sycophants* of the great king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **sȳc′-ō-phănt,** *v.i. & t.* [Sycophant, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play the sycophant.

"His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again."—*Government of the Tongue.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To play the sycophant towards; to flatter meanly or servilely.

2. To inform on or tell tales of to gain favour; to calumniate.

"He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his adversary."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **sȳc′-ō-phănt-çȳ,** *s.* [Sycophancy.]

sȳc-ō-phăn′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *συκοφαντικός* (*sukophantikos*).] Pertaining to or characteristic of a sycophant; servilely flattering or fawning; parasitic.

"They made themselves *sycophantic* servants to the King of Spain."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 16.

* **sycophantic-plants,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Parasitic plants.

* **sȳc-ō-phăn′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *sycophantic*; *-al.*] Sycophantic.

sȳc-ō-phănt′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *sycophant*, s.; *-ish.*] Like a sycophant; sycophantic, parasitic.

* **sȳc-ō-phănt′-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *sycophantish*; *-ly.*] Like a sycophant.

"Neither proud, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 25.

* **sȳc′-ō-phănt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *sycophant*, s.; *-ism.*] The practices or manners of a sycophant; sycophancy.

"Servile *sycophantism* and artful bigotry."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 9.

* **sȳc′-ō-phănt-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *sycophant*; *-ize.*] To play the sycophant.

"To *sycophantize* is to play the sycophant, or slander, or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully."—*Blount: Glossographia.*

* **sȳc′-ō-phănt-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *sycophant*; *-ry.*] Mean or officious tale-bearing or adulation; sycophancy.

"The attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

sȳc-ō-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *σῦκον* (*sukon*), and *ρητίνη* (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: An amorphous, white, neutral resin, obtained from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* by treatment with cold alcohol. It is very brittle and highly electric; is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oil of turpentine, and melts in boiling water to a thick liquid, which floats on the surface.

sȳ-cō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σύκωσις* (*sukōsis*), from *σῦκον* (*sukon*) = a fig.]

Pathol.: Ringworm of the beard, produced by a fungal, *Microsporon mentagrophytes*, and aggravated by the use of alcoholic drinks. It most frequently affects the chin, sometimes spreading to other parts of the face; it is seldom seen on the scalp, and rarely affects women. Attention to cleanliness, the improvement of the general health, and especially the destruction of the parasite by sulphurous acid or by carbolic acid, are the proper remedies. Called also *Tinea sycosis* and Mentagra. [Microsporon.]

sȳde, *a.* [Side, *a.*] Long. (*Prov.*)

"Ye dinna carry yer coats ower *syde*."—*G. Macdonald: Robert Falconer*, i. 112.

sȳ-dēr′-ō-līte, *s.* [Siderolite.] A kind of earthenware made in Bohemia, and resembling Wedgwood ware.

sȳ′-ęn-īte, sī′-ęn-īte, *s.* [After Syene, Egypt, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name originally applied to the granite of Syene, which contains hornblende, but now generally restricted to a rock which consists of orthoclase, felspar, and hornblende only; or, where quartz is present, only in sufficient quantity to be regarded as an accessory, and not as an essential constituent. By the increase in the amount of quartz, and the presence of mica, syenite graduates into a hornblendic granite. Petrologists recognize, as a typical syenite, the rock of Meissen, near Dresden.

syenite-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A term sometimes used to designate a syenite in which some of the orthoclase is present in large individual crystals, but more frequently applied to a porphyry (felsite) which contains hornblende.

sȳ-ęn-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *syenit(e)*; *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Partaking of the composition of a syenite. Only applied to certain crystalline rocks which contain hornblende: as, syenitic-granite, syenitic-gneiss.

sȳe′-poôr-ite, *s.* [After Syepoor, India, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a granular or minutely crystalline mineral employed by Indian jewellers to give a rose colour to gold. Stated to have the composition: sulphur, 35·2; cobalt, 64·8 = 100, which would yield the simple formula, CoS. Samples, however, of this mineral from the original locality appear to be cobaltine (q.v.), so that the species is at present a doubtful one.

sȳ-hē′-drite, *s.* [After the Syhadree (misspelt Syhedree) Mountains, Bombay, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A green mineral substance found in cavities in a porphyritic amygdaloidal dolerite.

ite, of uncertain composition, but supposed to be related to stilbite (q.v.). Named by Shepard.

sȳke, sīke, *s.* [Icel. *sík* = a ditch, a trench.] A small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire; a small rill without sand or gravel. (*Scotch.*)

"See I took up the *syke* a wee bit away to the right." —*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxiii.

* **syke,** *a.* [Sick.]

* **syke,** *v.i.* [A.S. *sícan.*] To sigh.

sȳl-, *pref.* [The form taken by the Greek pref. *σύν* (*sun*) = with, before words beginning with the letter *l.*] (See etym.)

sȳle, *s.* [Icel. *síl, síli* = fish of the herring kind.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

sȳl-la-bär′-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **sȳl-la-bär′-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *syllaba* = a syllable (q.v.).] A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language.

sȳl′-la-bą-rȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *syllabarium.*] The same as Syllabarium (q.v.).

"Consequently the monuments present us with several different forms of the cuneiform *syllabary.*"—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1884.

* **sȳl′-labe,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *syllaba* = a syllable (q.v.).] A syllable.

"A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may itself make a part of a sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. vi.

sȳl-lăb′-ĭc, * **sȳl-lăb′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. *συλλαβικός* (*sullabikos*), from *συλλαβή* (*sullabē*) = a syllable (q.v.); Fr. *syllabique.*]

1. Pertaining to a syllable or syllables.

"In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, this *syllabic* distinction is sufficiently attended to."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 95.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, *syllabic* augment.

syllabic-tune, *s.* A tune in which one note is allotted to one syllable of the words, and hence containing no slurs, as The Old Hundredth.

sȳl-lăb′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *syllabical; -ly.*] In a syllabic manner; in syllables.

"Uttered . . . as children are wont, not so plainly, and *syllabically*, and distinctly, as could have been wished."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

* **sȳl-lăb′-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *syllabe* = a syllable; suff. *-icate.*] To form into syllables.

* **sȳl-lăb-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Syllabicate.] The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

"A division of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of *syllabication.*"—*Walker: English Dictionary.* (Adv.)

* **sȳl-lăb-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *syllabify; -cation.*] The same as Syllabication (q.v.).

"The unaccented parts have lost their distinct *syllabification.*"—*Earle: Philology*, § 632.

* **sȳl-lăb′-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *syllabe* = a syllable; *-fy.*] To form into syllables.

* **sȳl′-la-bĭst,** *s.* [Eng. * *syllabe* = a syllable; *-ist.*] One versed in dividing words into syllables.

* **sȳl′-la-bīze,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *syllab(e)* = syllable; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To articulate; to divide into syllables.

"Language frame and *syllabize* the tone."
Howell: Parly of Beasts. (Pref.)

sȳl′-la-ble, * **sil-la-ble,** *s.* [O. Fr. *sillabe, syllabe, syllable*, from Lat. *syllaba*; Gr. *συλλαβή* (*sullabē*) = that which holds together . . . a syllable: *συλ* (*sul*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, and *λαυβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize; Sp. *silaba*; Port. & Ital. *sillaba.*]

1. A sound, or a combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word. A syllable may consist of a single vowel, as *a* in *alas*, *e* in *ever*, &c.; or of a vowel and a consonant, as in *go, do, to, at*, &c.; or of a combination of consonants with a vowel or diphthong, as *strong, out, arm, strands*, &c. In English the consonants *l* and *n* sometimes form syllables, as in *able, fable, prison, reckon*, &c., where the final syllables are really *l* and *n*. A word is named according to the number of syllables contained in it; thus, a word of one syllable is a *monosyllable*; of two, a *dissyllable*; of many syllables, a *polysyllable.*

2. In *printing* and *writing*, a section or part of a word divided from the rest, and capable of being pronounced at one impulse of the voice. It may, or may not, correspond with the syllable of the spoken language.

3. The least expression or particle of language or thought: as, There is not a *syllable* of truth in the statement.

* **sȳl′-la-ble,** *v.t.* [Syllable, *s.*] To utter; to articulate.

"Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses."
Milton: Comus, 208.

sȳl′-la-būb, *s.* [Sillabub.]

sȳl′-la-būs, *s.* [Lat.] [Syllable, *s.*] A compendium of the heads of a discourse, of a course of lectures, or the like; an abstract, a table of contents, &c.

¶ *The Syllabus:*

Church Hist.: A list, embracing the "chief errors and false doctrines of our most unhappy age," compiled by order of Pope Pius IX., and sent, with an encyclical letter, dated Dec. 8, 1864, "to all the bishops of the Catholic world, in order that these bishops may have before their eyes all the errors and pernicious doctrines which he had reprobated and condemned," the number of which amounts to eighty, probably in imitation of the eighty heresies mentioned by Epiphanius as existing in the first three centuries. The syllabus is divided into ten sections, and attacks Rationalism, Pantheism, Latitudinarianism, Socialism, errors concerning the Church, Society, Natural and Christian Ethics, Marriage, the Power of the Pope, and modern Liberalism.

sȳl-lĕp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a taking together, from the same root as *syllable* (q.v.).]

Rhetoric & Grammar:

1. A figure of speech by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical (as *sweeter* in the extract).

"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether . . . *sweeter* also than honey and the honeycomb."—*Psalm* xix. 9, 10.

2. A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns, with either of which it might agree: as, *rex* et regina *beati.*

sȳl-lĕp′-tĭc, sȳl-lĕp′-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Syllepsis.] Pertaining or relating to, or implying syllepsis.

sȳl-lĕp′-tĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *sylleptical; -ly.*] In a sylleptical manner; by way of syllepsis.

sȳl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syll(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Errant Annelids, in some classifications separated from the the Nereidæ (q.v.). Genera: Syllis, Grubea, Dujardinia, and Schmardia.

sȳl′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ψέλλιον* (*psellion*) = a necklace. (*McNicoll.*)]

Zool.: The type-genus of Syllidæ (q.v.). Head bilobed, with four transverse eyes and three thin, moniliform tentacles; body elongate, slender, with numerous segments; proboscis without jaws.

sȳl′-lō-ġĭsm, * **sil-o-gisme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *silogisme, sillogisme, syllogisme*, from Lat. *syllogismum*, accus. of *syllogismus*; Gr. *συλλογισμός* (*sullogismos*) = a reckoning together or up, reasoning, syllogism, from *συλλογίζομαι* (*sullogizomai*) = to reckon together, to reason: *συλ* (*sul*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *λογίζομαι* (*logizomai*) = to reckon; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, reason, reckoning; Fr. *syllogisme.*]

Logic:

1. An argument expressed in strict logical form, so that its conclusiveness is manifest from the structure of the expression alone, without any regard to the meaning of the terms. (*Whately.*) In a perfect syllogism there must be three, and not more than three propositions, the last of which, containing the matter to be proved, is called the conclusion; the other two, containing the means by which the conclusion is arrived at, are called the premises. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, and its predicate the major term; the third term, with which the minor and major terms are compared in the premises, is called the middle term. The premise which brings into relation the major and the middle terms is called the major premise, and that which brings the minor and middle terms into a similar relation is called the minor premise. Thus, in the syllogism:

Major Premise. All A is B.
Minor Premise. All C is A.
Conclusion ∴ All C is B.

B is the major, C the minor, and A the middle term. Substituting words for symbols,

Major Premise. All ruminants are quadrupeds.
Minor Premise. All deer are ruminants.
Conclusion ∴ All deer are quadrupeds.

This syllogism is valid, because the conclusion logically follows from the premises. The conclusion is, moreover, true, because the premises from which it logically follows are true.

The figure of a syllogism consists in the situation of the middle term with respect to the major and minor. In the first figure the middle is the subject of the major and the predicate of the minor; in the second it is the predicate, and in the third the subject of both premises; the fourth figure is the reverse of the first, the middle term being the predicate of the major and the subject of the minor. The symbolic names of these figures are commemorated in the following mnemonic hexameters:

1. BArbArA, CElArEnt, DArII, FErIOque prioris.
2. CEsArE, CAmEstrEs, FEstInO, BArOkO, secundæ.
3. Tertia DArAptI, DIsAmIs, DAtIsI, FElAptOn, BOkArdO, FErIsOn, habet.
Quarta insuper addit
4. BrAmAntIp, CAmEnEs, DImArIs, FEsApO, FrEsIsOn.

The mood of a syllogism depends on the quality (affirmative or negative) and quantity (universal or particular) of its propositions, which are marked thus:

Universal... A. Affirmative. E. Negative.
Particular... I. Affirmative. O. Negative.

Thus, the vowels of BArbArA denote three Universal Affirmative propositions; of CElArEnt, a Universal Negative, a Universal Affirmative, and a Universal Negative; and so on. A syllogism is said to be valid when the conclusion logically follows from the premises; if the conclusion does not so follow, the syllogism is invalid and constitutes a fallacy if the error deceives the reasoner himself, but if it is advanced with the intention of deceiving others, it constitutes a sophism. The following rules for the construction of syllogisms are those given by Whately:

1. Every syllogism has three, and only three, terms. [Undistributed-middle.]
2. Every syllogism has three, and only three propositions.
3. No term must be distributed in the conclusion which was not distributed in one of the premises.
4. From negative premises nothing can be inferred.
5. If one premise be negative the conclusion must be negative.

* 2. The act or art of syllogizing, or of reasoning syllogistically.

"A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically. So that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, and then a man has little or no need of it."—*Locke: Hum. Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

sȳl′-lō-ġĭst-ĭc, * **sȳl-lō-ġĭst′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *syllogisticus*; Gr. *συλλογιστικός* (*sullogistikos*).] Pertaining to, or consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

"No *syllogistical* reasoning can be right and conclusive but what has, at least, one general proposition to it."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

sȳl-lō-ġĭst′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *syllogistical; -ly.*] In a syllogistic manner; in the form of, or by means of syllogism.

"Well; be the consequence what it will, you are attempting to prove your point *syllogistically.*"—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 21.

* **sȳl-lō-ġī zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *syllogiz(e); -ation.*] A reasoning by means of syllogisms.

"The soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization.*"—*Harris: Three Treat.* p. 265. (Note.)

* **sȳl′ lō-ġīze,** * **sȳl′-lō-ġīse,** *v.i.* [Fr. *syllogizer*; Gr. *συλλογίζομαι* (*sullogizomai*).] [Syllogism.] To reason by means of syllogisms.

"To teach boys to *syllogise*, or frame arguments and refute them, without any real inward knowledge of the question."—*Watts: Logick*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

* **sȳl′-lō-ġīz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *syllogiz(e); -er.*] One who syllogizes; one who reasons by syllogisms.

"Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 150.

sylph, *s.* [Fr. *sylphe*, from Gr. *σίλφη* (*silphē*) = a kind of beetle or grub.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are represented as male and female, having many human characteristics, and as mortal, but without a soul. In modern language the word is used as a feminine, and is applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

"The gnomes, or demons of earth, delight in mischief; but the *sylphs*, whose habitation is in the air, are the best conditioned creatures imaginable; for they say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits upon a condition very easy to all adepts, an inviolate preservation of chastity."—*Pope: Letter to Mrs. A. Fermor on the Rape of the Lock.*

sylph-like, *a.* Very graceful and slender.

* **sylph'-id,** *s.* [Fr. *sylphide.*] A little or young sylph.

"Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 73.

* **sylph'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *sylph*; *-ish.*] Having the form and attractiveness of a sylph.

"Fair *sylphish* forms.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 126.

sȳl'-vą, *s.* [Lat. = a wood, a forest.]

1. The forest trees of any country or region; a work descriptive of the forest trees of a particular district or country: as, Evelyn's *Sylva.*

* 2. A poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport. (*Webster.*)

* 3. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. (*Webster.*)

sȳl'-vąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *sylvanus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like, rural, rustic.

2. Covered or abounding with woods; wooded, shady.

"On as we move, a softer prospect opes—
Calm huts, and lawns between, and *sylvan* slopes."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

3. Growing in woods.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A fabled deity of the woods; a satyr, a faun.

"From muse or *sylvan* was he wont to ask,
In phrase poetic, inspiration fair."
Scott: Don Roderick, vi. (Introd.)

sȳl'-vąn-īte, *s.* [After Sylvan(ium), one of the first proposed names for tellurium; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*): Ger. *sylvan, sylvanit, schrifterz, schrift-tellur, weiss-sylvanerz, weiss-tellur*; Fr. *sylvane graphique, tellure auro-argentifère, sylvane blanc.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An ore of Tellurium (q.v.). Crystallization, monoclinic, rarely occurring in distinct crystals, but in an aggregation resembling writing characters. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 7·9 to 8·33; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, steel-gray, sometimes brass-yellow. Compos.: tellurium, 55·8; gold, 28·5; silver, 15·7 = 100, which corresponds to the formula (AgAu)3Te. Occurs usually associated with gold.

2. The same as Tellurium (q.v.).

* **sȳl-văt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *sylvaticus, silvaticus.*] Of or pertaining to woods or forests; sylvan.

* **sȳl-vĕs'-tĕr,** * **sȳl-vĕs'-trĭ-ąl,** * **sȳl-vĕs'-trĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *sylvester, silvester.*] Sylvan.

"All beasts domestick and *sylvester*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 318.

Sȳl-vĕs'-trĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: An order of monks, with the rule of St. Benedict, founded by Sylvester, or Silvester, who in 1231 established a monastery called La Grotte, at Monte Fano, in Italy, whence the Sylvestrians were sometimes called the order of Monte Fano. It was approved by Innocent IV. in 1248. Sylvester died in 1267, and was afterwards canonised.

sȳl'-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sylva* = a wood.]

1. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 87].

2. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of Sylviinæ (q.v.), with eight species, from the Palæarctic region to India and Ceylon, and North-east Africa. Bill rather stout, short; upper mandible decurved from the middle towards the point, which is slightly emarginate; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, and exposed; gape beset with hairs; wings moderate, first primary very short; tail with twelve feathers, generally somewhat rounded, but in some species nearly even; tarsus scaled in front and short, toes and claws short. The birds of this genus are confined to the Eastern Hemisphere, being distinct from the warblers of the United States, though some forty species of the latter formerly received the name of Sylvia. They are interesting from their geographical distribution, seeming to have their headquarters in the region surrounding the Mediterranean, though a number of them inhabit Central and Northern Europe. They mostly winter in Africa. They are notable for the sweetness of their song, their elegant shape and graceful movement. In color they are inconspicuous, being usually brown, grey, or olive green. The Common White-throat (*Sylvia rufa*) is perhaps the best known. Other species include *S. curruca*, the Lesser White-throat, *S. calicaria*, the Garden Warbler, *S. atricapilla*, the Blackcap, and *S. orphea*, the Orphean Warbler. The Blackcap is a songster of fine powers, by many considered the equal of the Nightingale, which has gained much of its reputation from its habit of singing at night. The Garden Warbler is also a very pleasing songster.

sȳl'-vĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Silvius, born in Flanders in 1614, and subsequently Professor of Medicine in Leyden University.

sylvian-fissure, *s.* [Fissure, *s.*, ¶ 3.]

sȳl'-vĭc, *a.* [Lat. *sylv(a)*; *-ic.*] A synonym of abietic (q.v.).

sylvic-acid, *s.* [Abietic-acid.]

sȳl-vĭc'-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *sylvicola, silvicola* = an inhabitant of woods: *sylva, silva* = a wood, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Fly-catching Warbler, a genus of Parinæ, instituted by Swainson. Bill slender, notched a little way from the tip; rictus weakly bristled; wings long, the first quill nearly or quite as long as the other; feet slender. Chiefly from North America. Species, *Sylvicola americana, S. canadensis*, &c.

* **sȳl'-vĭ-cŭl-tụre,** *s.* [Lat. *sylva* = a wood, a forest, and *cultura* = culture (q.v.).] The culture of forest trees; arboriculture, forestry.

sȳl'-vĭ-ĭ-dæ, * **sȳl-vī'-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Formed from Mod. Lat. *sylvia* (q.v.), with Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Warblers; a family of Passerine Birds, distinguished from the Thrushes (of which, in some classifications, they form a sub-family) by their delicate structure and more subulate bill. They are almost universally distributed, preponderating greatly in the eastern hemisphere. Canon Tristram divides the family into seven sub-families: Drymœcina, Calamoherpinæ, Phylloscopinæ, Sylviinæ, Ruticillinæ, Saxicolinæ, and Accentorinæ.

sȳl-vĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sylvi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornithology:

1. A sub-family of Turdidæ, approximately equivalent to No. 2.

2. The typical sub-family of Sylviidæ (q.v.), with six genera and thirty-three species; most abundant in the Palæarctic region, very scarce in the Australian and Oriental regions; absent from America. [Sylvia.]

sȳl'-vīne, sȳl'-vīte, *s.* [Lat. *sal digestivus sylvii*; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric soluble salt found in large crystals at Stassfurth, Prussia. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 1·9 to 2; colourless; lustre, vitreous. Compos.: potassium, 52·5; chlorine, 47·5 = 100, equal to the simple formula KCl.

sȳm-, *pref.* [Syn-.]

Sȳ'-mą, *s.* [Gr. Σύμη (*Sumē*), the daughter of Ialysus and Dotis, carried off by Glaucus.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with two species from Papua and North Australia.

sȳ-mar', *s.* [Simar.]

* **sȳm'-bąl,** *s.* [Cymbal.]

sȳm-bī-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *συμβίωσις* (*sumbiōsis*) = living with companionship; connexion: Gr. *συμ* = *σύν* (*sun*), and *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Biol.: The united life of certain organisms. Some orchids and fungus hyphæ thus obtain nourishment in common. *Monotropa hipopitys* is said by F. Kamienski to derive its nourishment from the soil through the medium of a fungus mycelium which covers it. The same phenomenon is said to have been observed in oaks, beeches, hornbeams, &c.

sȳm-bĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *συμβιωτής* (*sumbiōtēs*) = one who lives with a companion.]

Biol.: Of or belonging to Symbiosis (q.v.).

sȳm'-bōl, *s.* [Fr. *symbole* = a token, &c., from Lat. *symbolum*; Gr. *σύμβολον* (*sumbolon*), from *συμβάλλω* (*sumballō*) = to throw together: *συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. In the Greek sense, a casting together, as of a contribution into a common treasury.

"There are 'portions that are behind of the sufferings' of Christ, which must be filled up by his body the Church; and happy are they that put in the greatest *symbol*."—*J. Taylor: Faith & Patience of the Saints.*

* 2. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

"The persons who are to be judged . . . shall all appear to receive their *symbol*."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

3. A letter or character which is significant of something; a sign. [II. 1. ¶.]

4. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for, representing, or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem, a figure, a type, a representation.

"Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

5. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character, or as occupying a particular office, and fulfilling its duties; a figure marking the individuality of some being or thing: as, A trident is the *symbol* of Neptune.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* An abbreviation of the name of an elementary body: thus C for carbon, H, hydrogen, P, phosphorus, &c. When two or more of the names begin with the same letter, a second letter is added to the symbol of one of these elements for the sake of distinction: thus Cl = chlorine, Hg = hydrargyrum (mercury), Pb = plumbum (lead), &c. The symbol also represents a definite quantity of the element: thus H always = one part by weight of hydrogen, Hg = 200 parts of mercury. [Bond, Formula, Nomenclature, Notation.]

2. *Theology:*

(1) A primitive name for the Creed, often occurring in the works of the early Fathers. The precise meaning of the word symbol in this sense is doubtful; but it probably had reference to the Creed as the common bond of Faith. The tradition that the name was given because each of the Apostles composed an article, is unsupported by evidence.

(2) Sometimes applied to the elements in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

¶ *Mathematical symbols:* There are four kinds of symbols employed in mathematics. (1) Those which stand for quantities; such as letters standing for numbers, time, space, or any of the geometrical magnitudes. (2) Those of relation, as the signs, =, >, : :: ∴, &c., which indicate respectively, the relations of equality, inequality, proportion, &c. (3) Those of abbreviation, as, ∴, for *hence*, ∵, for *because*; exponents and co-efficients are likewise symbols of abbreviation, the symbol consisting in the manner of writing these numbers. (4) Symbols of operation, or those employed to denote an operation to be performed, or a process to be followed; such are the symbols of algebra and the differential and integral calculus, &c., which do not come under the preceding heads. Those of the third class are generally regarded as symbols of operation. Symbols of operation are of two kinds: (1) Those which indicate invariable processes, and are, in all cases, susceptible of uniform interpretations. This kind includes most of what are usually called the signs of algebra, as +, −, ×, ÷, $\sqrt{\ }$. (2) Those which indicate general methods of proceeding without reference to the nature of the quantity to be operated upon.

symbol-printing, *s.*

Teleg.: A system of printing in dots and marks or other cipher, as distinct from printing in the usual Roman letter. The dots and dashes of the Morse, or similar systems, may

be produced by pressure on, or penetration of the paper (Morse), or by a chemical action at the point of contact of the styles (Bain), or the passage of the electric current.

***sym'-bol,** *v.t.* [Symbol, *s.*] To express or represent by a symbol; to symbolize.

***sym-bol-æ-og-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. *συμβόλαιον* (*sumbolaion*) = a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a contract, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] [Symbol.]

Law: The art or cunning of rightly forming and making written instruments. It is either judicial or extra-judicial, the latter being wholly occupied with such instruments as concern matters not yet judicially in controversy, such as instruments of agreements or contracts, and testaments or last wills. (*Wharton.*)

***sym-bol'-a-trous,** *a.* [Symbolatry.] Apt or inclined to worship, reverence, or over-estimate symbols or types.

***sym-bol'-a-try,** *s.* [Gr. *σύμβολον* (*sumbolon*) = a symbol, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = service, worship.] The worship, reverence, or over-estimation of symbols or types.

sym-bol'-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *συμβολικός* (*sumbolikos*); Fr. *symbolique.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Symbolical (q.v.).

"The *symbolic* way of writing is of three kinds; the first is that plain and common one of imitating the figure of the thing represented; the second is by typical marks; and the third is a contrary way, of allegorizing by enigmas."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

***B.** *As subst.:* The same as Symbolics (q.v.).

sym-bol'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *symbolic; -al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; standing for or serving the purpose of a symbol; representative.

"This seems a clear conclusion from the very nature of our Lord's miracles, which, for the most part, were actions distinctly *symbolical* of one or other of the spiritual benefits of the redemption."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to words which by themselves present no meaning to any mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and the auxiliary verbs are symbolic words. [Presentive.]

symbolical-attributes, *s. pl.*

Art: Certain figures or symbols usually introduced in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, &c., as the keys of St. Peter, the lamb of St. Agnes, &c.

symbolical-books, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The writings in which any Christian communion officially publishes its distinctive tenets.

symbolical-delivery, *s.*

Law: The delivery of property sold or resigned by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it.

symbolical-philosophy, *s.* The philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

sym-bol'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *symbolical; -ly.*] In a symbolical manner; by symbols or signs; typically.

"They likewise worshipped the same deity *symbolically* in fire."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 286.

sym-bol'-ic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *symbolical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being symbolical.

sym-bol'-ics, *s.* [Symbolic.]

1. The study of the symbols and the mysterious rites of antiquity.

2. The study of the history and contents of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

sym'-bol-ism, *s.* [Eng. *symbol; -ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The investing of things, as certain practices in ritual, with a symbolic meaning; the regarding of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representing of events by causes or types: such as the sword, the cause of death; the palm, the type of victory, &c.

"*Symbolism* [is] the name applied to the system which invested the forms of Christian architecture and ritual with a symbolical meaning. The extent to which this *symbolism* was carried has been a subject of much controversy."—*Brande & Cox.*

*2. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

II. *Gram.:* The quality or state of being symbolic (q.v.).

***sym'-bol-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *symbol; -ist.*] One who symbolizes; one who employs symbols.

***sym-bol-ist'-ic, *sym-bol-ist'-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *symbol; -istic, -istical.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic* poetry.

sym-bol-i-za'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *symboliz(e); -ation.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

"Oft-times wrackt beyond their *symbolizations*, inlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sym'-bol-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] [Symbol, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To represent by a symbol or symbols.

2. To regard or treat as symbolic; to make symbolic or representative of something.

"There want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

*3. To make to agree in properties.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use symbols; to express or represent things in symbols or symbolically.

*2. To agree, to harmonize; to have a resemblance in qualities or properties.

"The Orphick philosophy did really agree and *symbolize* with that which afterward was called Pythagorick and Platonic."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 299.

*3. To hold the same faith or religious belief; to agree in faith.

sym'-bol-iz-er, *s.* [Eng. *symboliz(e); -er.*] One who symbolizes; one who casts in his vote, opinion, &c., with another.

"Their ambitious *symbolizers* in England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 591.

***sym-bo-log'-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *symbolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to symbology (q.v.).

***sym-bol'-o-gist,** *s.* [Eng. *symbolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in symbology (q.v.).

***sym-bol'-o-gy,** *s.* [Gr. *σύμβολον* (*sumbolon*) = a symbol, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols; symbolization.

***sym'-bo-lum** (pl. **sym'-bo-la**), *s.* [Symbol, *s.*] A contribution.

"My *symbolum* towards so charitable a work."—*Hammond: Paraphrase on the Psalms.* (Pref.)

sym-bor'-o-don, *s.* [Pref. *sym-*; Gr. *βορός* (*boros*) = gluttonous, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Perissodactyla, founded by Cope, on remains from the Miocene of North America. It approximately corresponds to Marsh's genus Brontotherium (q.v.).

sym-bran'-chi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *symbranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.); eel-like fishes, having the body naked or covered with minute scales; the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillary bones, the maxillaries being placed behind them in a parallel position. Pectoral and ventral fins are absent, and the vertical fins are reduced to membranous folds; there is no swimming-bladder, and the stomach is without pyloric appendages. The family is divided into the three following groups, the first two of which are freshwater, but sometimes entering brackish water; the third is marine:

1. Amphipnoina, containing one genus, with a single species, *Amphipnous cuchia*, from Bengal.

2. Symbranchina, with two genera, Monopterus and Symbranchus (q.v.).

3. Chilobranchina, containing one genus, with a single species, *Chilobranchus dorsalis*, from Australia and Tasmania.

sym-bran'-chi-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *symbranch(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [Symbranchidæ, 2.]

sym-bran'-chus, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *βράγχια* (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Symbranchina, and the family Symbranchidæ (q.v.). Vent in the posterior half of the body, which is naked; four branchial arches, with well-developed gills. Two species: *Symbranchus marmoratus*, common in tropical America, *S. bengalensis*, common in the East Indies.

Sym-mach'-i-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Eccles. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Nazarenes, probably from Symmachus the Ebionite, who is mentioned by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 17). St. Ambrose (died 397), however, speaks of the Symmachians as descended from the Pharisees, and the sect was in existence in the time of St. Augustine of Hippo (354–430).

***sym-met'-ral,** *a.* [Symmetry.] Commensurate, symmetrical.

"It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 204.

***sym-met'-ri-an,** *s.* [Eng. *symmetry; -an.*] One studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

"His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

sym-met'-ric-al, *sym-met'-ric, *a.* [Eng. *symmetr(y); -ic, -ical.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Possessing, exhibiting, or characterized by symmetry; well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions.

"The *symmetric* step!
How he treads true to time and place and thing."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of the parts of a flower*): Related to each other in number, the same in number, or one a multiple of the other, as in Saxifraga, which has five divisions of the calyx, five petals, and five stamens; or Epilobium, which has a four-parted calyx, four petals, and eight stamens.

2. *Math.:* Possessing the attribute of symmetry; having corresponding parts or relations. In geometry, two points are symmetrically disposed with respect to a straight line, when they are on opposite sides of the line and equally distant from it, so that a straight line joining them intersects the given line, and is at right angles to it. A curve is symmetrical with respect to a straight line, when for each point on one side of the line there is a corresponding point on the other side, and equally distant from it. The line is called an axis of symmetry. In conic sections, the axes are the only true axes of symmetry. Two plane figures are symmetrically situated with respect to a straight line, when each point of one has a corresponding point in the other on the opposite side of the axis, and equally distant from it. A line or surface is symmetrical with respect to a plane, when for each point on one side of the plane there is a second point on the other side, equally distant from it. The plane is called the plane of symmetry, and is, in conic sections, a principal plane. Symmetrical lines and surfaces in space cannot, in general, be made to coincide with each other. Spherical triangles are symmetrical when their sides and angles are equal each to each, but not similarly situated. In analysis, an expression is symmetrical with respect to two letters, when the places of these letters may be changed without changing the expression. Thus, the expression $x^2 + a^2x + ab + b^2x$ is symmetrical with respect to a and b; for, if we change the place of a and b, we have $x^2 + b^2x + bx + a^2x$, the same expression. An expression is symmetrical with respect to several letters, when any two of them may change places without affecting the expression; thus, the expression $ab + ba^2 + a^2c + c^2a + b^2c + bc^2$ is symmetrical with respect to the three letters a, b, c.

sym-met'-ric-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *symmetrical; -ly.*] In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

sym-met'-ric-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *symmetrical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being symmetrical.

***sym-me-tri'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *symmetr(y); -ician.*] The same as Symmetrian (q.v.).

"Sith the longest rib is commonly about the fourth part of a man, as some rouling *symmetricians* affirme."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Britaine*, ch. i.

***sym'-me-trist,** *s.* [Eng. *symmetr(y); -ist.*] One who is studious or particular about symmetry or due proportion of parts; a symmetrian.

"This is the clearest reason why some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 56.

***sym'-me-trize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *symmetr(y); -ize.*]

To make symmetrical or proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

sym-mĕt-rō-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* An apparent dread or avoidance of symmetry, especially as shown in Egyptian architecture, or in Japanese art. (*Humorous.*)

sym'-mĕ-try, *sim-me-trie, *sym-me-trie, *s.* [O. Fr. *symmetrie* (Fr. *symétrie*), from Lat. *symmetria*; Gr. συμμετρία (*summetria*) = due proportion, from σύμμετρος (*summetros*) = of like measure with: συμ (*sum*) for σύν (*sun*) = with, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of parts to each other; union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole proportion; harmony.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) A term used when the four verticils constituting a flower alternate with each other. The symmetry may be dimerous, trimerous, tetramerous, or pentamerous; *i.e.*, the number of pieces composing each verticil may be two, as in Circæa; three, as in Iris; four, as in Œnothera; or five, as in Convolvulus. The symmetry may be marked by the multiplication, the deduplication, the union, the arrest of, or the inequality in, the development of the several parts.

(2) An arrangement by which every part is balanced by some other one, as that one pair of leaves is balanced by the next.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* Harmony and correspondence between certain parts of the body of an animal. Symmetry may be:

(1) *Bilateral:* as in the arms of man, the wings of a bird, and the pectoral fins of a fish. This correspondence is purely external, and its absence is immediately noticed on an examination of the viscera.

(2) *Serial:* as the correspondence between the arm and leg in man, and the fore and hind legs of a horse, though this is not obvious without examination, owing to the different directions in which the knee and elbow are bent. On dissection, however, serial symmetry is seen to persist internally, as in the ribs and vertebræ, which are placed one after another in a series.

† (3) *Zonal:* a name sometimes applied to the serial symmetry of segmented animals.

† (4) [RADIATED-SYMMETRY.]

¶ *Uniform symmetry:*

Arch.: That disposition of parts in which the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

sym-mor'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. σύμμορφος (*summorphos*) = conformed to, similar.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campephagidæ, with one species, *Symmorphus leucopygus*, from Australia.

sym-pą-thĕt'-ĭc, *sym-pą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Formed from *sympathy* (q.v.), on analogy of *pathetic* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, expressive of, or produced by sympathy.

"To *sympathetic* tears the ghosts themselves
He moved; these praises to his verse he owes.
Cowper: To his Father.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; affected by feelings like those of another, or susceptible of feelings in consequence of what another feels.

"Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move
From tender friendship and endearing love."
Prior: Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

3. Agreeing, or in accord with the feelings experienced by another; in harmony and concord.

"Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal."
Wordsworth: Country Walk.

4. Causing or attended with sympathy.

"For cold reserve had lost its power,
In sorrow's *sympathetic* hour."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

II. *Physiol. & Pathol.:* Produced by or arising from sympathy.

sympathetic-ink, *s.* A colorless ink, the writing made with which is made visible by a subsequent operation—warmth, or other reacting stimulant.

sympathetic-medicine, *s.*

Anthrop.: An old method of treatment based on magic, and owing its origin, in every case, to the fact that a subjective connection between the malady or injury and the means of cure was mistaken for a real and objective connection. Well-known examples of this mode of treatment are Sir Kenelm Digby's Sympathetic Powder (q.v.), the Doctrine of Signatures, and the practice of Chinese physicians at the present day, who, in the absence of a necessary drug, will write the prescription on a piece of paper and administer an infusion of the writing in water, or the ashes of the burnt paper, to the sick man. Dryden, in his version of the *Tempest* (v. 2), introduces this treatment by sympathy; and how closely it is connected with magic may be seen in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (iii. 22), where the Lady Margaret acts as leech to the wounded William of Deloraine:

"She drew the splinter from the wound,
And with a charm she stanched the blood."

Then, taking the broken lance, she

"Washed it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er."

sympathetic nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve, or system of nerves, running from the base of the skull to the coccyx, along both sides of the body, and consisting of a series of ganglia along the spinal column by the side of the vertebræ. With this trunk of the sympathetic there are communicating branches which connect the ganglia, or the intermediate cord, with all the spinal, and several of the cranial nerves proceeding to primary branches on the neighboring organs or other ganglia, and finally numerous flexures of nerves running to the viscera. Various fibres from the sympathetic communicate with those of the cerebro-spinal system. The term sympathetic has been applied on the supposition that it is the agent in producing sympathy between different parts of the body. It more certainly affects the secretions. Called also Sympathetic system.

*** sympathetic-powder, * sympathetical powder,** *s.*

Old Med.: Powder of Sympathy. A powder of vitriol, introduced by Sir Kenelm Digby (1603–65), who published a small book (*A Late Discourse*, &c.) on its merits, and made known the method of its preparation in his *Chymical Secrets* (p. 270). The powder was said to be highly efficacious "in stanching of desperate bleeding at the nose, in stanching the blood of a wound, and in curing any green wound (where there is no fracture of bones) without any plaister or ointment, in a few days." In the case of an incised wound, the powder was infused in water, and "into this water they did put a clout or rag of cloth embrued with the blood of the party hurt (the rag being first dry), but if it was fresh and moist with the reaking blood, there was no need but to powder it with the small powder of the same vitriol" (p. 138). Sir Kenelm (p. 148) goes on to say that "the same cure is performed by applying the remedy to the blade of a sword which hath wounded a person." The wound itself was to be washed clean, the edges brought into apposition, and bandaged. Dunglison (*Hist. Med.*, p. 237), hereupon remarks: "Under such treatment it was of little importance what application was made to the instrument; binding up the wound, bringing the edges in apposition, defending it from extraneous irritants, and leaving it to the restorative power which is seated in almost every part of an organized body, is the approved method of managing incised wounds at the present day."

sympathetic-sounds, *s. pl.* Sounds produced from solid bodies by means of vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening solid body.

sym-pą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *sympathetical*; *-ly.*] In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

"Wherefore the plastick nature . . . must be concluded to act fatally, magically, and *sympathetically*."
—Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 161.

sym'-pą-thīze, *v.i. & t.* [SYMPATHIZE.]

*** sym'-pą-thist,** *s.* [Eng. *sympath(y)*; *-ist.*] One who sympathizes; one who feels sympathy; a sympathizer.

sym'-pą-thīze, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *sympathiser.*] [SYMPATHY.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To have sympathy; to have a common feeling with another, as of pain or pleasure.

"The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them."
—Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually; to be affected with feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of something felt or experienced by such other.

"We continually *sympathize* with the sentiments and affections of the company among whom we converse."*—Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xix.

3. To express sympathy; to condole.

"To feel her woes and *sympathize* in tears."
Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry, ii.

* 4. To agree, to fit, to harmonize.

"Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*."*—Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

* 5. To agree; to be of the same disposition.

"The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on."*—Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

* B. *Transitive:*

1. To have sympathy for; to share, to participate.

"By this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffered wrong."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

2. To form so as to harmonize; to form with suitable adaptation; to contrive with congruity or consistency.

"A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass."*—Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

sym'-pą-thīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *sympathiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who sympathizes or feels for another, one who takes side or common action with another in any cause or pursuit.

sym'-pą-thў, *sym-pa-thie, *s.* [Fr. *sympathie*, from Lat. *sympathia*; Gr. συμπάθεια (*sumpatheia*) = like feeling, fellow-feeling; συμπαθής (*sumpathēs*) = of like feelings: συμ (*sum*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, and παθεῖν (*pathein*), 2 aor. infin. of πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Feeling corresponding to that felt by another; the quality or state of being affected by the affections of another, with feelings corresponding in kind if not in degree; compassion, fellow-feeling, commiseration. (Followed by *for* before the person sympathized with.)

"Pleased it returned as soon with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 468.

¶ Sympathy is first evoked in small societies, such as a single family or a small tribe, and gradually extends beyond these limits. After a time it is found capable of embracing a nation, but foreigners excite antipathy rather than sympathy. Next it entertains a certain amount of beneficent feeling towards mankind in general. One of its latest moral acquisitions is to go forth towards the lower animals, as shown, for example, by the efforts to prevent their being cruelly and thoughtlessly treated. The latter possess it among themselves; thus Indian crows have been seen feeding two or three of their companions which were blind.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations; a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased or in accord with each other; mutual or reciprocal affection or passion; community of inclination or disposition. (Followed by *with.*)

"It was an assemblage of distinct bodies, none of which had any strong *sympathy with* the rest, and some of which had a positive antipathy for each other."*—Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 3. Correspondence, agreement.

"His Impresa was a Catoblepas, which so long lies dead, as the moon, whereto it hath so natural a *sympathy*, wants a light."*—Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

4. A tendency of certain inanimate things to unite with or act on each other: as, the *sympathy* between the loadstone and iron.

II. *Physiology & Pathology:*

1. Reciprocal action of the different parts of the body on each other; an affection of one part of the body in consequence of something taking place in another. Thus, when there is a local injury the whole frame after a time suffers with it. A wound anywhere will tend to create feverishness everywhere; derangement of the stomach will produce headache, liver complaint will produce pain in the shoulder, &c.

2. The influence exerted over the susceptible

organization of one person, as of a hysteric female, by the sight of paroxysms of some nervous disease in another or in others.

¶ According to the derivation of the words, *sympathy* may be said of either pleasure or pain; *compassion* and *condolence* only of that which is painful. *Sympathy* preserves its original meaning in its application, for we laugh or cry by *sympathy;* this may, however, be merely a physical operation; but *compassion* is altogether a moral feeling, which makes us enter into the distresses of others: we may, therefore, *sympathize* with others, without essentially serving them; but if we feel *compassion*, we naturally turn our thoughts towards relieving them. *Compassion* is awakened by those sufferings which are attributable to our misfortunes; *compassion* may be awakened by persons in very unequal conditions of life; *condolence* supposes an entire equality.

sym-pĕp'-sis, *s.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *πέψις* (*pepsis*) = a ripening.]

Med.: A ripening of inflammatory humours.

† **sym-pĕt'-a-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *πέταλον* (*petalon*, = a leaf.]

Bot.: Gamopetalous (q.v.). (*Thomé.*)

sym-ph-ăn'-thēr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *συμφορά* (*sumphora*) = a bringing together, and *ἀνθηρός* (*anthēros*).] [Anther.]

Bot.: Syngenesious (q.v.).

* **sym-phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *sym-*, and pl. of Eng. *phenomenon* (q.v.).] Natural sounds or appearances of a kind or character similar to others expressed or exhibited by the same object. (*Stormonth.*)

* **sym-phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-al,** *a.* [Symphenomena.] Of or pertaining to symphenomena; designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. (*Stormonth.*)

sym-phō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.] A symphony (q.v.).

sym-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Symphony.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Symphonious (q.v.).

2. *Music:* Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony.

"In presence of a *symphonic* poem there is a 'craving of the human mind' to know what it is all about."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1882.

sym-phō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *symphony; -ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

"The sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic harmonies." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 559.

2. *Music:* The same as Symphonic (q.v.).

sym'-phō-nist, *s.* [Fr. *symphoniste.*]

* 1. A chorister. (*Blount.*)

2. A composer of symphonies, as Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn.

* **sym'-phō-nīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *symphon(y); -ize.*] To agree, to harmonize.

"I mean the law and the prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel."—*Boyle: Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 253.

sym'-phō-ny, * **sim-pho-nie,** * **sym-fo-nye,** * **sym-pho-nie,** *s.* [Fr. *symphonie*, from Lat. *symphonia;* Gr. *συμφωνία* (*sumphōnia*) = music, harmony, from *σύμφωνος* (*sumphōnos*) = agreeing in sound; harmonious: *συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal or instrumental, or both, which are agreeable to the ear.

"She sung, and still a harp unseen
Filled up the *symphony* between."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 20.

II. *Music:*

1. A composition for an orchestra, similar in construction to the sonata, which is usually for a single instrument. A symphony has several varied movements, generally four, never less than three. The first, an allegro; the second, a largo, or andante; the third, a scherzo, or minuet and trio; and the fourth, an allegro. The form of the first and last movement is usually the same as that of the sonata. The scherzo, or the minuet, in some symphonies is placed before, instead of after, the slow movement.

2. Formerly overtures were called symphonies. Handel called the overture "Sinfonica," and it was a common practice in his time to name any long instrumental piece after this manner.

3. The introductory, intermediate, and concluding instrumental parts of a song or other vocal piece are also called symphonies.

* 4. A name anciently given to certain musical instruments, as the virginal and bagpipe.

sym-phŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *συμφορά* (*sumphora*) = a bringing together.]

Bot.: The same as Symphoricarpus (q.v.).

sym-phŏr-ĭ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. *συμφορά* (*sumphora*) = a bringing together, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Bearing fruits clustered together.

sym-phŏr-ĭ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Symphoricarpous. Named from the cluster of berries.]

Bot.: St. Peter's wort, a genus of Loniceræ, with a four-celled ovary, having two cells abortive, and the other two each with one hard seed. North American shrubs: *Symphoricarpus racemosus* is the Snow-berry (q.v.); *S. vulgaris* the common St. Peter's wort, a native of the United States, which has red cup-shaped berries.

sym'-phŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *σύμφορος* (*sumphoros*) = useful, profitable.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, from the Indo-Pacific, closely allied to Dentex (q.v.), which is now generally placed with the Percidæ.

sym-phȳl'-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Gamophyllous (q.v.).

sym-phȳ ŏ-stē'-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. *συμφύω* (*sumphuō*) = to cause to grow together, and *στήμων* (*stēmōn*).] [Stamen.]

Bot.: The union of stamens by their filaments; the state of being monadelphous.

sym-phȳs'-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Gr. *σύμφυσις* (*sumphusis*), and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot. (*Of stamens*): In a state of coalescence, as the filaments and anthers of Cucurbitaceæ and Lobeliaceæ.

sym-phȳs'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Eng. *symphys(is); -eal.*] Of or pertaining to symphysis (q.v.).

sym-phȳs'-ĕ-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [Eng. *symphysis* (q.v.), and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used in the Sigaultian section.

sym-phȳs-ĕ-ŏt'-ŏ-mȳ, *s.* [Symphyseotome.]

Surg.: The Sigaultian section (q.v.).

sym'-phȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a growing together: *συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *φύσις* (*phusis*) = a growing; *φύω* (*phuō*) = to grow.]

1. *Anat.:* The union of two bones, in which there is little or no motion.

2. *Bot.:* The growing together or union of two parts.

sym' phȳt-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *συμφύω* (*sumphuō*) = to grow together.] [Symphysis.]

Philol.: A term applied by Earle to a tendency, in that class of words called by him symbolic, to attach themselves to other words, so that the resulting compound is either really one word, or presents the appearance of being one word. Symphytism is of two kinds, (1) Particle-composition and (2) Flexion.

(1) *Particle-composition* is when the old negative *ne* coalesces with the verb: thus, *nelt* for *ne wilt*, *nam* for *ne am*, *not* = *ne wot*. Also when the particle *a* coalesces with a noun: as, *awinter* = in the winter, or with an adjective, as *abroad*, *around*, *along*.

(2) *Flexion* is when a change of this kind gives any word a grammatical flexibility, a faculty of changing its relative office, a parsing value: as *theech* = *thee ic* = so may I prosper (A.S. *theon* = to prosper). (*Earle: Philology of the English Tongue*, § 254.)

sym'-phȳ-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. *σύμφυτον* (*sumphuton*) = comfrey (see def.); *σύμφυτος* (*sumphutos*) = grown together. Named from its supposed vulnerary qualities.]

Bot.: Comfrey, a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Anchuseæ. Hispid plants, with the cauline leaves sessile or decurrent; the inflorescence in terminal forked cymes; calyx five-partite or five-toothed; corolla tubular, enlarged upwards, its throat closed with connivent, lanceolate, subulate scales; stamens five; nutlets four, ovoid, smooth. Known species, fifteen, from Europe and the West of Asia. *S. officinale*, the Common Comfrey [Comfrey, ¶ (1), (5)] is a large, coarse-looking, mucilaginous herb, which has been introduced into the United States, where it is found in gardens and low grounds in the Middle States. The whole plant is rough with dense hairs.

sym-pi-ĕs-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *συμπίεσις* (*sumpiesis*) = a compression, from *συμπιέζω* (*sumpiezō*) = to press together (*συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *πιέζω* (*piezō*) = to press), and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Mr. Adie, of Edinburgh, for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas. It consists of a column of oil, supported by atmospheric pressure, and rising, not like the mercury of the barometer into a vacuum, but against a body of hydrogen gas, which acts like a spring against the column of oil; and as the elasticity of the hydrogen varies with every change of temperature, a movable thermometer-scale is attached for making the necessary corrections. The sympiesometer is graduated by placing it together with a standard barometer and thermometer in a glass vessel, in which the pressure of the air can be varied at pleasure. The top of the column is marked at the points where the barometer shows 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 inches respectively. The spaces between the marks, coinciding with the inches of mercury, are then subdivided into 100 equal parts each, and the great range makes the instrument valuable for recording minute variations, subject to correction, depending on the variation in the volume of the hydrogen due to changes of the temperature. A graduated sliding scale assists in reaching the corrected result.

sym'-plĕ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *πλησιάζω* (*plēsiazō*) = to approach.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in tufts of small prismatic crystals in cavities in Siderite (q.v.). Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·957; lustre on cleavage face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, celandine-green. Compos.: supposed to be an arsenate of protoxide of iron.

sym-plō'-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *συμπλοκή* (*sumplokē*) = an interweaving, and *καρπος* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontieæ. Leaves large, stalked; spathe cucullate; spadix globular, covered with perfect flowers; perianth four-parted, at last fleshy; stamens four; style four-angled; ovary one-celled; fruit confluent, one-celled, one-seeded. *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, or *Pothos fœtida*, so called from its fetid smell, is a powerful antispasmodic and expectorant; it is valued in America as a palliative in paroxysms of asthma.

sym'-plō-çē, *s.* Gr. *συμπλοκή* (*sumplokē*) = a twisting together: *συμ* (*sum*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *πλοκή* (*plokē*) = a twisting; *πλεκω* (*plekō*) = to twist, to twine.]

Rhet.: The repetition of one word at the beginning and of another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence, *Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the *earth; Mercy* fled back to heaven, and left the *earth*.

sym-plō'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *symploc(os);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Styracaceæ, having the corolla quincuncial and the anthers roundish.

sym-plō'-çĭ-um, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *συμπλοκή* (*sumplokē*).] [Symploce.]

Bot.: The spore case of a fern.

sym'-plō-cŏs, *s.* [Symploce.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Symplocaceæ (q.v.) Leaves alternate, exstipulate; flowers axillary; calyx half-inferior, three-parted; corolla monopetalous, three to ten-parted, white or scarlet; stamens indefinite; ovary three to five-celled, each cell with four ovules; fruit, a drupe, with three to five cells each, one-seeded. Known species about thirty. The leaves and bark of *Symplocos crataegoides* yield a yellow dye; its seeds furnish an oil; its

bark is considered tonic, and is used in India in ophthalmia. The leaves of *S. spicata* are also used for dyeing; the bark with indigo to produce different shades of green. The red wood from the root of *S. phyllocalyx* is used by the Nepaulese for caste marks; its root and leaves yield a yellow dye. The ashes of *S. racemosa* are employed as an alkali, as an auxiliary with other dyes, or as a tan. Its bark is cooling and astringent. It is given in India in diarrhœa, and is employed in making plasters. Mixed with sugar, it acts on relaxed mucous membranes. A decoction of the wood is made into a gargle for spongy bleeding gums. All these are trees from the Himalayas, or other Indian mountains. The bark of *S. (Bobua) laurina* is used in Bengal as a mordant for a red dye. *S. tinctoria*, the Sweet-leaf of Carolina, dyes yellow, and has a bitter and aromatic root. *S. Alstonia*, or *Alstonia theæfolia*, from New Granada, is astringent. Its leaves are used as tea.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the London clay of Sheppey.

sym-pō'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *sympodi(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of inflorescence*): Cymose.

sym-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*), dimin. from πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: (1) A cyme; (2) a lateral branch in the inflorescence of rushes. It consists of several axes.

sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [SYMPOSIUM.]

sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ăc, * **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ăck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *symposiaque*, from Lat. *symposiacus*; Gr. συμποσίακος (*symposiakos*) = of or pertaining to a symposium (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to symposia, merry-making, or revels; happening where company is drinking together.

"From the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear cheap chaplets of roses about their heads."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

2. *Music:* A term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

* **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. συμποσιάρχης (*symposiarchēs*), from συμπόσιον (*symposion*) = a symposium (q.v.), and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: The president, chairman, or director of a feast.

* **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. συμποσιαστής (*symposiastēs*).] [SYMPOSIUM.] One who joins in a symposium or merry-making.

* **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A symposium.

sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ŭm, * **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ŏn** (pl. **sym-pō̤'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. συμπόσιον (*symposion*) = a drinking-party, a banquet: συμ (*sum*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and base πο- (*po-*), seen in πόσις (*posis*) = a drinking; πίνω (*pinō*) = to drink, pa. t. πέπωκα (*pepōka*), aor. ἐπόθην (*epothēn*).]

† 1. A drinking together; a revel, a merry-making, a banquet.

2. A magazine article on some serious topic, in which several contributors express their views in succession, like the speakers in Plato's *Banquet*.

sym'-tŏm (*p* silent), * **symp-tome, *sym-tome,** *s.* [Fr. *symptome*, from Lat. *symptoma*; Gr. σύμπτωμα (*sumptōma*) = anything that befalls one, a casualty; συμπίπτω (*sumpiptō*) = to fall together, to fall in with: συμ (*sum*), for σύν (*sun*) = together, and πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The physicians speak of a certain disease or madness called hydrophobia, the *symptome* of those that have been bitten by a mad-dog, which makes them have a monstrous antipathy to water."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 135.

2. Something which indicates the existence of something else; a token, a sign, an omen, an indication.

"Alarming *symptoms* had appeared in other regiments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. *Pathol.:* A change perceptible by a patient or his physician in the appearance or functions of the body, indicating the presence of disease.

sym'-tŏ măt'-ĭc, sym'-tŏ-măt'-ĭc-ąl (*p* silent), *a.* [Gr. συμπτωματικός (*sumptōmatikos*), from σύμπτωμα (*sumptōma*), genit. συμπτώματος (*sumptōmatos*) = a symptom (q.v.); Fr. *symptomatique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to symptoms.

2. Being or serving as a symptom, token, sign, or indication; indicating the existence of something else.

"The one is but *symptomatical*, or at most secondary, in relation to the other."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 197.

3. Made or arranged according to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.

symptomatic-disease, *s.*

Med.: A disease which proceeds from a prior disease in some part of the body: as, A *symptomatic fever* may proceed from a local injury or local inflammation. (Opposed to *idiopathic.*)

sym'-tŏ-măt'-ĭc-ąl-lў (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *symptomatical*; *-ly.*] In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

"The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. ix.

sym'-tŏ-mą-tŏl'-ŏ-ġў (*p* silent), *s.* [Gr. συμπτώματος (*sumptōmatos*), genit. of σύμπτωμα (*sumptōma*) = a symptom, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of symptoms, including *diagnosis* and *prognosis.* (See these words.)

sўn-, *pref.* [A Latinised form of Gr. σύν (*sun*) = with, together. It becomes *syl-* before words beginning with *l*; *sum-* before words beginning with *b*, *m*, *p*, or *ph*, and *su-* before words beginning with *s* or *z*.] A Greek preposition, used also as a prefix, and corresponding in senses to the Lat. *cum*, which appears in English as *con* (q.v.).

* **syn,** * **syne,** *adv.* [SINCE.]

sўn-ăc'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *synacm(y)*; *-ic.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to synacmy, having the stamens and pistils in the same flower mature at the same time.

"*Fumaria officinalis, Potentilla reptans, Erica Tetralix, Solanum Dulcamara*, and *Linaria Cymbalaria* are *synacmic* plants."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1876), p. 316.

sўn-ăc'-mў, *s.* [Gr. συνακμάζω (*sunakmazō*) = to blossom at the same time: σύν (*sun*) = together, and ἀκμάζω (*akmazō*) = to be in full bloom.] [ACME.]

Bot.: Mr. Alfred Bennett's name for Homogamy (q.v.). Called by Hildebrand Nondichogamy.

sўn-ær'-ĕ-sĭs (ær as **ĕr), * sĭn-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs,** *s.* [Lat. *synæresis*, from Gr. συναίρεσις (*sunairesis*) = a taking together: σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and αἵρεσις (*hairesis*) = a taking; αἱρέω (*hairĕō*) = to take.]

Gram.: The contraction of two syllables or vowels into one by the suppression of one of the syllables or the formation of a diphthong: as, *ne'er* for *never*.

* **sўn-ą-gŏg'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *synagog(ue)*; *-al.*] Synagogical.

"According to the rules of the *synagogal* chanting."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. iii.

sўn-ą-gŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *synagog(e)* = a synagogue (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

sўn'-ą-gŏgue, * sĭn-ą-gogue, * syn-ą-gog, * syn-ą-goge, *s.* [Fr. *synagogue*, from Lat. *synagoga*; Gr. συναγωγή (*sunagōgē*) = a bringing together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and ἀγωγή (*agōgē*) = a bringing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

1. *Literally and Judaism:*

(1) A congregation or assembly of Jews for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.

(2) A building set apart for Jewish, as a church or chapel is for Christian worship. Under the Mosaic law worship of the highest type could take place only at one chosen spot (Deut. xii. 5, 21; xvi. 6), that divinely chosen early in the monarchy being Jerusalem (2 Chron. vi. 5, 6), though gatherings took place in various other localities (2 Kings, iv. 23). Meetings at stated times for worship do not seem to have arisen till the time of the Exile, when the services of the Temple were perforce in abeyance. They constituted the germ of the subsequent synagogues, which are believed to have begun among the Jews resident out of Palestine. In Psalm lxxiv. 8, the persecutors are represented as burning up all the synagogues of God in the land. Jesus taught or preached, and wrought miracles in the synagogues of Capernaum (Matt. xii. 9, Mark i. 21, Luke vii. 5, John vi. 59), in that of Nazareth (Matt. xiii. 54, Mark vi. 2, Luke iv. 16), and elsewhere (Luke iv. 15). Many Jewish synagogues are said to have existed in Jerusalem, besides one or more for foreigners (Acts vi. 9). Out of Palestine the Apostles found synagogues in Damascus (Acts ix. 2, 20), Antioch in Pisidia (xiii. 14), Iconium (xiv. 1), Thessalonica (xvii. 1), Berea (10), Athens (17), Corinth (xviii. 1, 4, 8), Ephesus (xviii. 19, xix. 8), and doubtless also in other places. Synagogues were usually built on elevated sites, suggested by Prov. i. 21 and Ezra ix. 9, often outside cities and towns, by the side of a river or small stream (cf. Acts xvi. 13). The edifice was shaped like a theatre, with the door on the west side, entering which one was conventionally supposed to look eastward to Jerusalem, even though that city might be to the west of the place. This was suggested by 1 Kings viii. 29, Dan. vi. 10, &c. The wooden chest or ark containing the scrolls of the law and vestments was on the eastern side, with a canopy above, or in a recess or sanctuary. In front of it were the desk of the reader or preacher and a platform, with armchairs for the elders, who faced the ordinary worshippers. The men sat on one side of the synagogue and the women on the other; they were moreover separated by a partition about six feet high. A light was kept perpetually burning. The governing body was the elders (Acts xiii. 15), presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Mark v. 22, Luke xiii. 14), with two judicial colleagues, three almoners or deacons, a leader of the worship (Luke iv. 20), a servant like a caretaker, and ten men of leisure pledged to attend and constitute a congregation if no others came. The Law and the Prophets were read, with liturgical prayers, chanting of the psalms, and recitals of the ten commandments, the whole concluding with a benediction. The synagogues were used not only as places of worship, but as law courts, taking cognisance of petty offences, the decisions of which were carried out within the sacred edifice (Matt. x. 17, Mark xiii. 9, Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12, Acts xxii. 19). Essentially the same arrangements obtain in the modern synagogue. The first of these on record as existing in England was at Oxford during the reign of William Rufus. A magnificent one erected in London in the reign of Henry III. was forcibly transferred to the then dominant Christian Church. In the reign of George II. only two synagogues were permitted, one for the German and the other for the Portuguese Jews; now there is no limitation, and several exist.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A Christian church (James ii. 2, Rev. ii. 9). When the Christian and Jewish churches became quite separated, the use of the word in this sense ceased.

* (2) Any assembly or meeting of men.

¶ *The Great Synagogue:* A "synagogue," or ruling religious assembly constituted probably by Nehemiah (not, as some have thought, by Ezra) about 410 B.C., continuing about 116 years, and developing about 300 B.C. into the Sanhedrim (q.v.). It sought to keep the people from intermarriage with the heathen, to compel them to observe the Sabbath and the Sabbatical year, and to make proper contribution for divine worship, besides seeing that the text of Scripture was kept pure. It is generally stated that there were 120 members. The Great Synagogue is never mentioned in the Old Testament, in the Apocrypha, or in Josephus or Philo, which has led Michaelis and other writers to doubt if it ever existed.

* **sўn'-ą-gŏg'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *synagog(ue)*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to synagogues; fanatical.

"By your party *synagogish*."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i.

sўn'-ą-grĭs, *s.* [Gr. συναγρίς (*sunagris*) = a kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with about twenty species from the Indo-Pacific. Marine fishes of small size; body sub-elongate, covered with ciliary scales of moderate size; mouth-cleft horizontal; one continuous dorsal with feeble spines, caudal deeply forked; teeth villiform, with canines, at least, in upper jaw; branchiostegals six.

sȳn-ą-lē′-phą, sȳn-ą-lœ′-phą, *s.* [Lat. *synalœpha*, from Gr. *συναλοιφή* (*sunaloiphē*) = a melting together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἀλείφω* (*aleiphō*) = to anoint with oil, to daub; *ἀλοιφή* (*aloiphē*) = fat.]

Gram.: A contraction of syllables by the suppression of some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong: as, *th' enemy* for *the enemy*.

sȳn-ăl-lăg-măt′-ĭc, sȳn-ąl-lăg-măt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *συναλλαγματικός* (*sunallagmatikos*), from *συνάλλαγμα* (*sunallagma*) = a mutual agreement, a contract, from *συναλλάσσω* (*sunallassō*) = to exchange, to negociate with: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἀλλάσσω* (*allassō*) = to change.]

Civil Law: An epithet applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

sȳn-ąl-lăx-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *synallax(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Dendrocolaptidæ, with twelve genera, ranging from Patagonia to Mexico. The outer toe is long, and is joined to the middle toe nearly as far as the first joint; the hinder toe is long and powerful, and all the claws are sharply curved, pointed, and strong; tail long, and always pointed. Although these birds are small, they build nests as large as those of the hawk or the crow; in the majority of cases these consist of a bundle of sticks loosely thrown together, in the middle of which the nest proper is made, consisting of two recesses, and in the inner one the eggs are laid on a bed of soft feathers. [See extract under SYNALLAXINE.]

sȳn-ąl-lăx′-ĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *synallax(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or belonging to the Synallaxinæ; having the outer and middle toes partially united.

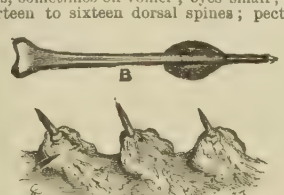
"The *Synallaxine* birds are generally found upon the trees, which they traverse with great rapidity in search of the various insects on which they feed, and may often be seen running about upon the ground, peering anxiously into every little hole and cranny and dragging slugs, snails, worms, and beetles from the recesses in which they are accustomed to conceal themselves during the hours of daylight."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 260.

sȳn-ąl-lăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *συνάλλαξις* (*sunallaxis*) = commerce, exchange.]

Ornith.: The type genus of Synallaxinæ (q.v.), with fifty-five species. They are divided into two groups: (1) with ten, and (2) with twelve rectrices.

sȳn-ăn′-çeĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *συνάγκεια* (*sunangkeia*) = a narrow valley in which streams meet. Named from their habitat.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ; the general appearance of the species, especially of the head, monstrous; scaleless, soft warty protuberances or filaments on skin; mouth directed upwards, wide, villiform teeth in jaws, sometimes on vomer; eyes small; from thirteen to sixteen dorsal spines; pectorals



POISON-ORGANS OF SYNANCEIA.

A. Dorsal spines of *Synanceia verrucosa* (from specimen in Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington). B. Spine dissected, showing poison-bag.

very large. There are four species from the Indo-Pacific, attaining a length of eighteen inches at most. They are greatly dreaded on account of the wounds they can inflict with their dorsal spines, each of which, in its terminal half, is provided with a deep groove on each side, at the lower end of which is a pear-shaped bag containing the venom, and prolonged into a membranous duct, and open at the point of the spine. Persons wading with naked feet in the sea often step on these fish, which lie hidden in the sand, when the spines enter the skin, and the poison is forced into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the poison-bag. Many cases are on record in which such wounds have been fatal.

sȳn-ăn-çĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., *synanc(eia)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ, allied to Synanceia (q.v.); from tropical seas.

sȳn-ăn′-thĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *syn-*, and *ἀνθηρός* (*anthēros*) = blooming.] [ANTHER.]

Bot.: The Compositæ (q.v.).

sȳn-ăn-thĕr-ŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *synantherology(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or discourses on synantherous flowers.

"Facile princeps among *synantherologists*."—*Journal of Botany*, vol. x., No. 221, p. 150.

sȳn-ăn-thĕr-ŏl′-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *synantheræ*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or a description of synantherous flowers.

sȳn-ăn′-thĕr-oŭs, *a.* [SYNANTHERÆ.]

Bot.: Having the anthers growing together; syngenesious.

sȳn-ăn′-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, bloom.]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): The term used when flower and leaves appear at the same time.

sȳn-ăn′-thrōse, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *synantheræ* (q.v.); suff. *-ose*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A variety of sugar found in the tubercules of the Jerusalem artichoke, dahlia, &c. It is amorphous, deliquescent, soluble in water and alcohol, the solution being faintly sweet, and turns brown when heated to 140°, yielding caramel.

sȳn′-ăn-thȳ, *s.* [SYNANTHOUS.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several flowers.

sȳn-ăph-ŏ-brăn′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *συνάφεια* (*sunapheia*) = combination, connection, and *βράγχια* (*branchia*) = gills.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Murænidæ, with four species. They are deep-sea congers, universally distributed, occurring at depths of from about 400 to 2,000 fathoms. Gill-openings ventral; pectorals and vertical well developed; nostrils lateral, mouth-cleft wide, teeth small body scaly; stomach extremely distensible.

sȳn-ăp′-tą, *s.* [Gr. *συναπτός* (*sunaptos*) = fastened together, continuous.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Holothuroidea, belonging to the order Apoda, or to the family Synaptidæ (q.v.). The body is vermiform or slug-shaped, and the calcareous matter secreted by the integument is reduced to scattered spicules. Calcareous spiculæ from the Carboniferous strata, and from Secondary and Tertiary deposits have been referred to this genus.

sȳn-ăp′-tāse, *s.* [SYNAPTA.] [EMULSIN.]

sȳn-ăp-tĭc′-ų-læ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *συναπτός* (*sunaptos*) = fastened together.]

Zool.: Transverse calcareous bars which stretch across the interseptal loculi in the Fungidæ, and form a kind of trellis-work, uniting the opposite faces of adjacent septa.

† **sȳn-ăp′-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *synapt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of the Holothuridan suborder Apneumona. No respiratory tree; ambulacral tube-feet wanting. [SYNAPTA.]

sȳn-ăp-tūr′-ą, *s.* [Gr. *συναπτός* (*sunaptos*) = continuous, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), with eighteen species from the Indian Ocean, and two from the Mediterranean and the coast of Portugal. Eyes on the right side, the upper in advance of the lower; mouth-cleft narrow; vertical fins confluent; lateral line straight.

* **sȳn′-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *συναρχία* (*sunarchia*), from *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἀρχη* (*arche*) = rule.] Joint rule, joint sovereignty.

"The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult."—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible.*

* **sȳn-ar-tē′-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἀρτάω* (*artaō*) = to fasten.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union.

sȳn-ar-thrō′-dĭ-ąl, *a.* [SYNARTHROSIS.] Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of synarthrosis.

sȳn-ar-thrō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἀρθρόω* (*arthroō*) = to articulate; *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: The union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures, symphysis, and the like.

"There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow: an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **sȳn-ăst′-rȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἄστηρ* (*astēr*) = a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation.

* **sȳn-ăx′-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from *συνάγω* (*sunagō*) = to bring together.] [SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also a term formerly used for the Lord's Supper.

"To eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church meetings."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, pt. ii., ch. v.

sȳn′-carp, *s.* [SYNCARPI.]

Bot.: Any member of the Syncarpi (q.v.).

sȳn-car′-pī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *syn-*, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Compound fruits, *i.e.*, with the ovaries and the fruit compound. Examples: the Samara, Siliqua, Glans, Pomum, &c.

sȳn-car′-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [SYNCARPI.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit, with the pericarps adherent into a solid mass. Examples: the fruits of Anona and Magnolia.

sȳn-car′-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *syncarp*; *-ous*.]

Bot. (*Of an ovary or a fruit*): Having the carpels closely coherent.

sȳn′-car-pȳ, *s.* [Eng. *syncarp*; *-y*.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several fruits.

sȳn-căt-ĕ-gŏr-ĕ-măt′-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *κατηγόρημα* (*katēgorēma*) = a predicate.]

A. *As adjective:*

Logic: Applied to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c.

"A word which can, by itself, form a term is called categorematic. A word which cannot, by itself, form a term, but can, by itself, form a part of one, is called *syncategorematic—i.e.*, union or conjunction with other words. A word which, by itself, can form a term and something more (a predicate, for instance, and a copula) may be hypercategorematic = over and implying excess."—*Latham: Logic as applied to Language*, § 107.

B. *As subst.:* A word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb, a preposition, &c.

sȳn-chŏn-drō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *χόνδρος* (*chondros*) = a cartilage.]

Anat.: The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle, as in the vertebræ. It is well exemplified in the sacro-ilia carticulation, or synchondrosis, formed through the union of the auricular surfaces of the sacrum and the ilium by a plate of cartilage between them.

sȳn-chŏn-drŏt′-ŏ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις* (*sungchondrōsis*) = synchondrosis (q.v.), and *τομη* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The same as SYMPHYSEOTOMY (q.v.).

sȳn-chō-rē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = concession, from *συγχωρέω* (*sungchōreō*) = to come together, to meet.]

Rhet.: A concession made for the purpose of retorting more pointedly.

* **sȳn′-chrŏn-ąl,** *a. & s.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος* (*sungchronos*) = contemporaneous: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.]

A. *As adj.:* Happening at the same time; simultaneous, contemporaneous.

"That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder."—*Dr. H. More: On the Seven Churches*, p. 141.

B. *As subst.:* That which happens at the

same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

"The next cogitation and colligation of those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

* **sȳn-chrŏn'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Synchronal.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous, synchronous.

"The systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 103.

* **sȳn chrŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *synchronical; -ly.*] In a synchronical manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

"Muscular motions . . . excite each other either *synchronically* or successively, according to the order of impressions."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii., § 2.

sȳn'-chrŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός (*sungchronismos*), from σύγχρονος (*sungchronos*) = synchronal (q.v.); Fr. *synchronisme.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

"The coherence and *synchronism* of all parts of the Mosaical chronology."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, grouped together according to their dates.

II. *Paint.:* A representation of two or more events at the same time, or of the same event at different stages of its progress.

sȳn chrŏn-ĭst' ĭc, sȳn chrŏn ĭst'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Synchronism.]

1. Pertaining to synchronism: as, *synchronistic* tables.

2. Happening at the same time; synchronous, simultaneous.

"The exact definition of three *synchronistic* events."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. Egypt*, p. 16.

sȳn chrŏn-ĭst'-ĭc-ăl lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *synchronistical; -ly.*] In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

"A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882. (Advt.)

sȳn-chrŏn-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *synchroniz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of synchronizing.

2. The happening of events at the same time.

sȳn'-chrŏn-īze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Synchronism.]

A. *Intrans.:* To concur in point of time; to happen at the same time.

"All these *synchronize* with the six first trumpets."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, p. 191.

B. *Trans.:* To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time as another; to regulate or control as a clock, by a standard timepiece, as the chief clock in an observatory.

sȳn'-chrŏn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *synchroniz(e); -er.*] One who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks.

sȳn-chrŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. σύγχρονος (*sungchronos*) = synchronous, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Chronological arrangement side by side.

sȳn'-chrŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Synchronal.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

"The corresponding associations are either *synchronous* or successive."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii., § 2.

sȳn'-chrŏn-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *synchronous; -ly.*] In a synchronous manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

* **sȳn'-chrŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [Synchronal.] Contemporaneity in time; synchronism.

sȳn'-chȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σύγχυσις (*sungchusis*), from σύν (*sun*) = together, and χύσις (*chusis*) = a pouring; χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Confusion, derangement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathology:*

(1) The confusion of the humours of the eye generally produced by a violent blow, or from an inflammation of the uvea, producing a rupture of the vessels and an escape of the humours.

(2) The opaqueness or corrosion of the cornea with an apparent confusion of the humours of the eye—the effect of violent ophthalmia.

2. *Rhet.:* A confused arrangement of words in a sentence which obscures the sense.

sȳn'-çĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Sinciput.]

sȳn-clā'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch.]

Bot.: A section of mosses with fasciculate branches, the female flower occupying the place of a branch, or united in the axes of two or more branches. Antheridia at the tips of short reflexed ramuli, inserted singly among the leaves. Only one natural order, Sphagnei (q.v.).

sȳn-clīn'-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. συγκλίνω (*sungklinō*) = to incline together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline.]

A. *As adjective:*

Geol. (*Of strata*): Sloping downward in opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line.

B. *As subst.:* A synclinal line or axis.

synclinal axis, *s.* [Synclinal-line.]

synclinal-dip, *s.*

Geol.: The complex dip produced by the inclination of the beds on the two sides of a synclinal axis. (*Seeley.*)

synclinal line, *s.*

Geol.: An imaginary line towards which, on both sides, strata slope, so as to meet and form a basin.

synclinal valley, *s.*

Geol.: A valley formed by a synclinal axis between two ridges of folded strata. Such valleys exist in the Alps, &c. (*Seeley.*)

sȳn-clĭn'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Synclinal.]

sȳn'-cō pal, *a.* [Eng. *syncope*); *-al.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of syncope.

sȳn'-cō-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *syncopatus*, pa. par. of *syncopo* = to swoon; *syncope, syncopa* = a swoon, syncope (in gram.); Gr. συγκοπή (*sungkopē*) = a cutting short, syncope (in gram.), a swoon: σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut.]

1. *Gram.:* To contract, as a word, by omitting one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as *Glo'ster* for *Gloucester.*

2. *Music:* To commence, as a tone or note, on an unaccented part of a bar, and continue it into the following accented part. [Syncopation, 2.]

sȳn'-cō-pā'-tion, *s.* [Syncopate.]

1. *Gram.:* The contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

"The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us 'arbalist,' 'governor,' 'pedant,' and 'proctor,' from 'arcubalista,' 'gubernator,' 'paedagogus,' and 'procurator.'"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 175.

2. *Music:* Suspension or alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented. Syncopation may be completed in a bar, or it may be carried by sequence through several bars, or it may be so that more than one bar is involved in the syncopation. Syncopated counterpoint is the fourth species of counterpoint.

sȳn'-cō pē, * **sȳn'-cōp,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. συγκοπη (*sungkopē*).] [Syncopate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

* 2. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

"Revelry and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause."
Cowper: Task, ii. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or omission of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every.*

2. *Pathol.:* [Fainting, C. 2.].

3. *Music:* The same as Syncopation (q.v.).

* **sȳn'-cō pist,** *s.* [Eng. *syncop(e); -ist.*] One who syncopates or contracts words by syncope.

"To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 867.

* **sȳn'-cō-pīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *syncop(e); -ize.*] To contract by syncopation; to syncopate.

"A poetical humour of *syncopizing* and contracting their words."—*Dalgarno: Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor.*

sȳn'-crą-tĭsm, *s.* [Syncretism.]

sȳn-crē'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Syncretism.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism.

B. *As subst.:* A syncretist (q.v.).

sȳn'-crē-tĭsm, *s.* [Low Lat. *syncretismus*, from Ger. *synkretismus*, from Gr. συγκρητισμός (*sungkrētismos*), a word occurring only in Plutarch (vii. 910, ed. Reiske), and defined there as coined by the Cretans to denote their custom of uniting against a common foe, though they continually quarrelled amongst themselves. The verb συγκρητίζω (*sungkrētizō*) was used in an analogous sense by Erasmus (*Corp. Ref.*, i. 77) in writing to Melanchthon on April 22, 1519. (*Herzog.*)]

Church Hist.: A word introduced from the writings of the German Reformers, who, however much they varied amongst themselves, were unanimous on at least one subject—opposition to the Roman Church. The word passed through three distinct phases of meaning:

(1) A union between the Lutheran and Reformed Churches on the basis of common tenets.

(2) A union between Roman Catholics and Protestants on the basis of fundamental articles of belief.

(3) The principle of moderation, expansion, and development in Lutheran theology, as opposed to a rigid orthodoxy.

Blunt (*Dict. Doct. & Hist. Theol.*, p. 725) says that "the term may be held to apply to any well-meaning but weak attempt to combine in one system opposite and contradictory theological opinions." [Syncretistic-controversy.]

"True, it is now rid of one of the most objectionable features of the original foundation, that *syncretism* with Lutheranism which was the chaining of a living body to a corpse."—*Church Times*, Feb. 25, 1887.

sȳn'-crē tist, *s.* [Syncretism.]

Church Hist.: An advocate of any kind of Syncretism (q.v.); specif. applied to the followers and supporters of Calixtus. [Syncretistic-controversy.]

"He was violently attacked by the two opposite parties, the Romanist calling him Calvinistic, the Lutheran reviling him as a Papist, and both parties agreed in corrupting the term *Syncretist* into 'Sunde-Christ, 'Sin-Christian.'"—*Blunt: Dict. Doct. & Hist. Theol.*, p. 725.

sȳn-crē-tĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *syncretist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Syncretism or the Syncretists.

syncretistic-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to a series of controversies which arose in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century, from the subject of the discussion—the promotion of fellowship and union between the Protestant churches of Germany. These controversies may be grouped into three periods:

1. From the Colloquy of Thorn (1645), in which it was sought to force a new confession of faith on the Lutheran Church, to the death of Calixtus (1656). George Calixtus was a professor of theology at Helmstadt, and his scheme of union was founded on the following propositions: (1) That the fundamental principles of Christianity were maintained pure in the Roman, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. (2) That the tenets and opinions which had been constantly received by the ancient doctors during the first five centuries were to be considered as of equal truth and authority with the express declarations and doctrines of scripture. (3) That the churches which received these points, and held the additional tenets of the particular churches as non-essential, should come into peaceful relations, and thus pave the way for a future union. After the death of Calixtus, there was a period of peace for about five years.

2. From 1661-9. The conflict was renewed by the wish of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, William VI., to secure a religious constitution broad enough to embrace both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The second attempt to have the Consensus adopted, which implicitly condemned Calixtus and his adherents as non-Lutheran and heretical, was a failure, and the subject was abandoned for a time.

3. In 1675, Calovius, professor of divinity at Wittemberg, reopened the controversy, and compelled the University of Jena to disavow all sympathy with the views of Calixtus. The death of Calovius in 1686 put an end to the dispute.

sȳn'-crĭ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a comparison, from *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *κρίσις* (*krisis*) = a judging; *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to judge.]

Rhet.: A figure by which opposite persons or things are compared.

sȳnd, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rinse. (*Scotch.*)

"Something now and then to *synd* my mouth wi'." —*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. v.

sȳn-dăc'-tȳl, sȳn dăc'-tȳle, *a.* & *s.* [Syndactyli.]

A. *As adj.:* (See extract).

"The name of *Syndactyle* has been given by writers to all such feet as have the outer toe more or less joined to the middle; hence, as such feet occur in almost every natural group among the Perchers, the term has become altogether vague from its indiscriminate use."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. 146.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual member of the Syndactyli (q.v.).

†**sȳn-dăc'-tȳl-ī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Ornithology:

1. A division of Birds, in which the middle toe is united to the last as far as the second joint, as in the kingfishers. (*G. Cuvier.*) Used in a nearly similar sense by Illiger.

2. A family of Sea-birds, with the genera: Phalacrocorax, Pelecanus, Plotus, Phaethon, and Sula. (*Vieillot.*)

sȳn-dăc-tȳl'-ĭc, sȳn-dăc'-tȳl-oŭs, *a.* [Syndactyli.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Syndactyli (q.v.).

***sȳn-dăc'-tȳl-ŭs,** *s.* [Syndactyli.]

Zool.: *Holobates syndactylus*, the *Simia syndactyla* of Raffles, sometimes elevated to generic rank. [Siamang.]

sȳn'-dâw, sȳn'-dȯw, *s.* [Ger. *sindau.*] [Sundew.]

Bot.: *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

sȳn-dĕn'-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Biol.: The complex tree-like mass dependent from the umbrella of the Rhizostomidæ.

sȳn-dĕs'-mŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* (*sundesmos*) = a ligament, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of or treatise on the ligaments of the body.

sȳn-dĕs'-mŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* (*sundesmos*) = a ligament, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: A treatise on, or scientific facts regarding the ligaments which connect the parts of the skeleton.

sȳn-dĕs'-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* (*sundesmos*) = a ligament.]

Anat.: A species of symphysis or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

sȳn-dĕs'-mŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. *σύνδεσμος* (*sundesmos*) = a ligament, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat.: The dissection of the ligaments of the body.

sȳn'-dĭc, * sĭn'-dĭck, * sȳn'-dĭck, *s.* [Fr. *syndic*, from Lat. *syndicus*, Gr. *σύνδικος* (*sundikos*) = helping in a court of justice; a syndicate: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *δίκη* (*dikē*) = justice.] An officer of Government invested with varying powers in different places; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the management of the affairs of a city or community; also one chosen to transact business for others. In the University of Cambridge syndics are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, the operations of the Clarendon Press, &c.

"May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *syndics*, for you and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books. —*Grace in the Senate, Cambridge*, July, 1662.

sȳn'-dĭ-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *syndic*; *-ate.*]

* 1. A body of syndics: a council; the office, position, or state of a syndic.

2. An association of persons formed for the purpose of promoting some particular enterprise, undertaking, or speculation, or of discharging some trust.

¶ Within recent years the tendency of capitalists to form syndicates, either for the performance of great public works, or for the control of manufacturing industries, has grown enormously, the latter form of syndicate being now usually known as a trust. One of the first of these to attract attention was the Standard Oil Trust, which virtually controls the production and handling of petroleum. The Sugar Trust, and trusts in almost every department of industry, have followed.

sȳn'-dĭ cāte, *v.t.*

1. To form into a syndicate.

2. To handle or control by a syndicate.

*3. To judge, to censure.

* **sȳn'-drō-mē,** *s.* [Gr. *συνδρομή* (*sundromē*) = a running together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a course.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Concurrent action; concurrence.

"Every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required virtues."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

2. *Pathol.:* A word introduced by the empirical school of medicine to express a concurrence of symptoms. When, for instance, a disease arose from plethora, its symptoms, collectively, were called a Plethoric syndrome.

sȳne, *adv.* [Since.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Soon or syne:* Sooner or later.

sȳn-ĕc'-dō-chē, * **sĭn-ĕc'-dō-chē,** * **sȳn-ĕc'-dōch,** *s.* [Lat. *synecdoche*, from Gr. *συνεκδοχή* (*sunekdochē*) = a receiving together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἐκδέχομαι* (*ekdechomai*) = to receive; Fr. *synecdoche.*]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is taken for the part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus.

"And the same philologer further adds, the gods or stars, do by a *synecdoche* signifie all things, or the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 388.

* **sȳn-ĕc-dŏch'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *synecdoch(e)*; *-ical.*] Of the nature of a synecdoche; expressed by or implying a synecdoche.

"Isis is used for Thamesis, by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or by a poetical liberty."—*Drayton: Mrs. Shore to Edward IV.* (Note 2.)

* **sȳn-ĕc-dŏch'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *synecdochical*; *-ly.*] According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by means of a synecdoche.

"The decalogue . . . is indeed peculiarly called the covenant between God and that people! viz., *synecdochically*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

sȳn-ĕ-chī'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *συνέχεια* (*sunecheia*), from *συνέχω* (*sunechō*) = to hold together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἔχω* (*echō*) = to have, to hold; Fr. *synéchie.*]

Ophthal.: The adhesion of the iris to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

sȳn-ĕc-phō-nē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *συνεκφωνέω* (*sunekphōneō*) = to utter together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἐκφωνέω* (*ekphōneō*) = to cry out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *φωνέω* (*phōneō*) = to sound, to call; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Gram.: A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

Sȳn-ĕ'-drĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Synedrous.]

Church Hist.: A name given by the Novations to orthodox Christians, because they received apostates and those who sacrificed to idols back into communion on their giving proof of repentance.

sȳn-ē'-droŭs, *a.* [Gr. *σύνεδρος* (*sunedros*) = sitting together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Bot. (*Of a petiole*): Growing upon the angles of a stem instead of between them.

sȳn'-ē-mą, *s.* [Gr. *συνήμων* (*sunēmōn*) = joined together; *συνίημι* (*suniēmi*) = to send together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἵημι* (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

Bot.: That part of the column of an orchid which represents the filament of the stamens.

sȳn'-ĕ-pȳ, *s.* [Gr. *συνέπεια* (*sunepeia*) = union of sounds: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἔπος* (*epos*) = a word.]

Rhet.: The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

sȳn-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Synæresis.]

* **sȳn-ĕr-ġĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *συνεργητικός* (*sunergētikos*).] [Synergist.] Working together; cooperating.

sȳn-ĕr'-ġĭsm, *s.* [Synergist.]

Church Hist.: A type of Semipelagianism which came into prominence in Germany in the sixteenth century, and which had for its chief representatives Erasmus and Melancthon. Luther taught that the Fall rendered Man incapable of all good, and powerless to contribute anything to his conversion. Synergism, on the other hand, taught that "God does not deal with man as with a block, but draws him so that his will coöperates;" and this view was adopted in the Leipzic Interim (1548). A controversy arose on the subject.

sȳn ĕr'-ġĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *synergiste*, from Gr. *συνεργω* (*sunergō*) = to work together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of Synergism (q.v.); a Semipelagian.

"The strenuous Lutherans . . . violently assaulted the persons whom they denominated *Synergists*."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 630.

B. *As adj.:* Synergistic (q.v.).

"The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 85.

sȳn-ĕr-ġĭst'-ĭc, sȳn-ĕr-ġĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *synergist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Working together; cooperating.

2. Of or relating to the Synergists or their doctrine.

synergistic-controversy, *s.* [Synergism.]

sȳn-ĕr'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *συνεργός* (*sunergos*) = working together with.] [Synergist.]

Entom.: A genus of Cynipidæ. *Synergus vulgaris* has the mouth, antennæ, and legs red. It breeds in cuckoo fashion, in the galls produced by *Cynips quercus folii*, ultimately devouring its larvæ.

sȳn'-ĕr ġȳ, *s.* [Synergist.] A correlation or concourse of action between different organs in health, and, according to some, in disease.

sȳn-ē'-thĕr-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *συνήθης* (*sunēthēs*) = dwelling together.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Synetherina (q.v.), with eight or ten species from tropical America. They have only four toes on the hind feet, but, in place of the hallux, there is a fleshy pad between which and the toes the animal can grasp objects with tenacity.

sȳn-ē-thĕr-ī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-ether(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: New-world Porcupines, Tree-porcupines; a group of Hystricidæ, with three genera, Erethizon, Synetheres, and Chætomys. They have rooted molars, complete collar-bones, tuberculate soles, and four mammæ; the upper lip is uncleft, and there is no trace of a pollex. The spines are largely mixed with long, soft hair, and the tail is long and prehensile.

* **synge,** *v.t.* & *t.* [Sing.]

* **sȳn-ġĕ-nē'-sĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *-syn*, and Gr. *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = birth, generation.]

Bot.: The nineteenth order in Linnæus's artificial classification. The anthers, and more rarely the filaments, are united into a cylinder or tube. It contained the Composites, &c., and was divided into the orders Polygamia Æqualis, Polygamia Superflua, Polygamia Frustranea, Polygamia Necessaria, Polygamia Segregata, and Monogamia.

sȳn-ġĕn-ē'-sĭ-oŭs, sȳn-ġĕn-ē'-sĭ ąn, *a.* [Syngenesia.]

Bot.: Having the anthers united by their margins into a tube, as in the Composites, in the violet, the balsam, &c.; of or belonging to the class Syngenesia (q.v.).

sȳn-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Syngenesia.]

Biol.: (See extract).

"The theory of *Syngenesis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles, though it had no better basis than the observed resemblance between the offspring and both parents. Modern research has furnished a scientific basis by showing that, while in the higher animals both ova and spermatozoa are equally indispensable, they are themselves only modifications of one and the same anatomical element."—*Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 353.

sȳn-ġĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [SYNGENESIS.] Of or belonging to Syngenesis (q.v.).

"The *Syngenetic* theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors."—*Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 351.

sȳn′-ġĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. συγγενής (*sunggenēs*) = related; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in small tabular crystals in rock salt at Kalusz, Galicia. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·603. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of potash and lime, the formula being, $CaOSO_3,KOSO_3 + HO$.

sȳn gnā′-thĭ-dæ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-gnath(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Pipe-fishes; a family of Lophobranchii; gill-openings reduced to a very small opening near the upper posterior angle of the gill; one soft dorsal fin; ventrals, and sometimes one or more of the other fins, absent. They are small marine fishes, abundant on the coasts of the tropical and temperate zones where the marine vegetation is thick enough to offer them shelter. All the species enter brackish, and some fresh water. There are two groups: Hippocampina and Syngnathina (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca, and the Miocene of Licata, in Sicily.

sȳn-gnā-thī′-na (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syngnath(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Syngnathidæ (q.v.), with several genera. The tail is not prehensile, and a caudal fin is generally present.

sȳn-gnā′-thŭs (*g* silent), *a.* [SYNGNATHUS.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Syngnathidæ.

"The males of existing *syngnathous* fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 163.

sȳn-gnā′-thŭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. σύν (*sun*) = together, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw. Named from the fact that the maxillaries are produced into a tubular snout.]

Ichthy.: Pipe-fish (q.v.); the type-genus of Syngnathidæ, with about fifty species; its distribution nearly coincides with that of the family. Body with the ridges more or less distinct; pectorals well-developed, caudal-fin present; dorsal opposite or near the seat; egg-pouch as in Siphonostoma (q.v.).

***sȳn′-graph,** *s.* [Fr. *syngraphe*, from Lat. *syngrapha*; Gr. συγγράφή (*sunggraphē*), from σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

"The *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Oct. 29, 1662.

sȳn-ĭ-zē′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from συνίζω (*sunizō*) = to sit with or together: σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and ἵζω (*hizō*) = to sit.]

1. *Gram.:* The contraction of two syllables, or two vowels, into one; synecphonesis.

2. *Pathol.:* Blindness caused by an obstruction, or by a contraction of the pupil.

† sȳnke′-foyle, † sĭnk′-fĭeld, *s.* [CINQUEFOIL.]

sȳn-neu-rō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. σύν (*sun*) = together, and νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve, a sinew.]

Anat.: The connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

sȳn′-ō-chа, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. συνοχή (*sunochē*) = a holding together; συνέχω (*sunechō*) = to hold together.] [SYNECHEIA.]

Pathol.: Relapsing fever (q.v.).

sȳn′-ō-chal, *a.* [Eng. *synoch(a)*; *-al.*]

Med: Pertaining or relating to synocha.

sȳn-ō-chŏr′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*; *o* connect., and Gr. χόριον, χορίον (*chorion*) = skin, leather.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for a Carcerule (q.v.).

sȳn′-ō-chŭs, *s.* [SYNOCHA.]

Pathol.: A continued fever, combined of synocha and typhus, and in its commencement much resembling the latter. (*Dunglison.*)

sȳn-ŏc′-rĕ-ate, † sȳn-ŏch′-rĕ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ochreate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the stipules united into a sheath.

sȳn′-ŏd, *s.* [Fr. *synode*, from Lat. *synodum*, accus. of *synodus*; Gr. σύνοδος (*sunodos*) = a meeting: σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, hence, a coming.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A meeting or convention, as of a legislative assembly; a council.

"It hath in solemn *synods* been decreed,
Both by the Syracusans and ourselves."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, I. 1.

*2. A conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies.

"Their planetary motions and aspects . . .
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 661.

II. *Eccles.:* A meeting or assembly of ecclesiastical persons for mutual deliberation on matters of difficulty or of general interest affecting the churches over which they rule, and designed for their guidance. In the early Church there were four kinds of synod. First, an Œcumenical, that is, a General or Universal Synod, commonly called a General Council [COUNCIL]; second, a National Synod, attended by the clergy of one nation only; third, a Provincial Synod, attended by the clergy of a province [Convocation (q.v.) is of this type]; and, fourth, a Diocesan Synod, attended by the clergy of a single diocese. Among the Presbyterians a synod is a "court" intermediate between the General Assembly and a Presbytery, or, if no Assembly exist, it is then itself the highest court. It is divided into Presbyteries, of which there are never less than three. Each congregation is represented by a minister and an elder.

Synod of Dort:

Church Hist.: A synod held at Dort, Dordt, or Dordrecht, in Southern Holland, in 1618 and 1619, to discuss the views of Arminius, which it condemned. [ARMINIAN.]

synod-man, *s.* A member of a Church synod.

"He has abus'd our church, . . .
Despised our *synod-men* like dirt,
And made their discipline his sport."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

sȳn′-ŏd-al, *sin-od-all, *syn-od-all, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *synod*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a synod or synods; done in or by a synod; synodic; of the nature of a synod.

"The *synodall* assemblies by the bishops or commissioners."—*Hutchinson: Hist. Scot.* (an. 1583).

B. *As substantive (Pl.):*

*1. A name sometimes given to constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods.

2. Payments formerly made by the parochial clergy to the bishop in honour of the episcopal chair, and in token of subjection and obedience. These charges were transferred to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who claim them through the archdeacons when the latter go their rounds.

* **sȳn-ō′-dĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *synod*; *-ian.*] A synod-man.

sȳn-ŏd′-ĭc, sȳn-ŏd′-ĭc-ạl, *syn-od-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. συνοδικός (*sunodikos*), from σύνοδος (*sunodos*) = a synod (q.v.); Fr. *synodique.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; made in or by a synod.

"It could not stand with their conscience to promise obedience to all *synodicall* decrees."—*Hales: Remains; Let. from the Synod of Dort*, Jan., 1618.

II. *Astron.:* Of or pertaining to a conjunction between two heavenly bodies, or specially to the time intervening between them, extending from one conjunction to the next.

"The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in 29 days, 12 hours, and about 44 minutes."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xiii.

synodic-month, *s.*

Astron.: The period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon. It is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2·37 seconds. Called also Lunation and Lunar Month.

synodical-revolution, *s.*

Astron.: The period which elapses between two successive conjunctions of a planet with the sun.

* **sȳn-ŏd′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *synodical*; *-ly.*]

1. By the authority of a synod or public assembly.

'Which sentence passed by the major part of voices, and was *synodically* concluded."—*Hales: Remains; Lett. from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

2. In a synod.

"Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote very probably with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened)."—*Waterland: Works*, ii., ser. 8.

* **sȳn′-ō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *synod*; *-ist.*] One who adheres to a synod.

sȳn-ō-dŏn′-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ Stenobranchiæ, group Doradina, with fifteen species, characteristic of tropical Africa. Adipose fin moderate or long, dorsal with very strong spine, and seven soft rays; teeth in lower jaw movable, long, very thin at base; mouth small, barbels six, more or less fringed; neck with broad dermal bones.

sȳn-œ′-cious, *a.* [Gr. συνοικία (*sunoikia*) = a living or dwelling together.] [SYNŒCIUM.]

Bot.: Having male and female flowers on the same head. Opposed to monœcious and dicœcious (q.v.).

sȳn-œ′-çi-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. σύνοικος (*sunoikos*) = a living together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to dwell.]

Zool.: A genus of Botryllidæ, with one species, from the Arctic Seas. Animals semi-cartilaginous, cylindrical, stalked, solitary, or gregarious; systems circular, terminal tunicaries six to nine in a group, apertures six-rayed.

sȳ′-nō-mō-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. συνωμοσία (*sunōmosia*), from σύν (*sun*) = together, and ὄμνυμι (*omnumi*) = to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.

sȳn′-ō-nym, syn-o-nyme, *sȳn-ŏn′-ĭ-mạ, *s.* [Fr. *synonyme*, from Lat. *synonyma*, neut. pl. of *synonymus*; Gr. συνώνυμος (*sunōnumos*) = of like meaning: σύν (*sun*) = with, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or is identical in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be liable to be confounded, but yet so different in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

"It is scarcely needful to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is, in fact, a misnomer, as applied to words of the description in question. Literally, it implies an exact coincidence of meaning in two or more words: in which case there would be no room for discussion; but it is generally applied to words which would be more correctly termed *pseudo-synonyms*—i.e., words having a shade of difference, yet with a sufficient resemblance of meaning to make them liable to be confounded together."—*Trench: English Synonyms.* (Pref.)

2. *Nat. Science:* A name applied to any group, genus, or species by any author other than the original discoverer or describer, to whom the right of naming belongs. Synonyms should be arranged in strict chronological order, the name of the author being appended to each, with the date at which the name was published and the publication in which it first appeared.

"*Synonyms* . . . are a stumbling-block and an opprobrium in all branches of natural history."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tait), p. 48.

* **sȳ′-nŏn′-ĭ-mạl,** *a.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-al.*] Synonymous.

"Repetitions here . . . and enlargements by *synonymal* words, before the shutting up of the period."—*Instruct. for Oratory* (1682), p. 95.

* **sȳ-nŏn′-ĭ-mạl-lȳ,** * **sȳ-nŏn′-ĭ-mal lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *synonymal*; *-ly.*] As synonyms; synonymously.

"The fifth canon either useth them *synonimally*, or complaineth of one abuse in the preamble, and provideth against another in the decree."—*Spelman: De Sepultura.*

syn-o-nyme, *s.* [SYNONYM.]

sȳn-ō-nȳm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ic.*]

*1. The same as SYNONYMOUS (q.v.).

2. Of or pertaining to the different names used by various authors for the same group, genus, or species.

"The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera."—*Stainton: British Butterflies*, ii. 447.

* **sȳn-ō-nȳm′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ical.*] The same as SYNONYMOUS (q.v.).

"We are glad to find all *synonymical* lists omitted."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 307.

* **sȳn-ō-nȳm′-ĭc-ŏn,** *s.* [SYNONYMIC.] A dictionary of synonyms or synonymous words.

*** sȳn-ō-nȳm'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Synonymic.] The science or the scientific treatment of synonymous words.

sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ist.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who collects or explains synonyms.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* One who collects synonymic names and arranges them in order.

sȳn-ō-nȳm'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ity.*] The state of being synonymous with; synonymy.

"The Germanic origin of his name, and its *synonymity* with Shakespeare."—*Notes & Queries*, July 19, 1884, p. 43.

sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-mīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ize.*] To express by synonyms or words of the same meaning; to express the meaning of by a synonym.

"Likewise this word 'fortis' wee may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, aduentrous, &c."—*Camden: Remains; Of the English Tongue.*

sȳ nŏn'-ȳ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *synonymus*; Gr. *συνώνυμος* (*sunōnumos*).] [Synonym.] Having the nature or character of a synonym; expressing the same thing by different terms; conveying the same idea.

"I have observed in a former place that will and pleasure are reputed *synonymous* terms."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *synonymous*; *-ly.*] In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

"According to that larger notion of the word as taken *synonymously* with *αὐτογενες*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 255.

sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-mȳ, *s.* [Lat. *synonymia*, from Gr. *συνωνυμία* (*sunōnumia*) = likeness of name.] [Synonym.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality of being synonymous or of expressing the same meaning by different words.

* 2. A thing of the same name.

"We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2. (Illust.)

3. A system of synonyms.

II. *Rhet.:* A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

sȳn'-ō-phȳ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*; *o* connect., and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several embryos.

sȳn-ŏp'-sĭs (pl. **sȳ-nŏp'-sēz**), * **sin-op-sis,** *s.* [Lat. *synopsis*, from Gr. *σύνοψις* (*sunopsis*) = a seeing all together: *σύν* (*sun* = together, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = a sight.] A general view of the subject; a view of the whole or of all the parts at once; a kind of summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a collection of heads or short paragraphs arranged so as to exhibit the whole in a general view; a conspectus.

"I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle."—*Warburton: Comment. on Essay on Man.*

sȳn-ŏp'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *συνοπτικός* (*sunoptikos*) = seeing all together.] [Synopsis.]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of a synopsis; affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing at once.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Synoptic gospels (q.v.).

Synoptic-gospels, *s. pl.*

Biblical Criticism: The first three Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which regard events from the same point of view, and present close resemblances to each other. Four hypotheses have been framed to account for the correspondences: (1) That the Synoptic Gospels were derived from a common written source or sources; (2) That the earlier gospels were consulted in the composition of the later ones; (3) That all the three were derived from oral tradition; or (4), That they were all derived partly from oral tradition, but that the second was also copied from the first, and the third from the first and second. The Synoptic-gospels treat of the humanity rather than the divinity of Jesus, though not in any way ignoring the latter. [Gospel II. 2.]

sȳn-ŏp'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *synoptic*; *-al.*] The same as Synoptic (q.v.).

"So many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium.*

sȳn-ŏp'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *synoptical*; *-ly.*] In a synoptical manner; so as to afford a synopsis of anything.

"I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials."—*Sprat: History of the Royal Society*, p. 295.

sȳn-ŏp'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *synopt(ic)*; *-ist.*] One of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels; Matthew, Mark, or Luke.

sȳn-ō-rhī'-zoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; *o* connect., and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: Having a radicle, the point of which is united to the albumen.

sȳn-ŏs-tĕ-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *osteography.*]

Anat.: A description of the joints of the body.

sȳn-ŏs-tĕ-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *osteology* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A treatise upon the joints of the body.

sȳn-ŏs'-tĕ-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *osteotome.*]

Surg.: A dismembering knife.

sȳn-ŏs-tĕ-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *osteotomy.*]

Surg.: Dissection of the joints.

sȳn-ŏs-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Anat.: Premature obliteration of certain sutures of the skull.

sȳn-ō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Plecoti (q.v.). Inner margins of ears uniting on forehead slightly in front of the eyes; feet slender, with long toes. Two species, *Synotus barbastellus*, ranging from the south of England to the Crimea, and *S. darjelingensis*, from India.

sȳ-nō'-vī-ȧl, *a.* [Gr. *σύν* (*sun*) = with, and *ὠόν* (*ōon*); Lat. *ovum* = an egg.]

Anat. & Chem.: Joint oil, a fluid by which the joints of animals are lubricated. It is viscid and transparent, is of a yellowish or faintly reddish tint, and a slightly saline taste. According to Frerichs, the synovia of the ox consists of 94·85 water, 0·56 mucus and cells, 0·07 fat, 3·51 albumen and extracted matter, and 0·99 salts.

sȳ-nō'-vī-ȧl, *a.* [Eng. *synovi(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. There are synovial bursæ, capsules, folds or fringes, membranes, sheaths, &c.

"The most serious kind of *synovial* enlargements."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

synovial-membranes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Membranes resembling serous membranes, but lubricated by synovia. They surround the cavities of joints, besides existing in other directions, their function being to lesson friction and facilitate motion. They are placed in three classes: articular, vesicular, and vaginal.

synovial-rheumatism, *s.*

Pathol.: Rheumatism specially affecting the synovial membranes covering the articular extremities of the bones, increasing the synovia in the closed synovial sacs. It chiefly affects the knee-joint, which has the largest synovial membrane in the body.

sȳn-ō-vī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *synov(ia)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the synovial membrane. It sometimes occurs in connection with scarlatina.

† **sȳn-sĕp'-ą-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Gamosepalous.

sȳn'-sper̆m-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: Union of the seed. (*Masters.*)

* **sȳn-tăc'-tĭc,** * **sȳn-tăc'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *συντακτός* (*suntaktos*) = put in order.] [Syntax.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Conjoined; fitted to each other.

II. *Gram.:* Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or grammatical construction.

"A figure is divided into tropes, &c., grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical*."—*Peacham: Garden of Eloquence*, bk. i

* **sȳn-tăc'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *syntactical*; *-ly.*] In a syntactical manner; in accordance with the rules of syntax; as regards syntax.

sȳn-tăg'-ma-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *σύνταγμα* (*suntagma*). genit. *συντάγματος* (*suntagmatos*) = arrangement, putting in order.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

sȳn'-tăx, * **sȳn-tăx'-is,** * **syn-taxe,** *s.* [Lat. *syntaxis*; Gr. *σύνταξις* (*suntaxis*) = an arrangement: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = order; *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Connected system or order; union of things.

"To the knowledge of the most contemptible effect in nature, 'tis necessary to know the whole *syntax* of causes."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

II. *Gram.:* That part of grammar which deals with the construction of sentences or the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual arrangements. It includes concord and government, and the order of words, or collocation.

"Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of *syntax*, truly, but with little more."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 623.

sȳn-tĕc'-tĭc, sȳn-tĕc'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *συντηκτικός* (*suntēktikos*).] Pertaining or relating to syntexis (q.v.).

sȳn-tĕ-leï'-ą, *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: An association of Athenian citizens, numbering five, six, or fifteen, who equipped a ship for the public service at their joint expense.

"Smaller proprietors were joined together in a kind of society, for which our language does not afford a special name, but which an Athenian would have called a *Synteleia*; and each society was required to furnish, according to its means, a horse soldier or a foot soldier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sȳn-tēr'-ē-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *συντηρσέω* (*suntērēseō*) = to watch closely: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *τηρέω* (*tērēō*) = to watch.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

"On her a royal damsel still attends,
And faithful counsellor *syntereus*."
Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

2. *Therapeut.:* Preservative or prophylactic treatment.

sȳn-tē-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *συντηρητικός* (*suntērētikos*).]

Med.: Pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

sȳn-tē'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Lat. *tethys* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Clavinellidæ, with a single species, from Applecross Sound, Ross-shire. Animals compound, gelatinous, orbicular, sessile; individuals very prominent, arranged sub-concentrically in the common mass; branchial and atrial orifices simple. The individual ascidians are, when full-grown, two inches in length.

* **sȳn-tĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Syntectic.]

sȳn-tĕx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *συντήκω* (*suntēkō*) = to melt away.]

Med.: A wasting of the body; a deep consumption.

sȳn-thĕr'-mal, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *θέρμη* (*thermē*) = heat.]

Meteor., &c.: Having the same degree of heat.

sȳn'-thē-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σύνθεσις* (*sunthesis*) = a putting together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a putting.] [Thesis.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of joining or putting two or more things together; composition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The building up of more or less complex bodies by the direct union of their elements, or of groups of elements. Thus, water can be produced synthetically by the union of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen.

2. *Logic:* The method by composition, in opposition to the method of resolution or analysis. In synthesis, we reason from axioms, definitions, and already known principles, until we arrive at a desired conclusion. Of this nature are most of the processes of geometrical reasoning. In synthesis, we

ascend from particular cases to general ones; in analysis, we descend from general cases to particulars.

"Each of the words Idea, In, Mind, involves a *synthesis*: and the proposition Ideas exist in mind is a *synthesis of synthesis*. Passing from the assumption of absolute truth to that of relative truth, it might be shown that each of these assumptions is a *synthesis* of *synthesis*, and that its confirmation, reached by putting together many syntheses is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*. Instead, then, of the realistic belief being objectionable on the ground of its synthetic nature, its superiority is that it is less open to this objection than any other belief which can be framed."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology.*

3. *Surg.:* The operation by which divided parts are united.

***sȳn'-thē-sīse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *synthes(is); -ise.*] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; to unite in one.

***sȳn'-thē-sĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *synthes(is); -ist.*] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

sȳn-thĕt'-ĭc, sȳn-thĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *συνθετικός* (*sunthetikos*) = skilled in putting together; *συνθέτης* (*sunthetēs*) = one who puts together.] [SYNTHESIS.] Pertaining or relating to synthesis; consisting in or according to synthesis.

"The methods [he observes] of attaining a knowledge of nature may be two; either the analytic or the *synthetic*. The first is proceeding from the causes to the effects. The second, from the effects to the causes."—*Hooke: Posthumous Works*, p. 330.

synthetic-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"*Synthetic types* are those which combine in a well-balanced measure features of several types occurring as distinct, only at a later time. Sauroid Fishes and Ichthyosauri are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types."—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 178.

sȳn-thĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *synthetical; -ly.*] In a synthetical manner; by synthesis; according to the rules of synthesis.

***sȳn'-thĕt-īze,** *v.t.* [SYNTHETIC.] To unite in regular structure.

***sȳn'-tō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *συντομία* (*suntomia*); *συντέμνω* (*suntemnō*) = to cut short.] Brevity, conciseness.

sȳn'-tŏn-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *συντονία* (*suntonia*) = stretching: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Chem.: Muscle-fibrin. Liebig's name for a white, opaque, gelatinous substance, prepared by slightly heating muscle freed from blood with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtering, and precipitating with sodic carbonate. It is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid and in feebly alkaline liquid, but insoluble in a solution of sodium chloride. A similar substance, giving all the reactions of syntonin, is obtained by treating egg albumen with dilute hydrochloric acid. [MUSCULIN.]

***sȳn-ū'-sĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *οὐσία* (*ousia*) = existence.] One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation. (*Rogers: Thirty-Nine Articles*, p. 289.)

sȳn-zȳg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *ζυγόν* (*zugon*), *ζυγός* (*zugos*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

sȳ'-phĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sypher-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

sȳ'-phĕr-ĭng, *s.* [SYPHER.]

Shipwright.: Lapping the chamfered edge of one plank over the similarly chamfered edge of another, so as to form a joint with a plane surface.

sȳ-phĭl'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [SYPHILIS.]

Pathol.: Skin affections of syphilitic origin. They are usually copper-coloured rashes, scales, papules, pustules, crusts, ulcers, and cicatrices, and have been arranged in eight groups: vegetative, exanthematous, vesicular, squamous, papular, pustular, bulbous, and tubercular.

sȳph-ĭ-lĭ-phō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Eng. *syphilis*, and Gr. *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Syphilitic monomania; a morbid fear of being affected by syphilis, producing some imaginary symptoms of the disease, and often leading to suicide. The most obstinate cases are in women.

sȳph'-ĭ-lĭs, *s.* [A word introduced by Sauvages from Syphilus, the name of a shepherd in Fracostoro's poem, *Syphilus, sive Morbus Gallicus:* Gr. *σῦς* (*sus*) = a hog, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = dear, loving. (*Mahn.*)]

Pathol.: A disease due to the introduction of a specific poison into the system by direct contact of an infected with a healthy surface. In the majority of cases syphilis is venereal; but it is by no means necessarily so, as the poison may be communicated to the fingers (as is often the case with medical men and midwives) from touching diseased parts, or it may be introduced by infected lymph in vaccination. It is characterized in the first instance by the presence of a single sore, the hard chancre, and frequently by induration of the absorbent glands, chiefly those of the groin. It has probably existed from time immemorial wherever promiscuous sexual intercourse has prevailed, though the statement is often made that it was first brought to Europe by the followers of Columbus. Mention of it occurs, however, in the ancient literature of China, and before the period above fixed, places called stews existed in the borough of Southwark, where prostitutes suffering from this contagious disease were confined. In the secondary or constitutional form, the throat is chiefly affected, frightful ulceration being common, with cutaneous eruptions, affections of the nose, ears, joints, and bones. Tertiary symptoms also occur, with the presence of nodes or gummata. In its constitutional form the fœtus in utero, or newly-born infant is frequently affected.

sȳph-ĭ-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *syphil(is); -itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis: as, *syphilitic* deafness, &c.; affected with or suffering from syphilis; useful in the cure of syphilis.

sȳph-ĭ-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *syphiliz(e); -ation.*]

Pathol.: Saturation of the system by inoculation with syphilitic virus. This method was introduced by M. Auzias Turenne in 1850.

"The system seemed to become protected, as in ordinary inoculation and vaccination, and a state or diathesis was produced, in which the body was no longer capable of being affected by syphilis; and the process by which this is accomplished is that to which the name *syphilisation* belongs." — *Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.* (ed. 1886), p. 1,489.

sȳph'-ĭ-līze, *v.t.* [Eng. *syphil(is); -ize.*] To saturate or inoculate with syphilitic matter as a cure for or a preventive against the disease.

sȳph-ĭ-lō-dĕr'-mą (pl. **sȳph-ĭ-lō-dĕr'-mą-tą**), *s.* [Eng. *syphilis* (q.v.), and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Pathol.: A skin disease produced by syphilis.

sȳph'-ĭ-lŏid, *a.* [Eng. *syphilis;* suff. *-oid.*] Resembling syphilis; having the character of syphilis.

sȳ-phĭl'-ō-mą (pl. **sȳph-ĭ-lŏm'-ą-tą**), *s.* [As if from a Greek word, but really a modern derivative from *syphilis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A tumour produced by syphilis. There are syphilomata of the lungs and of the heart. (*Tanner.*)

sȳ'-phŏn, *s.* [SIPHON.]

sȳ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [SIPHONIC.]

† sȳ-phŏn-ō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [SIPHONOSTOMATA.]

syr'-ęn (yr as ĭr), *s.* [SIREN.]

Sȳr'-ĭ-ăc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Syriacus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Syria or its language.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Syrians, especially the language of the ancient Syrians. It belongs to the Semitic family of languages, and differs little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic.

Syriac-version, *s.*

Biblical Versions: Any version of the Bible in the Syriac language. The most important is the Peschito (q.v.); the next is the Philoxenian, or Syro-Philoxenian, made by Philoxenus, Bishop of Hierapolis (A.D. 488–518). It is confined to the New Testament.

Sȳr'-ĭ-ą-çĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Syriac; -ism.*] A Syriac idiom, phrase, or expression.

Sȳr'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Syria or its inhabitants; Syriac.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syrian-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Ursus syriacus, from Western Asia. It is about the size of the Brown Bear, but of a much lighter colour, varying from fulvous-brown to fulvous-white, according to the season of the year. The she-bears which came out of the wood, and "tare forty and two" of the mockers of Elisha (2 Kings ii. 23) were probably of this species, as no other is known to occur in the mountain-ranges of Syria.

Syrian-Catholics, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A term which should properly include all Christians using a Syriac liturgy, but confined by ecclesiastical writers to converts from the Jacobite or Monophysite Church in Syria.

Syrian Jacobites, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The members of the church that once pervaded Syria. The great body of them now reside near Mosul and Mardin, in Mesopotamia, others are in or near Aleppo. A large colony, now however much reduced by conversions to Roman Catholicism, exists in Malabar and Travancore in India. They call themselves Jacobites, nominally from the patriarch Jacob, really from Jacob Bardæus, Bishop of Orfa (Edessa), who died in 558, and who was successful in reuniting the Monophysites. They use the Syriac language in their liturgy.

Syrian-rue, *s.*

Bot.: Peganum Harmala.

Sȳr'-ĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Syrian; -ism.*] A Syrian idiom, phrase, or expression.

*** Sȳr'-ĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Syri(a); -asm.*] The same as SYRIANISM (q.v.).

"The Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace.*

sȳ-rĭn'-gą, *s.* [Lat. *syrinx;* Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*suringx*) = a pipe. So called because the branches are long, straight, and with large pith.]

Botany:

1. A synonym of Philadelphus. [3.]

2. Lilac; a genus of Fraxineæ. Deciduous shrubs, with simple leaves, and very fragrant flowers in terminal thyrsoid panicles. Calyx small, four-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, its limb four-parted; stamens two; stigma bifid; fruit a capsule, with two boat-shaped valves, having a dissepiment in the middle, two cells, and two seeds. Known species about six. Natives apparently of south-eastern Europe and central and eastern Asia. *Syringa vulgaris* is the Lilac (q.v.). *S. persica* is a smaller species or variety, with pinnatifid leaves, supposed to have come from Persia. There are three common varieties of it in nurseries, the White, the Cut-leaved, and the Sage-leaved Persian Lilac. *S. Josikæa*, a Transylvanian shrub, has scentless flowers. The leaves of *S. Emodi*, a large Himalayan shrub, are eaten by goats.

3. (*Pl.*): The Philadelphaceæ (q.v.).

sȳr'-ĭnge * sĭr'-ĭnge, *s.* [Fr. *syringue*, from Lat. *syringem*, accus. of *syrinx* = a reed, pipe, tube; Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*suringx*) = a reed, a tube, a whistle; Sp. *siringa;* Ital. *sciringa.*] A small portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, used to draw in a quantity of water or other liquid, and eject the same with force. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle at the upper end. The lower end terminates in a small tapering tube. This being immersed in the fluid, the piston is drawn back, and the liquid is forced into the cylinder by atmospheric pressure. On pushing the piston back again to the lower end of the cylinder the liquid is ejected in a jet. The syringe is used by surgeons, &c., for washing wounds, injecting liquids into animal bodies and similar purposes. Larger forms are used for watering plants, trees, &c.

"The like devise to this, namely, clystres, we learned first of a foule in the same Ægypt, which is called Ibis (or the black Storke.) This bird having a crooked and hooked bill, useth it in stead of a *syringe* or pipe, to squirt water into that part, whereby it is most kind and holsome to void the doung and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her bodie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxvii.

¶ *Pneumatic Syringe:* [PNEUMATIC-SYRINGE].

*** syringe-engine,** *s.* A machine on the principle of the syringe, formerly used as a fire-engine.

syringe-valve, *s.* A peculiarly constructed valve used in syringes. The valve-guide stem has an end knob, by which its falling out is prevented.

sÿr′-ĭnje, *v.t. & i.* [SYRINGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To inject by means of a syringe.

"I *syringed* into a dog's jugular vein about two quarts of warm water."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 464.

2. To wash or cleanse by injections from a syringe.

B. *Intrans.:* To inject water by means of a syringe.

sÿ-rĭn′-gō-dĕn′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. σῦριγξ (*suringx*), συρίγγος (*suringos*) = a pipe or tube, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of coal plants founded by Sternberg, and adopted by Brongniart. Trunk furrowed, with equal and parallel ribs. Some of the species included in it are now placed under Sigillaria.

sÿ-rĭn′-gŏp′-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. σῦριγξ (*suringx*), genit. συρίγγος (*suringgos*) = a pipe, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage; a pore.]

Palæont.: A genus of Halysitidæ. Corallum fasciculate, with cylindrical corallites united by horizontal connecting processes. Silurian to the Carboniferous.

sÿ-rĭn′-gō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. σῦριγξ (*suringx*), genit. συρίγγος (*suringgos*) = a pipe, a fistula, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A bistoury, concave on its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. Formerly used for operations for *fistula in ano.*

sÿ-rĭn′-gŏt′-ō-mÿ, *s.* [Fr. *syringotomie.*] [SYRINGOTOME.]

Surg.: The operation or act of cutting for fistula.

sÿr-ĭn-gŏx′-ÿ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. σῦριγξ (*suringx*), genit. συρίγγος (*suringgos*) = a pipe, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants believed by its discoverer, Principal Dawson, to be angiospermous. Known species one, *Syringoxylon mirabile*, from the Devonian of New York.

sÿr′-ĭnx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σῦριγξ (*suringx*) = a pipe, a tube.]

1. *Compar. Anat.:* The inferior larynx, a modification of the trachea where it joins the bronchi. It is the organ of song in birds.

2. *Music:* The same as PANPIPE (q.v.).

3. *Surg.:* A fistula.

4. *Zool.:* A genus of Sipunculidæ. Proboscis shorter than the body; cylindrical, with a circle of short-fingered tentacles around the tip. Professor Edward Forbes described three British species.

sÿr′-ma, *s.* [Gr., from σύρω (*surō*) = to drag, to trail.]

Greek Antiq.: A long dress, reaching to the ground, worn by tragic actors.

† **sÿr-nĭ-ĭ′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syrni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Bubonidæ, with three genera: Asio, Nyctala, and Syrnium (q.v.).

sÿr′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Syrninæ (q.v.). The type is *Syrnium aluco*, or *Aluco flammea*, the Tawny Owl. [STRIX, 2.]

*** sÿr′-ŏp,** *s.* [SYRUP.]

sÿr′-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *syrph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, tribe Athericera (having the antennæ of three joints, the apical one with a bristle). The Syrphidæ have the antennal bristle finely feathered; the eyes are large, meeting in the males; the ocelli three; proboscis generally short, the terminal lobes fleshy, enclosing three bristles; palpi small, with one joint; abdomen flattened, with five segments; tarsi with two pulvilli. Smooth or hairy insects, often seen hovering almost without motion over the flowers of Composites or other plants, some of them looking like bees, from which they may at once be distinguished by their having only two wings, and being destitute of a sting. The species are numerous, and the larvæ diverse in habits. Most of the latter feed on the roots or bulbs of plants, or live in decaying wood, mud, or sewers, or in the water, or as parasites in the nests of wasps and humble bees, or crawling over plants in quest of Aphides. Genera more than forty, and among them Syrphus, Volucella, Eristalis, Helophilus, &c.

sÿr′-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. σύρφος (*surphos*), σέρφος (*serphos*) = a small-winged insect, perhaps a gnat or an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Syrphidæ (q.v.). The larvæ feed on aphides. Among the species of this genus one of the most common is *Syrphus pyrastri*, a blue-black fly, with whitish or yellowish transverse bands on the abdomen, black thighs, and yellowish legs. It is sometimes mistaken for a wasp. The larvæ is a footless grub, living on plants infested by aphides.

sÿr-rhăp′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. συῤῥαπτός (*surrhaptos*) = sewn together; συῤῥάπτω (*surrhaptō*) = to sew together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Ornith.: A genus of Pteroclidæ (q.v.), with two species. Bill small, conical, nostrils concealed by feathers, tarsi hirsute; toes short, concrete, hirsute above, hallux absent; the two middle tail-feathers and first two quills of wings produced into pointed setaceous filaments. They normally range from Tartary, Thibet, and Mongolia, to the country round Pekin, and occasionally visit Eastern Europe; but in 1863 great numbers of them appeared in Europe, and reached westward to the shores of the Atlantic.

*** sÿrt,** *s.* [Fr. *syrte*, from Lat. *syrtis*; Gr. σύρτις (*surtis*) = a sandbank.] [SYRTIS.] A quicksand.

*** sÿr′-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *syrt*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to a syrt or quicksand; of the nature of a quicksand.

sÿr′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. σύρτις (*surtis*), from σύρω (*surō*) = to draw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A quicksand. (Originally applied especially to two sandbanks on the north coast of Africa.)

"Quench'd in a boggy *syrtis*, neither sea,
Nor good dry land." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 939.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Bugs, family Membranaceæ (q.v.), having the sides of the abdomen dilated. Two species, *Syrtis crassipes* and *S. monstrosa*, occur on the continent of Europe.

sÿr′-ŭp, * sĭr′-ŏp, * sĭr′-ŭp, * sĭr′-rŏp, *s.* [O.Fr. *syrup*, *ysserop* (Fr. *sirop*), from Sp. *xarope* = a medicinal drink, from Arab. *sharáb*, *shurúb* = wine or any beverage, syrup, from *shariba* = he drank; Ital. *siroppo.*] [SHRUB (2), SHERBET.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In popular language, the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the process of refining, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar, commonly known as *golden syrup.* By sugar manufacturers the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as molasses or treacle.

"The juice which trickles into these vessels is collected by persons who climb the trees for that purpose morning and evening, and is the common drink of every individual upon the island; yet a much greater quantity is drawn off than is consumed in this use, and of the surplus they make both a *syrup* and coarse sugar."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A saturated, or nearly saturated, solution of sugar in water.

2. *Pharm.:* Syrupus; a preparation in which sugar forms an important ingredient, and gives a peculiar consistence to the liquid. Its general use is to disguise the flavour of drugs; but in some cases, as in that of the iron iodide, the sugar preserves the active ingredient from undergoing chemical change. About seventeen syrups are used in modern pharmacy. Among them are *Syrupus aurantii, S. limonis, S. papaveris, S. sennæ*, &c. (*Garrod.*)

"His drugs, his drinks, and *syrups* doth apply,
To heat his blood and quicken luxury."
Drayton: The Owl.

*** sÿr′-ŭped, * sÿr′-ŭpt,** *a.* [Eng. *syrup*; *-ed.*] Sweetened by or as by moistening or mixing with syrup.

"Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

sÿr′-ŭp-ÿ, sĭr′-ŭp-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *syrup*; *-y.*] Like syrup; partaking of the nature or qualities of syrup.

"Apples are of a *syrupy*, tenacious nature."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

sÿs-sar-cō′-sis, *s.* [Gr., from συσσαρκόω (*sussarkoō*) = to unite by flesh: σύ (*su*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Anat.:* A species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle, as in the connection of the *os hyoides* to the sternum.

2. *Surg.:* The method of curing wounds by promoting the growth of new flesh.

sÿs-tăl′-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *systalticus*; Gr. συσταλτικός (*sustaltikos*) = drawing together; συστέλλω (*sustellō*) = to draw together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = to set in order.]

Physiol.: Capable of or produced by alternate contraction and dilatation. Used spec. of the heart.

*** sÿs′-tą-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from συνίστημι (*sunistēmi*) = to place together.] [SYSTEM.] A sitting together; a political union or constitution.

"It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland."—*Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

sÿs′-tĕm, * sys-teme, *s.* [Lat. *systema*, from Gr. σύστημα (*sustēma*) = a complex whole put together, a system: συ (*su*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and στη- (*stē-*), the base of ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand; Fr. *système*; Sp. & Ital. *sistema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A combination or assemblage of things adjusted into a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected and arranged as to make one complex thing; things connected according to a scheme; as a *system* of canals or railways, a *system* of forces acting upon a body.

2. An assemblage of parts or organs in an animal body which are composed of the same tissue or are essentially necessary to the performance of some function: as the nervous *system*, the vascular *system*, &c.

3. Hence applied to the body itself: as, To take nourishment into the *system.*

4. The whole scheme of creation regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

5. A plan or scheme according to which things are connected or combined into a whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged or disposed according to certain mutual relations, so as to form a complete whole: as, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, &c.

6. Method, order, regularity: as, He has no *system* in his business.

7. Manner or way in which things are managed; plan of transacting business.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A term introduced by Bichat, used of any structure taken as a whole: as, the nervous *system.*

*2. *Ancient Music:* An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as the octave, the elements of which are called diastems.

3. *Astron.:* A theory of the movements and mutual relations of the heavenly bodies, especially of the sun, moon, and planets, and the laws by which these are regulated. Used of the Ptolemaic System, the Copernican System, the Newtonian System, &c. (all which see).

"The great *system* in which the sun acts the part of the primary, and the planets of its satellites."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 533.

4. *Biol.:* Method of arrangement on a comprehensive plan. Used specially in Botany, where first Linnæus's Sexual System—the Artificial—for a time prevailed, to be followed by the Natural System, which is now in use. By the Natural System some understand only the placing together of such plants or animals

as resemble each other; some hold that it reveals the plan of the Creator, while Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.) thinks that it is the arrangement by similarity of characters of animals or plants having a community of descent.

5. *Fine Arts:* A collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.

6. *Geol.:* A term introduced by Sir Roderick Murchison for a formation or division of the Palæozoic, Secondary, or Tertiary Rocks. (See extract.)

"In the work on Russia the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks were each denominated *systems*, but as explained in this work, they are now viewed as groups that constitute the Upper Palæozoic *System*, the Silurian being the Lower Palæozoic."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 310. (Note.)

† 7. *Math.:* A term used of equations related to each other in the same problem, or of curves or surfaces connected by any law.

system-maker, *s.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems. (Usually in contempt.)

"*System-makers* have endeavoured to interpret it away."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

* **system-monger,** *s.* One who is fond of forming or framing systems.

sȳs-tĕ-măt′-ĭc, sȳs-tĕ-măt′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. συστηματικός (*sustematikos*), from συστήματος (*sustēmatos*), genit. of σύστημα (*sustēma*) = a system (q.v.); Fr. *systématique.*]

1. Pertaining to system; according to system; methodical; formed or arranged with regular connection and subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole.

"Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas, our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems."—*Watts.*

2. Proceeding or working according to regular system or method: as, a *systematic* writer.

* 3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.

sȳs-tĕ-măt′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *systematical*; *-ly.*] In a systematic manner; in form of a system; methodically.

* **sȳs′-tĕm-at-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; *-ism.*] Reduction of things into a system.

sȳs′-tĕm-at-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who forms a system or systems; a systematizer.

"*Systematists* in botany arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera."—*Chambers.*

2. One who adheres to a system.

sȳs-tĕ-măt-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *systematiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing or forming things into a system.

sȳs′-tĕm-at-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; *-ize.*] To reduce or form into a system or regular method.

"Diseases were healed and buildings erected before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts."—*Harris: Philological Inquiry.*

sȳs′-tĕm-at-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *systematiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who reduces or forms things into a regular system.

"Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines."—*Harris: Philological Inquiry.*

* **sȳs-tĕm-ą-tŏl′-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. σύστημα (*sustēma*), genit. συστηματος (*sustēmatos*) = a system (q.v.), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Knowledge or information regarding systems.

sȳs-tĕm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *system*; *-ic.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a system.

2. *Anat., Pathol., &c.:* Of or belonging to the body as a whole: as, the *systemic* arteries, the *systemic* veins.

* **sȳs-tĕm-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *systemiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The same as SYSTEMATIZATION (q.v.).

* **sȳs′-tĕm-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *system*; *-ize.*] To reduce to a system; to systematize.

* **sys′-tĕm-īz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *systemiz(e)*; *-er.*] A systematizer.

sȳs′-tĕm-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *system*; *-less.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without system.

2. *Biol.:* Not obviously presenting the characters of the well-marked divisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom, as the Protozoa among animals and the microscopic algæ or minute fungals among plants.

sȳs′-tō-lē, *s.* [Gr. συστολή (*sustolē*) = a contracting, drawing together; συστέλλω (*sustellō*) = to draw together: συ (*su*) for σύν (*sun*) = together, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = to equip, to set in order; Fr. *systole.*]

1. *Gram.:* The shortening of a long syllable.

2. *Physiol.:* The contraction of any contractile cavity, specially of the auricles and ventricles in the heart.

sȳs-tŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *systol(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to systole; contracting: as, *systolic* aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid murmurs.

sȳs′-tȳle, *a.* [Gr. σύστυλος (*sustulos*), from συ (*su*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *systyle.*]

Arch.: Having columns standing close:

(1) Having columns placed in such a manner that they are two diameters of a column apart. [See illustration under PODIUM.]

(2) Having a row of columns set close together all round, as the Parthenon at Athens.

* **sȳte,** *s.* [SITE.]

* **sȳthe,** *s.* [SCYTHE.]

sȳ′-vĕr, *s.* [From the same root as *sewer* (q.v.).] A covered drain; a sewer, a gutter; the grating or trap of a street drain. (*Scotch.*)

sȳves, *s.* [CHIVE (2).]

Bot.: Allium Schœnoprasum. (*Jamieson.*)

* **syx-hende-man,** *s.* [A.S. *six* = six; *hund* hundred, and *man.*]

Old Sax. Law: A man possessed of property to the value of six hundred shillings.

sȳ-zȳġ′-ĭ-ŭm, sĭ-zȳġ′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. συζύγιος (*suzugios*) = yoked together, paired. So named from the way in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrteæ. Trees or shrubs, with the flowers in cymes or corymbs, the calyx with its limb undivided; the petals, four or five, inserted into the throat of the calyx and fugitive; stamens many, similarly inserted; the fruit baccate, one-celled by abortion; seeds one or two. *Syzygium Jambolanum*, called also *Eugenia Jambolana*, is a moderate-sized tree, wild or cultivated all over India. The bark is astringent, and is used, as are the leaves, in dysentery. The decoction of the bark constitutes a wash for the teeth; its fresh juice, with goat's milk, a medicine for the diarrhœa of children. A vinegar prepared from the unripe fruit is a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. The fruit is astringent, but is eaten by the natives, who in time of famine consume also the kernels. The leaves of *S. terebinthaceum* are used in Madagascar to impart an aroma to baths. *S. guineensis* is worshipped in Gambia and the fruit is eaten.

sȳ′-zȳ-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. συζυγία (*suzugia*) = union, conjunction; σύζυγος (*suzugos*) = conjoined: συ (*su*), for σύν (*sun*) = with, together, and ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = to join; ζυγόν (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

1. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Linear relations; a term used of the points of a planet, or of the moon's orbit, at which the planet or the moon is in opposition to or conjunction with the sun.

2. *Pros.:* The coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

szaĭ-bē′-lȳ-īte (sz as **tz),** *s.* [After Prof. J. Szabó, of Budapest; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute crystals in cavities of an andesite, Transylvania. Crystallization, triclinic. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 3·505; lustre, vitreous; colour, hair-brown to hyacinth-red. Compos.: essentially a silicate of iron and lime. Now shown to be related to hypersthene (q.v.).

szaĭ-bē′-lȳ-īte, *s.* [After Herr Szaibelyi; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small nodules bristling with acicular crystals in a limestone at Werksthal, Hungary. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 3·0; colour, externally white, internally yellow. Compos.: after separating impurities, essentially a hydrous borate of magnesia.

szăs′-ką-īte (sz as **tz),** *s.* [After Szaska, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An earthy variety of calamine (zinc carbonate) (q.v.), stated to contain cadmium.

szmĭk′-īte (sz as **tz),** *s.* [After Herr Szmik; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, stalactitic. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 3·15; colour, whitish; on fracture, reddish-white to rose-red. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 47·43; protoxide of manganese, 42.01; water, 10·65 = 100·09. Found at Felsöbanya, Hungary.

szō-pĕĭ′-ką (sz as **tz),** *s.* [Russ.]

Music: A kind of oboe, about fifteen inches in length, made of elder wood, having a brass mouth-piece and eight large and seven small finger holes. It is a popular instrument in Southern Russia

SZOPEĬKA.

T.

T, the twentieth letter and the sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is a sharp, mute consonant, and closely allied to *d*, both being dentals. It is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue closely against the root of the upper teeth, and it differs from *d* only in being non-vocal, while *d* is uttered with voice. *T* followed by *h* in the same syllable has two distinct sounds; the one surd or breathed, as in *think, thank, thought*, representing the Anglo-Saxon þ; the other sonant, or vocal, as in *this, that, though*, representing the Anglo-Saxon ð. *Ti* before a vowel, and unaccented, usually passes into *sh*, as in *nation, portion, partial*, which are pronounced *nashon, porshon, parshal.* When *s* or *x* precede *ti*, the *t* retains its proper sound, as in *question*, though before *u* it is often softened into *ch* (as in *church*), as also in such words as *mixture, posture*, &c. In accordance with Grimm's law (q.v.), *t* in English (as also in Dutch, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.) is represented in Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit by *d*, and in German by *s* or *ss.* Thus Eng. *tooth* (for *tonth*) = Lat. *dens*, genit. *dentis*, Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*), Sansc. *dant*, Ger. *zahn*, O. H. Ger. *zand*; Eng. *heart* = Lat. *cor*, genit. *cordis*, Gr. καρδία (*kardia*), Sansc. *kridaya*, Ger. *herza*; Eng. *eat* = Lat. *edo*, Gr. ἔδω (*edō*), Sansc. *ad*, O. H. Ger. *ëzan*, Ger. *ersen.* If the *t* is preceded by *s*, this rule does not apply, as in Eng. *stand* = Lat. *sto*, Gr. ἵστημι (*histēmi*), Ger *stehen. Th* in English, &c., is represented in Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit by *t*, and in German by *d*; thus, Eng. *thou* = Lat. *tu*, Gr. τύ (*tu*), Sansc. *tvam*, Ger. *du*; Eng. *three* = Lat. *tres*, Gr. τρεῖς (*treis*), Sansc. *tri*, O. H. Ger. *dri*, Ger. *drei.* In a few instances *t* in English represents an *l* in Latin, as in *tear* (s.) = Lat. *lacrima.* In *bat* and *mate*, *t* supplies the place of an original *k* (O. Eng. *bak* and *make*). An original *t* is sometimes represented by *d* in English; cf. *proud* = O. Eng. *prut*; *diamond* = Fr. *diamant*; *card* = Fr. *carte*, Lat. *charta.* An original *t* has become *th* in *author* = Lat. *auctor.* It has disappeared from the middle of a word in *best* = O. Eng. *betst*; *last* = O. Eng. *latst*; from the end of a word in *anvil* = O. Eng. *anfilt*; *petty* = Fr. *petit*; *dandelion* = Fr. *dent de lion. T* has crept in (1) after *s*, as in *behest, amongst, against, amidst, whilst, betwixt*; (2) in *tyrant* = O. Fr. *tiran*, Lat. *tyrannus*; *purchment* = O. Fr. *parchemin*; *cormorant* = Fr. *cormoran*; *ancient* = Fr. *ancien*; *pheasant* = O. Fr. *phaisan. Th* represents an original *d* in *hither, thither, whether, faith* = O. Fr. *feid*, Lat. *fides.* An original *th* has become *d* in *could* = O. Eng. *cuthe*; *fiddle* = O. Eng. *fithele*; *Bedlam* = *Bethlehem*; it has become *t* in *theft* = A.S. *theofth*; *nostril* = A.S. *nasthyrlu*; it has disappeared from *Norfolk* = *North-folk*; *worship* = A.S. *weorthscipe. T* is often doubled in the middle of words, occasionally at the end, as in *butt, mitt. T* is often used to denote things of the shape of the capital letter; cf. *T-bandage, T-square*, &c.

T, as a symbol, is used in numerals for 160, and with a stroke over it (T̄) for 160,000.

¶ (1) *Marked with a t:* A thief. An expression equivalent to the *trium literarum homo* of Plautus (*Aul.*, II. iv. 47). The English phrase derives its force from the fact that thieves were formerly branded in the hand with the letter T.

(2) *To a t:* Exactly; to a nicety; with the utmost exactness: as, That fits me *to a t.*

tăb, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A latchet or flap of a shoe or half-boot, formerly fastened with a buckle, now usually by a string.

2. The metallic binding on the end of a shoe or corset lace; a tag.

3. A lace or other border, resembling that of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.

4. The hanging sleeve of a child's garment.

¶ *To keep tab:* To keep tally, or check.

II. *Fulling:* One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-machine.

*** tą-băc′-cō,** *s.* [TOBACCO.]

tăb-ą-çhîr′, *s.* [TABASHEER.]

tą-băn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *taban(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A cosmopolitan family of Tanystoma (q.v.). Head broad, fitting close to the thorax, and occupied mostly by the compound eyes; there are usually three distinct ocelli; mouth with six lancets in female, four in male; maxillary palpi two-jointed; abdomen broad, with eight segments; tarsi with three cushions; wings with a central cell, from which three veins run to the hinder margin. Genera: Tabanus, Hæmatopota, Chrysops, and Pangonia; the first three genera are British.

tą-bā′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a gadfly (q.v.).]

Entom.: The type-genus of Tabanidæ (q.v.). Antennæ three-jointed, the last joint deeply notched at the side and ringed near the tip. *Tabanus bovinus*, the Breeze-fly, one of the largest species, occurs in Britain. *T. autumnalis* and *T. tropicus* are much more common.

*** tăb′-ard, * tăb′-ërd, * tăb′-ërt, * tăb′-eld,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tabart, tabard*; Fr. *tabard*; Sp. & Port. *tabardo*; Ital. *tabarro*; Wel. *tabar*; M. H. Ger. *tapfart, taphart.* Origin unknown.] A light vestment worn over the armour, and generally embroidered with the arms of the wearer. It was close-fitting, open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows. It originally reached to the middle of the leg, but was afterwards made shorter. It was at first worn chiefly by the military, but afterwards became an ordinary article of dress of other classes in England and France, in the middle ages. The illustration shows the tabard and other official dress of Garter King of Arms, in 1417, when the office was created by Henry V. for the service of the Order of the Garter, which till then had been attended by Windsor heralds. The tabard is now worn only by heralds and pursuivants at arms, and is embroidered with the arms of the sovereign.

TABARD.

tăb-ar-dar′, *** tăb′-ard-ër, * tăb-ard-eër′,** *s.* [Eng. *tabard*; *-er.*] One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard.

tăb′-ar-ĕt, *s.*

Fabric: A stout, satin-striped silk stuff.

tăb-ą-sheër′, *s.* [From the Persian.]

Min.: A hydrated silica, belonging to the Opal group, deposited in irregular masses about the joints of certain varieties of the bamboo. Colour, yellowish white; fracture, somewhat resinous; translucid to opaque. Adheres strongly to the tongue. Resembles hydrophane (q.v.), when immersed in water becoming quite transparent. Very brittle.

tăb′-bĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TABBY, *v.*]

tăb′-bĭn-ĕt, *s.* [TABINET.]

tăb′ bŷ, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *tabis*, from Sp. *tabí* = a silken stuff, from Arab. *utábí* = a kind of rich undulated silk.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a wavy or watered appearance.

"The potent warriors of the *tabby* vest."
Parnell: Battle of Frogs & Mice, i.

2. Brindled, brinded; diversified in colour.

"The cat, if you but singe her *tabby* skin,
The chimney keeps, and sits content within."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 142.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Silk or other stuff having an irregularly waved or watered surface produced by pressure, usually between engraved rollers in the mode of calendering, known as tabbying. There is but little difference between tabbying, watering, and moiré, the effect in each case being produced by the flattening of some of the fibres while the others remain undisturbed, causing the different parts to reflect the light unequally.

"In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines
Perchance of *tabby* or of barateen."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, forming a mass, which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. It is used in Morocco as a substitute for brick or stone in building. (*Weale.*)

3. A cat of a mixed or brindled kind; a cat generally. (*Colloq.*)

"As in her ancient mistress' lap
The youthful *tabby* lay."
Cowper: Familiarity Dangerous.

4. An old maiden lady; an old spinster; a gossip. (*Colloq.*)

"I am not sorry for the coming in of these old *tabbies*, and am much obliged to her ladyship for leaving us to such an agreeable tête-à-tête."—*G. Colman the Elder: Jealous Wife*, ii. 3.

II. *Entom.:* A common British moth, *Aglossa pinguinalis*, one of the Pyralites; grayish-brown, clouded with a darker colour; hind wings grayish-brown; larva seen on greasy horse-cloths, &c. The Small Tabby is *Aglossa cuprealis*, and has the hind wings whitish. It is rarer.

tabby-cat, *s.* A brindled cat; a tabby.

tăb′-bŷ, *v.t.* [TABBY, *a.*] To calender so as to give a tabby or wavy appearance to, as stuffs; to water or cause to look wavy: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, &c. It is done by a calender without water.

tăb′-bŷ-ĭng, *s.* [TABBY, *v.*]

Fabric: The act or process of passing fabrics between engraved rollers to impart a wavy or watered appearance.

*** tābe,** *s.* [Lat. *tabes.*] A wasting away; tabes.

"A *tabe* and a consumption."—*Adams: Works*, i. 191.

*** tā-bĕ-făc′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tabefactio.*] [TABEFY.] The act or state of wasting away.

*** tā′-bĕ-fȳ, tăb′-ĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *tabefio*, from *tabes* = wasting away, and *facio* = to make.] To waste away; to cause to waste or consume away; to emaciate.

"Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

*** tą-bĕl′-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *tabellio*, from *tabella* = a tablet, dimin. from *tabula* = a table (q.v.).] A kind of secretary or notary; a scrivener. (Such a functionary existed under the Roman Empire, and during the old monarchy in France.)

*** tā′-bĕr,** *v.i.* [TABOR, *v.*]

*** tăb′-ërd,** *s.* [TABARD.]

tā′-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Taberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A variety of the chlorite group of minerals, which has been referred by different mineralogists both to penninite and clinochlore (Dana's ripidolite). Colour, bluish green. From optical observations Des Cloizeaux states that it sometimes consists of uniaxial and biaxial laminæ combined, the axial divergence varying as much as from 1° to 38°, thus indicating a mixture of the members of this group.

tăb′-ërn, *s.* [Lat. *taberna* = a tavern.] A cellar. (*Prov.*)

tăb′-ër-năc-le (le as ęl), *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabernaculum*, a double dimin. from *taberna* = a hut, a shed; Sp. & Port. *tabernaculo*; Ital. *tabernacolo.*] [TAVERN.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* A slightly-constructed temporary building or habitation; a tent, a pavilion.

"The Emperour had caused to be made a certein pavilion or *tabernacle* eight square."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 107.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; specifically, the temple of Solomon.

"Lord, who shall abide in thy *tabernacle*? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?"—*Psalm* xv. 1.

* (2) The human frame as the temporary abode of the soul.

"I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle* to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me."—*2 Peter* i. 13, 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish Antiq.:* Heb. מִשְׁכָּן (*mishkan*) = a dwelling; אֹהֶל (*ochel*) = a tent, more fully denominated Tabernacle of the Congregation, and Tabernacle of Witness, a tent constructed by direction of Moses, under divine authority, to be a local habitation for Jehovah while his people moved from place to place in the wilderness—a temple being obviously unsuitable to the period of the wandering. To obtain materials for the construction of this sacred tent free-will offerings were solicited, and the Jews, in response, brought gold, silver, "brass" (copper), cloths, rams' skins dyed red, oil, spices, precious stones, &c. (Exod. xxv. 1–9; xxxvi. 1–5). Bezaleel and Aholiab, men divinely endowed with genius for the purpose, were the actual builders (xxxv. 30–34; xxxvi. 4). The tabernacle was 30 cubits (*i.e.*, 45 feet long), 10 cubits (15 feet) wide, and 10 cubits (15 feet) high. The material was "shittim" (acacia) wood; 20 boards of which, standing upright, constituted each of the longer (*i.e.*, the north and south) sides, and six the west one, while the east end was open. Each board was fastened below by tenons fitting into two silver sockets; they were held in their places by five bars of acacia wood on each side and five at the end, passing horizontally through rings of gold fastened in the upright boards. The interior was divided into an outer room 20 cubits long by 10 broad, called the Holy Place, or Sanctuary, and an inner apartment, 10 cubits (15 feet) long by 10 broad, named the Most Holy Place, or Holy of Holies. At the east, or open end, were five pillars of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, supporting a vail or curtain of fine linen with needlework of blue, crimson, and scarlet. Each pillar stood on a brass socket and was furnished with golden hooks. Between the Holy Place and the Place Most Holy was another vail or curtain of the same material as the first, but the pillars supporting it rested on silver sockets. Four different kinds of curtains or coverings supplied the place of a roof. The first, or inner one, of the same material as the two vails, was of ten curtains, each 28 cubits (42 feet) long by 20 cubits (30 feet) broad. The covering exterior to this was of fine goats' hair, then there was one of sheep skins dyed red, then one of תַּחַשׁ (*tachhash*), rendered in the text of the Revised Version seal skins, and in the margin porpoise skins. Within the Holy Place, on the north side, was the golden table with the shew-bread on it, and on the south side the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense. In the Holy of Holies were the Ark of the Covenant and the mercy-seat (Exod. xxv. 1–37; xxxvi. 1–38; Heb. ix. 1–5). Around the tabernacle was the court of the tabernacle 100 cubits (150 feet) long, by 50 cubits (75 feet) broad, surrounded by sixty pillars each five cubits (7½ feet) high, with silver capitals and hooks, and brass sockets. The four pillars in the eastern side supported a vail or curtain constituting the gate of the court. The brazen altar and the laver were in the court-yard. Around the latter were the tents of the Levites, and beyond these those of the other tribes, three on each side of the tabernacle. Only the priests entered the Holy Place. This they did twice daily, in the morning to extinguish the lights, in the evening to light them anew. None but the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies, and he only once a year, on the great day of Atonement. The Gershonites, the Merarites, and the Kohathites took charge of the tabernacle and its furniture when these were removed from place to place. The tabernacle was first set up by Moses on the first day of the second year after the Israelites had left Egypt. After they had reached Canaan it was located at Shiloh (1 Sam. iv. 3–22). In Saul's time it was at Nob (cf. 1 Sam. xxi. 1 and Mark ii. 26). When Solomon became king it was at Gibeon (1 Kings iii. 4). Afterwards Solomon laid it up in the Temple, of which in all its

leading features it had been the model (1 Kings viii. 4, 2 Chron. v. 5). [TEMPLE, *s.*, ¶.]

2. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* In the Roman Church, a receptacle for the consecrated Host for benediction and the ciborium containing the smaller Hosts which the laity receive. In its present form—a small structure of marble, metal, or wood, placed in the centre of the east side of the altar—the tabernacle dates from the sixteenth century. Its original form was that of a dove; about the middle of the fourteenth century it was sometimes placed in an aumbry above the altar. A lamp constantly burns before the tabernacle, which is kept locked, the key never passing out of the charge of the clergy. The name tabernacle is also given to (1) a niche for an image, (2) a reliquary, (3) the aumbry near the high altar when used to contain the reserved sacrament, and (4) the abbot's stall in choir.

3. *Naut.:* An elevated socket for a boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when it is fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges.

"The mizen mast to be stepped in a *tabernacle* on a false transom in front of the rudder head."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* **B.** *As adj.:* The same as TABERNACULAR (q.v.).

¶ *Feast of Tabernacles:*

Jewish Antiq.: חַג הַסֻּכּוֹת (*chhag hassukkoth*), one of the three leading Jewish feasts, on the recurrence of which all the males were required to present themselves at Jerusalem. During this feast the people dwelt on their housetops or elsewhere in booths made of the branches of trees, in commemoration of their tent life in the wilderness. Called also the Feast of Ingathering, because it was a feast of thanksgiving for the completion of the harvest and the vintage. It lasted for eight days, from the 15th to the 23rd of Tisri, corresponding to October. The first and the eighth days were holy convocations (Exod. xxiii. 16; Lev. xxiii. 34; Num. xxix. 12; Deut. xvi. 13). It is believed that the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles was the last great day of the feast at which Jesus preached (John vii. 37).

TABERNACLE WORK.

tabernacle-work, *s.*

Eccles.: Carved canopy-work over a pulpit, a choir stall, or a niche. The example figured is from the Lady Chapel, Exeter Cathedral.

* **tăb'-ẽr-năc-le,** *v.i.* [TABERNACLE, *s.*] To sojourn; to dwell for a time; to house.

"He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* amongst us in the flesh."—*Scott: Works* (ed. 1718), ii. 467.

tăb-ẽr-năc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tabernacul(um)* = a tabernacle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*]

1. Sculptured with delicate tracery or open-worked; latticed.

"The sides of every street were covered with fresh alures . . . fronted with *tabernacular* or open work, vaulted."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 93.

2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

* 3. Of or pertaining to a booth or shop: hence, common, low. (*De Quincey.*)

tă-bẽr-næ-mŏn-tā'-na, *s.* [Named by Plumier, after James Theodore Tabernæmontanus, who in 1588 published the first part of a great *Herbal*. He died in 1590.]

Bot.: A genus of Plumiereæ. Flowers monopetalous; corolla salver-shaped; stamens five, included; anthers sagittate; style filiform; stigma dilated at the base, trifid; ovaries two, developing into two follicles; seeds immersed in deep red pulp. *Tabernæmontana utilis*, the Hya-hya of Demerara, is one of the Cow trees. It pours forth a copious stream of thick, sweet, innoxious milk. *T. coronaria* is a small evergreen shrub, six or eight feet high, with silvery bark and glossy leaves. It is common in Indian gardens; its native country is unknown. The red pulp obtained from the aril is used as a dye by the hill people. An oil is prepared from *T. dichotoma*, a small Indian tree. The Ceylonese suppose its fruit to have been the forbidden fruit of paradise. The sap of *T. persicariæfolia*, found in Mauritius, is considered poisonous; its wood is used in turnery.

tā'-bēs, *s.* [Lat., from *tabeo* = to waste away.]

Pathol.: A wasting away of the body however produced. It figured largely in the older writers, but is now limited to the three compounds subjoined.

† **tabes-dorsalis,** *s.*

Pathol.: The same as LOCOMOTOR-ATAXY (q.v.).

* **tabes-glandularis,** *s.*

Pathol.: [STRUMA, 2.].

tabes-mesenterica, *s.* [MESENTERIC-DISEASE.]

tă-bĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [TABES.]

1. Of or pertaining to tabes; of the nature of tabes.

2. Affected with or suffering from tabes.

* **tăb'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *tabidus* = wasting away, from *tabes* = a wasting away; Fr. *tabide.*] Pertaining or relating to tabes; suffering from tabes.

"In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

* **tăb'-ĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tabid; -ly.*] In a tabid manner; wastingly, consumptively.

* **tăb'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tabid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tabid or wasted by disease; emaciation, tabes.

"Profuse sweatings in the night, a *tabidness* of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding."—*Leigh: Nat. Hist. Lancashire*, p. 62.

* **tă-bĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *tabes* = a wasting away, and *facio* = to make.] Causing consumption or wasting away; wasting.

tăb'-ĭn-ĕt, tăb'-bĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred to *tabby* (q.v.); according to Trench, named after a M. Tabinet, a French Protestant refugee, who introduced the making of tabinet into Dublin.]

Fabric:

1. A kind of taffety or tabby.

"That is the widow; that stout woman in the crimson *tabinet*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xiii.

2. A mixed stuff of silk and wool, adapted for window-curtains.

* **tăb'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *tabitudo*, from *tabes.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

tăb'-la, *s.* [Peruvian.]

Pharm.: Cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree. It is more valuable than that derived from the branches.

tăb'-la-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = a board, a table.]

1. *Anat.:* A division or parting of the skull into two tables.

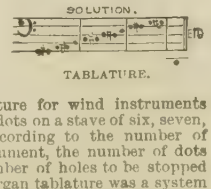
2. *Art:* A painting on a wall or ceiling.

"In painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design."—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

3. *Music:*

(1) A general name for all the signs and characters used in music. Those who were well acquainted with these signs were said to sing by the Tablature.

(2) A peculiar system of notation employed for instruments of the lute class, for viols, and certain wind instruments. The earliest systems of notation, like the music of Asiatic nations to this day, were different sorts of tablature. That which may be called the modern tablature was invented not earlier than the sixteenth century. In England tablature was employed for all stringed instruments, the number of lines employed being regulated by the number of strings the instrument possessed. Tablature for wind instruments was expressed by dots on a stave of six, seven, or eight lines, according to the number of holes in the instrument, the number of dots signifying the number of holes to be stopped by the fingers. Organ tablature was a system of writing the notes without the stave by means of letters. Thus, the several octaves were called great, little, one and two-line octaves, according to the style of letter employed to indicate them. The name has also been applied to figured bass. The illustration given is from the French and English tablature employed by John Dowland in his *Books of Songes* or *Ayres* (London, 1597–1603), and by most English lutenists.



TABLATURE.

"Well, those who affirm that these devices agree not to the minde of Plato, are yet of opinion, that those other agree very well to the propositions described in the *tablature of* musicians, which consisteth of five tetrachords."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 857.

tā'-ble, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = a plank, a flat board, a table, from a root *ta-* or *tan-* = to stretch. From the same root comes *thin* (q.v.). Sp. *tabla;* Port. *taboa;* Ital. *tavola;* Dut. & Ger. *tafel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A flat surface of some extent; a flat, smooth piece; a slab.

"Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble."—*Sandys.*

* 2. A surface flat and smooth to be painted on.

* 3. Hence, a painting, a drawing.

"The *table* wherein Detraction was expressed, he [Apelles] painted in this form."—*Elyot: The Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

¶ A "painted table" was the common mode of designating a picture painted on wood, after the usual manner of mediæval artists, in inventories of the period.

"His order was when he had finished a peece of worke or *painted table*, and laid it out of his hand, to set it forth in some open gallerie or thorow fare to be seene of folke that passed by, and himselfe would lie close behind it to hearken what faults were found therewith."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. ix.

* 4. A thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet.

"Written . . . not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart."—*2 Corinth.* iii. 3.

* 5. Hence, in plural, a memorandum-book, a note-book.

"His master's old *tables*, his note-book, his counsel-keeper."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

6. An article of furniture, consisting of a flat surface or top of boards or other materials, supported on legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for supporting dishes, work, articles of ornament, &c., writing upon, or the like. Tables are distinguished according to size, shape, construction, material, purpose, &c.: as, a dining-*table*, a billiard-*table*, a folding-*table*, a toilet-*table*, &c.

"Yea, many a man, perdie, I could unmask,
Whose desk and *table* make a solemn show."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 56.

7. The persons seated at table or partaking of entertainment.

"To set the *table* on a roar." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

8. Fare or entertainment provided for guests.

"Nothing could be in better taste than his equipages and his *table*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 9. (*Pl.*): The game of backgammon or draughts.

"Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

10. A presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; especially when the items are in lists or columns; a collection of heads or principal matters in a book, with references to the pages where they may be found; an index.

"It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table:* but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

11. (*Pl.*): A list in columns of the results of the multiplication of numbers in regular order by others, given to children to teach them arithmetical multiplication: as, A child learns his *tables.* (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Two layers of compact, bony substance, the outer and inner tables separated by an intervening cancellated substance called diploë. (*Quain.*)

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, but most usually in that of a long square. When it projects from the naked of the wall it is termed a raised or projecting table; when it is not perpendicular to the surface it is called a raking-table; and when the surface is roughed, frosted, or vermiculated it is called a rustic table. (*Gwilt.*)

(2) A horizontal moulding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at different

levels, which form basements, separate the stories of a building, and crown its upper portions; a string-course. (*Oxford Glossary.*)

3. *Eccles.:* The Communion table (q.v.). In the Prayer Book the expressions, Holy Table, the Lord's Table, occur, but in the Coronation Service the word Altar is used.

4. *Glass-making:*

(1) The flat disk of crown glass which is made from a bulb on the end of a blowing-tube, transferred to a ponty, gradually and finally flashed into a disk by rotating in front of a flashing-furnace (q.v.). It is usually about four feet in diameter. Twenty-four tables make a case.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim, on which plate-glass is formed.

5. *Lapidary:*

(1) Table-cutting; a form of diamond-cutting. The top of the stone is ground flat with a corresponding flat, bottom of less area, with its four upper and lower facets cut parallel to each other.

(2) The upper flat surface of a brilliant cut diamond.

6. *Mach.:* The part on which work is placed to be operated upon.

7. *Math., Nat. Philos., &c.:* An arranged collection of many particulars, data, or values; a system of numbers calculated for expediting operations or for exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies in reference to some common standard; a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law expressed by a formula. Thus there are tables of logarithms, of rhumbs, of specific gravity, of square or cube-roots, of aberration, &c.

* 8. *Palmistry:* The collection of lines on the palm of the hand.

> "Mistress of a fairer *table*
> Hath not history nor fable."
> *Ben Jonson: Masque of Gipsies.*

9. *Perspective:* The same as PERSPECTIVE-PLANE (q.v.).

10. *Weaving:* The board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

B. *As adj.:* Appertaining to, provided or necessary for, or used at table: as, *table* linen.

¶ (1) *Lord's table:* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper or holy communion.

(2) *Round table:* [ROUND, *a.*].

(3) *Table of Pythagoras:* The common multiplication-table carried up to ten.

(4) *Tables of the Law, Tables of the Testimony:*

Jewish Antiq.: Two tables of stone, written or inscribed on both sides: "and the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God graven upon the tables" (Exod. xxxii. 16); "written with the finger of God" (xxxi. 18). After having received them from Jehovah, high on the ridge or peak of Sinai, Moses was carrying them down the mountain-side to the camp, when he was so overcome by passion on hearing the shouts raised by the people in connexion with idol-worship that he flung from him the tables of stone, which broke on the ground (17–19). They were divinely replaced by others (xxxiv. 1–29), which were put in the ark (Deut. x. 5). The writing on the tables consisted of the Ten Commandments, probably the first four, teaching duty to God, on the first table, and the other six, telling of duty to man, on the second table (Matt. xxii. 36–39).

* (5) *Tables Toletanes:* The Alphonsine astronomical tables, so called from their being adapted to the city of Toledo. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,585.)

(6) *The Four Tables:*

Scottish Church Hist.: An executive committee, consisting of four noblemen, four gentlemen, four ministers, and four burgesses, appointed in 1638 by the Presbyterians to manage their affairs during the struggle against the forcible introduction of the liturgy into the Scottish church. The name was given because the committee met in four separate rooms in Parliament House in Edinburgh, each room of course furnished with a separate table.

(7) *To lay on the table:* In parliamentary practice, and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document, as a report, motion, or the like, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely.

(8) *To order (a bill or document) to lie on the table:* To defer for future consideration; to postpone.

* (9) *To serve tables:*

Script.: To administer the alms of the Church. (*Acts* vi. 2.)

(10) *To turn the tables:* To change or reverse the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune at gaming-tables.

(11) *Twelve Tables:*

Roman Antiq.: The tables containing the body of Roman law drawn up by the decemvirs, B.C. 451; originally there were only ten of these tables, but two more were added in the following year.

table-anvil, *s.* A small anvil adapted to be screwed to a table for bending plates of metal or wires, making small repairs, &c.

* **table-bed,** *s.* A bed in the form of a table.

table-beer, *s.* Beer for the table or for common use; small beer.

table-bell, *s.* A small bell to be used at meals for calling servants.

table board, *s.* Meals without lodging.

table-book, *s.*

1. A memorandum-book; a note-book.

> "If I had played the desk or *table-book*."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. A book containing the multiplication table, and tables of weights and measures.

table-cloth, *s.* A cloth for covering a table, especially for spreading over the table previous to setting on the dishes, &c., for meals.

table-clothing, *s.* Table-linen. (*Prov.*)

table-cover, *s.* A cloth made of wool, cotton, or other fabric, either woven or stamped with a pattern, laid on a table between meal-times.

table-cutting, *s.* [TABLE, *s.* II. 5. (1).]

table-d'hôte, *s.* [Lit., the host's table; so called because it was formerly, and in Germany still is, the custom for the landlord to take the head of the table.] A common table for guests at an hotel; an ordinary.

table-diamond, *s.*

Min.: A diamond prepared as a flat stone, with two opposite plane surfaces and bevelled edges.

table-knife, *s.* An ordinary knife used at table, as distinguished from a fruit-knife, a penknife, &c.

table-land, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: A plateau; a plain existing at some considerable elevation above the sea. Volcanic rocks often make such table-lands, as in Central India; so do limestones. Or a sea-bed or lake-bed, or a great stretch of country, may be upheaved. The chief table-lands are in the Old World, extensive, low-lying plains rather than table-lands characterizing the New. One occupies about half the surface of Asia, being 5,500 miles from east to west, and from 700 to 2,000 miles from north to south. In Europe there are table-lands in parts of Switzerland, France, Spain, and Bavaria. African table-lands exist in Morocco, Abyssinia, the region of the Victoria Nyanza, &c. In the United States the great saline plain of Utah and the Great Plain lying east of the Rocky Mountains are examples.

> "At sunrise we discovered a high *table-land* (an island) bearing E. by S."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

table-lathe, *s.* A hand-lathe (q.v.).

table-layers, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Sheets of volcanic and plutonic rocks, divided into table-like masses, but not really stratified; pseudo-strata.

table-linen, *s.* The linen used at and for the table, as table-cloths, napkins, or the like; napery.

* **table-man,** *s.* A man or piece used in the game of draughts or backgammon.

> "[A soft body dampeth the sound] and therefore in clericalls, the keyes are lined: and in colledges they use to line the *table-men*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 158.

table-money, *s.*

1. An allowance to general officers in the army and flag officers in the navy in addition to their pay as a compensation for the necessary expenses which they are put to in fulfilling the duties of hospitality within their respective commands.

2. *At Clubs:* A small charge made to members using the dining-room to cover the expenses of furnishing and setting out the tables.

table-moving, *s.* [TABLE-TURNING.]

table-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A furniture maker's plane for making rule-joints. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. [RULE-JOINT.]

* **table-rent,** *s.*

Old Law: Rent paid to a bishop, &c., and appropriated to his table or house-keeping.

table-shore, *s.*

Naut.: A low level shore.

table-spar, *s.* [TABULAR-SPAR.]

table-spoon, *s.* The largest sized spoon ordinarily used at table, the other sizes being known as dessert-spoons and tea-spoons.

table-spoonful, *s.* As much as a table-spoon will hold.

* **table-sport,** *s.* The object of sport at table; a butt. *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.)

table steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine in which the cylinder is fixed upon a table-like base.

table-talk, *s.* Conversation at table or at meals; familiar conversation.

table-talker, *s.* A conversationist; one who studies to lead or outshine others in table-talk.

table-turning, *s.* One of the earliest of the manifestations said to be produced by spiritual agency. A number of persons formed a circle round a table, on which their outstretched fingers lightly rested. After a time the table began to move, and to answer questions either by tilting or rapping at appropriate letters as the alphabet was repeated. The late Professor Faraday was of opinion that a rotary impulse was unconsciously imparted to the table by those who stood round it, and it has been pointed out that pushing may take place without any distinct consciousness on the part of those who push, and that expectant attention is known to produce such a state of the muscles as would occasion this unconscious pushing.

* **table-wise,** *adv.*

Eccles.: A word formed in the fifteenth century to express the position in which some altars were then placed—*i.e.*, in the body of the church, with their ends east and west.

tā'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [TABLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To represent, as in a picture or painting; to delineate, as on a tablet.

> "This last powder-treason, fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation as another hell above the ground."—*Bacon: Supplement to the Cabala*, p. 68.

* 2. To board; to supply with food.

* 3. To form into or set down in a table or catalogue; to tabulate.

> "I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

4. To lay or place on a table.

> "The men had a refreshment of ale, for which he too used to *table* his twopence."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 45.

5. To lay on the table in business meetings; to enter upon the record.

¶ *To table*, or *lay on the table:* A parliamentary procedure, which is equivalent to indefinite postponement of consideration (of a bill, &c.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To let, as one piece of timber, into another, by alternate scores or projections on each to prevent the pieces from drawing asunder or slipping upon one another.

2. *Naut.:* To make broad hems in the skirts and bottoms of (sails), in order to strengthen them in the part attached to the bolt-rope.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To board, to diet; to live at the table of another.

"He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen."—*South: Sermons.*

ta bleau' (pl. **ta bleaux'**) (**eau** as **ō**, **x** as **z**), *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *table* = table (q.v.).]

1. A picture; a striking or vivid representation or situation.

2. A group of performers in a dramatic scene, or of any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group; specif., a group of persons dressed and grouped so as to represent some interesting event or scene; a tableau-vivant.

tableau-vivant (pl. **tableaux-vivants**), *s.* [Tableau, 2.]

* **tā'-blo mŏnt,** *s.* [Eng. *table*; *-ment.*]

Arch.: A flat surface; a table.

"When we had fetched therefore a circuit about, we sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple, near unto the chapel of Tellus."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 973.

* **tā'-blėr,** *s.* [Eng. *tabl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who tables.

2. One who boards others for hire; one who boards.

"But he is now come
To be the musick master: *tablers*, too,
He is, or would be." *Ben Jonson: Epigrams.*

tăb' lĕt, *s.* [Fr., *tablette*, dimin. from *table* = a table (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small level surface; a small table.

* 2. A slab of wood, stone, metal, or other material on which anything is engraved, painted, or the like.

"Protogenes knew not when to take his hand from the *tablet* which he was painting."—*Knox: Essays* 63.

3. A small, flat and smooth piece of wood, metal, ivory, or other material, prepared for writing, painting, drawing, or engraving upon. The tablets of the ancients were made in the form of books, the leaves of skin, ivory, parchment, wood, fixed within covers, and held by a wire or ribbon which passed through holes in all of them, so that they opened like a fan. Tablets of ivory are now generally used.

"To Lycia the devoted youth he sent,
With *tablets* seal'd, that told his dire intent."
Pope: Homer: Iliad vi. 210.

4. (*Pl.*): A kind of small pocket-book or memorandum-book.

5. A small flattish cake, as of soap, &c.

"It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A coping on a wall or scarp.

2. *Pharm.:* An electuary or confection made of dry ingredients with sugar. It is generally in flat squares, but sometimes rounded. Called also, especially when rounded, a lozenge or troche.

tā' bling, *s.* [Eng. *tabl(e)*; *-ing.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forming into tables.

2. The act of playing at tables; gambling.

3. Board, maintenance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. [Scarf.]

2. *Naut.:* An additional thickness of canvas on portions of a sail exposed to chafing, or to strengthen the sail at certain points, as the edges.

"We generally have a little line inside the *tabling* of the after leach."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* ¶ *Tabling of fines:*

Law: The forming into a table or catalogue the fines for every county, giving the contents of each fine passed in any one term. This was done by the chirographer of fines of the Common Pleas.

* **tabling-house,** *s.*

1. A gambling-house.

"They have but drunke once together at the taverne, or met in the tennis court, or else turned into a *tabling-house*, and played at dice and hazzard one with the other."—*P. Holland: Plutarch* p. 135.

2. A boarding-house.

tăb lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in a Roman house in the centre of the atrium, in which were deposited the genealogical records and archives, and all documents commemorating the exploits which had been performed by members of the family, or which were connected with the high offices which any of them had filled.

tą-boō', † **tą bū',** * **tą-pū',** *s.* [South-Sea *tabu*; Maori *tapu* = sacred.]

1. *Lit. & Anthrop.:* A custom formerly very prevalent in Polynesia and New Zealand of separating persons, places, or things from common use; applied also to the state or condition of being so separated. The taboo was essentially a religious ceremony, and could only be imposed by the priests, though it was employed in social and political affairs, as well as in matters distinctively religious. The idols, temples, persons, and names of the king were taboo (or sacred), and almost everything offered in sacrifice was taboo to the use of the gods. Seasons of taboo (on the approach of some festival, before going to war, and in case of the illness of a chief), were either common or strict. During the former, the men were only required to abstain from their ordinary pursuits, and attend a religious ceremony morning and evening; during the latter, all fires and lights were extinguished, and no person, except those whose attendance was required at the temple, was allowed out of doors. The taboo was imposed either by proclamation, or by fixing certain marks to the places or things tabooed. The prohibitions and requisitions of the taboo were strictly enforced, and every breach of them punished with death, unless the delinquent had powerful friends who were either priests or chiefs. The king, sacred chiefs, and priests seem to have been the only persons to whom the application of the taboo was easy: the great mass of the people were at no period of their existence free from its influence, and no circumstance in life could excuse disobedience to its commands, while, like many of the peculiar customs of lower races, it bore with peculiar hardship on women. A girl was not allowed to eat food that had been cooked at her father's fire, and a wife was forbidden to partake of what she had prepared for her husband and sons, and even to eat in the same room with them. In New Zealand, however, the custom was, in its influence, generally more powerful for good than for evil. The advance of civilization and the influence of the missionaries have done much to abolish it throughout the South Sea Islands, and even where it still lingers the old death penalty for its violation can be no longer enforced.

2. *Fig.:* Prohibition of social intercourse with.

tą-boō', † **tą-bū',** *v.t.* [Taboo, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To put under taboo.

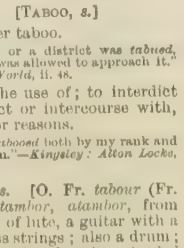
"Sometimes an island or a district was *tabued*, when no canoe or person was allowed to approach it."—*Brown: Peoples of the World*, ii. 48.

2. *Fig.:* To forbid the use of; to interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with, as for religious or other reasons.

"Art and poetry were *tabooed* both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism."—*Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. i.

tā'-bŏr, * **tā'-bōur,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tabour* (Fr. *tambour*), from Sp. *tambor*, *atambor*, from Arab. *tunbūr* = a kind of lute, a guitar with a long neck and six brass strings; also a drum; Pers. *tumbuk* = a trumpet, a bagpipe; *tambal* = a small drum; *tabir* = a drum; Ital. *tamburo.*]

Music: A small shallow drum used to accompany the pipe, and beaten by the fingers. The old English tabor was hung round the neck, and beaten with a stick held in the right hand, while the left hand was occupied in fingering a pipe. The pipe and tabor were the ordinary accompaniment of the morris-dance. The illustration is taken from the celebrated ancient window in the mansion of Geo. Tollet, Esq., Batley, Staffordshire. (See *Hone's Year Book*, July 17.)



TABOR AND TABOR STICK.

"Dost thou live by thy *tabor*?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

* **tā'-bŏr,** * **tā'-bōur,** *v.t. & t.* [Tabor, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play upon the tabor.

2. To strike lightly and frequently.

"And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts."—*Nahum* ii. 7.

B. *Trans.:* To sound by beating a tabor; to play on a tabor.

"For in your court is many a losengeour
That *tabouren* in your eares many a soun."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

* **tā'-bŏr-ėr,** * **tā'-bōur-ėr,** *s.* [Eng. *tabor*; *-er.*] One who plays on a tabor.

"Would I could see this *tabourer*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

tā'-bŏr-ĕt, * **tā'-bōur-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tabor*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small tabor.

"We take our first glimpse of this diminutive, filmy *taboret*."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 286.

tā'-bŏr-īne, tā'-bōur-īne, *s.* [Fr. *tabourin.*]

1. A tabor; a small drum in form of a sieve; a tambourine.

2. A side-drum.

"Trumpeters . . .
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 1.

Tā'-bŏr-īteș, *s. pl.* [Bohem. *tabor* = a tent.]

Church Hist.: A section of Calixtines, who received their name from a great encampment organized by them on a mountain near Prague in 1419, for the purpose of receiving the Communion in both kinds. On the same spot they founded the city of Tabor, and, assembling an insurrectionary force, marched on Prague under the lead of Ziska (July 30, 1419), and committed great atrocities under the pretence of avenging insults offered to the Calixtine custom of communicating under both kinds. On the death of King Wenceslaus (Aug. 16, 1419) they began to destroy churches and monasteries, to persecute the clergy, and to appropriate church property on the ground that Christ was shortly to appear and establish his personal reign among them. They were eventually conquered and dispersed in 1453 by George Podiebrada (afterwards King of Bohemia).

tā'-bōur, *s. & v.* [Tabor.]

* **tā'-bōur-ĕt,** *s.* [Taboret.]

1. A taboret.

"They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy."—*Spectator.*

2. A seat without arms; a stool. So called from its shape, which somewhat resembles a drum.

3. A frame for embroidery.

¶ *Right of the tabouret* (*Droit de tabouret*): A privilege formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank in France of sitting on a tabouret in presence of the queen. [2.]

* **tā' brēre,** *s.* [Eng. *tabor*; *-er.*] A player on the tabor.

"I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,
Before them yode a lusty *tabrere*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; *June.*

* **tā'-brĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tabor*; *-et.*] A small tabor; a taboret.

"So bright are they
Who saffron-vested sound the *tabret* there."
R. Browning: Return of the Druses, ii.

tăb'-ų-la (*pl.* **tăb'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A table; a flat surface.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Transverse partitions in certain corals; horizontal plates or floors, extending from side to side across the cavity of some corals, which they divide into chambers, one above another.

tabula-rasa, *phr.* [Lat. = a smooth waxed tablet, ready to receive any impression of the style.]

Philos.: A term used by the Sensational philosophers of the seventeenth century to describe the condition of the human mind before it has been the subject of experience, in opposition to the supporters of the theory of innate ideas. The origin of the expression is probably to be found in Aristotle (de Anima, lib. iii., c. iv., § 14.)

tăb'-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tabularis*, from *tabula* = a table.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat surface.

2. Formed in laminæ or plates.

"All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from one point, except those that are *tabular* and plated."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

3. Set down in or forming a table, list, or schedule: as, a *tabular* statement.

4. Derived from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.

tabular-bone, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Flat bones, as the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

tabular-crystal, *s.* A crystal in which the prism is very short.

tabular-differences, *s. pl.* In logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers marked D, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each number being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it. When the difference is not the same between all the logarithms in the same line, the number which answers most nearly to it, one part taken with another, is inserted. In the common table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers from 1 to 10,000 can be found by inspection, but by the aid of the tabular differences the logarithms of numbers between 10,000 and 1,000,000 may be found. Also by the aid of the same differences the number corresponding to any logarithm can be found to five or six places. In logarithmic tables of sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, and cosecants, there are three columns of tabular differences on each page. The first of these is placed between the sines and cosecants, the second between the tangents and cotangents, and the third between the secants and cosines. These numbers are the differences between the logarithms on the left hand against which they are placed and the next lower increased in the proportion of 100 to 60. The use of these differences is to facilitate the finding of the logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c., for any given degrees, minutes, and seconds, or the degrees, minutes and seconds corresponding to any given logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c.

tabular-spar, table-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q.v.).

tabular-structure, *s.*

Geol. & Petrol.: A structure suggestive of a table or a series of tables, *i.e.*, the structure of a rock, flat above, and with vertical seams or fissures.

* **tăb-ū-lar-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *tabular-iz(e); -ation.*] The act of tabulating or forming into tables; tabulation.

* **tăb'-ū-lar-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *tabular; -ize.*] To form into tables; to reduce to a tabular form; to tabulate.

* **tăb'-ū-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tabular; -ly.*] In tabular form; by means of a list or schedule.

"To set forth as much as possible *tabularly* or concisely those features."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 69.

tăb-ū-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tabulatus* = boarded, floored, from *tabula* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A group of Madreporaria Perforata. Tabulate corals, having the visceral chamber divided into stories by tabulæ, and with the septa rudimentary or absent. The group is of doubtful stability, some recent genera, as Millepora, Heliopora, &c., having been removed from it, and various fossil genera Favosites, Chætetes, Syringopora, Halysites, &c., being placed in it provisionally. Families Favositidæ, Chætetidæ, Thecidæ, and Halysitidæ. From the Silurian onward.

tăb'-ū-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tabulatus*, pa. par. of *tabulo* = to form into a table; Lat. *tabula* = a table.] Table-shaped, tabulated; specif., of or pertaining to the Tabulata (q.v.).

tabulate-corals, *s. pl.* [TABULATA.]

tăb'-ū-lāte, *v.t.* [TABULATE, *a.*]

1. To reduce to tables; to make tables of.

"Dispose, *tabulate*, and calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them."—*Barrow: Mathematical Lectures.* (Pref., p. 29.)

* 2. To shape with a flat surface.

"Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square."—*Grew: Museum.*

tăb'-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [TABULATE, *v.*] The act, art, or process of forming tables or tabular statements; the act of reducing data to a tabular form; data reduced to a tabular form.

* **tăc,** *s.* [TACK.]

Law: A kind of customary payment by a tenant.

* **tac-free,** *a.*

Old Law: Exempt from rents, payments, &c.

tăc'-ą-hout, *s.* [Arab.] The native name of the small gall formed on the tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix indica*).

tăc-ą-mą-ha'-ca, tăc'-ą-mą-hăc, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, found in winter on the buds of *Populus nigra, P. balsamifera, P. candicans*, &c. It is said to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. It is made into an ointment for tumours, wounds, and burns, and constitutes the basis of a balsam and tincture used for colic, &c.

2. The resin of an amyrid, *Elaphrium tomentosum*, from the West Indies and Mexico.

3. The resin of *Calophyllum Calaba*, from the East Indies.

4. A resin from the roots of *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, from the Isle of Bourbon.

tăc'-cą, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Taccaceæ (q.v.). Calyx six-partite; corolla six-parted; stamens six, inserted in the calyx; styles three; stigmas stellate. Berry hexangular, dry, many-seeded. In the Malay Peninsula and the Moluccas the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida, T. dubia*, and *T. montana* are rasped and macerated in water, a fecula being extracted, which is eaten like sago. The first species is much grown in Travancore. The fecula which it yields is imported into England, and used as a substitute for West-Indian arrowroot. It is called also *T. youy*. Its stalks are split and made into bonnets in the South Sea Islands. *T. cristata* is the water-lily of Singapore.

tăc-cā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tacca(a); -aceæ.*]

Bot.: Taccads; an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. Large perennial herbs with a tuberous root. Leaves radical, stalked, exstipulate, undivided or pedatifid, the segments pinnatifid and entire, with curved parallel veins. Flowers at the extremity of a scape, in umbels, surrounded by undivided bracts, constituting an involucre. Perianth six-cleft, the tube superior, the limb petaloid, equal or unequal; stamens six, persistent, with dilated filaments; styles three, connate; ovary of three carpels, with five parietal placentæ; many-seeded; fruit baccate, with lunate striated seeds. Known genera two, species eight; found in damp forests, especially near the sea in tropical India, Africa, and the South Sea Islands.

tăc'-căd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tacc(a); -ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Taccaceæ (q.v.).

tą'-cê (c as ch), *v.t.* [Ital., imperative sing. of *tacere* = to be silent.]

Music: A direction that a particular voice, instrument, or part is to be silent for a certain specified time.

* **tăç'-ēş,** *s. pl.* [TASSES.] Armour for the thighs.

tā'-çĕt, *v.t.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *taceo* = to be silent.]

Music: The same as TACE (q.v.).

* **tăçh,** * **tăçhe** (1), *s.* [A softened form of *tack* (q.v.).] Something used for taking hold or holding; an attachment; a catch, a loop, a button, or the like.

"Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*."—*Exod.* xxv. 6.

tăçhe (2), *s.* [Fr.] A pan in a battery of sugar-pans. The term is, however, often especially applied to the smallest of the five; that immediately over the fire, from which the concentrated juice is transferred to the cooler, also called the Striking-tache.

* **tăçhe** (3), * **tacch,** *s.* [Fr.] A spot, a stain, a blemish.

"The heryng or seinge of any vise or yvell *tache*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **tăçhe,** *v.t.* [TACHE (1), *s.*] To attach, to fasten.

tăch-ĕ-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [TACHYGRAPHY.]

tăch'-ī-ą, *s.* [Guianan *tachi* = an ant's nest. So named because the trunks and branches are generally full of ants.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianeæ. Plants with yellow flowers, found in the West Indies, Guiana, &c.

tăch'-ī-ną, *s.* [TACHINUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tachinariæ. One of the largest species is *Tachina grossa*, found in Continental Europe and in Britain. It is two-thirds of an inch long, black, and covered with bristles, the head and the base of the wings reddish yellow.

tăch-ī-năr'-ī-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tachin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ariæ.*]

Entom.: A group of Muscidæ. Bristles projecting from the third joint of the antennæ, either entirely naked or hairy, or plumose only at the base. Scales behind the base of the wings very large, entirely concealing the halteres. Flies with hairy bodies, moderately stout, and flying with great rapidity. The larvæ feed as parasites upon caterpillars of the Lepidoptera and of sawflies, also on beetles, field bugs, earwigs, grasshoppers, bees, wasps, and spiders. Many hundred species exist in Europe, and they are abundant in all parts of the world.

* **tą-chĭn'-ī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tachin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra, now merged in Staphylinidæ. Small, excessively agile beetles of convex tapering form, with pentamerous tarsi. They frequent flowers.

tach'-ī-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ταχινός (*tachinos*), poetic for ταχύς (*tachus*) = quick, swift.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ, with antennæ thickening insensibly, and somewhat pear-shaped, the palpi filiform, the legs spinous.

tăch'-ŏ grăph, *s.* A device for registering rotary speed.

tą-chŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τάχος (*tachos*) = speed, swiftness, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *tachomètre.*] An instrument for measuring velocity; specifically—

(1) An instrument for measuring the velocity of machines by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid by centrifugal force, which causes the fluid in the cistern (with which the graduated column is connected) to sink in the centre more and more with every increase of velocity. Thus the graduated column falls on the scale as the velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished.

(2) An instrument for measuring the speed of flowing liquids. One form has several spiral vanes on a shaft carrying an endless screw, which turns a series of geared wheels. On being placed in a current, the vanes assume a position perpendicular thereto, and their rotation actuates the clock-work mechanism which is graduated to indicate the velocity of the liquid in miles per hour, or other units of measurement.

* **tăch'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *tache* (3); *-y.*] Vicious, corrupt.

tăch-ȳ-, *pref.* [Gr. ταχύς (*tachus*) = swift.] Attended with swiftness; endowed with speed.

tăch'-ȳ-ą-phăl'-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*; Gr. ἄφαλτος (*aphaltos*) = a springing off, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: An altered form of Zircon (q.v.), occurring in crystals in the gneiss of Krageroe, Norway. Decrepitates before the blowpipe, hence the name.

* **tăch-ȳ-dĭ-dăx'-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Gr. δίδαξις (*didaxis*) = teaching; διδασκω (*didaskō*) = to teach.] A short or rapid method of imparting knowledge.

tăc-hȳ'-drīte, *s.* [Pref. *tach-*; Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A deliquescent mineral, occurring in rounded masses, having two cleavages, in the salt-mines of Stassfurth, Prussia. Colour, yellowish; transparent. Compos.: chlorine, 41·17; calcium, 7·76; magnesium, 9·30; water, 41·77 = 100, which corresponds with the formula ($CaCl + 2MgCl) + 12HO$.

tăch-ȳ-drō'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [TACHYDROMUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Empidæ (q.v.), akin to Ocydromia (q.v.).

tăch-ȳ-drō'-mĭ-an, *s.* [TACHYDROMUS.] Any individual belonging to the genus Tachydromus (q.v.) or Tachydromia (q.v.).

tą-chȳd'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ταχυδρόμος (*tachudromos*) = swift-running: ταχύς (*tachus*) = swift, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running, a course.]

1. *Ornith.:* Illiger's name for the genus Cursorius.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Lacertidæ, with seven species widely scattered in Chinese Asia, Japan, Borneo, and West Africa. Head pyramidal and long, collar of keeled scales, ventral scales keeled, tail not spined.

* **tăch-ȳ-glŏs'-sŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glossa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: Illiger's name for the genus Echidna (q.v.).

tą-chȳg'-rą-phĕr, * **tą-kĭg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tachygraph(y)*; *-er.*] One who writes in shorthand; a stenographer.

"*Takigraphers* do not, however, deem it necessary to distinguish between the vowel sounds in *bait* and *bale*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 300.

tăch-ȳ-grăph'-ĭc, tăch-ȳ-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, [Eng. *tachygraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand.

"'No help!' said I, 'no *tachygraphic* pow'r,
To interpose in this unequal hour.'"
Byrom: Robbery of the Cambridge Coach.

tă-chȳg'-rą-phy, * **tą-kĭg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Gr. ταχύς (*tachus*) = swift, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or practice of rapid writing; shorthand, stenography.

"In *takigraphy*, each vocal element does have one, and only one, distinct sign, absolute in value."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 300.

tăch'-ȳ-līte, tăch'-ȳ-lȳte, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = dissolved; Ger. *tachylyt.*]

Min. & Petrol.: A massive substance, without cleavage, and resembling obsidian. Formerly regarded as a distinct mineral species, but now shown by Judd and others to be only a vitreous form of basalt, with which it is always associated. It varies in composition according to the basalt which it represents, but the percentage of silica present is usually above that of ordinary basalts.

tachylite-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt in which certain parts, having the general composition of the mass, exist in a vitreous state, this condition (tachylyte) being mostly confined to the sides of the vein or dyke.

tą-chȳp'-ĕ-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ταχυπέτης (*tachupetes*) = flying fast: ταχύς (*tachus*) = fast, and πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Ornith.: Frigate bird; a genus of Pelicanidæ. Bill with the tips of both mandibles curved; wings excessively long and deeply forked. *Tachypetes aquila* is the Frigate-bird (q.v.).

tą-chȳp'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ταχύπορος (*tachuporos*) = fast-going, quick of motion: ταχύς (*tachus*) = quick, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Staphylinidæ, akin to Tachinus, but with awl-like palpi. Eleven or more British species.

tăç'-ĭt, * **tac-ite,** *a.* [Lat. *tacitus*, from *taceo* = to be silent; Fr. *tacite.*] Implied, but not directly expressed in words.

"This relies also upon a *tacit* or implicit permission of law."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

tacit-relocation, *s.* [RELOCATION, ¶.]

tăç'-ĭt-lȳ, * **tac-ite-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *tacit*; *-ly.*] In a tacit manner; silently; by implication, but not directly in words.

"In those things in which they have agreed *tacitely*, or expressly, they have no obligation."—*Bp. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

tăç'-ĭ-tŭrn, *a.* [Fr. *taciturne*, from Lat. *taciturnus*, from *tacitus* = tacit (q.v.).] Habitually silent; not apt to speak.

"Godolphin, cautious, *taciturn*, did his best to preserve neutrality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tăç-ĭ-tŭr'-nĭ-tȳ, * **tac-ĭ-tur-ni-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *taciturnité*, from Lat. *taciturnitatem*, accus. of *taciturnitas*, from *taciturnus* = taciturn (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

"A class of people not distinguished by *taciturnity* or discretion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Scots Law:* A mode of extinguishing an obligation in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription. This mode of extinguishing obligations is by the silence of the creditor, and arises from a presumption that he would not have been so long silent if the debt had not been paid or the obligation implemented. As a general rule, the periods of prescription are adopted as superseding the common law doctrine of taciturnity.

* **tăç'-ĭ-tŭrn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *taciturn*; *-ly.*] In a taciturn manner; silently.

tăck, *v.t.* & *i.* [TACK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten, to attach.

"This shete was *tacked* about his bodye."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1389).

2. To attach, secure, or join together in a slight or hasty manner, as by tacks or stitches.

"*Tack* a tiny bit of an old glove in."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

3. To join together; to bring together.

"I had a kindness for them, which was right;
But then I stopped not till I *tacked* to that
A trust in them." *Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

4. To add as a supplement to, as to a bill in its progress through parliament; to append. (Generally with *on.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

Naut.: To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other; to alter the course of a ship through the shifting of the tacks and sails. Tacking is an operation by which, when a ship is proceeding in a course making any acute angle with the direction of the wind on one of her bows, her head is turned towards the wind, so that she may sail in a course making nearly the same angle on the other bow. This is effected by means of the rudder and sails.

"We saw land ahead, upon which we *tacked* and stood off."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

tăck (1), * **tak,** * **takke,** *s.* [Ir. *taca* = a peg, pin, nail; Gael. *tacaid* = a tack, a peg, a stab. From the same root as *attack*, *stake*, and *take*; cf. Dut. *tak*; Dan. *takke* = a prong, a jag, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small, flat-headed, sharp-pointed nail. Tacks are known as carpet, leathered, gimp, brush, broom, felting. Their size is designated by the weight of 1,000, as 3-ounce, 6-ounce, 8-ounce, &c.

2. A drawing-pin (q.v.).

* 3. A hook or clasp.

4. A stitch or similar slight fastening connecting two pieces.

* 5. That which is attached or tacked on; a supplement, an addition, a rider.

"Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's time."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1705).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

(2) The lower, weather corner of a course, or lower square-sail.

(3) The rope by which the forward lower corner of a course or stay-sail is drawn forward and confined.

(4) A rope by which the lower corner of a studding-sail is drawn outward and held to the boom.

"Port hard, port! the wind grows scant, bring the *tack* aboard."—*Dryden: Tempest*, i.

(5) Hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails: as the starboard *tack* or port *tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side.

"When they change *tacks* they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel or tack-end of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Farming:* The term used in some parts of England for the placing out of cattle to feed on the pasture of another farmer at a price agreed upon; the hire of pasture for feeding purposes. (This and the following meaning are closely connected with *take*, v. (q.v.).

3. *Scots Law:* A contract by which the use of a thing is set or let for hire; a lease.

¶ (1) *Hard tack:* [HARD-TACK].

(2) *Tack of a flag:* A line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.

tack-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block for the tack of a sail. The studding-sail tack-blocks are at the ends of the booms.

tack-claw, *s.* A split tool for drawing tacks.

tack-driver, *s.*

1. A tack-hammer (q.v.).

2. A tool with a contrivance for automatically presenting the tacks in succession, and driving them into place.

tack-duty, *s.*

Scots Law: Rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tack-hammer, *s.* A small hammer used for driving and extracting tacks. The peen usually has either a thin edge, which may be inserted beneath the head of the tack, or is divided, to form a claw.

tack-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the principal sails.

tacks-pins, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Pins inserted in holes in various parts of a ship for belaying running gear to; belaying-pins.

* **tăck** (2), *s.* [TACHE (3), *s.*] Stain, taint.

"You do not the thing that you would: that is perhaps perfectly, purely without some *tack* or stain."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 512.

* **tăck** (3), *s.* [Lat. *tactus.*] Touch, feeling, flavour, taste.

"Cheese which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 19.

tăck (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shelf on which cheese is dried. (*Prov.*)

tăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tack*, v.; *-er.*] One who tacks or makes additions.

"The noise has been so long against the *tackers*, that most of them thought their safest way was to deny it in their several countries."—*Account of the Tack to a Bill in Parliament*, p. 1.

tăck'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *tack* (1), s.] A short nail with a large prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail, a hob-nail. (*Scotch.*)

tăck'-ĭng, *s.* [TACK, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Securing by tacks temporarily; as the pieces of a saddle or boot to the tree or last, to hold them in position for sewing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.

2. *Metal-work.:* Uniting metallic pieces by drops of solder, to hold them in place until the solder is regularly applied to the joint.

3. *Naut.:* Directing a vessel on to another tack when beating against the wind, so that the wind comes on the other bow.

tăc'-kle, * **tak-el,** * **tak-il,** *s.* [Sw. *tackel* = the tackle of a ship; *tackla* = to rig; Dan. *takkel* = tackle; *takle* = to rig; Dut. *takel* = a pulley, tackle; *takelen* = to rig; Wel. *tacl* = an instrument, tool, tackle. *Tackle* is that which takes or grasps, holding the masts, &c., firmly in their places, from Icel. *taka*; O. Sw. *taka*; Sw. *taga* = to take, to seize, to grasp, to hold. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An apparatus, or that part of an apparatus, by which an object is grasped, moved, or operated: as, gun-tackle, ground-tackle, fishing-tackle, plough-tackle, hoisting-tackle, reef-tackle, luff-tackle, &c.; espec., one or more pulleys or blocks rove with a single rope or fall, used for raising and lowering heavy weights and the like.

* 2. Instruments of action; weapons.

"A shefe of peacock arwes bright and kene
Under his belt he bare ful thriftily.
Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 104.

* 3. An arrow.

II. *Naut.:* All the ropes of a ship, and the other furniture of the masts. A simple tackle consists of one or more blocks rove with a single rope. When two blocks are employed, one is the standing-block and the other the running-block. The rope is termed the fall, and runs over the sheaves. The fast end of the fall is the standing end, the other the running or hauling end. [FLEET, *v.*, B. II. 2.; OVERHAUL, ¶ 2.]

"If a wight, who hated trade,
The sails and *tackle* for a vessel bought,
Madman or fool he might be justly thought."
Francis: Horace; Satires, ii. 8.

tackle-block, *s.* A pulley over which a rope runs. It usually consists of a sheave or sheaves in a shell.

tackle-board, *s.*

Rope-making: A frame at the head of a rope-walk, containing the whirls to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.

tackle-fall, *s.* The rope which is rove through a block.

tackle-hook, *s.* The hook by which a tackle is connected to an object to be hoisted.

tackle-post, *s.* A post with whirls in a ropewalk, to twist the three strands which are laid up into a cord or rope.

tăc'-kle, *v.t. & i.* [TACKLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To supply or furnish with tackle.

2. To operate, move, lift, fasten, or the like, by means of tackle.

3. *Foot-ball:* To stop, or impede the progress of, an opposing player who is endeavoring to run with the ball.

II. *Fig.:* To set vigorously upon; to take in hand earnestly; to set vigorously to work upon; to deal with, to engage in, to attack.

"A paid collector would be infinitely more successful than any number of printed appeals signed by gentlemen who could not *tackle* people personally."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To go vigorously to work; to make a bold attack; to set to earnestly. (Followed by *to.*)

tăc'-kled (kled as **kẹld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [TACKLE, *v.*]

* **tackled-stair,** *s.* A rope-ladder.

"Bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

tăc'-klẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tackl(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who tackles.

2. *Mining:* A small chain having a hook at one end and a ring at the other; four are made fast to the skip in order to hoist it up the shaft.

tăc'-klĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tackl(e); -ing.*]

1. Furniture of masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.; tackle.

* **2.** Instruments or apparatus of action.

"I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher."—*Walton: Angler.*

3. Cordage, straps, or other means of attaching an animal to a carriage; harness, or the like.

tăcks'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *tack*, and *man.*]

Scots Law: One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a lessee, a tenant.

"The Chief must be Colonel: his uncle or his brother must be Major: the *tacksmen*, who formed what may be called the peerage of the little community, must be the Captains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

tăck'-ў, *a.* Tenacious or sticky, as a newly-varnished surface.

Ta-cō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From the Taconic Hills in the western slope of the Green Mountains in the United States, east of the Hudson river.]

Geol.: A term applied to a series of crystalline rocks, consisting of quartzite and schist with crystalline magnesian limestone, some serpentine, and extensive deposits of iron ores. They appear to be the newest of the Archæan Rocks of North America, and are placed by Etheridge, &c., as homotaxic with the Menevian beds (q.v.).

tăc-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [From *tacso*, the Peruvian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ, akin to Passiflora, but with a long cylindrical calyx, having two crowns. The fruits of *Tacsonia mollissima*, *T. tripartita*, and *T. speciosa* are eaten.

tăct, *s.* [Lat. *tactus* = touch, prop. pa. par of *tango* = to touch.]

* **1.** Touch, feeling.

"Of all creatures the sense of *tact* is most exquisite in man."—*Ross: Microcosmia*, p. 66.

2. The stroke in beating time in music.

3. Peculiar skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly that which is required by or is suited to the circumstances; nice perception or discernment.

"She had little of that *tact* which is the characteristic talent of her sex."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **tăct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Formed from *tact*, on analogy of *tractable* (q.v.).] Capable of being touched, or of being felt by the sense of touch.

"They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*."
Massinger: Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

* **tăc'-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Gr. ταικτικός (*taktikos*) = fit for arranging, pertaining to tactics; ταικτός (*taktos*) = ordered, arranged; τάσσω (*tassō*) = to arrange, to order; Fr. *tactique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.; tactical.

"To see in such a clime,
Where science is new, men so exact
In *tactic* art." *Davenant: Madagascar.*

B. *As subst.:* Tactics (q.v.).

tăc'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *tactic; -al.*] The same as TACTIC (q.v.).

tactical-point, *s.*

Mil.: Any point of a field of battle which may impede the advance of an enemy to one's attack, or may facilitate the advance of one's army to attack the enemy.

* **tăc'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tactical; -ly.*] In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

"We are far from saying that the resolve may not be as *tactically* judicious as it is controversially cautious."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

tăc-tĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *tactic; -ian.*] One who is skilled in the employment and manœuvring of troops; an adroit or skilful manager or contriver.

"As a *tactician*, he did not rank high; of his many campaigns only two were decidedly successful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

tăc'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ταικτικά (*taktika*) = military tactics, prop. neut. pl. of ταικτικός (*taktikos*) = tactic (q.v.); Fr. *tactique.*]

1. The employment and manœuvring of troops when in contact with, or in presence of the enemy. The general plan of the campaign and its objective are strategical considerations; the carrying out of that plan belongs to the province of tactics. By Greater Tactics is implied the operations by which great battles, due to the collision of the greater armies, are fought. By Minor Tactics are meant the smaller operations of war, such as outposts, reconnaissance, action of advanced and rear guards, and the mutual co-operation of the three arms, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to attain victory.

"His tracts on the administration of an empire, on *tactics*, and on laws, were published some years since at Leyden."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

2. Plan or mode of procedure.

"Their plan was, not to reject the recommendations of the Commissioners, but to prevent those recommendations from being discussed; and with this view a system of *tactics* was adopted which proved successful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **3.** The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

tăc'-tĭle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tactilis*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.] Capable of being touched or of being perceived by the sense of touch.

"At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented."
Beaumont: Psyche.

tactile-corpuscle, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): One of the three kinds of sensory terminal organs. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissner. They are mostly of oval form, nearly one three hundredth of an inch long by one eight-hundredth thick. They have a core of soft homogeneous substance within, and a capsule of connective tissue with oblong transverse nuclei, like miniature fir cones, outside. They exist in certain papillæ in the skin of the hand and foot, on the fore arm, and the nipple. Called also Touch bodies.

tactile-papillæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Papillæ bearing the tactile corpuscles (q.v.).

tactile-sensibility, *s.*

Physiol.: Sensibility of touch existing in different degrees in different parts of the skin.

* **tăc-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tactil(e); -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being tactile or perceptible by the touch.

2. Touchiness.

"You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1831.

tăct-ĭn-vär'-ĭ-ant, *s.* [Eng. *tact*, and *invariant.*]

Alg.: The invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two quantic curves or surfaces touch each other.

tăc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tactio*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of touching; touch.

"We neither seeing vision, nor feeling *taction*, nor hearing audition, much less, hearing sight, or seeing taste, or the like."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 636.

2. *Geom.:* The same as TANGENCY or TOUCHING.

tăct'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tact; -less.*] Destitute of tact.

tăc'-ū-a, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Cicadidæ. The species are of large size, and common in tropical regions. The female of *Tacua speciosa* is more than three inches long.

* **tăc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Lat. *tactus* = touch.] Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

"Whether visual or *tactual*, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decomposible into perceptions of relative position."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, § 62.

tāde, *s.* [TOAD.] (*Scotch.*)

ta-dor'-na, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, with seven species, from the Palæarctic and Australian regions. Beak about as long as the head, under mandible much narrower than upper, nail decurved, forming a hook, both mandibles with transverse lamellæ; nasal groove near base of beak; nostrils, oval, lateral, pervious; legs moderate, tibia naked for a little above the tarsal joint; toes three in front entirely webbed, one behind free; wings of moderate length. The sexes are nearly alike in plumage.

tăd'-pōle, *s.* [Eng. *toad*, and *poll* = head, *i.e.*, the toad that seems all head.]

Biol.: The larva of the Anurous Amphibia, sometimes extended so as to include larvæ of the Urodela, which undergo a much less complete metamorphosis. When hatched the young have no respiratory organs or limbs, but possess a tail, which is a powerful swimming organ. Branchial clefts soon develop, followed by ciliated external branchial plumes. The two pairs of limbs appear nearly simultaneously as small buds, the hinder pair at the junction of the tail and body, and the anterior pair concealed beneath the opercular membrane. The former are developed first, and when the gills are absorbed the latter appear; the tail then atrophies, and is completely absorbed, and the herbivorous gill-breathing tadpole becomes a lung-breathing carnivorous frog.

tadpole-fish, *s.* [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

tadpole-hake, *s.*

Ichthy.: Raniceps trifurcatus, from the coasts of northern Europe. It is a small fish, about twelve inches long, and of a darkish-brown colour, somewhat rare, but occasionally taken on the Scottish coast, and round Devon and Cornwall. The head is disproportionately large and broad, a circumstance which has given rise to its popular name. Called also the Trifurcated Hake, Tommy Noddy, and the Lesser Fork-head.

* **tăd'-pōle-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *tadpole; -dom.*] The tadpole state.

"The little beggars, an inch long, fresh from water and *tadpoledom*."—*C. Kingsley*, in *Life*, ii. 167.

tāe, *s.* [TOE.] A toe. (*Scotch.*)

"Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that stane!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

tāe, *a.* [Sc. *ae* = one, with the *t* of the demonst. that = that one.] One, as the *tae* half and the tither = the one half and the other. (*Scotch.*)

"There's twa o' them faulded unco square and sealed at the *tae* side."— *Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

tāe, *prep.* [To.] (*Scotch.*)

tāed, tāid, *s.* [Toad.] (*Scotch.*)

tæ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] Weariness, irksomeness, tedium.

tædium vitæ, *phr.* [Lat. = weariness of life.] Ennui; a mental disorder.

tāel, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese coin worth about $1.40; also a Chinese weight of 1⅓ oz.

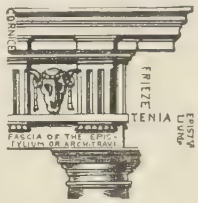
tā'en, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Taken.] (*Scotch.*)

tæ'-nĭ-ą, tē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a band, a ribbon; *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

1. *Arch.:* The band or fillet surmounting the Doric epistylium.

2. *Surg.:* A ligature; a long and narrow ribbon.

3. *Zool.:* Tapeworm; the typical genus of Tæniada (q.v.), consisting of internal parasitic worms, having an elongated, compressed, jointed body. The head is in general broader than the neck, with four suctorial depressions, and generally also a median retractile rostellum, frequently armed, especially when young, with one or two circles of minute recurved hooks. The genital organs at the margins of the joints, either on one side only, or on both margins, and on alternate joints. The species, which are very numerous, Rudolphi admitting 146 and Dujardin 135, are most common in birds, next in mammalia, then in fishes, and lastly in reptiles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) *Tænia solium* is the Tapeworm (q.v.).



EPISTYLIUM, SHOWING TÆNIA.

tænia hippocampi, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow white band prolonged from the fornix of the *hippocampus major* in the cerebrum. Called also *corpus fimbriatum.*

tænia semicircularis, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow flat band between the optic thalamus and the *corpus striatum* in the cerebrum.

tæ-nĭ'-ę-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tænia* = a tape-worm.]

Zool.: Cestoid worms; an order of Plathelmintha or Scolecida, containing the Tapeworms and Bladder-worms. Internal parasites, hermaphrodite when mature. The body is elongated, and consists of a head, with many flattened articulations. The small narrow head or scolex contains nearly all the organs of the body, and is essentially the animal, the articulations, called metameres or proglottides, being generative segments thrown off by the head in the manner called budding or "gemmation." Each reproductive joint contains both male and female organs. The joints nearest the head are the newest, those farthest from it are the most mature. The anterior end of the body, or forepart of the scolex, is provided with suckers, hooks, or foliaceous appendages, or with all three combined. There is no mouth or alimentary canal, so that it must derive materials for its nourishment only by absorption through the skin. The nervous system seems to consist of two small ganglia, sending filaments backward. There is a water-vascular system (q.v.). The whole animal is called a Strobilus. After a time some of the metameres break off, the worm still continuing to grow. They continue to live till the ova are expelled. The numerous eggs which they contain ultimately rupture the tissue and escape after being voided with the evacuations of the person or animal in whose intestinal canal they were. The eggs are swallowed in water, or with grass and other herbs, and obtain a nidus for development in a new individual. The larvæ are oval, and have three pairs of hooks arranged in bilateral symmetry. Besides the cestoid sexual forms, there are cystic asexual conditions of many Tæniada.

tæ-nĭ-ą-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a band, and *νῶτος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.), having the dorsal continuous with the caudal fin.

tæ-nĭ-ī-for'-mēz, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a ribbon, and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.), with a single family, Trachypteridæ (q.v.).

tæ'-nĭ-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a tapeworm; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A name applied to kosine, from the anthelmintic properties of the plant from which it is obtained.

tæ-nĭ-ō-căm'-pą, *s.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a tapeworm, and *καμπή* (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Orthosidæ. Antennæ ciliated or pectinated in the male; abdomen smooth, a little depressed; fore-wings entire, thick, powdery; wings in repose forming a very sloping roof. Eleven British species. *Tæniocampa gothica* is the Hebrew character moth. [*Hebrew character* (2).]

tæ'-nĭ-ōĭd, *a.* [Tænioides.] Shaped like a tapeworm; ribbon-like.

† **tæ-nĭ-ŏĭ'-dĕ-ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a ribbon, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: In Müller's classification, a family of Acanthopterygii, corresponding to the modern Tæniiformes (q.v.).

* **tæ-nĭ-ŏĭ'-dēz,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *ταινιοείδης* (*tainioeidēs*) = like a band, narrow, thin; *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a ribbon, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The Tæniada (q.v.). (*Cuvier.*)

tæ-nĭ'-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a ribbon, and *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a fern.]

1. *Bot.:* An exotic genus of Tænitideæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæobot.:* A genus of ferns with broad, ribbon-like fronds, simple or pinnate, secondary nerves running at right angles from the primary; fructification linear, the approximately parallel lines placed at the margin of the secondary veins. Six species from the Lower Jurassic of Britain, and a doubtful one from Central India.

tæ'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a band; suff. *-ite;* Ger. *bandeisen.*]

Min.: A name given to an alloy of iron and nickel found in certain meteoric irons, having the probable formula, Fe_4Ni_3.

tæ-nĭ-tĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tænit(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns, having no indusium.

tæ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Tænia.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tænitideæ (q.v.). Sori submarginal in the middle of the disk of the leaf, linear, elongate, and continuous; veins anastomosing more or less regularly into meshes.

tæ-nĭ'-ür'-ą, *s.* [Gr *ταινία* (*tainia*) = a band, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ (q.v.), closely allied to the type-genus. [Trygon.] There are six genera, from the East Indian seas and the fresh waters of tropical America.

tā'-ē-pĭng, *s.* [See def.]

Hist.: A member of a Chinese sect founded by Hung-sew-tseuen, a man of humble birth, who had renounced idolatry. He pretended to have visions, and to have received a divine command to root out the Tartars and establish a new kingdom of *Tai-ping,* or Universal Peace. In 1840 he gathered together a number of followers, assumed the name of Heavenly Prince, and declared himself to be equal with Christ in power on the earth. In 1850 his followers rose against the Government, and succeeded in taking Nankin, but they were repulsed at Shanghai, in 1860, by the English and French, and though they afterwards rebelled many times, were finally suppressed by General Gordon. Their religion was a mixture of idolatry and Christianity; polygamy was allowed; and while they adopted baptism, they rejected the Lord's Supper.

ta-fĕ', *s.* [Native name.] A fermented liquor prepared from rice in Java.

* **tăf'-fą-ta,** *s.* [Taffeta.]

* **tăf'-fĕr-ęl,** *s.* [Taffrail.]

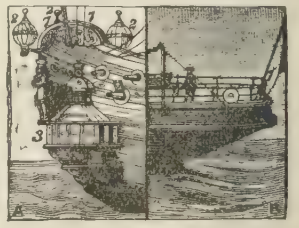
tăf'-fē-ta, tăf'-fē-tȳ, *tăf'-fą-ta, *tăf'-fą-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *taffetas,* from Ital. *taffeta,* from Pers. *táftah* = twisted, woven, taffeta; *táftán* = to twist, to curl, to spin.] A term originally applied to plain woven silks; in more recent times signifying a light thin silk stuff with a considerable lustre or gloss. It was first made in England in 1598.

"There are *taffaties* of all colours, some plain, others striped with gold, silver, &c., others chequered, others flowered, others in the Chinese point, others the Hungarian; with various others, to which the mode or the caprice of the workmen give such whimsical names, that it would be as difficult as it is useless to rehearse them; besides that, they seldom hold beyond the year wherein they first rose. The old names of *taffities,* and which still subsist, are *Taffeties* of Lyons, of Spain, of England, of Florence, of Avignon, &c. The chief consumption of *taffeties* is in summer dresses for women, and linings, in scarves, coifs, window-curtains, &c."—*Chambers: Cyclopædia* (1741).

* **taffeta-phrases,** *s. pl.* Soft phrases, opposed to blunt, plain speech. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost,* v. 2.)

tăf'-frąil, *tăf'-fĕr-ęl, *tăf'-fĕr-ąl, *s.* [Dut. *tafereel* = a panel, a picture; a dimin. from *tafel* = a table (q.v.).]

Naut.: Originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern, so called because frequently


TAFFRAIL.

A. Stern part of hull of third-rate English ship of war (1741); 1, 1, Taffrail; 2, 2, 2, Poop-lanterns; 3, Gallery. B. Stern of American new mastless steamship *Meteor* (1887); 1, Taffrail.

ornamented with carving or pictures; now a transverse rail which constitutes the uppermost member of a ship's stern.

Tăf'-fȳ (1), *s.* [Welsh pronunciation of *Davy* = *David.*] A Welshman.

tăf'-fȳ (2), *s.* A sweet composed of molasses or brown sugar, boiled down, and sometimes containing nut meats. Hence, sweet words, flattery, blarney. (*U. S.*) [Toffy.]

tăf'-fȳ, *v.t.* To beguile with flattery or sweet words. (*U. S. Slang.*)

tą'-fĭ-ą, *s.* [Fr., from Malay *táf-ia.*] A variety of rum distilled from molasses.

tăf'-ĭ-lĕt, *s.* [See def.] The trade name for dates of a superior quality, exported from Tafilelt, a principality of Morocco.

tăg (1), *s.* [Teg.]

tăg (2), ***tagg, *tagge,** *s.* [Sw. *tagg* = a prickle, a point, a tooth; Low Ger. *takk* = a point, a tooth. Prob. connected with *tack* (1), *s.*]

1. Something hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; any small appendage, as to an article of dress; a strip having means of attachment to a parcel or package, and on which an address may be written, stamped, or printed.

"My carnation point with silver *tags,* boys."
Beaum. & Fl.: Prophetess, v. 3.

2. A metallic binding on the end of a bootlace or the like, to stiffen and prevent it from ravelling.

3. The tail of an animal; specifically, the white part of a dog fox's tail.

4. Anything tacked on at the end of another; specif., the finish of a farce.

"I heard him say it was no use his writing a *tag,* for Mr. Wright always spoke his own."—*J. M. Morton: A Most Unwarrantable Intrusion.*

* 5. Anything paltry or mean; tag rag.

"Will you go hence
Before the *tag* return?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

6. The same as Tig (q.v.).

tag-belt, *s.* The same as Tag-sore (q.v.).

***tag-lock,** *s.* An entangled lock; an elf-lock (q.v.).

"His food the bread of sorrow, his clothes the skinnies of his worn-out cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell."—*Lenton's Leasure.*

tag-rag, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A term applied to the lowest class of people; the rabble. (Often amplified into *tag-rag-and-bob-tail.*) [RAG-TAG.]

***B.** *As adj.:* Belonging to the lowest class.

"The *tag-rag* people did not clap him."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

tag-sore, *s.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated, and adheres to the wool in consequence of diarrhœa.

***tag-tail,** *s.*

1. A worm, having its tail of a different colour from the body.

"There are other worms; as the marsh and *tag-tail.*"—*Walton.*

2. A parasite, a hanger-on, a sycophant, a toady.

tăg, *v.t.* & *i.* [TAG (2), s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fit with a tag or point: as, To *tag* lace.

2. To fit one thing to another; to tack on; to append; to add or join on at the end.

"So that really verse in those days was but downright prose, *tagged* with rhymes."—*Walter: Poems.* (Pref.)

* 3. To wind up; to conclude.

"Your tongue with constant flatt'ries feed my ear,
And *tag* each sentence with, My life! my dear!"
Pope: Wife of Bath, 109.

4. To join, to fasten, to attach.

"*Tagging* one hypothesis to another."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays,* § 42.

5. To tip or touch, as in the game of tag or tig.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To follow closely, or as an appendage. (Generally with *after.*)

ta-ġĕt'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *taget(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ. American herbs, for the most part annual, with pellucid glands, many-flowered heads, the florets of the ray ligulate, feminine; pappus awned, hairy.

tăġ'-ĕ-tēş, *s.* [Named after Tages, an Etrurian divinity, the grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etrurians the art of ploughing.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tageteæ. Involucre simple, of five bracts, united into a tube, florets of the ray persistent, pappus of five erect bristles. Natives of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. About seventeen species are cultivated as garden flowers. *Tagetes patula* is the French Marigold, a native not of France, but of Mexico, whence it was brought to England in 1573. It is about a foot and a half high, has yellow, radiate, composite, strongly-scented flowers, which are in perfection in August. It is naturalized in Persia, India, and China, growing on the borders of rice fields, &c., at a distance from gardens. Many varieties are cultivated; some have double flowers, variegated with gold and orange-brown. *T. erecta* is the African Marigold, a native not of Africa, but of Mexico. It is larger than the last, and has double flowers, which are strongly scented. Both species should be raised from seed in a hot-bed at the beginning of April, and transplanted when they are three inches high. In India the flowers of the African Marigold are sold in the bazaars, and worn by women in their hair. A yellow domestic dye is said to be extracted from it by the poorer classes in India.

tăgged, *a.* [Eng. *tag; -ed.*] Having a tag or tags.

"Viewing him away on the Withcote side with the body of the pack already straining at his well *tagged* brush."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

tăġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tag,* v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.

* 2. Anything pointed, like a tag.

"I should wrong them by comparing
Hedge-hogs, or porcupines' small *taggers,*
To their more dangerous swords and daggers."
Cotton: To John Bradshaw, Esq.

3. A sheet of tin or other plate which runs below the gauge of the box or bunch to which it belongs, and is consequently set aside as light, and used for other purposes, such as coffin-plates, &c.

taghairm (as **tā'-ya-rĕm),** *s.* [Gael. = an echo.] A mode of divination formerly practised amongst the Highlanders. A person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was laid down alone at the bottom of a waterfall or precipice, or other wild place. Here he revolved any question proposed, and whatever his exalted imagination suggested was accepted as the response inspired by the spirits of the place. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake,* iv. 4. Note.)

tăġ'-ĭl-īte, *s.* [After Nischne Tagilsk, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small concretions of crystals on limonite. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 4·075; lustre, vitreous; colour and streak, verdigris green. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 27·7; protoxide of copper, 61·8; water, 10·5 = 100, whence the formula $(CuO)4PO_5 + 3HO$.

tăġ'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *tag* (2); dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little tag.

taglia (as **tăl'-ya),** *s.* [Ital. = a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare* = to cut.]

Mach.: A peculiar combination of pulleys, consisting of one set of sheaves in a fixed and another in a moveable block, with the weight attached. A single cord goes round all the pulleys. Sometimes more than one such machine works in combination with others, forming a compound taglia.

tagl'-ĭ-a-cō'-ti-an (*g* silent, **ti** as **shĭ**), *a.* [TALIACOTIAN.]

tăġ'-u-a, *s.* [See def.]

Bot. & Comm.: The Panama name for Vegetable Ivory. [PHYTELEPHAS.]

tăġ'-u-an, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Pteromys petaurista, from India, Ceylon, Malacca, and Siam. It is about two feet long, with a thick, bushy tail nearly as much more; ears pointed, but without tufts, eyes large and prominent; grayish-black above, grayish-white beneath. During the day it sleeps in holes in trees, but at night it comes forth, climbing and leaping with great rapidity. In its short flights from tree to tree the tail serves as a sort of rudder, enabling the animal to change its course.

ta-guĭ-ca'-tĭ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Dicotyles labiatus, the Warree, or White-lipped Peccary. It is about forty inches long, of blackish colour, with the lips and lower jaw white. [PECCARY.]

Tă-hī'-tĭ-an, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Tahiti, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific.

B. *As subst.:* A native or resident of Tahiti.

tahr, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Capra jemlanica or *jemlaica,* a wild goat, found on steep tree-covered slopes along the whole range of the Himalayas from Cashmere to Bhootan. The horns are about a foot long, flattened, with a notched anterior margin; body fawn-brown, hair of neck, chest, and shoulders, reaching to the knees. Female lighter in colour, with smaller horns.

tāi'-gle, *v.t.* [Prob. allied to *tag* (2).] (*Scotch.*)

1. To detain, to impede, to hinder.

2. To fatigue, to weary.

tāi-gū', *s.* [Paraguayan name.] A wood like guiacum, from an unidentified tree.

tāi-gū'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *taigu; -ic.*] Derived from taigu (q.v.).

taiguic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Obtained from taigu by treating with cold alcohol. It crystallizes in oblique, yellow prisms, tasteless and inodorous, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, melts at 135°, and sublimes at 180°.

tāil (1), ***tayl,** *s.* [A.S. *tæg, tægel;* cogn. with Icel. *tagl;* Sw. *tagel;* Goth. *tagl* = hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 4. (2).

2. The tail of a horse mounted on a lance, and used as a standard of rank and honour among the Turks and other Eastern nations. [PASHA.]

3. The hinder, lower, back, or inferior part of anything, as opposed to the head, the superior, or chief part.

"The lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail;* and thou shalt be above, and not underneath."—*Deut.* xxviii. 13.

4. Anything more or less resembling a tail in shape or position.

"Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

5. The reverse of a coin; the side opposite to that which bears the head as effigy. (Used chiefly in the phrase, "heads or tails," in tossing coins.)

6. The final portion of anything that takes place or has duration: as, the *tail* of a storm. (*Colloq.*)

7. The fag end of anything.

8. (*Pl.*): [TAILINGS].

9. A train or body of followers or attendants; a retinue. (*Jonson: Tale of a Tub,* ii. 1.)

10. The lower end of a slate or tile.

11. The buttocks. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The bottom or lower part of a member or part.

2. *Astron.:* A luminous appendage streaming from the head of a comet, generally in a direction opposite to that of the sun.

3. *Botany:*

(1) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed by the permanent elongate style.

(2) The long feathery, downy, or hairy termination of some fruits, as of *Clematis chinensis.*

(3) Any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. (*Henslow.*)

4. *Comparative Anatomy:*

(1) That tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.

(2) An appendage terminating the body behind. It is specially in the Vertebrates that it becomes important. In Fishes it is a vertical fin and a propeller, suggesting the screw of a modern steam-boat; it varies much in form, one distinction of anatomical and palæontological importance being that between the Heterocercal and the Homocercal tails. [See these words.] The former of these makes an approach to the tail of the Reptile. [For Tailed Amphibia see Urodela.] In Birds the tail consists of feathers, which assist to steady the animal in flight. The typical number of feathers in a tail is twelve, but in the Rasores it is eighteen, while in a few birds it is eight. In form it may be even, rounded, fan-shaped, graduated, cuneated, arcuated, spatulate, slender, forked, lyre-shaped, boat-shaped, compressed, plumed, or scansorial. The tail in Cetaceans is modified into a powerful horizontal fin, acting as a propeller. In land mammals it varies in length, one use when it is well developed, as in the giraffe, the horse, &c., being to whisk away insects alighting to suck the blood. In Monkeys the tail greatly varies in length. In those of the New World it is long and prehensile; in many of those belonging to the Old World it is long but not prehensile. It is only rudimentary in the highest Apes. In Man it is normally absent, but the *os coccyx,* with certain other vertebræ, are its homologues. At an early embryonic period it is free, and even after birth it has been known, though very rarely, to exist in a rudimentary state.

5. *Cricket:* A term applied to the last few men in a batting eleven who are rather weaker than the rest.

6. *Mason.:* The end of a stone step which is inserted into the wall; such a step has usually a tailing of nine inches.

7. *Mining* (*Sing.* or *Pl.*): The streaks of slime left from the stamped ore, passed over a round or square buddle.

8. *Music:* That part of a musical note, as of a minim or crotchet, which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head or body; the stem.

9. *Naut.:* A rope fastened to a block, in order that it may be lashed to an object. [TAIL-BLOCK.]

10. *Surg.:* A portion of an incision at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision; a tailing.

¶ (1) *Tail of a lock:*

Hydr.-eng.: On a canal, the lower end or entrance into the lower pond.

(2) *Tail of the eye:* The outer corner of the eye. (Used generally when referring to a stolen, secret glance.) (*Colloq.*)

(3) *Tail of the trenches:*

Fort.: The post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders in advancing the lines of approach.

(4) *To turn tail:* To run away; to shirk an encounter.

(5) *With one's tail between one's legs:* With a cowed or abject look, as a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance, as of one conscious of defeat.

tail-bay, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond.

tail-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block whose strap is prolonged into a tail, which is tapered, or the ends may be twisted into foxes and plaited together like a gasket. Blocks used for jiggers have a double tail, made in the same manner.

tail-board, *s.*

1. *Vehicles:* The hind-end gate of a cart or wagon.

2. *Shipbuild.:* The carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head.

*** tail-castle, * tail-castell,** *s.* The poop of a ship. Opposed to forecastle (q.v.).

"Puppis . . . la poupe. The hind deck, or *tail-castell.*"—*Nomenclator.*

tail-coat, *s.* A coat with tails; a dress-coat.

tail-crab, *s.*

Mining: The capstan on which the spare rope of the crab is wound.

tail-drain, *s.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains in a field or meadow.

tail-end, *s.*

1. The latter end; the termination; the wind up.

"The *tail-end* of a shower caught us."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaëton,* ch. xxii.

2. (*Pl.*): Inferior samples of corn; tailings.

tail-gates, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng.: The lower pair of gates of a canal-lock.

tail-piece, *s.* A piece at the end of anything; an appendage: specifically—

(1) A small cut or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section of a book as an ornamental ending of a page.

"Without any foppish or pedantic ornaments of head and *tail-pieces.*"—*Armstrong: Miscellanies,* i. 173.

(2) *Lathe:* The set-screw of the rear lathe-spindle.

(3) *Music:* The block of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, to which the strings are attached.

tail-pin, *s.* The back-centre pin of a lathe.

tail-pipe, *s.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe, *v.t.* To affix an old kettle, or other utensil, to the tail of: as, To *tail-pipe* a dog. (*Halliwell.*)

† tail-pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Caudate (q.v.).

tail-race, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: The channel which leads away the spent water from a water-wheel.

tail-screw, *s.*

Lathe: The screw which advances or retracts the back-centre.

tail-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A luff-tackle, with a hook in the end of the single block, and a tail to the upper end of the double block.

tail-trimmer, *s.*

Build.: A trimmer next to the wall into which the ends of joints are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve, *s.*

Steam:

(1) An air-pump valve in one form of condenser, opened by the steam entering the condenser, but closed by atmospheric pressure when a partial vacuum exists in the condenser.

(2) The snifting-valve of a marine steam-engine.

tail-vice, *s.* A small hand-vice, with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tail-water, *s.* The waste-water discharged from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tails common, *s.*

Mining: The washed lead-ore.

tāil (2), **taille,** *s.* [Fr. *taille* = a cutting, &c. It is the same word as *tally* (q.v.).]

Law: Limitation, abridgment.

"*Taille*, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. The limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten."—*Cowel.*

¶ *Estate tail, Estate in tail:*

Law: A freehold of inheritance limited to a person and the heirs of his body, general or special, male or female. [ENTAIL.]

*** tāil, * tayl,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TAIL (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pull by the tail or stern.

"They toke foure Englyssche shyppes, laded with vytell, and *tayled* them to their shyppes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.,* vol. i., ch. xci.

2. To follow or hang to, like a tail; to be intimately attached to, as something not easily to be got rid of.

B. *Intrans.:* To pull at the tail. (See extract under STAVE, *v.*, from *Butler: Hudibras,* I. iii. 133.)

¶ *To tail in:*

Carp.: To fasten by one of the ends in a wall or any support: as, To *tail in* a timber.

*** tāil'-age, * tāl'-ĭ-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr. *taillage*, from *tailler* = to cut off.] A portion cut out of a whole; a portion; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; a tax, a toll.

tāiled, * tayled, *a.* [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having a tail. Frequently used in compounds, as long-*tailed*, bob-*tailed*, &c.

tailed-amphibia, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The order Urodela (q.v.).

tailed-men, *s. pl.*

1. *Biol.:* Men in whom the *os coccyx* has developed into a free tail.

"There is reason to believe that there are always a few *tailed-men* of this kind living."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.,* x. 447.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term often applied to any despised tribe of aborigines, outcasts, or heretics, living near or among a dominant population, who look upon them as beasts, and furnish them with tails accordingly. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 383.)

tailed-wasp, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the genus Sirex (q.v.); spec., *Sirex gigas.*

tāil'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; *-ing.*]

1. *Agric.* (*Pl.*) The lighter parts of grain blown to one end in winnowing.

"Before 1884 I never used any wheat, other than *tailings*, for feeding stock."—*Field,* Feb. 19, 1887.

2. *Build.:* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.

3. *Mining* (*Pl.*): The refuse part of the stamped ore thrown behind the tail of the buddle or washing apparatus, and which is dressed a second time to secure whatever metal might still remain in it.

"A shipload of *tailings* to an ounce of gold."—*Chamber's Journal,* July, 1879, p. 367.

4. *Surg.:* The same as TAIL (1), *s.*, II. 10.

*** tāil'-lage** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr.] The same as TAILAGE (q.v.).

*** tāil'-lag-ĕr** (ag as ĭj), *** tail-a-gier,** *s.* [TAILLAGE.] A collector of taillages or taxes. (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

*** tāille,** *s.* [Fr. = a cutting; *tailler* = to cut off.]

1. A tally; an account notched on a piece of wood.

2. A tax, tallage, impost, or subsidy; an imposition levied by the sovereign or any other lord on his subjects.

3. The same as TAIL (2), *s.* (q.v.).

tāil'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a tail; having no tail.

tailless-ape, *s.*

Zool.: Macacus sylvanus († *Inuus ecaudatus*) [INUUS.]

tailless-batrachians, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The order Anoura (q.v.).

tailless-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Anurosorex squamipes, a small Shrew brought by Père David from Tibet.

tail-lie, *s.* [TAILZIE.]

tāil'-ŏr, * tayl-or, * tail-lour, * tayl-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *tailleor;* Fr. *tailleur* = a cutter, from *tailler* = to cut, from *taille* = an incision, a slitting, from Lat. *talea* = a thin rod, a stick.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One whose occupation it is to cut out and make up clothes, chiefly the outer garments of men, but sometimes also the heavier and stronger outer garments of women, as jackets, cloaks, &c.

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor.

tailor-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Orthotomus sutorius, a small bird about six inches long; general color olive greenish; wings brown, edged with green; crown of the head rufous, inclining to gray on the nape; tail light brown; outer feathers narrowly tipped with white; under surface of the body white; legs flesh-colored. The male has the two center tail-feathers lengthened. A native of India, the Eastern Peninsula, China, &c. It is found in gardens, hedgerows, orchards, jungles, &c., sometimes in pairs, sometimes in small flocks, feeding on ants, cicadellas, and other small insects. Its name of Tailor-bird is derived from its nest, which is enclosed in leaves sewn with cobwebs, silk from cocoons, thread, wool, and vegetable fibre. The nest itself is formed of cotton-wool, with fine loose hairs, &c.

tailor-made, *a.* Made by a tailor; or (*U. S. colloq.*) fitted by a tailor, as a *tailor-made* girl.

tāil'-ŏr, * tayl-or, *v.i.* [TAILOR *s.*]

1. To practice making men's clothes; to follow the occupation of a tailor.

"These *tayl'ring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules." *Green: The Spleen.*

2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing.

tāil'-ŏr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tailor*, s.; *-ess.*] A female tailor; a woman who makes clothes for men.

tāil'-ŏr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tailor; -ing.*] The occupation or practice of a tailor.

tāil'-ŏr-ize, *v.t.*

1. To tailor.

2. To conventionalize in the proverbial petty spirit of a tailor.

tāil'-stŏck, *s.* [DEAD-HEAD, 3.]

*** tāil'-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *tail*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): An old name given by Lindley to the order Triuridaceæ (q.v.).

tāil'-zie (z as y), **tāil-yie,** *s.* [Fr. *tailler* = to cut off.]

Scots Law: An old term to denote a deed creating an entailed estate.

tāil'-zie (z as y), **tāil'-yie,** *v.t.* [TAILZIE, *s.*] To entail, as an estate, &c. (*Scotch.*)

tāin, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *teine, teyne* a thin plate; Lat. *tænia* = a band, a fillet.]

1. Thin tin-plate.

2. Tinfoil for mirrors.

tāint (1), *** tainte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TAINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To imbue or impregnate with something

noxious, poisonous, or odious; to poison, to infect.

"The whole air of Somersetshire was *tainted* with death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction: as, *tainted* meat.

* 3. To stain, to sully, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Which, since they are of you, and odious,
I will not *taint* my mouth with."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 4. To make corrupt; to vitiate.

"With new glozes *tainte* the text."
Warner: Albions England, ix. 52.

* 5. To attaint (q.v.).

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something morally corrupting.

"I cannot *taint* with fear." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction: as, Meat *taints* in hot weather.

*** tāint** (2), *** taynt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Lat. *tango*, or a shortened form of *attaint*; cf. "I *atteynt*, I hyt or touche a thyng" (*Palsgrave*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hit, to strike, to touch.

"The iii. course they *tainted* ech other on ye helmes."
—Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii., ch. clxvii.

2. To break, as a lance, in an unknightly or unskilful manner.

3. To injure, as a lance, without breaking.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an ineffectual thrust with a lance.

tāint (1), *** tāinct,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *teint* = a tincture, a dye, a stain, prop. pa. par. of *teindre* = to stain; Lat. *tingo*.] [Tinge.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Colour, hue, tinge.

"Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily." *R. Greene: In Laudem Rosamundæ.*

* 2. A stain, a spot; a blemish on the reputation.

"The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* 3. Disgrace, discredit.

"Your fore-vouched affection
Fallen into *taint*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. Something which infects, contaminates, or corrupts; a corrupting influence, infection, corruption.

"A *taint* which so universally infects mankind.'—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. xxxiii.

5. A kind of spider of a red colour, common in summer.

"There is found in the summer a kinde of spider called a *tainct*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly out-weigh a grain; this by countrey-people is accounted a deadly poison unto cows and horses; who if they suddenly die, and swell thereon, ascribe their death hereto, and will commonly say, they have licked a *tainct*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Tainted, stained, imbued.

"A pure, unspotted heart
Never yet *taint* with love."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

* **taint-worm,** *s.* A worm that taints; a parasitic worm; or perhaps the same as Taint (1), *s.* 5. (q.v.).

"As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze."
Milton: Lycidas, 45.

*** tāint** (2), *s.* [Taint (2), *v.*]

1. A thrust of a lance, which fails of its effect; a breaking of a lance in an encounter in an unknightly or unskilful manner.

2. A trial of a lance; an injury to a lance without breaking it.

3. Trial, proof. (Perhaps from Fr. *tenter*; Lat. *tento* = to try, to prove.)

*** tāint'-frēē,** *a.* [Eng. *taint* (1), *s.*, and *free.*] Free from taint or infection; pure, untainted.

*** tāint'-lĕss, * taint-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *taint* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Free from taint; untainted, taintfree, pure.

"The *taintlesse* flowres of blest Elysium."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 5.

*** tāint'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *taintless*; *-ly.*] Without taint.

*** tāint'-ụre,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tinctura* = tincture, dye.] Taint, tinge, stain, defilement.

"Preserve them safe from all the pestilent *taintures* of schism and heresie."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 29.

tairge, *s.* [Targe.] (*Scotch.*)

tairn, *s.* [Tarn.]

tāisch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael.] The voice of a person about to die heard in the person's absence.

"The superstition that this omen of approaching death sometimes takes place, exists chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland. Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taisches*, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before."—*Boswell: Journal*, p. 150. (*Jamieson.*)

tāit (1), **tāte, teat,** *s.* [Icel. *tata* = shreds; *teta* = to tease or pick wool.] A small portion of anything, consisting of fibres or the like; a shred.

"'A *tait* o' woo' would be scarce amang us,' said the goodwife."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

tāit (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Noolbenger.]

tāi'-vèrt, *a.* [Tavert.]

ta-ja'-çû, ta-jas'-sû, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Dicotyles torquatus (Cuv.), *D. tajacu* (Linn.), the Collared Peccary, the smaller of the two species of the genus. It is about thirty-six inches long, dark gray in colour, with a white or light gray band across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. [Peccary.]

tāke (pa. t. * *tok*, * *tuk*, *took*, pa. par. * *take*, * *ituke*, *taken*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *taka* (pa. t. *tók*, pa. par. *tekinn*) = to lay hold of, to grasp; Sw. *taga*; O. Sw. *taka*; Dan. *tage*; Goth. *tekan* (pa. t. *taitok*, pa. par. *tekans*); Lat. *tango* = to touch. Allied words are *tack, tag, tackle, attach, attack, tact, tangent, contact, stake, stick*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To touch.

"Ure lord . . . *tok* his lepre." *O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 31.

* 2. To give, to hand over.

"The gailer him *tok* an appel."
Polit. Relig. & Love Songs, xxiv. 231.

3. To grasp with the hand or with any instrument; to lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to get into one's hold.

"*Take* him by the arm."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

4. To seize or lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to remove generally.

"When death *takes* one."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 161.

5. To catch by surprise; to come upon unexpectedly; to surprise; to catch, as in a trap or snare; to circumvent; to find or take at a disadvantage.

"Nay, I have *ta'en* you napping, gentle love."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

6. To take prisoner, to capture.

"To late comes rescue: he is *ta'en* or slain."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 4.

7. To seize, as a disease; to attack.

"A most outrageous fit of madness *took* him."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

8. To obtain or gain possession of by force of arms; to capture, to conquer; to cause to surrender or capitulate.

"Like a Sinon *take* another Troy."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

9. To catch, as a disease.

"He hath *ta'en* the infection."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

10. To catch, as a batsman in cricket.

11. To gain or secure the interest, affection, or favour of; to captivate, to charm, to please, to attract, to allure.

"Which must *take* the ear strangely."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

12. To conduct, to lead, to convey, to carry, to transport.

"*Take* him hence, and marry her instantly."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ It frequently conveys the idea of carrying and handing over: as, *Take* this book to him = Take this book and hand it over to him.

13. To enter into possession of by hiring, leasing, or renting.

"If three ladies like a luckless play,
Takes the whole house upon the poet's day."
Pope: Horace, bk. i., ep. 6.

14. To quote, to extract: as, The passage is *taken* from another author.

15. To draw, to derive, to deduce.

16. To deduct, to subtract.

"*Take* two from twenty and leave eighteen."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 1.

17. To receive and accept, as something offered. (Correlative to *give* and opposed to *refuse* or *reject.*)

"Then *took* I the cup at the lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink."—*Jeremiah* xxv. 17.

18. To appropriate.

"Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself."—*Gen.* xiv. 21.

19. To understand in any particular sense or manner; to apprehend, to comprehend, to interpret.

"A word unkind or wrongly *taken*."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

20. To receive into the mind; to hear, to learn.

"*Take* this of me: Lucrece was not more chaste."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

21. To consider, to review.

"He was a man, *take* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

22. To imagine, to suppose; to entertain in opinion; to look upon as.

"Not the men you *took* them for."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

23. To receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning; to meet, to accept; to feel or be affected by.

"Tell me how he *takes* it."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

24. To entertain, to feel, to receive.

"You *take* pleasure in the message?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

25. To avail one's self of; to employ, to use, to occupy: as, To *take* care, to *take* precautions, to *take* steps.

26. To have recourse to; to betake one's self to; to turn to.

"He *took* this place for sanctuary."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

27. To adopt and follow; to betake one's self to.

"If any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

28. To seize on, to catch; not to let slip; not to neglect: as, To *take* an opportunity.

29. To choose and adopt as one's own; to select, to accept.

"*Take* to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors."
Milton: P. L., xi. 100.

30. To submit to the hazard of; to be contented with; to put up with.

"You must *take* your chance."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

31. To accept the promise, declaration, or conditions of; to close with; to hold responsible.

"Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword."
Dryden: 1 *Conquest of Granada*, ii. 1.

32. To assume, to put on, to pass into.

"*Take* any shape but that."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

33. To accept as a price or equivalent.

"If I can recover him, and keep him tame, I will not *take* too much for him."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

34. To receive and swallow, as food, drink, or medicine.

"Drink, and pray for me, I pray you; I have *taken* my last draught in this world."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

35. To use habitually: as, Do you *take* milk and sugar? He *takes* snuff.

36. To render necessary, to demand, to require. (Frequently used impersonally: as, It *takes* long study to make a scholar.)

37. To form, to fix, to adopt, to determine upon: as, To *take* a certain course.

38. To place one's self in; to occupy: as, To *take* a chair or a seat.

39. To bear or submit to; to endure; to put up with; to submit to without resentment or ill-feeling: as, To *take* a joke.

40. To put or set down in writing; to note down; to make a note or memorandum of.

"His confession is *taken*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

41. To copy, to delineate, to draw.

"Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right."
Dryden: Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 134.

42. To execute by artistic means: as, To *take* a photograph.

43. To obtain or ascertain by measurement.

"With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room."—*Swift.*

44. Not to refuse or balk at; to clear: as, A horse *takes* a fence.

45. To admit, to accept: as, Clay *takes* an impression easily.

46. To admit in copulation.

"Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

47. In chess, draughts, cards, &c., said of a piece or card of superior value to another: as, To *take* a trick with a trump, the queen *takes* another piece in chess, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or direct one's course; to betake one's self; to resort, to turn.

2. To have the intended or desired effect.

3. To meet with a favourable reception; to be favourably received; to please.

"Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful; and being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well with him."—*Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix or be fixed.

"Lymph will not *take*, if, after vaccination, the person operated on be subjected to the influence of a vapour bath."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

5. To admit of being represented in a photographic picture; to have the quality of coming out well in a photograph; to make a good photographic picture.

6. To be attracted by or swallow a bait.

"A strong north-easterly wind prevailing, during which fish will not, as a rule, *take*, and are very sulky."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ 1. *To give and take:* To make allowances on each side. [GIVE, ¶ 25.]

2. *To take aback:* To surprise, to astonish, especially in an abrupt, disappointing, and unexpected manner; to confound.

3. *To take a back seat:* To abandon one's pretensions.

"He will have, in the expressive parlance of American politics, to *take a back seat*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 5, 1885.

* 4. *To take a ball:*

Cricket: To hit, drive, or strike a ball with the bat, as opposed to blocking it.

"He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, *took* the good ones, and sent them flying to all parts of the field."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

5. *To take advantage of:*

(1) To seize and make use of any advantage offered by; to profit or benefit by.

(2) To seize and make use of circumstances to the prejudice of; to catch by surprise or cunning; to trick.

6. *To take after:*

(1) To learn to follow; to copy, to imitate; to follow the example of.

"We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern."—*Atterbury.*

(2) To resemble: as, A son *takes after* his father.

7. *To take aim:* To direct the eye or a weapon; to aim.

* 8. *To take air:* To be divulged; to become known.

9. *To take arms, to take up arms:* To commence hostilities; to rise in arms.

10. *To take a sight:* [SIGHT, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

11. *To take away:* To remove, to set aside, to do away with.

"If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life."—*Rev.* xx. 19.

12. *To take breath:* To stop, as one exhausted with labour or fatigue, in order to breathe or rest; to rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after exertion or fatigue.

13. *To take care:*

(1) To be careful, vigilant, wary, or cautious.

* (2) To be careful, anxious, or solicitous. (Followed by *for* before an object.)

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care for* oxen?"—1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

14. *To take care of:* To have the care or charge of; to keep watch over; to superintend.

* 15. *To take course:* To have recourse to measures.

"They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head."—*Bacon.*

16. *To take down:*

(1) To bring or reduce from a higher to a lower place or position; to lower; hence, to abase, to humble.

* (2) To crush, to reduce, to suppress.

"Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard *to take* him *down* as some suppose?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* (3) To swallow.

"We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal."—*Bacon.*

(4) To pull down; to pull to pieces; to reduce to separate parts: as, To *take down* a building.

(5) To put or set down in writing; to write down, to record: as, *To take down* a speech in shorthand.

17. *To take earth:* To escape into its hole (said of a fox); hence, fig., to hide or conceal one's self. [EARTH, *s.*, A. II. 6.]

18. *To take effect:*

(1) To have the desired effect or influence; to be efficacious.

(2) To come into operation or action: as, The law *takes effect* next month.

19. *To take farewell:* To take leave; to bid farewell.

20. *To take fire:* To become ignited; to flame up; hence, fig., to become highly excited or heated, as with anger, love, enthusiasm, or the like.

"Let youth *take fire*! Sir Paul takes snuff."
Praed: County Ball.

21. *To take from:*

(1) To deduct, to subtract: as, *To take* two *from* four.

* (2) To derogate, to detract.

"It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have cultivated nature."—*Dryden.*

22. *To take heart:* To pluck up courage; to become brave, confident, or courageous. [HEART, *s.*, I. 2. (4), ¶ 35.]

23. *To take heed:* To be careful, wary, or cautious.

24. *To take heed to* (or *unto*): To attend to with care.

"I will *take heed to* my ways, that I offend not with my tongue."—*Psalm* xxxix. 1.

25. *To take hold:* To seize, to grasp; to gain control or power over. (Followed by *of*, sometimes by *on*.)

"Judgment and sorrow *take hold on* thee."—*Job* xxxvi. 17.

26. *To take horse:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To mount and ride a horse or horses.

"And there *ta'en horse* to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

(2) *Mining:* A vein of ore is said to take horse when it divides on each side of a body of non-metalliferous rock, called dead-ground.

27. *To take in:*

(1) To receive, admit, or bring into one's house, company, or the like; to entertain.

"I was a stranger, and ye *took* me *in*."—*Matt.* xxv. 35.

(2) To inclose, fence in, or reclaim, as land.

"Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) To give admission to; to allow to enter: as, A ship *takes in* water.

(4) To encompass, to embrace, to include, to comprehend.

"These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter: *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even."—*Burnet.*

(5) To reduce into a less compass; to lessen, to contract.

"If fortune fill thy sail
With more than a propitious gale
Take half thy canvas *in*."
Cowper: Horace; Odes ii. 10.

(6) To receive or admit into the mind or understanding; to comprehend; to admit the truth of: as, I cannot *take* that story *in*.

* (7) To win or gain by conquest; to capture.

"He sent Asan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

(8) To be a regular subscriber to; to receive or take regularly: as, *To take in* a newspaper.

(9) To circumvent, to cozen, to cheat, to deceive. (*Colloq.*)

"It is curious that so able a man could have believed that he could in this way *take in* the British public."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 569.

28. *To take in hand:* To undertake to manage, perform, or execute.

29. *To take in vain:* To utter or use unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely, as an oath.

"Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord thy God *in vain*."—*Exodus* xx. 7.

30. *To take it out:* To exact or compel satisfaction or an equivalent. A rich man is said to *take it* (his money) *out* in fine footmen, fine feeding, &c.; a poor man *takes it* (his trouble) *out* in drink. (*Slang Dict.*)

31. *To take leave:*

(1) To bid farewell; to depart.

(2) To assume or use a certain degree of liberty or license; to permit to one's self.

32. *To take notice:*

(1) To regard or observe with attention; to watch carefully; to give attention to.

(2) To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark; to mention.

"Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it."—*Clarendon.*

33. *To take oath:* To swear judicially.

* 34. *To take oath of:* To administer an oath to.

35. *To take off:*

(1) To remove or lift from the surface or outside. (*Exodus* xxxiv. 34.)

(2) To remove or transport to another place.

* (3) To remove; to take away.

"*To take off* so much grief from you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

(4) To deduct from: as, *To take* a penny *off* the income-tax.

* (5) To put to death; to kill, to execute; to do away with.

(6) To retract, to withdraw.

"*Take* it [a sentence of banishment] *off* again."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

* (7) To invalidate, to lessen, to weaken.

"This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence."—*Stillingfleet.*

(8) To withdraw; to abstract; to draw off.

"Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit."—*Locke.*

(9) To swallow; to drink off or out.

"Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips."—*Locke.*

* (10) To make a copy of; to reproduce.

(11) To mimic, to imitate, to ridicule, to caricature; to make game of by imitation.

* (12) To purchase; to take in trade.

"The Spaniards, having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us."—*Locke.*

* (13) To find place for; to dispose of; to accommodate.

"The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*."—*Bacon.*

(14) To start to jump: as, A horse *takes off* too soon at a fence.

36. *To take on* (or *upon*):

(1) To undertake the charge, execution, responsibility, &c., of; to assume, to appropriate, to bear.

"Ye *take* too much *upon* you."—*Numbers* xvi. 3.

(2) To be violently affected; to mourn, to fret. (*Colloq.*)

"How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* (3) To assume a character; to act a part.

"I *take* not *on* me here as a physician."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

37. *To take one's part:* To espouse one's cause; to defend or support one.

* 38. *To take order with:* To exercise authority; to take measures; to check.

"Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that."—*Bacon.*

39. *To take out:*

(1) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things.

"All thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *taken out*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

(2) To remove by cleansing, erasure, or the like: as, *To take out* a stain, a blot, &c.

(3) To put away; to put an end to: as, *To take* the pride *out* of a person, *To take* the strength *out* of a person.

(4) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, He *took* the value *out* in money.

(5) To ascertain by measurement and calculation: as, *To take out* quantities for a work.

(6) To procure for one's self; to obtain; to get drawn, granted, or executed for one's own use: as, *To take out* a patent, *To take out* a summons.

* (7) To copy. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.)

40. *To take pains:* To exert one's self; to use all one's skill, care, or the like.

41. *To take part in:* To share in; to partake of.

42. *To take place:*

(1) To happen; to come to pass; to occur.

* (2) To have effect; to prevail.

"Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

43. *To take root:*

(1) To form or strike a root: as, A plant *takes root.*

(2) To become firmly fixed or established.

"I have seen the foolish *taking root.*"—*Job* v. 3.

44. *To take stock:* [Stock (1), *s.*, ¶ (3)].

*45. *To take tent:* To take heed; to be careful or cautious. (*Scotch.*)

46. *To take the air, to take an airing:* To walk, drive, or ride in the open air for the sake of the health.

*48. *To take thought:* To be solicitous or anxious. (*Matthew* vi. 25.)

49. *To take time:*

(1) To act without hurry or haste, and with due deliberation; hence, to be in no haste or excitement; to be patient; to wait calmly and patiently.

(2) To require, demand, or necessitate a certain amount of time for accomplishment or execution.

50. *To take to:*

(1) To become fond of; to become attached to.

(2) To resort to; to betake one's self to; to adopt.

"I have now four horses which were in my possession when I first *took to* the peat."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

51. *To take to heart:* To be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel keenly or sensibly: as, He *took* the disgrace much *to heart.*

52. *To take to task:* To find fault with; to censure.

"To *take to task* a conscientious novelist who treats the crime he depicts as God and nature dictate."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

53. *To take up:*

(1) To lift, to raise.

"*Take* her *up* tenderly, lift her with care."
Hood: Song of the Shirt.

(2) To bring or gather together; to fasten or bind: as, *To take up* ravelled threads.

(3) To protect and care for; to patronise or befriend.

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will *take* me *up.*"—*Psalm* xxvii. 10.

*(4) To obtain on credit.

"*Take up* commodities upon our bills."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

*(5) To begin, to start; to set agoing.

"They shall *take up* a lamentation for me."—*Ezekiel* xxv. 17.

(6) To begin where another left off; to keep up in continuous succession.

(7) To preoccupy, to occupy, to engross, to engage, to employ.

"There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony."—*Addison: On Medals.*

(8) To seize, to catch, to arrest.

"Though the sheriff have this authority *to take up* all such stragglers."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*(9) To rate, to abuse, to scold.

"I was *taken up* for laying them down."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

*(10) To make up; to settle, to arrange.

"How was that quarrel *taken up?*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

*(11) To levy.

"You are *to take* soldiers *up* in counties."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.* ii. 1.

*(12) To oppose, to encounter; to cope with. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

*(13) To trip. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

(14) To undertake; to take on one's self: as, *To take up* a friend's quarrel.

*(15) To believe, to admit.

"The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*(16) To fasten with a ligature.

"A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

(17) To pay and receive.

"The bill if not *taken up* this afternoon will be protested."—*Colman: The Spleen*, i.

(18) To clear up; to become fine.

"The weather *took up* wonderfully."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*(19) To stop.

"Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion."—*Tillotson.*

*(20) To reform.

"This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband."—*Locke.*

*(21) To collect.

"This great basea was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

54. *To take up arms:* The same as *To take arms* (q.v.).

55. *To take up with:*

(1) To become intimate with; to attach one's self to; to associate with.

"Are dogs such desirable company *to take up with?*"—*South.*

*(2) To be contented to receive; to put up with.

"The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

56. *To take water:* To recant, to yield a position already taken; to submit.

57. *To take with:*

(1) To please.

(2) To accept or take as a companion.

*(3) To be explicit and understandable.

tāke, *s.* [Take, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of taking or seizing; capture.

"Every hound was up at the *take.*"—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. That which is taken; the quantity or amount of anything taken or received; especially the quantity of fish caught at one time; catch.

"They begrudge the large *takes* of these fish which they say the fishermen obtain."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*3. A witch's charm.

"He hath a *take* upon him."—*Quack's Academy.* (1678.)

II. *Print.:* The portion of copy taken by a compositor at one time.

take-down, *s.* A lowering or abasing; humiliation. (*Colloq.*)

take-in, *s.*

1. A fraud, a cheat, an imposition. (*Colloq.*)

2. The person who cheats or imposes on another.

take-off, *s.*

1. An imitation of another, especially by way of caricature.

2. The spot where a horse or man starts to leap a fence, &c.

"Unfortunately, the *take-off* of the last water jump, obstructed as it was with snow and slush, proved fatal to his chance."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

take-off, *v.t.* or *i.*

Print.: To remove (the sheets) from a machine or press.

take-up, *s.*

1. *Sewing-machine:* A device in a sewing-machine to draw upon the upper thread to take up its slack while the needle is rising, or rest at its highest point, to tighten the stitch. The independent take-up is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar.

2. *Steam navig.:* The part between the smoke-box and the bottom of the funnel of a steam-ship.

3. *Weaving:* That motion of the cloth-beam in a loom by which the web is wound up as fast as the weaving proceeds.

***tak-el,** *s.* [Tackle, *s.*]

tāk'-ĕn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Take, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pleased, gratified.

"I was more *taken* with the third season hunter, Bachelor."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

¶ (1) *To be taken up with:* To be occupied with, or engaged on or upon.

(2) *To be taken with:* To be attracted by; to like, to fancy.

tāk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tak(e)*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who takes, receives, seizes, apprehends, or captures.

2. One who takes or accepts a bet.

3. One who swallows.

"That the life-weary *taker* may fall dead."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

taker-away, *s.* One who takes away or deprives a person of any possession. (With allusion to Job i. 21.)

"Do I fully trust in God, as the giver and *taker away* of all earthly things?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 37.

taker-off, *s.*

Print.: A person (usually a lad) employed to take off the sheets from a machine as they are printed.

***tą-kĭg'-rą-phy** *s.* [Tachygraphy.]

tāk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Take, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pleasing, alluring, attracting, engaging.

"So *taking* amid the ripening grain."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 276.

†2. Infectious, catching: as, The itch is very *taking.* (*Colloq.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who takes; the act of gaining possession, seizing, accepting, or the like; seizure, apprehension, capture.

"The manner of their *taking* may appear
At large discoursed in this paper here."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. (*Pl.*): That which is taken or received; receipts: as, The *takings* at the door were small.

*3. Distress of mind; agitation.

*4. Malignant influence.

"Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking.*"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

¶ *To be in a taking:* To be agitated, confused, flurried, or distressed.

"What a *taking* was he *in*, when your husband asked who was in the basket."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

***taking-off,** *s.* Killing, execution.

"Let her, who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy *taking-off.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1.

tāk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *taking; -ly.*] In a taking or attractive manner; attractively.

"I shall discourse in some sort *takingly.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iv. 2.

***tāk'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *taking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being taking, pleasing, or attractive.

"All outward adornings have sometimes in them of a complaisance and *takingness.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 41.

tăl'-ą-pŏin, tĕl'-ą-pŏin, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The Siamese title of a priest of Fo; a bonze (q.v.).

2. *Zool.: Cercopithecus talapoin*, a small and rare monkey from the west coast of Africa. The general colour is green, lower part of the body and under surface white. It differs in dentition from the rest of the genus.

***tăl'-ą-ræ,** *s. pl.* [Talaria.]

Bot.: Link's name for the wings of a papilionaceous corolla.

tą-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., from *talus* = an ankle.]

Class. Antiq.: The small wings attached to the ankles of Hermes or Mercury in representations of that deity. They sometimes appear as growing to the ankle, more commonly as attached to sandals, one on each side of each ankle.

TALARIA.

tą-lâu'-ma, *s.* [The South American name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceæ akin to Magnolia. Trees or shrubs, with very fragrant flowers, natives of the hotter countries in both hemispheres.

tăl'-bŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoology:

*1. The name given to a race of dogs, allied to or identical with the Bloodhound.

"Gervase Markham describes a *Talbot*, which no doubt is a relation of the Bloodhound, as a round, thick-headed dog, with a short nose—characteristics which certainly do not appear in modern Blood hounds."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 200.

†2. A race of hounds, nearly, if not quite, extinct, which seem to have been kept for show rather than for use. Colour pure white, large head, very broad muzzle, long pendulous ears, and rough hair on the belly. Talbot is the family name of the House of Shrewsbury, which has a Talbot for badge and two Talbots for supporters.

"The *Talbot* seems to have been something between the Northern and Southern Hounds, but the accounts we possess of this breed differ greatly."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 27.

tâl'-bŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [After the name of the inventor, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Photog.: A process invented by Fox Talbot in 1840, and patented in 1841, in which paper was sensitized by iodide of silver and exposed in the camera. The surface became the recipient of a latent image, which was developed, and afterwards fixed by hyposulphite of soda. It was named by its originator, Calotype (q.v.), and is the basis of the present photographic process.

tăl'c, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Arab. *talk*; Ger. *talck, talk.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in short hexagonal prisms and plates, also in globular and stellated groups, compact, massive. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 2·565 to 2·8; lustre, pearly; colour, apple-green, white, shades of gray; sectile; feel, greasy. Compos., varying with the amount of water present, but essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia which, when pure, would contain: silica, 62·0; magnesia, 34·1; water, 4·9 = 100, the formula being $6MgO.5SiO_2 + 2H_2O$. Basal divides as follows: (1) Foliated; (2) Massive (steatite or soapstone); (*a*) Coarse Granular, including potstone; (*b*) Cryptocrystalline (French chalk); (*c*) Rensselaerite, cryptocrystalline, but more often pseudomorphous; (*d*) Indurated: a very abundant mineral.

2. A commercial name for mica (q.v.).

¶ *Oil of talc:* [Oil of talc].

talc-apatite, *s.*

Min.: An apatite, found in chlorite schist in the Urals, containing a large percentage of magnesia replacing lime. A magnesium-apatite.

talc-chlorite, *s.*

Min.: A mineral regarded by Marignac as intermediate between talc and chlorite, but stated by Des Cloizeaux to possess the optical characters of clinochlore. Dana suggests that it may be the latter mineral mixed with talc, which would account for the high percentage of silica.

talc-gneiss, *s.*

Petrol.: A gneiss which contains a hydrated mica, frequently, but erroneously, called talc.

talc iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of magnetite (q.v.) having weak magnetic properties, in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by magnesia.

talc-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose rock consisting wholly or largely of talc, with varying amounts of quartz, and some accessory minerals.

talc-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Breunerite (q.v.)

talc-steatite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Talc (q.v.).

tăl'c-ite, *s.* [Eng. *talc*; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given by Thomson to a white muscovite (q.v.) from Wicklow.

2. Kirwan's name for a massive scaly talc.

tăl'c-ȳ, tăl'c'-y, *a.* [Eng. *talc*; *-y.*] The same as Talcose (q.v.).

tăl'c'-ōid, *s.* [Eng. *talc*; suff. *-oid*; Ger. *talkoid.*]

Min.: A snow-white variety of talc occurring in broad folia at Pressnitz, Bohemia. It contained over 67 per cent. of silica. Probably only ordinary talc with disseminated free quartz.

tăl'c'-ōse, tăl'c'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *talc*; *-ose, -ous.*]

Min. & Petrol.: Partaking of the characters of talc (q.v.).

talcose-granite, *s.* [Protocine.]

talcose-slate, *s.* [Talc-schist.]

tăl'c'-ō-sīte, *s.* [Eng. *talcose*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin veins of scaly structure, resembling talc. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·46 to 2·5; lustre, pearly; colour, silver-white, greenish, yellowish. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, probably related to selwynite (q.v.). Occurs at Mount Ada, Heathcote, Victoria.

tăl'c'-oŭs, *a.* [Talcose.]

tălc-trĭp'-līte, *s.* [Eng. *talc*, and *triplite.*]

Min.: A variety of triplite (q.v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by lime. Its position as a distinct variety is not however, determined. Occurs in small yellowish grains in the lazulite rock of Horrsjöberg, Sweden.

tāle (1), *s.* [Tail.]

tāle (2), *s.* [A.S. *talu* = a number, a narrative; cogn. with Dut. *taal* = language, tongue, speech; Icel. *tal* = talk, a tale; *tala* = a number, a speech; Dan. *tale* = speech; Sw. *tal* = speech, number; O. H. Ger. *zala*; Ger. *zahl* = number. From the same root comes *tell.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is told; an oral relation; hence, anything disclosed; information.

"She trembles at his *tale.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 591.

2. A narrative, oral or written, in prose or verse, of events that have really happened, or that are imagined or are represented as having happened; a short story, true or fictitious.

"A *tale* well told, or a comedy or a tragedy well wrought up, may have a momentary effect upon the mind."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History,* let. 4.

3. A number or quantity told, reckoned, computed, or set down, especially a reckoning by counting or numbering; a number reckoned, stated, or told.

"And every shepherd tells his *tale*
Under the hawthorn in the dale."
Milton: L'Allegro, 67.

* II. *Law:* A count or declaration.

¶ *His tale is told:* It is all over with him; his race is run.

* **tale-carrier,** *s.* A talebearer, a telltale.

"*Tale-carriers* or tellers as some perhaps of her women were."—*State Trials,* 28 *Henry VIII.* (an. 1536).

* **tale-master,** *s.* The originator of a tale, story, or report.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; England.*

* **tale-piet, * tale-pyet,** *s.* A talebearer, a telltale, a busybody.

"Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet.*"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

tale-wise, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Being in the manner of a tale.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a tale or story.

* **tāle,** *v.i.* [Tale (2), *s.*] To tell, to narrate.

"Thus however that thei *tale*
The strokes fall upon the smale."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

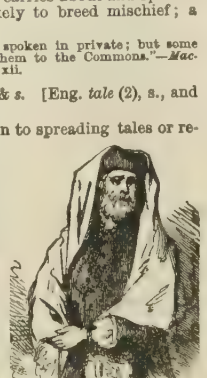
tāle'-bĕär-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *bearer.*] One who officiously carries about and spreads tales or reports likely to breed mischief; a telltale.

"These words were spoken in private; but some *talebearer* repeated them to the Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

tāle'-bĕär-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *bearing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Given to spreading tales or reports officiously.

B. *As subst.:* The act, habit, or practice of spreading tales or reports officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.



JEW WEARING TALED.

tā'-lĕd, tăl'-ĭth, *s.* [Heb. טַלִּית (*talith*).]

Jewish Antiq.: A garment of fine linen with a fringe attached to it, worn by the Jews in Talmudic times. It was ample in size, so as to admit of the head being enveloped in it while its wearer engaged in prayer.

* **tāle'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*; *-ful* (*l*).] Abounding with stories.

"The cottage-hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic." *Thomson: Winter,* 90.

tā-lĕ-găl'-la, *s.* [Composed of native name, and Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

Ornith.: Brush-turkey; a genus of Megapodidæ (q.v.), with two species from East Australia and New Guinea. Closely akin to the type-genus Megapodius (q.v.), but with wattled skin on the head and neck, whence the early settlers gave these birds the name of Brush-turkeys, though they have no affinity with the genus Meleagris (q.v.). Since 1854 they have been acclimatized in Europe, and their immense nests may often be seen in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and in similar establishments on the Continent.

tăl'-ent (1), * **tal-ente,** *s.* [Fr. *talent* = a talent in money, will, desire, earnest humour to, from Lat. *talentum*; Gr. τάλαντον (*talanton*) = a balance, . . . a weight, sum of money, a talent, from the same root as τάλας (*talas*), genit. τάλαντος (*talantos*) = bearing enduring; ἔτλην (*etlēn*) = I endured; Lat. *tolero* = to tolerate; *tollo* = to lift, to sustain; Sansc. *tul* = to lift, to weigh; *tulana* = lifting; *tulá* = a balance, a weight; Sp. *talante, talento*; Ital. & Port. *talanto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"When he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which owed him ten thousand *talents.*"—*Matthew* xviii. 24.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A gift, endowment, or faculty; some peculiar faculty, ability, power, or accomplishment, natural or acquired. (A metaphor borrowed from the parable in St. Matthew xxv. 14–30.)

"It is no inconsiderable branch of the minister's art to discern the *talents* of men, to know what they are fit for."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxv.

(2) Mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. (Used in either the singular or the plural.)

"So many youths of distinguished *talent.*"—*Cowper: Works* (ed. Southey), ii. 71.

(3) Hence, used for talented persons collectively; men of ability or talent.

"All the real *talent* in England."—*Ruskin: Seven Lamps,* p. 189.

* (4) Quality, character, characteristic.

"'Tis my particular *talent* to ridicule folks."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife,* ii. 2.

* (5) Disposition, inclination.

"The nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline."—*Clarendon.*

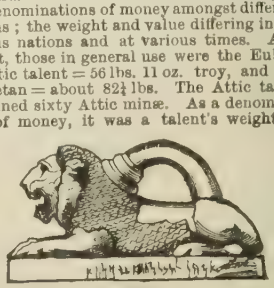
* (6) Desire, affection, will.

"But the imaginacion cometh of remuable beastes, that semen to haue *talente* [affectus] to flien, or to desiren any thyng."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* p. 480.

(7) Habitual backers of horses, or takers of odds, as opposed to the bookmakers, or layers of odds. (*Racing slang.*)

"All the *talent* were discomfited, though, as they often are in Nurseries."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

II. *Greek Antiq.:* The name of a weight and denomination of money among the ancient Greeks, and also applied by Greek writers and their translators to various standard weights and denominations of money amongst different nations; the weight and value differing in the various nations and at various times. As a weight, those in general use were the Euboïc or Attic talent = 56 lbs. 11 oz. troy, and the Æginetan = about 82½ lbs. The Attic talent contained sixty Attic minæ. As a denomination of money, it was a talent's weight of



TALENT.

silver, or a sum of money equivalent to this; so that in our current coin the Attic talent would be worth £243 15s. The great talent of the Romans was equal to £99 6s. 8d., and the little talent to £75. The Hebrew talent (2 Sam. xii. 30) was equal to 93 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois; and as a denomination of money it has been variously estimated at from £312 10s. to £396. The marginal note in the A.V. to Matt. xviii. 24, says that "a talent is 750 ounces of silver, which, at five shillings the ounce, is £187 10s." The illustration represents a bronze talent found at Abydos; its weight is about the same as the Attic talent.

¶ For the difference between *talent, gift,* and *intellect,* see Gift and Intellect.

¶ *Ministry of all the Talents:*

English Hist.: A ministry of which Lord

Grenville was the head, and Fox his colleague and supporter. It was formed on Jan. 26, 1806, three days after the death of Pitt, and, after undergoing some changes, was dissolved on March 25, 1807. Its nickname was given from the boast of Mr. Canning and others that it contained all the talent of the country—*i.e.*, of both political parties in the State.

***tăl'-ẹnt** (2), *s.* [TALON.]

tăl'-ẹnt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *talent* (1); *-ed.*] Furnished or endowed with talents or great mental powers; possessing genius, talents, or abilities.

"While talenting and similar words have no existence, there is a very obvious reason why words of the class of *talented* are numerous; namely, that we oftener have occasion to express, through a verb, the idea of 'possessed of a quality or attribute,' 'endowedness,' &c., than we have to express, through the same part of speech, the idea of 'communicating a quality or attribute,' 'endowing,' &c., among which ideas are those denoted by the theoretic foundations of the actual *talented* and the potential *talenting*, and their congeners."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 73.

¶ This word has often been assailed, and condemned as a "pseudo-participle," having no verb to correspond with it. But many words, universally recognized as good English, are open to the same objection, as *gifted*, *booted*, *lettered*, *landed*, &c. (See *Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, pp. 70–75.)

***tăl'-ẽr,** ***tăil'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *tal(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who tells or spreads tales.

"If he be a *tailer* of idle wordes."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

tā-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *talis* = such.]

Law: Persons of like reputation or standing; persons in the court from whom the sheriff or his clerk makes selections to supply the places of jurors who have been empanelled, but who are not in attendance.

"If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors do not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*, in order to make up a deficiency: the judge being empowered, at the prayer of either party, to award a *tales de circumstantibus*, of persons present in court, to be joined to the other jurors to try the cause; who are liable, however to the same challenges as the principal jurors. This is usually done till the legal number of twelve be completed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

¶ *To pray a tales:*

Law: To pray that the number of jurymen may be completed. A tales was prayed in the celebrated Tichborne case (1873).

"After a great deal of bawling, it was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

tales-book, *s.*

Law: A book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.

tales-man, *s.*

Law: A person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

"When a sufficient number of persons impanelled, or *tales-men*, appear, they are then separately sworn well and truly to try the issue between the parties, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence; and hence they are denominated the jury, jurata, and jurors, sc. juratores."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

† tāle'-tĕll-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *teller.*]

1. One who narrates tales or stories.

"The minstrels are named separately from the gestours or *taletellers*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 174.

2. A talebearer, a telltale.

Tăl-ĭ-ạ-cō'-ti-ạn (ti as shĭ), *a.* [See def.] Of, pertaining, or relating to Tagliacozzi (Latinised into *Taliacotius*), professor of anatomy and surgery at Bologna towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Taliacotian-operation, *s.*

Surg.: The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q.v.).

*** tăl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [TALION.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

"Just heav'n this *talitation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be."
Beaumont: Psyche, xvii. 26.

tăl-ĭ-ê'-rạ, *s.* [The Bengali name of the tree.]

Bot.: *Corypha Taliera* (Roxburgh), called by Sprengel *Taliera bengalensis*, a palm tree, akin to the Talipot (q.v.), but only about thirty feet high. The trunk is nearly cylindrical, and has at the top a number of fan-shaped leaves, in about eighty divisions, each about six feet long by four inches broad, the whole radiating from the points of petioles, five to ten feet long, and having spines at their edges. The spadix, which is decompound, is about twenty feet high, and appears in February. The fruit, which is about the size of a crab-apple, is wrinkled, and of a dark colour. It grows in India, where the leaves are used for roofing houses. The natives also write upon them with their iron or steel styles.

*** tăl'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *tal(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] *The telling of tales or stories.

tạ-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Supposed to be from Gr. θάλεια (*thaleia*) = blooming, luxuriant.]

Bot.: A genus of Portulacaceæ. Sepals deciduous, stamens ten or twenty, capsule three-valved, seeds many, wingless. *Talinum patens*, a native of Brazil, is used like the common purslane. [PORTULACA.]

tā'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *talionem*, accus. of *talio*, from *talis* = such.] The law of retaliation (*lex talionis*), according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury done, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. (Levit. xxiv. 20.)

"The law of *talion*, eye for eye."—*Geddes: Prof. to Bible*, p. xv.

tăl'-ĭ-pạt, *s.* [TALIPOT.]

tăl'-ĭ-pēş, *s.* [Lat. *talus* = an ankle, and *pes* = a foot.] The disease called Club-foot (q.v.).

tăl'-ĭ pŏt, tăl'-ĭ pạt, tăl'-ĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: *Corypha umbraculifera*, a palm tree, a native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, and cultivated in Bengal and Burmah. It has a tall, cylindrical stem, with a soft rind and soft pink internal pith, both formed of vascular bundles. The leaves are in a cluster at the top of the stem, and are fan-shaped. A tree at Peradeniya, in Ceylon, was described in the *Indian Agriculturist* for November, 1873, as having a stem eighty-four feet high, terminated by a flower panicle of twenty feet, making 104 feet in all, the girth of the stem three feet from the ground round the persistent bases of the leaves was thirteen feet four inches; at twenty-one feet from the ground eight feet three inches; the leaves were about ten feet in diameter, and the age of the tree about forty years. The pith is made into a kind of sago, the leaves are written upon by the natives with a steel stylus; they are, moreover, made into fans, mats, and umbrellas.

tăl'-ĭş mạn, *s.* [Sp. = a magical character, from Arab. *tilsum*, *tilism* = a talisman or magical image, from Gr. τέλεσμα (*telesma*) = a payment, in late Gr. = initiation, mystery; τελέω (*teleō*) = to accomplish, to fulfil, to complete, pay; τέλος (*telos*) = end, completion; Fr. *talisman*; Ital. *talismano.*]

1. *Lit.:* A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observance of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects were ascribed; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraven upon a sympathetic stone, or upon a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talisman was supposed to exert extraordinary influence over the wearer, especially in averting evils, as disease, sudden death, or the like.

"The fondness of the Princess for Lady Marlborough was such as, in a superstitious age, would have been ascribed to some *talisman* or potion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* Something which produces extraordinary effects; an amulet, a charm.

tăl-ĭş-măn'-ĭc, tăl-ĭş-măn'-ĭc-ạl, * tăl-ĭş-măn'-ĭque, *a.* [Eng. *talisman*; *-ic-*, *-ical.*] Having the properties or qualities of a talisman; preservative against evils by magic influence; magical.

"Swore you had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his *talismanique* louse."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

*** tăl'-ĭş-mạn ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *talisman*; *-ist.*] One who uses a talisman, or deals with talismans.

"Princes that are *talismanists*."—*Defoe: Duncan Campbell.* (Prof.)

tăl'-ĭth, *s.* [TALED.]

tā-lĭ-trŭs, *s.* [Lat. **talitrum* = a rap or fillip with the finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipoda. They have no feet in the form of claws. The third articulation of the inferior antennæ is longer than the two preceding ones united; the antennæ are large and spiny. *Talitrus locusta* is the Sandhopper. It is a little more than half-an-inch long. It exists in myriads along the sandy shores of Britain between high and low water mark, feeding on decaying garbage. It can leap several feet into the air, and escapes pursuit by burrowing into the damp sand or taking refuge under moist seaweed.

tâlk (*l* silent), * **talke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *tolka*; Dan. *tolke* = to interpret, to explain, Icel. *túlka* = to interpret, to plead one's cause. According to Skeat, a word of Lithuanian origin, the Icel. *túlka* being from *túlkr* = an interpreter (Dan. Sw & Dut. *tolk*), from Lith. *tulkas* = an interpreter.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter words; to speak.

"'What! canst thou *talk*?' quoth she. 'hast thou a tongue?'"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 427.

2. To converse familiarly; to hold converse, as two persons in familiar discourse.

"We must out and *talk*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

3. To discourse. (Followed by *about* or *of.*)

"When you *talk of* war."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

4. To confer, to reason.

"Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments." *Jeremiah* xii. 1.

5. To speak incessantly; to chatter, to prattle, to prate.

"He will be *talking*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 5.

6. To give an account; to mention, to tell; to communicate by writing, by signs, or by words not necessarily spoken.

"The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done."—*Addison.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To use as a means of conversation or communication: as, To *talk* French or English.

2. To utter, to speak.

"I must *talk* a word with you."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

3. To pass or spend in talking, with *away:* as, To *talk away* an hour.

4. To influence or have a certain effect on by talking, with words expressive of the effect.

"*Talk* thy tongue weary."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

¶ 1. *To talk from the point, subject, &c.:* To wander in speaking from the point or subject under discussion.

2. *To talk one down:* To silence one with incessant talk.

3. *To talk one out of:* To dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.

4. *To talk one over:* To gain one over by persuasion.

5. *To talk one up to:* To persuade one to undertake.

6. *To talk out:* To continue the debate on, or discussion of, until a certain hour, at which by rule, as in parliament, the debate be adjourned: as, *To talk out* a bill.

7. *To talk over:*

(1) To talk about; to discuss, to debate.

(2) To gain over by talking or argument; to persuade.

8. *To talk to:* To address one's self to in talking; to advise, to exhort, to remonstrate; to reprove gently.

tâlk (1) (*l* silent), * **talke,** *v.* [TALK, *v.*]

1. Familiar conversation; mutual discourse or converse.

"Practise rhetoric in your common *talk*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

2. Rumour, report.

"A blameless conduct, though it will not raise so early or so great a *talk* about you, will, sooner or later, distinguish you to your advantage."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. iii.

3. Subject of conversation or discourse: as, It is the *talk* of the town.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion held by a body of men or by two opposing parties concerning matters of material interest; a negociation, a conference.

*** tâlk** (2), *s.* [TALC.]

tâlk'-a-tĭve (*l* silent), * **talc-a-tife,** * **talk-a-tife,** *a.* [TALK, *v.*] Given or inclined to talk or conversation; apt to unite in talk;

freely communicative; chatty, loquacious, garrulous.

"James landed at Brest, with an excellent appetite, in high spirits, and in a *talkative* humour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ To talk is allowable, and consequently it is not altogether so unbecoming to be occasionally *talkative*; but *garrulity*, which arises from the excessive desire of communicating, is a failing that is pardonable only in the aged, who have generally much to tell.

tâlk'-ą-tĭve-lў (*l* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *talkative*; *-ly.*] In a talkative manner; loquaciously.

tâlk'-ą-tĭve-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *talkative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being talkative; loquaciousness, garrulity.

"With such cautions there is no doubt but that *talkativeness* is greatly to be preferred to taciturnity."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 47.

tâlk'-eĕ tâlk'-eĕ (*l* silent), *s.* [A reduplication of Eng. *talk*, with a termination *-ee*, borrowed in ridicule from some attempt of the dark races to speak English.] A copious effusion of talk with no valuable result.

tâlk'-ẽr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *talk*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who talks; especially a loquacious or talkative person; a chatterer.

"These arrogant *talkers* are only half learned."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 61.

2. A boaster, a braggart.

"*Talkers* are no good doers."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

tâlk'-ĭng (*l* silent), * **talk-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Talk, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Given to talking; talkative, garrulous, loquacious.

2. Having the power of speech: as, a *talking* parrot.

C. *As subst.:* Talk, speech, words.

"I pr'ythee now, lead the way without any more *talking*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

talking-machine, *s.* An automaton designed to imitate speech. One was exhibited in London in August, 1876, by Prof. Faber of Vienna.

* **talking-stock,** *s.* An object of talk or conversation.

"A *talking-stock* to all the geastes."—*Udal: Apopth. of Erasmus*, p. 96,

talking-to, *s.* A reprimand. Generally in the phrase, To give one a good *talking-to.* (*Colloq.*)

tâlk'-ў, *a.* [Talcky.]

tâll, * **tal,** *a.* [A.S. *tæl*; Goth. *tals* = docile, obedient; Wel. *tal* = tall, high.]

* **1.** Obedient, docile, obsequious.

"So humble and *tall*."
Chaucer: Compl. of Mars, 33.

* 2. Comely.

"*Tal* or semely. *Decens, elegans.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; lofty, high. (Applied to a person, or to a standing object, as a tree, pole, mast, &c., of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height.)

"A few appear by morning light,
Preserved upon the *tall* mast's height."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

4. Having height, whether great or little, without reference to comparison or relation.

"Bring me word how *tall* she is."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

* 5. Brave, sturdy, stout, lusty (from the idea that tall men would necessarily be braver than others).

"He [Prince Edward] would prefer to fight with any mean person, if cried up by the volger for a *tall* man."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iv., ch. xxix.

* 6. Sturdy, spirited, strong.

"For I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray be not vex'd."—*Beaum. & Fletc.: Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

* 7. Noted, remarkable, celebrated.

"Sounding imaginary fords, that are real gulfs, and wherein many of the *tallest* philosophers have been drowned."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 65.

8. Great, excellent: as, a *tall* fight, a *tall* spree. (*Amer.*)

9. Extravagant, bombastic: as, *tall* talk. (*Amer.*)

tall-talk, *s.* Rhodomontade (q.v.).

tăl'-lage, tăl'-lĭ-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Tallage.] A term formerly applied to taxes or subsidies of every kind, but properly denoting those taxes to which, under the Anglo-Norman king, the demesne lands of the crown, and all the royal towns were subject. These taxes were more rigorous and arbitrary than those imposed on the gentry.

"Manye of them when they be eyther oppressed with det, or with the unreasonablenesse of taxes and *tallages*, or wyth wrongs done by those yt are mightier than they, do yeld themselves to bondage to the nobiemen."—*Goldinge: Cæsar; Comment.*, fol. 155.

* **tăl'-lage (age** as **ĭj**), *v.t.* [Tallage, *s.*] To cause to pay tallages; to lay an impost on; to tax.

"The ancient lords, though extremely unwilling to grant, themselves, any pecuniary aid to their sovereign, easily allowed him to *tallage*, as they called it, their tenants, and had not knowledge enough to foresee how much this must, in the end, affect their own revenue."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

tăl'-lag-ẽr (ag as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *tallag(e)*; *-er.*] A tax or toll gatherer.

tăl'-lạt, tăl'-lęt, tăl'-lĭt, tăl'-lŏt, *s.* [Said to be a corrupt. of *l' hay loft* = the hay-loft.] A hay-loft. (*Prov.*)

"I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxi.

tâll'-bŏў, *s.* [Eng. *tall*, and *boy.*]

* **1.** A long, upright glass for drinking.

"She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tallboys*, of golde, silver and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink."—*Ozell: Translation of Rabelais*, bk. v., ch. xliii.

2. A kind of chimney-pot.

"A chimney-pot fell through the roof of some premises belonging to a firm of printers, and destroyed a valuable printing-press, though this was but one of many scores of pots, *tallboys*, cowls, and other contrivances of the kind which were swept from the chimney-stacks of the Metropolis on Saturday night."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1884.

† **tăl-lĕ-găl'-lą,** *s.* [Talegalla.]

tăl'-lĭ-age (age as **ĭj**), *s.* [Tallage.]

tăl-lĭ-coô'-nąh, *s.* [A Guinea word.] [Kundah-oil.]

tăl'-lĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tally*; *-er.*] One who keeps a tally.

"Rise pensive Nymph, the *Tallier* waits for you."
Pope: The Basset-Table, 8.

tăll'-ĭng-ite, *s.* [After the well-known mineral collector Richard Talling, of Cornwall; suff. *-ite Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin crusts, on killas, at the Botallack mine, Cornwall, Hardness, 3·0; sp. gr. 3·5; colour, bright blue; fragile. Compos.: chloride of copper, 22·55; oxide of copper; 53·29; water 24·16 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $4CuOHO + CuClHO + 3aq$. A variety of Atacamite (q.v.).

tâll'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tall*; *-ish.*] Rather tall.

"Pale, *tallish*, thin."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mistaken Milliner.*

* **tâll'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *tall*, and *man.*] A false die, so loaded as to throw the higher numbers.

"Here's fulloms and gourds, here's *tallmen* and low-men."—*Nobody & Somebody.* (*Nares.*)

tâll'-nĕss, * **tal-nesse,** * **tal-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *tall*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

"And trees be growing there to that *talnesse*, that a man cannot shoot a shaft over them."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

* **tăl'-lŏn,** *s.* [Eng. *tall*, and *one.*] A tallboy (q.v.).

"Charge the pottles and the gallons,
And bring the hogshead in,
We'll begin with a *tallon*,
A brimmer to the king."
Ballad, The Courtier's Health.

tăl'-lōw, * **talgh,** * **tal-lowe,** * **tal-owe,** *s.* [O. Dut. *talgh, talch*; Dut. *talk*; Low Ger. *talg*; Dan. & Sw. *talg*; Icel. *tólgr, tólg, tólk*; Ger. *talg.*]

I. *Chem.:* A name applied to the harder and less fusible fats, occurring chiefly in the animal kingdom, the most common being beef and mutton tallow. When pure it is white and almost tasteless, and consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein in varying proportions.

2. *Manuf. & Comm.:* In commerce ox tallow and sheep tallow are commonly distinguished from each other, though much tallow of a nondescript character is sold. Ox tallow at ordinary temperatures is a solid hard fat of yellowish white color, with little taste or smell when fresh, though easily becoming rancid. Sheep tallow is whiter and harder, containing a smaller percentage of olein. It, like ox tallow, easily becomes rancid. A fluid known as tallow oil is obtained from solid tallow by forcing out the olein by pressure. This is a useful lubricant and a valuable material for fine soap making. Tallow is a product of all cattle- and sheep-rearing countries, and is an important article of export from the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Australia. Formerly Russia supplied most of western Europe, but now yields little of the supply. Tallow was formerly principally consumed in candle making, but is at present largely used in soap making, artificial butter making, leather dressing, lubrication, &c. Tallow is of two kinds, each again with two subdivisions, viz., white and yellow candle tallow, and common and Siberian soap tallow. The white candle tallow, when good, is brittle, dry, and clean. The best is brought from Woronesch. Yellow candle tallow, when good, should be clean, dry, hard when broken, and of a fine yellow color throughout. The best soap tallow is brought from Siberia.

¶ The Tallow-chandlers constitute one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1463.

tallow-candle, *s.* A candle made of tallow.

* **tallow-catch,** *s.* A tallow-keech (q.v.); hence, fig., a very fat person.

"Thou whoreson obscene, greasy, *tallow-catch*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

tallow-chandler, *s.* One who makes or deals in tallow-candles.

"Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

tallow-chandlery, *s.*

1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.

2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup, *s.* A lubricating device for journal-boxes, &c., in which tallow is employed as the lubricant.

tallow-drop, *s.*

Jewellery: The same as Carbuncle (q.v.).

tallow-face, *s.* One of a sickly pale complexion.

"You *tallow-face!*"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.

tallow-faced, *a.* Having a sickly pale complexion.

"Red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced*, &c."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 515.

tallow-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: *Benincasa cerifera.*

tallow-grease, *s.* Tallow, especially candle-fat.

* **tallow-keech,** *s.* A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump. [Tallow-catch.]

tallow-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrica cerifera.* [Myrica-tallow.]

tallow-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Stillingia sebifera*, a native of China. The leaves are rhomboidal, tapering at the tip, with two glands at the top of the petiole. The fruits are about half an inch in diameter, and have three seeds, which are covered by a kind of wax, used in China for making candles, whence the name tallow tree. They are boiled in large cauldrons, then sufficiently bruised to enable the fat to be removed without breaking the seeds, and pressed. The candles made from this wax are coated with insect wax to prevent them from melting in hot weather. The wood is hard, and used for printing blocks, and the leaves for dyeing black.

2. *Vateria indica*, a native of the Malabar coast. [Vateria.]

3. *Pentadesma butyracea.* [Pentadesma.]

tăl'-lōw, *v.t.* [Tallow, *s.*]

1. To grease or smear with tallow.

"Having thus ript off all our worm-eaten plank, and clapt on new, by the beginning of December, 1688, our ship's bottom was sheathed and *tallowed*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, To *tallow* sheep.

tăl'-lōw-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tallow*; *-er.*]

* 1. A tallow-chandler.

2. An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

tăl'-lōw-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tallow; -ing.*] The act, practice, or art of causing animals to gather tallow; the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

tăl'-lōw-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tallow; -ish.*] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

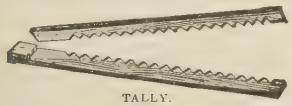
tăl'-lōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *tallow,* s.; *-y.*] Resembling or of the nature of tallow; greasy.

*** tâll'-wood,** *s.* [Fr. *taille* = a cutting; *taillé* = cut, and Eng. *wood.*] Firewood, cut in billets of a certain length.

"Also, if any person . . . offer or put to sale any *tallwood,* billets, faggots, or other firewood, &c."—*Caltrop's Reports* (1690).

tăl'-lў (1), *** taille, * tal-y,** *s.* [Fr. *taille* = a notch, an incision, a tally or score kept on a piece of wood, from Lat. *talea* = a slip of wood; Sp. *taja;* Port. *talka;* Ital. *taglia.*]

1. A notched stick employed as a means of keeping accounts. In buying or selling it was customary for the parties to the transaction to have two sticks, or one stick cleft longitudinally into two parts, on each of which was marked with notches or cuts the number or quantity of goods delivered, or the amount due between debtor and creditor, the seller keeping one stick and the buyer the other. The mode of keeping accounts by tallies was introduced into England by the Normans, 1066. Besides accounts, other records were formerly kept upon notched sticks, as almanacs, in which red-letter days were signified by a large notch, ordinary days by small notches, &c. Such were formerly very common in most European countries. In England tallies were long issued in lieu of certificates of indebtedness to creditors of the



TALLY.

State. In 1696, according to Adam Smith, this species of security was at 40 to 60 per cent. discount, and bank-notes 20 per cent. Seasoned sticks of willow or hazel were provided, and these were notched on the edge to represent the amount. Small notches represented pence; larger, shillings; still larger, pounds; proportionately larger and wider, were 10, 100, 1,000 pounds. The stick being now split longitudinally, one piece was given to the creditor, and the other was laid away as a record. When an account was presented for payment, the voucher was compared with the record. When paid, the tally and counter-tally were tied up together, and laid away, accumulating for a long series of years. The system of issuing exchequer tallies was abolished by 25 George III., c. 82; and by 4 and 5 William IV., c. 15, the accumulated tallies were ordered to be destroyed. They were accordingly burnt in a stove in the House of Lords, but the stove being overheated, unfortunately set fire to the panelling of the room, and the Houses of Parliament were destroyed.

"The price of those wooden *tallies,* which according to an usage handed down to us from a rude age, were given as receipts for sums paid into the Exchequer, had risen."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.,* ch. xxii.

* 2. Anything made to correspond with or suit another.

"So right his judgement was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit."
Butler: Hudibras, III. ii. 395.

3. A label or ticket of wood or metal used in gardens for the purpose of bearing either the name of the plant to which it is attached, or a number referring to a catalogue.

4. An abbreviation of tally-shop (q.v.).

5. A certain number of cabbages.

tally-board, *s.* A small board attached to the life-line thrown by means of a rocket-apparatus to ships wrecked or in danger, when the life-boat cannot reach them.

"The sailors hauled the whip-line on board, and when the *tally-board,* on which the directions for the method of procedure are printed in English on one side and French on the other, was received, the captain attempted by the light of a lantern to read them."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 330.

tally-shop, *s.* A shop or store at which goods are sold on the tally-system (q.v.).

tally-system, tally-trade, *s.*

1. A system of trade carried on in many large towns, by which shopkeepers supply goods to their customers on credit, the latter agreeing to pay the price charged by certain weekly instalments. Both parties keep books, in which are entered the particulars of the transaction and the payments of the instalments. The prices charged are usually exorbitant, and the goods of an inferior quality.

2. A system by which drapery goods are supplied to women, chiefly in country districts, and paid for by weekly instalments. (See extract under TALLYMAN, 1.)

tăl'-lў (2), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Tally-ho (q.v.).

"A shrill *tally* from above tells him all is right."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

tally-ho, *interj. & s.* [Norm. Fr. *taillis au* = to the coppice.]

A. *As interj.:* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Same as tally-ho, *interj.*

2. A four-in-hand coach or drag.

tăl'-lў (1), *v.t. & i.* [TALLY (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to make to correspond; to fit, to suit.

"Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other."
Prior: An Epitaph.

2. To reckon up.

"I have not justly *tallied* up thy inestimable benefits."—*Bp. Hall: Breathings of Devout Soul,* § 4.

* 3. To repay in like kind.

"Civill law teacheth, that long custome prescribeth: divinity, that old things are passed. Moral philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations,* § 50.

¶ In this sense perhaps connected with Lat. *talio* = retaliation.

II. *Naut.:* To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To fit, to correspond, to agree, to conform, to match.

"Then the mention of the sacrament, as taken in the antelucan meetings, *tallies* exactly with Tertullian's account of the Eucharist."—*Waterland: Works,* vii. 32.

* 2. To deal (cards); a phrase in basset and pharaoh. (*Cibber: Careless Husband,* iii. 1.)

tăl'-lў (2), *v.t.* [TALLY (2), *s.*] To cry tally-ho after.

tăl'-lў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *tally* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. One who carries on a tally-trade; one who sells goods on credit, to be paid for by instalments.

"We do not know whether the *tallyman* has ever appeared in fiction before. We may explain that he is a very dangerous trader, who lets his customers—who, it may be said, are always women—have goods unknown to their husbands, to be paid for by weekly instalments."—*Spectator,* March 14, 1884, p. 363.

2. One who keeps a tally or account; a tallier.

tăl'-mą, *s.* [Prob. after Talma, the French tragedian.] A kind of large cape or short full cloak, worn by ladies, and sometimes by gentlemen.

tăl'-mĭ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

talmi-gold, *s.* [ABYSSINIAN-GOLD.]

Tăl'-mŭd, *s.* [Heb. תַּלְמוּד (*Talmudh*) = instruction, doctrine; לָמַד (*lamadh*) = to chastise, to train, to teach; cf. תַּלְמִיד (*talmidh*) = a scholar. (1 *Chron.* xxv. 8.)]

Hebrew Literature: A work in which was committed to writing that "tradition of the elders" which in the time of Jesus was chiefly or exclusively oral (Matt. xv. 2, 3; Mark vii. 5, 9, 13; viii. 9). The early spiritual leaders of the Jewish people, accepting the Old Testament as divine, naturally made it the object of much thought, and attempted to furnish explanations of the more obscure passages, these explanations, if felicitous, being handed down from generation to generation, till they gradually acquired the authority due to inspiration. The Mosaic law contained a multitude of regulations—moral, ceremonial, civil, and criminal—which priests, prophets, lawyers, and other high authorities, interpreted. These were from the first regarded with the veneration with which the decisions of law courts on the meaning of certain statutes are received among modern nations, till at length they were deemed incontrovertible, and attributed to Divine inspiration, and were finally committed to writing, the ultimate product being the Talmud. When it appeared it became a second rule or standard of faith and practice, the first being the Old Testament, and no Jew was required to believe any doctrine or follow any religious, moral, or ceremonial precepts except those recorded in one or other of the two standards. The Talmud had two constituent parts: the text, or Mishna, and the commentary, or Gemara. The midrashim, or explanations and amplifications of Old Testament teaching, began previous to the writing of the books of Chronicles, which allude to their existence. (2 Chron. xiii. 22; xxiv. 27.) They continued till the second century A.D., and were of two kinds: halacha (the rule) and hagada (what is said), but only the first was binding. The germ of the present Mishna proceeded from R. Jehuda Hanasi, A.D. 219, but was preserved only in the memory of scholars, till the destruction of the academies of Palestine in the fourth century, and those of Babylonia in the fifth, showed the necessity of committing it to writing. Hence in the end of the fourth century the Jerusalem, and in the fifth the Babylonian, Talmud was sent forth. The latter was compiled by R. Ashe, who died A.D. 427, and his immediate successors, and is about four times as long as the Jerusalem Talmud. The Talmud consists of six sedharim, or orders, containing sixty-three massicototh, or treatises, and 525 perakim, or chapters. The Mishna is in Hebrew, the Gemara is Aramæan. The contents of the work are miscellaneous. In addition to religion and ethics, there are philosophy, history, &c. Rabbinical Jews set the Talmud on a higher level than the Old Testament. Christians long depreciated it, believing it a mass of exaggeration, puerility, and absurdity. Now, though it is admitted that these charges are true of many passages, the book as a whole is known to be a storehouse of information regarding Judaism in its later developments.

tăl'-mŭd'-ĭc, tăl-mŭd'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *talmud; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud.

"These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudic* Greek, when Jewish and *talmudical* phrases are used in holy writ."—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies,* p. 68.

tăl'-mŭd-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *talmud; -ist.*] One versed or learned in the Talmud.

"He soon attracted the attention of the great *Talmudist,* Saul Levi Morteira."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), ii. 165.

tăl-mŭd-ĭst'-ĭc, * tăl-mŭd-ĭst'-ĭck, *a.* [Eng. *talmud; -istic.*] Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; talmudic.

"The name Ariel came from the *talmudistick* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected the science."—*T. Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* iii. 478.

*** tal-nes,** *s.* [TALLNESS.]

tā-lō-, *pref.* [TALUS.] Of, belonging to, or containing a talus.

talo-scaphoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the talus, or astragalus, and the scaphoid. There is a *talo-scaphoid* ligament.

tăl'-ŏn, * tăl'-ąnt, * tăl'-ęnt, * tăl'-lŏn, * tal-oun, *s.* [Fr. *talon* = a heel; Low Lat. *talonem,* accus. of *talo* = a heel; Lat. *talus* = a heel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The claw of a bird of prey.

"A bleeding serpent of enormous size,
His *talons* trussed." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xii. 235.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A form of moulding, the same as OGEE (q.v.).

2. *Locks.:* The shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.

tą'-lŏŏk, tą'-lûk, *s.* [Hind. *tą' alluka* = connexion, relationship; a manor.] A large estate; a manor.

tą'-lŏŏk-dar, tą'-lûk-dar, *s.* [Hind.] The owner of a talook; an estated gentleman; the lord of a manor. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

"The Oudh *talukdars* resemble English landlords more closely even than do the zemindars of Bengal. In origin they were not revenue farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority, military command, or hereditary sway."—*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire* (2nd ed.), p. 451.

tą-lôu', *s.* [Chin.] A glass flux used in China as an enamel colour on porcelain. It consists chiefly of silicate of lead, with a little copper. (*Watts.*)

tăl'-pą, *s.* [Lat. = a mole, from *scalp-*, root of *scălpo* = to cut, to carve, to dig; connect. with Gr. σκάλοψ (*skalops*).] [SCALOPS.]

1. *Zool.:* Mole (q.v.); the typical genus of Talpidæ, with eight species. Body stout and thick, furry; head long and pointed, muzzle cartilaginous, protected by snout-bones; eyes very small, no external ears; fore-feet short and wide, with five united toes, armed with trenchant nails for digging; hind-feet with five toes, but weak; tail short. Except in *Talpa europæa*, the Common Mole, which ranges from England to Japan, the eyes are covered by a membrane; *T. cæca* is found south of the Alps; *T. wogura*, *T. longirostris*, *T. moschata*, and *T. leptura* occur north, and *T. leucrura* and *T. micrura* south of the Himalayas.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene of France and the Post-Pliocene of Britain and the Continent.

tăl'-pą-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *talp(a)*, and Lat. *avus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Talpidæ (q.v.), from the Eocene of North America.

tăl'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *talp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Insectivora, limited to the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. The species are fossorial, rarely natatorial, distinguished from the Soricidæ by the presence of zygomatic arches and the form of the teeth. Eyes very small, in some species covered with skin; ears short and hidden by the fur; the fore-limbs modified for digging. There are two sub-families, Myogalinæ and Talpinæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* There are several extinct genera commencing with Talpavus (q.v.), and ending with Palæospalax (q.v.). [TALPA, 2.]

tăl-pĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *talp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Talpidæ (q.v.) Clavicles and humeri very short and broad; large falciform bone in the manus. There are five genera, divided into two groups.

A. Having front upper incisors much larger than second pair (New World Moles), Scalops, Scapanus, and Condylura.

B. Front incisors scarcely larger than second pair (Old World Moles), Scaptonyx and Talpa.

tăl'-tąl-ite, *s.* [After Taltal, Atacama, South America, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Supposed by David Forbes, who named it, to be a distinct species, but shown by Pisani to be a tourmaline mixed with oxide of copper and other impurities.

tā'-lus, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The ankle bone. It articulates with the tibia above, the *os calcis* below, and the scaphoid in front. It receives the weight of the body from the leg. Its convex anterior extremity is termed the head, and the circular groove behind it the neck. Called also the astragalus (q.v.).

2. *Arch.:* The slopé or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing in thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank, as a retaining or breast-wall.

3. *Fort.:* The slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet. (In this sense written also *talut.*)

4. *Geol.:* A sloping heap of rocky fragments broken off from the face of a steep rock by the action of the weather, and accumulating at its base. So called from its resemblance to a talus in fortification. [3.]

5. *Surg.:* A variety of club-foot, in which the heel rests on the ground, and the toes are drawn towards the leg. (*Goodrich.*)

tā'-lŭt, *s.* [TALUS, 3.]

* **tăl'-vąs**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of wooden buckler or shield of an oblong form, bent on each side, and rising in the middle. It was in use in the fourteenth century.

* **tal-wood**, *s.* [TALLWOOD.]

tām-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, **tāme-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *tamable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tamable; tamableness.

"The *tameability* of mankind."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1821.

tām'-ą-ble, **tāme'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *tam(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

* **tām'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *tamable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tamable; tamability.

ta-mal', **ta-ma'-lę** (pl. **ta-ma-les**), *s.* [Sp.] A mixture of meat, crushed corn and red pepper, sold by street venders in Mexico and to some extent in this country. It is served in corn-husk, after being dipped in oil and steamed.

tą-măn'-dų-ą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Myrmecophagidæ, from the forests of South and Central America. In anatomical structure the genus is closely akin to Myrmecophaga (q.v.), but the head is less elongated, the fur short and bristly, the tail tapering and prehensile, the top of the terminal part and the under side throughout naked and scaly. The fifth toe on the fore feet is concealed within the skin. Only one species has been distinguished, *Tamandua tetradactyla*; but as different individuals vary greatly in coloration, it is not improbable that other species exist.

2. *Tamandua tetradactyla*, an Ant-eater, smaller than the Great Ant-eater or Ant Bear, from which it differs in being arboreal. The usual colour is yellowish-white, with a broad black lateral band, which covers nearly the whole of the side of the body.

tăm'-ąn-oir (oir as wăr), *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The native name of *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-BEAR.]

tăm'-ąn-û, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot. & Comm.: A heavy, green resin brought from the Society Islands. It is derived from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*.

tăm'-ą-rą, *s.* [E. Ind.] A term applied to a spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel seed all powdered.

tăm'-ą-răck, *s.* [The Canadian Indian name.]

Bot.: The American or Black Larch, *Larix pendula* or *americana*, called also *Abies pendula*. It has weak and drooping branches, which sometimes take root, forming a natural arch. The leaves are clustered and deciduous, the cones oblong, with numerous spreading scales. It constitutes a feature of the forests in Canada and the Northern United States. Its timber is valuable, but less so than the larch.

tăm-ą-rĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tamarix*, genit. *tamaric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Tamarisks; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Shrubs or herbs with rod-like branches. Leaves alternate, scale-like, entire, usually pitted; flowers in close spikes or racemes; calyx four or five-parted, persistent, imbricated in vernation; petals inserted into the base of the calyx, imbricated in æstivation; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many, distinct or monadelphous; styles three, ovary superior. Fruit capsular, three-valved, one-celled, many seeds on three placentas. Found in the Northern Hemisphere of the Old World. Known genera three, species forty-three. (*Lindley.*)

tăm'-ą-rĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus Midas (q.v.). The body is long and slender, clothed with soft hair, and the tail, which is non-prehensile, is about twice the length of the trunk. They are very restless and active, but are easily tamed, and are made pets of by the natives of Central America. [MARMOSET.]

tăm'-ą-rind, * **tăm'-ą-rinde**, *s.* [Fr. *tamarind* = a small, soft, and dark-red Indian date (*Cotgrave*, in *Skeat*); *tamarin* = the fruit of the tamarind, *tamarinier* = the tree itself (*Littré*); Sp. & Ital. *tamarindo*; Port. *tamarindo*, *tamarhino*; Arab. *thamar-hindi* = the Indian date, to which tree the tamarind has no affinity.]

1. *Bot.: Tamarindus indica.* Leaves abruptly pinnate, with many pairs of small leaflets; flowers in racemes; calyx straw-coloured; petals yellow, streaked with red, filaments purple, anthers brown. It is an evergreen tree, eighty feet high by twenty-five in circumference, cultivated in India as far north as the Jhelum, and very largely planted in avenues and "topes." The wood, which is yellowish white, sometimes with red streaks, is hard and close-grained. It weighs about 83 lbs per cubic foot, is highly prized, but is very difficult to work, and is used in India for turning wheels, mallets, planes, furni-

TAMARIND.

(*Showing flowers, leaflets, legume, and seed.*)

ture, rice-pounders, oil and sugar mills, &c. It furnishes excellent charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. The pulp of the legumes pressed in syrup is a delicious confection, and constitutes part of the tamarinds of English shops. The flowers and fruit are used in India as an astringent or as a mordant in dyeing, especially with safflower; the leaves furnish a yellow dye. The seeds yield a clear, bright, fluid oil, with an odour like that of the linseed; their powder mixed with thin glue makes a strong cement for wood. The West Indian and South American variety of *T. indica* (var. *occidentalis*) has legumes only three times as long as broad, whereas the Indian tree has them six times as long.

2. *Comm.:* The tamarinds sold in England are chiefly West Indian tamarinds with their pulp preserved in sugar. They differ from the Black or East Indian tamarinds of which the preserved pulp is black.

3. *Pharm.:* In modern pharmacy tamarinds are used as gentle laxatives; they are refrigerant from the acids which they contain, and, when infused, constitute a cooling drink in fevers. They enter into the *Confectio Sennæ*. In India the seeds are given in dysentery, &c.; in the Mauritius a decoction of the bark is given in asthma.

tamarind-fish, *s.* A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit, much esteemed as a breakfast relish in India.

tamarind-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Dialium indicum, one of the Cynometreæ. The legume has a delicate agreeable pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind.

tăm-ą-rĭn'-dŭs, *s.* [TAMARIND.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. Calyx cleft, tubular at the base, two-lipped, the upper lip of three reflexed segments, the lower of two segments united; petals three, the middle one hood-shaped, the side ones ovate; stamens nine or ten, all but three short and without anthers; legume filled with pulp, and containing strong fibres; seeds three to six. Only one known species, *Tamarindus indica*; *T. occidentalis*, the West Indian tamarind, being now deemed only a variety. [TAMARIND.]

tăm-ąr-ĭs-çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tamarisc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

Bot.: The same as TAMARICACEÆ (q.v.).

tăm'-ą-rĭsk, * **tam-a-riske**, *s.* [Lat. *tamarix*, *tamarice*, *tamariscus*, *tamaricum*; Fr. *tamaris*, *tamarisc*, *tamarix*; Prov. *tamarisc*.] [TAMARIX.]

Botany:

1. The genus Tamarix (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The Tamaricaceæ or Tamarischeæ (q.v.).

¶ *German tamarisk:*

Bot.: Myricaria germanica.

tā'-mar-īte, *s.* [After the Tamar mines, Devon, where it was supposed to have been first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHALCOPHYLLITE (q.v.).

tăm'-ą-rĭx, *s.* [Lat. = a tamarisk; said to be from the Tamaris (now the Tambro), a river of Spain, along which tamarisks abound.]

Bot.: Tamarisk; the typical genus of Tamaricaceæ or Tamariscineæ. Sepals four to five, equal, distinct; petals four to five, distinct, or united at the base; stamens four to ten; styles three or four; stigmas distinct, sessile, feathery; capsule one-seeded, three-valved; seeds numerous, without a beak; pappose. Known species twenty; all from the eastern hemisphere. They are shrubs growing gregariously in bushy clumps, along river banks or basins, &c., in desert tracts, as along the banks of the Suez Canal. *T. gallica* the French, called also *T. anglica*, the English tamarisk, an evergreen shrub or small tree, five to ten feet high, with very slender and feathery branches, minute, amplexicaul, adpressed, acute leaves, and lateral, somewhat panicled spikes of white or pink flowers, is found on the south and east coasts of England, but is an alien. It is wild on the Continental European shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and in Western Asia and India. Its bark is slightly bitter and astringent. This species, and *Tamarix africana*, if burnt, yield much sulphate of soda. *T. mannifera* produces the manna of Mount Sinai, which, however, is not a natural exudation from the tree, but arises from a puncture of an insect, *Coccus mannipara*. *T. dioica* and *T. articulata* (called also *T. orientalis*) are found on the banks of rivers and on sea coasts throughout India. The former yields a gum which appears nodular, and is transparent in the central speck of each tear, while opaque on the circumference. The latter also furnishes a small quantity of gum. The galls and bark of *T. indica*, *T. dioica*, *T. Furas*, and *T. orientalis* are used in tanning and as an auxiliary in dyeing. They are also used medicinally as astringents. Their action is due to the tannic and gallic acids which they contain.

TAMARISK.

1. Branchlets, with leaves natural size; 2. Branchlet magnified; 3. A flower.

tăm'-bąc, *s.* [TOMBAC.]

1. The same as TOMBAC (q.v.).
2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tăm-bour', *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A drum.

"Till I, who heard the deep *tambour*
Beat thy Divan's approaching hour."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 8.

2. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered. So called from its resemblance to the head of a drum.

3. A species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked by needles in figures of leaves and flowers upon a silk stuff stretched over a circular frame, called a tambour-frame.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A term applied to the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. Also called the Vase and Campana, or the Bell.

(2) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns.

(3) The circular vertical part both above and below a cupola.

(4) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work, with folding-doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, &c., to break the current of wind from without.

(5) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the courses of the shaft of a column.

2. *Fort.:* A kind of work formed of palisades, or pieces of wood ten feet long, planted closely together, and driven firmly into the ground, and intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.

tambour de basque, *s.*

Music: A tabor with jingles; a tambourine (q.v.).

tambour-frame, *s.* [TAMBOUR, *s.*, I. 2.]

tambour-work, *s.* The same as TAMBOUR, *s.*, I. 3.

tăm'-bôur, *v.t.* or *i.* [TAMBOUR, *s.*] To embroider with or on a tambour; to work on a tambour-frame.

"Her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin."—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.

tăm-bour'-ą, *s.* [TAMBOUR, *s.*]

Music: An instrument of the guitar species, with strings of wire struck with a plectrum. The neck is long, and the body, of gourd-shape, is often beautifully ornamented. The tamboura is found in Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Hindustan, and it was known to the Assyrians and Egyptians under various names.

tăm-bour'-gī, *s.* [Turkish.] A drummer.

"*Tambourgi! tambourgi!* thy larum afar
Gives hopes to the valiant and promise of war."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. lxxii.

tâm-bou-rîne', tam-bou-rin, * **tam-bu-rin,** * **tam-bu-rine,** *s.* [Fr. *tambourin*, dimin. from *tambour* = a drum, a tambour.]

Music:

1. An ancient pulsatile instrument of the drum class, popular among all European people, but particularly those of the south. The Biscayan and Italian peasantry employ it on every festal occasion. It is formed of a hoop of wood, sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a piece of parchment or skin; the sides of the hoop are pierced with holes, in which are inserted pieces of metal in pairs, called jingles. Small bells are sometimes fastened on to the outer edge of the hoop. It is sounded by being struck with the knuckles, or by drawing the fingers or thumb over the skin, which produces what is called "the roll," a peculiar drone mingled with the jingle of the bells or pieces of metal.

"Each her ribboned *tambourine*
Flinging on the mountain sod."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

2. A stage dance formerly popular in France. It was of a lively measure, and accompanied with a pedal bass in imitation of the drone caused by rubbing the thumb over the skin of a tambourine.

† **tăm-breēt',** *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: One of the native Australian names for *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS.]

* **tam-bu-rine,** * **tam-bu-rin,** *s.* [TAMBOURINE.]

tăm-bû-rō'-nē, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The military bass-drum.

tāme, *a.* [A.S. *tam*; cogn. with Dut. *tam*; Icel. *tamr*; Sw. & Dan. *tam*; Ger. *zahm*. From the same root as Lat. *domo* = to tame; Gr. δαμάω (*damaō*); Sansc. *dam* = to tame, to be tame.]

I. *Lit.:* Having lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to the presence and society of man; domesticated, domestic, gentle.

"He brought thy land a blessing when he came,
He found thee savage, and he left thee *tame*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 485.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Wanting in spirit or energy; subdued, depressed, spiritless.

"But yet come not: you are a *tame* man, go!"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Unanimated, spiritless, dull, insipid, uninteresting; wanting in spirit or interest.

"The landscapes seen from the car-windows would be *tame* were it not for the vast sweep of vision."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Without earnest feeling or ardour; listless, cold.

* 4. Harmless, ineffectual, impotent.

"His remedies are *tame* in the present peace."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

* 5. Wonted; accommodated to one's habits; grown into a custom.

"Sequestring from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *tame* and *gentle*, see GENTLE.

tāme (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *tamian*, *temian*.] [TAME, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To reclaim; to bring from a wild or savage state to a domesticated state; to make tame, domesticated, or accustomed to man.

"It is said that this creature [the glutton] is easily *tamed*, and taught a number of pleasant tricks."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To conquer, to subdue.

"Make softe, breke and *tame* all other kingdoms."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. ii.

2. To subdue; to put or keep down; to conquer; to overpower.

"To *tame* and abate the appetites of the flesh."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 22.

* **tāme** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *entamer* = to cut into, to make the first cut upon, to begin on.] To begin upon by taking a part of; to broach or taste, as liquor; to deal out, to divide, to distribute.

"In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need."—*Fuller.*

tāme'-ą-ble, *a.* [TAMABLE.]

tāme'-lĕss, * **tame-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *tame*; *-less.*] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

"As the sea wind's on the sea his ways are *tameless*."
A. C. Swinburne: Statue of Victor Hugo.

tāme'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tameless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tameless.

"From thee this *tamelessness* of heart."
Byron: Parisina, xiii.

tāme'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tame*; *-ly.*] In a tame manner; without spirit or energy; meanly, spiritlessly, servilely; with unresisting submission.

"Though *tamely* crouch to Gallia's frown
Dull Holland's tardy train." *Scott: War Song.*

tāme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tame*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Want of spirit or energy; meanness in bearing insults or injury.

"An indication of uncommon *tameness* and timidity."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Absence of interest, or animation; dulness: as, the *tameness* of a narrative.

tām'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tame*, v.; *-er.*] One who tames or subdues; a subduer, a conqueror.

"Daughter of Jove, relentless power,
Thou *tamer* of the human breast."
Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

tăm'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ταμίας (*tamias*) = a distributor, a dispenser, a steward. The name has reference either to the cheek-pouches in which these animals can stow a large quantity of food, or to their habit of laying up stores of food in their holes.]

Zool.: Ground-squirrel; a genus of Sciurinæ, with four species, all found in North America, one of which (*Tamias asiaticus*) extends through Siberia into Eastern Europe. The species are characterized by the possession of cheek-pouches, and by their coloration, the fur of the back being marked with alternate light and dark bands. They are known in America as Chipmunks, and are among the commonest of the indigenous rodents.

Tăm'-ĭl, Tăm'-ŭl, *s.* [Native name.]

1. One of a race inhabiting the South of India and Ceylon. They belong to the Dravidian stock.

2. The language spoken in the south-east of the Madras Presidency and in the northern parts of Ceylon. It is richly polysyllabic, of a very high type of agglutination, like the Finnish and Hungarian, with prefixes only, and is very soft and harmonious in utterance.

Ta-mĭl'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Tamil*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

tăm'-ine, tăm'-ĭn-ў, tăm'-mĭn, tăm'-mў, *s.* [Fr. *étamine.*] [STAMIN.]

1. A thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

2. A sieve; a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth.

* **tăm'-ĭs** (*s* silent), * **tam-ise,** *s.* [Fr. *tamis.*] [TEMSE.]

1. A sieve, a strainer.

"Transmitting the light thereof as it were through a *tamise* or strainer."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 674.

2. The same as TAMINE (q.v.).

* **tamis-bird,** *s.* A Guinea fowl.

tăm'-kĭn, *s.* [For *tampkin.*] [TAMPION.] The stopper of a cannon.

Tăm'-mą-nў, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of the name Tamendy or Tammenund, an Indian chief of the Delaware tribe.

Tammany-society, *s.* A Democratic political organization in the city of New York which has long controlled the elections in that city.

Tăm'-mą-nў-īte, *s.* A member or supporter of Tammany.

tămm'-īte, *s.* [After Hugo Tamm, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Crookes to a dark steel-coloured crystalline powder analysed by Mr. Tamm. Sp.gr. 12·5. Compos.: tungsten, 88·05; iron, 5·60; manganese, 0·15; undetermined, 6·20 = 100. A doubtful species.

tăm'-mў, tăm'-mĭn, *s.* [TAMINE.]

Tăm'-mў, *s.* [TOMMY.]

Tammy-norie, *s.* The auk, the puffin.

"'The screigh of a *Tammie Norie,*' answered Ochiltree; 'I ken the skirl weel.'"—*Scott: Antiquary* ch. vii.

tam-o'-shanter (pron. **tăm-ō-shăn'-tēr**), *s.* A cap of various materials, but originally of wool, fitting closely about the brows, but full and generally flat above. (Named after Tam O'Shanter, one of Robert Burns' characters.)

tămp, *v.t.* [Fr. *tamponner, taper;* Prov. *tampir.*] [TAMPION.]

1. *Blasting:* To fill up, as a blast-hole, above the charge with dry sand, tough clay, or some other substance, to prevent the explosion taking effect by way of the hole.

2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes.

tăm'-pĕr, *v.i.* [The same word as *temper* (q.v.), but used in a bad sense.]

1. To meddle; to be busy or officious; to have to do with anything without fitness or necessity.

"Vain *tampering* has but fostered his disease;
'Tis desperate." *Cowper: Task,* v. 668.

2. To meddle with, especially so as to alter, corrupt, or adulterate; to make corrupt or not genuine.

"The Nicene [Creed] was *tampered* foully with."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophessying,* § 6.

3. To interfere where one has no business.

4. To practise secretly, as by bribery or other unfair or underhand means; to influence, or endeavour to influence, towards a certain course by underhand or unfair means.

"And by subornation, and menacing of, and *tampering* with witnesses."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.,* I.

tămp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tamp; -er.*]

1. One who tamps; one who prepares for blasting, by stopping up the hole in which the charge is placed.

2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping bar or iron.

tăm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tamper,* v.; *-er.*] One who uses unfair or underhand means in order to influence a person to his own ends.

tămp'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tamp; -ing.*]

1. *Blast.:* Filling up a blast-hole, above the charge, so as to direct the force of the explosion laterally and rend the rock.

2. *Milit. Mining:* Packing with earth, sandbags, &c., that part of the mine nearest to the charge to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.

3. *Smelt.:* Stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace.

4. The material used for any of the above purposes; it may be fragments of stone, earth, sand, or, in some cases, water.

tamping-bar, tamping-iron, *s.*

Blast.: A bar of copper, brass, or wood, used in driving the tamping upon the charge in a blast-hole. The name tamping-iron is a misnomer.

tamping-machine, *s.*

Pipe-making: A machine for packing clay or the material for artificial stone into a mould.

tamping-plug, *s.* A stopper for a hole in which a blasting-charge has been placed.

tăm'-pĭ-ŏn, tŏm'-pĭ-ŏn, *tăm'-pў-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *tampon* = a bung or stopple, a nasalized form of *tapon* = a bung or stopple, from *taper* = to stop with a bung, from Dut. *tap* = a bung or stopple.]

1. *Ordn.:* The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to exclude water or dust; also the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot.

2. *Music:* A plug for stopping closely the upper end of an organ-pipe.

tam-poe, tam-pui, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot., &c.: The edible fruit of *Hedycarpus malayanus,* much prized in the Eastern Archipelago.

tăm'-poŏn, tăm'-pŏn, *s.* [TAMPION.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tampion.

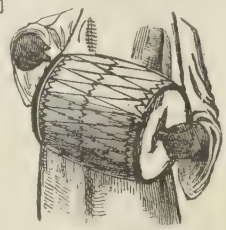
2. The bung of a vessel.

II. *Surg.:* A plug or stopper, of rag, sponge, &c., used in stopping hemorrhages.

tăm'-tăm, tŏm'-tŏm, *s.* [Hind., from the sound produced.]

Music:

1. A kind of native drum, used in the East Indies and Western Africa. It is generally made of a hollow cylinder formed of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthenware, having each end covered with skin. It is beaten upon with the fingers or open hand, and produces a hollow, monotonous sound.



TAMTAM.

2. A Chinese gong.

tamtam-metal, *s.*

Metall.: An alloy of one part of tin and four parts of copper. When rapidly cooled it is ductile and malleable; but when cooled slowly it is as hard and brittle as glass.

tą-mū'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [TAMILIAN.]

tā'-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *taminia uva,* the berry of a wild climbing plant, growing on a plant, called by the Romans *tamnus.*]

Bot.: Black-bryony; a genus of Dioscoreaceæ. Perianth campanulate, in six deep segments; stigmas three, two-lobed. Berry imperfectly three-celled; seeds few, globose. Known species one or two. *Tamus communis* is the Common Black bryony. [BLACK-BRYONY.] The young suckers of this plant and of *T. cretica* are eaten in Greece, but need to be well boiled, else they are purgative and even emetic.

tăn, * tanne, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *tanner,* from *tan* = oak-bark, used for tanning.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To convert into leather, as the skins of animals, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, and thus rendered fine, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to sunburn.

"And therefore did he take a trusty band
To traverse Acarnania's forest wide,
In war well seasoned, and with labours *tann'd.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 69.

* 2. To deprive of the freshness of youth; to impair the freshness or beauty of.

"Time . . . whose accidents *tan* sacred beauty."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 115.

3. To flog, to thrash. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To get or become tanned: as, This leather *tans* easily.

2. *Fig.:* To become tanned or sunburnt.

tăn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *tan* = oak-bark, used for tanning, from Breton *tann* = an oak, tan.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides. After being employed for tanning, the tan is used in gardens for making hotbeds, or is pressed and used for fuel.

2. A yellowish-brown colour, like that of tan.

3. An imbrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun, especially in tropical countries.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of tan; resembling tan.

tan-balls, *s. pl.* Spent tan from the tanner's yard, pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying and are used as fuel.

tan-bark, *s.* A bark containing tannic acid, and therefore valuable for tanning. Also (*U. S.*), a race-track covered with tan-bark.

tan-bed, *s.*

Hort.: A bed made of tan; a bark bed or stove.

tan-house, *s.* A building in which tanners' bark is stored.

tan-mill, *s.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tan-pickle, *s.* The brine of a tan-pit.

tan-pit, *s.*

1. A sunken vat, in which hides are laid in tan.

2. A bark-bed.

tan-spud, *s.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.

tan-stove, *s.* A hot-house with a bark-stove; a bark-stove.

tan-turf, *s.* The same as TAN-BALLS (q.v.).

tan-vat, *s.* A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

tan-yard, *s.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

ta'-na, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Tupaia tana; a small insectivorous mammal, from the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, living on or near the ground. The body is eight or nine inches long, the colour varying in different individuals, but usually of some shade of reddish-brown. A variety, in which the tail is of a golden-yellow, is known as the Golden-tailed Tana.

tăn-ą-çē'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tanacet(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, existing in, or derived from the Tansy (q.v.).

tanacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to exist in the common tansy. It is crystalline, and is soluble in water and in alcohol.

tăn-ą-çē'-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tanacet(um); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A yellowish-white granular mass extracted from the leaves and flowers of the tansy. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether, has a bitter, sharp taste, and is precipitated by plumbic, ferric, and mercurous salts, not by tannic acid.

tăn-ą-çē'-tŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Ital. *tanaceto* = a bed of tansy.] [TANSY.]

Bot.: Tansy; a genus of Composites, subtribe Artemisieæ. Strong-scented herbs, often shrubby below. Leaves alternate, generally much divided; heads solitary or corymbose, subglobose discoid, yellow; involucre hemispherical, imbricated; receptacle naked; ligulate florets short and trifid or wanting; pappus none, the achenes angled, crowned with a large epigynous disc and having a membranous margin. Found in most continents. Known species about fifty. One is the Common Tansy. *Tanacetum tenuifoliuri,* from Kumaon and Western Thibet, is used by the natives for flavoring puddings.

tăn-ą-çē'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. ταναήκης (*tanaēkēs*) = with a long point or edge; ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, an edge.]

Bot.: A genus of Crescentiaceæ. Climbing shrubs, often with rooting branches, simple or trifoliolate leaves, and white, pink, violet, or scarlet flowers, found in the West Indies and South America. The pulp of *Tanæcium Jarowa* is eaten, and poultices are prepared from it. The fruit of *T. albiflorum* of Jamaica is also employed for poultices. The berry of *T. lilacinum* of Guiana is edible. It is used for dyeing cotton cloth and straw furniture.

tăn'-ą-ġĕr, *s.* [From *tangara*, the Brazilian name of some of the species.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the family Tanagridæ (q.v.). They were formerly classed with Fringillidæ, and have all the essential characters of the Finches, but are so far modified as to feed on soft fruits and insects. They are, for the most part, birds of very brilliant plumage; more than 300 species are known, all American, most of them belonging to the warmer portions of that continent, though some are visitors to the United States.

tăn'-ą-grą, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TANAGER.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of the family Tanagridæ (q.v.), with twelve species, ranging from Mexico to Bolivia and La Plata.

tăn-ăg'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tanagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Fringilliformes, formerly made a sub-family of Fringillidæ, with forty-three genera, almost peculiar to the Neotropical region, only one genus extending into the eastern United States and the Rocky Mountains. Primaries nine; bill usually conical, sometimes depressed or attenuated, usually more or less triangular at base, and with the cutting edges not much inflected, sometimes toothed or notched; legs short, claws curved.

†**tăn-ą-grī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tanagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [TANAGRIDÆ.]

tăn'-ą-grīne, *a.* [TANAGRINÆ.] Resembling a tanager; of or belonging to the family Tanagridæ (q.v.).

tăn'-ą-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Táναϊς* (*Tanaïs*) = the Don.]

Zool.: Cheliferous Slaters; a genus of Cursorial Isopods, with certain affinities to the Macroura and to the Amphipoda. They have a carapace, the lateral parts of which are very vascular, and are used for respiration. The first pair of legs are converted into chelæ, the six other pairs being simple. The male is dimorphic.

Tăn-chĕl'-mĭ-ąns, Tăn-quę-lĭn'-ĭ-ąns (qu as k), *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A fanatical sect which arose in the Netherlands, under the leadership of Tanchel or Tanquelin, who, about 1115, proclaimed that he was the Son of God, and caused churches to be erected in his honour. After leading a licentious life for some years, he was killed at Antwerp in 1125. His followers were restored to the Church by the instrumentality of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensians.

tăn'-dĕm, *adv. & s.* [A pun on the Lat. *tandem* = at length, after a certain interval of time.]

A. *As adv.:* One behind the other, as horses, cyclists, &c. [See TANDEM, *s.*]

B. *As substantive:*

1. A term applied to two horses harnessed one in front of the other; the front horse being termed the leader, and the rear one the wheeler.

2. A form of cycle made for two persons to ride, one behind the other.

"Some of the earlier specimens of the front-steering *tandem* were furnished with four wheels."—*Field*, May 21, 1887.

tandem-cart, *s.* A kind of dog-cart drawn by a tandem. [TANDEM, B. 1.]

***tāne,** *pa. par. of v.* [TAKEN.]

tăńg (1), ***tongge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *tanger* = sharp, tart; M. H. G. *zanger* = sharp, sharp-tasted.]

1. *Lit.:* A strong taste or flavour, especially a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

"It is said of the best oyl that it hath no tast, that is, no *tang*."—*Fuller: Worthies; England.*

2. *Fig.:* Specific flavour or quality; distinctive tinge, taint, or the like; a twang.

"According to that of Euripides, which yet has a *tang* of prophaneness."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 378.

***tăńg** (2), *s.* [An imitative word; cf. *ting*.] A sound, a tone; a twang or sharp sound.

"For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

tăńg (3), ***tange,** ***tongge,** *s.* [Icel. *tangi* = a spit or projection of land; a tang; *töng* (genit. *tangar*) = a smith's tongs; *tengja* = to fasten.]

1. The shank of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which is inserted in the haft.

2. The projecting part of the breech of a musket, which goes into the stock.

3. The part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is fastened.

4. The tongue of a buckle.

tang-chisel, *s.* A chisel with a tang for insertion in a handle; in contradistinction to a socket-chisel, which has a hollow tang to receive the handle.

tang-fish, *s.* The seal. (*Shetland.*)

tăńg (4), *s.* [TANGLE.] Various kinds of seaweed (*Laminaria digitata, Fucus nodosus.*)

"Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*."—*Bp. Richardson: Choice Observations*, p. 11.

tăńg, *v.t. & i.* [TANG (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to sound; to utter loudly. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

B. *Intrans.:* To ring. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.)

¶ *To tang bees:* To strike two pieces of metal together, and so to produce a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle.

tăń'-gą-lŭńg, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Viverra tangalunga*, from Java. It is about thirty inches in length, of which the tail constitutes one-third. Ground colour yellowish-gray, striped and dotted with black.

***tăn'-ġęnce,** *s.* [Lat. *tangens* = touching.] [TANGENT.] A touching; tangency.

¶ *Point of tangence:* The point of contact of a tangent line.

tăn'-ġęn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *tangent(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

* ¶ *Problem of tangencies:* A branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

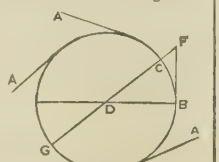
tăn'-ġęnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *tangens*, pr. par. of *tango* = to touch.]

A. *As adj.:* Touching; in geometry, touching in a single point: as, a *tangent* line, *tangent* curves, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A straight line which meets or touches a circle or curve in one point, and which, being produced, will not cut it. In Euclid (III. 16, Cor.) it is proved that any line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle at its extremity is a tangent to the circle.

2. *Trig.:* The tangent of an arc or angle is a straight line, touching the circle of which the arc is a part at one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity; or it is that portion of a tangent drawn at the first extremity of an arc, and limited by a secant drawn through the second extremity. The tangent is always drawn through the initial extremity of the arc, and is reckoned positive upwards, and consequently, negative downwards. The tangent of an arc or angle is also the tangent of its supplement. The arc and its tangent have always a certain relation to each other, and when the one is given in parts of the radius, the other can always be computed by means of an infinite series. Tables of tangents for every arc from 0° to 99°, as well as of sines, cosines, &c., are computed and formed into tables for trigonometrical purposes. Two curves are tangent to each other at a common point, when they have a common rectilinear tangent at this point. A tangent plane to a curved surface is the limit of all secant planes to the surface through the point. The point is called the point of contact. Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have, at least, one point in common; through which, if any number of planes be passed, the sections cut out by each plane will be tangent to each other at the point. This point is called the point of contact. Another definition is this: Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have a common tangent plane at a common point. This point is the point of contact.



TANGENT.

A A A A, Tangents of the circle; B F, Tangent of the arc B C, or of the angle B D C. B F is also tangent of the supplement B G, of the arc B C, and of the supplement B D G of the angle B D C.

¶ (1) *Artificial tangents:* Tangents expressed by logarithms.

(2) *Method of tangents:* The name given to the calculus in its early period. When the equation of a curve is given, and it is required to determine the tangent at any point, this is called the direct method of tangents, and when the subtangent to a curve at any point is given, and it is required to determine the equation of the curve, this is termed the inverse method of tangents. These terms are synonymous with the differential and integral calculus.

(3) *Natural tangents:* Tangents expressed by natural numbers.

(4) *To go* (or *fly*) *off at a tangent:* To break off suddenly from one course of action, line of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.

"From that lady his mind wandered, by a natural process, to the dingy counting-house of Dodson and Fogg. From Dodson and Fogg's it flew off at a tangent to the very centre of the history of the queer client."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

tangent-compass, *s.* The same as TANGENT-GALVANOMETER (q.v.).

tangent-galvanometer, *s.* A form of galvanometer in which the length of the astatic needle employed is so short, in comparison with the diameter of the surrounding copper ring through which the current to be measured is passed, that the intensities of currents may be regarded as proportional to the tangents of the angles of deflection of the needle. The tangents in this case serve as a direct measure of the comparative intensities.

tangent-plane, *s.* A plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, &c.

tangent-sailing, *s.*

Navig.: The same as *Middle-latitude sailing.* [MIDDLE.]

tangent-scale, *s.*

Ordn.: A species of breech-sight for cannon. Its base has a curvature corresponding to the circumference of the breech of the gun, and its face is cut into steps corresponding to angles of elevation. The height for each step is found by multiplying the natural tangent of the elevation in degrees by the distance between the base-ring and muzzle-sight.

tangent-screw, *s.* An endless screw tangentially attached to the index-arm of an instrument of precision, enabling a delicate motion to be given to the arm after it has been clamped to the limb, and permitting angular measurements to be made with greater exactness than could be done were the movement entirely effected by hand.

tăn-ġĕn'-tĭąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *tangent; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

"Give the heavy planets their *tangential* motion."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

tangential-force, *s.*

1. The same as CENTRIFUGAL-FORCE.

2. *Mach.:* A force which acts upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel, and this is the direction in which motion is communicated between wheels and pinions or from one wheel to another.

tangential-plane, *s.* A tangent-plane (q.v.).

tăn-ġĕn'-tĭąl-lў (t as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *tangential; -ly.*] In a tangential manner; in direction of a tangent.

tăn'-ġĕr-ĭne, *s.* [See def.] An esteemed small-fruited variety of orange from Tangiers.

tăn'-ghĭn, *s.* [TANGHINIA.]

1. The poison of *Tanghinia venenifera.*

2. That tree itself. [TANGHINIA.]

tăn-ghĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From *tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *Tanyhinia venenifera*. See def.]

Bot.: Tanghin; a genus of Plumiereæ. Corolla salver-shaped, the tube clavate, the throat five-toothed, anthers subsessile, fruit a drupe, with one or two seeds. Only known species, *Tanghinia venenifera*, called also *Cerbera Tanghin*, the Ordeal-tree (q.v.). Leaves dense, clustered towards the ends of the branches, somewhat thick, about six inches long, alternate, lanceolate, smooth. Flowers in terminal cymes, the tube of the corolla green, hairy, and closed at the mouth by five green scales; lobes of the corolla rose-coloured. It is the kernel of the fruit which is the very poisonous part.

tăn-ğĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tangible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being tangible or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

"*Tangibility* and impenetrability, were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 770.

tăn'-ğĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tangibilis*, from *tango* = to touch.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Perceptible to the touch; tactile.

"By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough, dry, wet, clammy, and the like."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

2. Capable of being touched or grasped.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Capable of being possessed or realized; real: as, *tangible* security.

2. Readily apprehensible by the mind; clear, evident.

"It promised a *tangible* gain to the peasantry."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 253.

tangible-property, *s.*

Law: Corporeal property. (*Wharton.*)

tăn'-ğĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.*, [Eng. *tangible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tangible; tangibility.

tăn'-ğĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *tangib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tăńğ'-ie, *s.* [Tang (4), *s.*] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, which appeared sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with sea-weed.

Tăn'-ğĭer, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Morocco a short distance south-west of Gibraltar.

Tangier-pea, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus tingitanus.*

Tăn'-ğĭer-ĭne, *s.* [Tangerine.]

tăn'-gle, * **tan-gell,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Tangle, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite or knit together in a confused or involved manner; to ravel; to interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel.

"His speech was like a *tangled* chain."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To ensnare, to entrap, to catch, to entangle.

"And well th' Impostor knew all lures and arts
That Lucifer e'er taught to *tangle* hearts."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

3. To embroil, to embarrass, to involve, to complicate.

"Thei haue bene *tangled* with a certain folish and canered vile superattition."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become entangled or ravelled.

tangle foot, *s.* A cant term for whiskey, especially that of poor quality. (*U. S.*)

tăn' gle, *s.* [A frequent. from *tang* = sea-weed; Dan. *tang*; Sw. *tång*; Icel. *thang* = kelp or bladder-wrack; *thöngull* = sea-weed; Ger. *tang* = sea-weed.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One or two species of sea-weed belonging to the genus Laminaria (q.v.). [II. 1.]

"The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *saccharina* are eaten under the name of *tangle*."—*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom.*

2. A confused heap or knot of threads or other things interwoven so as not to be easily disengaged.

"He leading, swiftly roll'd
In *tangles*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 632.

3. Any perplexity or embarrassment.

4. A tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Laminaria digitata.* It has a broad frond one to five feet long, cut into a variable number of segments, and sporanges in flat patches on the extremities of the digitations. Very common on the rocky coasts of Britain.

† (2) *Laminaria saccharina.* It has a ribband-shaped frond two to twelve feet long, and sporanges, the situation of which is indicated by a longitudinal brown mark in the centre of the frond. Occurring with the former species. [Laminaria.]

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): A contrivance used in dredging. In a coarse form it has long been used in the sponge and coral fisheries, consisting of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop. The fibres of the hemp entangle the smaller crustaceans, and many of the more minute and delicate forms of marine life, without breaking or injuring them as the dredge is apt to.

tangle-fish, *s.* [Needle-fish.]

tangle-picker, *s.*

Ornith.: Strepsilas interpres, the Turnstone (q.v.).

"It . . . feeds on the smaller crustacea, and the soft-bodied animals inhabiting thin shells, turning over stones, and searching among sea-weed for its food: whence its appropriate Norfolk name of *Tangle-picker*."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 290.

tangle-wrack, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Laminaria (q.v.).

tăń'-gled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *tangl(e)*; *-ed.*] Involved; twisted or knit together confusedly; intricate.

"Up springs from yonder *tangled* thorn,
A stag more white than mountain snow."
Scott: The Chase, xiv.

tăń'-glĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tangle, *v.*]

tăń'-glĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tangling*; *-ly.*] In a tangling manner; so as to tangle, entangle, or embarrass.

tăń'-glў, *a.* [Eng. *tangl(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Knotted, entangled, intricate.

2. Covered with tangle or sea-weed.

"Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

tăn'-grăm, *s.* [Chinese.] A Chinese toy used sometimes in primary schools as a means of instruction. It consists of a square of thin wood or other material, cut into seven pieces of various shapes, as triangle, square, parallelogram, &c., which pieces are capable of being combined in various ways so as to form a great variety of figures.

tăńgs, *s. pl.* [Tongs.] (*Scotch.*)

tăńgue, *s.* [A French form of the native name.] [Tanrec.]

tăn'-gŭm, tăn'-ghăm tăn'-ghăn, *s.* [Thibetan.]

Zool.: Equus varius, a variety or sub-variety of the Horse (*Equus caballus*). It is considered by Colonel Hamilton Smith to be the primeval piebald stock of Thibet. It occurs in Thibet, and, according to Hodgson, in China.

tăn'-ĭ-ĕr, tăn'-nĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Caladium sagittæfolium. [Caladium, Edibles.]

* **tăn'-ĭst,** *s.* [Irish *tanaiste* = the second in rank, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince, a lord; *tan* = a country, region, territory.] One of a family from which the chiefs of certain Celtic races were chosen by election; usually applied to the actual holder of the lands and honours, and frequently to his chosen successor. [Tanistry.]

"The chieftains and the *tanists*, though drawn from the principal families, were not hereditary, but were established by election."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1612).

* **tăn'-ĭst-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *tanist*; *-ry.*] A mode of tenure among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of lands or honours had only a life estate in them, and his successor was appointed by election. According to this system the right of succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

"The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

tă'-nite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The trade name of a cement of emery and some binding material, used as a compound for grinding wheels, disks, laps, and in other forms.

tanite-shaper, *s.* A device for shaping and sharpening moulding-bits, cutters, saws, and other wood-working tools.

tăńk (1), *s.* [Port. *tanque* = a tank, a pond. *Tank* and *stank* are the same word; Sp. *estangue*; O. Fr. *estanc*; Fr. *étang*; Prov. *estanc*, *stanc*; Ital. *stagno*, from Lat. *stagnum* = a pool.] [Stank, *s.*, Stagnant.]

1. A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; specifically—

(1) That part of a tender which contains the water. The tank varies in size, according to the power of the engine.

(2) A reservoir from which the tank of the tender is filled.

(3) A cistern for storing water on board ship.

(4) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas.

(5) The term is also applied to a chamber or vessel in which a liquid is stored for dispensing or occasional use, as with oil, molasses, vinegar, wine, spirits, and other articles kept in stock, for sale in measured quantities.

2. A reservoir of water for irrigation or other purposes. (*East Indies.*)

tank-car, *s.*

Rail.-engin.: A large tank mounted on a platform truck, for carrying petroleum or other liquid.

tank-engine, tank-locomotive, *s.*

Rail.-engin.: An engine having a tank or tanks enabling it to carry a supply of water sufficient for its own consumption without a tender. Such are used for yard-engines, for side-lines of limited length, and for ascending grades with moderate loads. The boiler and machinery are carried on the driving-wheels, and the variable weight of water and fuel on the tank-truck.

tank-iron, *s.* Plate-iron, thicker than sheet or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-valve, *s.*

Rail.-engin.: A form of valve used in locomotive water-supply tanks, for admitting water to the discharge-pipe.

tank-vessel, *s.* Same as Tanker.

tank-worm, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The Guinea worm in a certain stage of its development, when the young have been set free from the body of their parent and inhabit the "tanks" so common in India. It is supposed that it penetrates the body of bathers when it is very minute.

tăńk (2), *s.* [Native name.]

1. A small East Indian dry measure of about 240 grains weight.

2. A weight for pearls in Bombay of 72 grains. (*Simmonds.*)

tăńk (3), *s.* [Tang (3), *s.*] The end of a file, chisel, &c., which is inserted into the handle; a tang.

tăńk (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Pastinaca sativa.

tăń'-ka, tăń'-ki-ă, *s.* [Native Chinese name.]

1. A kind of boat at Canton, Macao, &c., rowed by women. It is about 25 feet long.

2. A woman who rows in such a boat.

tăń'-kard, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *tanquard*, perhaps formed by metathesis, from Lat. *cantharus*; Gr. κάνθαρος (*kantharos*) = a tankard; O. Dut. *tanckaert*; Irish *tancard.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A large vessel for liquors, especially a

large drinking vessel with a cover, made of pewter, gold, silver, &c.

2. *Specif.:* A vessel containing a pint; half tankard, or small tankard, being used for one containing half-a-pint.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial, festive, jovial. (*Milton.*)

* **tankard-bearer,** *s.* A person who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, carried water about in large tankards holding two or three gallons from the conduits and pumps in the streets.

tankard-turnip, *s.*

Hort., &c.: *Brassica rapa oblonga*, a variety or sub-variety of turnip rising high above the ground.

tăn'k'-ēr, *s.* A steamship built with tanks to convey petroleum in bulk. (*U. S.*)

tăn'-kí-a, *s.* [TANKA.]

tăn'k'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Sent to Breithaupt under this name.]

Min.: A massive mineral found at Arendal, Norway, and said to be related to chiastolite, but Des Cloizeaux and Pisani (the former from its optical characters, the latter from its chemical composition) refer it to Anorthite (q.v.).

* **tăn'k'-lĭng,** *s.* [TANG, *v.*] A tinkling.

* **tăn'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *tan*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

"To be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

tăn'-na, thăn'-na, thăn'-a, *s.* [Hind. *thana*; Mahratta *thane* = a station.] A police station; a military post. (*East Indies.*)

tăn'-na-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tan*; *-able.*] Capable of being tanned.

tăn'-na-dar, thăn'-e-dar, *s.* [Hind. *thanedar.*] The keeper or commandant of a tanna; a petty police officer. (*East Indies.*)

* **tăn'-nage (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tan*; *-age.*] The act, operation, or result of tanning; a tanning.

"They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

tăn-năs-pĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tann(ic)*; Mod. Lat. *aspid(ium)*, and suff. *-ic.*] A term applied to tannic acid derived from the male fern.

tannaspidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{28}O_{11}$ (?). A brown, shining, amorphous mass, found in the root of the male fern. It is insoluble in water, ether, oil of turpentine, and fixed oils, but very soluble in strong alcohol and in warm acetic acid. Ferric chloride colours the alcoholic solution green, and on adding ammonia a greenish powder is precipitated.

tăn'-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *tann(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of tannic acid.

tăn-nĕ-cor-tĕ-pĭ'-nĭc, *a.* [CORTEPINITANNIC.]

tăn'-nĕn-īte, *s.* [After the Tannenbaum mines, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bright metallic mineral of a tin-white colour, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Compos.: sulphur, 19·1; bismuth, 62·0; copper, 18·9, the resulting formula being $CuS + Bi_2S_3$.

tăn'-nĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tan*, v.; *-er.*] One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

"The bellows (to which a gun-barrel served for a pipe) had no other inconvenience, than that of being somewhat strong-scented from the imperfection of the *tanner's* work."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

tanner's bark, *s.* Bark of various trees used by tanners, spec. oak bark. [BARK (2), B. 3.]

tanner's waste, *s.* Hide-cuttings.

tăn'-nĕr (2), *s.* [Gipsy *tano* = little.] A slang expression for sixpence. (*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.)

tăn'-nĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *tan*; *-ery.*]

1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.

2. The art or practice of tanning.

tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tann(in)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from oak bark.

tannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Tannin. A term applied to certain astringent substances occurring in the bark and other parts of plants, and widely distributed, in one form or another, throughout the vegetable kingdom. They are mostly amorphous, have a rough but not sour taste, a slight acid reaction, and colour ferric salts dark blue or green. Their most characteristic reaction is that of forming insoluble compounds with gelatin, solid muscular fibre, skin, &c., which then acquires the property of resisting putrefaction, as in the tanning of leather.

Tannic acid of the Oak:

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$. Gallotannic acid, extracted from nut-galls by long maceration of the powdered substance with a mixture of four parts of ether and one part of alcohol. It forms a slightly yellowish, porous mass, very soluble in water, less so in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, reddens litmus, and possesses a pure astringent taste. It forms neutral and basic salts, the latter absorbing oxygen from the air and becoming brown.

tăn'-nĭ-ĕr, *s.* [TANIER.]

tăn-nĭ-gĕ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tanni(c)*; Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce, and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from or containing tannic acid and ammonia.

tannigenamic-acid, *s.* [GALLAMIC-ACID.]

tăn'-nĭn, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *tanninum.*] [TAN, TANNIC-ACID.]

tăn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TAN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"There was a *tanning* company, which promised to furnish leather superior to the best that was brought from Turkey."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The art, practice, or process of converting raw hides and skins into leather by combining with the substance of the skin any other compound which has the property of rendering it imputrescible and elastic. The agent most generally employed is a soluble vegetable extract termed tannin, which forms insoluble compounds with the albumen, gluten, gelatin, and other components of the skin. Another class of agents which fortify the fibrous portions of skins against the joint attack of warmth, air, and moisture are minerals, which seem to act as preservative salts on the gelatino-fibrous structure of the skin. Such are alum and salt, and copperas. The larger and heavier skins, as those of buffaloes, oxen, or the like, are technically known as hides; those of smaller animals, as of sheep, calves, &c., are skins. The skins are first stripped of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts by steeping in pits containing lime-water of various strengths. They are then washed in water, scraped to get rid of adhering lime, the ears and projecting parts cut off, and are then ready for the tan-pits—wooden-lined vats, whose tops are level with the ground. Into these the skins and the ground bark, or ooze previously extracted therefrom, are put. The skins are usually placed in horizontal layers, but are sometimes suspended vertically. In the process of handling, the hides are taken out with blunt-pointed, long-handled hooks, placed one over another, on a sloping rack over an adjacent pit, and permitted to drain for one or two hours. It is common to put the skins at first into nearly spent ooze, and transfer them successively to stronger oozes. Those in which the tanning is effected are called handler-liquor; stronger oozes, used for giving the bloom on the surface, are termed layer-liquor.

"The Lord Treasurer Burleigh (who always consulted artificers in their own art) was indoctrinated by a cobler in the true *tanning* of leather."—*Fuller: Worthies: Middlesex.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Appearance or hue of a brown colour produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

2. A thrashing, a flogging. (*Slang.*)

tăn-nĭn-gĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tannin*; Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*), and suff. *-ic.*] Containing tannic acid.

tanningenic-acid, *s.* [CATECHINE.]

tăn-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tann(in)*; *o* connect., and *meter.*] A hydrometer for determining the strength of tanning liquor.

tăn'-rĕc, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Centetes ecaudatus*, a small nocturnal insectivorous mammal from Madagascar and the neighbouring islands. It is about fifteen inches long, of which nearly one-third is occupied by the elongated head; the body is covered with bristles, hairs, and spines, the latter forming a sort of collar round the neck. General colour, tawny; in the young there are said to be longitudinal yellow streaks, which disappear with age. They feed principally on earthworms, for which they root with their pointed snouts, like pigs. Their flesh is said to resemble that of the sucking-pig, but to have a musky odour. [CENTETES, STREAKED-TANREC.]

tăn'-sў, * **tăn'-zeў,** *s.* [Etym. unknown (*Littré*), doubtful (*Sir J. Hooker*); O. Fr. *athanasie*; Fr. *tanacée, tanaisie*; Low Lat. *athanasia*, the name under which the tansy was sold in the shops in Lyle's time; Gr. ἀθανασία (*athanasia*) = immortality, *a* privative, and θάνατος (*thanatos*) = death. (*Prior.*)]

TANSY.

1. Male flower; 2. Fruit; 3. Involucral bract; 4. Female flower.

1. *Bot.: Tanacetum vulgare.* It is about one to three feet high, has bipinnatifid, inciso-serrate leaves, and flowers in a terminal corymb. It is found in waste places in Britain, but often doubtfully wild. The whole plant is bitter and aromatic. It is sometimes used in domestic economy as an ingredient in puddings, omelets, &c., or for garnishing dishes; and medicinally as an anthelmintic and a febrifuge.

* 2. *Cook.:* A favourite dish of the seventeenth century, and even later, made of eggs, cream, rose water, sugar, and the juice of herbs, as endive, spinach, sorrel, tansy, and baked with butter in a shallow pewter dish.

¶ *Wild Tansy:*

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla anserina.* So named because the leaves are much divided like those of the tansy. Called also Goose tansy. (2) *Agrimonia Eupatoria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

tănt, *s.* [TAINT.] A small red spider.

* **tăn-tā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [TANTALUS.] Tantalizing, unprofitable.

"Get much *tantalian* wealth.
Davies: Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 24.

tăn-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tantal(um)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from tantalum (q.v.).

tantalic-acid, *s.* [TANTALIC-OXIDE.]

tantalic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $TaCl_5$. Obtained as a yellow sublimate when a mixture of tantalic oxide and charcoal is ignited in a stream of chlorine gas. It is decomposed by water yielding hydrochloric acid and hydrated tantalic oxide. Heated to 144°, it volatilizes, and at 221° melts to a yellowish liquid.

tantalic-ochre, *s.*

Min.: An oxide of tantalum of a brownish colour, said to occur on crystals of tantalite at Pennikoja, Somero, Finland.

tantalic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Ta_2O_5. Produced by burning tantalum in the air. The anhydrous oxide is a white powder, varying in density from 7·02 to 8·26, and is insoluble in all acids. Hydrated tantalic oxide, or tantalic acid, is obtained by adding water to an aqueous solution of potassium tantalate. It is a snow-white, bulky powder, soluble in hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids.

* **tăn-ta-lĭ'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tantal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a subfamily of Ardeidæ.

tăn'-ta-lĭze, *v.t.* [TANTALIZE.]

* **tăn'-ta-lĭşm,** *s.* [TANTALIZE.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or

tormenting by the hope or near approach of that which is desired, but which is not attainable; tantalization.

"A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a kind of *tantalism*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

tăn'-ta-līte, *s.* [Eng. *tantal(um)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of rare occurrence, found in granitic rocks rich in albite or oligoclase. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 7 to 8; lustre, metallic; colour, black; streak, reddish-brown to black; opaque, brittle. Compos.: a tantalate of the protoxides of iron and manganese, part of the tantalic-acid being sometimes replaced by oxide of tin, forming a stanno-tantalate. Formula (FeOMnO), TaO_5.

tăn-tā'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [TANTALUM.]

tăn-ta-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *tantaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of tantalizing; the state of being tantalized.

"Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations* in this night's round."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes.*

tăn'-ta-līze, *v.t.* [Formed from the proper name Tantalus, with suff. *-ize* (Fr. *-iser*; Lat. *-izo*; Gr. *-ιζω*); Fr. *tantaliser.*] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite expectations or fears which will not be realized: to tease, to torment.

"I should otherwise have felt exceedingly *tantalized* with living under the walls of so great a city full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. ix.

tăn'-ta-lī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tantaliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who tantalizes.

"I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this *tantalizer*."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 227.

tăn'-ta-lī-zĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TANTALIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view something unattainable; tormenting.

"In this *tantalizing* situation the Gloucester continued for near a fortnight, without being able to fetch the road."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

tăn'-ta-lī-zĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tantalizing*; *-ly.*] In a tantalizing manner; so as to tantalize; by tantalizing.

tăn'-ta-lŭm, *s.* [TANTALUS. Named from the difficulty with which it was obtained.]

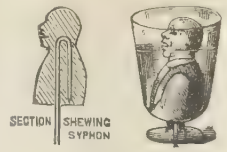
Chem.: A pentad metallic element, symb. Ta, at. wt. 182, discovered, in 1803, by Ekeberg, in the minerals tantalite and yttrotantalite. The metal is obtained by heating the fluotantalate of potassium or sodium, with metallic sodium in a covered iron crucible, cooling, and washing out the soluble salts with water. It is a black powder, insoluble in sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, or even in nitrohydrochloric acid, but is slowly dissolved in warm aqueous hydrofluoric acid, very rapidly when nitric acid is present. When heated in the air, it burns with a bright light, being converted, though with difficulty, into tantalic oxide.

Tăn'-ta-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Τάνταλος (*Tantalos*).]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A king of Lydia, and son of Jupiter, who, for an offence committed against his father, was condemned to stand in the lower world up to the chin in water, which constantly eluded his lip as often as he attempted to quench the thirst that tormented him. Over his head grew all kinds of fruits; but whenever he reached forth his hands to take them, the wind scattered them to the clouds.

† 2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Wading Birds, the type of the old sub-family Tantalinæ, variously placed in different classifications. According to Wallace it belongs to the Ciconiidæ, with five species from the Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, and the south-east of North America. The genus is akin to Ibis, but with a stronger bill. One of the species, * *Tantalus* (= † *Ibis* = *Plegadis*) *falcinellus*, the Gloomy Ibis, is an occasional British visitor. (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds*, ed. 4th, iv. 213.)

Tantalus' cup, *s.* A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image, it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable, is unable to quench its thirst.



TANTALUS' CUP.

* **tăn'-ta-mŏunt,** *v.i.* [TANTAMOUNT, *a.*] To be tantamount or equivalent.

"That which in God's estimate may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 31.

tăn'-ta-mŏunt, * **tan-ta-mont,** *a.* [Fr. *tant* (Lat. *tantus*) = so much, as much; Eng. *amount.*] Equivalent in value, force, signification, or effect.

"Whenever the Liberals bring forward a motion regarded by all sides as *tantamount* to a vote of want of confidence."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

* **tăn-ta-mŏunt'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [TANTAMOUNT.] Equivalently; in effect.

"*Tantamountingly* to give her the lie."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. ii. 28.

tăn'-tĭ-tȳ, *s.* [QUANTITY.]

* **tăn-tĭv'-ȳ,** *adv.* & *s.* [From the note of a hunting-horn.]

A. *As adv.:* Swiftly, speedily.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A rapid, violent gallop.

2. A mixture of haste and violence; a rush, a torrent.

"Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language."—*Cleaveland.*

3. An adherent of the Court in the time of Charles II.; a royalist. (Probably from the fox-hunting habits of the country squires of the period.)

"Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a *tantivy*."—*Macaulay: Essays; Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

¶ *To ride tantivy:* To ride with great speed.

* **tăn-tĭv'-ȳ,** *v.i.* [TANTIVY, *adv.*] To hurry off; to go off in a hurry.

"Where are they gone *tantivying*?"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **tănt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Based on *tantalize* (q.v.).] One seized with the hope of things unattainable.

Tăn'-tra, *s.* [Sans., from *tan* = to believe.]

Hind. Sacred Lit. (*Pl.*): Compositions, great in number and in some cases extensive, always assuming the form of a dialogue between Siva and his bride in one of her many forms, but chiefly as Uma and Parvati, in which the goddess asks her consort for directions how to perform certain ceremonies, and with what prayers and incantations they should be accompanied. In giving her information, he warns her that it must on no account be divulged to the profane. The Tantrikas, or followers of the Tantras, consider them a fifth Veda, and attribute to them equal antiquity and superior authority. Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson believed that portions of them are older than the Paranas, and that the system originated in the early ages of Christianity. They were composed chiefly in Bengal and Eastern India. The Saktas are great supporters of the Tantras. [SAKTA.]

Tăn'-trăşm, *s.* [Eng. *tantr(a)*; *-ism.*] The doctrine of the Tantras.

Tăn'-trĭ-ka, *s.* [Sans., &c.]

Hindooism: A follower of the Tantras.

tăn'-trŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A burst of ill-humour; a fit of passion; a display of temper. (Generally in the plural.) (*Colloq.*)

"He has been in strange humours and *tantrums* all the morning."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. ii.

tăn'-tȳ, *s.* [Hind. *tánt.*]

Weaving: The Hindoo loom, consisting of bamboo beams for the warp and cloth, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the big toes are inserted, a needle which answers as a shuttle, and a lay.

tăn'-ȳ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ταν-ύπους* (*tanupous*), *ταν-ύπους* (*tanaupous*) = long striding, long-legged; *ταν-ύω* (*tanuō*) = to stretch, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Tipulidæ. Antennæ with fourteen articulations in both sexes, the last but one very long in the males, all the others nearly globular.

2. *Palæont.:* A species occurs in the Purbeck beds.

tăn-ȳ-sĭp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. *ταν-υσίπτερος* (*tanusipteros*) = having spreading wings: *ταν-ύω* (*tanuō*) = to spread, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with fourteen species, from the Moluccas, New Guinea, and North Australia. Bill rather short, somewhat thick, straight, acute; nostrils oval; tail graduated, the two middle feathers the longest.

tăn-ȳs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ταν-ύω* (*tanuō*) = to stretch out, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera (q.v.), with several families. The antennæ consist apparently of three joints, but often with indications of articulation in the third joint, and with a terminal bristle; the palpi of not more than two joints, and the mouth usually perfect. The larvæ have a more or less distinct head, and produce free pupæ.

tăn'-ȳ-stōme, *s.* [TANYSTOMA.] Any dipterous insect of the tribe Tanystomia (q.v.). The gadfly is a familiar British example.

tăn'-zī-măt, *s.* [Arab., pl. of *tansim* = a regulation.] The name given to the organic laws, constituting the first contribution towards constitutional government in Turkey, published in 1844 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

Tā'-ō-ĭşm, Tā'-ŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Compar. Relig.: One of the three religions of China. Its founder, Laotse, lived, according to tradition in the sixth century B.C. Tao is a word meaning "way." It would seem that Tao represented the course which Laotse thought a man should pursue in order to overcome evil. The whole teaching was vague and unsatisfactory; but its followers made a great advance on those that had preceded them, by believing firmly that ultimately good would gain the victory over evil, and by insisting that good should be returned for evil, as the sure way to overcome it. The head of the body was a sort of patriarch, who had the power of transmitting his dignity and office to a member of his own family, and the descendants of the first are said to have held the office for centuries. Tao was afterwards personified, and regarded as the first being of the universe. The Taoists attributed to him eternity and invisibility; but they do not seem to have regarded him as being in any way able to assist or comfort his followers. All they had to do was to contemplate him and his virtues, and to strive to keep in the "way." When Taoism appears as a definite factor in the history of China, in the third century B.C., it appears as a congeries of superstitions: belief in the manifestations of spirits, alchemy, astrology, searching for the herb of immortality, and the sublimation of the body so as to render it ethereal. Taoism was largely modified by Buddhism, some of the doctrines and practices of which it adopted; but it still adheres to its old superstitions, though in its treatises it enjoins much of the Confucian and the Buddhistic morality.

Tā'-ō-ĭst, Tā'-ŏn-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Tao-(ism)*, *Taon(ism)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Taoism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Laotse; a believer in Taoism.

tăp (1), * **tappe,** * **tep,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *taper*, *tapper* = to tap, to strike, to hit; Low Ger. & Ger. *tappen* = to grope, to fumble; *tapp*, *tappe* = the fist, a blow, a kick; Icel. *tapsa* = to tap. Probably of imitative origin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike lightly or gently, or with something small; to pat gently; to strike with a gentle blow.

"Nigh celestial Cupid stood;
And, *tapping* him, said, 'Youth, be wise.'"
Fenton: Platonic Spell.

2. To put a new sole or heel on, as on a boot or shoe.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike a gentle blow: as, To *tap* at a door.

tăp (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *treppan* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *tappen*; Icel. *tappa*; Dan. *tappe*; Sw. *tappa*; Ger. *zapfen*. Allied to *top* and *tuft*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid: as, To *tap* a cask, a tree, &c.

2. To cause to run out by broaching the cask or vessel; to cause to flow.

"That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carous'd."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To treat in an analogous manner for the purpose of extracting or drawing something from: as, To *tap* a telegraph wire.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To draw liquors from a cask; to act as a tapster.

"I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

¶ *To tap the Admiral:* To suck liquor from a cask by a straw. Hotten says it was first done with the rum-cask in which the body of Admiral Lord Nelson was brought to England, and when the cask arrived the admiral was found "high and dry."

tăp (1), *s.* [Tap (1), *v.*]

1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with something little or light; a pat.

"Let them a while their nimble feet restrain,
And with soft *taps* beat time to ev'ry strain."
Jenyns: Art of Dancing, ii.

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

tăp (2), * **tappe**, *s.* [A.S. *tæppe* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *tap*; Icel. *tappi*; Dan. *tap*; Sw. *tapp* = a tap, a handful, a wisp; O. H. Ger. *zapho*; Ger. *zapfen*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask.

2. A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

"It was impossible to draw out any of its contents by a *tap*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. The liquor drawn from a cask or through a tap, especially with regard to its quality.

"It's wery little of that *tap* he drinks, Sammy."
—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

4. A tap-house or tap-room.

II. *Mach.:* A tapering, longitudinally grooved screw of hardened steel, having a square head, so that it may be turned by a wrench. It is used for cutting an internal screw, as that of a nut.

¶ *On tap:*

1. Ready to be drawn: as, ale *on tap*.

2. Broached or furnished with a tap: as, a cask *on tap*.

tap-bolt, A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut.

tap-borer, *s.* A tapering boring instrument for making spigot or bung holes in casks.

tap-cinder, *s.* The clay produced in the process of puddling iron.

tap-hole, *s.* An opening at the base of a smelting-furnace for drawing off the molten metal. It is stopped by a plug of refractory clay, which is removed in the act of tapping.

tap-house, *s.* A house where liquors are retailed, usually in connection with a brewery.

"For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house*, but I am drawn in."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

tap-plate, *s.* A steel plate furnished with a number of holes which are wormed and notched, to adapt it for cutting threads on blanks.

tap-room, *s.* Originally, a room in a tap-house, where beer is served from the tap; now applied to a room in a public-house in which persons sit and drink, and where workmen may cook their food.

"The ambassador was put one night into a miserable *tap-room* full of soldiers smoking."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

tap-root, *s.* The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downwards to a considerable depth; a root in which the descending radicle maintains its superiority in thickness and importance to the rootlets which spring from it on all sides. Example, the carrot, parsnip, or turnip. A tap-root may be fusiform, napiform, premorse, filiform, or cylindrical.

TAP-ROOT.

"Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *tap-root*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

tap-rooted, *a.* Having a tap-root.

tap-wrench, *s.* A two-handled lever for rotating a tap used in forming an interior screw-thread. The shank of the tap is held between a fixed and a movable die, which are approached by a screw, and are adapted to hold shanks of various sizes.

tăp (3), *s.* [Top.] A top; a head or the like. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Tap of tow:*

1. *Lit.:* The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

2. *Fig.:* A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

tap-pickle, *s.* The uppermost and most valuable grain in a stalk of oats. Hence, fig., one's most valuable possession, as, in the case of a woman, chastity. (*Scotch*).

tą-pălp'-īte, *s.* [After the Sierra de Tapalpa, Mexico, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tellurwismuthsilber*.]

Min.: Supposed to be a sulpho-telluride of bismuth and silver, but its exact composition has not yet been determined. Structure, granular; sp. gr. 7·803; lustre, metallic; colour, gray, tarnishes easily. An analysis by Rammelsberg yielded: sulphur, 3·32; tellurium, 24·10; bismuth, 48·50; silver, 23·35 = 99·27.

tą-pāy-ăx'-ĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Phrynosoma orbiculare, a toad-like lizard, about six inches long, from the hill-country of Central Mexico. There are eight sharp radiating spines on the back of the head, and rows of scales keeled and spined on the flanks. General colour, a dull sand-tint above; yellowish beneath.

tāpe, * **tappe,** *s.* [A.S. *tæppe* = a tape, a fillet; closely allied to *tæppet* = a tippet, and borrowed from Lat. *tapete* = cloth, hangings, tapestry (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A narrow fillet or band; a narrow linen or cotton fabric, twilled or plain, white or coloured, used for strings and the like.

"Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

2. A tape-line (q.v.).

3. A narrow band of paper on which messages are recorded by a telegraph apparatus.

4. Spirituous or fermented liquor. (*Slang.*)

II. *Printing:*

1. One of the travelling-bands which hold and conduct the sheet of paper in a machine. The nippers take the sheet from the feed-board, and the fly, taking it from the tapes, delivers it on to the heap.

2. A similar band in a paper-folding machine.

tape-carrier, *s.* A tool-holder, like a frame-saw, in which a corundum tape is mounted, to be used in cutting or filing.

tape-fuse, *s.* A long, flexible, ribbon-shaped fuse, containing a composition which burns with great rapidity.

tape-line, tape-measure, *s.* A ribbon of tape or other material winding upon an axis inside a case. They are made of linen or steel, from ten to 100 feet long, and divided into feet, inches, and subdivisions of an inch.

* **tape-primer,** *s.* A narrow strip of flexible material, usually paper, containing small charges of fulminating composition at short and equal intervals apart, and covered with a waterproof composition.

tāpe, *v.t.* [Tape, *s.*] To make go a great way; to use sparingly.

"And ye s'all hae my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gaug fur—I'll *tape* it out weel."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

† **tāpe'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Tapism.]

† **tāpe'-ĭst,** *s.* [Tapist.]

* **tāp'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *tap(e)*, *s.*; *-en.*] Made of tape.

"Burst its *tapen* bonds."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxv.

tā'-pĕr, *s. & a.* [A.S. *tapor*, *taper*; Ir. *tapar*; Wel. *tampr*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small wax-candle, usually having a long wick with such a covering of wax as to allow the taper to be coiled; a small lighted wax candle; a small light.

"To guide his dangerous tread, the *tapers* gleam."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches

2. Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form.

"In shape it differs somewhat from the Whitehead, being not only a third longer, but having a blunter head and a greater length of *taper* aft."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

II. *Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus.* [Higtaper.]

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Long and becoming regularly more slender towards the point; tapering toward one end.

"With ample forehead, and with spreading horns,
Whose *taper* tops refulgent gold adorns."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 350.

II. *Bot.:* Terete (q.v.).

taper-file, *s.* A file which is rectangular in section, and whose thickness and width gradually decrease toward the point.

taper-pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Acuminate (q.v.).

taper-vice, *s.* A vice whose cheeks are arranged to grasp objects whose sides are not parallel.

tā'-pĕr, *v.i. & t.* [Taper, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become gradually slenderer; to diminish in one direction; to become gradually less in diameter.

"Around the *tapering* top a dove they tye."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid v.

* 2. To diminish; to grow gradually less.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to taper; to make gradually smaller, especially in diameter.

"I never saw any single tree-masts so big in the body, and so long, and yet so well *tapered*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

* **tā'-pĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *taper*; *-ed.*] Provided with tapers; lighted with a taper or tapers.

tā'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Taper, *v.*] Becoming gradually smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.

"Each tall and *tapering* mast
Is swung into its place."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

tā'-pĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tapering*; *-ly.*] In a tapering manner.

* **tā'-pĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *taper*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tapering; tapering form.

"A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage."—*Shenstone: On Taste.*

* **tā'-pĕr-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *taper*; *-wise.*] In a tapering manner; taperingly.

"It groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

tăp'-ēş, *s.* [Gr. τάπης (*tapēs*) = a carpet, a rug.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.); outline of shell ovate, oblong, umbones turned forward, margin smooth, siphonal fold deep and rounded. The animal is eaten in North America and on the coast of Europe. About eighty recent species, widely distributed, from low water to 100 fathoms. Fossil six, from the Pliocene of Europe.

tăp'-ĕs-trĭed, *a.* [Eng. *tapestry*; *-ed.*] Furnished or hung with tapestry.

"In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lightened up a *tapestried* wall."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 22.

tăp'-ĕs-trў, *tap-es-trie, *tap-es-trye, *tap-is-trie, *tap-is-try, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *tapisserie*, from *tapisser* = to furnish with tapestry; *tapis* = tapestry, from Low Lat. *tapecius* = tapestry, from Lat. *tapete* = cloth, hangings; Gr. *τάπης* (*tapēs*), genit. *τάπητος* (*tapētos*) = a carpet; Sp. *tapiz* = tapestry; Ital. *tapezzeria* = tapestry.]

Fabric: A kind of woven hangings of wool or silk, frequently raised and enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, historical subjects, &c. The term is of somewhat indefinite meaning, and the purpose equally indeterminate. It was originally intended for hangings, to hide the wall, or make a screen or curtain. Hand tapestry is embroidered by the needle, woollen or silken threads being worked into the meshes of a fabric. The term is also applied to a variety of woven fabrics having a multiplicity of colours in their design, but having no other characteristic of true tapestry.

"The *tapestry*, the bedding, the wainscots were soon in a blaze."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ The art of making tapestry was known to most of the ancient nations. The hangings and walls of the Jewish tabernacle were a kind of tapestry, some made by the needle and some woven (Exod. xxvi. 1, 31, 36, xxxv. 35). There was a kind of tapestry in the houses of the Anglo-Saxon chiefs. That of the ordinary type was introduced, or reintroduced, into Europe by the Saracens, and those Frenchmen who made it were called Sarazinois. The factory at Arras was so celebrated from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century that the name of the town came to be used for the fabric. [Arras, Gobelin.] The art reached high perfection in Flanders in the fifteenth century. In the reign of Henry VIII. tapestry-weaving was introduced into England, and a manufactory was commenced at Mortlake in 1619. At first tapestry was used chiefly to decorate churches, but was afterwards employed to beautify the mansions of the aristocracy. The scenes represented have historic interest, from the vivid representation which they present of contemporary life. [Bayeux-tapestry.] The art is now more common in the East than the West, the use of tapestry having been superseded in Europe by painting, the papering of walls, &c.; but the celebrated manufactory in the Avenue des Gobelins, Paris, which became a State institution in the reign of Louis XIV., still flourishes, and the tapestry produced there is as superior to the Bayeux tapestry as a picture by Rubens is to the crude outline drawings of early Egyptian art.

tapestry-carpet, *s.* A two-ply carpet in which the warp is first printed and then woven.

tăp'-ĕs-trў, *v.t.* [Tapestry, *s.*] To adorn or hang with, or as with tapestry.

"Be my chamber *tapestried*
With the showers of summer."
E. B. Browning: House of Clouds.

***tăp'-ĕt, *tap-ette, *tap-ite,** *s.* [Lat. *tapete.*] [Tapestry, *s.*] Worked or figured stuff; tapestry, carpet.

"He commaunded suche as were about hym y^t they shulde spredde a *tapette* vpon the grounde, & than laye hym vpon the sayde *tapet.*"—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. ccxxxi.

tăp'-ĕ-tî, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Lepus brasiliensis, found throughout Brazil, and on various parts of the Andes in Bolivia and Peru.

tăp'-ĕt-lĕss, *a.* [Tap (3), *s.*] Not having a tap or head; hence, heedless, foolish. (*Scotch.*)

"The *tapetless* ramfeezled hizzie
She's saft at best, and something lazy."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

ta-pē'-tŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tapete* = a carpet, tapestry.]

1. *Anat.:* Certain cross fibres of the *corpus callosum* spreading outward on the roof of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* A shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the *pigmentum nigrum* occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the *membrana ruyschiana.* Its use appears to be to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision. It may be observed distinctly in the eye of the common cat.

tāpe'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *tape*, and *worm.*]

1. *Zool.:* An intestinal worm, *Tænia solium*, in form somewhat resembling tape. Its length is from five to fifteen yards, and its breadth from two lines at the narrowest part to four or five at the other or broader extremity. At the narrow end is the head, which is terminated anteriorly by a central rostellum, surrounded by a crown of small recurved hooks, and behind them four suctorial depressions; then follow an immense number of segments, each full of microscopic ova. The segments are capable of being detached when mature, and reproducing the parasite. There is no mouth; but nutrition appears to take place through the tissues of the animal, as algæ derive nourishment from the sea-water in which they float. The digestive system consists of two tubes or lateral canals, extending from the anterior to the posterior end of the body, and a transverse canal at the summit of each joint. The tapeworm lives in the small intestines of man, affixing itself by its double circle of hooks. When the reproductive joints or proglottides become mature, they break off and are voided with the stools. They may get into water, or may be blown about with the wind, till some of them are at length swallowed by the pig, and produce a parasite called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, which causes measles in the pig. When the measly pork is eaten by man, a tapeworm, the ordinary *Tænia solium*, appears in his intestines. This species mainly affects the poor, who are the chief pork-eaters. Called more fully the Pork Tapeworm. The Beef Tapeworm, *Tænia mediocanellata*, has no coronet of hooks on the head. The segments are somewhat larger than in the ordinary tapeworm. It is fifteen to twenty-three feet long. The cysticercus of this species forms measles in the ox, and is swallowed by man in eating beef. It chiefly affects the rich. The Broad Tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is twenty-five feet long by nearly an inch broad, and chiefly affects the inhabitants of Switzerland, Russia, and Poland.

2. *Pathol.:* Sometimes a person infested by a tapeworm experiences no inconvenience, and never suspects the existence of the parasite till segments of it are passed. Or there may be continual craving for food, debility, pain in the stomach, irritability of the bladder, itching about the nose and anus, vertigo, noises in the ears, faintness, restlessness, and emaciation. [Hydatids.]

† tapeworm-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Long, cylindrical, and contracted in various places, like the tapeworm.

tăph-ŏ-nўc'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb, and *νυκτερίς* (*nukteris*) = a bat.] [Taphozous.]

tăph-ŏ-zō'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb, and *ζώω* (*zōō*) = to live. So named by Geoffroy because he discovered the type-species, *Taphozous perforatus*, in the chambers of the Pyramids. [Tomb-bat]. The other species share its fondness for dark places.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, belonging to the group Emballonuræ of the family Emballonuridæ, from the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, with ten species ranging into Egypt and Palestine. Most of these bats have a peculiar glandular sac between the angles of the lower jaw; it is always more developed in males than in females, which, in some species, do not possess any trace of it, though in the males of the same species it may be quite distinct. In *Taphozous melanopogon*, from India and the East Indies, it is absent from both sexes. In the seven species forming the sub-genus Taphozous, a small band of integument passes from the inferior surface of the fore-arm, and forms, with the wing-membrane, a small pouch; in the other three species (forming the sub-genus Taphonycteris) this pouch is absent.

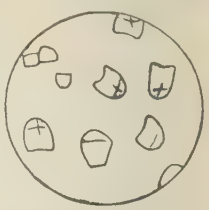
tăph'-rĕn-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. *τάφρος* (*taphros*) = a ditch, and *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: [Bothrenchyma].

***tăp'-ĭn-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *tapinois* = by stealth.] A lurking or skulking. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

tăp-ĭ-ō'-ca, *s.* [The Brazilian Indian name.]

Food Products: The powdered root or rhizome of *Manihot utilissima* (*Jatropha Manihot*). The root, which is about thirty pounds in weight, and is full of a poisonous juice, is washed, rasped, or rasped and grated, to a pulp. This, being well bruised and thoroughly washed, is heated on iron plates, by which process the poison is drawn off. The powder, when dry, consists of pure starch, and is baked into bread by the natives of Central America. In the United States it is usually made into puddings, and forms a light and nutritious diet. Pearl tapioca is made from prepared grain.



TAPIOCA-STARCH.

tapioca-starch, *s.*

Chem.: Purified cassava flour (q.v.). The granules somewhat resemble sago starch in form, but are smaller. They are round at one end, and truncated at the other. The hilum, which is situated at the round end of the granule, is, in some, a slit, in others a distinct cross. Like sago, it is frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrowroot.

tā'-pĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [After the name of an ancient Finnish mythological subject.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in a pegmatitic granite near Sukula, Tammela, Finland. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 7·35; lustre, adamantine to metallic; colour, pure black. Compos.: tantalic acid, 83·1; protoxide of iron, 16·9 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $5FeO,4TaO_5$.

tā'-pĭr, *s.* [From the French form of the native Brazilian name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Tapirus (q.v.). The South American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*) is about the size of a small ass, but more stoutly built, legs short, snout prolonged into a proboscis, but destitute of the finger-like process which is present in the elephant's trunk. The skin of the neck forms a thick rounded crest on the nape, with a short stiff mane. It is common throughout South America, ranging from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan. The colour is a uniform deep brown, but the young are marked with yellowish stripes and spots. There is another American species inhabiting the Corderillas; the back is covered with hair, and the nasal bones are more elongated, on which account Gill has given it generic rank. [Tapirus.] The Malayan tapir (*T. malayanus*) is rather larger than the American species, and has a somewhat longer proboscis; it is maneless. The colour is glossy black, with the back, rump, and sides white, the two colours being distinctly marked off from each other without any graduation. Tapirs inhabit deep recesses of forests, delighting in water, and feeding on young shoots of trees, fruits, and other vegetable substances. They are inoffensive, never attacking man, and are easily tamed. Their flesh is eaten, but is somewhat dry, and their hides are made into leather.

TAPIRS.
A. Malayan. B. American.

ta-pĭr'-a-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tapir(us)*, and Lat. *avus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ (q.v.), from the Miocene of North America.

ta-pĭr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tapir(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.), with a single genus. [Tapirus.]

2. *Palæont.:* There are several fossil genera, commencing in the Eocene.

tăp-ĭr-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *tapir*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammals having teeth like those of the tapir. One species, from the Red Crag.

tā'-pĭr ŏid, *a.* [Eng. *tapir*; *-oid.*] Allied to the tapir or the tapir family.

"In France it is associated with two *tapiroid* genera."
—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. ii.

tā'-pĭr-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *tapir* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Tapiridæ, from the Neotropical and Oriental sub-regions. Nose prolonged into a short, movable proboscis, skin very thick and covered with close short hair, neck furnished with a kind of stiff mane; tail very short, ears small, erect, and pig-like; four toes on the fore feet, three on the hind feet, separate, and ending in nail-like hoofs; skull pyramidal, as in the hog, with the nasal bones much arched for the muscles of the proboscis. The apparent anomaly of classing animals with four toes with the Perissodactyla is explained by the fact that one of the toes (the fifth digit) is non-functional, and does not touch the ground. Authorities differ greatly as to the number of species from America, one of which has been separated generically by Gill under the name of Elasmognathus. *Tapirus malayanus* is from the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. The genus is allied both to Sus and Rhinoceros.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus appears first in the Miocene, and is widely distributed in the Post-Pliocene of North America.

ta-pîs' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [TAPESTRY, *s.*] Carpeting, tapestry.

¶ *To be* (or *come*) *on* (or *upon*) *the tapis:* To be or come under consideration, in allusion to the tapestry used to cover the table in a council-room. [CARPET, *v.*, II.]

"Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was *upon the tapis.*"—*Lord Clarendon: Diary.* (1690.)

***tā'-pĭs,** *v.t.* [TAPIS, *s.*] To cover with figures like tapestry.

"The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

***tā'-pĭs-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *tapissier.*] An upholsterer, an embroiderer, a maker of tapestry.

"An haberdasher, and a carpenter,
A webbe, a deyer, and a *tapiser.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 363. (Prol.)

***ta'-pĭsh,** ***ta-pise,** *v.i.* [Fr. *tapissant*, pr. par. of (*se*) *tapir* = to be close to the ground, to squat.] To hide, to conceal one's self, to lie in ambush, to lurk; to lie close to the ground, as partridges, &c.

"With joy alle at ons thei went tille Snawdone
On Juor & Ini, that *tapised* by that side,
To purueie thaim a skulkyng, ou the Englis eft to ride."
Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

† **tăp'-ĭşm, tăpe'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *tape*; *-ism.*] Red-tapism (q.v.).

† **tăp-ĭst, tăpe'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tape*; *-ist.*] One to whom red tape is everything; a close adherent to prescribed form.

***tap-ite,** *v.t.* [TAPITE, *s.*] To cover with tapestry.

"I woll do paint with pure gold
And *tapite* hem full manyfold."
Chaucer: Dreme.

***tap-ite,** *s.* [TAPET.] Tapestry (q.v.).

tăp-ĭ-tē'-læ, *s.* [Lat. *tap(ete)* = a carpet; *i* connect., and *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: Walcknäer's name for a sub-division of Araneidæ, containing those spinning great webs of a close texture like hammocks, and dwelling in them to catch their prey.

***tăp'-lăsh,** *s.* [Eng. *tap* (2), *s.*, and *lash*, prob. = lush.]

1. Poor beer; small beer.

"Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first broaching?"—*Parker: Reproof of Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 111.

2. The last running of small beer; the dregs or refuse of liquor.

tăp'-lĭngş, *s. pl.* [TAP (3), *s.*] The whang-leather straps which connect the souple and hand-staff.

tăp'-nĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rush basket in which figs are imported.

***tappe,** *s.* [TAP.]

tăp'-pĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *tap* (1), *v.*]

Machinery:

(1) A projecting arm which is touched by a cam or other moving object, in order to impart an intermittent reciprocation to the rod. Specially used as a valve-motion in steam-engines.

(2) A similar device on the stem of a stamp in an ore-battery. It is struck by a cam, lifting the stamp, which falls as the cam slides from under the tappet, its shoe striking the ore in the mortar.

tappet-motion, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The apparatus for working the valves of some forms of condensing engines. The valve-rods have levers attached, which are moved by projecting tappets on a rod connected to the beam.

tappet-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel having spurs on its periphery, adapted to trip a lever, trip-hammer, fulling-mallet, &c., or to raise the stamps of an ore-mill.

***tap-pice,** *v.i.* [TAPISH.]

tăp'-pĭng, *s.* [TAP (2), *v.*]

1. *Founding:* The jarring of a pattern in its bed in the sand to give it clearance. With small castings this is done by sticking a skewer into the pattern, and tapping it with the slicker or trowel; with larger castings more energetic means are employed, but in the same way.

2. *Mech.:* The act or process of forming a screw thread in a hole.

3. *Mech. & Domestic:* Boring a hole in a pipe, cask, &c., to insert a plug, connect a branch-pipe, or introduce a faucet, as the case may be.

4. *Surg.:* The operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body in which it has collected in large quantity; paracentesis. It may be practised on the abdomen, the thorax, the gall-bladder, &c.

tapping-bar, *s.*

Founding: A round bar with a sharp point, used for letting out the metal from the furnace into the ladles.

tapping-cock, *s.* A cock having a taper stem, enabling it to be fixed firmly in an opening by driving.

tapping-drill, *s.* A drill for boring holes in water mains and pipes.

tapping-gouge, *s.* A gouge used in tapping the sugar-maple, and in making the spiles by which the sap is conducted to the buckets.

tăp'-pĭt, *a.* [TAP (3), *s.*] Crested.

tappit-hen, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A hen with a crest.

2. *Fig.:* A tin pot with a nob on the top, containing a quart of ale.

"Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *tappit-hen*, and which, in the language of the hostess, reamed (*i.e.* mantled) with excellent claret just drawn from the cask."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

tăp-săl-teër'-ĭe, *adv.* [TAP (3), *s.*] Topsy-turvy. (*Scotch.*)

tăp'-stĕr, ***tap-stere,** *s.* [A.S. *tæppestre*, a fem. form of *tæppere* = a tapper.] [-STER.] One who taps or draws ale in an alehouse. (The word was originally feminine.)

"Shrill-tongued *tapsters* answering every call."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 849.

***tăp'-stĕr-lĭ',** *a.* [Eng. *tapster*; *-ly.*] Befitting a tapster; low; vulgar.

"In any *tapsterlie* tearmes."—*Nashe: Introduct. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 9.

tăp-toō', *s.* [TATTOO, *s.*] A beat of a drum.

ta-pū', *s.* [TABOO.]

***ta'-pŭl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mil.: The sharp projecting ridge down the centre of some breast-plates.

***tăp'-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *tap* (2), *s.*, and *wort.*] The refuse of the tap; dregs.

"A cup of small *tapwearte.*'
Breton: Joyes of Idle Head, p. 26.

ta'-quą, *s.* [TAGUA.]

ta-quą-rŭs'-są, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Bot.: The name given to some Brazilian reeds, of the order of Grasses, growing from thirty to forty feet high in the Brazilian forests, with a diameter of six inches. Between the joints they are full of a cool liquid, which quenches the most burning thirst.

tar (1), ***tarre,** ***terre,** *s.* [A.S. *teoru*, *teru*; cogn. with Dut. *teer*; Icel. *tjara*; Dan. *tiære*; Sw. *tjära*; Low Ger. *tär*; Ger. *theer*; Ir. *tearr.*]

1. *Chem.:* A thick, dark-brown, viscid, oily liquid, produced, together with other products, in the dry distillation of organic bodies and of bituminous minerals. [COAL-TAR.] The chemical constitution of tar is very complicated, but it appears to be a mixture of various substances, acid, alkaline, and neutral. True vegetable tar has always an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with alcohol, glacial acetic acid, ether, chloroform, benzol, &c. It is largely used for coating the planks and cordage of ships, for the preservation of fences, for making pitch, &c.

2. *Manuf. & Comm.:* Tar from the pine-tree, *Pinus sylvestris*, is brought from Russia, Norway, Germany, and Sweden. It is superior to that manufactured in the United States from other species of pine, though the latter is produced in great quantities in the vast pine forests of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other southern states. Tar is produced in these regions by a smothered burning of the long-leaved pine, earth being laid on the heaps of billets to deaden the fire. As it burns the distilled tar runs out through a spout provided for that purpose. From wood tar is further distilled wood vinegar, which in its turn yields wood naptha. Coal tar, long a troublesome product of gas works, is now being made very useful, crude naptha being produced from it. The naptha when purified has many important uses, among them the dissolving of India-rubber. Among the other products of coal tar are the highly important ones of carbolic acid and the aniline colors. [COAL-TAR.]

3. *Pharm.:* Tar is an external stimulant given in psoriasis, eczema, and other skin diseases. Its vapour inhaled is of use in chronic bronchitis and phthisis.

4. A sailor, a seaman. (In this sense shortened from *tarpaulin* (q.v.).

"His *tars* passed their time in rioting among the rabble of Portsmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

tar-board, *s.*

Paper: A strong quality of millboard made from junk and old tarred rope.

tar-water, *s.*

* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs. In 1747 it was strongly recommended by the metaphysician Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, in his *Siris.*

"Or haply when their spirits fau'ter,
Sprinkling my Lord of Cloyne's *tar-water.*"
Shenstone: Progress of Taste, iv.

2. The ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas manufacture.

tar-well, *s.*

Gas-works: A tank containing water, through which gas is passed to extract the tar.

tar, *v.t.* [TAR, *s.*]

1. To smear or cover with tar.

* 2. To smear, to cover, to impregnate.

"I have nointed ye, and *tarr'd* ye with my doctrine,
And yet the murren sticks to ye."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *Tarred with the same brush:* Having the same vices or peculiarities; subject to the same treatment.

(2) *To tar and feather a person:* To pour heated tar over him, and then cover him with feathers. The practice is very old, and is now practically discontinued.

***tar** (2), *s.* [TARE.]

* **tar-fitch,** *s.*

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta.*

tar-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta* or *V. Cracca.*

ta'-rą (1), *s.* [Tasmanian or Maori (?).]

Bot.: The tara fern.

tara-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Pteris esculenta.* [PTERIS.]

ta'-rą (2), *s.* [TARO (1).]

ta-răc'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ταράκτης (*taraktēs*) = a disturber.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Coryphænidæ. Pelagic fishes, allied to Brama (q.v.), from tropical and temperate seas.

ta-ra-guí'-ra, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Iguanidæ, from tropical America. Back not crested; scales of back small, of throat granular; tail round, with a slight crest and moderate scales; ear toothed in front.

tăr-a-mī'-ra, *s.* [Hind.] See compound.

taramira-oil, *s.* An oil expressed from the seeds of *Eruca sativa*, cultivated in parts of India. The oil is like colza-oil, except in colour. It is used in India for anointing the hair and for food.

ta-răn'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat., a word occurring *Pliny: Nat. Hist.*, viii. 52.]

Zool.: A synonym of Rangifer (q.v.).

Tar-ăn'-nŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A valley and river in North Wales, between Llanidloes and Duras Moroddry.

Tarannon-shale, *s.*

Geol.: Prof. Ramsay's name for certain beds existing at Tarannon and elsewhere, from South into North Wales. They are 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick in some places, and contain numerous species of Graptolites, corals of the genera Favosites and Cyathophyllum, a crinoid (*Actinocrinus pulcher*), and a brachiopod (*Lingula symondsii*). Lyell combined them with the Woolhope Limestone and Shale and the Denbighshire grits, placing the whole under the Wenlock Formation (Upper Silurian). Etheridge makes them of Lower Wenlock age. Called by Sedgwick, Rhayader Slates.

Tarannon-slates, *s. pl.* [Tarannon-shale.]

tăr-an-tăss', *s.* [Russ.] A large covered travelling carriage, without springs, but balanced on long poles which serve the purpose, and without seats. Much used in Russia.

ta-răn-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A rapid Neapolitan dance in triplets. So called because it was popularly thought to be a remedy against the supposed poisonous bite of the Tarantula spider, which was said to set people dancing. Older specimens of the dance are not in triplets. [Tarantula.]

ta-răn'-tĭsm, tăr-an-tĭz'-mŭs, *s.* [Fr. *tarantisme*; Ger. *tarantismus*, from Ital. *tarantula* (q.v.).]

Mental Path.: An epidemic dancing mania, prevalent in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, originating in an exaggerated dread of the consequences resulting from the bite of the tarantula (q.v.), as a remedy for which the dance of the same name was adopted. This mania was most prevalent in Apulia, but spread over the great part of the peninsula. Tarantism was closely allied to St. Vitus's Dance, and other epidemic nervous disorders of the latter period of the middle ages, but differed from them in its origin, in the wasting away of the sufferers, in their rhythmic movements, their partiality for bright and luminous surfaces, their passion for music, and its employment as a means of cure. According to other authorities, the disease consisted in the sufferer being attacked with extreme somnolency, which could only be overcome by music and dancing. It has long been satisfactorily established that the bite of the tarantula is incapable of producing serious consequences; so that while it is possible that some minor physical symptoms may have resulted from the direct effect of the bite, the mental disturbances and muscular agitations were certainly due to the secondary effects of these physical results upon the imagination.

"Of longer duration than the dancing epidemics of Northern Europe, *tarantism* was at its height in the seventeenth century, and gradually died out in the eighteenth, leaving only a designation for a lively dance as its harmless legacy."—*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,588.

ta-răn'-tu-la, *s.* [Ital. *tarantella*; O. Ital. *taruntola*; Fr. *tarentule*, from Lat. *Tarentum* (now *Taranto*), a town in the south of Italy, where the animal is found.]

1. *Zool.: Lycosa tarantula*, a large spider, with a body about an inch in length; its bite was formerly supposed to produce tarantism

TARANTULA.
(*One-third natural size.*)

(q.v.), and doubtless, in some cases, produces disagreeable symptoms. It is a native of Italy, but varieties, or closely allied species, are found throughout the south of Europe. An American tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*), found in sub-tropical regions, closely resembles the European variety. Its bite is much dreaded.

*2. The same as Tarantism (q.v.).

3. A dance; also the music to which it is performed. [Tarantella.]

* **ta-răn'-tu-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Tarantula.] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

"Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn,
Tarantulated by a tune." *Green: The Spleen.*

tăr-a-pa-ca'-īte, *s.* [After Tarapaca, Peru, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral described by Raimondi as occurring in minute fragments, mixed with nitratine (q.v.). Colour, a brilliant yellow. Compos.: essentially a chromate of potassium; Dana suggests that it needs further examination.

ta-răx'-a-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *taraxac(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The bitter principle of dandelion-root, extracted from the milky juice by boiling with water and allowing the concentrated decoction to evaporate. It forms warty crystals of a sharp, bitter taste, soluble in ether, alcohol, and boiling water.

ta-răx'-a-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. τάραξις (*taraxis*) = confusion, from ταράσσω (*tarassō*) = to stir up. Named from its alterative effects.]

1. *Bot.:* Dandelion; a genus of Lactuceæ. Perennial scapigerous milky Composites, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, all radical. Inflorescence a scape, the stalk of which is fistular and leafless; bracts imbricate; receptacle flat, naked, pitted; florets all ligulate, pappus in many series simple, white; fruit compressed, ribbed, muricate above, beaked. Number of species doubtful; perhaps only one, with many varieties. Found in all temperate climates. *Taraxacum officinale* is the Dandelion; called also *Leontodon Taraxacum* and *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. Sir Joseph Hooker makes these varieties *Dens leonis*, *erythrospermum*, *lævigatum*, and *palustre*.

2. *Pharm.:* Decoction, extract, and juice of Taraxacum, *i.e.*, of the Dandelion root, have been given in liver complaint, but are of doubtful efficacy.

ta-răx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ταράσσω (*tarassō*), fut. ταράξω (*taraxō*) = to confound.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tar-bŏg'-gĭn, *s.* [Toboggan.]

tar-boôsh', tar-bûsçh', *s.* [Arab.] A red woollen skull-cap, usually ornamented with a blue silk tassel, and worn by Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

"When the demand for the sanguinolent fez or *tarbuch* may wholly cease."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1887.

* **tar'-breēçh,** *s.* [Eng. *tar* (1), s., and *breech.*] A sailor.

* **tar'-cel,** *s.* [Tercel.]

tar-chŏ-năn'-thĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tarchonanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-family of Asteroideæ. Leaves alternate; heads of flowers all tubular, the marginal ones smaller and feminine, the central ones fewer, larger, and hermaphrodite or masculine.

tar-chŏ-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Arab. *tarchon* = the tarragon (q.v.), and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: African Fleabane; the typical genus of Tarchonantheæ (q.v.). Cape shrubs, of which two species with purple flowers are cultivated in England.

* **tar-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tardatus*, pa. par. of *tardo* = to make slow; *tardus* = slow.] The act of hindering, delaying, or retarding; retardation.

* **tar-dĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tardus* = slow.] Delay.

"Avoid all snares
Of *tardidation* in the Lord's affaires."
Herrick: Noble Numbers.

tar-dĭ-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tardigradus* = slow-paced: *tardus* = slow, and *gradior* = to walk.]

Zoology:

† 1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Edentata, containing the Sloths, sometimes classed in one genus, Bradypus, or divided into three genera, Bradypus, Cholœpus, and Arctopithecus.

2. Bear-animalcules, Sloth-animalcules; an order of Arachnida, with a single family, Macrobiotidæ (q.v.).

tar'-dĭ-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Tardigrada.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced.

"Fighting their way after them in such *tardigrade* fashion."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. xxii.

2. Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the Tardigrada.

* **tar'-dĭ-grā-dŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tardigradus.*] [Tardigrada.] Slow-paced; moving slowly.

"It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

tar'-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tardy*; *-ly.*] In a tardy manner; with slow pace or motion; slowly; reluctance.

"They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and *tardily*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

tar'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tardy*; *-ness.*]

1. Slowness of motion or pace.

"The *tardiness* of his pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

2. Reluctance or unwillingness manifested by slowness.

"His *tardiness* of execution exposes him to the encroachments of those who catch a hint and fall to work."—*Idler*, No. 1.

3. Lateness: as, *tardiness* in attendance.

* **tar-dĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Tardity.] Slowness, tardiness.

* **tar'-dĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *tarditas*, from *tardus* = slow.] Slowness, tardiness.

"Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

tar'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A term signifying that the piece to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly.

tar'-dў, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Ital. *tardivo*, as if from a Low Lat. *tardivus*, from Lat. *tardus* = slow.]

1. Moving slowly; slow, slow-paced.

"Glaring round, with *tardy* steps withdrew."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 672.

*2. Late; not up to time; dilatory.

"The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 48.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; slow, not ready.

"But in general the compliance was *tardy*, sad, and sullen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*¶ *To take one tardy:* To take or come upon one unexpectedly or unawares.

* **tardy-gaited,** *a.* Slow in motion; sluggish.

"*Tardy-gaited* night."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

* **tardy-rising,** *a.* Accumulating slowly.

"Thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late." *Dyer: Fleece*, i.

* **tar'-dў,** *v.t.* [Tardy, *a.*] To delay, to hinder, to retard.

"The good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

tăre (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from Prov. Eng. *tare* = brisk, eager. *Tare* would then signify the quick-growing or destructive plant; A.S. *téran* = to tear.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Vicia sativa*, a vetch, a plant wild in Europe, but also largely cultivated as fodder for cattle. It has many trailing or climbing stems, those of the wild being more slender than those of the cultivated plant. Leaves with five or six pairs of leaflets, flowers solitary or twin, legumes one to three inches long, with from four to ten smooth seeds. There are two sub-species, *Vicia sativa* proper and *V. angustifolia*.

(2) *Lathyrus Aphaca*, an European plant. The trailing stems are one to three feet long, and the leaflets on old plants are linear; the peduncles elongate, one flowered; flowers yellow, appearing in June and July.

(3) Ervum, a section or sub-genus of Vicia. Two species are, *Vicia tetrasperma* (*Ervum tetraspermum*) and *Vicia hirsuta* (*Ervum hirsutum*).

2. *Script.:* A weed, ζιζάνιον (*zizanion*), resembling wheat, which the botanical tares do not do in the least. Almost certainly Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), the "infelix lolium" of Virgil (*Geor.* i. 154). [DARNEL.]

"And whanne men slepten his enemy came and sewe aboue *taris* in the myddil of whete and wente awey."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xiii.

tare-ligne, *s.* [TARE-VETCH.]

tare-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: *Ervum hirsutum.*

tăre (2), *s.* [Fr. = loss, diminution, tare, from Sp. *tara* = tare, from Arab. *tarha*, from *tarh* = throwing, casting, flinging; Port. & Ital. *tara*.]

Comm.: An allowance or deduction made on the gross weight of goods sold in boxes, barrels, bags, &c., for the weight of the boxes, &c. Tare is said to be real when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for; average, when it is estimated from similar known cases; and customary, when a uniform rate is deducted.

tăre, *v.t.* [TARE (2), *s.*] To ascertain or mark the amount of tare of.

tăre, *pret. of v.* [TEAR, *v.*]

tăr-ĕn-tĕl'-la, *s.* [TARANTELLA.]

ta-rĕn'-tĭsm, *s.* [TARANTISM.]

ta-rĕn'-tō-la, *s.* [Ital. † *tarentola.*]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with seven species from Europe, Africa, America, and the West Indian Islands. Toes dilated, with single series of plates beneath two claws on each foot; rostral shield very large.

ta-rĕn'-tu-la, *s.* [TARANTULA.]

tar'-gant, tor'-gant, *s.* [A corrupt. of *torquent*, from Lat. *torquens*, pr. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

Her.: Torqued (q.v.).

targe, *s.* [A.S.] [TARGET.] A target, a small shield, a buckler.

"Ywimpled wel, and on hire hede an hat,
As brode as is a bokeler, or a *targe*."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 47.

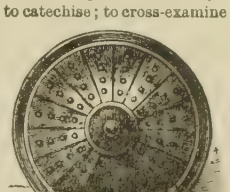
targe, tairge, *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. *tergen* = to vex, to provoke; Low Ger. *targen*.] [TARRE.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To rate, to scold, to reprimand severely.

2. To exercise, to catechise; to cross-examine severely.

3. To beat, to strike.

4. To keep in order or under discipline.



ANGLO-SAXON TARGET.

tar'-get, *tar-gatte, *tar-gette, *ter-gat, *s.* [A.S. *targe*; dimin. suff. *-et*; cogn. with Icel. *targa* = a target, a small round shield; O. H. Ger. *zarga* = a frame, a side of a vessel, a wall; Ger. *zarge* = a frame, a case, a border; Fr. *targe* = a target, a shield; Sp. *tarja* = a shield; Port. *tarja* = an escutcheon on a target; Ital. *targa* = a buckler; Irish & Gael. *targaid* = a target, a shield.]

1. A shield or buckler of a small size, circular in form, cut out of oxhide, mounted on light but strong wood, and strengthened by bosses, spikes, &c.; often covered externally with a considerable amount of ornamental work.

"Accustomed to the use of *target* and broadsword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The mark set up to be fired at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice, or the like. Targets for archery purposes are made of leather or canvas, stuffed with straw, and painted with concentric rings of various colors, the centre being golden. Rifle targets are generally square or oblong metal plates, and are divided into three or more sections—the bull's-eye, inner (or centre), and outer, counting from the centre of the target to the outside. In some targets there is a fourth division commonly called a magpie (q.v.).

target-bearer, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Peltigera.

tar'-gĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *target; -ed.*] Provided or armed with a target; having a defensive covering like a target.

*** tar-gĕt-eër', * tar-gĕt-ĭer', * tar-gat-ier, * tar-get-tier, * tar-guet-ier,** *s.* [Eng. *target; -eer.*] One armed with a target.

"The bosoms of our *targatiers* must all be steept in sweat." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ii.

tar-ĝĭ-ō'-nĕ-æ, tar-ĝĭ-ō-nĭ-ō'-æ, tar-ĝĭ-ō-nĭ-ā'-ĉē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *targionia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, -aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Marchantiaceæ, having the spore-cases sub-marginal and solitary, and the involucels wanting.

tar-ĝĭ-ō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Anthony Targioni, a Florentine botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Targioneæ (q.v.). Frond somewhat fleshy, smooth, deep green, purplish at the edges, forming large patches on moist and exposed banks; capsule solitary, globose, nearly sessile, arising from the end of the midrib of the lower face of the frond. It bursts irregularly at the top, discharging spores and elaters. The species exist chiefly in warm countries.

tar'-ĝĭ-ō-nīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by Bechi in a communication to Dana, but it is printed in his note (*American Jour. Science*, ser. II., vol. xiv., 1852, p. 60) as Jargionite. Apparently the same as Steinmannite (q.v.).

Tar'-gŭm, *s.* [Chaldee (E. Aramæan) תַּרְגּוּם (*targum*), תַּרְגּוּמָא (*targuma*) = interpretation, translation; תִּרְגֵּם (*tirgem*), תַּרְגֵּם (*targem*) = to interpret, to translate.]

Jewish Literature: A Chaldee version or paraphrase of the Old Testament, necessitated by the fact that the exiles who returned from Babylon knew that language well, and had partly lost acquaintance with their own. When the Scriptures were read in the synagogues after the return from Babylon, an interpretation or occasional comment was added in Chaldee, then the oral explanations were written, and finally regular Targums arose. There are ten known Targums. The oldest is believed to have been that of Onkelos, which is confined to the Pentateuch. Dr. Samuel Davidson believed that Onkelos was the same as Aquila, that he was a mythic person, and did not write the Targum which bears his name. It was at first a Palestinian production, but was afterwards modified by Babylonian Jews. It remained for many years in an unfixed state, but was finally completed by the end of the third century. It was first printed A.D. 1482, and there were many subsequent editions. The next important Targum was that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, on Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and the Prophets. It seems to have arisen in the same way as its predecessor, and to have been completed about the end of the fourth century. A third Targum, called that of the Pseudo-Jonathan, and confined to the Pentateuch, alludes to Khadiyah and Fatima, two of Muhammad's wives, and is not earlier than the middle of the seventh century. A fourth is the Jerusalem one, on the Pentateuch. It is fragmentary, and resembles that of the Pseudo-Jonathan, which it may have preceded by a century. There are less important Targums on the Hagiographa.

"This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the *targums* expound it."—*Archbp. Patrick: On Genesis*, iii. 15.

tar'-gŭm-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *targum; -ist.*] The writer of a targum; one versed in the literature and language of the targums.

"Jonathan or Onkelos, the *targumists*, were of cleaner language."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

*** tar'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *tar; -hood.*] The state or condition of being a tar; sailors collectively.

"Ridiculed by the whole *tarhood*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 285.

ta'-rĭ, *s.* [Native name.] The sap of *Phœnix sylvestris*. In India it is used as a beverage, sometimes in its natural condition and sometimes fermented.

*** tăr'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Wel.] An ancient British shield.

tăr'-ĭff, *s.* [O. Fr. *tariffe* = arithmetic, casting of accounts (Fr. *tarif*), from Sp. *tarifa* = a list of prices, a book of rates, from Arab. *ta'rîf* = giving information, from *drf* = knowing, knowledge.]

1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to which they are liable, either on exportation or importation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country or are agreed upon between the governments of two countries having commerce with each other.

"However absurd a *tariff* may be, a smuggler is but too likely to be a knave and a ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. A table or scale of charges generally.

3. A law of Congress fixing the amount of import duties.

¶ In the United States the question of free trade or protection has given great interest to tariff legislation, or the increasing or decreasing of customs duties, and the tariff controversy has been one of the leading elements of party division. It formerly divided attention with slavery, currency, and state-rights questions, but now stands almost alone, as the main cause of division between the two great political parties of the nation. In England the early tariffs were prohibitous, forbidding the importation of articles which parliament decided could be made at home. The use of the tariff as a source of revenue did not begin till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Prohibition did not cease, however, in regard to certain articles, and as late as 1819 the prohibitory policy was in part continued, in the masked method of placing duties so high as to exclude the article discriminated against. Since then the policy of free trade has been adopted in the British Islands, and the number of articles paying duties decreased until only a few remain. In the United States, after independence had been declared, each state adopted a tariff of its own, the result of this condition of affairs being so disturbing to the public interests that the power was transferred to the national government by the Constitution, and in 1789 a tariff law applicable to the whole country was reported by James Madison and passed. The protective policy was generally sustained during the early period of national existence, and the tariff increased after the second war with Great Britain, to protect the manufacturing industries which had been started during that struggle. The opposition to a high tariff, which at first came from New England, was afterwards diverted to the South, and in 1832, a lower tariff policy was adopted, which continued in force till 1842. Various fluctuations took place between that date and 1861, when the protective tariff of the war period was established. From that period until 1894 the protective tariff policy prevailed; the McKinley Tariff of 1890 being the highest in many of its rates of duty the country had known. In 1894 the Democratic party gaining the majority in Congress, a new tariff bill was passed, considerably reducing the rates of duty, and placing numerous articles of the nature of raw materials on the free list, the measure as adopted being in part protective, in part for revenue only, while an income tax feature was added to it to meet the expected decrease in revenue. On May 20, 1895, however, the United States Supreme Court decided, by a vote of five to four, that the income tax clause was unconstitutional, and therefore void.

tăr'-ĭff, *v.t.* [Tariff, *s.*] To make or draw up a list of duties on, as on imported goods.

tăr'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr.] The siskin (q.v.).

tar'-la-tan, tar'-le-tan, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Milanese *tarlantanna* = linsey-woolsey.]

Fabric: A showy, transparent kind of muslin, used for ladies' dresses.

tarn, * **tarne,** * **terne,** *s.* [Icel. *tjörn* (gen. *tjarner*) = a tarn, a pool; Sw. dial. *tjärn, tärn;* Norw. *tjörn, tjørm.*]

1. A small pool or lake on a mountain, especially one which has no visible feeders.

"A lofty precipice in front,
A silent *tarn* below!"
Wordsworth: Solitude.

2. A bog, a marsh, a fen.

tar-nā'-tion, *s.* [See def.] A euphemistic substitute for *damnation*, used as a mild oath, especially in America. It is also used adjectively and adverbially: as, a *tarnation* idiot, *tarnation* strange.

tar'-nĭsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *ternissant*, stem of *ternissant*, pr. par. of *se ternir* = to wax pale, to lose its lustre; from M. H. Ger. *ternen;* O. H. Ger. *tarnan, tarnjan* = to obscure, to darken; cogn. with A. S. *dernan, dyrnan* = to hide; O. Sax. *derni;* O. Fries. *dern* = hidden, secret.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To soil, by an alteration induced by the air, dust, or the like; to diminish or destroy the lustre of; to sully.

"Some patterns yet like *tarnish'd* lace are worn,
And now disguise what once they did adorn."
Fuller: Memoirs; To the Reader & Writer of Lives.

2. To give, as to gold or silver, a pale or dim cast, without either polishing or burnishing it.

"If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure."—*Collier: Of Envy.*

3. To diminish or destroy the purity or lustre of; to cast a stain upon; to sully, to stain.

"Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering."—*Collier.*

B. *Intrans.:* to lose lustre, to become dull.

"Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 249.

tar'-nĭsh, *s.* [Tarnish, *v.*] A stain, a blot, a tarnished state.

tar'-nĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tarnish; -er.*] One who or that which tarnishes.

tar'-nŏ-vĭtz-īte, tar'-nŏ-wĭtz-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Tarnowitz, Silesia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tarnovicit, tarnovizit.*]

Min.: A variety of aragonite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lead.

ta'-rō (1), **ta'-ra** (2), *s.* [Native name.] The tuberous roots of *Colocasia esculenta* (*Caladium esculentum*) and *Colocasia macrorhiza.* [Colocasia.] The Taro plant belongs to the natural order Araceæ, and is of the same genus with the Cocco or Edoes. It is cultivated for its roots, which are a principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. These are washed to get rid of their acridity, and are cooked in the same way as bread-fruit; they may also be prepared for food by boiling, or be made into a pudding. Taro also yields a pleasant flour. The plant has no stalk, its leaves, which are broad and heart-shaped, springing directly from the root. These leaves are used as spinach.

ta'-rō (2), *s.* [See def.] A Maltese money of account, value about 1½ of a penny sterling.

tar'-ŏc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A game at cards, played with seventy-eight cards.

tar'-păn, tar'-pa-nў, *s.* [Various Tartar dialects.]

Zool.: The wild horse of Tartary. It is mouse-coloured, with a stripe along the back, and is supposed to present the nearest approach to the stock from which the domestic horse was derived. The tarpans roam in thousands in the great treeless plains of Tartary, where natives catch them by the lasso.

tar-pâu'-lĭn, tar-pâu'-lĭng, tar-pâw'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tar*, and *palling* = a covering, from *pall* (Lat. *palla*).]

1. A cloth of stout canvas, coated with tar or other waterproof compound. Employed on shipboard and ashore for covering hatches, boats, hammocks, &c., and protecting articles generally from the weather. A tarpaulin, or thick unpainted canvas, sometimes called a paulin, forms part of the equipment for each carriage of a field-battery of artillery.

†2. A sailor. (Now usually abbreviated to *tar.*)

3. A sailor's hat, covered with painted or tarred cloth; a painted or tarred canvas cover generally.

Tar-pē'-ĭ-an, *a.* Of or named after Tarpeia, a woman who opened the gates of the citadel of Rome to its enemies, the Sabines, under promise of receiving that which they wore on their left arms. Instead of the golden bracelets she expected, the Sabines threw their shields upon her as they entered, and crushed her.

Tarpeian Rock, *s.* A cliff on the southern side of the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which criminals sentenced to death were frequently hurled.

tar'-pŏn, tar'-pŭm, *s.* [Native Indian name.] A large American fish of the family Clupeidæ. This fish, *Megalops atlanticus*, is common in the warm waters of the southern Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and ascends the coast as far as Cape Cod. It is the giant of the herring family, attaining at times a length of six feet and a weight of 150 pounds. It is edible, but not prized as food, but is becoming a favorite game fish in the southern waters. Fished for with rod and line it tries all the skill of the angler.

* **tar'-quĭn-ĭsh,** *a.* [See def.] Like, resembling, or characteristic of Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome; hence, proud, haughty.

tăr'-rạce, tăr'-rạss, tĕr'-rạss, trăss, *s.* [Ger. *tarrass, trass;* cf. Fr. *terrasse* = an earthwork; from *terre* (Lat. *terra*) = earth.] A volcanic earth used in making cement; also a plaster or cement made in Holland from a soft rock found near Collen.

tăr'-ra-gŏn, * **tăr'-a-gŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *taragona, taragontia, taragoncia;* O. Fr. *targon;* Fr. *estragon;* Ital. *targone;* Low Lat. *tragun, tarchon*, a corrupt. of *draco* = a dragon, from Lat. *dracunculus* = a little dragon; Pers. *tarkhun.* See def.]

Bot.: Artemisia Dracunculus. The stems are two to three feet high, smooth, and bright green. The leaves undivided, narrow, and somewhat succulent. The heads small, round, and smooth, with seven or eight florets. It is a native of Siberia, where the leaves, which emit a stimulating odour, and if chewed produce a pungent moisture in the mouth, are used with many dishes in cookery, and as a flavouring for vinegar.

tarragon-vinegar, *s.* Vinegar flavoured with tarragon.

* **tarre,** *v.t.* [Low Ger. *tarren, targen, tergen;* O. Dut. *tergen;* Dan. *tærge;* A. S. *tergan.*] [Tarry.] To stimulate, to urge, to provoke, to incite.

"And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

tarred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tar, *v.*]

tarred and feathered, *a.* Subjected to the process of tarring and feathering (q.v.).

tarred-line, *s.*

Naut.: Cord which has been tarred, in contradistinction to white line.

tarred-links, *s. pl.* Links or torches used for lighting up forts, trenches, &c. They are made of old rope, well beaten, to soften it, and are covered with a composition of pitch, tar, and mutton-tallow, similar to that used for pitched fascines.

* **tăr'-rĭ-ạnce,** * **tar-ry-aunce,** * **tar-ry-ance,** * **tar-ĭ-ence,** *s.* [Eng. *tarry; -ance.*] A tarrying; delay.

tăr'-rĭ-ĕr (1), * **tar-ĭ-er,** *s.* [Eng. *tarry; -er.*] One who tarries, delays, or stays.

"And for that cause he is often times called of them Fabius cunctator, that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

* **tăr'-rĭ-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Terrier (1), *s.*]

tar'-ring and feath'-er-ing, *s.* A form of popular punishment occasionally adopted by mobs in the United States, in cases where it is intended rather to disgrace than to injure the victim. The person who is to be subjected to the outrage is stripped of his clothing and melted tar poured over his body, and is then covered with a coating of feathers, which adhere to the soft tar. If it is proposed to make the punishment still more disgraceful he may be ridden on a rail or conveyed in a cart through the streets as a spectacle for all eyes. The latest instance of this outrage was in Colorado during the disturbances attending the railroad strike of 1894.

tăr'-rŏck, *s.* [Greenland *tatarrok.*] The name given in Orkney to the Kittiwake. (See extract.)

"The *tarrock* (*Larus tridactylus*, Lin. Syst.), which seems to be our kittywake, is by far the most common of the kind in this place."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 303.

tăr'-rōw, *v.i.* [Tarry.] To delay, to hesitate; to feel reluctance; to murmur at one's allowance. (*Scotch.*)

"An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet hae *tarrow't* at it."
Burns: A Dream.

tăr'-rў, * **tar-ie,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A form due to confusion of two Mid. Eng. verbs: (1) *tarien* = to irritate, (2) *targen* = to delay. (1) *Tarien* is from A.S. *tergan* = to vex; O. Dut. *tergen;* Dan. *targe;* Ger. *zergen;* Scotch *targe, tairge.* (2) *Targen* is from O. Fr. *targer* = to tarry, to delay, from a Low Lat. *tardico*, from Lat. *tardo* (Fr. *tarder*) = to delay, from *tardus* = slow, tardy (q.v.). The form follows *tarien*, while the sense goes with *targen.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stop, to delay; to put off going or coming.

"If that servaunt seye in his herte: my lord *tarieth* to come, and bigynne to smyte children and handmaydens."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii. 45.

2. To stay or remain behind; to wait.

"*Tarry* ye here for us, until we come again unto you."—*Exodus* xxiv. 14.

3. To stay, to sojourn, to abide, to lodge.

"*Tarry* all night, and wash your feet."—*Genesis* xix. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To wait for; to remain till.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must *tarry* the grinding."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

* **tăr'-rў,** *s.* [Tarry, *v.*] Delay, stay, tarriance.

"He sayeth his *tarry* is but short here."—*Lodge: Illustr.; Allen to Shrewsbury* (an. 1516).

tar'-rў, *a.* [Eng. *tar; -y.*] Consisting of or resembling tar; of the nature of tar; smeared with tar; tarred.

tarry-breeks, *s.* A sailor. (*Scotch.*)

"Young royal *Tarry-Breeks*, I learn,
Ye've lately come athwart her." *Burns: A Dream.*

tarry-fingers, *s. pl.* Thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. (*Scotch.*)

tar'-sal, *a.* [Tarsus.]

1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep: as, *tarsal* bones.

2. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, the *tarsal* cartilages.

tarsal-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Seven bones forming the heel, the ankle, and part of the sole of the foot.

tarsal-cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two thin elongated plates, formed of dense connective tissue, placed on each eyelid, and giving it shape and firmness. Called also Tarsi.

tarse, *s.* [Tarsus.]

* **tar'-sel,** *s.* [Tiercel.]

tar'-sī, *s. pl.* [Tarsus.]

tar'-sĭ-a, tar-sĭ-a-tū'-ra, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaying in wood, much practised in Italy during the Middle Ages, especially for wall-panelling. Wood in its natural colours was employed in the earlier specimens, but afterwards, when more complicated figures, birds, flowers, &c., were introduced, the various pieces were stained. Shades are produced by immersing the pieces in hot sand; the design is built up on paper, and applied in the manner of veneer.

tar'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Tarsius.]

tar-sĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tarsi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lemuroidea (q.v.), with a single genus, Tarsius (q.v.).

tar-sĭ-pĕ-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tarsipes*, genit. *tarsiped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phalangistidæ (q.v.), with a single genus, Tarsipes (q.v.). Teeth almost rudimentary and variable in number; tongue long, slender, pointed, and very extensile.

tar'-sĭ-pēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tarsi(us)*, and Lat. *pes* = a foot. Named from a supposed resemblance of its foot to that of Tarsius (q.v.), though it has not the peculiar extension of the calcaneum and scaphoid characteristic of the latter genus.]

TARSIPES ROSTRATUS.

Zool.: The sole genus of the sub-family Tarsepidinæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Tarsipes rostratus*, the Noolbenger or Tait, from Western Australia. Head with elongated and slender muzzle, mouth-opening small; fore feet with five well-developed toes, hind feet rather long and slender; ears moderate, rounded; tail prehensile, longer than head and body. This little marsupial lives in trees and bushes, and uses its tail in climbing; it feeds on honey, which it procures by inserting its long tongue into the blossoms of flowers; but one which Mr. Gould kept in confinement ate flies readily.

tar'-sĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tarsus* (q.v.). Named from the immensely elongated tarsal portion of the foot.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Tarsiidæ (q.v.), with a single species. *Tarsius spectrum*, the Tarsier, Malmag, or Spectre Tarsier, a very singular little animal, somewhat smaller than an English squirrel, with very large eyes and ears, and a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general colour fawn-brown, bare parts of a flesh tint, forehead, face, and nose reddish, with a black streak over the eye. It is found in the forests of many of the islands of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago, feeding on insects and lizards. It sleeps during the day, but is very active by night, moving from place to place by jumps, a method of progression, for which its curious hind legs, not unlike those of a frog, are well adapted. Its strange appearance causes it to be regarded with superstitious awe by the natives of the East Indian Archipelago. The Tarsier is rare, not more than two being generally found together, and only produces one at a birth.

TARSIUS SPECTRUM.

tar-sō-, *pref.* [Tarsus.] Of or belonging to the tarsus (q.v.).

tarso-metatarsal, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the tarsus and the metatarsus: as, the *tarso-metatarsal* ligaments.

B. *As substantive:*

Compar. Anat.: That part of a bird's leg which is commonly called the tarsus in descriptive ornithology; the bone reaching from the tibia to the toes, which has at its top one of the small tarsal bones confluent with it, so that it consists of part of the tarsus as well as the whole of the metatarsus.

Tarso-metatarsal articulations:

Anat.: The articulations of the four anterior bones of the tarsus: viz., the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones with the metatarsal bones.

tar sŏr' rha-phў, *s.* [Lat. *tarsus* = a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *ῥαφή* (*rhaphē*) = a seam, a suture; *ῥάπτω* (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Surg.: An operation for diminishing the size of an opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

tar-sŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Lat. *tarsus* = a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

tar'-sŭs (pl. **tar'-sī**), *s.* [Gr. *ταρσός* (*tarsos*) = a stand or frame of wicker-work, a flat basket, the flat of the foot, &c.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) The seven small bones constituting the ankle or instep in man, viz., the calcaneum, the astragalus, the cuboid, the scaphoid, and the three metatarsal bones. They correspond with the carpus or wrist of the anterior limb.

(2) (*Pl.*): The tarsal cartilages (q.v.).

2. *Entom. & Zool.* (*Pl.*): (1) The last segments of the legs of insects. (2) The jointed feet of other articulated or annulose animals.

3. *Ornith.:* The shank of a bird. It may be naked or feathered. In the former case it is protected by scales.

tart, ***tarte,** *a.* [A.S. *teart* = tart, sharp, severe, lit. = tearing, from *tær*, pa. t. of *teran* = to tear (q.v.).]

1. Sharp to the taste; acid, acidulated.

"The juice is very *tart*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Sharp, severe, biting, keen.

"The popular harangue, the *tart* reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 31.

tart, ***tarte,** *s.* [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*, from Lat. *torta*, fem. sing. of *tortus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist; Ital. *tartera*, *torta*; Sp. *torta*; Dut. *taart*; Ger. *torte*; Dan. *tærte.*] A kind of small open pie or piece of pastry, consisting of fruit or preserve baked and inclosed in, or surrounded by, paste.

"It grows on a bushy plant, has a bitterish taste, rather insipid: but may be eaten either raw or in *tarts*, and is used as food by the natives."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

tart rhubarb, *s. Rheum Rhaponticum* and *R. hybridum.* [Rhubarb.]

tar'-tan (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *tiretaine* = linsey-woolsey, from Sp. *tiritaña* = a thin woollen cloth, a sort of thin silk, from its flimsiness; *tiritar* = to shiver, to shake with cold; Port. *tiritana.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: Woollen cloth, cross-barred with stripes of various colours, forming panes, and constituting the peculiar patterns which are said to have formerly distinguished the different Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern. North (*Record of Dress, Arms, & Sciences of the Highlanders*, ii. 16–19) gives a list of the tartans, but other authorities think that the patterns are of comparatively recent invention. The term is also applied to the chequered patterns themselves in which the cloth is woven, and which are frequently printed or painted on various surfaces, as paper, wood, &c.

¶ The weaving of particolored and striped cloth cannot be claimed as peculiar to any country or people, such checks being, indeed, the simplest ornamental forms in which dyed yarns can be combined in the looms. But the use of the variegated cloth termed tartan by the Highlanders of Scotland is probably of great antiquity, each clan having for centuries had its special distinguishing tartan. After the Rebellion of 1745 Acts of Parliament were passed in which the use of the Highland dress in Scotland was prohibited under severe penalties. These acts remained nominally in force until 1782, when they were repealed, and since that time clan tartan, with varying fluctuations of fashion, has been a popular article of dress, its use being by no means confined to Scotland, while manufacturers have invented so many new "sets," or alterations of color, that the heraldry of tartans has become much confused. The manufacture of this class of goods has long been carried on at the historic locality of Bannockburn, near Stirling, and is still a feature of the local industries at that place

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of, made from, or resembling tartan; having the pattern of a tartan.

tar-tan (2), **tar-tane,** *s.* [Fr. *tartane*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *tartana*, from Arab. *taridah* = a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.]

Naut.: A small vessel with one mast and a

TARTAN

bowsprit, the mainsail being spread by a lateen yard. Used in the Mediterranean.

Tar'-tar (1), *s. & a.* [Better spelled *Tatar.* The *r* was inserted in mediæval times to suggest that the Asiatic hordes who occasioned such anxiety to Europe came from hell (Tartarus), and were the locusts of Revelation ix. Pers. *Tátár* = a Tartar or Scythian.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Tartary, a name loosely applied to members of various Mongolian races in Asia and Europe. It was originally applied to certain Tungusic tribes in Chinese Tartary, but was extended to the Mongols, Turks, and other tribes which formed the devastating army of Genghis Khan and his successors. It is now loosely applied to tribes of mixed origin in the steppes of Siberia, Russia, and Tartary, including the Kazan Tartars, Crim Tartars, Kipchaks, Kalmucks, &c. In classifying languages, Tartaric is applied to the Turkish group

"Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. A courier employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople

3. A person of a keen, irritable temper; a vixen, a shrew.

B. *As adj:* Pertaining to Tartary or the Tartars.

¶ *To catch a Tartar:* To be caught in one's own trap; to catch more than was bargained for.

Tartar-bread, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The great fleshy root of *Crambe tartarica.* (2) *Crambe tartarica.* [Crambe (1).]

***Tar'-tar** (2), *s.* [Lat. *Tartarus.*] Hell.

"He might return to vasty *Tartar* back."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

tar'-tar (3), *s.* [Fr. *tartre*, from Low Lat. *tartarum* = the deposit in wine-casks; Sp. & Ital. *tartaro.*]

Chem.: A generic name for tartaric acid, but applied especially to the acid tartrate of potassium. [Argol, Cream of Tartar.]

† ¶ (1) *Petrified tartar:* [Tartarum].

(2) *Tartar of the Teeth:* An earthy substance which is deposited from the saliva on the teeth when proper attention is not paid to them. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

tartar-emetic, *s.*

Chem. & Pharm.: Tartarated antimony. $KO{\cdot}SbO_3{\cdot}C_8H_4O_{10}+2HO$, or $KsbC_4H_4O_7H_2O$. Internally in small doses it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and probably cholagogue; in larger doses it is an emetic or a purgative. When a patient becomes accustomed to it, it is then sedative. Externally it is a powerful irritant, producing pustules like those of small-pox. As an ointment or a hot aqueous solution, it is a powerful counter-irritant.

tar'-tar-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *tartar*; *-ated.*] Having tartaric-acid in its composition.

¶ Tartarated-antimony is tartar-emetic (q.v.); tartarated-iron is used in pharmacy as a blood restorer; and tartarated-soda is Rochelle-salt or Sodio-potassic tartrate (q.v.).

***tar-tär'-ē-an, *tar-tär'-ē-oŭs** (1), *a.* [Lat. *Tartareus*, from *Tartarus* = hell.] Pertaining to or characteristic of hell; hellish, infernal.

"At this day,
When a *Tartarean* darkness overspreads
The groaning nations."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

tar-tär'-ē-oŭs (2), *a.* [Eng. *tartar* (3); *-eous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of tartar; resembling or partaking of the nature of tartar.

"In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

2. *Bot.:* Having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.

tartareous-moss, *s.*

Bot. & Dyeing: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.* [Cudbear.]

Tar-tär'-ī-an, Tar-tăr'-ĭc (1), *a.* [Eng. *Tartary*; *-ian, -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Tartary; Tartar.

Tartarian-bread, *s.* [Tartar-bread.]

Tartarian-lamb, *s.*

Bot.: Cibotium Barometz. [Barometz.]

tar-tăr'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *tartar* (3); *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

tartaric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_4H_6O_6 = \begin{matrix}CHHO—CO_2H\\CHHO—CO_2H.\end{matrix}$ This formula includes four bibasic acids distinguished especially by their crystalline forms and action on polarised light. (1) *Dextro-tartaric acid;* ordinary tartaric acid. Found in grapes, tamarinds, pine-apples, and other fruits, and prepared commercially from the argol, or impure potassium tartrate deposited from wine by converting it into a calcium salt, decomposing with dilute sulphuric acid, and allowing the solution to crystallize in a warm place. It forms colourless, monoclinic prisms, which are readily soluble in water and alcohol, has a pure acid taste, and turns the plane of polarisation to the right. The acid is largely used by calico-printers. (2) *Lævo-tartaric acid* (q.v.). (3) *Racemic-acid* (q.v.). (4) *Meso-tartaric acid.* Inactive tartaric acid. Obtained by the oxidation of sorbin. It has no action on polarised light.

2. *Pharm.:* Tartaric-acid diminishes thirst in fevers. It is generally given in the form of cream of tartar or with bicarbonate of soda as an effervescing draught.

¶ Tartaric acid exists, either free or in combination with basic substances, in the juices of many fruits and plants. The subacid flavor of the grape, pine-apple, and rowan is due to its presence. The crystals obtained from argol have a pleasant acid taste, and the solution reddens litmus. When rubbed in the dark they become luminous. When tartaric acid is heated it melts, forming the isomeric metatartaric acid. If the heating be continued it decomposes into a number of chemical substances, including among them formic acid, carbonic acid, and acetone. Being a dibasic acid, Tartaric acid forms a large number of salts, many of them important. *Bitrartrate of potash,* or *cream of tartar,* $KHC_4H_4O_6$ is obtained by purifying the crude argol by crystallization. It is used, with baking soda, as a baking powder, while medicinally it is a useful purgative, and is a household remedy for clearing the blood in spring. *Tartarated iron,* or *tartrate of iron and potash,* acts as a mild tonic, which, when dissolved in sherry, constitutes iron wine. *Tartar emetic* (q.v.) is another useful compound which, while important for its medicinal properties, is dangerous in unskillful hands, and has gained notoriety from being employed in several famous poisoning cases. A dose of ¾ grain has proved fatal to a child and one of 2 grains to an adult. Usually a dose of 1-10 to 1-7 of a grain is given, but if used as an emetic the dose may be from 1 to 3 grains.

tartaric-anhydrides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Tartaric acid is capable of forming several anhydrides, three of which are known. (1) *Ditartaric acid* = $\frac{C_4H_6O_6}{C_4H_4O_5}$ (tartralic acid). Formed by heating tartaric acid for some time at a temperature of 170°. Is very soluble in water and not crystallizable. Its salts are resolved by boiling into ordinary tartrates. (2) *Tartrelic acid* = $C_4H_4O_5$ Soluble tartaric anhydride. Obtained by quickly heating small quantities of tartaric acid until it swells up. It is a yellowish, deliquescent mass, which dissolves in water, forming an acid solution. (3) *Insoluble tartaric anhydride.* $C_4H_4O_5$. Obtained by heating tartaric acid for some time to 150°, exhausting the product with cold water, and drying it in a vacuum. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and converted by boiling into tartaric acid.

***tar'-tar-ĭn, *tar'-tar-ine,** *s.* [Eng. *tartar* (3); *-in, -ine.*] An old name for potash.

tar-tär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Tartarin.]

tar-tar-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *tartariz(e); -ation.*] The act of tartarizing or of forming tartar.

tar'-tar-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *tartar* (3); *-ize.*] To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

***Tar'-tar-oŭs** (1), *a.* [Eng. *Tartar* (1); *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Tartar; Tartaric, wild, savage.

"All the *tartarous* moods of common men."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.

tar'-tar-oŭs (2), *a.* [Eng. *tartar* (3); *-ous.*] Containing or consisting of tartar; resembling tartar.

"The asperity of *tartarous* salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts . . . produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 86.

tar'-tar-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised form of Eng. *tartar* (3) (q.v.).] A preparation of tartar. Called also Petrified-tartar.

Tar'-tar-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Τάρταρος (*Tartaros*).]

Classic Mythol.: A fabled deep and sunless abyss in the lower world, situated, according to Hesiod and Homer, as far below the earth as the earth is below heaven. According to the later poets, Tartarus was the place in which the spirits of the wicked received their due punishment, and sometimes the word is used as synonymous with Hades, or the lower world in general.

***Tar'-tar-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *Tartarus.*] Tartarus, hell. (*Spenser.*)

tar'-tĕr-ine, *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of silk stuff. So called because said to have been obtained from the Tartars.

tart'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tart,* a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat tart or acid; rather tart.

tart'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *tartelette,* dimin. from O. Fr. *tarte* = a tart (q.v.).] A little tart.

tart'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *tart,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a tart manner; with tartness or acidity of taste.

2. Sharply, severely, bitterly.

"*Tartly* ridiculing the pretences commonly made for it."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 198.

3. With sourness of aspect; sharply.

"How *tartly* that gentleman looks."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii.

tart'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tart,* a.; *-ness.*]

1. Sharpness to the taste; sourness, acidity.

"The juice had an agreeable *tartness*, though but little flavour."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii. ch. i.

2. Sharpness of language or manner; bitterness, acerbity.

"The *tartness* of his face sours ripe grapes."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

tar-tra-, tar-tr-, *pref.* [Tartrate, Tartar (3).] Having tartaric acid in its composition.

tar-tra-mē-thāne, *s.* [Pref. *tartra-,* and Eng. *methane.* [Tartramic-ether.]

tar-trăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tartr-,* and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from or containing tartaric acid and ammonia.

tartramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(CHHO)_2\begin{matrix}CONH_2\\COOH.\end{matrix}$ Obtained as an ammonium salt by the action of ammonia on tartaric anhydride. The free acid separated from its calcium salt by sulphuric acid is syrupy.

tartramic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $(CHHO)_2\begin{matrix}CO(NH_2)\\CO(C_2H_5)O.\end{matrix}$ Tartramethane. Obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on tartaric ether. Ammonia converts it into tartramide.

tar'-tra-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *tartr-,* and Eng. *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO·NH_2)_2$. Obtained by gently heating diethylic tartrate with alcoholic ammonia. It forms rhombic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.

tar'-tra-nĭl, *s.* [Pref. *tartr-,* and Eng. *anil(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_2H_2O\begin{cases}CO(NH_2)\\CO(C_6H_5)O.\end{cases}$ Phenyltartrimide. Obtained by the dehydration of tartrate of aniline. It may be purified by recrystallization. It is tasteless, forms nacreous laminæ which dissolve in water and alcohol, but sparingly in ether, melt about 200°, and decompose at 230°.

tar'-trate, tar'-tar-ate, *s.* [Eng. *tart(a)r(ic); -ate (Chem.).*]

1. *Chem.:* A salt of tartaric acid.

2. *Pharm.:* Tartrate of iron and potash = Tartarated Iron (q.v.). Tartrate of potash is given as a diuretic and alterative, or in larger doses as a purgative; and tartrate of soda and potash is Rochelle Salt (q.v.).

¶ In the process of ripening of wines a considerable quantity of *tartrate of potash* is deposited by port wine and some other wines; and this, mixed with the coloring matter, forms the crust so well known in old port wine, and which lines that side of the bottle which has been laid down. Many attempts have been made to cause a rapid deposition of this substance by chemical means, but without success. *Tartrate of lead,* produced by adding cream of tartar to acetate of lead in solution, if dried and introduced into a tube, which is then exposed to red heat and sealed, deposits a finely divided form of lead. If the tube be then broken and its contents shaken out, they will catch fire, affording what is called pyrophorus.

tar'-trĭm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *tartr-,* and Eng. *imide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_2O\begin{cases}COH_2N\\COHO.\end{cases}$ A hypothetical substance of which the phenyl compound is known (tartranil).

tar-trŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tartr-*; Eng. *(ket)on(e); -ic.*] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

tartronic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH(OH)(CO·OH)_2$. Hydroxy-malonic acid. Obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of dinitro-tartaric acid, or by the action of nascent hydrogen on mesoxalic acid. It crystallizes in large colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and melts at 180° with evolution of water and carbonic anhydride.

tar'-trō-nȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tartron(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: The acid radical of tartronic acid.

tartronyl-urea, *s.* [Dialuric-acid.]

tar'-trȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tartr(ate); -yl.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_2$. The radical of tartaric acid.

tar-trȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tartryl; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from tartryl (q.v.).

tartrylic-acid, *s.* [Tartaric-acid.]

tar-tŭffe', tar-tufe, *s.* [Fr. *tartufe* = a hypocrite, from Molière's comedy Tartufe, which is named after the principal character.] A hypocritical pretender; a hypocrite.

tar-tŭf'-ĭsh, tar-tŭf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tartuff(e); -ish.*] Hypocritical; rigid or precise in behaviour.

"She has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself."—*Sterne.*

***tar-tŭff'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *tartuff(e); -ism.*] Hypocrisy.

†tas, *s.* [Fr.] A heap, a pile.

***tasce,** *s.* [Tasse.]

tăs'-cō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

tăs-ē-ŏm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* Gr. *τάσις* (*tasis*), genit. *τάσεως* (*taseōs*) = a stretching, a straining, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: An instrument, invented by Steiner of Vienna, for measuring the strains to which the different parts of any structure may be submitted. It depends upon the tone given out by a wire or strip when stretched, the variation in length causing a change in the tone.

tă-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *τάσις* (*tasis*) = stretching, tension, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: An instrument, invented by Edison, for measuring very minute variations of pressure, temperature, moisture, &c. It is founded on the discovery of the inventor that carbon, when pressed in the form of a button, affects the electric currents passing through the same, and offers a resistance which diminishes with the pressure. So sensitive is the carbon that, when this pressure varies to the amount of one-millionth part of an inch, the variation in the electric current passing through it will cause a proportional deflection of the galvanometer needle. The tasimeter is an outgrowth of Edison's experiments with that form of telephone with which he tried to vary the intensity of electric waves by means of the human voice; and its superiority to the thermopile may be thus exemplified: a hot iron placed a few inches from a thermopile will deflect the needle of an ordinary galvanometer about 1°; the human finger, held four inches from a tasimeter, will deflect the needle of a similar galvanometer 6°. The practical uses of the instrument are said to be: (1) Warning vessels of the approach of icebergs, by exposure to the air or to the water cooled by their vicinity; (2) Indicating otherwise inappreciable weights; (3) Recording pressures of air in motion, thus affording a useful addition to the anemometer.

tăs-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tasimeter; -ic.*] Pertaining to, or determined by a tasimeter.

task, * **taske,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tasque, tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), from Low Lat. *tasca* = a tax, from Lat. *taxo* = to rate, value, tax (q.v.). *Tax* and *task* are thus doublets.]

* **1.** A tax.

"Graunted to the inhabytauntes thereof great fredom, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute."
—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cc.

2. Business or work imposed by another, generally a definite quantity or amount of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; duty or duties collectively.

"This my mean *task*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

3. Specifically, a lesson to be learnt; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

"Dare to be wise; begin; for, once begun,
Your *task* is easy; half the work is done."
Francis: Horace; Ep. i. 2.

5. Burdensome employment; toil, labour.

"All with weary *task*-fordone."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

¶ * (1) *At task:* To be censured; blamed; taken to task. (*Shakesp.*)

(2) *To take to task:* [Take, *v.*, ¶ 52.]

task-work, *s.*

1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

2. Work done by the job, as opposed to day-work or time-work.

task, *v.t.* [Task, *s.*]

1. To impose a task upon; to assign a certain quantity or amount of labour, work, or business to.

"Chains him and *tasks* him, and exacts his sweat
With stripes." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 23.

2. To oppress with excessive or severe labour or exertion; to occupy or engage fully, as with a task.

"Some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

* **3.** To charge, to tax with.

* **4.** To challenge, to summon, to command to do.

"To thy strong bidding,
Task Ariel and all his quality."
Shakesp.: Tempest. i. 1.

* **5.** To impose, to load.

"I dare not *task* my weakness with any more."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

task'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *task*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who imposes a task or tasks; a taskmaster.

"To task the *tasker*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

2. One who performs a task or piece of work or labour; in Scotland, often a labourer who receives his wages in kind.

"He is a good daysman, or journeyman, or *tasker*."
—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 105.

task'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *task; -ing.*] Task-work.

"We have done our *tasking* bravely,
With the thews of Scottish men."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 103.

task'-mas-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *task*, s., and *master.*] One who imposes a task or tasks; one who assigns tasks to others and superintends their execution.

"Driven to madness by this usage, he killed his *taskmaster*."—*Taylor: Words & Places* (1878), ch. ii.

* **tăs'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tasse*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A piece of armour for the thigh.

"Thigh-pieces of steel, then called *taslets*."—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, p. 16.

Tăs-mā'-nĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania. The aboriginal Tasmanians have entirely vanished, as a result of European settlement, the last male dying in 1869, the last female in 1876. They were a race of low savages, far behind the Pacific islanders generally in degree of development.

Tasmanian devil, *s.* A species of Dasyure (*Dasyurus ursinus*) which is peculiarly savage and untamable. The Dasyures are carnivorous marsupials which in Australia and Tasmania replace the placental carnivora of other regions. *D. ursinus* is about the size of a badger, with a large and broad head, and massive crowded teeth. The body is plump, with coarse, brownish-black fur, and a white band on the chest. These animals formerly committed great havoc among the poultry and even the sheep of the settlers in Tasmania, but are being driven out of the settled region. There are two other species in Tasmania, smaller in size, being about the size of a cat. [Native-devil, Ursine-dasyure.]

Tasmanian fern-root, *s. Pteris aquilina*, a large species of Bracken, the rhizome of which was one of the principal articles of food of the Maoris of Tasmania before the British colonization of New Zealand. The roots, which are about an inch in circumference, were cut in pieces, dried and stacked. When wanted for use, the root was steeped in water, sun-dried, and roasted. By beating it on a stone mortar flour of a good quality was obtained.

Tasmanian sub-region, *s.*

Ichthy.: A sub-region, established by ichthyologists, for the study of the distribution of freshwater fishes. It consists of Tasmania with a portion of South-eastern Australia.

Tasmanian wolf, *s.* A Tasmanian carnivorous marsupial of the family Dasyuridæ, genus Thylacinus, one nearly allied to Dasyurus [Tasmanian-devil]. There is one species only, *T. cynocephalus*, which is the largest extant marsupial carnivora. It is now restricted to Tasmania, where it is being rapidly exterminated by the sheep-herders, whose flocks it frequently ravages. It is rather smaller than a wolf, with a dog-like muzzle and long, tapering tail. In character it is very fierce and active, and is called "tiger," "wolf," and "hyena" by the settlers. [Thylacinus.]

tăs'-măn-īte, *s.* [After Tasmania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Church to some small discs, occurring thickly distributed through a laminated shale. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 1·18; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish-brown. Insoluble in alcohol, ether, benzole, &c. Compos.: carbon, 79·21; hydrogen, 10·23; sulphur, 5·28; oxygen, 5·28 = 100. The name is more frequently, though erroneously, applied to the shale itself.

tăs-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Abel Janssen Tasman, who set sail on his great voyage of discovery on Aug. 14th, 1642. It is after him that the island of Tasmania is called.]

Bot.: A genus of Winterææ. Shrubs with simple, evergreen, entire, smooth, leathery, dotted leaves, with inconspicuous flowers, and small indehiscent fruit with shining black seeds. *Tasmannia aromatica*, a native of Tasmania, is a handsome bush with dull purple branches. Every part is aromatic and pungent to the taste. The fruit is occasionally used as pepper.

tăss, * **tasse** (1), *s.* [Fr. *tasse.*] A cup.

"Would you give Rob Campbell a *tass* of aqua vitæ if he lacked it?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

tăs'-sar, *s.* [Tusser.]

* **tăsse** (2), * **tăs'-sĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *tassette*; dimin. from *tasse* = a pouch.]

Old Arm.: Armour for the thighs; one of a pair of appendages to the corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

"Their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 278.

tăs'-sel (1), * **tăs'-tle** (**tle** as **el**), *s.* [O. Fr. *tassel* = a fastening, a clasp (Fr. *tasseau* = a bracket); Low Lat. *tassellus* = a tassel, from Lat. *taxillum*, accus. of *taxillus* = a small die, dimin. of *talus* = a knuckle bone, a die; Ital. *tassello* = a collar of a cloak, a square. A tassel was probably originally a sort of button made of a piece of squared bone, and afterwards of other materials. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sort of pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, or the like, which hang down in a thick fringe. They are attached to the corners of cushions, curtains, walking-sticks, sword-hilts, &c.

"Robes of fur, and belts of wampum, . . .
Beautiful with beads and *tassels*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xi.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants.

"From the *tassels* of the birch-tree."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xviii.

3. A small ribbon of silk sewn to a book, to be placed between the leaves.

II. *Arch.:* A board beneath the mantelpiece.

tassel-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Ruppia maritima.

tăs'-sel (2), *s.* [Tiercel.]

* **tassel-gent,** * **tassel-gentle,** *s.* A trained male goshawk or tiercel; a tiercel-gentle.

"Hist, Romeo, hist!—O, for a falconer's voice
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

tăs'-sel (3), *s.* [Torsel.]

tăs'-sel (4), *s.* [Teasel.]

tăs'-sel (5), *s.* [Tussle.] (*Scotch.*)

tăs'-sel, *v.t.* [Tassel (1), *s.*] To adorn with tassels.

tăs'-selled, * **tăs'-seled,** * **tas-siled,** *a.* [Eng. *tassel* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Adorned with tassels.

"Ere . . . *tassell'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket." *Milton: Arcades.*

tăs'-sie, *s.* [A dimin. from *tass* (q.v.).] A cup, a small vessel. (*Scotch.*)

tāst'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tast(e); -able.*] Capable of being tasted; savoury, relishing.

"Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*."
—*Boyle.*

tāste, * **taaste,** * **tast,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *taster* = to taste or assay, to handle, to feel, to touch; Fr. *tâter*; Ital. *tastare* = to taste, to feel, to grope, to try, to probe. From a hypothetical Low Lat. *taxito*, a frequent. from Lat. *taxo* = to feel, to handle, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch; Dut. & Ger. *tasten* = to touch, feel.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To try by the touch; to handle, to feel; to try or prove by touching or feeling.

"I rede thee let thin hond upon it falle
And *taste* it wel, and stou thou shalt it find
Sin that thou seest not with thin eyen blind."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,970.

* **2.** To try, to test.

"And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugged hard."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxi.

* **3.** To become acquainted with by actual trial or experience; to experience, to undergo.

"Ther ben summe of hem that stonden heere, whiche schulen not *taste* deeth, till thei se manius sone comynge in his kyngdom."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xvi.

* **4.** To understand; to become acquainted with.

"Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*
His works." *Cowper: Task*, v. 772.

5. To participate in; to partake of. (Usually with an implied sense of pleasure or enjoyment.)

"Sweets *tasted* here, and left as soon as known."
Cowper: Task, i. 653.

6. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth.

"They . . . put the glass to their lips, but having *tasted* the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

7. To try by eating; to eat.

"I *tasted* a little of this honey."—*1 Samuel* xiv. 29.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To try food or drink by the mouth; to eat or drink a little by way of trial, so as to perceive the flavour; to try or test the flavour of food or drink.

2. To eat.

"Of this tree we may not *taste* or touch."
Milton: P. L., ix. 651.

* 3. To have experience, perception, or enjoyment; to partake.

"Bound in thine adamantine chain,
The proud are taught to *taste* of pain."
Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

* 4. To enjoy sparingly. (Followed by *of*.)

5. To have a smack or flavour; to have a particular quality, flavour, relish, or savour when applied to the tongue, palate, or other organ of taste; to smack. (Used absolutely before an adjective: as, It *tastes* bitter, sweet, &c.; followed by *of* before an object.)

"If your butter *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

tāste, * **tast,** *s.* [Taste, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

"The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world and all our woe."
Milton: P. L., i. 2.

2. That sense by which we perceive the characteristic or distinctive relish or savour of anything when brought into contact with special organs situated in the mouth. [II.]

"The organ of *taste* is the tongue and palate."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

3. A particular sensation excited by certain bodies, which are called sapid, when brought into contact with the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; flavor, savor.

"It begins to boile like newe wine, & to be sower and sharp of *taste*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 97.

4. Power of appreciating or distinguishing between the flavour of different substances.

"For thou of love hast lost thy *tast* I gesse,
As sicke man hath of sweet and bitternesse."
Chaucer: Assemblie of Fowles.

5. Intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation, liking and inclination. (Formerly followed by *of*, now by *for*: as, a *taste for* music, a *taste for* chemistry, &c.)

6. Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the power of appreciating the finer qualities of art, as exhibited by the practical artist, or felt by the amateur or connoisseur; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts or literature; that faculty of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful or sublime in the works of nature and art. The possession of taste insures grace or beauty in the works of an artist, and the avoidance of all that is low or mean. It is as often the result of an innate sense of beauty or propriety as of art-education, and no genius can compensate for the want of it.

7. Manner with respect to what is pleasing; the pervading air, choice of circumstances, or general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste on the part of the artist or author is evinced; style.

"*Taste* is, perhaps, his only director. *Taste* in writing is the exhibition of the greatest quantity of beauty and of use that may be admitted into any description without counteracting each other."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

8. Manner with respect to what is becoming, proper, refined, or in accordance with the laws of politeness and good society: as, That remark is not in good *taste*.

* 9. The act of feeling or experiencing.

"I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

10. Trial, experiment, essay, proof, specimen.

"Have we not had a *taste* of his obedience?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

11. A small portion given as a specimen or sample; a little piece or bit tasted, eaten, or drunk.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* The specific organs producing the sense of taste are the endings of the glosso-pharyngeal and lingual nerves in the mucous membrane of the tongue and palate, the tongue and lips acting as subsidiary organs by bringing the sapid substances into contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is not yet decided whether the taste-buds (q.v.) are special organs of taste. The tastes thus cognizable are broadly classified into acid, saline, bitter, and sweet. It is essential to the development of taste that the substance brought in contact with the tongue be dissolved, and the effect is greatest when its temperature is about 40°. The relative position of the nostrils and the mouth ensures that nothing can enter the latter without sending into the former some of the odoriferous particles which may exist in the substance swallowed, and the impressions received through the organs of taste and smell are so blended together as to become one. No special organ of taste has been discovered in invertebrate animals; and it seems probable that among the vertebrates it rises with the advance of organization, reaching its full development in man. The tongue is covered on its sides and upper portions by little vascular projections termed papillæ, some being pointed, others rounded. These are visible to the naked eye as little sharp or rounded projections. In the cat tribe the papillæ are hard and curved backwards, the animal using its tongue as a scraper to remove the flesh from the bones of its prey. At the back of the tongue are eight or ten papillæ of a different character, and arranged in the form of a V, with its opening forwards. In the trenches between them a watery fluid is secreted, keeping them always moist, while in their epithelium are the taste-bulbs, or taste-buds. These are believed by most physiologists to be the organs of taste. No substance has a taste except one capable of solution, though not all soluble substances have a taste. It is perhaps some chemical action of the food material dissolved in the saliva, upon the nerve ends of the taste-buds, that yields the sensation of taste. Much of what we call taste is really smell, an odor ascending to the olfactory nerves, and mingling its sensation with that of the gustatory nerves. Sugar, salt, quinine, and some acids are devoid of smell, and we can distinguish them by the taste alone, they yielding the tastes of sweet, salt, bitter, and sour. But meat, wine, and fruit add to the sensations of taste which they may produce others derived from the smell, and to the latter their peculiarities of flavor are due. A bad cold dulls our appreciation of these articles of diet. The odorous emanations from the food readily pass upward from the mouth into the nasal passages, and affect there the nerves of smell. To the taste sensations mentioned may perhaps be added the alkaline, astringent, and metallic, though it is questionable if these are properly tastes. Yet if all these be considered, the effects of taste still greatly lack the variety of those of smell, in which numerous shades of variety can be detected. There is reason to believe that each taste is most acutely felt on some special locality of the tongue. That of bitter, for instance, does not seem discernible until the bitter principle reaches the back of the mouth, while the sweet and acid tastes seem most easily distinguished by the front part of the tongue.

2. *Psychol.:* Tastes differ so much among individuals, nations, or in different ages and conditions of civilization, that it is utterly impossible to set up a standard of taste applicable to all men and to all stages in the evolution of society.

¶ (1) *Taste*, in a material sense, is applicable to every object that can be applied to the organ of *taste*, and to every degree and manner in which the organ can be affected; some things are *tasteless*, other things have a strong *taste*, and others a mixed *taste*. The *flavor* is the predominating *taste*, and consequently is applied to such objects as may have a different kind or degree of *taste*; an apple may not only have the general taste of apple, but also a *flavor* peculiar to itself; the *flavor* is commonly said of that which is good, as a fine *flavor*, a delicious *flavor*, but it may designate that which is not always agreeable, as the *flavor* of fish, which is unpleasant in things that do not admit of such a *taste*.

(2) He who derives particular pleasure from any art may be said to have a *taste* for it; he who makes very great proficiency in the theory and practice of any art may be said to have a *genius* for it. One may have a *taste* without having *genius*, but it would not be possible to have *genius* for a thing without having a *taste* for it.

taste-bud, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies discovered by Loven and Schwalbe on the surface of the tongue. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Their lower parts are in contact with the corium, the upper ones appear as pores. Each taste-bud looks like a flask-shaped barrel, its walls lined with cells placed side by side like the staves of a cask. Each opens by a little pore outwardly, while a nerve enters into the deeper part. The sensory cells within the cask or bud are much elongated, each ending in a tiny bristle which projects from the pore into the trench of the papillæ. From the opposite end of this cell a delicate nerve enters the nerve trunk which passes from the bud to the brain. The protruding hairs are kept moist by a glandular secretion and by whatever sapid substances may be present, and probably convey inward the sensory impressions received from these substances. It is almost certain that these buds are organs of taste, but it is not sure that they are the only organs. As yet much is to be learned concerning the terminations of the nerves in the tongue epithelium.

* **tāst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *tast(e); -ed.*] Having a particular taste or relish.

"Coleworts are reported . . . to be better *tasted*, if they be sometimes watred with salt-water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 460.

tāste'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *taste; -full.*]

1. Having a high or strong taste or relish; savoury.

"A kid's well-fatted entrails, *tasteful* food."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 51.

2. Endowed with taste; capable of discerning and appreciating what is beautiful, sublime, noble, or the like; possessing good taste.

"His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicated charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape."
Cooper: Power of Harmony, ii.

3. Characterized by or exhibiting good taste; produced, arranged, constructed, or regulated by or in accordance with good taste: as, a *tasteful* pattern.

tāste'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tasteful; -ly.*] In a tasteful manner; in or with good taste: as, a garden *tastefully* laid out.

tāste'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tasteful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tasteful,

tāste'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *taste; -less.*]

1. Having no taste; exciting no sensation in the organs of taste.

2. Incapable of experiencing the sense of taste; destitute or deprived of the sense of taste.

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; stale, flat, insipid.

"A while on trivial things we held discourse,
To me soon *tasteless*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 4. Not possessing taste, or the appreciation and enjoyment of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like; destitute of taste; having bad taste.

5. Not originating from or in accordance with good taste; in bad taste; characterized by bad taste.

tāste'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tasteless; -ly.*] In a tasteless manner; without taste.

tāste'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tasteless; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being tasteless, or without flavour; insipidity.

2. Want of taste, or the appreciation of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like.

"Venting my vexations in censures of the forwardness and indiscretion of girls, or the inconstancy, *tastelessness*, and perfidy of men."—*Rambler*, No. 142.

3. Absence of good taste.

tāst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tast(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who tastes.

2. Specif., one whose duty it is to ascertain the quality, &c., of food or drink by tasting

it before submitting it to his master. Tasters were important officials in the courts of mediæval princes, their duty being to take care that no poison or other injurious matter was introduced into their lord's food, for which purpose they tasted all the food or drink themselves before giving it to him.

"The lights are disposed in order about the cups; the cup-bearers, skinkers, and *tasters*, are changed."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 177.

3. One employed to test the quality of provisions, &c., by tasting samples submitted to him by the vendors: as, a tea-*taster*.

4. Anything by which or in which anything is tasted, as a cheese-*taster*, a dram-cup, or the like.

tāst'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *tasty; -ly.*] In a tasty or tasteful manner; with good taste; tastefully.

tāst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TASTE, *v.*]

tasting-hole, *s.*

Steel-manufac.: A small hole through the bar-trough and the wall of a cementing-furnace, through which a bar of iron may be withdrawn to examine the condition and degree of progress.

tăs'-tō, *adv.* [Ital. = touch.]

Music: A direction that the passage to which it is affixed is to be played in unison, without accompanying chords.

tāst'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *tast(e); -y.*]

1. Having a pleasant taste; palatable.

2. Having a good taste or appreciation of what is beautiful, noble, sublime, or the like.

3. Being in conformity with the principles of good taste; tasteful.

tăt (1), *s.* [Bengali, &c.] A coarse kind of linen made in India from the fibres of *Corchorus capsularis*.

tăt (2), *s.* [See def.] A colloquial abbreviation of tattoo (3) (q.v.).

ta-ta' (1), *s.* [Native name.] In West Africa the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. Large tatas are usually surrounded by a stockade.

ta-ta' (2), *s.* & *interj.* [A word of no etym.] A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell, good-bye.

ta'-tar, *s.* [TARTAR (1).]

* **tat-ar-wagges,** *s. pl.* [TATTER.] Ragged clothes; rags.

ta-tâu'-pa, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: Crypturus tataupa; a native of Eastern Brazil. It is about ten inches long; plumage gray on head, throat, and breast, back wings and tail-coverts reddish-brown, rump-feathers deep brown edged with white and yellow. Their flesh is much esteemed as an article of food.

* **tătch,** * **tătche,** * **taich,** *s.* [Fr. *tache* = a spot, stain, or blemish.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A spot, a stain, a blemish.

"More ouer, to the nouryse shuld be appoynted an other womanne, of approued vertue, dyscretion, and grauitie, who shal not suffre in the childes presence to be shewed any acte or *tatche* dyshoneste."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. A trick, a contrivance, a plot.

"Fawnus oppon a dey, when Beryn came at eve,
Was set oppon a purpose to make his sone leve
All his shrewd *taichis* wyth goodnes if he myght."
Tale of Beryn.

tāte', **teat,** *s.* [TAIT.]

* **tăt'-ẽr,** *v.i.* [TATTLE, *v.*] To tattle, to prate.

tăth, taith, *s.* [Icel. *tath* = dung; *tatha* = a manured field.]

1. Dung or manure left on lands when live stock is fed on it.

2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. (Also spelt *teathe.*)

Tā'-ti-an-ite (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [See def.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Tatian, an Assyrian, who flourished about A.D. 170. He was a rhetorician and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He wrote an Apology called *Oratio contra Græcos*, a *Harmony of the Gospels*, &c., and founded the sect called Encratites (q.v.).

tăt-ôô', *s.* & *v.* [TATTOO.]

tăt'-ôu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The Giant Armadillo, *Priodon gigas* (formerly *Dasypus gigas*), from Brazil and Surinam. It is the largest of the living Armadilloes, being about four feet long. The Peba (q.v.) is known as the Black Tatou.

tăt'-ôu-āy, *s.* [Native name = wounded armadillo. So called by the Indians, who say that the tail, which is naked and looks raw, has been deprived of its scaly covering by violence. (*Ripley & Dana.*)]

Zool.: Xenurus unicinctus. [XENURUS.]

tât-ôu-hôu', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Tatusia peba or *septemcincta*, the Peba (q.v.).

tătt, *v.i.* [TATTING.] To work at or make tatting.

tăt'-ta, *s.* [TATTIE.]

tăt'-tẽr, *v.t.* [TATTER, *s.*] To rend or tear into rags. (Only used now in the pa. par.)

tăt'-tẽr, * **tot-ter,** *s.* [Icel. *tötturr*, pl. *tötrar* = rags; Norw. *totra*, pl. *totror*; Low Ger. *taltern* = rags, tatters; *taltrig* = tattered.]

1. A rag; a piece torn and hanging. (Generally in the plural.)

"This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 2. A tatterdemalion.

tatter-wallops, *s. pl.* Tatters, rags. (*Scotch.*)

tăt-tẽr-dẽ-mā'-lĭ-ŏn, tăt-tẽr-dẽ-măl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *tatter*; Fr. *de* = of, from, and O. Fr. *maillon* (Fr. *maillot*) = long clothes, swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow.

"Hang 'em *tatterdemallions*, they are not worth your sight."—*Dryden: Secret Love*, iv.

tăt'-tẽred, *a.* [Eng. *tatter*; *-ed.*]

1. Rent in tatters; torn, ragged.

"A *tatter'd* apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown
More *tatter'd* still." *Cowper: Task*, i. 549-51.

* 2. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

"Now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor."
Harte. (*Todd.*)

3. Dilapidated; showing gaps, breaks, or rents.

"I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xviii.

Tăt'-tẽr-sall, Tăt'-tẽr-sall's, *s.* A horse market established in London (England), by Richard Tattersall in 1766. Hence, any such exchange or sporting rendezvous.

tăt'-tĭe, *s.* [Hind. *tatti*; Mahratta *tati* = a mat. See def.] A screen made of split bamboo placed vertically in doors and windows in India (the window frames being temporarily taken out) while the dry hot wind is blowing during April, May, and June. A native with a pail of water stands outside drenching the mat, so that every interstice has a drop of water. As the dry wind blows into the house through these drops, evaporation takes place with such speed as to cool the wind, which enters the house at a temperature quite refreshing. A single pane of glass is sometimes placed in the window tattie to afford the inmates of the room a small amount of light. When the hot season is succeeded by the rainy season, the tatties are removed, as the wind is already saturated with moisture, and the temperature does not require to be artificially reduced. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

tăt'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *tatter.*]

1. A kind of lace edging, consisting of a set of loops strung upon a thread, on which they are afterwards pulled up to form a loop-edging.

2. The act or operation of making such lace.

¶ Used also adjectively: as, *tatting* cotton.

tăt'-tle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from a base *tat-*, expressive of the sound of talking or repeating the syllable *ta, ta, ta* (*Wedgwood*); cf. Dut. *tateren* = to stammer; Low Ger. *tateln* = to tattle: *titetateln* = to tittle-tattle; *täteler* = a tattler.] [TATER, TITTLE, TITTER.]

1. To prate, to chatter, to talk idly; to use many words with little or no meaning.

"How these young things *tattle*, when they get a toy by the end."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, iii.

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; to blab.

"She's a very *tattling* woman."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

tăt'-tle, *s.* [TATTLE, *v.*] Prate, idle talk, tittle-tattle.

"Persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

* **tăt'-tle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *tattle; -ment.*] Tattle, idle talk, chattering.

"Her foolish, glad *tattlement*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 239.

tăt'-tlẽr, * **tăt'-lẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *tattl(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who tattles; an idle talker; one who tells tales.

"*Tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention."
Cowper: Friendship.

2. *Ornith.:* A popular American name for any species of the modern Totaninæ (q.v.). *Totanus macularius* is known as the Spotted Tattler, and *T. flavipes*, the Yellow-shanked Sandpiper, as the Tell-tale Tattler. The popular name is derived from their habit of uttering a shrill whistle of four loud and rapidly repeated notes at the least sign of danger, giving the alarm to all the birds in the neighbourhood. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

* **tăt'-tlẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *tattle; -ry.*] Idle talk; tittle-tattle.

tăt'-tlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TATTLE, *v.*]

* **tăt'-tlĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tattling; -ly.*] In a tattling manner; with idle talk.

tăt-tôô' (1), * **tăp-tôô',** * **tap-tow,** *s.* [Dut. *taptoe* = tattoo, from *tap* = a tap, and *toe* = put to, shut, closed; hence, the meaning is, "The tap is closed;" the tattoo was thus the signal for closing the taps of the public-houses (*Sheat*); cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich* = tattoo, lit. = *tapstroke*; Low Ger. *tappenslag*, lit. = a tap-shutting.] The beat of the drum at night, to call soldiers to their quarters or tents.

"All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they but hear the *tattoo*."
Prior: Alma, i. 454.

¶ *The devil's tattoo:* That beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c., often practised by people when vacant or impatient.

"Mr. Gawtrey remained by the fire beating *the devil's tattoo* upon the chimney-piece, and ever and anon turned his glance towards Lilburne, who seemed to have forgotten his existence."—*Lord Lytton: Night & Morning.*

tăt-tôô', * **tat-tow,** *v.t.* [Tahitian *tatau* = tattoo-marks, from *ta* = a mark, a design.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with some colouring substance, forming lines or designs on the body. [TATTOOING.]

"Perhaps, however, the most beautiful of all was that of the New Zealanders, who were generally *tattooed* in curved or spiral lines."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (ed. 1882), p. 86.

tăt-tôô (2), *s.* [TATTOO, *v.*] That which is tattooed.

"There was a variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers."—*Burton: Abeokuta*, i. 104.

tạt'-tôô (3), **tạt'-tô, tŭt-tôo,** *s.* [Hind. *tattu* = a pony.]

Zool.: The East Indian pony of Hamilton Smith, the Mahratta pony of Sykes, the Hack pony of Calcutta (*Hardwick*). It is extensively bred in the Deccan, where it is much used to transport luggage. It is considered very vicious.

* **tăt-tôô'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tattoo*, v.; *-age.*] A design produced by tattooing.

"Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united."—*Thackeray: From Cornhill to Cairo*, ch. xiii.

tăt-tôô-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *tattoo; -ee.*] One who is tattooed.

"A couple of initials or an anchor are about the extent to which the ambition of the *tattooee* runs."—*Standard*, April 13, 1886.

tăt-tôô'-ẽr, *s* [Eng. *tattoo; -er.*] One who tattoos.

"The victims of this strange form of human vanity had to submit to the puncture of the *tattooer's* sharp instruments."—*Standard*, April 13, 1886.

tăt-tôô'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TATTOO, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of one who tattoos; the design produced by a tattooer. The

practice of marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds so made coloured liquids, gunpowder, or the like, so as to produce figures or designs on the body. The practice is common among the South Sea Islanders, New Zealanders, &c. Mr. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, p. 574) says: "Not one great country can be named from the Polar regions in the North to New Zealand in the South, in which the aborigines do not tattoo themselves." Tattooing existed among the ancient Britons. It was forbidden to the Jews in Lev. xix. 28, and probably would not have been so, had the practice not tended to arise among them.

tăt'-ty, *a.* [Tait.] Matted; rough and shaggy. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha wad hae thought there had been as muckle sense in his *tatty* pow?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

tăt'-ty, *s.* [Tattie.]

tăt'-û, *s.* [Tatou.]

tăt'-ụ-ạ, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidæ. *Tatua morio*, a social wasp, a native of Cayenne, suspends its nest from the twig of a tree, and makes an aperture in the side of the wall.

tạ-tū'-şĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from the native name of some of the species.]

Zool.: The sole genus of Tatusiinæ, with five species, from the lower Rio Grande of Texas to Patagonia. This genus differs from all other Armadilloes in having a diphyodont dentition, and two pectoral mammæ, in addition to the pectoral pair, and in producing from four to ten a birth.

tạ-tū-şĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tatusi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dasypodidæ, with a single genus, Tatusia (q.v.).

tâu, *s.* [The Greek name of the letter *t*.]

1. *Entom.: Bombyx tau* of Fabricius transferred by Latreille to the genus Attacus.

2. *Her.:* The Cross of St. Anthony, called also the Cross Tau. It derives its name from its resemblance to the Greek letter tau, and is somewhat like the cross potent.

3. *Ichthy.: Batrachus tau* (*Gadus tau*, Linn.), the Toad-fish of Carolina. [Toad-fish.]

tau-staff, *s.*

Archæol.: A staff with a cross-head, or head in the shape of the letter T.

tâught (*gh* silent), *a.* [Taut.]

Naut.: Taut, tight.

tâught (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Teach.]

tâuld, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Tell.]

tâunt, *a.* [O. Fr. *tant*; Lat. *tantus* = so great.]

Naut.: High or tall. Applied to masts when they are of an unusual height.

"Her enormously *taunt* spars are made very apparent, but of course the fore-shortening takes off the length of hull."—*Field*, June 4, 1887.

tâunt, ***tawnte,** *v.t.* [A variant of Mid. Eng. *tent*, *tenten* = to try; O. Fr. *tanter* = to tempt, to prove, to try; Lat. *tento*.]

* 1. To tease.

"Sometime *taunting* withoute displesure and not without disport."—*More: Workes*, p. 57.

2. To reproach with severe and insulting words; to twit scornfully; to upbraid with sarcasm.

"Being *taunted* by the way that he was a papist."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (*John Davies.*)

* 3. To censure, blame, or condemn in a reproachful, scornful, and insulting manner.

"Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults With such full licence."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

tâunt, ***taunte,** *s.* [Taunt, *v.*]

* 1. A teasing joke.

"Which liberall *taunte* that most gentyl emperour toke in so good part."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

"He heard their defiance, the boast, the *taunt*, and the insult." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vii.

tâunt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *taunt*, v.; *-er*.] One who taunts.

tâunt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Taunt, *v.*]

tâunt'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *taunting*; *-ly*.] In a taunting manner; with taunts; with bitter or sarcastic reproaches.

"The merest schoolboy at home knew that a long while ago, you may *tauntingly* tell me."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

Tâun'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of broad-cloth made at Taunton, in Somerset, England.

***tâunt'-rĕss,** ***taunt-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *taunt*; *-ress*.] A woman who taunts.

"O temerous *tauntresse* that delights in toyes."
Vncertaine Authors: To an Vnstedfast Woman.

tâu'-pĭe, tâw'-pĭe, *s.* [Icel. *tópi* = a fool; Dan. *taabe* = a fool; Sw. *tapig* = simple, foolish.] A foolish, thoughtless young woman.

***tâure,** *s.* [Taurus.] The constellation Taurus.

***tâu'-rĭ-cor-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *taurus* = a bull, and *cornu* = a horn.] Having horns like a bull.

"Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same as the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ix.

tâu'-rĭ-dēs, **s. pl.* [Lat. *taur(us)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Astron.: Meteors having their radiant point in the constellation Taurus.

***tâu'-rĭ-dor,** *s.* [Sp. *toreador*.] A bull-fighter.

tâu'-rĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *taurus* = a bull, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a bull.

"As a malignant deity the sun-god is *tauriform*."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 15.

tâu'-rine, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *taurus* = a bull.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a bull.

2. Belonging to or resembling the genus Taurus; espec. *Taurus urus*. [Urus.]

"The existence in this country originally of a very large race of *taurine* oxen."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. i.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: $C_2H_7NSO_3$. A neutral crystalline substance, obtained by boiling purified bile with hydrochloric acid, filtering, evaporating the acid filtrate, and treating the residue with five or six times its bulk of boiling alcohol. On cooling, the taurine separates in large, hard, colourless prisms, without taste or odour. It is slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

tâu-rĭn-ĭch'-thỹs, *s.* Lat. *taurin(us)* = taurine, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, akin to Odax (q.v.), from the Miocene of France.

tâu'-rĭs-çĭte, *s.* [After *Pagus Tauriscorum*, the Roman name for the Canton Uri, Switzerland, where it occurs; suff. *-ite*. (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals of the orthorhombic system, and stated to have the physical characters and chemical composition of Melanterite (q.v.), which crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

tâu-rŏ-, *pref.* [Taurus.] Of or belonging to a bull.

tâu-rŏ-chē-nŏ-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tauro-*; Gr. *χήν* (*chēn*), genit. *χηνός* (*chēnos*) = a goose, and Eng. *cholic* (q.v.).] (See def. of compound.)

taurochenocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_3$ (?). A sulphuretted acid found in goose-bile. It has not yet been obtained pure.

tâu-rŏ-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tauro-*, and Eng. *cholic* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing taurine and bile.

taurocholic-acid, *s.* The same as Bilin (q.v.). The name taurocholic-acid is now more generally used.

tâu'-rŏ-cŏll, tâu-rŏ-cŏl'-la, *s.* [Gr. *ταῦρος* (*tauros*) = a bull, and *κόλλα* (*kolla*) = glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

***tâu-rŏ-mā'-chĭ-ạ,** ***tâu-rŏm'-ạ-chỹ,** *s.* [Gr. *ταῦρος* (*tauros*) = a bull, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = a battle, a fight.] A public bull-fight.

"Doing as much mischief as the most exigeant votary of *tauromachy* could desire."—*St. James's Gazette*, May, 17, 1887.

***tâu-rŏ-mā'-chĭ-ạn,** *a.* & *s.* [Tauromachia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to bull-fights or bull-fighting.

"In *tauromachian* technology the Wairoan 'haka' might be accounted as a fight of the first-class."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter, a tauridor.

***tâu-rŏ-măch'-ĭc,** *a.* [Tauromachia.] Of or pertaining to bull-fights; tauromachian.

"The matador is forbidden by the laws of *tauromachic* etiquette to attack the bull."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 17, 1887.

tâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ταῦρος* (*tauros*).]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The Bull. The second of the zodiacal constellations. It is bounded on the east by Gemini, on the west by Aries, on the north by Perseus and Auriga, and on the south by Orion and Eridanus. It is composed of many small stars, but has a large one (Aldebaran) situated in the midst of a group called the Hyades. They constitute the Bull's forehead and eye. Another group falling within the limits of Taurus is that of the Pleiades (q.v.). It is situated on the shoulder of the Bull. Taurus contains also the Crab cluster.

(2) The second sign of the zodiac (♉). The sun enters it about the twenty-second of April.

* 2. *Zool.:* A lapsed genus of Bovidæ.

† **Taurus-Poniatowski,** *s.*

Astron.: A constellation proposed by the Abbé Poczobut. It is between Aquila and Ophiuchus, but not generally adopted.

tâu-rỹl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *taur(ine)*, s.; *-yl*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing taurine.

taurylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_7$. A colourless oil, obtained, together with phenol, from human urine and from that of cows and horses. It smells like castoreum, makes a white spot upon the skin, and remains liquid at 18°.

tâut, *a.* [A variant of *tight* (q.v.).]

1. Tight, stretched tight, not slack. (Applied to a rope or sail.)

"Nelson's health had suffered greatly while he was in the Agamemnon. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girth were buckled *taut* over my breast; and my endeavour in the night is to get loose.'"—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, ch. vi.

2. Properly ordered; prepared against emergency.

tâu'-tâug, *s.* [Tautog.]

tâu'-tĕd, tâw'-tĕd, tâu'-tĭe, *a.* [Tait.] Matted together. (Spoken of hair or wool.)

***tâu-tĕ-gŏr'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτον* (*tauton*), for *τὸ αὐτόν* (*to auton*) = the same, and *ἀγορεύω* (*agoreuō*) = to speak.] Expressing the same thing in different words.

tâu'-tŏ-chrōne, *s.* [Gr. *ταὐτό* (*tauto*), for *τὸ αὐτό* (*to auto*) = the same, and *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.]

Math.: A curve such, that a heavy body rolling down it, under the influence of gravity, will always reach the same point at the same time, from whatever point it may start. The inverted cycloid, in a vertical plane, having its base horizontal, is a tautochronous curve. Also, when any number of curves are drawn from a given point, and another curve is so drawn as to cut off from every one of them an arc, which is described by a falling particle in one given time, that arc is called a tautochrone.

tâu-tŏch'-rŏ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *tautochron(e)*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to a tautochrone; isochronous.

tâu'-tŏ-clĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ταὐτό* (*tauto*) = the same, and *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to incline; Ger. *tautoklin*.]

Min.: A grayish-white ankerite (q.v.), containing about 15 per cent. of carbonate of iron, from near Freiberg, Saxony.

tâu'-tŏg *s.* [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ichthy.: Tautoga nigra, common on the Atlantic coasts of temperate North America. It attains a size of from twelve to fourteen pounds, and fetches a high price in New York markets for the table. Called also the Black-fish. It is, however, quite distinct from the British fish of that name. [Black-fish.]

tâu-tō'-gą, *s.* [Latinised from *tautog* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, from the Atlantic. Body compressed, oblong, covered with small scales; double series of conical teeth in jaws; dorsal spines, seventeen; anal spines, three; lateral line not interrupted.

tâu'-tō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ταὐτό* (*tauto*) = the same, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *tautolith.*]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q.v.), found in crystals in the trachyte of Lake Laach, Rhine.

tâu-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc, tâu-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *tautology*; *-ic, -ical.*] Involving tautology; repeating the same thing; having the same signification.

"Unless we will grant, either two several raptures of the apostle, or an unnecessary and *tautological* repetition of one."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed*, § 22.

tâu-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tautological*; *-ly.*] In a tautological manner.

*** tâu-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tautology*; *-ist.*] One who uses or is given to tautology.

*** tâu-tŏl'-ō-ğīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *tautology*; *-ize.*] To use tautology; to repeat the same thing in different words.

"That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 25.

*** tâu-tŏl'-ō-gŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *tautology*; *-ous.*] Tautological.

"I have been purposely *tautologous*, that by my indifferent application of the two words of and for—both to her disgust and to her love, the smallest opposition between these prepositions might be done away."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. i., ch. xi.

tâu-tŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Lat. *tautologia*, from Gr. *ταὐτολογία* (*tautologia*) = a saying the same thing over again: *ταὐτό* (*tauto*), for *τὸ αὐτό* (*to auto*) = the same, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = speaking; Fr. *tautologie.*] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words; needless repetition of the same thing in different words or phrases.

"A repetition of this kind, made in different words, is called a pleonasme, but when in the same words (as it is in the text in question, if there be any repetition at all) it is then a *tautology*."—*Warburton: On Occasional Reflections*, rem. 9.

tâu-tō-ōŭ'-sĭ-ąn, *a.* [Tautousian.]

*** tâu-tō-phŏn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *tautophon(y)*; *-ical.*] Repeating the same sound.

*** tâu-tŏph'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Gr. *ταὐτοφωνία* (*tautophōnia*), from *ταὐτό* (*tauto*) = the same, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

*** tâu-tōŭ'-sĭ-ąn, * tâu-tōŭ'-sĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *ταὐτό* (*tauto*) = the same, and *οὐσία* (*ousia*) = essence.] Having the same essence; of identically the same nature. (*Cudworth.*)

tăv'-ērn, * tav-erne, *s.* [Fr. *taverne*, from Lat. *taberna* = a hut, a booth, a tavern. From the same root as *table* (q.v.).] A house where wines and other spirituous and malt liquors are sold, and where provision is made for travellers or parties; a public-house, an inn.

"Inquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there:
For there they say he daily doth frequent."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

¶ Taverns existed in England at least as early as the thirteenth century. By 13 Edward I., c. 5, passed in 1284, they were ordered to be shut at curfew. In the reign of Edward III. (1326–1377) only three were allowed in London: one in "Chepe," one in "Walbrok," and one in Lombard Street. By 7 Edward VI. (1552–3) forty were allowed in London, and fixed numbers in the other cities of England. Taverns were first licensed in 1752. The licensing of taverns for the sale of liquors is practiced in many of the states of the American Union, while in others prohibition laws prevail. The amount of license varies, from a small sum in some states, to $1000 annually in others.

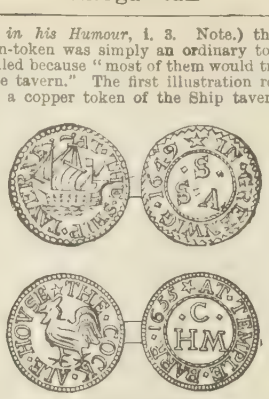
*** tavern-bush,** *s.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for inns. (*Longfellow: Catawba Wine.*)

*** tavern-haunter,** *s.* One who frequents taverns.

*** tavern-man,** *s.*

1. The keeper of a tavern; an innkeeper.
2. A tippler.

*** tavern-token,** *s.* A token issued by a tavern-keeper, and current only at his house. Gifford, however, suggests (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 3. Note.) that a tavern-token was simply an ordinary token, so called because "most of them would travel to the tavern." The first illustration represents a copper token of the Ship tavern at



TAVERN-TOKENS.

Greenwich; the second is a brass token of the old Cock (now demolished) in Fleet Street. Both were of the value of one farthing.

*** ¶ 1.** *To swallow a tavern-token:* A euphemism = To be drunk. (Used only in the past tenses.)

"Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he *swallowed a tavern-token* or some such device."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 3.

2. *To hunt a tavern fox:* To be drunk. [Foxed, 1.]

"Nor did he ever *hunt a tavern fox*."
J. Taylor: Life of Old Parr. (1635.)

*** tăv'-ērn-ēr, * tăv'-ērn-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *tavern*; *-er*; Fr. *tavernier*, from Lat. *tabernarius.*] One who keeps a tavern.

"But this and such casts were derived by hucksters, vintners, and *taverners*, after the wines were laid up in their cellers."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

*** tăv'-ērn-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *tavern*; *-ing.*] A feasting or drinking at taverns.

"To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 1.

tā'-vērş, tāl'-vērş, *s. pl.* [See def.] Tatters. (*Scotch.*)

tā'-vērt, tāl'-vērt, *s.* [For *davert, daivert* = stupefied, senseless.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Stupid, senseless, bewildered.
2. Intoxicated.

tăv'-ĭş-tŏck-īte, *s.* [After Tavistock, Devon, where it was first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as small acicular crystals, sometimes in stellar groups, and sometimes closely aggregated as a minutely mammillary crust. Lustre, pearly; colour, white; fragile. Phosphoric-acid, 30·36; alumina, 22·40; lime, 36·27; water, 12·00 = 101·03. Since found at Stenna Gwyn, near St. Austell, Cornwall.

tâw, * tawe, tew, * tewe, *v.t.* [A.S. *tawian* = to prepare, to dress, to get ready, to scourge; Dut. *touwen* = to curry leather.]

1. To dress, as skins, with mineral agents, as alum, instead of vegetable extracts. The leather produced is known as Hungarian, white, or alum leather, the latter from the use of alum as the principal agent.

***** 2. To beat, to scourge.

"He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—Yes, if they *taw* him as they do whit-leather."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain.

***** 3. To torture, to torment.

tâw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A marble to play with; a game at marbles.

¶ *Come to taw:* Come to the scratch. [Scratch, *s.* II. 3.] (*U. S. colloq.*)

*** tâw'-dĕred,** *a.* [Tawdry.] Dressed in a tawdry fashion.

"Dirty people of quality *tawdered* out."—*Lady Montagu: Letters*, Aug. 22, 1716.

*** tâw'-drĭe,** *a.* [Tawdry.]

tâw'-drĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tawdry*; *-ly.*] In a tawdry manner.

"A rabble of people, seeing her very oddly and *tawdrily* dressed, took her for a foreigner."—*Pulteney: To Swift*, Dec. 31, 1736.

tâw'-drĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tawdry*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tawdry.

tâw'-drў, * tâw'-drĭe, *a.* & *s.* [A corrupt. of *St. Audry*, that is, *St. Etheldrida* (A.S. *Æthelryth*), and originally applied to a rustic necklace bought at St. Audry's Fair, held in the Isle of Ely and elsewhere on St. Audry's Day, Oct. 17. Another account is that St. Audry died of a swelling in the throat, which she considered as a particular judgment for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing this necklace. It did not at first imply mean or shabby splendour.]

A. *As adjective:*

***** 1. Fine, showy, elegant.

2. Showy without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; gaudy.

"All that artificial *tawdry* glare,
Which Virtue scorns, and none but strumpets wear."
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Tawdry-lace (q.v.).

"Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck."
Drayton.

*** tawdry-lace,** *s.* A rustic necklace.

"Come, you promised me a *tawdry-lace*, and a pair of sweet gloves."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

*** tawe,** *s.* [Tow.]

tâw'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *taw*, **v.**; *-er.*] One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

tâw'-ēr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *taw*, **v.**; *-ery.*] A place where skins are tawed.

tâw'-ĭe, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tame, tractable; spoken of a horse, cow, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, *tawie*, quiet, an' cannie."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

tâw'-neў, *s.* [Tenné.]

tâw'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tawny*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tawny.

tâw'-nў, *a.* [Fr. *tanné* = tanned, tawny; prop. pa. par. of *tanner* = to tan (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

"Like a leopard's *tawny* and spotted hide."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

2. *Bot.:* Fulvous, dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

*** tawny-coat,** *s.* An ecclesiastical apparitor, from the colour of the livery worn by them. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.)

*** tawny-moor,** *s.* A mulatto.

"A black, a *tawny-moor*, and a Frenchman."—*Centlivre: Bold Stroke for a Wife*, i. 1.

tawny-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Syrnium stridula (*Aluco flammea*). [Strix, 2.]

*** tâw'-nў,** *v.t.* [Tawny, *a.*] To tan.

"The sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny*."
Breton: Mother's Blessing, p. 2.

tâw'-pĭe, *s.* [Taupie.]

tâws, tâwse, *s.* [A.S. *tawian* = to beat, to scourge.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. (*Scotch.*)

tăx, * taxe, *s.* [Fr. *taxe* = a taxation, from *taxer* = to tax, to rate, to assess, from Lat. *taxo* = to handle . . . to rate, to value; Low Lat. *taxa* = a rating, a taxation. *Taxo* is for *tacto*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch. *Tax* and *task* are doublets; Sp. *tasa*; Port. *taxa*; Ital. *tassa.*]

1. A contribution imposed by authority upon people to meet the expenses of government or other public services.

(1) A government imposition, or charge made by the state on the income or property of individuals, or on products consumed by them. A tax is said to be direct when it is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it, as a poll-tax, income-tax, property-tax, taxes for keeping men-servants, dogs, &c. An indirect tax is one demanded from one person, who is expected and intended to recoup or indemnify himself at the expense of another, as customs and excise duties.

¶ The character of taxes differs greatly in different countries, the bulk of modern taxes being indirect, though direct taxation is retained to a considerable degree. In Britain the income tax is the source of an important part of the revenue. In this country an

income tax was collected during and for some time after the Civil War, and an attempt to revive it was unsuccessfully made in 1894 [Tariff]. As a rule national taxation in our country has been indirect, the revenue being raised by custom duties and internal taxes. In state and municipal taxation, on the contrary, direct taxes are often imposed, municipal funds being largely produced by taxation of real estate. The advocates of what is known as "single tax" favor the raising of all revenue by a tax on land values.

"Poets, of all men, ever least regret
Increasing *taxes* and the nation's debt."
Cowper: Table Talk, 177.

(2) A rate or sum imposed upon individuals for municipal, county, or other local purposes, as police *taxes*, *taxes* for the repairs of roads, bridges, &c., poor-rates, drainage-rat s, &c.

2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an oppressive demand or exaction; a requisition: as, This is a heavy *tax* on his time and strength.

*3. A task; a lesson to be learnt.

*4. Charge, censure.

"He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets."—*Clarendon.*

¶ *Tax* applies to or implies whatever is paid by the people to the Government, according to a certain estimate: the *customs* are a species of tax which are less specific than other *taxes*, being regulated by *custom* rather than any definite law; the *customs* apply particularly to what was *customarily* given by merchants for the goods which they imported from abroad. The predominant idea in *contribution* is that of common consent, it supposes a degree of freedom in the agent which is incompatible with the exercise of authority expressed by the other terms: hence the term is with more propriety applied to those cases in which men voluntarily unite in giving towards any particular object; as charitable *contributions*, or *contributions* in support of a war; but it may be taken in the general sense of a forced payment, as in speaking of military *contribution*.

tax-cart, taxed-cart, *s.* A light spring-cart on which only a low rate of tax is charged.

tax-free, *a.* Exempt or free from taxation.

tax-gatherer, *s.* A collector of taxes.

"The Protestant ministers were harassed by the *tax-gatherers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tax-payer, *s.* One who is assessed to, and pays taxes.

tăx, *v.t.* [Tax, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To impose a tax or taxes on; to subject to the payment of taxes; to levy taxes or other contributions from for state or local purposes.

"The *taxing* of living creatures by the poll, propounded first in Edward the sixth his reign, she would not suffer to be so much as once named."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

2. To assess to a tax; to levy a tax on.

"The arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are *taxed* at a tenth of the rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. To load with a burden or burdens; to make demands on; to put to a certain strain.

"*Taxing* her mind to aid her eyes."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 4.

4. To charge, to censure, to accuse. (Followed by *for* or *with* (more generally the latter) before an indirect object, and formerly also by *of*: as, To *tax* a man *with* falsehood.)

"She confesses the truth of her husband's accusation; but she *taxes* the serpent as her seducer."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. *Law:* To go through and allow or disallow the items of charge in.

"A returning officer, whose bill of costs has been *taxed* on the application of the candidates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

tăx-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *taxable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being taxable.

tăx′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tax; -able.*] Liable to be taxed; capable of being taxed; subject to taxation.

"Leave America, if she has *taxable* matter in her, to tax herself."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

***tăx′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *taxable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being taxable; taxability.

***tăx′-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *taxab(le); -ly.*] In a taxable manner.

tăx-ā′-çē-æ, *s.* [Lat. *tax(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Taxads; an order of Gymnogens. Trees or shrubs with continuous inarticulated branches, the wood with circular disks. Leaves evergreen, generally narrow, rigid, entire, veinless, alternate or distichous, sometimes dilated and lobed, in which case the veins are forked and of equal thickness. Flowers dicœcious, naked, surrounded by imbricated bracts. Males having several stamens; filaments usually monadelphous. Female solitary, ovules naked, the foramen at the apex, the outer skin finally becoming hard. Pericarp imperfect, usually cup-shaped, succulent; embryo, dicotyledonous. Known genera nine, species fifty. (*Lindley.*)

tăx′-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *tax(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for Taxaceæ (q.v.).

tăx-ā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *taxationem*, accus. of *taxatio*, from *taxatus*, pa. par. of *taxo* = to handle . . . to tax (q.v.); Ital. *tassazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of imposing a tax or taxes on the subjects of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority, for the raising of revenue to meet the expenses of public services; the raising of revenue by means of taxes; the system by which such revenue is raised.

"There are two different circumstances, which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct *taxation* than the rent of land."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. A tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

"The *taxation* by that way of assesment seemed greater then in old time."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

*3. Demand, claim.

"I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*4. Charge, censure, accusation, scandal.

"My father's love is enough to honour: speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

II. *Law:* The act of taxing or examining a bill of costs in law.

***tăx′-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Tax.] As a tax.

"If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

tăxed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tax, *v.*]

taxed-cart, *s.* A tax-cart (q.v.).

tăx′-el, *s.* [Late Lat. *taxus* = a badger.]

Zool.: *Taxidea americana*, the American badger. The snout is shorter and more hairy than that of the European badger; the body of a whitish colour, sometimes shaded with gray or tawny. Length, excluding the tail, about twenty-four inches, tail six inches. It abounds on the plains watered by the Missouri, but its southern range is not exactly defined. It appears to be more carnivorous than the European species.

tăx′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tax*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who taxes.

"For the first of these I am a little to alter their name; for instead of takers, they become *taxers*; instead of taking provision for your majesty's service, they tax your people ad redimendam vexationem."—*Bacon: Speech Touching Purveyors.*

2. In Cambridge University, one of the officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread, and see the true gauge of weights and measures observed; a taxor.

tăx′-ĭ-arch, *s.* [Gr. ταξιάρχης (*taxiarchēs*), from τάξις (*taxis*) = a division of an army, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

tăx′-ĭ-corn, *s.* [Taxicornes.] A beetle belonging to the order Taxicornes (q.v.).

tăx-ĭ-cor′-nēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = arranging, and Lat. *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: The second family of Latreille's Heteromera. They are all winged; the body is for the most part square, with the thorax concealing or receiving the head; antennæ short, more or less perfoliate or grained; the legs adapted for walking. They live in fungi, beneath the bark of trees, or on the ground under stones. Tribes, Diaperales and Cossyphense.

tăx-ĭd′-ē-a, *s.* [Late Lat. *tax(us)* = a badger, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; cf. Lat. *taxoninus* = pertaining to a badger (according to Smith, probably from the Celtic name of the badger; Ger. *dachs* = a badger.]

Zool.: A genus of Melinæ, with one, or perhaps two species. *Taxidea americana* (*t. labradorica*) is the Common American Badger of the United States. *T. berlandieri*, the Mexican Badger, is possibly only a local variety. [Taxel.]

tăx-ĭ-dẽr′-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *taxiderm(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy.

tăx′-ĭ-dẽr-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *taxiderm(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled in taxidermy; one who prepares, preserves, and stuffs the skins of animals.

"A seven-pounder, which at the present moment is being set up by a Reading *taxidermist*."—*Field*, June 4, 1887.

tăx′-ĭ-dẽr-mў, *s.* [Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = order, arrangement, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting them, so as to cause them to resemble the living forms as nearly as possible.

tăx′-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *tax(us)* = a yew-tree; *-in.*]

Chem.: A resinous substance extracted from the leaves of the yew-tree by treatment with alcohol containing tartaric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and precipitated from acid solutions by alkalis in white bulky flocks.

tăx-ĭn′-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tax(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Coniferæ, founded by Richard. Flowers dicœcious; cones much reduced; scales small, thin, or coriaceous, the upper with one ovule. Seed hard, with a fleshy coat, or seated in a fleshy cup. Pollen globose. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

tăx′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tax, *v.*]

taxing-master, *s.*

Law: An officer of a court of law, who examines bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.

tăx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = order, arrangement; τάσσω (*tassō*), fut. τάξω (*taxō*) = to set in order.]

1. *Ancient Arch.:* That disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with Ordonnance in modern architecture.

2. *Greek Antiq.:* A division of troops corresponding in some respects to the modern battalion.

3. *Surg.:* An operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia, &c.

tăx-ĭ′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. τάξος (*taxos*) = a yew tree; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants akin to Taxus (q.v.). Two species from the Lower Jurassic, two from the Eocene, and one or more from the Oligocene.

***tăx′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *tax; -less.*] Free or exempt from taxes or taxation.

"More recently, when a docked-tail colley was *taxless*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

tăx-ō-crĭ′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *taxocrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Basals three, very small; five subradial or parabasal pieces supporting three to seven circles of radials; Silurian to the Carboniferous.

tăx-ō-crĭ′-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. τάξος (*taxos*) = a yew, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Taxocrinidæ. Upper Silurian and Carboniferous.

tăx-ō-dī′-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *taxod(ium)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cupresseæ, akin to Taxodium.

tăx-ō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *taxus* = a yew, and Gr. εἶδος = form.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cupresseæ. *Taxodium distichum*, the Deciduous Cypress, is stimulating and diuretic.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Cretaceous and Great Lignite of North America onward.

tăx'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Late Lat. *tax(us)* = a badger; suff. *-odon.*] [Taxidea.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mustelidæ, with affinities to the Badgers and the Otters, from the Miocene of Western Europe.

* **tăx-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = order, arrangement, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The same as Taxonomy (q.v.).

tăx-ō-nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *taxonom(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to or involving taxonomy or systematic classification.

tăx-ŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. τάξις = order, arrangement, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.]

1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

2. The laws and principles which govern classification.

"We must learn something of the arrangement and classification of living beings—*i.e.*, of the science of *taxonomy*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § ii.

tăx'-or, *s.* [Eng. *tax*, v.; *-or.*] The same as Taxer, *s.* (q.v.).

tăx-ŏx'-ўl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. τάξος (*taxos*) = the yew tree, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ with wood like that of the Taxus (q.v.). Found with Taxites in the Lower Oligocene.

tăx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τάξος (*taxos*) = a yew tree.]

Bot.: Yew; the typical genus of Taxaceæ or Taxineæ. Fruit drupaceous, composed of a cup-shaped, fleshy receptacle, with dry empty scales at its base, surrounding a naked bony seed. Only known species *Taxus baccata*, the Common Yew. [Yew.] *Taxus fastigiata*, the Irish or Florence Court Yew, is a variety of this species.

* **Tā-ўğ'-ĕ-tē,** *s.*

Astron.: One of the Pleiades.

Tāy'-lŏr, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Taylor's theorem, *s.*

Math.: A theorem discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. Its object is to show how to develop a function of the algebraic sum of two variables into a series arranged according to the ascending powers of one of the variables, with coefficients which are functions of the other. Taylor's formula is as follows:—

$$f(x+y)=u+\frac{du}{dx}y+\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\frac{y^2}{1.2}+\frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\frac{y^3}{1.2.3}+\frac{dnu}{dx^n}\frac{y^n}{1.2..n}$$

In which the first member is any function of the sum of two variables, and u is what that function becomes when the leading variable y is made equal to 0. It fails to develop a function in the particular case in which u, or any of its successive differential coefficients, becomes infinite for any particular value of the variable which enters them. It only fails for the particular value, holding good for all other values.

Tāy'-lŏr-ĭsm, *s.* One of the modified phases of Calvinism developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England.

tāy'-lŏr-īte, *s.* [After J. W. Taylor, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in small concretions having crystalline structure, in the guano-beds of the Chincha Islands. Hardness, 2·0; colour, yellowish-white; taste, pungent and bitter. Compos.: sulphuric-acid, 47·8; potash, 47·0; ammonia, 5·2 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula ($\frac{2}{3}$KO + $\frac{1}{3}$NH$_4$O)SO$_3$.

taў'-ra, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Galera barbara*, a small carnivorous mammal, about the size of a marten, from tropical America. Its colour is uniform black, slightly tinged with brown, with a white patch on the throat and upper part of the chest.

tā'-zęl, *s.* [Teasel.]

tăz'-nīte, *s.* [After Tazna, Bolivia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with somewhat fibrous structure, sometimes earthy; colour, yellow. It is of apparently uncertain composition, but is regarded as an arsenoantimonate of bismuth, analogous to bindheimite (q.v.), and requires further examination.

taz'-za (first **z** as **t**), *s.* [Ital.] A flat cup with a foot and handles.

T'-bănd-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [The letter *T*, and Eng. *bandage.*]

Surg.: A bandage shaped like the letter **T**, consisting of a strip of linen attached at right angles to another strip. When two such strips are so attached it is a double **T**. Used in supporting dressings in diseases of the perinæum, groin, &c.

* **T'-bëard,** *s.* [The letter *T*, and Eng. *beard.*] A beard cut in the shape of a **T**.

tçha'-lan (*t* silent), *s.* [Chinese.] A blue powder containing copper, used by the Chinese for producing blue colours on porcelain.

tçhĕr'-nō-zĕm (*t* silent), *s.* [Russ.]

Geol.: A black soil of a particularly rich character, extending at intervals from the Volga to near the mouth of the Danube, and even to Podolia and East Gallicia. It is analogous to the regur of India. In the opinion of Sir Roderick Murchison (*Russia, &c.*, p. 597), who brought it to the notice of English geologists, it is of aqueous origin.

tçhĕt'-wĕr-tăk (*t* silent, **w** as **v**), *s.* [Russ.] A Russian silver coin worth 25 copecks, or about 9¾d. sterling.

tçhĭck (*t* silent), *s.* [See def.]

1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it suddenly; used to quicken a lazy horse.

2. An exclamation of surprise or of contempt.

Tçhû'-dî (*t* silent), *s.* [Russ.] A name given by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north-west of Russia. It is now more generally applied to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Tçhû'-dĭc (*t* silent), *a.* [Tchudi.] Of or pertaining to the Tchudi; specif., designating that group of Turanian tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

tēa, * **teē,** * **cha,** * **chau,** *s.* [Chinese *té, ch'a, ts'a*; Fr. *thé*; Ger. *thee*; Ital. *cia*; Malay *téh.* Formerly pronounced *tay*; Pope used it to rhyme with *obey* (*Rape of the Lock*, iii. 7), *away* (*Ib.* i. 62), and *stay* (*Basset Table*, 27), though in the last-named poem (112) he makes it rhyme with *decree.*]

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* The prepared leaves of *Thea sinensis*, an evergreen closely allied to the Camellia family. The leaves are gathered four times during the year, the tea prepared from the first or spring gathering being the most delicate in colour and flavour. Formerly it was supposed that black and green teas were prepared from the leaves of different plants, but it is now known that both varieties are obtained from the same plant, the differences depending on the mode of preparation. In preparing green teas the leaves are gently heated in drying-pans, to render them soft and flaccid, then rolled by the hand on a wooden table, this operation being repeated several times as quickly as possible, to prevent fermentation and preserve the green colour. The leaves intended for black tea are placed in heaps to undergo fermentation. At the end of three or four hours they are tossed about and beaten by the hand until they become soft. They are next heated in an iron pan, and rolled into balls by the hand, this operation being repeated several times; lastly, the leaves are slowly dried over a charcoal fire. The two great classes of tea, green and black, are each subdivided into a variety of kinds, known in commerce by particular names. Thus, in green teas there are Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Twankay, &c.; and in black teas, Congou, Kaisow, Moning, Souchong, Assam, &c. The most important soluble organic substances existing in tea are an alkaloid theine (q.v.), an essential oil present in very small quantity, and to which the peculiar aroma of the tea is said to be due, and tannic acid. Green tea contains on an average 26 per cent. of tannic acid, black tea about 15 per cent.

Tea must not be regarded as a nutrient in the sense of supplying material to build up wasted tissue, or to generate heat, but it is chiefly prized on account of its refreshing and stimulating properties, and its power of engendering activity of thought, and driving away sleep. Taken in excess it is apt to produce giddiness and nervousness. At one time there was no article so generally adulterated as tea, both in China and in the countries where used; but since the price has decreased this has almost entirely ceased. It is now of rare occurrence that quartz or sand, foreign leaves, or exhausted tea leaves are found mixed with tea, or that colouring matter is discovered to have been used in facing green tea. The only sophistication carried on at the present time is the mixing of cheap low-classed teas with those of a higher value.

2. *Hist.:* Tea was used in China from early times, and is mentioned as a common beverage in that country by Soliman, an Arabian merchant, who wrote an account of his travels thither about A.D. 850. The first mention of it by a European was by Bolero in 1590. About 1610 the Dutch first brought it to England, and during the next fifty years its price varied from £6 to £10 per pound. In 1660 a tax of 8d. per gallon of tea prepared for sale was imposed. On Sept. 25, 1661, Pepys sent for a cup of tea, "a Chinese drink" which he had never tasted before. In 1664 the East Indian Company purchased 2 lb. 2 oz. of tea to present to Charles II. By 1666 the price had fallen to 60s. per pound. In 1678 the Company imported 4,713 lbs. which was the commencement of their tea trade. In 1689 a duty was imposed of 5s. per pound, and five per cent. on the value of the tea-leaf. In 1728 black tea cost 13s. to 20s. per pound, and green tea 12s. to 30s. The imposition of a duty on tea imported into America in 1767 led to the destruction of many boxes of it in Boston and New York, and brought on the American War of Independence. At present Great Britain is the great tea consuming country, the annual consumption of tea in that country nearly equalling that of the United States and the various nations of Europe combined. In this country it is largely replaced by coffee, the consumption of tea being less than half that of Britain. Tea is now raised in other countries than China, notably in Japan, whose exportation is large, and in India and Ceylon, in which the cultivation began about 1840. The crop in these countries is now large.

3. The evening meal, at which tea is generally served. Also, an afternoon social gathering at which the guests are served with tea and other refreshments.

¶ *High tea:* A similar gathering, at which hot meats and other substantial viands are served.

4. A decoction or infusion of the leaves of the tea-plant in boiling-water, used as a beverage, generally mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened with sugar.

"Women sitting in the streets, and selling dishes of *tea* hot and ready made; they call it *chau* and even the poorest people sip it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

5. An infusion or decoction of vegetables for drinking: as, sage-*tea*, camomile-*tea*, &c.

6. A soup or extract of beef: as, beef-*tea.*

¶ *Paraguay tea:* [Paraguay tea].

tea-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Gaultheria procumbens.*

* **tea-board,** *s.* A tray-shaped board on which tea-things were set.

tea-caddy, *s.* A small box for holding the tea used in households. [Caddy, Tea-chest, 2.]

tea-cake, *s.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.

tea-canister, *s.* A canister or box in which tea is kept.

tea-chest, *s.*

1. A slightly-formed box, usually covered with Chinese characters and figures, and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.

2. (See extract).

"A lady of advanced age tells me that what is called a tea-caddy now was formerly called a *tea-chest*, and that the smaller boxes inside it were called caddies."—*Notes & Queries*, Ap. 16, 1887, p. 308.

tea-cloth, *s.* A cloth used in washing up tea-things.

tea-cup, *s.* A small cup to drink tea from.

¶ *A storm in a teacup:* A great disturbance about a trifling matter; much ado about nothing.

tea-cupful, *s.* As much as a teacup will hold.

tea-dealer, *s.* One who deals in or sells tea; a tea-merchant.

tea-drinker, *s.* One who drinks tea; specif., one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

tea-garden, *s.* A garden, attached to a place of entertainment, where tea is served.

tea-kettle, *s.* An ordinary piece of stove furniture for boiling water for making tea, &c.

Tea-kettle broth: Bread cut in small dice and soaked in hot water, to which butter, pepper, and salt are added.

tea-lead, *s.* Thin sheet-lead used to line the chests in which tea is sent over from China.

tea-oil, *s.*

1. An excellent table oil expressed from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera*, growing in China.

2. The oil of the tea-plant (q.v.).

tea-party, *s.* A social gathering at which the partaking of tea is nominally the chief feature.

tea-plant, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: Thea sinensis, or *chinensis*, from which *T. assamica* is not distinct. Griffith called it *Camellia theifera*. It is wild in Assam, and possibly so in China, though the exact locality may be unknown, or the Chinese cultivated plant may have come originally from Assam. Formerly *Thea viridis* and *Thea Bohea* were believed to be two distinct species, now they are regarded as varieties only. *T. sinensis*, var. *viridis*, is a large shrub with spreading branches, thin, nearly membranous, broadly lanceolate, light green, wavy leaves, with irregular serratures, and large, usually solitary, flowers. It was introduced into England in 1768. *T. sinensis*, var. *Bohea*, is a smaller plant, with an erect stem; elliptical, flat, coriaceous, dark green leaves, with small serratures. It is not so hardy as the former variety. *T. sinensis*, var. *assamica*, is a shrub with thin gray bark, large leaves, and one to five flowers on a twig. It is cultivated in Assam, Darjeeling, Cachar, Chittagong, the Nilgiri hills, Ceylon, &c. An oil is made in India from the seeds. It is not suitable for food or for lights, but can be used in the manufacture of soap.

tea-pot, *s.* A vessel with a handle and spout, in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

tea-room, *s.* A room where tea is served.

"Stop in the *tea-room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

Tea-room meeting (English):

Hist.: A meeting of advanced Liberals held in the tea-room of the House of Commons on April 8, 1867, at which it was resolved to support the Conservative Government in the second reading of the Reform Bill, which granted household suffrage with prudential checks, but, if possible, to modify it in Committee.

tea-saucer, *s.* A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

tea-set, tea-service, *s.* A complete set of utensils required for the tea-table.

tea-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

tea-spoonful, *s.* As much as a tea-spoon will hold; specif., in medicine, about a fluid drachm.

tea-table, *s.* A table on which tea-things are set, or at which tea is drunk.

"The scandal of a modern *tea-table* differs widely from the scandal of former times."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 5.

tea-taster, *s.* A person employed to test the qualities of teas by tasting their infusions.

tea-things, *s. pl.* A tea-service.

tea-tray, *s.* A tray on which to set a tea-service.

tea-tree, *s.*

1. *(In England, &c.):* (1) The genus Thea; (2) A common garden name for *Lycium barbarum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *(In Ceylon):* *Elæodendron glaucum.*

3. *(In New Jersey):* *Ceanothus americanus.*

4. *(In New South Wales):*

(1) *Melaleuca uncinata.*

(2) Two species of Callistemon, *C. pallidum* and *C. salignum.*

5. *(In New Zealand):* *Leptospermum scoparium.*

tea-urn, *s.* A vessel in the shape of an urn placed on the tea-table, for supplying hot water for tea.

tēa, *v.i.* [Tea, *s.*] To take tea. (*Colloq.*)

"Father don't *tea* with us."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. ix.

tēach, * **teache,** * **tech,** * **techē,** * **techen** (pa. t. *taughte, taught*: pa. par. *taught*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *tǽcan, tǽcean* = to show, to teach; pa. t. *tǽhte*, pa. par. *tǽht, getǽht*: allied to *tácen, tócen* = a token; Ger. *zeigen* = to show; Gr. δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show; Lat. *doceo* = to teach.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impart instruction to; to educate, to instruct; to guide or conduct through a course of studies; to impart knowledge or skill to.

"I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

2. To impart the knowledge of; to give intelligence or information concerning; to instruct a person in the knowledge, use, management, or handling of; to cause or enable a person to learn or acquire skill in: as, To *teach* Latin, to *teach* music. It is frequently followed (as in Latin, Greek, &c.) by two objectives, the one of the person and the other of the thing: as, To *teach* a person Latin; and, in the passive, one of the objectives is retained, as, He *was taught* Latin; Latin *was taught* him.

"And gyt ge nolle Englysshe men Gode's lawe *teche*,
And vorth myd me among hem Cristendom preche."
R. Gloucester, p. 234.

3. To cause to be known; to show, to tell.

"He learned to sin, and thou didst *teach* the way.'
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 630.

4. To make to know how; to show how.

"They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies."—*Jerem.* ix. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To perform the duties of a teacher; to give instruction.

"For though thei speake and *teche* welle,
Thei done them selfe therof no dele."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

tēach, teache, *s.* [Fr.]

Sugar: The smallest evaporating-pan and the one nearest the furnace front.

"After an hour's repose the clarified liquor is ready to be drawn off into the last and largest in the series of evaporating pans. In the British colonies, these are merely numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, beginning at the smallest, which hangs right over the fire, and is called the *teache*: because in it the trial of the syrup by touch is made."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, &c.*

tēach'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *teach; -able.*]

1. Capable of being taught.

2. Apt to learn; readily receiving instruction; docile.

"It might very well become them to be modest and *teachable* till they do."—*Scott: Christian Life* pt. ii., ch. iii.

tēach'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *teachable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being teachable; willingness to learn or to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

"Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 105.

tēach'-ĕr, * **tech-er,** *s.* [Eng. *teach*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or profession is to teach or instruct others; a preceptor, a tutor, an instructor.

2. One who teaches others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel; sometimes one who preaches without being regularly ordained.

"Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the dictator of principles and *teacher* of unquestionable truths and to make a man swallow that for an innate principle."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. i., ch. iv.

¶ There is a National Educational Association in this country, and State Associations of Teachers, each holding annual meetings to consider the advancement of education.

* **tēach'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *teacher; -ess.*] A female teacher. (*Wycliffe: Wisdom* vii. 4.)

tēach'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Teach, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who teaches; the business or occupation of a teacher.

"And undertake the *teaching* of the maid."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

2. That which is taught; instruction, doctrine.

* **tēach'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *teach; -less.*] Unteachable; incapable of being taught; indocile.

* **tēad,** * **tēade,** * **tēde,** *s.* [Lat. *tæda.*] A torch.

"A bushy *tead* a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 37.

* **tēague,** *s.* [Cf. Wel. *taiawg* = a rustic.] A name of contempt for an Irishman. (*Johnson.*)

tēak, *s.* [Tamil *tekku, tek;* Telugu *teku;* Gond *teka;* Canarese *tegga;* Cinghalese *tekka* = the teak-tree. (See def.)]

1. *Bot.: Tectona grandis.* A large tree, with leaves from one to two feet long by eight to sixteen inches broad; wild in Central and Southern India and in Burmah, and cultivated in Assam, Bengal, and the Sub-Himalayas as far north as Saharunpoor. The leaves yield a red dye, and the wood an oil used medicinally and, either alone or mixed with resin, is employed as a varnish for woodwork. A resin exudes from the bark. The flowers and seeds are diuretic, and the bark astringent.

2. *Comm.:* Its timber. The sapwood is white and mealy; the heart-wood, when cut green, has a pleasant and strong aromatic fragrance, and is of a beautiful dark golden-yellow colour, which on seasoning darkens into brown, mottled with darker streaks. It is exceedingly strong, and weighs about 40 lbs. per cubic foot. It does not split, crack, warp, shrink, or alter its shape when once seasoned; contact with iron does not injure it, nor is it attacked by white ants; these qualities arising, perhaps, from the aromatic oil which it contains. It is easily worked, and takes a good polish, and is the most valuable timber known in India and Burmah, being used for house and shipbuilding, furniture, sleepers, &c., and largely exported for shipbuilding and for the construction of railway carriages. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

teak-tree, *s.* [Teak (1).]

tēal, * **teale,** * **tele,** *s.* [Skeat considers it English = (1) a brood; (2) a teal; cogn. with Dut. *telg* = a plant; Low Ger. *teling* = progeny; A.S. *telga* = a branch.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Querquedula (q.v.). They are the smallest of the Ducks, and widely distributed over the world, generally frequenting rivers and lakes, and feeding, principally at night, on aquatic insects, worms, small molluscs, and vegetable matter. The Common Teal, *Querquedula crecca*, is a plentiful game bird in most parts of Europe; length about fourteen inches, head of male brownish-red, the body transversely undulated with dusky lines, white line above and another below the eye, speculum black and green. It nests on the margins of lakes or rivers, collecting a mass of vegetable matter, lining it with down, and laying eight or ten eggs. The flesh is extremely delicate, and the bird might be advantageously introduced into the poultry-yard. *Q. circia* is the Garganey (q.v.), or Summer Teal; *Q. carolinensis*, the Green-winged Teal, of North America, closely resembles the Common Teal, but has a white crescent in front of the bend of the wings; *Q. discors*, with the same habitat, is the Blue-winged Teal. *Aix galericulata*, the Mandarin-duck (q.v.), is sometimes called the Chinese Teal.

Tēal'-bў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A village on the west of the Lincolnshire wolds.

Tealby-series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of sands, sandstones, grits,

limestones, clays, and ironstones occurring in the vicinity of Tealby; they are 110 feet thick, and are of Middle Neocomian age.

tēam, * teēm, * teeme, * tem, * teme, *s.* [A.S. *teám* = a family, offspring; cogn. with Dut. *toom* = the rein of a bridle; Icel. *taumr;* Low Ger. *toom* = progeny, a team, a rein; Dan. *tömme;* Sw. *töm* = a rein; M. H. Ger. *zoum;* Ger. *zaum* = a bridle.] [TEEM (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** Race, progeny.

"This child is come of gentille *teme.*"
Torrent of Portugal, p. 81.

2. A flock or group of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood, a litter.

"Ready to press the trigger the instant the first skein of geese or *team* of ducks comes in sight."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 18, 1885.

3. A number of animals moving together or passing in a line.

"Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky."
Dryden: Virgil; Æn. vii. 965.

4. Two or more horses, oxen, or other animals harnessed together.

"As when two *teams* of mules divide the green."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 420.

5. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like.

"The football season in the North and Midlands is in full swing, and it is therefore little matter for wonder that the country *teams* bear away the laurels every year from the metropolis."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

team-boat, *s.* A ferry-boat, whose paddles are worked by horses on board.

team-railway, *s.* A railway on which horses are used as the motive power.

team-shovel, *s.* An earth-scraper. A scoop drawn by horses or oxen, managed by means of handles, and used in removing earth.

team-work, *s.* Work done by a team, as opposed to personal labor; also, the joint work of a team of athletes or laborers, as distinguished from their individual efforts.

*** tēam,** *v.t. & i.* [TEAM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To join together in a team.

"By this the Night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her *teamed* steeds gan call."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 314.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like, with a team.

B. *Intrans.:* To do work with a team.

tēam′ĭng, *s.* [TEAM.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A certain mode of manufacturing work, which is given out to a foreman, who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steel-Manuf.:* The operation of pouring the molten cast-steel from the crucible into the ingot-mould.

2. *Civil-Eng.:* The operation of transporting earth from the cutting to the embankment.

tēam′-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *team*, s.; suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] One who drives a team.

tean-y, *a.* [TENNÉ.]

tēa-pŏy′, *s.* [Anglo-Ind. *tipai*, a corrupt. of Pers. *cipái* = a three-legged table, a tripod.] A three-legged table with a lifting top, inclosing tea-caddies, or a small stand for holding tea-cup, sugar-basin, cream-jug, &c.

tēar (1), * tere, * teer, * terre, *s.* A.S. *teár, tĕr;* cogn. with Icel. *tár;* Dan. *taar, tuare;* Sw. *tår;* Goth. *tagr;* O. H. Ger. *zahar;* M. H. Ger. *zaher, zár;* Ger. *zähre;* O. Lat. *dacrima;* Lat. *lacrima, lacruma* (Fr. *larme*); Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα (*dakru, dakruon, dakruma*); Wel. *dagr;* Ir. *dear;* Gael. *deur;* Sp. & Ital. *lagrima.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of balsam, resin, &c.

"And he took the *tears* of balsam,
Took the resin of the fir-tree."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.* (*Pl.*): The vitreous drops from the melting of the walls of a furnace.

2. *Physiol.:* The nervous mechanism of the secretion of tears, in many respects resembles that of the secretion of saliva. A flow is usually brought about in a reflex manner by stimuli applied to the conjunctiva, the nasal mucous membrane, the tongue, the optic nerve, &c., or more directly by the action of mental emotion.

¶ *St. Lawrence's Tears:* A popular name for meteors occurring on the night of August 10, the date at which St. Lawrence suffered martyrdom.

tear-drop, *s.* A tear.

"But dash the *tear-drop* from thine eye."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 13.

*** tear-falling,** *a.* Shedding tears; tender, pitiful.

"*Tear-falling* pity dwells not in this eye."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

tear-pits, tear-sacs, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: Suborbital pits, occurring in certain ruminants. They constitute glands which secrete a semi-fluid fetid matter, sometimes so copious as to slaver the whole face. They are usually larger in the male than in the female, and their development is checked by castration. They stand in close relation with the reproductive functions. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, p. 529.)

tear-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted. Example, the seeds of the apple.

tear-stained, *a.* Marked by the traces of falling tears.

"My *tear-stained* eyes to see her miseries."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., ii. 4.

tēar (2), *s.* [TEAR, *v.*]

1. A rent, a fissure.

2. A rampage or carousal. (*Slang.*)

tēar, * tere (pa. t. **tar*, **tare, tore*, pa. par. **toren, torn*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *teran* (pa. t. *tær*, pa. par. *toren*); cogn. with Goth. *gatairan* = to break, to destroy (pa. t. *gatar*); Lith. *dirti* = to flay; Gr. δέρω (*derō*) = to flay; Russ. *drate* = to tear; *dira* = a rent, a hole; Sansc. *dri* = to burst, to tear asunder; Icel. *tæra* = to consume; Low Ger. *teren;* Ger. *zehren. Tire*, v., *tarry*, v., and *darn* are from the same root.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To separate the parts of by pulling; to pull forcibly apart, especially to pull, draw, or drag in pieces by breaking the texture or fibres of; to make a rent or rents in; to rend.

"They are always careful to join the small pieces lengthwise, which makes it impossible to *tear* the cloth in any direction but one."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*** 2.** To form fissures or furrows in by violence.

"As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid x. 857.

3. To make or cause by rending or other violent action.

"These vain weak nails
May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

4. To lacerate; to wound, as with the teeth, or by dragging something sharp over or along.

"Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead."—*Jer.* xvi. 7.

5. To pull with violence; to drag or remove by pulling violently. (Especially with such prepositions as *away, off, down, out*, &c.)

"They will with violence *tear* him *from* your palace,
And torture him with grievous lingering death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To divide by violent measures; to disturb, agitate, or excite violently; to distract: as, a state *torn* by factions.

2. To wound, to lacerate, to hurt greatly: as, a heart *torn* with anguish.

*** 3.** To burst, to break.

"Else would I *tear* the cave where Echo lies
With repetition of my Romeo's name."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To remove by force; to pluck away.

"Help me to *tear* it from thy throne,
And worship only thee."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence; to rend.

2. *Fig.:* To rant, to fume; to move or act with violence or turbulence: as, The horse *tore* along the road.

*** ¶** *To tear Christ's body:* To utter imprecations. (Cf. Heb. vi. 6.)

"His oathes been so great and so damnable,
That it is grisly for to hiere him swere
Our blisful *Lorde's body* thay *to tere.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,889.

*** tear-throat,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Vociferous, ranting.

"Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick."
Taylor (the Water-poet).

B. *As subst.:* A ranter.

"The majesticall king of fishes . . . keepes his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannical *tear-throat* in open arms, but like wise Diogenes in a barrell."—*Taylor (the Water-poet).*

teär′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tear*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which tears or rends anything.

2. *Fig.:* One who rants or fumes about; a noisy, violent person.

tëar′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *tear* (1), s.; *-full.*] Filled with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

"He rolls red swelling, *tearful* eyes around,
Sore smites his breast, and sinks upon the ground."
Savage: The Wanderer, v

teär′ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [TEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Raving, ranting, furious, violent: as, a *tearing* passion. (*Colloq.*)

¶ Used also adverbially: as, *tearing* mad.

tëar′ lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tear* (1), s.; *-less.*] Free from tears; shedding no tears; unfeeling.

"To *tearless* eyes and hearts at ease."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

tearless-victory, *s.*

Hist.: A victory gained by the Spartan general Archidamus over the Arcadians and Argives, B.C. 367. The commander reported that in gaining it he had not lost a man.

*** teär′-mŏuth,** *s.* [Eng. *tear*, v., and *mouth.*] A ranting player.

"You grow rich, you do, and purchase, you two-penny *tearmouth.*"—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1.

*** tëar′-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tear* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Full of tears; tearful; wet with tears.

2. Consisting of tears; falling in drops like tears.

"The stormes and the *teary* shoure
Of his weping."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

tēase, * taise, * tayse, * toose, * tose, * tos-yn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *tǽsan* = to pluck, to pull; cogn. with O. Dut. *teesen;* Dut. *teezen* = to pluck; Dan. *tæse, tæsse* = to tease wool; M. H. Ger. *zeisen* = to tease; *zausen* = to pull, to drag.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pull apart or separate the fibres of; to pick into its separate fibres; to comb or card, as wool or flax.

"To ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool."
Milton: Comus, 751.

2. To employ a teasel upon; to teasel, for the purpose of raising a nap.

II. *Fig.:* To vex or annoy with importunity or impertinence; to annoy, vex, or irritate with petty requests, trifling interference, or by jests or raillery; to plague.

"Thus always *teasing* others, always *teased*,
His only pleasure is to be displeased."
Cowper: Conversation, 345.

B. *Intrans.:* To vex or annoy with importunity or impertinence.

tease-tenon, *s.*

Joinery: A tenon on the summit of a post, to receive two beams meeting each other at right angles.

tēase, *s.* [TEASE, *v.*] One who teases; a plague: as, You are a great *tease.*

¶ *To be on the tease:* To be uneasy or fidgetty.

tēa′-sĕl, * tea-sell, tēa′-zĕl, * ta-zel, tēa-zle, * tes el, *s.* [A.S. *tǽsl, tǽsel*, from *tǽsan* = to tease (q.v.).]

1. *Botany, &c.:*

(1) The genus Dipsacus (q.v.). The order Dipsaceæ, to which the Teasels belong, has in all five genera and about 125 species, all natives of the temperate region of the Eastern Hemisphere. In the genus Dipsacus the flowers

are separated from each other by long, stiff, prickle-pointed bracts, to which its economical value is due. Of the several species the only one of any value is *Dipsacus fullonum*, the Fuller's or Clothier's Teasel, so called from its usefulness in the preparation of cloth. It is a biennial, several feet high, with sessile, serrated leaves, the stem and leaves prickly; and with cylindrical heads of pale o white flowers, between which are oblong, rigid bracts, hooked at the point. These are used in woolen factories and elsewhere for raising the nap on cloth. It grows wild on road-sides and under hedges in England and other parts of Europe. It grows best in a stiff loam. The seed is sown in April in drills from a foot to a foot and a half apart, and the plants are cut in July of the second year, just after the fall of the blossom. A labourer, wearing thick gloves to protect his hands from the prickles, cuts the teasels with a sharp knife about nine inches below the head, after which they are tied in small bundles and dried in the sunshine. They are then sorted according to size into kings, middlings, and scrubs. The crooked awns or chaffs are fixed around the circumference of large broad wheels or cylinders, and the cloth is held against them. They raise a nap upon it which is afterwards cut level. A piece of fine broad cloth requires 1,500 to 2,000 of them to bring out the nap, after which the teasels are broken and useless. Steel substitutes for teasels have been tried, but ineffectually; they are not sufficiently pliant, and tear the fine fibres of the cloth.

TEASEL.

1. Flower; 2. Fruit; 3. Stem and leaves; 4. A bract.

(2) The burr of the plant.

2. *Mech. & Cloth-manuf.:* Any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth.

teasel-frame, *s.* A frame or set of iron bars in which teasel-heads are fixed for raising a nap or pile on woollen cloth.

tēa′-ṣel, tēa′-zle, tēa′-zel, *v.t.* [TEASEL, *s.*] To subject to the action of teasels; to raise a nap upon by the action of teasels.

tēa′-ṣel-ẽr, tēaz′-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *teasel; -er.*] One who uses or works a teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

tēaṣ′-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tease,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who teases; a tease.

"Should Cave want copy, let the *teaser* wait."
Pawkes: Horace Imitated.

* 2. A kind of dog used in hunting deer.

"The lofty frolic bucks
That scudded fore the *teasers* like the wind."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

tĕaṣ′-ẽr (2), *s.* [TEAZER.]

tēaṣ′-ĭńg, *a.* [TEASE, *v.*] Vexing, worrying, irritating.

"Surmounted the *teasing* employments of printing and publishing."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

tĕat (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *tit.*] A small quantity. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Poor Mailie.*)

tēat (2), * **teet,** * **tete,** * **tette,** * **tit,** * **titte,** *s.* [A.S. *tit;* cogn. with O. Dut. *titte;* Ger. *zitze;* Fr. *tette;* O. Fr. *tete;* Sp. *teta;* Ital. *tetta;* Icel. *tâta;* Wel. *did, didi, teth;* Irish & Gael. *did.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females of the class mammalia; the nipple; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman.

"The divine providence hath furnished a woman with two *teats* for this purpose."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 4.

2. *Fig.:* A small nozzle resembling a teat.

II. *Mech.:* A small, rounded, perforated projection, otherwise called a nipple, as that of a gun.

tēat′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *teat; -ed.*] Having teats or protuberances resembling the teats of animals. (Used in bot., &c.)

tēathe, *s. & v.* [TATH.]

tē′-ạ-tĭn, *s.* [THEATINE.]

* **tēat′-ĭsh,** *a.* [Perhaps from *teat,* as a child fretful for the breast.] Peevish.

"Her sickness
Had made her somewhat *teatish.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, v. 1.

tēaze, *s.* [See compound.]

teaze-hole, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *tizard* = fire door.]

Glass-manuf.: The fuel-opening in a glass-furnace.

tēaze, *v.t.* or *i.* [TEASE, *v.*]

tēa′-zel, tēa′-zle, *s. & v.* [TEASEL.]

tēa′-zel-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *teazel,* s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): The Dipsacaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

tēaz′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *teaze,* s.; *-er.*] The stoker or fireman who attends the furnaces in glass-works.

tĕb′-băd, *s.* [Pers.] The scorching winds which blow over the sandy plains of Central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand, which are said to act like flakes of fire on travellers' skins.

Tē′-bĕth, *s.* [Heb. מבת (*Tebheth*); Arab. *tobah;* Old Egypt. *Tubi, Tobi;* Gr. Τυβί (*Tubi*), Τήβ (*Tēb*); Sans. *Tapas.*]

Calendar: The tenth month of the Jewish sacred year. It commenced at the new moon of December, and ended at that of January.

tĕc, *s.* [Contracted from *detective* (q.v.).] (See etym.) (*Slang.*)

"I went to Dartford, in Kent, to Whistler, so that we should not get picked up by the *tecs.*"—*Echo,* Dec. 4, 1886.

* **teche,** *v.t.* [TEACH.]

tĕch′-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *techy; -ly.*] In a techy manner; peevishly, fretfully, irritably.

tĕch′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *techy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being techy; peevishness, fretfulness.

tĕch′-nĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *technique.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as TECHNICAL (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* The method of performance or manipulation in any art; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution.

tĕch′-nĭc-ạl, *a. & s.* [Gr. τεχνικός (*technikos*) = belonging to the arts; τέχνη (*technē*) = art.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or to any particular art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.

"All the dispute is made to turn upon logical niceties, or metaphysical subtleties about the nature of things confessedly mysterious, or rather upon the meaning of *technical* terms and names, such as individual, &c."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 346.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technics.

technical-education, *s.* Specific instruction required by every person engaged in a particular occupation, in addition to the general education needed, more or less, by all the citizens of a state. Much attention has been paid in this country and in Europe to the subject of technical education, and considerable progress been made in that direction, numerous technical schools having been instituted in the several large cities. The most prominent of these is the School of Mechanic Arts of the Institute of Technology, Boston. Among others are the Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis, the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, the Williamson School of Mechanical Arts, and various others, while the Manual Training public schools are proving of the utmost educational value. Technical education has also made great progress in Europe, from whose schools came the incentive to American advance in this direction, the schools of this country having all been instituted since the European exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. In France, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden manual training is a feature of the elementary schools, and schools for trade instruction exist in the other countries. Their introduction into Britain was late, but they are now well advanced in that country. Their purpose is to ensure to the artisan a thorough acquaintance with his business, by supplementing the practical experience of the workshop or factory with the scientific knowledge gained in the class-room under properly qualified teachers.

tĕch-nĭ-căl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *technical; -ity.*]

1. Technicalness (q.v.).

2. Anything technical or peculiar to a particular science, art, profession, manufacture, or the like; a technical term or expression.

"The training of the workshop and the study of the *technicalities* of the various trades to which art knowledge may be successfully applied."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 7, 1885.

tĕch′-nĭ-cạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *technical; -ly.*] In a technical manner; according to technics or technicalities.

"But the first professed English satirist, to speak *technically,* is Bishop Joseph Hall, successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich."—*Warton: English Poetry,* vol. iv.

tĕch′-nĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *technical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to a particular art, science, manufacture, &c.

* **tĕch′-nĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *technic; -ist.*] One skilled in technics or in the practical arts.

* **tĕch-nĭ-cŏ-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *technical,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] Technological; technical.

"Had the apostle used this *technicological* phrase in any different sense from its common acceptation, he would have told us of it."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. ii., ch. vii.

tĕch′-nĭcs, *s. sing. & pl.* [TECHNIC.]

1. *Sing.:* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

"In the schools of the middle classes science rather than *technics* is needed, because, when the seeds of science are sown, *technics* as its fruit will appear at the appointed time."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Pl.:* Technical terms or objects; technicalities.

tĕch-nique′, *s.* [Fr.] [TECHNIC.]

Fine Arts: The method in which an artist uses his materials to express his mental conceptions.

tĕch-nŏg′-rạ-phỹ, *s.* Descriptive technology.

tĕch-nŏ-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *technolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

tĕch-nŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *technolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

tĕch-nŏl′-ŏ-ġỹ, *s.* [Gr. τέχνη (*technē*) = art; suff. *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as of weaving, spinning, metallurgy, or the like.

"There were not any further essays made in *technology* for above fourscore years; but all men acquiesced in the common grammar."—*Twell: Examination of Grammar.* (Preface, p. 17.)

tĕch′-ỹ, *a.* [TETCHY.] Peevish, fretful, irritable.

tĕ-cō′-mạ, *s.* [Mexican *tecomaxochitl* = one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla with a campanulate throat and a five-lobed bilabiate limb; stamens didynamous. Erect trees, shrubs, or scandent plants, with unequally pinnate or simple digitate leaves; flowers yellow or flesh-colored, in terminal panicles. *Tecoma radicans,* a native of the Southern States, has become a favorite climbing plant in gardens. The leaves have nine acuminate, serrate leaves. The roots of *T. stans* and *T. speciosa* are diuretic. *T. impetiginosa* abounds in tannin; the bark is bitter and mucilaginous, and is used in lotions and baths in inflammation of the joints and debility. The bark of *T. Ipe* is used in Brazil as a gargle in ulcers of the mouth. *T. undulata,* an evergreen shrub from the north west of India, produces gorgeous orange-coloured blossoms in April; its leaves are used as cattle-fodder.

tē-cō-rĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. τήκω (*tēkō*) = to melt down, and ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin; Ger. *tekoretin.*]

Min.: A variety of Fichtelite (q.v.), found in pine-wood embedded in the marshes near Holtegard, Denmark.

tĕc-tĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tectus* = covered, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). Animal usually provided with a shell both in the larval and adult state; branchiæ covered by the shell or mantle; sexes united. There are five families: Tornatellidæ, Bullidæ (= the Tectibranchiata of Cuvier), Pleurobranchidæ, Aplysiadæ, and Phyllidiadæ.

tĕc-tĭ-brăn′-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Tectibranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Tectibranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Tectibranchiata (q.v.).

tĕc-tĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. τηκτικός (*tēktikos*) = capable of melting; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of uncertain composition, found at Graul and Braunsdorf, Saxony. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; colour, clove-brown. Soluble in water. Compos.: probably a hydrous sulphate of the sesquioxide of iron. Known also under the name of Graulite.

*** tĕct′-lў, * tĕct′-lie,** *adj.* [Lat. *tectus* = covered.] Secretly, closely.

"He lad verie close & *tectlie* a company of his men in an old house fast by the castell."—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1581).

tĕc-tō-chrўs′-ine, *s.* [Lat. *tectus* = covered, hidden, and Eng. *chrysine*.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}O_4$. A crystalline substance found together with chrysine in poplar buds, and separated from the latter by its solubility in benzol. It forms large, sulphur-yellow monoclinic prisms, melting at 130°. When boiled with strong potash it is decomposed, yielding acetic acid, phenyl-methyl ketone, and benzoic acid.

tĕc-tō′-na, *s.* [Said to be from Malabar *tekka* = teak, but perhaps formed with reference to Gr. τεκτονική (*tektonikē*) = building, for which teak is well adapted.]

Bot.: Teak; a genus of Viticeæ. Calyx five or six-toothed, ultimately becoming inflated; corolla gamopetalous, five or six cleft; stamens five or six; ovary superior, four-celled; fruit a four-celled nut or drupe, woolly, spongy, and dry seed, one in each cell. Known species two, *Tectona grandis* [Teak] and *T. Hamiltoniana*, a deciduous tree with light-brown, hard, close-grained wood weighing 64 lbs. per cubic foot. It is found in Prome and in Upper Burmah.

tĕc-tŏn-ar-chī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Gr. τεκτόναρχος (*tektonarchos*) = a master-builder; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Bower-birds; a sub-family of Paradiseidæ (q.v.). Devoid of flowing plumes, only one genus possessing any attempt at extra adornment in the males. The species, so far as known, are accustomed to erect bowers of reeds in which they disport themselves. Genera: Sericulus, Ptilonorhynchus, Chlamydodera, Ælurædus, and Amblyornis.

*** tĕc-tŏn′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *tectonicus*; Gr. τεκτονικός (*techtonikos*), from τέκτων (*tektōn*) = a carpenter.] Pertaining or relating to building or construction.

tĕc-tŏn′-ĭcs, *s.* [Tectonic.] A series of arts by which vessels, implements, dwellings and places of assembly are formed: on the one hand agreeably to the end for which they were designed; on the other, in conformity with sentiments and artistic ideas.

† tĕc-tōr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *tectorius* = pertaining to covering; *tego* = to cover.] Covering.

tectorial-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A comparatively thick, fibrillated, and, to all appearance, highly elastic membrane covering the organ of Corti in the ear. (*Quain.*)

tĕc-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A species of plaster-work adopted for the decoration of Roman houses, and consisting of a mixture of lime and sand.

tĕc′-trĭ-çēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *tego* = to cover.]

Ornith.: Coverts; the smaller feathers of the wing or tail, especially of the former, the term calypteria being applied to the latter.

tē′-cŭm, *s.* [Tucum.] The fibrous produce of a palm-leaf, resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

tecum-fibre, *s.* The same as Tecum.

tĕd, ***tedde,** ***teede,** *v. t.* [Icel. *tedhja* = to spread manure; *tadh* = manure; *tadha* = hay grown in a well-manured field; Norw. *tedja* = to spread manure; *tad* = manure; Sw. dial. *täda*, from *tad* = manure.]

Agric.: To spread new-mown hay, so as to expose it to the sun and air; to turn (new-mown hay or grass) from the swath and scatter for drying.

"The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine."
Milton: P. L., ix. 450.

tĕd′-dĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ted*; *-er*.] One who teds; specifically, a machine for stirring and spreading hay, to expedite its being dried by the sun and air.

"However valuable a mower may be, a *tedder* is hardly less so."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 179.

tĕd′-dĕr (2), *s.* [Tether.]

1. A rope, strap, cord, or lariat, for fastening an animal by the head to a manger, post, or stake.

2. Anything by which one is restrained; a tether.

tĕd′-dĕr, *v. t.* [Tether, *v.*] To tether, to confine, to restrain.

*** tēde,** *s.* [Lat. *tæda*.] A torch.

Tē Dē′-ŭm, *s.* [From the first words "*Te Deum Laudamus*."]

1. The name given to a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, ascribed usually to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well-known in this country from the translation in the Prayer-book, beginning "We praise Thee, O God," one of the two canticles appointed to be sung in the morning service between the two lessons. It is also sung on special occasions, as days of public rejoicing.

2. A musical setting of the hymn [1.]

3. A choral thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

"The Spaniards sang *Te Deums*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

tĕdġe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The ingate or aperture in a mould through which the molten metal is poured.

*** ted-ing,** *s.* [Tithing.]

*** teding-penny,** *s.* [Tithing-penny.]

*** tē-dĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tedious*; *-ity*.] Tediousness.

tē′-dĭ-ŏŭs, ***te-dy-ouse,** *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus*, from *tædium* = irksomeness, tedium; from *tædet* = it irks.]

1. Causing tedium; wearisome or tiresome by continuance, prolixity, repetition, or the like. (Said of persons or things.)

"And all that to herself she talk'd,
Would surely be a *tedious* tale."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

2. Slow.

"Twice ten *tedious* years." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

3. Annoying; odious.

"My woes are *tedious*, though my words are brief."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,309.

tē′-dĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tedious*; *-ly*.] In a tedious or tiresome manner, so as to weary or tire; slowly.

"Night . . . doth limp so *tediously* away."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv.

tē′-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, * **te-dĭ-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *tedious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tedious, tiresome, or wearisome from continuance, prolixity, repetition, or the like; tiresomeness; slowness.

"I have dwelt sometime upon the christian sacrifice, perhaps even to a degree of *tediousness*."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 287.

tē′-dĭou-sŏme, tē′-dĭ-sŭm, *a.* [Eng. *tedious*; *-some*.] Tedious; tiresome. (*Scotch.*)

tē′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *tædium*, from *tædet* = it irks.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

"The *tedium* that the lazy rich endure."
Cowper; Table Talk, 742.

teē (1), *s.* [Native name.]

1. An umbrella.

2. The umbrella-shaped structure used as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhist topes and Hindu pagodas. It is supposed to be a relic shrine.

teē (2), *s.* [See def.] A T-shaped pipe-coupling, adapted for a stem-pipe and two branches.

tee-iron, *s.* A rod with a cross-bar at the end, for withdrawing the lower valve-box of a pump.

teē (3), *s.* [Icel. *tyá* = to point out, to mark, to note.]

Golf, &c.: A mark set up in playing at quoits; the mark made in the ice in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed; the nodule of earth from which the ball is struck off in golf.

"Both got well away from the *tee* to the fourth hole."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

teē, *v.t.* [Tee (3), *s.*]

Golf: To place, as a ball, on the tee preparatory to striking off.

"Never interrupt the court—all that is managed for ye like a *tee'd* ball."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xiii.

tēel, tîl, *s.* [Mahratta *teel*; Hind. & Beng. *tel*.]

Bot.: Sesamum orientale and *S. indicum*. [Sesame, Sesamum.]

*** teēm, * teme,** *s.* [Team, *s.*] Race, progeny.

"What tyme in Jerusalem was dede a doubty thyng
(Was blode non of his *teme*, bot a mayden yingh)."
Robert de Brunne, p. 140.

teēm (1), *** teme,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *týman*, from *team* = a team, a progeny.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To bear young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to be pregnant; to conceive.

"Lest it should feble hys fleshe and let hym from geating of children, and hyndre hys harlot of *teming*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 644.

2. To be full, as if ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to be charged.

"The strange conceits, vain projects, and wild dreams,
With which hypocrisy for ever *teems*."
Cowper: Hope, 742.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To produce; to bring forth; to give birth to.

"Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems, and feeds all." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

teēm (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *tæma* = to empty; *tómr* = empty; Dan. *tömme* = to empty, from *tom* = empty; Sw. *tömma*, from *tom*.] [Toom.] To pour, to empty. (*Prov.*)

"*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer."—*Swift: Directions to the Butler.*

*** teēm** (3), *** teeme,** *v.t.* [Cf. O. Dut. *tamen* = to be convenient, fit, or fitting; Dut. *betamen* = to beseem; Ger. *ziemen* = to be fit; Goth. *gatiman* = to suit, agree with.] To think fit.

"I could *teeme* it to rend thee in pieces."—*Gifford: Dialogue of Witches.* (1603.)

teēm′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who teems; one who brings forth young.

*** teēm′-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Pregnant, prolific.

2. Brimful.

teēm′-ĭng (1), *a.* [Teem (1), *v.*] Pregnant, prolific; stocked to overflowing.

"To call up plenty from the *teeming* earth,
Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth."
Cowper: Truth, 181.

teēm′-ĭng (2), *a.* [Teem (2), *v.*]

teeming-punch, *s.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt out of a hole; a drift.

*** teēm′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; *-less*.] Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

"Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 228.

teēn, * **teene,** * **tene,** *s.* [A.S. *teóna* = accusation, injury, vexation; *teón* = to accuse; Ger. *zeiten*.] Provocation, grief, vexation.

"Last day I grat, wi' spite and *teen*."
Burns: Bruar Water.

teēn (1), * **tene,** *v.t.* [Teen, *s.*] To vex, to annoy, to provoke, to excite.

"Why tempt ye me and *tene* with soche maner speache."—*Chaucer: Testimony of Love*, bk. ii.

teēn (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *tynan*.] To inclose, to fence in. (*Prov.*)

teēn (3), *v.t.* [Teend.] To light, as a candle. (*Prov.*)

teēn′-age (age as **ĭġ),** *s.* [Teen (2), *v.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. (*Prov.*)

teēnd, tind, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *tyndan, tendan* = to kindle; Sw. *tända;* Dan. *tænde;* Ger. *zünden.*] [Tind, Tinder.]

A. *Trans.:* To kindle, to set light to, to light.

B. *Intrans.:* To kindle, to take light.

*** teēn-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *teen,* s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, afflicted.

teēns, *s. pl.* [See def.] The years of one's age having the termination *-teen:* that is, the years thirteen to nineteen inclusive, during which a person is said to be in his or her teens.

"Whose life romance begins early in her *teens.*"—*Athenæum,* Aug. 27, 1887, p. 271.

teēn'-ў (1), *a.* [Tiny.] Very small, diminutive.

teēn'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *teen,* s.; *-y.*] Fretful, peevish. (*Prov.*)

teēr'-ēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A boy or girl employed to stir the sieve to calico printers.

teēs-dā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Robt. Teesdale, a Yorkshire botanist, author of a catalogue of plants growing around Castle Howard.]

Bot.: A genus of Thlaspideæ or Thlaspidæ. The petals are unequal; the filaments with basal scales; the pod oblong. Known species two, from Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. One, *Teesdalia nudicaulis,* the Naked-stalked Teesdalia, is British. The stems, which are generally numerous, are four to eighteen inches high; the leaves almost entirely radical, lyrato-pinnatifid; the flowers white. Common in England in sandy and gravelly places, rare in Scotland. Flowers in April and June. The other species is *T. lepidium,* or *regularis,* found in Spain, &c. Both are fitted for rockeries in gardens.

teē'-teē, tĭ'-tĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The Squirrel Monkey. (*Humboldt.*)

teē'-tēr, *v.t.* or *i.* [Prob. a variant of *totter* (q.v.).] To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for amusement; to seesaw. (*Amer.*)

teēth, *s. pl.* [Tooth.]

teēthe, *v.i.* [Teeth.] To grow teeth.

teēth'-ĭng, *s.* [Teethe.] The operation or the process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums; dentition. [Tooth.]

"When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

teē'-tĭck, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] (See extract under Titling, 1.)

teē-tō'-tąl, *a.* [A reduplicated form of *total,* or, according to some, from a stuttering pronunciation of the word *total.*]

1. Entire, complete. (*Colloq.*)

2. Pertaining to teetotallers or teetotalism: as, a *teetotal* meeting.

teē-tō'-tąl-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *teetotal; -ism.*] The principles or practice of teetotallers; total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

"The only way to rescue the drunkard was through the instrumentality of *teetotalism.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 23, 1885.

teē-tō'-tąl-lĕr, teē-tō'-tąl-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *teetotal; -er.*] One who professes total abstinence from all spirituous or intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

"The increased temperateness in the language of *teetotallers.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* March 5, 1887.

teē-tō'-tąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *teetotal; -ly.*] Entirely, completely, totally.

teē-tō'-tŭm, *s.* [For *T-totum,* from *T,* the most important mark on one of the original four sides, meaning *Take-all.*] A small four-sided or polygonal toy used by children in a game of chance. The four sides were marked with letters, P (*Put-down*), N (*Nothing*), H (*Half*), T (*Take-all*), such letters deciding whether the player put into or took out of the pool, according to the letter appearing on the top after the toy has been spun round.

tĕf'-flŭs, *s.* [A word of no signification. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of typical Carabidæ. *Teffus megerlei,* from Senegal and the Guinea Coast, is two inches long.

tĕġ, tĕgg, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *teg* = clear, fair, beautiful, fine.]

1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.

2. A young sheep, older than a lamb.

"On Dec. 29 I had 300 lambs (called usually *tegs* after New Year's Day) in a yard."—*Field,* Feb. 16, 1886.

tĕġ-ĕn-ār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *Tegea;* Gr. Τεγέα (*Tegea*) = a town in Arcadia.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Tegenariidæ (q.v.). It contains the House-spider, under which there appear to have been confounded two species: *Tegenaria domestica* and *T. civilis,* the former with proportionately longer legs than the latter. It is, besides, rather more than half an inch long, while the other one is rather less. They weave their webs in the corners of windows, of neglected rooms, or outhouses. They live about four years, and deposit their eggs in lenticular cocoons of white silk, and again in a silk bag disguised by plaster, &c.

tĕġ-ĕn-ą-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tegenari(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Spiders, tribe Dipneumones and its Sedentary Division. The ocelli are in two rows, the first pair of legs usually the longer; the web irregular. Sometimes there are three claws. It is a large family, in some classifications divided into the subfamilies Drassides, Dysderides, Scytodides, Ciniflonides, and Agelenides.

tĕġ'-mĕn (pl. **tĕġ'-mĭn-ą**), *s.* [Lat. *tegmen, tegimen, tegumen* = a covering.] [Tegment.]

Botany:

1. Brongniart's name for the secundine of an ovule.

2. Mirbel's name for the inner coat of a seed.

3. Palisot de Beauvois's name for the exterior glume of a grass.

tĕġ'-mĕnt, tĕġ'-ų-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *tegumentum,* from *tego* = to cover.] A cover or covering; specif. a natural covering as of an animal or plant; integument: as—

I. *Of the form* tegment:

1. *Anat.:* The upper part of the *crura cerebri,* consisting principally of the *fasciculus teres* and the posterior pyramid.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*)*:* The scales of a bud. They may be foliaceous, or may resemble petioles, stipules, or fulcra.

II. *Of the form* tegument:

Entom.: The covering of the wings of orthopterous insects.

tĕġ-mĕn'-tŭm (pl. **tĕġ-mĕn'-tą**), *s.* [Lat.] The same as Tegment (q.v.).

tē-guĕx'-ĭn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the Tejidæ (q.v.), specif. *Tejus teguexin,* with a wide geographical range in South America. It is from three to four feet long, black on upper surface, sprinkled with yellow, tail mingled with yellow and black, lower parts similarly marked. These lizards are found in sugar plantations, and among scrub and brush; they can swim well, but do not take readily to the water. The legend that they utter a warning sound on the approach of wild beasts (whence they are sometimes called Safeguards) is apparently without foundation. They feed on fruit, insects, snakes, frogs, birds' eggs, and young birds.

tĕġ'-ų-lą (pl. **tĕġ'-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a tile.]

1. *Build.:* A roofing-tile.

2. *Entom.:* A callosity at the origin of the fore wings of the Hymenoptera.

tĕġ'-ų-ląr, *a.* [Tegula.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

tĕġ'-ų-ląr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tegular; -ly.*] In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tĕġ'-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *tegula* = a tile.] Composed of small plates overlapping like tiles. (Said of a particular kind of ancient armour.)

tĕġ'-ų-mĕnt, *s.* [Tegment.]

tĕġ-ų-mĕnt'-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *tegument; -ary.*] Pertaining to teguments; consisting of teguments.

tē-heē', *s.* & *interj.* [From the sound.]

A. *As subst.:* A laugh, a titter.

"Our poor young prince gets his opera plaudits changed into mocking *tehees;* and cannot become grand-admiral."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. i., bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As interj.:* A word used to denote a laugh.

tē-heē', *v.i.* [Tehee, s.] To laugh contemptuously; to titter.

"That laugh'd and *teheed* with derision,
To see them take your deposition."
Butler: Hudibras, III. iii. 132.

tęh'-sĭl-dar, *s.* [Hind.] A native collector of a district acting under a European or a zemindar. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Tē'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Teos in Ionia.

tē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Tejidæ.]

Tē ĭġ'-ĭ-tūr, *phr.* [Lat. = Thee, therefore.]

Eccles.: The first two words of the Canon of the Mass. The expression appears to have been also used to denote a book containing a portion of the Liturgy (*McClintock & Strong*), but it is not mentioned in the list of Liturgical Books given by Smith & Cheetham in *Christian Antiquities.*

tēil, *s.* [Fr. *teil,* from Lat. *tilia* = a lime or linden-tree.] The lime-tree or linden.

teil-tree, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The same as Teil (q.v.)

2. *Script.:* The Heb. אֵלָה (*elah*) is not the lime-tree, but is probably the Terebinth, as it is rendered in the R.V.

"A *teil-tree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves."—*Isaiah* vi. 13.

*** tein,** *s.* [Thane.]

*** tein-land,** *s.* Thane-land.

tēind, *s.* [Icel. *tíund* = a tenth, tithe, from *tíu* = ten; Goth. *taihunda* = the tenth; Sw. *tiende.*] The name given in Scotland to tithes. They originated at a remote period; and at the Reformation John Knox contended that after allotting some provision for the displaced Roman Catholic clergy, the remainder of the teinds should be used for the support of the Protestant ministers, for universities and schools, and for the poor. Through the opposition of the aristocracy, the arrangement was but partially carried out. At the union between England and Scotland, in 1707, the Lords of the Court of Session were appointed to be Commissioners of Teinds, and power was given them to determine "the transporting of kirks," as the population moved from one locality to another, the consent of three-fourths of the heritors in point of valuation being necessary to warrant the removal. In 1837 and 1838 there were laid before Parliament nine folio volumes of reports by a Commission appointed to inquire into church accommodation, &c., in Scotland. It reported that the parsonage teinds were held by the Crown, by universities, by pious foundations, by lay titulars (analogous to the lay proprietors in England), or by the proprietors of the lands from which they were due; they were in all cases eligible to pay the stipends held or which might be awarded by the Court of Teinds to the ministers, but that they could not be transferred from one parish to another.

"And Wednesday, we are to be heard in the great *teind* case in presence."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxix.

¶ *Court of Teinds, Commissioners of Teinds:* A court in Scotland having jurisdiction over all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, &c. Its powers are exercised by the judges of the Court of Session, as a Parliamentary Commission.

teind-master, *s.* One who is entitled to teinds. (*Scotch.*)

teine, *s.* [Teyne.]

teīn'-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] A name given by Sir David Brewster to an optical instrument, consisting of prisms so combined that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or diminished. (*Brande.*)

*** teĭnt, * têint,** *s.* [Fr., prop. pa. par. of *teindre* (Lat. *tingo*) = to dye.] [TINT.] Colour, tinge, tint.

teĭnt'-ure, † têint'-ure, *s.* [TINCTURE.] Colour, tint.

tē'-jĭ-dæ (j as y), tē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tej(us), te(ius);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lizards, sub-order Cionocrania, with ten genera, from tropical and sub-tropical America. Scales small, granular, sometimes with larger tubercles, those of the belly oblong, quadrangular, in cross bands; large symmetrical scutes on head; tongue long, scaly, and bifid at end; dentition acrodont; no fold of skin along the sides.

tē'-jŭs (j as y), tē'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tejidæ, with three species, from Brazil and Mendoza. [TEGUEXIN.]

tē'-la (pl. **tē'-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = any woven stuff; a web.]

1. *Anat.:* A web-like membrane.

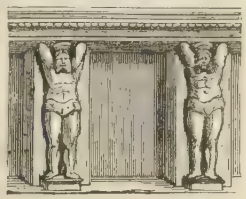
2. *Bot.:* The elementary tissue.

tela-choroidea, *s.*

Anat.: The choroid web, the membrane which connects the choroid plexuses of the two sides of the cerebrum. Called also *velum interpositum.*

tela-contexta, *s.*

Bot.: Parenchyma in which the cells are arranged in threads which cross each other irregularly. Found in Lichens, Fungi, and some Algæ.



TELAMONES.
(From the Tepidarium at the Baths at Pompeii.)

tĕl'-a-mōn (pl. **tĕl-a-mō'-nēṣ**), *s.* [Gr. —, a bearer.]

Arch.: A male figure serving as a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same way as Caryatides or Atlantes.

*** tē'-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *telar(y); -ly.*] In manner of a web. (*Browne.*)

*** tē'-la-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *tela* = a web.]

1. Of or pertaining to a web.

2. Spinning or forming webs.

tĕl'-ăs'-pȳ-rine, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. a bad compound of Eng. *tellurium* and *pyrites.*]

Min.: A variety of iron pyrites, containing tellurium, occurring at Sunshine Camp, Colorado, which is probably the same as tellurpyrite (q.v.). Named by Shepard.

tĕl âu'-tō grăm, *s.* The record made by a telautograph.

tĕl-âu'-tō-grăph, *s.* A kind of telegraph in which a receiving pen reproduces at a distance the motions, and thereby the actual tracings, of the transmitting pen used by the sender of the writing, drawing, &c.

tĕl'-ĕ-dû, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Mydaus meliceps, the Stinking Badger; the sole species of the genus; a small, nocturnal, burrowing mammal, found only in Java and Sumatra, and living at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea. It is about a foot long, with a pig-like head, stout body, very short legs, and a stumpy tail; colour, dark brown, with a white band running along the back. Like the skunk, it has the power of ejecting an intensely fetid liquid from its anal glands.

tĕl'-ĕ-grăm, *s.* [Gr. *τῆλε* (*tēle*) = afar off, suff. *-gram.* Formed from *telegraph* on the analogy of *monogram, chronogram, logogram,* &c. The word was first used in America in 1852, and was the subject of a long and learned discussion in the English newspapers previous to its adoption in Great Britain. Several eminent philologists proposed the term telegrapheme instead.] A telegraphic message or despatch; a communication sent by telegraph.

"There is, as against the exact but surfeiting telegrapheme, our lawless *telegram,* to which is strictly applicable the maxim of the civilians, as regards a clandestine marriage, 'Fieri not debuit, sed, factum, valet.'"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English,* p. 158.

¶ *To milk a telegram:* Surreptitiously to obtain and make use of a telegram intended for another. (*Slang.*)

*** tĕl-ĕ-grăm'-mĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *telegram; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the nature of a telegram; hence, brief, concise.

tĕl-ĕ-graph, *s.* [Gr. *τῆλε* (*tēle*) = afar off, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. In a general sense, the word telegraph includes all modes of communicating intelligence to a distance. The modes may be classified as: visible (as semaphores), audible, or tangible.

"His friends established a *telegraph* by means of which they conversed with him across the lines of sentinels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. *Specif.:* [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH].

3. A message sent by telegraph; a telegram.

4. The same as TELEGRAPH-BOARD (q.v.).

5. A board used in signalling the number of runs made in a cricket match, the number of wickets down, and the runs made by the last batsman out.

telegraph-board, *s.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

"When the race is all over we may look at the *telegraph-board* in vain to find her officially-printed number."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 14, 1885.

telegraph-clock, *s.* An arrangement by which time is signalled to a number of different apartments in a building or to several buildings. This may be performed by electro-magnetic devices, or by mechanical means.

telegraph-dial, *s.* A circle on which are arranged the letters of the alphabet, figures, &c., the hand or pointer being operated by electro-magnetic action.

telegraph-instrument, *s.* A moving mechanical device used in the electric circuit; a perforator, transmitter, receiver, relay, register, or what not. Among the chief instruments for the reception and transmission of messages are: the Sounder, in which the message is received by sound, the Wheatstone, the Bell, the A B C, and the Single-needle. Of these the Sounder or Morse system, is the most generally serviceable of hand-worked systems, and has been adopted by all countries but Britain, and there in all offices but those of the railways. In these the five-needle system, which was formerly used, has given place to the double and now to the single needle, with a great increase in effectiveness. In the signals of this instrument the Morse alphabet is used. In 1850 the average number of words transmitted per minute was sixteen. Now as many as five hundred words a minute can be sent, by the aid of the fast-speed repeaters. On the duplexes, which are generally Morse Sounders, the average rate is about 60 messages per hour, though 80 are sometimes sent. By aid of multiplex telegraphy six messages can now be sent in one direction and five in the opposite on a single wire, while by the aid of repeaters a message can be sent around the globe in twenty minutes. In dry climates the limit of communication without repeating is seldom reached in practice, but in a moist climate like that of England the limit may be fixed at 400 miles, induction and leakage rendering repeating necessary at this distance.

telegraph-key, *s.* The vibrating-piece in a transmitting-instrument, which is touched by the finger to establish an electric circuit.

telegraph-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Desmodium gyrans.

telegraph-post, *s.* A post for keeping the wires elevated above the ground and out of contact with all surrounding objects, excepting the insulators on the posts.

telegraph-reel, *s.* A device on which the endless slip of paper is wound on a recording telegraph.

telegraph-register, *s.* A recording-device at the receiving end of a circuit.

telegraph-wire, *s.* The wire by which the electric current passes from one station to another, the metallic communication between stations, also connecting instruments, battery, and ground. Wire and instruments form the circuit. Wires are attached by binding-screws or terminals to telegraph instruments.

tĕl'-ĕ-graph, *v. t.* & *i.* [TELEGRAPH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To transmit, convey, or announce, as a message, speech, or intelligence, by means of a telegraph, and especially by the electric telegraph.

2. To signal in any way

B. *Intrans.:* To send a message by telegraph.

tĕl'-ĕ-grăph-ĕr, *s.* One who transmits telegraphic messages, or is skilled in telegraphy.

tĕl-ĕ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *telegraph,* s.; *-ic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a telegraph; made, sent, or communicated by a telegraph.

"The delay in the transmission of *telegraphic* news from Madrid."—*Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 7, 1885.

2. Of the nature of a telegraph; used for telegraphing.

"Forty new automatic *telegraphic* instruments, each capable of telegraphing three hundred words a minute."—*Queen,* Sept. 26, 1885.

telegraphic-keyboard, *s.* The bank of keys of a printing-telegraph machine.

*** tĕl-ĕ-grăph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *telegraphic; -al.*] The same as TELEGRAPHIC (q.v.).

tĕl-ĕ-grăph'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *telegraphical; -ly.*] In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.

"[He] has *telegraphically* instructed the Servian representatives abroad."—*Evening Standard,* Nov. 14, 1885.

tĕ-lĕg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *telegraph; -ist.*] One skilled in telegraphy; one who works a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

"The good service rendered by them as *telegraphists* during the late campaign."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1885.

tĕ-lĕg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *telegraph; -y.*] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.

"The practical details of *telegraphy* have little interest for the majority of our members."—*Proc. Phys. Soc.,* pt. ii., p. 7.

tĕl-eĭ-cŏn'-ō-graph, *s.* [Eng. *tele(scope); Gr. εἰκών* (*eikōn*) = an image, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to draw, to write.]

Optics: A combination of the telescope and camera-lucida, invented by M. Revoil. The principle involved is that of allowing the image transmitted by the object-glass of a telescope to pass through a prism connected with the eye-piece. The rays of light that would in the ordinary use of the telescope be transmitted direct to the eye are refracted by the prism, and thrown down upon a table placed below the eye-piece. The distance between the prism and the table determines the size of the image projected on the latter, and it is easy for the observer to trace on a paper placed on this sketching-table the actual outlines indicated by the refracted light.

tĕ-leĭ-dō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τέλειος* (*teleios*) = perfect; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodiles, sub-order Mesosuchia. It is akin to Teleosaurus, and, like it, is from the Fuller's Earth. It is not, however, British.

*** tĕ-lē'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*telos*) = end.] End, completion.

"The *teleity* of the mixture."—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 427.

*** tĕ-lĕl'-ō-graph, * tĕl'-lō-graph,** *s.* [TELEGRAPH.] A modification of the semaphore (q.v.), introduced about the close of the eighteenth century.

"Mr. R. Lovell Edgeworth about the same time brought before the public his plan of a telegraph, or as he called it *telelegraph* or *tellograph,* by which the signals represented numbers, the meaning of which would be found in the dictionary prepared for the system."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* xv. 609.

*** tĕl'-ĕ-lŏgue,** *s.* [Gr. *τῆλε* (*tēle*) = afar off, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.] A telegraphic message; a telegram.

"To try the experiment of penny *telelogues* or messages from one part of London to another."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* April 22, 1884.

tĕ-lĕm′ ĕ tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for determining the distance of an object whose linear dimensions are known, from its apparent length or height, when viewed between two parallel wires of a telescope.

tĕl-ĕ mī crŏ phōne, *s.* [Formed from *tele-* (*phone*) and *microphone.*]

Physics: An instrument described at the Academie des Sciences, Paris, Jan. 25, 1886, by M. E. Mercadier. (See extract.)

"By *telemicrophone* the author understands a combined apparatus simultaneously producing the effects of the microphone and the telephone, and reversible like the latter. He has constructed instruments of this kind, for which he claims the following advantages over the ordinary microphone: the possibility of a double mode of transmission with the same apparatus; reversibility of the transmitter, whereby the reception is greatly simplified; reduction of the number of organs on the microphonic posts, and consequent diminution of the total resistance of the apparatus on the same line."—*Nature.*

tĕl-ĕ-mī′-crŏ-scōpe, *s.* A newly invented American microscope with telescopic adjustment, enabling objects to be seen much magnified at a distance of several feet.

tĕ-lĕn′ ĕ gĭ scōpe, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off; ἐγγυς (*enggus*) = near, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument combining the powers of the telescope and microscope.

† **tĕl-ĕ-ō-dăc′-tĭl-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. τέλειος (*teleios*) = perfect, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Palæont.: A division of Ungulata suggested by Nicholson (*Palæont.*, ii. 319) for the Coryphodontidæ, in which the feet are five-toed, at present placed with the Perissodactyles.

tĕl-ĕ-ō lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *teleolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to teleology; relating to final causes.

"The futility of the *teleological* argument may be seen in this, that until we have discovered the law of succession, until the facts are coördinated, the assumption of a final cause brings with it no illumination, and when the law has been discovered, the addition of the final cause brings no increase of knowledge."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 315, 316.

tĕl-ĕ-ō lŏg′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *teleological*; *-ly.*] In a teleological manner; according to the principles of teleology.

tĕl-ĕ-ŏl′-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *teleolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

tĕl-ĕ-ŏl′-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος (*telos*, *teleos*) = the end, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Philosophy:

1. A branch of metaphysics; the doctrine of final causes and of the uses which every part of nature was designed to subserve; the argument from design in proof of the existence of God. The expression "final causes" was introduced by Aristotle, and the extension which he gave to the idea of causation drew his followers away from studying the proper object of physical science. Bacon (*de Aug. Scient.*, bk. iii., ch. v.) said on the subject: "Causarum finalium inquisitio sterilis est, et, tanquam virgo Deo consecrata, nihil parit" (Inquiry into final causes is fruitless, and, like a virgin dedicated to God, produces nothing). The context shows that his objection was not to the investigation of final causes in themselves, but to the supposition that this study was a branch of physics. It was, he said, the "second part of metaphysics." His objection to its introduction into physics was not merely that it violated logical order, but that it operated as a powerful obstacle to the study of physical causes. Des Cartes objected to the study of final causes, believing that to do so successfully was beyond the faculties of man; and most of the French philosophers of the eighteenth century for various reasons ignored teleology. Modern physical science confines itself rigorously, as its name suggests, to the investigation of physical causes.

2. The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and æsthetics.

"Every art is thus a joint result of the laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called *Teleology*, or the Doctrine of Ends, which, borrowing the language of the German metaphysicians, may also be termed, not improperly, the principles of Practical Reason."—*Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. xii., § 6.

tĕl′ ĕ-ō-phўte, *s.* [Gr. τέλεος (*teleos*), τέλειος (*teleios*) = complete, perfect, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Biol.: A plant composed of a number of cells arranged in tissues.

"A tree is an assemblage of numerous united shoots. One of these great *telophytes* is thus an aggregate of aggregates of aggregates of units, which severally resemble protophytes in their sizes and structures."—*H. Spencer: Prin. Biol.* (ed. 1864), i. 109.

tĕl′-ĕ-ō-sâur, *s.* [Teleosaurus.] A fossil saurian of the genus Teleosaurus.

"The *Teleosaurs* were preceded by Belodon."—*Phillips: Geology* (ed. 1885), i. 513.

† **tĕl-ĕ-ō sâu′-rĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Teleosaurus.]

Palæont.: A group of fossil Crocodiles, usually merged in the Mesosuchia of Huxley, or the Amphicœlia of Owen.

tĕl-ĕ-ō-sâu′-rĭ-ąn, *s.* [Teleosauria.] Any individual of the Teleosauria (q.v.).

"Has large prælachrymal vacuities like a *Teleosaurian*."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. 431.

tĕl-ĕ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. τέλεος (*teleos*) = perfect, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mesosuchia. The jaws are very elongated, and have many conical teeth like those of the modern Gavials. The dermal scales are large, strong, and solid. From the Fuller's Earth. Species numerous.

tĕl′-ĕ-ŏst, *s.* [Teleostei.] A teleostean.

tĕl-ĕ-ŏs′-tĕ-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [Teleostei.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: Any member of the order Teleostei (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Teleostei.

tĕl-ĕ-ŏs′-tĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. τέλεος (*teleos*), τέλειος (*teleios*) = perfect, and ὄστεον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

1. *Ichthy.:* In modern classifications a subclass including the majority of the existing species. They correspond broadly with the Osseous Fishes of Cuvier, and the Ctenoidei and Cycloidei of Agassiz. Heart with a noncontractile arterial bulb; intestine without spiral valve; optic nerve decussating; skeleton well ossified, with biconcave vertebræ; tail homocercal (though in early stages of its development it has a heterocercal form). They are usually protected by thin, imbricating ctenoid or cycloid scales, sometimes by bony plates, whilst in some the skin is naked. The gills are free, with one external opening protected by a gill-cover. As arranged by Dr. Günther, the Teleostei are divided into six orders: (1) Acanthopterygii (sub-divided into Perciformes, Beryciformes, Kurtiformes, Polynemiformes, Sciæniformes, Xiphiiformes, Trichiuriformes, Cotto-Scombriformes, Gobiiformes, Blenniiformes, Mugiliformes, Gastrosteiformes, Centrisciformes, Gobiesociformes, Channiformes, Labyrinthibranchii, Lophotiformes, Tæniiformes, and Notacanthiformes); (2) Acanthopterygii Pharyngognathi; (3) Anacanthini (sub-divided into Gadoidei and Pleuronectoidei); (4) Physostomi; (5) Lophobranchii; and (6) Plectognathi. In Müller's classification, the Teleostei were also made a sub-class with six orders: (1) Acanthopteri; (2) Anacanthini (Sub-brachii, Apodes); (3) Pharyngognathi (Acanthopterygii, Malacopterygii); (4) Physostomi (Abdominales, Apodes); (5) Plectognathi; and (6) Lophobranchii.

2. *Palæont.:* The Teleostei appear first in the Chalk, but the majority of the fossil genera are of Tertiary age.

tĕl-ĕ-ō-zō′-ŏn (pl. **tĕl-ĕ-ō-zō′-ą**), *s.* [Gr. τέλεος (*teleos*), τέλειος (*teleios*) = complete, perfect, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Biol.: An animal composed of a number of cells arranged in tissues.

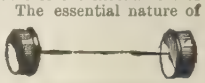
"It is among the Protozoa that there occur numerous cases of vital activity displayed by specks of protoplasm; and from the minute anatomy of all creatures above these up to the *Teleozoa*, are drawn the numerous proofs that non-cellular tissues may arise by direct metamorphosis of structureless colloidal substance."—*H. Spencer: Prin. Biol.* (ed. 1864), ii. 77.

tĕ-lĕp′-ą-thў, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and πάθος (*pathos*) = in sympathy with, but suffering.] The feeling or experiencing of sensations at a distance from another person.

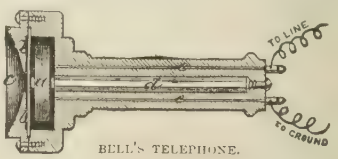
"*Telepathy* occurs, it appears, when the mind of one human being affects the mind of another human being, but not through any of the recognised channels of sense. If the mind of the reader of this article could cause the mind of the Sultan of Turkey to be violently and automatically impressed with a vision of the 'Daily News' of yesterday, that would be *telepathy*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 5, 1886.

tĕl′-ĕ-phōne, *s.* Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound; voice.]

Physics: An instrument for transmitting sounds or speech to distances where such would be inaudible through aërial soundwaves. This definition excludes speaking tubes, which act simply by preserving and concentrating sound-waves. Telephonic action depends upon the fact that sound-waves in air are capable of communicating vibrations to a stretched membrane, and if by any means such vibrations can be transmitted with true resemblance to another membrane at any distance, such receiving membrane will reproduce the sound. This capacity of a simple vibrating membrane to reproduce the most complicated sounds, as of speech, is in reality the greatest mystery connected with the matter; all else relates to the mechanism of transmission only. The essential nature of the operation is well shown in the common toy telephone sold in the streets, in which the floors of two small tin cups consist of stretched membranes, or even of paper. The two membranes are connected by a long piece of twine. If now one cup be held to the mouth and spoken into, the voice communicates vibrations to the membrane. The stretched twine communicates similar vibrations to the membrane of the other cup, and if its cavity be held to the ear the sounds will be heard. This is a true mechanical telephone. The term is more commonly applied to the electrical telephonic apparatus so much used in modern life, but the principle is precisely similar. Such apparatus generally belongs to one of two main classes. The true inventor of the first was undoubtedly Philip Reis, who showed, in 1861, that variations in an electric current caused by a vibrating membrane could reproduce the necessary vibrations. Reis in this way transmitted musical sounds and even words; but his apparatus was imperfect, and it was reserved for Mr. Graham Bell to perfect that which is still commonly used and known as the Bell telephone, though it is the nearly unanimous opinion of electricians that Bell's patent has been held by courts of law to cover far more ground than is really due to him, much to the public detriment and to the hindrance of progress. Bell's telephone and its action may be understood on reference to the



TOY TELEPHONE.



BELL'S TELEPHONE.

diagram, where *d* is a cylindrical steel magnet, surrounded at one end by a coil of wire, *a*, whose ends are connected by the wires *e e* with the circuit, or line-wire. It will now be understood [Magnetism] that any change in the power of the magnet will cause currents in this wire. Near, but not touching, the magnet's end is stretched a very thin sheet of iron, *b b*, as a membrane, which is spoken to through the mouthpiece *c*. Thus made to vibrate, the iron membrane approaches to and recedes from the magnet; and as it acts towards this as an armature, tending to close the magnetic circuit, the effect is to produce fluctuating degrees of free magnetism, which again produce fluctuating or undulating currents in the line-wire. But if these fluctuating currents are received in a precisely similar instrument, they in its coil produce variable magnetic force in the magnet, and this reproduces vibrations in the second iron membrane, which reproduce the sound. The second class of instruments are based upon the Microphone (q.v.). If part of a galvanic current is composed of two or three pieces of matter (preferably charcoal) in loose contact, variations in the current produce variations in the contact pressure of the loose pieces, and the converse. Hence, instead of a vibrating membrane causing undulating currents by means of a magnet as in the Bell method, it may abut against such a series of mere contacts, and thus cause an undulating or variable current which again is capable of the converse action. A microphone is thus capable, with more or less modification, of being used as a telephone, and the employment of either method

is a question of practical conditions. The Bell telephone is independent of any battery, being self-acting; but its feeble currents are incapable of transmitting speech to a distance; hence most of the modifications in magnetic telephones have had the design of increasing the power, as by using both poles of the magnet, and in other ways. The microphone, on the other hand, uses the power of a battery in its circuit, but in some respects appears less delicately sensitive than the free membrane. There are various forms of telephone in use, employing different sources of electric power, and the instrument has been made available at distances of a thousand miles or more.

telephone-booth, *s.* A small closet in which, for privacy, a telephone is frequently located.

telephone-line, *s.* A line of wire forming the medium of an electric circuit whereby telephone communication is established between two or more points.

tĕl'-ĕ-phōne, *v.t. & i.* [TELEPHONE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To send, communicate, transmit, or reproduce as sounds a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

B. *Intrans.:* To send, transmit, or reproduce sounds, a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

tĕl-ĕ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*, s.; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the telephone; communicated, transmitted, or reproduced by means of the telephone.

tĕ-lĕph'-ŏn ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e); -ist.*] A person versed in the telephone; one who operates a telephone.

tĕl-ĕ-phōn'-ō graph, *s.* A receiving instrument for recording a telephonic message.

tĕ-lĕph'-ō-nў, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e): -y.*] The art or practice of transmitting or reproducing sounds, communications, &c., by means of the telephone.

† **tĕl-ĕ-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *telephor(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, now reduced to the sub-family Telephorinæ (q.v.).

tĕl-ĕ-phŏ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *telephor(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lampyridæ, more elongated and narrower than the typical Lampyrinæ. The legs are also longer; the head is not covered by the prothorax. World-wide in distribution. One genus, which connects the Telephorinæ with the Lampyrinæ, is luminous.

tĕl-ĕ-phŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *telephorus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Coleoptera akin to Telephorus (q.v.), from the Purbeck beds.

tĕ-lĕph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τέλος (*telos*) = end, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Telephorinæ (q.v.). They are known to children, from their colours, as Soldiers and Sailors. They are seen in meadows on plants, but are carnivorous. According to De Geer, the female sometimes devours the male. Twenty-four species are British.

tĕl-ĕr'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = far off, and ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile, a creeping thing; ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Mantell on remains of a reptile which he called *Telerpeton elginense*, discovered in 1851 by Mr. Patrick Duff in Spynie, near Elgin, in light-coloured sandstone, once referred by some geologists to the Upper Devonian, but now held to be Triassic. The dentition seems to have been acrodont, and it differed from most existing lizards merely in having amphicœlous vertebræ. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, viii. 100.)

tĕl-ĕ-rўth'-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *tel(lus)* = the earth, and Eng. *erythrin.*]

Chem.: A product of the decomposition of orsellinic ether when the ether, dissolved in hot water, is exposed to the air for several months. (*Watts.*)

tĕl'-ĕ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off; σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Optical Instruments: An instrument for magnifying distant objects so as to make them look nearer the eye than they actually are. Its essential parts are: an object glass or a concave mirror to render the rays of light convergent, and form an image of the object, and an eyepiece to magnify it after the manner of a microscope. About A.D. 1000, Gerbert of Auvergne viewed the stars through a tube in which, however, there were no lenses. Roger Bacon seems to have known that lenses in combination had a magnifying power. Dr. Dee, in 1570, speaks of "perspective glasses," apparently used in war to survey the enemy's forces. Jansen and Lippersheim, Lippershey, or Laprey, spectaclemakers at Middelburg, and Jacob Adriansz or Metius, seem to have first become aware of the power of instruments constructed like the modern telescope, and, on Oct. 2, 1608, Lippershey offered to the States-General three instruments "with which one can see to a distance." Galileo, hearing of this, divined how the result was effected, and constructed the Galilean telescope which had a double concave eyepiece, and made many astronomical discoveries with it, including the satellites of Jupiter. His telescope is still well known in the familiar opera-glass. Kepler first pointed out the advantage of making telescopes with two convex lenses, and Scheiner carried the suggestion into practice in 1650. De Rheita made a telescope with three lenses, and another of the binocular type. Huyghens made a telescope of 123 feet focal length, only the object glass of which was in a short tube, and his was not the largest one existing. The unwieldy character of these huge instruments led to the discovery of the reflecting telescope, of which four types arose. The Gregorian telescope was invented by James Gregory in 1663, the Cassegrainian telescope by Cassegrain in 1672, the Newtonian telescope by Sir Isaac Newton in 1669, and the Herschelian telescope by Sir William Herschel about 1779. Telescopes, it will be seen, are of two leading kinds—Refracting and Reflecting telescopes: in the former the image is formed by refraction through an object glass, in the latter by means of a concave mirror or speculum. A refracting telescope in the simplest form consists of a double convex lens (the object glass), and a second and smaller lens, also doubly convex (called the eye-piece). To render a telescope achromatic, the object glass is made double or triple, and the eyepiece is generally composed of two lenses adapted to each other. Not only does a telescope magnify objects, but it collects and concentrates upon the eye a greater amount of light than would enter the organ if unassisted, and the larger the object glass the greater in both respects is the power of the telescope; and a friendly rivalry exists between civilized nations as to which shall possess the most powerful telescope. The size of the object glass in refracting telescopes has steadily increased within recent years, mainly as a result of the skill of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass. It is not many years since his lens of 30 inches diameter, made for the Russian astronomers, was considered the finality of accomplishment; but since then he has made a 36-inch glass, now in the Lick observatory telescope at Mount Hamilton, Cal., and is engaged on a 40-inch lens designed for the Yerkes telescope, to be placed in an observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., seventy-five miles north of Chicago. Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope has a reflector of six feet in diameter, and can magnify an object 407 times without rendering it less bright than it appears to the naked eye. A refracting, astronomical telescope, having the eye-piece of a single lens, or of a pair of lenses, does not reverse the image formed by the object-glass, and therefore exhibits objects inverted, which does not much matter in astronomical observation. A terrestrial telescope, for looking at objects on the earth, has an eye-piece with two more lenses than an astronomical one; it therefore inverts the image and exhibits objects erect. [ACHROMATIC-TELESCOPE.]

telescope-carp, *s.* [TELESCOPE-FISH.]

telescope-fish, telescope-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: The most highly-prized of the many varieties of *Cyprinus* (*Carassius*) *auratus*, the gold-fish. The dorsal fin is absent, the tail is much enlarged, sub-triangular or tri-lobate, and the eyes, which are large and protruding, are set in pedicels.

telescope-fly, *s.*

Entom.: The dipterous genus Diopsis (q.v.).

telescope-shell, *s.*

Zool.: *Cerithium telescopium.* [CERITHIADÆ.]

tĕl'-ĕ-scōpe, *v.t. & i.* [TELESCOPE.]

A. *Trans.:* To drive or force the parts of into each other, like the sliding joints of a pocket telescope; said chiefly of railway carriages or other vehicles which come into collision. (*Colloq.*)

"Several of the wagons were *telescoped*, and much damage was done to the rolling stock."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To move in the same manner as the movable joints or slides of a pocket telescope; specifically, to run or be driven together, so that the one partially enters or is forced into the other; as, The carriages *telescoped.*

tĕl-ĕ-scŏp'-ĭc, tĕl-ĕ-scŏp'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *telescop(e); ic; ical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by the aid of a telescope; as, *telescopic* observations.

2. Seen or discoverable only by the help of a telescope.

"There are microscopical corpuscles in bodies, as there are *telescopical* stars in the heavens, neither of which can be discovered without the help of one or the other of these glasses."—*Bolingbroke: Essay* i.

3. Seeing to a great distance; far-seeing; far-reaching.

"Turn eastward now, and Fancy shall apply
To your weak sight her *telescopic* eye."
Cowper: Truth, 99.

4. Having the power of extension by means of joints sliding one within the other, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

II. *Mech.:* Constructed or composed of concentric tubes. (See compounds.)

telescopic-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A boiler formed of several concentric cylindrical portions.

telescopic-chimney, *s.*

Naut.: A chimney which is in sections slipping into each other, to be lowered in time of action, or, in certain river-steamers, in passing beneath bridges.

telescopic-jack, *s.* A screw-jack, in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base. By this differential arrangement greater power is obtained.

telescopic-lens, *s.* A compound lens suited for the eye or object-glass of a telescope. Terrestrial telescopes, or spy-glasses, have two lenses more than astronomical telescopes, enabling an object to be seen in its natural instead of an inverted position.

tĕl-ĕ-scŏp'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *telescopical; -ly.*]

1. By means of a telescope.

2. In manner of a telescope.

"As many as four wagons nearly *telescopically* stove in were heaped on top of each other."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

tĕl-ĕ-scŏp'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *telescope*, and *form.*] Having the form or construction of a telescope.

tĕ-lĕs'-cŏ-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *telescop(e); -ist.*] One skilled in the use of the telescope for astronomical purposes.

tĕl-ĕ-scō'-pī-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. = a telescope.]

Astron.: A southern constellation, established by Lacaille. It is surrounded by Ara, Pavo, Sagittarius, and Ophiuchus. Its largest star is only of the fourth magnitude.

*** Telescopium Herschelī,** *s.*

Astron.: Herschel's Telescope; a constellation named after Sir Wm. Herschel. It is in the Northern Hemisphere between Gemini, Lynx, and Auriga. It is not now generally admitted.

tĕ-lĕs'-cŏ-pў, *s.* [Eng. *telescop(e); -y.*] The art or science of constructing or using the telescope.

tĕl-ē′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. τελέσιος (*telesios*) = finishing, completing; Fr. *telesie.*]

Min.: A name given by Haüy to the pure varieties of sapphire (q.v.).

* **tĕl′-ĕsm,** *s.* [Gr. τέλεσμα (*telesma*) = an incantation.] A kind of amulet or magical charm; a talisman (q.v.).

* **tĕl-ĕs-măt′-ĭc, * tĕl-ĕs-măt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. τέλεσμα (*telesma*), genit. τελέσματος (*telesmatos*) = an incantation.] Of or pertaining to telesms or talismans; talismanic.

* **tĕl-ĕs-măt′-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *telesmatical*; *-ly.*] By means of telesms or talismans.

"The part of Fortune found out, was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *telesmatically* prepared."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 32.

tĕl-ĕ-spĕc′-trō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *tele(scope)*, and *spectroscope.*]

Optics: An instrument for observing the light from the planets and fixed stars, for ascertaining their physical condition and the composition of their atmospheres. It consists of a spectroscope placed at the end of a telescope, and containing two prisms, while the image of the star is brought to the slit of the spectroscope, which is o..e three-hundredth part of an inch in breadth.

tĕl-ē-stĕr′-ē-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*), = afar off, and Eng. *stereoscope* (q.v.).] An instrument described by Helmholtz, in 1857, for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at moderate distances. It consists of a frame on which are set at a convenient distance—say 4½ feet—apart two plane mirrors at an angle of 45°, which receive the rays of light from the objects; these are reflected to two central mirrors, forming an angle of 45° with the first, in which they are viewed by the eye. The effect produced is the same as if the eyes of the observer were at the same distance apart as the two larger mirrors. When objects at a great distance are viewed, they do not appear in strong relief, but rather as if detached from the general landscape.

* **tĕ-lĕs′-tĭc, * tĕ-lĕs′-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. τέλος (*telos*) = the end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to the end or finish.

* **tĕ-lĕs′-tĭch,** *s.* [Gr. τέλος (*telos*) = the end, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a verse.] A poem, in which the final letters of each line make up a name.

tĕl-ĕ-thū′-są, *s.* [Lat. = the mother of Iphis. (*Ovid: Met.*, ix. 682.)]

Zool.: A synonym of Arenicola (q.v.).

tĕl-ĕ-thū′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *telethus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Arenicolidæ (q.v.).

tĕl′-fāir′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Telfair, superintendent of the Royal garden at Mauritius.]

Bot.: A genus of Nhandirobeæ. Known species two, *Telfairia pedata* [JOLIFFIA], a wood-climber, with a stem from fifty to a hundred feet long, growing in Zanzibar; and *T. occidentalis*, from Western Africa, where it is cultivated for the seeds, which are eaten. When expressed they yield a bland oil.

tĕl′-fōrd, *s.* Originally *Telford pavement*; a pavement invented by Thomas Telford (1757–1834), a Scotch engineer, and consisting of large broken stones, packed with smaller ones, the whole covered with a fine layer rolled hard and smooth.

tĕl′-fōrd-īze, *v.* To make (a road) according to Telford's method. [See TELFORD, *s.*]

tĕl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. τέλος (*telos*) = the end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. [ECBATIC.]

Tĕ-lĭn′-gą, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Telinga-potato, *s.*

Bot.: Amorphophallus campanulatus, cultivated in the Telinga or Telugu country for its edible roots or tubers.

tĕ-lī′-nĭ, *s.* [Native name (?).] (See etym. and compound.)

telini-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Mylabris cichorii, plentiful in most parts of India. It has been strongly recommended as a substitute for cantharides.

tĕll, * **tęlle,** * **tell-en** (pa. t. * *tellde*, * *telde*, *told*, * *tolde*, pa. par. *told*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *tellan* (pa. t. *tealde*, pa. par. *teald*) = to count, to narrate, from *talu* = a tale, a number; cogn. with Dut. *tellen*, from *tal* = a tale; Icel. *telja*, from *tala*; Dan. *talle*, from *tal*; Sw. *tälja*, from *tal*; Ger. *zahlen*, from *zahl.*] [TALE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To count, to enumerate, to reckon.

"And some grow rich by telling lies,
And some by *telling* money."
Praed: Chaunt of the Brazen Head.

2. To express in words; to communicate, to utter, to say.

"I will not eat until I have *told* my errand."—*Genesis* xxiv. 33.

3. To narrate, to relate, to rehearse.

"I'll *tell* you my dream."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives* iii. 3.

4. To make known by words; to divulge, to disclose, to confess, to acknowledge.

"*Tell* it not in Gath."—2 *Samuel* i. 20.

* 5. To explain, to solve.

"Whoso asked her for his wife,
His riddle *told* not, lost his life."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prol. 28.

6. With a personal object:

(1) To give information or instruction to.

"I *told* him of myself."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

(2) To order, to direct; to give orders or directions to; as, He *told* you to stay here.

7. To discern so as to be able to say or declare; to distinguish, to decide, to determine, to answer, to indicate: as, I cannot *tell* one from the other.

* 8. To publish, to proclaim, to declare.

"And othere seiden, he semeth to be a teller of newe feendis, for he *teelde* to hem Jhesu and the aghenrisyng."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give an account; to make or give a report; to speak.

"That I may . . . *tell* of all thy wondrous works."—*Psalm* xxvi. 7.

2. To play the informer; to tell tales; to inform, to blab: as, If he does so, I'll *tell.* (*Colloq.*)

3. To take effect; to produce a marked effect: as, Every shot *told.*

¶ 1. *I can tell you:* Trust me; I can assure you. (*Colloq.*)

"They are burs, *I can tell you.*"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

2. *To tell of:*

(1) To declare, to proclaim, to speak of, to mention.

(2) To inform on or against; to tell tales of. (*Colloq.*)

3. *To tell off:* To count off; to select or detach for some special duty.

"Were *told off* to preserve a way clear of obstacles for the competitors."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3, 1885.

4. *To tell on:* To inform against; to tell of. (*Colloq.*)

"David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us."—1 *Samuel* xxvii. 11.

5. *To tell one's beads:* [BEAD].

6. *To tell up:* To count up; to tell; to amount or increase so as to produce a certain effect.

* **tĕll,** *s.* [TELL, *v.*] That which is told; a tale.

"I am at the end of my *tell.*"—*Walpole: To Mann*, i. 265.

* **tell-clock,** *s.* An idler.

"Is there no mean between busy-bodies and *tell-clocks?*"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 131.

* **tĕl′-lą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *tell*; *-able.*] Capable of being told.

tĕl′-lĕn, *s.* [TELLINA.] Any individual of the family Tellinidæ. (See extract.)

"The *Tellens* are found in all seas, chiefly in the littoral and laminarian zones; they frequent sandy bottoms or sandy mud, burying beneath the surface; a few species inhabit estuaries and rivers. Their valves are often richly coloured and ornamented with finely sculptured lines."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 480.

tĕll′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tell*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who tells, narrates, or communicates the knowledge of something; an informer.

"The nature of bad news infects the *teller.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

2. One who numbers or counts; one who tells or counts votes; specif., one of two members of the House of Representatives appointed, one on each side, by the Speaker to count or tell the votes in a division for and against a motion. In the House of Commons one for the ayes and one for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling.

* 3. An officer of the exchequer, formerly also called a tallier. [TALLY.] They were four in number; their business was to receive all moneys due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith; they also paid all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt; and also made books of receipts and payments which they delivered to the lord treasurer. The office was abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and their duties are now performed by a comptroller-general of the receipt and issue of the exchequer.

4. An officer in a bank, whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter.

tĕll′-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *teller*; *-ship.*] The office or employment of a teller.

tĕl′-lī-ą, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *tellus* = the earth. (See def.)]

Ichthy.: A pseudo-genus of Cyprinodontidæ, erected for the reception of such species of the type-genus Cyprinodon as have lost their ventral fins, either from living in limited localities or from their habit of concealing themselves in the mud. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 615.)

tĕl-lī′-na, *s.* [Gr. τελλίνη (*tellinē*) = a kind of shell-fish.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Tellinidæ (q.v.). Shell ovate, oblong, rounded in front, angular behind; valves smooth or marked with radiating striæ. The animals have the power of leaping from the bottom by means of their muscular foot. The genus is cosmopolitan, most abundant in the tropics; more than 300 species have been described. Fossil species 170, from the Oolite onward.

¶ *Tellina balthica crag or clay:*

Geol.: A clay at the upper part of the Norwich Crag, characterised by the abundance of *Tellina balthica.* According to some authorities, it forms the base of the whole glacial series, and indicates the setting-in of the great glacial subsidence.

tĕll′-ĭng, * tell-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [TELL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Operating with great effect; highly effective.

"Its authors . . . are stronger in the invention of *telling* situations."—*Observer*, July 27, 1885.

C. *As subst.:* The act of declaring, speaking, or uttering; in the plural, the act of declaring or divulging what ought not to be told; disclosure of a secret or what has been communicated in confidence.

¶ *That's tellings:* That would be giving information which ought not to be given; that is asking one to blab. (*Colloq.*)

tĕl-lī′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tellin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Sinu-pallialia, with eleven species (*Woodward*), to which Tate adds three others. Shell equivalve, closed, and compressed; cardinal teeth two; siphons separate, long, and slender, siphonal fold large; foot tongue-shaped. (See extract under TELLEN.) The family appears first in the Coal-measures.

tĕl′-lĭn-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tellin(a)*; suff. *-ite.*] A fossil Tellina (q.v.).

tĕl′-lō-graph, *s.* [TELEGRAPH.]

tĕll′-tāle, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *tell*, v., and *tale.*]

A. *As adj.:* Telling tales; given to blabbing or telling tales; giving mischievous information. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make me not object to the *tell-tale* day."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 906.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who tells tales; one who officiously

divulges the private affairs of others; one who tells what prudence should suppress; a tale-bearer.

"You speak to Casca; and to such a man
That is no fleering *tell-tale.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. That which serves to interpret or manifest.

"Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind;
Eager *telltales* of her mind."
Matthew Arnold: Switzerland.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A name given to a variety of devices, usually automatic, for counting, verifying, detecting, or indicating: as,

(1) A turnstile having mechanism which indicates the number of persons passing through it.

(2) A clock attachment for the purpose of causing a record to be made of the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. A common form is provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which the watchman touched a projecting stud which punctures the paper dial.

(3) A device attached to a station-meter to point out any irregularity in the production of gas.

2. *Music:* A movable piece attached to an organ to indicate when the wind is nearly exhausted.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The same as TELL-TALE COMPASS (q.v.).

(2) An index in front of the wheel, or in the cabin, to show the position of the tiller.

4. *Ornith.:* An American name for *Totanus flavipes* and *T. vociferus.* So named because their shrill whistle alarms ducks.

telltale-compass, *s.*

Naut.: A compass suspended overhead in the cabin, with the face of the card downward, so that it is visible from below, and enables the captain to detect any error or irregularity in steering.

* **tĕll'-troth,** *s.* [Eng. *tell*, s., and *troth.*] One who speaks the truth.

tĕl-lūr'-al, *a.* [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tĕl'-lu-rāte, *s.* [Eng. *tellur(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of telluric acid.

tĕl-lūr-ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tellur(ium)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Te'(C_2H_5)_2$. Ethyl telluride; telluric ethide. A heavy, oily, yellowish-red liquid, obtained by distilling potassium telluride with potassium ethyl sulphate. It is very inflammable, has a disagreeable odour, and acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with chlorine, bromine, &c., to form compounds.

tĕl-lu-rĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Formed from Eng. *tellurium* (q.v.).] Combined with tellurium.

telluretted-hydrogen, *s.* [TELLURHYDRIC-ACID.]

tĕl-lūr-hȳ'-drāte, *s.* [Eng. *tellur(ium)*, and *hydrate.*] [TELLURIDE.]

tĕl-lūr-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tellur(ium)*, and *hydric.*] Containing tellurium and hydrogen.

tellurhydric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-TELLURIDE.]

tĕl-lūr'-ĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [TELLURION.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The same as TELLURION (q.v.).

2. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

"So far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources."—*De Quincey: Joan of Arc.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the earth.

"Hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing."—*De Quincey: System of the Heavens.*

tĕl-lūr'-ĭc (1), *a.* [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from the earth.

"As regards its breadth the *telluric* movement went from the Lepontian Alps in the north to the Gulfs of Genoa and Lyons."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1887.

tĕl-lūr'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *tellur(ium); -ic.*] Derived from or containing tellurium.

telluric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2TeO_4. A crystalline body obtained by fusing equal parts of tellurous oxide and sodium carbonate, dissolving the product in water precipitating by means of barium chloride, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It has a metallic taste, reddens litmus-paper, and is freely, although slowly, soluble in water. The tellurates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the others are insoluble.

telluric-bismuth, *s.*

Min.: A name given to tetradymite, joseite, and wehrlite. (See these words.)

telluric-ethide, *s.* [TELLURETHYL.]

telluric-ochre, *s.* [TELLURITE.]

telluric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: TeO_3. Obtained by strongly heating crystallized telluric acid. It is insoluble in water, and even in a boiling alkaline liquid.

telluric-silver, *s.* [HESSITE, PETZITE.]

tĕl'-lu-rīde, *s.* [Eng. *tellur(ium); -ide.*]

Chem.: A salt of tellurhydric acid.

¶ Telluride of bismuth = *Tetradymite, Joseite*, and *Wehrlite;* Telluride of lead = *Altaite;* Telluride of silver and gold = *Petzite;* Telluride of silver and lead = *Sylvanite;* Telluride of nickel = *Melonite.*

tĕl-lūr'-ĭ-ŏn, * **tĕl-lūr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] An apparatus for the purpose of illustrating to the eye the real and apparent movements of the earth; exhibiting the ellipticity of the earth's orbit; the position of the sun, represented by a lamp in one of the foci of that ellipse; the inclination of the pole to the plane of the ecliptic, and the constancy of the pole during the entire yearly revolution; the apparent movement through the constellations of the zodiac; the phenomena of eclipses, day and night, sunrise and sunset, and the seasons; the varying declination of the sun; the equation of time; the motions and phases of the moon; and affording a model whereon to illustrate the theory of the tides, lunar disturbances, &c.

tĕl'-lu-rĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A modification of the hypothesis of animal magnetism, introduced by a German, Dr. Kieser, who attributed the phenomena to a telluric spirit or influence.

tĕl'-lu-rīte, *s.* [Eng. *tellur(ium); suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found as an earthy incrustation, or in small spherical masses with radiated structure, on the native tellurium of Transylvania. Compos.: the same as tellurous acid (q.v.).

tĕl-lūr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [TELLURION.]

1. *Chem.:* Symb. Te, At.Wt. 128. An element of rare occurrence, found in a few minerals in association with gold, silver, and bismuth. It possesses many of the characters of a metal, but bears so close a resemblance to selenium in its chemical properties that it is generally placed in the sulphur group. It has the colour and lustre of silver, is very brittle, a bad conductor of heat and electricity; sp. gr. 6·26; melts below a red heat, and volatilises at a higher temperature. Like sulphur, it forms both oxides and acids.

2. *Min.:* Occurs in six-sided prisms with basal edges replaced; crystallization hexagonal. Has lately been found in more complex forms; more often massive and granular. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 6·1 to 6·3; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white; brittle. Compos.: tellurium and gold, with occasionally some iron. Originally found at the Maria Loretto mine, Transylvania, where it was melted for the gold it contained. Recently found, associated with various tellurides, in several of the States of North America.

tellurium-glance, *s.* [NAGYAGITE.]

tĕl'-lūr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *tellur(ium); -ous.*] Pertaining to tellurium.

tellurous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2TeO_3. A bulky precipitate prepared by dissolving tellurium in nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·25, and pouring the solution into water. It has a bitter metallic taste, is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alkalies and acids.

tellurous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: TeO_2. A semi-crystalline powder prepared by heating tellurous acid to a low red heat. It is fusible, volatile, and slightly soluble in water.

tĕl-măt-ō-lēs'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. τέλμα (*telma*), genit. τέλματος (*telmatos*) = a pond, a marsh, and λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

tĕl-măt-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. τέλμα (*telma*), genit. τέλματος (*telmatos*) = a pond, a marsh, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Grallatores, akin to the Rallidæ, from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

tĕl-ō-dȳ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).] (See compound.)

telodynamic-cable, *s.* A means for transmitting power, originated by Hirn of Logelbach, in which high speed is employed to give the effect of great mass.

tĕl ō-pē'-a, *s.* [Gr. τηλωπός (*tēlōpos*) = seeing to a distance, seen at a distance; alluding to the great distance at which its crimson blossoms can be seen.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevilliдæ. Leaves entire or slightly toothed; flowers in terminal clusters, surrounded by an involucre. *Telopea speciosissima*, the Waratah of New South Wales and Tasmania, is a splendid proteaceous shrub, cultivated in English greenhouses.

tĕl'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and Eng. *type.*] A printing electric telegraph.

tĕl'-phĕr, *s.* & *a.* [TELPHERAGE.]

A. *As substantive:*

Elect.: The plant and rolling-stock of any system of telpherage (q.v.). The word was formed by the late Prof. F. Jenkin; but the example quoted under TELPHERAGE is the sole instance in which he used it as a substantive in the paper he read before the Society of Arts.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to telpherage; moved or moving automatically by the aid of electricity.

"We are enabled to start or stop any number of *telpher* trains without disturbing the running of others."—*Prof. F. Jenkin*, in *Journ. Soc. Arts*, xxxii. 685.

telpher-line, *s.*

Elect.: A line on which transport is automatically effected by the aid of electricity; an electric railway; specif., a line worked by Prof. Jenkin's system of telpherage. The first line was opened at Glynde, Sussex, Oct. 17, 1885, for the Newhaven Cement Company. It is a double line, nearly a mile long, composed of two sets of steel rails (*a*, *a*), supported on wooden T-shaped posts, about eighteen feet high. A wire is supported on each end of the cross-piece of the T, which is eight feet long. The carriers, or skeps (*b*), are of iron, and hold about two hundredweight each; they are furnished with handles

TELPHER-LINE.

by which their contents are tilted over by a man with a pole, or automatically tilted by these handles coming successively into contact with a wooden arm standing out from the post where it is desired that the skeps should be emptied. Ten of these carriers, which are in electrical connection with each other, form a train, and in the middle of the train is an electric motor (*d*). About half-a-mile from the starting-point is the engine-house containing the dynamos, whence the current is led to the line, and so to the motor in the centre of the train. A speed of four to five miles an hour is attained, and the working cost is about 3d. per ton, the skeps being empty on the return journey.

The great practical advantage of a telpher-line is that it can be carried through a district without any interference with the fields, rivers, or roads, that cutting and tunnelling are not necessary, and that no ground has to be purchased, as for ordinary railways and tramways.

tĕl'-phĕr-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Gr. τῆλε (*tēle*) = afar off, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear. (See extract.)]

Elect.: (See extract).

"In the first place it is necessary that I should define what is meant by the word *telpherage*, and perhaps that I should defend its formation. The word is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be 'telephorage'; but in order to avoid confusion with 'telephone,' and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English-sounding *telpher* for 'telephore.'"—*Prof. F. Jenkin*, in *Journ. Soc. Arts*, xxxii. 648.

tĕl'-sŏn, *s.* [Gr. τέλσον (*telson*) = a limit.]

Compar. Anat.: The last joint in the abdomen of the Crustacea. By some authorities it is regarded as a terminal somite without appendages, by other as an azygous appendage. The telson may be broad and spreading, as in the Lobster, or ensiform, as in the King Crab, while in the extinct Eurypterida its form was extremely variable. The name is also applied to the last joint of Scorpions, which has been modified into a weapon of offence.

tĕlt, *pa. t. of v.* [Tell.] Told. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, man—Jamie—Jamie Steenson—I *telt* ye before."—*Scott: Waverley*, p. 89.

tē'-mĕn, *s.* [Native name.] A grain measure of Tripoli, containing nearly six gallons.

tĕm'-ĕ-ra, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Torpedinidæ (q.v.), from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The teeth are blunt, and the dorsal fins are absent.

tĕm-ĕ-rär'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *temerarius*, from *temere* = rashly; Fr. *téméraire*; Ital. & Sp. *temerario.*]

1. Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturesome; rash, reckless, inconsiderate, headstrong.

"The theological faculty of Paris have condemn'd their doctrine as *temerarious*."—*Bp. Taylor: A Discourse of Confirmation*, § 1.

2. Careless, heedless; done at random.

"The wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen."—*Ray: Creation.*

* **tĕm-ĕ-rär'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *temerarious; -ly.*] In a temerarious manner; rashly, recklessly, heedlessly.

"Mine opinion and sentence . . . I do not *temerariously* define."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 21.

* **tĕm-ĕ-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *temeratus*, pa. par. of *temero* = to pollute.] Pollution, contamination.

"The *temeration* of . . . popular preachers."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, iii. 312.

tē-mĕr'-ĭ-tў, * **te-mer-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *témérité*, from Lat. *temeritatem*, accus. of *temeritas*, from *temere* = rashly, from the same root as Sansc. *tamas* = darkness, dimness.] Heedlessness or recklessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness, rashness.

"He soon became, unfortunately for his country, bold even to *temerity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **tĕm'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *temere* = rashly.] Reckless, rash.

"*Temerous* tauntresse that delights in toyes."
Vncertaine Authors: Agt. an Unstedfast Woman.

* **tĕm'-ĕr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *temerous; -ly.*] Recklessly, rashly.

"Not that I *temerously* diffine anything to come."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii., fo. 69.

tĕm'-ĭn, *s.* [Native term.] A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to two cambes or twenty-nine aspers, about 17*s.* sterling.

Tĕm'-mĭnck, *s.* [C. J. Temminck, a Dutch naturalist, director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem, who from 1807 to 1815 published works on mammals and birds.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Temminck's bat, *s.*

Zool.: Scotophilus temminckii, about three inches long, varying considerably in colour, generally dark olive-brown above, and reddish or yellowish white below. It has a wide range in the East.

Temminck's tragopan, *s.*

Ornith.: Ceriornis temminckii. [Tragopan.]

tĕm'-nŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; mouth-cleft wide; strong teeth in jaws, smaller on vomer and palatine bones; no finlets; lateral line not shielded; anal and second dorsal covered with very small scales. *Temnodon saltator*, the Blue-fish, is highly esteemed as food.

tĕm-pē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Tempe, a celebrated and beautiful vale in Thessaly, described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth; hence, fig., delightful, enchanting, lovely.

tĕm'-pĕr, * **tem-pre,** * **tem-pri-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *tempérer* = to temper, from Lat. *tempero* = to apportion, to moderate, to regulate, to qualify. Allied to *tempus* = time: *temperi, tempori* = seasonably; Sp. *temperar, templar*; Port. *temperar*; Ital. *temperare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To moderate, to regulate, to govern, to control.

"With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale, 1,294.

2. To reduce the excess, violence, harshness, or severity of; to qualify, to moderate, to soothe, to calm.

"O woman, lovely woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you."
Otway: Venice Preserved, i. 1.

3. To mingle, mix, or combine properly or in due proportion; to blend; to form by mixture; to compound.

"Then in a bowl he *tempers* generous wines,
Around whose verge a mimic ivy twines."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey, xvi. 53.

4. To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to unite or combine in due proportion; to adjust.

"God hath *tempered* the body together . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another." 1 *Corinth.* xii. 24, 25.

5. To mix and work up.

"The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour."—*Wisdom* xv. 7.

6. To qualify by the intermixture or addition of something to reduce to due condition by combining with something else.

"I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease."
Milton: P. L., x. 77.

7. To form to a proper degree of hardness. [Tempering.]

"We must do as the smiths who *temper* yron."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 95.

* 8. To fashion, to mould, to dispose.

"'Tis she,
That *tempers* him to this extremity."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

* 9. To warm.

"What wax so frozen but dissolves with *tempering* [?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 565.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* To moisten and work up to a proper consistency: as, To *temper* clay.

2. *Music:* To adjust, as the scale of tones or sounds of a fixed-toned instrument, so as to enable it to be played in any key; to raise or lower slightly as the various notes of an instrument, so that the intervals in each key shall be as far as possible equally agreeable. [Temperament.]

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To have or acquire a proper or desired state or quality; to become soft and pliable.

"I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

2. To accord; to act and think in accord or conformity.

"Few men rightly *temper* with the stars."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

tĕm'-pĕr, *s.* [Temper, *v.*; cf. Lat. *temperies* = a tempering, right admixture.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Bodily temperament; that constitution of body arising from the due blending or mixture of the four principal humours. [Temperament I. 3.]

"The exquisiteness of his [the Saviour's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, i. 345.

2. Due mixture of different qualities; the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients.

"Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper*, than the abundant growing of the palm-trees."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

* 3. Middle course, state, or character; mean, medium.

"If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used, instead of paring them so quick."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

* 4. Calmness of mind; moderation, self-restraint, temperateness.

"Oh! blessed with *temper*, whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 257.

5. Disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, especially as regards the passions and affections.

"His *temper*, in spite of manifold vexations and provocations, was always cheerful and serene."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. Mood, humour, disposition.

"Thus the nation was in such a *temper* that the smallest spark might raise a flame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

7. Heat of mind or passion; proneness or disposition to give way to anger, rage, or passion; irritation.

8. Habits; natural inclinations.

"Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *tempers* congenial to their own."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

9. The state of a metal, particularly as regards its hardness.

"The hot pieces of iron he would hammer out . . . and harden them to a good *temper* as there was occasion."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

10. Quality.

"His courage was of the truest *temper*; his understanding strong but narrow."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

11. An alloy used by pewterers, consisting of two parts of tin to one of copper.

II. *Sugar-manuf.:* Milk of lime, or its equivalent, added to boiling syrup to clarify it and neutralize the superabundant acid.

¶ For the difference between *temper, disposition*, and *frame*, see Disposition.

temper-screw, *s.*

1. *Well-boring:* A piece by which the tools are suspended from the walking beam, and are lowered as the drilling progresses.

2. A set-screw for adjustment; one which brings its point against a bearing or an object.

tĕm'-pĕr-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Paint.: The same as Distemper (2) (q.v.).

* **tĕm'-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *temper; -able.*] Capable of being tempered.

tĕm'-pĕr-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *temperamentum* = a mean, moderation, from *tempero* = to moderate, to temper (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A compromise or middle ground on which two contending parties can meet; a medium between two extreme opinions; a middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, or by tempering the extreme claims on either side; adjustment of opposing influences, or the means by which such an adjustment is effected.

"However, I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side."—*Milton: Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

2. State with regard to the relative proportion of different qualities or constituent parts constitution; due mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition arising from the proper blending of various qualities.

"Galen was not a better physician than an ill divine, while he determines the soul to be the complexion and *temperament* of the prime qualities."—*Bp. Hall: The Invisible World*, bk. ix., § 1.

3. That individual peculiarity of physical organization, by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected. Temperament, called by the Greeks κράσις (*krasis*), meaning a mixture or tempering of elements, was anciently supposed to arise from the union of two or more of the entities, heat, cold, drought, or moisture, corresponding to the so-called elements, fire, air, earth, and water. There were four

temperaments recognized by Hippocrates, which he supposes to have arisen from the mixture of four secondary or compound elements, blood, phlegm or pituita, yellow bile, and black bile. Blood is supposed by him to be a combination of hot and moist, phlegm of cold and moist, yellow bile of hot and dry, and black bile of cold and dry. Whilst his explanation is rejected, his four temperaments are still recognized under the names of the Sanguine or Sanguineous, the Lymphatic or Phlegmatic, the Choleric or Bilious, and the Melancholic or Atrabilious temperaments. (See these words.)

* 4. Condition, as to heat or cold; temperature.

"They do not provide [refreshments] in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and the *temperament* of the climate."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

II. *Music:* In its broadest sense, the division of the octave; in a narrower sense, the modification of intervals from their strict mathematical value in order to secure a recurring and interchangeable series in consecutive octaves. The most common form of temperament is that now used on pianofortes and organs, known as Equal Temperament, in which the octave is divided into twelve equal parts called mean semitones; but in order to secure this, the fifths have to be slightly flatter than 3 : 2, and the thirds considerably sharper than 5 : 4. If thirds and fifths be required in just intonation, the number of keys on keyed instruments must be inconveniently multiplied; such instruments are sometimes called enharmonic. Systems of Unequal Temperament are such as secure perfect correctness in certain common keys at the sacrifice of the intonation of those more remote.

¶ For the difference between *temperament* and *frame*, see FRAME.

***tĕm-pĕr-a-mĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *temperament; -al.*] Constitutional; pertaining to the temperament.

"And by it, 'tis easie to give an account of dreams, both monitory and *temperamental*, enthusiasms, fanatick extacies, and the like."—*Glanvill*, Ess. 6.

***tĕm-pĕr-a-mĕnt'-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *temperamental; -ly.*] In temperament; as regards temperament.

"Not more unlike, physically or *temperamentally*, were Brébeuf and Lalemant."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 89.

tĕm'-pĕr-ançe, *tĕm'-pĕr-an-çȳ, *tem-per-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *tempérance*, from Lat. *temperantia* = moderation, temperance, from *temperans*, pr. par. of *tempero* = to temper (q.v.); Sp. *temperancia:* Port. *temperança;* Ital. *temperanza, tempranza.* Sir Thomas Elyot, writing in 1534, says that the word was not then in general use.]

1. Moderation; observance of moderation; temperateness; specifically—

(1) Self-restraint; moderation of passion; patience, calmness. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 583.)

(2) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; abstinence from all excess, improper indulgence, or the use of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; restrained or moderate indulgence; in a more limited sense, abstinence from or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 531.)

* 2. Chastity. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 884.)

* 3. Agreeable temperature; mild climate.

"It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

¶ *Temperance* is frequently used adjectively, as a *temperance* society, a *temperance* meeting, &c.

temperance hospital, *s.*

Med.: A hospital in which alcohol is not used as a beverage, and is only employed very sparingly and under test conditions as a medicine. Hospitals conducted on this principle exist in the United States and England, for the treatment of patients in whom the appetite for spirits has become a disease. The experience of physicians in these hospitals has been very favorable, and seems to justify the principle of treating patients without alcohol.

temperance-hotel, *s.* An hotel where no intoxicating liquors are supplied.

temperance-movement, *s.*

Hist.: A movement designed (1) to minimise or (2) to abolish the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the first sense the word "temperance" is used strictly, *i.e.*, the aim at moderation in the use of liquors; in the second sense it is equivalent to total abstinence. The Jewish Nazarites and Rechabites acted on total abstinence principles (Num. vi. 1-21, Jer. xxxv. 1-6) [RECHABITE (1)], as did the Encratites (q.v.) of the second Christian century. Most of the higher Hindoo castes and all the Muhammadans nominally abstain from intoxicating liquor. The earliest modern temperance order was that of St. Christopher, founded in Germany in 1517, the members of which were pledged not to drink more than seven goblets of liquor at a meal, "except in cases where this measure was not sufficient to quench thirst." In 1600 the Landgrave of Hesse established another temperance order. America was earlier than Britain in the modern temperance movement. In 1651 the people of East Hampton, Long Island, endeavoured to limit the sale of intoxicating drinks. In 1760 the religious societies began to protest against drinking at funerals; in 1789 a resolution was passed by farmers to abstain from liquor during that season; and in 1790 medical men, led by Dr. Rush, protested against the use of spirits, and four years later he recommended total abstinence. The first total abstinence pledge was drafted by Micajah Pendleton, of Virginia. In 1812 the Rev. H. Humphrey recommended total abstinence, as did Dr. Lyman Beecher, and various temperance societies arose. Not, however, till 1836 was the American Temperance Union formed on the basis of total abstinence. From 1845 commenced the various orders with ritual and insignia, which have gradually been extended to or imitated in Britain. As early as 1818 a total abstinence society, believed to have been the first in date throughout the world, had been founded at Skibbereen, in Ireland. On October 2 and 5, 1829, temperance societies were formed at Maryhill, near Glasgow, and in Greenock; and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society was instituted on November 12, 1829. In England the movement began at Bradford in February, 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed in London early in 1831. In 1835 Mr. Joseph Livesey started the teetotal temperance movement in England. In 1838 Father Theobald Mathew, a Capuchin friar, became the apostle of temperance for Ireland, and by the end of 1839 obtained 1,800,000 recruits to the cause. By 1835 the temperance movement had made great progress in the United States, the membership in the societies formed up to that time being very large. During the succeeding ten years the cause actively advanced, total abstinence being adopted in place of the limited anti-spirit principle. The Washingtonian movement, begun in 1840, is said to have gained in the course of a few years a quarter million signatures to its pledge. What had been a social, soon became a political movement, and in 1851 the State of Maine passed an Anti-liquor Law, which is still maintained; the law, though largely evaded in the cities, being productive of very beneficial results. Similar laws were passed in New Hampshire and Vermont, and at a later date in several of the Western States, and at present prohibition of liquor traffic is incorporated in the constitutions of Maine, Kansas, North and South Dakota. In addition to this state movement, a local option movement was inaugurated in many states, county or city prohibition being decreed. This is particularly active in the South, in some of whose states local option generally prevails. After the Civil War a National Temperance Society and publication house was established, with headquarters in New York. This has distributed an immense amount of useful literature bearing upon this subject. The Woman's Crusade against the liquor traffic, which began in 1873, ended in the formation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, one of the most effective agencies now in the field. The Red and Blue Ribbon movements followed, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was exerted in favor of temperance, and other churches were aroused to a participation in the movement. In the British Islands a similarly active propaganda was inaugurated, Bands of Hope were founded which now include more than 2,000,000 juvenile members, the American Order of Good Templars was adopted and various other active steps were taken, with promising results. On the continent of Europe the temperance movement has not progressed satisfactorily, its most effective operation being in Sweden and Norway. The nearly unrestricted immigration of Europeans to the United States is a main cause of the degree of intemperance which now exists in this country, and necessitates a continued activity of the temperance organizations.

temperance society, *s.*

1. A society pledging its members to temperance or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors.

2. A total abstinence society, or, in some cases, a society on a double basis, so that a member may profess either temperance [1] or total abstinence. [TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.]

*** tĕm'-pĕr-an-çȳ,** *s.* [TEMPERANCE.]

tĕm'-pĕr-ate, *tem-por-at, *a.* [Lat. *temperatus*, pa. par. of *tempero* = to moderate, to temper (q.v.).]

1. Not swayed by passion; exercising self-restraint; cool, calm, self-restrained.

"In the mind of a *temperate* person, all lieth plaine and even on everie side; nothing there but quietnesse and integrity."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 54.

2. Not excessive as regards the use of language; calm, measured, moderate, not violent: as, *temperate* language, a *temperate* speaker.

3. Moderate as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; abstemious.

"In youth his habits had been *temperate;* and his temperance had its proper reward, a singularly green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Not violent or excessive in opinions or views; moderate.

"He belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

5. Moderate as regards the amount of heat; not liable to excess of heat or cold; mild.

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more *temperate.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 18.

* 6. Chaste; not hot-blooded.

"She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn."
Shakesp: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* 7. Proceeding from temperance: as, *temperate* sleep.

temperate-zones, *s. pl.*

Physical Geog.: The spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circle, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles. [ZONE.]

*** tĕm'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [TEMPERATE, *a.*] To temper, to moderate.

"In the deep vase, that shone like burnished gold,
The boiling fluid *temperates* the cold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 453.

tĕm'-pĕr-ate-lȳ, *tem-per-at-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *temperate; -ly.*]

1. In a temperate, cool, or quiet manner; without heat or passion; calmly, quietly.

"His youth
So *temperately* warm, so chastely cool."
Thompson: Sickness, ii.

2. Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like.

* 3. Moderately; not excessively.

"By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

tĕm'-pĕr-ate-nĕss, *tem-per-ate-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *temperate; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being temperate; moderation; absence of heat or passion; calmness, quiet.

"The increased *temperateness* in the language of teetotallers."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

2. Temperance; moderation or self-restraint as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or desires.

* 3. Freedom from excessive heat or cold.

"By reason of this hayle the ayre was brought into a good *temperatenesse.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxxi.

*** tĕm'-pĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *temperat(e); -ive.*] Having the power or quality of tempering.

"The air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's heat."—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 15.

tĕm'-pĕr-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *temperatura* = due measure, proportion, temperature; Sp. & Ital. *temperatura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Moderation; freedom from immoderate heat or passion.

* 2. Constitution, state; degree of any qualities.

"Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain."—*Watts.*

* 3. Mixture, combination; that which is made by mixture; a compound, a combination.

"Now the first of these, and the foundation of all the rest, is a proper *temperature* of fear and love: two affections, which ought never to be separated in thinking of God."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. i.

* 4. The temper of metals.

"Taking thereby the due *temperature* of stiff steel."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 95.

* 5. Moderate degree of atmospheric heat; temperateness of climate.

"If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

6. In the same sense as II.

II. *Physics:* Intensity of radiant heat. The temperature of any body is the extent to which it tends to impart sensible heat to other bodies. The temperature of a body may be altered by adding to it or withdrawing from it a certain amount of radiant heat. A cupful of boiling water taken from a boiler remains for a short time at as high a temperature as that in the larger vessel, but the limited amount of heat which it can radiate has a much less effect in raising that of other bodies. The temperature of any given body is determined by its specific heat (q.v.). For very high temperature it is measured by a pyrometer (q.v.), for ordinary temperature, by a thermometer (q.v.). (For the causes which regulate the temperature of the several countries, see Climate and Isothermal.) Temperature is often used in connection with the animal body. In the warm-blooded animals, birds, and mammals, the temperature of the body remains constant at 35° to 40° C., whatever be the heat of the air. The temperature of man is about 37·6° C. (99·7° Fahr.); in the wolf it is said to be as low as 35·24° C., while in the swallow it is 44° C. In the cold-blooded animals it is but slightly raised above the surrounding air. In the frog it is rarely more than ·04° to ·05° C. above that of the atmosphere, and in a species of python it is 12° C., while Huber found that in a beehive it rose at times to 40° C. Plants as a rule do not greatly vary in temperature from the surrounding atmosphere, except when they flower, when their heat rises some degrees. The probable cause is the increased absorption of oxygen and the formation of a large quantity of carbon dioxide. Minerals and rocks vary in their radiant heat, partly as they are exposed to external heat, partly according to the nature of chemical changes, if any, which they are undergoing.

"How much the *temperature* of the air varies here I myself could sensibly perceive."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

temperature-alarm, *s.* A mechanical contrivance which automatically makes a signal when the temperature of the place where it is located exceeds or falls below a determinate point.

tĕm'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *temper*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed; usually in composition, as good-*tempered*, hot-*tempered*, &c.

"If I had not an excellent *tempered* patience, now should I break this fellow's head."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, ii.

2. Subjected to and improved by the operation of tempering (q.v.); hardened.

"This sceptre, formed by *tempered* steel to prove
An ensign of the delegates of Jove."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 314.

tempered-glass, *s.* [Toughened-glass.]

tempered-steel, *s.* [Steel, s., II. 1.]

tĕm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *temper*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which tempers; specif., a machine in which articles are ground together, with the addition of a proper quantity of water, to intimately commingle them and develop the plasticity. Sand and lime thus tempered form mortar; clay thus tempered becomes fit for the potter's use.

tĕm'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Temper, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-work.: The process of producing in a metal, particularly steel, that peculiar degree of hardness and elasticity which adapts it for any of the purposes to which it is to be applied. The malleable metals generally increase in hardness by being hammered or rolled, and hammer-hardening—that is, hammering without the application of heat, is frequently employed for hardening some kinds of steel springs. Steel is for most purposes hardened by plunging it while hot into water, oil, or other liquid, to cool it suddenly. Nearly every kind of steel requires a particular degree of heat to impart to it the greatest hardness of which it is susceptible. If heated, and suddenly cooled below that degree, it becomes as soft as iron; if heated beyond that degree, it becomes very hard, though brittle; and its brittleness is an indication of the degree of its heat, when cooled off. By the common method the steel is over-heated, plunged in cold water, and then annealed or tempered by being so far re-heated that oil and tallow will burn on its surface; or the surface is ground and polished, and the steel reheated until it assumes a certain colour. The gradations of colour consecutively follow: a light straw-yellow, violet, blue, and finally gray or black, when the steel again becomes as soft as though it had never been hardened. Bronze is tempered by a process reverse to that adopted with steel. Cooling bronze slowly hardens it. The sudden cooling makes it less frangible, and is adopted with gongs.

* **tĕm'-pĕr-lĕss,** * **tĕm'-pĕr-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *temper; -less.*] Without temper or moderation.

"So *temperlesse*, tempted with Fortune's smile."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 1,374.

tĕm'-pĕst, *s.* [O. Fr. *tempeste* (Fr *tempête*, from a Low Lat. **tempesta*; Lat. *tempestas* = season, weather, good or bad, a storm; allied to *tempus* = time; Sp. *tempestad*; Ital. *tempesta*.]

I. *Lit.:* A violent storm; a storm of extreme violence, a gale, a hurricane; an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity, and commonly attended with heavy rain, hail, or snow.

"Rise, rise! ye wild *tempests*, and cover his flight!"
Campbell: Lochiel's Warning.

¶ In the Midlands the word tempest always means a thunderstorm. It is generally used without the article: as, The sky threatens *tempest.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; perturbation, storm, tumult.

"Even the king stood aghast for a moment at the violence of the *tempest* which he had raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 2. A fashionable assembly. (See extract.)

"Drum: This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds; not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. There are also drum-major, rout, *tempest*, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar, as the significant name of each declares."—*Smollett: Advice.* (Note to line 30.)

tempest-beaten, *a.* Beaten or shaken as by a tempest.

"All its *tempest-beaten* turrets shake."
Cowper: Task, v. 27.

tempest-god, *s.*

Anthrop.: A deity supposed to preside over storms and tempests.

"Descending southward to Central America, there is found mention of the bird Voc, the messenger of Hurakan, the *Tempest-god* (whose name has been adopted in European languages as *huracano, ouragan, hurricane*) of the Lightning and of the Thunder."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 363.

tempest-tossed, *a.* Tossed or driven about by storms.

"Without a sudden calm, will overset
Thy *tempest-tossed* body."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* **tĕm'-pĕst,** *v.t. & i.* [Tempest, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To disturb by or as by a tempest.

"Let him . . . *tempest* the air
With volleyed thunders and wild warring words."
R. Potter: Æschylus; Prometheus Chained.

2. *Fig.:* To disturb greatly, to agitate.

"His ample chest all *tempested* with force."
Thomson: Liberty.

B. *Intrans.:* To pour out a tempest; to storm.

"Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.

* **tĕm-pĕs'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *tempestivus*, from *tempestas* = a season.] Seasonable.

"Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and *tempestive* showers of heaven."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 532.

* **tĕm-pĕs'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tempestive; -ly.*] Seasonably; in proper season or time.

"Dancing is a pleasant recreation of the body and mind, if *tempestively* used."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 499.

* **tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Tempestive.] Seasonableness.

"The constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

tĕm-pĕs'-tu-ŏus, *a.* [Fr. *tempestueux*, from Lat. *tempestuosus.*]

1. Very stormy, rough, turbulent.

"Like him, cross'd cheerfully *tempestuous* seas,
Forsaking country, kindred, friends and ease."
Cowper: Hope, 584.

2. Turbulent, violent, agitated, stormy.

"Melville, on whom the chief responsibility lay, sate on the throne in profound silence through the whole of this *tempestuous* debate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Blowing with violence; very rough. boisterous.

* 4. Subject to fits of violent passion; passionate.

tĕm-pĕs'-tu-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tempestuous; -ly.*] In a tempestuous manner; with great violence of wind; with great commotion or agitation; stormily.

"A touch of hers, his blood would ebb and flow,
And his cheek change *tempestuously.*"
Byron: Dream, ii.

tĕm-pĕs'-tu-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tempestuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tempestuous; storminess.

tĕm'-pla, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *templum* = a temple.]

Arch.: Certain timbers introduced in the roofs of temples. They were placed upon the canterii, or principal rafters, extending the whole length of the temple from one fastigium to the other, corresponding in situation and use with the common purlins.

tĕm'-plar, *tĕm'-plĕr, *tem-plere, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *templarius*; from Lat. *templum* = a temple (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *templario*; Fr. *templier.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A member of the order called Templars, Knights Templars, Knights of the Temple, Soldiery of the Temple, Brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, and Soldiers of Christ. It was founded in 1118 or 1119 by nine Christian knights, of whom the chief were Hugues de Payens or de Paganes and Geoffroi de St. Omer or Ademar. These two leaders had only one horse between them, hence the seal of the order had two armed knights one behind another on the same horse. Their sole support was the alms of the faithful, and they were often called the Pauper soldiers. The original object of their association was to maintain free passage for the pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, accommodated them in part of his palace, while the abbot and canons of the church and convent of the Temple gave them a building wherein to keep their arms, whence they were called Templars. They soon rose to great power and wealth. In 1128 de Payens, with some of his followers, requested the Council of Troyes to frame a rule for the order. One was accordingly drawn up, and confirmed the same year by Pope Honorius II. In 1146 Eugenius III. enjoined them to wear a red cross on their left breast and on their banner. [Bauseant.] Further privileges were conferred upon the order by Pope Alexander III. in 1162. The head of the Templars was called the Grand Master, and was elected by the chapter or general body of the knights; under him was a seneschal or lieutenant. Every country in which the order had possessions was called a Province, and was ruled by a grand prior, grand preceptor, or provincial master. Under these were priors, bailiffs, or masters, and subordinate to these, preceptors, each ruling over a preceptory—that is, a house, or two or more adjacent houses viewed as one establishment. Spiritual members called chaplains were also admitted, with serving brethren, some of whom bore arms as esquires to the knights,

while others practised handicrafts. There were, moreover, affiliated members, with children dedicated to the order by their parents, and grown-up persons pledged to its defence. During the period of the Crusades the valour of the knights was of great use to the Christian armies, and would have been still more so had there been proper cooperation between them and the Knights Hospitallers, who had been transformed into a second military order. When Jerusalem was taken by the Muhammadans in 1187, the Templars retired first to Antioch, then to Acre, then to the Pilgrims' Castle near Cæsarea, and finally to Limisso (now Limasol) in Cyprus. In 1306 Philip the Fair, king of France, a determined enemy of the Church, lured Jacques de Molay, Master of the Temple, to Paris. On Sept. 13, 1307, he and all the Templars in France were simultaneously arrested. In December the English Templars who were settled at the spot in London still called the Temple were also arrested. In August, 1308, Pope Clement V., who was in the power of the King of France, and under moral coercion, issued a bull calling upon all Christian princes and prelates to assist him in examining into the guilt of the order. To obtain evidence he issued a commission, which began on Aug. 7, 1309, and continued its investigations for about two years. The charges were gross immorality and impiety. After a General Council, held at Vienne in October, 1311, had been found uncompliant, Clement, on March 22, 1312, abolished the order, and on March 18, 1314, Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, and Grey, Grand Prior of Normandy, were burnt to death. A mind possessing the judicial instinct looks with suspicion on charges brought first by two ex-Templars who had no friendly feeling to the order they had left. It cannot attach weight to evidence obtained solely by torture, and when it finds that the chief defendants were burnt alive to silence them, and died asserting their own innocence and that of their order, and that the King of France, the instigator of the proceedings, besides having a quarrel to avenge, had a heavy pecuniary interest in procuring an adverse verdict, as it would enable him to seize the Templars' wealth amounting to some millions of pounds, it has little hesitation in declaring that the charges against the order were unproved, and that the treatment they received was a deep-dyed crime.

"So that the erle hadde no remedy but to withdrawe him assone as he might, into a place of the *templers* closed with stone walles."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cclxv.

2. A student of the law; a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the *Temple*, in London. [TEMPLE.]

3. A member of the order of Good Templars.

"He had often feared lest any of . . . their juvenile *templars* should be decoyed away on their journey to or from the meetings."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a temple.

¶ (1) *Free Templar:* [FREE, *a.*].

(2) *Good Templar:* [GOOD].

tĕm'-plāte, *s.* [TEMPLET.] A mould or pattern used by moulders, bricklayers, machinists, &c., in laying off their work. It frequently consists of a flat, thin board, whose edge is dressed and shaped to the required conformation, and it is laid against the object being moulded, built, or turned, so as to test the conformity of the object thereto.

"*Template* [is] an improper orthography for *templet* . . . a mould used in masonry for the cutting or setting out of the work."—*Gwilt: Ency. Architecture; Glossary.*

tĕm'-ple (1), *s.* [A.S. *templ*, *tempel*, from Low Lat. *templum* = a temple, originally a part cut off and set apart for religious purposes, from the same root as Gr. τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; cf. Gr. τέμενος (*temenos*) = a sacred enclosure; Sp. & Port. *templo*; Ital. *templo*, *tempio*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An edifice erected and dedicated to the service of some deity or deities, and connected with some pagan system of worship. The term is generally applied to such structures among the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and other ancient nations, as well as to structures serving the same purpose among modern heathen nations. Among all ancient nations the usual plan of a temple was rectangular, seldom circular. Among the Greeks rectangular temples were classed in forms, according to their architectural peculiarities; viz.:

(1) The *temple in antis*, in which the pteromata, or ends of the side walls, project so as to form pilaster-like piers called antæ, between which are columns, generally two in number.

(2) The *prostyle*, in which the pronaos, or porch, is formed in its entire breadth by a disposition of columns, generally four in number, so that the corner columns stand in front of the antæ, with an intervening space.

(3) The *amphiprostyle*, in which both the front and back of the temple have the prostyle arrangement.

(4) The *peristyle* or *peripteral*, surrounded by columns on all sides, in which the front and back frequently have double rows of columns, and are both hexastyle.

(5) The *pseudoperipteral*, occurring extremely rarely in Grecian architecture, in which the peripteral is imitated by columns attached to the walls.

(6) The *dipteral*, surrounded by a double colonnade, with porticos of from eight to ten columns in front.

(7) The *pseudodipteral*, which rarely occurs, is a dipteral with the inner range of columns omitted throughout.

The circular temples were of three kinds:—

(1) The most usual was the *peripteral*, which had a circular cella, or cell, surrounded by a colonnade.

(2) The *monopteral*, which was an open circle of columns supporting a roof or entablature, and consequently without a cella.

(3) The *pseudoperipteral*, in which, as in the oblong pseudoperipteral, the columns were attached to the walls of the cella.

These circular temples, which are far from common, and in which Corinthian columns are usually employed, were, for the most part, intended for the worship of Vesta. A further distinction was made in temples according to the number of columns in front; this number, however, was always an even one. They are called *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, *decastyle*, &c., according as they had four, six, eight, ten, &c., columns. Among the Etruscans the form of the temples differed from the Grecian, the ground-plan more nearly approaching a square, the sides being in the proportion of 5 to 6. The interior of these temples was divided into two parts, the front portion being an open portico resting on pillars, whilst the back part contained the sanctuary itself, and consisted of three cellæ placed alongside one another. The intercolumniation was considerably greater than in Grecian temples. Among the Romans a temple, in the restricted sense of an edifice set apart for the worship of the gods, consisted essentially of two parts only: a small apartment or sanctuary, the cella, sometimes merely a niche for receiving the image of the god, and an altar standing in front of it, upon which were placed the offerings of the suppliant. The general form—whether circular, square, or oblong; whether covered with a roof, or open to the sky; whether plain and destitute of ornament, or graced by stately colonnades with elaborately sculptured friezes and pediments—depended entirely upon the taste of the architect and the liberality of the founders, but in no way increased or diminished the sanctity of the building. In so far as position was concerned, a temple, whenever circumstances permitted, was placed east and west, the opening immediately opposite to the cella being on the west side, so that those who stood before the altar with their eyes fixed upon the god, looked towards the east. The most celebrated temples of the ancients were those of Jupiter Olympus in Athens, of Diana (or Artemis) at Ephesus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Vesta at Tivoli and Rome.

2. An edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship; a church.

3. The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages—one in London, the other in Paris—inhabited by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church in London is the only portion of either now existing. On the site of the London establishment have been erected the two Inns of Courts known as the Inner and Middle Temples, which are occupied by barristers, and are the property of two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, who have the right of calling persons to the degree of barrister.

II. *Fig.:* A place in which the divine presence specially resides.

"Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost?"—1 *Corinth.* vi. 19.

¶ *The Jewish Temple:*

Jewish Antiquities: The building reared by Solomon as a habitation for Jehovah, though the king was aware that God could not be confined to an earthly edifice, or even to the heaven of heavens (1 Kings viii. 27). David had planned the Temple, but was divinely forbidden to erect it, as he had shed so much blood in his wars (1 Chron. xxii. 8). He, however, made great preparations for his son and successor, who, he learned from the prophet Nathan (2 Sam. vii. 13), was destined to achieve the work. It was built on Mount Moriah (2 Chron. iii. 1), chiefly by Tyrian workmen, and had massive foundations. Its dimensions were 60 cubits (90 feet) long; 20 cubits (30 feet) wide, and 30 cubits (45 feet) high. The stone for its erection was dressed before its arrival, so that the edifice arose noiselessly (1 Kings vi. 7); the floor was of cedar, boarded over with planks of fir; the wainscotting was of cedar, covered with gold, as was the whole interior. It was modelled inside on the tabernacle, which was Jehovah's appropriate dwelling while journeyings were continually taking place, as the Temple was now that these had ceased. There was therefore a Holy and a Most Holy Place. The temple was surrounded by an inner court for the priests. There was also a Great or Outward Court (2 Chron. iv. 9; Ezek. xl. 17), called specially the Court of the Lord's House (Jer. xix. 14, xxvi. 2). This temple was destroyed by the Babylonians during the siege of Jerusalem under Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings xxv. 9; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 19). On the return from Babylon, a temple, far inferior to Solomon's was commenced under Zerubbabel, B.C. 534, and, after a long intermission, was resumed B.C. 520, and completed B.C. 516, under Darius Hystaspes (Ezra iii. 7, vi. 15). The second temple was gradually removed by Herod, as he proceeded with the building or rebuilding of a temple designed to rival the first rather than the second. The work was commenced B.C. 21 or 20; the temple itself was finished in about a year and a half, the courts in eight years, but the subsequent operations were carried on so dilatorily that the Jews reckoned forty-six years as the whole time consumed (John ii. 20). In the courts of this temple Jesus preached and healed the sick. It caught fire during the siege of Jerusalem under Titus, and notwithstanding his efforts to save it, was burnt to the ground. (*Josephus: Wars of the Jews.*)

tĕm'-ple (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *temples* = the temples (Fr. *tempe*), from Lat. *tempora* = the temples, pl. of *tempus* = a temple.] The flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone, or between the forehead and ear. They are distinguished as *right* and *left temples*. (Generally used in the plural.)

"I'll chafe her *temples*, yet there's nothing stirs."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

tĕm'-ple (3), *s.* [TEMPLET.]

1. *Weaving:* An instrument for keeping cloth its proper breadth while the reed beats up against it in the process of weaving.

2. One of the bars on the outer ends of the spectacle bows by which the spectacles are made to clasp the head of the wearer.

* **tĕm'-ple,** *v.t.* [TEMPLE (1), *s.*] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to; to inclose in a temple.

"The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adoru'd this drunken god."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

* **tĕm'-ple-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *temple* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Devoid of a temple.

tĕm'-plĕt, *s.* [Cf. Low Lat. *templatus* = vaulted; Fr. *templet* = a stretcher; Lat. *templum* = a small timber.]

1. *Mach., &c.:* A template (q.v.).

2. *Building:*

(1) A short piece of timber or large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, brestsummer, or beam, and distribute its weight; a wall-plate; a torsal.

(2) A plate spanning a window or door space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers.

3. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A mould of a certain figure to test or direct the conformation of a timber or other object.

(2) A perforated piece or strip by which a line of rivet holes is marked on a plate to be punched.

(3) One of the wedges in a building-block.

4. *Weaving:* The temple of the horsehair loom is a pair of jaws for each selvedge. [TEMPLE (3), *s.*]

***tĕm'-plĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *temple; -fy.*] To make or form into a temple.

"Our bodies we get *templified*."—*Andrewes: Works*, ii. 361.

tĕm'-plĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

templin-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of pine-cones. Obtained by distilling the cones of the Silver-fir or of *Pinus pumilio*. It is colourless, but becomes greenish-yellow on exposure to the air, has an odour of lemons, sp. gr. 0·862 at 12°, and boils between 155° and 200°, the greater part distilling over about 175°. It agrees with oil of turpentine in its solubility and refracting power.

tĕm'-pō, *s.* [Ital. = time; Lat. *tempus.*]

Music: A word used to denote the degree of quickness or rate of movement at which a piece is to be performed: as, *Tempo comodo* = convenient, easy, moderate time; *tempo ordinario* = ordinary time; *tempo primo* = first or original time.

tĕm'-pŏr-ăl (1), ***tĕm'-pŏr-all, *tem-por-ell,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *temporal*, from Lat. *temporalis* = temporal, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time, season, opportunity; Sp. & Port. *temporal*; Fr. *temporel*; Ital. *temporale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Measured or limited by time or by this life or the present state of things; having limited existence; opposed to eternal.

"The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—*2 Corinthians* iv. 18.

2. Pertaining to this life or this world; secular.

(1) Not spiritual.

"Whose minds are dedicate
To nothing *temporal*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

(2) Not ecclesiastical; civil or political: as, *temporal* power.

II. *Gram.:* Pertaining or relating to a tense.

*** B.** *As subst.:* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

"Their infallible master has a right over kings, not only in spirituals but *temporals*."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

temporal-augment, *s.* [AUGMENT, *s.*]

temporal-lords, *s. pl.* The peers of a realm, as distinguished from the archbishops and bishops, or lords spiritual.

temporal-power, *s.*

Church History:

1. The power which the Pope exercised as sovereign of the States of the Church. [TIARA.] Pius VII. was partially deprived of his dominions by Napoleon I. in 1797, and entirely in 1808. The Pope replied by a bull of excommunication; he was then arrested and kept a close prisoner in France till the fall of Napoleon in 1814, when he was reinstated in the government of an undiminished territory. The temporal power was again attacked in 1848, when Pius IX. was driven from Rome, and a republic was established by Mazzini and Garibaldi. In 1849 General Oudinot was sent by Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to Rome, and his army drove out the revolutionists and brought the Pope back. For ten years the Pope's power was not attacked, but Cavour (1809–1861), was working steadily for a "United Italy," and in 1870, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, took possession of the Papal territory, leaving the Pope only the Vatican. An annual dotation of 2,000,000 lire was guaranteed to him by the Italian parliament, but he has never accepted it. (The Syllabus, § ix. deals with "Errors concerning the Roman Pontiff's civil princedom.")

"The Popes have not ceased to declare, on all fitting occasions, that the preservation of their temporal independence is necessary, as human affairs are constituted, to the free and full exercise of their spiritual authority. It has been argued that the *raison d'être* of the *temporal power* has ceased in modern times, because the lay power has ceased to be, as it often was in the middle ages, arbitrary, corrupt, violent, and ill-informed, but on the contrary is administered on fixed and equitable principles which ensure equal justice for all."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 774.

2. The power exercised by the Popes in the middle ages of excommunicating, and after excommunication deposing or procuring the deposition of a sovereign who had fallen into heresy. According to Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 257), "The common opinion teaches that the Pope holds the power of both swords, the spiritual and the temporal, which jurisdiction and power Christ himself committed to Peter and his successors (Matt. xvi. 19). . . . The contrary opinion is held to savour of heresy." But they add (p. 258), "The state of Europe is so much altered . . . that there is no longer any question, even at Rome, of exercising the deposing power."

tĕm'-pŏr-ăl (2), *a.* [Lat. *tempora* = the temples.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples. [TEMPLE, 2.]

temporal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone articulating posteriorly and internally with the occipital bone, superiorly with the parietal, anteriorly with the sphenoid, the malar, and the inferior maxillary bone. It constitutes part of the side and base of the skull, and contains in its interior the organ of hearing. It has a squamous, a mastoid, and a petrous portion. (*Quain.*)

temporal-fascia, *s.*

Anat.: A dense, white, shining aponeurotic structure covering the temporal muscle above the zygoma, and giving attachment to some of its fibres.

temporal-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The upper portion of the space bridged over by the zygomatic or malar arch.

tĕm-pō-răl'-ĭ-tȳ, * tem-po-ral-i-tie, *s.* [Low Lat. *temporalitas*, from Lat. *temporalis.*] [TEMPORAL, I.]

*** 1.** The quality or state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity.

"Thus we distinguish the laws of peace from the orders of war; those are perpetual, to distinguish from the *temporality* of these."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

*** 2.** The laity.

"Blame not onelye the clergie, but also the *temporalitie*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specif. in the plural, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, and the like; opposed to spiritualities.

"The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*** tĕm'-pŏr-ăl-lȳ, * tem-por-al-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *temporal* (1); *-ly.*] In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life; temporarily.

"To die *temporally*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

*** tĕm'-pŏr-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *temporal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being temporal; worldliness.

*** tĕm'-pŏr-ăl-tȳ, * tem-por-al-tie, * tem-por-al-tye,** *s.* [Eng. *temporal* (1); *-ty.*]

1. The laity; secular people.

"The autoritie of both the states, that is to say, both of the spiritualitie and *temporalitie*."—*Udal: Marke* xiv.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

*** tĕm-pŏr-ā'-nē-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *temporaneus*, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.] Temporary.

"Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion."—*Hallywell: Melampronœa*, p. 68.

tĕm'-pŏr-ăr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *temporary; -ly.*] In a temporary manner; for a time only; not perpetually.

tĕm'-pŏr-ăr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *temporary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being temporary.

tĕm'-pŏr-ăr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *temporarius*, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time; Fr. *temporaire*; Sp. & Ital. *temporario.*] Lasting for a time only; having limited duration or existence; made for a time or for a special occasion or purpose; not perpetual, not permanent.

"What he recommended was, not a standing, but a *temporary* army, an army of which Parliament would annually fix the number."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ *Temporary* characterizes that which is intended to last only for a time, in distinction from that which is permanent; offices depending upon a state of war are *temporary*, in distinction from those which are connected with internal policy: *transitory*, that is, apt to pass away, characterizes everything in the world which is formed only to exist for a time, and then to pass away; thus our pleasures, and our pains, and our very being, are denominated *transitory: fleeting*, which is derived from the verb to *fly* and *flight*, is but a stronger term to express the same idea as *transitory.* (*Crabb.*)

temporary-star, *s.*

Astron.: A star appearing for a time, and then gradually vanishing away. In November, 1572, a star burst out in Cassiopeia with a brilliancy greater than that of any one near it, Tycho Brahe being one of those who observed it at the time. It rapidly increased in magnitude till it outshone Sirius and Jupiter, and became visible even at noon. Then it diminished in size, and in March, 1574, became invisible to the naked eye, nor has it been seen since. During its brief life it shone first white, then yellow, then reddish, and finally bluish. Other temporary stars have been observed, their sudden visibility perhaps due to an outburst and combustion or incandescence of hydrogen. [VARIABLE-STAR.]

*** tĕm'-pŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.] A temporizer. (*Marston.*)

*** tĕm-pŏr-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *temporiz(e); -ation.*] The act or habit of temporizing.

"Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation."—*Johnson: Life of Ascham.*

tĕm'-pŏr-īze, * tĕm'-pŏr-īse, *v.i.* [Fr. *temporiser*, from Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; to suit one's actions or conduct to the time or circumstances.

"The ways of the world (they cry) are not always consonant; . . . but we must now and then *temporise*, or we are nothing."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, vol. iv., § 8.

2. To try to suit both sides or parties; to trim.

*** 3.** To delay; to procrastinate.

"The Earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*** 4.** To comply; to come to terms.

"The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

tĕm'-pŏr-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *temporiz(e); -er.*] One who temporizes; one who suits his actions or conduct to the time or circumstances; a trimmer.

"A hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

tĕm'-pŏr-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TEMPORIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Inclined or given to temporizing; complying with the time or the prevailing humours and opinions of men; time-serving.

tĕm'-pŏr-īz-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *temporizing; -ly.*] In a temporizing or time-serving manner.

tĕm-pŏr-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = the temples.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples.

temporo-facial, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and to the face. There is a *temporo-facial* nerve.

temporo-malar, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples near the cheeks. There is a *temporo-malar* nerve.

temporo-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the jaws. There are a *temporo-maxillary* nerve and a vein.

temporo-parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the parietal bone. There is a *temporo-parietal* suture.

***tem-prure,** *s.* [Temper.] Temper.

"An other suche as Arione
Whiche had an harpe of suche *temprure*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***temps,** *s.* [Fr.] Time.

***tĕmpse,** *s.* [Temse.]

tĕmpt (*p* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tenter*), from Lat. *tempto*, *tento* = to handle, to touch, to try, to tempt; freq. from *teneo* = to hold; Sp. & Port. *tentar*; Icel. *tentare*.]

*1. To try, to prove; to put to trial or proof.

"God did *tempt* Abraham."—*Genesis* xxii. 1.

2. To incite or solicit to ill; to incite or entice to something wrong by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind, or by adducing plausible arguments.

"Gold will *tempt* him to anything."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

*3. To try, to venture on, to essay, to attempt.

"Who shall *tempt* with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?"
Milton: P. L., ii. 404.

*4. To provoke, to defy.

"Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God."—*Deut.* vi. 16.

5. To endeavour to persuade; to incite, to provoke.

*6. To induce, to invite, to call on, to provoke.

"While we from interdicted fields retire,
Nor *tempt* the wrath of Heav'n's avenging Sire."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 44.

***tĕmpt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *temptable* *-ity.*] The quality or state of being temptable.

***tĕmpt'-ą-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *tempt*; *-able.*] Liable to be tempted; open or liable to temptation.

"He that would know whether a philosopher be *temptable* by it, or illaqueable into it, let him read the writings of Mæragenes."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 868.

tĕmp-tā'-tion (*p* silent), ***temp-ta-ci-on, *temp-ta-ci-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *temptation* (Fr. *tentation*), from Lat. *tentationem*, accus. of *tentatio* = a trying, from *tempto*, *tento* = to try.]

1. The act of tempting or soliciting to ill; enticement to evil by arguments, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent pleasure or benefit.

"Listen not to his *temptations*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 908.

2. The state of being tempted or enticed to something evil.

"Lead us not into *temptation*."—*Luke* xi. 4.

3. That which tempts or entices; an enticement or allurement to some act, whether good or ill.

"Let a man be but in earnest in praying against a *temptation* as the tempter is in pressing it, and he needs not proceed by a surer measure."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

***tĕmp-tā'-tion-lĕss** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *temptation*; *-less.*] Having no temptation or motive.

"Which of our senses do they entertain, which of our faculties do they court, an empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 7.

***tĕmp-tā'-tious** (*p* silent), ***temp-ta-ci-ous,** *a.* [Tempt.] Tempting, seductive, alluring.

"I, my liege, I; O, that *temptacious* tongue."
Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.

tĕmpt'-ẽr (*p* silent), ***tempt-our,** *s.* [Eng. *tempt*; *-er.*] One who tempts; one who allures or incites to something evil.

"Destitute of the talents both of a writer and of a statesman, he had in a high degree the unenviable qualifications of a *tempter*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *The tempter:* The great adversary of mankind; the devil.

tĕmpt'-ĭng (*p* silent), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Tempt.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Seductive, alluring, enticing, attractive.

"Those *tempting* words were all to Sappho used."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 69.

tĕmpt'-ĭng-lў (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *tempting*; *-ly.*] In a tempting manner; so as to tempt, entice, or allure.

"These look *temptingly*."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 201.

tĕmpt'-ĭng-nĕss (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tempting*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tempting.

tĕmpt'-rĕss (*p* silent), ***tempt-er-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *tenteresse.*] A woman who tempts or entices.

"Day at length came, and the *temptress* vanished."
—*Scott: Glenfinlas.* (Note.)

tĕmse, tĕmpse, *s.* [A.S. *temes*; Dut. *tems* = a colander, a sieve.] A colander, a sieve.

¶ *To set the temse* (or *Thames*) *on fire:* To make a figure in the world. The origin of the expression is uncertain. According to Brewer, a hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom; but a lazy fellow would never set the temse on fire. He adds that the play on the word *temse* has given rise to many imitations: as, He will never set the Seine on fire (the French *Seine* also = a drag-net). Other authorities contend for the literal view. The suggestion that *temse* should be read for *Thames* appeared in *Notes & Queries* (3rd ser., vii. 239); and, in answer to a correspondent (6th ser., xii. 360), the Editor says: "This idea, which is discussed 4th ser., vi. 32, 101, 144, 223; xii. 80, 119, 137, like other suggestions of the kind, is received with little favour, and the ordinarily accepted supposition is that it is equivalent to saying that an idle fellow will not accomplish a miracle."

temse-bread, temsed-bread, *temse-loaf, *s.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

"Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat *Temse-loaf*, on his table, to have for to eat."
Tusser: September's Husbandry.

***tĕm'-ų-lęnce, *tĕm'-ų-lęn-cў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *temulence*, from Lat. *temulentia.*] Intoxication, drunkenness.

"What vilenesses they commit in their wine . . . they find pardon amongst wise judges, but for their *temulency* a condemnation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.*

***tĕm'-ų-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated, drunk.

***tĕm'-ų-lęn-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *temulent*; *-ive.*] Drunken, intoxicated.

"The drunkard commonly hath . . . a drawling, stammering, *temulentive* tongue."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised*, p. 38.

tĕn, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *tén*, *týn*; cogn. with Dut. *tien*; Icel. *tíu* = ten; *tigr* = a decade; Dan. *ti*; Sw. *tio*; Goth. *taihun*; O. H. Ger. *zehan*; Ger. *zehn*; Lat. *decem*; Gr. δέκα (*deka*); Lith. *dészimtis*; Russ. *desiate*; Wel. *deg*; Irish & Gael. *deich*; Pers. *dah*; Sansc. *daçan*; Fr. *dix*; Sp. *diez*; Ital. *dieci.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Twice five; one more than nine.

2. *Fig.:* Used colloquially as an indefinite expression for many.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The decimal number; the number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X.

2. A playing card with ten spots or pips.

3. The hour of ten o'clock.

"*Ten* is the hour that was appointed me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

4. *Mining:* A measure (local) containing 420, and in other cases 440 bolls, Winchester measure.

*** ten-bones,** *s. pl.* The ten fingers. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.)

ten commandments, *s. pl.*

1. *Lit.:* [Table, ¶ (4).]

2. *Fig:* The fingers. (*Slang.*)

"In with you, and be busy with the *ten commandments* under the sly."—*Longfellow: Spanish Student*, iii. 3.

Ten Hours' Act, *s.*

Law: A popular name for the Act 10 & 11 Vict., c. 29, which limited the hours of labor for woman and children in factories. (*English.*)

¶ Ten hours has since become the established limit of labor for workmen in most industries, in the United States and England. A movement is now in progress towards the establishment of of an eight hour period of labor. It has been effective in some industries, while in many others a nine hour labor day exists. This demand is still actively maintained.

ten-pins, *s.* A game similar to nine pins, but played with an extra pin. Popular in the United States.

ten-pound, *a.* Consisting of or worth £10: as, a *ten-pound* note.

ten-pounder, *s.* One who under the Reform Act of 1832 was qualified to vote in parliamentary elections, in virtue of occupying or possessing property to the annual rental value of £10. Also known as a ten-pound householder.

ten-spined stickleback, *s.*

Ichthy.: Gasterosteus pungitius. It builds a nest which has been compared to that of a wren. Called also the Tinker.

ten-strike, *s.* [See Strike, *s.*]

Ten Tribes, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The kingdom of Israel as distinguished from the kingdom of Judah (1 Kings xi. 29–35, xii. 15–24). The former consisted of all the tribes except Judah and Benjamin, and these ten tribes were carried into captivity by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria (2 Kings xviii. 8–10), and from this captivity it is generally believed that there was no return. This dispersion naturally gave rise to many theories, one of the latest of which is Anglo-Israelism, which endeavours to prove the identity of the English nation with the lost Ten Tribes, and thereby to claim for England the Biblical promises of favour of Israel. The theory was first broached by the late John Wilson, of Brighton, about 1840, in a series of lectures since published under the title of *Our Israelitish Origin.* The Anglo-Israelites claim that they form a body of two millions distributed over the English-speaking portions of the world, and they have a considerable literature.

"Let us take London, whose derivation is still doubtful; as a Hebrew name we shall find it to be *Lan-Dan*, 'the dwelling of Dan.' Old London was, therefore, inhabited by the Danites (perhaps a part of them went over to Den-mark, although not yet claimed by the Danes), and the Guildhall may have been the lepers' house connected with the Hebrew word גלד (Job xvi. 15). . . . Could not Sydenham mean 'the home of the Sidonians'? I have many more arguments to this effect, which will appear as an appendix to my forthcoming mediæval Jewish documents on the *ten tribes*."—*A. Neubauer*, in *Notes & Queries*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 96.

ten-week stock, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: [Stock, II. 2.].

tĕn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tenable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being tenable; tenableness.

tĕn'-ą-ble, † **tē'-ną-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *tenir* (Lat. *teneo*) = to hold.]

1. Capable of being held, retained, or maintained against assault.

"Still the church is *tenable*,
Whence issued late the fated ball."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 28.

*2. Capable of being kept back or not uttered. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.)

3. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against argument or objections.

"They therefore took ground lower and more *tenable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

tĕn'-ą-ble-nĕss, † **tē'-ną-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tenable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tenable; tenability.

tĕn'-āçe, *s.* [Fr.]

Whist: The holding by the last player of the best and third-best of the suit led, so that he wins the last two tricks. Tenace minor is the holding of the best and fourth-best cards.

tē-nā'-cious, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *tenaciosus*, from *tenax*, genit. *tenacis* = holding, tenacious; *teneo* = to hold; Fr. *tenace.*]

1. Holding fast; grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go what is in one's possession. (Followed by *of* before the thing held.)

"Free of his money and *tenacious of* a secret."—*Bp. Taylor: Discourse of Friendship.*

2. Retentive; retaining long what is committed to it.

"The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive."—*Locke.*

*3. Niggardly, close-fisted, miserly.

4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, viscous. (*Cowper: Tusk*, i. 215.)

5. Having points disposed to adhere to each other; having great cohesive force among its particles; tough; having the quality of resisting tension or tearing asunder.

tē-nā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tenacious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a tenacious manner; with a disposi-

tion to hold fast what is possessed by or committed to it.

"To resent an error deeply, to reprove it bitterly, to remember it *tenaciously*, to repeat it frequently."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tĕ-nā′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tenacious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being tenacious of that which is possessed or committed; unwillingness to let go, resign, or quit.

"*Tenaciousness* even of a resolution taken for opposition sake serves either to good or bad purposes."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

2. That quality of bodies which enables them to adhere or stick to others; adhesiveness, tenacity.

3. That quality of bodies which enables them to resist tension or tearing asunder; tenacity, cohesive force.

tĕ năç′-ĭ-tў, * **te-nac-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *tenacité*, from Lat. *tenacitatem*, accus. of *tenacitas*, from *tenax*, genit. *tenacis* = tenacious (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being tenacious; that quality of bodies which makes them adhere to other substances; adhesiveness, stickiness, glutinousness.

"The slime engendered within the lake of Sodome in Jurie, as viscous as it is otherwise, will forego all that *tenacitie*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. vii.

2. That property of material bodies by which they are able to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting; that quality of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing; opposed to brittleness or fragility. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion existing between the particles of bodies, and is directly proportional to it. It consequently varies in different substances, and even in the same material under varying conditions as regards temperature. The resistance offered to tearing is called absolute tenacity, that offered to crushing, retroactive tenacity. The processes of forging and wire-drawing increase the tenacity of metals longitudinally, and the tenacity of mixed metals is generally greater than that of simple metals. The tenacity of wood is greater in its longitudinal direction than in a transverse direction.

¶ The method of ascertaining the tenacity of particular bodies is to form them into cylindrical or prismatic wires, and note the weight required to break them. It is directly proportional to the breaking weight, and inversely proportional to the area of a transverse section of the wire.

3. The quality of holding on to, or of not letting go the hold on anything.

"The *tenacity* of the English bulldog . . . was a subject for national boasting."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Unwillingness to forget; obstinacy.

"I finde, to my griefe, that the mis-understanding *tenacitie* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrell."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.*

tĕn-ăc′-u-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a holder, from *teneo* = to hold.]

Surg.: A fine hook, attached to a handle, which is thrust through a blood-vessel, to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

tenaculum-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for grasping an artery, to facilitate tying. The instrument has a pair of bifurcated claws, which close into each other upon the artery by a spring.

tĕn′-a-çў, *s.* [Low Lat. *tenacia*, from Lat. *tenax*, genit. *tenacis* = tenacity (q.v.).] Tenacity, tenaciousness.

"Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xii.

tĕ-nāll′, tĕ-nāille′, *s.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir* (Lat. *teneo*) = to hold.]

Fort.: A low work located in the ditch and in front of a curtain to protect the curtain and flanks of the bastions. A passage for troops is left between each end and the adjacent flank.

tĕ-nāll′-lŏn (second *l* as *y*), *s.* [Fr., from *tenaille* = tenail (q.v.).]

Fort.: A low outwork having a salient angle; it was formerly usual to place one on each side of a ravelin to increase its strength and cover the shoulders of the bastion.

tĕn′-an-çў, * **ten-an-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *tenant(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. A holding or possession of lands or tenements from year to year, or for a term of years, for a life or lives, or at will; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

"To this species of *tenancy* succeeded, though by very slow degrees, farmers, properly so called, who cultivated the land with their own stock, paying a rent certain to the landlord."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held by one person from another.

* 3. A house of habitation, or a place to live in, held of another.

¶ *Tenancy in Common:*

Law: The kind of tenure possessed by tenants in common. [Tenant (1), *s.*, II. (8).]

tĕn′-ant (1), * **ten-aunt,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *tenant*, pr. par. of *tenir* = to hold.] [Tenable.]

A. *As adjective:*

Her.: The same as Holding (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has possession of or occupies any place; a dweller, an occupant.

"Sweet *tenants* of this grove,
Who sing without design."
Cowper: Joy in Martyrdom.

II. *Law:*

1. A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. In ordinary language one who holds lands or houses under another, to whom he is bound to pay rent, and who is called in relation to him his landlord.

"Estates for life, created by deed or grant, are where a lease is made of lands or tenements to a man, to hold for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one: in any of which cases he is styled *tenant* for life; only when he holds the estate by the life of another, he is usually called *tenant pur auter vie*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. A defendant in a real action. [Real (1), A. II.]

¶ (1) *Sole tenant:* One who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.

(2) *Tenant at sufferance:* One who having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end by the sufferance of the rightful owner.

(3) *Tenant at will:* One in possession of lands, &c., let to him to hold at the will of the lessor.

(4) *Tenant by copy of court-roll:* One who is admitted tenant of any lands, &c., within a manor.

(5) *Tenant by courtesy:* One who holds lands, &c., by the tenure of Courtesy of England. [Courtesy, ¶ (2).]

(6) *Tenant by the verge:* [Verge, *s.*].

(7) *Tenant in capite, Tenant in chief:* [Capite, Chief, B. II. 1.].

(8) *Tenant in common:* One who holds or occupies lands or possesses chattels in common with another or others. In such a case each has an equal interest; but in the event of the death of either his share does not go to the survivors, as in the case of a joint tenancy, but to his heirs or executors.

"As to the incidents attending a tenancy in common: *tenants in common*, like joint-tenants, are compellable by bill in equity to make partition of their lands; yet there is no survivorship between them, as properly they take distinct moieties of the estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

(9) *Tenant in dower:* A widow who possesses lands, &c., in virtue of her dower.

(10) *Tenant in fee simple:* [Fee, *s.*].

(11) *Tenant in fee tail:* [Tail, (2), *s.*].

tenant-right, *s.*

Law & Custom: A custom ensuring to a tenant a permanence of tenure without any increase of rent, unless one sanctioned by the general sentiments of the community, or entitling him to purchase money amounting to so many years' rent in case of his holding being transferred to another. It prevails in Ulster, and was introduced in a modified form into the Irish Land Act of July 8, 1870. (*Wharton.*)

* **tĕn′-ant** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of tenon (q.v.).

tĕn′-ant (1), *v.t. & i.* [Tenant (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

"Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. To let out to tenants.

"The rest he *tenanted* out."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1530).

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To live as a tenant; to dwell.

* **tĕn′-ant** (2), *v.t.* [Tenant (2), *s.*] To fasten with, or as with tenons.

"They are fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other."—*Andrewes: Works*, ii. 81.

tĕn′-ant-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tenant*; *-able.*]

1. In a state of repair fit for occupation by a tenant; fit for a tenant.

"That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 2. Capable of being held or retained; tenable.

"To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of faire houses."—*Fuller: Worthies: Essex.*

tĕn′-ant-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tenantable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tenantable.

tĕn′-ant-ĕd (1), *a.* [Eng. *tenant*; *-ed.*] Held or occupied by a tenant.

tĕn′-ant-ĕd (2), *a.* [Eng. *tenant* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*]

Her.: Tallied or let into another thing having something let in, as a cross tenanted—*i.e.*, having rings let into its extremities.

tĕn′-ant-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tenant* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Having no tenant or occupant; unoccupied.

"She returned to the *tenantless* house of her father."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

tĕn′-ant-rў, *s.* [Eng. *tenant* (1), *s.*; *-ry.*]

1. The body of tenants collectively.

"The *tenantry*, whom nobody knows, starve and rot on the dunghills whence they originated."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 114.

* 2. Tenancy.

tĕnch, *s.* [O. Fr. *tenche*; Fr. *tanche*; Lat. *tinca* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: Tinca tinca (or † *vulgaris*), the sole species of the genus, found all over Europe in stagnant waters with soft bottom; it is not abundant in English rivers, but in old pits in brick-yards. Like most other Carps of the group Leuciscina, it passes the winter in a torpid state, concealed in the mud. Tench have been taken three feet long, but one of half that size is unusually large. They breed in May and June, depositing the spawn among aquatic plants; the ova are small, and exceedingly numerous, as many as 297,000 having been counted in a single female. The flesh is naturally soft and insipid, but if the fish are fed on meal, it becomes delicate and well-flavoured. The colour is usually deep yellowish-brown, and the so-called Golden Tench is not a distinct species, but a variety displaying incipient albinism.

tench-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Potamogeton (q.v.), spec. *P. natans.* Forby supposes the name is given because the weed is very agreeable to the fish, but Prior because it grows in ponds "where tench have broken up the puddling by burrowing in it."

tĕnd (1), *v.t. & i.* [A shortened form of *attend* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To accompany as assistant, attendant, or protector; to attend on; to watch, to guard.

"*Tend* me to-night."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

2. To look after; to watch, to mind; to take care or charge of.

"There is no flock, however watched and *tended*,
But one dead lamb is there."
Longfellow: Resignation.

3. To attend to; to be attentive to; to mind.

"His fields he *tended*, with successless care,
Early and late." *J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

* 4. To wait upon, so as to execute; to be prepared to perform.

* 5. To accompany.

"They [cares] *tend* the crown."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

II. *Naut.:* To watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To attend; to wait, as a servant or attendant. (Followed by *on.*)

"From whence thou earnest, how *tended on.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

* 2. To be in waiting; to be ready for service; to attend.

"The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

* 3. To be attentive; to attend.

"*Tend* to the master's whistle."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

* 4. To attend or accompany, as something inseparable.

"Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

tĕnd (2), * **tende,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch, to extend, to direct.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

Old Law: To make a tender of; to tender; to offer.

"*Tending* unto him ſ surrendry."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 37.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move in a certain direction; to be directed.

"Love! His affections do not that way *tend;*
Nor what he spake, though it lacked form a little,
Was not like madness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To be directed towards any end or purpose; to aim; to have influence or exert activity towards producing a certain effect; to contribute.

"Admiration seiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend.*"
Milton: P. L., iii. 272.

II. *Naut.:* To swing round an anchor, as a ship.

"Between three and four o'clock the tide of ebb began to make, and I sent the master to sound to the southward and southwestward, and in the mean time, as the ship *tended*, I weighed anchor."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

* **tĕnd'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Shortened from *attendance* (q.v.).]

1. The act of attending, tending, or waiting on; attention; care.

"They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance*, gladlier grew."
Milton: P. L., viii. 47.

2. The act of waiting; attendance.

3. Attendance; state of expectation.

"Unhappie wight, borne to desastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

4. Persons attending; attendants.

"Now torch and menial *tendance* led
Chieftain and knight to bower and bed."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 7.

* **tĕnd'-ąnt,** *s.* [Shortened from *attendant* (q.v.).] An attendant.

"Her *tendants* saw her fallen upon her sword."
Vicars: Trans. of Virgil.

* **tende,** *v.t.* [Tend (2), *v.*]

* **tĕnd'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *tendens*, pr. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.] Tendency.

"He freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. i.

tĕnd'-ĕn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *tendenc(e); -y.*] The quality or state of tending towards some end, purpose, or result; direction towards any end, purpose, or result; inclining or contributing influence; inclination; disposition.

"But the general *tendency* of schism is to widen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

tĕnd'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tend* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who tends, waits upon, or takes charge or care of another.

* 2. Regard; care; kind concern. (In this sense perhaps from *tender*, a.)

"Thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,
In this fair rescue."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rail.:* The carriage which is attached to a locomotive, and contains the supply of fuel and water. [Tank-engine.]

2. *Naut.:* A small vessel employed to tend upon a larger one, with supplies of provisions, to carry dispatches, to assist in the performance of shore duty, in reconnoitring, &c.

"Capt. Knight, with a fireship and three *tenders*, which last had not a constant crew."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. *Domestic:* A small reservoir attached to a mop, scrubber, or similar utensil.

tĕn'-dĕr (2), *s.* [Tender (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of offering for acceptance; an offer for acceptance.

"A formal *tender* and a formal acceptance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An offer in writing to do certain work, or supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate.

3. That which is tendered, proffered, or offered.

"You have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

II. *Law:* An offer of money or other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability.

¶ (1) *Legal tender:* Coin or paper-money which, so far as regards the nature or quality thereof, a debtor may be compelled to pay, or a creditor to receive, in settlement of debt. The legal tender money of the United States is as follows: Gold coin; silver dollars and silver certificates (except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract); fractional silver in amounts not exceeding ten dollars; United States notes or "greenbacks" (except for payment of duties and interest on the national debt); Treasury notes (except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract). Gold is, therefore, our only full and unlimited legal tender money. Notes of national banks are not legal tender, but are "receivable" for all debts and dues, public and private, except duties and interest on the national debt. Trade dollars and foreign moneys are not legal tender. The constitutional right of our government to issue legal tender paper currency in either peace or war was decided by the Supreme Court (Mr. Justice Field dissenting), on March 3, 1884, in the case of Juillard *vs.* Greenman, 110 U. S., 421. Our Constitution prohibits the several States from making any money legal tender except gold and silver coins. [See Fiat Money.]

(2) *Plea of tender:*

Law: A plea by a defendant that he has been always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.

(3) *Tender of amends:*

Law: An offer by a person who has been guilty of any wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.

tĕn'-dĕr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch, to direct, to extend. *Tender* and *tend* (2) are thus doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

"I *tender* you my service."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a debt or liability.

"Here I *tender* it [money] for him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 3. To present, to exhibit, to show.

"You'll *tender* me a fool." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a tender or offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified sum or price.

tĕn'-dĕr (2), *v.t.* [Tender, *a.*] To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear, to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

"Which name I *tender* as dearly as my own."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

tĕn'-dĕr, * **ten-dre,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *tendre* (formed with excrescent *d* after *n*, as in *gender, thunder*, &c.), from Lat. *tenerum*, accus. of *tener* = tender, thin, fine; allied to *tenuis* = thin, fine; Sp. *tierno;* Port. *terno;* Ital. *tenero.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or the like; delicate; not hard or firm.

"Those *tender* limbs of thine."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

2. Not hard or tough: as, The meat is *tender.*

3. Delicate, effeminate; not hardy; not able to endure hardship.

"The dark oppressive steam ascends;
And, used to milder scents, the *tender* race,
By thousands, tumble from their honied domes."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,180.

4. Delicate in health; weakly. (*Scotch.*)

5. Very sensible of impression or pain; very susceptible of any sensation; easily pained or hurt.

"Your soft and *tender* breeding."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily affected by the sufferings or distress of another; compassionate, pitiful, sympathetic.

"But so inconsistent is human nature that there are *tender* spots even in seared consciences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. Expressive of the softer passions; adapted or calculated to excite feeling or sympathy; affecting, pathetic.

8. Gentle, mild, kind; unwilling to hurt; loving, fond.

"Bid her be all that cheers or softens life,
The *tender* sister, daughter, friend, and wife."
Pope: Epistle to Mr. Jervas, 40.

9. Using language or having a style characterized by a certain softness or pathos.

* 10. Exciting concern; dear, precious.

"Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

11. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. (With *of.*)

"Ermin'd candour, *tender* of our fame."
Smart: Horatian Canons of Friendship.

12. Not strong through immaturity; immature, feeble.

"No train is his beyond a single page,
Of foreign aspect and of *tender* age."
Byron: Lara, i. 4.

13. Apt to give pain or annoy when spoken of; delicate, sore.

"In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight."—*Bacon.*

* 14. Quick, sharp, keen.

"Unapt for *tender* smell."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 695.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A tenderness, a regard, an affection.

"I had a kind of a *tender* for Dolly."—*Centlivre: Man's Bewitched*, v.

tender-foot, *s.* A novice, a young beginner; a new comer into a mining camp, ranch, &c. (*U. S. and Australian Slang.*)

tender-hearted, *a.*

1. Having great susceptibility of the softer passions, as love, pity, compassion, kindness, &c.

"Towards that *tender-hearted* man he turned
A serious eye." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

"Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 7.

tender heartedly, *adv.* In a tender hearted manner.

tender-heartedness, *s.* The quality or state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition.

"She little thought
This *tender-heartedness* would cause her death."
Southey: Grandmother's Tale.

* **tender-hefted,** *a.* Moved with tenderness; tender-hearted.

"Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee over to harshness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

tender-loin, *s.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef or pork; the psoas muscle.

tender-minded, *a.* Susceptible of soft passions; tender-hearted.

"To be *tender-minded*
Does not become a sword." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

tender-mouthed, *a.* Kind in speaking; not harsh.

tender-porcelain, *s.* A ware composed of a vitreous frit rendered opaque and less fusible by addition of calcareous clay. Its glaze is a glass of silica, alkali, and lead.

* **tĕn'-dĕr-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *tender*, a.; *-ling.*]

* 1. One who is made tender, delicate, or effeminate by too much kindness or fondling.

"Our *tenderlings* complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses."—*Holinshed: Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tĕn'-dĕr-lỹ, * **ten-dre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *tender*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a tender manner; with tenderness or gentleness; gently, mildly.

"And half in earnest, half in jest, would say,
Sternly, though *tenderly*, Art thou the King?"
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. With affection or pity; fondly, dearly.

"For, after all that has passed, I cannot help loving you *tenderly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Delicately, effeminately: as, a child *tenderly* reared.

4. With a quick sense of pain; keenly.

tĕn′-dĕr-nĕss, *ten-der-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *tender*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being tender, delicate, or fragile; softness, brittleness.

2. Freedom from hardness or toughness: as, the *tenderness* of meat.

3. The quality or state of being easily hurt; softness, delicacy: as, *tenderness* of the skin.

4. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

> "We have heard from you a voice
> At every moment softened in its course
> By *tenderness* of heart."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

5. Kind attention; kindness; kindly feeling or disposition; care or affection for another.

> "No part of his conduct to her, since her marriage, had indicated *tenderness* on his part."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. Scrupulousness, caution; extreme care or concern not to hurt or give offence.

> "The inducing cause of their error was an overactive zeal, and too wary a *tenderness* in avoiding scandal."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iii.

7. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure.

> "There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind."—*Government of the Tongue.*

8. Pity, mercy, mildness.

> "No *tenderness* was shown to learning, to genius, or to sanctity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

9. Softness of expression; pathos.

> "Passages which would have reminded him of the *tenderness* of Otway or of the vigour of Dryden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

tĕn′-dĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux.*] [TENDON.]

1. Of or pertaining to a tendon or tendons.

2. Partaking of the nature of a tendon.

3. Full of tendons; sinewy.

***tĕnd′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *tend* (1), v.; *-ment.*] The act of tending; attendance, care.

> "Whether ill *tendment* or recurelesse paine
> Procure his death, the neighbours all complaine."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires*, ii. 4.

tĕn′-dō, *s.* [TENDON.] A tendon.

tendo-Achillis, *s.* [ACHILLIS-TENDO.]

tĕn′-dŏn, *s.* [Fr., from an imaginary Low Lat. *tendo*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Cords of tough, white, shining fibrous tissue, connecting the ligaments with the bones.

tendon-phenomena, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The action of certain muscles, due apparently to reflex action produced by afferent impulses started in the tendon, but really to direct stimulation of the muscles themselves. Thus, when the leg is placed in an easy position (for example, resting upon the other leg), a sharp blow on the patellar tendon will cause a sudden jerk forward of the leg, produced by the contraction of the *quadriceps femoris* muscle.

tĕn′-dŏ-tōme, *s.* [Eng. *tendo*(*n*), and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A subcutaneous knife, having a small oblanceolate blade on the end of a long stem, and used for severing deep-seated tendons without making a large incision or dissecting down to the spot.

tĕn′-drăc, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A small insectivorous mammal, from Madagascar, allied to the Tanrec, but separated on account of its dentition, and given generic rank under the name Ericulus. It is about two-thirds of the size of the Common Hedgehog, which it closely resembles in appearance. Its general tint is dusky, the spines being black, tipped with white or light red. Telfair's Tendrac, with the same habitat, constitutes another genus, Echinops, differing from Ericulus in dentition. It is about five inches long, brownish above, dingy white beneath, the upper surface closely covered with sharp spines. [RICE-TENDRAC.]

TENDRAC.

tĕn′-drĭl, *tĕn′-drĕll, *s.* & *a.* [Shortened from Fr. *tendrillons* = tendrils; O. Fr. *tendron* = a tender fellow, a tendril, from *tendre* = tender (q.v.); cf. Ital. *tenerume* = cartilages, tendrils, from *tenero* = tender.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot. & Lit.*: A curling and twining thread-like process by which one plant clings to another body for the purpose of support. It may be a modification of the midrib, as in the pea; a prolongation of a leaf, as in Nepenthes; or a modification of the inflorescence, as in the vine. They have been divided into stem-tendrils and leaf-tendrils. Called also Cirrhus, and by the old authors Capreolus and Clavicula. Linnæus included tendrils under his fulcra. Tendril-bearing plants are distributed among ten orders.

> "As the vine curls her *tendrils*."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 307.

¶ Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. vii.) points out that the gradations from leaf-climbers to tendril-bearers are wonderfully close, and that in each case the change is beneficial to the species in a high degree.

2. *Fig.*: Anything curling or spiral like a tendril.

> "The glossy *tendrils* of his raven hair."
> *Byron: Lara*, ii. 21.

*** B.** *As adj.*: Clasping or climbing like a tendril; having tendrils.

> "Mingled with the curling growth
> Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles."
> *Dyer: Fleece*, i.

tĕn′-drĭled, tĕn′-drĭlled, *a.* [Eng. *tendril*; *-ed.*]

Bot., &c.: Furnished with tendrils.

> "Round their trunks the thousand-*tendriled* vine wound up." *Southey: Thalaba*, bk. vi.

***tĕn′-drŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A tendril.

> "Buds and *tendrons* appear above ground."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. viii.

***tĕn′-drў,** *s.* [Eng. *tender* (1), v.; *-y.*] Tender, offer.

tĕnd′-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *tend* (1), v.; *-some.*] Needing much care and attention: as, a *tendsome* child. (*Prov.*)

***tēne,** *s.* & *v.* [TEEN.]

tĕn′-ĕ-bræ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = darkness.]

Eccles.: The office of Matins and Lauds for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy Week (q.v.), sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday respectively. The *Gloria Patri*, hymns, antiphons of the Blessed Virgin, &c., are omitted in token of sorrow. At the beginning of the office, fifteen lighted candles are placed on a triangular stand, and at the conclusion of each psalm one is put out, till a single candle is left at the top of the triangle. While the *Benedictus* is being sung, the lights on the high altar are extinguished, and then the single candle is hidden at the Epistle side, to be brought out at the conclusion of the office. The extinction of the lights (whence the name tenebræ) is said to figure the growing darkness of the world at the time of the Crucifixion, and the last candle is hidden for a time to signify that death could not really obtain dominion over Christ, though it appeared to do so. A noise is made at the conclusion of the office to symbolize the convulsions of nature at the death of Christ (Matt. xxvii. 45, 50–53; Mark xv. 33, 37, 38; Luke xxiii. 44, 45).

***tĕ-nē′-brĭ-cōse,** *a.* [Lat. *tenebricosus*, from *tenebræ* = darkness.] Tenebrous, dark, gloomy.

***tĕn-ĕ-brĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *tenebræ* = darkness, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing darkness; darkening.

> "Where light
> Lay fitful in a *tenebrific* time."
> *Browning: Ring & Book*, x. 1,761.

*** tĕn-ĕ-brĭf′-ĭc-oŭs,** *a.* [TENEBRIFIC.] Causing or producing darkness; tenebrific.

tĕ-nē′-brĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = one who shuns the light, from *tenebræ* = darkness.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tenebrionidæ (q.v.). *Tenebrio molitor* is the Mealworm (q.v.).

tĕ-nē-brĭ-ŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tenebrio*, genit. *tenebrion*(*is*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteromerous Beetles, tribe Atrachelia. Body usually oval or oblong, depressed; thorax square or trapezoid, the same breadth as the extremity of the abdomen; last joint of the maxillary palpi formed like a reversed triangle or hatchet; mentum but little extended, leaving the base of the jaws uncovered. Black or dull-coloured insects, with a peculiar odour, slow in their movements and nocturnal in their habits. A few aberrant species are found on trees and plants. They feed generally on decaying animal and vegetable matter. Most of the hard species are very tenacious of life. Some are mimetic, resembling Carabidæ, Longicornes, &c. About 5,000 species are known. The larger number are found along the margins of deserts in the Old and New World; the species being very numerous in such localities.

*** tĕ-nē′-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tenebræ* = darkness.] Dark, gloomy, tenebrous; pertaining to night.

> "Were moon and stars for villains only made,
> To guide, yet screen them, with *tenebrious* light?"
> *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 963.

***tĕn′-ĕ-brōse,** *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus.*] Dark, tenebrous.

Tĕn-ĕ-brō′-sĭ, *s. pl.* [Ital.] [TENEBROSE.]

Art: A name applied to a school of artists, also called Caravaggeschi, after its founder, Caravaggio. The remarkable characteristic of this class of artist was their bold and powerful rendering of chiaroscuro.

***tĕn-ĕ-brŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ténébrosité.*] The quality or state of being tenebrous; darkness, gloom, gloominess.

> "*Tenebrosity* or darkness is directly opposite to light and clearness."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 882.

*** tĕn′-ĕ-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ* = darkness.] Dark, gloomy.

> "The towering and *tenebrous* boughs of the cypress."
> *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

*** tĕn′-ĕ-broŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tenebrous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tenebrous; darkness, gloom.

tĕn′-ĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tenementum*, from Lat. *teneo* = to hold.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An abode, a habitation, a dwelling, a house. (*Lit. & fig.*)

> "Can all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ,
> People this lonely tower, this *tenement* refit?"
> *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 6.

2. An apartment, or set of apartments, in a building, used by one family; an apartment, or set of apartments, in an inferior building used by a poor family.

II. *Law:* Any species of permanent property that may be held, as lands, houses, an advowson, a franchise, a peerage, &c.

> "*Tenement* is a word of still greater extent (than land) and though in its vulgar acceptation it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in its original, proper, and legal sense, it signifies every thing that may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature: whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial ideal kind."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

tenement-house, *s.* A house divided into tenements occupied by separate families. In tenement houses the landlord does not reside on the premises. [TENEMENT, I. 2.]

tĕn-ĕ-mĕnt′-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *tenement*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a tenement, or tenements; capable of being held by a tenant.

> "The other, or *tenemental* lands, they distributed among their tenants."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

tĕn-ĕ-mĕnt′-ăr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *tenement*; *-ary.*] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

> "Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the lord's outland or *tenementary* land (called also the Folcland) like our farmers."—*Spelman: Of Feuds & Tenures*, ch. vii.

tĕ-nĕn′-dăs, *s.* [Lat., accus. fem. pl. of *tenendus*, fut. pass. par. of *teneo* = to hold.]

Scots Law: That clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed.

tĕ-nĕn′-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *tenendus*, fut. pass. par. of *teneo* = to hold.]

Law: That clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited. Its office is to limit and appoint the tenure of the land which is held, and how and of whom it is to be held.

*** tĕn′-ent,** *s.* [Lat. 3rd pers. pl. pr. indic. of *teneo* = to hold.] A tenet (q.v.).

> "His *tenent* is always as singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can."—*Earle: Microcosmography.*

tĕn ĕr-iffe′, *s.* [See def.] A wine brought from Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, resembling Madeira, but a little more acid in taste.

*** tē-nĕr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *teneritas*, from *tener* = tender (q.v.).] Tenderness.

tĕ-nĕs′-mĭc, *a.* [TENESMUS.]

Med.: Pertaining to, or characterized by tenesmus.

tĕ-nĕs′-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τεινεσμός (*teinesmos*) (see def.); τείνω (*teinō*) = to strain.]

Pathol.: A desire to go to stool without the power of evacuation; a straining at stool. It generally arises from violent and irregular motion of the rectum, as when there are in it ulcers or excrescences, or when there is stone in the bladder, or after long-continued diarrhœa, or in dysentery, &c.

tĕn′ ĕt, *s.* [Lat. = he holds, 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *teneo* = to hold.] Any opinion, principle, doctrine, or dogma which a person holds, believes, or maintains as true.

"So that men will disbelieve their own eyes, renounce the evidence of their senses, and give their own experience the lye rather than admit of anything disagreeing with these sacred *tenets*."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

tĕn′-fōld, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *ten*, and *fold.*] Ten times as many or as great; ten times greater or more.

tĕng′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After C. Tenger, one of the first who described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral occurring as a thin crust on the gadolinite of Ytterby, Sweden. Lustre, dull; colour, white. Compos. stated to be that of a carbonate of yttria.

Tĕng′-malm, *s.* [Peter Gustavus Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist, contemporary with Linnæus, and author of *Pan Suecus.*]

Tengmalm's owl, *s.*

Ornith.: *Nyctala tengmalmi*, the Common Passerine or Tengmalm's Owl, is deep brown, with a white throat, round brown spots on the breast and wings, and four white lines on the tail. It is scarcely larger than a blackbird.

tē′-nĭ-ōĭd, *a.* [TÆNIOID.]

tĕn′-nant-īte, *s.* [After the English chemist Smithson-Tennant; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in crystals. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 4·37 to 4·53; lustre, metallic, becoming very dull on long exposure to light; colour, blackish gray to iron-black; streak, dark gray. Compos.: a sulpharsenite of copper and iron, with the formula $4(Cu,Fe)S + As_2S_3$. The finest crystals have hitherto been found in the mines of Cornwall.

tĕn′-nĕ, *s.* [Fr. *tanné.*] [TAWNY.]

Her.: A colour, a kind of chestnut or orange-brown colour. It is seldom used in coat-armour. In engraving it is represented by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by horizontal ones.

tĕn′-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ten*; *-er.*] A ten-pound note. (*Slang.*)

"No money? Not much: perhaps a *tenner*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

tĕn′-nĭs, * **ten-eis,** * **ten-nes,** * **ten-nys,** * **ten-ys,** * **ten-yse,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat proposes O. Fr. *tenies*, pl. of *tenie* = a fillet, headband (Lat. *tænia*), in allusion to the string over which the balls are played, or to the streak on the wall as in rackets. Others prefer Fr. *tenez* = take this, 2nd pers. pl. imperative of *tenir* = to hold.] A game of ball played in a court by two or four persons. The court is divided by a net, about three feet high, called the "line," and the game consists in driving a ball against the wall, and causing it to rebound beyond the line, by striking it with a small bat, known as a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible, he who first allows it to fall to the ground losing the stroke. Tennis was introduced into England in the thirteenth century, and was very popular down to the reign of Charles II. Since then it has become almost extinct in England, owing to the expense of providing the complicated court. Lawn-tennis (q.v.), which is a modified form of tennis, was introduced into England in 1873, and is now very popular in the United States.

"His easy bow, his good stories, his style of dancing and playing *tennis*, the sound of his cordial laugh, were familiar to all London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

tennis-ball, *s.* The ball used in the game of tennis. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 2.)

tennis-court, *s.* A court or alley in which tennis is played. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.)

* **tĕn′-nĭs,** *v.t.* [TENNIS, *s.*] To drive backwards and forwards, as a ball in the game of tennis.

"Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

tĕn′-ŏn, * **ten-oun,** * **ten-non,** * **ten-own,** * **ten-ant,** * **ten-ent,** *s.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*; Lat. *teneo* = to hold.]

TENON.

Carp.: The projecting end of a piece of timber fitted for insertion into a mortise, formed by cutting away a portion on one or more sides; sometimes made cylindrical. The usual joint in putting up wooden frames, whether of buildings or machines. Tenons are secured in their mortises by pins, or by giving them a dovetail, which is driven into the undercut mortise by means of a wedge or backing-block.

"A mortice and *tenon*, or ball-and-socket joint, is wanted at the hip."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. viii.

tenon-auger, *s.* A hollow auger used for turning the ends of movable blind-slats down to a round tenon. The end of the tenon is afterwards dressed by a bur.

tenon-saw, *s.* A thin saw with a thicker metallic backing; used for fine work, such as sawing tenons, dovetails, mitres for joints, &c.

tĕn′-ŏn, *v.t.* [TENON, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

2. To join by means of a tenon.

* II. *Fig.:* To fasten or join together as with a tenon. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, ii. 86.)

tĕn′-ŏn-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TENON, *v.*]

tenoning-chisel, *s.* A double-blade chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece which forms a tenon.

tenoning-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting timber to leave a tenon.

tĕn′-ŏr, * **tĕn′-our,** * **ten-oure,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *teneur* = the tenor part in music, tenor, substance, from Lat. *tenorem*, accus. of *tenor* = a holding on, tenor, sense; *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *tenor*; Ital. *tenore.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Continued run or course; general or prevailing direction; mode of continuance.

"So shall my days in one sad *tenor* run."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 520.

2. The course or line of thought which runs or holds through the whole of a discourse; general course, direction, or drift of thought; general spirit, meaning, or tendency; purport, substance.

"The whole *tenor* of the gospels and epistles shows, that human virtues are all light in the balance."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 473.

* 3. Stamp, character, nature, kind.

"All of a *tenour* was their after-life."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,148.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore the instrument must be set out correctly, even although the pleader may not have set out more than the substance or purport of the instrument.

2. *Music:*

(1) The third of the four kinds of voices arranged with regard to their compass. It is the highest of male chest voices, and its extent lies between tenor c and treble a. The tenor voice is sometimes called by way of distinction "the human voice," from an idea that it is the quality and compass of voice most common to man. The Plain Song of the Church was formerly given as a tenor part, the harmonies being constructed above and below it. The name is derived from the holding or sustaining note which was given formerly to this voice. In old music the tenor voice was divided into three classes, high, mean, and low tenor.

(2) The third of the four parts in which concerted or harmonized music for mixed voices is usually composed; the part above the bass. Formerly the music for this part was written on a staff marked with the tenor clef; but now it is generally written in displayed or full-score music on the staff marked with the treble clef, and is sung an octave lower. In compressed and short-score music it is written on the bass staff and its supplementary upper ledger-lines.

(3) One who possesses a tenor voice; one who sings a tenor part.

(4) An instrument which plays a tenor part.

(5) The larger violin of low pitch is called the tenor, alto viola, bratsche, and sometimes alto violin.

(6) A tenor bell (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

Music: Pertaining to the tenor; adapted for playing or singing the tenor part: as, a *tenor* voice, a *tenor* instrument.

tenor bell, *s.* The principal bell in a peal or set.

tenor C, *s.*

Music:

1. The lowest c in the tenor voice.
2. The lowest string of the tenor violin.

tenor-clef, *s.*

Music: The c clef placed upon the fourth line of the stave. It is used for the tenor voice, tenor trombone, the higher register of the bassoon and violoncello, &c. The treble clef is sometimes employed for the tenor voice, but the notes are then expressed an octave above their true sound.

tenor-trombone, *s.*

Music: A trombone with a compass of two octaves and a fifth.

tĕn′-ŏr, *s.* [A corruption of *tenon* (q.v.).]

tĕn-ŏr′-ē, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A tenor voice.
2. A tenor singer.

¶ *Tenore buffo*, a tenor singer to whom is assigned a comic part in an opera; *Tenore leggiero*, a tenor singer with a voice of light, small quality; *Tenore robusto*, a tenor singer with a full, strong, sonorous voice.

tĕn-ō-rĭ′-nō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *tenore* = tenor.] A tenor singer having a voice of a light, clear, thin quality.

* **tĕn′-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tenor*; *-ist.*]

Music: One who sings the tenor part or plays the tenor violin. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

tĕn′-ŏr-īte, *s.* [After the Neapolitan savant, Tenore; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of melaconite (q.v.), occurring in very thin crystalline scales of a shining black colour on volcanic scoria at Vesuvius. Lately shown, on optical grounds, to be triclinic in crystallization.

tĕn′-ŏr-oōn′, *s.* [TENOR.]

Music:

1. The name of an old tenor oboe with a compass extending downwards to tenor c.

2. A word affixed to an organ stop to denote that it does not proceed below tenor c: as, *tenoroon* hautboy. A *tenoroon* diapason is a double diapason which does not extend below tenor c.

tĕn′-ō-tōme, *s.* [TENDOTOME.]

tĕn-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, * **tĕn-ōn-tŏt′-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. τενών (*tenōn*), genit. τένοντος (*tenontos*) = a tenon, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The act of dividing a tendon; the division of a tendon.

tĕn′-pĕn-nȳ, *a.* [Eng. *ten*, and *penny.*] Valued at or worth tenpence.

tenpenny-nail, *s.* [PENNY, ¶.]

tĕn′-rĕc, *s.* [TANREC.]

tĕnse, *a.* [Lat. *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.] Stretched tightly; stretched or strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

"The skin was *tense*, also rimpled and blistered."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

tĕnse, * tence, *s.* [O. Fr. *tens;* Fr. *temps* = time, season, from Lat. *tempus* = time, a tense; Port. & Ital. *tempo;* Sp. *tiempo.*]

Gram.: One of the forms which a verb takes in order to express time of action or of that which is affirmed; one of the particular forms of inflection of a verb by which time of action is expressed. The primary simple tenses are three: past, present, and future; but these admit of many modifications, which differ in different languages. In English tenses are formed: (1) by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang, fling, flung,* &c.; (2) by terminational inflection, as in *love, loved, live, lived,* &c.; or (3) by the use of auxiliary verbs, as *love, did* love, *will* love; go, *will* go, *had* gone, &c.

"The *tenses* are used to mark present, past, and future time, either indefinitely without reference to any beginning, middle, or end; or else definitely, in reference to such distinctions."—*Harris: Hermes,* bk. i., ch. vii.

tĕnse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tense,* a.; *-ly.*] In a tense manner; tightly; with tension.

tĕnse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tense,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness, tension.

"Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

* **tĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tensible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being tensible or tensile; tensility.

* **tĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *tens(e),* a.; *-ible.*] Capable of being extended; tensile.

"Gold is the closest and therefore the heaviest of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 327.

tĕn'-sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *tensus* = tense (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.

2. Capable of being extended or drawn out in length or breadth.

"All bodies ductile and *tensile,* as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 845.

tensile-strength, *s.* The cohesive power by which a material resists an attempt to pull it apart in the direction of its fibres. This bears no relation to its capacity for resisting compression.

* **tĕn'-sĭled,** *a.* [Eng. *tensil(e); -ed.*] Rendered capable of tension; made tensile.

tĕn-sĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tensil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being tensile.

"The libration or reciprocation of the spirits in the *tensility* of the muscles would not be so perpetual."—*More: Immort. of the Soul,* bk. ii., ch. x.

tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tensionem,* accus. of *tensio* = a stretching, from *tensus,* pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. *tension;* Ital. *tensione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of stretching or straining.

"It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by a stiff *tension* of the larynx."—*Holder.*

(2) The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained.

"The string which is constantly kept in a state of *tension* will vibrate on the slightest impulse."—*Knox: Essays,* No. 21.

2. *Fig.:* Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort or exertion; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or will.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* Electro-motive force. It is measured by the electrometer.

2. *Mech.:* The strain or the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of a system in equilibrium or in motion. Thus, when a cord supports a weight, the tension at every part of the string is equal to that weight.

3. *Pneum.:* The expansibility or elastic force of gaseous bodies, whence gases are sometimes called elastic fluids.

4. *Sewing-mach.:* A pressure upon the thread to prevent its running too easily from the spool.

tension-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track by means of tension-rods, and the string acting as a tie.

tension-rod, *s.* A stay or tie-rod in a truss or structure, which connects opposite parts and prevents their spreading asunder.

tension-spring, *s.* A spring for waggons, railway-carriages, &c.

tĕn'-sioned, *a.* [Eng. *tension; -ed.*] Subjected to tension or drawing out; in a state of tension; tense, drawn out, extended.

* **tĕns'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tens(e),* a.; *-ity.*] The state of being tense; tension, tenseness.

* **tĕns'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *tens(e),* a.; *-ive.*] Giving a sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

"From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distension of the parts by the fulness of humour."—*Floyer: On Humours.*

tĕn'-sŏme, *a.* [TENDSOME.]

tĕn'-sŏn, *s.* [TENZON.]

tĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *tensus,* pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.]

Anat.: Any muscle which stretches the part on which it specially operates: as, the *tensor palati,* the *tensor tarsi,* &c.

* **tĕn'-sure (s as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *tens(e); -ure.*] Tension; the act of stretching; the state of being stretched.

"This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure,* we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural."—*Bacon.*

tĕnt (1), * **tente,** *s.* [Fr. *tente,* from Low Lat. *tenta* = a tent, prop. fem. sing. of *tentus,* pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. *tienda;* Port. & Ital. *tenda;* Lat. *tentorium.*]

1. A portable pavilion or lodge, consisting of some flexible material, such as skins, matting, canvas, or other strong textile fabric, stretched over and supported on poles. Among uncivilized and wandering tribes tents have been the ordinary dwelling-places from the earliest times, but among civilized nations they are principally used as temporary lodgings for soldiers when engaged in the field, for travellers on an expedition, or for providing accommodation, refreshment, &c., for large bodies of people collected together out of doors on some special occasion, as at horse-races, fairs, cricket-matches, or the like. Military tents are made of canvas, supported by one or more poles, and distended by means of ropes fastened to pegs driven into the ground. Tents of a large size, such as are used for out-of-door fêtes are known as marquees.

"Now man the next, receding toward the main,
Wedged in one body, at the *tents* they stand."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 788.

2. An apparatus used in field-photography; a substitute for the usual dark room. It consists of a box provided with a yellow glass window in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of light to the interior. It is usually provided with shelves and racks inside, developing-tray, and a vessel of water overhead, having an elastic tube passing to the inside, to convey water for washing the plate.

† 3. A kind of pulpit of wood erected out-of-doors, in which clergymen used to preach when the people were too numerous to be accommodated within-doors. (Still sometimes used.) (*Scotch.*)

4. A Rechabite lodge (Jer. xxxv. 7). [RECHABITE, 3.]

"The sick funds in the possession of the various *tents.*"—*Rechabite Magazine,* July, 1886, p. 151.

tent-bed, *s.* A high post bedstead, having curtains in a tent form above.

tent-caterpillar, *s.* The larva of a moth, *Clisiocampa americana,* destructive to the apple and cherry-tree.

tent-maker, *s.* One who makes tents, or weaves the cloth for tents. (Acts xviii. 3).

tent-peg, *s.* A peg of wood, driven into the ground, to which the tent ropes are fastened.

tent-pegging, *s.* A game or sport consisting in trying to pick a tent-peg out of the ground with a spear or lance while riding at full speed.

"Colonel ——, who reopened an old wound while engaged in the game of *tent-pegging,* died last night."—*Standard,* Jan. 15, 1886.

* **tent stitch,** *s.* A kind of fancy stitch in worsted work.

"She does, core of my heart—she does—and is as ignorant of music as I am of *tent-stitch.*"—*Lord Lytton: My Novel,* ch. xii.

tent-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pandanus Fosteri, found in Lord Howe's Island.

tĕnt (2), *s.* [Contract. from *attent* or *attention.*] Attention, caution, care, notice.

"Canny now, lad—canny now—tak *tent* and tak time."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. vii.

tĕnt (3), * **tente,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tento* = to handle, to touch, to test; Fr. *tenter* = to tempt, to prove, to try; Sp. *tienta* = a probe; *tiento* = a touch.]

Surgical:

* 1. A probe.

"Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

2. A roll of lint, sponge, &c., of cylindrical or conical shape, introduced into an ulcer or wound to keep the external portion open and induce it to heal from the bottom. [SPONGE-TENT.]

tĕnt (4), *s.* [Sp. (*vino*) *tinto* = deep red (wine); *tinto* = deep-coloured, from Lat. *tinctus,* pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] A kind of wine of a deep red colour, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain. It is principally used for sacramental purposes.

"While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with sherry and *tent* superfine."
Percy: Reliques, I. ii. 16.

* **tĕnt** (1), *v.i.* [TENT (1), *s.*] To lodge, as in a tent; to tabernacle.

"The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

tĕnt (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [TENT (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To attend; to observe attentively. (Followed by *to.*)

B. *Trans.:* To observe, to remark, to notice, to regard. (*Scotch.*)

tĕnt (3), *v.t.* [TENT (3), *s.*]

1. To probe; to search, as with a tent.

"I'll observe his looks;
I'll *tent* him to the quick." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

2. To keep open, as a wound, with a tent or pledget.

tĕn'-tą-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tentaculum* (q.v.).]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Feelers; delicate organs of touch or of prehension possessed by many of the lower animals; as the Medusidæ, the Polyzoa, the Cephalopods, &c.

tĕn-tăc'-ų-la, *s. pl.* [TENTACULUM.]

tĕn-tăc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Low Lat. *tentacul(um);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a tentacle or tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

tĕn-tăc'-ų-late, tĕn-tăc'-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *tentacul(um);* Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Furnished with or having tentacles.

"*Tentaculate* appendage laterally developed."—*Kent: Infusoria,* ii. 807.

tĕn-tăc-ų-lĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tentacula,* pl. of *tentaculum* (q.v.), and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria, or a class of Protozoa. Animalcules bearing neither flagellate appendages nor cilia in their adult state, but seizing their food and effecting locomotion, when unattached, through the medium of tentacle-like processes developed from the cuticular surface or internal parenchyma; these tentacles are simply adhesive or tubular, and provided at their distal extremity with a cup-like sucking-disc, an endoplast, and one or more contractile vesicles usually conspicuously developed; trichocysts rarely, if ever, present; increasing by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by external and internal bud-formation. They inhabit salt and fresh water; and are divided into two groups: Suctoria, in which the tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial, and Actinaria, in which they are merely adhesive.

tĕn-tăc-ų-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [TENTACULIFERA.] Bearing or producing tentacles.

tĕn-tą-cū'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tentaculum* = a tentacle, and *forma* = form.] Shaped like a tentacle.

tĕn-tăc'-ų-līte, *s.* [TENTACULITES.]

Paleront.: Any individual of the genus Tentaculites.

tentaculite-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds of Middle Devonian age, in North Devonshire and in Germany.

tĕn-tăc-ŭ-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tentacul(um);* suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of organisms, generally referred to the Annelida, but stated by S. P. Woodward, &c., to be more properly classed under the Pteropoda, or perhaps with Orthoceras (q.v.). There is a straight conical shelly tube, annulated and sometimes striated. The walls of the shell are thin, and it is open at the thick end. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks. *Tentaculites annulatus* is a characteristic Lower Silurian fossil.

tĕn-tăc'-ŭ-lŭm (pl. **tĕn-tăc'-ŭ-la),** *s.* [Lat., from *tento* = to feel, to try.] The same as TENTACLE (q.v.).

***tĕnt'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tent* (1), s.; *-age.*] A collection of tents; an encampment.

"Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii. 15.

***tĕn-tā'-tion, * ten-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *tentatio,* from *tentatus,* pa. par. of *tento* = to try.] [TEMPTATION.] Trial, temptation.

"If at any time through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation,* we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 15.

† B. *As subst.:* An essay, an experiment, a trial.

"The various *tentatives* of the early thinkers had all ended in a scepticism which was turned to dexterous use by the Sophists."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 338.

tĕn'-ta-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *tentative; -ly.*] In a tentative manner; by way of experiment or trial.

tĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *tent* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Furnished or covered with tents.

"The palisade,
That closed the *tented* ground."
Scott: Marmion, v. 1.

tĕnt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tent* (2), v.; *-er.*] A person in a manufactory who tends to or looks after a machine, or set of machines, so that they may be in proper working order, as a loom-*tenter.* He may also have the supervision of a certain number of the hands employed on such machines.

tĕnt'-ĕr (2), * teint-er, * tent-ar, * tent-ure, * tent-our, * tent-owre, *s.* [Prop. *tenture,* from Fr. *tenture* = a stretching, extending; Lat. *tentura* = a stretching, from *tentus,* pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.]

1. A frame used to stretch pieces of cloth, to make them set even and square.

2. A drying-room.

3. A tenter-hook.

"Ye haue streigned it on the *tentours,* and drawen it on the perche."—*Golden Boke,* let. 5.

*** ¶** *On the tenters:* [TENTER-HOOK, ¶].

tenter-bar, *s.* A device for stretching cloth.

tenter-ground, *s.* Ground on which frames for stretching cloth are erected. [TENTER (2), 1.]

"I could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town."—*Gray: Letter to Dr. Wharton.*

tenter-hook, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One of a set of hooks arranged on the inside margin of a frame and used in stretching cloth, the margin of which is held fast by the hooks.

2. *Fig.:* Anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

¶ *On tenter-hooks, * On the tenters:* On the stretch; on the rack; in a state of suspense or anxiety.

***tĕnt'-ĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TENTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To hang, stretch, or strain on or as on tenters.

"When leather or cloth is *tentered,* it springeth back."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To admit of being stretched by a tenter.

"Woollen cloth will *tenter.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** tĕntes,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Fr. *tentes* = tents.]

Bot.: The catkins of *Juglans regia.* (*Lyte.*)

tĕnth, * tenthe, * teonthe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *teódha;* Icel. *tiundi.*]

A. *As adj.:* The ordinal of ten; coming next after the ninth.

"It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice."—*Boyle.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A tenth part; one of ten equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a tithe.

"Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achieved, and city,
We render you the *tenth.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The tenth part of the annual profit of every church living in England, formerly paid to the pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterwards made a part of the fund known as Queen Anne's Bounty. (*Eng.*)

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Tenths* and fifteenths were temporary aids issuing out of personal property, and were formerly the real *tenth* or fifteenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. Originally the amount was uncertain, but was reduced to a certainty in the eighth year of Edward III., when new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer. So that when, afterwards, the commons granted the crown a fifteenth, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 7.

3. *Music:*

(1) A compound interval, comprising an octave and a third, nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds. The tenth is the octave of the third, and may be major or minor, diminished or augmented.

(2) An organ stop, tuned a tenth above the diapasons, called also double tierce or decima.

tĕnth'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *tenth; -ly.*] In the tenth place.

tĕn-thrĕ-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tenthred(o),* genit. *tenthredin(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Sawflies; a family of Hymenoptera, tribe Phytophaga. The ovipositor is a saw-like blade of two lateral pieces at the apical end of the abdomen. Antennæ generally short, with three to thirty joints, sometimes pectinated in the males. Maxillary palpi with six joints; prothorax produced at the sides to the origin of the four wings; anterior tibiæ with two spurs at the apex. The males are generally darker in colour than the females. The female, by the saw of the ovipositor, makes slits in the leaves or tender shoots of plants, and then separating the two pieces, deposits her eggs between them. The larvæ have eighteen to twenty-two feet; they are like those of the Lepidoptera, but want the circles of hooked bristles, and have only a simple eye on each side of the forehead. The cocoon is of the texture of parchment, or may resemble lattice, or both characteristics may be present. It is attached to the plant or tree on which the larvæ feed or is buried in the ground. About a thousand species are known, many of them from Europe. The larvæ are very destructive to crops. [ATHALIA.]

tĕn-thrē'-dō, *s.* [Gr. τενθρηδών (*tenthrēdōn*) = a kind of wasp or fly.]

Entom.: Sawfly, the typical genus of Tenthredinidæ. Upper wings with four submarginal cells; antennæ with the third and fourth joints of the same length. *Tenthredo cæthiops,* a small black species, deposits eggs on cherry and other fruit trees. The larvæ are black, and often numerous enough to do the trees great damage. *Tenthredo grossulariæ* is the Gooseberry Sawfly.

tĕnt'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *tent* (2), s.; *-ie* = *-y.*] Heedful, cautious. (*Scotch.*)

"Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e."
Burns: Halloween.

*** tĕn-tĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tentigo,* genit. *tentiginis* = a stretching, lasciviousness.]

1. Stiff, stretched.

2. Lustful, lecherous.

"Nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region."—*Swift: Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.*

tĕnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tent* (2), s.; *-less.*] Heedless, careless. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed."
Burns: To James Smith.

tĕn-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a tent (q.v.).]

Anat.: An arched or vaulted partition, stretched across the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

*** tĕnt'-ŏr-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *tentorium* = a tent.] The textile fabric of a tent.

"The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other then makers of *tentories,* to spread from tree to tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva,* bk. iv., § 8.

*** tĕnt'-ure,** *s.* [Fr.] [TENTER, *s.*] Paper-hangings, wall-paper.

tĕnt'-wŏrt, *s.* [First element doubtful; Britten & Holland quote a statement by Threlkeld that the plant was named because it was a specific against the "taint" or swelling of the joints in rickets.]

Bot.: *Asplenium Ruta muraria.*

*** tĕn'-ŭ-ātе,** *v.t.* [Lat. *tenuatus,* pa. par. of *tenuo* = to make thin; *tenuis* = thin.] To make thin.

tĕn'-ŭ-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *tenuis* = thin.]

Gram.: A term applied to the letters κ, π, τ (*k, p, t*) of the Greek alphabet, in relation to their respective middle letters γ, β, δ (*g, b, d*), and their aspirates χ, φ, θ (*ch, ph, th*). These terms are also applied to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in any language.

tĕn-ŭ-ĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having thin or narrow leaves.

tĕn'-ŭ-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tenuis* = thin.] Rare or subtle; tenuous. (Opposed to *dense.*)

"The most *tenuious,* pure, and simple matter."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls,* ch. xiv.

† tĕn-ŭ-ĭ-rŏs'-tĕr, *s.* [TENUIROSTRES.]

Zool.: Any individual member of the group Tenuirostres (q.v.).

† tĕn-ŭ-ĭ-rŏs'-tral, *a.* [TENUIROSTRES.] Of or pertaining to the Tenuirostres; slender-beaked.

"The grallatorial or *tenuirostral* type is shown in birds, as in quadrupeds, by a great slenderness and elongation of the jaws, muzzle, or bill."—*Swainson: Birds,* i. 10.

† tĕn-ŭ-ĭ-rŏs'-trēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, slender, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: A division of Insessores, having a long and slender beak tapering to a point. Toes large and slender, especially the hind one, the outer usually more or less united to the middle one at the base. They live on juices of plants or on insects. Families Certhiadæ, Meliphagidæ, Trochilidæ, Promeropidæ, and Upupidæ.

tĕn'-ŭ-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.= thin.]

Gram.: One of the tenues (q.v.).

tĕn-ū'-ĭ-tỹ, * ten-u-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *tenuité,* from Lat. *tenuitatem,* accus. of *tenuitas,* from *tenuis* = thin.]

1. The quality or state of being tenuous or thin; thinness, slenderness; smallness in diameter.

"In the iris of the eye, and the drum of the ear, the *tenuity* of the muscles is astonishing."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

2. Rarity, rareness, thinness, as of a fluid: as, the *tenuity* of the atmosphere.

* 3. Simplicity, plainness; absence of grandeur; meanness.

* 4. Poverty.

"The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

tĕn'-ŭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, slender.]

1. Thin, small, slender, minute.

2. Rare, rarefied; subtle, not dense.

tĕn'-ure, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tenura,* from Lat. *teneo* = to hold.]

1. The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate. Land may be held according to two main principles, feudal or allodial (see these words). The former is the principle universal in England. The ancient English tenures are to be accounted for upon feudal principles, and no other; being fruits of, and deduced from, the feudal policy. For there seem to have subsisted among our ancestors four principal species of lay tenures, to which all others may be

reduced, the grand criteria of which were the natures of the several services that were due to the lords from their tenants. These services, in respect of their quality, were either free or base services; in respect of their quantity and the time of their exacting them, were either certain or uncertain. Free services were such as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform; as, to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, and the like. Base services were such as were fit only for peasants or persons of a servile rank; as, to plough the lord's land, to make his hedges, or other mean employments. By later statutes the former complication of tenure has been reduced and land title made uniform, but the feudal principle persists, and all land is considered to be held mediately or immediately from the King. In the United States land is held under allodial or independent tenure, and the title of every tenant in fee-simple is absolute, and subject to the claim of no superior. In legal technicality, however, the English terms for tenure are retained. [Burgage, Copyhold, Frankalmoigne, Socage, Villenage.]

"The *tenure* described by our ancient writers, under the name of privileged villenage, is such as has been held of the kings of England from the Conquest downwards; being of other than an exalted species of copyhold, subsisting at this day, viz., the *tenure* in ancient demesne. It applies to those lands or manors, which, though now perhaps granted out to private subjects, were actually in the hands of the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror; and the tenants therein have some peculiar privilege, now of little if of any value. It thus appears, that whatever changes and alterations our *tenures* have in process of time undergone, from the Saxon era to the 12 Car. II., all lay *tenures* are now in effect reduced to two species; free *tenure* in common socage, and base *tenure* by copy of court-roll."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. The consideration, condition, or service, which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.

3. Manner of holding in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or retained.

"All that seems thine own
Held by the *tenure* of his will alone."
Cowper: Expostulation, 678.

tē nū′-tō, *a.* [Ital. = held.]

Music: A term applied to a note or series of notes having to be held or kept sounding the full time.

tĕn′-zŏn, tĕn′-sŏn, *s.* [Fr. *tenson;* Ital. *tenzone;* from Low Lat. *tensionem,* accus. of *tensio* = a contending, a contest, from Lat. *tensus,* pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.] A contention in verse between rival troubadours before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors.

tē-ō-căl′-lĭ, *s.* [Mex. = God's house.]

Antiq.: The name given to the temples of the aborigines of Mexico. They were built in the form of a four-sided pyramid, in two, three, or more stories, or terraces, on the highest of which the temple proper was situated. The Teocallis of Yucatan are not built in terraces, but rise at an angle of 45° to the platforms on which the temple is placed. [Pyramid, 2.]

"A spacious and imposing building, erected on the ruins of the great *teocalli,* or temple of the Aztec god, Mixith."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, vi. 436.

tē′-ō-păn, *s.* [Mex. = place of God.] The same as Teocalli (q.v.).

tē′ păl, *s.* [Altered from petal, and with a reference to sepal.]

Botany:

1. A petal.

2. One of the portions of a perianth.

tĕp-ĕ-făc′-tion, *tĕp-ĭ-făc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tepefactus,* pa. par. of *tepefacio* = to tepefy (q.v.).] The act or operation of warming or making tepid or moderately warm.

tĕp′-ĕ-fȳ, *tĕp′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *tepefacio,* from *tepeo* = to be warm, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To make tepid or moderately warm.

"They (pike) lie close to the bottom, where the water is most warm, and seldom venture out, except the day be particularly fine, and the shallows at the edges of the stream become *tepified* by the powerful rays of the sun."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, iv. 233.

B. *Intrans.:* To become tepid or moderately warm.

tē-pē-jĭ-lō′-tē (j as h), *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: The young, unexpanded flower-buds of a species of Chamædorea (q.v.); highly esteemed as a vegetable.

tĕph′-ræ-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. *τέφρα* (*tephra*) = ashes, and *ὤψ* (*ôps*) = the face, the countenance.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidæ, group Cantharina, from Chinese, Japanese, and Australian seas.

*** tĕph′-rą-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. *τέφρα* (*tephra*) = ashes, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

tĕph′-rīne, tĕph′-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *τέφρα* (*tephra*) = cinders, ashes; suff. *-ine, -ite.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given to a gray, ash-like rock of loose texture, the base of which was trachytic. Subsequent investigation has shown, however, that it consists of a plagioclase felspar, associated with either nepheline or leucite, and sometimes with both, and also several accessory minerals. This name has been until recently used by French geologists; but Rosenbusch (*Mikroskopische Physiographie d. massigen Gesteine,* Stuttgart, 1877) has adopted it as a designation of a "family" of rocks, most of which are equivalent to the phonolites (q.v.).

tĕph-rī′-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *τέφρα* (*tephra*) = ashes.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), allied to Hippoglossus. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal commences above the eye.

tĕph-rŏd-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τεφρώδης* (*tephrōdēs*) = ash-coloured, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird. Named from their sombre plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Prionopidæ (in some classifications, of Laniidæ, when they are placed in the sub-family Dicrurinæ), with four species, from the Oriental region. The frontal feathers are bristly and incurved. They go about in small flocks, carefully hunting for the insects on which they feed.

*** tĕph′-rō-măn-çy, * tĕph-rō-măn′-tĭ-ą (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Tephramancy.]

tĕph-rō′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *τεφρός* (*tephros*) = ash-coloured.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Galegeæ. Tropical or sub-tropical trees, shrubs, or herbs, usually with unequally pinnated leaves, covered with a gray silky down, and lanceolate or subulate stipules. Flowers mostly in axillary racemes, white or purplish; calyx campanulate, with five nearly equal teeth; stamens in one or two bundles; legume linear, compressed, straight, or curved, many-seeded. The young branches of *Tephrosia toxicaria* and *T. cinerea,* West Indian plants, with the leaves pounded and sometimes mixed with quicklime, are thrown into pools and mountain streams to poison fish. The smaller fry die; the larger fishes, though temporarily stupefied, generally recover. An infusion of the seeds of *T. purpurea,* a copiously branched perennial, one or two feet high, common in India, is given as a cooling medicine. A decoction of the bitter root is given in dyspepsia, lientery, tympanitis, &c. *T. Senna* is used as a purgative by the inhabitants of Popayan. A blue dye is extracted from *T. tinctoria,* an undershrub growing in Mysore, &c. *T. Apollinea* in Nubia, and *T. toxicaria* in the Niger region, are also dye plants.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Geometer Moths, family Boarmidæ. Five species are British.

tĕp′-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus,* from *tepeo* = to be warm, from same root as Sansc. *tap* = to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

"Through the *tepid* gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,324.

tĕp-ĭ-dā′-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *tepidus* = tepid (q.v.).]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in Roman baths where the tepid water was placed; also the boiler in which the water was warmed for the tepid bath.

tĕ-pĭd′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *tepidité,* from Lat. *tepidus* = tepid.] The quality or state of being tepid or lukewarm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *tepidity* and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation."—*Bp. Taylor: Life of Christ*, pt. i., § 4.

tĕp′ ĭd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tepid; -ness.*] Tepidity, lukewarmness.

*** tē′-por,** *s.* [Lat.] Gentle heat, moderate warmth.

"The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April."—*Arbuthnot.*

tĕq′-ĕz-quīte (q as k), *s.* [A corrupt of Tequoixquitl, the Mexican name for a mineral substance found at Texcoco, Zumpango.]

Min.: A mixture of various salts, consisting principally of carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium (common salt).

tĕr-ą-crȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ter(ebic),* and *acrylic.*] Derived from, or containing terebic and acrylic acid.

teracrylic-acid, *s.* [Pyroterebic-acid.]

tĕr′-ą-phĭm, *s. pl.* [Heb. תְּרָפִים (*teraphim*), perhaps from an obsolete verb תָּרַף (*taraph*) = to live agreeably or in plenty. (*Gesenius.*)]

Jewish Antiq.: Household gods, like the Roman Penates. The "images" which Rachel stole from her father Laban are called in Hebrew teraphim (Gen. xxxi. 19, 34, 35). Perhaps they were the "strange gods" given up by Jacob's household, and by him hid under the "oak" at Shechem (xxxv. 2, 4). Again, the "image" which Michal put in David's bed, and which was intended to be mistaken for him, is called in Hebrew teraphim, a plural form, though apparently only with a singular meaning. It was probably of the human form and size (1 Sam. xix. 13). Micah manufactured one or more (Judges xvii. 5, xviii. 14, 17, 18, 20). Teraphim are often mentioned in connection with ephods, and in Zech. x. 2, it is stated that the teraphim (A. V. idols) have spoken vanity, implying that they were consulted as oracles by the Jews, as ephods were (1 Sam. xxiii. 9, 12, xxx. 7). The Babylonians used them for a similar purpose (Ezek. xxi. 21). Samuel denounced them (1 Sam. xv. 23), and Josiah put them away, with wizards, idols, &c. (2 Kings xxiii. 24). The English reader must have recourse to the R. V. to find where the word teraphim occurs in the Old Testament, as in all but one passage (Hosea iii. 4) the **A. V.** translates it by other words.

tĕr′-ą-pĭn, *s.* [Terrapin.]

tĕr′-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *τέρας* (*teras*) = a monster.]

Entom.: A genus of Cynipidæ. The puncture by *Teras terminalis* of oak twigs produces the gall called oak-apple.

*** tĕ-răt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *τέρας* (*teras*), genit. *τέρατος* (*teratos*) = a sign, a wonder.] Marvellous, wonderful, miraculous.

tĕr-ăt-ĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *terat(o)-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Gymnodontidæ. Known British species one, from the Lower Eocene.

tĕr-ą-tō-, *pref.* [Teratical.] Marvellous; of or belonging to monsters or anything wonderful.

tĕr-ą-tŏg′-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Med.: The formation of monsters.

tĕr-ăt′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Lat. *terra miraculosa;* Ger. *wundererde.*]

Min.: An impure variety of lithomarge (q.v.), found at Planitz, Saxony.

tĕr-ą-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *teratolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to teratology; dealing with or treating of monsters or marvels.

tĕr-ą-tŏl′-ō-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *teratolog(y); -ist.*]

* 1. One given to teratology; one who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger.

2. One who studies or is versed in the science of teratology.

tĕr-ą-tŏl′-ō-jȳ, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. That branch of biological science which deals with monsters, malformations, or deviations from the normal types in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

* 2. Affectation of sublimity in language; bombast. (*Bailey.*)

tĕr-ą-tō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Triassic Dinosaurs.

tĕr′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Ytterby in Sweden.]

Chem.: A metal, supposed by Mosander in 1843 to exist, together with erbium and yttrium, in gadolinite. Subsequent investigations have thrown considerable doubt on its existence, and it is now believed to be yttria contaminated with the oxides of the cerium metals.

tĕrçe, * **tyerse,** *s.* [Fr. masc. *tiers*, fem. *tierce* = third; *tiers* = a third part, a tierce, from Lat. *tertius*, fem. *tertia* = third.] [TIERCE.]

* 1. A third part, a third.

"The middle betweene them both is 50 degrees and a *terce* in latitude."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 210.

* 2. *Measures, &c.:* A cask whose contents are forty-two gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.

"For I search'd every piece of wine; yes sure, sir, And every little *terce*, that could but testifie." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim*, ii. 1.

* 3. *Eccles.:* The same as TIERCE, II. 2.

"At howre *tyerse*." *Myrour of our Lady*, p. 13.

4. *Scots Law:* A real right, whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision, is entitled to a life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly kenned to it. [KEN, *v.*, A. II.]

terce-major, *s.*

Cards: A sequence of the three best cards in some games.

tĕr′-çel, * ter-cell, * tas-sel, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *tiercelet*, so called because he is commonly a third less than the female, from O. Fr. *tiers*, *tierce* = third [TERCE]; cf. O. Ital *terzolo*; Ital. *terzuolo*, from *terzo* = third.]

A. *As subst.:* The male of the falcon, espec. the common or Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

"The falcon as the *tercel*, for all the ducks i' the river."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Male.

"The *tercell* egle, as ye know full wele, The foule royall, aboue you all in degre." *Chaucer: Assembly of Foules.*

* **tĕrçe′-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tiercelet.*] [TERCEL.] The male hawk; the male eagle.

"Perched on his wonted eyrie high, Sleep sealed the *tercelet's* wearied eye." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 2.

* **tĕr′-çel-lēne,** *s.* [TERCEL.] A small male hawk; a tercelet.

tĕr-çĕn′-tĕn-ą-rў, † **tĕr-çĕn-tĕn′-ą-rў,** * **tĕr-çĕn-tēn′-ą-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ter* = thrice, and *centenarius* = centenary (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to an interval of three hundred years.

B. *As subst.:* A day celebrated or observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as a great victory, &c., which occurred three hundred years before.

"Their noble president had accustomed himself to say 'tercenteenary.' But all long words that ended in 'ary,' 'ery,' 'ory,' were accented on the fourth syllable from the end, or what scholars called the 'preantepenultimate.' (Laughter.) If his lordship's attention were called to that little law, he would adapt his pronunciation to the common one, and would speak of the '*ter-cent-enary*.'"—*Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1887.

tĕrç′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *terc(e)*; *-er.*]

Law: A tenant in dower; a dowéress.

tĕrç′-ĕt, *s.* [Fr., from *tiers* = third.]

1. *Music:* A third.

2. *Poetry:* A group of three rhyming lines; a triplet.

tĕr′-çīne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tertius* = third.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for what he considered a third coating of some seeds, internal to the secundine and primine. It is really only a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. Called by Malpighi the Chorion.

† **tere,** *s.* [TARE (1), *s.*]

tĕr-ĕ-băm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing terebic acid and ammonia.

terebamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{11}NO_3 = (C_7H_8O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ N \\ H \\ O \end{matrix} \right.$. Terebamide. Prepared by heating terebic acid in ammonia gas to 140–160°. It is slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

tĕr-ĕ-băm′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*, and *amide.*] [TEREBAMIC-ACID.]

tĕr′-ĕ-bāte, *s.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of terebic acid.

tĕr-ĕ-bĕl′-ląm, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *terebra* = a boring instrument.]

1. *Surg.:* A trepan or trephine.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Terebellidæ (q.v.). The sheath consists of sand, pieces of shell, and other adventitious particles, held together by a glutinous secretion from the body. The young, when first they quit the eggs, are small, globular embryos, thickly covered with cilia. Then the body becomes elongate and the cilia collect in a band round the middle; eyes appear.

TEREBELLA EMMALINA.

Next the cilia diminish in size and disappear, the animal becomes able to creep along the bottom of the water; finally it builds its tube and moves about no more.

tĕr-ĕ-bĕl′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *terebell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A large family of Tubicolæ. Animals sometimes eight or nine inches long, worm-shaped, thick in front and narrow behind, cephalic region often with a collar; tentacles numerous, filiform, in two groups around the mouth; no proboscis; branched or pectinate branchiæ on some of the anterior segments.

tĕr′-ĕ-bēne, *s.* [Lat. *tereb(inthus)* = turpentine; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An optically inactive isomer of oil of turpentine, prepared by the action of strong sulphuric acid on terebenthene. It has the odour of thyme-oil, sp. gr. 0·864, and boils at 156°.

tĕr-ĕ-bĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [TEREBIC.]

tĕr-ĕ-bĕn′-thēne, *s.* [TEREBENE.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. Berthelot's name for the chief constituent found in French oil of turpentine, and readily obtained by neutralizing the oil with an alkaline carbonate, and distilling first over the water-bath, and then in a vacuum. It has a sp. gr. = 0,864, boils at 161°, and has a specific rotatory power of — 42·3.

tĕr-ĕ-bĕn-tĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *terebent(hene)*; *-il*, *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from terebenthene.

terebentilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_8H_6 \left\{ \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ CO\cdot OH \end{matrix} \right.$. A monobasic acid obtained by passing the vapour of turpentine over soda-lime, heated to 400°, and treating the resulting mass with hydrochloric acid. It is heavier than water, melts at 90°, boils at 250°, is slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Its vapour is acrid, and attacks the nose strongly.

tĕr-ĕ-bĕn′-zĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tere(bene)*, and *benz(o)ic.*] Derived from or containing terebene.

terebenzic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_7O_4$ (?) Produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine. It crystallizes in small shining needles, insoluble in cold, soluble in boiling water and in cold alcohol, melts at 169°, and boils at a much higher temperature.

tĕ-rĕb′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tereb(ene)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from terebene.

terebic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{10}O_4 = (C_7H_8O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right. O_2$. Terebenic acid. Terebilic acid. A dibasic acid prepared by heating oil of turpentine with four parts of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·25. It crystallizes in four-sided, colourless prisms, with oblique terminal faces, dissolves in about 100 parts of cold water, more readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 200° without loss of weight, but at a higher temperature begins to decompose. It forms salts called terebates, of little importance.

terebic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acid ethers prepared by the direct action of terebic acid on the several alcohols: thus, ethyl-terebic acid, $C_7H_9(C_2H_5)O_4 = C_7H_8O_2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ H \end{matrix} \right. O_2$, is an oil having a burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, and very unstable.

tĕr′-ĕ-bĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [TEREBIC.]

* **tĕr′-ĕ-bĭn-tā′-çē-æ,** * **tĕr-ĕ-bĭn-thā′-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *terebinth(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order founded by Jussieu in 1789, and including all the turpentine-bearing plants. These are now distributed among the orders Amyridaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, &c.

tĕr′-ĕ-bĭnth, *s.* [Lat. *terebinthus*; Gr. τερέβινθος (*terebinthos*) = the terebinth or turpentine tree.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The terebinth tree (q.v.).

(2) (*Pl.*): An alternative name for the Anacards. [ANACARDIACEÆ.]

2. *Comm. & Pharm.:* Various résins, balsams, and spec. Common and Venetian turpentine, and Canada balsam.

terebinth-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pistacia Terebinthus, the Chio or Cyprus Turpentine tree. Leaves unequally pinnate, generally three pairs with a terminal one; flowers small; fruit small, dark, purple, rounded, and furrowed. The turpentine flows from incisions in the stem, and is left to harden. A gall produced upon the tree by the puncture of insects is used in dyeing, and for tanning one kind of Morocco leather.

* **tĕr-ĕ-bĭn-thī′-ną,** *s.* [TEREBINTH.] An old name for turpentine (q.v.).

* **tĕr-ĕ-bĭnth′-ĭn-āte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *terebinth-in(us)* = of the terebinth tree; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Impregnated with the qualities of turpentine; terebinthine.

"During the summer the tree sends out a pleasing *terebinthinate* odour."—*Loudon: Encycl. of Plants* (ed. 1880), p. 805.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A preparation of the turpentine of firs.

"Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale."—*Floyer.*

tĕr-ĕ-bĭn′-thīne, *a.* [Lat. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthus* = the terebinth (q.v.).] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine; partaking of the qualities of turpentine.

* **tĕr-ĕ-bĭnth′-ŭs,** *s.* [TEREBINTH.]

Bot.: A genus of plants founded by Jussieu, now reduced to a synonym of Pistacia (q.v.).

tĕr′-ĕ-brą, *s.* [Lat. = a boring instrument; *tero* = to pierce.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Auger-shell; a genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). Shell long, pointed, many whorled; aperture small; canal short; operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Animal blind, or with eyes near the summit of minute tentacles. All the shells are smooth, and ornamented with variegated spots, generally red, brown, and orange. Recent species 110, mostly tropical. Fossil twenty-four, from the Eocene of Britain, France, and Chili.

tĕr-ĕ-brā′-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *terebra* = a borer.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Potamides. Shell pyramidal, columella with a prominent fold towards its apex, and a second less distinct one on the basal fronts of the whorls. From India and North Australia. *Terebralia telescopium* is so abundant near Calcutta that the shells are burnt for lime. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

tĕr′-ĕ-brant, *a.* [TEREBRANT.] Possessed of an ovipositor; of or belonging to the Terebrantia.

terebrant hymenoptera, *s. pl.* [TEREBRANTIA (1).]

tĕr-ĕ-brăn′-tī-a (tī as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *terebrans*, pr. par. of *terebro* = to bore.]

Entomology:

1. Saw-flies; a tribe of Hymenoptera having the ovipositor converted into a saw or borer. Families, Tenthredinidæ and Siricidæ.

2. A tribe of Physopoda in which the females have a regular ovipositor consisting of minute valves concealed in a groove of the last two ventral segments. Antennæ usually nine-jointed. [THRIPS.]

* **tĕr′-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *terebratus*, pa. par. of *terebro* = to bore; *terebra* = a boring instrument.] To bore, to pierce with or as with a boring instrument.

"Earthworms being made in the most compleat manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping where their occasions lead them."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

tĕr-ĕ-brā-tŭl′-ĭ-da, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebratus* = perforated.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Terebratulidæ (q.v.), with twenty-five species distributed among several sub-genera. Shell smooth or radiately plaited; dorsal valve longitudinally impressed; hinge-line approximately straight; beak with a flattened area on each side of the deltidium, which is incomplete, foramen large; loop attached to the septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk.

* **tĕr-ĕ-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *terebratio*, from *terebratus*, pa. par. of *terebro* = to bore, to perforate; Fr. *térébration*.] The act of boring, perforating, or piercing.

"It hath been touched before, that *terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better; but it is found also, that it maketh the fruit sweeter, and better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 468.

tĕr-ĕ-brăt′-ŭ-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebratus* = perforated.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Terebratulidæ (q.v.). Shell smooth, convex; beak truncated and perforated; foramen circular; deltidium of two pieces frequently blended; loop very short, simple, attached by its crura to the hinge-plate. Animal attached by a pedicle; brachial disc trilobed, centre lobe elongated and spirally convoluted. Terebratula proper has three recent species, from the Mediterranean, Vigo Bay, and the Falkland Islands; fossil, 120, from the Devonian onward. Sub-genera: Terebratulina, Waldheimia, Megantéris, and Rensselæria, the latter from the Silurian to the Devonian.

tĕr-ĕ-bra-tū′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda (q.v.). Woodward enumerates five genera, to which Tate adds two others. Shell minutely punctate; usually round or oval, smooth or striated; ventral valve with a prominent beak and two curved hinge-teeth; dorsal valve with depressed umbo, a prominent cardinal process between the dental sockets, and a slender shelly loop. Animal attached by a pedicle, or by the ventral valves; oral arms united by a membrane, variously folded, sometimes spiral at their extremities. The family is numerous and widely distributed in time and space. The generic and sub-generic forms are usually classified according to the modifications of the loop or calcified support for the respiratory and alimentary organs, the simplest and highest type of this loop being found in Terebratula (q.v.). The family was represented in Silurian seas, and reached its maximum about the dawn of the Tertiary epoch, since when many of its representatives have become extinct.

tĕr-ĕ-bra-tū′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratula*, and Eng. *form*.] Shaped like the shell of Terebratula (q.v.).

tĕr-ĕ-brăt-ŭ-lī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *terebratula* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Terebratula (q.v.). Loop short, rendered annular in the adult by the union of the oral processes. Recent species six, from the United States, Norway, Cape, and Japan; fossil twenty-two, from the Oxford Clay.

* **tĕr-ĕ-brăt′-ŭ-līte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratul(a)*; suff. *-ite*.] Any fossil species of the genus Terebratula (q.v.).

tĕr-ĕ-cām′-phēne, *s.* [Eng. *tere(bene)*, and *camphene*.]

Chem.: A solid crystallizable body, somewhat resembling camphor, produced by heating to 220° the solid hydro-chloride prepared from French turpentine, with potassium stearate or dry soap. It melts at 45°, and boils at 160°.

tĕr-ĕ-chrȳs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tere(bic)*; *chrys(in)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing terebic acid and chrysin.

terechrysic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_5$. An acid, said to be obtained, together with oxalic, terephthalic, and terebic acids, in the watery liquid obtained by oxidising oil of turpentine with nitric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. (*Watts.*)

tĕr-ĕ-dī′-na, *s.* [Lat. *teredo* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Teredo. The valves have an accessory valve in front of the umbones, the aperture of the tube is sometimes shaped like an hour-glass, or six-lobed.

tĕr′-ĕ-dine, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *teredina*. (*Larousse.*)] A doubtful word, usually defined as = the teredo; but possibly formed erroneously from the Lat. *teredines* (pl. of *teredo*), which occurs in Adams:

"A better piece of timber hath the more *teredines* breeding in it."—*Works*, i. 505.

tĕr-ē′-dō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *τερηδών* (*terēdōn*), from *τερεω* (*tereō*) = to bore, to pierce.]

1. *Bot.:* Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Pholadidæ. Worm-like Molluscs, having a sucker-like foot with a foliaceous border, and long, cord-like gills; shell globular, open in front and behind, lodged at the inner extremity of a burrow, in whole or in part lined with shell; valves three-lobed, concentrically striated. Known species: recent, twenty-one, from Britain, Norway, the Black Sea, and the tropics, to 119 fathoms deep. *Teredo navalis*, the Ship worm, is a soft, cylindrical, somewhat vermiform mollusc, two or two and a half feet long, with two small shells at its anterior extremity. It bores into timber, and is exceedingly destructive to ships. In 1731 and 1732 it created alarm in Holland by boring into the piles constituting part of the defence of the country against the inroads of the sea. Though teak is not so easily attacked as many other kinds of timber, yet it does not wholly escape. The best protection against the teredo is metal sheathing and broad-headed iron nails hammered into the wood. Fossil species twenty-four, from the Lias onward. Used also of any individual of the genus.

tẹ-rēn′-īte, *s.* [Gr. *τέρην* (*terēn*) = friable; suff. *-ite*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in crystals with the form of scapolite, also massive. Not analyzed, but stated to be probably a variety of scapolite. Found in a small vein in limestone at Antwerp, New York.

2. A name given by D'Aubisson to certain friable clay-slates or shales, notably those of the carboniferous formation.

tĕr-ĕph-thăl′-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tere(bic)*; *phthal(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O_2 = N_2H_4(C_8H_4O_2)''$. Terephthalic amide. An insoluble, white, amorphous body, produced by the action of ammonia on terephthalic chloride.

tĕr-ĕph-thăl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tere(bic)*, and *phthalic*.] Derived from or containing terebic and phthalic acids.

terephthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$. Isolinic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of strong aqueous potash at the boiling heat on phenylene cyanide. It forms a white, tasteless, crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and sublimes without previous fusion at about 300°.

terephthalic-amide, *s.* [TEREPHTHALAMIDE.]

terephthalic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_4O_2Cl_2$. Produced by the action of phosphoric pentachloride on terephthalic acid. It forms beautiful crystals, smells like benzoic chloride, and resembles it in all its reactions.

tĕr′-ēs, *a.* [Lat. = round, smooth.] Round, cylindrical; used substantively in anatomy as a name for certain muscles and ligaments on account of their shape, as *teres* major, *teres* minor, &c.

Tĕ-rē′-sĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A member of the Discalced Carmelites of either sex, living under the reformed rule introduced by St. Teresa in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

* **tĕr′-ĕt,** *a.* [TERETE.]

tĕr′-ēte, * **tĕr-ē′-toŭs,** * **tĕr′-ĕt,** *a.* [Lat. *teres*, genit. *teretis* = round, smooth, from *tero* to rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants. Opposed to angular (q.v.).

"To the stars nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 826.

* **tĕr′-ĕ-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. *τερέτισμα* (*teretisma*) = the chirping of swallows.] Rough and unmelodious noise. (*Hall: Satires*, IV. i. 3.)

* **tĕr′-gal,** *a.* [Lat. *tergum* = the back; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

tĕr′-gant, tĕr′-gĭ-ant, *a.* [Lat. *tergum* = the back.]

Her.: Showing the back part: as, an eagle *tergant* displayed.

TERGANT.

tĕr-ĝĕm′-ĭn-al, tĕr-ĝĕm′-ĭn-ate, *a.* [TERGEMINOUS.] Thrice double; specif., in botany, three-paired; the term used when each of two secondary petioles bears towards its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles, as in *Mimosa tergemina*. (*Mirbel.*)

* **tĕr-ĝĕm′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tergeminus*, from *ter* = thrice, and *geminus* = twin, double.] Thrice double, three-paired, tergeminate.

tĕr-ĝĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tergum* = the back, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or carrying on the back; as *tergiferous* plants, such as bear their seeds on the backs of their leaves as ferns; dorsiferous.

* **tĕr′-ĝĭv-ĕr-sāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tergiversatus*, pa. par. of *tergiversor* = to turn one's back, to refuse, to shuffle: *tergum* = the back, and *versor* = to turn one's self about; *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] To shift, to shuffle; to practise evasion, shifts, or subterfuges.

"Who also if he were conscious that his assumentum to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime as it were *tergiversate* and decline it by equivocating in the word Henades."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 569.

tĕr′-ĝĭv-ĕr-sā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *tergiversation*, from Lat. *tergiversationem*, accus. of *tergiversatio*, from *tergiversatus*, pa. par. of *tergiversor* = to tergiversate (q.v.).]

1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting or shuffling; a shift, an evasion, a subterfuge.

"But that no suspicion of *tergiversation* may be fastened upon me, I am content to deal with you a little, at your own weapons."—*Chillingworth: Relig. of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. v., § 85.

2. The act of changing or of turning one's back on one's opinions; the act of turning back on a cause formerly advocated; the act of a turncoat.

* **tĕr′-ĝĭv-ĕr-sā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who practises tergiversation.

* **tĕr′-ĝĭ-vĕrse,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tergiversor* = to tergiversate (q.v.).] To turn one's back.

"The Briton never *tergivers'd*
But was for adverse drubbing."
Saint George for England, pt. ii.

tĕr′-ĝŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the back.]

1. *Entom.:* The upper surface of the abdomen in insects.

2. *Zool.:* The dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod, as of a Crustacean or an Arachnid.

* **tĕr′-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *tarin*.] A kind of singing bird; the siskin. [TARIN.]

tẽrm, *tearm, *tearme, *terme, *s.* [Fr. *terme* = a term, time, or day, a word, from Lat. *terminum*, accus. of *terminus* = a boundary-line, a bound, a limit (whence *terminal, terminate, terminus*); cf. Gr. *τέρμα* (*terma*) = a limit; O. Lat. *termen*; Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termine, termino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The extremity of anything; a limit, a bound, a boundary.

"Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. The time or period during which anything lasts; any limited time; a time or period fixed in any way.

"Doomed for a certain *term* to walk the night."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

3. In universities, colleges, and schools, the period during which instruction is regularly given to students. In the United States the public school year is usually divided into two terms. In England the division is usually into three terms. College and university years are variously divided, according to circumstances In England the Oxford university year is divided into four terms, that of Cambridge into three.

4. The time during which the law-courts are held or are open for the trial of causes In the United States the National and the State Supreme Courts hold each one annual term, with special terms as circumstances require. The lower courts have usually four terms annually, this fact being indicated in the title of one court, that of Quarter Sessions. The English courts had formerly four terms in every year, viz.: Hilary term, beginning on January 11, and ending January 31; Easter term, beginning April 15, and ending May 8; Trinity term, beginning May 22, and ending June 12; and Michaelmas term, beginning Nov. 2, and ending Nov. 25. The other portions of the year are called Vacation. This system has been abolished so far as relates to the administration of justice.

"They [lawyers] sleep between *term* and *term*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

5. A word by which something fixed or definite is expressed or designated; a word having a definite and specific meaning, and naming or characterizing some particular person, thing, act, quality, or the like; especially, a word having a technical meaning: as, technical *terms*, scientific *terms*, &c.

"Of your jugglyng *terme* penaunce I can not affirme."
—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 320.

6. (*Pl.*): Language or words generally.

"As you would say in plain *terms*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

7. (*Pl.*): Conditions; stipulations; propositions stated and offered for acceptance.

"If we can make our peace
Upon such large *terms* and so absolute."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

¶ Hence used for charge, rate of payment: as, What are your *terms* for singing lessons?

† 8. (*Pl.*): State; situation; circumstances.

"The *terms* of our estate may not endure
Hazards so dangerous."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 5.

9. (*Pl.*): Relative position; relation; footing; position.

"The Ambassadors must therefore try to be on good *terms* with those who were out as well as with those who were in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: A pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust; a terminal figure. [Terminus.]

2. *Alg.*: A member of a compound quantity; as, a in $a + b$, ab in $ab + cd$; a single expression connected with any other by the signs plus or minus.

3. *Geom.*: The extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent; thus, the *terms* of a line are points; the *terms* of a superficies, lines, &c.

4. *Law:*

(1) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period; the period itself; more fully called a term of years, a term for years.

(2) A day on which rent or interest is payable, commonly called *quarter-days* (q.v.). In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years.

(3) *Scots Law:* A certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish his averment by evidence.

5. *Logic:* The subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each of which is used twice. Terms are divided into simple, singular, universal, common, univocal, equivocal, analogous, abstract, concrete, &c. The predicate of the conclusion is called the major term, because it is the most general; the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, as being less general. These are called the extremes, and the third term introduced as a common measure between them is called the mean or middle term. [Syllogism.]

6. *Med.* (*Pl.*): The monthly uterine secretions of women.

7. *Shipbuild.*: The same as Term-piece (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Terms of an equation:*

Alg.: The several parts of which it is composed connected by the signs + or −. Thus, $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$ is an equation composed of four terms.

(2) *Terms of a fraction:*

Math.: The numerator and denominator of the fraction.

(3) *Terms of a proportion* (or *progression*):

Math.: The several separate quantities of which the proportion (or progression) consists.

(4) *Terms of a ratio:*

Math.: The antecedent and consequent of the ratio.

(5) *To be under terms:*

Law: To be under conditions on which indulgence is granted by the Court, as, to plead issuably. (*Wharton.*)

(6) *To bring to terms:* To reduce to submission or to conditions.

(7) *To come to terms:* To agree; to come to an agreement.

(8) *To make terms:* To come to an agreement.

term-fee, *s.*

Law: A fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

term piece, *s.*

Ship-build.: A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail of a ship, at the side timbers of the stern, and extended down as low as the foot-rail of the balcony.

tẽrm, *tearme, *v.t.* [Term, *s.*] To name, to call, to denominate, to express.

"As maister Gersonne in the Latin tong *termeth* it."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,376.

***tẽr'-ma-gan-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *termagan(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being a termagant; turbulence, violence.

"By violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace."—*Barker.*

tẽr'-ma-gant, *ter-ma-gaunt, *a.* & *s.* [From *Termagant*, the name of one of the idols whom the Saracens are represented in mediæval romances as worshipping. He was afterwards introduced into the old Moralities as a person of violent temper, so that a ranting actor might appear to advantage in that character (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2). It is a corrupt. of O. Fr. *Tervagant, Tervagen*, or *Tarvagan*, used for a Saracen idol, from Ital. *Trivagante, Trivigante*, prob. = the moon, as wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on earth, and Persephone (or Proserpine) in the lower world; from Lat. *ter* = thrice, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.]

A. *As adj.*: Violent, quarrelsome, boisterous, turbulent.

"'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The name given by the writers of mediæval romances to a fabled Saracen idol. (See etym.)

"Nor fright the reader with the Pagan vaunt
Of mighty Mahound, and great *Termagaunt*.",
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 1.

* 2. A turbulent, brawling, scolding, or abusive person. (Originally applied to men rather than women.)

"Thou delightest to play the tyrant and *termagant* among them."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270.

3. A boisterous, abusive, scolding, or violent woman; a shrew, a virago.

"An imperious and reckless *termagant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***tẽr'-ma-gant-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *termagant; -ly.*] In a termagant or abusive manner; like a termagant; extravagantly, outrageously.

"A nose so *termagantly* rubicund."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 148.

***terme-lesse,** *a.* [Termless.]

tẽrm'-ẽr, *tearm-er, *s.* [Eng. *term*, s.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who travelled up to attend court terms; one who resorted to London in termtime only for the sake of tricks to be practised or intrigues to be carried on at that period, the law terms being formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business but for pleasure. (*Nares.*)

"Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man."
Ben Jonson: Epigrams.

2. One who terms or names.

3. The same as Termor (q.v.).

tẽr'-mẽs (pl. **tẽr'-mĭ-tẽs**), *s.* [Lat. *termes*, genit. *termitis* = a wood-worm. Cf. also *termes* = the branch of a tree, a bough cut from a tree.]

1. *Entom.*: White ant, the typical genus of Termitidæ (q.v.). The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax, inserted in front of the eyes, and composed of about eighteen joints. [Termitidæ.]

2. *Palæont.*: A species occurs in the Purbeck beds.

tẽr'-mĭn-a-ble, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *terminabilis*, from *termino* = to terminate (q.v.).] Capable of being terminated; limitable; terminating after a certain period.

"The *terminable* pains of a part of hell."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 4.

tẽr'-mĭn-a-ble-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *terminable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being terminable.

tẽr'-mĭn-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *terminalis*, from *terminus* = a boundary-line, a limit, a bound; Fr., Sp., & Port. *terminal*; Ital. *terminale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a boundary, limit, or limitation; pertaining to or forming a limit or extremity.

2. Of or pertaining to the terminus of a railway; charged at a terminus.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Proceeding from the end; ending, bounding.

2. *Geom.*: Forming an edge or extremity. Thus we speak of the terminal edge of a polyhedron, and sometimes of the terminal faces of a solid. Terminal is nearly synonymous with limiting.

3. *Logic:* Constituted by or relating to a term.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which terminates; a bound, a limit, an extremity, an end.

2. A terminal charge; a charge made for the use of termini or stations on a railway.

"On the vexed question of *terminals* the railway companies take a very firm stand."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

3. A terminal railroad station or depot.

II. *Electro-magn.*: The clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. One terminal is at the copper or negative pole, and the other at the zinc or positive pole. Their connection by wire starts the battery into action.

terminal-bud, *s.*

Bot.: A bud situated at the end of a branch.

terminal-figure, *s.* The same as Terminus, II. 2.

terminal-form, *s.* [Terminal-value.]

terminal-moraine, *s.* [Moraine.]

terminal-stigma, *s.*

Bot.: A stigma placed at the end of a style.

terminal-style, *s.*

Bot.: A style placed at the summit of the ovary.

terminal-value, terminal-form, *s.*

Math.: The last and most complete value or form given to an expression.

terminal-velocity, *s.* In the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the increase of the atmospheric resistance becomes equal to the increase of the force of gravity.

tĕr-mĭn-ā'-lĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *terminalia*, 2.]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ, having the corolla generally wanting and the cotyledons convolute.

tĕr-mĭn-ā'-lĭ-ă, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *terminalis* = pertaining or relating to a boundary or limit.] [TERMINUS.]

1. *Roman Antig.:* A festival celebrated annually on the 23rd of February in honour of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the principal landmarks which separated their fields, and, after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig. The public festival was celebrated at the sixth milestone on the road to Laurentum, because at one time that was the limit of Roman territory. [TERMINUS, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.* (As a pseudo-singular): The typical genus of Terminaleæ (q.v.). Trees and shrubs with alternate leaves, usually crowded at the end of the branches. Inflorescence in racemose and panicled spikes, generally hermaphrodite in their lower part, and only staminiferous above; calyx campanulate, five-cleft, the lobes acute; corolla wanting; stamens ten; ovary with two ovules; drupe with but one seed. From the tropics of Asia and America. *Terminalia Chebula* is a large and valuable tree, eighty to a hundred feet high, growing in India and Burmah. The fruit is ellipsoid or obovoid and five-ribbed, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in length. The pounded rind gives the black myrobalan (q.v.). The bark of the tree is used for tanning and dyeing. There are often galls upon it, which are also used for dyeing. Another of the Myrobalans is *T. belerica*, sixty or eighty feet high. It grows in India. The leaves and the fruit are used for tanning and dyeing. Other Indian species said to be used for tanning and dyeing are *T. Arjuna*, *T. Catappa*, *T. citrina*, *T. paniculata*, and *T. tomentosa*. The fruits of *T. Catappa*, sometimes called the Almond, are eaten; so are the kernels of *T. Chebula*, which, however, if taken in large quantities, produce intoxication. A gum like gum arabic is exuded from its bark. *T. Chebula* was believed by the old Hindoos to be alterative and tonic. The fruits of *T. belerica* are astringent and laxative; the other Indian species are also medicinal. The milky juice of *T. Benzoin* becomes fragrant on being dried. It is burnt in churches in Mauritius as a kind of incense. A drastic resin flows from *T. argentea*, a Brazilian species. The root of *T. latifolia* is given in Jamaica in diarrhœa. The bark of *T. alata* is astringent and antifebrile. The wood of *T. tomentosa*, when polished, resembles walnut, and has been used in India for making stethoscopes.

* **tĕr'-mĭn-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *terminans*, pr. par. of *termino* = to terminate (q.v.).] Termination, ending.

"Neither of both are of like *terminant*."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

tĕr'-mĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *terminatus*, pa. par. of *termino* = to bound, to limit, to terminate; *terminus* = a bound . . . a term (q.v.); Fr. *terminer*; Sp. & Port. *terminar*; Ital. *terminare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bound, to limit; to set a boundary or limit to; to form the extreme point or side of.

"Bed of all various herbs, for ever green,
In beauteous order *terminate* the scene."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vii. 168.

2. To end; to put an end to; to finish, to close.

"Oaths *terminate*, as Paul observes, all strife—
Some men have surely then a peaceful life!"
Cowper: Conversation, 55.

* 3. To complete, to perfect.

* 4. To limit, to confine.

"There is a double consent to a proposition . . .; the first is directly *terminated* upon the honesty or dishonesty of the object."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short, to end.

"These hills, which were barren, continued for about three miles more, and then *terminated* in a large plain."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. To come to an end or conclusion; to end, to conclude, to finish.

"Thus the audience *terminated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

tĕr'-mĭn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *terminatus*.] [TERMINATE, *v.*] Capable of coming to an end; terminable, limited, bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. [INDETERMINATE.]

terminate-number, *s.*

Math.: An integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction, capable of being expressed as a terminating decimal.

tĕr mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *terminationem*, accus. of *terminatio*, from *terminatus*, pa. par. of *termino* = to terminate (q.v.); Sp. *terminacion*; Ital. *terminazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of terminating, bounding, or limiting; the act of setting bounds or limits; the act of ending or concluding.

2. That which bounds or limits; a bound; a limit in time or space: as, The *termination* of a line is a point.

3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of happiness.

4. End, conclusion, completion, ending.

"A good commencement has ever been found . . . auspicious to a good progress and a happy *termination*."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 26.

* 5. Last purpose or design.

"It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*: for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ."—*White*.

* 6. A word, a term.

"She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

II. *Gram.:* The end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a words.

tĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *termination*; *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination; forming the end or concluding syllable of a word.

* **tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *terminat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive, absolute, not relative.

"I use this instance to take off the trifle of worship relative, and worship *terminative*."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *terminative*; *-ly.*] In a terminative manner; absolutely; not relatively.

"It is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image, that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 12.

tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *terminat(e)*, v.; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which terminates.

2. *Astron.:* The dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon.

* **tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *terminat(e)*; *-ory.*] Bounding, limiting, terminating.

* **tĕr'-mĭne,** * **ter-myne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *termino* = to terminate (q.v.); Fr. *terminer*.]

1. To fix, to limit.

"Eftsoone he *termyneth* [Lat. *terminat*] sum dal."—*Ebrewis* iv.

2. To terminate, to limit, to confine.

"How absurd had these guests been, if they had *termined* the thanks in the servitors."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Five Loaves.*

tĕr'-mĭn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *termin(e)*; *-er.*]

Law: A determining: as in Oyer and terminer. [OYER.]

* **tĕr'-mĭ-nĭne,** *s.* [TERMINE.] A limit, a boundary.

"All jointly move upon one axletree,
Whose *termining* is termed the world's wide pole."
Marlowe: Doctor Faustus, ii. 2.

tĕr'-mĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Ger. and Mod. Lat. *terminismus*, from Lat. *terminus* (q.v.).]

1. *Church Hist.:* The belief that there is a terminus in each man's life, after which he is no longer capable of receiving grace or pardon for his sins. This doctrine occasioned a controversy at Leipzig in the seventeenth century, the chief movers in which were Reichenberg, who upheld the doctrine, and Ittig, who denied it.

† 2. *Philos.:* The same as NOMINALISM (q.v.).

tĕr'-mĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *terminista*.]

1. One who holds that there is a period in every man's life, after which he is incapable of becoming the subject of grace. [TERMINISM, 1.]

2. A Nominalist (q.v.), because the Nominalists held that Universals were names, or terms, and not things.

"The Realists were more powerful than the Nominalists, or the *Terminists* as they were called."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 526.

tĕr-mĭn-ō-lŏ'-ĭc, **tĕr-mĭn-ō-lŏ'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *terminolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to terminology.

tĕr-mĭn-ō-lŏ'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *terminological*; *-ly.*] In a terminological manner; by way of terminology.

tĕr-mĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, **tĕr-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Lat. *terminus* = a limit, a term (q.v.), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word; Fr. *terminologie*.]

1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

2. The terms collectively used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *terminology* of botany.

tĕr'-mĭn'-thŭs (pl. **tĕr'-mĭn'-thī**), *s.* [Gr. τερμινθος (*terminthos*).]

Pathol.: A tumour in the skin, of a blackish colour, inclining to green, and resembling the fruit of the terebinth. It is painful, and affects the arms, hands, and thighs.

tĕr'-mĭn-ŭs (pl. **tĕr'-mĭn-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = a boundary, a limit, a term (q.v.); Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termine*, *termino*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A boundary, a limit; a stone or other mark raised to define the boundary of a property.

¶ The *terminus ad quem* is the terminating point, the *terminus a quo* the starting point. Both terms are occasionally used in law.

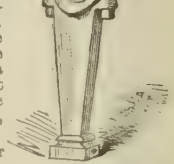
2. The station at the end of a railroad, or important section of a railroad.

3. An end; the end of a journey; a goal.

"I go straight to my *terminus*, wherever it is."—*Lever: The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Antig.:* A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over boundaries. His worship was first introduced at Rome by Numa. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was.



TERMINUS.

2. *Arch.:* A bust or figure of the upper portion of the human body, terminating in a downwardly tapering block; employed as a pillar, baluster, or detached ornament for a niche. Called also a Terminal-figure.

tĕr mĭ-tär'-ĭ-ŭm, (pl. **tĕr-mĭ-tär'-ĭ-ă**), *s.* [Lat. *termes*, genit. *termitis* = a wood-worm.] The hillock or residence of the white-ant. [TERMITE.]

tĕr'-mĭ-tar-ў, *s.* [TERMITARIUM.] The domicile of a community of Termites; a termitarium.

tĕr'-mīte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *termes* (q.v.).]

Entomology:

1. Any individual of the family Termitidæ, and spec. of the genus Termes.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Termitidæ (q.v.).

tĕr-mĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *termes*, genit. *termit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: White Ants; a family of Pseudo-neuroptera, tribe Socialia. The mature males and females have the antennæ with thirteen to twenty beaded joints, the compound eyes rounded; ocelli two; the head projecting

in front of the prothorax; three segments of the thorax nearly equal in size; abdomen of nine distinct segments, terminating in very minute, two-jointed spiral styles; legs simple; tarsi four-jointed; wings membranous, falling off after the nuptial flight. Besides the mature males and females, two other kinds of Termites exist, "soldiers" and "workers." The soldiers have a large, square head, with projecting mandibles, and the workers a small, rounded head, with concealed mandibles. Both are destitute of eyes, and are modified larvæ. The adult males and females, when they have just reached maturity, swarm into the air, descending again after a short flight, losing their wings, and becoming the kings and queens of future termitaries. Sexual congress takes place after they have returned to the earth. The abdomen of the queen becomes of extraordinary magnitude, so that the head and thorax seem like a small excrescence on it; she is said to lay 80,000 eggs a day during her life, which lasts for about a year. The Termitidæ exist chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical countries, where they are very destructive. Sparmann described five South African species of Termes, *T. bellicosus*, *T. mordax*, *T. atrox*, *T. destructor*, and *T. arborum*. *T. bellicosus* builds nests of clay ten or twelve feet high, of conical form, and, when covered with vegetation, strong enough to support men and animals. *T. atrox* and *T. mordax* construct nests of a cylindrical form, with a conical roof. *T. arborum* builds a spherical nest in trees; some are small, others the size of a hogshead. They are constructed of bits of wood, cemented with gums and juices of trees. Other species are common in the East and West Indies. Three small species are now European, viz., *T. lucifugus*, abundant in some parts of France, *T. flavicollis*, introduced into the south of France and Portugal from Northern Africa, and *T. flavipes*, introduced apparently from South America. *T. lucifugus* infests the trunks of pines and oaks, posts, piers, &c. It has been found very destructive at Rochelle, attacking the piles on which the town is built.

tĕr-mĭ-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *termes*, genit. *termitis*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of Neuroptera, akin to Termes. Two British species from the Purbeck beds and the Wealden.

* **tĕr-mĭ-tī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *termes*, genit. *termit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A section of Neuropterous Insects, in which Latreille included Mantispa, Raphidia, Termes, and Psocus.

* **tĕrm'-lĕss,** * **terme-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *term*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Having no term or limit; unlimited, endless, boundless.

"These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows."—*Raleigh.*

2. Inexpressible, indescribable.

"His phœnix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that *termless* skin."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 94.

* **tĕrm'-lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *term*, s.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Occurring or recurring every term.

"The clerks are partly awarded by that mean also [petty fees] for their entries, discharges, and some other writings, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

B. *As adv.:* Term by term; every term.

"The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermit; because they be not certain, but arbitrary."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

tĕr-mŏn-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Terminology.]

tĕrm'-or, *s.* [Eng. *term*, *s.*; *-or.*]

Law: One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

"When by the statute 21 Hen. VIII., c. 15 the *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the term of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries, and his interest rendered secure and permanent, long terms began to be more frequent than before."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

tĕrn, *s.* [Dan. *terne*, *tærne*; Sw. *tärna*; Icel. *terna* = a tern.] [Sterna.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus Sterna (q.v.). They are slender-built birds, with long, narrow, sharp-pointed wings, and forked tail, from which, as well as from their swift and circling manner of flight, they are often called Sea-swallows. The thick, soft, close plumage is coloured light blue, black, and white, varying but little with sex, age, or season of the year. They are extensively distributed, inhabiting every zone, but prefer warm and temperate climates to the colder regions, which they only visit for a short period during the year. All are exceedingly active, and from sunrise to sunset are upon the wing, generally flying very near the surface of the water, rising and sinking as the waves heave and fall. They walk badly, and are not good swimmers, their small feet rendering them but little assistance, so that they are tossed about like corks. They feed on small fish and marine animals, always taking their prey on the wing. The species are numerous. [Sterna.]

tĕrn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *terni* = three each, from *tres* = three, *ter* = thrice.]

A. *As adj.:* Threefold; consisting of three. (Used chiefly in botany.)

B. *As subst.:* That which consists of three things or numbers together; specif., a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favourable numbers; the numbers themselves.

tern-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Flowers growing in threes.

tern-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves arranged three in a whorl.

tern-peduncles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Peduncles growing three together from the same axis.

tĕr'-na-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ternarius*, from *terni* = three each; Fr. *ternaire.*] [Tern, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Proceeding by three; consisting of three; applied to things, arranged in order by threes: as a flower is said to have a *ternary* division of its parts when it has three sepals, three petals, three stamens, &c.

"The equality is mentioned as belonging to the *ternary* number, here considered as a figure of the Trinity."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 93.

B. *As subst.:* The number three; a group of three.

"The *ternary*, or triad, was not only accounted a sacred number amongst the Pythagoreans, but also as containing some mystery in nature."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 547.

tĕr'-nate, *a.* [Low Lat. *ternatus*, from Lat. *terni* = three each.] [Tern, *a.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Arranged in threes; having an arrangement of parts in threes.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Trifoliate.

(2) Having three things, as leaves, in a whorl; ternary.

tĕr'-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ternate*; *-ly.*] In a ternate manner; by threes.

† **tĕr-nāt'-ĭ-sĕct,** *a.* [Low Lat. *ternatus*, and Lat. *sectus* = cut.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

tĕrne, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

terne-plate, *s.* A thin iron plate coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

* **tĕr'-nĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *ternio*, from *terni* = three each.] A group of three; the number three; a ternary.

"Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 7.

tĕrn-strœ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Ternström, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, who died in 1745.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ternstrœmiaceæ (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or trees, with coriaceous, entire or serrato-crenate leaves, five sepals, five petals, many stamens, and indehiscent fruits. Known species about twenty-five, from tropical Asia and America.

tĕrn-strœ-mĭ-ā'-ç̆ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ternstrœmi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Theads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, coriaceous, usually undivided, exstipulate leaves, occasionally dotted. Peduncles articulated at the base, axillary or terminal; flowers usually polygamous, white, more rarely pink or red; sepals five or seven, coriaceous, deciduous, the innermost often the largest; petals five, six, or nine, often combined at the base; stamens indefinite; filaments monadelphous, polyadelphous, or distinct; styles three to seven; capsule two to seven-celled, dehiscent or indehiscent; seeds large, few, attached to the axis. From South America, the East Indies, China, North America, and Africa. Known genera thirty-three, species 130. [Camellia, Thea.]

tĕr'-pēnes, *s. pl.* [Formed from Lat. *terebinthus* = the turpentine-tree, or from Ger. *terpentin* = turpentine (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a series of hydrocarbons having the generic formula C_nH_{2n-4}. They may be all classed under two heads, those produced by synthetical means, as valylene, C_5H_6, and carpene, C_9H_{14}; and those found ready formed in plants, as the turpentines, $C_{10}H_{16}$. With the exception of the last, the terpenes have been very incompletely investigated. They are colourless or yellowish liquids, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, and in the fixed and volatile oils.

tĕr'-pĭ-lēne, *s.* [Terpenes.]

Chem.: An inactive hydrocarbon, produced by the action of weak reagents on the solid dihydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}{\cdot}2HCl$. (*Watts.*)

tĕr'-pīne, *s.* [Eng. *terp(ene)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O_2H_2O$. A crystalline body, obtained by shaking for some time a mixture of eight parts oil of turpentine, two parts dilute nitric acid, and one part alcohol. It forms large brilliant, colourless, short rhombic prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 103°, and sublimes at a higher temperature in long needles.

† **tĕr-pĭn'-nāte,** *a.* [Tripinnate.]

tĕr'-pĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *terpin(e)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O$. A liquid of hyacinth-like odour, produced by heating an aqueous solution of terpine with hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. It boils at 168°, and has a sp. gr. ·852.

tĕr-pō'-dĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *τέρπω* (*terpō*) = to delight; and *ᾠδή* (*ōdē*) = a song, an ode.]

Music: A keyed musical instrument, invented by John David Buschmann, of Hamburg, about 1816, resembling a pianoforte in appearance, but producing notes from blocks of wood struck with hammers. The sound could be increased or diminished at pleasure.

Tĕrp-sĭch'-ŏ-rē, *s.* [Gr., from *τέρπω* (*terpō*), fut. *τέρψω* (*terpsō*) = to delight, and *χορός* = dancing.]

1. *Class. Antig.:* One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress, and in which, as her name intimates, she took delight. To her was sometimes ascribed the invention of the cithara, rather than to Mercury. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a musical instrument.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 81].

tĕrp-sĭch-ŏ-rē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Terpsichore.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Terpsichore or dancing.

"Two *terpsichorean* pieces by a French composer were brought out."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A dancer.

"Young men who will carry all before them, both as talkers and *terpsichoreans*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 6, 1886.

tĕrp-sĭph'-ŏ-nē, *s.* [Gr. *τέρψις* (*terpsis*) = delight, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ, erected by Glóger for the Indian species of Cuvier's genus Muscipeta. *Terpsiphone paradisi* is the Paradise Flycatcher, and *T. affinis* the Burmese Paradise Flycatcher.

tĕr'-ra, *s.* [Lat. = the earth. Allied to Irish *tir* = land, *tirmen* = mainland; *tirim* = dry; Gael. & Wel. *tir* = land.] The earth; earth.

terra-alba, *s.* [Lit. = white earth.] Armenian bole; pipe-clay.

terra-cariosa, *s.* Tripoli or rotten stone.

terra-catechu, *s.*

1. [Catechu.]

2. A trade name for gambir (q.v.).

terra-cotta, *s.* [Ital. *cotta* = baked; Lat. *cocta*, fem. of pa par. of *coquo* = to cook; Fr. *terre cuite.*]

1. A compound of pure clay, fine-grained, colourless sand, or calcined flints, and pulverized potsherds, moulded, dried in the air, and baked in a kiln. It is especially used for architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c.

2. A work of art in terra-cotta; specif. applied to small figures in terra-cotta found in funeral monuments in America.

"A few curious *terra-cottas*, recovered from the mounds have suggested comparisons with relics of the same class found so abundantly on ancient Mexican sites."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 26.

* **terra-cultural,** *a.* Of or pertaining to terra-culture; agricultural.

* **terra-culture,** *s.* Cultivation of the earth; agriculture.

terra di Sienna, *s.* A ferruginous, ochreous earth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-colour painting in its raw state and when burnt. In the latter instance it becomes of a deep orange tint, and dries more rapidly. It is transparent and durable; mixed with various blues, it yields many useful tints of green.

terra firma, *s.* [Lat. = firm earth.] Firm ground, solid ground or earth; dry land, as opposed to water, bog, or the like; mainland, a continent, as opposed to an island; hence, fig., a firm or secure basis or ground on which one can stand.

terra-incognita, *s.* [Lat. = unknown earth.] An unknown or unexplored region. (*Lit. & fig.*).

terra-japonica, *s.* [Terra-catechu.]

terra-nera, *s.* [Ital. = black earth.] A native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera-painting.

* **terra-nobilis,** *s.* [Lat. = noble earth.] An old name for the diamond.

terra-orellana, *s.*

Bot.: Bixa Orellana.

terra-ponderosa, *s.* [Lat. = heavy earth.] Barytes, or heavy-spar (q.v.).

terra-sigillata, terra-Lemnia, *s.* [Lemnian earth.]

terra-verde, *s.* [Ital. = green earth.] A name given to two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting: one obtained from Monte Baldo, near Verona, the other from the island of Cyprus. The former has much more body than the latter, and is very useful in landscape painting in oil colours. It is a siliceous earth coloured by the protoxide of iron, of which it contains about twenty per cent. It is not affected by exposure to strong light or impure air.

tĕr'-rāçe, * **tar-ras,** * **ter-ass,** *s.* [O. Fr. *terrace*; Fr. *terrasse* = a flat, a platform, a terrace, from Ital. *terraccia, terrazza* = a terrace, from *terra* (Lat. *terra*) = earth; Sp. *terraza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry; a bank or platform of turf or the like, such as may be seen in gardens, where they are used for ornament, cultivation, or promenade.

"In those *tarrasses* and pleasant walks."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 446.

2. A balcony or open gallery.

"The gunner being upon the *terrace* of the fort."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 358.

3. The flat roof of a house, as in Oriental and Spanish houses.

"As touching upon galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greeks."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi. ch. xxv.

4. A street or row of houses running along the side of a slope; a row of houses; a street.

II. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.:* A platform, often of soft material, flat above, and more or less steep on the sides.

* **tĕr'-rāçe,** * **ter-ass,** *v.t.* [Terrace, *s.*] To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace. (*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 42.)

tĕr'-ræ fĭl'-ĭ-ŭs (pl. **tĕr'-ræ fĭl'-ĭ-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = son of the earth or soil.]

1. A humorous description of a person of obscure birth or low origin.

* 2. A scholar at the university of Oxford, formerly appointed to make satirical speeches, and who often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the university authorities.

tĕr-ra-ma'-ra (pl. **tĕr-ra-ma'-rê,** † **tĕr-rê-ma'-rê**), *s.* [Ital.; a form introduced by Signors Strobel and Pigorini, instead of the ordinary forms *marna* and *marniero* = marl, and with some reference to *marese* = a fenny place.]

1. *Geol.:* An ammoniacal earth, consisting largely of animal remains, from the sites of prehistoric settlements, used as manure in various parts of Italy [2].

"Our country people call this questionable earth *terramara*, probably a corrupted form of the expression 'terramarina,' but possibly also the genuine ancient name . . . 'terra di mare' (sea-earth), because it was imagined, though incorrectly, to have been a deposit from the sea."—*Keller: Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland* (Eng. ed.), i. 380.

2. *Anthrop.:* The name given to certain prehistoric settlements in Northern and Central Italy.

"I asserted that the *terramare*, those prehistoric settlements, were terrestrial, that in some of them man lived in pile dwellings on dry ground; in others he dwelt in tents and huts."—*Strobel*, in *Keller's Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland* (Eng. ed.), i. 397.

* **tĕr-rā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] *Bot.:* Growing on land.

tĕr'-ra-pĭn, tĕr'-ra-pēne, * **ter-e-bin,** *s.* [Corrupt. of Algonkin *toarebe* = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A popular name for the species of Emydidæ, which are extensively used for food. They have a depressed head, and the neck can be wholly retracted within the shell; eyes large; beak somewhat resembling that of a bird of prey. They are good swimmers, and live on fish and small reptiles, though in captivity they eat vegetables readily. There are about twenty fresh-water species in the United States, but the most important species is *Malacoclemmys palustris*, the Diamond-back Salt-water Terrapin, which is highly prized as a delicacy for the table. It is caught in salt marshes along the coast, and commands a very high price.

tĕr-rā'-quĕ-oŭs, * **tĕr-rā'-quĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *terra* = earth, and *aqua* = water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe. (*Wordsworth: Inscription upon a Stone.*)

* **tĕr'-rar,** *s.* [Terrier (2), *s.*]

tĕr'-răs (1), *s.* [Terrace, *s.*]

Her.: The representation of ground at the bottom of the base, generally vert.

tĕr-răs' (2), *s.* [Trass.]

Masonry (Pl.): Hollow defects in marble, or fissures filled with nodules of other substances.

tĕrre, *v.t* [Tar, *v.*] To provoke.

têrre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *terra.*] Earth.

terre-blue, *s.* A kind of soft, loose earth.

terre-plein, *s.*

Fort.: The upper part of the rampart which remains after constructing the parapet.

* **terre-tenant,** * **ter-tenant,** *s.* [Fr. *terre* = the earth, and *tenant*, pr. par. of *tenir* = to hold.]

Law: The actual occupant of land.

terre-verte, *s.* Terra-verde (q.v.).

* **tĕr-reēn',** *s.* [Fr. *terrine*, from *terre;* Lat. *terra* = earth.] A large dish, originally made of earthenware; a tureen (q.v.).

* **tĕr-rē'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] The quality or state of being earthy; earthiness. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.)

tĕr'-rel, tĕr-rĕl'-la, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *terra* = earth.]

Magnetism: A magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the earth.

* **tĕrre'-mōte,** *s.* [O. Fr. from Lat. *terra* = earth, and *motus* = motion. A movement of the earth; an earthquake. (*Gower: C. A.*, vi.)

* **tĕrre'-mō-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *terremot(e); -ive.*] Of, or pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface.

tĕr-rēne', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *terrenus*, from *terra* = the earth.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the earth, as opposed to the sea. (*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.)

2. Consisting of earth; of the nature of earth; earthy. (*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xviii.)

3. Of or pertaining to this earth or world; earthy. (*Raleigh.*)

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The surface of the earth.

"Tenfold the length of this *terrene*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 76.

2. A tureen or terreen. (*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 57.)

* **Terrene-sea,** *s.* The Mediterranean sea. (*Marlowe:* 1 *Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.)

* **tĕr-rēn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *terren(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being terrene; worldliness.

"Being overcome declines the rising head, and debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 74.

* **tĕr'-rĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *terreus*, from *terra* = earth.] Consisting of earth; earthy.

"The temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **tĕr-rĕs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *terra* = earth.] Earthiness.

* **tĕr-rĕs'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *a.* [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra* = earth.] Terrestrial; earthly.

"His paradis *terrestre* and his disport."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,135.

tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ al, * **ter-es-tri-all,** * **ter-es-try-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra* = earth.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthy. (Opposed to *celestial*).

"There are also celestial bodies and bodies *terrestrial*."—1 *Corinth.* xv. 40.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of earth or land, as opposed to water.

"I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe."—*Woodward.*

3. Representing or consisting of the earth.

"But when, from under this *terrestrial* ball,
He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

4. Consisting or composed of earth; earthy; solid.

"The *terrestrial* substance destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 598.

5. Confined to, inhabiting, or living on the land or grouud, as opposed to aquatic, and sometimes to arboreal.

"*Terrestrial* [brutes] are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. x.

6. Pertaining to the present world; sublunary; mundane.

"His kingdome is *terrestriall*, but myne is celestiall."—*Udal: John* xviii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal, as opposed to a celestial.

"But Heaven, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toil to day, decreed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 691.

* 2. *Zool.:* Animals which live on the land, as opposed to those which are aquatic, arboreal, or aerial.

terrestrial eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece with three or four lenses, so arranged as to present the image viewed in an erect position; an erecting eye-piece.

terrestrial-globe, *s.* A spherical map representing the land, seas, &c., of the world. In contradistinction to the *celestial* globe, on which the constellations are depicted.

terrestrial-magnetism, *s.*

Magnetism: Magnetism as exhibited by the earth, which is itself a great natural magnet. [Magnetism.]

terrestrial-telescope, *s.* A telescope differing from the astronomical refracting in having two additional lenses, so as to restore the inverted image to an erect position.

tĕr-rĕs′-trĭ-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *terrestrial; -ly.*] In a terrestrial or earthly manner.

"These plagues seem yet but nourished beneath,
And even with man *terrestrially* to move."
Drayton: Moses.

* **tĕr-rĕs′-trĭ-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *terrestrial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being terrestrial.

tĕr-rĕs′-trĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *terrestris* = terrestrial, and *facio* = to make.] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state.

"Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. xiii.

* **tĕr-rĕs′-trĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *terrestris.*] [TERRESTRIAL.]

1. Consisting of earth; earthy.

"A vitriolate or copperas quality, conjoining with a *terrestrious* or astringent humidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

tĕr′-rĕt, tĕr′-rĭt, *s.* [Fr. *touret* = a small wheel.]

Saddlery: A ring attached to the pad or saddle and hames of harness, through which the driving-reins pass.

"I have always found that, both in tandem and in four-in-hand, equal power with freer play is secured by using *terrets* on the winkers only."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* **tĕr-rĭb′-ĭ-līze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *terribl(e); -ize.*] To become terrible.

"Even the face of cowards *terribilize*."
Sylvester: Vocation, 271.

tĕr′-rĭ-ble, * **ter-ry-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *terrible*, from Lat. *terribilis* = causing terror; *terreo* = to terrify; Sp. *terrible*; Ital. *terribile.*]

1. Causing or tending to cause terror, fear, awe, or dread; formidable, terrifying, frightful, shocking.

"Black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten Furies, *terrible* as hell."
Milton: P. L., ii. 671.

2. Excessive, extreme; exceedingly great or strong. (*Colloq.*)

"The imputation of novelty is a *terrible* charge amongst those who judge of men's heads, as they do of their perukes, by the fashion; and can allow none to be right, but the received doctrines."—*Locke: On Human Underst.*, Epist. Ded.

¶ For the difference between *terrible*, *fearful*, and *formidable*, see FEARFUL and FORMIDABLE.

tĕr′-rĭ-ble-nĕss, * **ter-ri-ble-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *terrible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being terrible; dreadfulness, formidableness.

"The gloriousness and majesty, and *terribleness* of his appearance."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

tĕr′-rĭ-blȳ, * **ter-ry-blye,** *adv.* [Eng. *terribl(e); -ly.*]

1. In a terrible or terrifying manner; so as to terrify, affright, or awe.

"This fair half round, this ample azure sky,
Terribly large, and wonderfully bright."
Prior: Solomon, i. 639.

2. Exceedingly, extremely, violently: as, I was *terribly* frightened. (*Colloq.*)

tĕr-rĭc′-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Oligochæta (q.v.). Body cylindrical, attenuated at both extremities, without any distinct head or eyes. Several rows of setæ along the body, which serve instead of legs. It contains the Lumbricidæ, or Earth-worms.

tĕr-rĭc′-ō-loŭs, *a.* [TERRICOLÆ.]

1. Inhabiting the earth; living on the soil of the earth.

"So it appears to be with *terricolous* worms."—*Darwin: Vegetable Mould*, p. 247.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the Terricolæ (q.v.).

* **tĕr-rĭc′-ŭ-la-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *terriculamentum.*] A terror; a cause of terror.

"Torments of opinions or *terriculaments* of expressions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

tĕr′-rĭ-ĕr (1), * **ter-rere,** * **ter-ry-are,** *s.* [For *terrier-dog, i.e.*, a dog which pursues rabbits, &c., into their burrows, from Fr. *terrier* = the hole or burrow of rabbits, &c., from Low Lat. *terrarium* = a little hillock, a mound, a burrow, from Lat. *terra* = earth.]

Zool.: Two breeds of the Dog, the English and the Scotch Terrier. The English Terrier has a good forehead, prominent eyes, a pointed muzzle, and usually short hair; the colour varying, the most common being black and tan, with a tan-coloured spot over the eye. It is used for unearthing the fox, and for killing rats, at which latter occupation it is a great adept. The Scotch Terrier, which seems to be of an older stock than its English namesake, has a large head, short, stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair. It is of a black and fawn colour, and is intelligent, faithful, and affectionate. The Dandie Dinmont and the Skye Terrier are varieties of the Scotch Terrier. [TOY-TERRIER.]

tĕr′-rĭ-ĕr (2), **ter-rar,** *s.* [Fr. (*papier*) *terrier* = the court-roll, or list of the names of a lord's tenants, from Low Lat. *terrarius* (*liber*) = (a book) in which landed property is described; Lat. *terra* = earth.]

Law:

* 1. A collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.

2. A book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c.

"We ordain that the archbishops and all bishops within their several dioceses shall procure that a true note and *terrier* of all the globes, lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, &c., be taken."—*Canon the Eighty Seventh.*

tĕr′-rĭ-ĕr (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *terriere.*] An auger, wimble, or borer.

tĕr-rĭf′-ĭc, * **tĕr-rĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *terrificus*, from *terreo* = to frighten, and *facio* = to make.] Causing terror, fear, or awe; terrible, frightful; inspiring dread or awe.

"He hurries to the realms below,
Terrific realms of penal woe."
Cowper: Death of the Bishop of Ely.

¶ For the difference between *terrific* and *formidable*, see FORMIDABLE.

* **tĕr-rĭf′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *terrific; -al.*] Terrific.

tĕr-rĭf′-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *terrifical; -ly.*] In a terrific manner; terribly, frightfully.

"The peculiar topography produced by this *terrifically* upheaving action."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

tĕr′-rĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *terrifico*, from *terreo* = to frighten, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. To make terrible. (*Milton.*)

2. To frighten exceedingly; to alarm or shock.

"His nigh forwearied feeble feet did slide,
And downe he fell, with dread of shame sore *terrifide*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 11.

* **tĕr-rĭg′-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *terrigena* = one born of the earth: *terra* = earth, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to bring forth.] Earth-born; produced by or springing from the earth.

† **terrigenous-metals,** *s. pl.* The metallic bases of the earths, as aluminium, barium, &c.

tĕr-rĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl, * **ter-ri-tor-i-all,** *a.* [Eng. *territory; -al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to territory or land.

"Exchanging her *territorial* rule for a doubtful suzerainty."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. Limited to a certain district: as, *territorial* rights.

3. Consisting of territory.

"The *territorial* acquisitions of the East India Company."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

4. Possessed of territory, territoried: as, a *territorial* magnate.

* **tĕr-rĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *territorial; -ize.*]

1. To reduce to the state of a territory.

2. To enlarge or extend by the addition of territory.

† **tĕr-rĭ-tŏr′-ĭ-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *territorial; -ly.*] In regard to territory; by means of territory.

tĕr′-rĭ-tŏr-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *territory; -ed.*] Possessed of territory.

tĕr′-rĭ-tŏr-ȳ, * **ter-ri-tor-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *territorie*; Fr. *territoire*, from Lat. *territorium* = a domain, the land round a town, from *terra* = earth, land; cf. Port. & Ital. *territorio.*]

1. The extent or compass of land within the jurisdiction or bounds of a particular sovereign state or other body; any separate tract of country as belonging to a state; dominion. Sometimes applied to a domain or tract of land belonging to a private individual.

"The kingdom of England, over which our municipal laws have jurisdiction, includes not, by the common law, either Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other part of the king's dominions, except the *territory* of England alone."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 4. (Introd.)

2. Any large tract of land; a region, a country: as, an unexplored *territory.*

3. A portion of the country not included within the limits of any state, and not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial government and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. (*Goodrich.*)

¶ Both *territory* and *dominion* respect a portion of country under a particular government; but the word *territory* brings to our minds the land which is included; *dominion* conveys to our minds the power which is exercised: the *territory* speaks of that which is in its nature bounded; the *dominions* may be said of that which is boundless. A petty prince has his *territory;* the monarch of a great empire has *dominions.* It is the object of every ruler to guard his *territory* against the irruptions of an enemy; ambitious monarchs are always aiming to extend their *dominions.*

¶ *Territory of a judge:*

Scots Law: The district over which his jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.

tĕr-rō, *pref.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] (See compound.)

terro-metal, terro-metallic, *s.* A composition of several clays, possessing, when baked, peculiar hardness, introduced by Mr. Peake, a potter, of Burslem, England. It is principally employed for making tiles of various kinds.

tĕr′-rŏr, * **tĕr′-rōur,** *s.* [Fr. *terreur*, from Lat. *terrorem*, accus. of *terror* = dread, terror; *terreo* = to be afraid, to tremble; cf. Sansc. *tras* = to tremble, to be afraid; *trâsa* = terror; Sp. & Port. *terror;* Ital. *terrore.*]

1. Fear which agitates extremely the body and mind; extreme fear, alarm, or dread; fright.

"*Terror* is that species of fear, which rouses to defend or escape; producing the violent agitations which have been already noticed."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

2. That which excites or may excite dread; a cause of fear or alarm.

"Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil."—*Romans* xiii. 3.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ch. iii.) shows that terror acts on the lower animals in the same way as on man, causing the muscles to tremble, the heart to palpitate, the sphincters to be relaxed, and the hair to stand on end.

¶ (1) *King of terrors:* Death.

"His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it shall bring him to the *king of terrors.*"—*Job* xviii. 14.

(2) *Reign of terror:* [REIGN, *s.*, ¶].

* **terror-breathing,** *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying.

"For which Rome sends her curses out from far,
Through the stern throat of *terror-breathing* war."
Drayton: Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

* **terror-haunted,** *a.* Haunted with terrifying objects or appearances.

"Till at length the lays they chaunted
Reached the chamber *terror-haunted.*"
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

terror-smitten, *a.* Struck or affected with terror; terrified, terror-struck.

* **terror-stirring,** *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying.

"Then all the Greekes ran in to him,
To see his person; and admir'd his *terrour-stirring* lim."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxii.

terror-stricken, terror-struck, *a.* Struck with terror: terrified.

tĕr′-rŏr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *terror; -ism.*] The act of one who terrorizes; the act of terrorizing; a system of government by terror; the practice of using intimidation to coerce people to a certain course; intimidation.

"Throughout Cork, Kerry . . . this *terrorism* prevails."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

tĕr′-rŏr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *terror; -ist.*] One who terrorizes; one who rules by intimidation; one who advocates, recommends, or practises

terrorism; specifically, an agent or partizan of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.

"Like the *Terrorists* of '93, who, having begun by beheading princes and nobles, ended by sending artisans and shopgirls to the guillotine."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

tĕr'-rŏr-īze, tĕr'-rŏr-īse, *v.t.* [Eng. *terror*; *-ize, -ise.*] To impress with terror or fear; to sway or impel by terror; to force by intimidation to a certain course.

"Ministers, we feel sure, will neither be *terrorised* nor cajoled into offering any measure affecting either the land or local government."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

***tĕr'-rŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *terror*; *-less.*]

1. Free from terror.

2. Unalarming; without the will or ability to inspire terror.

"Render him *terrorless*."—*E. A. Poe: Silence*, ii. 39.

tĕr'-rў, *s.* [Fr. *tirer* = to draw.]

1. *Rope-making:* An open reel.

2. *Fabric:* A pile fabric, such as plush or velvet; probably from the drawing out of the wires over which the warp is laid to make the series of loops seen in Brussels carpet or uncut velvet.

"Silk guipure with *terry* or sheeny silk."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 6, 1885.

terry-velvet, *s.* A silk plush, or ribbed velvet.

tĕrse, *a.* [Lat. *tersus*, prop. pa. par. of *tergo* = to wipe, to rub off, to polish.]

*I. *Lit.:* Wiped or rubbed; appearing wiped or rubbed; polished, smooth.

"Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. Refined, accomplished, polished. (Said of persons.)

2. Free from superfluities; neatly or elegantly concise; neat and concise.

"His despatches, which are still extant, and which are models of official writing, *terse*, perspicuous, full of important facts and weighty reasons, compressed into the smallest possible number of words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

tĕrse'-lў, ***terce-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *terse*; *-ly.*] In a terse manner; neatly and concisely, succinctly and elegantly.

"Understand him not, that one so infirm with age, or decrepid in years, but that one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation, could write so *tercely*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire.*

tĕrse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *terse*; *-ness.*]

*1. *Lit.:* Smoothness.

"The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

2. The quality or state of being terse; neatness or conciseness of style; brevity combined with elegance.

"That is an American locution, but it is expressive with tolerable *terseness* of the general aspect of the river Yarra Yarra."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

tĕr'-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *tertius* = third, from *tres* = three.]

Ornithology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the tertiaries.

B. *As subst.:* One of the tertiary feathers; a tertiary (q.v.).

tĕr'-tĭan (ti as sh), *ter-tiane, *ter-cian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *tertiane* = a tertian ague, from Lat. *tertiana* = a tertian fever; prop. fem. sing. of *tertianus* = tertian, belonging to the third; *tertius* = third; *tres* = three.]

A. *As adj.:* Occurring or recurring every third day.

"A *tertian* ague is at least your lot."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 182.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms recur every other day; an intermittent fever, &c., whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

*2. A measure of eighty-four gallons, the third part of a tun.

3. A curve of the third degree.

tertian-ague, *s.* [Ague, II. 1.]

tĕr'-tĭ-ā-rў (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *tertiarius* = prop. containing a third part, now considered as meaning, belonging to the third.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.

2. *Eccles.:* Of, belonging to, or connected with a Third Order (q.v.).

"Thus arose various congregations of *tertiary* monks and nuns—in Lombardy, Sicily, Dalmatia, France, Spain, and Portugal."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 796.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is tertiary or third in order, succession, or formation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A colour, as citrine, russet, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colours. More correctly speaking, they are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray, when these primaries are in excess, or they are violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray, when these secondaries are in excess.

2. *Eccles.:* A member of a Third Order (q.v.), whether living in the world or in community.

"Many *tertiaries*, in course of time . . . desired to take solemn vows."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 792.

3. *Geology:*

(1) *Of strata* The third leading division of fossiliferous sedimentary rocks. Called also the Cainozoic or Kainozoic. The succession and importance of the Primary (Palæozoic) and the Secondary (Mesozoic) rocks were understood before the nature and extent of the Tertiary were recognised, these last strata being confounded with the superficial alluviums. [Supracretaceous.] They were observed to occur in patches (some of freshwater and others of marine origin) in small areas or basins in the Secondary rocks, suggesting the idea that they had been deposited in bays, lakes, estuaries, or inland seas, after a great part of the earth's surface had been converted into dry land. The first properly understood strata of Tertiary age were those in the vicinity of Paris, described by Cuvier and Brongniart in 1810. Other Tertiary strata were shortly afterwards discriminated in London, in Hampshire, in Suffolk, in the Subappenine hills in Italy, near Bordeaux and Dax in the South of France, and elsewhere. These several deposits were found to be not quite contemporaneous, and there arose a division, which continued till 1833, into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Tertiary. But as early as 1828, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell had conceived the idea that the Tertiary strata might be classified by the percentage of extinct species of shells which they contained. He found, in 1829, that Deshayes, of Paris, had independently come to the same conclusion, and the latter geologist, after comparing 3,000 fossil with 5,000 living shells, intimated that in the Lower Tertiary strata about 3½ per cent. of the species were identical with recent ones; in the Middle Tertiary about 17 per cent.; in the Upper Tertiary, in the oldest beds 35 to 50, and in the more modern ones 90 to 95 per cent. To these three Lyell gave the names Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene respectively, words which have since gained universal currency. The foregoing percentages are now known to be only approximately accurate. Next the newer Pliocene beds were called by Lyell Pleistocene (q.v.), a name afterwards transferred to the Post Tertiary, and Oligocene (q.v.) was proposed by Beyrich for beds intercalated between the Eocene and the Miocene. A gap, as yet only partially filled, occurs between the Chalk and the Eocene. This gap has been utilised to draw a natural line between the Secondary and the Tertiary beds. It probably arose from an upheaval of the sea-bed. Thus, with the Eocene, as the name imports, the dawn of the present system of things began, and the percentage of shell-species shows that the transition has gone on without stoppage or hiatus till now. [Quaternary, Recent.] In the United States marine Tertiary strata occur somewhat sparingly along the borders of the Atlantic, and in the states bordering the Gulf; also in the Pacific States. But the greatest and most important development occurs in the Rocky Mountain region, comprising great lacustrine deposits, the silted-up beds of former lakes of immense extent. These deposits are remarkable for their richness in fossil remains, many of them types of former remarkable mammals, which have gone far to fill up the gap in the story of animal evolution. Among these may be named the successive forms of the equine type, from its four and five-toed ancestors down to the one-toed modern horse.

(2) *Of time:* The period of time during which the Tertiary strata were deposited. It cannot yet be measured even approximately. When it commenced, England, as proved by the fruits in the London Clay at Sheppey, was a tropical or sub-tropical country. The temperature fell till the Newer Pliocene, by which time the climate was semi-arctic. [Glacial-period.] During the deposition of the Tertiary, there was a great increase of land both in Europe and America.

4. *Ornith. (Pl.):* The tertials; wing-feathers having their origin from the humerus. They are a portion of the quills. They are not scapulars, though Cuvier calls them by this name; nor do they cover the scapulars. Their use is to fill up the interval between the body and the expanded wing, and to oppose a broader surface of resistance to the air.

tertiary-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alcohols in which hydroxyl is united to a carbon atom, which is united to three other carbon atoms.

tertiary-colours, *s. pl.*

Art: Colours produced by the mixture of two secondary colours, as citrine, russet, or olive. [Tertiary, B. II. 1.]

tertiary era, epoch, or **period,** *s.* [Tertiary, II. 3.]

tertiary-formation, *s.* [Tertiary, II. 3.]

tertiary-syphilis, *s.*

Pathol.: The name given to symptoms sometimes appearing in syphilis after the primary and secondary maladies have passed away. They are rupia, deep-seated tubercles and ulcers on the skin, destructive ulceration of the soft palate, the pharynx, the tongue, &c., with periostitis, nodosis, caries, and necrosis in the bones, and gummata in various organs.

tĕr'-tĭ-āte (ti as shĭ), *v.t.* [Lat. *tertiatum*, sup. of *tertio* = to do the third day; *tertius* = third.]

*1. To do for the third time.

2. To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness of ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

tĕr'-tĭ-ŭm quĭd (ti as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat.] A third something in addition to two others, what this something is being left indefinite.

***tĕr'-tĭ-ŭm săl (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. = third salt.]

Old Chem.: A neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

Tĕr-tŭl'-lĭ-an-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of Tertullian, whose full Latin name was Quintus Septimus Florens Tertullianus. He flourished in the latter end of the second and the beginning of the third century. About the year 200 he became a Montanist. He was at first a rhetorician, but after his conversion was ordained a Presbyter. Whether he returned to the Catholic church is uncertain; but he was held in great veneration till his death. He composed many works, and was the earliest of the Latin ecclesiastical writers. He was a man of high genius, but gloomy and fanatical. A sect calling themselves Tertullianists existed at Carthage in the fifth century, but their connexion with the Christian father Tertullian is very obscure.

tĕr'-ŭn'-çĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ter* = thrice, and *uncia* = an ounce.]

Roman Antiq.: An ancient Roman coin, weighing three ounces, the fourth part of the as.

tĕr-ū-tē'-rō, *s.* [Native name at Buenos Ayres. Called in Paraguay *teteu*. Both are from the notes of the bird.]

Ornith.: Vanellus cayanensis; the Cayenne Sandpiper of Latham, described by Azara. It is very common in parts of South America. It approaches the European lapwing in its size, its tuft, and in the general tone of its colours; but it stands higher, and is armed with a spur at the folds of the wing. Its eggs, which are often deposited on the bare ground in October or November, are four or

fewer, of a clear olive colour marbled with black, and are esteemed a delicacy, like those of the plover in England.

*** ter-y,** *a.* [Teary.]

tĕrz′-ą rī′-mą (z as ts), *s.* [Ital. = third or triple rhyme.] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the troubadours. It was used by Byron in his *Prophecy of Dante.*

tĕrz-ĕt′-tō (z as ts), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A short composition, piece, or movement for three performers.

tĕsch-ĕ-mach′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After E. F. Teschemacher, who first announced it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A native carbonate of ammonia, occurring both in crystals and massive in guano deposits. Crystal system not ascertained. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 1·45; colour, yellowish to white. Compos.: ammonia, 32·9; carbonic acid, 55·7; water, 11·4 = 100, yielding the formula $(\frac{1}{4}NH_4O + \frac{1}{2}HO)CO_2$.

tĕsch′-ĭn-īte, tĕsch′-ĕn-īte, *s.* [After Teschin or Teschen, Moravia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of variable proportions of a plagioclase felspar, fresh nepheline, augite, and hornblende, with some ilmenite and apatite.

Tĕsh′-ō La′-ma, *s.* [See def.]

Compar. Relig.: The abbot of the great monastery at Krashis Lunpo; one of the great Lamas, the other being the Dalai Lama, who has the political supremacy. When either dies it is necessary for the other to ascertain in whose body the celestial being whose outward form has been dissolved has been pleased again to incarnate himself. For that purpose the names of all the male children born just after the death of the deceased Grand Lama are laid before his survivor, who choses three out of the whole number. Their names are inscribed on tablets and put into a casket, whence one is selected by the abbots of the great monasteries to fill the place of the dead Lama. The Tesho Lama is often called Pantshen Rinpotshe (the Glorious Teacher).

*** tĕs-sar-ą-dĕc′-ad,** *s.* [Gr. *τέσσαρες* (*tessares*) = four, and *δέκα* (*deka*) = ten.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen.

tĕs-sĕl-ā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tessellatus* = tesselated.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Crinoidea, in which the radial plates of the calyx are immovably joined together without articulation.

tĕs′-sĕl-āt-ĕd, tĕs′-sĕl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Tessellar.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work; especially applied to a pavement composed of square dies or tesseræ made of baked clay or stone, generally of various colours, and forming regular figures. It was much employed by the ancients, and Roman remains furnish a large number of these specimens of art. It is still much in vogue in the East, particularly at Damascus.

"A cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaick; such a *tesselated* pavement without cement."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

2. *Bot.:* Having the colours arranged in small squares, so as to have some resemblance to a tesselated pavement; variegated by squares; chequered.

tesselated-tile, *s.* A tile made of clay of a particular colour, or mixed with colouring matters and formed into flat cakes by cutting or pressing, and used for making a tesselated pavement.

tĕs-sĕl-ā′-tion, tĕs-sĕl-lā′-tion, *s.* [Tesselated.]

1. The act, process, or operation of making tesselated work.

2. Tesselated or mosaic work.

tĕs′-sĕ-līte, *s.* [Lat. *tesse(ra)* = a die, a cube, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *tesselit.*]

Min.: A variety of apophyllite (q.v.) occurring in short square prisms resembling cubes, and exhibiting a tesselated structure with polarised light. Found in the Faroe Islands.

tĕs′-sĕl-la, *s.* [Tessera.]

tĕs′-sęl-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tessella* = a small, square piece of stone, dimin. from *tessera* = a squared piece, a die.] Formed with tesseræ or in squares.

tĕs′-sĕr-ą (pl. **tĕs′-sĕr-æ**), *s.* [Lat.] [Tessellar.]

1. A small cubical or other geometrical form of marble, earthenware, ivory, glass, &c., used for tesselated pavements, ornamenting walls, &c.; coloured tiles or bricks, usually cubical, laid in patterns, as a mosaic pavement.

*2. A small piece of wood, bone, or metal, used as a ticket of admission to the theatres in ancient Rome, or as a certificate given to gladiators, containing their names, that of the consul, and the day on which they had won their distinction in the circus.

*** tĕs-sĕr-ā′-ĭc, * tĕs-sĕr-ā′-ĭck,** *a.* [Tessera.] Diversified by tesseræ or squares; tessellated.

"Some of the *tesseraick* work of the Romans has lately been dug up."—*Sir R. Atkyns: History of Gloucester.* (1712.)

tĕs′-sĕr-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *tessera* = a square, a dice, a cube.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ; tesselated.

2. *Crystall.:* Related to the tesseral or cubic system.

tesseral-system, *s.*

Crystall.: The Cubic-system (q.v.).

*** tĕs-sĕr-ăr′-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *tessera* = a die.] Of or pertaining to gambling: as, the *tesserarian* art.

tĕs′-sų-lar, *a.* [Tesselar.]

Crystall.: Relating to the cube or having equal axes like the cube; tesseral.

tĕst (1), *** teste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *test* (Fr. *têt*) = a test; O. Fr. *teste* = a skull; Fr. *tête* = a head; Lat. *testa* = a piece of dried clay, a tile, a brick.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A potsherd.

"Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, & sylver redacte into duste."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. ii.

2. A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel (q.v.).

3. Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; trial.

"Thou hast strangely stood the *test*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

4. A means of trial: as, To offer money as a *test* of one's integrity.

*5. Testimony, evidence.

"To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more overt *test*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

6. That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; a standard.

"At once the source, and end, and *test* of art."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 73.

7. Means of discrimination; ground of admission or exclusion.

"Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 830.

*8. Judgment, discrimination, distinction.

"Who could excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

9. An apparatus for proving petroleum and similar hydrocarbon oils by ascertaining the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapours.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [Testa].

2. *Chem.:* Any substance employed to bring about a chemical change in a compound, with the view of detecting one or more of its constituents. The change may be one of colour, precipitation, heat, evolution of gas, &c. This term is also sometimes applied to examination by the polariscope and blow-pipe, thus: the polariscope-test, the blowpipe-test. [Reagent.]

3 *Metall.:* A cupeling-hearth used in a refining-furnace where lead is separated from silver on a large scale. The test is an oval iron frame containing a basin-shaped mass of powdered bone-ash, which is brought to a consistence by a solution of pearlash. The test is fixed as a cupeling-hearth in the reverberatory furnace, and is subjected to a blast from a tuyere, which removes the floating oxide of silver and furnishes oxygen for its elimination from the alloy under treatment.

4. *Sugar-man.:* The proof or condition of a syrup.

5. *Zoology:*

(1) The shell of any of the Mollusca.

(2) The calcareous case of Echinodermata.

(3) The thick leathery tunic of Tunicata.

(4) The shell immersed in the sarcode of a Foraminifer.

Test Act, *s.*

English History:

1. An Act passed in 1563 by which an oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth, and of abjuration of the temporal authority of the Pope, was exacted from all holders of office, lay or spiritual, within the realm, except peers.

"But the *Test Act* placed the magistracy in Protestant hands, and, as Elizabeth passed from indifference to suspicion, and from suspicion to terror, she no longer chose to restrain the bigotry around her."—*Green: Short History*, p. 401.

2. An Act, 2 Car. II., c. 2, passed in 1678, by which it was enacted that all persons holding any important office, civil or military, under the crown, or receiving money therefrom, should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Established Church. It was repealed in 1828, by 9 Geo. IV., c. 17.

test-cock, *s.*

Steam.-eng.: A small cock fitted to the top or bottom of a cylinder for clearing it of water.

test-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: One form of refining furnace for treating argentiferous alloy, such as that of lead rich in silver.

test-glass, *s.* A glass vessel of conical or cylindrical form, having a foot and sometimes a beak; used for holding chemical solutions.

test-lines, *s. pl.*

Microscopy: The lines on a test-plate q.v.). Generally called, from their inventor, Nobert's test-lines.

test-mixer, *s.* A tall cylindrical bottle having a wide foot and provided with a stopper. It is graduated into 100 or more equal parts, commencing at the bottom, and is used in preparing test-alkalies, test-acids, and similar solutions, by diluting them down to the required strength.

test-object, *s.*

Microscopy (Pl.): Microscopic objects used to determine the value of object glasses: that is, to determine their magnifying, defining, and penetrating power, and their corrective adaptation.

test-paper, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Unsized paper dipped into an alcoholic solution of a vegetable colouring matter, which changes colour when exposed to the action of an acid or alkaline solution. [Litmus-paper, Turmeric-paper.]

2. *Law:* An instrument admitted as a standard of comparison for handwriting.

test-plate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* A glass slip used in stirring tests.

2. *Microscopy:* A finely-ruled glass plate used in testing the power and defining quality of microscopes.

test-pump, *s.* A force-pump for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, and other hollow articles by hydraulic pressure. It is provided with a gauge for showing the pressure in pounds applied to the square inch.

test-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used for taking up small quantities of powders, fluxes, &c. Used in blow-pipe or chemical experiments. The handle may be used as a spatula.

test-stirrer, *s.* A round glass rod, having one end pointed for dropping tests, and the other end rounded.

test-tube, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* A narrow tube from three to six inches in length, closed at one end, made of very thin glass, and furnished with a smooth lip.

2. A chlorometer (q.v.).

***tĕst** (2), *s.* [Lat. *testis* = a witness.]

1. A witness.

"Who were for the more suretie *testes* of that dede."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cci.

2. Inspection, oversight, superintendence.

"In his publication he urged the notoriousness of the fact as a thing not feigned, not private, but done at noon day under the *test* of competent persons."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

tĕst (1), *v.t.* [Test (1), *s.*]

I. *Old. Lang.:* To put to the test; to try; to prove the genuineness or truth of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to compare with a standard.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* To examine by the application of some reagent.

2. *Metall.:* To refine as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification, or scorification of all extraneous matter.

tĕst (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *testor* = to bear witness, to testify, to attest; *testis* = a witness.]

A. *Trans.:* To attest and date: as, A document *tested* on such and such a day.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a will or testament. (*Scotch.*)

tĕs'-ta (pl. **tĕs'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a brick, a tile, a shell.]

Bot.: The integuments of a seed, or the outer integument as distinguished from the inner one, or tegmen. Called also the Primine (q.v.).

tĕst'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *testabilis*, from *testor* = to testify, to publish one's will.]

Law:

1. Capable of being devised or given by will.

2. Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

†tĕs-tā'-çĕ-a (or **ç as sh**), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *testaceus* = covered with a shell, testaceous, from *testa* = a shell.]

Zool.: A term formerly used as approximately equivalent to the more modern Conchifera (q.v.). Linnæus made the Testacea an order of his class Vermes, and Cuvier applied the term to a division of his Acephala (q.v.).

tĕs-tā'-çĕ-an (or **çean** as **shan**), *a.* & *s.* [Testacea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to the Testacea.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual belonging to the Testacea (q.v.).

tĕs-ta çĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *testa* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Limacidæ (q.v.), with three recent species, from the south of Europe, the Canary Isles, and Britain. Shell small and ear-shaped, placed at hinder extremity of the body, which is elongated, broadest behind, tapering towards the head. The species are subterranean in habit, feeding on earthworms, and visiting the surface only at night. During the winter and in long periods of drought they form a sort of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucus; if this be broken away the animal may be seen in its thin, opaque, white mantle, which rapidly contracts till it extends but a little way beyond the margin of the shell. Fossil species two, from Tertiary strata.

tĕs-tā-çĕ ŏg'-ra-phy, tĕs-tā-çĕ-ŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *testacea*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, or λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The science of testaceous molluscs; conchology.

tĕs tā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **çeous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Testacea.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell; having a hard continuous shell.

"Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Bot. & Entom.:* Brownish-yellow, the colour of unglazed earthenware.

†testaceous animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Animals with shells typically of a strong kind, as in the oyster, as distinguished from crustaceous shells, which are thinner and articulated, as in the lobster. Spec., the Testacea (q.v.).

***testaceous-medicines, testaceous powders,** *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Medicines or powders prepared from the shells of testaceous animals.

tĕst'-a-çy, *s.* [Eng. *testa(te); -cy.*]

Law: The state or condition of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

tĕst'-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *testamentum* = a thing declared, a last will, from *testor* = to be a witness to, to testify; *testis* = a witness; Sp., Port., and Ital. *testamento.*]

1. *Law:* A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person delares his will as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will (q.v.). When drawn by a solicitor, it commences with the formula: This is the last will and testament of . . .

"Every person has full power and liberty to make a will, that is not under some special prohibition by law or custom, which prohibitions are principally upon three accounts: for want of sufficient discretion; for want of sufficient liberty and free will; and on account of their criminal conduct. No *testament* is of any effect till after the death of the testator; and hence it follows that *testaments* may be avoided three ways: (1) If made by a person labouring under any of the incapacities before mentioned; (2) by making another *testament* of a later date; and (3) by cancelling or revoking it. For, though I make a last will and *testament* irrevocable in the strongest words, yet I am at liberty to revoke it: because my own act or words cannot alter the disposition of law, so as to make that irrevocable which is in its own nature revocable; (4) marriage also is an express revocation of a prior will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

2. *U. S. Law:* In the United States the general principles of the law relating to wills are chiefly of English origin, though in the different states there are varying provisions as to the forms requisite in making a will, the appointment of executors, &c. There are also varied requirements concerning signature, and the steps necessary to revoke a will, or to make changes in its provisions. Registry is necessary, the will being held subject to examination. In Scotland a testament can only convey personal or movable property To convey real-estate the will must have the form of a deed having a present operation.

3. *Biblical Criticism, Theol., & Ord. Lang.:* The rendering of Gr. διαθήκη (*diathēkē*) = a will; a covenant, applied to the Old and New Testaments, which in the opinion of Protestants together constitute the whole Bible. [Bible, A. 3.] Sometimes the word Testament is used alone, when it means the New as distinguished from the Old Testament.

tĕst-a-mĕnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *testament; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a testament or will; testamentary.

tĕst-a-mĕnt'-a-ry, *a.* [Lat. *testamentarius;* Fr. *testamentaire;* Sp. & Ital. *testamentario.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a will or to wills.

"This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. Bequeathed by will or testament.

"How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!"—*Atterbury.*

3. Done, or appointed by, or founded on a last will or testament: as, a *testamentary* guardian—that is, a guardian appointed by testament or will.

testamentary-causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Proceedings in the Probate Court relating to the probation and validity of wills and intestacies of personal property.

testamentary-guardian, *s.*

Law: A guardian appointed by a father's will over his child by 12 Car. II., c. 24.

***tĕst-a-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Testament.] The act or power of giving by will.

"By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferiour tenures had always enjoyed."—*Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

***tĕst'-a-mĕnt-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *testament; -ize.*] To make a will.

"Welsh Bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without Royal assent."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 388.

tĕs-tā'-mŭr, *s.* [Lat. = we testify.] A certificate given to a student of an English university, certifying that he has successfully passed an examination. So called from the opening words.

"Martin of Trinity had got his *testamur*."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xiv.

***tĕst'-ate,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to bear witness, to make a will.]

A. *As adj.:* Having duly made and left a will.

"By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate."—*Ayliffe.*

B. *As subst.:* One who has duly made and left a will.

***tĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *testatio*, from *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to bear witness.] A witnessing or bearing witness.

"How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.*

tĕs-tā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *testateur.*] One who makes and leaves a will or testament.

"He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *testator* bore him."—*Hooker.*

tĕs-tā'-trix, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *testator.*] A woman who makes and leaves a will or testament.

tĕs-tā'-tŭm (pl. **tĕs-tā'-ta**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to witness.]

Law: One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration-money and of the receipt thereof. Called also the witnessing or operative clause.

tĕs'-tē, *s.* [Lat., ablat. sing. of *testis* = a witness.]

Law: The witnessing clause of a writ or other precept which expresses the date of its issue. (*Wharton.*)

tĕs'-tĕr (1), ***tes-tar, *tes-tere, *tees-ter, *tes-tern, *tes-tourn,** *s.* [A shortened and corrupted form of *teston, testoon* (q.v.); O. Fr. *testière* = a kind of headpiece, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*) = a head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A head-piece, a helmet.

"Sheldes bright, *testeres* and trappures."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,501.

***2.** Originally the name applied to the new coins of Louis XII. of France, as bearing the head of that prince; afterwards applied to the brass coins covered with silver first struck in the reign of Henry VIII. The name was also given to shillings and sixpences, whence the modern slang *tizzy* = a sixpence.

"Hold, there's a *tester* for thee."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

3. The square canopy over a four-post bedstead.

"He then an iron net prepar'd,
Which he to the bed's *tester* rear'd."
King: Art of Love.

II. *Arch.:* A flat canopy over a pulpit or tomb.

tĕst'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *test*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which tests, tries, or proves.

***tes-tere,** *s.* [Tester (1), *s.*]

***tĕs'-tĕrn, *tes-tourn,** *s.* [Tester (1).]

***tĕs'-tĕrn,** *v.t.* [Testern, *s.*] To present with a tester or sixpence.

"To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, I.

tĕs'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *testis.*]

Anat.: The testicles (q.v.).

***testes-muliebres,** *s. pl.*

Anat.: An old name for the ovaries; from the old notion that semen was secreted by females as well as by males. [Syngenesis.]

tĕs'-tĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr. *testicule*, from Lat. *testiculum*, accus. of *testiculus*, dimin. from *testis* = a testicle.]

Anat.: One of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

tĕs'-tĭ-cŏnd, *a.* [Lat. *testis* = a testicle, and *condo* = to hide.]

Zool.: A term applied to animals in which the testicles are abdominal, as in the Cetacea. (*Worcester.*)

tĕs-tĭc'-u-late, tĕs-tĭc'-u-lāt-ĕd, tĕs-tĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *testiculatus* = having testicles.]

Bot.: Having the figure of two oblong bodies, as the roots of *Orchis mascula.*

***tĕs-tĭc'-u-lŭs** (pl. **tĕs-tĭc'-u-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a testicle.]

Bot.: Vaillant's name for an anther.

***tĕs′-tĭ-ēre,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A head-piece, a helmet. [TESTER (1).]

***tĕs′-tĭf,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Testy, self-willed, headstrong.

tĕs-tĭf′-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Lat. *testificatus*, pa. par. of *testificor* = to testify (q.v.).]

Scots Law: A solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

***tĕs-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *testificatio*, from *testificatus*, pa. par. of *testificor* = to testify (q.v.).] The act of testifying or of giving testimony or evidence.

"Solemn *testifications* of our thankfull sense."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

***tĕs′-tĭ-fī-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who testifies; one who gives evidence or witness; a witness.

tĕs′-tĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *testify*; *-er.*] One who testifies; one who gives testimony, witness, or evidence.

"The authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. i.

tĕs′-tĭ-fy, *tes-ti-fie, *v.i.* & *t.* [O.Fr. *testifier*, from Lat. *testificor*[1]= to bear witness: *testis* = a witness, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *testificar*; Ital. *testificare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make a solemn declaration, written or verbal, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others some fact not known to them.

"The said council *testified* under their hands, that they never perswaded, but disapproved of, the undertaking."—*Camden: History of Queen Elizabeth.*

2. To bear witness; to bring forward a charge. (Followed by *against.*)

"I *testified against* them in the day wherein they sold provisions."—*Nehemiah* xiii. 15.

II. *Law:* To make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give evidence in a cause depending before a tribunal.

"One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die."—*Numbers* xxxv. 30.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To affirm or declare solemnly; to bear witness of; to give evidence concerning; to attest.

"We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen: and ye receive not our witness."—*John* iii. 11.

*2. To publish and declare freely and openly.

"*Testifying* both to the Jews, and also to the Greeke, repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ."—*Acts* xx. 21.

II. *Law:* To affirm or declare upon oath before a tribunal for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.

tĕst′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *testy*; *-ly.*] In a testy manner; fretfully, peevishly.

tĕs-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-al, *tes-ti-mo-ni-all, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *testimonial* = a testimonial, from Lat. *testimonialis* = bearing witness.]

***A.** *As adjective:*

1. Relating to or containing testimony; testifying.

"A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. Of or belonging to a testimonial; intended as, or taking the place of a testimonial. [B. 3.]

"The Lord Chief Justice will be offered a *testimonial* dinner."—*Standard*, Aug. 25, 1885, p. 5.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. A testimony; evidence, witness, proof.

"A signe and solemne *testimoniall* of the religious observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 613.

2. A certificate or writing giving favourable testimony concerning the character or good conduct of some person; a certificate of one's qualifications, or of the worth or value of anything.

3. A gift in the shape of money, plate, portrait, or the like, raised by subscription and presented to a person in acknowledgment of services rendered by him, or as a token of respect for his worth; or, if raised after his death, taking the form of a monument, endowment, or the like.

testimonial proof, *s.*

Civil Law: Parole evidence.

***tĕs-tĭ-mō′-nĭ-al-īze, *tĕs-tĭ-mō-nĭ-al-īse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *testimonial*; *-ize.*] To present with a testimonial.

"People were *testimonialising* his wife."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxiii.

tĕs′-tĭ-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testis* = a witness; O. Fr. *tesmoing*; Fr. *témoin*; Sp. & Ital. *testimonio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation, written or verbal, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; a statement or statements made to prove or communicate some fact. Testimony, in judicial proceedings, must be under oath or affirmation.

*2. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

"Thou . . . for the testimony of truth has borne Universal reproach." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 33.

3. A statement or declaration of facts; representation, declaration, evidence, witness.

"The difficulty is, when *testimonies* contradict common experience."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

4. Proof, attestation; support of a statement made.

5. Anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; manifestation.

"Shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them."—*Mark* vi. 11.

II. *Scripture:*

1. The two tables of the law.

"Thou shalt put into this ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee."—*Exodus* xxv. 16.

2. Divine revelation generally; the word of God; the Scriptures.

"The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."—*Psalm* xix. 7.

¶ For the difference between *testimony* and *evidence*, see EVIDENCE.

¶ *Perpetuation of Testimony:* [PERPETUATION, ¶].

***tĕs′-tĭ-mŏn-ў,** *v.t.* [TESTIMONY, *s.*] To witness, to attest.

"Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

tĕst′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *testy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being testy; peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness.

"My mother, having power of his *testiness*, shall turn all into my commendations."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

tĕst′-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [TEST (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of one who tests or proves; the act of applying a test; proof, trial, assay.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [ANALYSIS, II. 2.].

2. *Metall.:* The operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test; cupellation.

testing-slab, *s.* A square plate of white glazed porcelain, having cup-shaped depressions for containing liquids to be examined which give coloured precipitates.

tĕst′-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [TEST (2), *v.*]

testing-clause, *s.*

Scots Law: The clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the form of law. It consists essentially of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages of which the deed consists, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

***tĕs′-tŏn, *tĕs-toon′** (1), ***tĕs-tōne′** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *teston* = a coin worth eighteenpence sterling (*Cotgrave*), from *teste* (Fr. *tête*) = a head, from Lat. *testa* = an earthen pot, a skull.] A tester, a sixpence.

"Deniers, *testons*, or crowns."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxv.

***tĕs-toon′** (2), ***tĕs-tōne′** (2), *s.* [Ital. *testone.*] [TESTON.] An Italian silver coin, worth about 1s. 4d.; also a Portuguese coin worth about 7d. sterling.

***tĕs′-trĭl,** *s.* [TESTER (1).] A tester, a sixpence.

"There's a *testril* of me too."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

tĕs-tū′-dĭn-al, *a.* [Lat. *testudo*, genit. *testudinis*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling the tortoise.

tĕs-tu-dĭn-ār′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *testudinarius* = tortoise-like. So named from the resemblance which the great rugged, cracked root of the plant bears to the shell of a tortoise.]

Bot.: Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. A genus of Dioscoreaceæ, akin to Dioscorea, but with the seeds winged only at the tip, instead of all round. Rootstock above ground sometimes four feet in diameter. Stems occasionally forty feet long; flowers small, greenish-yellow. *Testudinaria elephantipes* is the Common Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. The rootstock is a large, fleshy mass, covered with a thick bark, cracked deeply in every direction. The Hottentots in time of scarcity made use of the fleshy inside of the root as a kind of yam.

tĕs-tu dĭn-ār′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *testudinari(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Resembling a tortoise-shell in colour; marked with black, red, and yellow patches, like tortoise-shell.

† tĕs-tu-dĭ nā′-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *testudinatus* = arched, vaulted, from *testudo*, genit. *testudinis* = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A synonym of Chelonia (q.v.). It was introduced by Klein and adopted by Agassiz.

tĕs-tū′-dĭn-āt-ĕd, tĕs-tū′-dĭn-ate, *a.* [TESTUDINATA.] Shaped like the back of a tortoise; arched, vaulted.

tĕs-tu-dĭn′-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *testudineus.*] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

tĕs-tu-dĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *testudo*, genit. *testudin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Land-tortoises; a family of Chelonia, very widely distributed in both hemispheres, but absent from Australia. The carapace is very convex; claws blunt; feet club-shaped, adapted for progression on land only; neck retractile. They are vegetable-feeders, and the greater part of the species belong to the type-genus Testudo (q.v.). In some classifications the family includes the fresh-water Tortoises, now generally made a separate family of Emydidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears in the Miocene of Europe and the Eocene of North America. [COLOSSOCHELYS.]

tĕs-tū′-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a tortoise, a testudo, from *testa* = a shell.]

1. *Roman Antiq.:* A cover or screen used in assaults upon fortified towns, in cases where the town was of small size and accessible on every side, while the force at the disposal of the besiegers was large. A ring of soldiers was drawn round the walls, a portion of whom kept up a constant discharge of missiles upon those who manned the battlements, while the rest, advancing on every side simultaneously, with their shields joined above their heads so as to form a continuous covering like the shell of a tortoise (*testudine facta*), planted scaling-ladders against a number of different points, and, at the same time, endeavoured to burst open the gates. Also applied to a movable structure, on wheels or rollers, used to protect sappers.

2. *Mining:* A shelter similar in shape and design employed as a defence for miners, &c., when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.

3. *Med.:* An encysted tumour, from a supposed resemblance to the shell of a tortoise.

TESTUDO.

4. *Music:* A name applied to a species of lyre, because, according to the legend recounted at full length in the Homeric hymn, the frame of the first lyre was formed by Hermes out of the shell of a tortoise.

5. *Zool.:* Tortoise (q.v.); the type-genus of Testudinidæ (q.v.), with twenty-five species. Most abundant in the Ethiopian region, but also extending over the Oriental region into the south of Europe and the Eastern States of North America. Thorax convex, rather globular, and solid; breastbone solid, with twelve shields, those of the throat separated; five toes on fore feet, four on the hinder pair.

6. *Paleont.:* The genus appears first in the Eocene of North America.

tĕst′-ȳ, ***test-ie,** *a.* [O. Fr. *testu* (Fr. *têtu*) headstrong, wilful, obstinate, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*) = the head.] Fretful, peevish, pettish, petulant, irritable.

"Do you make all around you unhappy, by your sullen and *testy* humours, or your harsh, and brutal behaviour?"—*Gilpin: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 46.

tĕ-tăn′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *tetan(us); -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, denoting, or characteristic of tetanus.

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm.: A medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles. If taken in over-doses it produces convulsions and death. Examples: Strychnine, Nux vomica, &c.

tĕt′-an-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *tetan(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling tetanus.

tĕt′-an-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τέτανος (*tetanos*) = stiffness or spasm of the neck.] [Lock-jaw.]

tē-tar′-tīne, *s.* [Gr. τετάρτη (*tetartē*) = a fourth; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *tetartin.*]

Min.: The same as Albite (q.v.).

tĕ-tar-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. τετάρτη (*tetartē*) = a fourth part; τέτταρες (*tettares*), τέσσαρες (*tessares*) = four.] Divided by four or into fours.

tĕ-tar-tō-hē′-dral, *a.* [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base, a seat.]

Crystall.: Partaking of tetartohedrism (q.v.).

tĕ-tar-tō-hē′-dral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tetartohedral; -ly.*] In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tĕ-tar-tō-hē′-drĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Crystall.: The character of a crystal in which only one-quarter of the number of faces is developed which would be required by the complete symmetry of the crystallographic system to which it belongs.

tĕ-tar-tō-prĭs-măt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: The same as Triclinic (q.v.).

tĕt′-âug, *s.* [Tautog.]

***tĕtch,** ***tecche,** *s.* [Tache.]

tĕtch′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Techiness.]

tĕtch′-ȳ, tĕch′-ȳ, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tetche, tecche* = a bad habit, a whim, a freak, a caprice; Fr. *tache* = a stain, a mark.] Fretful, peevish, petulant, touchy. [Touchy.]

"Had not the *tetchy* race prescriptive right
To peevishness?" *Browning: Sordello,* ii.

***tête,** *s.* [Fr. = head, from Lat. *testa* = a skull.] False hair; a kind of wig worn by ladies.

"But was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or *tête* the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote,* bk. iii., ch. xx.

tête-à-tête, *a., adv.,* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Head to head; private, confidential; with none present but the parties concerned: as, a *tête-a-tête* conversation.

B. *As adv.:* Head to head, face to face; in private or close confabulation.

"Long before the squire and dame
Have, *tête-à-tête,* relieved their flame."
Prior: Alma, ii. 164.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A private interview where none are present but those interested; a confidential, close, or friendly interview or conversation.

2. A settee with two seats facing in opposite directions, the arms and backs forming an S-shape.

tête-du-pont, *s.*

Fortif.: A redan or lunette resting its flanks on the bank of a river and inclosing the end of a bridge for the purpose of protecting it from an assault.

tĕth′-ĕr, ***ted-der,** ***ted-ir,** ***ted-yre,** *s.* [Gael. *teadhair* = a tether; *taod* = a halter, a chain, a cable; Wel. *tid* = a chain; Manx *tead, teid* = a rope; Icel. *tjódr* = a tether; Low Ger. *tider, tier;* Norw. *tjoder;* Sw. *tjuder;* Dan. *töir;* New Fris. *tjúdder.*] A rope by which a grazing animal is tied to a stake, so as to be prevented from moving beyond a certain limit; hence, figuratively, scope allowed, bounds prescribed; course or bounds in which one may move until checked.

"And with a larger *tether* may he walk,
Than may be given you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

tĕth′-ĕr, ***tĕd′-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Tether, *s.*] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain, within certain limits; to limit, to check.

"The lamb was all alone,
And by a slender cord was *tether'd* to a stone."
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

tē′-thȳ-ạ, *s.* [Tethys.]

Zool.: A genus of Siliceous Sponges. Skeleton consisting of radiating or stellate sheaves of long siliceous spicules, invested by a cortical layer.

* **tē′-thȳ-dạn,** *s.* [Lat. *Tethys* (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng., suff. *-an.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): An old tribe of Nudibranchiate Molluscs, type Tethys.

Tē′-thȳs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Τηθύς (*Tēthus*).]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The greatest of the sea-deities, wife of Oceanus, daughter of Uranus and Terra, and mother of the chief rivers of the universe, Nile, Peneus, Simois, Scamander, &c., and about three thousand daughters called Oceanides. The name Tethys is said to signify nurse.

2. *Astron.:* A satellite of Saturn. Its mean distance from the centre of Saturn is 188,000 miles; its periodic time, 1 day, 21 hours, 18 minutes, 25·7 seconds. (*Ball.*)

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Tritoniadæ, with one species from the Mediterranean. Animal elliptical, depressed; head covered by a broadly expanded fringed disc, with two conical tentacles; stomach simple. It attains a foot in length, and feeds on other molluscs and on small crustacea.

tĕ-tĭl′-la, *s.* [Sp., = a little teat, dimin. from *teta* = a teat.]

Bot.: A genus of Francoaceæ (q.v.). Chilian annuals, with stalked, rounded, palmately nerved leaves, and racemes of flowers, the calyx and the corolla slightly irregular. Leaves somewhat astringent; used medicinally in Chili.

tĕt′-rạ-, *pref.* [Gr for τέταρα (*tetara*), from τέτταρες (*tettares*), τέσσαρες (*tessares*) = four.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A prefix used in compounds derived from the Greek, and signifying four, fourfold. Abbreviated to *tetr-* before a vowel.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix applied to compounds containing four atoms of a chlorous to one atom of a basylous element, *e.g.*, tetrachloride of tin, $SnCl_4$. It is also applied to substitution compounds, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a radicle.

tĕt′-rạ-brănch, *s.* [Tetrabranchiata.] Any individual of the Tetrabranchiata. (*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 183.)

tĕt-rạ-brăn-chĭ-ā′-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Cephalopoda, comprising three families: Nautilidæ, Orthoceratidæ, and Ammonitidæ, though in some recent classifications the second family is merged in the first. Animal creeping, protected by an external shell; head retractile within the mantle; eyes pedunculated; mandibles calcareous; arms very numerous; body attached to shell by adductor muscles and by a continuous horny girdle; branchiæ four; funnel formed by the union of two lobes which do not constitute a distinct tube. Shell external, in the form of an extremely elongated cone, either straight or variously folded or coiled, many-chambered, siphuncled; the inner layers and septa nacreous, the outer layers porcellanous.

2. *Palæont.:* They attained their maximum in the Palæozoic period, decreasing from that time onward, and being represented at the present by the single genus Nautilus (q.v.). The Nautilidæ proper and Orthoceratidæ are pre-eminently Palæozoic, while the Ammonitidæ are almost exclusively Mesozoic.

tĕt-rạ-brăn′-chĭ-ạte, *a.* [Tetrabranchiata.] Having four gills.

tĕ-trăg′-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Tetraceros.]

Bot.: A genus of Delimeæ (q.v.), owing its scientific name to the fact that its four capsules are recurved like horns. Shrubs or small trees, often climbing, with alternate, stalked, feather-nerved, naked leaves, often rough above, and panicled or racemose inflorescence. A decoction of *Tetracera Breyniana* and *T. oblongata* is given in Brazil in swelling of the legs. *T. Tigarea* is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antisyphilitic.

tē-trăg′-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr τετράκερως (*tetrakerōs*) = four-horned: τετρα- (*tetra-*) = four, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of Bovidæ, sub-family Cephalophinæ, with two species, from the hilly parts of India; rare north of the Ganges. Horns four, straight and conical; in one species the anterior pair rudimentary. [Chikarah.]

tĕt-rạ-chē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tetr(a)-*, and Mod. Lat. *achenium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A fruit formed by the adhesion of four achenes.

tĕt-rạ-chlōr-ō-vạ-lĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-; chloro-*, and Eng. *valeric.*] [Quadrichloro-valeric.]

tĕt′-rạ-chord, *s.* [Gr. τετράχορδον (*tetrachordon*), from τέτρα- (*tetra-*), and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, a chord; Fr. *tetrachorde.*]

Music:

1. A scale-series of four notes. The word in its modern sense signifies a half of the octave scale, *e.g.*, from C to F, or from G to C. The position of the tones and semitones is similar in both tetrachords. A third tetrachord placed above these two would lead into the key of G, and another into the key of D. The fundamental system in ancient music was the tetrachord, or system of four sounds, of which the extremes were at an interval of a fourth.

* 2. A lyre with four strings.

"Terpander . . . substituted the seven-stringed cithara for the old *tetrachord.*"—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks,* p. 31.

¶ (1) *Conjunct tetrachords:* Tetrachords which overlap, as C to F, and F to B.

(2) *Disjunct tetrachords:* Tetrachords which have a degree between them, as C to F, and G to C. Similar disjunct tetrachords necessarily pass through the whole key-series, and a combination of conjunct and disjunct tetrachords is required to form a diatonic scale of more than one octave in compass.

tĕt-rạ-chord′-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *tetrachord; -al.*] Of or pertaining to tetrachords; formed of tetrachords.

tetrachordal-system, *s.*

Music: The early form of the system now known as Tonic Sol-fa (q.v.),

tĕt-rạ-chor′-dŏn, *s.* [Tetrachord.]

Music: An instrument similar in appearance to a cottage pianoforte, and like it played by finger-board, but the tone, instead of being produced by striking, is obtained by means of a cylinder of india-rubber charged with resin, kept in motion by a pedal, variety of tone being gained by the depth of pressure on the keys by the fingers. It is called the tetrachordon from an idea that its sounds are similar to those produced by a string quartet. The instrument is constructed also with self-acting machinery.

¶ Milton used the word as the title of one of his treatises on marriage, occasioned by his disagreement with his wife, Mary Powell. He explained the word in the sub-title: "Expositions upon the Four Chief Places of Scripture which treat of Marriage."

tĕt-rạ-chŏt′-ŏ-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. τέτραχος (*tetrachos*) = fourfold, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Science: Having a division by fours; separated into four parts or series, or into series of fours.

tĕt-rạ-clā′-şīte, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-;* Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a fracture, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tetraklasit.*]

Min.: The same as Paranthine (q.v.).

tĕt-rạ-cŏc′-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, a berry.]

Bot.: Having four cells elastically dehiscing and separating.

tĕt-ra-cō'-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *colon* (q.v.).]

Pros.: A stanza or division of lyric poetry consisting of four verses.

tĕt-ra-cō-răl'-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Lat. *coralla*, pl. of *corallum* = red cone.]

Zool.: Hæckel's name for the Rugosa, because the septa are multiples of four.

tĕt-răc-tĭ-nĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Lat. dimin. of Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῖνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Siliceous Sponges, with four-rayed spicules. Families, Choristidæ and Lithistidæ.

tĕt'-răd, *s.* [Lat. *tetras*, genit. *tetradis*, from Gr. *τετρᾰ́ς* (*tetras*), genit. *τετρᾰ́δος* (*tetrados*); Fr. *tétrade*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The number four; a collection of four things.

"I find the ignorance of posterity to have abused the *Tetrad*, as religiously as it was admired by the knowing Fythagoreans, to be a receptacle of superstitious and useless toyes."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabala*, ch. iv., § 2. (App.)

2. *Chem.:* Quadrivalent element. A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace four atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element.

tĕt-ra-dăc'-tŷl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] An animal having four digits on each limb.

tĕt-ra-dăc'-tŷl-oŭs, *a.* [Tetradactyl.] Having four digits on each limb.

tĕ-tra-dē'-cāne, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *decane*.] [Quatuordecane.]

† **tĕt-ra-dĕ-căp'-ō-da,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *δέκα* (*deka*) = ten, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Agassiz's name for the Edriophthalmata (q.v.), from the fact that in the typical adult there are seven pairs of feet.

tĕt-ra-dĕc'-a-tŷl, *s.* [Tetradecyl.]

tĕt-ra-dē'-çŷl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *decyl*.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{29}$. Tetradecatyl. Myristyl. The fourteenth term of the series of alcohol radicles, CnH_{2n+1}. (*Watts.*)

tĕt-ra-dĕ-çŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tetradecyl*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to tetradecyl (q.v.).

tetradecylic-alcohol, *s.* [Myristic-alcohol.]

tetradecylic-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{30}$. One of the constituents of American petroleum. It boils between 238° and 240°, and is converted by chlorine into the corresponding chloride, $C_{14}H_{29}Cl$.

tĕt-ra-dī-a-pā'-sŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *diapason* (q.v.).]

Music: Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty-ninth.

tĕ-trăd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tetrad*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tetrad; tetratomic.

tĕt'-ra-dītes, *s. pl.* [Gr. *τετραδισταί* (*tetradistai*) = young people who feasted on the fourth day of the month.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* Persons who were born on the fourth day of the month, which was reputed to be lucky.

2. *Church History* (in this sense probably directly from Gr. *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*), in comp. = four):

(1) Heretics who fasted at Easter, as on Wednesday.

(2) Certain ancient sects who held the number four in special reverence, to the extent of supposing the existence of a fourth person added to the Trinity.

tĕt'-ra-drăchm (*ch* silent), **tĕt-ra-drăch'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. *τετράδραχμον* (*tetradrachmon*), from *τέτρα* (*tetra-*) = fourfold, and *δραχμή* (*drachmē*) = a drachm.]

Gr. Coin.: An ancient silver coin, value four drachmas, or about 3s. 3d. sterling.

tĕ-trăd'-ym-īte, *s.* [Gr. *τετράδυμος* (*tetradumos*) = fourfold, quadruple; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral mineral found sometimes in crystals, but more frequently granular, massive, or foliated, often with auriferous ores. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 7·2 to 7·9; lustre, bright metallic; colour, pale steel-gray; somewhat sectile, in thin laminæ, flexible; soils paper. Compos.: somewhat variable, but consists principally of bismuth and tellurium. Dana divides as follows: (*a*) Free from sulphur, with formula Bi_2Te_3; (*b*) Sulphurous, with formula $Bi_2(\frac{2}{3}Te + \frac{1}{3}S)_3$, and (*c*) Seleniferous.

2. The same as Joseite (q.v.).

3. The same as Wehrlite (q.v.).

tĕ-trăd'-ym-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *τετράδυμος* (*tetradumos*) = fourfold.]

Bot.: Having four cells or cases.

tĕt-ra-dȳ-nā'-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = might, strength, referring to four stamens being longer than the others.]

Bot.: The fifteenth class in Linnæus's Artificial System. Plants with six stamens, four long and two short. Orders, Siliculosa and Siliquosa.

tĕt-ra-dȳ-nā'-mĭ-an, tĕt-ra-dȳ'-na-moŭs, *a.* [Tetradynamia.]

Botany:

1. (*Of stamens*): Six in number, four long and two short.

2. (*Of a plant*): Having six stamens, four long and two short; of or belonging to the Tetradynamia (q.v.).

tĕt-ra-ē'-dral, tĕt-ra-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [Tetrahedral, Tetrahedron.]

tĕ-trăg'-na-tha, *s.* [Lat. *tetragnathius* = a kind of spider; Gr. *τετράγναθος* (*tetragnathos*) = having four jaws, spec. used of a kind of spider.]

Zool.: A genus of Epeiridæ. *Tetragnatha extensa* is a British spider, about half an inch long, frequenting damp places. It has long, diverging falces, and the legs extended before and behind, nearly in a line with the body.

tĕt'-ra-gŏn, *s.* [Fr. *tetragone* = having four angles or corners, from Lat. *tetragonus*; Gr. *τετράγωνος* (*tetragōnos*), from *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = fourfold, and *γωνιά* (*gōnia*) = an angle, from *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = a knee.]

1. *Geom.:* A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides, as a square, a rhombus; a quadrangle.

2. *Astrol.:* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.

tĕ-trăg'-ŏn-al, *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; *-al*.]

1. *Geom.:* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides, as a square, a parallelogram, &c.; four-sided, quadrangular.

2. *Astrol.:* In position of a tetragon; distant 90° from each other.

"Reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

3. *Bot.:* Four-cornered, angular; used of some ovaries, the stems of the Labiatæ, &c.

4. *Crystall.:* [Tetragonal-system].

tetragonal-system, *s.*

Crystall.: A system of crystallization in which the lateral axes are equal, being the diameters of a square, while the vertical is either longer or shorter than the lateral. Called also the Dimetric, Monadimetric, or Pyramidal System. (*Dana.*)

tĕ-trăg'-ŏn-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tetragonal*; *-ly*.] In a tetragonal or four-cornered manner.

tĕt-ra-gō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical sub-order of Tetragoniaceæ. The fruit is woody and indehiscent.

tĕt-ra-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *τετραγωνία* (*tetragōnia*) = the spindle-tree: *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*), and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tetragoniaceæ (q.v.). Chiefly littoral plants with alternate, stalked, fleshy leaves, and apetalous flowers, having four to twelve stamens and three to eight short styles. Nearly all the species from the Southern Hemisphere. *Tetragonia expansa*, a native of New Zealand, is called New Zealand spinach, and is cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach itself.

tĕt-ra-gō-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Aizoons; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Ficoidales. Succulent-leaved herbs, more rarely small shrubs. Leaves alternate, often with watery pustules, exstipulate. Flowers small, axillary; calyx three- to five-cleft; corolla wanting; stamens definite; styles two to nine; ovary with as many cells as there are styles; fruit an indehiscent nut, or a capsule splitting all round. Found in the South Sea Islands, the Cape, and the Mediterranean region. Tribes, Tetragoneæ and Sesuveæ. Genera, eleven; species, sixty-five. (*Lindley.*)

* **tĕ-trăg'-ŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. *τετραγωνίζω* (*tetragōnizō*) = to make square: *τετράγωνος* (*tetragōnos*) = four-angled, tetragonal; Fr. *tétragonisme*.] The attempt to square the circle.

tĕt-ra-gō-nō-, *pref.* [Tetragonism.] Having four angles or corners.

tĕt-ra-gō-nō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Paleont.: A genus of Stylodontidæ, from the Lias. Each scale bears upon its inner anterior margin a thick, solid, bony rib, extending upwards beyond the margin of the scale, and sliced off obliquely above and below, on opposite sides, for forming splices with the corresponding processes of adjoining scales.

tĕt-răg-ŏn-ŏl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Trifolieæ, akin to Lotus (q.v.), but with quadrangular winged legumes. *Tetragonolobus edulis*, or *purpureus*, is the Winged Pea. It is a native of Sicily, where its legumes were formerly eaten by the poor. It is cultivated as a border plant.

tĕt-ra-gŏn-ŏp-tĕr-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragonopter(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Characinidæ, with four genera from South Africa and tropical America. A short dorsal and adipose fin present; teeth in both jaws well developed; gill-membranes free; nasal openings close.

tĕt-ra-gŏn-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Tetragonopterina (q.v.), with about fifty species, from Central America. They are all of small size, rarely exceeding eight inches in length; dorsal in middle of the body, which is oblong or elevated, covered with scales of moderate size; belly rounded.

* **tĕ-trăg'-ŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; *-ous*.] The same as Tetragonal (q.v.).

tĕt-ra-gō-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragon(o)-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Atherinidæ, with a single species. Body sub-elongate, scales strongly keeled and striated; first dorsal of numerous feeble spines, and continuous with the second. It is a rare fish, more frequently met with in the Mediterranean than in the Atlantic. Nothing is known of its habits, but as, when young, it accompanies the Medusæ, it must be regarded as a pelagic form. At a later period of its existence, it probably descends to greater depths, coming to the surface only at night. It attains a length of about eighteen inches.

tĕt'-ra-grăm, *s.* [Gr. *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*), and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a line.]

1. A word of four letters. [Tetragrammaton.]

"A host of other words, significant of Deity, are *tetragrams*."—*Brewer: Phrase & Fable*, s.v. *Tetragrammaton*.

2. *Geom.:* A figure formed by four right lines.

tĕt-ra-grăm'-ma-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. *τὸ τετραγράμματον* (*to tetragrammaton*) = the word of four letters; *τετραγράμματος* (*tetragrammatos*) = of four letters: *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*), and *γράμμα* (*grumma*), genit. *γράμματος* (*grammatos*) = a letter.]

1. The sacred Hebrew name of the Deity יהוה (Y H V H), from the fact that in the Rabbinical writings it is distinguished by various

euphemistic expressions; as, "the name," "the name of four letters," &c.

"In his sacred confessions he [the high priest] had to pronounce ten times the sacred *Tetragrammaton* —the ineffable name of Jehovah."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xviii., § 5.

2. Hence, applied to other words of four letters expressive of Deity.

tĕt-rą-grăp'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. γραπτός (*graptos*) = written, marked with letters.]

Palæont.: A genus of Graptolitidæ from the Skiddaw and Quebec groups (Lower Silurian). The polypary consists of four simple monoprionidian branches, springing from a central non-celluliferous connecting process, which bifurcates at each end. The celluliferous branches do not subdivide, and the base may be enveloped in a peculiar horny disc.

† **tĕt'-rą-gўn,** *s.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Tetragynia.

tĕt-rą-gўn'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's Artificial System. It consisted of plants having four pistils. The classes Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Heptandria, Octandria, and Polyandria, have each an order Tetragynia.

tĕt-rą-gўn'-ĭ-ąn, tĕ-trăg'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having four carpels or four styles.

tĕt-rą-hē'-drąl, tĕt-rą-ē'-drąl, *a.* [TETRAHEDRON.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having four sides; composed of four sides.

2. *Crystallography:*

(1) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron.

(2) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

tetrahedral-angle, *s.*

Geom.: A polyhedral angle having four faces.

tetrahedral-garnet, *s.*

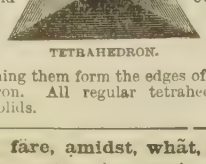
Min.: The same as HELVINE (q.v.).

tĕt-rą-hē'-drīte, *s.* [Eng. *tetrahedr(on)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *fahlerz*, *tetraedrit*.]

Min.: A name given to a group of minerals having considerable diversity in composition, but presenting the same general formula. Named from the prevailing tetrahedral habit of its crystals. Crystallization isometric, frequently twinned; hardness, 3 to 4·5; sp. gr. 4·5 to 5·11; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, steel-gray to iron-black; opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal, uneven; brittle. Compos. essentially a sulphantimonite of copper, with the formula $4CuS + Sb_2S_3$; but in consequence of part of the copper being frequently replaced by iron, zinc, silver, mercury, and occasionally cobalt, and part of the antimony by arsenic and sometimes bismuth, the general formula is usually written as 4 (Cu, Fe, Zn, Ag, Hg) + (Sb, As, Bi)$_2$S$_3$. Dana divides as follows: 1. An antimonial series; 2. an arsenio-antimonial series; 3. A bismuthic-arsenio-antimonial and an arsenical series, in which the antimony is entirely replaced by arsenic. [TENNANTITE.] The varieties are: (1) Ordinary, containing little or no silver; (2) argentiferous = freibergite; (3) mercuriferous = schwatzite, spaniolite, and hermesite; (4) platiniferous. Fieldite, aphthonite, and polytelite (q.v.) are sub-species. An abundant ore in many parts of the world, sometimes, where rich in silver, mined for that metal only.

tĕt-rą-hē'-drŏn, tĕt-rą-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. τέτρα (*tetra*) = fourfold, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base.]

Geom.: A polyhedron bounded by four triangles. If the middle points of the faces be properly joined, two and two, the lines joining them are the edges of a second tetrahedron. A regular tetrahedron is one in which the faces are equal and equilateral triangles. If the middle points of the faces be joined two and two, the lines joining them form the edges of a regular tetrahedron. All regular tetrahedrons are similar solids.



TETRAHEDRON.

tĕt-rą-hĕx-ą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron.

tĕt-rą-hĕx-ą-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *hexahedron* (q.v.).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. Also called a Tetrakishexahedron.

† **tĕt-rą-kĭs-hĕx-ą-hē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. τετράκις (*tetrakis*) = four times, and Eng. *hexahedron*.] [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.]

tĕ-trăl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. τετραλογία (*tetralogia*), from τέτρα- (*tetra-*) = four, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *tétralogie*.]

Greek Drama: The name given to a collection of four dramatic compositions—a trilogy (q.v.) and a satyric piece—exhibited together on the Athenian stage for the prize given at the festival of Bacchus. [SATYRIC, ¶.] The expression tetraology is sometimes applied by modern authors to a series of four connected plays.

"This would give us twenty-seven *tetralogies* or one hundred and eight plays."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 118.

tĕt-rą-lŏph'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and suff. *-odon*.]

Palæont.: A section of the genus Mastodon marked off by Falconer, from the fact that the molars are four-ridged. The section is represented in the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, in the Sivalik strata.

tĕt-rą-lŏph'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [TETRALOPHODON.] Of or belonging to section Tetralophodon; possessing four-ridged molars.

"*Tetralophodont* types of the genus appear to have been represented in the Miocene period."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 387.

tĕ-trăm'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Zool.: In Latreille's classification, a section of the Coleoptera (q.v.). They are distinguished by the atrophy of the fourth tarsal joint in all the feet, so that they have only four freely articulating joints. The atrophied joint is generally extremely minute, and concealed in the deep notch of the third joint, which, in the majority of the species, is bilobed and clothed beneath with a brush of minute hairs. The section includes more than a third of the whole order, and all the species are vegetable-feeders.

tĕ-trăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [TETRAMERA.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of four parts; characterized by having four parts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Divided into four parts; having four parts or pieces. (*Asa Gray.*)

2. *Entom.:* Of or pertaining to the Tetramera (q.v.).

tĕ-trăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, a metre.]

Anc. Pros.: A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse of four feet.

"The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet, the second of equal *tetrameters*."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. (*Selden's Illust.*)

tĕt'-rą-mĕ-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *methyl*.] Containing four atoms of methyl.

tetramethyl-ethylene, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° one volume of ethylenic bromide with two volumes of methylic sulphide. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and is precipitated by ether from its alcoholic solution, in white prisms.

tĕt'-rą-morph, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, figure.]

Christ. Art: The union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, standing on winged, fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. (*Fairholt.*)

† **tĕ-trăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [TETRANDRIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Tetrandria (q.v.).

tĕ-trăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The fourth class in Linnæus's Artificial System. It consists of plants having four stamens of equal length. Orders: Monogynia, Digynia, and Tetragynia.

tĕ-trăn'-droŭs, tĕ-trăn'-drĭ-ąn, *a.* [TETRANDRIA.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* tetrandrous): Having four stamens; spec., having four stamens of equal length.

2. (*Of the form* tetrandrian): Of or belonging to the Tetrandria (q.v.).

tĕt'-rāne, *s.* [Gr. τέτρα- (*tetra-*) in comp. = four; suff. *-ane*.] [BUTANE.]

tĕt'-rant, *s.* [Gr. τέτρα- (*tetra-*) = four.] One of the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other. (*Weale.*)

tĕ-trăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *tetr(a)-*, and Gr. ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*) = blooming.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ (q.v.). Trees mostly from the East, with feather-veined leaves and umbels of generally dicœcious flowers, surrounded by bracts. The fruit of *Tetranthera Roxburghii* yields a fatty exudation. The fruit of *T. laurifolia*, a moderate-sized Indian and Javanese tree, yields an oil. The seeds of *T. monopetala*, also an Indian tree, furnish an oil used for ointment and for candles. The oil from the berries of *T. laurifolia* is used in rheumatism, the bark saturated in water or milk is applied to bruises. It is given internally in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. The tree has a fine wood. The bark of *T. monopetala* is mildly astringent and has balsamic properties. It is used medicinally like the oil from the former species.

tĕ-trăn'-ўch-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*), genit. ὄνυχος (*onuchos*) = a claw.]

Zool.: A genus of Trombidiidæ. *Tetranychus telarius* is the Red Spider (q.v.). *T. glaber* is found under stones in damp places, and *T. lapidum* under stones and on plants.

tĕt'-rā-ō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τετράων (*tetraōn*) = the blackcock.]

Ornith.: The type genus of Tetraoninæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the northern parts of Palæarctic and Nearctic regions; but in some localities where they were formerly abundant, they now exist in greatly reduced numbers, and in some places have become extinct. Bill strong, upper mandible curved, head slightly crested, feathers of the chin elongated and pointed, tarsi completely covered with hair-like feathers.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Post-pliocene of Italian caves.

tĕ-trā'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [TETRODON.]

tĕt-rā-ō-găl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, and *gallus*.]

Ornith.: Snow-partridge; a genus of Perdicinæ, with four species, ranging from the Caucasus and Himalayas to the Altai Mountains. Bill short, broad at the base, with tip curved; head plumed; tarsi naked, shorter than middle toe, in the males armed with strong spur; hallux raised, short; wings with second and third quills longest; tail broad, rounded.

tĕ-trā'-ō-nĭd, *a.* & *s.* [TETRAONIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Tetraonidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the family of Tetraonidæ.

tĕt-rā ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, genit. *tetraon(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Gallinæ, or Game Birds, with four sub-families, Tetraoninæ, Perdicinæ, Odontophorinæ, and Pteroclinæ (often elevated to the rank of a family). The Tetraonidæ include the Grouse, Partridges, Quails, and allied forms. Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 338) considers that they are essentially denizens of the great northern continents, and that their entrance into South America, Australia, and South Africa is, comparatively speaking, recent. They have developed into forms equally suited to the tropical plains and the arctic regions, some of them being among the few denizens of the extreme north as well as of the highest alpine snows. He puts the genera at twenty-nine and the species at 120. [TETRAD.]

tĕt-rā-ō-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, genit. *tetraon(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Tetraonidæ (q.v.), chiefly from the northern parts of the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, with the following genera: Tetrao, Bonasa, Centrocercus, Dendragopus, Canace, Falcipennis, Pediocætes, Cupidonia, and Lagopus. They are rather large in size, heavy in body, with small heads, the nasal fossæ filled with feathers concealing the nostrils; neck moderately long; wings short, rounded, and concave beneath; stout legs and feet; toes with pectinations of scales along the edges, hind toe elevated above the plane of the rest; tarsi covered with feathers, in Bonasa partially, in Lagopus to the claws.

tĕ-trā′-ō-nȳx, *s.* [Tetranychus.]

Zool.: An Asiatic genus of Emydæ; having five toes, but one on each foot without a nail. Twenty-five marginal scales. Species, *Tetraonyx lessonii* and *T. baska.*

tĕt-rā-ō-phā′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, and Lat. *phasis.*] [Pheasant.]

Ornith.: Lophophorus obscurus; often made a separate genus of the sub-family Lophophorinæ (q.v.), connecting the Phasianinæ with Tetraogallus, and so with the Perdicinæ. This bird was discovered by Père David in Tibet, and described by him. General colour brown, marked with darker shades; bare skin of face red, tarsi and feet horn-colour. The sexes are alike in plumage; female destitute of spurs.

tĕt-rą-pĕt′-ą-lŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four petals.

"All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent."—*Arbuthnot.*

tĕt-rą-phar′-mą-cŏn, tĕt-rą-phar′-mą-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *φάρμακον* (*pharmakon*) = a drug.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment.

tĕt-rą-phē′-nŏl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *phenol.*]

Chem.: C_4H_4O. A neutral, colourless liquid, obtained by distilling the pyromucates with soda-lime. It boils at 32°.

tĕt-rą-phȳl′-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a stem, suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Triphylite (q.v.).

tĕ-trăph′-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having four leaves.

tĕt′-rą-plą, *s.* [Gr. *τετραπλόος* (*tetraploos*) = fourfold; Fr. *tétraple.*]

Sacred Literature: An edition of the whole or a part of the Scriptures in four parallel columns; specif., an edition of the Greek Testament compiled by Origen, containing the versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Septuagint, and Theodotion. [Hexapla.]

tĕt-rą-pleû′-rą, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *πλευρόν* (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Bot.: A genus of Eumimoseæ.

tĕt-rąp-neū-mō′-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *πνεύμονες* (*pneumones*) = the lungs.]

Zool.: Four-lunged Spiders, a tribe of Araneida, with a single family, Mygalidæ (q.v.). There are two pairs of lung-sacs and two pairs of spinnerets, and the claws of the falces bend downwards.

tĕt-rąp-neū-mō′-nĭ-ąn, *s.* [Tetrapneumones.] Any individual of the tribe Tetrapneumones (q.v.).

tĕt′-rą-pŏd, *s.* [Gr. *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = four, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.] A four-footed animal, especially an insect having only four perfect legs, as certain Lepidoptera.

† **tĕt-rą-pŏd-ĭch′-nīte,** *s.* [Eng. *tetrapod*, and *ichnite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The footprint of a four-footed animal left on the rocks.

* **tĕ-trăp′-ō-dȳ,** *s.* [Tetrapod.] A series of four feet; a measure or distance of four feet.

Tĕt-ra-pŏl′-ĭ-tan, *a.* [Gr. *τετράπολις* (*tetrapolis*) = of or with four cities.] Of or belonging to four towns. (See compound.)

Tetrapolitan Confession, *s.*

Symbolic Books: The Confession of Faith presented to the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the cities of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg. It was the same as the Confession of Augsburg, except in a minute verbal difference in the part relating to the Eucharist.

tĕt-rą-pō′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover; so named because the capsule is four-valved.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tetrapomidæ (q.v.). Pouch one-celled, four-valved; with four rows of seeds. Plants from Siberia and North-western America.

tĕt-rą-pō′-mī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetravom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizeæ (q.v.).

tĕt-rą-prī-ō-nĭd′-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and dimin. from Gr. *πρίων* (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Zool.: A term applied to all the forms grouped under Phyllograptus (q.v.), in which the polypary is leaf-like in shape, and consists of four rows of cellules placed back to back.

tĕt-rą-prō′-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hippopotamidæ, or a sub-genus of Hippopotamus. The group is distinguished from Hexaprotodon (q.v.), by having only four lower incisors. It therefore includes the fossil species from the Pliocene and Post-Pliocene of Europe, and the living *Hippopotamus amphibius.*

tĕ-trăp′-tĕr-ąn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra* = four, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.] An insect which has four wings, the normal number, as distinguished from a dipteran and an apteran.

tĕ-trăp′-tĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Tetrapteran.] Having four wings or processes resembling wings. (Used chiefly in botany.)

tĕ-trăp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Xiphiidæ (q.v.), from the Chalk of Lewes and Maestricht and the London Clay of Sheppey.

tet′-rąp-tōte, *s.* [Gr. *τετράπτωτος* (*tetraptōtos*) = with four grammatical cases: *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = four, and *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has four cases only.

tĕt-rą-pȳ-rēn′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *πυρήν* (*purēn*) = the stone of stone-fruit.]

Bot.: Having four stones.

tetraquetrous (as **tĕ-trăk′-wĕ-trŭs**), *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Lat. *quadratus* = square.]

Bot.: Having four angles or sides.

tē′-trarch, * tĕt′-rarch, * tet-rark, * tet-rarck, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *tetrarcha*, from Gr. *τετράρχης* (*tetrarchēs*) = a tetrarch, from *τέτρ-* (*tetr-*), for *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = four, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule; Fr. *tétrarque.*]

A. *As subst.:* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince or governor; a petty prince or sovereign.

"While kings and *tetrarchs* proud, a purple train . . . Possess'd the rising grounds and drier plain."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia vii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Four principal or chief: as, *tetrarch* elements. (*Fuller.*)

* **tē′-trarch-ąte, tĕt′-rarch-ąte,** *s.* [Eng. *tetrarch*; *-ate.*] The district under a Roman tetrarch; the jurisdiction of a tetrarch; a tetrarchy.

* **tĕt-rar′-chĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *τετραρχικός* (*tetrarchikos*), from *τετράρχης* (*tetrarchēs*) = a tetrarch.] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

"The patriarchs had a sort of *tetrarchical*, or ethnarchical authority."—*Bolingbroke: Authority in Religion*, § 32.

tĕt′-rar-chȳ, * tet-rar-chie, *s.* [Fr. *tétrarchie*, from Lat. *tetrarchia*; Gr. *τετραρχία* (*tetrarchia*).] A tetrarchate (q.v.).

"There is a government or *tetrarchie* also, but out of the quarter of Lycaonia, on that site that bordereth upon Galatia."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

tĕt-rą-rhȳn′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = the snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Plathelmintha. Tapeworms with four proboscis-like tentacles, thickly set with hooklets retracted near the suckers.

tĕt-rą-sĕp′-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four sepals.

* **tĕt-rą-spās′-tŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr *σπάω* (*spaō*) = to draw, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys all act together.

tĕt-rą-spĕrm′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *σπρεμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having or producing four seeds.

tĕt′-rą-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Little clusters of spores, generally four, rarely eight; one of two forms of fructification found in the Rhodospermeæ (q.v.).

tĕt′-rą-spōr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tetraspor(e)*; *-ic.*]

Bot.: Composed of tetraspores.

* **tĕ-trăst′-ĭc,** * **tĕ-trăst′-ĭch,** * **tĕ-trăst′-ick,** *s.* [Gr. *τετράστιχος* (*tetrastichos*), from *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = four, and *στίχος* (*stichos*) = a row, a verse.] A stanza, poem, or epigram, consisting of four verses.

"The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet."—*Pope.*

tĕ-trăs′-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Tetrastic.]

Bot.: Having a four-cornered spike.

tĕ-trăs′-tō-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*) = four, and *στοά* (*stoa*) = a portico.]

Arch.: A courtyard with porticoes or open colonnades on each of its four sides. (*Britten.*)

tĕt′-rą-stȳle, *a.* or *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).]

Arch.: Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns, as the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome; a portico, &c., consisting of four columns. A cavædium was called tetrastyle when the beams of the compluvium were supported by columns placed over against the four angles of a court.

"A *tetrastyle* of very beautiful Gothic columns."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 373.

tĕt-rą-sȳl-lăb′-ĭc, tĕt-rą-sȳl-lăb′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical* (q.v.).] Consisting of four syllables.

tĕt′-rą-sȳl-lą-ble, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tetrasyllabus*, from Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος* (*tetrasullabos*).] A word consisting of four syllables.

tĕt′-rą-thē′-cąl, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): Having four cells in the ovary.

tet-rą-thĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = sulphur, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Containing four atoms of sulphur.

tetrathionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2S_4O_6$. A colourless, inodorous, very acid liquid, produced by the action of iodine on hyposulphites. On being boiled it is rapidly decomposed into sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, and sulphur. The tetrathionates are all soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

tĕt-rą-tŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tetr(a)-*, and Eng. *atomic* (q.v.).] The same as Tetradic (q.v.).

tĕt′-rēne, *s.* [Gr. *τέτρα-* (*tetra-*), in compos. = four; suff. *-ene.*] [Butene.]

tĕt-rĕ-thȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tetr(a)-*, and Eng. *ethylic.*] Containing four parts of ethyl.

tetrethylic-silicate, *s.* [Ethyl-silicate.]

* **tĕt′-rĭc,** * **tĕt′-rĭc-ąl,** * **tĕt′-rĭc-oŭs,** * **tĕt′-rick,** *a.* [Lat. *tetricus*, from *teter* = offensive, foul; Fr. *tétrique.*] Froward, perverse, harsh, sour, rugged.

"It is not good to be too *tetrical* and virulent. Kinde wards make rough actions plausible."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 3.

* **tĕt′-rĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tetrical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tetrical; frowardness, perverseness, harshness.

* **tē-trĭc′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *tetric*; *-ity.*] Crabbedness, perverseness, tetricalness.

* **tĕt′-rĭc-oŭs,** *a.* [Tetric.]

tĕt′-rō-dŏn, tĕ-trā′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The type genus of Tetrodontina, having the upper and lower jaws divided by a mesial suture, so as to separate the dentition into four distinct portions. More than sixty species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. In some the dermal spines are extremely small, and may be absent altogether, and many of them are highly ornamented with spots or bands. A few live in large rivers: as, *Tetrodon psittacus*, from Brazil, *T. fahaka*, from the Nile and West African rivers, and *T. fluviatilis*, from brackish waters and rivers of the East Indies. *T. lagocephalus* has been taken on the coast of Cornwall and Ireland, the largest recorded being twenty-one inches long.

TETRODON MARGERITATUS.

tĕt-rō-dŏn-tī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetrodon*, genit. *tetrodont(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A widely-distributed group of Gymnodontes. They are marine fishes, of moderate or small size, from tropical or subtropical seas, with a few fresh-water species, arranged in eight genera, of which the most important are Tetrodon (including Xenopterus) and Diodon. The body is short, thick, and cylindrical, with well-developed fins, and covered with a thick, scaleless skin, in which spines of various sizes are embedded. They can inflate the body by filling the distensible œsophagus with air, and then they assume a more or less globular form, floating belly upwards, whence they are called Globefishes; and from their defensive spinous armour they are often known as Sea-hedgehogs. When captured they produce a sound, probably by the expulsion of air from the œsophagus. Some of them are highly poisonous; but as the poisonous qualities of their flesh vary greatly in intensity in different species and in different localities, it is probable that they acquire the deleterious properties from their food, which consists of corals and hard-shelled molluscs, for crushing which the broad posterior surface of their jaws is well-adapted.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Licata.

tĕ-trŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. τέτρα (*tetra-*) = four; suff. *-ol*, *-ic.*]

Chem.: Having four atoms of carbon in the series.

tetrolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2$. A monobasic acid prepared by heating chlor *a* crotonic acid with alcoholic potassic hydrate on the water-bath, decomposing the potassium salt formed with sulphuric acid, and extracting with ether. It crystallizes in rhombic tables, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 76·5°, and boils at 203°.

tĕt′-rȳl, *s.* [Gr. τέτρα- (*tetra-*) = four; suff. *-yl.*] [BUTYL.]

tĕ-trȳl′-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *tetryl*, and *amine.*] [BUTYLAMINE.]

tĕt′-rȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *tetryl*; *-ene.*] [BUTENE.]

tetrylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{12}N_2=N_2\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_4H_8)''\\H_4.\end{matrix}\right.$ A base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethylene cyanide. It boils at 140°.

tĕt′-rȳl-ēn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tetrylen(e)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Containing tetrylene.

tetrylenic-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_4=\left.\begin{matrix}(C_4H_8)''\\(C_2H_3O)_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. A colourless, oily liquid, prepared by distilling tetrylenic bromide with argentic acetate. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 200°, and readily decomposed by alkalis.

tetrylenic-alcohol, *s.* [BUTENE-GLYCOL.]

tetrylenic-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8Br_2$. An oily liquid obtained by mixing tetrene with bromine vapour. It boils at 158°.

tetrylenic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8Cl_2$. A colourless oil obtained by the direct union of chlorine with tetrene in diffused daylight. It has a sweetish odour, a burning taste, sp. gr. 1·112 at 28°, boils at 123°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

tĕt′-rȳl-īn, *s.* [Eng. *tetryl*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The hypothetic radical derived from Tetrylene (q.v.).

tetrylin-triamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{13}N_3=N_3\left\{\begin{matrix}(C_2H_7)''\\H_6.\end{matrix}\right.$ A triatomic base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on cyanoform. It boils at 170°.

tĕt′-tĕr (1), * **tet-er,** * **tet-ere,** * **tet-tar,** *s.* [A. S. *teter*, prob. cogn. with Icel. *titra* = to shiver, to twinkle; Ger. *zittern* = to tremble; *zittermal* = a tetter, ringworm; O. H. Ger. *citaroch*, *zitaroch*; Fr. *dartre*; Sansc. *dardru* = a tetter.]

1. A cutaneous disease, spreading all over the body, and causing a troublesome itching; herpes (q.v.). [SCALL, ¶.]

2. A name vaguely applied to several cutaneous diseases.

"Suffer the enimies language, as it were a *tettar* or ringworme, to harbor it selfe within the iawes of English conquerors."—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. i.

tetter-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Bryonia dioica. So named because it cures tetters. (*Prior.*) But in Hampshire children think that the juice applied to the skin will produce tetter. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **tĕt′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [TETTER, *s.*] To affect with tetter.

"So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those measels
Which we disdain should *tetter* us."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

tĕt′-tĕr-tŏt-tĕr, *s.* [TITTERTOTTER, *s.* & *v.*]

* **tĕt′-tĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *tetter*, s.; *-ous.*] Having the character or nature of tetter; affected with tetter.

tĕt′-tĕr-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *tetter*, and *wort.* So named because it cures tetters. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Chelidonium majus.

tĕt-tĭ-gŏn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τεττιγονία (*tettigonia*) = a small cricket or grasshopper.]

Entom.: A genus of Jassidæ (q.v.), with very numerous species, chiefly from America. The distance between the ocelli and the ocelli and the eyes equal. There is one British species, *Tettigonia viridis.*

* **tĕt-tĭ-gŏ-nī′-a-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *tettigoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Homoptera, now merged in Jassidæ.

* **tĕt′-tĭsh,** *a.* [Fr. *tête* = a head; cf. *testy.*] Testy, peevish, crabbed, tetchy.

"This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, he is the most *tettish* knave."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, v.

* **tĕt′-tȳ,** *a.* [TETTISH.] Irritable, tetchy.

"So cholerick and *tetty* that no man may speak with them."—*Burton.*

teuch, teugh, *a.* [TOUGH.] Tough. (*Scotch.*)

"Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, for by being *teuch* in the upper leather."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxviii.

teū′-crĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *teucr(ium)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$. A glucoside obtained from *Teucrium fruticans.* Nitric acid converts it into a crystallized acid having the composition $C_8H_8O_3$.

teū′-crĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *teucrion*, from Gr. τεύκριον (*teukrion*) = a kind of germander.]

Bot.: Germander: a genus of Labiatæ, tribe Ajugeæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, nearly equal, or two-lipped; upper lip of the corolla bipartite, the lower one patent, three-cleft; stamens, much exserted. Known species eighty-six, from temperate and warm countries. All the European species were, of old, held in high repute medicinally, for their aromatic, bitter, and stomachic properties. Two were used in the treatment of gout. The United States has one species, *T. canadense*, the American Germander, or Wood Sage.

teūd-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Teuthidæ, or a subgenus of Loligo, with five species, from the Upper Lias and Oolite of France and Wurtemberg. Pen like Loligo, but dilated and spatulate behind.

teū′-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *teuth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Calamaries, Squids; a family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods, section Octopoda. Body elongated; fins short, broad, and mostly terminal; shell horny, consisting of a shaft and two lateral expansions or wings. There are eighteen genera, very widely distributed, which D'Orbigny divided into two sub-families: Myopsidæ (having the eyes covered with skin) and Oigopsidæ (having the eyes naked, fins terminal and united, forming a rhomb).

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears first in the Lias.

teū-thĭd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, genit. *teuthid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy: A family of Acanthopterygii Perciformes, with a single genus. [TEUTHIS.] Body oblong, strongly compressed, covered with small scales; lateral line continuous; one dorsal, the spinous portion being the more developed; anal with seven spines; ventrals thoracic, with an outer and an inner spine, with three soft rays between.

teū′-thĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τευθίς (*teuthis*) = a squid.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Teuthididæ (q.v.), with about thirty species from the Indo-Pacific. They are small herbivorous fishes, rather more than a foot long.

teūt′-lōse, *s.* [Gr. τεῦτλον (*teutlon*) = beet; suff. *-ose.*]

Chem.: A kind of sugar resembling glucose, said to exist, under certain circumstances, in the juice of beet. (*Watts.*)

Teū′-tŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Teutones.*] [TEUTONIC.] Originally one of an ancient German tribe, conquered by the Romans under Marius in B.C. 100; ultimately applied to the Germanic people of Europe generally, and now used to denote Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as opposed to Celts.

Teū-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Teutonicus*, from *Teutones*, the Latinized form of the native name, the original appearing in M. H. Ger. *duitisk* = national.] [DUTCH.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germanic origin; in a wider sense pertaining to the Scandinavians and people of Anglo-Saxon descent, as well as to German races proper; German, Germanic.

¶ *Teuto-Celtic:* Of mixed Teutonic and Celtic lineage, as the inhabitants of the northern French provinces.

B. *As subst.:* The language or languages collectively of the Teutons. [TEUTONIC-LANGUAGES.]

Teutonic-cross, *s.*

Her.: A name sometimes given to a cross potent, from its having been the original badge assigned by the Emperor Henry VI. to the knights of the Teutonic order (q.v.).

TEUTONIC-CROSS.

Teutonic-languages, *s. pl.*

Philol.: A group of allied languages belonging to the Aryan, or Indo-European family. The Teutonic dialects may be arranged in three sub-divisions:

(1) *Low German:* Including the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Old Saxon, and English tongues.

(2) *Scandinavian:* Including the Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish tongues.

(3) *High German*, divided into three stages: (*a*) *Old High German*, spoken in Upper or South Germany from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century; (*b*) *Middle High German*, spoken in Upper Germany from the beginning of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century; (*c*) *Modern High German.*

Teutonic-nations, *s. pl.* The different nations composing the Teutonic race. They are divided into three branches: (1) The *High German*, including the Teutonic inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany, Switzerland, and the greater part of the Germans of Hungary; (2) The *Saxons*, or *Low Germans*, including the Frisians, Low Germans, Dutch, Flemish, and English; (3) The *Scandinavians*, including Icelanders, Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.

Teutonic-order, *s.* A military religious order of knights, established towards the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Teutonic crusaders, and was established in the Holy Land for charitable purposes. It gradually attained to high power, but began to decline in the fifteenth century, and was finally abolished by Napoleon in 1809.

Teū-tŏn′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Teutonic*; *-ism.*] A Teutonic idiom or expression; a Germanism.

Teū′-tŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Teuton*; *-ism.*] A Teutonicism (q.v.).

"A refreshing absence of *Teutonisms* from his rendering of this famous correspondence."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

Teū′-tŏn-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *Teuton*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make Teutonic or German; to make conformable to German idiom or analogies.

B. *Intrans.:* To conform to German customs, idioms, &c.

tew (ew as **ū)** (1), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *tawian* = to taw, to work, to beat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To work; to prepare by working; to be actively employed about; to fatigue. (*Prov.*)

* 2. To pull about, to tease, to tumble over.

"Do not anger 'em . . .
They will so *tew* you else."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iv. 3.

3. To beat, work, or press, as hemp, leather, &c.; to taw.

* 4. To dress, to treat.

"Within here, h'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman, so *tewed* him up with sack that he lies lashing a butt of Malmsie for his mares."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, iii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To labour.

* **tew (ew** as **ū)** (2), *v.t.* [Tow, *v.*] To tow, to drag, to pull along.

"The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies *tew'd*." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

tew (ew as **ū)** (1), *s.* [A.S. *tawa* = instruments, tools.] Materials for anything.

tew (ew as **ū)** (2), *s.* [Taw (2), *v.*] An iron chain; a rope or chain for towing or dragging anything along, as a vessel, a boat, or the like.

tew′-el (ew as **ū),** * **tew-ell,** * **tu-ill,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tuiel*, *tueil*; Fr. *tuyau.*]

1. A pipe, a chimney, a funnel.

"In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows."—*Moxon.*

2. The same as Tuyere (q.v.).

tew′-ĭng (ew as **ū),** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tew (1), *v.*]

tewing-beetle, *s.* A spade-shaped instrument for beating hemp, tewing, touseling, tawing, or teasing being yet existing terms for the working by pulling and beating.

tew′-tâw (ew as **ū),** *v.t.* [A reduplication of *taw*, v., or *tew* (1), v.] To beat or break, as hemp or flax; to taw.

"The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business."—*Mortimer.*

tĕx′-a-līte, *s.* [After Texas, Pennsylvania, where found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *texalith.*]

Min.: The same as Brucite (q.v.).

Tĕx′-an, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Texas, formerly part of the State of Coahuila in Mexico, but which, declaring its independence on March 2, 1836, and vindicating it the same year in battle, became in Dec., 1845, a State of the American Union.

Texan fever, *s.* A splenetic fever sometimes epidemic on the southern cattle ranges, especially among unacclimated stock, and not infrequently communicated to northern herds by animals coming from an infected district. Also called Texas fever.

Texan shrew-mole, *s.*

Zool.: Scalops latimanus, from Mexico and Texas. Hair black, long, thin, slightly crisped; feet larger and broader than in any other species of the genus.

tĕx′-as, *s.* The pilot-house, captain's quarters, &c., composing the uppermost works on a river steamer in the West and South. (*Local.*)

tĕxt, * texte, *s.* [Fr. *texte* = a text, the original words or subject of a book, from Lat. *textum* = that which is woven, a fabric, the style of an author, a text; prop. neut. sing. of *textus*, pa. par. of *texo* = to weave.]

1. A discourse, composition, or subject upon which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author as distinguished from a paraphrase or commentary.

"For in plain *text*, withouten nede of glose,
Thou hast translated the Romaunt of the Rose."
Chaucer: Legende of Good Women. (Prol.)

2. A verse or passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse.

"In religion
What error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text?*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ It is said that the first ecclesiastic who preached from a text in England was Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who did so about 1204. Not till after the fifteenth century were texts universally in use among preachers.

3. Hence, any subject or theme chosen to enlarge or comment upon; a topic.

"No more: the *text* is foolish."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

4. A particular kind of handwriting of a large kind; also a particular kind of letter or character: as, German *text*, small *text.* [Text-hand.]

"Fair as a *text* B in a copy book."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

5. The received reading of any passage. [Textus-receptus.]

text-book, *s.*

1. A book containing a selection of texts or passages of Scripture for easy reference.

2. A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments.

3. A book used by students as a standard book for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.

text-hand, *s.* A large hand in writing. So called from the practice of writing the text of a book in a large hand and the comments in a smaller hand.

* **text-man,** *s.* A man ready or quick in quoting texts.

"He [Mede] afterwards became an excellent linguist, curious mathematician, exact *text-man*; happy in making scripture to expound itself by parallel places."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex.*

text-pen, *s.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

* **text-writer,** *s.* One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale.

* **tĕxt,** * **texte,** *v.t.* [Text, *s.*] To write in large characters, as in text-hand.

"Nay *texte* it
Upon my forehead, if you hate me mother,
Put me to such a shame, pray you do."
Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, ii.

tĕx-tīle, *a. & s.* [Lat. *textilis* = woven, textile, from *textus*, pa. par. of *texo* = to weave.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving: as, *textile* fabrics.

2. Of or pertaining to weaving.

"In general the other *textile* industries are rather better than they were last week."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* That which is made by weavers; a woven or textile fabric.

"The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

* **tĕxt′-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *text*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little text.

"One little *textlet* from the gospel of Freedom."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

tĕx′-tor, *s.* [Lat. = a weaver.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceinæ, with five species, from tropical and southern Africa. Bill thick, conical; wing abruptly, and tail slightly rounded.

* **tĕx-tōr′-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *textorius*, from *textor* = a weaver.] Pertaining to weaving.

"From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 78.

* **tĕx′-trīne,** *a.* [Lat. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, from *textor* = a weaver.] Pertaining or relating to weaving; textorial.

"The curious structure of all parts ministering to this *textrine* power."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

* **tĕx′-tu-al,** * **tex-tu-el,** *a.* [Fr. *textuel* = of or in a text, from *texte* = a text (q.v.).]

1. Learned or versed in texts.

"But, for I am a man not *textuel*,
I wol not tel of textes never a del."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,135.

2. Pertaining to or contained in the text.

"So stands the case, upon the foot of the *textual* reading."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 163.

3. Serving for or depending on texts; textuary.

"Speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discoursorie."—*Bp. Hall: Works.* (Dedic.)

* **tĕx′-tu-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *textual*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is well read or versed in the Scriptures, and so is quick at quoting texts.

2. One who adheres strictly to the text.

'These that are so great *textualists* are not best at the text."—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 20.

tĕx′-tu-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *textual*; *-ly.*] In a textual manner; in accordance with the text; literally, verbatim; placed in the text or body of a work.

"After *textually* quoting the recent telegram."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

* **tĕx′-tu-ar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *textuar(y)*; *-ist.*] One well versed in texts; a textualist.

* **tĕx′-tu-ar-ў,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *textuaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Contained in the text; textual.

"He extends the exclusion unto twenty dayes, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

"I see no ground why this reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship."—*Glanvill.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A textualist.

"He [Tighe] was an excellent *textuary* and profound linguist, the reason why he was employed by king James in translating of the bible."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire.*

2. *Judaism (Pl.):* A name sometimes applied to the Karaites (q.v.), from their adherence to the text of the Jewish Scriptures. (*Brande.*)

* **tĕx′-tu-el,** *a.* [Textual.]

* **tĕx′-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *text*; *-uist.*] A textualist or text-man.

"The little our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.* (To the Parliament.)

tĕx-tu-lär′-ĭ-a, * **tĕx-tĭ-lär′-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *textus* = woven, pa. par. of *texo* = to weave.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Globigerinidæ. Test generally conical or wedge-shaped, consisting of numerous chambers arranged in two alternate, parallel series; aperture lateral, not beaked, situated beneath the apex.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

tĕx′-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *textura* = a web, from *textus*, pa. par. of *texo* = to weave.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act, art, or process of weaving.

"Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam."—*Browne.*

2. That which is woven; a web; a fabric formed by weaving. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
Or roughening waste, their humble *texture* weave."
Thomson: Spring, 643.

3. The manner of weaving, with respect either to form or matter; the disposition, arrangement, or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven.

4. The disposition of the several elementary constituent parts of any body in connection with each other; the manner in which the constituent parts of any body are disposed, arranged, or united.

"While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning."—*Newton.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The particular arrangement of the elements of tissues constituting any organ. It is used chiefly in describing the solid portions of the body, but is sometimes extended to the corpuscles of the blood, &c.

2. *Petrol.:* The state with regard to consolidation of the several rocks (see extract), and the arrangement of their particles, as the "slaty texture." It refers to the arrangement of the parts of a rock on a smaller scale than the word structure.

"The more compact, stony, and crystalline *texture* of the older as compared to the newer rocks."—*Lyell; Princ. of Geol.*, ch xxi.

***tĕx'-ture,** *v.t.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] To form a texture of or with; to interweave.

***tĕx'-tu-rȳ,** *s.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] The art or process of weaving.

tĕx'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) texture; (2) construction, connection, context.] The text of any book, spec. of the Bible.

textus-receptus, *s.*

Biblical Criticism: A received text; one from which, as being the best accessible, translators make their version into the vernacular. The textus receptus of the Old Testament is the Hebrew text, from which the Authorized English Version of that portion of the Bible was made. The textus receptus of the New Testament is the Greek text, from which the Authorized English Version was produced. The term textus might also, without impropriety, be used of the Hebrew and Greek texts chosen by the revisers as the basis of the Revised Version. The textus receptus of the Old Testament in the A.V. rested on the Hebrew Masoretic Text, which has come down in manuscripts of no great antiquity, and all of the same family or recension. The oldest Hebrew manuscript of which the age is known, bears date A.D. 916. There are not materials to submit the Hebrew text to proper critical revision, and the revisers adhere to it nearly to the same extent as the translators of the Authorized Version. The case is different with the New Testament. The textus receptus on which the A.V. was constructed was chiefly that of Beza, published in 1589. It had been based on Stephen's edition of 1550, and this again on the fourth edition of Erasmus, A.D. 1517. None of the manuscripts used were of first rate authority. The revisers had the advantage of Codex A (the Alexandrian manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex B (the Vatican manuscript) of the fourth century, or earlier; Codex C (the Ephraim manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex D (the manuscript of Beza) of the sixth century; and Codex ℵ (the Sinaitic manuscript) of the fourth century. Numerous improved readings have therefore been introduced. The text which they chose was published separately by the Clarendon Press at Oxford in 1881.

***teyne,** *s.* [Lat. *tænia* = a band, a fillet.] A thin plate of metal.

thăck, *thak, *thakke, *s.* [A.S. *thæc* = thatch; cogn. with Dut. *dak;* Icel. *thak;* Dan. *tag;* Sw. *tak;* Ger. *dach.*] The older and provincial form of thatch (q.v.).

thack and rape, *s.* or *adv.* Thatch and rope; used figuratively for snug and comfortable.

"We'll a' be as right and tight as *thack and rape* can make us."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. l.

thăck, thăcke (1), ***thak, *thakke,** *v.t.* [THACK, *s.*] To thatch.

***thăcke** (2), ***thakke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *thaccian* = to stroke; Icel. *thjökka* = to thwack, to thump.] [THWACK.] To thump, to thwack.

"*Thack'd* hire about the lendes wel."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,302.

thăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thack* (1), v.; *-er.*] A thatcher. (*Prov.*)

thăe, *pron.* [See def.] These. (*Scotch.*)

"One of *thae* dumb dogs that canna bark."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

thăirm, *s.* [THARM.] A small gut; catgut, fiddlestring. (*Scotch.*)

"When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

thăl-ăm-ĕn-çĕph'-a-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber, and ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Embryol.: A cerebral rudiment corresponding to the *thalami optici* and the third ventricle of the brain. (*Huxley.*)

thăl-a-mē'-phŏr-ŭs, thăl-a-mē'-phŏr-ŏs (pl. **thăl-a-mē'-phŏr-ī, thăl-a-mē'-phŏr-ōi**), *s.* [Mod. Gr. θαλαμήφορος (*thalamēphoros*): θαλάμη (*thalamē*) = an ark, a shrine, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Egyptian Antiq.: A kneeling figure supporting a shrine or inscribed tablet. These statues probably represent priests and initiated women who carried about in processions the statues of the gods. It was usual for such processions to stand still from time to time, when the priests, kneeling probably, presented to the people the images of the deities, either to be worshipped or kissed. (*Herod.*, ii. 48, 49; see also *Montfaucon: Diar. Ital.*, p. 361.)

THALAMEPHORUS.

"Statues of this class are now commonly called Pastophori or *Thalamephori*."—*Library Entertaining Knowledge; Egyptian Antiquities*, i. 379.

thăl-a-mĭ-flŏr'-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *thalamus* = a bed-chamber, and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of Dicotyledonous plants established by De Candolle. Petals many, distinct, inserted in the receptacle; stamens similarly inserted; hence, hypogynous. Twenty-three orders have representatives in Britain, including Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Hypericaceæ, &c.

thăl-a-mĭ-flŏr'-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *thalamiflor(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Having the petals and stamens inserted in the receptacle; of or belonging to the Thalamifloræ (q.v.).

tha-lā'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. θαλαμιός (*thalamios*) = belonging to a bed-chamber.]

Botany:

1. A hollow case containing spores in algals.
2. The disc or *lamina prolifera* of lichens.
3. A form of the hymenium in fungals.

thăl'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber.]

1. *Anat.:* The place at which it has been thought a nerve originates; spec., the optic thalami (q.v.). Called also the Posterior cerebral ganglia.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Tournefort's name for the Clinanthium (q.v.).

(2) The receptacle or torus at the top of the peduncle of a flower.

(3) The thallus of a fungal.

thăl-ăss-, *pref.* [THALASSO-.]

† thăl-ăss-arc'-tŏs, *thăl'-arc-tŏs, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: Gray's name for *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear, to which he gave generic distinction.

thăl-ăs-sē'-ma, *s.* [Formed by Cuvier from Gr. θάλασσα (*thalassa*) = the sea.]

Zool.: A genus of Gephyrea (q.v.). Body cylindrical, rounded, and smooth behind; no tentacles; vent at end of body; proboscis short. It is said that the species penetrate limestone.

tha-lăs-sĭ-cŏl'-la, *s.* [Gr. θάλασσα (*thalassa*) = the sea, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = jelly.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Thalassicollida (q.v.). It contains a number of compound, siliceous spicules embedded in the ectosarc.

tha-lăs-sĭ-cŏl'-lĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicoll(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A family of Radiolaria. The animals consist of structureless cysts, containing cellular elements and protoplasm, surrounded by a layer of protoplasm, giving off pseudopodia, which commonly stand out like rays, but sometimes run into another, and so form networks. The best-known genera are Thalassicolla, Sphærozoüm, and Collosphæra. They are all marine, being found floating passively on the surface of most seas, and vary in size from an inch in diameter downwards.

tha-lăs-sĭ-cŏl-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicoll(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Thalassicollida (q.v.).

*** thăl-ăs-sĭd'-rō-ma,** *s.* [Gr. θάλασσα (*thalassa*) = the sea, and δρομεύς (*dromeus*) = a a runner.]

Ornith.: An old genus of Procellariidæ (q.v.). [TUBINARES.]

thăl-ăs-sī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *thalassinus* = sea-coloured.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Thalassinidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Thalassina scorpionides*, from the coast of Chili.

thàl-ăs-sĭn'-ĭ-an, *s.* [THALASSINA.] Any individual of the family Thalassinidæ (q.v.).

thăl-ăs-sĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A widely-distributed family of Macrurous Decapoda. Abdomen long, not very solid, carapace small and compressed; first pair of legs large; sternal plate long and narrow.

tha-lăs-sĭ-ō-, *pref.* [THALASSO-.]

tha-lăs-sĭ-ō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *thalassio-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, akin to Laminaria, but having the frond spirally wound around the stem. Found on the north-western shores of Arctic America.

*** tha-lăs-sĭ-ō-phȳ'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *thalassio-*, and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: Lamouroux's name for Algæ, because most of them are marine.

*** tha-lăs'-sĭ-ō-phȳte,** *s.* [THALASSIOPHYTA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the old order Thalassiophyta (q.v.); an algal.

tha-lăs-sō-, thăl-ăss-, tha-lăs-sĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. θαλάσσιος (*thalassios*) = marine.] Of or belonging to the sea; inhabiting the sea; marine.

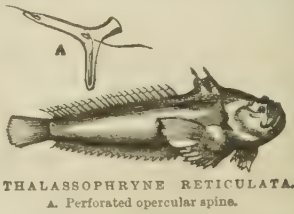
tha-lăs-sō-chĕl'-ȳs, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso-*, and Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

Zool.: Loggerhead Turtle; a genus of Cheloniidæ, equivalent to the genus Caouana of older authors, with two or three species from tropical seas. Plates of the carapace not imbricated; fifteen plates on the disc; jaws slightly curved towards each other at their extremity.

thăl-ăs-sŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso-*, and Eng. *meter.*] A tide-gauge.

tha-lăs-sō-phrȳ'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Batrachidæ, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America. The spinous dorsal is formed by two spines only, each of which is hollow, like the opercular spine, and conveys the contents of a poison-bag situated at the base. The poison-bags have no external muscular layer, and are situated immediately below the thick, loose skin which envelopes the spines; the ejection of the poison therefore can only be effected by the pressure to which the poison-bag is subjected the moment the spine enters another body.



THALASSOPHRYNE RETICULATA.
A. Perforated opercular spine.

thăl-ạt-tŏl′-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *θάλαττα* (*thalatta*) the sea; suff. *-ology.*] The science which treats of the sea.

"A sufficient theory of *thalattology.*"—*Proc. Phys. Soc., London,* pt. ii.

thāle, *s.* [Named after Thal (1542-1583), who included the Thale Cress in his *Sylva Hercynica.* (*Prior.*)] (See compound.)

thale-cress, *s.*

Bot.: A book name for *Arabis Thaliana.*

tha′-lẽr (th as t), *s.* [Ger.] [Dollar.] A German silver coin, worth about seventy-five

THALER.

cents. Prior to 1871, it was the monetary unit, but in that year was superseded by the mark, value about twenty-five cents.

* **thăl-ĕr-ŏph′-ạ-gạ,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *θαλερός* (*thaleros*) = blooming, fresh, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: Macleay's name for the Cetoniadæ.

* **thăl-ĕr-ŏph′-ạ-goŭs,** *a.* [Thalerophaga.] Feeding on flowers.

"By the disposition also of the *thalerophagous* groups."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Treatise on Insects,* p. 221.

thăl-heĭm′-īte (or **th** as **t**), *s.* [After Thalheim, Erzgebirge, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Danaite (q.v.).

Thạ-lī′-ạ, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* One of the Muses, generally regarded as the patroness of comedy. She was supposed by some, also, to preside over husbandry and planting, and is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.

THALIA.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Marantaceæ. *Thalia dealbata,* an elegant aquatic plant, with panicles of purple flowers, is found in South Carolina.

3. *Min.:* The earth supposed to be an oxide of a new element thalium (q.v.).

4. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 28].

thạ-lī′-ạn, thā′-lī-ạn, *a.* [Thalia.] Pertaining or relating to Thalia, the muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.

thạ-lĭc′-trŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Meadow-rue; a genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. Involucre none; sepals four or five, imbricated in æstivation; corolla wanting; stamens many; styles several; achenes sessile, or nearly so, usually acute at both ends, awnless. Known species fifty, from the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. In the United States occur several species. *T. anemonoides,* the Rue Anemone, is common in woods in the north. In appearance it is more like Anemone than Thalictrum, and is of attractive aspect. Two others are *T. Cornuti,* the Meadow Rue, and *T. dioicum,* the Early Meadow Rue. Of European species may be named *T. alpinum,* the Alpine, *T. minus,* the Lesser, and *T. flavum,* the Common Meadow Rue. The root of *T. foliolosum,* from the temperate parts of the Himalayas, is given in India as a tonic and aperient in convalescence after fever, in chronic dyspepsia, &c.

thā′-līte, *s.* [Eng. *thalium*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of saponite (q.v.), occurring in amygdaloidal rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior.

thā′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given to a supposed new element, which apparently has no existence.

thal-leĭ′-ō-chĭn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a green bud, and Peruv. *quina* = bark.]

Chem.: Dalleiochin. A green substance produced by the action of chlorine and then ammonia on a solution of quinine. In dilute solutions it remains dissolved as a bright emerald green colour, and forms a highly delicate test for the presence of small quantities of quinine.

thăl′-lēne, *s.* [Gr. *θαλλ(ός); -ene.*]

Chem.: A solid hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene obtained from the last products which pass over in the distillation of American petroleum. It is distinguished by a green fluorescence, and, when illuminated by violet and ultra-violet light, exhibits a fluorescent spectrum containing light-green bands. (*Watts: Sup.*)

thăl′-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thall(ium); -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing thallium.

thallic-chloride *s.* [Thallium-chloride.]

thallic-oxide, *s.* [Thallium-oxide.]

thăl′-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *thalli(um); -ous.*] Pertaining to thallium.

thallious-chloride, *s.* [Thallium-chloride.]

thallious-oxide, *s.* [Thallium-oxide.]

thăl′-līte, *s.* [Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a twig; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Oisanite (q.v.)

thăl′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a green bud, from the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery.]

Chem.: Symbol Tl. At. wt. 203·64. A triad metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861, and widely distributed as a constituent in iron and copper pyrites, in blende, native sulphur, and in many kinds of ores. It can be distilled along with the sulphur by heating pyrites to a bright-red heat, then dissolving out the excess of sulphur by boiling with caustic soda, collecting and washing the sulphide of thallium, converting it into sulphate, and precipitating the thallium in the metallic state by the action of pure metallic zinc. The spongy metal is compressed, dried, and fused into a bright metallic button by heating under cyanide of potassium. It is a perfect metal, with high lustre, not quite so white as silver, but free from the blue tinge of lead. It has a sp. gr. of 11·80–11·91, melts at 293°, is a very soft metal, with less tenacity than lead, and almost devoid of elasticity. It communicates an intense green hue to a colourless flame, and its spectrum consists of one intensely brilliant and sharp green line, coinciding with the number 1442·6 on Kirchhoff's chart.

thallium-alcohol, *s.* [Thallium-ether.]

thallium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Thallium forms four chlorides:

(1) *Dichloride of thallium:* Tl_2Cl_4. A pale yellow compound formed by carefully heating the protochloride in a slow current of chlorine.

(2) *Sesquichloride of thallium,* Tl_2Cl_3. Produced by dissolving thallium in nitromuriatic acid. It separates in yellow crystalline scales, and dissolves in 380 times its weight of water at 15·5°.

(3) *Thallic chloride,* $TlCl_3$. Formed by dissolving the trioxide in hydrochloric acid. The hydrated chloride can be obtained in long colourless prisms, which melt easily, and decompose at a high temperature.

(4) *Thallious chloride,* TlCl. Formed by adding hydrochloric acid to a thallious salt. A white curdy precipitate resembling chloride of silver is produced, which dissolves like chloride of lead in boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol.

thallium-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed by the action of thallium on alcohols, *e.g.,* Thallium-ethylate = C_2H_5TlO. Produced when thallium and ethylic alcohol are heated in a sealed tube to 100°. Being freed from excess of alcohol, it remains as an oil of sp. gr. 3·48 to 3·55, being the heaviest liquid known except mercury. It dissolves in five parts absolute alcohol, in pure ether, and chloroform.

thallium-glass, *s.* A glass of great density and refracting power, in the preparation of which thallium is used instead of lead or potassium.

thallium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Thallium forms two oxides:

(1) *Thallious oxide* (protoxide), Tl_2O. Prepared by allowing the granulated metal to oxidize in moist air, boiling in distilled water, and repeating the process two or three times. The hydrated oxide crystallizes out in yellow needles. The anhydrous oxide forms a reddish black mass, and is obtained by exposing the hydrated oxide in a vacuum over sulphuric acid. In water it forms a strongly alkaline solution, which dissolves the skin and stains the nails a deep-brown. Like potash, it decomposes the salts of the alkaline earths and metals.

(2) *Thallic oxide* (peroxide), Tl_2O_3. The chief product of burning the metal in oxygen. The anhydrous oxide is a dark-brown powder, neutral to test paper, insoluble in water and alkalies, but dissolves readily in acids, forming unstable salts.

thallium-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Both oxides form, with acids, definite and crystallizable salts, none of which is of much importance.

thallium-triamine, *s.*

Chem.: N_3TlH_6. Known in combination as a hydrochlorate, $N_3TlH_6{\cdot}3HCl$, a compound formed by dissolving thallic oxide in sal-ammoniac. By the action of water it is again resolved into thallic oxide and sal-ammoniac.

thăl′-lō-chlōre, *s.* [Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a green bud, and *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.]

Chem.: A name applied by Knop and Schnedermann to the green colouring matter of lichens, which they regard as different from ordinary chlorophyll. (*Watts.*)

thăl′-lō-ğĕn, *s.* [Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a young shoot, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): A class of plants, the lowest of all in organization. They have no wood properly so called, but the stem and leaves are undistinguishable. There are no stomates or breathing pores and no tracheæ. They are mere masses of cells. Their reproduction is by a special disintegration and solidification of some part of their tissue spontaneously effected. Alliances: Algales, Fungales, and Lichenales. (*Lindley.*)

thăl-lŏğ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *thallogen; -ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Thallogens.

thăl′-lōid, *a.* [Eng. *thall(us); -oid.*]

Bot.: Resembling a thallus.

† **thalloid-hepaticæ,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Hepaticæ having a thallus, as distinguished from those which have leaves. They possess a well marked epidermis, having a few scattered stomates, and putting out rhizoids from its under side.

thăl′-lō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a young shoot, and *φύτον* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: The same as Thallogen (q.v.).

thăl′-lŭs (pl. **thăl′-lī),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *θαλλός* (*thallos*) = a green bough.]

Botany:

1. The fusion of root, stem, and specially leaves, into one general mass.

2. The frond of Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.

3. The lobed frond of Lichens.

4. Any algal.

5. The bed of fibres from which many fungals spring. Called also Thalamus.

Thăl′-mŭd (Th as T), *s.* [Talmud.]

thăl-ụ-rā′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *Thal(ia),* and *Uraniu.*]

Ornith.: Wood-nymphs; a genus of Tro-

chilidæ, with eleven species extending from Brazil to Ecuador, ranging northwards as far as Costa Rica. Wings and tail of moderate size, the latter forked; bill moderate and slightly curved; tarsi clothed with feathers.

Thăm'-mŭz, Tăm'-mŭz, *s.* [Heb. תַּמּוּז (*tammuz*); Gr. ὁ Θαμμούς (*ho Thammous*) both = the Tammuz; Vulg. *Adonis.*]

1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing twenty-nine days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. The name was probably borrowed from the Syrian.

2. A word occurring once in the Old Testament, in a passage of extreme obscurity (Ezek. viii. 14), concerning which many conjectures have been made. The chief are: (1) That of Jerome, who records a tradition identifying Thammuz with Adonis. This opinion was adopted by Cornelius à Lapide, Osiander, Selden, Calmet, Gesenius, Ewald, &c.; (2) That of Luther, who regarded Thammuz as a name of Bacchus; and (3) That of Calvin, who believed Thammuz to be the Egyptian Osiris. The opinion of Jerome is generally accepted.

thăm-năs'-træ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a bush, and Lat. *astræa* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa; twenty-seven species are in the British Jurassic, and three in the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge.*)

thăm'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The branched bush-like thallus of lichens.

thăm-nō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub, and *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Ornith.: A genus of Saxicolinæ, with ten species, from the Ethiopian region and India to the foot of the Himalayas.

thăm-nō-căl'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *thamn(um)* = a shrub, and *calamus* = a reed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bambusidæ. *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* is a small bamboo, growing in the Himalayas, and yielding a fibre.

thăm'-nō-phĭle, *s.* [Thamnophilinæ.]

Zool.: A member of the sub-family Thamnophilinæ (q.v.).

thăm-nō-phĭ'-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thamnophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: American Bush-shrikes; a subfamily of Formicariidæ, with ten genera, from the forest districts of equatorial America. Bill long, keel arched, tip hooked, base with bristles; wings moderate; tail long; tarsi broadly scaled; outer toe united to middle at base.

thăm-nŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a thicket, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Thamnophilinæ (q.v.), with forty-seven species, from tropical America. Nostrils at side of base of bill, rounded and exposed; wings rounded, fourth to seventh quills longest; tarsi with transverse scales before and behind.

tha'-mỹn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Rucervus eldi, Eld's Deer, so called from Captain Eld, who discovered it in 1838. It abounds in the swamp lands of Burmah, and extends as far east as the island of Hainan. It differs from the Swamp Deer (q.v.), only in the form of its antlers, the royal being represented by a small snag.

ṯhăn, * **thanne,** * **thĕn,** * **thenne,** * **thon,** * **thonne,** *conj.* [A.S. *dhonne* = than; cogn. with Dut. *dan* = than, then; Goth. *than* = then, when; Ger. *dann* = then; *denn* = for, then, than; Lat. *tum* = then. *Than* is the same word as *then*, but differentiated in usage.] [Then.] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs, expressing comparison or diversity, such as *more, better, worse, rather, else*, or the like, for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison. *Than* is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case: as—

"What I should be, all but less *then* he
Whom thunder hath made greater."
Milton: P. L., i. 257.

But sometimes the object compared is put in the objective case: as—

"Which when Beelzebub perceived—*than* whom, Satan except, none higher sat—with grave
Aspect he rose." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 299.

In such cases *than* may be looked upon as a preposition. The second member or object of comparison is frequently a clause introduced by *that*: as, I had rather do this *than that* you should suffer; the *that* is frequently omitted: as—

"I had rather glib myself *than* they
Should not produce fair issue."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* **thān'-age (age** as **ĭǧ),** *s.* [Eng. *than(e)*; *-age.*] The land granted to a thane; the district in which a thane resided; the dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

"Because perchance the heirs of the Thanes who anciently held the said *Thanages*."—*Charter granted by David II.*

thăn'-ą-ŏs, *s.* [Altered from Gr. *θάνατος* (*thanatos*) = death.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidæ. One species, *Thanaos tages* is common throughout Britain. The larva feeds on birds-foot trefoil.

† **thą-năt'-ĭ-cī,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *θανατικός* (*thanatikos*) = deadly.]

Med.: The term used by Dr. William Farr, in his *Nosology*, to indicate "lesions from violence tending to sudden death." These lesions are the direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, or of other persons, or accidentally.

thăn'-ą-tŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. *θάνατος* (*thanatos*) = death, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling death; apparently dead. (*Dunglison.*)

thăn-ą-tŏl'-ŏ-ǧỹ, *s.* [Gr. *θάνατος* (*thanatos*) = death, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of death.

thăn-ăt-ō-phĭd'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *θάνατος* (*thanatos*) = death, and Mod. Lat. *ophidia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a suborder of Ophidia (q.v.), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia. (See these words.)

thāne, * **thayne,** * **thein,** *s.* [A.S. *thegen, theyn, thén* = a thane; prop. = mature, grown up, from *thigen*, pa. par. of *théhan* = to grow up, to be strong; cogn. with Icel. *thegn*; Ger. *degen* = a warrior, from *gedigen*, pa. par. of M. H. Ger. *dihen*; O. H. Ger. *dihan*; Ger. *gedeihen* = to grow up, to become mature.] [Thee, *v.*] A title of honour or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons. In England a freeman not noble was raised to the dignity of a thane by acquiring a certain amount of land (five hides in the case of a lesser thane), by making three sea voyages, or by receiving holy orders. The thanes had the right of voting in the Witenagemot, not only of their own shires, but also of the whole kingdom, on important questions. There were two orders of thanes: the king's thanes, or those who attended at his court and held lands immediately from him, and ordinary thanes, or lords of the manor, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. On the cessation of his actual personal service about the king, the thane received a grant of land. After the Norman conquest, thanes and barons were classed together, and the title fell into disuse in the reign of Henry II. In Scotland, thane signified originally a count or earl, one who ruled a county, or even in some cases a province. Afterwards the title was applied to a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and continued in use till the end of the fifteenth century.

"Of Fyfe Makduff that time the *Thane*."
Wyntoun: Chronicle, VI. xix. 2.

* **thane-lands,** *s. pl.* Lands granted to thanes.

* **thāne'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *thane*; *-dom.*] The district or jurisdiction of a thane.

"In the *thanedom* once his own."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 2.

* **thāne'-hoǫd,** *s.* [Eng. *thane*; *-hood.*]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a thane; thaneship.

2. The collective body of thanes; thanes in general.

* **thāne'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *thane*; *-ship.*] The state, dignity, or position of a thane; thanehood.

"The *thaneship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family."—*Steevens: Note on Shakespeare.*

Thăn'-ĕt, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The Isle of Thanet in the north-east of Kent.

Thanet-sands, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The lowest bed of the Lower Eocene of the London Basins resting immediately on the chalk. It has forty-five genera and seventy-three species of fossils. (*Etheridge.*)

thăṅk (pa. t. *thanked*, * *thonked*), *v.t.* [A.S. *thancian*, from *thanc, thonc* = thought, thanks; Dut. *danken*; Icel. *thakka*; Dan. *takke*; Sw. *tacka*; Ger. *danken*; Goth. *thagkjan* = to think.] [Thank, *s.*] To express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgment of gratitude to for benefits, favours, or kindnesses.

"*Thank* him not for that which he doth say."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 79.

¶ (1) It is often used ironically:

"That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whose false representations they believed."—*Swift.*

(2) *I thank you* (commonly shortened into *thank you*): An expression of thanks for some kindness or act of politeness. It is also frequently used in declining an offer or request, whether seriously or ironically.

"No, *I thank you*, forsooth, heartily."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(3) *I will thank you:* A colloquial phrase of politeness used in introducing a request, and equivalent to, Will you oblige me by doing, giving, or handing so-and-so: as, *I will thank you* to shut the door.

thăṅk, *s.* [A.S. *thanc, thonc* = thought, grace, favour, content, thanks; allied to *think* and cogn. with Dut. *dank*; Icel. *thökk*; Dan. *tak* = thanks, *tanke* = thought; Sw. *tack*; Ger. *dank*; Goth. *thagks.*]

1. An expression of gratitude for a favour; an acknowledgment of gratitude for a benefit, favour, or kindness. (Now used exclusively in the plural.)

"*Thanks* be to God which giveth us the victory."—1 *Corinth.* xv. 57.

* 2. Good-will, gratitude, thankfulness.

¶ (1) It is often used ironically:

"It is a sight but rarely spied,
Thanks to man's wrath and woman's pride."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 6.

(2) *Thanks;* a common contraction for *I give (offer, tender, &c.) thanks, thanks be to you*, or the like.

thank-offering, *s.* An offering made as an expression of gratitude or thanks; an offering for benefits received.

"The altars ran with the blood of victims killed as *thank-offerings*."—*Elton: Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 261.

thank-worthiness, *s.* The quality or state of being thankworthy.

thank-worthy, * **thanke-worthy,** *a.* Deserving or worthy of thanks. (1 *Peter* ii. 19.)

thăṅk'-fûl, * **thanke-full,** *a.* [A.S. *thancful, thoncful.*]

1. Impressed with a sense or feeling of gratitude for benefits or kindness received; grateful.

"One act, that from a *thankful* heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds."
Cowper: Truth, 223.

* 2. Expressive of thanks or gratitude.

"Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice."
Shakesp.: Anthony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

* 3. Claiming or deserving thanks; thankworthy, meritorious.

4. Springing from a feeling of gratitude.

"A *thankful* remembrance of his death."—*Common Prayer.*

* 5. Pleasant grateful.

"Some such *thankfull* noveltie."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. ii.

thăṅk'-fûl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *thankful*; *-ly.*] In a thankful manner; with gratitude; with a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratefully.

"They . . . received very *thankfully* such little presents as we made them."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

thăṅk'-fûl-nĕss, * **thanke-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *thankful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being thankful: a feeling of gratitude; a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratitude.

"Expressing himself with great *thankfulness* for the civilities he and his countrymen had found on board."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

thăñk'-ĭñg, * thank-yng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [THANK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* An expression of thanks; gratitude, thanksgiving, thanks.

"Many and hearty *thankings* to you both."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

thăñk'-lĕss, * thanke-lesse, * thank-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *thank; -less.*]

1. Unthankful, ungrateful; insensible of kindness or benefits.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. Not deserving thanks; not likely to gain thanks.

"Calling the managing of state matters and common weal a *thanklesse* intermeddling in other mens affairs."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 78.

thăñk'-lĕss lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thankless; -ly.*] In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully.

"Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and
We all too *thanklessly* participate." [heaven,
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

thăñk'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *thankless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thankless; ingratitude; insensibility of kindness or benefits.

"Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*."
Donne: To Countess of Bedford.

*** thăñk'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *thank; -ly.*] Thankfully.

"He giveth frankly what we *thankly* spend."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Third Day, First Week, 809.

*** thăñks'-gĭve,** *v.t.* [Eng. *thanks; -give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites in token of thankfulness; to give thanks for.

"To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God."—*Mede.*

thăñks'-gĭv-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thanks*, and *giver.*] One who gives thanks; one who acknowledges a kindness or benefit.

"The devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

thăñks'-gĭv-ĭñg, * thankes-gyv yng, *s.* [Eng. *thanks*, and *giving.*]

1. The act of rendering or returning thanks or of expressing gratitude for benefits or kindness.

"The aged have had longer experience of God's mercies than others, to furnish matter for *thanksgivings*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. A public celebration or acknowledgment of divine goodness; a day specially set apart for religious services as an acknowledgment of the goodness of God as shown either in any remarkable deliverance from calamity or in the ordinary dispensation of His bounties.

¶ Thanksgiving Day was first established in the United States by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in 1621. It became a recognized holiday in New England, replacing Christmas as the great family festival, and has been gradually adopted in other parts of the country. Congress recommended days of thanksgiving annually during the Revolution, and Washington in 1789, after the adoption of the Constitution. Other days of national thanksgiving have been proclaimed, and since 1863 the last Thursday in November has been annually proclaimed by the Presidents as a national Thanksgiving-day.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God, as a grace or the like.

thăn'-nah, *s.* [Hind.] [TANNA.]

*** thanne,** *adv.* [THAN.]

*** thān'-ŭs,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A thane (q.v.).

thăp'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *θαψία* (*thapsia*).]

Bot.: Deadly-carrot; the typical genus of Thapsidæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs with doubly or trebly pinnate leaves, and large compound umbels of yellow flowers, without involucres or involucels. *T. garganica* is found in the South of Europe and Northern Africa; *T. Silphion* is a variety of it rather than a distinct species. [LASER.]

thăp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thaps(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ.

*** thar,** *v. impers.* [For *tharf*, from A.S. *thearfan* = to have need.] It behoves.

thăr'-and-ite, *s.* [After Tharand, near Dresden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of dolomite (q.v.), occurring in greenish-yellow crystals, which contain 4 per cent. of protoxide of iron.

*** thar'-bŏ-rough** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A corrupt. of *thirdborough* (q.v.).] (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.)

*** tharf, * tharffe,** *a.* [THERF.]

tharm, * tharme, * thearm, *s.* [A.S. *thearm*; Icel. *tharmr*; Dut. & Ger. *darm* = a gut.]

* 1. An intestine, a gut.

"Summe thay stykede thorgh guttes and *thearmes*."
Sir Ferumbras, 787.

2. Guts or intestines twisted into a cord, as for fiddle-strings, &c. (*Prov.*)

thăt, *a., pron., conj.,* & *adv.* [A.S. *dhæt*, sing. neut. of demonstrative pronoun, frequently used as neut. of the def. article. The suffix *t* is the mark of the neuter gender, as in *what*, from *who*, *it* (orig. *hit*) from *he*, and answers to the Lat. *d*, as in *istud*, *quid*, *id*, &c. It also appears in Sansc. *tat* = it, that, and in the nomin. neut. and oblique cases of the Greek article. Cf. Dut. *de* (masc. & fem.) = the; *dat* = that (conj.); Icel. *that* = the; Dan. *den* (masc. & fem.), *det* (neut.) = the; Sw. *den* (masc. & fem.), *det* (neut.) = this; Ger. *der* (masc.), *die* (fem.), *das* (neut.) = the; *dass* = that (conj.); Goth. *thata*, neut. of def. article; Russ. *tote* (masc.), *ta* (fem.), *to* (neut.) = that.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Used as a definite adjective before a noun:*

1. Used to point to a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood; or used to designate a specific person or thing emphatically, having more force than the definite article, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

"The woman was made whole from *that* hour."—*Matthew* ix. 22.

2. Used in opposition or contradistinction to *this*, and designating one of two objects already mentioned, and generally the one more remote in time or place. [II. 2.]

"*This* clerke said ye, *that* other nale."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

3. Used almost as equivalent to *such*, and serving to point not so much to persons or things as to their qualities; occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

"Whose love was of *that* dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. v.

II. *Used absolutely or without a noun:*

1. Used to designate a person or thing already mentioned, referred to, implied, or otherwise indicated.

"The measure is English heroic verse without rhime, as *that* of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin."—*Milton: P. L.* (The Verse.)

2. Used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction: as, *This* is dark, *that* fair. When *this* and *that* are used to refer to persons or things already mentioned or indicated in any way, *this* designates the latter or last mentioned, *that* the former or first mentioned, in the same manner as the Lat. *hic* and *ille*, and the Fr. *ceci* and *cela*. When used to denote plural nouns *that* takes the plural form *those*.

"*Those* are the very words."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Used in place of a sentence, or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

"When Moses heard *that* he was content."—*Leviticus* x. 20.

Here *that* refers to the words of Aaron (Lev. x. 19). *That* in this use sometimes precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

"*That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked*."—*Genesis* xviii. 25.

Here *that* refers to the clause in italics. *That* is also frequently used as a substitute for an adjective: as, "You say he is dead: *that* he is not." It is also frequently used to explain or add to something said or referred to.

"I heard a humming,
And *that* a strange one."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

Sometimes it is used as equivalent to the modern colloquial use of *so*, as—

"'You saw the ceremony?'
'*That* I did.'" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

4. Used with a predicate, by way of emphatic approbation, applause, or encouragement.

"Why, *that* 's my dainty Ariel!"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

5. Especial, distinguished.

"Art thou *that* my lord Elijah?"—1 *Kings* xviii. 7.

6. By omission of the following relative.

(1) Equivalent to *he who, she who.*

"Who is *that* calls so coldly?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

(2) Equivalent to *what, that which.*

"Have you *that* I sent you for?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

B. *As a relative pronoun, that* is used frequently as equivalent to *who* or *which.*

"So being *that* ruling engine *that* governs the world, it both claims and finds as great a preheminence above all other kinds of knowledge as government is above contemplation."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

It cannot, however, be used as a relative with a preposition preceding it; but it may be so used if the preposition is placed at the end of the clause. Thus, we can say: The man *of whom* I spoke, or, the man *that* I spoke *of*; the house *in which* I live, or, the house *that* I live *in*, &c. *That* introduces always an adjective clause, while *who* or *which* are not always so used. To the relative use of *that* may be referred the cases in which it is used as correlative to *so* and *such.*

"Whose state is *such that* cannot choose
But lend and give where she is sure to lose."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

C. *As conjunction:*

1. Used to introduce a clause which is, logically, either the subject of the principal sentence, or the object, or a necessary complement of an essential part of the principal sentence.

"'Tis childish error *that* they are afraid."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 898.

2. Used to introduce a reason; in that, because, since.

"Do not smile at me *that* I boast her off.'
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Used to denote a purpose, object, or end; equivalent to the phrases *in order that, so that, to the end that.*

4. Used to introduce a result or consequence, and equivalent to *so that.*

"At this Adonis smiles as in disdain,
That in each cheek appears a pretty dimple."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 242.

5. Denoting a fact supposed to be in connection with what precedes; equivalent to *seeing that, it being the case that.*

"There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

6. Supplying the place of a relative preceded by a preposition. [B.]

"This is the hour *that* Madam Silvia
Entreated me to call."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 3.

* 7. Used to supply the place of another conjunction in the second part of a clause.

"As if the world should cleave, and *that* slain men
Should solder up the rift."
Shakesp: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.

8. Added to other conjunctions and relative adverbs without modifying their sense.

"*After that* the holy rites are ended."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 4.

So also we find *lest that, when that, where that, whilst that*, &c.

9. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or the like.

"*That* a brother should
Be so perfidious!" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ *In that:* For the reason that; seeing that; because.

10. Used similarly elliptically as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish.

"O, *that* you bore
The mind that I do." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

D. *As adv.:* To such a degree; so: as, He was *that* angry. (*Vulgar.*)

thătch, *s.* [A weakened form of *thak* [THACK, *s.*], from A.S. *thæc* = thatch; *theccan* = to thatch, cover; Dut. *dak* = thatch, *dekken* = to thatch; Icel. *thak* = thatch, *thekja* = to thatch; Dan. *tag* = thatch, *tække* = to thatch; Sw. *tak* = thatch, *täkke* = to thatch; Ger. *dach* = thatch, *decken* = to thatch. From the same root come Gr. *τέγος* (*tegos*) = a roof, *στεγω* (*stegō*) = to cover; Lat. *tego* = to cover; Irish *teigh* = a house; Gael. *teach*, *tigh* = a house; Welsh *tig* = a house, *toi* = to thatch; Eng. *deck* (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, used for the roofs of houses, to cover stacks of hay or grain, &c.

"When from the *thatch* drips fast a shower of rain."
Gay: Lamentation of Glumdalclitch.

2. *Fig.:* A hat or other covering for the head. (*Slang.*)

II. *Bot.:* (1) *Calyptronoma Swartzii*; (2) *Copernicia tectorum.*

thatch-tree, *s.* A general name for palms in the West Indies.

thatch-wood work, *s.*

Hydr.-eng.: A mode of facing sea-walls with brushwood. Underbrush of say twelve or fourteen years' growth is cut down, fagoted at its full length, and spread over the face of the banks. It is kept down by strong stakes, which have cross-pins at their upper ends to rest upon the brush, which breaks and disperses the waves and protects the earth beneath.

thătch, *v.t.* [THATCH, *s.*] To cover with straw, rushes, reeds, or the like.

thătched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [THATCH, *v.*]

* **thatched-head,** *s.* One who has a head of thickly-matted hair. (Formerly applied to an Irishman in contempt.)

thătch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *thatch*, v.; *-er.*] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

"An honest *thatcher* will know how to hand his straw no whit better after his election than he did before."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 6.

thătch'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [THATCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of covering with thatch.

2. The materials, as straw, reeds, &c., used for thatching; thatch.

thatching-fork, thatching-spale, *s.* An implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. The blade is usually formed of ash-wood, but sometimes of thin iron.

* **thăt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *that*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being that rather than this. [THISNESS.]

* **thatte,** *pron., conjunct.*, &c. [THAT.]

thâught (*gh* silent), *s.* [A corrupt. of *thwart.*] A bench in a boat on which the rowers sit.

thâu-măn'-tĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* (*thauma*), genit. *θαύματος* (*thaumatos*) = a wonder.]

Zool.: A genus of Medusidæ. Body hemispherical, its circumference with tentaculiform cirrhi, bulbous at their root, the under part of the animal much excavated, with a stomachal cavity terminating by a buccal orifice. From the European and Australian coasts.

thâu'-măs, *s.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* (*thauma*) = a marvel.]

Palæont.: The name given to some extinct forms from the Oolite, closely allied to *Rhina squatina*, the Angel-fish, and probably to be classed with the Rhinidæ.

thâu'-mą-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *θαυμάζω* (*thaumazō*) = to be surprised; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in crevices in the Bjelke mine, Jemtland, Sweden. When first found it is stated to be soft, hardening on exposure. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 1·877; lustre, greasy to dull; colour, white. Compos.: a mean of three very concordant analyses appears to justify the formula suggested by Lindström, $CaSiO_3 + CaCO_3 + CaSO_4 + 14$ aq., which needs silica, 9·93; carbonic acid, 7·28; sulphuric acid, 13·25; lime, 27·82; water, 41·72 = 100. In view of the improbable composition, it has been attempted to show that the substance is a mixture; but by independent microscopic investigation its practically homogeneous structure has been confirmed. Still further examination is essential.

thâu-măs-tūr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *θαυμαστός* (*thaumastos*) = wonderful, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Sheartail; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, from the humid districts of Peru. The genus is distinguished by the peculiarly-shaped tail, the feathers of which are pointed, the middle ones being greatly elongate. Several pairs are generally met with together. The males are extremely pugnacious, driving off every other kind of humming-bird which ventures to enter their territory. The plumage of the sexes is different, the female being much duller in colour.

* **thâu-mą-tŏl-ą-trў,** *s.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* (*thauma*), genit. *θαύματος* (*thaumatos*) = a wonder, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous.

thâu'-mą-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. *θαῦμα* (*thauma*) = a wonder, and *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turning; *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.] An optical toy, depending for its effects upon the persistence of vision. It consists of a circular card having strings fastened to it at the extremities of a diameter. On one side is drawn some object, as a horse, and on the other his rider, so that when the card is twirled rapidly round the rider appears to be seated on the horse.

* **thâu'-mą-tūrge,** *s.* [THAUMATURGY.] A dealer in miracles; a miracle-monger.

* **thâu-mą-tūr'-jĭc,** * **thâu-mą-tūr'-jĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *thaumaturg(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to thaumaturgy, magic, or legerdemain.

"[To see] such pleasant peeces of perspective, Indian pictures made of feathers, China workes, frames, *thaumaturyicall* motions, exoticke toyes, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 375.

* **thâu-mą-tūr'-jĭcs,** *s. pl.* [THAUMATURGIC.] Feats of magic or legerdemain.

* **thâu'-mą-tūr-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *thaumaturg(y)*; *-ist.*] One who deals in wonders or believes in them; a wonder-worker.

"Cagliostro, *thaumaturgist*, prophet, and archquack."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

thâu'-mą-tŭr-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θαυματουργός* (*thaumatourgos*), from *θαῦμα* (*thauma*) = a wonder, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.] A miracle-worker; a title given by Roman Catholics to some of their saints, specially noted for working miracles: as, Gregory *Thaumaturgus* (212–270). St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091–1153) is called the *Thaumaturgus* of the West.

thâu'-mą-tŭr-jў, *s.* [Gr. *θαυματουργία* (*thaumatourgia*), from *θαῦμα* (*thauma*), genit. *θαύματος* (*thaumatos*) = a wonder, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.] The act of performing miracles or wonders; wonder-working, magic, legerdemain.

"That man, who, after such *thaumaturgy*, could go down to Stratford and live there for years."—*Lowell: Among My Books*, p. 172.

thâve, *s.* [THEAVE.]

thâw, * **thow-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *thawian*, *thawan*; cogn. with Dut. *dooijen* = to thaw, from *dooi* = thaw; Icel. *theyja* = to thaw, from *thá* = a thaw; Dan. *töe* = to thaw, from *tö* = a thaw; Sw. *töa* = to thaw, from *tö* = a thaw; Ger. *thauen* = to thaw.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To melt, dissolve, or become liquid, as ice or snow.

"Long tedious courtship may be proper for cold countries, where their frosts are long a *thawing*; but, heav'n be praised, we live in a warm climate."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, i. 2.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice or snow. (Said of the weather, and used impersonally.)

II. *Fig.:* To become less cold, reserved, or formal; to become more genial.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To melt, to dissolve, as ice or snow; to free from frost, as frozen ground.

"Time, never wandering from his annual round, Bids zephyr breathe the spring, and *thaw* the ground." *Cowper: Elegy* v. (Trans.)

2. *Fig.:* To render less cold, formal, or reserved; to make more genial.

thâw, *s.* [THAW, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The reduction of snow or ice to a liquid state by the increasing heat of the sun, or by the accidental passage of warmer currents over the frozen mass. The dissolution of the ice particles in the atmosphere creates a humidity, which is perceptibly felt. During thaw there is a sensation of greater cold than during the previous frost, owing apparently to caloric being carried away from the body by the evaporation of the moisture on the skin.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts things frozen.

"They soon after, with great joy, saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees, a certain sign of an approaching *thaw*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

II. *Fig.:* The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.

"But were a man in a mountain of ice, yet, if the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **thâw'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thaw*; *-less.*] Unthawed, unthawing.

"The pure air, even on this lower ledge of a thousand feet above sea, cherishes their sweetest scents and liveliest colours, and the winter gives them rest under *thawless* serenity of snow."—*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

* **thâw'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *thaw*; *-y.*] Growing liquid; thawing.

thē, *def. art.* [A.S. *dhe*, more commonly *se*, the masc. nom. of the definite article: *se*, *seo*, *dhæt* [THAT]; O. Sax. *dhe*; O. Fris. *the*, *thi*; Dut. & Low Ger. *de*; Sw. & Dan. *den*; Ger. *der*. The A.S. definite article was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. *The*, before a comparative, is the old instrumental *thi*: as, *the more* = Lat. *eo magis.*]

1. Used before nouns with a specifying and limiting force; as: *the* twelve apostles; *The* sun is *the* source of light and heat.

2. Used before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distribution or a single thing representing the whole: as, *The* grasshopper shall be a burden.

3. Used before abstract nouns; seemingly used in a general sense, but in fact restricted by their particular application.

"*The* grand debate,
The popular harangue, *the* tart reply,
The logic, and *the* wisdom, and *the* wit,
And *the* loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set *th*' imprison'd wranglers free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again."
Cowper: Task, iv. 30-34.

4. Used before proper names by way of emphatic distinction, or before family names with something of the force of a title: as, *The* Macnab, *The* O'Donoghue, *The* O'Connor Don, &c.

5. Prefixed to adjectives used absolutely, giving them the force and functions of abstract names: as, *the* sublime, *the* beautiful, *the* real, *the* ideal, &c.

6. Used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree, with the force of *by that*, *by so much*, *by how much*, *on that account*: as, *the* sooner *the* better.

* **the,** *v.i.* [THEE, *v.*] To thrive, to prosper; to have good luck.

"'So *the* ik,' quod he." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,862.

thē'-ą, *s.* [Chinese *tcha* = tea.]

Bot.: Tea; a genus of Ternströmiaceæ. Flowers pendent; sepals five, persistent, with bracts at their base; petals five, seven, or eight, the inner series the larger one; stamens in two rows, the inner or free series as many as the petals; styles three; fruit three-celled, capsular, spheroidal, with each cell usually one-seeded, the capsule ultimately splitting through the cells into three valves, each with a partition down the middle. Known species six, the leaves of only one of which are made into tea. [TEA-PLANT.] Griffith considered the genus not to be properly distinct from Camellia, which, however, has the sepals numerous and deciduous, the free stamens twice as many as the petals, five as the normal number of styles, and flowers erect. Most modern botanists therefore keep the two genera separate.

* **thē-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for Ternströmiaceæ (q.v.).

T'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *T*, and *head.*] A cross-bar with two prongs on the end of a dog-chain, watch-chain, or elsewhere, to engage in a ring.

thē'-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Ternstromiaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

thē ăn'-drĭc, *a.* [Gr. *θεανδρικός* (*theandrikos*), from *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.] Relating to or existing by the union of divine and human operation in Jesus Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature.

theandric-operation, *s.*

Theol.: A term introduced in the seventh century to express that unity of operation in the two natures and the two wills of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which they act as the natures

and wills of one indivisible Person, God and Man. (*Blunt.*)

thē-ăn-thrŏp-ĭc, thē-ăn-thrŏp-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. θεος (*theos*) = god, and ἀνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] Partaking both of the divine and human nature.

thē-ăn'-thrō-pĭsm, *s.* [THEANTHROPIC.]

1. A state of being both God and man.

2. A conception of God or of gods, as possessing qualities essentially the same as those of men, but on a grander scale. (*Gladstone.*)

thē-ăn'-thrō-pĭst, *s.* [THEANTHROPISM.] One who advocates or believes in Theanthropism.

***thē-ăn'-thrō-pỹ,** *s.* [THEANTHROPISM.] The same as Theanthropism.

***thē-arch'-ĭc,** *a.* [THEARCHY.] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

***thē'-ar-chỹ,** *s.* [Gr. θεός (*theos*) = god, and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule.]

1. Government by God; theocracy.

2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of gods or deities.

thē'-ą-tĕr, *s.* [THEATRE.]

***thē-ą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *theater*; *-ian.*] An actor.

"Players, I mean *theaterians*."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

Thē'-ą-tĭne, † **Thē'-ą-tĭn,** ***Tē'-ą-tĭn,** *a.* & *s.* [See def. B.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or connected with the congregation described under B.

"The *Theatine* Nuns were founded by the Blessed Ursula Benincasa . . . ; she died in 1618."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 792.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: Any member of a congregation of Regular Clerks, which derived its name from Theate (now Chieti), a fortified city of the Abruzzo, of which John Peter Caraffa, one of the founders of the Congregation, was Bishop. Associated with Caraffa, were St. Cajetan, Paul Consiglieri, and Boniface de Colle; the first steps towards the formation of the new congregation were taken in 1524, and in the following year it was approved by Pope Clement VII. The object of the founders was the promotion of spiritual life among Christians and the removal of irregularities among the secular clergy. The members took the three vows, and practised rigid poverty, for they even abstained from asking alms. In the popedom of Caraffa, who was elected in 1555, and took the title of Paul IV., the congregation spread over the Continent, but is at present confined to Italy.

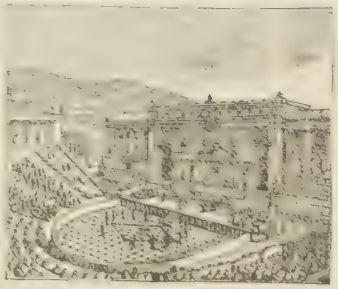
***thē'-ą-trąl, thē-ā'-trąl,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *theatralis.*] Pertaining or belonging to a theatre or theatres; theatrical.

"In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his majesty."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (ed. 1665), p. 23.

thē'-ą-tre (tre as tĕr), thē'-ą-tĕr (*Amer.*), ***teatre,** *s.* [Fr. *théâtre*, from Lat. *theatrum*; Gr. θεατρον (*theatron*) = a place for seeing shows; θεάομαι (*theaomai*) = to see; θεα (*thea*) = a sight; Sp., Port., and Ital. *teatro.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building devoted to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Amongst the Greeks and Romans theatres were the chief public edifices next to the temples, and many of them were of enormous size. The theatre of Marcellus at Rome, the external walls of which are still in existence, contained seats for 30,000 spectators. The Greek theatres were semicircular; that part in which the chorus danced and sang was called the orchestra; behind this, and facing the audience, was the stage for the performers who took part in the drama; the back of the stage being filled in by a permanent architecturally decorated scene. Roman theatres also formed semicircles with seats rising in the form of an amphitheatre for the spectators, at the chord of which was the stage (*scena*), with its permanent decorations. The orchestra, which was the space between the stage and the lowest tier of spectators, was employed by the Greeks for theatrical purposes, whereas the Romans turned it into seats for the senators. The topmost tier was generally crowned with a covered portico. The whole mass of the rows of seats was supported by a solid substructure of piers and arches, which formed passages of three storys one above another, retaining the circular form of the building; whilst externally they formed arcades, which were surrounded with half-columns or piers with entablatures over them. The exterior of the straight portion of the building, which contained the stage and some chambers connected with it, was generally surrounded by a portico. The theatres were either open, or were protected against the sun and rain by an awning stretched over them. The *scena* consisted of the *scena* in a restricted sense, answering to the modern scene, and the *pulpitum* or stage.



THEATRE OF DIONYSOS.

The scene itself, in accordance with a critical canon observed with much solicitude by the Grecian dramatists, was very rarely changed during the course of the same play, although the *scena versatilis*, the turning scene, and the *scena ductilis*, the shifting scene, were not altogether unknown. The *pulpitum* again was divided into the *proscenium*, or space in front of the scene, where the actors stood while actually engaged in the business of the play, and the *postscenium*, or space behind the scene, to which they retired when they made their exits. Modern theatres are generally constructed on a semicircular or horse-shoe plan, with galleries running round the walls. The portion of a modern theatre corresponding to the ancient orchestra is occupied mainly by spectators, the orchestra taking up only a small part of it next to the stage. In some small theatres the band is under the stage.

"The building was a spacious *theatre*,
Half-round on two main pillars vaulted high,
With seats where all the lords and each degree
Of sort, might sit in order to behold."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,605.

2. A room, hall, or other place, generally with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats, rising as they recede, or otherwise arranged so as to afford the spectators a full and unobstructed view of the platform. Such rooms are used for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats in a theatre.

"Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 141.

2. A place, scene, or sphere of action or exhibition; a scene or field of operations; the scene or locality where a series of events takes place: as, the *theatre* of war.

* ¶ *Patent theatre*: A theatre existing by right of letters patent, as distinguished from one holding a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. (See extract.) (*English.*)

"Owing to their being the two *patent theatres*, Drury Lane and Covent Garden have each at their doors a guard of honour of six soldiers, furnished by the household troops. . . . The guard, we believe, is the sole relic of the exclusive 'royal patent' under which these two theatres so long existed."—*Watford: Old & New London*, iii. 237.

theatre-goer, *s.* A playgoer; one who frequents theatres.

theatre-going, *s.* The practice of frequenting theatres.

"Up in Wheeus we have not got reconciled to *theatre-going* yet."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1887.

thē-ăt'-rĭc-ąl, ***thē-ăt'-rĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *theatricus*, from Gr. θεατρικος (*theatrikos*).]

1. Of or pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

"The people in general fonder of *theatrical* entertainment."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. [illegible] is never we do, neither our language [illegible] nor our manner *theatrical*."—*Sedley: Works*, vol. v., Charge I.

3. Meretricious, artificial, false.

***thē-ăt-rĭ-căl-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *theatrical*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being theatrical; anything that is theatrical; theatrical display. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.)

***thē-ăt-rĭ-cąl-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *theatrical*; *-ize.*] To cast in a dramatic form.

"I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, 193.

thē-ăt'-rĭc-ąl lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *theatrical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage. (*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch.)

2. With vain pomp, show, or ostentation; with false glitter; unreally.

thē-ăt'-rĭc-ąls, *s. pl.* [THEATRICAL.] All that appertains to a dramatic performance, especially such a performance in a private house: as, private *theatricals.*

thē' a trō phōne, *s.* A telephone by means of which the words and music of a theatrical performance may be heard at a distance by non-spectators.

thēave, thāve, *s.* [Cf. Welsh *dafad* = a sheep, a ewe.] A ewe of the first year.

thē-bā'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [THEBAINE.]

thē'-bā ĭd, *s.* [See def.] A poem concerning Thebes. There were several such; but the name is given, by way of pre-eminence, to a Latin heroic poem in twelve books written by Statius, born A.D. 61, died A.D. 96.

thē-bā'-ĭne, *s.* [Named from Thebes, in Egypt, from the vicinity of which comes some of the opium of commerce.]

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. Thebaia. One of the less important bases existing in opium. Obtained by treating the extract of opium with milk of lime, washing the precipitate with water, and after drying, exhausting it with boiling alcohol. On evaporation a residue is obtained, from which ether dissolves out the thebaine. It crystallizes from alcohol in quadratic tablets, having a silvery lustre, tastes acrid, and is extremely poisonous. It melts at 12[illegible], is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is colored deep red with sulphuric acid.

Thē'-bąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Thebes.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Thebes.

Theban-legion, *s.* [THUNDERING-LEGION, 2.]

Theban-year, *s.*

Ancient Chron.: The Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

thē-bō-lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *theb(ain)*; *o* connect., and *lactic.*] Derived from or pertaining to thebain and lactic acid.

thebolactic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_3$. An acid isomeric or identical with lactic, and found in the mother liquors of morphine. It is said that some of its salts differ from those of ordinary lactic acid. Turkey opium yields about two per cent. as lactate of calcium.

thē'-cą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case, a box, a chest.]

1. *Anat.*: A sheath, specif. applied to the sheath enclosing the spinal cord, formed by the *dura mater.*

† 2. *Botany*:

(1) An anther. (*Grew.*)

(2) Used in the plural of (*a*) the sporangia, capsules, or conceptacles of ferns; (*b*) the sporangia or capsules of mosses; (*c*) the sporangia, folliculi, or involucres of Equisetaceæ; (*d*) the sporocarpia, conceptacles, or capsules of Lycopodiaceæ; and (*e*) the asci of Lichens and Fungals.

3. *Palæont.*: A genus of Hyaleidæ. Shell straight, conical, tapering to a point, back flattened, aperture trigonal. Possibly a subgenus of Orthoceras. Forty species; from the Palæozoic Rocks.

4. *Zool.:* A sheath or receptacle; specif., the wall of a sclerodermic corallum. In some cases it is strengthened by an epitheca.

thē-căç'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a sheath, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of Doridæ (q.v.), with two species, from a quarter to half an inch long, found round the British coasts at low water.

thē-ca-dăc'-tŷl, *s.* [Thecadactylus.] Any individual of the genus Thecadactylus (q.v.).

† **thē-ca-dăc'-tŷl-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, or a sub-genus of Gecko (q.v.). Toes half-webbed, no femoral pores, tail uniformly granular.

thē'-cal, *a.* [Theca.] Of or pertaining to a theca.

thē-cáph'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *theca*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: The same as Sertularida. (*Hincks.*)

thē'-ca-phŏre, *s.* [Thecaphora.]

Bot.: The stalk of an ovary; spec., the long stalk supporting the ovary in Passiflora, &c. Called also Gynophore, Basigynium, and Podogynium.

thē'-ca-spŏre, *s.* [Lat. *theca*, and Gr. *σπόρος* (*sporos*), *σπορά* (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Spores in asci, ascospores, and endospores. So named to distinguish them from Basidiospores or Stylospores.

thē'-ca-spŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *thecaspor(e)*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to fungi which have their spores in thecæ.

thē'-çĭd-ă, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *theca* (q.v.).] [Thecidæ.]

thē-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thec(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Tabulata, with a single genus Thecia, confined to the Silurian. Corallum compound, septa present, tabulæ well developed. Its precise affinities are obscure, and it should probably be regarded as one of the Alcyonaria.

† **thē-çĭ-dī'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thecidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda, now usually merged in Terebratulidæ (q.v.).

thē'-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a sheath.]

1. *Bot.:* Mirbel's name for an Achænium (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Terebratulidæ, or Thecidiidæ. Shell thickened, with granulated border; fixed to sea bottom by the substance of the beak of the ventral valve; structure punctated; oral processes united in the form of a bridge over the visceral cavity; curvated arms folded upon themselves, and supported by a calcareous loop. One recent species, *Thecidium radians*, from the Mediterranean; fossil thirty-four, from the Trias onward.

thĕc'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a Christian martyr of unknown date.]

Entom.: Hairstreak; a genus of Lycænidæ. Fore wings wholly dark brown, or with a large blotch of some other colour, or with pale markings near the hinder margin; hind wings with a transverse pale line below, which is entire, interrupted, or nearly obsolete. Larvæ feeding on trees, shrubs, or papilionaceous plants. Five species are British. *Thecla rubi*, the Green Hair-streak, has the under side of the wings green; the rest have not this character. *T. betulæ*, the Brown Hair-streak, has the under side of the hind wings with two slender white streaks. *T. pruni*, the Dark Hair-streak, has an orange band with a row of black spots; *T. album*, the Black Hair-streak, a black line; and *T. quercus*, the Purple Hair-streak, has two small orange spots instead of the band. The first of the five is the most common.

† **thē'-cō-dŏnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Thecodontia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Thecodontia (q.v.); having the teeth fixed in distinct sockets.

"In some respects the *Thecodont* Reptiles make an approach to the Lacertillans, while in others they approximate to the Deinosauria. Upon the whole, however, they would seem to be best regarded as an ancient group of Amphicœlian Crocodiles, distinguished by their compressed, trenchant, and serrated teeth."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 213.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Thecodontia (q.v.).

† **thē-cō-dŏn'-tī-a (ti as shī),** *s. pl.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: An order of Reptilia founded by Owen. Vertebral bodies biconcave; ribs of trunk long and bent, the anterior ones with a bifurcate head; limbs ambulatory, femur with a third trochanter; teeth with the crown more or less compressed, pointed, with trenchant and finely-serrate margins, implanted in distinct sockets. Two genera, Thecodontosaurus and Palæosaurus, from the Trias, near Bristol. (See extract under Thecodont, A.) Huxley regards them as Dinosaurian.

thē-cō-dŏn-tō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) a case; *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.] [Thecodontia.]

thē-cō-mĕ-dū'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and Mod. Lat. *medusæ*, pl. of *medusa* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Allman's name for an order of Hydroida formed by him for the reception of *Stephanoscyphus mirabilis.* [Stephanoscyphus.]

thē-cō-smī'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and *σμίλη* (*smilē*) = a knife for cutting.]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa. One species from the Rhætic or Lower Lias; twenty-one from the Jurassic rocks of Britain, and others from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

thē-cō-sō'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A section of Pteropoda (q.v.). Animal with external shell; head indistinct; foot and tentacles rudimentary, combined with the fins; mouth situated in a cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs; respiratory organ contained within a mantle cavity. There are two families: Hyaleidæ and Limacinidæ.

thē-cō-sō'-ma-toŭs, *a.* [Thecosomata.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Thecosomata. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 48.)

thē-cō spŏn'-dўl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, and *σπόνδυλος* (*spondulos*), *σφόνδυλος* (*sphondulos*) = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraciontidæ ranging from the Trias to the Chalk.

* **the-dome,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *thee*, v.; *-dom.*] Prosperity, success, fortune.

"Evil *thedome* on his monkes snoute."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,102.

ṭhēē, *pron.* [See def.] The objective case of Thou (q.v.). It represents both the accusative and dative cases: A.S. *thec*, *thé* (accus.), *the* (dat.)

* **theē,** * **the,** * **theen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *theón*, *thión* = to be strong, to thrive; *thihan* = to increase, to thrive; Goth. *theihan*; Dut. *gedijen*; O.H.Ger. *dîhan*; Ger. *gedeihen.*] To thrive, to prosper.

"Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 33.

* **theēch,** *v.i.* [See def.] A contraction of *Thec ich*, an abbreviation of *So mote ich thee* = So may I prosper.

"Bycause oure fuyr was nought y-maad of beech.
That is the cause, and other noon, so *theech.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,857.

theēk, theik, *v.t.* & *i.* [Thatch, *v.*] To thatch. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

theēk, *s.* [Theek, *v.*] Thatch, thatching.

theēt'-seē, *s.* [Thietsie.]

theē'-zan, *a.* [Thea.] (See compound.)

theezan tea, *s.*

Bot.: Rhamnus Theezans; a Chinese evergreen shrub. [Buckthorn.]

* **thefe-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *thefe* = thief; *-ly.*] Like a thief; in the manner of a thief.

thĕft, * **thefte,** *s.* [For *thefth*, from A.S. *thiefâhe*, *theófâhe*, *thýfâhe*, from *theóf*, *thíóf*, *thef* = a thief; *theófian* = to steal; cogn. with O. Fris. *thiufthe*, from *thiaf* = a thief; Icel. *thýfth*, *thyft*, from *thjófr* = a thief.]

1. The act of stealing or thieving. In law, the same as Larceny (q.v.). In Scots Law, theft is defined as "the intentioned and clandestine taking away of the property of another from its legitimate place of deposit, or other *locus tenendi*, with the knowledge that it is another's, and the belief that he would not consent to its abstraction, and with the intention of never restoring it to the owner."

"His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like an unskilled singer, he kept not time."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

* 2. That which is stolen.

"If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double."—*Exodus* xxii. 4.

* **theft-bote,** *s.*

Law: The receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief.

"Of a nature somewhat similar to the two last species of offences, is *theft-bote*; which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. This is frequently called compounding of felony; and formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished with fine and imprisonment. To advertise a reward for the return of things stolen, or lost, with no questions asked, or words to the same purport, subjects the advertiser and the printer or publisher to a forfeiture of £50 to any person who will sue for the same, who is entitled also to his full costs of suit."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

* **thĕft'-ŭ-oŭs,** *a.* Eng. *theft*; *-uous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Dishonest; inclined, or inclining to acts of theft; involving theft.

2. *Fig.:* Hidden, sly, underhand.

"When you have read the article of greatest celebrity in the current number of a periodical, you find that there has been no other motive to it than a *theftuous* hope to amuse an hour for you after dinner by serving up to you again the plums from some book."—*Masson: De Quincey; English Men of Letters*, p. 138.

ṭhe-gĭth'-ĕr, *adv.* [See def.] A Scotch form of Together (q.v.).

"This bed looks as if a' the colliers in Sanquhar had been in 't *thegither.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

* **thēgn** (*g* silent), *s.* [Thane.]

* **thēgn'-hoọd** (*g* silent), *s.* [Thanehood.]

thē'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *thea*, and Eng. *form.*] Having the form of tea.

thē-ī'-na, *s.* [Theine.]

thē'-īne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. An organic base, occurring in tea leaves, in Paraguay tea, guarana, and in small quantities in cocoa seeds. It is also formed synthetically from theobromine by union with methyl, yielding methyl-theobromine, or theine. To prepare it from tea the leaves are extracted with hot water, the solution precipitated with lead acetate, and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphydric acid. On evaporation of the solution and allowing it to stand for some time, the theine crystallizes out. Purified by animal charcoal it forms tufts of white silky needles, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, melting at 225°, and subliming unchanged at a higher temperature. Tea leaves contain from two to four per cent. of theine, to which the stimulating effect of tea is partly ascribed.

theī-ō-thĕr'-mĭn, *s.* [Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = sulphur; *θερμός* (*thermos*) = heat, and *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Plombierin.]

ṭhêir, * **thair,** * **thar,** *a.* or *poss. pron.* [Orig. not a possessive pronoun, but the genit. plural of the definite article; from Icel. *theirra*; O. Icel. *theira* = of them; A.S. *dhâra*, *dhára*, genit. pl. of *se* or *dhe* = the; Ger. *der*, genit. plural of the definite article; Goth. *thize*, fem. *thizo*, genit. pl. of *sa*, *so*, *thata* = the. *Hir*, *hire* or *here* was formerly used for *their*, from A.S. *hira* = of them, genit. pl. of *he* = he.] [That, They.] Of or belonging to them; pertaining to them: as, *their* house, *their* land, *their* lives, &c.

ṭhêirs, *a.* or *pron.* [Formed from *their* on analogy of *ours*, *yours*; cf. Dan. *deres*; Sw.

deras = theirs.] **Their.** Like *ours* and *yours*, theirs may be used absolutely, and as a nominative, objective, or simple predicate.

"An eye more bright than *theirs*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

thē'-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*théos*) = a god; Fr. *théisme.*]

1. The belief in a God, as distinguished from atheism. In this sense Christians, Jews, Muhammadans, &c., are all theists. Etymologically viewed, theism (from the Greek) and deism (from the Latin) both mean belief in a God. In the early part of the seventeenth century the word Deism fell into some discredit, and after a time the term Theism was used in its stead. [DEIST, DEISM.]

2. The belief in a God and in natural religion combined with disbelief in revelation. [THEISTIC-CHURCH.]

thē' ĭst, *s.* [Gr. *theism*; Fr. *théiste.*] A believer in the existence of a God, as opposed to an atheist.

"The word deist, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to atheist; and so there may be deists of various kinds."—*Waterland: Christianity Vindicated*, p. 62.

thē ĭst'-ĭc, thē-ĭst'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *theist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to theism or theists; according to the doctrines of theists.

"From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system."—*Warton: Life of Thomas Pope*, p. 208.

Theistic Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: A Church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the theistic views of the Rev. Mr. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarred him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Among the promoters were many eminent men, notably Dr. Patrick Black, Sir John Bowring, Charles Darwin, Sir Charles Lyell, Andrew Pritchard, Judge Stansfeld, the Right Rev. Samuel Hinds, formerly Bishop of Norwich, and many others. Their meeting-place was at first in St. George's Hall, and then in Langham Hall, afterwards they bought the Scotch Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly. Their leading principles are:

1. That it is the right and duty of every man to think for himself in matters of religion.
2. That there is no finality in religious beliefs; that higher views of God are always possible.
3. That it is our duty to obtain the highest truth, and to proclaim it and to detect and controvert errors.
4. That religion is based on morality.
5. That Theism is not aggressive against persons, only against erroneous opinions.

Their belief may be summarized thus:

1. That there is one living and true God, and there is no other God beside Him.
2. That He is perfect in power, wisdom, and goodness, and therefore every one is safe in His everlasting care.
3. Therefore that none can ever perish or remain eternally in suffering or in sin, but all shall reach at last a home of goodness and blessedness in Him.

thē'-kĕl, *s.* [Chilian name.]

Pharm.: The purgative diuretic infusion of the leaves of *Cæradodia chilensis.*

thĕ-lĕph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *θηλή* (*thēlē*) = a teat, a nipple, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of Auricularini, now limited to fungals, whose hymenium shows slight traces of papillæ or veins, and is confluent with the pileus, which is fibrous and has no cuticle. Found in the tropics of America, in Britain, &c.

Thĕl'-lŭs-sŏn (Th as T), *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Thellusson's Act, *s.*

Law: The Act 39 & 40 George III., c. 98 occasioned by the will of Peter Thellusson, who died in London July 21, 1798. He possessed £4,000 a year and £600,000 of personal property, and wished it to accumulate after his death for so long a time that it was calculated that it would have amounted to £18,000,000. The Act restricted such accumulations.

thē'-lō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θηλή* (*thēlē*) = a nipple, and *ὀδούς* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A provisional genus of Cestracionts, founded on shagreen scales from the Ludlow bone-bed.

thĕl-phū'-şą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Τέλφουσα* (*Telphousa*) = a nymph who gave her name to a town in Arcadia.]

Zool.: The type genus of Thelphusidæ (q.v.). Carapace flat, smooth, broad, and heart-shaped; external antennæ very short, placed near footstalks of eyes. *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, the best-known species, is from the south-east of Europe.

thĕl-phū'-şĭ-ąn, *s.* [THELPHUSA.] Any individual of the Thelphusidæ (q.v.).

thĕl-phū'-şĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelphus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceæ. Carapace more or less oval; eye footstalks short, fourth joint of jaw feet not inserted into external angle of preceding joint. There are three or four genera, and most of the species are tropical or sub-tropical, and live in the earth near the banks of rivers or in humid forests, bearing a strong analogy to Land-crabs.

thē-lĭg'-ō-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *thelygonon*; Gr. *θηλύγονον* (*thēlugonon*) = a plant supposed to assist the procreation of females; *θηλυγόνος* (*thēlugonos*) = begetting girls: *θῆλυς* (*thēlus*) female, and *γονή* (*gonē*) = offspring.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Only known species *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*, the *κυνοκράμβη* (*kunokrambē*) of Dioscorides, is a somewhat acrid plant abounding in acicular saline crystals, and is slightly purgative. It is sometimes used as a potherb. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

thē-lĭ'-mī-trą, *s.* [Gr. *θηλυμίτρης* (*thēlumitrēs*) = in woman's clothes: *θῆλυς* (*thēlus*) = female, and *μίτρα* (*mitra*) = a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Thelymitridæ (q.v.). Orchids with fascicled or tuberous roots, one solitary sheathing leaf, with loose spikes of blue, white, pink, or yellow flowers. Chiefly from Australia and New Zealand.

thē-lĭ'-mī'-trī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelymitr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Neotteæ.

thē-lĭph'-ō-nĭd, *s.* [THELYPHONIDEA.] Any individual of the Thelyphonidea (q.v.).

"*Thelyphonids* approach nearer than the Scorpions to the structure of the true spiders."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 288.

† thē-lĭ'-phŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [THELYPHONIDES.]

thē-lĭph'-ō-nĭd'-ē-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *thelyphonus* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: An order of the Class Arachnida. Cephalothorax similar to that of the Scorpions, bearing also visible traces of its soldered segments; abdomen segmented, and united to cephalothorax by a pedicle, but never throughout its entire breadth. There are three families, all tropical.

thē-lĭ'-phŏn'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelyphon(us)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs.*]

Zool.: The type-family of Thelyphonidea, with one genus, Thelyphonus (q.v.). The abdomen terminates with three post-abdominal segments, to which is attached a many-jointed setiferous tail.

thē-lĭ'-phŏn'-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θηλυφόνος* (*thēluphonos*) = killing women: *θῆλυς* (*thēlus*) = female, and *φόνος* (*phonos*) = killing; * *φένω* (*phenō*) = to kill.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Thelyphonides (q.v.), with twenty-nine species, confined to the tropical regions of Asia, America, and Australasia. They are nocturnal or crepuscular, living by day in damp places under the bark of old trees; when disturbed they hold up the palpi, as if for defence, and beat a rapid retreat, with the tail erect.

thĕm, *pron.* [A.S. *thám*, *thæm*, dat. of *thá* = they; Icel. *theim*; Dan. and Sw. *dem.*] [THEY.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those.

"How much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to *them* that ask him."—*Matt.* vii. 11.

thē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *θέμα* (*thema*), genit. *θέματος* (*thematos*) = a theme.] Pertaining or relating to, or containing a theme or themes.

"It must be clear that the oratorio stands or falls by the success or failure of its *thematic* method."—*Field*, April 7, 1886.

thematic-catalogue, *s.*

Music: A catalogue giving the opening theme of each piece of music contained in it.

thē-măt'-ą-tĭst, *s.* [THEMATIC.] A writer of themes.

theme, *teme, *theam, *theame, *s.* [O. Fr. *teme* (Fr. *thème*), from Lat. *thema*; Gr. *θεμα* (*thema*) = that which is laid down, the subject of an argument; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discussion or discourse.

"Her favourite *theme* was the doctrine of non-resistance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Discourse on a certain subject.

"It was the subject of my *theme*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

3. A short dissertation, composed by a student on a given subject; an essay.

"But this I say, that the making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot towards it."—*Locke: On Education*, § 171.

* 4. Subject, question, cause, matter.

"Here he comes, and I must ply my *theme*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

* 5. That by means of which a thing is done; an instrument, a means.

* 6. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine Empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia.

"The Prefect of Thrace was the most obsequious agent of his master's tyranny. Throughout that *theme* the monks were forced to abandon their vows of solitude and celibacy under pain of being blinded and sent into exile."—*Milman: History of Latin Christianity* bk., iv., ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) One of the divisions of a subject, in the development of sonata-form.

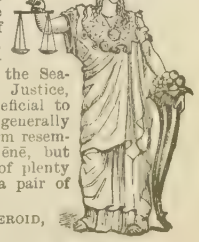
(2) The *cantus firmus* on which counterpart is built.

(3) The subject of a fugue.

(4) A simple tune on which variations are made.

* 2. *Philol.:* A noun or verb not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mood in English; the part of a noun unchanged in inflection or conjugation.

"Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to their first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs."—*Watts.*



THEMIS.

Thĕm'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The goddess of Justice or Law, daughter of Heaven and Earth, and mother by Jupiter of the Fates, the Seasons, Peace, Order, Justice, and all deities beneficial to mankind. She is generally represented in a form resembling that of Athēnē, but carrying the horn of plenty in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 24].

Thĕ-mĭs-tĭ-ā'-nī, Thĕ-mĭs'-tĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [AGNOËTÆ.]

ţhĕm-sĕlveş', *reflex. pron.* [Eng. *them*, and *selves.*] An emphatic and reflexive form of the third plural personal pronoun; their own selves; their own persons. (Used as the plural of himself, herself, and itself.) [HIMSELF.]

"They open to *themselves* at length the way."
Milton: P. L., vii. 158.

ţhĕn, *than, *thanne, *thenne, *adv.* & *conj.* [Orig. the same word as *than* (q.v.), but afterwards differentiated; A.S. *dhænne, dhanne, dhonne*; Goth. *than*; Ger. *dann* = then, at that time.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. At that time; referring to a time specified, either past or future.

"*Then* thou wast not out three years old."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately; next.

"Life, says Seneca, is a voyage, in the progress of which we are perpetually changing our scenes; we first leave childhood behind us, *then* youth, *then* the years of ripened manhood, *then* the better and more pleasing part of old age."—*Rambler*, No. 102.

3. At another time: as, now and *then* = at one time and another.

¶ *Then* is used elliptically for *then existing, then being.*

"The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout the whole journey."—*Clarendon.*

B. *As conj.:* In that case; therefore; consequently; for this reason; this being so.

"Let reason *then* at her own quarry fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity?"
Dryden: Hind & Panther, 1. 104.

¶ 1. *But then:* But on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

2. *By then:*

(1) By that time. (*Colloq.*)

*(2) By the time when or that.

3. *Till then:* Until that time.

"*Till then* who knew
The force of those dire arms?"
Milton: P. L., i. 93.

then-a-days, *adv.* In those days; in times past; correlative to *now-a-days.*

thĕn'-al, *a.* [THENAR.] The same as THENAR (q.v.).

thĕn'-ar, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *θέναρ* (*thenar*), from *θενεῖν* (*theneîn*), 2 aor. infin. of *θείνω* (*theinō*) = to strike.]

A. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot.

thenar-eminence, thenar-prominence, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass constituting the ball of the thumb. It consists of four muscles: the *abductor pollicis*, the *opponens pollicis*, the *flexor brevis pollicis*, and the *adductor pollicis.*

Thĕn'-ard, *s.* [THENARDITE.] (See compound.)

Thenard's blue, *s.* [COBALT-BLUE.]

thĕn'-ard-īte, *s.* [After the French chemist, L. J. Thenard; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soluble mineral, forming large deposits in Spain, Arizona, U.S.A., and other places. Crystallization orthorhombic, with a basal cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·55; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; sometimes brown. Compos.: soda, 56·3; sulphuric acid, 43·7 = 100, which corresponds to the formula, $NaO\ SO_3$.

ṭhĕnce, ***thanne, *thenne, *thanene, *thennes, *thens,** *adv.* [A.S. *dhanan, dhanon, dhonanne, dhanonne* = thence; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *dannán*; Ger. *dannen.*]

1. From that place or quarter.

"I *thence*
Invoke thy aid to my adventrous song."
Milton: P. L., i. 12.

2. From that time; thenceforth.

"There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days."—*Isaiah* lxv. 20.

3. For that reason; from that source; from this; out of this.

"Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,500.

*4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

"Who would be *thence* that has the benefit of access?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

¶ *From thence:* A pleonastic but well authorized expression.

"I was not sick of any fear *from thence.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 86.

ṭhĕnce'-fŏrth, *thennes-forth, *thens-forth, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *forth.*] From that time; thereafter.

"If the salt hath lost its savour . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing."—*Matthew* v. 13.

¶ *Thenceforth* is frequently preceded by *from*, a pleonasm, but sanctioned by good usage.

"*From thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him."—*John* xix. 12.

ṭhĕnce'-for-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *forward.*] From that time or place onward.

"When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward.*"—*Kettlewell.*

thĕnce'-frŏm, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *from.*] From that place.

***thennes, *thens,** *adv.* [THENCE.]

***thennes-forth,** *adv.* [THENCEFORTH.]

thē-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God.] The first element in many words derived from the Greek referring to the Divine Being or divinity.

thē-ō-brō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *theo-* = god, and Gr. *βρῶμα* (*brōma*) = food.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttnereæ. Small trees, with large simple leaves, and the flowers in clusters. Sepals five; petals five, hooded, ligulate at the apex, stamens five, each with double anthers, and a horn-like appendage between the filaments; styles filiform; fruit large, five-celled; stigma five-parted; more or less pentagonal fruits, with a thick tough rind, seeds embedded in pulp; albumen none; cotyledons thick, oily, wrinkled. *Theobroma Cacao*, the Cacao-tree, is sixteen or eighteen feet high, with large, oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth leaves; clusters of flowers, with the calyx rose-coloured and the petals yellowish. Fruit six to ten inches long, three to five broad, with ten elevated longitudinal ribs. The ripe fruits are yellow. Each contains between fifty and a hundred seeds. These, slightly fermented, constitute the cocoa. Great forests of the Cacao tree exist in Demarara. It is also cultivated extensively in the West Indies, and grows as far north as Mexico, and has been introduced into India and Ceylon. A concrete oil, obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds, is used as an emollient. It does not become rancid, and on that account is largely used in European pharmacy for the preparation of suppositories and pessaries.

THEOBROMA.
Branch of Cacao-tree, flower, and fruit.

thē-ō-brō'-mic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; *-ic.*] Derived from *Theobroma Cacao.*

theobromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{64}H_{128}O_2$. Obtained from cacao-butter by saponification, and fractional distillation of the product. It melts at 72·2°, and distils at a higher temperature without decomposition.

thē-ō-brō'-mine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. An alkaloid present in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, to the extent of from one to two per cent. It can be obtained by treating a hot-water extract of the ground beans with acetate of lead, removing excess of lead with sulphydric acid, evaporating the solution, and extracting the theobromine with alcohol. It forms short prismatic crystals, having a bitter taste, slightly soluble in water and alcohol. It is neutral, but unites with acids forming crystalline salts. Heated to 100° with methyl iodide it is converted into methyl-theobromine or theine.

***thē-ō-chrĭs'-tic,** *a.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *χριστός* (*christos*) = anointed; *χρίω* (*chriō*) = to anoint.] Anointed by God.

thē-ŏc'-ra-çy, *s.* [Gr. *θεοκρατία* (*theokratia*) = the rule of God: *θεός* (*theos*) = god, and *κρατός* (*kratos*) = strength, government, power; Fr. *théocratie.*]

1. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; a state of civilization and religion in which the political power is exercised by a sacerdotal caste; as in the case of the Israelites, with whom the theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

"Thus the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *theocracy*; in which the two societies, civil and religious, were of course intirely incorporated."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 2.

2. A state governed by the immediate direction of God.

thē-ŏc'-ra-sy, *s.* [Gr. *θεοκρασία* (*theokrasia*), from *θεός* (*theos*) = god, and *κρᾶσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mixture of the worship of different gods.

2. *Anc. Philos.:* The intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the Neoplatonists.

thē'-ŏ-crăt, *s.* [THEOCRACY.] One who lives under a theocracy; one who is ruled in civil affairs directly by God.

thē-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc, thē-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *théocratique.*] Of or pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

"But you say, when the Jewish government became a monarchy, it lost its *theocratical* form—in part it did."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, § 93.

***thē-ŏ-dĭ-çē'-ạ,** *s.* [THEODICY.]

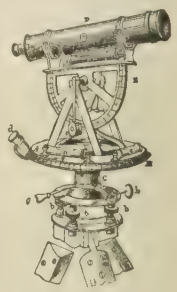
thē-ŏ-dĭ'-çē-an, *a.* [Eng. *theodicy*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to theodicy (q.v.).

thē'-ŏd-ĭ-çy, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *δίκη* (*dikē*) = justice.]

Philos.: A vindication of the Deity in respect of the organization of the world, and the freedom of the human will. The term is specially applied to a defence of Theism against Atheism, which Leibnitz undertook by publishing, in 1710, his *Essai de Théodicée*, respecting the goodness of God, the liberty of man, and the origin of the Bible. [OPTIMISM, 1.]

"Among the infinitude of possibilities, God, being good, must have chosen that which is best. And what is best? That which presents the most perfect order and harmony. The basis of all philosophy, therefore [according to Leibnitz], will be the conviction that whatever is is for the best; that every thing is good, harmonious, and beautiful. Philosophy is a *Theodicy.*"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 272.

thē-ŏd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *θεάομαι* (*theāomai*), for *θεάομαι* (*theaomai*) = to see; *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, and *λιτός* (*litos*) = smooth, even, plain. In occurs in *Blount*, ed. 1674.] A most important instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, but particularly adapted for accurately measuring the former. Its principle is identical with that of the altitude and azimuth instrument; the construction and purpose of the two, however, differ, the latter being employed for astronomical purposes, while the theodolite is used for land surveying; but the better instruments of this class may be employed for observing the altitude of celestial bodies. The vertical circle is not generally, however, of sufficient size, nor so graduated as to be available for very accurate astronomical observations. In the cut which shows the form known as a Y theodolite, from the shape of the rests in which the telescope D is free to rotate, D is an ordinary refracting telescope, having in the principal focus of its object-glass an arrangement of fibres of unspun silk, called cross-wires. One of these fibres is level when the instrument is correctly set up, and two others like the letter X, intersect at a point in the first. When a point is to be viewed with the telescope, the telescope is moved so that the image of the point coincides with the intersection of the cross wires. The vertical limb E is divided into degrees, and is capable of being read by means of the vernier and the microscope *e*, to thirds of a minute. A pair of plates, A and B, constituting at their edge the horizontal limb of the instrument, are free, when unclamped, to move independently of each other. The plate A carries a magnetic compass and two spirit levels, *c* and *c*, at right angles to each other, by means of which the circle may be brought accurately into the horizontal plane by raising or depressing it by means of the screws, *b b b*. The plate A is furnished with two verniers *a*, *a*, diametrically opposite to each other, the degrees marked on which are read off by the microscope *d*. C is the vertical axis, and the whole upper portion of the instrument may rotate about C, except when C is clamped by means of the screw *g*; the screw *h* gives an azimuth



THEODOLITE.

motion after the screw *g* has been tightened. By the motion of the telescope D, on the horizontal axis of the vertical limb E, altitudes and vertical angles can be measured, while, by its motion on the vertical axis C, the angular distances between two objects can be ascertained by the readings on the horizontal circle A. Before using a theodolite, it should be properly adjusted; that is, the different parts should be brought to their proper relative positions. The theodolite is in adjustment when the following conditions are fulfilled: 1. When the intersection of the cross-wires is in the axis of the telescope; that is, in the line which remains fast when the telescope is turned in the Y's; 2. When the axis of the attached level is parallel to the axis of the telescope; 3. When the axes of the levels on the horizontal limb are perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb; and 4. When the axis of the vertical limb is perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb.

theodolite-magnetometer, *s.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

***thē-ŏd-ō-lĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theodolit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite: as, *theodolitic* observations.

Thē-ō-dō'-sĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Emperor Theodosius (A.D. 401-450), or to the code of laws compiled under his direction.

Thē-ō-dō'-tĭ-an (ti as shĭ), *s.* [See def.]

Ecclesiology & Church History (Pl.):

1. A sect named after Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, who, apostatizing during a Roman persecution (A.D. 192) palliated his fall by representing that Jesus, notwithstanding his miraculous conception, was only a man. He [Theodotus], therefore, had denied man, and not God.

2. The followers of a disciple of the former, a banker, also called Theodotus, who organized the sect, A.D. 210. He held that Jesus, though born a man, became God at his baptism. Some of Theodotus's followers thought that Jesus did so at his resurrection, and some not at all. Called also Melchisidicians (q.v.).

***theofthe,** *s.* [Theft.]

***thē-ō-gŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theogon(y); -ic.*] Of or relating to theogony.

"One appertains to an earlier *theogonic* scheme."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

***thē-ŏg'-ō-nĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *theogon(y); -ism.*] The same as Theogony (q.v.).

thē-ŏg'-ō-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *theogon(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in or writes on theogony.

"Such theologers as these, who were *theogonists.*"—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 114.

thē-ŏg'-ō-nў, *s.* [Lat. *theogonia*, from Gr. *θεογονία* (*theogonia*) = the origin of the gods (the title of a poem by Hesiod), from *θεός* (*theos*) = god, and *γονή* (*gonē*) = generation, from same root as *γένος* (*genos*) = race; *γίγνομαι* (*gignomai*) = to become; Fr. *théogonie*; Sp. & Ital. *teogonia.*] Originally, the name given to the class of poems which treated of the generation and descent of the gods; hence, that branch of heathen theology which taught of the origin or generation of the gods.

"The *theogonies*, or poems which trace the descent of the gods."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 35.

thē-ŏl'-ō-găl, *s.* [Theologus.]

***thē-ŏl'-ō-găs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *theolog(y);* suff. *-aster*, used in contempt, as in poet*aster*, &c.] A kind of quack in theology or divinity; a pretender to a knowledge of theology.

"Offered unto God himselfe, by a company of *theologasters.*"—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 257.

***thē-ŏl'-ō-ğĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *theolog(y); -er.*] A theologian.

"Now it is very true that some Christian *theologers* also have made God to be All, according to these latter senses."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 807.

thē-ō-lō'-ğĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *theology; -an.*] One who is well versed in theology; a professor of theology or divinity; a divine.

"Some *theologians* have been employed to defile places erected only for religion and truth, by defending oppressions and factions."—*Haywood: Life of Edward VI.*

thē-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ăl, ***thē-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theology); -ical, -ic.*] Of or pertaining to theology or divinity.

"I mean not to consider the *theological* opinions of Erasmus, but his learning and his genius."—*Ayton: Essays*, No. 132.

theological-virtues, *s. pl.* A term applied to the virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, because they relate immediately to God, and are founded on his word, and on that alone.

thē-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *theological; -ly.*] In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology.

"The Archbishop of York reasoned *theologically* concerning his disobedience."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1587).

***thē-ō-lŏğ'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Theologic.] The same as Theology (q.v.).

"Who thus excell
In *theologics.*" *Young: Love of Fame*, v.

* **thē-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *theolog(y); -ist.*] A theologian.

"He [Claymond] was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to compleat a *theologist.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

thē-ō-lō'-ğĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Theology.] A small upper stage in the ancient theatre, upon which the machinery for celestial appearances was arranged.

***thē-ŏl'-ō-ğīze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *theolog(y); -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render theological.

"It cannot be denied but that the Pagans did in some sence or other deifie or *theologize* all the parts of the world, and things of nature."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 509.

B. *Intrans.:* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

* **thē-ŏl'-ō-ğīz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *theologiz(e); -er.*] One who theologizes; a theologian.

thē-ŏl'-ō-gŭs, thē-ŏl'-ō-găl, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *theologus* = a theologian.]

Roman Church: A canon theologian appointed in cathedral and collegiate churches to deliver lectures on theology and Holy Scripture. (*Conc. Trid.*, sess. v., de ref., c. 1.)

* **thē'-ō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Theology.] A theologian. Also (*colloq.*), a student of theology.

"Ye gentle *theologues* of calmer kind."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.

thē-ŏl'-ō-ğў, * **the-ol-o-gie,** *s.* [Fr. *théologie*, from Lat. *theologia*; Gr. *θεολογία* (*theologia*) = a speaking about God; *θεολόγος* (*theologos*) = speaking about God: *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to speak.]

1. *Classic:* A term applied by the classic authors to treatises on the nature and worship of the gods, such as the *Works & Days* of Hesiod, and the *de Natura Deorum* of Cicero. Augustine (*De Civitate*) quotes Eusebius and Varro as dividing theology into three kinds: the fabulous, that of the poets; the natural, that of the philosophers; and the political, that of the priests and the common people. The first and second kinds could be changed according to the will of the investigators; but the last could not be altered without national consent.

2. *Christian:* The science which treats of divine things, especially of the relations of man to God. Doctrinal formulas are recognized in Scripture, which uses such expressions as "the mysteries of God" (1 Cor. iv. 1), "the form of sound words" (2 Tim. i. 13), "sound doctrine" (Titus i. 9); but the term theology does not occur, though the elements of which it is compounded are found in close connection, *τὰ* (*ta*) *λόγια* (*logia*), *τοῦ* (*tou*) *Θέου* (*Theou*) = the oracles of God (Rom. iii. 2; cf. also 1 Peter iv. 11). Theology is primarily divided into Natural and Supernatural, or Revealed; the former deduced by reason from a survey of the universe, the latter founded on revelation. Natural religion is recognized in Scripture (Ps. xix. 1–6, Rom. i. 19, 20), and is held to establish the being, power, wisdom, and goodness of God, the obligation of his moral law and the folly and danger of transgressing it, and the immortality of the soul. Revealed religion is considered to superadd to these doctrines those of the Trinity, the creation and fall of man, the penalty of sin, the mission, work, and atoning death of Christ, his resurrection, ascension, and second advent, with many other doctrines. Before a theology embracing the teaching of the Bible on these subjects can be constructed, the following sciences are required: Biblical Criticism, to ascertain the exact text of certain works claiming to be inspired, and, if possible, their time, place, and human authorship; Apologetics, to establish and defend their claim to inspiration; Hermeneutics, to investigate the principles of interpretation; Exegesis, to carry those principles into practice by actual interpretation. Dogmatic Theology follows; its province being to bring together and classify the doctrines scattered through the Bible; Polemic Theology defends these against adversaries; Practical Theology reduces them to practice, and Pastoral Theology investigates the most approved methods of presenting them to the people. Throughout Scripture there is a well-marked development or evolution of doctrine from the earliest period to the close of New Testament times. The New Testament Theology constitutes the chief basis of the theologies of all churches. It was followed by that of the Apostolic Fathers, and then by that of the Fathers in general. It varied according to the idiosyncrasy of the several writers. Most doctrines were stated at first in general terms, they were then expounded and discussed by theologians, and when necessity arose, decisions of councils gave them a clear, and precise form. In mediæval times great efforts were made to state theological doctrines in language derived from the metaphysics of the age, and show their harmony; the result was the Scholastic Theology (q.v.). The application of the Commandments of the moral law to individual conduct gave rise to Moral Theology (q.v.). The Protestant Theology, which commenced with Luther and Zwingle, was professedly founded on Scripture, interpreted by private judgment, the right of exercising which was boldly asserted; that of the Roman Catholics was founded on the consensus of the Fathers, the decisions of councils, and of the Holy See, and not on the results of individual investigation. Fearless and resolute exercise of private judgment in Germany, Holland, the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, &c., has resulted in rationalism, which has also arisen in most continental countries in union with Rome, by a reaction against authority. Two theologies, one Catholic, the other Calvinist, have struggled for mastery in the Anglican Church for the last three centuries; for the century ending about 1840 the latter was dominant; since then its influence has been abridged by the Tractarian movement. Rationalism has made considerable progress within late years both in the United States and Europe, the "Essays and Reviews," published in 1860, being the first rationalistic utterance by clergymen of the Anglican Church. In the Presbyterian Church there has been of recent years a strong development of rationalistic theology, and to some extent in other Protestant churches.

* **thē-ŏm'-ă-chĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *μάχη* (*machē*) = a fight.] One who fights against the gods.

* **thē-ŏm'-ă-chў,** *s.* [Theomachist.]

1. A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods in ancient mythology.

2. A strife or battle amongst the gods.

3. Opposition to the divine will.

* **thē'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination, drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity.

thē-ō-mā'-nĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. *θεομανία* (*theomania*) = madness caused by a god.]

Mental Pathol.: A term introduced by Esquirol for a disorder in which the sufferer imagines himself to be the Deity, or that the Deity dwells in and speaks through him; used more widely to embrace religious exaltation and religious melancholy.

"An eye witness of the Irish Revivals speaks of *theomania.*"—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychol. Med.*, p. 238.

Thē-ō-păs'-chīte, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): A name given to the Monophysite followers of Peter the Fuller, Bishop of Antioch, who towards the close of

the fifth century, added the clause, "Who wast crucified for us" to the Trisagion (q.v.).

"He undoubtedly made this addition with sectarian views, intending to establish men more firmly in his favourite doctrine, that of but one nature in Christ. But his adversaries, especially Felix of Rome and others, perverted his meaning, and maintained that he intended to teach that all the three Persons in the Godhead were crucified, and therefore such as approved this form of the hymn were called *Theopaschites*."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 206.

* **thē-ō-pa-thĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Formed from *theopathy*, on the analogy of *sympathetic*, from *sympathy*.] Relating or pertaining to theopathy (q.v.).

* **thē-ō-păth'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theopath(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as THEOPATHETIC (q.v.).

"To deduce practical rules concerning the *theopathic* affections—faith, fear, gratitude, hope, trust, resignation, love."—*Hartley: On Man*, pt. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

* **thē-ŏp'-a-thy,** *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.

* **thē-ō-phăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theophan(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to theophany; making an actual appearance to man, as a god.

* **thē-ŏph'-a-ny,** *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.]

1. The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

"To substitute dreams for distinct, objective, divine apparitions or *Theophanies*."—*Contemp. Rev.*, July, 1887, p. 38.

2. Epiphany (q.v.).

* **thē-ō-phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theophilanthrop(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with that to man.

thē-ō-phĭl-ăn'-thrō-pĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *theophilanthrop(y)*; *-ism.*] Theophilanthropy.

* **thē-ō-phĭl-ăn'-thrō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *theophilanthrop(y)*; *-ist.*] One who unites love to God with love to man; an adherent of Theophilanthropy.

"The temple, the most worthy of the divinity, in the eyes of the *Theophilanthropists*, is the universe."—*John Evans: Sketch of Denominations*, p. 17.

* **thē-ō-phĭl-ăn'-thrō-py,** *s.* [Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and φιλάνθρωπος (*philanthrōpos*) = a lover of men.]

Compar. Religions: The name given to a system of natural religion which arose in the time of the first French Republic, and which had for its cardinal doctrines the adoration of God and love of man. In 1796 five heads of families—Chemin, Mareau, Janes, Haüy, and Mandar—associated themselves, and in December held their first meeting at a house in the Rue St. Denis for the purposes of divine worship and moral instruction, according to the dictates of natural religion. Their services consisted of moral discourses, singing, and prayer. One of their adherents was Revellière-Lépaux, a member of the Directory, who allowed them the use of the ten parish churches of Paris, which they fitted up and adorned with religious and moral inscriptions, an ancient altar, a basket of flowers as an offering to the Supreme Being, a pulpit, and allegorical paintings and banners. In 1802 Napoleon I. forbade them to hold their meetings in the churches, and after this time they no longer appear as a body.

"This religion, which consists in worshipping God and cherishing our kind, is what we express by one single word, that of *Theophilanthropy*."—*John Evans: Sketch of Denominations*, p. 19.

* **thē'-ō-phīle,** *s.* [Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and φίλος (*philos*) = dear.] One loved by God.

"Afflictions are the proportion of the best *theophiles*."—*Howell: Letters*, ii. 41.

* **thē-ō-phĭl-ō-sŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Eng. *philosophic* (q.v.).] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

thē-ŏph'-or-ōi, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. θεοφόρος (*theophoros*) = possessed by a god, inspired: θεός (*theos*) = a god, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Church Hist.: A mystical name assumed by some of the early Christians, signifying that they were the temples of God (1 Cor. iii. 16). It is not unlikely that the term had special reference to the presence of Christ, God and Man, in those who had devoutly received the Eucharist. (*Blunt.*)

thē-ō-phrăs'-ta, *s.* [Named after Theophrastus, B.C. 371 (?)–285, a philosopher, author of *The History of Plants*, &c., and often called the Father of Botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Theophrasteæ (q.v.). Only known species, *Theophrasta Jussieui*. It is a small tree with an unbranched stem, and a tuft of long, evergreen leaves at the top, giving it a superficial resemblance to a palm tree. Calyx and corolla campanulate, the former cartilaginous, the latter with a short tube, having a dilated throat with an angularly-lobed, fleshy ring, and a spreading limb; stamens five. Fruit, a spherical berry, with the seeds half immersed in the placenta. *T. Jussieui* is a native of San Domingo, and is cultivated for its fine leaves.

thē-ō-phrăs'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *theophrast(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceæ (q.v.). Scales in the throat of the corolla alternate with its lobes.

* **thē-ŏp-neŭs'-tĕd,** *a.* [THEOPNEUSTY.] Divinely inspired; theopneustic.

thē-ŏp-neŭs'-tĭ-a, *s.* [THEOPNEUSTY.] The same as THEOPNEUSTY.

"Let them beware of conjuring enchantments or cunningly devised dogmas of *Theopneustia*, which will not stand the test of inquiry. Discarding all these weak defences, let them see whether the Bible is not itself Theopneustic to those who have some of the residue of the spirit by which to taste and try it."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 173. (1873.)

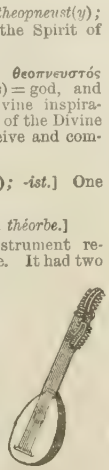
* **thē-ŏp-neŭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theopneust(y)*; *-ic.*] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God.

* **thē'-ŏp-neŭs-tў,** *s.* [Gr. θεοπνευστός (*theopneustos*), from θεός (*theos*) = god, and πνέω (*pneō*) = to breathe.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

thē-or'-bĭst, *s.* [Eng. *theorb(o)*; *-ist.*] One who plays on a theorbo.

thē-or'-bō, *s.* [Ital. *tiorba*; Fr. *théorbe.*]

Music: An old stringed instrument resembling the lute in form or tone. It had two necks, to the longest of which the bass strings were attached. It was employed for accompanying voices, and was in great favour during the seventeenth century. It differed from the lute in the possession of its two necks, whence it is sometimes called Cithara bijuga. The strings were usually single in the theorbo, and when double, or tuned in octaves or in unison with the base or treble notes, the instrument was called the Arch-lute, or Chittarone.



THEORBO.

thē'-ō-rĕm, *s.* [Lat. *theorema*, from Gr. θεώρημα (*theōrēma*) = a spectacle, hence a subject for contemplation, a principle, a theorem, from θεωρῶ (*theōrō*) = to look at, to behold, to view; θεωρός (*theōros*) = a spectator; θεάομαι, θεῶμαι (*theaomai*, *theōmai*) = to see, to view; Fr. *théorème*; Sp. & Ital. *teorema.*]

1. *Geom.:* A proposition to be proved; a statement of a principle to be demonstrated; that is, the truth of which is required to be made evident by a course of reasoning, called a demonstration. In the synthetical method of investigation, which is that for the most part employed in geometry, it is usual to state the principle to be proved before commencing the demonstration, which proceeds by a regular course of argumentation to the final conclusion, confirmatory of the principle enunciated. The principle being proved, it may properly be employed as a premiss in the deduction of new truths. The principle, as enunciated before the demonstration, is the theorem; its statement after demonstration constitutes a rule or formula, according as the statement is made in ordinary or in algebraic language. A theorem differs from a problem in this, that the latter is a statement of something to be done, the former of something to be proved.

2. *Alg. & Anal.:* Something used to denote a rule, especially when that rule is expressed by symbols or formulæ: as, the binomial *theorem.*

* 3. A speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth; that which is considered and established as a principle.

"Questionless he (Solomon) was himself most conversant therein [theology]; for proof whereof he did leave so many excellent *theorems* and precepts of divinity to us."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

¶ (1) *Negative theorem:* A theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

(2) *Particular theorem:* A theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.

(3) *Universal theorem:* A theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.

* **thē'-ō-rĕm,** *v.t.* [THEOREM, *s.*] To reduce to or formulate into a theorem.

thē-ō-rĕ-măt'-ĭc, thē-ō-rĕ-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. θεωρηματικός (*theōrēmatikos*).] Pertaining to a theorem; contained in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

* **thē-ō-rĕm'-a-tĭst,** *s.* [THEOREMATIC.] One who forms theorems; one who theorizes.

* **thē-ō-rĕm'-ĭc,** * **thē-ō-rĕm'-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *theorem*; *-ic.*] Theorematic (q.v.).

"*Theoremick* truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive."—*Grew.*

thē-ō-rĕt'-ĭc, thē-ō-rĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. θεωρητικός (*theōrētikos*); Fr. *théorétique.*] Pertaining or relating to theory; founded or depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; speculative.

"Admirably well turned, not only for the *theoretick*, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows."—*Tatler*, No. 191.

thē-ō-rĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *theoretical*; *-ly.*] In a theoretical manner; in or by theory; according to theory; speculatively; not practically.

"Geography is . . . *theoretically* speaking, an essential part of the latter science."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 205.

thē-ō-rĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [THEORETIC.] The speculative parts of a science; speculation.

* **thē-ŏr'-ĭc,** * **the-or-ick,** * **the-or-ike,** *s.* & *a.* [Gr. θεωρική (*theōrikē*); Lat. *theorica* (*ars*); Fr. *théorique.*]

A. *As subst.:* Speculation, theory (formerly pron. *thē'-ōr-ĭc*).

"The bookish *theoric*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership." *Shakesp.: Othello*, I. 1.

B. *As adj.:* The same as THEORICAL (q.v.).

"We are more beholden to her for all philosophical and *theorick* knowledge."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 58.

theoric-fund, *s.* (pron. *thē-ōr'-ĭc*).

Greek Antiq.: The surplus of ordinary revenue, which, after defraying all charges of the peace establishment, was devoted to the formation of a fund for furnishing to all citizens not absent from Attica the sum of two oboli, being the price of seats at the great dramatic festivals.

thē-ōr'-ĭc-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. θεώρικα (*theōrika*), neut. pl. of θεωρικός (*theōrikos*) = pertaining to a spectacle; θεωρός (*theōros*) = a spectator.]

Greek Antiq.: The public moneys expended in Athens on festivals and largesses.

* **thē-ŏr'-ĭc-al,** * **the-or-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *theoric*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to theory; theoretical.

"Furnished with arts, languages, and grounds of *theoricall* divinity."—*Bp. Hall: Specialities of his Life.*

2. Pertaining to the Theorica (q.v.). (In this sense pron. *thē-ōr'-ĭc-al.*)

* **thē-ŏr'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *theorical*; *-ly.*] Theoretically, speculatively.

"Able to discourse *theorically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, or stability of the whole terrestrial globe."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 287.

* **thē'-ō-rique (que as k),** *s.* [Fr.] Theory.

thē'-ō-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *theor(y)*; *-ist.*] One who theorizes; one who forms theories; a speculatist.

"Truths that the *theorist* could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 11.

thē-ō-rĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *theoriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of theorizing or speculating; the formation of a theory or theories.

thē'-ō-rīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *theor(y)*; *-ize.*] To form a theory or theories; to form opinions

solely by theory; to indulge in theories; to speculate.

thē′-ō-rīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *theoriz(e); -er.*] One who theorizes; a theorist.

thē′-ō-rȳ, * **the-o-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *théorie*, from Lat. *theoria*; Gr. θεωρία (*theōria*) = a beholding, contemplation, speculation; θεωρός (*theōros*) = a spectator; Sp. & Ital. *teoria.*] [THEOREM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Speculation; supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; hypothesis. (Often taken in an unfavourable sense, as implying something visionary.)

2. Plan or system; scheme.

3. An exposition of the general principles of any science: as, the *theory* of music—that is, the speculations arising from a knowledge of the principles of sound. The rules for composition and arrangement of music for voices and instruments in rhythm, melody, harmony, counterpoint, and instrumentation.

4. The science distinguished from the art; the rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice: as, the *theory* and practice of medicine.

II. *Science:* An explanation of phenomena which accounts for them so satisfactorily, that there is a high probability that the true cause of their occurrence has been pointed out. It is sometimes used in science in the same sense as hypothesis; and also in the law courts, when, for instance, in a murder case it is stated that "the theory of the prosecution is," that this or this occurred. More generally scientific men use the word to signify a hypothesis which has been established as, apparently, the true one. It is thus a stronger word than hypothesis. A theory is founded on principles which have been established on independent evidence. A hypothesis merely assumes the operation of a cause which would account for the phenomena, but has not evidence that such cause was actually at work. Metaphysically, a theory is nothing more than a hypothesis supported by a large amount of probable evidence.

thē-ō′-sĭs, *s.* The ultimate absorption of the soul into deity.

thē′-ŏ-sŏph, *s.* [THEOSOPHY.] One who claims to have a knowledge of God, or of the laws of nature, by means of internal illumination; a mystic, a theosophist.

* **thē-ŏs′-ō-phĕr,** *s.* [THEOSOPHY.] The same as THEOSOPHIST (q.v.).

"The great Teutonic *theosopher*, Jacob Behmen."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 236.

thē-ō-sŏph′-ĭc, * **thē-ō-sŏph′-ĭck, thē-ō-sŏph′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *theosoph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to theosophism or the theosophists; divinely wise.

"The outer portal of the *theosophic* temple."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 26, 1884.

Theosophical Society, *s.*

Hist. & Relig.: A society founded at New York in 1875 by Col. Olcott. Its objects are: (1) To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, or colour; (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions, and sciences; (3) To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the physical powers of man. The society has several branches in Europe and in India. (See *Olcott: Theosophy; Sinnett: Occult World.*)

* **thē-ō-sŏph′-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *theosophical; -ly.*] In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination.

thē-ŏs′-ō-phĭsm, *s.* [Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and σόφισμα (*sophisma*); σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

"Many traces of the spirit of *theosophism* may be found."—*Enfield: Hist. Philosophy*, vol. ii.

thē-ŏs′-ō-phĭst, *s.* [THEOSOPHISM.] One who cultivates or affects theosophy; one who professes to hold intercourse with God and heavenly spirits; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

"The chief *Theosophist* of the London branch of the true believers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 26, 1884.

* **thē-ō-sō-phĭst′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *theosophist; -ical.*] Theosophical.

* **thē-ŏs′-ō-phīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *theosoph(y); -ize.*] To treat of or to practise theosophy.

thē-ŏs′-ō-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. θεοσοφία (*theosophia*) = knowledge of divine things: θεός = God, and σοφία (*sophia*) = wisdom; σοφός (*sophos*) = wise; Fr. *théosophie*; Sp. & Ital. *teosofia.*]

Hist.: A term signifying literally "Divine Wisdom," but which has been employed to designate several systems differing widely from each other, of which the chief are:

(1) The system of the Fire-philosophers or Rosicrucians (q.v.), who claimed to be able, by a miraculous intuition of the properties of the so-called element of fire, to provide a solution, not only for every difficulty of physics, but also for every doubtful problem in the spiritual world. The leader of this movement was Paracelsus (1493–1541); it gained many adherents on the Continent, and had a celebrated advocate in England in the person of Robert Fludd (1574–1637). These Theosophists asserted that God, who is unchangeable, acts in the kingdom of grace just as he does in the kingdom of nature; so that whoever understands how natural bodies, in particular the metals, are changed, understands also what passes in the soul in regeneration, sanctification, and renovation.

(2) A form of Christian mysticism, which, excluding the dialectic processes of philosophy and the claims of authority and revelation, professed to derive its knowledge of God from direct and immediate intuition and contemplation, or from the immediate communication of God himself. Traces of this belief are to be found in the early history of the Church, but the name Theosophy, in this connection, is applied chiefly to the system developed from the writings of Jacob Böhme, or Böhmen (1575–1624), a shoemaker of Görlitz, sometimes called the "Teutonic Philosopher." He studied the Scriptures diligently, acquired some notions of chemistry and natural science, saw visions, as he believed, and came at last to consider his speculations on the Deity and origin of things as given to him by internal illumination. According to Böhme, finite existences are an efflux from the One Infinite existence, and such efflux, manifesting itself in fire, light, and spirit, is a necessary attribute of God's own being. Angels and men owe their origin to the divine fire, from which light and love are generated in them. This triune life is the perfection of being, and the loss of it constituted the fall of angels and men. Christ restored to men the germ of the paradisaical life, which is possessed by all through the new birth and his indwelling. No man can be lost except by the wilful destruction of the germ of the divine life. Böhme's Theosophy, however, was at the bottom thoroughly Christian. Henry More (1614–87), to some extent, adopted Böhme's opinions, as did William Law (1686–1761).

(3) Search after divine knowledge—the term divine applying to the divine nature of the abstract principle, not to the quality of a Personal God. (*Olcott: Theosophy*, p. 176.) Theosophy is apparently allied to Spiritualism, and, like it, is decidedly anti-Christian. Moreover it has been alleged, with some show of truth, that the so-called occult phenomena produced by some of the leading theosophists in support of their system are neither more nor less than conjuring tricks. In this country there are numerous mountebanks professing beliefs somewhat analogous to theosophy in outward form.

* **thē-ō-tĕch′-nĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *theotechn(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by the gods.

* **thē′-ō-tĕch-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and τέχνη (*technē*) = art.] The supernatural beings introduced into any piece of literary composition.

"The personages of the Homeric *theotechny*, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the poems."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

thē-ō-thē′-cą, *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case, a receptacle.] The same as MONSTRANCE (q.v.).

Thē-ŏt′-ō-kŏs, *s.* [Eccles. Gr. θεοτόκος (*theotokos*) = bringing forth or giving birth to God: θεός (*theos*) = God, and τόκος (*tokos*) = bringing forth; τίκτω (*tiktō*) = to bring forth.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: A title of the Virgin Mary. The word itself does not occur in the New Testament, but its equivalent ("the mother of my Lord") is found (Luke i. 43). As an ecclesiastical term it was adopted at the Councils of Ephesus (A.D. 431) and Chalcedon (A.D. 451), to assert the divinity of our Lord's Person.

"The title *Theotokos*, assigned to the Blessed Virgin by eminent Fathers before the Nestorian controversy (see *Bright: Hist. Church*, p. 302), and by the whole Church ever since the Council of Ephesus, is essentially a tribute to Christ's personal glory."—*Liddon: Bampton Lectures* (ed. 11th), p. 261. (Note d.)

* **theow,** *s.* [A.S.] A slave.

* **theow-man,** *s.* [A.S.] A slave, a serf, a bondman.

* **ther,** *adv.* [THERE.]

* **ther-a-bout-en,** *adv.* [THEREABOUT.]

* **ther-a-gain,** *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *again.*] Against that.

thĕr′-ą-peū-çȳ, *s.* [THERAPEUTIC.] Therapeutics.

"And contrasted this with the hopeless scepticism of the present day, as illustrated by the conspicuous absence of *therapeucy* from the proceedings of the late International Medical Congress."—*Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1881.

thĕr′-ą-peūt, *s.* [THERAPEUTÆ.] One of the Therapeutæ (q.v.).

"Philo on the Essenes and *Therapeuts*."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 585.

Thĕr-ą-peū′-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. θεραπεύτης (*therapeutēs*) = a servant; θεραπεύω (*therapeuō*) = to serve.]

Church Hist.: A term applied to a body of Egyptian Jews by Philo in his *Contemplative Life.* They arose about the end of the first century, and gave themselves up entirely to contemplation of the Deity, performing none of the duties of active life, but living in solitary cells like hermits, and meeting every Saturday, which they kept as a great holiday, for devotion in common, after which they again retired to their respective *semneia* or cells, and spent their time in their customary speculations. Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, lib. ii., ch. xvii.) claims them as Christian monks established by St. Mark, though without using the word Therapeutæ; and says, "Who can doubt that Philo is speaking about the customs of our people?" Others have called them Contemplative Essenes [ESSENE]; Lange thought they were Oriental philosophers of melancholy temperament who had imbibed Jewish notions; and Jablonski considered them Egyptian priests addicted to astrology.

"I agree entirely with those who regard the *Therapeutæ* as being Jews claiming to be true disciples of Moses, and as being neither Christians nor Egyptians. In reality, they were wild and melancholy enthusiasts, who led a life incongruous alike with the law of Moses, and of sober reason."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 15.

thĕr-ą-peū′-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *thérapeutique*, from Lat. *therapeutica* (*ars*) = (the art) of healing, from Gr. θεραπευτικός (*therapeutikos*), from θεραπεύτης (*therapeutēs*) = a servant.] [THERAPEUTÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the healing art; curative; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

"*Therapeutick* or curative physick, we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the Jewish sect called Therapeutæ (q.v.).

thĕr-ą-peū′-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *therapeutic; -al.*] The same as THERAPEUTIC (q.v.).

"This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical*, for the cure of it."—*Ferrand: Love & Melancholy*, p. 336.

thĕr-ą-peū′-tĭcs, *s.* [THERAPEUTIC.]

Med.: The science which treats of the healing of diseases. It deals with the form, manner, and time in which drugs should be administered, if needful to administer them at all; it instructs how to avoid incompatible combinations, and classifies remedial agents. (For its history in this sense, see MEDICINE, II. 3.) Therapeutics also investigates the laws of health, and how it can be preserved. [HYGIENE.] Another branch of it is Dietetics. [DIETETIC, B.]

* **thĕr-ą-peū′-tĭst,** *s.* [THERAPEUTIC.] One versed in therapeutics.

thĕr'-ą-pŏn, *s.* [Gr. *θεράπων* (*therapōn*) = an attendant.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with about twenty species, some of which are more or less marine, spread over the Indo-Pacific. Body oblong, compressed, with scales of moderate size; teeth villiform; branchiostegals six. They are all of small size, and may be readily recognized by the blackish longitudinal bands with which the body is ornamented.

***thĕr'-ą-pў,** *s.* [Gr. *θεραπεία* (*therapeía*) = service, nurture.] Therapeutics.

***ther-be-forne,** *adv.* [THEREBEFORE.]

***ther-by,** *adv.* [THEREBY.]

ṭhêre, *ther, *thore, *adv.* [A.S. *dhar, dher;* cogn. with Dut. *daar;* Icel. *thar;* Dan. & Sw. *der;* Goth. *thar;* O. H. Ger. *dâr, dâra;* M. H. Ger. *dâr;* Ger. *da.*]

1. In that place; at that place; as opposed to *here*, *there* generally denotes the place most distant, but in some cases the words are used merely in contradistinction without reference to nearness or distance.

"In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be *there;* I might possibly answer, that for any thing I knew to the contrary it had been *there* for ever."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

2. In this or that object, point, or matter; therein, in that, in this, herein.

"*There* art thou happy."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. At that point or stage; after going so far: as, He did not stop *there.*

4. Into that place; thither.

"The rarest that e'er came *there.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

5. Used as an exclamation calling attention to something, as to a person, object, or statement.

"Why, *there* it goes."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

6. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases.

"*There's* a wench."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

7. Frequently used before the verb, when there is an inversion of the subject.

"And *there* came a voice from Heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son."—*Mark* i. 11.

¶ *There* in composition represents A.S. *dhére*, dat. fem. of the definite article, and is not quite the same as the adverb *there.* [THEREFORE.]

¶ (1) *Here and there:* [HERE].

*(2) *Here by there:* Here and there. (*Spenser.*)

there-right, *adv.*

1. Straightforward.

2. On this very spot. (*Colloq.*)

ṭhêre'-ą-bóût, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *about.*]

1. About or near that place.

2. Near that number, degree, or quantity: as, There were two hundred, or *thereabout.*

*3. Concerning that.

"Much perplexed *thereabout.*"—*Luke* xxiv. 4.

ṭhêre'-ą-bóûts, *adv.* [THEREABOUT.] Thereabout; near that number, degree, or quantity.

"Five or six thousand horse, or *thereabouts.*"—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

ṭhêre-af'-tẽr, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *after.*]

1. After that; afterwards.

2. According to that; accordingly.

"Would'st thou not eat? *Thereafter* as I like
The giver, answered Jesus." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 321.

*3. Of or after that sort; of that kind, quality, or condition.

"My audience is not *thereafter.*"—*Latimer.*

ṭhêre'-ą-nĕnt, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *anent.*] Concerning that; as regards or respects that matter or point. (*Scotch.*)

ṭhêre'-ăt, *ther-at, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *at.*]

1. At that place; there.

"He opened a secrete gate and out *thereat*
Conveied her." *Chaucer: Testament of Creseide.*

2. At that thing or event; on that account.

"Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, and glorieth in the contrary."—*Hooker.*

ṭhêre'-ą-wāy, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *away.*]

1. Away, in that place or direction.

2. About there or that; thereabouts. (*Colloq.*)

***thêre'-bĕ-fóre, *there-be-forn,** *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *before.*] Before that time.

"In sterres many a winter *therbeforn*
Was writ the deth of Hector, Achilles."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,639.

ṭhêre-bȳ', *there-bi, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *by.*]

1. Annexed or attached to that.

"Well, *thereby* hangs a tale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

2. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

"As if one asking, what a fibre was? I should answer him, that it was a thing made up of several fibres: would he *thereby* be enabled to understand what a fibre was better than he did before?"—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xlii.

3. By or near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; thereabouts.

"*Thereby* a crystal stream did gently play."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 34.

ṭhêre-for', ther-for, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *for.*] For that or this; for it.

"*Therfor* the Jewis answerden and seiden to him, what tokene schewist thou to us that thou doist these thingis?"—*Wyclife: John* ii.

ṭhêre'-fóre, *adv.* [A.S. *fore dhére* (*sace*) = for that (cause).] [THERE, ¶.]

1. For that; for that or this reason; referring to something previously stated.

"The Romanists say, 'tis best for men, and so suitable to the goodness of God that there should be an infallible judge of controversies on earth; and *therefore* there is one."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Consequently.

3. In return, exchange, or compensation for this or that.

"What shall we have *therefore?*"—*Matt.* xix. 27.

4. For that purpose.

"We are *therefore* provided."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

¶ *Therefore*, that is, for this reason, marks a deduction; *consequently*, that is, in *consequence*, marks a *consequence: accordingly*, that is, according to something, implies an agreement or adaptation. *Therefore* is employed particularly in abstract reasoning; *consequently* is employed either in reading or in the narrative style; *accordingly* is used principally in the narrative style.

ṭhêre-frŏm', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *from.*] From this or that.

"Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left."—*Joshua* xxiii. 6.

***thêre-hĕnçe',** *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *hence.*] Thence.

"Thither doe I resolve to go once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage into Christendome over renowned Greece."—*J. Taylor: Works.* (1630.)

ṭhêre-ĭn', *thar-in, *ther-in, *ther-ynne, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *in.*]

1. In that or this time, place, or thing.

"And he entride into the temple: and bigan to cast out men sillinge *thereinne* and biynge."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ix.

2. In that or this particular point, matter, or respect.

"*Therein* thou wrongest thy children."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

ṭhêre-ĭn-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *into.*] Into that place or matter.

"Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.*"—*Luke* xxi. 21.

ṭhêre-ŏf', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *of.*] Of that or this.

"In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die."—*Genesis* ii. 17.

***thĕr-ē-ŏl'-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *thereology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in thereology.

***thĕr-ē-ŏl'-ō-jў,** *s.* [Gr. *θερῶ* (*therō*) = to medicate; suff. *-ology.*] The art of healing; therapeutics.

ṭhêre-ŏn', *adv.* [A.S. *dhéron.*] On that or this; on it.

"And when he thought *thereon* he wept."—*Mark* xiv. 72.

ṭhêre-ôût', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *out.*]

1. Out of that or this; out of it.

"There came water *thereout.*"—*Judges* xv. 19.

2. Without; out of doors. (*Scotch.*)

*3. Therefore; in consequence of that.

"And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

ṭhêre-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *to.*]

1. To that or this.

*2. Besides; over and above; to boot.

"If she be black, and *thereto* have a wit."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

***thêre-tō-fóre',** *adv.* [Formed from *there*, on analogy of *heretofore.*] Before that time; before that.

ṭhêre-ŭn'-dẽr, *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *under.*] Under that or this.

"Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility."—*Raleigh.*

ṭhêre-ŭn-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *unto.*]

1. To that or this; thereto.

"Points of ignorance pertaining *thereunto.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

*2. Besides; in addition.

ṭhêre-ŭp-ŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *upon.*]

1. Upon that or this; thereon.

2. In consequence of that.

"*Thereupon* I drew my sword on you."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

3. Immediately; at once.

thĕ-rē'-vą, *s.* [Gr. *θερεύω* (*thereuō*) = to hunt after, to chase.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Therevidæ (q.v.).

thĕ-rē'-vĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *therev(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Notacantha, akin to Asilidæ, but having the proboscis short, and terminated by fleshy lips. The larva, which is long, lives in mould and rotten wood. The perfect insect feeds on other Diptera.

***thêre-whīle', *ther-while,** *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *while.*] At the same time.

"Teachyng vs *therwhile*, to vse the most fauour possible towardes sinners."—*Udal: Luke* xxii.

ṭhêre-wĭṭh', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *with.*]

1. With that or this.

"I have learned in whatsoever state I am *therewith* to be content."—*Philippians* iv. 11.

*2. Immediately.

ṭhêre-wĭṭh-ăl', *adv.* [Eng. *there*, and *withal.*]

1. With that or this; therewith.

2. At the same time.

"Give her that ring, and *therewithal*
This letter." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

*3. Over and above.

"*Therewithal* the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate."
Donne.

thẽrf, *tharf, *tharfe, *a.* [A.S. *therf*, *theorf* = unfermented.] Unleavened.

"The oyst schulde be of *therf* brede."—*Trevisa: Higden*, v. 9.

therf-bread, *therf-breed, *s.* Unleavened bread.

"With *therf-breed* and lettus wilde."
Cursor Mundi, 6,079.

***ther-fore,** *adv.* [THEREFORE.]

***ther-fro,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *ther* = there, and *fro.*] From that; therefrom.

***ther-gaine,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *ther* = there, and *again.*] Against that.

thēr'-ĭ-ăc, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *theriacus;* Gr. *θηριακός* (*thēriakos*).] [TREACLE.]

A. *As subst.:* A name formerly given to various compositions supposed to be efficacious against poison, but afterwards restricted to what is termed *Theriaca Andromachi*, a Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

"When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar."—*The Student*, ii. 344.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

thĕ-rī'-ą-cą, *s.* [Lat.] The same as THERIAC (q.v.).

thĕ-rī'-ą-cal, *the-ri-a-call, *a.* [Lat. *theriacus.*] The same as THERIAC (q.v.).

"*Theriacall* trochisks, trosches made of vipers flesh, to enter into the compoaition theriaca, that is, treacle."—*Plutarch: Glossary.*

***thēr'-ĭ-al, *thēr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [THERIAC.] Theriac, medicinal.

"Yet see what account there is made of a composition called *theriall*, devised onely for excesse and superfluitie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. i.

thĕr-ĭ-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *θηρίον* (*therion*) = a wild beast, and *ἀνθρωπικός* (*anthrōpikos*) = of or belonging to man; human.]

Compar. Relig.: A term applied by Tiele [see extract] to one of his divisions of Polytheism; the other and higher stage he calls Anthropomorphic. [ZOOLATRY.]

"Most images of the gods are either human bodies with heads of animals or the bodies of animals with human heads. It is therefore we call their religion *therianthropic*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 368.

thĕr-ĭ-dĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *theridi(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A very extensive family of Dipneumoneæ. Small or moderate-sized spiders, with the abdomen generally large, as compared with the cephalothorax, and broadly ovate. Fore legs usually the longest; eyes in two transverse rows. These spiders are found among foliage, and sometimes construct irregular webs. The species are most numerous in temperate climates, and the greater number belong to the Eastern hemisphere.

thĕ-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *θηρίδιον* (*thēridion*) = a small animal; *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a beast.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Theridiidæ (q.v.).

thĕ-rĭd′-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. *θήρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

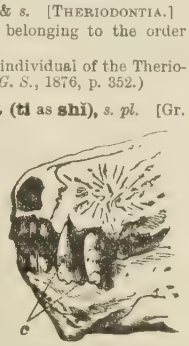
Palæont.: A genus of Rodents of doubtful affinities, from the Miocene of Europe.

† **thĕr′-ĭ-ō-dŏnt,** *a.* & *s.* [THERIODONTIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Theriodontia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Theriodontia (q.v.). (*Q. J. G. S.*, 1876, p. 352.)

† **thĕr-ĭ-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-ą (ti as shĭ),** *s. pl.* [Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*), and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth. Named from the mammalian character of the dentition.]



SKULL OF THERIODONT.
c. Canine teeth.

Palæont.: An order of Reptilia founded by Owen for the reception of a number of remains from deposits in South Africa of Triassic or Permian age. The dentition is of the carnivorous type, consisting of incisors, canines, and molars.

† **thĕr-ĭ-ō-mor′-pha,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Tailless Amphibians (Frogs and Toads), more generally called Anoura, or Batrachia Salientia. It is a synonym of Huxley's Batrachia, a name used by Owen to designate the class Amphibia.

thĕr-ĭ-ō-mor′-phĭc, *a.* [THERIOMORPHA.]

Compar. Relig.: Having the form of one of the lower animals. [ZOOLATRY.]

"The Egyptian gods, *theriomorphic* in their earliest shapes."—*Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1886, p. 440.

thĕr-ĭ-ō-sū′-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*), and *σοῦχος* (*souchos*) = an Egyptian name for the crocodile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia, with one species, from the Purbeck beds.

thĕr-ĭ-ŏt′-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

* **thĕrm,** *s.* [THERMA.] A hot-bath, a bath.

thĕr′-mæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Hot springs, hot baths.

thĕr mal, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Of or pertaining to heat; warm.

thermal-alarm, *s.*

Mach.: An attachment for giving indications of a hot bearing.

thermal-analysis, *s.* The analysis of a beam of solar light, and the ascertainment, by means of a delicate thermopile, how the temperature is affected by passing over the several colours and the invisible spectrum beyond. [SPECTRUM.]

thermal-capacity, *s.*

Physics: The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.

thermal-motor, *s.* A machine in which the expansion and contraction of an object or material, by changes in the temperature, is made a means of motion. The term is usually applied to a machine operated by natural thermometric changes.

thermal-springs, thermal-waters, *s. pl.* Hot springs.

thermal-unit, *s.* That quantity of heat which corresponds to an interval of 1° F. in the temperature of 1 lb. avoirdupois of water at 39·10° F. It is to the French thermal unit (1° C. in 1 kilogramme of water) as 1 : 3·96832.

thĕr′-mal lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thermal*; *-ly*.] In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

thĕr-măn′-tĭ-dōte, *s.* [Pref. *therm-*, and Eng. *antidote* (q.v.).] An East Indian apparatus for producing a current of air.

"The punkah would be a ruinous appendage, while the *thermanthidote* is out of the question."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1883.

thĕr-mĕt′-ō-graph, thĕr-mĕt′-rō-graph, *s.* [THERMOMETOGRAPH.]

thĕrm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Pertaining or relating to heat; thermal.

Thĕr′-mĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr.] Literally, the Hot Month, the name given, in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the eleventh month of the Republican year. It commenced on July 19, and was the second summer month.

Thĕr-mĭ-dŏr′-ĭ-an, *s.* [THERMIDOR.]

French Hist.: One of those who, in 1794, took part in the *coup d'état* by which the fall of Robespierre was effected. They were so called because the Reign of Terror was brought to an end on the 9th Thermidor.

thĕr-mo-, thĕrm-, *pref.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] A prefix used in a number of compound words referring to heat or temperature.

thermo-barometer, *s.* An instrument for measuring altitudes by means of determining the boiling-point of water. They consist essentially of a small metallic vessel for boiling water, fitted with very delicate thermometers, which are only graduated from 80° to 100°; so that each degree occupying a considerable space on the scale, the tenths, and even the hundredths of a degree may be estimated, and thus it is possible to determine the height of a place by means of the boiling-point to within about ten feet.

thermo-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: That branch of the science which deals with the heat liberated or absorbed during a chemical reaction; thus, 2 grams of hydrogen, in combining with 16 grams of oxygen to form water, liberates a certain definite amount of heat, viz., 69,000 calories (units of heat); whilst water, on being decomposed into its elements, is found to absorb the same amount of heat.

thermo-current, *s.*

Elect.: An electric current produced by the action of heat.

thermo dynamic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the relations between heat and mechanical work.

"Hence by *thermo-dynamic* principles, the heat converted into mechanical effect in the cycle of operations is . . ."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ix., p. 84.

Thermo-dynamic valve: A valve depending for its operation upon the expansion and contraction occasioned by changes of temperature.

thermo-dynamics, *s. pl.*

Physics: The science which treats of the relations subsisting between heat and work.

thermo-electric, *a.* Pertaining or relating to electric currents or effects produced by heat.

Thermo-electric alarm: An apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature in bearings for shaftings, or in any kind of machinery or any branch of manufacture where a fixed temperature is desirable.

Thermo-electric battery:

Elect.: A battery in which an electric current is established by applying heat or cold.

Thermo-electric current:

Elect.: A current produced by heating some part of a suitable apparatus. So named by Professor Seebeck to distinguish it from the Hydro-electric, or ordinary voltaic current.

Thermo-electric force: The electromotive force of a thermo-electric circuit. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 74.)

Thermo-electric pile:

Elect.: A number of metallic plates of two different metals coupled in series, so that the whole of one set of the alternate junctions are at one side and the other set on the other. Antimony and bismuth are preferred, as being farthest apart of the metals ranged in thermo-electric order. By heating one set of the junctions, electricity is developed. In practice, the face of the pile, which contains one set of junctions, is turned towards the source of heat, such as a polarized beam from an electric lantern; then, a galvanometer being placed in the circuit of the pile and equilibrated, any increase or diminution of the temperature in the beam is at once shown by movement of the galvanometer needle.

Thermo-electric series:

Elect.: Metals arranged in the order of their capacity to generate a thermo-electric current when heated.

Thermo-electric value:

Elect.: The value or capability of particular metals for thermo-electric purposes. (See extract.)

"The difference of the *thermo-electric values* of two metals at a given temperature, *t*, is the electromotive force per degree of difference between the temperatures of the junction in a couple formed of these metals, when the mean of the temperatures of the junctions is *t*."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 75.

thermo-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity excited by application of heat to any suitable apparatus, usually the junction between two different metals. The discovery that it may be thus produced was made by Professor Seebeck, of Berlin, in 1821.

thermo-electrometer, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-element, *s.*

Elect.: An element which aids in producing thermo-electricity.

thermo-magnetism, *s.*

Elect.: Magnetism produced by the action of heat.

thermo-siphon, *s.* A siphon attached to hot-water heating apparatus, invented by Kewley, of London, and Fowler, of Devonshire.

thĕr-mō-căl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Petrol.: A name given by Cordier to non-crystalline limestones, most of which enclose fossil remains and various sedimentary substances.

thĕr-mŏch′-rō-sў, thĕr′-mō-crōse, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *χρώσις* (*chrōsis*) = colouring.]

Physics: (See extract).

"Definite luminous rays being distinguished by their colours, to these different obscure calorific rays Melloni gives the name of *thermocrose* or heat coloration. The invisible portion of the spectrum is accordingly mapped out into a series of spaces, each possessing its own peculiar feature corresponding to the coloured spaces which are seen in that portion of the spectrum visible to our eyes."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 429.

* **thĕr′-mō-ġĕn,** *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.] An old name for caloric (q.v.).

thĕr-mŏġ′-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [THERMOGEN.] Producing heat; calorific.

thĕr′-mō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.

"Bowkett's new *thermograph* . . . is an instrument for recording changes of temperature, which are measured by the action of heat upon a hollow, circular metallic ring connected with a circular vessel, the whole being filled with fluid and hermetically sealed."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 470. (1881.)

thĕr-mŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [THERMOGRAPH.] A process by which engravings are copied on metal plates, &c., by the agency of heat.

***thĕr-mŏl′-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. θερμός (*thermos*) = hot; suff. *-ology.*] A discourse on or an account of heat.

thĕr-mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring intensity of heat, or temperature, by means of expansion of a liquid or gas. Mercury is generally employed, and an ordinary thermometer consists of a spherical or cylindrical glass bulb at the end of a very fine tube, the bulb being completely filled, and the tube partly filled, with mercury, whilst the space above the mercury contains only a small quantity of mercury vapour, which offers no resistance to the expansion of the mercury. A rise of temperature is indicated by a rise of the mercury in the tube, owing to expansion: and, conversely, a fall of temperature is indicated by a fall of the mercury in the tube. A graduated scale is attached, with two fixed points: the lower, or freezing point, and the upper, or boiling point, of water. The distance between the two fixed points is then divided into a certain number of equal parts, or degrees, which are continued above and below the two fixed points. On the Centigrade or Celsius thermometer (used by scientific men everywhere, and in general use in Continental Europe), the distance between the two points is divided into 100 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 100°; on the Reaumur thermometer (used only in north-western Europe), the distance is divided into 80 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 80°; on the Fahrenheit thermometer (used in America and England), the distance is divided into 180°, but, since zero is 32 degrees below the freezing point, the freezing point is 32°, and the boiling point is 212°. Degrees above 0° are termed + degrees, whilst those below 0° are termed − degrees.

C. ÷ 5 × 9 + 32 = F.	F. − 32 ÷ 9 × 4 = R.
R. ÷ 4 × 9 + 32 = F.	C. ÷ 5 × 4 = R.
F. − 32 ÷ 9 × 5 = C.	R. ÷ 4 × 5 = C.

Mercury can only be used for temperatures between − 40° and + 675°, since it freezes at − 40° and boils at + 675°. For lower temperatures alcohol is used; and for high temperatures air thermometers are employed, in which changes of temperature are measured by the expansion or contraction of a known volume of air. In deep sea thermometers, used for ascertaining the temperature of the sea, the bulb is specially protected against the pressure of the water. [MAXIMUM-THERMOMETER, MINIMUM-THERMOMETER.]

thĕr-mō-mĕt′-rĭc, thĕr-mō-mĕt′-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *thermometer; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer, or the measurement of heat.

2. Made, performed, or ascertained by a thermometer.

"[The book] comes accompanied with some preliminaries and an appendix, whereof the former contains new *thermometrical* experiments and thoughts." —*Boyle: Works*, ii. 466.

thermometric-alarm, *s.* An instrument to release an alarm when a dangerous heat is reached in an apartment; a form of fire-alarm. One form consists of a bent glass tube with a bulb at each end, one of which with a part of the stem contains ether; the other with a part of the stem containing mercury and open to the external air. The tube is poised on its centre by gravity. Should the temperature be raised by the presence of fire, the ether would be expanded, the mercury driven into the bulb, the instrument tipped over on its axis, and the alarm sounded.

thermometric-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: Applied to certain approximate methods of analysis, depending on the observation of the temperature when a phenomenon takes place, or of the changes of temperature accompanying chemical reactions—*e.g.*, fixed oils evolve different degrees of heat when treated with strong sulphuric acid, and the temperatures thus produced are used to determine the proportions of two in a mixture, or to identify two oils, especially when one is a non-drying and the other a drying-oil. When 15 grms. were treated with 7·5 grms. sulphuric acid of 90 per cent., the following rise of temperature was observed in the three oils tested: olive-oil from 12·40°, rape-oil from 17–54°, and linseed-oil from 16–91°.

thermometric steam-gauge, *s.* A steam-gauge which indicates the pressure in a boiler by the amount of expansion of a fluid at the temperature due to the pressure.

thermometric-ventilator, *s.* A chimney valve consisting of a circular disk accurately balanced on a spindle. On one side of the disk is an inverted siphon, open at one end and having a bulb at the other. The lower part of the siphon tube contains mercury, and the bulb is full of air. Any increase of temperature expands the air in the bulb, depresses the mercury, and opens the valve, thus allowing the air to pass.

thĕr-mō-mĕt′-rĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thermometrical; -ly.*] In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thĕr-mō-mĕt′-rō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] [THERMOMETER.]

thĕr-mō-mŭl′-tĭ-plī-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *multiplier.*] An instrument invented by Nobili for measuring small variations of temperature due to radiant heat. [*Thermo-electric pile.*]

thĕr-mō-nā′-trīte, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*; Eng. *natr(on)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, usually occurring as an efflorescence. Hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 1·5 to 1·6; lustre, vitreous. Compos.: carbonic acid, 35·5; soda, 50·0; water, 14·5 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $NaOCO_2 + HO$. Found in lakes and about some mines and volcanoes.

thĕr-mō-nī′-trīte, *s.* [THERMONATRITE.]

† **thĕr-mō-pē-ġŏl′-ō-ġў,** *s.* Pref. *thermo-*; Gr. πηγή (*pēgē*) = a spring, a well, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Phys. Science: The science of the phenomena of hot springs, geysers, &c.

thĕr′-mō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.

Physics: An instrument in which sonorous vibrations are produced by the expansion of heated bodies connected with an electro-magnet. It was first described by Theodor Wiesendanger in 1878.

thĕr-mō-phўll′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in aggregated masses of small micaceous scales, which exfoliate before the blowpipe. Hardness, 2·5; lustre on cleavage faces, pearly; colour, yellowish to light-brown. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia, which Dana includes in his group of serpentines. It has been regarded as a crystallized form of the mineral serpentine. Found at Hopansuo, Finland.

thĕr′-mō-pīle, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *pile.*]

Elect.: A thermo-electric pile (q.v.).

thĕr′-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument for indicating relative differences of temperature. The term was applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, and similar in principle to the differential thermometer of Prof. Leslie. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

"A *thermoscope* being carried from the bottom to the top of the hill, the included air, instead of shrinking in that colder region, manifestly dilated itself, and notably depressed the water."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 203.

thĕr-mō-scŏp′-ĭc, thĕr-mō-scŏp′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *thermoscop(e); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of a thermoscope.

thĕr′-mō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. στατός (*statos*) = standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperatures. The name thermostat was first applied by Dr. Ure to an instrument patented by him in 1831, in which the bending of a spring composed of two unequally expansible metals, as steel and brass, was made to control a valve or damper.

thĕr-mō-stăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thermostat: -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the thermostat.

thermostatic-alarm, *s.* A device to give a signal when a certain temperature is attained; used as a fire-alarm or as a warning of the heating of a journal, &c.

thĕr-mŏt′-ĭc, thĕr-mŏt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. θερμός (*thermos*) = hot.] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or depending on heat.

thĕr-mŏt′-ĭcs, *s.* [THERMOTIC.] The science of heat.

thĕr′-mō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] An impression (as of a slice of wood) taken by means of wetting with dilute acid, pressing on the object, and subsequently heating the impression.

thĕr′-mō-tўp-ў, *s.* [THERMOTYPE.] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

***ther-of,** *adv.* [THEREOF.]

thĕr′-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. θήρ (*thēr*) = an animal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Animal; having animal propensities or characteristics. Specifically applied to idiots, who in habits or appearance resemble any of the lower animals. The word is of recent introduction, but the extraordinary resemblances presented by some of the weak-minded to certain birds and mammals have attracted attention for a very long period. Pinel (quoted by *Bucknill & Tuke: Psychol. Med.*, p. 152) speaks of "a young female idiot . . . who, in the form of her head, her tastes, her mode of living, seemed to approach to the instincts of a sheep."

"The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body."—*Nineteenth Century*, Sept. 1886, p. 353.

thĕr-ŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *therolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in therology; a student of therology or mammalogy.

"A gentleman who, to use a newly-coined transatlantic word, is certainly one of the first *therologists* of his country."—*Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

thĕr′-ŏl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. θήρ (*thēr*), genit. θηρός (*thēros*) = a wild beast; suff. *-ology.*] That branch of zoology that treats of the mammalia; mammalogy.

***ther-on,** *adv.* [THEREON.]

thĕr-ŏp′-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. θήρ (*thēr*), genit. θηρός (*thēros*) = a beast of prey, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Palæont.: An order of Cope's sub-class Dinosauria, consisting of carnivorous forms, which are believed to have preyed on the weaker herbivorous members of the class. Feet digitigrade, digits with prehensile claws; vertebræ more or less cavernous; fore limbs very small, limb bones hollow. The order comprises four families (Megalosauridæ, Zanclodontidæ, Amphisauridæ, and Labrosauridæ), and two groups or sub-orders (Cœluria and Compsognatha).

*** thĕr-sĭt′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [After Thersites, a foul-mouthed character in Homer's *Iliad.*] Grossly abusive.

"A pelting kind of *thersitical* satire."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 140.

***ther-to,** *adv.* [THERETO.]

***ther-with,** *adv.* [THEREWITH.]

***ther-with-all,** *adv.* [THEREWITHAL.]

thĕ-rўth′-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *th(io)-*, and Eng. *erythrin.*]

Chem.: One of the products obtained, according to Zeise, by the simultaneous action of ammonia and sulphur upon acetone.

thē-sâu′-rŭs, thē-sâu-rär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *thesaurus*; Gr. θησαυρός (*thēsauros*).] A treasury; a lexicon.

thesaurus verborum, *s.* A treasury of words; a lexicon. Often simply thesaurus.

thēse, *thas, *thes, *theos, *thos, *thuse, *pron.* or *a.* [A.S. *dhās*, [illegible] of *dhes* = *this* (q.v.).] The plural of *this* (q.v.). *These* and *those* are used in contradistinction in the same way as *this* and *that*: *these* referring to the persons or objects which are nearest in order or place, or were last mentioned; *those* to the persons or objects furthest in order, &c.

"Bids *these* in elegance of form excel."
Cowper: Retirement, 720-4.

***thē′-sĭ-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *thesis* (q.v.).] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition.

thē′ sis, *s.* [Lat. from [illegible] = a [illegible] place; [illegible]

I. [illegible]

1. A [illegible]

tain; a subject proposed for a school or college exercise: a theme, an exercise.

"An answer from a simple pen
May serve to make this theme clear."
Prior: Paulo Purganti.

2. A theory.

"To lay down a practice of physick, conformable to his thesis of the circulation of blood."—*Fuller: Worthies, Kent.*

3. An essay or dissertation upon a specific subject or theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* An affirmation, in distinction from a supposition or hypothesis.

2. *Music:* The downward wave of the hand to denote the absence of accent. [Arsis.]

3. *Pros.:* The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part [illegible] falls. [Arsis.]

4. *Rhet.:* The part of a sentence preceding and corresponding to the antithesis (q.v.).

thē-şī-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *thesion, thesium* = the [illegible]]

Bot.: Bastard Toad-flax; a genus of Santalaceæ. Flowers small, green; perianth four or five-cleft, infundibuliform; stamens with a small fleshy tooth at their base; stigma simple; ovary inferior; ovules three; drupe ribbed, crowned with the persistent perianth. Known species about sixty, all from the eastern [illegible]. *T. humifusum*, the Dwarf Bastard Toad-flax, is a little umbels. *T. linophyllum*, the Flax-leaved Toad-flax, is a British form. It is a perennial parasite on roots.

thēs-mō-phŏr-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. θεσμοφόρος (*thesmophoros*) = lawgiving; an epithet applied to Demeter: θεσμός (*thesmos*) = law, and φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Gr. Antiq.: A festival in honour of Ceres, or Demeter, because she first taught mankind the use of laws. [It was [illegible] chiefly by women. [illegible] and [illegible] the Athenians. The [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

cence consisting of terminal or lateral cymes. Calyx five-parted, with many glands inside at its base; corolla salver-shaped, closed by four scales; fruits slightly fleshy, with a hard stone inside. *Thevetia neriifolia* is cultivated in tropical America, whence it has been introduced into India. The milky juice is very poisonous, the bitter and cathartic bark is a febrifuge, and an oil extracted from the kernels is emetic and purgative. The seeds of *T. Ahovai* are poisonous, the bark and sap emetic and narcotic. The wood of both has a heavy odour, and is used for poisoning fish.

thē vē-tō'-sĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *theret(ia)*; suffs. *-ose*, *-in.*]

Chem.: A glucoside obtained from the seeds of a species of Thevetia, growing in Mexico. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, is soluble in alcohol, and when heated with dilute sulphuric acid is resolved into glucose and a resinous body. It is said to be very poisonous, acting as an emetic.

thew (1) **(ew** as **ū),** * **theaw,** *s.* [A.S. *theáw* = habit, custom, behaviour, in pl. manners; cogn. with O.S. *thau* = custom, habit; O. H. Ger. *dou*, *dau.*]

1. Muscle, sinews, strength. (Generally in the plural.)

"Romans now
Have *thews* and limbs like to their ancestors."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* 2. Manners, mental qualities, habits, behaviour. (Generally in the plural.)

"To all good *thewes* born was she,
As like to the goddess, or she was born
That of the shefs she should be the corne."
Chaucer: Hypermestre.

* **thew** (2), *s.* [Throw.]

thewed (ew as **ū),** * **thewde,** *a.* [Eng. *thew* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Having thews, muscle, or strength; muscular, strong.

* 2. Having manners; mannered, accustomed.

"But he was wise, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his hart;
Yet would not seeme so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so curteous seeming part."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 26.

thew'-ў (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *thew* (1); *-y.*] Muscular, strong, brawny.

thēy, * **thai,** * **thei,** *pron.* [See def.] The plural form for all the genders of the third personal pronoun, *i.e.*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. It superseded the older *hi*, pl. of *heó*, *hit* = he, she, it. It is Scandinavian rather than English, being from Icel. *their* (nom.) *thá* (accus.); A.S. *thá* (nom.), *thára*, *thæra* (genit.); *thám*, *thærm* (dat.); *thá* (accus.); cf. Dan. & Sw. *de* = they; *dem* = them.

"Biholde ye the lilies of the feeld hou *thei* wexen, *thei* travellen not neither spynnen"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi.

¶ It is used indefinitely in the phrase, *they say* (Fr. *on dit*), that is, people say, it is said.

thī'-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Θεία (*Theia*) = a daughter of Earth, mother of the Sun and Moon.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxystomata, with one species, *Thia polita*, ten lines long. Found on the shores of Britain and the Mediterranean, burrowing in sand a little distance from the shore.

thī-a-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and acetic acid.

thiacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_3)COSH$. Sulphydrate of acetyl. This acid, discovered by Kekulé, is formed by the action of pentasulphide of phosphorus on glacial acetic acid. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 93°, smells like acetic acid and hydrogen sulphide, and is slightly soluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. With solution of lead acetate it forms a crystalline precipitate = $(C_2H_3OS)_2Pb$.

thi-ăl'-dīne, *s.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*; Eng. *ald(ehyde)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NS_2$. Obtained by passing a current of sulphydric acid gas into aldehyde ammonia. In a few hours thialdine crystallizes out. When recrystallized from a solution of ether and alcohol it separates in large rhombic tables, strongly refracting, and having a density of 1·19. It has an aromatic odour, melts at 43°, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, very slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether. It has no action on vegetable colours, but dissolves in acids, forming soluble and crystallizable salts.

thī-a-mĕth-ăl'-dīne, *s.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*; Eng. *meth(yl)*, and *aldine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}(CH_3)NS_2$. Formed by saturating aldehyde with methylamine, and then passing sulphydric acid gas into it. It separates as an easily decomposable oil.

thī-ăn-ĭ-sō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*, and Eng. *anisoic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and anisoic acid.

thianisoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_2{}'SO_2$. A monobasic acid containing the elements of anise-camphor and sulphurous acid. Anethol is boiled with nitric acid, and the oil produced distilled. The distillate between 215° and 245° is left in contact with acid sodium sulphite and alcohol, the sodium salt crystallizing out. The acid can be obtained in crystals from its barium salt by the addition of sulphuric acid. It has an astringent taste, is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and forms crystallizable salts.

thī-ăn'-ĭs-ōl, *s.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*, and Eng. *anisol.*]

Chem.: C_8H_8SO. A white pulverulent substance formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on anishydramide. (*Watts.*)

thĭ bâu'-dĭ-a (th as **t),** *s.* [Named after Thiebaut, secretary to the Linnæan Society of Paris.]

Bot.: A genus of Vacciniaceæ, chiefly from Peru. Leaves leathery, evergreen; calyx five-toothed; corolla tubulose, with a five-toothed limb; stamens ten, anthers two-horned. Wine is made from the fruit of *Thibaudia macrophylla*, and an aromatic tincture, used as a remedy for toothache, from *T. Quercine.*

Thĭ-bĕt' (**th** as **t),** *s.* [See def.] A country in Asia.

Thĭb'-ĕt-an, Thĭ-bē'-ti-an (Th as **T, ti** as **shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *Thibet*; *-an*, *-ian.*] Tibetan.

thĭ'-ble, *s.* [A variant of *dibble* (q.v.).]

1. A dibble. (*Prov.*)

* 2. A skimmer, a slice.

3. A porridge-stick; a stick used in stirring broth, porridge, &c. (*Prov.*)

"The *thible* ran round and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

thick, * **thicke,** * **thikke,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *thicce*; cogn. with O. Sax. *thikki*; Dut. *dik*; Icel. *thykkr*; O. Icel. *thjökkr*, *thjokkr*; Dan. *tyk*; Sw. *tjok*, *tjock*; O. H. Ger. *dicchi*; Ger. *dick.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having more or less extent measured round the surface in the direction of its breadth, or from one surface to its opposite; having more or less extent in circumference or diameter. Said of solid bodies: as, a plank three inches *thick.*

2. Having greater extent or depth than usual from one surface to its opposite; relatively of great circumference, depth, or diameter; having considerable extent when measured all round in the direction of its breadth. (Opposed to *thin*, *slender*, or *slim.*)

"His short *thick* neck."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 627.

3. Dense, inspissated; having great consistence; containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; not thin.

"The sea fog was so *thick* that no land could be seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. Not transparent or clear; turbid, dark, misty.

"A fountain troubled, muddy . . . *thick.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

5. Close set or planted; having things set closely or crowded together; compact, dense.

"A mount of rough ascent and *thick* with wood."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 102.

6. Dense, impenetrable.

"And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the *thick* darkness where God was."—*Exod.* xx. 21.

7. Coming closely together; following each other in quick succession.

"Nae doubt that they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack and *thick* thegither."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

8. Without proper intervals or flexibility of articulation; indistinct: as, *thick* speech.

9. Unable to articulate properly; speaking indistinctly.

"Brilliant orators and playwrights would be ashamed to be seen *thick* of speech and unsteady of gait."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1887.

* 10. Dim, indistinct, weak, defective.

"My sight was over *thick.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

11. Mentally or morally dull; stupid, gross, crass.

"His wit's as *thick* as Tewkesbury mustard."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 12. Stupid.

"I omit your *thick* errour in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king."—*Hayward: Answer to Doleman*, ch. iv.

13. Deep, heavy, profound.

"*Thick* slumber hangs upon mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

* 14. Dull; not acute, sharp, or sensitive. (Applied to the sense of hearing.)

15. Intimate, very friendly, familiar. (*Colloq.*)

"Newcome and I are not very *thick* together."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In close succession one after the other; fast or close together; thickly.

"The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a wavy field."
Dryden: Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Closely: as, ground set *thick* with trees.

3. To a great depth or to a greater depth than usual; deeply: as, land covered *thick* with manure.

4. Without proper intervals; indistinctly.

"And speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The thickest part; the time when anything is thickest.

"Achmetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* 2. A thicket; a close bush.

"Dismounting strait
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 39.

3. A thick-headed, slow, or stupid fellow; a blockhead, a dolt. (*Colloq.*)

"What a *thick* I was to come!"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. i, ch. vii.

¶ (1) *Thick and thin:*

A. *As subst.:* Whatever is in the way: as, To follow through *thick and thin.*

B. *As adj.:* Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough.

"We again see that he is one of the most *thick-and-thin* adherents of the neo-French technique."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 26, 1887.

(2) *Thick-and-thin block:*

Naut.: A block having two sheaves of unequal size in the same plane; a fiddle-block.

* (3) *Thick and threefold:* In quick succession.

"They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot."—*L'Estrange.*

* **thick-brained,** *a.* Dull, stupid.

"The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake,
Till with shrill claps the theatre do shake."
Drayton: The Heart.

thick-coated, *a.* Having a thick, compact, or dense coat or covering.

* **thick-coming,** *a.* Following each other in quick succession; crowding.

"She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

* **thick-eyed,** *a.* Having dim eyes; defective in vision.

"*Thick-eyed* musing, and cursed melancholy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 3.

thick-footed bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Vesperugo pachypus*, from Northern India, Tenasserim, the Andaman and Philippine islands, Java, and Sumatra. It is about three inches long, including the tail; fur bright reddish-brown above, paler beneath. The feet are furnished with circular discs, probably organs of adhesion, analogous to those present in the genus Thyroptera (q.v.).

thick-grown, *a.* Dense.

"Under the *thick-grown* brake we'll shroud ourselves."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

thick-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a dolt.

2. *Ornith.:* [Pachycephala].

thick-headed, *a.*

1. Dull, stupid, crass.

* 2. Having a thick, dense, or bushy head.

Thick-headed Shrikes: [PACHYCEPHALIDÆ].

thick-knee, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Œdicnemus (q.v.), and especially *Œdicnemus crepitans.* [STONE-PLOVER.]

"Some stone plovers, or *thick-knees*, seven in number, had a long start of the falcon."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 17, 1886, p. 11.

thick-leaved, *a.* Dense; closely set with leaves.

"Through *thick-leaved* branches, from the dingle broke." *Longfellow: Sunrise on the Hills.*

thick-legged bats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Emballonuridæ; a family of Microchiroptera, generally distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres, rarely extending north or south of the thirtieth parallels of latitude. The muzzle is obliquely truncated, and the tail either perforates the interfemoral membrane or is produced far beyond it. The family is approximately equivalent to the old family Noctilionidæ, and contains two sub-families: Emballonurinæ, with ten genera, arranged in five groups—Furiæ (2), Emballonuræ (5), Dicliduri (1), Noctiliones (1), and Rhinopomata (1); and Molossinæ (q.v.).

thick-lipped, *a.* Having thick lips.

"Come on, you *thick-lipp'd* slave, I'll bear you hence." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

thick-lips, *s.* One having thick lips; a negro.

* **thick-pleached,** *a.* Thickly or closely interwoven.

"The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 2.

thick-ribbed, *a.* Having strong ribs; hence, not easily broken through.

"In thrilling regions of *thick-ribbed* ice." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* **thick-sighted,** *a.* Short-sighted, purblind.

"*Thick-sighted*, barren, lean, and lacking juice." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 136.

* **thick-stuff,** *s.*

Shipbuild.: A name given to all plank above four inches in thickness.

thick-tailed galago, *s.*

Zool.: *Galago crassicaudatus*, from southern tropical Africa. It is about the size of a domestic cat, with brown fur, and a great bushy tail, three or four inches longer than the body.

thick-tailed opossum, *s.*

Zool.: *Didelphys crassicaudatus*, from Brazil and Paraguay, ranging southwards to the River Plate. It has no marsupial pouch, but vestiges of it remain in the folds of skin with which the six mammæ are covered.

* **thĭck,** *v.t. & i.* [THICK, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make thick; to thicken, to inspissate.

"Thoughts that would *thick* my blood." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become thick or thicken.

"But see, the welkin *thicks* apace." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; March.*

thĭck'-ĕn, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *thykkna* = to become thick; A.S. *thiccian* = to make thick.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become thick or more thick in any of its senses, as—

(1) To be inspissated, consolidated, or coagulated.

(2) To become close or more close or numerous; to press, to crowd; hence, to become more animated.

"On heaps the Greeks; on heaps the Trojans bled; And *thickening* round them, rise the hills of dead." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvii. 417.

* (3) To become dense, dark, misty, or the like.

"The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

* (4) To become dark or obscure.

"Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

B. *Trans.:* To make thick or thicker, in any of its senses, as—

(1) To make dense; to make close; to fill up the interstices of: as, To *thicken* cloth.

(2) To inspissate.

"Mix it with *thickened* juice of sodden wines." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 387.

* (3) To make frequent or more frequent: as, To *thicken* blows.

* (4) To strengthen or confirm.

"This may help to *thicken* other proofs.' *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

thĭck'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [THICKEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making thick or thicker; the state of becoming thick or thicker.

2. Something put into or applied to a liquid mass or substance to make it thicker.

"They let it remaine within mortars in the sun, and there take the *thickening*; and so at length reduce it into certain trochischs, and reserve them for use." —*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiv., ch. xii.

3. *Calico-print.:* Paste which contains the mordant or dye, in some cases, and forming a vehicle therefor.

thickening-layers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various layers deposited in the primary cell-wall of a plant at an early period of its growth. (*Thomé.*)

thickening-ring, *s.*

Bot.: A ring formed between the wood and the bark of trees characterized by the formation of annual rings. (*Thomé.*)

thĭck'-ĕt, *s.* [A.S. *thiccet.*] A wood or collection of trees set closely together.

"The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow glens, its *thickets*, and its plains,
Unvisited by man." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 402.

* **thĭck'-ĕt-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *thicket; -y.*] Abounding in thickets.

thĭck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *thick*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat thick.

thĭck'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thick*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a thick manner; to a great depth.

"Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks."—*Boyle.*

2. Closely, densely, compactly.

"Lofty hills all *thickly* clothed with wood."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

3. In close succession; rapidly.

"So that your sins no leisure him afford
To think on mercy, they so *thickly* throng."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

thĭck'-nĕss, *s.* [A.S. *thicnes.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being thick in any of the senses of the word, as—

1. The extent of a body from side to side or from a surface to its opposite.

"Nor indeed can a thought be conceived, to be of such a length, breadth, and *thickness*, or to be hewed and sliced out, into many pieces, all which laid together, as so many small chips thereof, would make up again the entireness of that whole thought."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 760.

2. Depth.

"Thus a foundation will be laid for it [salt] to accumulate to any *thickness* by falls of snow, without its being at all necessary for the sea water to freeze."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. Denseness, density, consistence, spissitude.

"Diseases, imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. The state of being close, dense, or impervious.

"The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country."—*Addison.*

5. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded, close, or near: as, the *thickness* of trees in a wood.

6. Fogginess, mistiness, or darkness of weather; fog.

"Praying for the *thickness* to settle away that some blessed pilot-boat may heave in sight."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

7. Dulness of the sense of seeing or hearing; dulness of wit; want of sharpness or acuteness.

"What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of my hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure."—*Swift.*

8. Want of due distinction of syllables or of good articulation; indistinctness or confusion of utterance: as, *thickness* of speech.

II. *Foundry:* That application of loam in loam-moulding which represents the metal, and which is afterwards knocked away to leave space for the same.

thĭck'-nĕss-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *thickness; -ing.*]

Wood-work.: Reducing boards or pieces to an even thickness ready for dressing to shape.

thĭck'-sĕt, *a. & s.* [Eng. *thick*, and *set.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Planted or set close.

"His eyeballs glare with fire, suffused with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thicket* thorny wood."
Dryden: Meleager & Atalanta.

2. Having a short, thick body; thick, stout, stumpy.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A close, thick hedge.

2. Very thick or dense underwood; scrub-bush.

II. *Fabric:* A stout, twilled, napped, cotton cloth; a kind of fustian.

thĭck'-skĭn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skin.*]

A. *As subst.:* A stolid, coarse, gross person; one who is not easily moved by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a person with little or no feeling; a blockhead.

"What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thickskin*? speak, breathe, discuss; brief, short, quick, snap."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

B. *As adj.:* The same as THICKSKINNED, 2.

"Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
For *thickskin* ears, and undiscerning eyne."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i.

thĭck'-skĭnned, *a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skinned.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thickskinned* orange.

2. *Fig.:* Not easily moved or irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; dull, insensible, stolid.

thĭck'-skŭll, *s.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skull.*] A dull, stupid person; a blockhead.

thĭck'-skŭlled, *a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skulled.*] Dull, stupid; slow to learn; blockish.

"Flea'd to hear their *thickskulled* judges cry,
Well mov'd, I" *Dryden: Persius*, i. 166.

* **thĭck'-sprŭng,** *a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *sprung.*] Sprung up thick or close together.

* **thĭck'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *thick; -y.*] Thick, dense.

"It was a very *thicky* shade." *Greene*, in *Mourning Garment.*

* **thid-er,** *adv.* [THITHER.]

* **thid-er-ward,** *adv.* [THITHERWARD.]

thĭēf, * **theef,** * **thefe,** * **theof** (pl. * *theives*, * *theeves*, * *thevis*, *thieves*), *s.* [A.S. *theóf* (pl. *theófas*); cogn. with Dut. *dief*; Icel. *thjofr*; Dan. *tyv*; Sw. *tjuf*; O. H. Ger. *diup*; Ger. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who steals or is guilty of theft; one who takes the goods or personal property of another without his knowledge or consent, and without any intention of returning it; one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a robber, who uses open force or violence.

"I must bear my testimony, that the people of this country [Otaheite] of all ranks, men and women, are the arrantest *thieves* upon the face of the earth."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

¶ In the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I. no such sharp distinction was made as we now draw between a robber and a thief. In Matt. xxi. 13, xxvi. 55; Mark xiv. 48, Luke x. 30, &c., the translation should have been robber instead of thief, and the penitent thief (cf. Matt. xxvii. 38-44, and Luke xxiii. 39-42 of the A.V.) crucified with Jesus should have been designated the penitent robber.

2. Used as a term of reproach, and applied especially to a person guilty of cunning, deceitful, or secret actions.

"Angelo is an adulterous *thief*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

3. An excrescence or waster in a candle. (*Colloq.*)

"Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow."
Moy: Virgil; Georgic i.

II. *Bot.:* *Rubus fruticosus.* (*Brit. & Holl.*)

thief-catcher, *s.* One who catches thieves; one whose business or profession is to bring thieves to justice.

* **thief-leader,** *s.* A thief-catcher.

"A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution."—*L'Estrange.*

* **thief-stolen,** *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.)

*** thief-taker,** *s.* A thief-catcher.

thief-tube, *s.* A tube for withdrawing samples of liquids from casks, &c.; a sampling-tube.

***thīēf'-lȳ, *theefe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *thief; -ly.*] Like a thief.

"And in the night full *theefely* gan he stalke,
When every wight was to his reste brought."
Chaucer: Lucrece of Rome.

*** thīēf'-tĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *thief; -teous.*] Thievish.

***thīēf'-tĕ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *thiefteous; -ly.*] Thievishly.

"Came *thirfteously* to snatch away some of my lardons."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

thĭ-ĕrsch'-ite (or **th** as **t**), *s.* [After F. von Thiersch, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral substance occurring as an encrustation on the marbles of the Parthenon, Athens. Stated to be an oxalate of lime originating from the action of vegetation on the marble.

thī-ĕ-thăl'-dīne, *s.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*; Eng. *eth(yl), ald(ehyde)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}(C_2H_5)NS_2$. Prepared from ethylamine in the same way as thiamethaldine. Has not been obtained pure.

thīet'-sīē (**th** as **t**), *s.* [Native name.]

1. *Bot.: Melanorrhœa usitatissima.*

2. *Chem.:* A resinous substance used as a varnish by the Burmese. It exudes from *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* in the form of a very viscid, light-brown liquid. The main portion is soluble in alcohol, and is very tenacious. The remaining portion is insoluble in alcohol, but partly soluble in ether, and changes, on exposure to the air, to a deep black and nearly solid substance.

thīēve, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *getheófian.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To steal; to practise theft.

"Or prowl in courts of law for human prey,
In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 13.

***B.** *Trans.:* To take by theft; to steal.

"Could this Huguit
Who prayed thy presence with so fierce a fervour
Have *thieved* the scroll." *Lytton: Richelieu*, v. ii.

thīēve'-lĕss, *a.* [Scotch *thieve* = thew (q.v.); *-less.*] Cold, dry, ungracious, bitter. (Spoken of a person's demeanour.)

"Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see each modish mien
He, down the water, gies him thus guid-e'en."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

thīēv'-ĕr-ȳ, * theev-er-y, * thev-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *thieve; -ry.*]

1. The act or practice of thieving; theft.

"For in hospitality, as in *thievery*, the Gaelic marauders rivalled the Bedouins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. That which is stolen.

"Injurious Time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

thīēves, *s. pl.* [Thief.]

thieves' Latin, *s.* A jargon used by thieves; the cant or slang used entirely, or almost peculiar to, thieves.

*** thieves' vinegar,** *s.* A kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary tops, sage-leaves, &c., in vinegar, anciently believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from the story that four thieves who plundered the bodies of the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this preparation.

thīēv'-ĭsh, * theev-ish, * thev-ish, *a.* [Eng. *thief; -ish.*]

1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft.

"The name of the Ladrones commemorates the losses of Magalhaen's crew from the *thievish* propensities of the natives."—*Taylor: Words & Places* (ed. 1878), ch. ii.

2. Partaking of the nature of theft: as, a *thievish* practice.

*3. Given to, characterised by, or accompanied with robbery.

"With a base and bolst'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

4. Frequented or infested by thieves or robbers.

"Walk in *thievish* ways."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

5. Acting or working by stealth; sly, secret.

"Corruption's *thievish* arts,
And ruffian force, began to sap the mounds
And majesty of laws." *Thomson: Liberty*, iii. 399.

thīēv'-ĭsh-lȳ, *thiev-ish-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *thievish; -ly.*] In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 67.)

thīēv'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *thievish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thievish.

thĭg, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *thig, thiggja* = to get, to receive, to accept, to receive hospitality for a night; Dan. *tigge* = to beg; *tigger* = a beggar; A.S. *thicgan, thigan* = to get, to receive.]

A. *Trans.:* To ask, to beg, to supplicate. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To go about receiving supply or aid from neighbours, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"Lang-legged Highland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang *thigging* and sounin about on their acquaintances."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

thĭg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thig; -er.*] One who thigs; a beggar; especially one who solicits a gift or assistance in food or money, not on the footing of an absolute mendicant pauper, but as one in a temporary strait, having claim on the liberality of others.

thīgh (*gh* silent), ***theigh, * thih, * thi, * the, * thy, * thye,** *s.* [A.S. *theóh, theó*; cogn. with Dut. *dij*; Icel. *thjó* = thigh, rump; O. H. Ger. *deoh, theoh*; M. H. Ger. *dieh, die.*] The thick, fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk. (Used generally of man.)

"One limus far'd worse, prepar'd to fly;
The fatal fang drove deep within his *thigh*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

thigh-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The femur, the largest bone in the skeleton, situated between the *os innominatum* and the tibia. In the erect position of the body it inclines inwards, and slightly backwards as it descends. At its superior extremity is its neck; its shaft terminates beneath in two condyles, united anteriorly, but separated posteriorly by a deep intercondylar fossa or notch. [Trochanter.]

"The spade of the gardener has struck upon many skulls and *thigh-bones* at a short distance beneath the turf and flowers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*** thigh-borne,** *a.* An epithet applied to Bacchus from his having been enclosed in the thigh of Zeus, after the death of his mother, Semele.

The *thigh-borne* bastard of the thund'ring Iove."
J. Taylor: Bacchus & Apollo.

thigh-mouthed crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Merostomata (q.v.).

***thĭlk, * thilke,** *pron.* or *a.* [A.S. *thylc*, for *thylíc*, from *thyl*, instrumental case of *se, seó, thæt* [That], and *líc* = like (q.v.).] That, that same.

"I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love?
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Jan.

thĭll, *thille, *thylle, *s.* [A.S. *thille* = a slip of wood, a trencher; cogn. with Icel. *thilja* = a plank, planking; M. H. Ger. *dille*; O. H. Ger. *dillá, thill*; Ger. *diele* = a board, a plank; Icel. *thili* = a wainscot, a plank; O. H. Ger. *dil, dilo* = a plank.]

1. *Vehicles:* A shaft; one of the two side-pieces by which one horse is hitched to a vehicle. (Written also *fill.*)

"More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Mining:* The floor of the mine.

thill-coupling, *s.* A device for fastening the shafts to the fore-axle.

thill-horse, *s.* The same as Thiller (q.v.). (Written also *fill-horse.*)

"Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin, my *thill-horse*, has on his tail."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 2.

thill-jack, *s.* A tool for attaching the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle.

thill-tug, *s.* A leather loop depending from the harness saddle to hold the shaft of a carriage.

thĭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thill; -er.*] The horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. (Written also *filler.*)

"Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather, and nail,
With collars and harness, for *thiller* and all."
Tusser: Husbandry.

thĭm'-ble, * thim-bell, * thim-bil, * thym-byl, *s.* [A.S. *thýmel* = a thumb-stall, from *thúma* = a thumb.]

1. *Needlework:* A metallic cap or sheath used to protect the end of the finger in sewing. Seamstresses use a thimble having a rounded end with numerous small pits or indentations. Those used by tailors are open at the end.

"The first, a travelling tailor, who by the mystery of his needle and *thimble* had survey'd the fashions of the French and English."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn.*

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Digitalis purpurea*; (2) *Silene maritima.*

3. *Build.:* A sleeve around a stove-pipe when it passes through a wall or ceiling.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A sleeve or tube through which a bolt passes, and which may act as a stay.

(2) A ferrule to expand a tube; specifically, a ferrule for boiler-tubes.

5. *Naut.:* An iron ring having an exterior groove worked into a rope or sail, for the purpose of receiving another rope or a lanyard; a large eyelet.

thimble-berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A kind of black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, common in America; (2) *R. spectabilis*; (3) *R. nutkanus.*

thimble-case, *s.* A case for holding a thimble or thimbles.

thimble-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove in the thimble. Called also pump-coupling or ring-coupling.

thimble-eye, *s.*

Naut.: An eye in a plate through which a rope is rove without a sheave.

thimble-joint, *s.* A sleeve-joint, with an interior packing to keep the joints of pipes tight during expansion and contraction.

thimble-rig, *s.* A sleight-of-hand trick, performed by means of three thimbles and a pea. The pea being placed on a table and covered with one of the thimbles, the performer proceeds to shift the thimbles, covering the pea now with one, now with another, and offers to bet any bystander that no one can tell under which thimble the pea is. The person betting is seldom allowed to win, the pea being abstracted by sleight of hand.

thimble-rig, *v.t.* or *i.* To cheat by means of thimble-rigging.

thimble-rigger, *s.* One who practises the trick of thimble-rig; a trickster.

"*Thimble-riggers* abounded, and their tables were surrounded by 'bonnets.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1887.

thimble-rigging, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Practising the tricks of a thimble-rigger.

B. *As subst.:* The acts or tricks of a thimble-rigger.

thimble-skein, *s.*

Vehicles: A sleeve over the arm of a waggon-axle; distinguished from a strap-skein, which is simply a flat iron strip let into the wood of the axle-arm to take the wear from the wood.

thimble-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Rudbeckia; so named from the shape of the receptacle.

thĭm'-ble-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *thimble*, and *full.*] As much as may be contained in a thimble; hence, any very small quantity.

"Had the credit of suggesting the addition of a *thimbleful* of Veuve Clicquot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1886.

*** thīme** (**th** as **t**), *s.* [Thyme.]

thĭn, * thinne, * thunne, * thynne, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *thynne*; cogn. with Dut. *dun*; Icel. *thunnr*; Dan. *tynd*: Sw. *tunn*; O. H. Ger. *dunni*; Ger. *dünn*; Welsh *teneu*; Gael. & Irish *tana*; Lat. *tenuis*; Gr. ταναός (*tanaos*); Sansc. *tana*. From the root *tan-* = to stretch, seen in Lat. *tendo* = to stretch; A.S. *dhenian*; Gr. τείνω (*teinō*); Eng. *tenuity, attenuate*, &c.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Having little thickness or extent from

one surface to its opposite; slim: as, *thin* paper, a *thin* board, &c.

2. Rare; not dense. (Used of the air and aëriform fluids.)

"Melted into air, *thin* air."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Not sufficient for a covering: easily seen through; flimsy.

"This distinction is a metaphysical nothing, and is brought only to amuse men that have not leisure to consider. And he that says one, says the other; or as bad, under a *thin* and transparent cover."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. i., pt. ii., § 5.

4. Deficient in such ingredient as gives body or substance; not inspissated; not containing much solid matter in solution or suspension; deficient in body.

"To warm new milk, pour any alkali; the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*."—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Not close; not crowded together so as to fill the space; not having the individuals of which the thing is composed close, compact, or dense.

"Early sowing and *thin* seeding are among the best means for securing that desirable end."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

6. Not crowded or well filled; not full.

"Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. Slim, slender; not fat or stout.

"My face so *thin*." *Shakesp.: King John*, i.

8. Not full or full-grown.

"Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind."—*Genesis* xli. 6.

* 9. Scanty, small, poor.

"A *thin* and slender pittance."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

10. Faint, feeble, slight, meagre; destitute of volume or fulness. (Said of sound.)

II. *Fig.:* Flimsy, unsatisfactory: as, The excuse was rather *thin*. Used also of literary work of a poor quality.

B. *As adv.:* Not thickly or closely; thinly, scatteredly, scantily. (See the compounds.)

¶ *Thin* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious: as, *thin*-faced, *thin*-peopled, &c.

thin-clad, *a.* Slightly or scantily clad.

* **thin-gut,** *s.* A starveling.

thin-set, *a.* Planted thinly; not thick-set.

"*Thin-set* with palm,
And olive rarely interspers'd." *J. Philips: Cerealia.*

* **thin-sheeted,** *a.* Wearing or covered with thin sheets.

"All hail, M.P.! from whose infernal brain
Thin-sheeted phantoms glide, a grisly train."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

thin-skinned, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, fig., unduly sensitive, easily offended or irritated.

* **thin-spun,** *a.* Spun to thinness or fineness; fine-spun, thin, delicate.

"Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin-spun* life." *Milton: Lycidas*, 76.

thĭn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Thin, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make thin or less thick; to attenuate; to make slender or lean.

"The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline; oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less crowded, close, or numerous; to diminish the number of; to reduce in numbers. (Often used with *out*: as, To *thin out* a forest.)

"If those sects were to be *thinned* by a large desertion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense: as, To *thin* the air.

B. *Intrans.:* To diminish in thickness; to become thin or thinner; to waste away.

¶ Often with *away* or *out*: as geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear.

"Their cheeks with *thin* or droop."
My Beautiful Lady.

thĭne, * **thin,** *adj.* or *pron.* [A.S. *dhín*, poss. pron. declined like an adjective; derived from *dhín*, genit. case of *dhú* = thou (q.v.). Cogn. with Icel. *thinn, thín, thitt*, from *thín*, genit. of *thú*; Dan. & Sw. *din*; Ger. *dein*, from *deiner*, genit. of *du*; Goth. *theins*, from *theina*, genit. of *thu*. In Mid. Eng. *thín* was declined, genit. *thines*, dat. *thine*, nom. and accus. pl. *thine*; by loss of *n* came Mid. Eng. *thi* = Eng. *thy*. The *n* was commonly retained before a vowel and when the pronoun followed the substantive.] Thy; belonging to thee; being the property of thee; relating to thee. Like *thou*, *thine* is now seldom used except in poetry, solemn discourses, or the language of the Quakers. *Thine* is the form generally used before a vowel, *thy* taking its place before consonants; but this use is not strictly adhered to, many writers using both forms before vowels, but *thine* is always used if it follows the noun. Like *hers, ours, yours, mine, his, theirs, thine* is used absolutely or independently—that is, without the noun to which it belongs—and serves either as a nominative or objective or predicate: as, *Thine* are poor, Give me *thine*, That house is *thine*.

"Give every man *thine* ear but few thy voice."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

thĭng, * **thyng,** *s.* [A.S. *thing* = a cause, sake, office, reason, council; cogn. with Dut. *ding*; Icel. *thing* = a thing . . . a meeting; Dan. & Sw. *ting*; O. H. Ger. *ding*; Ger. *ding*. From the same root as A.S. *théon* = to thrive [Thee, *v.*]; *thingan* = to grow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything which can be made the subject of consideration or discussion; anything separable or distinguishable as an object of thought; anything animate or inanimate; whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity.

"The universality of one name to many *things*, hath been the cause that men think the *things* are themselves universal; and so seriously contended, that besides Peter and John, and all the rest of the men that are, have been, or shall be in the world, there is yet something else that we call man, viz., man in general—deceiving themselves, by taking the universal, or general appellation, for the *thing* it signifieth."—*Hobbs: Human Nature*, ch. v.

2. An inanimate object as distinguished from a living being; any lifeless material or object.

"Ye meads and groves, unconscious *things!*
Ye know not whence my pleasure springs."
Cowper: Secrets of Divine Love.

3. Applied to man or animals, often in pity or contempt, sometimes with an idea of fondness, tenderness, or admiration.

4. An act, a deed, a transaction, a matter, an event, an action; anything which happens or falls out, or is done, told, or proposed.

"He by whose authority these *things* had been done, had abdicated the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 5. A piece of composition: as, a tale, a poem, a piece of music, or the like.

"I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished; it will make a four shilling volume."—*Swift.*

6. A portion, a part, an item, a particular. In this sense generally compounded with *any* or *no*, and often used adverbially.

7. (*Pl.*): Clothes, accoutrements, furniture, luggage; what one carries about with him: as, Pack up my *things*. (*Colloq.*)

8. A judicial or legislative assembly among Scandinavian people, as in Iceland or Norway. The *thingvalla* in Iceland was a spot in the southern part of the island, where the *althing*, or general parliament, was accustomed to meet in the middle ages. (Pron. *ting.*)

"Likewise the Swedish king
Summoned in haste a *thing*,
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark." *Longfellow.*

II. *Law:* A subject of dominion or property, as distinguished from a person.

"*Things* real are such as are permanent, fix'd, and immoveable, which cannot be carried out of their place; as lands and tenements: *things* personal are goods, money, and all other moveables; which may attend the owner's person wherever he thinks proper to go."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii. ch. 2.

¶ (1) *A thing of nothing, a thing of naught:* A phrase used to denote anything very worthless.

"You must say, paragon: A paramour is, God bless us! a *thing of naught*."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

(2) *The thing:* As it ought to be; in the normal, perfect, or becoming condition; applied colloquially to an ideal or typical condition, as of health, dress, conduct, completeness, perfectness, exactness, becomingness, or the like.

thĭng'-ŭm-ą-jĭg, thĭng'-ŭm-bŏb, thĭng'-ŭm-mȳ, *s.* [Ludicrous formations from *thing*.] A term used when one is at a loss for a definite name for some object; a what's-its-name, a what-do-you-call-it.

"You will then see in the middle of a broad plain a lonely gray house, with a *thingumbob* at the top: a 'servatory they call it."—*Lytton: Eugene Aram*, bk. i. ch. ii.

thĭnk, * **thenke,** * **thynke,** * **thinke** (pa. t. *thought*, * *thoughte*, pa. par. *thought*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *thencan, thencean* = to think (pa. t. *thohte*); cog. with Icel. *thekkja*; Dan. *tænke*; Sw. *tänka*; Ger. *denken* (pa. t. *dachte*); Goth. *thugkjan* (pa. t. *thuhta*). Allied to *thank* (q.v.). Originally distinct from the impersonal verb *thinken*, but soon confused with it.] [Methinks.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To occupy the mind on some subject; to have ideas; to revolve ideas in the mind; to cogitate; to reason; to exercise the power of thought; to have a succession of ideas or intellectual states; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation; to muse; to meditate.

"I *think*, but dare not speak."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.

2. To judge; to form a conclusion; to determine; to be of opinion; to opine.

"She *thinks* he could not die."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,060.

3. To purpose, to mean, to design, to intend, to hope.

"*Thinking* to bar thee of succession, as
Thou reft'st me of my lands."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

4. To imagine, to suppose, to fancy.

"Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall."—1 *Corinth.* x. 12.

5. To guess; to form an opinion or idea.

"Then Innocent ran in (for that was her name), and said to those within, Can you *think* who is at the door?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

6. To reflect, to recollect, to call to mind.

"Bid her *think* what a man is."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

¶ Followed by *of*, *on*, or *upon*.

"*Think of* that, a man of my kidney, *think of* that."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

7. To consider, to deliberate, to take thought. (*Luke* xii. 17.)

8. To judge; to form an opinion or estimate.

"As you hear of me, so *think* of me."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

* 9. To presume, to venture.

"*Think* not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our Father."—*Matthew* iii. 9.

* 10. To expect.

"Do you *think*
To find a woman without any fault?"
Colman: Comedies of Terence, p. 323.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To form or harbour in the mind; to conceive, to imagine.

"To *think* so base a thought."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

2. To design, to meditate.

"Charity *thinketh* no evil."—1 *Corinthians* xiii. 5.

3. To hold in opinion; to consider, to regard, to believe, to esteem.

"May I be bold to *think* these sprites?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* 4. To contrive, to plan.

* 5. To make an object of thought; to form a conception of.

* **C.** *Impersonally:*

1. It appears to; it seems to. (Only used now in *methinks.*)

"Than is it wisdom, as *it thinketh me*
To maken vertue of necessitie."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,043

2. To occur to.

"So that *hym thinketh* of a dale
A thousande yere till he male se
The visage of Penelope." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

¶ 1. *To think of:* To estimate, to esteem; to have an opinion.

"*Think of* me as you please."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

2. *To think on* (or *upon*):

(1) To meditate, to reflect, to consider.

(2) To light on or discover by meditation.

"If any order might be *thought on*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 5.

(3) To remember with favour; to have regard for; to pay attention to; to provide for.

"*Think upon* me, my God, for good."—*Nehemiah* v. 19.

3. *To think long:*

(1) To long for; to expect with longing or impatience.

"*Long* she *thinks* till he return again."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,359.

(2) To think the time long; to weary; to suffer from ennui. (*Scotch.*)

* 4. *To think much:* To grudge.

* 5. *To think scorn:*

(1) To disdain to do an act as being beneath one; to scorn. (*Esther* iii. 6.)

(2) To feel deeply indignant; to feel that an act done or threatened is calculated to bring one into scorn or contempt.

* **thĭnk,** *s.* [THINK, *v.*] A thought.

"He thinks many a long *think*."
Browning: Ring & Book, vii. 914.

thĭnk'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *think*; *-able.*] Capable of being thought; conceivable, cogitable, imaginable.

"But what is the condition under which alone a relation is *thinkable*? It is *thinkable* only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations."—*Mill: System of Logic*, § 41.

thĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *think*; *-er.*]

1. One who thinks; especially one who thinks in a particular manner, as a close *thinker*, a deep *thinker*.

"He was able, here and there, to delude a superficial *thinker* with his new terms and reasonings: but the hardest task of all was, thoroughly to deceive him."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

2. One who turns his attention to, or writes on, speculative subjects.

thĭnk'-ĭng, * **thenk-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [THINK.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having the power or faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought; cogitative: as, Man is a *thinking* animal.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of one who thinks; cogitation, thought, meditation, judgment, opinion, idea.

"I am wrapt in dismal *thinkings*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

* **thĭnk'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *thinking*; *-ly.*] By thinking, by thought.

thĭn'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thin*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a thin manner; not thickly or deeply: as, *thinly* clad.

* 2. Slightly, insufficiently.

"This may help to thicken other proofs
That do demonstrate *thinly*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. In a thin, scattered manner; not densely or closely; scantily.

"A choice shrub, which he who passes by
With vacant mind, not seldom may observe
Fair flowering in a *thinly*-peopled house."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

thĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thin*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which thins or makes thin.

thĭn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *thin*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being thin; smallness of extent from one surface to its opposite.

"Those in the tree, though generally constructed under some over-hanging branch, from the nature and *thinness* of their crust or wall, cannot be [proof against wet]."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Tenuity, rareness.

3. Slimness, slenderness, leanness.

4. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; the opposite to spissitude.

"The extreme lightness of her [a bird's] furniture being approportionated to the *thinness* of that element."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xi., § 18.

5. Rareness; the state of being scattered; paucity.

"In country villages Pope Leo the Seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

6. Exility, smallness, fineness; want of fulness or volume: as, the *thinness* of a voice.

* **thĭn'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *thin*; *i* connect.; suff. *-fy.*] To make thin.

"The heart . . . doth so *thinnify* the blood."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii. ch. iv.

thĭn'-nĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [THIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of making thin or thinner.

2. That which is removed in the act or process of making anything thin.

"In conjunction with other checks and limits, all subservient to the same purpose, are the *thinnings* which take place among animals, by their action upon one another."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

thĭn'-nĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *thin*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat or rather thin.

thī-nō-, *pref.* [Gr. *θίς* (*this*), genit. *θινός* (*thinos*) = the beach, the shore.] Inhabiting or found on the shore.

thī-nō-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *thinocor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Quail-snipes; a family of Grallæ, with two genera, Attagis and Thinocorus (q.v.).

thī-nŏc'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. χορεύω (*choreuō*) = to dance. (*Agassiz.*)]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Thinocoridæ, with two species, from La Plata, Chili, and Peru.

thī-nō-hў'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine.]

Paleont.: A genus of Suidæ, abundant in the Upper Miocene of Oregon. It is allied to Dicotyles (q.v.), but has an additional premolar tooth and a much smaller brain-cavity.

thī-nō-lēs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Paleont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

thī'-nō līte, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. λίθος = a stone.]

Min.: A name given to a large shore deposit of tufaceous carbonate of lime, which contains pseudomorphs of a mineral believed to have originally been gaylussite (q.v.). E. S. Dana has pointed out that the angles of some of the crystals are not found to coincide with those of the latter mineral, and that the original mineral remains still unknown.

thī-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. θεῖον (*theion*) = sulphur.] Having sulphur in its composition.

thio-alcohols, *s. pl.* [MERCAPTAN.]

thio-ethylic ether, *s.* [ETHYL-SULPHIDE.]

thio-urea, *s.* [SULPHUREA.]

thī-ŏ-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *benzoic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and benzoic acid.

thiobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\left\{\begin{matrix}C_6H_5\\COSH\end{matrix}\right.$ An analogue of thiacetic acid. Produced by mixing an alcoholic solution of potassium monosulphide with chloride of benzoyl. Hydrochloric acid added to the potash salt separates the acid as an oily body, which when left for some time deposits the acid in colourless crystals. When pure, it forms small rhombic tables, inodorous and tasteless, melts at 120°, is quite insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and easily in carbonic disulphide. It forms definite salts with bases.

thī-ŏ-bu-tўr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *butyric.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and butyric acid.

thiobutyric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C_4H_8OS. An acid homologous with thiacetic acid, produced by the action of phosphoric protosulphide on butyric acid.

thī-ŏ-căp-rĭn-ăl'-dĭne, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *capric*, and *aldine.*]

Chem.: A compound analogous to thialdine, formed, according to Wagner, by the action of sulphydric acid on the ammonia compound of capric aldehyde. (*Watts.*)

thī-ŏ-car'-ba-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *carbamide.*] [SULPHUREA.]

thī-ŏ-car'-ban-īl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *carb(on)*, and *anil(ine).*]

Chem.: $CSNC_6H_5$. Phenylic mustard oil. Formed from the carbanilide by distillation with phosphoric anhydride, and by the action of phosgene on aniline. A colourless liquid, smelling like mustard oil, and boiling at 222°.

thī-ŏ-căr-băn-ăl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *thiocarbanil*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $CS<\begin{matrix}NH(C_6H_5)\\NH(C_6H_5)\end{matrix}$. Formed by heating equivalent quantities of aniline and potash hydrate in alcoholic solution with excess of carbon sulphide. Dilute hydrochloric acid is added, and, after evaporation, the mass is crystallized from alcohol. It yields colourless laminæ, melting at 144°, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether.

thī-ŏ-chrŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; second element doubtful.] Derived from or containing sulphur and chloroquinone.

thiochronic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8S_4O_{14}$. Obtained as a potassium salt when a hot solution of perchloroquinone is mixed with concentrated aqueous acid sulphite of potassium.

thī-ŏ'-ĭn-nŏl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *cinn(yl)*, and suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: C_9H_8S. A pulverulent substance formed, with sulphide of ammonium, by the action of sulphydric acid on hydrocinnamide, $C_{27}H_{24}N_2 + 4H_2S = 3C_9H_8S + (NH_4)_2S$.

thī-ŏ-crē'-sŏl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *cresol.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_6H_4<\begin{matrix}CH_3\\SH\end{matrix}$. Tolyl hydrosulphides. Produced from the three isomeric toluene sulphonic acids by reducing the corresponding chlorides with zinc and hydrochloric acid. (1) Ortho-, shining laminæ, melting at 15°, boiling at 188°. (2) Meta-, liquid, not solid, at −10°. (3) Para-, large laminæ, melting at 43°, boiling at 188°.

thī-ŏ-çў-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and cyanic acid.

thiocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: CHNS. Obtained by decomposing lead thiocyanate in water, with sulphydric acid gas. Its solution is colourless, very acid, and not poisonous. Soluble thiocyanates give a blood-red colour with ferric salts, thus affording a delicate test for hydrocyanic acid, if the latter be first converted into thiocyanate by yellow ammonium sulphide.

thiocyanic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Normal ethyl thiocyanate, $C<\begin{matrix}N\\S(C_2H_5)\end{matrix}$, is a mobile, colourless, strongly-refracting liquid, with an odour like that of mercaptan. Boils at 146°. Ethyl isothiocyanate $= N<\begin{matrix}CS\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}$. Differs in all properties from the normal compound. It boils at 134°, has the irritating odour of mustard-oil, and unites directly with ammonia. These ethers exhibit isomerism like those of the alcohol cyanates and isocyanates, as clearly shown in the case of the ethyl compounds.

thī-ŏ-dī-ă-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] [THIODIGLYCOLLIC.]

thī-ŏ-dī-glў-cŏl'-la-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycollamide.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}>(NH_2)_2S$. Obtained by the action of sulphide of ammonium on chloracetamide in alcoholic solution. Recrystallized from water it forms small white octahedrons, which melt when heated.

thī-ŏ-dī-glў-cŏl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycollic.*] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and glycollic acid.

thiodiglycollic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}>S(HO)_2$. Formed by boiling thiodiglycollamide with baryta-water as long as ammonia is evolved. By decomposing the lead salt and evaporating the filtrate the acid is obtained in crystals.

thī-ŏ-dī-glў-cŏl'-lĭm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*; Eng. *glycol*, and *imide.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_2H_2\\C_2H_2O\end{matrix}>HNS$. Formed by the dehydration of acid thiodiglycollate of ammonia, and deposited in thin prismatic needles or laminæ from a hot aqueous solution. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, melts at 128°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

thī-ŏ-for'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *formic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and formic acid.

thioformic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed in small quantity by the action of sulphydric acid on formate of lead. It yields small transparent crystals, having an alliaceous odour, is insoluble in water, and melts at 120°.

thī-ŏ-fū'-cŭs-ŏl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *fucusol.*]

Chem.: A substance produced by treating fucusol in alcoholic solution with sulphydric acid.

thī-ō-fūr′-fŏl, *s.* [Thiofurfurol.]

Chem.: C_5H_4OS. Thiofurfurol. A white crystalline powder, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on furfurol, or of sulphydric acid on furfuramide.

thī-ō-fūr′-fu-rŏl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *furfurol.*] [Thiofurfol.]

thī-ō-ī′-sa-tȳde, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *isatyde.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2S_2O_2$. Formed by passing hydrogen sulphide into an alcoholic solution of isatin. It is a grayish-yellow, pulverulent, uncrystallizable substance, which softens in hot water and dissolves in alcohol.

thī-ō-mĕ-lăn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *melanic.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and melanic acid.

thiomelanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A sulphuretted acid, found in the black mass produced by heating alcohol with excess of sulphuric acid. It is capable of forming salts with potash and other bases.

thī-ŏn-, *pref.* [Thio-.]

thī-ō-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thion-*, and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from or containing sulphurous acid and ammonia.

thionamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_3{\cdot}SO_2$. Produced by the action of dry ammonia gas on sulphurous anhydride. It is a crystalline volatile substance, very soluble in water, in which it quickly undergoes complete decomposition.

thī-ŏn′-a-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *thion-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: $N_2H_4(SO)$. Produced by the action of sulphurous chloride on dry ammonia. It is a white pulverulent, non-crystalline solid.

thī-ō-nūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thion-*, and Eng. *uric.*] Derived from or containing sulphurous and uric acids.

thionuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3SO_6$. Formed by the action of sulphurous acid and ammonia on uric acid or alloxan. On evaporating its solution, it yields a crystalline mass consisting of fine needles; is permanent in the air, has a very sour taste, and is very soluble in water. It is dibasic, and forms acid and neutral crystalline salts with bases.

thī′-ŏn-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = sulphur; *-yl.*]

Chem.: SO. The radical of the sulphurous compounds.

thī-ŏn-ȳl-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thionyl*, and *amic.*] [Thionamic.]

thī-ŏn-ȳl′-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *thionyl*, and *amide.*] [Thionamide.]

thī-ō-phē′-nŏl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, *and* Eng. *phenol.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5SH. Formed by the action of pentasulphide of phosphorus on phenol. It is a colourless, mobile, fetid liquid, boiling at 168°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in alcohol and ether.

thī-ō-phŏs-phăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *phosphamic.*] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and phosphamic acid.

thiophosphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P(NH_2)H_2SO_2$. Produced by the action of sulphochloride of phosphorus on aqueous ammonia. It has not been isolated, but forms a series of salts with bases, nearly all of which are uncrystallizable.

thī-ō-phŏs-phō dī-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *phosphodiam(ide)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and phosphodiamic acid.

thiophosphodiamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P(H_2N)_2HSO$. Formed by the action of ammonia gas on sulphochloride of phosphorus. It is obtained as a white mass, easily soluble in water, is monobasic, and forms a series of salts with bases.

thī-or′-sau-īte (au as ow), *s.* [After Thiorsa, Iceland, where found; *u* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Anorthite (q.v.).

thī-ō-sĭn′-ă-mine, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *sinamine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_5NS{\cdot}NH_3$. Formed by the union of mustard oil with ammonia. It is obtained in colourless, prismatic crystals, having a bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts when heated, but cannot be sublimed.

thī-ō-sĭn-ăn′-īl-īne, *s.* [Eng. *thiosin(amine)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $N_2(CS(C_3H_5)(C_6H_5)H_2)$. Obtained by pouring oil of mustard into an equivalent of aniline dissolved in alcohol. It separates in foliated, colourless crystals, destitute of taste and smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and shows but little tendency to combine with acids. Melts at 95°.

thī-ō-sŭl-phūr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *sulphuric.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and sulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric - acid, *s.* [Hyposulphurous-acid.]

thī-ō-va-lĕr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *valeric.*] Derived from or containing sulphur and valeric acid.

thiovaleric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The product of the action of phosphoric pentachloride on valerianic acid.

thir, *a.* [Icel.] These. (*Scotch.*)

"*Thir* breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were plush o' guid blue hair."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

thīrd, * thirde, * thrid, * thridde, * thyrd, *a.* & *s.* [Properly *thrid*, from A.S. *thridda*, from *threó*, *thrí* = three (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *derde*; Icel. *thridhi*; Dan. *tredie*; Sw. *tredje*; Ger. *dritte*; Goth. *thridja*; Wel. *tryde*, *trydedd*; Gael. & Ir. *trian*; Russ. *tretii*; Lith. *trẽczias*; Lat. *tertius*; Gr. τρίτος (*tritos*); Sancs. *tritîja*. For the metathesis of *r* and *i* see Bird.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of three; coming next after the second; coming after two of the same class.

"He was wounded the *thrid* tyme."
Robert de Brunne, p. 8.

2. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

"The *third* part of a minute."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The third part of anything; one of three equal parts.

*2. The sixtieth part of a second.

"Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*."—*Holder: On Time.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law* (*Pl.*): The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by the law of some countries, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life; corresponding to the *terce* of Scots Law.

2. *Music:*

(1) An interval consisting of a major tone and a minor tone, as from C to E: called a major third.

(2) An interval consisting of a major or minor tone and a semitone, as from A to C: called a minor third.

(3) The upper of the two notes including such intervals.

Third Estate, *s.*

1. In Great Britain the Commonalty or Commons, represented in the legislature by the House of Commons.

2. *French Hist.:* The *Tiers État* (q.v.).

Third-order, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A term which arose from the fact that when St. Francis had founded the Friars Minor (1209) for men, and St. Clare had founded the Poor Clares (1221) for women under a rule presented by him, he established a congregation called the Brothers and Sisters of Penance as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, with a separate rule, the members of which, men and women, married or single, "should be bound by rule to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world." They had to undergo a year's novitiate and to take a simple vow to observe the rule. Many of these persons, in course of time, wished to live in community, and so congregations of the Third Order arose—true Franciscans with a rule of their own, distinct from that of the Friars Minors and that of the Poor Clares. Pope Benedict XIII., in the Bull *Paterna sedis*, speaks of the Third Order "as a true and proper order, uniting in one seculars scattered all over the world and regulars living in community; distinguished from all confraternities as having its own rule, approved by the Holy See, novitiate, profession, and a habit of determinate form and material" (in the case of persons living in the world consisting of a brown scapular worn under the ordinary dress). The Dominicans have a Third Order, instituted by St. Dominic (1170–1221), but in what year is uncertain; the Augustinians established one at the beginning of the fifteenth, and Minims at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and their example has been followed by the Servites, the Carmelites, and the Trappists.

* **third penny,** *s.*

Old Law: A third part of the profits of fines and penalties imposed at the county court, which was the perquisite of the earl.

third-person, *s.*

Gram.: The person spoken of.

third-point, *s.* [Tierce-point.]

third-sound, *s.* [Third, *s.*, II. 2.]

third-stave, *s.*

Music: A name given to the stave upon which pedal music is written for the organ.

* **third,** *s.* [Thread.]

* **thīrd′-bŏr-ŏugh** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *third*, and *borough.*] An under-constable.

"I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

* **thīrd′-ĭngs,** *s. pl.* [Third, *a.*]

Eng. Law: The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, as in the Manor of Turfat, in Herefordshire.

thīrd′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *third*, a.; *-ly.*] In the third place.

"First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany."—*Bacon.*

thīrd′-rāte, *a.* [Eng. *third*, a., and *rate.*]

1. Of a very inferior class; very poor: as, a *third-rate* actor.

2. In the navy applied to a certain class of men-of-war. (Used also substantively.)

thīrds, *s. pl.* [Third, *a.*, B. II. 1.]

* **thīrds′-man,** *s.* [Eng. *third* and *man.*] An umpire, a mediator or arbitrator.

"There should be somebody to come in *thirdsman* between Death and my principal."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well.*

thīrl (1), * thirle, * thyrl-yn, *v.t.* [A.S. *thyrlian*, from *thyrel* = a hole.]

1. To bore through, to pierce, to perforate, to penetrate.

"If ony *thirle* or make an hole in a feble walle."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10.

2. To thrill, to vibrate.

"It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast."
Burns: Letter to J. Lapraik.

thīrl (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *thrall* = a thrall, a serf.] [Thrall.] To enslave, to enthrall; to astrict or bind by the terms of a lease or otherwise; as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. (*Scotch.*) [Thirlage.]

thīrl, *s.* [Thirl (2), *v.*]

Scots Law: A term used to denote those lands the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill. Called also Sucken.

* **thīrl′-a-ble, * thirle-a-bylle,** *a.* [Eng. *thirl* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being penetrated or pierced; penetrable.

thīrl′-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *thirl* (2), v.; *-age.*]

Scots Law: A species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent

in England, by which the proprietors and other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. The principal duty chargeable in thirlage was multure (q.v.). There were also smaller duties called sequels, which fell to the servants of the mill, according to the particular usage of each mill.

thĭrl'-ĭng, *s.* [THIRL (1), *v.*]

Mining: A worked space connecting the rooms of a mine. The rooms are galleries proceeding regularly (in coal mines) from the dip-head or main-level, and the unworked space forms a wall. By cutting gaps in this wall at regular intervals, the wall becomes a row of pillars, the said connecting workings are thirlings.

thĭrst, * thurst, * thurste, * threst, * thrist, * thruste, *s.* [A.S. *thurst, thyrst, thirst;* cogn. with Dut. *dorst;* Icel. *thorsti;* Dan. *törst;* Sw. *törst;* Ger. *durst;* Goth. *thaurstei.*] [THIRST, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* A term used to denote the sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the desire, uneasiness, or suffering arising from want of drink; great desire for drink.

"Though we cool our *thirst* at the mouth of the river."—*Bp. Taylor: On Set Forms of Liturgie.* § 29.

¶ As perspiration and other discharges carry off moisture from the body, the sensation of thirst arises, and is generally proportionate to the necessity for a fresh supply of liquid. Of all beverages the only part which is essentially required to slake thirst is the water which they contain. Abnormal thirst exists in many diseases; insatiable thirst (Polydipsia) is a symptom of Diuresis.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dryness, drought.

"The rapid current . . . through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 228.

2. A want and eager longing or desire after anything. (Now followed by *for* or *after,* formerly by *of.*)

"[Thou] hast allayed
The *thirst* I had *of* knowledge."
Milton: P. L., viii. 8.

thĭrst, * thirste, * thurste, * thurst, * thrist, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *thyrstan;* cogn. with Dut. *dorsten;* Icel. *thyrsta;* Dan. *törste;* Sw. *törsta;* Ger. *dürsten;* Goth. *thairsan* (pa. t. *thars*) = to be dry, to thirst; Sanse. *tarsha* = to thirst; *trish* = to thirst; Ir. *tart* = thirst, drought; Gr. τέρσομαι (*tersomai*) = to become dry; Lat. *torreo* = to parch; *terra* (for *tersa*) = dry ground. From the same root come *terrace, torrid, test, toast, tureen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To feel thirst; to experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have desire to drink; to be thirsty.

"The people *thirsted* there for water."—*Exodus* xvii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To have a vehement desire or longing for anything.

"And cruel and blood-thirsty men
Would *thirst* for blood no more."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxiii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To have a thirst for; to desire to drink.

"He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood."
Prior: Solomon, i. 203.

* **thĭrst'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *thirst,* v.; *-er.*] One who thirsts.

thĭrst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thirsty; -ly.*] In a thirsty manner.

"They heare hungrily and *thirstily,* but it is but to catch advantages."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite.*

thĭrst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *thirsty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thirsty; thirst; vehement desire or longing for anything.

"They who be athirst in the night, if they sleep upon it, lose their *thirstinesse,* although they drink never a drop."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 599.

* **thĭrst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thirst; -less.*] Not having thirst; not having vehement desire for anything.

thĭrst'-ў, * thirst-ie, *a.* [A.S. *thurstig;* cogn. with Dut. *dorstig;* Icel. *thrystugr;* Dan. & Sw. *törstig;* O. H. Ger. *durstac, dursteg;* Ger. *durstig.*]

I. *Lit.:* Feeling a sensation of pain or uneasiness for want of drink; suffering for want of drink; having thirst; suffering from thirst.

"Eager to drink, down rush the *thirsty* crowd,
Hang o'er the banks, and trouble all the flood."
Rowe: Lucan: Pharsalia, iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dry; lacking in moisture; parched.

"The *thirsty* land [shall become] springs of water."—*Isaiah* xxxv. 7.

2. Having a vehement desire or longing for anything.

"To be *thirsty* after tottering honour."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

thĭr'-teēn, * thret-tene, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *threoténe, threótyne,* from *theó* = three, and *tén, týn* = ten; cogn. with Dut. *dertien;* Icel. *threttán;* Dan. *tretten;* Sw. *tretton;* Ger. *dreizehn.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ten and three.

"Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number which consists of three and ten.

2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

thĭr'-teēnth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *threóteódha;* Icel. *threttándi.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of thirteen; the third after the tenth.

"If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me beseem."
Beaumont: Psyche.

2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One of thirteen equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

II. *Music:* An interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.

¶ *Chord of the thirteenth:* A chord called by some a suspension; by others a secondary seventh. It consists generally of the third, seventh, and thirteenth of the dominant, and is used both in the major and minor modes.

thĭr'-tĭ-ęth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *thrítigódha.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The tenth thrice told; the next in order after the twenty-ninth; the ordinal of thirty.

2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

B. *As subst.:* One of thirty equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

thĭr'-tў, * thret-ty, * thrit-ti, * thrit-ty, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *thrítig, thrittig,* from *thrí, threó* = three, and suff. *-tig* = ten; cogn. with Dut. *dertig;* Icel. *thrjátíu;* Dan. *tredive;* Sw. *trettio;* Ger. *dreizig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; twenty and ten.

"Kyng Egbrygt adde ybe kyng thre and *thritty* yer, Thet folc of Denemarch hyder com, as yt adde y-do er." *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 259.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number which consists of three times ten.

2. A symbol which represents thirty units, as xxx. or 30.

¶ *The Thirty Tyrants:* The thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta over Athens at the termination of the Peloponnesian war. They were overthrown in B.C. 403 after only one year's reign.

thirty-nine articles. [ARTICLE, B. IV.]

thirty-two, *s.*

Print.: A sheet of paper which folds up into thirty-two leaves or sixty-four pages. Usually written 32mo.

Thirty-years' war, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to a European war, or rather a succession of wars, which lasted for thirty years (1618–1648), and in which Austria, most of the Catholic princes of Germany, and Spain were engaged on one side throughout, but against different antagonists. The contest was virtually a renewal of the struggles which took place in the days of Charles V.—Protestantism asserting itself, and Papacy determined if possible to keep it down. France took an active part on the Protestant side; for, though Richelieu oppressed the Protestants in France, he helped those of Germany in order to weaken that Power, and so injure a dangerous rival. There were three distinct periods in the struggle. In the first Austria, under Wallenstein, was completely victorious, and threatened to subdue all Germany. In the second the Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus, carried all before them; and in the third victory was more uncertain and more equally divided. Peace was established by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), which guaranteed religious liberty to both Lutherans and Calvinists, and made extensive territorial changes at the expense of Austria and Germany. France obtained Alsace (which became German again in 1871), and the State of Brandenberg, received still larger additions; these were in 1701 merged in the new kingdom of Prussia, afterwards the nucleus of the German Empire (1871).

thĭs, thes, *a.* or *pron.* [A.S. *dhes* (masc.), *dheós* (fem.), *dhis* (neut.); cogn. with Dut. *deze;* Icel. *thessi* (masc. & fem.), *thetta* (neut.); O. H. Ger. *deser;* M. H. Ger. *disir;* Ger. *dieser.* The modern plural form is *these, those* being used as the pl. of *that,* but both forms are really plurals of *this,* the Mid. Eng. word for *those* being *tho* or *thoo,* from A.S. *dhá,* nom. pl. of the def. article. *This* is formed of the two pronominal bases, *tha* (seen in *that, thither,* &c.) and *sa* = he.]

1. Used to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or that has been just mentioned.

"And whanne the tilieris sighen him: thei thoughten withinne hemsilf and seiden, *this* is the eir, sie we him that the eritage be oure."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xx.

2. *This* is frequently used as a substitute for what has preceded: as—

"When they heard *this,* they were pricked in their heart."—*Acts* ii. 37.

Where *this* refers to the words of Peter just spoken. It also frequently represents a word, a sentence, or a clause, and in some cases it refers to something to be immediately said or done.

"But know *this,* that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up."—*Matthew* xxiv. 43.

3. *This* is used absolutely to denote present place, state, condition, or the like.

"O Antony, I have followed thee to *this.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

4. Used in reference to time, *this* may refer to:

(1) The present time: as, *this* day, *this* week. It is also frequently used in this sense absolutely, as the present time, hour, &c.

"Between *this* and supper."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 3.

(2) Time past; the time immediately before the present.

"Whereon *this* month I have been hammering."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 3.

(3) Time to come; futurity.

"*This* night I'll waste in sorrow."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 583.

¶ (1) *This* is often used in connection with numbers instead of the plural *these,* the sum being considered, as it were, a total.

"Which for *this* nineteen years we have let slip."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

(2) Shakespeare used the phrases *this even, this night,* in the sense of *last even, last night.*

"My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

5. *This,* when used as opposed or correlative to *that,* refers properly to the nearest person or object, *that* referring to the more distant. But the two words are frequently used to denote reference indefinitely:

"Two ships,
Of Corinth *that,* of Epidaurus *this.*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

When used in reference to things spoken of, *this* refers to that last mentioned; *that* to a thing previously mentioned:—

"Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow."—*Hooker.*

Sometimes it is used in opposition to *other:*

"Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this,* or to design the *other* before you arraign him."—*Dryden.*

¶ (1) *This* is sometimes found as a contraction for *this is.*

"*This* a good friar, belike."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

(2) It is used, not to define or point to something, but to designate things or persons as sufficiently known in their qualities, some times in a good, oftener in a bad sense.

"Where is *this* Hector?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

(3) *By this:* By or before this time: as, *By this* the man was gone.

* (4) Used for *thus* or *so:*

"What am I that thou shouldst contemn me *this?*" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 205.

Thĭs'-bē, *s.* [Lat. = a Babylonian maiden described by Ovid (*Met.* iv. 55) as committing suicide because she believed her lover, Pyramus, to be dead.]

Astron.: (Asteroid, 88.).

* **thĭs'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *this; -ness.*] The state or quality of being this; hæcceity. [Thatness.]

"It is evident that sameness, *thisness*, and thatness belongeth not to matter by itself."—*Sir K. Digby: Observ. on Religio Medici.*

thĭs'-tle (tle as ĕl), * this-til, * thys-tylle, *s.* [A.S. *thistel;* cogn. with Dut. *distel;* Icel. *thistill;* Dan. *tidsel;* Sw. *tistel;* O. H. Ger. *distil, distula;* Ger. *distel.*]

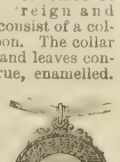
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given to many plants with prickly stems, leaves, and involucres, or having at least one of these parts prickly. Most are composites of the tribe Cynareæ. Among these are the Spear thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*, the emblem of Scotland; the Blessed thistle, *Carduus benedictus;* the Carline thistle, and many others. Britten & Holland enumerate forty-six species having thistle as the last word of their compound name. Some other plants are called thistles; thus the Mexican thistle, *Argemone mexicana*, is a poppy with prickly leaves. [Russian-thistle.]

2. *Bot.:* (1) The genus Carduus (q.v.). [Carlina, Onopordon.]

¶ *Order of the Thistle:* A Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the Order of

INSIGNIA OF ORDER OF THE THISTLE.
a, Star; *b*, Collar; *c*, Badge.

St. Andrew. It was instituted by James VII. (James II. of England), in 1687, when eight knights were nominated. It fell into abeyance during the reign of William and Mary, and was revived by Queen Anne in 1703. As at present constituted, the Order consists of the Sovereign and sixteen knights. The insignia consist of a collar, badge, star, and ribbon. The collar is composed of golden thistles and leaves connected by crossed sprigs of rue, enamelled. The badge is a golden eight-pointed star, whereon is an enamelled figure of St. Andrew, bearing in front of him his cross in silver: it is worn attached to the collar. The jewel is worn round the neck with the ribbon. The star is of four points, with a St. Andrew's Cross embroidered in silver upon it. In the centre is a green and gold thistle within a circle of green, bearing the motto in golden letters. Ribbon, dark-green. Motto: Nemo me impune lacessit. Besides the knights ordinary, there are extra knights (princes), and a dean, a secretary, the lyon-king-at-arms, and the gentleman usher of the green rod.



JEWEL.

thistle-crown, *s.* A gold coin of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), of the

THISTLE-CROWN.

value of 4*s.* It bore on the obverse a rose, and on the reverse a thistle, both crowned.

thistle-digger, *s.* A long narrow spade for cutting the roots of thistles below the crown of the root, and lifting them from the ground.

thistle-down, *s.* The down or winged seeds of the thistle.

"As a snow-flake falls on snow-flake,
As a leaf drops on a river,
As the *thistle-down* on water."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

thistle-finch, *s.* The goldfinch (q.v.).

thistle-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: Cannabis sativa. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **thistle-warp,** *s.* A bird, supposed to be the goldfinch.

thĭst'-lў (st as s), *a.* [Eng. *thistl(e); -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Overgrown or abounding with thistles.

"While the quail clamours for his running mate,
Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn, as swells the breeze."
Thomson: Summer, 1,558.

2. Resembling a thistle; prickly.

* II. *Fig.:* Sharp, prickling, pricking.

"In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some *thistly* sorrow at its side."
Cowper: Task, iv. 335.

ṭhĭth'-ĕr, * thed-er, * thid-er, * thyd-er, * thid-ir, *adv.* [A.S. *dhider, dhyder;* cogn. with Icel. *thadra* = there; Goth. *thathro* = thence; Sansc. *tatra* = there, thither.]

1. To that place; opposed to hither.

"And *thither* came John of Thirlestaine,
And *thither* came William of Deloraine."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 33.

¶ The place of *thither* has been largely taken in ordinary language by *there.*

*2. To that end; to that point.

¶ *Hither and thither:* To this place and to that; one way and another: as, To run *hither and thither* in perplexity.

* **ṭhĭth'-ĕr-tô,** *adv.* [Eng. *thither,* and *to.*] To that point; so far.

ṭhĭth'-ĕr-ward, * thid-er-ward, * thid-ĕr-warde, * thydrewarde, *adv.* [A.S. *thiderweard.*] Toward that place; in that direction.

"Through bright are the waters of Sing-su-hay,
And the golden floods that *thitherward* stray."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

thĭt'-sēē, *s.* [Theetsee.]

thlăd-ĭ-ăn'-thą, *s.* [Gr. θλαδίας (*thladias*) = a eunuch, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = bloom.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ. *Thladiantha dubia* is a pubescent Indian climber with oblong, succulent, twelve-ribbed fruit, which is eaten by natives of the Himalaya mountains.

thlăs'-pĭ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. θλάσπι (*thlaspi*) = a crucifer, perhaps shepherd's purse.]

Bot.: Penny-cress, the typical genus of Thlaspideæ (q.v.). Herbs with rosulate radical and hastate cauline leaves; pod short, laterally compressed, valves winged at the back; cells two to eight seeded. *Thlaspi arvense*, the Penny-cress, is found in stony cultivated fields in Canada and the Northern States; also in Europe. It has a disagreeable garlic odor. *T. tuberosum*, of Pennsylvania, has a rather large rose-colored flower. [Penny-cress.]

thlăs-pĭd'-ē-æ, thlăs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thlaspi(i)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizeæ. Pouch compressed, with the dissepiments very narrow in the narrowest diameter; valves keeled or winged.

thlĭp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = pressure, compression, from Gr. θλίβω (*thlibō*) = to press.]

Med.: Compression; especially, constriction of vessels by an external cause; oppression.

thlĭp-sŭr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. θλῖψις (*thlipsis*) = pressure, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Cytheridæ. Three species from the Upper Silurian.

* **thō,** *pron.* [This.] Those, the.

* **thō,** *adv.* [A. S. *dhā.*] Then.

"*Tho* wrapping up her wreathed stern around
Lept fierce upon his shield."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 18.

thō', *conj.* [See def.] A contraction of *though* (q.v.).

* **thō'-an,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tho(us); -an.*] Of, belonging to, or resembling the section Thoas (q.v.).

"The *Thoan* group represents in form the wolf on a reduced scale."—*Naturalist's Library*, iv. 193.

thof, *conj.* [See def.] A provincial form of *though*, the old guttural being changed to *f*, as in *rough.*

thole (1), thowl, thowel, * thol, * tholle, *s.* [A. S. *thol;* cogn. with Dut. *dol;* Icel. *thollr* = a tree, a thole; Dan. *tol* = a stopple, a stopper, a thole; Sw. *tull* = a pine-tree. Probably connected with *thill* (q.v.).]

* 1. A cart-pin. (*Palsgrave.*)

2. *Husband.:* The nib, pin, or handle of a scythe-snath.

3. *Naut.:* A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. They are arranged in pairs, the space between forming one kind of rowlock. Tholes are shown on the gunwales of ancient Assyrian boats.

"The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

thole-pin, *s.* The same as Thole (3).

thōle (2), *s.* [Lat. *tholus*, from Gr. θόλος (*tholos*) = a dome.]

Architecture:

1. The same as Tholus (q.v.).

2. The scutcheon or knot at the centre of a timber-vault.

3. A place in temples where votive offerings were suspended.

"Let altars smoke and *tholes* expect our spoils."
Fuimus Troes.

thōle, * thol-en, * tho-li-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A. S. *tholian* = to endure, to suffer; cogn. with Icel. *tholu;* Dan. *taale;* Sw. *tåla;* M. H. Ger. *dolen, doln;* O. H. Ger. *dolên, tholôn;* Goth. *thulan;* M. H. Ger. *duld;* Ger. *geduld* = patience. From the same root as Lat. *tollo* = to raise, *tolero* = to tolerate.]

A. *Trans.:* To suffer, to endure, to bear, to undergo.

"A wel vayr compaynye al so there com
Of holy men, that wule *tholede* martyrdom,
Vppe vayre wyte stedes, & in vayre armure also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 407.

B. *Intrans.:* To wait. (*Scotch.*)

thō'-lē-īte, *s.* [After Tholei, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Steininger to a rock which he took for a compound of albite and sphene. A subsequent analysis showed that it was but a dolerite (q.v.).

† **thŏl-ĭch'-thўs,** *s.* [Gr. θόλος (*tholos*) = a dome, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A pseudo-genus of Teleostean Fishes, founded on what are probably immature individuals of the Cyttidæ, Squamipennes, &c.

tholichthys-stage, *s.*

Ichthy.: A stage in the development of certain Teleostean Fishes, in which the young differ so widely from the adult as, in many cases, to have been taken for types of distinct genera.

"In the *Tholichthys-stage* of Pomacanthus the frontal bone is prolonged into a straight lanceolate-shaped process, nearly half as long as the body; the supra-scapular and præopercular processes cover and hide the dorsal and ventral fins. The plates attached to the shoulder girdle remain persistent until the young fish has assumed the form of the adult."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, pp. 172, 173.

thŏl'-ō-bāte, *s.* [Gr. θόλος (*tholos*) = a dome, and βάσις (*basis*) = a base.]

Arch.: A cupola and a base; that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

thō'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. θόλος (*tholos*) = a dome.]

Arch.: An appellation given to buildings of a circular form. Vitruvius uses it to signify the roof of a circular building. Now frequently applied to the lantern which surmounts a dome. Specifically applied at Athens to the round chamber or Rotunda, in which the Prytanes dined.

thō-mā'-īte (th as t), *s.* [After Prof. Thomae, of Wiesbaden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A doubtful species, said to be a carbonate of iron, occurring in pyramidal crystals of the orthorhombic system. Found at Bleisbach in the Siebengebirge.

Thŏm′-as-īte (Th as T), *s.* [From John Thomas, M.D., born in London, 1805, died at Worcester, Mass., 1871.]

Church Hist.: A controversial name sometimes given to the Christadelphians, from the fact that Dr. Thomas organized them into a separate religious body. They believe that immortality is the reward of the righteous, *i.e.* of those who receive the truth and are baptized, and that others will perish after punishment proportioned to their misdeeds or want of faith. They do not believe in the Trinity or in a personal devil.

Thŏ-mē′-an (Th as T), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of a body of Christians on the Malabar coast, said to be descendants of the converts of St. Thomas.

Thŏm′-ĭsm (Th as T), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of the two great schools of scholasticism, the other being Scotism (q.v.). It derived its name from its founder, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227–74), the Great Dominican doctor. In theology Thomism followed the doctrines of Augustine as to free will and grace, and held that the Virgin Mary was sanctified after her body was informed by the soul; its philosophy was a moderate Realism. As a system it rests on the *Summa* of St. Thomas, which is divided into three parts: (1) Of God in himself and as the Creator; (2) of God as the end of creatures, and of the actions which lead us to, or separate us from Him; and (3) of the Incarnation, the Sacraments, and the Last Things (*i.e.*, Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell). The Dominicans naturally adopted and defended Thomism.

"The obvious difficulties of this theory led later Scotists to modify it till it was scarcely distinguishable from *Thomism*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 751.

Thŏm′-ĭst (Th as T), *a.* & *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Thomista* = a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas.] [Thomism.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or connected with the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas.

"The old Scotist and *Thomist* theologies were still maintained."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 274.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of St. Thomas Aquinas in theology and philosophy.

"The adverse sects of *Thomists* and Scotists filled Europe with their noisy disputes."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 87.

thō′-mō-mȳs (th as t), *s.* [Gr. *θωμός* (*thōmos*) = a heap, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Geomyinæ, distinguished from the type-genus by having the upper incisors without grooves. There are two species, ranging from the Upper Missouri and Upper Columbia Rivers to Hudson's Bay.

thŏm′-sĕn-ō-līte (th as t), *s.* [After Dr. Julius Thomsen, of Copenhagen; *o* connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral resulting from the alteration of cryolite (q.v.). Crystallization monoclinic, occurring in prisms with horizontal striæ, and also massive resembling chalcedony. Hardness, 2·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·74 to 2·76; lustre, vitreous, on some faces pearly; colour, white; transparent to translucent. Compos.: fluorine, 52·2; aluminium, 15·0; calcium, 15·4; sodium, 7·6; water, 9·8 = 100, which is equivalent to the hitherto accepted formula, $2(CaNa)F+Al_2F_3+2HO$; but Brandl has shown that the formula should be written, $[NaCa]F_3+Al_2F_6+H_2O$.

Thŏm-sō′-nĭ-an (Th as T), *a.* & *s.* [Thomsonianism.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Of or belonging to the medical system called Thomsonianism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An adherent of Thomsonianism.

***Thŏm-sō′-nĭ-an-ĭsm (Th as T),** *s.* [Eng. *Thomsonian*; *-ism.*] (See def.)

Med.: A system of medicine founded by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. The human body is assumed to consist of the four so-called elements—fire, air, earth, and water. Metals and minerals, being ponderous and tending earthward, are supposed to drag down to the earth those who use them as medicines, while vegetables, springing from the ground and tending upwards, are fitted to make those who employ them as remedies move upward to life and health.

thŏng′-sŏn-īte (th as t), *s.* [After R. D. Thomson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of Zeolites. Crystallization, orthorhombic, occurring as individual crystals but more often in radiated groups, also compact. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 2·3 to 2·4; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour when pure, snow-white; brittle; pyroelectric. Compos.: silica, 38·9; alumina, 31·6; lime, 12·9; soda, 4·8; water, 13·8 = 100, which yields the formula $2SiO_2Al_2O_3(\frac{3}{4}CaO+\frac{1}{4}NaO)2\frac{1}{2}HO$. Dana divides as follows: 1. Ordinary: (1) in regular crystals; (2) in slender prisms, sometimes radiated; (3) radiated fibrous; (4) spherical aggregations of radiated fibres or crystals; (5) massive: 2. Mesole: including scoulerite: 3. Chalilite. Occurs in cavities in old amygdaloidal lavas, and sometimes in so-called metamorphic rocks.

thŏng, *thwang, *thwangue, *thwong, *s.* [A.S. *thwang;* cogn. with Icel. *thvengr* = a thong, a shoe-latchet. From the same root as Twinge (q.v.).] A leather strip or lash; a strap of leather used for fastening anything.

"At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are commonly ornamented with tassels or fringes of narrow *thongs*, cut out of the same skins."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv. ch. v.

thong-drill, *s.* A drill to which rotatory motion in alternate directions is communicated by means of a cord. It is mentioned in Homer (*Odys.* ix. 384).

"Among the Aleutian islanders the *thong-drill*, and among the New Zealanders a modification of it, is used for boring holes in stone."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 44.

† thong-seal, *s.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to *Phoca barbata*, from the fact that the Greenlanders cut the hide circularly into a long strip, which they use for harpoon lines.

*** thŏng,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Thong, *s.*] To beat with a thong; to lash.

thō′-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tho(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied by Huxley to a division of Canidæ, containing the Lupine or wolf-like forms, as *Canis lupus*, *C. aureus*, *C. azaræ*, &c. He applied the term Alopecoid to the other division, containing *C. argentatus*, *C. vulpes*, &c. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 238–88.)

"I am disposed . . . to regard Otocyon, and the *Thooid* and Alopecoid series respectively, as genera, retaining for the two latter the old names of Canis and Vulpes."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 286.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Thooid series of the family Canidæ.

"There is no question that *Thooids* and Alopecoids similar to those which exist at present inhabited Europe during the Quaternary epoch."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 278.

thoôm, *s.* [Thumb.] (*Scotch.*)

Thor, *s.* [Icel. *Thórr*, contr. from *Thonor;* A.S. *thunor* = thunder.] [Thunder, Thursday.]

Scand. Mythol.: The god of thunder, the second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians. He was the son of Odin or the supreme being, and Jörth = the Earth. He is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a sceptre in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday receives its name from him, and his name also enters into many proper names, as Thorsby in Cumberland, Jorthorwald in Dumfriesshire, &c. His wife was Sif (Love), and his palace Thrudvangr, where he received the warriors who had fallen in battle. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. His belt, called Megingjard, had the property of doubling his strength whenever he put it on. His hammer or mace was called Mjölnir.

Thor's hammers, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: A popular name in the north of Europe for celts.

"In Scandinavia and Northern Germany perforated axes and axe-hammers are frequently known as *Thor's hammers*."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 164.

thōr′-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Ranunculus Thora; a species from the Alps. The roots are very acrid and poisonous, and their juice was formerly used by the Swiss hunters to poison their arrows.

thŏ-răç′-ĭc, * thŏ-răç′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *thorax*, genit. *thoracis* = the chest.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest: as, *thoracic* arteries.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: A thoracic artery.

thoracic-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A long narrow vessel in front of the vertebræ, and opening into the veins on the left side of the neck at the angle of union of the subclavian and anterior jugular. It is the chief trunk of the lymphatic system, and the principal canal through which the chyle and lymph are conveyed to the blood.

thoracic-fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: A term applied to the ventral fins, when they are situated behind the pectorals.

thoracic-myalgia, *s.*

Pathol.: A hot wearying pain in the tendinous insertions of the fleshy bodies of the pectoral and sometimes of the intercostal muscles, arising from overwork. Rest, a flannel bandage round the thorax, friction with anodyne liniments, and attention to the general health are the appropriate remedies.

thoracic-regions, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Fourteen regions into which the thorax in man is divided by imaginary straight lines, longitudinal and transverse, so that the exact situation of any spot may be described. [Abdominal.]

thŏ-răç′-ĭ-ca, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Cirripedia. Carapace either a capitulum or a pedicle, or an operculated shell with a basis. Body formed of six thoracic segments, generally furnished with six pairs of limbs; abdomen rudimentary, but often bearing caudal appendages. Families: Balanidæ, Verrucidæ, and Lepadidæ.

*** thŏ-răç-ĭ-çī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *thorax* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A Linnæan group of Fishes (*Systema*, ed. 12th), having the ventral fins inserted on the abdominal surface below the pectorals.

thōr-ă-çĭp′-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. *thorax*, genit. *thoracis*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A division of Crustacea, having the special locomotory organs belonging to the thorax. It contains two legions, Podophthalmia and Edriophthalmia (q.v.).

thōr-ạ-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*), genit. *θωράκος* (*thōrakos*) = a breastplate.] Of, or belonging to, or in any way connected with, the thorax.

thōr-ạ-cō-çē′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *thoraco-*, and Gr. *κερᾶς* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceratidæ. Shell straight, elongated, conical, with a small, lateral, straight siphuncle. Known species twenty; from the Silurian to the Carboniferous of the United States and Europe.

thōr-ạ-cō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *thoraco-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Huxley's Eusuchia, peculiar to the Chalk of North America. They belong to the Procœlia of Owen.

*** thōr′-ah (th as t),** *s.* [Torah.]

*** thōr′-al,** *a.* [Lat. *thorus*, *torus* = a couch, a bed.]

1. Of or pertaining to a bed.

"The punishment of adultery . . . was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. Appellative of a line in the hand; called also the Mark of Venus.

thōr′-ăx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*) = the chest, a breastplate.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The breast, and specially the bones enclosing it. It is somewhat conical, with convex walls. Its upper opening is contracted, and bounded by the first dorsal vertebra, the first pair of ribs, and the manubrium of the sternum. Its inferior margin slopes downwards on each side to the twelfth rib; its longitudinal axis is directed upwards and somewhat backwards; its trans-

verse diameter at the widest part greatly exceeds the distance from the breast to the back. It consists of the dorsal vertebræ, the sternum, the ribs, and the costal cartilages, and contains the lungs, the heart, &c. The muscles of the thorax are: the intercostals, the *levatores costarum*, the subcostals, the *triangularis sterni*, with which may be included the diaphragm.

(2) *Compar.:* The part of the trunk above or anterior to the diaphragm.

2. *Entom.:* The central division of the body of insects. It is formed of three consolidated somites or segments: the prothorax, the mesothorax, and the metathorax.

* 3. *Old Armour:* A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially the cuirass or corse-

GREEK WARRIOR WEARING THORAX.

let worn by the ancient Greeks, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breast and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.

thŏr-ĭc'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. θωρηκτής (*thōrēktēs*) = armed with a breast-plate.]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga. Minute, broad, convex beetles, with the prothorax very large; antennæ clavate, eleven-jointed; tarsi five-jointed. Known species twenty, all from the borders of the Mediterranean.

thō-rī'-na, *s.* [Thorinum.]

Chem.: ThO. Thorinum oxide; thorinic oxide. Prepared from thorite by reducing it to a fine powder and decomposing with hydrochloric acid. After separation of various metallic oxides, it is treated with potassic sulphate and precipitated as potassio-thorinic sulphate. From the solution of the salt in hot water, ammonia throws down thorinic hydrate, which on ignition yields thorina. It is a white powder of a sp. gr. = 9·402. The ignited oxide is insoluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids, and only difficultly soluble in sulphuric acid.

thō-rĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thorin(um)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to thorinum.

thorinic-oxide, *s.* [Thorina.]

thō-rī'-nŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *Thor* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Thorium. Atomic weight = 115·7; symbol Th. A divalent metallic element belonging to the group of earth-metals discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in thorite. It is a very rare element, and is obtained by heating the anhydrous chloride with potassium. The reduced thorinum is a gray metallic powder, having a specific gravity of 7·65 to 7·79. When heated, it burns with a bright flame, producing snow-white thorina without any trace of fusion. It is not oxidised by either hot or cold water, dissolves slowly in nitric and sulphuric acids, more easily in hydrochloric acid, and is not attacked by caustic alkalis.

thorinum-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ThCl_2$. Prepared by heating an intimate mixture of thorina and charcoal in a stream of dry chlorine gas. It is deposited on the cool part of the tube in white, shining crystals, which are rectangular, four-sided tables. They deliquesce in the air, and dissolve in water with rise of temperature.

thorinum-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Th(HO)_2$. Obtained as a gelatinous mass by the action of caustic alkalis on solutions of thorinum salts. Under the air-pump it dries up into a white powder, readily soluble in all acids, excepting oxalic, molybdic, and hydrofluoric acids.

thorinum-oxide, *s.* [Thorina.]

thorinum-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: ThS. Thorinum burns in the vapour of sulphur, forming a yellow pulverulent sulphide, which acquires metallic lustre by pressure. It is very slowly attacked by acids, and is converted into thorina by roasting.

thŏr'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *thor(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral with a tetrahedral habit; occurring in crystals and massive in syenite, near Brevig, Norway. Also found as pseudomorphs in the form of zircon and orthoclase. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr., 4·3 to 5·4; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, orange to brownish-yellow, black; streak, light orange to dark-brown. Compos.: essentially a silicate of thoria; silica, 17·0; thoria, 76·2; water, 6·8 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $ThO_2SiO_2 + 1\frac{1}{4}HO$.

thŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Thorinum.]

thorn, * **thorne,** *s.* [A.S. *thorn*; cogn. with Dut. *doorn*; Icel. *thorn*; Dan. *tiörn*; Sw. *törne*; Ger. *dorn*; Goth. *thaurnus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Any sharp-pointed projection likely to lacerate the hand, on the stem or any other part of a shrub, tree, or herb. Popularly, it includes both a botanical thorn and a prickle.

(2) A thorny shrub, tree, or herb; often used in this sense in composition, as the Black*thorn* the Haw*thorn*, &c. When the word thorn is used alone, it generally signifies a hawthorn. In Scripture, and specially in the Old Testament, thorn is a generic word including various spinous plants belonging to different families. Precision in identifying them all is impossible.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything that pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything painful, irritating, or troublesome; a source of annoyance or trouble; an obstacle, a trouble, a care.

"No traveller ever reached that blessed abode,
Who found not *thorns* and briers in his road."
Cowper: Epistle to an Afflicted Lady.

(2) The same as Thorn-letter (q.v.).

II. *Bot.:* A sharp conical projection constituting the growing point of a branch which has proved abortive. That this is its origin is shown by the fact that sometimes trees, which are thorny in their wild state, have their spines converted into branches when long cultivated in a garden, as is the case with the apple and the pear. A thorn differs from a prickle, which is so superficial that it comes away when the bark is pealed off, while in similar circumstances a thorn, being deep seated, remains. Sometimes thorns bear leaves, as in the Whitethorn.

thorn-apple, *s.*

Bot.: Datura Stramonium.

thorn-bush, *s.* A shrub that bears thorns.

"The lantern is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this *thorn-bush*, my *thorn-bush*; and this dog, my dog."
—Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

thorn-but, *s.* A turbot (q.v.).

thorn-devil, *s.* [Moloch, II. 2.]

thorn-headed worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Acanthocephala (q.v.), so named because they have a trunk or proboscis armed with hooks by which they can attach themselves to, or penetrate, the coats of the intestines of their hosts.

thorn hedge, *s.* A hedge or fence composed of thorns.

thorn-letter, *s.* A name given to the letter þ (= th) in Anglo-Saxon, and the corresponding character in Icelandic.

thorn-moth, *s.*

Entom.: More than one species of Geometer Moths. The Purple Thorn is *Selenia illustrata*; the Early Thorn, *S. illumaria*; and the Canary Shouldered Thorn, *Ennomos tiliaria.*

thorn-set, *a.* Set or planted with thorns.

thorn-tailed agama, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus Uromastrix (q.v.).

* **thorn,** *v.t.* [Thorn, *s.*] To prick or pierce with, or as with a thorn.

"The only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him."
Tennyson: Harold, i. 1.

thorn'-bäck, *s.* [Eng. *thorn*, s., and *back.*]

Ichthy.: *Raja clavata*, one of the commonest of the British Rays, occurring all round the coast. It is dark-brown in colour, with lighter spots; the whole upper surface is covered with asperities, and a variable number of large spines, like recurved nails, more abundant in the female than in the male, but always extending down the tail in the median line. It is in the best condition in November, but is not highly esteemed as a food-fish.

* **thorn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thorn*, s.; *-less.*] Free from thorns. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths."
Coleridge: Sonnet to Bowles.

thorn'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *thorn*, s., and *tail.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for the species of two genera of Humming-birds—Gouldia (four species) and Discura (one). The tail-feathers in the first genus are much elongated and sharply pointed, and the tarsi are covered with a tuft of feathers. Discura has a racket at the end of the tail.

thorn'-ў, * **thorn-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *thorn*, s.; *-y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns or prickles.

"He in the thick woven covert
Painfully tugs, or in the *thorny* brake
Torn and embarrass'd bleeds."
Somerville: Chase, i.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Sharp, pricking, pressing.

"No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Troublesome, vexatious, perplexing, harassing.

"The *thorny* point of bare distress."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

thorny-clams, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Chamidæ.

thorny-oyster, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Spondylus (q.v.). The lower valve in old specimens is almost always spiny.

thorny-restharrow, *s.* [Restharrow.]

† **thorny-trefoil,** *s.*

Bot.: Fagonia trifolium, a Bean-caper.

thŏr'-ŏugh (*gh* silent), * **thor-ow,** * **thor-u** * **thor-owe,** * **thor-ugh,** * **thorw,** * **thuruh,** *a., adv., prep., & s.* [A later form of *through* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Passing through.

"Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides."—*Bacon: Of Building.*

2. Passing through or to the end; hence, complete, perfect.

"The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. Thorough-going.

"In conclusion, he urged them to be *thorough* in what they undertook."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Thoroughly.

"So was I with the song
Thorow ravished." *Chaucer: Flower & Leaf.*

2. Through.

"No! though the serpent's sting should pierce me *thorough*." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, i. 1.

* **C.** *As preposition:*

1. Through.

"On mountains, *thorow* brambles, pits, and flouds."
Beaum. & Fl.: Philaster, iv.

2. By means of.

D. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A passage, a thoroughfare; a channel; any means of passage.

"The alteration must be from the head by making other *thoroughs* and devices."—*Bradford: Works*, i. 303.

2. An interfurrow between two ridges; a channel for water. (*Prov.*)

II. *Eng. Hist.:* A word used in the reign of Charles I. by Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in his confidential correspondence, to express the scheme he meditated for subverting the liberties of his countrymen and making Charles an absolute monarch.

"To this scheme, in his confidential correspondence, he gave the expressive name of *Thorough*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

thorough-bass, thorough-base, *s.* [Bass (3), *s.*, ¶.]

thorough-bolt, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A bolt going through from side to side.

thorough-brace, *s.*

Vehicles: A strong band or thong extending from the front to the back C-spring and supporting the body.

thorough-bred, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of pure and unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest breed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having the qualities or characteristics of pure breeding; high-spirited, mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form, bearing, or the like.

2. Thorough: as, a *thorough-bred* scamp. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As subst.:* An animal, especially a horse, of pure breed, stock, or race.

* **thorough-framing,** *s.*

Carp.: An old term for the framing of doors and windows.

thorough-going, *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; going or ready to go to any lengths; extreme, thorough.

"Multiplication of proprietors is not the kind of reform which finds favour with a large section of the more *thorough-going* land reformers."—*J. S. Mill: Dissertations; Advice to Land Reformers.*

thorough-lighted, *a.* Lighted so that the light passes right through. Applied to a room or building that has windows on opposite sides, the light not being intercepted by partitions.

* **thorough-paced,** *a.* Perfectly trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; thorough; thorough-going; going all lengths.

"For he [Gregory of Huntington] was *thorough-paced* in three tongues, Latine, Greek [as appears by his many comments on those grammarians], and Hebrew."—*Fuller: Worthies; Huntingtonshire.*

thorough-pin, *s.* A disease in horses, which consists of enlarged mucous capsules on each side of the hocks, giving somewhat the appearance as if a pin had been thrust through.

"When the joint capsule becomes distended with fluid, it not only protrudes in front of the hock, filling up the hollow which is characteristic of the healthy joint, but it also exhibits itself in the form of a soft swelling at the upper part of the joint, in the space within the bone which forms the point of the hock and the bone of the leg directly in front of it. This swelling appears on both sides of the leg, and from its position is called a *thorough-pin. Thorough-pins* of the limited form, consisting of small bursal tumours in the space in front of the bone which forms the point of the hock, quite unconnected with the principal joint surface, are of no more consequence than ordinary windgalls. *Thorough-pins* are only serious when they are a part of the disease of the principal capsule, forming, in fact, a portion of a 'blood' or 'bog' spavin."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* **thorough-sped,** *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

"Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes."—*Swift.*

* **thorough-stitch,** *adv.* Fully, completely; going the whole length of any business.

"Those solid divines, that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinning soul, go *thorough-stitch* to work."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Eph.* iv. 30.

thorough-wax, thorow-wax, throw-wax, *s.*

Bot.: *Bupleurum rotundifolium.* The stem is branched; the leaves ovate, perfoliate; the flowers greenish-yellow, with large bracts; fruit with striate interstices. The name was given by Turner because, as he says, "the stalke waxeth thro the leaves." (*Prior.*) It was formerly used as a vulnerary. It is a native of Europe and Western Asia; rare in Britain.

thŏr′-ōugh-fāre (*gh* silent), * **thor-ow-fare,** * **thurgh-fare,** *s.* [Eng. *thorough,* and *fare.*]

1. A passage through from one street, opening, &c., to another; an unobstructed way, especially an unobstructed road or street for public traffic.

"The *thoroughfares* were overrun with weed."
Browning: Sordello, iv.

*2. Power of passing; passage.

thŏr′-ōugh-lĭ (*gh* silent), * **through-ly,** * **thor-ow-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *thorough; -ly.*] In a thorough manner or degree; perfectly, completely, fully, entirely.

"Most of these were known to be *thoroughly* well affected to the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

thŏr′-ōugh-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *thorough; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thorough; completeness, perfectness.

thŏr′-ōugh-wŏrt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *thorough,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* The stem is round, erect, and hairy; the leaves subsessile, opposite, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, wrinkled, pale underneath and hairy; the involucre cylindrical and imbricated; the twelve to fifteen florets tubular. It grows in bogs in North America. The whole plant is intensely bitter. A decoction of the leaves has been given as a febrifuge. In larger quantities it is emetic, sudorific, and aperient. Called also Boneset and Crosswort.

* **thor-ow,** *a.*, &c. [THOROUGH.]

thorp, thorpe, *s.* [A.S. *thorp* = a village; cogn. with Dut. *dorp* = a village; Icel. *thorp;* Dan. *torp;* Sw. *torp* = a little farm, a cottage; Goth. *thaurp;* Ger. *dorf.*] A group of houses standing together in the country; a village, a hamlet. It occurs principally as an element in place names, and in names derived from places: as, Al*thorp,* Copsmans*thorpe,* &c.

"Wish'd for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he came—
Among the tenantry of *thorpe* and vill."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

thōs, *s.* [THOUS.]

ṭhōse, * **thos,** * **thas,** *a. & pron.* [THIS.] Used as the plural of *that, these* being used as the plural of *this,* but etymologically one of the forms of the plural of *this.* When *those* and *these* are used to express contradistinction, *those* refers to the things first mentioned, or furthest off; *these* to things last mentioned, or nearer.

ṭhŏu (in the objective and dative cases *thee,* pl. *you* or *ye*), *pron.* [A.S. *dhú;* cogn. with Icel. *thú;* Goth. *thu;* Dan., Sw., & Ger. *du;* Irish & Gael. *tu;* Wel. *ti;* Russ. *tui;* Lat. *tu;* Gr. σύ, τύ (*su, tu*); Pers. *tú;* Sanse. *tvam.* The A.S. *dhú* was thus declined: nom. *dhú,* genit. *dhín,* dat. *dhe,* accus. *dhec, dhe;* nom. pl. *ge,* genit. *eower,* dat. *eow,* accus. *eowic, eow.* In the seventeenth century the employment of *thou* to any one indicated familiarity with him, whether of love or of contempt. The use of the plural *you* for the singular *thou* was established as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century.] The second personal pronoun of the singular number; used to denote the person spoken to; thyself.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel *thou.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 30.

¶ (1) It was frequently used emphatically in phrases expressive of contempt, reproach, scorn, anger, or the like.

"All that Lord Cobham did was at thy instigation *thou* viper, for I thou thee, *thou* traitor."—*Coke: To Sir Walter Raleigh, at his Trial of the latter.*

(2) The employment o *thou* by the early Quakers implied that they regarded no man, however exalted his rank, with special reverence. With reference to them Fuller, in the dedication of his Seventh Book, explains the usage of his time in a sentence useful for lexicographical purposes:

"In opposition whereunto we maintain that *thou* from superiors to inferiors is proper as a sign of command; from equals to equals is passable as a note of familiarity; but from inferiors to superiors, if proceeding from ignorance, hath a smack of clownishness; if from affectation, a tone of contempt."

(3) *Thou* is used now only in addresses to the Deity, and in poetry.

* **ṭhŏu,** *v.t. & i.* [THOU, *pron.*]

A. *Trans.:* To address with the pronoun *thou:* to treat with familiarity.

"Taunt him with the licence of ink: if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To use the words *thou* and *thee* in conversation.

ṭhōugh (*gh silent*), * **thogh,** * **thoughe,** * **thah,** * **thaih,** * **theah,** * **thæh,** * **thegh,** * **thagh,** * **thau,** * **thauh,** * **thei,** * **theigh,** *conj. & adv.* [A.S. *dheáh, dhéh;* cogn. with Dut. *doch* = yet, but; Icel. *thó;* Dan. *dog;* Sw. *dock;* O. H. Ger. *doh;* Ger. *doch;* Goth. *thauh.*]

A. *As conj.:* Granting, admitting, allowing, or assuming it to be the fact that; even were it the case that; even if; notwithstanding that.

"*Though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him."—*Job* xiii. 15.

B. *As adv.:* Notwithstanding this or that; however, for all that.

"Let me intreat you
To use her name as little as you can, *though.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, iv.

¶ (1) *As though:* As if.

"In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded."—*Genesis* xl. 10.

* (2) *Though that:* Though.

"*Though that* nature with a beauteous wall
Doth oft close in pollution."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 2.

* (3) *What though:* Elliptically used for *What care I though, What does it signify though,* &c.

"By chance but not by truth: *what though?*"
Shakesp.: King John, i.

thought (ough as **â),** * **thoughte,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [THINK.]

thought (ough as **â),** * **thoght,** *s.* [A.S. *thoht, gethoht, theaht, getheaht,* from *gethoht, thoht,* pa. par. of *thencan* = to think (q.v.); Icel. *thótti, thóttr,* from *thátti,* pa. t. of *thekkja* = to know; Ger. *dachte, gedacht,* from *gedacht,* pa. par. of *denken* = to think.]

1. The act of thinking; the exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception.

"*Thought* is free." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* iii. 2.

2. Serious consideration; deliberation, reflection.

"Evil is wrought
By want of *thought*
As well as want of heart." *Hood: Lady's Dream.*

* 3. Anxious, brooding care; deep concern or solicitude.

"Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink."—*Matthew* vi. 25.

4. The mental state of one who thinks; silent contemplation; deep cogitation; meditation or study.

"She pined in *thought.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

5. The power or faculty of thinking; the mental faculty; the mind.

"It is past the infinite of *thought.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 3.

6. That which is thought; an idea; a conception of the mind; as:

(1) A judgment, an opinion, a conclusion.

"I speak my *thoughts.*" *Shakesp.: Much Ado,* i. 1.

(2) That which springs from, originates in, or is produced by the imagination; a creation of the mind having a distinct existence from the mind that created it; a fancy, a conceit, a conception.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."
Wordsworth: Intim. of Immortality, xi.

* 7. Hope, expectation.

"We have now no *thought* in us but France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

8. Intention, design.

"All their *thoughts* are against me for evil."—*Psalm* lvi. 5.

¶ (1) *A thought:* A very small degree or quantity.

"If the hair were a *thought* browner."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 4.

(2) *Second thoughts:* Maturer deliberation; after consideration.

"Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?"
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 65.

thought-reader, *s.* A mesmerist who claims to be able to discover what is passing in another person's mind; an exponent of thought reading. [MIND-READING.]

thought-reading, *s.* A branch of mesmerism. Whilst exhibiting their powers its exponents are blindfolded, and claim that without collusion or the aid of confederates they can find articles hidden in their absence, give the numbers of bank-notes, &c. In thought-reading proper the thought-reader holds the hand and pulse of the person to be operated on, and professes to be able, by mesmeric sympathy, to discover what is passing in his mind. [MIND-READER.]

thought-transference, *s.* A supposed emotional influence of one person's mind upon that of another at a distance.

* **thought′-ĕd (ough** as **â),** *a.* [Eng. *thought,* s.; *-ed.*] Having thoughts; chiefly in composition: as, sad-*thoughted.*

* **thought-en,** *pret. of v.* [THINK.]

***thought-en,** *a.* [Eng. *thought*, s.; *-en.*] Having a thought; thinking.

"Be you *thoughten*
That I came with no ill intent."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

thought'-fŭl (ough as **â),** *a.* [Eng. *thought; -full(l).*]

1. Full of thought or reflection; contemplative; engaged in or given to meditation.

2. Attentive, careful; having the mind directed to an object.

"It requires much care, and nice observation to extract and separate the precious ore from so much vile mixture; so that the understanding must be patient, and wary, and *thoughtful* in seeking truth."—*Glanvill*: Essay 1.

*3. Promoting meditation; favourable to meditation or contemplation.

"War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invade,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shade."
Pope: Chorus of Athenians.

*4. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety or care.

"Around her crowd Distrust, and Doubt, and Fear,
And *thoughtful* Foresight and tormenting Care."
Prior: Passage in Erasmus Imitated.

5. Exhibiting or evincing thought or care; considerate: as, a *thoughtful* act or gift.

¶ *Thoughtful*, or full of *thinking; considerate*, or ready to *consider*; and *deliberate*, ready to *deliberate*, rise upon each other in their signification: he who is *thoughtful* does not forget his duty; he who is *considerate* pauses, and *considers* properly what is his duty; he who *deliberates considers deliberately*. It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be *thoughtful* in doing what is wished of him; it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be *considerate*, as he has often to judge according to his own discretion; it is the recommendation of a person who is acting for himself in critical matters to be *deliberate*. There is this farther distinction in the word *deliberate*, that it may be used in the bad sense to mark a settled intention to do evil; young people may sometimes plead, in extenuation of their guilt, that their misdeeds do not arise from *deliberate* malice.

thought'-fŭl-lĭ (ough as **â),** *adv.* [Eng. *thoughtful; -ly.*] In a thoughtful or contemplative manner; with thought or consideration; with solicitude or anxiety.

"The Planter, under his roof of thatch,
Smoked *thoughtfully* and slow."
Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.

thought'-fŭl-nĕss (ough as **â),** *s.* [Eng. *thoughtful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thoughtful; deep meditation; anxiety, carefulness, serious attention.

"Such a degree of *thoughtfulness*, as takes up and dejects, and distracts the mind."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

thought'-lĕss (ough as **â),** *a.* [Eng. *thought*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Free from thought or care; having no thought; heedless, unthinking, careless, negligent.

"A rude and *thoughtless* schoolboy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Dull, stupid.

"Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool."
Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore.

3. Done without thought, care, or heed: as, a *thoughtless* act or remark.

thought'-lĕss-lĭ (ough as **â),** *adv.* [Eng. *thoughtless; -ly.*] In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly, unthinkingly, negligently.

"He who runs on *thoughtlessly* in the mad career of pleasure, can scarcely fail of losing his health."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

thought'-lĕss-nĕss (ough as **â),** *s.* [Eng. *thoughtless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thoughtless; want of thought; heedlessness, carelessness.

"They lose the very idea of foresight, and contract the *thoughtlessness* of children."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. i.

***thought'-sĭck (ough** as **â),** *adv.* [Eng. *thought*, s., and *sick.*] Uneasy with sad reflections; sad, sorrowful.

"Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

***thought'-sŏme (ough** as **â),** *a.* [Eng. *thought; -some.*] Thoughtful.

***thought'-sŏme-nĕss (ough** as **â),** *s.* [Eng. *thoughtsome; -ness.*] Thoughtfulness; thought. (*Fairfax: Bulk & Selvedge of the World.*)

***thō'-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. θώς (*thōs*), genit. θωός (*thōos*) = a jackal.]

Zool.: According to Hamilton Smith, a section of Canidæ, having the form of wolves on a small scale; not more than eighteen inches high; structure very light; tail rather short, forming a scanty brush, tip black; fur close, hard; livery mostly chequered, or pencilled with black and white, extremities buff; they are not gregarious and do not burrow. From Africa and south-western Asia. Some of the species are now classed with Canis and others with Vulpes. [Thooid, A.]

thou'-sand, *thou-synde, *thou-sant, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *thúsend*; cogn. with Dut. *duizend*; Icel. *thúsund, thúshund, thúsundradh*; Dan. *tusind*; Sw. *tusen*; Ger. *tausend*; Goth. *thusundi.* The second element is evidently A.S. and Icel. *hund* = a hundred; the etymology of the first element of the word is doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The number of ten hundreds; ten times a hundred; hence used indefinitely for a great number, and in the plural for an indefinite number.

"Some *thousands* of these logs."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. A symbol representing the number of ten hundred, as 1,000, or M.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Denoting the number of ten hundred.

"One day is with the Lord as a *thousand* years, and a *thousand* years as one day."—*2 Peter* iii. 8.

2. *Fig.*: Used to denote a great number indefinitely: as, It is a *thousand* chances that you fail.

† **thousand-legs,** *s.*

Zool.: A millepede.

thou'-sand-fōld, *thu-sen-fald, *a.* [Eng. *thousand; -fold.*] Multiplied a thousand times.

"Ye have repaid me back a *thousandfold*."
Longfellow: Dedication.

thou'-sandth, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *thousand*; suff. *-th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth; the ordinal of a thousand.

"He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart-whole."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

3. Hence, fig., occurring or being one of a very great number: as, To do a thing for the *thousandth* time.

B. *As subst.*: The thousandth part of anything; one of a thousand parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thowe, *s.* & *v.* [Thaw.]

thōwl, thow-el, thōwle, *s.* [Thole, *s.*]

thow'-lĕss, *a.* [For *thewless* = wanting thews or strength.] Sluggish, inactive. (*Scotch.*)

"Because I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fiasenless, ministry of that carnal man."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

***thow-thys-tylle, *sow-thys-tylle,** *s.* [Sowthistle.] Sowthistle. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

thrā'-cĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *Thracius* = Thracian.]

Zool.: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, nearly equivalve, slightly compressed, attenuated, and gaping behind; cartilage processes thick; pallial sinus shallow. Animal with the mantle closed; foot linguiform; siphon rather long, with fringed orifices. They live in water from four to 120 fathoms deep. Recent species seventeen, from Greenland, the United States, Britain, Norway, the Mediterranean, the Canaries, China, &c.; fossil thirty-six, from the Lower Oolite, if not the Trias, onward. (*Woodward.*)

Thrā'-cian, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Thracia, or Thrace, an extensive tract of country having the lower Danube for its northern boundary.

B. *As subst.*: An inhabitant or native of Thrace.

thrăck, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *thræc*, *thracu* = force, strength, brunt.] To load or burden.

"But certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions, and greater corruptions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

thrack-scat, *s.*

Mining: Metal remaining in the mine.

thrâl'-dŏm, *thrall-dome, *s.* [Icel. *thrældómr.*] The state or condition of being a thrall; a state of servitude; bondage, slavery.

"He had spirit enough to be at times angry with himself for submitting to such *thraldom*, and impatient to break loose from it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

thrâll, *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *threll* = a thrall, a serf, a slave; cogn. with Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl*; O. H. Ger. *drigil, drëgil, trigil, trikil* = a slave. Original meaning, probably a runner, a messenger, hence a servant, from the same root as Goth. *thragjan*; A.S. *thrægian* = to run; A.S. *thrag, thrah* = a running, a course.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A slave, a serf, a bondman.

"That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service as his *thralls*
By right of war."
Milton: P. L., i. 194.

2. Slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

3. A shelf, a stand; a stand for barrels. (*Prov.*)

"The dairy *thralls*, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

B. *As adj.*: Bond; subject.

"The Romyshe Babilon hath certayne hundred of yeres holden all Christendome captiue and *thrall*."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

* **thrall-full,** *a.* Enslaved.

"His *thrall-full* state."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 686.

thrall-like, *a.* Like or characteristic of a thrall; slavish.

***thrâll,** *v.t.* [Thrall, *s.*] To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; to enslave, to enthrall.

"*Thrall'd* in an Iland; shipwrackt in his teares;
And in the fancies that Calypso beares,
Bound from his birthright."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey, v.

***thrâll'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *thrall*, v.; *-er.*] One who enslaves or enthralls.

***thrâll'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *thrall; -ess.*] A female thrall; a female slave or servant. (*Wycliffe: Jer.* xxxiv. 6.)

thrang, *a.* & *s.* [Throng.]

A. *As adj.*: Crowded, busy, intimate, familiar. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.*: A throng.

thrā'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. θρανίτης (*thranitēs*).]

Greek Antiq.: One of the rowers on the topmost bench in a trireme, who had the longest oars and the most work.

thrăp, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: To bind on; to fasten round.

"The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it."—*Southey: Life of Nelson.*

thrăp'-ple, *s.* [Thropple.] The throat. (*Scotch.*)

"Sorrow be in your *thrapple* then!"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

thrăs-ā'-ĕt-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. θρασύς (*thrasus*) = bold, daring, and ἀετός (*aëtos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Buteoninæ, with one species, *Thrasaëtus harpyia*, the Harpy Eagle, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. Bill like Aquila, nostrils narrow, and set somewhat crosswise; wings with fourth, fifth, and sixth quills longest; tail long and rounded; tarsi short, stout, with large scales in front and small ones at side; toes powerful.

thrăsh, thresh, *thresch-en, *threshe, *v.t.* & *i.* [For *thersch*, by metathesis of *r*, from A.S. *therscan, thirscan* (pa. t. *thærsc*, pa. par. *thorscen*); cogn. with O. Dut. *derschen*; Dut. *dorschen*; Icel. *threskja*; Dan. *tærske*; Sw. *tröska*; Ger. *dreschen*; Goth. *thriskan* (pa. t. *thrask*, pa. par. *thruskans*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To beat out, or separate the grain or

seeds from by means of a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen.

"And in the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 400.

*(2) To beat with sticks, for the purpose of knocking down fruit. (*Dryden: Virgil, Georg.* i. 409.)

2. *Fig.:* To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to flog.

"'Oh gentlemen, y'are welcome: I have been *thrash'd* i' faith.'
'How? *thrash'd* sir?'
'Never was Shrove-tuesday bird so cudgell'd, gentlemen.'" *Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To perform the operation of thrashing corn; to practise thrashing; to beat or separate grain from straw by beating or treading.

*2. *Fig.:* To labour, to toil, to drudge.

"I rather would be Mævius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Naut.:* To move rapidly; to make rapid progress.

"Captains have told me that they have watched them *thrashing* to windward in a strong breeze with the power of an ocean passenger steamer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

¶ *To thrash out:* To discuss or investigate thoroughly.

"A subject which has by no means been *thrashed out*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1885.

† thrăsh, † **thrŭsh** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Various species of Juncus.

thrăsh'-el, thrash-le, *s.* [Eng. *thrash; -el, -le.*] An instrument to thrash with; a flail. (*Prov.*)

thrăsh'-ĕr, thrĕsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thrash; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who thrashes grain, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* A popular American name for the genus Harporhynchus, of the sub-family Mimiinæ.

2. *Zool.:* [Alopias, Fox-shark].

thrăsh'-ĭng, thrĕsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Thrash.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. It is performed in various ways, by beating with a flail or threshing-machine, or by trampling with the feet of oxen, &c. This last mode was that employed by the nations of antiquity, and is the one still practised in the south of Europe, Persia, India, &c. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, and sometimes dragged a kind of roller, studded with iron knobs, over the sheaves, which were spread in the form of a circle on the floor, the grain being placed towards the centre. Thrashing by flails is still practised in some parts, but the introduction of thrashing-machines has caused that system to be but little followed, on account of the greater time and labour involved in it, as compared with the machines. Thrashing in Lombardy is generally performed by means of a fluted roller drawn around in a circular track.

"The good red bearded wheat Far, commeth hardly out of the huske, and asketh some painefull *thrashing*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.

2. *Fig.:* A sound flogging or drubbing.

thrashing floor, *s.* A floor or area on which grain is thrashed or beaten out. In eastern countries, from the earliest times, thrashing-floors were in the open air, but in colder and moister climates, such floors are necessarily under cover, as in a barn.

"O God, what was the *thrushing-floor* of a Jebusite to thee, above all other soils?"—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Numbering of the People.*

thrashing-machine, thrashing-mill, *s.* A machine for thrashing or beating out grain, as wheat, oats, barley, &c., from the straw. The motive power may be that of horses, oxen, water, wind, or steam. Menzies made a machine in Scotland in 1732, and Stirling of Dumblane another in 1758, but they do not seem to have been successes. Meikle, of Tyningham, East Lothian, invented a machine in 1786, which is the type of modern thrashers. Menzies' had a series of revolving flails, and Stirling's had a cylinder with arms upon a vertical shaft running at high velocity. Meikle invented the drum with beaters acting upon the grain in the sheaf, which was fed between rollers. The English improvement was to make the beating drum work in a concave known as the breasting, the grain and straw being scutched and rubbed between the two and carried to the shaker, which removed the straw from the grain and chaff, a large amount of grain also falling through the bars of the concave. The English thrashing-machines are driven by engines of from four to six horse-power. The feeding-rollers are three and a-half inches in diameter, and make thirty-five revolutions per minute. The straw-rakes have the same diameter, and make thirty revolutions per minute. The drum has beaters formed by slats on the ends of radial arms, differing in that respect from the American thrashing-machines, which usually have skeleton-cylinders armed with radial teeth. The sheaf, in America, after cutting the band, is spread upon the inclined feed-chute by the person who is feeding, and passed gradually into the throat of the machine, head ends first. In some of the English machines the straw is fed in broadside on, to prevent the breaking of the straw; by this means, only a part of each beater acts upon the ears. In the American machine an inclined chute furnishes the sheaf, heads foremost, to the action of the radial teeth that are attached to the skeleton-cylinder, and are opposed to the teeth in the concave plates beneath. A straw-carrier elevates and discharges the straw, shaking out the grain, which falls into the well. A lifting-screw elevates and forwards the grain and chaff from the well to the vibrating shoe that carries the dividing screen, which, with the aid of the blast from the fan in its rear, separates the grain from its accompanying refuse. The clean grain then falls into a forwarding screw that discharges through a spout into a measure or bag. An elevator returns the tailings and unthrashed heads to the cylinder to be worked over. An endless belt furnished with transverse slats, and sometimes covered with an apron, takes the straw from the machine. Some machines are also provided with a straw carrier that elevates and forwards the straw, commonly discharging it on the stack.

Thrăsk'-īte, *s.* [Traskite.]

* **thrā-sŏn'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [After Thraso, the name of the braggart in the Latin comedies.]

1. Given to bragging; boasting.

2. Characterized by bragging or boasting; boastful.

"There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two rams, and Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of—I came, saw, and overcame."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

* **thrā-sŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *thrasonical; -ly.*] In a thrasonical or boastful manner; boastfully.

"To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte."—*Johnson*, in voce *Rodomontade.*

* **thraste,** *pret. of v.* [Thrust, *v.*]

thrătch, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps softened from A.S. *threc, thracu* = force.] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. (*Scotch.*)

thrau'-līte (au as ŏw), *s.* [Gr. θραῦλος (*thraulos*) = fragile; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Analyses suggest a relationship to Gillingite (q.v.), to which Dana refers it.

thrāve, threave, * **threve,** *s.* [Icel. *threfi* = a thrave, from *thrifa* = to grasp; Dan. *trave* = a score of sheaves; Sw. *trafve* = a pile of wood; Sw. dial. *trave* = a thrave.]

1. Twenty-four sheaves or two shocks of corn.

"A daimen-icker in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request."
Burns: To a Mouse.

2. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a large number.

"He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 6.

3. A drove, a herd.

thrâw, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *thrâwan* = to throw, to twist.]

A. *Trans.:* To twist, to wrench, to distort, to wrest.

"They winna bide *thrawing*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cast; to warp.

2. To twist from agony; to writhe. (*Scotch.*)

thrâw (1), *s.* [Thraw, *v.*] A twist, a wrench, a distortion.

"To rin after spulzie, deil be wi' me if I do not give your craig a *thraw*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

thraw-crook, *s.* An implement with a crooked head, used for twisting straw ropes, &c. (*Scotch.*)

thrâw (2), *s.* [A.S. *threá.*] A pang, a throe (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Dead thraw:* The death throws; the last agonies. (The expression, *To be in the dead thraw*, is also applied to any object neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold.)

(2) *Heads and thraws:* Lying side by side; the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thrâ'-ward, thrâ'-wart, *a.* [Thraw, *v.*] Cross-grained, froward, perverse, backward, reluctant. (*Scotch.*)

"I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a *thrawart* job I hae had wi' her."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xliii.

thrâw'-in, thrâwn, *a.* [Thraw, *v.*] Distorted; having the appearance of ill-humour; cross-grained, perverse.

thrĕad, * **thred,** * **threde,** * **threed,** * **thrid,** *s.* [A.S. *thræd* = that which is twisted, a thread, from *thrâwan* = to twist, to throw (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *draad*, from *draaijen* = to twist; Icel. *thráðhr;* Dan. *traad;* Sw. *tråd;* Ger. *draht, drath* = wire, thread, from O. H. Ger. *drâjan;* Ger. *drehen* = to twist.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A compound cord consisting of two or more single yarns, doubled and twisted. In the trade it is divided into lace, stocking, and sewing thread. The doubling and twisting of thread is effected by spindles and flyers operating in a manner similar to the throstle (q.v.). The twist is usually in a direction the reverse of that given to the individual yarns. In a general sense thread denotes the filaments of some fibrous substance, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length, the common name of such filaments being yarn. Thread is principally used for sewing.

(2) A yarn measure, containing in cotton yarn fifty-four inches, in linen yarn ninety inches, and in worsted yarn thirty-five inches. (*Simmonds.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind, as the filament of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; a fine filament or line of gold or silver, a filament of melted glass, the line spun by a spider, &c.

"The smallest *thread*
That ever spider twisted from her womb."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(2) Used as an emblem of life, as being spun and cut by the Fates.

"Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

(3) Something continued in a long course or tenour.

"There is here a work of fiction praiseworthy as such, and never flagging in the *thread* of its excitement from beginning to end."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

*(4) Distinguishing property; quality, fineness.

"A neat courtier, of a most elegant *thread*."
Ben Jonson.

(5) The central line of a stream or watercourse. (*Bouvier.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A long delicate hair.

2. *Mach.:* The spiral projecting rib on the shaft of a screw.

3. *Mining:* A slight vein of ore, smaller than a branch, passing off from the main vein into the rock.

¶ (1) *Air threads:* The fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders; gossamer.

*(2) *Thread and thrum:* The good and bad together; an expression borrowed from weaving, the thread being the substance of the warp, and the thrum the end of the warp by which it is fastened to the loom.

"O Fates, come, come,
Cut *thread and thrum*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

thread-carrier, *s.*

Knitting-mach.: The hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn passes.

thread-cells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Thread-like stinging processes found in the Hydrozoa.

thread-finisher, *s.* A machine in which thread is treated to give it a smooth and polished surface.

thread frame, *s.* The doubling and twisting-mill by which two or more yarns are combined to form a thread. The yarns as they are unwound from the bobbins or cops are passed beneath the surface of a solution of gum or starch in a trough; the wetting enables them to be condensed into a more solid thread; they then pass between rollers, by which they are laid parallel, or nearly so, and are thence conducted to a flyer, by which they are twisted together, and to the bobbin, on which they are wound.

thread-gauge, *s.* A gauge for determining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps.

thread-guide, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: A loop, eye, or other contrivance, forming a guide for the thread when it changes its direction at points between the reel and the needle-eye.

thread-lace, *s.* Lace of linen thread; such as Honiton, and many other kinds.

thread-moulds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The Fungi of the group Hyphomycetes.

thread-needle, *s.* A game in which children stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one still holding the hand of the next runs between the others. Also called Thread-the-needle.

thread-paper, *s.* Thin strips of paper for wrapping up skeins of thread.

thread plants, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Plants whose fibres may be manufactured into thread, as flax, cotton, &c.

thread-waxer, *s.* A bowl of heated shoemaker's wax, through which the thread is conducted in sewing-machines for boots, shoes, and leather.

thrĕad, *v.t.* [THREAD, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of.

"The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. *Fig.:* To pass or pierce through, as through something narrow, interwoven, or intricate.

"A serf that rose betimes to *thread* the wood,
And hew the bough that bought his children's food."
Byron: Lara, ii. 24.

thrĕad'-bāre, * **thred-bare,** * **thrid-bare,** *a.* [Eng. *thread*, s., and *bare.*]

1. *Lit.:* Worn so that the component threads can be traced; worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off.

"A poor needy fellow in a *threadbare* cloak."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1515).

2. *Fig.:* Worn out; trite, hackneyed; used so long that the novelty has worn off.

"Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subjects fully and closely."—*Swift.*

thrĕad'-bāre-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *threadbare; -ness.*] The quality or state of being threadbare; triteness; poverty.

"There was much significance in his look with regard to the coat: it spoke of the sleekness of folly, and the *threadbareness* of wisdom."—*Mackenzie: Man of Feeling*, ch. xxi.

* **thrĕad'-en,** * **thread-den,** *a.* [Eng. *thread; -en.*] Made of thread.

"Some in her *threaden* fillet still did bide,
And true to bondage would not break from thence."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 33.

thrĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thread*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which threads; specif., a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle.

† **thrĕad'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *thread(y); -ness.*] The state of being thread-like, or drawn out into threads. (*Goodrich.*)

thrĕad'-like, *a.* [Eng. *thread*, and *like.*] Resembling a thread; long and fine.

thrĕad'-shāped, *a.* [Eng. *thread*, and *shaped.*]

Bot.: Slender, like a thread, as the filaments of most plants and the styles of many.

thrĕad'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *thread*, and *worm.*]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the Nematoidea (q.v.), from their long, filiform body. By some authorities the name is restricted to *Oxyurus vermicularis*, the Small Threadworm, which infests man. [OXYURUS, TRICHOCEPHALUS.]

* **thrĕad'-y,** * **thred-die,** *a.* [Eng. *thread; -y.*]

1. Like thread or filament; filamentous, fibrous.

"Branches, like the small and *threddie* roots of a tree."—*Grainger: Comment. on Ecclesiastes*, p. 325.

2. Containing or carrying thread; covered with thread.

"From hand to hand
The *thready* shuttle glides along the lines."
Dyer: Fleece, iii.

thrēap, threēp, * **threpe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *threáp*ian = to threap, to reprove, to afflict; Icel. *threfa* = to wrangle, to dispute.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To assert with pertinacity; to persist in asserting in reply to denial. (*Scotch.*)

* 2. To call.

"Sol gold is and luna silver we *threpe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,294.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To aver or assert with pertinacity; to maintain by dint of assertion. (*Scotch.*)

* 2. To contend, to quarrel.

* 3. To threaten.

"My foes they bray so loud, and eke *threapen* so fast."
Surrey: Psalm lv.

* 4. To cry out; to complain.

"Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten theym."—*Bp. Fisher: Sermons.*

thrēap, *s.* [THREAP, *v.*] A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. (*Scotch.*)

* **threas-ure,** *s.* [TREASURE.]

thrĕat, * **thret,** *s.* [A.S. *threát* = (1) a crowd, crush, or throng of people; (2) a great pressure, calamity, trouble, a threat, from *threát*, pa. t. of *threótan* = to press extremely, to urge, to afflict, to vex; cogn. with Icel. *thrjóta* (pa. t. *thraut*, pa. par. *throtinn*) = to fail, to lack; Goth. *usthriutan* = to trouble, to vex; O. H. Ger. *ardriozan* = to tire, to vex; M. H. Ger. *erdriezen;* Ger. *verdriessen.* From the same root as Lat. *trudo* = to push, to shove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. *Law:* Any menace of such a kind as to unsettle the mind of the person threatened, and to take away from his acts that free voluntary action which alone constitutes consent.

"By *threats* and menaces of bodily hurt, through fear of which a man's business is interrupted. Here the party menaced may either apply to a magistrate to have the offender bound over in recognizances to keep the peace; or he may sue for damages in a civil action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

* **thrĕat,** * **threte,** * **thret-i-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *threátian.*] [THREAT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To threaten, to menace.

"The demon Indolence *threats* overthrow
To all that to mankind is good and dear."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 34.

B. *Intrans.:* To threaten; to utter threats.

"So gan he *threat* and manace."
Romaunt of the Rose.

thrĕat'-en, * **thret-en,** * **thret-nen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *threat; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To use threats or menaces to; to menace; to declare an intention or determination of inflicting punishment, pain, or loss on; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; to denounce ill, loss, or mischief to befall another.

"Bohemia stops his ears, and *threatens* them
With divers deaths in death."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* 2. To charge or enjoin with menace.

"Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name."—*Acts* iv. 17.

3. To menace by action; to act as if intending to injure: as, To *threaten* a man with a stick.

* 4. To be a source of menace to.

"He *threatens* many that hath injured one."
Ben Jonson.

5. To exhibit an appearance of, as of something evil or unpleasant.

"The skies *threaten* present blusters."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

* 6. To announce (evil) as about to happen.

"The nearer we approach the *threatened* period of decay, the more our security increases."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. i.

¶ Frequently used with an infinitive following.

"Hath *threatened to put* me into everlasting liberty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To use threats or menaces; to have a threatening appearance.

"Though the seas *threaten*, they are merciful."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

thrĕat'-en-ĕr, * **threat-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *threaten; -er.*] One who threatens or menaces.

"Ye shall not die:
How should ye? by the fruit? it gives you life
To knowledge; by the *Threatener?*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 687.

thrĕat'-en-ĭng, * **thret-en-yng,** * **thret-en-ynge,** * **thret-ninge,** *pr. par.*, *s.*, & *a.* [THREATEN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of one who threatens; a threat.

"Breathing out *threatenings* and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord."—*Acts* ix. 1.

C. *As adjective:*

1. Indicating a threat or menace.

"Not with such a cruel *threatening* look."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. Indicating something evil or unpleasant impending; menacing: as, The sky has a *threatening* look.

threatening letters, *s. pl.*

English Law: Letters containing threats of various kinds.

(1) Letters threatening to publish a libel upon any person, with intent to extort money or obtain some other advantage.

(2) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces.

(3) Letters threatening to accuse a person of a crime, with intent to extort money.

(4) Letters threatening to kill or murder any person. The sender of such letters is liable to severe punishment.

thrĕat'-en-ĭng-lȳ, * **threat-ning-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *threatening; -ly.*] In a threatening manner; with threat or menace.

"The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threateningly* replies."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

* **thrĕat'-fûl,** * **threat-full,** *a.* [Eng. *threat*, s.; *-full.*] Full of threats; threatening, menacing.

"'Here! turn here!' the *threatful* virgin cry'd."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, iii.

* **thrĕat'-fûl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *threatful; -ly.*] In a threatful manner; with many threats; threateningly.

* **thrĕat'-ĭng,** * **thret-inge,** *s.* [A.S. *threating.*] A threat; a threatening.

* **thrĕat'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *threat*, s.; *-less.*] Without threats; not threatening.

"*Threatless* their browes."
Sylvester: The Captaines, 201.

thrēave, *s.* [THRAVE.]

* **thrēd,** *s.* [THREAD.]

threē, * **thre,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *threó, thrió, thrí, thrý;* cogn. with Dut. *drie;* Icel. *thrír* (fem. *thrjar*, neut. *thriu;* Dan. *tre;* Sw. *tre;* Goth. *threis;* Ger. *drei;* Irish, Gael., & Wel. *tri;* Russ. *tri;* Lat. *tres* (neut. *tria*); Gr. τρεῖς (*treis*), neut. τρία (*tria*); Sanse. *tri;* Fr. *trois;* Ital. *tre;* Sp. *tres.*]

A. *As adj.:* Two and one.

"I offer thee *three* things."—2 *Samuel* xxiv. 12.

¶ It is frequently used without the noun to which it refers.

"[Abishai] attained not unto the first *three*."—2 *Samuel* xxiii. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number which consists of two and one.

"By twos and *threes*." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. A symbol denoting three units, as 3 or iii.

¶ (1) *Rule of Three:*

Arith.: [PROPORTION, *s.*, II. 2.].

(2) *Three-times-three:* Three cheers thrice repeated. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, conc. 104.)

¶ *Three* is largely used as the first element in compounds, denoting something which contains three parts, portions, organs, or the like: as, *three*-edged, *three*-headed, *three*-pointed, *three*-stringed, &c.

* **three aged,** *a.* Living during three generations.

three-bearded rockling, *s.* [MOTELLA.]

three-box loom, *s.*

Weaving: A loom having three shuttle-boxes, from which shuttles carrying yarns of as many colours are driven by the picker, according to the requirements of the pattern.

three-capsuled, *a.*

Bot.: Having three capsules.

three-celled, *a.*

Bot.: Having three cells; trilocular.

Three Chapters, *s. pl.* [CHAPTER, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

three cleft, *a.*

Bot.: Three-parted; split into three parts or divisions, deeper than when three-lobed.

three coat work, *s.*

1. *Plastering:* Applied to work consisting of three coats or stages.

2. *Paint:* Applied to house-painting when three successive layers are required.

three-cornered, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having three corners or angles: as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. *Bot.:* Having three longitudinal angles and three plane faces, as the stem of *Carex acuta*.

three-decker, *s.*

1. A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

> "The *three-decker's* oaken spine."
> *Tennyson: Maud*, II. ii. 4.

2. A slang term applied to a pulpit, consisting of three stages, the clerk's place being at the bottom, the reading-desk on the second stage, and the pulpit highest of all.

> "The modest pulpit of an English church is as yet a rarity, for the complicated and extensive '*three-decker*' is still in use all over the country."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20, 1885.

three denominations, *s. pl.* [DENOMINATION, ¶.]

three-edged, *a.*

Bot.: Having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; trigonal.

three estates, *s. pl.* In English politics, the Lords Temporal, the Lords Spiritual, and the Commons, the three elements which make up Parliament, the British legislative body. Of these the first two hold their seats by hereditary claim, the third only is representative. A strong feeling of opposition to hereditary legislators is growing in England, which will probably end in reducing the Three Estates to one only, a representative body. In France the convening of the Third Estate, the representatives of the people, to vote money for the crown, was the step that led to the French Revolution, the people declining to give up the power which had been placed in their hands.

Three F's, *phr.*

Hist.: A term used to express the demands of the Irish tenantry as formulated by Michael Davitt, the founder of the Land League (q.v.). These were limited to Free Sale, Fixity of Tenure, and Fair Rent. These demands were practically conceded by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act (1881).

three-faces in-a-hood, *s.*

Bot.: Viola tricolor. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **three-farthings,** *s.* A very thin silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing a profile of the sovereign with a rose at the back of her head.

three foot, *a.*

1. Measuring three feet: as, a *three-foot* rule.

* 2. Having three feet or legs.

> "When on my *three-foot* stool I sit, and tell
> The warlike feats I have done."
> *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, III. 3.

three girred, *a.* Surrounded with three hoops. (*Scotch.*)

three-headed, *a.* Having three heads.

> "Whose club kill'd Cerberus, that *three-headed* canis."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

Three-headed rail: One having three treads united by webs, set at an angle of 120° with each other.

three-high roll, *s.*

Metal-work.: A rolling apparatus in which three rollers are arranged in a vertical series, so that the metal may be passed through between the middle and lower roll, and then back between the middle and upper one; rolling it at each passage without changing the direction of motion of the rolls.

three-horned chameleon, *s.*

Zool.: Chamæleon owenii, from Fernando Po. The male has a long horn over each eye, and another at the end of the muzzle, whence the popular name.

Three Hours' Agony, Three Hours' Service, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A devotion practised on Good Friday, from noon till three o'clock, in commemoration of the Passion. It was introduced by Father Messia, S.J., of Lima, about 1730, and reached Rome in 1738. It was introduced into the English Church about 1865, and was rendered legal by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act (1872), which permits additional services, consisting of any prayers from the Liturgy or Bible, with address or sermon, and hymns. The service consists, in all cases, of hymns, collects, or litanies, and addresses, generally on "the seven words from the cross," though this last feature is sometimes varied by meditations on other details of the Passion. The editor of the *Dictionary of Religion* notes that the name of the devotion may possibly occasion a mistake as to the length of our Lord's sufferings. (See Mark xv. 25, 34.)

three-humped moth, *s.*

Entom.: Notodonta trilophus, an umber-brown moth with various markings. It is rare in Britain.

Three Kings, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: The name given in the Roman Church to the Magi, who came from the East to adore the infant Jesus (Matt. ii. 1 12). They are probably called kings from Psalm lxxii. 10, which verse is used as an antiphon in the office for Epiphany. According to tradition, their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, and on their return to the East they received baptism. The Empress Helena is said to have brought their bones to Constantinople, whence they were removed to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne. The Chapel of the Three Kings, built by the Emperor Maximilian (1459–1519), in Cologne Cathedral, is supposed to contain their relics.

three-leaved grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Trifolium.

three lobed, *a.*

Bot.: Having three lobes or segments, as the leaf of *Anemone Hepatica*.

* **three-man,** *a.* Applied to something requiring three men for its use or performance.

> "*Three-man* song-men all, and very good ones."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

three-nerved, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having three prominent nerves all proceeding from the very base of the lamina.

three-nooked, *a.* Having three corners.

three-parted, *a.* [THREE-CLEFT.]

* **three-pence,** *s.* A small silver coin of the value of three pence.

> "'Tis strange, a *three-pence* bowed would hire me."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

three-penny, *a.* Worth only threepence; hence, common, vulgar, mean; of little worth.

three-per-cents., *s. pl.* The Stock of the British Government bearing interest at three per cent.

three-petaled, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a corolla*): Tripetalous, consisting of three petals.

* **three-pile,** *s.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.

> "I, in my time, wore *three-pile*, but am out of service."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

* **three-piled,** *a.*

1. Set with a thick, rich pile; of first-rate quality.

> "And thou the velvet; thou art good velvet; thou art a *three-piled* piece, I warrant thee."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

2. Exaggerated, high-flown, piled up.

> "*Three-piled* hyperboles; spruce affectation."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Wearing three-pile. (Applied to persons of rank or wealth.)

three-ply, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.; consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving.

Three-ply carpet: A carpet made of wool, worsted, or a combination of the two, and having three webs whose warps are interchangeable, so as to allow only such to be brought to the surface as may suit the development of the pattern. Also known as Triple-ingrain carpet.

three-quarters, *s.* Anything three-quarters of its normal size or proportions; specif., a size of portrait measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait to the hips only.

three-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having three ribs springing from the base.

three-seeded, *a.*

Bot.: Having three seeds.

three-spined stickleback, *s.*

Ichthy.: Gastrosteus aculeatus, a British freshwater species. [STICKLEBACK.]

three-square, *a.* Three-cornered, triangular. [SQUARE, *s.*, ¶ 8.]

Three-square file: The ordinary, tapering, hand-saw file of triangular cross section.

three-stages, *s. pl.*

Philos.: A term introduced by Comte to denote the necessary stages through which, as he asserted, the human mind must pass in its evolution from infancy to maturity. These stages are (1) the theological, (2) the metaphysical, and (3) the positive. J. S. Mill suggested, as less ambiguous, the terms (1) volitional, (2) abstractional, and (3) experiential.

¶ *Law of the Three Stages:*

Philos.: (See extract).

> "Two-thirds of the objections urged against this *Law of the Three Stages* are based on a radical misapprehension of it. . . . The law does not assert that at distinct historical periods men were successively in each of the three stages, that there was a time when a nation, or even a tribe, was exclusively theological, exclusively metaphysical, or exclusively positive; it asserts that the chief conceptions man frames respecting the world, himself, and society, must pass through three stages, with varying velocity under various social conditions, but in unvarying order."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 715, 716.

three-stone mill, *s.* A mill with one middle runner having two faces, which act against two lateral stones.

three-striped owl monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Nyctipithecus trivirgatus, from South America. Body about a foot long, tail rather more; fur grayish-brown, face with a whitish ruff; forehead white, with three black stripes.

* **three suited,** *a.* A word of doubtful meaning, used only by Shakespeare. It probably means poor, beggarly, peasant-like.

> "A base, proud, shallow beggarly, *three-suited* knave."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

* **three threads,** *s.* Half common ale mixed with stale and double beer. [ENTIRE, *s.*]

> "A morning's draught of *three-threads*."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 288.

three-toed sloth, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any species of Sloth having digits on the fore limbs, all furnished with claws. It thus applies to the genus Bradypus and to the Arctopitheeus of Gray.

* **three-trees,** *s.* The gallows.

three-valved, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a capsule*): Opening by three valves or divisions.

three-way, *a.* Moving or directed in three ways.

Three-way cock: One having three positions, directing the fluid in either of three different channels.

Three-way valve: One which governs three openings.

threē-fōld, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *thrifeald, thriefeald.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; triple.

"This *threefold* perjury."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 6.

B. *As adv.:* In a threefold manner or degree; trebly; hence, exceedingly; very greatly.

"'Tis *threefold* too little."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

threēl'-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *three; -ling.*]

Crystall.: A compound crystal consisting of three united crystals.

threēp, *v.* & *s.* [Threap.]

threē'-score, *a.* [Eng. *three,* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty. (Often used without the noun to which it refers.)

"*Threescore* and ten I can remember well."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

* **threisch-fold,** *s.* [Threshold.]

* **thrēne,** *s.* [Lat. *threnus,* from Gr. θρῆνος (*thrēnos*) = a lamentation, from θρέομαι (*threomai*) = to cry aloud.] A complaint, a lamentation, a threnody.

"It made this *threne*
To the phœnix and the dove,
As chorus to their tragic scene."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim.

* **thrē-nĕt'-ĭc,** * **thrē nĕt'-ĭc al,** *a.* [Lat. *threneticus,* from Gr. θρηνητικος (*thrēnētikos*).] Sorrowful, mournful.

* **thrēn'-ōde,** *s.* [Threnody.] A threne, a threnody, a complaint.

* **thrē-nō'-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *threnody; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.

"This was pretty well for a *threnodial* flight."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxxxiii.

* **thrēn'-ō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *threnod(y); -ist.*] A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges.

thrēn'-ō-dy, *s.* [Gr. θρηνωδία (*thrēnōdia*), from θρῆνος (*thrēnos*) = lamentation, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.] A song of lamentation, a dirge; especially, a poem composed on the occasion of the death of some distinguished personage.

"The most powerful eloquence is the *threnody* of a broken heart."—*Farindon: Sermons,* p. 34. (1647.)

* **thrēn'-ŏs,** *s.* [Gr.] A threne, a threnody.

* **thrēpe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Threap.]

thrĕp-sŏl'-ŏ-ğy, *s.* [Gr. θρέψις (*threpsis*) = nourishment; suff. *-ology.*] The doctrine of, or a discourse on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

thrĕsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Thrash.]

thrĕsh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rush. (*Scotch.*)

thrĕsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thresh,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who threshes; a thrasher.

"One English carter or *thresher,* who had not yet learned how to load a gun or port a pike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

* 2. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. Its principal object was to resist the payment of tithes. Its threats and warnings were signed "Captain Thresher."

II. *Zool.:* The same as Thrasher, II. 2.

thrĕsh'-ōld, * **thresh-wold,** * **thres-wold,** * **thresshewold,** * **therswald,** *s.* [A.S. *therscold, therscwald,* lit. = the piece of wood which is beaten, *i.e.*, by the feet of those who enter the house, the *thrash-wood,* from *therscan* = to thrash, and *wald, weald* = a wood; Icel. *threskjöldr,* from *threskja* = to thrash, and *völlr* = wood.] [Weald, Wold.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The sill of a doorway; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, or the like. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 8,164.)

2. Hence, an entrance, a gate, a doorway.

"When through the cottage *threshold* we had passed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.:* Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning; outset, start.

"[He]might have been deterred on the very *threshold,* if he had seen nothing but the roughness of the road and the difficulty of the ascent to any very distinguished eminence."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

* **threste,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Thrust.]

* **thres-wold,** *s.* [Threshold.]

* **threte,** *v.t.* [Threat, *v.*]

* **thret-teen,** * **thret-tene,** *a.* & *s.* [Thirteen.]

* **thret-tie,** * **thret-ty,** *a.* & *s.* [Thirty.]

threw (ew as **ô),** *pret. of v.* [Throw, *v.*]

thrĭb'-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Treble.] (*Prov.*)

thrīçe, * **thries,** * **thrise,** * **thryes,** * **thryse,** *adv.* [For *thris,* contracted form of Mid. Eng. *thriēs, thryes,* from *thrië,* with adverbial suff. *-s* (as in *once, twice*), from A.S. *thriwa* = thrice, from *thri* = three (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Three times. (*Matthew* xxvi. 34.)

2. *Fig.:* Repeatedly, emphatically; very much. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.,* iii. 2.)

¶ *Thrice* is frequently used as the first element of a compound with an intensive or amplifying force: as, *thrice*-blessed, *thrice*-favoured, *thrice*-happy, &c.

¶ *Thrice digitato-pinnate:*

Bot.: The term used when the secondary petioles of a leaf on the sides of which the leaflets are attached proceed in threes from the summit of a common petiole.

thrĭd, *v.t.* [A variant of *thread,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To pass through, as through a narrow passage or way.

"In that enclosure! while the mountain rill,
That sparkling *thrids* the rocks, attunes his voice."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To thread; to effect by moving.

"If it be true, as they have said and sung all day to-day, while *thridding* their way in front of the house-boats and launches."—*Daily Telegraph,* July 3, 1885.

* **thrĭd,** *s.* [Thread, *s.*]

thrĭd'-āçe, thrĭ-dā'-cĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. θρίδαξ (*thridax*) = wild lettuce.]

Chem.: The same as Lactucarium (q.v.).

* **thridde,** *a.* [Third.]

* **thrie,** * **thries,** *adv.* [Thrice.]

thrī'-făl-lōw, * **thry-fal-low,** * **tri-fal-low,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *thrie* = thrice, and Eng. *fallow.*] To plough or fallow for the third time before sowing.

thrĭft, *s.* [Icel. *thrift,* from *thrifinn,* pa. par. of *thrifa, thrifask* = to thrive; *thrif* = thriving condition, prosperity.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A thriving state or condition; prosperity in any way; success.

"I have a mind presages me such *thrift.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

* 2. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

3. Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; economy.

"By their intelligence, diligence, and *thrift,* the devastation caused by two years of confusion and robbery was soon in part repaired."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

¶ Two forms of thrift exist, that of individual saving, either by direct investment, or through the medium of beneficial associations, building societies, insurance on life and property, and the like; and that of compulsory national insurance, which has as yet been adopted only in Germany. There, in 1883, a bill was passed providing for the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, followed by one providing against accidents. In 1889 an additional measure was passed providing old age and disablement pensions. The only other country which has adopted a system of national insurance is New Zealand. It is not there compulsory. In the United States no such system exists, but the police force, the teachers, and others, in certain cities have organized a system of retiring pensions, based on preceding payments into an established fund.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Armeria (q.v.): Called also Sea-pink, spec. *Armeria vulgaris* or *maritima.* (*Statice Armeria,* Linn.) Leaves densely fascicled, linear, usually one-nerved, pubescent or ciliate, with impressed points both above and below. Inflorescence a scape, bearing a head of rose-coloured, pink, or white flowers, surrounded by a brown, membranous, three-leaved involucre, and intermixed with scales. Found on sea coasts and on mountains. It is well adapted for edging in gardens.

2. *Sedum reflexum.*

thrift-clearwing, *s.*

Entom.: Sesia philanthiformis; a small hawk-moth, black, with two transparent spots; the hind wings transparent, with a black discoidal spot. The larva feeds on thrift. Found at Torquay, in the Isle of Man, &c. (*Newman.*)

thrĭft'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thrifty; -ly.*] In a thrifty manner; frugally, carefully, economically, scantily.

"Can he, who liv'd but in thy gracious smiles,
Who'd pine, if chance those smiles a single hour
Were dealt him *thriftily;* think can he bear
The infamy of exile?"
Mason: Elfrida.

thrĭft'-ĭ-nĕss, * **thrift-i-nes,** * **thrift-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *thrifty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thrifty; frugality, good husbandry, economy, thrift.

"Acquainting men with good reason, to glory in *thriftiness* and frugality, against superfluous and sumptuous delicacies."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 977.

* **thrĭft'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thrift; -less.*]

1. Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; extravagant.

"He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

2. Producing no gain or profit; unprofitable; useless.

"What *thriftless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

* **thrĭft'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *thriftless; -ly.*] In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

* **thrĭft'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *thriftless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being thriftless; extravagance.

thrĭft'-ў, * **thrif-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *thrift; -y.*]

* 1. Thriving, flourishing, prospering,

"No grace hath more abundant promises made unto it than this of mercy, a sowing, a reaping, a *thrifty* grace."—*Reynolds: Sermon* No. 30.

* 2. Well husbanded.

"I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

3. Having thrift; frugal, careful, economical; using economy and good management of property.

"Every diligent and *thrifty* working man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 4. Useful, profitable.

"Good men, herkeneth everich on,
This was a *thrifty* tale for the nonis."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,904.

thrĭll, * **thirl,** * **thurl-en,** * **thyrl,** * **thyrl-yn,** * **thyrll-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *thyrlian, thirlian* = to pierce, to penetrate, for *thyrelinn,* from *thyrel* = (s.) a hole, caused by boring, (a.) bored, pierced; for *thyrhel,* from *thurh* = through; cf. M. H. Ger. *durchel,* O. H. Ger. *durchil* = pierced, from *durch* = through. From the root *tar-* = to pierce; cf. Irish *tar* = through. *Thrill* and *drill* are doublets.] [Nostril.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To bore, to pierce, to penetrate.

"Scharp lance that *thrilled* Jhesu side."
Robert de Brunne, p. 30.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To pierce, to penetrate; to affect as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.

"*Thrilled* with remorse."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

(2) To warble; to trill.

"The solemn harps melodious warblings *thrill.*"
Mickle: Lusiad, ix.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

"The *thrilling* steel transpierc'd the brawny part."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 327.

2. To pierce or affect with a sharp shivering sensation.

"Hark! hears he not the sea-nymph speak
Her anger in that *thrilling* shriek?"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 28.

3. To pass or run through the system with tremulous motion, so as to cause a slight shivering.

"I have a faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

* 4. To have a shivering sensation running through the system; to be chilled.

"To *thrill* and shake
Even at the crying of your nation's crow."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* 5. To quiver or move with a tremulous motion.

thrĭll, *s.* [Thrill, *v.*]

* 1. A hole; a breathing hole; a nostril.

"The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst."—*Herbert: Travels, &c.*, p. 383.

* 2. A warbling; a trill (q.v.).

3. A thrilling sensation.

"An undefined and sudden *thrill*,
Which makes the heart a moment still."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xl.

4. A beat, as of the heart or pulse.

"Is it enough? or must I, while a *thrill*
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

* **thrĭll'-ant,** *a.* [Eng. *thrill*, v.; *-ant.*] Piercing, thrilling.

"With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with yre and vengeable despight."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 46.

thrĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Thrill, *v.*]

thrĭll'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *thrilling*; *-ly.*] In a thrilling manner; with a thrilling sensation.

* **thrĭll'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *thrilling*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being thrilling.

thrĭm'-ṣạ, *s.* [Thrymsa.]

thrī'-năx, *s.* [Gr. θρῖναξ (*thrinax*) = a trident, a three-pronged fork. Named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Thatch Palm, a genus of Sabalidæ. Calyx six-cleft, corolla none; stamens six, nine, or twelve, united at the base; ovary one-celled, with a single, erect ovule; fruit round. *Thrinax argentea* is the Silver Thatch Palm, the leaves of which are used in Jamaica for thatch. In Panama it is made into brooms.

thrĭn'-çĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. θριγκός (*thringkos*) = the topmost course of stones in a wall, the coping.] Named from the seed-crown of the marginal florets.]

Bot.: A genus of Scorzonereæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Leontodon. The pappus of the outer flowers consists of toothed scales, that of the inner is formed of feathery hairs. The buds are drooping. *L. autumnalis*, an European species, is naturalized in New England. It bears a flower resembling the dandelion. *Leontodon hirtus*, formerly *Thrincia hirta*, grows in Europe in gravelly pastures, flowering in July and August.

* **thrĭng,** * **thringe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *thringan*; Dut. *dringen*; Ger. *dringen.*] [Throng.]

A. *Trans.:* To crowd, to press, to throng.

B. *Intrans.:* To press, to push.

"He gan in *thringe* forth with lordes old."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

thrĭps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. θρίψ (*thrips*) = a woodworm.]

Entom.: A genus of Physopoda Terebrantia. Antennæ usually nine-jointed; mouth with mandibles, maxillæ, and palpi; wings with few or no nervures, fringed; females with a regular ovipositor. Minute insects, which leap by means of the abdomen. In spring they run in numbers about the petals of plants, especially those of the dandelion. In summer and autumn they enter houses in considerable numbers, and, creeping over the face in hot weather, produce an irritation. *Thrips cerealium* attacks the tender shoots and the ears of corn.

thrĭs'-ṣạ, thrȳs'-ṣạ, *s.* [Gr. θρίσσα (*thrissa*) = a fish, from θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Clupeidæ, differing from the anchovies with a dentated belly only in the great prolongation of the maxillaries. Found in the East Indies.

thris-sle, *s.* [Thistle.] (*Scotch.*)

thrĭs-sō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. θρίσσος (*thrissos*) = a fish, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from the English Lias.

thrĭs-sō-pā'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. θρίσσος (*thrissos*), and Lat. *pater* = a father.]

Palæont.: The oldest known genus of Clupeidæ, from the Gault of Folkestone.

thrĭs'-sŏps, *s.* [Gr. θρίσσος (*thrissos*), and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Leptolepidæ, of Jurassic age. The dorsal fin is placed far backwards, and opposite to the long anal.

* **thrist,** * **thriste,** *s.* [Thirst.]

* **thriste,** *pret. of v.* [Thrust, *v.*]

* **thris-ty,** *a.* [Thirsty.]

thrīve (pa. t. * *thraf*, * *throf*, *throve*, pa. par. *thriven*), *v.i.* [Icel. *thrífa* = to clutch, to grasp, to seize; *thrifask* = to seize for one's self, to succeed, to thrive; cogn. with Dan. *trives* = to thrive; *trivelse* = prosperity; Sw. *trifvas* = to thrive; *trefnad* = prosperity; Norw. *triva* = to seize; *trivast* = to thrive.]

1. To prosper in anything desired; to succeed in any way; to be fortunate.

"So *thrive* I in my enterprise."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. To be marked or attended with prosperity; to have a prosperous course; to prosper, to succeed, to flourish; to go on or turn out well.

"I wish your enterprise may *thrive*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

3. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate.

"Riches are mine, fortune is in my hand;
They whom I favour *thrive* in wealth amain."
Milton: P. R., ii. 430.

4. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.

"The arbutus *thrives* better than even on the sunny shore of Calabria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **thrīve'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thrive*; *-less.*] Not thriving; unsuccessful.

"They should lie down
Content as God has made them, nor go mad
In *thriveless* cares to better what is ill."
Browning: Paracelsus, v.

thrīv'-ẹn, *pa. par. of v.* [Thrive.]

thrīv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *thriv(e)*; *-er.*] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit or gain.

"He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end."—*Hayward.*

thrīv'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Thrive.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Being prosperous or successful; advancing or increasing in wealth; flourishing, prosperous, increasing, growing.

"Lean and squalid beggars, who had once been *thriving* farmers and shopkeepers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

thrīv'-ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *thriving*; *-ly.*] In a thriving manner; prosperously, successfully.

thrīv'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *thriving*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being thriving; prosperity, success, growth, increase.

thrô', *prep.* [See def.] A contraction of Through (q.v.).

* **thrō,** *s.* [Throe.]

thrōat, * **throte,** *s.* [A.S. *throte*, *throtu*, *throta*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *drozzá*; M. H. Ger. *drozze*; Ger. *drossel*; Dut. *strot*; O. Dut. *stroot*, *strot*; Ital. *strozza*; Sw. *strupe*; Dan. *strube*; Norw. *strupe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"Full in the boaster's neck the weapon stood,
Transfix'd his *throat*, and drank his vital blood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 817.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The voice.

"The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding *throat*
Awake the god of day." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

(2) An entrance; a main passage: as, the *throat* of a valley, of a tunnel, or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A popular name for the region of the body extending from the posterior opening of the mouth to about midway down the neck. It contains the pharynx, the velum or soft palate, the tonsils, and the epiglottis.

¶ A hospital for throat and ear diseases was opened in London in March, 1874.

2. *Agric.:* The entrance-way where grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder of a thrashing-machine.

3. *Architecture:*

(1) The narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue.

(2) A small groove on the under side of a coping or projecting moulding; a gorge.

4. *Bot.:* The orifice of the tube of a monopetalous corolla. It may be bare or furnished with hairs, glands, or other appendages.

5. *Fort.:* The narrowed space between the flanks of a bastion at their junction with the curtain, or between the rear ends of the faces of a redan; a gorge.

6. *Mach.:* The opening in a plane stock through which the shavings pass upwards.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) The crotch of a gaff where it rests against the mast.

(2) The upper front corner of a fore-and-aft sail; the nock.

(3) The interior angle at the junction of the arm and shank of an anchor.

8. *Puddling:* The narrowed entrance to the neck of the furnace, where the area of flue passage is regulated.

9. *Shipwright.:* The interior angle at the bend of the arms of a knee or compass timber.

10. *Wheelwright.:* That portion of a spoke just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub, where the spoke is thinner towards its outer side.

¶ (1) *To cut one another's throats:* To engage in a ruinous competition in which each party suffers.

"Gentlemen who supply, or try to supply, the public with cheap literature seem specially fond of that curious amusement known as *cutting one another's throats*."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 12, 1886.

(2) *To cut one's own throat:* To adopt a suicidal policy.

(3) *To give one the lie in his throat:* To accuse one of outrageous lying; to throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from whence it proceeded.

(4) *To lie in one's throat:* To lie outrageously.

throat-band, *s.* The same as Throat-latch (q.v.).

throat-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops, and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat halyards to.

throat brails, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Brails which leads through blocks beneath the jaws of a gaff.

throat-downhauls, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes for rousing down the throat of a gaff.

throat-full, *a.* Full to the throat or narrow part next the mouth.

"Next a bottle green
Throat-full, clear spirits the contents."
Cowper: On Receipt of Hamper.

throat halyards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A tackle for lifting the gaff at the throat.

throat-latch, *s.*

Saddlery: The strap which passes under the horse's throat and assists in holding the bridle in place; a throat-band.

* **throat-piece,** *s.*

Ancient Arm.: A piece to cover or protect the throat.

* **throat-pipe,** *s.* The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

* **throat-pit,** *s.* A triangular depression corresponding to the divarication of the bronchi at the base of the windpipe.

"The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck, and the space between the *throat-pit* and the navel is equal unto the circumference thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

throat-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: The upper strap of a halter that encircles the horse's throat; a jaw-strap.

thrōat, *v.t.* [Throat, *s.*]

* 1. To utter in a guttural manner.

"So Hector, hereto *throated* threats, to go to sea in blood." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiii.

2. To mow, as beans, in a direction against their bending. (*Prov.*)

3. To cut with a channel or groove.

"The lower bed is *throated*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 294.

* **throat-bolle,** * **throte-bolle,** *s.* [A.S. *throtbolla.*] The gullet or windpipe.

thrōat'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *throaty*; *-ness.*] Guttural utterance; the production of notes from the throat rather than from the chest.

"Mr. D—— is a throaty singer, but he atones for his *throatiness* by getting some very good music out of his Italian pipe."—*Referee*, Sept. 11, 1887.

throat'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *throat*, and *wort*. So named from being formerly supposed, from its throat-like corolla, to be a cure for sore throat.]

Bot.: (1) *Campanula Trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bellflower. It is a tall, hispid plant, with an angled stem, ovate-lanceolate leaves, and bluish-purple flowers; found in England, the European continent, &c. (2) *C. Cervicaria*, which has light-blue flowers, and is a native of Germany. (3) *Digitalis purpurea*. [Fox-glove.] (4) *Scrophularia nodosa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

throat'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *throat*, s.; *-y.*] Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

"There is a danger of a *throaty* production resulting from the employment of the broad *a* or the long *a*."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 252.

thrŏb, * **throbbe,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to Lat. *trepidus*; Eng. *trepidation* (q.v.).]

1. To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than the usual force or rapidity; to palpitate.

"But the heart of Hiawatha
Throbbed and shouted and exulted,
As he bore the red deer homeward."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iii.

2. To rise and fall, as with the beating of the heart; to beat.

"Friendship, the dear peculiar bond of youth,
When every artless bosom *throbs* with truth."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

3. To quiver, to vibrate.

thrŏb, * **throbe,** *s.* [Throb, *v.*] A strong pulsation or beat, as of the heart or arteries; a palpitation.

"But in his pulse there was no *throb*,
Nor on his lips one dying sob."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

thrŏb'-bĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Throb, *v.*]

throbbing-pain, *a.*

Med.: A pain which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsation of the arteries.

* **thrŏb'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *throb*, s.; *-less.*] Not beating or throbbing.

"Mine sunk *throbless*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 87.

* **thrŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The piece of wood on which the blade of a plough is fixed. (*Halliwell.*)

* **throck-needle,** *s.*

Bot.: Scandix Pecten (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

thrŏd'-den, *v.i.* [Prob. from the same root as *thrive* (q.v.).] To thrive, to prosper, to grow. (*Prov.*)

thrōe (1), **throwe,** *s.* [A.S. *threá* (for *threáw*) = a rebuke, an affliction, a threat, a pain, from *threáw*, pa. t. of *threówan* (pa. par. *throwen*) = to afflict severely; *throwian* = to suffer pain; cogn. with Icel. *thrá* = a throe, a hard struggle; *thrá* = to pant after; *threyja* to endure; O. H. Ger. *thrauwa*, *drowa*, *dróa*; M. H. Ger. *drouwe*, *drowe*, *dró* = a threat; Ger. *drohen* = to threaten.] Extreme pain; violent pain or pang; agony, anguish; espec. the pains of childbirth.

"My spirits shrunk not to sustain
The searching *throes* of ceaseless pain."
Byron: The Giaour.

thrōe (2), *s.* [A variant of *frow* (q.v.).]

* **thrōe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Throe (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.

B. *Trans.:* To put in agony; to pain, to agonize.

"A birth, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

thrŏm'-bō-līte, *s.* [Gr. θρόμβος (*thrombos*) = a lump, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *thrombolith*, *trombolith*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of uncertain composition, occurring with malachite on a fine-grained limestone at Rezbanya, Hungary. Hardness, 3·4; sp. gr. 3·38 to 3·67; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of green; opaque. Compos. stated to be a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the result of the latest analysis by Schrauf points to its analogy with stetefeldtite, partzite, &c. (q.v.).

thrŏm-bō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. θρόμβωσις (*thrombôsis*) = becoming curdled.]

Pathol.: Local formation of clot, called a thrombus, either in the heart or a blood-vessel during life. When it occurs in the systemic veins it is called *Phlegmasia dolens* (q.v.).

thrŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. θρόμβος (*thrombos*) = a lump, a piece.]

Pathol.: A tumour formed by blood effused from a vein and coagulated in the adjacent tissue; the coagulum or clot, usually fibrinous in texture, which partially or totally closes a vessel in thrombosis.

thrōne, * **trone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *trone*, *throne*, from Lat. *thronum*, accus. of *thronus* = a chair, a seat; Gr. θρονός (*thronos*); Fr. *trône*; Sp. & Ital. *trono*; Port. *throno*.]

1. A royal seat; a chair or seat of state used by a king, queen, emperor, or pope. The term is also applied to the seat of a bishop in a cathedral church, to the official chair of the presiding official of certain societies, or to any similar seat.

"High on a *throne* of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; the holder of sovereign power; a sovereign. (Usually with *the.*)

"He had long kept England passive by promising to support *the throne* against the Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. One of an order of angels who are usually represented with double wings, supporting the throne of the Almighty in ethereal space.

"The primal godhead, the Trinity in Unity, was alone absolute, ineffable, inconceivable; alone essential purity, light, knowledge, truth, beauty, goodness. These qualities were communicated in larger measure in proportion to their closer approximation to itself, to the three descending triads which formed the celestial hierarchy: i. The seraphim, cherubim, and *thrones*. ii. The dominations, virtues, powers. iii. Principalities, archangels, angels. This celestial hierarchy formed, as it were, concentric circles around the unapproachable Trinity. The nearest, and as nearest partaking most fully of the divine essence, was the place of honour. The *thrones*, seraphim, and cherubim approximated most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were more immediately and eternally conformed to the godhead."—*Milman: Hist. of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. ii.

thrōne, *v.t.* & *i.* [Throne, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place on a throne or royal seat; to enthrone.

"A fair vestal *throned* by the west."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. To place as on a throne; to set in an exalted position; to exalt; to place or set aloft.

"To watch again with tutelary love
O'er stately Edinburgh *throned* on crags."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To sit on a throne; to sit in state as a king.

"He wants nothing of a god but eternity, and a heaven to *throne* in."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

* **throne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *throne*, s.; *-less.*] Without a throne; deposed.

"Must she, too, bend—must she, too, share,
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* Homicide?"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

thrŏng, * **thrang,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *gethrang*, from *thrang*, pa. t. of *thringan* = to crowd, to press; cogn. with Dut. *drang* = a crowd, from *dringen* = to crowd; Icel. *þröng*; Ger. *drang* = a throng, from *drang*, pa. t. of *dringen* = to crowd, to press; Dan. *trang*; Sw. *trång* = pressed close, tight; Icel. *þröngr* = narrow.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; a crowd.

"And smote his temples, with an arm so strong,
The helm fell off, and rolled amid the *throng*."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiii. 730.

2. A great number; a multitude.

3. A number of things crowded or close together.

"The *throng* of words that come with such more than impudent sauciness from you."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Thickly crowded together; thronged, crowded.

2. Much occupied; busy.

"I demand what perfection can be in the spirits of those just men to be overwhelmed in a senseless sleep; or what a disproportionable and unsuitable representation it is of this *throng* theatre in heaven, made up of saints and angels, that so great a part of them as the souls of the holy men deceased should be found drooping or quite drowned in an unactive lethargy?"—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 28.

thrŏng, *v.i.* & *t.* [Throng, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To crowd or press together; to come in multitudes; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.

"I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To crowd or press; to annoy with a throng or press of people.

"The multitude *throng* thee and press thee."—*Luke* viii. 45.

2. To fill with a crowd; to crowd.

"*Throng* our large temples with the shows of peace."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 3. To possess or fill entirely.

"A man *thronged* up with cold.
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 1.

* **thrŏng'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *throng*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Filled with a throng; crowded, thronged.

* **thrŏng'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *throng*, s.; *-ly.*] In crowds or great numbers; greatly.

"Does very *throngly* inequitate the moist and unctuous aire."—*More: Philos. Cabbala*, ch. ii., § 7.

* **thrŏn'-ize,** * **thron yse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *thron(e)*; *-ize.*] To place or set on a throne; to enthrone.

"He was . . . *thronyzed* in sayd moneth of May."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1343).

* **thrope,** *s.* [Thorp.]

thrŏp'-ple, *s.* [A variant of *throttle* (q.v.), or according to some, a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *throtebolle*; A.S. *throtbolla* = the gullet.] The windpipe; the gullet.

thrŏs'-ci-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *throsc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Serricornia, one of those intermediate between Buprestidæ and Elateridæ. Small beetles of the form of Buprestidæ and with the same interlocking apparatus of the fore and middle sterna. The antennæ in repose are received into narrow furrows in the sides of the prosternum, and the feet are contractile. Known species about 100, chiefly from South America.

thrŏs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. θρώσκω (*thrôskô*) = to leap or spring.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Throscidæ (q.v.). Antennæ terminated by a three-jointed knob; mandibles simple; penultimate joint of each tarsus bifid.

thrŏs'-tle, * **thrŏst'-el** (second *t* silent), **'thros-sel,** **'thrusshill,** **'thrustylle,** *s.* [A.S. *throstle*, *throsle*, for *throshel*, a dimin. of *thrush* (q.v.); M. H. Ger. *trostel*, *troschel*, *droschel*; Ger. *drossel.*]

1. The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. [Thrush.]

"The *throstle* with his note so true."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

2. The drawing-frame of the cotton manufacture. The great invention which succeeded the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves. The drawing-frame is for attenuating slivers of fibre by passing them through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair in the succession revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor. The specific difference between the action of the throstle and the mule is that the former has a continuous action, drawing, twisting, and winding; while the mule has an alternative action, drawing and twisting, and then winding.

"There is a machine in the cotton trade called a *throstle*; it is a spinning machine, and when a thread breaks it has to be fixed up again, so that the work may not be stopped."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1886.

3. A spindle for wool.

throstle-cock, * **throstel-cok,** * **throstel kok,** *s.* The male thrush.

"The *throstel-cok* made eke his lay."
Chaucer: Rime of Sir Topas.

throstle piecer, *s.*

Spin.: A name given to young girls, averaging from thirteen to sixteen years of age, employed in cotton mills. Their duty is to attend to the throstle frames, and to piece up the yarn as it is made in the frame, before it is wound upon bobbins fixed on the spindles to receive it.

thrŏt'-ling (second *t* silent), *s.* [Said to be from the whistling sound emitted in breathing, resembling the singing of the thrush, or throstle.] A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

thrŏt'-tle, *s.* [A dimin. of *throat* (q.v.).]

1. The windpipe or trachea.

"At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

2. The throat. (*Colloq. & humourously.*)

3. The same as THROTTLE-VALVE (q.v.).

"A similar arrangement causes the *throttle* of the engine to open or close."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 45.

throttle-lever, *s.* The handle of the throttle-valve.

throttle-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. In the Watt engine it is a disc turning on an axis and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe. It is frequently an ordinary conical valve with a stem operated by a screw. In land engines it is generally connected with the governor.

thrŏt'-tle, *v.i. & t.* [THROTTLE, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To choke, to suffocate; to have the throat obstructed, so as to endanger suffocation.

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To choke, to suffocate; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle.

"In heaps the *throttled* victims fall:
Down sink their mangled herdsman near."
Scott: The Chase, xxix.

* 2. To pronounce with a choking voice; to utter, as one half-suffocated.

"*Throttle* their practised accent in their fears."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

thrŏt'-tlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *throttl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which throttles.

thrôugh (*gh* silent), * **thoru,** * **thor-uh,** * **thorw,** * **thurch,** * **thurgh,** * **thurh,** * **thur-uh,** * **thurw,** *prep., adv., & a.* [A.S. *thurh* (prep. & adv.); cogn. with Dut. *door*; O. H. Ger. *durh, duruh*; Ger. *durch*; Goth. *thairh.*] [THOROUGH, THRILL.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit to its opposite: as, a cannon-ball passes *through* the side of a ship. It is sometimes doubled for sake of emphasis.

"My buckler cut *through* and *through*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Between the sides or walls of.

"I'll convey thee *through* the city gate."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

3. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout.

"Seek *through* your camp to find you."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

4. Among or in the midst of; denoting passage.

"The brambles . . . *through* whom he rushes."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 630.

5. Among, in the way of experience: as, To pass *through* dangers.

6. From beginning to end of; to the end or conclusion of; throughout. Said of time: as, *through* the whole year.

7. By the instrumentality, medium, or agency of; by means of.

"My master *through* his art foresees the danger."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

8. On account of; out of; because of.

"The subjects' grief comes *through* commissions."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. From end to end, or from one side to the other: as, To pierce a board *through.*

2. From beginning to end: as, To read a book *through.*

3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose: as, To carry a measure *through.*

C. *As adjective:*

1. Going, passing, or extending with little or no interruption from one place or centre to another: as, a *through* journey, a *through* passenger, a *through* ticket.

* 2. Strong, deep-seated: as, a *through* cold.

¶ (1) *To drop through:* To fall to pieces; to come to ruin; to fail.; to be unsuccessful: as, The project dropped *through.*

(2) *To fall through:* To be unsuccessful; to fail; to drop through.

(3) *To go through with anything:* To prosecute it to the end.

through bolt, *s.*

Mech.: A bolt passing entirely through and fastened on opposite sides of the object or objects secured by it.

* **through-bred,** *a.* [THOROUGH-BRED.]

through-bridge, *s.* A bridge in which the track rests on the lower stringer, in contradistinction to a deck-bridge, in which the track occupies the upper stringer, the top of the truss.

through-carriage, *s.* A carriage which goes through to a certain station, even though the rest of the train does not.

through-cold, *s.* A deep-seated cold. (*Holland.*)

through fare, *s.* A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

"The Hyrcanian deserts, and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia, are as *through-fares* now."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 7.

through-gang, *s.* A thoroughfare. (*Scotch.*)

through-ganging, *a.* Getting quickly or smartly through work; active, smart.

through-gaun, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* The same as THROUGH-GANGING (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A severe reprimand or scolding. (*Scotch.*)

* **through handling,** *s.* Management.

"To leave the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 177.

* **through lighted,** *a.* Thorough lighted.

"That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to his art."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

* **through-paced,** *a.* Thorough-paced, complete, perfect.

"He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not *through-paced* speculators in the great theories."—*More.*

through-rate, *s.* A rate or sum charged for carrying passengers or goods to a distant destination over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steam, coach, &c., and generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.

through-stone, *s.*

Mason.: A bond-stone, extending across the thickness of the wall; a perbend (q.v.).

through ticket, *s.* A railway or steamboat ticket for the whole of a journey, generally granted by one company, and entitling the holder to travel on more than one company's lines or conveyances.

through-traffic, *s.* The traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centres at a wide distance from each other.

through-train, *s.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route; a train running between two or more important centres at wide distances, with few or no stoppages by the way. A train which takes a passenger the journey without changing.

thrôugh (*gh* silent or guttural), * **trogh,** * **thrughe,** *s.* [A.S. *thruh* = a grave, a stone chest or coffin.] A coffin.

"The *thrughe* beside faude we."—*Townley Mysteries*, p. 290.

* **thrôugh'-lў** (*gh* silent), * **through-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *through*; *-ly.*]

1. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

"Our men began to crie out for want of shift, for no man had place to bestowe any other apparell then that which he ware on his backe, and that was *throughly* washt on his body for the most part tenne times in one day."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 654.

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

"Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation."—*Tillotson.*

thrôugh-ôut' (*gh* silent), * **through-oute,** * **thurgh-out,** *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *through*, prep., and *out.*]

A. *As prep.:* Quite through; from one extremity to the other; in every part.

"The fame anoue *thurghout* the toun is born,
How Alla king shall come on pilgrimage."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,415.

B. *As adv.:* Everywhere; in every part; at every time.

"That I ne woll *throughoute* fulfille
Your hestes, at your owne wille."
Gower: C. A., v.

thrôugh'-stone, * **thrugh-stane,** *s.* [Eng. *through*, s., and *stone.*] A flat gravestone. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.)

thrôugh'-wŏrt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *through*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Bupleurum rotundifolium. [THOROUGH-WAX.]

thrŏŭ'-thĕr, thrŏw'-thĕr, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Confused in mind or manner. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adv.:* Pell-mell, confusedly. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Cry & Prayer.* Postscript.)

thrôve, *pret. of v.* [THRIVE.]

thrôw, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *thráwan* = to twist, to whirl, to hurl (pa. t. *threów*, pa. par. *thráwen*); cogn. with Ger. *drehen*; O. H. Ger. *drâjan* = to turn, to whirl; Dut. *draaijen* = to turn, to twist, to whirl; Goth. *threihan* = to throng round, to press upon; Lat. *torqueo* = to twist, to wind, to whirl. *Throng* is a nasalized form from the same root.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fling or cast in any way; to hurl; to send or project to a distance by a projectile force.

"A stone to *throw* at this dog."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

2. To make a cast with; to cast, as dice.

"Set less than thou *throwest*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

3. To cast or pour. (Used of fluids.)

"They *threw* on him great pails of puddled mire."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

4. To drive, impel, or dash with force.

"What tempest *threw* this whale ashore?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

5. To cast or hurl down from an erect position; to overthrow; to prostrate, as in wrestling. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.)

6. To cause to take up a position by a rapid march, or by being rapidly transported.

"Not a regiment could be *thrown* across the frontier."—*Times*, March 15, 1886.

7. To lay or put in haste.

"I have seen her *throw* her nightgown upon her."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

* 8. To divest one's self of; to strip off; to cast off.

"Then the snake *throws* her enamelled skin."
Shakesp.: Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

9. To arrange, to place, to set.

"*Throwing* your disjointed materials into a more neat and regular order."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 408.

10. To bring forth; to produce, as young; to bear. (Of the lower animals.)

"Many good-shaped big mares were amongst this division, and it struck me that they should *throw* weight-carriers."—*Field*, August 27, 1887.

11. To give utterance or expression to; to hurl, to cast.

"I have *thrown*
A brave defiance at King Henry's teeth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 2.

12. To direct, to turn.

13. To lose purposely, as a game or a race.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pottery:* To fashion by turning on a lathe; to turn.

2. *Weaving:* To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form a single thread; to twist together as singles in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves. Sometimes applied in a general sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of casting, hurling, or flinging.

2. To cast dice.

¶ * 1. *To throw about:* To cast about; to try for: as, To *throw about* for a place.

2. *To throw away:*

(1) To cast or hurl to a distance.

(2) To put suddenly out of one's hand, possession, or the like.

(3) To part with or bestow without compensation; to spend recklessly; to sacrifice needlessly; to squander; to waste; to lose by negligence or folly.

"*Throw away* the blessings their hands are filled with."—*Locke: Hum. Understanding*, bk. i., ch. i.

(4) To reject; to refuse: as, To *throw away* a good offer.

3. *To throw back:*

(1) To reflect, as light, &c.

(2) To reject, to refuse.

(3) To cast or hurl back, as a reply or retort.

(4) To revert to some ancestral character. (Said of animals generally.)

4. *To throw by:* To cast or lay aside as useless. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former actions."—*Locke.*

5. *To throw down:*

(1) To cast on or to the ground, or to a lower position; to overturn; to bring from an erect position.

"Then *threw* he *down* himself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

(2) To subvert, to destroy.

"My better parts are all *thrown down*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

6. *To throw in:*

(1) To cast or fling inside; to inject, as a fluid.

(2) To put, place, or deposit with others: as, To *throw in* one's lot with another.

(3) To interpolate: as, He *threw in* a word now and then.

(4) To add without enumeration or value, as if to complete a sale or bargain; to give in: as, I will *throw* this *in*, if you take the lot.

7. *To throw off:*

(1) To cast off, away, or aside; to divest one's self of hurriedly or negligently.

"*Throw off* this sheet."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

(2) To expel; to cast off, as a disease.

(3) To discard; to reject.

"'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*."
Dryden: Spanish Friar.

(4) To start the hounds on the scent.

8. *To throw on* or *upon:*

(1) To put on hastily or negligently: as, To *throw on* one's clothes.

(2) To inflict; to lay or impose on.

"*Throwing* restraint *upon* us."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv, 3

9. *To throw one's self down:* To lie down.

10. *To throw one's self on* (or *upon*): To trust or resign one's self to the sustaining power, favour, benevolence, or protection of; to repose upon; to confide or put trust in.

"In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw yourself upon* God, and contend not with him but in prayer."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

11. *To throw open:*

(1) To open suddenly or widely: as, The doors were *thrown open*.

(2) To give free or unrestricted admission to; to make open and free; to remove all barriers or restrictions from: as, The profession is *thrown open* to all.

12. *To throw out:*

(1) To cast out, to expel, to reject, to discard.

(2) To cause to project or become prominent: as, To *throw out* a pier, or wing of a building.

(3) To emit: as, A lamp *throws out* light.

(4) To give utterance to; to insinuate; to suggest: as, To *throw out* a suggestion.

(5) To put off the right track; to confuse; to perplex: as, The noise *threw* the speaker *out*.

(6) To leave behind; to distance: as, The horse was *thrown out* of the race.

(7) To reject; to exclude: as, The bill was *thrown out* by a large majority.

(8) *In cricket:* To put out, as a batsman, by the ball, when thrown by a fielder, hitting the batsman's wicket while he is out of his ground.

13. *To throw over:* To discard, to reject, to abandon, to desert.

"That other person was sacrificed to her—Vanessa was *thrown over*."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. i.

14. *To throw up:*

(1) To erect or build rapidly; to construct hastily: as, A rampart was *thrown up*.

(2) To eject or discharge from the stomach; to vomit.

"Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*."—*Arbuthnot.*

(3) To abandon, to resign; to give up.

"Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel."—*Collier.*

throw (1), * **throwe** (1), *s.* [Throw, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurling, flinging, or casting; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

"This was the first*e* caste and *throwe* of his nette."—*Udal: Actes* ii.

2. A cast of the dice; the manner in which dice fall when thrown: hence, risk, venture, chance.

"The greater *throw* may turn from the weaker hand."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

3. The distance to which a missile is or may be thrown.

"Sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **4.** A stroke, a blow, an assault.

"Neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throwes*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 41.

* **5.** An effort; a violent sally.

"Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue."
Addison: Cato, ii.

* **6.** The agony of travail; a throe.

7. A potter's wheel. (*Prov.*)

8. A turner's lathe. (*Prov.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The amount of dislocation in a vertical direction produced by a fault in the strata. Called also a Shift or Slip.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The radial reach of a crank, eccentric, or cam.

throw-crook, *s.*

1. *Husbandry:* A tool like a brace, for twisting hay or straw bands.

2. *Pottery:* A potter's wheel: a thrower.

throw-lathe, *s.* A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while the tool is managed by the other.

throw-stick, *s.*

Anthrop.: A short curved stick, usually with a carved serpent's head, with which the ancient Egyptians used to knock down game attracted by their call-birds.

"To knock down birds with the curved *throw-stick*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), viii. 721.

* **throw** (2), * **throwe** (2), *s.* [A.S. *thrah.*] A brief space of time; a moment, a while.

"Down himself he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleep a *throw*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 53.

thrōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *throw*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which throws; specif.,

(1) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster.

(2) A potter who works a throwing wheel or engine.

thrōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Throw, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of one who throws; a throw, a cast.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Silk:* A third process in the spinning and combining of silk thread.

2. *Pottery:* The operation of forming a mass of clay into a vessel on the potter's wheel.

throwing-engine, *s.* [Throwing-table.]

throwing-table, throwing-mill, *s.* A revolving horizontal table on which earthen vessels are shaped by the potter. Called also Throwing-engine.

throwing-wheel, *s.* A potter's wheel.

thrōwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Throw, *v.*]

¶ In mining, when a lode is intersected by a slide, if the undiscovered portion of the lode has apparently been lengthened, it is said to be *thrown up;* if the reverse, it is *thrown down.*

thrown silk, *s.* A silk thread made of two or more singles twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles of which it is composed.

thrown-singles, *s. pl.* Silk thread, the result of three separate spinning operations. Silk filaments are twisted to form singles. Several of these are combined and twisted together (doubling), forming dumb singles. A number of the latter are associated and twisted together, forming thrown singles.

thrōw'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *throw*, v.; *-ster.*] One who throws or twists silk; one who prepares silk for the weaver.

"A woman's clack, if I have skill,
Sounds something like a *throwster's* mill."
Swift. Complaint on his Deafness.

thrōw'-thĕr, *a. & adv.* [Throuther.]

thrŭm, * **throm,** * **thrumm,** * **thrumb,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *þrömr* (genit. *þrumar*) = the edge, verge, brim of a thing; hence, the rough edge of a web; Norw. *tröm, trum, trumm* = edge, brim; Sw. dial. *tromm, trumm, tröm* = a stump, the end of a log; O. Dut. *drom, drom-garen* = thread on the shuttle of a weaver; Ger. *trumm* = end, thrum, stump of a tree. From the same root as Gr. τέρμα (*terma*); Lat. *terminus* = end, limit.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) Coarse untwisted rope, used for mops and for mat-making.

(2) A wad of such yarns or a sail passed overboard and hauled into the vicinity of a leak, so as to be drawn thereinto.

2. *Weaving:* The ends of the warp or weft threads.

3. Anything resembling a thrum, as a filamentous or fringe-like appendage.

"All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 367.

B. *As adj.:* Made of coarse yarn.

"The ends are eight or nine inches long, hanging out on the upper side, like the shag or *thrumb* matts, which we sometimes see lying in a passage."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

* ¶ *Thread and thrum:* [Thread, *s.*].

thrŭm (1), *v.t.* [Thrum, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To furnish with thrums or appendages resembling thrums; to put tufts, fringes, or other thread-like appendages on.

2. *Naut.:* To insert tufts of hemp or coir in the meshes of in making a rope-mat.

thrŭm (2), *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *thruma* = to rattle, to thunder; Dan. *tromme* = a drum; Sw. *trumma* = to beat, to drum.] [Drum.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play coarsely, or unskilfully, or purposelessly on a stringed instrument; to strum.

"Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

2. To make a dull, drumming, monotonous noise on anything, as with the fingers; to drum.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To play roughly on with the fingers, as a piano, harp, guitar, &c.

¶ *Thrum* is generally used of keyed, and *strum* of stringed instruments.

2. To play or sing in a monotonous tone.

"If men should ever be *thrumming* the drone of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention."—*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Defence.*

3. To drum, to tap, to beat.

"Oh! how I long, how ardently desire,
To view those rosy fingers strike the lyre!
For late, when bees to change their climes began,
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!"
Shenstone: Colemira.

4. To tell over in a tiresome manner. (*Scotch.*)

"He wad *thrum* them ower and ower to the like o' me ayont the ingle."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

* **thrŭm'-ble,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *thrum*, v.] To crowd or heap together.

"Wicked and lewd folk, who gather, *thrumble*, and heape up together all sorts of gaine."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 218.

thrŭmmed, *a.* [Eng. *thrum* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Made of thrums or coarse yarn.

* 2. Interwoven, matted, covered thickly.

"Which bears a grass as soft as is the dainty sleave,
And *thrumm'd* so thick and deep."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

thrummed mat, *s.*

Naut.: A mat, or piece of canvas, with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging, about any part, to prevent chafing.

thrŭm'-mỹ, *a.* [Eng. *thrum*, s. ; *-y.*] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums.

"In the middle stands a Columella thick set with *thrummy* apiculæ, which argue this plant belong to the malvaceous kind."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. iii.

thrŭm'-wort, *s.* [Eng. *thrum*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Actinocarpus (q.v.).

2. *Amaranthus caudatus*, Love Lies Bleeding, a species of Amaranth, originally from the East Indies, now cultivated in English gardens.

thrŭsh (1), * **thrusch,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *thrusch*, from A.S. *thrysce*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *drosca*, whence Ger. *drossel*. These answer to a Teut. type, *thraska*. The Lith. *struzdas*, *strazda* show that an initial *s* has been lost. The original form appears to have been *star-da*. The original sense was prob. chirper, or twitterer; cf. Gr. *στρίζειν* (*strizein*), *τρίζειν* (*trizein*) = to twitter; Lat. *strix* = the screech-owl.]

Ornith.: The book-name for any of the Turdidæ (q.v.). They are universally distributed except in New Zealand, and are very highly organised birds, and it is for this reason, perhaps, as well as on account of their omnivorous diet, that they have been able to establish themselves on a number of remote islands. They differ widely in their habits and in their habitats; some are gregarious, others live solitarily or in pairs. The name Thrush is applied to a considerable variety of American birds, belonging to several genera. Of the type genus Turdus there are several species in the United States, including *T. mustelinus*, the Wood Thrush, common in low, damp woods and thickets in the Eastern States, and famous for its fine vocal powers; and *T. fuscescens*, the Veery or Wilson's Thrush, a shy and retiring bird, but one of our most delightful songsters. This general shy habit has given to several species the name of Hermit Thrush, variously modified. Of other genera may be named *Harporhyncus rufus*, the Thrasher or Brown Thrush, a bird chiefly found in the eastern United States, but ranging west to the Rocky Mountains and north to Canada. It is abundant in thickets and shrubbery, and is a charming songster. Europe has several species of the genus Turdus, the best known and most admired being *T. musicus*, the Song Thrush, Throstle, or Mavis, one of the best known of European song birds, and which in captivity is easily taught simple airs. It is found all over Europe, but leaves some of the northern parts in winter, being thus practically a bird of passage. Other species are *T. viscivorus*, the Missel Thrush, and *T. varius*, White's Thrush (q.v.). Europe has various Thrushes of other genera of the family. [Missel-thrush.]

thrush-like birds, *s. pl.* [Turdiformes.]

thrush-nightingale, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"In the east of Europe a second species of Nightingale occurs, which, though long known to German bird fanciers as the Sprosser, was first specifically distinguished by Bechstein as *Sylvia philomela*, and by other authors is called *Philomela turdoides* or *P. major*, while it has received the British name *thrush-nightingale*. This bird, whose regular appellation it seems should be *Bradina philomela*, extends its summer range further to the northward than our *D. luscinia*."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 320.

thrŭsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *tröske* = the thrush on the tongue; Sw. *torsk*; Sw. dial. *trósk*. Prob. allied to Dan. *tör*; Sw. *tors*; Icel. *thurr*; A.S. *thyrr* = dry; Dan. *törke*; Sw. *torka*; Icel. *thurka* = drought; Mid. Eng. *thrust* = thirst.]

1. *Pathol.:* White-mouth, a variety of stomatitis depending on the presence of a parasitic fungus, *Oïdium albicans*, common in phthisis and other chronic and wasting diseases, usually indicating approaching death. In the thrush of young infants, and that of acute diseases, danger is not indicated. Borax and honey, milk and lime water, magnesia, and gentle aperients are useful; and in more severe cases a solution of chlorate of potash.

2. *Veterinary:* An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse, and some other animals. In the case of the horse it is in the frog.

thrush-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Oïdium albicans, a microscopic fungus developed in and between the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane of the mouth in thrush. [Thrush (2), 1.]

thrush lichen, *s.*

Bot.: Peltidea aphthosa, a lichen, which grows on alpine rocks. The Swedes prescribe it for aphthæ.

thrush-paste, *s.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamine, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrŭsh (3), *s.* [Thrash, *s.*]

thrŭst, * **threst,** * **thrist,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *thrysta* = to thrust, to compress, to press, to force, to compel; A.S. *threstan* = to oppress, to afflict. From the same root as Lat. *trudo* = to thrust, to push.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To push or drive with force; to drive, to force, to impel. (Commonly followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *out*, *into*, &c.)

"Thou wilt needs *thrust* thy neck into a yoke."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

2. To push, to shove.

"At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to *thrust* me about."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To drive, to push, to force.

"And into the concession of this Ballarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 4.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"*Thrust* Talbot with a spear into the back."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a thrust or push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

"These four came all afront and mainly *thrust* at me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

"I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But, when in heav'n I'll stand next to Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the God."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 3. To push forward; to come with force; to press on; to intrude.

"This *thrusts* amid the throng with furious force;
Down goes, at once, the horseman and the horse."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 607.

* 4. To rush forward; to rush at.

* ¶ 1. *To thrust on:* To impel, to urge forward.

"We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity . . . and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting on*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. *To thrust one's self in* (or *into*): To intrude, to obtrude.

"How dare you *thrust yourselves*
Into my private meditations?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

3. *To thrust out:*

(1) To drive out, to expel.

"They were *thrust out* of Egypt."—*Exodus* xii. 39.

(2) To push out; to protrude: as, To *thrust out* the tongue.

4. *To thrust through:* To pierce.

"Phinees *thrust* both of them *through*."—*Numbers* xxv. 8

* 5. *To thrust together:* To compress.

"He *thrust* the fleece *together*, and wringed the dew out of it."—*Judges* vi. 38.

thrŭst (1), *s.* [Thrust, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon, pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand, foot, or an instrument.

"Nothing there, save death, was mute;
Stroke, and *thrust*, and flash, and cry."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxiv.

2. A stab.

"A *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 71.

3. An assault, an attack.

"There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining-engineer.:* The breaking downward of the roof of a gallery, owing to the weight of the superincumbent strata. Opposed to creep, which is an upheaval of the gallery floor.

2. *Husb.:* The white whey which last leaves the curd in pressing.

3. *Mech.:* The force exerted by any body or system of bodies against another body or system, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them.

¶ *Thrust of an arch:*

Build.: The force exerted by the arch stones considered as a combination of wedges, to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs.

thrust-hoe, *s.* A hoe which is worked by pushing; a Dutch hoe.

* **thrust** (2), * **thurst,** *s.* [Thirst, *s.*]

thrŭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thrust*, v.; *-er.*] One who thrusts or stabs; in hunting slang, one who pushes or presses forward in front of the rest of the field.

"'By the powers, they have found!' plaintively rejoins his companion, who chances to be a recognized *thruster* in the fullest sense of the term."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

thrŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Thrust, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of pushing or driving with force.

2. The act of squeezing curd with the hand to expel the whey.

3. (*Pl.*): The white whey or that which is pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. (*Prov.*)

thrusting-screw, *s.* The screw of a screw-press; of a cheese-press, for instance.

thrŭs'-tle (**tle** as **ẹl**), *s.* [Throstle.] The thrush.

"No *thrustles* shrill the bramble bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes."
Gay.

* **thrust-y,** * **thurst-y,** *a.* [Thirsty.]

thrŭtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mach.: An auxiliary high-pressure non-condensing engine.

thry-fal-low, *v.t.* [Thrifallow.]

* **thrỹm'-ṣa,** * **thrím'-ṣa,** *s.* [A.S.] An Anglo-Saxon silver coin, the value of which is doubtful, being stated by some as 3s., by others as 3d., and by others again as the third of a shilling or 4d.

* **thryse,** *adv.* [Thrice.]

Thû'-băn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, *a* Draconis. It was formerly the brightest star in the constellation, but is now only between the third and the fourth magnitude. Upwards of 4,600 years ago it was situated very near the celestial pole, from which it is now distant nearly 25°.

thŭd, *s.* [Of imitative origin, prob. connected with A.S. *thóden* = a whirlwind, a violent wind.] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise as that of a heavy stone striking the ground; a stroke or blow causing a dull, hollow sound.

"The flail makes a louder *thud* in the fields than you would imagine."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 44.

* ¶ *To play thud:* To fall.

"For four of *playing thud* on the ground."—*Wilson: Noctes Ambrosianæ* (*Works*, i. 73).

thŭd, *v.i.* [Thud, *s.*] To make a loud, intermittent noise.

"Here, Doon poured down his far-fetched floods:
There, well-fed Irwine stately *thuds*."
Burns: The Vision.

Thŭg, Thag, *s.* [Hind. *thaga* = to deceive.]

1. *Lit. & Hist.* (*Pl.*): The name given in the northern provinces of India to a fraternity, who looked upon murder as the sole means of staying the wrath of the goddess Kali, and derived their principal means of support from the plunder of their victims. In old times, according to Hindoo mythology, Kali made war upon a race of giants, from every drop of whose blood sprang a demon. These demons multiplied, and at last the goddess created two men to whom she gave handkerchiefs, with which they strangled the infernal beings. When the men had finished their task, the goddess gave them the privilege of using the handkerchief against their fellows, and so the class of Thugs is said to have arisen. Although worshipping a Hindoo goddess, the majority of the Thugs were Muhammadans. They usually travelled in gangs, the members of which had ostensibly some honest calling in their own community, and in selecting their victims always endeavoured to pitch upon persons of property in order that while propitiating the goddess they might enrich her worshippers. Various steps were taken to suppress the Thugs both by the native and the English governments, and in 1829 Lord

William Bentinck adopted such stringent measures that in six years (1830–35) 2,000 of them were arrested; of these 1,500 were convicted and sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment, according to the gravity of the charges proved against them. In 1836 a law was passed making the fact of belonging to a gang of Thugs punishment by imprisonment for life with hard labour, and though some gangs probably linger in districts where British authority or the power of the more enlightened native princes cannot reach, the system is now so broken that it is practically powerless.

"His two most memorable acts are the abolition of sati (suttee), and the suppression of the *Thugs*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xii. 806.

2. *Fig.*: A rough. (*Amer.*)

"Affrays were still common; the Know-nothing movement came on, and a few *thugs* terrorized the city with campaign broils, beating, stabbing, and shooting."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 230.

Thŭg′-geō, Tha′-gī, *s.* [Hind. *thagi.*] The practices of the Thugs; Thuggism.

"They [the Thugs] were colonized at Jubbulpore into a trade settlement, where technical instruction was afforded them and their children, and the practice of *thuggee* has become extinct."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xv. 730.

Thŭg′-gĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Thug*; *-ism.*] The system of assassination carried on by the Thugs to appease the goddess Kali, and to secure eternal happiness for themselves.

"Out of this fermenting mass of half-crazy ideas rise strange monstrosities and horrible beliefs. Such a one is *Thuggism*."—*Brown: Peoples of the World*, iv. 75.

thū-ī′-tēş, † thū-ȳ′-tēş, thū-yī′-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thuja, thuya*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Conifers akin to the recent Thuja. Five British species from the British Lower Jurassic rocks.

thū′-ja, thū′-ya, *s.* [Lat. *thya, thyia*, from Gr. θύα (*thua*), θυία (*thuia*) = an African tree with sweet-smelling wood used in making costly furniture; probably the *Arbor vitæ.* (See def.)]

Bot.: *Arbor vitæ*, a genus of Cupresseæ; natives of Asia, Africa, and North America. Evergreen trees or shrubs, with monœcious flowers, having the male catkins ovoid and lateral, the female ones solitary and terminal; the former has the pollen of each flower included in four cases attached to the inner face of the scale towards its base; ovary united to the bractea, the two forming a semipeltate receptacle with two ovules; seeds sometimes slightly winged. Leaves scale-like, closely imbricated or compressed. *Thuja occidentalis*, the Western or American *Arbor vitæ*, the species commonly planted in gardens, has obovate cones, with the interior scales truncate and gibbous beneath the apex. It grows best in cool swampy places. The wood is fitted for posts and rails, the branches for brooms, which have a certain fragrance. It is a tree from 20 to 50 feet high, but when under cultivation is generally much smaller. It is well adapted for hedges, bearing cutting well. *T. orientalis*, the Oriental or Chinese *Arbor vitæ*, occurring on rocky ridges in Siberia, China, and Japan, has the cones elliptic, with the interior scales blunt and mucronate below the apex. *T. pendula*, a native of Tartary, has globose cones, and filiform pendulous branches. All the species are stimulating and diuretic.

thuja-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Obtained by distilling the ends of the branches and leaves of *Thuja occidentalis*, with water. It is a mixture of several essential oils boiling between 190° and 206°. It is colourless when fresh, has the odour of thuja, is lighter than water, slightly soluble therein, but easily soluble in alcohol and ether. By oil of vitriol it is immediately resinized.

thū′-jēne, *s.* [Thujone.]

thū′-jĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *thujen(e)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{24}O_{14}$. Thujigenin. Obtained by heating for a short time a mixture of thujetin and hydrochloric acid. It forms microscopic needles slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

thū-jĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thujet(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing thujetin.

thujetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{22}O_{13}$. Prepared by boiling thujetin with baryta water, adding sulphuric acid after a while, then alcohol, and filtering the liquid when hot. It separates in lemon-yellow microscopic needles, soluble in alcohol and precipitated by water.

thū-jĕt′-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *thuj(in)*; *-etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{28}O_{16}$. A tannin-substance obtained along with a crystallizable sugar by heating thujin with dilute acids. The liquid after a time becomes colourless, and deposits thujetin on evaporation. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and insoluble in water. Its alcoholic solution assumes a splendid blue-green colour with ammonia, and is turned inky-black with ferric chloride.

thū jĭg′-ən-ĭn, *s.* [Thujenin.]

thū′ jĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thuj(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_{12}$. A crystallizable glucoside occurring in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis.* It forms lemon-yellow microscopic crystals, has an astringent taste, is soluble in alcohol, gives a yellow precipitate with acetate of lead, and is coloured dark green with ferric chloride.

thū′-jone, thū′-jēne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thuj(a)*; *-one, -ene.*]

Chem.: A volatile hydro-carbon obtained from thuja oil by distilling it over iodine, quicklime, and potassium, in succession. Thujone is like turpentine oil in taste and odour, is lighter than water, and boils at 165–175°.

Thū′-lē, *s.* [Lat.] The name given by the ancients to the most northern country known to them. It is variously identified with Shetland, Iceland, and Norway.

"Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy Isles
Of farthest *Thule*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 863.

¶ *Ultima Thule*: The farthest Thule; the end of the world.

thū′-līte, *s.* [After Thule, the ancient name for a country far north; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rose-red variety of Zoisite (q.v.), with sp.gr. 3·124, strongly dichroic parallel to the vertical axis. The original was found at Souland, Tellemarken, Norway.

thŭmb (*b* silent), ***thomb, *thombe,** *s.* [A.S. *thuma, thûma*; cogn. with Dut. *duim*; Sw. *tumme*; O. H. Ger. *dûmo*; Ger. *daumen*, all = a thumb; Icel. *thumall* = the thumb of a glove. From the same root as *tumid* (q.v.).]

1. The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals; the first of the fingers, differing from the others in having but two phalanges.

"To identify him should have been easy: for he had a wound in the face, and had lost a *thumb*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The part of a glove which covers the thumb.

¶ (1) *Rule of thumb*: [Rule, *s.*].

(2) *To bite the thumb at*: [Bite, *v.*].

(3) *Under one's thumb*: Completely under one's power or influence; completely subservient to another.

"He is *under the thumb* of that doctor."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

*** thumb band,** *s.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

"Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them."—*Mortimer.*

thumb bit, *s.* A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it. (*Halliwell.*)

thumb blue, *s.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps used by laundresses to give a clear or pure tint to linen, &c. So called because each lump is indented as if by thumb-marks.

thumb-cleat, *s.*

Naut.: A small cleat forming a leader to carry the bight of a rope.

thumb flint, *s.*

Anthrop.: A popular name for a short form of scraper, the longer varieties of which are sometimes known as "finger-flints." Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 202), thinks that these names, "though colloquially convenient, are not sufficiently definite to be worthy of being retained."

thumb latch, *s.* A kind of door-latch, so called from the lever being pressed by the thumb in order to open the latch.

thumb-mark, *s.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the pages of a book or the like; hence, any similar mark.

"There are marks of age,
There are *thumb marks* on thy margein,
Made by hands that clasped thee rudely."
Longfellow: Old Danish Song-book.

thumb nut, *s.* A nut having wings by which it is turned by the thumb and finger to tighten upon its bolt; a butterfly-nut.

*** thumb ring,** *s.* A ring worn on the thumb. (*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

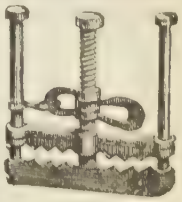
thumb pot, *s.* The smallest size of flower-pots.

"Tiny plants in *thumb-pots* were also used."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

thumb-screw, *s.*

1. A screw with a flat-sided head, adapted to be turned by the finger and thumb.

2. An old instrument of torture to break the thumb-joint; a thumbkin.



THUMB-SCREW.

"He had brought into use a little steel *thumb-screw* which gave such exquisite torment that it had wrung confessions even out of men on whom his Majesty's favourite boot had been tried in vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

thumb stall, *s.*

1. A case, sheath, or covering of leather or other substance, to be worn on the thumb.

"Gloves cut into *thumb-stalls*."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 97.

2. A sailor's thimble used in sail-making; it is made of iron, horn, or leather, and has the edges turned up to receive the thread. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches.

† 3. *Ordn.*: A stall of buckskin stuffed with hair, which a gunner wears on his thumb to cover the vent while the piece is being sponged and loaded.

thŭmb (*b* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Thumb, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers: as, To *thumb* over a tune.

2. To mark, soil, or wear with the thumb or fingers, or by frequent handling.

"Within a week after it had arrived it had been *thumbed* by twenty families."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.*: To play on with the fingers.

thŭmbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Having thumbs.

2. Having thumb-marks.

thŭmb′-ĭe kĭnş, thŭmb′-Ĭ-kĭnş (*b* silent), *s. pl.* [Thumbkins.]

thŭmb′-kĭnş (*b* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A thumbscrew; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs, much used by the Inquisition in Spain, and occasionally in Britain, when it was desired to obtain a confession or recantation from any person by causing him exquisite pain without endangering his life. Thumbkins were last used in Britain in 1684, on Prof. Carstairs. Called also thumbickies and thumbikins.

"I'll set those to look after him shall keep him as fast as if his legs were in the boots, or his fingers in the *thumbikins*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. ix.

thŭmb′ lĕss (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; *-less.*] Having no thumbs; hence, awkward, clumsy, unskilful.

"The servants *thumbless*."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 333.

thumbless-monkeys, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A term sometimes applied to the species of two genera, Colobus and Ateles, because the first digit of their fore limbs is functionless. The first genus is from the western hemisphere, the second from the eastern.

*** thû′-mĕr stône** (th as t), *s.* [A trans. of Ger. *thumerstein.*] [Thumstele.]

thû′-mīte (th as t), *s.* [After Thum, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Axinite (q.v.).

thŭm′-mĭm, *s.* [Heb. תֻּמִּים (*tummim*) חַמִּים (*thummim*) = perfection; from תָּמַם (*tamam*) = to complete; to be perfect.] [Urim.]

thŭmp, *s.* [THUMP, *v.*] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as by a blow with a club, the fist, &c, the stroke of a hammer, or the like; a heavy blow given with something thick.

"The distant forge's swinging *thump* profound;
Or yell, in the deep woods, of lonely hound."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

thŭmp, *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *dumpa* = to thump; Sw. dial. *dompa* = to thump, *dumpa* = to make a noise.]

A. *Trans.:* To beat or strike with something thick or heavy.

"Thump! then see thou *thump* thy master well."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike or fall on with heavy blows; to beat.

"A ragged musician to *thump* monotonously on a tom-tom."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

thŭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thump*, v.; *-er.* For sense 2, cf. *whopper.*]

1. One who or that which thumps.

"O let me ring the fore bell,
And here are *thumpers.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, v.

2. Some person or thing very great or huge. (*Colloq.*)

"Small as you will, if 'twas a bumper,
Centum for one would be a *thumper.*"
Byrom: Critical Remarks upon Passages in Horace.

thŭmp'-ĭng, *a.* [THUMP, *v.*] Large, heavy, huge; very great.

"You've run up a *thumping* bill, and I'll warrant you'll pay it like a lord."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau*, iii 1.

thŭn-bĕrg'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Carl Petter Thunberg (1743–1828), a Swedish traveller, botanist, and professor of natural history at Upsal.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardeniæ, sometimes made a synonym of Gardenia. Involucre two-leaved; calyx about twelve-toothed; corolla campanulate; capsule beaked, two-celled. Handsome and fragrant climbers, cultivated commonly in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. *Thunbergia fragrans* has cordate, acuminate leaves; *T. grandiflora* angular, cordate leaves, larger flowers with no inner calyx, and the anthers bearded and spurred. Both are natives of the East Indies.

thŭn-bĕrg-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thunbergi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ. Seeds with a horny expansion of the placenta.

thŭn'-dĕr, **thon-der,** **thon-er,** **thun-dir,** *s.* [Prop. *thuner*, from A.S. *thunor* = thunder, allied to *thunian* = (1) to become thin, to be stretched out, (2) to rattle, to thunder; *gethun* = a loud noise; cogn. with Dut. *donder*; Icel. *Thórr* = Thor, the god of thunder; Dan. *torden*; Sw. *tordön*; O. H. Ger. *thonar*; Ger *donner* = thunder; Lat. *tono* = to thunder, *tonitrus* = thunder; A.S. *tonian*, *thunrian* = to thunder; Sansc. *tan* = to sound. For the excrescent *d*, cf. *gender*, *tender*, &c.]

I. *Lit. & Physics:* The violent report which follows a flash of lightning. It commences at the same moment as the flash; but, as the sound travels only at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, while light does so at the rate of about 200,000 miles, the flash of the lightning is the first to be perceived, and thus a means is afforded of calculating the distance of the lightning. The noise of the thunder arises from the disturbance produced in the air by the electric discharge, but why the sound should be so prolonged has been differently explained. The old hypothesis was that the sound was echoed from every precipice, from every building, and from every cloud in the sky. Another is that the lightning itself is a series of discharges, each producing a particular sound according to the distance at which it commences, and the varying densities of the portions of air which it traverses before reaching the ear. A third conjecture is that the noise arises from the zigzag movement of the electric fluid, the air at each salient angle being at its maximum compression. (*Ganot.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The destructive agent in a thunderstorm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

2. Any loud noise.

"The Grecian train
With answering *thunders* fill'd the echoing plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 1,059.

3. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

thunder-axe, *s.*

Anthrop.: A popular name for a celt, from the idea that they were "thunderbolts."

"The country folks of the West of England still hold that the *thunder-axes* they find fell from the sky."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 244.

* **thunder-bearer,** *s.* He in whose hands is the thunder.

"I do not bid the *thunder-bearer* shoot."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

* **thunder-beat,** *v.t.* To strike with a thunderbolt.

"He them *thunder-bet* whereso he went."
Hudson: Judith, v. 397.

thunder-bird, *s.*

Anthrop.: An imaginary bird, occurring in the mythology of races of low culture, and personifying thunder or its cause.

"Among the Caribs, Brazilians, Harvey Islanders and Kareus, Bechuanas and Basutos, we find legends of a flapping or flashing *Thunder-bird*, which seem simply to translate into myth the thought of thunder and lightning descending from the upper regions of the air, the home of the eagle and the vulture."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 363.

* **thunder-blasted,** *a.* Struck or blasted by lightning.

* **thunder-burst,** *s.* A burst or peal of thunder.

thunder-clap, *s.* A clap, peal, or burst of thunder; the sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

"Rayne, hayle, and snowe do pay them sad penance,
And dreadfull *thunder-claps* (that make them quake)
With flames and flashing lights that thousand changes make."
Spenser: F. Q. (Of Mutabilitie), vii. 23.

thunder-cloud, *s.*

Meteor.: A cloud from which lightning flashes forth, or may do so, with accompanying thunder. It is a modification of the nimbus, but, as a rule, is darker than the ordinary type of that cloud. When several exist the space between them is sometimes of a peculiar colour. They vary greatly in elevation, some being very low—a good many about 3,000 feet high, while others have been known to reach 16,000 feet in elevation.

"The myth . . . resolves itself into simple phrases, which spoke of the *thunder-cloud* as looming over the city from day to day."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 121.

* **thunder-crack,** *s.* A clap of thunder.

"Nor is he moved with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' threats, or with the surly brow
Of Pow'r."
Daniel: To the Countess of Cumberland.

thunder-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

* **thunder-dart,** *s.* A thunderbolt.

"No worke it seem'd of earthly craftsmans wit,
But rather wrought by his owne industry,
That *thunder-dartes* for Jove his syre doth fit."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

* **thunder-darter,** *s.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

"O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

thunder-dint, *s.* The noise of thunder; a thundering noise.

thunder-dirt, *s.* The New Zealand name for the gelatinous volva of Ileodictyon, formerly eaten by the natives. (*Berkeley.*)

thunder-drop, *s.* One of the large, heavy, thinly-scattered drops of rain which precede a thunder-storm.

"As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 122.

thunder-fish, *s.*

1. *Malapterurus electricus.* [MALAPTERURUS.]

2. *Misgurnus fossilis.* (*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 497.) [WEATHER-FISH.]

* **thunder-fit,** *s.* A shock or noise resembling thunder.

thunder-flower, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Stellaria Holostea.* A correspondent of Messrs. Britten & Holland suggests that the name may have arisen from the fact that the immature capsule contains air, and, when pressed between the finger and thumb, as it often is for amusement by children, it bursts with a slight report.

(2) *Papaver Rhœas.*

(3) *Lychnis vespertina.*

thunder-god, *s.*

Anthrop.: A deity who, in the mythology of races of low culture, are supposed to preside over or cause thunder.

"The place of the *Thunder-god* in polytheistic religion, is similar to that of the Rain-god, in many cases even to entire coincidence. But his character is rather of wrath than of beneficence, a character which we have half lost the power to realize, since the agonizing terror of thunderstorms which appals savage minds has dwindled away in ours, now that we behold in it not the manifestation of divine wrath, but the restoration of electric equilibrium."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 262.

thunder-head, *s.* A popular name for the cloud called Cumulus.

* **thunder-master,** *s.* Master of the thunder.

"No more, thou *thunder-master*, shew
Thy spite on mortal flies."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

* **thunder-music,** *s.* Music having the deep rolling sound of thunder. (*Tennyson: In Mem.*, lxxxvii. 7.)

thunder-peal, *s.* A peal or clap of thunder.

"And who, 'mid *thunder-peals* can hear
Our signals of distress."
Byron: Stanzas Composed during a Thunder-storm.

thunder-pick, *s.* A popular name for a Belemnite. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 261.)

thunder-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Sempervivum tectorum.

thunder-proof, *a.* Proof or secure against lightning.

thunder-rod, *s.* A lightning-rod (q.v.).

* **thunder-shoot,** *v.t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

"*Thunder-shot* and turned to ashes as Olimpius."—*Fuller: Holy & Profane State*, V. vi. 8.

thunder-shower, *s.* A shower which accompanies thunder.

"And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a *thunder-shower.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 140.

thunder-splintered, *a.* Broken to pieces by lightning.

"Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its *thunder-splintered* pinnacle."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

* **thunder-stone,** *s.* A thunderbolt.

"And, thus unbrac'd, Casca, as you see,
Have bared my bosom to the *thunder-stone.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

thunder-strike, *v.t.*

* 1. *Lit.:* To strike, blast, or injure by lightning, or as by lightning; to strike as with a thunderbolt.

"The armaments which *thunder-strike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 187.

2. *Fig.:* To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. (Used only in the past participle.)

"She stood as it were *thunder-stricken* with amazement."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **thunder-stroke,** *s.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast of lightning.

"Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
At once, and blasted by the *thunder-stroke.*"
Byron: Saul.

thunder-struck, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

2. *Fig.:* Amazed; struck dumb, as by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

* **thunder-thump,** *s.* A thunderbolt.

"Thou that throwest the *thunder-thumps.*"
Googe: Eglogs, iv.

thunder-tube, *s.* A fulgurite (q.v.).

thŭn'-dĕr, *v.i. & t.* [THUNDER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make thunder; to produce the noise of thunder. (Often used impersonally: as, it *thundered* yesterday.)

"The Lord also *thundered* in the heavens, and the Highest gave his voice."—*Psalm* xviii. 13.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make a loud noise like thunder, particularly a loud, continued noise.

"Loud clamours shake the shore,
The horses *thunder*; earth and ocean roar!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 405.

2. To utter loud denunciations or threatenings; to cry out loudly.

"The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To emit as with the sound of thunder; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation; to denounce loudly.

"Who *thunders* to his captives blood and death."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* 2. To lay on with violence or vehemence.

*** thŭn'-dĕr-bōlt,** *v.t.* [THUNDERBOLT, *s.*] To strike with thunder.

"With his tongue he'll *thunderbolt* the world."
Return from Parnassus, ii. 2.

thŭn'-dĕr-bōlt, *s.* [Eng. *thunder*, and *bolt.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A popular and erroneous term implying (as was anciently believed) that thunder somehow sends forth a destructive bolt or dart. A so-called thunderbolt is really a stream of lightning passing from one part of the heavens to the other, and especially one which reaches the earth and does damage. Lightning in certain cases can leave behind it a vitrified tube, called a Fulgurite (q.v.), which, however, is not flung or darted, but is created by vitrifaction on the spot where it is found. Other bodies of mineral origin have been popularly credited with being thunderbolts.

"Kings and monarchs aspire still higher, and would be gods; and yet they rest not so, unlesse they may have the power to flash lightnings and shoot *thunderbolts*, as well as Jupiter."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 125.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A daring or irresistible hero.

(2) A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

"He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

(3) Something very dreadful, threatening, or astonishing.

"A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one—a *thunderbolt* to all."
Byron: Mazeppa, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): (1) *Lychnis vespertina;* (2) *Papaver Rhœas;* (3) *Silene inflata.*

2. *Her.:* The thunderbolt is represented as a twisted bar in pale, inflamed at each end, surmounting two jagged darts in saltire, between two wings expanded, with streams of fire issuing from the centre.

THUNDERBOLT.

3. *Palæont.:* [BELEMNITE].

4. *Petrol.:* A name frequently given to the nodules of marcasite (q.v.), which are abundant in the chalk formation.

thunderbolt-stone, *s.* A flint. (See extract.)

"It is to be noticed that these Sioux, among their varied fancies about thunder-birds and the like, give unusually well a key to the great thunderbolt myth which recurs in so many lands. They consider the lightning entering the ground to scatter there in all directions *thunderbolt-stones*, which are flints, &c., their reason for this notion being the very natural one, that these siliceous stones actually produce a flash when struck."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed 1873), ii. 262.

thŭn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *thunder*, v.; *-er.*] One who thunders; specif., an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter, from the fact that he alone was credited with the power of hurling thunderbolts.

"For by the black infernal Styx I swear,
(That dreadful oath which binds the *Thunderer*)."
Pope: Thebais, 412.

¶ *The Thunderer:* A epithet applied to *The Times* newspaper (London) originally on account of a series of strong articles contributed by Mr. Edward Sterling in the early part of the nineteenth century.

thŭn'-dĕr'-ĭng, * thun-dre-yng, * thun-dring, * thun-dryng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [THUNDER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Emitting thunder.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Producing or attended by a loud noise or rumbling like thunder or artillery.

"Foul fall the hand which bends the steel
Around the courser's *thundering* heel."
Scott: Norman Horse-shoe, i.

2. Very great, large, or extraordinary.

"I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water."
—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 219.

C. *As subst.:* The noise or report of the discharge of lightning; thunder.

"And lelfis and voices and *thundryngis* came out of the trone."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iv.

Thundering Legion, *s.*

1. A Roman legion containing some Christians, which (A.D. 174) fought under Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni. The Roman army was shut up in a defile and ready to perish with thirst, when a thunderstorm with heavy rain relieved them of their distress, and so terrified the enemy that a complete victory was gained. The Christians attributed the deliverance to the prayer which they had just before presented, and considered it miraculous. The heathens also considered the interposition supernatural, but ascribed it to Jupiter, Mercury, or to the power of magic. (*Dion Cassius: Roman Hist.*, lxxi. 8; *Eusebius: Eccles. Hist.*, v. 5.)

2. A legion composed of Christian soldiers raised in the Thebais, and led by St. Maurice.

¶ The name existed long before it was applied to either of these two legions.

thŭn'-dĕr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *thundering; -ly.*] In a thundering manner; with thunder.

*** thŭn'-dĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *thunder*, s.; *-less.*] Unattended by thunder or noise.

"*Thunderless* lightnings striking under sea."
Tennyson: To the Queen.

*** thŭn'-dĕr-oŭs, * thŭn'-droŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *thunder*, s.; *-ous.*]

1. Producing, discharging, or emitting thunder; thundery.

"Notus, and Afer, black with *thunderous* clouds
From Sierra Liona." *Milton: P. L.*, x., 702.

2. Making a great noise like thunder; giving a loud and deep sound; sonorous.

"Whirlwinds and *thundrous* storms his chariot drew."
Brome: Paraphrase of Job.

3. Very loud; like thunder.

"That berg . . . split in three portions with *thunderous* sound."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1887.

*** thŭn'-dĕr-oŭs-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *thunderous; -ly.*] In a thunderous manner; with thunder, or a noise like thunder.

"A veritable lion, as large as any at present existing, whose midnight roar to-day rolls *thunderously* in the jungle of Africa."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1887.

thŭn'-dĕr-storm, *s.* [Eng. *thunder*, s., and *storm*, s.] A storm accompanied with thunder.

¶ Thunderstorms are much more common in tropical countries where the heat is greater and the evaporation more rapid than in temperate climes, and various arctic navigators report that they become rare about 70°, and are wholly absent above 75° N. In India they are most frequent during the months of the monsoon. Everywhere they are more common in summer than in winter. As the electricity of salt water is the same as that of the atmosphere, they are less common on the sea than on the land.

thŭn'-dĕr-ў, * thŭn'-drў, *a.* [Eng. *thunder*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Having the character of, or resembling thunder.

"A cannons *thundry* roaring ball."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

2. Accompanied with thunder: as, *thundery* weather.

thŭn'-nў, *s.* [TUNNY.]

*** thurgh,** *prep.* [THROUGH.]

*** thurgh-fare,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *thurgh* = through, and *fare.*] A thoroughfare.

"This world nys but a *thurghfare* ful of woo,
And we ben pilgryms, passyng to and fro."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,849.

*** thurgh-out,** *prep.* or *adv.* [THROUGHOUT.]

thŭr'-ĭ-ble, *s.* [Lat. *thuribulum, turibulum*, from *thus, tus*, genit. *thuris, turis* = frankincense, from Gr. θύω (*thuō*) = to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice; θύος (*thuos*) = a sacrifice, an offering.]

Eccles.: A censer, a vessel for burning incense. Thuribles of some kind must be as old as use of incense in the services of the Church; but their present form, according to Martigny, dates only from the twelfth century. The modern thurible consists of a metallic vessel or cup, sometimes of gold or silver, but more commonly of brass or lateen, in which burning charcoal is placed, with a movable perforated cover. Chains are attached, so that the thurible may be waved to and fro for the readier dispersion of the

THURIBLE.

a Thurifer, with thurible; *b* Priest, in cope, incensing the altar.

smoke of the incense which is thrown on the live charcoal. [THURIFER.]

thŭr'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *thuriferarius* = a thurifer; from Lat. *thus*, genit. *thuris* = incense, and *fero* = to bear.]

Eccles.: The attendant at high mass, solemn vespers, and benediction, who uses the thurible, either by simply waving it to and fro [See cut *a* under Thurible], or for incensing the clergy, choir, and congregation, and at certain times presents it to the officiating priest that he may incense the altar [See cut *b* under Thurible] or the Host. Strictly speaking, the office of thurifer belongs to the acolyte, the highest of the four Minor Orders, but all the functions of the acolyte are now freely performed by laymen.

thŭ-rĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [THURIFER.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thŭr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *thus*, genit. *thuris* = frankincense, and *facio* = to make.] The act of censing or fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

"Some semblance of an idolatrous *thurification*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, disc. 3, case 3.

*** thŭr'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [THURIFICATION.]

A. *Trans.:* To perfume with odours as from a thurible; to cense.

"Sensed and *thurified* in the smoake."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

B. *Intrans.:* To scatter incense; to cense.

Thu-rĭn'-gĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Thuringia, a region of Central Germany, which comprised parts of the Prussian province of Saxony and the Saxon duchies.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Thuringia.

thu-rĭng'-ite, *s.* [After Thuringia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A massive mineral stated to consist of an aggregate of minute scales. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., as obtained by various mineralogists, 3·151 to 3·197; lustre, dull; colour, dark pistachio-green; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, with a little magnesia. Dana (if half the water be basic), computes from the analyses the formula $\frac{1}{2}(RO,HO)_3 + \frac{1}{2}(Al_2O_3Fe_2O_3)_4^3SiO_2 + 4HO$.

thŭrl, *s.* [A.S. *thyrel* = a hole.] [THRILL.]

Mining:

1. A short communication between adits.

2. A long adit in a coal-pit.

thŭrl, *v.i.* [THURL, *s.*]

Mining: To make a breach into former workings or gate-roads.

*** thŭr'-rŏck, * thur-rok, * thor-rocke,** *s.* [A.S. *thurruck* = a boat.]

1. The hold of a ship.

"The same harme do somtime the smal dropes of water that enteren thurgh a small crevice in the *thurrok*, and in the bottom of the ship."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

2. A receptacle, a sink.

"Then cometh idelnesse that is the gate of all harms . . . This idelnesse is the *thurrok* of all wicked and vilains thoughtes."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

Thŭrs'-daў, *Thurs-dei, * Thores-day, * Thors-day, *s.* [*Thors-day, i.e.*, the day of Thor, the god of thunder [THOR]. A.S. *thunres-dæg* = the day of thunder: *thunres,*

genit. of *thunor* = thunder, and *dæg* = day; Icel. *thórs-dagr*, from *thórs*, genit. of *thórr* = Thor, thunder, and *dagr* = a day; Dut. *Donderdag*, from *donder* = thunder; Sw. & Dan. *Torsdag*; Ger. *Donnerstag*. The Romans similarly called the day *dies Jovis* = the day of Jove or Jupiter, the god corresponding to the Scandinavian Thor; hence, Ital. *Giovedì*; Fr. *Jeudi*.] The fifth day of the week.

*** thŭrst** (1), *s.* [THIRST.]

thŭrst (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The ruins of the incumbent strata after the pillars and stalls are wrought out.

ṭhŭs, *adv.* [A.S. *dhus*, prob. an instrumental case of *dhes* = this; cf. O. S. *thus* = this; *thius*, instrumental case of *thesa* = this; O. Fris. *thus*; Dan. *dus*.] [THIS.]

1. In this manner.

(1) Pointing to something present and in view; generally accompanied with a gesture explaining the meaning.

"I extend my hand to him *thus*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

(2) Pointing to something which follows immediately.

"Reason *thus* with life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

(3) Pointing to something which has preceded, or has been said.

"Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us?"—*Luke* ii. 48.

2. Pointing to something following as an effect or result; accordingly, consequently, therefore, so.

"*Thus* we are agreed."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

3. Denoting degree or quality; so; to this extent or degree.

"I am *thus* bold to put your grace in mind."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

¶ *Thus far:* So far; to this point or degree.

"*Thus far* you shall answer."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 4.

thŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Frankincense (q.v.). Also applied to the resin of the spruce-fir.

Thŭs-nĕl'-dạ, *s.* [Scandinavian (?) female name.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 219].

thŭs'-sŏck, *s.* [TUSSOCK.]

thū'-yạ, *s.* [THUJA.]

thū-ȳ'-tēṣ, *s.* [THUITES.]

thwăck, *v.t.* [A variant from Mid Eng. *thakken* = to stroke; A.S. *thaccian* = to stroke; cogn. with Icel. *thjökka* = to thwack, to thump.] [WHACK.]

1. To strike with something flat, blunt, and heavy; to bang, to thump, to beat, to thrash.

"Here's he that was wont to *thwack* our general."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

*2. To slap, to dash.

"He *thwacks* fourteene scriptures into the margent."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists.*

thwăck, *s.* [THWACK, *v.*] A heavy blow with something blunt and hard; a thump, a bang.

"After plenty of ludicrous distress, as well as many a serious *thwack*, the Danes, who seemed repeatedly to be on the eve of victory, were at last overcome."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 876.

thwăck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *thwack*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which beats or thwacks. [THWACKING-FRAME.]

thwăck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [THWACK, *v.*]

thwacking-frame, *s.*

Tile-making: A table with a curved top, upon which a half-dried pantile is beaten to form. The tool by which the upper side is beaten has the shape of the segment of a cylinder, and is called the thwacker.

thwāite, *s.* [Icel. *thveit*, *thveiti* = a piece or parcel of land, from the same root as A.S. *thwitan* = to chop, to cut off.] [THWITE.] In the North of England a parcel of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* occurs frequently as the second element in place names in the Lake district, as Cross-*thwaite*, Apple*thwaite*, &c.

thwaite, *s.* [TWAITE (1).]

thwârt, * **thwert,** *adv., a., prep.,* & *s.* [Icel. *thvert*, neut. of *thverr* = across, transverse; cogn. with Dan. *tvær* (a.) = transverse; *tvært* = across; Sw. *tvär* = cross, unfriendly; *tvärt* = rudely; Dut. *dwars* = cross, crossly; A.S. *thweorh* = perverse, transverse; M. H. Ger. *dwerch*, *twerch*; Ger. *zwerch* = across, awry, obliquely; Goth. *thwairhs* = cross, angry.]

A. *As adv.:* Transversely, obliquely, across, athwart.

"Whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Transverse, oblique; lying or being across something else.

"The slant lightning whose *thwart* flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,075.

2. Perverse, obstinate, cross-grained.

"His herte dho wurdh *thwert*."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,099.

* **C.** *As prep.:* Across, athwart.

"*Thwart* her horse." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III., vii. 43.

D. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Opposition, defiance.

"In *thwart* of your fair inclinations."—*Mad. D'Arblay; Cecilia*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. *Naut.:* One of the transverse planks which keep the sides of a boat asunder, like the beams of a ship, and serve as seats for the rowers. They are placed about two feet ten inches apart, from centre to centre, in single-banked boats, and three feet in double-banked boats.

"The Indians made us exceedingly comfortable by arranging blankets on the bottom of the boats, with the *thwarts* well covered with wraps for a back."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 493.

thwart-hawse, *adv.*

Naut.: Across the hawse.

thwârt, "**thwert,** *v.t.* & *i.* [THWART, *adv.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To place or pass across; to cross

"Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night."
Milton: P. L., iv. 557.

* 2. To cross.

"With their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. iii. 11.

3. To cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat; to traverse.

"A greater power than we can contradict
Hath *thwarted* our intents; come, come away."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To go or move crosswise, across, or obliquely.

2. To be in opposition; to be opposed.

"It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles."—*Locke.*

3. To be perverse.

"Such shields tooke the name Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtile sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv. ch. iii.

thwârt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *thwart*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which thwarts, frustrates, or defeats.

2. A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

thwârt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [THWART, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who thwarts; a frustrating.

"The *thwartings* of your dispositions."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

thwârt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *thwarting*; *-ly.*] In a thwarting manner; so as to thwart; in opposition.

* **thwârt'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *thwart*; *-ly.*] In a thwart manner; in opposition; crossly, perversely.

"Judginge so *thwartly*."
Kethe, in *Maitland: Reformation*, p. 113.

* **thwârt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *thwart*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being thwart; perverseness, untowardness.

thwârt'-shĭp, *a.* [Eng. *thwart*, and *ship.*]

Naut.: Lying across the vessel.

thwârt'-shĭpṣ, *adv.* [THWARTSHIP.]

Naut.: Across the vessel.

thwīte, * **thwitte,** * **thwyte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *thwitan.*] To cut or clip with, or as with a knife.

"A carfull ẽic must be had in *thwitting* & sharpning the graffe or limpe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

* **thwit-el** *s.* [A.S., from *thwitan* = to cut.] A knife, a whittle.

"A Sheffield *thwitel* bare he in his hose."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,933.

* **thwit-ten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [THWITE.]

thwit'-tle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *thwite* (q.v.).] To whittle (q.v.).

* **thwŏng,** *s.* [A.S. *thwang.*] A thong, a strap.

thworl, thworle, *s.* [WHORL.]

ṭhў, *a.* [A shorter form of THINE (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to thee; relating to thee; the possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

"Who'll weep for *thy* deficiency?"
Tennyson: Two Voices.

thў-ạ-tĭr'-a, *s.* [Lat. = an ancient city in Mysia in Asia Minor (?) (Acts xvi. 14; Rev. ii. 18.).]

Entom.: A genus of Noctuina, family Noctuobombycidæ. Antennæ rather short, pubescent; abdomen long, rather slender. Larva not hairy. Two British species: *Thyatira derasa*, the Buff-arches, and *T. Batis*, the Peach-blossom Moth.

Thў-ĕs'-tē-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *thyesteus.* See def. 1.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to Thyestes, the son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who slew his two nephews, Tantalus and Pleisthenes, and served their flesh to their father, who partook of the dreadful meal.

2. *Fig.:* Cannibal.

"Did not popular rumour charge them with nocturnal orgies and *Thyestean* feasts?"—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

thў'-ine, *a.* [Gr. *θύινος* (*thuinos*) = of or belonging to the tree *θυία*. [THUJA.] (See etym. & compound.)]

thyine-wood, *s.* A kind of wood (*ξύλον θύινον*) (*xulon thuinon*) mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12 as one of the articles in which the mystic Babylon dealt. It was mentioned also by the Greeks and Romans, the latter calling it Citrus. It was used for furniture, and for decorative purposes, and was probably *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

thў'-lạ-çine, *s.* [THYLACINUS.]

Zool.: Thylacinus cynocephalus, from New Zealand, the largest predaceous marsupial now living. It is a little smaller than a wolf, dog-like in form; head elongated, muzzle pointed, ears moderate, erect, triangular. Colour grayish-brown, with a series of transverse black bands on the hinder part of the back and loins; fur short and closely applied to the skin; tail

THYLACINE.

of moderate length, thick at the base and tapering towards the apex, clothed with short hair. These animals are semi-plantigrade, walking partly on the toes and partly on the soles of the feet. They are very destructive to sheep, and for that reason the settlers have almost exterminated them in the more thickly populated parts of the island, but they still find shelter in the rocky glens of the mountainous region. Called also Tiger-Wolf, Zebra-Wolf, and Tasmanian Wolf or Hyæna.

thў-lạ-çī'-nŭs, *s.* (Gr. *θύλακος* (*thulakos*) = a bag, a sack, and *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Zool.: A genus of Dasyuridæ (in classifications in which that family is sub-divided, of Dasyurinæ), with one living species, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from Tasmania, though recent fragments of bones and teeth show that an allied species formerly inhabited the mainland of Australia. The marsupial bones are represented only by small unossified fibro-cartilages, and the pouch (traces of which are more obvious in the male than in other marsupials), unlike that of the kangaroos, opens backwards. The female produces four young at a birth.

thy-la-cō'-lĕ-ō, *s.* [Gr. *θύλακος* (*thulakos*) = a pouch, a sack, and *λέων* (*leōn*) = a lion.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Marsupials from the post-Tertiary deposits of Australia, with one species, *Thylacoleo carnifex*, of which nothing but the skull is known. The dentition is extremely anomalous, the functional teeth being reduced to one pair of large cutting incisors close to the median line, and one great, trenchant, compressed premolar. It was first described as a carnivorous marsupial, and named in accordance with its presumed habits "as one of the fellest and most destructive of predatory beasts"; but, as its affinities are certainly with the Phalangistidæ and Macropodidæ, and its dentition completely unlike that of any known predaceous animal, this view has been questioned. (*Prof. Flower*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xv. 383.)

*** thy-la-cō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. *θύλακος* (*thulakos*) = a pouch, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: Owen's name for Amphitherium (q.v.).

thȳ-măl'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *θύμαλλος* (*thumallos*) = an unidentified fish mentioned by Ælian (*N. A.*, xiv. 22).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, group Salvelini (q.v.), allied to Coregonus, from which it is principally distinguished by its rayed dorsal fin. There are five species, inhabiting clear streams of the north of Europe, Asia, and North America, of which the best known are *Thymallus signifer*, the *Poisson bleu* of the Canadian voyageurs, and *T. vulgaris*, the Grayling (q.v.).

thȳme (th as t), *** tyme,** *s.* [Fr. *thym*; Prov. *thime*; Ital. *timo*; Lat. *thymus* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The genus Thymus (q.v.).

2. In composition, in the word Water-thyme (q.v.).

thyme-oil, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* A volatile oil obtained by distilling garden thyme with water. It is colourless in the fresh state, has a pleasant pungent odour and camphorous taste, sp. gr. = ·87-·90, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and turns the plane of polarization to the left. It contains at least two hydrocarbons: thymene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, and an oxygenated product, thymol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$.

2. *Pharm.:* It is a powerful local stimulant, which may be used in toothache if applied by lint or cotton. Mixed with olive oil or spirit and camphor, it is a stimulating liniment in chronic rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c.

thȳm'-eĭd (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thyme*; *-id.*]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{34}O_4$. A product of the action of sunshine operating for several days on thymoïl contained in a sealed tube. It is obtained pure by mixing equal weights of thymoïl and thymoïol in alcoholic solution, which then assumes a blood-red colour, and deposits crystals which have a greenish metallic lustre.

thȳ'-mĕ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *θυμέλη* (*thumelē*) = a place for sacrifice . . . a platform, an orchestra.]

Greek Antiq.: An elevation, in the form of an altar, in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, on which the leader of the chorus stood.

thȳ-mĕ-lā'-çĕ-æ, thȳ-mē'-lĕ-æ (th as t), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thymel(cea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Daphnads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Stem shrubby, rarely herbaceous, with a tenacious bark. Leaves exstipulate, entire. Flowers capitate or spiked, terminal, or axillary, often enclosed in an involucre. Calyx tubular, coloured, the limb four- or five-cleft; corolla wanting, or reduced to scale-like petals on the orifice of the calyx. Stamens eight, four, or two; style one; stigma undivided; ovary one-celled, with a single pendulous ovule; fruit hard, dry, nut-like or drupaceous. Found in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, the cooler parts of India, and in Europe. The bark is caustic. Known genera thirty-eight; species 300. [Hernandieæ.]

thȳ-mĕ-lā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**, th as t), *a.* [Thymelaceæ.]

Bot.: Belonging or relating to, or like the Thymelaceæ.

*** thȳ-mē'-læ-ą** (th as t), *s.* [Thymele.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Thymelaceæ (q.v.). Now made a synonym of Daphne (q.v.).

thȳ'-mĕl-ē, *s.* [Gr. *θυμέλη* (*thumelē*) = a place of sacrifice, an altar, a temple; *θύω* (*thuō*) = to sacrifice.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidæ. Antennæ short, not terminating in a hook; hinder margin of the fore wings rounded; wings dark, with chequered spots, fringes chequered. There is one British species, *Thymele alveolus*; blackish, tinged with green, and chequered with creamy-white spots. The larva feeds on the raspberry. Found in moist places. (*Stainton.*) Other species are from tropical America, &c.

thȳ-mĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *thymel(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a thymela (q.v.).

"There was another entrance to the *thymelic* platform."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 229.

thȳm'-ēne (th as t), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thym(us)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the camphene group, constituting the most volatile portion of oil of garden thyme. By repeated distillation it is obtained as a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour of thyme, sp. gr. ·868 at 20°, boiling at 160–165°, and deflecting the plane of polarization to the left.

thȳ'-mĭ-ą-tĕch-nȳ (th as t), *s.* [Gr. *θυμίαμα* (*thumiama*) = incense, and *τέχνη* (*technē*) = art.]

Med.: The art of employing perfumes in medicine. (*Dunglison.*)

thȳm'-ĭc (th as t), *a.* [Lat. *thym(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic* vein.

thȳ-mĭç'-ĭc (th as t), *a.* [Formed from Eng. *thymol* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing thymol.

thymicic-acid, *s.* [Thymotic-acid.]

thȳ'-mō-ĭl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymo(l)*; *-il.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$. Obtained by distilling thymol in presence of sulphuric acid and manganic peroxide. It comes over as a yellow oil, which may be purified by crystallization from ether-alcohol. It forms reddish-yellow four-sided shining laminæ, having an aromatic odour. It is heavier than water, only sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, melts at 48°, and boils at about 235°.

thȳ-mō-ĭl'-ą-mīde (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymoïl*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{15}(NH_2)O$. Formed by the action of dry ammonia gas on fused thymoïl. It is obtained as a dark red uncrystallizable mass, hard and brittle, but softens at 100°, so that it may be drawn into threads. Is soluble in alcohol.

thȳ-mō-ĭl'-ĭc (th as t), *a.* [Eng. *thymoïl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from thymoïl (q.v.).

thymoilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{48}H_{62}O_{19}$. The product of the oxidation of thymoïl by the action of the air in presence of potash. The potassium salt of the acid which is formed is exhausted with alcohol and decomposed with hydrochloric acid. The acid is then obtained in dingy yellow uncrystallizable flocks sparingly soluble in water.

thȳ-mō'-ĭl-ōl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymoïl*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$. A substance obtained by exposing thymoïl contained in a sealed tube to the action of sunshine for a period of several days. Recrystallized from alcohol, it is obtained in small, four-sided prisms, which are inodorous and tasteless, dissolve sparingly in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melt at 145°, and distil without decomposition at 290°.

thȳm'-ōl (th as t), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thym(us)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}HO$. Thymylic hydrate, thymylic alcohol, thymylic acid, thymic acid. The oxygenated constituent of thyme-oil and a homologue of phenol, obtained from thyme oil by fractional distillation, passing over chiefly between 225° and 235°. Purified by recrystallization from alcohol, it is obtained in transparent rhomboidal plates. It has a mild odour and aromatic taste, a specific gravity = 1·0285 in the solid state, and does not act on polarized light, melts at 44°, and boils at about 230°. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, and forms several substitution derivatives by the action of bromine or chlorine in the presence of sunshine. Thymol is an antiseptic and disinfectant, and is largely employed in the Listerian system.

thȳ-mŏt'-ĭc (th as t), *a.* [From Eng. *thymol* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing thymol.

thymotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_3 = C_{10}H_{14}O{\cdot}CO_2$. Thymylcarbonic acid. Prepared by heating thymol with sodium in a flask through which a stream of carbonic anhydride is passed, thymyl carbonate and thymotate of sodium being formed. From the latter, hydrochloric acid throws down thymotic acid in colourless flocks. It is purified by distillation with water, and is obtained as a white, loosely-coherent, crystalline mass with silky lustre. It is nearly insoluble in cold water, melts at 120°, dissolves in ferric chloride with fine blue colour, the same colour being immediately produced in its neutral solutions.

thȳm'-ō-tīde (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymot(ic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on thymotic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white microscopic needles, which melt at 187°.

thȳ'-mŭs (th as t), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *thymus*, *thymum*; Gr. *θύμος*, *θύμον* (*thumos*, *thumon*) = thyme, from *θύω* (*thuō*) = to sacrifice, either from its fragrance or because it was burnt on altars.]

Bot.: Thyme; a genus of Origanidæ (q.v.). Small, often hoary, much-branched, highly-aromatic shrubs. Leaves small, entire, often with revolute margins; flowers whorled or capitate; calyx with ten to thirteen ribs, tubular, two-lipped, the upper lip three-toothed, the lower one bifid, the throat hairy; corolla with the upper lip erect, nearly plane, the lower one patent and trifid; stamens diverging, anther cells at first nearly parallel, afterwards diverging; the connective, sub-triangular, small nuts nearly smooth. Known species forty, from the temperate parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. No American species. *Thymus Serpyllum*, the Wild-thyme, is prostrate, with oblong or ovate, entire, obtuse, petiolate leaves, more or less ciliated at the base; floral leaves similar; flowers purple. The Lemon or Lemon-scented thyme (*T. citriodorus*) is a variety of *T. Serpyllum*, cultivated in gardens for its agreeable smell. *T. Chamædrys*, formerly regarded as distinct, is now placed under it as a sub-species. It is used in India in diseases of the eyes and stomach, and on the Chenab as a vermifuge. *T. vulgaris* is Garden Thyme. It is a small much-branched shrub, a native of the southern countries of Europe, from Portugal to Greece. It is a pungent aromatic, much used in cookery.

thymus-gland, *s.*

Anat.: An elongated, glandular-like body, with two lobes which touch each other, situated partly in the thorax, partly in the lower region of the neck. It reaches its greatest size at about the second year of life, then ceases to grow, and finally dwindles into a mere vestige. It is supposed to be in some way connected with the elaboration of the blood in infancy. Its name refers to its resemblance to the flowers of thyme.

thȳm'-ȳ (th as t), *a.* [Eng. *thym(e)*; *-y.*] Of the nature of or abounding with thyme; hence, fragrant.

"*Thymy* slope and woody covert,
Where the cuckoo hymned the May."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 7.

thȳm'-ȳl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thym(ol)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}$. The radical of thymol and its derivatives.

thymyl sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}HSO_4$. Sulphothymic acid. Formed by the action of oil of vitriol on thymol. Its aqueous solution evaporated in a vacuum crystallizes in translucent pearly tables or prisms, which are very soluble in

water. With bases it forms a series of crystalline compounds.

thȳ-mȳl'-ĭc (th as t), *a.* [Eng. *thymyl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from thymol (q.v.).

thymylic-acid, alcohol, or **hydrate,** *s.* [Thymol.]

thȳn nich'-thȳs, *s.* [Gr. *θύννος* (*thunnos*) = a tunny (q.v.), and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina, with three species, from the East Indies. Specimens have been found in the Miocene.

* **thȳn'-nĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thynn(us)*, 2; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, now merged in Sapygidæ.

thȳn'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *θύννος* (*thunnos*) = the tunny (q.v.), from *θύνω* (*thunō*) = to rush fast, to dart along.]

1. *Ichthy. & Palæont.:* A genus of Scombridæ, with several species, ranging over tropical and temperate seas. First dorsal continuous, spines feeble; from six to nine finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales of pectoral crowded, forming a corselet; a longitudinal keel on each side of the tail. Several species, abundant in the Mediterranean and in all warm seas, and occasional visitors to our shores. *Thynnus* or *Orcynus thynnus*, the Tunny, is a fish of ten feet or more in length. Not uncommon in Eocene and Miocene formations.

* 2. *Entom.:* A genus of Thynnidæ (q.v.).

thyr-ĕ-ō- (yr as **ĭr),** *pref.* [Thyro-.]

thyr-ĕ-ŏp tĕr-ī'-næ (yr as **ĭr),** *s. pl.* [Pref. *thyreo-*; Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Truncatipennæ (q.v.). They seek their prey upon or under the bark of trees where small insects abound.

thyr-ō-, (yr as **ĭr),** *pref.* [Gr. *θυρεός* (*thureos*) = a door-stone, a large, oblong shield, shaped like a door; *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.] Shaped like a door; oblong.

thyro-hyals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The great cornua of the hyoid bone. They project backwards from its sides and end in rounded extremities.

thyro-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and the thyroid axis.

Thyro-hyoid arch:

Embryol.: The third of the branchial arches, or pharyngeal plates. It is related to the formation of the lower or great cornua and the body of the hyoid bone, and corresponds with the first true branchial arch of amphibia and fishes.

thyr'-o͞id, thyr'-ĕ-o͞id (yr as **ĭr),** *a.* [Pref. *thyro-*, *thyreo*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Of an oblong form; shaped like an oblong shield.

thyroid-body, *s.*

Anat.: A soft, reddish and highly-vascular organ, consisting of two lateral lobes united by their lower ends by a transverse portion called the isthmus. It forms a rounded projection upon the trachea and the larynx. It is one of the vascular glands, or glands without ducts. Its function is unknown.

thyroid-cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two flat lateral plates, continuous in front, forming a narrow angle like the letter V. In the male it is called Adam's apple.

thyroid-gland, *s.* [Thyroid-body.]

thȳ rō͞id'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Eng. *thyroid*; *-eal.*] Pertaining or relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

thȳ-rŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ (q.v.), forming a separate group of that family (*Dobson: Catal. Chir.*, p. 553). Muzzle elongated, slender; crown cone considerably elevated above the forehead; nasal apertures circular; ears funnel-shaped; bases of the thumbs and soles of the feet with highly specialized organs in the shape of hollow suctorial discs. There is but one species, *Thyroptera tricolor*, from Brazil. It is a small bat, with moderately long, dense fur, reddish-brown above and below, except breast and abdomen, which are pale yellowish white.

thȳr-sa-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *thyrs(us)*, and *acanthus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarusseæ. Tropical American shrubs or herbs, with large leaves and a long raceme of fascicled or cymose flowers.

* **thȳrse,** *s.* [Thyrsus.]

thyrse-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Thyrsacanthus (q.v.)

thȳrs'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *thyrsus* and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling a thrysus.

thȳr'-sĭ-tēş, *s.* [Thyrsus.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ (q.v.), with several species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body rather elongate, for the most part naked; first dorsal continuous, the spines are of moderate length, and extend on to the second; from two to six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; several strong teeth in jaws, and teeth on palatine bones. The species attain a length of from four to five feet, and are esteemed as food fishes.

thȳr'-so͞id, thȳr-so͞id'-al, *a.* [Gr. *θύρσος* (*thursos*) = a thyrsus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.

thȳr'-su la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *thyrsus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence consisting of a small cyme in the axil of a leaf. Occurs in the Labiates.

thȳr'-sŭs (pl. **thȳr'-sī), * thyrse,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *θύρσος* (*thursos*) = a light, straight shaft, a stalk.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* One of the most common attributes or emblems of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted often of a spear or staff wrapped with ivy and vine branches, or of a lance having the iron part thrust into a pine cone. In ancient representations it appeared in various forms. Thyrsi were carried by the Bacchanals in their hands, when celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.

GROUP OF THYRSI.

a. From a bas-relief of Egypto-Roman work, time of Emperor Hadrian; *b.* From a fragment of a sarcophagus, containing in the centre a bas-relief of Bacchus with thyrsus and a fawn; *c, d.* From ancient Bacchanalian vases; *e.* From bas-relief of Bacchus received by Icarus in the garden of a villa in Athens (a fawn bears the thyrsus behind Bacchus); *f.* From a bas-relief of the youthful Bacchus, bearing a thyrsus, and accompanied by a fawn.

"Round about him, fair Bacchantes,
Bearing cymbals, flutes, and *thyrses*."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

2. *Bot.:* A kind of inflorescence consisting of a panicle, the principal diameter of which is in the middle between the base and the apex; a compact panicle, the lower branches of which are shorter than those in the middle. It is at first centripetal and afterwards centrifugal. Example, the Lilac.

thȳ-sā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *θύσανος* (*thusanos*) = fringe.]

Entom.: Part of the old genus Noctua = the Erebus of Latreille.

thȳ'-sa nŏp tĕr, *s.* [Thysanoptera.] Any individual of the Thysanoptera (q.v.).

thȳ-sa-nŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *θύσανος* (*thusanos*) = a fringe, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Haliday's name for the group more generally known as Physopoda (q.v.).

thȳ-sa-nūr'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *θύσανος* (*thusanos*) = fringe, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Entomology:*

* (1) An order of Insecta founded by Latreille, embracing Thysanura Genuina [(2)] and Collembola (q.v.).

(2) According to Lubbock, an order of Insecta, while other authors make them a tribe of a larger order [(1)]. Antennæ long, many-jointed, tarsi from two to four joints, mandibles and maxillæ more or less exposed; maxillary palpi often long; labium more or less cleft in front; prothorax large; some of the abdominal segments bear pairs of appendages, and there are generally two or three caudal bristles. [Collembola.]

2. *Palæont.:* Their remains are often found in amber, which is of Post-Tertiary date.

* **thȳ-sa-nūr'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *thysanura*, and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to, or resembling the Thysanura (q.v.). Used by Swainson of a certain type of caterpillars, having the head armed with distinct spines, forming a crest round its hinder part, or divided into two hornlike points; the extremity of the body also terminating in two pointed processes. Examples, the larvæ of the large Nymphalidæ of Tropical America, Hipparchiæ, &c.

thȳ-sĕlf', * thi-self, * thy-selfe, *pron.* [Eng. *thy*, and *self.*] A reflexive pronoun used after *thou* (expressed or understood), to mark distinction with emphasis.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty, thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; *thyself* how wondrous then!"
Milton: P. L., v. 155.

tî, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany:

1. *Cordyline Ti*, formerly *Dracæna terminalis*, a small liliaceous tree about twelve feet high, a native of the islands of the Pacific. Its great woody roots when baked become sweet and nutritious. When boiled it furnishes a syrup used as a substitute for sugar. When the roots are bruised, mixed with water, and fermented, they form an intoxicating beverage, and when distilled, an ardent spirit. The stems are used for fences, and the leaves as thatch for houses. They are also eaten by cattle, sheep, and goats. [Calodracon.]

2. *Cordyline australis* and *C. indivisa.* (*New Zealand.*)

* **tī'-ar,** *s.* [Fr. *tiare*, from Lat. *tiara.*] A tiara.

"Of beaming sunny rays, a golden *tiar*,
Circled his head." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 625.

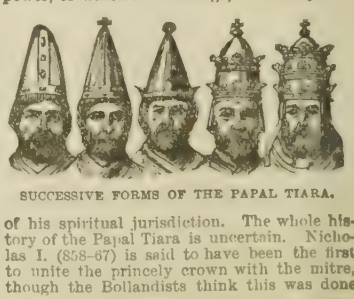
tī-ār'-a, tī-a'-ra, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *τιάρα*, *τιάρας* (*tiara*, *tiaras*) = the Persian head-dress worn on great occasions. Skeat suggests a derivation from Pers. *tájvar* = a crown, a diadem.]

1. The head-covering of the ancient Persians; the crown of the ancient Persian kings. These alone had the privilege of wearing the tiara erect; the nobility and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Its form is described variously by different authors, so that it must have varied at different periods. According to Xenophon it was encompassed with the diadem, at least on ceremonial occasions.

TIARA.

a. Example from Khorsabad, showing the Great King of Assyria wearing the tiara. Over the tunic is a cloak of two pieces, fringed, and covered with large rosettes. *b.* Ancient Persian soldier wearing the tiara.

2. The triple crown worn by the Pope on certain occasions as a sign of his temporal power, of which it is a badge, as the keys are



SUCCESSIVE FORMS OF THE PAPAL TIARA.

of his spiritual jurisdiction. The whole history of the Papal Tiara is uncertain. Nicholas I. (858–67) is said to have been the first to unite the princely crown with the mitre, though the Bollandists think this was done

before his time. The common statement that Boniface VIII. (about 1300) added the second is incorrect, for Hefele (*Beiträge*, ii. 236 sqq.) shows that Innocent III. is represented wearing the second crown in a painting older than the time of Boniface. Urban V. (1362–70) is supposed to have added the third crown. In its present form the tiara consists of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three coronets, and surmounted by a mound and cross of gold; on each side is a pendant, embroidered and fringed at the end, and semé of crosses of gold. The tiara is placed on the Pope's head at his coronation by the second cardinal deacon in the loggia of St. Peter's, with the words: "Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art Father of princes and kings, Ruler of the World, and Vicar of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

3. Hence, figuratively used for the papal dignity.

4. A crown, a diadem.

"This royal robe, and this *tiara*, wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 837.

tī-ăr′-aed, tī-ar′-aed, *a.* [Eng. *tiara*; *-ed.*] Adorned with or wearing a tiara.

tī-a-rĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin., from *tiara* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Heliotropeæ, akin to Heliotropium, but having the tube of the corolla angular, and two-celled, mitre-shaped nuts. *Tiaridium indicum* is an astringent, and is used to cleanse ulcers or allay inflammation.

tī-ăr′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. τίαρις (*tiaris*), another form of τιάρα (*tiara*).] [Tiara.]

1. *Ornith.:* A genus of Fringillidæ with one species, from Brazil. Bill conical, entire; head crested; wings moderate; tail even or slightly rounded; feet moderate.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Agamidæ, with three species, from the islands of the Eastern Peninsula. Scales of the body keeled, those of the back unequal; eyebrow and parotids unarmed.

* **tĭb,** *s.* [A contract. or corrupt. of the proper name *Tabitha.*]

1. A low woman, a paramour, a prostitute.

"Every coistrel
That comes inquiring for his *tib*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleek.

¶ (1) *St. Tib's Eve:* An expression equivalent to the "Greek Calends"; never. Brewer says that St. Tib's is a corrupted form of St. Ubes, itself a corruption of Setubal. There is no St. Ubes in the calendar.

(2) *Tib of the buttery:* A goose. (*Gipsy cant.*)

(3) *To tib out:* To go out of bounds. (*School slang.*)

"When I was a boy I used what they call *to tib out*, and run down to a public-house in Cistercian Lane, the Red Cow, sir."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xli.

tib-cat, *s.* A female cat.

* **tĭb′-ērt, * tȳb′-ērt,** *s.* [Tib.] An old name for a cat.

Tĭ-bĕt′, Thĭ-bĕt′ (Th as T), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A region of Central Asia immediately north of the Himalaya Mountains. It is about 1,400 miles from east to west, and 600 from north to south, and is subject to China.

Tibet-cloth, *s.*

1. A camlet or fabric made of goat's hair.

2. A fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

Tibet-dog, Tibet-mastiff, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, about the size of a Newfoundland dog, but with a head resembling that of the mastiff, and having the flews large and pendent. The colour is usually deep black, with a bright brown spot over each eye; the hair is long, and the tail bushy and well curled. This variety is extremely savage, and has been known from classic times, when it was employed in the games of the circus.

Tĭ-bĕt′-an, Thĭ-bĕt′-an (Th as T), *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Tibet or Thibet.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Tibet.

2. The language of Tibet.

Tibetan sun-bear, *s.*

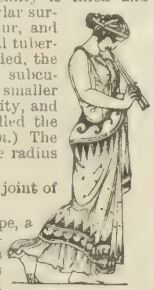
Zool.: Ursus tibetanus. [Sun-bear, 1.]

Tibetan water shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Nectogale elegans. It is about eight inches long, half of which is occupied by the tail; upper surface slate-gray, lower parts white. It has largely webbed feet, and is the most thoroughly aquatic of all the Soricidæ. [Nectogale.]

tĭb′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = a pipe, the shin-bone.]

1. *Anat.:* The shin-bone, with the exception of the femur, the longest bone in the skeleton. It is the anterior and inner of the two bones of the leg, and alone communicates the weight of the trunk to the foot. It is slightly twisted, and articulates with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. Its superior extremity is thick and expanded, with two condylar surfaces supporting the femur, and an external and an internal tuberosity, the shaft is three-sided, the inner surface convex and subcutaneous; the inferior is smaller than the superior extremity, and forms a thick process called the internal malleolus. (*Quain.*) The tibia corresponds with the radius of the arm.



FLUTE-PLAYER WITH TIBIA.

2. *Entom.:* The fourth joint of the leg.

3. *Music:* A kind of pipe, a common musical instrument among the Greeks and Romans. It had holes at proper intervals, and was furnished with a mouth-piece, the performer in blowing putting the end of it to his mouth. Two such pipes were often blown simultaneously by the same performer.

"Cross-flutes were known to the Greeks by the name *plagiaulos* (πλαγίαυλος), and to the Romans as *tibia obliqua*, both of these terms leave no doubt as to their nature. By the Romans the cross-flute was sometimes called also *tibia vasca*, the meaning of which is very doubtful. Although the *tibia* represented flutes of all kinds, yet if a real *tibia* or shin-bone be made into a flute, it is held crossways, and the player blows into a hole in the side."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. Musical Terms.*

tĭb′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *tibi(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to the pipe or flute called a tibia.

2. Pertaining to the tibia or shin-bone: as, the *tibial* artery.

* **tĭ-bĭc′-ĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tibicen*, genit. *tibicinis* = a flute-player.] To play on a tibia or pipe.

tĭb-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Tibia.] Connected with the tibia.

tibio-fibular, *a.* Of, belonging to, or connected with the tibia and the fibula. There are *tibio-fibular* articulations.

tibio-tarsal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the tibia and the tarsus. (*Dunglison.*)

tĭc, *s.* [Fr. = a bad habit, a convulsive movement.]

Pathol.: Neuralgia.

tic doloreux, *s.*

Pathol.: Brow-ague, or prosopalgia, a common form of neuralgia, involving the fifth or trigeminal nerve, usually in its ophthalmic branch. A variety is termed *clavus hystericus*, from the feeling as of a nail being driven into the parts.

tĭ-cal′, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A Siamese coin, worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling; also a weight equal to about 236 grains Troy.

2. A Chinese money of account of the value of about 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling; also a weight equal to about 4¼ ounces.

* **tĭce,** * **tise,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *entice* (q.v.).] To entice, to seduce, to allure.

"What strong enchantments *tice* my weary soul?"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine i. 2.

* **tĭce′-mĕnt,** *s.* [A contract. of *enticement* (q.v.).] The act of enticing; enticement, allurement.

tī-chŏd′-rŏ-ma, *s.* [Gr. τεῖχος (*teichos*) = a wall, and δρομεύς (*dromeus*) = a runner.]

Ornith.: Wall-creeper (q.v.); a genus of Certhiidæ, with one species, ranging from South Europe to Abyssinia, Nepaul, and the north of China. Bill slightly curved, nostrils with membranous scale. Wings long and rounded; tail rounded, tip of feathers soft.

tī′-chō-rhīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tichorhinus*, from Gr. τεῖχος (*teichos*) = a wall, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: The English translation of the specific name of the Woolly Rhinoceros (*R. tichorinus*), which has reference to the fact that the nostrils are completely separated by a bony septum. [Woolly-rhinoceros.]

tĭck (1), *s.* [A contract. of *ticket* (q.v.).]

1. Credit, trust.

"Play on *tick*, and lose the Indies, I'll discharge it all to-morrow."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*, iii.

2. A score, an account.

"Paying ready money that the maids might not run *tick* at the market."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

tĭck (2), * **teke** (1), * **tike, * tique, * tyke,** *s.* [O. Dut. *teke*; Low Ger. *teke, täke*; Ger. *zecke, zecke*; Ital. *zecca*; Dut. *teek.* From the same root as Take (q.v.).]

1. A popular name for any individual of the family Ixodidæ (q.v.). They abound in almost all parts of the world, but chiefly in warm countries. Many of them live in woods, on the branches of trees, but ready to attach themselves to animals, which sometimes suffer greatly from their attacks. The quantity of blood drawn from their hosts by these little pests is by no means so inconsiderable as one might imagine from their original size, for their skin is so distensible that the gorged parasite increases to many times its original bulk. Although generally confined to some particular species or group of animals, ticks occasionally attack man. (See extract.)

"Delegorgue speaks of some very small, reddish *ticks* in Africa, which cover the clothes by thousands, and produce distressing itching. Others are found in different parts of the globe, and twenty-four species have been described."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 143.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Tick-bean (q.v.).

"There are several varieties of the *tick-bean* in cultivation, locally known under the following names: Harrow *tick*, flat *tick*, Essex *tick*, and French *tick*."—*Morton: Cyclop. Agriculture.*

tick-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris*, smaller in size. It is used for feeding horses and other animals.

tick-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Crotophaga (q.v.).

tick-seed, *s.*

Bot.: A name common to plants of the genera Coreopsis and Corispermum.

tĭck (3), * **teke** (2), * **ticke,** *s.* [Low Lat. *techa*; Lat. *theca* = a case, from Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case to put anything into, from same root as τιθημί (*tithēmi*) = to place; Dut. *tijk*; O. H. Ger. *zeiche.*]

1. The cover or case for holding the filling of mattresses and beds.

2. Ticking (q.v.).

"Like as, for quilts, *ticks*, and mattrasses, the flax of the Cadurci in France had no fellow."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.

tĭck (4), *s.* [Tick (2), *v.*] A small, distinct noise, such as that of a going watch or clock.

"The leisurely and constant *tick* of the death-watch."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 324.

tick-tick, *adv.* & *s.*

A. *As adv.:* With a sound resembling the tick or beat of a watch or clock.

B. *As subst.:* A tick; a sound made like that by a watch or clock.

tĭck (5), * **tek,** *s.* [Dut. *tik* = a touch, a pat, a tick; *tikken* = to pat, to tick; Low Ger. *tikk* = a light touch with the tip of the finger. A weakened form from the same root as Take (q.v.).]

* 1. A slight touch; a tip.

"*Tek* or lytylle towche. *Tactulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to act as a check.

"To put a *tick* against the candidate he prefers."—*Daily News*, Sept. 25, 1885.

3. A game of boys; also called Tig.

"By moonshine, many a night, do give each other chase,
At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison base."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

*** tick** (1), *v.i.* [TICK (1), *s.*]

1. To buy on tick; to go on trust or credit; to run a score.

"I shall contrive to have a quarter before-hand, and never let family *tick* more for victuals, cloaths, or rent."—*Steele: Correspondence*, ii. 477.

2. To give tick, credit, or trust.

"The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

tick (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Of imitative origin.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a small distinct noise as a going watch or clock; to give out a succession of small sharp noises.

2. To strike with a small, sharp sound, or gently, as a bird when picking up its food.

"Stand not *ticking* and toying at the branches nor boughs. —*Latimer.*

*** B.** *Trans.:* To note or mark as by the ticks or vibrations of a watch or clock.

"I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds."—*Tollet.*

tick (3), *v.t.* [TICK (5), *s.*] To mark with or as with a tick; to mark or set a tick or note against; to check by making a small mark against. (Generally with *off.*)

ticked, *a.* [Eng. *tick* (5), s.; *-ed.*] Having spots of a different colour from the ground, but interspersed among the fur. [TICKING, 2.]

tick'-en, *s.* [TICKING.]

tick'-er, *s.* [Eng. *tick* (2), v.; *-er.*] A watch, from the noise it makes when going. (*Slang.*)

"If you don't take fogles and *tickers* . . . some other cove will."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

tick'-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *etiquet* = a little note, a bill or ticket, masc. of *étiquette*; O. Fr. *estiquete* = a ticket, from Ger. *sticken* = to stick, set, fix.] [ETIQUETTE, STICK, *v.*] A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, having something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, token, &c.: as,

(1) A bill posted up; a notice.

"He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above fourty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school-dores."—*Fuller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire.*

(2) A tradesman's bill or account: hence the old phrase, *To take goods on ticket* (now abbreviated into *tick*); that is, to take goods to be set down in a bill, hence, on credit.

* (3) A visiting-card.

"A *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. i., ch. iii.

(4) A label stuck on or attached to anything to give notice of something concerning it, as to declare its quality, nature, price, &c.

(5) A token of a right, privilege, or debt, contained, in general, upon a card or slip of paper: as, a certificate or token of a share in a lottery, or other mode of distributing money, goods, or the like; a marked card or slip of paper given as an acknowledgment of goods deposited or pledged, as a pawn-*ticket*; a token or certificate of right of entry to a place of amusement, &c., or to travel in a railway or other conveyance.

"Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipaged, is *ticket* good enough,
To pass us readily through ev'ry door."
Cowper: Task, iii. 98.

(6) In American politics, a printed list of candidates for use at an election; the names of a list of candidates; a set of nominations for an election: hence, the candidates or side of a particular party, the policy of a particular party.

"To vote solidly the 'Parnell *ticket*.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1885.

¶ (1) *Scratched ticket:* A ticket from which the names of one or more candidates have been crossed out.

(2) *Split ticket:* A ticket representing different divisions of a party or containing candidates selected from two or more parties.

(3) *Straight ticket:* A ticket containing the regular nominations of a party without change.

(4) *The ticket:* The right or correct thing. (*Slang.*)

"She's not *the ticket*, you see."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. vii.

ticket-clerk, *s.* A booking-clerk.

ticket-day, *s.* The day before the settling or paying-day on the Stock Exchange, when the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stockbroker to another.

ticket-night, *s.* A benefit at a theatre or other place of amusement, the proceeds of which are divided between several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the number of tickets disposed of by him, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket of-leave, *s.*

English Law: A license releasing a prisoner before the expiration of the sentence. The system was introduced in 1854; and the conditions imposed on convicts thus released and on persons under police supervision are:

1. That they report themselves where directed within forty-eight hours after liberation.
2. That they (women excepted) report themselves every month to the police-station nearest their place of abode.
3. That they sleep at the address notified to the police.
4. That they get their living by honest means and regular employment.
5. That any change of address must be notified to the police within forty-eight hours.
6. That they must produce their licence when called on to do so by a police officer.

The penalty for neglecting to comply with these conditions is the forfeiture of the licence or twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

¶ Often used adjectively, as in the extract:

"They have found themselves outlaws, *ticket-of-leave* men, or what you will in that line."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. ix.

ticket-porter, *s.* A licensed porter who wears a ticket or badge by which he may be identified.

ticket-writer, *s.* One who writes or paints show-cards, &c., for shop-windows, &c.

tick'-et, *v.t.* [TICKET, *s.*]

1. To affix a ticket to; to mark with a ticket: as, To *ticket* goods.

2. To furnish with a ticket; to book: as, To *ticket* a passenger to California. (*Amer.*)

tick'-et-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *ticket*; *-ing.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of affixing tickets to.

2. A periodical sale of ore, especially of copper and lead, in the English mining districts. The adventurers and buyers meet round a table, when each of the latter hands in a ticket bearing an offer of so much a ton, and the lots are sold to the highest bidder.

ticketing-draper, *s.* A draper who tickets the goods exhibited in his window.

tick'-ing (1), *s.* [Eng. *tick* (3), s.; *-ing.*]

Fabric: A closely-woven striped linen or cotton cloth, to hold feathers, husks, or other filling for beds or mattresses. It is usually twilled.

"Whether it would not be right if diapers were made in one town or district—in others striped linen or *tickings*, &c."—*Berkeley: Querist*, § 522.

tick'-ing (2), *s.* [Eng. *tick* (5), s.; *-ing.*] The marking produced by hairs of a different colour from the ground, but interspersed among the fur.

"Interspersed with a profusion of longer black hairs, giving the appearance known as *ticking*."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

tick'-le, *** tik-el-en,** *** tik-len,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TICKLE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To touch lightly, causing a peculiar thrilling sensation, which is generally accompanied with laughter, and which, if continued too long, results in a state of general spasm.

"If you *tickle* us, do we not laugh?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. To please by slight gratification; to gratify and amuse; to cajole, to flatter.

"The old captain was immensely *tickled* with the idea."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 611.

* 3. To take or move by touching lightly.

"So, out of the embers he *tickled* his nuts."
Byrom: Letter to R. L., Esq.

4. To catch, as trout, by the process known as tickling (q.v.).

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To feel titillation.

"He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein."
Spenser.

2. To excite or produce the sensation of titillation.

"[The blood] runs *tickling* up and down the veins."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

* 3. To itch. (*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 381.)

tickle-my-fancy, *s.*

Bot.: Viola tricolor.

*** tic'-kle,** *** tik-el,** *a.* [Eng. *tick* (5), **s.**, and so = easily moved by a touch.]

1. Ticklish, unstable, unsteady, uncertain, insecure; liable to fall or to be easily overthrown; precarious. (*North: Plutarch*, p. 83.)

2. Subject to change; inconstant, uncertain.

"So *tickle* be the terms of mortal state."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 28.

3. Ticklish; easily tickled.

*** tickle-brain,** *s.* One who or that which tickles or pleases; specif., a species of strong drink.

"Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good *tickle-brain*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*** tickle-footed,** *a.* Uncertain, inconstant, slippery.

"You were ever *tickle-footed*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady.

tick'-len-burgh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, mixed linen fabric.

tic'-kle-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tickle*, a.; *-ness.*] Ticklishness, uncertainty.

"While fortune false (whom none erst feed
To stand with stay and forsweare *ticklenesse*:)
Sqweseth vs in mire of durtie brittlenesse."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 429.

tic'-kler, *s.* [Eng. *tickl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which tickles.

2. Something which amuses or tickles the fancy.

3. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to answer.

4. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.

5. A book or case containing memoranda of notes or debts arranged in order of their maturity. (*Amer. slang.*)

tic'-kling, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [TICKLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who tickles.

2. The sensation produced by tickling.

"Which is as bad as die with *tickling*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

3. A method of catching trout. (See extract.)

"Poachers in country places have a rare time when the rivers are low, for they can go out in the daytime and kill large numbers of trout by '*tickling*' or 'groping,' or 'grappling,' whichever is the best name to give this procedure. The operator wades up a shallow burn, with sleeves rolled up, and pushing his hands and arms under all the rocks and holes in the sides of the beck. A fish is touched, and, gently '*tickling*' his tail underneath, he gradually falls back into your hand, when he is seized by the gills and held in safety."—*Field*, July 28, 1887.

tic'-klish, *a.* [Eng. *tickl(e)*; *-ish.*]

* 1. Tottering, unstable; standing so as to be liable to totter or fall at the slightest touch; easily moved or affected; uncertain.

"Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. Difficult, uncertain, nice, critical, precarious.

"Whenever he had in hand any *ticklish* business."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

3. Sensible to the feeling of tickling; easily tickled.

"The palm . . . is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 766.

tic'-klish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ticklish*; *-ly.*] In a ticklish manner.

tic'-klish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ticklish*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being ticklish, uncertain, or unstable.

2. Criticalness; precariousness of state or condition.

3. The quality or state of being ticklish or easily tickled.

*** tick'-tack,** *s.* [Fr. *trictrac.*] A game at tables; a sort of backgammon.

"He'll play at fayles and *ticktack*."
Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour, iii. 2.

ti-cor'-e-a, *s.* [The name given in Guiana to one species, *Ticorea fœtida.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cusparieæ. Calyx small, five-lobed; corolla funnel-shaped, with a long

tube and a five-cleft limb; stamens five to eight, from two to six of them often sterile; stigma five-lobed, disk cup-shaped, surrounding the ovary. *Ticorea jasminiflora* is a shrub seven or eight feet high, with ternate, stalked leaves, the leaflets lanceolate, corolla white, downy, both with pellucid dots. An infusion of the leaves is drunk in Brazil as a remedy for frambœsia. *T. febrifuga* has an arborescent stem, and contracted panicles, with smaller flowers than in the last. Its very bitter bark is given in Brazil in intermittent fevers.

tĭc-pō-lŏn'-gą, *s.* [Native name = spotted snake.]

Zool.: *Daboia russellii*, Russell's Viper, common in the south of India, Ceylon, and Burmah. Length about four feet, individuals from the hill country smaller; grayish-brown, with three series of large, black, white-edged rings, those of the middle series ovate, the outer circular; a yellow line on each side of upper surface of head, both converging on the snout; rostral and labial shields yellow with brown margins; belly uniform yellowish, or marbled with brown (*Günther*). Fayrer notes that these snakes vary a good deal in the form and arrangement of the rings and spots, and of the coloured patches on the head. It is very deadly, nocturnal in its habits, living on rats, mice, and frogs.

tĭ-cū'-nąs, *s. pl.* [See def. of compound.]

ticunas-poison, *s.* A poison used for smearing arrows by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes living near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other poisons used for the same purpose, but it has not been accurately investigated. Woodman and Tidy consider it identical with Curari (q.v.).

tĭd, *a.* [An abbrev. of A.S. *tidder, tedre;* O. Fris. *teidre;* Dut. *teeder* = tender, weak.] Tender, soft, nice. [TIDBIT.]

tīd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *tid(e)*, s.; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing, as the tides.

"The velocity of the *tidal* current . . . is from two and a half to three miles per hour."—*Anstead: Channel Islands*, pt. i., ch. i.

tidal-air, *s.*

Physiol.: The fresh air introduced into the upper part of the lungs by inspiration, as distinguished from the stationary air already in the lungs. The former contains more oxygen and less carbon dioxide than the latter. The tidal air is so called because when it becomes diffused it parts with some of its oxygen, and takes some carbon dioxide from the stationary air.

tidal-alarm, *s.* An audible alarm operated by the ebb and flow of the tide. It is placed on a spit or shoal to warn off vessels during fogs, being on a vessel or buoy moored to the spot, or on a post or pile driven into the sand or shingle. It may be a bell, whistle, or trumpet, rung or blown by the impact of the passing tidal current.

tidal-basin, *s.* A dock filled only at high tide.

tidal-boat, *s.* A steamer which plies between tidal harbours, and whose arrivals and departures are, therefore, regulated by the time of the tide.

tidal-harbour, *s.* A harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, as distinguished from a harbour which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates.

tidal-motor, *s.* An arrangement by which the ebb and flow of the tide is utilized as a source of power to move machinery, &c.

tidal-river, *s.* A river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.

tidal-train, *s.* A railway train running in connection with a steamer, and whose time is, therefore, regulated by the state of the tide.

tidal-valve, *s.* A valve adapted to sluice-ways, which opens to the pressure of the land water when the tide falls, and closes as the tide rises, to prevent the flooding of the land by sea-water.

tidal-wave, *s.* [TIDE-WAVE.]

tĭd'-bĭt, *s.* [Eng. *tid*, and *bit.*] A dainty, a titbit (q.v.).

"The talk about the lost *tidbits*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 488.

***tidde,** *pret. of v.* [TIDE, *v.*]

* **tĭd'-dle,** * **tĭd'-dĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *tid;* freq. suff. *-le, -er.*]

A. *Trans.:* To use or treat with tenderness; to fondle.

B. *Intrans.:* To trifle, to potter.

"You could *tiddle* about them."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 322.

* **tĭd'-dy,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tīde, * **tyde,** *s.* [A.S. *tíd* = time, hour; cogn. with Dut. *tijd;* Icel. *tídh;* Dan. & Sw. *tid;* O. H. Ger. *zit;* Ger. *zeit;* Dut. *tij* = tide.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Time, season, hour.

"He hath thau at all *tide*
Of loue such maner pride." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

2. The alternate rise and fall of the water in the ocean, as seen on sea beaches, cliffs, estuaries, &c. When the water rises to the highest point it is capable of reaching on any particular day it is called high tide; when it sinks to the lowest possible ebb, low tide is reached. High tides follow each other at intervals of twelve hours twenty-five minutes, low tides succeed each other at the same interval. The most potent cause in producing the tides is the action of the moon. It is obvious that by the laws of gravitation the moon must attract the water of the ocean on the particular side on which it is itself at the time, and if the earth were immovably fixed, and there were no sun, this would be all. But the earth is not fixed, and in addition to drawing the water to it from the earth on one side of the globe, the moon draws the globe itself away from the water on the other side, thus making high water at the same time on opposite sides of the earth. The sun also exerts an attraction, but owing to his enormous distance it is feebler than that of the moon. When the sun and moon exert their influence in one direction it is the highest tide, called a spring tide; when they counteract each other's attraction it is neap tide. Though to an observer on the land the water seems simply to alternately rise and fall, yet what really take place on the ocean at large is that the moon raises a wave, which follows her movement, thus producing high water successively at different places as the earth turns upon its axis: if the earth did not revolve, tides would only occur every fourteen days. The energy producing tides is thus mainly that of the earth, not of the moon; the store of earthly energy is therefore reduced by the tides, which act as a break or drag upon the revolving globe, while the energy of the moon is increased by them. The effect is to retard the rotation of the earth and cause the moon slowly to increase her distance from the earth. Tides reaching the shore are affected by its conformation. Thus in a nearly land-locked sea like the Mediterranean they are only from one to three feet. Far out in the ocean they have but a small range: thus at St. Helena they are only three feet, while in London they are eighteen or nineteen feet. The most remarkable tides in the British Islands are in the Bristol Channel. At Cardiff there is a rise and fall during spring tides of thirty-seven or thirty-eight feet, and during neap tides of twenty-eight or twenty-nine feet; the greatest tide, that in the Bay of Fundy, is fifty feet.

3. A state of being at the height or in superabundance.

"I have important business
The *tide* whereof is now."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.

*4. A flood, a rush, a torrent.

"The *tide* of knaves."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

*5. A stream, a flow, a current: as, a *tide* of blood.

6. Course or tendency of causes, influences, or circumstances; regular course or process; natural tendency; course, current; sometimes a favourable conjunction of causes or influences.

"There is a *tide* in the affairs of men
Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

*7. A violent commotion.

"The *tides* of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. *Mining:* The period of twelve hours; hence, *to work double tides* = to work night and day.

* **tide-coach,** *s.* A coach which regulates the hours of its journeys to or from a seaport, so as to catch the tide.

"He took his place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.

tide-current, *s.* A current in a channel caused by the alteration of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tide-day, *s.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial, *s.* A dial for exhibiting the state of the tide at any time.

tide-gate, * **tyde-gate,** *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The lock-gate of a tidal basin.

*2. The tide-way, the stream.

"The streame or *tyde-gate* turned another way."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

II. *Naut.:* A place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tide-gauge, *s.* An instrument in harbours to measure the rise and fall of the tides. A common form consists of a graduated spar, twenty-four feet long, and having boxes at the side, in which is a float with an elevated stem. The spar is secured to a pier or quay, or is anchored in a frame and secured by guys. The rod is ¾ inch in diameter, and is supported by a cork of three inches cube. The stem is guided by staples in the spar.

tide-harbor, *s.* A tidal-harbor (q.v.).

* **tide-like,** *a.* Flowing or coming in like a tide.

"A *tide-like* darkness overwhelms
The fields that round us lie."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

tide-lock, *s.* A lock situate between the tide-water of a harbour or river and an enclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of gates.

tide-meter, *s.* A tide-gauge (q.v.).

tide-mill, *s.*

1. A mill driven by a wheel set in motion by the tide.

2. A mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

tide-rip, *s.* A ripple on the surface of the sea produced by the passage of the tide over an uneven bottom, or by eddies and opposing currents. (*Smyth.*)

tide-rode, *a.*

Naut.: Applied to the situation of a vessel at anchor when she swings by the force of the tide.

tide-table, *s.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tide-waiter, *s.* A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

"From the nobleman who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humblest *tide-waiter* and gauger, what would now be called gross corruption was practised without disguise and without reproach."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

tide-water, *s.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide.

tide-wave, tidal-wave, *s.*

Physical Geog.: The wave formed by the union of two waves, one produced by the attraction of the sun, the other by that of the moon. The ocean tide-wave is called the primitive, and that of bays, estuaries, &c., the derivative tide wave. The tide wave which produces high water at the several ports of Great Britain, comes from the Atlantic. A small portion of it passes up the English Channel, through the Straits of Dover, and turns northward, whilst the main portion, moving more rapidly in an open sea, washes the western coast of Britain, and, passing the Orkneys, turns south between Scotland and Norway, sweeping with great velocity along the eastern coast of the former country. [BORE, 2., *s.*]

tide-way, *s.* The channel in which the tide sets.

"In addition to the many chances from the race being swum in a *tide-way*."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

tide-wheel, *s.* A wheel turned by the

ebb and flow of the tide, and employed as a motor for driving machinery, &c.

tides-man, *s.*

1. A man employed only during certain states of the tide.

2. A tide-waiter (q.v.).

tīde, * **tyde,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *getīdan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To happen, to betide.

"He holde to hys game, *tyde* wat so bytyde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 418.

2. *Naut.:* To work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

B. *Trans.:* To drive with the stream or tide.

"Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back."
Dryden: Persius, vi. 67.

¶ (1) *To tide on:* To last.

"These questions would certainly *tide on* till next year."—*Duke of Buckingham: Court of William IV.*, ch. vii.

(2) *To tide over:* To surmount difficulties by means of a succession of favourable incidents, by prudent and skilful management, or by aid from another: as, the difficulty was *tided over;* to help over a time of difficulty or distress.

"Decent artisans, who are in need of help to *tide* them *over* a period of temporary distress."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

* **tīd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *tid(e); -ed.*] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

* **tīde'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *tide; -ful(l).*] Seasonable.

"Til he resseyue *tideful* and lateful fruyt."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.

tīde'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tide; -less.*] Having no tide.

tīd'-īed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tidy, *v.*]

* **tid-ife,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *tidy*, s.] An unidentified bird mentioned by Chaucer.

tīd'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tidy*, a.; *-ly.*] In a tidy or neat manner; neatly; with neat simplicity.

tīd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tidy*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tidy; neatness; neat simplicity.

* **tīd'-ĭng,** * **tid-inge,** *s.* [Tidings.]

tīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tide, *v.*]

* **tiding-well,** *s.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow with the tide.

"There is a *tiding-well*
That daily ebbs and flows."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

* **tīd'-ĭng-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *tiding; -less.*] Having no tidings.

tīd'-ĭngs, * **tithennde,** *s. pl.* [Icel. *tídhindi* (neut. pl.) = tidings, news, from a verb *tídha* (A.S. *tídan*) = to happen, from *tídh* = tide, time; Dan. *tidende* = tidings, news; Dut. *tijding;* Ger. *zeitung.*] News, information, intelligence.

"And Joab said, Wherefore wilt thou run, my son, seeing that thou hast no *tidings* ready?"—*2 Samuel* xviii. 22.

* **tīd-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [A hybrid word from Eng. *tide*, with Gr. suff. *-ology.*] The doctrine, theory, or science of the tides.

"It is thus, for example, with the theory of the tides. No one doubts that *tidology* (as Dr. Whewell proposes to call it) is really a science. . . . *Tidology*, therefore, is not yet an exact science; not from any inherent incapacity of being so, but from the difficulty of ascertaining with complete precision the real derivative uniformities."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. vi., ch. iii., § 1.

tīd'-ў, * **tid-ie,** * **tyd-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *tide* = time; *-y;* Dut. *tijdig* = timely; Dan. & Sw. *tidig;* Ger. *zeitig.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Being in proper time or season; seasonable.

"If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

2. Hence, suitable for the occasion; arranged in good order; neat, trim; dressed or kept in becoming order or neatness.

"Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Friday, 75.

3. Inclined or disposed to keep one's dress or surroundings neat and well arranged.

4. Considerable; pretty large or great. (*Colloq.*)

"There will probably be a *tidy* little fleet, representatives of the Mersey Canoe Club."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

5. In good health, spirits, or circumstances; comfortable, satisfactory: as, "How are you, to-day?" "Pretty *tidy.*" (*Slang.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A more or less ornamental covering, usually of knitted or crochet work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.

2. A child's pinafore. (*Prov.*)

* **tid-y,** * **tyd-y,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A singing-bird, identified by some with the golden-crested wren. [Tidife.]

tīd'-ў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Tidy, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make neat or tidy; to put in good order; to arrange neatly. (Sometimes followed by *up.*)

"By that hour the patient's room is generally *tidied up.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, &c., in neat or proper order. (*Colloq.*)

tīe, * **tei-en,** * **teigh-en,** * **tey-en,** * **tigh-en,** * **tye,** * **ty-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Tie, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fasten with a cord, rope, or band and knot; to bind with string or the like.

"The steed being *tied* unto a tree."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 263.

2. To knot, to knit: as, To *tie* a knot.

3. To unite, so as not to be easily parted; to fasten, to hold.

"The band that seems to *tie* their friendship together."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

4. To bind, to unite, to confirm.

"From England sent on errand high,
The western league more firm to *tie.*
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 3.

5. To oblige, to restrict, to restrain, to constrain; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence.

"Where you were *tied* in duty."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* 6. To connect together.

"This may help us a little to conceive of intellectual habits, and of the *tying* together of ideas."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

7. To make the same score as; to equal in a score or contest.

"The highest score ever made in England, and curiously enough exactly *tying* the highest in Australia."—*Daily News*, Sept. 20, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* To bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal.

2. *Music:* To unite, or bind, as notes, by a tie. [Tie, *s.*]

B. *Intrans.:* To make a tie with another or others; to be exactly equal in a contest. [Tie, *s.*, I. 4.]

"In 1876 Earl de Grey and Mr. A. Stewart Wortley *tied* with 22 each."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

* ¶ 1. *To ride and tie:* The term used to describe a method of travelling formerly in vogue, when two persons had but one horse between them. The first rode a certain distance previously agreed on, dismounted, tied the horse to a gate, and walked on; the other man journeyed on foot till he came to the place where the horse was tied up, mounted, and rode on till he overtook his fellow, and so on to the end of the journey.

2. *To tie down:*

(1) *Lit.:* To fasten, so as to prevent from rising.

(2) *Fig.:* To restrain, to confine; to hinder from action.

3. *To tie up:*

(1) To confine, to restrain; to hinder from motion or action.

"Death that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

(2) To annex such conditions to, as to a gift or bequest, that it cannot be sold or alienated from the person or purpose to which it is designed.

"The man should, under such circumstances, have the power to *tie up* what he dies possessed of during the son's life."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1885.

tīe, *s.* [A.S. *tige* = a tie; *teág, teáh* = a rope; Icel. *taug* = a tie, a string; *tygill* = a string. From the same root as *tow*, v., and *tug.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fastening, a knot; espec., a knot such as is made by looping or binding with a cord, ribbon or the like.

"A smart little *tie* in his smart cravat."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Execution.

2. Something used to tie, fasten, knot, or bind things together; specif.,

(1) A neck-tie.

(2) The knot or bunch of hair at the back of old-fashioned wigs; the string binding such a knot.

3. Something which binds or unites morally or legally; a bond; an obligation legal or moral; as, the tie of marriage.

4. A state of equality between two or more competitors or opposed parties, as when two candidates secure an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score an equal number of points, or the like; a contest or competition in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

"There is a *tie* for the bronze medal with ninety-five points."—*Evening Standard*, July 15, 1887.

5. A single match between two players, in a tournament or competition in which several competitors engage.

"Mr. Dwight played well throughout the day, of course winning his *ties.*"—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A beam or rod which secures parts together, and is subjected to a tensile strain: as, a *tie*-beam (q.v.). It is the opposite of a strut or a straining-piece, which acts to keep objects apart, and is subject to a compressing force. An angle tie or brace is a framing on the inner side of an angle, for the purpose of tying the work together.

2. *Mining:* A support for the roof, attached to a rib.

3. *Music:* A curved line placed over two or more notes in the same position on the stave. The tie is also called a bind, and the curved line, when used over notes representing different sounds, is called a slur. [Bind.]

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A mooring-bridle.

(2) A lashing.

5. *Rail.-eng.:* A transverse sleeper. [Sleeper, 4.]

¶ *To play* (or *shoot*) *off a tie:* To go through a second contest, match, or the like, to decide a tie.

"Each . . . has made twelve in *shooting off the tie.*"—*Evening Standard*, July 15, 1887.

tie-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A horizontal timber in a frame, connecting posts, and secured to them by a joint, or by mortise, tenon, and pin.

* **tie-dog,** *s.* A dog so fierce that he has to be tied up; a bandog.

tie-rod, *s.* A rod acting as a tie in a truss or other structure.

tie-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: A long strap having a buckle and chape at one end, used as an extra strap to a bridle for tying.

tie-up, *s.* A condition, usually during a strike, in which the business of a railroad company or other concern comes to a standstill for lack of employees.

tie-wall, *s.* A transverse wall in the hollow spandril of an arch, at right angles to the spandril wall.

tie-wig, * **tye-wig,** *s.*

1. A wig having its curls or tail tied with a ribbon.

2. A wig tied to the head.

tiĕ'-mann-īte, *s.* [After the discoverer, Mr. Tiemann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, first found at several localities in the Harz Mountains, but since at several places in the United States. Hardness, 2·5; sp.gr. 7·1 to 7·37; lustre, metallic; colour, steel to blackish lead-gray. Compos.: a selenide of mercury. Dana suggests the formula HgSe, but points out that the analyses mostly correspond with Hg_2Se_5, which requires selenium, 24·8, mercury, 75·2 = 100.

tiēnds, *s. pl.* [Teinds.]

tiër (1), * **teer,** * **tire,** * **tyre,** *s.* [Fr. *tire* = a draught, a pull, . . . a reach, a course or

length and continuance of course, from *tirer* = to draw, to drag, to stretch. From the same root as *tear*, v.; Sp. & Port. *tira* = a long strip of cloth; Ital. *tiro* = a shoot, a tier.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A row, a rank; especially one of two or more rows or ranks placed one above the other.

"They bring nothing else but jars of wine, and they stow one *tier* on the top of another so artificially, that we could hardly do the like without breaking them." —*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A row or rank of pipes in an organ.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A range of fakes of a cable or hawser. [CABLE-TIER.]

(2) A row or rank, as of vessels alongside a wharf, or moored alongside each other in a stream.

tier-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting curved faces to bricks for arches and round pillars.

tier-shot, *s.* Grape-shot in regular tiers divided by disks.

tī'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *ti(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which ties.

"Hymen, the *tier* of hearts already tied."
P. Fletcher: An Hymn; On the Marriage, &c.

2. A pinafore or tidy. (*Prov.*)

tiërçe, * **tyërse,** *s.* [Fr. *tiers* (masc.), *tierce* (fem.) = third; *tiers* = a tierce, a third part, from Lat. *tertius* = third; *tres* = three.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A liquid measure, equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 gallons, equivalent to 35 imperial gallons; also a cask containing 42 gallons; a terce.

2. A cask of two different sizes, for salt provisions, &c., the one made to contain about 304 lbs., and the other about 336 lbs.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A sequence of three cards of the same colour. Called also Tierce-major.

"If the younger hand has *carte blanche* he can score seventy-two, holding four aces, four tens, and taking in a *tierce* to a king. —*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *Eccles.:* The third hour of the Divine Office. It consists of Psalms, with versicles and responses, a hymn, the little chapter, and a prayer.

3. *Fencing:* A position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer. From this position a guard, thrust, or parry can be made, the thrust attacking the upper part of the adversary's body.

"With so much judgment play'd his part,
He had him both in *tierce* and quart."
Somervile: Fable 2.

4. *Her.:* A term for the field when divided into three equal parts of different tinctures.

5. *Music:*

(1) A major or minor third.

(2) An organ-stop of the same pitch as the similarly-named harmonic. In modern organs it is generally incorporated as a rank of Sesquialtera (q.v.), and combined with other harmonics.

¶ *Arch of the tierce, or third, point:* An arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.

tierce-major, *s.* [TIERCE, II. 1.]

tierce-point, *s.* The vertex of an equilateral triangle.

tiër'-çel, tiërçe'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *tiercelet*, from Low Lat. *tertiolus* = a tiercelet, a dimin. from Lat. *tertius* = third.] A male hawk or falcon; so called, according to some, because every third hawk in a nest is a male; according to others, because the male is a third less than the female.

* **tiër'-çĕt,** *s.* [TIERCE.]

Poetry: A triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

tiers état (as **tërz-ē-ta'**), *s.* [Fr.]

Fr. Hist.: The third estate; that is, the people exclusive of the nobility and clergy; the commonalty. Previous to the Revolution of 1789, the nobles and clergy constituted the second estates.

tiff, *s.* [Used in several senses, all ultimately reducible to that of a whiff or draught of breath. (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. A small draught of liquor: liquor.

"But I, whom griping Penury surrounds, . . .
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
(Wretched repast!) my meagre corpse sustain."
J. Philips: Splendid Shilling.

2. A fit of peevishness, a pet; a slight quarrel or altercation.

"There had been numerous *tiffs* and quarrels between mother and daughter."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

* **tiff** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [TIFF, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To sip, to drink.

"He *tiff'd* his punch and went to rest."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, i. v.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a pet.

* **tiff** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tifer*, *atifer* = to deck, to trim, to adorn.] To deck out; to dress.

"Her desire of *tiffing* out her mistress in a killing attire."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

tiff'-an-y, * **tiff-an-ie,** * **tiff-en-ay,** *s.* [Prob. connected with *tiff* (2), v.]

Fabric: A kind of thin silk gauze.

"The invention of that fine silke, *tiffanie*, sarcenet, and cypres, which instead of apparell to cover and hide, shew women naked through them."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxii.

tiff'-in, *s.* [See extract.] A word applied in India to a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

"*Tiffin*, now naturalized among Anglo-Indians in the sense of luncheon, is the north country *tiffing* (properly, supping), eating or drinking out of season." —*Grose*, in *Wedgwood: Dict. Eng. Etymol.*

* **tiff'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *tiff*, *s.*; *-ish.*] Inclined to peevishness; petulant.

tĭft, *s.* [TIFF, *s.*] A fit of peevishness; a tiff, a pet.

tĭg, *s.* [A variant of *tick* or *tug.*]

1. A twitch, a tug, a pull.

"Ower mony maisters, as the puddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*." —*Scott. Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. A children's game, in which one pursues and endeavours to touch another; if he succeeds, the one touched becomes in his turn the pursuer till he can tig or touch another.

3. A flat drinking-cup, of capacious size, and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial meetings.

tĭg, *v.t.* [TIG, *s.*] To twitch; to give a slight stroke to.

tĭge, *s.* [Fr. = a stalk.]

1. *Arch.:* The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

2. *Ordn.:* A pin at the base of the breech in the Thouvenin system of firearms, for expanding the base of the ball; an anvil or support for the cap or primer in a central-fire cartridge.

* **tigel,** * **tegele,** *s.* [TILE (1), *s.*]

tĭ-ğĕl'-la, tĭ-ğĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TIGELLE.]

tĭ-ğĕl'-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tigell(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tĭ-ğĕlle', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *tige* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The caulicle or neck of an ovule.

tī'-gĕr, * **ti-gre,** * **ty-ger,** * **ty-gre,** *s.* [Fr. *tigre*, from Lat. *tigrem*, accus. of *tigris*; Gr. τίγρις (*tigris*) = a tiger, from O. Pers. *tighri* = an arrow, from *tighra* = sharp, pointed, whence Pers. *tîr* = an arrow, also the river Tigris, from its rapidity.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.

* (2) A dissolute, swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer, a hector, a bully, a mohawk. (*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xix.)

(3) A boy in livery whose special duty is to attend on his master while driving out; a young male servant or groom.

"*Tiger* Tim was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Execution.

(4) A kind of growl or screech after cheering: as, three cheers and a *tiger*. (*Amer. Colloq.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.: Felis tigris* (* *Tigris regalis*, Gray), the largest and most dangerous of the Felidæ, exceeding the Lion slightly in size and far surpassing him in destructiveness. It is purely Asiatic in its habitat, but is not by any means confined to the hot plains of India, though there it reaches its highest development both of size and coloration. It is found in the Himalayas at certain seasons, at a high altitude, and in 1887 one was captured near Wladiwostock, in Siberia, and another in the Caucasus, near the Black Sea. (*Nature*, Nov. 10, 1887.) It is met with to the eastward throughout Chinese Tartary, as far north, it is said, as the island of Saghalien, where the winter is very severe. According to Fayrer (*Royal Tiger of Bengal*, p. 30), the full-grown male Indian tiger is from nine to twelve, and the tigress from eight to ten feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and from thirty-six to forty-two inches high at the shoulder. It is the only member of the family ornamented with cross stripes on the body—a scarce type of coloration among mammals. These cross stripes help to render the animal inconspicuous among the reeds in which it commonly hides itself, and where it would be seen with comparative ease if marked with spots or longitudinal bands. The ground colour of the skin is rufous or tawny yellow, shaded with white on the ventral surface. This is varied with vertical black stripes or elongated ovals and brindlings. On the face and posterior surface of the ears the white markings are peculiarly well developed. The depth of the ground colour and the intensity of the black markings vary, according to the age and condition of the animal. In old tigers the ground becomes more tawny, of a lighter shade, and the black markings better defined. The ground colouring is more dusky in young animals. Although possessed of immense strength and ferocity, the tiger rarely attacks an armed man, unless provoked, though often carrying off women and children. When pressed by hunger or enfeebled by age and incapable of dealing with larger prey, like buffaloes, the tiger prowls round villages, and, having once tasted human flesh, becomes a confirmed man-eater (q.v.). In a Government report it is stated that "one tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation." The natives destroy tigers by traps, pitfalls, spring-guns, and poisoned arrows, but the orthodox method of keeping down their numbers as pursued by Europeans is to employ natives to beat the bush while the game, when started, is shot by the sportsmen seated on elephants. The sport is exciting, but dangerous; for a wounded tiger has been known to spring upon an elephant and to inflict serious wounds on the driver and occupants of the howdah, before it could be despatched. When taken young the Tiger is capable of being tamed. The pair of adult animals which were presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Guicowar of Baroda, used to be led about by their attendants in the streets of that city; and Sir James Outram once possessed a male which lived at large in his quarters, and occasionally accompanied him in boat excursions. The Tiger was known to the ancients; frequent mention of it occurs in both Greek and Latin writers, and like the Lion, it was habitually seen in the Games of the Circus. No reference is made to it, however, in the Bible. The Jaguar (*Felis onca*) is sometimes called the American Tiger, and *Felis macrocelis*, from the Malayan Peninsula, the Clouded Tiger.

• 2. *Sugar:* A tank having a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escape.

tiger-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Cicindelidæ. [CICINDELA.]

tiger-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. Any species of the genus Capito; specif., *Capito cayanus.*

"On all the ripe fig-trees in the forest you see the bird called the small *Tiger-bird*. . . . The throat and part of the head are a bright red; the breast and belly have black spots on a yellow ground; the wings are a dark green, black, and white; and the rump and tail black and green."—*Waterton: Wanderings; Second Journey*, ch. iii.

2. Any individual of the genus Tigrisoma (q.v.). (*Waterton: Wanderings.* Explan. Index by J. G. Wood.)

tiger-bittern, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tigrisoma tigrinum.* So called because of its reddish brown colour, marked with black, somewhat like a tiger.

tiger-cat, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any of the smaller felines, especially when the disposition of the darker coloration of the skin resembles that of the tiger (q.v.).

tiger-cowry, *s.* [TIGER-SHELL.]

tiger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tigridia (q.v.), so called because the flowers are orange, yellow, and richly spotted.

*** tiger-footed,** *a.* Swift as a tiger; moving in bounds; hastening to seize one's prey.

"This *tiger-footed* Rage."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

tiger-leap, *s.* A bound or leap like that of a tiger on its prey.

"With a *tiger-leap* half way
Now she meets the coming prey."
Wordsworth: Kitten & the Falling Leaves.

tiger-lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Lilium tigrinum,* a fine lily, having scarlet spotted flowers, whence it is called also the Tiger-spotted Lily. It is a native of China, but is now cultivated in American gardens. The bulbs are eaten in China and Japan.

tiger-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Arctia caja,* a large fine moth, the male with pectinated antennæ, the fore wings in both sexes brown, with numerous irregularly ramifying whitish streaks and spots, the hinder wings reddish orange with six or seven blue-black spots; expansion of wings, 2½ to 2¾ inches. Larva black, with long white hairs on the back, reddish-brown ones along the sides and on the anterior segments; the head and legs black. It feeds on chickweed, dock-nettle, and various low plants. The eggs are deposited in July and August; the larva lives through the winter, and when full grown is about two inches long. It spins a loose hairy web in July, and changes to a large dark smooth chrysalis. The Tiger Moth is common in Europe, and is sometimes called the Garden Tiger.

tiger shark, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Stegostoma tigrinum,* a shark common in the Indian Ocean. Young specimens are generally met with close to the shore; but the full-grown fish, from ten to fifteen feet long, frequent the open sea. The colour is a yellowish brown, with black or dark-brown transverse bands or spots, whence the popular name. Called also Zebra-shark.

tiger-shell, tiger-cowry, *s.*

Zool.: *Cypræa tigris.* The dark markings, however, consist of dots, and not of stripes.

tiger-wolf, *s.* [THYLACINE].

tiger-wood, *s.* A valuable wood for cabinet-makers, imported from British Guiana. It is the heart-wood of *Machærium Schomburgkii.*

tiger's foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Ipomœa pes-tigridis.* The stem and leaves are hairy; the flowers, which are involucrate, are small and white, with a tinge of purple. Common in India.

*** tī-gĕr-ăn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *tiger; -antic.*] Ravenous as a tiger.

"The meridian of your *tigerantic* stomach."—*T. Brown: Works,* ii. 179.

*** tī'-gĕr-īne,** *a.* [Eng. *tiger; -ine.*] Tigerish.

tī'-gĕr ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tiger; -ish.*] The same as TIGRISH (q.v.).

tī'-gĕr-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *tiger; -ism.*] The qualities or character of a tiger.

"His lordship now placed his hat on his head, slightly on one side. It was the '*tigerism*' of a past period, and which he could no more abandon than he could give up the jaunty swagger of his walk."—*Lever: Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,* vol. ii., ch. x.

*** tī'-gĕr-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *tiger;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little tiger; hence, humorously, a cat.

"Our domesticated *tigerkin.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons,* bk. xiv., ch. ii.

tīgh (*gh* silent), *s.* [Cf. Gael. *tigh* = a house.] A close or inclosure. (*Prov.*)

*** tĭght** (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [TIE, *v.*]

tight (*gh* silent), *** thyht, * thite, * tite,** *a.* & *s.* [Prop. *thight;* Icel. *théttr* = tight, watertight, not leaking; Sw. *tät* = close, tight, thick, hard, compact; *täta* = to make tight; *tätna* = to become tight; Dan. *tæt* = tight, compact, dense, water-tight; *tætte* = to tighten; Ger. *dicht* = tight; Dut. *digt. Taut* and *tight* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the parts or joints so closely united as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious or impermeable to air, gas, water, &c. (Generally in composition: as, air-*tight,* water-*tight.*)

2. Having the parts firmly held together, so as not to be easily or readily moved; compactly or firmly built or made; in a sound condition.

"The ship is *tight,* and yare, and bravely rigged."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

3. Tensely stretched or drawn; taut; not slack: as, a *tight* rope.

4. Firmly packed or inserted; not loose; not easily moved: as, a stopper is *tight* in a bottle.

5. Fitting close to the body; not loose.

"The remaining part of their dress consists of a pair of *tight* trowsers, or long breeches, of leather, reaching down to the calf of the leg."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. vi., ch. vii.

6. Well-built, sinewy, strong, muscular. (Said of persons.)

7. In good health or condition.

"'And how does miss and madam do,
The little boy and all?'
'All *tight* and well.'"
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

* 8. Neat, tidy.

"While they are among the English they wear good cloaths, and take delight to go neat and *tight.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

9. Parsimonious, niggardly, close-fisted. (*Colloq. Amer.*)

10. Produced by or requiring great strength or exertion; severe: as, a *tight* pull. (*Colloq.*)

11. Not easily obtained; not to be obtained on ordinary or easy terms; dear; not cheap. (Said of money or the money-market.)

12. Slightly intoxicated; tipsy, or nearly so.

"'No, sir, not a bit tipsy,' said Harding, interpreting his glance; 'not even what Mr. Cuttbill calls *tight!*'"—*Lever: Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly,* vol. ii. ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* [TIGHTS].

tight-rope, *s.* A tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat walks, and performs other feats, at a greater or less height above the ground.

*** tĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [TIGHT, *a.*] To make tight, to tighten.

tĭght'-ĕn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *tight; -en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make tight, to draw tighter, to make more close or strict.

"What reins were *tightened* in despair,
When rose Benledi's ridge in air."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To become tight or tighter; to become dearer. (Often followed by *up.*) (*Stock Exchange slang.*)

"Lenders avoiding this class of paper from a belief that the market will, as usual, '*tighten* up' towards the end of the year."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 24, 1883.

tĭght'-ĕn-ĕr, tĭght'-nĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tighten; -er.*]

1. A ribbon or string for tightening a woman's dress.

2. A hearty meal. (*Slang.*)

tĭght'-ĕn-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [TIGHTEN.]

tightening-pulley, *s.* A pulley which rests against the band in order to tighten it, to increase its frictional adhesion to the pulleys over which it runs.

tĭght'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tight; -er.*]

1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes tight.

* 2. A caulker.

"Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boatwrights and *tighters* of ships."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. ii., ch. xxx.

tĭght'-lў, * tight-li (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *tight; -ly.*]

1. In a tight manner; closely; not loosely.

"Placed so *tightly,* as to squeeze myself in half my natural dimensions."—*Knox: Winter Evenings,* even 58.

* 2. Neatly, adroitly, soundly.

"He will clapper-claw thee *tightly.*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 3.

* 3. Closely, sharply.

"Noah kept them *tightly* to work."—*De Quincey. Spanish Nun,* § 1, p. 2.

tĭght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tight; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being tight: closeness, imperviousness, compactness.

2. Tautness: as, the *tightness* of a string.

3. Closeness, firmness.

"The bones are inflexible; which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

4. The quality or state of being straightened or stringent; stringency, severity, closeness, parsimoniousness.

5. The state of being slightly intoxicated; tipsiness.

* 6. Capability, dexterity, adroitness, neatness.

tīghts (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [TIGHT, *a.*]

1. Tight-fitting underclothing worn by actors, acrobats, dancers, or the like.

"Frozen in their *tights* or chilled to the bone in the midst of their carnivalesque revelry."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 15, 1887.

* 2. Small clothes; breeches.

"His elevated position revealing those *tights* and gaiters, which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. i.

tĭg'-lĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*croton*) *tigl(ium);* **-ic.**] Contained in or derived from croton-oil.

tiglic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_2 = CH_3{\cdot}CH : C(CH_3){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Methyl crotonic acid. Found in croton-oil, and prepared synthetically by the action of phosphorus chloride on ethylic eth-meth-oxalate. It crystallizes in triclinic prisms, melts at 63°, and boils at 198°.

tī'-grĕss, * ti-gresse, *s.* [Eng. *tiger; -ess.*] The female of the tiger.

"The *tigresse* commeth and finds her nest and den emptie."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii. ch. xviii.

tī-grĭd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. τίγρις (*tigris*) = a tiger; or Gr. τίγρις (*tigris*) = a tiger, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance. Named from its spotted flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. Bulbs from Mexico, with very beautiful but fugitive flowers. [TIGER-FLOWER.]

*** tī'-grīne,** *a.* [Eng. *tiger; -ine*] Like a tiger; tigrish.

"The young of the lion are marked with faint stripes of a *tigrine* character."—*Wood: Illus. Nat Hist.,* i. 163.

*** tī'-grĭs,** *s.* [Lat.] [TIGER.]

Zool.: A Linnæan genus of Carnivora Felina. It was revived by Gray, in whose classification the Tiger figured as *Tigris regalis.*

tī'-grĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tiger; -ish.*]

1. Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger; fierce, bloodthirsty.

"Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass."
Sidney: Astroph. & Stella.

* 2. Swaggering, bullying.

"Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use the slang word, *tigrish,* than his whole air."—*Lytton: My Novel,* bk. vi., ch. xx.

tī-grĭ sō'-mą, *s.* [Lat. *tigris* = a tiger, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body. Named from the markings on the plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ardeidæ, with four species, from tropical America and Western Africa. Bill as in Ardea (q.v.); face, and sometimes chin, naked; legs feathered almost to the knees; inner toe rather shorter than outer; claws short, stout, regularly curved; anterior scales reticulate or hexagonal.

*** tĭke** (1), *s.* [TICK (2), *s.*]

tīke (2), *** tyke,** *s.* [Icel. *tík;* Sw. *tik* = a bitch.]

1. A dog, a cur.

"Or bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

2. A Yorkshireman.

3. A vulgar person, a queer fellow.

*** tĭk-el,** *a.* [TICKLE, *a.*]

tĭ-koor', **tĭk'-ūl,** *s.* [Bengalee name.]

Bot.: *Garcinia pedunculata,* a tall tree, a

native of Rungpoor, Goalpara, and Sylhet in India. The fruit is large, round, smooth, and, when ripe, yellow. The fleshy part is of a very sharp, pleasant taste, and is used by the natives for curries, and for acidulating water; if cut into slices it will keep for years, and might be used, in lieu of limes, on board ship on long voyages. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

tĭlk'-ŏr, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany, &c.:

1. The tubers of *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which grow in the forests of Bahar in India. They are yellow inside, and often a foot long.

2. An excellent kind of arrowroot prepared from the tubers.

tī'-kŭs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A small insectivorous mammal, from Malacca and Sumatra, described by Sir Stamford Raffles as *Viverra gymnura*, but now known as *Gymnurus rafflesii*. Externally it is not unlike an opossum with a lengthened muzzle; greater portion of the body, upper part of legs, root of tail, and stripe over the eye black, the other parts white. It possesses glands which secrete a substance with a strong musky smell.

til (1), *s.* [Till (1), *s.*]

til (2), *s.* [Tilia.]

til (3), *s.* [See def.]

Comm.: The name given in the Canary Islands to the wood of *Oreodaphne exaltata*. [Oreodaphne.] Called also Tilwood.

*** til,** *prep.* [Till, *prep.*]

til'-bŭr-ў, * til-burgh, *s.* [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder, in the early part of the nineteenth century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

TILBURY.

tĭl'-dē, *s.* [Sp.] The diacritic mark placed over the letter *n* (sometimes over *l*) in Spanish to indicate that in pronunciation the following vowel is to be sounded as if a *y* had been affixed to it: as, *cañon*, pronounced *can-yon*.

tīle (1), *** tyle,** *s.* [A contract. of *tigel;* A.S. *tigele*, from Lat. *tegula* = a tile, lit. = that which covers, from *tego* = to cover.]

1. A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering roofs, paving floors, lining furnaces or ovens, constructing drains, &c. Tiles, both flat and curved, were in great demand in Roman architecture. Roofs were covered with the flat and curved tiles alternating. Tiles two feet square with a foot at each angle were used to line the thermæ, so that an air space between them and the wall should prevent the absorption of the water by the latter. Tiles are manufactured by a similar process to bricks. Roofing tiles are of two sorts, plain tiles and pantiles; the former are flat, and are usually made $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, 10½ inches long, 6½ wide. They weigh from 2 to 2½ pounds each, and expose about one-half to the weather; 740 tiles cover 100 superficial feet. They are hung upon the lath by two oak pins, inserted into holes made by the moulder. Pantiles, first used in Flanders, have a wavy surface, lapping under and being overlapped by the adjacent tiles of the same rank. They are made 14½ × 10½; expose ten inches to the weather: weigh from 5 to 5½ pounds each; 170 cover 100 superficial feet. Crown, Ridge, Hip, and Valley tiles are semi-cylindrical, or segments of cylinders, used for the purposes indicated. Siding-tiles are used as a substitute for weather boarding. Holes are made in them when moulding, and they are secured to the lath by flat-headed nails. The gauge or exposed face is sometimes indented, to represent courses of brick. Fine mortar is introduced between them when they rest upon each other. Siding-tiles are sometimes called Weather-tiles and Mathematical tiles; these names are derived from their exposure or markings. They are variously formed, having curved or crenated edges, and various ornaments either raised or encaustic. Dutch tiles, for chimneys, are made of a whitish earth, glazed and painted with various figures. Drain-tiles are usually made in the form of an arch, and laid upon flat tiles called Soles. Paving-tiles are usually square and thicker than those used for roofing. [Encaustic.] Galvanized iron tiles have been introduced in France. They are shaped like pantiles, so that each laps upon its neighbour in the course, and each course laps upon the one beneath it.

"The houses are represented as considerable, being built with stone and timber, and covered with *tiles*, a very uncommon fabric for these warm climates and savage countries."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. *Brass-founding:* The cover of a brass furnace. Now made of iron, but formerly a flat tile.

3. *Metall.:* A clay cover for a melting-pot.

4. A tall stiff hat; a tall silk hat, or one of that shape. (*Slang.*)

"And down he sat without farther bidding, having previously deposited his old white hat on the landing outside the door. 'Ta'nt a werry good 'un to look at, said Sam, 'but it's an astonishin' 'un to wear; and afore the brim went, it was a very handsome *tile*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

tile-creasing, *s.*

Mason.: A row of tiles laid along the top of a wall, projecting beyond the face; or each face, if both are exposed. A row of bricks laid header fashion is laid above, and is called a cope. A double row laid so as to break joint is double tile-creasing.

tile-drain, *s.* A drain made of tiles.

tile-earth, *s.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. (*Prov.*)

tile-field, *s.* Ground on which tiles are made.

tile-kiln, *s.* A form of kiln adapted to burning tiles.

tile-ore, *s.*

Min.: An earthy form of cuprite (q.v.), of a brick-red or reddish-brown colour; usually impure from admixture of earthy limonite or turgite, and other substances.

tile-pin, *s.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into a lath, &c., to secure it to the roof.

tile-root, *s.*

Bot.: Geissorhiza; a genus of Iridaceæ, with showy flowers, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. Seven species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

tile-stone, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A tile.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): Certain beds originally considered by Murchison to be the base of the Old Red Sandstone, but afterwards transferred by him to the highest part of the Upper Silurian. They have been retained in this position, and are considered to be the transition beds from the Upper Silurian to the Old Red Sandstone. Salter proposed to call them Ledbury shales. They range from Shropshire, through Hereford and Radnorshire, into Brecon and Carmarthenshire. Their fauna is essentially that of the Upper Ludlow rock.

2. *Petrol.:* A name by which certain slates which cleave along planes of bedding are known. They form roofing slates.

tile-tea, *s.* A kind of inferior tea prepared by stewing refuse leaves with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and solidifying the mixture by pressing into moulds. It is sold at Kiachta to the Armenians for distribution through Western Siberia and the Caucasus. It is an article of food rather than a beverage.

tile-work, *s.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tīle (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] In Freemason and other lodges, the door of the lodge. [Tile (2), *v.*]

tīle (3), *s.* [Teil.]

tīle (1), *v.t.* [Tile (1), *s.*]

1. To cover with tiles.

"Cinyra, the sonne of Agriopa, devised *tiling* and slatiug of houses first."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. To cover as with tiles.

tīle (2), *v.t.* [Tile (2), *s.*]

1. In Freemasonry, &c., to guard against the entry of the uninitiated, by placing the tiler at the door: as, To *tile* a lodge.

2. Hence, fig., to bind to keep secret what is said or done.

tĭl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *til(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Tiliaceæ (q.v.). Corolla none, or the petals entire; anthers opening longitudinally. Families, Sloaniдæ and Grewiдæ.

tīl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *til(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*] A man whose occupation is to tile houses, &c.

tīl'-ĕr (2). **tўl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *til(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*] In Freemasonry, &c., the keeper of the door of a lodge.

tīl'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *tile* (1), s.; *-ry.*] A place where tiles are made; tile-works.

*** tile'-shard,** *s.* [Eng. *tile* (1), s., and *shard.*] A piece of broken tile.

"The Greekes after they have well rammed a floore which they meane to pave, lay thereupon a pavement of rubbish, or else broken *tileshards*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxv.

tĭl'-ĕt, *s.* [Teil.]

Tĭl'-gāte, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Tilgate Forest in Sussex

Tilgate-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Calciferous sandstones, alternating with friable and conglomerate grits, resting on blue clay, the whole constituting part of the Middle Wealden or Hastings Sand group. They are developed in Tilgate Forest.

tĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = the lime tree.]

Bot.: Lime or Linden tree; the typical genus of Tiliaceæ (q.v.). Sepals five, petals five, often with a scale at the base. Style simple, stigma five-toothed, ovary five-celled, each cell with two ovules; fruit globose, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two seeded. Known species eight, from the north temperate zone. The American Lime or Linden (*Tilia americana*, or *glabra*) abounds on the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and elsewhere. It is replaced by other species in the south and west. It is commonly called Basswood, and is a handsome tree, with larger leaves than *T. europæa*, the European Lime. The latter is, in common with the American Lime, often planted as a shade tree.

tĭl-ĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tili(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lindenblooms; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Trees, shrubs, rarely herbs. Leaves simple, stipulate, toothed, alternate. Flowers axillary; sepals four or five, distinct or united; æstivation valvate; petals four or five; stamens generally indefinite in number; style one; stigmas as many as the carpels, of which the ovary has from two to ten; ovules varying in number; fruit dry or prickly, sometimes winged, with several cells, or with only one; seeds one or many. Chiefly from the Tropics. Tribes Tileæ and Elæocarpeæ; genera thirty-five, species 350 (*Lindley*); genera forty, species 330 (*Hooker*).

tĭl'-ĭng, *s.* [Tile (1), *v.*]

1. The operation of covering a roof, &c., with tiles.

2. Tiles on a roof; tiles generally.

"They . . . let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus."—*Luke* v. 19.

tĭlk'-ĕr-ŏ-dīte, *s.* [After Tilkerode, Hartz, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of clausthalite (q.v.), differing in the proportions of selenium and lead, and containing over 3 per cent. of cobalt. Occurs with other selenium compounds.

tĭll (1), *s.* [Teel.]

tĭll (2), *** tyll,** *s.* [Till (1), *v.*]

1. A drawer.

2. A money-box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer, as in a shop, counter, or the like; a money-drawer in a counter or desk.

"No shopkeeper's *till* or stock could be safe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

tĭll (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *lentil.* (*Prior*).]

Bot.: *Ervum Lens.*

till (4), *s.* [Scotch = a cold, unproductive clay.]

Geol.: The Lower Boulder clay; a stiff, stony, unstratified clay produced by the bottom moraine of a great ice sheet. It is found largely in all regions of extended glacial action, and has been traced over vast regions of the northern United States and Canada. Till varies in thickness from a few feet to 20 or 30 yards, being usually thickest upon low-lying regions, and thinning out on elevated tracts. Stones of all sizes and shapes are disseminated through it, some of them several tons in weight. Boulder clay is undoubtedly the result of glacial action, produced by the bottom moraines of extinct glaciers.

till, * **til**, * **tille**, * **tyl**, * **tyll**, * **tyle**, *prep.* [Icel. *til* = till, to; Dan. *til*; Sw. *till*.]

1. To. (In this sense still commonly used in Scotland and parts of England and Ireland.)

"Thei fled out of Wales away *tille* Ireland."
Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

* 2. To, unto; up to; as far as.

"How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? *Till* seven times?"—*Matthew* xviii. 21.

3. To the time of; until.

"*Till* the break of day."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

4. Used before verbs and sentences, to denote to the time or point expressed in the sentence or clause following. (An ellipse for *till the time when.*)

"Stay there *till* I come to thee."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

¶ * (1) *Till into:* Till; up to.

"I with all good conscience haue lyued bifore God *til into* this dai."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxiii.

(2) *Till now:* Up to the present time.

(3) *Till then:* Up to that time.

* (4) *Til to:* Until.

"It was set for trespassyng *til to* the seed come."—*Wycliffe: Galatians* iii.

* **till** (1), * **tille**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *tyllan* (?); Dut. *tillen* = to lift up; Low Ger. *tillen* = to lift, move from its place; Sw. dial. *tille.*]

A. *Trans.:* To draw.

"The world . . . tyl hym drawes
And *tilles.*" *Pricke of Conscience*, 1,188.

B. *Intrans.:* To lead.

"From Douere in to Chestre *tilleth* Watling strete."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 8.

till (2), * **till-ie**, * **tul-i-en**, * **tyll**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *tilian, teolian* = to labour, to strive after, to till land, from *til* = good, excellent, profitable; cogn. with Dut. *telen* = to breed, to till, to cultivate; Ger. *zielen* = to aim at, from *ziel;* O. H. Ger. *zil* = an aim, a mark.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate.

"The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to *till* the ground from whence he was taken."—*Genesis* iii. 23.

* 2. To procure, to prepare, to set.

"He cannot pipe nor sing,
Nor neatly dress a spring,
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till.*"
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, Ecl. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise agriculture; to cultivate the land.

"They must purvey for their own food, and either *till* or famish."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 8.

† **till'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *till* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being tilled; fit for the plough; arable.

"This calculation, however, is based upon an even distribution of the *tillable* land, according to the location of the population, but the report shows that the *tillable* land is very unevenly distributed."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 314.

till'-æ-a, *s.* [Named after Tilli, an Italian botanist (1655–1740).]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ. Calyx three or four parted or lobed; petals three to five, generally distinct, acuminate. Styles short, carpels three to five, ovules one or more, follicles few or many seeded, constricted in the middle. Known species twenty, distribution world-wide. *T. simplex* occurs on muddy river banks from Nantucket to eastern Pennsylvania. It bears a greenish white flower. *T. muscosa*, the Mossy Tillæa, is a small British plant, growing on moist barren sandy heaths. It is a succulent plant, less than two inches high, with very small white or rose-tipped flowers.

till'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), * **tyll-age**, *s.* [Eng. *till* (2), v.; *-age.*]

1. The operation, practice, art, or occupation of tilling, or preparing land for crops, keeping the ground free from weeds which might hinder the growth of the crops, and dressing the crops; cultivation, agriculture, culture, husbandry. It includes the operations of manuring, ploughing, harrowing, rolling, &c.

"The instruments and tools for *tillage* and husbandry."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 111.

2. A place tilled or cultivated.

till-lănd'-si-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after a professor at Abo, who, encountering a storm at sea, vowed never again to travel by water, and exchanged his original name for Tillands = on or by land.]

Bot.: A genus of Bromeliaceæ. Calyx persistent, divided into three oblong segments, lanceolate at the tip; corolla tubular, longer than the calyx, also divided into three segments; stamens six, with short filaments; ovary superior; stigma obtuse, trifid; fruit a capsule, having three cells with several seeds, each supported by a long stalk of aggregate fibres, which at last becomes a feathery wing. Known species about thirty. *Tillandsia usneoides* hangs down from the trees in the Southern States like long, dry beards. It is used for stuffing birds and in the preparation of an ointment used against hæmorrhoids. *T. utriculata*, the Wild Pine of Jamaica, is another parasite. The stem is three or four feet, and the leaves three feet long, with expanded bases, which retain any rain falling upon them; the bases then swell and form a bottle, contracted at the neck, and holding about a quart of water, of which animals and travellers make use during drought. *T. monostachya*, the Single-spiked Tillandsia, also has reservoirs of water.

till'-ĕr (1), * **till-i-er**, * **tyl-i-er**, *s.* [Eng. *till* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who tills or cultivates land; a husbandman, a farmer.

"The lofty site, by Nature framed, to tempt,
Amid a wilderness of rocks and stones,
The *tiller's* hand."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

till'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *till* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who draws.

* 2. A till, a money-drawer; a drawer of any kind.

"Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd."
Dryden: Juvenal, iv. 384.

3. The handle of a spade. (*Prov.*)

4. A transverse handle at the upper end of a pit saw.

5. The handle of a cross-bow.

* 6. A cross-bow.

II. *Naut.:* The lever on the head of a rudder, by which the latter is turned.

"Taking each by the hand, as if he was grasping a
Into the boat he sprang." [*tiller*,
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

tiller-chain, *s.*

Naut.: One of the chains leading from the tiller-head round the barrel of the wheel, by which the vessel is steered.

tiller-head, *s.*

Naut.: The extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or chain is attached.

tiller-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope connecting the head of the tiller with the drum of the steering-wheel.

tiller-wheel, *s.* More properly termed steering-wheel, as it does not always act upon the rudder through the intervention of a tiller, which is a bar or lever projecting from the rudder-head or rudder-post. Sometimes called a Pilot-wheel.

till'-ĕr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The shoot of a plant springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; applied also to a sapling or sucker.

"This they usually make of a curved *tiller.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 29.

till'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Tiller (3), *s.*] To put forth new shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

"The wheat plant very much dislikes root crowding, and the object should be to ensure autumn *tillering*, after which thick, heavy, spear-like stalks usually become developed in the ensuing spring and summer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 18, 1886.

* **till'-let**, *s.* [Tilet.] The linden-tree.

"The thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet* tree."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. ii.

till-lē'-ti-a (**ti** as **shi**), *s.* [Named after Tillet, a Frenchman, who wrote on the diseases of wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. Spores perfectly globose, with a cellular outer coat. *Tilletia caries* constitutes Bunt (q.v.).

till'-eŷ, *s.* [Tilly.]

till'-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *till(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Serricornes. Two at least of the palpi advanced and terminating in a knob; antennæ various; body usually almost cylindrical, with the head and thorax narrower than the abdomen. Chief genera, Tillus and Clerus. Called by Latreille Clerii.

till'-lie-wăl-lie, *s.* [Tillyfally.]

* **till'-man**, * **tyll-man**, *s.* [Eng. *till* (2), v., and *man.*] One who tills the earth; a husbandman.

"Good shepherd, good *tillman*, good Jack and good Gill
Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill."
Tusser: Husbandry.

till-lō'-dŏn'-ti-a (**ti** as **shi**), *s. pl.* [Gr. *τίλλω* (*tillō*) = to pluck, to tear, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A group of fossil Mammals founded by Marsh on remains from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America. They seem to combine the characters of the Ungulata, Rodentia, and Carnivora.

till'-lŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bale or bundle. (*Simmonds.*)

till-lō-thër'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tillother(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Tillodontia, having molar teeth with distinct roots.

till-lō-thër'-i-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *τίλλω* (*tillō*) = to pluck, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tillodontia (q.v.). The skull was like that of the Ursidæ, the molars were like those of the Ungulata, and the large incisors very similar to those of the Rodentia. The skeleton resembled that of the Carnivora, but the feet were plantigrade, each with five digits, all armed with long, pointed claws.

till'-lōw, *v.i.* [Tiller, *v.*]

till-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τίλλω* (*tillō*) = to pluck.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tillidæ. Antennæ gradually enlarging towards the apex, all the palpi terminating in a securiform joint. British species three or more.

till'-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *till* (4), s.; *-y.*] Having the character of till or clayey earth.

"The soil of the parish of Holywood is of four different kinds; one of which is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones, upon a *tilly* bed."—*Sinclair: Scotland.*

till'-lŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The seed of *Croton Pavana.* It is used in India as a purgative.

till'-lŷ-făl-lŷ, **till'-lŷ-văl-lŷ**, *interj.* [A word of no derivation.] An interjection or exclamation used when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

"Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *Tillyvally*, Lady!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

till-ma-tūr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *τίλμα* (*tilma*), genit. *τίλματος* (*tilmatos*) = anything pulled out or shredded, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Sparkling-tails; a genus of Trochilidæ, with one species, *Tilmatura duponti*, from Guatemala. Wings rather short and somewhat sickle-shaped; tail feathers pointed, the outermost narrow towards the tip, which is curved inwards.

till'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τιλμός* (*tilmos*) = a plucking or tearing, especially of the hair.]

Pathol.: A picking of the bedclothes, through cerebral excitement, towards the conclusion of any serious disease. It is a very unfavourable symptom.

tilt (1), * **teld**, * **telt**, * **telte**, *s.* [A.S. *teld, geteld* = a tent; *teldan* = to cover; cogn. with O. Dut. *telde* = a tent; Icel. *tjald;* Dan. *telt;* Sw. *tält;* Ger. *zelt.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A tent; a covering overhead

"But the rain made an ass
Of *tilt* and canvass."
Denham: To Sir John Mennis.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vehicles:*

(1) A waggon-cover, usually of canvas on wooden bows.

(2) The temporary cover for an artillery-carriage.

2. *Naut.:* An awning over the stern sheets of an open boat, supported by stanchions on the gunwale.

"A sail . . . was taken down and converted into an awning or *tilt*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. vii.

tilt-boat, * **tilt-bote,** *s.* A boat having a cover or tilt of canvas or other cloth.

"For joyfully he left the shore,
And in a *tilt-boat* home return'd."
Cooper: Ver-Vert, iv.

tilt-bonnet, *s.* A bonnet of some cotton material, having somewhat the form of a tilt; a sun-bonnet.

"The nymphs wear calico bonnets, and on their heads, instead of garlands, have *tilt-bonnets* covered with nankeen."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

tilt-roof, *s.* A round-topped roof, shaped like a tilt or waggon-cover.

tilt (2), *s.* [TILT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A thrust.

"His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

2. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; hence, a sharp, brief combat, verbal or otherwise; a lively debate or parliamentary quarrel.

3. A tilt-hammer (q.v.).

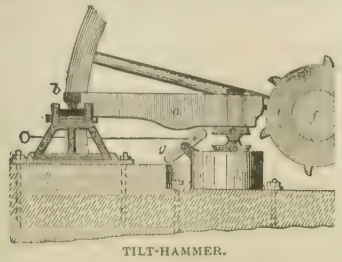
4. Inclination forward: as, the *tilt* of a cask.

II. *Geol.:* An upheaval of the strata to a high angle of elevation; the strata thus upheaved.

¶ *Full tilt:* With full force directly against anything.

"The beast comes *full-tilt* at the canoe."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

tilt-hammer, *s.* A large hammer worked by steam or water-power, and used principally in compacting the balls of iron as they come from the puddling-furnace, and driving out the dross with which the iron is associated when in the form of pig, and some of which is removed by the reverberating flames of the furnace. It is also used in heavy forging. The ordinary tilt-hammer has a cast-iron helve *a*, supported at the end *b* on plummer-blocks, fixed upon wooden beams to ease the jar. The head *c*, of wrought-iron



TILT-HAMMER.

faced with steel, passes through an eye in the helve, and is secured by a key. The base of the anvil is of cast-iron, and the pane *d* of wrought-iron, faced with steel. The head is raised by a series of cams upon a cast-iron collar *e*, called the cam-ring bag, fixed on the shaft *f*, which is provided with a heavy fly-wheel. The hammer has usually a drop of 16 to 24 inches, and strikes 75 to 100 blows per minute. When not in use it is propped up by the support *g*. The power is applied and regulated by the use of a foot-treadle running around the bed of the hammer in such a manner that the operator can stand in front or on either side.

tilt-mill, *s.* A building where a tilt-hammer is used.

tilt-steel, *s.* Forged or hammered steel.

tilt yard, *s.* A place for tilting; lists for tilting.

"Sir Artigale into the *tilt-yard* came."
Spencer: F. Q., V. iii. 10.

tilt, * **tylte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *tealt* = unsteady, tottering; *tyltan* = to totter; cog. with Icel. *tölta* = to amble as a horse; Sw. *tulta* = to waddle; Ger. *zelt* = an ambling pace; *zelter* = a palfrey.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To totter, to fall.

"This ilk toun schal *tylte* to grounde."
Allit. Poems, 361.

* 2. To toss about, to ride or float.

"The floating vessel . . .
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves."
Milton: P. L., xi. 747.

3. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament.

4. To fight; to thrust in general.

"Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breast."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

5. To lean or be inclined forward; to rise or fall into a slanting position; to fall as on one side. (Frequently with *up.*)

"As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forwards by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To thrust a weapon at.

"He should *tilt* her."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 3.

* 2. To point or thrust, as a weapon.

"Now horrid slaughter reigns:
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty." *Philips.* (*Todd.*)

3. To incline; to raise one end of, as of a cask, for the purpose of discharging the liquor. (Frequently with *up.*)

4. To hammer or forge with a tilt or tilt-hammer: as, To *tilt* steel.

¶ *To tilt up:*

Geol.: To throw up suddenly or abruptly at a high angle of inclination: as, The strata were *tilted up.* The upheaval has often led to the fracture and dislocation of the beds thus elevated.

tilt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TILT, *v.*]

tilted-steel, *s.* Blistered steel heated in a furnace and subjected to the action of a tilt-hammer, which strikes about 700 blows per minute, and increases the solidity and tenacity of the metal.

tilt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tilt*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who tilts or jousts.

"Many a bold *tilter*, who missed the mark with the spearpoint, had his head dashed against it in his blundering career."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 876.

2. One who tilts or inclines anything.

3. One who hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

tilth, *s.* [A.S. *tildh.*]

1. The act or operation of tilling or preparing the ground for a crop; tillage, husbandry.

"Her plenteous womb
Expressed its full *tilth* and husbandry."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

2. The state or condition of being tilled or prepared for a crop.

"The lands should be reduced to a fine *tilth*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers* p. 12.

* 3. That which is tilled; tillage ground.

"O'er the rough *tilth* he cast his eyes around,
And soon the plough of adamant he found."
Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius; Argon., iv.

4. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plough or spade; that available soil on the earth's surface which the roots of crops strike.

tilt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TILT, *v.*]

tilting-fillet, *s.* [ARRIS-FILLET.]

tilting-helmet, *s.* A large helmet sometimes worn over the other at tournaments.

tilting-spear, *s.* A spear used in tournaments.

* **til'-ture,** *s.* [Formed from *till*, v., on a supposed analogy with *culture.*] The act or process of tilling land; tillage.

"Good tilth brings seedes,
Euill *tilture* weedes."
Tusser: Husbandry; March's Abstract.

til'-wood, *s.* [TIL (3).]

tĭm'-ą-çīte, *s.* [From Lat. *Timacum minus* = Gamzigrad, Servia; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Breithaupt to a felsitic rock enclosing crystals of white felspar, &c. Now shown to belong to the andesites (q.v.), some being quartz-free, and others grouping with the Quartz-andesites.

tĭ-mā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Timaliinæ (q.v.), with twelve species from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. Bill with sides much compressed to tip; few short bristles at base; nostrils in small groove, semilunar opening with a small scale; wings fifth to seventh quills longest; tarsi with one long scale in front.

tĭm-ą-lī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *timali(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Babbling Thrushes; a group of small, strong-legged, active Passerine birds, mostly of dull colours, which are especially characteristic of the Oriental region, in every part of which they abound, while they are much less plentiful in Australia and Africa. The Indo-Chinese sub-region is the head-quarters of the family, whence it diminishes rapidly in all directions in variety of both generic and specific forms. Wallace puts the genera at thirty-five and the species at 240. Other writers extend the limits of the family, which they place under the Turdiformes (q.v.), making the chief characteristic a rounded and concave wing, and divide it into the following sub-families: Troglodytinæ, Brachypodinæ, Timaliinæ, Cisticolinæ, and Miminæ.

tĭ-măl'-ĭ-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *timali(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Timaliidæ (q.v.), approximately equivalent to the family Timaliidæ as first described above. Bill moderate, keel curved; nostrils exposed; wings short and rounded; tail graduated; tarsi long and strong; toes long, strong, with large scales above; claws compressed and sharp.

tĭm-ar'-chą, *s.* [Gr. τιμαρχία (*timarchia*) = honour, respect.]

Entom.: A genus of Chrysomelidæ, akin to Chrysomela, but without wings, and having the elytra joined. One species, *Timarcha tenebricosa*, is popularly called the Bloody-nose Beetle.

tĭ-mą'-rĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Turk.] (See extract.)

"Those who, by a kind of feudal tenure, possess land on condition of service, are called *Timariots*; they serve as Spahis, according to the extent of territory, and bring a certain number into the field, generally cavalry."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos.* (Note.)

tĭm'-bal, *s.* [TYMBAL.]

tĭm'-bĕr (1), * **tim-bre,** * **tym-ber,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *timber* = stuff or material to build with; cogn. with Dut. *timmer* = timber or structure; Icel. *timbr*; Dan. *tömmer*; Sw. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer* = a room, timber; Goth. *timrjan* = to build; *timrja* = a builder; Icel. *timbra* = to build; Dan. *tömre*; Ger. *zimmern*; A.S. *timbrian* = to build. From the same root as Gr. δέμω (*demō*) = to build; Eng. *dome, domicile, domestic*, &c.; Lat. *domus* = a house. The *b* is excrescent, as in *number.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Trees cut down, squared, or capable of being squared, into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c., to be employed in the construction of houses, ships, &c., or in carpentry, joinery, &c. [BATTEN, BEAM, BOARD, DEAL, POST, RAFTER, &c.] Timber is usually sold by the load. A load of rough or unhewn timber is forty cubic feet, and a load of squared timber fifty cubic feet, estimated to weigh twenty cwt. In the case of planks, deals, &c., the load consists of so many square feet. Thus, a load of one-inch plank is 600 square feet, a load of planks thicker than one inch equals 600 square feet divided by the thickness in inches. The term is often used for all kinds of felled and seasoned wood.

2. A general term for growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes. The chief are fir, pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, teak, &c.

"Okes there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good *timber* as any can be, and also great store."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 275.

3. Sometimes applied to growing trees; trees generally; woods.

"The lack of *timber* is the most serious drawback of the whole region."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 507.

4. A piece of wood for building, or already framed; one of the main beams of a building.

"*Timbers* and planks . . . were all prepared."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* 5. The materials for any structure. (Used also figuratively, as in the example.)

"Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature: and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for sides to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm." —*Bacon*

6. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree.

"We take
From every tree lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

7. A leg. (*Naut. slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* Planks set to support the roof and sides of a gallery or drift. A set of timbers consists of the cap or head-piece, two uprights, legs, or stanchions, and the sleeper or sill.

2. *Shipbuild.:* One of the curved frames which form the ribs of a ship. They are built up of several pieces. The floor-timbers are between the keel and keelson, and the outward and upward extension-pieces are futtocks, first, second, third, &c. The portions extending above the deck-level are the top timbers. (Usually in the plural.)

B. *As adj.:* Made or constructed of wood: as, a *timber* house, *timber* work.

¶ *Timbers in the head:*

Shipbuild.: Pieces of timber with one end bearing on the upper cheeks, and the other extended to the main rail of the head.

timber-and-room, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The width of a timber and a space. Also called room-and-space, or berth-and-space.

timber-brick, *s.* A piece of timber, of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to attach the finishings to.

timber-frame, *s.* The same as GANG-SAW (q.v.).

timber-head, *s.*

Shipbuild.: So much of a frame-timber as rises above the deck.

timber-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: The end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming-eye.

* **timber-lode,** *s.*

Law: A service by which tenants formerly were bound to carry felled timber from the woods to the lord's house.

timber-man, *s.*

Mining: The man employed in placing supports of timber in the mine.

* **timber-mare,** *s.* A sort of wooden horse on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment.

timber-measure, *s.* [TIMBER, *s.*, A. I. 1.]

timber-merchant, *s.* A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe, *s.* A race-knife (q.v.).

timber-sow, *s.* A worm in wood; a wood-louse.

"Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timber-sows*, snails."—*Bacon.*

timber-toe, *s.* A ludicrous term for a wooden leg or a person with a wooden leg. Used also in the East-end of London for a person wearing clogs.

timber-trade, *s.* Commerce in timber. Up till the time of Henry VIII. the woods and forests of England supplied the timber which the country required. In this reign and that of Queen Elizabeth various measures were passed to prevent waste of native wood, and a timber trade from abroad arose. In the United States the abundance of native timber renders unnecessary any foreign trade except as an exportation, or the importation of fine cabinet woods from the tropics. The export of American timber (crude and manufactured) from the ports of the United States is large, reaching in 1890 the value of $28,255,745. The annual lumber product of this country is estimated as worth $700,000,000.

timber-tree, *s.* A tree yielding wood fit for building purposes.

timber-wain, *s.* A timber-waggon.

"Downward the ponderous *timber-wain* resounds."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

timber-work, * timber-worke, *s.* Work constructed of wood; woodwork.

"The stone work withstandeth the fier, and the *timber-worke* the battell ram."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 191.

timber-worm, *s.* Probably the larva of a beetle which bores into and feeds on timber.

timber-yard, *s.* A yard or place where timber is stored.

* **tĭm'-bĕr** (2), *s.* [Fr. *timbre*; Sw. *timber*; Low Ger. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer* = a certain number of skins. Remote etym. doubtful.] An old mercantile term, used both in England and Scotland to denote a certain number of skins, in the case of the skins of martens, ermine, sables, and the like, 40; of other skins, 130.

"Having presented them with two *timber* of sables." —*Beylin: Reformation*, ii. 202.

tĭm'-bĕr (3), *s.* [Fr. *timbre* = a crest, a helmet.]

Heraldry:

1. A row or rank of ermine in a nobleman's coat.

2. The helmet, mitre, coronet, &c., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

tĭm'-bĕr (1), * **tim-bre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TIMBER (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To furnish or construct with timber; to support with timber.

"The sides of this road, it was said, were not sufficiently *timbered*."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 16, 1887.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take to a tree; to settle or build on a tree.

"The one took up in a thicket of brushwood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by."—*L'Estrange.*

* **tĭm'-bĕr** (2), *v.t.* [TIMBER (3), *s.*] To surmount, to decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

"A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest."
Sylvester.

tĭm'-bĕred, * tim-bred, *a.* [Eng. *timber* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Furnished or constructed with timbers.

"A low *timbered* house, where the governour abides all the day time."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Covered or abounding with growing timber; wooded: as, The country is well *timbered.*

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Built, framed, shaped, formed.

"I think, Hector was not so clean *timbered*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. Massive; like timber.

"His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 50.

tĭm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *timber* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A timber-man.

timberer's axe, *s.*

Mining: An axe or hatchet used in chopping to length, and notching the timbers which support the roof and sides of the gallery or drift.

tĭm'-bĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *timber* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A small timber-tree. (*Prov.*)

* **tim-bes-tere,** * **tym-bes-tere,** *s.* [Eng. *timb(rel)*; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman who played on the timbrel or tambourine, to the music of which she danced. They often went about in bands or companies.

"A troop of timbrel-girls (or *tymbesteres*, as they were popularly called)."—*Lytton: Last of the Barons*, ch. ii.

* **tim-bour-ine,** *s.* [TAMBOURINE.]

* **tim-bre** (1), *s.* [TIMBER (1), *s.*]

* **tim-bre** (2), *s.* [Fr.] The same as TIMBER (2), *s.* (q.v.).

tĭm'-bre (bre as **bĕr)** (3), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: The crest which in any achievement stands on the top of the helmet.

tĭm'-bre (bre as **bĕr) (4), tym-bre,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tympanum* = a drum.] [TIMBREL.]

Music:

* **1.** A timbrel (q.v.).

"Where as she passeth by the streate,
There was ful many a *tymbre* beat,
And many a maide carolende."
Gower: C. A., vi.

2. The quality of tone distinguishing voices, instruments, and stops, irrespective of pitch or intensity. All the notes of a given stop of an organ have of necessity the same timbre, but in pitch they range throughout the extent of the chromatic scale. Corresponding notes of stops pitched in unison, such as the open diapason, dulciana, trumpet, bassoon, cremona, vox humana, have the same pitch, but each differs from the others in timbre; the quality of the tone is different. This difference is attained in various ways. Some of the pipes have wooden mouth-pieces, others metallic mouth-pieces, reed pipes, reeds of varying qualities, tubes of varying proportions and shapes, to imitate the peculiar sounds of the various instruments after which they are named, as flute, trumpet, bassoon, oboe, &c.

tĭm'-brel, * tĭm'-brell, * tym-brel, * tym-byre, *s.* [A dimin. from Mid. Eng. *timbre*, from Fr. *timbre*; O. Fr. *tymbre* = a timbrel, from Lat. *tympanum* = a drum, from Gr. τύμπανον (*tumpanon*) = a kettledrum.] [TYMPANUM.]

Music: An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tambourine. It has been in use from the earliest times (Exod. xv. 20). It is now known as a tambourine.

"Field, town, and city with his name do ring;
The tender virgins to their *timbrels* sing
Ditties of him."
Drayton: David & Goliah.

* **timbrel-girl,** *s.* A timbestere (q.v.).

"She saw . . . the hateful *timbrel-girls*, followed by the rabble, and weaving their strange dances towards the spot."—*Lytton: Last of the Barons*, ch. iii.

* **tĭm'-brelled, * tĭm'-breled,** *a.* [Eng. *timbrel*; *-ed.*] Sung to the accompaniment of the timbrel.

"In vain with *timbreled* anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.'
Milton: On the Nativity.

* **tĭm-brŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Fr. *timbre* = a stamp; Eng. suff. *-ology.*] The science or study of postage-stamps.

* **tĭm-brŏph'-ĭ-lĭ,** *s.* [Fr. *timbre* = a stamp, and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] The same as PHILATELY (q.v.).

"It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or *timbrophily*. It is, we believe, also styled in some English works timbrology." —*Athenæum*, Oct. 1, 1881, p. 431.

* **tĭm-bụ-rine',** *a.* [TAMBOURINE.]

time (1), * **tyme,** *s.* [A.S. *tíma* = time; cogn. with Icel. *tími*; Dan. *time*; Sw. *timme* = an hour. From the same root as *tide* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The general idea of successive existence; measure of duration. It is absolute or relative. Absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. It is conceived by us as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts and divisible without end. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, often marked by particular phenomena, as the apparent revolution of the celestial bodies, the rotation of the earth on its axis, &c. Relative time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds, and measured by instruments constructed for the purposes, as clocks, watches, chronometers, clepsydras, sun-dials, hour-glasses, &c., the first three being those commonly employed. Time is often personified as an old man, winged and bearing a scythe.

"Our conception of *time* originates in that of motion; and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *Time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. *Time* therefore may be defined, The perceived number of successive movements."—*Gillies: Aristotle's Ethics; Analysis*, ch. ii.

2. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and considered either as a space or as a point, a period as well as a moment; season, moment, occasion.

"At that *time* I made her weep."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

3. An age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived: as, This happened in the *time* of Moses.

¶ *The time:* The present age or period.

"*The time* is out of joint." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

4. A proper occasion or season for anything; hence, an opportunity.

"But an adversary of no common prowess was watching his *time*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

5. Life or duration of life regarded as employed or destined to employment; the allotted period of life.

"I like this place,
And willingly would waste my *time* in it."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

6. The present life; existence or duration of a being in this world.

7. All time, the future, eternity.

"To keep your name living to *time*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

8. The state of things at a particular moment or season; prevailing state of circumstances; circumstances. (Generally in the plural, and often with an adjective, as good *times*, hard *times*, &c.)

"The spacious *times* of great Elizabeth."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 7.

9. Performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; hence, simply used by way of multiplication.

"Ay me, she cries, and twenty *times* Woe, woe."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 833.

10. Leisure; sufficient time or opportunity.

"Little *time* for idle questioners."
Tennyson: Enid, 272.

*11. Duration of a being; age, years.

"A youth of greater *time* than I shall show to be."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

12. Hour of death, period of travail or the like. (*Luke* i. 57.)

13. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The Unity in time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. [UNITY.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The same as TENSE, *s.* (q.v.).

2. *Music:*

(1) The relative duration of a sound (or rest) as measured by the rhythmical proportions of the different notes, taking the semibreve (𝅝) as the unit or standard: the minim (𝅗𝅥) being half the semibreve; the crotchet (♩) half the minim; the quaver (♪) half the crotchet, and so on.

(2) The division of musical phrases into certain regulated portions measured with regard to the value of the notes with respect to the semibreve, which, in modern music, is held to be the standard of time. There are two sorts of time: duple, with two, four, or eight beats in the bar; and triple, with three beats in a bar. There is also compound time, or time formed of the union of triple with duple, and triple with triple, each having a distinctive time signature.

(3) The absolute velocity or pace at which a movement is performed, as indicated by the directions, quick, slow, presto, grave, lento, allegro, &c.

3. *Phrenol.:* One of the perceptive faculties, the organ of which is divided into two portions, one placed above the middle of each eyebrow. It is supposed to enable one to conceive the duration of events or phenomena, and their simultaneous or successive occurrence.

¶ *Time* is the generic term; it is either taken for the whole or the part. We speak of *time* when the simple idea of *time* only is to be expressed, as the *time* of the day, or the *time* of the year. The *date* is that *period* of *time* which is reckoned from the *date* or commencement of a thing to the *time* that it is spoken of; hence, we speak of a thing as being of a long or a short *date*. *Era* and *epoch* both refer to points of *time* rendered remarkable by events; but the former is more commonly employed in the literal sense for points of computation in chronology, as the Christian *era;* the latter is indefinitely employed for any *period* distinguished by remarkable events; the grand rebellion is an *epoch* in the history of England. (*Crabb.*)

¶ 1. *Absolute time:* Time irrespective of local standards; time everywhere reckoned from one standard.

2. *Apparent time, Solar time:* Time as reckoned by the movements of the sun; time as shown by a sun-dial.

3. *Astronomical time:* Mean solar time, reckoned by counting the hours continuously from one to twenty-four, instead of dividing them into two twelves.

4. *At times:* At distant intervals of duration.

"The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times*."
—*Judges* xiii. 25.

5. *Civil time:* Time as reckoned for the purposes of civil or of ordinary life. In most civilised countries the division of civil time is into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, besides vaguer designations, such as morning, noon, evening, night, &c.

6. *Common time:*

(1) *Mil.:* The ordinary time taken in marching, being about ninety paces per minute, as distinguished from quick time, in which 110 paces are taken.

(2) *Music:* [COMMON-TIME].

7. *Equation of time:* [EQUATION].

8. *Greenwich time:* Time as settled by the passage of the sun's centre over the meridian of Greenwich, England. [RAILWAY-TIME.]

9. *In good time:*

(1) At the right moment; in good season.

"To jest *in good time*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

(2) Fortunately, happily. (Often used ironically.)

"*In good time* here comes the noble duke."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

10. *In time:*

(1) At the right moment; before it is too late.

"Gentle physic given *in time* had cured me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(2) In course of time; in the course of things; by degrees: eventually: as, He got well *in time*.

11. *Local time:* Time determined by the moment at which the sun comes to the meridian at any particular place. As the extension of the railroad system has introduced railroad, or standard, time into every part of the United States, the reckoning of local time is becoming obsolete. [STANDARD-TIME, UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

12. *Mean time, Mean solar time:* [MEAN-TIME].

13. *Nick of time:* The exact moment in point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.

14 *Railroad time:* Standard time, to which all railroad clocks are adjusted.

¶ *Central-time; Eastern-time; Mountain-time; Pacific-time.* [See UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

15. *Sidereal time:* [SIDEREAL-TIME].

16. *Solar time:* [¶ 2.].

17. *Time about:* Alternately.

18. *Time enough:* In season; soon enough.

19. *Time of day:*

(1) A greeting or salutation appropriate to the hour of the day, as Good morning, Good evening, &c.

"When every one will give the *time of day*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

(2) The latest aspect of affairs; a dodge. (*Slang.*)

* 20. *Time of grace:* Time during which hunting could be lawfully carried on.

21. *Time out of mind, Time immemorial:*

Law: Time beyond legal memory: that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1189.

22. *To beat time:* [BEAT, *v.*, C. 16].

23. *To move, run, or go against time:* To move, run, or go, as a horse, a runner, &c., as fast as possible so as to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance that can be passed over in a certain time.

24. *To kill time:* To beguile time; to occupy one's self so as to cause the time to pass pleasantly or without tediousness.

25. *To lose time:*

(1) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the conjuncture; to delay.

"The earl *lost* no *time*, but marched day and night."
—*Clarendon.*

(2) To go too slow: as, A watch or clock *loses time*.

26. *True time:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* Mean time as kept by a good clock.

(2) *Astron.:* Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's centre over the meridian.

¶ *Time* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are for the most part self-explanatory: as, *time-battered, time-enduring, time-worn*, &c.

time-ball, *s.* A ball on a pole, dropped by electricity at a prescribed instant of time (usually 12 M.); an electric time-ball. It is used especially in maritime cities to give time to the officers of the ships in port.

time-bargain, *s.* An engagement entered into with a view to being closed before or at a given time. The subject of these bargains may be any commodity whatever, such as cotton, iron, wool, tobacco, corn, &c., and purchases or sales of these commodities against time are often made. But by far the largest number of time bargains are made in Stock Exchange securities; and are generally mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the settling-day.

"*Time-bargains* originated in the practice of closing the bank for six weeks in each quarter for the preparation of the dividends. As no transfer could be made during that period, it became a practice to buy and sell for the opening. The habit, once formed, was extended to other stocks, and as neither stock nor capital was necessary for the conclusion of bargains, it opened the way for a host of needy adventurers, who were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of making a gain, while they had nothing to lose."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dict.*

time-beguiling, *a.* Making time pass quickly and pleasantly away.

"A *time-beguiling* ditty, for delight
Of his fond partner, silent in the nest."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***time-bettering,** *a.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations.

"Some fresher stamp of the *time-bettering* days."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 82.

***time-bewasted,** *a.* Consumed or used up by time.

"My oil-dried lamp, and *time-bewasted* light."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

*** time-bill,** *s.* A time-table.

time-book, *s.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

***time-candle,** *s.* A candle in which the size and quality of the material and the wick are so regulated that a certain length will burn in a given time. Candles coloured or indented at certain intervals so as to mark time were patented in England in 1859.

time-detector, *s.* An instrument for recording the time at which a watchman may be present at different stations on his beat.

time-fuse, *s.* A fuse which can be so arranged as to explode a charge at a certain determinate interval after the time of its ignition. This is usually effected either by cutting out or off a portion of the fuse or by employing compositions of which given lengths burn at different rates.

time-gun, *s.* A gun which is fired by electricity at a particular time of day, as on the falling of a time-ball, or as a substitute for it.

time-hallowed, *a.* Hallowed or sanctified by age.

"The energetic words
Which a *time-hallowed* poet hath employ'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv

time-honored, *a.* Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance; being of a venerable age.

"Herself the solitary scion left
Of a *time-honoured* race." *Byron: Dream*, 2.

time-keeper, *s.*

1. A clock, watch, or chronometer.

"The same watch, or *time-keeper*, which I had carried out in my last voyage."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. 1, ch. i.

2. A person who keeps, marks, regulates, or records the times, as of the departure of conveyances, performances in races, &c., hours worked by workmen, &c.

time-lock, *s.* A lock having clock-work attached, which, when wound up and locked, prevents the bolt being withdrawn, even by means of the proper key, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.

time-piece, *s.* An instrument for recording time; especially a small clock placed on mantel-pieces, side-tables, &c.

"That warning *time-piece* never ceased."
Longfellow: Old Clock on the Stairs.

time-pleaser, *s.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

"*Time-pleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1

time-server, *s.*

*1. One engaged in serving his time. Not originally conveying the imputation which it does now.

"He is a good *time-server* that improves the present for God's glory and his own salvation."—*Fuller: Holy State*, vol. iii., ch. xix.

2. One who acts in accordance with circumstances; one who suits his conduct, opinions, and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

time-serving, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Complying with the times; obsequiously complying with the ruling power.

"In vain the *time-serving* bishops ranged themselves on the king's side."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* An acting conformably to times and seasons; usually an obsequious compliance with the humours of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

"If such, by trimming and *time-serving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the Church of England, this will produce confusion."—*South.*

time servingness, *s.* The quality or state of being time-serving; a truckling line of conduct.

"*Time-servingness* and malice."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 2.

time-table, *s.*

1. A table or register of times, as of the hours of departure or arrival of trains, steamboats, &c., of the hours to be observed in schools, &c.

2. A record of time of employés.

3. A board divided by vertical and horizontal lines representing time and distance respectively, and used to denote speed of trains.

4. A table containing the relative value of every note in music.

time, *v.t. & i.* [Time, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adapt to the time, or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper time or season.

"The powerful impression being well *timed*, produced in them a permanent reformation."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 20.

2. To regulate as to time.

"Alone I tread this path—for aught I know,
Timing my steps to time."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Naming of Places, No. vi.

3. To ascertain, mark, or record the time, duration, or rate of.

"It would be well to know whether the speeds stated to have been attained by the Scotch express were proved by actual *timing* with a watch, or only guessed at."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To keep time; to harmonize.

2. To waste time; to procrastinate, to delay.

"They *timed* it out all that spring, and a great part of the next summer."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 81.

* **time'-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *time*, and *ful(l).*] Seasonable, timely, early.

"Interrupting by his vigilant endeavours all offer of *timeful* return towards God."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* **time'-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *time(e); -ist.*] One who keeps time in music; a timist. (Used with a qualifying adjective: as, a good *timeist*, a bad *timeist.*)

"To do her justice, she was a perfect *timeist*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. lxiv.

time'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *time*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time; out of season.

"Alas! whose speech too oft I broke
With gambol rude and *timeless* joke."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

* 2. Untimely, premature, unnatural.

"Revenge the blood of innocents
That Guise hath slain by treason of his heart,
And brought by murder to their *timeless* ends."
Marlowe: Edward II., i. 1.

* 3. Without end; interminable.

"*Timeless* night and chaos." *Young.*

* **time'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *timeless; -ly.*] In a timeless manner; unseasonably, prematurely.

"O fairest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose fading *timelessly*."
Milton: On the Death of an Infant, &c.

time'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *timely; -ness.*] The quality or state of being timely; seasonableness, opportuneness.

"Tacitus pronounced his father-in-law Agricola happy, not only in the renown of his life, but in the *timeliness* of his death."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 946.

* **time'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *time*, s.; suff. *-ling.*] A time-server.

"Divers numbers, which are faint-hearted and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings*."—*Bacon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel; The Supplication.*

tīme'-lў, * **time-lie,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *time; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Seasonable; being in good time; early.

"Heaven's breathing influence fail'd not to bestow
A *timely* promise of unlook'd-for fruit."
Wordsworth: White Doe.

* 2. Keeping time or measure.

3. Early; soon attained; premature.

"Happy were I in my *timely* death."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

* 4. Coming in due time.

"And sing to thee until that *timelie* death
By heaven's doome doo ende my earthlie daies."
Spenser: Ruines of Time.

B. *As adv.:* In good time, early, soon, seasonably, betimes.

"You spurn the favours offer'd from his hand,
Think, *timely* think, what terrors are behind."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

* **timely-parted,** *a.* Having died a natural death. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.)

tī-mĕn'-ō-guў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A rope made fast to an anchor when stowed, to keep ropes from fouling on it.

* **tīme'-oŭs,** * **tīm'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *time*, s.; *-ous.*] Timely, seasonable.

"By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off."—*Bacon.*

* **tīme'-oŭs-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *timeous; -ly.*] In a timeous manner; in good time; betimes.

"But I *timeously* remembered Benjamin West's entry in his diary."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1886.

tīm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tim(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which times; specif., a watch which has a seconds-hand, revolving once in a minute, and a counting hand which records minutes. It has a projecting pin which, when pressed, causes the hand to fly back to zero, and remain there till the pressure is removed. A form of stop-watch, keeping not actual time, but the time between events, such as the starting and arrival time in a race. [Half-timer.]

tĭm'-ĭd, *s.* [Fr. *timide*, from Lat. *timidus* = full of fear; *timor* = fear; *timeo* = to fear; Sp., Port., & Ital. *timido.*] Fearful; wanting nerve or courage to meet danger; timorous.

"And of rendering to him services from which scrupulous or *timid* agents might have shrunk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

tĭ-mĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *timidité*, from Lat. *timiditatem*, accus. of *timiditas*, from *timidus* = timid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being timid; fearfulness; want of courage to meet danger; timorousness.

"This proceedeth from nothing else but extreame folly and *timidity* of heart."—*P. Holland: Pluturch*, p. 234.

tĭm'-ĭd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *timid; -ly.*] In a timid manner; without courage.

tĭm'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *timid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being timid; timidity.

* **tĭm'-ĭd-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *timidus* = timid (q.v.).] Timid, fearful, timorous.

"Fortune th' audacious doth juvare,
But lets the *timidous* miscarry."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

tĭm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Time, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Mach.: The regulation of the parts of a machine so that all the motions shall take place in due order and time. This may be illustrated in the sewing machine, in which the stroke of the needle, the shuttle, and the feed take place necessarily in an exact sequence.

timing-apparatus, *s.*

Rail.: An apparatus for automatically recording the rate of speed of railway-trains.

* **tĭm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *tim(e); -ish.*] Fashionable.

"A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke."—*Harl. Miscell.*, i. 612.

tĭm'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *tim(e); -ist.*]

1. One who keeps time in music. (With a qualifying adjective: as, a good *timist*, a bad *timist.*)

* 2. A time-server.

"A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's."—*Overbury: Characters*, sign. E. 7, b.

tĭm'-mĕn, *s.* [Tamine.]

Fabric: A kind of woollen cloth; tamine.

"Amid the tolls of broadcloth and *timmen*."—*Mrs Ferrier: Inheritance*, iii. 12.

tĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Timber.] (*Scotch.*)

tī-mŏc'-ra-çў, *s.* [Gr. τιμοκρατία (*timokratia*): τιμή (*timē*) = honour, worth, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. It also signified a government which formed a sort of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling classes, composed of the best and noblest citizens, struggled for pre-eminence between themselves.

"*Timocracy* [is] a term made use of by some Greek writers, especially Aristotle, to signify a peculiar form of constitution: but there are two different senses in which it is thus used, corresponding to the different meanings of the word, τιμή, a price, or honour, from which it is derived. According to the first, it represents a state in which the qualification for office is a certain amount of property; in the latter, it is a kind of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the best and noblest citizens, struggle for pre-eminence amongst themselves."—*Brande & Cox.*

* **tī'-mō-crăt'-ĭc,** *a* [Timocracy.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a timocracy.

"The *timocratic* democracies of the Achæans rose upon the ruins of those intellectual . . . oligarchies."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 25.

tī-mŏn-eër', *s.* [Fr. *timonnier*, from *timon* = a helm or tiller, from Lat. *temonem*, accus. of *temo* = a pole.]

Naut.: A helmsman; also, one on the look-out who directs a helmsman.

"While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies
The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

* **tī'-mŏn-īst,** *s.* [See def.] A misanthrope; like *Timon* of Athens.

"I did it to retire me from the world
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*."
Dekker: Satiromastix.

* **tī'-mŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Timonist.] To play the misanthrope.

"I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a Satyr on the whole species."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306.

tĭm-ō-rō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With hesitation.

tĭm'-ŏr-oŭs, * **tĭm'-ĕr-oŭs,** * **tym-er-ous,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *timorosus*, from *timor* = fear.] [Timid.]

1. Fearful of danger; timid; wanting courage or nerve.

"So with her young, amid the woodland shades,
A *timorous* hind the lion's court invades."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 141.

2. Indicating fear; characterized by fear; full of scruples.

"With like *timorous* accent and dire yell."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

tĭm'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, * **tĭm'-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *timorous; -ly.*] In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; with fear.

"*Timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

tĭm'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, * **tym-er-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *timorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity.

"If he finds in any of them a foolish *timorousness* (for so he calls the first appearance of a tender conscience), he calls them fools and blockheads."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

tĭm'-ŏr-sŏme, *a.* [Lat. *timor* = fear; Eng suff. *-some.*] Easily frightened; timid. (*Scotch.*)

Tĭm'-ō-thў, *s.* [Lat. *Timotheus*; Gr. Τιμόθεος (*Timotheos*) = one who honours God; as adj. = honouring God; τιμάω (*timaō*) = to honour, and θεός (*theos*) = God.]

Script. Biog.: One of the companions of St. Paul on his missionary travels. Timothy was born either at Lystra or Derbe; his father was a Greek, his mother a Jewess (Acts xvi. 1–2). Both his mother Eunice and his grandmother Lois were Christians (2 Tim. i. 5), having probably been converted by St. Paul on his first missionary tour through Lycaonia (Acts xiv. 6). Hence Timothy early knew the [Jewish] scriptures, probably with Christian interpretations (2 Tim. iii. 15); but his actual conversion seems to have been effected through the instrumentality of St. Paul, if, indeed, this be the meaning of the phrase "my own son in the faith" (1 Tim. i. 2). His constitution was feeble, sensitive, with a certain tendency to asceticism, yet not free from temptation to "youthful lusts" (2 Tim. ii. 22). He was

strongly recommended to St. Paul by the Christians at Lystra and Iconium. The apostle therefore chose him as missionary colleague, and had him circumcised for the sake of facilitating his work among the Jews (Acts xvi. 3). He thoroughly gained the confidence and affection of St. Paul, and was with him in Macedonia and Corinth (A.D. 52–53; Acts xvii. 14, xviii. 5; 1 Thess. i. 1), and at Ephesus, from which he was despatched for special duty to Corinth (A.D. 55–56; 1 Cor. iv. 17, xvi. 10). Returning, he was with St. Paul when the second epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Romans were penned (2 Cor. i. 1; Rom. xvi. 21), as also when he passed through Asia Minor prior to his arrest (A.D. 57–58; Acts xx. 4), and during his imprisonment at Rome (A.D. 61–63; Col. i. 1; Philem. 1; Phil. i. 1). Probably about A.D. 64 he was left in charge of the Ephesian church. In Heb. xiii. 23 his own imprisonment and liberation are recorded. Tradition makes him ultimately suffer martyrdom, either in A.D. 96 or in A.D. 109.

¶ (1) *The First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to Timothy. Some persons in the Ephesian church had taught, or appeared disposed to teach, a doctrine different from that of the apostle. Paul therefore, on departing for Macedonia, left Timothy behind to restrain those false teachers (1 Tim. i. 3–7), pretentious men too much given to profitless "fables and endless genealogies" (verse 4). Paul charged Timothy to preach the gospel, defining it as "a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (i. 5–20). Paul then commends prayer (ii. 1–8), defines the position of women in the Christian church (9–15), explains the duties of a bishop (iii. 1–7), and of a deacon and his wife (iii. 8–13), and, expressing the hope that he soon may see Timothy (iii. 14), gives him personal counsel (15), presents as beyond controversy the mystery (hidden thing) of godliness (16), predicts by the Spirit perilous times (iv. 1–4), adds fresh injunctions to his younger colleague (v.–vi.), explaining what his action should be towards elderly and younger men, and elder and younger women (v. 1–16), the Christian functionaries called elders (17), slaves (vi. 1–2), the rich (17–19), and what should be his conduct in the office which he held in trust (20–21). Eusebius summed up the verdict of Christian antiquity in placing the first epistle to Timothy among the Homologoumena. Modern rationalistic critics, from Schmidt and Schleiermacher to Renan, have denied its authenticity, of which, however, there have been powerful defenders. Various dates have been assigned to it; one of the most probable is A.D. 56.

(2) *The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle written by St. Paul after he had become a prisoner (i. 8). in Rome (17), in bonds (ii. 9), who had been at least once judicially examined and been required to make his "answer" (iv. 16), a crisis which, however, ended in his being "delivered out of the mouth of the lion" [Nero(?)] (iv. 17). Commencing by expressing his love for Timothy and his earnest desire to see him (i. 1–5), he exhorts him to stedfastness in the faith (6–18), to hardiness and unworldliness (ii. 1–7), to the avoidance of frivolous and entangling questions, to purity, (ii. 8–23), and to meekness under provocation (24–26). His counsels are all the more fervent that many have deserted him for heresy or the world (i. 15, ii. 17, 18, iv. 10); and he foresaw that a general impatience of sound doctrine was destined to appear (iii. 1–17, iv. 1–4). A certain air of sadness pervades the epistle, but the writer looks forward to his probably near martyrdom in tranquil trust in his Redeemer whom he had served so long and so well (iv. 6–8). He closes with sundry greetings and with the benediction. The evidence for the authenticity of the epistle is the same as that for the previous letter. Two dates assigned it are A.D. 63 and July or August A.D. 65. It seems to have been the last of St. Paul's epistles.

Timothy-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Phleum pratense. Its common name from Mr. Timothy Hanson, who did much to promote its cultivation in the United States and Canada. It is a native of Europe, but is very extensively grown in this country. It is often called Cat's-tail Grass from its spike-like panicle, several inches long. It is tender and nutritious and much relished by cattle.

* **tim'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [TIMEOUS.]

* **tim'-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *timous; -ly.*] In time; timeously, betimes.

* **tim-whis'-keў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A light one-horse chaise without a head.

"It is not like the difference between . . . a whiskey and a *tim-whiskey*, that is to say, no difference at all."
—*Southey: The Doctor*, interch. xiv.

tin, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *tin;* cogn. with Dut., Icel., & Dan. *tin;* Sw. *tenn;* Ger. *zinn.* The Wel. *ystaen;* Corn. *stean;* Bret. *stéan;* Ir. *stan,* and Fr. *étain* are from Lat. *stagnum, stannum* = tin.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Thin plates of iron covered with tin. [TIN-PLATE.]

2. *Fig.:* A slang term for money.

"And is this all! And I have seen the whole,
Cathedral, chapel, nunnery, and graves!
'Tis scantly worth the *tin*, upon my soul."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 30.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Stannum. A tetrad metallic element, Symb. Sn; at. wt. 118; sp. gr. 7·28; found in the state of oxide in tin-stone, in Cornwall, and also in Saxony, Bohemia, and Malacca. To obtain the metal, the ore is first crushed to a powder, washed to free it from earthy impurities, and roasted in a reverberatory furnace to expel sulphur and arsenic. It is then strongly heated with coal or charcoal, and the metal thus obtained cast into blocks. When pure it is a white metal with a high metallic lustre, is soft and malleable, and may be beaten into thin leaves (tinfoil). At a temperature of 200° it becomes brittle, at 228° it fuses, and when raised to a white heat it enters into ebullition, and burns with a brilliant white light. When rubbed, it evolves a peculiar odour, and when bent backwards and forwards emits a peculiar crackling noise. It dissolves in hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids. Tin forms two well-defined classes of compounds, viz., the stannous, in which it is bivalent, and the stannic, in which it is quadrivalent. It also forms an intermediate class called stannoso-stannic compounds.

2. *Hist. & Comm.:* The tin-mines of Cornwall have been worked from a very remote period. The Phœnicians probably obtained the metal from the Scilly Isles, the Romans did so from Spain. In modern times the mines of Cornwall and Devon have been worked with much success. Tin is abundant in the Black Hills, South Dakota, but is difficult to extract from its ore, and is not much worked.

3. *Min.:* Stated to have been found in Siberia with gold, and also in Bolivia; but it is still a doubtful native element.

4. *Pharm.:* Tin-salts have been experimentally administered, though rarely, in some nervous affections, as epilepsy and chorea. By the Hindoo native doctors they are given chiefly for urinary affections.

B. *As adj.:* Made of tin: as, a *tin* pot, a *tin* canister, &c.

¶ Tin-ore = *Cassiterite, Stannine;* tin-oxide and tin-pyrites = *Stannine;* tin-stone = *Cassiterite.*

tin-dichloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SnCl_2$. Stannous chloride. A gray resinous-looking substance, obtained in the anhydrous state by distilling a mixture of calomel and powdered tin. It is fusible below redness, and volatile at a higher temperature.

tin dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: SnO_2. Stannic oxide. A white amorphous powder prepared by heating tin, or tin monoxide, in contact with air. It is very insoluble, not being attacked by acids even in the concentrated state.

tin-glass, * **tin-glasse,** *s.*

* 1. An old name for pewter or solder.

2. The glassmakers' name for bismuth.

tin-glaze, *s.*

Pottery: An opaque glaze, or enamel, having oxide of tin as a basis, used upon majolica ware and other fine pottery.

tin-liquor, *s.* A dyer's solution of tin, digested in hydrochloric and nitric acids, with an addition of salt.

tin-monoxide, *s.*

Chem.: SnO. Stannous oxide. A dense black powder prepared by heating stannous oxalate out of contact with air. It is permanent in the air, but when touched with a red-hot wire takes fire and burns like tinder.

tin-mordant, *s.* The same as TIN-LIQUOR (q.v.).

tin-ore, *s.* The ore of tin. [TIN, *s.*]

* **tin penny,** *s.* A customary duty in England, formerly paid to the tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines.

tin-pot, *s.* The first of the set of baths in which sheet-iron is dipped for tinning.

tin-salt, *s.*

Chem.: $SnCl_2.2H_2O$. The hydrated chloride of tin produced by dissolving tin in hot hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in needles, freely soluble in water, and is extensively used as a mordant in dyeing and calico-printing.

tin-saw, *s.*

Bricklay.: A saw used by bricklayers for cutting kerfs in bricks in order to render them more readily dressed by the axe which hews them into shape for the skew or gauged work, dome, or niche for which they are destined.

tin-scrap, *s.* Clippings or scraps made in the manufacture of tin-ware. It consists of iron plate, partially alloyed, and also coated with tin, the amount of the latter varying from three to five per cent. In inferior wares the tin is itself debased with lead.

tin-sesquioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Sn_2O_3. A slimy substance obtained by the action of ferric oxide on stannous chloride. It is soluble in hydrochloric acid and in ammonia.

tin-smith, *s.* One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.

tin-tack, *s.* A tack dipped in melted tin.

tin-tetrachloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SnCl_4$. Stannic chloride. A thin, colourless, mobile liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of powdered tin and corrosive sublimate. It boils at 120°, fumes in the air, and, when mixed with water, solidifies to a soft mass called butter of tin.

tin-trichloride, *s.*

Chem.: $SnCl_3$. Stannoso-stannic chloride. Produced by dissolving tin sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. It is only known in solution, and acts like a mixture of dichloride and tetrachloride.

tin-type, *s.* A photograph taken on a tinned plate; a stannotype or ferrotype.

tin-white cobalt, *s.*

Min.: The same as SMALTINE (q.v.).

* **tin-worm,** *s.* An insect; a species of millipede. (*Bailey.*)

tin, *v.t.* [TIN, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with tin.

"The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it."—*Mortimer.*

2. To put up in a tin case: as, To *tin* meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, &c.

tĭ-năm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tinam(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Game Birds, with nine genera and thirty-nine species. Bill straight, flattened, with membrane at base, nostrils large; wings short and concave, toes long. They form a very remarkable family, with the general appearance of partridges or hemipodes, but with the tail very small or entirely wanting. They differ greatly in their organization from any of the Old World Gallinæ, and approach, in some respects, the Ostriches. They are very terrestrial in their habits, frequenting the forests, open plains, and mountains of the Neotropical region, from Patagonia and Chili to Mexico, but are absent from the Antilles. Their colouring is very

sober and protective, as is the case with so many ground-birds, and they are seldom adorned with crests or other ornamental plumes, so prevalent in the order to which they belong. (*Wallace.*)

tĭn'-a-mŏu, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the family Tinamidæ (q.v.).

tĭn'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *tinamou* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Tinamidæ, with seven species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. Bill rather short, hooked at tip, sides compressed, nostrils towards base; wings with third and fourth quills longest, tips curved; tail very short, coverts lengthened; claws thick and short.

tĭn'-ca, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Tench (q.v.); a genus of Cyprinidæ, with a single species, *Tinca tinca* († *vulgaris*), found all over Europe in stagnant waters with soft bottom. Scales small, deeply embedded in the thick skin; lateral line complete; dorsal short, having its origin opposite the ventral, anal short, caudal somewhat truncated; mouth anterior, with a barbel at the angles; gill-rakers short, lanceolate; pseudobranchiæ rudimentary; pharyngeal teeth cuneiform, slightly hooked at the end.

2. *Palæont.:* From Tertiary freshwater formations.

tĭn'-cal, *s.* [Tincal.]

tĭn-ŏăl'-cō-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *tincal*, and *conite.*]

Min.: A pulverulent and efflorescent variety of borax (q.v.), containing 32 per cent. of water, found in California.

tĭn'-chill, tĭn'-chel, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *timchioll* = circuit, compass.] A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space of country, and gradually closing in, brought immense numbers of deer together so as to capture or kill them.

"We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

* **tĭnct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] [Tinge.]

1. To tinge, to stain, to dye, to spot, to tint.

"March the 27th in the sealed weather-glass, when first put into water, the *tincted* spirit rested at 8⅞ inches."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 147.

2. To imbue with a taste.

"We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel."—*Bacon.*

* **tĭnct,** *s.* [Tinct, *v.*]

1. Stain, colour, tint, dye.

"Raising a world of gayer *tinct* and grace."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 44.

2. The grand elixir of the alchemists; tincture.

"That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

* **tĭnct,** *a.* [Lat. *tinctus.*] Coloured, tinctured, stained.

"The blew in black, the greene in gray, is *tinct.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

* **tĭnc-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *tinctor* = a dyer, from *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] Pertaining to colours or dyes; imparting a colour or dye.

tĭnc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *tinctura* = a dyeing, from *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye; Sp. & Ital. *tintura*; Fr. *teinture.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A tinge or shade of colour; a colour, a tint.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A slight taste superadded to any substance: as, a *tincture* of orange-peel.

(2) A slight quality added to anything; a tinge.

"All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 33.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the menstruum.

2. *Her.:* The name given to the colours, metals, or tints used for the field or ground of an emblazoned shield, including the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, the several colours, and the furs.

3. *Pharm.:* A coloured solution of some animal or vegetable principle. Tinctures are very numerous. Garrod has a list of nearly seventy, commencing with the tincture of aconite and the tincture of aloes. Different menstrua are employed; chiefly rectified spirit, proof spirit, compound spirit of ammonia, and spirit of ether.

tincture-press, *s.* An apparatus for thoroughly extracting the active principles of plants, &c., by submitting them to compression.

tĭnc'-ture, *v.t.* [Tincture, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To colour, to dye, to stain; to imbue or impregnate with a colour or tint.

"A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours."—*Watts.*

2. *Fig.:* To imbue, to tinge.

"It is, indeed, generally true, that the history of a mechanical art affords but insipid entertainment to a mind which is *tinctured* with the liberality of philosophy and the elegance of classical literature."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 135.

* **tĭnd,** * **tinde,** * **teend,** * **tend,** *v.t.* [A.S. *tendan* = to kindle; cogn. with Dan. *tænde*; Sw. *tända*; Goth. *tandjan*; Ger. *zünden.*] [Tinder.] To kindle; to set on fire.

"And stryful Atin in their stubborne mind
Coles of contention and hot vengeance *tind.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 11.

* **tĭnd,** * **tynde,** *s.* [Tine (1), *s.*]

tĭn'-dal, *s.* [Hind. *tandail.*] A boatswain's mate; the master or coxswain of the large pier-boats which ply in the harbour of Bombay; also, an attendant on an army. (*East Indies.*)

tĭn'-dĕr, * **ton-dre,** * **tun-der,** *s.* [A.S. *tyndre*, cogn. with *tendan* = to kindle; Icel. *tundr* = tinder; *tendra* = to light a fire; *tandri* = fire; Dan. *tönder* = tinder; Sw. *tunder*; Ger. *zünder.*] Any substance eminently combustible. It is usually of dried rotten wood or rag, dipped in a preparation of sulphur, used to kindle a fire from a spark. [Amadou.]

"In one of them there was the stone they strike fire with, and *tinder* made of bark, but of what tree could not be distinguished."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

tinder-box, *s.* A box in which tinder is kept.

"Whose leaves are fair, but their hearts good for nothing but to be tinder for the devil's *tinder-box.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

tinder-like, *a.* Like tinder; easily catching fire.

"Hasty, and *tinder-like*, upon too trivial motion."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

tinder-ore, *s.*

Min.: An impure, soft variety of Jamesonite (q.v.). Colour, a dark dirty red. Formerly referred to kermesite, but now shown to be a mixture of jamesonite with red silver and mispickel. Found in the mines of the Hartz mountains.

* **tĭn'-dĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tinder*; *-y.*] Like tinder; inflammable.

"I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 44.

tīne (1), * **tind,** * **tynde,** *s.* [Prop. *tind* (cf. *woodbine* for *woodbind*), from A.S. *tind*; cogn. with Icel. *tindr* = a spike, a tooth of a rake or harrow; Sw. *tinne* = the tooth of a rake. Allied to *tooth* (q.v.).] A term properly applied to a prong which pierces, as in forks, whether for culinary or table use, or such as are adapted for hay or manure. It must not be confounded with tooth, as in the harrow, or the cylinder of a thrashing machine, &c.; the action is different. The stirrers of other cultivators are known as shovels, shares, or teeth, according to form and action.

"In the southern parts of England, they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **tīne** (2), *s.* [Teen.] Trouble, distress.

"Stood gazing, filled with rueful *tine.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 37.

tīne (3), *s.* [Tine (2), *v.*]

Bot.: A wild vetch or tare; a plant that encloses or tines other plants (*Tusser*); specially *Vicia hirsuta*, *V. Cracca*, and *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

* **tīne** (1) *v.t.* [Tind.] To kindle, to inflame.

"The clouds
Jostling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,073.

* **tīne** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *týnan.*] To shut in, to inclose.

* **tīne** (3), **tȳne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *týna* = to lose.]

A. *Trans.:* To lose.

"Better *tyne* life, since tint is gude fame."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be lost; to perish in any way. (*Scotch.*)

* **tīne** (4), * **tȳne,** *v.i.* [Tine (2), *s.*] To feel pain or distress; to smart, to rage.

"Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tĭn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. = a gnawing worm, a moth, a bookworm.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tineidæ (q.v.). Head hairy; antennæ in the male sometimes slightly ciliated; maxillary palpi folded, generally five-jointed; labial palpi cylindric, hairy, or bristly; fore wings oblong, ovate; hind wings ovate, clothed with scales. Species numerous; widely distributed. Some are very destructive to clothes, specially *Tinea biselliella* and *T. pellionella.* The expansion of their wings is about half an inch. The first has the fore wings glossy, pale ochreous, with no spots, the hind wings whitish, with pale ochreous cilia. It feeds largely on horsehair, and constructs silken galleries in the interior of chairs, sofas, mattresses, &c., and attacks carpets. The second species has three indistinct, brownish spots on the fore wings, the larva has a reddish-brown head; it attacks quills, feathers, stockings, cloth, &c., constructing a portable case of the substance on which it feeds. Both are common in houses throughout the year, but are most abundant in summer. Another destructive species is *T. tapezella*, which has a wing-expanse of three-quarters of an inch; the base of the fore wings is black, the apex white; the larva feeds on the linings of carriages, green baize, down, &c., constructing a gallery partly of the cloth, partly of its own silk. It is found in June and July on palings, in houses, &c. *T. granella* attacks corn in granaries, and *T. ochraceella* lives in ants' nests.

2. *Pathol.:* Skin diseases produced by vegetable fungi in or upon the epidermis, the chief being ringworm (q.v.). There are many species, *Tinea tonsurans*, *T. kerion*, *T. favosa*, *T. decalvans*, *T. sycosis*, and *T. versicolor.*

tīned, *a.* [Eng. *tine* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Furnished with tines.

"A mattocke or two *tined* forke."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

tĭ-nē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tine(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tineina. Head rough; labial palpi short, thick, frequently bristly; maxillary palpi often greatly developed. Larva with sixteen legs, living in a portable case, or feeding on fungi, decayed wood, &c. It contains the Clothes Moths and the Long-horned Moths. The species very numerous.

tĭn-ĕ-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tine(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A group of small Heterocera (Moths). Antennæ setaceous, rarely pectinated or ciliated, longer than the body, which is slender; wings long, with long cilia. Hind wings attenuated, or of an elongate trapezoidal form. Larva with sixteen, fourteen, or no legs. Known British species 669, or more than a third of the British Lepidoptera. (*Stainton.*)

* **tīne'-man,** *s.* [Prob. from *tine* (2), v., and *man.*] An officer of the forest who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. (*Cowell.*)

tĭn'-ĕt, *s.* [Tine (2), *v.*] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. (*Burrill.*)

tīne'-wâld, *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *thing* = an assembly; Dan. *ting*, and A.S. *weald* = a wood, an open space; cf. Icel. *thing-völlr* = a place where a thing sat, a parliament field.] The ancient parliament or annual convention of the people in the Isle of Man.

tĭn'-floor, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, and *floor.*]

Tin-mining: The name usually given to a small vein or thin flat mass of tinstone interposed between certain rocks and parallel to

their beds. The same name is occasionally given to a large, irregular mass of tin-ore.

tĭn′-fŏĭl, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, v., and *foil* (2) (q.v.).] Nominally pure tin beaten out into a thin sheet. Very frequently, however, it is a mixture of tin and lead.

*** tĭn′-fŏĭled,** *a.* [Eng. *tinfoil*; *-ed.*] Covered with tinfoil; hence, glittering, but worthless.

"O Lucio, fortune's gilt
Is rubbed quite off from my slight *tinfoiled* state."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, i. 2.

tĭng (1), *s.* [From the sound.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkle; a tinkling.

tĭng (2), *s.* [Chinese.] The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol.

tĭng, *v.i. & t.* [Ting (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sound, to ring, to tinkle.

"His helmet tingling *tings*."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ix.

B. *Trans.:* To ring, to tinkle.

"Cupide thi king *tinging* a silver bell."
Chaucer: Testament of Creseide.

tĭn̆ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *tingo* = to dye; Gr. *τέγγω* (*tenggō*) = to wet, to moisten, to stain.]

I. *Lit.:* To colour, to dye, to stain; to modify the colour or tinge of.

"Where the high plumes above the helmet dance,
New *tinged* with Tyrian dye."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 634.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To qualify or modify the taste or flavour of; to give a taste, flavour, or smack to.

2. To modify the character or qualities of.

"Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 106.

tĭn̆ge, *s.* [Tinge, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* A slight degree of colour, shade, or hue superadded or infused into another substance or mixture; a colour, a tint.

"It gives boldness and grandeur to plains and fens, *tinge* and colouring to clays and fallows."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A superadded taste or flavour; a smack.

2. A modification of character or qualities; a smack: as, There is a *tinge* of bitterness in his language.

*** tĭn̆′-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *tingens*, pr. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] Having the power to tinge or colour.

"This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property."—*Boyle.*

tĭn′-gī, tĭn′-guȳ, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Magonia pubescens* and *M. glabrata.* [Magonia.]

tĭn′-ĝĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ting(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Tinginæ.]

tĭn-ĝī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ting(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Membranacea. The most typical forms are exceedingly depressed, the hemelytra frequently closely reticulated and semi-transparent. They are minute and very delicate bugs found upon various trees and plants, chiefly herbaceous, feeding on their juices. Sometimes elevated to the rank of a family Tingidæ.

tĭn′-ĝĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tinginæ (q.v.). British species sixteen or more.

tĭn̆′-gle, * tin-gil, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from *ting* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

***** 1. To tinkle, to ting, to ring. (See example s.v. Ting, *v.*, A.)

2. To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a sharp, ringing sound.

"Ten times at least in the Chronicles and Ezra, is the same word dually used, for cymbals; and the verbe of this root, is the same, wherby God would expresse the *tingling* of the eares."—*Bishop Hall: The Impresse of God.*

3. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

4. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight penetrating sensation.

5. To cause a thrilling sensation.

"Scarcely conscious what he hears,
The trumpets *tingle* in his ears."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 23.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to give a sharp ringing sound; to ring, to tinkle.

tĭn̆′-glĭng, *s.* [Tingle.] A thrilling, tremulous sensation.

"He feels a gentle *tingling* come
Down to his finger and his thumb."
Cowper: To Lady Austen.

*** tĭn̆′-glĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *tingl(e)*; *-ish.*] Sensitive.

"The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*."
Browning: Old Pictures in Florence.

*** tĭn̆k, * tĭn̆ck, * tynk,** *v.i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. O. Dut. *tinge-tangen* = to tingle; Lat. *tinnio* = to tinkle; Fr. *tinter.*] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

"I am maad . . . as a cymbal *tynkynge*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinthians* xiii. 1.

tĭn̆k, *s.* [Tink, *v.*] A tinkle, a tingle.

tĭn′-kal, tĭn′-cal, *s.* [The Indian name for borax.]

Min.: The same as Native-borax (q.v.).

tĭn′-kal-zīte, *s.* [Eng. *tinkal*; suff. *-zite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tinkalzit.*]

Min.: A name given to the Ulexite (q.v.) of Africa.

Tĭn′-kar, *s.* [See compound.]

Tinkar's root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*, growing in the United States. It is two to three feet high, with large, oval, acuminate leaves, dull purple flowers, and orange coloured berries. In small doses it is a mild cathartic; given in larger quantity, it produces vomiting. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as a substitute for coffee. It derives its popular name from a Dr. Tinkar, who first used it medicinally.

tĭn̆′-kẽr, * tyn-ker, *s.* [Eng. *tink*, v.; *-er.* From his making a tinkling sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who mends pots, kettles, pans, or the like.

"Or by the sound to judge of gold and brass,
What piece is *tinker's* metal, what will pass?"
Dryden: Persius v. 155.

2. The act of tinkering or mending; cobbling, patching, botching.

3. A popular name for small mackerel. (*New England.*)

*** II.** *Ordn.:* A small mortar on the end of a staff.

tinker's dam, *s.* A wall of dough raised around a place which a plumber desires to flood with a coat of solder.

tĭn̆′-kẽr, *v.t. & i.* [Tinker, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To work at or on, as a tinker; to mend in a clumsy, awkward manner; to patch, to botch. (Sometimes followed by *up.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To work at tinkering; to work upon a thing clumsily or awkwardly; to meddle somewhat officiously; to patch up things.

"I should oppose any mere *tinkering* of its constitution which would retain the hereditary principles as its chief feature."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

*** tĭn̆′-kẽr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *tinker*; *-ly.*] Pertaining to or like a tinker; clumsy, awkward.

tĭn̆′-kẽr-man, *s.* [Eng. *tinker*, and *man.*] A fisherman who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful apparatus.

tĭn̆′-kle, * tyn-cle, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. of *tink*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sharp, quick sound, as by striking on metals; to clink, to jingle.

"I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal."—*1 Corinthians* xiii. 1.

***** 2. To make a jingling sound, as in rhyme; to jingle.

"But now my genius sinks, and hardly knows
To make a couplet *tinkle* in the close."
Fenton: An Epistle to Mr. Southerne.

***** 3. To resound with a small sharp sound; to tingle.

"A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 94.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to give out a sharp, ringing sound; to clink, to ring.

tĭn̆′-kle, *s.* [Tinkle, *v.*] A small, sharp, quick, ringing sound, as of a bell struck gently.

"No longer labours merely to produce
The pomp of sound, or *tinkle* without use."
Cowper: Conversation, 892.

tĭn̆′-klẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tinkl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. A tinker, a tramp, a vagabond.

"For I was a worker in wood as weel as a *tinkler*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xx.

2. A bell. (*Slang.*)

tĭn̆′-kling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Tinkle, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Musical as the chime of *tinkling* rills."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 14.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small, quick, sharp sound, as of a bell gently struck.

"The *tinkling* of a harp was heard."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 7.

2. *Ornith.:* *Quiscalus crassirostris*, the Barbadoes Blackbird, or Tinkling Grakle. It rids cattle of parasites, and owes its popular name to its harsh, unmusical note.

"As the *Tinkling* roosts in society, so does it build. The nests, to the number of twenty or thirty, are placed in a single tree, usually a hog-plum."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 224.

tĭn̆′-man, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, and *man.*] A manufacturer of or dealer in tinware.

tĭn̆′ned, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, s.; *-ed.*] Covered with tin; packed in tin cases or canisters; canned.

"Meat is cheap, *tinned* foods are plentiful, and jam can be purchased for a song."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*** tĭn̆′-nen,** *a.* [Eng. *tin*, s.; adj. suff. *-en.*] Consisting or formed of tin.

"Thy *tinnen* chariot shod with burning bosses."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, fourth day, first week.

*** tĭn̆′-nẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *tin*, s.; *-er.*]

1. One who works in the tin-mines.

"I cannot take my leave of these *tinners*, untill I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in seven or eight years they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own melting-houses."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

2. A tinman (q.v.).

*** tĭn̆′-nĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *tinniens*, pr. par. of *tinnio* = to ring.] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound.

"It will make every religious string, so to say, more intense and *tinnient*."—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit*, p. 86. (1753.)

tĭn̆′-nĭng, *s.* [Tin, *v.*]

1. The art, act, or process of coating other metals with tin for the purpose of protecting them from oxidation or rust. Hollow ware is tinned inside, having been first thoroughly cleaned and heated, by pouring grain tin into the vessel and turning and rolling it about so as to bring it in contact with every part. Powdered rosin is used in the bath to prevent the formation of an oxide, and the surface of the ware is rubbed with cloth or tow to aid the process. In cold tinning an amalgam of tin and mercury is applied to the metal, the mercury being afterwards driven off. Bridle-bits, stirrups, and other small articles are tinned by immersion.

2. The coating or layer of tin so laid on.

3. Canning; packing meat, vegetables, &c., in tins.

tĭn-nī′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *tinnio* = to ring.] (See compound.)

tinnitus-aurium, *s.*

Pathol.: Ringing in the ears. It may arise from an unnatural state of the circulation in the ear, from disease of the optic nerve, or from sympathy with the stomach when labouring under indigestion.

† tĭn-nŭn′-cu lŭs, *s.* [Lat = the kestrel.]

Ornith.: An old genus of Falconinæ, resembling Falco, but with the tarsi long and strong, with transverse hexagonal scales. The species are now generally placed under Falco and Cerchneis.

*** tĭn′-nȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *tin*, s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing tin; abounding in or resembling tin.

"The lode is six feet wide, and *tinny* throughout, and worth £75 per fathom."—*Standard*, Oct. 28, 1881.

tī-nŏç′-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Dinocerata (q.v.), said to be synonymous with the Eobasileus and Loxophodon of Cope.

tī-nō′-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tin(ea)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Hydropsychidæ. The larvæ make silken galleries on the surface of submerged stones.

tī-nŏs'-pŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. τείνω (*teinō*)=to stretch, to extend, and σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Menispermaceæ, tribe Heteroclineæ. Male flowers with six free stamens; ovules curved; seeds peltate; cotyledons spreading. Climbing Indian shrubs. *Tinospora cordifolia*, formerly *Cocculus cordifolius*, is the Gulancha. The roots and stems are used as an antidote to the bites of poisonous serpents and of insects, also as a tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic. *T. crispa*, found in Sylhet, is believed to have the same qualities.

tĭn-plāte, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, s., and *plate*.] Iron-plate coated with tin by dipping it into a molten bath of the latter metal.

tinplate-worker, *s.* One who makes articles of tin-ware; a tinman.

¶ The Tinplate Workers are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1670.

tĭn'-sęl (1), *** tĭn'-sęll, * tin-sill,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *estincelle*; Fr. *étincelle* = a spark, from Lat. *scintilla*.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally applied to cloth or stuff composed of silk and gold or silver threads.

"Every place was hanged with cloth of gold, cloth of silver, *tinsel*, arras, tapestry, and what not."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 18.

2. A shining thin metallic plate.

3. A cloth composed of silk and silver; a material with a superficial sheen of but little value.

4. Cloth overlaid with foil

5. Something very fine and gaudy; something superficially fine and showy but really of little value.

"The character of a man of integrity and benevolence is far more desirable than that of a man of pleasure or of fashion. The one is like solid gold, the other like *tinsel*."—*Knox: Essay* 8.

6. Hence anything only superficially or apparently good or valuable.

"O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!
His the mere *tinsel*, hers the rich reward."
Cowper: Truth, 332.

B. *As adj.:* Composed or consisting of tinsel; hence, showy, gaudy, superficially fine and valuable but in reality worthless.

"So have I mighty satisfaction found,
To see his *tinsel* reason on the ground."
Dryden: Essay on Satire.

tĭn'-sęl (2), *s.* [Tine (3), *v.*] Loss; specif. in Scots law, a term used to signify forfeiture.

¶ (1) *Tinsel of superiority:* A remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.

(2) *Tinsel of the feu:* The loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tĭn'-sęl, *v.t.* [Tinsel (1), *s.*] To adorn or cover with tinsel; hence, to make outwardly or superficially showy and valuable while in reality worthless; to make gaudy; to gloss over.

"The glare of puerile declamation that *tinsels* over the trite essays of the other."—*Warburton: Alliance*, bk. i.

tĭn'-sęl-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *tinsel* (1), s.; *-y*.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial.

B. *As adv.:* In a gaudy and superficial manner.

tĭn'-stŭff, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, and *stuff*.] Tin-ore.

"To draw to surface the *tinstuff* now accumulated in the 24-fathom level."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1865.

tĭnt, *s.* [For *tinct* (q.v.).] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a slight tinge; a superadded colouring, hue, or tinge; in painting, the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment, which is modified in oil colours by the addition of water in various quantities.

"What bright enamel! and what various dyes!
What lively *tints* delight our wondering eyes!"
Somerville: To Lady Anne Coventry.

tint-drawing, *s.* A method of expressing varied materials (architectural drawing) and varying surfaces and planes (perspective drawing) by means of tones or tints of water-colours. It is a term applied to drawings made for purposes of illustration to distinguish between drawings made by means of the brush and drawings made entirely with the pen or pencil.

tint-tool, *s.*

Engr.: A graver for cutting the lines employed in forming tints. They are of various sizes, according to the character of the work and the depth of tint to be produced.

tĭnt, *v.t.* [Tint, *s.*] To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

tĭnt, *pret. of v.* [Tine (3), *v.*] Lost. (*Scotch.*)

"There was mair *tint* at Sheriff-Muir."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

*** tĭn-tą-mar', * tĭn-tą-marre',** *s.* [Fr. *tintamarre*, from *tinter* = to ring, and *marre* = a matlock, a pickaxe.] A loud, hideous, and confused noise.

"Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons . . . all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre* which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 218.

*** tĭn-tĭn-năb'-ų-lant, * tĭn tĭn-năb'-ų-lar, * tĭn-tĭn-năb'-ų-lą-r-ў, * tĭn-tĭn-năb'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tintinnabulum* = a bell.] Pertaining or relating to bells or their sound.

"Frappant and *tintinnabular* appendages."—*H. Smith: Rejected Addresses.*

*** tĭn-tĭn-năb-ų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Tintinnabulum.] A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.

"The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
From the bells."
Poe: The Bells.

tĭn-tĭn-năb'-ų-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a bell, from *tintinno*, freq. of *tinnio* = to ring.]

* 1. A bell.

"Beating alternately, in measured time,
The clockwork *tintinnabulum* of rhyme."
Cowper: Table Talk, 529.

2. A musical instrument of percussion, consisting of a number of bells suspended in a frame.

3. A jingling toy made of small bells, or of little plates of metal.

tĭnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tint*, s.; *-less*.] Having no tint or colour; colourless.

"Some *tintless* flowers."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xii.

tĭn'-tō, *s.* [Sp. = tinted, coloured, from Lat. *tinctus*.] A red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port. (*Simmonds.*)

tĭn'-wāre, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, and *ware*.] Articles made of tinned iron.

tī'-nў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a derivation from Mid. Eng. *tene*, *teen* = vexation.] Very little, very small, puny. (Frequently joined with *little*.)

"When that I was and a *little tiny* boy."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

tĭp (1), *** tippe, * typ,** *s.* [A weakened form of *top*; Dut. *tip* = tip, end, point; Low Ger. *tipp*; Dan. *tip*; Sw. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*; Icel. *typpi* = a tip; *typpa* = to tip, from *toppr* = top.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; the top, especially if more or less rounded or pointed.

"Mr. Banks saw a pair of horns which measured from *tip* to *tip* three feet nine inches and a half."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. The top of the stamen of a flower; an anther.

3. The nozzle of a gas-burner.

4. A ferrule: as, the *tip* of a bayonet scabbard.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gilding:* A tool made of camel's hair, and used by the gilder in transferring gold-leaf from the cushion to the sized surface of the work. The ends of a number of camel's hairs are secured by their buts between two cards, which are glued together, thus making a broad, flat, and very elastic brush. This is laid upon a piece of gold-leaf, which adheres to it slightly, and is thereby removed

2. *Hat-making:* A circular piece of scale or paste board pasted on the inside of a hat-crown to stiffen it.

3. *Millinery:* The end of a feather in trimming.

4. *Shoe-making:* A plate on the toe or heel of a boot or shoe.

tip-cat, *s.* A boys' game, in which a small piece of wood tapering to each end (called a cat) is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

tip-cheese, *s.* The same as Tip-cat.

tip paper, *s.* A variety of stiff paper for lining hat-crowns.

tip-staff (pl. **tip-staves**), *s.*

* 1. (Originally *tipped-staff*): A staff tipped with metal.

"One had in his hand a *tip-staff* of a yellow cane."—*Bacon.*

2. An officer bearing such a staff; a sheriff's officer, a constable.

"A skirmish took place in Westminster Hall; and it was with difficulty that the Judges and *tipstaves* parted the combatants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

tip-tilted, *a.* Having the tip or top tilted or turned up. (Special coinage.)

"Lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

tip-toe, *s.* [Tiptoe.]

tip-top, *a.* [Tiptop.]

tĭp (2), *s.* [Tip (2), *v.*]

1. A tap, a slight blow.

2. Rubbish from a quarry.

* 3. A fall.

4. A small present in money. (*Slang.*)

"Others declare that those only who display beforehand the alluring '*tip*' catch the porter's eye."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

5. A hint: specif. in sporting slang, private information in regard to the condition, chances, &c., of competitors in a race, for betting purposes. [Tipster.]

6. An animal, &c., considered or reported to have a good chance in a race, &c.

"Storm Light was a great *tip* for the Snailwell Stakes."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 7. A draught of liquor.

"Don't speak in my *tip*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, ii.

¶ *Tip for tap:* [*Tit for tat*].

tip-battery, *s.*

Electro-Magn.: A battery in which the vessel turns on a horizontal pivot, so that the pairs of plates may be immersed in or raised clear of the liquid in the trough by tilting.

tip-cart, *s.* A cart which can be tilted or tipped up, so as to empty its contents without unyoking the horses.

tip-sled, *s.* A dumping-sled. The box is supported on trunnions and on a front post, to which it is connected by a hook.

tĭp (1), *v.t.* [Tip (1), *s.*] To form the tip or point of; to cover the tip or top of; to put a tip or pointed top on.

"Behind the black wall of the forest,
Tipping its summit with silver, arose the moon."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

tĭp (2), *** type,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *tippa* = to tap, to tip, to touch lightly.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To strike lightly; to tap; to touch lightly.

"A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow."—*Swift.*

2. To cant or tilt up (as a cart), so that the contents may be discharged.

"Forming the slag, which is removed by *tipping* the converter."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

3. To bestow a small money gift on; to give a small present to.

"This whole matter of *tipping* waiters, and of waiters expecting to be *tipped*, is a very marked manifestation of the poison of pauperism."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 400.

4. To give, communicate, or direct towards generally: as, *Tip* me your fist, *Tip* him a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

5. To give private information to as regards the chances of a competitor in a race, &c., for betting purposes. [Tipster.] (*Slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To fall to or on one side. (With *off* or *over*.)

"To shun the ditch on the one hand, he was ready to *tip over* into the mire on the other."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ (1) *To tip off liquor:* To turn up the vessel till all is drained.

(2) *To tip over:* To fall or turn over.

(3) *To tip the wink:* To direct a wink, or to

wink at another, as a signal of caution, private information.

"Sudden, she storms! she raves! You *tip the wink*,
But spare your censure; Silla does not drink."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 33.

(4) *To tip up:* To raise or tilt the end of, so as to discharge the contents.

*** tĭp'-ĕt,** *s.* [TIPPET.]

tĭp'-pençe, *s. pl.* [See def.] Two penny pieces; twopence. (*Scotch.*)

tĭp'-pen-ў, tĭp'-pen-nў, *s.* [TWOPENNY.] Ale sold at twopence a quart. (*Scotch.*)

"He just staid the drinking o' two pints o' *tippenny*, to tell us how my leddy was."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

tĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [After Thomas Tipper, by whom it was first brewed.] A kind of ale having a peculiar flavour.

"If they draws the Brighton Old *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

tĭp'-pĕt, * tep-et, * tip-et, * typ-pet, *s.* [A.S. *tæppet*, from Lat. *tapete* = cloth, hangings.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fur or cloth covering for the neck and shoulders, worn over the dress.

"A child in London wears a little *tippet* of otter-skin which a Cree Indian away on the Peace River got for her."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 4, 1885.

2. A length of twisted hair or gut in a line.

3. A handful of straw bound together at one end and used in thatching.

II. *Eccles.:* A round black cape, "so that it be not silk," which, according to Canon 58, may be worn over the shoulder by clergymen who are not graduates. Tippets were formerly worn by all clerics, as they still are (of fur) by the judges; and traces of it may be distinguished under the hoods of Oxford doctors, and many other graduates.

*** ¶** (1) *To turn tippet:* To make a complete change; to disguise one's self.

"Ye stand now
As if ye had worried sheep: you must *turn tippet*,
And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly
Put on the shape and order of humanity."
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

(2) *Tyburn tippet:* A halter round the neck.

tĭp'-pĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [TIP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth used by flute players, to ensure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in cornet playing.

tĭp'-pĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [TIP (2), *v.*]

tipping-wagon, *s.* A wagon which can be canted up, so as to discharge the load without unyoking the horses.

tĭp'-ple, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *tip* (2), v.; cf. Norw. *tipla* = to drink little and often, to tipple.] [TIPSY.]

A. *Intrans.:* To drink strong or spirituous liquors frequently or habitually; to indulge habitually in the use of spirituous liquors; especially, to drink frequently, but not to such an extent as to produce absolute drunkenness.

"I said not this because he loves
Through the long day to swear and *tipple*."
Wordsworth: Andrew Jones.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To drink, as spirituous liquors, habitually, and to excess.

"Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale." *Philips.*

tĭp'-ple (1), *s.* [TIPPLE, *v.*] Liquor taken in drinking; drink.

"That apparently innocuous beverage which has hitherto passed itself off as the teetotallers' *tipple*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

tĭp'-ple (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *tip* (1), s.] A bundle of hay collected from the swath and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top, so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. (*Prov.*)

*** tĭp'-pled** (**le** as **ĕl**), *a.* [TIPPLE, *s.*] Drunk, tipsy. (*Dryden: Tyrannic Love*, iv. 1.)

tĭp'-plĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tippl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who sells liquor; the keeper of an inn or public-house; a publican.

"They are but *tipplers*, such as keep alehouses."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 133.

2. One who tipples; one who indulges habitually and frequently in the use of spirituous liquors, though not to such an extent as to produce absolute drunkenness.

tĭp'-plĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TIPPLE, *v.*]

tippling-house, *s.* A contemptuous name for a tavern or public-house.

"Such kind of men who lurked in *tippling-houses*."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1601).

tĭp'-sĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Eng. *tipsy; -fy.*] To make tipsy; to intoxicate. (*Slang.*)

"The man was but *tipsified*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 95.

tĭp'-sĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tipsy; -ly.*] In a tipsy manner; like one tipsy.

tĭp'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tipsy*; suff. *-ness.*] The state of being tipsy.

tĭp'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tip* (2), s.; *-ster.*] One who supplies private information in regard to a coming race or the like; one who for a fee sends tips to his customers for betting purposes.

"The late Mr. Segrott, who carried on the business of *tipster* and sausage making, was the last year's winner of this plate."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

tĭp'-sў, * tĭp'-seў, *a.* [Connected with *tip* (2), v., and *tipple*; cf. Swiss *tips* = a fuddling with drink; *tipseln* = to fuddle one's self; *betipst* = tipsy.]

1. Overcome with strong drink; intoxicated to a degree short of absolute drunkenness; fuddled.

"I heard a voice within, or else I'm *tipsey*—
Maia, where are you? Come, you little gipsey."
Chatterton: Revenge, ii. 2.

2. Proceeding from intoxication; resembling intoxication; reeling. (*Milton: Comus*, 104.)

tipsy-cake, *s.* A sponge or Savoy cake soaked in wine and stuck with almonds, and served with custard.

*** tĭpt,** *a.* [TIP (2), *v.*] Tipsy, intoxicated.

"Your master's almost *tipt* already."—*Marmion: Antiquary*, iv.

tĭp'-tōe, *a. & s.* [Eng. *tip* (1), s., and *toe.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. On the tip or end of the toe.

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

¶ Hence, quiet, stealthy.

"With *tiptoe* step Vice silently succeeds."
Cowper: Expostulation, 84.

2. Highest, topmost.

"Proud of your smiles, he's mounted many a story
Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory."
Byron: Epil. to Hurlothrumbo.

B. *As subst.:* The tip or end of the toe.

"Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes*, reaching from the ground."
Dryden: Virgil, Ecl. iii. 105.

¶ *To be* (or *stand*) *on tiptoe:* To be on the strain; to be on the alert.

"In every new attempt, expectation *is on tiptoe* to see whether there is not some improvement."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 1.

*** tĭp'-tōe,** *v.i.* [TIPTOE, *s.*] To go or walk on tiptoe.

"Mabel *tiptoed* to her room."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 104.

*** tĭp'-toôn,** *s. pl.* [TIPTOE.]

tĭp'-tŏp, *s. & a.* (Eng. *tip* (1), s., and *top.*]

A. *As subst.:* The highest point or degree; the very best of anything.

B. *As adj.:* Of the very highest class or degree; first-rate; the very best.

"I promised to provide them with *tip-top* shooting for one season."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

tĭp'-tŏp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tiptop; -er.*] A person, animal, or thing of the highest quality, class, or degree.

"Several other *tip-toppers* being behind the pair."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

tĭp-u-ā'-na, *s.* [From *tipu*, the native name of one species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ; akin to Machærium. It contains three large trees with unequally pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of yellow or pale purple flowers. *Tipuana heteroptera* furnishes a kind of timber, one of those known at Rio Janeiro as angelim. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tĭp'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *tippula* = an insect which runs swiftly over water, a water-spider, the Hydrometra (q.v.).]

Entom.: Crane-fly, the typical genus of Tipulidæ (q.v.). The antennæ have all the articulations but the second almost cylindrical; the second globular. About fifty species are known from Europe, many of them common. *Tipula oleracea* is the very common species called by children Daddy Long-legs. It is about an inch long, hoary brown, with four-brown streaks on the thorax; the legs brownish-yellow, the thighs, tibiæ, and tarsi blackish towards their ends. It deposits about 300 shining black eggs in or on the ground. The larvæ, called Grubs and Leather-jackets, are dingy gray, or brownish worms destitute of feet; they feed on the roots of grasses and other plants, and are often very destructive. When full grown they are an inch or an inch and a half long. The change to the pupa state takes place underground; the pupa itself has respiratory tubes.

tĭp'-u-lar-ў, *a.* [TIPULA.] Of or pertaining to insects of the genus Tipula

tĭ-pū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tipul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Crane-flies, a family of Nemocera. Antennæ longer than the head, with thirteen or more joints, rarely pectinated. Compound eyes, rounded or oval; ocelli none. Front of the head beaked, proboscis short, fleshy; palpi four-jointed; abdomen and legs long and slender; wings with numerous veins, some of them cross-veins. The larvæ of most species live in rotten wood; a few are aquatic. Distribution world-wide. Genera and species very numerous.

tîr, *s.* [Fr.] A shooting-match or meeting: as, the Belgian *Tir* National.

tĭ rād', *s.* [Fr. = a drawing out, a tirade, from Ital. *tirata* = a drawing a pulling, from *tirare* = to pull, to draw, to snatch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A long, violent speech or declamation; a declamatory harangue, censure, or reproof.

"A long *tirade* against everybody who dared to render the sacred cause of women's rights absurd."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Music:* The filling up of an interval between two notes with a run, in vocal or instrumental music.

tirailleur (as **tĭ-rāl-yĕr'**), *s.* [Fr.] A name originally applied in France during the Revolution of 1792 to light-armed troops, who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy; a skirmisher, a sharpshooter.

tire (1), *s.* [Fr.] [TIER.]

1. A row, a rank, a tier.

"Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 605.

2. A train.

"Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 35.

tire (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as TIRE (3), *s.*]

1. *Vehicles:* An iron band around the fellies of a wheel. The circular continuous tire is of American origin. In Europe tires were, until lately, generally made in sections arranged to break joints with the fellies. The rim-tire is expanded by heating, and then shrunk on so as to tightly compress the wheel, and bolted; in the sectional tire, bolts only are relied on to hold the parts together. Steel railway-tires are always of the former kind. India-rubber wheel-tires are used for the purpose of decreasing the jar on the vehicle, and as a means of increasing the tractive adherence.

¶ *Pneumatic tire:* A tire composed of a rubber tube, which is inflated by means of an air pump. Used largely on bicycles and trotting sulkies.

2. *Rail.:* The rim of a driving wheel, shrunk on to the other portion.

tire-bender, *s.* A device for bending tires to a uniform circular curve.

tire-bolt, *s.* An ordinary nut and washer bolt, used for securing tires to the fellies of wheels. The nut and washer are applied on the interior of the felly, and the head countersunk into the tire.

tire-drill, *s.* A contrivance for drilling the bolt-holes in tires.

tire-heater, *s.* A furnace in which a

tire is expanded by heat so as to tightly embrace the circle of fellies, or the rim of the wheel, on which it shrinks in cooling.

tire-measurer, *s.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of wheels and the length of the developed tires.

tire-press, *s.* A machine for driving the wrought-iron or steel tire on to the rim of a driving-wheel.

tire-roller, *s.* A form of rolling-mill for tires in which the rolls between which the work is performed are made to overhang their bearings and be movable from or to each other, so as to allow the endless tire to be introduced between them and the parts then brought together, so that the pass is complete.

tire-shrinker, *s.* A device for shortening tires when they have become loose from the shrinkage of the wheel.

tire-smith, *s.* One who makes tires and other iron work for coaches, &c.

tire (3), *** tyr, * tyre,** *s.* [A contract. of *attire* (q.v.); cf. Prov. *tieva, teira* = a row, attire; O. H. Ger. *ziarí*; M. H. Ger. *ziere*; Ger. *zier* = ornament; *zieren* = to ornament.]

*** 1.** A head-dress.

"On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 31.

*** 2.** Attire, generally.

"In no gay *tyr*." *Alexander & Dindimus*, 883.

*** 3.** Furniture, apparatus.

"Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
Rowl in thy eager mind." *Philips: Blenheim.*

4. A child's apron without sleeves; a pinafore, a tier.

*** tire-valiant, * tire-valliant,** *s.* A kind of head-dress.

"The *tire-valiant* or any tire of Venetian admittance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

• tire (1), *** tyre,** *v.t.* [Tire (3), *s.*] To attire, to adorn, to dress.

"She painted her face and *tired* her head."—2 *Kings* ix. 30.

• tire (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *tirer* = to draw, to snatch, to pluck; Eng. *tear.*]

1. *Falconry:* To seize, pull, and tear prey. The hawk was said to *tire* on her prey when it was thrown to her and she began to tear and pull at it.

"Like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of men."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

2. To seize eagerly; to be fixed or closely engaged in or upon anything.

"Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

tire (3), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *teorian* = to be tired, to weary, to tire; *tirigan* = to provoke, to vex, to irritate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue, to weary; to wear out physically.

"I have *tired* myself." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

2. To exhaust the patience or attention of by dulness or tediousness; to make sick of something; to cause repugnance or sickness in by excessive supply or continuance; to wear out.

"To *tire* the reader with a long preface, when I want his unfatigued attention to a long poem."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.* (Pref.)

B. *Intrans.:* To become weary, fatigued, or exhausted; to have the strength or patience fail.

"Of this sad work when each begins to *tire*,
They sit them down just where they were before."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 55.

¶ *To tire out:* To weary or fatigue to excess; to wear out; to exhaust thoroughly.

"His cold and uncourteous answers could not *tire out* the royal indulgence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

tired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tire (3), *v.*]

tired'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tired*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tired or fatigued; weariness, exhaustion.

"It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

† tire'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tire* (3), v.; *-less.*] Untiring, unwearying.

"The *tireless* and warm-hearted missionary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

*** tire'-lĭng, * tyre-ling,** *a.* [Eng. *tire* (3), v.; *-ling.*] Tired, fatigued.

"The former villain which did lead
Her *tyreling* jade." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vii. 40.

*** tire'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *tire* (1), v., and *man.*] A man who attends to the dressing of another; a valet.

"By all your titles, and whole style at once,
Of *tireman*, mountebank, and justice Jones,
I do salute you."
Ben Jonson: Expost. with Inigo Jones.

tī-rĕs'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Τειρεσίας (*Teiresias*), the name of a Theban who by accident saw Athene bathing, and was struck blind by her throwing water in his face. Repenting of what she had done, she gave him a staff to walk with, and made him a soothsayer.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Confervaceæ, now a synonym of Œdogonium. It has a spiral structure in the cell walls.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Crustacea. Known British species one, characteristic of the Lower Silurian.

tire'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *tire* (3), v.; *-some.*]

1. Exhausting the strength; wearying, fatiguing, tiring: as, a *tiresome* journey.

2. Exhausting the patience; wearisome, tedious.

"This *tiresome* round of palling pleasures."
Byron: To a Lady.

tire'-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tiresome*; *-ly.*] In a tiresome or wearisome manner; wearisomely.

tire'-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tiresome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tiresome, fatiguing, or exhausting; wearisomeness, tediousness.

*** tire'-wŏm-ăn, * tyre-wom-an,** *s.* [Eng. *tire* (1), v., and *woman.*]

1. A woman who attends to the dressing or toilet of another; a lady's maid.

"The Lady Anne, at her toilette, on the morning after the council, spoke of the investigation with such scorn as emboldened the very *tiresomen* who were dressing her to put in their jests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. A dresser in a theatre.

tir'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tire (1), *v.*]

tiring-house, tiring-room, *s.* The room or place in which players dress for the stage.

"This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiring-house*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

tirl, *s.* [A variant of *trill* or *thrill.*] A smart tap or stroke. (*Scotch.*)

tirl, *v.i. & t.* [Tirl, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a slight noise, as by touching some loose or slack object, so as to produce a tremulous motion or sound.

B. *Trans.:* To uncover; to strip of a covering or roof. (*Scotch.*)

"Whyles on the strong-winged tempest flyin',
Tirlin the kirks."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

¶ *To tirl at the pin:* To twirl or rattle at the door-latch, as a courteous signal that a person wishes or intends to enter; an old practice which prevailed before bells or knockers were in use. (*Scotch.*)

"And murder *tirl'd at the door-pin*, if he canna ben."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

tir'-lie-wir-lie, *a. & s.* [Tirl.]

A. *As adj.:* Intricate; trivially ornamental.

"They hae contrived queer *tirliewirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

B. *As subst.:* A whirligig; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines.

*** tir'-ō,** *s.* [Tyro.]

tir-ō-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] The first service of a soldier; the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate; hence, used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tĭ rō'-līte, *s.* [Tyrolite.]

T-iron (iron as ī'-ẽrn), *s.* [See def.] A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T, from which it is named.

Tī-rō'-nī-an, *a.* [From Tiro, the freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.] An epithet applied to notes, or to a system of shorthand in which they were written, the production of Tiro.

tĭrr, *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *tear* or *tirl* v.] To tear, to uncover, to unroof, to strip; to pare off the sward from with a spade. (*Scotch.*)

tĭr'-ra-lĭr-ra, *s.* [See def.] A word intended to represent the note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

"The lark that *tirralirra* chants,
With hey! with hey! the thrush and the jay."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

tĭr'-rĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A manacle.

*** tĭr'-rĭt,** *s.* [A word of no derivation.] Fright, terror.

"Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, before I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

tĭr'-rĭ-vīēs, *s. pl.* [Cf. *tirr.*] Tantrums; burst of passion or ill-humour. (*Scotch.*)

"For that matter when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivies*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxix.

tĭr'-wĭt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing.

'tĭş, *v.* [See def.] A common contraction of *it is.*

tī'-şan, *s.* [Ptisan.]

tî'-şar, *s.* [Fr.]

Glass-manuf.: The fireplace at the side of, and heating the annealing arch of, the plate-glass furnace.

tĭş'-ĭc, tĭş'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Phthisic, Phthisical.]

tĭş'-ĭck-ў, *a.* [Eng. *tisic*; *-y.*] Consumptive, phthisical.

Tĭş'-rī, *s.* [Heb. תשרי (*Thishri*), from an obsolete root signifying to begin.]

Jewish Calendar: The first month of the civil, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year. It corresponded to part of our September and October. The Great Day of Atonement and the Feast of Tabernacles fell within its limits. Called in 1 Kings viii. 2, Ethanim (= streaming rivers), because the rivers, swelled by the autumnal rains, were then in flood. The name tisri occurs in the Palmyrene inscriptions, and was probably not confined to the Jews.

tĭss'-ue (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr. *tissu* = a ribbon, fillet, or head-band of woven stuff; prop. pa. par. of *tistre* (Fr. *tisser*) = to weave, from Lat. *texo.*] [Text.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Tissue-paper (q.v.).

(2) A very fine transparent silk stuff used for veils; white or coloured. It was formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads and embossed with figures.

(3) Cloth interwoven with gold.

"The taste for the spices, the *tissues*, and the jewels of the East became stronger day by day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

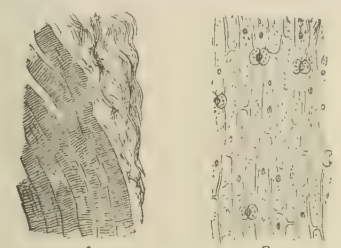
2. *Fig.:* A connected series; a concatenation: as, The whole story is a *tissue* of falsehoods.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Histology:* A set of cells modified for the performance of a special function; the fabric of which the organs of plants and animals are composed. The structure of tissues, with very few exceptions, is imperceptible to the unassisted eye, and requires the aid of the microscope for its resolution. Tissues which are absent from plants occur in animals; these are called Animal Tissues and have a relation to movement or to sensation, as the muscles and nerves. But plants preserve, protect, and sustain themselves, and the corresponding tissues in animals are spoken of as the Vegetable Tissues; of this kind are epithelium and bone. Tissues always present the same general arrangement in the same organism, but are combined in different ways in different organisms. In the lower forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, the distinctions between tissues become less and less obvious, and there are organisms so extremely simple that the tissue of their bodies is of a uniform cellular character.

(1) *Animal:* The term tissue is used in dealing with (*a*) the structure of organs, which are composed of various tissues; and (*b*) specially of the component parts of organs. In the

first and wider sense, the anatomical individual is made up of osseous tissue, or bone; muscular tissue, or flesh; adipose tissue, or fat; cartilaginous tissue, or gristle; connective tissue, serving to bind the whole together; and pigmentary tissue, or colouring matter. In dealing with animal tissues in the strict sense, histological analysis shows them to be much more differentiated and elaborate in structure than those of plants. They may be divided into: (*a*) Epithelium, consisting of nucleated protoplasmic cells, forming continuous masses, either arranged in a single layer, or stratified and forming several superimposed layers. The lining of the tubes and alveoli of secreting and excreting glands, and the sensory or terminal parts of the organs of sense consist of epithelium. (*b*) Connective Tissue, a name applied to a variety of tissues developed from the same embryonal element, serving more or less as framework or connecting substance for nervous, muscular, glandular, and vascular tissues. In the embryo and in the growing condition one may be changed into the other, and in the adult they gradually shade off one into the other. These tissues are divided into three groups, in all of which the ground substance, matrix, or intercellular substance, is distinguished from the cells embedded therein: (i) Fibrous connective tissue, consisting of microscopic, band-like, or cylindrical bundles of exceedingly fine homogeneous fibrils, sometimes aggregated in groups, and held together by an albuminous, semi-fluid cement substance called globulin. (ii) Cartilage, consisting of a firm ground-substance with cells embedded therein. Cartilage may be Hyaline, having the ground-substance firm and resembling ground-glass; Fibrous, or Fibro-cartilage, consisting of fibrous connective tissue arranged in bundles, and these again in layers; and Yellow, Elastic, or Reticular,



TISSUE.

A. Animal. Striated muscular tissue. B. Vegetable. Cellular tissue, composed of prosenchymatous cells.

having the ground-work permeated by dense networks of elastic fibrils. (iii) Bone and Dentine, both developed from transformed embryonal connective tissue. (*c*) Muscular tissue: (i) Non-striated, consisting of nucleated cells, contractile in one definite direction, becoming shorter and thicker during contraction. (ii) Striated, composed of extremely long more or less cylindrical fibres, held together by bundles of fibrous connective tissue so as to form larger or smaller bundles; these again are aggregated together by stronger bands and septa of fibrous connective tissue, and these into the fascicles or divisions of an anatomical muscle. (*d*) Nervous, consisting of bundles of nerve-fibres held together by fibrous connective tissue, which carries the blood-vessels supplying the nerve-trunk, a plexus of lymphatics, groups of fat cells, and sometimes numerous plasma cells.

(2) *Vegetable:* Two forms of aggregations of cells, called generally Cellular Tissue, may be distinguished, according to the form and relative position of the cells which compose them: (*a*) Parenchyma (Areolar, Utricular, or Vesicular Tissue), in which thin-walled cells, of a diameter nearly equal in all directions, are united to one another by broad surfaces; and (*b*) Prosenchyma, in which the cells are pointed at both ends, and are much longer than they are broad. When the walls of the cells are much thickened, the tissue is called sclerenchyma: this may be either parenchymatous or prosenchymatous, according to the form of the cells. When the transverse walls of a row of super-imposed cells are absorbed or perforated, so that they coalesce and form tubes or vessels, the tissue is said to be vascular. When all the cells have ceased to divide, and have assumed their definite form, the tissue is called permanent; when, on the contrary, the cells are still dividing, it is called generating tissue. When several different tissues occur in one plant, as in all the higher plants, they are arranged into systems. Three such systems of tissues are usually met with: (1) The epidermal, which covers the exterior of the plant, and usually consists of a single layer of cells; (2) the fibro-vascular, which traverses the body of the plant in the form of bundles, and is characterized by the presence of tubes and vessels, and of long, pointed, prosenchymatous cells—the Wood-fibres; (3) the fundamental tissue, which fills up the rest of the space, and consists principally of parenchyma.

2. *Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Scotosia dubitata*. The fore wings have numerous transverse wavy lines; the larva feeds on buckthorn.

tissue-paper, *s.* A very thin gauze-like paper made of several sizes, and used for the protection of engravings, and for wrapping fine and delicate articles.

tĭss'-ūe (**ss** as **sh**), *v.t.* [Tissue, *s.*] To form tissue of, to interweave, to variegate.

"The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue."—*Bacon.*

tĭss'-ūed (**ss** as **sh**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tissue, *v.*]

1. Variegated.

"Playing with thy vesture's *tissued* flowers."
Cowper: On my Mother's Picture.

2. Dressed in or adorned with tissue.

tĭt (1), *s.* [Icel. *tittr* = a tit, a bird; *titlingr* = a sparrow.]

1. A titmouse (q.v.).

2. A little horse.

"Nay, should the *tits* get on for once,
Each rider is so grave a dunce,
That, as I've heard good judges say,
'Tis ten to one they'd lose their way."
Lloyd: The Poetry Professors.

3. A contemptuous term for a woman. (In this sense perhaps from teat (q.v.).

"A vast virago or an ugly *tit*."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 524.

4. A bit, a morsel.

tit-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sylvicola minuta.*

tĭt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *tip* (2), s. (q.v.).] A tap, a slight blow.

¶ *Tit-for-tat:* An equivalent in way of revenge or retaliation.

Tī'-tan, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., from Gr. Τιτάν (*Titan*) = the Sun-god.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Grecian Mythology:*

(1) According to the more modern account, the eldest son of Uranus and Gaia, who relinquished the sovereignty of gods and men to his younger brother Saturn, the latter undertaking to destroy all his children, so that the monarchy might revert to those of Titan. He afterwards recovered the sovereignty from Saturn; but Jupiter, the son of the latter, vanquished him, and restored it to his father.

(2) A name applied to the sun, as the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titans.

(3) One of the children of Cœlus (or Uranus) and Terra. They were six males, Oceanus, Coios, Crios, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Kronos; and six females, Theia, Rheia (or Rhea), Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys. These children, according to the commonly-received legend, were hated by their father, who, as soon as they were born, thrust them out of sight into a cavern of Earth, who, grieved at his unnatural conduct, produced the "substance of hoary steel," and, forming from it a sickle, roused her children, the Titans, to rebellion against him. The wars of the Titans against the gods are often confounded with that of the Giants; but the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the Giants against Jupiter.

2. *Astron.:* The sixth of the eight satellites of Saturn. Its mean distance from the centre of the planet is 781,000 miles; its periodic time, 15 days, 22 hours, 41 minutes, and 25·2 seconds.

3. *Chem.:* [Titanium].

4. *Min.:* [Titanite].

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Titans; Titanic.

Titan-like, *adv.* After the fashion of the Titans, who piled mountain on mountain in order to reach heaven in their war against Saturn.

"They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim
Was *Titan-like*, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thunder, and the flame."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 105.

tī'-tan-ate, *s.* [Eng. *titan(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of titanic acid.

titanate of iron, *s.*

Min.: The same as Ilmenite.

* **Tī'-tan-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Titan*; *-ess.*] A female Titan; a female personage of surpassing power.

"Truth . . . *Titaness* among deities."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxix.

tī-ta-nē'-thēs, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *Titan* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Oniscidæ. *Titanethes albus*, from the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, is blind.

Tī-tā'-nī-a, *s.* [Lat. = a name of Latona, as daughter of the Titan Cœus; of Pyrrha, as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus; of Diana as the sister, and of Circe as the daughter of Sol. Shakespeare (*Midsummer Night's Dream*) uses the name for the wife of Oberon.]

Astron.: The third of the four satellites of Uranus. Its mean distance from the centre of the planet is 272,000 miles, its periodic time 8·705897 days.

tī-tā'-nĭ-an, tī-tan-īt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *titan(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*, *-itic.*] Pertaining to titanium (q.v.).

Tī-tăn'-ĭc (1), *a.* [Eng. *Titan*; *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans: hence, gigantic, superhuman; enormous in size or strength.

"Rome—Rome imperial, bows her to the storm,
In the same dust and blackness, and we pass
The skeleton of her *Titanic* form."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 46.

tī-tăn'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *titan(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from titanium.

titanic-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* H_2TiO_3. A white powder obtained by adding ammonia to titanic chloride. It is soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and forms with the metals and alkaline earths salts called titanates.

2. *Min.:* The same as Rutile, Octahedrite, and Brookite.

titanic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $TiCl_4$. A colourless, transparent, heavy liquid, prepared by passing chlorine over an ignited mixture of titanic oxide and charcoal. Sp. gr. 1·7609 at 0°; boils at 135°, and emits white fumes on exposure to the air.

titanic-iron, *s.*

Min.: The same as Menaccanite.

titanic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: TiO_4. Occurs native in three different forms, viz., as rutile and anatase, in which it is dimetric, and as brookite, in which it is trimetric. It is insoluble in water and in all acids, except strong sulphuric acid.

tī-tan-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *titanium*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Min.: Producing or containing titanium.

titaniferous iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as Menaccanite (q.v.).

titaniferous iron-sand, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q.v.), occurring in small grains, sometimes in extensive deposits, resulting from the degradation of igneous rocks.

tī'-tan-īte, *s.* [Eng. *titan(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *titane silico-calcaire*; Ger. *titanit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in crystals, rarely massive. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·56; lustre, adamantine to resinous; colour, shades of brown, yellow, green, gray, black; streak, white; transparent to opaque; brittle. Compos.: a silico-titanate of lime, with the formula $(CaO + TiO_2)SiO_2$. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary: (1) titanite, brown to black; (2) sphene, yellow, and of light colours, and translucent; 2. Manganesian, greenovite; 3. Crystallographic,

depending upon the direction in which the crystal is elongated, and hemimorphic forms. Occurs in granite, gneiss, mica-schist, syenite, &c., also in beds of iron-ore, and sometimes in volcanic rocks. Enormous crystals of the brown variety (lederite) have been found (1885) at Renfrew, Canada, sometimes weighing as much as 72 lbs.

tī-tan-ĭt'-ĭc, *a* [TITANIAN.]

tī tā'-nī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *τίτανος* (*titanos*) = lime, gypsum, a white earth, chalk, marble scrapings.]

Chem.: A very rare metallic element, discovered by Gregor in 1789. Symbol Ti; at. wt. 50. It is never found in the metallic state, but may be obtained by heating the double fluoride of potassium and titanium with potassium in a covered crucible, or by mixing titanic oxide with one-sixth of its weight of charcoal and exposing to the strongest heat of an air-furnace. It is a dark-green, heavy, amorphous powder, having under the microscope the colour and lustre of iron. It dissolves in warm hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen, and, when heated in the air, burns with great splendour. Like tin, it forms two classes of compounds—the titanic, in which it is quadrivalent, and the titanous, in which it is trivalent. The spectroscope shows that there is titanium in the sun.

¶ Titanium-oxide = *Anatase, Brookite, Rutile.*

titanium-green, *s.*

Chem.: A pigment produced by adding potassium ferrocyanide to titanic chloride. It is recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt and other arsenical greens, but is inferior in colour.

tī-tan-ō- (1), *pref.* [Gr. Τιτάν (*Titan*), genit. Τιτάνος (*Titanos*) = a Titan.] Of or pertaining to a Titan; hence, huge, monstrous.

tī-tan-ō- (2), *pref.* [TITANIUM.] Containing, derived from, or resembling the metallic element titanium (q.v.).

tī-tan-ō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (2), and *ferrite.*]

Min.: The same as MENACCANITE (q.v.).

tī-tan-ō-morph'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (2); Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white mineral, isomorphous with titanite (q.v.). Results from the alteration of rutile and menaccanite (q.v.), the grains or crystals of which it encloses. An analysis showed: titanic acid, 74·32; lime, 25·27; protoxide of iron, a trace, which corresponds to the formula, $CaTi_2O_5$. Found in the hornblende schists of the Hohe Eule, Lampersdorf, Silesia.

tī-tăn'-ō-mys, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lagomyidæ, from the French Miocene, differing chiefly from Lagomys in having one molar less in the lower jaw.

tī tăn'-ō-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Dinophis (q.v.).

tī-tan-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Atlantosaurus, the type-genus of the family Atlantosauridæ of Marsh's order Sauropoda (q.v.). In the family the ischia are directed downwards, with expanded extremities meeting on the median line; anterior caudal vertebræ with lateral cavities. The species of the type-genus are gigantic Dinosaurians, but the least specialized forms of the sub-class, in some respects approaching Mesozoic Crocodiles. *Atlantosaurus montana*, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, according to Marsh, "is by far the largest land-animal yet discovered, its dimensions being greater than was supposed possible in an animal that lived and moved upon the land. It was some fifty or sixty feet in length, and, when erect, at least thirty feet in height. It doubtless fed upon the foliage of the mountain forests, portions of which are preserved with its remains."

tī-tan-ō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: One of the names given to the remains of a group of animals of gigantic size from the Eocene and Miocene of the New World. The first known fragment was named Menodus by Pomel in 1849; more perfect remains have since been described by Leidy as Titanotherium and Megacerops, by Marsh as Brontotherium, and by Cope as Symborodon. Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 428) says that some of these appear to present generic modifications, but the synonymy is much confused. The head was large and much elongated, as in the Rhinoceros, but they had a pair of stout diverging osseous protuberances, like horn-cases, on the maxillaries in front of the orbits. Their molar teeth were of a simple palæotheroid type, and the incisors and canines were very much reduced. Their fore feet had four and their hind feet three short, stout toes.

tī'-tan-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *titan(ium); -ous.*] Pertaining to titanium.

titanous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Ti_2Cl_6. Produced by the action of hydrogen on titanic chloride. It forms dark violet scales, having a strong lustre, deliquesces in the air at ordinary temperature, and dissolves in water, forming a violet-red solution.

titanous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Ti_2O_3. A black powder obtained by heating titanic oxide in hydrogen. It is almost insoluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids, but dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a violet-coloured solution.

tī'-tan-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a Titan.]

Entom.: A genus of Prioninæ, with filiform antennæ. *Titanus gigas*, from Cayenne and the Amazons, is frequently eight inches long, exclusive of the antennæ.

tĭt'-bĭt, *s.* [TIDBIT.] A nice, delicious, or tender morsel.

"John pampered esquire South with *tirbits* till he grew wanton."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

* **tite,** *v.i.* [TIDE, *v.*] For *tideth* = happens.

* **tit-er,** *v.i.* [O. Icel. *titra.*] To tell tales; to chatter.

* **tit-er-er,** * **tit-er-ere,** *s.* [TITER.] A chatterer.

* **tit-er-ing,** *s.* [TITER.] Courtship.

tīth, *a.* [TIGHT.] Tight, nimble, brisk. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, iii. 5.)

tīth'-ą-ble, tīthe'-ą-ble, * **tyth-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *tithe; -able.*] Subject or liable to the payment of tithes.

"There were farmers in the Vale of Clwyd renting rich pasture land which was only *titheable* to the extent of 6d. per acre."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 8, 1886.

tīthe, * **tethe,** * **tythe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *teódha* = tenth (for *teondha*); *teóthing* = a tithing, a tithe, from *teón* = ten (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The tenth part of anything; a tenth.

2. *Specif.:* A tenth of the annual produce of one's industry, or of wealth obtained from any source, given voluntarily or exacted by law, for the support of divine worship. Under the patriarchal dispensation, Abraham gave Melchizedek the tenth part of the spoil taken in battle from the Eastern kings (Gen. xiv. 20). Jacob at Bethel vowed to give tithes to Jehovah if he were divinely permitted to return to his father's tent in safety and prosperity (xxviii. 20-22). Tithes for the support of the Levites were an essential part of the Mosaic economy (Lev. xxvii. 30-33); they, on their part, were to pay tithes for the support of the High Priest (Num. xviii. 21-28). It is probable that, in the Christian Church, tithes were first paid in imitation of the arrangements under the Jewish dispensation. Such tithes are first mentioned in a decree made in a synod held A.D. 786, wherein this payment in general is strongly enjoined. The next authentic mention of them is about the year 900, in the Anglo-Saxon laws, where this payment is not only enjoined, but a penalty added upon non-observance; and this law is seconded by the laws of Athelstan, about the year 930. Upon their first introduction, every man might give them to what priest he pleased, or might pay them into the hands of the bishop, for distribution by him. But, when dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithes of each were allotted to its own particular minister; first by common consent, or the appointments of lords of manors, and afterwards by the written law of the land. The first step towards this result was taken by Innocent III., about 1200, who, in an epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated from the palace of the Lateran, enjoined the payment of tithes to the parsons of the respective parishes where every man inhabited. "This epistle," says Sir Edward Coke, "bound not the lay subjects of this realm; but, being reasonable and just, it was allowed of, and so became *lex terræ.*" Tithes in England are of three sorts, personal, prædial, and mixed. [See extract.] They are also divided into great and small tithes. Great tithes consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood. Small tithes consist of prædial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. Great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called parsonage tithes; small tithes belong to the vicar, and are hence called vicarage tithes. Tithes have to a large extent been commuted into rent-charges, which are payable half-yearly, and are recoverable by distress and sale, like ordinary rents. Tithes are due either *de jure* or by custom; to the latter class belong all personal tithes. Exemption from tithes may be by composition, a *modus decimandi*, prescription, or Act of Parliament. A *modus decimandi* (commonly called simply a *modus*) was where there was by custom a particular manner of tithing allowed different from the general law of taking tithes in kind, such as a pecuniary compensation, as twopence an acre, or a compensation in work and labour, as that the parson should have only the twelfth cock of hay, and not the tenth, in consideration of the owner's making it for him. A prescription *de non decimando* was a claim to be entirely discharged of tithes, and to pay no compensation in lieu of them, whence have sprung all the lands which, being in lay hands, do at present claim to be tithe-free. The institution of the tithe belongs to countries in which church and state are united, or which have a recognized national religion. It does not exist in the United States, in which every faith is equally under the support of the law and none are possessed of special privileges, and in which the question of religion has been left out of the Constitution. Tithes have been collected by the Mormons for the support of their Church, and the building of the Temple in Salt Lake City.

3. A very small part in proportion.

"The *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Tenth.

"Every *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

¶ *Commutation of tithes:* The conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money and chargeable on the land.

tithe-commissioner, *s.* One of a board of commissioners appointed by Government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding tithes.

tithe-free, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer, *s.* One who collects tithes.

* **tithe-pig,** *s.* One pig out of ten given to the priest as a church-rate.

"And sometimes comes she with a *tithe-pig's* tail,
Tickling a parson's nose as 'a lies asleep."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

* **tithe-proctor,** *s.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates, formerly employed by the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland to assess and collect the tithes on farmers' and cottagers' crops.

* **tīthe,** * **tythe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *teódhian.*] [TITHE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To exact tithes from; to levy a tenth part on.

"Ye *tithe* mint and rue and all manner of herbs."—*Luke* xi. 42.

2. To pay tithes on; to pay the tenth part of.

"Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also tythable, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek."—*Spelman: Of Tythes*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To pay tithes.

"For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike."
Tusser: Husbandry.

***tĭthe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *tithe*, s.; *-less.*] The same as TITHE-FREE (q.v.).

tĭth'-ĕr, *pron.* [See def.] The other. (*Scotch.*)

tĭth'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tith(e); -er.*] One who collects tithes.

"Thus far *tithers* themselves have contributed to their own confutation."—*Milton: Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings.*

tĭth'-ĭng, *teth-ing, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *teóthung.*] [TITHE, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

***1.** A tithe, a tenth.

"Ther *tithing* and ther offring bothe
Thy clemith by possession."
Chaucer (†): Plowman's Tale.

† 2. The act of taking or levying tithes.

"When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will tithe them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithing-man."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. The institution has long ceased, but the name and division are still retained in many parts of England.

"The civil division of the territory of England is into counties, of those counties into hundreds, of those hundreds into *tithings* or towns."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the payment or levying of tithes.

"In this very year 1886 an elaborate *tithing* system prevails throughout the territory of Utah."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886.

tithing-man, *s.*

***1.** *Eng. Law:* The chief man of a tithing; the person who presided over the tithing; a head-borough.

"The *tithing-men* of the neighbouring parishes were busied in setting up gibbets and providing chains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***2.** A peace-officer; an under-constable.

3. A town or church officer formerly elected each year in New England, to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

tithing-house, *s.* A house or building in which tithes paid in kind are stored.

*** tithing-penny,** *s.*

Eng. Law: A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, &c., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithing-time, *s.* The time of paying or exacting tithes.

"But oh! it cuts him like a sithe,
When *tithing-time* comes near."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

***tĭth-ing, *tyth-ing,** *s.* [TIDING.] Tidings.

"Of Inglond & of Flandres brouht men him *tithing*,
How kyng Harald chaced his moder of lond."
Robert de Brunne, p. 63.

***tĭth'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tith; -ly.*] Tightly, nimbly, briskly.

tī-thō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Desfontaines from the colour of its flower, which resembles Aurora (the Morning, Dawn), whose husband was Tithonus.]

Bot.: A genus of Coreopsideæ. *Tithonia tagetiflora* is the Marigold flower, introduced into English gardens from Vera Cruz in 1818, and since cultivated for its beauty.

Tī-thō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [TITHONIA.]

Geol.: A term applied to an extensive series of rocks in the west of France, the Alps, the Carpathians, Northern Italy, and the Apennines, filling the gap between the Neocomian and the Oolite. Prof. Judd thinks that it may have been of the same age as part of the Wealden. The geologists of France assign it to the lower part of the Cretaceous system, those of Austria to the Upper Jurassic. It is without any marine equivalent in Britain.

***tī-thŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [From Gr. Τιθωνός (*Tithônos*) the consort of Aurora.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic.

***tī-thŏn-ĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tithonic; -ity.*] A term applied to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; now termed actinism (q.v.).

tī-thŏ-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tithon(ic)*, and *meter.*] An instrument for noting the tithonic or chemical effect of the rays of light.

tī-thŏn'-ō-type, *s.* [Eng. *tithon(ic)*, and *type.*]

Photog.: A process in which a cast is obtained from an original phototype-plate.

tĭth'-ў-mall, *s.* [Lat. *tithymalus;* Gr. τιθύμαλος (*tithumalos*), τιθυμαλλος (*tithumallos*) = a spurge.]

Bot.: Spurge; the genus Euphorbia (q.v.).

Tĭ-tian-ësque' (**qūe** as **k**), *a.* Resembling the style of the great Venetian painter and colorist, Titian (1477–1576).

tĭt'-ĭl-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *titillatus*, pa. par. of *titillo* = to tickle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To tickle; to cause a tickling sensation.

"The gnomes direct, to every atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 84.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tickle.

"The landlady, assisted by a chambermaid, proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, *titillate* the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt, and to administer such other restoratives as are usually applied by compassionate females to ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* To excite.

"It is foolish . . . to *titillate* in ourselves the fibre of superstition."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 7.

*** tĭt-ĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *titillationem*, accus. of *titillatio*, from *titillatus*, pa. par. of *titillo* = to tickle.]

1. The act of tickling.

"Tickling also causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 766.

2. The state of being tickled; a tickling sensation.

"A nerve moderately stretched yields a pleasing *titillation*, when almost ready to break it gives anguish."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

3. Any slight pleasure; the state of being tickled or pleased.

"No need for that sort of stimulus which wastes itself in mere *titillation*."—*Blackie: Self-culture*, p. 68.

*** tĭt'-ĭl-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *titillat(e); -ive.*] Tending or having the power to titillate or tickle.

"I must not here omit one publick tickler of great eminency, and whose *titillative* faculty must be allowed to be singly confined to the ear; I mean the great Signior Farinelli."—*Chesterfield: Fog's Journal*, No. 377.

tĭt'-ĭ-vāte, tĭt'-tĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To make tidy or spruce; to dress up; to set in order. (*Colloq.*)

tĭt'-lark, *s.* [Eng. *tit*, and *lark.* The Editor of *Yarrell's British Birds* (ed. 4th, i. 333, note) suggests that the first syllable of this word and of *tit*mouse is possibly cognate with Gr. τιτίς (*titis*) = a small chirping bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Anthus; specif., *Anthus pratensis*, the Meadow-pipit, the smallest and commonest species of the genus, found in the British islands throughout the year. It is about six inches long; dark olive-brown, with a wash of green on the upper parts; wings very dark brown, sprinkled with white; tail brown; under-surface brownish-white, with pale rust-red tinge on the breast of the male. In the autumn the olive-green on the back becomes more conspicuous, and the under-surface is tinged with yellow. The note is rather a plaintive "cheep" than a true song. It nests on the ground, usually in a tuft of grass, and lays four to six dark-brown eggs, freely speckled with reddish brown.

tī'-tle, * ty-tle, *s.* [O. Fr. *title;* Fr. *titre*, from Lat. *titulum*, accus. of *titulus* = a superscription on a tomb, altar, &c.; a title of honour; Sp. & Port. *titulo;* Ital. *titolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** An inscription or superscription set over or on anything.

"And Pilat wroot a *title* and sette on the cross, and it was writen Jesus of Nazareth king of Jewis."—*Wycliffe: John* xix.

***2.** An inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known or distinguished.

"Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 9.

3. An appellation; a name.

"The ranking of things into species, which is nothing but sorting them under several *titles*, is done by us according to the ideas that we have of them."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii. ch. vi.

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preeminence given to persons: as, *titles* of honour, which are words or phrases belonging to certain persons as their right in consequence of certain dignities being inherent in them or conferred upon them, as President, Emperor, King, Czar, &c. The five orders of nobility in England are distinguished by the titles of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron. [See these words.] The dignity of Baronet is distinguished by that word placed after the name and surname of the holder of the dignity, and also by the title of Sir prefixed to the name. This title, like that of the peers, is hereditary. The dignity of knighthood, which is not hereditary, is distinguished by the title of Sir prefixed to the name and surname of the holder. Ecclesiastical dignities carry with them the right to certain titles of honour, besides the phrases by which the dignities themselves are designated: thus, an archbishop is styled His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——; a bishop, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——. All persons admitted to the clerical order are entitled to the title of Reverend. Members of the Privy Council are entitled to be styled Right Honorable. In the United States the legally recognized titles are much fewer than in the nations of Europe, there being here no titles of nobility. In American churches an archbishop is entitled Most Reverend, a bishop Right Reverend, and the clergy in general Reverend, much as abroad, but the titles of municipal officials and members of legislative bodies are confined to the simple term Honorable, the "Right Honorable" of certain British officials not having been imported here.

"To me what is *title?*—the phantom of power;
To me what is fashion?—I seek but renown."
Byron: To the Rev. J. T. Becher.

***5.** A claim, a right.

"Make claim and *title* to the crown of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***6.** Property; possession, as founding a right.

"To guard a *title* that was rich before."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

7. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and usually the names of the author and publisher, date, &c.; a title-page.

8. A particular section or division of a subject, as of a law, a book, or the like; especially, a section or chapter of a law-book. (*Bouvier.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.:*

(1) A condition precedent to, or a claim in favour of, ordination, such as a sphere of parochial or other spiritual work, always required by a bishop, except in certain specified cases, which are specified in Canon 33 of the Anglican Church. In the Roman Church the title formerly required from every ordinand was that of a benefice (*titulus beneficii*)—*i.e.*, he was bound to show that he had been nominated to a benefice whose revenues were sufficient for his decent maintenance. The Council of Trent (1545–1563) added two other titles (1) of patrimony (*titulus patrimonii*), where the ordinand had sufficient private property to maintain him respectably, and (2) of pension (*titulus pensionis*), where some solvent person or persons bound themselves to provide for the cleric about to be ordained. The vow of evangelical poverty (*titulus paupertatis*) in a religious order is a valid title; and the students of Propaganda and certain other Colleges, and candidates for holy orders in missionary countries, have a title from the mission for which they are ordained or the seminary in which they were educated (*titulus missionis vel seminarii*). The acceptance of this last title imposes on the bishop the responsibility of providing for the support of the ordained, should he become incapable of discharging his functions.

(2) A titular church (q.v.), or the district or parish assigned to it.

"Fifty [cardinals] described as priests, holding a corresponding number of *Titles* or parishes in Rome."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 119.

2. *Law:*

(1) Property or right of ownership, or the sources of such right, or the facts and events which are the means whereby property is acquired; a party's right to the enjoyment of lands or goods, or the means whereby such right has accrued, and by which it is evidenced.

"No *title* was considered as more perfect than that of the Russells to Woburn, given by Henry the Eighth to the first Earl of Bedford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(2) The instrument or instruments which are evidence of a right.

(3) A heading or indorsement: as, the *title* of an Act of Parliament.

¶ 1. *Bastard-title:* [Bastard, B. II. 2. (*a*)].

2. *Half-title:*

Printing:

(1) The short title generally occupying the top part of the first page of text in a book.

(2) A bastard-title.

3. *Passive-title:* [Passive].

4. *Running-title:*

Print.: The title at the head of a page, and consisting of the name of the book or the subject of the page.

title-deed, *s.*

Law: An instrument evidencing a man's right or title to property.

* **title-leaf,** *s.* A title-page (q.v.).

"Yea, this man's brow, like to a *title-leaf*,
Foretells the nature of a tragic volume."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

title-page, *s.* The page of a book which contains the title. [Title, *s.*, I. 7.]

"The book of all the world that charm'd me most
Was,—well-a-day, the *title-page* was lost."
Cowper: Hope, 428.

title-rôle, *s.*

Theat.: The character or part in a play which gives its name to the play: as that of *Hamlet* in the play of that name.

* **title-scroll,** *s.* A scroll showing titles, as of a nobleman or great family.

tī′-tle, *v.t.* [Title, *s.*]

1. To entitle, to name.

"That sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God."
Milton: P. L., xi. 622.

* 2. To set down by name.

"Insomuch that some of the self same commissioners found of their own wives, *titled* among the rest."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (1536).

tī′-tled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *titl(e)*, s.; *-ed.*] Having or bearing a title, especially one of nobility.

"The poorest tenant of the Libyan wild,
Whose life is pure, whose thoughts are undefil'd,
In *titled* ranks may claim the first degree."
Fawkes: Menander; Fragments.

tī′-tle-lĕss, * **tī-tel-es,** *a.* [Eng. *title*, s.; *-less.*] Having no title or name.

"He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

tĭt′-lĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar.

tĭt′-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tit;* dim. suff. *-ling.*]

1. *Comm.:* A name formerly given in the custom-house to stockfish. (*Simmonds.*)

2. *Ornith.:* *Anthus pratensis*, called also the Meadow-titling or Meadow-pipit. [Titlark.]

"Among the local names of the present species, *Titling*, Moss-cheeper, Ling-bird, Teetick, may be mentioned."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 575. (Note.)

tĭt′-mo͞use (pl. **tĭt′-mīce),** * **tĭt′-tȳ-mo͞use,** *s.* [Eng. *tit*, and A.S. *mase* = a titmouse; Dut. *mees;* Ger. *meise.*] (See extract.)

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Parinæ (q.v.). They are remarkable for the boldly defined colour of their plumage and their quick, irregular movements, running rapidly along branches in quest of insects, and often clinging thereto with their back downwards. They feed not only on insects, but on grain and seeds, and not unfrequently kill young and sickly birds with strokes of their stout, strong bill. They are very pugnacious, and the hens show great courage in defence of their nests. The young are fed chiefly on caterpillars, and a pair of Blue Tits have been observed to carry a caterpillar to their nest, on an average, every two minutes, during the greater part of the day, so that these birds must be extremely serviceable in preventing the increase of noxious insects. The species are found in both the United States and Europe. *Parus atricapillus*, the Chickadee or Black-cap Tit, is very common in the United States, while *P. bicolor*, the Tufted Tit, is the largest American species. Of European species the Blue Tit (*P. cæruleus*) is very common, and is the most pert and fearless of all British birds. It is generally known as the Tomtit. Another common species is *P. ater*, the Coal Titmouse, so named from its black head and neck. The Penduline Tit (*Aegithalus pendulinus*) builds a flask-shaped nest, suspended, like that of the Oriole, from a twig or branch. *P. major*, the Great Tit, is the largest European species.

"It may be . . . doubted whether the plural of *Titmouse* should be *Titmice*, as custom has it, but the Editor has not the courage to use *Titmouses*, though he believes he has heard East Anglians say *Titmousen*."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 490 (Note.)

tī′-trāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *titre* = standard of fineness.]

Chem.: To submit to the action or process of titration (q.v.).

tī-trā′-tion, *s.* [Titrate.]

Chem.: The process of estimating the amount of an element or compound contained in a solution, by the addition to it of a known quantity of another chemical capable of reacting upon it. The end of the process is determined by the complete precipitation of the compound, or by the discharge and production of some definite colour in the mixed solutions. [Analysis, II.]

tĭt′-tĕr, *v.i.* [Of imitative origin.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh with the tongue striking against the roof of the mouth.

"Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat *tittering* by."
Shenstone: To a Friend.

tĭt′-tĕr (1), *s.* [Titter, *v.*] A restrained laugh.

"The half-suppressed *titter* of two very young persons in a corner was responded to by a general laugh."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 713.

* **tĭt′-tĕr (2),** *s.* [Prob. connected with *tare*, s.] A noisome weed among corn. Probably *Vicia hirsuta.*

"From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine:
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine."
Tusser: Husbandry.

* **tĭt-tĕr-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *titter*, v.; *-ation.*] A fit of tittering or laughing.

tĭt′-tĕr-ęl, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

Ornith.: Numenius phæopus, the Whimbrel (q.v.).

"They may always be distinguished from other species by the cry, resembling in sound the word *titterel*, the provincial name applied to them in Sussex."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 693.

tĭt′-tĕr-tŏt-tĕr, *v.i.* [A redup. of *totter* (q.v.).] To see-saw.

tĭt′-tĕr-tŏt-tĕr, *adv.* [Tittertotter, *v.*] In an unsteady manner; with a sway.

tĭt′-tĭe, *s.* [See def.] The infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing sister. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' her auld-growing *tittie*, auntie Meg, in the Gallowgate of Glasgow."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

* **tĭt′-tĭ-mo͞use,** *s.* [See def.] The titmouse (q.v.).

"The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse*."
Taylor, the Waterpoet.

tĭt′-tĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [Titivate.]

tĭt′-tle, * **tit-el,** * **tit-il,** *s.* [O. Fr. *title* = a title, from Lat. *titulus;* Sp. *tilde;* Port. *til* = a stroke over a letter, as an accent. *Tittle* and *title* are thus doublets.] A small particle, a jot, a minute part, an iota.

"Who themselves disdaining
To approach thy tables, give thee in command
What, to the smallest *tittle*, thou shalt say."
Milton: P. R., i. 450.

tĭt′-tle, *v.i.* [A variant of *tattle* (q.v.).] To prate, to chatter.

tittle-tattle, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Idle talk or chatter; trifling talk; empty prattle.

"For every idle *tittle-tattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

2. An idle chatterer or gossip.

"Impertinent *tittle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster."—*Tatler*, No. 157.

B. *As adj.:* Gossiping, chattering.

tittle-tattle, *v.i.* To tattle, to gossip.

"You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

tĭt′-tle-băt, *s.* [See def.] A variant or corruption of Stickleback (q.v.).

"There sat the man who had agitated the scientific world with his Theory of *Tittlebats*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

* **tĭt′-ų-bāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *titubatum*, sup. of *titubo* = to stumble.]

1. To stumble, to trip, to stagger.

"But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?"—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 59.

2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.

tĭt-ų-bā′-tion, *s.* [Titubate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of stumbling.

2. The act or state of rolling or rocking, as a curved body on a plane.

II. *Pathol.:* Perpetual change of position or fidgetiness. It is a frequent symptom in diseases which are characterized by nervous irritation.

tĭt′-ų-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *titulaire*, from O. Fr. *title* = a title (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *titular;* Ital. *titulare.*]

A. *As adj.:* Being such or such by title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it; having or conferring the title only.

"To convince us that he is not a mere *titular* deity."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds the title of an office without the real power or authority belonging to it.

"A small advocate who has become the *titular* of a portfolio."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1885.

II. *Ecclesiastical Law:*

1. *Eng.:* One who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.

2. *Roman:* A patron saint.

III. *Scots Law:*

Titulars of the tithes: The titulars or patrons to whose teinds or tenth part of the produce of land, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been gifted by the crown, into whose hands the same fell at the Reformation. They are called in Scotland Titulars or Lords of Erection.

titular-bishop, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: (See extract).

"The political condition of the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean has for some time been such as to allow of the existence of flourishing Christian communities in many places where formerly Mussulman bigotry would have rendered it impossible. These countries are no longer 'partes infidelium,' in the full sense of the words. His Holiness Leo XIII. has therefore, by a recent decision, substituted the phrase *Titular Bishop* for Bishop in Partibus Infidelium."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 797.

titular-church, *s.*

Eccles.: A name given to the parish-churches of Rome, as distinct from the patriarchal churches, which belonged to the Pope, and from the oratories. Each titular church was under a cardinal priest, had a district assigned to it, and a font for baptism in case of necessity.

* **tĭt-ų-lăr′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *titular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being titular.

"Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of Imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

* **tĭt′-ų-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *titular; -ly.*] In a titular manner; by title only; nominally only.

"The church representative is a general council; **not** *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

tĭt′-ų-lar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Titular.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting in a title: bearing a title; titular.

"The king seemed to boast much of this *titulary* honour bestowed upon him so solemnly by the pope and cardinals."—*Strype: Eccles. Memoirs; Henry VIII.* (an. 1521).

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from a title.

"William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will."—*Bacon.*

B. *As subst.:* A titular (q.v.).

"The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **tī′-tų-led,** *a.* [Lat. *titulus* = a title.] Having a title; entitled.

tĭt′-ŭp-pĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Restless, lively; full of spirit. (*Scotch.*)

"The 'Dear-me's' and 'Oh law's' of the *tittupping* nurses."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiii.

tĭt'-ŭp-pў, *a.* [TITUPPING.] Unsubstantial; loosely put together; shaky. (*Prov.*)

"Did you ever see such a little *tituppy* thing in your life?"—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. ix.

Tĭ'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., a common Roman prænomen, the most distinguished of those who bore it being the Emperor Titus; Gr. Τίτος (*Titos*).]

Script. Biog.: A companion of St. Paul, though not mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. He seems to have been converted by the apostle (Tit. i. 4), probably at Antioch A.D. 50 or 51, and in the same year accompanied him to Jerusalem, and was present at that first council which recognized Gentile converts as part of the Church, and exempted them from the burden of the Mosaic ritual (cf. Acts xv. 1–35 with Gal. ii. 1–3). Paul soon afterwards practically carried out the liberty thus accorded by refusing to require Titus, who by birth was a Greek, to be circumcised (Gal. ii. 3–5). Titus was subsequently with Paul at Ephesus (A.D. 56), whence the former was sent on a special mission to the Corinthians, perhaps carrying with him Paul's second epistle to that Church (2 Cor. viii. 6, 22, 23, xii. 18). When Titus returned (A.D. 57) he found the Apostle in Macedonia (2 Cor. vii. 5–6, 13–15). Subsequently (probably A.D. 65 or 66) he was left in Crete to arrange the affairs of the Church and "ordain elders in every city" (Tit. i. 5). Returning thence to Rome he was dispatched by Paul (A.D. 66 or 67) to Dalmatia (2 Tim. iv. 10). According to tradition Titus returned to his work in Crete, and died a natural death at an advanced age.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Titus:*

New Testament Canon: The third of St. Paul's pastoral epistles. It was written to give Titus directions respecting the organization of the Cretan Church. After an introduction (i. 1–5), the Apostle lays down the qualifications of a scriptural bishop (6–9), gives a warning against Judaizers and other false teachers (i. 10–16), affords directions as to the special duties of aged men and women, young men and women, servants (slaves) (ii. 1–15) and subjects (iii. 1), and on social duties (iii. 2), the whole interspersed with evangelical doctrine and precept (ii. 7–8, 11–15; iii. 3–9). He concludes by instructing Titus how to deal with heretics, and asking him to come to Nicopolis (in Epirus ?), where he (Paul) hopes to winter, and sends salutations (10–15). There is a considerable resemblance between some passages in Titus and others in the Epistles to Timothy. The external evidence in favour of the Epistle to Titus is somewhat stronger than for those to Timothy. The three together are called the Pastoral Epistles.

* **Tĭt'-ўr-ĕ tū,** *s.* [See def.] From the first line of the first Eclogue of Virgil:

"*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi."

A slang term in the time of Charles II., equivalent to Hector, Mohawk, and similar ruffians, whose practice was to scour the streets of London and create disturbances at night.

"I knew the Hectors, and before them, the Muns, and the *Tityre tus*; they were brave fellows indeed! In those days a man could not go from the Rose Garden to the Piazza once but he must venture his life twice, my dear Sir Willie."—*Shadwell: The Scourers.*

tĭ'-vĕr, *s.* [A.S. *teáfor* = a reddish tint or colour.] A kind of ochre used in some parts of England for marking sheep.

tĭ'-vĕr, *v.t.* [TIVER, *s.*] To mark with tiver, as sheep, for different purposes.

*** tĭv'-ў,** *adv.* [A contract. of *tantivy* (q.v.).] With great speed. (A huntsman's word.)

"In a bright moonshine while winds whistle loud, *Tivy, tivy, tivy*, we mount and we fly."
Dryden: Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

tĭz'-rī, *s.* [TISRI.]

tĭz'-zeў, tĭz'-zў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tester* (q.v.).] A sixpence. (*Slang.*)

"Will show you all that is worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. v., ch. i.

T'-jŏint, *s.* [See def.] The union of one pipe or plate rectangularly with another, resembling the letter T.

tmē-sĭ-stĕr'-nī, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. τμῆσις (*tmēsis*) = a cutting, and στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Entom.: A group of Australian Beetles, sub-family Lamiinæ. They have oblique foreheads like the Cerambycinæ.

tō, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *to* (prep.); cogn. with Dut. *toe;* O. H. Ger. *za, ze, zi, zwo;* M. H. Ger. *zuo, ze;* Ger. *zu;* Goth. *du;* Russ. *do.* Cf. also O. Irish *do* = to; O. Welsh *di.* The A.S. *to* was also used as the sign of the gerund, as distinct from the infinitive mood. It is now the distinctive sign of the infinitive mood, the gerundial use being lost. *To* and *too* are doublets.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Used to denote motion towards a place, person, or thing; to indicate direction towards a place, person, thing, goal, state, or condition. It is generally interchangeable with *unto* or *towards*, but frequently expresses more than the latter, in that it may denote arrival at the place or end stated.

"*To* her straight goes he."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 264.

2. Used to denote motion towards a work to be done or a question to be treated.

"So! *to* your pleasures."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

3. Used to indicate a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree; as far as; no less than; excluding all omission or exception. (Frequently preceded by *up.*)

"Skipped from sixty years *to* sixty."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. Used to indicate anything capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action; denoting destination, aim, design, purpose, or end; for.

"Wherefore was I *to* this keen mockery born?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

5. Used to indicate a result or effect produced; denoting an end, result, or consequence.

"I shall laugh myself *to* death."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

6. Used to denote direction, tendency, and application; towards.

"My zeal *to* Valentine is cold."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

7. Used to denote addition; accumulation.

"Seek happy nights *to* happy days."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

8. Used to denote junction or union.

"She bound him *to* her breast."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 812.

9. Used to denote comparison, proportion, or measure; in comparison of; as compared with.

"I *to* the world am like a drop of water."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

10. Hence used in expressing ratios or proportions: as, Three is *to* six as four is *to* eight. (Expressed in symbols, 3 : 6 : : 4 : 8.)

11. Used to denote opposition or contrast generally.

"Face *to* face, and frowning brow *to* brow."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

¶ Here may be classed such phrases as *To one's face, To his teeth* = in presence and defiance of.

"Weep'st thou for him *to my face?*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

12. Hence its use in betting phrases.

"My dukedom *to* a beggarly denier."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

13. In proportion to; according to; up to.

"The Greeks are strong and skilful *to* their strength."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 1.

* 14. Used to denote accord, adaptation, or agreement; in congruity or harmony with.

"This is right *to* that [saying] of Horace."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

15. Used to denote correspondency, simultaneousness, or accompaniment.

"She dances *to* her lays."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Prol.)

16. In the place of; as a substitute for; in the character, position, or quality of; as.

"Tunis was never graced before with such a paragon *to* their queen."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

17. Used to denote relation; concerning; as to.

"Few words, but, *to* effect, more than all yet."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

* 18. It is sometimes used without any sense of motion for near; by.

"It would unclog my heart
Of what lies heavy *to* it."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

19. It is used in a variety of cases to supply the place of the dative in other languages, connecting transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action: as, What is that *to* me? To drink a health *to* a person.

"Meditate upon these things: give thyself wholly *to* them."—1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

20. After adjectives it denotes the person or thing with respect to which, or on whose interest a quality is shown or perceived.

"Invisible *to* every eye ball."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

21. After substantives it denotes the state of being appertinent; of. [See extract under Throat, *s.*, I. 2. (1).]

22. As regards, towards; especially after adjectives expressing obedience, disobedience, or the like.

"If thou dost find him tractable *to* us."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

23. A common vulgarism in America for *at* or *in* (a place).

24. Used as the sign of the infinitive mood, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund. In the English of the First Period *to* was only used before the dative or gerundial infinitive; in the beginning of the thirteenth century it began to be used before the ordinary infinitive. The simple infinitive with *to* appears in such sentences as, Tell him *to go. To* is generally omitted before the infinitive, after the auxiliary verbs *do, can, may, must, will, shall* (with their past tenses), as well as after such verbs as *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, observe, behold, have* (as in, I would *have* you know), and *know. For to* was commonly used before the gerundial infinitive to denote purpose or design: as, "What went ye out *for to* see?" (Matt. xi. 9); but it is now only used by the vulgar. *To* with the gerundial infinitive often comes (1) after an adjective: as, quick *to* hear, slow *to* speak; (2) after the substantive verb to denote futurity; (3) after *have*, denoting necessity or duty: as, I have *to* go. *To* is also employed with the infinitive as a verbal noun in such a sentence as: *To* see is to believe = Seeing is believing. *To* was often omitted before the infinitive where we should now use it:

"How long within this wood intend you stay?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

i.e., to stay. It was also inserted where we should now omit it.

"They would not have you *to* stir forth."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

It is now often used in colloquial language without an infinitive to supply the place of an infinitive already mentioned: as, He bade me go with him, but I did not wish *to.*

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. Forward, onward, on.

"*To*, Achilles, *to*, Ajax, *to!*"
Shakesp: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

2. Used to denote motion towards a thing for the purpose of laying hold of it; particularly applied to food.

"I will stand *to* and feed."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

3. Used to denote junction, union, or the closing of something open or separated.

"Clap *to* the doors."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 4. Used to denote an aim proposed in doing something.

5. In a certain direction or place: as, To heave *to.*

¶ For the meanings of such phrases as *To boot, to come to, go to,* &c., see the main words.

¶ 1. *To and again:* To and fro.

2. *To and fro:*

(1) *As adv.:* Forward and backward; up and down.

* (2) *As substantive:*

(*a*) The bandying of a question backward and forward; discussion.

"There was much *to and fro*."—*Bale: Vocacyon.*

(*b*) A walking backward and forward.

(3) *As adj.:* Backward and forward: as, *to and fro* motion.

to-be, *s.* The future and what it will bring with it; futurity.

"Through all the secular *to-be*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xl. 23.

† **to come,** *s.* The future; futurity.

"And all the rich *to-come*
Reels, as the golden autumn woodland reels."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 336.

to-do, *s.* Ado, bustle, commotion. (*Colloq.*)

"The next day there was another visit to Doctors' Commons, and a great *to-do* with an attesting ostler, who, being inebriated, declined swearing anything but profane oaths."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. lv.

to-fall, *s.*

* 1. Decline, setting.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, the roof of which is formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall of the principal building.

to-name, *s.* A name added to another name; a name given in addition to the Christian and surname of a person to distinguish him from others of the same name; a nickname (q.v.). Such to-names are frequent where families continually intermarry, and where, consequently, the same name is common to several individuals. To-names are common, especially among the fisher population on the east coast of Scotland, and in Wales.

tō- (1), *pref.* [A.S. *tó-* (pref.); cogn. with O. Fries. *to-, te-;* O. H. Ger. *zar-, zer-, za-, ze-, zi-;* Ger. *zer-.*] A particle formerly used in composition with verbs, participles, or adjectives, with the force of asunder, in twain, to pieces, or with an augmentative force; entirely, quite, altogether. [All-to.]

* **to-bete,** *v.t.* To beat severely.

* **to-break,** * **to-breke,** *v.t.* or *i.* To break to pieces. (*William of Palerne,* 3,236.)

* **to-breste,** *v.t.* or *i.* To burst to pieces.

* **to-hew,** *v.t.* To hew or cut to pieces.

* **to-pinch,** *v.t.* To pinch severely.

"Fairy-like *to-pinch* the unclean knight."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

* **to-rent,** *a.* Rent asunder. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. vii. 8.)

* **to-torne,** *a.* Torn to pieces. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* V. ix. 10.)

* **to-worne,** *a.* Worn out. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* V. ix. 10.)

tō- (2), *pref.* [A.S. *to* = for, as in *to'dæge* = for the day, to-day; *to morgen* = for the morn, to-morrow.]

to-day, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The present day: as, *To-day* is Friday.

B. *As adv.:* On this day: as, They left *to-day.*

to-morrow, * **to-morwe,** * **to-morow,** *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The day after the present.

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident *to-morrows.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

B. *As adv.:* On or in the day after the present.

"Than helpe me, lord, *to-morwe* in my bataille."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,402.

¶ *To-morrow come never:* On a day which will never arrive; never.

to-night, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The present or the coming night.

B. *As adverb:*

1. On or in the coming night.

"For Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast *to-night:*
A feast for promised triumph yet to come."
Byron: Corsair, i. 1.

* 2. Last night. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* ii. 5.)

* **to-year,** * **to-yere,** *adv.* This year. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

tōad, * **tade,** * **tode,** * **toode,** *s.* [A.S. *tádige, tádie,* a word of unknown origin.] [Tadpole.]

Zool.: The popular name of any species of the family Bufonidæ (q.v.), which is almost universally distributed, but is rare in the Australian region, one species being found in Celebes and one in Australia. Two species are British: the Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) and the Natterjack (q.v.) (*B. calamita*), and another species (*B. variabilis*) is found on the Continent. The first is the type of the family. The body is swollen and heavy-looking, covered with a warty skin, head large, flat, and toothless, with a rounded, blunt muzzle. There is a swelling above the eyes covered with pores, and the parotids are large, thick, and prominent, and secrete an acrid fluid, which probably gave rise to the popular stories about the venom of the toad, or they may owe their origin to the fact that when handled or irritated these animals can eject a watery fluid from the vent. But neither the secretion from the parotids nor the ejected fluid is harmful to man, and there is little doubt but that its effects on the lower animals have been much exaggerated. The toad has four fingers and five partially-webbed toes. The general colour above is a brownish-gray, the tubercles more or less brown; under surface yellowish white, sometimes spotted with black. Toads are terrestrial, hiding in damp, dark places during the day, and crawling with the head near the ground, for their short limbs are badly adapted for leaping. They are extremely tenacious of life, and can exist a long time without food; their hibernation in mud, cracks, and holes has probably given rise to the stories of their being found in places where they must have existed for centuries without food and air. These stories, however, have no foundation in fact, for Dr. Buckland proved, by direct experiment, that no toad can live for two years if deprived of food and air. [Pipa, Surinam-toad.]

¶ Toads, like other Batrachians, are absent from most oceanic islands, the reason being that their spawn is immediately destroyed by immersion in salt water. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species.*)

¶ *Toad in the hole:* A dish composed of meat baked in batter.

"The dish they call a *toad in a hole* . . . putting a noble sirloin of beef into a poor, paltry batter-pudding."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* vi. 153.

toad-bag, *s.* (See extract.)

"A conjuror or 'white-wizard,' who cured afflicted persons by means of the *toad-bag*—a small piece of linen having a limb from a living toad sewn up inside, to be worn round the sufferer's neck and next his skin, the twitching movements of which limb gave, so it was said 'a turn' to the blood of the wearer, and effected a radical change in his constitution."—*Athenæum,* Oct. 16, 1886, p. 502.

toad-eater, *s.* A term applied to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. (Now shortened to *toady.*)

"A corrupted court formed of miscreant *toad-eaters.*"
—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism,* § 20.

¶ The original meaning is one who is willing to do any dirty or disgusting act to please a superior, as the sight of a toad is most disgusting. The French equivalent is *avaler des couleuvres,* lit. = to swallow adders, hence, to put up with mortifications.

toad-eating, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his practices; servilely or meanly sycophantic.

B. *As subst.:* Servile or mean sycophancy; toadyism.

toad-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular American name for any fish of the genus Batrachus, from the large head, wide gape, and generally repulsive appearance of the species. The Common Toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*) is from eight inches to a foot long, light-brown marbled with black. The Grunting Toad-fish (*B. grunniens*), about the same size, is brownish above, with darker markings, white below, fins white with brown bands. There are about twelve species from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

toad-flax, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Linaria, a genus of plants very closely allied to Snap-dragon, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the spur at the base of the corolla, and the capsule opening by valves or teeth, not by pores. The species are herbaceous perennials or annuals, chiefly natives of the northern portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, there being about 150 species in all. Among these the commonest European species is *L. vulgaris,* the Yellow Toad-flax, a species from one to three feet high, bearing terminal spikes of yellow flowers. It has been introduced into the United States. It has medicinal properties, but is generally looked upon as a troublesome weed.

"By *toad-flax* which your nose may taste,
If you have a mind to cast."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.

¶ Prior thinks that it obtained the name Toad-flax because the Lat. *bubonium* (= a plant good for buboes and swellings in the groin), used by Dodoens, in describing it, was mistaken for Mod. Lat. *bufonius* (= of or belonging to a toad). [Bufo.]

Toad-flax pug:

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Eupithecia linariata.* It is of variegated colour. The larva feeds on the Yellow Toad-flax.

toad-lizards, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Phrynosoma (q.v.)

toad-pipe, toad-pipes, *s.*

Bot.: Equisetum limosum, E. arvense, and other species of the genus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

† **toad-skep,** *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Polyporus giganteus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

toad-spit, *s.* The same as Cuckoo-spit (q.v.).

* **toad-spotted,** *a.* Tainted and polluted with venom, as the toad was popularly supposed to be.

"A most *toad-spotted* traitor."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

toad-stone (1), *s.* A popular name for Bufonite (q.v.), from the fact that it was formerly supposed to be a natural concretion found in the head of the Common Toad. Extraordinary virtues were attributed to it; it was held to be a protection against poison, and was often set in rings. That this belief was rife in Shakespeare's time is proved by the lines (*As You Like It,* ii. 1):

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

According to Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulg. Err.,* bk. iii., ch. xiii.), there were two kinds of toad-stones known in his day: the one "a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals, but in fields;" the other "taken not out of the toad's head, but out of a fish's mouth, being handsomely contrived out of the teeth of the *lupus marinus,* a fish often taken in our northern seas, as was publicly declared by an eminent and learned physician" (Sir George Ent).

toad-stone (2), *s.* [From the Ger. *todt stein* = (dead-stone) the *todtliegenden* of the Germans.]

Petrol.: An igneous rock of Carboniferous age, occurring in veins and sheets in limestone. The German name was given because of its barrenness in metalliferous ores. The rock is usually much altered by chemical agencies, but it evidently belongs to the group of dolerites.

toad's back rail, *s.*

Arch.: A particular kind of hand-rail for stairs. So named from its shape. (*Ogilvie.*)

toad's eye, *s.* [Toad's eye tin.]

toad's eye tin, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q.v.), occurring in aggregated groups of exceedingly small round bodies with radiated structure, supposed by the Cornish miners to resemble the eye of a toad.

toad's mouth, *s.*

Bot.: Antirrhinum majus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **tōad'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *toad; -ery.*] A place set apart for or frequented by toads.

"[Toads] are supposed to be poisonous: this is quite a vulgar error. . . . In my country abode, I even attempted to make them a place of retirement and called it a *toadery.*"—*Rowland Hill: Journal Through the North of England* (ed. 1799), p. 87. (Note.)

* **tōad'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *toad; -ish.*] Like a toad; venomous.

"A speckled, *toadish,* or poison fish."—*Herbert: Travels.*

* **tōad'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *toad;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little toad. (*Coleridge.*)

* **tōad'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *toad;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little toad; a toadlet.

"I always knew you for a *toadling.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* i. 187.

tōad'-stōōl, * **tode-stool,** *s.* [Eng. *toad,* and *stool.* So named because toads and frogs were supposed to sit upon them. (*Prior.*) Berkeley, however, thinks the name was given because in the opinion of the old herbalists they derived their origin from toads, as puff-balls were supposed to come from wolves, and deer-balls (Elaphomyces) from deer.]

Bot.: An uneatable Agaricus, Boletus, or other fungus of conspicuous size, as distinguished from a mushroom or eatable Agaric.

"The grisly *todestool*, grown there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec., 69.

tōad'-ĭ, *s.* & *a. [A contract. of *toad-eater* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A base, servile flatterer; a sycophant, a toad-eater.

"Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

* 2. A coarse, rustic woman. (*Scotch.*)

*** B.** *As adj.:* Having the character of or resembling a toad.

"Vice is of such a *toady* complexion, that she cannot choose but teach the soul to hate."—*Feltham: Resolves*, cent. i., 13.

tōad'-ĭ, *v.t.* [Toady, *s.*] To fawn upon or flatter; to play the toady or sycophant to.

"How these tabbies love to be *toadied!*"—*G. Colman the Younger: Poor Gentleman*, ii. 2.

tōad'-ĭ-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *toady; -ism.*] The practices or manners of a toady; servile or mean sycophancy.

"Philosophers, who can behold the state of society, viz., *toadyism*, organized—base man-and-mammon worship, instituted by command of law: snobbishness, in a word, perpetuated, and mark the phenomenon calmly."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

tōast, * tost, * tost-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *toster*; Sp. & Port. *tostar.*] [Toast, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire: as, To *toast* bread or cheese.

2. To warm thoroughly: as, To *toast* the feet. (*Colloq.*)

3. To name or propose as one whose health, success, &c., is to be drunk; to drink to the success of or in honour of.

"Five deep he *toasts* the towering lasses;
Repeats you verses wrote on glasses."
Prior: Cameleon.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

"I will sing what I did leere. . . .
As we *toasted* by the fire."
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, Ecl. i.

2. To give or propose a toast or health; to drink a toast or toasts.

"These insect reptiles while they go on caballing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust."—*Burke: Petition of Unitarians.*

tōast, * toost, * tost, *s.* [O. Fr. *tostée* = a toast of bread, from Lat. *tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pa. par. of *torreo* = to parch; Sp. *tostada*; Port. *tostado.*] [Torrid.]

1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, or such bread dipped in melted butter or in some liquor; a piece of toasted bread put into a beverage.

"My sober evening let the tankard bless,
With *toast* embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught."
Warton: Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

2. A lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect.

"It happened on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross-Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health in the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*."—*Tatler*, No. 24.

3. A person who is named in honour in drinking, as a public character or a private friend; anything honoured in a similar manner; anything the success of which is drunk; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.

"The *toast* of the Emperor, proposed by Dr. Stephan, was received with enthusiasm, all the guests standing."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* 4. A drinker, a toper.

"When having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A catholic good and a rare drunken *toast*."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland, iii.

¶ *To have on toast:* To deceive, to take in, to swindle. (*Slang.*) [Done, ¶ (1).]

"The judges in the High Court are always learning some new thing. Yesterday it was entered on the record that the court took judicial cognizance of a quaint and pleasing modern phrase. They discovered what it was to be '*had on toast*.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1886.

toast-master, *s.* An officer who at great public dinners or entertainments announces the toasts and leads or times the cheering.

"Henry Beller was for many years *toast-master* at various corporation dinners, during which time he drank a great deal of foreign wine."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

toast-rack, *s.* A small rack of metal or earthenware, to hold dry toast.

toast-water, *s.* Water in which toasted bread has been soaked, used as beverage by invalids; toast and water.

tōast'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *toast*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who toasts bread, &c.

2. A fork or cage to hold bread or meat while toasting.

* 3. One who drinks a toast.

"We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white."
Prior: Alma, ii. 423.

tōast'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Toast, *v.*]

toasting-fork, *s.* A three- or four-pronged fork to hold a slice of bread while toasting.

*** toasting-glass,** *s.* A drinking-glass on which was inscribed the name of a reigning beauty, often accompanied with verses in her honour. Garth (1672–1719) wrote several sets of verses for the toasting-glasses of the Kit-Cat Club.

*** toasting-iron,** *s.* A toasting-fork. Applied in derision to a sword.

"Put up thy sword betime;
Or I'll so maul you and your *toasting-iron*,
That you shall think the devil is come from hell."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

tōat, *s.* [Tote.] The handle of a bench plane.

*** tōat'-ẽr,** *s.* [Tooter.] A trumpeter.

"Hark! hark! these *toaters* tell us the king's coming."—*Beaum. & Flet.*

*** tō-băc-cā-nā'-lĭ-an,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *tobacco*, in imitation of *bacchanalian.*] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker.

"We get very good cigars for a bajoccho and a half—that is, very good for us cheap *tobaccanalians*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

*** tō-băc'-chĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *tobacco; -ian.*] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker.

"You may observe how idle and foolish they are, that cannot travell without a tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base *tobacchians*: for this manner of taking the fume, they suppose to bee generous."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 411.

tō-băc'-cō, * ta-băc'-cō, *s.* [Sp. *tabaco* = tobacco, from West Indian *tabaco* = the tube or pipe in which Indians smoked the plant.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The dried leaves of the plant described under II. 1., used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff. Its use in America is of unknown antiquity. Columbus noticed that the natives of the West India Islands used the leaves in rolls—cigars. The Aztecs had cigar tubes, and also used nostril tubes of tortoise-shell for inhaling the smoke. The Mexicans and North American Indians used pipes. Oviedo speaks in 1526 of the inhaling of the smoke through the forked nostril tube by the Indians of Hispaniola. Lobel, in his *History of Plants* (1576), gives an engraving of a rolled tube of tobacco (a cigar) as seen by Colon in the mouths of the natives of San Salvador. He describes it as a funnel of palm-leaf with a filling of tobacco leaves. Cortez found smoking (by means of a pipe) an established custom in Mexico. Tobacco was introduced into Europe by Hermandez de Toledo, in 1559, and into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565. Harrison (*Descript. of England*) fixes on 1573 as the date when the smoking of tobacco became general in England. Its use was extended by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake in 1586. The practice was made the butt of the wits, the object of denunciation by the clergy, and the subject of a pamphlet, the *Counterblaste to Tobacco*, by King James I. Its use was condemned by kings, popes, and sultans, and smokers were condemned to various cruel punishments. In the canton of Berne the prohibition of the use of tobacco was put among the ten commandments, after the one against adultery. In Turkey smoking was made a capital offence. Spite of all these denunciations and prohibitions, tobacco is the most extensively used luxury in the world. The method of manufacture depends upon the kind of tobacco and the article required. Cigars are made of the best, which is grown on soils peculiarly adapted to produce the delicate flavour; a portion of the north-west of the island of Cuba is the best of all. The Connecticut Valley, some parts of Virginia, a few counties in Ohio and Kentucky, near Cincinnati and Maysville, respectively, are noted regions. There is no definite evidence that the use of tobacco in moderation is injurious, but in excess its effects are harmful both to the mental and bodily functions.

"Every thing that is superfluous is very adverse to nature, and nothing more than *tobacco*."—*Venner: Treatise on Tobacco*, p. 409.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Nicotiana (q.v.), the species of which are natives of tropical America and eastern Asia. American tobacco is *Nicotiana Tabacum* and its varieties. It is called more fully the Common Virginian or Sweet-scented Tobacco. It is a herbaceous plant, three to six feet high, with large, oblong-lanceolate leaves, some of them decurrent. All are covered with minute hairs, glandular and viscid at the tip. The flowers are terminal in panicles; the funnel-shaped corolla, which is roseate or pink, is more than an inch long. It is largely cultivated in Virginia and the Southern States of America, from which it has been introduced into Europe, China, &c. *N. repanda*, a native of Cuba, has white flowers with a slender tube, and is used for making some of the best cigars. Other American species are *N. quadrivalvis*, which grows near the Missouri river, *N. multivalvis*, from the Colombia river, *N. nana*, from the Rocky Mountains, and *N. macrophylla* or *latissima*, which yields the Orinoco tobacco. Of Old World species, *N. rustica*, Syrian or English tobacco, is a native of all continents, though first brought to England from America. It has a square stem, with ovate, entire leaves on petioles, and a greenish corolla with a cylindrical tube. It is cultivated in many countries, and furnishes the Turkish tobacco. The Persian or Shiraz tobacco, *N. persica*, is covered with clammy down; the radial leaves oblong, the cauline ones acuminate; the corolla salver-shaped. It yields Persian tobacco. The quantity of tobacco produced in the United States is nearly 500,000,000 lbs. yearly, of which more than one-third is grown in Kentucky. This is largely exported, the exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1890 being 255,647,026 lbs., valued at $21,479,556, and those of manufactured tobacco valued at $3,876,045. Tobacco pays an internal revenue tax in this country, the revenue from this source being about $34,000,000.

2. *Chem.:* The leaves of a plant of the genus Nicotiana, obtained chiefly for trade purposes from two species, *Nicotiana Tabacum* and *N. rustica.* The chemical composition of the leaves has been investigated by Possett and Reiman, Grandeau, and more recently by Dr. James Bell, who has found in the unfermented leaves and in the fully fermented leaves of Virginia tobacco the following percentage composition calculated on the dry leaves:—

	Unfermented.	Fermented
Nicotine	2·20	3·86
Organic acids—		
Malic	4·17	9·06
Citric	1·00	·09
Oxalic	1·72	1·58
Acetic	·35	·80
Tannic	6·32	1·84
Nitric acid	·14	·13
Pectic acid	7·51	7·72
Cellulose	12·64	10·38
Starch	1·73	—
Saccharine matters	14·59	—
Ammonia	·03	·05
Soluble extractive matter containing nitrogen	13·47	16·24
Insoluble albuminoids	4·68	14·29
Resins and chlorophyll	3·31	5·21
Oils and fats	2·27	1·07
Indefinite insoluble matter	12·41	12·93
Mineral matter	11·36	11·95

Commercially, the term tobacco applies to variety of kinds of manufacture known under the names of Roll, Cut, Shag, Cavendish, Cigars, Flake, &c. These are all submitted to more or less secondary fermentation after the addition of from 5 to 25 per cent. of water, and then dried or stoved on a heated open tray, or in a closed oven, steam being sometimes injected into the chamber during the process. It is at this stage that the particular flavor of the tobacco is imparted.

3. *Manuf.:* In the manufacture of cigars the leaves, after being moistened to make them flexible, are stripped from the midrib, the perfect halves being kept for wrappers, the others used as fillers. A quantity of the latter are rolled in the hand to shape, or placed in a mould of the requisite shape. Then a long strip cut from the wrapper leaf is twisted spirally around the compacted mass, and gummed down at the mouth end. The cigar is finished by cutting the lighting end even. Good cigars should have the same tobacco throughout, but it is a common practice to

make the filler of inferior material. Cigars are rarely adulterated. They generally contain tobacco, even if it be of "poor kind. Chewing tobacco is made by laying the leaves together and pressing them into cakes of the required size, or by cutting a mass of them into the various "fine-cuts" now used. The cigarette, now so much used in smoking, is filled with fine-cut tobacco, covered with specially manufactured and treated paper. Snuff, formerly much used, was in the past made from tobacco leaves, but is now chiefly prepared from the stems and midribs of the leaf. It has now greatly gone out of use, respectable people no longer using it, as formerly.

4. *Pharm.:* Externally tobacco is a powerful irritant. In the form of snuff it is sometimes prescribed as an errhine in affections of the head, or smoked as a sedative and expectorant in asthma. Internally it is a powerful sedative to the heart; it sometimes cures diuresis and has been given in dropsy (*Garrod.*)

tobacco-booking machine, *s.* A machine which arranges the smoothed leaves of tobacco into symmetrical piles.

tobacco-box, *s.* A box for holding tobacco.

tobacco-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for chewing or smoking.

2. A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into smaller pieces.

tobacco-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into pieces convenient for the pocket. It is usually a sort of guillotine knife worked by a lever, and cutting downwards on to a wooden bed. (*Amer.*) A similar machine is in use in England for cutting cake tobacco for smoking.

*** tobacco-man,** *s.* A tobacconist.

tobacco-paper, *s.* Paper specially made for envelopes for cigarettes, to avoid the flavour of burning cotton or linen. Rice-paper is extensively used.

tobacco-pipe, *s.* An implement used in smoking tobacco. It consists essentially of a bowl, in which the tobacco is placed, and a stem, more or less long, through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth. In form and material pipes vary very much; the principal materials employed are pipe-clay, meerschaum, porcelain, and wood.

¶ *Queen's tobacco-pipe:* A jocular designation of a peculiarly-shaped kiln belonging to the Customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are collected damaged tobacco and cigars, and contraband goods, as tobacco, cigars, tea, &c., which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, when the whole is set fire to and consumed.

Tobacco-pipe clay: [PIPE-CLAY].

Tobacco-pipe fish: [PIPE-FISH].

tobacco-pouch, *s.* A pouch or bag for holding tobacco.

tobacco-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Lewisia rediviva*, one of the Mesembryaceæ. The plant has succulent leaves and fugitive, rose-coloured flowers, and the root is eaten by the natives of north-western America.

tobacco-seed sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A sugar of the nature of cane-sugar, or saccharose, observed in the seeds of the tobacco plant by Mr. G. Lewin, of the Laboratory, Somerset House. Its specific rotatory angle is 73·2j, and it is inverted in the same way as cane-sugar by the action of mineral acids.

tobacco-stopper, *s.* A little plug for pressing down the burning tobacco in the bowl of the pipe.

tobacco-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of saccharose, dextrose, and levulose, discovered by Dr. James Bell in tobacco leaves, which have been preserved from any undue fermentative action. The three varieties of sugar exist in such proportions as to have no effect on a ray of polarized light. The sugars, separated as a lime compound, decomposed with oxalic acid, and purified by animal charcoal, yielded results approximating to a cane-sugar, dextrose, and levulose. The first-named differs from ordinary cane-sugar by refusing to crystallize, and yielding an inverted sugar with an angle of nearly −19°.

tobacco-wheel, *s.* A machine by which leaves of tobacco are twisted into a cord.

*** tŏ-băc'-cŏn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *tobacco*; *n* connect., and suff. *-er.*] One who uses tobacco; a smoker.

*** tŏ-băc'-cŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [TOBACCO.] Using tobacco; smoking.

"Neither was it any news upon this guild-day, to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return; drinking and *tobacconing* as freely, as if it had turned ale-house."—*Bp. Hall: His Hard Measure.*

tŏ-băc'-cŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *tobacco*; *n* connect., and suff. *-ist.*]

*** 1.** One who smokes tobacco; a smoker.

"Let every cobler, with his dirty fist,
Take pride to be a blacke *tobacconist*,
Let idiot coxcombs sweare 'tis excellent geare,
And with a whiffe their reputations seare."
J. Taylor: Plutoes Proclamation.

2. A dealer in tobacco; one who sells tobacco, cigars, &c.

"Colonial merchants, grocers, sugar bakers, and *tobacconists*, petitioned the House and besieged the public offices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

Tō-bā'-gō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island in the West Indies.

Tobago-cane, *s.* The trade name of the slender trunks of *Bactris minor*, imported into Europe and made into walking-sticks.

tō-bĕr-mŏr'-īte, *s.* [After Tobermory, Island of Mull, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral; sp. gr. 2·423; colour, pale-pinkish white; translucent. According to E. S. Dana, the analyses point to its probable identity with gyrolite (q.v.).

tō'-bine, *s.* [Ger. *tobin*; Dut. *tabijn.*]

Fabric: A stout, twilled silk, much resembling Florentine, used for dresses.

Tō'-bĭt, *s.* [Gr. Τωβίτ (*Tōbit*), Τωβειτ (*Tōbeit*).]

Apocrypha: A book generally placed between 2 Esdras and Judith, and containing fourteen chapters. A pious man, Tobit by name, resident in Thisbe in Naphthali, was taken captive by Enemessar (Shalmaneser), king of Assyria, and located in Nineveh. When his countrymen were put to death by the king's order, their bodies were thrown into the streets. Tobit made a practice of burying them, and compromised himself by these acts of humanity. Once, when he had buried a body, and, being in consequence ceremonially unclean, was sleeping outside by the wall of his court-yard, "the sparrows muted warm dung" into his eyes and made him blind (i., ii.). In the days of his prosperity he had lent ten talents of silver to a countryman, Gabael, who lived at Rages in Media. At another Median city, Ecbatana, was a relative of his called Raguel, whose daughter Sara had been married to seven husbands, all of whom had been killed by Asmodeus, the evil spirit, on the marriage-night before they could possess their bride. To recover the lent money, Tobit despatched his son Tobias, having as his companion a man-servant. The two set out for Rages, taking Ecbatana on the way. As Tobias was bathing in the Tigris, a fish leaped out of the water, attempting to devour him; but he caught his assailant, which was cooked and eaten by the travellers, the heart, the liver, and the gall being kept by Tobias, on the advice of his companion, the heart and the liver to be smoked for the expulsion of evil spirits from persons possessed, and the gall to remove whiteness in the eye (iii.–vi.). Arrived at Ecbatana, he married the maiden, smoking out the evil spirit who would have made away with him. During the marriage festivities the companion was despatched to Rages for the lent money, and obtained it, the two ultimately returning with the bride to Nineveh to Tobit, whose blindness was cured by the gall of the fish (vii.–xi.). When the time came for paying the servant, he declined all compensation, and revealed himself to be Raphael, one of seven angels of exalted rank and function (xii.). Sincere thanksgiving followed to God, who had sent the angel (xiii.). By direction of Tobit, Tobias removed from Nineveh, the destruction of which had been prophesied by Jonah (xiv.; cf. Jonah iii. 4, &c.).

Viewed as a tale designed to commend piety and trust in God, the book of Tobit evinces considerable genius, the plot being well sustained, and some of the scenes, depicting domestic life, being beautifully drawn. It resembles a modern novel in making its virtuous hero struggle with adversity, in having love scenes and a marriage, and a personage apparently of humble rank ultimately proved to be of a very high order, with a general diffusion of happiness at the close. Whether or not there is in it a nucleus of historic truth cannot now be known; the most of it is clearly unhistoric. The expulsion of evil spirits by the smoke of the burning heart and liver of a fish, and the curing of eye-disease by its gall, are mentioned apparently not as miracles, but as parts of the ordinary course of nature. A fish large enough to threaten the life of Tobias is eaten by him and the angel seemingly at a single meal. Finally, as shown by Prof. Sayce (*The Witness of Ancient Monuments*, pp. 38, 39), it was not Shalmaneser, but Tiglath Pileser, who carried the people of Naphthali captive (cf. Tobit i. 2, 3, & 2 Kings xv. 29,); Sennacherib's father was not Shalmaneser, but Sargon (Tobit i. 15); it was not fifty-five days, but twenty years, after the return of Sennacherib from Palestine that he was murdered by his sons (21). It is doubtful if either Rages or Ecbatana existed at the time when Tobit is said to have lived (i. 14, iii. 7). Those who captured Nineveh were Kyaxares and Nabopolassor, not Nebuchadnezzar and Assuerus (Xerxes), the latter of whom did not live till 150 years after the time when Nineveh fell (xiv. 15). It is believed that Tobit was written about 350 B.C. Opinions differ as to whether or not it was first published in Greek, or whether there may have been a Hebrew or an Aramæan original.

tŏ-bŏg'-gan, tŏ-bŏg'-an, * tŏ-bŏg'-gĭn, *s.* [A corrupt. of Amer. Indian *odabogan* = a sled or sledge. The form *tobogan* is etymologically correct, but the form *toboggan* is in almost universal use.]

1. A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada. It is simply a piece of birch or bass-wood, a quarter of an inch thick, from five to eight feet long by one or two broad, bent up in front like the dash-board of a sleigh, and braced by several cross-pieces of hard wood a foot apart, and by two round rods, one on each side, on top of the cross-pieces, all fastened by catgut to the sleigh. The bend at the bow is strengthened by two cross-pieces, and kept in shape by catgut strings at the ends bound to the front cross-piece and rod. Grooves are cut on the under side of the toboggan to let the knots sink below the wood.

2. A sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.

¶ *On the toboggan:* In a state of degeneration or retrogression, mentally, morally, commercially, or otherwise. (*U. S. Slang.*)

toboggan-slide, *s.* A place specially prepared for coasting with tobogganes, or an artificial wooden chute for tobogganing at pleasure resorts.

tŏ-bŏg'-gan, tŏ-bŏg'-an, * tŏ-bŏg'-gĭn, *v.i.* [TOBOGGAN, *s.*] To slide down snow-covered slopes or artificial chutes on a toboggan.

tŏ-bŏg'-gan-ēr, tŏ-bŏg'-an-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *toboggan*; *-er.*] A tobogganist.

tŏ-bŏg'-gan-ĭst, tŏ-bŏg'-an-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *toboggan*; *-ist.*] One who practices tobogganing.

*** tŏc-ca'-ta,** *s.* [Ital., from *toccare* = to touch, to play upon, to mention.]

Old Music: (1) A prelude or overture; (2) A composition written as an exercise; (3) A fantasia; (4) A suite.

tŏch'-er (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *tochradh*; Irish *tochar* = a portion or dowry.] A marriage portion; the dowry brought by a wife to her husband. (*Scotch.*)

"But I care not a penny for her *tocher*—I have enough of my own."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxviii.

tŏch'-ēr (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [TOCHER, *s.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. (*Scotch.*)

tŏch'-ēr-lĕss (*ch* guttural), *a.* [Eng. *tocher*; *-less.*] Portionless; without a marriage portion. (*Scotch.*)

"Whilk now, as a landless laird wi' a *tocherless* daughter, no one can blame me for departing from."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

tŏck'-āy, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Zool.: An unidentified Indian gecko. Probably *Hemidactylus maculatus*, the Spotted Gecko or Spotted Hemidactyle.

tŏc'-kŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *tok* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Bucerotidæ, with fifteen species, from tropical and southern Africa.

tō'-cō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Chastisement. (*Slang.*)

"The school-leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. I., ch. v.

tō-cō'-cą, *s.* [Brazilian name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ, the leaf-stalks of which have a bladder, divided longitudinally into two parts, which the ants utilise as nests. The flowers are pink or white. The fruit of *Tococa guianensis* is eatable, and the juice is used in Demerara for ink.

tŏc-ŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Gr. τόκος (*tokos*) = parturition, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a treatise.]

Med.: The science of obstetrics or midwifery; that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

tō-corn'-al-īte, *s.* [After Manual A. Tocornal, Minister of the Interior, Chili, to whom the original belonged; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale-yellow amorphous mineral, altering by exposure to the air to a blackish colour. Soft; streak, yellow. Analysis yielded: silver, 33·80; mercury, 3·90; iodine, 41·77; siliceous residue, 16·65 = 96·12, hence the probable formula, AgI+Hg_2I. Occurs at Chañarcillo, Chili.

tŏc'-sĭn, * **tock-saine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *toquesing* = an alarm-bell, from *toquer* = to clap, to knock, to hit, and *sing* = a sign, a mark, a bell; Lat. *signum;* Fr. *tocsin.*] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

"The wild alarum sounded from the *tocsin's* throat."
Longfellow: Belfry of Bruges.

tō-cûs'-sō, *s.* [Abyssinian.]

Bot.: Eleusine Tocusso, an Abyssinian cereal.

tŏd, * **todde,** * **tode,** *s.* [Icel. *toddi* = a tod of wool, a bit, a piece; Ger. *zotte, zote* = a tuft of hair hanging together, a rag, anything shaggy.]

1. A bush, especially of thick ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

"These valiant and approved men of Britain,
Like boading owls, creep into *tods* of ivie,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 1.

2. A bunch, a mass.

"Here, again, is the ivy, with its heavy *tods* of berry already bronzing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

* 3. An old weight used in buying and selling wool. It was usually equal to twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; but it varied in different parts.

"Every *tod* yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. A fox, from his bushy tail.

"With the most charming country in front, and apparently the right sort of *tod*, there appeared no reason why a good run should not be in store."—*Field*, Feb. 28, 1887.

tod-stove, *s.*

1. A box-stove adapted for burning small and round wood, brush, limbs, and the like. (*Amer.*)

2. A six-plate stove for bar-rooms and country stores. (*Amer.*)

tod's tail, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for various species of Lycopodium or Club-moss. (*Scotch.*)

* **tŏd,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Tod, *s.*] To yield in weight; to weigh. [Tot.]

"Hay, corn, and straw bills will *tod* up to a fairish sum."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

tŏd-dā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [From *kakatoddali*, the Malabar name of *Toddalia aculeata.*]

Bot.: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. Leaves alternate, trifoliolate, with pellucid dots; flowers small, unisexual, in terminal panicles; fruit a globular berry. Natives of tropical Asia and Africa. *Toddalia aculeata* is a large, scandent prickly shrub from the Indian mountains. The people of Coromandel eat the leaves raw and pickle the ripe berries. Both have a pungent taste. Its bark is used in remittent fever. A tincture or infusion of it is an aromatic tonic. The root-bark is used in Madras as a dye-stuff. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

* **todde,** *s.* [Tod, *s.*]

tŏd'-dle, *s.* [Toddle, *v.*] A little, toddling walk; a saunter.

"Her daily little *toddle* through the town."—*Trollope.* (*Annandale.*)

tŏd'-dle, *v.i.* [The same as *tottle*, a frequent. from *totter*; Sw. *tulta* = to toddle.] [Totter.] To walk unsteadily, as a child; to walk in a tottering way, like a child or feeble person.

"And the bits o' weans that come *toddling* to play wi' me."—*Scott.: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

tŏd'-dle-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *toddle;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little child. (*Colloq.*)

"A few tolerable *toddlekins* in the intermediate cabins."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

tŏd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *toddle*, v.; *-er.*] One who toddles; a little child.

tŏd'-dy, *s.* [Hind. *tári, tádi* = the juice or sap of the palmyra-tree and of the cocoa-nut, from *tár* = a palm-tree.]

1. The name generally given by Europeans to the sweet, refreshing liquors which are procured in the tropics by wounding the spathes or stems of certain palms, on which the sap and juices exude from the trunks or from the fruit-stalks. In the West Indies toddy is obtained from the trunk of the *Attalea cohune*, a native of the Isthmus of Panama. In South-eastern Asia the palms from which it is collected are the gomuti, cocoa-nut, palmyra, date, and the kittul, or *Caryota urens.* When newly drawn from the tree the liquor is clear and in taste resembles malt. In a very short time it becomes turbid, whitish, and sub-acid, quickly running into the various stages of fermentation, acquiring an intoxicating quality, still retaining the name of toddy. It is also distilled into arrack, made into vinegar, and throughout all eastern countries is employed as yeast, as it begins to ferment in a few hours after it is drawn.

2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened: as, whiskey *toddy.* Strictly speaking, *toddy* differs from *grog* in being always made with boiling water, while grog is made with cold water, but the latter word is often used in the same sense as toddy.

"First count 's for that with divers jugs,
To wit, twelve pots, twelve cups, twelve **mugs**,
Of certain vulgar drink, called *toddy*,
Said Gull did sluice said Gudgeon's body."
Anstey: Pleader's Guide, lect. 7.

toddy-bird, *s.* [Toddy-shrike.]

toddy-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Paradoxurus typus, common throughout the greater part of India and Ceylon, extending through Burmah and the Malayan peninsula to the islands. It is about forty-five inches long, of which the tail occupies about twenty; colour brownish-black, with some dingy yellowish stripes on each side. (See extract.)

"It is very abundant in the Carnatic and Malabar coast, where it is popularly called the *Toddy-cat*, in consequence of its supposed fondness for the juice of the palm, a fact which appears of general acceptation both in India and Ceylon (where it is called the Palm-cat), and which appears to have some foundation."—*Jerdon: Mammals of India* (ed. 1874), p. 127.

toddy-drawer, *s.* A person who draws and sells toddy, and makes and sells other spirituous liquors. (*Balfour: Cyclop. India.*)

toddy-shrike, toddy-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Artamus fuscus, the Palmyra Swallow, or Ashy Swallow-shrike, from India and Ceylon. It is about seven inches long, of dusky plumage, and is most abundant in wooded districts, especially where palm-trees abound, more particularly the Palmyra palm, from which it takes several of its popular names. (*Jerdon.*)

tō'-dē-ą, *s.* [Named after Henry Julius Tode, of Mecklenburgh, a mycologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Osmundeæ. From the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c.

tō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tod(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

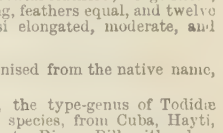
Ornith.: Todies; a genus of Picarian Birds, with a single genus Todus (q.v.).

tō-dĭ-rhăm'-phŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *todus*, and Gr. ῥάμφος (*rhamphos*) = the crooked beak of birds.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with three species, confined to the Eastern Pacific Islands. Bill straight, very much depressed; nostrils basal, fissure oblique, hardly apparent, bordered by the frontal feathers; wings short, rounded; tail long, feathers equal, and twelve in number; tarsi elongated, moderate, and reticulated.

tō'-dŭs, *s.* [Latinised from the native name, *tody* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Tody, the type-genus of Todidæ (q.v.), with five species, from Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. Bill with edges straight and finely notched, short bristles round base; nostrils in a short groove; wings with fourth to sixth quills longest and equal; tarsi with one long scale in front; outer toe united to second joint, inner toe to first joint; claws compressed and curved.



TODUS VIRIDIS.

tō'-dy, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Todus (q.v.). They are delicate, bright-coloured insectivorous birds, of small size, and allied to the Motmots, though externally more resembling the Flycatchers, with which they were formerly classed. One of the best-known species is *Todus viridis*, the Green Tody, from Jamaica. The popular name, however, is not confined to the genus Todus; the Javan Tody is *Eurylaimus javanicus*, and the Great-billed Tody, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus.*

* **tod-ys-hatte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. = toad's hat.] A toad stool. (*Prompt Parv.*)

tōe, * **too** (pl. * **tone,** * **toon, toes),** *s.* [A.S. *tá* (pl. *tán, tæan*), for *táhe;* cogn. with Dut. *teen;* Icel. *tá* (pl. *tær*); Dan. *taa* (pl. *taaer*); Sw. *tå;* O. H. Ger. *zéhá;* Ger. *zehe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The fore-part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.

3. The member of an animal's foot, corresponding to the toe in man.

4. The fore-part of a boot, shoe, or the like.

5. A projection from the foot-piece of an object, to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

"Baulks of 14in. timber were put in across and beneath the permanent way between the *toes* of the footings, to keep apart the walls."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1885.

6. A barb, stud, or projection, on a lock-bolt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* One of the five extremities in which the foot terminates anteriorly, as the hand does in five fingers. Its bones are called phalanges. Essentially they correspond with those of the hand; but the phalanges of the four outer toes are much smaller than the corresponding bones in the hand, while those of the great toe exceed those of the thumb in size. Sometimes in adults the two phalanges of the little toe are connected by bone into a single piece. The great toe is called the hallux. In the embryo it is shorter than the others, and temporarily projects at right angles to them, as it does permanently in the monkey.

(2) *Compar.:* In the modern order Primates (q.v.) the term toe is restricted to the digits of the posterior limbs, but is popularly applied to all the digits of four-footed animals. The normal number of toes is five, though a less number may be present; thus cats and dogs have five toes each on the fore feet and four on the hind; the rhinoceros has three toes on each foot, the camel two, and in the horse the typical five digits are reduced to three, of which only one (the third) is functional, and enclosed in a hoof, the other two (the second and fourth) being reduced to splint-bones. In birds the toes furnish one of the primary characters by which the class is divided into orders, and may be adapted for prehension, perching, climbing, scraping, wading, or swimming.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle which rests in a step.

(2) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam or lifter strikes the toe and operates the valve; such toes are known respectively as steam-toes and exhaust-toes.

¶ *To turn up the toes:* To die. (*Slang.*)

"Several arbalestriers *turned their toes up.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

toe-calk, *s.* A prong or barb on the toe of a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping on ice or frozen ground.

tōe, *v.t.* [Toe, *s.*]

1. To hit or strike with the toe. (*Colloq.*)

2. To touch or reach with the toes: as, To *toe* a line.

*3. To border on.

"Then more meadow-land with a neglected orchard, and then the little grey school-house itself *toeing* the highway."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 244.

¶ *To toe the scratch* or *mark:* To stand exactly at the scratch-line marking the starting-point of a race, or the place where pugilists meet in the ring; hence, to come forward fully prepared for any encounter, struggle, or trial.

tōed, *a.* [Eng. *to(e); -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having or being supplied with toes; generally in composition: as snort-*toed*, long-*toed*, &c.

"Their very feet were *toed* with scorpions."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 39.

2. *Carp.:* A brace, strut, or stay is said to be toed when it is secured by nails driven in obliquely and attaching it to the beam, sill, or joist.

tō-fa'-na, *s.* [Aqua tofana.]

tŏff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a corrupt. of *tuft* (q.v.).] A dandy, a fop, a swell. (*Slang.*)

"Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *toffs.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886.

tŏf'-fỹ, tŏf'-feĕ, tăf'-fỹ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of tablet sweetmeat, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

tō-fiēl'-dĭ-a, tŏf-fiēl'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Tofield, a Yorkshire botanist.]

Bot.: Scottish Asphodel; a genus of Veratreæ. Perianth six-partite, with a small three-partite involucre. Stamens six, capsule three- to six-celled, cells united at the base, many-seeded. Known species ten, from the north temperate zone. *Tofieldia palustris* (or *borealis*), is an alpine plant, with tufted three- to five-nerved leaves, and a scape of dense racemose flowers of a pale-green colour. Found also in the north of continental Europe, in Northern Asia, and in North America.

* **tō-fōre',** *adv.* & *prep.* [A.S. *tóforan.*]

A. *As adv.:* Before, formerly, previously.

"And so, as thou haste herde *tofore*,
The fals tunges were lore." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

B. *As prep.:* Before.

"So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

* **to-for-en,** * **to-forn,** * **to-forne,** *prep.* [A.S. *tóforan.*] Before.

"Thus is he an averous man, that loveth his tresor *toforn* God, and an idolastre."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

tŏft, *s.* [Dan. *toft* = an inclosed piece of ground near a house. The same word as *tuft* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A grove or clump of trees. (*Prov.*)

2. *Law:* A messuage, or rather a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed; a house and homestead.

¶ It is found frequently as the second element in place names: as, Wig*toft*, Lang-*toft*, &c.

tŏft'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *toft*, and *man.*] The owner or possessor of a house and homestead. [Toft, 2.]

* **tŏft'-stĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *toft*, and *stead.*] A toft.

"The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a *toftstead.*"—*Archæologia*, xlvi. 415.

tŏf'-ŭs, *s.* [Tophus.]

tŏg, *v.t.* or *t.* [From Lat. *toga*; cf. *togs.*] To dress. (*Slang.*)

"Scrumptious young girls, you *tog* out so finely,
Adorning the diggings so charming and gay."
Chambers' Journal, July, 1879, p. 368.

tō'-ga, *s.* [Lat., from *tego* = to cover.]

Roman Antiq.: The principal outer garment and characteristic national dress of the Romans, who were hence designated as emphatically the *Gens Togata*, while the Greek pallium distinguished foreigners. The right of wearing it was the exclusive privilege of citizens, its use being forbidden to Peregrini and slaves. It was, moreover, the garb of peace, in contradistinction to the sagum of the soldier. The shape of the toga and the way in which it was worn are much disputed. In outline it was probably slightly curved. The ordinary mode of wearing it was to throw the whole toga over the left shoulder, leaving one extremity to cover the left arm, and to bring it round the back and under the right arm, which remained at liberty, the second end being carried again over the left shoulder. In this way, the broadest part of the cloth hung down in front, a large bunch or mass of plaits, termed *umbo*, lay across the breast, and the second extremity, which was carried across, served as a sort of belt to secure the whole. It was a loose robe, made of wool, sometimes of silk. Boys, until they attained to manhood, and girls, until they were married, wore the *toga prætexta*, a cloak with a purple or scarlet border. When the young Roman was regarded as fit to enter upon the business of life (at what age this was is uncertain, probably it depended on circumstances), he threw off the *toga prætexta*, and assumed the *toga virilis*. The *toga prætexta* was also the official dress of the higher magistrates. The *toga picta*, an embroidered robe, was worn by a general in his triumphal procession. Candidates for any office wore a *toga candida*, that is a toga which had been artificially whitened by the application of chalk or other similar substance; so arrayed they were styled *candiduti* (whence our word candidate). Mourners wore a *toga pulla* of naturally black wool.

TOGA.

* **tō-gāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *togatus.*] Dressed in or wearing a toga or gown; gowned.

"And now I suppose my striplings formally clad and *togated*, newly arrived at the university."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 138. (1634).

* **tō'ge,** *s.* [Lat. *toga.*] A toga. (A disputed reading in *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3, 122.)

* **tō'ged,** *a.* [Eng. *tog(e); -ed.*] Wearing a toga. (Also a disputed reading, *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1, 25.)

tō-gĕth'-ĕr, * **to-ged-er,** * **to-ged-ir,** * **to-ged-re,** * **to-gid-eres,** *adv.* [A.S. *tógædere, tógædre* = together, from *tó* = to, and *gador* = together.] [Gather.]

1. In company.

"My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly!"
Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.

2. In concert; unitedly.

"Thei two *togider* vpon this caas
In counceyle founden out the weye."
Gower: C. A., vii.

3. In the same place.

"Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live *together.*"
Shakesp.: Complaint, 157.

4. In a state of union; blended in one; not divided or separated.

"Milk and blood mingled *together.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 902.

5. So as to be closely joined; in or into a state of union.

"Those leaves
They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
And with what skill they had *together* sowd."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,112.

6. To the same place; into company.

"A rout exiled, a wreched multitude,
From eche-where flocke *together.*"
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis iv.

7. With each other; mutually; one with the other.

"When last we spake *together.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

8. In the same time; so as to be contemporaneous.

"While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

9. Without intermission; on end.

"For ten year *together.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

¶ *Together with:* In union or combination with.

"Never weighs the sin, but *together with* it he weighs the force of the inducement."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

tŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *tog; -ed.*] Dressed. (*Slang.*)

"He was *tog'd* gnostically enough."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.

tŏg'-gĕl, *s.* [Toggle.]

tŏg'-gĕr-ỹ, *s.* [Humorously formed from Lat. *toga* = a toga.] Clothes, dress, garments. (*Slang.*)

"Had a gay cavalier thought fit to appear
In any such *toggery*—then 'twas termed gear—
He'd have met with a highly significant sneer."
Barham: Ingold. Leg.; St. Romwold.

tŏg'-gle, tŏg'-gĕl, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *tag* or *tug.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A button.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A short wooden pin, or double cone of wood, firmly fixed in a loop at the end of a rope. By passing the toggle through the eye or bight of another rope, a junction is easily formed and quickly disengaged. It is useful in bending flags for signals, or it is attached to the end of a line to afford a firm hold for the fingers, as in the gunner's lanyard. It is also used in flensing whales, in which a hole is cut in the blubber, the eye of a purchase-strap being passed through and toggled.

"The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. viii.

2. *Mach.:* Two rods or plates, hinged together, and employed to transmit a varying force by lateral pressure upon the hinge, which is called the knuckle or knee.

toggle-bolt, *s.* The same as Toggle, *s.* (q.v.).

toggle-joint, *s.* An elbow-joint; a joint formed by two pieces articulating endways. [Toggle-press.]

toggle-press, *s.* A form of press having especial value for many purposes, as the motion of the platen is more rapid at the time when the toggle-bars are starting from the point of their greatest flexion, and, as they straighten out, the power increases and rate diminishes as the point of ultimate pressure on the bale is approached. One of the most familiar forms is the Stanhope printing-press, in which the platen is depressed by a toggle and raised by springs. The movement is variously known as a knuckle, knee, or elbow movement, and is also used for making electrotype moulds from type, and for compressing bales of cotton, hay, &c.

tŏgs, *s.pl.* [Cf. *toggery.*] Clothes, dress. (*Slang.*)

"Look at his *togs*, superfine cloth and the heavy swell cut."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

tŏil, * **tŏyle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *toueller* = to mix filthily together, to begrime, to besmear; others to O. Dut. *tuylen* = to till or manure lands; *tuyl* = agriculture, labour, toil. A.S. *tilian, teolian* = to labour, to strive after, is not connected.]

A. *Intrans.:* To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, but particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration; to labour, to work, to struggle.

"But when he *toiled* those squadrons to array,
Who fought like Britons in the bloody game."
Scott: Don Roderick, Concl. xv.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To labour; to work at or on: as, To *toil* the ground.

2. To weary; to exhaust by toil; to overlabour; to wear out. (Sometimes with *out.*)

"Wearied, *toyled*, and foiled with painfull labours and wants."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 513.

3. To pull or tug.

"Reuliche *toyled* to and fro."—*Debate between Body & Soul*, 368.

tŏil (1), * **tŏyle** (1), *s.* [Toil, v.] Labour with pain and fatigue of body or mind; fatiguing labour and exertion.

"With these of old to *toils* of battle bred."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 351.

***toil-created,** *a.* Produced or gained by toil.

"The best, and sweetest far, are *toil-created* gains."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 23.

***toil-drop,** *s.* Sweat caused by excessive exertion.

"With beating heart to the task he went . . .
Till the *toil-drops* fell from his brows like rain."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 13.

toil-worn, *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.

tŏil (2), ***toyle** (2), *s.* [Fr. *toile* = cloth, linen . . . a stalking-horse of cloth; pl. *toiles* = a snare, from Lat. *tela* = a web, a thing woven, from *texo* = to weave.] A net or snare; a web, string, or the like set to catch prey. (Now generally in the plural.)

"Then *toils* for beasts, and lime for birds were found."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 211.

tŏil'-ĕr, *tŏyl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *toil*, v.; *-er.*] One who toils or labours painfully.

tŏil'-ĕt, *toyl-et, *s.* [Fr. *toilette*, dimin. of *toile* = cloth.] [Toil (2), *s.*]

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, &c., spread over a table in a bedroom or dressing-room.

*2 A dressing-table.

3. A bag or case for night-clothes.

4. The act or process of dressing; also the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; dress, attire.

5. A lavatory or water-closet; toilet-room. (*U. S.*)

toilet-cover, *s.* The same as Toilet, 1.

toilet-glass, *s.* A looking-glass for the toilet-table.

toilet-paper, *s.* A soft paper, for the special uses of the toilet-room.

***toilet-quilt,** *s.* A toilet-cover.

toilet-room, *s.* [See Toilet, *s.*, 5.]

toilet-service, *s.* The earthenware and glass utensils collectively necessary in a dressing-room.

toilet-table, *s.* A dressing-table.

***tŏi-lĕtte',** *s.* [Fr.]

1. The same as Toilet, 4.

2. A dressing-room.

tŏil'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *-ful(l).*] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing.

"The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care."
Mickle: Liberty.

tŏil-ĭ-nĕtte', tŏil-ĭ-nĕt', *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *toile* = cloth.] [Toil (2), *s.*]

Fabric:

1. A kind of German quilting.

2. A fabric of silk and cotton warp and woollen weft.

***tŏil'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *-less.*] Free from toil.

tŏil'-sŏme, *toyle-some, *a.* [Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *-some.*] Attended with toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing, wearisome.

"To prune these growing plants, and tend these flowers,
Which were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet."
Milton: P. L., iv. 439.

***tŏil'-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *toilsome; -ly.*] In a toilsome or laborious manner; in or with toil.

"Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water for all Israel."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Gibeonites.*

tŏil'-sŏme-nĕss, *toile-some-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *toilsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness, wearisomeness.

***tŏise,** *s.* [Fr.] An old French measure of length, containing six French feet, or 1·949 metres, equivalent to 6·395 English feet.

***tŏi'-sĕch, *tŏsh'-ach** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael.] A captain or leader; specif. in the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the mormaer (q.v.). The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the mormaer.

tŏi'-sŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tonsionem*, accus. of *tonsio* = a shearing, from *tonsus*, pa. par. of *tondeo* = to shear.] The fleece of a sheep.

toison d'or, *s.*

1. The term for a golden fleece or the Holy Lamb.

2. [Golden-fleece, ¶].

tŏk, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: Rhynchoceros (or *Tockus*) *erythrorhynchus*, the Red-breasted Hornbill, from the wooded parts of Western, Central, and Southern Africa. It is about eighteen inches in length.

tō-kāy', *s.* [See def.] A rich, highly-prized wine produced at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, from white grapes. It has an aromatic taste. It is not good till it has been kept for about three years, and it continues to improve the longer it is kept. It is produced from grapes grown on the side of a low chain of hills, never more than 700 feet above the sea-level, named the Hegyalya. Inferior Hungarian wines are frequently sold under this name, and many French and German imitations are also in the market.

tō'-kĕn, *to-kene, *tokne, *to-kyn, *s.* [A.S. *tácen, tácn*, from *téah* (for *táh*), pa. t. of *tíkan, teón* = to accuse, orig. = to indicate, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *teeken* = a sign, mark, miracle, token; Icel. *tákn, teikn*; Dan. *tegn*; Sw. *tecken*; Goth. *taikns*; Ger. *zeichen.* From the same root as Lat. *indico* = to point out; *doceo* = to teach; Gr. δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something representing, or intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or event; a sign, a symbol.

"This *token* serveth for a flag of truce,
Betwixt ourselves and all our followers."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. A mark, sign, indication, symbol, or symptom; specif., in pestilential diseases, a livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, approaching death.

"Corrupted blood some watery *token* shows."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,748.

3. A pledge or memorial of love or friendship; a love-token, a keepsake.

"It seems you loved not her to leave her *token*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

4. A sign by which one proves the authenticity, legitimacy, or good faith of a commission or demand.

"Say, by this *token*, I desire his company."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

* 5. A signal, a sign.

"He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell upon hym and slew hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cxxiii.

6. Now, strictly, a piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority. Such tokens were largely current in the last century, being coined by several of the corporations, as Bristol, &c., England. In a wider sense the term is applied to coins or substitutes for coins made of inferior metal, or of a quantity of metal of less value than its name would indicate. Owing to the scarcity of small change in England, and the loss occasioned to the poor for want of coin of less value than the silver penny in use down to the time of the Commonwealth, halfpenny and farthing tokens were struck in brass, copper, tin, pewter, lead, and even leather, not only by the Government, but by tradespeople, tavern-keepers, and others, for circulation in their own neighborhood. When copper coinage became sufficiently abundant to meet the wants of the population it was made a criminal offence to issue these private tokens, although they continued to circulate in small quantities down to quite recent times. The modern nickel and bronze small coins of the United States and Britain are a token coinage, as they are worth only a fractional part of their nominal value. The silver coinage consists also of tokens, but their metallic value more nearly approaches their nominal value than do the bronze coins. In order to prevent loss to traders using these token coins, the law of legal tender was passed, so that no one need, unless he choose, accept more than ten dollars in minor silver, or twenty-five cents in nickel coins in one payment. For all sums of larger value he may demand gold or national bank notes. The silver five-franc piece in France is not a token coin; its metallic value is equal to that of the gold five-franc piece, and these both (owing to the Double Standard prevailing in France) are equal to their nominal value. [Tavern-token.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church of Scotland, &c.:* A small disc of metal, generally lead or tin, issued prior to the celebration of the Lord's Supper in each Established Church, to every one connected with the congregation who, being in full communion, is entitled to be present at the sacrament. Tokens are now gradually giving place to communion cards. A similar arrangement prevails in most of the non-Established Presbyterian churches.

2. *Mining:* A piece of leather with a distinct mark for each hewer, one of which he sends up with each corf or tube.

3. *Printing:* Technically, 240 impressions; in practice, generally, 250 impressions, or four *tokens* for each 1000 sheets printed on one side.

¶ *By token, By this token, By the same token:* Phrases colloquially used in corroboration of some statement and equivalent to: As a proof of what I say; This will prove what I say; as a proof, &c.

token money, *s.* Metallic or paper currency, itself valueless in substance, but which derives integrity and exchangeability from a promise of redemption in some other money or commodity, generally gold or silver.

token-sheet, *s.*

Print.: The last sheet of a token.

*** tō'-kĕn,** *v.t.* [Token, *s.*]

1. To make known; to testify, **to betoken;** to be a sign or memorial of.

"On your finger in the night, I'll put
Another ring, that what in time proceeds
May *token* to the future our past deeds."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 2.

2. To give a token or sign to; to mark, as with a token.

"'How appears the fight?'
'On our side, like the *tokened* pestilence
Where death is sure.'"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 8.

tō'-kĕn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *token*, s.; *-less.*] Without a token.

tŏ kŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* Same as Tocology.

tōl, *v.t.* [Lat. *tollo* = to raise, to take away.]

Law: To take away; to toll.

tō'-la, *s.* [Hind. *tulá* = a balance.] A weight for gold and silver, equal to about 180 grains Troy, but differing in different places.

tŏl-ăl'-lўl, *a.* [Eng. *tol(uene)*, and *allyl.*] Derived from or containing tolane and allyl.

tolallyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_7H_5)_2S$. A product obtained by the dry distillation of sulphide or disulphide of benzil. After repeated crystallization from alcohol, it forms a white crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and melting at 143°–145°. (*Watts.*)

tŏl-ān', *s.* [Eng. *tol(u); -ane.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}$. Has the constitution of diphenyl acetylene, $\begin{matrix}C(C_6H_5)\\C(C_6H_5)\end{matrix}$ and is obtained by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash. It forms large crystals melting at 60°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

tōl-bŏoth', *s.* [Tollbooth.]

tōld, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Tell, *v.*]

*** tole, * toll, * tolle, * tulle,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To draw on or attract as by the offer of something pleasant or desirable; to allure by some bait.

"If they did let them stand, they should but *toll* beggers to the towne."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

tō-lē'-dō, *s.* [See def.] A term applied to a sword-blade of the finest temper, and so named from Toledo in Spain, which, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was famous for the quality of the sword-blades manufactured there.

toledo-blade, *s.* The same as Toledo (q.v.).

tŏl-ēne', *s.* [Toluene.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}$. The oily portion of tolu-balsam, obtained by distillation with water, and further rectification of the distillate. It is a colourless mobile liquid of pungent odour, sp. gr. = ·858 at 10°, boils at 170°, and, on exposure to the air, quickly takes up oxygen and becomes resinized.

***tŏl-ĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tolerable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being tolerable; tolerableness.

tŏl'-ĕr-a-ble, *tŏl'-lĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *tolérable,* from Lat. *tolerabilis,* from *tolero* = to tolerate (q.v.); Sp. *tolerable;* Ital. *tollerabile.*]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; endurable; supportable, either mentally or physically.

"Render hell
More *tolerable.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 460.

2. Fit to be tolerated or put up with; sufferable.

"They judged their errors to be *tolerable.*"—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. iv.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable, middling; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be put up with or received without positive disapproval or approval.

"The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

4. In pretty good health; pretty well; fairly well. (*Colloq.*)

"We're *tolerable,* sir, I thank you."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxvi.

tŏl'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tolerable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tolerable, endurable, or supportable.

"With a *tolerableness* of usury."—*Adams: Works,* ii. 137.

tŏl'-ĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *tolerab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a tolerable manner or degree; so as to be tolerated, endured, or supported; endurable.

2. Moderately well; neither very well nor very ill; passably; neither very much nor very little; in a moderate degree.

"Of their growth his unaided eye has made him *tolerably* cognisant."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 31, 1885.

tŏl'-ĕr-ançe, *tol-ler-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *tolérance,* from Lat. *tolerantia,* from *tolerans,* pr. par. of *tolero* = to tolerate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *tolerancia;* Ital. *tolleranza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The quality or state of being tolerant; power or capacity of tolerating, enduring, or supporting; endurance.

"Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to show his *tolerance.*"—*Bacon.*

2. The act or state of enduring or supporting.

3. A disposition to be tolerant, patient, or indulgent towards others whose opinions or practices differ from or are opposed to one's own, provided such opinions or practices spring from sincere and upright motives or convictions; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging the opinions or conduct of others.

"The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance* which breathes through this work, and appears in the sentiments which the author avowed in a former publication."—*Sp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 44. (App.)

4. The act of tolerating; toleration.

II. *Med.:* The ability of the constitution to endure doses of medicine during sickness which would injure it in health.

tŏl'-ĕr-ant, *tol er-aunt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *tolerans,* pr. par. of *tolero* = to tolerate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Inclined or disposed to tolerate; free from bigotry; favouring toleration; forbearing, enduring.

"To decorate with all the splendour of panegyric the *tolerant* spirit of its votaries."—*White: Bampton Lectures,* ser. 3.

B. *As subst.:* A person free from bigotry; specif., one who allows the practice of religions differing from or opposed to his own form of belief.

"Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant.*"—*J. Morley: Voltaire,* ch. iii.

tŏl' ĕr ant lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tolerant; -ly.*] In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

"Other inhabitants of the town being more or less strangers within its gates entertained *tolerantly,* and living there under some sort of unwritten letters of naturalisation."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 31, 1885.

tŏl'-ĕr-āte, *tŏl'-lĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *tolerātus,* pa. par. of *tolero* = to endure; allied to *tollo* = to lift, to bear; Sansc. *tul* = to lift; Gr. τλῆναι (*tlēnai*) = to suffer; A.S. *tholian* = to endure; Fr. *tolérer;* Sp. & Port. *tolerar;* Ital. *tollerare.*]

1. To suffer or allow to be or to be done without prohibition, hindrance, or support; to allow or permit negatively by not preventing or forbidding; not to restrain or forbid; to treat with patience and forbearance.

"So that to *tolerate* is not to prosecute. And the question whether the prince may *tolerate* divers persuasions, is no more then whether he may lawfully persecute any man for not being of his opinion. Now in this case he is just so to *tolerate* diversity of perswasions as he is to *tolerate* publick actions: for no opinion is judicable, nor no person punishable, but for a sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying,* § 16.

2. To put up with; to endure.

tŏl-ĕr-ā'-tion, *tŏl-lĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *tolération,* from Lat. *tolerationem,* accus. of *toleratio,* from *toleratus,* pa. par. of *tolero* = to tolerate (q.v.).]

1. The act of tolerating or enduring; allowance of something not wholly approved.

"There is also moderation in *tolleration* of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tulli is called equabilitie."—*Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; the liberty allowed by a government to every individual to hold or publicly teach his own religious opinions, and to worship how, when, and whom he pleases, provided he does not violate thereby the rights of others or infringe laws made for the maintenance of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the state.

"*Toleration* is of two kinds: the allowing to the dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration;* and the admitting them, without distinction, to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration.*"—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. vi., ch. x.

¶ There was no toleration under the Jewish theocracy or the semi-theocratic monarchy: the individual who worshipped false gods, or who induced others to do so, was regarded as a traitor against Jehovah, and received the ordinary punishment of a traitor—death. (Num. xxv. 1–11, Deut. xiii. 1–18, 1 Kings xviii. 40.) The spirit of the New Testament is distinctly in favour of toleration (cf. Acts x. 34, 35). The old Roman empire was, as a rule, tolerant. The images worshipped by the several nationalities constituting it, or with which it was brought in contact as its conquests extended, all received a certain welcome; and one of the chief reasons why Christianity was persecuted was that it was not contented to be one of a number of accepted faiths, but claimed to be the one only true religion, proselytizing from all the rest. Hinduism holds essentially the same position. Muhammadanism recognizes no proper religious liberty, and when it has the power is a most intolerant faith, though it is sometimes compelled to come to terms of accommodation with a rival faith, as was the case in India. A church established or dominant is apt to regard those who dissent from its doctrines or ritual as committing a grave offence, and to treat them intolerantly; they, on the contrary, contend for religious liberty. If, however, the positions of the two were reversed, it would be found that, in many cases, a corresponding change of views would occur. The standpoint of a government is different: its tendency is to toleration. If the members of the several denominations are willing to pay taxes and avoid exciting commotion, the government generally acts tolerantly to them, and is the more moved to do so if it finds that it runs the risk of crushing defeat when it measures its strength against that of the human conscience. The philosophic view was expressed by John Stuart Mill when, in answer to a query put to him in connection with a parliamentary election, he answered: "There should be no religious disabilities." The word toleration does not now figure in controversy so largely as it did, the chief Nonconformists no longer contending for it, but aiming at religious equality.

3. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; freedom from bigotry.

Toleration Act, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The name given to statute 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, under which freedom of worship was granted to Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, provided they made a declaration against transubstantiation, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. This act has been so amended and extended from time to time that now all dissenters, Roman Catholics, Jews, and all others sects alike enjoy all the privileges of the constitution.

tŏl'-ĕr-ā-tor, *s.* [Eng. *tolerat(e); -or.*] One who tolerates.

***tŏl'-ĭ-bant,** *s.* [Turban.] A turban.

"The Turke and Persian to weare great *tolibants* of ten, fifteene, and twentie elles of linnen aleece upon their heads."—*Puttenham: Art of Poesie,* bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

tŏl'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *tol(u); -in.*] [Toluene.]

tōll (1), *tol, *s.* [A.S. *toll;* cogn. with Dut. *tol;* Icel. *tollr;* Dan. *told;* Sw. *tull;* Ger. *zoll.* Probably allied to *tale,* in the sense of enumeration, number.] A tax paid or a duty charged for some liberty or privilege or other consideration: as—

(1) A charge made by the authorities entrusted with the maintenance of roads, bridges, &c., for the passage of persons, cattle, or goods.

(2) The payment claimed by the authorities of a port for goods or persons landed or shipped there.

(3) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures.

"If one ignorantly buyeth stolen cattel, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publickly in an open fair payeth *toll* for them, he cannot be damnified thereby."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

(4) A portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding.

toll-bar, *s.* A gate or bar placed across a road to stop animals and vehicles till toll be paid.

toll-booth, *s.* [Tollbooth.]

toll-bridge, *s.* A bridge where toll is charged for passing over it.

toll-collector, *s.*

1. A toll-man; a toll-collector.

2. A registering turnstile or gate to indicate the number of persons passing.

3. A device attached to the feed of a grain-mill to subtract the toll.

toll-corn, *s.* Corn taken at a mill as payment for grinding.

toll-dish, *toll-hop, *s.* A vessel of given capacity for taking the toll or proportion of grain ground on shares.

"If thou beest a true man, then, quoth the miller,
I aweare by my *toll-dish,* I'll lodge thee all night."
Old Ballad, King & Miller of Mansfield.

toll-gate, *s.* A turnpike gate at which toll is collected.

***toll-gatherer, *tol-gatherer,** *s.* A man who takes toll.

"For we hardly can abide publicanes, customers, and *tol-gatherers,* but are mightily offended with them."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 114.

***toll-hall, *tole-hall,** *s.* A prison, a tollbooth.

"Reaching from the pillorie to the *tole-hall,* or to the high crosse."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

***toll-hop,** *s.* [Toll-dish.]

toll-house, *s.* The residence of the toll-collector at a turnpike gate; a house placed by a road near a toll-gate, at the end of a toll-bridge, or the like, where the toll-gatherer is stationed.

toll-man, *s.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-gate.

"The *toll-men* thinking as before
That Gilpin rode a race." *Cowper: John Gilpin*

***toll-thorough,** *s.* The toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

***toll-traverse,** *s.* The toll taken by a person for beasts or goods passing across his ground.

***toll-turne, turn-toll,** *s.* A toll paid at the return of beasts from fair or market where they were not sold.

tōll (2), *s.* [Toll (2), *v.*] The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

"The *toll* of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its *toll.*"—*H. Tooke: Diversions of Purley,* ii. 180.

***tōll (1), *toll-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Toll (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To pay toll or tollage.

"I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* v. 3.

2. To take or charge toll; to raise a tax.

"Wel coude he stelen corne, and *tollen* thries.
And yet he had a thomb of gold, parde."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 564.

B. *Trans.:* To raise, levy, or collect, as a toll; to exact as a toll or tribute.

"Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

tōll (2), ***toll-en, *toll-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To draw, to entice, to attract.

"This *tolleth* him touward thee."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

2. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as to summon public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings; to announce the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.

3. To give out with a slow, measured sound.

"And bells *tolled* out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

***4.** To indicate by tolling or sounding.

5. To draw attention to, or give notice of, by slowly-repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.

"A sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound or ring, as a bell, with slowly-repeated strokes.

"The clocks do *toll*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv.

2. To ring a bell with slowly-repeated strokes, as for a funeral.

tōll (3), *v.t.* [Lat. *tollo* = to lift, to take away.]

Law: To take away; to vacate, to annul.

"An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence."—*Ayliffe.*

¶ *To toll an entry:*

Law: To deny and take away the right of entry.

***tōll'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *toll* (1), v.; *-able.*] Subject to the payment of a toll: as, *tollable* goods.

***tōll'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *toll* (1), s.; *-age.*] Toll; payment of a toll.

"By Leofric her lord, yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marts by *tollage* who expell'd."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

tōll'-boôth, *tol-bothe, *s.* [Eng. *toll* (1), s., and *booth.*]

***1.** A place where duties or tolls are collected.

2. The old Scotch name for a burgh gaol, so called because that was the name originally given to a temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, and where such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling, were confined till reparation was made: hence, any prison. The town prison of Cambridge was formerly known by this name.

"The mayor refused to give them the keys of the *Tollbooth* or town-prison."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, vii. 25.

***tōll'-boôth,** *v.t.* [Tollbooth, *s.*] To imprison in a tollbooth.

***tōll'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *toll* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who collects tolls; a toll gatherer.

tōll'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *toll* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who tolls a bell.

tōll'-gāte, *s.* A gate, real or symbolized by the collector's house, at which a turnpike toll is paid.

tōll-hoûse, *s.* A toll collector's house. [See Tollgate.]

***tōll'-ry, *tol-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *toll* (1), s.; *-ry.*] A tollbooth, or, perhaps, the occupation of taking tolls; toll-taking.

"Petre went agen to fishing, but Mathew not to his *tolrie*."—*Wyclife: Sermon* 184 (Works ii., 138).

tŏl'-mĕn, *s.* [Dolmen.]

To-lō'-ṣa, *s.* [Sp. (See def.).]

Geog.: A district of the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain.

Tolosa-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Pittosporum bicolor.

tŏl'-pĭs, *s.* [Meaning not known. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Hyosorideæ. Annual Composites, having the pappus of the outer florets toothed and that of the inner ones with two or four awns. Flowers yellow, sometimes with a purple eye. Natives of southern Europe. Six species are cultivated in gardens in flower-borders.

***tōl'-sĕs-tĕr,** *s.* [First element *toll* (1), s.; etym. of second element doubtful.] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale.

***tōl'-ṣeẏ,** *s.* [Toll (1), *s.*] A tollbooth; also a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held. There is still a Tolsey in Gloucester.

"The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 239.

***tōlt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *tolta*, from Lat. *tollo* = to take away.]

Law: A writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county-court.

tō-lû', *s.* [Named from Santiago de Tolu, a seaport of Granada, from which it is believed that tolu was first brought.]

1. *Bot., &c.:* A balsam derived from *Myrospermum toluiferum*, the Tolu-tree, an elegant evergreen, so lofty that sometimes the first branch is forty to sixty feet from the ground. The leaves are pinnated and marked with transparent dots; the leaflets membranous, obovate, taper-pointed, the terminal one the largest. It is a native of Venezuela and New Granada. The balsam flows from incisions made in the stem of the tree, and is at first of the consistence of turpentine, but becomes more tenacious when kept for a time. It is yellow or brown, and transparent, and is used as an ingredient in a syrup and in lozenges.

2. *Pharm.:* Balsam of Tolu is a stimulant and expectorant, given in chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. It also diminishes excessive discharges in gleet and leucorrhœa. Externally it is used as a stimulant in ulcers, bed sores, &c. (*Garrod.*)

tolu- *s.* [Tolu, 1.]

tŏl'-ŭ-āte, *s.* [Eng. *tolu(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of toluic acid (q.v.).

tŏl'-ŭ-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *tolu; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8 = C_6H_5(CH_3)$. Tolin. Produced by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromobenzene and methyl iodide, and also occurs in light coal-tar oil. It is a limpid liquid smelling like benzene, and having a nearly similar solvent power; sp. gr. = ·882 at 0°, boils at 111°. Passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, it yields various compounds, among which have been observed benzene, naphthalene, dibenzyl, and anthracene.

toluene-sulphamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}NH_2$. Produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on toluene sulpho-chloride. It crystallizes from hot water in needles or in laminæ.

toluene sulpho-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7SO_2Cl$. Obtained by triturating toluene-sulphate of sodium with an equal weight of phosphoric pentachloride, and several times washing the product with water. It separates from ether in rhombic plates or large prisms, melts at 68°, and boils with decomposition at 250°. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, ether, and benzene.

toluene sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7SO_3H$. Formed by the action of fuming sulphuric-acid on toluene from tolu-balsam. [Tolu, 1.] It crystallizes in small, very deliquescent laminæ.

toluene sulphurous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7SO_2H$. This acid is obtained by treating toluene sulpho-chloride, dissolved in ether free from water or alcohol, with sodium amalgam. It crystallizes from water in rhombic tables, having a brilliant satiny lustre, melting at 85°, and dissolving easily in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and benzene. It passes by oxidation into toluene sulphuric-acid.

tŏl'-ŭ-ĕn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *toluen(e); -yl.*] [Benzyl-tolyl.]

tŏl-ŭ-glẏç'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tolu; glyc(erin)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing toluic acid and glycerine.

toluglycic-acid, *s.* [Toluric-acid.]

tŏl-ū'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tolu; -ic.*] Contained in or derived from tolu (q.v.).

toluic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

$$C_8H_8O_2 = C_6H_4\begin{cases}CH_3\\CO_2H\end{cases} = CH_2\begin{cases}C_6H_5\\CO_2H.\end{cases}$$

Four acids are known: ortho-, para-, meta-, and alpha-. The first three are formed by oxidation of the corresponding xylenes, and the last by treating benzyl cyanide with alkalis. Ortho- crystallizes in long slender needles, melting at 102·5°, and is moderately soluble in hot water; para- crystallizes in needles, melting at 178°; meta- yields slender needles, melting at 109°, and more soluble in water than ortho- or para-. The alpha acid crystallizes in broad thin laminæ, smells like horse-sweat, melts at 76·5°, and boils at 261°.

toluic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7OH = C_7H_7COH$. Produced by distilling a mixture of toluate and formate of calcium. The distillate, treated with acid sulphite of sodium, forms a crystalline compound, which, on addition of carbonate of sodium, yields the aldehyde as an oil. It has a peppery odour, boils at 204°, and when exposed to the air takes up oxygen, and becomes converted into toluic-acid.

toluic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_8H_7OCl. Produced by distilling toluic-acid with phosphoric pentachloride. It is a strongly refracting colourless liquid; sp. gr. = 1·175, boils at 214°, and fumes in moist air.

toluic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_2$. Ethylic toluate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of toluic acid. By the addition of water it separates as a heavy oil which, when washed with ammonia and dried over chloride of calcium, is obtained as a colourless aromatic liquid, having a bitter taste, and boiling at 228°.

tŏl'-ŭ-īde, *s.* [Eng. *tolu; -ide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds, homologous with the anilides, derived from toluidine salts of organic acids by abstraction of water. They may be regarded as amides containing the radical tolyl.

tŏl-ū'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng. *toluid(e); -ene.*]

Chem.: C_7H_6. An aldehyde radical, the bromide of which—$C_7H_6Br_2$—is obtained by the action of phosphoric pentabromide on bitter almond oil, C_7H_6O.

tŏl-ū'-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *toluid(e); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_3$. This base, metameric with benzylamine, exhibits the three modifications of ortho-, meta-, and para-, which are obtained by the action of reducing agents on the corresponding nitro-toluenes. Paratoluidine forms large colourless crystals, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melts at 45°, boils at 198°, and has an aromatic taste and odour; the ortho-compound is a colourless neutral liquid having the density of water, and boiling at 199·5°; and the meta- is a colourless liquid of a sp. gr. of ·998 at 15°, and boiling at 197°. Commercial toluidine is a mixture of the para- and ortho-compound, and enters into the composition of the aniline dyes.

tŏl'-ŭ-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *tolu; -ol.*] [Toluene.]

tŏl-ŭ-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *toluol; -ic.*] [Toluic.]

tŏl-ŭ-ō-nī'-trĭl, *s.* [Eng. *toluo(l)*, and *nitril.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_7N = C_6H_4(CN)CH_3$. Cyano-toluene. Three isomeric modifications of this compound are known, formed by treating the respective tolyl-sulpho-carbimides, $N\begin{cases}CS\\C_6H_4CH_3,\end{cases}$ with finely divided copper to remove the sulphur. The ortho-compound is a colourless liquid boiling at 203°; the para- yields colourless needles, melting at 28·5°, boiling at 218°; the meta- has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

tŏl-ŭ-ō-săl'-ĭ-çȳl, *s.* [Toluosalicylol.]

tŏl-ŭ-ō-săl-ĭ-çȳl-ōl', *s.* [Eng. *toluo(l)*, and *salicylol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5(C_8H_7O)O_2$. Toluosalicyl. Prepared by heating together equal volumes of salicylol and toluylic chloride. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colourless, easily fusible prisms, insoluble in cold, slightly

soluble in hot water, more easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

tŏl-ū-ŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tolu(ic)*, and *(hydr)oxyl.*]

Chem.: C_8H_7O. The hypothetical radical of tolnic acid and its derivatives.

tŏl-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tol(uic)*, and *uric.*] Derived from or containing toluic and uric acids.

toluric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{12}O_4N_2O_2H_2O$. An acid homologous with hippuric, and obtained by the passage of toluic acid through the animal body. Toluic acid is swallowed in doses of several grammes, and the urine voided evaporated to a syrup and exhausted with alcohol. The solution is mixed with oxalic acid, evaporated, and then exhausted with alcohol ether. The acid obtained is purified by recrystallization of its calcium salt. Toluric acid crystallizes from alcohol in trimetric prisms. It is inodorous, melts at 160°, dissolves easily in boiling water and alcohol, and only sparingly in pure ether. It forms crystalline salts with the alkaline earths and metals, most of which are soluble in water.

* **tŏl-ū-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *tolutaris* = trotting; *tolutim* = at a trot, from Lat. *tollo* = to lift.] A pacing or ambling; an amble.

> "They rode, but authors having not
> Determined whether pace or trot
> (That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
> As they do term't or succussation),
> We leave it." *Butler: Hudibras*, I. ii. 45.

tŏl'-ū-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tolu*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_8H_9. The radical of toluylic alcohol and its allied compounds. Free toluyl $\left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_9\\C_8H_9\end{matrix}\right\}$ obtained by the action of sodium on toluylic chloride, is a thick liquid, boiling at 296°.

tŏl-ū-ȳl'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Toluidine.]

tŏl-ū'-ȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *toluyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to benzylene C_7H_6, and stilbene $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_6\\C_7H_6\end{matrix}\right\}$, but more properly belonging to the hydrocarbon C_8H_8.

tŏl-ū-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *toluyl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from toluyl (q.v.).

toluylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2HO\end{matrix}\right.$. Xylylic alcohol. The para-compound, the only one known, is obtained from the corresponding aldehyde by the action of nascent hydrogen. It crystallizes in needles, dissolves sparingly in water, melts at 59°, and boils at 217°. Its acetic ether boils at 248°. The above alcohol has also been inappropriately termed tolyl alcohol, but the true tolyl alcohol is cresol, $C_6H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}CH_3\\HO\end{matrix}\right.$.

tŏl'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *tol(u)*; suff. *-yl.*] [Cresol.]

tolyl-chloride, *s.* [Chloro-toluene.]

tolyl-phenylamine, *s.* [Tolylani-line.]

tolyl-thiosinamine, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of toluidine and oil of mustard. It is inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100°.

tŏl-ȳl-ā-çĕt'-ā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *acetamide.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}NO = C_7H_6(C_2H_3O)H_2N$. Produced by distilling equivalent weights of toluidine and acetic-acid, and treating the last portion of the distillate with acidulated water. It is obtained by slow crystallization in long, thick needles, tasteless, inodorous, melting at 145°, and boiling at 310°. Is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily in alcohol and ether.

tŏl-ȳl'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *amine.*] [Benzylamine.]

tŏl-ȳl ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(C_7H_7)NH_2$. Tolyl-phenylamine. A base isomeric, if not identical with phenyl-toluidine, obtained by heating hydrochlorate of toluidine and aniline. It is separated from other bases formed at the same time by fractional distillation. Boils at about 330°.

tŏl-ȳl-bĕn'-zā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *benzamide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_5(C_7H_3O)NH_2$. Prepared by treating chloride of benzoyl with toluidine, washing the resulting mass with acidulated water, and dissolving in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes therefrom in long, colourless, inodorous needles, insoluble in water, and easily soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 100°, and volatilizes at 232°.

tŏl-ȳl-car'-bā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *carbamide.*]

Chem.: $CO(C_7H_7)H_3N_2$. Benzyl urea. Obtained on mixing a hot solution of toluidine sulphate with a solution of potassium cyanate. It separates in white needles, which have a sweetish taste, dissolves sparingly in cold, easily in hot water, in alcohol, and ether.

tŏl' ȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*; *-ene.*] [Xylene.

tolylene-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CH_2Cl)_2$. Xylylic chloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine on paraxylene. It crystallizes in colourless laminæ, boils at 240°, and melts at 100°.

tolylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_7H_6)H_4N_2$. A base prepared by distilling dinitrotoluene with iron filings and acetic-acid. It forms needle crystals, which melt at 99°, and dissolve in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether.

tolylene-glycol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_3CHHO\\C_6H_3CHHO\end{matrix}\right\}$. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on benzaldehyde. It crystallizes in large rhombic plates, melting at 132·5°, and sublimes with decomposition. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol.

tŏl ȳl-săl-ĭ-çȳl'-ā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *salicylamide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{13}NO$ (?). Jaillard's name for a compound obtained by heating to 50° a mixture of toluidine and salicylol. It forms yellow, inodorous crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100°, volatilizing at a higher temperature.

tŏl-ȳl-sŭc-çĭn'-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *tolyl*, and *succinimide.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 = C_7H_5(C_4H_4O_2)''NH_2$. A compound formed by heating a mixture of succinic acid and toluidine, and crystallizing the cooled mass from boiling water. It is soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and ether, and volatilizes without decomposition.

† **tŏl-ȳ peŭ'-tēs,** *s.* [Gr. τολυπεύω (*tolupeuō*) = to wind into a ball.]

Zool.: A genus of Armadilloes, with one species, *Dasypus tricinctus* (Linn.), *apar* (Geoff.), to which Illiger gave generic distinction.

tŏm, *s.* [See def.]

1. A contraction of the common Christian name Thomas. It is used like the name Jack—

(1) To denote the male of an animal: as, a *tom* cat.

(2) Generically to imply some degree of slight or contempt: as, a *tom*-fool, a *tom*-noddy, &c.

2. A male cat, a tom-cat.

> "The rarity of a tortoiseshell *tom* is well known."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21, 1885.

* 3. The knave of trumps at gleek (q.v.).

4. *Mining:* A wooden trough used by Californian miners to wash what is known as "pay-dirt."

Tom Bontrin's bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Picramnia Antidesma.*

tom-cat, *s.* A male cat.

* **tom-double,** *s.* A shuffler.

> "He may play the *tom-double* under it."—*Harl. Miscell.*, ii. 355.

tom-noddy, *s.*

1. A sea-bird; the puffin.

2. A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt.

tom-norry, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tom-noddy* (q.v.).] The puffin. (*Shetland.*)

tŏm'-ā-hâwk, *s.* [Algonkin Indian *tomahagen*; Mohegan *tummatheyan*; Delaware *tamoithecan* = a war-hatchet.]

1. An Indian hatchet or axe used in war and in the chase, not only in hand-to-hand combats, but also by being thrown to a considerable distance so as to strike the object with the sharp edge. The native tomahawks have heads of stone attached by thongs, &c., but steel tomahawks are supplied to the Indians by the governments and traders with whom they deal, and a pipe is usually attached to the poll. A hole is drilled through the bottom of the bowl and the poll of the axe, to meet one passing through the length of the handle. The illustration is from a specimen in the Franks collection in the British Museum.

TOMAHAWK.

> "They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a *tomahawk*, and girt with a string of scalps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Naut.:* A poleaxe (q.v.).

¶ *To bury the tomahawk:* To make peace; it being the custom of the Indians to bury the tomahawk during time of peace: so, *To dig up the tomahawk* = To go to war, to fall into dispute.

tŏm'-ā-hâwk, *v.t.* [Tomahawk, *s.*] To kill, cut, or strike with a tomahawk.

tŏ-măl'-leў, tŏ măl'-līne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The liver of the lobster, which becomes green on boiling.

tō-man', *to mâun,* *s.* [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, varying in value according to locality and the temporary necessities of the government, but generally taken as equal to about 9s. 6d. sterling. It is divided into 100 schakis or shakis.

> "The hand-roll strung with *tomans*,
> Which proves the veil a Persian woman's."
> *Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*

tŏ ma'-tō, tŏ mā'-tō, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl* = a tomato.]

Bot.: *Lycopersicum esculentum*, the Love-apple or Wolf-peach; a solanaceous annual, with a herbaceous, hairy stem, unequally pinnate leaves with cut leaflets, numerous flowers, and red or yellow fruit. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, but has now been introduced into southern Europe, India, and many other countries. The fruit, technically a naculanium, is often irregular in form, owing to the adhesion of some adjacent fruits into one. The normal, cherry-like, globose fruit constitutes the variety *cerasiforme*; the large, irregular, pyriform one the variety *pyriforme*. When unripe, the fruit is green, and makes a capital pickle; as it ripens it usually turns red or yellow, and becomes filled with an orange, somewhat acid, pulp. In this state it is eaten raw, or cooked in various ways; or employed in the preparation of sauces, &c. The tomato is very wholesome, and may be eaten without danger, although suspicion sometimes attaches to it on account of the poisonous properties of some of its allies.

* **tŏm'-axe,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of tomahawk (q.v.).

> "If he carry the scalping-knife and *tomaxe*."—*Idler*, No. 40.

tôm (*b* silent), ***tombe,** ***toumbe,** ***tumbe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tumbe*; Fr. *tombe*, from Lat. *tumba* = a tomb; Gr. τύμβα, τύμβος (*tumba*, *tumbos*) = a tomb. Prob. allied to Lat. *tumulus.*]

1. A grave; a vault for the dead; a pit in which a dead body is deposited.

> "To paint the gloomy horrors of the *tomb*;
> The appointed place of rendezvous, where all
> These travellers meet." *Blair: Grave.*

2. A chamber or vault formed wholly or in part in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead.

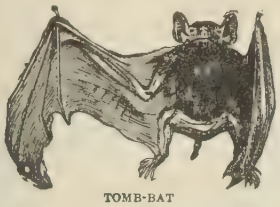
3. A monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.

> "The marble *tombs* that rise on high
> Whose dead in vaulted arches lie . . .
> Adorn the rich, or praise the great."
> *Parnell: Night Piece on Death.*

tomb-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Taphozous perforatus.* It is about three inches long, exclusive of the tail; body covered with short dark-brown fur, which extends over the bases of the wings, and down

the interfemoral membrane as far as the point where the tail emerges therefrom. It was discovered by Geoffroy in the chambers of



TOMB-BAT

the Pyramids, and in other tombs in Egypt, and is said to inhabit Sennaar and Senegal. It passes the day in the darkest places it can find, coming out at dusk, and feeding exclusively on insects.

tomb (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Tomb, *s.*] To bury, to entomb.

"Dying shall beseech the honour
To be *tombed* beneath thy clay."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 20.

tŏm'-băc, tŏm'-băk, *s.* [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tambagu* = copper; Sp. *tumbage*; Port. *tambague*.] An East Indian alloy for cheap jewellery. Compos.: Copper, 16; tin, 1; zinc, 1. Red tombak: copper, 11; zinc, 1. Arsenic is added to make white tombac.

tŏm'-ba-zīte, *s.* [Eng. *tomba(c)*; *z* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tombacit*.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a Gersdorffite (q.v.) because of its tombac-brown colour.

* **tombestere,** *s.* [A.S. *tumbestre* (?).] A dancing-girl.

tôm'-lĕss (*b* silent), * **tomb-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *tomb*; *-less*.] Without a tomb.

"And some loug winter's night hath shed
Its frost o'er every *tombless* head."
Byron: Mazeppa, 12.

tŏm'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *boy*.]

* 1. A rude, rough, boisterous boy.

* 2. A worthless woman; a strumpet, a prostitute.

"With *tomboys* hired with that self exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield! with diseased ventures."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, I. 6.

3. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden. (*Colloq.*)

tôm'-stōne (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tomb*, and *stone*.] A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the person interred; a sepulchral stone.

"On the *tombstones* of the truly great it is certainly right that an inscription should be written consistent with their dignity."—*Knox: Essay* 93.

tŏm'-cŏd, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *cod*.]

Ichthy.: Gadus tomcodus, from six to twelve inches long, brownish above, with spots of darker hue, lighter beneath. It is found along the American coast from New York northward to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at all seasons of the year, frequently ascending rivers. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

tōme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tomum*, accus. of *tomus* = a volume, from Gr. τόμος (*tomos*) = a section, hence a volume; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] As many writings as are contained in a volume, forming part of a larger work; a volume, usually a ponderous volume.

"A volume old and brown,
A huge *tome*, bound
In brass and wild-boar's hide"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

* **to-medes,** *adv.* [Eng. *to*, and *mede* = meed.] For reward; in return.

* **tōme'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tome*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little tome or volume.

tō'-mĕnt, *s.* [Tomentum.]

tō-mĕn'-tōse, tō-mĕn'-toŭs, *a.* [Tomentum.] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down-like wool; downy, nappy. (Used chiefly in botany.)

tō-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a stuffing for cushions, of wool, hair, &c.]

Bot., &c.: Dense, close hair.

tomentum-cerebri, *s.*

Anat.: The inner surface of the pia mater, which has a flocculent structure, produced by numerous small vessels.

tŏm-foŏl', *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *fool*.] A ridiculous fool; a trifler.

tŏm-foŏl'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *tomfool*; *-ery*.]

1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; nonsense.

"Guy Fawkes's Day would cease to be one of the recognised seasons for *tomfoolery* in England."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov 8, 1882.

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

* **tŏm-foŏl'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *tomfool*; *-ish*.] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery.

"A man he is by nature merry
Somewhat *tomfoolish* and comical, very."
Southey: Nondescripts, viii.

tŏm'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. τομικός (*tomikos*) = of or for cutting. (Used of teeth, &c.)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe Xylophagi, family Bostrichidæ. Of these, that named in science *Tomicus typographus*, is called the Typographic Beetle, because the galleries which it makes in the soft wood on which it feeds bear some faint resemblance to printed characters.

tō'-mĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A jeweller's weight of ten grains.

† **tŏ-mĭp'-ar-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Bot.: Producing spores by division.

tŏ-mĭs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. τόμιος (*tomios*) = cut in pieces, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gavialidæ, with two species, from the forests of Borneo and some of the neighbouring islands. It differs from the type-genus in having a more conical snout, thick at the back; the side teeth are erect, and the nostrils expanded.

tŏm'-jŏhn, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *jampan*, the native name.] The same as Jampan (q.v.).

* **tŏm'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *tom*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little tom-cat.

"We are promised a black *tomling*."—*Southey Letters*, iii. 244.

tŏm'-mў, *s.* [Tom.]

1. Orig., a penny roll; hence, bread, provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages.

"There 'll be plenty o' *tommy* an' wark for us a',
When this 'Merica bother gets o'er."
Harland: Lancashire Lyrics, p. 292.

2. A tommy-shop (q.v.).

3. The system of paying workmen in goods instead of money; the truck system.

¶ British slang in all sense.

tommy-noddy, *s.* [Tadpole-hake.]

tommy-shop, tommy-store, *s.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. (*Slang.*)

tŏm'-mў, *v.t.* [Tommy, *s.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system; to oppress or defraud by the tommy system. (*Slang.*)

tŏm'-ō-zīte, *s.* [Gr. τόμος (*tomos*) = a cut, a slice; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Photizite (q.v.).

tŏm'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper or stopple.]

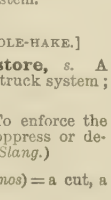
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A stopper, a plug.

"The gigantic genius kept the oracle within him muzzled, nor condescended once to draw the *tompion* of his lips."—*Observer*, No. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:*

(1) A plug fitted to the bore of a gun at the muzzle, to protect it from injury by the weather.



TOMPION OF A FLUTE.

(2) The iron bottom of a charge of grape-shot.

2. *Lithog.:* The inking-pad of the lithographic printer.

3. *Music:* The plug in a flute or organ-pipe, which is adjusted toward or from the mouth-piece to modulate the tone.

* **tŏm'-pip-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *piper*.] The piper at the ancient morris dances.

tŏm'-pō-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *poker*.] A bugbear to frighten children. (*Prov.*)

tŏm'-pŏn, *s.* [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper.] The same as Tompion, II. 2. (q.v.).

* **tŏm'-rĭg,** * **tŏm'-rigg,** *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *rig*.] A wild, boisterous girl; a romp, a hoyden, a tomboy.

"In the very next canto she appears an arrant romp and *tomrigg*."—*Dennis: On Pope's Rape of the Lock*, p. 16.

tŏm'-tĭt, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *tit*.] The Titmouse (q.v.).

tŏm'-tŏm, *s.* [From the sound made.] [Tam-tam.]

* **tŏn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] [Tone.] The prevailing fashion; high mode.

"If things of *ton* their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doomed to slum the public sight."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

tŏn (2), * **tonne,** *s.* [A.S. *tunne* = a barrel; cogn. with Dut. *ton* = a tun; Icel. & Sw. *tunna*; Dan. *tönde* = a tun, a cask; Ger. *tonne* = a cask, a heavy weight; Irish & Gael. *tunna*; Irish *tonna*; Wel. *tynell* = a tun, a barrel; Low Lat. *tunna*, *tonna*; Fr. *tonneau*.]

1. A weight equal to 20 cwt. or 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois. In America the usual ton is 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois, 20 cwt. of 100 lbs. each. In the Eastern States 2,240 lbs.—20 cwt. of 112 lbs each—is usual with coal, and some other things, and is called the long ton. The mining ton of Cornwall is 21 cwt. of 112 lbs.

2. A wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes or 252 gallons. (In this sense generally written *tun*.)

3. A certain weight or space—in the latter case about 40 cubic feet—by which the burden of a ship is reckoned; as a vessel of 500 tons. [Tonnage.]

4. A certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough or round timber, and 50 feet of hewn.

5. The quantity of 8 sacks or 10 barrels of flour.

6. The quantity of 10 bushels of potatoes.

-tŏn, *suff.* [A.S. *tún* = a fence, a town.] A frequent suffix in place names, as Southampton, Wolverton, Merton, &c.

tō'-năl, *a.* [Eng. *ton(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to tone.

tō'-năl-īte, *s.* [After Tonale, south of Monte Adamello, Southern Tyrol, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of quartz-diorite rich in magnesia-mica.

tō-năl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *tonalité*.] [Tone, *s.*]

Music: (1) Correctness of pitch; as when a singer or violinist is said to exhibit correct or doubtful tonality; signifying the production of sounds in tune or out of tune. (2) Quality of tone, intonation, as when a singer or violinist is said to possess pure tonality, that is, to produce a pure quality of tone. (3) Key-relationship; as when a melody or passage in harmony is said to be of uncertain tonality, that is, to be wanting in definiteness of key or scale.

"On the other hand, in some of the settings the frequent changes of measure and *tonality* produce an uneasy and laboured effect."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

tŏn-dĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Arch.: The same as Astragal (q.v.).

tōne, * **toone,** *s.* [Fr. *ton* = a sound, a tune, from Lat. *tonum*, accus. of *tonus* = a sound, from Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a thing stretched, a rope, sinew, note, tone, from the sound of a stretched string; τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch; Sp. *tono*, *ton*; Port. *tom*; Ger. & Sw. *ton*; Dan. *tone*; Dut. *toom*; Ital. *tuono*, *tono*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as raised to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

"He paused awhile, and then went on
With low and confidential *tone*."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 7.

3. An affected or whining style of intonation in speaking or reading; a mournful or artificial mode of utterance; a whine, a drawl, a singsong.

"Every appearance of singsong and *tone* must be carefully guarded against."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. xxxiii.

4. Tenor, character, spirit, strain; specifically the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, sentiments, or

the like: as, The *tone* of society was very low; the *tone* of his letter was friendly.

5. Disposition, inclination, temper.

"I cannot deny such a precept is wise;
But retirement accords with the *tone* of my mind."
Byron: To the Rev. J. T. Becher.

6. State or temper of mind; disposition, mood.

"Drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical *tone*, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope.*

7. The state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigour; the state in which all the parts and organs are well-strung or in due tension: strength and activity of the organs.

"The melancholic fiend (that worst despair
Of physic) hence the rust-complexion'd man
Pursues, whose blood is dry, whose fibres gain
Too stretch'd a *tone*." *Armstrong: On Health*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A sound: as, high *tone*, low *tone*, *tone* of an instrument.

(2) Quality of a sound (Fr. *timbre*; Ger. *klang*): as, sweet *tone*, harsh *tone*. Any ordinary sound is compound, being made up of a combination of sounds called partial-tones; the sound which the ear recognizes and names is called the primary, or first partial; those combined with it, upper partials. It is found by experiment that the character or quality of tone of any given sound is dependent on the sort of partial-tones which constitute it. It is difficult to produce a simple sound, *i.e.*, a sound without upper partials, and its character is poor and insipid.

(3) A chant: as, a Gregorian *tone*.

(4) A mode or scale: as church-*tones*, the ancient ecclesiastical modes.

(5) The interval consisting of two mean semitones in equal temperament. But in just intonation there are two kinds of tone, the major tone (9 : 8) and the minor tone (10 : 9).

2. *Paint.:* The prevailing colour of a picture or its general effect, denominated dull tone, bright tone, &c. It depends first, upon the right relation of objects in shadow to the principal light; secondly, upon the quality of colour, by which it is felt to owe part of its brightness from the hue of the light upon it.

* ¶ *All in a tone:* Unanimous.

"*All* were *in a tone*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 381.

tone-syllable, *s.* An accented syllable.

***tōne,** *v.t.* [Tone, *s.*]

1. To utter in an affected tone.

2. To tune (q.v.).

¶ 1. *To tone down:*

(1) *Lit.:* In painting, to soften or subdue the colour of, as of a picture, so as to produce a subdued harmony of tint, and avoid all undue glare.

"Until time and gas have conveniently *toned down* the brilliancy of the colour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

(2) *Fig.:* To reduce or lower in tone; to moderate or reduce the characteristic expression of; to render less pronounced or decided; to soften.

"Sir De Lacy having *toned down* his original phrases."—*Punch*, Feb. 13, 1858.

2. *To tone up:* To give a higher tone or character to; to raise in tone; to make more expressive, pronounced, or decided; to heighten, to strengthen.

***tone,** *s.* or *pron.* [Eng. *one*, with the final *t* of A.S. *thæt* = that, the neuter definite article, prefixed.] The one, corresponding to *tother* (q.v.). Generally with *the:* as, *the tone* = that one.

"*Tone* doth enforce, the other doth entice."
Sir P. Sidney.

tōned, *a.* [Eng. *ton(e)*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. Having a tone; used in composition: as, sweet-*toned*, &c.

2. Having a tone of body or mind; in a state of due tension; strung.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

toned-paper, *s.* Paper having the glaring white taken off by a creamy tint.

tōne'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *tone*, s.; *-less.*] Having no tone; unmusical.

"Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxix.

***tŏng** (1), ***tonge,** *s.* [Tongs.]

tŏng (2), *s.* [Tongue.] A tongue; the catch of a buckle.

"Their hilts were burnished gold, and handle strong,
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

***tŏng,** *v.t.* [Tong (1), *s.*] To seize or take with tongs.

"*Tonging* clams with the hinged oyster-tongs is also somewhat practised, but is exceedingly laborious, and does not pay, as a rule."—*Field*, Oct. 16, 1886.

tŏn'-gą, *s.* [Tonka.]

tŏng'-kăng, *s.* [Native word.]

Naut.: A Malay or Chinese boat or junk.

Tŏn'-grĭ-an, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Tongres, in Belgium.

Tongrian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds constituting the Lower Oligocene of Belgium, developed around Tongres. They are marine, and are contemporaneous with the Headon series of England.

tŏngs, *s. pl.* [A.S. *tange*, *tang*; cogn. with Dut. *tang*; Icel. *töng* (*tangir*); Dan. *tang*; Sw. *täng*; Ger. *zange*; O. H. Ger. *zanga*.] An implement or tool consisting of two parts joined by a pivot, and used for grasping objects, generally those that are hot, as blacksmiths' *tongs*, crucible-*tongs*, and fire-*tongs*.

tŏngue, * tong, * tonge, * tunge, *s.* [A.S. *tunge*; cogn. with Dut. *tong*; Icel. & Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; Ger. *zunge*; O. H. Ger. *zunga*; Goth. *tuggo*; O. Lat. *dingua* (Lat. *lingua*, whence Fr. *langue*); Ir. & Gael. *teanga* = a tongue, a language.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Sende Lazarus that he maye dyppe of his finger in water, and cole my *tonge*: for I am tormented in this flame."—*Luke* xvi. 24. (1551.)

2. Regarded as the instrument of speech.

"Keep a good *tongue* in your head."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. A medium of speech, or of expressing thoughts.

"The man to solitude accustom'd long,
Perceives in everything that lives a *tongue*."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

4. Speech, discourse, talk; sometimes fluency of speech.

"Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. —*L'Estrange.*

5. Manner of speaking.

(1) With respect to sound = voice.

"With soft low *tongue*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induct. i.

(2) With respect to meaning or expression.

"Mince not the general *tongue*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

6. The whole body of words used by a nation; a language.

"And whanne summe herden, that in Ebrew *tunge* he spak to hem, thei ghauen the more silence. —*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxii.

* 7. A nation, as distinguished by its peculiar language.

"I will gather all nations and *tongues*."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 18.

8. Words or declaration only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to thoughts or actions.

"Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth."—1 *John* iii. 18.

* 9. A vote, a suffrage.

"Your sued-for *tongues*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

10. The clapper of a bell.

"The midnight bell,
Did, with his iron *tongue* and brazen mouth,
Sound on." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 3.

11. Something more or less resembling the tongue of an animal.

(1) The pin in a buckle which pierces and holds the strap.

(2) The movable arm of a bevel, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. [Bevel.]

(3) The pointer of a balance.

(4) A tapering jet of flame.

(5) A piece of leather stitched to the front of a laced shoe or boot.

(6) A point, or long narrow strip of land running into a sea or lake; a long, low promontory.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A muscular organ in the mouth, covered with mucous membrane, the muscular structure rendering it of use in mastication, deglutition, and the articulation of speech, while the mucous membrane, which is endowed with common and tactile sensibility, constitutes it the seat of the sense of taste. The tongue occupies the concavity of the arch of the lower jaw; its basal or hinder part is connected with the hyoid bone, while beneath it is attached by means of the genio-glossus muscle to the lower jaw. The tongue is marked along the middle for nearly its whole length by a slight furrow called the raphe, often terminating behind in a depression called the foramen cœcum, within which mucous glands open. The upper surface of the tongue in front of the foramen is covered with small eminences called papillæ, some circumvallate, others fungiform, and the rest filiform, the last being the most numerous. Behind these are numerous small racemose glands, called lingual glands.

(2) *Compar.:* The tongue of the lower mammals is essentially on the same model; that of most birds is small, thin, cartilaginous, or cased in horn, like the mandibles, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste, there being, however, some exceptions, as the Parrots, which have soft and fleshy tongues, which is perhaps the reason why they can imitate the human voice. A horny tongue is a prolongation of the hyoid bone. The tongue of the snakes consists of two muscular cylinders, united at the base, but free towards the tips. Three types of tongue exist among the lizards. In most of the order it is long, protrusible, and forked; in a second division it is thick, fleshy, and not protrusible, and in a third, containing the chameleons, it is long, protrusible, and clavate at the tip. In fishes the tongue is often covered with teeth, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste. There is a distinct tongue constituted by the central part of the ligula in bees. The Cephalopods have a muscular tongue, part an organ of taste, and in part developed into a lingual ribbon or odontophore. The Gasteropoda in many cases have a tongue, a lingual ribbon, odontophore, or radula.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A fin on the edge of a plate or board, adapted to fit into a groove of an adjacent board. Also used in sliding parts of machinery.

(2) The tapering, projecting end of a timber, worked down to fay upon an edge, or scarf to another timber.

3. *Music:* The vibrating, metallic reed in instruments like the harmonium, concertina &c.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) The upper main piece of a built mast.

(2) A rope spliced into the upper part of a standing back-stay.

5. *Pathol.:* The tongue is liable to hæmorrhage, hypertrophy, inflammation, abscess, cancer, &c.

6. *Railway:* The short movable rail of a switch, by which the wheels are directed to one or the other lines of rail. [Switch.]

7. *Vehicles:* The single shaft or pole which, in two-horse vehicles, is attached to the forecarriage, and is the means of guiding and drawing.

¶ (1) *Confusion of Tongues:*

Script. Hist.: The penalty inflicted on the builders of Babel when God so confounded their language that they could not understand each other, though up to that time there had been among them only one language. The result was that the building of the tower was abandoned, and those who had been engaged in its erection were dispersed over various lands (Gen. xi. 1–9).

(2) *Gift of tongues:*

Theol. & Church Hist.: A gift bestowed in connexion with the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit. When the members of the church had assembled with one accord on the Jewish day of Pentecost, suddenly a mighty, rushing wind entering pervaded the building in which they had assembled, cloven tongues as of fire descended on each, and those on whom they were bestowed began to speak with "other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance," —the Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and others, who repaired to the place when news of the miracle reached them, bearing testimony to its reality (Acts ii. 1–21). Three explanations of this mysterious gift have been offered: (1) That on the day of Pentecost the disciples re

ceived a supernatural knowledge of all such languages as were needed for their work as evangelists; (2) that the gift consisted in the impression produced on the hearers, and that the words uttered by the disciples in Aramaic were heard by those who listened as in their native speech; (3) that the "tongues" consisted of ecstatic bursts of praise which the disciples might have heard uttered at previous feasts of Pentecost by foreign pilgrims. In this case there would be a supernatural exaltation of memory, not a miraculous knowledge of words never heard before; and (4) that they were cries of ecstatic devotion of no definite significance except to those who uttered them.

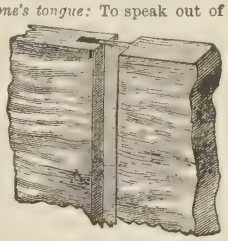
(3) *To have on* (or *at*) *the tip* (or *end*) *of the tongue:* To be on the point of uttering or telling. (*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 205.)

(4) *To give tongue:* To bark as hounds after the animal pursued.

(5) *To hold one's tongue:* To keep silence.

*(6) *To keep one's tongue:* To keep silence.

*(7) *To wag one's tongue:* To speak out of season.



TONGUE-AND-GROOVE JOINT.

tongue-and-groove joint, *s.*

Carp.: A mode of joining wooden stuff in which a long fin on the edge of one board is made to fit into a corresponding groove on the edge of the other board.

tongue-banger, *s.* A scold. (*Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.*)

***tongue-battery,** *s.* A flood of talk. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 404.)

tongue-bit, *s.*

Manége: A bit having a stiff mouth, to which is attached a plate or shield so placed as to prevent the horse getting his tongue over the mouth-piece.

†tongue-bleeder, *s.*

Bot.: Galium Aparine. So called because its stiff bristles lacerate the tongue if drawn across it.

tongue-chains, *s. pl.* The chains by which the fore-end of the tongue is supported from the hames of the wheel-horses. They may be distended by the spreader-stick.

tongue-compressor, *s.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongue-depressor, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument which has a socket to go beneath the lower jaw and form a fulcrum for the pivoted spatula which rests upon and holds down the tongue during oral, laryngeal, and œsophageal examinations and operations. A tongue-spatula.

***tongue-doughty,** *a.* Boasting, bragging. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,180.)

***tongue-fence,** *s.* Debate, discussion, argument. (*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. v.)

tongue-grafting, *s.*

Hort.: A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.

***tongue-man,** *s.* A speaker.

"I am no *tongue-man.*"—*Hist. Edward II.*, p. 56.

***tongue-pad,** *s.* A great talker, a chatterer.

"She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad.*"—*Tatler.*

tongue-shaped, *a.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a tongue.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop.:* A term introduced to denote a class of pointed flint implements which bear a general resemblance in shape to a tongue.

"I would rather follow the nomenclature of the French quarrymen, who have given the name *langues de chat* to these implements: and term them *tongue-shaped.*"—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 564.

2. *Bot.:* Long, fleshy, plano-convex, obtuse, as the leaf of *Sempervivum tectorum* or of some aloes.

***tongue-shot,** *s.* The reach of the tongue; the distance to which the sound of words uttered by the tongue can reach; earshot.

"She would stand timidly aloof, out of *tongue-shot.*"—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lii.

tongue-spatula, *s.* The same as TONGUE-DEPRESSOR (q.v.).

tongue-support, *s.* A device on the tongue-hounds of a waggon to keep the forward end of the tongue elevated and prevent its weight bearing on the necks of the horses.

***tongue-tacked,** *a.* Tongue-tied (q.v.).

tongue-test, *s.*

1. *Elect.:* A familiar test consisting in the application of a wire to the tongue, which gives a sensation, sharp or otherwise, according to the condition of the line.

2. *Eng.:* A test of pyroligneous or nitric acid, used in determining the strength of an etching solution.

tongue-tie, *s.*

Pathol.: A common congenital defect in children, in which the anterior part of the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth by a muco-fibrous band (the *frœnum linguæ*). It is easily remedied by dividing the band.

"A too-high palate, *tongue-tie*, &c., each tends to cause its own special articulatory defect."—*Power, Field, & Bristowe: Management of the Eye, Ear, and Throat*, p. 233.

***tongue-tie,** *v.t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

"That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily *tongue-ties* us all in good company."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

tongue-tied, *tongue-tacked, *a.*

1. *Lit. & Pathol.:* Having the anterior part of the tongue attached to the floor of the mouth by the *frœnum linguæ.*

"If an infant cannot suck, it must not be forgotten that the reason may be that it is *tongue-tied.*"—*Butlin: Diseases of the Tongue*, p. 22.

2. *Fig.:* Unable to speak freely from any cause; silenced. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet*, 66.)

***tongue-valiant,** *a.* Valiant or bold in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

tongue-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Pentastoma († Linguatula). They are found in the frontal sinuses, lungs, and viscera of some mammals, and in the lungs of some birds and reptiles.

tŏn̆gue, *v.t. & i.* [TONGUE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To speak: to utter.

"Such stuff as madmen *tongue.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. To scold, to chide.

3. To brand, to denounce publicly.

"But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.;* To connect, as boards, by means of a tongue and groove.

2. *Music:* To modify, as tones or sounds with the tongue, in playing, as in the flute and some other wind instruments.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To talk, to prate.

"Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue* it as impetuously as the arrantest hero of the play."—*Dryden: Grounds of Criticism.*

2. *Music:* To use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. [DOUBLE-TONGUING.]

tŏn̆gued, *a.* [Eng. *tongu(e)*, s.; *-ed.*] Having a tongue. (Usually in composition, or qualified by an epithet.)

"Fame was a liar, too long and loud *tongued.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

tongued-chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers.

tŏn̆gue'-lĕss, *tŏn̆gue'-lĕsse, *a.* [Eng. *tongue; -less.*]

1. Having no tongue; destitute of a tongue.

*2. Speechless.

"Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

*3. Unnamed; unspoken of.

"One good deed dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand, waiting upon that.
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***tŏn̆gue'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tongue;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped process.

***tŏn̆gue'-sŏre,** *s.* [Eng. *tongue*, and *sore.*] An evil tongue; wicked speech, ill-speaking.

"Imputing his *tonguesore*, not unto maliciousness, but unto the default of right knowledge."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*

†tŏn̆gue'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tongue;* suff. *-ster.*] A talkative person; a chatterer.

"The *tonguesters* of the court."
Tennyson: Last Tournament.

***tŏn̆g'-uey, *tŏn̆g'-uy,** *a.* [Eng. *tongue; -y.*] Voluble or fluent in speech; loquacious, garrulous. (*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* viii. 4.)

tŏn'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *tonicus*, from Gr. τονικός (*tonikos*) = relating to stretching; τόνος (*tonos*) = a thing stretched; Fr. *tonique;* Sp. & Ital. *tonico.*] [TONE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to tones or sounds.

"To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument (the organ) my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others."—*Mason: On Church Musick.*

2. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Pertaining to, or founded on the key-note or tonic: as, the *tonic* chord (the notes C, E, and G sounded simultaneously).

2. *Pharm.:* Increasing the tone, health, and strength of the body or of its organs; corroborative, bracing.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The key-note of any scale; the ground-tone or basis of a scale or key.

(2) The key-chord in which a piece is written and with which it concludes.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Medicines which increase the tone of any part of the bodily frame. Garrod enumerates four classes of them:

(1) Blood Tonics, called also Analeptic Tonics or Blood Restoratives, as various salts of iron, cod-liver oil, &c.

(2) Nervine Tonics, as nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, sulphate of zinc, salts of iron, strychnia, &c.

(3) Stomachic Tonics, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, sulphate of quinine, &c.

(4) Vascular Tonics, called also Vascular Stimulants, as various salts of ammonia, oil of turpentine, camphor, &c.

tonic sol-fa, *s.*

Music: A system of musical notation by which the staff, clefs, key-signatures, and time-signatures of music are dispensed with, and the sounds are represented by initial solfeggio-letters, placed between upright bars, subdivided as required for the various rhythms. In modern music there is but one diatonic scale, and "key" may be defined as the position of a scale, and "modulation" as the shifting of a scale in pitch. Many attempts have been made from time to time since the seventeenth century to provide singers with a notation by means of which the diatonic scale could *under one form* be used for all keys. Miss Glover, of Norwich, suggested the use of a movable *doh*, and the representation of the sounds by initial letters. The value of the idea was at once seen by the late John Curwen, who devoted his life to the development and propagation of the system and method of teaching it. The scale stands thus (*le* representing the Italian *si*):

d r m f s l t d¹, &c.

By writing at the head, Key C, Key C♯, Key D♭, &c., the singer finds a true representation of the scale *in any key.* For example, the tune "God save the Queen" may be written in fifteen different keys (each with a different signature) on the staff, whereas it can only be written one way in tonic sol-fa, the direction for key being simply written above and altered when required:

d d r t₁ d r m m f m r d, &c.

As modulations occur, one note of the old scale is linked to a note of the new scale, thus forming a "bridge"—*e.g.*, to modulate from key C into key G, the S of the old key becomes the d of the new; from key C into key F, the f of the old becomes the d of the

new, and so on. The minor scale starts from the note *lah*. The time-notation of the tonic sol-fa goes back also to first principles—*e.g.*, by dividing the upright bars by a colon thus, | : | , any duple time is represented, from two semibreves in a bar to two demi-semiquavers. Similarly, | : : | is all that is required for the triple times, | : | : | for the quadruple times, and so on. It will be at once seen that the "up and down" of pitch is not represented to the eye as on the staff; but, on the other hand, the tonic sol-fa signs display the relationship of every note to the scale from which it is taken; this is not necessarily expressed on the staff. The value of tonic sol-fa as a basis of musical education is now generally acknowledged.

tonic sol faist, *s.* One who teaches or who learns music on the tonic sol-fa system; one who advocates the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tonic-spasm, *s.*

Pathol.: A convulsion in which the muscular contractions are partial, of considerable duration, and without unconsciousness, the affected muscles themselves being hard.

*** tŏn'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *tonic; -al.*] Tonic.

"One kind of motion relating unto that which physitians do name extensive or *tonical*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

tŏ-nĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tonic; -ity.*]

Physiol.: That property of the muscles by which they preserve a certain degree of firmness and slight contraction, best seen in the sphincters. Tonicity appears to be under the influence of the nervous system, since it is lost as soon as the nerve distributed to a muscle is divided, the muscle immediately becoming flaccid and relaxed.

tŏn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ton(e); -ing.*]

Photog.: The treatment of a positive photographic print with a weak solution of gold, in conjunction with other modifying chemical salts, by which the whole or a portion of the deposit of metallic silver is replaced by metallic gold in fine division. The effect is to give permanency to the print, subduing and modifying the disagreeable colour, and substituting various shades of purple, black, blue, brown, and gray.

*** tŏn'-ĭsh, * tŏn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ton* (1); *-ish.*] In the ton; fashionable.

"A pretty, languid, *tonnish* young man."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 200.

*** tŏn'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tonish; -ness.*] Fashion. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 350.)

tŏn'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. (*gun-cot*)*ton; -ite.*]

Chem.: An explosive, originally called Cotton-powder (said to have been invented by a Mr. Mackie), and manufactured at Faversham in the year 1873. It consisted of a mixture of gun-cotton and barium nitrate in about equal proportions. Its explosive force is somewhat less than that of either gun-cotton or dynamite.

*** tŏn'-ĭ trant,** *a.* [Lat. *tonitrus* = thunder.] Thundering.

"With *tonitrant* tone and redundancy of action."—*All the Year Round*, v. 167. (1871.)

*** tŏn'-ĭ-troŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tonitrus* = thunder.] Thundering. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 142.)

tŏn'-ka, tŏn'-ga, tŏn'-gō, tŏn'-quĭn, *s.* [From the Guianan name of the tree.] (See compound.)

tonka bean, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Dipterix odorata, called also *Coumarouna odorata*. It is a tree from Guiana, much branched at the top, with large, alternate, pinnate leaves, racemes of flowers, and almond-like legumes. The kernels are very fragrant, and used in the manufacture of snuff, and are put into chests to communicate a pleasant odour to the clothes and to drive away insects. They are sold ordinarily under the corrupted name of Tonquin-beans, as if they came from Tonquin.

Tonka-bean wood:

Bot.: Alyxia buxifolia.

tŏn'-nage (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *ton* (2); *-age.*]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. *Naut.:* The carrying capacity of a vessel. It is actually equivalent to the difference between the weight of the water displaced by the vessel when light, and that displaced by her when loaded to the greatest safe depth of immersion. Different rules for calculating the tonnage have been legally established in different countries, some of which have frequently given results varying widely from the true amount which might be safely carried. In deep, full-built ships the actual capacity was always largely in excess of the government-registered tonnage. The ton measurement upon which freight is charged is calculated at 40 cubic feet: the difference between that and the ton of 100 cubic feet, or that of the register, represents the dead weight or displacement of the ship when light, or 60 per cent. of the whole, 40 per cent. only being available flotative power for cargo. By the old law it was provided that from the extreme length of the vessel there should be deducted three-fifths of the breadth; the remainder was multiplied by the breadth, and the product by the depth, which, in the case of a double-decked vessel, was arbitrarily assumed as being equal to one-half the breadth; the latter product was then divided by 95, and the quotient was taken as the legal tonnage on which tonnage dues were to be paid. It was thus made the interest of owners to build excessively deep ships, the law in this way discriminating in favour of clumsy, slow, and inefficient ships, and discouraging attempts at improvements in model. Under the system which is at present used vessels are, for the purpose of ascertaining their tonnage, divided as follows: Not exceeding 50 ft. in length into 4 parts; 120 ft. into 6 parts; 180 ft. into 8 parts; 225 ft. into 10 parts, and over 225 ft. into 12 parts. In steam-vessels the length, breadth, and height of the engine-room are multiplied together, the product divided by 100, and the result deducted from the gross tonnage. The space occupied by a propeller-shaft is considered as a part of the engine-room. The actual depths between decks are measured and taken as factors, and any closed-in space on or above the upper deck, and capable of receiving cargo, &c., is included in the measurement. The dimensions are all taken in feet and decimals of a foot, and the number 100 is used as the final division for ascertaining the capacity of the ship in tons.

¶ *Tonnage and Poundage:* [Tunnage, ¶].

tonne, *s.* [Fr., a nautical term = a weight of a thousand kilogrammes.] A measure of weight or of force on the C.G.S. system of units. [C. G. S.]

¶ In measuring work, a tonne-metre is = $9{\cdot}81 \times 10^{10}$ ergs nearly. (*Ibid.*)

tŏn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ton* (2); *-er.*] A vessel of a certain tonnage. (Used in composition.)

"The allowance between an 80-*tonner* and a 40-*tonner*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*** tŏn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Tonish.]

*** tŏn'-nĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tonnish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being in the ton or prevailing fashion; fashionableness.

tō nŏm'-ĕ-ter, *s,* [Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument, invented in 1834 by Scheibler and improved by König, for determining the exact number of vibrations per second which produce a given tone, and for tuning musical instruments.

tō-nŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *tonomet(er); -ry.*] The act of measuring vibrations of tones by means of a tonometer.

"*Tonometry* was first placed on a scientific basis in a badly written, but extremely valuable, little pamphlet of 80 pages and 4 lithographic plates, published at Essen, 1834, and entitled 'The Physical and Musical Tonometer' (*Tonmesser*), which proves by the pendulum, visible to the eye, the absolute vibrations of tones, and of the principal genera of combinational tones, as well as the most definite exactness of equally tempered and mathematical chords, invented and executed by Heinrich Scheibler, silk-ware manufacturer in Crefeld."—*A. J. Ellis*, in *Athenæum*, Dec. 2, 1876, p. 731.

*** tŏn' -oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ton(e),* s. ; *-ous.*] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tŏn'-quĭn (qu as k), *s.* [See def. 1.]

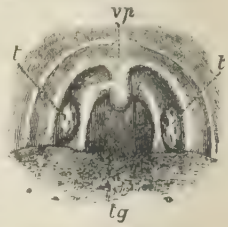
1. *Geog.:* The most northerly province of Anam, in the Eastern Peninsula.

2. *Bot.:* A corruption of Tonka (q.v.).

Tonquin-bean, *s.* [Tonka-bean.]

tŏn'-sĭl, *s.* [Fr. *tonsille*, from Lat. *tonsilla* = a sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, and (pl.) *tonsillæ* = the tonsils of the throat; adj. *tonsilis* = that may be shorn or clipped, from *tonsum*, sup. of *tondeo* = to shear, to clip, to shave.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two glands, one on each side of the palate between its pillars. They consist of a number of deep mucous follicles or cryptæ, surrounded by and deposited in cellular tissue arranged in a somewhat circular form. They are sometimes called Amygdalæ. [Almond.] The chief diseases which affect the tonsils are inflammation [Tonsilitis] and hypertrophy of their substance, or the morbid influence may be specially concentrated on the follicles alone.



SECTION OF MOUTH, SHOWING TONSILS.

tg. Tongue; *t. t.* Tonsils; *v p.* Velum palati.

tŏn'-sĭl-ar, tŏn'-sĭl-lar, *a.* [Eng. *tonsil; -ar.*] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsilitic.

tonsilar-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the facial artery ascending along the side of the pharynx, and terminating upon the tonsil and the side of the tongue near its root.

tŏn'-sĭle, *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis* = that may be shorn or clipped.] [Tonsil.] Capable or fit for being clipped.

"The *tonsile* box." *Mason: English Garden*, i.

tŏn-sĭl-ĭt'-ĭc, tŏn-sĭl-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tonsil; -itic.*] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, the *tonsilitic* branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

tŏn-sĭl-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *tonsil;* suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of one or both of the tonsils, generally extending also to the palate and uvula. It brings with it dryness, pain, and heat of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, and often ends in abscesses, one at least of which suppurates. It is a common disease in moist variable weather. [Quinsy.]

tŏn-sĭl'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Eng. *tonsil*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife for operations on the tonsils.

*** tŏn'-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A barber; one who shaves.

"Go with the *tonsor*, Pat, and try
To aid his hand and guide his eye."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

*** tŏn-sŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *tonsorius*, from *tonsor* = a barber.] Pertaining to a barber or his art.

"The *tonsorial* operation is happily not performed on the stage."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

tŏn'-sure (s as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tonsura* = a shearing, clipping, or pruning, from *tonsus*, pa. par. of *tondeo* = to shear, to clip, to shave.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of clipping or shaving.

"They were forbidden to use a particular *tonsure* of the hair: because a neighbouring nation used it in honour of a dead prince whom they worshipped."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 33.

2. The state of being clipped or shaved.

II. *Eccles. & Church History:*

1. The shaving of the crown in a circle, which is a distinguishing mark of clerics in the Roman Church. Most of the mendicant and cloistered orders allow only a narrow strip of hair to grow round the head, all above and below being shaved; the tonsure of secular clerics is small. The tonsure is a necessary preliminary to entering the clerical state, whether secular or religious; in the former case it is conferred by the bishop of the diocese, in the latter by the head of the religious house, if a mitred abbot. It invests the receiver with all the privileges of a cleric, and furnishes a means to distinguish the higher from the lower clergy, as the extent of tonsure increases with the rank till the priesthood is reached. Writers of the seventh and eighth centuries distinguish three kinds of

tonsure : (1) The Roman, or St. Peter's, in which only a circle of hair was left, common in France and Spain; (2) St. Paul's, which was entire, usual in the Eastern Church; and (3) the Celtic, or St. John's, adopted by the British and Irish Churches, in which the head was shaved in front of a line drawn from ear to ear. A violent controversy arose in the seventh century as to the comparative merits of the Celtic and Roman tonsures, but was eventually decided in favour of the latter, though its introduction nearly led to a schism.

2. The act of admission to the clerical state. At first it was never given without some minor order being conferred at the same time, but this practice ceased in the seventh century.

3. That portion of a priest's head which is made bare by shaving.

tŏn'-sure (s as sh), *v.t. & i.* [TONSURE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To confer the tonsure on; to admit to the clerical state.

B. *Intrans.:* To confer the tonsure; to admit a person to the clerical state.

"It was only gradually that the right to *tonsure* was limited to bishops, abbots, &c. Till the tenth century it was given by simple priests or even by laymen to one another."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tŏn'-sured (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *tonsur(e); -ed.*]

1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

* 2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. (*Tennyson: Brook*, 200.)

tŏn-tine', *s. & a.* [Fr. (See def.)]

A. *As subst.:* A species of annuity devised by an Italian named Lorenzo Tonti. They were adopted in the first place by governments as a means of raising a loan. In return for a sum paid down the government engaged to grant annuities to a certain number of persons. When one died, his share was divided among all the survivors, and this process went on till only one was left, and he enjoyed the benefit of all the annuities himself, until his death, when the transaction ceased.

tontine plan of insurance, *phr.* In the United States the tontine system, as applied to life insurance, is less popular than formerly, although the policies still existing cover very large figures. Under a tontine policy no dividends or returns of any kind are given the policy-holder for a certain number of years, termed the tontine period, at the expiration of which the entire fund, with its accumulations, is divided amongst those who have kept their policies in force.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a tontine; built by a subscription with the benefit of survivorship.

"It is a sort of *Tontine* colony—all for the benefit of survivors."—*Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. v.

* **tō'-nỹ,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *Antony.*] A simpleton.

"When a man plays the fool or the extravagant presently he's a *tony*. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? *Tony*. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a *tony* to his master."—*L'Estrange: Translation of Quevedo.*

too, * **to,** *adv.* [The same word as *to* (q.v.).]

1. Over; more than enough; denoting excess.

"Lest *too* light winning make the prize *too* light."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. In addition, moreover, likewise, further; over and above; at the same time; also.

"I could curse thee *too*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Island Princess, v.

¶ * **1.** *And too:* And at the same time.

"It shall be merciful *and too* severe.'
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,155.

2. *Too too:* Used to denote excess emphatically.

"Oh that this *too too* solid flesh would melt."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

too'-ba, tû'-ba, *s.* [Arab. = happiness, eternal happiness. (*Sale.*)]

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Dalbergia heterophylla;* (2) *D. purpurea;* (3) *Derris elliptica.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Muhammadan Mythol.:* A tree which stands in paradise in the palace of Muhammad. (*Sale.*)

"My feast is now of the *Tooba* tree,
Whose scent is the breath of Eternity."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

took, *pret. of v.* [TAKE, *v.*]

¶ Also used formerly as the past participle.

"Most of the rest slaughtered, or *took*, likewise."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

took, *s.* [TUCK (3), *s.*]

toôl, * **tol,** * **tole,** * **toole,** *s.* [A.S. *tól* = a tool; cogn. with Icel. *tól* = tools.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An implement adapted to be used by one person, and depending for its effect upon the strength and skill of the operator; any instrument of manual operation, such as hammers, punches, chisels, planes, saws, drills, files, &c. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to define the line separating tools from machines, and of late it has become usual to embrace in the general term machine tools, such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery; specif., applied—(1) In bookbinding, to the stamping and letter appliances of the finisher, known as hand, hand-letter, lettering, roller, edge, fillet, pallet, &c., according to purpose, construction, or pattern. (2) To the smaller sizes of the painter's brushes, as sash-tools, &c.

"Carpenter's art was the invention of Dædalus, as also the *tooles* thereto belonging, to wit, the saw, the chip, axe, hatchet, the plumbe-line, the auger and wimble, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone saudre."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

¶ The use of tools is nearly, but not quite, peculiar to man. Monkeys use stones as missiles and to break nuts, and elephants break off branches of trees to drive away flies. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.)

* 2. A weapon, a sword.

"Draw thy *tool*." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

II. *Fig.:* A person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends. (A word of reproach.)

"Such still to guilt just Alla sends—
Slaves, *tools*, accomplices—no friends!"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 16.

¶ For the difference between *tool* and *instrument*, see INSTRUMENT.

¶ *A poor tool:* A bad hand at anything.

tool-car, *s.*

Rail.: A car carrying an equipment for repairing, replacing on the rails, or removing *débris* in case of accident.

tool chest, *s.* A chest or box in which tools are kept.

tool-coupling, *s.* A screw coupling by which a drill, for instance, is connected to the bar, rod, haft, or whatever the handle may be properly called in a given case.

tool-extractor, *s.* An implement for recovering from drilled holes broken tools or portions of rods which may have become disconnected and fallen to the bottom.

tool-holder, *s.* A tool-handle; specif.,

1. *Lathe:* A device for holding lathe-cutters and similar tools firmly.

2. *Grind.:* A device for accurately facing grindstones, and for uniformly holding tools while being ground.

tool-post, tool-stock, *s.*

Lathe: A device on the upper part of a slide-rest by which the cutter is held.

tool-rest, *s.*

Lathe: The portion of the lathe to which the tool is attached, and which has usually several adjustments; longitudinally and transversely of the shears, and vertically.

tool-stock, *s.* [TOOL-POST.]

tool-stone, *s.*

Anthrop.: The name given to oval or egg-shaped stones, more or less indented on one or both surfaces. Their use is not at present thoroughly understood. Some antiquaries suppose that they were held between the finger and thumb, and used as hammers or chippers. If, however, a large series is obtained, it will be found that the depression varies greatly in depth, and that sometimes the stone is completely perforated, which favours the view of those who regard these implements as sinkers for nets, or small hammer-heads. (*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times*, ch. iv.)

"An oval *tool-stone*, with a perforated hole at the centre, which had been drilled from side to side."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 248.

toôl, *v.t.* [TOOL, *s.*]

1. To shape or dress with a tool. [TOOLING.]

2. To drive, as a mail coach or other vehicle.

"The crack coaches . . . were *tooled* by expert 'knights of the bench.'"—*Daily Teleg.*, Nov. 18, 1885.

toôled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TOOL, *v.*]

tooled-ashlar, s

Mason.: Ashlar with its face chisel-dressed into parallel ridges and hollows.

toôl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TOOL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Bookbinding:* Ornamental gilding or embossing by heated tools upon the leather binding of books.

2. *Carving:* Elaborate carving by chisels and gouges in stone or wood in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, and furniture.

3. *Mason.:* Stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order.

toôl'-sî, tû'-la-sî, *s.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.]

Bot.: Various species of Basil; specially, *Ocimum basilicum* and *O. sanctum*, variety *villosum.*

toôl'-yĕ, toôl'-zĭe (z as y), * **tûil'-yĭe,** * **tûil'-yĕ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *touiller* = to mix or mingle filthily.] A broil, a quarrel; a squabble, a disturbance. (*Scotch.*)

toôl'-ye, toôl'-zĭe (z as y), * **tul-ye,** *v.t. & i.* [TOOLYE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To harass. (*Barbour: Bruce*, iv. 152.)

B. *Intrans.:* To quarrel, to squabble. (*Scotch.*)

toôm, *v.t.* [TOOM, *a.*] To empty.

"To hae *toomed* it a out into the slop-basin."—*Scott: Antiquary.*

toôm, * **tom,** *a. & s.* [Icel. *tómr* = empty; Sw. & Dan. *tom;* O. H. Ger. *zómi.*]

A. *As adj.:* Empty. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.:* A piece of waste ground where rubbish is shot. (*Scotch.*)

toôm'-a, tôm'-a, *s.* [Telegu.]

Bot.: Acacia arabica.

toôn (1), *s.* [TOWN.] (*Scotch.*)

toôn (2), **toô'-na,** *s.* [Hind., Bengalee, &c. *tún, toon, túna, toona.*]

Bot.: Cedrela Toona. [CEDRELA.]

toon-wood, *s.* [TOON (2).]

toôp, tip, *s.* [TUP, *s.*] A ram. (*Scotch.*)

"O, may thou ne er forgather up
Wi' ony blastit moorland *toop*.
Burns: Death of Poor Maillie.

toôr, tûr, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *toor, thúr, thor;* Sans. *arhuku.*]

Bot.: Cajanus indicus. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

toôr'-cŏ-măn, *s.* [TURKOMAN.]

toô'-roô, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Œnocarpus Batawa, a South American palm. The Indians make arrows for their blow-pipes from the stiff, slender nerves of the base of the decaying leafstalk.

* **toos,** *s. pl.* [TOE, *s.*]

* **toôt** (1), * **tot-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *tout* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To project, to stand out, to be prominent.

"His ton *toteden* out, as he the lond tredede."
Piers Plowman's Crede.

2. To look out, to watch, to peer, to spy.

"The *tootyng* hill, or peake, or high beakon place or watching toure, from whence to see a ferre of."—*Udal: Luke* xix.

3. To peep, to pry.

"Nor durst Orcanes view the soldan's face,
But still vpon the floore did pore and *tout*."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 56.

B. *Trans.:* To look or spy into; to see, to spy.

"Whou myght thou in thy brother's eighe a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eighe nought a beme *toten*?"
Piers Plowman's Crede, iii.

toôt (2), * **tute,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Du. *tuyten* = to sound a cornet; Sw. *tjuta* = to howl; Dan. *tude* = to howl, to blow a horn; Icel. *thjóta* (pa. t. *thaut*) = to whistle, as wind, to blow a horn; A.S. *theótan* = to howl, to make a noise; M. H. Ger. *diezen;* O. H. Ger. *diozan* = to make a loud noise; Goth. *thuthaura* = a trumpet.]

A. *Intransitive.*

1. To sound a horn.

"To *tute* in a horn. *Cornucinere.*"—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

2. To make a noise with an instrument, or with the mouth, similar to that of a horn or pipe; to give out such a sound.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sound, as a horn.

2. To give out or express by tooting.

toôt (1), *s.* [Toot (2), *v.*]

1. A blast, as from a horn, or any similar sound.

2. A frolic, a spree, a drunken carousal. (*Slang.*)

3. The devil. (*Prov. English.*)

toôt (2), *s.* [Maori.] (See compound.)

toot-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Coriaria ruscifolia, a poisonous New Zealand shrub.

toôt'-ĕr, * tōat'-ĕr, * tōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *toot* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who toots; one who blows on a horn or pipe.

"Come, Father Rosin, with your fiddle now,
And two tall *toters;* flourish to the masque."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, v. 5.

toôth, * toth, * tothe (pl. * *teth, teeth*), *s.* [A.S. *tóth* (pl. *téth, tóthas*), for *tandh;* cf. O.S. *tand;* cogn. with Dut. *tand;* Icel. *tönn,* orig. *tannr* (= *tandr*); Dan. *tand;* Sw. *tand;* O. H. Ger. *zand;* M. H. Ger. *zan;* Ger. *zahn;* Goth. *tunthus;* Lat. *dens,* genit. *dentis;* Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*); Sansc. *danta;* Lithuan. *dantis;* Welsh *dant;* Corn. *danz;* Pers. *dandán.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

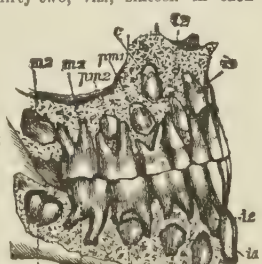
2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Taste; palate. (*Dryden: Persius,* iii. 229.)

(2) Any projection resembling or corresponding to the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set: as, (*a*) The tooth of a comb, a saw, a file, a card, a rake; (*b*) A cog of a wheel; (*c*) A tine or prong of a fork. In a mechanical sense, a term applied to a projecting lug, whose function is to tear, crumble, cut, or mash the object to which it is applied.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Bony developments of the skin appearing in the jaws of man and most other vertebrates. They are used for mastication. Man has two sets of teeth, the temporary, deciduous, or milk teeth, and the permanent teeth. The former are twenty in all, viz., ten in each jaw; and the permanent ones are thirty-two, viz., sixteen in each jaw. The temporary teeth in each jaw consist of:—i. 4; c. 1—1; m. 2—2; the permanent teeth of i. 4; c. 1—1; p.m. 2—2; m. 3—3. Of the deciduous teeth, the central incisors appear from the sixth to the eighth month; the lateral incisors from the seventh to the tenth; the first molar from the twelfth to the fourteenth, the canines from the fifteenth to the twentieth, and the second molar from the twentieth to the thirtieth. The first permanent molar appears at the age of six, the central incisors at seven, the lateral incisors at eight, the anterior premolars at nine, posterior ones at ten, the canines at eleven or twelve, second molars at twelve to thirteen; the third, or wisdom-teeth, at seventeen to twenty-five. The roots of the teeth are implanted in the alveoli of the jaws, which they fit accurately. The teeth of the upper jaw slightly overhang those of the lower. A tooth consists of three portions, viz., a crown, a root, with a fang or fangs, and a neck. On making a section of a tooth, the hard substance of which it is composed is hollow within. The cavity is called the pulp-cavity, as it is filled by a soft, highly vascular, and sensitive substance called the dental pulp. The hard part of a tooth is composed of three substances—ivory or dentine, enamel, and a cement, or *crusta petrosa.* A tooth is formed in the same way as a hair. Among the lower vertebrates the teeth are so varied in number and character, and these variations are so correlated with other parts of the structure, that they are of primary value for the purpose of classification. For details, see the various orders (as Carnivora, Rodentia, Ruminantia, &c.). Recent birds have no teeth properly so-called [Odontornis], but the name is applied to a notch in the bill of the more predatory species. It is large and conspicuous among the birds of prey, and one of the tribes of Perchers is called Dentirostres. In Reptilia the character of the teeth, and especially the fact whether or not any of them constitute poison fangs, is of great importance. Among the Amphibia and Fishes the teeth greatly vary, but the differences are not so important for the purpose of classification as in the mammals. Among invertebrates, the word tooth is often employed for a notch in some organ or other; but in this case it is not homologous to the teeth of the vertebrates.



HUMAN DENTITION,
Showing the teeth of a child at six years old. All the deciduous teeth are shown, and the first permanent molar in each jaw (*m* 1) has been cut; the incisors (*i* 1, *i* 2), canines (*c*), premolars (*pm* 1, *pm* 2), and second molar (*m* 2) are shown in the alveoli of the jaw.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Projections separated by indentations on the margin of a leaf, and resembling serrations, but with concave instead of straight edges.

¶ (1) *In spite* (or *despite*) *of one's teeth:* In open or direct defiance of; in opposition to every effort.

* (2) *In the teeth:* In direct opposition; directly in front.

"Dost thou jeer, and flout me *in the teeth?*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

(3) *To cast* (or *throw*) *anything in one's teeth:* To taunt or reproach one with anything; to retort reproachfully.

"The thieves also, which were crucified with him, *cast* the same *in his teeth.*"—*Matt.* xxvii. 44.

(4) *To one's teeth:* To one's face; in open opposition; openly.

"It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth,*
Thus didest thou." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 7.

(5) *Tooth and nail* (Lit. = by biting and scratching): With all one's power; by all possible means of attack and defence.

(6) *To set the teeth on edge:* To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.

(7) *To cut one's eye-teeth:* To become shrewd and cunning, especially through experience.

tooth-back, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for the Notodontidæ. It is a translation of the name of the type-genus (Notodonta).

tooth-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: The Tooth-billed Pigeon (q.v.).

"The whole contour of the *Tooth-bill* is remarkable."
Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist., ii. 593.

tooth-billed kites, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Leptodon.

tooth-billed pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Didunculus strigirostris, from Navigator's Island. It is about fourteen inches long, body rounded, beak orange, nearly as long as the head, greatly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible deeply cleft into three distinct teeth near the tip. Head, neck, breast, and abdomen glossy greenish black, velvety black on shoulders and upper part of back; rest of back, wings, tail, and under coverts deep chestnut. Called also the Little Dodo. [Didunculus.]

tooth-cement, *s.* Oxide of zinc mixed with a solution of chloride of zinc, used for filling teeth.

tooth-coralline, *s.*

Zool.: Sertularella polyzonias, a common shore and deep-water species.

tooth-cress, tooth-violet, *s.*

Bot.: Dentaria bulbifera. Named from the tooth-like scales of the root. (*Prior.*)

*** tooth-drawer,** *s.* One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments; a dentist.

"Ay, and worn in the cap of a *tooth-drawer.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

tooth-drawing, *s.* The act or practice of extracting teeth; dentistry.

tooth-key, *s.* An instrument for extracting teeth, so named because it is turned like a key.

tooth-ornament, *s.*

Arch.: A peculiar decoration, extensively used in the Early English style of architecture, forming a marked feature by which it may be generally known. It may be described as consisting of a series of closely-placed small flowers, each consisting of four leaves, which project forward to a central point. These are generally placed in hollow mouldings, and are used in great profusion. The illustration shows an arch in the north transept of York Minster, A.D. 1250.

ARCH WITH TOOTH ORNAMENT.

tooth-pick, *s.* [Toothpick.]

tooth-powder, *s.* A powder used for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

tooth-rash, *s.* [Strophulus.]

tooth-saw, *s.* A fine frame-saw used by dentists.

tooth-shell, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of the genus Dentalium (q.v.), from the fact that these shells bear some resemblance to the canine teeth of small carnivorous animals.

tooth-violet, *s.* [Tooth-cress.]

*** toôth, * tothe,** *v.t.* [Tooth, *s.*]

1. To furnish with teeth.

2. To indent, to cut into teeth; to jag: as, To *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other.

"It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only."—*Moxon: Mech. Exercises.*

toôth'-āche, *s.* [Eng. *tooth,* and *ache.*] Pain in the teeth; odontalgia.

toothache-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Ctenium americanum, a grass two to four feet high, with rough, narrow, flat leaves and culms, each with a single spike, having the spikelets in two rows. The root has a very pungent taste.

toothache-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Xanthoxylon, and specially *X. fraxineum,* a tree about fourteen or fifteen feet high, found in North America from Canada to Florida. So called because its bark and its capsular fruit, which have a hot, acrid taste, are used as a remedy for toothache. A tincture of the bark has been given in rheumatism.

2. *Aralia spinosa.*

toôth'-brŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *tooth,* and *brush.*] A brush, usually of bristles, for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Salvadora persica.

toôthed, *a.* [Eng. *tooth,* s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having sharp teeth with concave edges; dentate. If these teeth are themselves toothed the leaf is said to be duplicato-dentate.

toothed-whales, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for the Odontoceti (q.v.).

toothed-wheels, *s. pl.* Wheels made to act upon or drive on another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into each other; cog-wheels.

toôth'-ĕdġe, *s.* [Eng. *tooth,* s., and *edge.*] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain in the teeth, caused by stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

tooth'-fûl, * **tooth'-fûll,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, s.; *-ful(l).*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Full of teeth.

2. Palatable, toothsome.

"Some angel hath me fed;
If so *toothful*, I will be banqueted."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A small draught of any liquor. (*Colloq.*)

"A pull at the milk and soda water . . . or possibly a *toothful* of something a little stronger."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

tooth'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, s.; *-ing.*]

1. *Bot.:* A tooth.

2. *Build.:* Bricks left projecting at the end of a wall for the purpose of building on an addition thereto.

toothing-plane, *s.* A plane in which the iron has a serrated edge and is placed upright. It is used for scoring surfaces which are to be veneered.

tooth'-lĕss, * **tooth-les,** *a.* [Eng. *tooth*, s.; *-less.*] Having no teeth; having lost the teeth; deprived of the teeth.

"Teeth for the *toothless*, ringlets for the bald."
Cowper: Task, iv. 81.

tooth'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little tooth; a petty, tooth-like projection.

tooth'-lĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *toothlet; -ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with small teeth, as the leaves of *Salvia paniculata.* (*Loudon.*)

tooth'-pĭck, * **tooth'-pĭck-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, s., and *pick*, or *picker.*] An instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

"I will fetch you a *toothpicker* now from the farthest inch of Asia."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

¶ *Crutch and Toothpick Brigade:* A term applied, about 1884, to the dandies who affected sticks with crutch handles, and held toothpicks between their teeth.

tooth'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *tooth; -some.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

"My compatriots . . . are too squeamish in their taste, and fonder of the *toothsome* than the wholesome."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

tooth'-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *toothsome; -ly.*] In a toothsome manner; pleasingly to the taste.

"The splendid saddle (the Squire's own Southdowns), which melted so *toothsomely* in the mouth."—*M. Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, ch. i.

tooth'-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *toothsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

tooth'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Lathræa, and specially *L. squamaria.* Named from the tooth-like scales of the rootstock and the base of the stem. (*Prior.*) But Mr. E. Lees, quoted by Britten & Holland, says that after flowering, when the capsules are half ripe, they remarkably resemble human teeth, both in form and colour.

2. *Dentaria bulbifera.*

3. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.*

* **tooth'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tooth*, s.; *-y.*] Toothed; having teeth.

"Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand
The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake."
Smart: Hop Garden, ii.

too'-tle, *v.i.* [Eng. *toot* (2), v.; suff. *-le.*] To toot gently.

"A captive linnet downstairs, disgusted perhaps at the feeble *tootling* of the impertinent but free sparrows in the garden."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

too'-tle, *s.* [Tootle, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The noise produced by tootling; the sounds produced by a bad performer on the flute.

2. *Fig.:* Any weak, immature literary production. (*Univ. slang.*)

"It will produce abundance of easy, loose, rhetorical amateur criticism—will produce *tootle*, as it used to be called."—*Daily News*, Dec. 1, 1886.

tŏp, * **toppe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *top*; cogn. with Dut. *top*; Icel. *toppr* = a tuft, crest, top; Dan. *top* = a tuft, crest, top; Sw. *topp* = a summit; O. H. Ger. *zoph*; Ger. *zopf* = a tuft of hair, top of a tree; Norw. *topp* = a top, a bung; Wel. *top* = a top, a stopple; Gael. *topach* = having a tuft or crest; Ger. *topf* = a top (toy).] [Tuft.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The highest part or point of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit.

"On the *top* of the mountain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

2. The surface, the upper side.

"Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

3. The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the forelock.

"All the stored vengeance of heaven fall
On her ungrateful *top*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. The head or upper part of a plant: as, turnip *tops.*

5. The highest place or rank; the most honourable position: as, To be at the *top* of one's class or profession.

6. The highest person; the chief, the head.

"How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

7. The utmost degree; the highest point; the acme.

"Our griefs are risen to the *top*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 4.

* 8. The eve or verge; the point.

"He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine, the French king's daughter."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

9. That portion of a cut gem which is between the extreme margin and the flat face.

10. A child's top, shaped like an inverted conoid, which is made to whirl by means of a string or whip.

"Not big enough to bear a schoolboy's *top*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

11. (*Pl.*): Top-boots (q.v.).

"It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, knee cords, and *tops*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

* 12. A method of cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice appeared to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, formed of timbers called cross-trees, which are laid across the trestle-trees, the latter being supported by cheeks secured to the sides of the mast below the head. The top serves to form an extended base for securing the lower ends of the topmast shrouds, and is also a place of rest for the men aloft. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as the main-, fore-, and mizzen-tops.

MAST, SHOWING TOP.

2. *Joinery:* The uppermost piece in the back of a chair.

3. *Rope-making:* A plug with three grooves used to regulate the twist of a rope when three strands are being laid up (twisted).

4. *Wool-manuf.:* A narrow bundle of slivers of long-stapled wood, containing a pound and a half. The slivers are made by a pair of combs.

B. *As adj.:* Being on or at the top or summit; highest, extreme.

"Setting out at *top* speed."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 364.

¶ (1) *Colour-top:* A form of top modified by the late J. Clerk-Maxwell for colour experiments. The top consists of a thin spindle with a point, passing through a heavy, flat disc, which spins a long time when set in motion. Discs of coloured card are then cut with one radial slit to a hole in the centre, which slips over the spindle of the top; thus different colours can be superposed so as to show sectors of each in any proportions, and the persistence of vision presents to the eye the effect of the mixture when the top is spun.

(2) *Top and butt:*

Shipbuild.: A mode of working plank which does not maintain its width from end to end. The top of one plank and the butt of the other are worked together so that the two layers make a double breadth of even width.

* (3) *Top and top-gallant:* In full array; in full fig; in full force.

"*Top and top-gallant*, all in brave array."
Peele: Battle of Alcazar, iii. 3.

(4) *Top of the tree:* The highest position in a profession or the like.

(5) *Tops-and-bottoms:* Small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

(6) *To the top of one's bent:* To the utmost that one's inclination or bias will permit.

top-annual, *s.*

Scots Law: An annual rent from a house built in a burgh. (*Ogilvie.*)

top-armor, *s.*

Naut.: A top railing with posts and netting on the top-sides.

top-beam, *s.* A collar-beam (q.v.).

top-block, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A single iron-bound hook-block. It hooks to an eye-bolt in the cap. The top pendants are rove through the top-blocks when swaying up or lowering down the topmasts.

2. *Vehicles:* A projecting piece on which the bows of the carriage-top rest when down.

top-boots, *s. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.

top-breadth, *s.* The same as *Top-timber line* (q.v.).

top-brim, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Top-rim (q.v.).

top-card, *s.* [Flat, C. II. 3.]

top-chain, *s.*

Naut.: One of the chains by which the lower yard is sustained if the slings be shot away.

top cloth, *s.* Tarred canvas to cover hammocks when stowed away on the top in action.

top-coat, *s.* An upper or overcoat.

top draining, *s.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress, *v.t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

"In moist land, cuttings can be made to grow if set out even late in the spring, especially if *top-dressed* and mulched."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 822.

top-dressing, *s.* A dressing of manure on the surface.

"A *top-dressing* in spring."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

* **top-filled,** *a.* Filled to the top; made topful.

top-flat, *s.* [Top-card.]

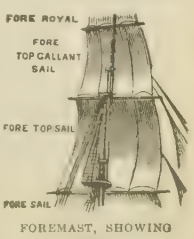
top-fuller, *s.*

Smith.: A tool with a narrow round edge, like the peen of a hammer, and having the ordinary hazel-rod handle.

top-gallant, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Naut.:* Applied to the mast, rigging, and sail next above the topmast, as, main-top-gallant mast, foretop-gallant shrouds, or braces; mizzen top-gallant sail.



FOREMAST, SHOWING TOP-GALLANT.

* 2. Highest, elevated.

"I dare appeal to the consciences of *top-gallant* sparks."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* The mast, sail, and rigging next above the topmast.

"A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And flag in her *top-gallant* I espide."
Spenser: World's Vanitie, lx.

* 2. The highest point, the summit, the pinnacle.

"Which to the high *top-gallant* of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night.
Farewell." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

top-hamper, *s.*

Naut.: The mast, spars, and rigging of a vessel; boats inboard and on their davits; horse and gang casks, anchors, cables, and coiled or belayed ropes of the running rigging. Sometimes applied to any unnecessary weight above deck.

top-heavy, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having the top or upper part heavier than the lower, so as to be liable to topple over.

"A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *top-heavy* is the worst."—*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 48.

2. *Fig.:* Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

* **top-honour,** *s.* A top-sail.

"With hasty reverence their *top-honours* lower."
Prior: Carmen Seculare, 478.

top knot, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; also an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

"This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *top knot* to make an ass of him again."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Ichthy.: Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, ranging from the Mediterranean to the shores of Britain. Bloch's Topknot is *Rhombus punctatus*, a comparatively small species, occurring in the English Channel and on the northern coasts of Europe. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 555), notes that these fish are often confounded. By some authorities the popular names are reversed.

top-lantern, *s.*

Naut.: A large lantern or light in the top of a vessel; a top-light.

top-light, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Top-lantern (q.v.).

top-lining, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The lining on the afterpart of the top-sail, to prevent the top-brim from chafing the top-sail.

2. A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the cross-trees on a vessel's top.

top-maul, *s.*

Naut.: A maul kept in a ship's top for driving the fid out and in.

top-minor, *s.*

Rope-making: One of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

* **top-proud,** *a.* Proud in the highest degree.

"This *top-proud* fellow." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

top-rail, *s.*

Carp.: The uppermost rail of a piece of framing or wainscoting.

top-rim, *s.*

Naut.: A thin piece of board bent round a vessel's top, giving it a finish, and covering in the ends of the cross-trees and trestle-trees, in order to prevent the top-sail from being chafed.

top-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope to sway up a topmast.

top-sail, *s.*

Naut.: The second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen).

"And when he was to leeward, he kept about to the shoreward, and left vs, and then we put out our *top-sailes* and gaue them chace."—*Hacklvyt: Voyages*, ii. 40.

Top-sail-schooner:

Naut.: A vessel otherwise schooner rigged, but carrying a square sail on the foremast.

top-saw, *s.* The upper saw of a pair in a circular saw-mill. In large logs, the lower and larger saw does not penetrate to the upper edge.

top-sawyer, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a sawpit, and gets higher wages than the man below.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others.

"Wasn't he always *top-sawyer* among you all?"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

2. A first-rate man in any line; an eminent man; an aristocrat.

"They have got a *top-sawyer* from London there."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

top-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Inversely conical, with a contraction towards the point.

top-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any shell of the genus Turbinella, from the fact that the type-species, *Turbinella pyrum*, is by no means unlike a peg-top.

top-side, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The top or upper side.

2. *Shipwright. (Pl.):* The upper part of the ship's sides.

Top-side line:

Shipbuild.: A sheer line drawn above the top timber at the upper side of the gunwale.

Top-side of round of beef:

Cookery: The upper part of the round or buttock. It makes an excellent and economical roasting joint.

top-soil, *s.* The upper part or surface of the soil.

top-soiling, *s.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

top-stone, *s.* A stone that is placed on the top, or that forms the top of anything.

top-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: Tackle used in swaying a topmast.

top-timber, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The timber next above the futtocks in the ribs of a ship's side.

¶ (1) *Long top-timber:* The timber above each of the first futtocks.

(2) *Short top-timber:* The timber above each of the second futtocks.

(3) *Top-timber line:*

Shipbuild.: A line in the sheer plan drawn to the sheer of the ship fore and aft, at the height of the under side of the gunwale amidships.

top-tool, *s.* A tool like a top-fuller, but with a sharper point.

tŏp, *v.i.* & *t.* [Top, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

"These long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

2. To excel; to rise above others.

"I have heard say, he had not less than 1,000 slaves, some of whom were *topping* merchants, and had many slaves under them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To predominate.

"The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determination of the will, influenced by *topping* uneasiness while it lasts."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

4. To be of a certain height; to measure in height.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover on the top; to cap.

"Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *top't* with golden spires."
Milton: P. L., iv. 548.

2. To pass over the top of.

"Many a green dog would endeavour to take a meuse instead of *topping* the brambles, thereby possibly splitting a claw."—*Field*, March 19, 1887.

3. To rise above.

"A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree."—*L'Estrange.*

* 4. To rise to the top of.

"If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topped* the hill."
Denham: Of Prudence, 166.

5. To cut off the top of; to crop, to lop.

"These, if *topped* and tailed, the roots reduced to pulp, and the leaves passed through a chaff-cutter."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 6. To outgo, to excel, to surpass.

"*Topping* all others in boasting."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 7. To perform eminently.

* 8. To copulate with; to tup, to cover.

"Cassio did *top* her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

II. *Naut.:* To raise one end, as of a yard or boom, so that one end becomes higher than the other.

"All . . . *topped* their booms for home."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

¶ (1) *To top off:* To complete by putting over the top or uppermost part of: as, *To top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish, to complete.

*(2) *To top over tail,* * *To toppe ouer tayle:* To turn head over heels.

"To tumble ouer and ouer, *to toppe ouer tayle.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 47.

* (3) *To top up with:* To finish with; to wind up with.

"Four engage to go half-price to the play at night, and *top up with* oysters."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xi.

* **tŏp'-arch,** *s.* [Lat. *toparcha*, from Gr. τοπάρχης, τόπαρχος (*toparchēs, toparchos*), from τόπος (*topos*) = a place, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.

"They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **tŏp'-ar-chy,** *s.* [Gr. τοπαρχία (*toparchia*).] [Toparch.] A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.

"For several kings swaying their ebony sceptres in each *toparchy*."—*Herbert: Travels.*

to-pau, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Rhinoceros Hornbill (q.v.).

tō'-paz, * **to-pas,** * **to-pase,** * **tu-pace,** *s.* [Fr. *topase*, from Lat. *topazus, topazon, topazion*, from Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον (*topazos, topazion*); origin doubtful.]

1. *Min.:* A mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, possessing a highly-perfect basal cleavage, columnar, and occasionally granular. Hardness, 8·0; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·65; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of yellow, greenish, bluish, also colourless; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, sub-conchoidal; pyroelectric. Compos.: silicon, 15·17; aluminium, 29·58; oxygen, 34·67; fluorine, 20·58 = 100, with the formula, $Al_2O_3(\frac{1}{2}SiO_2+\frac{1}{2}SiF_2)$. Occurs widely distributed in granite, associated with beryl, tourmaline, &c. Topazes are found in the United States, Russia, Siberia, and other parts of the world; but those most prized by jewellers come from Brazil.

2. *Her.:* The name given to the metal or, when borne by peers.

topaz rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock occurring at Schneckenstein, Saxony, consisting of large fragments of tourmaline-schist containing topaz, cemented together by quartz and lithomarge, topaz also being crystallized on the walls of cavities. Forms a vein of considerable thickness in the mica schist.

tŏp'-ą-zą, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Topaz.]

Ornith.: Kings, King Humming-birds; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, having two tail-feathers elongate and crossed. *Topaza pella*, the more common species, is found in Guiana and Trinidad, extending into Brazil and up the Amazon, being replaced on the Rio Negro by *T. pyra.*

tō-păz'-ō-līte, *s.* [Eng. *topaz*; *o* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *topazolith.*]

Min.: A variety of garnet, found in small crystals of a topaz-yellow colour at Ala, Piedmont. Dana includes it among the lime-iron-garnets (andradite).

tōpe (1), *s.* [Hind.] A grove or clump of trees.

"The fine mango *topes* in the neighbourhood of our camp."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

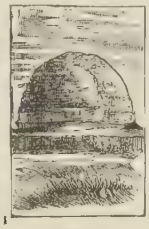
tōpe (2), *s.* [Probably a Cornish word.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus Galeus. The Common Tope, *Galeus canis*, is widely distributed throughout all temperate and tropical seas, ranging as far as California and Tasmania. It is about six feet long, dark ash-gray above and white below. It is often called the Miller's Dog and Penny Dog, though, according to some authorities, the first name is properly applicable only to young fish.

tōpe (3), *s.* [Pali *st'hupo*; Sansc. *st'hupa.*]

Archæol.: The popular name for a particular kind of Buddhist monument common in India and the south-east of Asia. The word tope has reference to the general form of the monument, which is a particular form of or development from the tumulus (q.v.), and may be (1) Memorial, built upon celebrated spots; (2) Dedicatory, consecrated to the Supreme Buddha; or (3) Sepulchral, containing remains or relics, in which case they are properly

termed Dagobas, and are frequently found in temples. The other forms are usually independent structures. From Pali Buddhistic writings it appears that topes were in existence before the time of Sakya, and were objects of reverence to the people. The oldest topes are in the shape of cupolas, generally spherical, but sometimes elliptical, resting on a cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal base, rising either in a straight or in an inclined line, or in terraces. The top, surrounded by a balcony of pillars, is generally crowned by a structure, generally quadrangular, but sometimes having the shape of an inverted pyramid, and over this is a roof in the shape of an inverted umbrella. Sometimes several umbrellas are present, placed one over the other, as is the case in a rock-cut tope in Ajunta, where they assume somewhat the character of a spire. The largest topes were probably dedicatory; the most numerous are the sepulchral topes, built of all sizes, and of all kinds of material, according to the rank of the deceased. The cupola was intended to represent the water-bubble, the Buddhistic symbol of the hollowness of the world; and the extended umbrella probably typified the royal dignity possessed by a Buddhist saint. The number of terraces and stories had likewise a symbolical import. The illustration represents a tope at Manikyala, in the Punjaub.



TOPE.

*** tōpe,** *v.i.* [Fr. *töper* = to cover a stake; Icel. *topa* = a word used by gamblers, and by persons drinking = I'll pledge you.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

"The jolly members of a *toping* club."
Butler: Epigram on a Club of Sots, i.

tō-peē′, tō-pî′, *s.* [Mahratta, Hind., &c.] A covering for the head; the cork or pith helmets worn by soldiers. (*East Indies.*)

topee-wallah, topi-wala, *s.* [Hind. = hat-fellow, *i.e.* = one who wears a hat.] A derogatory term employed by natives of India to designate Europeans. (*Balfour.*)

tŏp′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *top*(*e*), v.; *-er.*] One who drinks hard; a sot, a drunkard.

"Sits among his fellow *topers* at the twopenny club."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

tŏp′-ĕt, *s.* [TOUPET.]

*** tŏp′-fûl, * tŏp′-fúll,** *a.* [Eng. *top*, v.; *-full.*]

1. Full to the top or brim; brimful.

"'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent:
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. Very high, lofty.

"The top of all the *topful* heav'ns."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad v. 761.

tŏph, tŏph′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *tophus, tofus* = tufa or tuff, a species of volcanic rock of an earthy texture.]

1. *Min.:* The same as TUFF (q.v.).

"In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and *toph* for the pannels, has not been followed."—*Archæologia*, xvii. 80.

2. *Surg.:* A soft tumour on a bone; also a concretion in the joints. (*Dunglison.*)

tŏ phā′-ṣĕ-ŏŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [TOPH.] Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty, sandy.

"Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a clear substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iv.

Tō′-phĕt, †Tō′-phĕth, *s.* [Heb. תֹּפֶת (*Topheth*). Various etymologies have been given. It was long supposed to have been derived from תֹּף (*toph*) = a drum, a timbrel, a tambourine, which was said to have been beaten to drown the cries of children burnt in the fire to Moloch (q.v.). Gesenius considers *tophet* to be = a spittle, that which is vomited, from תָּפָה (*tuph*) = an obsolete Aramæan verb = to spit, and believes the allusion to be to the disgust excited by the place.]

Script.: A place in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, considered by Milton (see extract) to be identical with the valley of Hinnom, but described in Scripture as in that valley (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31). It was south-east of Jerusalem (Jer. xix. 2), and had been prepared of old for some king of Israel, or for Moloch (q.v.) (Isa. xxx. 33). Whatever its primary design, "high places" were erected there, and it became the chief seat of the worship of Moloch in Palestine (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31). Josiah not merely stopped that cruel form of idolatry, but defiled the place (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. xix. 13), apparently by making it the receptacle of the filth of the capital. It became a burial ground, ultimately overcrowded with bodies (Jer. vii. 31, 32; xix. 6, 11). [GEHENNA, MOLOCH.]

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell."
Milton: P. L., i. 404.

tŏph′-ĭn, *s.* [TOPH.] A kind of sandstone.

tŏph′-ŭs, *s.* [TOPH.]

tō-pî′, *s.* [TOPEE.]

tō′-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat.] A fanciful style of mural decoration, consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in the Pompeian houses.

*** tō-pĭ-ăr′-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *topiary*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to or practising topiary work.

*** tō′-pĭ ạr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *topiarius* = pertaining to ornamental gardening, from *topia* (*opera*) = ornamental gardening, from Gr. τόπος (*topos*) = a place; Fr. *topiaire.*] Shaped by cutting or clipping: as, *topiary* work, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbours and thickets, trees and hedges.

"No *topiary* hedge of quickset
Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset."
Butler: Weakness & Misery of Man.

tŏp′-ĭc, * tŏp′-ĭck, * tŏp′-ĭcke, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *topiques* = topicks, books or places of logicall invention (*Colgrave*), from Lat. *topica*, neut. pl. of *topicus*, from Gr. τοπικός (*topikos*) = local, from τόπος (*topos*) = a place; Ital. *topica.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The subject of a discourse, argument, literary composition, or conversation; the subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, &c.; the matter treated of; theme.

"We are much to blame, that we banish religious *topicks* from our discourse."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 16.

* 2. An argument.

"Contumacious persons whom no *topics* can work upon."—*Wilkins.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhet.:* A general truth or statement applicable to a great variety of individual circumstances; a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a general head or department of thought to which any maxim belongs; one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning.

"These *topics* or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult, in order to find out materials for his speech."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. 32.

2. *Med.:* An external remedy; a remedy for local application to a particular part of the body: as, a plaister, a poultice, a blister, &c.

"In the cure of struma, the *topicks* ought to be discutient."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As adjective:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to a particular place or locality; local.

"All ye *topic* gods, that do inhabit here."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 30.

2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of conversation.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic or maxim: hence, merely probable, as an argument.

4. Made up of commonplaces.

"To finish his circuit in an English concordance and a *topic* folio."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

II. *Med.:* Pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body.

"The places ought before the application of those *topicke* medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a sinapisme or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

tŏp′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *topic*; *-al.*] The same as TOPIC, *a.* (q.v.).

¶ Applied specifically to a music-hall song, in which the vocalist deals with topics of the day.

"To the now well-known *topical* chant which he sang, in Hamlet garb, Dixey added an apropos farewell verse."—*Referee*, Sept. 5, 1886.

topical coloring, *s.* A term used in calico-printing to indicate that the color or mordant is applied to specific portions of the cloth forming the pattern, in contradistinction to the application of color to the cloth in a dye-bath.

*** tŏp′-ĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *topical*; *-ly.*] In a topical manner; locally; with limitation to some particular part.

"Which *topically* applyed become a Phœnigmus or rubifying medicine."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

tŏp′-ĭt, *s.* [TOP.] The top-piece of a train of rods in well-boring.

*** tŏp′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *top*; *-less.*]

1. So high as to have no visible top; very lofty.

"But thine, the keystone of his *topless* tower
Iseult, is one with Love's own loftiest name."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, iii.

2. Having no superior; supreme.

"Sometime, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

tŏp′-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *top*, and *man.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A top-sawyer (q.v.).

"The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Naut.:* A man standing on the top; a topsman.

tŏp′-mạst, *s.* [Eng. *top*, and *mast.*]

Naut.: The mast above the lower mast; the second from the deck, and below the topgallant mast.

"He travels, and I too. I tread his deck,
Ascend his *topmast*, through his peering eyes
Discover countries." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 115.

tŏp′-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *top*, and *most.*] Highest, uppermost.

"With offer'd vows, in Ilion's *topmost* tower."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 112.

tŏ-pŏg′-rạ-phẽr, *s.* [Gr. τοπογράφος (*topographos*), from τόπος (*topos*) = a place, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One who writes descriptions of a particular country, town, district, tract of land, or city; one skilled in topography.

"Two officers of the 17th Regiment, one of whom will act as *topographer*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 25, 1884.

tŏp-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, tŏp-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *topograph*(*y*); *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to topography; descriptive of a place or country.

"First, touching the *topographicar* description of this mighty empire."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 93.

topographical surveying, *s.* [SURVEYING.]

tŏp-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc-ạl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *topographical*; *-ly.*] In a topographical manner; after the manner of topography.

"My defects will be perfectly supplyd by such who shall *topographically* treat of this subject in relation to this county alone."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

tŏ-pŏg′-rạ phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *topograph*(*y*); *-ist.*] A topographer.

"Captain Yate and a Russian *topographist* have proceeded to the Murghab Valley."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

tŏ-pŏg′-rạ-phў, * to-pog-ra-phie, *s.* [Fr. *topographie* = the description of a place; Lat. *topographia*, from Gr. τοπογραφία (*topographia*).] [TOPOGRAPHER.] The description of a particular place, city, town, district, manor, parish, tract of land; a detailed description of a country or region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, and natural features. Topography is thus more descriptive and more detailed than geography.

"In our *topographie* we have at large set forth and described the site of the land of Ireland."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland.* (Pref.)

¶ *Military topography:* The minute description of places with special reference to their adaptability to military purposes.

*** tŏ-pŏl′-ạ-trў,** *s.* [Gr. τόπος (*topos*) = a place, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = service, worship.] Excessive reverence for or worship of a place or places; adoration of a place or spot.

*** tŏ-pŏl′-ŏ-gў,** *s.* [Gr. τόπος (*topos*) = a place, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] The art or method of assisting the memory by associa-

ting the objects to be remembered with some place, the parts of which are well known.

tŏ-pŏn'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. τόπος (*topos*) = a place, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] The place-names of a country or district; a register of such names.

tŏp-ō-nỹm'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *toponom(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to toponomy or place-names.

tŏp'-ō-phōne, *s.* An instrument for localizing the direction of sounds, as in a fog at sea.

tŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *top*; *-er.*]

1. One who tops or excels; anything superior. (*Colloq.*)

2. An equilateral, single-cut file, or float, used by comb-makers.

3. The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl.

* **tŏp'-pĭçe,** * **tăp-pĭçe,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Tapish.] To cover, to hide, to lie hid.

"Like a ranger
May *toppice* where he likes."
Lady Alimony (1659).

tŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Top, *s.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Rising aloft; lofty, eminent.

"Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains."—*Derham.*

2. Eminent, preëminent, surpassing, great, flourishing.

"The *toppingest* shopkeepers in the city."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 258.

* 3. Fine, noble, gallant.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who tops; the act of cutting off the top.

2. A branch, &c., of a tree cut off.

3. The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

4. (*Pl.*): That which comes from hemp in the process of hatchelling.

II. *Naut.:* Lifting one end of a yard higher than the other end.

¶ *Topping & lopping:* A term used to express the right to cut the tops of trees and lop the lower branches, granted under certain conditions in some forests.

topping-lift, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle for raising the outer end of a gaff or boom.

¶ *Davit topping-lift.*

Naut.: A rope made fast to the outer end of a davit, and rove through a block made fast to a vessel's mast aloft, with a tackle attached. It assists in keeping the anchor clear of the rail when bringing it on board to be stowed on deck.

* **tŏp' pĭng-lỹ,** * **top ping-lie,** *adv. & a.* [Eng. *topping*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Splendidly, nobly.

"I mean to marry her *toppingly*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. xviii.

2. Proudly, disdainfully.

B. *As adj.:* Eminent, great, gay, showy.

"These *toppinglie* guests be in number but ten."
Tusser: Husbandry; April.

tŏp'-ple, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *top*; dimin. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall over or forward, as from a height or top; to pitch or tumble down. (Usually followed by *over.*)

"Here they burrow and mine until the tallest houses in the town are liable at any moment to *topple over* or to subside."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To throw down or over; to overturn.

"He *toppled* crags from the precipice,
And whatsoe'er was built by day
In the night was swept away."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

tŏp'-plĭng, *a.* [Eng. *toppl(e)*; *-ing.*] Falling forward; ready to fall.

"And *toppling* trees that twine their roots with stone
In perpendicular places."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

* **tŏp'-rĭght** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *top*, and *right.*] Erect, topmost.

"His *topright* crest from crown downe hattred falles."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ix.

* **tŏp-sīde-tūr'-vỹ,** *adv.* [See def.] The same as Topsyturvy (q.v.).

* **tŏp'-sĭ-tŭrn,** *v.t.* [Topsyturvy.] To upset, to overthrow.

"By his travail *topsiturneth* them."
Sylvester: The Vocation 744.

tŏps'-man, *s.* [Eng. *top*, and *man.*]

1. A topman (q.v.).

2. A chief or head cattle-drover.

* **tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vĭ-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *topsyturvy*; *-ly.*] In an inverted or reversed state; upside down.

"Has done some clever things in his time, can sing a good song, and might well be employed for Faust viewed *topsyturvily*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 5, 1886.

tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vỹ, * **top-sie-tur-vie,** *adv.* [A word variously explained. Trench considers it a corruption of *topside the other way*, as in *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii., "His words are to be turned *topside t'other way* to understand them." Fitzedward Hall prefers *top set turned*; and Skeat *top side turfy—i.e.*, the *top side* set on the *turf* or ground. Others take it as *top side turf-way*, which has the same meaning.] In an inverted position; upside down; with the bottom upwards and top or head downwards.

"It is truth *topsyturvy*, entirely logical and absurd."
—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. i.

* **tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vỹ,** *v.t. & i.* [Topsyturvy, *adv.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn upside down; to upset, to bewilder.

"My poor mind is all *topsyturvied*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 40.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn upside down; to invert one's position.

"In the *topsyturveying* course of time."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xxxix.

* **tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vỹ-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *topsyturvy*; *-dom.*] A state of things in which everything is turned upside down or reversed.

"The view of cynical *topsyturvydom* which has been so long worked with success at length shows signs of exhaustion."—*Athenæum*, March 21, 1885, p. 384.

* **tŏp-sỹ-tūr-vỹ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *topsyturvyfy*; *-cation.*] An upsetting; a turning topsyturvy.

"A regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book; Mad. Sand.*

* **tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vỹ-fỹ,** * **tŏp-sỹ-tūr'-vĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *topsyturvy*; *-fy.*] To turn upside down.

"Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2.

tŏque (que as k), toquet, *s.* [Fr. = a cap; Sp. *toca*; Ital. *tocca*; Armor. *tôk*; Wel. *toc* = a hat or bonnet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

"The policemen on duty, protected so far as their heads were concerned by solar *toques*."—*Daily News*, July 16, 1881.

2. A small nominal money of account used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa; forty cowries make one toque, and five toques one hen or galinha. (*Simmonds.*)

II. *Zool.:* The genus Macacus.

tor, *s.* [Wel. = a bulge, a hill.] A high pointed rock or hill. It occurs frequently in place-names in the south-west of England, and especially in Devonshire, as Glastonbury *Tor*, *Torbay*, *Torquay*, &c.

"Here are no *tors*, no coombes, hardly a grove, and no quaint or sudden contrasts in colouring."—*Field*, Dec. 28, 1885.

tōr'-ăh, tōr'-ą, thōr'-ah (**th** as **t**), *s.* [Heb. תּוֹרָה (*torah*) = a law, from יָרָה (*yarah*) = to point out.]

Hebrew Literature: A law; a definite commandment laid down by any recognized authority. When used with the definite article, the word refers specifically to the written or Mosaic law, and often to the Ten Commandments.

tor'-ban-īte, *s.* [After Torbane Hill, near Bathgate, Scotland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a substance formerly largely used as a source of supply for paraffin, &c., which it yielded by destructive distillation. Resembles a bituminous shale, but various analyses show that it has a tolerably uniform composition, the mean of five analyses yielding: carbon, 81·15; hydrogen, 11·48; oxygen, about 6·0; nitrogen, 1·37 = 100. Excluding the nitrogen, the formula becomes very nearly $C_{40}H_{68}O_{2\cdot25}$, which requires carbon, 82·19; hydrogen, 11·64; oxygen, 6·17.

tor'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Torbernite.]

tor'-bĕrn-īte, *s.* [Named after Torber (Lat. Torbernus) Bergmann, the chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Uranite (q.v.).

torc, *s.* [See def.] The same as Torque (q.v.).

"Two interesting papers 'On the *Torc* of the Celts,' by Dr. Samuel Birch, will be found in the Archæological Journal (ii. 368, iii. 27)."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze of Great Britain*, p. 375.

torçe, *s.* [Torch.]

Her.: The same as Wreath (q.v.).

torçh, * torche, *s.* [Fr. *torche*, from Low Lat. *tortia, tortica* = a torch, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist, because made of a twisted roll of tow or the like.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A light to be carried in the hand, made of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a large candle; a flambeau. Torches for military purposes are made of a number of strands of twine, slightly twisted, or of old rope, covered with a composition to give light, consisting of tallow, wax, and rosin, or equivalent ingredients.

"We then had the town open before us, and presently saw lighted *torches*, or candles, all the town over; whereas before the gun was fired there was but one light."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Verbascum Thapsus.* So named because, according to Parkinson and Coles, quoted by Prior, the stalks were formerly dipped in suet to burn at funerals, and elsewhere. According to Lyte, quoted by Britten & Holland, because the plant with its yellow flowers resembles a wax taper.

torch-bearer, *s.* One who attends another with a torch; one who carries a torch.

"To be to thee this night a *torch-bearer*,
And light thee on thy way to Mantua."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

torch-dance, *s.* A dance in which each performer carries a torch.

torch-light, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The light of a torch or of torches.

"It is of a mellow colour, and has great force and brilliancy: it is illuminated by *torch-light*."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

B. *As adj.:* Done or performed by the light of torches: as, a *torch-light* procession.

torch-race, *s.* A kind of race among the ancient Greeks at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, which were passed from one to another in a manner not now well understood.

* **torch-staff,** *s.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried.

"The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With *torch-staves* in their hand."
Shakesp.: Henry V., Iv. 2.

torch-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The Cactacean genus Cereus. So named because the species are used by the Indians for torches.

torch-wood, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resinous wood fit for making torches.

"High mountain countries, windy, and covered with snow, bear ordinarily trees that yield *torch-wood* and pitch, as pines, cone-trees, and such like."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 562.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Cereus, spec. *C. heptagonus.* [Torch-thistle.]

torçh, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Plaster.: To point the inside joints of slating laid on lath with hair and lime.

* **torçh'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*; *-er.*] One who gives light.

"Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

† **torçh'-fīre,** *s.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*, and *fire.*] The light of torches.

"A balcony lay black beneath, until
Out, amid a gush of *torchfire*, grey-haired men
Came on it, and harangued the people."
Browning: Sordello, iii.

* **torçh'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*; *-less.*] Without a torch; not lighted; dark.

"It is resolved—they march—consenting Night
Guides with her star their dim and *torchless* flight."
Byron: Lara, ii. 12.

tor'-cu-lar, *s.* [Lat., from *torqueo* = to twist.]

Surg.: A tourniquet (q.v.).

torcular-Herophili, *s.*

Anat.: The common point to which the sinuses contained in the several processes or folds of the *dura mater* converge. (*Quain.*)

tor-dȳ'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tordylion, tordylon*; Gr. τορδύλιον (*tordulion*), τόρδυλον (*tordulon*) = hartwort. (See def.)]

Bot.: Hartwort; a genus of Peucedanidæ. Umbels compound; bracts and bracteoles linear, or none; petals incurved at the tip; carpels with three dorsal and two distant marginal ribs, all indistinct, with one or three vittæ in their interstices. Known species twelve, from the temperate parts of the Old World. One is British, *Tordylium maximum.* It has a hispid stem, and pinnate leaves, with one to three pairs of pinnatifid leaflets, and small umbels of white or pink subsessile flowers.

töre, *pret. of v.* [Tear, *v.*]

¶ It is used rarely as a pa. par.

"Yet was his helmet hacked and hewed,
His acton pierced and *töre.*"
Scott: Eve of St. John.

töre (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.

"Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

töre (2), *s.* [Torus.]

tor-ĕ-ą-dor', tor-rĕ-ą-dor', *s.* [Sp., from *toro* (Lat. *taurus*) = a bull.] A bull-fighter, especially one who fights on horseback.

tŏ-rē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Olaf Toren, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered *Torenia asiatica* in China.]

Bot.: A genus of Linderniеæ. Herbs with opposite leaves and racemes of personate flowers, purple, lilac, pale blue, or white. From India, tropical Australia, and South America. The juice of the leaves of *Torenia asiatica* is considered on the Malabar coast to be a cure for gonorrhœa.

* **to-rette, to-rete,** *s.* [Fr. *touret* = a drill.] A ring, such as those by which a hawk's lune or leash was fastened to the jesses, or such as are affixed to dogs' collars.

tŏ-reū-mą-tŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. τόρευμα (*toreuma*), genit. τορεύματος (*toreumatos*) = work in relief, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

tŏ-reū-mą-tŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. τόρευμα (*toreuma*) genit. τορεύματος (*toreumatos*) = work in relief, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science or art of sculpture; a treatise on sculpture.

tŏ-reū'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. τορευτικός (*toreutikos*) = pertaining to works in relief; τορεύτης (*toreutēs*) = one who works in relief, an embosser; τορέυω (*toreuō*) = to work in relief, to emboss.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work. Applied in its widest sense to articles formed in any style or in any material, modelled, carved, or cast, but sometimes restricted to metallic carvings or castings in basso-relievo.

"No technical development has been more extraordinary in Scotland than that of the *toreutic* art."—*Athenæum,* July 19, 1884, p. 88.

tor-fā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *turf*; Lat. suff. *-aceus.*] Growing in bogs or mosses. (Said of plants.)

tor'-gant, *a.* [Targant.]

tor'-gŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Wel. = red belly: *tor* = belly, and *coch* = red.] [Char (1), *s.*]

Ichthy.: Salmo perisii, a trout from the lakes of North Wales.

* **tŏr-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *tory*; *-fy.*] To make a Tory of; to convert to Conservatism.

"He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters,* p. 262.

tŏr'-ĭ-līs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Gr. τορεύω (*toreuō*) = to emboss; from the appearance of the fruit. (*Sir J. E. Smith.*)]

Bot.: Hedge-parsley. Formerly a genus of Caucalinidæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Caucalis (q.v.). The fruit is covered between the primary ridges with spreading or adpressed bristles.

tor'-mĕnt, * **tour-ment,** * **tur-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*), from Lat. *tormentum* = an instrument for hurling stones, an instrument of torture, torture. From the same root as *torture* (q.v.).]

*1. An engine of war, used to hurl stones or darts.

"All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governours of posts."—*Elyot: Governour.*

* 2. A tempest.

"In to the se of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
Among the Sarazins."
R. Brunne, p. 143.

3. Extreme pain or anguish; the utmost degree of misery either of body or mind; torture.

"In which his *torment* often was so great,
That, like a lyon, he would cry and rore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 28.

4. That which causes pain, vexation, or misery.

"They brought unto him all sick persons that were taken with divers diseases and *torments.*"—*Matt.* iv. 24.

tor-mĕnt', * **tour-ment,** * **tur-ment,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tormenter* (Fr. *tourmenter*).]

1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on, either of body or mind; to torture.

"He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone."—*Rev.* xiv. 10.

* 2. To pain, to afflict. (*Matt.* viii. 6.)

3. To vex, to tease, to harass, to plague. (*Colloq.*)

"Perpetually *tormented* with this thought."
Byron: The Pond.

* 4. To put into a state of great agitation.

"Then soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air."
Milton: P. L., vi. 244.

tor-mĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *torment,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which torments; a tormentor.

* **tor'-mĕnt-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *torment*; *-ful(l).*] Causing torment; tormenting.

"Set us at liberty from all other *tormentful* fears."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion,* bk. i., ch. xv.

tor'-mĕn-tĭl, *s.* [Tormentilla.]

Bot.: Potentilla Tormentilla, formerly *Tormentilla officinalis.* The stem is slender, the leaves three-foliolate, more rarely five-foliolate; the petals usually four in place of the normal five of other Potentillas. Abundant on the heaths and copses of England, flowering from June to September. The rootstock, which is very astringent, is used for tanning.

† **tor'-mĕn-tĭl-lą,** *s.* [Lat. *tormentum* = pain, from the supposed efficacy of the tormentil in curing toothache and diseases of the bowels.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ, now merged in Potentilla. *Tormentilla officinalis* and *reptans* are now *Potentilla Tormentilla* and *reptans.*

tor-mĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Torment, *v.*]

tor-mĕnt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tormenting*; *-ly.*] In a tormenting manner; so as to torment; in a manner tending to cause anguish or torture.

"He bounst and bet his hed *tormentingly.*"
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

* **tor-ment-ise,** * **tur-ment-ise,** *s.* [Torment, *v.*] Torment, torture.

"Rather than han another *turmentise.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,369.

tor-mĕnt'-ŏr, * **tor-ment-our,** * **tur-ment-our,** *s.* [Eng. *torment*; *-or.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which torments; one who or that which causes anguish or misery.

"Perpetual *tormentors* of themselves with unnecessary fears."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 9.

* 2. One who inflicts penal tortures; an executioner.

"His lord . . . delivered him to the *tormenters,* till he should pay all."—*Matthew* xviii. 34.

3. A large iron flesh-fork, used by cooks at sea.

II. *Agric.:* A heavy harrow with cutting teeth, used in English husbandry for breaking down stiff clods, or tearing up the surface-turf. It resembles a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is a hoe or cutting-share.

* **tor-mĕnt'-rĕss,** * **tor-ment-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *torment*; *-ress.*] A female who torments.

"The scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honour."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

* **tor'-mĕnt-rȳ,** * **tour-ment-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *torment*; *-ry.*] A torment, a torture.

"Than sayst thou, that it is a *tourmentrie*
To soffre hire pride."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,762.

tor'-mĭn-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: Severe griping pains in the stomach, particularly in dysentery and kindred affections.

* **tor'-mĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Tormina.] Suffering from or affected with tormina; characterized by tormina; griping.

törn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Tear, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Irregularly divided by deep incisions.

tor-nā'-dō, *s.* [Sp. *tornada* = a return, from *tornar* = to return; Lat. *torno* = to turn (q.v.), with reference to the rotatory character of the storm.]

Meteor.: A whirlwind or rotating storm of extreme violence, usually coming on suddenly, extending over a width of a few hundred yards or less, and travelling rapidly, so that it remains but a brief time over any locality, but frightfully destructive in its effects. It appears to be a secondary result of a cyclone, but is far more violent than the latter within its limited area. It is generally accompanied by rain and lightning. Tornados occur in many countries, but are most frequent in the region west of the upper Mississippi, where large trees are uprooted or twisted off, towns occasionally obliterated, and many lives destroyed within a minute of time. Water-spouts, sand-whirls, &c., are of the same character.

tor-ną-tĕl'-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tornus* = a turner's wheel, a lathe.]

TORNATELLA.

Zool. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Tornatellidæ (q.v.). Shell solid, ovate, with a conical, many-whorled spire; aperture long, narrow, rounded in front; outer lip sharp; columella with a strong, tortuous fold; operculum horny, elliptical, lamellar. Recent species sixteen, widely distributed in deep water. Fossil, seventy, from the Trias onward. Used also of any individual of the genus.

tor-ną-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tornatel(la)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Tectibranchiata (q.v.). Shell external, solid, spiral or convoluted; sub-cylindrical; aperture long and narrow; columella plaited; sometimes operculated. Animal with a flattened, disc-like head, and broad, obtuse tentacles; foot ample, with lateral and operculigerous lobes. The shells of this family are chiefly extinct; they commence in the Coal-measures and attain their maximum in the Chalk.

tor-nă-tĕl-lī'-na, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *tornatella* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Helicidæ, with twenty species, from Cuba, South America, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand. Shell imperforate, ovate, or elongated, with a semi-lunar aperture, a twisted and truncated columella, and a one-plaited inner lip. (*Woodward.*)

tor-ną-tī'-na, *s.* [Tornatella.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Tornatellidæ (q.v.). Shell cylindrical or fusiform, spire conspicuous, suture channelled, columella plaited. Animal with broad head, rounded in front, with triangular tentacular lobes, eyes at their base; foot truncated in front. Twenty-four recent species, widely distributed on sandy bottoms, ranging to thirty-five fathoms. Thirteen fossil species, from the Tertiary.

* **torne,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Turn, *v.*]

* **tor-ne-a-ment,** *s.* [Tournament.]

† **tor-nŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Eng. &c., *tornado,* and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a description, a delineation.] A description of tornadoes.

tör'-ōse, tör'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *torosus,* from *torus* = a round swelling place, a protuberance.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Swelling into knobs, as the veins and muscles.

2. *Bot.:* Uneven, alternately elevated and depressed.

* **tör-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *toros(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being torose or torous.

tor-pĕ-dĭn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *torpedo*, genit. *torpedin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Electric Rays; a family of Batoidei, with six genera, chiefly from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The trunk is a broad, smooth disc; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side; a rayed dorsal generally, and a caudal fin always, present; anterior nasal valves confluent into a quadrangular lobe; an electric organ composed of vertical hexagonal prisms between the pectoral fins and the head.

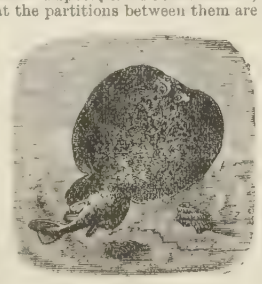
2. *Palæont.:* A large fish of the general appearance of a Torpedo has been found in the Eocene of Monte Bolca; and Cyclobatis, from the upper cretaceous limestone of Lebanon, is probably another extinct representative of this family.

* **tor-pĕ'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *torpedo*, genit. *torpedinis* = a torpedo (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the torpedoes; resembling a torpedo; exerting a numbing influence.

tor-pē'-dō, *s.* [Lat., from *torpeo* = to be numb or torpid q.v.).]

1. *Ichthyology:*

(1) The type-genus of Torpedinidæ (q.v.), with the characters of the family. There are six species distributed over the Atlantic and Indian oceans; three of these occur in the Mediterranean, and two, *Torpedo marmorata* and *T. hebetans*, are sometimes found on the British coast. The electric organs consist of many perpendicular prisms, mostly hexagonal, the whole forming a kidney-shaped mass. Each column in the living fish appears like a clear trembling jelly. Hunter counted 470 of these columns in a specimen of *T. marmorata*, and says that the partitions between them are full of arteries, which bring the blood direct from the gills. These organs convert nervous energy into electricity. Each organ receives one branch of the trigeminal and four branches of the vagus, the former and the three anterior branches of the latter being each as thick as the spinal cord. The fish gives the electric shock voluntarily, to stun or kill its prey or in self-defence; but to receive the shock the object must complete the circuit by communicating with the fish at two distinct points, either directly or through the medium of some conducting body. The force of the discharge varies with the size and vigour of the fish; large and healthy specimens can inflict severe shocks sufficient to disable a man. The electric currents generated in these fish possess all the other known powers of electricity: they render the needle magnetic, decompose chemical compounds, and emit sparks.



TORPEDO MARMORATA.

(2) The common name of any individual of the genus. One of the best known species is *Torpedo marmorata*. (See illustration.) It is dark brown in colour, lighter round the eyes. Specimens have been taken weighing a hundred pounds, but they usually average about half that weight, with the disc about thirty inches broad. *T. hebetans*, more rarely met with, is dark chocolate-brown above, white beneath. *Torpedo occidentalis* is a well-known American species.

"*Torpedos* deliver their opium at a distance, and stupefy beyond themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. *Ordn.:* A vessel or engine charged with an explosive which is fired by contact, by concussion, or by electricity. Torpedoes are divided into—

(1) *Naut.:* These may be sub-divided into five classes: (*a*) drifting, (*b*) anchored, (*c*) boom, (*d*) locomotive, (*e*) manœuvred.

(*a*) The drifting preceded the boom and manœuvred, and was adapted for circumstances and positions where it might be allowed to drift with the stream or tide against a vessel in a river or channel or lying at anchor.

(*b*) The anchored torpedo is, in fact, the submarine mine, and is a caisson charged with gunpowder, gun-cotton, or dynamite, that may be exploded either by concussion or by electricity. Anchored torpedoes are firmly attached to submerged structures, or to a cable or swaying boom which allows them some lateral play.

(*c*) The boom or spar torpedo is a mine affixed to a boom which projects from the bows of a small swift vessel. It is depressed and exploded when in contact with the vessel which it is sought to destroy. It is of sheet-copper with brazed joints, and has a sensitive primer, with a cylindro-conical head communicating with the magazine. The head is in contact with and protected from the water by a thin hemispherical cap of soft, well-annealed copper. The charge is usually fired by contact, but sometimes by electricity.

(*d*) The locomotive torpedo is adapted to be propelled usually beneath the surface of the water, its course and depth being determined and regulated by various devices to bring it into contact with the ship against which it is directed. Of locomotive torpedoes, the Whitehead, or fish torpedo, which is impelled by means of compressed air, and which carries a charge of gun-cotton in its head, is the best known example. Several other forms of torpedo have been invented.

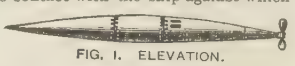


FIG. 1. ELEVATION.

A B C

FIG. 2. SECTION.

TORPEDO.

A. Explosive chamber. B. Compensating water-tanks. C. Compressed air-chamber.

(*e*) Manœuvred torpedo, so called because its course can be directed from a ship or from the shore. The Sims-Edison torpedo is the most effective example of this class. It is propelled by electricity, and is steered and the charge fired by the same agent.

¶ Several terms used in practice are rather broadly than accurately technical. Such are:

Can torpedo: A torpedo in a metallic caisson.

Lanyard torpedo: A torpedo discharged by pulling a lanyard, &c.

Magnetic torpedo: A torpedo exploded by electro-magnetism, by spark or wire, in contradistinction to one fired by clockwork, &c.

Submarine torpedo: A torpedo placed beneath the surface of the water, in a similar manner to a subterranean mine. [(2).]

(2) *Mil.:* A subterranean mine or countermine to destroy a work, a storming column, or a working party. In this sense a petard may be considered as a torpedo. Torpedoes for land defence are usually shells of small calibre, six and twelve-pounders, provided with a percussion or friction device which causes an explosion when the ground over the torpedo is stepped on. Sometimes several are laid in a row, and a piece of board placed over them to increase the chances of explosion.

torpedo-anchor, *s.* An anchor or fastening to hold a submarine mine to its selected bed. A serviceable form is that of a ship's anchor, to which the mine is attached by a chain with a universal joint.

torpedo-boat, *s.* A vessel carrying a torpedo, and either exploding it against the side of another vessel beneath the water-line, or launching it against the enemy's vessel from a point wherever it may be trusted to reach its destination by the force of the impulse, or by the aid of a motor within the body of the weapon.

torpedo-boom, *s.*

1. A spar bearing a torpedo on its upper end, the lower end swivelled and anchored to the bottom of the channel. The boom sways backwards and forwards, and is difficult to catch by any form of drag or grapple.

2. A boom or spar, supporting a torpedo in front of the bows of a vessel.

3. A spar, of wood or iron, supporting a steel crinoline designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-catcher, *s.*

1. A forked spar or boom extending under water, ahead of a vessel, to displace or explode torpedoes.

2. A swift vessel, designed to catch and destroy hostile torpedo-boats.

torpedo-drag, *s.* A cable bearing grappling-hooks to catch torpedoes. The ends of the cable are generally carried in boats, which are propelled up and down the channel some distance apart. Sometimes the drag-rope is thrown ahead of a vessel by a shell from a small mortar, and is drawn in by the windlass.

torpedo-fuse, *s.* One adapted for torpedo service, and classed as either percussion, friction, chemical, or electric.

torpedo-net, *s.* A movable crinoline of iron or steel, designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-raft, *s.* A raft pushed ahead of a vessel, with hooks or grapples underneath, to clear the channel of torpedoes. The raft sometimes carries its own torpedo in front, to blow up obstructions or hostile shipping.

torpedo-ram, *s.* A war-vessel which is provided with a ram and with tubes for the discharge of torpedoes.

tor-pē'-dō-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *torpedo*; *-ist.*] A naval officer appointed to torpedo service.

"Captain Long and the other *torpedoists*."—*Globe*, June 11, 1887.

* **tor'-pent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *torpens*, pr. par. of *torpeo* = to be numb.]

A. *As adj.:* Having no motion or activity; incapable of motion; numb, benumbed, torpid.

"Let the earth be still and stupid;—anon an universal soul flow into this *torpent* mass."—*More: Songs, &c.*, Notes (ed. 1647), p. 342.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

* **tor-pĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Torpescent.] The quality or state of being torpescent; a becoming torpid, insensible, or benumbed.

* **tor-pĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *torpescens*, pr. par. of *torpesco*, inceptive from *torpeo* = to be numb.] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion or feeling.

"Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
Clenches their coin." *Shenstone: Economy*, i.

tor'-pĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpeo* = to be numb.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having lost motion or the power of motion or feeling; numbed, benumbed.

"Without heat all things would be *torpid*, and without motion."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive.

"Even now the stimulants which he applied to his *torpid* and feeble party produced some faint symptoms of returning animation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Of or belonging to a torpid. [B. 1.]

"Twenty-six *torpid* eights were out at Oxford, in training for the races."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1884.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A second-class racing-boat at Oxford.

2. One of the crew of a torpid.

"An undergraduate who is one of their best *torpids*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 26, 1884.

¶ *The Torpids:* The races rowed by the torpid boats.

tor-pĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *torpid*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being torpid: numbness.

2. Dulness, stupidity, sluggishness, inactivity.

"Lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity*, in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

tor'-pĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *torpid*; *-ly.*] In a torpid manner.

tor'-pĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *torpid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity.

"A man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rust and *torpidness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 3.

* **tor'-pĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *torpid*; suff. *-fy.*] To make torpid, dull, insensible, or stupid; to benumb, to stupefy. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xxvi.)

***tor'-pĭ-tūde,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *torpitudo*, from *torpidus* = torpid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity, torpor.

"A kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. v.

tor'-pŏr, *tor'-pour, *s.* [Lat. *torpor*.]

1. Loss of motion or of the power of motion or feeling; torpidity, numbness, inactivity. It may amount to a total loss of sensation or complete insensibility.

"Motion doth discusse the *torpour* of solid bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 763.

2. Dulness, sluggishness, stupidity, laziness.

***tor-pŏr-ĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *torpor* = torpor, and *facio* = to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

tor-quāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *torquatus*, from *torques* = a twisted neck-chain.] Having or wearing a torque (q.v.).

tor-quą-tĕl'-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *torques*.] [Torque.]

Zool.: The sole genus (with a single species, *Torquatella typica*), of the family Torquatellidæ, founded on a specimen discovered by Prof. Ray Lankester at Naples. Body elongate-ovate, nearly twice as long as broad, rounded posteriorly; the anterior membranous frill highly expansile, its front margin abruptly truncate or emarginate, its surface obliquely plicate; dimensions unrecorded.

tor-quą-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *torquatell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Peritricha (q.v.). Animalcules free-swimming, without a lorica, more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath replaced by a membranous extensile and contractile collar-like structure, perforated centrally by the oral aperture. (*Kent.*)

torque (que as k), *s.* [Lat. *torques* = a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo* = to twist.]

Archæol.: A twisted collar of gold, or other metal, worn around the neck in ancient times by the people of Asia and the north of Europe, and apparently forming a great part of the wealth of the wearer. Among the ancient Gauls gold torques appear to have been so abundant that about 223 B.C. Flaminius Nepos erected to Jupiter a golden trophy made from the torques of the conquered Gauls. (*Florus*, lib. ii., ch. iv.) The name of the Torquati, a family of the Manlian Gens, was derived from their ancestor, T. Manlius, having in B.C. 361 slain a gigantic Gaul in single combat, whose torque he took from the dead body and placed on his own neck. Many examples of gold torques have been found in Britain and Ireland; the commonest form is that known as funicular, in which the metal is twisted, with a plain, nearly cylindrical portion at both ends, which are turned back in opposite directions, so that each end terminates in a kind of hook by which the torque was fastened. Bronze torques are, as a rule, thicker and bulkier in their proportions than those of gold, and the ends are usually left straight, or but slightly hooked over so as to interlock.

TORQUE, FOUND AT WEDMORE, SOMERSET.

torqued (que as k), *a.* [Lat. *torqueo* = to twist.]

Her.: Wreathed, bent. (Said of a dolphin haurient, twisted into a form nearly resembling the letter S reversed.)

TORQUED.

tor'-quēş, *s.* [Lat.] The same as Torque (q.v.).

tor-rĕ-ą-dor', *s.* [Toreador.]

tŏr-rĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [Torrefy]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or operation of torrefying, or of drying or parching by a fire; the state of being dried or torrefied.

"If it be sunned too long, it suffereth a *torrefaction*, and descendeth somewhat below it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The operation of roasting ores.

2. *Pharm.:* The drying or roasting of drugs on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced.

tŏr'-rĕ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Torrefy.]

torrefied-grain, *s.*

Chem.: Cereals such as barley, maize, rice, &c., which have been submitted for a short time to a relatively high temperature, by which the natural moisture of the grain is suddenly expelled, and in the act of escaping distends each corn to a greater or less extent. On a large scale it is prepared by heating the cereals in a rotating cylinder over a gas-fire, and is used both for brewing purposes and for feeding cattle. Torrefied barley is sometimes called white malt.

tŏr'-rĕ-fy, *v.t.* [Fr. *torréfier*, from Lat. *torrefacio*, from *torreo* = to dry by heat, and *facio* = to make.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire.

"For to bring it into ashes, it must bee *torrefied* in an oven, and so continue untill the bread be baked and readie to bee drawne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

2. *Pharm.:* To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers or are reduced to any desired state.

tŏr'-rĕ-līte, *s.* [After Dr. J. Torrey; *l* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Thomson to the Columbite (q.v.) found at Middletown, Connecticut.

tŏr'-rent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *torrentem*, accus. of *torrens* = (a.) hot, boiling, raging, impetuous; (s.) a torrent, a raging stream, orig. pr. par. of *torreo* = to parch, dry up; Sp., Port., & Ital. *torrente*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a violent and rapid stream or current.

"Like *torrents* from a mountain's source."
Tennyson: The Letters, 39.

2. *Fig.:* A violent or rapid flow or stream; a flood.

"With no other force but a *torrent* of arguments and demonstration of the spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 13.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Rolling, rushing, or flowing in a rapid stream.

"Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage."
Milton: P. L., ii. 581.

torrent-bow, *s.* A bow often seen over cascades and waterfalls, under conditions similar to those that render the rainbow (q.v.) visible. It is caused by the decomposition of solar rays by the spray.

"Four currents . . . floating as they fell,
Lit up a *torrent-bow*."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 36.

***tŏr-rĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *torrent*; *-ial*.] Of the nature of a torrent; flowing violently; violent.

"*Torrential* rains have carried away a large portion of the buildings in course of construction at Obock, the damage done being very considerable."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1885.

***tŏr-rĕn'-tine,** *a.* [Eng. *torrent*; *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; torrential.

***tor'-rĕt,** *s.* [Turret.]

tŏr'-reỳ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Torrey, author of an American *Flora*.]

Bot.: A genus of Taxaceæ. Evergreen gymnospermous trees from North America, China, and Japan. Leaves in two ranks, linear or lanceolate; flowers dicœcious, the males solitary, the females in two or threes. *Torreya taxifolia* is called the Stinking Cedar, from the unpleasant smell when burnt. The kernels of *T. nucifera* yield an oil.

Tŏr-rĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608–47), and a pupil of Galileo; used in the following compounds.

Torricellian-experiment, *s.*

Physics.: The experiment by which Torricelli (in 1648) ascertained the exact measure of the weight of the atmosphere. A glass tube (now known as the Torricellian tube), about a yard long and a quarter of an inch internal diameter, is sealed at one end and filled with mercury. The aperture being closed by the thumb, the tube is inverted the open end placed vertically in a small vessel of mercury, and the thumb removed. The column of mercury sinks till it comes to rest at a height which, at the level of the sea, is about 30 inches above the mercury in the trough, leaving a space in the tube which is called the Torricellian vacuum. The mercury is raised in the tube by the pressure of the atmosphere on the mercury in the trough. There is no contrary pressure on the mercury in the tube, because it is closed. But if the end of the tube be opened, the atmosphere will press equally inside and outside the tube, and the mercury in the tube will sink to the level of that in the trough. By this experiment Torricelli showed that the reason why water would rise in a suction-pump to a height of only about thirty-two feet, was due to the pressure of the atmosphere on the open surface of the fluid.

Torricellian-tube, *s.* [Torricellian-experiment.]

Torricellian-vacuum, *s.* [Torricellian-experiment.]

tŏr'-rĭd, *a.* [Fr. *torride*, from Lat. *torridus*, from *torreo* = to parch, to dry up; Sp., Port., & Ital. *torrido*.]

1. Dried up with heat; parched, scorched.

"And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,
In Afric's *torrid* clime, or India's fiercest heat."
Cowper: Table-Talk, 297.

2. Burning; violently hot; scorching, parching.

"This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime."
Milton: P. L., xii. 634.

torrid-zone, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: That space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical at some period, twice every year (being always so at the equator), and where the heat is always great.

tŏr-rĭd'-ĭ-tỳ, *s.* [Eng. *torrid*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being torrid; torridness.

tŏr'-rĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *torrid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

Tŏr'-rĭ-dŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An inlet, thirteen miles long by three broad, divided by peninsulas into an upper and a lower part, on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Ross.

Torridon-sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: A series of rocks, probably of Laurentian age, well seen at Torridon. They are about 300 feet thick, the lowest bed being a conglomerate, extending over a considerable area on the North-west of Scotland.

***tŏr'-rĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *torri(d)*; suff. *-fy*.] To scorch, to parch, to dry up. [Torrefy.]

***tŏr'-rĭl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A worthless woman or horse.

tŏr'-rŏck, *s.* [Tarrock.]

tŏr-rŏn'-tês, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of white grape grown in Spain.

tor'-sąl, tor'-sęl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A short beam under the end of a girder, where it rests on a brick wall.

"When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

torse (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from *tors*, *torse* = twisted, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

Her.: A wreath; a twisted scroll.

torse (2), *s.* [Ital. *torso*.] A torso (q.v.).

"Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the *torse* becomes inestimable —*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

tor'-sęl (1), *s.* [Torsal.]

tor'-sęl (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *torse* (1), s.] Anything in a twisted form.

***tŏr-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỳ,** *s.* [Torsion.] The tendency to untwist after being twisted: as, the *torsibility* of a rope or fibre.

tor'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *torsionem*, accus. of *torsio* = a twisting, from *torqueo* (pa. t. *torsi*) = to twist.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or twisted in an opposite direction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The force with which a body, as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted. Such machines as capstans and windlasses, also axles, which revolve with their wheels, are, when in action, subjected to be twisted, or undergo the strain of torsion. If a slender rod of metal be suspended vertically, so as to be rigidly fixed at the point of suspension, and then twisted through a certain angle, it will, when the twisting force ceases to act, untwist itself or return in the opposite direction with a greater or less force or velocity, until it comes to rest in its original position. The limits of torsion within which the body will return to its original state depend upon its elasticity, and the force with which it tends to recover its natural state is termed the Elasticity of torsion. This force is always proportional to the angle through which the body has been twisted. If a body is twisted so as to exceed the limit of its elasticity, its particles will either be wrenched asunder, or it will take a set, and will not return to its original position on the withdrawal of the twisting force.

2. *Surg.:* The twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hæmorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized by an instrument called a torsion-forceps, drawn out for about a quarter of an inch, and then twisted round several times, until it cannot untwist itself.

torsion-balance, *s.* [Balance, s., B. II.]

¶ This balance is called the Torsion electrometer, galvanometer, or magnetometer, according as it is adapted to measure electric, galvanic, or magnetic forces.

torsion-forceps, *s.* [Torsion, II. 2.]

tor'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *torsion; -al.*] Of or pertaining to torsion.

torsional-rigidity, *s.* The stiffness of a cylindrical bar of material to resist twist. The rigidity of cylinders of the same substance and of equal length varies as the diameter in the fourth power.

tor'-sĭve, *a.* [Torsion.]

Bot.: Twisted spirally.

torsk, *s.* [Swed. & Dan., = a codfish, a torsk.]

Ichthy.: Brosmius brosme (or *vulgaris*); a valuable food-fish of the family Gadidæ, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. It is from eighteen inches to two, rarely three, feet long; head dusky, back and sides yellow, passing into white on the belly. It lives in deep water, and approaches the land early in the year to spawn among the seaweed on the coast. Its flesh, when dried and salted, is generally considered to furnish the best stock-fish, and forms a considerable article of trade.

tor'-sō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *thyrsum*, accus. of *thyrsus* = a stalk, a stem.]

Sculpt.: The trunk of the human body. The term is usually applied to mutilated statues, from which the head and limbs are broken off.

tort, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Mischief, wrong, calamity, injury.

"It was complained that thou hadst done great *tort*
Unto an aged woman, poor and bare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 17.

2. *Law:* Any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the property or person of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, or the like.

"Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof: and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. The former are said to be founded on contracts, the latter upon *torts* or wrongs."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

tort-feasor, *s.*

Law: A wrong-doer, a trespasser.

tort, *a.* [The same word as *taut*, but altered in the spelling, as if from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Stretched as a rope; taut.

"In *tort* vibration." *Southey: Thalaba*, viii.

tor'-ta, *s.* [Sp.] A flat circular heap of slimes of silver ore, from which the water has partially evaporated till it has become of a proper consistency for tramping.

tor'-teau (pl. **tor'-teaux; eau, eaux** as **ō**), *s.* [O. Fr. *torteau, tortil*, from Lat. *tortellus*, dimin. of *tortus* = twisted.]

Her.: A roundel of red colour.

tor-tĭ-cŏl'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist, and *collum* = the neck.] A rheumatic affection of the muscles of one side of the neck; wryneck.

torticollis-brace, *s.*

Surg.: An apparatus for remedying distortion of the neck.

tor'-tile, *a.* [Lat. *tortilis*, from *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Twisted, wreathed, coiled.

2. *Bot.:* Coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

* **tor-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tortil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being tortile or wreathed.

tor-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp.] A large, round, thin cake prepared from a paste made of the soaked grains of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

* **tor'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *tortio*, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. Torment, pain.

"All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 39.

2. The same as Torsion (q.v.).

tor'-tious, * **tor'-cious,** *a.* [Tort, s.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Doing wrong; injurious.

"Thilke greuous and *torcious* been in might and in doinge." *Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

2. Done by wrong; wrong, wrongful.

"Ne ought he cared whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 18.

II. *Law:* Implying wrong or tort, for which the law gives damages.

tor'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tortious; -ly.*]

Law: By injury or tort; injuriously.

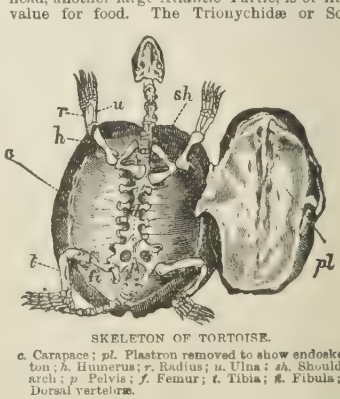
* **tor'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *tor'us*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Twisted, wreathed, turned aside.

"Divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **tort'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tort*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tort.

tor'-toise (**i** as **ŭ**), * **tor'-tŭçe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tortuë* (Fr. *tortue*), from Low Lat. *tortuca, tartuca* = a tortoise; O. Ital. *tartuga*; Ital. *tartaruga*; Sp. *tortuga*; all from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist, from the crooked or twisted feet of the tortoise.]

1. *Zool.:* A name formerly taken to include all the Chelonians, but now, unless qualified by an adjective, confined to the individuals of the family Testudinidæ. [Terrapin, Turtle.] Tortoises, in the wider sense, are sluggish reptiles, long-lived, and extremely tenacious of life under adverse surroundings, and have survived from remote antiquity while higher animal types, formerly contemporaneous with them, have become extinct, and have been succeeded by very different forms. They have an osseous exoskeleton, which is combined with the endoskeleton to form a kind of bony case or box in which the body of the animal is inclosed, and which is covered by a coriaceous skin, or, more usually, by horny epidermic plates. [Tortoiseshell.] The exoskeleton consists essentially of two pieces: a dorsal piece, generally convex (the carapace), and a ventral piece, usually flat or concave (the plastron), by some regarded as an abnormally developed sternum, while others consider the bones of which it is composed as integumentary ossifications. In the endoskeleton the dorsal vertebræ are immovably joined together, and have no transverse processes, the heads of the ribs uniting directly with the bodies of the vertebræ; the scapular and pelvic arches are placed within the carapace, so that the scapular arch is thus inside the ribs, instead of being, as it normally is, outside them. All the bones of the skull except the lower jaw and the hyoid bone, are anchylosed. There are no teeth, and the jaws are cased in horn, so as to form a kind of beak. Tongue thick, and fleshy; heart three-chambered, ventricular septum imperfect. The lungs are voluminous, and respiration is effected by swallowing air. All will pass prolonged periods without food, and will live and move for months after the removal of the entire brain. [Testudinidæ, Testudo.] There are two sub-orders of Chelonians, Athecata, in which the carapace is flexible, and Testudinata, in which it is rigid. The former is represented by a single species, the Trunk-back or Leather Turtle (*Sphargis coriacea*), but this is the largest existing Chelonian, sometimes attaining a length of six feet and a weight of over a thousand pounds. Of the Testudinata one of the best known representatives is the Green Turtle (*Chelone mydas* or *viridis*), found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Brazil. It grows to a very large size, sometimes weighing 850 pounds, and is a favorite article of food, being the most esteemed of the large edible Turtles. Of the small ones the Terrapins (q.v.) are highly valued by epicures. The Hawsbill Turtle (*Caretta imbricata*) is a carnivorous form found along the United States coast, and furnishing most of the commercial tortoise shell. It, with the Loggerhead, another large Atlantic Turtle, is of little value for food. The Trionychidæ or Soft-



SKELETON OF TORTOISE.

c. Carapace; *pl.* Plastron removed to show endoskeleton; *h.* Humerus; *r.* Radius; *u.* Ulna; *sh.* Shoulder-arch; *p* Pelvis; *f.* Femur; *t.* Tibia; *fi.* Fibula; *d.* Dorsal vertebræ.

shelled Turtles are fresh-water forms, covered with a soft skin, and possessing webbed but partly clawed feet. Among these is *Aspidonectes ferox*, which is found in the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and is noted for its activity, voracity and fierceness. It is over a foot in length, and is very palatable as food. The Testudinidæ are terrestrial Chelonians, including a well known European form, the Greek Tortoise (*Testudo græca*), which is found along the Mediterranean from Greece to southern France. It is about a foot in length, and is valued as an article of food in the south of Europe, its flesh being considered very palatable, while its eggs are regarded as delicacies. Of the Testudinidæ, however, the most notable forms are the Gigantic Tortoises formerly found in great numbers in the Mascarene and Galapagos Islands. When discovered these islands were uninhabited by man or any large wild animal; the Tortoises therefore enjoyed perfect security, and this, joined to their extraordinary longevity, accounts for their enormous size and their vast number. They can be readily recognized by the black shell, the thinness of the bony carapace, and by the absence of the front plate, allowing the long neck to be raised up and carried above the level of the body. Five species of this group are known, two of them being *Testudo elephantina*, the Gigantic Land Tortoise of Aldabra, and *T. abingdoni*, the Abingdon Island Tortoise. Best known among the small forms is the familiar Land Turtle or Box Turtle, so widely distributed. There are also various small fresh-water species, and one of larger size and much ferocity, the Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), common in the streams of the United States, and which snaps fiercely at everything which comes within its reach.

Turtles are remarkable for their longevity and tenacity of life.

* 2. *Mil.:* A method of defence, used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, make a cover resembling a tortoise-shell; a testudo (q.v.).

tortoise-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the Cassididæ or Cassidiadæ (q.v.). So named from their form, the body being margined all round with dilatations of the thorax and the elytra.

tortoise-encrinite, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Marsupites (q.v.), from presenting some resemblance to a tortoise in their appearance.

tortoise-flower, *s.* [Chelone, 2.]

tortoise-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Testudinaria elephantipes. [Testudinaria, Hottentot-bread.] It resembles the yam in its netted leaves and its flowers; but while the yam bears its thin-skinned tubers underground, the tortoise-plant has its huge rootstocks or rhizomes above ground. They are globular, and sometimes four feet in diameter, with a soft corky bark, which after a time cracks, so as to produce protuberances; its aspect being supposed to resemble the back of a tortoise, whence its Latin and English names. The stems, which are forty feet high, rise from the rootstock, bearing entire leaves, with small, greenish-yellow flowers in their axils. It grows at the Cape of Good Hope.

tortoise-wood, *s.*

Comm.: A variety of Zebra-wood (q.v.).

tor'-toise-shĕll (1 as ŭ), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *tortoise*, and *shell.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tortoiseshell butterfly (q.v.).

2. A tortoiseshell cat (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A popular name for the partial or entire outside covering of the carapace and plastron present in many of the Chelonia. It is in the form of thin plates, united together at their edges, and corresponding, to a certain extent, with the underlying bones of the shell. The number, size, position, colouring, and ornamentation of these plates differ greatly even in genera and species.

2. *Comm.:* The name given to the horny epidermic plates of *Chelonia imbricata*, the Hawk's-bill Turtle (q.v.). The largest of these plates are about eighteen inches long by six broad, and rarely exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Tortoiseshell is semitransparent, and mottled with various shades of yellow and brownish-red. Its value depends on the brightness and form of the markings, and, if taken from the animal after death and decomposition, the colour of the shell becomes clouded and milky. Hence the cruel expedient is resorted to of seizing the turtles as they repair to the shore to deposit their eggs, and suspending them over fires till the heat makes the plates on the dorsal shields start from the bone of the carapace, after which they are permitted to escape to the water. (*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 3rd), i. 190.) But, according to the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* (iii. 227), "dry heat is only resorted to by the unskilful, who frequently destroy the tortoise-shell in the operation. At Celebes, whence the finest tortoiseshell is exported to China, the natives kill the turtle by blows on the head, and immerse the shell in boiling water to detach the plates." Tortoiseshell is used for making combs, snuff-boxes, and many fancy articles; as a material for inlaying ornamental furniture, as a veneer, and as a ground-substance in which the precious metals and mother-of-pearl are inlaid. It becomes soft at a temperature of 212°, and retains when cold any form given to it when in a plastic state. Pieces can also be joined together by the pressure of hot irons. Tortoiseshell is now successfully imitated by stained horn and by a composition of gelatine with various metallic salts. The Indian islands furnish the largest supply for the European and Chinese markets, the chief seats of the trade being Singapore, Manilla, and Batavia, from which are exported yearly about 26,000 lbs., of which Singapore sends about a half.

B. *As adj.:* Made of, resembling, or of the colour of tortoiseshell.

"They only fished up the clerk's *tortoiseshell* spectacles." *Barham: Ing. Leg.; Sir Rupert.*

tortoiseshell-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: The name given to two British butterflies. The Small Tortoiseshell, *Vanessa urticæ*, one of the commonest of British butterflies, is of a bright red brown, and has on its costal margin three large black spots, beyond the third of which is a white one. The space between the first and third spots is yellow. Larva with eleven spines, its colour yellowish gray, with lines and stripes of black, brown, and yellow; it feeds on the nettle. The Large Tortoiseshell, the larva of which feeds on elm, is much rarer. It is deep fulvous, with a broad, dark border. It has no white spot on the costa of the fore wings.

tortoiseshell-cat, *s.* A variety of the domestic cat, of a colour resembling tortoiseshell. Males of this variety are extremely rare.

tor'-tŏ-zŏn, *s.* [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

tor-trĭc'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortric(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Entom.:* Leaf-rollers; the typical family of Tortricina (q.v.). Anterior wings broad, the costa arched but not folded. Larvæ rolling up or uniting leaves, and feeding within the sheath, tube, or case thus formed. Many species.

2. *Zool.:* A family of Innocuous Colubriform Snakes, with three genera, one of which (Cylindrophis) ranges from India through the Malay Islands, while Charina is found in California, British Columbia, and Tortrix in Tropical America. Body cylindrical, scales smooth; tail conical, stumpy, head short and indistinct; they have a rudimentary pelvis with horny spines projecting close to the vent, and there are vestiges of the hind limbs.

tor-trĭ'-çĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortric(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Heterocera, with nine families and numerous species. Antennæ setaceous, much longer than the thorax; body moderately thick, with the apex blunt; the anterior pair of wings somewhat truncate behind; the posterior pair trapezoidal, unmarked. Larvæ with sixteen legs.

tor-trĭc'-ŏ-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortric(is)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The sole genus of Tortricoidæ (q.v.). Anterior wings more than twice as long as wide; costa in the male nearly straight, in the female arched at the base. Only known species, *Tortricodes hyemana*, a moth with semi-transparent wings, grayish brown, with a darker blotch and fascia. It is abundant in oak woods.

tor-trĭ-cō'-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tortricod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths nearly intermediate between the groups Tortricina and Tineina. [Tortricodes.]

tor'-trix, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tortus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Tortricidæ (q.v.). Palpi longer than the head, fore wings about twice as long as broad, costa arched abruptly at the base. British species ten. A very common and pretty species is *Tortrix viridana*, the Green Oak moth, the fore wings of which are pale green, the costal ridge sulphur-yellow, the hind wings gray. The larva, which is green with a brown head, feeds on the oak and hornbeam, &c., in May and June, and the perfect insect abounds on the oak in July. *T. ribeana* and *T. corylana* are also not uncommon.

2. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Tortricidæ 2, with one species, *Tortrix scytale*, from Guiana. It lives above ground in boggy places, preying on worms, insects, and small reptiles.

* **tor-tu,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tortuë.*] A tortoise.

tor'-tu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *tortus* = twisted; *torqueo* = to twist. Named from the manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together.]

Bot.: A large genus of Trichostomei (q.v.). Teeth of the peristome thirty-two, filiform, twisted into a common fascicle. They are found, most of them at all seasons, on rocks, walls, banks, riversides, housetops, &c. *Tortula ruralis* is often seen on the roofs of thatched cottages.

* **tor'-tu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tortus* = twisted. Bulged out at intervals, like a cord with knots on it. (Used chiefly in describing objects in natural history.)

TORTUOSE STEM.

* **tor'-tu-ōse,** *a.* [Tortuous.]

Bot. (*Of a stem*) Forming angles alternately from right to left, as in *Banisteria nigrescens* (see illus.) and others of the Malpighiaceæ (q.v.). It differs from flexuous in bending more angularly.

tor tu-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tortuos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being tortuose, twisted, or wreathed; wreath, flexure.

"As for the *tortuosity* of the body and branches."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 562.

¶ *Tortuosity* is the angle turned by the osculating plane per unit distance travelled along the curve. If 4 stands for length, then it is equal ¼. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., p. 7.)

tor'-tu-oŭs (1), * **tor-tu-os,** *a.* [Fr. *tortueux* = full of crookedness, from Lat. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Twisted, wreathed, winding, crooked.

"Did not find the labyrinths of gaping and gruesome hogarths too *tortuous*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. *Fig.:* Proceeding in a roundabout or underhand manner; not open and straightforward.

II. *Bot.:* Having an irregular bending and turning direction.

* **tor'-tu-oŭs** (2), *a.* [Eng. *tort*, s.; *-uous.*] The same as Tortious (q.v.).

tor'-tu-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tortuous*; *-ly.*] In a tortuous or winding manner.

tor'-tu-oŭs-nĕss, *s* [Eng. *tortuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tortuous.

* **tor'-tu-ra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *tortur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being tortured.

tor'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tortura* = torture, from *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tortura.* From the same root come *torment, torsion, tortoise, contort, distort, extort*, &c.]

1. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of mind or body; agony, torment.

"Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused or suspected person. It was inflicted for the last time in England in May, 1640. It was practiced in parts of Europe till within the present century, and is still practiced in China. [Rack, Scavenger's Daughter, Thumb-screw.]

"In the Scottish Claim of Right, the use of *torture*, without evidence, or in ordinary cases, was declared to be contrary to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating physical or mental pain.

tor'-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [Torture, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pain excruciatingly; to pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally.

"The *tortured* savage turns around,
And flings about his foam impatient of the wound."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses viii.

2. To punish with the torture; to put to the torture.

3. To put to a severe strain; to wrest from the right meaning; to put a wrong construction on.

"So that it is to no purpose that this place had been so *tortured* by interpreters."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow.

"The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 137.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause excruciating pain; to pain extremely.

"The closing flesh that instant ceased to glow,
The wound to *torture*, and the blood to flow."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 985.

tor'-tụ-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tortur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which tortures; a tormentor.

"Thou art the *torturer* of the brave."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 13.

tor'-tụ-rĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TORTURE.]

tor'-tụ-rĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *torturing*; *-ly.*] In a torturing manner; so as to torture or torment.

"'Tis well, an host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, iii.

* **tor'-tụ-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *tortur(e)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to or involving torture.

"A very harsh and *torturous* sense in the centre of perception."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

tŏr'-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a tuft of hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Torulacei (q.v.). Spores in beaded chains, simple, readily separating, placed on a short, continuous, or septate pedicel. Microscopic fungals causing mouldiness. *Torula casei* is cheese-mould. *T.* (or *Saccharomyces*) *cerevisiæ* is the cause of fermentation when yeast is brought in contact with saccharine matter. That this is so is proved by the fact that fermentation is prevented by passing the yeast through a fine filter which strains out the torulæ, or by boiling either the yeast or the saccharine fluid, and then keeping it from all air, except such as has been passed through cotton wool, which prevents them re-entering it from the atmosphere in which they are believed to be continually floating about in a dry state. A torula is about ·0003 of an inch in diameter. It consists of a cell, generally containing a vacuole, but not a nucleus. Sometimes the cells are single, at others they are in heaps or strings. Their ordinary mode of reproduction is by budding. (*Huxley.*) [YEAST.]

tŏr-ụ-lā'-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *torul(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceï.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetes. Mycelium very slightly developed, inconspicuous; spores simple or septate, naked, generally united together in chains. In the typical genus the spores are of a dark colour. [TORULA.]

tŏr'-ụ-lōse, tŏr'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *torulus*, dimin. of *torus* = a protuberance.]

Bot.: Cylindrical, with several swells and contractions, knotted, as the pod of Chelidonium. Nearly the same as Moniliform.

tŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a round swelling or protuberance.]

1. *Arch.:* A semicircular projecting moulding, occurring in the base of a column of certain orders. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being smaller. Also called a Tore.

TORUS.

2. *Bot.:* The same as RECEPTACLE and THALAMUS (q.v.).

torus bead-plane, *s.* A certain form of plane for making the semicircular convex moulding known as a torus.

* **torve,** *a.* [Lat. *torvus* = stern, piercing.] Sour, stern.

"With a *torve* and tetrick countenance."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire.*

* **torved,** *a.* [TORVE.] Stern, grim, torvous.

"Yesterday his breath
Aw'd Rome, and his last *torved* frown was death."
Webster.

* **tor'-vĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *torvitas.*] Sourness, sternness; grimness or severity of countenance.

* **torv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *torvus.*] Sour, stern, grim; of a severe countenance.

"That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

Tör'-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Ir. *toiridhe, tor, toraigheoir, toruighe* = a pursuer; *toir, torachd* = pursuit, search; Gael. *toir* = pursuit, a pursuer.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. An appellation originally given to Irish moss-troopers, who, during the civil wars of the sixteenth century, plundered people in the bogs of that island, being in arms nominally for the royal cause, but really to afford a colourable pretext for their own lawless proceedings. About A.D. 1680 those who contended for the extreme prerogatives of the Crown had this contemptuous term applied to them by their opponents on the popular side, and thus the word ultimately acquired its present meaning.

"Moss-troopers, a sort of rebels in the northern part of Scotland, that live by robbery and spoil, like the *tories* in Ireland, or the banditti in Italy."—*Phillips: New World of Words* (ed. 1706).

2. Originally applied as a political term to those who were supposed to be abettors of the Popish Plot, and hence extended to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic from the throne. The term was afterwards extended to members of one of the great political parties in Britain, consisting of those who think it wiser to conserve the laws and institutions already existent in the country than to incur peril by attempting to remodel them; the party of immobility as opposed to that of movement. In modern times the term has been largely superseded by Conservative (q.v.). [LIBERAL, WHIG.]

"At this time were first heard two nicknames which, though originally given in insult, were soon assumed with pride, which are still in daily use, which have spread as widely as the English race, and which will last as long as the English literature. It is a curious circumstance that one of these nicknames was of Scotch, and the other of Irish, origin. Both in Scotland and in Ireland, misgovernment had called into existence bands of desperate men, whose ferocity was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scotland, some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven mad by oppression, had lately murdered the primate, had taken arms against the Government, had obtained some advantages against the king's forces, and had not been put down till Monmouth, at the head of some troops from England, had routed them at Bothwell Bridge. These zealots were most numerous among the rustics of the western lowlands, who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appellation of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and was transferred to those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the court, and to treat Protestant nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as Whiteboys. These men were then called *Tories*. The name of *Tory* was therefore given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. A name given during the American war of independence to a member of the Loyalist party, or any one who favoured the claims of Great Britain against the colonists.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Tories; constituted by or originating from the Tories: as, *Tory* measures, the *Tory* party.

* **tory-rory,** *a.* Wild.

"Your *tory-rory* jades."
Dryden: Kind Keeper, iv. 1.

Tör'-ў-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *tory*; *-ism.*] The principles or practices of the Tories.

"A short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties*, let. 2.

tŏs'-ca, tŏs'-ka, *s.* [Sp. *tosca* (*roca*) = coarse (rock).] (See etym. and compound.)

tosca-rock, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to a hard, cavernous, marshy, arenaceous rock, imbedded in layers and nodular masses among the argillaceous earth or mud of the Pampas. It constitutes part of the Pampean formation, and is probably of Pleistocene age. The adoption of the local term tosca by Darwin has given it general currency.

tōse, *v.t.* [TEASE, TOUSE.] To tease or comb wool. (*Prov.*)

tŏsh, *a.* [O. Fr. *tousé* = shorn, clipped, pared round, from Lat. *tonsus*, pa. par. of *tondeo* = to shear, to clip.] Neat, trim.

tŏsh'-ach (*ch* guttural), *s.* [TOISECH.]

tŏsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-boat.

"Thus a *tosher* is not a longshore driver, though both little vessels are employed in catching what they can close into the land."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

toss, * **tosse,** * **toss-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *tosio* = to jerk, toss; *tos* = a quick jerk, a toss.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To throw with the hand, to fling; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; to throw upward.

2. To roll or tumble about; to move backwards and forwards.

"She turn'd, she *toss'd* herself in bed,
On all sides doubts and terrors met her."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

3. To hurl, to cast, to fling.

"Even now did the sea
Toss up upon our shore this chest."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

* 4. To hurl or throw figuratively.

"Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

5. To lift, heave, or throw with a sudden jerk; to jerk: as, To *toss* the head.

* 6. To wield, to brandish.

"I have been trained up in warlike stoure
To *tossen* speare and shield."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. ii. 6.

7. To cause to rise and fall; to pitch, or move from one place to another, as with a quick, jerky motion; to dart about. Generally used of the sea.

"We being exceedingly *tossed* with the tempest."—*Acts* xxvii. 16.

* 8. To agitate; to make restless; to keep in suspense.

"The souldiers were *tossed* to and fro with hope and fear."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 129.

* 9. To keep in play; to keep repeating.

"Spend your years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* 10. To dress out.

"I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed* out in all the gaiety of fifteen."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2. *On Dress.*

11. To gamble with by spinning a coin: as, I'll *toss* you for it.

II. *Mining:* To agitate, as ore, on a kieve; to toze.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To roll and tumble, to fling; to writhe in violent commotion.

"Turning and *tossing* about in the heat and unrest of his fever."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

† 2. To be flung or dashed about: as, A boat *tosses* on the sea.

3. To move up and down.

"There a placid lake, with softly *tossing* ripples."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 873.

4. To toss up (q.v.).

¶ (1) *To toss off:* To swallow at a gulp; to drink hastily: as, To *toss off* a glass of liquor.

(2) *To toss the oars:*

Naut.: To throw the oars, with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.

(3) *To toss up, to toss:* To decide something by the side of a coin that is uppermost after being spun or thrown into the air.

"There may have been instances where juries have '*tossed up*' sooner than remain to convince an obstinate colleague."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

toss, * **tosse,** *s.* [Toss, *v.*]

1. A throwing upwards, or with a jerk; the act of tossing; the state of being tossed or thrown.

"A ship's cook, who was a lame man, died at sea, and they gave him the sailor's *toss* overboard."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1887.

2. A throwing up or jerking of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

"There is hardly a polite sentence, in the following dialogues, which doth not absolutely require some . . . suitable *toss* of the head, with certain offices assigned to each hand."—*Swift: Introd. Polite Conversation.*

* 3. A state of anxiety.

"This put us at the Board into a *tosse*."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 2, 1666.

4. A toss-up (q.v.).

¶ *To win the toss:* To have something decided in one's favour by the tossing up of a coin.

"Hasn't old Brooke *won the toss* with his lucky halfpenny?"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. v.

toss-up, *s.* The throwing up of a coin to decide some point, as a wager or matter of dispute; hence, an even hazard, a matter which may turn out or be decided one way or the other with equal advantage; an even chance.

"[It] looked a *toss-up* as to which would arrive home first."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

* **toss-pot,** *s.* A toper, a drinker, a sot, a drunkard.

"Our lustie *toss-pots* and swill-bowls."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. xviii.

tŏs'-sel, *s.* [TASSEL.] (*Prov.*)

*** tosse'-mĕnt, * toss'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *toss; -ment.*] The act of tossing; the state of being tossed.

"Sixteen years *tossement* upon the waves of this troublesome world."—*J. B.: Worcester's Apophthegmes*, p. 108.

toss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *toss*, v.; *-er.*] One who tosses.

"As satisfaction to the blust'ring god,
To send his *tossers* forth."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

*** to^s'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tossy; -ly.*] In a tossy manner; with affected indifference, carelessness or contempt. (*Prov.*)

"She answered *tossily* enough."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vii.

toss'-ĭng, *s.* [Toss, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of one who, or of that which, tosses; the state of being tossed; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling about.

"The crawlings of an emmet or *tossings* of a feather in a tempestuous air."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxv.

2. *Mining:* Tozing; the operation of agitating ore in a tub in which it is rotated in water by a stirrer on a vertical axis.

toss'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *toss; -y.*] Tossing, especially tossing the head, as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent, offhand, contemptuous. (*Prov.*)

"Answered by some *tossy* commonplace."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vii.

tost, *pret.* or *pa. par. of v.* [Toss, *v.*]

tŏt (1) *s.* [Dan. *tot;* Icel. *tottr*, applied to dwarfish persons.]

1. Anything small or insignificant; used as a term of endearment.

2. A small drinking-cup, holding about half a pint. (*Prov.*)

3. A small quantity; especially applied to to liquor. (*Slang.*)

"Haydn . . . liked company; but if a guest stayed beyond a certain period, the great composer would suddenly start up, tap his forehead and say, 'Excuse me, I have a *tot;*' by which he meant that he had a thought, and must go to his study to jot it down. A minute after he would return, looking all the brighter; and as forgetful as the Irish judge of La Rochefoucauld's maxim—that you may hoodwink one person, but not all the world. The expression, 'a *tot* of spirits,' is said to have had this respectable origin."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886.

4. A foolish person. (*Prov.*)

tŏt (2), *s.* [Tot, *v.*] A sum in simple or compound addition, set at examinations in the Civil Service. (*English.*)

tot-book, *s.* A book containing tots for practice.

tŏt, *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *total* (q.v.).] To sum up, to count. (Generally with *up.*) (*Colloq.*)

"The last two *tot up* the bill."—*Thackeray: Round-about Papers*, xix.

tō-tā'-ĭg-ītе, *s.* [After Totaig, Ross-shire, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small brown crystalline grains in limestone. The analyses indicate that it is probably an intermediate product resulting from the hydration of Sahlite (q.v.).

tō'-tal, * tō'-tall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *total*, from Low Lat. *totalis*, from Lat. *totus* = whole, from the same root as *tumid;* Sp. *total;* Ital. *totale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; complete in all its parts; entire.

2. Complete in degree; absolute, thorough: as, a *total* loss, a *total* wreck.

*3. Putting everything into a small compass; summary, curt, abrupt.

"To my questions you so *total* are."
Sydney: Astrophel, 92.

*4. Complete in number; all.

"There lay the *total* keys."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 5, p. 7.

B. *As subst.:* The whole; the whole sum or amount; aggregate.

"But I shall sum up these particulars in a *total*, which is thus expressed by Saint Chrysostom."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 48.

total-abstinence, *s.* The entire abstention from the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, or except under medical prescription. [Temperance.]

total-eclipse, *s.* [Eclipse, II.]

total-reflection, *s.* [Reflection, ¶ 2.]

tō'-tal, *v.t.* [Total, *a.*] To amount to the total sum of; to reach the total of.

tō'-tal-ī-zā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *totalisateur.*] An instrument or apparatus used for purposes of betting on horse-races. It is used on the continent of Europe, in Australia, and New Zealand.

"A board is exhibited containing the names of the horses starting. A person who wishes to back a horse pays in a pound, or as many pounds as he likes, to the officer in charge of the *totalisator.* When the race is over, all the money staked is divided between the backers of the winning horse, less 10 per cent., which is the profit of the management. The amount of money staked on each horse is indicated by figures, which are altered every time a fresh deposit is made, so that a backer can at any time see with how many others he is to share in the total stakes, should the horse selected by him win; and he can, if he chooses, make some computation as to the total amount of stakes to be divided."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

tō-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *totalité*, from *total* = total (q.v.).] The whole or complete sum; the whole quantity or amount; the quality or state of being total.

"The duration of *totality* in some cases reckoned only by seconds."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1885.

tō'-tal-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *total; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make total or complete; to reduce to completeness.

B. *Intrans.:* To bet by measure of the totalisator (q.v.).

"The *totalising* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 14, 1887.

tō'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *total*, a.; *-ly.*] In a total manner or degree; entirely, completely, wholly, fully.

"There is no need of being so tender about the reputations of those who are *totally* abandoned to sin."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

*** tō'-tal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *total*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being total; totality, entireness, completeness.

tō'-tam, *s.* [Totem.]

tō-tą-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *totan(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Scolopacidæ. Bill straight or slightly curved upwards, with groove as far as or beyond middle, nostrils very narrow; hind toe rather long and slender, barely reaching the ground; the toes in front joined by a membrane.

tō-tā'-nŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: said to be from Ital. *totano* = a squid.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidæ, or, if that family is divided, of Totaninæ (q.v.), with twelve species universally distributed. Bill slightly curved at tip, groove half the length of the bill; wings with first quill longest; tarsi with very narrow scales in front. They frequent sandy seashores, where they seek for food by probing the sand with their bills. Several of the species are in high demand as game birds, being much esteemed for the table. The Solitary Sandpiper (*T. Solitarius*) and the Yellow-shank (*T. flavipes*) are United States species. There are several European species.

tŏt-çhēē'-fą, *s.* [Chinese.] A Chinese vermifuge prepared from *Quisqualis chinensis.*

*** tōte** (1), *** tot-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *tótian* = to project, to stick out, to peep out.] [Tout.]

1. To project or stick out.

2. To pry, to peep, to look, to observe.

tōte (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Bartlett, probably of African origin.] To carry, to bear. (*Southern United States.*)

"His report of his having induced the aristocratic Navajos to *tote* his luggage was received from the mouth of Gen'l Kane with a good-natured amused derision."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 211. (1873.)

¶ *To tote fair:* To be honest and upright in one's dealings; to act fairly.

tote-load, *s.* As much as one can carry.

*** tote** (3), *v.t.* [Toot (2), *v.*]

tōte (1), *s.* [Fr. *tout;* Lat. *totus.*] The whole; the entire lot or body. (*Amer. Colloq.*)

tōte (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A joiner's name for the handle of a plane.

*** tot-el-ĕr,** *s.* [Icel. *tauta* = to mutter, to whisper; Dut. *tuyten.*] A whisperer.

tō'-tĕm, tō'-tąm, *s.* [See extract.]

Anthrop.: Some entity, usually an animal or a plant, with which the members of a tribe connect themselves, calling themselves by its name, and deriving a mythic pedigree from it. Thus among the Algonquin Indians of North America, the name Bear, Wolf, Tortoise, Deer, or Rabbit, serves to designate each of a number of clans into which the race is divided, a man belonging to such clan being himself actually spoken of as a bear, a wolf, &c., and the figures of these animals indicating the clan in the native picture-writing.

"The name or symbol of an Algonquin clan animal is called 'dodaim,' and this word, in its usual form of *totem*, has become an accepted term among ethnologists to describe similar customary surnames over the world."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 213.

totem-animal, *s.*

Anthrop.: An animal which gives its name to a tribe or family, of which it is usually regarded as the ancestor and protector.

"Some accounts describing the *totem-animal* as being actually the sacred object."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 213.

totem-clan, *s.*

Anthrop.: A clan having a totem, from which it derives its name, and which is regarded as an ancestor and protector.

totem-pole, totem-post, *s.* A pole or post, upon which images of totems are hung or engraved.

totem-stage, *s.*

Anthrop.: That stage of mental development, through which it has been assumed all people have passed, during which animals, trees, &c., are regarded with religious reverence.

tō-tĕm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *totem; -ic.*] Of or belonging to a totem or totemism (q.v.).

"Tribes who are organized on the *totemic* principle."—*Schoolcraft: Indian Tribes*, i. 320.

tō'-tĕm-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *totem; -ism.*]

1. *Anthrop.:* The division of a race of people into clans and families, each having its particular totem, with the differences of rank, marriage customs, and other social arrangements arising therefrom.

2. *Comparative Religions:*

(1) A name primarily used to denote the form of religion widely prevalent among the North American Indians, though by no means confined to them. It consists in the adoration of certain objects and animals believed to be related to each separate stock or blood-kindred of human beings.

(2) A stage in religious progress usually succeeding Fetichism, the objects of worship being generally of a higher nature. In totemism as practised among the Algonquins the totem is actually regarded as the sacred object and protector of the family bearing its name and symbol. Among certain Australian tribes each family has some animal or vegetable as its "kobong," its friend or protector, and a mysterious connexion subsists between a man and his kobong, which he is reluctant to kill if it is an animal, or to gather if it is a vegetable. Similar customs exist in Asia and Africa. Lubbock and Spencer have favoured the idea that totemism sprang from the very general practice of naming individual men after animals, Bear, Deer, Eagle, &c., these becoming in certain cases hereditary tribe-names. Commenting on their opinions, Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1871, ii. 215) remarks that "while granting such a theory affords a rational interpretation of the obscure facts of totemism, we must treat it as a theory not vouched for by sufficient evidence, and within our knowledge liable to mislead if pushed to extremes.

tō'-tĕm-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *totem; -ist.*]

Anthrop.: A member of a totem-clan.

"That the Sabine woodpecker has been a totem may be pretty certainly established by the evidence of Plutarch. The people called by his name (Picini) declined, like *totemists* everywhere, to eat their holy bird, in this case the woodpecker."—*A. Lang: Myth, Ritual, & Religion*, ii. 71.

tō tĕm-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *totemist; -ic.*] Totemic (q.v.).

"It seems scarcely possible to deny the early and prolonged existence of *totemistic* practices in Egyptian religion."—*A. Lang*, in *Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1886, p. 430.

*** tōt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tot(e)* (3), v.; *-er.*] One who toots or plays a pipe or horn.

tŏth´-ĕr, *a.* or *pron.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *that other, that* being the old neuter article. [TONE.]

"How happy could I be with either,
Were *tother* dear charmer away."
Gay: Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

tŏt´-ĭ-dĕm vĕr´-bĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] In so many words; in the very words.

tō´-tī ēș quō tī ēș, *phr.* [Lat.] As often as one, so often the other.

tō-tĭ-păl´ māte, *a.* & *s.* [TOTIPALMES.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Totipalmes.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the tribe Totipalmes.

***tō-tĭ-păl-mā´ tī,** *s. pl.* [TOTIPALMES.]

***tō-tĭ-păl´-mēș,** ***tō-tĭ-păl-mā´-tī,** †**tō tĭ păl mā´ tæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *totus* = whole, and *palma* = the sole of a goose's foot.]

Ornith.: A group of Swimming Birds, having the hind toe connected with the other toes with a web. The first form was used by Cuvier, the second by Kaup. [STEGANOPODES.]

***tō´-tĭ-prēș ențce,** *s.* [Lat. *totus* = whole, and *præsentia* = presence.] Total presence; presence everywhere; omnipresence.

"Our own manner of existence in a sphere or portion of space sufficient to receive the action of many corporeal particles we may term a *totipresence* throughout the contents of that sphere, we may then conceive another substance totipresent in the sphere of an inch, an ell, a rod, a mile."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xii.

tō´ tĭ prĕș ent, *a.* [TOTIPRESENCE.] Present everywhere; omnipresent.

tō´-tō çœ´-lō, *phr.* [Lat.] By the width of heaven, wide as the poles apart.

***tot sane,** *s.* [TUTSAN.]

***tŏt´-tĕd,** *a.* [See def.] Marked with the word *tot* (Lat. = so much), said formerly of a good debt due to the crown, before which the officer in the exchequer had written the word *tot,* as an abbreviation of the sentence *tot pecuniæ regi debetur* = so much money is due to the king.

tŏt´-tĕr, ***tot-ren,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Prop. *totter,* a freq. from *tilt* (q.v.); cf. A.S. *tealtrian* = to totter, to vacillate, from *tealt* = tottery, unstable; O. Dut. *touteren* (for *tolteren*) = to tremble.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear as if about to fall when walking or standing; to be unsteady; to stagger.

"The breth stinkyng, the hands trimbling, the hed hanging, and the feete *totteryng,* & finally no part left in right course and frame."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 99.

2. To shake; to be on the point of falling; to tremble.

"That government had fallen: and whatever had leaned upon the ruined fabric began to *totter.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To shake out of a steady position.

"From the castle's *tottered* battlements."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

tŏt´ tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tot,* v.; *-er.*] One who tots or casts up; a reckoner.

***tŏt´ tĕr (2),** *s.* [TATTER.]

tŏt´-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *totter; -er.*] One who totters.

tŏt´ tĕr ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TOTTER, *v.*]

tŏt´-tĕr -ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tottering; -ly.*] In a tottering manner.

Tŏt´ tĕrn-hōe, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in the county of Bedford, two-and-a-half miles W.S.W. from Dunstable.

Totternhoe-stone, *s.*

Geol.: A gray chalk, or compact gray sandy limestone, constituting a zone in the Lower Chalk. Named by Whitaker from Totternhoe, where it was first discriminated. Fauna about eighty or ninety species.

tŏt´-tĕr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *totter,* v.; *-y.*] Trembling or shaking, as though about to fall; unsteady, shaking.

"What a *tottery* performance it was."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. vi.

***tŏt´-tle,** *a.* [TOTTY.]

tŏt´-tle, *v.i.* [See def.] A variant of *toddle* (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

tŏt´-tlĭsh, tŏt´-lĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tottl(e); -ish.*] Tottering, trembling, shaking, unsteady.

"Our little boat was light and *tottlish.*"—*Hammond: Wild Northern Scenes,* p. 207.

tŏt´-tȳ, tŏt´-tĭe, *a.* [For *tolty,* i.e., *tilty,* from *tilt,* v. (q.v.).] Unsteady, dizzy, tottery.

"I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. xxxiii.

tō´-tȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given in some parts of the Pacific to a sailor or fisherman. (*Simmonds.*)

tou-can, tou-can, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. and Port. *tucano,* from the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any bird of the genus Rhamphastos, often applied to the whole family Rhamphastidæ (q.v.). They are all natives of tropical America, and are easily distinguished by their enormous bill, irregularly toothed along the margin of the mandibles. All the species live in pairs in the shade of the forests, occasionally congregating in small parties, but never approaching the human habitations. In the true Toucans [RHAMPHASTOS] the ground colour of the plumage is generally black; the throat, breast, and rump adorned with white, yellow, and red; the body is short and thick; tail rounded or even, varying in length in the different species, and capable of being turned up over the back when the bird goes to roost. Toucans have been described as carnivorous; in captivity they will readily devour small birds, but probably in a state of nature their diet consists almost exclusively of fruit. They are remarkable among birds for a regurgitation of food, which, after being swallowed, is brought up to undergo mastication, an operation somewhat analogous to the chewing of the cud among ruminants. They are easily tamed, and bear confinement well, even in cold climates.

tou-cān´-nę, *s.* [Mod. Lat. = a toucan.]

Astron.: A small, circumpolar constellation, situated on the Antarctic Circle, nearly opposite to *Crux australis,* in relation to the South Pole, the intervening space between the two constellations being nearly devoid of stars. It contains nine visible stars, the largest, *a* Toucanæ, being only of the third magnitude.

tou´-can-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *toucan; -et.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Pteroglossus (q.v.). [TOUCAN.]

"There are three species of toucans in Demerara, and three diminutives, which may be called *toucanets.*"—*Waterton: Wanderings in South America.*

tou-căn´, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or sail, speedy, rather flat in the centre, but sharp at the extremities.

touch, ***towch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *toucher,* from O. H. Ger. *zucchen;* Ger. *zucken* = to draw with a quick motion, to twitch; O. Dut. *tocken, tucken* = to touch; Sp. & Port. *tocar* = to touch; Ital. *toccare;* cogn. with Lat. *duco* = to draw.] [TUCK, *v.*; TOW, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

"All things their forms express,
Which we can *touch,* taste, feel, or hear, or see."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, xiii.

2. To come in contact with in any way, but especially by means of the hand, fingers, &c.; to hit or strike gently against.

"*Touch* but my lips with those fair lips of thine."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 116.

3. To strike gently with an instrument, stick, or the like.

"Then with his sceptre that the deep controls,
He *touched* the chiefs, and steeled their manly souls."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 88.

4. To meddle or interfere with; to handle.

"No son of Mars descend, for servile gains,
To *touch* the booty, while a foe remains."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 86.

5. To take as food or drink; to taste.

"He dies that *touches* any of this fruit."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

6. To strike, to hurt, to injure.

"I will not *touch* thine eye."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

¶ Hence, to injure or affect, as in character; to cause loss or hurt to.

"No loss shall *touch* her in my company."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

7. To come to; to reach, to attain: to arrive at.

"The rapid rise of exchange, which on Wednesday morning had *touched* 32 drachmas to the pound sterling."—*Times,* March 15, 1886.

8. To land at; to come to shore at.

"He *touched* the ports desired."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

9. To come near to; to hit.

"Then you *touched* the life of our design."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

***10.** To affect; to concern; to relate to.

"O Cæsar, read mine first; for mine's a suit
That *touches* Cæsar nearer."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

11. To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly; to treat of.

"Wonders, whiche in the firste booke of Polycronicon are sufficyently *touched.*"—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. i.

***12.** To try or test as with a touchstone; to probe, to try.

"Which, being *touched* and tried, proves valueless."
Shakesp.: King John, iii.

13. To affect, to impress, to strike.

"If any air of music *touch* their ears."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

14. To make an impression on; to move, to affect; to stir mentally; to fill with passion or other emotion.

"O agony! the utmost I can do
Touches him not."
Browning: Paracelsus, v.

15. To make an impression on; to have an effect on.

"Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say when a file will not eat, or race it."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

16. To infect.

"The life of all his blood
Is *touched* corruptibly."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

***17.** To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

"No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will."
Milton: P. L., x. 45.

***18.** To move, to stir up, to excite, to rouse, to kindle.

"Which *touched* the very virtue of compassion in thee."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

19. To render crazy or partially insane; to affect with a slight degree of insanity. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

***20.** To censure; to animadvert upon.

"Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to touch him for his life."—*Hayward.*

21. To lay the hand on for the purpose of curing of a disease. Said especially of the disease called the king's evil.

"Walked round the fortifications, *touched* some scrofulous people, and then proceeded in one of his yachts to Southampton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

22. To handle in a skilful manner:

(1) To play on, as a musician; to perform, as a piece of music.

"He had not ceased to *touch*
The harp or viol which himself had framed.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

(2) To discourse of; to write about; to treat of.

(3) To paint or form as an artist.

"Such heavenly touches n'er *touched* earthly faces."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 17.

***23.** To mark or delineate slightly or finely; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c.

"The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.'
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 22.

II. *Geom.:* To meet without cutting; to be in contact with. A straight line is said to touch a circle when it meets the circle, and, being produced, does not cut it. Two circles are said to touch each other when they meet but do not cut each other. A straight line can touch a circle or curve in only one point. Two circles or spheres can touch each other in only one point, and a sphere can touch a plane in only one point. [CONTACT, TANGENT.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction so that there is no intervening space.

2. To exercise or use the organs of feeling.

"Descend, and *touch,* and enter."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xciii. 13.

***3.** To fasten on; to take effect.

4. To mention or treat of anything slightly or briefly. [¶ 5. (2).]

5. To come to land; to call in at a port.

"Thence [they] stand over towards Cape St. Francisco, not *touching* any where usually till they come to Manta."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

* **6.** To reach, to attain.

"The vois of the peple *touched* to the heven,
So loude crieden they with mery steven."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,564.

II. *Naut.:* To have the leech of a sail so struck by the wind that a tremulous motion is caused by it.

¶ 1. *To touch at:*

Naut.: To call in at; to come or go without staying.

"The next day we *touched at* Sidon."—*Acts* xxvii. 3.

2. *To touch and go:*

Naut.: To rub against the ground with the keel, as a vessel under sail, without the speed being much lessened.

3. *To touch down:*

Football: To place the ball in touch.

4. *To touch off:*

(1) To sketch hastily; to finish by touches.

* (2) To discharge, as a canon.

5. *To touch on:*

* (1) To come or go to for a short time; to touch at.

"I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(2) To allude to; to speak or discourse of briefly.

"*Touched on* Mahomet
With much contempt." *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 118.

6. *To touch on a proof:* To make corrections on the proof of an illustration for the guidance of the engraver.

7. *To touch up:*

(1) To repair or improve by slight touches.

"What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette."—*Addison.*

(2) To remind. (*Colloq.*)

8. *To touch the wind:*

Naut.: To keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

* 9. *Touch pot, touch penny:* A proverbial phrase, signifying No credit given.

toŭch (1), * **touche,** * **towche,** *s.* [TOUCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no intervening space.

"Their *touch* affrights me as a serpent's sting."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses.

* 3. A touchstone (q.v.).

* 4. Hence, that by which anything is tested or examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; proof, trial, assay.

"The fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

* 5. Proof; tried qualities.

"My friends of noble *touch*, when I am forth,
Bid me farewell." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

* 6. Stone of the kind used as touchstones. A term often applied to any costly marble, but properly to the basanites of the Greeks, a very hard, black granite.

"A new monument of *touch* and alabaster."—*Fuller.*

7. Any single act in the exercise of an art: as,

(1) A stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like.

"Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(2) The act of the hand on a musical instrument.

"Thou hast indeed a rare *touch* on thy harp."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

(3) Hence, a musical note.

"With sweetest *touches* pierce your mistress' ear."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

8. The act or power of exciting the passions or affections.

"Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

9. Mental feeling or sensation; affection, emotion.

"No beast so fierce but knows a *touch* of pity."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2

10. Trait, characteristic.

"One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

11. A small quantity or degree; a dash, a spice, a smack.

"A *touch* of frost."—*Field*, Jan. 22, 1886.

12. A stroke; a successful effort or attempt.

"One meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* 13. The extent to which a person is interested or affected. (*Slang.*)

"Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*."—*Swift.*

* 14. A hint, a suggestion; slight notice or intimation.

"A slight *touch* will put him in mind of them."—*Bacon.*

* 15. Animadversion, censure, reproof.

"I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 16. Particular application of anything to a person; personal reference or application.

"Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

* 17. Euphemistically, sexual intercourse.

"Free from *touch* or soil with her."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

18. A boy's game; tig.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts:* The peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his work may be known.

2. *Football:* The ground behind a line drawn in a line with the goal-posts.

"Withers nearly scored by a splendid run at the top side, but was pushed into *touch*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. *Music:*

(1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

(2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard, whether light, pearly, heavy, clumsy, firm, &c.

4. *Obstetrics:* The examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers.

5. *Physiology:*

(1) *Human:* The sense through which man takes cognizance of the palpable properties of bodies. In a wide application, it is sometimes called the general sense, because by it we become conscious of all sensory impressions which are not the objects of smell, sight, taste, or hearing, which are called the special senses: even these, however, are held by modern biologists to be highly specialised forms of touch, which is often called the "mother of all the senses." In a more limited application, touch is applied to that modification of general sensibility which is restricted to the tegumentary surface or to some special portion of it, and which serves to convey definite ideas as to the form, size, number, weight, temperature, hardness, softness, &c., of objects brought within its cognizance. These sensations are received by the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, and thence conveyed to the brain. The sense of touch is distributed over the surface of the body, but is much more acute in some parts than in others, *e.g.*, in the hand. It is also capable of great improvement and development; and the blind, who have to depend largely on the sense of touch for guidance, acquire extraordinarily delicate and accurate powers of perception with the fingers; difference of form, size, consistence, and other characters, being readily recognised that are quite inappreciable to those who possess good vision, without special education.

(2) *Compar.:* The lower Anthropidæ have both the hands and feet thickly set with tactile papillæ (q.v.), and the surface of the prehensile tail which some possess is furnished with them in abundance. Other organs of touch exist in the vibrissæ, or whiskers, of the cat, and of certain rodents. In the Ungulata, the lips and nostrils are probably the chief seat of tactile sensibility, and this is especially so with the Proboscidea. In Birds, tactile papillæ have been discovered in the feet, and they are also present in some lizards. A papillary apparatus appears to be absent from Serpents, Chelonians, and Fishes, though in many of these its want is compensated by tentacles, having a high degree of sensibility. Descending still lower in the scale of animal life, organs of touch are found in the tentacles of the Cephalopoda and Gasteropoda, the palpi and antennæ of insects, and the palpi of the Arachnida.

6. *Shipbuild.:* The broadest part of a ship's plank worked top and but.

¶ 1. *A near* (or *close*) *touch:* A narrow escape; a close shave. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To be in touch with others:* To be in sympathy with them, so as to understand their feelings, ideas, &c.

3. *To keep touch:* [KEEP, ¶ (17)].

4. *To lose touch:*

(1) *Mil.:* To cease to maintain communication with.

(2) *Fig.:* To lose knowledge of and sympathy with.

5. *To maintain touch:*

* (1) *Ord. Lang.:* To be steady or true to appointment; to fulfil duly a part or function.

(2) *Mil.:* To maintain communication with each other; to keep touch.

"There were frequent halts to enable the regiments *to maintain touch*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 14, 1882.

6. *Touch and go:* A phrase used either as a substantive or adjective, and denoting something, as an accident, which had almost happened; a state of imminent explosion or danger; a close shave.

* 7. *True as touch:* Completely true. Probably with a reference to touchstone (q.v.).

touch-body, *s.* [TACTILE-CORPUSCLE.]

touch-down, *s.*

Foot-ball: The act of forcing the ball behind the line of, but not through, the goal-posts of the opposing side.

¶ *Touch-down for safety:* A touch-down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own team.

touch-me-not, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Impatiens Noli-tangere*, or *Noli-me-tangere*; a succulent annual, one to two feet high, with thickened nodes, alternate membranous and glabrous leaves, oblong, obtuse, crenato-serrate; peduncles one to three flowered; flowers drooping, pale yellow, dotted with red. Found in Europe. It derives its popular name from the sudden bursting of its seed vessels on being touched. Called also the Yellow Balsam.

2. *Cardamine hirsuta*, which also shoots out its seeds on being touched. (*Britten & Holland.*)

touch-needle, *s.*

Assay.: A small bar composed of an alloy of gold and silver, gold and copper, or of gold alloyed with a proportion of both metals, employed in assaying by the touchstone. A number are employed; one being of pure gold, a second composed of 23 gold and 1 copper, a third of 22 gold and 2 copper, and so on; these are rubbed upon the stone, and the color of the streak compared with that made by the metal to be tested. A further means of comparison is afforded by moistening the streaks with nitric acid, or by heating the stone. Silver is similarly tested by touch-needles composed of lead and silver.

* **touch-piece,** *s.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of scrofula or the king's evil.

"Before the reign of Charles II. no coins were struck specially for *touch-pieces*, the gold 'angel' having been used for the purpose. The *touch-pieces* are all similar in design. Those of the Pretenders, however, which were struck abroad, are of much better work than those made in England. . . . These *touch-pieces* (all of them perforated) are curious relics of a superstition which had existed for many centuries, and was only stamped out on the accession of the Brunswick dynasty."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

touch-warden, *s.* An assay-warden of the goldsmiths.

toŭch (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *tache*, *tach*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, or *tucche* = tinder; remote etym. doubtful.] For def., see etym.; obsolete except in compounds.

* **touch-box,** *s.* A box with lighted tinder, formerly used by cannoneers to light their matches.

touch-hole, *s.* The priming-hole or vent of a gun.

touch-pan, *s.* The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

touch-paper, *s.* Paper saturated with a solution of nitrate of potash, which ignites at once, and burns without flaming.

touch-wood, *s.* A soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of such fungi as *Polyporus ignitarius*. It is easily ignited, and continues to burn for a long time like tinder. Called also Spunk.

toŭch (3), **toŭch'-ĭng**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tufsan* (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

touch-leaf, touching-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Hypericum Androsæmum. Welsh children commonly put the leaves between the pages of their Bibles.

toŭch'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *touch*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being touched; tangible.

toŭch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *touch*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which touches; often used in the slang phrases, *a near toucher, a close toucher* = a near shave, a close shave.

¶ *As near as a toucher:* As nearly or exactly as possible.

toŭch'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *touchy; -ly.*] In a touchy or irritable manner; peevishly, tetchily.

toŭch'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *touchy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being touchy; peevishness, irritability.

"My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

toŭch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & prep.* [TOUCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affecting, moving, pathetic: as, a *touching* scene.

C. *As prep.:* Concerning; as regards; with regard or respect to; as for.

"He has always laughed at the absurd Cockney theory *touching* oatmeal as a fattener."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

† **touching-line,** *s.*

Geom.: A tangent (q.v.).

toŭch'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *touching; -ly.*] In a touching manner; so as to touch or move the passions; feelingly, pathetically.

"Utterly forgotten, as he *touchingly* complained, by those for whose sake he had endured more than the bitterness of death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

toŭch'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *touch* (1), and *stone.*]

1. *Lit. & Min.:* The same as BASANITE (q.v.). [TOUCH-NEEDLE.]

2. *Fig.:* Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.

"Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone*, to try the orders of the church?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

toŭch'-ỹ, *touch-ie, *a.* [Used as if derived from *touch*, but really a corruption of *tetchy* (q.v.).] Irritable, peevish, tetchy; apt to take offence.

"In South Australia he is exceptionally *touchy*, and, in particular, you must not interfere with his pipe."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1885.

toŭgh (gh as **f),** ***toughe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *tóh* = tough; cogn. with Dut. *taai* = flexible, pliant tough, clammy; Low Ger. *taa, tage, tau* = tough; O. H. Ger. *záhe, zách;* M. H. Ger. *zæhe;* Ger. *zäh, zähe.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking.

2. Firm, strong, not easily broken; able to endure hardship.

"No works, indeed,
That ask robust, *tough* sinews."
Cowper: Task, iii. 405.

3. Not easily separated; viscous, clammy, tenacious: as, *tough* phlegm.

* 4. Stiff; not easily flexible; as, a *tough* bow.

5. Hard, severe, difficult: as, a *tough* job. (*Colloq.*)

6. Difficult, stubborn, unmanageable.

"Obduracy takes place; callous and *tough*,
The reprobated race grows judgment proof."
Cowper: Table-Talk, 458.

*7. Severe, violent, stormy: as, a *tough* storm. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As subst.:* A rough, a bully. (*Amer.*)

"A young *tough* called Mike, who wants to make a reputation for being a desperate character."—*Julian Hawthorne: A Tragic Mystery*, ch. xi.

* ¶ *To make it tough:* To take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing, to treat it as of great importance.

toŭgh'-ẹn (gh as **f),** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *tough; -en.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To grow or become tough.

"Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give, and *toughen*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Trans.:* To make tough or tougher.

toŭgh'-ened (gh as **f),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [TOUGHEN.]

toughened-glass, *s.* Glass rendered tough or less brittle, by being first heated, and then plunged into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds. The process was first made known by M. De la Bastie in 1875. Called also Tempered glass.

toŭgh'-ĭsh (gh as **f),** *a.* [Eng. *tough; -ish.*] Rather tough; somewhat tough.

"I whips out a *toughish* end of yarn."
Hood: Sailor's Apology.

toŭgh'-lỹ (gh as **f),** *adv.* [Eng. *tough; -ly.*] In a tough manner.

"Their works, though *toughly* laboured."
Donne: To Mr. J. W.

toŭgh'-nĕss (gh as **f),** ***tuff-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *tough; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being tough; flexibility without brittleness or liability to fracture.

2. Viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness.

"The *toughness* of the ground which constantly broke the messenger."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

3. Firmness, strength, durability.

"I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

4. Severity, hardness, difficulty: as, the *toughness* of a task. (*Colloq.*)

***tought (ough** as **â),** *a.* [TAUT.]

tôu'-lôu-rŏn, *s.* [Native Senegal name.] (See compound.)

toulouron-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A brown train-oil obtained from *Pagurus latro*, and used by the negroes of Senegal as a remedy for rheumatism. (*Watts.*)

toûm'-bĕk-ĭ, tûm'-bĕk-ĭ, *s.* [Turk.] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia.

tôun, tôon, *s.* [TOWN.] (*Scotch.*)

tôup, *s.* [Native name.]

Naut.: A three-masted Malay lugger-boat, fifty to sixty feet long and ten to twelve feet wide, and about as much deep. It is a good sailer, and carries a large cargo.

TOUPEE.

tôu-peē', tôu-pet' (**et** as **ā),** *s.* [Fr. *toupet*, dimin. from O. Fr. *toupe* = a tuft of hair, from Ger. *zopf* = a tuft.] [TOP.] A kind of fore-top; natural or artificial hair dressed in a particular way on the forehead: a small wig or upper part of a wig.

"In *toupee* or gown." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 88.

toupet-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: The Crested Tit, *Parus bicolor.*

tôur (1), *s.* [Fr., for *tourn*, from *tourner* = to turn (q.v.); Prov. *tors, torns* = a turn.]

*1. A turn, a revolution.

"To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made."
Blackmore: Creation.

*2. A turn, a shift: as, a *tour* of duty (*Milit.*).

3. A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; a circuit, a roving journey, an extended excursion.

"The Commodore . . . endeavoured to make the *tour* of the island."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. v.

¶ *Grand tour:* A continental tour through France and Switzerland to Italy, and back through Germany. It was taken in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century by most young men of aristocratic families as the finishing part of their education.

*4. The circular flight, as of a bird of prey, in rising to get above its victim.

"The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove."
Milton: P. L., xi. 185.

*5. A course or drive for horses or carriages; a ride or drive in such a course.

"The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-monde make their *tour* there."—*Centlivre: Basset Table*, i. 2.

*6. Turn, cast, manner, tenor, import.

"The whole *tour* of the passage is this."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, § 18.

***tour** (2), *s.* [TOWER, *s.*]

***tôur,** *v.i. & t.* [TOUR (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a tour; to go on a tour. [TOURING.]

B. *Trans.:* To make a tour or circuit of; to travel round.

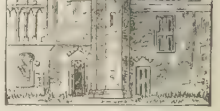
"One or two good crews will *tour* the whole island."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

tôu-răc'-ō, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: The genus Corythaïx (q.v.). Beautiful African birds, with a short, rather small, high bill; both mandibles notched and finely serrated; short, rounded wings, with the three first quills graduated; a long, rounded tail, and short strong feet. They have an erectile crest on the head. Their prevailing colour is green, with purple on the wings and the tail. They feed on fruits, and perch on the highest branches of trees.

tôur-bĭll'-ĭŏn (i as **y),** *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon* = a whirlwind, from Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbinis* = a whirlwind, a whirlpool.]

Pyrotech.: A firework consisting of a paper case filled with inflammable composition, and having holes for the escape of the flame disposed around it so as to cause the case to rise vertically and rotate on its axis at the same time. It has wings to direct its motion.



RUINS OF SUDLEY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SHOWING TOURELLE.

tôu-rĕlle', *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *tour* = a tower.]

Archæol.: A small tower attached to a castle or mansion, and generally containing a winding staircase leading to the different stages of the building. [TUDOR-STYLE.]

tôur'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*] Travelling for pleasure.

"It is one of the primary conditions of profitable *touring* that, as far as possible, you do not shoot merely, in railway style, from one terminus to another."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xvi.

***tôur'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ism.*] The going on a tour; touring.

"Mere *tourism* and nothing else."—*Lord Strangford: Letters, &c.*, p. 98.

tôur'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure, stopping at different places to examine the scenery, &c.

¶ Used also adjectively: as, a *tourist* ticket, a *tourist* suit.

***tôur-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *tourist; -ic.*] Of or relating to a tour or tourists.

tôur'-ĭst-rỹ, *s.* The knowledge or practice of touring.

tōur'-ma-lĭne, *s.* [From the Cingalese *turamali*, under which name it was first introduced into Europe in 1703.]

Min.: A widely-distributed mineral, the transparent coloured varieties being used as gem-stones. Crystallization, rhombohedral, hemimorphic, prisms often triangular. Hardness, 7 to 7·5; sp. gr. 2·94 to 3·3; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of black the most frequent, but also blue, green, red, often of rich shades, sometimes red internally and shades of green externally, crystals sometimes varying in colour towards the extremities, occasionally but rarely colourless; markedly dichroic; transparent to opaque; fracture, uneven, sometimes sub-conchoidal; pyro-electric. Compos.: very variable, the oxygen ratio for the proto- and sesquioxides, and also for the boric acid, varying considerably. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Rubellite; shades of red, frequently transparent. (2) Indicolite; of an indigo-blue colour. (3) Brazilian sapphire of jewellers; Berlin blue. (4) Brazilian emerald, Chrysolite (or Peridot); green and transparent. (5) Peridot of Ceylon; honey-yellow. (6) Achroite; colourless. (7) Aphrizite; black. (8) Columnar and black, without cleavage or trace of fibrous texture. A series of analyses and sp. gr. determinations, made by Rammelsberg, has suggested the following subdivisions; (1) Magnesia tourmaline, sp. gr. 3 to 3·07; (2) Iron-magnesia tourmaline, mean sp. gr. 3·11; (3) Iron-tourmaline, sp. gr. 3·13 to 3·25; (4) Iron-manganese-lithia tour-

maline, mean sp. gr. 3·083; (5) Lithia tourmaline, mean sp. gr. 3·041. The blowpipe reactions vary with the composition, which is essentially a boro-silicate of proto- and sesquioxides. Occurs in granites, notably the albitic varieties, schists, and dolomite. Two remarkable and unique specimens of the variety Rubellite are exhibited in the national collection in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. [TOURMALINE-PLATE.]

tourmaline-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A granite in which tourmaline (q.v.) is a prominent constituent. [LUXULIANITE.]

tourmaline-granulite, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of granulite (q.v.) in which tourmaline is a prominent constituent.

tourmaline-plates, *s. pl.*

Crystall.: Sections of crystals of tourmaline cut parallel to the axis. Such sections have the property of polarising light, and though now largely superseded by Nicol's prisms, are still convenient for some purposes, in spite of their colour, owing to their large angular field of vision.

tourmaline-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting principally of tourmaline and quartz, varying much in texture.

tourmaline-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose variety of tourmaline rock (q.v.).

tôur'-ma-lîn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *tourmaline;* suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: Tourmaline-granite (q.v.).

tôur'-ma-līte, *s.* [TOURMALINITE.]

*** tôurn,** *s.* [TOUR (1), *s.*]

1. *Law:* The turn or circuit anciently made by the sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court leet of the county.

"This is the origin of the sheriff's *tourn*, which decided in all affairs, civil and criminal, of whatever importance, and from which there lay no appeal but to the Wittenagemote."—*Burke: Abridgment English History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. A spinning-wheel.

tôur'-na-mĕnt, * tor-ne-men, * tor-ne-mi-en, * tur-ne-ment, *s.* [O. Fr. *tornoiement* = a tournament, from *tournoier* = to joust, from *tornoi, tornei* = a tourney, a joust; prop. = a turning about, from *torner* = to turn (q.v.); Ital. *torneamento, torniamento.*]

1. An encounter between armed knights on horseback in time of peace, as an exercise of skill (which was rewarded by honorary distinctions), and usually an adjunct of some great event, as a royal marriage, &c. The tournament was one of the most cherished institutions of the middle ages, furnishing, as it did, an exciting show, and giving the combatants an opportunity of exhibiting their skill, courage, and prowess before their friends. The regulations which governed these displays were propounded by the sovereign and enforced by kings-at-arms and heralds. They were usually held by the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed throughout his own dominions, and frequently also at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join. They differed from jousts, in that the latter were merely trials of military skill between one knight and another. The arms employed were usually lances without heads, and with round braces of wood at the extremity, and swords without points and with blunted edges. Occasionally, however, the ordinary arms of warfare were used, and it not infrequently happened that angry passions were aroused, so that the tournament ended in a hostile encounter. Certain qualifications of birth were required for admission to the tournaments. The place of combat was the lists, a large open space surrounded by a rope or railing, and having galleries erected around for the spectators, the heralds, and the judges. The tilting armour was of light fabric, and generally adorned with some device of a lady's favour. The prizes were delivered to the successful knights by the queen of beauty, who had been chosen by the ladies. On the second day there was often a tournament for the esquires, and on the third a *mêlée* of knights and esquires in the lists.

* 2. Encounter; shock of battle.

"With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join."
Milton: P. L., xi. 652.

3. A competition or contest of skill, in which a number of individuals take part.

"The game of lawn tennis has also prospered there, and only last year an open *tournament* . . . proved a great success."—*Field*, Aug. 20, 1887.

tôur'-na-sĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Pottery: A knife for the removal of superfluous slip from the baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing-pot.

tôur-nāy', *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A printed worsted material for furniture upholstery, so called from Tournai in Belgium.

tôur'-nĕ, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as CONTOURNÉ or REGARDANT (q.v.).

tôur-nĕ-for'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tournefort(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ehretiaceæ, having albuminous seeds.

tôur-nĕ-for'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), a French traveller and systematic botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tournefortieæ (q.v.). Corolla salver-shaped or rotate, with its throat naked; stamens included within the tube of the corolla; stigma peltate; fruit a drupe, enclosing two nuts, each two-seeded. Known species about fifty, from the warmer countries. *Tournefortia umbellata* is used in Mexico to cleanse ulcers, to allay inflammation, and as a febrifuge.

*** tôurn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *tourner* = to turn.] Work turned on a lathe; turnery.

*** tôur-nĕt',** *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *tour* = a tower (q.v.).] A turret; a small tower.

tôur-nĕttе', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An instrument for spinning.

2. An instrument used by potters in shaping and painting delft and porcelain ware.

tôur'-neў, * tour-naye, * tur-ney, *s.* [O. Fr. *tornoi, tornei, tournay.*] A tournament (q.v.).

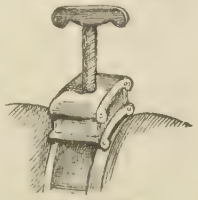
"I tell thee this, lest all too far
These knights urge *tourney* into war."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 20.

*** tôur'-neў,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *tournoier.*] [TOURNEY, *s.*] To tilt; to engage in a tournament.

"But first was question made, which of those knights
That lately *turneyd* had the wager wonne."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 7.

tôur' nĭ quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from *tourner* = to turn.]

Surg.: An instrument for compressing an artery in amputations. The invention of Morelli, 1674, modified by other distinguished surgeons. Also used in compressing aneurisms and tumours.



TOURNIQUET.

¶ *Hydraulic tourniquet:* The same as *Barker's Mill.* [MILL, *s.*]

*** tôur-nois' (nois as nwâ),** *a.* [Fr., so called from being coined at Tours.] An epithet used only in the compound term *livre tournois*, a French money of account under the old *régime*, worth about 9½d. sterling.

*** tôur'-nure,** *s.* [Fr., from *tourner* = to turn.]

1. Turn, contour, figure, shape.

2. A stiff, padded bandage worn by women fastened round the loins to expand the skirt; a bustle.

tôuse, * tos-en, * toose, * towze, *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *tuseln;* Ger. *zausen* = to touse.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pull, to drag, to tear, to rend.

"We'll *touse* you joint by joint."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

2. To worry.

"As a bear, whom angry curs have *touzed*."
Spenser: F. Q., II., xi. 33.

B. *Intrans.:* To pull, to tear.

"She . . . strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns and spraula."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 7.

tôuse, *s.* [TOUSE, *v.*] A pulling, a pull, a haul, a seizure, a disturbance. (*Prov.*)

tôus'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tou(se); -er.*] One who touses.

tôus'-eў, *a.* [TOUSE, *v.*] Rough.

"A large *touzey* dog, that can kill singly a fox or badger."—*Field*, March 27, 1887.

tôu'-zle, tôu'-zle, *v.t.* [A freq. from *touse*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To pull or haul about; to put into disorder; to rumple.

"She loot Tam *touzle* her tap-knots."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

2. To ransack.

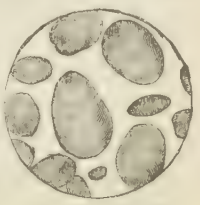
"After they had *touzled* out many a leather pokefull o' papers."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

tous les mois (as tô lā mwâ), *s.* [Fr. = all the months, every month.]

Bot.: *Canna edulis*, a perennial herb, about three feet high, a native of Peru, having large tuberous roots, stems coloured at the base; the corolla, which is red, with a very short middle segment. It was introduced into hot-houses in 1820.

tous-les-mois starch, *s.*

Chem.: A starch extracted from the tubers of *Canna edulis*, imported chiefly from St. Kitts, and sometimes called French arrowroot. The granules are large and exhibit a glisteuing appearance, flat, broad, and ovate in form, and slightly pointed at the narrow end. The hilum, which is small and circular, is situated near the narrow end of the granule, and is surrounded by a series of fine, regular, and distinctly-marked rings. The jelly yielded by this starch is said to be more tenacious but less clear than that of arrowroot.



TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH. Magnified 200 diameters.

tôut (1), *v.i.* [TOOT (2), *v.*] To toot; to play on the horn or pipe.

tôut (2), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *tótian* = to project, to stick out, to peep out. Allied to Icel. *tota* = the point of a shoe: *tóta* = a peak, a prominence; Sw. *tut* = a point.] [TOOT (1), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as a tout; to spy or watch after the movements of racehorses at training.

"There had been a good deal of before-breakfast *touting* on the Bury side of the town."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To seek obtrusively for custom; to canvas for custom.

"Barristers' clerks *touting* among prisoners and prosecutors."—*Law Magazine Review*, May, 1863, p. 22.

B. *Trans.:* To watch, as a tout.

"The gallops . . . are less liable to be *touted* than any other training-ground."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

tôut (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps the same as *tout* (2), from the pouting out of the lips.] To pout; to be ill-tempered. (*Scotch.*)

*** tôut** (1), *s.* [TOUT (1), *v.*] The sound of a horn.

tôut (2), *s.* [TOUT (2), *v.*]

1. One who, for a fee, watches the movements, trials, &c., of horses in training for a race, and supplies information for betting purposes.

"Everybody was industrious, the professional *touts* being outnumbered by the amateurs."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. One who touts or canvasses obtrusively for custom, as for an inn, a line of conveyances, &c., or as a guide to any object of interest, or the like.

tôut (3), *s.* [TOUT (2), *v.*] A huff, a pet, a fit of ill-humour or of idleness. (*Scotch.*)

tout ensemble (as tôt ăn-sämbl'), *s.* [Fr. lit. = all together.] The whole of anything taken together; anything regarded as a whole without regard to distinction of parts; specifically in the fine arts, the general effect of a work of art without regard to the execution of details.

tôut'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tout* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who touts for custom; a tout.

tôu'-tie, *a.* [Eng. *tout* (3), v.; *-ie* = *-y.*] Liable to touts; peevish, irascible, bad-tempered.

***tóuze,** *v.t.* [Touse.]

tóu'-zle, *v.t.* [Tousle.]

tō-vō-mí'-ta, *s.* [Altered from the native name *votomité.*]

Bot.: A genus of Clusieæ. Flowers cymose; sepals two or four, the outer ones the larger; petals four or eight; stamens indefinite; fruit four-celled, four-valved, four-seeded. Known species twenty-one or more. The bark of *Tovomita fructipendula*, a tree growing in the Andes of Peru, is used for dyeing a reddish-purple, and also as a medicine.

tōw, * towe, * tow-en, * togh-en, *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *tog*, stem of *togen*, pa. par of *teóhan, teón* = to pull, draw; O. Fries. *toga* = to pull about; Icel. *toga* = to draw, pull; *tog* = a cord, a tow-rope; M. H. Ger. *zogen* = to tear, pull; O. H. Ger. *ziohan* = to draw; Ger. *ziehen*; Lat. *duco.*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by a tug, a boat, another ship, or by men on shore, or by horses, the last being generally employed on canals.

"The third day after, we were relieved from this anxiety by the joyful sight of the long-boat's sails upon the water; on which we sent the cutter immediately to her assistance, who *towed* her alongside in a few hours. —*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii. ch. ii.

tōw (1), *s.* [Tow, *v.*]

1. The act of towing; the state of being towed. (Generally in the phrase, *to take in tow.*)

"Eight of these vessels were set on fire. Several were taken in *tow.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. A rope or chain, used in towing a vessel; a tow-line.

"[The Phenix] . . . kept her company vntil the next morning, then taking in a small cable from her for a *towe.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 585.

tow-boat, *s.*

1. Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tug.

2. A boat that is being towed.

tow-hook, *s.* An artilleryman's hook, used in unpacking ammunition-chests.

tow-line, *s.* A hawser or rope used in towing a ship or canal-boat; a tow-rope.

"The men on board were endeavouring to haul in the *tow-line.*"—*Daily News*, Aug. 26, 1884.

tow-path, *s.* A towing-path (q.v.).

"Both boats were now under the *tow-path.*"—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

tow-rope, *s.* A rope used in towing ships or boats; a tow-line.

"She passed the towing-party, and these let go the *tow-rope.*"—*Daily News*, Aug. 26, 1884.

tōw (2), *** tawe, * towe,** *s.* [A.S. *tow*; cogn. with O. Dut. *touw* = tow; *touwe* = a weaver's instrument; Icel. *tó* = a tuft of wool; Dan. *taue* = fibre. Closely allied to *taw* and *tew.*] The coarse part of hemp or flax separated from the finer by the hatchel or swingle.

"Now that part thereof which is utmost and next to the pell or rind, is called *tow* or hurds, and it is the worst of the line or flax."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. i.

*** tow-beetle,** *s.* A hatchel or swingle.

"They are to be beaten and punned . . . with an burden mallet or *tow-beetle* made for the purpose."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. i.

tōw, *a.* [Tough.]

tōw'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tow*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of towing.

"The *towage* ended as fifty per cent. of such undertakings usually do."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

2. The sum paid for towing.

*** tow-ail, * tow-aille,** *s.* [Towel.]

tów'-an-ite, *s.* [After Wheal Towan, Cornwall, where fine crystals were raised; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Chalcopyrite (q.v.).

tōw'-ard, tōw'-ards (or as **tord, tords),** *prep., adv., & a.* [A.S. *tóweard* (a.) = future; *tóweardes* = towards (used as a prep., with a dative case, and generally following its case), from *tó* = to, and *weard* = becoming, tending to, from *weorthan* (pa. t. *wearth*) = to become. *Weard* occurs as the second element in many A.S. adjectives, as *afweard* = absent, *útanweard* = outward, *upweard* = upward, &c.]

A. *As preposition (Of both forms):*

1. In the direction of.

"He set his face *toward* the wilderness."—*Numbers* xxiv. 1.

2. Often used to express destination rather than direction, and almost as equivalent to *to.*

"I must away this night *toward* Padua."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

"His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother."—*Deut.* xxviii. 54.

* 4. With a tendency, aim, or purpose to; aiming at or contributing to.

"Doing everything safe *toward* your love and honour."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

* 5. With reference or respect to; as regards.

"I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

6. Nearly, about.

"*Towards* three or four o'clock."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

* ¶ It was sometimes divided by tmesis.

"Such trust have we through Christ *to* God-*ward.*"—*2 Corinth.* iii. 4.

*** B.** *As adv. (Of both forms):* In preparation; near at hand.

"We have a trifling, foolish banquet *towards.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

C. *As adjective (Of the form* toward, pron. tō'-wērd):

1. Yielding, pliable, docile, obedient; ready to learn or do; not froward.

"Thei be taught to enstructe and bringe vp siche *towerde* yonge men in the knowlege of tongues and worde of God."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. i.

* 2. Forward, bold.

"That is spoken like a *toward* prince."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* 3. Near at hand; close.

"What need I to tell what a mischiefe is *toward*, when straw and drie wood is cast into the fire?"—*P. Vives: Instruct. Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. v.

*** tō'-ward-lī-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *towardly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being towardly; docility; readiness to learn or do; aptness.

"There lacked no *towardliness*, nor good disposition in Cato's son, to frame himself vertuous: for he was of so good a nature, that he shewed himself willing to follow whatsoever his father had taught him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 298.

*** tō'-ward-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *toward; -ly.*] Ready to learn or do; apt, docile, obedient; compliant with duty.

"A very proper and *towardly* yong gentleman."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 600.

*** tō'-ward-nĕss, * to-ward-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *toward; -ness.*] The quality or state of being towardly; docility, towardliness.

"Wonderfull *towardnesse* and natural inclinacion to vertue."—*Udal: Luke* ii.

tōw'-ards (or as **tords),** *prep.* & *adv.* [Toward.]

tów'-cŏck, *s.* [Chinese *tow-cok.*]

Bot.: (1) *Dolichos sinensis;* (2) *Vigna sinensis.*

*** tów'-ĕl** (1), *s.* [Tewel.] A pipe; the fundament.

tów'-ĕl (2), *** tow-ail, * tow-aille, * tow-ell,** *s.* [Fr. *touaille* = a towel; O. Fr. *toaille, toeille*; Low Lat. *toacula*; Sp. *toalla*; Ital. *tovaglia.* All of Teutonic origin, from O. H. Ger. *twahilla, dwahilla*; M. H. Ger. *dwehele*; Ger. *zwehle* = a towel, from O. H. Ger. *twahan*; M. H. Ger. *dwahen* = to wash; Icel. *thvá* (pa. par. *thveginn*); Dan. *toe*; A.S. *thweán* (for *thwahan*); Goth. *thwahan* = to wash. Cf. Dut. *dwaal* = a towel; *dweil* = a clout.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A cloth used for wiping the hands, face, &c., especially after washing; any cloth used as a wiper in domestic use.

"The attendants water for their hands supply:
And, having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 983.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass.

2. A linen altar-cloth.

* ¶ (1) *A lead towel:* A bullet. (*Slang.*)

"Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels.*"
James Smith.

(2) *An oaken towel:* A cudgel. (*Slang.*)

"I have a good *oaken towel* at your service."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, i. 83.

towel-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: Luffa ægyptiaca, or *pentandra, Momordica Luffa* (*Linn.*), and the Louff or Louffah of the Arabs. [Luffa.] Fruit oblong, round, smooth, marked with longitudinal lines. It is from one to three feet long, and about three inches in diameter. When cleansed from the pulp it is used by the natives as a sponge or flesh-rubber, and is also employed in the manufacture of hats, baskets, gun-wadding, &c. Louffahs are now largely imported into England, and sold under their Arabic name as flesh-rubbers.

towel-horse, *s.* A wooden frame or stand on which to hang towels.

towel-rack, *s.* A frame or rod on which to hang towels to dry.

towel-roller, *s.* A revolving wooden bar placed horizontally for hanging a looped towel on.

tów'-ĕl, *v.t.* [From the phrase "to rub down with an oaken towel."] To beat with a stick; to cudgel. (*Slang.*) [Towel, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

tów'-ĕll-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *towel* (2), s.; *-ing.*]

1. Coarse linen fabric, such as huck-a-back, diaper, &c.

* 2. A towel. (*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*)

3. A thrashing, a scolding. (*Slang.*)

tów'-ĕr, * tour, * toure, * towre, * tur, *s.* [O. Fr. *tur* (Fr. *tour*), from Lat. *turrem*, accus. of *turris* = a tower; cogn. with Gr. *τύραις, τύρρις* (*tursis, turris*) = a tower, a bastion. Cf. Gael. *torr* = a hill, a mountain, a tor (q.v.); Irish *tor* = a castle; Welsh *twr* = a tower; A.S. *torr* = a rock.]

1. *Arch.:* A structure lofty in proportion to its base, and circular, square, or polygonal in plan, frequently consisting of several stories, and either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defence.

¶ For the various kinds of edifices classed under the generic title of tower, see Campanile, Keep, *s.*, Minaret, Pagoda, Peel, *s.*, Pharos, Round Tower, Spire, Steeple.

* 2. *Ancient War:* A tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.

* 3. A citadel, a fortress.

"Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy."—*Psalm* lxi. 3.

* 4. Any building for defence and shelter.

"And bildide a *tour*, and hiride it to erthe tilleris & wente fer in pilgrimage."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xxi.

* 5. *Costume:* A high commode, or headdress, worn by females in the reign of William III. and Anne. It was composed of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace, the two latter disposed in alternate layers; or the ribbons were formed into high, stiffened bows, covered or not, according to taste, by a lace scarf or veil that streamed down on each side of the pinnacle.

"Her greatest ingenuity consists in curling up her *Towre*, and her chiefest care in putting it on, for to make it fit right she so bedaubs her brow with gum and powder that it glistens like a Woodstreet cake, or ice dreg'd with snow."—*The Ape-Gentle-woman, or the Character of an Exchange-wench* (1676), p. 1.

* 6. High flight, elevation.

*** tower-capped,** *a.* Surmounted by a tower or towers.

"Yon *tower-capp'd* Acropolis."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

tower-clock, *s.* [Turret-clock.]

tower-court, *s.* A court or yard in the interior of a fortress.

"Without the *tower-court* is a ruined chapel."—*Scott: Eve of St. John.*

tower-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Arabis Turrita. So named from its having been found on the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford; it is, however, only naturalized in Britain. The cauline leaves are amplexicaul, the pods flat, linear, and recurved, with thick margins, and coarse, longitudinal venation.

*** tower-crowned,** *a.* The same as Tower-capped (q.v.).

"He reach'd the summit of his *tower-crowned* hill."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

tower-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: Arabis perfoliata; called also *Turritis glabra.* So named because the tapering growth of the inflorescence resembles the form of a Dutch spire. (*Prior.*) Called also Towers-

mustard, Towers-treacle, and Towerer. (*Withering.*) It is an annual or biennial, two to three feet high, with nearly glabrous, glaucous, obovate, sinuate or lobed, radical leaves, the cauline ones amplexicaul, entire, and auricled; the petals erect, pale yellow. The name Tower-mustard is also applied to the genus Turritis. (*Loudon.*)

tower-shell, *s.* [TURRITELLA.]

tŏw'-ẽr, * **tour,** * **towre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [TOWER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To rise aloft; to rise to a great height.

"The hills and precipices within land *towered* up considerably above the tops of the trees."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty or eminent.

"He may descend into profoundness, or *tower* into sublimity."—*Idler*, No. 1.

II. *Falconry:* To rise like a falcon or hawk in order to descend on its prey; hence, to be on the look out for prey. [PRIDE (1), *s.*, I. 8.]

* **B.** *Trans.:* To rise aloft into; to soar into.

"Yet oft they quit
The dark, and rising on stiff pennons, *tower*
The mid-aërial sky." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 441.

tŏw'-ẽred, *a.* [Eng. *tower*, s.; *-ed.*] Furnished, adorned, or defended with towers.

"My *tow'red* fane, and my rich city'd seat,
With villages, and dorps, to make me most compleat." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 21.

tŏw'-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tower; -er.*] [TOWER-MUSTARD.]

* **tŏw'-ẽr-ẽt,** * **towr-et,** *s.* [Eng. *tower*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small tower. [TOURELLE.]

"It was dowble walled with many highe and strong *towrets*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. i.

tŏw'-ẽr-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *tower; -ing.*]

1. Rising or soaring aloft.

"There from the chase Jove's *tow'ring* eagle bears,
On golden wings, the Phrygian to the stars."
Pope: Statius; The Bard, 640.

2. Rising to a height; very high.

"Lewis, in spite of highheeled shoes and a *towering* wig, hardly reached the middle height."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii

3. Extreme, violent, outrageous, furious. (*Colloq.*)

"Russell went into a *towering* passion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

† **tŏw'-ẽr-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tower;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small tower; a turret.

"Our guiding star
Now from its *towerlet* streameth far."
J. Baillie, in *Annandale.*

tŏw'-ẽr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *tower*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: A book-name for *Arabis perfoliata.* [TOWER-MUSTARD.]

* **tŏw'-ẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tower*, s.; *-y.*] Having towers; adorned or defended with towers; towered. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey*, vii. 103.)

tōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TOW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A mode of dragging a vessel through the water by a rope from another vessel, or from the shore.

towing-bridle, *s.*

Naut.: A chain with a hook at each end for attaching a towing-rope to.

towing-net, *s.* A net to be towed behind a moving ship with the view of collecting specimens of marine animals and plants. It is generally made of bunting or similar material sewed around a wooden hoop. The cords intended to keep it in its place may be held in the hand, but are more frequently tied to some portion of the stern of the vessel, which will keep the net free from the ship's wake.

towing path, *s.* The track on the berme of a canal for the draft animals.

towing-post, towing-timber, *s.* A stout post on the deck of a tug-boat to fasten the towing-line to.

towing-rope, *s.* [TOW-ROPE.]

tŏwn, * **toun,** * **towne,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *tún* = a fence, a homestead, a village, a town, from *týnan* = to enclose; cogn. with Dut. *tuin* = a fence, a hedge; Icel. *tún* = an enclosure, a homestead, a dwelling-house; O. H. Ger. *zún* = a hedge; Ger. *zaun;* cf. also Ir. & Gael. *dun* = a fortress; Wel. *din* = a hill-fort; *dinas* = a town.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place enclosed or fenced in; a collection of houses inclosed within walls, hedges, or the like for defence; a walled or fortified place.

"Seven walled *towns* of strength."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 4.

2. A collection of houses, larger than a village. (Used in a general sense, and including city or borough. Often used in opposition to *country*, in which case it is preceded by the definite article.)

¶ The term is often used absolutely, and without the proper name of the particular place, to denote the metropolis, county-town, or a particular city, in which, or in the vicinity of which, the speaker or writer is: as, To live in *town*, To go to *town*, To be in *town*. In this usage in England, London is the town particularly referred to in most cases.

3. A number of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.

"Razeth your cities and subverts your *towns*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

4. The body of inhabitants residing in a town; the townspeople.

"The *town* will rise." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

5. A township; the whole territory within certain limits.

6. A farm or farmstead; a farmhouse with its outbuildings. (*Scotch.*)

"The door was locked, as is usual in landward *towns* in this country."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

II. *Law:* A tithing, a vill; a sub-division of a county, as a parish is a sub-division of a diocese. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, Int., § 5.)

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban: as, *town* life, *town* manners.

¶ *Town and gown:* [GOWN, *s.*].

* **town-adjutant,** *s.*

Mil.: An officer formerly on the staff of a garrison, and ranking as a lieutenant. His duties were to maintain discipline, &c.

* **town-box,** *s.* The money-chest of a town or municipal corporation; common fund.

"Upon the confiscation of them to their *town-box* or exchequer."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

town-clerk, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In New England the town-clerk is an officer of some importance, his duty being to keep a record of all votes passed in the town meetings, and of the names of candidates and the number of votes for each in county and state elections. The marriages, births, and deaths in the township are recorded by him, descriptions of the public roads are kept, and all matters of town-record attended to. In England his duties comprise the keeping the records of the borough and the lists of burgesses, and the taking charge of voting-papers at municipal elections, &c. In Scotland he has a variety of duties imposed upon him. He is the adviser of the magistrates and the council in the discharge of their judicial and administrative functions, attends their meetings, and records their proceedings. He is the custodian of the burgh records, from which he is bound to give extracts when required.

2. *Scripture:* The translation, in Acts xix. 35 (A. V. & R. V.), of Gr. ὁ γραμματευς (*ho grammateus*) = the keeper of the city records.

town-council, *s.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the people. Their principal duties are to manage the property of the municipalty, impose taxes for public purposes, pass by-laws for the proper government of the town, for the prevention of nuisances, &c. In many of the cities of the United States, as in those of Pennsylvania, a double municipal legislature exists, consisting of a Select and Common Council, each measure proposed being required to pass both chambers and be signed by the mayor to become effective. In English towns the council is a single legislative body.

town-councillor, *s.* A member of a town-council, who is not an alderman.

town-cress, *s.*

Bot.: *Lepidium sativum*, the Garden Cress.

town-crier, *s.* A public crier; one who makes proclamation of public meetings, auctions, losses, &c., generally with sound of a bell.

"If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

town-hall, *s.* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the meetings of the town-council are usually held, and which is also frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town-house.

"These came together in the new *town-hall*."
Longfellow: Poet's Tale.

town-house, *s.*

1. A town-hall; an hôtel de ville.

"A *town-house* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A private residence or mansion in town, in opposition to one in the country.

town-meeting, *s.* The mode of township government in vogue in New England, through which the people directly govern themselves. Annual town-meetings are held, at which all the voters of the township are expected to be present and to vote, while any one is privileged to offer motions or to discuss those offered. Appropriations for the town expenses are made, town-officers elected, and measures relating to town affairs adopted or rejected. The institution of the town-meeting has not been widely adopted outside of New England. It is the most complete form of democracy now existing, the people directly governing themselves. The system could not well be applied in large cities.

* **town-rake,** *s.* A man living loosely about town; a rake.

town-talk, *s.* The common talk of a town, or the subject of general conversation.

"Was much noised abroad, not only in the town where he dwelt, but also it began to be the *town-talk* in some other places."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **town-top, parish-top,** *s.* A large top, formerly common in English villages, for public exercise. It was whipped by several boys at the same time.

town-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Mercurialis perennis. From its growth in towns and town gardens. (*Pratt.*) More probably *M. annua.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **tŏwned,** *a.* [Eng. *town; -ed.*] Furnished with towns.

"The continent is . . . very well peopled and *towned*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 254.

* **tŏwn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *town; -ish.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the inhabitants of a town, or of their mode of life, manners, customs, &c.

"Would nedes go se her *townish* sisters house."
Wyat: Of the Meane & Sure Estate.

* **tŏwn'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *town; -less.*] Having no town or towns; destitute of towns.

* **tŏwn'-lĕt,** * **town-lette,** *s.* [Eng. *town;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A small town.

"The poor schoolmaster of a provincial *townlet*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cxviii.

Tŏwn'-leў, *s.* [Prop. name.] (See compound.)

Townley-marbles, *s. pl.* A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture, forming a portion of the gallery of antiquities in the British Museum, and so named after Charles Townley, Esq., of Townley, Lancashire, by whom the collection was made.

* **tŏwn'-scāpe,** *s.* [Formed from *town*, on analogy of *landscape* (q.v.).] A view of a town.

"It is a landscape, or rather a *townscape*."—*Lord R. Gower: Figure Painters of Holland*, p. 66.

tŏwns'-fōlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *town*, and *folk.*] The people of a town or city; townspeople.

tŏwn'-shĭp, * **towne-shyp,** *s.* [Eng. *town; -ship.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The corporation of a town; the district or territory of a town.

"I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

2. A territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which many of the states are divided, and comprising an area of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, the inhabitants of which are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such

as repairing roads, providing for the poor, and similar duties.

II. *Law:* A town or vill, where there are more than one in a parish.

tŏwnṣ'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *town*, and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a town. In this sense chiefly used in contradistinction to Gownsman, 1. (q.v.).

2. One of the same town with another.

"The subject of debate, a *townsman* slain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 578.

3. A select man; an officer of a town in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of a town.

tŏwnṣ'-pēo-ple, *s. pl.* [Eng. *town*, and *people.*] The inhabitants of a town or city, townsfolk; especially in distinction from country-folk.

tŏwn'-ward, tŏwn'-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *town; -ward, -wards.*] Toward the town; in the direction of the town.

"Thus he spake, and turn'd the oxen
Townwards; sad they went, and slow."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 16.

* **tŏwr'-ĕt,** *s.* [Towret.]

Tŏwṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tows(e)*, v.; *-er.*] A name frequently given to a dog, originally either from its rough coat, or from a habit of worrying. Now used without any special reference to the meaning of the word. [Touse, *v.*]

tŏwṣ'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *tows(e)*; *-ie* = *-y.*] Rough, shaggy. (*North & Scotch.*)

"His breast was white, his *towzie* back
Weel clad wi' coat of glossy black."
Burns: The Two Dogs.

tōw'-ў, * tow-ie, *a.* [Eng. *tow* (2), s.; *-y.*] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of tow.

"When they be sufficiently watered, you shall know by the skin or rind thereof if it be loose and readie to depart from the *towie* substance of the stem."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. i.

tŏx-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow, and *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, characteristic of the Lower Neocomian. (*Owen.*)

tŏx'-ĭc, tŏx'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* (*toxikon*) = (poison) for smearing arrows with, from *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow.] Of or pertaining to poison; poisonous.

"One recipient affirming that it is particularly good food, and another that it is a particularly *toxic* poison."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 586.

tŏx'-ĭc-ant, *s.* [Eng. *toxic; -ant.*] A term applied by Dr. Richardson to a poison of a stimulating, narcotic, anæsthetic nature, which, when habitually indulged in, seriously affects the health.

tŏx-ĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *toxic; -ity.*] The quality or state of being toxic.

tŏx-ĭ-cŏl'-ŏ-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *toxicolog(y)*: *-ist.*] One who is skilled in toxicology; one who treats of poisons.

tŏx-ĭ-cŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* (*toxikon*) = (poison) for smearing arrows: *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow (in pl. *τόξα* (*toxa*) = bow and arrows, sometimes arrows only), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicine.

tŏx'-ine, tŏx'-ĭn, *s.* A ptomaine produced by cultivating pathogenic bacteria in broth or other nutrient liquid.

tŏx-ŏ-căm'-pa, *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow, and *καμπή* (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Toxocampidæ (q.v.).

tŏx-ŏ-căm'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *toxocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Noctuina. Moths of moderate size, the thorax smooth with a raised collar; abdomen smooth, somewhat flattened; the wings not dentate. Larva smooth, elongate, attenuated at each end, with sixteen legs.

tŏx-ŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, having the shell simply arcuate or bent like a horn. Twenty species, ranging from the Lower Oolites to the Gault, but the genus is characteristically Cretaceous.

TOXOCERAS ANNULARE.

tŏx-ŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Toxoceras.]

Entom.: A genus of Collembola, with three species, two of which (*Toxocerus plumbeus* and *T. niger*) are British. (*Lubbock.*)

tŏx'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδοντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Owen's Toxodontia (q.v.). They were about the size of a Hippopotamus; the teeth consist of large incisors, very small lower canines, and strongly-curved molars, all with persistent roots. According to Cope, the tarsal bones more nearly resemble those of the Proboscidea than any other known Ungulates. The genus was discovered by Darwin, and many specimens have since been found in Pleistocene deposits near Buenos Ayres, and have been described by Owen, Gervais, and Burmeister.

tŏx-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-a (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Toxodon.]

Palæont.: An order of Mammalia founded by Owen for the reception of the genera Toxodon and Nesodon (q.v.).

tŏx-ŏph'-ĭ-līte, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxon*) = a bow, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

A. *As subst.:* A lover of archery; one who devotes much time to exercise with the bow and arrow.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to archery.

"By newer and fresher *toxophilite* data."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

¶ A Toxophilite Society was established in London in 1781, and still exists.

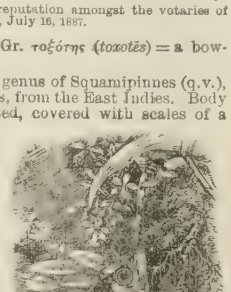
* **tŏx-ŏph-ĭ-lĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *toxophilit(e)*; *-ic.*] The same as Toxophilite (q.v.).

* **tŏx-ŏph'-ĭ-lў,** *s.* [Toxophilite.] Archery.

"A very high reputation amongst the votaries of *toxophily*."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

tŏx'-ŏ-tēṣ, *s.* [Gr. *τοξότης* (*toxotēs*) = a bowman.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Squamipinnes (q.v.), with two species, from the East Indies. Body short, compressed, covered with scales of a moderate size; snout pointed, with wide lateral mouth and projecting under jaw; one dorsal, with five strong spines on posterior part of the back; anal with three spines. *Toxotes jaculator*, the more common species, ranges to the coast of Australia. It owes its specific name to its habit of throwing a drop of water at insects which it perceives near the surface in order to make them fall in, and so bring them within its reach. The Malays keep it in a bowl in order to witness this habit, which persists in captivity.



TOXOTES JACULATOR.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

tŏў (1), *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *tuig* = tools, utensils, implements, trash; *speeltuig* = playthings, toys; Icel. *tygi* = gear; Dan. *tøi* = stuff, things, gear; *legetöi* = a plaything, a toy, from *lege* = to play; Sw. *tyg* = gear stuff, trash; Ger. *zeug* = stuff, matter, material, trash; *spielzeug* = toys, from *spiel* = a game, play; cf. Dut. *tooi* = attire, ornament; *tooien* = to adorn.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A nick-nack, an ornament, a bauble.

"Any silk, any thread, any *toys* for your head."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

* **2.** A thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.)

3. A child's plaything.

"Men deal with life as children with their play,
Who first misuse, then cast their *toys* away."
Cowper: Hope, 128.

4. A matter of no importance; a trifle.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?
Life an intrusted talent, or a *toy*?"
Cowper: Retirement, 650.

* **5.** Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

"The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **6.** Amorous dalliance; play, sport.

"So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,084.

* **7.** An old story; a silly tale.

"I never may believe
These antic fables, nor these fairy *toys*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

* **8.** An idle fancy; an odd conceit.

"The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

* **9.** A slight representation.

"Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **10.** The same as Toy-mutch (q.v.).

"Enveloped in a *toy*, from under the protection of which some of her grey tresses had escaped."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxix.

11. A toy-dog (q.v.).

"In the *Toys* equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good black-and-tan called Little Jem."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

B. *As adj.:* Made or used as a toy or plaything, not for actual service.

"Whose career is not unfrequently brought to a close by the bursting of a *toy* cannon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

¶ *To take toy:* To be restive; to start.

"The hot horse, hot as fire.
Took toy at this." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

toy-dog, *s.* A toy-terrier (q.v.).

toy-mutch, *s.* A close linen or woollen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women. (*Scotch.*)

toy-spaniel, *s.* A breeder's name for spaniels (q.v.) of the King Charles and Blenheim breed. (*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, ch. xxiii.)

toy-terrier, *s.* A pigmy variety of the Black-and-tan Terrier. (See extract.)

"In breeding is certain, if carried too far, to stunt the growth of any animal, and this is, without any doubt, the means by which the modern *toy-terrier* was first originated. —*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, ch. xxii

* **tŏў,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Toy, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dally amorously; to play, to sport.

"Whiles thus she talked, and whiles thus she *toyd*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 11.

2. To trifle.

"They prophane holy baptisme in *toying* foolishly, for that they ask questions of an infant which cannot answer."—*Hooker. Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 64. (Note.)

B. *Trans.:* To treat foolishly.

* **tŏў'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *toy; -er.*] One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks; a trifler.

"Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*." *J. Harrison.*

* **tŏў'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *toy; -ful(l).*] Full of trifling play or dalliance; sportive, gamesome.

"It quick'ned next a *toyful* ape."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

* **tŏў'-ĭsh, * toi-esh,** *a.* [Eng. *toy; -ish.*]

1. Trifling, wanton.

2. Of the nature of a toy or plaything; fit for a child's plaything.

"Away, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease."
Pomfret: Dies Novissima.

3. Small; like a toy dog.

"Richmond Puzzle, fourth prize, is at present small and *toyish*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

* **tŏў'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *toyish; -ly.*] In a toyish or trifling manner.

* **tŏў'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *toyish; -ness.*] Disposition to toy or trifle; wantonness, trifling.

"Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

tŏў'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *toy*, and *man.*] One who deals in toys.

"Milliners, *toymen*, and jewellers came down from London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

tŏy'-ō, *s.* [Guianan.]

Bot. & Pharm.: An unidentified fragrant plant growing in British Guiana. An infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***tŏy'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *toy*; *-ous.*] Trifling.

"Against the hare in all
Prove *toyous.*" *Warner: Albions England*, v. 27.

tŏy'-shŏp, *s.* [Eng. *toy*, and *shop.*] A shop where toys are kept for sale.

"Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop.*"—*Addison.*

***tŏy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *toy*; *-some.*] Disposed to toy or trifle; wanton.

"Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, v. 299.

tŏyte, *v.i.* [Cf. *totter.*] To totter with or as with old age. (*Scotch.*)

"We've worn to crazy years thegither;
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither."
Burns: To his Auld Mare Maggie.

tŏy'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *toy*, and *wort*, from the resemblance of the seed-vessel to a toy purse.]

Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.*

***tōze,** *v.t.* [Touse, Towse.] To pull by violence.

"Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

***tō'-zy,** *a.* [Towsy.] Resembling teased wool; soft.

T'-plāte, *s.* [The letter *T*, and *plate.*]

1. An angle-iron of T-form, having two branches.

2. A carriage-iron for strengthening a joint, such as at the intersection of the tongue and cross-bar; the coupling-pole, or reach, and the hind axle.

***trā'-bĕ-ą,** *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, &c., in ancient Rome.

trā'-bĕ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *trabs*, genit. *trabis* = a beam.]

Arch.: Furnished with an entablature.

trā-bē-ā'-tion, *s.* [Trabeated.]

Arch.: The same as Entablature (q.v.).

trą-bĕc'-ų-lą (pl. **trą-bĕc'-ų-læ**), **trăb'-ĕ-cule,** *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *trabs*, genit. *trabis* = a beam.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Bars; spec. used of the trabeculæ of the cranium; longitudinal cartilaginous bars in the embryonic skull enclosing the Sella turcica (q.v.). There are also trabeculæ of the lymphatic glands, the spleen, &c.

2. *Bot.:* A cross bar occurring in the teeth of many mosses.

trą-bĕc'-ų-late, trą-bĕc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Trabecula.]

Bot.: Furnished with a trabecula.

trăb'-ĕ-cŭle, *s.* [Trabecula.]

trāce (1), *s.* [Fr. = a trace, a footprint, a path, a tract, from *tracer* = to trace, to follow, to pursue; *trasser* = to delineate, to trace out, from an hypothetical Low Lat. *tractio*, from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho* = to drag, to draw; cf. Ital. *tracciare* = to trace, to devise; Sp. *trazar* = to plan, to sketch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The mark left by anything passing; a track.

"Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 481.

2. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything remaining when the thing itself is lost or no longer exists; a visible evidence of something having been; remains, token, vestige, sign.

"There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. A small or insignificant quantity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But there was a *trace* of truth in the words; they were smart as well as silly."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The ground-plan of a work.

2. *Geom.:* The intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection. The trace on the vertical plane is called the vertical trace, that on the horizontal plane the horizontal trace. Since two lines of a plane fix its position, if the traces of a plane are known the plane is said to be known; that is, a plane is given by its traces.

trāce (2). ***traice, *trayce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *trays*, prob. a plural form equivalent to Fr. *traits*, pl. of *trait* = a trace.] [Trait.]

1. *Saddlery:* A strap, chain, or rope attached to the hames, collar, or breast-band of a set of harness, and to the single-tree or other part of a vehicle, and by which the vehicle is drawn.

2. *Angling:* A line.

trace-buckle, *s.*

Saddlery: A long, heavy buckle used in attaching a trace to a tug.

trace-fastener, *s.* A hook or catch to attach the hind end of a trace to a single-tree or splinter-bar.

trace-hook, *s.* A hook on the end of a single-tree or splinter-bar to which the trace is attached.

trāce (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Trace (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To follow the trace or tracks of; to track.

"*Tracing* the Eske from its source till it joins the sea at Musselburgh."—*Scott: Gray Brother.* (Note.)

2. To follow by some mark or marks left by the thing followed; to follow by signs or tokens; to discover by signs or tokens.

"The gift, whose office is the giver's praise,
To *trace* him in his word, his works, his ways."
Cowper: Table Talk, 751.

***3.** To follow with exactness.

"That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line."
Denham: To Sir Richard Fanshaw.

4. To draw out; to delineate with marks.

"In this chart I have laid down no land, nor *traced* out any shore but what I saw myself."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vi.

5. To copy, as a drawing, engraving, writing, &c., by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they are visible.

6. To form in writing; to write.

"The signature of another plainly appeared to have been *traced* by a hand shaking with emotion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***7.** To walk over; to traverse.

"We do *trace* this alley up and down."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

***8.** To ornament with tracery.

"Deep-set windows stained and *traced.*"
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 49.

9. To follow step by step: as, To *trace* one's descent.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To walk, to traverse, to travel.

"*Tracing* and traversing, now here, now there."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 28.

2. To be descended.

trāce (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *trice* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To haul and make fast anything as a temporary security. (With *up.*)

trāçe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *trace* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being traced.

"Here *traceable*, there hidden, there again
To sight restored, and glittering in the sun."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

***trāçe'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *traceable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being traceable.

***trāçe'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *traceab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a traceable manner; so as to admit of being traced.

trāçe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *trace*; *-less.*] That cannot be traced.

"On *traceless* copper sees imperial heads."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 242.

trāç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *trace* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which traces.

"A diligent *tracer* of the prints of nature's footsteps."—*Hakewill: On Providence*, p. 164.

2. An instrument like a stylus for tracing drawings, &c., on a superimposed sheet of paper, &c.

3. A simple kind of pantograph (q.v.).

4. *Comm.:* A form of inquiry forwarded from place to place of transfer, to ascertain the disposal of goods previously forwarded by freight, express, or mail. (*U. S.*)

trāç'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *trace*; *-ry.*]

Arch.: The species of pattern-work formed or traced in the head of a Gothic window by the mullions being continued, but diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines enriched with foliations. The styles varied in different ages and countries, and are known as geometrical, flowing, flamboyant, &c. Also the subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental design of the same character for doors, panelling, ceilings, &c.

"The *traceries* and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 15.

trāch-, trā-chў-, *pref.* [Gr. τραχύς (*trachus*) = rough, harsh, savage.] A prefix used in natural history to denote roughness or hirsuteness.

trā'-chĕ-ą, trą-chē'-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachia*; Gr. τραχεῖα (*tracheia*) = the windpipe.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) In the air-breathing vertebrates the windpipe, the air-passage common to both lungs. It is an open tube commencing above the larynx, and dividing below into right and left bronchi, one for each lung. In man it is usually from four to four and a half inches long by three-quarters to an inch broad. In front and at the sides it is rendered cylindrical, firm, and resistent by a series of cartilaginous rings. These, however, are absent from its posterior portion, which is, in consequence, flattened and wholly membranous. The trachea is nearly everywhere connected by loose areolar tissue, abounding in elastic fibres, and readily moves on the surrounding parts. (*Quain.*)

(2) (*Pl.*): The air, respiratory, or breathing tubes ramifying throughout the body of Insects, Arachnida, and Myriapoda. They are long and sub-cylindrical, broadest at their origin from the spiracles, and consist of two coats, with a spiral fibre between them. Sometimes there are air-sacs destitute of spiral fibre.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): [Spiral-vessels].

3. *Entom.:* A genus of Orthosidæ. British species one, *Trachea piniperda*, the Pine-beauty, the larva of which, a long, smooth caterpillar of bright colour, feeds on fir trees.

trachea-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: A long, curved forceps for extracting articles which may have accidentally intruded themselves into the windpipe or throat.

trā'-chĕ-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trachea(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the trachea, or windpipe.

***tracheal-animals,** *s. pl.*

Entom.: Oken's name for insects.

tracheal-artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery, or rather a series of arteries, branching off from the inferior thyroid, ramifying over the trachea, and anastomosing below with the bronchial arteries.

trā-chĕ-ā'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachea* = the windpipe.] [Trachitis.]

***trā-chĕ-ār'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *trachea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-division of the class Arachnida, breathing by tracheal tubes. There are two orders, Adelarthrosomata and Monomerosomata (q.v.).

***trā-chĕ-ār'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Trachearia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Trachearia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Trachearia (q.v.).

trā'-chĕ-ąr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Trachea.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot.:* Designed as air-passages.

2. *Zool.:* Breathing by means of tracheæ.

B. *As subst.:* An arachnid belonging to the division Trachearia (q.v.).

tracheary-vessels, *s. pl.* [Tracheenchyma.]

†**trā-chē-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachia* = the windpipe.] [Trachea.]

Zool.: A group of Arachnida, comprising those which breathe by tracheæ. These are sometimes merged in a larger group of the

same name comprising Insecta, Myriapoda, and Arachnida.

trăch'-ē-ide, *s.* [Lat. *trachea,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Pitted cells, furnished with spiral, reticulate, or annular thickening layers. They occur abundantly in the yew, the lime, and viburnum. (*Thomé.*)

trā-chē'-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [TRACHITIS.]

trą-chē'-lī-ą, *s. pl.* [TRACHELIUS.]

Entom.: A group of Heteromera, founded by Westwood. They comprise all but the Tenebrionidæ (q.v.), and are distinguished by the head being exserted, soft integuments, and varied coloration.

trā-chē-lī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachelī(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera, two entirely and one chiefly freshwater in habitat. Animalcules, free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly-elastic, ciliate throughout; oral cilia slightly larger than those of the general surface; oral aperture at the base of an anterior prolongation.

trą chĕl'-ĭ-pŏd, *s.* [TRACHELIPODA.] Any individual of the order Trachelipoda (q.v.).

***trā-chē-lĭp'-ō dą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. τράχηλος (*trachēlos*) = the neck, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = the foot.]

Zool.: An order of Mollusca, established by Lamarck, and divided into two groups: (1) Carnivorous, (2) Feeding on plants. The order was approximately equivalent to the Prosobranchiata (q.v.) of Milne Edwards.

***trā-chē lĭp'-ō-doŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *trachelipod; -ous.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Trachelipoda; having the foot united with the neck.

tra-chē'-lī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. τράχηλος (*trachēlos*) = the throat. From its supposed efficacy in diseases of the *trachea.*]

Bot.: Throatwort; a genus of Campanulaceæ. The species are from the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope. Two species, both with blue flowers, are cultivated in British gardens in borders.

trą-chē'-lĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τραχήλια (*trachēlia*) = scraps of meat and gristle about the neck; οὖλαι.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Trachelidæ (q.v.), with one species, from bog-water.

trā-chē-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. τράχηλος (*trachēlos*) = the throat or neck.]

Anat.: A prefix used in words of Greek origin, and meaning, of, belonging, or relating to the throat or neck.

trachelo-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the neck. There is a *trachelo-mastoid* muscle.

trā-chē-lō-cĕr'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-,* and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Trachelocercidæ (q.v.), with four species. *Trachelocerca olor* (= *Vibrio proteus, V. olor, V. cygnus,* Müll.) is from pond-water, *T. versatilis, T. phœnicopterus,* and *T. tenuicollis* inhabit salt-water.

trā-chē-lō-cĕr'-cĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachelocerc(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with six genera. Animalcules free-swimming, flask shaped or elongate, soft and flexible, ciliate throughout; oral aperture terminal or sub-terminal.

trā-chē-lō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-,* and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Euglenia (or, as the family is now generally called, Euglenidæ), with several species, mostly from fresh water. Animalcules with one flagellum, plastic, and changeable in form, enclosed within a free-floating sheath or lorica; endoplasm green, usually with a red pigment-spot at the anterior extremity.

trā chē-lō-phȳl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachelophyll(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera. Flask-shaped, free-swimming animalcules; ciliate throughout; oral aperture perforating the extremity of the anterior region.

trā-chē-lō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-,* and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Trachelophyllidæ, with two species, from pond and stagnant water.

trā-chĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trach(eo)-,* and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Vascular tissue consisting of simple membranous, unbranched tubes, tapering to each end, but often ending abruptly, either having a fibre generated spirally in the inside, or having their walls marked by transverse bars arranged more or less spirally. It is divided into three kinds: spiral, annular, and reticulated.

trā-chē-ō-, *pref.* [TRACHEA.] Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheæ.

tracheo-branchiæ, *s. pl.*

Biol.: The name given to processes in the larvæ of some aquatic insects, projecting laterally from the somites, and containing tracheæ, which communicate with those which traverse the body. They are in no sense branchiæ, but simply take the place of stigmata. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.,* p. 252.)

trā'-chē-ō-cēle, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachea* = the trachea, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland, bronchocele, or goitre.

trā'-chē-ō-tōme, *s.* [TRACHEOTOME.]

Surg.: A kind of lancet with a blunt and rounded point, used for making an opening to remove foreign substances, or to permit the passage of air to the lungs.

trā-chē-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachea* = the trachea, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe, as in case of suffocation. The operations of laryngotomy, tracheotomy, and bronchotomy are essentially similar, the terms being derived from the name of the part whose walls are penetrated to remove foreign bodies or permit passage of air to the lungs.

tracheotomy-tube, *s.*

Surg.: A tube to be placed in an opening made through the walls of the trachea to permit passage of air to the lungs in case of stricture of the larynx, or the presence of foreign bodies to the air-duct.

trāch-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *trach-,* and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Berycidæ, with four species from New Zealand and Madeira. Snout very short and obtuse; eye large; a strong spine at the scapula and at the angle of the præoperculum; scales rather small; abdomen serrated; one dorsal, with from three to six spines; ventral with six soft rays; caudal forked.

trā-chĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Acanthopterygii Cotto-Scombriformes. Body elongate, low, naked, or covered with scales; one or two dorsal fins, the spinous portion being always shorter and much less developed than the soft; development of anal like that of soft dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; gill-openings more or less wide. The family is divided into five groups, widely distributed: Uranoscopina, Trachinina, Pinguipedina, Pseudochromides, and Nototheniina.

2. *Palæont.:* Three fossil genera are known: Callipteryx, scaleless, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca; Trachinopsis, from the Upper Tertiary of Lorca, Spain, and Pseudoeleginus, from the Miocene of Licata, Sicily.

trā-chĭn-ī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin(us);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, with numerous genera, one of which, Bathydraco, is the only deep-sea fish of the family. Eyes more or less lateral; lateral line continuous.

trā'-chĭn-ŏps, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin(us),* and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Plesiopina (q.v.), from the coast of Australia.

trā-chĭn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin(us),* and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.] [TRACHINIDÆ, 2.]

trā'-chĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τραχύς (*trachus*) = rough.]

Ichthy.: Weevers; the type-genus of Trachinina. Mouth-cleft oblique; eyes lateral, directed upwards; scales very small, cycloid; two dorsals, the first short; ventrals jugular, lower pectoral rays simple; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones; præorbital and præoperculum armed. Several species, common on the European coasts, absent from the Atlantic, but re-appearing on the coast of Chili. They are of small economic value, and are armed with opercular spines capable of inflicting severe wounds.

trą-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *trachea;* suff. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe. Called also Tracheitis and Trachealia.

tra-chle, trau-chle, *v.i.* or *t.* [Cf. *draggle.*] To draggle; to exhaust with long exertion; to wear out with fatigue. (*Scotch.*)

trą-chō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. τράχωμα (*trachōma*) = a roughness.]

Pathol.: A roughness of the eyelids, especially on their inner parts, from scabs, arising from an obstruction of the sebaceous glands. There is a heaviness in the eye, a swelling of the eyelids, with a pain and itching in their corners and in the conjunctiva, and the flow of a viscid humour, which sometimes agglutinates the eyelids.

trā-chō-mĕ-dū'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. τραχύς (*trachus*) = rough, and Mod. Lat. *medusa.*]

Zool.: An order of Hydrozoa, sub-class Hydromedusæ, with the families: Petasida, Trachynemidæ, Aglauridæ, and Geryonidæ. They are Medusæ related to Hydra, and have modified tentacles as sense-organs. No hydra-form stage is known in any member of the group, and in one genus (Geryonia) there is direct development from the egg into the medusa form.

† **trā-chūr'-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. τραχύς (*trachus*) = rough, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Ichthy.: An old genus of Carangidæ, now generally merged in Scomber (the type-genus of Scombridæ). *Trachurus trachurus* is the Horse-mackerel. It is about a foot long, or about the length of the common mackerel, and is found in the European seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Indian Ocean, on the coasts of New Zealand and Western America. It appears off the shores of Cornwall and Devon in immense shoals, which are preyed on by a large number of marine birds. Its flesh is far inferior to that of the common mackerel.

trā-chȳ-bą-sâlt', *s.* [Pref. *trachy-,* and Eng. *basalt.*]

Petrol.: Boricky's name for a group of basalts which he regards as of the latest origin. They are very fine-grained; colour, shades of gray; and contain zeolitic substances resembling those occurring in the trachytic phonolites of Bohemia.

† **trā-chȳ-dĕr'-mą,** *s.* [Pref. *trachy-,* and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Annelida, proposed by Phillips for the casts of membranous flexible tubes from the Silurian. They are transversely wrinkled or plaited, and though the tube itself has disappeared, there can be little doubt that they were made by Annelids.

trā-chȳ-dĕr-mŏch-ĕl'-ȳs, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-;* Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chelonia, with one species, from the Upper Greensand.

trā-chȳ-dī-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *trachy(te),* and *diorite.*]

Petrol.: A name given to a trachyte (q.v.) which contains hornblende.

trā-chȳ-dō-lĕr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *trachy(te),* and *dolerite.*]

Petrol.: A name given by Abich to a rock resembling a trachyte, but intermediate in composition between trachyte and dolerite.

trā-chȳ-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-,* and Gr. λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, akin to Hymenæa (q.v.). [COPAL, ¶ (1).]

trā-chȳ-nē′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Trachynemidæ (q.v.).

trā-chȳ-nē′-mī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachynem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Trachomedusæ (q.v.).

trā-chȳ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *νῶτος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acronuridæ, with ten species, from the tropical Atlantic, and Indo-Pacific. Body more or less elevated, covered with very small scales; mouth rather small, with short convex snout; opercula entire; no finlets; first dorsal consisting of a few free spines. To this genus belong some of the commonest marine fishes; *Trachynotus ovatus* ranges over the whole tropical zone.

trā′-chȳ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Trachyops cirrhosus*, from Pernambuco. Muzzle shorter than in Vampyrus, and with numerous conical warts; nose-leaf well developed.

tra-chȳp′-ō-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *πώγων* (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A synonym of Sorghum (q.v.).

trā-chȳp-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachypter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes constituting the division Tæniiformes of the order Acanthopterygii. Body ribbon-shaped, with the dorsal extending its whole length, anal absent, caudal fin rudimentary, or not in the longitudinal axis of the fish; ventrals thoracic, either composed of several rays or reduced to a single long filament; coloration generally silvery, with rosy fins.

trā-chȳp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Trachypteridæ (q.v.). Ventrals consisting of several more or less branched rays. Specimens have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, round the Mauritius, and in the Eastern Pacific. *Trachypterus arcticus*, the Deal-fish, is often met with in the North Atlantic, and specimens are frequently washed ashore on the northern coasts of Britain after the equinoctial gales.

trā-chȳ-sō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Macrurous Crustacea, with one species from the London Clay.

trā′-chȳte, *s.* [Gr. *τραχύς* (*trachus*) = rough.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by Haüy to a light-coloured porous rock, containing glassy-felspar (sanidine) crystals, with small amounts of other minerals; a well-known type being that of the Drachenfels, Bonn, Rhine. Subsequently other rocks, having a similar mineral composition, were referred to the original type, but with subordinate names. These were designated by terms which indicated the predominant mineral constituent, hence sanidine-trachyte, oligoclase-trachyte, &c. With the exception of the rocks of a few localities, this word is now used as the name of a group of rocks having certain physical and chemical resemblances in common, but differing considerably in their mineralogical composition. For their mineralogical composition, structure and classification, see Rosenbusch, *Mikroskopische Physiographie d. massigen Gesteine* (Stutgart, 1877), and other petrological works.

trachyte-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as QUARTZ-FELSITE (q.v.).

trachyte-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff (q.v.), consisting of either fragmentary or loosely-compacted earthy, volcanic materials, having the composition and structure of trachyte (q.v.).

trā-chȳ-tĕl′-la, *s.* [Gr. *τραχύτης* (*trachutēs*) = roughness. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Delimeæ. Sepals four to five, petals four to five, stamens indefinite, carpels one or two, baccate, many-seeded. The leaves of *Trachytella Actæa* are so rough that they are used in Canton for polishing both wood and metal.

trą-chȳt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trachyt(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling trachyte.

"Here and there, a *trachytic* spur projected from the hills."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 27, 1886.

trāc′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRACE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who traces.

2. Course; regular tract or path.

3. A mechanical copy of an original design or drawing, made by following its lines through a transparent medium, such as tracing-paper (q.v.).

tracing-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-paper, *s.* A tissue-paper of even body treated with oil, solution of resin or varnish, to render it transparent.

trăck, * **tracke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *trac* = a beaten way or path, a trade or course, from O. Dut. *treck*; Dut. *trek* = a draught, from *trekken* = to draw, to pull, to travel, to march; M. H. Ger. *trecken* = to draw; O. H. Ger. *trechen*, *trehhan* = to scrape, to shove, to draw; O. Fries. *trekka* = to draw. *Track* and *tract* were formerly confused, but are really quite distinct.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark left by something that has passed along.

"Wild were the walks upon those lonely downs,
Track leading into *track*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. The mark or impression left by the foot, either of a human being or of one of the lower animals; a footprint, a trace.

"Neither *track* of beast
Nor foot of man"
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, iv.

3. A road, a beaten path.

"Nay, friend, be ruled, and bear thee back:
Behold, down yonder hollow *track*."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

4. A course followed; a path in general.

"From the Spanish trade in the South-seas running all in one *track* from north to south."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ix.

5. A course or line generally.

"To quit the beaten *track* of life, and soar
Far as she finds a yielding element."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

6. The rails on which the locomotives, carriages, &c., of a railway run; the permanent way of a railway.

7. A course laid out for foot-races, bicycle races, and the like.

"The six-lap grass *track* on which the above sports were held."—*Field*, Aug. 20, 1887.

* 8. A tract of land.

"As little do we intend to touch on those small *tracks* of ground, the county of Poole, and the like."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

II. *Palæont.:* A collective term used for a number of markings from the older rocks, probably made by Annelids. They are often grouped under the following heads:—

(1) *Burrows of Habitation:* Shafts or burrows made in the sand or mud of a bygone age between tide-marks or in shallow water, and communicating with the surface. Abundant in the Cambrian and Silurian.

(2) *Wandering Burrows:* Long, irregular, tortuous burrows beneath the surface, such as are made by the living *Arenicola piscatorum*. From the Palæozoic Rocks.

(3) *Tracks and trails:* Markings formed by the animal dragging its soft body over the surface of wet sand or mud, between tide-marks or in shallow water.

Authorities are not agreed as to the Annelidan character of all these vermiform fossils. Mr. Hancock advocates the view that many of them were formed by Crustacea, and Principal Dawson suggests that Algæ, and also land-plants, drifting with tides and currents, often make the most remarkable and fantastic trails, which might easily be mistaken for the tracks of Annelids.

¶ *To make tracks:* To go away in haste; to leave, to quit, to depart, to start.

"On joining my friend, we at once *made tracks* for the camp, ready for what was to follow."—*Field*, Feb. 28, 1887.

track-boat, *s.* A boat pulled by a towing-line, as on a canal.

"I remember our glad embarkation towards Paisley by canal *track-boat*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 131.

track-harness, *s.*

Saddlery: A very light breast-collar single harness.

track-layer, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A carriage provided with apparatus for placing the rails in their proper positions on the track as the machine advances over a portion of the track already laid down.

track-rail, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: A rail for the tread of the wheel, in contradistinction to a guard-rail, for instance.

track-raiser, *s.* A lifting-jack for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level.

track-road, *s.* A towing-path.

track scale, *s.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load thereupon.

track-scout, *s.* [TRACKSCOUT.]

track-way, *s.* A tramway (q.v.).

trăck (1), *v.t.* [TRACK, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To follow, when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps or marks of the feet.

"His tawny muzzle *tracked* the ground,
And his red eye shot fire."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 18.

2. To follow when guided by signs of something which has passed along; to trace.

"It was often found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Naut.:* To tow or draw, as a vessel or boat, by means of a rope.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, *tracking*, and portaging."—*Standard*, Nov. 18, 1885.

* **trăck** (2), *v.t.* [For *tract*, v. (q.v.).] To protract, to delay.

"By delaies the matier was alwaies *tracked*, & put over."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Henry VIII.* (Orig.), No. 13.

trăck′-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *track* (1), v.; *-age*.] The drawing or towing of a boat; towage.

trăck′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *track* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who tracks or traces; one who pursues or hunts by following the tracks or traces of a person or animal.

"A staff of first-class black *trackers* were imported from Queensland."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 198.

trăck′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *track*, s.; *-less*.]

1. Having no track; unmarked by footsteps or tracks; untrodden, untravelled.

2. Leaving no trace; that cannot be tracked.

"I see my way, as birds their *trackless* way."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, i.

* **trăck′-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *trackless*; *-ly*.] In a trackless manner; without a track.

* **trăck′-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *trackless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being trackless or without a track.

trăck′-măn, *s.* [Eng. *track*, s., and *man*.] A man employed to look after the track or permanent way of a railway.

"The *trackmen* on the railroads constantly find them with broken necks lying along the track."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1887, p. 425.

* **trăck′-scout,** * **trăck′-scoute,** *s.* [Dut. *trekschuit*, from *trekken* = to draw, and *schuit* = a boat.] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, and usually drawn by a horse.

"It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *trackscoute*."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

trăck′-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *track*, s., and *way*.] A beaten path; an open track or road.

"Their anxious followers commenced to ride the broad *trackways*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

trăct (1), * **trackt,** * **tracte,** *s.* [Lat. *tractus* = a drawing out, the course of a river, a tract or region; prop. pa. par. of *traho* = to draw. *Tract* was often confused both with *trace* and *track*; it is really related to the former only.] [TRAIT.]

* 1. A protracting or extending.

"By *tract* of time to wear out Hannibal's force and power."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 152.

* 2. Continued duration; process, length, extent.

"This in *tracte* of tyme made hym welthy."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lvi.

*3. Continuity or extension of anything.

"In *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest."—*Holder.* (*Todd.*)

4. Something drawn out or extended; extent, expanse.

"The deep *tract* of Hell." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 28.

5. A region or quantity of land or water of an undefined extent.

*6. Course, way.

"The eyes now converted are
From his [the sun's] low *tract*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 7.

*7. Course, proceeding.

"The *tract* of everything
Would by a good discourser lose some life."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

*8. Track, trace, footprints.

"The *tracts* averse, a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 277.

*9. Traits, features, lineaments.

"The discovery of a man's self by the *tract* of his countenance is a great weakness."—*Bacon.*

¶ (1) *Olfactory tract:*

Anat.: A nerve-like process extending from the front of the anterior perforated spot on the cerebrum. It is lodged in a hollow in the under surface of the frontal lobe, close to the longitudinal fissure, and ends anteriorly in an oval swelling called an olfactory bulb.

(2) *Optic tracts:* [Optic Tracts].

(3) *Respiratory tract:* [Respiratory-centre].

trăct (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of *tractate* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.* A written discourse or dissertation, usually of short extent; a treatise, and particularly a short treatise on practical religion.

"She must needs write a *tract* about certain miracles that were or were not—for I'll not answer for either—performed by a saint that for many years back nobody had paid any attention to."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. lxviii.

¶ Frequently used adjectively: as, a *Tract* Society—that is, a society established for the printing and distribution of tracts; a *tract* distributor, &c.

2. *Roman Ritual:* Verses of Scripture said, instead of the Alleluia, after the Gradual, in all masses from Septuagesima to Holy Saturday. Le Brun (*Explic. de la Messe*, i. 205), says that the name meant something sung *tractim—i.e.*, without breaks or interruption of other voices, as in responsories and antiphons—by the cantor alone. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

¶ For the difference between *tract* and *essay*, see Essay, *s.*

¶ (1) *Oxford Tracts:* [Tractarianism].

(2) *Religious Tract Society:* A society, founded in 1799, for the purpose of publishing and circulating religious tracts and books in England and elsewhere. This society, of English origin, has been very active in its operations. The American Tract Society, more recently organized for similar work, has been equally active, distributing its publications widely by means of paid agents.

***trăct** (1), *v.t.* [Tract (1), *s.*]

1. To draw out, to protract, to delay.

"He *tracted* time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 474.

2. To track, to trace.

"As shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beastes trade."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 39.

3. To trace out.

"The man who, after Troy was sackt,
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*." *Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.*

¶ Perhaps in this extract the meaning is "discourse on, tell, describe," in which case it belongs properly to Tract (2), *v.*

***trăct** (2), ***traict,** *v.t.* [Tract (2), *s.*, or Lat. *tracto* = to handle.] To treat, to discourse.

"They *traict* of the risings and goinge downe of planettes."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xv.

trăct-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tractable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility, tractableness.

"Wilful opinion and *tractabilitie* makith constance a vertue."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

trăct'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tracto* = to handle, frequent. of *traho* = to draw; O. Fr. *traictable*; Fr. *traitable*; Ital. *trattabile*; Sp. *tratable.*]

1. Capable of being easily led, managed, or governed; docile, manageable, governable.

"The vacant seats had generally been filled by persons less *tractable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

"The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen or felt."—*Holder: On Time.*

¶ For the difference between *tractable* and *docile*, see Docile.

trăct'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tractable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tractable; docility, tractability.

"The *tractableness* of children."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 86.

trăct'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *tractab(le); -ly.*] In a tractable manner; with docility.

Trăc-tär'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [See extract under A.]

A. *As subst.:* The name originally applied to the leaders of the High Church revival which commenced in 1833, and specially to the authors of *Tracts for the Times.* [Tractarianism.] Afterwards applied to their adherents; one who accepted the teaching of the *Oxford Tracts*; a High Churchman.

"The name *Tractarian* was given to the writers [of the *Oxford Tracts*] by Dr. Christopher Benson, Master of the Temple, who was one of their strongest opponents."—*Dict. Religion* (ed. *Benham*), p. 1,094.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the High Church revival; High Church; Anglo-Catholic.

Tractarian-movement, *s.*

Church Hist.: The same as Tractarianism (q.v.).

"With Mr. Newman's secession, the *Tractarian movement* terminated."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, ix. 505.

Trăc-tär'-ĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *tractarian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The name given to the Catholic revival in the Church of England which commenced at Oxford in 1833, whence it is sometimes called the Oxford Movement. Two influences prepared the way for Tractarianism, and secured for it a measure of success: (1) the tendency to Rationalism brought about by the study of German theology, (2) the perfunctory way in which a large number of the clergy performed their duties. From the contemplation of these dangers sprang the desire to revive the authority of the Church, and to make her once again national in the widest and deepest sense of the term. The leaders of the movement were two celebrated Fellows of Oriel—John Keble (1792–1886) and John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (b. 1801), with whom were joined Richard Hurrell Froude (1803–36), Arthur Philip Perceval (d. 1853), Frederick William Faber (1814–63), William Palmer of Magdalen (1811–79), and William Palmer of Worcester (c. 1800–85), Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800–82), and Isaac Williams (1802–65); and one celebrated Cambridge man, Hugh James Rose (1795–1838). On July 14, 1833, Keble preached an Assize Sermon, entitled the *National Apostasy*, at Oxford, which so moved Newman, that he arranged a meeting of the clergy named above at Rose's rectory at Hadleigh. Faber, Pusey, and Williams were not present; but Newman broached the idea of *Tracts for the Times*, which was adopted, and urged that they should be supported and supplemented by higher pulpit teaching. Of the ninety Tracts published in the following eight years, Newman wrote twenty-eight, including the famous Tract XC. (*Remarks on Certain Passages in the XXXIX. Articles*), published in 1841. Pusey contributed tracts on Fasting and Baptism, and H. E. (now Cardinal) Manning wrote No. 3 of the *Catena Patrum* (*Quod semper, Quod ubique, Quod ab omnibus Traditum est*). Tract XC. raised a tremendous storm in Oxford, and was censured by the Heads of Houses; Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, wrote to Newman requesting that the series should come to an end, and no more were published. In 1843 Newman resigned the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, and the chaplaincy of Littlemore, and in September, 1845, was received into the Roman Church, as were others of the tract-writers about the same time. With Newman's secession Tractarianism came to an end, or, more properly speaking, developed into a Catholic section of the Anglican Establishment, with which Pusey and Keble, who remained in the Church of England, were identified. The general teaching of the Tractarians included Apostolic Succession, Baptismal Regeneration, Confession, the Real Presence, the Authority of the Church, and the value of Tradition. The effects of the movement were (1) a revival and strengthening of the High Church section of the Establishment; (2) an increase of learning, piety, and devotedness among the clergy; (3) the establishment of sisterhoods and other religious and charitable institutions; (4) the development of ritual, as symbolic of Catholic doctrine; (5) the revival of Gothic architecture; and (6) a large secession of English clergy and laity to Rome.

***trăc'-tāte,** *s.* [Lat. *tractatus* = a handling, a treatise, a tract, from *tracto* = to handle, frequent. of *traho* = to draw.] A treatise, a tract.

"Having written many *tractates* in that faculty."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

***trăc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tractatio* = a handling.] [Tractate.] Handling or treatment of a subject; discussion.

"In my *tractation* of antiquities."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britaine*, ch. ix.

***trăc-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] [Tractate.] A writer of tracts; specifically, a tractarian, one who favours tractarianism.

"Talking of the *tractators*—so you still like their tone! so do I."—*Kingsley*, in *Life*, i. 58.

trăc-tā'-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.]

Geom.: The same as Tractrix. [Tractor.]

trăc'-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho* = to draw.] Capable of being drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

"The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 839.

***trăc-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tractil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being tractile; ductility.

"Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold."—*Derham.*

trăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho* = to draw.]

1. The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

"The *traction* of the annexed muscles."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

2. The act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of men, animals, or steam, as when a vessel is towed upon the surface of water, or a carriage upon a road or railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the force of traction; the line in which this force acts is called the line of traction; and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which the body is drawn by the force of traction is called the angle of traction.

*3. Attraction; a drawing towards.

4. The adhesive friction of a wheel on the rail, a rope on a pulley, &c. The tractional surface of a driving-wheel is the face of its perimeter.

traction-engine, *s.* A locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon common roads, or over arable land, as in agricultural operations. Some of the earliest locomotive engines, as Murdock's, were designed for this very purpose. The use of traction-engines upon public roads is only permitted under proper regulations.

traction-gearing, *s.* An arrangement for turning a wheel and its shaft by means of friction or adhesion.

traction-wheel, *s.* The driving wheel in a self-propelled vehicle.

trăc'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *traction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to traction.

***trăc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *tracto* = to handle.] Treating of; handling.

trăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *tract(us)*, pa. par. of *traho* = to draw: Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Serving or employed to draw or drag along; pulling, drawing.

trăc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho* = to draw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which draws, or is used for drawing.

2. *Surg.:* An obstetric forceps.

¶ *Metallic tractors:* [Metallic-tractors].

***trăc-tŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *tractor; -ation.*] The employment of metallic tractors (q.v.) for the cure of diseases.

trăc'-trĭx, trăc'-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *tractorius* pertaining to drawing; Fr. *tractoire, tractrice,* from Lat. *tractus,* pa. par. of *traho* = to draw.]

Math.: A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line. It may be described by a small weight attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. The evolute of this curve is the common catenary.

trāde, * tred, * trod, *s.* & *a.* [Originally a path *trodden,* from A.S. *tredan* = to tread (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A path, a passage, a way.

"A postern with a blinde wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis, ii. 593.

* **2.** A track, a trace, a trail. (See extract under TRACT, *v.* (1), 2.)

* **3.** Way, course, path.

"The Jewes, emong whom alone and no moe, God hitherto semed for to reigne, by reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion."—*Udal: Luke* xix.

* **4.** Frequent resort and intercourse; resort.

"Some way of common *trade.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

* **5.** A particular course of action or effort; effort in a particular direction.

"Long did I love this lady:
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her."
Massinger.

* **6.** Custom; habit; practice of long standing.

"Thy sin's not accidental but a *trade.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* **7.** Business of any kind.

"Have you any further *trade* with us?"
Shakesp: Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. The business which a person has learnt, and which he carries on for subsistence or profit; occupation; particularly employment, whether manual or mercantile, as distinguished from the liberal arts or the learned professions and agriculture; a handicraft. Thus we say the *trade* of a butcher or baker, but the *profession* of a lawyer or doctor.

"What *trade* are you of?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

9. The act, occupation, or business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade, in the commercial sense of the term, includes all those departments of business which relate to the production and exchange of commodities embodied in some material or corporeal product; and excludes those professions whose services result in the production of incorporeal wealth. It is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either domestic or foreign. Domestic trade, also called Home trade, is the exchange or buying and selling of commodities within a country; foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of commodities to or from foreign countries. Wholesale trade is the dealing by the package or in large quantities; retail, in small parcels. The carrying trade is that of transporting goods from one place to another by sea, &c.

"Here is no *trade* of merchandize vsed, for that the people haue no vse of mouey."—*Hacklvyt: Voyages,* i. 327.

10. The amount of business done in any particular place or country, or in any particular branch.

11. Persons engaged in a particular occupation or business: as, Publishers and booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade.*

* **12.** A trade-wind (q.v.).

* **13.** Instruments of any occupation.

"The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 535.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade.

"An association of shipowners might be successfully sued for damages, if it could be shown that their object was to secure a *trade* monopoly."—*Field,* Aug. 13, 1887.

¶ The leading idea in *trade* is that of carrying on business for purposes of gain. The *trade* may be altogether domestic, and betwixt neighbours; the *traffic* is that which goes forward betwixt persons at a distance: in this manner there may be a great *traffic* betwixt two towns or cities, as betwixt New York and the seaports of the different countries. Hence, though these terms are often used interchangeably, *traffic* has a more extended meaning than *trade.*

1. *Balance of Trade:* [BALANCE, B. 6.].

2. *Board of Trade, American:* In the United States there is no national control of trade matters, comparable with that of England, but the various cities of this country have organized civic Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce, as they are called in some instances, their purpose being to consider all questions relating to the commercial and other material interests of the respective cities. The earliest of these was organized in New York in 1768, followed by New Haven in 1794, and Philadelphia in 1833. All the other large cities of this country and many of the smaller ones have since then organized Boards of Trade, while many European cities possess similar institutions. In 1868 a National Board of Trade was organized in the United States, composed of the Boards of the various cities. This national body holds annual meetings.

3. *Board of Trade, English:* A committee of the Privy Council, presided over by a member of the Cabinet, and divided into seven departments, each having its separate staff: (1) The Harbour Department, which exercises a supervision over lighthouses, pilotage, foreshores, wrecks, quarantine, &c. Included in this department are the standard weights and measures offices. (2) The Marine Department, to which is entrusted the supervision of the registration, condition, and discipline of merchant ships; the superintendence of mercantile marine offices, and the prevention of crimping; the carrying out of the regulations with regard to the engagement of men and apprentices; the examination of officers; the investigation into cases of gross misconduct and wrecks, and generally the carrying out of the business imposed on the Board by the various Shipping Acts. (3) The Railway Department, which has the supervision of railways and railway companies, and which must be supplied with notices of application for railway acts, and with plans, before the relative bill can be brought before Parliament. Before a line is opened for traffic it must be inspected and approved by an inspector of this department, and the consent of the Board obtained; and notice of the occurrence of any accident must be sent to the department, when, if necessary, an enquiry is held into the cause of the accident. This department has also to keep a register of joint-stock companies, of the accounts of insurance companies, and to prepare provisional orders relating to gas, water, tramways, and electric lighting. It also deals with patents, designs, and trade-marks, copyright, art-unions, industrial exhibitions, and the Explosive Acts (1875). (4) The Financial Department, which has to keep the accounts of the Board, controlling its receipts and expenditure. This department has also to deal with Greenwich pensions, seamens' savings banks, the proper disposal of the effects of seamen dying abroad, wreck and salvage accounts, and the accounts of estates in bankruptcy. (5) The Commercial Department, whose duty it is to advise the Treasury and the Colonial and Foreign Offices on matters relating to tariffs and burdens of trade, to superintend the carrying out of the Acts relating to bankruptcy, and bills of sale; and to prepare the official volumes of statistics periodically issued, and also special statistical returns for the information of Parliament, chambers of commerce, and private individuals. (6) The Fisheries Department, to which is entrusted the carrying out of the various Acts relating to salt and freshwater fisheries, and the pollution of rivers. (7) The Establishment Department, which deals with establishment questions, copying, postage, &c., and has the care of the library of the Board.

4. *Fair Trade:* A title chosen in England by those who object to the Free Trade policy of that country, and desire a certain degree of protection, particularly against imports from protectionist countries.

¶ Used also adjectively.

5. *Free Trade:* [FREE-TRADE.]

trade-allowance, *s.* A discount allowed to dealers in or retailers of articles to be sold again.

trade-dollar, *s.* A silver dollar of 420 grains (.900 fine), formerly coined by the United States Mint for employment in trade with silver-using countries. It was never legal tender.

*** trade-fallen,** *a.* Fallen or brought low in one's trade or business.

*** trade-hall,** *s.* A large hall in a city or town where manufacturers, traders, &c., meet; also a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

trade-mark, *s.* An arbitrary symbol affixed by a manufacturer or merchant to particular goods or classes of goods. In all civilized communities trade-marks are protected by law, and nearly all nations have treaties or conventions securing reciprocity of protection. A trade-mark must consist of:

(1) A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or (2) A written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade-mark; or (3) A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, or fancy word or words not in common use.

To any one or more of these particulars there may be added any letters, words, or figures; but no trade-mark must be identical with one already registered for the same class of goods. In the United States copyright is not granted upon such marks, upon names of companies or articles, upon an idea or device, or upon prints or labels intended to be used for any article of manufacture. But protection can be obtained for such names or labels by applying for registry at the Patent Office, the fee for registering being $6.00 in the case of prints and labels and $25.00 in that of trade-marks. The "International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property," held in Paris in 1883, which formed an International Union since joined by many countries, extends its protection to trade-marks, an applicant for registration in any of the countries concerned being protected in the others, if applying to them within the fixed limit of time. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those used in the manufacture of paper, and now known as watermarks. Under English law the registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, and after a number of years as conclusive evidence to that effect. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, was passed, extended, and made much more stringent to protect the public from being defrauded by means of false trade descriptions or trade-marks. Every person guilty of an offence against this act is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine. Also to forfeit every chattel, article, instrument, or thing, by means of or in relation to which an offence has been committed. No proceedings can be taken to prevent the infringement of a trade-mark, unless such trade-mark has been duly registered according to law. [WATER-MARK.]

trade-name, *s.* A name invented or adopted to specify some article of commerce, or as the style of a business house.

trade-price, *s.* The price charged to dealers in articles to be sold again.

trade-sale, *s.* A sale or auction of goods suited to a particular class of dealers.

trade-wind, *s.*

Meteor. (*Pl.*): Certain ocean winds which, blowing constantly in one direction or very nearly so, can be calculated on beforehand by the mariner, and are therefore beneficial to trade. They exist on all open oceans to a distance of about 30° north and south of the equator, blowing from about the north-east in the northern, and from south-east in the southern hemisphere. Where they meet they neutralise each other, creating a region of calm north, and the same distance south of the equator. Atmospheric air expands by heat, and, expanding, naturally ascends, its place being supplied by a rush of colder, and consequently of denser air beneath. The process is continually in progress, to a great extent, everywhere throughout the tropics, but especially above the land. If the globe consisted solely of land, or solely of water, and had no rotation, the cold currents would travel directly from the north and south poles to the equator; but the rotation of the earth deflects them from their course. The

atmosphere lags behind the moving planet, especially at the equator, where the rotation is about a thousand miles an hour. Neither the direction nor the area of the trade-winds remains fixed. Since they supply the place of rarefied air, which is ascending, they must follow the movement of the sun, blowing to the point of greatest rarefaction, as a cold current coming through a keyhole goes to the fire. Hence, the area of the trade-winds extends from two to four degrees farther north than usual when the sun is at the Tropic of Cancer, and the same number of degrees farther south than usual when he is at the Tropic of Capricorn. In the former case the south-east trade-wind declines further from the east from its northern limit, sometimes passing the equator, while the north-east trade-wind approaches an easterly direction more than at other times. The region of calms also changes its position. As the difference of pressure is not great, the trade-wind is generally moderate in strength, especially in the opposite hemisphere from that in which the sun is at the time. The trade-winds were not known till Columbus's first voyage. They are most marked on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where they occur between 9° and 30° north, and between 4° and 22° south, in the former, and between 9° and 26°, north and between 4° and 23° south in the latter ocean, but become modified in the vicinity of land, so as to lose their distinctive character. In the Indian Ocean, and in south-eastern Asia they become altered into monsoons. [MONSOON.]

"A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cccIv.

trades-people, *s. pl.* People engaged in various trades.

trades-union, trade-union, *s.*

Hist.: An organized body of workmen in any trade, manufacture, or industrial occupation associated together for the promotion of their common interests. Specific aims may vary in different unions; but the following extract from the rules of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the most powerful trades-unions in England, will give a fair idea of their general objects:—

"The society shall be a trade society, and the objects for which it is established are: by the provision and distribution of funds, and by the other means hereafter mentioned, on the conditions set forth in these rules, to regulate the conditions of labour in the trades included in the society, and the relation of its members with them; to promote the general and material welfare of its members; to assist them when out of work and in distressed circumstances; to support them in case of sickness, accident, superannuation, and loss of tools by fire; to provide for their burial and the burial of their wives; and to aid other trade societies having for their objects, or one of them, the promotion of the interests of workmen."

The Trade Union is the lineal descendant of, and legitimately succeeds, the ancient guild, particularly the craft guild, the mediæval form of workingmen's associations. The gradual disappearance of the guilds was followed by a tendency to form workingmen's combinations, which was strongly frowned upon by the authorities, yet grew in their despite. After the establishment of the factory system of industry these crude combinations developed into the Trade Union, of the Nineteenth Century, which during much of the earlier portion of the century sustained a severe struggle for existence against the hostile force of the law. In the United States, in England, and on the continent of Europe, the history of the Trade Union has been one of combat with repressive laws, and the gradual passage of favoring edicts, until now they have as full protection under the law as any other trade corporations. This story of struggle particularly applies to England, in which country combinations of workmen were illegal previous to 1824, and where they did not obtain full legal protection till 1876. At present the organization of Trade Unions in Great Britain is superior to that of any other country, though the spirit of Trade Unionism has long been active in the United States, and numerous organizations, of greater or less scope, have been formed. At present the tendency in this country is strongly in the direction of the formation of great combinations of industry, many of the separate societies having united to form the Federation of Trade Unions, while the Knights of Labor is an organization made up of members from all trades. Efforts are being made by the leaders of the workingmen's associations to combine all the artisans of the United States into one grand association, of irresistible power in the event of a strike. Though these efforts do not seem likely to succeed, the strength of general combination is annually increasing. The Trade Union associations in Europe have been political rather than industrial, their efforts being strongly directed towards Socialism; but the International Labor Congresses which have been held have resulted in the formation of some excellent examples of the modern Trades Union in several of the European nations.

trades-unionism, *s.* The practices or principles of the members of trades-unions.

trades-unionist, *s.* A member of a trades-union; one who favours the system of trades-unions.

"It is gratifying to observe that the *trades-unionists* are under no delusions as to possible remedies for the existing depression."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

* **trades-woman,** *s.* A woman engaged or skilled in trade.

* **trāde,** *pret. of v.* [TREAD, *v.*]

trāde, *v.i. & t.* [TRADE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To barter or to buy and sell, as a business; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or the like; to carry on trade or commerce as a business; to traffic.

"The circulating capital with which he *trades*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. To barter, buy, or sell in a single instance; to make an exchange.

"In the mean time those who remained in the canoes *traded* with our people very fairly."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. To engage in affairs generally; to deal in any way; to have to do.

"To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sell or exchange in barter or commerce; to barter.

"They *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market."—*Ezekiel* xxvii. 13.

* 2. To frequent for purposes of trade.

"The English merchants *trading* those countreys."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 458.

* 3. To educate; to bring up; to train.

"Euery one of these colleges haue in like maner their professors or readers of the toonas and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade* vp the youth there abiding priuatlie in their halles."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* 4. To pass, to spend.

¶ *To trade on:* To take advantage of, to avail one's self of.

* **trād'-ĕd,** *a.* [TRADE, *v.*] Practised, versed, skilled, experienced.

"My will enkindled by mine eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **trāde'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *trade*, s.; *-full*(*l*).] Full of trade or business; engaged in trade; busy in traffic; commercial.

"Through the naked street,
Once haunt of *tradeful* merchants, springs the grass."
Warton: Pleasures of Melancholy.

* **trāde'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *trade*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of trade; not busy in trade.

"O'er generous glebe, o'er golden mines
Her beggared, famished, *tradeless* native roves."
Young: The Merchant, strain 5.

trād'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trade*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who is engaged in trade or commerce; a merchant, a tradesman.

"All the rich *traders* in the world may decay and break; but the poor man can never fail, except God himself turn bankrupt."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting: as, an East Indian *trader.*

trăd-ĕs-căn'-tĭ-a (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Named after the elder John Tradescant, apparently a Dutchman, appointed gardener to Charles I. in 1620. The younger Tradescant, son of the former, was also a botanist.]

Bot.: Spiderwort; an extensive genus of Commelynaceæ, from America and India. Sepals three, petals three, filaments covered with jointed hairs, capsule three-celled. About thirty species are often cultivated in flower-gardens. *Tradescantia virginica* is the Common Spiderwort. It is an erect lily-like plant, about a foot high, with lanceolate, elongated smooth leaves, and a crowded umbel of sessile and pubescent blue flowers. In Virginia it grows in shady woods. It has been given for snake bite, but is apparently only an emollient. *T. malabarica*, boiled in oil, is taken for itch and leprosy. In Brazil the rhizomes of *T. diuretica* are given in dysury, strangury, &c. Plants of this genus have served as material for important observations on the physiology of plants, Mr. Robert Brown having observed the rotation of the cell-contents in the hairs of the stamens, though they have since been discovered in many other plants. The stems, petioles, &c. also afford beautifully visible spiral, annular, and reticulated vessels.

† **trādeş'-fōlk** (*l* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *trade*, s., and *folk.*] People engaged in trade; tradespeople.

"By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands."—*Swift.*

trādeş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *trade*, s., and *man.*]

1. One engaged in trade; a trader, a shopkeeper.

"A soldier may be anything, if brave,
So may a *tradesman*, if not quite a knave."
Cowper: Hope, 210.

2. One who has a trade or handicraft; a mechanic. (*Scotch & Amer.*)

trą-dille', *s.* [See def.] The same as TREDILLE (q.v.).

"How far it [ombre] agreed with, and in what points it would be found to differ from *tradille*."—*Lamb: Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.*

trād'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [TRADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Engaged in trade; carrying on trade or commerce: as, a *trading* company.

2. Applied in a disparaging sense to a person whose public actions are regulated by his interests rather than by his principles; bearing the character of an adventurer; venal.

* **trading-flood,** *s.* A trade-wind (q.v.).

"They on the *trading-flood*
Ply, stemming nightly toward the Pole."
Milton: P. L., ii. 640.

trą-dĭ'-tion, * **tra-di-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *traditio* = a surrender, a delivery, a tradition, from *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado* = to deliver, to hand over; Fr. *tradition*; Sp. *tradicion*; Ital. *tradizione*. *Tradition* and *treason* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of handing over or delivering something in a formal or legal manner; delivery.

"A deed takes effect only from this *tradition* or delivery."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. The handing down of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, customs, or the like, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions, practices, customs, &c., from forefathers to descendants, by oral communication, without written memorial.

3. That which is handed down from father to son, or from ancestor to posterity by oral communication without written memorial; knowledge or belief transmitted from forefathers to descendants without the aid of written memorials.

II. *Scripture & Church History:*

1. A doctrine of divine authority, orally delivered. (See 1 Cor. xi. 2; 2 Thess. ii. 15; R. V.)

2. The oral law, said to have been given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai; in reality based on Rabbinical interpretations of the Mosaic Law.

"Making the Word of God of none effect through your *tradition*."—*Mark* vii. 9.

3. A term used in Article XXXIV. of the Anglican Church to denote customs, rites, forms, and ceremonies which have been transmitted by oral communication. Among these are the custom of bowing in the Creed at the name of Jesus, the postures customary in various church offices, and many other matters of long usage, which, though unwritten, are held to be obligatory as standing customs of the Church.

4. In the Roman Church tradition is used in the same sense as II. 1. The Council of Trent (Sess. iv., *de Canonicis Scripturis*) teaches that the truth of Christ is contained partly in

the sacred writings (thereafter enumerated), and partly in unwritten tradition received by the Apostles from Christ or from the Holy Ghost, and entrusted by them to the Church, and that Scripture and Apostolic tradition are alike to be reverenced.

5. *Muhammadanism:* A recital containing a sentence or declaration of Muhammad regarding some religious question, either moral, ceremonial, or theological.

"To prevent the manufacture of spurious *traditions*, a number of strict rules were laid down."—*Contemp. Review*, June, 1877, p. 55.

¶ *Tradition of the Creed:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The instruction formerly given on certain days to the catechumens upon the Creed at mass. The time and place varied in different Churches. In the Mozarabic Missal it still retains its place before the Epistle on Palm Sunday. At Rome it took place on the Wednesday in Mid-Lent.

Tradition Sunday, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Palm Sunday, from the fact that on that day the Creed was in many places formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday.

* **trą-dĭ'-tion,** *v.t.* [Tradition, *s.*] To transmit or hand down by way of tradition.

"This I may call a charitable curiosity, if true what is *traditioned*; that about the reign of king Henry the seventh, the owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to employ the more poor people thereupon."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*

trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *tradition*; *-al.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or handed down by tradition; derived from tradition; communicated or transmitted from ancestors to posterity by oral communication only, without written memorial; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence.

"The *traditional* commentary upon this ballad."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.* (Note.)

2. Based or founded on tradition; containing or consisting of traditions.

"We shall see its importance when we deal with the *traditional* legends of drought and darkness."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 110.

* 3. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.)

trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *traditional*; *-ism.*] [Tradition.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Adherence to tradition.

"Has given special strength to what was previously the weakest side of the Romanist position, its *traditionalism*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. *Philos.* (in this sense from Mod. Lat. *traditionalismus*): A system, founded by De Bonald (1754–1840), a French statesman and philosopher, which for some time had numerous adherents in France and Belgium. So far as the human mind is concerned traditionalism reduces intellectual cognition to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction through the medium of language, which was originally itself a supernatural gift. According to Ueberweg (*Hist. Philos.*, Eng. ed., ii. 339) "the whole philosophy of Bonald is controlled by the triadic formula: cause, means, effect. In cosmology the cause is God; the means is motion; the effect is corporeal existence. In politics these three terms become: power, minister, subject; in the family: father, mother, child. De Bonald applied these formulas to theology, and deduced from them the necessity of a Mediator. Hence, the following proposition: God is to the God-man what the God-man is to man." Traditionalism was condemned by the Congregation of the Index in 1855, and by the Vatican Council (1870) in the Constitution *Dei Filius.*

trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *traditional*; *-ist.*] One who holds to tradition or traditionalism.

trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *traditionalist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to traditionalism (q.v.).

"De Bonald was the chief of the so-called *traditionalistic* school."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 339.

* **trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *traditional*; *-ity.*] That which is handed down by tradition; tradition.

"Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality."—*Carlyle.*

trą-dĭ'-tion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *traditional*; *-ly.*]

1. In a traditional manner; by oral transmission from father to son, or from age to age.

"In fragments and pieces *traditionally* preserved in subsequent authors."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 135.

2. According to tradition.

"*Traditionally* related by Strabo."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

* **trą-dĭ'-tion-ąr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *traditionary*; *-ly.*] In a traditionary manner; by tradition; traditionally.

trą-dĭ'-tion-ą-rў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *tradition*, s.; *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Traditional (q.v.).

"That contempt for *traditionary* custom . . . which had gone far to bring about the ruin of the Roman empire."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions and explains the Scriptures by them.

trą-dĭ'-tion-ĕr, * **trą-dĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tradition*, s.; *-er.*] One who adheres to or acknowledges tradition.

"To ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were."—*Pilkington: Rem. on Scripture*, p. 15.

* **trăd'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *traditif*, from Lat. *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado* = to hand down.] Of or pertaining to tradition; based on tradition; traditional.

"A constant catholic *traditive* interpretation of scripture."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 9.

trăd'-ĭ-tor (pl. **trăd-ĭ-tōr'-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. = one who surrenders.] One who gives up or surrenders; a traitor, a surrenderer. Specif., in church history, a term of infamy applied to those Christians who, in the early ages of the church during the persecutions, handed over the copies of the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives.

"There were in the church itselfe *traditors*, content to deliuer vp the bookes of God by composition, to the end their owne liues might bee spared."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 82.

trą-dūçe', *v.t.* [Lat. *traduco* = to lead across, to derive, to convict, to prove guilty, from *trans* = across, and *duco* = to lead; Fr. *traduire*; Sp. *traducir*; Ital. *tradurre.*]

* 1. To translate from one language into another.

"Oftentimes the auctours and writers are dispraised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose workes: but of theim that cannot vnderstande theim."—*Golden Boke.* (Prol.)

* 2. To continue by deriving one from another; to propagate or reproduce, as animals; to distribute by propagation.

"From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 3. To transmit; to hand on.

"It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holiness to their children."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Angell & Zacharie.*

* 4. To draw aside from duty; to seduce.

"I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers."—*Beaum. & Fletcher.*

* 5. To represent, to exhibit, to display; to make an example of.

"For means of employment that which is most *traduced* to contempt."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. i.

6. To represent as blamable; to slander, to defame, to calumniate, to vilify; to misrepresent wilfully.

"I am *traduced* by tongues, which neither know
My faculties, nor person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

† **trą-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *traduce*; *-ment.*] The act of traducing; misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation, calumny, slander, obloquy.

"'Twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

* **trą-dūç'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *traducens*, pr. par. of *traduco.*] [Traduce.] Slandering, slanderous, calumniating.

trą-dūç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *traduc(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who derives or deduces.

2. One who traduces, slanders, or calumniates; a slanderer.

"He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

† 3. A seducer.

"The *traducer* is taken back in the good graces of religion when he is found to have made the mistake of legally marrying the girl whom he thought he had only seduced."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 3, 1887, p. 742.

† **trą-dū'-cian,** *s.* [Traducianist.]

trą-dū'-cian-ĭşm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *traducianismus*, from *tradux*, genit. *traducis* = a vine-branch, a layer.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine that the human soul, as well as the body, is produced by natural generation. St. Augustine seems to have inclined to this belief, without committing himself to it or, on the other hand, pronouncing in favour of the opinion that the soul was immediately created by God and infused into the embryo when sufficiently organized.

"These theses seem to involve . . . the doctrine of *Traducianism*, to which Augustine was in fact inclined on account of his doctrine of original sin."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 344.

trą-dū'-cian-ĭst, trą-dū'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *traducian(ism)*; *-ist.*]

Church Hist.: One who held that souls were transmitted by parents to their children, and that the stain of original sin was transmitted at the same time.

"The orthodox party were called *Traducianists* by the Pelagians, in connection with the doctrine of the transmission of original sin."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 419.

* **trą-dūç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *traduc(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

"Not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Capable of being traduced.

trą-dūç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Traduce.]

* **trą-dūç'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *traducing*; *-ly.*] In a traducing or slanderous manner; slanderously, calumniously.

* **trăd'-ŭct,** *s.* [Lat. *traductum*, neut. sing. of *traduco* = to translate.] [Traduce.] A translation.

"The *traduct* may exceed the original."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 46.

* **trą-dŭct',** *v.t.* [Traduct, *s.*] To derive, to deduce, to transmit, to propagate.

"For how this newly-created soul is infused by God, no man knows; nor how, if it be *traducted* from the parents, both their souls contribute to the making up a new one."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

trą-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *traductio*, from *traductus*, pa. par. of *traduco.*] [Traduce.]

* 1. Translation from one language to another.

"I confesse to deserue no merites for my *traduction* or any fame."—*Golden Boke.* (Prol.)

* 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

"Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 3. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation, reproduction.

"If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find,
A soul so charming from a stock so good."
Dryden: To the Mem. of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 23.

4. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. (Opposed to *infusion.*) [Traducianism.]

"There may be perhaps who will say, that the soul, together with life, sense, &c., are propagated by *traduction* from parents to children."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

* 5. Transition.

"The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

* 6. Conveyance, transportation; the act of transporting or transferring.

"Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **trą-dŭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *traduct*; *-ive.*] Capable of being deduced; derivable.

"Taking in any author of his *traductive* power."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

† **trą-făl'-gar,** *s.* [After Cape Trafalgar.]

Print.: A large size of type used for handbills or post-bills.

trăf'-fĭc, * **trăf'-fick,** * **traf-ficke,** * **traf-fike,** *s.* [Fr. *trafique*, a word of doubtful etymology. Diez compares O. Port. *trasfegar* = to decant, which he derives from Lat. *tra-* (for *trans*) = across, and a supposed Low Lat. *vico* = to exchange, from Lat. *vicis* = change; Ital. *traffico*, *trafico*; Sp. *trafico*, *trafago* = traffic, careful management; Port. *trafico*, *trafego.*]

* 1. Business; a matter of business; a transaction; subject.

"The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love . . .
Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet. (Prol.)

2. An interchange of goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade, commerce.

"Truth is not local, God alike pervades
And fills the world of *traffic* and the shades."
Cowper: Retirement, 120.

3. Dealings, intercourse.

4. Goods or persons passing or being conveyed to and fro along a railway, canal, steamboat route, or the like, viewed collectively.

"The increasing *traffic* on the road . . . showed that they were approaching the royal dwelling."—*Lady E. Buller: The Prophecy*, ch. iii.

* 5. Commodities; articles of trade; commodities for market.

"You'll see a draggled damsel here and there
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 10.

¶ For the difference between *traffic* and *trade*, see TRADE.

traffic-manager, *s.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return, *s.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway-line, canal, tramway, or the like.

"English railways closed generally ½ to ½ lower, the weekly *traffic-returns* being disappointing."—*Evening Standard*, Aug. 31, 1887.

traffic-taker, *s.* A computer of the returns of traffic on a particular railway line, canal, tramway, or the like.

trăf'-fĭc, * **trăf'-fĭck,** * **traf-ficke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *trafiquer*; cf. Ital. *trafficare, traficare*; Sp. *traficare, trafagar*; Port. *traficar, trafiquear.*] [TRAFFIC, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to carry on trade or commerce; to buy and sell goods; to deal.

"As soon as he came on board he gave leave to his subjects to *traffick* with us."—*Dumpier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

2. To have business; to deal; to have to do. [TRADE.]

B. *Transitive:*

1. To exchange in traffic; to trade, to barter.

"We shall at the best but *traffick* toys and baubles."—*Dr. H. More.*

* 2. To bargain, to negotiate, to arrange.

"He *trafficked* the return of King James."—*Drummond.*

* **trăf'-fĭc-ą-ble,** * **traf-fique-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *traffic*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

"Money . . . is, in some cases, a *traffiqueable* commodity."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. I., case 1.

trăf-fĭck-ĕr, * **traf-iq-uer,** *s.* [Eng. *traffic*, v.; *-er.*] One who traffics, trades, or deals; one who carries on trade or commerce; a trader. (Often used in a derogatory sense.)

"Lest these to some fell *trafficker* in slaves
We sold." *Glover: Athenaid*, bk. xiii.

* **trăf'-fĭc-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *traffic*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of traffic or trade.

trăg'-a-cănth, *s.* [Lat. *tragacanthum*, from *tragacantha*; Gr. τραγακάνθα (*tragacantha*) = *Astragalus creticus*: τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn. (See def.)]

1. *Bot., &c.:* A kind of gum obtained from various species of Astragalus. Formerly *Astragalus Tragacantha* was considered the chief; but it is now known that this species yields only a gummy juice employed in confectionery. Most of the real tragacanth comes from *Astragalus verus*, a bush about two or three feet high, with pinnate leaves having six, seven, or eight pairs of pointed leaflets. The midrib of the leaves terminates in a sharp, yellowish point; the flowers, which are yellow, are in axillary clusters, with cottony bracts. It is a native of northern Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. The gum exudes during summer in tortuous streams, which are allowed to dry on the plant. Other species that furnish it are *A. creticus* and *A. aristatus*, from Greece, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, &c., *A. gummifer*, from Mount Lebanon and Kurdistan, and *A. strobiliferus*, from the latter locality. Senegal Tragacanth is obtained from *Sterculia Tragacantha*, called also *S. pubescens.* It is a tree about thirty feet high, with deciduous leaves and reddish-brown flowers. It is a native of Sierra Leone and the regions adjacent. It was introduced into Britain in 1793 as a stove-plant. Hog tragacanth is the produce of *Prunus Amygdalus*, and is imported into Bombay from Persia.

2. *Chem., Arts, &c.:* When the true Tragacanth (that from the genus Astragalus) reaches England, it presents the appearance of dull-white, semi-transparent flakes, waved concentrically. It is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, and is difficult to powder unless raised to a temperature of 120°. It contains two distinct gums, gum arabic and bassorin. It is used in the arts as a glue. Formerly it was much employed in Britain to stiffen calico, and in France to stiffen and glaze silk. Shoemakers use the inferior kinds to glaze the margins of the soles of boots and shoes. It was formerly called Gum-dragon (q.v.).

3. *Pharm., &c.:* Tragacanth is used as an emollient and demulcent to suspend heavy powders, the water containing it being more viscous than if gum arabic were employed. There is a compound tragacanth-powder which may be given in irritation of the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs, pulmonary affections with tickling cough, &c. A thick layer of tragacanth placed over burns is useful in excluding the air.

trăg-ą-căn'-thĭne, *s.* [Eng. *tragacanth*; *-ine.*] A generic name sometimes applied to gums resembling Tragacanth (q.v.). (*Brande.*)

* **trăg'-ąl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.] Goatishness from high feeding; salaciousness, sensuality.

trą-ģē'-dĭ-ąn, *s.* [Fr. *tragédien*, from Lat. *tragœdus*; Gr. τραγῳδός (*tragōdos*) = lit., a goat-singer; hence a tragic poet and singer: τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat, and ᾠδός (*ōdos*), for ἀοιδός (*aoidos*) = a singer; ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song, an ode (q.v.).]

1. A writer of tragedy.

"The first *tragedians* found that serious style
Too grave for their uncultivated age."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. An actor of tragedy; a tragic actor. (Sometimes applied to an actor generally.)

"Tut, I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

trą-ģē'-dĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [Fr.] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

* **trą-ģē'-dĭ-ŏŭs,** * **tra-ge-dy-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *tragedy*; *-ous.*] Tragic, tragical.

"The *tragedious* troubles of the most chast and innocent Joseph."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

trăģ'-ĕ-dy, * **trag-e-die,** * **trag-e-dye,** *s.* [Fr. *tragédie*, from Lat. *tragœdia*; Gr. τραγῳδία (*tragōdia*) = lit., the song of the goat, from τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*), a song, an ode. Why called *the song of the goat* is uncertain, "whether because a goat was the prize for the best performance of that song in which the germs of the future tragedy lay, or because the first actors were dressed, like satyrs, in goatskins, is a question which has stirred abundant discussion, and will remain unsettled to the end." (*Trench: Study of Words*, lect. v.) "A third theory (yet more probable) is that a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song; a goat, as being the spoiler of vines, was a fitting sacrifice at the feast of Dionysus. In any case the etymology is certain." (*Skeat.*) Sp. & Ital. *tragedia.*]

1. A dramatic poem representing an important event, or a series of events, in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated, and which has generally a tragic or fatal catastrophe; that species of drama which represents a tragical situation or a tragical character. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of Dionysus. Thespis first introduced dialogue in the choral odes, and made one entire story occupy the pauses in the chorus. His first representation was in B.C. 535. He was succeeded by Phrynichus and Chœrilus, and is said to have written 150 pieces, none of which has come down to us. Æschylus (B.C. 525–456), added a second actor, diminished the parts of the chorus, and made the dialogue the principal part of the action. He also introduced scenery, and masks for the actors, and is also said to have introduced the custom of contending with trilogies, or three plays at a time. In his later years he added a third actor. Sophocles (B.C. 495–405), further improved the scenery and costume. In the hands of Euripides (B.C. 480–405) tragedy deteriorated in dignity; one of his peculiarities was the prologue, or introductory monologue, in which some god or hero opens the play, telling who he is, what has already happened, and what is the present state of affairs. He also invented tragi-comedy. The first Roman tragic poet was Livius Andronicus, a Greek by birth, who began to exhibit in B.C. 240. He was succeeded by Nævius (died B.C. 204), and Ennius (B.C. 239–169). The only complete Roman tragedies that have come down to us are the ten attributed to Seneca (A.D. 2–65.) The first English tragedy is *Gorboduc, or Ferrex & Porrex*, acted in 1562. [DRAMA.]

2. Tragedy personified, or the Muse of Tragedy.

"Sometimes let gorgeous *Tragedy*
In sceptred pall come sweeping by."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 97.

3. A fatal and lamentable event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorised violence.

"I look upon this now done in England as another sat of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

trăg-ĕl-ą-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tragelaph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: Bovine Antelopes; a sub-family of Bovidæ, with three genera: Oreas, Tragelaphus, and Portax.

trăg-ĕl'-ą-phŭs, *s.* Gr. τραγέλαφος (*tragelaphos*) = the goat-stag, a fabulous animal mentioned by Aristophanes and Plato.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tragelaphinæ (q.v.), with eight species, ranging over Africa, from the tropics southward. The head is peculiarly elongated and narrow; the horns, which are smaller in the female than in the male, are turned abruptly backward at their tips, after having been directed forwards and upwards in a lyrate manner.

* **traget,** * **trajet,** * **treget,** *s.* [O. Fr. *traject.*] [TRAJECT, *s.*] A juggling trick; an imposture. (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

* **tragetour,** * **tregetour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *trajectaire* = a juggler; one who leaps through hoops.] [TRAJECT, *s.*] A juggler, an impostor, a cheat.

"My sonne as gyle vnder the hat
With sleightes of a *tregetour*
Is hid." *Gower: C. A.*, fl.

* **tragetry,** * **tregetry,** * **tregettrie,** *s.* [TRAGET.] Trickery, cheating.

"I did hem a *tragetry*;
They know not all my *tregettrie*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

trăģ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Tragus, the Latinised name of an old German botanist, Hieronymus Bock. Ger. *bock* and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) both = goat.]

Bot.: A genus of Acalypheæ. Herbs or undershrubs, often climbing, found in the sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. Leaves serrate or lobed; male flowers numerous, with a tripartite calyx and three stamens, females with a six-partite calyx and a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. Some species sting almost like nettles. *Tragia involucrata*, a shrubby twiner, with the flowers in leaf-opposed racemes, *T. cannabina*, with hemp-like leaves, and *T. Mercurialis*, an annual erect plant, named from its resemblance to the Dog's Mercury (q.v.), are Indian species, and, like the *T. voluhilis* of America, are solvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The root of *T. involucrata* is used in India as an alterative in venereal diseases; the fruit, made into a paste, is applied to boils to promote suppuration.

trăģ'-ĭc, * **trăģ'-ĭck,** * **trag ik,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *tragique*, from Lat. *tragicus*; Gr. τραγικός (*tragikos*) = goatish, tragic; from τραγος (*tragos*) = a goat; Sp. & Ital. *tragico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy.

"There never yet, on *tragic* stage,
Was seen so well a painted rage
As Oswald showed." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 9.

2. Characterized by, or accompanied with bloodshed or loss of life; mournful, lamentable, sad, tragical.

"Noble, valiant, princes . . . have had a miserable *tragik* ende."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. viii.

3. Expressive of tragedy or the loss of life.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A writer or composer of a tragedy.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama.

***trăġ'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *tragic; -al.*] The same as TRAGIC (q.v.).

"Very *tragical* mirth."
Midsummer Night's Dream.

trăġ'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tragical; -ly.*]

1. In a tragic or tragical manner; as befits tragedy.

"Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager: and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically.*"—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. Mournfully, sadly, lamentably.

"Proceede to the rest of our voyage, which ended *tragically.*"—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 164.

***trăġ'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tragical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tragical; sadness, mournfulness.

"And we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event, as in the insolence of the undertaking."—*Decay of Piety.*

***trăġ'-ĭc-lȳ,** ***trăġ'-ĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tragic; -ly.*] Tragically, sadly, mournfully.

"I shall sadly sing, too *trägickly* inclin'd."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 102.

trăġ-ĭ-cŏm'-ĕ-dȳ, *s.* [Eng. *tragi-*, for *tragic*, and *comedy*; Fr. *tragicomédie.*] A kind of dramatic poem in which tragic and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

"Shakspeare had borrowed from Whetstone the plot of the noble *tragicomedy* of *Measure for Measure.*"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***trăġ-ĭ-cŏm'-ĭc,** ***trăġ-ĭ-cŏm'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *tragi-*, for *tragic*, and *comic, comical*; Fr. *tragicomique.*] Pertaining to tragicomedy; partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

"The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama."—*Gay: What d'ye call it.*

***trăġ-ĭ-cŏm'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *tragicomical; -ly.*] In a tragicomical manner.

"Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got." *Brampton.*

***trăġ-ĭ-cŏm-ĭ-pas'-tŏr-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *tragi*(*c*), *comi*(*c*), and *pastoral.*] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry.

trăġ'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [TRAGIC.]

Anat.: The Muscle of the Tragus. [TRAGUS, ¶.]

trăġ-ŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Antelopes, with goat-like horns, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

trăġ'-ō-păn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τραγόπαν (*tragopan*) = a Goat-Pan, a fabulous bird, said to inhabit Ethiopia (*Plin.* x. 70.).]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of Ceriornis, a genus of Lophophorinæ. The head is crested, but naked on the cheeks and round the eyes, a horn-like caruncle projecting backwards from behind each eye, and a loose, inflatable wattle hanging beneath the bill. The tarsi are spurred in the males. There are five species from the forests of the Himalayas, from Cashmere to Bhootan and Western China. They are birds of beautiful plumage, somewhat resembling pheasants, but more bulky in form, and with rounded tails of moderate length. It is probable that they might be acclimatised, and, with a little care, domesticated in America.

trăġ-ō-pō'-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat, and πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard. Named from the beautifully-bearded fruit.]

Bot.: Goat's-beard; a genus of Scorzonereæ. Heads solitary, yellow or purple. Involucre single, of eight to ten connected scales; pappus feathery, receptacle naked; fruit, slender, muricate, with a long beak. Known species about twenty, from Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. One species, salsify or salsafy (*T. porrifolium*), a native of Europe, is cultivated as a garden vegetable in the United States and elsewhere for the sake of its root, which is delicate and pleasant in its flavor, and cooked in a certain way has a taste resembling that of the oyster, whence it is popularly known as Oyster Plant. The root is long and tapering. *T. pratensis*, the Yellow Goat's Beard, was formerly cultivated in England for its roots, which resemble salsify in quality. [SALSIFY.]

trăġ'-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Whip-snakes (q.v.), with four species, ranging from Bengal to China, the Philippines, Java, and Celebes. Body and tail exceedingly slender, slightly compressed; head depressed, very long, with the snout long and pointed.

trą-gū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tragul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Chevrotains; the sole family of the section Tragulina, intermediate in structure between the Cervidæ and the Suidæ. Owing to the absence of horns and the prominence of their canine teeth, these animals are often, wrongly, called Pigmy Musk Deer, though they have no musk-secreting gland, nor, except the trivial characters noted above, any special affinities with the genus Moschus (q.v.), with which they were formerly grouped to form the family Moschidæ. Of this classification Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xv. 430) says: "There has scarcely been a more troublesome and obstinate error in zoology than in this association of animals so really distinct." There are two genera, Tragulus (q.v.) and Hyomoschus. [WATER-CHEVROTAIN.]

2. *Palæont.:* *Hyomoschus crassus*, differing only in size from the modern species, has been found in Miocene deposits at Sansan, Gers, France.

trăġ-ų-lī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tragul(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A section of Selenodont Artiodactyles. Upper canines well-developed, especially in males, narrow and pointed; four complete toes on each foot; no frontal appendages. They ruminate, but the stomach has only three distinct compartments, the manyplies, or third stomach, of the Pecora being absent.

trăġ'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tragulidæ (q.v.). They are the smallest of the recent Ungulates, and in outward appearance resemble the Agoutis rather than the rest of the order. The best known species are *Tragulus javanicus*, *T. napu*, *T. kanchil*, and *T. stanleyanus*, from the Malay Peninsula, or the islands of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago; and *T. memmina*, from Ceylon and Hindustan.

trăġ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Anat.: A conical prominence, usually covered with hairs in front of the concha of the external ear, and projecting backwards over the *meatus auditorius.*

¶ *Muscle of the Tragus:*

Anat: A flat bundle of short fibres, running nearly vertically, and covering the outer surface of the tragus. Called also Tragicus.

***traic-tise,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A treatise (q.v.).

***trāie,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *betray* (q.v.).] To betray.

"Whan that she saw that Demophon her *traied.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Phillis.

trāilk, *v.i.* [Sw. *trœka* = to walk with difficulty.] To wander idly from place to place; to lounge. (*Scotch.*)

"Coming *traiking* after them for their destruction."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxiv.

trāilk'-ĕt, *a.* [Eng. *traik; -et.*] Fatigued and bedraggled. (*Scotch.*)

T'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. letter *T*, and *rail.*]

Railway: A rail having two flanges above, which form a wide tread for the wheels of the rolling stock. The vertical web is gripped by the chairs, which are spiked to the ties.

trāil, ***traile,** ***trayl,** ***trayle,** ***trayl-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *trailler* = to wind yarn, to hunt the trail of a deer; from *traaïl* = a reel to wind yarn on, from Low Lat. *trahale* = a reel, a sledge, from Lat. *traho* = to drag, to draw; *traha*, *tragula* = a sledge; Low Lat. *traga* = a harrow; *traho* = to harrow; cf. Fr. *traille* = a ferry-boat dragged across a river by help of a rope; Dut. *treylen* = to draw or drag a boat with a rope; Sp. *trailla* = a drag for levelling ground; Port. *tralha* = a dragnet.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw or drag behind and along the ground.

"The wounded hand
Trail'd the long lance that mark'd with blood the sand." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 748.

* 2. To drag along behind one.

"Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,402.

* 3. To tread down, as grass, by walking on it; to lay flat.

"Our little life is but a gust,
That bends the branches of thy tree,
And *trails* its blossoms in the dust."
Longfellow: Suspiria.

4. To hunt or follow by the track or trail; to track.

"A careful pointer will show signs of game, and commence *trailing* him, for the scent is strong."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 421.

* 5. To interweave; to adorn.

"*Trayled* with ribbands diversly distraught."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 2.

6. To quiz, to draw out, to play upon; to take advantage of the ignorance of. (*Prov.*)

"I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent: that is, playing on her ignorance; her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

II. *Mil.:* To carry, as a rifle, in an oblique, forward position, the piece being held in the right hand in front of the breech: as, To *trail* arms.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be trailed or dragged along the ground behind anything.

"The chariot flies and Hector *trails* behind."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 24.

* 2. To saunter, to walk idly or lazily.

"He *trails* along the streets."—*Character of a Town-Gallant* (1675), p. 5.

3. To sweep or be drawn over a surface.

"And through the momentary gloom
Of shadows o'er the landscape *trailing.*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

4. To fall or hang down.

"Rending her yellow locks, like wyrie gold
About her shoulders carelesslie downe *trailing.*"
Spenser: Ruines of Time.

5. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant; to grow with long shoots or stems, so as to need support.

* 6. To extend, to stretch.

"Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the seaward."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 615.

trāil (1), ***traile** (1), ***trayl,** ***trayle,** *s.* [TRAIL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A vehicle dragged or drawn along; a sled, a sledge.

"They frank or keepe certaine dogs not much vnlike wolues, which they yoke togither, as we do oxen and horses, to a sled or *traile.*"—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 37

2. Anything drawn out to a length.

"A sudden Star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 127.

3. Anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

"Chaf'd by the speed, it fir'd: and as it flew,
A *trail* of following flames ascending drew."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 692.

* 4. A moving along the ground; a crawl.

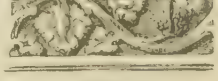
"The serpentes twine, with hasted *traile* they glide
To Pallas temple and her towres of heighte."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneid ii.

5. Mark or track left by anything pursued; track or scent followed by a hunter.

"This brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As it hath used to do." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

6. An Indian footpath or road; a path made by Indians travelling.

7. The act of playing upon or taking advantage of one's ignorance. (See example under TRAIL, *v.*, A. I. 6.) (*Prov.*)



TRAIL.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A running enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, &c., in the hollow mouldings of Gothic architecture.

2. *Ordn.:* The end of a stock of a gun-carriage, which rests upon the ground when a

gun is unlimbered, or in position for firing. The stock proper is inserted into a forked iron plate, the lunette, having a loop wrought on its outer extremity, which is passed over the pintle-hook of the limber when the gun is limbered up.

trail-board, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the curved boards on each side of the stem, reaching from it to the figure-head.

trail-car, *s.* [See TRAILER, *s.*, 3.]

trail-net, *s.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat; or by two persons on opposite banks in sweeping a stream.

trāil (2), ***traile** (2), *s.* [Fr. *treille* = trellis.] A sort of trellis or frame for running or climbing plants.

"Out of the presse I me withdrow therefore,
And set me downe alone behind a *traile*,
Full of leaues, to see a great merualle."
Chaucer: La Belle Dame sans Mercie.

trāil (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *entrail* (q.v.).]

Cook.: Intestines of certain birds, as the snipe, and fishes, as the red mullet, which are sent to the table instead of being extracted or drawn. The name is sometimes given to the entrails of sheep.

***trāil'-băs-tŏn,** *** trayl-bas-ton,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tray* (= Lat. *trahe*) = deliver up, take away, *le* def. article, and *baston* = a wand of office.]

Old Law: One of a company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of their body. They were so called because they carried (or trailed) sticks, and committed acts of violence. They arose in the reign of Edward I., and judges were appointed expressly to try them.

trāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trail*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which trails.

"With many a deep-hued bell-like flower
Of fragrant *trailers.*" *Tennyson: Eleanore.*

2. *Specif.:* A self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes.

3. A car attached to the grip-car of a cable line, or to the motor-car of an electric line.

trāil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRAIL, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Of an elongated prostrate habit of growth.

trailing-axle, *s.* An axle behind the driving-axle in British locomotives.

trailing-spring, *s.* In locomotives, the springs fixed on the axle-boxes of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive-engine, which bear slightly against the side frames, so as to leave as much weight as possible upon the driving-springs, and to assist in deadening any shock which may take place.

trailing-wheel, *s.* One of the wheels of a locomotive not concerned in the driving.

trāin, *trayne, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *trahiner, traïner*; Fr. *traîner* = to drag, to draw, to trail, from O. Fr. *trahin, traïn* = a train of men, from Low Lat. *trahino* = to drag; extended from Lat. *traho* = to draw; Ital. *trainare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To drag or draw along; to trail.

"In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery."
Milton: P. L., vi. 553.

***2.** To draw, to entice, to allure; to attract by persuasion promise, stratagem, artifice, or the like.

3. To bring up, to educate, to teach; to rear and instruct.

"You have *trained* me like a peasant."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

4. To form to any practice by exercise; to discipline, to drill; to practise and make perfect in any exercise.

"Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued."—*Genesis* xiv. 14.

5. To break, tame, and render docile; to render able to perform certain feats: as, To *train* dogs.

6. To render fit and capable of undergoing some unusual feat of exertion by proper regimen and exercise; to increase the powers of endurance of, especially as a preparative to some contest.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hort.:* To lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth and lopping or pruning.

"With pleasure more than ev'n their fruits afford;
Which, save himself who *trains* them, none can feel."
Cowper: Task, iii. 411.

2. *Mining:* To trace, as a lode or vein, to its head.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To travel by train. [DETRAIN, ENTRAIN.]

2. To go into or be in training for some feat, contest, competition, or profession.

¶ *To train a gun:*

Mil.: To point it at some object, either before or abaft the beam, that is, not directly transverse to a vessel's side.

"The electrician proposes to *train* and fire nearly a dozen *guns* at once, if there should be so many, and to light up the circumjacent sea."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

trāin, * trayn, * trayne, * treine, *s.* [Fr. *train* = a great man's retinue, the train or hinder part of a beast; *traine* = a sled, a sledge, a drag-net; O. Fr. *trahin, train* = a train of men.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A plot.

"So that I fele in conclusion,
With her *traines* that they woll me shend."
Chaucer: The Floure of Courtesie.

2. A number or body of attendants or followers; a retinue.

"My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

3. A consecution or series of persons or things in order.

"Though 'tis a *train* of stars, that, rolling on,
Rise in their turn, and in the zodiac run."
Dryden: Eleonora, 149.

4. A consecution or succession of connected things.

"Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order."—*Locke.*

5. A company in order; a procession.

"Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy *train*,
To traverse climes beyond the western main."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

6. A company.

"Which of this princely *train*
Call ye the warlike Talbot?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

***7.** (*Pl.*): Troops, army.

"Let our *trains*
March by us." *Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

***8.** Series, consecution, order.

"Passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

9. State of procedure; regular method; course, progress, process.

"If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature."—*Swift.*

10. That which is drawn or dragged along or after, as:

*(1) The hinder part of a beast. (*Cotgrave.*)

(2) That part of a gown, robe, or the like, which trails behind the wearer.

"*Trains* are, it is true, more worn than they used to be, but are by no means the necessary adjunct of an evening toilette."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

*(3) The tail of a comet, meteor, or the like.

"Stars with *trains* of fire."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

*(4) The tail of a bird.

"The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*(5) The rear part of an army.

"Followed couertly the hynder *trayne* of the Scottes, who had horses so charged with baggage, y^t they might scaut go any gret pace."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxvi.

(6) A peculiar kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, &c. (Fr. *traineau.*)

11. A trap for an animal. (*Prov.*)

"The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game."—*Temple.*

12. Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. (*Prov.*)

13. A continuous line or series of carriages on a railway coupled together with the engine.

"Brakes are furnished capable of bringing the *train* to a standstill in a distance of sixteen yards."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887.

14. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine.

"Shall he who gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?"—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

*15. (See extract.)

"The *train* or counter-tide which frequently runs there with great rapidity."—*Chapman: Facts & Remarks Relative to the Witham & the Welland* (1800), p. 35.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted in regular consecution: as, the *train* of a watch; the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement.

2. *Metall.:* Two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill and worked as one system.

3. *Ordnance:*

(1) A certain number of field or siege pieces, organized and equipped for a given duty. [SIEGE-TRAIN.]

(2) The trail of a gun-carriage.

train-band, trained-band, *s.* A band or company of a force partaking of the nature both of militia and volunteers, instituted by James I. and dissolved by Charles II. The term was afterwards applied to the London militia, from which the 3rd regiment of the line originated. [BUFF (2), *s.*, 3. (1).]

"The *train-bands* were under arms all night."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

train-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds up a train; one who holds up or supports the long state robes of a lady or public officer.

2. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any Humming-bird of the genera Lesbia and Cynanthus. The tail is forked, with the outer feathers excessively elongate; bill very short and straight. Four species have been described, from the highlands of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

train-boy, *s.* A newsboy on a railroad train. (*U. S.*)

train-mile, *s.*

Rail: A unit of work in railway accounts, one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

train-road, *s.* A construction railway; a slight railway for small loads.

train-tackle, *s.*

Ordn.: A purchase by which a gun-carriage is secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, to prevent running out while loading.

train-way, *s.* A hinged platform which forms a bridge leading from a wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat.

trāin (2), ***traine,** *s.* [O. Dut. *traen* = a tear . . . train-oil; Dut. *traan* = a tear . . . train-oil; cf. Dan. & Sw. *tran* = train-oil, blubber; Ger. *thran* = train-oil; *thräne* = a tear, a drop exuding from a vine when cut; Low Ger. *traan* = train-oil; *trane* = a tear. *Train-oil* is thus oil forced out by boiling.] The same as TRAIN-OIL (q.v.).

train-oil, * traine-oile, * trane-oil, * trayn-oil, *s.* Oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

"A kind of cloth which they weaue, and sell to the merchants of Norwaie, togither with their butter, fish, either salted or dried, and their *traine-oile.*"—*Holinshed: Descript. Brit.*, ch. x.

trāin'-ą-ble, * trayn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *train*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being trained or educated.

*** traine,** *v.* & *s.* [TRAIN.]

trāined, *pa. par.* & *a.* [TRAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Educated, taught; formed by training; experienced by practice or exercise.

***2.** Having a train.

"He swooping went
In his *train'd* gown about the stage."
Ben Jonson: Horace's Art of Poetry.

*** trained-band,** *s.* A train-band (q.v.).

"So artfully managed the *trained-bands*, that they took part with the rebels, and quitting the duke joined Wyat."—*State Trials:* 1 *Mary* (an. 1554); *Sir T. Wyat.*

*** trāin'-ęl,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A trail-net, a drag-net.

trāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *train*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who trains up; an instructor; specif., one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for the performance of feats requiring physical qualities, as an oarsman for a

boat-race, a horse for racing, a pugilist for a prize-fight, a greyhound for coursing, &c.

"If the horses had the least fear of their *trainer* a stampede would in all probability result."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

2. A wire or wooden frame to which flowers or shrubs are fastened.

3. A militia-man when called out for training or exercise.

trāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Educating, teaching, or forming by practice or exercise.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of training or educating; education.

2. The act or process of preparing for some unusual feat requiring physical qualities by increasing the powers of endurance. The main requisite in athletic training is to get rid of all superfluous flesh, which consists chiefly of the fatty tissue of the body. This is chiefly effected by perspiration induced by violent exercise and warm clothing, or sometimes by the use of the Turkish bath. The length of time during which the training must be continued depends of course greatly on the condition of the person undergoing the process.

3. The state of being in a fit condition for undertaking some feat requiring physical exertion.

4. The drilling or exercising of troops: as, The militia were called out for their annual *training.*

II. *Hort.:* The operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable to that end.

training-bit, *s.*

Manége: A wooden gag-bit used when training vicious horses.

training-college, *s.* The same as NORMAL-SCHOOL (q.v.).

training-day, *s.* The day on which the militia are called out to be reviewed. (*Amer.*)

training-halter, *s.*

Manége: A halter made in the same manner as a riding-bridle, with the exception of having short instead of long cheeks, which are provided with rings into which bit-straps may be buckled.

training-level, *s.*

Ordn.: An instrument for levelling or training guns.

training-pendulum, *s.*

Ordn.: An instrument having a pendulum and a level member, with a glass and bubble, used in training guns to any required elevation.

training-school, *s.*

1. A school for practical instruction in any art. (*U. S.*)

2. A school for the instruction of teachers; a normal school. In England termed a *training college.*

training ship, *s.* A ship provided with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea. The first training ship was placed on the Thames, at London, England, in 1786, by the Marine Society which Jonas Hanway had founded 30 years before. The first in the United States was the St. Mary's, established by the New York Nautical School to train boys for the merchant service. This school was founded about 20 years ago, and turns out about thirty well-educated young seamen each year. A ship for training homeless boys for the navy and the mercantile marine was stationed on the Thames in 1866. These two examples have been followed elsewhere, and much benefit has resulted. Training ships also exist in connection with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for the exercise of the students in naval duty and discipline.

training-stable, *s.* An establishment where horses are trained for racing.

training-wall, *s.* A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbour.

† **trāin'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *train* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] One who travels by train.

* **trāin'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *train* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Belonging or pertaining to train-oil.

trāipse, *v.i.* [TRAPES.] To walk like a slut or slattern; to walk carelessly.

"Lo, next two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 141.

* **trais,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *traits.*] [TRACE (2), *s.*] Traces.

* **traise,** * **trashe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *traissant*, pr. par. of *trair* = to betray.] To betray.

"Machog, the Scottes kyng, that wild, thorgh traitourie,
Haf *traised* Edward the kyng, that in the north was rife."
Robert de Brunne, p. 61.

trāit (or as **trā),** *s.* [Fr. = a draught, line, streak, or stroke, from *trait* (O. Fr. *traict*), pa. par. of *traire;* Lat. *traho* = to draw.] [TRACE (2), *s.*]

1. A stroke, a touch.

"By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

* **trāit'-ēur** (*ē* long), *s.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur.

trāit'-ŏr, * **trait-our,** * **trait-oure,** * **trat-our,** * **trayt-or,** * **trayt-our,** * **trayt-oure,** * **trait-ur,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *traïtor, traïteur*, from Lat. *traditorem*, accus. of *traditor* = one who betrays; *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado* = to hand over, to betray: *trans* = over, and *do* = to give; Fr. *traitre;* Sp. *traidor;* Port. *traditor;* Ital. *traditore.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place entrusted to his defence, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; one who takes up arms and levies war against his country; one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [TREASON.]

"Forthwith that Edward be pronounced a *traitor*,
And all his lands and goods be confiscate."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

2. One who betrays his trust; one who is guilty of perfidy or treachery.

B. *As adj.:* Traitorous, treacherous.

"False *traitour* squire, false squire of falsest knight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 52.

* **traitor-friend,** *s.* One who, while pretending to be a friend, is really an enemy and a traitor.

"Far the blackest there, the *traitor-friend.*"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 567.

† **traitor-hearted,** *a.* Having the heart of a traitor; false-hearted. (*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthure.*)

* **trāit'-ŏr,** *v.t.* [TRAITOR, *s.*] To act the traitor towards; to betray.

"*Traitored* by a sight
Most woful." *Drummond: Dispraise of Beauty.*

* **trāit'-ŏr-ĕss,** * **trat-our-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *traitor; -ess.*] A female traitor; a traitress.

"That false *tratouresse* untrew."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **trait-or-ie,** * **trayt-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *traitor*, s.; *-y.*] Treachery, treason.

"Their confessions in the eare, of all *trayterie* the fountayne."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

† **trāit'-ŏr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *traitor; -ism.*] The quality or state of being traitorous; treachery, treason.

"The same cause of treachery and *traitorism* to the interests of universal humanity."—*H. Nicoll: Great Movements*, p. 268.

* **trāit'-ŏr-lȳ,** * **trayt-er-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *traitor; -ly.*] Treacherous, traitorous.

"But what talk we of these *traitorly* rascals?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

trāit'-ŏr-ŏŭs, * **trayt-er-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *traitor*, s.; *-ous.*]

1. Acting the traitor; guilty of treason; treacherous, perfidious.

"The revenges we are bound to take upon your *traitorous* father."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. Characterized by or consisting in treason; implying treason; treasonable.

"What means that *traitorous* combination?"
Dryden: The Medal, 205

trāit'-ŏr-ŏŭs-lȳ, * **trayt-er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *traitorous; -ly.*] In a traitorous or treacherous manner; like a traitor; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously, perfidiously.

"Harmless Richard was murdered *traitorously.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* **trāit'-ŏr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *traitorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery, perfidy.

trāit'-rĕss, *s.* [Eng. *traitor; -ess.*] A woman who betrays her country or her trust; a female traitor.

"*Traitress*, restore my beauty and my charms."
Dryden: Aurengzebe, v. 1.

¶ Formerly used adjectively with feminine nouns. [TRAITOR, B.]

"By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 115.

* **tra-jĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio* = to throw over or across: *trans* = across, and *jacio* = to throw.] To throw or cast over or through.

"*Trajected* through a glass prism."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 691.

* **trăj'-ĕct,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *trajectus* = a passage across, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio.*] [TRAJECT, *v.*]

1. A ferry; a passage or place for crossing water in a boat.

"Bring them, I pray thee, with imagined speed
Unto the *traject*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

2. A trajectory.

"The *traject* of comets."—*Isaac Taylor.* (*Webster.*)

3. The act of throwing across; transportation, transmission, transference.

* **tra-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *trajectio*, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio* = to throw over or across.] [TRAJECT, *v.*]

1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across.

"The colours generated by the *trajection* of light through drops of water."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 689.

2. Transposition.

"For there seems to be such a *trajection* in the words."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

tra-jĕc'-tōr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *trajectoire* = casting, thrusting, throwing, as if from a Lat. *trajectorius* = pertaining to projection, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio* = to throw across.] [TRAJECT, *v.*]

1. *Dynamics:* The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

"They were not likely to be low in comparison with the *trajectories* of English sporting rifles."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. *Geom.:* A curve or surface which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle.

* **tra-jet,** *s.* [TRAJECT, *s.*] Passage over or across.

* **tra-jet-our,** *s.* [TRAGETOUR.]

* **tra-jet-ry,** *s.* [TRAGETRY.]

* **tra-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tralatio, translatio*, from *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfero* = to transfer (q.v.).] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

"The broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 80.

* **trăl-a-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [TRALATION.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

* **trăl-a-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *tralatitius, translatitius.*] [TRALATION.] Metaphorical; not literal.

"After showing as accurately as possible the primary signification of a word, and the *tralatitious* one if it has a *tralatitious* meaning I adduce single examples of the different uses."—*Christie: Etienne Pasquier*, p. 237.

* **trăl-a-tĭ'-tious lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tralatitious; -ly.*] Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

"Written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

* **tra-lĭn'-ē-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *trans* = across, and *linea* = a line.] To deviate from a straight direction.

"If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?"
Dryden: Wife of Bath, 194.

* **tra-lūçe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *traluceo* = to shine across or through.] [TRANSLUCENT.] To shine through.

"The *tralucing* fiery element."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, second day, first week, 880.

* **tra-lū'-çen-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *tralucen(t); -cy.*] The same as TRANSLUCENCY (q.v.).

"The primary and most genuinary affection is its *tralucency.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

*** tra-lū'-cent,** *a.* [Lat. *tralucens*, pr. par. of *tralucco* = to shine through or across: *trans* = across, through, and *luceo* = to shine.] Transparent, translucent.

"Look thou, too, in this *tralucent* glass."
Drayton: Ideas; To Time.

trăm (1), *s.* [Orig. meaning, a beam or bit of cut wood, hence, a shaft of a sledge or cart, the sledge itself; Sw. dial. *tromm, trönm, trumm;* O. Sw. *trām, trum* = a piece of a large tree cut up into logs; Low Ger. *traam* = a balk, a beam; O. Dut. *drom;* O. H. Ger. *dram, tram* = a beam.] (See extract under TRAM-ROAD.)

1. The shaft of a cart or truck. (*Prov.*)

2. A four-wheeled truck for carrying a corve, hutch, or basket on a pair of rails in a mine, or in carrying the coal or ore.

3. One of the rails of a tram-road.

4. A tramway.

5. A tram-car or tramway-car.

"In size the cars are hardly as large as the single-horsed *trams* employed on some of the less important London roads."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887.

¶ The words *tram, tramway, tram-car, tram-line*, &c., are distinctively British, and are rarely, if ever, used in America.

tram-car, *s.* The same as TRAMWAY-CAR (q.v.).

tram-line, *s.* A tramway.

"The placing of several rows of chairs for the audience, the *tram-line* dividing the two."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887.

tram plate, *s.* A flat iron plate, used as a rail.

tram-road, *s.* A road in which the track for the wheels is made of timbers, flat stones, or iron, while the horse-track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses; a tramway (q.v.).

"About A.D. 1800 a Mr. Benjamin Outram made certain improvements in connection with railways for common vehicles, which gave rise to the silly fiction (ever since industriously circulated) that *tram-road* is short for *Outram-road*, in ignorance of the fact that the accent alone is sufficient to show that *Outram*, if shortened to one syllable, must become *Out* rather than *ram* or *tram*."—*Skeat: Etym. Dict.*, s.v. *Tram.*

tram-staff, *s.*

Milling: A miller's straight-edge.

tram-wheel, *s.* A wheel used on the small cars employed in mining and excavating operations, and which run on what in England are known as tramways.

trăm (2), *s.* [Ital. *trama*, from Lat. *trama* = a weft.]

Silk: A thread of silk formed of two or more singles twisted together in a direction opposite to that of the singles; used for the shoot or weft of some description of goods. Organzine is double-twisted like a rope.

trā'-ma, *s.* [Lat. = a weft.]

Bot.: The substance which separates the two surfaces of the gills in an Agaricus, or of two contiguous pores in Polyporus. The trama varies so greatly in character in different genera as to afford an excellent criterion for their distinction.

trăm'-ble, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

trăm'-mel, * tram-el, * tram-ayle, * tram-ell, * tram-mell, *s.* [Fr. *tramail, trémail* = a net for partridges; *trameau* = a drag-net, from Low Lat. *tramacula, tramagula* = a trammel; cf. Ital. *tramaglio* = a drag-net, a trammel; Sp. *trasmallo;* Port. *trasmalho.* The ultimate origin is prob. Lat. *tres* = three, and *macula* = a mesh.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A net for confining or binding up the hair.

"Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In breaded *trammels.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 16.

(2) A long sweep-net for birds or for fish.

"The song of the . . . maigres causes their own presence to be known, and enables the fishermen to capture them in their *trammels.*"—*Field*, Sept. 3, 1887.

(3) A shackle to put on a horse's leg to teach him to pace.

(4) A hook hung in a chimney for supporting pots, kettles, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which hinders activity, freedom of motion, or progress; an impediment; a shackle.

"At this Godolphin rose, said something about the *trammels* of office and his wish to be released from them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Carpentry:*

1. An ellipsograph consisting of a cross with two grooves, which form guides for two pins on a beam compass. The pencil on the beam is directed in a prescribed elliptical path as the pins slide in the grooves. Each pin travels in its own groove, and makes four strokes for each revolution of the pencil. This double reciprocation has occasioned its adoption in machines which require speedy motion.

TRAMMEL.

"Many mechanical persons near me are acquainted with a carpenter's *trammel.*"—*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 101.

2. A beam-compass (q.v.).

trammel-net, *s.*

1. A kind of net for sea-fishery, anchored and buoyed, the back-rope being supported by cork ropes, and the foot-rope kept close to the bottom by weights. Called also a Tumbling-net.

2. A loose net of small meshes between two tighter nets of large meshes.

trammel-wheel, *s.* A wheel having two slots crossing each other at right angles and forming guides for two sliding-blocks, to which a pitman is connected. The rim of the wheel is not an essential part. As the wheel rotates, the sliders keep in their own grooves, crossing each other's tracks, and the pitman makes two up and two down strokes for each revolution of the wheel. It is used for operating the needle of a sewing-machine, or for driving a saw or gang of saws.

trăm'-mel, *v.t.* [TRAMMEL, *s.*]

* 1. To wrap up, to envelope, to bind.

"The fine cloth of rains and velvet, surely bound and *trammel'd* with cords of silk."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. Originals* (A.)

* 2. To catch, to intercept.

"If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease, success."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To confine, to hamper, to shackle.

* 4. To train slavishly; to inure to conformity or obedience.

"Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court."—*Pope.*

trăm'-melled, *pa. par. & a.* [TRAMMEL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Caught, confined, shackled, hindered.

2. *Manége:* Having blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels. (Said of a horse.)

tra-mŏn-ta'-na, *s.* [Ital.] [TRAMONTANE.] A common name given to the north wind in the Mediterranean. The name is also applied to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

*** trăm'-ŏn-tāne,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *tramontain* = northerly, from Ital. *tramontano*, from Lat. *transmontanus* = across or beyond the mountains: *trans* = across, beyond, and *montanus* = pertaining to a mountain; *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying or being beyond the mountains: that is, the Alps (originally applied by the Italians); hence, foreign, barbarous. Afterwards applied to the Italians as being on the other side of the mountains from France, Germany, &c. [ULTRAMONTANE.]

"That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief."
Cowper: Task, iv. 533.

2. Coming from across or from the other side of the mountains.

"That side of the climb which faces the *tramontane* wind."—*Addison: On Italy; Milan.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One living or coming from beyond the mountains; a stranger, a foreigner, a barbarian.

"A happiness those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted."
Mustinger: Grand Duke of Florence.

2. The north wind; the tramontana (q.v.).

*** tra-moun'-tain,** *a.* [Lat. *tra*, for *trans* = across, beyond, and Eng. *mountain.*] The same as TRAMONTANE, A. (q.v.).

"The Italians account all *tramountain* doctors but apothecaries."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hertfordshire.*

trămp, *s.* [TRAMP, *v.*]

1. The act of tramping; an excursion on foot; a walk; a journey on foot.

"A *tramp* of some twenty-eight miles to Arisaig."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. 35.

2. A distance walked.

3. The sound made by the feet in coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching.

"Fresh sod, and old sepulchral stone,
Return the *tramp* in varied tone."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 32.

4. One who tramps or wanders about on foot; a tramper; a stroller; a vagrant; a wandering beggar; a workman who wanders about from place to place in search of work.

5. An iron sole-piece worn beneath the shoe to protect the foot and the shoe from injury when digging.

6. A tool for trimming hedges

tramp-pick, *s.* A kind of lever of iron about four feet long and one inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end, and having a small degree of curvature there, something like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a foot-step about eighteen inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing into the ground.

trămp, * tramp-en, * tramp-yn, *v.t. & i.* [Low Ger. & Ger. *trampen, trampeln* = to stamp; Dan. *trampe;* Sw. *trampa* = to tread, to trample on; corresponding to Low Ger. *truppen* = to tread; Sw. *trappen* = to tread upon, to trample; Sw. *trappa;* Ger. *treppe* = a flight of stairs; Eng. *trip.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tread under foot; to trample. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

2. To wander over; to scour.

"The couple had been *tramping* the country."—*Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 15, 1887.

3. To cleanse or scour as clothes, by treading on them in water. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To stamp, to walk.

"Where the snow fell there it lay, and the citizens *tramped* on its crisp surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1885.

2. To travel, to walk, to wander.

"Shouldering her basket of fish, *tramped* steadily away towards Fairport."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

trămp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tramp*, v.; *-er.*] One who tramps; a tramp, a stroller, a scamp, a vagrant or vagabond.

"Naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

trămp'-ple, * tram-pel, * tram-pel-yn, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from *tramp*, v. (q.v.); cf. Dut. *trampelen;* Ger. *trampeln* = to trample.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread on in scorn, contempt, or triumph. (*Matt.* vii. 6.)

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet.

"Far from the cows' and goats' insulting crew,
That *trample* down the flowers, and brush the dew."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 15.

3. To treat with pride, contempt, or insult; to crush.

"To *trample* under foot the high spirit and reputation of that city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 805.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stamp rapidly with the feet.

"So at last whan Beryn a littil wakid were
He *trampelid* fast with his fete, and al to tere his ere
And his visage both, right as a wodeman."
Chaucer (?): Tale of Beryn.

2. To tread in contempt, scorn, or triumph.

"Christ after his resurrection sitting on his sepulchre, *trampling* on the symbol of Death."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

3. To walk roughly; to tramp.

"Gathered their ananas in the Indian gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 320.

4. To act insultingly or scornfully.

"For religious enthusiasm . . . places its chief glory in violating and *trampling* upon human peace."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix. ser. 6.

trăm'-ple, *s.* [TRAMPLE, *v.*]

1. The sound made by feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; a tramp.

"Like the *tramp* of feet."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, i.

* 2. The act of treading under foot in scorn or insult.

"The *trample* and spurn of all the other damned.'—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

trăm'-plĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trampl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who tramples.

"To smite
Th' injurious *trampler* upon Nature's law,
That claims forbearance even for a brute."
Cowper: Task, vi. 465.

trăm-poôs', tram-pous, tram-pose, *v.i.* [TRAMP, *v.*] To tramp, to walk, to lounge, to wander about. (*Amer.*)

"I had been down city all day *trampoosing* everywhere a'most to sell some stock."—*Haliburton: The Clockmaker*, p. 387.

trăm'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *tram*, and *way.*]

1. A wooden or iron way adapted for trams, that is, coal-wagons; a tram-road.

2. A railway laid along a road or the streets of a town or city, on which cars for passengers are propelled by horses, steam, electricity or other mechanical means. [TRAM-ROAD.]

"Little, if anything, was said as to the suitability of the pier for the purposes of a *tramway*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887

¶ The tramway of England is known under the title of street railway in the United States, where its first development took place. The earliest example was in the stone tramways laid in 1830 in the Commercial Road, in London, and afterwards in other streets. The iron track tramway or street railway began with the Fourth Avenue Railway in New York in 1831. In 1857 Philadelphia and Boston established street railways, and since that date they have rapidly developed until they are now possessed by every city in the United States, the total length of lines being over 12,000 miles. Horses were long used on these roads, but they have been partly superseded by cable power, and now are being rapidly set aside in favor of electric traction, while the railway is extending into the country roads. England and Europe were slow in adopting this improvement, and are only now becoming fully aroused to its advantage and convenience. Electric trolley lines seem destined to a great future.

tramway-car, *s.* A car or carriage for passengers running on a tramway, a tramcar.

tramway-man, *s.* A man employed upon a tramway (q.v.).

"The strike of *tramway-men* at Boston (U.S.) has ended, an arrangement having been come to between the men and their employers."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 11, 1887.

* **tra-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tranatum*, sup. of *trăno* = to swim across: *trans* = across, and *no* = to swim.] The act of swimming across or over; transnatation.

trançe, * traunce, * trauns, *s.* [Fr. *transe* = extreme fear, dread . . . a trance or swoon, from O. Fr. *transi* = fallen into a trance or swoon, astonished, half dead, pa. par. of *transir*, from Lat. *transeo* = to go or pass over: *trans* = across, and *eo* = to go; Ital. *transire* = to go forth, to pass over, to fall into a swoon, to die.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage; especially a passage inside a house. (*Scotch.*)

2. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world.

"Impatient of restraint, the active mind . . .
Leaps from her seat, as waken'd from a *trance*."
Churchill: Night.

3. A state of insensibility, a swoon.

"While Hector rose recover'd from the *traunce*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 462.

* 4. A state of perplexity or confusion; bewilderment, surprise.

"Both stood, like old acquaintance in a *trance*,
Met far from home, wondering at other's chance."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,595.

II. *Pathol.:* A state of apparent death, with ghastly pallor, and almost entire failure of the circulation and respiration. Persons in this state have been actually buried alive, as subsequent exhumations have shown.

* **trançe, * traunce,** *v.t.* [TRANCE, *s.*]

1. To entrance; to put into or as into a trance; to deprive of consciousness.

"Twice then the trumpet sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

2. To affect with or as with a trance; to hold or bind, as by a spell; to charm, to enchant.

"Where oft Devotion's *tranced* glow,
Can such a glimpse of Heaven bestow."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 4.

* **tranҫe,** * **traunce** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *transir* = to go over, to cross; Lat. *transeo.*] [TRANCE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tramp; to wander over; to travel.

"*Trance* the world over you shall never purse so much gold as when you were in England."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

B. *Intrans.:* To stamp.

"The ground he spurneth and he *traunceth*,
His large hornes he shaumeth,
And cast hem here and there aboute."
Gower: C. A., iv.

tranҫed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TRANCE (1), *v.*]

* **tranҫ'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tranced*; *-ly.*] In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

"Then stole I up and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone."
Tennyson: Arabian Nights.

* **trăn'-ĕct,** *s.* [See def.] A word only occurring in *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4, for which is now generally read *traject* (q.v.).

tra-neēn', *s.* [Irish.]

Bot.: Cynosurus cristatus, called also Traneen-grass. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Not worth a traneen:* Not worth a rush

traneen-grass, *s.* [TRANEEN.]

* **trăn'-grăm, * tran-gam, * tran-game,** *s.* [A word of no etymology.] An odd, intricate contrivance; a nick-nack, a puzzle, a toy, a trinket.

"What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks?"—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

trăńk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Glove-making: An oblong piece from which the shape of the glove is cut on a knife in a press.

trăń'-keў, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of boat used in the Persian Gulf.

trăń'-kŭm, *s.* [Shortened from *trinkum-trankum* (q.v.).] An ornament of dress, a fallal, a trinket.

"The shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

* **trăn-lāҫe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, and Eng. *lace.*] To transpose.

"The same letters being by me tossed and *tranlaced* five hundred times."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. ii.

trăn'-nęl, *s.* [TREENAIL.] A trenail, or treenail.

"With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail ground to a sharp point, they mark the bi'ek."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

trăń'-quĭl, * trăń'-quĭll, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, from Lat. *tranquillus* = calm, still, quiet; from *trans* = beyond, hence, surpassingly, and the base of *quies* = rest; *quietus* = quiet; Sp. *tranquilo*; Ital. *tranquillo.*] Calm, peaceful, quiet, undisturbed; not agitated, physically or mentally.

"O now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind; farewell content."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

trăń-quĭl'-lĭ-tў, * tran-quil-li-tee, *s.* [Fr. *tranquillité*, from Lat. *tranquillitatem*, accus. of *tranquillitas*, from *tranquillus* = tranquil (q.v.); Sp. *tranquilidad*; Ital. *tranquillita.*] The quality or state of being tranquil; calmness,, peacefulness, quiet; freedom from disturbance or agitation.

"The re-establishment of Ulysses in full peace and *tranquillity*."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Notes.)

trăń quĭl lĭ za tion, trăń quĭl ĭ zā tion, *s.* [Eng. *tranquillize(e)* *-ation.*] The act of tranquillizing; the state of being tranquillized.

trăń'-quĭl-lize, * tran-quil-ise, tranquil-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *tranquil*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make tranquil, calm, or quiet; to soothe; to allay when agitated: to compose, to calm, to make peaceful.

"And tender Peace, and joys without a name,
That, while they ravish, *tranquillize* the mind."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow tranquil, to cool down.

"I'll try, as I ride in my chariot, to *tranquillize*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.

trăń'-quĭl-lĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tranquillize(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which tranquillizes.

trăń'-quĭl-lĭz-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRANQUILLIZE.]

trăń'-quĭl-lĭz-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tranquillizing*; *-ly.*] In a tranquil manner; calmly, peaceably, quietly.

trăń'-quĭl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tranquil*; *-ly.*] In a tranquil or undisturbed manner; calmly, peaceably, quietly.

trăń'-quĭl nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tranquil*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tranquil, calm or peaceful; tranquillity, quiet.

trănṣ-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, largely used in composition in English as a prefix, and signifying: (1) across, beyond: as, *Trans*alpine = across or beyond the Alps; (2) through: as, *trans*fix; (3) change: as, *trans*form, *trans*figure. *Trans-* sometimes becomes *tra-*, as in *tra*dition, *tra*duce, *tra*montane; and *tran-*, as in *tran*quil, *tran*sept, *tran*spire.

trănṣ ăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Formed from the noun *transaction* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To do, to perform, to carry through, to manage, to complete.

"A country fully stocked in proportion to all the business it had to *transact*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do business; to conduct matters; to treat, to act, to negotiate, to manage.

"They had appointed certain persons of their body to *transact* and conclude with the lords."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Henry VIII.* (an. 1540)

trănṣ-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transactionem*, accus. of *transactio* = a completion, an agreement, from *transactus*, pa. par. of *transigo* = to drive or thrust through, to settle a matter, to complete a business; *trans-* = across, through, and *ago* = to drive; Sp. *transaccion*; Ital. *transazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who transacts; the doing, performing, or carrying out of anything; management of any business or affair: as, To meet for the *transaction* of business.

2. That which is transacted, done, or performed; that which takes place; an affair, an action, a matter of business.

"This I was sorry for, as I wanted to make her a present, in return for the part she had taken in all our *transactions*, private as well as public."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

3. (*Pl.*): The reports or published volumes, containing the papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., relating to sciences or arts, which have been read or delivered at the meetings of learned or scientific societies, and which have been considered worthy of being published at the expense of such societies: as, The *Transactions* of the Royal Society.

II. *Civil Law:* An adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

trănṣ-ăc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who transacts; one who manages, performs, or carries out any business or matter.

"God . . . is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass."—*Derham: Christo-Theology*, p. 21.

* **tran-sake,** *v.t.* [See def.] A corruption of ransack (q.v.).

"They *transake* the botome . . . to seke out bare an halfe peny."—*Sir T. More: Dialogue*, p. 12.

trănṣ-ăl'-pīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *transalpinus*, from *trans-* = across, beyond, and *alpinus* = pertaining to the Alps.]

A. *As adj.:* Lying, being, or situated beyond or on the other side of the Alps, generally used with regard to Rome; being on the further side of the Alps from Rome; pertaining to nations living beyond the Alps.

"In travellers that know *transalpine* garbe."
Beaum. & Fl.: Coxcomb, i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps.

trănṣ-ăn'-dīne, *a.* [Pref. *trans-*; Eng. *And(es)*, and suff. *-ine.*] Lying, or pertaining to the country beyond the Andes.

"[He] set about his *Transandine* explorations."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 30, 1886.

***trăns-ăn'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

"Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs: but, by the strangest μετεμψυχωσις that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils."—*Dean King Sermon on the Fifth of November* (1608), p. 31

***trăns-ăn-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [TRANSANIMATE.] The conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

"I forbeare to speake of the erroneous opinions of these Jewish masters concerning that Pythagorian *transanimation* or passage of the soule from one body to another."—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaism & Christianitie.*

trăns-at-lănt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *Atlantic* (q.v.).]

1. Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic to that on which the speaker or writer is.

"Those *Transatlantic* treasures sleep."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 21.

2. Crossing or across the Atlantic: as, a *Transatlantic* cable.

transatlantic province, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: One of the provinces established for the distribution of marine mollusca. Prof. Edward Forbes divided it into two divisions: the Virginian, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras; and the Carolinian, from Cape Hatteras to Florida. The southern division comprises the genera Conus, Oliva, Fasciolaria, Avicula, and Lutraria; the northern one, Nassa, Columbella, Ranella, Scalaria, Calyptræa, Bulla, Arca, and Solemya. Called also Pennsylvania Province. (*English.*)

***trăns-cā'-lĕn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *transcalen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being transcalent.

***trăns-cā'-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *trans* = through, and *calens*, genit. *calentis*, pr. par. of *caleo* = to grow warm.] Pervious to heat; allowing the passage of heat.

trăn-sçĕnd, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *transcendo* = to climb over, to surpass: *trans* = across, and *scando* = to climb, whence *ascend*, *descend*, &c.; O. Fr. *transcender*; Sp. *transcender*, *trascender*; Ital. *transcendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To climb, pass, or go over.

"The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry,
And view about the point th' unnumber'd fowl that fly." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

* 2. To rise above; to surmount.

"Make disquisition whether the unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies."—*Howel.*

3. To pass over; to go beyond.

"And bids the Christian hope sublime
Transcend the bounds of Fate and Time."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. i.

4. To surpass, to outgo, to excel, to exceed.

"With wondering eyes our martial bands
Behold our deeds *transcending* our commands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 384.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To climb, to mount.

"To conclude, because things do not easily sink they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another."—*Brown.*

2. To be transcendent; to excel, to surpass.

"The consistence of grace and free-will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so."—*Hammond.*

☞ For the difference between to *transcend* and to *excel*, see EXCEL.

trăn-sçĕn'-dençe, trăn-sçĕn'-den-çy, *s.* [Lat. *transcendentia*, from *transcendens* = transcendent (q.v.).]

1. Superior excellence; supereminence.

"Nature shews me the gastlinesse of death: faith shews me the *transcendency* of heavenly glory."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 83.

* 2. Exaggeration; elevation above truth.

"It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed."—*Bacon: Essays.*

trăn-sçĕnd'-ent, *a. & s.* [Fr. *transcendant*, from Lat. *transcendens*, pr. par. of *transcendo* = to transcend (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *transcendente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing all others.

"But the glory of these men, eminent as they were, is cast into the shade by the *transcendent* lustre of one immortal name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Metaphysics:*

(1) A term applied by Duns Scotus and the Schoolmen to any concept of wider signification than the categories of Aristotle, and consequently containing them under it. [CATEGORY.]

"This concept [of Being] . . . is a *transcendent* concept, for not only the substantial *is*, but also the accidental *is*; in like manner it is more general than the concepts God and the World, for *being* is a predicate of both."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 455.

(2) Applied by Kant to that which goes wholly beyond experience, or deals with or treats of matters wholly beyond experience.

"But another road leads to the same *transcendent* questions—*transcendent* because they treat the forms of human thought not merely as logically antecedent to the products of experience, but because they apply these forms to problems where experience wants data."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 180.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which surpasses or excels; something supremely excellent.

2. *Metaph.:* A transcendent concept; a transcendental (q.v.).

trăn-sçĕn-dĕnt'-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *transcendent*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Surpassing all others; **transcendent**; supremely excellent; supereminent.

"Though the deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

2. Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary everyday, or common thought and experience; hence, vague, obscure, fantastic, extravagant.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Applied to a quantity which cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic terms—that is, by the ordinary operations of algebra—viz., addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to powers denoted by constant exponents, and extraction of roots indicated by constant indices. Transcendental quantities are of three kinds, logarithmic, exponential, and trigonometrical. The first are expressed in terms of logarithms, as: $\log \sqrt{1-x}$, $a \log x$, &c.; the second are expressed by means of variable exponents, as: ax, eax, $baxcy$, &c.; the third are expressed by means of some of trigonometrical functions, as: $\sin x$, $\tan \sqrt{2-x^2}$, ver-sin $(ax - b)$, &c.

2. *Metaphysics:*

(1) A term used by the Schoolmen in the same sense as TRANSCENDENT, A. 2. (1) (q.v.).

"Being is *transcendental* . . . As Being cannot be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of Being have also been called *transcendental*."—*Fleming: Vocabulary of Philos.* (ed. Calderwood), p. 504.

(2) Applied by Kant to that which deals with or constitutes a category or categories of thought,

"A *transcendental* inquiry, then, is an inquiry not into things in general, or any particular sort of things, but into the conditions in the mental constitution which make us know or estimate things in the way we do."—*Wallace: Kant*, pp. 159, 160.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

Metaphysics:

1. The same as TRANSCENDENTALIST (q.v.).

2. A concept transcending the Aristotelian categories. [CATEGORY.]

"The three properties of Being commonly enumerated are *unum*, *verum*, and *bonum*. To these some add *aliquid* and *res*: and these, with *ens*, make the six *transcendentals*. But *res* and *aliquid* mean only the same as *ens*. The first three are properly called *transcendentals*, as these only are passions or affections of being, as being."—*Fleming: Vocabulary of Philos.* (ed. Calderwood), p. 504.

transcendental-anatomy, *s.*

Anat.: The highest department of anatomy; that which, after details have been ascertained, advances to the consideration of the type or plan of structure, the relations between the several parts, and the theoretical problems thus suggested.

transcendental-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity.

transcendental-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation expressing a relation between transcendental quantities. [TRANSCENDENTAL, A. II. 1.]

transcendental-function, *s.*

Math.: A function in which the relation between the function and variable is expressed by means of a transcendental equation.

transcendental-line, *s.* A line whose equation is transcendental.

transcendental truths, *s. pl.*

Philos.: A term proposed by Stewart for what the Scotch philosophers call "principles of common sense"—the moral law, human liberty, the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul. (*Reid: Works* (ed. Hamilton), note A, § 5.)

trăn-sçĕn-dĕnt'-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ism.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being transcendental.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Philosophy:*

(1) A term applied to the Kantian philosophy from the frequent use of the term transcendental by Kant, who gave it a meaning quite distinct from that which it till then bore. The Transcendentalism of Kant inquires into, and then denies, the possibility of Knowledge respecting what lies beyond the range of experience. Kant distinguished knowledge into *a priori* (not originating in experience) and *a posteriori* (derived from experience), thus giving to the phrase *a priori* knowledge a meaning different from that which it had borne in philosophy since the days of Aristotle; and he applied the epithet transcendental to the knowledge that certain intuitions (such as Time and Space) and conceptions, to which he gave the Aristotelian name of Categories [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY], were independent of experience. Necessity and strict universality are for Kant the sure signs of non-empirical cognition. Transcendental philosophy is a philosophy of the merely speculative pure reason; for all moral practice, so far as it involves motive, refers to feeling, and feeling is always empirical.

"Kant's philosophy describes itself as *Transcendentalism*. The word causes a shudder, and suggests things unutterable. Not less terrible is the term *a priori*. But in either case a little care carries the student safely past these lions in the way. He must first of all dismiss the popular associations that cling to the words."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 159.

(2) Applied also to the philosophy of Schelling and Hegel, who assert the identity of the subject and object. Their transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the human mind is capable of knowing them. [IDENTITY, ¶ 3.]

(3) Often used in a depreciatory sense of any philosophy which the speaker considers vague and illusory.

2. *Theol.:* The name given to a religious movement in New England in 1839, in which Emerson and Channing took a prominent part. It is thus described in the *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (ii. 181, 182):

"*Transcendentalism* was an assertion of the inalienable integrity of man; of the immanence of Divinity in instinct . . . On the somewhat stunted stock of Unitarianism, whose characteristic dogma was trust in human reason as correlative to Supreme Wisdom, had been grafted German Idealism, as taught by masters of most various schools—by Kant and Jacobi, Fichte and Novalis, Schelling and Hegel, Schleirmacher and de Wette; by Madame de Staël, Cousin, Coleridge, and Carlyle; and the result was a vague yet exalting conception of the godlike nature of the human spirit. *Transcendentalism*, as viewed by its disciples, was a pilgrimage from the idolatrous world of creeds and rituals to the temple of the Living God in the soul."

trăn-sçĕn-dĕnt'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ist.*] One who believes in transcendentalism (q.v.).

"In religion the typical *transcendentalist* might be a sublimated theist: he was not, in any accepted sense, a Christian. He believed in no devil, in no hell, in no evil, in no dualism of any kind, in no spiritual authority, in no Saviour, in no Church. He was humanitarian and optimist. His faith had no backward look; its essence was aspiration, not contrition."—*Herzog: Relig. Encyclop.* (ed. Schaff), iii. 2,382.

trăn-sçĕn-dĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being transcendental.

trăn-sçĕn-dĕnt'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ly.*] In a transcendental manner or degree; supereminently, preeminently.

"The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendentally* called the word of truth."—*Bp. Sermons.*

trăn-sçĕn'-dent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *transcendent*; *-ly.*] In a transcendant manner or

degree; supereminently; by way of excellence; preeminently.

"The average Englishman is a highly imaginative, delicately æsthetic, subtly critical, and *transcendentally* philosophical being."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

***trăn-sçĕn'-dent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *transcendent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being transcendent; superior or supreme excellence.

"If I cannot obtaine the measure of your *transcendentnesse*."—*Montagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. viii.

***trăn-sçĕnd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transcend*; *-ible.*] Capable of being climbed, leaped, or passed over.

"It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, ii. 354.

***trăn-sçĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *transcensus*, pa. par. of *transcendo* = to transcend (q.v.).] The act of passing; passage.

"An echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant, and wishfull, did his passage yield
Their safe *transcension*."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Hermes.

***trănş'-cō-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = through, and *colo* = to strain.] [Jolander.] To strain, to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

"The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***trănş-cō-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Transcolate.] The act of transcolating or straining.

trănş-cŏn-tĭ-nĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *continental* (q.v.).] Passing or going across a continent.

"No such grant as one hundred million acres of fine land was ever made by the promoters even of a *transcontinental* railway within the confines of the United States."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

***trănş-cor'-pŏr-āte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *trans-*, and *corporate* q.v.).] To pass from one body to another.

"The Pythagorians and *transcorporating* philosophers."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iv.

***trăn-scrīb'-blĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng *scribbler* (q.v.).] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiarist.

"Thirdly, he [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must."—*Gray: To Dr. Wharton*, Dec., 1746.

trăn-scrībe', *v.t.* [Lat. *transcribo*, from *trans* = across, over, and *scribo* = to write; Fr. *transcrire*; Sp. *transcribir.*] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

"He was the most audacious of literary thieves, and *transcribed* without acknowledgment, whole pages from authors who had preceded him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between to *transcribe* and to *copy*, see Copy.

trăn-scrīb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *transcrib(e)*; *-er.*] One who transcribes or writes from a copy; a copier; a copyist.

"The addition of a single letter (and that a letter which *transcribers* have been very apt to omit) to the word that now occurs in the Hebrew, will give it that plural form which the Seventy have expressed."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

trăn'-scrĭpt, *s.* [Lat. *transcriptum*, neut. sing. of *transcriptus*, pa. par. of *transcribo* = to transcribe (q.v.); Ital. *trascritto.*]

I. A writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words as the original; a copy from an original.

"Episcopius replyed, that he had none handsomely written; if the synod would have patience, he would cause a fair *transcript* to be drawn for them."—*Hales: Letter from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

* **2.** A copy of any kind; an imitation.

"Gaze on creation's model in thy breast
Unveiled, nor wonder at the *transcript* more."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

trăn-scrĭp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *transcriptio*, from *transcriptus*, pa. par. of *transcribo* = to transcribe (q.v.); Fr. *transcription*; Ital. *trascrizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of transcribing or copying from an original.

"Exempt from the avocations of civil life, incapable of literary exertions from the want of books and opportunities of improvement, they devoted the frequent intervals of religious duty to the *transcription* of authors whom they often little understood."—*Knox: Essay*, No. 135.

2. A transcript, a copy.

"By their *transcription* they fell into the hands of others."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

II. *Music:* The arrangement or modification of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written.

trăn-scrĭp'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *transcription*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to transcription.

"[He] flouts at *transcriptional* probability."—*Academy*, April 4, 1884, p. 254.

***trăn-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *transcript*; *-ive.*] Done as from a copy; having the character of a transcript, copy, or imitation.

"Excellent and useful authors, yet being either *transcriptive*, or following common relations, their accounts are not to be swallowed at large or entertained without all circumspection."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***trăn-scrĭp'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transcriptive*; *-ly.*] In a transcriptive manner; in manner of a copy.

"Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***trans-cŭr',** ***trans-curre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *transcurro*: *trans* = across, and *curro* = to run.] To run or rove to and fro.

"By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcurre*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 720.

***trăns-cur'-rençe,** *s.* [Lat. *transcurrens*, pr. par. of *transcurro* = to transcur (q.v.).] A running or roving hither and thither.

***trăns-cŭr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *transcursio*, from *transcursus*, pa. par. of *transcurro* = to transcur (q.v.).] A rambling or roving; a passage beyond certain limits; a deviation.

"Which cohesion may consist in . . . *transcursion* of secondary substance through this whole sphere of life which we call a spirit."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***trăns-cŭr'-sive,** *a.* [Transcur.] Rambling.

"In this *transcursive* oeportory."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***trăns-dī'-ą-lĕct,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *dialect* (q.v.).] To translate or render from one dialect into another.

"But now the fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *transdialected*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § iii.

***trăns-dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *transductus*, pa. par. of *transduco* = to lead across or over: *trans* = across, over, and *duco* = to lead.] The act of leading or carrying over.

*** transe,** *s.* [Trance.]

***trăns-ĕarth',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng *earth* (q.v.).] To transplant.

"Fruits of hotter countries *transearthed* in colder climates have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 19.

***trăns-ĕl'-ę-mĕnt,** ***trăns-ĕl'-ę-mĕn-tāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *element.*] To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate.

"Theophylact useth the same word; he that eateth me, liveth by me; while he is in a certain manner mingled with me, and is *transelementated* or changed into me."—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, § 12.

***trăns-ĕl-ę-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Trans-elementate.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body of Christ; transubstantiation.

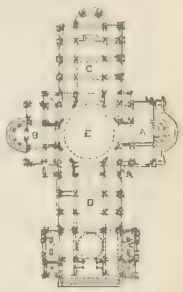
"The name of *transelementation*, which Theophylact did use, seems to approach nearer to signify the propriety of this mystery, because it signifies a change even of the first elements; yet that word is harder, and not sufficiently accommodate: for it may signify the resolution of one element into another, or the resolution of a mixed body into the elements."—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, § 12.

trăn'-sĕn-nạ, *s.* [Lat. = a net, reticulated work.]

Christ. Antiq.: A name given to a kind of carved lattice-work or grating of marble, silver, &c., used to shut in the shrines of martyrs, allowing the sacred coffer to be seen, but protecting it from being handled, or for similar protective purposes.

trăn'-sĕpt, ***trăn-sçĕpt,** *s.* [Lat. *tran*, for *trans* = across, and *septum* = an enclosure, from *septus*, pa. par. of *sepio* = to enclose; *sepes* = a hedge.]

Arch.: That part of a church which is placed between the nave and the choir, extending transversely on each side, so as to give to the building the form of a cross. The transept was not originally symbolical, but was derived from the transverse hall or gallery in the ancient basilicas, at the upper end of the nave, its length being equal to the united breadth of the nave and aisles. This accidental approximation to the form of a cross was perceived by later architects, who accordingly lengthened the transept on each side so as to make the ground plan of the church completely cruciform.



GROUND PLAN OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.
A. South Transept; B. North Transept; C. Choir; D Nave; E. Dome.

"The pediment of the southern *transept* is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

***trăn-sex'-ion (x** as **ksh),** *s.* [Pref. *trans-*; Eng. *sex*, and suff. *-ion.*] Change from one sex to another. (See extract under transfeminate.)

***trăns-fĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, over, and *femina* = a woman.] To change, from a male to a female.

"It much impeacheth the iterated transexion of bares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those *transfeminated* persons were really men at first."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

trăns-fẽr', *v.t.* [Lat. *transfero* = to transport, to carry across or over: *trans* = across, over, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Sp. *transferir*, *trasferir*; Ital. *transferire*, *trasferire*; Fr. *transférer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to pass or hand over. (Generally with *to*, *into*, or *unto*, rarely with *on*.)

"Or here to combat, from their city far,
Or back *to* Ilion's walls *transfer* the war."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 483.

2. To make over the possession, right, or control of; to convey, as a right from one person to another; to sell, to give: as, To *transfer* land, To *transfer* stocks.

II. *Lithog.:* To produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink. [Transfer, s., II. 1.]

"In Kuehn's mode of making pictures by transfer, the different colours requisite for a picture are printed on sized paper and successively *transferred* to a japanned plate."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Transfer.*

trăns'-fẽr, *s.* [Transfer, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one person or place to another; transference.

"He would not, however, part with it till he had the cloth in his possession, and as there could be no *transfer* of property, if with equal caution I had insisted upon the same condition, I ordered the cloth to be handed down to him."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. The act of conveying right, title, or property, whether personal or real, from one person to another, by sale, deed, or otherwise.

"Cheques, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, are all *transfers*, as they all transfer a right due to one party from a second in favour of a third. But in the money market and Stock Exchange, the term has a more strictly technical meaning, and by *transfer* is understood the surrender by one party in favour of another of the right to dividends, annuities, &c., derived from the shares of public companies, Government funds, foreign stocks, and the like."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dict.*

3. The deed or document by which right, title, or property in anything is conveyed from one person to another.

4. That which is transferred.

5. A scheme of conveyance from one transportation line to another, for passengers, baggage, or freight. (*U. S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lithog.:* An impression taken on paper, cloth, &c., and then laid upon an object and caused to adhere thereto by pressure. In engraving, a tracing may be made in pencil and transferred to the ground by running through the plate-press.

2. *Mil.:* A soldier transferred from one troop or company to another.

¶ *Transfer of Land Acts:*

Law: Various enactments designed to regu-

late changes in the ownership of land. Various such acts have been passed from time to time by the legislatures of the several states, each state having its own system, so that considerable diversity of method exists. Efforts to simplify land transfer have been made, with more or less success, the most radical change from old methods being that adopted in some of the Australian colonies, in which a complete government registry is kept of all transfers and charges against land, so that a sale can be consummated without the labor and expense of searches and a clear title be obtained in little time and at a small cost. In England improved methods of transfer have been adopted to some extent.

transfer-book, *s.* A register of the transfers of property, stock, or shares from one person to another.

transfer-days, *s. pl.* Days fixed by the Bank of England for the transfer, free of charge, of Consols and other Government stocks. These days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, before three o'clock. On Saturday transfers may be made, but a transfer-fee of 2s. 6d. is then charged.

transfer-paper, *s.* Prepared paper used by lithographers, or for copying in a press.

transfer-printing, *s.* A name applied to anastatic printing (q.v.), and similar processes.

trăns-fĕr-a-bĭl-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Eng. *transferable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being transferable.

trăns-fĕr'-a-ble, * **trăns-fĕr'-ra-ble,** * **trăns-fĕr'-rĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transfer; -able.*]

1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one person or place to another.

"We have taken notice in the chapter on judgement of the *transferrable* nature of assent, and how it passes from the premisses to the conclusion."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xviii.

2. Capable of being legitimately passed or conveyed into the possession of another, and conveying to the new owner all its claims, rights, or privileges: as, A note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, is *transferable* by endorsement.

trăns-fĕr-ee', **trăns-fĕr-reē',** *s.* [Eng. *transfer; -ee.*] The person to whom a transfer is made.

trăns-fĕr'-ençe, † **trăns-fĕr'-rençe,** *s.* [Eng. *transfer; -ence.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one person or place to another; transfer.

"By the mere *transferrence* of the concerns of Tonquiu, along with those of Madagascar, from the Department of the Colonies to the Department of Foreign Affairs."—*Standard*, Jan. 18, 1886.

2. *Scots Law:* That step by which a defending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives.

* **trăns-fĕr-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Eng. *transfer;* o connect., and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c.

trăns-fĕr'-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transfer*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who transfers; one who executes a transfer.

2. A base-plate for an air-pump receiver, which enables the exhausted receiver to be removed from the air-pump.

* **trăns-fĕr-rĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [TRANSFERABILITY.]

* **trăns-fĕr'-rĭ-ble,** *a.* [TRANSFERABLE.]

trăns fĕr'-ror, *s.* [Eng. *transfer;* suff. *-or.*] [TRANSFEREE.]

Law: The person who makes a transfer.

* **trăns-fĭg-ūr-āte,** * **trăns-fĭg-ū-rāte,** *v.t.* [Formed from *transfiguration* (q.v.).] To transfigure.

trăns-fĭg-ūr-ā-tion, trăns-fĭg-ū-rā'-tion, * **trans fig-ur-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *transfiguration*, from Lat. *transfigurationem*, accus. of *transfiguratio* = a transfiguring, from *transfiguratus*, pa. par. of *transfiguro* = to transfigure (q.v.); Sp. *transfiguracion, trasfiguracion;* Ital. *transfigurazione, trasfigurazione.*]

* 1. A change of form.

"For some attribute immortalitie to the soule: others devise a certaine *transfiguration* thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lv.

2. Specif., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Lord on the Mount. (Matt. xvii. 1–9; Mark ix. 2–9.)

"We are told by St. Paul, that, in the future state, our vile bodies shall be transformed into the 'like ness of his glorious body,' and how glorious it is in heaven, we may guess by what it was at his *transfiguration* here on earth, during which the scripture relates, 'that his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light.'"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 557.

3. A feast held by certain branches of the Christian Church on August 6, in commemoration of such supernatural change.

trăns-fĭg'-ūre, * **tran-fyg-ure,** *v.t.* [Fr. *transfigurer*, from Lat. *transfiguro* = to change the figure of: *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *figura* = figure, outward appearance; Sp. *transfigurar, trasfigurar;* Ital. *transfigurare, trasfigurare.*]

1. To transform; to change the outward appearance of.

"Then the birds again *transfigured*,
Reassumed the shape of mortals."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

* 2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.

trăns-fĭx', *v.t.* [Lat. *transfixus*, pa. par. of *transfigo* = to thrust through: *trans* = through, and *figo* = to fix.]

1. To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

"Quite through *transfixed* with deadly dart,
And in her blood yet steeming fresh embayd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 21.

2. To impale.

"The butcher bird *transfixes* its prey upon the spike of a thorn, whilst it picks its bones."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xii.

trăns-fĭx'-ĭon (x as ksh), *s.* [TRANSFIX.]

1. The act of transfixing or piercing through.

2. The state of being transfixed.

"Sixe severall times do we find that Christ shed blood; in his circumcision, in his agonie, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his affixion, in his *transfixion*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Gal.* ii. 20.

trăns-flŭ'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *transfluens*, pr. par. of *transfluo* = to flow across: *trans* = across, and *fluo* = to flow.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flowing or running across or through: as, a *transfluent* stream.

2. *Her.:* A term used of water represented as running through the arches of a bridge.

* **trăns-flŭx',** *s.* [Lat. *transfluxus*, pa. par. of *transfluo.*] [TRANSFLUENT.] A flowing through or beyond.

* **trăns'-fŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *transforatus*, pa. par. of *transforo* = to bore or pierce through: *trans* = through, and *foro* = to bore.] To bore through, to perforate.

trăns-form', * **trans-forme,** * **trans-fourm,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *transformer*, from Lat. *transformo* = to change the form of: *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *forma* = form; Sp. *transformar, trasformar;* Ital. *transformare, trasformare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To change the form or appearance of; to change in shape or appearance; to metamorphose.

"A strange nervous convulsion which sometimes *transformed* his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To change into another substance; to transmute: as, To *transform* lead into gold.

3. To change; to alter to something else; to convert.

"But ah! by constant heed I know,
How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe."
Cowper: To Mary.

* 4. To change in nature, disposition, character, or the like.

"Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind."—*Romans* xii. 2.

* 5. Amongst the mystics, to change, as the contemplative soul into a divine substance by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

II. *Math.:* To change the form of: as,

(1) To change the form of a geometrical figure or solid without altering its area or solidity.

(2) To change the form of an algebraic equation without destroying the equality of its members.

(3) To change the form of a fraction without altering its value.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be changed in form or appearance; to be metamorphosed.

"His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

trăns-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transform; -able.*] Capable of being transformed.

trăns-for-mā'-tion, * **trans-for-ma-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *transformation*, from Lat. *transformationem*, accus. of *transformatio*, from *transformatus*, pa. par. of *transformo* = to transform (q.v.); Sp. *transformacion, trasformacion;* Ital. *transformazione, trasformazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of changing the form or appearance of; the act or operation of changing the external appearance of.

"Upon whose dead corpse there was such misuse,
Such beastly shameless *transformation*,
By those Welchmen done, as may not be,
Without much shame, retold or spoken of."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, I. i.

2. The state of being changed in form or appearance; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, character, or the like; metamorphosis.

"What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast? And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation*!—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv 3.

3. The change of one metal or substance into another: as, the *transformation* of lead into gold; transmutation.

* 4. A conversion from sinfulness to holy obedience.

"Thus it must be in our *transformation* onwards; the Spirit of God doth thus alter us through grace, whiles we are yet, for essence, the same."—*Bp. Hall: The Estate of a Christian.*

* 5. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as amongst the mystics.

* 6. The shape or appearance to which one has been changed.

"My *transformation* hath been washed and cudgelled."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The series of changes which every germ undergoes in reaching the embryonic condition, either in the body of the parent or within the egg, as distinguished from those which species born in an imperfectly developed state present in the course of their external life, and which are more generally known as metamorphosis (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* A term applied to those chemical changes whereby an entirely new set of compounds is produced, as when sugar is converted by the aid of a ferment into alcohol and carbonic anhydride, or where complex compounds are resolved by the aid of destructive distillation into simpler substances, usually called transformation products.

3. *Math.:* The operation or process of changing in form or expression: as,

(1) The change of a given geometrical figure into another of equal area, but of a different number of sides, or of a given solid into another of equal solidity, but having a different number of faces.

(2) The operation of changing the form of an equation without destroying the equality of its members. All the operations performed upon equations, in order to simplify them or to solve them, are transformations.

(3) The operation of changing the form of a fraction without changing its value. The operations of reducing to simplest terms, of changing the fractional unit, &c., are transformations.

4. *Pathol.:* The morbid change of one structure into another, as when muscle is transformed into fat, or ossification of the heart takes place.

5. *Physiol.:* The change which takes place in the blood in its passage from the arterial to the venous system. This change is of three kinds: (1) contributing to the growth of non-vascular tissue; (2) contributing to the growth of the organized substance of the various organs; and (3) the separation of mucus, urine, bile, &c., from the blood.

6. *Theatre:* A transformation-scene (q.v.).

transformation-myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A myth which represents a human

being as changed into an animal, a tree or plant, or some inanimate being.

"The ethnographic student finds a curious interest in *transformation-myths* like Ovid's, keeping up as they do vestiges of philosophy of archaic type."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 220.

transformation of energy, *s.*

Physics: (See extract).

"It has been found by experiment that when one kind of energy disappears or is expended, energy of some other kind is produced, and that, under proper conditions, the disappearance of any one of the known kinds of energy can be made to give rise to a greater or less amount of any other kind. One of the simplest illustrations that can be given of this *transformation of energy* is afforded by the oscillations of a pendulum. When the pendulum is at rest in its lowest position it does not possess any energy, for it has no power of setting either itself or other bodies in motion or of producing in them any kind of change. In order to set the pendulum oscillating, work must be done upon it, and it thereafter possesses an amount of energy corresponding to the work that has been expended. When it has reached either end of its path, the pendulum is for an instant at rest, but it possesses energy by virtue of its position, and can do an amount of work while falling to its lowest position which is represented by the product of its weight into the vertical height through which its centre of gravity descends. When at the middle of its path the pendulum is passing through its position of equilibrium, and has no power of doing work by falling lower; but it now possesses energy by virtue of the velocity which it has gained, and this energy is able to carry it up on the second side of its lowest position to a height equal to that from which it has descended on the first side. By the time it reaches this position the pendulum has lost all its velocity, but it has regained the power of falling: this, in its turn, is lost as the pendulum returns again to its lowest position, but at the same time it regains its previous velocity. Thus during every quarter of an oscillation, the energy of the pendulum changes from potential energy of position into actual energy or energy of motion, or *vice versâ*."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 65.

transformation-products, *s. pl.* [Transformation, II. 2.]

transformation-scene, *s.*

Theatre: A gorgeous scene at the end of the opening of a pantomime, in which the principal characters were formerly supposed to be transformed into the chief characters in the harlequinade which immediately follows. The transformation-scene still forms a special feature of the pantomime, and introduces the characters of the harlequinade, but there is no longer any change. [Rally.] The name has nothing to do with the gradual unfolding and development of the scene.

* **trăns-for'-ma-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *transform; -ative.*] Having the power or tendency to transform.

trăns-form'-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *transformisme.*]

Biol.: The hypothesis that all existing species are the product of the metamorphosis of other forms of living beings; and that the biological phenomena which they exhibit are the results of the interaction, through past time, of two series of factors: (1) a process of morphological and concomitant physiological modification; (2) a process of change in the condition of the earth's surface.

"And there are two forms of the latter [evolution] hypothesis; for, it may be assumed, on the one hand, that crayfishes have come into existence independently of any other form of living matter, which is the hypothesis of spontaneous or equivocal generation, or abiogenesis; or, on the other hand, we may suppose that crayfishes have resulted from the modification of some other form of living matter; and this is what, to borrow a useful word from the French language, is known as *transformism*."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 313.

* **trăns-freight'** (**freight** as **frāt**), *v.i.* [See def.] A corruption of transfrete (q.v.).

"They arm, and *transfreight*; and about the year 689 obtain the rule over us."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 52. (1653).

* **trăns-frē-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *transfretatio*, from *transfretatus*, pa. par. of *transfreto* = to cross the sea; Sp. *transfretacion, trasfretacion.*] [Transfrete.] A passing over or crossing a strait or narrow sea.

"She had a rough passage in her *transfretation* to Dover Castle."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 22.

* **trăns-frēte',** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *transfréter*, from Lat. *transfreto*, from *trans* = across, over, and *fretum* = a strait, the sea; Sp. *transfretar, trasfretar.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cross or pass over, as a strait or narrow sea.

"So *transfreting* the Illyrian sea." *Locrine*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass over a strait or narrow sea.

"Being *transfreted* and passed over the Hircanian sea."—*Urquhart: Rabelais.*

* **trăns'-fūge,** * **trăns-fū'-gĭ-tĭve,** *s.* [Lat. *transfuga* = a deserter, from *trans* = across, and *fugio* = to fly.] A deserter; a soldier who goes over to the enemy in time of war; hence, a turncoat, an apostate.

"The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world."—*Lord Stanhope: Miscell., Second Series*, p. 18.

* **trăns-fūnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *transfundo* = to pour out of one vessel into another, to transfuse: *trans* = across, and *fundo* = to pour.] To transfuse.

"Its [gratitude] best instrument therefore is speech, that most natural, proper, and easie meau of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and as it were *transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

trăns-fūşe', *v.t.* [Lat. *transfusus*, pa. par. of *transfundo* = to transfund (q.v.); Fr. *transfuser.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

"Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. To cause to pass from one into another; to instil; to cause to be imbibed.

"The virtue of one generation was *transfused*, by the magick of example, into several: and a spirit of heroism was maintained through many ages of that commonwealth."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. 2.

II. *Surg.:* To transfer from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.

* **trăns-fūş-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transfus(e); -able.*] Capable of being transfused.

trăns-fū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *transfusio*, from *transfusus*, pa. par. of *transfundo* = to transfuse (q.v.); Sp. *transfusion, trafusion;* Ital. *transfusione, trafusione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquor, out of one vessel into another; a causing to pass from one into another; the state of being transfused.

"It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by *transfusion* use to take wind from one vessel to another."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 47.

2. *Surg.:* The operation of transmitting blood from the veins of one living animal to those of another, or from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring the vigour of exhausted subjects. The idea of renewing vital power by the transfusion of the blood seems to have been familiar to the ancients, and is found in the works of the alchemists of the Middle Ages, who imagined that it might be the means of perpetuating youth. The operation is now frequently resorted to in cases of extreme loss of blood by hæmorrhage, especially when connected with labour. Modern experiments, particularly those of Prevost and Dumas, show that the blood of calves or sheep injected into the veins of a cat or rabbit is fatal, and mammals into whose veins the blood of birds is transfused die. The experiments of Milne-Edwards and Lafond indicate that this result does not take place when the animals belong to nearly allied species; thus an ass, whose blood was nearly exhausted, recovered when the blood of a horse was transfused into its veins.

"The experiment of *transfusion* proves, that the blood of one animal will serve for another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxv.

* **trăns-fū'-şĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *transfus(e); -ive.*] Tending or having power to transfuse.

* **trăns-găn-ğĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *Gangetic.*] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to countries on the other side of the Ganges.

trăns-grĕss', * **trans-gresse,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior* = to step over, to pass over: *trans* = across, over, and *gradior* = to step, to walk; Fr. *transgresser* (O. Fr. *transgredir*); Sp. *transgredir, trasgredir;* Ital. *transgredire, trasgredire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To pass over or beyond; to overstep.

"Apt to run riot and *transgress* the goal."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To overpass or overstep, as some law or rule prescribed; to break, to violate, to infringe.

"Humane laws oblige only that they be not despised, that is, that they be not *transgressed* without a reasonable cause."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* 2. To offend against; to thwart, to vex, to cross.

"Why give you peace to this intemperate beast
That hath so long *transgressed* you?"
Beaum. & Flet. (*Webster.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To offend by violating a law or rule; to sin.

"Achan *transgressed* in the thing accursed."—1 *Chronicles* ii. 7.

¶ For the difference between to *transgress* and to *infringe*, see Infringe.

* **trăns-grĕss'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transgress; -ible.*] Capable of being transgressed; liable to be transgressed.

trăns-grĕss'-ĭŏn (**ss** as **sh**), * **trans-gres-sy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *transgression*, from Lat. *transgressionem*, accus. of *transgressio*, from *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior;* Sp. *transgresion, trasgresion;* Ital. *transgressione, trasgressione.*] [Transgress.]

1. The act of transgressing; the act of breaking or violating any law or rule, moral or civil, prescribed, expressed, or implied.

"Sin is a *transgression* of some law."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. A breach or violation of any law or rule; an offence, a crime, a fault, a trespass, a misdeed.

"Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*."—1 *Kings* viii. 50.

* **trăns-grĕss'-ĭŏn-al** (**ss** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *transgression; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to transgression; involving transgression.

"Forgive this *transgressional* rapture: receive my thanks for your kind letter."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time.*

* **trăns-grĕss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *transgress; -ive.*] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty, sinful, culpable.

"Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **trăns-grĕss'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transgressive; -ly.*] In a transgressive manner; by transgression.

trăns-grĕss'-ŏr, * **trans-gress-our,** *s.* [Fr. *transgresseur*, from Lat. *transgressorem*, accus. of *transgressor*, from *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior.*] [Transgress.] One who transgresses; one who violates or infringes a law, rule, or command; a sinner, an offender.

"And albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd vuponyssshed, for the great noumbre of the *transgressours*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1180).

* **trăn-shāpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-* = across, hence implying change, and Eng. *shape.*] To alter the shape or form of; to transform.

"By a gracious influenced *transhaped*
Into the olive, pomegranate, mulberry."
Webster. (1623.)

trăn-shĭp', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *ship.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convey or transfer from one ship to another.

"Cargo (pig iron) being *transhipped* to steamer."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

* **B.** *Intruns.:* To pass or change from one ship to another.

"*Transhipping* from steamer to steamer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1885.

trăn-shĭp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *shipment.*] The act of transhipping, or of transferring from one ship to another.

* **trăns-hū'-man,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *human* (q.v.).] Beyond or more than human; superhuman.

* **trăns-hū'-man-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To elevate or transform to something beyond or above what is human; to change from a human into a higher, nobler, or celestial nature.

* **trăn'-sĭ-ĕnce,** * **trăn'-sĭ-en cў** (or **sĭ en** as **shen**), *s.* [Eng. *transient(t); -ce, -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being transient; transientness.

"Here, from time and *transience* won,
Beauty has her charms resigned."
Brooke: An Anthem.

2. Something transient, or not durable or permanent.

"Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 318.

trăn'-sĭ-ent (or **sĭ-ent** as **shent**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *transiens*, pr. par. of *transeo* = to go

across, to pass away: *trans* = across, and *eo* = to go.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Passing on from one to another.

"For we grow sick many times by incautelously conversing with the disease: but no man grows well by accompanying the healthy: thus indeed it is with the healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the minde carries with it a gracious kinde of infection: and common experience tells us, that nothing profits evil men more than the company of the good." —*Hales: Remains: Sermon on Rom.* xiv. 1.

2. Passing over or across a space or scene in a short period of time, and then disappearing; not stationary; not lasting or durable; transitory.

"How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest,
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fixed." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 554.

3. Hasty, momentary, passing, brief.

"This vale he might have seen
With *transient* observation."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Brief, short.

"At length his *transient* respite past."
Cowper: Castaway.

II. *Music:* Applied to a chord introduced for the purpose of making a more easy and agreeable transition between two chords belonging to unrelated keys.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which passes away in a short space of time; that which is temporary or transitory; anything not permanent or durable.

"For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion; it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. ix.

transient-effect, *s.*

Paint.: A representation of appearances in nature produced by causes that are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term *accident* has often the same signification.

transient-modulation, *s.*

Music: The temporary introduction of chords or progressions from an unrelated key.

* **trăn'-sĭ-ent-lȳ** (or **sĭ-ent** as **shent**), *adv.* [Eng. *transient; -ly.*] In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance, permanence, or durability.

"But the greatest and the noblest objects of the human mind are very *transiently*, at best, the object of theirs."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 4: Authority on Matters of Religion.*

trăn'-sĭ-ent-nĕss (or **sĭ-ent** as **shent**), *s.* [Eng. *transient; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transient; speedy passage; shortness of duration or continuance.

"It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **trăn-sĭl'-ĭ-ençe,** * **trăn-sĭl'-ĭ-en-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *transiliens*, pr. par. of *transilio* = to leap across: *trans* = across, over, and *salio* = to leap.] A leap or spring from one thing to another.

"By an unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xii.

* **trănṣ-ĭn-cor-pŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q.v.).] Change made by the soul into different bodies; metempsychosis.

"Curious information . . . on the *transincorporation* of souls."—*W. Taylor of Norwich* (Memoir ii. 305).

trăns ĭr'-ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = to go through.] [Transient.] A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit.

trăn'-sĭt, *s.* [Lat. *transitus* = a passing over, a passage, from *transeo* = to pass over; Ger. (comm.) *transit;* Fr. (comm.) *transit;* Ital. *transito.*] [Transient.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passing over or through; conveyance; a passage. (Used of things more frequently than of persons.)

"A handy gap on the left provided a very safe means of *transit* for the division."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. The conveyance of goods; the act or process of causing to pass.

"Arrangements have been made for *transit* of goods and passengers to and from the docks over all the leading lines."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31, 1885.

3. A line of passage or conveyance through a country.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

(2) The passage of one of the inferior planets, Mercury or Venus, over the sun's disc. Mercury being so near the sun, and so difficult to observe with accuracy, its transits are not nearly so important to astronomers as those of Venus. In 1716 Dr. Halley published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, advising that the transits of Venus over the sun's disc which would occur in A.D. 1761 and 1769 should be taken advantage of for the purpose of ascertaining the sun's distance from the earth. Though he was dead long before these dates arrived, the government of the day acted on his suggestion. In 1769 the celebrated Captain Cook was sent to Otaheite for the purpose of noting the transit, another observer being despatched to Lapland. The observations of the latter being erroneous the distance of the sun was exaggerated by about three millions of miles. In 1874, when the next transit occurred, all civilized nations sent forth scientific men to observe it. It was known that it would be invisible at Greenwich, but expeditions were sent out by the British Government to the Sandwich Islands, to New Zealand, Egypt, Rodriguez, and Kerguelen Island. Other nations occupied other stations, and the weather proved suitable at most places for accurate observation. Transits of Venus come, after long intervals, in pairs, eight years apart; and another transit took place on the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1882. In the British Isles the weather was generally unfavourable, clouds with occasional snowflakes obscuring the sky at Greenwich, and through nearly all Great Britain, except on the western coast. At Dublin, partial observations were obtainable; and of various British expeditions sent abroad, complete success was obtained in Madagascar and at the Cape of Good Hope. Observers from the United States and other countries were also successful. The observation of the distance the planet moves to the right and left of the sun, in describing its orbit, enables an astronomer to ascertain the relative distance of the two luminaries. The relative breadth of the sun's diameter as compared with his distance from the earth, is also easily ascertained. If then two observers on the surface of our sphere take their stations at judiciously selected points, as widely apart as possible, and note a transit of Venus, the planet will have a lesser line to traverse at the one place than the other, and will do it in a shorter time. From accurate notation of the difference in time taken in connection with the difference in length it is possible to calculate, first the breadth of the sun, and secondly his distance from the earth. When the materials obtained in connection with the two transits were worked out, it was found, as Hansen had suspected, that the sun's distance had been over-estimated, and it was reduced from 95,300,000 to 92,700,000. The scientific importance of these phenomena can scarcely be overestimated. The next transits of Venus will occur on June 7, 2004, and June 5, 2012. [Sun.]

"As the day of observation now approached, I determined in consequence of some hints which had been given me by Lord Morton, to send out two parties to observe the *transit* from other situations."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

(3) A transit-instrument (q.v.)

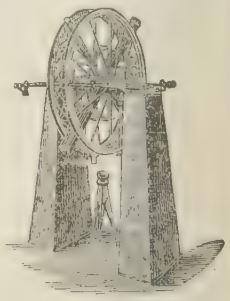
2. *Engin.:* A portable instrument resembling a theodolite, designed for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles. It is provided with horizontal and vertical graduated circles, one or two levels, and a compass, and is mounted upon a tripod-stand.

transit-circle, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining at the same observation the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body at its transit over the meridian. It unites the functions of the mural circle and the transit instrument.

transit-compass, *s.* The same as Transit, *s.*, II. 1. (3) (q.v.).

transit-duty, *s.* Duty paid upon goods in passing through a country.

transit-instrument, *s.* An instrument designed accurately to denote the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian. It consists of a telescope supported on a horizontal axis, whose extremities terminate in cylindrical pivots resting in metallic supports, shaped like the upper part of the letter Y, and hence termed the "Y's," and imbedded in two stone pillars. In order to relieve the pivots from friction and facilitate the turning of the telescope, counterpoises are provided operating through levers, carrying friction-rollers, upon which the axis turns. When the instrument is in proper adjustment, the telescope should continue in the plane of the meridian when revolved entirely round upon its axis, and for this purpose the axis must lie in a line directly east and west. To effect this adjustment its ends are provided with screws by which a motion, both in azimuth and altitude, may be imparted. The telescope has a series of parallel wires crossing its object-glass in a vertical direction. When a star, designed to be the subject of observation, is seen approaching the meridian, the observer looks at the hour and minutes on a clock placed at hand for the purpose. He then notes the passage of the star across such wire, listening at the same time to the clock beating seconds. The exact time at which the star passes each wire is then noted, and the mean between the time of passing each two wires equidistant from the centre being taken, gives a very close approximation to the truth. The transit-instrument is the most important of what may be called the technical astronomical instruments. The smaller and portable kinds are used to ascertain the local time by the passage of the sun or other object over the meridian, while the larger and more perfect kinds, in first-class observatories, are used for measuring the positions of stars, for forming catalogues; its special duty being to determine with the greatest accuracy the right ascension of heavenly bodies.



TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

transit-trade, *s.* Trade arising from the passage of goods across a country.

* **trăn'-sĭt,** *v.t.* [Transit, *s.*] To pass over the disc of, as of a heavenly body: as, Venus *transits* the face of the sun.

trăn-sĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *transitio*, from *transitum*, sup. of *transeo* = to pass over or across; Fr. *transition;* Sp. *transicion;* Ital. *transizione.*] [Transient.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act, state, or operation of passing from one place or state to another; passage from one place or state to another; change.

"Indeed this sudden *transition* from warm, mild weather, to extreme cold and wet, made every man in the ship feel its effects."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The period between one style and another.

2. *Music:*

(1) A modulation (q.v.).

(2) A passing-note (q.v.).

3. *Rhet.:* A passing from one subject to another.

"He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes."
Milton: P. L., xii. 5.

¶ Used often adjectively, as equivalent to, changing from one state to another, transitional: as, a *transition* state, a *transition* stage, &c.

transition-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain beds constituting the passage from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian. They are about 350 feet thick near Downton, in Herefordshire, and are associated with the Downton sandstone and Ledbury shales.

* **transition-rocks,** * **transition-strata,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: An exploded geologic term introduced by Werner, the founder of the Neptunian school of geologists. Erroneously supposing all rocks to have been precipitated from water, he fancied that the primitive or crystalline rocks were first laid down. Then

followed strata of a mixed character, partly crystalline, and yet here and there exhibiting marks not of a chemical but of a mechanical origin, and possessing besides some organic remains. These rocks constituting, according to this hypothesis, the passage between the primitive and the secondary rocks, were called transition (in German *übergang*). They consisted chiefly of clay-slate, graywacke, and certain calcareous beds. (*Lyell: Manual of Geology*, ch. viii.)

transition-tint, *s.*

Polarization: A purplish-gray tint caused by a plate of quartz of a certain thickness when examined by polarized light, which, in a certain position of the analyser, gives the tint between the red of one order of colours and the blue of the next. Hence, the least variation converts the tint to either reddish or bluish, making it a sensitive test in the saccharometer.

trăn-sĭ-tion-ăl, * **trăn-sĭ-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *transition; -al, -ary.*] Containing, involving, or denoting transition or change; changing; in process of passing from one state or stage to another.

"The difficulty is not to conceive of the *transitional* form, but of the *transitional* mind. . . . The savage is in no *transitional* state; the mental faculties are dormant, not undeveloped."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 544. (1873.)

trăn'-sĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *transitivus*, from *transitum*, sup. of *transeo* = to pass over or across; Sp., Port., & Ital. *transitivo;* Fr. *transitif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power or property of passing on, or of making transition; passing on.

"Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 70.

2. Effected by, or existing as, the result of transference, or extension of signification; derivative, secondary, metaphorical.

3. Acting as a medium.

"An image that is understood to be an image can never be made an idol; or if it can it must be by having the worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it) object of divine worship."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Gram.:* Taking an object after it; denoting action which passes on to an object which is expressed: as a *transitive* verb. A transitive verb denotes an action which passes on from the subject, which does, to the object to which the action is done.

B. *As subst.:* A transitive verb.

trăn'-sĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *transitive; -ly.*]

1. In a transitive manner; not directly; indirectly; by transference.

"Vasquez, and I think he alone of all the world, owns the worst that this argument can infer, and thinks it lawful to give divine worship relatively or *transitively* to a man."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. As a transitive verb; with a transitive sense or force.

"Words are often used promiscuously, and εὐλογεῖν taken *transitively* in this very case by the apostle."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 86.

trăn'-sĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *transitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transitive.

trăn'-sĭ-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *transitory; -ly.*] In a transitory manner; with short continuance.

trăn'-sĭ-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *transitory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transitory; speedy evanescence; shortness of duration; transientness.

"Heedful observation may satisfy a man of the vanity of the world, and the *transitoriness* of external, and especially sinful, enjoyments."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 792.

* **trăn-sĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** * **tran-sy-tor-y-ouse,** *a.* [Lat. *transitorius.*] The same as TRANSITORY (q.v.).

"Saynt Eanswyde, abbesse of Folkstane in Kent, inspyred of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marryage to be barren of all vertues, to haue but *transytoryouse* frutes, and to be a fylthye corruptyon of virginitie."—*Bale: Eng. Votaries*, pt. i.

trăn'-sĭ-tŏr-ў, * **tran-si-tor-ie,** *a.* [Fr. *transitoire*, from Lat. *transitorius* = liable to pass away, passing away; Sp., Port., & Ital. *transitorio.*] [TRANSIENT.] Passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; continuing but a short time; not durable; not permanent; transient; unstable and fleeting.

"What is my life, my hope? he said;
Alas! a *transitory* shade."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 29.

transitory-action, *s.*

Law: An action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, or the like. Opposed to local action (q.v.).

trăns-lāt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *translat(e); -able.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

* **trăns-lāt'-ą-ble-nĕss,** * **trăns-lāte'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *translatable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being translatable; fitness or suitability for translation.

"We owe to a certain scepticism as to La Fontaine's *translateableness*."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

trăns-lāte', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *translater* = to translate, to reduce, to remove, from Low Lat. *translato* = to translate, from Lat. *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfero* = to transfer (q.v.); Sp. *trasladar, traslatar;* Ital. *translatare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bear, carry, remove, or transfer from one place or person to another.

"I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David."—*2 Samuel* iii. 10.

2. To remove from one office or charge to another; specif., in episcopal churches, to transfer, as a bishop, from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, to transfer, as a minister, from one parish to another.

"Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, He would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived."—*Camden: Remains.*

* 3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

"By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death."—*Hebrews* xi. 5.

* 4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another: as, To *translate* a disease.

* 5. To deprive of consciousness; to entrance.

* 6. To change into another form; to transform.

"Bottom, thou art *translated*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

* 7. To alter; to change.

"Now no dout, yf the priesthod be *translated*, then of necessyty must the law be *translated* also."—*Hebrews* vii. 12. (1551.)

8. To render into another language; to express the sense of in another language.

"That speech he actually prepared and had it *translated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 9. To explain; to interpret.

"There's matter in these sighs; these profound heaves
You must *translate;* 'tis fit we understand them."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 1.

10. To manufacture, as boots or shoes, from the material of old ones. (*Slang.*)

"Great quantities of second-hand boots and shoes are sent to Ireland to be *translated* there."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 40.

B. *Intrans.:* To be engaged in or practise translation.

trăns lā'-tion, * **trans-la-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *translation*, from Lat. *translationem*, accus. of *translatio* = a transferring, removing, from *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfero* = to transfer; Sp. *translacion, traslacion;* Ital. *translazione, traslazione, tralazione.*] [TRANSLATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of translating, removing, or transferring from one place or person to another; transfer; removal.

* 2. A causing to remove from one part of the body to another: as, the *translation* of a disease.

3. The removal or transference of a person from one office or charge to another; specif., in episcopal churches, the transfer of a bishop from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, the transfer of a minister from one parish to another.

"The *translation* of the Archbishop of Toledo to the see of Seville was announced."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* 4. The removal of a person to heaven without being subjected to death.

"Before his *translation* he had this testimony, that he pleased God."—*Hebrews* xi. 5.

¶ Used specially of Enoch (Gen. v. 24) and Elijah (2 Kings ii. 1–11).

5. The act of turning into another language; a rendering of words in another language.

"It had been in some of the former sessions determined that there should be chosen six divines for the *translation* of the Bible, three for the Old Testament, and three for the New with the Apocrypha."—*Hales: Letter from the Synod of Dort*, Nov., 1618.

6. That which is produced by rendering in another language; a translated version. [VERSION.]

"It is by means of French *translations* and abstracts that they are generally known in Europe."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

7. (See extract). (*Slang.*)

"'*Translation*, as I understand it (said my informant), is this—to take a worn, old pair of shoes or boots, and by repairing them make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear—as if they were only soiled.'"—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 40.

* **II.** *Rhet.:* Transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor; tralation.

¶ *Motion of translation:* Motion of a body from one place to another in such a way that all its points move in parallel straight lines. It is opposed to a motion of rotation and to a motion partly of translation and partly of rotation.

* **trăns-lą-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *translaticius, tralaticius*, from *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfero* = to transfer, to translate (q.v.).]

1. Metaphorical; not literal; tralatitious.

"We allow him the use of these words in a *translatitious*, abusive sense."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.*

2. Brought from another place; not native.

"I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 8.

* **trăns-lāt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *translativus.*] [TRANSLATE.] Pertaining or relating to transference of meaning.

"If our feet poeticall want those qualities it cannot be sayde a foote in sence *translative* as here."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

trăns-lāt'-ŏr, * **trans-lat-our,** *s.* [Eng. *translat(e); -or.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who translates; one who removes, transfers, or changes.

"The changer and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes."—*Joyce: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. One who translates or renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

"To the great task each bold *translator* came."
Pitt: To Mr. Pope.

3. A cobbler of a low class who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. (*Slang.*)

"The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 73.

4. (*Pl.*): Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price.

"To wear a pair of second-hand [boots] or *translators* . . . is felt as a bitter degradation."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor.*

II. *Teleg.:* An instrument, such as a relay, for repeating a message upon a second circuit when the line-circuit of the former circuit is too feeble to carry the signal to the ultimate station.

* **trăns-lā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *translat(e); -ory.*] Transferring; serving to translate.

"The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **trăns-lā'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *translat(e); -ress.*] A female translator.

"The compliment to the *translatress* is daintily conceived."—*C. Lamb: Letter to Southey.*

* **trăns-lą-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *trans* = across, over, and *lavatio* = a washing.] [LAVE.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another.

"This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, untill such time as it have done casting any residence downward; for the sediment that resteth in the bottom is the best."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xviii.

trănş-lĭt'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, over, and *litera* = a letter.] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters expressing the same sound: as, To *transliterate* Greek into English characters.

trănş-lĭt-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [TRANSLITERATE.] The act of transliterating; the rendering of

the characters of one language by equivalent ones in another

"The *transliteration* often fails to convey a true idea of the pronunciation."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

***trăns-lō-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *location* (q.v.).] The removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; interchange of place; substitution of things for each other.

"The most notable of these offices that can be a-signed to the spirit of nature, and that suitably to his name, is the *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

*** trăns-lūçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *transluceo*, from *trans* = through, across, and *luceo* = to shine.] To shine through.

"Let joy *transluce* thy Beauty's blandishment."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 26.

trăns-lū'-çençe, trăns-lū'-çen-çy, *s.* [Eng. *translucen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being translucent; the property, as of a mineral, ground glass, or oiled paper, of allowing rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects on the other side distinguishable through it.

"I have for trial's sake taken lumps of rock crystal, and heating them red-hot in a crucible, I found, according to my expectation, that being quenched in fair water, even those, that remained in seemingly entire lumps, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 703.

* 2. Transparency.

trăns-lū'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *translucens*, pr. par. of *transluceo* = to shine through.] [Transluce.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Allowing rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects on the other side distinguishable.

2. Transparent, clear.

"The uplifted frame, compact at every joint,
And overlaid with clear *translucent* glass."
Cowper: Task, iii. 485.

II. *Min.:* So nearly opaque that objects are scarcely if at all visible through it.

***trăns-lū'-çent-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *translucent*; *-ly*.] In a translucent manner; so as to be partially visible through.

"Amber, where flies alighting are often times *translucently* imprisoned."—*Drayton: Edward IV. to Mistress Shore.*

***trăns-lū'-çĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *translucidus*, from *trans* = across, through, and *lucidus* = clear, lucid (q.v.).] Transparent, clear.

"In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 872.

***trăns-lū'-nar, * trăns-lū'-nar-ỹ,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *lunar*, *lunary*.] Being or situated beyond the moon. (Opposed to *sublunary*.)

"Next Marlow, bathed in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave *translunary* things
That the first poets had: his raptures were
All air and fire." *Drayton: Of Poets & Poesy.*

***trăns-ma-rîne',** *a.* [Lat. *transmarinus*, from *trans* = beyond, across, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.).] Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the sea; found beyond the sea.

"Indeed if the case were just thus, it was very hard with good people of the *transmarine* churches; but I have here two things to consider."—*Bp. Taylor: Epise. Asserted*, § 32.

***trăns'-mē-a-ble, *trans-me-at-a-ble,** *a.* [Transmeate.] Capable of being transmeated or traversed. (*Ash.*)

***trăns'-mē-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *transmeatus*, pa. par. of *transmeo* = to go through or across: *trans* = across, through, and *meo* = to go, to pass.] To pass over or beyond. (*Coles.*)

***trăns-mē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Transmeate.] The act of transmeating or passing over or through. (*Bailey.*)

***trăns-mew'** (**ew** as **ū**), *** trans-mewe, * trans-mue,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *transmuer*, from Lat. *transmuto* = to transmute (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To change, to transform, to transmute.

"They instead, as if *transmew'd* to stone,
Marvell'd he could with such sweet art unite
The lights and shades of manners."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 42.

B. *Intrans.:* To change.

"Therewith thy colour woll *transmewe*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** trăns'-mĭ-grant, * trăns-mī'-grant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *transmigrans*, pr. par. of *transmigro* = to transmigrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Passing into another state or country for residence, or into another form or body; migrating.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who migrates or passes into another country for residence; an emigrant.

"Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

2. One who passes into another state or body.

***trăns'-mĭ-grāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *transmigratus*, pa. par. of *transmigro* = to migrate across or from one place to another: *trans* = across, and *migro* = to migrate (q.v.).]

1. To pass from one place, country, or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to emigrate.

"This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it, not without commixture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. To pass from one body into another.

"Plutarch himself there defends the mortality of demons, but this only as to their corporeal part, that they die to their present bodies, and *transmigrate* into others, their souls in the mean time remaining immortal and incorruptible."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 424.

trăns-mĭ-grā'-tion, * trans-mi-gra-ci-oun, * trans-my-gra-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *transmigration*, from Lat. *transmigrationem*, accus. of *transmigratio*, from *transmigratus*, pa. par. of *transmigro* = to transmigrate (q.v.); Sp. *transmigracion, trasmigracion;* Ital. *transmigrazione*.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of transmigrating; passing from one place or country to another for purposes of residence; emigration.

"From David to the *transmigraciour* of Babiloyne ben fourtene generaciouns, and from the *transmigraciour* of Babiloyne to Crist ben fourtene generaciouns."—*Wyclife: Matthew* i. 17.

II. *Compar. Relig.:* Metempsychosis; the doctrine of the passage of the soul from one body into another. It appears among many savage races in the form of the belief that ancestral souls return, imparting their own likeness to their descendants and kindred, and Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 17) thinks that this notion may have been extended so as to take in the idea of rebirth in bodies of animals. In this form the belief has no ethical value. Transmigration first appears as a factor in the gradual purification of the spiritual part of man, and its return to God, the source and origin of all things, in the religion of the ancient people of India, whence it passed to the Egyptians, and, according to Herodotus (ii. 123), from them to the Greeks. It was one of the characteristic doctrines of Pythagoras, and Pindar the Pythagorean (*Olymp.* ii., antis. 4) lets the soul return to bliss after passing three unblemished lives on earth. Plato in the dream of Er (*Rep.* x) deals with the condition and treatment of departed souls; and (*Phædo*, vi. 14) extends the period of the return of souls to God to ten thousand years, during which time they inhabit the bodies of men and animals. Ennius seems to have introduced the doctrine among the Romans (*Lucretius: de Rer. Nat.*, i. 120–4). Virgil (*Æn.*, vi. 713–15), Persius (vi. 9), and Horace (*Ep.*, II. i. 52), allude to it, and Ovid (*Metam.*, xv. 153, sqq.) sets forth the philosophy and preëxistences of Pythagoras. Traces of it appear in the Apocrypha (*e.g.* Wisd. viii., 20), and that at least some Jews held it in the time of Jesus seems indicated in the disciples' question (John ix. 2). St. Jerome (*Ep. ad Demetr.*) alludes to the existence of a belief in transmigration among the Gnostics, and Origen adopted this belief as the only means of explaining some Scriptural difficulties, such as the struggle of Jacob and Esau before birth (Gen. xxv. 22) and the selection of Jeremiah (Jer. i. 5). In modern times Lessing held it and taught it in his essay (*Dass mehr als fünf Sinne für den Menschen sein können*); it formed part of the system of Swedenborg (*True Christian Religion*, 13) and Charles Kingsley seems to have written his *Water Babies* to put on record his belief in Transmigration. Figuier deals with the subject in his book, *Le Lendemain de la Mort*, of which there is an English edition, *The Day after Death: Our Future Life, according to Science*. (See extract.)

"One of the most notable points about the theory of *transmigration* is its close bearing upon a thought which lies very deep in the history of philosophy, the development-theory of organic life in successive stages. An elevation from the vegetable to the lower animal life, and thence onward through the higher animals to man, to say nothing of superhuman beings, does not here require even a succession of distinct individuals, but is brought by the theory of metempsychosis within the compass of the successive vegetable and animal lives of a single being."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 18.

***trăns'-mĭ-grā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *transmigrat(e)*; *-or*.] One who transmigrates.

"Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some *transmigrators* from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things* p. 122.

***trăns'-mī-grą-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *transmigrat(e)*; *-ory*.] Passing from one place, state, or body to another.

trăns-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *transmissible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being transmissible.

"There is a delightful *transmissibility* of blood in all his heroes."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 290.

trăns-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another.

2. Capable of being transmitted through a body or substance.

trăns-mĭss'-ĭon (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *transmissio*, from *transmissus*, pa. par. of *transmitto* = to transmit (q.v.); Fr. *transmission*; Sp. *transmision, trasmision;* Ital. *trasmissione*.]

1. The act of transmitting or of sending from one person or place to another; transmittal, transference; a passing on or over.

"In the experiment of *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the experiment of *transmission* of the water through the vessels, it falleth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 2.

2. A passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body.

"Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass."—*Newton: Opticks.*

3. The act of passing down (physical characteristics or peculiarities) from a parent or parents to offspring.

"Equal *transmissions* of ornamental characters to both sexes."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 512.

***trăns-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *transmissus*, pa. par. of *transmitto* = to transmit (q.v.).] Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent or passed on.

"To the great house thy favour shall be shown,
The father's star *transmissive* to the son."
Prior: Carmen Seculare.

trăns-mĭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *transmitto* = to send over or across, to despatch, to transmit: *trans* = across, over, and *mitto* = to send; Fr. *transmettre;* Sp. *transmittir, trasmitir;* Ital. *trasmettere*.]

1. To cause to pass over or through; to send or despatch from one person or place to another; to hand on; to pass on; to hand or pass down: as, To *transmit* a letter through the post. Light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; civil and religious liberties have been *transmitted* to us by our ancestors, and we ought to *transmit* them to our children.

2. To suffer to pass through: as, Glass *transmits* light.

trăns-mĭt'-tal, *s.* [Eng. *transmit*; *-al*.] The act of transmitting; transmission, transfer.

"Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices."—*Swift.*

*** trăns-mĭt'-tançe,** *s.* [Eng. *transmit*; *-ance*.] The act of transmitting; the state of being transmitted; transmittal.

trăns-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transmit*; *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which transmits.

"He lives to build, not boast, a generous race:
No tenth *transmitter* of a foolish face."
Savage: The Bastard.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Teleg.:* The sending or despatching instrument, especially that, under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or similar alphabet is passed rapidly through, the contacts being made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and prevented where the paper is unpierced.

2. *Telephone:* The funnel for receiving the

voice and conveying the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. [TELEPHONE.]

trănṣ-mĭt′-tĭ-ble, ***trănṣ-mĭt′-ṭạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transmit ; -able.*]

1. Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

* 2. Capable of being put, thrown, or projected across.

"A *transmittable* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet, cannon-proof."—*Worcester : Century of Inventions*, § 73.

trănṣ-mŏg-rĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *transmogrify ; -cation.*] The act of transmogrifying; the state of being transmogrified

"It has undergone a great *transmogrification*."—*Galt.*

trănṣ-mŏg′-rĭ-fy, ***trănṣ-mŏg′-rạ-phy,** *v.t.* [First element *trans ;* etymology of second element doubtful.] To transform into some other person or thing; to change; to metamorphose.

"Augustine seems to have had a small doubt whether Apuleius was really *transmographied* into an ass."—*Jortin : Eccles. Hist.*, i. 254.

* **trănṣ-môve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and *move.*] To transform, to change.

"Yet love is sullein, and Saturnlike seene,
As he did for Erigone it prove,
That to a centaure did himselfe *transmove*."
Spenser : F. Q., III. xi. 43.

trănṣ-mū-ṭạ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Eng. *transmutable ; -ity.*] The quality or state of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

trănṣ-mū′-ṭạ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being transmuted or changed into another nature or substance; susceptible of change into a different nature or form.

"The Aristotelians, who believe water and air to be reciprocally *transmutable*, do thereby fancy an affinity between them, that I am not yet convinced of."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 342.

trănṣ-mū′-ṭạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *transmutable ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transmutable; transmutability.

"Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water by what happens in gardens and orchards, where the same showers or rain, after a long drought, makes a great number of differing plants to flourish."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 69.

* **trănṣ-mū′-ṭạ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transmutable*(*le*) ; *-ly.*] In a transmutable manner; with capacity of being changed into another nature or substance.

* **trănṣ′-mụ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *transmutatus*, pa. pār. of *transmuto* = to transmute (q.v.).] To transmute, to transform.

"Her fortune her fair face first *transmutated*."—*Vicars.*

trănṣ-mụ-tā′-tion, ***trans-mu-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *transmutation*, from Lat. *transmutationem*, accus. of *transmutatio*, from *transmutatus*, pa. par. of *transmuto* = to transmute (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of transmuting or changing into a different form, nature, or substance.

"The principal operations of nature are, not the absolute annihilation and new creation of what we call material substances, but the temporary extinction and reproduction, or, rather in one word, the *transmutation* of forms."—*Jones : Hymn to Durga.* (Arg.)

2. The state of being transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.

"Am I not old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herd?"—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct. 2.)

* 3. Successive change; change of one thing for another.

"The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term."—*Bacon : Office of Alienation.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Alchemy :* The changing of base metals into gold or silver.

"The other is, when the conversion is into a body merely new, and which was not before; as if silver should be turned to gold; or iron to copper: and this conversion is better called for distinction sake *transmutation*."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 838.

2. *Biol. :* The change of one species into another.

"The *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible: and certainly it is a thing of difficultie, and requireth deep search into nature."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

3. *Geom. :* The change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation.

transmutation-hypothesis, *s.*

Biol. : The most generally received form of the doctrine of Evolution; transformism (q.v.).

"The *transmutation hypothesis* considers that all existing species are the result of the modification of pre-existing species, and those of their predecessors, by agencies similar to those which at the present day produce varieties and races, and therefore in an altogether natural way; and it is a probable, though not a necessary consequence of this hypothesis, that all living beings have arisen from a single stock. The *transmutation hypothesis* . . . is perfectly consistent either with the conception of a special creation of a primitive germ, or with the supposition of its having arisen, as a modification of inorganic matter, by natural causes."—*Huxley : Lay Sermons*, pp. 279-280.

transmutation of energy, *s.* [TRANSFORMATION OF ENERGY.]

trănṣ-mụ-tā′-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *transmutation ; -ist.*] One who believes in the transmutation of metals or species.

trănṣ-mūte′, *v.t.* [Lat. *transmuto*, from *trans* = across, over, and *muto* = to change; Sp. *transmutar, trasmutar, tramudar ;* Ital. *trasmutare, tramutare.*]

1. To change from one form, nature, or substance into another; to transform.

"Which is our human nature's highest dower,
Controls them and subdues, *transmutes*, bereaves
Of their bad influence, and their good receives."
Wordsworth : Character of the Happy Warrior.

* 2. To alter, to commute.

"Then the emperour hauyng compassion of the forenamyd Barnarde, for so moche as he was the sone of Pepyn, last kyng of Italy, & his nere kynnesman, *transmutyd* the sentence of deth vnto perpetuyte of pryson, & losynge of his syght."—*Fabyan : Chronycle*, ch. clix.

trănṣ-mūt′-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [TRANSMUTE.]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Transformed or changed into another form, nature, or substance.

2. *Her. :* The same as COUNTERCHANGED (q.v.).

trănṣ-mūt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transmut(e) ; -er.*] One who or that which transmutes or transforms.

* **trănṣ-mū′-tụ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *mutual* (q.v.).] Reciprocal, commutual.

trănṣ-nạ-tā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *transnatatio*, from *transnatatus*, pa. par. of *transnato* = to swim across : *trans* = across, and *nato* = to swim.] The act of swimming across.

* **trănṣ-nā′-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *nature* (q.v.).] To transfer or transform the nature of.

"For, as he sayth, we are transelemented, or *transnatured*, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee saie, The bread is transelemented, or changed into Christes body."—*Jewell : Replie to M. Harding*, p. 238.

* **trănṣ-nor′-mal,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *normal* (q.v.).] Not normal in character. (Applied to something in excess of or beyond the normal or usual state.)

trănṣ-ō-çē-ăn′-ĭc (ç as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *oceanic* (q.v.).]

1. Being or lying beyond the ocean; being on the other side of the ocean.

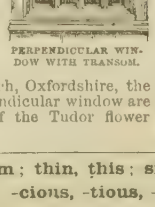
"The administration of the *transoceanic* possessions of France."—*Observer*, Jan. 10, 1886.

2. Crossing or passing over the ocean.

"The final statements of the cable companies upon the reduction of the tariffs for *transoceanic* messages."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

trăn′-sŏm, ***tran-some,** ***tran-sommer,** ***tran-summer,** ***tran-son,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Lat. *transtrum* = a transom (*Skeat*), from *trans* = across. The form *transommer* is due to Fr. *sommier* = a piece of timber called a summer (q.v.).] [BREST-SUMMER.]

1. *Arch. :* A term applied to horizontal stone bars or divisions of windows. They seldom occur previous to the fifteenth century, and were sometimes embattled, as at Brasenose College, Oxford. At Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, the transoms of a large Perpendicular window are decorated with a row of the Tudor flower (q.v.). (*Bloxam.*)



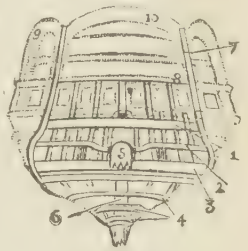
PERPENDICULAR WINDOW WITH TRANSOM.

2. *Build. :* A horizontal piece framed across a doorway or a double-light window. The cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it.

"But onlie franke posts, raisins, beames, pricke-posts, groundsels, summer (or dormants) *transoms*, and such principals."—*Holinshed : Descr. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

3. *Ordn. :* A horizontal piece connecting the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

4. *Shipbuild. :* A beam bolted across the sternpost, supporting the after end of a deck and giving shape to the stern. The third, second, and first transoms are, referring to them in the rising order, below the deck transom. The wing transom is the sill of the gun-room ports; the helm transom is at the head of the stern-post, and forms the head of the ports.



STERN OF SHIP, SHOWING TRANSOM

1. Upper deck transom; 2. Helm port transom; 3. Wing port transom; 4. Transoms; 5. Rudder; 6. Stern post; 7. Side Counter timber; 8. Quarter deck; 9. Berthing; 10. Taffrail.

"The long-boat at this time moored astern, was on a sudden canted so high, that it broke the *transon* of the commodore's gallery, whose cabin was on the quarter-deck."—*Anson : Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

5. *Surv. :* The vane of a cross-staff.

transom-knee, *s.*

Shipbuild. : A knee bolted to a transom and after-timber.

transom-stern, *s.*

Shipbuild. : A square stern. [TRANSOM, **S.**]

transom-window, *s.*

Building :

1. A window divided by a transom.

2. A window over the transom of a door.

* **trănṣ′-pă-dāne,** *a.* [Lat. *transpadanus*, from *trans* = across, beyond, and *Padus* = the Po.] Beyond or lying beyond, or on the side of the river Po. [CISPADANE.]

"The *transpadane* republics."—*Burke.*

¶ Applied to Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories when formed by Napoleon into a republic in May, 1796. Next year he merged it in the Cisalpine republic.

* **trănṣ-pāre′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *trans* = through, and *pareo* = to appear.]

1. To appear through.

"But through the yce of that vniust disdaine
Yet still *transpares* her picture and my paine."
Stirling : Aurora, xcix.

2. To become transparent.

"Oft haue I wish't, whilst in this state I was,
That the alabaster bulwarke might *transpare*."
Stirling : Aurora, lxxiii.

* **trănṣ-pär′-ençe,** *s.* [Eng. *transparen(t) ; -ce.*] The quality or state of being transparent; transparency.

"'Mongst which clear amber jellied seemed to be,
Through whose *transparence* you might easily see
The beds of pearl wherein the gum did sleep."
Drayton : Man in the Moon.

trănṣ-pär′-ęn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *transparen(t) ; -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being transparent; that state or quality of bodies by which they allow rays of light to pass through them, so that the forms, hues, and distances of objects can be distinguished through them; diaphaneity.

"The man should hold forth a pure taper, that his wife may, by seeing the beauties and *transparency* of that chrystal, dress her mind and her body by the light of so pure reflexions."—*Bp. Taylor : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 18.

2. Anything that is transparent; specif., a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, such as glass or thin canvas, to be viewed by the natural or artificial light shining through it.

"Father Perry and I took *transparencies* of the little photos he took of my station."—*Corbet : Venus at the Isle of Desolation* (1874), p. 104.

trănṣ pär′-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *trans* = through, and *parens*, pr. par. of *pareo* = to

appear; Sp. *transparente, trasparente;* Ital. *trasparente.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the property or quality of transmitting rays of light, so that the forms, colours, and distances of objects can be distinguished through; pervious to light; diaphanous, pellucid.

¶ The power possessed by certain solids of transmitting light is a remarkable one, of which no adequate explanation has yet been given. It is an interesting fact that this property seems in a measure opposed to that of the transmission of electricity, no transparent substance being an electric conductor, while the best conductors seem to be the most opaque substances. If light is transmitted by ether only, then it would appear as if in transparent substances the vibrations of ether are not disturbed, while in opaque substances they are absorbed and destroyed.

2. Admitting the passage of light; having interstices so that things are visible through.

"And heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide."
Dryden: On the Monument of a Fair Maiden Lady.

* 3. Bright, shining, clear.

"The glorious sun's *transparent* beams."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* Easily seen through; not sufficient to hide what underlies; evident, plain: as, a *transparent* motive, a *transparent* excuse.

transparent-colors, *s. pl.* Colors that transmit light readily. Such only are used for painting on glass, and most water-colors are more or less transparent. It is sometimes necessary to make such colors more or less opaque by the admixture of body colors. (Opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light.)

trăns-pär'-ent-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *transparent; -ly.*] In a transparent manner; so as to be seen through.

trăns-pär'-ent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *transparent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transparent; transparency.

* **trăns-pass',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *pass* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To pass over.

"The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 75. (1684.)

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by or away.

"Thy form and flattered hue,
Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass."
Daniel: A Description of Beauty.

○ **trăns-pass'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transpass; -able.*] Capable of being transpassed or passed over.

* **trăns-păt'-ron-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *patronize* (q.v.).] To transfer the patronage of.

"To *transpatronize* from him
To you mine orphan muse."
Warner: Albions England, ix. 43.

* **trăn-spē'-ci-āte (ci as shī),** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Lat. *specialis* = shaped, formed from *species* (q.v.).] To transform.

"I do not credit those transformations of reasonable creatures into beasts, or that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. i., § 30.

* **trăn-spĭc'-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *transpicio* = to see through: *trans* = through, and *specio* = to look, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 140.)

* **trăns-plĕrçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *pierce* (q.v.).] To pierce through, to penetrate; to pass through.

"Antilochus, as Thoön turned him round,
Transpierced his back with a dishonest wound."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 691.

trăns-pĭr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transpir(e); -able.*] Capable of transpiring; capable of being transpired.

trăns-pĭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [TRANSPIRE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of transpiring; exhalation through the skin; evaporation.

"They conceive also, that the individuation and sameness of men's persons, does not necessarily depend upon the numerical identity of all the parts of matter, because we never continue thus the same, our bodies always flowing like a river, and passing away by insensible *transpiration*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 759.

2. *Bot.:* The emission of watery fluid from the leaves of plants, a process continually going on. The vapour from the watery contents of the cells passes from them into the intercellular adjacent spaces and canals, thence into the chambers beneath the stomata, finally reaching the external atmosphere either by them or by the invisible pores of the epidermis. The vapour is in most cases invisible, but sometimes the water distils in drops large enough to be easily seen. The amount of moisture thus given off depends on the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the temperature, any concussions to which the plant may be subjected, and the age and size of the leaves. Transpiration in plants is analogous to perspiration in animals.

"If *transpiration* is suddenly stopped in branches which ordinarily transpire strongly, the leaves fall, while plants which thrive in a moist atmosphere often preserve their leaves for a long time in saturated air."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

¶ 1. *Pulmonary transpiration:*

Physiol.: The exhalation of watery vapour from the lungs. It becomes visible in frosty weather, and condenses on the beard and moustache. It varies in amount according to the proportion of water in the blood and of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

2. *Transpiration of gases:* The motion of gases through a capillary tube. The velocity of transpiration is independent of the rate of diffusion. *Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 143, gives the following laws on the subject:

(1) For the same gas the rate of transpiration increases, other things being equal, directly as the pressure; that is, equal volumes of air of different densities require times inversely proportional to their densities.

(2) With tubes of equal diameters, the volume transpired in equal times is inversely as the length of the tube.

(3) As the temperature rises the transpiration becomes slower.

(4) The rate of transpiration is independent of the material of the tube.

3. *Transpiration of liquids:* The passage of liquids through small pores or capillary tubes.

* **trăns-pĭr'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *transpira-t(ion); -ory.*] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring, exhaling.

trăns-pīre', *v.t.* [Fr. *transpirer*, from Lat. *transpiro* = to breathe through: *trans* = through, and *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. *transpirar, traspirar;* Ital. *traspirare.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to be exhaled; to pass off in insensible perspiration.

"Blood and fleshy substance . . . useth to *transpire*, breathe out, and waste away thro' invisible pores."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 31.

2. To exhale or emit watery vapour from the surface.

"Cut branches which *transpire* slowly shed their leaves even when lying on the ground."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To escape from secrecy; to become public gradually; to ooze out; to come to light; to become known.

"This letter goes to you, in that confidence, which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you;—and you will not therefore let one word of it *transpire*."—*Lord Chesterfield: To S. Dayrolles*, Jan., 1748.

* 2. To be emitted; to have vent; to escape.

"Pierced with a thousand wounds, I yet survive;
My pangs are keen, but no complaint *transpires*."
Cowper: Vicissitudes in Christian Life.

3. To occur, to take place, to happen, to come to pass.

"What had *transpired* during his absence he did not know."—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe; Dred*, ch. xii.

* **trăns-plāçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *place*, v. (q.v.).] To put or remove into a new place.

"It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick*, ch. x.

trăns-plant', *v.t.* [Fr. *transplanter*, from Lat. *transplanto*, from *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *planto* = to plant; Sp. *trasplantar;* Port. *transplantar;* Ital. *trasplantare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To remove and plant in another place.

"Limes thirty years old were *transplanted* from neighbouring woods to shade the alleys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To remove from one place to another.

"Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb."
Milton: P. L., vii. 360.

3. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.

"If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

II. *Med.:* To transfer from one part or person to another. [TRANSPLANTATION, II. 2.]

"The dog continued [licking] so long till he . . . perfectly cured the sore, but had the swelling *transplanted* to himself."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 167.

trăns-plăn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [TRANSPLANT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of transplanting or of removing and planting in another place.

¶ The time to transplant shrubs, trees, &c., is when their energies are in abeyance at the fall of the year. November is a good month for the transplantation of seedling stocks and suckers taken from the roots of the pear, plum, quince, &c., to prepare them for receiving grafts, and stocks of briars to be budded with garden species and varieties. To render the removal of a tree or bush successful, care must be taken not to destroy or injure the spongioles, these tender portions of the root being the channels through which nutriment is taken from the ground. In placing the root in the ground, the trench or pit intended to receive it must be of sufficient breadth at the bottom to allow it and the branching rootlets to occupy their natural position. Water should be freely supplied, but not to such an extent as to saturate the soil.

* 2. A removal or transfer from one place to another.

"Its *transplantation* into the Greek tongue."—*More: Philos. Cabbala; Epp.*

3. The removal or transfer of persons from one place to another for purposes of residence, settlement, or the like.

"If that were done it would only meet the local distress, unless you engaged in a great *transplantation* of labour into the district in which the work was undertaken."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

II. *Medical:*

1. The removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost, as in the Taliacotian operation (q.v.).

* 2. An old pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another.

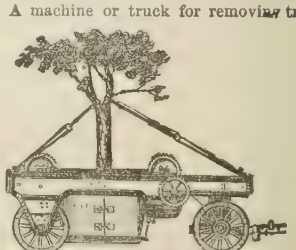
"He told me, that he had, not very many months since, seen a cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one, that was wont to make chymical vessels for me."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 167.

trăns-plant'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transplant; -er.*]

1. One who transplants.

"Yet the planter or *transplanter*, nine times in ten, neglects this necessity of suiting his trees to the soil."—*Scott: Prose Works*, xxi. 118.

2. A machine or truck for removing trees



TRANSPLANTER.

for replanting; also, an implement for removing and replanting flowers, bulbs, &c.

* **trăn-splĕn'-den-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *transplenden(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being transplendent; supereminent splendour.

"The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

* **trăn-splĕn'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *trans* = through (hence, denoting excess), and *splendens*, pr. par. of *splendeo* = to shine.] Resplendent in the highest degree.

"The bright *transplendent* glasse."
Wyatt: Complaint of Absence of His Love.

* **trăn-splĕn'-dent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transplendent; -ly.*] In a transplendent manner or degree; with supereminent splendour.

"The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

***trăns-pŏn'-tīne,** *a.* [Lat. *trans* = across, beyond, and *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge.]

1. Being or lying on the other side of the bridge; specif., in London, on the south side of the Thames.

2. Applied to any melodrama in which the characters are overdrawn and the situations improbably romantic, from the fact that such plays were formerly very popular at the Surrey and Victoria theatres on the south side of the Thames.

"Even the thoroughgoing *transpontine* villain seems to be guided rather by chance than by design."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1887.

trăns-pŏrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from Lat. *transporto* = to carry across or over: *trans* = over, across, and *porto* = to carry; Sp. *transportar, trasportar*; Ital. *transportare, trasportare.*]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another.

"Our shatter'd barks may yet *transport* us o'er,
Safe and inglorious, to our native shore."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 170.

* 2. To bear; to carry.

"Her ashes . . .
Transported shall be at high festivals
Below the kings and queens of France."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 6.

* 3. To remove or transfer from this world to the next. (A euphemism.)

"Out of doubt he is *transported*."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

4. To carry or convey away into banishment, as a criminal. [TRANSPORTATION.]

"Another and necessarily highly penal offence against public justice is the returning from transportation, or being at large in Great Britain, before the expiration of the term for which the offender was ordered to be *transported*, or had agreed to *transport* himself, or been sentenced to penal servitude."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

5. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to feel beside one's self.

"You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

6. To carry away or ravish with pleasure; to entrance; to ravish.

"Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience."—*Decay of Piety.*

trăns'-pŏrt, *s.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. The act of transporting; transportation; carriage.

"The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. A ship or vessel employed by a government to carry soldiers, munitions of war, or provisions from one place to another, or to carry convicts to their destination.

"Some damage received by two of the *transports*, who, in tacking, run foul of each other."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. i.

* 3. A convict sentenced to transportation or exile.

4. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

"Now welcomed Monmouth with *transports* of joy and affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

transport-ship, transport-vessel, *s.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, warlike stores, or convicts; a transport.

trăns-pŏrt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *transportable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being transportable.

trăns-pŏrt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being transported or conveyed from place to place.

"The use of the electric light to permit nightwork, will be followed in a *transportable* shape also in the hopfields."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Implying or involving transportation; subjecting to transportation: as, a *transportable* offence.

***trăns-pŏrt'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *transport*; *-al.*] The act of removing from one place to another; transportance.

***trăns-pŏrt'-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *transport*; *-ance.*] Conveyance; transportaion.

"O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

***trăns-pŏrt'-ant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *transporter* = to transport (q.v.).] Transporting; ravishing; affording great joy or rapture.

"So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 227.

trăns-pŏr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transportationem*, accus. of *transportatio*, from *transportatus*, pa. par. of *transporto* = to transport (q.v.); Sp. *transportacion, trasportacion*; Ital. *trasportazione.*]

* 1. The act of transporting, conveying, or carrying from one place to another; transport; carriage; conveyance.

"If the countries are near, the difference will be smaller, and may sometimes be scarce perceptible; because in this case the *transportation* will be easy."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

* 2. Transmission; transference from one to another.

"Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

3. The banishing or sending away of a person convicted of crime out of the country to a penal settlement, there to remain for life or for the term to which he has been sentenced. Transportation grew out of banishment. During mediæval times a person who had committed an offence was in certain circumstances permitted to "abjure the realm" [ABJURATION, I. 1.), the country to which he was to go not being indicated. The first statute which established transportation to English colonies was apparently the Act 39 Eliz., cap. 4. By 18 Chas. II., cap. 3, passed in 1666, the king obtained permission to sentence criminals to be "transported to any of His Majesty's dominions in North America," where they were given over to the settlers as virtual slaves. When negro slavery was introduced, white criminals became much less welcome, and complaints against their being sent arose; but the practice continued till the commencement of the War of Independence in 1775. Then Australia was utilised, and by two Orders of Council, dated December 6, 1786, Botany Bay, on its eastern shores, with the adjacent islands, was selected, to which the first batch of convicts, 800 in number, was sent out in May, 1786. Next year the penal settlement was established, and became the nucleus of the town of Sydney and the colony of New South Wales. Afterwards Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, the Cape of Good Hope, Bermuda, &c., became receptacles for convicts. No such system has ever been adopted in the United States, and transportation no longer exists in England, it having been given up as a result of the protests of the inhabitants of the colonies. It still exists in some European countries, as France and Russia, in the latter to a large extent, Siberia being the penal territory.

4. The state of being transported, carried, or conveyed from one place to another.

5. The state of being transported or sent into exile, under a sentence of transportation.

* 6. Transport; ecstasy.

"All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence."—*South: Sermons.*

trăns-pŏrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

***trăns-pŏrt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transported*; *-ly.*] In a transported manner; in a state of rapture.

"If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not *transportedly*) entertain our selves with his leaves."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 317.

***trăns-pŏrt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *transported*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being transported; a state of rapture.

"Without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*."—*Bp. Hall: Ans. agt. Bishops sitting in Parliament.*

trăns-pŏrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transport*, v.; *-er.*] One who transports or removes.

"The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*."—*Carew.*

trăns-pŏrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Ravishing, enchanting, ecstatic.

***trăns-pŏrt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transporting*; *-ly.*] In a transporting manner; ravishingly; enchantingly.

***trăns-pŏrt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *-ive.*] Passionate; excessive.

"The voice of *transportive* fury."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 315.

***trăns-pŏrt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *transport*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of transporting; conveyance by ship.

2. Rage, passion, anger, fury.

"He attacked me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rang on't."
Lord Digby: Elvira, iv.

***trăns-pōş'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transpos(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being transposed; allowing of transposition.

trăns-pōş'-al, *s.* [Eng. *transpos(e)*; *-al.*]

1. The act of transposing.

2. The state of being transposed.

trăns-pōşe', *v.t.* [Fr. *transposer*, from *trans* = across, and *poser* = to place.] [POSE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places.

"The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* thus, *Anglixe Hera, beasti*, signify, O England's sovereign thou hast made us happy."—*Camden: Remains.*

* 2. To put out of place; to remove.

"That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* To bring a quantity from one member of an equation to the other. This is done by simply changing its sign. Thus if we transpose the quantity b in the equation $a + b = c$, we have $a = c - b$.

2. *Gram.:* To change the natural order of words.

3. *Music:* To change the key of; to write or play in another key.

"Attempts have been made at various times to construct a pianoforte that would enable the player to *transpose* the key of the music that might be played upon it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1860, p. 159.

***trăns-pōşe',** *s.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*] Transposition.

"This man was very perfit and fortunate in these *transposes*."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. ii.

trăns-pōşed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being changed in place, one being put in the place of the other.

2. *Her.:* Reversed or turned contrariwise from the usual or proper position: as, a pile *transposed.*

trăns-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *transpos(e)*; *-er.*] One who transposes; specif., one who transposes music from one key to another.

trăns-pōş'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having the quality of changing or transposing; specif. applied to musical instruments which do not play the actual notes written down, but others, according to the modifications in the instrument itself.

trăns-pō-şĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transpositionem*, accus. of *transpositio*, from *transpositus*, pa. par. of *transpono* = to change in place, to transpose, to transfer: *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *pono* = to place; Sp. *transposicion, trasposicion*; Ital. *trasposizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of transposing; the act of changing the places of things, putting each in the place previously occupied by the other.

"At last, they formed a double circle, as at the beginning, danced, and repeated very quickly, and finally closed with several very dexterous *transpositions* of the two circles."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. The state of being transposed or reciprocally changed in place.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The act or operation of bringing over any term of an equation from the one side to the other. This is done by changing the sign of the term so transposed. The object of transposition is to bring all the known terms of an equation to one side, and all the unknown to the other, in order to determine the value of the unknown terms with respect to those that are known. Thus if $2x + 4 = x + 7 =$ by transposition of x, $2x - x + 4 = 7$, whence $x + 4 = 7$; by transposition of 4, $x = 7 - 4$, whence $x = 3$. The transposition of terms is the first operation to be performed in the solution of a simple equation.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.:* A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

3. *Med.:* The same as METATHESIS (q.v.).

4. *Music:*

(1) A change of key. [TRANSPOSE, *v.*, II. 3.]

(2) An inversion of parts in counterpoint.

¶ *Transposition of the viscera:*

Pathol.: A term sometimes employed to include both malposition and displacement of the organs of the trunk. The abnormal condition may be congenital, or caused by (1) strain, as in the case of movable kidney and hernia; (2) imperfect attachment, as sometimes occurs in the kidneys and intestines; (3) abnormal conditions connected with orifices or canals; (4) pressure, as from wearing tight stays or a belt; (5) traction, as in lateral displacement of the heart; (6) disease; (7) excessive action of the muscular coat, as in prolapse or hernia; or (8) prolonged standing, as in displacement of the uterus.

* **trăns-pō-şĭ'-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *transposition; -al.*] Of or pertaining to transposition.

"The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they say *weal* instead of *veal*; *vicked*, for *wicked*."—*Peyge: Anecdotes of the English Language.*

* **trăns-pōş'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *transpos(e); -itive.*] Pertaining to transposition; consisting in transposition; made or effected by transposing.

"The Italian retains most of the ancient *transpositive* character."—*Blair.*

* **trăns-pōş'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *transpos(e); -itor.*] A transposer (q.v.). (*Landor*, in *Annandale.*)

* **trăns-prĭnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).] To print in the wrong place; to transfer to the wrong place in printing.

* **trăns-prōşe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *prose* (q.v.).]

1. To transpose prose into verse; to change from prose into verse.

"Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose*."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 443.

2. To change from verse into prose. (See the quotation given under TRANSVERSE (2), *v.*)

* **trăns-rē'-gĭon-ạte,** *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *region* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to a region over or beyond the sea; foreign.

"There are some cockes-combes here and there in England, learning it abroad as men *transregionate*."—*Hollinshed: Descript. England*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **trăns-shāpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To change into another shape; to transform, to distort.

"Thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

trănş-shĭp', *v.t.* [TRANSHIP.]

trănş-shĭp'-mĕnt, *s.* [TRANSHIPMENT.]

trănş'-trạ, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [TRANSOM.]

Roman Arch.: The principal horizontal timbers in the roof of a building. (*Gwilt.*)

* **trăn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-āte (tĭ as shĭ),** * **tran-sub-stan-ci-ate,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *transubstantiatus*, pa. par. of *transubstantio* = to change the substance of: *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *substantia* = substance (q.v.); Fr. *transubstantier;* Sp. *transubstanciar, trasubstanciar;* Ital. *transustanziare, trasustanziare.*] To change into another substance. [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

trăn sŭb-stăn-tĭ-ā'-tion (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *transubstantiationem*, accus. of *transubstantiatio*, from *transubstantiatus*, pa. par. of *transubstantio* = to transubstantiate (q.v.); Sp. *transustanciacion, trasustanciacion;* Ital. *transustanziazione.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Change.

"The smell of autumn woods, the colour of dying fern, may turn by a subtle *transubstantiation* into pleasures and faces that will never come again."—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Church Hist.:* The Roman doctrine of the Eucharist. The Council of Trent (sess. xiii., c. iv.) declares "that by the consecration of the bread and wine the whole substance of the bread is changed into the substance of the body of Christ and the whole substance of the wine into the substance of his blood, which change is properly and fitly called Transubstantiation by the Holy Catholic Church." That is to say, the accidents of the bread and wine which are perceived by the senses conceal the body and blood of Christ, and not the substances of bread and wine. In canon 4 (*de sac. Euchar. Sacram.*) the Council defines "that under each species" (*i.e.*, of bread and wine), "and under each particle of each species, Christ is contained whole and entire." Roman theologians found their proof of this doctrine on the discourse of Jesus after the miracle of the loaves and fishes (John vi. 32-71), on the words of institution (Matt. xxvi. 26-29, Mark xiv. 22-25, Luke xxii. 19, 20), and on the words of St. Paul (1 Cor. x. 16-21), and on patristic testimony, claiming that the doctrine is apostolic, though the word itself only came into use in the eleventh century, in the controversy between Berengarius and Lanfranc, in which the former denied and the latter asserted a change of substance in the Eucharistic elements. Transubstantiation implies a Real Presence, though belief in the Real Presence (of Christ in the Eucharist) does not necessarily involve a belief in Transubstantiation. The Lutheran view of the Eucharist is called Companation, or Consubstantiation, and admits a Real Presence without a change of substance. The Calvinistic view is that the presence of Christ depends on the faith of the recipient. Article XXVIII. of the Anglican Church is apparently Calvinistic, and condemns Transubstantiation as "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture;" but the belief and practice of a large number of her clergy and laity is, to say the least, much the same as the Lutheran. [TRACTARIANISM.] Dr. Pusey (*Eirenicon*, p. 229) goes so far as to say that the dispute between Anglicans and Romanists in this matter is "probably a dispute about words."

* **trăn-sŭb-stăn'-tĭ-ā-tŏr (tĭ as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *transubstantiat(e); -or.*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation (q.v.).

"The Roman *transubstantiators* affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places (namely, in every place, where the Host is kept, or the Eucharist is celebrated)."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol ii., ser. 31.

trăn-sụ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transudatus*, pa. par. of *transudo*, from *trans* = across, through, and *sudo* = to sweat.] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through membranes, or of passing off through the pores of a substance, as water or other fluid.

"The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass."—*Boyle.*

* **trăn-sū'-da-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *transud(e); -atory.*] Passing by transudation.

trăn-sūde', *v.i.* [Fr. *transuder*, from Lat. *transudo;* Ital. *transudare.*] [TRANSUDATION.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other porous substance, as water or other fluid.

"The water which has *transuded* from the tissues."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. vii.

* **trăn-sūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *transumo*, from *trans* = across, and *sumo* = to take.] To take from one to the other; to convert.

"With a well-blest bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine."
Crashaw: Hymn for the Sacrament.

trăn-sŭmpt' (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *transumptum* = a copy, a transcript, from Lat. *transumptus*, pa. par. of *transumo* = to take from one to another, in Low Lat. to transcribe.] [TRANSUME.] A copy of a writing; an exemplification of a record.

"Wherewith, the pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof (signed by three bishops) offered them, to send to England."—*State Trials: Henry VIII.* (an. 1528); *Div. of Q. Catherine.*

¶ *Action of transumpt:*

Scots Law: An action competent to anyone having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, that a copy or *transumpt* of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer.

* **trăn-sŭmp'-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *transumptio*, from *transumptus*, pa. par. of *transumo.*] [TRANSUME.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of taking from one place to another.

2. *Logic:* A syllogism by concession or agreement used by the schoolmen, where a question proposed was transferred to another with the condition, that the proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former.

* **trăn-sŭmp'-tĭve** (*p* silent), *a.* [TRANSUMPTION.] Taking from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

"Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders; for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head."—*Drayton: Annotations to Rosamond's Epistle.*

* **trăn̦s-vā'-şāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, and *vas* = a vessel.] To transpose or pour from one vessel to another.

"The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out one into another, as into an empty vessel."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 619.

* **trăn̦s-vā-şā'-tion,** *s.* [TRANSVASATE.] The act or process of transvasating.

* **trăn̦s-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *transvectio*, from *transvectus*, pa. par. of *transveho* = to carry across: *trans* = across, and *veho* = to carry.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

* **trăn̦s-vĕr'-bĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, through, and *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero* = to beat.] To beat or strike through.

trăn̦s-vĕr'-sal, * **trans-ver-sall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transversus* = transverse (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Transverse; running or lying across.

"Extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of one of the *transversall* lines in the orientall or occidental part."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 214.

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A straight line which cuts several other straight lines, is said to be a transversal with respect to them.

* **trăn̦s-vĕr'-sal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *transversal; -ly.*] In a transversal manner; in a direction crosswise; transversely.

"There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations, concerning the strength required to be in the string of them, the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, or horizontally, or *transversally*."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, ch. xviii.

trăn̦s'-vĕrse, *a., adv., & s.* [Lat. *transversus* = turned across, athwart, orig. pa. par. from *transverto* = to turn across: *trans* = across, and *verto* = to turn; Fr. *transverse;* Sp. *transverso, trasverso;* Ital. *trasverso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; athwart.

"How they agree in various ways to join
In a *transverse*, a straight, and crooked line."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

* **2.** Not direct; collateral.

"When once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral [line], they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Lying across other parts. There are transverse branches of the basilar, the cervical, the humeral, and other arteries; transverse ligaments of the acetabulum, the metacarpals, the metatarsals, &c.; and transverse processes of the vertebræ. [TRANSVERSE-SINUS.]

2. *Bot.:* Broader than long.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Across; in a direction across.

"His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue."
Milton: P. L., xi. 563.

C. *As subst.:* That which is transverse; that which crosses or lies in a cross direction; a transverse axis.

* ¶ (1) *By transverse:* In a confused manner; reversedly.

"All things tossed and turned *by tranverse*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

(2) *Transverse axis* or *diameter:*

Conic Sections: The axis which passes through the foci of an ellipse or hyperbola. When the length of the transverse axis is referred to, the portion included between the vertices is meant.

transverse-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot.: Dehiscence by a transverse opening, as in the fruit of Anagallis, Hyoscyamus, and Alchemilla.

transverse-partition, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): A partition at a right angle to the valves, as in a siliqua.

transverse-planer, *s.*

1. *Wood-work.*: A planing-machine in which the cutters are caused to move across or at right angles to the material being planed.

2. *Metall.*: A shaper or planer with its cut across the table.

transverse-sinus, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior occipital sinus placed at the fore part of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and constituting a transverse connection between the two inferior petrosal sinuses.

transverse-strain, *s.*

Mech.: The strain to which a beam is subjected when a force acts on it in a direction at right angles to its length, tending to bend it or break it across.

transverse-tension, *s.*

Bot.: Tension exerted by the bark on the wood, and *vice versâ*, in the stem of a tree, when, after its growth in length has ceased, a permanent increase takes place in its thickness.

* **trăns-vĕrse'** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [TRANSVERSE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To overturn, to change, to thwart.

"Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*."—*Lesley.*

B. *Intrans.*: To transgress.

"Ac treuthe that trespassede nevere, ne *transversed* ageus the lawe." *Piers Plowman*, p. 241.

* **trăns-vĕrse'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *verse* (q.v.).] To turn from prose into verse.

"I take a book in my hand, either at home or elsewhere, for that's all one; if they be any wit in't, as there is no book but has some, I *transverse* it; that is if it be prose put it into verse (but that takes up some time), and if it be verse put it into prose.—Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting verse into prose should be call'd transprosing.—By my troth, sir, 'tis a very good notion, and hereafter it shall be so."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, i. 1.

trăns-vĕrse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *transverse*, a.; *-ly.*] In a transverse or cross direction; across.

"*Transversely* fixing one end to the first thread that was spun."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

transversely-flexuose, *a.*

Bot.: Waved in a cross direction. (*Paxton.*)

* **trăns-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [TRANSVERSE (2), *v.*] The turning or converting of prose into verse, or of verse into prose.

* **trăns-vĕrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *transverto.*] [TRANSVERSE, *a.*] To cause to turn across; to transverse.

"But of one thing I wold faine be expert,
Why mens langage wol procure and *transvert*
The will of women and virgines innocent?"
Chaucer: Craft of Lovers.

* **trăns-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *transvert*; *-able.*] Capable of being transverted.

* **trăns-view'** (**iew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *view*, v. (q.v.).] To see or look through.

"*Transview* the obscure things that do remain."
Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

* **trăns-vō-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *trans* = across, beyond, and *volatum*, super. of *volo* = to fly.] The act of flying over or beyond.

"Such things as these which are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an eaven piety, God loves to reward with an extraordinary favour; and gives them testimony by an extraregular blessing."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

* **trăns-vŏlve'** *v.t.* [Lat. *trans* = across, over, and *volvo* = to roll.] To overturn, to break up.

"He who *transvolves* empires."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 110.

trănt, *v.i.* [Dut. *tranten* = to walk slowly.] To carry about wares for sale; to hawk.

trănt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trant*; *-er.*] One who carries about wares for sale; a hawker, a pedlar.

trăp (1), * **trappe,** *s.* [A.S. *treppe* = a trap; cogn. with O. Dut. *trappe*; O. H. Ger. *trapo* = a snare, a trap; Low Lat. *trappa*; Fr. *trappe*; Sp. *trampa*. From the same root as *tramp* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *trappen* = to tread; *trap* = a stair, step; Ger. *treppe* = a flight of stairs; Sw. *trappa* = a stair.]

1. An instrument or device for ensnaring game or other animals; a snare; a contrivance that shuts suddenly, and often with a spring, for taking game and other animals.

"She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a *trappe*, if it were ded or biedde."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 142.

2. Any contrivance for catching wild animals.

"Then spake againe with fell and spitefull heart,
[So lions roar enclos'd in traine or *trap*.]"
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, ii. 89.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) remarks that animals "learn caution by seeing their brethren caught or poisoned."

3. An ambush, a stratagem; a device or contrivance to catch one unawares.

"God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. A contrivance applied to drains and soil-pipes to prevent the escape of effluvia; a drain-trap.

5. A sheriff's officer; a police-constable. (*Slang.*)

"Meantime the Kellys had got to hear that the *traps* were in search of them."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 192.

* 6. Sagacity, acuteness, cunning, sharpness, penetration.

"Some cunning person that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap*, first put him in great fright."—*North: Examen*, p. 549.

7. A familiar name for a carriage on springs, of any kind. (See extract.)

"The old-fashioned gig had, under the seat, a sort of boot extending a few inches beyond the back of the seat. At the beginning of the century gigs were raised upon higher wheels than at present. On this raised vehicle the boot was lengthened behind, holding a brace of dogs for sporting purposes. In these 'dog-carts' (thus named afterwards) the dogs were at first placed in the boot at the front, and I dare say that the 'noble sportsmen' may occasionally have had their heels or their calves bitten by dogs with short tempers, and with scant liking for the contunement of the boot. This led to a great improvement, in the shape of an open latticed box, which was attached to the back of the body of the conveyance, and provided with a trap-door behind for the admission of the dogs. In process of time the latticed box was found very convenient for the carriage of other things besides dogs, and as everything conveyed in the cart (chattels, not people) had to be put in through the trap-door (soon curtailed into *trap*: compare 'bus' for omnibus, 'cab' for cabriolet) the conveyance itself was eventually termed *trap*."—*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 11, 1884, p. 339.

8. A game, and also one of the instruments used in playing the game, the others being a small bat and a ball. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end, and a kind of wooden spoon working on a pivot, in which the ball is placed. By striking the handle or end of the spoon the ball is projected up into the air, and the striker endeavours to hit it as far as possible with the bat before it falls to the ground. The opponents endeavour to catch the ball, or to bowl it so as to hit the trap. Also called Trap-bat and Trap-bat and ball.

9. A device worked by trigger and spring for throwing pigeons, glass-balls, &c., into the air at shooting matches.

¶ *Up to trap*, *To understand trap*: To be very knowing or wide-awake. (*Slang.*)

trap-ball, *s.* The same as TRAP (1), *s.* 8.

trap-bat, *s.* A bat used in the game of trap (q.v.).

trap-cut, *s.* A mode of cutting gems, in which the facets consist of parallel planes, nearly rectangular, arranged round the centre of the stone.

trap-door, *s.* A door in a floor or roof, which when shut is flush or nearly so.

"In some houses there were *trap-doors* through which, in case of danger, he might descend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

Trap-door spider:

Zool.: A popular name for any species of Mygalidæ (= Territelariæ, Latr.) which constructs a tubular nest in the earth, closed by a more or less perfect door or doors. Moggridge (*Harvesting Ants & Trap-door Spiders*, p. 143) enumerates nearly forty species from Europe and the borders of the Mediterranean. The United States possesses numerous species. He divides the nests into six separate types, according to the kind of door present, the straightness or divarication of the tube, and the presence or absence of a second door in the tube below the surface of the earth. *Atypus sulzerii*, nearly half an inch long, is found in the south of England, and excavates a more or less cylindrical gallery, about half an inch wide, in moist ground, at first in a horizontal and then in a vertical direction. This gallery is lined with a tube of silk, but, instead of closing the aperture with a trap-door, the spider continues the lining tube beyond the mouth of the gallery for some distance on the surface of the ground. *Cteniza fodiens*, common in the south of Europe, closes the entrance to its nest (see illustration) with a trap-door composed of earthy particles firmly held together by layers of silk. Other

TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

species make more elaborate dwellings, either by constructing a second door in the vertical tube, or a second tube branching off from the first and shutting off communication by a second trap-door. When inside their dwelling, these spiders resist the opening of the trap-door by clinging to the lining of the tube and to the inner coat of silk composing the the trap-door.

trap-hole, *s.* [TROUS-DE-LOUP].

trap net, *s.* A fishing-net in which a funnel-shaped piece leads the fish into a pound from which it is difficult to return.

trap-shooting, *s.* The sport of shooting at pigeons, balls, &c., projected from a trap. [TRAP, *s.*, 9.]

trap stairs, *s.* Stairs with trap-door at top.

trap stick, *s.* A stick used in the game of trap; something resembling such a stick; something long and slender.

trap-tree, *s.* An unidentified species of Artocarpus, which furnishes a glutinous gum used as birdlime at Singapore. (*Treas. of Bot.*) The species of this genus known to furnish a kind of birdlime are *A. integrifolia* [JACK (3)], and *A. hirsuta*.

trap-valve, *s.* A clack-valve (q.v.).

trăp (2), *s.* [Sw. *trappa* = a stair; *trapp* = trap-rock; Dan. *trappe* = a stair; *trap* = trap; Dut. *trap* = a stair, a step; Ger. *treppe* = a flight of stairs.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft.

2. *Petrol.*: A name originally given to certain igneous rocks, of great geological age, occurring in Sweden, which, partly from weathering and partly as the result of successive extrusions, presented a stair-like aspect. Subsequently this name was loosely applied to any ancient, fine-grained, igneous rock which had undergone a certain amount of alteration. Most of the so-called "traps" have since been identified as varieties of dolerite or basalt.

¶ Trap, in this general sense, is widely diffused, and, where it occurs, it exerts much influence in determining the surface configuration of the region. When it decays it produces rich agricultural soil, so that a trap district is generally remarkable for its fertility

* **trap conglomerate,** *s.* [TUFACEOUS-CONGLOMERATE.]

trap-granulite, *s.*

Petrol.: A dark variety of granulite (q.v.), occurring interlaminated with the normal granulites. It sometimes contains augite and hornblende.

trap-tuff, trap-tufa, *s.*

Geol.: Volcanic-ash, volcanic-tuff (q.v.).

* **trăp** (3), *s.* [TRAPS.]

* **trăp** (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *trap* (Fr. *drap*) = cloth; Sp. & Port. *trapo* = a cloth, clout, rag; Low Lat. *trapus* = a cloth.] Trappings; ornaments of a horse.

trăp (1), * **trappe** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Trap (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To catch in or with a trap; to snare.

"The beaver was *trapped* for its fur in the twelfth century in the river Teivi."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.:* To take or catch by stratagem; to insnare.

3. *Baseball:* To secure a fly ball at the moment it touches the ground; an unlawful stratagem to effect a double play.

B. *Intrans.:* To take game or other animals in traps.

"*Trapping* has been there so long carried on, that inheritance may possibly have come into play."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.

trăp (2), * **trappe** (2), *v.t.* [Trap (4), *s.*] To adorn; to dress or deck out with ornaments. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"Foure great horses fully *trapped* and couered doe lead the way."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 62.

trăp'-ą, *s.* [An abbreviation of Low Lat. *calcitrapa* = a caltrap (q.v.). Named from the spines on the fruit.]

Bot.: Water Caltraps, the sole genus of Trapeæ (q.v.). Floating plants, with the petioles tumid in the middle, and clustered leaves, those under water cut into capillary segments. Calyx superior, four-parted; petals four; stamens four; ovary two-celled, each cell with one pendulous ovule. Fruit hard, indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded; seed large, without albumen; the cotyledons very unequal; the kernel of the fruit largely consists of pure starch. Known species, four. They are found in temperate Europe, Siberia, India, Cochin China, &c. *Trapa natans* has four spines on its fruit, and is large and black. It is the Tribulus of the Romans, and the nuts are sold in the markets of Venice (where they are known as Jesuit's nuts) and other parts of Italy and in France. They are made into bread. *T. bispinosa* has only two spines or horns on its fruit. It is found in tanks and pools throughout India. Its nuts are dark-brown and triangular. Their kernel is white and sweetish, and is eaten, both raw and cooked, and made into cakes, by the Hindoos. Many of these plants grow on the Wular Lake, a large sheet of water, about forty miles in circumference, on the Upper Jhelum, in Cashmere, the old traveller, Moorcroft, declaring that the nuts from the lake furnish almost the sole support of 30,000 people for five months of the year. Moorcroft and Dr. Royle say that, under the government of Rungeet Singh, £12,000 of revenue was raised from the trapa, amounting to from 96,000 to 128,000 ass-loads, taken from the lake. The natives consider the nuts as useful in bilious affections and diarrhœa, besides applying them externally as poultices. The plant is called by the natives *Singhara* = horned, referring to the fruit. Another less-known East-Indian species is *T. quadrispinosa*, introduced into Britain as a stove-plant in 1823. *T. bicornis*, called by the Chinese Ling, or Linko, has the two horns recurved and very obtuse. It is cultivated by them in lakes, ponds, &c.

* **trą-păn',** *v.t.* [Trepan, *v.*] To ensnare, to trap; to catch by stratagem.

"Having some of his people *trapanned* at Baldivia."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ix.

* **trą-păn',** *s.* [Trapan, *v.*] A snare, a trap, a stratagem.

"Nought but gins and snares and *trapans* for souls."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

* **trą-păn'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *trapan*; *-er.*] One who trapans; an ensnarer.

* **trāpe,** *v.i.* [Cf. Dut. & Ger. *trappen* = to tread, to tramp.] To trail along in an untidy manner; to walk carelessly and sluttishly; to traipes (q.v.).

"I am to go *traping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day."—*Swift.*

trăp'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trap(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Halarogaceæ, with a single genus, Trapa (q.v.).

trăp'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. τραπελός (*trapelos*) = easily turned.]

Zool.: A genus of Agamidæ, with five species, from Tartary, Egypt, and Afghanistan. They resemble Agama, but the scales are small and spineless, and there are no pores on the thighs.

trāpes, *s.* [Trape.]

1. A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

"From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*."
Gay: What d'ye call it?

2. A going about; a tramp.

"It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs."—*Mrs. Wood: The Channings*, p. 471.

trāpes, *v.i.* [Trapes, *s.*] To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly manner.

"He would not be found *trapesing* about the constituency."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885

trăp'-ĕ-zāte, *a.* [Eng. *trapez(ium)*; suff. *-ate.*] Having the form of a trapezium; trapeziform.

trą-pēze', *s.* [Fr. *trapèze*, from Lat. *trapezium* = a trapezium (q.v.).]

* 1. A trapezium.

2. A sort of swing consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which gymnasts perform various exercises or feats.

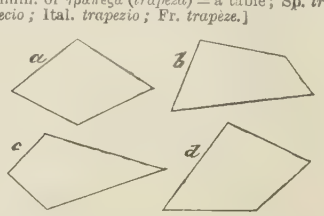
trą-pē'-zĭ-ąn, *a.* [Trapezium.]

Crystallog.: Having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

trą-pēz'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *trapezi(um)* = a trapezium, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a trapezium. (Applied in Botany to the leaves of *Populus nigra*, &c.)

trą-pē-zĭ-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Trapezohedron.]

trą-pē'-zĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τραπέζιον (*trapezion*) = a small table or counter; a trapezium, because four-sided, like such a table; dimin. of τράπεζα (*trapeza*) = a table; Sp. *trapecio*; Ital. *trapezio*; Fr. *trapèze.*]



TRAPEZIUMS.

a. Two sides equal, but none parallel; *b.* Four sides neither equal nor parallel; *c.* Two short sides equal in length, and two long sides equal, but none parallel; *d.* Two sides equal, but none parallel.

1. *Geom.:* A quadrilateral figure, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) The outermost bone of the second row in the carpus. In its inferior or palmar aspect it presents a rhombic form, with its most prominent angle directed downwards. It articulates with four other bones, the scaphoid, the trapezoid, and the first and second metacarpals.

(2) A set of transverse fibres opposite the lower portion of the *pons varolii.* The name trapezium is given because, in most of the lower vertebrates, they appear on the surface in a four-sided form.

* 3. *Zool.:* A synonym of Cypricardia (q.v.).

trą-pē'-zĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Trapezium.]

Anat.: A trapeziform muscle reaching from the base of the skull to the middle of the back, and connected with the clavicle and scapula on each side. It is by means of this muscle that the scapula is moved.

trą-pē-zŏ-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Trapezohedron.]

Crystal.: Pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron.

trą-pē-zŏ-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. τραπέζιον (*trapezion*) = a little table, a trapezium, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base.]

Crystall.: A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes.

trăp'-ĕ-zŏîd, *a. & s.* [Gr. τραπέζιον (*trapezion*) = a little table, a trapezium, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Trapeziform (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A quadrilateral, two of whose sides only are parallel to each other.

trapezoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone of the wrist, of which the superior surface articulates with the scaphoid bone, the external with the trapezium, the internal with the os magnum, and the inferior, with the second metacarpal bone. It is smaller than the trapezium, has its largest diameter from before backwards, and its posterior surface, which is much larger than the anterior one, pentagonal. (*Quain.*)

trăp-ĕ-zŏîd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *trapezoid*; *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. *Min.:* Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.

trapezoidal-wall, *s.* A retaining wall, vertical against the bank, and with a sloping face.

trăp-pē'-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *trap* (2), s.; *-ean.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.

trappean-ash, *s.*

Petrol.: A compact or earthy rock, consisting of the materials of a trap (q.v.).

trappean-rocks, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: A name sometimes used to distinguish the older, and mostly much altered, igneous rocks from those of later date.

trăp'-pĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *trap* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who traps animals; one who sets traps for animals, usually to obtain furs.

"According to somewhat unreliable reports handed down from the early Hudson Bay *trappers* who lived in this now populous region."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

2. A horse used in a trap. [Trap (1), 7.]

"The object of the Spring Show is to encourage generally the breeding of sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1887.

II. *Mining:* A boy in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-waggons.

trăp'-pĕr (2), * **trap-por,** *s.* [Trap (2), *v.*] Trappings.

"So huge a noise was raised by the sound of bels hanging at their *trappers* and charets."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

trăp'-pĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trappy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trappy or treacherous.

"Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trăp'-pĭng, *s.* [Trap (2), *v.*] A word generally used in the plural, to denote ornamental accessories: as—

1. The ornaments put on horses; ornaments appendant to the saddle.

"Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 35.

2. External and superficial decorations; ornaments generally; finery.

"His virtues were his pride; and that one vice
Made all his virtues of no price:
He wore them as fine *trappings* for a show."
Cowper: Truth, 56.

Trăp'-pĭst, *s. & a.* [Fr. *Trappiste* (see def. A.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A branch of the Cistercian order, following the reformed rule of La Trappe, an ancient monastery in the heart of La Perche, not far from Séez, in France, founded as a Cistercian house in 1140 by Rotron, Count of Perche. The reform was due to Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé (1626-1700), who had held the abbey, with other preferments, *in commendam* for many years before his ordination (A.D. 1651), by his uncle, the Archbishop of Tours, whose coadjutor he hoped one day to become. For some years after he became a priest, de Rancé led a worldly life in Paris; but his heart being touched by a series of disappointments, he sold his patrimony, distributed the money to the poor, and, giving up all other benefices, retired to La Trappe. Here he found the discipline greatly relaxed, but by bringing some monks from a neighbouring monastery he reestablished the rule and restored regularity. Still his ideal was not attained; he sought to add to the purely contemplative life bodily mortification and separation from causes of distraction. Animal food, except in cases of sickness, was forbidden, and manual labour was strictly enjoined. The monks rose at two o'clock, and went to rest at seven in winter

and eight in summer. From two till half-past four they spent in prayer and meditation, and then retired to their cells till half-past five, when they said Prime. At seven they went to labour, either out or indoors; at half-past nine Tierce was said, followed by the Mass, Sext, and None; then they dined on vegetables; at one o'clock returned to work for another two hours, and then retired to their cells till Vespers at four o'clock; this was followed by a collation of bread and fruit, and spiritual reading till six o'clock, when Compline was said; at seven they went to rest and slept on pallets of straw. Absolute silence was enjoined at all times, and they had to make their wants known by signs. In 1790, when other monasteries were suppressed in France, the Trappists took refuge in the monastery of Val Sainte, in Freiburg, under Dom Augustin (de Lestrange); but this was destroyed by the French in 1798, and the monks wandered about till the Bourbon restoration, when they recovered La Trappe. (See extract under B.)

B. Of or belonging to the Trappists [A.]; following the reform of La Trappe.

"From this centre *Trappist* filiations spread the austere rule of the order into Spain, Belgium, Piedmont, England, and Ireland. Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, and the *Trappistine* convent of Stapehill, in Dorset, are their houses in this country; in Ireland they have flourishing monasteries at Mount Melleray and Roscrea. —*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 804.

Trăp-pĭs′-tĭne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A liqueur made by the monks of La Trappe.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): An order of nuns following the reform of La Trappe, instituted by Dom Augustin († 1827). [Trappist, A.]

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Trappistines. (See extract under Trappist, B.)

trăpp′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *trap* (2); suff. *-ite.*]

Petrol.: Decomposed varieties of basalt (q.v.), resembling rocks known under the name of trap.

trăp′-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *trap* (2), s.; *-ous.*] Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap or partaking of its nature; trappy.

***trap-pures, *trap-pours,** *s. pl.* [O.Fr.] Trappings of a horse.

'With clothe of gold, and furred with ermine
Were the *trappours* of their stedes strong."
Chaucer: Floure & the Leafe.

trăp′-pў (1), *a.* [Eng. *trap* (1), s.; *-y.*] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous.

"The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882.

trăp′-pў (2), *a.* [Eng. *trap* (2), s.; *-y.*] Trappous (q.v.).

trăps, *s. pl.* [An abbrev. of *trappings* (q.v.).] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods, luggage, things. (*Colloq.*)

"As soon as the affair was over, the *traps* were packed up as quickly as possible and the party drove away."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1887.

trăsh, *s.* [Icel. *tros* = rubbish, leaves, and twigs from a tree, picked up and used for fuel; *trassi* = a slovenly fellow; *trassa* = to be slovenly; Norw. *tros* = fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Sw. *trasa* = a rag, a tatter; Sw. dial. *trase* = a rag; *trås* = a heap of sticks, a worthless fellow, old useless bits of fencing.]

1. Loppings of trees, bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called Field-trash; the bruised and macerated rind of canes is called Cane-trash; and both are called Trash.

2. Any waste or worthless matter; good-for-nothing stuff; rubbish, refuse, dregs.

"Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
With indolence and luxury, is *trash*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 428.

*3. A worthless person.

"I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

4. A collar or leash to restrain a dog in coursing.

*5. Hence, a clog or incumbrance.

*6. Money.

"I bid him provide *trash*."—*Greene: James IV.*, iii. 1.

¶ *Poor white trash*: A term applied by the negroes in the Southern States to the poorest white persons.

trash-house, *s.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel.

trash-ice, *s.* Crumbled ice mixed with water.

trăsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Trash, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop, to crop.

"Whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To maltreat, to abuse, to jade: as, To *trash* a horse. (*Scotch.*)

*3. To hold back by a leash or halter, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard, to restrain, to encumber, to hinder.

"Which *trashing* the wheel of rotation, destroys the life or natural motion of a commonwealth."—*Harrington: Pop. Government*, ch. xii.

*4. To crush or humiliate; to wear out; to beat down.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To follow with violence and trampling.

"A guarded lacky to run before it, and pied liveries to come *trashing* after 't."—*The Puritan*, iv. 1.

***trăsh′-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *trash*, s.; *-ery.*] Trash, rubbish.

"Who comes in foreign *trashery*
Of tinkling chain and spur."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, II. ii. 28.

trăsh′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trashy*; *-ly.*] In a trashy manner.

trăsh′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trashy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trashy.

trăsh′-trĭe, *s.* [Eng. *trash*; *-trie* = *-try.*] Trash, rubbish. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like *trashtrie*,
That's little short o' downright wastrie."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

trăsh′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *trash*, s.; *-y.*] Composed of or resembling trash, or rubbish; rubbishy, useless.

"Who riots on Scotch collops scorns not any
Insipid, fulsome, *trashy* miscellany."
Armstrong: To a Young Critic.

Trăsk′-īte, Thrăsk′-īte, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A name formerly given to the Seventh-day Baptists (q.v.), from John Trask or Traske, who advocated their opinions in the seventeenth century.

trăss, *s.* [Dut. *tiras* = a cement.]

Petrol.: A rock of volcanic origin, resembling a tuff (q.v.), but containing abundant fragments of pumice, and also fragments of many other volcanic rocks. It often contains portions of carbonized stems and branches of trees which have been involved in the flow of the mud-stream, and, when pulverised, forms a useful cement. Called also Trassoite.

trăss′-ō-īte, *s.* [Eng. *trass*; *o* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).] [Trass.]

***trast,** *pret. of v.* [Trace, *v.*]

***tra-sy,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A spaniel.

"A *trasy* I do keep."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 264.

***trat, *tratte,** *s.* [Trot, *s.*] An old woman, in contempt; a witch.

***trâul′-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. τραύλισμος (*traulismos*) from τραυλίζω (*traulizō*) = to stutter, to stammer.] A stammering or stuttering.

"They are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*."—*Dalgarno: Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 132.

***trâu′-māte,** *s.* [Traumatic.] The same as Traumatic, B. (q.v.).

trâu-măt′-ĭc, *trâu-măt′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. τραυματικός (*traumatikos*), from τραῦμα (*trauma*), genit. τραύματος (*traumatos*) = a wound; Fr. *traumatique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or applied to a wound.

2. Useful for wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary.

3. Produced by or arising directly or indirectly from wounds: as, *traumatic* hæmorrhage, *traumatic* erysipelas, tetanus, &c.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation useful in the cure of wounds.

trâu′-mą-tĭşm, *s.* [Traumatic.]

Pathol.: The condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

***traunce,** *s.* [Trance.]

***trâunch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *trancher* = to cut.] To cut up, to carve. (Specif. said of a sturgeon.)

"Sturgeon was to *traunched*."—*Evening Standard* Sept. 28, 1880, p. 4.

trâunt, *v.i.* [Dut. *tranten* = to walk slowly; *trant* = a walk.] To carry about wares for sale; to hawk.

"[He] had some *traunting* chapman to his syre,
That traunqued both by water and by fire."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

trâunt′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *traunt*; *-er.*] One who hawks about wares for sale; a hawker, a pedlar.

traut′-wĭn-īte (au as **ow), *s.*** [After J. C. Trautwine; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A microcrystalline mineral, occurring in crystals, the system of which has not yet been determined. Hardness, 1 to 2; colour, green; lustre, dull; streak, light-gray. Analysis yielded: silica, 21·78; sesquioxide of chromium, 38·39; sesquioxide of iron, 13·29; alumina, 0·81; lime, 18·58; magnesia, 7·38; loss on ignition, 0·11 = 100·84. Occurs on chromite in Monterey Co., California.

trą-vā′-do, trav′-at, *s.* [Sp.] A heavy squall, with sudden gusts of wind, lightning, and rain, on the coast of North America. Like the African tornado, it commences with a black cloud in calm weather and a clear sky.

trăv′-āil, *trav-ayl, *trav-ail-len, *tra-vcil, *trav-ell, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *travailler*, from *travail* = toil, labour.] [Travail, s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To toil; to labour with pain.

"All ye *trauellen* and ben charged."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xi. 28.

2. To suffer the pains of childbirth; to be in labour or parturition.

"She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered."—*Revelation* xii. 2.

B. *Trans.*: To harass, to trouble, to tire.

"What *travelist* [*diseasest*, Bible, 1551; *troublest*, A.V.] thou the maystir ferther?"—*Wycliffe: Mark* v. 35.

trăv′-āil (1), ***trav-ayl, *trav-el, *travell,** *s.* (Fr. *travail* = toil, labor, fatigue, a trave for horses, from Lat. *trabem*, accus. of *trabs*, *trabes* = a beam; cf. Ital. *travaglio*; Sp. *trabajo*; Port. *trabalho* = (1) an obstacle or or impediment, (2) toil, labor; O. Ital. *travaglio* = a pen for cattle; Wel. *trafael* = travail, labor, toil. *Travail* and *travel* are doublets.

1. Labor with pain; severe exertion, toil.

2. *Specif.*: The pains or childbirth; parturition.

travail (2) (pron. **trăv′-va′-yą**), *s.* [Fr. Pl. *travaux*, pron. *tra-vō′*.] An Indian contrivance consisting of two lodge poles united by two cross-bars, for the conveyance of goods or invalids. The poles are fastened at one end to either side of a horse, or a dog, the other ends trailing on the ground; and a receptacle for the persons or things to be conveyed is contrived by lashing a piece of canvas or lodge-skin to the cross-bars.

trāve, * trevve, *s.* [O. Fr. *traf* = a beam; Fr. *tref*, from Lat. *trabem*, accus. of *trabs*, *trabes* = a beam; Fr. *entraver* = to shackle or fetter the legs; *entraves* = shackles, fetters.] [Travail, *s.*]

*1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

"The ceiling and *traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly painted and gilded."—*Maundrell: Travels*, p. 125.

2. A wooden frame or stocks to confine a horse or ox while shoeing.

"She sprong as a colt doth in the *trave*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,282.

trăv′-ęl, * trav-ail, * trav-eil, *v.i.* & *t.* [The same word as *travail* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To labour, to toil, to travail.

"If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful."—*Hooker.*

2. To pass or make a journey from one place to another, either on foot or horseback, or on any conveyance, as a ship, carriage, &c.; to go to or visit distant or foreign places; to journey.

"Like a thirsty train
That long have *travell'd* through a desert plain."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 147.

3. *Specif.*: To go about from place to place or to make journeys for the purpose of solicit-

ing or obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial firm: as, He *travels* for such and such a firm.

4. To proceed, move, pass, or advance in any way; to make progress.

"Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons." —*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To journey over; to traverse.

"Thither to arrive
I *travel* this profound." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 930.

* 2. To cause or force to journey.

"There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

trăv′ ẹl, *s.* [TRAVEL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Labour, toil, travail.

"The saints ye kneel to, hear, and ease your *travels*." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim*, i.

* 2. Parturition; the pains of childbirth.

"A woman that will sing a catch in her *travel*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii.

3. The act of travelling or journeying; a journeying to distant or foreign places.

"*Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education." —*Bacon: Essays; Of Travel.*

4. (*Pl.*): An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book descriptive of places seen and observations made while travelling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam:* The distance which the slide-valve travels in one direction for each stroke of the piston.

2. The length of stroke of any object. Also known as the excursion.

* **travel-soiled,** *a.* Having the clothes, &c., soiled with travelling.

"All dripping from the recent flood,
Panting and *travel-soiled* he stood."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

travel-stained, *a.* Travel-soiled (q.v.).

"Their *travel-stained* garments are all laid down." *Mary Leslie: Gathering Home.*

* **travel-tainted,** *a.* Fatigued with travelling.

"I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

trăv′-ẹlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [TRAVEL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having made journeys or travels; having gained knowledge or experience by travelling.

"A well *travelled* knight and well knowen."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cixviii.

* 2. Carried to distant parts.

"Our *travell'd* banners fanning southern climes." *Young: On Public Affairs.*

3. Experienced, knowing.

trăv′-ẹl-lẽr, * **trăv′-ẹl-ẽr,** * **trav-ail-ler,** * **tra-veil-er,** *s.* [Fr. *travailleur.*] [TRAVEL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who travels; one who makes journeys or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer.

"This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed humain shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. A bona-fide traveller. [BONA-FIDE.]

3. One who visits foreign countries; one who explores places or regions more or less unknown.

¶ In 1815 a Travellers' Club was instituted in London, the qualification for membership being that the candidate must have travelled five hundred miles or more in a direct line from the British Isles. It is still in existence.

4. One who travels from place to place soliciting orders for a mercantile house; a commercial traveller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* An iron thimble, ring, or grommet adapted to slide on a bar, spar, or rope. A large ring of this kind is fitted on the bowsprit of a cutter, the jib tack is hooked to it, and it is hauled in or out to suit jibs of various sizes.

TRAVELLER.

2. *Mach.:* A travelling-crane (q.v.).

3. *Spinning:* A small open ring or metallic loop about the race of a ring, used in ring spinning-frames.

* ¶ *To tip the traveller:* To humbug, in reference to the marvellous tales of travellers.

"Aha! dost thou *tip* me *the traveller*, my boy?"—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. vi.

traveller's joy, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Clematis (q.v.), spec.:—

(1) *C. Vitalba.* Gerard seems to have invented the popular name to indicate the adornment of the hedges by means of these flowers, and the pleasure thus afforded to travellers. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *C. Viorna*, a North American species, climbing, with pinnately-compound leaves and a large, solitary, campanulate, nodding flower of purple or violet colour. It was introduced into Britain as a garden plant in 1730.

traveller's tree, *s.*

Bot.: Urania speciosa, called also *Ravenala madagascariensis*, the Ravenala of Madagascar, in the forests of which it grows. It is a kind of plantain. The large, fan-shaped leaves are hollowed out at their point of insertion into a spacious cavity, in which water is caught and retained, so as to be available to quench the thirst of the passing traveller, whence the English name. A dye is made from the capsules, and an essential oil is expressed from the aril of the seed.

trăv′-ẹl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRAVEL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or used in travel: as, a *travelling* suit, a *travelling* bag, or the like.

2. Incurred in travel: as, *travelling* expenses.

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who travels or journeys; travel.

"*Travelling* is a very proper part of the education of our youth."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 95.

travelling-bag, *s.* A satchel or carpet-bag.

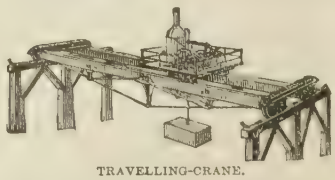
travelling-belt propeller, *s.*

Marine: A form of propeller in which a belt traverses over twin-wheels.

* **travelling-carriage,** *s.* A large four-wheeled carriage used by persons of distinction for travelling before the introduction of railways.

"The Earl's heavy *travelling-carriage* at length rolled clattering up the courtyard."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xvi.

travelling-crane, *s.* A crab for lifting



TRAVELLING-CRANE.

weights, fixed on a truck which moves on rails, on top of a frame or building.

travelling-forge, *s.* The waggon, with its tools and stores, which accompanies a battery of field-artillery for the purpose of repairs.

* **trăv′-ẽrs,** *adv.* & *s.* [Fr.] [TRAVERSE, *a.*]

A. *As adv.:* Across, athwart.

"The erle Lazaran caused forestes and hyghe trees to be hewen downe, and layde *trauers* one ouer another."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xli.

B. *As subst.:* A skeleton-frame which holds the bobbins of yarn, which are wound therefrom on to the warp-frame.

trăv′-ẽrs-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *traverse*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being traversed or crossed.

"The rains are then over, the country easily *traversable* for ponies."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Capable of being traversed or denied.

"But whether that presentment be *traversable*, vide Stamford."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxvi.

trăv′-ẽrse, * **trav-ers,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *travers* (m.), *traverse* (f.) = across, crosswise; *traverse* = a cross-way, a hindrance; *traverser* = to cross or pass over, to thwart, from Lat. *transversus* = laid across: *trans* = across, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp. *transverso, trasverso*; Ital. *trasverso.*]

A. *As adj.:* Lying or being across; being in a direction across something else.

"Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and *traverse* work."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 11.

B. *As adv.:* Athwart, across, crosswise.

"He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due."
Milton: P. L., i. 568.

C. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything lying or being across something else; a cross or transverse piece.

2. Something placed or drawn across, as a curtain or the like; a sliding screen.

"Men drinken and the *travers* drawe anon;
The bride is brought a-bed as still as stoon."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,691.

3. Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a cross, an impediment.

"That religion is best which is incorporated with the actions and common *traverses* of our life"—*Bp. Taylor Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. vi.

4. A fetter.

"After that he (the Devill) had fettered the world in the *trauers* of his toils"—*Fardle of Facions*, p. 18. (Pref.)

5. The act of traversing or travelling over; passage.

"In the first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. i.

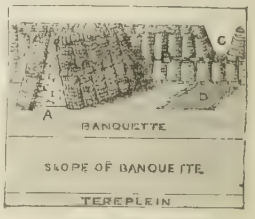
6. A turning, a trick.

"Many shiftes and subtile *traverses* were ouerwrought by this occasion."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A transverse piece in a timber roof; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building.

2. *Fort.:* A short embankment of earth thrown up to intercept an enfilading fire. They are placed on the terre-plein, between the guns on the banquette, in the covered way, before the door of a magazine, or wherever there is room and their protection is necessary.



TRAVERSE.

A. Traverse constructed of earth, revetted with gabions, fascines, and sand-bags; B. Gabion and fascine revetment; C. Embrasure; D. Gun platform.

"Covering each gate is a *traverse* or crenellated barbican, of the same construction as the walls."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

3. *Geom.:* A line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.

4. *Law:* A denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse are *absque hoc* = without this—that is, without this which follows.

"These *traverses* were greatly enlarged and regulated for the benefit of the subject."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

5. *Naut.:* The zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds to sail on different courses.

6. *Ordn.:* The horizontal sweep of a gun to command different points.

¶ *Traverse of an indictment:*

Law:

1. The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty.

2. The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto; a course now prohibited by statute.

traverse board, *s.*

Naut.: A circular board marked with the compass-points, and having holes and pegs to indicate the course by which the ship has been sailing. It is used for recording the courses run during a watch.

traverse-circle, *s.*

1. *Fort.:* A circular track on which the chassis traverse-wheels of a barbette carriage, mounted with a centre or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed; the arrangement enabling it to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stone-work; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitred together and imbedded in the earth.

2. *Naut.:* A metallic circle let into the upper deck of a war vessel for the wheels of a pivot-gun carriage to traverse on.

traverse-drill, *s.*

1. A drill for boring slots. Either the drill or the work has a lateral motion after the depth is attained.

2. A drill in which the stock has a traverse motion for adjustment.

traverse-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: The case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of it several times traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found, which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called working or resolving a traverse, and is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of the traverse-table (q.v.).

traverse saw, *s.* A cross-cutting saw which moves on ways across the piece.

traverse-table, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A table by means of which the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance may be found by inspection. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse from 1 to 100.

2. *Rail.:* A platform on which cars are shunted from one track to another in a station. (*Amer.*)

traverse-warp machine, *s.* A form of bobbin-net machine, so called from the warp traversing instead of the carriages. Principally used for spotted lace, blond edgings, and imitation thread laces.

trăv'-ẽrse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Traverse, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cross; to lay or place in a cross direction.

"Myself and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wandered with our *traversèd* arms, and breathed
Our sufferance vainly." *Shakesp.: Timon,* v. 4.

2. To wander over; to travel over; to cross or pass over in travelling.

"Copses they *traverse*, brooks they cross,
Strain up the bank and o'er the moss."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 20.

3. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart, to obstruct; to bring to nought.

"The squadron fitted out by the court of Spain to attend our motions, and *traverse* our projects."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. i., ch. iii.

* 4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully; to review.

"My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude."—*South.*

5. To deny: as, To *traverse* a statement. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood: as, To *traverse* a board.

2. *Law:* To deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and traverses what the other party has affirmed.

"It was the duty of the plaintiff where the meaning was *traversed*, as in this case, to prove what the meaning was."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 14, 1887.

3. *Ordn.:* To turn and point in any direction: as, To *traverse* a gun.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To turn, as on a pivot; to move or turn round; to swivel: as, The needle of a compass *traverses.*

* 2. To walk, to pass, to move.

"They watched the motions of some foe,
Who *traversed* on the plain below."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 18.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Fencing:* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

"To see thee fight, to see thee join, to see thee *traverse.*" *Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 3.

2. *Manège:* To walk or move crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

¶ (1) *To traverse an indictment:* [Traverse, *s.* ¶].

(2) *To traverse a yard:* [illegible]

Naut.: To brace it aft.

(3) *Traverse of an office:*

Law: Proof that an inquisition made of lands or goods by the escheator is defective and untruly made. (*Wharton.*)

trăv'-ẽrsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Traverse, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Crossed, passed over.

2. *Her.:* Turned to the sinister side of the shield.

trăv-ẽr-sẽll'-ite, *s.* [After Traversella, Piedmont, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of pyroxene (q.v.), containing little or no alumina, occurring in long, transparent crystals, with marked longitudinal striæ, frequently green and colourless at opposite ends.

2. A leek-green pyroxene (q.v.), opaque, with a fibrous structure, frequently terminating in asbestiform threads.

trăv'-ẽrs-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *travers*(*e*), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who traverses; a traveller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who traverses or denies a plea; a prisoner, or person indicted.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A traverse-table (q.v.).

trăv'-ẽrs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Traverse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who traverses.

traversing-bed planer, *s.*

Wood-work.: A planer in which the bed carrying the work is caused to traverse beneath the revolving cutters, instead, as is usually the case, of the work being advanced over the stationary table.

traversing-jack, *s.*

1. A jack used for engines or carriages upon the rails.

2. A lifting apparatus, the standard of which has a movement on its bed, enabling it to be applied to different parts of an object, or used for shifting objects horizontally without moving the bed.

traversing-plate, *s.*

Ordn.: A plate at the hinder part of a gun-carriage where the handspike is applied to traversing the piece.

traversing platform, *s.*

Fort.: A platform provided for guns which are pivoted so as to sweep the horizon, or a part of it.

traversing-pulley, *s.* A pulley so arranged as to traverse upon a rope or rod. It is used in communicating by a rope between a stranded ship and the shore; in conveying bricks or building materials on to a scaffold or building, and other similar purposes.

trăv'-ẽr tine, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tiburtine*, the *lapis tiburtinus* of Vitruvius and Pliny.]

Min. & Petrol.: A cellular calc-tufa, deposited by waters holding much carbonate of lime in solution. Near Tivoli it occurs of extraordinary thickness.

*** tra-vĕst',** *v.t.* [Travesty.] To make a travesty on; to travesty.

"I see poor Lucan *travested*, not apparelled in his Roman toga, but under the cruel sheers of an English tailor."—*Bentley: Philelcutherus Lipsiensis,* § 54.

trăv'-ĕs-tỹ, * trav-es-tie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *travesti*, pa. par. of *se travestir* = to disguise one's self: *tra-* (Lat. *trans*) = across (hence implying change), and *vestir* (Lat. *vestio*) = to clothe.]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Having an unusual dress; disguised in dress, so as to be ridiculous; travestied.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A literary term used to denote a burlesque treatment of a subject which has been originally handled in a lofty or serious style. It differs from a parody in that in travesty the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, while the language becomes grotesque, frivolous, and absurd, whereas in a parody the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original humorously imitated.

"Accusing him in very high and sober terms of profaneness and immorality on a mere report from Edm. Curll, that he was author of a *travestie* on the first psalm."—*Pope: Dunciad,* bk. ii., Rem. on v. 268.

2. An unintentional burlesque; a misrepresentation so gross as to be ridiculous.

trăv'-ĕs tỹ, *v.t.* [Travesty, *a.*] To make a travesty on; to treat so as to render ridiculous, as something that has originally been handled in a lofty and serious style; to burlesque; to parody.

"It need not be said that it went immeasurably beyond the facts, which it absolutely distorted and *travestied.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 9, 1885.

trăv'-ĭs, * trav-eis, *s.* [Trave.]

1. The same as Trave (1).

2. The same as Trave (2).

3. A partition between two stalls in a stable.

trâwl, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *trauler, troller* = to go hither and thither; Fr. *trôler* = to drag about.] To fish with a trawl-net.

"There are some good plaice now to be taken in our bays by *trawling.*"—*Field,* Aug. 27, 1887.

trâwl, *s.* [Trawl, *v.*]

1. A long line, sometimes upwards of a mile in length, from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in cod, ling, haddock, and mackerel fishing.

2. A trawl-net (q.v.).

trawl-beam, *s.* The wooden beam by which the mouth of a trawl-net is kept extended. It is usually about forty feet long.

trawl-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat used in fishing with trawl-nets.

trawl-head, *s.* One of two upright iron frames at either extremity of the trawl-beam, which assist by their weight to keep the trawl-net on the ground.

trawl-net, *s.* A net dragged along the sea-bottom to gather forms of marine life. It is a dredge, and is made of heavy and coarse materials for oystermen, and of various kinds and sizes for naturalists.

trawl-roller, *s.* A roller having a number of grooves cut in its periphery, and attached to the side of the wherry or dory, and over which the trawls are drawn into the boat.

trawl-warp, *s.* A rope passing through a block and used in dragging a trawl-net.

trâwl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *trawl*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who trawls; one who fishes with a trawl-net.

2. A fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net.

"The *trawlers* on a few occasions have delivered from sixty to a hundred dozen hake."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

*** trawler man,** *s.* A fisherman who used unlawful arts or engines to catch fish. (*Cowell.*)

trâwl'-ĭng, *s.* [Trawl, *v.*] The act or process of fishing with a trawl-net. It is the mode usually adopted for deep-sea fishing, the fish generally caught being cod, hake, whiting, and soles. Trawling is only adapted for a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is also applied in Scotland, to a mode of catching herrings with a seine-net.

¶ In the bank-fisheries off the coast of New England the French trawl system is usually employed, viz.: by the use of a long line extended along the bottom of the ocean, secured at each end by small anchors, which are buoyed by means of buoy lines leading to floating kegs, each with a short staff and flag. Hooks are attached to the trawl line five feet apart. These trawls are from 500 to 1500 feet long, and are left set from 12 to 24 hours.

Trawling with gill nets is also practiced to some extent, the location of the nets being similarly indicated by floats bearing flags. In Britain there is strong objection made to trawling inshore, or in estuaries or land-locked bays, as destroying the spawn of food-fishes.

trāy (1), ***trey, *treie, *treye,** *s.* [A.S. *treg* = a tray ; cogn. with *troh* = a trough.]

1. A small shallow trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow ; used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mincing, &c. ; a trough generally.

"A gardener, of peculiar taste,
On a young hog his favour plac'd,
Who fed not with the common herd ;
His *tray* was to the hall preferr'd."
Gay : Fable 8.

2. A flat receptacle for handing glasses, dishes, and what not. Known by names indicating material or purposes, as papier-maché, tin, silver, tea, bread. Also known as a waiter, or salver.

3. (See extract.)

"I have heard or read of these 'wicker hurdles' being called '*trays*,' but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase, 'the sheep showed well in the *trays*,' which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles, into which, at auctions or hurdling time, small lots of sheep are separated."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

***tray-trip,** *s.* Some kind of game at dice, not now understood.

"Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become ' thy bond slave ?"—*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

trāy (2), *s.* [Fr. *trois* = three.] A projection on the antler of a stag.

"With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete."—*W. Black.* (*Annandale.*)

***trāye,** *s.* [A.S. *trega* = vexation, annoyance.] Trouble, annoyance, anger.

¶ *Half in traye and terre :* Half in sorrow, half in anger.

***tre,** *s.* [Tree, *s.*]

***trĕach'-ĕr, *trĕach'-ŏur, *trech-our, *trecch-orr, *trych-or,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tricheor* ; Fr. *tricheur* = a trickster, from O. Fr. *tricher, trichier, trecher* = to cheat, to cozen, from M. H. Ger. *trechen* = to draw, push, entice ; cf. Dut. *trek* = a draught, a trick.] [Trick, *s.*] A traitor.

"To this by theym was answered, that they myght nat come to the counseyll of *trechours* and guyletull men."—*Fabyan : Chronycle*, ch. cexi.

trĕach'-ĕr-oŭs, *trech-er-ous, *a.* [Eng. ** treacher ; -ous.*]

1. Characterized by or acting with treachery ; violating allegiance, traitorous ; betraying a trust, disloyal.

2. Characterized by or involving treachery ; of the nature of treachery.

"The promontory . . . I named Traitor's Head, from the *treacherous* behaviour of its inhabitants."—*Cook : Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

3. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or nature ; deceptive, illusory ; not to be depended on : as, *treacherous* ice, a *treacherous* memory.

trĕach'-ĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *treacherous ; -ly.*] In a treacherous manner ; by violating allegiance or faith pledged ; perfidiously, faithlessly, traitorously.

" Like to a spaniell wayting carefully
Lest any should betray his lady *treacherously*."
Spenser : F. Q., V. vi. 26.

trĕach'-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *treacherous ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being treacherous ; breach of allegiance or faith ; faithlessness ; perfidiousness, deceptiveness.

rĕach'-ĕr-ў, *trech-er-ie, *trecch-er-ye, *trech-er-y, *trich-er-ie, *s.* [Fr. *tricherie*, from *tricher* = to cheat, to cozen.] [Treacher.] Violation of allegiance, or of faith or confidence ; treason, perfidy, treacherous conduct.

"In the Cabal itself the signs of disunion and *treachery* began to appear."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***trĕach'-ĕt-ŏur,** *s.* [Treacher.] A traitor. (*Spenser : F. Q.*, II. x. 51.)

trē'-ăc-ole, *trī-a-cle, *s.* [Fr. *triacle*, from *theriaque*, from Lat. *theriaca, theriace* = an antidote against the bite of serpents or against poison, from Gr. *θηριακός* (*thēriakos*) = belonging to wild or venomous animals ; *θηριον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast ; *θηριακή* (*thēriakē*) = an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals. Trench says it was made of viper's flesh, and calls attention to the fact that the viper mentioned in Acts xxviii. 5 is called *θηριον* (*thērion*).] [Theriac.]

* 1. An alleged antidote to the venom of serpents and other poisonous animals, made of viper's flesh.

"For a most strong *treacle* against these venomous heresies wrought our Saviour many a marvellous miracle."—*More : Works ; Treatise on the Passion*, p. 1,357.

2. The spume of sugar in sugar-refineries ; so called from resembling the ancient compound in appearance or supposed medicinal properties. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar ; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The terms, however, are frequently used as synonymous.

3. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

4. *Pharm. :* In doses of a teaspoonful and upwards treacle is a slight laxative. It is often given to children in combination with sulphur.

¶ *English treacle :*

Bot. : Teucrium Scordium.

treacle-mustard, *s.*

Bot. : (1) Clypeola, a cruciferous genus (*Loudon, &c.*). (2) *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, a British crucifer, one or two feet high, with lanceolate leaves, yellow flowers, and short, nearly erect pods. It is found chiefly in the South of England, and is considered by Watson to be colonist. So named because it was formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle, a vermifuge once much in vogue (*Prior*). (3) *Thlaspi arvense* (*Britten & Holland*). [Treaclewort.]

treacle water, *s.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle or theriac.

treacle worm-seed, *s.* [Treacle-mustard (2).]

trēa'-cle-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *treacle*, and *wort.*]

Bot. : Thlaspi arvense.

trēa'-clў, *a.* [Eng. *treacl(e) ; -y.*] Composed of or resembling treacle ; of the nature of treacle.

trĕad, ***trede** (pa. t. ***trad, *trade, trod ;** pa. par. ***treden, *troden, trodden**), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *tredan* (pa. t. *træd*, pa. par. *treden*) ; cogn. with Dut. *treden* ; Ger. *treten* (pa. t. *trat*, pa. par. *getreten*) ; Dan. *træde* ; Sw. *träda* ; Goth. *trudan* (pa. t. *trath*) ; Icel. *troda* (pa. t. *tradh*, pa. par. *trodhinn*).]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To set the foot down on the ground ; to press with the foot.

"*Tread* softly." *Shakesp. : Tempest*, iv.

2. To be set down on the ground ; to press.

"Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours."—*Deut.* xi. 24.

3. To walk or move with a more or less measured, stately, guarded, or cautious step.

"[Ye that] stately *tread* or lowly creep."
Milton : P. L., v. 201.

4. To move, to follow, to act.

"Instead of *treading* in their footsteps."—*Reynolds : Discourses*, vol. i., disc. 2.

5. To copulate. (Now said only of the male bird.)

"When shepherds pipe on oaten straws ;
When turtles *tread*."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To step on, to walk on.

"'Tis hostile ground you *tread*."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xv. 900.

2. To crush under the foot ; to stamp or trample on.

"Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us."—*Psalm* xliv. 5.

3. To accomplish, perform, or execute with the feet ; to walk, to dance.

"They have measured many a mile
To *tread* a measure with you on this grass."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

4. To put in action by the feet.

"They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst."—*Job* xxiv. 11.

5. To copulate with ; to cover. (Said of male birds.)

"The cock that *treads* them."
Shakesp. : Passionate Pilgrim, 338.

¶ 1. *To tread down :* To crush or destroy, as by walking or stamping on.

"*Tread down* the wicked."—*Job* xl. 12.

2. *To tread on* (or *upon*) :

(1) *Lit. :* To stamp or trample on ; to set the foot on, as in contempt.

"Triumphantly *tread on* thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm." *Shakesp. : Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(2) *Fig. :* To follow closely.

3. *To tread on* (or *upon*) *the heels of :* To follow close upon.

"With many hundreds *treading on his heels*."
Shakesp. : King John, iv. 2.

4. *To tread out :*

(1) To press out with the feet by stamping.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he *treadeth out* the corn."—*Deuteronomy* xxv. 4.

(2) To destroy, extinguish, or put out by stamping or treading on.

"A little fire is quickly *trodden out*."
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

5. *To tread the stage* (or *boards*) : To act as a stage-player ; to play in a drama.

6. *To tread under foot :*

(1) *Lit. :* To tread or stamp on.

(2) *Fig. :* To set the foot on, as in contempt ; to treat with contempt.

7. *To tread water :* In swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water, as when a swimmer is tired or the like.

trĕad, *s.* [Tread, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A step, a stepping, a footstep ; a pressing with the feet ; walk.

" He could hear, like a sentinel's *tread*,
The watchful night-wind."
Longfellow : Landlord's Tale.

2. Manner of stepping : as, That horse has a good *tread*.

* 3. Way, track, path, road.

"Cromwell is the king's secretary ; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. The act of copulating in birds.

5. The cicatrice or germinating point on the yolk of an egg.

6. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.

7. The part of a stilt upon which the foot rests.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Carp. :* The flat part of a step.

2. *Fort. :* The top of the banquette, on which the soldiers stand to fire.

3. *Lathe :* The upper surface of the bed between the headstock and the back centre.

4. *Railway :*

(1) The part of a wheel which bears upon the rail.

(2) The part of a rail upon which the wheels bear.

5. *Shipwright. :* The length of a ship's keel.

6. *Vehicles :* The bearing surface of the wheels of a carriage or of the runners of a sled.

***tread-behind,** *s.* A doubling ; an endeavour to escape by doubling.

" His tricks and tracks and *tread-behinds*."
Naylor : Reynard the Fox, p. 20.

tread-softly, *s.*

Bot. : Cnidoscolus stimulans ; a euphorbiaceous plant growing in the Southern States of America. It has palmately-lobed leaves, with spreading hairs, which, when trodden upon by the bare feet of the negroes, sting them severely ; hence the English name.

TREAD-WHEEL.

tread-wheel, *s.* A wheel turned by men or animals, either by climbing or pushing with the feet. In one form employed for raising water a rope is wound directly around the axle, and has a bucket at each end ; these

are alternately raised and lowered by reversing the movement of the wheel. A form of tread-wheel in which a donkey walks inside of a large wheel is used in pumping from the deep well of Carisbrook Castle; turn-spit dogs were formerly used in turning the spit upon which meat was roasted; and dogs are employed in some dairies to turn the barrel-churns or agitate the vertical dashers of plunger-churns. Like the modern treadmill, the tread-wheel was formerly used as a means of punishment and prison discipline.

"At one of the provincial prisons, at which a similar use of the *tread-wheel* was made, the authorities recently declared that they could buy flour cheaper than they could grind it."—*Daily News*, Feb. 21, 1857.

trĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tread*, v.; *-er.*] One who treads.

"The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses."—*Isaiah* xvi. 10.

trĕad'-le (le as **ęl),** * **trĕd'-dle,** * **tred-yl,** *s.* [A.S. *tredel.*] [Tread.]

1. A foot-lever connected by a rod to a crank to give motion to a lathe, sewing-machine, circular saw, or other small mechanism. A treadle is distinct from a pedal, whose use is in musical instruments to raise a damper, open a valve, work a bellows, or what not, and is not designed to produce a rotary motion.

"While with her foot on the *treadle* she guided the wheel." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white; so called, because formerly believed to be the sperm of the cock.

trĕad'-mĭll, *s.* [Eng. *tread*, and *mill.*] A wheel driven by the weight of persons treading upon the steps of the periphery. It is usually employed in prisons, where it forms part of the "hard labour" of persons convicted. The usual form is a wheel sixteen feet long and five in diameter, several such wheels being coupled together when necessary for the accommodation of the prisoners. The circumference of each has twenty-four equidistant steps. Each prisoner works in a

TREADMILL.

separate compartment, and has the benefit of a hand-rail. The wheel makes two revolutions per minute, which is equivalent to a vertical ascent of thirty-two feet. The power may be utilized in grinding grain or turning machinery. The treadmill is a feature of English prison discipline, and sometimes is not revolved to any useful effect, a brake being simply attached to the axle, forming a seat for the warder, who regulates the work or speed by moving toward or from the outer end of the lever. Its use, as part of the machinery of "hard labour" in prisons, is now greatly restricted, as the weak and the strong are by it compelled to equal exertion.

* **trēague,** *s.* [Sp., Port., & Ital. *tregua*; Low Lat. *treuga*, from O. H. Ger. *triuwa*; Goth. *triggva.*] [Truce, True.] A truce.

"She them besought, during their quiet *treague*, Into her lodgings to repaire a while." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 33.

trēas'-ŏn, * trais-on, * trays-on, * treis-on, * treis-un, * tres-on, * tres-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *traison* (Fr. *trahison*), from Lat. *traditionem* = a handing over, surrender, from *trado* = to hand over; O. Fr. *trair* (Fr. *trahir*) = to betray.] [Tradition, Traitor.] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against his sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of a state. There were a number of different species of treason against the sovereign, according to English Statute law dating from the time of Edward III.

1. Compassing or imagining the death of the king, of his queen, or of the eldest son and heir.

2. The second species of treason is, "if a man do violate the king's companion, or the king's eldest daughter unmarried, or the wife of the king's eldest son and heir." By the king's companion is meant his wife; and by violation is understood carnal knowledge, as well without force as with it; and this is high treason in both parties, if both be consenting. The plain intention of this law is to guard the blood royal from any suspicion of bastardy, whereby the succession to the crown might be rendered dubious.

3. The third species of treason is, "if a man do levy war against our lord the king in his realm." And this may be done by taking arms, not only to dethrone the king, but under pretence to reform religion, or the laws, or to remove evil counsellors, or other grievances whether real or pretended.

4. "If a man be adherent to the king's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, he is guilty of high treason." This must likewise be proved by some overt act, as by giving them intelligence, by sending them provisions, by selling them arms, by treacherously surrendering a fortress or the like.

5. "If a man counterfeit the king's great or privy seal," this is also high treason.

6. The next species of treason mentioned in the statute is, "if a man counterfeit the king's money; and if a man bring false money into the realm counterfeit to the money of England, knowing the money to be false, to merchandise and make payment withal."

7. The last species of treason ascertained by this statute, is "if a man slay the chancellor, treasurer, or the king's justices of the one bench or the other, justices in eyre, or justices of assize, and all other justices assigned to hear and determine, being in their places doing their offices."

Of these forms of treason the three numbered 5, 6, and 7 are not now regarded as such. In the United States treason against the ruler cannot exist, the people in their collective capacity being sovereign, and the President the chosen servant of their will. Treason here, therefore, is limited to levying war against the country or in giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the state. It implies the assembling of a body of men for the purpose of overturning or resisting the government by force. Treason was formerly punished by the condemned person being drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, there hanged and disembowelled, and afterwards beheaded and quartered, a conviction being followed by attainder and forfeiture of lands and goods. The punishment for treason in England is now hanging only. In the United States it is death, or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment with hard labor for not less than five years and a fine of not less than $10,000.

"On this occasion the Parliament supposed him to have been guilty only of a single *treason*, and sent him to the Castle of Edinburgh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

treason-felony, *s.*

English Law: The offence of compassing or devising, or intending to depose or deprive the present queen from her throne, or to levy war within the realm, in order to forcibly compel her to change her measures, or to intimidate either House of Parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of her Majesty's dominions. Treason-felony was defined by the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vict., c. 12 (1848), by which certain treasons, till then capital offences, were mitigated to felonies, punishable with penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act in 1865 and 1866.

trēas'-ŏn-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *treason*; *-able.*] Pertaining to or involving the crime of treason; consisting of or partaking of the nature of treason.

"In these dens were manufactured *treasonable* works of all classes and sizes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

trēas'-ŏn-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *treasonable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being treasonable.

trēas'-ŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *treasonab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a treasonable manner; by treason.

* **trēas'-ŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *treason*; *-ous.*] Treasonable.

"Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets, I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer."
Midsummer Night's Dream, 702.

trĕas'-ŭre (s as **zh),** * **tres-or,** * **tres-our,** *s.* [Fr. *trésor*, from Lat. *thesaurum*, accus. of *thesaurus* = a treasure, from Gr. θησαυρός (*thēsauros*) = a treasure, a store, a hoard, from the same root as τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place, to lay up; Ital. & Sp. *tesoro*; Port. *thesouro.*]

1. Wealth accumulated or hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

"An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. A great quantity of anything collected for future use.

"We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat, and of barley, and of oil, and of honey."—*Jeremiah* xli. 8.

3. Something very much valued or prized.

"Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* to me."—*Exodus* xix. 5.

* **treasure-city,** *s.* A city for stores and magazines.

"And they built for Pharaoh *treasure-cities*, Pithom and Raamses."—*Exodus* i. 11.

treasure-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Gazania, a genus of Gorterieæ.

treasure-house, *s.* A store or building in which treasures are stored or kept; a place where treasured or highly valued things are kept.

"Honourably effaced by debts
Which her poor *treasure-house* is content to owe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

treasure-trove, *s.* [Eng. *treasure*, and O. Fr. *trové* (Fr. *trouvé*) = found.]

Law: Any money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, found hidden *in* the earth or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown. In the United States treasure trove usually belongs to the individual who finds it, although in Louisiana it is dealt with under the French civil code, derived from the rule of old Roman law. In England the treasure belongs to the Crown. If the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, he is entitled to it. Concealing or appropriating treasure-trove is an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If it be found in the sea, or *upon* the earth, it does not belong to the Crown, but to the finder, if no owner appears.

treasure-vault, *s.* A vault, cellar, or similar place, where treasure, stores, &c., are kept.

"To Rokeby *treasure-vaults!*"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 4.

trĕas'-ŭre (s as **zh),** *v.t.* [Treasure, *s.*]

1. To hoard up; to lay up in store; to collect and hoard, as money or other precious things or valuables, either for future use or for the sake of preserving them from harm or damage; to accumulate. (Generally followed by *up.*)

"Yet, faith if I must needs afford
To spectre watching *treasured* hoard."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 19.

2. To retain carefully in the mind or heart.

"That not a dram, nor a dose, nor a scruple of this precious love of yours is lost, but is safely *treasur'd* in my breast."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i. let. 17.

3. To regard as very precious; to prize.

* 4. To enrich; to make precious.

"*Treasure* thou some place with beauty's treasure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.

trĕas'-ŭr-ĕr (s as **zh),** * **tres-er-er, * treas-our-er, * threas-ur-er, * threas-or-or, * treas-ur-or,** *s.* [Fr. *trésorier*; Sp. *tesorero*; Port. *thesoureiro*; Ital. *tesoriere.*] One who has charge of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes, duties, and other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

"And bad vnto his *treasourers*,
That thei his treasour all about
Departe amonge the poore route."
Gower: C. A., ii.

¶ * 1. *Lord High Treasurer:* Formerly the third great officer of the Crown, having under his charge and government all the king's revenue, which was kept in the exchequer; the office is now abolished, its duties being performed by commissioners entitled Lords of the Treasury. (*English.*)

* 2. *Lord High Treasurer of Scotland:* An

officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands, and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, &c. In 1663 the Lord High Treasurer was declared president of the Court of Exchequer.

3. *County and State Treasurers:* In the United States each county and state has its treasurer-officers elected by the people, and whose duty it is to receive, care for, and disburse the receipts from taxes, &c. Each state has its own laws concerning these, and safeguards around the control of the public money. The city treasurer has the same duties to perform with municipal funds, and the United States Treasurer with national funds. In England the county treasurer takes charge of county funds, which are raised by rates through the overseers of every parish, and applied for the maintenance of the police, county roads, bridges, &c. The office is generally filled by a leading county banker.

trĕaş'-ŭr ĕr shĭp (ş as zh), *treas ur-or ship, *s.* [Eng. *treasurer; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a treasurer.

"Thomas Brandingham bishop of Exeter and lord treasuror, was discharged of his office of *treasurorship.*"—*Holinshed: Chronycle; Rich. II.* (an. 1381).

*** trĕaş'-ŭr-ĕss (ş as zh), * treas-our-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *treasur(er); -ess.*] A female who has charge of a treasure.

"You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress.*"
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

*** trĕaş'-ŭr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *treasur(e); -ous.*] Worthy to be cherished and prized; of great value.

"Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel to all the race."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Earth.

trĕaş'-ŭr-ў (s as zh), *treas-ur-ie, *treser ye, *tres or ie, *tres or-ye, *s.* [Fr. *trésorerie;* Sp. & Ital. *tesoreria.*]

1. A place or building in which treasure is deposited; a store-place for wealth; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

2. A department of government, having control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue.

¶ *United States Treasury:* The duties of this department are performed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the second in rank among the members of the President's Cabinet, and in some respects the first in importance. The collection of the revenue, customs and internal, and the financial business of the government generally, fall under his control, and all payment of moneys from the Treasury are made under his warrant. His other duties include the superintendence of the coinage, the national banks, the custom houses, the marine hospitals, and life-saving service, and the coast survey and lighthouse system. One of his most important duties is the management of the public debt, left as a burden upon the country by the Civil War. The business of the department is an enormous one, the disbursements of the Treasury in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 having been more than seven billions of dollars.

English Treasury: The duties of this department were formerly performed by the Lord High Treasurer (q.v.), but are now entrusted to a board of commissioners entitled Lords of the Treasury. The commissioners are five in number. The First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the Prime Minister, or head of the government. He must be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament. The office is frequently combined with another in the ministry: thus, the First Lord at times holds the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The virtual head of the Treasury is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with which office that of First Lord is sometimes united. He must be a member of the House of Commons, and exercises complete control over the expenditure of the different branches of the service. He prepares the annual estimate of the state expenses, and of the ways and means by which it is proposed to meet them, and lays this statement, commonly called the Budget, before the House of Commons. The three remaining Lords of the Treasury, called the Junior Lords, have little beyond formal duties to perform. Several important government departments, as the Board of Inland Revenue, the Post-office, Woods and Forests, &c., are under the general authority or regulation of the Treasury.

3. The officers of the Treasury department. [2.]

4. A repository, storehouse, or other place for the reception of valuable objects.

5. A collection of, or a book containing (generally in a small compass), valuable information or facts on any subject; anything from which wisdom, wit, or knowledge may be abundantly derived: as, a *treasury* of botany, a *treasury* of wit.

* 6. A treasure.

treasury bench, *s.* The front bench or row of seats in the House of Commons, on the right hand of the Speaker, which is appropriated to the chief members of the British ministry.

treasury board, *s.* The five Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (*English.*)

treasury note, *s.* A demand note issued by the Treasury and payable in coin; a legal tender for all debts and dues, unless otherwise stipulated by contract.

treasury warrant, *s.* A duly signed and countersigned order on the Treasury for a specified sum of money.

trēat, *trayte, *treate, *treat-en, *trete, *tret-en, *tret-y, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *traiter* = to treat, from Lat. *tracto* = to handle, frequent. from *traho* (pa. par. *tractus*) = to draw.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To behave to or towards; to conduct one's self to or towards in a particular manner; to act well or ill towards; to use in any way.

"At present they have but little idea of *treating* others as themselves would wish to be *treated*, but *treat* them as they expect to be *treated.*"—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. To handle or develop in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by the process of art.

"Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. To manage in the application of remedies: as, To *treat* a disease or a patient.

4. To subject to the action of: as, To *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid.

* 5. To discourse of; to speak of or on; to discuss.

"And thei camen to Cafarnaum and whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem what *tretiden* ye in the weye?"—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix.

* 6. To negotiate, to settle.

"To *treate* a peace atwene both prynces."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cciv.

7. To entertain, without expense to the guest; to pay the expense of an entertainment, food, or drink (especially the last) for, as a compliment, or as a sign of goodwill or friendliness.

"Our generous scenes are for pure love repeated,
And if you are not pleased at least you re *treated.*"
Prior: Prol. spoken in Westminster School (1695).

8. To look upon or consider.

"The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness."—*De Quincey: Military Nun*, sec. v., p. 11.

* 9. To entreat, to beseech, to solicit.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discuss, to discourse; to make discussion or discourse of. (Generally followed by *of.*)

"Now wol I speke of others false and grete
A word or two, as olde bookes *trete.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,498.

2. To discuss terms of accommodation or agreement; to negotiate.

"He was now not only willing, but impatient to *treat.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. To come to terms of accommodation; to agree.

"He sende, and so betwene hem tweyne
They *treaten* that the citee all
Was christned."
Gower: C. A., ii.

4. To make gratuitous entertainment; to pay for food, drink, or entertainments for another or others. [TREATING, C. 2.]

¶ *To treat with:* To negotiate with; to propose and receive terms for adjusting differences.

trēat, *s.* [TREAT, *v.*]

* 1. Parley, conference, treaty.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of goodwill.

"She and the girl were attending with donkeys at the annual *treat* at a Convalescent Home for Children."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

3. Something given at an entertainment; hence, something which affords pleasure or is peculiarly enjoyable; an unusual pleasure or gratification.

"We don't have meat every day . . . and it is a *treat* to me to get a dinner like this."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

¶ (1) *School Treat:* A treat given to Sunday or day scholars at any period of the year, but especially in summer, when it generally takes the form of an excursion for a day to the country or to the sea-side. It has become a standing institution of English Sunday-school life.

(2) *To stand treat:* To pay the expenses of an entertainment, &c., for another or others; to entertain gratuitously; to treat.

*** trēat'-a-ble, * tret-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *traitable.*]

1. Moderate; not violent.

"The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us."—*Temple.*

2. Tractable; easy to manage or come to terms with.

"These lordes founde the kyng of Englande so *treatable.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccx.

3. Capable of being treated, discussed, or handled.

*** trēat'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *treatab(le); -ly.*] Moderately, tractably.

"Leisurely and *treatably*, as became a matter of so great importance."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

trēat'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *treat*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who treats, handles, or discourses on a subject.

"Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 432.

2. One who entertains.

trēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TREAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who treats.

2. Specifically, the act of bribing in parliamentary or other elections with meat or drink. Every candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected, or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote, is guilty of treating, and forfeits £50 to any informer, with costs. Every voter who corruptly accepts meat, drink, or entertainment, shall be incapable of voting at such election, and his vote shall be void. (*English.*)

*** treating-house,** *s.* A restaurant.

"His first jaunt is to a *treating-house.*"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 479.

trēat'-ĭse, * treat-yse, * tret-yse, * tret-is, *s.* [O. Fr. *traictis, treitis, tretis* = well handled or nicely made.]

1. A written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained. It may denote a composition of any length, but it implies more form, method, and fulness than an essay.

"When we write a *treatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments—we clear it of objections—we enter into details—and in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject."—*Gilpin: Preface to Sermons*, i.

* 2. Discourse, talk, tale.

"Your *treatise* makes me like you worse and worse."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 774.

*** trēat'-ĭs-ĕr, * treat-is-or,** *s.* [Eng. *treatis(e); -er.*] One who writes a treatise.

"I tremble to speak it in the language of this blackmouthed *treatiser.*"—*Featley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 69. (1645.)

trēat'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *traitement.*] [TREAT, *v.*]

1. The act or manner of treating or handling a subject.

"Scarce an humour or character which they have not used: all comes wasted to us, and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment.*"—*Dryden.*

2. Management, manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, or the like: as, the *treatment* of subjects in chemical experiments.

3. The act or manner of treating or applying remedies to; the mode or course pursued for remedial purposes: as, the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Usage; manner of treating or using; behaviour towards, whether good or bad.

"His assurances of their future security and honourable *treatment*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* 5. The act of treating or entertaining; entertainment.

***trēat'-ūre,** *s.* [TREAT, *v.*] Treatment.

"All erthly kynges may know that theyr powers be vayne, and that none is worthy to haue the name of a kynge but he that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed, by worchynge of his *treature* by this water."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. ccvi.

trēat'-ȳ, *tret-ee, *s.* [O. Fr. *traicté*; Fr. *traité* = a treaty; prop. pa. par. of O. Fr. *traicter*; Fr. *traiter* = to treat (q.v.).]

1. The act of treating or negotiating; negotiation; the act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement: as, To try to settle matters by *treaty*.

* 2. A proposal tending to an agreement; an entreaty.

"I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge
And palter in the depths of lowness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

3. An agreement upon terms between two or more persons.

"Then she began a *treaty* to procure,
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 32.

4. Specifically, an agreement, contract, or league between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners, duly accredited, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or supreme authorities of each state. Treaties include all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace, or of alliance, offensive or defensive, truces, conventions, &c. Treaties may be entered into for political or commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. The power of entering into and ratifying treaties is vested in monarchies in the sovereign; in republics it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be entered into and signed by the duly authorized diplomatic agents of different states, but such treaties are subject to the approval and ratification of the supreme authorities.

¶ The most important European treaties of the century have been: the Treaty of Amiens, between Great Britain on the one part and France, Spain, and Holland on the other, signed March 25–7, 1802; the Treaty of Paris, between France on the one part and Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia on the other, signed May 30, 1814; the Treaty of Vienna (which long constituted the basis of the public law of Europe), between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, signed June 9, 1815; the Treaty of Paris, between Russia on the one hand and France, Great Britain, Sardinia, and Turkey on the other, March 30, 1856; the Treaty of Villafranca, of which the preliminaries were signed between France and Austria on July 12, 1859; the Treaty of Frankfort, between Germany and France, signed May 10, 1871; the Treaty of San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey, March 3, 1878; the Treaty of Berlin, again between Russia and Turkey, with the assent of the other European Powers, Aug. 3, 1878.

¶ The United States has concluded numerous treaties with European and other powers, several of them of high importance. Among these may be named the treaty of alliance, amity, &c., with France, in 1778; the treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783; the treaty of financial adjustment with Great Britain in 1794, known as Jay's Treaty; the Washington reciprocity treaty with Great Britain in 1854, respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, commerce, &c.; the treaty with the same country of 1871 in settlement of the Alabama claims, the payment of which were in part offset by the fishery award of $5,500,000 made to Great Britain in 1877; and treaties with the same country in respect to the relations of the two nations in Central America, &c. Other important treaties were those made with the Barbary States with the purpose of putting an end to piratical attacks upon and capture of American merchant vessels; the treaty of commercial alliance with Japan in 1854, in which that country gave up its old policy of seclusion, and various others made with the nations of Europe and America.

trĕb'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [The fictitious name of a dependent and parasite to whom Juvenal (v. 19) offered advice.]

Entom.: A genus of Caligidæ. Head buckler-shaped, with no sucking disks on the large frontal plates; thorax three-jointed, four pairs of legs with long plumose hairs, the fourth pair slender, two-branched; second pair of foot-jaws two-jointed, not framed into a sucking disk. *Trebius caudatus* is parasitic on the skate. The male is much larger than the female.

trĕb'-le (le as **ęl), *treb-ble,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *treble, treible* = triple, from Lat. *triplum*, accus. of *triplus* = triple, from *tres* = three. *Treble* and *triple* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Triple, threefold.

"But to speak them were a deadly sin,
And for having but thought them my heart within,
A *treble* penance must be done."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 13.

II. *Music:*

1. Of or pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone.

"It is evident, that the percussion of the greater quantity of air, causeth the baser sound; and the less quantity the more *treble* sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 178.

2. Playing or singing the highest part or most acute tone: as, a *treble* voice, a *treble* violin, &c.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Triply, trebly, threefold.

"'I will double
What ever Hemskirk then hath promis'd thee.'
'And I'll deserve it *treble*.'"
Beaum. & Fl.: Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Three times as much.

II. *Music:*

1. The highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, flutes, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone. The treble or soprano voice is the most flexible of all vocal registers: its ordinary compass is from middle C upwards to the extent of a twelfth, its exceptional range a fifteenth, or even beyond this.

2. A soprano voice, a soprano singer.

"Come good wonder,
Let you and I be jogging: your starved *trebble*
Will waken the rude watch else."
Beaum. & Fl.: The Chances, i. 6.

* 3. A musical instrument.

"Their son . . . playing upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earns part of his living."—*Pepys: Diary*, Sept. 17, 1663.

treble-barrel pump, *s.* A pump having three barrels connected with a common suction-pipe. The pistons are operated by a three-throw crank, the cranks being set at angles of 120°, so that each piston is always at a different part of the stroke from either of the others, and a continuous flow produced.

treble-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block with three sheaves, ordinarily used as a purchase-block.

treble clef, *s.*

Music: The G clef on the second line of the stave, used for treble voices and instruments of high and medium pitch, such as flutes, oboes, clarinets, horns, violins, and trumpets. [CLEF.]

treble-cylinder steam-engine, *s.*

Steam: An engine having a pair of large cylinders for the continuation of the expansion, one at each side of the small cylinder.

*** treble-dated,** *a.* Living thrice as long as man.

"And thou, *treble-dated* crow."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 17.

treble-shovel plough, *s.* A plough having three shares; a form of cultivator.

treble-tree, *s.*

Vehicles: A whiffletree for three horses; an equalizer.

trĕb'-le (le as **ęl),** *v.t. & i.* [TREBLE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make thrice as much; to multiply by three; to make threefold.

"A volume re-written, *trebled* in size, and covering a much larger area than the original."—*Field, July* 16, 1887.

* 2. To utter in a treble voice or key; to whine out.

"He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply."
Chapman.

B. *Intrans.:* To become threefold or thrice as much.

"Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it."
—*Swift.*

*** trĕb'-le-nĕss (le** as **ęl), * treb-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *treble*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being treble or threefold.

2. The quality or state of being treble in sound or note.

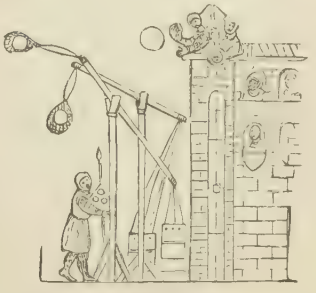
"The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness of* tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds; for it discovereth the true coincidence of tones into diapasons; which is the return of the same sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 183.

trĕb'-lĕt, *s.* [TRIBLET.]

trĕb'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *treb(le)*, a.; *-ly.*] In a treble manner; in a threefold manner, degree, or quantity; triply.

trĕb'-ū-çhĕt, treb-uc-ket, *s.* [Fr. *trébuchet* (O. Fr. *trebuquet, trabuquet*), from *trébucher* = to stumble, to tumble; O. Fr. *trebuquier* = to overbalance, to bear down by weight, from Lat. *trans* = across, and O. Fr. *buc* = the trunk of the body; O. H. Ger. *buk* = the belly.]

* 1. *Archæol.:* A warlike engine formerly used for hurling stones. A heavy weight on the short end of a lever was suddenly released,



TREBUCHET.

raising the light end of the longer arm containing the missile, and discharging it with great rapidity. It was used by besiegers for making a breach, or for casting stones and other missiles into the besieged town or castle.

"[A] *trebuchet* [is] a warlike engine of the Middle Ages, used to throw stones, fiery material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defence of fortified places by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force."—*Brande & Cox.*

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing.

3. A tumbrel or ducking-stool.

4. A kind of trap.

trē-çĕnt'-ĭst, *s.* [TRECENTO.]

Art: (See extract).

"Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the fourteenth century to affectation."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 464.

trē-çĕn'-tō (c as **ch),** *s.* [Ital. = three hundred, but used for thirteen hundred.]

Art: A term applied to the style of art which prevailed in Italy in the fourteenth century. Also called sometimes the Early Style of Italian art.

trē-chŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A kind of odometer or contrivance for ascertaining the distance run by vehicles.

*** trech-our,** *s.* [TREACHER.]

trĕck'-schuyt (uy as **ōi),** *s.* [Dut., from *trecken, trekken* = to draw, and *schuit* = a boat.] A covered boat, drawn by horses or cattle,

and formerly much used for conveying goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

trĕ-cū′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Trécul, an eminent French vegetable anatomist.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Senegal trees, having a globose fruit a foot or more in diameter, full of small elliptical nuts, with an eatable embryo.

trĕd′-dle, *s.* [TREADLE.]

1. The same as TREADLE (q.v.).

* 2. A prostitute, a strumpet.

3. (*Pl.*): Dung of sheep or of hares.

* **trede-foule,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *trede* = tread, and *foule* = fowl.] A treader of hens; a cock.

* **trę-dille′,** * **trą-dille′,** * **tre-drille,** *s.* [Fr. *trois;* Lat. *tres* = three.] A game at cards played by three persons.

"I was playing at eighteen-pence *tredrille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Brown."—*Walpole Letters,* iii. 464.

treē, * **tre** (pl. * *treen,* * *tren, trees*), *s.* [A.S. *treó, treow* = a tree, dead wood, or timber; cogn. with Icel. *tré;* Dan. *træ;* Sw. *trä* = timber; *träd* = a tree; Goth. *triu,* genit. *triwis* = a tree, a piece of wood; Russ. *drevo* = a tree; Wel. *derw* = an oak; Ir. *darag, darog* an oak; Gr. δρῦς (*drus*) = an oak, δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear-shaft; Sansc. *dru* = wood.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

* (2) Wood, timber.

"Not oneli vessels of gold and of silver, but also of *tree* and erthe."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* ii. 20.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something more or less resembling a tree, consisting of a stem and stalk or branches.

"Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit."
Stepney: Juvenal, viii. 10.

* (2) A cross.

"Whom also they slew, hanging him on a *tree.*"—*Acts* x. 39. (R. V.)

(3) The gallows. In this sense usually in composition, or with an adjective as, the fatal *tree,* the triple *tree.* [GALLOWS-TREE, TYBURN-TREE.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Any woody plant rising from the ground, with a trunk, and perennial in duration; an arborescent plant as distinguished from a shrub, an undershrub, and an herb. The classification of plants which at first suggests itself as the most natural one is into trees, shrubs, and herbs. This is still the popular classification as it was that of the oldest observers (cf. 1 Kings iv. 33); but it violates all natural affinities, and has long since been abandoned by botanists. Trees occur in many orders, their stems varying in structure according to the sub-kingdoms to which they belong. They may be exogenous, or of that modification of the exogenous stem which exists in gymnogens, or may be endogenous or acrogenous. [ACROGEN, EXOGEN, ENDOGEN, GYMNOGEN.] The age of certain trees, especially of Exogens, is often great, and, when cut down, the number of years they have existed can be ascertained by counting the annual zones. Von Martius describes the trunks of certain locust-trees in Brazil as being eighty-four feet in circumference and sixty feet where the boles become cylindrical. From counting the annual rings of one, he formed the opinion that it was of about the age of Homer; another estimate increased the age to 4,104 years, but a third one made the tree first grow up 2,052 years from the publication of Martius's book (1820). A baobab-tree (*Adansonia digitata*) in Senegal was computed by Adanson, A.D. 1794, to be 5,150 years old; but he made his calculations from the measurement of only a fragment of the cross section, and, as zones differ much in breadth, this method of computation involves considerable risk of error. Sir Joseph Hooker rejects the conclusion. Most trees are deciduous, *i.e.,* have deciduous leaves, a few are evergreen. To the latter kind belong those coniferous trees which form so conspicuous a feature in the higher temperate latitudes, while deciduous trees prevail in lower latitudes. Many of the wild trees of our forests have inconspicuous flowers, which appear so early that the unobservant fail to take note of them at all; the fruit-trees generally have conspicuous flowers. The planting of trees designed for timber is now more attended to than formerly, and their cultivation in the squares of cities and along the sides of wide streets has been recently recommended, and to a certain extent commenced.

2. *Mech.:* A generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures, as

(1) *Vehicles:*

(*a*) The bar on which the horse or horses pull, as single, double, treble, whiffle, swingle trees.

(*b*) The axle. Also known as axletree.

(2) *Harness:* The frame for a saddle; a saddle-tree, harness-tree, gig-tree.

(3) *Shipbuild.:* A bar or beam in a ship, as chess-tree, cross-tree, rough-tree, trestle-tree, waste-tree (q.v.).

(4) *Mill.:* The bar supporting a mill-spindle.

(5) A vertical pipe in some pumps and air-engines.

3. *Palæobot.:* Parts of trunks of trees are often found almost as they grew in certain strata. [DIRT-BED, FOREST, 3.]

¶ 1. *At the top of the tree:* Preeminent; having attained the highest position.

2. *Boot-tree:* [BOOT-TREE].

3. *Genealogical-tree:* [GENEALOGICAL-TREE].

4. *Tree of Chastity:*

Bot.: Vitex Agnus-castus. [AGNUS-CASTUS.]

5. *Tree of Heaven:*

Bot.: The genus Ailanthus (q.v.), and spec. *Ailanthus glandulosa.*

6. *Tree of Knowledge:*

Script.: A tree in the Garden of Eden, chosen as the test of obedience to our first parents in their state of innocence. Had they abstained from eating it, they would have known only good; eating it, they for the first time knew evil, and, by contrast, knew good more perfectly the moment that they lost it for ever (Gen. ii. 9–17, iii. 1–24). Tradition makes the Scripture Tree of Knowledge a species of Tabernæmontana, but there is not the smallest atom of evidence on the subject.

7. *Tree of Liberty:* A tree planted by the people of a country to commemorate the achievement of their liberty, or the obtaining of some great accession to their liberties. Thus the Americans planted a tree of liberty to commemorate the establishment of their independence in 1789, and several were planted in Paris after the Revolution in 1848.

8. *Tree of Life:*

(1) *Script.:* (*a*) A tree in the garden of Eden, eating of which man would have lived for ever (Gen. ii. 9, iii. 22); (*b*) a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem (Rev. xxii. 2).

(2) *Bot.:* The genus Thuja (q.v.).

9. *Tree of Long Life:*

Bot.: Glaphyria nitida. [GLAPHYRIA.]

10. *Tree of Sadness:*

Bot.: Nyctanthes arbor-tristis. [NYCTANTHES.]

11. *Tree of the Gods:*

Bot.: The genus Ailanthus (q.v.).

12. *Tree of the Magicians:*

Bot.: A Chilian name for *Lycioplesium pubiflorum,* a shrub of the order Solanaceæ, with red flowers.

13. *Tree of the Sun:*

Bot.: A rendering of Hinoki, a Japanese name for *Retinospora obtusa.* So called because dedicated by them to the god of the Sun. It is a tree belonging to the Cupresseæ. It rises to the height of eighty or ninety feet, with a straight trunk, having a diameter at the base of five feet, and yields a fine-grained timber. Called also the Japanese Cypress.

tree-beard, *s.*

Botany:

(1) Usnea (q.v.), a genus of Lichens. So named from growing on trunks of trees, and for the same reason sometimes called Tree-hair and Tree-moss.

(2) A South American name for *Tillandsia usneoides.* [TILLANDSIA.]

tree-boa, *s.*

Zool.: Epicrates angulifer, from Cuba and Hayti. The muzzle is covered with scales, those of the lips pitted, the forehead with symmetric shields, the crown scaly. Called more fully the Pale-headed Tree Boa.

tree-calf, *s.*

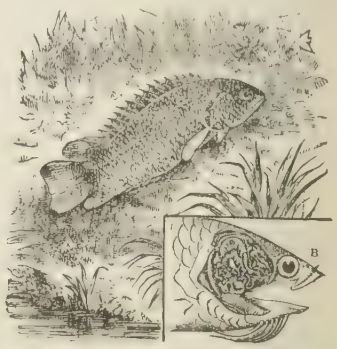
Bookb.: A brown calf binding with markings resembling the limbs and foliage of a tree.

tree-celandine, *s.*

Bot.: Bocconia frutescens. [BOCCONIA.]

tree-climber, *s.*

Ichthy.: Anabas scandens, the Climbing Perch. Lieut. Dindorf, of the Danish East India Company's Service, told Sir Joseph Banks that he had taken this fish from a moist cavity in the stem of a Palmyra palm growing near a lake. He saw it when already four feet above the ground struggling to ascend still higher—suspending itself by its gill-covers, and bending its tail to the left, it fixed its anal fin in the cavity of the bark, and sought, by extending its body, to urge its way upwards, and its march was only arrested



TREE-CLIMBER.

B, Head of Tree Climber, with the armed gill-cover removed to show the suprabranchial organ, which, by retaining moisture, enables this fish to live for some time out of water.

when seized. Tennent (*Ceylon,* i. 217) says: "The motive for climbing is not apparent, since water being close at hand it could not have gone for the sake of the moisture contained in the fissures of the palm, nor could it be in search of food, as it lives not on fruit but on aquatic insects. The descent, too, is a question of difficulty. The position of its fins and the spines on the gill-covers might assist its journey upwards, but the same apparatus would prove anything but a facility in steadying its journey downwards. The probability is that the ascent which was witnessed by Dindorf was merely accidental, and ought not to be regarded as the habit of the animal.

"In the Tamoule language it is called Paneiri, or *Tree-climber.*"—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.* iii. 295.

tree-coffin, *s.*

Anthrop.: A kind of box hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, and used as a coffin.

tree-coupling, *s.* A piece uniting a single to a double tree.

tree-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Birgus (q.v.).

tree-creeper, *s.*

Ornith.: Certhia familiaris, a slender bird, scarcely so large as a sparrow, with a long, curved, sharp-pointed bill, and stiff tail-feathers; plumage on upper surface shades of brown, wings barred with pale brown and black, and nearly all wing-feathers tipped with white; under-surface silvery white, flanks and vent with a rufous tinge. Found generally in Britain, and in Ireland where old wood prevails. It is an excellent climber, running rapidly by jerks in a spiral direction over the bark of trees, searching for small insects which lurk in the crevices, picking them out with its slender bill, occasionally varying its diet on the seeds of the Scotch fir.

tree-crow, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Corvine subfamily, Dendrocittinæ.

tree-cultus, *s.*

Anthrop.: Tree-worship (q.v.).

"The whole *tree-cultus* of the world must by no means be thrown indiscriminately into the one category."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 221.

tree-deity, *s.*

Anthrop. : A tree considered either as a god or as the abode of some god or spirit.

"In actual fact a *tree-deity* is considered to be human enough to be pleased with dolls set up to swing in the branches."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 217.

tree-digger, *s.*

Agric. : A kind of double plough employed in nurseries for cutting off the roots of trees which have been planted in rows. It divides the earth at a certain depth below the surface, and at a determinate distance on each side of the rows, to permit the tree to be readily removed from the soil.

tree-duck, *s.*

Ornith. : Swainson's name for the genus Dendrocygna (q.v.).

tree-dwelling, *s.*

Anthrop. : A rude kind of hut built among the branches of trees by some races of low culture as a protection against wild beasts.

"He found their *tree-dwellings* deserted for some years past, but the people feared they might have to resort to them again, from the increase of tigers and elephants near their settlements."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, x. 448.

tree-fern, *s.*

1. *Bot.* : A fern rising to the elevation, and, to a certain extent, having the structure of a tree. The trunk is really a rhizome, consisting of a woody cylinder, of equal diameter at each end, growing only at the top, and composed internally of loose cellular substance, which often disappears. When actual wood is present, it consists almost wholly of large scalariform or dotted ducts imbedded in hard plates of thick-sided, elongated tissue, usually of an interrupted sinuous aspect, though sometimes constituting a complete tube. Externally, the stem has a hard, cellular, fibrous rind, consisting of the united bases of leaves, and is thicker below than above. Many Tree-ferns belong to the genus Cyathea (q.v.). Tree-ferns flourish further from the equator in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. They do so in New Zealand, 46 S. Lat.

2. *Palæobot.* : [FERN, 2.].

tree-frog, *s.*

Zool. : There are in all 95 species in the typical genus Hyla, of which much the greater number belong to America, the United States possessing a number of species. There are about 20 species in Australia and two in Asia, while Europe has but one, *Hyla arborea*, which is common in the central and southern districts and ranges into Asia and northern Africa. The Common Tree-frog of the United States (*H. versicolor*) displays in a remarkable degree the power of color change possessed by the genus, its color varying from a dark brown to a lichen-like gray or a brilliant green. This species is replaced in the Southern States by *H. viridis*, the Green Tree-frog. In the male of the common tree-frog the skin of the throat is distensible, and may be swollen into a resonant bladder, to whose aid are due the somewhat annoying vocal powers of the animal. Tree-frogs are of small size, and of brighter colors and more active habits than the true frogs. They feed on insects of the trees.

tree-germander, *s.*

Bot. : *Teucrium Scorodonia.* It is a labiate plant, one or two feet high, with downy and much wrinkled leaves, crenate on the margin, and yellowish-white flowers. It is frequent in woods and dry, stony places, flowering in August and September. It is very bitter, and has sometimes been substituted for hops.

tree-goose, *s.*

Ornith. : The Bernicle-goose (q.v.).

"It has also been called *tree-goose*, from the belief that it originated from old and decayed trees."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, viii. 187.

tree-grasshopper, *s.*

Entom. : *Meconema varia.*

tree-hair, *s.*

Botany :

(1) *Cornicularia jubata*, a lichen hanging in dark, wiry masses from trees in subalpine woods.

(2) [TREE-BEARD, 1.]

tree-hopper, *s.*

Entom. : A popular name for any individual of the genus Membracis (q.v.).

"Other harvest-flies of the same family . . are not furnished with a musical apparatus, but have the faculty of leaping a distance of five or six feet; they are more properly called *tree-hoppers*."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, viii. 502.

tree-irons, *s. pl.*

Vehicles : The irons connecting single to double trees, or the latter to the tongue of the vehicle. Also the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached.

tree-jobber, *s.* A woodpecker. (*Prov.*)

tree-kangaroo, *s.*

Zool. : Any individual of the genus Dendrolagus (q.v.).

tree-like, *a.*

Bot. : Dendroid; divided at the tip into a number of fine ramifications, so as to resemble the head of a tree, as *Lycopodium dendroideum.* Generally used of small plants.

* **tree-lizards,** *s. pl.*

Zool. : The Dendrosauria (q.v.).

tree-louse, *s.*

Entom. : A plant-louse. [APHIS.]

tree-mallow, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Lavatera (q.v.), and spec. *L. arborea.*

tree-molasses, *s.* Molasses made from the Sugar-maple-tree.

tree-moss, *s.*

Botany :

(1) *Usnea plicata.* So named from its growing on trees.

(2) The genus Usnea. [TREE-BEARD.]

tree-mouse, *s.*

Zool. : A popular name for any of the Dendromyinæ, an African sub-family of Muridæ. The ears are clothed with hairs; and the feet, which are five-toed, are fitted for climbing.

tree-nymph, *s.*

Anthrop. : A dryad. (See extract.)

"The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal—they grow with high-topped leafy pines and oaks upon the mountains, but when the lot of death draws nigh, and the lovely trees are sapless, and the bark rots away, and the branches fall, then their spirits depart from the light of the sun."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 219.

tree-onion, *s.*

Bot. : *Allium proliferum*, a hardy perennial, three feet high, the native country of which is unknown.

tree-pie, *s.*

Ornith. : A popular name for any individual of the genus Dendrocitta.

tree-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith. : A popular name for any pigeon of the genus Treron (q.v.). The species are shy and timid, and inhabit the woods of intertropical Asia and Africa. The prevailing colours of the plumage are green and yellow of different shades, more or less contrasted with rich purple and reddish brown. Their note is very different from the mere cooing of the ringdove.

tree-porcupine, *s.*

Zool. : A popular name for any species of Synetherina (q.v.). They are of considerable size, measuring from sixteen to twenty inches without the tail, which is about a third the length of the head and body. They are of lighter build than the Ground-porcupines, are covered with short, close, many-coloured spines, often mixed with hairs, and their tail is always prehensile. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live on fruit and roots.

tree-primrose, *s.*

Bot. : *Œnothera biennis.* [EVENING-PRIMROSE.]

tree-purslane, *s.*

Bot. : *Portulacaria afra*, an evergreen African shrub, about three feet high; with purple flowers in its native country, but which has not flowered in British greenhouses since A.D. 1732.

tree-rat, *s.*

Zool. : *Mus arboreus*, about seven or eight inches long, from Bengal. It builds a nest in cocoa-nut trees and bamboos, and lives partly on grain and partly on young cocoa-nuts.

tree-runner, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Swainson's name for Anabatinæ, which he makes a sub-family of Certhiadæ. Its type-genus is Anabates, founded on *Anabates subcristata*, a Brazilian bird.

tree-scraper, *s.* A tool, usually a triangular blade, to remove old bark and moss from trees. Also used in gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent, *s.* [TREE-SNAKE.]

tree-snake, tree-serpent, *s.*

Zool. : Any individual of the family Dendrophidæ (q.v.).

"Some nocturnal *tree-snakes* have a prolonged snout."—*Owen: Anat. Vert.*

tree-sorrel, *s.*

Bot. : *Rumex Lunaria*, an evergreen plant, about two feet high, with greenish flowers, introduced from the Canaries into British greenhouses in A.D. 1690.

tree-soul, *s.*

Anthrop. : An animating and individuating principle supposed by races practising tree-worship to reside in every tree.

"Orthodox Buddhism declared against the *tree souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 475.

tree-sowthistle, *s.*

Bot. : *Sonchus arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland*) Root with creeping scions, stem simple, leaves denticulate, clasping the stem, with short, obtuse auricles; involucre glandulose, hispid; flowers very large, yellow. Frequent in cornfields in Britain. Called also Corn Sowthistle.

tree-squirrel, *s.*

Zool. : Any individual of the genus Sciurus (q.v.), as distinguished from the Flying Squirrels (Pteromys) and the Ground Squirrels (Tamias).

tree-sugar, *s.* Sugar made from the Maple-tree.

tree-swift, *s.*

Ornith. : Any individual of the genus Dendrochelidon.

tree-toad, *s.*

Zool. : A popular name for several of the Hylidæ. Used without a qualifying epithet, it is equivalent to tree-frog (q.v.). With a qualifying epithet it is limited to particular species. *Hyla versicolor* is the Changeable Tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus* is the Lichened, and *T. marmoratus*, the Marbled Tree-toad.

tree-top, *s.* The top or highest part of a tree.

"Reflected in the water,
Every *tree-top* had its shadow."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.

tree-wasp, *s.*

Entom. : Any wasp that makes its nest in trees, as do two British species, *Vespa holsatica* and *V. britannica.* [VESPA.]

tree-wool, *s.* The same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL (q.v.).

tree-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig. : A "form of religion . . . general to most of the great races of mankind at a certain stage of mental development." (*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.*, ed. 1882, p. 294.) It may have been a particular kind of nature-worship, or have arisen from the animistic conception prevailing among the races of low culture at the present day, that trees were the residences or embodiments of spirits or deities. Tree-worship was a peculiarly Canaanitish cult, as is proved by the frequent mention of it in the Old Testament, and the stern denunciations of it show that the Jews, from time to time, lapsed into the nature-worship of their neighbours (Deut. xii. 3, xvi. 21; Judges vi. 25; 1 Kings xiv. 23, xv. 13, xviii. 19; 2 Kings xvii. 10, xxiii; Isa. lvii. 5; Jer. xvii. 2; Ezek. vi. 13, xx. 28; Hos. iv. 13.) It formed an essential part of the classic mythologies, in which are found superhuman beings attached to individual trees, and sylvan deities—dryads, fauns, and satyrs—roaming in the forest, the analogues of which still live in folk-tales as elves and fairies. [GROVE, II.] Tree-worship, in Southern Asia, still forms an important part of Buddhist practice, though it is not recognized by Buddhistic sacred literature. The famous Bo tree, grown from a branch of the tree sent by Asoka to Ceylon in the third century B.C., till its destruction in October, 1887, received the worship of pilgrims, who came in thousands to do it

reverence and offer prayer before it. (Cf. *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1887, pp. 639, 640.) Fergusson (*Tree & Serpent Worship, passim*) also shows what a large place tree-worship held in early Buddhism, and that it was then closely connected with serpent-worship. On this subject Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 218) remarks: "The new philosophic religion seems to have amalgamated, as new religions ever do, with older native thoughts and rites. Down to the later middle ages tree-worship lingered in Central Europe; while names like 'Holyoake' and 'Holywood' record the fact that at no very remote period holy trees and groves existed in Britain; and it is a remarkable fact that a sacred linden-tree in the parish of Hvityard, in South Sweden, gave a name to the family of Linnæus. At the present day tree-worship is prevalent among native races in America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. In Europe, though traces of it still linger in folk-tales and popular customs, it no longer exists as a cult, except among the people of the Chersonese, who, though nominally Greek Christians, "still adhere to their beliefs in good and evil spirits, and worship them—the good spirits in forests and groves where coniferous are mixed with foliaceous trees, and the evil spirits in purely coniferous forests. Every god is represented by a special tree, the worship of which is provided for by a separate priest chosen by lot" (*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 496).

tree-worshipper, *s.*

Anthrop.: One who practises any form of tree-worship (q.v.).

"The transformed teacher reproved the *tree-worshipper* for thus addressing himself to a senseless thing."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 218.

treē, *v.t. & i.* [TREE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree or trees.

"One day my dog *treed* a red squirrel, in a tall hickory."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 212.

2. To place upon a tree; to stretch on a tree: as, To *tree* boots.

II. *Fig.:* To put in a fix; to drive to the end of one's resources.

"You are *treed*, and you can't help yourself."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal. (*Amer.*)

"Besides *treeing*, the wild cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground."—*Thorpe: Backwoods*, 180.

* 2. To grow to the size of a tree.

¶ *To tree one's self:* To conceal one's self behind a tree, as in hunting or fighting. (*Amer.*)

* **treē'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *tree*, s.; *-hood.*] The quality, state, or condition of a tree.

treē'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *tree*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of trees.

"A quiet *treeless* nook, with two green fields."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **treēn,** *a.* [A.S. *treowen*, from *treow* = a tree.]

1. Made of wood or tree; wooden.

"Which done, or in doinge, they praised and worshipped their owne golden, syluery, coper, yerney, *treen* and stony goddis."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining, derived from, or drawn from trees.

"*Treen* liquors, especially that of the date."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **treēn,** *s. pl.* [TREE, *s.*]

treē'-nāil, trē'-nāil, trĕn'-nel, trŭn'-nel, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *treen* = wooden, and Eng. *nail.*]

Shipbuild.: A cylindrical pin of hard wood, from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in diameter, used for securing planking to the frames, or parts to each other.

treē'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *tree*, s.; *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a tree; treehood.

"While thus through all the stages thou hast pushed
Of *treeship*—first a seedling hid in grass;
Then twig, then sapling." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

trē'-fal-lōw, *v.t.* [THRIFALLOW.]

trē'-fle, *s.* [TREFOIL.]

Fort.: A mine with three chambers like a trefoil.

trĕf'-leē, *a.* [Fr. *trèfle* = trefoil (q.v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to a cross, the arms of which end in triple leaves, representing trefoils. Bends are sometimes borne treflee, that is with trefoils issuing from the side.

CROSS TREFLEE.

trĕf'-ōil, trē'-foil, trey-foil, *s.* [O. Fr. *trifoil, treffle*, from Lat. *trifolium* = a three-leaved plant, as the clover, from pref. *tri-* = three (allied to *tres* = three), and *folium* = a leaf; Fr. *trèfle;* Sp. *trifolio;* Ital. *trifoglio.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Trifolium, spec. *Trifolium minus.* [CLOVER.]

(2) *Medicago lupulina.*

(3) *Stylosanthes procumbens*, a West Indian species of Hedysareæ, with yellow dimorphic flowers.

¶ Great Trefoil is *Medicago sativa.* [BIRD'SFOOT-TREFOIL, WATER-TREFOIL.]

TREFOIL.

2. *Arch.:* An ornament used in Gothic architecture, formed by mouldings in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panellings, &c., so arranged as to resemble the trefoil or three-leaved clover.

3. *Her.:* A charge representing the clover-leaf, and always depicted as slipped, that is, furnished with a stalk.

* **treē'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *tree*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little or young tree.

"Kurz says that in Burmah it is sometimes a *treelet* fifteen to twenty feet high."—*Journal of Botany*, vol. x., No. 221, p. 140. (1881.)

* **treget,** *s.* [TRAJET.]

* **tregetour,** *s.* [TRAGETOUR.]

* **tregetry, * tregettrie,** *s.* [TRAGETRY.]

trē-ha'-la, *s.* [Corrupted from *tigala*, the native name.]

Chem.: The substance from which a peculiar sugar [TREHALOSE] has been obtained. It is the cocoon of a beetle from Persia, and not properly a saccharine exudation. (*Flückiger & Hanbury: Pharmacographia.*)

trē'-ha-lōse, *s.* [Eng. *trehal(a)*, and *(gluc)ose.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}2H_2O$. A saccharine substance extracted from trehala manna by boiling alcohol. It forms shining rhombic crystals, soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 100°. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it is converted into dextro-glucose; with dilute nitric acid, it yields oxalic acid; in contact with yeast it passes slowly into the alcoholic fermentation. An aqueous solution of trehalose has a dextro-rotatory power [a] = + 199°.

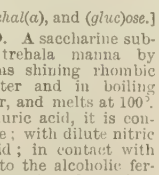
* **trĕil'-lage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *treille* = an arbour.]

Hort.: A light frame of posts and rails to support espaliers; a trellis.

"Contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades."—*Spectator.*

trĕille, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A lattice; it differs from fretty in that the pieces do not interlace under and over, but cross athwart each other, and are nailed at the joint. Called also trellis.



TREILLE.

trĕk, *v.i.* [Dut. *trekken* = to draw, to draw a waggon; to journey.] To travel by waggon; to journey as in search of a new settlement. (*South Africa.*)

"It is quite possible that they might, like the Boers, *trek* once more beyond the reach of American laws."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 18, 1883.

trĕk, *s.* [TREK, *v.*] A journey with a waggon; a march. (*South Africa.*)

trek-oxen, *s. pl.* Oxen used for drawing waggons. (*P. Gilmore: Great Thirst Land.*)

trek-rope, *s.* A trek-tow (q.v.).

"The oxen loosened from the *trek-rope*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1883, p. 293.

trek-tow, *s.* A Dutch name, in Southern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope-traces, for oxen to draw waggons by.

trĕl'-lĭs, * trel-lice, * trel-lize, * tre-lys, *s.* [Fr. *treillis* = a trellis; *treiller* = to grate or lattice, to furnish or support with crossed bars or latticed frames, from *treille* = an arbour or walk set with vines, &c., twining about a latticed frame, from Lat. *trichila, triclia, triclea, tricla* = a bower, arbour, or summer-house.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gate or screen of open-work; lattice-work either of metal or wood.

2. A support for vines, creepers, or espaliers. Used especially for grapes, hops, and ornamental climbing-plants.

II. *Her.:* The same as TREILLE (q.v.).

trellis-work, *s.* Lattice-work.

"With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of *trellis-work* in long arcades."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

trĕl'-lĭs, * trel-lize, *v.t.* [TRELLIS, *s.*] To furnish with, or as with trellis or lattice-work.

"The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 211.

trē-ma-bŏ-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole; βολή (*bolē*) = a thunder-bolt, a wound, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont: A genus of Meandrospongidæ, with one species from the Upper Cretaceous rocks.

trē-ma-dĭc'-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole, and δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, from the Upper Jurassic.

Trĕ-măd'-ŏc, *s.* [Wel. See def.]

Geog.: A small town situated on the north side of Cardigan Bay, in Carnarvonshire.

Tremadoc-slates, *s.*

Geol.: Sedgwick's name for the upper beds of the Cambrian formation, corresponding to part of Barrande's Primordial zone. They were first met with at Tremadoc, and next traced to Dolgelly. Dr. Hicks found and carefully examined them at St. David's promontory and Ramsey Island, in South Wales; and finally Mr. Callaway showed that the Shineton shale of Shropshire was of the same age. They are dark earthy flags and sandstones, with at least eighty-four fossil species, those of North somewhat differing from those of South Wales. Many new genera of Trilobites appear; Crinoidea, Asteroidea, Lamellibranchiata, and Cephalopoda are met with for the first time. In North Wales there are nine Pteropods, mostly of the genus Theca, and Phyllopod Crustacea have been found.

trê-man'-dō, *s.* [Ital. = trembling.]

Music: One of the harmonic graces, which consists in a general shake of the whole chord, and is thus distinguished from *tremolo*, which consists in a reiteration of a single note of the chord

trē-măn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole, a pore, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man; here used for a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tremandraceæ (q.v.). Shrubs, with stellate downy, purple flowers with a five-cleft calyx, five petals, ten stamens, and two-celled anthers. Known species two, from Western Australia.

trē-măn-drā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tremandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Poreworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Slender heath-like plants, generally with glandular hairs. Leaves alternate, or whorled, exstipulate, with axillary one-flowered pedicels; flowers in most species large, showy; sepals deciduous, four or five, slightly adhering at the base, equal, valvate in æstivation; petals the same number, large, deciduous, involute in æstivation; stamens eight or ten; anthers two or four-celled, opening by a pore at the apex; styles one or two; ovary two-celled, each cell with one to three pendulous ovules. Fruit capsular, two-valved, two-celled; seeds

with a hooked appendage at the apex. Natives of Australia. Genera three, species sixteen. (*Lindley.*)

trē-ma-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ, with two species, from the Upper Silurian of North America.

† trĕm-arc'-tŏs, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Ursidæ, with one species, commonly known as *Ursus ornatus*, the Spectacled Bear (q.v.).

trē'-ma-tĭs, *s.* [Trematoda.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Discina, with fourteen species, from the Silurian rocks of North America and Europe.

trē-ma-tō-, *pref.* [Trematoda.] Hollow; having a hollow process or processes.

trē-ma-tō'-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*), genit. τρήματος (*trēmatos*) = a hole, a pore.]

Zool.: Flukes, Suctorial Worms; an order of the class Annelida, with two groups, Distoma and Polystoma. Leaf-like parasites, for the most part internal, but some external, provided with one or more ventral suckers, a mouth and alimentary canal, but no anus or body-cavity; integument of the adult not ciliated; sexes generally united in one individual. They are the Sterelmintha of Owen, and were included by Cuvier in his Parenchymatous Intestinal Worms. The intestinal canal is often much branched, and possesses but one external opening, usually at the bottom of the anterior suctorial disc, and serving both as an oral and anal aperture. A water-vascular system is present, consisting of two lateral vessels, generally opening on the surface by a common excretory pore. The nervous system consists of two pharyngeal ganglia. The young may be developed directly into the adult, or may pass through a complicated metamorphosis, varying in different cases [Redia]; and one of the early stages of their existence is often passed in the interior of freshwater molluscs, whence they are transferred to a vertebrate host. In their adult state they occupy the most varied situations. The majority live in the intestines or hepatic ducts, the eyes, or bloodvessels of vertebrates; a few are ectoparasitic, and live on the skin and gills of fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, &c. The genus Distoma (q.v.) may be taken as the type of the order. The genus Gynæcophorus, in which the sexes are distinct, occurs abundantly in the bloodvessels of man in Egypt, South Africa, and the Mauritius, and its presence has also been detected in monkeys.

trē'-ma-tōde, *a.* & *s.* [Trematoda.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Trematoda (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual member of the order Trematoda.

trē'-ma-tōid, *a.* [Trematoda.] The same as Trematode (q.v.).

trē-ma-tō sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tremato-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A serpentiform genus of Labyrinthodontia, of which little definite is known. Two species are generally recorded by taxonomists: *Trematosaurus brauni*, and *T. ocella*, both from the Bunter Sandstone of Bernburg.

trē-ma-tō spĭr'-a, *s.* [Pref. *tremato-*, and Gr. σπεῖρα (*speira*) = a coil.]

Palæont.: A genus of Spiriferidæ, with seven species, ranging from the Upper Silurian to the Middle Devonian of the United States. It appears to be closely related to Retzia. [Retzia, 2.]

trĕm-bĕ-lōr'-ēş, trĕm-blōr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Sp.]

Phys. Science: The name given in South America to small earthquakes, consisting of a series of rapidly recurring vibratory movements, not sufficiently powerful to create damage. (*Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 10.)

*** trĕm'-bla-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *trembl(e); -able.*] Calculated to cause fear or trembling; fearful.

"But what is *tremblable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, fly unto a witch." —*G. Benson.* (*Annandale.*)

trĕm'-ble, *v.i.* [Fr. *trembler*, from Low Lat. *tremulo* = to tremble, from Lat. *tremulus* = trembling, from *tremo* = to tremble; Gr. τρέμω (*tremō*) = to tremble. The *b* is excrescent, as in number.]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, or the effect of different emotions, as passion, rage, grief, &c.; to shake, to quiver, to shudder. (Said of persons.)

"But his knees beneath him *trembled*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iii.

2. To be moved or shaken with a quivering motion; to quiver, to shake.

"Airs, vernal airs . . . attune
The *trembling* leaves." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 266.

3. To quaver, to shake, as sound: as, His voice *trembled*.

trĕm'-ble, *s.* [Tremble, *v.*]

1. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking through cold, &c.

* 2. Fear.

"The housekeeper . . . to set a good example, ordered back her *trembles* and came out."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xli.

¶ *All of a tremble:* In a state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

trĕm'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from *trembler* = to tremble.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A tremor, a quivering, a tremble.

"Thrills in leafy *tremblement*."
E. B. Browning: Lost Bower.

2. *Music:* A trill or shake.

trĕm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trembl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who trembles.

"Not one poor *trembler* only fear betrays."
Byron: An Occasional Prologue.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): The name given to an extreme Protestant sect in the early days of the Reformation in England.

"As thus I strol'd along the street,
Such gangs and parcels did I meet
Of these quaint primitive dissemblers
In old Queen Bess's days call'd *Tremblers*,
For their sham shaking and their shivering."
Ward: Hudibras Redivivus.

trĕm'-blĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Tremble, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or the like.

"The anxious crowd, with horror pale,
All *trembling*, heard the wondrous tale."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and *tremblings* of distress."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 24.

2. (*Pl.*): An inflammatory affection in sheep, caused by eating noxious food.

trembling-poplar, *s.*

Bot.: *Populus tremula*, the Aspen (q.v.).

trembling-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Populus trepida*; an American tree, about forty feet high, akin to the Aspen, of which some botanists consider it to be only a variety. It has a sub-orbiculate leaf, with an abruptly acuminate point, and two glands at its base; young leaves silky on the upper surface, old ones glabrous.

trĕm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *trembling; -ly.*] In a trembling manner; so as to shake; tremulously.

"We must come *tremblingly* before him."—*Bp. Hall: Denoute Soul*, § 22.

trĕm-blōr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Trembelores.]

*** trĕm-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tremefactus*, pr. par. of *tremefacio* = to cause to shake or tremble: *tremo* = to tremble, and *facio* = to make.] The act or state of trembling; agitation, tremor.

trĕ-mĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tremo* = to tremble, to shake, to quiver; from the quivering of the gelatinous mass of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tremellini (q.v.). It consists of a tremulous gelatinous mass, generally more or less waved and sinuated, free from papillæ and tubercles. They vary greatly in form, being brain-like, club-shaped, orbicular, &c., and in colour, being white, yellow, orange, rose-coloured, purple, &c. A common species, *Tremella mesenterica*, is conspicuous in winter in hedges from its orange tint.

trĕm-ĕl-lī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tremell(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Hymenomycetous Fungals, the species of which are of a gelatinous texture, sometimes, though rarely, with a cretaceous nucleus, their hymenium in the more typical genera covering the whole surface without any definite upper or under side; sporophores scattered, often lobed or quadripartite; spores often producing secondary spores or spermatia. They grow upon branches or stumps of trees, in crevices of the bark, or on the dead wood, rarely on the ground. Found chiefly in temperat climates, though some are tropical. A widely distributed representative is the Jew's-ear (q.v.).

trĕ-mĕl'-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tremell(a)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Bot., &c.: Resembling the genus Tremella; gelatinous.

trĕ-mĕn'-doŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tremendus* = that ought to be feared, fut. pass. par. of *tremo* = to tremble.]

1. Sufficient or calculated to excite fear or terror; terrible, dreadful, awful.

"Fictions in form, but in their substance truths—
Tremendous truths!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Such as may astonish by magnitude, size, force, violence, or degree; wonderful. (*Colloq.*)

"But they are numerous now as are the waves
And the *tremendous* rain."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

trĕ-mĕn'-doŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tremendous; -ly.*] In a tremendous manner or degree; so as to terrify or astonish; wonderfully.

"A *tremendously* strong indictment can be preferred by civilised society against the rat."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

trĕ-mĕn'-doŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tremendous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tremendous, terrible, or astonishing.

trĕm-ĕn-heër'-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Tremenheere; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure variety of graphite (q.v.).

trēm-ŏc'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα (*trema*) = a hole, and Mod. Lat. *octopus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Octopus (q.v.), with three species, from the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Some or all of the arms are webbed half-way up, and there are two large aquiferous pores on the back of the head.

trêm-ō-lan'-dō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as Tremolo (q.v.).

trĕm'-ō-lant, *s.* [Tremolo.]

Music: An organ and harmonium stop which causes the air as it proceeds to the pipes or reeds to pass through a valve having a movable top, to which a spring and weight are attached. The up-and-down movement of the top of the valve gives a vibratory movement to the air, which similarly affects the sound produced. On American organs, a fan-wheel by rotating in front of the wind-chest causes a tremolo. [Tremolo, 3.]

trĕm'-ō-līte, *s.* [After Val Tremola, Italy, where it was erroneously stated to have been found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A magnesia-lime of amphibole (q.v.), containing little or no alumina, and occurring in bladed crystals in the granular dolomite of Campo-longo, St. Gotthard, Switzerland, and numerous other localities. Colour, white, gray, greenish.

trĕm'-ō-lō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *tremulus* = trembling.]

Music:

1. A chord or note played or bowed with great rapidity, so as to produce a quavering effect.

2. Vibration of the voice in singing, arising from nervousness or a bad production, or used for the purpose of producing a special effect. [Shake, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. A pulsative tone in an organ or harmonium, produced by a fluttering valve which commands the air-duct, and causes a variation in the volume of air admitted from the bellows. Also applied to the contrivance itself.

trĕm'-ŏr, **trem-our,** *s.* [Lat., from *tremo* = to tremble; Sp. & Port. *tremor*; Ital *tremore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A shaking, quivering, or trembling motion.

"From every stroke there continues a *tremor* in the bell."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a state of trembling.

"It affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

¶ *Mercurial tremors:* [MERCURIAL-PALSY].

II. *Phys. Science:* An earth-tremor; a vibratory motion of the earth's surface, inappreciable by the unaided senses. Tremors may be either Natural or Artificial: natural tremors are due to the attractive influence of the sun and moon, or to seismic action; artificial tremors may be produced by various causes, as a passing train, the movements of a crowd, &c.

"Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small *tremors*, succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks, separated by more or less irregular vibrations of the ground."—*Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 12.

*** trĕm' or lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *tremor*; *-less.*] Free from any tremor, quivering, or shaking.

"He sent his eyes round the jet-like circle and found every tip of radiance in it *tremorless*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

*** trĕm'-u-lant, * trĕm'-u-lent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *tremulus*, from *tremo* = to tremble.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Trembling, tremulous.

"Hapless de Brézé, doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way with *tremulent* white rod."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. ii.

2. *Music:* Consisting of or employing tremulants.

"Stay this *tremulant* epidemic which is destroying Italian vocalization."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 8, 1884.

B. *As substantive:*

Music:

1. The same as TREMOLANT (q.v.).

2. The same as TREMOLO (q.v.).

"Patti can do this . . . with hardly a quiver or a *tremulant*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 8, 1884.

*** trĕm-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [TREMULOUS.] Tremulousness.

"I was struck with such a terrible *tremulation*."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 236.

trĕm'-u-lŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tremulus*, from *tremo* = to tremble; Sp. *tremulo*, *tremuloso*; Ital. *tremolo*, *tremulo*, *tremoloso*.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; timid.

"The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. Shaking, quivering, shivering, trembling.

"Whereat the *tremulous* branches readily
Did all of them bow downward towards that side."
Longfellow: Purgatorio, xxviii.

3. Trembling, as in uncertainty.

"A sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 958.

4. Vibratory.

"The *tremulous* or vibratory motion which is observed in that phenomenon."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

trĕm'-u-lŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tremulous*; *-ly.*] In a tremulous manner; with trembling, quivering, or trepidation; tremblingly.

"They heard and rose, and *tremulously* brave,
Rushed where the sound invoked their aid to save."
Byron: Lara, i. 12.

trĕm'-u-lŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tremulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tremulous; trembling, quivering.

trĕn, *a.* & *s.* [TREEN.]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Wooden; made of wood.

B. *As subst.:* A fish-spear.

trē'-nāil, *s.* [TREENAIL.]

trĕnch, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *trencher* (Fr. *trancher*) = to cut, to carve, to hack, to hew; origin doubtful. Ital. *trinciare* = to cut; Sp. *trinchar* = to carve; *trincar* = to chop; O. Sp. *trenchar* = to part the hair of the head.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** To cut, to hew.

"A figure
Trenched in ice." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

2. To cut or dig out, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth; to cut or dig channels or trenches.

"[I] *trenching* the black earth on every side.
A cavern form'd, a cubit long and wide."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 29.

3. To fortify by cutting a trench or ditch, and raising a rampart or breastwork of the earth thrown out of the ditch; to entrench.

"Advanc'd upon the field there stood a mound
Of earth congested, wall'd, and *trench'd* around."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 175.

*** 4.** To enclose, to surround, to cover.

"I spy'd their helms
'Mid brakes and boughs *trench'd* in the heath below."
Mason: Caractacus.

II. *Agric.:* To furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to cut deeply by a succession of parallel and contiguous trenches for certain purposes of tillage; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging and removing stones, &c.

"*Trench* the ground, and make it ready for the spring."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To encroach. (Followed by *on* or *upon*): as, To *trench* on one's liberty or rights.

*** 2.** To have direction; to aim; to tend.

*** ¶** *To trench at:* To form trenches against or around, as against a town in besieging it.

"Like powerful armies *trenching at* a town,
By slow and silent, but relentless sap."
Young.

trĕnch, * trenche, *s.* [O. Fr. *trenchee* = a thing cut, a trench, from *trencher* = to cut; Fr. *tranche*; Sp. *trinchea*; Ital. *trincea.*] [TRENCH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ditch; a long, narrow cut or channel in the earth.

"When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** 2.** A place cleared of trees; a hollow walk; an alley.

"And in a *trenche* forth in the park goth she."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,702.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A ditch or drain cut for the purpose of preparing or improving the soil; an open ditch for drainage.

2. *Mil.:* An excavation to cover the advance of a besieging force, or to interrupt the advance of an enemy. It generally proceeds in a zigzag form, connecting the parallels and advanced batteries, and is six to ten feet wide, three feet deep, the earth excavated forming a parapet on the side exposed to the fire of the fortress. If the ground be hard or rocky, the trenches are formed by piling fascines, bags of earth, &c., in a line on it.

"Some help to sink new *trenches*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 717.

¶ *To open the trenches:*

Mil.: To begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.

trench-cart, *s.*

Mil.: A cart adapted to traverse the trenches with ordnance, stores, and ammunition.

trench-cavalier, *s.*

Mil.: A high parapet made by the besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of the fortress.

trench-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of the ordinary furrows.

trench-plough, *v.t.*

Agric.: To plough with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the earth to a greater depth than usual.

trĕnch'-ant, * trĕnch'-and, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, pr. par. of *trencher* = to cut.] [TRENCH, *v.*]

1. Sharp, cutting.

"The *trenchant* blade, Toledo trusty
For want of fighting was grown rusty."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

2. Sharp, keen, unsparing, severe: as, *trenchant* criticism.

trĕnch'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trenchant*; *-ly.*] In a trenchant manner; sharply, severely.

"Mr. Gladstone's action and position with regard to Home Rule are also most *trenchantly* dealt with."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

trĕnch'-ĕr, * trench-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *trenchoir*; Fr. *tranchoir.* In sense 1, from Eng. *trench*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who trenches or cuts.

2. A wooden plate or dish on which meat was formerly eaten at table, or on which meat might be cut or carved.

"Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw, a *trencher* of meat half raw and half burned, and a draught of sour milk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*** 3.** Hence, the contents of a trencher; food; pleasures of the table.

"It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine."—*South.*

4. The same as TRENCHER-CAP (q.v.),

"The college boys raised their *trenchers*."—*Mrs. Wood: The Channings*, p. 91.

*** trencher-buffoon,** *s.* A wag or butt at a dinner table. (*Davies: Muses' Sacrifice*, Dedic.)

trencher-cap, *s.* A cap having a flat square top like a board set on it, worn at the universities and many schools.

*** trencher-chaplain, * trencher-chapperlain,** *s.* A domestic chaplain.

*** trencher-fly,** *s.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

"He tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencher-flies* and spungers."—*L'Estrange.*

*** trencher-friend,** *s.* A sponger; a parasite; a sponge.

"Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

*** trencher-knight,** *s.* A serving-man waiting at table; a waiter. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

*** trencher-law,** *s.* The regulation of diets; dietetics.

"When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
Withouten diet's care or *trencher-law*."
Hall: Satires, IV. iv. 22L

trencher man, *s.*

1. A hearty eater or feeder.

"He is a very valiant *trencher-man*; he hath an excellent stomach."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

*** 2.** A cook.

"Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trencher-men* of Media."—*Sidney.*

*** 3.** A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

"A led-captain and *trencher-man* of Lord Steyne."—*Thackeray.*

*** trencher-mate,** *s.* A table-companion; a parasite.

"These *trencher-mates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*

*** trĕnch'-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *trencher*; *-ing.*] Trenchers.

trĕnch'-ĭng, *s.* [TRENCH, *v.*]

Agric.: The act or operation of preparing or improving land by cutting trenches, or by bringing up the subsoil to the surface by means of a trench-plough.

*** trĕnch'-more,** *v.i.* [TRENCHMORE, *s.*] To dance a trenchmore.

"Marke he doth curtsie, and salutes a block,
Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with Apes, play musick to an Owle."
Marston: Pygmalion's Image, ii. 145.

*** trĕnch'-more, * trench-moore,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music:

1. An old English country dance of a lively character.

"For an ape to friske *trenchmoore* in a pair of buskins and a doublet."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Ireland*, ch. ii.

2. The music for such a dance. It was written in triple or $\frac{6}{4}$ time.

trĕnd (1), *** trend-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From the same root as A.S. *trendel* = a circle, a ring; cf. Dan. *trind* = round; *trindt* = around; *trindes* = to grow round; Sw. *trind* = round; O. Fries. *trind*, *trund.*] [TRENDLE, TRUNDLE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To roll or turn about.

"Lat hym rollen and *trenden*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

2. To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to run; to stretch.

"To the southward of the cape, the land *trends* away."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cause to bend or turn; to turn.

"Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she *trends*
Her silver streame."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii.

trĕnd (2), *v.t.* [Cf. Dut. & Ger. *trennen* = to separate.] To cleanse, as wool. (*Prov.*)

trĕnd (1), *s.* [TREND (1), *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclination in a particular direction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The whole *trend* of public feeling in France is not in favour of sedentary occupations, but of open-air pursuits.'—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The general line of direction of the side of a work or a line of works.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The thickening of an anchor shank as it approaches the arms. It extends upward from the throat a distance equal to the length of the arm.

(2) The angle formed by the line of a ship's keel and the direction of the anchor-cable.

trĕnd (2), *s.* [TREND (2), *v.*] Clean or cleansed wool.

* **trĕnd'-ĕl,** *s.* [TRENDLE.]

trĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trend* (2), v.; *-er.*] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. (*Prov.*)

trĕnd'-ĭng, *s.* [TREND (1), *v.*] A turn, bend, or inclination in a particular direction; a trend.

"The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 200

* **trĕn'-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *trendel* = a ring, a circle.] [TREND (1), *v.*] Anything round used in turning or rolling; a trundle.

"The shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns."
Sylvester.

Trĕnt', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A river of England.

Trent-sand, *s.* A fine variety of sand found in and near the river Trent, and used for polishing.

* **trĕnt,** *v.i.* [TREND, *v.*] To trend; to bend the course.

"The valley of Gehinnon and Jehosaphat . . . do *trent* to the south."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 188.

trĕnt'-al, *s.* [O. Fr. *trentel, trental* = a trental, from *trente* = thirty; Low Lat. *trentale* = a trental, from Lat. *trigінta* = thirty, from *tres* = three.]

1. *Roman Ritual:* An office for the dead consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.

"Let mass be said, and *trentals* read.
When thou'rt to convent gone."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

* 2. A dirge, an elegy.

Trĕnt'-ŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in the state of New York twelve miles north of Utica.

Trenton-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Lower Silurian age from North America. (*Murchison.*) It is divided into the Hudson River Group, the Utica Group, and the Trenton Group.

trĕ-păn' (1), * **tre-pane,** *s.* [Fr. *trépan* = a trepan, from Low Lat. *trepanum* (for *tryp-anum*), from Gr. τρύπανον (*trupanon*) = a carpenter's tool, an auger, a trepan; τρυπῶ (*trupō*) = to bore; τρῦπα, τρύπη (*trupa, trupē*) = a hole.]

* 1. *Mil.:* A war-engine or instrument used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls of besieged towns.

"The Inginers have the *trepan* dressed."
T. Hudson: Judith, iii. 107.

2. *Surg.:* A crown saw used principally in removing portions of the skull. The trephine is an improved form. [TREPHINE.]

"I began to work with the *trepan*, which I much prefer before a trephine."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

3. A workman's name for the steel at the foot of a boring-rod. Also spelt *trepang.*

trĕ-păn' (2), * **tra-păn',** *s.* [O. Fr. *trappan* = a snare, a trap for animals, from *trappe* = a trap (q.v.).]

1. A snare, a trap, a trick.

"In th' interim spare for no *trepans*
To draw her neck into the banns."
Butler: Hudibras, III. iii.

2. A cheat, a deceiver, a trickster.

trĕ-păn' (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *trépaner*, from *trépan* = a trepan.]

A. *Transitive:*

Surg.: To perforate by or with the trepan; to operate on with a trepan.

"The dura mater under the *trepann'd* bone incarn'd."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

B. *Intrans.:* To operate with a trepan; to perform the operation of trepanning.

"The native surgeons of the South Sea Islanders *trepan* by laying back a flap of the scalp and scraping away the skull until an inch in diameter of the dura mater is exposed."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s.v. *Trephine.*

trĕ-păn' (2), * **tra-păn',** *v.t.* [TREPAN (2), *s.*] To snare, to trap, to ensnare, to cheat.

"A writing wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to *trepan* him into his destruction."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*

trĕ-păng' (1), *s.* [Fr.] The same as TREPAN (1), *s.*, 2.

trĕ-păng' (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. & Comm.: A popular name for several edible tropical species of the Holothuroidea, especially applied to *Holothuria edulis*, and to its dried flesh. It is a slug-like animal, from the eastern seas, from six inches to two feet in length, living among seaweed or in sand on mud, and moving by the alternate extension and contraction of the body. The trepang forms an important article of food in China. About thirty-five varieties are enumerated by traders, but only five or six have any real commercial value. To prepare them for the market the viscera are removed, and the animals boiled for about twenty minutes, then soaked in fresh water, and afterwards smoked and dried. The curing process occupies about four days, during which the trepang must be kept very dry, for it readily absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The final product is an uninviting, dirty-looking substance, which is used to prepare a sort of thick soup, a favourite dish in China and the Philippine islands. Trepang is worth from eight to thirteen shillings a bushel, according to the variety and the perfection with which it is cured.

TREPANG.

"In the meantime, unless both the *trepang* and the pearl trades are not to be overdone, it behoves the Governments concerned to put them under some wholesome regulations.'—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

* **trĕ'-pan-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *trepan* (1); *-ize.*] To trepan.

"Some have been cured by cauterizing with fire, by sawing off a member, by *trapanizing* the skull, or drawing bones from it."—*Taylor: Contemplations*, 47.

trĕ-păn'-nĕr, * **tra-păn'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who trepans; a cheat, a trickster.

"Not long after by the insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

trĕ-păn'-nĭng, *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (1), v.; *-ing.*]

1. *Surg.:* The operation of making an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.

2. *Brush-making:* The operation or process of drawing the tufts or bristles into the holes in the stock by means of wire inserted through holes in the edge, which are then plugged, concealing the mode of operation.

trepanning-elevator, *s.*

Surg.: A lever for raising the portion of bone detached by the trephine.

* **trepeget,** *s.* [TREBUCHET.]

trĕ-phīne', *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: An improved form of the trepan (q.v.). An instrument for taking a circular piece out of the cranium. It is a cylindrical saw, with a cross-handle like a gimlet and a centre-pin (called the perforator), around which it revolves until the saw has cut a kerf sufficient to hold it. The centre-pin may then be withdrawn. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations, such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half rotations alternately to the right and left, as in boring with an awl. The trephine is sometimes worked by a revolving brace like that of the carpenter, and has been socketed upon a stem with three legs, and turned by one hand while the socket is held by the other. The trephine for the antrum is a small crown-saw set in the end of a handle. It is used for entering the antrum through a tooth-socket. The trephine differs from the trepan in having its crown fixed upon and worked by a common transverse handle, instead of being turned by a handle, like a wimble or centre-bit, as is the case with the trepan. The operation of trepanning is resorted to for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure; such pressure may be caused by the depression of a portion of the cranium, or it may be produced by an extravasation of blood, or by the lodgment of matter betwixt the skull and the dura mater, occasioned by a blow upon the head, or the inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

trephine-saw, *s.* A crown-saw; a cylindrical saw with a serrated end, to make a circular kerf by the rotation of the saw on its longitudinal axis.

trĕ phīne', *v.t.* [TREPHINE, *s.*] To perforate with a trephine; to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

* **trĕp'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *trepidus*, from an old verb *trĕpo* = to turn round; cogn. with Gr. τρεπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] Trembling, quaking.

"Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. lxx.

¶ Now surviving in its opposite, *intrepid* (q.v.).

* **trĕp'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido.*] [TREPIDATION.] To tremble. (*De Quincey.*)

trĕp-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *trepidationem*, accus. of *trepidatio* = alarm, a trembling, from *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido* = to tremble, from *trepidus* = trembling, trepid (q.v.); Sp. *trepidacion*; Ital. *trepidazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or shivering as from fear or terror; hence, a state of alarm or terror.

"The general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness."—*Idler*, No. 46.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

* 3. A state of shaking or being in vibration; vibratory motion.

"They can no firme basis have
Vpon the *trepidation* of a wave."
Habington: Castara, pt. ii.

4. Hurry; confused haste.

* II. *Ancient Astron.:* A libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.

"What secret hand the *trepidation* weighs,
Or through the zodiac guides the spiral pace?"
Brooke: Universal Beauty, i.

* **trĕ-pĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *trepidus* = trepid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being trepid; trepidation, timidity.

trĕp-ō-mō-năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trepomonas*, genit. *trepomonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with a single genus, Trepomonas (q.v.). Animalcules naked, free-swimming, asymmetrical; two flagella separately inserted; no distinct oral aperture.

trĕp-ō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Trepomonadidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Trepomonas agilis*, from marsh water with decaying vegetable substances.

trĕr'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρήρων (*trērōn*) = fearful, shy, used as an epithet of the dove; hence ἡ τρήρων (*hē trērōn*) in later Greek = a dove.]

Ornith.: Tree-pigeons; a genus of Columbidæ (the Vinago of Cuvier), with thirty-seven species, ranging over the whole Oriental region, and eastward to Celebes, Amboyna, and Flores, and the whole Ethiopian region to Madagascar. Formerly made the type-genus of the lapsed family Treronidæ.

* **trĕ-rŏn'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *treron*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Columbacei, approximately equivalent to the genus Treron (q.v.). Bill large, strong, compressed at sides, tip very hard, hooked; nostrils exposed; tarsi short, partly clothed with feathers below tarsal joint; the whole foot formed for perching and grasping; claws strong, sharp, and semi-circular.

***trŏs' ăyle,** *s.* [Fr. *trisaieul* = a great-great-grandfather, from Lat. *tris, tres* = three, and *avolus, avus* = grandfather.]

Law: A writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

trŏs' pass, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *trespasser* = to pass over, from *trespas* = a passage, a sin, from Lat. *trans* = across, and *passus* = a step; Sp. *trespaso* = a conveyance across, a trespass; Ital. *trapasso* = a passage, digression.]

* 1. To go beyond a limit or boundary.

2. Specif., to pass over the boundary of the land of another; to enter unlawfully on the land of another, or upon that which is the property or right of another.

* 3. To depart, to go.

"And thus soone after thys, noble Robert de Bruse, kyng of Scotland, *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xx

4. To commit any offence; to offend, to transgress; to do wrong.

"For it is reson, that he that *trespassed* by his free will, that by his free will he confesse his trespas."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

5. In a narrower sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to sin.

"Go out of the sanctuary, for thou hast *trespassed*."—2 *Chronicles* xxvi. 18.

6. To intrude; to go too far; to encroach, to trench (followed by *on* or *upon*): as, To *trespass on* a person's good nature.

trŏs' pass, *tros pas, *s.* [Trespass, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who trespasses or offends; an injury or wrong done to another; an offence against or violation of some law or rule laid down.

"Once did I lay in ambush for your life,
A *trespass* that doth vex my grieved soul."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; a violation of a known rule of duty; sin.

"The scape goat on his head
The people's *trespass* bore."
Compare: Olney Hymns, xix

3. Unlawful entry on the land or property of another.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Trespass*, in its largest and most extensive sense, signifies any transgression or offence against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live; whether it relates to a man's person, or his property. Therefore beating another is a *trespass*; for which an action of assault and battery will lie: taking or detaining a man's goods are respectively *trespasses*, for which the actions of trover and detinue are given by the law: so also non performance of promises or undertakings is technically a *trespass*, upon which the action of assumpsit is grounded: and, in general, any misfeasance or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated and damnified, is a transgression or *trespass* in its largest sense. But in the limited and confined sense it signifies no more than entry on another man's ground without a lawful authority, and doing some damage, however inconsiderable, to his real property, which the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. And a man is answerable for not only his own *trespass*, but that of his cattle also; for, if by his negligent keeping they stray upon the land of another, and much more if he permits, or drives them on, and they there tread down his neighbour's herbage, and spoil his corn or his trees, this is a *trespass*, for which the owner must answer in damages."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

trespass-offering, *s.* An offering amongst the Jews, in expiation of a trespass. Heb. אָשָׁם (*asham*), from אָשַׁם (*asham*) = to commit a fault. It was closely akin to the sin-offering, and consisted of a ewe lamb or kid, or a ram without blemish. After being killed its blood was to be sprinkled, the fat burned on the altar, and the flesh eaten by the priests in the holy place. The trespasses for which it made atonement were sins of dishonesty, falsehood, carrying hurtful consequences to others, and, combined with the trespass-offering, compensation was to be made for the wrong inflicted (Lev. v. 14 19; vi. 1-8; vii. 1-7, &c.)

***trŏs' pass ant,** *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *trespasser* = to trespass (q.v.).] Trespassing.

"I would wish the parties *trespassant* to be made bond or sham vnto those that received the iniurie."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

trŏs' pass ŏr, *tros pass our, *s.* [Eng. *trespass*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who trespasses; one who enters unlawfully on the land, property, or rights of another.

"Squatters and *trespassers* were tolerated to an extent now unknown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who commits a trespass; an offender; a sinner.

"For circumcision profiteth if thou keepe the lawe, but if thou be a *trespassour* aghen the lawe, thi circumcision is maad prepuce."—*Wycliffe: Romans* ii. 25.

trŏss (1), ***trosso,** *s.* [Fr. *tresse*, from Low Lat. *trecia, trica* = a plait, from Gr. τριχα (*tricha*) in three parts, from the usual method of plaiting the hair in three folds, from τρία (*tria*), neut. of τρεις (*treis*) = three; Ital. *treccia* = a braid, a knot, a curl; Sp. *trenza* = a braid of hair, plaited silk.]

1. A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet.

"Not all the *tresses* that fair head can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 143.

2. Anything resembling a tress.

"There stood a marble altar, with a *tress*
Of flowers budded newly."
Keats: Endymion, i. 90.

***trŏss** (2), *s.* [Trace (1), *s.*] A trace.

¶ *Lady's tresses:* [Lady's-tresses].

trŏssed, *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets.

"Nor hath this yonker torn his *tressed* locks,
And broke his pipe which was of sound so sweet."
Drayton: Pastorals, eel. ii.

trŏs sęl, *s.* [Trestle.]

***trŏss' fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1), *s.*; *-full(l).*] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair. (*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 734.)

***trŏs' sŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] The net-work for the hair worn by ladies in the Middle Ages.

***trŏs' sour,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [Tress (1), *s.*] An instrument used for plaiting the hair; an ornament of hair when tressed.

trŏss' ŭro (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from *tresser* = to twist, to plait.] [Tress (1), *s.*]

Her.: The diminutive of the orle, and generally reckoned one half of that ordinary. It passes round the field, following the shape and form of the escutcheon, whatever shape it may be, and is usually borne double. When ornamented with fleur de lis on both sides, it is termed a *tressure flory-counter flory*, the flowers being reversed alternately. A *tressure flory* is when the flowers are on one side only of the tressure, with the ends of them inwards.

TRESSURE FLORY.

"The arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de luces."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 302.

trŏss' ŭrod (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *tressure(r)*; *-ed.*] Provided with a tressure; arranged in the form or occupying the place of a tressure.

"The *tressured* fleur de luce he claims
To wreathe his shield, since royal James."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 8.

***trŏs' sў,** *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses.

"Pendant boughs of *tressy* yew."
Coleridge: Poems.

***trŏst,** *a.* [Trust.] Trusty, faithful.

"Faithful, *secret*, *treat*, and trew."
Sylvester.

trŏs tle (tle as ęl), *trŏs'-sęl, *tros el, *tros-soll, *tros-tel, *tros-tyl, *tros tylle, *trus sel, *s.* [O. Fr. *trestel, tresteau, treteau* (Fr. *tréteau*) = a trestle, a kind of rack; origin doubtful. Skeat refers it to Lat. *transtillum*, dimin. from *transtrum* = a cross beam. Littre derives it from Bret. *treustel, treustell* = a trestle, dimin. of *treust* = a beam. Cf. Wel. *trestyl* = a trestle, *trawst* = a transom, rafter; But. *driestal* = a three-footed stool or settle; Lowland Scotch *trast, trast* = a trestle, from O. Fr. *traste* = a cross-beam; O. Ital. *trasto* = a transom.]

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A beam or bar supported by divergent legs. It is commonly used by carpenters to support a board while being sawed, or work while being put together, as a door; a horse.

"Those burgesses sette downe the lytter on two *trestels* in the myddes of the chambre."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxii.

(2) The frame of a table.

2. *Eng.:* A road bed or stringer supported by posts or pillars and framing in the intervals.

3. *Leather:* The sloping bank on which skins are laid while being curried.

4. *Shipbuild.:* The shores or supports of a ship while being built.

"Then they launched her from the *trestels*,
In the ship yard by the sea."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xiii.

trestle board, *s.* The architect's designing board. (Named from the fact that it was formerly supported on trestles.)

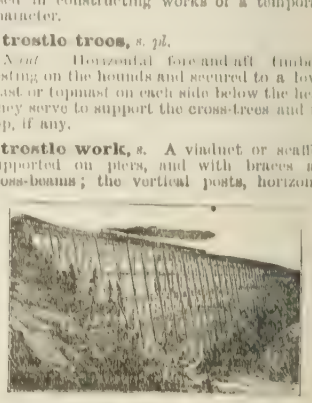
trestle bridge, *s.*

Eng.: One in which the bed is supported upon framed sections which rest on the soil or river-bed. A military expedient, or one used in constructing works of a temporary character.

trestle trees, *s. pl.*

Naut. Horizontal fore and aft timbers, resting on the hounds and secured to a lower mast or topmast on each side below the head. They serve to support the cross-trees and the top, if any.

trestle work, *s.* A viaduct or scaffold supported on piers, and with braces and cross-beams; the vertical posts, horizontal



TRESTLE WORK BRIDGE.

stringers, oblique braces, and cross-beams supporting a roadway, railway, track, &c. Trestle-work is much used in America for viaducts and bridges.

***trŏst lŏr (st as s),** *s.* [Eng. *trestl(e)*; *-er.*] A trestle.

"They took up feet of *trestlers* and chairs which the people had overthrown and broken, running away."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 680.

trŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *traite* = a draught, a transportation, impost on goods, from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *trahо* = to draw.]

Comm.: An allowance to purchasers of goods of certain kinds for wear, damage, or deterioration during transit. It consists of a deduction of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. of suttle weight, or weight after the tare has been deducted. The practice of allowing tret is now nearly discontinued.

***trŏt' ą blo,** *a.* [Treatable.]

***treto,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Treat, *v.*]

***trot oo,** *s.* [Treaty.]

trŏt ŏn tŏr ą' tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τρητος (*tretos*) = perforated, and ὑστερον (*enteron*) = an intestine.]

Zool.: A primary group of Brachiopoda, consisting of those in which the intestine is provided with an anal aperture. Under this head are ranged the families Linguliдæ, Discinidæ, Craniadæ, and Trimerellidæ.

trŏt ŏn' tŏr ąte, *s.* [Tretentkrata.] Any individual of the Tretenterata (q.v.).

"In the opinion of Prof. King, the absence of an anal vent in Cliitenterata makes them inferior to the anuferous *Tretenterates*."—*Encyc. Brit* (ed. 9th), iv. 169.

***trŏth'-ing,** *s.* [Low Lat. *trethingi*, from Wel. *treth* = a tax; *trethen* = to tax.] A tax, an impost.

***trot is, *trot ys,** *s.* [Treatise.]

***trot iso, *trot ys,** *a.* [O. Fr. *traitis*=a long and slender, from *traict* = drawn out, pa. par. of *traire* (Lat. *trahо*) = to draw.] Slender and well proportioned.

tro' tŏ ster nŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρητός (*trētos*) = bored, pierced, and στερνον (*sternon*) = the breast-bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Emydidæ, from the Wealden and Purbeck beds.

trŏv ąt, *s.* [Fr.] A weaver's knife for cutting the loops of velvet pile.

trĕv′-ĕt, *s.* [TRIVET.]

1. A three-legged stool.

2. A movable iron frame or stand to support a kettle, &c., on a grate; a trivet.

* **trewe,** *a.* & *s.* [TRUE.]

A. *As adj.:* True.

"Acceptith thanne of us the *trewe* entent,
That never yit refusid youre heste."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,008.

B. *As subst.:* A truce (q.v.).

* **trewe lufe,** *s.* [TRUE-LOVE.]

trew′-ĭ-a (ew as û), *s.* [Named after C. J. Trew, of Nuremberg, a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trewiaceæ (q.v.). Leaves opposite, entire, without stipules; flowers dioecious, males in long racemes, females axillary, solitary; males, sepals three to four, stamens many; females, calyx three to four-cleft, style four-cleft; drupe five-celled, each cell with a single seed. Known species one, *Trewia nudiflora*, an Indian deciduous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayas. The wood is used for drums and agricultural implements.

* **trew-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ (ew as û),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trewi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An obsolete order established by Lindley, now merged in Crotoneæ.

trewȝ (ew as û), *s. pl.* [Fr. *trousses* = trunk-hose.] [TROUSERS.] Trousers, particularly the tartan trousers worn by Highlanders.

"But had you seen the philabegs,
And skyrin tartan *trews*, unn.
Burns: Battle of Sheriff Muir.

trewȝ′-mạn (ew as û), *s.* [Eng. *trews*, and *man.*] A Highlander, more especially an islesman of the Hebrides, so called from his dress.

trey (e as ā), * treye, *s.* [O. Fr. *trei, treis*; Fr. *trois*, from Lat. *tres* = three.] A three at cards or dice; a card of three spots.

"Nay then, two *treys*, an if you grow so nice."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

trī-, *pref.* [Fr. & Lat. *tri-* = three times, from Lat. *tria*, neut. of *tres* = three; Gr. τρι (*tri-*), from τρία (*tria*), neut. of τρεῖς (*treis*) = three.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A prefix used with words of Greek and Latin origin, denoting three, threefold, thrice, or in threes.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix denoting that a compound contains three atoms or three radicals of the substance to which it is prefixed: thus trichloride of bismuth, $BiCl_3$; trioxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3; triethylamine, $(C_2H_5)_3N$.

trī′-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *try*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being tried; fit or possible to be tried; capable of being subjected to trial or test.

"For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable."—*Boyle.*

2. Capable of undergoing a judicial examination; fit or proper to be brought under the cognizance of a court.

"Whosoever sueth in them for anything *triable* by the common law, shall fall into a premunire."—*Bobbs: Laws of England.*

trī′-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *triable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being triable.

trī-ạ-căn-thī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triacanth(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Sclerodermi, with three genera, having the range of the family. The skin is covered with small, rough, scale-like scutes; dorsal, with from four to six spines; a pair of strong movable ventral spines joined to the pelvic bone.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus from the schists of Glaris, closely allied to Triacanthus.

trī-ạ-căn′-thŏd-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupials with one species from the Middle Purbeck beds.

trī-ạ-căn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Triacanthina, with five species ranging from the Australian seas to the north of China. *Triacanthus brevirostris*, from the Indian Ocean, is the most common.

trī-ạ-chæ′-nĭ-ŭm, trī-ạ-chē′-nĭ-ŭm, trī-ạ-kē′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Mod. Lat. *achænium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A fruit having three cells in an achenium; a kind of Cremocarp (q.v.).

trī′-ạ-çĭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ἀκίς (*akis*) = a point.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carchariidæ, from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

* **trī′-ạ-cle** (1), *s.* [TREACLE.] A medicine, substance, or preparation which serves as an antidote; an antidote.

"Is there no *triacle* in Gilead?"—*Wycliffe: Jer.* viii. 22.

trī-a-cle (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of carriage.

"Children's shattered carriages, spavined old breaks, a rickety *triacle* of the Portuguese period."—*J. Capper: Pictures from the East*, p. 85.

trī-ạ-cŏn-tạ-hē′-drạl, *a.* [Gr. τριάκοντα (*triakonta*) = thirty, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having thirty sides.

2. *Crystall.:* Bounded by thirty rhombs.

trī′-ạ-cŏn-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τριακοντήρης (*triakontērēs*), from τριάκοντα (*triakonta*) = thirty.]

Gr. Antig.: A vessel of thirty oars.

trī′-ăd, *s.* [Fr. *triade*, from Lat. *trias*, genit. *triadis*; Gr. τριάς (*trias*) = a triad, from τρεῖς (*treis*) = three.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A unity of three; three united.

"True that the *triad* of scientific statements have really nothing to do with the fearless 'tag.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace three atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The triads are boron, gold, indium, and thallium.

2. *Music:*

(1) A chord of three notes.

(2) A common chord or harmony, because it is formed of three radical sounds; a fundamental note or bass, its third and its fifth triads are said to be major, minor, augmented or diminished.

3. *Literature:* Three subjects, more or less connected, formed into one continuous poem or subject: thus the Creation, Redemption, and Resurrection would form a triad. The conquest of England by the Romans, Saxons, and Normans would form a triad. Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, and Napoleon Bonaparte would form a triad. So would Law, Physic, and Divinity. In Welsh literature applied to a form of composition which came into use in the twelfth century. Triads are enumerations or arrangements of events connected together in sets of three by some title or general observation under which they were considered to be included.

¶ *Hindoo Triad:*

Brahmanism: The three leading Hindoo gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. [TRIMURTI.] They characterised the second great development of Hindooism, Brahma not figuring at all in the Vedic hymns, Vishnu there being only the god of the shining firmament, while the conception of Siva was evolved from that of the Vedic Indra, the god of raging storms.

trī-ạ-dĕl′-phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ἀδελφός (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in three brotherhoods, bundles, combinations, or assemblages, as in Hypericum.

trī-ăd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *triad*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a triad.

"The whole philosophy of Bonald is controlled by the *triadic* formula: cause, means, effect."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 339.

2. *Chem.:* Trivalent (q.v.).

trī′-ạd-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *triad*; *-ist.*] A composer of a triad or triads.

trī-æ-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρίαινα (*triaina*) = a trident; suff. *-odon.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carchariidæ, from the Indian Ocean.

trī-æ′-nŏps, *s* [Gr. τρίαινα (*triaina*) = a trident, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance. Named from the shape of the nose-leaf.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllorhininæ, with one species from Persia and another from East Africa. Nose-leaf, horseshoe-shaped in front, tridentate behind; ears without a distinct antitragus, the outer margin of the ear-conch arising from the posteriors of the eyelids.

trī-ạ-kēn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [TRIACHÆNIUM.]

trī′-ạl, * thrī-all, * try-al, *s.* [Eng. *try*; *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of trying or testing in any manner, as—

(1) The act of trying or testing the strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done.

(2) The act of testing the strength or firmness of; probation.

"Before thou make a *trial* of her love."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

(3) Examination by a test or experiments, as in chemistry, metallurgy, or the like.

"Now maketh he a *triall* how much his disciples haue profyted ghostly."—*Udal: Mark* viii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 2.

(5) Experience, experimental examination.

*2. A combat decisive of the merits of a cause.

"I'll answer thee in any fair degree
Of knightly *trial*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

3. That which tries; that which harasses or bears hard on a person, trying his character, principle, patience, or firmness; a temptation; a test of virtue, firmness, or strength of mind.

"When we speak of a state of *trial*, it must be remembered that characters are not only tried, or proved, or detected, but that they are generated also, and formed, by circumstances."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

4. A process for testing qualification, capacity, knowledge, progress, and the like; an examination.

"Girl after girl was call'd to *trial*: each
Disclaim'd all knowledge of us."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 209.

5. The state of being tried; a having to suffer or experience something; the state of experiencing or undergoing; experience.

"Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings."—*Hebrews* xi. 36.

6. Verification, proof.

"They will scarcely believe this without *trial*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coursing:* A single course between two greyhounds.

"Paradyne [and Persephone had a terrific *trial*."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1884.

2. *Law:* The examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal. Trials are either criminal or civil. In criminal informations and indictments, wherever preferred, trial must take place before a judge or judges (or other presiding magistrate) and a jury. Minor offences may be tried and disposed of summarily by magistrates without a jury. The species of trials in civil cases are six in number: by record, by inspection or examination, by certificate, by witnesses, by jury, and by the court. Trials by inspection, by certificate, and by witnesses are very unusual, but they are still recognised modes of trial in certain cases. Civil actions are now tried (1) before a judge or judges; (2) before a judge, sitting with assessors; (3) before a judge and jury; (4) before an official or special referee, with or without assessors. The first of these is now much more common than formerly. In ancient times there were also trials by combat and by ordeal.

¶ (1) *New trial:* A rehearing of a cause before another jury, granted in cases where the court, of which the record is, sees reason to be dissatisfied with a verdict on the ground of misdirection by the judge to the jury, a verdict against the weight of evidence, excessive damages, the admission of improper evidence, the discovery of fresh evidence after the verdict was given, &c.

(2) *Trial and error:*

Math.: A method of mathematical calculation for attaining to results not possible by a more direct process. An experiment is made on the assumption that a certain number is the correct one. Then it is seen how much obscure inaccuracy this hypothesis introduces into the result, and thus materials are obtained for a new calculation, which directly leads to the truth.

"Here we can only go on a method of *trial and error*."—*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 239.

(3) *Trial at bar:* [BAR, *s.*, ¶ 3 *b*].

(4) *Trial by battle:* [Battle, B. 1.].

(5) *Trial by jury:* [Jury].

(6) *Trial by record:* [Record, s. ¶ (9)].

trial balance, *s.*

Book-keeping: A co-exhibit of debit and credit ledger balances.

trial-bit, *s.*

Saddlery: A skeleton-bit used to determine the exact width of the horse's mouth, also the breadth as well as the height of the port.

*** trial-day,** *s.* The day of trial.

*** trial-fire,** *s.* A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

"With *trial-fire* touch me his finger-end."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

trial-jar, *s.* A tall glass vessel for containing liquids to be tested by the hydrometer. The mouth is preferably enlarged, to prevent capillary adhesion.

trial-list, *s.*

Law: A list or catalogue of causes for trial.

trial-square, *s.* A try-square (q.v.).

trial-trip, *s.* An experimental trip; specif., a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, working of machinery, &c.

*** trī-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *tria,* neut. of *tres* = three.] The quality or state of being three; three united.

trī-ăl'-lўl, *s.* [Pref. *tri-,* and Eng. *allyl.*] A compound containing three atoms of allyl.

triallyl-sulphiodide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_3SI$. Obtained by heating allylic sulphide with methylic iodide. It crystallizes in prismatic crystals, is soluble in water, and forms an alkaline liquid with silver oxide.

trī'-ą-lŏgue, *s.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* (*treis*), *τρία* (*tria*) = three, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons.

"*Trialogue* between T. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and W. Repps."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* i. 21.

trī-ăm'-ўl, *s.* [Pref. *tri-,* and Eng. *amyl.*] A compound containing three atoms of amyl.

triamyl glycerin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{38}O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_3H_5)'''\\(C_5H_{11})_3\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. Obtained by heating a mixture of acrolein, amylic alcohol, and acetic acid to 110° for twelve hours. It is decomposed by distillation.

TRIAN.

trī'-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *tria,* neut. of *tres* = three.]

Her.: Said of an aspect neither passant nor afronté, but midway between those positions.

† trī-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Triandria.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Linnæan class Triandria (q.v.).

trī-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-,* and Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The third class of Linnæus's Artificial System, consisting of plants with three stamens. Orders: Monogynia, Digynia, and Trigynia.

trī ăn'-drĭ-an, trī-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Triandria.]

Bot.: Pertaining or belonging to the Linnæan class Triandria; having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

trĭ'-ăn-gle, trĭ-ăn'-gle, * try-an-gle, *s.* [Fr. *triangle,* from Lat. *triangulum,* neut. of *triangulus* = having three angles: *tria* = three, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. & Port. *triangulo;* Ital. *triangolo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A three-cornered figure, plot of ground, or the like. [II. 5.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [Triangulum].

2. *Build.:* A gin formed by three spars; a staging of three spars.

3. *Draughtsmanship:* A three-cornered straight-edge, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines. It has one right angle, the two others being each of 45°, or one of 30° and the other of 60°.

4. *Eccles. Art:* A symbol of the Holy Trinity represented by an equilateral triangle. [Trinity.]

5. *Geom.:* A portion of a surface bounded by three lines, and consequently having three angles. Triangles are either plane, spherical, or curvilinear. A plane triangle is a portion of a plane bounded by three straight lines called sides, and their points of intersection are the vertices of the triangle. Plane triangles may be classified either with reference to their sides or their angles. When classified with reference to their sides, there are two classes: (1) Scalene triangles, which have no two sides equal; (2) Isosceles triangles, which have two sides equal. The isosceles triangle has a particular case, called the equilateral triangle, all of whose sides are equal. When classified with reference to their angles, there are two classes: (1) right-angled triangles, which have one right angle, and (2) oblique-angled triangles, all of whose angles are oblique; subdivided into (*a*) acute-angled triangles, which have all their angles acute; and (*b*) obtuse-angled triangles, which have one obtuse angle. The sides and angles of a triangle are called its elements; the side on which it is supposed to stand is called the base, and the vertex of the opposite angle is called the vertex of the triangle; the distance from the vertex to the base is the altitude. Any side of a triangle may be regarded as a base, though in the right-angled triangle one of the sides about the right angle is usually taken. The three angles of a plane triangle are together equal to two right angles, or 180°; its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram having the same base and altitude; in a right-angled plane triangle the square of the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. The triangle being the fundamental figure of plane geometry, the investigation of its properties is held to be of primary importance, and the geometry of the triangle has become a system of its own. In the discussion of its properties the geometer considers alike the area bounded by the sides of the triangle, and the outside regions of space marked off by those sides produced to infinity.

6. *Mil.:* A sort of frame formed of three halberds to which a person was lashed to undergo military punishment. [Halberd, ¶.]

7. *Music:* A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, having an opening at one of the lower angles, so that the sides are of unequal length. It is suspended by one angle and struck with a small rod, and is sometimes introduced in brilliant musical passages.

8. *Pottery:* A small piece of pottery, placed between pieces of biscuit ware in the seggar, to prevent the adherence of the pieces when fired.

9. *Surveying:* Since every plane figure may be regarded as composed of a certain number of triangles, and as the area of a triangle is easily computed, the whole practice of land-surveying is nothing more than the measurement of a series of plane triangles.

¶ (1) *Arithmetical triangle:* A name given to a table of numbers arranged in a triangular manner, and formerly employed in arithmetical computation. It is equivalent to a multiplication table. The first vertical column consisted of units; the second of a series of natural numbers; the third of triangular numbers; the fourth of pyramidal numbers, and so on. [Figurate-numbers.]

1							
1	1						
1	2	1					
1	3	3	1				
1	4	6	4	1			
1	5	10	10	5	1		
1	6	15	20	15	6	1	

ARITHMETICAL TRIANGLE.

(2) *Curvilinear triangle:* A triangle whose sides are curved lines of any kind whatever: as, a spheroidal triangle, lying on the surface of an ellipsoid, &c.

(3) *Mixtilinear triangle:* A triangle in which some of the lines are straight and others curved.

(4) *Spherical triangle:* Spherical triangles take the names, right-angled, obtuse-angled, acute-angled, scalene, isosceles, and equilateral, in the same cases as plane triangles. A spherical triangle is birectangular, when it has two right angles, and trirectangular, when it has three right angles. A trirectangular triangle is one-eighth of the surface of the sphere, and is taken as the unit of measure for polyhedral angles. Two spherical triangles are polar, when the angles of the one are supplements of the sides of the other, taken in the same order. A spherical triangle is quadrantal, when one of its sides is equal to 90°. [Spherical.]

(5) *Supplemental triangle:* [Supplemental].

(6) *Triangle of forces:*

Mech.: A term applied to that proposition which asserts that if three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, act upon a point, they will be in equilibrium; and, conversely, if three forces acting upon a point, and in equilibrium, be represented in direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, they will also be represented in magnitude by the sides of that triangle.

(7) *Triangle of Hesselbach:*

Anat.: A triangular interval at the part of the abdominal wall through which the direct inguinal hernia passes.

(8) *Triangle of Scarpa:*

Anat.: A triangular depression between the muscles covering the outer side of the femur and the adductor muscles on the inner side. It affords a passage for the femoral artery.

trī'-ăn-gled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *triangl(e), -ed.*]

1. Having three angles; triangular.

2. Formed into triangles.

trī-ăn'-gų-lar, *a.* [Fr. *triangulaire,* from Lat. *triangularis,* from *triangulus* = having three angles.] [Triangle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; pertaining to a triangle.

"The city it selfe in forme representeth a *triangular* figure."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 118.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of a leaf*): Having the figure of a triangle of any kind: as the leaf of *Betula alba.*

(2) (*Of a stem, &c.*): Three-edged, having three acute angles with concave faces, trigonal.

triangular-compasses, *s.* Compasses having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By this instrument three points may be taken off at once, and it is very useful in constructing maps and charts.

triangular-crabs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for the family Maiadæ (q.v.), from the shape of the carapace.

triangular file, *s.* The ordinary, tapering hand-saw file of triangular cross section. Also known as a three-square file.

triangular-level, *s.* A light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb line which determines verticality. It is used in levelling for drains.

triangular-numbers, *s. pl.* [Figurate-numbers.]

triangular-prism, *s.* A prism having a triangular base.

triangular-pyramid, *s.* A pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles, which meet in a point at the vertex.

triangular-scale, *s.* A scale used by draughtsmen and engineers for laying down measurements on paper. Each edge is differently divided, giving a variety of scales to select from. The rule being laid flat on the paper, the distances required to be laid down can at once be pricked off, dispensing with the use of dividers. They are commonly made of boxwood, but sometimes of metal—silver, or nickel plated, or of steel.

*** trī-ăn'-gų-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *triangular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being triangular.

"We say, for instance, not only that certain figures are triangular, but we discourse of *triangularity.*"—*Bolingbroke: Essay* 1; *On Human Knowledge.*

*** trī-ăn'-gų-lar-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *triangular; -ly.*] In a triangular manner; after the form or shape of a triangle.

"Their further ends . . . stood *triangularly.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

***trī-ăn'-gu-lar-ў, *trī-an-gu-lar-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *triangular; -y.*] Triangular.

"The two *triangularie* bones called sincipital."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xliv.

trī-ăn'-gu-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *triangul(us)* = three-angled; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make triangular or three-cornered.

2. *Surv.:* To divide into triangles; to survey by dividing into triangles.

B. *Intrans.:* To survey by the method of triangulation.

"Engineers were often compelled to *triangulate* from the opposite side to mark out the course of the road."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 455.

trī-ăn-gu-lā'-tion, *s.* [TRIANGULATE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of triangulating; the reduction of an area to triangles.

2. *Surv.:* The operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided. The term is principally used in geodesic surveying. [TRIANGLE, 9.]

***trī-ăn'-gu-lōid,** *a.* [Lat. *triangul(us)* = three-cornered, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Somewhat resembling a triangle in shape.

Trī-an'-gu-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *triangulus* = a triangle.]

Astron.: The Triangle; one of the forty-eight ancient constellations. It is of small size, and is situated south-east of Andromeda, north of Aries, and west of Perseus. The largest star, α Trianguli, is only of the third magnitude.

Triangulum-australe, *s.*

Astron.: The Southern Triangle; a southern constellation of small size, but having the three stars which define it so prominent that they are sometimes called the Triangle stars. The constellation is between Pavo and Centaurus.

*** Triangulum-minus,** *s.*

Astron.: The Lesser Triangle; an obsolete constellation of small size between Triangulum (q.v.) and Aries. It was established by Hevelius.

trī-ą-nō-spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. τριάνωρ (*trianōr*) = she that has three husbands, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbiteæ, akin to Bryonia, but having only three seeds. They are climbing plants, with tendrils and monœcious flowers. Stamens three, ovary three-celled. Fruit globular, fleshy. Natives of the West Indies and Brazil. *Tria. ᵔperma ficifolia*, called also *Bryonia ficifolia*, is an active purgative, and said to be a purifier of the blood. *T. Tayuya* is given in Brazil in small doses as an emetic, and in large ones as a purgative.

trī-ăn'-thĕ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *trī-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. So named because the flowers are generally disposed in threes.]

Bot.: A genus of Sesuveæ. Sepals oblong, coloured on the inside; stamens five to twelve; styles one or two, filiform; capsule oblong, truncate, circumscissile. Weeds from the tropical parts of both hemispheres and the sub-tropics of Africa. *Trianthema crystallina*, *T. monogyna* (*T. obcordata* of Roxburgh), *T. pentandra*, and *T. decandria*, are natives of India. The tender leaves and the tops of the second and third species are eaten by the natives; the seeds of the first also serve as food during famine. *T. pentandra* is used as an astringent in abdominal diseases, and is said to produce abortion. The roots of *T. decandra* and *T. monogyna*, the latter combined with ginger, are given as cathartics.

trī-ar'-çheē, *a.* [Pref. *trī-*, and Eng. *arch* (q.v.).]

Her.: Formed of three arches; having three arches.

***trī'-ar-chў,** *s.* [Gr. τρεῖς (*treis*) = three, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by three persons.

"There lye betweene and about these citties, certain *triarchies*, containing every one of them as much as an whole countrey."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

***trī-ăr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *triarii* = the veteran Roman soldiers, who were stationed in the third rank from the front, when the troops were drawn up in order of battle, from *tres* = three; the other two were known as *hastati* and *principes.*] Occupying the third rank or place.

"Let the brave second and *Triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand."
Cowley: Restoration of Charles II.

trī'-ar'-thra, *s.* [Pref. *trī-*, and Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Rotatoria, family Hydatinæa, with three or more species. Eyes two; frontal jaws two, each bidentate; foot simply styliform; body with lateral appendages; movement jerking.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Conocephalidæ, from the Upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian.

trī'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. = the number three.]

Geol.: The Triassic System (q.v.).

trī-ăs'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trias; -ic.*] Pertaining to, found in, or characteristic of the Trias. [TRIASSIC-SYSTEM.]

Triassic-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period during which the rocks of the Triassic system were being deposited.

Triassic-system, *s.*

Geol.: The lowest great division of the Mesozoic rocks. The name Trias came from Germany, and was designed to imply that in the south-west and north-west portions of that country, where these rocks are more fully developed than they are either in England or France, they are naturally divided into three series of beds: the Keuper sandstone above, the Muschelkalk (a marine limestone) in the middle, and the Bunter sandstone below. The Keuper and Bunter are represented in England, the intermediate Muschelkalk is wholly wanting. The Triassic-system is well developed in the United States and parts of Canada, as in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. In the Eastern States it extends from the Connecticut Valley and the west side of the Hudson River to Virginia and North Carolina. Strata believed to be of the same age extend from the eastern borders of the Rocky Mountains into California, and similar strata exist in Alaska. A prominent lithological feature of these beds is the abundant presence of brick-red sandstones and marls, while, like the similar rocks of Europe, they contain few fossils. Animal tracks and footprints, however, are of frequent occurrence, especially in the Connecticut Valley. This absence of fossils is not the case in the Trias of California, which yields a plentiful marine fauna. Rocks of Triassic age occur also in South Africa, in Australia and India, &c. The Triassic period was one of abundant life, and many traces of its life history have been recovered. The predominant plants were cycads, horse-tails, ferns, and conifers. The animal forms included many striking reptiles and amphibians. The foot-prints of Labyrinthodonts are abundant, and lizard-like reptiles were numerous, while crocodiles first appeared during this period. The extinct group of Dinosaurs also now first appeared—terrestrial reptiles which walked on their hind feet. These being three-toed, their impressions in the sandstones were long taken to be those of gigantic birds. There were other remarkable reptiles, and the Trias is of great interest as having yielded the earliest remains of mammals, small marsupial creatures, with some affinity to the Banded Ant-eater of Australia. In Great Britain the Triassic fossils are few: nine genera and twelve species of plants are known, including Ferns, some of them arborescent, Equisetaceæ, Coniferæ, and Cycadaceæ; of animals there are, according to Etheridge, thirty-five foraminifera, eight actinozoans, one echinoderm, five crustaceans, of which the most abundant is *Estheria minuta*, one brachiopod, sixty-seven other molluscs, thirty-five fishes, thirty-one amphibians and reptiles, and four mammals. In the Alpine regions of Europe the Trias is largely developed, the beds attaining a thickness of many thousand feet, and forming ranges of mountains, consisting of limestones overlaid with shales, marls, dolomites, &c. The character of the rocks here indicates deposition in open ocean waters, while those of Northern Europe seem to have accumulated in inland seas. In England there are many outcrops of Triassic rocks.

trī-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

triatic-stay, *s.*

Naut.: A rope connected at its ends to the heads of the fore and main mast, and having a thimble spliced to its bight for the attachment of the stay-tackle, by which boats, heavy freight, and speck are hoisted aboard.

trī-ą-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *trī-*, and Eng. *atomic.*] Containing three atoms in the molecule. [OZONE.]

triatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the oxatylic portion of the radical.

trī'-bal, *a.* [Eng. *trib(e); -al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.

"A system of *tribal* food-prohibitions."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 235.

trī'-bal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *tribal; -ism.*] The condition or state of existing or living in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

† trī'-bal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *tribal; -ist.*] One of a tribe.

trī-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *trī-*, and Eng. *basic.*]

Chem.: A term applied to an acid in which three atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal or organic radical.

trĭb'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Paper-making: A large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room of a paper-mill, having wires stretched across it for the suspension of sheets of paper while drying.

trībe, *s.* [Fr. *tribu*, from Lat. *tribus* = one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tri-*, stem of *tres* = three; Sp. *tribu*; Ital. *tribù.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the three bodies into which the Romans were divided. Originally the united people was divided into three tribes, which bore respectively the names: (1) Ramnes or Rannenses, (2) Tities, Titienses, or Tatienses, (3) Luceres or Lucerenses. The name of the first, according to the belief of the later Romans, was taken from Romulus, that of the second from Tatius, and that of the third was connected with the Etruscan word Lucumo (q.v.). At the head of each tribe was a captain, called *Tribunus*, and the members of the same tribe were termed, in reference to each other, *Tribules.* By the reorganization effected by Servius Tullius, the whole Roman people were divided into thirty tribes, twenty-six of these being *Tribus Rusticæ*, and four *Tribus Urbanæ.* This arrangement was strictly local; each individual possessed of landed property being enrolled in the Rustic Tribe corresponding to the region in which his property lay, and those who were not landowners being included in one or other of the City Tribes.

"Have you collected them by *tribes?*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

2. A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation, from whatever cause the division or distinction may have arisen.

"In *tribes* and nations to divide thy train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 431.

3. A family, race, or body of people having a particular descent; a family or series of generations descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct.

"Cursed be my *tribe*,
If I forgive him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. A separate body; a number considered collectively.

5. A nation of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a body of uncivilized people united under one leader or government.

"The aboriginal *tribes* were friendly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; a term used in contempt.

"Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*."
Roscommon.

II. *Nat. Science:* A division of a natural order; a grade in the classification of animals and plants immediately below an order, and in most cases immediately above a family, unless the grade of sub-tribe require to be intercalated. In Zoology it has various terminations: as Dentirostres, Tetramera, &c. In Botany it often ends in *-eæ*: as, Loteæ. The word has not always been used in the same

sense as now. Linnæus (*System Naturæ*, ii. 3) employed it for what would now be called a sub-kingdom, enumerating three tribes of vegetables, Monocotyledones, Dicotyledones, and Acotyledones. Some other naturalists have made a tribe a division of a family.

*** trībe,** *v.t.* [Tribe, *s.*] To divide or distribute into tribes; to classify by tribes.

"Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray."—*Nicolson: Eng. Hist. Lib.*, p. 19.

trībeş'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *tribe*, and *man*.] A member of a tribe or clan; a clansman.

"The earls and the aldermen could but lead, they could not constrain the will of their fellow *tribesmen*."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. ii.

trĭb'-lĕt, trĭb'-ō-lĕt, trĭb'-ôu-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *triblet*.]

1. *Forging:* A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes. The nut having been cut from the bar, the hole is punched and enlarged by the triblet, which also serves as a handle while the nut is being finished on the anvil. In the case of a ring, the parts having been joined, the ring is fashioned and shaped on the triblet.

2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead-pipe.

trĭ-bŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus resembling a sled, used in estimating the friction of rubbing surfaces.

trĭ-bō-nĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρίβων (*tribōn*) = a cloak, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Limacidæ, with three species, from Australia. Mantle small, triangular; back with an almost imperceptible furrow; teeth with wavy edges.

trĭb'-ôu-lĕt, *s.* [Triblet.]

trĭb'-răch, *s.* [Lat. *tribrachus*, from Gr. τρίβραχυς (*tribrachus*), from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; Fr. *tribraque*.]

Pros.: A poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕ* | *lĭ* | *ŭs*.

trī-brăc'-tē-ate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *bracteate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having three bracts.

trĭb'-ū-al, *a.* [Lat. *tribus* = a tribe, and Eng suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

"For which he proposes and defines a *tribual* character."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 374. (1881.)

*** trĭb'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Tribe.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

trĭb-ū-lā'-tion, * **trĭb-u-la-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *tribulation*, from Lat. *tribulationem*, accus. of *tribulatio* = distress, affliction, from *tribulatus*, pa. par. of *tribulo* = to press, to oppress, from *tribulum* = a thrashing-sledge for separating grain from its husk. It was in the form of a wooden platform, studded beneath with sharp bits of flint or with iron teeth.]

1. That which causes affliction or distress; a severe affliction, trouble, or trial.

"When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended."—*Matt.* xiii. 21.

2. A state of severe affliction or distress.

trī-bū'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tribul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A section of Zygophyllaceæ, having the seeds without albumen.

trĭb'-ū-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τρίβολος (*tribolos*) = a caltrap (q.v.), various plants with fruit like caltraps; spec. (1) *Tribulus terrestris*, (2) *Fagonia cretica*, (3) *Trapa natans* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tribuleæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted; petals five, spreading; stamens ten; style short or absent; stigma five-rayed. Fruit of five capsular, pentagonal carpels, spinous or tubercular on the back; cells five, indehiscent; seeds many. Tropical and sub-tropical regions. *Tribulus terrestris* (Linn.), from which *T. lanuginosus* (Linn.) is not distinct, is a trailing annual, about nine inches long, with yellow flowers, found in many of the warm countries, including India, the south of Europe, and the West Indies. In the last-named locality, where it is called Turkey Blossom, it is sometimes cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers. In pastures the prickly fruits wound the feet of cattle. Fowls feed and become fat upon the plant, of which they are very fond. In India its fruits are regarded as cooling, diuretic, astringent, and tonic; they are given in painful micturition, calculus, urinary affections, and gonorrhœa. Sometimes the fruit and root are boiled to form a medicated liquid. Another Indian species, *T. alatus*, has similar qualities. The South American *T. cistoides* is an aperient. *T. terrestris* may very possibly be the "thistle" of Matt. vii. 16, and the "brier" of Heb. vi. 8.

trī-bū'-năl, * trī-bu-nall, *s.* [Lat.] [Tribune.]

1. The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

"This, goddess, this to his remembrance call,
Embrace his knees, at his *tribunal* fall."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 531.

2. Hence, a court of justice.

"The ordinary *tribunals* were about to resume their functions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place in which the musical performers are placed.

¶ *Tribunal of Penance, Tribunal of Confession:*

Roman Church: The internal court (*forum internum*), in which the Church, through her priests acting judicially, remits or retains sins; the sacrament of penance.

"Censures can be imposed, according to the ordinary law, by ecclesiastics possessing jurisdiction in the external courts (*forum externum*, as distinct from the internal court, or *tribunal of confession*)."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 135.

*** trĭb'-ū-nar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tribun(e)*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to a tribune or tribunes; tribunitial.

*** trĭb'-ū-nate,** *s.* [Lat. *tribunatus*, from *tribunus* = a tribune (q.v.).] Tribuneship.

"Before the succession of the *tribunate* and manifestly in the decemvirate."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, ch. iv.

trĭb'-ūne, trī'-bune, * **trī-bun,** *s.* [Lat. *tribunus* = a tribune, prop. = the chief of, or elected by, a tribe, from *tribus* = a tribe (q.v.); Fr. *tribun*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tribuno*.]

1. *Roman Antig.:* Properly, the chief magistrate of a tribe. There were several kinds of officers in the Roman state that bore the title. (1) The plebeian tribunes, who were first created after the secession of the commonalty to the Mons Sacer (A.U.C. 260), as one of the conditions of its return to the city. They were especially the magistrates and protectors of the commonalty, and no patrician could be elected to the office. At their first appointment the power of the tribunes was very small, being confined to the assembling of the plebeians and the protection of any individual from patrician aggression; but their persons were sacred and inviolable, and this privilege consolidated their other powers, which, in the later ages of the republic, grew to an enormous height, and were finally incorporated with the functions of the other chief magistracies in the person of the emperor. The number of the tribunes varied from two to ten, and each of these might annul the proceedings of the rest by putting in his veto. (2) Military tribunes were first elected in the year A.U.C. 310, in the place of the consuls, in consequence of the demands of the commonalty to be admitted to a share of the supreme power. This measure was not, however, a complete concession of their demands, but, in fact, evaded them in a great degree; for the tribunate was not invested with the full powers or honours of the consulate, not being a curule magistracy, and, though it was open to all the people, patricians were almost invariably chosen. The number of the military tribunes was sometimes six and sometimes three. For above seventy years sometimes consuls were elected and sometimes military tribunes; at last the old order was permanently restored, but the plebeians were admitted to a share of it. (3) Legionary tribunes, or tribunes of the soldiers, were the chief officers of a legion, six in number, who commanded under the consul, each in his turn, usually about a month; in battle each led a cohort.

"These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. A bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand. Specif.:

* (1) The throne of a bishop.

(2) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an audience.

"She had scarcely stepped off the *tribune* when Mr. Debarry entered, and there was a commotion which made her wait."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt.*

trĭb'-ūne-shĭp, trī'-bune-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *tribune*; *-ship*.] The office or post of a tribune; the period during which one holds the office of tribune.

"But to say a truth, this *tribuneship* having taken originally the first beginning from the common people is great and mighty in regard that it is popular."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 718.

*** trĭb-ū-nĭ'-çian, * trĭb-ū-nĭ'-tial (ti as sh), * trĭb-ū-nĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*, from *tribunus* = a tribune (q.v.).] Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of a tribune or tribunes.

"O happy ages of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain."
Dryden: Juvenal, iii. 490.

*** trĭb'-ū-tar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tributary*; *-ly*.] In a tributary manner.

*** trĭb'-ū-tar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tributary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tributary.

trĭb'-ū-tar-ў, * trib-ū-tar-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *tributaire*, from Lat. *tributarius* = paying tribute, from *tributum* = tribute (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *tributario*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Paying tribute to another, whether under compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission or dependence, or voluntarily, to secure protection or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

"Viewed a Deliverer with disdain and hate,
Who left them still a *tributary* state."
Cowper: Expostulation, 218.

* 2. Subject, subordinate.

"These he, to trace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several governments."
Milton: Comus, 24.

* 3. Paid in or as tribute.

"At this tomb my *tributary* tears I render."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

4. Yielding supplies of anything; serving to form or make up a greater object of the same kind.

"Poor *tributary* rivers."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An individual government or state which pays tribute or a stated sum to another, whether as an acknowledgment of submission or dependence, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

"But whether or no they are *tributaries* to the Russians, we could never find out."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. xi.

2. *Geog.:* A stream which directly or indirectly contributes water to another; an affluent.

trĭb'-ute, * trĭb-ut, *s.* [Fr. *tribut*, from Lat. *tributum* = tribute, prop. neut. sing. of *tributus*, pa. par. of *tribuo* = to assign, to allot, to pay, from *tribus* = a tribe (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *tributo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission and dependence, or to secure protection, or to purchase peace, or by virtue of some treaty.

"Forbedynge *tributis* to be gouun to the emperour and seiynge that himsilf is Crist a kyng."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii.

2. The state of being under the obligation to pay such sum; the obligation of contributing: as, To lay a country under *tribute*.

* 3. That which was paid by a subject to the sovereign of a country; a tax.

4. A personal contribution; something given or contributed; anything done or given out of devotion or as due or deserved: as, a *tribute* of affection or of respect.

II. *Mining:*

1. Work performed in the excavation of ore in a mine, as distinguished from tut-work, which is upon the non-metalliferous rock, as in sinking shafts and the driving of adits and drifts.

"Some twelve men are now working old dump, concentrating on *tribute*."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

2. The proportion of ore which the tributer or workman receives for his labour.

tribute-money, *s.* Money paid as tribute.

"They that received *tribute-money*."—*Matt.* xvii. 2.

tribute-pitch, *s.*

Mining: The limited portion of a lode which is set to a company of tributers, beyond which they are not for the time being permitted to work.

***trĭb'-ŭte,** *v.t.* [TRIBUTE, *s.*] To pay as tribute.

"*Tributing* most precious moments to the sceptre of a fan."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

trĭb'-ŭt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tribut(e); -er.*]

Mining: One who excavates ore from a mine; one who works on tribute.

"The *tributers* work only at the extraction of ore. They form themselves into parties who agree to work a portion of a lode for a given time in the best manner they can, receiving as their remuneration a certain portion of the value of the ores raised, as may be agreed upon."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, iii. 54.

trī'-ca, *s.* [Probably from Lat. *tricæ* (pl.) = (1) trifles, toys; (2) vexations, perplexities, from Trica, an unimportant town in Apulia.]

Bot.: A button-like shield, the surface of which is covered with sinuous concentric furrows. It occurs in Gyrophora, a genus of Lichens. Called also Gyroma.

trī-căp'-sū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

trī-car-bal-lĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carballylic.*] [CARBALLYLIC-ACID.]

trī-car'-pĕl-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a pistil*): Consisting of three carpels.

trī-car'-pĕl-līte, *s.* [TRICARPELLITES.]

Palæobot.: Any individual of the genus Tricarpellites.

trī-car-pĕl-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Mod. Lat. *carpellus* = a carpel, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits. Capsule three-celled, three-valved, three-seeded, dehiscence septicidal. Seeds erect, compressed from back to face; hilum a little above the base of the seed. Placenta central, triangular, angles tumid near the base. Seven species have been described from the London Clay of Sheppey. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 76–84.)

trīçe, trise, *v.t.* [Sw. *trissa* = a sheave, a pulley, a truckle; *triss* = a spritsail-brace; Dan. *tridse* = a pulley; *tridse* = to haul by means of a pulley, to trice; Norweg. *triss, trissel* = a pulley, or sheave in a block.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To pull, to haul, to drag, to tug. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,443.)

2. *Naut.:* To haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

"They *trisen* upe thaire saillez."
Morte Arthure, 832.

trīçe, *s.* [Sp. *tris* = noise made by the breaking of glass, a trice, an instant; *venir en un tris* = to come in an instant; so also Port. *triz* = the sound of breaking glass; *en hun triz* = in a trice; cf. Scotch *in a crack.*] A very short time, a moment, an instant. Now used only in the phrase, *in a trice*; formerly, *on a trice, with a trice.*

"*In a trice* the turnpike men
Their gates wide open threw."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

***trī-çĕn-năr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tricennium* = a period of thirty years: *triceni* = thirty, and *annus* = a year.] Pertaining or belonging to the period of thirty years; tricenrial.

***trī-çĕn'-nī-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *tricennalis*, from *tricennium* = a period of thirty years.] Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number; pertaining or belonging to the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

trī-çĕn'-tęn-ar-ў, trī-çĕn-tĕn'-ar-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *tricenti* = three hundred.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which consists of or comprehends three hundred; the space or period of three hundred years. [See extract under TERCENTARY.]

2. The commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before; a tercentenary: as, the *tricentenary* of Shakespeare's birth.

B. *As adj.:* Relating to or consisting of three hundred; relating to three hundred years: as, a *tricentenary* celebration.

trī'-çĕps, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = three-headed: *tri-* = three, and *caput* = a head.]

A. *As adj.:* Three-headed.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: A muscle, one extremity of which is composed of three distinct fasciæ. The *triceps extensor cubiti* occupies the whole brachial region; the fasciæ unite into a common mass, the tendon of which is inserted into the posterior and upper part of the olecranon, a bursa, however, intervening. Applied also to the *triceps cruris extensor.*

trī-çĕr-ā'-tī-ŭm (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τρικέρατος (*trikeratos*) = three-horned: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. Frustules free, valves triangular, areolar, each angle generally with a minute tooth or short horn. Kützing describes fourteen species, of which Mr. Smith, author of the *British Diatomaceæ*, regards three as British, *Triceratium farus, T. alternans*, marine, and *T. striolatum* (?), from brackish water.

trĭch-, *pref.* [TRICHO-.]

trĭch-ą-dĕ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ, with a single species, *Trichadenia zeylanica*, the Tettigaha or Tettigass of Ceylon. It is diœcious, with alternate oblong leaves, and panicles of pale green flowers. The fruits are about an inch in diameter, and contain one to three seeds, from which an oil is obtained useful for burning, and applied externally in the skin diseases of children. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

trī-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated arsenate of copper, occurring in radiated groups on tetrahedrite at the Turjinsk mine, Beresovsk, Urals. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, silky; colour, verdigris-green. Compos.: arsenic acid, 38·73; phosphoric acid, 0·67; protoxide of copper, 44·19; water, 16·41 = 100, yielding the formula $3CuOAsO_5+5HO$.

trĭch'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. τριχάς (*trichas*) = a kind of thrush or fieldfare.]

Ornith.: Yellow-throat; a genus of Parinæ, with two species. Bill somewhat conic, compressed, the base a little widened, both mandibles equally thick; wings short, the first and second quills slightly graduated, tail rounded; feet large, slender; tarsus long, middle toe shorter than the tarsus, lateral toes equal. *Trichas personatus* is the Maryland Yellow-throat.

trĭ-chĕch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichech(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pinnipedia, with a single genus, Trichechus (q.v.). In many respects this family is intermediate between the Otariidæ and the Phocidæ, but the dentition is abnormal. The upper canines are developed into immense tusks, which descend a long distance below the under jaw; the other teeth, including the lower canines, are much alike, small, single, and with one root; the molars with flat crowns. [TRICHECHODON.]

trĭch'-ĕ-chine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichech(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Resembling a walrus; of or belonging to the family Trichechidæ. (See extract under OTARINE.)

trĭ-chĕch'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trichech(us)*; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Pinnipedia, from the Pliocene of Europe, apparently nearly allied to Trichechus (q.v.).

trĭch'-ĕ-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρίχες (*triches*), pl. of θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair, and ἔχω (*echō*) = to have.]

1. *Zool.:* Walrus (q.v.); the sole genus of the family Trichechidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Trichechus rosmarus*, from the the northern circumpolar regions. Some zoologists consider the Walrus of the North Atlantic to be distinct species from that found in the North Pacific, but they are more usually classed as varieties. Head round, eyes rather small, muzzle short and broad, with very long, stiff, bristly whiskers on each side; fur very short and adpressed; external ears absent; tail very rudimentary; toes sub-equal. On land the hind feet are turned forwards and used in progression, though less completely than in the Otariidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cromer Forest-bed, and the post-Pliocene of North America.

trĭch-ĭ-, *pref.* [TRICHO-.]

trĭch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres or Gasteromycetous Fungi, having a stalked or sessile, simple, membranous peridium bursting at the summit; spiral threads, which carry with them the spores. The threads and spores are often bright coloured. Species numerous, occurring on rotten wood, &c. They are well represented in Europe.

trĭ-chī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. τριχίασις (*trichiasis*). (See def.)]

Surg. & Pathol.: The growth of one or more of the eyelashes in a wrong direction, ultimately bringing it in contact with the anterior portion of the eyeball. Sometimes this is the natural mode of growth, but more frequently it is produced by a disease of the eyelid, or its inversion. The cure is slowly and steadily to remove each eyelash with a broad-pointed and well-grooved forceps, and then repeatedly apply spirits of wine to the place to destroy the follicles.

trĭ-chĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Bot.: A tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which bears the spores of certain fungals, as in the genus Geastrum.

trī-chĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. τρίχα (*tricha*) = in three parts, referring to the ternary division of the stigma and the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichilieæ (q.v.). Trees or shrubs with unequally pinnate, rarely trifoliolate leaves; flowers in axillary panicles; calyx four or five cleft; petals four or five overlapping; stamens eight or ten, united into a tube; fruit capsular, three-celled; seeds, two in each cell. Known species about twenty, the majority from America, the remainder from Africa. The bark of *Trichilia emetica*, called by the Arabs Roka and Elcaija, is a violent purgative and emetic. The Arab women mix the fruits with the perfumes used for washing their hair; the seeds are made into an ointment with sesamum oil, and used as a remedy for the itch. *T. cathartica* is also a purgative. *T. moschata*, a Jamaica plant, has an odour of musk wood. *T. Catigoa*, now *Moschoxylon Catigoa*, the Caatigua of Brazil, stains leather a bright yellow.

trī-chĭl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichili(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Meliaceæ, having the embryo without albumen.

trī-chī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Nematoideæ, established by Owen for the reception of the minute spiral flesh-worm, *Trichina spiralis*, discovered in human muscle by Sir James Paget, in 1835, when a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Mr. Hilton, of Guy's, had previously noticed gritty particles in human muscle, and recognized them as the results of parasites, afterwards shown (by Owen) to be young trichinæ. The trichinæ met with in human muscle are minute immature worms, spirally coiled in small oval cysts, scarcely visible to the naked eye, measuring $\frac{1}{76}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}}$ inch in breadth. Sometimes the worms are not

TRICHINA.
m, m. Bands of muscle; *t.* Worm coiled up in capsule or cyst.

encysted, and measure ½ inch in length and $\frac{1}{800}$ inch in breadth. The mature and reproductive trichinæ inhabit the intestinal canal of mammals, including man, and live for four or five weeks, attaining ability to reproduce on the second day of their introduction. The male is about $\frac{1}{6}$ and the female $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. The eggs are hatched within the female, and as soon as the embryos are expelled they bore their way into the muscles, and there in about fourteen days assume the form known as *Trichina spiralis*, often setting up trichiniasis (q.v.). Thus the only way in which trichinæ can get into the human system is by being swallowed alive with pieces of imperfectly-cooked muscle in which they are encysted. The pig is the great source of infection to man, as it is peculiarly liable to the presence of encysted trichinæ. Adult trichinæ do, or may, infest the intestinal canal of all animals in the muscles of which the larval forms have been found. These are, besides man, the pig, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mouse, hedgehog, mole, and badger.

2. Any individual of the genus Trichina [1]; a fleshworm. (In this sense there is a plural form, *tri-chī'-næ*.)

trĭ-chī'-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Of or belonging to the trichina or to trichinosis.

"Whilst Virchow was the first to rear and recognize sexually mature intestinal trichinæ in a dog, it yet remained for Zenker to open up a new epoch in the records of *trichinal* discovery, by a complete diagnosis of the terrible disease which these parasites are capable of producing in the human frame."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,656.

trĭch-ĭ-nī'-a-sĭs, trĭch-ĭ-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *trichina* (q.v.).]

Path.: Fleshworm disease; a morbid condition produced by the ingestion of food containing *Trichina spiralis* in large quantity. The first recorded case occurred in the Dresden Hospital in 1860, but the disease must have existed long before, though its cause and nature were unknown. The first symptoms are prostration and general indisposition; pain and stiffness of the limbs follow, commonly with constipation, but in some cases with severe diarrhœa; then in favourable cases the gastric symptoms abate and the muscular pains diminish. In unfavourable cases the diarrhœa becomes very severe, and pneumonia often supervenes. Death may occur as early as the fifth and as late as the forty-second day of the disease. Epidemics have occurred in Germany; one at Hettstädt in 1863 affected 158 persons, of whom twenty-eight died. A slight outbreak of trichiniasis occurred at New York in 1864.

trĭ-chī'-nīsed, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ised.*] Infested with trichinæ.

"The ingestion of badly *trichinised* meat."—*Quain. Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,657.

trĭ-chī'-nous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to or connected with trichinæ.

trĭch'-ite, *s.* [Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name applied to certain microscopic capillary forms of uncertain nature, frequently met with in vitreous or semi-vitreous rocks. They occur curved or bent, and in aggregated groups.

trĭ-chī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τρίχος (*trichos*) = hair; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Pinna, with five species, from the Oolite of England and France. Shell thick, inequivalve, somewhat irregular, margins wavy. Full-grown individuals are supposed to have measured a yard across; fragments an inch or more in thickness are common in the Cotteswold Hills.

trĭch-ĭ-ūr'-a, *s.* [Trichiurus.]

Entom.: A genus of Bombycidæ, the male with pectinated, the female with ciliated antennæ. The abdomen slightly tufted, that of the male bifid; the wings in both sexes densely clothed with scales. *Trichiura crataegi* is the Pale oak-eggar. It is gray with a black band; is about an inch and a quarter across the expanded wings. The larva feeds on hawthorn, sloe, and sallow. Not common in Britain.

trĭch-ĭ-ūr-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiur(us)*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] [Trichiuridæ, 2.]

trĭch-ĭ-ūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* The single recent family of Trichiuriformes (q.v.), with nine genera, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Some of them are surface-fishes, living in the vicinity of the coast, whilst others descend to moderate depths, but all are powerful and rapacious.

2. *Palæont.:* The family is first represented in the Chalk of Lewes and Maestricht. Hemithyrsites and Trichiurichthys, allied to Thyrsites and Trichiurus, but covered with scales, are from the Miocene of Licata, where a species of Lepidopus also occurs.

trĭch-ĭ-ūr-ĭ-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiurus* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with two families, Trichiuridæ and Palæorhynchidæ. Body elongate, compressed, or band-like; mouth-cleft wide, with strong teeth; spinous and soft portions of dorsal and anal of nearly equal extent, long, many-rayed, sometimes terminating in finlets; caudal forked, if present.

trĭch-ĭ-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trichi-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: Hair-tails; the type-genus of Trichiuridæ, with six species, belonging to the tropical marine fauna, but occasionally carried by currents to the northern temperate zone. Body band-like, tapering to a fine point; dorsal extending whole length of the body, ventrals reduced to a pair of scales or entirely absent, anal rudimentary; long fangs in jaws, teeth on palatine bones.

trĭch-ŏ-, trĭch-ĭ-, trĭch-, *pref.* [Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.] Pertaining to or resembling hair; having processes more or less resembling hair.

trĭch-ŏ-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Nematoidea, comprising forms in which two-thirds of the body is filiform, terminating in a point. *Trichocephalus dispar* affects man, and resides chiefly in the cæcum, but rarely causes serious mischief. It varies from an inch and a half to two inches in length; the male is smaller than the female, and has the tail spirally contorted. *T. affinis*, a closely allied species, infesting some of the lower animals, has been known to produce serious irritation of the intestines.

trĭch-ŏ-çўc'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the spines elongated like bristles.

trĭch'-ŏ-çўst, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Biol. (*Pl.*)*:* The name given to microscopic vesicular bodies in the internal lamina of the cortical layer in certain of the Infusoria. They are capable of emitting thread-like filaments, probably for offensive and defensive purposes, and in many respects they closely resemble the thread-cells of the Cœlenterata.

trĭ-chō'-da, *s.* [Gr. τριχώδης (*trichōdēs*) = like hair, hairy, fine as a hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophryoglenidæ. An ovate furrow leading to the mouth, with a vibratile flap on its inner wall. Common in putrid infusions

trĭch-ŏ-dĕc'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr δηκτης (*dēktēs*) = a biter; δάκνω (*daknō*) = to bite.]

Entom.: A genus of Mallophaga, family Philopteridæ. Known species ten, parasitic upon the dog, the fox, the cat, the weasel, the ox, the sheep, deer, and the horse. *Trichodectes latus* is common on puppies.

trĭch-ŏ-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichodermaceæ (q.v.). Peridium roundish, composed of interwoven, ramified, septate filaments; spores minute, conglobated, then heaped together. *T. viride* grows on fallen trees.

***trĭch-ŏ-dĕr-mā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichoderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe formerly placed in Gastromycetes, now merged in Mucorini (q.v.).

trĭ-chō'-dēş, *s.* [Trichoda.]

Entom.: A genus of Tillidæ. *Trichodes apiarius* (= (*Clerus apiarius*) is a great foe of hive bees. It occurs in Britain.

trĭch-ŏ-dĕş'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Cynoglosseæ. Corolla sub-rotate, with the throat naked; anthers exserted, with pointed awns made to adhere together by means of hairs. Plants from India, Egypt, and South Africa. An infusion of the leaves of *Trichodesma indicum* is given in snake-bites, and is considered a diuretic, a blood purifier, and a cooling medicine. This and *T. zeylanicum* are used externally as emollient poultices. The leaves of *T. africanum*, which grows in the Punjaub and Scinde, as well as in Africa, are diuretic.

trĭch-ŏ-dĕş'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. δέσμιον (*desmion*) = a bond.]

Bot.: Sea-dust, a genus of Oscillatoridæ. Microscopic algæ, the short threads of which are collected in little fascicles which float and form a scum upon the surface of the sea. Ehrenberg and Dupont found that they produced the red colour over large tracts in the Red Sea. Darwin and Hinds found them in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and they have also been observed in the Chinese Sea. Ehrenberg recognizes two species, *Trichodesmium ehrenbergii* and *T. hindsii*. Both, when young, are blood-red, though the first becomes green when old. Notwithstanding this, they may not be specifically distinct.

trĭch-ŏ-dī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Urceolariidæ, with five species from salt and fresh water; all parasitic. Animalcules free-swimming, elastic, changeable in shape; oral aperture terminal, posterior extremity discoidal, but ciliated; contractile vesicle spherical, near termination of pharynx.

trĭch-ŏ-dī'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Mod. Lat. *diodon* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the erectile spines on the body reduced to delicate hairs.

trĭ-chō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Trichoda.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Agrostis, having the upper empty glume smaller than the lower one, and the palea minute or wanting. There are two British species, *Agrostis canina* and *A. setacea.*

trĭch'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy: A genus of Trachinina, with one species from Kamtchatka.

trĭch-ŏ-găs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labyrinthici, from the rivers of Bengal. It differs from Osphromenus (q.v.) in having the ventral fins reduced to a single filament.

trĭch-ŏ-găs'-trēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetes. The leathery peridium breaks when mature, emitting a pulverulent mass of spores and filaments, without a central column. It contains the Puff-balls and one or two species of esculent fungi.

trĭch-ŏg'-ĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Promoting the growth of hair.

trĭch-ŏ-glŏs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichogloss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In Reichenow's classification, a family of Psittaci (q.v.). Wallace also considers the group to form a family, and makes it consist of six genera, with fifty species. These birds are exclusively confined to the Australian region.

trĭch-ŏ-glŏs-sī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichogloss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Brush-tongued Parrots; a subfamily of Psittacidæ (q.v.). This group differs greatly in its extent in various classifications. [Nestoridæ.]

Their plumage is very beautifully coloured, and they are mostly found in Australia and the Moluccas, some few species extending through the islands of the Pacific.

trĭch-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Trichoglossidæ or Trichoglossinæ, with twenty-nine species, ranging over the whole of the Austro-Malay and Australian sub-regions, and to the Society Islands. They have an extensile brush-tipped tongue, adapted to extract the nectar and pollen from flowers.

trĭch'-ō-gĭne, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: A hair-like cell, to which the antherozoöids in the Rose-spored Algals attach themselves and transfer their contents.

trĭch-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *trichology(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to trichology (q.v.).

"There is, it appears, a British *Trichological* Association, whose president delivered the address; and there is going to be, if it can be got up, a hospital for the treatment of hair diseases."—*Daily News*, Oct. 23, 1887.

trĭ-chŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *trichology(y); -ist.*] One who makes a scientific study of hair.

"Yesterday evening, at the St. James's Restaurant, the *Trichologists* met for the second time in Council. It is necessary to explain that these gentlemen are not interested in discovering a remedy for trichinosis in pigs, but for baldness in human kind."—*Echo*, Oct. 28, 1887.

trĭ-chŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of human hair, with a view to the prevention of baldness.

"A lecture was delivered last night in St. James's Hall on the striking subject of *Trichology* and Baldness."—*Daily News*, Oct. 23, 1887.

trĭch-ō-lō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. λῶμα (*lōma*) = the hem, fringe, or border of a robe.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Agaricus. Spores white; the point of attachment of the gills to the stem sinuated. *Tricholoma gambosus* (= *Agaricus gambosus*) is the St. George's Agaric, and one of the best among the edible species.

trĭ-chō'-mą, *s.* [Trichome.]

trĭ-chŏm'-ą-nēș, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. μανός = few, scanty.]

Botany:

1. Bristle-fern; a genus of Hymenophylleæ. Sori marginal, axile, or terminal; capsules upon an elongated receptacle within a cylindrical or sub-urceolate one-leaved involucre of the same texture as the frond, and opening above; veins forked. Known species, seventy-eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Trichomanes radicans*, the Rooting Bristle-fern, is British. The rootstock is creeping; the frond, which is from five to twelve inches long, is twice or thrice pinnatifid. Found in Wales and in Ireland, near Killarney and Wicklow, but is rare.

2. A common name for *Asplenium trichomanes.*

trĭch-ō-măn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichoman(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniacæ.

trĭch-ō-mą-nī'-tēș, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trichoman(es)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns, apparently akin to Trichomanes. From the Devonian of Britain and North America.

trĭ-chŏm'-ą-tōse, *a.* [Trichoma.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma. (Said of hair.)

trĭch'-ōme, trĭ-chō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. τριχώμα (*trichōma*) = a growth of hair.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The filamentous thallus of Algals like Conferva.

(2) (*Pl.*): Hairs on roots, underground stems, the bases of leaf-stalks, &c.

2. *Pathol.:* Plica Polonica (q.v.).

trĭch-ō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Trimastigidæ (q.v.). Endoparasitic animalcules, free-swimming, soft and plastic, ovate or subfusiform, bearing at the anterior extremity two long sub-equal flagella, a supplementary flagellum depending from the posterior extremity. There are three species: *Trichomonas batrachorum*, from the intestinal canal of the common frog and toad; *T. limacis*, from the intestinal canal of *Limax agrestis*, the Gray Slug; and *T. vaginalis*, discovered by Lejardin in human vaginal mucus.

trĭch-ō-mўc'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. μυκτήρ (*muktēr*) = the nose.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, sub-family Opisthopteræ. They are small South American fishes, and many of the species are found at altitudes up to 14,000 feet above the sea-level.

trĭch-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. νημα (*nēma*) = thread, yarn.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Iridaceæ. Leaves radical, slender; perianth, single, petaloid, deeply cleft into six segments, the tube shorter than the limb. Stamens three, filaments hairy; stigmas three, slender, bipartite; capsule ovoid, three-lobed; seeds globose. Known species, twenty-one, chiefly from Southern Europe. One, *Trichonema Columnæ*, a small bulbous plant, with a single-flowered scape of pale bluish-purple and yellow flowers, is a native of Dawlish, Guernsey, and Jersey. *Trichonema edule* is eaten by the natives of Socotra.

2. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Trichonemidæ (q.v.). Animalcules more or less ovate, elastic, and changeable in form; oral aperture distinct, at the base of the flagellum. There is one species, *Trichonema hirsuta*, from fresh water.

trĭch-ō-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichonem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum, the remainder of the cuticular surface more or less completely clothed with cilia. There are two genera, Trichonema and Mitophora.

trĭch-ō-nō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Blenniiformes. They are small carnivorous fishes, of which only two species are known, each constituting a genus; *Trichonotus setigerus*, from the Indian Ocean, having some of the anterior dorsal rays prolonged into filaments, and *Hemerocœtes acanthorhynchus*, from New Zealand, sometimes found far out at sea on the surface.

trĭch-ō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.] [Trichonotidæ.]

trĭch-ō-nўm'-phą, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Lat. *nympha* = a pupa, a chrysalis.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Trichonymphidæ (q.v.). Animalcules exceedingly flexible and elastic, often convolute, mostly separable into two distinct regions, consisting of a smaller ovate head-like portion and a larger more or less inflated body. There is one species, *Trichonympha agilis*, endoparasitic within the intestines of white ants.

trĭch-ō-nўm'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichonymph(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera: Trichonympha, Pyrsonema, and Dinenympha. Animalcules freely motile, but rarely swimming, their movements being confined to twisting and writhing motions; cuticular surface ciliate, accompanied, apparently, in some instances, by an undulating membrane. Occurring as endoparasites in certain neuropterous insects.

trĭ-chŏph'-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

trĭch ŏph'-rў-ą, *s.* [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Suctorial Tentaculifera. Animalcules without a lorica, ovate or elongate, temporarily affixed in a sessile manner to various objects without the medium of a pedicle; tentacles suctorial, variously distributed. There are two species: *Trichophrya epistylidis*, living on freshwater plants, and *T. digitata*, parasitic on freshwater Entomostraca.

trĭ-chŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Caddis-flies; a group or sub-order of Neuroptera, with close affinity to the Lepidoptera, through some of the lower forms of that order. They are grouped in two divisions: (1) Inæquipalpia, with three families, Phryganeidæ, Limnophilidæ, and Sericostomidæ; (2) Æquipalpia, with four families, Leptoceridæ, Hydropsychidæ, Rhyacophilidæ, and Hydrophilidæ. They are for the most part moth-like insects, having a smallish head, with the mouth downwards, and usually three ocelli at the vertex; antennæ bristle-shaped, generally long, the first joint thicker than the rest, and more or less hemispherical; hind wings wider, shorter, and more rounded than the anterior, neuration comparatively simple, surface of wings generally clothed with hairs, which sometimes simulate scales. In the males of a few species the hinder wings are rudimentary, and in one genus, Enoicyla, the females are almost destitute of wings. Coxæ large and conical, meeting in the middle line of the body; tibiæ spurred at the apex, and generally also in the middle. The larvæ have well-developed thoracic legs and anal hooks, but no pro-legs; they live in tubes composed of various materials by different species; the pupa lies free in the case, or sometimes in a special cocoon, and is only active just before its metamorphosis.

trĭ-chŏp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Trichoptera.] One of the Trichoptera; a caddis-fly.

trĭ-chŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Trichoptera.] Of or pertaining to the Trichoptera (q.v.).

trĭ-chŏp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichopteryx*, genit. *trichopteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga, with ten genera. Oblong or oval beetles, pubescent or polished; antennæ with eleven joints, the last three constituting a club; tarsi three-jointed; elytra sometimes short; wings feather-shaped, sometimes rudimentary or absent.

trĭ-chŏp'-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical family of Trichopterygidæ, with twenty-seven or more British species. The minutest of all known beetles, some of them only a fifteenth of an inch in length. They are found in decaying vegetable matter, the litter of old haystacks, under manure heaps, &c.

trĭch-ō-pўr'-ĭte (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Eng. *pyrite.*]

Min.: The same as Millerite (q.v.).

trī'-chord, *s. & a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: An instrument with three strings or chords.

B. *As adj.:* Having or characterized by three strings or chords.

trichord-pianoforte, *s.* A pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass.

trĭch-ō-săn'-thēș, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. Named from the beautifully-fringed flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitæ. Trailing or climbing plants, with twice- or thrice-cleft tendrils; cordate, entire, or three to five-lobed leaves, and monœcious flowers, the males in racemes, the females generally solitary. The fruit is either very long or roundish. *Trichosanthes colubrina*, the Serpent Cucumber, or the Viper Gourd, from Central America, has fruit six or more feet long, when half ripe streaked with green, when fully ripe orange yellow. *T. anguina*, a native of India or the Indian Archipelago, resembles it, but the fruits are only about three feet long. It is cultivated in the East for the fruit, which is cooked and eaten in curry; its seeds are considered a cooling medicine. Most of the other species have short fruits. Those of *T. cucumerina*, wild in India, are oblong and only two or three inches long by one to one and a half in diameter. The unripe fruit is very bitter, but is eaten by the Hindoos in their curries. It is used medicinally as a laxative, its seeds as antifebrile and anthelmintic, and the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic. The fruit of *T. divica* is eaten in India. It is also used medicinally. The large tubers of *T. cordata* are considered in India tonic, and the root and stem of *T. palmata* are used in diseases of cattle, as inflammation of the lungs, &c.

trĭ-chō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τρίχωσις* (*trichōsis*) = a making or being hairy.]

Pathol.: A name given by Sir Erasmus Wilson to *Tinea tonsurans.*

trĭch-ŏs'-tō mą, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Trichoptera. Maxillary palpi three-jointed in the male, the terminal joint stout and more densely clothed with hair at the apex than at the base.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Timeliidæ, from the Malay Peninsula and Africa.

trĭch-ŏ-stō'-mĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichostomum*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Mosses. Peristome with thirty filiform teeth, often arranged in pairs, and sometimes twisted. Found in Europe, often in high latitudes.

trĭch-ŏs'-tō-mŭm, *s.* [Trichostoma.]

Bot.: A typical genus of Trichostomei. Teeth straight. Known species nine. They grow on the ground and on stones.

trĭch-ŏ-thăl'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber.]

Bot.: A section of the genus Potentilla. Shrubby species. Petals five, orbicular, yellow; achenes many, hairy, on a very hispid receptacle. One European species, *Potentilla fruticosa.*

trĭ-chŏt'-ŏ-mўs, *a.* [Trichotomy.]

Bot.: Having the divisions always in threes.

trĭ-chŏt'-ŏ-mў, *s.* [Gr. *τρίχα* (*tricha*) = threefold, and *τομή* (*tomé*) = a cutting.] Division into three parts.

"Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves."—*Watts.*

trĭch-ŏt'-rō-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *τρόπις* (*tropis*) = a ship's keel.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with fourteen recent species, widely distributed in Arctic and boreal seas. Shell thin, umbilicated, spirally furrowed; the ridges with epidermal fringes; columella obliquely truncated; operculum lamellar; animal with short, broad head, tentacles distant, eyes in the middle; proboscis long, retractile. One fossil species, from the Miocene of Britain.

trī'-chrō-ĭzm, *s.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* (*treis*) = three, and *χρώα* (*chrōa*) = colour.]

Crystallog.: The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colours in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light.

trĭch'-ўs, *s.* [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*) = a swine.]

Zool.: A genus of Hystricinæ, with one species, *Trichys lipura*, from Borneo. It resembles Atherura externally, but differs in many cranial characters.

trĭck, * **trĭcke,** *s. & a.* [Dut. *trek* = a trick, a pulling, a tug, from the same root as *treachery* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *streek* = a trick, a prank; Ger. *streich* = a stroke, a trick.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artifice, a stratagem, an artful device; especially a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; an underhand scheme to deceive or impose on others.

"Some *tricks*, some quillets, how to cheat the devil."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

2. A knack, an art; a dexterous contrivance or artifice.

"Knows the *trick* to make my lady laugh."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. A sleight of hand; the legerdemain of a juggler. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.)

4. A particular habit, custom, characteristic practice or manner.

"Her infant babe
Had from its mother caught the *trick* of grief,
And sighed among its playthings."
Wordsworth: Excursion, i.

5. A personal peculiarity or characteristic; a trait of character; a touch, a dash.

"He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

6. Anything done not deliberately, but out of passion or caprice; a vicious or foolish action or practice.

"It was a mad fantastical *trick* of him"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

7. Anything mischievously and roguishly done to cross and disappoint another.

"I remember the *trick* you served me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

8. A prank, a frolic, a joke. (Generally in the plural.)

"At Southwark, therefore, as his *tricks* he showed,
To please our masters, and his friends the crowd."
Prior: Merry Andrew.

9. A feat of skill.

"This is like Merry Andrew on the low rope, copying lubberly the same *tricks* which his master is so dexterously performing on the high."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

* **10.** A toy, a trifle, a plaything.

"A knack, a toy, a *trick.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

* **11.** A knick-knack, a trifle; any little ornamental article.

"But it stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks.*"—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1.

* **12.** A stain, a slur.

"If her conduct has put a *trick* upon her virtue."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

"If you score birds to-morrow as fast as you've made *tricks* to-night, I'm thinking our bag will be a pretty considerable one!"—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. *Naut.:* A spell, a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the wheel.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Neat, trim.

"A *trick* and bonny lass
As in a summer day a man might see."
Sidney: Arcadia, iii.

(1) *The whole box of tricks:* The whole arrangement; the complete thing.

(2) *To know a trick worth two of that:* To know of some better expedient; a phrase used when one declines to do what is proposed or spoken of.

"Soft; I *know a trick worth two of that.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **trick-madam,** *s.* [Trip-madam.]

* **trick-track,** * **tric-track,** *s.* A game at tables; a game of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. Also called Tick-tack.

trĭck, *v.t. & i.* [Trick, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cheat, to deceive, to impose on, to defraud.

2. To dress out; to deck; to adorn fantastically; to set off. (Often followed by *off*, *out*, or *up.*)

"It is much easier to oppose it as it stands *tricked up* in that scholastic form, than as it stands in Scripture."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 53.

3. To draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic arms; to blazon.

"They forget they are in the statute, the rascals; they are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To live by trickery, deception, or fraud.

trĭck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *trick*, v.; *-er.*] One who tricks; a cheat, a trickster.

* **trĭck'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Trigger.] A trigger.

"So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 528.

trĭck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ery.*] The practice of tricks or cheating devices; imposture, fraud, cheating.

"As little *trickery* on the part of returning officers."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

trĭck'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tricky*; *-ly.*] In a tricky manner.

trĭck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tricky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tricky; trickery.

"*Trickiness* of this sort is not art."—*Standard*, Nov. 21, 1885.

* **trĭck'-ĭng,** *a. & s.* [Trick, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Full of tricks; deceitful, cheating, tricky.

"We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Trickery, tricks, deceit.

2. Dress, ornament.

"Go, get us properties,
And *tricking* for our fairies."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

trĭck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ish.*] Full of or given to tricks; given to deception or cheating; tricky, knavish.

"All he says is in so loose and slippery and *trickish* a way of reasoning."—*Atterbury: To Pope*, March 26, 1721.

trĭck'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trickish*; *-ly.*] In a trickish or tricky manner; artfully, knavishly.

trĭck'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trickish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tricky; trickiness; knavishness.

"Branded the whole tribe with charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*, approaching to the imputation of arrant knavery."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 24.

trĭc'-kle, *v.i.* [For *strickle*, a frequent. of Mid. Eng. *strike* = to flow, from A.S. *strican* = to strike (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. To flow in a small gentle stream; to flow or run down in drops.

"Here, however, we found fresh water, which *trickled* down from the top of the rocks."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* 2. To flow gently and slowly.

"How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!"
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 201.

trĭc'-kle, *s.* [Trickle, *v.*] A small, gentle stream; a streamlet.

* **trĭc'-kle-nĕss,** * **tric-kel-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *trickle*; *-ness.*] A state of trickling or passing away; transitoriness.

"To mind thy flight, and this life's *trickelnesse.*"
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 45.

trĭck'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *trick(le)*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little stream; a streamlet.

"For all their losing themselves and hiding, and intermitting, their presence is distinctly felt on a Yorkshire moor; one sees the places they have been in yesterday, the wells where they will flow after the next shower, and a *tricklet* here at the bottom of a crag, or a tinkle there from the top of it."—*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

* **trĭck'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ment.*] Decoration, especially an heraldic decoration.

"No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse." *Beaum. & Flet.: Maid Lover*, i.

trĭck'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tricksy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tricksy or tricky; trickiness.

"There was none of the latent fun and *tricksiness.*"
—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. vii.

* **trĭck'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-some.*] Full of tricks; tricky.

"I have been a *tricksome*, shifty vagrant."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. x., ch. v.

trĭck'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ster.*] One who practises or is given to tricks or trickery; a knave, a cheat.

"Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a piece entitled The Assembly Man."—*Robinson: Translation of Claude*, ii. 99.

* **trĭck'-stĕr,** *v.i.* [Trickster, *s.*] To play tricks with or in collusion with.

"I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tressilian."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xxxvi.

trĭck'-sў, * **trĭck'-sĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *tricks*; *-y.*]

1. Full of tricks and devices; very artful; tricky.

"All this service have I done since I went.
My *tricksy* spirit." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. Dainty, neat; elegantly quaint.

"There was a *tricksie* girle, I wot."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxi.

trĭck'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-y.*]

1. Given to tricks; practising tricks; trickish, knavish, shifty; not to be depended on. (Said of persons.)

2. Shifty; not to be depended on. (Said of things.)

"The wind was as *tricky* as ever, while at one time rain fell heavily."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

3. Given to playing mischievous pranks; mischievously playful.

trī'-clăs-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a cleavage, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *triklasit.*]

Min.: A name given to a fahlunite, from Fahlun, Sweden, because of its three cleavages; but these belonged to the dichroite from which it was derived, and is not therefore a specific character.

trī-clĭn'-ąte, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend.]

Crystall.: The same as Triclinic (q.v.).

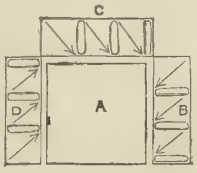
trī-clĭn′-ĭ-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *triclinium*, from *triclinium* (q.v.).] Pertaining to a triclinium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

trī-clĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to slope, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to one of the six systems of crystallography, in which the three crystallographic axes are unequal, and inclined at angles which are not right angles, so that the forms are oblique in every direction, and have no plane of symmetry.

trī-clĭn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τρικλίνιον (*triklinion*), from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and κλινω (*klinō*) = to recline.]

Rom. Antiq.: In early times, the whole family sat together in the Atrium, or public room; but when mansions were built upon a large scale, one or more spacious banqueting halls commonly formed part of the plan, such apartments being classed under the general title of Triclinia. The word Triclinium, however, in its strict signification, denotes not the apartment, but a set of low divans or couches grouped round a table; these couches, according to the usual arrangement, being three in number, and arranged round three sides of the table, the fourth side being left open for the ingress and egress of the attendants, to set down and remove the dishes. Each couch was calculated to hold three persons, although four might be squeezed in. Men always reclined at table, resting on the left elbow, their bodies slightly elevated by cushions, and their limbs stretched out at full length.



PLAN OF TRICLINIUM.

A. Table; B, C, D. Couches. Of these, A was reckoned the first, or highest; C, the second; and D, the third. At each couch the middle place was considered the most honourable.

TRICLINIUM (WITH GUESTS AT TABLE).

trī-clĭn-ō-hē′-drĭc, *a.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three; κλίνω (*klinō*) = to incline, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base.]

Crystall.: The same as TRICLINIC (q.v.).

* **trī-cŏc′-çæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: The forty-seventh order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Gambogia, Euphorbia, Cliffortia, Sterculia, &c.

trī-cŏc′-coŭs, *a.* [TRICOCCÆ.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Consisting of three cocci. [COCCUS, 2.]

trī-cŏc′-ŭs, *s.* [TRICOCCÆ.]

Bot.: A fruit consisting of three cocci, or elastically dehiscing shells.

trī′-cō-lōr, trī′-cō-lōur, *s. & a.* [Fr. *tricolore* (for *drapeau tricolore*) = the three-colored (flag), from Lat. *tri-* = three, and *colorem*, accus. of *color* = color.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lan.:* A flag or banner having three colors; specif., a flag having three colors arranged in equal stripes or masses. The present European tricolor ensigns are, for—Belgium, black, yellow, red, divided vertically; France, blue, white, red, divided vertically; Holland, red, white, blue, divided horizontally; Italy, green, white, red, divided vertically. During the revolution of 1789 in France, the revolutionists adopted as their colors the three colors of the city of Paris for their symbol. The three colors were first devised by Mary Stuart, wife of Francis II. The white represented the royal house of France; the blue, Scotland; and the red, Switzerland, in compliment to the Swiss guards, whose livery it was.

> "If ever breath of British gale
> Shall fan the *tricolour*."
> *Scott: Song of Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons.*

2. *Bot.: Amaranthus tricolor*, a species from China, with bright foliage, but insignificant flowers.

B. *As adj.:* Having three colors; tricolored.

trī′-cō-lō red, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *colored* (q.v.).] Having three colors.

trī-cŏn′-dў-lą, *s.* [Gr. τρικόνδυλος (*trikondulos*) = with three knuckles or joints: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. κόνδυλος (*kondulos*).] [CONDYLE.]

Entom.: A genus of Cicindelidæ, with very prominent eyes. From Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago.

trī-cō′-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: The name proposed for "a small zoophagous mammal, whose generic distinction is shown by the shape of the crowns of the molar teeth of the lower jaw, which consist of three nearly equal cones on the same longitudinal row, the middle one being very little larger than the front and hind cone." (*Owen.*) The animal was marsupial, and the remains are from the Purbeck dirt-bed.

trī-cō′-nō-dŏnt, *a.* [TRICONODON.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus Triconodon (q.v.); having molar teeth with three cones.

> "The fourth premolar of Triacanthodon approaches the *triconodont*, or true molar type."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1881, p. 378.

* **trī′-corn,** *a.* [Lat. *tricornis*, from *tri-* = three, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Anat.: Having three horns or horn-like prominences. (Said of the lateral venticles of the brain.)

* **trī-cor-nĭg′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tricorniger*, from *tri-* = three; *cornu* = a horn, and *gero* = to carry.] Having three horns.

trī-cor′-pōr-ąl, trī-cor′-pōr-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *tricorpor*, from *tri-* = three, and *corpus*, genit. *corporis* = a body.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having three bodies.

2. *Her.:* A term applied when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the escutcheon, and meeting, conjoined to one head in the centre point.

TRICORPORAL.

trī-cŏs′-tate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *costatus* = having ribs; *costa* = a rib.]

Bot.: Having three ribs; three-ribbed.

trī-crŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. κρότος (*krotos*) = a sound produced by striking.]

Physiol. (*Of a pulse*): Forming in its movements a figure having one primary and two secondary crests, three in all. (*Foster.*)

trī-cŭs′-pĭd, *a.* [Lat. *tricuspis*: pref. *tri-* = three, and *cuspis*, genit. *cuspidis* = a point.] Having three cusps or points.

tricuspid-murmur, *s.*

Physiol. & Pathol.: A murmur sometimes heard in tricuspid valvular disease.

tricuspid-valve, *s.*

Anat.: The valve guarding the right auriculo-ventricular opening of the right ventricle of the heart. It consists of three triangular segments or flaps.

tricuspid valvular disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A morbid state of the tricuspid valve leading to regurgitation of the right auriculo-ventricular aperture. It is rare.

trī-cŭs′-pĭ-date, *a.* [TRICUSPID.]

Bot.: Having three points.

trī′-çў-cle, *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, a wheel.] A three-wheeled machine for travelling on the road. It is an improvement on the old velocipede, and was introduced in its present form about 1878. The earliest patterns were rear-steering [STEERING, 2], but were soon superseded by front-steering machines, the latter being steadier, and having better hill-climbing qualities. Tricycles were first worked by levers carrying pedals, which were connected by chains to a cranked axle. This form of machine was very powerful, but tiring to the knees, and speedily gave way to the rotary action, which consists of a cranked axle, the pedals being fastened on it. This axle has also a toothed wheel, sometimes placed in the centre and then called central-geared, sometimes at the end, this wheel in most machines catches in each link of a chain, and the chain runs over a corresponding toothed wheel fixed on the axle of the driving wheel. The various types are now merged chiefly into one with the steering-wheel in front, steered direct by its fork; but some are made with two steering-wheels abreast in front, driven by a single wheel behind.

trī′-çў-cle, *v.i.* [TRICYCLE, *s.*] To ride or travel on a tricycle.

trī′-çў-clĭst, *s.* [Eng. *tricycl(e)*; *-ist.*] One who rides on a tricycle.

> "The last protégé of the British Crown—the Khedive Tewfik—is, we may add, a *tricyclist* also."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

trī-dăc′-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τρίδακνα (*tridakna*), from τρίδακνος (*tridaknos*) = eaten at three bites, used of large oysters; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. δάκνω (*daknō*) = to bite.]

1. *Zool.:* Giant-clam; the sole-genus of the family Tridacnidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from the Indian Ocean, China Seas, and the Pacific. Shell massive, extremely hard, calcified until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated; trigonal, ornamented with radiating ribs and imbricating foliations, margins deeply indented; byssal sinus in each valve, large, close to the umbo in front; hinge teeth 1-1. This genus attains a greater size than any other bivalve. *Tridacna gigas*, from the Indian Ocean, the shell of which often weighs 500 lbs., contains an animal weighing about twenty pounds, which, according to Captain Cook, is very good eating. Darwin (*Journal*, p. 460) says of this species: "We stayed a long time in the lagoon, examining . . . the gigantic clam-shells, into which if a man were to put his hand, he would not as long as the animal lived be able to withdraw it." The Paphian Venus, springing from the sea, is usually represented as issuing from the opening valves of a Tridacna. The natives of the Eastern Archipelago often use the valves as bathing-tubs; in London they may occasionally be seen in fishmongers' windows, and two, measuring about two feet across, are used as holy-water stoups in the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris.

2. *Palæont.:* A few species from the later Tertiaries of Poland.

trī-dăc′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tridacn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, group Integro-pallialia (q.v.). Shell regular, equivalve, truncated in front; ligament external; sometimes the animal is attached by a byssus, at others it is free. One genus Tridacna (q.v.) with a sub-genus Hippopus (q.v.).

trī-dăc′-tўl, trī-dăc′-tўle, trī-dăc′-tўl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having three toes or fingers; three-fingered, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.

trī-dăc′-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [TRIDACTYL.]

Entom.: A genus of Gryllidæ, with no tarsi on the hind legs, but in place of them two or more pointed movable appendages.

trīde, *a.* [Fr. = lively (said of a horse's gait), from Lat. *tritus* = practised, trite (q.v.).]

Hunt.: Short and ready; fleet: as, a *tride* pace.

trī-dē′-çўl, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *decyl.*] A compound containing thirteen atoms of carbon.

tridecyl-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{28}$ = $C_{13}H_{27}H$, Hydride of cocinyl. A hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas

[illegible] petroleum. It boils at 215°, has the odour of turpentine, and burns with a smoky flame.

tri dont, *a. & n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tridentem*, [illegible] and *dens, dentis* = a tooth; Sp. & Ital. *diente*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. [illegible]

II. An instrument of the form of a fork, [illegible]

[illegible]

¶ A kind of sceptre or spear with three barbs pointed prongs, with which Poseidon (Neptune), the god of the sea, is usually represented [illegible]

> Pope, Homer's Iliad, xii. 30.

2. Hence, power, sovereignty, [illegible]

> "And dares usurp the *trident* of the deep."
> *Pitt, Virgil's Æneid.*

II. *Horn. Lobby:* A three-pronged spear formerly used by the retiarius in the gladiatorial combats.

"B. *As adj.* Tridentate.

trident pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Tridentate (q.v.).

tri dĕn tāl, *a.* [Eng. *trident*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a trident; furnished with or bearing a trident; an epithet of Poseidon (Neptune).

tri dĕn tate, tri dĕn tāt ĕd, *a.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *dentate, dentated.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having three teeth or prongs.

¶ *Bot.:* Having a tripointed point with three tridentations, as the leaf of *Potentilla tridentata.*

"**tri dent ed,** *a.* [Lat. *tridens, dentis*, and Eng. *-ed.*] Having three prongs.

> "Neptune
> Held his *tridented* spear upon the south."
> *Quarles, Hist. Samuel*, § a.

"**tri dĕn tif ĕr ous,** *a.* [Lat. *tridentifer*, from *tridens, dentis* = a trident, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing a trident.

Tri dĕn tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Tridentinus* = Trent, a city of the Tyrol, on the Adige.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated Ecumenical Council held there A.D. 1545-1563.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the decrees of the Council of Trent. [A.]

Tridentine creed, *s.*

Church Hist.: The profession of the Tridentine faith, published by Pope Pius IV., in 1564. It originally consisted of the Nicene creed (q.v.), with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, to which is now added a profession of belief in the decrees of the Vatican Council (q.v.).

tri di a pā sŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *diapason* (q.v.).]

[illegible] A triple octave or twenty-second.

tri di mĕn sion al, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and *dimensional* (q.v.).] Having three dimensions.

"**trid ing,** *s.* [Corrupt.]

tri di dĕc a hē dral, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *dodecahedral* (q.v.).]

[illegible] Containing three [illegible] each containing twelve [illegible].

"**trid u an,** *s.* [Lat. *triduanus*, from *triduum* the space of three days: *tri* = three, and *dies* = a day.]

I. Lasting three days.

II. Happening every third day.

trid u ō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *triduum* (q.v.).]

Roman Church: Prayers for the space of three days, followed by Benediction, as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or a means of obtaining some favour from God by means of the intercession of one of his saints.

trid u um, *s.* [Lat.] [Triduo.]

Eccles.:

1. The last three days of Lent.

2. Any three days kept in a special manner, as during a retreat, or as a preparation for a feast.

trid ȳm ite, *s.* [Gr. *τρίδυμος* (*tridumos*) = (*a.*) triple, (*s.*) three individuals born at a birth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tridelinite form of silica, presenting a pseudo-hexagonal aspect through the twinning of three individuals. It occurs in small hexagonal tables, sometimes in groups, in cavities of trachytic rocks. First found at Cerro Gordo, Oriatoval, near Pachuca, Mexico; now known as a frequent constituent of trachytes from many localities.

"**trie,** *v.t.* [Trv.]

tried, *pa. par. & a.* [Try, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Proved; tested and found faithful, upright, or trustworthy: as, a *tried* friend.

tri ĕ der, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Bot.: A body having three sides. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

"**tri ĕd ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *tried*; *-ly.*] By trial, proof, or experience.

> "That thing out to some no news matter vnto you, whyche weare long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe." *Udal: Peter* iv.

"**tri ĕn,** *s.* [Lat. *tres* = three.]

Her.: A term used by some heralds in the phrase a *trien of fish* = three fish.

"**tri ĕn nal,** "**tri en nel,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *triennal*, from Lat. *triennus*, from *tri* = three, and *annus* = a year.]

A. *As adj.:* Lasting three years; occurring every three years; triennial.

B. *As subst.:* An arrangement for saying mass for a departed soul during a period of three years.

> "As to healen vpon *triennels*, triwelche me thynketh
> Ys nat so arkes for the soule, certyn as ye Dowel."
> *Piers Plowman*, B. viii. 179.

tri ĕn ni al, "tri ĕn ni all, *a.* [Lat. *triennium* = a period of three years, from *tri* = three, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Lasting or continuing for the period of three years. (Used in this sense also in Botany.)

2. Happening every three years. Triennial elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695, but were superseded by septennial parliamentsin 1 [illegible]

> "A bill [illegible] was sent up to the Lords for a *triennial* parliament." *Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 209.

triennial prescription, *s.*

Scots Law: A limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), debts due to lawyers, doctors, &c.

tri ĕn ni al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *triennial*, *-ly.*] Once in three years.

trī ĕus, *s.* [Lat.—the third part of an as, a third part.]

"1. *Roman Antiq.:* A small copper coin, equal to one-third of an as.

2. *Law:* A third part; dower.

trī ĕn tā lis, *s.* [Lat.—containing a third part; *trieus*, genit. *trientis* = a third part.]

Bot.: Chickweed, Winter-green, a genus of Primulaceæ, or Primulidæ. Slender, low, smooth perennials; rootstock slender, creeping. Leaves elliptical, in a single whorl of five or six; flowers, solitary, white; calyx five to nine partite, the most common division being into seven segments; corolla rotate, with a short tube and as many divisions as the calyx; stamens beardless, five to nine, often seven; [illegible] capsule globose, [illegible] opening by [illegible] valves; seeds few, [illegible], reticulated, rugose, bordering, transverse [illegible] rugose seeded. Known species, six or eight; from Europe, Northern Africa, Temperate Asia, and South America. One, *Trientalis europæa*, four to six inches high, is British, being abundant in part of the Scottish Highlands, and rare in the woods of the north of England, but absent from Ireland. *T. americana*, which may be distinguished from the European species by possessing narrow lanceolate, acuminate (in place of elliptical) leaves, and acuminate petals, is found in mountainous districts in Canada, Virginia, &c.

trī ĕr, "**try er,** *s.* [Eng. *try*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who tries, examines, or tests in any way as—

(1) One who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test.

> "The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third." *Boyle.*

(2) One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause.

(3) Specif., in law:

(*a*) A person appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just; a trior (q.v.).

"(*b*) An ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by parliament under the Commonwealth to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.

> "He established, by his own authority, a board of commissioners, called *triers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. That which tries or tests; a test.

> You were used
> To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
> That common chances common men could bear."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

trī ĕr archo, *s.* [Gr. *τριηράρχης*, *τριήραρχος* (*triērarchēs*, *triērarchos*), from *τριήρης* (*triērēs*) = a trireme (q.v.), and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule; Fr. *triérarque*; Lat. *trierarchus.*]

Greek Antiq.: The captain or commander of a trireme; also a commissioner who was obliged to fit out and maintain at his own expense ships built by the State.

> "The *trierarch* struck her on the head with a stick."
> —*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iii.

"**trī ĕr arch ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *τριηραρχία* (*triērarchia*).]

1. The office, post, or duty of a trierarch.

2. Trierarchs collectively.

3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain rich citizens to fit out and maintain at their own expense ships built by the State.

"**trī ĕ tĕr ic al,** *a.* [Lat. *trietericus*, from Gr. *τριετηρικός* (*triētērikos*), from *τριετηρίς* (*triētēris*) = a triennial festival: *τρι-* (*tri-*) = three, and *ἔτος* (*etos*) = a year.] Triennial; happening or kept once in three years.

> "The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 107.

"**trī ĕ tĕr ics,** "**tri e ter ickes,** *s. pl.* [Trieterical.] Festivals or games celebrated every three years.

> "The Theban wives at Delphos solemnize
> Their *trieterickes*." *May: Lucan; Pharsalia*, v.

trī ē thȳl glȳç ĕr in, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and *glycerin.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_5)'''\\(C_2H_5)_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$, Triethylin.

A liquid possessing a pleasant ethereal odour, obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of acrolein, alcohol, and acetic acid. It is miscible with water, has a sp. gr. ·8955 at 15°, and boils at 186°.

trī ē thȳl in, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and suff. *-in.*] [Triethylglycerin.]

trī fā cī al (cī as shī), *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *facial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the face and in three divisions.

trifacial nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of nerves, which arise at the junction of the medullary processes of the cerebellum to enter the *dura mater* near the point of the petrous processes of the temporal bones. There they leave the skull in three great branches (whence their name)—the first, highest, or ophthalmic trunk to enter the orbit, the second or upper maxillary nerve to the face below the orbit; and the third, or lower maxillary nerve, to be distributed to the external ear, the tongue, the lower teeth, and the muscles of mastication. Called also Trigemini or Trigeminal nerves.

trī fāl low, *v.t.* [Trifallow.] To plough, as land, a third time before sowing.

> "The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last ploughing before they sow their wheat."—*Mortimer.*

"**trī fār i oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *trifarius* = threefold: *tri-* = three, and suff. *-farius.*] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

trīf fō lȳ, *s.* [Triffoly.]

trī′-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *trifidus*, from *tri-* = three, and *findo*, pa. t. *fidi* = to cleave, to divide.]

Bot.: Split half-way down into three parts.

*** trī fis tu lar′ ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *fistula* = a pipe.] Having three pipes.

"Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or ermony we have beheld. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

trī′ fle, ***tro fle,** ***tro fello** ***tro fle,** ***tru fle,** ***truy fle,** ***try fle,** ***try fule,** *s.* [O. Fr. *troffle, truffle* = mockery, raillery, dimin. from *troffle* = a jest, raillery. *Trifle* and *truffle* are doublets.]

1. A thing of no moment or value; a matter or thing of little or no importance; a paltry toy, bauble, or the like; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like.

"*Trifles* magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A dish or fancy confection made of sponge cake or crisp pastry soaked in sherry, over which a layer of custard and cream is placed, the whole being covered by a delicate white froth, prepared by whisking up white of egg, cream, and sugar.

trī′ fle (1), ***trī fol yn,** ***tru flen,** ***try foll,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Trifle, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusement or levity. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

B. *Transitive:*

***1.** To befool; to play or trifle with.

"How dothe oure byschop *trufle* and mocke us."—*Barnes's Treasurer Cronicle*, i. 200.

***2.** To make a trifle of; to make trivial or of no importance. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.)

3. To waste in trifling; to waste to no purpose; to spend in trifles; to trifter. (Followed by *away*.)

"Such men . . . having *trifled away* youth, are reduced to the necessity of *trifling away* age."—*Bolingbroke: Retirement & Study.*

¶ *To trifle with:* To treat as a trifle, or as of no importance, consideration, or moment; to treat without respect or consideration; to play the fool with; to mock.

trī′ fle (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *trifelian*, from Lat. *tribulo.*] To pound, to bruise. (*Prov.*)

trī′ flẽr, *s.* [Eng. *trifle*; *-er.*] One who trifles; one who acts with levity.

"Improve the remnant of his wasted span,
And, having lived a *trifler*, die a man."
Cowper: Retirement, 14.

trī′ flĭng, ***try fling,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Trifle, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting or talking with levity or without seriousness; frivolous.

"And still thy *trifling* heart is glad
To join the vain, and court the proud."
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

2. Being of little or no value, importance, or moment; trivial, insignificant, petty, unimportant, worthless, frivolous.

"Blind was he born, and his misguided eyes
Grown dim in *trifling* study, blind he dies."
Cowper: Charity, 358.

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who trifles; an acting or talking without seriousness.

"Using therein nothing but *triflings* and delaies."—*Holinshed: Chron. Ireland* (an. 1519).

¶ *Trifling* and *trivial* differ only in degree, the latter denoting a still lower degree of value than the former. What is *trifling* or *trivial* does not require any consideration, and may be easily passed over as forgotten. *Trifling* objections can never weigh against solid reason; *trivial* remarks only expose the shallowness of the remarker. What is *frivolous* is disgraceful for any one to consider. Dress is a *frivolous* occupation when it forms the chief business of a rational being. A *frivolous* objection has no grounds whatever.

trī′ flĭng lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *trifling*; *-ly.*] In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness; with regard to trifles.

"By the labours of commentators, when philosophy became abstruse, or *triflingly* minute."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

trī′ flĭng nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *trifling*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being trifling; levity of manners; frivolity.

2. Smallness of value; insignificance, emptiness, vanity.

"The *triflingness* and patulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles."—*Bp. Parker: Rehearsal Transpros'd*, p. 89.

*** trī flŏr′ al,** *** trī flŏr′ oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.] Having or bearing three flowers; three-flowered.

***trī flūc tu ā′ tion,** *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *fluctuation* (q.v.).] A concurrence of three waves. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii. ch. xvii.)

trī fo li ate, trī fō′ li ā tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *foliatus* = leaved, from *folium* = a leaf.] Having or bearing three leaves; three-leaved. (*Harte: Eulogius.*)

trī fo li ẽ′ æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trifoli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A sub tribe of Loteæ. Stamens diadelphous; legume one-celled; leaves typically with three, more rarely with five leaflets; stems herbaceous, rarely shrubby.

trī fō′ lĭ ō late, *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and **folliolum*, dimin. of *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having three leaflets.

trī fo li ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = trefoil: pref. *tri-*, and *folium* = a leaf, from its three leaflets.]

1. *Bot.:* Trefoil, Clover; the typical genus of Trifolieæ (q.v.). Low herbs, with the leaves, as a rule, digitately trifoliate; flowers capitate, spiked, rarely solitary, with red, purple, white, or yellow flowers; calyx five-toothed, the teeth unequal; wings united by their claws to the obtuse keel, persistent; legume about as long as the calyx, one to four-seeded, indehiscent. Species about 150, chiefly from the northern hemisphere. The clovers particularly abound in Europe, but many species are natives of the United States. The true clovers have herbaceous, not twining stems, roundish heads or oblong spikes of small flowers, the corolla remaining in a withered state till the ripening of the seed. Of all the species the most important to the farmer is the Common Red Clover (*T. pratense*). This is a native of Europe, but is everywhere naturalized in the United States, growing freely in meadows and pastures, and widely cultivated. The White or Dutch Clover (*T. repens*) is found in all parts of North America, and is a common native of most parts of Europe, nearly always springing up when a barren heath is turned up with the spade or plough. The flowers of this species are the particular delight of bees, though all clover flowers are favored by them. The Crimson or Italian Clover (*T. incarnatum*) bears spikes of rich crimson flowers, and is much cultivated in France and Italy as a forage plant, being also grown as a decorative garden annual. Yellow Clover, or Hop Trefoil (*T. agrarium*), is very common in parts of the United States and Europe.

2. *Agric.:* A local agricultural name for *Trifolium incarnatum.* (*Britten & Holland.*) *T. pratense* is largely sown for fodder crops; the cultivated is larger than the wild plant, and succeeds better on heavy than on light soil. *T. medium*, called the Zigzag Clover, from the bends at each joint of its stalk, has also red flowers, but has generally more pointed leaves, while the white spot seen on *T. pratense* is, as a rule, absent; its seeds are not always obtainable. *T. incarnatum*, also wild, was cultivated on the continent before it was sown in Britain. The tubes of *T. pratense* and *T. incarnatum* do not differ very perceptibly in length; but Darwin (*Orig. of Species*, ch. iii., iv.) shows that the proboscis of the hive-bee is too short to sip the honey of the former, while it can obtain that of the latter species, and the Common Red Clover is therefore fertilized by humble-bees alone. Humble-bees in quest of honey are also the great agents in fertilizing other species of clover. The White Clover (*T. repens*) and the Alsike Clover (*T. hybridum*) the latter introduced from the continent, are excellent for pasture; both have white or pinkish flowers. Two Yellow Clovers, *T. procumbens* and *T. filiforme*, are also cultivated on pasture grounds. The growth of clover is greatly promoted by a sprinkling of lime. The seeds of the plants may be sown broadcast from February to May and from August to October. Some are used for their ornamental character as border plants.

*** trīf′ ō lỹ,** *** trīf′ fō lỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *trifolium* = trifolium.] Trefoil.

"She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*."
Ben Jonson: Coronation Entertainment.

trī′ fŏr is, *s.* [Triforium.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub genus of Cerithium, with thirty recent species, ranging from Norway to Australia. Shell sinistral; anterior and posterior canals tubular; the third canal accidentally present, forming part of a varix. Fossil in the Eocene of Britain and France.

trī fŏr′ ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *fores* = doors.]

Arch.: A gallery or arcade in the wall over the pier arches which separate the body from the aisles of a church. The arcade is not in general carried entirely through the wall, but there is commonly a passage-way behind it which is often continued in the thickness of the wall round the entire building; in some cases, however, the arcade is entirely open, as at Lincoln Cathedral. Sometimes the triforium is a complete upper story over the side aisle, having a range of windows in the side wall, as at Ely, Norwich, Gloucester choir, Peterborough, Lincoln choir, Westminister Abbey, &c. In some continental churches of Decorated and later work, the aisle roofs are kept entirely below the level of the triforium, and the back of it is pierced with a series of small windows, corresponding with the ornamental work in the front, thus forming what is sometimes called a transparent triforium. (*Parker.*) The cut shows the triforium in the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.

TRIFORIUM.

*** trī form′,** *a.* [Lat. *triformis*, from *tri-* = three, and *forma* = form.] Having a triple shape or form. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 730.)

*** trī form′ ĭ tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *triform*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being triform.

† trī form′ oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *triform*; *-ous.*] Triform (q.v.).

"The inscription served . . . to show the idea entertained by the pagan Egyptians of a *triformous* deity, 'the father of the world,' who assumed different names according to the triad under which he was represented. —*Wilkinson: Manners of the Egyptians* (ed. Birch), ii. 514.

trī fūr′ cāte, trī fûr′ cāt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *furcate, furcated* (q.v.).] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trifurcated hake, *s.* [Tadpole-hake.]

trĭg (1), *v.t.* [Cf. Dan. *trykke*; Ger. *drücken* = to press.] To fill, to stuff.

"By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits. —*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 105.

trĭg (2), *v.t.* [Trigger.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it; to skid, as a wheel.

trĭg, *s.* [Trig (2), *v.*] A stone, wedge of wood, or the like, placed under a wheel, barrel, &c., to check its rolling; a skid.

trĭg, *a.* & *s.* [Sw. *trygg*; Dan. *tryg* = safe, secure.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** Safe, secure.

2. Neat, spruce, tidy. (*Prov.* & *Scotch.*)

"Fling the earth into the hole, and mak a things *trig* again. —*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

3. Well; in good health; sound. (*Prov.*)

***B.** *As subst.:* A coxcomb.

*** trĭg′ a mist,** *s.* [Eng. *trigam(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who has been married three times.

2. One who has three wives or three husbands at the same time.

trĭg′ a moŭs, *a.* [Trigamy.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of trigamy.

2. *Bot.:* Having three sorts of flowers (male, female, and hermaphrodite) on the same head.

*** trĭg′ a mỹ,** *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

1. The act of marrying or the state of being married three times.

2. The act or state of having three wives or three husbands at the same time. [Bigamy, II.]

trī găs′ trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *gastric* (q.v.).]

Anat. (*Of certain muscles*): Having three bellies or protuberant portions.

trī-ğĕm′-ĭn-ạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trigeminalis,* from Lat. *trigeminus* (q.v.).] (See etym. & compound.)

trigeminal-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The trifacial nerves (q.v.).

***trī-ğĕm′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Trigemini.]

1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.

2. Threefold.

trī-ğĕm′-ĭn-ŭs (pl. **trī-ğĕm′-ĭn-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = three at a birth; pref. *tri-,* and *geminus* = a twin.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): The trigeminal nerves (q.v.).

trī-ğĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-;* Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Containing organic anhydride, aldehyde, and ammonia.

trigenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_7N_3O_2 = (CN)_2O{\cdot}C_2H_3(NH_4)O$. An acid containing the elements of cyanic anhydride and aldehyde ammonia, obtained by passing the vapour of cyanic acid over aldehyde. It crystallizes in small prisms, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. When slightly heated it melts and carbonizes, giving off alkaline vapours having the odour of chinoline.

trĭg′-gĕr, ***trĭck′-ĕr,** *s.* [Dut. *trekker* = a trigger; *trecker* = one who draws or pulls, from *trekken* = to pull, to draw.]

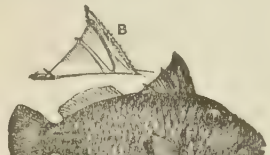
1. *Firearms:* A catch which, being retracted, liberates the hammer of a gun-lock: hence, a lever or catch performing a similar service in a trap or other like mechanism. [Hair-trigger.]

2. *Shipbuild.:* A piece of wood placed under a dog-shore to hold it up until the time for launching. The dog-shore buts against cleats on the bilgeways, and is knocked away when the signal is given for launching.

3. *Vehicles:* A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage in descending a hill.

trigger-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Balistes, from the fact that when the dorsal fin is erected, the first ray, which is very



A. Trigger-fish (*Balistes aculeatus*). B. Details of dorsal fin.

thick and strong, holds its elevated position so firmly that it cannot be pressed down by any degree of force: but if the second ray be depressed, the first immediately falls down like the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.

***trigger-line,** *s.* The line by which the gun-lock of ordnance was operated.

***trī-ğĭn′-tals,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *trigінta* = thirty.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

"Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory."—*Ayliffe.*

trĭg′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τρίγλη (*triglē*) = a mullet.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Cottidæ, with about forty species, from tropical and temperate zones. Head parallelopiped, with the upper surface and sides entirely bony, the enlarged infra-orbital covering the cheek; two dorsal fins; three free pectoral rays, serving as organs of locomotion as well as of touch; teeth villiform. Dr. Günther refers the species to three groups: (1) Trigla, no palatal teeth, scales, except those of lateral line, exceedingly small; (2) Lepidotrigla, no palatal teeth, scales of moderate size; (3) Prionotus, with palatal teeth. They are generally used as food, being caught by the trawling net, or by hook and line. Most of the Gurnards, as the species are generally called, live near the bottom, feeding on molluscs, crustaceans, and small fishes. The Gray Gurnard (*T. gurnardus*) is a common European species, as also *T. pini,* the Red Gurnard, which is much used as food. The Sapphirine Gurnard (*T. hirundo*) is a rare species, its pectoral fins of a beautiful blue color.

2. *Palæont.:* Two or three species are known, from the Tertiary.

trī′-glănş, *s.* [Pref. *tri-,* and *glans* = the nut-like fruit of forest trees, an acorn.]

Bot.: A fruit having three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish Chestnut.

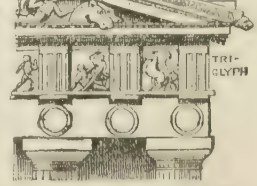
trī-glō′-chĭn, *s.* [Gr. τριγλώχις (*triglōchis*), genit. τριγλώχινος (*triglōchinos*) = three-barbed; pref. *tri-,* and Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*), genit. γλωχίνος (*glōchinos*) = a projecting point. Named from the three projecting carpels.]

Bot.: Arrow-grass; a genus formerly called Juncago, typical of the order Juncaginaceæ. Saline plants; root fibrous, leaves very narrow; flowers in a naked, straight spike or a raceme; perianth of six erect, concave, deciduous leaves; stamens six, anthers nearly sessile, stigmas three to six, sessile, plumose; capsules three to six, one-seeded, united by a longitudinal receptacle; albumen none. Known species about ten, from the temperate regions, Australia being a favorite habitat. Two species are European, *Triglochin palustre,* the Marsh, and *T. maritimum,* the Sea-side Arrow-grass. The first has a three-celled, nearly linear, the latter a five-celled, ovate fruit. The first occurs in marshy meadows, by riversides, and in ditches; the latter in salt marshes.

trĭg′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trig,* a.; *-ly.*] Neatly, sprucely.

trī′-glўph, ***trў′-glўph,** *s.* [Lat. *triglyphus,* from Gr. τρίγλυφος (*triglуphos*) = thrice-cloven . . . a triglyph, from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and γλύφω (*glуphō*) = to carve.]

Arch. (*Pl.*): Ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels cut to a right angle, called glyphs, and separated by their interstices, called femora, from each other, as well as from two other half-channels that are formed at the sides.



Frieze, showing triglyphs.

"The *triglyphs,* which I affirm'd to be charged on the Doric frieze, is a most inseparable ornament of it. . . . By their triangular furrows, or gutters rather, they seem to me as if they were meant to convey the guttæ or drops which hang a little under them."—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

trī-glўph′-ĭc, trī-glўph′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *triglyph; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a triglyph or triglyphs.

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

trĭg′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trig,* a.; *-ness.*] Neatness, spruceness.

trī′-gŏn, *s.* [Fr. *trigone;* Lat. *trigonum,* from Gr. τριγωνον (*trigōnon*) = a triangle, from τρίγωνος (*trigōnos*) = three-cornered, from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

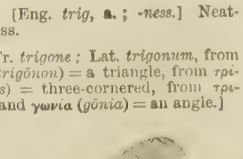
***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A triangle.

"To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie. *Beaumont: Bosworth Field.*

II. *Technically:*

***1.** *Antiquities:*

(1) A kind of triangular harp or lyre.



Love, with trigon.

(2) A game at ball, played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.

2. *Astrology:*

(1) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons, named respectively after the four elements—the watery trigon, including Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the earthly trigon, including Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the airy trigon, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the fiery trigon, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

"The warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation.*

(2) Trine; an aspect of two planets distant 120° from each other.

trĭ-gō′-nạ, *s.* [Trigon.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Social Bees. Small Apidæ forming their nests within hollow trees or the cavities of rocks in America, Sumatra, Java, &c.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.), with twenty-eight recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Senegal, Cape, India, and the west coast of America. Shell trigonal, wedge-shaped, sub-equilateral; ligament short, prominent; hinge-teeth 3-4; pallial sinus rounded, horizontal. Found fossil in the Miocene of Bordeaux.

trĭg′-ôn-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *trigon; -al.*]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Triangular; having three angles or corners.

"A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. —*Woodward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder.

2. *Bot.:* Three-cornered.

trĭ-gō′-nē, *s.* [Trigon.]

Anat.: A smooth, triangular surface in the bladder, immediately behind the urethral opening, at the anterior part of the fundus.

trĭg′-ō-nĕl′-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. τρίγωνος (*trigōnos*) = triangular. So named because the standard is flat and the spreading alæ give the flowers a triangular appearance.]

Bot.: Fenugreek, a genus of Trifoliæ. Leaves trifoliolate; calyx five-toothed, the teeth nearly equal; petals distinct, keel obtuse; flowers in few or many-flowered heads, or in short racemes. Legume straight or slightly curved, two-valved, much longer than the calyx. Known species fifty, all from the eastern hemisphere. One, *Trigonella ornithopodioides,* the Bird's-foot Fenugreek, is British. It has decumbent stems, two to five inches long, obcordate leaflets, toothed at the end, the peduncles bearing about three flowers; the legumes nearly twice the length of the calyx, and containing about eight seeds. Found in dry, sandy pastures, generally near the sea. It flowers in July and August. A decoction of it is used as an emollient, and its flowers are made into poultices for veterinary use. *T. Fœnum græcum,* the Fenugreek, or Fenugræc, is an erect annual, one or two feet high, a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Punjaub. It is cultivated in India and other warm countries, and occasionally in England, where, however, the climate is too variable to render it a profitable crop. In India the seeds are largely used as a condiment and as a substitute for coffee; they also yield a yellow dye. Containing the principle coumarin, which imparts the pleasant sweet smell to hay, they are used to render damaged hay palatable to horses, and are an ingredient in concentrated cattle food.

***trĭg-ō-nĕl-lī′-tēş,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *trigona;* suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: The name given by Parkinson in 1811 to the opercula of certain species of ammonites. These opercula are divided into two symmetrical pieces by a straight median suture, and were mistaken for bivalve shells.

trĭ-gō′-nī-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Trigon.]

1. *Bot.:* The single genus of the order Trigoniaceæ. Tropical American trees with opposite, stipulate leaves, their inflorescence in panicles, irregular flowers, and long, hairy seeds.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* The sole recent genus of Trigoniadæ (q.v.), with three species (or varieties) from Australia. Shell almost entirely nacreous, thick, tuberculated, or ornamented with radiating or concentric ribs;

posterior side angular; ligament small and prominent; hinge-teeth 2–3, diverging. Animal with a long, pointed foot, bent sharply, heel prominent; gills ample, the outer smaller than the inner, united behind the body to each other and to the mantle. The species are very active; one taken alive from the dredge by Mr. Stutchbury, and placed on the gunwale of his boat, leapt overboard, clearing a ledge of four inches. They are probably migratory, as in dredging for them it is very uncertain where they may be obtained, though they abound in some parts of Sydney Harbour. A hundred fossil species are known, widely distributed in space, and ranging in time from the Lias to the Chalk, but almost, if not entirely absent from the Tertiary. The shell is wanting or metamorphic in Limestonestrata.

trigonia-grits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two grits, an upper and a lower, characterized by the presence of species of Trigonia. They constitute part of the Upper Ragstones of the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill and Cleeve Hill, near Cheltenham.

*** trī gō nī ā'-cē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trigoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Von Martius's name for an order which he separates from Polygalaceæ (q. v.), on account of its opposite leaves, the possession of stipules, &c.

trĭg-ō-nī'-a-dæ, † trī-gŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trigonia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Conchiferous Mollusca, group Integro-pallialia. Shell equivalve, close, trigonal, umbones directed posteriorly; ligament external, interior cancellous; hinge-teeth few, diverging; pallial line simple. Animal with the mantle open; foot long and bent; gills two on each side, recumbent; palpi simple. [TRIGONIA.]

2. *Palæont.:* Five fossil genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

† trī gŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [TRIGONIADÆ.]

trĭg-ŏn-ŏ-, *pref.* [TRIGON.] Triangular; having a triangular process or processes.

trĭg ŏn ō-car'-pŏn, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Paleobot.: A genus of fossil plants founded on three- or six-angled nut-like fruits, commencing in the Devonian and abundant in the Carboniferous Rocks. The exterior of the fruit was probably fleshy. It was once believed to be a palm fruit; then Sir Joseph Hooker considered it the solitary fruit of the recent Salisburia, a taxad, though Principal Dawson believes it to have been Sigillarioid. Known British Carboniferous species six, from Lancashire, Salop, Somerset, &c. Two species occur in the Permian.

trĭg ŏn ō cĕph' ą lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Crotalidæ, with three species, ranging from Mexico to Patagonia. Body elongate, fusiform, back slightly compressed; head large and distinct from neck, depressed, triangular; muzzle prominent, angular; tail short, tapering to a point; crown-shields small, scale-like; eye moderate, pupils vertical; scales keeled.

trĭg-ō nŏg' ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] An epithet applied to an animal having horns with three angles, as some goats and sheep.

trĭg ŏn ō grăp' tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. γραπτός (*graptos*) = painted.]

Palæont.: A genus of Graptolites, with three British species from the Lower Silurian.

trĭg-ō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [TRIGONOMETRY.] An instrument for plotting angles and laying down distances upon paper, and for solving problems in plane trigonometry by inspection. It consists of a semicircular protractor, with a long arm carrying a T-square and graduated sliding scale.

trĭg-ō-nō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trigonometr(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to trigonometry; trigonometrical.

trĭg-ō-nō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *trigonometric*; *-al.*] Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry; ascertained by or deduced from trigonometry.

trigonometrical coordinates, *s. pl.* Elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point on the surface of a sphere may be determined with respect to two great circles of the sphere. Called also Spherical-coordinates.

trigonometrical curves, *s. pl.* Curves whose equations are respectively $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, $y = \text{vers}\sin x$, $y = \tan x$, $y = \text{cot.}\,x$, $y = \text{sec.}\,x$, and $y = \text{cosec.}\,x$. They are to be conceived to roll upon a straight line, continuing in the same plane, and at the point of contact perpendiculars to be erected equal to the sine, cosine, versed sine, &c., of the arc from the origin of the arcs to the point of contact, the loci of the extremities of these ordinates will be the curves whose equations are given.

trigonometrical lines, *s. pl.* Lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, as radius, sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, secants, cosecants, &c. These lines, or the lengths of them, are called the trigonometrical functions of the arcs to which they belong. When an arc increases through all its values from 0° to 360°, the sines and cosecants are positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth; the tangents and cotangents are positive in the first and third quadrants, and negative in the second and fourth; the cosines and secants are positive in the first and fourth quadrants, and negative in the second and third, and the versed sines and coversed sines are positive throughout.

trigonometrical series, *s. pl.* Infinite series which are of the form $a \sin x + b \sin 2x + c \sin 3x +$ &c., and $a \cos x + b \cos 2x + c \cos 3x +$ &c.

trigonometrical survey, *s.* A survey of a country carried out from a single base by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale embracing a considerable extent of country and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map, or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments are required in all the practical parts of such operations, and regard must be had to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of other circumstances which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In a trigonometrical survey the whole area to be surveyed is divided into a system of triangles, commencing from a carefully measured base, which forms the side of the first triangle. These are further intersected by a network of smaller triangulations, which will fix all the secondary points on the surface, and finally the details of the ground are completed by measurement and the theodolite. The value of this work of triangulation lies in the exactitude of the base line and the determination of the true position of the starting point at one of its extremities. Extreme care in measurement and a most painstaking repetition of observations are essential; for errors committed at this period of a survey are not merely continued, but increased, as the work proceeds. Having completed the determination of the base line, the more prominent or most central and convenient points are fixed for the greater triangulation. Powerful theodolites are used for this purpose, and care is taken that the triangles are as nearly equilateral as possible, so as to avoid the inaccuracy which taking very acute angles would induce. The triangulation proceeds from the base line in a series of gradually increasing triangles, and these are repeatedly taken, their means carefully calculated, and their reduction to the true surfaces completed by mathematical calculation. When the greater triangulation is completed, the minor points, those of less importance, are united by a series of smaller triangles, until the relative positions of all the prominent natural and artificial features of the area (the whole of which, with the exception of the baseline, have been fixed by mathematically corrected trigonometrical calculation), can be finally marked down on the map. The remainder of the work is done by absolute measurement with a chain, a small theodolite being also used for correction and to determine the bearings of the points with regard to those of the greater triangles. [TRIANGULATION.]

trĭg ō nō mĕt' rĭc ăl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trigonometrical*; *-ly.*] In a trigonometrical manner; by means of or according to the rules of trigonometry.

trĭg ō nŏm ĕ trў, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] In its primary and literal sense the measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given; but in the modern acceptation of the term it includes all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, and the lines connected with them, these lines being expressed by numbers or ratios. Trigonometry is divided into three branches, Plane, Spherical, and Analytical. Plane trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of plane triangles. The principal object of plane trigonometry is to show the methods of solving plane triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a plane triangle, when three are given, one of the three being a side. Spherical trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of spherical triangles. The principal object of this branch is to show the method of solving spherical triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a spherical triangle, when any three are given. Analytical trigonometry treats of the general relations and properties of angles, and trigonometrical functions of angles. In every plane triangle there are six parts or elements—three angles and three sides. When any three parts of a plane triangle are given, one of which is a side, the remaining parts may be found, and the operation of finding them is called Solving the triangle, the operation being facilitated by tables of sines, tangents, secants, &c. (See these words.) Thus, any triangle $A\,B\,C$ may be solved by the aid of the following formulæ, where s denotes the sum of the three sides, or $s = a + b + c$. The capitals denote angles, and the small letters the sides opposite to the respective angles.

$$\sin A : \sin B :: a : b \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots (1);$$

$$a + b : a - b :: \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) \quad \ldots (2);$$

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}};$$

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

If the triangle is right angled at A, the formulæ used in the solution are the following:

$$\sin B = \frac{b}{a}; \quad \cos B = \frac{c}{a}; \quad \tan B = \frac{b}{c} \quad \ldots (4);$$

$$b = a \sin B = a \tan B = \sqrt{(a+c)(a-c)} \quad \ldots\ldots (5)$$

In spherics, as in plane trigonometry, there are six parts in every triangle, three sides and three angles. When any three are given, the other three may be found, except in the particular case of a triangle having two right angles. In that case, if two right angles and a side opposite one be given, each given part will be 90°, and the solution is indeterminate.

trī gō' nŏn, *s.* [Gr. = a triangle.]

Music: A small harp or triangular lyre used by the ancients. [TRIGON.]

*** trĭg' ŏn oŭs,** *a.* [TRIGON.] Triangular; trigonal.

*** trĭg' ŏn ў,** *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. γόνη (*gonē*) = a birth.] Threefold birth or product.

"Man . . . in whom he three distinct ends by way of trigony."—*Howell.*

trĭg ō rhī' ną, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rhytina, from the Tertiary strata of Monte Postale.

*** trī´-grăm,** *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.] The same as TRIGRAPH (q.v.).

trī-gram-măt´-ĭc, trī-grăm´-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trigram*; *-atic, -ic.*] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

trī´-graph, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau*.

† trī´-gўn, *s.* [TRIGYNIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the order Trigynia.

trī-gўn´-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The name of various orders in the Linnæan system of classification. They have three styles. The classes Diandria, Triandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Octandria, Enneandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, Icosandria, and Polyandria have each an order Trigynia.

trī-gўn´-ĭ-an, trī-gўn´-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trigynia(a)*; suff. *-an, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having three pistils or styles; having three carpels.

trī-hē´-drăl, *a.* [TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

trihedral arseniate of copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as CLINOCLASE (q.v.).

trī-hē´-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] A figure having three equal sides.

trī-hĕp-tўl´-a-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *heptyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{45}N = (C_7H_{15})_3N$. Tricœnanthylamine. A liquid obtained by heating sulphite of œnanthyl-ammonium with a mixture of quicklime and slaked lime. It is pale yellow by transmitted, greenish yellow by reflected light, strongly efflorescent, and turns brown on exposure to the air; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its salts are all deliquescent and form oily drops or syrupy masses.

trī-hī-lā´-tæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *hilum* = a little thing, a trifle.]

Bot.: The fiftieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Sapindus, Malpighia, Begonia, Berberis, &c.

trī-hī´-late, *a.* [TRIHILATÆ.]

Bot.: Having three apertures. Used of some pollen grains, &c.

*** trī-hŏr´-al,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *horal* (q.v.).] Occurring once in every three hours.

trī´-ju-gate, trī´-ju-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. τρίζυγος (*trizugos*) = three-yoked: pref. *tri-*, and ζυγόν (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: A term used when the petiole of a pinnate leaf bears three pairs of leaflets.

† trī-jŭnc´-tion, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *junction.*] The junction of three things at one point.

"To have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma focussed within the four corners of a map."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 164.

trī´-lăbe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Surg.: An instrument used in extracting foreign substances from the bladder. It has three fingers, which are expanded and contracted after the instrument is *in situ*.

trī lăm´-ĭn-ar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q.v.).]

Physiol.: Consisting or composed of threefold laminæ or layers of cells: as, the *trilaminar* structure of the blastoderm. [TRIBLASTIC.]

† trī-lăt´-ĕr-al, *a.* [Lat. *trilaterus*, from *tri-* = three, and *latus*, genit. *lateris* = a side.] Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle.

† trī-lăt´-ĕr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trilateral*; *-ly.*] With three sides.

*** trī-lăt´-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *trilateral*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trilateral.

trī-lĕm´-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. λῆμμα (*lēmma*) = something received, an assumption, from λαμβανω (*lambanō*) = to take.]

1. *Logic:* A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor.

2. Hence, generally, any choice between three alternatives.

trī-lĕt´-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A short trill.

trī lĭn´-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *linear* (q.v.).] Composed or consisting of three lines.

trī lĭn´-guăl, trī lĭn´-guar (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *lingua* = a tongue, a language.] Consisting of or written in three languages.

"The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription."—*Taylor.*

trī-lĭt´-ĕr al, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of three letters.

"The Arabick roots are universally *triliteral*."—*Sir W. Jones: Fourth Anniversary Discourse.*

B. *As subst.:* A word consisting of three letters.

triliteral-languages, *s. pl.* A term applied to the Semitic languages, because every word in them consists, in the first instance, of three consonants, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

trī lĭt´ ĕr al ĭsm, trī lĭt ĕr ăl´ ĭ tў, trī-lĭt´-ĕr-al nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *triliteral*; *-ism, -ity, -ness.*] The quality or state of being triliteral; the condition or character of consisting of three letters.

"But no such thing is at present practicable for the Semitic; this contains two characteristics—the *triliterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel—which belong to it alone."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

trī´-lĭth, *s.* [Fr. *trilithe.*]

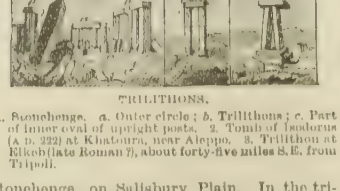
Archæol.: A trilithon (q.v.).

"Much greater mechanical skill, moreover, was required to raise the superincumbent masses, and fit them into their exact position, than to rear the rude standing-stone, or upheave the capstone of the cromlech on to the upright *trilith*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii. 3.

trī-lĭth´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trilith*; *-ic.*] Of, belonging, or relating to a trilith; consisting of three stones.

trī´-lĭth-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρίλιθος (*trilithos*) = of or with three stones; τὸ τρίλιθον (*to trilithon*) = a temple at Baalbec, with huge columns consisting of three stones each.]

Archæol.: A monument, probably sepulchral, either standing alone or forming part of a larger work, and consisting of three stones: two uprights, connected by a continuous impost or architrave. The best-known examples of trilithons in the United Kingdom are at



TRILITHONS.

1. Stonehenge. *a*, Outer circle; *b*, Trilithons; *c*, Part of inner oval of upright posts. 2. Tomb of Isodorus (A.D. 222) at Khatoura, near Aleppo. 3. Trilithon at Kiheb (late Roman?), about forty-five miles S.E. from Tripoli.

Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. In the trilithons still standing, each of the uprights has a tenon on its surface, and the under sides of the architrave or horizontal piece have each two mortices into which the tenons fit. According to Olaus Magnus (*de Gent. Sept.*, p. 49) similar monuments were formerly erected in Sweden over the graves of nobles and other eminent persons; and Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 101), considers that the trilithon "is only an improved dolmen, standing on two legs instead of three or four." (See extract.)

"We must not, however, attribute too much importance to the similarity existing between the megalithic erections in various parts of the world. Give any child a box of bricks, and it will immediately build dolmens, cromlechs, and *trilithons*, like those of Stonehenge, so that the construction of these remarkable monuments may be regarded as another illustration of the curious similarity existing between the child and the savage."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1878), p. 133.

trĭll, *s.* [Ital. *trillo* = a trill, a shake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of sounds.

"The blackbird pipes in artless *trill*."
Warton: Inscription in a Hermitage.

2. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *l* or *r*.

II. *Music:*

1. The same as SHAKE (q.v.).

"I have often . . . attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather."—*Tatler*, No. 252.

2. The rapid repetition of a note in singing [VIBRATO.]

trĭll (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *trillare* = to trill, to shake, to quaver; Dut. *trillen*; Ger. *trillern.*]

A. *Trans.:* To utter or sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice. (*Thomson: Summer*, 706.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To shake, to quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations.

"To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To sing with quavers; to pipe.

trĭll (2), *** tril, * tryll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *trilla* to roll; *trilla* = a roller; Dan. *trille* = to roll, to trundle. The same word as Icel. *thyrla* to whirl; Eng. *thrill, thirl*, or *drill.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn round; to twirl

"By thund'ring out the sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball."
Gascoigne: Fruites of Warre.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To turn, to twirl.

2. To flow in a small stream or in rapid drops; to trickle.

"But through his fingers, long and slight,
Fast *trilled* the drops of crystal bright."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 16.

trĭl lĭ-ā´-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trilli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Parids; an order of Dictyogens. Herbs, with tubers or rhizomes, simple stems, and verticillate, membranous, netted leaves; flowers large, solitary, hermaphrodite; sepals three, herbaceous; petals three, much larger than the sepals, coloured or herbaceous; stamens six to ten; styles three to five, free; ovary three to five-celled, ovules in two rows, indefinite; fruit succulent. From the north temperate zone. Known genera four, species thirty. (*Lindley.*) [PARIS.]

*** trĭll´ lĭ bŭb,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cant name for anything trifling or worthless.

trĭll´ ĭng, *s.* [THREE.]

* 1. One of three children born at the same birth.

2. A composite crystal composed of three individuals.

trĭll´ ĭon (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. (*m*)*illion.*]

Arith.: The product of a thousand raised to the fourth power; a number denoted by a unit followed by twelve ciphers. In English notation a number expressed by a unit followed by eighteen ciphers; or a million raised to the third power.

trĭl´ lĭ um, *s.* [Lat. *trilix* = woven with three sets of leashes, triple; pref. *tri-*, and *licium* = the ends of a weaver's thread. So called because of the ternary arrangement running through the calyx, corolla, styles, and leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trilliaceæ. Sepals three, herbaceous; petals three, coloured; stigmas three, sessile; berry superior, three-celled, many-seeded. Known species seventeen, all from North America. The fleshy roots of *Trillium erectum* (= *T. pendulum*), the Beth-root, Indian Balm, or Lamb's Quarters, is used as a tonic, antiseptic, &c., by the Shakers. It is about a foot high, with rhomboid leaves, and drooping, fetid, purple flowers.

trĭl´ lō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A trill, a shake.

trī lō´ bate, trī´ lō bate, trī´ lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed.*] Having three lobes.

trī lō bā´ tion, *s.* [Eng. *trilobat(e)*; *-ion.*] The state or condition of being trilobed.

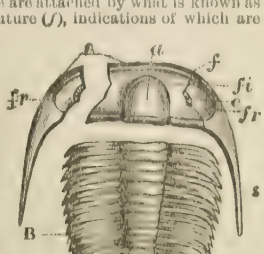
"In some cases . . . this *trilobation* is only obscurely marked."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 351.

trī′ lō bī′ ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τρεις (*treis*) = three, and λοβος (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

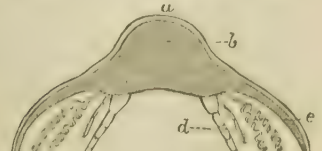
Palæont.: An order of Crustacea, to which different positions in the class have been assigned, but which are now regarded as an early and more generalized type from which the living and more specialized Isopoda have arisen. Body usually more or less distinctly trilobate in a longitudinal direction; there is a cephalic shield, generally bearing a pair of sessile, compound eyes; the thoracic somites are movable upon one another, and vary greatly in number; the abdominal segments coalesce to form a caudal shield (the pygidium); and there is a well-developed upper lip (the hypostome), formed by a doubling of the head-shield. The Trilobita are exclusively Palæozoic, and range from the Upper Cambrian (in which the Primordial Trilobites of Barrande are found) to the Lower Carboniferous of Europe and America, attaining their maximum in the Silurian. More than 500 species are known, distributed in many genera, which are arranged in about twenty families.

trī′ lō bite, *s.* [Trilobita.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the order Trilobita (q.v.). The body was protected by a well-developed chitinous shell, divided laterally into three regions: (1) a cephalic shield; (2) a variable number of body-rings; and (3) a caudal shield, tail, or pygidium—commonly found detached from each other. The cephalic shield (A) is usually more or less semicircular, with an elevated portion, the glabella (*a*), usually grooved, and bounded by the fixed cheeks (*fi*), to which the free cheeks (*fr*) which bear the eye are attached by what is known as the facial suture (*f*), indications of which are present in Limulus. The posterior angles (usually called genal angles) of the free cheek are commonly prolonged into longer or shorter spines (*s*). The eyes (*e*) are sessile, compound, and consist of an aggregation of facets, covered by a thin cornea. The number varies greatly, Barrande having found as few as fourteen and as many as fifteen thousand facets in each eye in different types. Behind the cephalic shield comes the thorax (B), composed of a number of segments (from two to twenty-six), capable of more or less movement on each other; in several genera this freedom of movement was so great that species could roll themselves up into a ball, like a hedgehog. The thorax is usually trilobed, each body-ring exhibiting the same trilobation, being composed of a central, more or less convex portion, the axis, with two accessory portions, the pleuræ (*p*). The tail is also composed of a number of segments (from two in *Sao hirsuta* to twenty-eight in the genus Amphion), anchylosed or amalgamated. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but may be prolonged into a spine, and the ends of the pleuræ of the tail-segments may also be produced into spine-like processes. With regard to the under-surface and appendages of the Trilobites much remains to be discovered. The first structure met with on the lower surface was the hypostome, a broad, forked plate, situated in front of the mouth in many species, and closely resembling the lip-plate of Apus, a recent Phyllopod. Next, Woodward found the remains of a maxillary palp in *Asaphus platycephalus;* and in another individual of the same species Billings found what he considered to be the remains of eight pairs of legs, but Dana and Verrill believed them to be the arches to which the legs were attached. From Walcott's examinations of sections of rolled-up specimens, it appears that the thoracic appendages were slender, five-jointed legs, in which the terminal segment formed a pointed claw, and the basal segment carried a jointed appendage, homologous with the epipodite of many recent Crustaceans. On each side of the thoracic cavity was attached a row of bifid, spiral branchial appendages, and appendages serving also as gills were probably attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The mouth was situated behind the hypostome, and bounded by four pairs of jointed manducatory appendages, the basal joints of which were partly or entirely modified to act as jaws. Trilobites vary greatly in size, some being scarcely larger than a pin's head, while species of Asaphus have been met with two feet in length. They appear to have lived on muddy bottoms in shallow water, feeding on small marine animals, and probably swam on their backs, as do the recent Apus and the larval forms of Limulus.



TRILOBITE.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF TRILOBITE.

a. Dorsal crust; *b.* Visceral cavity; *c, c.* Legs (restored; *d, d.* Epipodite; *e, e.* Spiral gills. (Enlarged.)

trilobite-schists, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name originally applied by Murchison to the Llandeilo Flags, from the fact that trilobites were recorded from Llandeilo by Llwyd as early as 1698. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales,* p. 70.)

trilobite slates, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name given by the Rev. D. Williams to the Pilton beds, from the fact that *Phacops latifrons* has been found in them. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales,* p. 129.)

trī lō bit′ ic, *a.* [Eng. *trilobit(e); -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a trilobite.

trī lŏc′ u lar, *a.* [Triloculina.]

Bot.: Having three cells. (Used of fruits.)

trī lŏc u lī′ na, *s.* [Pref. *tri-;* Lat. *loculus* = a little place, dimin. of *locus* = a place, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.* (See def.)]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Foraminifera, having the test partly divided into three chambers.

2. *Palæont.:* One British species from the Middle Eocene, and three from the Pliocene.

trĭl′ ō gȳ, *s.* [Gr. τριλογία (*trilogia*), from τρι- = three, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.]

1. *Lit. & Drama:* A series of three dramas, which, though complete each in itself, bear a certain relation to each other, and form one historical and poetical picture. The term belongs more particularly to the Greek drama. In Athens it was customary to exhibit on the same occasion three serious dramas, or a trilogy, at first connected by a sequence of subject, but afterwards unconnected, and on distinct subjects, a fourth or satyric drama being also added, the characters of which were satyrs. Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* may be called a trilogy. [Tetralogy.]

2. *Fig.:* Any literary production consisting of three parts forming a connected whole.

"His doleful *trilogy* of Nottingham speeches."—*St. James's Gazette,* Oct. 25, 1887.

trī lóph′ ō dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-;* Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A sub-genus or section of Mastodon (q.v.), in which the molars have three ridges.

trī lóph′ ō dŏnt, *a.* [Trilophodon.] Of or belonging to the sub-genus Trilophodon; having molars with three ridges.

***trī lū′ mĭn ar, *trī lū′ mĭn oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *lumen,* genit. *luminis* = light.] Having three lights.

trĭm, *trym, *trymme, *a., adv., & s.* [Trim, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Neat and in good order; having everything appropriate and in its right place; properly adjusted, snug, neat, tidy, smart.

"Where lies the land to which yon ship must go? Festively she puts forth in *trim* array."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

*2. In good or proper order for any purpose; properly equipped.

"Thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furnished and appointed with goode mariners and meh of warre."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; Edw. III.* (an. 1372).

*3. Nice, fine. (Used ironically.)

"There's a *trim* rabble let in."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

***B.** *As adv.:* Neatly, finely, well.

"Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim,*
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Dress, garb, ornament.

"The calender amazed to see
His neighbour in such *trim.*"
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. State of preparation; order, condition, disposition.

"He was out of *trim* altogether, owing to his having to read so hard for the examination."—*Field, July* 16, 1887.

3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

"That done, bears up to th' prize, and views each limb,
To know her by her rigging and her *trim.*"
Dryden; Prol. to 2 Conquest of Granada.

¶ *Trim of the masts:*

Naut.: Their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking.

trĭm, trymme, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *trymian, trymman* = to make firm, strengthen, to set in order, to array, to prepare, from *trum* = firm, strong; cogn. with Low Ger. *trim.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

2. To make trim; to put or set in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to make neat and pleasing to the eye.

"Some bound in order, others loosely strow'd,
To dress thy bower, and *trim* thy new abode."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 70.

3. To invest or embellish with extra ornaments; to decorate or ornament, as with ribbons, lace, or the like.

"It is many seasons I should say years—since jackets made of velvet, and handsomely *trimmed,* were worn."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 29, 1887.

*4. To provide or furnish with necessary equipment; to equip.

"[Sir Andrewe Dudley] being but single manned, had a greate conflicte with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1540).

5. To dress out; to put in a proper state as regards clothes; to deck, to array.

"Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Juba's gown."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

*6. To prepare, to dress, to treat.

"There hang down certaine square flappes compacted of a kinde of strawe which is made rough and rugged with extreme heat, and is so *trimmed,* that it glitereth in the sunne beames, like unto a glasse, or an helmet well burnished."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 116.

7. To bring to a trim, compact, or neat condition by removing all superfluous, loose, or straggling appendages or matter; hence, to clip, pare, cut, prune, or the like.

"Had neither dressed his feet nor *trimmed* his beard."—*2 Samuel* xix. 24.

8. To adjust according to circumstances.

"Lord Hartington is not the sort of statesman to *trim* his opinions according to the expediency of conciliating or not conciliating."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 6, 1885.

*9. To rebuke, to reprove sharply, to beat, to chastise.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To dress, as timber; to make smooth; to fit to anything.

"When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. —*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Nautical:*

(1) To adjust, as a ship or boat, by arranging the cargo or disposing the weight of persons or goods so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall sit well in the water and sail well. A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively, when the weight is so disposed as to make her draw more water towards the head than towards the stern, or the reverse.

"In order to *trim* the vessel the carts were moved astern."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 1, 1885.

(2) To arrange in due order for sailing.

"So they rose and *trimmed* their wherry."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To hold or adopt a middle

course between parties, so as to appear to favour each.

"They wanted no such aristocrats or *trimming* Whigs for that constituency."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 5, 1885.

¶ *1. *To trim away:* To lose or waste in fluctuating between parties.

*2. *To trim forth:* To trick out, to dress out, to set off.

3. *To trim up:* To dress up; to make trim or neat.

"I found her *trimming up* the diadem
On her dead mistress."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

***trī-măc'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *macula* = a spot.] Marked with three spots.

trī-măs tĭg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trimastix*, genit. *trimastig(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with four genera. Animalcules naked, free-swimming or temporarily adherent; flagella three in number, equal or sub-equal, inserted close to each other; no distinct oral aperture.

trī-măs'-tix, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *μάστιξ* (*mastix*) = a whip.]

Zool.: A genus of Trimastigidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Trimastix marina*, found in salt water, with decaying vegetation. Animalcules ovate or pyriform; endoplast with contractile vesicle conspicuous.

trī mĕm'-brăl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-* = three, and Eng. *member*; *-al.*] Consisting of or having three members.

trĭm'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *τριμερής* (*trimerēs*) = tripartite.]

Entom.: One of the sections into which Latreille divided the Coleoptera. The tarsi have only three true joints, the joint which is apparently the analogue of the third joint in the Pentamera being rudimentary at the base of the claw-joint. The section comprises two families, Endomychidæ and Coccinellidæ, each with a single genus. The species of Coccinella are familiarly known as Lady-birds. They are found everywhere, sometimes in immense numbers.

trĭm-ĕ-rĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *τριμερής* (*trimerēs*) = tripartite.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of Trimerellidæ, (q.v.), with two species from the Lower and Upper Silurian of Canada.

trĭm-ĕ-rĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trimerell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell inequivalve, calcareous; beaks usually prominent, or sometimes obtusely rounded, and either massive or solid, or divided by a partition into two chambers. There is a well-developed hinge-area, and a wide deltidium, bounded by two ridges, the inner ends of which serve as teeth, though true teeth are not present. Each valve is furnished with muscular platforms. The genera are characteristic of the Upper Silurian, and especially of the Guelph Formation of North America.

trĭm ŏr ĕs' ū rĭd, *s.* [Trimeresurus.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Trimeresurus (q.v.). They are venomous arboreal snakes, in colour resembling the foliage among which they live, naturally sluggish until disturbed, when they become fierce and aggressive, drawing back the head and anterior part of the body and then dashing forward with great rapidity. They are seldom more than two feet long, and their bite causes fever, nausea, and vomiting; but the bite of larger specimens causes much more serious, and sometimes fatal symptoms.

trĭm ŏr-ĕs-ūr' ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τριμερής* (*trimerēs*) = tripartite, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Crotalidæ, with sixteen species ranging over India, Formosa, the Philippines, and Celebes. Head triangular, covered above with small scales, except the foremost part of the snout and above the eyebrows, body with more or less distinctly keeled scales; tail prehensile.

trĭm ŏr-ŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τριμερής* (*trimerēs*) = tripartite, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Phacops. [Phacopidæ.]

trĭm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Trimera.]

1. *Bot.:* Having three parts; having the number three running through its several organs. Used when there are three divisions of the calyx or three sepals, three divisions of the corolla or three petals, and three stamens.

2. *Entom.:* Of or belonging to the Trimera (q.v.).

***trī-mĕs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *trimestre*, from Lat. *trimestris*, from *tri-* = three, and *mensis* = a month.] A term or period of three months.

***trī-mĕs'-tral, *trī-mĕs'-trĭ ąl,** *a.* [Trimester.] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly.

trĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *trimetrus*, from Gr. τριμετρος (*trimetros*) = consisting of three measures: τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

A. *As subst.:* A division of verse consisting of three measures of two feet each.

"This foot yet, in the famous *trimeters*
Of Decius and Ennius, rare appeares."
Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetrie.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic line of six feet.

trī-mĕth'-ŷl, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *methyl*.] A compound containing three atoms of methyl.

trimethyl-glycerin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_3=\left.\begin{matrix}(C_3H_5)'''\\(OH)_3\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. Trimethylin. A liquid formed by heating acrolein, methylic alcohol, and acetic acid for several hours to 100°. It has an agreeable odour, sp. gr. ·9433 at 0°, is soluble in water, and boils at 148°.

trī-mĕth'-ŷl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *trimethyl*; *-in*.] [Trimethyl-glycerin.]

trī-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: The same as Orthorhombic (q.v).

trī-mĕt'-rĭc ąl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] The same as Trimeter (q.v.).

trĭm'-lŷ, *trim lie, *adv.* [Eng. *trim*, a.; *-ly*.] In a trim or neat manner; neatly, nicely; in good order.

"Came there a certain lord, neat, *trimly* dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

trĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trim*, v.; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who trims, fits, arranges, ornaments, or sets in order: as, a coal-*trimmer*—that is, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal in a ship.

2. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, shrewish person.

3. A person or thing of superior excellence; something specially good, great, or noteworthy.

"In the last round [he] met with a *trimmer* from No. 4 trap, which, fatally wounded, died over the fence."—*Field*, July 10, 1887.

4. A tool to pare or trim: as, a lamp-wick *trimmer*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklay.:* Brick-trimmer; a flat brick arch, turned from the face of the chimney to the timber-trimmer to support the slab.

2. *Carp.:* A joist into which others are framed or trimmed; as the hearth-trimmer of chimneys; stair-trimmers, into which the rough-strings of stairs are framed; the tail-trimmers, which receive the ends of floor-joists on the side of the chimney, when they cannot be inserted into the wall on account of flues.

3. *Politics:* One who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties.

*(1) One who refuses to identify himself with any party of extreme views.

"A *trimmer* cried (that heard me tell this story)
Fie, Mistress Cooke! faith, you're too rank a Tory!
Wish not Whigs hanged, but pity their hard cases."
Dryden: Epilogue to the Duke of Guise.

(2) A time-server or turncoat, who shifts his political allegiance to advance his interests.

"He was the chief of those politicians whom the two great parties contemptuously called *Trimmers*. Instead of quarrelling with this nickname, he [Halifax] assumed it as a title of honour, and vindicated, with great vivacity, the dignity of the appellation. Everything good, he said, trims between extremes. The temperate zone trims between the climate in which men are roasted and the climate in which they are frozen. The English Church trims between Anabaptist madness and the Papist lethargy. The English constitution trims between Turkish despotism and Polish anarchy. Virtue is nothing but a just temper between propensities any one of which, if indulged in to excess, becomes vice. Nay, the perfection of the Supreme Being himself consists in the exact equilibrium of attributes, none of which could preponderate without disturbing the whole moral and physical order of the world. Thus Halifax was a *Trimmer* on principle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. *Fishing:* A dead line for pike.

"Espying a *trimmer*, I seized it in my mouth, and on reloading at a small natural pier, lo! a pike."—*John Wilson: Noctes Ambrosianæ*, i. 47.

trĭm' mĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Trim, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who trims, arranges, or ornaments.

2. The act or practice of one who fluctuates between parties; inconstancy.

3. Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, &c.

"Narrow bands of fur are to be the favourite *trimmings* for early as well as deep winter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1887.

4. (*Pl.*): The accessories to any dish or article of food. (*Colloq.*)

"A select company of the Bath footmen presents their compliments to Mr. Weller, and requests the pleasure of his company this evening, to a friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual *trimmings*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxvii.

5. The act of reprimanding or chastising; a beating. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Shipbuild.:* The final shaping of ship-timbers, &c., after the conversion or rough shaping has been accomplished.

trimming joist, *s.*

Carp.: A joist into which a timber-trimmer is framed.

trimming-machine, *s.*

1. *Metal-work.:* A species of lathe for trimming the edges of stamped hollow-ware, such as sheet-metals pans.

2. *Boot-making:* A machine for trimming the edge of uppers.

trimming-shear, *s.* A machine for trimming wool borders on coir, sisal, and other mats.

trĭm' mĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *trimming*; *-ly*.] In a trimming manner; finely, excellently.

trĭm'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trim*, a.; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being trim; neatness, fineness, good order.

trī mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] Having three distinct forms; of, or pertaining to, or characterized by trimorphism (q.v.).

trī' morph ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphe*) = a form, and suff. *-ism*.]

1. *Biol.:* The existence in certain plant and animals of three distinct forms, especially in connexion with the reproductive organs. In trimorphic plants there are three forms, differing in the lengths of their pistils and stamens, in the size and colour of their pollen grains, and in some other respects; and, as in each of the three forms there are two sets of stamens, the three forms possess altogether six sets of stamens and three kinds of pistils. These organs are so proportioned in length or each other that half the stamens in two of the forms stand on a level with the stigma of the third form. To obtain full fertility with those plants, it is necessary that the stigma of the one should be fertilized by pollen taken from the stamens of corresponding height in another form. Hence, six unions are legitimate, i.e., fully fertile, and twelve are illegitimate, or more or less unfertile. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. ix.) Wallace has shown that the females of certain butterflies from the Malay Archipelago appear in three conspicuously distinct forms without intermediate links.

2. *Crystallog.:* The occurrence of certain forms in minerals which have the same chemical composition, but are referable to three systems of crystallization.

trĭ-mûr'-tĭ, *s.* [Sansc. *tri* = three, and *murti* = form.]

Comparative Religion:

1. The later Hindoo triad—Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—considered as an inseparable unity. The Padma Purana, which, as a Purana of the

Vaishnavas, assigns to Vishnu the highest rank, thus defines the Trimurti: "In the beginning of creation the great Vishnu, desirous of creating the world, produced from the right side of his body himself as Brahma; then, in order to preserve the world, he produced from the left side of his body Vishnu; and in order to destroy the world he produced from the middle of his body the eternal Siva. Some worship Brahma, others Vishnu, others Siva; but Vishnu, one, yet threefold, creates, preserves, and destroys; therefore let the pious make no difference between the three." Trimurti, therefore, implies the unity of the three principles of creation, preservation, and destruction, and is an expression of philosophical, rather than of popular belief. The symbol of the Trimurti is the mystical syllable $o (= a + u) m$; where a stands for Brahma, u for Vishnu, and m for Siva.

TRIMURTI.

2. A representation of the Hindoo triad. It consists of one human body with three heads: that of Brahma in the middle, that of Vishnu at the right, and that of Siva at the left.

trī-mȳ-ăr′-ĭ-an, *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and μῦς (*mus*) = a muscle.] A bivalve which presents three muscular impressions.

trī-nā′-crīte, *s.* [After Trinacria, the ancient name of Sicily, where it was supposed to occur; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: One of the hypothetical compounds suggested by Von Waltershausen as occurring in palagonite tuff; but palagonite has now been shown to be only a volcanic glass, and not a distinct species.

*** trīn′-al,** *a.* [Lat. *trinus*, from *tres* = three.] Threefold.

"That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside." *Milton: The Nativity.*

Trĭn-cō-ma-lēe′, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town on the east coast of Ceylon.

Trincomalee-wood, *s.*

Comm.: The wood of *Berrya Ammonilla*, used in the construction of the Massoola boats of Madras.

trĭn′-dle, *v.t. & i.* [TRUNDLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To trundle, to roll.

2. To allow to trickle or run down in small streams.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To trickle; to run down in small streams.

2. To roll, to jog.

"French cook, wi his turnspit doggie *trindling* ahint him."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

trindle-tail, *s.* A curled tail; an animal with a curled tail.

trĭn′-dle, *s.*

Bookbinding: A piece of wood or metal used to flatten the edges of a book before cutting.

*** trīne,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *trinus* = threefold.]

A. *As adj.:* Threefold, triple, trinal.

"S. Denis says, that the *trine* immersion signifies the Divine essence and beatitude of God in a trinity of persons."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A triad.

2. *Astrol.:* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120°, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.

trine-immersion, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The name given to the practice in the primitive church of dipping a person who was being baptised three times beneath the surface of the water, at the naming of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity. When circumstances rendered baptism by affusion necessary, the affusion was also trine, as it is in the present day.

trī′-nĕr-vate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Mod. Lat. *nervatus.*]

Bot.: Trinerved (q.v.).

*** trī′-nĕrved, * trī′-nĕrve,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *nerved*, *nerve.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Three-ribbed; having three ribs springing from the base.

trĭn′-ga, *s.* [Gr. τρυγγας (*trunggas*) = the Green Sandpiper. (*Arist.: H. A.*, VIII. iii. 13.)

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidæ (or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Totaninæ or * Tringinæ), with twenty species, universally distributed. Beak rather longer than head, sometimes decurved, rather flexible, compressed at base, blunt towards the point, both mandibles grooved along the sides; nostrils lateral, in the membrane of the groove; legs moderately long, slender, lower part of tibia naked; three toes in front, divided to their origin, one behind, small, and articulated to the tarsus; wings moderately long, pointed, first quill the longest.

*** trĭn-gī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tring(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A lapsed sub-family of Gray's Scolopacidæ.

trĭn′-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A curtain-rod of a bedstead.

2. *Arch.:* A little member over the Doric triglyph.

trĭn′-glĕtte, *s.* [TRINGLE.] A pointed stick used in opening the cames of fretwork and diamond-paned windows.

trĭn-gō′-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tring(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidæ (or Totaninæ), with six species, universally distributed. Bill rather straight above, curved at tip, groove extending nearly whole length of bill; tail rounded, broad.

trī′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. C. B. Trinius, a Russian botanist, author of *Species Graminum.*]

Bot.: Honewort; a genus of Ammineæ or Ammiidæ. Dicœcious; calyx teeth obsolete; petals of the barren flowers lanceolate, with a narrow, involute point, those of the fertile flowers ovate, with a short, inflected point; fruit ovate, carpels with five prominent ribs and single vittæ beneath them. Known species eight, from Southern Europe and Temperate Asia. One of them, *Trinia vulgaris*, is the Common Honewort, a plant with a fusiform root, a deeply-grooved stem, three to six inches high, leaves tripinnate, with linear, filiform leaflets, and minute flowers. South-western counties of England; rare.

trĭn-ĭ-tăr′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *trinit(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the Trinity or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. *Church Hist.:* Of or belonging to the order of Trinitarians.

"At the dissolution, there were eleven *Trinitarian* houses in England, five in Scotland, and one in Ireland."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 810.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

"If the *trinitarian* be still farther urged to shew in what way this divine equality exists—how far it is an equality—or, if not, what degrees exist of superiority or inferiority, he answers with St. Paul, that God was manifest in the flesh; but that without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., hint 90.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): An order of monks founded at Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha, a native of Provence, and an old French hermit, Felix of Valois, to redeem Christian captives out of the hands of the infidels. The order was sanctioned by Innocent III.; the rule was that of St. Austin, with particular statutes; the diet was of great austerity; and the habit, at least in France, was a soutane and scapular of white serge, with a red and blue cross on the right breast. At one time the order possessed 250 houses, and it was estimated in the seventeenth century that, since its foundation, it had been instrumental in rescuing more than 30,000 Christian captives from what was practically slavery. A reform took place in 1599, and resulted in the erection of the congregation of Discalced Trinitarians in Spain, in which country the order (reformed and unreformed) was suppressed in the reign of Isabella II.

trĭn-ĭ-tăr′-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *trinitarian*; *-ism.*] The doctrine of Trinitarians. [TRINITY, II. 1.]

trī-nī-trō-çĕl′-lu-lōse, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; *nitro-*, and Eng. *cellulose.*] [GUN-COTTON.]

trĭn′-ĭ-tȳ, * trin-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *trinité*, from Lat. *trinitatem*, accus. of *trinitas* = a triad, from *trinus* = threefold; Sp. *trinidad*; Ital. *trinità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

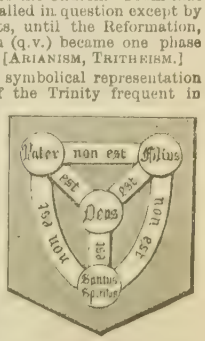
1. A triad; a number or set of three.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script. & Church Hist.:* A term used to express the doctrine of Three Persons in one Godhead, which is held alike by the Roman, Greek, and Anglican Churches, and by the greater number of Nonconformist Communions. It is indicated in the Apostles' Creed, stated more explicitly in the Nicene Creed, and set out at length in the Athanasian Creed. The First Article of the Church of England states the doctrine in terms that would be accepted by sister churches, and by orthodox dissenters generally:—"There is but One Living and True God. . . . And in Unity of this Godhead there be Three Persons, of one substance, power, and eternity; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost." Protestant theologians deduce the doctrine of the Trinity from texts in which (*a*) the Unity of God is affirmed (Deut. vi. 4: Isa. xliv. 6; Mark xii. 29–32; Eph. iv. 6); (*b*) the Divinity of Christ is shown from the fulfilment of Messianic prophecies, or directly affirmed (1 Pet. ii. 7, 8, cf. Isa. viii. 13, 14; John xii. 41, cf. Isa. vi. 1; 2 Pet. iii. 18, cf. Isa. xliii. 11; Rev. xxii. 13, cf. Isa. xliv. 6; Matt. xi. 10, cf. Mal. iii. 1; 1 Cor. x. 9, cf. Ps. lxxviii. 18 and xcv. 9; John iii. 29, cf. Isa. liv. 5; John i. 1, xiv. 11, xx. 28; Rom. ix. 5, 2 Cor. v. 19, 20; Col. ii. 8, 9; 2 Pet. i. 2, 1 John v. 20); and (*c*) the Divinity of the Holy Ghost is affirmed (Matt. ix. 38, cf. Acts xiii. 4; John vi. 45, cf. 1 Cor. ii. 13; John xiv. 17, cf. 1 Cor. xiv. 25; Ezek. viii. 1–3, Matt. xii. 28, Acts v. 9, 1 Cor. ii. 11, 2 Cor. i. 3). The word "Trinity" is not found in the Scriptures, and is said to have been first used by Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, in the second century; but from the texts quoted the early Church recognized that the Sacred writings taught (1) that there is One God; (2) that Christ was called God; and (3) that the Holy Ghost was also called God; and from the combination of these truths the doctrine of the Trinity was deduced. Moreover it was considered that the doctrine was clearly expressed in the words of Christ's commission to his disciples (Matt. xxviii. 19) and in the Apostolic benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14). Early heresies with respect to the Trinity were Arianism, Tritheism, Sabellianism, and Patripassianism (see these words). The Council of Nice (A.D. 325) by affirming the divinity of Christ, and that of Constantinople (A.D. 381) by affirming the divinity of the Holy Ghost, while insisting on the Unity of God, declared the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity to be the doctrine of the Church. From that time it was never called in question except by a few obscure sects, until the Reformation, when Unitarianism (q.v.) became one phase of Protestantism. [ARIANISM, TRITHEISM.]

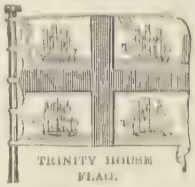
2. *Eccles. Art:* A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art. The symbol which has endured the longest is the mystic triangle, which may be found on the tombs of the early Christians. The union of the three persons in one Godhead was also symbolized by a Latin inscription, disposed in geometric lines, containing at each angle the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, each connecting band being inscribed with the words *non est*. In the midst of the triangle was the holy



TRINITY.

name of God, again connected by bands with those of the Trinity, each of which bore the one word *est*. At times an attempt was made to render the same mystery pictorially visible by three heads or three faces on one neck, the eyes becoming part of each individual face. [Trimembri.] An equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil, was also used for the same purpose.

Trinity-house, *s.* An institution incorporated by Henry VIII., under the full title of the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England. The corporation is now empowered to appoint and license pilots for the English coast, and has a general supervision over the corporations which have the charge of the lighthouses and buoys of Scotland and Ireland, subject to an appeal to the Board of Trade, to whose general superintendence the Trinity-house is also subject in matters relating to England. The corporation consists of a master, deputy-master, a certain number of acting elder brethren, and of honorary elder brethren, with an unlimited number of younger brethren, the master and honorary elder brethren being chosen on account of eminent social position, and the other members from officers of the navy or the merchant shipping service, who possess certain qualifications. [Trade, *s.*, ¶ 2.]



Trinity House flag.

Trinity Sunday, *s.* The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday, constituted a feast of the Trinity for the whole Church by Pope John XXII. in 1334.

Trinity-term, *s.*

1. *Law:* One of the four legal terms. It begins on May 22, and ends on June 12. (*Brit.*)

2. *Univ.:* One of the University terms at Oxford (June 12-July 10) and Dublin (April 1-June 30). (*Imdish.*)

* **trin i ti' ni ty,** *s.* [Lat. *trinus* = threefold, and Eng. *unity*.] Triunity, trinity.

trink, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net; an old apparatus for catching fish.

trink'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [After J. Trinker, of Laibach; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, occurring in large masses in the lignite of Carpano, Albona, Istria, and also in Styria. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·025; lustre, greasy; colour, hyacinth-red to chestnut-brown; transparent to translucent. Fuses at 168°-180°; only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether. The mean of two analyses yielded, carbon, 81·5; hydrogen, 11·05; sulphur, 4·4; oxygen, 3·05 = 100, which approaches very closely to the composition of tasmanite (q.v.).

trin'-kŏt (1), * **trin kotte,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be the same as Mid. Eng. *trenket*, *trynket* = a knife, a toy-knife, from Fr. *trencher* = to cut.]

* 1. A knife, a tool, an implement.

"What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinket's* and tooles."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

2. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, or the like.

"Half as much as he proposed to expend in covering his wife with *trinkets*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 3. A thing of no great value; any small article; a trifle.

trin'-kŏt (2), *s.* [Fr., prob. from Lat. *tres* = three; Sp. *trinquete*; Ital. *trinchetto*.]

Naut.: The royal or topgallant sail; the upper sail in a ship.

"Suddenly with a great gust the *trinket* and the misen were rent asunder."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 411.

† **trin'-kŏt,** *v.i.* [Prob. from *trinket* (1), *s.*] To bargain, to negotiate; to hold secret communication; to have private intercourse; to intrigue.

"In the court of Herod by their tricks and *trinketting* betwixt party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court ladies, they had upon the latter set the whole court together by the ears."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

* **trin'-kŏt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *trinket*, v.; *-er*.] One who trinkets or intrigues; one who carries on secret petty dealing; an intriguer, a trafficker.

* **trin'-kŏt-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *trinket* (1), *s.*; *-ry*.] Ornaments of dress; trinkets collectively.

"No *trinketry* on front, or neck, or dress."
Southey: Curse of Kehama, xiii.

* **trin'-klo,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *trinket*, v. (q.v.).] To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand; to trinket.

* **tri noc'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *noct-*, stem *noctis* = a night.] Comprising three nights.

* **tri no'-da,** *s.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *nodus* = a knot.] An old land measure equal to three perches.

* **trinoda necessitas,** *s.* A term signifying the three services due to the king in Anglo-Saxon times in respect of tenure of lands in England, for the repair of bridges and highways, the building and repair of fortresses, and expeditions against the king's enemies.

tri no'-dal, *a.* [Trinoda.]

Bot.: Having three nodes only. Used spec. of a peduncle supporting the cyme of a monocotyledon.

tri no'-mi al, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and νομή (*nomē*) = a division; νεμω (*nemo*) = to divide, to distribute.]

A. *As adjective:*

Alg.: Consisting of three terms, connected by the signs + or −: thus, $a + b + c$, $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ are *trinomial* expressions.

B. *As subst.:* An algebraic expression consisting of three terms.

trī nom'-in al, *a.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *nomen*, genit. *nominis* = a name.] The same as Trinomial (q.v.).

tri nu'-clo ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trinucle(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita (q.v.), with four genera, from the Lower Silurian. The head-shield is enormously developed, with a wide margin, or limb, which is usually perforated by rounded pores; glabella well marked, eyes generally wanting, facial sutures sometimes absent, body-rings reduced to five or six in number, with grooved pleuræ, tail large and sub-triangular.

tri nu'-clo ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *nucleus*.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of Trinucleidæ (q.v.). Body distinctly trilobed; margin of head-shield composed of two lamellæ, and perforated by numerous foramina; genal angles prolonged into conspicuous spines, usually single, but forked in *Trinucleus pongerardi*; glabella prominent and pear-shaped, with mere traces of lateral grooves; facial sutures rudimentary; cheeks tumid, and generally furnished on each side with a small tubercle seemingly representing the eyes; body-rings six; tail triangular, with a distinct axis, and having its margin entire and striated.

trī' ō, trī' ō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *tres* = three.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Three united; a set of three; a triad.

"I had three flies on the coat, a light bumble, a black gnat, and a yellow dun: and whichever of the *trio* sailed over a rising fish was at once grabbed."—*Field*, 9 Sept. 24, 1887.

II. *Music:*

1. A composition for three voices or three instruments.

2. A movement in ¾ time, often forming a part of a minuet or movement in minuet form.

3. The performers of a trio or three-part composition.

* **trī ŏb' ō lar,** * **trī ŏb' ō lar ў,** *a.* [Lat. *triobolaris*, from *tri-* = three, and *obolus* = an obolus.] Of the value of three oboli, or three half-pence; hence, mean, paltry, worthless.

"Any *triobolary* pasquiller . . . any sterquilinous rascal, is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 48.

trī ŏc'-ta hō'-dral, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

* **trī ŏc' tile,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *octile*.]

Astrol.: An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is 135 degrees, distant from each other.

trī ŏc'-to hĕ'-dral, *a.* [Trioctahedral.]

trī o dī' ą, *s.* [Gr. τριόδους (*triodous*) = with three teeth, pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: Heath-grass; a genus of Aveneæ. Panicle racemed; spikelets few, terete, with two to four fertile florets; upper flower imperfect. Flowering glumes convex, three-toothed, keel of three nerved; palea ciliate; scales broad, fleshy; stigmas feathery; ovary stalked. Six species, from the old world.

trī' ō dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. *ὀδοντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth. Named from the fact that the upper jaw is divided by a suture in the middle, while the lower jaw is entire, the fish apparently having three large white teeth.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of Triodontina (q.v.), with a single species, *Triodon burcrius*, from the Indian Ocean.

trī ŏ dŏn tī' nę, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triodon*, genit. *triodont(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Gymnodontes. Tail rather long, with separate caudal fin; abdomen dilatable into a very large, compressed, pendent sac; upper jaw divided by a median suture, lower simple.

trī œ' çi ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Plants having the male flowers on one individual, the females on another, and hermaphrodites on a third.

trī œ' cious, *a.* [Trioecia.]

Bot.: Having the arrangement of flowers seen in the Trioecia (q.v.); of or pertaining to the Trioecia.

trī œ' cious lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trioecious*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: After the manner of the Trioecia (q.v.).

trioeciously hermaphrodite, *s.*

Bot.: Trimorphic.

trī œ nàn thўl' ą mino, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *œnanthyl*, and *amine*.] [Triœnanthylamine.]

trī' ŏlo, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A triplet.

trī' ō let, trī ō' lĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *trio*.]

1. A triplet; three notes played in the time of two of the same name.

2. A poem of eight lines, on two rhymes, the first line being repeated as the fourth, and the first two as the seventh and eighth.

"It does not appear that any critic has noticed that the *triolet* is a condensed rondel."—*Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 64.

trī o' nes, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the ploughing-oxen; hence, the constellation of the Wain.]

Astron.: A name sometimes applied to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles' Wain.

trī ō nўch' ĭ dæ, † **trī ō nўç'-ĭ-dæ,** † **trī ō nўç' i des,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trionyx*, genit. *trionychis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. & fem. *-ides*.]

1. *Zool.:* Mud or Soft Tortoises, Fresh-water Turtles; a family of Chelonia, with three genera. Shell much depressed, covered with soft skin, and not with epidermic plates; digits movable, strongly webbed, each foot with only three sharp claws, belonging to the three inner of the five digits, as in Crocodiles; head retractile within the buckler. The jaws are covered with fleshy lips, and the snout is produced in a short tube bearing the nasal orifices, and enabling the animal to breathe while the rest of the head is submerged under water. The species are thoroughly aquatic and carnivorous, and inhabit rivers, streams, and arms of the sea, in the hotter parts of Asia, Africa, and North America. They are usually light coloured beneath, but the carapace is generally mud coloured.

2. *Palæont.:* A femur from the Lias has been referred by Owen to this family.

trī ŏn' ŷx, *s.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*), genit. ὄνυχος (*onuchos*) = a nail, a claw.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Trionychidæ, with seventeen species, having the range of the family. Among the best known are *Trionyx ferox*, the Soft-shelled Tortoise, from the United States and Central America; *T. javanicus*, the Javanese, and *T. gangeticus*, the Gangetic Trionyx; and *T. niloticus*, the Nilotic Trionyx, which attains a length of three feet, and is of great use in keeping down the number of crocodiles by devouring their eggs and young.

2. *Palæont.:* Several species are known, from the Eocene onward.

trī' ŏ pa, *s.* [Gr. τριοπίς (*triopis*) = an earring or brooch with three drops.]

Zool.: A genus of Doridæ, with three species, from Norway and Britain, ranging from low-water to twenty fathoms.

trī' or, *s.* [Eng. *try*; *-or.*]

Law: A person appointed by a court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a juror, is just.

trī ŏs' tĕ ŭm, *s.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Bot.: A genus of Lonicereæ. Hairy, perennial herbs, with connate leaves, a tubular corolla swollen at the base, five stamens, and drupaceous fruit, generally with three cells. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, in small doses, is a mild cathartic, in large ones it produces vomiting. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as a substitute for coffee.

trī ŏx-ą-mŷl'-ą-mine, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *amylamine.*]

Chem.: $(C_5H_{11}O)_3N$. A base obtained by heating anhydrous valeral-ammonia to 130° in a sealed tube for eight hours. It is a colourless viscid oil, having, when heated, a pungent odour, is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. ·879 at 22°. It has a strong alkaline reaction; and when distilled is partially decomposed with evolution of ammonia.

trī-ŏx'-īde, *s.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *oxide.*]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide in which one atom of the metal is combined with three atoms of oxygen, thus: Chromium trioxide, CrO_3.

trioxide of tungston, *s.* [Tungstic-oxide.]

trī ŏx ŷ ą liz' ą rĭn, *s.* [Prefs. *tri-*, *oxy-*, and Eng. *alizarin.*] [Pseudopurpurin.]

trĭp, * **trippe,** * **tryp,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A lighter form of the base *trap*, which appears in *tramp*; cogn. with Dut. *trippen*, *trappen* = to tread under foot; *trippelen* = to trip, to dance; Low Ger. *trippeln* = to trip; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *trippe* = to trip; *trip* = a short step; O. Fr. *triper* = to tread or stamp on.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To run or step lightly; to move with short, light steps; to move the feet nimbly, as in walking, dancing, running, &c.

"Many nymphs came *tripping* by."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 154.

¶ Sometimes followed by *it.* [It, 6.]

"Come and *trip it* as you go,
On the light fantastic toe."
Milton: L'Allegro.

2. To move, progress, or advance lightly or evenly.

"*Tripping* along the path of seeming prosperity as though no burden rested upon its shoulders."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

3. To take a journey or voyage; to make a trip or excursion.

4. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and nearly fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing.

"Cold Punch *tripped* twice in the run up."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1884.

5. To make a false move; to stumble, to err, to go wrong; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule.

"Jonny had *tript* in her time."
Tennyson: The Grandmother.

¶ Sometimes followed by *on* or *upon.*

"He sometimes *tripped upon* his facts."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 126.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under a person; to cause to stumble, lose the footing, or make a false step, by striking the feet or checking their free action. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"It sometimes *tripped* me *up* with a large root it sent out like a fork."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 244.

2. To cause to fail; to put something in the way of; to obstruct.

"To *trip* the course of law."
Shakesp. 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

3. To catch in a fault, mistake, or offence; to detect in a false step.

"Those her women can *trip* me if I err."
Shakesp. Cymbeline, v. 5.

II. *Naut.:* To loose, as an anchor from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.

"We could not *trip* the bower anchor with all the purchase we could make."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xx.

trĭp (1), *s.* [Trip, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

2. Hence, the sound of such a step; a light footfall

3. A short voyage or journey; an excursion.

"*Trips* to Ireland are inexpensive and by no means difficult."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

4. A sudden stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

"Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward, talx, the mar, the turn, the *trip*."
Drayton: Poly Olbion, s. 1

5. A stumble by the loss of foothold; a striking of the foot against an object.

6. A failure, a mistake; a false step or move; a slight error arising from haste or want of consideration.

"They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 7. A moment, a twinkling.

"They'll whip it up in the *trip* of a minute."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, p. 50.

II. *Naut.:* A single board or tack in flying to windward.

trip hammer, *s.* A hammer tripped on its axis by the contact of a cam, wiper, or tooth with the tail of the helve; a tilt-hammer.

trip madam, trick madam, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum reflexum*, a stonecrop with reflexed leaves, growing in Britain on rocks and house tops, but not properly indigenous. There are two varieties, one with bright and the other with pale yellow flowers.

trip shaft, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A supplementary rock-shaft, used in starting an engine.

trĭp (2), *s.* [Prob. allied to *troop* (q.v.).]

1. A number of animals together; a flock or herd. (*Prov.*)

* 2. A body of men; a troop.

trī pā' lō ŏ late, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *paleola* (q.v.), and suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Consisting of three palæ or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

trĭ pāng', *s.* [Trepang.]

trĭ pardo', **trĭ-pa-rōlle',** *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

trī part' ĕd, *a.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *parted.*]

1. *Bot.:* Parted into three segments.

2. *Her.:* Parted into three pieces. Applicable to the field as well as to ordinaries and charges: as, *triparted* in pale, a cross *triparted.*

CROSS TRIPARTED.

* **trī part'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *partible* (q.v.).] Partible or divisible into three pieces or parts.

trī-par'-ti ənt (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Dividing into three parts. (Said of a number that divides another into three equal parts, as 2 with regard to 6.)

trī part'-īte, * **try part-yte,** *a.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide; *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Fr. *tripartit.*]

1. Divided into three parts; triparted.

"The division then of conscience in respect of its object is *tripartite*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

"The cirographer is hee that hath the writte of covenant with the concord brought vnto him, & hee maketh indentures *tripartite*, whereof two are delivered to the partie for whose vse the fine is acknowledged. And the third part is reserued with him."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

3. Made or concluded between three parties: as, a *tripartite* treaty.

tripartito-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf divided nearly to the base into three parts, as those of *Bidens tripartita*, or of *Ranunculus aquatilis*, sub-species *tripartitus.*

TRIPARTITE-LEAF.

trī part' īte lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tripartite*; *-ly.*] In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

trī par tĭ'-tion, *s.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *partition* (q.v.).]

1. A division into three parts.

2. A division by three, or the taking of the third part of any number or quantity.

* **trī pas'-chal,** *a.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *paschal* (q.v.).] Including three Passovers.

tripe, *s.* [Irish *triopas* = entrails; Welsh *tripa* the intestines; Bret. *stripen* = tripe; Fr. *tripe*; Sp. & Port. *tripa*; Ital. *trippa.*]

1. The entrails generally; hence, in contempt, the belly. (In these senses generally used in the plural.)

"I'm as merciful as any on 'em—and I'll stick my knife in his *tripes* as says otherwise."—*Hood: Tylney Hall*, ch. xxxv.

2. The large stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

"How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

tripe de roche, *s.* [Lit. = rock-tripe.] A vegetable substance furnished by various species of Gyrophora and Umbilicaria belonging to the tribe of Lichens. It is extensively used as an article of food by hunters in the arctic regions of North America, and is nutritive, but bitter and purgative.

tripe man, *s.* A man who prepares and sells tripe.

tripe-rock, *s.* [Tripe de roche.]

tripe-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of anhydrite (q.v.), occurring in masses with a corrugated and contorted surface.

* **tripe visaged,** *a.* Having a face resembling tripe; pale or sallow; or, perhaps, flabby and expressionless.

"Thou . . . *tripe-visaged* rascal."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

* **trī pē'-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*, from *tri* = three, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Having three feet.

trip-el, *s.* [Tripoli.]

* **trī pĕn'-nate,** *a.* [Tripinnate.]

* **trī pĕn năt ĭ-part'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatiparted* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a feather-veined leaf*): Divided nearly to the base into portions which are themselves twice again similarly divided.

trī pĕn năt ĭ sĕct' ĕd, *a.* [Prof. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatisected* (q.v.).

Bot.: Tripennatiparted (q.v.).

* **trī pĕr'-sŏn-al,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *personal* (q.v.).] Consisting of three persons.

"The *tripersonal* Godhead."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

* **trī pĕr'-sŏn al ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tripersonal*; *-ist.*] A term applied to a believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.

* **trī pĕr-sŏn ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *tripersonal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of existing in three persons in one godhead.

"Terms of trinity, triunity, co-essentiality, *tripersonality* and the like."—*Milton: Of True Religion.*

* **trĭp'-ĕr ў,** *s.* [Eng. *tripe*; *-ry.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

trī-pĕt'-ąl-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petaloid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Appearing as if furnished with three petals (*Loudon*); consisting of six parts, an outer and an inner three, the former green and small, the latter coloured like petals.

***trī pĕt a lōī dē æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. πεταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The sixth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Butomus, Alisma, Sagittaria.

trī pĕt´ al oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having three petals.

trī phæ´ na, trȳ phæ´ nạ, *s.* [Gr. τρίς (*tris*) = thrice, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.]

Entom.: Yellow Underwing (q.v.), a genus of Noctuidæ. Antennæ of the male slightly pubescent; abdomen not crested, flattened, terminating in a truncate tuft of hair; fore wings elongate, thick; hind wings well developed. The larva, which is called the Surface grub, thick, larger posteriorly. It feeds on various low plants, and the chrysalis is subterranean.

trī phāne, *s.* [Gr. τριφανής (*triphanēs*) = appearing thrice or three-fold.]

Min.: The same as Spodumene (q.v.).

trī phān´ īte, *s.* [Eng. *triphan(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact, reddish mineral substance, accompanying large crystals of analcime at the Kilpatrick Hills, Dumbartonshire; supposed to be a variety of cluthalite (q.v.). Compos. undetermined.

trī phā´ si ạ, *s.* [Gr. τριφάσιος (*triphasios*) = three-fold. So named because the calyx is three toothed, and there are three petals. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ. Stamens six, ovary stalked, style thick. Reduced now to one species, though three others were formerly included in it. *Triphasia Aurantiola* (= *Limonia trifoliata*) is a spiny shrub, the leaves with three ovate leaflets, has white, sweet-scented flowers, and small yellow berries, which have an agreeable orange taste. It is a native of southern China, but is now cultivated in the East and West Indies and in British gardens.

trĭph´ thŏng (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and φθόγγη (*phthongē*) = a sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters, representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *eye*, &c.; a trigraph.

trĭph thŏn´ gal (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *triphthong*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of a triphthong.

trĭph´ ȳ līne, trĭph´ ȳ līte, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. φυλή (*phulē*) = family or stock, and suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *triphylin.*]

Min.: A mineral of somewhat limited distribution. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 5·0; sp. gr. 3·54 to 3·6; lustre, subresinous; colour, greenish-gray, sometimes bluish. Compos.: a phosphate of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and lithium, with the formula $(Fe\mathrm{O}, Mn\mathrm{O}, Li_2\mathrm{O})_3P_2\mathrm{O}_5$. Like all minerals containing protoxide of manganese, it is liable to alteration by oxidation and hydration; hence the minerals heterosite, pseudotriplite, alluandite, and melanchlore.

trī phȳl´ loŭs, *a.* [Gr. τρίφυλλος (*triphullos*) = three-leaved; pref. *tri-*, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. Having three leaves.

2. Having the leaves disposed in whorls of three.

trī phȳs´ ītes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. φύσις (*phusis*) = nature, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to those prelates who, at the councils of Toledo (A.D. 684, 688) carried their opposition to the Monophysites and Monothelites to such an extent as to profess belief in a third nature in Christ, resulting from the union of the divine and human natures.

trī pĭn´ nate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pinnate* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a bipinnate leaf*): Having the leaflets themselves again pinnate, as those of *Thalictrum minus.*

trī pĭn´ nate lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tripinnate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: In a tripinnate manner.

trī pĭh năt´ ĭ fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pinnatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Three times divided in a pinnatifid manner.

trī pĭn năt´ ĭ sĕct, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pinnatisect* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Parted to the base tripinnately.

trĭp´ ĭt ạ kạ, *s.* [Pali = the triple basket.]

Buddhism: The three classes into which the Buddhist sacred writings are divided, viz., the Sûtras, the Vinaya, and the Abidharma.

trĭp lär´ ĕ æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triplar(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceæ.

trĭp´ lär ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = threefold, triple, from *triplus* = triple; so named because the parts of the fructification are disposed in threes.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Triplareæ (q.v.). Trees or shrubs with alternate, shortly-stalked, entire leaves, with short ochreæ, inflorescence racemose, and a three edged nut with winged angles. The trunk and branches of *Triplaris americana*, a native of tropical America, are chambered, and serve for the habitation of ants.

*** trī plā´ sian (s** as **sh),** *a.* [Gr. τριπλάσιος (*triplasios*) = thrice as many.] Threefold, triple, treble.

"Being *triplasian* or threefold, according to their theology."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 289.

trĭp´ le (le as **ęl),** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *triplus* = triple, from *tri-* = three, and *plus*, related to *plenus* = full; Sp. *triple*; Ital. *triplo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of three united; threefold.

"The *triple-dog* had never felt his chain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 447.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

"If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end."—*Bentley.*

* 3. One of three; third.

"Which . . . he bade me store up as a *triple* eye,
Safer than mine own two, more dear."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

*** B.** *As subst.:* The treble part in music.

"Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie,
Of songs and sweet complaints of louer's kinde,
The humane voices sung a *triple* hie."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii. 24.

Triple Alliance, *s.*

History:

1. A treaty entered into by Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland against Louis XIV., in 1668.

2. A treaty between Great Britain, France, and Holland against Spain, 1717.

3. An alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, against France, Sept. 28, 1798.

4. An alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, against France and Russia, in 1887.

"It is impossible to suppose that he can meditate an attack on Austria while the *Triple alliance* exists."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1887.

triple-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint in three parts, so contrived that each part will serve for bass, middle, or upper part as required.

triple-crown, *s.* The crown or tiara worn by the popes. [Tiara.]

triple-crowned, *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

triple-headed, *a.* Having three heads: as the *triple-headed* dog, Cerberus.

triple-ingrain carpet, *s.* [Three-ply carpet.]

triple-nerved, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Triple-ribbed (q.v.).

triple-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having three ribs, of which the two lateral ones emerge from the middle one a little above its base. Akin to three-ribbed, in which, however, the three ribs are all unconnected and proceed from the base.

triple-salt, *s.*

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to salts containing three different bases, such as microcosmic salt, $Na(NH_4)HPO_4$. (*Watts.*)

triple-star, *s.*

Astron.: A star which, under a powerful telescope, is resolved into three, often of different colours. γ Andromedæ is a triple star. Its principal constituent is of the third magnitude, and of an orange-yellow colour. The two others seem like a single one between the fifth and sixth magnitude; both are bluish. Of double stars a large number have been discovered, there being more than 3000 on record. Triple stars are rare, and quadruple stars still more so, though some are known. Among the triple stars the most conspicuous is one in the constellation Cancer, while Lyra yields us an example of a quadruple star. The stars here referred to evidently revolve around each other and form one system, their periods of rotation having been in some cases determined with a degree of exactness.

triple-time, *s.*

Music: Time of three beats, or three times three beats in a bar, indicated in the signature of the movement, thus $\frac{3}{2}$ = three minims (or their equivalent in time value) in a bar; $\frac{3}{4}$ = three quavers (or their equivalents in time) in a bar; with the less usual $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, and $\frac{9}{16}$ signatures, which mark what is usually called Compound Triple-time.

*** triple-tree,** *s.* The gallows, from the two posts and crossbeam of which it was composed. [Tyburn-tree.]

"A wry mouth on the *triple-tree* puts an end to all discourse about us."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 63.

*** triple-turned,** *a.* Three times faithless; thrice faithless. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 12.)

trĭp´ le (le as **ęl),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Triple, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make treble, threefold, or thrice as much, as many, or as great; to treble.

"The rents of many highland estates have been *tripled* and quadrupled."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To be three times as great or as many.

"Their losse . . . did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 140.

B. *Intrans.:* To increase threefold.

trĭp´ le lĕt, *s.* & *a.* [From *triple*, as *doublet* from *double.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

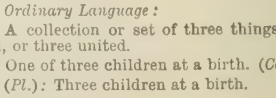
1. A collection or set of three things of a kind, or three united.

2. One of three children at a birth. (*Colloq.*)

3. (*Pl.*): Three children at a birth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A group of three notes performed in the time of two. The triplet is generally indicated by a slur and the figure 3.



TRIPLET.

2. *Optics:* Any arrangement of three lenses in combination, either as eye-piece or objective.

3. *Poetry:* Three verses or lines rhyming together.

B. *As adj.:* Triple; consisting of three.

"I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, and for the same reason because they bound the sense; and, therefore, I generally join these two licenses together, and make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

trĭp´ lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = threefold.] [Triplicate.]

Music:

1. The name originally given to a third part when added to two other parts, one of which was a canto fermo, the other a counterpoint. This additional part was generally the upper part, hence the word treble or triplex came to be applied to the canto primo.

2. A motet or other composition in three parts.

3. Triple-time.

"The *triplex* is a good tripping measure."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

trĭp'-lĭ-cate, * trip-li-cat, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *triplicatus*, pa. par. of *triplico* = to make threefold, to treble, from *triplex*, genit. *triplicis* threefold, treble, from *tri* = three, and *plico* = to fold, to weave.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Made thrice as much; trebled, threefold.

* 2. Three in number.

"Which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the prothonotary Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Lassalis, and the third unto me."—*Burnet. Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Something consisting or composed of three parts or divisions.

"My *triplicate* of pleasure knows dangerous as well as delightful features."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1887, p. 507.

2. A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

triplicate-ratio, *s.*

Math.: The ratio of the cubes of two quantities: thus the triplicate ratio of a to b is $\frac{b^3}{a^3}$. Similar volumes are to each other in the ratio of their homologous lines.

triplicate-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Thrice ternate; triternate.

trĭp-lĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *triplicatio*, from *triplicatus*, pa. par. of *triplico* = to treble.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.

"*Triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty."—*Glanvill: Scepsis.*

2. *Civil Law:* The same as Sur-rejoinder in common law (q.v.).

trĭ plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *triplicité*, from Lat. *triplex*, genit. *triplicis* = triple.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

"Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. *Astrol.:* The division of the signs according to the number of the elements, each division consisting of three signs. [Trigon.]

trĭp-lĭ-cōs'-tate, trĭp'-lĭ-nèrved, *a.* [Lat. *triplex*, genit. *triplicis* = threefold, and Eng. *costate; nerved.*]

Bot.: Triple-ribbed (q.v.); triply ribbed.

trĭp'-lite, *s.* [Gr. τριπλοῦς (*triplous*) = threefold; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *eisenpecherz*, *triplit*; Fr. *manganèse phosphate ferrifère.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in imperfect crystals. Hardness, 4 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·44 to 3·8; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, shades of brown to black; streak, yellowish-gray to brown. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 32·7; protoxide of iron, 16·6; protoxide of manganese, 32·2; iron, 6·4; magnesium, 1·8; calcium, 1·5; fluorine, 8·8 = 100, which corresponds with the typical formula $3RO.PO_5 + RF$.

trĭp lō blas'-tic, *a.* [Gr. τριπλοῦς (*triplous*) = threefold, triple, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Embryol.: Of, belonging, or relating to the triple division in the blastoderm outside the yolk in the ovum of mammals, birds, &c. Previous to segmentation the blastoderm is single, then a bilaminar arrangement arises; finally it separates into outer, middle, and inner blastodermic membranes: the ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm; called by Foster and Balfour the epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. (*Quain.*)

trĭp' lō clāse, *s.* [Gr. τριπλοῦς (*triplous*) = triple, and κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *triploklas.*]

Min.: The same as Thomsonite (q.v.).

trĭp lō ĭ'-dite, *s.* [Eng. *triplite*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in distinct crystals, also fibrous, divergent, massive; crystals with vertical striations. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 3·697; lustre, vitreous to adamantine; colour, yellowish to reddish brown, wine-yellow, hyacinth-red; streak, grayish white; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 31·91; protoxide of iron, 16·18; protoxide of manganese, 47·86; water, 4·05 = 100. Formula, $R_3P_2O_8 + R(OH)_2$, where R = Fe,Mn. Found at Branchfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, associated with various other minerals new to science, in a vein of albite-granite.

trĭp' lō pў, *s.* [Gr. τριπλοῦς (*triplous*) = threefold, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Optics & Pathol.: An affection of the eye which causes objects to be seen triple. It is much rarer than diplopy (q.v.), and the third image is exceedingly faint. (*Ganot.*)

trĭp' lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tripl(e)*, a.; *-ly.*] In a triple manner or degree; trebly.

triply-ribbed, *a.* [Triple-ribbed.]

trī'-pòd, * tri podo, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *tripus*, genit. *tripodis*, from Gr. τρίπους (*tripous*), genit. τριπόδος (*tripodos*) = three-footed, a tripod, from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot; Sp. & Ital. *tripode.*]

A. *As substantive:*

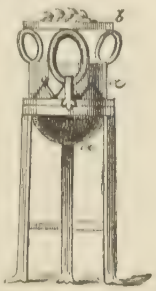
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A three-legged seat or table.

2. A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself.

3. A three-legged support for a table, chair, surveyor's compass, candelabrum, brazier, or other object.

II. *Class. Antiq.:* A bronze altar, having three legs or feet, and frequently also three rings at the top to serve as handles. A tripod was one of the attributes of Apollo, and originated in the custom of seating the pythoness, or prophesying priestess, in a triple-footed seat, over the vapour which ascended from a mystic cavern at Delphi, and which was believed to have the power of producing sacred inspiration, and the ability of foretelling future events. Highly ornamented tripods of similar form, made of precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive offerings in the temples.



Tripod.

a. Caldron of thin bronze, supposed to increase the force of the prophetic sounds which came from the earth; *b.* Flat slab on which the priestess sat.

"Within the circle arms and *tripods* lie."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 146.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having three legs or supports.

"These *tripod* . . . dolmens . . . never had, or could have had, walls."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 45.

2. Three feet long.

"Its *tripod* sentences tired my ear."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. vii.

¶ *Tripod of life:*

Physiol.: The term used by Bichat for the brain, heart, and lungs.

*** trī po' dĭ ạn,** *s.* [See def.]

Music: An ancient stringed instrument in form resembling the Delphic tripod, whence its name.

trĭp' ō dў, *s.* [Tripod.]

Pros.: A series of three feet.

*** trī - point' - ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pointed.*] Having three points.

"The *tripointed* wrathfull violence of the dead dart."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 487.

trĭp' ŏ lĭ, trĭp' ŏ-lite, *s.* [After Tripoli, in North Africa, where it occurs in considerable amount; Ger. *tripel.*]

1. *Min. & Petrol.:* A siliceous deposit, first shown by Ehrenberg to consist almost wholly of the cast-off shells of Diatoms. Sometimes found in deposits of considerable thickness, and extending over many miles of country; mostly earthy, but sometimes very hard and compact.

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* The diatoms in a stratum of Tripoli at Bilin in Bohemia, where it is fourteen feet thick, are mainly of the genus Gaillonella (q.v.).

3. *Comm.:* Tripoli was first imported from Tripoli itself, but has since been found in many other places. It is employed for polishing metals, marbles, glass, and other hard bodies. [Tripoli-powder.]

tripoli - powder, *s.* A pulverulent substance imported from Germany to be used as material for the polishing of steel. Like tripoli, it is composed mainly of diatoms.

tripoli slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A tripolite (q.v.) which, from varying causes, has assumed a laminated or slaty texture. Sometimes contains much clay, &c.

Trĭp' ō lĭne, *a.* [See def.]

1. Of or pertaining to Tripoli, a state and city in North Africa.

2. Pertaining to the mineral tripoli.

Trĭ pŏl' ĭ tạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating or belonging to the town or state of Tripoli.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Tripoli.

trĭp' ō lў, *s.* [Tripoli.]

trĭ' pòs, *s.* [Tripod.]

* 1. A tripod (q.v.).

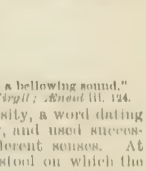
"And from the *tripos* rushed a bellowing sound."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 124.

2. In Cambridge University, a word dating from the sixteenth century, and used successively in a number of different senses. At first it was applied to the stool on which the champion of the University sat at the disputations held at the admission of bachelors of Arts to their degree; then it was transferred to the Bachelor himself; still later to the humorous, or, in some cases, scurrilous, speech with which "Mr. Tripos" opened the proceedings, and to the verses of the Bachelors at the Acts. The honours-lists were printed (about 1747–8) on the backs of these verses, and so tripos came to mean an honour-list, and, last of all, the examination itself. Until the year 1824 there was only one tripos, the Mathematical; and up to 1850 only those who had obtained honours in mathematics were admitted to the Classical examination. The degree was not given for that examination till a few years later.

"Such interest as is now attached to them belongs rather to the verses than to the list of the several *triposes* (for the name has now at last come to signify degree examinations) which have been circulated already severally."—*C. Wordsworth: Scholæ Academicæ*, p. 20.

trip' pant, *a.* [Trip, *v.*]

Her.: A term applied to beasts of chase, as passant is to beasts of prey, &c. The animal is represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three, as it were, upon the ground, as if trotting. Counter trippant is when two animals are borne trippant contrary ways, as if passing each other out of the field.



Trippant.

*** trippe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small piece (of cheese).

"A goddes kichel, or a *trippe* of cheese."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,329.

trĭp' pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trip*, v., *-er.*]

1. One who trips or walks nimbly; one who trips or trips up; a dancer.

"Begone, ye sylvan *trippers* of the green
Fly after night, and overtake the moon."
Dryden: King Arthur, iv. 1.

2. A street-railway employee who works, and is paid, by the trip. (*U. S. Local.*)

3. An excursionist.

¶ Often in the compound *cheap-tripper.*

trippor up, *s.* (See extract.)

"Mr. Wynne E. Baxter has probably, through his vocation, as large an acquaintance with the seamy side of metropolitan life as most people, yet even he was puzzled when a witness at the East End inquest yesterday alluded to '*trippers up*,' as though everyone should know them as they would bakers, butchers, grocers, or other tradesmen. To the Coroner's perplexed question, 'What is that?' Inspector Read answered: 'A man who trips you up and robs you. If you make a noise they jump on you.'"—*Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 18, 1887.

trĭp' pĕt, *s.* [Trip.]

Mach.: A projection intended to strike some object at regularly recurrent intervals. A cam, lifter, toe, wiper, foot, &c.

trĭp' pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Trip, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quick, nimble, lively. (See extract under TRIPLEX, 3.)

2. *Her.:* The same as TRIPPANT (q.v.).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of one who trips.

* 2. A light dance.

"Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod."
Milton: Comus, 961.

tripping-line, *s.*

Naut.: A rope used in lifting a spar while disengaging it from its usual attachments, previous to sending it down.

tripping-valve, *s.* A valve moved recurrently by the contact of some other part of the machinery.

trĭp'-pĭng-lȳ, * **trip-ping-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *tripping; -ly.*] In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, and quick step; nimbly; with rapid but clear enunciation; fluently.

"And this ditty, after me,
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*."
Shakesp: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

† **trĭp'-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *trip*, v.; *-ist.*] One who goes on a trip; an excursionist. (*Modern slang.*)

"With returning appetite came the desire to the convivial ocean *trippists* to set sail again for the Mediterranean."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1886, p. 117.

trĭpp'-kĕ-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Paul Trippke, the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of uncertain chemical composition, occurring in small, brilliant crystals with olivenite, in cavities in cuprite, at Copiapo, Chili. Crystallization, tetragonal; colour, bluish green. A qualitative examination showed that it was essentially an arsenite of copper, with the suggested formula ($nCuO$, As_2O_3); but, in the opinion of E. S. Dana, it probably requires a further chemical investigation.

trĭp'-są-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. τρῖψις (*tripsis*) = rubbing, friction; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub.]

Bot.: A genus of Rottboelleæ, from the warmer parts of North America. Spikes solitary or three together, the upper male, the lower female; male glume two-flowered, female one-flowered. *Tripsacum dactyloides*, the Buffalo-grass of the United States and the Gama-grass of Mexico, is highly valued as fodder.

trĭp'-sīs, *s.* [Gr., from τρίβω (*tribō*) to rub.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.

2. *Med.:* The process of shampooing (q.v.).

trĭp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [TRIPTERUS.] Three-winged. (Said of a leaf.)

trĭp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, anything wing-like.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fishes, order Saurodipterini, with one British species, from the Lower Devonian of Orkney.

trĭp-tĕr-ȳg'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with numerous species from tropical seas, the Mediterranean, Australia, and New Zealand. There are three distinct dorsal fins, the two anterior spinous.

trĭp'-tĭch, *s.* [TRIPTYCH.]

trĭp-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather; so named from the three divisions of the pappus.]

Bot.: A genus of Nassavieæ. Pretty annual Composites, sometimes cultivated in English gardens. They are used in South America, on account of their dryness, as everlasting flowers.

trĭp-tŏl-ĕ-mæ'-ą, *s.* [Named after Τριπτόλεμος (*Triptolemos*), an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Demeter, and was said to have invented the plough.]

Bot.: An old genus of Dalbergieæ, reduced by Bentham to a sub-genus of Dalbergia. Known species three, all from Brazil. Trees or woody climbers, with unequally-pinnate leaves. The species were formerly believed to yield the rosewood of commerce. Now the greater part of it is known to come from *Dalbergia nigra*.

* **trĭp'-tōte,** *s.* [Lat. *triptotum*, from Gr. τρίπτωτον (*triptōton*), from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and πτωτός (*ptōtos*) = falling; πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a grammatical case of a word.]

Gram.: A noun having three cases only.

trĭp'-tȳch, * **trĭp'-tȳch-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. τρίπτυχον (*triptuchon*), from τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and πτύξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold, a folding.]

1. A writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

2. A picture, carving, or other representation, generally on panel, with two hanging doors or leaves, by which it could be closed in front. Triptychs were constructed of various materials and dimensions; ivory and enamelled triptychs were adorned with sacred subjects and emblems. They were frequently used for altar-pieces. The central figure is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one-half of the principal picture.

TRIPTYCH.

† **trĭ-pū'-dĭ-ą-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *tripudium* = measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

"And Clavdius Pulcher underwent the like successes, when he contemned the *tripudiary* augurations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

† **trĭ-pū'-dĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tripudiatum*, sup. of *tripudio* = to leap, to dance.] To dance.

* **trĭ-pū-dĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [TRIPUDIATE.] The act of dancing.

"The soule of man . . . dances to the musicall aires of the cogitations, which is that *tripudiation* of the nymphs."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

trī-pўr'-ą-mĭd, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pyramid* (q.v.).] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

trī-quē'-trą (pl. **trī-quē'-træ**), *s.* [Lat. *triquetra* = a triangle.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Small, irregularly-shaped pieces of bone, principally in the occipito-parietal suture. First observed by Wormius, whence they are often called Wormian Bones.

2. *Arch.:* An interlaced ornament, of frequent occurrence on early northern monuments.

trī-quē'-troŭs, * **trī-quē'-trąl,** *a.* [Lat. *triquetrus* = triangular.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Three-sided, triangular; having three plane or concave sides.

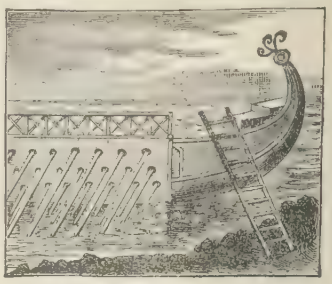
2. *Bot.:* Having three sides or angles. Three-edged (q.v.).

trī-rā'-dĭ-ąte, trī-rā'-dĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *radiate, radiated.*] Having three rays. (*Owen.*)

trī-rĕct-ăn'-gū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *rectangular.*] Applied to a spherical triangle, whose angles are all right angles.

trī'-rēme, *s.* [Lat. *triremis* = (s.) a trireme, (a.) having three banks of oars: *tri* = three, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *trirème*; Sp. & Ital. *trireme.*]

Class. Antiq.: A galley or vessel having three ranks or benches of oars on each side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Romans, Greeks, Carthaginians, &c. They were also provided with large square sails, which could be raised during a fair wind, to relieve the rowers. When two ships engaged, if tolerably well matched, the great object aimed at by each was, either by running up suddenly alongside of the enemy, to sweep away or disable a large number of his oars, or, by bearing down at speed, to drive the beak full into his side or quarter, in which case the planks were generally stove in, and the vessel went down. But if one of the parties was so decidedly inferior in seamanship as to be unable to cope with his antagonist in such manœuvres, he endeavoured, as he approached, to grapple with him, and



TRIREME.

From an ancient fresco of the flight of Helen and Paris, discovered early in the eighteenth century in the Farnese Gardens, Rome.

then the result was decided, as upon land, by the numbers and bravery of the combatants.

"Some indeed fancy a different original of these names, as that in the *triremes*, for example, either that there were three banks one after the other on a level, or three rowers sat upon one bank; or else three men tugged all together at one oar: but this is contrary, not only to the authority of the classicks, but to the figures of the *triremes* still appearing in ancient monuments."—*Kennet: Antiquities of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. iv.

trī-rhŏm-bŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *rhomboidal.*] Having the form of three rhombs.

* **trī-săc-rą-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian.*]

Church Hist.: A controversial name given to those Reformers who maintained that the sacraments of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Penance were necessary to salvation. This opinion was held by some Lutherans at Leipsic, and was advocated in England in the *Institution of a Christian Man*, published in 1536.

trĭs-ăg'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. neut. of τρισάγιος (*trisagios*) = thrice holy: τρίς (*tris*) = three, and ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy.] One of the doxologies of the Eastern Church, repeated in the form of versicle and responses by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy, and so called from the triple recurrence in it of the word *hagios* = holy.

"Hereto agrees the seraphical hym, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c., that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, iii. 968.

Trī-sçĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat., from **Gr.** τρίς (*tris*), and σχίζω (*schizō*) = to cut.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Sabellian heretics, mentioned by St. Augustine as maintaining the opinion that the Divine nature is composed of three parts, one of which is named the Father, the second the Son, and the third the Holy Ghost; and that the union of these parts constitutes the Trinity. (*Blunt.*)

trīse, *v.t.* [TRICE.]

Naut.: To haul and tie up; to trice.

"Did softly *trise* them with long pulleys fastened to the beams."—*North: Plutarch; Eumenes.*

trī-sĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

"Could I not . . . by adding water have bisected or *trisected* a drop."—*De Quincey: Opium-eater*, p. 129.

trī-sĕct'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TRISECT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Trifid; triparted (q.v.).

trī-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *sectio* = a cutting, a section.] The division or cutting of anything into three parts; specif., in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle is a problem of great celebrity amongst the ancient mathematicians. It belongs to the same class of problems as the duplication of the cube, and the insertion of two geometrical means between two given lines. Like them, it has hitherto been found beyond the range of elementary geometry; but it may be effected by means of the conic sections, and some other curves, as the conchoid, quadratrix, &c.

trī-sē′-pal-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *sepalous.*]

Bot. (*Of a calyx*): Consisting of three sepals.

trī-sĕr′-ī-al, trī-sĕr′-ī-ate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *serial, seriate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arranged in three rows, which are not necessarily opposite to each other; trifarious.

trī-sē′-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *seta* = a thick, stiff hair.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Avena. Perennial grasses, with the spikelets compressed, the lowest flower bisexual; fruit glabrous, deeply furrowed, free. British species one, *Avena* (*Trisetum*) *flavescens*, the Golden Oat or Yellow Oat-grass. (*Sir J. Hooker.*) It is common in rich pastures, and is a favourite of sheep.

* **trĭs-hăg′-ī-ŏn,** *s.* [TRISAGION.]

trĭs′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρισμός (*trismos*) = the making a shrill noise.]

Pathol.: Lockjaw, a variety of tetanus, marked by spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw. Two kinds are usually distinguished: *Trismus nascentium*, which often attacks infants soon after birth, and *traumatic trismus*, which may arise from a cold or a wound, and attacks persons of all ages.

trĭs-ŏc-ta-hē′-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρίς (*tris*) = thrice, and Eng. *octahedron* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

trĭ′-spăst, trī-spăs′-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Mech.: A tackle with three blocks.

trī-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of an ovary, a fruit, or a cell*): Having three seeds.

trī-splăńch′-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *splanchnic* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sympathetic nerve, which distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities, the head, the chest, and the abdomen.

trī-spōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. σπόρος (*sporos*), σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having three spores.

* **trĭst,** *a.* [Fr. *triste*, from Lat. *tristis.*] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy.

"Amazed, ashamed, disgraced, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darknesse sit."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xiii. 29.

trĭs-tā′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after M. Tristan, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Leptospermeæ. Leaves linear; flowers yellow; petals five; stamens in five parcels. Australian shrubs, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

* **triste,** *s.* [TRYST.]

* **triste,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TRUST.]

trī-stĕm′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. στέμμα (*stemma*) = a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomeæ. Tropical African shrubs, with quadrangular stems, involucrate heads of flowers, and a four or five-celled, baccate fruit. The berries of *Tristemma virusanum* are given in the Mauritius as a remedy for syphilis.

* **trĭst′-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *trist*; *-ful(l).*] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy, melancholy.

"His *tristful* visage clearing up a little over his roast neck of veal."—*Lamb: South Sea House.*

* **trĭst′-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tristful*; *-ly.*] Sadly, sorrowfully.

trī-stĭch′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, order, or line.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil fishes. Known species two, from the Coal Measures near Glasgow, in Scotland, and Fermanagh, in Ireland. (*Agassiz.*)

trĭs-tĭ-chŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρίστιχος (*tristichos*) = in three rows, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.] [TRISTICHOUS.]

Paleont.: A genus of Holoptychiidæ (by some authorities placed with the Rhizodontidæ), from the Old Red Sandstone.

trĭs′-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, order, line.]

Bot.: Arranged on the stem in three vertical rows. Used of arrangement or phyllotaxis of leaves on the stems of grasses. If measurement be made from any leaf one-third round the stem, a second leaf is just above the point reached; if another third be measured, there will be a third leaf above; and, if the remaining third be measured, there will be a fourth leaf just above the first. Thus, when there are a sufficient number of leaves to show the phyllotaxis, they will be found to be inserted, as defined, in three vertical rows.

* **trĭs-tĭ′-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *tristitia*, from *tristis* = sad.] To make sad.

"Nor is there any whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 4i.

trĭs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. τριστομος (*tristomos*) = three-mouthed: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Tristomidæ (q.v.). Body consisting of a broad and flat disk, having behind its inferior face a large cartilaginous sucker. *Tristoma coccineum*, a species of an inch or more in breadth, and of a lively red colour, is attached to the gills of many fishes in the Mediterranean.

trĭs-tŏm′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tristom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Trematoda, furnished with three suckers, two small ones at the anterior extremity, with the mouth between them, and a larger one at the posterior extremity. They are chiefly parasitic on the gills of fishes.

Trĭs′-tram, *s.* [See def.]

Mythol.: A Cornish hero, one of the Knights of the Round Table.

Tristram's book, *s.* Any book on hunting or hawking.

Tristram's knot, *s.*

Bot.: Cannabis sativa. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **trĭst′-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *tristis.*] Sad, sorrowful, dejected.

"The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer."
Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum, p. 264.

trî′-sŭl, trĭ′-sŭ-la, *s.* [Sansc.]

Buddhism: An ornament very commonly occurring in old Buddhist sculpture, on old coins, &c. Its meaning is not ascertained. According to Rémusat, it represents the five elements of the material universe, and General Cunningham comes to the same conclusion, though by a different process. (See extract.)

TRISUL.

"The *Trisul* would be the emblem of Buddha himself. Just as the cross is placed on the altar of the Christian Churches, on the gables, and everywhere about the building, to signify Christ or Christianity, so this emblem may have been used to signify the founder of the religion at a time when personal representations of him were not known."—*Fergusson: Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 115.

* **trĭ′-sŭlc,** * **trĭ′-sŭlk,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *trisulcus*, from *tri* = three, and *sulcus* = a furrow.]

A. *As subst.:* Something having three forks; a trident.

"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulk*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Three-forked; having three tines or teeth.

"Jupiter confound me with his *trisulk* lightning."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxxii.

* **trī-sŭl′-cate,** *a.* [TRISULC.] Having three forks; tridentate.

"That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*."
Percy: Reliques; St. George for England.

trī-sўl-lăb′-ĭc, trī-sўl-lăb′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical.*] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

trī-sўl-lăb′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trisyllabical*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a trisyllable; in three syllables.

trī-sўl′-la-ble, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word consisting of three syllables.

trīte, *a.* [Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to rub, to wear.] Used until it has become worn out, and so lost its novelty and freshness; hackneyed, commonplace, stale.

"To many perhaps it may seem vulgar and *trite*; so that discourse thereon, like a story often told, may be nauseous to their ears."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 36.

trĭt-ĕ-leĭ′-a, trĭt-ĕ-lē′-ja (j as y), *s.* [Pref. *tri-* = three, and τέλειος (*teleios*) = complete. Named from the completely ternary arrangement of the parts.]

Bot.: A genus of Scilleæ. Perianth salver-shaped, the limb six-parted; stamens six, in two rows; stigma three-lobed; seeds many. American liliaceous plants, with blue or white flowers.

trīte′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trite*; *-ly.*] In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.

"I grant it to be a *tritely* vulgar saying, but it has everything to do with truth."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1885.

trīte′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trite, commonplace, or hackneyed; staleness.

"Sermons which, while they preach the gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity."—*Wrangham: Sermons.* (Pref.)

trī-tĕr′-nate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *ternate* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the common petiole divided into three secondary petioles, each of which is again sub-divided into three ternary petioles, each bearing three leaflets, as the leaf of *Epimedium alpinum.*

trĭ′-thē-ĭşm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *tritheismus.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine which teaches that there are three Gods, instead of three Persons in the Godhead. According to Cyril of Jerusalem this teaching was introduced by the Gnostics in the second century. In the sixth century a philosophic doctrine of Tritheism was formulated by Ascusnages, of Constantinople, who was banished for his heresy by Justinian. The opinions of Ascusnages were adopted by one of his pupils, Philoponus, who founded a sect called after him. With Philoponus was associated for many years a bishop of Tarsus, named Conon, who differed from his friend on the subject of the resurrection, and like him founded a sect, the Cononites. Tritheism was revived by Roscellinus, in the eleventh century, who taught that the name God was the abstract idea of a genus containing the three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. He was opposed by St. Anselm in his treatise *de Fide Trinitatis*, and condemned by the Council of Soissons (A.D. 1092), where he recanted. In 1691 the heresy was again revived. Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, published *A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Holy and Ever-blessed Trinity*, in which he maintained that "there are three infinite distinct minds and substances in the Trinity," and that "the Three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct infinite minds or substances." Dr. South opposed the dean, and a long controversy ensued. In 1695, in a sermon before the University of Oxford, the preacher maintained the theory of Dr. Sherlock, which was condemned by the heads of houses as "false, impious, and heretical." A controversy followed of so serious a character that it was suppressed by an Order in Council, and measures were taken to stop the publication of Antitrinitarian books, which had been issued in great numbers during the controversy. [HUTCHINSONIANS.]

trĭ′-thē ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *theist.*] One who believes in three distinct gods; an adherent of tritheism (q.v.).

trī-thē-ĭst′-ĭc, trī-thē-ĭst′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *tritheist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to tritheism.

"The *tritheistical* argument appears then to be as ancient as the ditheistical."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 4.*

* **trĭ′-thē-ite,** *s.* [Gr. τρι- (*tri-*) = three, and θέος (*theos*) = god.] The same as TRITHEIST (q.v.).

* **trĭ′-thĭng,** *s.* [A.S.] One of three divisions into which a shire or county was divided; a riding, as in Yorkshire. [RIDING, *s.*]

"When a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which were anciently governed by a trithing-reeve."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

*** trithing-reeve,** *s.* A governor of a trithing.

trī-thĭ-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = sulphur, and suff. *-ic.*] Containing three atoms of sulphur in the acid.

trithionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2S_3O_6$. Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid. A limpid, inodorous liquid, having a sour and somewhat bitter taste, obtained by gently heating an aqueous solution of acid potassic sulphite with sulphur. It is permanent in the dilute state, but on attempting to concentrate it, even in a vacuum, it decomposes, sulphurous oxide being evolved. The salts are but little known, and are very unstable.

*** trĭt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *trit(e); -ical.*] Trite, commonplace, stale.

"He appears from a *triticall* philosophy to have carried his uncommon credulity into our British, Roman, and Danio-Saxon archæology."—*Warton: Hist. Kiddington.* (Pref.)

*** trĭt′-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tritical; -ly.*] In a trite or commonplace manner; tritely.

*** trĭt′-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tritical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tritical or trite; triteness.

"Where there is not a *triticalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos."—*Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

† trĭt′-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tritic(um); -in.*]

Chem.: The gluten of wheat.

trĭt′-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = wheat; according to Varro, from *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to bruise.]

Bot.: Wheat, Wheat-grass; a genus of Hordeæ or Hordeaceæ. Spikelets solitary, sessile, distichous, compressed; the sides, not the backs, of the glumes and florets, directed to the rachis, many-flowered. Empty glumes, two, unequal, shorter than the flowering glumes. Flowering glumes herbaceous, rigid, many-nerved or without nerves. Palea with ciliate nerves. Scales ovate, entire, ciliate; stigmas subsessile; ovary hairy at the top; fruit grooved. Known species twenty, from temperate regions. Some species are annual, others perennial. Many botanists limit the genus Triticum to the first section, calling the second Agropyrum. Some of the species are widely distributed, that known as Couch Grass (*T. repens*) being among the most common, but the seeds of none of them except Wheat (*T. vulgare*) are of any value. The native country of wheat is not known. It has been generally supposed to be central Asia, and it has been reported as growing wild in Mesopotamia and elsewhere, but these reports lack proof. Of the other species *T. canicum*, the Fibrous-rooted Wheat-grass, is from one to three feet high, and is frequent in woods and on banks in Western Europe. *T. junceum*, the Rushy Sea Wheat-grass, is found on sandy sea shores, flowering in July and August. It bears large shining spikelets. Couch-grass (*T. repens*) is a troublesome weed, its creeping root stocks rendering it difficult to extirpate. In times of scarcity its roots have been employed as food, and also have been used as a source of beer, as a medicine, &c.

trī-tō-chŏr′-īte, *s.* [Gr. *τρίτος* (*tritos*) = third; *χωρέω* (*chōreō*) = to follow, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fibro-columnar mineral, having its cleavage parallel to the direction of the fibres. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 6·25; colour, blackish- to yellowish-brown. An analysis yielded: vanadic acid, 24·41; arsenic acid, 3·76; protoxide of lead, 53·90; protoxide of copper, 7·04; protoxide of zinc, 11·06 = 100·17, having the approximate formula $R_3V_2O_8$, where R = Pb,Cu,Zn. It is related to eusynchite and araeoxene (q.v.).

trī-tō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Bot.: A genus of Hemerocalleæ. Fine aloe-like plants, but with grassy leaves; their inflorescence a spike of red or orange flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Three or four are cultivated in English gardens, where they continue in flower till late in autumn. In winter they need the protection of a frame.

trī′-tō-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *τρίτομος* (*tritomos*) = thrice-cut; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral of tetrahedral habit. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·9 to 4·66; lustre, vitreous; colour, brown; streak, dirty yellowish-gray. Compos. doubtful, analyses varying much, one of the most careful yielding, SiO_2, 15·38; SnO_2, 0·74; TaO_5,ZrO_2 (?), 3·63; Ce_2O_3, 4·48; Al_2O_3, 1·61; Fe_2O_3, 2·27; Mn_2O_3, 0·49; CeO, 10·66; LaO,DiO, 44·05; YO, 0·42; M_2O, 0·16; CaO, 6·41; BaO, 0·19; SrO, 0·71; NaO, 0·56; KO, 2·10; HO, 5·63 = 99·49. Found in the island of Lamö, near Brevig, Norway, associated with leucophane and mosandrite in a syenite.

Trī′-tŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Τρίτων* (*Tritōn*) = a Triton.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A powerful sea-deity, son of Poseidon (Neptune) by Amphitrite, or, according to some, by Sileno or Salacia. He dwelt with his father in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea. He could calm the ocean, and abate storms. He was generally represented as blowing a shell, and with a body above the waist like that of a man, and below like a dolphin. Many of the sea-deities were called Tritons by the poets.

"The hoarse alarm of *Triton's* sounding shell."
Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Salamandrinæ, with sixteen species, widely distributed in temperate and sub-tropical regions. Body covered with warty tubercles, four toes on anterior, and five on posterior limbs, all without nails; no parotids; glandular pores above and behind the eyes, and a series of similar pores arranged longitudinally on each side of the body; male with well-marked discontinuous crest on back and tail; tongue globular, partially free at the sides, free behind, where it is pointed. Sixteen species are known, found in the eastern United States, California, and Oregon, also in Europe, north Africa, China, and Japan. They are known under the popular name of Newt, or Eft, the Great Water Newt, including the Smooth Newt or Eft, the Marbled Newt, &c.

(2) A genus of Muricidæ (Woodward), according to some other authorities, of Cassididæ, with 100 recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, India, China, the Pacific, and Western Australia, ranging from low water to ten or twenty fathoms, and one minute species has been dredged at fifty fathoms. The Great Triton (*T. tritonis*) is the conch blown as a trumpet by the Australian and Polynesian natives. Fossil species forty-five, from the Eocene of Britain, France, and Chili.

(3) Any individual of either of the genera described above. [(1), (2).]

¶ *A triton among the minnows:* One greater than his fellows. (Cf. *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.)

trī′-tōne, *s.* [Gr. *τρίτονος* (*tritonos*) = of three tones.] [Tone, s.]

Music: An augmented fourth, containing three whole tones. The use of the tritone was anciently forbidden in harmony or counterpoint, as it was regarded in the light of what is called a false relation. It was not permitted to be employed in the upper note of one chord and the lower note of the following. In each case it was called *mi contra fa* (q.v.).

trī-tō′-nī-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *triton* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Iridaceæ. About twenty-five species, all from Southern Africa, are cultivated in British green houses; they have yellow, orange, pink, red, blue, or greenish flowers, and are handsome when in bloom.

2. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Tritoniadæ (q.v.), with thirteen species, from Norway and Britain; found under stones at low water to twenty-five fathoms. Animal elongated; tentacles with branched filaments; veil tuberculated or digitated; gills in a single series; mouth with horny jaws, stomach simple.

trī-tō-nī′-a-dæ, *** trī-tŏn′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tritonia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A genus of Tectibranchiata (q.v.), with nine genera (Woodward), to which Tate adds another, Hero. Animal with laminated, plumose, or papillose gills, arranged along the sides of the back; tentacles retractile into sheaths, lingual membrane with one central and numerous lateral teeth; orifices on the right side.

*** trī-tŏn′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Tritoniadæ.]

trī-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Triturium.]

trī-tŏx′-īde, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; *t* connect., and Eng. *oxide.*]

Chem.: A term formerly used to denote the third in a series of oxides, the first and second terms of which were called protoxide and deutoxide. (*Watts.*)

trī′-tō-zō-ō-īd, *s.* [Gr. *τρίτος* (*tritos*) = third, and Eng. *zooid.*]

Biol.: A zooid produced by fission from a deuterozooid; a zooid of the third generation. [Zooid.]

*** trĭt′-ū-ra-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] [Triturate.] Capable of being triturated or reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

"*Triturable* and reducable into powder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

trĭt′-ū-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *trituratus*, pa. par. of *tritūro* = to thrash, to grind; *tritura* = a rubbing, chafing; orig. fem. sing. of fut. part. of *tero* = to rub.]

1. To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.

2. To rub or grind down to a very fine powder, finer than that produced by pulverization.

"Where the shore is low, the soil is commonly sandy, or rather composed of *triturated* coral."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

trĭt-ū-rā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *trituratus*, pa. par. of *tritūro* = to triturate (q.v.).] The act of triturating or reducing to a very fine powder by grinding; the state of being triturated.

"In poultry, the *trituration* of the gizzard, and the gastric juice, conspire in the work of digestion."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

*** trĭt′-ū-rā-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *triturat(e); -ure.*] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

*** trĭt′-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *tritura.*] [Triturate.] A rubbing or grinding.

trĭ-tūr′-ĭ-ŭm, trĭ-tōr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Triturate.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

trīt′-ўl, *s.* [Gr. *τρίτος* (*tritos*) = third; suff. *-yl.*] [Propyl.]

trīt′-ўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *trityl; -ene.*] [Propylene.]

trī-tў′-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Prefs. *tri-*, *tylo-*, and Gr. *ὀδους* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammals, with one species, *Tritylodon longævus*, founded on remains transmitted by Dr. Exton from beds of Triassic (?) age in Thaba-chou, in Basutoland, and described by Sir Richard Owen. Dentition: i. 2—2, m. 6—6. Its nearest allies are Microlestes (q.v.), and Stereognathus. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 146–151.)

trī-ŭm-fĕt′-ta, *s.* [Named after John Triumfetti, an Italian botanist and author.]

Bot.: A genus of Grewidæ. Annuals or perennials with stellate hairs. Leaves entire or palmately lobed; flowers solitary or in axillary clusters, yellow; stamens ten, rarely five; fruit prickly, two- to five-celled. The fruit of *Triumfetta annua* is called in Jamaica the Parrakeet Bur, because parrakeets feed on them. In India they eat this and *T. pilosa*, while in times of scarcity *T. rhomboidea*, a third Indian species, is eaten by men. *T. angulata* has a soft and glossy fibre.

trī′-ŭmph, * trī-umphe, *s.* [O. Fr. *triumphe*; Fr. *triomphe*, from Lat. *triumphum*, accus. of *triumphus* = a triumph; cogn. with Gr. *θριάμβος* (*thriambos*) = a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions in his honour; Sp. & Port. *triunfo*; Ital. *trionfo*. *Triumph* and *trump* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pomp of any kind.

"When thou didst ride in *triumph* through the streets." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

* 2. A public festivity or exhibition of any kind; as an exhibition of masks, a tournament, a pageant.

"Our daughter,
In honour of whose birth these *triumphs* are."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 2.

3. In the same sense as II.

"Beforen his *triumphe* walketh she
With gilte chaines on hire necke honging."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,369.

4. The state of being victorious.

"Hail to the chief, who in *triumph* advances."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

5. Victory, achievement, success, conquest.

"That mingled envy and contempt with which the ignorant naturally regard the *triumphs* of knowledge." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness or rejoicing.

"Triton his trompet shrill before them blew,
For goodly *triumph* and great iollyment."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

7. A trump-card. [TRUMP (1), 1.]

"Let therefore euerie christian man and woman plaie at these cards, that they may haue and obtaine the *triumph*: you must marke also that the *triumph* must applie to fetche home vnto him all the other cardes, whatsouer sute they be of."—*Latimer: Sermons on the Card.*

* **8.** A game at cards; ruff.

"The game that wee will play at, shall be called the *triumph*, which if it be well played at, hee that dealeth shall winne; the plaiers shall likewise winne, and the standers and lookers vpon, shall doe the same: insomuche that there is no man, that is willing to plaie at this *triumphe* with these cardes, but they shall bee all winners, and no loosers."—*Latimer: Sermons on the Card.*

II. *Roman Antiq.:* A grand procession, in which a victorious general entered the city by the Porta Triumphalis, in a chariot drawn by four horses, wearing a dress of extraordinary splendour, namely, an embroidered robe, an under garment flowered with palm leaves, and a wreath of laurel round his brows. He was preceded by the prisoners taken in the war, the spoils of the cities captured, and pictures of the regions subdued. He was followed by his troops; and after passing along the Via Sacra and through the Forum, ascended to the Capitol, where he offered a bull in sacrifice to Jove. A regular triumph could not be demanded unless the following conditions had been satisfied:—

1. The claimant must have held the office of dictator, consul, or prætor.

2. The success upon which the claim was founded must have been achieved by the claimant while commander-in-chief of the victorious army; or, in other words, the operations must have been performed under his auspicia.

3. The campaign must have been brought to a termination, and the country reduced to such a state of tranquillity as to admit of the withdrawal of the troops, whose presence at the ceremony was indispensable.

4. Not less than 5,000 of the enemy must have fallen in one engagement.

5. Some positive advantage and extension of dominion must have been gained, not merely a disaster retrieved, or an attack repulsed.

6. The contest must have been against a foreign foe.

Under the Empire, the prince being sole commander-in-chief of the armies of the state, all other military commanders were regarded merely as his legati, and it was held that all victories were gained under his auspicia, however distant he might be from the scene of action; consequently he alone was entitled to a triumph.

A naval triumph differed from a military one only in being on a smaller scale, and in being characterized by the exhibition of nautical trophies, such as beaks of ships. An ovation was an honour inferior to a triumph, the chief difference being that in the former the victorious general entered the city on foot, and in later times on horseback. The senate claimed the exclusive prerogative of granting or refusing a triumph.

"To follow Cæsar in his *triumph*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* ¶ *To ride triumph:* To be in full career; to take the lead.

"So many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house." —*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 157.

trī'-ŭmph, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *triompher*, from Lat. *triumpho*; Sp. & Port. *triunfar*; Ital. *trionfare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To obtain victory; to be victorious; to prevail.

"He may *triumph* in love." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 151.

* **2.** To exult upon an advantage gained or supposed to be gained; to exult or boast insolently.

"He woxe full blithe, as he had gone thereby,
And gan thereat to *triumph* without victorie."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 50.

3. To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; to celebrate victory with pomp; hence, to rejoice for victory.

"Weep'st to see me *triumph*?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **4.** To play a trump or winning card on another; to trump.

* **5.** To shine forth.

"Grace and majesty you might behold
Triumphing in their faces."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,388.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To vanquish, to conquer, to prevail over, to subdue, to triumph over.

"Hee on Libyan coasts arriude . . .
Triumphed Jugurth's spoil'd dominion."
Hay: Lucan; Pharsalia, ii.

2. To make victorious; to cause to triumph or prevail.

"He hath *triumphed* the name of Christ."—*Bp. Jewell: Works*, ii. 933.

trī-ŭm'-phal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *triumphalis*, from *triumphus* = a triumph; Fr. *triomphal*; Sp. *triunfal*; Ital. *trionfale, trionfale.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.

"They bore him aloft in *triumphal* procession."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A token of victory; insignia of a triumph. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 577.)

triumphal-arch, *s.*

Architecture:

1. An edifice erected by the Romans in various situations, but more especially at the entrance to a city, at first in honour of victorious generals, and, in later times, of the Emperors. These structures were originally of brick, but afterwards of stone or marble; their form was that of a parallelopipedon, having one central arch, often with a smaller one on each side. They were decorated with columns, sculptures, and other embellishments, the whole being surmounted with a

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.
(*Arch of Titus.*)

heavy attic. Under the Emperors many triumphal arches of costly material were erected. The oldest in Rome is that of Titus, erected on the occasion of his triumph after the conquest of Jerusalem (A.D. 70). It is remarkable as containing a representation of the golden candlestick of the Herodian temple. [BAS-RELIEF.] Of modern triumphal arches the finest are the Arc de Triomphe or Arc de l'Étoile, at the western extremity of the Champs Elysées, Paris, commenced by Napoleon in 1806, and finished by Louis Philippe thirty years later; the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin (1789–93); and the Arco della Pace, in Milan.

2. A temporary arch set up in token of welcome to a royal personage or successful warrior, &c.

triumphal-column, *s.* An insulated column erected by the Romans in commemoration of a victorious general to whom triumph had been decreed.

triumphal-crown, *s.* A laurel crown awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.

trī-ŭm'-phant, * **tri-um-phaunt**, * **try-um-phaunte**, *a.* [Lat. *triumphans*, pr. par. of *triumpho* = to triumph; Fr. *triomphant*; Sp. *triunfante*; Ital. *trionfante.*]

* **1.** Used in, pertaining to, or commemorating a triumph or victory; triumphal.

"Make *triumphant* fires
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Victorious; graced or crowned with victory or success. (*Cowper: Hope*, 166.)

3. Rejoicing or exulting for victory, or as for victory; triumphing; exultant.

"Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

* **4.** Noble, notable.

"Wherof kyng Edwarde . . . gaue to the sayde Scottys batayll, & of them had *tryumphaunte* victorye."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1331).

* **5.** Glorious; of supreme magnificence and beauty. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

trī-ŭm'-phant-lȳ, * **trī-um-phaunt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *triumphant*; *-ly.*]

1. In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victorious conqueror; like a victor; as becomes a victor or triumph.

"Christ ascended
Triumphantly, from star to star."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. With insolent triumph or exultation.

"Or did I brag and boast *triumphauntly*,
As who should say the field were mine that daye?"
Gascoigne: Lookes of a Louer forsaken.

3. Festively; with rejoicing or exultation.

"Dance in Duke Theseus' house *triumphantly*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

trī'-ŭmph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *triumph*; *-er.*]

1. One who triumphs or rejoices and exults in victory; a victor.

2. One who was honoured with a triumph; one who returned as a victorious general.

"And enters in our ears like great *triumphers*
In their applauding gates."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

trī'-ŭmph-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRIUMPH, *v.*]

* **trī-ŭm'-phĭng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *triumphing*; *-ly.*] With triumph or exultation; triumphantly. (*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 17.)

trī-ŭm'-vĭr, *s.* [Lat. = one of three men associated in an office, from *trium virorum* = of three men: *tres* = three, and *vir* = a man.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* One of three men united in office. The triumvirs were either ordinary magistrates (as the Triumviri Capitales, who were police commissioners, having charge of the gaols, and acting as magistrates, the Triumviri Monetales, who were commissioners of the mint, and had the charge of coining money), or they were extraordinary commissioners appointed to jointly execute any office. Specifically applied to the members of the two triumvirates. [TRIUMVIRATE, 1.]

2. *Eng. Antiq.:* A trithing man or constable of three hundred. (*Cowel.*)

trī-ŭm'-vĭr-ate, *s.* [Lat. *triumviratus*, from *triumvir* = a triumvir (q.v.).]

1. A coalition of three men in office or authority. Specifically applied to two great coalitions of the three most powerful individuals in the Roman empire for the time being. The first of these was effected in the year B.C. 60, between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who pledged themselves to support each other with all their influence. This coalition was broken by the fall of Crassus at Carrhæ in Mesopotamia; soon after which the civil war broke out, which ended in the death of Pompey, and establishment of Julius Cæsar as perpetual dictator. After his murder, B.C. 44, the civil war again broke out; and after the battle of Mutina, B.C. 43, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus coalesced, thus forming the second triumvirate. They divided the provinces of the empire; Octavius taking the west, Lepidus Italy, and Antony the east.

"And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

* **2.** A party or set of three men; three men in company.

"Smouch requesting Mr. Pickwick, in a surly manner, 'to be as alive as he could, for it was a busy time,' drew up a chair by the door, and sat there till he had finished dressing. Sam was then despatched for a hackney coach, and in it the *triumvirate* proceeded to Coleman Street."—*Dickins: Pickwick*, ch. xi.

* **3.** A group of three things intimately connected.

"Theology, philosophy, and science constitute a spiritual *triumvirate*."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. xvii.

* **trī-ŭm'-vĭr-ȳ**, *s.* [TRIUMVIRATE.] The number of three men.

"Thou makest the *triumviry* the corner-cap of society." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

* **trī'-ūne**, *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *unus* = one.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the trinity in unity.

"Power, wisdom and goodness combined in the *triune* Deity."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy.* (Note.)

¶ In the ninth century a controversy arose about the application of the word, or its Latin equivalent *trinus*, to the Deity. Hincmar objected to the words *Trina Deitas* in a hymn, and forbade their use in his diocese. The Benedictine monks took the opposite view, and so did Godeschalcus, who was in consequence accused by Hincmar of tritheism; but the words objected to retained their place in the hymn.—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 316.

***trī-ū'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *triun(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being triune; trinity in unity.

"The *triunity* of the Godhead."—*More.*

trī-ūr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triur(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Triuridaceæ (q.v.).

trī'-ūr'-ĭd, *s.* [TRIURIDACEÆ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Triuridaceæ (q.v.).

trī-ụ-rī-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triuris*, genit. *triurid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Triurids; an order of Hydrales. Little perennial sub-hyaline plants, with a creeping rhizome. Stem simple, erect, cellular; leaflets minute, alternate, destitute of nervures; inflorescence in terminal racemes, flowers minute, generally unisexual; perianth hyaline, with a tube and limb, the latter divided into three, four, six, or eight segments; stamens few, anthers quadrilocular; style sometimes lateral, smooth, or feathery; ovaries numerous, carpels many, drupaceous. From the hotter parts of South America, Java, Ceylon, and the Philippine Islands. Known genera five, species eight. (*Lindley.*)

trī-ūr'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Triuridaceæ (q.v.), with only one known species, a small Brazilian herb.

trĭv'-ą-lent, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *valens*, genit. *valentis* = powerful.]

Chem.: Equivalent to three units of any standard, especially to three atoms of hydrogen.

trivalent-element, *s.* [TRIAD.]

trī'-vălve, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *valve.*] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.

trī-văl'-vụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *valvular.*] Three valved; having three valves; opening by three valves, as the fruit of the tulip.

***trĭv'-ąnt,** *s.* [TRUANT.] A truant.

"Thou art an idiot, an asse, a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 10. (To the Reader.)

***trĭv'-ąnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *trivant*; *-ly.*] Like a truant.

"Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helpes, steales and gleanes a few notes from other men's harvests."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 138.

trīve, *v.t.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Contrive (q.v.).

trī-vĕr'-bĭ ąl, *a.* [Lat. *tri-* = three, and *verbum* = a word.] Of or pertaining to certain days in the Roman calendar, which were juridical, or days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes: so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do*, *dico*, *addico*. Also called *dies fasti*.

trī-vĕr'-tĕ-brąl, *a.* [Pref. and Eng. *vertebral.*]

Compar. Anat.: Consisting of three vertebræ. A term applied by Huxley (*Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 341) to a bone in Glyptodon (q.v.), formed by the anchylosis of the last cervical and first two dorsal vertebræ, and articulating by a movable hinge-joint with the remaining dorsal vertebræ, which are likewise anchylosed to form a kind of "arched bridge of bone."

trĭv'-ĕt, trev-et, *triv-ette, *s.* [O. Fr. *tripied*; Fr. *trépied* = a trivet, from Lat. *tripedem*, accus. of *tripes* = having three feet, from *tri* = three, and *pes* = a foot. *Trivet* and *tripod* are doublets.]

1. A three-legged arrangement for supporting an object, as a pot or kettle; this may be effected by slinging it from a hook suspended from the point of junction of the three legs, or the legs may be set 120° apart, straddling outward from and supporting a ring sufficiently large to receive the bottom of the pot.

¶ *Trivet* is frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on it is never unstable: as, To suit one to a *trivet*, right as a *trivet*, &c.

2. The knife wherewith the loops of terry fabrics are cut.

***trivet-table,** *s.* A table supported by three feet.

"The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

trĭv'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Abbrev. from *trivia* (*virgo*) = Diana, from often having her temples where three ways met.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Cypræa, with about thirty species, from Greenland, Britain, the West Indies, the Cape, Australia, the Pacific, and the west coast of America. Small shells, with striæ extending over the back. *Trivia europæa* is common on the British coasts.

trĭv'-ĭ-ąl, *triv-i-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *trivial*, from Lat. *trivialis* = pertaining to cross-roads, common, trite, from *trivium* = a place where cross-roads intersect the public thoroughfare, from *tri* = three, and *via* = a road, a way.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Originally, trite, well worn, without its being implied that the saying so denominated was of trifling importance; everyday, commonplace.

"These branches [of the divine life] are three, whose names, though *trivial* and vulgar, yet, if rightly understood, they bear such a sense with them, that nothing more weighty can be pronounced by the tongue of men or seraphims, and, in brief, they are these: charity, humility, and purity."—*H. More: The Grand Mystery of Godliness*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

2. Trifling, insignificant; of little value or importance; inconsiderable, slight.

"A while on *trivial* things we held discourse,
To me soon tasteless."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

"As a scholar he was *trivial* and incapable of labour."—*De Quincey.*

* 4. Of or pertaining to the trivium; hence, initiatory, rudimentary, elementary. [TRIVIUM.]

* **B.** *As subst.:* One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium (q.v.).

"Profiting in *trivials* to a miracle, especially in poetry."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

¶ For the difference between *trivial* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

trivial-name, *s.*

Natural History:

1. The specific name (q.v.) of any animal or plant.

"The index to this volume (*Oländska och Gothländska Resa*, 1745) shows the first employment of *trivial names*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 673.

2. A popular name for any animal or plant.

"The *trivial name* King, as well as Tyrant, has been bestowed on this bird for its extraordinary behaviour and the authority it assumes over all others during the time of breeding."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 850.

***trĭv'-ĭ-ąl-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; *-ism.*] A trivial matter or mode of acting.

trĭv-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being trivial; trivialness.

2. A trivial thing or matter; a trifle; a matter of little or no value.

"Dinner cards, and squares of silk for fancy articles, with other *trivialities*, being often in demand."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 115.

trĭv'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *trivial*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a trivial manner; commonly, vulgarly, tritely.

"How *trivially* common it is, that Luther was the sonne of an Incubus, the disciple of the divell."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 10.

2. Lightly, inconsiderably; in a trifling manner or degree.

"Art was not an amusement—it was a serious business of life, and those who treated it *trivially* desecrated their pursuit and did injustice to themselves."—*Observer*, Sept. 27, 1885.

trĭv'-ĭ-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trivial; triviality.

"The pretended *trivialness* of the fifth and sixth day's work."—*More: Defence of the Philos. Cabbala.* (App.)

trĭv'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a place where three roads met, or where they diverged: *tri-* = three, and *via* = a road, a way.] The name given in the schools of the Middle Ages to the first three liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic. (See extract.)

"The *trivium* contained Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric; the Quadrivium, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy, as in these two lines, framed to assist the memory:—

GRAMM. loquitur; DIA. vera docet; RHET. verba colorat;
MUS. canit; AR. numerat; GEO. ponderat; AST. colit astra."

Hallam: Introd. to Literature of Europe, &c., pt. i., ch. i., § 3. (Note.)

trī'-week-lў, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *weekly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Occurring, performed, or appearing once in every three weeks.

2. Occurring, performed, or appearing three times in each week: as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

B. *As subst.:* A newspaper which is published three times in each week.

trĭx-ā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. *trixago*, *trissago* = a plant, *Teucrium Chamædrys* (Linn.).]

Bot.: A genus of Euphrasieæ, akin to Bartsia, but with a fleshy, oval, globose capsule, and a thick trifid placenta. *Trixago viscosa* is the same as *Bartsia viscosa*.

trĭx-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trixis*, genit. *trixid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Nassavieæ.

trĭx'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = the castor-oil plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trixideæ. Two species are cultivated in Britain, one in gardens, the other as a stove plant. *Trixis brasiliensis* is given as a remedy of excessive menstruation.

trŏad, *s.* [TRODE.]

trōat, *v.i.* [TROAT, *s.*] To cry, as a buck in rutting time.

trōat, *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a buck in rutting time.

trō'-car, trō'-char, *s.* [Fr. *troiscarré* = three-faced, from *trois* = three, and *carre* = a square, a face.]

Surg.: An instrument consisting of a perforator or stylet and a cannula. After the puncture is made the stylet is withdrawn, and the cannula remains and affords a means of evacuating from the cavity. Used in case of dropsy, hydrocele, &c.

"The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the cannula of silver, and the perforator of steel."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

trō-chā'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *trochaicus*, from *trochæus* = a trochee (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Pros.: Pertaining to or consisting of trochees: as, *trochaic* verse. The trochaic verse used by the Greek and Latin poets most commonly consists of a perfect dimeter, followed by a dimeter wanting the last half foot.

B. *As subst.:* A trochaic verse or measure.

"One poem consisteth only of hexameters, and another was entirely of iambics, a third of *trochaics*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

***trō-chā'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *trochaic*; *-al.*] The same as TROCHAIC (q.v.).

trŏch'-ąl, *a.* [Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = a running, a wheel.] Wheel-shaped; specifically applied to the ciliated disc of the Rotifera.

trŏ-chăm'-mĭ ną, *s.* [Pref. *troch(o)-*; Gr. ἄμμινος (*amminos*) = sandy, from ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand.]

1. *Zool.:* Wheel-sand; a genus of Foraminifera. Shell simple, flat, coiled, resembling smooth sandy plaster. Sometimes, however, it is twisted and constricted at intervals. One species is called *Trochammina gordialis*, the Gordian Knot, which it resembles; another imitates a Rotalia. [ROTALIA.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

trŏ-chăn'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τροχαντήρ (*trochantēr*) = a runner, a runner round; τροχαζω (*trochazō*) = to run along.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* One of two processes of the femur (q.v.). The *trochanter major* is a thick truncated process prolonged upwards in a line with the external surface of the shaft of the femur; the *trochanter minor*, a conical rounded eminence projecting from the posterior and inner aspect of the thigh, and giving attachment to the tendon of the psoas and iliacus muscles. The trochanters give insertion to the muscles which rotate the thigh.

2. *Compar.:* There is only one trochanter in the femur of the elephant, while there are three in that of the Perissodactyla. The term is also applied to the portion of the leg of an insect which unites the long thigh or femur to the coxa. The trochanter of insects varies greatly in form.

trō-chăn-tĕr′-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *trochanter*; *-ian.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter. (*Dunglison.*)

trŏ-chăn′-tĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *trochanter*; *-ic.*]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to a trochanter (q.v.).

trochanteric fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A fossa at the base and rather behind the neck of the *trochanter major*. It gives attachment to the obturator and gemelli muscles.

trŏ-chăn-tĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *trochan(ter)*; *-inian.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter. (*Dunglison.*)

trō′-char, *s.* [Trocar.]

trŏch-ą-tŏl′-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *trochus* = a hoop.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Helicina, with the peristome simple, expanded, and the shell not callous beneath. Known species, twenty from the West Indies and one from Venezuela.

trōche, troche, *s.* [Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = a running, a wheel.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

trō′-chee, *s.* [Lat. *trochæus*, from Gr. τροχαῖος (*trochaios*) = (*a.*) running, (*s.*) a trochee, from τροχός (*trochos*) = a running, from τρεχω (*trechō*) = to run.]

Pros.: A foot of two syllables, of which the first is long and the second short: as *inter*, *nation*, &c. (– | ∪).

trŏch-ĕ-ĭ′-dŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *troch(o)-*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A form of colour top. [Top.]

trō-chĕt′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. du Trochet, a French physiologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Dombeyeæ. Leaves entire; calyx five-parted; petals five, deciduous; stamens many, combined below into a tube; capsule five-valved, five-celled. *Trochetia grandiflora*, a native of Mauritius, is a splendid stove plant with snow-white flowers.

***trŏch′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropoda Holostomata, now merged in Turbinidæ.

trŏch′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trochus*, and Lat. *forma* = form.] Resembling Trochus (q.v.) in shape. (*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 271.)

trŏch′-ĭl, *s.* [Trochilus.] The same as Trochilus 2 (2) (q.v.).

"The crocodile . . . opens his chaps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding."—*Sir T. Herbert: Relations, &c.*, p. 304.

***trŏ-chĭl′-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. τρόχιλος (*trochilos*), from τροχός (*trochos*) = a running; τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.] Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round.

"I am advertised that there is one, which, by art *trochilick*, will draw all English surnames of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as Boucher from Busyris, Percy from Perseus, &c."—*Camden: Remains.*

***trŏ-chĭl′-ĭcs,** *s.* [Trochilic.] The science of rotary motion.

"It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochiliks*, or the art of wheel instruments: as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel, and those of a balance."—*Wilkins: Daedalus*, ch. xiv.

trŏ-chĭl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trochil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Humming-birds (q.v.), a family of Fissirostral Picarian Birds, closely allied in structure to the Swifts, but formerly classed with the Tenuirostres. The family contains 118 genera, confined to the New World. The bill, though always very slender, is very variable in shape and size; tongue long, composed of two cylindrical united tubes, and bifid at the tip; it is capable of being protruded for some distance, the tongue-bones with their muscles being prolonged backwards and upwards over the back of the skull; the wings with ten primaries, usually narrow and pointed, and set in motion by enormously-developed muscles; sternum deeply keeled; tail of ten feathers, varied in shape, and in many instances highly ornamented; tarsi and feet particularly small and feeble, unfit for progression on the ground. The species consequently seldom or never alight on the earth, but prefer to settle on a bare dead limb of a tree or some other projection. The eggs are oval and white, and always two in number. According to Gould, restlessness, irritability, and pugnacity are among the principal characteristics of the Trochilidæ; they not only fight persistently among themselves, but they will even venture to attack much larger birds. It is also stated that they have a great dislike to the large Hawkmoths, which they themselves somewhat resemble in their flight, the vibration of the wings producing in both a similar humming sound.

trŏ chĭl′ ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *trochilus* = a small bird, the golden-crested wren.]

Entom.: Clear-wing; a genus of Ægeriidæ. Antennæ simple, or in the males ciliated or pectinated, terminating in a slender tuft of hairs; fore wings generally with the basal half transparent; hind wings wholly transparent. Abdomen slender, with an anal tuft. The caterpillar feeds within the stems of currant bushes, the birch, the oak, the apple, various willows, &c.

trŏch-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *trochilus* = a small bird, perhaps the golden-crested wren, from Gr. τρόχιλος (*trochilos*).] [Trochilic.]

1. *Arch.:* The same as Scotia (q.v.).

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) The type-genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Tail-feathers pointed, wings short. Two species are known—*Trochilus colubris*, inhabiting North America during the summer, and migrating in winter to Central America and the West India islands; and *T. alexandri*, from California and Mexico. *T. colubris*, otherwise known as the Ruby-throated Humming-bird, is the only species which visits the United States, and is remarkable for the boldness of its migratory flight and the wide extent of country covered. It is found in summer over all the United States, and as far north as the 57° of latitude. Its chin and throat are of a beautiful ruby-red color, its back a golden green, and the lower surface whitish; the wings and tail purplish brown.

(2) *Charadrius melanocephalus*, a native of Egypt. It is about ten inches long; general hue slate colour; abdomen and neck white, head black, with two white stripes running from the bill and meeting at the nape of the neck, black mantle extending over the shoulders to the tail, wings black, with a broad transverse black band.

"Herodotus [ii. 68] enters into a detail of the habits of the crocodile, and relates the frequently repeated story of the *trochilus* entering the animal's mouth during its sleep on the banks of the Nile, and relieving it of the leeches which adhere to its throat. The truth of this assertion is seriously impugned when we recollect that leeches do not abound in the Nile: and the polite understanding said to subsist between the crocodile and the bird becomes more improbable when we examine the manner in which the throat of the animal is formed; for, having no tongue, nature has given it the means of closing it entirely, except when in the act of swallowing; and during sleep the throat is constantly shut, though the mouth is open."—*Wilkinson: Manners of the Egyptians* (ed. Birch), ii. 133, 134.

*(3) In older classifications, trochilus occurs as a trivial name; thus *Motacilla trochilus* (Linn.) = the willow-wren.

trŏch-ĭng, *s.* [O. Fr. *troche* = a bundle; Norm. Fr. *troche* = a branch.] One of the small branches on a stag's horn.

***trŏ chĭs′-cŭs,** ***trō′-chĭsk,** ***trō′-chĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *trochiscus*; Gr. τρόχισκος (*trochiskos*); Fr. *trochisque.*] A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche. The first form is still used in Pharmacy.

"There should be *trochisks* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 905.

***trŏch′-ĭte,** *s.* [Gr. τροχός (*trochos*); suff. *-ite.* Named from its wheel-like appearance.]

Palæont.: The joint of the stalk of an encrinite.

trŏch′ lĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a pulley, from Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = a running; τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.]

*1. *Mach.:* A pulley.

2. *Anat.:* Anything grooved like a pulley. Specifically:

(1) The trochlea of the humerus: the internal part of the inferior articular surface of the humerus. It articulates with the ulna, and is grooved down the middle.

(2) The trochlea of the orbit, a fibro-cartilaginous ring attached to the frontal bone.

trŏch′-lē ąr, *a.* [Trochlea.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a pulley; pulley-shaped. (Rare, except in botany.)

2. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the trochlea.

trochlear nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The Pathetic nerve (q.v.)

trŏch lē-ăr′-ĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Trochlea.]

Anat.: The superior oblique muscle of the orbit.

trŏch′ lē-ą rў, *a.* [Eng. *trochlear*; *-y.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the trochlea: as, the *trochlearg* muscle, the *trochlearg* nerve.

trŏch′ lē ąte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trochleatus*, from Lat. *trochlea.*]

Bot.: Twisted so as to resemble a pulley.

trŏch′ ō-, *pref.* [Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = a wheel.] Circular; having a circular, or nearly circular form.

trŏch ō car′-pą, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. Named from the radiated arrangement of the cells in the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Styphelieæ. Australian shrubs or small trees, with terminal or axillary spikes of white or yellow flowers. *Trochocarpa laurina* is a very handsome greenhouse shrub.

trŏ chŏg′ ĕr ăs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. κερας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Nautilidæ, with forty-four species, from the Upper Silurian of Bohemia. Shell nautiloid, spiral, depressed; some of the species are nearly flat, and, having the last chamber produced, resemble Lituites (q.v.).

trŏch-ō-cy-a-thā′-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trochocyath(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Turbinolidæ. Corals, with more than one row of pali, and with an abnormally large number of rows of tentacles. Largely represented in the Newer Secondary rocks and in the Tertiary, and at present in the deep sea.

trŏch-ō-cy′-ą-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Lat. *cyathus* = a cup.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Trochocyathaceæ (q.v.), from the Jurassic onward.

trŏch-ō-cўs-tĭ′-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*; Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Cystoidea, from the Primordial Zone of North America.

trŏch′ ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geom.:* The same as Trochoidal (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* Conical with a flat base, applied to shells of certain Foraminifera and Gasteropoda.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* The same as Cycloid (q.v.).

2. *Anat.:* A trochoidal articulation. [Trochoidal, *a.*]

trŏ chōid′ ąl, *a.* [Eng. *trochoid*; *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geom.:* Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, the spiral of Archimedes, &c.

2. *Anat.:* Of or pertaining to a kind of articulation, in which one bone is inserted in another like an axle-tree, so that there can be a motion like that of a wheel. The first and second vertebræ of the neck are thus articulated.

†**trŏch-ō-lī′-tēs,** *s* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.

Palæont.: A synonym of Lituites (q.v.).

trŏ-chŏm′-ĕ tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a wheel; an odometer.

trŏch-ō-smī′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. σμιλή (*smilē*) = a knife.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Trochosmiliaceæ (q.v.). Species numerous, ranging from the Jurassic to the Tertiary.

trŏch-ō-smī-lĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trochosmili(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Astræidæ. Solitary corals, cup-shaped, and with the internal dissepiments well developed.

trŏ-chŏt′-ō-ma, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trochus*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a notch.]

Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ, with ten species, from the Lias to the Coral Rag of Britain, France, &c. Shell trochiform, slightly concave beneath; whorls flat, spirally striated, rounded at the outer angles; lip with a single perforation near the margin.

trŏch′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [TROCHO-.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Turbinidæ, with 200 species, universally distributed, from low water to fifteen fathoms, the smaller species range nearly to 100 fathoms. Shell pyramidal, with a nearly flat base; whorls numerous, flat, variously striated; aperture oblique, rhombic, pearly inside; columella twisted, slightly truncated; outer lip thin; operculum horny, multispiral. Woodward enumerates ten sub-genera, to which Tate adds some others.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species 361, from the Devonian onward. Found in Europe, North America, and Chili.

trŏck, * **troke,** *v.t.* [TRUCK, *v.*] To truck, to barter; to do business on a small scale. (*Scotch.*)

"*Troking* and communing w' that Meg Merrilies."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

trō′-cō, *s.* [Sp. *trucos* = trucks, a game somewhat resembling billiards. (*Newman & Barretti.*)]

Games: An old English game revived, formerly known as "lawn billiards," from which billiards is said to have had its origin. Troco is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the centre of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by cannoning. [CANNON (2), *s.*]

trŏd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [TREAD, *v.*]

† **trŏd, trŏd′-den,** *pa. par. of v.* [TREAD.]

* **trode,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [TREAD, *v.*]

* **trōde,** * **trōad,** *s.* [A.S. *tród*, from *tredan* = to tread (q.v.).] Tread, footing.

"In humble dales is footing fast,
The *trode* is not so tickle."
Spenser: Shepheardes Calender; July.

trō-ĕg′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Troeger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, tabular crystals, with walpurgite and other minerals, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Crystallization, monoclinic; colour, lemon-yellow. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of uranium; formula $5U_2O_3,2AsO_5+20HO$.

trôe′-lȳ, *s.* [TROOLY.]

trō-ġī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trox*, genit. *trog(is);* Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Scarabeidæ, resembling the Geotrupinæ in the form of the head, but the legs are not adapted for burrowing. They feed on animal substance on the surface of the ground or on trees. Those which frequent the former situation are coloured like the sandy soil, and often coated with sand. The others are frequently metallic, and can roll themselves up like a ball.

trŏg′-lō-dȳte, * **trŏg′-lō-dīte,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *troglodyte*, from Gr. τρωγλοδύτης (*trōglodutēs*) = one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller, from τρώγλη (*trōglē*) = a cave, and δύω (*duō*) = to enter, to creep into.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. (*Pl.*): The name given by the ancient Greeks to various races of low civilization, who either excavated dwellings in the earth or used natural caverns as habitations. According to Strabo, they extended as far west as Mauritania, and as far east as the Caucasus; but the best known were those of southern Egypt and Ethiopia. They were said not to possess the power of speech—a rhetorical method of stating that their language differed from that of the Greeks. Community of wives existed among them, and their general habits were rude and debased. At the present time the mountainous regions of Arabia are filled with caves which have been converted into permanent habitations by half-savage tribes of Bedouins, and it is probable that these belong to the same race as the troglodytic population of Ptolemy and other geographers. It was formerly thought that cave-dwellers were peculiar to Africa; but recent archæological discoveries show that they occurred also in Europe and America, and the prehistoric men of Central Europe and Britain were to a great extent troglodytic. An interesting article on Troglodyte Remains in Southern Morocco appeared in the *Times*, Sept. 22, 1887.

"Some authors maintain that this custom [cannibalism], and that of human sacrifice, were widely spread among the *troglodytes* of the Stone Age."—*N. Joly: Man before Metals*, p. 355.

2. Any individual of the Anthropoid genus Troglodytes. [TROGLODYTES, 2.]

II. *Fig.:* One who lives in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the troglodytes; living in caves.

"The invertebrate animals did not attract the attention of the *troglodyte* artists."—*N. Joly: Man before Metals*, p. 301.

trō-glŏd′-ȳ-tēs, *s.* [TROGLODYTE.]

1. *Ornith.:* Wren: a genus of Troglodytidæ or Troglodytinæ, from the Neotropical, Nearctic, and Palæarctic regions. Bill moderate, compressed, slightly curved, without notch, pointed; nostrils basal, oval, partly covered by a membrane; wings very short, concave, rounded; tail generally short; feet strong, middle toe united at base to outer but not to middle toe; tarsus rather long; claws long, stout, and curved. *Troglodytes parvulus* († *vulgaris*), the Wren, is British. [WREN.]

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Simiinæ (q.v.). Head not produced vertically; arms not reaching more than half down the shin; ribs thirteen pairs; *os intermedium* absent from the carpus; no ischiatic callosities; hair black, dun, or gray. The genus is confined to the West African sub-region, ranging from the coast about 12° north and south of the equator, from the Gambia to Benguela, and as far inland as the great equatorial forests extend. The number of species is not accurately determined; three, however, are well known, and have been carefully described: *Troglodytes gorilla*, the Gorilla; *T. niger*, the Common, and *T. calvus*, the Bald Chimpanzee. There are probably other species, since Livingstone met with what he supposed to be a new species in the forest region west of the Nile [SOKO], and another has been described by Gratiolet and Alix. [KOOLAKAMBA.]

trŏg-lō-dȳt′-ĭc, trŏg-lō-dȳt′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *troglodyt(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to the Troglodytes, their manners or customs.

trō-glō-dȳt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troglodyt(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Wrens; a family of Passerine Birds, with seventeen genera and ninety-four species. They are rather abundant and varied in the Neotropical region, with a few species scattered through the Nearctic, Palæarctic, and parts of the Oriental region. The constitution of the family is by no means well determined. (*Wallace.*)

trō-glō-dȳ-tī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troglodyt(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Timaliidæ (q.v.), distinguished by the bill being long and curved, short in proportion to the body. [TROGLODYTES, 1.]

trŏg′-lō-dȳt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *troglodyt(e); -ism.*] The state or condition of Troglodytes; the state or custom of living in caves.

"Perhaps we shall not be far wrong if we regard *Troglodytism* as the primitive state of all, or the greater part of mankind."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, ix. 557.

trō′-gŏn, *s.* [Gr., pr. par. of τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) The type-family of Trogonidæ (q.v.), with twenty-four species, ranging from Paraguay to Mexico, and west of the Andes in Ecuador.

(2) Any individual of the genus Trogon, or the family Trogonidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in the Miocene of France. At that exceptionally mild period in the northern hemisphere these birds may have ranged over all Europe and North America; but, as the climate became more severe they were gradually restricted to the tropical regions, where alone a sufficiency of fruit and insect-food is found all the year round. (*Wallace.*)

trō-gŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trogon;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Picarian Birds, with seven genera and forty-four species. They are tolerably abundant in the Neotropical and Oriental regions; and are represented in Africa by a single genus. Bill short, strong, with a wide gape; tail generally long, in some species very long; feet small, and often feathered almost to the toes, two of which are placed in front and two behind. They form a well-marked family of insectivorous forest-haunting birds, of small size, whose dense puffy plumage exhibits the most exquisite tints of pink, crimson, orange, brown, or metallic green, often relieved by delicate bands of pure white. In one Guatemalan species, *Pharomacrus mocinno*, the Long-tailed Trogon or Quesal (q.v.), the tail coverts are enormously lengthened into waving plumes of rich metallic green, as graceful and marvellous as those of the Birds of Paradise. Trogons are unable to use their feet for climbing, and usually take their station on the branches of a tree, dashing upon insects as they fly past or upon some fruit at a little distance from them, and returning to their seat to eat what they have secured.

LONG-TAILED TROGONS.

trō-gŏn-thĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. τρώγων (*trōgōn*), pr. par. of τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Castoridæ, from the Post-tertiary deposits of Europe. It scarcely appears to be generically distinct from Castor (q.v.).

trō-gŏph′-lœ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρώξ (*trōx*), genit. τρωγός (*trōgos*) = a caterpillar, and φλοιός (*phloios*) = the bark of trees.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ, with twelve British species.

trō-gō′-sī-tą, *s.* [Gr. τρώξ (*trōx*), genit. τρωγος (*trōgos*) = a caterpillar, and σίτος (*sitos*) = wheat, corn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Trogositidæ (q.v.). *Trogosita mauritanica* is often found in meal bins, feeding on their contents.

trō-gō-sī′-tĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trogosit(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga, or Clavicornia, with three British genera, each containing one species. Lower jaws with only one lobe, and the first joint of the tarsi reduced in size. They are long beetles, with the body compressed, often of metallic colours. About 150 are known, mostly feeding on wood.

trō-gō′-sŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τρώξ (*trōx*), genit. τρωγός (*trōgos*) = a gnawer.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tillotheridæ, called by Leidy Anchippodus. Founded on remains from the Eocene of Wyoming.

trōgue, *s.* [A.S. *trog* = a trough (q.v.).]

Mining: A wooden trough forming a drain.

Trō′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Troicus.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or the Troas; Trojan.

trō̆'-līte, *s.* [After Dominico Troili of Modena, Italy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An iron sulphide occurring only in meteorites, in disseminated nodules. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 4·75 to 4·82; colour, tombac-brown, resembling that of pyrrhotite (q.v.); streak, black. Compos.: sulphur, 36·36; iron, 63·64 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula FeS.

Trō̆'-jan, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Trojanus*, from *Troja* = Troy.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to ancient Troy: as, the *Trojan* war.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* An inhabitant of ancient Troy.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A person of pluck or determination; one who fights with a will: a courageous endurer: as, He bore the pain like a *Trojan*.

* 2. A cant name for an aged inferior or equal.

"Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker, ii. 1.

* 3. A cant name for a person of doubtful character.

"There are other *Trojans* that thou dreamest not of."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

trŏ̄ke, *v.i.* [Trock.]

trŏke, *s.* [Troke, *v.*]

1. The act of trucking; exchange, barter, dealings, intercourse, truck.

2. A trinket; small ware.

trŏll (1), *s.* [Troll, *v.*]

* 1. The act of going round or moving round; routine, repetition.

"The *troll* of their table."—*Burke: French Revol.*

2. A song, the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.

3. A reel on a fishing-rod.

4. A trolly.

"This 'coach' is a low beach-cart, used in the conveyance of the fish from the seaside; it is properly called a *troll*, and owes the origin of its construction to the narrowness of the streets aforesaid."—*Illust. London News*, Sept. 28, 1861, p. 333.

troll-plate, *s.*

Mach.: A rotating disc employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects; such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck.

trōll (2), **trōld, trōlld, trōw,** *s.* [Old Norse *tröll;* Sw. *troll:* Dan. *trold* = giant, monster, spectre, unearthly being. (*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), ii. 527.)]

Scandinavian Mythology:

1. A comprehensive term, embracing supernatural beings of widely different character.

"We come across numerous approximations and overlappings between the giant-legend and those of dwarfs and watersprites, as the comprehensive name *troll* in Scandinavian tradition would of itself indicate."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), ii. 552.

2. A giant or giantess endowed with supernatural powers.

3. A witch, a sorceress; a night-riding hag. Sometimes extended so as to include the Valkyres.

"I saw thee ride on the hurdle, loose-haired, loose-girt, in *troll's* garb."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), iii. 1,054.

troll-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Trollius europæus.

trōll, * **troole,** * **troul,** * **troule,** * **trowl,** * **trowle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *troller, trauler* = to run hither and thither, to range or hunt out of order; Fr. *tróler* = to lead, to drag about, to ramble, to stroll about, from Ger. *trollen* = to roll, to troll; cogn. with O. Dut. *trollen* = to troll; Low Ger. *drulen* = to roll, to troll; cf. Wel. *trol* = a cylinder, a roll; *trolio* = to roll, to trundle; *trolyn* = a roller; *troelli* = to whirl; *troell* = a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, or screw; *troawl* = turning, revolving; *tro* = a turn.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To move in a circular direction; to turn or roll about.

"To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye."
Milton: P. L., xi. 620.

* 2. To circulate or pass round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

"Give me a man, that when he goes hanging cries *troul* the black bowl to me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii.

* 3. To circulate abroad; to spread the name or fame of.

"All tongues shall *troule* you in *sæcula sæculorum*."
—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v.

4. To sing the parts of in succession, the voices succeeding each other at regular intervals with the same melody; to sing in a full, jovial voice.

"Will you *troll* the catch?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

* 5. To angle for; hence, to entice, to allure, to draw on.

"He . . . *trolls* and baits him with a nobler prey."
—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. viii.

6. To angle in; to fish in.

"With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep,
Or drives his vent'rous ploughshare to the steep."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To go round; to move or turn round; to roll along.

"Where gilded chairs and coaches throng,
And jostle as they *trowl* along."
Swift: Dan Smedley's Petition.

* 2. To stroll, to ramble.

* 3. To move quickly; to wag.

"Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue *troule*."
F. Beaumont: Exaltation of Ale.

4. To take part in a catch or round, the voices succeeding each other at regulated intervals with the same melody.

5. To angle with a rod and line running on a reel (q.v.).

"I vainly *trolled* for pike."—*Field*, Oct. 29, 1887.

trŏl'-lē-īte, *s,* [After H. G. Trolle Wachtmeister, the Swedish chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, with compact texture. Hardness, below 6·0; sp. gr. 3·10; lustre, somewhat vitreous; colour, pale green. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 47·8; alumina, 46·2; water, 6·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $Al_2O_3PO_5 + \frac{1}{2}Al_2O_3,3HO$. Found in an iron mine at Westana, Scania, Sweden.

trōll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *troll*, v.; *-er.*] One who trolls.

trŏl'-leў, trŏl'-lў, *s.* [Troll, *v.*]

1. A form of truck which can be tilted over by removing pins which attach it to the frame.

"The train consists of three cars coupled together and a *trolley* for luggage or goods."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887.

2. A narrow cart which can be either driven by the hand or drawn by an animal.

3. [Electric-trolley; Trolley-railway.]

trolley-car, *s.* [Trolley-railway.]

trolley-line, *s.* The railway on which electric trolley cars are run.

trolley-railway, *s.* A system of electric street and road railways which is now rapidly being introduced in the United States and parts of Europe. The current of electricity is conveyed on a copper wire, usually overhead, though in some cases underground. In contact with this wire runs a Trolley, or small revolving wheel, which is connected by a conductor with the electric motor in the car, and supplies the current necessary to the motion of the car. Great speed can be attained, if necessary. [Electric-railway, Electric-trolley.]

trolley-wire, *s.* [Trolley-railway.]

trōll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Troll, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who trolls; specifically applied to a method of fishing for pike with a rod and line and with a dead bait, such as a gudgeon, spoon-bait, &c.

"*Trolling* with a dead bait or spoon may result in a heavy trout, if not a pike."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

trŏl'-lĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Sw. *troll* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Globe-flower (q.v.); a genus of Helleboreæ (q.v.). Erect perennial herbs, with alternate palmately-lobed or cut sepals, five to fifteen, coloured; petals five to fifteen, small, linear, flat, with a pit above the contracted base; stamens numerous, follicles five or more. Known species nine, from the North Temperate and Arctic zones.

* **trōll'-ŏl,** *v.t.* or *i.* [A redupl. of *troll*, v. (q.v.).] To troll; to sing in jovial, rollicking manner.

trŏl'-lop, *s.* [Prob. from *troll*, v., and perhaps a contraction of *troll-about.*] [Trull.]

1. A woman loosely dressed; a slattern, a drab, a slut, a woman of bad character.

"Yet the virtuous virgin resolves to run away with him, to live among banditti, to wait upon his *trollop*, if she had no other way of enjoying his company."—*Lady M. W. Montagu: Letter*, June 23, 1754.

2. A loose hanging rag. (*Scotch.*)

* **trŏl'-lop-eē',** *s.* [Trollop.] A loose dress for females.

"There goes Mrs. Roundabout—I mean the fat lady in the lute-string *trollopee*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.

trŏl'-lop-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *trollop; -ish.*] Like a trollop or slattern; slovenly.

trŏl'-lop-ў, *a.* [Eng. *trollop; -y.*] Slatternly, slovenly.

"A *trollopy*-looking maid-servant."—*Jane Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxvii.

trŏl'-lў, *s.* [Trolley.]

* **trŏl'-mў-dāmes,** *s.* [Fr. *trou-madame* = a pigeon-hole: *trou* = a hole, and *madame* = a lady.] An old English game; pigeon-holes; nine-holes.

"A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

trŏm-bĭd'-ĭ-dēs, trŏm-bĭ-dĭ'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *trombidium;* Lat. masc. or fem. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Zool.: Harvest-mites; an extensive family of Acarina. Body stout, round, or oval, often somewhat oblong, frequently broader before than behind; sometimes densely clothed with a kind of pubescence; the two hinder pairs of legs far removed from the two fore pairs; eyes two. They are generally of some shade of red, often bright vermilion, sometimes more or less spotted with brown or black. There are several genera, some of which feed on the juices of plants, others attack man and the lower animals.

trŏm-bĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz gives τρομβώδης (*trombōdēs*) = timid. This word is not found in Liddell & Scott; it occurs in Stephanus (*Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ*, edd. Hase & Dindorf), with the remark that it is probably a miswriting for στρομβώδης (*strombōdēs*) = like a spiral snail-shell.]

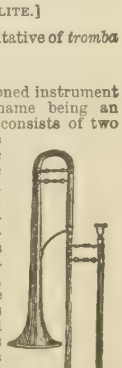
Zool.: The type-genus of Trombidides (q.v.), with many species, some of which in their larval stages are parasitic. The genus Leptus is founded on the larvæ of several species of Trombidium. [Scarlet-mite.]

trŏm'-bō-līte, *s.* [Thrombolite.]

trŏm-bōne', *s.* [Ital., augmentative of *tromba* = a trumpet (q.v.).]

1. *Music:*

(1) A large, deep and loud-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, the name being an augmentative of *tromba*. It consists of two tubes, so constructed that one may slide in and out of the other, and thus form one tube that can be lengthened at will and made of varying pitch. There are three kinds of trombones, called after their compass the alto, tenor, and bass trombones. Soprano trombones have also been made, but they are rarely used. The alto trombone has a compass of more than two octaves and a half, and is also known as the trombone in E♭. It is written in the C clef, third line. The tenor trombone is also known as the trombone in B♭. It is written on the C clef, fourth line. The bass trombone is the lowest of all in its range of notes, and is known as the E♭. It is written on the F clef: is an octave lower than the alto, and a fifth lower than the tenor. Some of these instruments are fitted with pistons, whence they are called valve-trombones.


TROMBONE.

(2) A powerful reed stop in the organ, of eight feet or sixteen feet scale on the manuals and sixteen feet or thirty-two feet on the pedals.

2. *Ordn.:* A form of blunderbuss for boat-service.

trŏm'-mĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Metall.: A form of buddle or machine for separating the richer portions of slimes from the worthless.

trŏ-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. τρόμος (*tromos*) = a trembling, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring earth-tremors. It usually consists of a pendulum or pendulums, with means for observing the oscillations on a micromatic scale. (*Milne: Earthquakes*, ch. xix.)

trŏmp (1), * **trompe** (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Metall.: The water-blowing engine; used as a furnace-blast in Savoy, Carniola, and some parts of America. Water from a reservoir flows through a pipe, which is contracted just below the reservoir to divide the stream into a shower, and has oblique perforations, through which air enters and is carried down by the water, which impinges upon a plate in a drum, separating the air which is compressed in the upper part of the drum, flowing through a pipe to the blast-pipes.

* **trŏmp** (2), * **trompe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *trompe.*] A trump, a trumpet.

"Withouten *tromp* was proclamation made."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 28.

* **trŏm'-pĭl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *trompille.*] An aperture in a tromp. (*Webster.*)

* **tromp-our,** *s.* [O. Fr.]. A trumpeter.

"The *trompoures* with the loud minstralsie."
Chaucer: Flower & Leaf.

trŏn, *s.* [Trone.]

1. A steelyard balance.
2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.

trō'-na, *s.* [An Arabic name.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, mostly occurring fibrous or massive. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·11; lustre, vitreous; colour, grayish to white; translucent; taste, alkaline. Compos.: carbonic acid, 40·2; soda, 37·8; water, 22·0 = 100, which yields the formula, $2NaO, 3CO_2 + 4HO$. First found and used by the Arabs at Suckenna, Fezzan, Africa.

* **trŏn'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tron(e)* (3); *-age.*] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool; the act of weighing wool.

* **trŏn'-ą-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat., from O. Fr. *trone* = a steelyard.] An officer in London whose duty was to weigh wool.

* **tronch-oun,** *s.* [Truncheon.]

* **trŏn'-cō,** *a.* [Ital., for *troncato*, pa. par. of *troncare* = to cut off, to suppress; Lat. *truncо.*]

Music: Cut off, made short; a term directing a sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

CROSS TRONCONÉE DEMEMBRE.

trŏn'-cŏn'-ĕe dĕ-mĕm'-brĕ, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Said of a cross or other bearing cut in pieces and separated, though still reserving the form of the cross, or other bearing.

* **trone** (1), *s.* [Throne.]

trōne (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small drain. (*Prior.*)

* **trōne** (3), * **trones,** *s.* [Low Lat. *trona*; O. Fr. *tronel, troneau* = a balance, a weight, from Lat. *trutina* = a balance.] A kind of steelyard or beam formerly used for weighing heavy commodities.

* **trone-weight,** *s.* An ancient Scottish weight used for many home productions, as wool, cheese, butter, &c. In this weight the pound differed in various counties from 21 oz. to 28 oz. avoirdupois. The later tron stone or standard weight contained 16 tron pounds, the tron pound being equivalent to 1·3747 lbs. avoirdupois.

troô'-lў, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Manicaria saccifera.* [Manicaria.]

troôp, * **trip,** * **troope,** * **troupe,** *s.* [Fr. *troupe* (O. Fr. *trope*), from Low Lat. *tropus*, prob. from Lat. *turba* = a crowd; Sp. & Port. *tropa*; O. Ital. *troppa*; Ital. *truppa*; Dut. *troep*; Dan. *trop*; Sw. *tropp*; Ger. *truppe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A collection of people; a crowd, a company, a number, a multitude.

"As the slow beast, with heavy strength endued,
In some wide field by *troops* of boys pursued."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 683.

2. A body of soldiers. (Generally used in the plural, and signifying soldiers in general, whether few or many, and including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.)

"Whether yond *troops* are friends or enemy."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 3. A company or assemblage of people.

"Before the merry *troop* the minstrels play'd."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 352.

* 4. A band or company of performers; a troupe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* In cavalry, the unit of formation, forming the command of a captain, consisting usually of sixty troopers, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

2. *Music:*

(1) A march in quick time.

"When the drums and fifes sounding a *troop*
Off they briskly set."
Defoe.

(2) The second beat of the drum as the signal for marching.

troop-bird, *s.* The same as Troopial (q.v.).

* **troop-meal,** *adv.* By troops, in troops, in crowds.

"So *troop-meal*, Troy pursued awhile."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii. 634.

troop-ship, *s.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

"Then we steer close alongside of her Majesty's great *troop-ship* the Crocodile, full of time-expired and invalid soldiers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

troôp, *v.i.* [Troop, *s.*]

1. To collect in crowds; to assemble or gather in numbers.

"Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,
The little *trooping* birds unwisely scares."
Thomson: Spring, 136.

2. To march in a body or company.

"Nor do I as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 3. To march in haste. (Generally followed by *off.*)

"At whose approach ghosts . . .
Troop home to churchyards."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 4. To associate.

"A snowy dove *trooping* with crows."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

troôp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *troop*; *-er.*]

1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

"His old *troopers*, the Satans and Beelzebubs who had shared his crimes, and who now shared his perils, were ready to be the companions of his flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A troop-ship (q.v.).

"The high, white sides of the *trooper*, swarming with life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

troô'-pĭ-ąl, *s.* [Fr. *troupiale*, from *troupe* = a troop, from their habit of assembling in large flocks.]

Ornith.: A popular name for several species of the genus Icterus; often extended to the sub-families Icterinæ and Agelainæ. All the troopials are American, and in some respects resemble the Starlings and in others the Finches of the Old World. In the Icterinæ the prevailing colours of the plumage are yellow and black, and the species are also known as Orioles. The Common Troopial, *Icterus vulgaris*, is about ten inches long; back and abdomen yellow; head, neck, breast, and tail black; white band on wings. The Orchard Troopial, *I. spurius*, resembles the Baltimore Oriole (q.v.) in general appearance, but is slenderer in form.

troôp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Troop, *v.*]

¶ *Trooping the colours:*

Mil.: A ceremony observed in garrisons, when the whole of the guards are paraded previous to marching to their respective posts. These bodies are formed in line, on the flank and in front of which the colour is placed, protected by sentries. The band faces it on the opposite flank. After the guards are inspected, &c., the band advances in slow time to the colour, which is now provided with an escort; and, finally, the band, escort, and colour pass between the opened ranks of the guards in a series of single files until the other flank of the line is reached. The colours are saluted by presenting arms, and the guards march past.

troôst'-ĭte, *s.* [After Prof. G. Troost, of Nashville, Tennessee; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Willemite (q.v.), occurring in large opaque crystals, which are mostly impure from the presence of iron and manganese. Found with franklinite, &c., in the State of New Jersey.

trō-pæ-ō-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tropæol(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Indian-cresses; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Smooth, twisting or twining herbs of tender texture and acrid taste. Peduncles axillary, one-flowered. Sepals three to five, generally with valvate æstivation, the upper one with a long spur; petals normally five, yellow, scarlet, orange, rarely blue, sometimes reduced to two or even one, convolute in æstivation; stamens six to ten; anthers two-celled; style one; stigmas three to five; ovary one, three-cornered; three or five carpels; ovules solitary; fruit indehiscent; seeds large, without albumen, filling the cell in which they are. Known genera five, species forty-three. (*Lindley.*) All from the temperate parts of America. The order was formed by the elevation of the tribe Tropæolæ [1]; now most botanists are reverting to the old arrangement.

trō-pæ-ō'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tropæol(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Geraniaceæ, the equivalent of the order Tropæolaceæ (q.v.). (*Jussieu, &c.*)

2. The typical tribe of Tropæolaceæ, having irregular flowers and pendulous ovules.

trō-pæ-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tropæol(um)*; *-ic.*] Derived from tropæolum.

tropæolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted from the herb and seed of *Tropæolum majus*, by heating with alcohol. It crystallizes in slender needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

trŏ-pæ'-ŏ-lŭm, trŏp-æ-ō'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. τροπαιον (*tropaion*) = a trophy. So named from its peltate leaves.]

Bot.: Indian-cress or Nasturtium; the typical genus of Tropæolaceæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, the upper lobe spurred; petals normally five, unequal, the three lowest small or wanting; stamens eight, free; carpels three, kidney-shaped; fruit roundish, furrowed, indehiscent, the seed large, filling the cell. Climbing plants from South America. About twenty-seven species are cultivated in gardens. Those best known are *Tropæolum majus*, the great, and *T. minus*, the small, Indian-cress or Nasturtium. The leaves of the first are peltate, nerved, orbicular, somewhat lobed, the nerves not mucronate; petals obtuse. It was brought at first from Peru. The second species is smaller than the last, with peltate nerves, orbicular leaves, deep yellow flowers, streaked with orange and red. The berries of both species are gathered when green and made into a pickle, and used also as a garnish for dishes. *T. tricolorum* is a highly ornamental species, having the calyx wavy, scarlet, tipped with black, and the petals yellow. *T. canariense* is a climbing variety known as the Canary creeper. Of late years florists have succeeded in obtaining endless varieties of colours of tropæolum.

trō-pär'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Troperion.]

trōpe, *s.* [Lat. *tropus* = a figure of speech, a trope, from Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turning, a turn or figure of speech, from τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn; Fr. *trope*; Sp. & Ital. *tropo.*]

1. *Rhet.:* A figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony (see these words); but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, antonomasia, and perhaps some others.

"Figures of words are commonly called *tropes*, and consist in a word's being employed to signify something that is different from its original and primitive; so that if you alter the word, you destroy the figure."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. 14.

* 2. *Roman Ritual:* The name given to verses sung at High Mass, before or after, and sometimes in the middle of the Introit. Tropes were introduced by the monks as early as A.D. 1000, but were removed from the Missal on its revision under Pius V. (1566–72).

trōp'-ẽr, *s.* [TROPERION.]

trō-pẽr'-ĭ-ŏn, trō-pär'-ĭ-ŏn, trōp'-ẽr, *s.* [TROPE.]

Roman Ritual: A book containing the tropes [TROPE, 2.], but frequently used also for a book containing Sequences. The word Troperion often occurs in Church inventories. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

trŏph'-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. τροφός (*trophos*) = one who feeds or nourishes; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Entom.: The organs about the mouth in insects. These are of two types, the masticatory and the suctorial, which are sometimes modified and occasionally combined. The trophi of Masticatory Insects, such as Beetles, consist of (1) an upper lip, or labrum; (2) a pair of mandibles, for biting; (3) a pair of maxillæ, for chewing; (4) a lower lip, or labium. In the Suctorial Insects, such as the Butterflies, the labrum and mandibles are rudimentary; the maxillæ are greatly elongated, and form a spiral trunk, or antlia, by which the juices of flowers are sucked up.

trŏph'-ĭc, * trŏph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. τροφικός (*trophikos*) = nursing, tending, from τρόφη (*trophē*) = nourishment.] Pertaining or relating to the direct influence of nourishment or nutrition.

trophic-nerves, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Any nerves which either actually influence nutrition, or have been supposed to do so; as the fifth or trigeminal nerve, which has a certain influence on the nutrition of the eye. (*Foster: Physiol.*, ch. v., § 5.)

trō'-phĭed, * tro-phyed, *a.* [Eng. *trophy; -ed.*] Adorned with trophies.

"The name that wont the *trophy'd* arch to grace."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, viii.

trŏph'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. τρόφις (*trophis*) = well-fed, stout, large.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Flowers dicœcious, spike axillary, males with four stamens, females with a single ovule. Fruit succulent. Natives of both the East and the West Indies. *Trophis americana*, the Ramoon tree, is about twenty feet high, and bears pleasantly flavoured drupes about the size of grapes. It is a native of the West Indies, where the leaves and twigs are eaten by cattle. The milky juice of *T. asper*, a small evergreen Indian tree, is applied to cracked heels and sore hands. It is astringent and septic, and the bark, in decoction, is used as a lotion in fevers; the rough leaves are employed to polish wood. *T. spinosa* is another Indian species; its fruit is eaten in curries.

trŏph'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. τροφόν (*trophon*) = that which nourishes; food.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Fusus, with thirty-eight recent species from the Antarctic and Northern Seas, the British coast, &c. Fossil in Chili and Britain.

Trŏ-phō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or to his cave or his architecture. Trophonius is said to have built the celebrated temple of Apollo at Delphi. He had a temple at Lebadeia, and was worshipped as Jupiter Trophonius. In this temple was a celebrated cave, and those who descended into it were said to speak oracularly on their return; but the impressions produced by the descent were thought to be so saddening that the visitor remained a victim to melancholy the rest of his life. Hence arose the proverb applied to a serious man—that he looked as if he came out of the cave of Trophonius.

*** trŏph'-ŏ-pŏl-ĭn,** *s.* [Gr. τροφός (*trophos*) = a feeder, and Lat. *pollen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Turpin's name for the septum of an anther.

trŏph'-ŏ-sōme, *s.* [Gr. τροφός (*trophos*) = a nurse, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Prof. Allman for the whole assemblage of nutritive zoöids of a Hydrozoon (q.v.).

*** trŏph'-ŏ-spẽrm, * trŏph-ŏ-spẽr'-mĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. τροφός (*trophos*) = a feeder, and σπερμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A name used by Richard for the placenta (q.v.).

trō'-phy, * tro-phee, *s.* [Fr. *trophée* = a trophy, the spoil of an enemy, from Lat. *tropæum* = a sign of victory, from Gr. τροπαῖον (*tropaion*) = a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, prop. neut. sing. of τροπαῖος (*tropaios*) = pertaining to a defeat, from τροπή (*tropē*) = a return, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn, from τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn; Sp. & Port. *trofeo.*]

TROPHY.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar by the victors, either on the field of battle or in the capital of the conquered nation. If for a naval victory, it was erected on the nearest land. The trophies of the Greeks and Romans were decked out with the arms of the vanquished for land victories, with the beaks of the enemy's vessels for naval engagements. [ROSTRAL-COLUMN.] In modern times trophies have been erected in churches and other public buildings to commemorate a victory.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as flags, standards, arms, and the like.

"No hostile standard has been seen here but as a *trophy.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. A memorial, a monument.

"Worn as a memorable *trophy* of predeceased valour."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

4. Anything that is an evidence or memorial of victory or conquest.

II. *Arch.:* An ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

trophy-cress, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tropæolum (q.v.).

*** trophy-money,** *s.* A duty formerly paid in England annually by housekeepers towards providing harness, drums, colours, &c., for the militia.

trō'-phy-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *trophy*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Tropæolum (q.v.).

trŏp'-ĭc (1), *** trŏp'-ĭck, * trop-ĭk,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *tropique*, from Lat. *tropicum*, accus. of *tropicus* = tropical, from Gr. τροπικός (*tropikos*) = belonging to a turn; ὁ τροπικός κύκλος (*ho tropikos kuklos*) = the tropic circle, from τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tropico.*] [TROPE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (*Pl.*): The regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again towards the equator, the northern circle being called the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern the Tropic of Capricorn, from the names of the two signs at which they touch the ecliptic.

"Seven times the sun has either *tropic* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid i. 1,064.

2. *Geog.:* One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, being at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer, and that south of the equator the Tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, a zone about 47° wide, having the equator for a central line.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

"Hurra, hurra! Our watch is done!
We hail once more the *tropic* sun."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 24.

¶ The stars are brighter in the tropics than in the temperate zones, and astronomical observation is easier. Cyclones arise within the tropics. The characteristic vegetation of the tropics consists of gigantic endogens, as palms, some of which rise to a height of from 100 to 200 feet. More polypetalous exogens are arborescent than in temperate climes. The Coniferæ exist chiefly on mountains. Ferns abound in tropical islands, and deltas where water is plentiful, so that in some localities from 250 to 300 species may be gathered. The tropical type of vegetation was separated at a remote period into two portions, one in the Old World, the other in the New. Shells are brighter than in lands where the sun is less powerful, the birds more numerous and of gayer plumage, the feline tribe larger and in greater numbers. The Anthropidæ have their appropriate seat in tropical lands.

tropic-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Phaëton (q.v.). They are tropical sea-birds, in habits and general appearance approaching gulls and terns, and resembling the latter in their mode of flight. Their powers of flight are great, and they are usually seen at considerable distances from the land, as they live almost entirely on the wing, and when they do not return to the distant shore to roost, rest upon the surface of the water. They are about thirty inches long, of which the long tail-feathers occupy about one-half. The general hue of the plumage is white; in two species, from the Atlantic Ocean, *Phaëton aetherius* (or *candidus*) and *P. flavirostris*, the tail-feathers are white; in the third species, *P. phœnicurus*, from the Pacific Ocean, they are red, and are highly valued by the natives of the South Seas as ornaments. Tropic-birds nest in holes in cliffs and on rocky islands, the female laying only one egg, and the male sitting in a hole by her side, both with heads inwards.

trŏp'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *(a)trop(ine); -ic.*] Derived from atropine.

tropic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A monobasic acid, obtained by digesting atropine and belladonna with baryta water. It crystallizes in needles or plates slightly soluble in water, and melts at 117°.

trŏp'-ĭc-al (1), *a.* [Eng. *tropic* (1); *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the tropics; being or lying within the tropics.

"Many reasons may be assigned for this, beside the accidental ones from the make of the particular countries, *tropical* winds, or the like."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Characteristic of the tropics: as *tropical* heat.

3. Incident to the tropics: as *tropical* diseases.

tropical-lichen, *s.*

Pathol.: Prickly heat (q.v.).

tropical-year, *s.* The same as SOLAR-YEAR. [YEAR.]

trŏp'-ĭc-al (2), *a.* Eng. *trop(e); -ical.*] Figurative; metaphorical; of the nature of a trope.

"This is all which we mean besides the *tropical* and figurative presence."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 1.

*** trŏp'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tropical* (2); *-ly.*] In a tropical or figurative manner; figuratively.

"He grants it in plain terms, that Christ's body is chewed, is attrite or broken with the teeth, and that not *tropically* but properly."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 3.

trŏp-ĭc-ŏ-pŏl'-ĭ-tan, *a.* [Eng. *tropic*, and Gr. πολίτης (*politēs*) = a citizen.] Belonging to the tropics; found only in the tropics.

"*Tropicopolitan* groups."—*Wallace.*

trŏp-ĭc'-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. τρόπις (*tropis*) = a ship's keel, and κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: A genus of Scutata. *Tropicoris rufipes* is the Red-legged Bug; the sides of the prothorax are produced into broad-pointed processes; the prevailing colour is brown, with many large black punctures, and on the tip of the scutellum a reddish spot. Length, two-thirds of an inch.

trŏp′-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *trop(ine)*; suff. *-id*, *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{13}N$. An oil obtained by heating tropine with concentrated hydrochloric acid, or with glacial acetic acid to 180°. It has the odor of conine, and boils at 162°.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. τρόπις (*tropis*), late genit. τροπιδός (*tropidos*) = a keel.] Having a keel-like process or processes.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Iguanidæ, with fifteen species, ranging over the greater part of tropical America and north to California. Back not crested; throat with a fold on each side.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-lĕp-ĭs′-mą, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. λέπισμα (*lepisma*) = that which is peeled off.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with six species, peculiar to Australia. Tail elongate, round, tapering, armed; scales three- or five-keeled, slightly toothed behind.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-lĕp′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. λεπτός (*leptos*) = thin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthidæ, separated from Strophomena (q.v.), with two species from the Devonian of the United States.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Colubrine Snakes, subfamily Natricinæ, with numerous species, very widely distributed, absent only from South America. Body stout to slender, tapering to head and tail, belly round; head distinct, crown flat, occipital tract broad, snout narrow; tail tapering to a point; eye moderately large, pupil round; teeth small; scales keeled, pointed, truncate, or emarginate. One species is British, *Tropidonotus natrix* (= * *Natrix torquata*), the Common Snake. [SNAKE.]

trŏp-ĭ-dŏph′-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: The name given by Troschel to the species of Cyclostoma (q.v.) which have the whorl spirally keeled. They are found in Madagascar and the adjacent islands and on the coast of Africa.

trŏp-ĭ-dŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [TROPIDOPHORA.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with two species from Cochin China and the Philippines. Tail with four spinous keels above, and its sides smooth. Pre-anal plates three, large; the central one triangular.

trŏp-ĭ-dō-rhŷn′-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = the snout.]

Ornith.: A genus of Meliphagidæ, with eighteen species, ranging from Moluccas and Lombok to New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia. [FRIAR-BIRD.]

trŏp-ĭ-dō-stĕr′-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast, the chest.]

Entom.: A large genus of Hydrophilidæ, from North and South America. Some are metallic, others with yellow stripes.

trŏp′-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. (*a*)*tropine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_8H_{15}NO$. An organic base obtained by heating atropine with a saturated solution of baryta water, and precipitating the baryta with carbonic-acid gas. It has a strong alkaline reaction, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 62°, and boils at 229°. From its ethereal solution it crystallizes in colorless anhydrous tables.

***trōp′-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *trop(e)*; *-ist.*] One who deals in tropes; one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech.

† trŏp-ō-lŏg′-ĭc, * trŏp-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *tropolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Varied or characterized by tropes; changed from the original import of the words; figurative.

"When it is any of these, although we are not to recede from the literal sense; yet we are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. ii.

trŏp-ō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tropological*; *-ly.*] In a tropological manner; figuratively.

"This was the general opinion concerning the Greekish fables, that some of them were physically, and some *tropologically* allegorical."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 512.

*** trŏ-pŏl′-ō-ġīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *tropolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To use in a tropological or figurative manner; to change to a figurative sense; to use as a trope.

"If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence, then let the pagans shew what substantial essence it hath."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 520.

*** trŏ-pŏl′-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a trope; suff. *-ology.*] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

"Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

*** trŏss′-ẽrş,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *trousses.*] Trousers (q.v.).

"You rode like a kern of Ireland: your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

trŏt, * trotte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *trotter* (O. Fr. *troter*), from Low Lat. *toluto* = to trot; Lat. *tolutarius* = going at a trot, from *tolutim* = at a trot, from *tollo* = to lift (the feet); O. Dut. *tratten* = to trot; Welsh *trotio*; Ger. *trotten.* (*Skeat.*) Perhaps onomatopoetic.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"When a horse *trots*, his legs are in this position, two in the air and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two."—*Berenger: Hist. & Art of Horsemanship*, vol. ii., ch. iv.

2. To move or walk fast; to run.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.

"The whips *trotted* the pack to Gravel-hill."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

¶ *To trot out:* To cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to induce a person to exhibit himself or his hobby; to draw out; to bring forward.

trŏt, *s.* [TROT, *v.*]

1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, when he lifts one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"All writers, both ancient and modern, have constantly asserted the *trot* to be the foundation of every lesson you can teach a horse."—*Berenger: Hist. & Art of Horsemanship*, vol. ii., ch. iv.

2. A term of endearment used to a child owing to its short trotting gait.

* 3. An old woman. (Used in contempt.)

"Put case an aged *trot* be somewhat tough?
If coyne shee bring the care will be the lesse."
Turbervile: Answere for Taking a Wyfe.

4. (See extract.)

"Bottom-fishing with a single hook and ground lead, and long-lining with a *trot*—a line stretched along the bottom with hooks at intervals."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trŏt-cō′-şĭe, trŏt-cō′-şў, *s.* [Prob. for *throat-cosy.*] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast when travelling in bad weather. (*Scotch.*)

"He roared to Mattie to air his *trotcosey*, to have his jackboots greased."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

trōth, *a.* [A variant of *truth* (q.v.).]

1. Belief, faith, fidelity.

"Now, by my life!—my sire's most sacred oath—
To thee I pledge my full, my firmest *troth*."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

2. Truth, veracity, verity.

"By my *troth*, Nerissa, my little body is a-weary of this great world."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. The act of betrothing; betrothal; the pledging of one's word.

"The *troth* and the prayer and the last benediction."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ix.

*** troth-plight, * troth-plyte,** *v.t.* To betroth or affiance.

"Megara and Hercules were sent for: the king made them to *troth-plyte* each other, with great joy of both parties."—*Destruction of Troy*, bk. ii., p. 258.

*** troth-plight,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Betrothed, affianced, espoused.

"This, your son-in-law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *As subst.:* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

"[My wife] deserves a name
As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*** troth-plighted,** *a.* Having fidelity pledged; plighted.

*** troth-ring,** *s.* A betrothal ring.

*** trōth′-lĕss, * troth-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *troth*; *-less.*] Faithless, treacherous.

trŏt′-līne, *s.* A short trawl (q.v.) used in river or lake fishing. (*U. S. Local.*)

trŏt′-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *trot*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who trots; specif., a trotting horse (q.v.).

2. The foot of an animal, especially of a sheep; applied ludicrously to the human foot.

trŏt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TROT, *v.*]

trotting-horse, *s.*

Zool. & Sport: A horse trained to trot at high speed without breaking into a gallop. Trotting horses are of two distinct races: (1) the Russian, which is Arabian on a Flemish stock, attaining high speed, but with bad knee-action; (2) the American, which is probably both Barb and Arabian on an English stock. The evolution of the trotting horse has principally taken place within the United States, the development of speed in trotters during the past half century having been remarkable. The trotting strains of Russia and England have made fair progress, but their performance is much inferior to that of the American trotter. The best early record was made at Philadelphia in 1810, when a Boston horse trotted a mile in 2 minutes, 48½ seconds. In 1844 Lady Suffolk reduced the time to 2·28. From that time forward the speed increased, until in 1884 Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile in 2·10; in 1885 Maud S. reduced the time to 2·08¾; and in 1891 Sunol to 2·08¼. The introduction of the pneumatic tire sulky has enabled the speed to be still farther increased. In 1892 Nancy Hanks made a mile in 2·04, and in 1893 Ayers P., harnessed with a running mate, reduced the time to 2·03½. The 1894 record is—for trotting, Alix, 2·03¾; for pacing, Robert J., 2·02½. These records have not since (1896) been lowered.

*** trotting-paritor,** *s.* An officer of the ecclesiastical court who carries out citations. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.)

*** trŏt′-tlęş,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sheep's dung.

2. *Bot.:* *Symphytum asperrimum.*

trŏt′-toir (oir as wâr), *s.* [Fr.] The foot-way on each side of a street; the foot-pavement.

trôu′-bą-dôur, *s.* [Fr., from Prov. *trobador*, *trobaire*, prob. from a Low Lat. *troparius* for *tropator*, from Lat. *tropus* = a trope, a kind of singing, a song; Ital. *trovatore*; Sp. *trovador*; Port. *trovator*, *trobador*; O. Fr. *trover* (Fr. *trouver*); Prov. *trobar*; Sp. & Port. *trovar*; Ital. *trovare* = to find out, to devise.] One of a class of poets which appeared first in Provence, in the south of France, at the end of the eleventh century. They were the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry almost entirely devoted to romantic and amatory subjects, and generally very complicated in its metre and rhymes. They flourished till the end of the thirteenth century. There is reason for supposing that the art of the troubadours, generally called the gay science, was derived from the East, coming into Europe through the Spaniards, and the troubadours of Provence learning from their neighbors of Spain. Troubadour poetry was cultivated in Provence, Toulouse, Dauphiné, and other parts of France south of the Loire, as well as in Catalania, Arragon, and Valencia in Spain, and in the north of Italy. Troubadours frequently attached themselves to the courts of kings and nobles, whom they praised or censured in their songs; but it was a rule that some lady was selected, and to her, under some general or fanciful title, love songs, complaints, and other poems were addressed. The "love service" of the troubadours was often nothing more than a mere artificial gallantry, but there are instances on record where it became something more earnest. The poems of the troubadours were not always confined to subjects of gallantry, sometimes they treated of the conditions of society, the evils of the times, the degeneracy of the clergy, and other subjects.

troŭb′-le (le as ęl), * trub-le, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *trubler*, *trobler* (Fr. *troubler*), as if from a Low Lat. *turbulo*, from Lat. *turbula* = a dis-

orderly crowd, a little crowd, dimin. of *turba* = a crowd ; Gr. *τύρβη* (*turbē*) = a throng, disorder.

A. *Transitive :*

1. To put into confused motion ; to agitate, to disturb, to disorder.

"An angel went down at a certain season into the pool and *troubled* the waters."—*John* v. 4.

2. To annoy, to disturb, to molest, to interrupt, to interfere with.

"I would not, by my will, have *troubled* you."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

3. To agitate, to distress, to grieve.

"Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled*."—*Psalm* xxx. 7.

4. To give occasion of labour to ; to put to some exertion, labour, or pains. (Used in courteous phraseology : as, May I *trouble* you to post this letter?)

5. To affect, so as to cause uneasiness or anxiety.

"He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were *troubled* with a morbid desire to make converts."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To take trouble ; to take pains ; to exert one's self : as, Do not *trouble* to call again.

* 2. To become troubled, disturbed, or thick.

"If the bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the watre schalle nevere *trouble*."—*Maundeville : Travels.*

¶ *Trouble* is more general in its application than disturb ; we may be *troubled* by the want of a thing, or *troubled* by that which is unsuitable : we are *disturbed* by that which actively *troubles*. Pecuniary wants are the greatest *troubles* in life ; the perverseness of servants, the indisposition or ill behaviour of children, are domestic *troubles ;* but the noise of children is a *disturbance*, and the prospect of want *disturbs* the mind. *Trouble* may be permanent ; *disturbance* is temporary, and refers to the peace which is destroyed.

troŭb'-le (le as ẹl), * trow-ble, *a. & s.* [Trouble, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj. :* Troubled, disturbed, grieved, agitated. (In this use pronounced *trŭb'-lē.*)

"Than is accidie the anguish of a *trouble* herte."—*Chaucer : Parson's Tale.*

B. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The state or condition of being troubled, agitated, perplexed, annoyed, or distressed ; a state of worry, distress, perplexity, or annoyance ; vexation.

"Is it your dear friend that is thus in *trouble*?"
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. That which gives or occasions trouble, annoyance, anxiety, or worry ; a source of grief, anxiety, agitation, or perplexity.

"What *trouble* was I then to you?"
Shakesp. : Tempest, i. 2.

3. Pains, labour, exertion.

"Double, double, toil and *trouble*."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, iv. 1.

II. *Mining :* A difficulty in a coal-mine, arising from the interposition of a layer of sandstone dividing the seam into two portions ; a fault, or the gradual closing in of the strata above and below, terminating the seam. The latter is called a Nip.

¶ (1) *To get into trouble :* To get into a difficulty ; to be detected and punished for some act. (*Colloq.*)

"He would have *got into trouble* if the old people hadn't helped him out of it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

(2) *To take the trouble :* To be at the pains of ; to exert one's self ; to put one's self to inconvenience in order to do something.

* **trouble-house,** *s.* A disturber of the peace or harmony of a house or family.

* **trouble-mirth,** *s.* One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a person of morose disposition ; a spoil-sport.

* **trouble-rest,** *s.* A disturber of rest or quiet.

* **trouble-state,** *s.* A disturber of the commonwealth.

"Those fair baits those *trouble-states* still use."
Daniel : Civil Wars.

troŭb'-led (led as ẹld), *pa. par. & a.* [Trouble, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Agitated, disturbed, perplexed, annoyed, worried.

"The aspect of the whole House was *troubled* and gloomy."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **troŭb'-led-lў (led as ẹld),** *adv.* [Eng. *troubled ; -ly.*] In a troubled or confused manner ; confusedly.

* **troŭb'-le-nĕss (le as ẹl), * trob-il-nes, * tur-ble-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *trouble ; -ness.*] The state or condition of being troubled ; trouble, worry.

"In your graciouse dayis of hertis *troblines*
I had nevir knowiech." *Chaucer : Tale of Beryn.*

troŭb'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *troubl(e)*, v. ; *-er.*] One who troubles, disturbs, afflicts, or molests ; a disturber.

"The innocent *troubler* of their quiet sleeps
In what may now be called a peaceful grave."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. vii.

troŭb'-le-sŏme (le as ẹl), *a.* [Eng. *trouble ; -some.*]

1. Giving or causing trouble, worry, anxiety, vexation, inconvenience, embarrassment, or sorrow ; annoying, vexations, tiresome, harassing, wearisome, irksome, importunate.

"He was a man that had the root of the matter in him ; but he was one of the most *troublesome* pilgrims that ever I met with in all my days."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. Full of commotion ; tumultuous.

"There arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance."—*Hacklugt : Voyages*, ii. 111.

troŭb'-le-sŏme-lў (le as ẹl), *adv.* [Eng. *troublesome ; -ly.*] In a troublesome manner ; so as to cause trouble ; vexatiously.

"Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct us in the use of words."—*Locke : Human Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. x.

troŭb'-le-sŏme-nĕss (le as ẹl), * trow-ble-som-ness, *s.* [Eng. *troublesome ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being troublesome ; vexatiousness, irksomeness, uneasiness, importunity.

"But Jesus [was] offended with this importunitie and *troublesomnes*."—*Coal : Matthew* xii.

* **troŭb'-loŭs, * troub-louse,** *a.* [Eng. *troubl(e) ; -ous.*]

1. Full of commotion ; disturbed, agitated, troubled.

"Where three swart sisters of the weird band
Were muttering curses to the *troubl ous* wind."
Cooper : Tomb of Shakespeare.

2. Disturbing, agitating, troubling ; causing anxiety.

"My *troublous* dream this night doth make me sad."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

3. Full of trouble or disorder ; tumultuous, disorderly.

"The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times."—*Daniel* ix. 25.

4. Restless, agitated.

"His flowing tongue and *troublous* spright."
Spenser : F. Q., II. iii. 4.

* **troŭb'-lў, * trob-ly, * trub-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *troubl(e) ; -y.*] Troubled ; disturbed.

"Medle with mannis lawe that is *trobly* water."—*Wycliffe : Select Works*, i. 14.

trŏugh (gh as f), * trogh, * troffe, *s.* [A.S. *trog, troh* = a trough or hollow vessel ; cogn. with Dut. & Icel. *trog ;* Dan. *trug ;* Sw. *tråg ;* Ger. *trog ;* M. H. Ger. *troc.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, open at the top, and used for holding water, fodder for cattle, or the like.

"The unthrifty sone . . . was compelled to come to the hoggis *trogh* for huuger."—*Joye : Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

2. Anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves ; a basin-shaped or oblong-hollow.

"It now imports beneath what sign thy hoes
The deep *trough* sink, and ridge alternate raise."
Grainger : Sugar Cane, i.

* 3. A kind of boat ; a canoe

"Here come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirty canoes or *troughes* of the Indians."—*Hacklugt : Voyages*, iii. 454.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Chem. :* The vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.

2. *Electricity :*

(1) The tray or vat containing the metallic solution used in electroplating.

(2) The array of cells which hold the solutions in which the elements are placed, if in trough form. [Galvanic-battery.]

3. *Metall. :* A frame, vat, buddle, or rocker in which ores or slimes are washed and sorted in water.

trough battery, *s.* A compound voltaic battery in which the cells are connected in one trough.

trough gutter, *s.*

Build. : A gutter in the form of a trough placed below the eaves of buildings.

trough shells, *s. pl.*

Zool. : The family Mactridæ (q v.).

* **troul,** *v. & s.* [Troll.]

trŏunçe, * trounse, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *tronche* = a piece of timber ; Fr. *tronc* = a trunk ; *tronçon* = a truncheon.] To punish or beat severely ; to thrash, to flog, to castigate.

"We threatened to *trounce* him roundly when he got sober. —*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1887, p. 20.

¶ Now only used colloquially, but formerly used by good writers.

"The Lord *trounced* Sisara and all his charettes." —*Judges* iv. 15. (1551.)

trôupe, *s.* [Fr.] A troop, a company ; especially of players or performers : as, an operatic *troupe.*

trôus dę lôup (*s & p* silent), *s. pl.* [Fr., lit. wolf-holes : *trou* = a hole, and *loup* = a wolf.]

Fortif. : Rows of pits in the shape of inverted cones with a pointed stake in each ; intended as a defence against cavalry.

* **trouse, * trooze, * trowse,** *s.* [Fr. *trousses.*] [Trousers.] Breeches, trousers.

"The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback."—*Spenser : On Ireland.*

* **trŏused, * trowzed,** *a.* [Eng. *trous(e) ; -ed.*] Wearing trousers or breeches.

"The poor *trouzed* Irish."
Drayton : Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

trŏu'-şẽred, *a.* [Eng. *trouser(s) ; -ed.*] Wearing trousers.

"A weird commencement, with the prospect of a *trousered* Jane Eyre for hero."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1886.

trŏu'-şẽr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *trouser(s) ; -ing.*] Cloth for making trousers.

trŏu'-şẽrs, trŏw'-şẽrs, *s. pl.* [For *trousses*, from Fr. *trousses* = trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse* = a bundle, a case, a quiver, from *trousser* = to truss, to pack, to tuck or girt in ; Gael. *triubhas ;* Ir. *trudhais, trius, triusan* = trousers.] [Truss.] A garment worn by men and boys, reaching from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately.

"Gold was his sword, and warlike *trousers* laced
With thongs of gold, his manly legs embraced."
Mickle : Lusiad, ii.

¶ Trousers, in their present form, were introduced into England about the end of the eighteenth century, but were not recognized as "dress" till some years later. The Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Almack's in 1814 because he wore black trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings, and Capt. Gronow met with a similar repulse at the Tuileries in 1816. They are now worn universally in civilized lands, the breeches having disappeared from the ordinary male costume.

* **trousse,** *s.* [Fr.] Loppings from growing timber ; trash. The word is still used in the midland counties to denote the dead branches worked into a newly-made hedge.

"Provided that they be laid with . . . vine-cuttings or such *trousse*, so that they be half a foot thick."—*P. Holland : Pliny.*

trôus seau' (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *trousse* = a truss, a bundle.] [Truss.]

* 1. A bundle. (*De Quincey : Spanish Nun*, § 5.)

2. The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

trŏut, *s.* [A.S. *truht ;* Mid. Eng. *troute, trowte ;* cogn. with Fr. *truite*, Lat. *tructa*, and (probably) Gr. *τρώκτης* (*trōktes*) = a gnawer, a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy. : The popular name for the fishes of the group Salmones as distinguished from the Salvelini, or Charr, belonging to the same family. [Salmonidæ.] Trout are found in almost all the lakes and rivers of the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. Like Salmon they are excellent food-fishes, but constantly inhabit fresh water. The Common River Trout (*Salmo fario*) is widely diffused in the eastern hemisphere, and abundant in the British Islands and the north of Europe. A specimen weighing twenty-

nine pounds is recorded, but such a size is extremely rare, and trout of a pound or a pound and a half in weight are considered fine fish. The head and eye are large; general form symmetrical, and comparatively stouter than that of the salmon; tail slightly forked, except in old fish when it becomes almost square; teeth numerous, strong, and curved. Numerous species are found in the United States and Canada, of which the Common Brook Trout or Speckled Trout (*Salmo fontanalis*) differs considerably from the common trout of Europe. It is abundant in the streams of the Northern and Middle States and in Eastern Canada, and grows occasionally to a considerable size, one weighing 10 lbs. having been taken. Usually, however, it is much smaller. This trout is a favorite game fish in the East. A much larger species, the Lake Trout (*Salmo confinis*) inhabits the depths of the great lakes, where it is sometimes caught of 60 lbs. in weight. It is a sluggish fish, affording poor sport to the angler, and its flesh of poor quality. There are several other species of lake trout, the largest and finest in quality being the Mackinaw Trout or Namaycush (*S. amethystus* or *namaycush*) of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the Canadian lakes. Another large species is the Siskiwit Trout (*S. siscowet*) of Lake Superior. In the lakes of New York and Pennsylvania occurs the Red-bellied Trout (*S. erythrogaster*), which is sometimes two and a-half feet long. The Pacific slope has its own peculiar species, the Oregon Trout (*S. oregonensis*), which closely resembles the common trout of Europe, and is very abundant. In Europe the Great Lake Trout (*S. ferox*) is found in the lakes of Scandinavia and in some of those of the British islands. The trout is a voracious fish, and devours almost any kind of animal food. It is active in pursuit of prey, small trout often leaping quite out of the water to take passing flies, and its avidity to take the artificial fly and its active play afterwards renders it one of the most favorite fish of the skilled angler.

trout-colored, *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel: as, a *trout-colored* horse.

trout-stream, *s.* A stream in which trout breed.

***trŏut'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *trout; -ful(l).*] Abounding in trout.

"Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hants.*

trŏut'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *trout; -ing.*] Fishing for trout.

"The February *trouting* has not been very gay or profitable."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

trŏut'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *trout; -less.*] Without a trout or trout.

"He remained *troutless*, whilst I was constantly running fish."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1886.

trŏut'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *trout;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small or little trout.

"Of course these infant *troutlets* had never seen a Special Fish Commissioner before."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

trŏut'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *trout;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little trout; a troutlet.

"By the dark pool where the *troutling*
Glances from his stony bed."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 98.

Trôu-vêre', ***Trôu-vēur',** *s.* [Fr. *trouver* = to find.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, and corresponding to the Troubadours of the South. Their compositions are more of an epic or narrative character. [TROUBADOUR.]

trō'-vẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *trover* (Fr. *trouver*) = to find.] [TROUBADOUR.]

Law: Properly, the finding of anything; hence—

(1) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.

(2) (See extract.)

"The action of *trover* and conversion was in its origin an action for recovery of damages against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use; from which finding and converting, it is called an action of *trover* and conversion. The freedom of this action from wager of law, and the less degree of certainty requisite in describing the goods, gave it formerly so considerable an advantage over the action of detinue, that actions of *trover* were at length permitted to be brought against any man, who had in his possession, by any means whatsoever, the personal goods of another, and sold them or used them without the consent of the owner, or refused to deliver them when demanded. The injury lies in the conversion: for any man may take the goods of another into his possession if he finds them; but no finder is allowed to acquire a property therein, unless the owner be for ever unknown: and therefore he must not convert them to his own use, which the law presumes him to do, if he refuses to restore them to the owner: for which reason such refusal alone is *prima facie* sufficient evidence of a conversion. The fact of the finding, or *trover*, is therefore now totally immaterial: for if the plaintiff proves that the goods are his property, and that the defendant had them in his possession, it is sufficient. But a conversion must be fully proved: and then in this action the plaintiff shall recover damages, equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself, which nothing will recover but an action of detinue or replevin."—*Blackstone: Comment.*: bk. iii., ch. 9.

trōw (1), *s.* [Perhaps the same as TROUGH (q.v.).] A boat with an open well between the bow and stern portions, used in spearing fish.

trōw (2), *s.* [See def.] The same as DROW (1) and TROLL (2), *s.*

trōw, *** trowe,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *treówian, tryw̆ian, treówan* = to have trust in, from *triówa, triwa* = trust, from *treówe* = true (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *trouwen* = to marry, from *trouw* = (s.) trust, (a.) true; Icel. *trúa* = to trow, from *trúr* = true; Dan. *troe* = to believe, from *tro* = (s.) truth, (a.) true; Sw. *tro* = to trow; Ger. *trauen* = to trust, to marry, from *treue* = fidelity; *treu* = true.]

A. *Intrans.:* To think to be true; to believe, to trust; to think or suppose.

"*Trowest* thou that e'er I'll look upon the world?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 4.

B. *Trans.:* To believe to be true; to believe.

"Think'st thou he *trow'd* thine omen aught?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 10.

¶ *I trow*, or simply *trow*, was frequently added to questions, and was expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise, or nearly equal to *I wonder.*

"What means the fool, *trow?*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

***trow-an-dise,** *s.* [TRUANDISE.]

***trowe,** *v.i. & t.* [TROW, *v.*]

trŏw'-ĕl, ***trŏw'-ĕll,** ***tru-ell,** ***trulle,** *s.* [Fr. *truelle*, from Low Lat. *truella* = a trowel, from Lat. *trulla* = a small ladle, a scoop, a trowel, dimin. of *trua* = a stirring-spoon, a ladle.]

1. A mason's and plasterer's flat triangular tool for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks.

"But, alas, most mean are their monuments, made of plaister, wrought with a *trowell.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Durham.*

2. A tool like a small scoop, used by gardeners in potting plants, &c.

3. *Found.:* A tool for smoothing the loam in moulding.

¶ *To lay on with a trowel:* To spread thickly, as mortar; hence, to flatter grossly.

"Well said; that was *laid on with a trowel.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

trowel-bayonet, *s.* A bayonet resembling a mason's trowel, used as a weapon, and as a light intrenching-tool, or as a hatchet when detached from the rifle.

trŏw'-ĕl (1), *v.t.* [TROWEL, *s.*] To dress or form with a trowel.

trŏw'-ĕl (2), *v.i.* [TROLL, *v.*]

trōwles'-wŏrth-īte, *s.* [Named from Trowlesworthy Tor, in Devonshire, at the south-western angle of Dartmoor, on which, as a loose boulder, it was found by Mr. Worth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting chiefly of reddish orthoclase, purple fluor, and black schorl, in intimate connection with quartz. It appears to have been formed by a peculiar alteration of granite, in which black mica has been changed into tourmaline, some of the felspar has been replaced by schorl and quartz, and the original quartz constituents by fluor spar. (*Prof. Bonney: Proc. Geol. Soc.*, No. 448, p. 7.)

trŏw'-sẽrs, *s. pl.* [TROUSERS.]

trōx, *s.* [Gr. τρώξ (*trōx*), genit. τρωγός (*trōgos*) = a gnawer, from τρώγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Troginæ (q.v.). Three species are British.

trŏx-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trox*, and suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Beetles, akin to the recent Trox, with one species from the Coal-measures.

trŏy, trŏy'-wêight (*gh* silent), ***troie-weight,** *s.* [Named after a weight used at the fair of Troyes, a town in France, south-east of Paris.] A weight used chiefly in the weighing of gold, silver, and articles of jewellery. The pound troy contains 12 ounces, each ounce contains 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight 24 grains. Thus the pound troy contains 5,760 grains. As the pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the ounce $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains, the pound troy is to the pound avoirdupois as 144 is to 175, and the ounce troy to the ounce avoirdupois as 192 is to 175.

***trû'-age (age** as **ĭğ),** ***treu-age,** *s.* [TRUE.]

1. A pledge of truth or truce given on payment of a tax.

2. An impost or tax.

"Grete *treuage* thei toke of thir lond here."
Robert de Brunne, p. 7.

3. An act of homage or honour.

***trû'-ag-ẽr (ag** as **ĭğ),** *** treuw-ag-er,** *s.* [Eng. *truag(e); -er.*] One who pays taxes or impost. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 45.)

trû'-ạn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *truan(t); -cy.*] The act of playing truant; the state of being a truant.

"He was further addicted to *truancy.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 36.

***trû'-ạnd-ĭng,** *s.* [TRUANT.] The act of begging under false pretences; truandise.

"Than may he go a begging yerne
Till he some other craft can lerne,
Through which without *truanding,*
He may in trouth have his living.
Romaunt of the Rose.

***trû'-ạnd-īse,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A begging under false pretences. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

trû'-ạnt, *** trew-and,** *** tru-and,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *truand* = (s.) a beggar, a rogue, a lazy rascal, (a.) beggarly, rascally, from Wel *tru, truan* = wretched; *truan* = a wretch; Gael. *truaghan* = a wretch; Bret. *truant* = a vagabond, a beggar.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of a truant; wilfully absent from a proper or appointed place; shirking duty; idle, loitering. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Reluctant to be thought to move
At the first call of *truant* love."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 8.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who shirks or neglects duty; an idler, a loiterer; especially a child who stays away from school without leave.

"A timely care to bring the *truants* back."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 160.

*** 2.** A lazy vagabond.

"All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, players, fuglers, and such other, of whom there is inow and to many."—*Golden Boke*, let. 12.

¶ *To play truant, To play the truant:* To stay away from school without leave.

"There boyes *the truant play* and leave their booke."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 2.

truant-school, *s.*

Eng.: A certified industrial school established under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, but used exclusively for children who have been sent thereto by a magistrate under sect. 9 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, which provides that if either—

(1) The parent of any child above the age of five years, who is under this Act prohibited from being taken into full time employment, habitually and without reasonable excuse neglects to provide efficient elementary instruction for his child; or,

(2) Any child is found habitually wandering, or not under proper control, or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals;

it becomes the duty of the local authority, after due warning, to complain to a magistrate, who may order the child to attend some certified efficient school willing to receive him, selected by the parent or by the court, and in case of non-compliance to order the child to be sent to a certified day industrial school, or, if there be no certified day industrial school, then to a certified industrial school. Truant-schools, of which there are about a dozen in England, are not recognized by law except as certificated industrial schools, from which they only differ in the character of their inmates.

"On Saturday afternoon the North Loudon Industrial *Truant-school* at Walthamstow was publicly opened by the Earl of Aberdeen. The school has been established by the school board of Hornsey, Tottenham, and Edmonton, for the reception of persistent truant boys from those parishes. It is the first school of its kind erected by the district school boards."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 30, 1884.

***trû'-ant,** *v.i. & t.* [TRUANT, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.

"'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

2. To play the truant.

"On the subject of corporal punishment for *truanting* and the subsequent prosecution of parents."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or idle away.

"I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time."—*Ford.*

***trû'-ant-lў,** *adv. & a.* [Eng. *truant; -ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* In a truant manner; like a truant.

B. *As adj.:* Truant.

"Trifling like untaught boys at their books, with a *truantly* spirit."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

trû'-ant-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *truant; -ship.*] The state or condition of a truant; neglect of duty or employment; truancy.

"If the child . . . have used no *truantship*."—*Ascham: Scholemaster.*

***trŭb,** *s.* [Lat. *tuber.*] A truffle (q.v.).

***trŭb'-tāil,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful.] A short, squat woman.

trûçe, *treowes, *trewes, *triwes, *truwys, *trws, *s.* [Properly a plural form from *trew* = a pledge of truth; A.S. *treówa, trúwa* = a compact, faith, from *treówe* = true (q.v.).]

1. *Mil.:* The suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice.

"Loud came the cry, 'The Bruce, the Bruce!'
No hope or in defence or *truce*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 31.

2. An intermission of action, pain, or contest; a temporary cessation, alleviation, or quiet.

"There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 526.

¶ (1) *Flag of truce:*

Mil.: A white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that hostilities shall cease.

(2) *Truce of God:* A suspension of arms which occasionally took place in the middle ages. It was introduced in A.D. 1040, when the Church forbade the barons to make any attack on each other between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the following Monday, or upon any ecclesiastical fast or feast-day. It also provided that no man was to molest a labourer working in the fields, or to lay hands on any implement of husbandry, on pain of excommunication. [PEACE OF GOD.]

truce-breaker, *s.* One who violates a truce, compact, covenant, or engagement.

***trûçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *truce; -less.*]

1. Without truce: as, a *truceless* war.

2. Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing, relentless.

"Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest."
Brooke: Redemption.

***trŭçh'-man, *truche-ment, *trŭdge-man,** *s.* [DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter.

"Mithridates the king reigned over two and twentie nations of diverse languages, and in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them, without *truchman*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xxiv.

***trû-çĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *trucidatio*, from *trucidatus*, pa. par. of *trucido* = to kill.] The act of killing.

trŭck (1), *** truk-ken,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *troquer* = to truck, to barter, to exchange, from Sp. & Port. *trocar* = to barter, a word of doubtful origin; O. Fr. *troq* = truck, barter; Fr. *troc;* Sp. *trueco, trueque* = barter; Port. *troco* = the change of a piece of gold or silver; *troca* = barter.]

A. *Intrans.:* To exchange commodities; to barter; to traffic by exchange or barter.

"Found some Spaniards who lived there to *truck* with the Indians for gold."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

B. *Trans.:* To barter, to exchange, to give in exchange.

"Having *truck'd* thy soul, brought home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee."
Cowper: Expostulation, 374.

¶ For the difference between to *truck* and to *exchange*, see EXCHANGE.

trŭck (2), *v.t.* [TRUCK (2), *s.*] To put into a truck or trucks; to convey or send in trucks

"The facilities of *trucking* canoes by railway are good, but not by steamer."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

*** trŭck** (3), *** truk-kyn,** *v.t.* [Sw. *trycka;* Dan. *trykke* = to press, squeeze; Ger. *drücken.*] To fold or gather up; to tuck. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

trŭck (1), *** trucke,** *s.* [TRUCK (1), *v.*]

1. Exchange of commodities; barter.

"No commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petit merchants."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 228.

2. Commodities suitable for barter or small trade; hence, small commodities; specif., in the United States, vegetables raised for market.

3. Traffic; intercourse; dealing: as, I have no *truck* with him. (*Colloq. & Slang.*)

4. The practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin, whereby the employed person was sometimes defrauded of part of the wage he had contracted to receive; or of wage-paying at long intervals, the employer making intermediate advances and charging very high rates of interest. Truck is a very ancient evil. It was rampant in the fifteenth century, and one of the Norman-French statutes, 4 Edward IV., c. 1, s. 5, states that "before this time, in the occupations of cloth-making, the labourers have been driven to take a great part of their wages in unprofitable wares," and the employers were, by that act, required to pay in lawful money, under penalty of forfeiture to the labourer of treble wages. There were further enactments in the reigns of Elizabeth, Anne, George I., George II., and George III.; but these were all partial as to trades, and failed to check the practice. The Act 1 & 2 William IV., c. 37 extended the law, and prohibited "the payment in certain trades of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm." The number of trades were largely extended, but many occupations were omitted. In 1870 the evils of the truck system were forced on the attention of the Legislature, and an act was passed authorising an inquiry by commission into any offence against acts prohibiting the truck system which had occurred in the two preceding years. The commission appointed under the Truck Commission Act, 1870, made two reports—one, in 1871, on England, Wales, and Scotland, showing very gross evils; and the other, in 1872, on the curious barter system prevalent in Shetland and other parts of Scotland amongst the knitters, fishermen, and kelp-gatherers. Similar barter practices were said to prevail in parts of Cornwall and Devon amongst knitters. No efficient legislation followed this commission, except as to the Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham hosiery trade. Mr. Sheriff Thoms, Vice-Admiral of Zetland, persistently but unavailingly pressed on Parliament and the public the case of the Scotch knitters; but no further action was taken until the autumn of 1886, when the Chief Inspector of Factories was directed to report upon the truck system in Scotland. This report, made in January, 1887, showed, amongst other glaring evils, that the system of advances and poundage was ruinous to the men; at some collieries as much as 1s. being charged per week on an advance of 16s., no advance being in any case made until the wage had been actually earned. By 50 & 51 Victoria, c. 46, the law against truck and requiring payment of wage in actual coin is extended to all persons within the Employers and Workmen's Act, 1875. Wherever advances had been made the employer is forbidden to withhold like advance, and prohibited from taking interest or discount. Orders given for goods to a store not kept by the employer are made as illegal as, under the principal act, if supplied by the employer. Any condition, direct or indirect, as to where wage should be spent, was prohibited, and dismissal for dealing or not dealing made unlawful. The truck system has extended to the United States, and has given rise to much dissatisfaction among workingmen and to various legislative enactments for its regulation or suppression. It is not found in the large manufacturing cities, but in smaller towns largely built up around a single manufacturing establishment, in the coal regions in connection with the mines, &c. It usually takes the form of a company store, at which the employés are expected or required to deal, and where they are often obliged to pay more than the ruling rates for goods. To force them to do this in some cases tokens are issued in place of money, which are only taken in the company store. The latter process has been condemned by Act of Congress as an illegal issue of money, but the trucking system still continues in various illegitimate ways. In Canada the same evil is felt, the lumbermen of that country and the fishermen of Newfoundland protesting strongly against it. Protests have also come from the working classes of Mexico and from the Socialists of Germany, showing that the evil in question is very wide spread.

*** truck-man,** *s.* One who barters or trucks.

† truck-shop, *s.* A tommy-shop (q.v.).

truck-system, *s.* [TRUCK (1), *s.*, 4.]

trŭck (2), *s.* [Lat. *trochus;* Gr. τροχός (*trochos*) = a runner, a wheel, a disc; τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a cylinder.

2. A low two-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods and packages. The hand-truck is an efficient vehicle for removing single packages of considerable weight; the curved bar in front being placed under the box, for instance, which is then tipped so as to balance back slightly against the bed, in which position it is transported upon a pair of heavy wheels of small diameter. The term is sometimes applied to certain hand-carts and two-wheeled barrows.

3. A waggon with a low bed, for moving heavy packages.

4. A low platform on wheels for moving buildings, heavy stone blocks, safes, &c.

5. (*Pl.*): A kind of game. [TRUCOS.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A roller at the foot of a derrick or gin by which the position of the hoisting-apparatus may be shifted.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A small wooden disc at the extreme summit of a mast. It may contain the pulleys for the signal halyards.

(2) A circular perforated block like a wooden thimble, and acting as a fair-leader.

3. *Ordn.:* A small solid wheel on which a certain description of gun-carriage is based.

4. *Rail.-engineering:*

(1) An open waggon for the conveyance of goods.

(2) A swivelling carriage with four or six wheels beneath the forward part of a locomotive, or supporting one end of a railway carriage.

¶ The long-car supported on swivelling-trucks is one of the peculiar features of American railway rolling-stock.

truck-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle to lift logs or other objects so that they may be loaded on to a sled or other low-bodied vehicle. The calipers that embrace the log are hooked to the catch on the end of the ratchet-bar. The bar is raised by the lever, and is dogged by the attendant pawl.

truck-man, *s.* A driver of a truck; a carman.

*** trŭck'-age (age** as **ĭj)** (1), *s.* [Eng. *truck* (1), v.; *-age.*] The practice of trucking or bartering goods; truck.

trŭck'-age (age as **ĭj)** (2), *s.* [Eng. *truck* (2), v.; *-age.*] The cartage of goods; money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

*** trŭck'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *truck* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who trucks or barters; a barterer, a trader.

"No man having yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 9.

trŭc'-kle, *s.* [Lat. *trochlea* = a little wheel, a pulley.]

1. A small wheel or castor.

2. A truckle-bed (q.v.).

"He rouz'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling."
Butler: Hudibras, II., ii. 33.

3. The same as TRUCKLE-CHEESE (q.v.).

truckle-bed, *troccle-bed, *trookyll-bed, *s.* A bed running on castors, and

capable of being pushed under another; a trundle-bed. It was formerly generally appropriated to the servant or attendant, the master or mistress occupying the principal bed.

"There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed, and *truckle-bed*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

truckle-cheese, *s.* A small flat cheese. (*Prov.*)

trŭc'-kle, *v.i. & t.* [From *truckle* = truckle-bed, to *truckle under*, having reference to the old *truckle-bed* which could be pushed under another larger one; and the force of the phrase being in the fact that a pupil or scholar slept *under* his tutor on a *truckle-bed*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intrans.:* To yield or give way obsequiously to the will of another; to cringe; to submit; to act in a servile manner. (Sometimes with *under*, generally with *to*.)

"I cannot *truckle to* a fool of state."
Churchill: Epis. to W. Hogarth.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To move on rollers; to trundle.

"Chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room."—*Mad. D'Arblay.*

trŭc'-klĕr, *s.* [Eng. *truckl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

trŭc'-klĭng, *a.* [Truckle, *v.*] Given to truckle; cringing, fawning, slavish, servile.

trû'-oōs, *s.* [Sp.] A game somewhat resembling billiards. [Troco.]

trŭc'-ų-lęnçe, trŭc'-ų-lęn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *truculentia*, from *truculentus* = truculent (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truculent; savageness of manner; ferocity.

"He loves not tyranny;—the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not."—*Waterhouse: On Fonteacu* (1663), p. 134.

2. Fierceness of countenance

trŭc'-ų-lęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *truculentus* = cruel, from *trux*, genit. *trucis* = fierce, wild, savage.]

1. Savage, ferocious, fierce, barbarous.

"A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

"The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld." *Sandys: Christ's Passion*, p. 14.

* 3. Cruel, destructive.

"Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

trŭc'-ų-lęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *truculent; -ly.*] In a truculent manner; fiercely, ferociously, savagely, destructively.

trŭdġe, *v.i.* [According to Skeat, prop. = to walk in snow-shoes, hence, to move along with a heavy step, from Sw. dial. *truga, trioga, trudja;* Norw. *truga, true, tryge, trjug* = a snow-shoe; *trygja, trjuga* = to provide with snow-shoes; Icel. *thriuga* = a snow-shoe.] To travel on foot with more or less labour and fatigue; to walk or tramp along wearily and heavily.

"Not one of them was observed to stop and look towards us, but they *trudged* along, to all appearance without the least emotion, either of curiosity or surprise."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **trŭdġe'-măn,** *s.* [Truchman.]

trûe, * **trewe,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *tréowe, tríwe* = true; *tréow, tríw* = truth, preservation of a compact; cogn. with Dut. *trouw* = true, faithful; *trouw* = fidelity; Icel. *tryggr, trúr* = true; Dan. *tro* = true, truth; Sw. *trogen* = true; *tro* = fidelity; O. H. Ger. *triuwi* = true; *triuwa* = fidelity; Ger. *treu* = true; Goth. *triggws* = true; *triggwa* = a covenant; *trauan* = to trow, to trust.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, compacts, friends, one's superior, or the like; not fickle or inconstant; faithful, loyal, constant.

"Through the poor captive's bosom passed
The thought, but, to his purpose *true*,
He said not, though he sighed, 'Adieu!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 25.

2. Honest; not fraudulent; upright.

"Rich prey makes *true* men thieves."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 734.

3. Free from falsehood or deceit; speaking truly, not falsely; veracious.

"He that sent me is *true*."—*John* vii. 28.

4. Genuine, pure, real; not counterfeit, false, or pretended.

"In a false quarrel there is no *true* valour."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false or erroneous.

"All things that John spake were *true*."—*John* x. 41.

6. Conformable to reason or to rules; exact, just, accurate, correct, right.

"By *true* computation of the time."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

7. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate, rightful.

"To conquer France, his *true* inheritance."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

8. Conformable to nature; natural, correct.

"No shape so *true*, no truth of such account."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 62.

9. Exact, accurate: as, His aim was *true*.

II. *Science:* Corresponding to a certain type; possessing certain characteristics in a marked degree. Thus, the species of the subfamily Turdinæ (which contains the type-genus, Turdus) are called True Thrushes, while the name Thrushes is applied to the family. Used in an analogous sense in Pathology: as, *true* leprosy, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Truly; in conformity with the truth.

"It is not enough to speak, but to speak *true*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

¶ *True* is often used elliptically for *It is true.*

"*True*, I have married her."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* **true-anointed,** *a.* Lawfully anointed.

"England's *true-anointed* lawful king."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

true-bill, *s.*

Law: A bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury, after evidence, as containing a well-founded accusation. [Bill of Indictment.]

true-blue, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; said to be from the true or Coventry blue, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour; hence, unwavering, constant, staunch, loyal. In many parts of England, true-blue is the Tory colour.

B. *As subst.:* A person of inflexible honesty or fidelity; specif., a staunch Presbyterian or Whig.

* **true-derived,** *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate.

"A lineal *true-derived* course."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* **true-devoted,** *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal.

"A *true-devoted* pilgrim."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

* **true-disposing,** *a.* Disposing or arranging truly; making provision so that truth may prevail.

"O upright, just, and *true-disposing* God."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* **true-divining,** *a.* Divining truly: giving a correct forecast.

"To prove thou hast a *true-divining* heart."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

* **true-fixed,** *a.* Steadily, firmly, and immovably fixed.

"Whose *true-fixed* and resting quality."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

true-place, *s.*

Astron.: The place which a heavenly body would occupy if its apparent place were corrected for refraction, parallax, &c.

* **true-telling,** *a.* Veracious.

* **trûe,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Fr. *trous* = pigeon-holes; cf. *Trolmydames.*] (See etym.)

* **true-table,** *a.* A bagatelle or billiard-table.

"There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table*."—*Evelyn: Diary*, March 23, 1646.

trûe, *v.t.* [True, *a.*] To make true, exact, or accurate: as, To *true* the face of a grindstone.

trûe'-born, *a.* [Eng. *true*, and *born.*] Of genuine and legitimate birth; having a right by birth to a title.

"Though banished, yet a *trueborn* Englishman."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

trûe'-brĕd, *a.* [Eng. *true*, and *bred.*]

1. Of a genuine or right breed or descent; thoroughbred.

"She's a beagle, *true-bred*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. Of genuine breeding or education: as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

* **trûe'-fast,** *a.* [A.S. *treówe-fest; cf. stead-fast.*] True, sincere, faithful, loyal.

"O trustie turtle, *truefastest* of all true."
Ballade in Com. of Our Lady.

trûe'-heart-ĕd (ea as a), *a.* [Eng. *true*, and *hearted.*] Of a faithful, honest, or loyal heart; true, loyal, staunch, sincere.

"I swear he is *truehearted*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

trûe'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *truehearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being truehearted; fidelity, honesty, sincerity, loyalty.

trûe'-lôve, * **tru-lufe,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *true*, and *love.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a lover, a sweetheart.

2. A truelove knot.

"Trowlt with *trulufes* and tranest betwene."
Anturs of Arther, xxviii.

II. *Bot.:* Herb Truelove, *Paris quadrifolia.* [Herb-paris, Paris, 1.]

¶ Prior, who considers that, in the botanical sense the etym. is Dan. *trolovet* = betrothed [True-love-knot, ¶], says that the plant is so named from its four leaves being set together in the form of a lover's knot.

B. *As adj.:* Affectionate, sincere.

truelove-knot, truelover's knot, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends; an emblem of interwoven affection or engagement.

"Twenty odd-conceited *truelove-knots*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

¶ According to Palmer (*Folk Etymology*, s.v.), *truelove* in this use is a corruption of Dan. *trolove* = to betroth or promise (*love*), fidelity (*tro*); Icel. *trúlofa.*

2. *Entom.* (Of the form *true-lover's knot*): A British Night-moth, *Agrotis porphyrea*, about an inch in expansion of wing. The fore wings are dull dark-red, with blackish lines and streaks and whitish spots; hind wings pale grayish brown. Not uncommon on heaths, the caterpillar, which is reddish orange, feeding on *Calluna vulgaris.*

trûe'-nĕss, * **treu-nesse,** * **trew-nesse,** * **true-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *true; -ness.*] The quality or state of being true; faithfulness, fidelity, truth, sincerity, staunchness, accuracy, exactness, correctness.

"The *trunesse* and visibilitie of the present Roman church."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.*

* **trûe'-pĕn-nў,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Generally explained as an honest fellow.

"Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*? Come on." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

¶ In Casaubon, *De Quatuor Linguis Commentatio*, pars prior (1650), p. 362, *Truepenis* is defined as "veterator vafer," that is, a sly, cunning fellow, an old soldier.

trû'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tru(e)*, v.; *-er.*] [A truing-tool (q.v.).

trŭff (1), * **truffe,** *s.* [See def.] Turf (a transposed form of the word still in use in Scotland; cf. *thirst* and *thrist.*)

"No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head."
Davies: Humours; Heaven on Earth, p. 48.

trŭff (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young salmon. (*Prov.*)

"—— has forwarded me a specimen of the 'white fish' of the Devonshire Dart with reference to examining whether it is a yearling peal or young of the sea trout, as the *truff* are locally termed, or a hybrid."—*Field*, March 3, 1886.

trŭff, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To steal. (*Scotch.*)

trŭf'-fle, † **trub,** * **trubbe,** *s.* [Fr. *truffe;* Ital. *tartuffola*, dimin. of *tartufo*, from Lat. *terræ tuber*, Pliny's name for the truffle.]

Bot., &c.: Any subterranean fungal of the orders or sub-orders Hypogæi and Tuberacei (q.v.), and specially of the genus Tuber (q.v.). The greater part of the English truffles belong

to the species *Tuber æstivum*, better known as *T. cibarium*. It is about the size of a large walnut, black and warty externally, and has the flesh variously marbled. It occurs in Great Britain in beech and oak woods; it is found also in the East Indies and Japan, sometimes ten, twelve, or more inches below the ground, sometimes nearer the surface, but with nothing to indicate its presence. Hence dogs are trained to find it by its smell. It is eaten boiled or stewed. Another English species, *Tuber moschatum*, has a musky odour. The French truffle, *T. melanosporum*, resembles the English species, but has darker spores. The Piedmontese truffle, which bears a high reputation, is smooth externally, while the flesh is white tinged with pink. Pigs, in place of dogs, are used to find these species. The African truffle, *Terfezia leonis*, is abundant in Algiers, but as an esculent is deemed inferior to the English truffle.

"Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pulse,
Who wants no *truffles*, rich ragouts—nor Hulse."
Dr. Warton: Fashion.

truffle-dog, *s.* Any dog trained to find truffles by their smell.

"The *truffle-dog* is nothing more nor less than a bad small-sized poodle, and is never, or very rarely, met with under the designation *truffle-dog*. Its cultivation is due to the existence of truffles, which it is employed to discover when they are lying in the ground by the help of its acute nose."—*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 197.

truffle-worm, *s.*

Entom.: (See extract).

"The truffle is subject to the attacks of many insects; a species of Leiodes deposits its ova in it, which in the pupa state feed upon the substance of the truffle; in this state they are called *truffle-worms*."—*Eng. Cyclop.*, s. v. *Tuberaceæ*.

trŭf'-fled (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *truffl(e); -ed.*] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a *truffled* turkey.

trŭg, *s.* [A variant of *trough* (q.v.).]

1. A hod for mortar. (*Bailey.*)

* 2. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.

3. A kind of wooden vessel for carrying vegetables, &c. (*Prov.*)

* 4. A concubine, a trull.

*** trŭg'-gĭng,** *a.* [Trug.] (See compound.)

*** trugging-house,** *s.* A house of ill-fame; a brothel. [Trug, *s.*, 4.]

trû'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [True, *v.*]

truing-tool, *s.* A device for truing the face of a grindstone, or any other surface for which it may be adapted.

trû'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *tru(e); -ish.*] Somewhat or approximately true.

"Something that seems *truish* and newish."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

trû'-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *tru(e); -ism.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

"It has become almost a *truism*, and needs scarcely to be stated, certainly not to be proved."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 3.

*** trû-ĭz-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *truism; -atic.*] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms.

*** trukke, * truk-kyn,** *v.t.* [Truck (3), *v.*]

*** trŭll, * trul,** *s.* [Ger. *trolle, trulle* = a trull. The original sense was a merry or droll companion; O. Dut. *drol* = a jester; Dan. *trold;* Sw. & Icel. *troll* = a merry elf.] [Droll.]

1. A lass, a girl, a wench.

2. A low strumpet; a drab, a trollop.

"To make the world distinguish Julia's son,
From the vile offspring of a *trull*, who sits
By the town wall."
Stepney: Juvenal, viii.

trŭll, *v.t.* [A contract. of *trundle.*] To trundle, to roll. (*Prov.*)

*** trŭl-lĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *trullissatio*, from *trullisso* = to trowel, from *trulla* = a trowel (q.v.).] The laying of coats of plaster with a trowel.

trû'-lў, * treu-ly, * treu-li, * trewe-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *true; -ly.*]

1. In a true manner; sincerely, faithfully, honestly, loyally.

"We have always *truly* served you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

2. In accordance with that which is true; in accordance with the true facts or state of the case.

"But how if they will not believe of me
That I am *truly* thine."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

3. Exactly, accurately, precisely, correctly, justly.

"If Pisanio have mapped it *truly*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

4. In reality, not in appearance; indeed, in truth.

"To be *truly* touched with love."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 2.

5. According to law and right; rightfully, legitimately.

"His innocent babe *truly* begotten."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

6. According to nature; naturally.

"A pageant *truly* played."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

7. Used as an affirmation, like the scriptural *verily.*

"*Treuli, treuli.* I seye to thee for we speken that we witen, and we witnessen that that we han seyn; and ye taken not oure witnessing."—*Wycliffe: Jon* iii.

¶ *Truly* is often used ironically; as, A fine deed, *truly!*

trŭmp (1), * trumpe (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *triumph* (q.v.).]

1. Any card belonging to the same suit as the turn-up. A trump can take any card of any other suit.

"Let Spades be *trumps!* she said, and *trumps* they were." *Pope: Rape of the Lock*, iii. 46.

* 2. An old game with cards, of which the modern whist is an improvement.

"A poetaster for playing at cards, and devising the game called *triumph*, or *trump*, is brought before Apollo."—*Translation of Boccalini*, ch. xiii.

3. A good fellow; one who helps in time of need. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

"You're right about Lord Howe! Lord Howe's a *trump*." *E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh*, viii.

* ¶ *To put to one's trumps:* To reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power; to reduce to the last extremity.

"Some of the nobility have delivered a petition to him; what's in't I know not, but it has *put him to his trumps*: he has taken a month's time to answer it."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

trŭmp (2), * trompe, * trumpe (2), *s.* [Fr. *trompe* = a trump or trumpet, prob. by insertion of *r* and *m*, from Lat. *tuba* = a tube, a trumpet; cf. Sp., Port., & Prov. *trompa;* Ital. *tromba* = a trumpet; Russ. *truba* = a tube, a trumpet; Lith. *truba* = a horn.]

1. A trumpet (q.v.). (Now only used in poetic or elevated language.)

"Thy sacred song is like the *trump* of doom."
Longfellow: Dante.

2. A Jew's harp. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Tongue of the trump:*

Lit.: The reed of a Jew's harp by which the sound is produced; hence, fig., the principal person in any undertaking; that which is essential to the success of anything. (*Scotch.*)

trŭmp (1), *v.t. & i.* [Trump (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* In card-playing, to take with a trump; to play a trump card on in order to win, or in accordance with the rules of the game.

"Z has shown weakness in trumps by *trumping* the spade."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

B. *Intrans.:* To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

*** trŭmp (2), * trompe, * trumpe,** *v.t.* [Trump (2), *s.*] To play upon a trump or trumpet; to blow or sound a trumpet.

"And the firste aungell *trumpide* [clauxit], and hail was maad."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* viii.

trŭmp (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *tromper* = to deceive: orig., to play on a trump or trumpet, whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un* = to play with any one, to amuse one's self at another's expense; Fr. *trompe* = a trump (q.v.).]

* 1. To trick or impose upon; to deceive, to cozen, to cheat.

"Fortune . . .
When she is pleased to trick or *trump* mankind."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

* 2. To obtrude or impose unfairly or falsely.

"Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted." —*Leslie: Short & Easy Method with the Deists.*

¶ *To trump up:* To devise or make up falsely; to concoct.

"The charges . . . had been *trumped* up against him without the slightest foundation." —*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

*** trŭmp'-ĕr, * tromp-our,** *s.* [Eng. *trump* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who plays upon a trump; a trumpeter. (*Chaucer: Flower & Leaf*, 2,673.)

trŭm'-pĕr-ў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *tromperie* = a craft, wile, fraud, from *tromper* = to cheat, to deceive.] [Trump (3), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Deceit, fraud. (*Harrington: Orlando Furioso*, vii.)

2. Something calculated to deceive by false show; something externally splendid but intrinsically of no value; worthless finery.

"The *trumpery* in my house, go bring it hither,
For stale to catch these thieves."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. Things worn out and of no value; useless matter; rubbish.

"What a world of fopperies there are, of crosses, of candles, of holy water, and salt, and censings! Away with these *trumperies*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Exeter*, Aug., 1637.

B. *As adj.:* Trifling, worthless, useless; not worth notice.

"Through the gate on to the road, over the *trumpery* gap staring you full in the face."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trŭm'-pĕt, *s.* [Fr. *trompette;* dimin. of *trompe* = a trump; Sp. *trompeta;* Ital. *trombetta;* Dut. & Dan. *trompet;* Sw. *trumpet;* Ger. *trompete.*] [Trump (2), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

* 2. A trumpeter.

"He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. One who praises or publishes praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. (*Colloq.*)

"To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

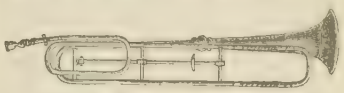
4. An ear-trumpet (q.v.).

5. A speaking-trumpet (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

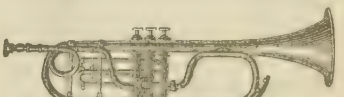
1. *Music:*

(1) A metal wind instrument of bright and penetrating tone, formed of a single tube of brass or silver, curved into a convenient shape, with a mouthpiece at one end, the other having a bell. Its part is usually written in the key of c with the treble clef, though by means of crooks or lengthening pieces the



ORCHESTRAL TRUMPET.

sounds produced may be in various keys. The trumpet required for a piece is indicated at the commencement, as trumpet in B, C, D flat, E, F, or G. The modern orchestral or slide trumpet consists of a tube 66¾ inches in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is twice turned or curved, thus forming



VALVE TRUMPET.

three lengths; the first and third lying close together, and the second about two inches apart. The slide is connected with the second curve. It is a double tube, five inches in length on each side, by which the length of the whole instrument can be extended. Trumpets with pistons or valves capable of producing every chromatic sound within their compass are sometimes used, but the tone is by no means to be compared with the true trumpet tone.

(2) A stop of an organ having reed-pipes tuned in unison with the open diapason. The octave-trumpet or clarion stop is an octave higher.

2. *Rail.:* The flaring mouth of a railway-car draw-head which directs the entering coupling-link.

3. *Spinning:*

(1) The funnel which leads a sliver to the cylinders of a drawing-machine, or which collects a number of combined rovings, and leads them to condensing cylinders.

(2) A funnel-shaped conductor used in many forms of thread-machines and stop-motions in knitting, spinning, and doubling machines.

¶ *Feast of trumpets:*

Jewish Antiq.: A feast on the first day of

the seventh month (*Tisri*), which was to be kept as "a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." No servile work was to be done in it; but an offering of fire was to be presented to Jehovah (Lev. xxiii. 23–25). It preceded by ten days the Great Day of Atonement (27). In Numbers (xxix. 1—6), details are added as to the "offering of fire," which was to include a burnt offering, a meat offering, and a sin offering. The first of Tisri was New Year's Day of the civil year. It is still observed as a Jewish festival.

trumpet-call, *s.* A call by sound of trumpet.

"Then loudly rung the *trumpet-call:*
Thundered the cannon from the wall."
Scott: Marmion, i. 31.

*** trumpet-clangor,** *s.* The sound of trumpets.

"'Tis there roared the sea, and *trumpet-clangor* sounds."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

trumpet-fish, *s.* [SNIPE-FISH.]

trumpet-flourish, *s.* A trumpet-call.

"For shrill the *trumpet-flourish* fell
Upon his ear, like passing bell."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 22.

trumpet-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Any plant with large tubular flowers; specially: (1) the genus Bignonia (q.v.); (2) the genus Tecoma (q.v.).

† trumpet-fly, *s.*

Entom.: The Gray-fly (*Œstrus ovis*).

trumpet-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: *Caprifolium sempervirens,* found in moist groves from New York to Florida. The flower trumpet-shaped; scarlet without, yellow within.

trumpet-major, *s.*

Mil.: A head-trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-marine, *s.*

Music: An instrument formed of a triangular chest, over one side of which is stretched a thick gut string, passing over a bridge slightly uneven on its feet, one side being fastened and the other free. When the string is set in vibration by means of a bow, the rapid impact of the loose foot of the bridge on the belly slightly checks the vibration and causes the sound to resemble that of the violin.

TRUMPET-SHAPED FLOWER.

trumpet-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a trumpet.

2. *Bot.:* Hollow and dilated at one extremity like the end of a trumpet, as the corolla of *Caprifolium sempervirens.*

trumpet-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Triton variegatus from the West Indies, Asia, and the South Seas. The shell, which is a foot or more in length, is white mottled in irregular spiral rows with ruddy brown and yellow, deepening into chestnut at the point; interior white; lip with smooth white ridge on a black ground. It is employed by the Australian natives and the South Sea Islanders as a trumpet. To fit the shell for this purpose a round hole is bored at the side, about one-fourth the length from the tip, and a loud hoarse sound is produced by blowing across the hole, as a performer plays the flute. While blowing, the right hand is placed in the cavity of the shell.

*** trumpet-tongued,** *a.* Proclaiming loudly, as with the voice of a trumpet.

"So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued,* against
The deep damnation of his taking off."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

trumpet-tree, trumpet-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Cecropia peltata. [CECROPIA.]

trumpet-weed, *s.*

Botany:

(1) The American name for *Eupatorium purpureum.* It has a purple stem five or six feet high, leaves petiolate by fours or fives, and purple flowers. Found on low grounds in the United States, flowering in August and September.

(2) The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to a large sea-weed, *Ecklonia buccinalis,* the stems of which, often twenty feet long and hollow above, are used by native herdsmen as trumpets to collect the cattle together. They are also employed as siphons.

trumpet-wood, *s.* [TRUMPET-TREE.]

trŭm'-pĕt, *v.t. & i.* [TRUMPET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To publish by sound of trumpet: hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim.

"He must not live to *trumpet* forth my infamy."
Shakesp.: Pericles, I. 1.

2. To praise extravagantly.

"And yet their oracle,
Trumpet it as they will, is but the same."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a loud, ringing sound like a trumpet. (Used especially of the loud sound made by an elephant.)

"From time to time . . . Jumbo *trumpeted* loudly and made vain trials of his weight and strength against the sides of his cage."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 17, 1885.

trŭm'-pĕt-ĕr, * trum-pet-ter, *s.* [Eng. *trumpet; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who sounds or blows a trumpet.

"Heralds and *trumpeters* were sent to summon the Castle in form."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or noises anything abroad; one who denounces; often now one who publishes the praise of himself or another.

"The *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.: Latris hecateia,* one of the most important food-fishes of the southern hemisphere. It ranges from thirty to sixty pounds in weight, and is considered by the colonists the best flavoured of any of the fishes of New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia. Large numbers are smoked and sent into the interior.

2. *Ornith.:* Any species of the genus Psophia (q.v.). They are South American birds, allied to the Crane, inhabiting the forests, frequenting the ground in search of grain for food, and often betraying their presence by their loud call, whence both their popular and scientific names are derived. The best known species, *Psophia crepitans,* is very beautiful. The breast is adorned with brilliant changing blue and purple feathers, with metallic lustre; head and neck like velvet; wings and back gray, and belly black. They run with great swiftness, and are capable of domestication, attending their master in his walks with as much apparent affection as his dog. They have no spurs, but such is their high spirit and activity, that they browbeat every dunghill fowl in the yard, and force the Guinea birds, dogs, and turkeys to own their superiority.

trŭm'-pĕt-ĭng, *s.* [TRUMPET.]

Mining: A small channel cut behind the brickwork of the shaft.

† trŭm'-pĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *trumpet; -ry.*] The sounding or sounds of a trumpet; trumpets collectively.

"A prodigious annual pageant, chariot progress, and flourish of *trumpetry.*"—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers,* v.

*** trŭmp'-like,** *a.* [Eng. *trump* (2), s., and *like.*] Resembling a trump or trumpet.

"A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike.*" *Chapman.*

trŭn'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *truncus* = the trunk; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the trunk or body.

trŭn-căr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *truncus* = maimed.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ, with five species, from sub-tropical seas. Erected for species of Buccinum with a truncated columella. Fossil in the Eocene.

trŭn-cāte', *v.t.* [TRUNCATE, *a.*] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.

trŭn'-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *truncatus,* pa. par. of *trunco* = to cut off, to reduce to a trunk; *truncus* = a trunk, a stock.] [TRUNK.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut short; truncated.

"The centra of the lumbars are more *truncate.*"—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society,* xlii. 198.

2. *Bot.:* Terminating very abruptly, as if a piece had been cut off, as the leaf of the Tulip-tree (q.v.).

TRUNCATED LEAF OF TULIP-TREE.

trŭn'-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [TRUNCATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut off short or abruptly.

"Those who wear any thing on their heads, resembled, in this respect, our friends at Nootka; having high *truncated* conic caps, made of straw, and sometimes of wood, resembling a seal's head well painted."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iv., ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.* (*Of a crystal*): Having a plane surface where a solid angle might theoretically have been expected. But the term truncated suggests an erroneous idea; the solid angle has not been cut off; it never existed.

2. *Zool.:* The same as DECOLLATED (q.v.).

truncated-cone (or **pyramid**), *s.* The portion of a cone or pyramid included between the base and a plane oblique to the base passed between it and the vertex.

truncated-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with a nearly level top surface and canted sides.

TRUNCATED ROOF.
(*N.W. Front of Chelsea Hospital.*)

trŭn-ca-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *truncatus* = truncated (q.v.).]

Zool.: Looping-snail; a genus of Littorinidæ (*Woodward*), of Aciculidæ (*Tate*), with fifteen species widely distributed. Operculum shelly, with erect radiating lamellæ; aperture of shell ovate; last whorl separate, peristome continuous, expanded. Widely distributed on shores and seaweed between tide-marks, and can survive many weeks out of water. They walk like the Geometric caterpillars, by contracting the space between their lip and foot. They are found semi-fossil, along with human skeletons, in the modern limestone of Guadaloupe. (*Woodward.*)

trŭn-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *troncation,* from Lat. *truncationem,* accus. of *truncatio,* from *truncatus,* pa. par. of *trunco* = to truncate (q.v.).]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of truncating, or of cutting short; the act of cutting off.

"Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members."—*Prynne: Huntley's Breviate,* p. 48.

2. *Crystall.:* A term used to signify that change in the geometrical form of a crystal which is produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge, so as to leave a face more or less large in place of the edge or angle. When the face thus produced does not make equal angles with all the contiguous faces, the truncation is said to be oblique.

¶ *Truncation of a volcanic cone:* [CONE, **A.** II. 4].

trŭn-cā-tĭ-pĕn'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *truncatus* = cut short, and pl. of *penna* = a feather, pl. = a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-division of the family Carabidæ, comprehending those which have the wing cases truncated at their apex. It includes many sub-families, one of the most notable being the Brachininæ. [ARTILLERY-BEETLE.]

trŭnch, *s.* [O. Fr. *tronche,* from *trons* = a trunk (q.v.).] A stake or small post.

trŭn'-cheon, * tron-chion, * tron-chon, * tron-choun, * trun-chion, *s.* [O. Fr. *tronson, tronchon* = a truncheon, or little trunk; Fr. *tronçon,* dimin. from *tronc* = a trunk, stock, or stem.] [TRUNK.]

* 1. A trunk of a tree.

"And the bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchons,* and the *tronchons* or schaftis grewen out of the roote."—*Pecock,* in *Waterland: Works,* x. 246.

* **2.** The shaft of a broken spear.

"And the spere brake, and the *tronchion* stacke styll in the squires necke, who was with that stroke wounded to dethe."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxxiv.

* **3.** A shaft of a spear; a pole.

"A fancied moss-trooper, the boy
The *truncheon* of a spear bestrode."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 19.

4. A short staff; a club, a cudgel.

"Thy hand is but a finger to my fist,
Thy leg a stick, compared with this *truncheon*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

5. A baton or staff of authority.

"Attendant on a king-at-arms,
Whose hand the armorial *truncheon* held,
That feudal strife had often quelled."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 6.

6. A tree, the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

trŭn'-çheŏn, *v.t.* [TRUNCHEON, *s.*] To beat with a truncheon or staff; to cudgel.

"An captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

trŭn'-çheŏned, *a.* [Eng. *truncheon*, *s.*; *-ed.*] Furnished with or bearing a truncheon.

* **trŭn-çheŏn-eër',** * **trŭn'-çheŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *truncheon*; *-eer*, *-er.*] One who bears or is armed with a truncheon.

"When I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

* **trŭńcked,** *a.* [Lat. *truncus* = (a.) maimed, mutilated, (s.) the trunk of a tree.] Truncated; having the head cut off.

"The *truncked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 4.

trŭn'-dle, * **tren-dle,** * **tren-del-yn,** * **tryn-dell,** *v.i.* & *t.* [TRUNDLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To roll, as on little wheels or castors: as, A bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll or bowl along.

"Another sung to a plate, which he kept *trundling* on the edges: nothing was now heard but singing."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

* **3.** To bowl, flow, or run along.

"In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls."—*Addison: Spectator.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To roll, as on little wheels or castors: as, To *trundle* a bed or gun-carriage.

2. To cause to roll; to roll or bowl along.

"For as touching the cube, he subtracteth and removeth it quite away, as they do who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,089.

trŭn'-dle, * **tren-del,** * **tren-dyl,** * **tren-dyll,** * **trin-del,** * **trin-dle,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *trendel*, *tryndel* = a circle; O. Fris. *trind*, *trund* = round; Dan. & Sw. *trind*. Prob. there were A.S. verbs, *trindan* = to roll (pa. t. *trand*, pa. par. *trunden*), and *trendan* = to cause to roll.] [TREND, TRENDLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A round body, a little wheel, a roller, a castor.

2. A round or cylindrical body.

"Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax."—*Cranmer: Articles of Visitation.*

3. A lantern-wheel (q.v.).

* **4.** A trundle-bed (q.v.).

5. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.

B. *As adj.:* Shaped like a trundle or wheel; curled.

"Clapping his *trindel* tail
Betwixt his legs." *Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Cure*, iii. 3.

* **trundle-bed,** *s.* A low bed on small wheels, trundled under another in the daytime, and at night drawn out for a servant or children to sleep on; a truckle-bed.

"My wife and I on the high bed in our chamber, and Willet [the maid] in the *trundle-bed*."—*Pepys: Diary* (1667).

trundle-head, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The head of a capstan into whose peripheral sockets the capstan-bars are inserted. The trundle-head is from three to five feet in diameter, and has a handspike-socket for each foot of its periphery. The length of the bars is nearly three times the diameter of the trundle-head, say from eight to fourteen feet.

2. *Gear.:* One of the end discs of a trundle or lantern wheel (q.v.).

trundle-shot, *s.*

Project.: A bar of iron, twelve or eighteen inches long, sharpened at both ends, and a ball of lead near each end.

trundle-tail, *s.* A curled tail; a dog with a curled tail.

"Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 6.

trundle-wheel, *s.* A lantern-wheel (q.v.).

trŭńk, * **truncke,** * **trunke,** *s.* [Fr. *tronc* = the trunk, stock, stem, or body of a tree, a trunk, a headless body, a poor-man's box in church, from Lat. *truncum*, accus. of *truncus* = a trunk, stem, trunk of the body, from *truncus* = maimed, mutilated; O. Lat. *troncus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tronco*.] [TRUNCATE, TRUNCHEON.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The woody stem of trees, as of the oak, ash, elm, &c.; that part of the plant which, springing immediately from the earth, rises in a vertical direction above the surface of the soil and forms the principal bulk of the individual, sending out branches whose structure is similar to that of itself; the stem or body of a tree apart from its roots and limbs; stock, stalk.

2. The body of an animal apart from the limbs, or after the limbs have been separated from it.

"Who trembled, *trunk* and limbs, like some huge oak
By a fierce tempest shaken."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. The main body of anything considered relatively to its ramifications or branches: as, the *trunk* of an artery, the *trunk* of a line of railway.

4. The proboscis or snout of an elephant; a similar or analogous organ in other animals, as the proboscis of an insect, by which it sucks up the blood of animals or the juice of vegetables.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out, a sea."
Milton: P. L., vii. 416.

5. A tube, usually of wood, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.: as,

(1) An air-trunk to a mine or tunnel.

(2) A dust-trunk from a cotton-cleaner, smut-machine, or factory floor.

(3) A broken-material trunk, to convey graded coal to a waggon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stampers, &c.

(4) A grain- or flour-trunk in an elevator or mill, up which the said articles are conveyed by cups on a travelling-band, a spiral screw, or an air-blast, or down which they pass by gravity.

* **6.** A speaking-tube.

* **7.** A long tube through which peas, pellets, &c., were driven by the force of the breath; a pea-shooter.

"He shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they were to pick up."—*Howell.*

* **8.** (*Pl.*): Trunk-hose (q.v.).

9. A box or chest, usually covered with leather or its substitute, used for containing clothes, &c.; a box for carrying clothes, &c., about when travelling.

"By the foresayde place or shryne, where the holy martyrs bodyes lay, he ordeyned a cheste, or *trunke* of clene syluer, to thentent yet all suche iuellys and ryche gyftes as were offryd to the holy seyntis, shuld therein be kepte to the vse of the mynstres of the same place."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cxxxi.

10. A box in which certain fish, as cod, plaice, turbot, eels, &c., are sent to market. A trunk holds from seventy to eighty pounds of fish.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The human body with the head and limbs omitted. Its axis of support is the vertebral column, its framework the ribs, and its most important organs the heart and lungs.

2. *Bot.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

3. *Arch.:* The shaft or body of a column; the part between the base and capital. (Sometimes applied to the dado or body of a pedestal.)

4. *Fishing:* An iron hoop with a bag to catch crustaceans.

5. *Hydr.:* A flume or penstock (q.v.).

6. *Mining:*

(1) A flume.

(2) An upcast or downcast air-passage in a mine.

(3) The box-tube in which attle or rubbish is sent out of the mine.

(4) A wooden spout for water or the pipe of the draining-pump.

7. *Pneumatics:* A boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine, in smelting, or ventilation of mines and buildings; an air-shaft.

8. *Steam:* A tubular piston-rod used to enable the connecting-rod to be jointed directly to the piston or to a very short piston-rod, so as to save room in marine steam-engines. The width of the trunk must be sufficient to give room for the lateral motion of the connecting-rod.

* ¶ *To speak in* or *through a trunk:* To speak through a tube.

"And this fellow waits on him now through a tube, in tennis-court socks, or slippers soled with wool; and they *speak* to each other *in a trunk*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

¶ Cunningham, in a note to the passage cited above, quotes Montaigne:

"There are a people where no one *speaks* to the king except his wife and children, but *through a trunk*."

trunk-back, *s.*

Zool.: An American name for any individual of the genus Sphargis (q.v.).

"Sea-turtles are numerous off the coasts of Florida. *Trunk-backs*, or Sphargis, are the largest."—*Samuel Garman: Reptiles & Batrachians of North America*, p. iv.

trunk-brace, *s.* The guard or stay which supports a lid or checks its backward motion.

* **trunk-breeches,** *s. pl.* The same as TRUNK-HOSE (q.v.).

trunk-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine designed to obtain the direct connection of the piston-rod with the crank without the intervention of a beam or oscillating the cylinder. Attached to the piston is a tube, or trunk, which is packed in the cylinder-heads, and has sufficient interior diameter to allow the vibration of the piston-rod by the throw of the crank. It is used especially for marine and propeller engines.

trunk-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the genus Ostracion, from the fact that the body is clothed in an inflexible armour of hard plates, the tail, fins, and gill-openings passing through holes in this coat of mail.

TRUNK HOSE.

* **trunk-hose,** *s. pl.* A kind of short, wide breeches, gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and distinguished, according to their peculiar cut, as French (of which there were two kinds: one wide, the other close-fitting), Gallic (reaching to the knee), and Venetian (coming below the knee). They were worn during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

trunk-light, *s.* A skylight, sometimes at the upper end of an aperture whose curb or lining is a trunk or square boxing.

trunk-line, *s.* The main line of a railway, canal, or the like, from which the branch lines diverge.

"Rumours that the *trunk-lines* had agreed to a new schedule of rates."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 8, 1886.

trunk-nail, *s.* A nail with a head shaped like the segment of a sphere, so as to make a rounded boss when driven. Used for ornamenting trunks and coffins.

trunk-roller, *s.* A roller journalled in a plate which may be attached to the bottom of a trunk or the like.

* **trunk-sleeve,** *s.* A large, wide sleeve.

trunk-stay, *s.* The same as TRUNK-BRACE (q.v.).

trunk-turtle, *s.*

Zool.: A species of turtle, *Testudo arcuata*.

* **trunk-work,** *s.* Concealed work; a secret stratagem [TRUNK, ¶.]

"This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

trŭnk, *v.t.* [Lat. *trunco* = to truncate (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To truncate, to maim, to lop.

"They stood as *trunked* and poled trees."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxvi.

2. *Mining:* To separate, as the slimes of ore, into heavier or metalliferous and lighter or worthless portions.

trŭnked, *a.* [Eng. *trunk*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a trunk.

"She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees."—*Howell.*

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a tree which is borne couped of all its branches and separated from its roots; also, when the main stem of a tree is borne of a different tincture from the branches, it is said to be *trunked* of such a tincture.

trŭn'-nĕl (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *trundle* (q.v.).] A round, rolling substance; a trundle.

trŭn'-nĕl (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *treenail* (q.v.).] A treenail; a wooden plug or pin.

"The carpenters . . . found many of the *trunnels* so very loose and rotten, as to be easily drawn out with the fingers."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

trŭn'-nĭŏn (i as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *trognon* = the stock, stump, or trunk of a branchless tree; dimin. from *tron* = a piece of anything, a trunk, a stem; shortened from *tronc* = a trunk (q.v.); cf. Italian *troncone*, from *tronco* = a trunk.]

† I. *Ord. Lang.:* A general term for an axis of similar character to II. 2.

"The flukes of the anchor are fixed at an angle of 54° with the shank, and, being part of the head, are at liberty to move freely on the *trunnion* of the shank."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordn.:* One of the cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon or mortar, which rest in the cheeks of the carriage, forming supports for the piece and an axis on which it turns during elevation or depression.

2. *Steam-eng.:* One of the hollow axes on which the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine reciprocates, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trunnion-plate, *s.*

Ordn.: A plate on a gun-carriage, which covers the upper part of each side-piece, and goes under the trunnion.

trunnion-ring, *s.* A ring around a cannon, next before the trunnions.

trunnion-valve, *s.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine, so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

trŭn'-nĭŏned (i as **y**), *a.* [Eng. *trunnion*; *-ed.*] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

*** trû'-shon,** *s.* [Lat. *trusus*, pa. par. of *trudo* = to push.] The act of pushing or thrusting.

"The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by *trusion* or pulsion."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 156.

trŭss, ***trusse,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *trousse* = a package, a bundle, in pl. = trousers (q.v.)] [Truss, v.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A bundle, a package.

"Osmunde . . . made a great *trusse* of herbys or grasse, wherein he wrapped the childe."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clxxxvi.

2. A bundle of hay or straw tied together. A truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old or 60 lbs. of new hay, and thirty-six trusses make a load. A truss of straw varies in weight in different places.

"He had not been able to get one *truss* of hay for his horses without going five or six miles."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. A tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants; an umbel.

"The flowers are pure white, and are borne in *trusses* without any undue crowding."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornamented corbel, serving to support an entablature or balcony, or to conceal the ends of the beams which really support the structure; in the latter case it is frequently made of galvanized sheet iron.

2. *Carp.:* A frame to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing, so that its figure shall be incapable of alteration by the turning of the bars about their joints. The simplest frames are of wood, and of few parts. More imposing structures are more complicated, the parts being employed in resisting extension or compression. Composite trusses employ both wood and iron; in fact, few of any importance are destitute of bolts and tie-rods. In the simplest form of a truss the tie-beam is suspended by the king-post from the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters. In the more complex form the tie-beam is suspended by the queen-posts from two points.

3. *Naut.:* The iron hoop, stirrup, and clasp by which the middle of a lower yard is secured to the mast. It consists of a hoop on the mast, tightened by means of screws, whose open heads engage the eyes of a stirrup, which is swivelled to the hoop on the yard.

4. *Shipbuild.:* A short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail; chiefly used in small ships.

5. *Surg.:* An instrument to keep hernia reduced, that is, to retain the intestines within the abdominal cavity. The essential feature is a spring or bandage resting on a pad, which is kept above the orifice of protrusion. The pad is usually kept to its place by a spring which reaches around the body terminating opposite to the ruptured part. The spring is cushioned, and sometimes has pads to give it bearing on special parts.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Round and thick.

"The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1676.

truss-beam, *s.*

Build.: An iron frame serving as a beam, girder, or summer. A wooden beam or frame with a tie-rod to strengthen it against deflection. This trussing may be done in two ways: (1) by inserting cast-iron struts, thus placing the whole, or nearly the whole, of the woodwork in a state of tension; (2) by wrought-iron tension-rods, which take the whole of the tension, whilst the timber is thrown entirely into compression.

truss-bridge, *s.* A bridge which depends for its stability upon the application of the principle of the truss. Short bridges of this class may be formed by a single truss; larger structures are composed that the spaces between the abutments and the piers may each be regarded as a single compound truss.

truss-hoop, *s.*

1. *Cooper.:* A hoop placed around a barrel to strain the staves into position, bringing them together towards the chine, and leaving the bulge at the middle portion.

2. *Naut.:* A hoop round a yard or mast to which an iron truss is fixed.

truss-piece, *s.*

Build.: A piece of filling between compartments of a framed truss.

trŭss, ***trusse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *trusser, trosser* (Fr. *trousser*) = to truss, to bind, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist; Cf. Ital. *torciare* = to twist, wrap, tie fast.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put or make up into a truss or bundle; to pack up. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"You might have *truss'd* him and all his apparel, into an eel-skin."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To seize and hold firmly; to seize and carry off or aloft. (Said especially of birds of prey.)

"The vigorous hawk, exerting every nerve,
Truss'd in mid-air bears down her captive prey."
Somerville: Field Sports.

* 3. To tie up.

"Cleopatra . . . cast out certain chains and ropes, in which Antonius was *trussed*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 781.

4. To hang. (Frequently with *up.*)

"When for a sheepe the ignorant are *trust*."
Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra, ii.

5. To adjust and fasten the clothes of; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as dress; hence, specif., to skewer, to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body for cooking. By extension, to truss = to prepare for cooking, disembowel, &c.

II. *Build.:* To furnish with a truss or trusses; to suspend or support by a truss.

trŭssed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Truss, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Provided with a truss or trusses.

trussed-beam, *s.* A compound beam composed of two beams secured together side by side with a truss, generally of iron, between them.

trussed-roof, *s.* A roof in which the principal rafters and tie-beam are framed together, so as to form a truss.

trŭs'-sĕl, *s.* [Trestle.]

trŭss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Truss, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Build.: The timbers, &c., which form a truss.

¶ *Diagonal trussing:*

Shipbuild.: A particular method of binding a vessel internally by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

*** trussing-bed,** *s.* A bed, of the Tudor times, which packed into a chest for travelling.

trussing-machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for drawing the truss-hoops upon casks, so as to bring the ends of the staves together at the chines.

trŭst, ***trest,** ***trist,** ***trost,** ***tryst,** ***tryste,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *traust* = trust, protection, firmness, confidence; Dan. & Sw. *tröst* = comfort, consolation; Ger. *trost* = consolation, help, protection; Goth. *trausti* = a covenant.] [Tryst.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, power, protection, or the like, of another; a firm reliance or dependence on promises, laws, or principles; confidence, faith.

"Whoso putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe."—*Proverbs* xxix. 25.

2. Confident opinion or expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; faith, belief, hope.

"His *trust* was, with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 46.

3. Credit given without examination.

"Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others."—*Locke.*

4. One who or that which is the ground of confidence or reliance; a person or thing confided in or relied on.

5. The state of being confided in or relied on.

"Thou shalt have charge and sovereign trust."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

6. The transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of or reliance on future payment; exchange without immediate receipt of an equivalent; credit: as, To sell goods on *trust.*

7. The state of being entrusted or confided to the care and guard of another.

"His seal'd commission left in *trust* with me."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 3.

* 8. Care, management, charge.

"That which is committed to thy *trust*."—1 *Timothy* vi. 20.

9. That which is committed or entrusted to one; something committed to one's charge, care, or faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in honour and duty to keep inviolate.

"To violate the sacred *trust* of silence."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 428.

10. Something committed to one's care, for use or safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

"Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God, they are only a *trust*."—*Swift.*

* 11. The quality or state of being reliable or trustworthy.

"A man he is of honesty and *trust*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Law:*

1. A confidence reposed by one person, called the truster, or *celui que trust*, in conveying or bequeathing property to another (called the trustee), that the latter will apply it for the benefit of a third party (called the *cestui que trust* or beneficiary), or to some specified purpose or purposes. The purposes of a trust are generally indicated in the instrument, whether deed or will, by which the disposition is made. Trusts are divided gene-

rally into simple trusts and special trusts, the corresponding terms in Scots law being proprietary trusts and accessory trusts. Simple trusts are those in which the trustee holds the legal estate subject to the duties implied by law. Special trusts are those in which the trustee has some special purpose to execute or carry out. Trusts may be created by the voluntary act of a party, or by the operation of law. [USE, *s.*]

2. The beneficial interest created by such a transaction; a beneficial interest in or ownership of real or personal property, unattended with the legal or possessory ownership thereof.

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Trusty, faithful, loyal, true.

"The erle vnto the kyng bare him sithen so wele,
& his sonnes bothe tille him war *trost* nis stele."
Robert de Brunne, p. 60.

2. Held in trust: as, *trust* money, *trust* property.

¶ For the difference between *trust* and *belief*, see BELIEF.

III. *Comm.:* A combination of manufacturers or others for the purpose of securing a monopoly of some article, or of controlling its production and selling price.

trust-deed, *s.*
Civil Law: A deed or disposition which conveys property not for the behoof of the disponee, but for other purposes pointed out in the deed, as a deed by a debtor conveying property to a trustee for payment of his debts.

trust-estate, *s.* An estate under the management of a trustee or trustees.

trŭst, * treist, * trist, * triste, * troste, * trust-en, * tryst, *v.t.* & *i.* [TRUST, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place trust or confidence in; to rely upon; to depend upon; to confide in.

"But though they could not be *trusted*, they might be used and they might be useful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. To believe, to credit.

"*Trust* me, I was going to your house."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

3. To put trust or confidence in with regard to the care or charge of something; to show confidence in by entrusting with something. (Followed by *with.*)

"I will rather *trust* a Fleming *with* my butter."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

4. To commit or entrust to one's care or charge; to entrust.

5. To leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to allow to be exposed.

"Fooled and beguiled: by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side."
Milton: P. L., x. 881.

6. To give credit to; to sell upon credit to, or in confidence of future payment from: as, To *trust* a customer for goods.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have trust or confidence; to be inspired with confidence or reliance; to depend, to rely.

2. To be credulous or trusting; to confide or believe readily.

3. To be confident; to feel sure; to expect confidently. (Followed by a clause.)

"I *trust* ere long to choke thee."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

4. To practise giving credit; to sell goods on credit.

¶ For the difference between to *trust* and to *confide*, see CONFIDE.

¶ (1) *To trust in:* To confide; to place trust or confidence in.

"*Trust in* the Lord, and do good."—*Psalm* xxxvii. 3.

(2) *To trust to:* To depend on; to rely on.

"The men of Israel . . . *trusted to* the liers in wait."—*Judges* xx. 36.

trŭs-teē', *s.* [Eng. *trust*; *-ee.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds lands, tenements, or other property, upon the trust and confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another.

2. *Amer. Law:* A person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process—that is, a process by which a creditor may attach goods, effects, and credits belonging to or due to his debtor, when in the hands of a third person; equivalent to the process known in English law as foreign attachment.

¶ *Trustee of a bankrupt's estate:* The same as *Assignee in bankruptcy.*

trŭs-teē'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *trustee*; *-ship.*] The office, position, or functions of a trustee.

trŭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *trust*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

2. One who trusts in anything as true; a believer.

"Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. *Scots Law:* One who grants a trust-deed; the correlative of trustee (q.v.).

trŭst'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *trust*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of trust; trusting.

* 2. Worthy of trust; trusty; trustworthy.

* **trŭst'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *trustful*; *-ly.*] In a trustful manner.

* **trŭst'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *trustful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trustful; faithfulness, trustiness.

"Hugh, it is true, has shown himself wanting in a generous *trustfulness*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 3, 1884.

* **trŭs'-tĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *trusty*; *-ly.*] In a trusty manner; faithfully, honestly; with fidelity.

trŭs'-tĭ-nĕss, * trus-ti-nesse, * trus-ty-nes, *s.* [Eng. *trusty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trusty or trustworthy; fidelity, faithfulness, honesty.

"Certainly I saye vnto you, that the maister hauing a triall of his *trustinesse*, will be bolde to truste him with greatter thinges, and wyll make hym reweler ouer all his goodes."—*Udal: Matthew* xxiv.

trŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRUST, *v.*]

* **trŭst'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *trusting*; *-ly.*] In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

"Hervey came hither for the draughts in which weakness *trustingly* sought strength."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1886.

* **trŭst'-lĕss, * trust-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *trust*; *-less.*] Not worthy of trust; not to be relied or depended on; unreliable, faithless.

"The mouse which once hath broken out of trappe,
Is sildome tyxed with the *trustlesse* bayte."
Gascoigne: To the same Gentlewoman.

* **trŭst'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *trustless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

trŭst'-wŏr-thĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *trustworthy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being trustworthy, or deserving of confidence.

trŭst'-wŏr-thў, *a.* [Eng. *trust*, and *worthy.*] Deserving of trust or confidence; that may be trusted or relied on; trusty.

trŭs'-tў, * trus-tie, *a.* [Eng. *trust*; *-y.*]

1. That may be safely trusted or relied upon; justly deserving of trust or confidence; trustworthy, reliable.

"Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. Not liable to fail a person in time of need; strong.

"In which I bear my *trusty* sword
When I do exercise." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

* 3. Involving trust or responsibility.

"Some great and *trusty* business."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 6.

¶ For the difference between *trusty* and *faithful*, see FAITHFUL.

trûth, * treuth, * treuthe, * trouth, trouthe, *s.* [A.S. *treówdhu*, from *treówe* = true (q.v.); Icel. *tryggdh. Truth* and *troth* are doublets.]

1. The quality or state of being true; trueness: as—

(1) Conformity to facts or reality, as of statements to facts, words to thoughts, motives or actions to professions; exact accordance with what is, has been, or shall be.

"Those propositions are true, which express things as they are: or, *truth* is the conformity of those words or signs, by which things are exprest, to the things themselves."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 1.

(2) The quality or state of being made or constructed true or exact; exact adherence to a model; accuracy of adjustment; exactness.

(3) In the fine arts, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment.

"*Truth* is the highest quality in art."—*Fairholt.*

(4) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; freedom from falsehood.

(5) Honesty, sincerity, virtue, uprightness.

"Even so void is your false heart of *truth*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

(6) Disposition to be faithful to one's engagements; fidelity; constancy.

"I will follow thee with *truth* and loyalty."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

* (7) The state or quality of not being counterfeited, adulterated, or spurious; genuineness, purity.

"She having the *truth* of honour in her."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. That which is true: as—

(1) Fact, reality, verity; the opposite to falsehood.

"For thys cause was I borne, and for thys cause came I into the worlde, that I shoulde beare wytnesse vnto the *treuthe*."—*John* xviii. 38. (1551.)

(2) That which conforms to fact or reality; the real or true state of things.

"Though *truth* and falsehood belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions; yet ideas are oftentimes termed true or false (as what words are there that are not used with great latitude, and with some deviation from their strict and proper significations?)."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxxi.

(3) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

(4) True religion; the doctrines of the gospel.

"The law was given by Moses: but grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ."—*John* i. 17.

¶ (1) *In truth:* In reality, in fact, in sincerity.

"*In truth*, sir, and she is pretty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

(2) *Of a truth, For a truth:* In reality; for certain.

"I vnderstande ye purpose to go to Hanybout: sir, knowe *for trouth*, the towne and the castell ar of suche strength, that they be nat easy to wynne."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxv.

* (3) *To do truth:* To practise what God commands.

"He that *doeth truth* cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God."—*John* iii. 21.

† **truth-lover,** *s.* One devoted to the truth. (*Tennyson: Ode on Death of Wellington*, 189.)

† **truth-teller,** *s.* One who tells the truth. (Specif. with the def. art. applied to King Alfred the Great.)

"Here Alfred the *Truth-teller*
Suddenly closed his book."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

* **trûth,** *v.t.* [TRUTH, *s.*] To affirm or declare as true; to declare.

"Well, I have lived in ignorance; the ancients
Who chatted of the golden age, feigned trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have *truthed* it
heaven." *Ford: Fancies*, ii. 2.

trûth'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *truth*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of truth; loving and speaking the truth: as, a *truthful* man.

2. Conformable to truth; true, correct: as, a *truthful* statement.

trûth'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *truthful*; *-ly.*] In a truthful manner; in accordance with the truth.

trûth'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *truthful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being truthful: as, the *truthfulness* of a statement.

* **trûth'-lĕss, * trouth-les,** *a.* [Eng. *truth*; *-less.*]

1. Wanting in truth; wanting reality; false.

"But what thynge that is *trouthles*.
It male not well be shameles."
Gower: C. A., viii.

2. Faithless.

"Cast all your eyes
On this, what shall I call her? *truthless* woman."
Beaum. & Fl.: Laws of Candy, v.

* **trûth'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *truthless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being truthless.

* **trûth'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *truth*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being true; truth. (*Marston.*)

* **trûth'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *truth*; *-y.*] Truthful; veracious.

* **trû'-tĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *trutinatus*, pa. par. of *trutinor* = to weigh; *trutina* = a balance.] To weigh, to balance.

***trū-tĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [TRUTINATE.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

"Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

trŭt-tā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Low Lat. *trutta* = a trout (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the trout: as, fish of a *truttaceous* kind.

trȳ, *trie, *trye, *try-in, *try-yn, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *trier* = to pick, to choose, to cull, from Low Lat. *trito* = to triturate, from Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to rub, to thresh corn; Prov. *triar* = to choose; *tria* = choice; Ital. *tritare* = to bruise, to grind or thresh corn.] [TRITE, TRITURATE.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To separate, as that which is good from what is bad; to sift or pick out. (Followed by *out*.)

"The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed out*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. To purify, to assay; to refine, as metals.

"The fire seven times *tried* this;
Seven times *tried* that judgment is."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

3. To examine; to make experiment on; to test, to prove.

"Thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obstinacy and persistency; let the end *try* the man."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

4. To put to a trial or test; to subject to trial.

"His situation was one which must have severely *tried* the firmest nerves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To prove by a test; to compare with a standard: as, To *try* weights and measures.

6. To act upon as a test; to prove by severe trial.

"By faith Abraham, when he was *tried*, offered up Isaac; and he that received the promises offered up his only begotten son."—*Hebrews* xi. 17.

7. To strain: as, To *try* the eyes or muscles.

8. To examine; to inquire into in any manner.

"That's a question, how shall we *try* it?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

9. Spec., to examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal.

"Guiltier than him they *try*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

10. To bring to a decision; to settle, to decide.

"Nicanor durst not *try* the matter by the sword."—2 *Maccabees* xiv. 18.

11. To essay, to attempt; to entice on; to undertake.

12. To use, as a means or remedy.

"To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries!*
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes."
Swift.

13. To incite to wrong; to tempt.

14. To experience; to have knowledge of by experience.

"To thee no reason, who know'st only good;
But evil hast not *tried*, and wilt object
His will who bound us." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 896.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To find, show, or prove by experience what a person or a thing is; to prove by a test.

2. To exert strength; to make an effort; to endeavour, to attempt: as, I do not think I can do it, but I will *try*.

¶ **1.** *To try a fall with:* To engage in a wrestling bout with; hence, to match one's self against in any contest.

2. *To try back:* To go back as in search of anything, as of a road one has lost or missed; to go back, as in conversation, in order to recover some point one has missed.

3. *To try on:*

(1) To put on, as a dress, to see if it fits properly.

(2) To attempt; to endeavour to effect: as, Don't *try* it *on* with him. (*Colloq.*)

trȳ, * trie, * trye, *a. & s.* [TRY, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Picked out; choice, select.

"With sugar that is *trie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,780.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument for sifting; a sieve, a screen. (*Prov.*)

"They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

2. The act of trying; an attempt, an endeavour, a trial, an experiment.

"This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

II. *Football:* A point scored in the Rugby Union game, giving the right to a kick at goal.

"A *try* is gained when the player touches the ball down in his opponent's goal."—*Laws of the Rugby Union.*

try-cock, *s.* A gauge-cock.

try-plane, *s.* A trying-plane (q.v.).

try-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A storm-sail of strong material and relatively smaller area. A fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff in ships. Similar to a spencer, spanker, driver.

try-square, *s.* An instrument used by carpenters and joiners for laying off short perpendiculars, &c. It consists of a thin blade of steel about six inches long, let into a wooden piece of similar length and securely fastened at right angles thereto, the edges of both being accurately straight.

* **trȳ′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *try; -able.*] Capable of being tried; fit or liable to be tried.

"The party *tryable*, as I am now, shall find himself in much worse case, than before those cruel laws stood in force."—*State Trials:* 1 *Mary* (an. 1554); *Sir Nicho. Throckmorten.*

* **trȳ′-ą-cle,** *s.* [TRIACLE.]

* **trye,** *v. & a.* [TRY.]

trȳ′-ẽr, *s.* [TRIER.]

trȳ′-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. τρυγών (*trugōn*) = a kind of roach with a pricker in the tail.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sting-ray; the type-genus of Trygonidæ (q.v.). Tail very long, tapering, armed with a long arrow-shaped spine, serrated on both sides; body smooth or with tubercles; nasal valves coalescent into a quadrangular flap; teeth flattened. Some twenty-five species are known, chiefly from the tropical parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, though some are from the fresh waters of eastern tropical America. *Trygon pastinaca*, the Common Sting-ray, extends from the south coast of England and the east coast of North America through the Atlantic and Indian Ocean to Japan. It lives on shallow, sandy ground, rarely takes the bait, and is commonly caught by accident in nets. The flesh is red, and is said to have a rank flavour.

2. *Palæont.:* [TRYGONIDÆ, 2].

trȳ-gŏn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trygon;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy:* Sting-rays; a family of Batoidei, with five genera, from tropical seas. Pectoral fins continued without interruption to the snout, where they become confluent; tail long and slender, without lateral longitudinal folds; vertical fins absent, or, if present, imperfectly developed, often replaced by a strong serrated spine.

2. *Palæont.:* The family is represented by two genera, Trygon and Urolophus in the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Monte Postale.

trȳ-gŏn-ŏ-rhī′-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trygon*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ, allied to Rhinobatus, from South Australian seas.

trȳ′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Adapted or calculated to try, or to put to severe trial; severe, afflictive, difficult.

"They were doubtless in a most *trying* situation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

C. *As subst.:* Testing, proving, proof.

"The *trying* of your faith worketh patience."—*James* i. 3.

trying-plane, *s.*

Join.: The plane used after the jack-plane, which prepares the surface. The trying-plane is long, and levels the surface, trying it for straightness.

trying-square, *s.* The same as TRY-SQUARE (q.v.).

trying-up machine, *s.*

Wood-work.: A machine for planing and trying-up scantling, with revolving cutters, driven at a high velocity.

trȳ′-mą, *s.* [Gr. τρῦμα (*truma*) = a hole.]

Bot.: A compound fruit, superior by abortion, one-celled, one-seeded, with a two-valved, indehiscent endocarp, and a coriaceous or fleshy, valveless sarcocarp. Example, the fruit of the walnut. (*Lindley.*) The term has been deemed superfluous, and it has been proposed to call the fruit of the walnut a magma, or even a drupe.

* **trȳne,** *a.* [Lat. *trinus.*] Threefold, trine.

* **tryne-compass,** *s.* The threefold compass of the world—earth, sky, and air.

trȳ-pą-næ′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. τρύπανον (*trupanon*) = a borer, an auger. (See def.).]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridæ. Small beetles, with a triangular head and a mouth adapted for boring. They fix themselves on the trunk of a tree denuded of its bark, and, revolving after the manner of a gimlet, bore holes into the wood. All the species are foreign.

† **trȳ-păn-ŏc′-ŏ-răx,** *s.* [Gr. τρύπανον (*trupanon*) = a borer, and κόραξ (*korax*) = a crow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ separated from Corvus by Kaup.

"Some ornithologists have broken up the genus Corvus still further than was done when the Pies, Jays, and a few other natural groups were removed from it; but, as regards its European members, with no great success. Thus, the Raven being left as the type-species, the Crow, Rook, and Daw have been placed in genera respectively called Corone, *Trypanocorax*, and Colœus, all the invention of Kaup."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 9th), ii. 304.

trȳ-păn-ŏ-sō′-mą, *s.* [Gr. τρύπανον (*trupanon* = a borer, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.] [TRYPANOSOMATA.]

trȳ-păn-ŏ-sō′-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *trypanosoma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria Flagellata. Endoparasitic animalcules, flattened or lamellate, one or more of the lateral borders forming a frill-like undulating membrane, by the vibrations of which progress is effected; one extremity sometimes attenuate, and somewhat resembling a flagellum; oral or ingestive area undefined. The order contains a single genus, Trypanosoma, with two species: *Trypanosoma sanguinis*, found in the blood of frogs, and *T. eberthi*, from the intestines of domestic poultry. (*Kent.*)

trȳp′-âu-chēn, *s.* [Gr. τρῦπα (*trupa*) = a hole, and αὐχήν (*auchēn*) = the neck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ, with three species, from the coasts of the East Indies. Body elongate, covered with minute scales; head compressed, with a deep cavity above the operculum on each side (whence the generic name); one dorsal, continuous with anal and caudal, ventrals united.

trȳ-pē′-tą, *s.* [Gr. τρυπητής (*trupētēs*) = a borer.]

Entom.: A very large genus of Muscidæ. Small flies, with transparent wings covered with dark spots. They frequent the Compositæ; the larvæ feed on the substance of the plant, often producing gall-like excrescences.

trȳ-pĕ-thē′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trypethel(ium);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Gasterothalameæ.

trȳ-pĕ-thē′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. τρύπη (*trupē*) = a hole, and Gr. θήλη (*thēlē*) = a nipple.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trypethelidæ (q.v.). The thallus produces a number of distinct pustules, with uninerved perithecia containing a gelatinous nucleus producing asci and sporidia. Generally from tropical and sub-tropical climates.

trȳ-phæ′-ną, *s.* [TRIPHÆNA.]

trȳst, *trist, *tryste, *s.* [A variant of *trust* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *treysta* = to confirm, to rely on, from *traust* = trust, protection.]

* **1.** Trust, dependence, reliance.

"Lady, in you is all my *tryste*."
Erl of Tolous, 550.

2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting.

3. A market. (*Scotch.*)

"My first gudeman was awa at the Falkirk *tryst*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. A rendezvous.

¶ *To bide tryst:* To meet one with whom

an engagement has been made at the appointed time and place; to keep an engagement or appointment.

trȳst, *v.t.* & *i.* [Tryst, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To engage a person to meet one at a certain time and place; to make an appointment with one. (*Scotch.*)

2. To bespeak; to order or engage by a certain time: as, To *tryst* a pair of boots. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.*: To engage to meet at a certain time or place; to make an appointment.

trȳst'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tryst*; *-er.*] One who sets or makes a tryst; one who makes an appointment to meet.

trȳst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tryst, *v.*]

trysting-day, *s.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of troops, friends, &c.

trysting-place, *s.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept. (*Byron: Parisina*, iv.)

tsan-tjan, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot.: A seaweed, *Fucus cartilaginosus*, sometimes used in China as a substitute for edible birds' nests.

tsar, *s.* [Czar.] The title of the Emperor of Russia.

tsar-ī'-nạ, tsar-ĭt'-sạ, *s.* [Czarina.] The title of the Empress of Russia.

tsc̣hak-mĕck' (*t* silent), *s.* [Chameck.]

tsc̣hĕff'-kĭn-īte, *s.* [After the Russian General Tschevkin, or Tscheffkin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tschewkinit.*]

Min.: A very rare mineral, only a few specimens being known, one of which is in the mineral collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Amorphous; hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 4·508 to 4·549; lustre, vitreous; colour, black; streak, dark-brown; opaque. Compos.: a silico-titanate of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, sesqui- and protoxide of iron, and lime. Found in the Ilmen Mountains, Urals, Russia

tsc̣hĕr'-măk-īte, *s.* [After Dr. G. Tschermak, of Vienna, mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, shewing two cleavages inclined to each other at an angle of 94°. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 2·64; colour, grayish to white; lustre, vitreous, phosphorescent. An analysis gave: silica, 66·57; alumina, 15·80; magnesia, 8·00; soda, with a trace of potash, 6·80; water, 2·70=99·87, which gives the formula, $3ROSiO_2 + Al_2O_3,2SiO_2$. This has been lately shown to be probably an analysis of impure material, and as Des Cloizeaux has determined the optical properties to correspond with those of albite, the later analysis of Pisani, which is near that of this mineral, suggests that the substance is but albite.

tsc̣hĕr'-mĭg-īte, *s.* [After Tschermig, Bohemia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of alums, in which the potash is represented by ammonia. Crystallization isometric, occurring in octahedrons, and fibrous. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 1·50; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, transparent to translucent. Compos.: sulphate of ammonia, 14·6; sulphate of alumina, 37·8; water, 47·6 = 100, whence the formula, $NH_4OSO_3 + Al_2O_3,3SO_3 + 24HO$. Manufactured and extensively used in place of potash-alum.

tsc̣hĕt'-wĕrt, tsc̣hĕt'-vĕrt, *s.* [Chetvert.]

tsc̣hû'-dî, *s.* **tsc̣hû'-dĭc,** *a.* [Tchudi, Tchudic.]

Tsĕch, Czĕch (Ts, Cz as **Ch),** *s.* [Slavic.]

Ethnol. (*Pl.*): A branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Moravia and Bohemia.

tsē'-hŏng, *s.* [Chinese.] A red pigment used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain. It consists of a mixture of alumina, ferric oxide, and silica, with white lead. (*Weale.*)

tsĕt'-sĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Entom.: *Glossina morsitans*, a dipterous insect, slightly larger than the house-fly, from Africa, ranging from 18–24° south latitude. It is brown, with four yellow transverse bars on the abdomen, beyond which the wings project considerably. According to Livingstone—who in one of his journeys lost forty-three oxen by the attacks of this insect—its bite is almost certain death to the ox, horse, and dog, but innocuous to man, the ass, the mule, and wild animals generally. The head is armed with a proboscis adapted for piercing the skin, and the fly lives by sucking blood. At first no effect is perceived, but in a few days after an ox has been bitten, the eyes and nose begin to run, the coat stares, a swelling appears under the jaw, and sometimes at the navel, emaciation and flaccidity of the muscles ensue, followed by purging, staggering, in some cases madness, and finally death. On dissection the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if a quantity of soap-bubbles were scattered over it.

tsĭng'-lĭ-ĕn, *s.* [Chin.] A red colour used for porcelain painting in China, consisting chiefly of stannic and plumbic silicates, together with small quantities of oxide of copper, or cobalt and metallic gold. (*Weale.*)

T'-squāre, *s.* [The letter T, from the shape, and *square.*] A draughtsman's ruler. The blade is set at right angles to the helve, and the latter slips along the edge of the drawing-board, which forms a guide. The helve is made of two parallel pieces, in one of which the blade is mortised. The other portion of the helve is adjustable on the set-screw to any angle, so as to rule parallel oblique lines, or to form an oblique base for the triangles, which are the usual rulers in plotting and projecting. To some T-squares is attached a shifting member on one side of its tongue, so as to give the latter any angle with the base line of the drawing. The tangent-screw and protractor admit accurate angular adjustment.

tụ-ạ-tẽ'-rạ, tụ-ạ-tạ'-rạ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Sphenodon punctatum*, a large lizard from New Zealand. Olive, sides and limbs with minute white specks, beneath yellowish; the spines of the nuchal and dorsal crests yellow, of the caudal brown; the scales of the back, head, tail, and limbs small, granular, nearly uniform; with irregular folds in the skin, which are fringed at the top with a series of rather larger scales; an oblique ridge of larger scales on each side of the base of the tail, and a few shorter longitudinal ridges of rather smaller ones on each side of the upper part of the tail. (*Dieffenbach: New Zealand*, ii. 204.) Many of these animals have from time to time been kept in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. They are apparently carnivorous, and in captivity were fed on raw meat, living frogs, small lizards, earthworms, mealworms, snails, young birds, or mice. In the New Zealand court of the Colonial Exhibition, held in London in 1886, there was a model of the rocks and small caves inhabited by the Tuatera. These rocks and caves were frequented by small sea-birds, who selected the same places for breeding, and there is little doubt that the lizards fed on the eggs and young of these birds. The Tuatera is remarkable as being the only living representative of the order Rhynchosauria (q.v.), and it was in the Tuatera that the parietal, or unpaired eye was first observed. [Unpaired-eye.]

tŭb, * **tubbe,** *s.* [Dut. *tobbe*; Low Ger. *tubbe.* Origin doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An open wooden vessel, formed with staves, hoops, and heading; a small cask, half-barrel, or piece of cooper-work, with one bottom and open above: as, a wash-*tub*, meal-*tub*, mash-*tub*, &c.

"Ygeten us these knedling *tubbes* thre."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,560.

2. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, so as to be portable and removable into a house in cold weather.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub; specif., a certain kind of pulpit. [Tub-drubber.]

4. A small cask or barrel for holding liquor; specif., a barrel used by smugglers.

5. A bath: the act of taking a sponge bath. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

"A good *tub* and a hearty breakfast prepared us for the work of the day."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

* 6. Sweating in a heated tub. (Formerly the usual cure of *lues venerea.*)

"She is herself in the *tub*."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

7. A kind of rowing-boat. (See extract.)

"Practice i. gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers)."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1887.

8. The amount which a tub contains, reckoned as a measure of quantity: as, a *tub* of tea (60 lbs.), a *tub* of camphor, &c.

9. A term of contempt for an old-fashioned, slow-sailing vessel.

"I laughed, for I knew the *Osceola*—an old *tub*, built in East Boston, never made more than ten knots an hour."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 81.

II. *Mining:*

1. A corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine.

2. A casing of wood, or of cast-iron sections bolted together, lining a shaft.

3. One form of chamber in which ore or slimes are washed to remove lighter refuse.

¶ *A tale of a tub*: An idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

"You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor *tales of tubs*, but even the true word of God."—*Coverdale: An Exhortation to the Cross.* (1654.)

* **tub-drubber,** *s.* A tub-thumper; a ranting preacher. [Tub-preacher.]

"The famed *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 198.

* **tub-fast,** *s.* A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which the patient had to observe strict abstinence. (*Shakesp.*: *Timon*, iv. 3.)

tub-fish, *s.* [Sapphirine-gurnard.]

tub-man, *s.*

Law: A barrister who has a preaudience in the Exchequer Division of the High Court, and a particular place in court. [Postman.]

* **tub-preacher,** * **tub-thumper,** *s.* A term of contempt for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher or speaker.

"Our thoroughfares are needed, of course, to serve a much more useful class of people than the oleaginous *tub-thumpers*."—*Observer*, Sept. 27, 1885.

tub-saw, *s.* A cylindrical saw for cutting staves from a block, giving them their transversely rounded shape.

tub-wheel, *s.* A form of waterwheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats, which are placed between two conical cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated from a chute upon the wheel, and follows the spiral canals of the wheel until it is discharged at the bottom. It is a combination of the horizontal and common recoil wheel. The water, having exerted a certain percussive force, flows downward, and passes out as in the downward-discharge turbine.

tŭb, *v.t.* & *i.* [Tub, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To place or set in a tub: as, To *tub* plants.

2. To bathe or wash in a tub.

"In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing."
Hood: A Black Job.

3. To practise or exercise in a tub. [Tub, *s.*, I. 7.]

"Alexander of Jesus, who has been *tubbed* a good deal."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

II. *Mining:* To line, as a shaft, with a casing of wood.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bathe; to make use of a bath; to wash.

2. To practise in a tub. [Tub, *s.*, I. 7.]

"No other work in the eight was done during the day, but some *tubbing* was indulged in later in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 8, 1887.

tū'-bạ (1), *s.* [Lat. = a trumpet.]

1. *Music:*

(1) A brass wind-instrument, the lowest as to pitch in the orchestra. It has five cylinders, and its compass is four octaves.

(2) A high pressure reed-stop of eight feet pitch on an organ. Called also Tuba mirabilis, Tuba major, Tromba, or Ophicleide.

2. *Anat.*: [Tube].

* 3. *Bot.*: A style.

tû'-bạ (2), *s.* [Tooba.]

tū'-bæ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tuba* = a trumpet, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Trumpet-shaped. Called also Tubate.

tū′-bal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubalis*, from Lat. *tuba* = a trumpet.]

Anat., Pathol., &c.: Of or belonging to a tube of the body.

tubal-dropsy, *s.*

Pathol.: Dropsy of the Fallopian tube; a rare disease.

tubal-nephrite, *s.*

Pathol.: Albuminuria (q.v.).

tū′-bāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubatus*, from Lat. *tuba* (q.v.).] [Tubæform.]

tŭb′-bĕr, *s.* [Tub, *v.*]

Mining: A sort of pickaxe. Called also a Beele.

tubber-man, *s.*

Mining: A man who uses a tubber. Called also a Beele-man.

tŭb′-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Tub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting or placing in a tub or tubs; the act of bathing or washing in a bath; a sponge-bath.

2. The act or art of making tubs; material for tubs.

3. The act of practising in a tub. [Tub, *s.*, I. 7.]

"A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

II. *Mining:* Lining a shaft with casks or cylindrical caissons, to avoid the caving in of the ground. Especially used in shafting through quicksand or porous strata in which there are many springs.

* **tŭb′-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *tub*; *-ish.*] Like a tub; tubby; round-bellied.

"You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 186.

tŭb′-bў, *a.* [Eng. *tub*; *-y.*]

1. Tub-shaped; round-bellied, like a tub.

"We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat *tubby* little horse."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Monmouth Street.*

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; wanting elasticity of sound; sounding dull and without resonance. (Applied to musical stringed instruments, as the violin.)

tūbe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tubum*, accus. of *tubus* = a pipe, tube, akin to *tuba* = a trumpet; Sp. & Ital, *tubo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, indiarubber, glass, or other material, used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes.

"T adjust the fragrant charge of a short *tube*,
That fumes beneath his nose."
Cowper: Task, v. 55.

2. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted and by means of which they are directed and used.

"There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
Through his glazed optic *tube* yet never saw."
Milton: P. L., iii. 590.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A canal, as the Eustachian tube (q.v.). Sometimes it has the Latin form Tuba.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The narrow, hollow portion of a monopetalous corolla, or of a monosepalous calyx, formed by the adherence of the edges of the petals or sepals to each other, so as to constitute a channel. The surface of such a tube is called the throat. A tube may be long or short, cylindrical or angular, &c.

(2) The staminiferous body formed when the stamens adhere to each other more or less completely by their filaments or their anthers, or both.

3. *Chem.:* [Test-tube].

4. *Hydr.:* The barrel of a chain-pump.

5. *Ordn.:* A primer for ordnance; a small cylinder placed in the vent of a gun, and containing a rapidly burning composition, whose ignition fires the powder of the charge.

6. *Physiol.:* The narrow, lengthened pipes or laterally enclosed channels by which the fluids of animals or vegetables are transmitted from one part of the structure to the other.

7. *Steam:* A pipe for water or fire in a steam-boiler. It would be well to call water-pipes tubes and fire-pipes flues; but the practice is to call them flues or tubes according to their relatively large or small diameter respectively. [Tubular-boiler.]

8. *Surg.:* A pipe or probe introduced into the larynx by the mouth or nostrils to aid in restoring respiration in asphyxia.

¶ (1) *Lightning-tube:* [Fulgurite].

(2) *Pneumatic tubes:* A name given to a means of connecting stops and keys of an organ with distant soundboards and sliders by admitting a sudden puff of compressed air into one end of a tube, to the other end of which a leather disc is attached, which is immediately forced upwards, and acts upon any necessary mechanism.

(3) *Tube of safety:* [Safety-tube].

tube-brush, *s.* [Flue-brush.]

tube-cast, *s.* A cast, generally microscopic, formed within some capillary tube of the body, voided with the urine in albuminuria. [Bright's disease.] It may be bloody, epithelial, fatty, fibrinous, granular, or waxy.

tube-clamp, *s.* A grab. [Grab (1), *s.*, 2.]

tube-cleaner, *s.* [Flue-cleaner.]

tube-clip, *s.* A kind of tongs used for holding test or other heated tubes in chemical manipulations.

tube-cock, *s.* An indiarubber tube which is fitted into a pipe and compressed by a screw-valve when it is desired to stop the flow of liquid.

tube-compass, *s.* A compass having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws. One leg carries a reversible needle-point and pencil-holder, and the other a reversible needle-point and pen.

tube-condenser, *s.* A bent tube, provided with a stopper at each end, through which a small tube is inserted, used in obtaining solutions of ammonia and other gases which are absorbable in water.

tube-door, *s.*

Steam: A door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, which may be opened to allow the tubes to be examined or cleaned.

tube-feet, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Ambulacral tubes; a series of contractile and retractile tubes by means of which locomotion is effected by the Echinoidea. The name is also applied to similar, but not homologous, organs in Star-fishes.

tube-ferrule, *s.*

Steam: A short sleeve for fastening tubes in tube-sheets.

tube-filter, *s.*

Wells: A perforated chamber at the end of a driven well-tube or the suction-tube of a pump, to prevent gravel or other foreign matters from getting into and choking the pump.

tube-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clerodendron Siphonanthus*, a verbenaceous plant, having a funnel-shaped white corolla and a long tube. Introduced into Britain from the East Indies in 1796.

tube-flue, *s.*

Steam: A furnace-tube through which flame passes.

tube-makers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Tubicolæ (q.v.).

tube-packing, *s.*

Wells: A bag of flax-seed or ring of rubber to occupy the space between the tube of an oil-well and the bored hole, to prevent access of water to the oil-bearing stratum.

tube-plate, *s.* A flue-plate (q.v.).

tube-plug, *s.*

Steam: A tapered plug of iron or wood, used for driving into the end of a tube when burst by the steam.

tube-pouch, *s.* The artillery-man's leather pouch for carrying friction-primers. It has two loops, by which it is fastened to the belt. The priming-wire and gunner's gimlet are carried with it.

tube-retort, *s.* [Retort, *s.*, 2.]

tube-scaler, *s.* A flue-cleaner (q.v.).

tube-sheet, *s.* A flue-plate (q.v.).

tube-well, *s.* An iron pipe of small diameter, pointed, and having a number of lateral perforations near the end, driven into the earth by a small pile-driver hammer until a water-bearing stratum is reached. Where the depth exceeds fourteen feet, two or more sections of pipe are screwed together. A small pump is attached to the top. The device is said to have been originally used in America for obtaining brine. By means of it water can be obtained very quickly from small depths.

† **tūbe** (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *tuber* (q.v.).]

tube-root, † **tuber-root,** *s.*

Bot.: *Colchicum autumnale.*

tūbe, *v.t.* [Tube (1), *s.*] To furnish with a tube or tubes.

"While the *tubed* engine feels the inspiring blast."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

tūbe′-form, *a.* [Eng. *tube* (1), and *form.*] In the form of a tube; tubular, tubiform.

tū′-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a swelling, a protuberance, a tumour, from the same root as *tumid, tumour*, &c.]

1. *Anat.:* A knob, a tubercle, a knot, an eminence, a swelling, as *tuber annulare* = the *pons varolii* of the encephalon; *tuber calcis*, the large posterior extremity of the heel.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A thickened, annual, succulent underground stem, covered with buds, from which new plants or other tubers are produced. In most if not in all tubers a great quantity of amylaceous matter is stored, rendering many of them highly nutritious as food. Example, the Potato.

(2) Truffle; the typical genus of Tuberaceæ (q.v.). Internal parts composed of interlacing branched filaments, forming fleshy convolutions with serpentine cavities between them. The branches of the filaments, free at the surface of the lacunæ, bear spherical asci, or sacs, each with four yellowish-brown globular spores. *Tuber cibarium* or *æstivum* is the Common Truffle. [Truffle.]

3. *Surg.:* A knot or swelling in any part.

tuber-root, *s.* [Tube-root.]

tū-bĕr-ā′-ɋĕ-æ, tū-bĕr-ā′-ɋĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tuber*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-aceī.*]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Ascomycetes, growing under the ground or upon its surface. Their form is more or less globular, their texture solid and fleshy, with sinuous cavities lined by asci, containing four or eight finely reticulated or spinulose spores. Ultimately the internal substance either dries and becomes hard, or falls into a flocculent powder. [Truffle.]

tū′-bĕr-āt ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *tuberatus*, pa. par. of *tubero* = to swell out, from *tuber* = a bump, a swelling.] [Tuber.]

Her.: Gibbous; knotted or swelled out.

tū′-bĕr-ɋle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tuberculum*, double dimin. of *tuber* = a swelling.] [Tuber.]

1. *Anat.:* A small protuberance, a blunt eminence, as the tubercles of the ribs, of the tibia, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A very small tuber. (*Lindley.*)

(2) Any small warty excrescence.

(3) [Tuberculum (2).]

3. *Pathol.:* A growth, usually taking the shape of minute rounded masses (whence the name tubercle; see etymology), which is apt to spring up in the lungs, intestines, mesenteric glands, larynx, &c., of persons of scrofulous constitution. It is found in two forms: gray (miliary or true) and yellow tubercle. The former consists of gray granulations about the size of a millet seed. It contains lymphoid, epitheloid, and giant cells, with free nuclei and intercellular substance. The giant cell occupies the centre, and it is found also in other products than tubercle. The yellow is found in larger masses than the gray tubercle; it is softer and more friable, and presents an opaque yellow appearance. It is developed by osseous

degeneration from true tubercle. Koch attributes the production of tubercle to a bacillus which he has discovered and described. PHTHISIS.]

"Evidence for the prosecution went to show that the lungs of the cow were affected with *tubercle* in an advanced stage."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

¶ (1) *Gray Tubercle of Rolando:*

Anat.: A mass of gray matter approaching the surface of the *medulla oblongata* behind the restiform body of the brain.

(2) *Tubercle of Lower:*

Anat.: A slight projection, better marked in the quadrupeds than in man, between the two orifices of the right auricle of the heart. Quain considers the name somewhat misleading.

tū'-bĕr-cled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *tubercl(e); -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having tubercles; affected with tubercles.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with little excrescences or warts, as the stems of *Cotyledon tuberculata.*

tū-bĕr'-cu-la, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *tuberculum* (q.v.).

Pathol.: An order of skin diseases in Willan's classification, characterized by the formation of small hard tumours or tubercles.

tū-bĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *tubercul(e); -ar.*]

1. Full of knobs or pimples; tuberculate.

2. Affected with tubercles; tuberculose; as, *tubercular* phthisis.

tu-bĕr'-cu-late, tu-bĕr'-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *tubercul(e); -ate, -ated.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Tubercular, tuberculose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as TUBERCLED (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* Warty, covered with small rounded knobs. (*Owen.*)

tuberculated-leprosy, *s.*

Pathol.: A form of *Elephantiasis græca*, in which the morbid action chiefly affects the cutaneous and mucous surfaces.

tū'-bĕr-cule, *s.* [Lat. *tuberculum* = a tubercle (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The fleshy lobes constituting the roots of some plants, as terrestrial orchids, dahlias, &c.

tu-bĕr'-cu-lin, *s.* A liquid preparation from attenuated cultures of the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, proposed by Prof. Koch, of Berlin, in 1890–91, as a hypodermic cure for tuberculosis.

tu-bĕr-cu-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tubercul(um);* Eng. suff. *-ization.*]

Pathol.: The act of morbidly affecting with tubercles; the act of rendering tubercular.

"In *tuberculization* of the bronchial glands."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (ed. vii.), p. 75.

tu-bĕr-cu-lōse, tu-bĕr'-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *tuberculeux*, from *tubercle* = a tubercle (q.v.).] Tubercular; affected with tubercles; suffering from tuberculosis.

"The question of the risk incurred by the consumption of the meat and milk of *tuberculous* animals is by no means satisfactorily determined."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

tu-bĕr-cu-lō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tuberculum* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Tubercular disease, often hereditary, or else produced by any cause lowering the vital health, such as bad ventilation, impure air, over-crowding, dampness of soil and atmosphere, excessive sexual indulgence, mental labour, depressing circumstances, prolonged lactation, &c. The chief seats of the disease are the brain, intestines, kidney, liver, and lungs. It is akin to scrofula and the strumous diathesis. Acute tuberculosis is nearly always fatal. Cod-liver oil, iron, and tonics are frequently beneficial, especially quinine. It also affects the lower animals.

tu-bĕr-cu-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tuberculos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being tuberculose; a swelling, a knob.

tu-bĕr'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Science:* A tubercle (q.v.). Used in anatomy, &c., as *tuberculum sellæ* = the Olivary process.

2. *Bot.:* A convex shield without an elevated rim, found in some lichens, as Verrucaria. Called also Cephalodium.

tū-bĕr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tuber* = a tuber; *i* connect., and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers.

tū'-bĕr-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tuber* = a tuber; *i* connect., and *forma* = form.] Shaped like a tuber.

* **tū'-bĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *tiburon.*] A shark.

"A shark or *tuberon* that lay gaping for the flying-fish hard by."—*Nashe.*

tū'-bĕr-ōse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *tuberosus* = full of swellings, from *tuber* = a swelling, a tuber (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having knobs or tubers; tuberous.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Polianthes tuberosa. [POLIANTHES.]

tū-bĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *tuberos(e); -ity.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being tuberous.

2. A swelling or prominence.

II. *Anat.:* A broad and rough eminence on a bone.

"Presents an overlapping articular face between the fossæ for a corresponding *tuberosity* of the neck of the astragalus."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, xiii. 199.

tū'-bĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *tubereux*, from Lat. *tuberosus* = tuberose (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having prominent knobs or excrescences; tuberose.

"The thalami optici, nates, testiculi, and the other *tuberous* parts, are so many distinct harbours, of the said spirits, ministering to the several species of sense and phancy."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an underground stem*): (1) Much swollen, after the manner of a tuber; (2) bearing tubers.

tū'-bĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tuberous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tuberous; tuberosity.

tŭb'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *tub*, and *ful(l).*] As much as a tub will hold; a quantity sufficient to fill a tub.

tū-bĭ-câu'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube, and *caulis* = a stalk or stem.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns, from the Permian.

* **tu-bĭç'-ĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tubicen*, genit. *tubicinis* = a trumpeter, from *tuba* = a trumpet.] To blow or sound a trumpet.

tu-bĭc-ĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tubicen*, genit. *tubicinis* = a trumpeter: *tuba* = a trumpet, and *cano* (perf. *cecini*) = to sing or play.]

Zool.: A genus of Balanidæ, parasitic on Cetacea. Compartments six, of equal breadth; shell sub-cylindrical, wider at top than at base, and belted by several transverse ridges.

tu-bĭc'-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) In Walcknaer's classification a group of Spiders enclosing themselves or their cocoons in silken tubes. The genera are included in the family Tegenariidæ (q.v.).

(2) Sedentary Annelids, Tubicolous Annelids; a sub-order of Annelida. They fabricate tubes either by gluing together particles of sand and shells, or by secreting a chitinous or calcified shelly substance, into which they can withdraw themselves by means of tufts or bristles in the sides of the body. Some live in mud or in holes in rocks, and others drag their tubes after them. Head indistinct, proboscis short, jaws not present; branches either absent or limited to three segments behind the head, except in the Lug-worm, where they are placed on the median segments. They are widely distributed, and are said to feed on vegetable matter.

2. *Palæont.:* The Tubicolous Annelids [1. (2)] are known from the Silurian onwards.

tu-bĭc'-ō-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubicol(æ); Eng.* adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the TUBICOLÆ (q.v.).

"*Tubicolar* Annelides are known from the Silurian rocks."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), i. 310.

* **tū'-bĭ-cōle,** *s.* [TUBICOLÆ.] Any individual of the order Tubicolæ.

* **tū-bĭ-cō'-lĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, erected by Lamarck for the genera Aspergillum, Clavagella, Fistulana, Septaria, Teredo, and Teredina. The family has now lapsed: Aspergillum, Clavagella, and Fistulana (merged in Gastrochæna) are classed with the Gastrochænidæ; Septaria is merged in, and Teredina is made a sub-genus of, Teredo, which belongs to the Pholadidæ.

tu-bĭc'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube, and *colo* = to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube; tubicolar.

"The protecting tube of the *Tubicolous* Annelides."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), i. 310.

tū'-bĭ-corn, *s.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: A ruminant quadruped, having horns composed of a horny axis enclosed within a sheath of the same material.

* **tu-bĭf'-ĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: The fourth order of Polypiaria, in the classification of Lamarck. Now approximately the same as Alcyonidæ.

tū'-bĭ-fĕx, *s.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *facio* = to make.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tubificidæ (q.v.), formerly classed with the Naidæ.

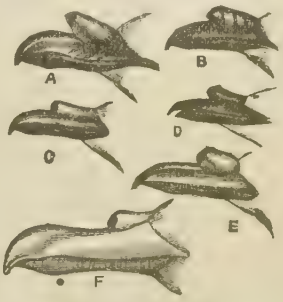
tū-bĭ-fĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubifex*, genit. *tubific(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oligochæta Limicola, with numerous genera, living in cylindrical tubes of mud on the bottom of streams. Mouth segments united and often lengthened; skin transparent, appearing of a deep-red in the water; the part within the tube of a pale straw colour; four rows of recurved setæ present, either simple or forked.

tū'-bĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a tube; tubular, tubeform.

tū-bĭ-nār'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *nares* = the nostrils.]

Ornith.: Petrels; an order of the class Aves, named from the character prevalent throughout the group, of the external nares, which are prolonged into a more or less lengthy cylindrical tube, lying usually on the dorsal surface of the beak, and opening by one or two apertures. They are holorhinal,



BEAKS OF TUBINARES,

Showing the peculiar nostrils. The species figured are: A. Fregetta grallaria; B. Oceanites oceanicus; C. Procellaria pelagica; D. Garrodia nereis; E. Pelagodroma marina; F. Bulweria columbina.

schizognathous birds, with a large, broad, depressed, pointed vomer, and truncated mandible; anterior toes fully webbed, and the hallux either very small and reduced to one phalanx or absent; with a tufted oil-gland, and large supra-orbital glands furrowing the skull. They have an enormous glandular proventriculus, and small gizzard of unusual shape and position. They are divided into two families, Oceanitidæ and Procellariidæ.

tū-bĭ-nār'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubinar(es);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of or belonging to the Tubinares (q.v.).

"One branch of this stock has since become greatly modified in the *Tubinarial* direction."—*Report of Challenger Expedition; Zoology*, iv. 64.

tūb'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *tub(e); -ing.*]

1. The act of making or providing with tubes.

2. A length of tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes: as, indiarubber *tubing.*

Tū'-bĭng-ẹn, *s.* [Ger. *Tuebingen, Tübingen.* See def.]

Geog.: A small town on the Neckar, eighteen miles from Stuttgart.

Tubingen School, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to two schools of theology whose chief representatives were connected with the University of Tübingen, either as professors or students.

1. *The Old School:* This was essentially orthodox. Its founder was Gottlob Christian Storr (1746–1805), appointed professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1775 and professor of theology two years later. He accepted unreservedly the divine authority of the Scriptures, and sought by grammatical and historical exegesis to build up a system of theology, and laid especial emphasis on the evidential value of miracles. He came into conflict with Kant, and criticized his *Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason* somewhat severely. Storr's theological system is contained in his *Doctrinæ Christianæ pars theoretica e sacris litteris repetita* (1793). Among his immediate followers were the brothers Johann Friedrich (1759–1821) and Karl Christian Flatt (1772–1843), Friedrich Gottlieb Süsskind (1767–1829), and Ernst Gottlob Bengel (1769–1826), a grandson of the great commentator.

2. *The Modern School:* The principles of this school, founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1792–1860), also professor of theology at Tübingen, were in direct opposition to those of Storr. In 1835 Baur published his book on the Pastoral Epistles, in which he attempted to prove that they were the work of the second century; and in 1845 he denied the authenticity of all the Epistles attributed to Paul, except that to the Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and Romans (with the exception of the last two chapters, the genuineness of which he called in question). He considered that Peter and John were Jewish in their views, only distinguished from their brethren by their faith in Christ as the promised Messiah. Paul maintained a doctrine that the Crucifixion made Christ the Saviour of the world, and elaborated a theory of justification which to them was strange, and of religious freedom which to them was abhorrent. For the sake of peace they were for a while silent, but the animosity broke out in the Apocalypse, which referred to St. Paul and his teachings when denouncing the Nicolaitanes. In 1844, in the *Theologische Jahrbücher* (the organ of the school), and in a book on the Gospels, in 1847, Baur attempted to show that the fourth gospel was not genuine. He maintained that it was written for the purpose of reconciling Judaistic and Pauline Christianity, and consequently belonged to the second century. Among the allies and followers of Baur were Zeller, who edited the *Theologische Jahrbücher;* Schwegler (*Post-Apostolic Age*), Ritschl (*Gospel of Marcion and Gospel of Luke*), Köstlin (*Doctrinal System of John*), Hilgenfeld, and Holsten. As Baur grew older he modified his views greatly, and his *Christianity of the First Three Centuries* (1853), is a more conservative work than his previous writings. He asserts the pure morality of Christianity, while he denies its miracles. Since the death of Baur some of the Tübingen school have admitted the possibility of miracles as a necessary deduction from Theism, and the judgment concerning the fourth gospel has been modified, and in some respects reversed. [Paulinism.] The *Life of Jesus* of Strauss (1832), was the outcome of the teachings of the new Tübingen school. The object of the book is to show that the gospel narrative concerning Jesus is a philosophic myth—the expression of an idea in the form of an imaginary biography. But in the *New Life of Jesus* (auth. trans., 1865, p. 213) he says, "I have, mainly in consequence of Baur's hints, allowed more room than before to the hypothesis of conscious and intentional fiction." According to Prof. H. Schmidt, of Breslau, the historical and critical studies of Baur, though they led him to unsound conclusions, prepared the way for the brilliant achievements in the departments of Church history and doctrine of the present generation, and must ever be a starting-point for the history of early Christianity.

Tubingen-theology, *s.*

Church Hist.: The teachings of the Tübingen School (q.v.). It is a term of wide and varied meaning, sometimes expressing little more than Paulinism (q.v.), at others embracing extreme Rationalism.

"A strong reaction has long since set in against these negative views, even in Tübingen itself, so that what has recently been known as the *Tübingen theology* is likely soon to be a thing of the past."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 578.

tu-bĭp'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *porus* = a passage.]

1. *Zool.:* Organ-pipe Coral; a genus of Alcyonidæ, constituting the sub-family Tubiporinæ (sometimes elevated to family of Alcyonaria, as Tubiporidæ). There are several species from the Red Sea and the Pacific. They increase by the production of a wall of calcareous spicules and a kind of corallum.

2. *Palæont.:* Etheridge chronicles one species from the Lower Jurassic.

tū'-bĭ-pore, *s.* [Tubipora.] Any member of the family Tubiporidæ, or Organ-pipe coral.

tu-bĭ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Tubipora.]

tu-bĭp-ō-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Tubipora.]

tu-bĭp'-ō-rīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a);* suff. *-ite.*]

Palæont.: A fossil Tubipora.

tu bĭ tē'-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: A synonym of Tegenariidæ (q.v.).

tū-bĭ-vălve, *s.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube; Eng. *valve.*] Any annelid of the order Tubicolidæ (q.v.).

* **tŭb'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tub,* s., I. 8.; suff. *-ster.*] A tub-preacher or tub-thumper.

"He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich . . . must play the thief."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 68.

tūb'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus,* dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe.

2. *Bot.:* Approaching a cylindrical figure and hollow, as the calyx of many Silenes.

tubular-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A name properly applicable to a steam-boiler in which the water circulates in vertical, horizontal, or inclined pipes, the fire encircling them.

tubular-bridge, *s.* A bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through the centre of which a roadway or railway passes. The most remarkable ones ever constructed are those across the Conway and the Menai Straits, on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway. The tubes of the Menai bridge are

CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

composed of wrought-iron plates, from ⅜ to ¾ of an inch thick, the largest being about 12 feet in length, strongly united by rivets, and stiffened by angle-irons, and vary in exterior height, which is 30 feet at the centre of the bridge, diminishing to 22 feet 9 inches at the abutments. Their exterior width is 14 feet 8 inches, or 13 feet 8 inches in the clear, inside. The first locomotive passed through it in March, 1850.

tubular-crane, *s.* A crane whose hollow jib is made of riveted boiler-plate.

tubular fabric-loom, *s.*

Weaving: A machine for weaving hollow goods, such as bags, skirts, and other tubular fabrics.

tubular-girder, *s.* A hollow girder, of any shape made of plates secured together. The tubular bridge is but the largest kind of tubular girder.

tubular-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: One type of glands found in the mucous membranes. They are minute tubes formed by recesses or inversions of the basement membrane, and are lined with epithelium. They abound in the stomach.

tubular nerve-fibres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: One of two types of nerve-fibres, characterized by being tubular. They are more widely diffused and more abundant than those of the other type. Called also White, Medullated, or Dark-bodied Nerve-fibres.

tubular-rail, *s.* A railway-rail having a continuous longitudinal opening which serves as (1) a duct for water, or (2) a steam-pipe to prevent the accumulation of ice or snow.

tu-bu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tubulariidæ (q.v.); stems simple or branched, rooted by a filiform stolon, the whole invested by a polypary; polypites flask-shaped, with filiform tentacles disposed in two verticils, the oral short and surrounding a conical proboscis, the aboral long and forming a circle near the base of the body; gonophores borne on peduncles springing from the body of the polypite between the two circles of tentacles, containing fixed sporosacs.

† **tū-bu-lăr'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Tubularia.]

Zool.: Agassiz's name for the Corynida-Gymnoblastea, or Gymnoblastic Hydroids of Allman.

tū-bu-lăr'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Tubularia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Tubularia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Tubularia.

† **tū-bu-lăr'-ĭ-da,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia(a);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Corynida (q.v.).

tū-bu-la-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A widely-distributed family of Allman's Gymnoblastea (= Corynida, q.v.). Polypites flask-shaped, with two sets of filiform tentacles, one oral, the other near the base of the body.

† **tū-bu-la-rī'-na,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia(a);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: Ehrenberg's name for the Corynida. [Tubulariæ.]

tū'-bu-late, tū'-bu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus,* dimin. from *tubus* = a tube.]

1. Made in the form of a small tube.

2. Furnished with a small tube.

"The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance or emission of the poyson into the wound."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. ix., ch. i.

tubulated-retort, *s.* A retort with an opening at top, closed by a stopper.

* **tūb-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Tubulate.] The act of making hollow as a tube; the act of making a tube.

tū'-bu-lā-ture, *s.* [Eng. *tubulat(e); -ure.*] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

tū'-bule, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus,* dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.] A small pipe or fistular body. Used also in Anatomy, as Dentinal *tubules.*

"These stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphuncull, or rather the vermiculi marini."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

tū-bu-lĭ-brăn'-chĭ-an, *s.* [Tubulibranchiata.] Any mollusc of the order Tubulibranchiata (q.v.).

* **tū-bu-lĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropodous Molluscs in Cuvier's system, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q.v.). It included three genera: Vermetus, Siliquaria, and Magilus.

tū-bu-lĭf'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: A group of Physopoda (q.v.), in which the last segment of the abdomen in both sexes forms a little tube. [THRIPS.]

tū-bu-lĭ-flŏr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* (q.v.), and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Asteraceæ. Hermaphrodite florets, tubular, with five or rarely four equal teeth. Tribes: Vernoniaceæ, Eupatoriaceæ, Asteroideæ, Senecionideæ, and Cynareæ.

tū'-bu-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. from *tubus* = a tube, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a small tube.

tū-bu-lĭp'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Tubuliporidæ. Tubes free for a great part of their length; colony attached more or less extensively by its base, the cells radiating from an eccentric point. From the Chalk to the present day.

tū-bu-lĭ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubulipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, with two genera, Tubulipora and Alecto, the latter of which appears to have commenced in the Lower Silurian. The tubular cells of the polyzoary are more or less free and disconnected.

***tū-bu-lō'-sa,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *tubulōsus* = tubular, from Lat. *tubulus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A provisional tribe of Zoantharia sclerodermata, established by Milne Edwards and Haime. Corallum simple or compound, the thecæ trumpet-shaped, tubular, or pyriform, without tabulæ, and having the septa indicated by mere striæ on the inner surface of the wall. Genera two, both Palæozoic. (*Nicholson.*)

tū'-bu-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a small tube.] Resembling a tube or pipe; fistular, tubulous.

tū'-bu-lōŭs, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a tube or pipe; longitudinally hollow; tubular.

"A considerable variety of corals; amongst which are two red sorts; the one most elegantly branched, the other *tubulous*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

II. *Botany:* [TUBULAR].

tubulous-boiler, *s.* The same as TUBULAR-BOILER (q.v.).

tū'-bu-lūre, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube.] A tubular opening at the top of a retort.

tū'-bu-lŭs (pl. **tū'-bu-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A little tube or pipe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. (Pl.):* Small tubes, as *Tubuli uriniferi*, *tubuli* of the stomach, &c. [TUBULE.]

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* The same as TUBI. [TUBUS.]

tū-bŭr-çĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *tuburcinor* = to eat greedily.]

Bot.: A genus of Ustilaginei, the Cæomacei of Corda. Naked spored moulds with the spores or protospores globose or conchiform, and made up of minute cells. *Tuburcinia Scabies* produces a scab (not the normal one) on potatoes.

tū'-bŭs (pl. **tū'-bī**), *s.* [Lat. = a pipe, a tube.]

Botany:

(1) *Pl.:* The pores of certain fungals.

(2) (*Pl.*): The ringed tubes found on the globule of Chara.

* **Tū'-căn-ŭs,** *s.* [TOUCANA.]

* **tū'-çĕt,** *s.* [TUCKET (2).] A steak.

"The Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 212.

* **tŭçh,** *s.* [TOUCH, *s.*] A kind of marble.

* **tŭck** (1), * **tucke** (1), *s.* [Fr. *estoc* = the stock of a tree . . . a rapier, a thrust, from Ital. *stocco* = a truncheon, a short sword, from Ger. *stock* = a stump, a stock (q.v.); Sp. *estoque*; cf. also Wel. *twca* = a knife; *twc* = a cut, a chip; Irish *tuca* = a rapier.] A long, narrow sword; a rapier.

"Dismount thy *tuck*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

tŭck (2), * **tucke** (2), *s.* [TUCK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A pull, a pulling, a tug.

2. A fold in a dress; a horizontal fold or plait in a skirt, wide or narrow, and sewn throughout its length.

* 3. A sort of head-dress; a turban.

"And vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 113.

4. A tuck-net (q.v.).

"The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst."—*Carew.*

5. Food, especially sweetstuff, pastry, or the like. (*Slang.*)

"The slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise, and ate too much *tuck*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. ii., ch. v.

II. *Shipbuilding:*

1. The after part of a ship, where the ends of the bottom planks are gathered, under the stem or counter. Its shape gives a name to the build, as square-tuck (q.v.).

2. The square stem of a boat.

tuck-creaser, *s.* [CREASER, *s.*, II. 4.]

tuck-in, *s.* A hearty meal. (*Slang.*)

"They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886.

tuck-marker, *s.* [TUCK-CREASER.]

tuck-net, *s.*

Fish.: A landing-net; one for dipping fish out of a larger net.

tuck-pointing, *s.*

Build.: Marking the joints of brickwork with a narrow parallel ridge of white putty.

tuck-shop, *s.* A shop where sweetstuffs, pastry, &c., are sold. (*Slang.*)

"Sally Harrowell's; that's our School-house *tuck-shop*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. i., ch. vi.

tŭck (3), *s.* [TUCKET (1), *s.*] The sound produced by beating a drum; the beat or roll of a drum. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 17.)

tŭck, * **tuk-ken,** * **tuk-kyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Low Ger. *tukken*, *tokken* = to pull up, to draw up, to tuck up, to entice, allied to *tuken* = to tuck up, to lie in folds, as a badly-made garment; O. Dut. *tochen* = to entice; Ger. *zucken* = to draw up, to shrug. *Tuck* is a variant of *tug* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or press in together; to gather into a narrow compass. (Generally with *up*.)

"Her hair was in curl-papers, her sleeves *tucked up* to the elbow."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

2. To thrust into a narrow or close place.

"With that he *tucked* the book under his arm."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1885.

3. To inclose by pushing the clothes close around. (With *in* or *up*.)

"To have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him *in* warm."—*Locke: On Education.*

* 4. To string up; to hang. (With *up*.)

"The hangman . . . then calmly *tucked up* the criminal."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 141.

5. To full, as cloth. (*Prov.*)

6. To pack in barrels. (*Prov.*)

"185 hogsheads [of pilchards] were *tucked* on Sunday."—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 28, 1857.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To contract; to draw together.

"An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

¶ (1) *To tuck in:* To eat heartily. (*Slang.*)

(2) *To tuck up:* To put in a fix or difficulty.

"They have been playing the old game of skirting, eventually to find themselves fairly *tucked up* by wire-fencing."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

tŭck'-a-hōe, tŭck'-a-hoē, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Bot.: A vegetable substance of doubtful affinity, dug up in various parts of the United States. Fries thought it was a fungus, and placed it in the genus Pachyma. Berkeley considers that it is more probably the altered state of the root of some flowering plant. It consists almost entirely of pectic acid, the chemical substance which, occurring in currants and other fruits, renders it possible to coagulate them into jelly. Tuckahoo is eaten by the North American Indians, who find it a nutritious food.

tŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tuck*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which tucks.

2. An ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress and descending to cover part of the bosom.

"There is a certain female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom."—*Guardian*, No. 100.

3. A fuller. (*Prov.*)

"*Tuckers* and fullers, weavers and cloth-dressers."
Money Masters all Things, p. 43.

4. Food. (*Slang.*)

"Diggers, who have great difficulty in making their *tucker* at digging."—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 31, 1858.

* **tŭck'-ĕt** (1), *s.* [Ital. *toccata* = a prelude; *toccato* = a touch, from *toccare* = to touch (q.v.).] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

"A *tucket* sounds."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1. (Stage Direction.)

* **tŭck'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Ital. *tochetto* = a ragout of fish or flesh, from *tocco* = a bit or morsel.] A steak, a collop. [TUCET.]

* **tŭc'-kĕt-sō-nançe,** *s.* [Eng. *tucket* (1), and *sonance*.] The sound of the tucket.

"Let the trumpets sound,
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

tŭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TUCK, *v.*]

tū'-cŭm, *s.* [The South American name.]

1. *Bot.: Astrocaryum vulgare*, a South American palm tree of medium height, having its leaves pinnate and ciliate, with prickles. A fine fibre or thread, obtained in Brazil from its young leaves, is woven into bowstrings, hammocks, and other articles requiring combined fineness, lightness, and strength.

2. *Comm.:* The fibre described under 1.

tū'-cū-tū-cū, *s.* [TUKOTUKO.]

* **tŭd'-nōre,** * **tud-noore,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Prior took the name from Langham's *Garden of Health*, but it may be a misprint.]

Bot.: Nepeta Glechoma. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Tū'-dŏr, *a. & s.* [Welsh *Tewdyr* = Theodore.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the English royal line founded by Owen Tudor of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor line was Henry VII., the last Elizabeth.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to the style of architecture known as Tudor: as, a *Tudor* window, a *Tudor* arch. [TUDOR-STYLE.]

TUDOR ARCH.
(*Bath Abbey.*)

B. *As subst.:* One of the Tudor line or family.

Tudor-arch, *s.*

Arch.: The four-centred arch, common in the Perpendicular style.

TUDOR-CHIMNIES.

Examples of the time of Henry VIII.: *a.* East Bardham Manor House; *b.* Hampton Court; *c.* Eton College.

Tudor-chimnied, *a.* Having ornamental chimnies, as in the late Tudor style.

"A *Tudor-chimnied* bulk
Of mellow brickwork."
Tennyson: Edward Morris, 11.

Tudor-flower, *s.*

Arch.: A flat flower, or leaf, placed upright on its stalk, much used in Perpendicular work, especially late in the style, in long suits, as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, &c. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

TUDOR FLOWER.

Tudor-style, *s.*

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the Perpendicular style, from the fact that it attained its greatest

development under Henry VII., the first of the Tudor line.

"The superb chapel which that monarch erected at Westminster is the best specimen that can be adduced for giving the reader a proper and correct idea of the Florid or *Tudor style*."—*Atwill : Rivers. Architecture* (ed. Papworth), p. 160.

2. A term applied specifically to late Perpendicular work. (*Gilbert of Arch.*)

3. In domestic architecture the term is applied to three phases of, or developments from the Perpendicular:

(1) The Early Tudor, from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII. inclusive. Of this style there are no perfect buildings, and only few traces remaining, as at Sudley in Gloucestershire [See illus. under TOURNELLE] and Hurstmonceaux in Sussex. The Plaisance begun at Greenwich in the reign of Henry VI. and completed by Edward IV., and the palace of Sheene, built by Henry VII., have totally disappeared; but, according to the Survey of 1649, the palace at Sheene abounded with bay windows of capricious design, with rectangular and semi circular projections, and was adorned with many octagonal towers, surmounted with bulbous cupolas of the same plan, having their angles enriched with crockets.

(2) Tudor, in vogue during the reign of Henry VIII. The plan of the larger mansions of this period was quadrangular, comprising an inner and base court, between which stood the gate house. On the side of the inner court facing the entrance were the great chamber, or room of assembly, the hall, the chapel, the gallery for amusements, on an upper story,

HEAD OF TUDOR DOORWAY.
(*Vestry Door, Adderbury Church, Oxon.*)

running the whole length of the principal side of the quadrangle, and the summer and winter parlours. The materials were either brick or stone, sometimes both combined. Moulded brick-work and terra-cotta were also employed for decorative purposes. Among the more striking peculiarities were the gate houses, the numerous turrets and ornamental chimneys, the large and beautiful bay and oriel windows, hammer-beam roofs, and panelled wainscoting round the apartments.

¶ The term Tudor is used by some authorities to include (1) and (2).

(3) Late Tudor, or Elizabethan. [ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE.]

tuo, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tuyère* (q.v.).]

tuo iron, *s.*

1. The same as TUYÈRE (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tu ō' di ən, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the region adjacent to the Tweed.

Tuedian beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given, in 1855, by Mr. George Tate, to a series of beds underlying the Carboniferous Limestone of Northumberland and Durham. They consist of white, or pale brown and gray sandstones, and greenish gray shales, cement stones, and impure limestones. Called in Scotland the Calciferous Sandstones. (*Rutherfurd.*)

tuo fall, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tayfall.*] A building with a sloping roof on one side only; a penthouse, a lean-to.

*** tu ŏl, * tŭ ill,** *s.* [TEWEL.]

1. The anus.

2. The straight gut.

"As also to helpe the providence or falling downe both of *twill* and matrice, and to reduce them againe into their places."—*P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xlv.

Tŭes' daȳ, * Towes day, * Towis day, *s.* [A.S. *Tiwes dæg* = the day of Tiw, the Scandinavian Mars, or god of war; Icel. *Tys dagr* = the day of Týr, the god of war; Dan. *Tirs dag*; Sw. *Tisdag*; O. H. Ger. *Ziestac* = the day of Zio, god of war; M. H. Ger. *Zistag*; Ger. *Dienstag.*] The third day of the week.

tu ō' sito, *s.* [Lat. *Tuess(a)* = the river Tweed, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An indurated variety of lithomarge (q.v.); colour, milk-white. It has been used for slate pencils.

tu fa, *s.* [Ital. *tufo* = a porous stone.]

Petrol.: A name given to a light, porous, calcareous stone, sometimes having the aspect of a sandstone, at others earthy and enclosing the decomposed remains of vegetable substances. Compos.: a carbonate of lime; deposited by springs, rivers, and heated waters which have traversed calcareous rocks. Sometimes, though incorrectly, spelt tuff.

tu fa'-cooŭs (c as sh), *a.* [TUFA.] Pertaining to tufa; consisting of or resembling tufa or tuff.

tufaceous limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A limestone (q.v.), which partakes of the characters of a tufa (q.v.).

tu'-fa ite, *s.* [Eng. *tufa*(*a*); suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as TUFA (q.v.).

tŭff (1), *s.* [Fr. *touffe.*] A tuft. (*Prov.*) [TUFT (1), *s.*]

tŭff (2), *s.* [TUFA.]

Petrol.: An earthy, sometimes fragmentary deposit, of volcanic materials of the most heterogeneous kind. Sometimes the result of the deposition of ashy volcanic matter by water into which it has fallen; at others from the ejection of large quantities of heated aqueous mud at a certain phase in a volcanic eruption. In the latter case it frequently encloses twigs and fragments of charred wood overwhelmed in the course of the stream. The words tufa and tuff are often incorrectly applied and confounded together.

*** tŭf foon',** *s.* [TYPHOON.]

tŭf taf'-fa-tȳ, tŭf taf'-fŏ-ta, *s.* [Eng. *tuft*, and *taffeta.*]

Fabric: Tufted taffeta; a shaggy or villous silk fabric.

tŭft (1), *** toft, * tufft,** *s.* [Prop. *tuff*, from Fr. *touffe* = a tuft; cf. Ger. *zopf* = a weft of hair, a tuft, a pigtail; Welsh *tuff* = a tuft. *Tuft* is thus a derivative of *top* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A cluster, a clump.

"If you will know my house,
'Tis at the *tuft* of olives, here hard by."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

(2) A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch.

"The flowers are white, and stand in the same manner, in small *tufts* at the top of the branches."—*Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: A young nobleman, entered as a student at a university, so called from the *tuft* or gold tassel worn on the cap. (*University slang.*)

"He had rather a marked natural indifference to *tufts*."—*Carlyle*: *Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Botany:*

"1. A head or cushion-like mass of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all collectively forming a dense, roundish mass.

2. A little bundle or collection of leaves, hairs, &c., or anything similar.

tuft hunter, *s.* One who courts the society of titled persons; one who toadies to men of title.

tuft hunting, *s.* The practice of a tuft-hunter.

tuft mockado, *s.*

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and wool, in imitation of tufted taffeta or velvet.

tŭft (2), *** toft,** *s.* [Icel. *topt, tupt, toft, tuft, tomt* = a green tuft or knoll, from *tómr*, neut. of *tómr* = empty; hence, a clearing; Sw. *tomt*, neut. of *tom* = empty.] [TOOM.] A knoll, a plantation.

"A toure on a *toft*." *Piers Plowman*, B. 14. (Prol.)

*** tŭft,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TUFT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To separate into tufts.

2. To adorn with or as with a tuft or tufts.

3. To form a tuft on; to top.

"Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts."
Thomson.

4. To pass over, in, or among the tufts of.

"With his hounds
The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbed grounds
Where harbour'd is the hart."
Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow in tufts; to form a tuft or tufts.

*** tŭf taf'-fē-ta,** *s.* [TUFFTAFFATY.]

tŭft' ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [TUFT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Adorned with a tuft or tufts; flowering in tufts. (*Milton*: *Lycidas*, 143.)

2. Growing in tufts or clumps.

"A gray church-tower,
Whose battlements were screen'd by *tufted* trees."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

tufted fabric, *s.* A fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp, and then locked in by the shooting of the weft and the crossing of the warps.

tufted quail, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Lophortyx (q.v.).

tufted-umbre, *s.* [UMBRE.]

tŭft' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tuft*, v.; *-er.*] A stag-hound used to drive the stag out of cover.

"The *tufters* are laid on the line of the second deer, and the first is left to pursue his way unmolested."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

tŭft' ĭng, *s.* [TUFT, *v.*] The finding of a stag in covert.

"Though a promising youngster, he was not a warrantable deer, and once more the *tufting* process was proceeded with."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

*** tŭft' ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *tuft* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with tufts.

"In the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

2. Growing in tufts. (Of the pineapple.)

"Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat."
Thomson: *Summer*, 688.

tŭg, * togge, *v.t.* & *i.* [A doublet of *touch* and *tow*; cf. O. Dut. *toge* = a draught of beer; Icel. *tøggla* = to tug, *tog* = a tow-rope, from *zug* = a pull, tug, draught.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pull or draw with great effort or with a violent strain; to haul or drag with great labour and force.

"Swift from his seat he leap'd upon the ground;
And *tugg'd* the weapon from the gushing wound."
Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* v. 143.

2. To pull, to pluck.

3. To drag by means of a steam-tug; to tow: as, To *tug* a vessel into port.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pull with great effort.

"For six years
Tug at an oar i' th' galliss."
Beaum. & Fl.: *Custom of the Country*, ii. 3.

2. To labour, to struggle, to strive.

"Hereupon insued cruell warre, in so much that in the end Venutius became enimie also to the Romans. But first they *tugged* togither betwixt themselues."—*Holinshed*: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

tŭg, *s.* [TUG, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pull with great effort or labour.

"Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* ix. 758.

2. A supreme effort; a struggle.

"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the *tug* of war."
Lee: *Alexander the Great*, iv. 2.

3. A kind of carriage used for conveying timber, faggots, &c.

4. Raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were frequently made. (*Scotch.*)

"Thou was a noble fittie-lan',
As e'er in *tug* or tow was drawn."
Burns: *Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Harness:* A trace by which the draft animal pulls the load.

2. *Naut.*: A tug-boat (q.v.).

3. *Mining*: The iron hoop of a corve to which the tackle is attached.

¶ 1. *To hold one tug*: To keep one busily employed; to keep one at work. (*Life of A. Wood*, July 18, 1667.)

*2. *To hold tug:* To stand severe handling or hard work.

3. *Tug of war:* A game in which sides are chosen, and both take hold of a rope, each endeavoring to pull the other over a line; hence, figuratively, a supreme effort, a desperate struggle for supremacy.

tug-boat, *s.* A strongly-built steamboat, used for tugging or towing sailing or other vessels; a steam-tug.

tug-carrier, *s.* An attachment to the back strap of waggon harness.

tug-hook, *s.* A hook on the hame for the attachment of the trace.

tug-iron, *s.* The hook to which a trace is attached.

tug-slide, *s.* A metallic substitute for a buckle, in which the tug is adjusted as to length.

tŭg'-gẽr, *s.* [Eng. *tug*, v.; *-er.*] One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

tŭg'-gĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tug, *v.*]

***tŭg'-gĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tugging*; *-ly.*] With a tug or tugs; with laborious pulling.

tū'-ĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Poe-bird (q.v.).

TUILLES.

***tuille, *tuĭl-lĕtte' (u as w),** *s.* [Fr. *tuile*, from Lat. *tegula* = a tile.]

Mil. Antiq.: One of the guard-plates appended to the tasses, to which they were frequently fastened by straps. They hung down, and covered the upper part of the thigh, and were first introduced in the reign of Henry V.

tûil'-zĭe (z as y), tûil'-yĭe, *s.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *touiller* = to mix or mingle confusedly.] A quarrel, a broil. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, if it had been for debt, or e'en for a bit *tuilzie* wi' the gauger, the de'il o' Nelly McCandlish's tongue should ever hae wranged him."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

tu-ĭ'-tion, *tu-i-cy-on, *tu-i-ty-on, *tu-yss-on, *s.* [Fr. *tuition* = protection, from Lat. *tuitionem*, accus. of *tuitio* = protection, from *tuitus*, pa. par. of *tueor* = to watch, to protect.]

*1. Defence, protection, keeping, guardianship.

"Were appointed, as the king's nearest friends, to the *tuition* of his own royal person."—*More: Richard III.*, p. 36.

*2. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching various subjects.

***tu-ĭ'-tion-ạr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *tuition*; *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to tuition.

tû'-kō-tû-kō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Ctenomys brasiliensis, a small nocturnal rodent, about the size of a rat, from South America. It is named in imitation of its cry, which surprises a stranger hearing it for the first time, since the animal is concealed in its long burrow. Its food consists chiefly of the roots of plants, in its search for which it drives long galleries, in some places completely tunnelling the ground.

tû'-lạ (1), *s.* [Hind.] A native cooking-place in India.

Tû'-lạ (2), *s.* [See def.] A town in Russia.

Tula-metal, *s.* An alloy of gold, silver, and lead, forming the base of the celebrated Russian snuff-boxes, popularly called platinum boxes.

tû'-lạ-sĭ, *s.* [Toolsi.]

Bot.: (1) Basil [Toolsi]; (2) *Michelia Champaca.*

tŭl-bagh'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, allied to Antherícum, with a rotate perianth and a three-valved capsule, with loculicidal dehiscence, and a smell like garlic. Known species seven, from the Cape of Good Hope. They are boiled in milk and given in phthisical complaints.

tŭlch'-ạn, tŭlch'-ĭn (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *tulach* = a heap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See extract under Tulchan-bishop).

2. *Church Hist.:* A tulchan-bishop (q.v.).

"Such bishops were called *tulchans* by the people."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 876.

tulchan-bishop, *s.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given by the people to the bishops appointed in the Scotch Church under the Concordat of Leith, A.D. 1572, which provided for the restoration of the old hierarchical titles under the control of the General Assembly. The men who consented to take the titles bound themselves, as the price of their elevation, to receive only a small part of the revenues, the larger portion going to Morton and his colleagues.

"A 'tulchan' is, or rather was, for the thing is long since obsolete, a calfskin stuffed into the rude similitude of a calf—similar enough to deceive the imperfect perceptive organs of a cow. At milking time the tulchan, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck; the fond cow, looking round, fancied that her calf was busy and that all was right, and so gave her milk freely, which the cunning maid was straining in white abundance into her pail all the while. The Scotch milkmaids in those days cried, 'Where is the tulchan? is the tulchan ready?' So of the bishops. Scotch lairds were eager enough to milk the Church lauds and tithes, to get rents out of them freely, which was not always easy. They were glad to construct a form of bishops to please the King and Church, and make the milk come without disturbance. The reader now knows what a *tulchan-bishop* was. A piece of mechanism constructed not without difficulty, in Parliament and King's Council, among the Scots, and torn asunder afterwards with dreadful clamour, and scattered to the four winds, so soon as the cow became awake to it!"—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 36.

tû'-lê, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by the Mexican Spaniards in California to *Scirpus lacustris*, the Club-rush or Bulrush, which grows abundantly in certain places in the country; two lakes in Upper California being called, in consequence, the Tule Lakes. In addition to its uses, mentioned in the article Scirpus (q.v.), it has been employed as a material for paper-making.

tū'-lĭp, *tū'-lĭ-pạn, *s.* [Fr. *tulipe*; Ital. *tulipano*; Turk. *tulbend*, the vulgar pronunciation of *dulbend* = a turban; Pers. *dulband*, which Skeat considers to be from Hindostanee; Sp. *tulipa* = a small tulip, *tulipan* = a tulip; Port. *tulipa*. So named because the gay colours and the form of a tulip suggest those of some turbans.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Tulipa, and spec. *Tulipa Gesneriana*, the Garden Tulip. Stem smooth and one-flowered, petals and filaments also smooth; flower erect, the lobes of the stigma decurrent and deeply divided, the leaves ovate, lanceolate, glaucous, and smooth. It was brought in seed from the Levant to Augsburg in 1559. There the same year Gesner saw, described, and figured it; soon after which it was cultivated throughout Germany. When it reached Holland, the future seat of the Tulipomania (q.v.), is not known. It was introduced into England from Vienna about the end of the sixteenth century. Tulips flourish best in rich loam and sand. More than a thousand varieties are known, and others are being obtained at intervals from seed. The most valuable kinds should be taken up after they have ceased flowering, and dried and kept till autumn, when they should be replanted. They require protection against continued rain or hard frost, which are apt to make them rot.

† 2. *Gunnery:* The increase of thickness at the muzzle of a gun. Only occasionally found in modern breechloaders.

tulip-ear, *s.* An upright or prick-ear in dogs. (*Vero Shaw.*)

tulip-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. This tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) frequently called the Tulip Poplar, is a native of the United States, and one of the most beautiful of American trees. It belongs to the natural order Magnoliaceæ, and is a large and stately tree, sometimes from 100 to 140 feet high, with a trunk three feet in diameter. The leaves are roundish, ovate, and three lobed, the middle lobe truncated. The flowers resemble tulips in size and appearance. The bark has a bitter, aromatic taste, and contains a bitter principle, called Liriodendrin, which has been used as a substitue for quinine. [See illustration under Abrupt.]

2. *Paritium elatum.*

tulip-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Physocalymma floribunda.*

tū'-lĭp-ạ, *s.* [Tulip.]

Bot.: Tulip; the typical genus of Tulipeæ. Bulb of few thick convolute scales; leaves radical and cauline, the lower ones sheathing; flowers usually solitary, rarely two on each stem; perianth campanulate, of six segments, without a nectariferous depression; stamens six; anthers fixed by the base, erect, mobile, linear, bursting inwards; stigmas sessile, three-lobed; ovary trigonous; fruit capsular, seeds many. Known species twenty, from Europe and the North and West of Asia. It has a one-flowered, somewhat drooping stem; the leaves of the perianth ovate, fragrant, acuminate, bearded at the extremity; the flowers yellow; the stamens hoary at the base, the stigma obtuse. It increases by throwing out a long, slim fibre from its root, at the extremity of which a bulb and, in due time, a fresh flower appears. *T. Gesneriana* is the Garden Tulip. [Tulip.] *T. Oculus-Solis*, the Agen Tulip, so called from Agen in France, where it grows, has large and bell-shaped flowers of a fine scarlet colour, each petal marked at its base with a broad black and yellow spot. It is wild in France, Germany, Italy, &c. *T. suaveolens*, the Early Dwarf or Van Thol Tulip, is a native of Southern Europe, blooming in March and April. *T. Celsiana*, the Small Yellow, and *T. biflora*, the Two-flowered Yellow Tulip, the latter with fragrant flowers, are wild near the Volga, &c. *T. Clusiana* is the Red and White Italian Tulip. The bulbs of *T. stellata*, growing in the Himalayas, the Salt Range, &c., are eaten.

tū-lĭ-pā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tulip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: * (1) The order Liliaceæ (q.v.); * (2) the tribe Tulipeæ (q.v.).

***tū'-lĭ-pant,** *s.* [Turban.]

tu-lĭp'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tulip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ (*De Candolle, Lindley, &c.*), merged by Sir J. Hooker in Liliæ.

***tū'-lĭp-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *tulip*; *-ist.*] A cultivator of tulips. (*Browne: Urne Buriall.* Ep. Ded.)

tū-lĭp-ō-mā'-nĭ-ạ, tū'-lĭp-mā-nў, *s.* [Eng. *tulip*; *o* connect., and *mania* (q.v.).] An extravagant passion for the possession of tulips or tulip-bulbs. Tulips were introduced into Holland late in the sixteenth century, and the soil and climate being favourable, their cultivation formed an important branch of industry, and the plants became more and more in request as they increased in variety and beauty. The Dutch merchants therefore made the purchase and sale of these bulbs a part of their regular trade, and supplied other European nations with their importations. What was at first a legitimate trade afterwards developed into the wildest speculation, which rose to its greatest height between 1634 and 1637. For a single bulb of the species *Semper Augustus*, 13,000 florins were once paid, and for three, 30,000 florins, and equally extravagant sums for other kinds. Men then dealt in bulbs as they do now in stocks and shares. At length the fictitious trade collapsed. Many persons who had suffered ruinous losses broke their contracts; confidence in the ultimate realisation of the money which the bulbs were supposed to represent then vanished, and ruin spread far and wide.

tū-lĭp-ō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [Eng. *tulip*; *o* connect., and *maniac.*] One who is affected with tulipomania (q.v.).

tûlle, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of thin, open silk net, originally manufactured at Tulle in France, in narrow strips, and much used for ladies' head-dresses, collars, &c.

***tulle, *tull,** *v.t.* [Tole.] To entice, to allure.

***Tŭl'-lĭ-ạn,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Tullius Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator; Ciceronian.

Tŭl'-lў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in the State of New York on Onondaga Creek.

Tully-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian Age, developed at Tully.

tu-lŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. τύλος (*tulos*) = a knot or callus, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichogastres. Puff-balls, with the peridium paper-like, distinct from the stem, which is tall. At first covered with a scaly or powdery coat or veil which soon falls away; then an orifice gives egress to the spores. Species few. *Tulostoma mammosum* is found in Western Europe.

tû-lû-cû'-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tulucun(a); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$. A bitter substance extracted from the bark of *Carapa tulucuna* by alcohol. A light yellow, amorphous resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether. Turned blue by sulphuric acid, and by oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids when heated.

tŭl'-war, *s.* [Hind.] The East Indian sabre.

"It cannot be much more difficult to get out of the way of an Arab's spear, a Zulu's assegai, or a Pathan's *tulwar.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 9, 1885.

tûm, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A kind of mastic obtained from *Pistacia atlantica,* an apetalous tree ten feet high growing in Barbary.

*** tumbe, * tombe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *tumbian.*] [Tumble, *v.*] To tumble. (*Trevisa,* iv. 365.)

tûm'-bĕk-ĭ, *s.* [Toumbeki.]

tŭm'-ble, * tom-ble, * tum-bel, *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *tumbe, tombe,* from A.S. *tumbian* = to tumble, to turn heels over head; cogn. with Dut. *tuimelen* = to tumble; O. Dut. *tumelen, tommelen;* Ger. *taumeln, tummeln* = to stagger, to reel; Dan. *tumle;* Sw. *tumla* = to tumble.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss, to roll; to pitch about.

"Hedgehogs which
Lie *tumbling* in my barefoot way."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. To lose footing or support, and fall to the ground; to be thrown down; to come down suddenly and violently.

"He, *tombling* downe on ground,
Breathed out his ghost." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. viii. 65.

3. To play mountebank tricks, by various movements and contortions of the body.

4. To move, pass, or go roughly.

"We are also in the way, that came *tumbling* over the wall."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

5. To understand, to comprehend. (*Slang.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to fall; to throw down; to hurl.

"They began to assaile him from behind, *tumbling* down and throwing mighty stones upon his head and neck."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 155.

2. To turn over; to turn and throw about, as for examination or search.

"They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts." *Prior.*

3. To overthrow; to throw down; to cast down; to make to totter and fall.

"He whose nod
Has *tumbled* feebler despots from their sway."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 52.

4. To toss. (*Shakesp.: Pericles.* Prol.)

5. To throw into disorder; to disturb, to rumple: as, To *tumble* a bed.

* 6. To disturb.

"They were greatly *tumbled* up and down in their minds."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

7. To throw by chance or violence.

¶ 1. *To tumble home:* Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth.

2. *To tumble in:*

(1) To go to bed. (*Slang.*)

(2) The same as *To tumble home* (q.v.).

(3) *Carp.:* To fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.

3. *To tumble to:* To understand. (*Slang.*)

tŭm'-ble, *s.* [Tumble, *v.*] A fall; a rolling over.

"The play was to a great extent affected thereby, and *tumbles* were frequent."—*Field,* Dec. 6, 1884.

tumble-bug, tumble-dung, *s.*

Entom.: A popular American name for any beetle of the family Scarabæidæ, which, after enveloping its eggs in dung, rolls the mass thus formed to a hole in which to cover it up; specifically applied to *Coprobius volvens.*

tumble-down, *a.* In a falling state; ruinous, dilapidated. (*Colloq.*)

"They came so low as to live in a *tumble-down* old house at Peckham."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 16, 1885.

tumble-home, *s.*

Naut.: The part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.

* **tŭm-blĕ-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *tumble;* suff. *-fication.*] The act of tumbling, tossing, or rolling about.

"A heavy rolling bout, through which we are carried at the rate of nearly three hundred miles in twenty-four hours, ceases to be the sickening *tumblification* which the most seasoned amongst us would find it in a full-rigged ship, with her courses hauled up."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 26, 1885.

tŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tumbl(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who tumbles; one who performs the tricks of a mountebank, such as turning somersaults, walking on the hands, or the like.

"An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone,
Heels over head, like *tumblers* on a stage."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. A drinking-glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone; so called, because formerly, from its base ending in a point, it could not be set down till completely empty of liquor.

"Mr. Stiggins, walking softly across the room to a well-remembered shelf in one corner, took down a *tumbler,* and with great deliberation put four lumps of sugar in it."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. lii.

3. The contents of such a glass.

4. A variety of pigeon, so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain colour, black, blue, or white.

"The little *tumbler* flashing downward in the sunlight is something to watch and admire."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 17, 1885.

* 5. A variety of dog, so called from its habit of tumbling before it attacks its prey. It was formerly employed for catching rabbits.

"The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi,* ch. ix., § 1.

* 6. A tumbrel (q.v.).

7. One of the religious sect known as German Baptists or Dunkers (q.v.)

"They are also called *Tumblers* from their mode of baptism, which is by putting the person whilst kneeling head first under water."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* vi. 316.

8. An American popular name for the larvæ of the Culicidæ.

"They are . . . called *tumblers* from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water by means of the fin-like paddles at the end of the tail."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.,* viii. 51.

* 9. (*Pl.*): A band of roysterers in the early part of the eighteenth century, who delighted in offering insults to unprotected women.

"A third sort are the *tumblers,* whose office it is to set women on their heads."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 324.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Found.:* A vertically rotating case for cleaning castings placed within it.

2. *Locksmith.:* A latch engaging within a notch in a lock bolt, or otherwise opposing its motion until it is lifted or arranged by the key, so as to remove the obstacle.

3. *Firearms:* The piece in the interior of a gunlock by which the mainspring acts on the hammer, causing it to fall and explode the cap.

4. *Naut.:* One of the movable pins with which the cathead-stopper and shank-painter are respectively engaged. By the coincident movement of the pins, the ends of the anchor, which are suspended from the cathead and fish-davit respectively, are simultaneously freed.

tumbler-punch, *s.*

Firearms: A small two-bladed punch used for pushing the arbour of the tumbler, the band-springs, &c., from their seats, in taking a gun apart.

tŭm'-blĕr-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *tumbler; -ful(l).*] As much as a tumbler will hold; a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

* **tŭm'-ble-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *tumble;* suff. *-ster.*] A female tumbler.

tŭm'-blĭng, * tom-blinge, * tum-belynge, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Tumble, *v.*]

tumbling-bay, *s.*

Hydraul.: A weir or fall in a canal.

tumbling-bob, *s.* A counterpoise weight on an arm to cause it to react by gravity when the lifting lever is withdrawn.

tumbling-box, *s.* The same as Rumble, *s.* 5. (q.v.).

tumbling-home, *a.*

Shipbuild.: Said of the sides of a vessel when they lean in.

tumbling-net, *s.* A trammel-net (q.v.)

tumbling-shaft, *s.* A cam-shaft (q.v.).

tŭm'-brĕl, tŭm'-brĭl, * tum-brell, * tun-brell, *s.* [O. Fr. *tumbrel, tumberel, tomberel;* Fr. *tombereau,* lit. = a tumble-cart, a two-wheeled cart which could be tumbled over or overturned to deposit the manure with which it was laden, from *tomber* = to fall.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ducking-stool (q.v.).

2. A dung-cart; a sort of low carriage with two wheels, used in farm-work. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox,* 251.)

3. A large willow cage or rack for feeding sheep in the winter. (*Prov.*)

4. The cart in which the victims of the guillotine were carried to execution in the first French Revolution.

"Paul endeavoured to prove his devotion, like Landry in *The Dead Heart,* by taking another man's place upon the *tumbril* about to start for the guillotine."—*Referee,* May 1, 1887.

II. *Ordn.:* A covered cart for containing ammunition and tools for mining and sapping.

tū-mĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *tumefactio,* from Lat. *tumefactus,* pa. par. of *tumefacio* = to make tumid, to swell.] [Tumefy.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a tumour, a swelling.

"The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi.

* **tū'-mĕ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *tuméfier,* from Lat. *tumefacio* = to make tumid, to cause to swell: *tumeo* = to swell, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To swell; to cause to swell or become tumid.

"I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Intrans.:* To swell; to rise in a tumour.

* **tu-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *tumescens,* pr. par. of *tumesco,* incept. from *tumeo* = to swell.] The state or process of growing tumid; tumefaction.

tū'-mĭd, *a.* [Lat. *tumidus,* from *tumeo* = to swell; from the same root come *tuber, protuberant, tumour, tumult,* &c.; Fr. *tumide;* Sp. & Ital. *tumido.*]

1. Being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swollen.

* 2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

"Their tops ascend the sky
So high as Heav'n the *tumid* hills."
Milton: P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swollen in sound, pompous; bombastic turgid.

"Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,
To turgid ode and *tumid* stanza dear?"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

tu-mĭd'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *tumid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being tumid; a swollen state.

tū'-mĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tumid; -ly.*] In a tumid manner or form.

tū'-mĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tumid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tumid or swollen; tumidity.

tŭm'-mals, *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of Lat. *tumulus* = a heap.]

Mining: A great quantity, a heap, as of waste.

tū'-mŏr, tū'-mour, *s.* [Fr. *tumeur,* from Lat. *tumorem,* accus. of *tumor* = a swelling, from *tumeo* = to swell; Sp. *tumor;* Ital. *tumore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A swell or rise, as of water.

"One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

2. In the same sense as II.

"On the round bunch the bloody *tumours* rise."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii.

*3. Affected pomp; bombast in language; tumid or turgid language or expressions.

II. *Surg.:* Any morbid parasitic growth, generally, though not always attended by swelling. Tumors are primarily divided into two classes, the first innocent, including non-malignant, solid, benign, or sarcomatous, and the second malignant growths. Tumors of the first type occur in comparatively few tissues, and do not alter the adjacent parts unless the tumor produces pressure and partial inflammation; they have no tendency to ulcerate or slough, and, if extirpated by a surgical operation, they do not grow again. They vary considerably in structure, being fatty, cellular, fibrous, fibroid or tendinous, encysted, vascular, cartilaginous, osseous, or fibro-cartilaginous. Fatty and cartilaginous tumors often reach a size so large that they weigh many pounds. They should be excised while yet they are small. A tumor of the second type, on the contrary, may arise in almost any part of the body, although some parts are more liable than others to attacks. They tend to propagate their morbid action to the adjacent parts, or, by means of the blood, even to spots remote from their formative seat; they go on to ulcerate or slough, and, when extirpated by surgical operation, grow again, either at the original or some other place. The cancer and tubercle are leading types of malignant tumors. A third type of tumor, the semi-malignant, is intermediate between the first two, and includes some forms of sarcomic and of melanotic tumor, the painful subcutaneous tumor or tubercle, nævi, polypi, &c. Melanosis is commoner in horses than in the human subject, and chiefly in white or gray horses. Various tumors are interthoracic, affecting the heart, the lungs, &c. There are also tumors of the brain, of the liver, the rectum, &c.; and in women the uterus and the vagina are specially liable to be affected with tumor.

***tū′-mŏred, *tū′-mōured,** *a.* [Eng. *tumour; -ed.*] Distended, swollen, tumid.

"Such an one seldom unbuttons his *tumored* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and tongue."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 50.

***tū′-mŏr-oŭs, *tū′-mōur-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *tumor; -ous.*]

1. Swelling, protuberant, swollen, tumid.

"To ease the anguish of her *tumorous* spleen."
Drayton: Barons Wars, iii.

2. Vainly pompous, bombastic, tumid.

"These styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*."—*Ben Jonson.*

tŭmp, *s.* [Welsh *twmp* = a round mass, a hillock, akin to Lat. *tumulus* = a mound, a heap; Eng. *tomb.*] A little hillock. (*Prov.*)

"Huge uncut stones were . . . covered over with earth or smaller stones so as to make a *tump* or barrow."—*E. A. Freeman: Old Eng. Hist.*, ch. i.

tŭmp (1), *v.t.* [Tump, *s.*]

Hort.: To form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as round a plant: as, To *tump* teasel.

tŭmp (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. Indian.] To draw, as a deer or other animal, home after it has been killed.

tump-line, *s.* A head-strap by which a porter steadies a pack carried on the shoulders and back.

tŭm′-tŭm, *s.* [Native word.] A favourite dish in the West Indies, made by beating the boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.

***tū′-mu-lar, *tū′-mu-lar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *tumulus* = a heap.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

***tū′-mu-lāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo* = to cover with a mound, to bury; *tumulus* = a mound, a heap.]

A. *Trans.:* To cover with a mound; to bury.

B. *Intrans.:* To swell

"His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

***tū-mu-lŏs′-i-tў,** *s.* [Tumulous.] The quality or state of being tumulous.

***tū′-mu-loŭs, *tū′-mu-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *tumulosus*, from *tumulus* = a heap, a mound.] Full of mounds or hills. (*Bailey.*)

***tū′-mŭlt, *tu-multe,** *s.* [Fr. *tumulte*, from Lat. *tumultum*, accus. of *tumultus* = a restless swelling, a tumult, from *tumeo* = to swell; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tumulto.*] [Tumid.]

1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, generally accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices: an uproar.

"The debates were all rant and *tumult*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

"What can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion?"—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. Agitation; strong excitement; irregular or confused motion.

"The *tumult* of their minds having subsided, and given way to reflection, they sighed often and loud."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***tū′-mŭlt,** *v.i.* [Tumult, *s.*] To make a tumult or disturbance; to be in a great commotion.

"Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vain thing." *Milton: Psalm* ii.

***tū′-mŭlt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *tumult; -er.*] One who raises or takes part in a tumult.

"Though afterwards he severely punish'd the *tumulters*, was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

***tu-mŭl′-tu-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tumultuary; -ly.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner; turbulently.

"Arius behaved himself so seditiously and *tumultuarily*, that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.* (Ep. Ded.)

***tu-mŭl′-tu-ar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tumultuary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tumultuary; disorder, tumultuousness, turbulence.

"The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models."—*Eikon Basilike.*

***tu-mŭl′-tu-ar-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*, from Lat. *tumultuarius*, from *tumultus* = a tumult.]

1. Disorderly, turbulent.

"The *tumultuary* army which had assembled round the basin of Torbay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Promiscuous, confused: as, a *tumultuary* attack.

3. Restless, agitated, unquiet.

"I have pass'd the boisterous sea and swelling billows of this *tumultuary* life."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 73.

***tu-mŭl′-tu-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *tumultuatus*, pa. par. of *tumultuor*, from *tumultus* = a tumult (q.v.).] To make or raise a tumult.

"But the injury being once owned by a retribution, and advanced by defiance, like an opposing torrent it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

***tu-mŭl-tu-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *tumultuatio.*] [Tumultuate.] Commotion; irregular, disorderly, or turbulent movement; tumult.

"That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts."—*Boyle.*

tu-mŭl′-tu-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*, from Lat. *tumultuosus*, from *tumultus* = a tumult (q.v.).]

1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; disorderly, turbulent.

"A *tumultuous* council of the chief inhabitants was called."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Conducted with tumult or disorder; noisy, uproarious, boisterous.

"The debate was sharp and *tumultuous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. In disorder or confusion.

"The Trojans rush *tumultuous* to the war."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 253.

*4. Agitated, disturbed, as by passion or the like.

"His dire attempt, which nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast."
Milton: P. L., iv. 16.

5. Turbulent, violent.

"Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of sables."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

*** tumultuous-petitioning,** *s.*

Law: The offence of stirring up tumult or riot under the pretence of petitioning, as was considered to be done at the opening of the Parliament of 1640. By 13 Car. II., i. 5, it is enacted that no petition to the House of Parliament for any alteration in Church or State shall be signed by above twenty persons, unless the matter thereof be approved by three justices of the peace, by the major part of the grand jury (sixteen men) in the county, and in London by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and that no petition shall be presented by more than ten persons at a time. The penalty was not to exceed £100 fine, or three months' imprisonment. By 1 Will. & Mary, ii. 2, it was declared that the subject has a right to petition, and that commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal. Since then there has been no barrier in the way of sending to the Legislature petitions with as many signatures as can be obtained. (*English.*)

tu-mŭl′-tu-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tumultuous; -ly.*] In a tumultuous, disorderly, or turbulent manner; with tumult and disorder.

"[They] tread *tumultuously* their mystic dance."
Pitt: Callimachus to Jupiter.

tu-mŭl′-tu-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tumultuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tumultuous; tumult, disorder, turbulence.

"This is enough, I hope, to make you keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul, lest it make you either a prey, or else companions for devils."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 614.

tū′-mu-lŭs (pl. **tū′-mu-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a mound, a heap.]

Anthrop.: A mound raised over a tomb, or, more rarely, as a memorial of some person or event. Tumuli are found in large numbers in all parts of the world. Many date from prehistoric times, and they are mentioned in the earliest writings of the human race. In the Bible three instances of this mode of burial occur (Josh. vii. 26, viii. 29; 2 Sam. xviii. 17); a tumulus was raised over Patroclus (*Il.* xxiii. 255), and Dercennus, King of Latium (*Æn.* xi. 850) was interred in a similar manner, there being no authority in the poem for the "marble tomb" in which Dryden makes him lie. This method of interment continued down to historical periods, and is still practised among savage races. Not improbably some traces of it linger in civilized communities in the practice of throwing earth upon the coffin at a funeral. In size tumuli vary greatly, the larger probably marking the graves of chiefs or persons of distinction. Tumuli are very numerous in the United States, the work of the former people called the Mound Builders, and probably to some extent of modern Indians. Some of these mounds are very large, the larger ones being probably intended for other purposes than burial. The largest of these is at Cahokia, Illinois. It is 90 feet high and measures 700 by 500 feet at base. At Upsala, in Sweden, there are three large and high tumuli close together, popularly supposed to be the burial-places of Odin, Thor, and Freya. Most of the tumuli in Scandinavia, where they are extremely numerous, consist of large mounds, in which there is a passage leading into a central chamber, round the sides of which are placed the bodies of the dead. These tumuli closely resemble the dwelling-houses of Arctic people, such as the Esquimaux. In England there is very rarely any chamber, the mound being raised over a simple stone vault or chest. Inside the chambers or vaults are found the bones or ashes of the dead, or, possibly, of the victims of funeral sacrifice (*Hom.: Il.* xxiii. 175, *Paus.*, iv. 2, *Herod.*, iv. 71, *Cæs.: de Bello Gal.*, iv. 19), together with stone or bronze implements, pottery, ornaments, and bones of animals, probably the relics of burial feasts. The determination of the age of tumuli is a very difficult problem; as a general rule, where the bodies have been buried in a sitting or contracted position, the tumulus belongs to the Neolithic Age; where the body has been cremated, to the Bronze Age; and where the body is in an extended position, to the Iron Age.

tŭn, *tonne, *tunne, *s.* [A.S. *tunne* = a barrel; Sw. & Icel. *tunna;* Dan. *tönde;* Ger. *tonne* = a cask; Low Lat. *tunna, tonna;* Fr. *tonneau;* Gael. *tunna;* Irish *tunna, tonna;* Wel. *tynell. Ton* and *tun* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name originally applied to all large casks or similar vessels for containing liquids or the like.

"And ever sith hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almost all empty is the *tonne*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,891.

2. Hence, a certain measure or quantity, such as might be contained in such a vessel, as the old English tun of wine, which contained four hogsheads or 252 gallons. All higher measures than the gallon are now illegal in Britain. The Great Tun of Heidelberg, constructed in 1751, is capable of containing 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles, but it has not been used since 1769.

* 3. A ton weight of 2,240 pounds.

4. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty-four feet if square.

* 5. A large quantity.

"Draw *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

6. The fermenting vat of a brewery.

* 7. A drunkard.

* 8. A flue; a shaft of a chimney.

"My newe hous with the iij *tunnys* of chimneys."—*Bury Wills*, p. 20.

II. *Zool.:* A popular name sometimes applied to the shells of the genus Dolium, from their shape.

* **tun-bellied,** *a.* Having a large, protuberant belly.

tun-belly, *s.* A large, protuberant belly, like a tun.

"A double chin and a *tun-belly*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 152.

* **tun-dish,** *s.* A funnel.

"Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

tŭn, *v.t.* [Tun, *s.*] To put into a tun or cask.

"If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy."—*Bacon.*

tūn'-ą-ble, tūne'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tune; -able.*]

1. Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious.

2. Harmonious, musical, cheerful, melodious.

"The breeze, that murmurs through yon canes,
Enchants the ear with *tunable* delight."
Grainger: Sugar-Cane, iii.

* **tūn'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tunable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tunable; harmony; harmoniousness; melodiousness.

* **tūn'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *tunab(le); -ly.*] In a tunable manner; harmoniously, melodiously.

"In summer he [merle or blackbird] singeth cleare and *tunably*, in winter he stutteth and stammereth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxix.

Tŭn'-brĭdge, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Kent, England.

Tunbridge-ware, *s.* A kind of small cabinet work, covered with a peculiar veneer made by glueing together long strips of different coloured woods into a solid mass longitudinally from which slices are taken horizontally.

Tunbridge Wells sand, *s.*

Geol.: The uppermost beds of the Hastings sand. They are from 160 to 380 feet thick, and may be divided into an Upper and Lower Tunbridge Wells sand, the latter associated with Cuckfield clay. They are separated by a clay called the Grinstead clay, which is of fluviomarine origin. (*Etheridge.*)

tŭnd'-ĭng, *s.* [Lat. *tundo* = to beat.] A word used in Winchester college to describe a punishment there administered by senior pupils termed præfects or præpostors, and consisting of a flogging administered between the shoulders with a ground ash. When any grave offence had been committed the punishment was public.

"The public *tundings* were almost always fairly conducted, being generally adequate but not excessive."—*School-life at Winchester College.*

tŭn'-drą, *s.* [Russ.] A term applied to the immense stretches of flat, boggy country, extending through the northern part of Siberia and part of Russia, where vegetation takes an arctic character, consisting in large measure of mosses and lichens. They are frozen the greater part of the year.

tūne, *s.* [Fr. *ton* = a tune or sound, from Lat. *tonum*, accus. of *tonus* = a sound, from Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sound, a tone.

"Nor are mine ears with thy tongue's *tune* delighted."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. Correct or just intonation in singing or playing; the condition or quality of producing or of being able to produce tones in unison, harmony, or due relation with others; the normal adjustment of the parts of a musical instrument, so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony or concert with other instruments.

"Out of *tune*, out of *tune* on the strings."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

4. Hence, harmony, concord.

"A continual parliament I thought would but keep the common weal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour."—*King Charles.*

5. Frame of mind; mood; temper, for the time being; hence, *to be in tune* = to be in the right disposition, mood, or temper.

"It is not the walking merely, it is keeping yourself *in tune* for a walk."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 248.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A rhythmical melodious succession or series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody. The term, however, is sometimes used to include both the air and the combined parts (as alto, tenor, bass) with which it is harmonized.

"That I might sing it to a *tune*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

2. *Phrenol.:* An organ situated above the outer part of the eyebrow. When well developed it enlarges the lower and lateral part of the forehead. It is supposed to enable one to appreciate the relations of sounds which are heard by the ear. Called more rarely the organ of Melody.

¶ *To the tune of:* To the sum or amount of. (*Colloq.*)

tūne, *v.t.* & *i.* [Tune, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into such a state as to produce the proper sounds; to cause to be in tune.

"To *tune* his lute, or, if he will'd it more,
On tomes of other times and tongues to pore."
Byron: Lara, i. 21.

2. To sing with melody or harmony; to sing or play harmoniously.

"The little birds that *tune* their morning's joy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,107.

3. To give a special tone or character to; to attune. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 7.)

* 4. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect; to accommodate.

"Had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To form melodious or harmonious sounds.

"Whilst *tuning* to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her."
Drayton: Cynthia.

2. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; to sing without using words; to hum a tune.

tūne'-ą-ble, *a.* [Tunable.]

tūned, *a.* [Eng. *tune(e); -ed.*] Having a tune or tone. (Usually with a qualifying adjective.)

"Mean-time the shrill *tun'd* bell . . .
Tinkles far off." *Warton: Acis & Alcyon.*

tūne'-fŭl, * **tūne'-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *tune; -full.*] Harmonious, melodious, musical.

"[I] even to myself never seemed
So *tuneful* a poet before."
Cowper: Catharina.

tūne'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *tuneful; -ly.*] In a tuneful, melodious, or harmonious manner; melodiously, musically.

"The praises of God *tunefully* performed."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

tūne'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tuneful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tuneful; melodiousness.

tūne'-lĕss, * **tune-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *tune; -less.*]

1. Unmusical, inharmonious. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 4.)

2. Not employed in making music; not giving out musical sounds.

"In hand my *tuneless* harp I take.'
Spenser: Sonnet 44.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; unexpressed; silent; without voice or utterance.

tūn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tun(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who tunes; specif., one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

tŭng, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

tung-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A slightly acrid oil expressed from the nuts of various species of Elæococca, a native of Japan. In Japan it is used as an article of food; in China for painting boats, furniture, &c., and in the Mauritius for burning.

* **tun-greve,** *s.* [A.S. *tún* = a town, and *gréve* = a reeve.] A town reeve, or bailiff. (*Cowel.*)

tŭngs'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *tungst(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of tungstic acid.

¶ Tungstate of iron, tungstate of iron and manganese = *Wolfram;* tungstate of lead = *Stolzite;* tungstate of lime = *Scheelite.*

tŭng'-stĕn, *s.* [Sw. *tungsten* = heavy stone; Ger. *schwerstein.*]

1. *Chem.:* Wolfram. A hexad metallic element, symb., W; at. wt., 184; sp. gr. 17·4; found as ferrous tungstate in the mineral wolfram, and obtained as a dark-gray powder by strongly heating tungstic oxide in a stream of hydrogen. It is a white, nearly infusible metal, very hard and brittle, unaffected by air or by water at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in hydrochloric and dilute sulphuric acids, but oxidized by concentrated sulphuric acid, and by nitric-acid. It forms two classes of compounds, in which it is quadrivalent and sexvalent respectively.

2. *Min.:* The same as Scheelite (q.v.).

tungsten-methyl, *s.*

Chem.: $W(CH_3)_4$. Obtained by heating a mixture of tungsten and methylic iodide at 240° in a sealed tube for several days. It crystallizes in colourless tables, melting at 110°.

tŭng-stĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tungsten; -ic.*] Tungstic (q.v.).

tŭng'-stĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tungst(en); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from tungsten (q.v.).

tungstic-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $H_2O{\cdot}WO_3$. Prepared by digesting native calcium tungstate in nitric or hydrochloric acid, and washing out the soluble calcium salt with water. It is of a straw-yellow colour, is insoluble in water and acids, but dissolves readily in solutions of the fixed alkalis and in ammonia.

2. *Min.:* [Tungstite].

tungstic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: WCl_6. Hexchloride of tungsten. Produced by heating a mixture of tungstic oxide and charcoal in a current of chlorine. It forms dark violet scales, having a bluish metallic iridescence. Its vapour has a reddish-brown colour.

tungstic-dichloride, *s.*

Chem.: WCl_2. Obtained by heating tungstic chloride in hydrogen gas. It is a loose, gray powder, destitute of crystalline structure, and readily decomposed by water.

tungstic-ochre, *s.* [Tungstite.]

tungstic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: WO_3. Trioxide of tungsten. A yellow powder obtained by dissolving tungstic acid in ammonia, evaporating to dryness, and heating in contact with air. It is insoluble in most acids, but soluble in alkalis.

tŭng'-stīte, *s.* [Sw. *tungst(en)* = heavy stone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly as an earthy encrustation, but has been found in distinct cubic crystals at St. Leonard, near Limoges, France. Colour, bright yellow or yellowish-green. Compos.: oxygen, 20·7; tungsten, 79·3 = 100, with the formula WO_3. Called also Tungstic acid and Tungstic ochre.

tŭng'-stŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *tungst(en); -ous.*] Pertaining to tungsten.

tungstous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: WO_2. Dioxide of tungsten. A brown powder produced by exposing tungstic oxide to hydrogen at a temperature not exceeding dull-redness. It is insoluble in water and acids, and, when heated in the air, takes fire, being reconverted into tungstic oxide.

Tŭn-gûs'-ĭc, *a.* [Turanian native name.] A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia.

The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644. These tongues are of a very low grade of development, having no verb, and possessing no distinction of number and person in their predicative words.

tŭn'-hoof, *tun-hove, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Nepeta Glechoma. [ALEHOOF.]

tū'-nĭc, *tū'-nick, *s.* [Lat. *tunica* = an under-garment worn by both sexes; Fr. *tunique*; A.S. *tunice, tunece*; Sp. & Port. *tunica*; Ital. *tonica, tunica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A kind of loose garment formerly worn by both sexes of all ages, now only worn by women and boys. It is drawn in at the waist, and does not reach much below it.

3. A military coat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A membrane which covers some part or organ, as, the abdominal *tunic*, the *tunics* of the stomach, the eye, &c.

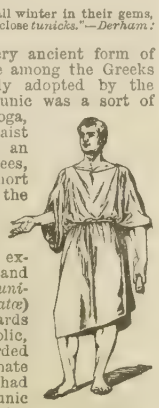
2. *Bot.:* A coat; any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis, spec:

(1) The outer covering of one kind of bulb. [TUNICATED BULB.]

(2) The outer and inner integuments of a seed, the former called the external and the latter the internal tunic.

"Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.* (*Todd.*)

3. *Class. Antiq.:* A very ancient form of garment in constant use among the Greeks [CHITON], and ultimately adopted by the Romans. The Roman tunic was a sort of shirt worn under the toga, and buckled round the waist by a girdle. It reached an inch or two below the knees, and the sleeves were so short that they merely covered the shoulders; for although tunics hanging down to the ancles (*tunicæ talares*), and with sleeves extending to the wrists and terminating in fringes (*tunicatæ manicatæ et fimbriatæ*) were not unknown towards the close of the republic, they were always regarded as indications of effeminate foppery. Senators alone had the right of wearing a tunic with a broad, vertical stripe of purple (*latus clavus*) in front, the garment being hence called *tunica laticlavia* while the tunic of the Equites was distinguished by a narrow stripe, and hence called *tunica angusticlavia.*



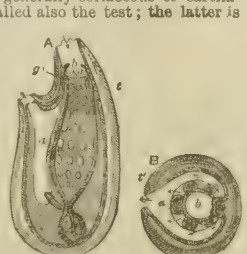
TUNIC.

"To him seven talents of pure ore I told
Twelve cloaks, twelve vests, twelve *tunics* stiff with gold." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xxiv. 321.

4. *Eccles.:* The same as TUNICLE, 2 (q.v.).

5. *Mil. Antiq.:* A military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour.

6. *Zool.:* Two integuments, the external and the internal tunic, covering the Tunicata, the former is generally coriaceous or cartilaginous, and called also the test; the latter is of muscular fibres. [TUNICATA.]



A. LONGITUDINAL, B. TRANSVERSE, SECTION OF A TUNICATE.

a Atrial or Excurrent chamber; *b* Branchial sac; *g* gill-slits; *s* Stomach; *t* Test; *t'* Muscular coat or mantle. The arrows indicate the direction of the currents.

tū-nĭ-cā'-ry, *s.* [Lat. *tunica* = a tunic; Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

Zool.: Any individual of the Tunicata (q.v.).

tū-nĭ-cā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tunicatus*, pa. par. of *tunico* = to clothe with a tunic (q.v.).]

Zool.: Sea-squirts; a group of animals now usually made a sub-kingdom, with one class, Ascidioida, containing three sub-orders, or families, of which Ascidia, Salpa, and Pyrosoma are the types. They are all marine, and are protected by a leathery elastic integument, or tunic, which takes the place of a shell. None attains a length of more than a few inches, and some are minute and almost microscopic. They have no distinct head, and no separate organs of prehension or locomotion. They possess an alimentary canal suspended within the integument; the mouth opens into a large chamber which usually occupies the greater part of the cavity of the mantle, and which is known as the respiratory sac, or branchial sac, its walls are perforated by numerous apertures. This sac opens into the œsophagus, which is followed by the stomach and intestine coiled upon itself, and terminating in the cloaca, which opens near to the mouth. The heart consists of a simple contractile tube, open at both ends. The nervous system consists of a single ganglion, situated at one side of the mouth. All the Tunicata are free during the earlier portion of their existence; at a later period most are fixed; some are simple, while others present various degrees of combination; and, with few exceptions, the sexes are combined in a single individual. They form a connecting link between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata, from the fact that many of them in the larval state are furnished with a notochord, which atrophies in the adult. Ray Lankester (*Degeneration*, p. 41) considers them "degenerate vertebrata, standing in the same relation to fishes, frogs, and men, as do the barnacles to shrimps, crabs, and lobsters."

tū'-nĭ-cāte, *s. & a.* [TUNICATA.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Tunicata.

B. *As adj.:* The same as TUNICATED (q.v.).

tū'-nĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [TUNICATA.]

Bot. & Zool.: Having a tunic or coat; covered with a tunic.

tunicated-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: A bulb of which the outer scales are thin and membranous, and cohere in the form of a distinct covering, as in the hyacinth and onion.

TUNICATED BULB AND SECTION.

tū'-nĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *tunic(a)* = an under garment; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A substance extracted from the mantle of the Ascidia by successive treatment with water, alcohol, ether, acids, and alkalis. It is a colourless mass, and exhibits most of the characteristics of cellulose.

tū'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *tunicula*, dimin. from *tunica* = a tunic (q.v.).]

1. A small and delicate natural covering; a fine integument.

"The said medicine likewise is good for to extend and dilate the *tunicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. xiii.

2. *Eccles.:* A close-fitting vestment formerly worn by deacons, now worn by bishops under the dalmatic, and by sub-deacons. It is not so long as a dalmatic and has narrower sleeves. Sometimes called a tunic.

tūn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TUNE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals, and the scale of the instrument brought into as correct a state as possible.

tuning-fork, *s.*

Music: An instrument of steel, consisting of two prongs branching from a short handle, which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note. It was invented by John Shore, Royal Trumpeter, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of temperature, or by rust, &c., they are the most accurate means of determining pitch. They are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those most commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third spaces in the treble stave. The vibration-number of the note C varies from 518 (French diapason-normal) and 528 (Scheibler-medium) to 540 and 544 (Philharmonic).

tuning-hammer, tuning-key, *s.*

Music: An instrument consisting of a shank of metal with a cross-handle of wood or metal. The end of it is hollowed so as to fit on the ends of the tuning-pins of pianofortes, harps, &c., and by it these instruments are tuned by increasing or decreasing the tension of the strings. Called also a wrench or wrest.

tuning-pin, *s.*

Music: A movable pin, around the upper end of which the string of a pianoforte, harp, &c., is twisted, the other end of the string passing round a fixed pin. The instrument is tuned by turning the tuning-pins with a tuning-hammer.

Tu-nĭs'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Tunis, a town and state in North Africa, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Tunis.

tŭn'-kĕr, *s.* [Ger. *tunken* = to dip.]

Church Hist.: Another form of the word Dunker. [DUNKERS.]

tŭn'-nage (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [TONNAGE.]

¶ *Tunnage & poundage:*

Hist.: Duties on every tun of wine and pound of goods either imported into or exported from England. They began about A.D. 1348, and were equivalent to the present customs. They were granted for life to several kings, beginning with Edward IV. It was one grave cause of the quarrel between Charles I. and his subjects that in 1628 he levied tunnage and poundage by his own arbitrary authority. They were abolished by 27 Geo. III. c. 13, passed in 1787.

tŭn'-nel, *tun-nell, *s.* [O. Fr. *tonnel* (Fr. *tonneau*) = a tun, a cask, dimin. from *tonne* = a tun (q.v.); cf. Fr. *tonnelle* = a round-topped arbour, an alley with arched top.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cask or similar vessel.

* 2. A funnel (q.v.).

"In the midst of complication and intricacy, as evident and certain, as is the apparatus of cocks, pipes, *tunnels*, for transferring the cider from one vessel to another."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xv.

3. The shaft of a chimney; a flue, a chimney.

"One great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 29.

4. A tunnel-net (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Engin.:* A horizontal or slightly inclined gallery beneath the surface of the ground; generally used for an aqueduct or for the passage of a railway, roadway, or canal. In the construction of railroads it is frequently necessary to pierce the hills, so as to preserve a line of road as nearly level as practicable. The method of proceeding with tunnelling depends mainly upon the kind of material to be excavated. This having been generally ascertained by borings and trial shafts, the work is commenced by sinking the working shafts, which must be sufficiently capacious to admit readily of lowering men and materials, raising the material excavated, fixing pumps, and also for starting the heading of the intended tunnel when the required depth is reached. Besides the trial and working shafts, air-shafts are sunk for the purpose of effecting ventilation in the works below. Tunnels when not driven through solid rock have usually an arched roof, and are lined with brickwork or masonry.

2. *Mining:* A level passage driven across the measures or at right angles to the veins which it is its object to reach. Thus distinguished from the drift or gangway, which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel.

tunnel-borer, *s.*

Engin.: A ram, operated by compressed air, for making excavations through rock.

tunnel-head, *s.* The cylindrical chimney at the top; or, as it is often called, the mouth of the blast-furnace.

tunnel-kiln, *s.*

Lime-burn.: A kiln in which lime is burnt by coal; as contradistinguished from a flame kiln, in which wood is used.

tunnel-net, *s.*

Fish.: A net with a wide mouth and narrowing in its length.

tunnel-shaft, tunnel-pit, *s.*

Engin.: A shaft dug from a surface to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends

tŭn'-nĕl, *v.t. & i.* [TUNNEL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form cut or drive a tunnel through or under.

2. To form like a tunnel; to hollow in length.

3. To catch in tunnel-nets.

B. *Intrans.:* To form, cut, or drive a tunnel: as, To *tunnel* under the English channel.

tŭn'-nў, *s.* [THYNNUS.]

Ichthy.: *Thynnus thynnus*, the best known and most important species of its genus, abundant in the Mediterranean, and ranging to the south coast of England and Tasmania. Body thick, dark blue above, grayish beneath; head large and conical, one-fifth the length of the body; pectoral fin long, reaching nearly to end of dorsal, the spines of which are rather short; tail so widely forked as to be almost crescentic. Specimens ten feet long, and weighing 1,000 lbs., have been taken, but fish of half that size are considered large. The flesh, which is pink, is highly esteemed, either fresh or preserved, and the tinned *thon mariné* finds a ready sale in England, where the fresh fish is not obtainable. Salted tunny, called *salsamentum* was much esteemed by the Romans (*Mart.*, X. xlviii. 12). Tunny are usually captured in the Mediterranean in funnel-like nets, the fish entering the wide mouth, and being driven to the narrow end, where they are killed with lances and harpoons. The American Tunny, *T. secundo-dorsalis*, nearly black above, silvery on the sides, white beneath, and somewhat larger than the common species, is found on the coasts of New York and northwards to Nova Scotia. It is commercially important, not only as a food-fish, but for the oil it yields, twenty gallons being often obtained from a single fish.

tŭp, *s.* [Prob. akin to *top*; cf. Low Ger. *tuppen*, *toppen* = to push, to butt.] A ram.

"And it might be a *tup's* head, for they were in season."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

tup-man, *s.* One who breeds or deals in rams.

tŭp, *v.t. & i.* [TUP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To butt, as a ram. (*Prov.*)

2. To cover, as a ram.

"An old black ram
Is *tupping* your white ewe." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To butt, as a ram; to cover ewes.

"And while thy rams doe *tup*, thy ewes do twyn,
Doe thou in peacefull shade (from men's rude dyn)
Adde pinyons to thy fame."
Browne: To Master W. Browne.

tū'-pą, *s.* [The name given by the Indians of Chili to a plant of the genus Tupa.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeleæ. Tall herbs or undershrubs, with irregular purple, scarlet, yellow, or greenish flowers. *Tupa Feuillæi*, a Chili plant, yields a dangerous poison. The root is chewed to relieve toothache.

tų-paĭ'-ą, *s.* [Latinised from Malay name.]

Zool.: Ground-squirrel; the type-genus of Tupaiidæ (q.v.), with seven species; most abundant in the Malay Islands and Indo-Chinese countries, but one species is found in the Khasia Mountains and one in the Eastern Ghauts, near Madras. The species closely resemble each other in general appearance, differing chiefly in the size and the colour and length of the fur. Nearly all have long bushy tails like squirrels.

tų-paĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tupai(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Insectivora, with two genera, Tupaia and Ptilocercus, to which some authorities add a third, Hylomys. Squirrel-like shrews, with bushy tails, partially arboreal, but also feeding on the ground and among low bushes. Patagium absent; limbs short and robust. They are especially Malayan, with outlying species in northern and continental India.

2. *Palæont.:* Oxygomphus, from the Tertiary deposits of Germany, is believed to belong to this family; as is Omomys, from the Pliocene of the United States.

tū'-pĕ-lō, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Comm.: The wood of the trees of the genus Nyssa (q.v.) and the trees themselves. The wood is difficult to split, its fibres being much interwoven. It is of little value.

tū quō'-quĕ, *phr.* [Lat. = thou also.] An answer or argument in which the person assailed retorts with the same or a similar charge upon the assailant. Used also adjectively, as a *tu quoque* argument.

tûr, *s.* [TOOR.]

tû'-rą-çīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *turac(o)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A red pigment found in the wing-feathers of the Touracos. [CORYTHAIX, TOURACO.] It is extracted by means of dilute alkalis, from which it may be precipitated by acids. It differs from all other natural pigments in containing copper to the amount of 5·9 per cent., which cannot be separated without destroying the pigment. The spectrum of turacine has two black absorption bands.

tû-rą-nî'-rą, *s.* [Guianan name.] (See compound.)

turanira-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of the bastard bully-tree of Guiana, *Bumelia retusa*.

Tų-rā'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [From *Turan.*] [ARYAN.]

Philol.: A term applied to one of the great classes into which human speech has been divided. It is also called Altaic, Scythian, Agglutinate, and Polysynthetic.

"The term *Turanian* must be confined to those Ugro-Altaic languages which, as it seems to me, have been proved by Schott and others to be related to one another (extending from Finland on the one side to Manchuria on the other)."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 21.

tû'-rătt, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The Hare Kangaroo (q.v.).

tŭr'-bąn, *tol-ĭ-bant, *tu-lĭ-bant, *tu-lĭ-pant, *tur-band, *tur-bant, *tur-ban-to, *tur-ri-bant, *tur-bond, *s.* [Fr. *turbant*, *turban*, *tolopan*, *turban*, from Ital. *turbante* = a turban, from Turk. *tulbend*, vulgar pron. of *dulbend* = a turban, from Pers. *dulband*, from Hind. *dulband* = a turband.] [TULIP.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wrapper worn round the head by Orientals. Turbans are an extremely ancient form of head-covering, and consist of long pieces—sometimes several yards—of fine linen, muslin, silk, taffeta, or fine woollen material, which is twisted and coiled round the head in a cushion-like form. They are worn by all classes, both indoors and out of doors. In Turkey, turbans vary in size and material according to the occupation, rank, or country of the wearer. Learned men affect a full, white turban; the descendants of Muhammad always wear a dark green turban, and the Christians of Lebanon wear a gracefully folded white turban. Some of the Eastern peoples adopt striped, coloured silks, with fringes, placing several fezzes one over the other, making a cumbersome, conical mound, and round these they wrap silken scarves. In Turkey, the red fez, with a tassel of dark-blue silk, has been extensively adopted, especially among the upper classes and on the sea-coasts. In India, the use of the turban is being rapidly discontinued by the higher classes, who have adopted in its place a brimless cap, which is frequently enriched by embroidery of gold, silver, or silken threads on coloured velvet.

"And some had a piece of white or leather-coloured cloth wound about the head like a small *turban*, which our people thought more becoming."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xx.

* 2. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

II. *Zool.:* The whole set of whorls of a shell. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

***turban-crowned,** *a.* Wearing a turban.

turban-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name in America for an echinus deprived of its spines. (*Dana.*)

turban-stone, *s.* A carved representation of a turban, usually placed over tombstones in Mohammadan cemeteries.

"A headstone which, if it is not the *turban-stone* that is usually found in Turkish tombs of modern date, is most singularly like it."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 404.

turban-top, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for a fungus of the genus Helvella.

*** tŭr'-bąnd,** *s.* [TURBAN.]

tŭr'-bąned, *a.* [Eng. *turban*; *-ed.*] Wearing a turban.

"Where Phidias toiled, the *turbaned* spoilers brood."
Praed: Athens.

tŭr'-bąn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *turban*; *-less.*] Destitute of or not wearing a turban.

"Then we saw a vision of a brown *turbanless* head at the back of the verandah."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

tŭr'-bąr-ў, *tŭr'-bąr-ĭe, *s.* [Low Lat. *turbaria.*] [TURF, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place where turf is dug.

"The animal is undoubtedly found in the *turbaries* of Britain."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

2. *Law:* The right of digging turf on another man's land.

"Common of *turbary* is a liberty of digging turf upon another man's ground."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

tŭr-bĕl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *turbo* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Platelminthes; flat worms of low organization, ribbon-shaped, leaf-shaped, oval, broad, or long, inhabiting fresh or salt water, or damp localities on land. The smallest are not larger than some of the Infusoria, which they approach in appearance, while the largest are many feet long. Only one genus, Alaurina, is divided into distinct segments, and the outer surface of the body is everywhere beset with vibratile cilia. The aperture of the mouth is sometimes situated at the anterior end of the body, sometimes in the middle, or towards the posterior end of its ventral face. In many the oral aperture is surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which sometimes takes the form of a protrusile proboscis. All have water-vessels, opening externally by ciliated pores, and pseud-hæmal vessels; most possess eyes, and some have auditory sacs. Some are monœcious, and others dioœcious; in most the embryo passes by insensible gradations into the form of the adult, but some undergo a remarkable metamorphosis. The Turbellaria are variously divided by different authors. Huxley divides them into Aprocta (having no anal aperture) and Proctucha (having an anal aperture). The first group contains the Rhabdocœla and Dendrocœla of other authors; the second is equivalent to the Rhynchocœla or Nemertea (q.v.).

tŭr-bĕl-lär'-ĭ-ąn, *s. & a.* [TURBELLARIA.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Turbellaria (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Turbellaria (q.v.).

turbellarian-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Turbellaria (q.v.).

tŭr'-bĕth, *s.* [TURPETH.]

tŭr'-bĭd, *tur-bide, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. *turbido*; Ital. *torbido.*]

1. Having the lees disturbed; hence, muddy, discoloured, thick, not clear; foul with extraneous matter.

"Whither, thou *turbid* wave?
Whither, with so much haste?"
Longfellow: The Wave.

2. Vexed, unquiet, disturbed.

"I had divers fits of melancholy, and such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 30.

***tŭr-bĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *turbid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being turbid; turbidness.

tŭr'-bĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *turbid*; *-ly.*]

1. In a turbid manner; muddily.

* 2. Proudly, haughtily.

"A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong."—*Young: Estimation of Human Life.*

tŭr'-bĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *turbid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being turbid; muddiness, thickness.

***tŭr-bĭl'-lĭon (li as y),** *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, dimin. from Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbinis* = a whirlwind.] A vortex, a whirl.

"Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 472.

***tûr-bĭn-ā'-çĕ-oŭs** (or **çeous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Low Lat. *turba* = turf.] Of or pertaining to peat or turf; turfy, peaty.

"The real *turbinaceous* flavour."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, i. 226.

tûr'-bĭn-ate, tûr'-bĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbinis* = a whirlwind, a top.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Shaped like a whipping-top.

2. Whirling in the manner of a top.

"Let mechanism here make an experiment of its power, and produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director."—*Bentley: Sermon* 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having the figure of a top. [TOP-SHAPED.]

2. *Zool.:* Resembling the shell of Turbo (q.v.); spirally conical, with a round base.

"An irregular contortion of a *turbinated* shell, which common eyes pass unregarded, will ten times treble its price in the imagination of philosophers."—*Idler*, No. 56.

turbinated-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Spongy bones, having many air cavities, so as to give them a spongy appearance. They are found in the interior of the nose, have an oblong figure, sharp at the point, and constitute the superior and inferior parts of the ethmoid bone.

***tûr'-bĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [TURBINATE, *a.*] To revolve like a top; to spin, to whirl.

***tûr-bĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [TURBINATE, *v.*] The act or state of spinning or whirling like a top.

"They had a most perfect acquiescence in that their *turbination*."—*Allestree: Sermons*, pt. i., p. 124.

tûr'-bine, *s.* [Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbinis* = a whirlwind, a top.]

Mech.: A term formerly confined to horizontal water-wheels, the revolution of which is due to the pressure derived from falling water, but now applied generally to any wheel driven by water escaping through small orifices subject to such pressure. The turbine was invented by Fourneyron in 1823, and the first one was made in 1827. In the original form the water enters at the centre, and, diverging from it in every direction, then enters all the buckets simultaneously, and passes off at the external circumference of the wheel. The pressure with which the water acts on the buckets of the revolving wheel is in proportion to the vertical column of water, or height of the fall, and it is conducted into these buckets by fixed curved girders secured upon a platform within the circle of the revolving part of the machine. The efflux of

TURBINE.

the water is regulated by a hollow cylindrical sluice, to which stops are fixed, which act together between the guides, and are raised or lowered by screws that communicate with a governor, so that the opening of the sluice and stops may be enlarged or reduced in proportion as the velocity of the wheel requires to be accelerated or retarded. The varieties of the turbine are very numerous. In the central discharge turbine the buckets expose their concavities outward to receive the impact of the water from the surrounding chutes. In the Jonval turbine the water is received above and the discharge is downward, that is, parallel to the axis of rotation. In the other forms the water is introduced at the outside and takes a curved course, discharging downward; or, being introduced from the centre, is curved downward; or a turbine above delivers the water into a turbine below, rotating in a different direction; or several turbines on one shaft receive water from a series of chutes, so that one or more wheels may be used, as expedient. The axis may be horizontal, or, the axis being vertical, the water may be received from below. Turbines are divided into high and low pressure, the former being relatively small, revolving at a high rate and driven by elevated heads of water. The low pressure turbines are relatively larger, contain a larger volume, and run at a slower rate. In the Black Forest, turbines are running with heads of seventy-two and 354 feet, and having diameters of twenty and thirteen inches respectively. Low pressure turbines are doing good duty with large volumes of water having only nine inches head.

tûr-bĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *turbo* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with seventy recent species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Shell thick, spire short; columella with several transverse folds; operculum claw-shaped. [SHANK-SHELL.] Fossil species, seventy, from the Miocene onward.

tûr-bĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Holostomatous Gasteropoda, with several genera, feeding on seaweed, and widely distributed, mostly in tropical and sub-tropical seas. Shell spiral, turbinated, or pyramidal; operculum calcareous and paucispiral, or horny and multispiral. Animal with a short proboscis, eyes at the outer base of long and slender tentacles, head and sides bordered by fringed lobes and filaments. The shells of nearly all the species are brilliantly pearly when the epidermis and outer layer are removed, and in this state many are used for ornamental purposes.

2. *Palæont.:* The family is of high antiquity, dating back to the Lower Silurian. [TURBO, 2.]

*** tûr'-bĭn-īte, * tûr'-bite,** *s.* [Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbin(is)*; suff. *-ite*.] A fossil turbo.

tûr-bĭn-ō'-lĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *turbineus* = cone-shaped.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Turbinolidæ (q.v.). Corallum simple and conical, with a styliform columella, but without pali; costæ very prominent, spaces between them marked with rows of dimples, which look like perforations, but do not penetrate to the visceral chamber. Most of the species are fossil, and are characteristic of the Eocene.

tûr-bĭn-ō'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turbinol(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Aporosa, with numerous genera. Corallum simple or compound, but never possessing a cœnenchyma; septa well developed, usually regularly granulated on the two sides, but their free edges not denticulated; interseptal loculi open and free from dissepiments or synapticulæ; costæ well-marked and straight; wall imperforate. The family appears first in the Lias, has numerous representatives in the Chalk, and attains its maximum in the Eocene, after which it begins to decline.

tûr-bĭn-ō'-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turbinol(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical sub-family of Turbinolidæ. Hard parts consisting simply of the cup, the wall, the septæ, and the costæ. The recent species often live on the bed of the deep sea.

tûr'-bĭt (1), *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Dut. *kortbek* = short-beak.] A variety of the pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. The head is flat and the feathers on the breast spread both ways.

*** tûr'-bĭt** (2), *s.* [TURBOT.]

*** tûr'-bīte,** *s.* [TURBINITE.]

tûr'-bĭth, *s.* [TURPETH.]

tûr'-bō, *s.* [Lat. = any violent circular motion, a whipping-top.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Turbinidæ (q.v.), with numerous species, all natives of tropical seas. Shell with solid convex whorls tapering to an apex, often with furrows or tubercles, aperture large and rounded, shell pearly within; operculum shelly and solid, callous outside, and smooth, grooved, or variously mammillated, internally horny and paucispiral; in some species it resembles tufa deposited by a petrifying spring. Animal with pectinated head lobes.

2. *Palæont.:* A great number of fossil species have been described, commencing in the Lower Silurian, but there is considerable doubt as to the true position of many of the older forms. (*Nicholson.*)

tûr'-bŏt, * tûr'-bat, * tûr'-bĕt, * tur-bote, * tûr'-bŭt, *s.* [Fr. *turbot*, from Lat. *turbo* = a whipping-top, a spindle, a reel, from its rhomboidal shape. Cf. Lat. *rhombus* = (1) a circle, (2) a turbot; Low Lat. *turbo* = a turbot; Irish *turbit* = a turbot, a rhomboid; Gael. *turbard*; Welsh *torbwt*.]

Ichthy.: Rhombus maximus, the most highly valued of the Pleuronectidæ, or Flat-fishes, for the table. The Turbot is a broad fish, scaleless, with numerous flattened, conical tubercles on the upper side; the lower eye is a little in front of the upper eye, and the lateral line makes a semicircular curve above the pectoral fin. In colour it varies from gray to brown, often with spots of a darker hue. Turbot are migratory fish, travelling in companies where the bottom is sandy. They feed chiefly on small fish, crabs, and shell-fish; but the bait used is always some fish of bright colour and tenacious of life, for, though turbot are very voracious, they will never touch a bait that is not perfectly fresh. This species is wanting on the coast of the United States, *A. maculatus* being the only American representative of the genus. It is found on the coasts of New York and New England, but is of little value for food from its extreme thinness of body, which has gained it the popular name of "window pane." It is rarely over a pound in weight. On the English coasts turbot usually weigh from five to ten pounds, though large fish range to twenty-five pounds, and one of double that weight is on record as having been taken near Plymouth. The Turbot was known and prized by the Romans, and the fourth satire of Juvenal celebrates the fact that Domitian convoked the Senate to decide how a monster turbot that had been brought to him should be cooked (cf. *Mart.* xiii. 81).

tûr'-bu-lençe, tûr'-bu-len-çy, *s.* [Fr. *turbulence*, from Lat. *turbulentia*, from *turbulentus* = turbulent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being turbulent; a state of disorder, tumult, or agitation; tumultuousness, disorder, commotion, agitation.

"Since the *turbulency* of these times, the same moderation shines in you."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 54.

tûr'-bu-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *turbulentus*, from *turbo* = to disturb; *turba* = a crowd; Sp. & Port. *turbulento*; Ital. *turbolento*.]

1. Disturbed, tumultuous, rough, wild.

"It hath been a *turbulent* and stormy night."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

2. Restless, unquiet; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous, wild, rough, disorderly.

"An ally of so acrimonious and *turbulent* a spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* 3. Producing commotion, agitation, disorder, or confusion.

"Nor envied them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 552.

turbulent-school, *s.*

Literature: A name sometimes given to certain German novelists who wrote between 1780 and 1800 in the style of Mrs. Radcliffe, laying their scenes chiefly in the feudal ages. The best known are Cramer, Spiers, Schlenkert, and Veit Weber.

tûr'-bu-lent-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *turbulent*; *-ly*.] In a turbulent manner; with violent agitation; tumultuously, refractorily.

"In sorrow's tempest *turbulently* tost."
Smart: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Tûrc'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Turk*; *-ism*.] The religion, manners, character, or the like, of the Turks.

"That irreparable damage to Christianity by which *Turcism* and infidelity have gotten so much ground."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. x.

Tûr'-cō, *s.* [TURK.] The name given by the French to the Arab tirailleurs or sharpshooters in their army

*** tûr'-cois,** *s.* [TURQUOISE.]

Tûr'-cō-măn, *s.* [TURKOMAN.]

Tŭr′-cō-phĭl, Tŭr′-kō-phīle, *s.* [Eng. *Turk*, and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] One who is on the side of the Turks in their efforts to keep the Slavonic Christians under their domination.

"There are not two opinions on the subject even among the most enthusiastic *Turkophiles*."—*Times*, June 16, 1876.

Tŭr′-cō-phĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Turcophil*; *-ism.*] The views or feelings of a Turcophil (q.v.).

"Free from the exaggerated . . . *Turcophilism* of England in 1877."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1887.

tŭrd, * toord, *s.* [A.S. *tord.*] Excrement, dung.

"And he answeringe seide to him, Lord, suffre also this yeer: til the while I delue aboute, and sende *toordis*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii.

tŭr′-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turd(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Thrushes; a family of Passeres or of Turdiformes, almost universally distributed. Bill rather strong, sides somewhat compressed; wings long; tail moderate. The family is of uncertain extent, varying greatly in different classifications. Wallace makes it consist of twenty-one genera, containing 205 species, while other authorities divide it into two sub-families (Turdinæ and Sylviinæ), which are by many considered to be entitled to rank as families.

tŭr′-dĭ-for-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turdus* (q.v.), and *formā* = form.]

Ornith.: Thrush-like Birds; a sub-order of Acromyodi, or Singing Birds [Passeres], chiefly from the eastern hemisphere. Their distinguishing characteristic is the presence of ten primary feathers in the wing, the first of which is markedly reduced in size. The sub-order is divided into two groups, Coliomorphæ (Crow-like Passeres) and Cichlomorphæ (Thrush-like Passeres).

tŭr-dī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turd(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turdidæ (q.v.), containing Turdus and closely allied genera. The plumage is completely moulted in the first autumn before migration, so that the young in their first winter plumage differ very slightly from adults. Bill as long as head; nostrils open, in small groove; wings with first quills very short; tail long and broad; tarsi long, outer toe longer than inner, united to middle at base, hind toe long and strong.

tŭr′-dŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Turdidæ (q.v.), whose species are universally distributed. They abound in the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Neotropical regions, are less plentiful in the Nearctic and Ethiopian, and very scarce in the Australian region. Bill moderate, straight, convex above; point of upper mandible compressed, notched, and slightly decurved; gape with a few hairs; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, partly closed by a membrane; wings with the first feather very short, second shorter than the third or fourth, which are usually the longest; tarsus longer than middle toe, outer toe connected with middle toe at base. The genus has a number of representatives in the United States, some known as Thrushes, others by other titles. Chief among them is the Wood Thrush (*T. mustelinus*), a favorite singer. All the Thrushes are esteemed as game birds.

tu-reen′, * tĕr-reen′, * tĕr-rine′, *s.* [Fr. *terrine* = an earthen pan, as if from Lat. *terrinus* = earthen, from *terra* = earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at table.

"At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen,
At the bottom was tripe in a swinging *tureen*."
Goldsmith: The Haunch of Venison.

tŭrf, * torf, * turfe, * tyrf (pl. **tŭrfs, * tŭrfes, * tŭrveş**), *s.* [A.S. *turf* (dat. *tyrf*) = turf, cogn. with Dut. *turf* = peat; Icel. *torf* = a turf, sod, peat; Dan. *törv*; Sw. *torf*; O. H. Ger. *zurba*; Ger. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Sansc. *darbha* = a kind of grass.]

1. The surface or sward of grass lands, consisting of earth or mould filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; a piece of earth covered with grass, or such a piece torn or dug from the ground; a sod.

"To preserve it with *turfs* and mosse against the injurie of rain and cold."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

2. A kind of blackish, fibrous, peaty substance, cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel; peat (q.v.).

¶ (1) *On the turf:* Making one's living by running or betting on race-horses.

(2) *The turf:* The race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.

turf-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica flava, the Common Yellow Ant of Britain.

turf-built, *a.* Formed or composed of turf.

turf-clad, *a.* Covered with turf.

"The *turf-clad* heap of mould which covers the poor man's grave."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 93.

turf-cutter, *s.* A paring-plough.

turf-drain, *s.* A kind of pipe-drain constructed with turfs cut from the surface of the soil.

turf-hedge, *s.*

Husbandry: A bank around a field, made of turfs or sods.

turf-hog, *s.*

Zool.: Sus palustris. The English name is a translation of the German *Torfschwein* of Rutimeyer. There appear to have been two races—one wild and one domestic. Remains are found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings.

"It is, therefore, very probable that it [the common hog] was domesticated in the same region as the dog and the *turf-hog*."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

turf-house, *s.* A hovel made of sods.

turf knife, *s.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, &c. It has a scimitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot, and a bent handle.

turf-moss, *s.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

turf plough, *s.* A plough adapted to remove the sods from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep ploughing, or for destroying grubs, &c.

turf-sheep, *s.* A small sheep of the Stone period. (*Rossiter.*)

turf-spade, *s.* A spade for paring turfs or sods.

tŭrf, *v.t.* [Turf, s.] To cover or line with turfs or sods.

"After you have new *turfed* the banks."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iv.

*** tŭrf′-en,** *a.* [Eng. *turf*; *-en.*] Made of turf; covered with turf; turfy.

tŭrf′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *turfy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being turfy.

tŭrf′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Turf, *v.*]

turfing-iron, *s.* A spade for cutting sods.

turfing-spade, *s.* A turf-spade (q.v.).

tŭrf′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *turf*; *-ite.*] A votary of the turf; one devoted to or making a living by horse-racing.

"The modern *turfite*, to use a common but by no means elegant expression, has quite enough to do to keep himself posted in the most recent doings of the horses of to-day."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

tŭrf′-man, *s.* One professionally interested in or identified with the turf; a turfite.

tŭrf′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *turf*; *-less.*] Destitute of turf.

tŭrf′-y, * turf-fie, *a.* [Eng. *turf*; *-y.*]

1. Abounding in or covered with turf or short grass; turfed.

"Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf; turf-like.

3. Pertaining to, or connected with the turf or horse-racing; characteristic of the turf or horse-racing.

tŭr-gĕn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *turgeo* = to swell, referring to the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Caucalis, having the secondary ridges with two or three rows of spreading spines. No wild British species but *Caucalis latifolia* is a colonist or alien.

*** tŭr′-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *turgens*, genit. *turgentis*, pr. par. of *turgeo* = to swell.]

1. Swelling, swollen, tumid; rising into a tumour or puffy state.

"Perfection breathes
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew."
Thomson: Autumn, 691.

2. Tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic, pompous.

"After all, be recompensed with *turgent* titles, honoured for his good service."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.* (Pref.)

*** tŭr-ġĕsçe′,** *v.i.* [Lat. *turgesco*, incept. of *turgeo* = to swell.] To become turgid; to swell, to inflate.

† tŭr-ġĕs′-çençe, † tŭr-ġĕs′-çen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *turgescens*, pr. par. of *turgesco.*] [Turgesce.]

1. The act or state of swelling; the state of becoming swollen.

"The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of a higher nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. Empty pompousness; bombast, inflation, turgidity.

† tŭr-ġĕs′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *turgescens*, pr. par of *turgesco.*] Growing turgid or inflated; swelling.

tŭr′-ġĭd, *a.* [Lat. *turgidus*, from *turgeo* = to swell.]

1. Swelled, swollen, bloated, inflated, or distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force. (Often applied to an enlarged part of the body.) In botany, slightly swelling.

"The *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor." *Philips: Cider.*

2. Tumid, pompous, inflated, bombastic.

"That turns to ridicule the *turgid* speech
And stately tone of moralists."
Cowper: Task, v. 689.

*** tŭr-ġĭd′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *turgid*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being turgid or swollen; tumidness.

"The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, weariness, and *turgidity* of the eyes."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast.

"A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the noviciate either into *turgidity* or obscurity."—*Cumberland: Memoirs*, ii. 262.

tŭr′-ġĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *turgid*; *-ly.*] In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously, bombastically.

tŭr′-ġĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *turgid*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being turgid, swollen, or distended beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent; distension.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast, turgidity.

"The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit always upon the stilts."—*Warburton: To Hurd*, let. 96.

*** tŭr′-ġĭd-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *turgidus* = turgid (q.v.).] Turgid, swollen.

tŭr′-ġīte, *s.* [After the Turginsk copper-mine, near Bogoslovsk, Urals, where first observed; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A common iron ore frequently mistaken for limonite, to which it bears a strong resemblance. Occurs in fibrous masses, sometimes botryoidal and stalactitic, also earthy. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. varying according to texture, but ranging between 3·56 and 4·681; lustre, submetallic and satiny when seen at right angles to the fibres, also dull in the earthy varieties; colour, reddish-black to dark-red; streak, red; opaque. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 94·7; water, 5·3 = 100, which yields the formula $2Fe_2O_3,HO$. Found frequently associated with limonite, but is easily to be distinguished by the colour of its streak.

Tû-rĭn′, *s.* [Lat. *Torino.*]

Geog.: A city of northern Italy, capital of Piedmont, and the former kingdom of Sardinia, which developed into that of Italy

Turin-nut, *s.*

Geol.: A familiar name for a fossil fruit, resembling a walnut in appearance, found in the Newer Tertiary deposits near Turin. The ligneous envelope has perished, but the form of the surface and that of the enclosed kernel are preserved in the calc spar in which it occurs.

tŭr'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a shoot, a sprout, a tendril.]

Bot.: A shoot covered with scales upon its first appearance, as in the Asparagus.

tŭr-ĭ-ŏ-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *turio*, genit. *turionis*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Producing turios. [TURIO.]

Tŭrk, *s.* [Fr. *Turc*, from Pers. *Turk* = a Turk.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

† 2. Often used by the early writers as synonymous with Mohammadan, though the Turks constitute but one section of the Mussulman world.

"It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it; for then a *Turk* would have as much reason to be a *Turk* as a Christian to be a Christian."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. ii.

¶ In this sense it occurs in the Liturgy. The prayer for all "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks," in the third collect for Good Friday, is intended to embrace all who are not Christians.

3. Applied to a troublesome destructive boy. Chiefly in the expression: a young *turk.*

¶ * *To turn Turk:* To undergo a complete change for the worse.

"If the rest of my fortunes *turn Turk* with me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

Turk's cap, Turk's cap lily, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: (1) *Melocactus communis;* (2) *Lilium Martagon* [MARTAGON]; (3) *Aconitum Napellus.* [ACONITE.]

Turk's head, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Melocactus communis.*

2. *Naut.:* An ornamental knot, like a turban, worked on to a rope.

3. A long broom for sweeping ceilings, &c.

"He saw a great *Turk's head* poked up at his own."
—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. x., ch. xx.

* **Turk's turban,** *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Ranunculus. (*Goodrich.*)

* **Tŭr'-kēĭs,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *turquoise.*]

A. *As adj.:* Turkish.

B. *As subst.:* A turquoise (q.v.).

* **tŭrk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *torquer* = to twist; *torcenouse* = violent; Lat. *torqueo* = to twist.] To turn or twist about.

"They are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened.*"—*Rogers: On Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 24.

* **Tŭrk'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Turk*; *-ess.*] A female Turk.

"Give her the crown, *Turkess.*"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

Tŭr'-kĕy, tŭr'-kēy, * **Tŭr'-kĭe,** * **Tŭr'-kў,** *s.* [Fr. *Turquie* = Turkey, from *Turc* = a Turk (q.v.).]

1. *Geog.* (*Of the form* Turkey): An empire in the south-east of Europe and south-west of Asia.

2. *Ornith.* (*Of the form* turkey): Any species of the genus Meleagris (q.v.). It arose from the misconception that these birds, which were first introduced into England about 1541, came from Turkey, instead of from America, as was really the case. They are the largest of the Game Birds, and for that reason have been domesticated for a great length of time. All the species have the head naked, with wattles or folds of bright naked skin, which becomes much more brilliant when the bird is excited or angry, and a curious tuft of long hair on the breast. The plumage is always more or less metallic. The Common Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is brownish-yellow on the upper parts of the body, and each feather has a broad resplendent black edge, hinder portions of the back-feathers and tail-coverts dark reddish-brown, striped with green and black; breast yellowish-brown, darkest at sides; belly and sides brownish-gray; rump-feathers pale black, with a darker edge; fore parts of head and throat pale sky blue, warts on face bright red. They often weigh from twenty to sixty pounds, and measure at least three feet in height; but the wild birds are much finer than the domesticated race, which, contrary to the general rule, has degenerated under the care of man. They are gregarious, and inhabit the eastern portion of North America, feeding on grass, grain, insects, fruit, &c. The domesticated birds may be seen in every farm-yard, and large numbers are bred and fattened for table use, it being the favorite bird for Christmas and Thanksgiving feasts in the United States. The Ocellated Turkey, *M. ocellata*, a very fine and brilliantly-colored species, having eye-like markings on the tail-feathers and upper wing-coverts, is found in Honduras and Yucatan. The other species, *M. mexicana*, from Central America, Mexico, and the table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, closely resembles *M. gallopavo*, and is popularly known as the Mexican Turkey.

Turkey-berries, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The berries of various species of Rhamnus, used for dyeing. [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

Turkey-berry tree, *s.*

Bot.: Cordia Collococca, a tree about thirty feet high, with green flowers, growing in Jamaica.

turkey-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for the Wryneck (q.v.), probably from its habit of ruffling its feathers when disturbed or captured.

turkey-blossom, *s.*

Bot.: The West Indian name of *Tribulus cistoides*, a species with yellow flowers.

turkey-buzzard, turkey-vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: Rhinogryphus († *Cathartes*) *aura.* [RHINOGRYPHUS.] Like the other Vultures, they feed on carrion, but their habits vary somewhat with locality: in the southern United States they act as scavengers in the towns, in Guatemala and throughout South America they are not seen in flocks, but occur in pairs only in the forests.

"The popular name of *Turkey-buzzard* is given to the bird on account of its resemblance to the common turkey, and many a new comer has found himself an object of derision because he has shot an Aura Vulture, taking it for a turkey."—*J. G. Wood: Explan. Index to Waterton's Wanderings.*

Turkey-carpet, *s.* A carpet formed of a chain and weft of strong linen yarn and tufts of worsted tied into the fabric in the course of manufacture.

turkey-cock, * **turkie-cock,** * **turky-cocke,** *s.*

1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* A male turkey.

2. *Fig.:* Used as representative of foolish vanity and pride.

"Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.

Turkey Company, *s. pl.* A company instituted by charter received from Queen Elizabeth in 1579. Called also the Levant Company.

turkey-feather, turkey-feather laver, *s.*

Bot.: A book name for *Padina Pavonia.* [PADINA.]

turkey-hen flower, *s.*

Bot.: Fritillaria Meleagris.

Turkey-hone, *s.* The same as TURKEY-STONE (q.v.).

Turkey-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Cerris; common in the south-east of Europe. It has deciduous, short-stalked leaves, oblong, deeply and unequally pinnatifid.

turkey-pod, *s.*

Bot.: Sisymbrium Thalianum. Named by Withering. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Turkey-red, *s.*

Chem.: One of the most beautiful and most durable colours which has yet been produced on cotton. It is obtained from madder by a very complicated process, the theory of which is not perfectly understood. The four most essential operations are: thorough washing of the unbleached calico, impregnating it with an oily soap, mordanting with alumina, and immersing in a decoction of madder containing chalk and bullock's blood.

turkey-slate, *s.* The same as TURKEY-STONE (q.v.).

Turkey-sponge, *s.*

Zool.: Euspongia officinalis. [SPONGE, *s.*, II. 5.]

Turkey-stone, *s.*

Geol.: Novaculite (q.v.). Called also Whetstone slate, or Whetslate.

turkey-vulture, *s.* The same as TURKEY-BUZZARD (q.v.).

* **Turkey-wheat,** *s.* Maize or Indian corn.

"We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which goes by the name of *turkey-wheat.*"—*Smollett: France & Italy*, let. viii.

* **tŭr'-kĭs,** *s.* [TURQUOISE.]

* **tŭr'-kĭs,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *torquer* = to twist.] [TURKEN.] To twist, to alter.

"He taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poesie as well as the rest."—*Bancroft: Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline*, p. 4.

Tŭrk'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Turk*; *-ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Turks, the Osmanli.

Turkish-bath, *s.* A hot air bath, the temperature varying from 116° to 165°. The patient may remain in the calidarium from forty minutes to an hour. The bath must be taken before a meal, when the stomach is empty, and should be avoided altogether when fatty degeneration of the heart or vessels, or when tendencies towards vertigo or syncope exist. A Turkish bath clears the pores of the skin, rendering the latter healthy, induces free perspiration, eliminates noxious matters from the blood, increases the force and rapidity of the circulation, and imparts a sense of elasticity and vigour to the system. It is useful in many cutaneous affections, as gout and rheumatism, in albuminuria, neuralgia, &c. The Turkish bath has been introduced into most of our cities.

Turkish-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, from hot climates, and distinguished by want of hair and diseased teeth, which the animals lose at an early age. Buffon imagined that the race sprang from European dogs, which had been taken from a temperate climate to one considerably hotter, and there acquired some cutaneous disease.

Turkish-grayhound, *s.*

Zool.: A small-sized dog, somewhat resembling an English grayhound in shape, but entirely hairless, or with only a few hairs on the tail. It is of no value as a sporting dog, but makes a faithful and affectionate pet.

Turkish-hemidactyle, *s.*

Zool.: Hemidactylus verruculatus, a Gecko from the hotter districts near the Mediterranean Sea.

Turkish-saddle, *s.* [SELLA-TURCICA.]

Turkish-tobacco, *s.*

Bot.: Nicotiana rustica.

* **Tŭrk'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *Turkish*; *-ly.*] In the manner of the Turks; like a Turk.

Tŭrk'-ĭsh-nĕss, * **Turk-ish-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *Turkish*; *-ness.*] The religion, manners, character, or the like of the Turks; Turcism.

"Contemnynge of knowledge and learninge, settinge at nought, and having for a fable, God and his highe providence, will bringe us, I say, to a more ungracious *Turkishnes*, if more *Turkishnes* can be than this, than if the Turkes had sworne to bringe all Turkye against us."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

Tŭrk'-măn, *s.* [TURKOMAN.]

Tûr'-kō, *s.* [TURCO.]

* **tur-kois,** *s.* [TURQUOISE.]

Tûr'-kō-măn, *s.* [A corruption of Turkimams = Turks of the true faith.] [TURK.] One of a nomadic Tartar people, occupying a territory stretching between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. They do not form a single nation, but are divided into numerous tribes or clans.

Tŭr'-kō-phīle, *s.* [TURCOPHIL.]

* **tŭr'-kў,** *s.* [TURQUOISE.]

Tŭr'-lu-pĭns, *s. pl.* [The origin of the word is unknown, though it is thought to be connected with wolfish or predatory habits. (*Blunt.*)]

Church Hist.: A name applied in contempt to the Brethren of the Free Spirit. They appear to have had their principal seat in the Isle of France, where they were exterminated about A.D. 1372. [BRETHREN, ¶ 4.]

***tŭrm,** *s.* [Turma.] A troop or company of horse.

"Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings."
Milton: P. R., iv. 66.

tûr'-ma, *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty, afterwards of thirty-two men. Each turma was divided into three decuriæ.

tûr'-ma-lĭn, *s.* [Tourmaline.]

*** tur-men-tille,** *s.* [Tormentil.]

tur'-ment-ise, *s.* [Tormentise.]

tŭr'-mĕr-ĭc, *s.* [Fr. *terre-merite;* Low Lat. *terra-merita* (lit. = excellent earth); probably, in the opinion of Skeat, a corruption of Arab. *karkam, kurkum* = saffron.] [Curcuma.]

1. *Bot. & Comm.: Curcuma longa,* a native of Ceylon. The specific name is given from the length of the leaves: about a foot. The spike rises from the midst of them, and produces pale cream-coloured flowers. It is extensively cultivated over India, the crop being a very profitable one, yielding, according to Atkinson, after all expenses are paid, about thirty-one rupees per acre.

2. *Comm. & Pharm.:* The rhizome of *Curcuma longa* [1]. The best is in small short pieces, externally yellow, internally deep orange. [Turmeric-paper.] It is used as a condiment in curry-powder. It is not employed in British pharmacy, but in Hindoo medicine it is administered internally in disorders of the blood, and is applied externally in pain and bruises; the juice is said to be anthelmintic; the fumes of the burning root are deemed useful in coryza; in decoction they are applied to relieve catarrh and purulent ophthalmia. A paste made of the flowers is used in ringworm and other parasitic diseases.

turmeric-paper, *s.*

Chem.: Unsized white paper dipped into an alcoholic solution of turmeric. It is a very delicate test for alkalis and their carbonates, the yellow colour of the turmeric being changed to a brown.

turmeric-tincture, *s.* A tincture consisting of bruised turmeric and proof spirit.

turmeric-tree, *s.*

Bot.: An unidentified species of Zieria, a ruewort from Australia. The inner bark, which is very yellow, yields a dye, and the yellow close-grained wood is valuable for ornamental purposes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tŭr'-mĕr-ōl, *s.* The result of the treatment of oil of turpentine with petroleum.

tŭr'-mŏĭl, * tur-moyle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from O. Fr. *tremouille, trameul* the hopper of a mill, as being always in motion, from Lat. *tremo* = to tremble.] Harassing labour, confusion, tumult, disturbance, commotion.

"Calmly she gazed around in the *turmoil* of men."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

*** tŭr-mŏĭl',** *v.t. & i.* [Turmoil, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To harass with commotion; to disturb, to agitate, to molest.

"But thus *turmoild* from one to other stoure
I wast my life, and doe my daies devoure
In wretched anguishe and incessant woe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 39.

B. *Intrans.:* To be disturbed; to be in commotion or agitation.

tŭrn, * tourne, * tourn-en, * torne, * turne, * turn-en, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *tourner;* O. Fr. *torner, turner* = to turn, from Lat. *torno* = to turn in a lathe, to turn, from *tornus* = a lathe, a turner's wheel; cogn. with Gr. τόρνος (*tornos*) = a carpenter's tool to draw circles with, compasses; τορνεύω (*torneuō*) = to turn work with a lathe; Sp. & Port. *tornar;* Ital. *tornare;* A.S. *tyrnan;* O. Icel. *turna;* O. H. Ger. *turnen;* Irish *tour* = a turn; Wel. *turn;* Gael. *turna* = a spinning-wheel. From the same root come *tour, tournament,* and *tourniquet.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis: to make to move round or revolve; to cause to rotate or revolve.

"*Turn* the giddy round of Fortune's wheel."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 952.

2. To form or fashion by revolving motion in a lathe; to shape or fashion, as wood, metal, or other substance, to any figure, by means of a lathe.

3. Hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way.

"His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality."—*Tatler.* (*Todd.*)

4. To cause to go, move, aim, point, look, or the like in a different direction, or towards a different point; to direct or put into a different or opposite way, course, road, path, or channel; to change the direction or course of; to cause to leave a certain course or direction.

"But could they persuade any to be of their opinion? Yes, they *turned* several out of the way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

5. To shift or change, with respect to the bottom, sides, front, back, top, or the like; to reverse; to put the upper side downward, or the one side in the place of the other; to invert.

"Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my back."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

6. To bring the inside of outwards.

"A pair of old breeches, thrice *turned*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

7. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another; to apply or devote to a different purpose or object; to divert.

"Great Apollo, *turn* all to the best."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

8. To apply, to devote, to direct.

"He *turned* his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politics."—*Prior.* (*Todd.*)

9. To change to any opinion, side, or party; to change with respect to belief, opinions, sentiments, or feelings; to convert, to pervert.

10. To change or alter the state, nature, or appearance of in any way; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute, to change.

"Mountains *turned* into clouds."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

11. To give a different form of expression to; to translate, to construe, to paraphrase.

"To . . . *turn* a wise saying of some ancient sage into the terms of a terse English couplet."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 18.

12. To pass, go, or move round.

"*Turning* a corner in Lambeth on Saturday."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

13. To transfer; to put or place in different hands; to hand over.

"Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens."—*Lamentations* v. 2.

* 14. To reverse, to repeal.

"God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and will return and gather thee from all nations."—*Deuteronomy* xxx. 3.

15. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

"Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*."—*Ascham.*

16. To revolve, ponder, or agitate; to reflect or meditate on. (Often followed by *about* or *over.*)

"*Turn* these ideas *about* in your mind."—*Watts.*

17. To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, turn sour, or the like: as, Hot weather will *turn* milk.

18. To put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition.

"So truly *turned* over and over in love."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 2.

19. To make suitable, fit, or proper; to adapt. (Rare, except in the pa. par.)

"However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade."—*Addison.*

B. *Intransive:*

1. To have a circular or revolving motion; to revolve or move round, as on an axis, centre, or the like.

"The world *turns* round."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

2. To move the body, face, or head in another direction; to direct the face to a different quarter.

"From the one side to the other *turning*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

3. To change the posture or position of the body, as in bed; to shift or roll from one side to another.

"As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain."—*Swift: Intelligencer.*

4. To retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return.

"Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

5. Not to fly; to face or confront an enemy; to show fight.

"*Turn*, slave, and fight."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

6. To change direction; to take an opposite or a new course, direction, or line.

"Now doth it *turn* and ebb back."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

7. To take a particular direction, course, or line; to direct one's self; to have recourse: as, I know not where to *turn.*

8. To be changed or altered in appearance, form, or condition; to be transformed, changed, metamorphosed, or converted.

"In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone."—*Bacon.*

9. To be altered or changed in character, nature, inclination, sentiments, disposition, opinions, use, or the like; to be converted or perverted; hence, to become, to grow.

"You will *turn* good husband now."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. *Specifically:*

(1) To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, meat, &c.

"Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'."—*Bacon.*

(2) To become inclined in a particular direction.

"If the scale do *turn* but in the estimation of a hair."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(3) To become giddy, dizzy, or light in the head; to reel; hence, to become infatuated, mad, or the like.

"I'll look no more
Lest my brain *turn*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

(4) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

"My uncontrolled tide
Turns not, but swells the higher by this let."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 646.

(5) To become nauseated, qualmish, or sick, as the stomach.

(6) To be changeable, fickle, or vacillating; to vacillate.

"She is *turning* and inconstant."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

11. To have a consequence or result; to result, to terminate.

"Let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage."—*Locke: On Education.*

12. To change one's exercise or action.

"Forthwith from dance to sweet repose they *turn*."
Milton: P. L., v. 630.

13. To take form on the lathe; to undergo the process of turning on the lathe: as, Ivory *turns* well.

¶ To *turn* signifies in general to put a thing out of its place in an uneven line; we *turn* a thing by moving it from one point to another; thus we *turn* the earth over: to *distort* is to *turn* or *bend* out of the right course; thus the face is *distorted* in convulsions. The same distinction holds good in the moral application: we *turn* a person from his design; we *distort* the meanings of words so as to give them an entirely false meaning.

¶ 1. *To turn about:* To turn the face in another direction; to turn round.

2. *To turn adrift:* To expel or drive out from some safe or settled place or position; to cast off; to throw upon one's own resources.

3. *To turn again:* To return; to go or come back.

"Tarry with him till I *turn again*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

4. *To turn against:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To direct towards or against; hence, to turn or use to one's disadvantage or injury: as, His arguments were *turned against* himself.

(*b*) To render unfavourable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed; to set against: as, I was *turned against* him.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become unfavourable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed: as, All his friends have *turned against* him.

5. *To turn aside:*

(1) *Trans.:* To ward off; to avert: as, *To turn aside* a blow.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To leave or turn from a straight course; to go off in a different direction.

(*b*) To withdraw from the notice or presence of others; to go apart.

"*Turn aside*, and weep for her."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

6. *To turn away:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To turn in an opposite direction; to avert.

"She *turns away* the face."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,711.

(*b*) To avert; to turn aside.

"A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us."—*Duty of Man.*

(*c*) To dismiss from service; to discharge, to discard.

"I must *turn away* some of my followers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To turn the face in an opposite or another direction; to avert one's looks.

"He *turns away*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(*b*) To leave a straight or former course; to turn aside; to deviate.

"When the righteous man *turneth away* from his wickedness."—*Ezekiel* xviii. 24.

7. *To turn a barrel organ, mangle,* or *the like:* To put into work or action; to work.

8. *To turn a cold shoulder to* (or *on*): To treat with marked neglect or contempt.

9. *To turn a penny* (or *the penny*): To keep one's money in brisk circulation; to give and take money more or less rapidly in business; to increase one's capital by business.

10. *To turn a summersault:* [Somersault].

11. *To turn a thing up:* To give it up. (*Slang.*)

12. *To turn an enemy's flank, line, position,* or *army:* To manœuvre so as to pass round his forces, and attack him from behind, or on the sides; hence, fig., *To turn one's flank:* To attack one on a weak or unexpected point; to outwit one.

13. *To turn back:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To cause to return or retrace one's steps; hence, to drive off or away.

*(*b*) To send back; to return.

"We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant
When we have spoiled them."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

(*c*) To fold back: as, To *turn* a leaf *back.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To go or come back; to return; to retrace one's steps.

"Gentle, my lord, *turn back.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

14. *To turn down:*

(1) To fold or double down.

(2) To lower, as with a stop-cock or the like: as, *To turn down* the gas.

(3) To decline, suppress or ignore. (*Slang.*)

15. *To turn forth:* To drive out or away.

"I am the *turned forth.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 16. *To turn head:* To stand, to meet an enemy; not to fly.

"*Turn head*, and stop pursuit."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

17. *To turn in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To direct inwards or towards each other: as, *To turn* the toes *in.*

(*b*) To fold or double in: as, *To turn in* a seam.

(*c*) To place or put in a particular place.

"To purchase and *turn in* some hundred thousands of large trout."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1886.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To bend, double, or point inwards: as, His legs *turn in.*

(*b*) To enter.

"*Turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house."—*Genesis* xix. 2.

(*c*) To go to bed; to retire to rest.

"We were thinking of *turning in* for the night."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1887, p. 492.

18. *To turn off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To deflect, to divert; to turn aside.

"The institution of sports was intended by all governments *to turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

(*b*) To dismiss or put away with contempt; to discharge, to discard.

"Have *turned off* a first so noble wife."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

(*c*) To give over; to resign.

"We are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present."—*Decay of Piety.*

(*d*) To accomplish, to perform, to complete, to turn out: as, The printers *turned off* 1,000 copies.

(*e*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, &c., so as to prevent the working, operation, effect, or passage of; to stop or withdraw the effective supply of: as, *To turn off* gas, steam, water, &c.

*(*f*) To hang; to execute, as a criminal.

*(*g*) To marry. (*Slang.*)

(*h*) To give a different meaning or effect to: as, *To turn off* a joke.

(2) *Intrans.:* To be diverted; to deviate from a straight course: as, The road *turns off* to the left.

19. *To turn on:*

(1) *Trans.:* To open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to allow to do the required work, or have the desired effect: as, *To turn on* water, gas, steam, or the like.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To show anger, resentment, or hostility by directing the look towards; to confront in a hostile manner; to become hostile, unfriendly, or opposed to another.

"*Turn on* the bloody hounds."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

(*b*) To depend on; to hinge on: as, The whole point *turns on* this.

20. *To turn one's hand:* To apply or adapt one's self.

21. *To turn one's head* (or *brain*):

(1) To make one giddy or dizzy.

(2) To make one insane, infatuated, wild, or the like; to deprive of reason or judgment; to infatuate.

"There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his *head turned* with religious enthusiasm."—*Addison.*

22. *To turn out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To drive out; to expel. (Used with *of* before an indirect object.)

"I'll *turn* you *out of* my kingdom."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

(*b*) To drive or put out of office or power.

"[They] would have trooped into the lobby, and supported them rather than let them be *turned out.*"—*Daily Chronicle*, June 26, 1886.

(*c*) To put out to pasture: as, He has *turned out* his cattle and horses.

(*d*) To produce as the result of labour or any process of manufacture; to send out finished.

"Messrs. —— *turn out* somewhere about 5,000 tons weekly."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

(*e*) To bring the inside of to the outside; to reverse; hence, to bring to view, to show, to expose, to produce: as, *Turn* your pockets *out.*

(*f*) The same as *To turn off* (1) (*e*) (q.v.).

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To bend, point, or be directed outwards: as, His toes *turn out.*

(*b*) To come abroad; to leave one's residence; to appear in public.

"Of the eight who *turned out* for the Autumn Handicap."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1887.

(*c*) Specif., of workmen, to throw up work and go on strike.

(*d*) To get out of bed; to rise: as, We *turned out* early. (*Colloq.*)

(*e*) To prove in the result or issue; to issue, to terminate, to prove, to occur, to happen.

"Information that *turns out* to be hardly correct."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

23. *To turn over:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; to put one side or end of in the place of another; to overturn; to knock or throw down: as, The seats were *turned over* in the struggle.

(*b*) To transfer; to put into different hands; to hand over: as The business was *turned over* to me.

(*c*) To refer.

"'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand."
Dryden: Aurengzebe.

(*d*) To do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of: as, He *turns over* £500 a week. [Turn-over, A. I. 5.]

(*e*) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

"We *turned* o'er many books together."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

*(*f*) To throw off the ladder for the purpose of hanging.

"Criminals condemned to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turned over.*"
Butler: Hudibras.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To move, roll, or shift from side to side, or from top to bottom.

(*b*) To turn the leaf or leaves of a book, manuscript, &c.

24. *To turn over a new leaf:* [Leaf, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

25. *To turn round:*

(1) To turn so that the front shall become the back.

(2) To take an opposite view, side, or party; to change opinions or sides.

26. *To turn tail:* To retreat ignominiously; to flee like a coward.

27. *To turn the back:* To turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; to flee.

"*Turn* thy *back*, and run."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

28. *To turn the back on* (or *upon*): To withdraw one's favour, friendship, or assistance from; to treat with disfavour, anger, resentment, contempt or the like; to desert; to leave in the lurch.

29. *To turn the corner:* To have passed the worst part of; to improve.

"The doctors hope I have now *turned the corner*, which has been a sharp one."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1887.

* 30. *To turn the die* (or *dice*): To change fortune.

31. *To turn the edge of:* [Turn, *v.*, A. 15.].

32. *To turn the key:* To lock or unlock a door.

"*Turn* you *the key*, and know his business."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

33. *To turn the scale* (or *balance*): To make one side of the balance go down; hence, fig., to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success.

"A mote will *turn the balance.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

34. *To turn the stomach of:* To cause nausea, disgust, or loathing in; to make qualmish, sick, or the like.

35. *To turn the tables:* To alter the superiority or advantage; to give a formerly successful opponent the worst of it; to overthrow or defeat a previous conqueror or rival; to reverse positions.

36. *To turn the trencher, to twirl the trencher:* A game in which the players are seated in a circle, each player assuming a name or number. One of the party twirls a wooden trencher upon its edge, and, leaving it spinning, calls upon the name or number of one of the circle, who, under penalty of a forfeit, must prevent the trencher from falling. It then becomes his turn to twirl.

37. *To turn to:*

(1) To be directed or move——ds: as, The needle *turns to* the pole.

(2) To apply or betake one's self to; to direct one's mind, attention, or energy to.

38. *To turn to a right:*

Law: A term used when a person's possession of property cannot be restored by entry, but can only be recovered by an action at law.

39. *To turn turtle:* To turn topsyturvy; to turn completely over. (A metaphor taken from the usual method of taking turtle—turning them over on their backs and rendering them incapable of moving.)

"We had not steamed two miles from that berg when it split in three portions with thunderous sounds, and every portion *turned turtle.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1887.

40. *To turn under:* To bend, double, or fold downwards or under.

41. *To turn up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To bring to the surface; to bring from below to the top: as, *To turn up* the soil.

(*b*) To bring or place with a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upwards.

"The deal is completed, and the trump card *turned up.*"—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

(*c*) To tilt up; to cause to point upwards: as, *To turn up* one's nose.

(*d*) To refer to in a book: as, *To turn up* a passage.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To point upwards: as, His nose *turns up.*

(*b*) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; to transpire, to happen, to occur, to appear; to make one's appearance. (*Colloq.*)

42. *To turn upon:*

(1) *Trans.:* To cause to operate on or against; to cast back; to retort: as, *To turn* the arguments of an opponent upon himself.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become or appear hostile, opposed, or unfriendly; to turn on.

(*b*) To depend on; to hinge on; to turn on.

turn-again gentleman, *s.*
Bot.: Lilium Martagon. (*Britten & Holland.*)

tŭrn, * **tourne,** * **turne,** *s.* [TURN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of turning; motion or movement about, or as about a centre or axis; revolution, rotation.

2. Movement from a straight line; movement in an opposite direction; change of direction: as, the *turn* of the tide.

3. A point, spot, or place of deviation from a straight line, course, or direction; a winding, a bend, a curve, an angle.

"Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 522.

4. A winding or flexuous course.

5. A walk in a more or less winding direction; a walk to and fro; a stroll; a short walk or promenade.

"Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

6. Alteration of course or direction; new direction or tendency; change of order, position, or aspect of things; hence, change generally; vicissitude.

"O world, thy slippery *turns!*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

7. Successive course; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in due rotation or order; the time or occasion which comes in succession to each of a number of persons, when anything is to be had or done; due chance, time, opportunity, or order.

"Would sing her song, and dance her *turn*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

"An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 9. Occurrence, hap, chance.

"All save the shepheard, who, for fell despight
Of that displeasure, broke his bag-pipe quight,
And made great mone for that unhappy *turne*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 18.

10. Incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; an occasional act of kindness or malice.

"Each doth good *turns* now unto the other."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 47.

11. Convenience, purpose, requirement, use, exigence, advantage.

"If you have occasion to use me for your own *turn*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

12. Prevailing inclination; tendency, fashion.

13. Form, cast, mould, shape, manner, character, temper.

"The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention."—*Watts.*

14. Manner of proceeding; change from original intention or direction.

"While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished: while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*."—*Blackmore.*

15. A piece of work requiring little time or execution; a short spell; a job. (*Colloq.*)

16. A nervous shock, such as may be caused by alarm or sudden excitement. (*Colloq.*)

17. The manner of adjustment of the words of a sentence.

"The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly."—*Dryden.*

* 18. A fall off a gallows ladder; a hanging, execution; from the practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended.

"And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for't at the session."
Butler: Hudibras.

19. A single round of a rope or cord.

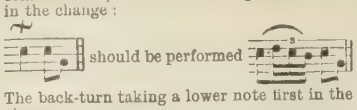
II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The same as TOURN (q.v.).

2. *Med.* (*Pl.*): Monthly courses; menses.

3. *Mining:* A pit sunk in a drift.

4. *Music:* An ornament in music formed by taking the adjoining notes above or below the principal note, according to the position of that note in the diatonic scale. Thus the common turn, which takes a higher note first in the change:



should be performed

The back-turn taking a lower note first in the change:

should be performed

The turn must be performed in the time the note it alters would occupy without it.

¶ 1. *By turns:*

(1) One after another; alternately; in succession.

"*By turns* put on the suppliant and the lord."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 210.

* (2) At intervals.

"They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce."
Milton: P. L., ii. 598.

2. *Done to a turn:* Said of meat cooked to exactness; hence, exactly.

3. *In turn, In turns:* In due order of succession.

4. *To serve one's turn:* To serve one's purpose; to help or suit one.

"I have enough *to serve mine* own *turn*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

5. *To take turns:* To take each other's place alternately.

6. *Turn and turn about:* Alternately, by turns, successively.

7. *Turn of life:* The period of life in women, between the ages of forty-five and fifty, when the menses cease naturally.

* **turn-again,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a lane closed at one end; a cul-de-sac.

B. *As subst.:* A turning back; change of course backwards.

"The manifold water, so called, bicause of the sundrie crinckling rilis that it receiueth, and *turnagaines* that it selfe sheweth before it came at the Dou."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, ch. xv.

turn-bench, *s.* A small portable lathe used upon a bench or desk by watch, model, and instrument makers.

turn-bridge, *s.* A swing-bridge (q.v.).

* **turn-broach,** * **turn-broacher,** *s.* [Fr. *tournebroche.*] A turnspit.

"A *turn-broacher's* place in the kitchen."—*Harl. Miscell.*, xii. 80.

turn-buckle, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A form of shutter-fastening having a gravitating catch.

2. *Ordn.:* An analogous device used for securing the free ends of the implement-chains in a gun-carriage and the cover of the ammunition-chest.

3. *Naut.:* A link used for setting up and tightening the iron rods employed as stays for the smoke-stack of a steamer or for similar objects.

turn-cap, *s.*

1. *Build.:* A turning chimney-top or cowl, always presenting its mouth to leeward.

2. *Bot.: Lilium Martagon.*

turn-coat, *s.* [TURNCOAT.]

turn-cock, *s.* The servant of a water-company who turns on or off the water in the mains, attends to the fire-plugs, &c.

turn-down, *a.* Folded or doubled down, wholly or partly.

"A highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

turn-file, *s.* A burnisher used in throwing up slight burs on the edges of the comb-maker's files, the teeth of which are originally made by the file and not by the chisel. Used by workers in horn, tortoiseshell, iron, and bone.

turn-out, *s.*

1. The act of coming forth; specif., a quitting of employment, as of workmen who come out on strike; a strike.

2. A number of persons who come out on some special occasion, as to see a spectacle, to witness a performance, to take part in a contest, meeting, or the like.

"There was a good *turn-out* of members."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

3. That which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, a showy or well-appointed equipage.

"I rather piqued myself on my *turn-out*."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

4. The net quantity of produce yielded: the out-turn (q.v.).

5. A railway-siding for enabling one train to pass another.

turn-over, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or result of turning-over; an upset.

2. A kind of apple-tart in a semicircular form, made by turning over one-half of a circular crust upon the other.

* 3. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry soldiers over their stocks.

4. An apprentice transferred from one master to another to complete his apprenticeship.

5. The amount of business done or money turned over or drawn in a business in a given time.

"The *turn-over*, however, is generally very light."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 21, 1887.

II. *Print.:* Sufficient copy to fill a column and a little more.

"Yet do the daily papers, with the regularity of clockwork, *anno in anno*, as the 1st of October appears, consider it their duty to their readers to treat them to what is technically called a *turn-over*—*i.e.*, a column and a bittock—on the topic of pheasants and the battue."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

B. *As adj.:* Admitting of being turned or folded over; made to be turned or folded over: as, a *turn-over* collar.

Turn-over boiler: A form of boiler in which the flues were turned over the fire-box or furnace. It was one form of the gradual conversion of the old Cornish boiler into a more compact form.

Turn-over-gear:

Saw-mill: An application of machinery for hauling up logs from the saw-mill to the log-carriage, or turning the log on the carriage after slabbing one side.

Turn-over-table: A table whose top is so fitted to the supporting block or pedestal that it can be turned up at pleasure; and thus, when out of use, it can be placed against the wall of the room, so as to occupy less space.

turn-pin, *s.* A plug for stopping the flow from the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper.

turn-plate, *s.* A turn-table (q.v.).

* **turn-poke,** *s.* A large game-cock. (*Archæologia*, iii. 142.)

turn-screw, *s.* A screw-driver; a screw-wrench.

* **turn-serving,** *s.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

"And though now since choice goeth better, both in church and commonwealth; yet money, and *turn-serving*, and cunning cajouses, and importunity prevail too much."—*Bacon: Letters*, p. 12.

turn-table, *s.*

1. *Railway-eng.:* A platform which rotates in a horizontal plane, and is used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another. Devices common to all are the platform, which has one or more tracks of rails on its upper surface; rollers on which it turns, gearing for rotating it, a central pivot on which it rotates, a circular track on which the rollers move, and solid foundations for this track and for the central pivot. One common form consists of a platform, centrally supported on a series of frusto-conical rollers turning on arms radially projecting from a collar, which revolves around the axis of the table. The apexes of the cone would, if they were complete, meet at a point in their axis. They are interposed between two annular castings correspondingly bevelled, the lower of which is fixed, and serves as a track, and the upper is attached to and turns with the table. Flanges on the inner ends of the rollers prevent their being pushed outwardly by the pressure. In a modified arrangement, small conical rollers, turning between the large rollers and plates on the ends of the arms which carry them, are substituted for the flanges. Adams' turn-table floats in a water-tank.

2. *Micros.:* A device upon which a slide is held and revolved for tracing the circular cement-cells in which objects are placed for examination.

*** turn-tippet,** *s.* A turncoat.

"The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers."—*Cranmer: Confutation of Unwritten Verities.*

turn-tree, *s.*

Mining: A part of the drawing-stowce or windlass.

turn-up, *s.*

1. An unexpected event or result, especially of a favourable nature. (*Slang.*)

"This doubtless caused the fielders to take a firm stand on the chance of a *turn-up*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1885.

2. In cards, the trump-card which is turned face upwards on the table.

"You should play the trump next in value to the *turn-up*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

turn-wrest plough, *s.*

Husbandry:

1. An English plough of large size, and without a mould-board, adapted to be drawn by four or more horses.

2. A plough having a reversible share and coulter, so as to work both backward and forward, and lay the furrows in the same direction.

*** tŭrn'-ą-bŏût,** *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *about*.]

1. An innovator.

"Our modern *turnabouts*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 38.

2. Giddiness.

"The *turnabout* and murrain trouble cattel."
Sylvester: The Furies, 610.

Tŭrn'-bŭll, *s.* [See def.] The name of the discoverer.

Turnbull's blue, *s.*

Chem.: Ferrous ferricyanide prepared by precipitating a ferrous salt with potassium ferricyanide. (*Watts.*)

tŭrn'-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *coat*.] One who deserts his party or principles; a renegade, an apostate.

"The Chief Justice himself stood aghast at the effrontery of this venal *turncoat*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

tŭrn'-dŭn, *s.* [Australian name.]

Anthrop.: A small, fish-shaped piece of thin, flat wood, tied to a thong, and whirled in the air to produce a loud roaring noise, whence it is sometimes called a bull-roarer. This instrument is used by the natives of Australia to call together the men, and to frighten away the women from the religious mysteries. The turndun is employed for similar purposes in New Mexico, South Africa, and New Zealand. In the Mysteries of Dionysos the ancient Greeks used a kind of turndun, which they called ῥόμβος (*rhombos*), probably identical with the "mystica vannus Iacchi" (*Virgil: Georg.* i. 166).

"The conclusion drawn by the ethnologist is that this object, called *Turndun* by the Australians, is a very early savage invention, probably discovered and applied to religious purposes in various separate centres, and retained from the age of savagery in the mystic rites of Greeks and perhaps of Romans."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1883, p. 84.

tŭrned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Turn, *v.*]

¶ *To be turned, To have turned of:* To be advanced beyond; to have passed or exceeded. (Said of age.)

"When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country."—*Addison.*

turned backwards, *a.*

Bot.: Turned in a direction opposite to that of the apex of the body to which the part turned appertains. [Retrorse.]

turned-house, *s.*

Mining: A term used when a level, in following branches of ore, is turned out of the original direction.

turned inwards, *a.* [Introrse.]

turned outwards, *a.* [Extrorse.]

*** tŭr'-nĕp,** *s.* [Turnip.]

tŭrn'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *turn*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who turns; specif., one who turns articles in a lathe.

"For wool, *turner's* ware, and such other small things."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1557).

2. A variety of pigeon.

Tŭrn'-ēr (2), *s.* [See def.] The name of the person who first prepared the cerate and pigment.

Turner's cerate, *s.* A cerate consisting of prepared calamine, yellow wax, and olive oil.

Turner's yellow, *s.* [Patent-yellow.]

tŭr'-nĕr-ą, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Wm. Turner, Prebendary of York, who published a *New Herbal* in 1561, and died in 1568.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Turneraceæ (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, with more or less deeply-divided leaves, each with two glands at the base. Flowers generally single and axillary, rarely racemose and terminal; calyx five-parted, coloured; petals and stamens five; capsule one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, bursting into three pieces. From the West Indies and South America. The herbage of some species is aromatic. *Turnera opifera* is astringent, and is given in Brazil against dyspepsia. *T. ulmifolia* is considered tonic and expectorant.

tŭr-nĕr-ā'-ę̆ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turner(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Turnerads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Herbs tending to become shrubby, with simple or stellate pubescence. Leaves alternate, exstipulate, generally with two glands on the petiole. Flowers usually axillary, their pedicel sometimes cohering with the petiole; bractlets two; calyx inferior, often coloured; petals five, yellowish, rarely blue, inserted into the tube of the calyx; stamens five, similarly inserted; styles three, more or less cohering; ovary superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentæ; ovules indefinite in number; fruit a capsule, three-valved, one-celled, opening down to the middle; seeds reticulated. From the West Indies and South America. Known genera two; species sixty. (*Lindley.*)

tŭr'-nĕr-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *turner(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Turneraceæ. (*Lindley.*)

tŭr'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [After C. M. Turner, of Rooksnest, Surrey; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Monazite (q.v.) occurring in small crystals associated with adularia, &c., in the Dép. de l'Isère, France, and also in Switzerland. Hardness, above 4·0; lustre, adamantine; colour, mostly shades of yellow; transparent to translucent.

Tŭr'-nĕr-ītęs, *s. pl.* [Southcottians.]

tŭrn'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *tournerie*.]

1. The act of turning articles in a lathe.

2. Articles made by turning in a lathe.

"Tunbridge . . . is famous for its excellent *turnery* ware."—*Aikin: England Delineated.*

3. A place where articles are turned in a lathe.

*** tŭr'-nęў,** *s.* [Tourney.] A tournament.

"And if aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
Of *turneys*, and of trophies hung."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

tŭr-nĭ̆ç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turnix*, genit. *turnic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Bush Quails; a family of Gallinaceous Birds, ranging over the eastern hemisphere, from Spain, through Africa and Madagascar, and over the whole Oriental region to Formosa, then north again to Pekin, and south to Australia and Tasmania. They are small birds, with slender bodies, moderate-sized, rounded wings, with the first quill longest or the first three of equal length; tail of from ten to twelve feathers, almost concealed beneath the tail-coverts; beak medium-sized, straight, thin, high at culmen and slightly arched at tip; nostrils covered with a small fold of skin; tarsi long: toes three, sometimes four.

tŭrn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Turn, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who, or of that which turns.

"The *turning* of a weather board or tin cap upon the top of a chimney."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xx.

2. A bend or bending course; a meander, a flexure, a curve; a deviation or divergence from a straight line or course.

"We discovered 32 islands lying al neere the land, being small and pleasant to the view, high and hauing many *turnings* and windings betweene them."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 300.

3. A place or point where a road or street diverges from another; also, a road, lane, or street diverging from another.

"Turn upon your right at the next *turning*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. The act or operation of giving circular and other forms to wood, metal, bone, iron, or other substances, by causing them to revolve in a lathe, and applying cutting instruments, so as to produce the form required; or by making the cutting instrument revolve, when the substance to be formed is fixed. [Lathe.] In most cases, the substance to be formed revolves on an axis, which is fixed.

5. A process for smoothing thrown pottery, consisting in turning off the exterior surface of the partially dried vessels, which are in what is called the green state. The moistened surface of the vessel adheres to the top of the rotating disk, while the turner removes a long ribbon of clay by means of a cutting tool. This being completed, and the green handle cemented on by slip, the vessel is cut loose by a wire, and sent to be fired.

6. (*Pl.*): The chips detached in the process of turning wood, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A manœuvre by which an enemy or position is turned.

2. *Obstetrics:* [Version].

turning-bridge, *s.* A swing-bridge (q.v.).

turning-carrier, *s.* [Carrier, *s.*, II. 3. (1).]

turning-chisel, *s.* A chisel used by turners for finishing work after being roughed out by the gouge.

turning-engine, *s.* A lathe.

turning-gauge, *s.* An instrument to assist in setting over the tail-stock of the lathe, so that a given taper in a given length of work may be obtained.

turning-in, *s.* The process of strapping a dead-eye; that is, bending a rope tightly around it in the score.

turning-lathe, *s.* [Lathe.]

turning-machine, *s.* A machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewn and rolled.

turning-mill, *s.* A form of horizontal lathe or boring-mill. It has a compound slide-rest and boring-bar.

turning-off, *s.* A term used in soap-making, when the soap piled in the warehouses changes colour by exposure to the air.

turning-piece, *s.* A camber top-board used as a centring for a discharging arch.

turning-plate, *s.*

1. A circular plate above the front axle, where the bed moves upon it as the carriage turns from its direct course; a fifth wheel.

2. A turn-table (q.v.).

turning-point, *s.* The point on or at which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases, and motion in another, either contrary or different, begins; hence, applied figuratively to the point or state at which a deciding change takes place as from bad to good, or from decrease to increase, or their opposite.

"This is the hour of your trial, the *turning-point* of existence."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

turning-saw, *s.* A scroll-saw (q.v.).

turning-up, *s.*

Bookbind.: Taking the round out of the back, while the fore edge is cut.

turning-white, *a.* [Albescent].

*** tŭrn'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *turning*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of turning; tergiversation.

"So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights: that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness."—*Sidney.*

tŭr'-nĭp, * tŭr'-nĕp, * tur-neppe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The latter element is evi-

dently A.S. *næp* = a turnip, from Lat. *napus*; cf. Irish & Gael. *neip* = a turnip. The former element is probably from Fr. *tour* = a wheel, to signify the round shape, as if it had been turned, from *tourner* = to turn (q.v.).]

Bot., Agric., Hort., &c.: Brassica Rapa, or *B. Rapa depressa*, formally made a distinct species of the genus, but reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-species of *B. campestris*. It is a biennial crucifer. The root is an orbicular or oblong, fleshy tuber; the radicle leaves lyrate, hispid, not glaucous; the lower stem leaves incised; the upper cordate, ovate, acuminate, amplexicaul, smooth, more or less toothed; the flowers yellow; the valves of the pod convex. In its undeveloped state it is found wild in cornfields in various parts of Europe, flowering from April to August. It has been cultivated from the time of the Greeks and Romans, and the great development has been towards increased size and fleshiness. It has long been introduced into the United States, and is cultivated in fields and kitchen gardens, but is not an important crop. It has run into several varieties, one of the best being the early Dutch. It is used as an ingredient in soups, broths, and stews, and is cut into figures for garnishing. The early shoots may be boiled as greens, and are antiscorbutic. Turnips intended for feeding cattle, from December to February, should be sown from the middle of May to the end of June; if they are designed to supply food till May, they are not sown before the latter part of July or the beginning of August. They should be sown by a drill machine, which method not merely economises seed, but produces heavier crops. They succeed best in light soil, consisting of a mixture of sand and loam. The rotation of crops properly begins with turnips, which clear the soil of weeds and furnish it with manure for other agricultural plants.

turnip-cutter, *s.* A machine for slicing roots for animal feed.

turnip-flea, turnip-jack, *s.*

Entom.: Haltica (or *Phyllotreta*) *nemorum*. It owes its popular name to its leaping or skipping powers, but is really a very small beetle, with long and strong hind legs and ample shining black wings, with two yellowish stripes down the wing cases, and ochreous legs. It commits great ravages in turnip-fields by devouring the seed-leaves as soon as they appear above ground. The female lays her eggs on the under-side of the leaf, in which the larva mines, and makes a tortuous gallery.

turnip-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for two insects which are quite distinct, and belong to different orders, but are both destructive to turnips. (1) *Athalia centifolia*, a hymenopterous insect, the larva of which is known by the popular name of "nigger," on account of its black colour; (2) *Anthomyia radicum*, a two-winged fly of the family Muscidæ. The larvæ live upon the roots of the turnip, often doing great damage.

turnip-jack, *s.* [TURNIP-FLEA.]

turnip-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Agrotis segetum*, the caterpillar of which feeds on the interior of turnips. The eggs are laid in June on or near the ground. The caterpillar, when hatched, attacks not merely turnips, but other culinary vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage-plants, mangel wurzel, radishes, and many other plants. It also eats garden flowers, as the China Aster. The mature insect has the antennæ strongly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly square, in colour pale gray-brown in the male, darker in the female, the hind wings with spots and shades of brown.

turnip-radish, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of *Raphanus sativus*. [RADISH, RAPHANUS.]

turnip saw-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Athalia spinarum, about a quarter of an inch long, of a reddish-yellow colour. The larvæ feed on leaves of turnips and other cruciferous plants, to which they do great damage.

turnip-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Having the figure of a depressed sphere; napiform.

turnip-tops, *s. pl.* The young leaves and buds of the turnip, which are now used in many places as greens. They were formerly held in slight esteem. (See extract.)

"Drowned puppies, stinking sprats, all drenched in mud,
Dead cats, and *turnip-tops*, come tumbling down the flood." *Swift: Descript. of a City Shower.*

tûr'-nix, *s.* [From Lat. *coturnix* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Turnicidæ (q.v.), with twenty-three species, having the characteristics and range of the family. They frequent open plains, stony tracts covered with grass, or mountain sides, and are exceedingly shy except at the breeding season, when they become extremely pugnacious, the hens being as jealous and combative as their mates, and some of the Asiatic species are trained, as fighting-cocks were formerly in England. They nest on the ground under a tussock of grass, and the female lays four pear-shaped eggs.

tûrn'-kēy, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *key*.]

1. A person who has the charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

"The mere oath of a man who was well known to the *turnkeys* of twenty gaols was not likely to injure anybody."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. A tooth-key (q.v.).

3. A contrivance for drawing stumps of trees from the ground.

tûrn'-pīke, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *pike*; so called because it took the place of the old horizontal turnstile, which was made with four horizontal pikes or arms, revolving on the top of a post. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, placed on a road or footpath to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a turnstile.

"I move upon my axle like a *turnpike*."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, iii. 1.

2. A gate set across a road to stop carriages, carts, &c., and sometimes passengers, from passing till the toll for the repair of the road is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

"By this time they had reached the *turnpike* at Mile End."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

3. A turnpike-road (q.v.).

"The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round London."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain.*

4. A winding stair; a turnpike-stair.

II. *Mil.:* A beam filled with spikes to stop passage; a cheval-de-frise.

turnpike-man, *s.* A man who collects the tolls at a turnpike.

turnpike-road, *s.* A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, were established by law, and which are or were formerly made and kept in repair by the tolls collected from carriages, carts, wagons, cattle, &c., which travelled on them. Many turnpike roads in the vicinity of cities have been converted into common roads, and the tolls abolished.

"In contemplation of a *turnpike-road*."
Cowper: Retirement, 506.

turnpike-stair, *s.* A winding stair, constructed around a central newel or post.

***tûrn'-pīke,** *v.t.* [TURNPIKE, *s.*] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.

tûrn'-sĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *sick*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Giddy; vertiginous; dizzy.

"If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*."—*Bacon.*

B. *As subst.:* A disease of sheep; gid or sturdy.

tûrn'-sōle, tûrn'-sŏl, * **torn-sole,** *s.* [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner* = to turn, and *soleil* = the sun. Named because the plant was supposed to turn its flowers towards the sun.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* It is an annual, generally glabrous plant, with obovate leaves, serrate upwards, an umbel of five principal branches, trifid or bifid, and reticulated and pitted seeds. Its milky juice is used to destroy warts.

(2) *Crozophora tinctoria*, and the purple dye made of its inspissated juice. [CROZOPHORA.]

(3) The genus Heliotropium. (*Loudon*, &c.)

(4) The genus Helianthus (q.v.), spec. *H. annuus*. [SUNFLOWER.]

2. *Art:* A blue pigment obtained from the lichen Roccella (*Roccella tinctoria*), also called Archil.

tûrn'-spĭt, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *spit* (1), *s.*]

1. A person who turns a spit.

"A place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen."
Swift: Miscellanies.

2. A variety of dog, allied to the terrier, formerly employed to turn the spit for roasting meat in a kitchen, for which purpose they were attached to or enclosed in a kind of wheel. [TREAD-WHEEL.] The breed, which is now rare, arose from a cross of the terrier with larger breeds; the body long and heavy, with disproportionately short, and generally crooked legs.

tûrn'-stīle, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *stile* (2).] A post surmounted with four horizontal arms, which revolve as a person pushes by them. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or the like, either to prevent the passage of beasts, vehicles, or the like, while admitting the passage of persons, or to bar a passage temporarily till toll is paid; they are also frequently placed at the entrance to public buildings, or places of amusement, where entrance money is to be collected, or where it is desired to ascertain the number of persons admitted.

"A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune."
Butler: Hudibras, I. 2.

turnstile-register, *s.* A device for registering the number of persons who pass through a turnstile at the entrance to a toll-bridge or building, and serving as a check on the collector.

tûrn'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *turn.* v., and *stone*, *s.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for any of the Strepsilatinæ; specifically applied to *Strepsilas interpres*, from its habit of turning over small stones on the sea-shore in search of its insect food. It is very widely distributed, being found in nearly every part of the globe, its breeding places being the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in America, Asia, and Europe. The total length is rather more than eight inches; upper parts chestnut-red, with black spots; lower parts white, part of neck and breast black.

tûrn'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *tail*.] A coward.

Tu-rō'-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Turonien*. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Turones, an ancient people of Celtic Gaul; of or belonging to Touraine, the modern name of their country, Tours, its great city, or the rocks there developed. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The French equivalent of part of the English Lower White Chalk without flints.

tûr'-pĕn-tīne, *s.* [O. Fr. *turbentine* = turpentine, from Lat. *terebinthinus* = made from the terebinth-tree; Gr. τερεβίνθινος (*terebinthinos*), from τερέβινθος (*terebinthos*) = terebinth (q.v.); Dut. *turpentijn*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *terpentin*; Low Lat. *terbentina*.]

Ord. Lang. & Chem.: The name applied to turpentine-oil, and to the crude oleo-resinous juice which exudes from incisions in the bark of pines, firs, and other coniferous trees. The species which chiefly furnish common turpentine are *Pinus palustris*, *P. Tæda*, and *P. Pinaster*. The oleo-resin flowing from them has the consistence of treacle, is of a pale-yellow colour, with a pungent odour and taste peculiar to itself. It alters much with heat and exposure. Strasburg turpentine is from *Abies pectinata*. [CHIAN-TURPENTINE, VENICE-TURPENTINE.]

turpentine-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied, sometimes to the solid monohydrochlorate, sometimes to the solid hydrate of turpentine-oil. (*Watts.*)

turpentine-oil, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_{10}H_{16}$. The volatile oil distilled from crude turpentine, and existing in the wood, bark, leaves, and other parts of coniferous trees. These oils, according to the source from which they are obtained, exhibit con-

siderable diversities in their physical as well as in their optical properties. The several varieties when rectified are colourless mobile liquids, having a peculiar aromatic but disagreeable odour. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in aqueous alcohol, miscible in all proportions with absolute alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. They dissolve iodine sulphur, phosphorus, also fixed oils and resins. The two principal varieties are French turpentine-oil, from *Pinus maritima*, and American turpentine-oil, from the turpentine collected from *P. palustris*, of the Southern States. The former has a specific gravity of 0·864, boils at 161°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left. American turpentine-oil has the same specific gravity and boiling point, but turns the plane of polarization to the right. Both oils absorb oxygen from the air, and acquire powerful oxidizing properties from the probable formation of an organic peroxide, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. Turpentine absorbs chlorine with such energy as sometimes to set it on fire. It belongs to a group of volatile oils to which the name of terpenes has been given. They are derived from plants of the coniferous and aurantiaceous orders, yielding, for example, turpentine and lemon oils respectively. Turpentine-oil is of great importance in the arts, and is specially employed for giving consistency to oil paints and varnishes, conferring on them drying properties.

2. *Pharm.:* In small doses it is absorbed and acts as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and astringent. It produces diuresis, and communicates to the urine passed a smell like that of violets. It can arrest hæmorrhage in the capillary vessels. It is generally administered as an enema to destroy tænia, ascarides, &c., in the intestines. Applied externally, it is a powerful rubefacient. (*Garrod.*)

turpentine-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Silphium terebinthaceum*, the Prairie Burdock, a tall herbaceous plant with large, cordate, radical leaves, and bright yellow flowers. It is a native of North America, whence it was introduced into Great Britain in 1765.

turpentine-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Pistacia Terebinthus.* [Terebinth-tree.]

2. *Bursera gummifera.* [Bursera.]

3. *Tristania albicans.* (*Loudon.*) It is an Australian shrub of the Myrtle order.

turpentine-varnish, *s.*

Chem.: A solution of resin in oil of turpentine.

turpentine-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Tubes formed in the interstices of tissue in the Conifers, and into which turpentine or other secretions naturally drain during the growth of these trees. (*Trees. of Bot.*)

***tŭr'-pĕn-tīne,** *v.t.* [Turpentine, *s.*] To rub with turpentine.

tŭr'-pĕth, *s.* [Fr. *turbith, turbit;* Sp. *turbit;* Pers. *turbed, turbid;* Arab. *turbund;* Hind. *tarbud;* Beng. *terri;* Sansc. *trivrit, triput.*]

Bot. & Pharm.: The root of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, which is found wild throughout India and Ceylon to a height of 3,000 feet. The Sanscrit writers mention two varieties of the plant, a white and a black one. The first is unidentified; the last is given by the natives of India as a drastic purgative in rheumatic and paralytic affections. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

turpeth-mineral, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $H''gSO_4{\cdot}2Hg_2O$. Turbeth-mineral. Basic mercuric sulphate. A lemon-yellow powder obtained by boiling mercuric sulphate with water, or by adding a solution of sodic sulphate to a hot dilute solution of mercuric nitrate. It is very slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, turns gray on exposure to the air, and when heated is resolved into mercuric sulphate and mercuric oxide.

2. *Paint.:* A pigment of a beautiful lemon-yellow colour, but so liable to change by the action of light or impure air, that notwithstanding it has been sometimes employed, it cannot be used safely, and hardly deserves attention.

tŭr-pĕth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *turpeth(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from turpethin (q.v.).

turpethic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$. An amorphous yellowish mass, produced by the action of bases on turpethin. It has an acid reaction and bitter taste, is soluble in water, and resolved by mineral acids into glucose and turpetholic-acid.

tŭr'-pĕ-thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Ipomœa*) *turpeth(um); -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. A purgative resin, extracted from the root of *Ipomœa Turpethum* by alcohol. It has a brownish-yellow colour, is inodorous, insoluble in water and ether, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 183°. In concentrated sulphuric-acid it slowly dissolves, forming a red solution.

tŭr-pĕ-thŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *turpeth(in);* suff. *-ol, -ic.*] Derived from or containing turpethin.

turpetholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$. An inodorous substance prepared from turpethin by boiling with mineral acids. It crystallizes in slender microscopic needles, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and melts at 88°, decomposing at a higher temperature.

***tŭr'-pĭ-fȳ, tŭr-pĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *turpis* = disgraceful, and *jacio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To calumniate.

"Thus *turpifie* the reputation of my doctrine."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 620.

tŭr'-pĭn *s.* [A corrupt. of *terrapin* (q.v.).] A freshwater or land tortoise.

tŭr-pĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Turpin, a French naturalist and artist.]

Bot.: A genus of Staphyleaceæ. Inflorescence in terminal panicles, calyx five-parted, petals five, inserted on a ten-lobed disk; stamens five; filaments awl-shaped; styles three; fruit three-celled, each cell with two or three seeds. Trees or shrubs from the West and East Indies. The fruits of some species are eaten. The leaves of *Turpinia pomifera* are used in India as fodder.

tŭr'-pĭs câu'-sa, *phr.* [Lat. = a disgraceful cause.]

Scots Law: A base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English a "consideration *contra bonos mores*," or against public feeling.

tŭr'-pĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *turpitudo* = baseness, from *turpis* = base, disgraceful.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; foulness, depravity.

"The *turpitude* of the drama became such as must astonish all who are not aware that extreme relaxation is the natural effect of extreme restraint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

tur-quoise (as **tŭr'-kŏiṣe,** or **tŭr'-kwâṣ**), **tur-kois, *tur-koise, *tur-cas, *tur-kys,** *s.* [Fr. *turquoise* = a turquoise or Turkish stone; prop. fem. of *Turquois* = Turkish, from Ital. *Turchesa* = a turquoise, from Low Lat. *turchesia*, from *turchesius* = a turquoise, from *Turcus* = a Turk (q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* An amorphous mineral occurring in reniform nodules and incrustations. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·83; lustre, waxy to dull; colour, sky-blue, bluish-green, apple-green; streak, white; rarely sub-translucent, mostly opaque. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 32·6; alumina, 46·9; water, 20·5 = 100, whence the formula, $2Al_2O_3PO_5 + 5HO$. Probably the Callais, Callaina, and Callaica of Pliny. A gem-stone much used in ancient times in Persia, and in pre-historic times by the ancient Mexicans under the name of chalchihuitl. Originally found in Persia, where the best stones for jewellery purposes are still obtained, although the locality of the Mexican chalchihuitl has lately been discovered. One of the largest nodular masses preserved is exhibited in the Mineral Collection of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, which was obtained from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace.

"Out upon her! it was my *turquoise:* I had it when I was a bachelor."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. *Hort.:* A kind of olive.

tŭrr (1), *s.* [Native name.]

Music: A Burmese violin with three strings.

***tŭrr** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Ulex europæus.* (*Brit. & Holland.*)

tŭr-ræ'-a, *s.* [Named after Turra of Padua, an Italian botanist, who died in 1607.]

Bot.: A genus of Meliæ (q.v.). Calyx five-toothed, petals five, ligulate; stamens united into a tube; style one; ovary with five, ten, or twenty cells. Ornamental trees or shrubs from Southern Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and the eastern parts of India.

tŭr'-rĕl, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from Fr. *tour* = a turn.] A tool used by coopers.

tŭr'-rĕt (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *tourette;* Fr. *touret* = a small wheel.]

Saddlery: The same as Terret (q.v.).

"The silvery *turrets* of his harness."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.*

tŭr'-rĕt (2), ***tor-et, *tour-et, *tur-rette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dimin. from *tor, tur* (Fr. *tour*) = a tower (q.v.).]

1. *Arch.:* A small tower attached to and forming part of another tower, or placed at the angles of a church or public building, especially in the style of Tudor architecture. Turrets are of two kinds—such as rise immediately from the ground, as staircase turrets, and such as are formed on the upper part of a building by being carried up higher than the rest, as bartizan turrets.

"Now like a maiden queen she will behold,
From her high *turrets*, hourly suitors come."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.

2. *Bot.: Carex cæspitosa.* Perhaps the same as Torret in White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*3. *Mil. Antiq.:* A movable building of a square form, consisting of ten, or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, &c.

4. *Rail.:* The elevated central portion of a passenger-car, whose top forms an upper story of the roof, and whose sides are glazed for light and pierced for ventilation. (*Amer.*)

5. *Ordn.:* A cylindrical iron tower, rising above the deck of a man-of-war, and made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction. Most vessels of war of any size are constructed on the turret-system. The first American vessel constructed with a turret was Ericsson's *Monitor;* the first English were the *Monarch* (1866) and the *Captain* (1867).

"In fact, the *Captain* is best described as a *Prince Albert*, with two *turrets* instead of four, with the masts and sails of a full-rigged ship, and with the lower upper deck protected from the sweep of the sea by a forecastle and poop at either end, these erections being connected by means of a narrow platform or flying deck, stretching along above the *turrets*. It is unnecessary to enter further into details beyond the statement that the *Monarch's* sides bore 7-inch armour, and her *turrets* 8-inch and 10-inch, while the *Captain* had 8-inch and 7-inch side armour, with 9-inch and 10-inch *turret* armour."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 114. (1873.)

turret-clock, *s.* A clock adapted for an elevated position in a church or other tower.

turret-gun, *s.* A gun specially adapted for use in revolving turrets of vessels.

"Masts must be supported, and the supports obstruct the fire of the *turret-guns* to some extent."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 114. (1873.)

turret-head, *s.* The top or summit of a turret.

"Fair Margaret, from the *turret-head*,
Heard, far below, the coursers' tread."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 2.

turret-lathe, *s.*

Metal-work.: A screw-cutting lathe, having a slide provided with a polygonal block or turret, having apertures in each face for receiving dies, which are secured therein by set-screws.

turret-ship, *s.* An ironclad ship of war, with low sides, and having its armament placed in a tower or turret which is capable of revolution, so as to bring the embrasure opposite to the gun, which is pointed in any direction and temporarily unmasked while firing.

"Not long after Captain Coles was authorized, in conjunction with Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, to design another vessel, embodying his views of what a sea-going *turret-ship* should be, and as the result the ill-fated *Captain* was ordered to be built just a year after the *Monarch* had been begun."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 133. (1873.)

tŭr'-rĕt-ĕd, ***tŏr'-rĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *turret; -ed.*]

1. Furnished with a turret or turrets.

"A *turreted* manorial hall."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

*2. Formed like a turret; rising like a tower.

"Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***tŭr'-rĭ-bănt,** *s.* [TURBAN.]

tŭr-rĭc'-ŭ-late, tŭr-rĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *turricula*, dimin. from *turris* = a tower (q.v.).] Resembling a turret; having the form of a turret: as, a *turriculated* shell.

tŭr-rĭ-lĕp'-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *turris* = a tower, and Mod. Lat. *lepas* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Lepadidæ, from the Upper Silurian rocks. The peduncle was furnished with intersecting rows of plates, which, when detached, are not unlike the shells of certain Pteropoda. Barrande regarded the fossil (to which he gave the name Plumulites) as the capitulum of a Lepadoid, in which the peduncle is wanting or rudimentary.

tŭr'-rĭ-līte, *s.* [TURRILITES.] Any individual of the genus Turrilites (q.v.). (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate, p. 200.)

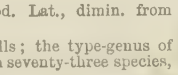
tŭr-rĭ-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *turris* = a tower, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, with thirty-seven species, ranging from the Gault to the Chalk of Europe. Shell sinistral, spiral, whorls in contact; aperture often irregular.

tŭr'-rĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *turret*; *-ed.*] The same as TURRICULATE (q.v.).

tŭr-rĭ-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *turris* = a tower.]

1. *Zool.:* Tower-shells; the type-genus of Turritellidæ (q.v.), with seventy-three species, universally distributed, ranging from the laminarian zone to a depth of 100 fathoms. Shell turreted, many-whorled, and spirally striated; aperture small and rounded, peristome thin; operculum with a fimbriated margin.


TURRITELLA TEREBELLATA.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species, 172, from the Neocomian onward.

tŭr-rĭ-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turritell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Holostomatous Gasteropoda, with five genera. Shell tubular or spiral; upper part partitioned off; aperture simple; operculum horny, many-whorled. Animal with a short muzzle; eyes immersed at outer bases of the tentacles; mantle margin fringed; foot very short; branchial plume single.

2. *Palæont.:* They appear to have commenced about the middle of the Jurassic period, abounding in the Tertiaries, and attaining their maximum in existing seas.

tŭr-rĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *turritus* = fortified with towers; *turris* = a tower; because the leaves become gradually smaller upwards, so that the plant assumes a pyramidal form.]

Bot.: Tower-mustard; a genus of Arabidæ (q.v.), having the pod elongated, compressed, and two-edged, the valves nerved or keeled, the calyx nearly equal at the base. *Turritis glabra* (= *Arabis perfoliata*) is a Crucifer, with its stem one to two-and-a-half feet high, with oblong, lanceolate, glaucous leaves, the radical ones toothed or sinuate at the base, the cauline ones sagittate; the flowers yellowish-white, the pods long and erect. Found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and some other parts of England, flowering from June to August.

tŭr'-tle (1), **tŭr'-tŭr,** *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *turtur* = a turtle-dove: a word probably of imitative origin, from the coo of the pigeon; Ger. *turtel-taube* = a turtle-dove; Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*; Fr. *tourtre.*] The same as TURTLE-DOVE (q.v.).

"And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as trew in love as *turtle* to her make."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

turtle-dove, *s.*

1. *Ornith.: Turtur communis*, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Old World. It is a beautiful bird, of somewhat slender form, a summer visitant to the southern and eastern counties of England, arriving in May and departing in September. The male is about a foot long, with the head light bluish-gray, the back grayish-brown, the scapulars and small wing-coverts black, with broad rust-red margins, the breast pale grayish-purple, the neck with two large black spots barred with white. The female is rather smaller, with similar plumage, but of duller tints. They feed on grain and vegetables, often frequenting fields of beans and peas. They make a slight, flat nest of a few twigs, in which two glossy, creamy-white eggs are deposited about the middle of May, and the parent birds take turns at incubation, sometimes rearing two broods in a season. The note is a soft, mournful "coo," often uttered when the bird is on the ground. From its habit of pairing for life, and its fidelity to its mate, the turtle-dove has long been a symbol of conjugal affection.

2. *Script.:* Heb. תּוֹר (*tor*), an onomatopoetic name from the cooing of the bird, generally in connection with יוֹנָה (*yonah*) = dove.] Probably either *Turtur communis* or *T. risorius*. The latter bird is about ten inches in length; tail short; general colour gray, tinged with red, upper parts greenish brown, with a black collar on the back of the neck.

tŭr'-tle (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Port. *tartaruga*; Sp. *tortuga* = a tortoise, a turtle.]

1. *Zool.:* The popular name for any species of the Cheloniidæ. They may be distinguished by their long, compressed, fin-shaped, non-retractile feet, with the toes enclosed in a common skin, from which only one or two claws project. The carapace is broad and much depressed, so that when these animals are on shore, and are turned over on their backs, they cannot regain the natural position. Large interspaces between the extremities of the ribs and portions of the sternum always remain cartilaginous, so that the carapace is far lighter than in the Tortoises. The head is large and globose, and cannot be retracted within the shell; it is covered above with symmetrical horny shields, and the jaws are armed with sharp, horny sheaths. Turtles are marine animals; their pinnate feet and light shell render them excellent swimmers. They sometimes live at a

GREEN TURTLE.

great distance from land, to which they periodically return to deposit their soft-shelled eggs (from 100 to 250 in number) in the sand. They are found in all the inter-tropical seas, and sometimes travel into the temperate zones. The flesh and eggs of all the species are edible, though the Indian turtles are less valuable in this respect than those of the Atlantic. The most highly valued of the family is the Green Turtle (*Chelonia viridis*), from which turtle-soup is made. It attains a large size, sometimes from six to seven feet long, with a weight of from 700 to 800 pounds. The popular name has no reference to the colour of the carapace, which is dark olive, passing into dingy white, but to the green fat so highly prized by epicures. The Edible Turtle of the East Indies (*C. virgata*) is also highly prized; but, according to Tennent (*Ceylon*, i. 189), at certain seasons they "are avoided as poisonous, and some lamentable instances are recorded of death which was ascribed to their use." The Hawk's-bill Turtle (*C. imbricata*), which yields tortoiseshell (q.v.), is also prized; but the flesh of the Loggerhead Turtle (q.v.) and of the Leather-back is of little value.

2. Frequently used for turtle-soup (q.v.).

"*Turtle* and venison all his thoughts employ."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 220.

3. *Print.:* The segmental plate in which a form is locked up in a rotary press. The column-rules are wider at the top than the bottom, to hold the type firmly, and are secured by screws. The edge of the side-stick has a series of beveled projections, and is pressed against the forms by a piece having similarly beveled projections and worked by a screw.

¶ *To turn turtle:* [TURN, *v.*, ¶ 36.].

turtle-back, *s.* The roofing or cover of a deck, curved so as to resemble the shell of a turtle; a hurricane-deck.

"Fitted with platforms on her *turtle-backs* fore and aft."—*Daily News*, Feb. 21, 1887.

***turtle-footed,** *a.* Slow-footed.

"*Turtle-footed* peace." *Ford.*

turtle-head, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Chelone (q.v.).

turtle-shell, *s.*

1. A beautiful species of Murex. (*Goodrich.*)

2. Tortoiseshell.

turtle-soup, *s.* A rich soup, in which the chief ingredient is (or should be) the flesh of the turtle. It is always served at state and civic banquets. [MOCK-TURTLE.] Sir Henry Thompson, in a paper read at one of the Conferences connected with the Fisheries Exhibition held in London in 1883, stated that "conger eel, as few people seem to be aware, is the source of all turtle-soup when at its best, the turtle furnishing only the garnish and the name." This statement gave rise to much correspondence at the time.

turtle-stone, *s.*

Geol.: A popular name for a septarium (q.v.).

"Septaria have been polished as marble . . . in Dorsetshire, where they have been locally termed *turtle-stones.*"—*Woodward: Geol. England & Wales*, p. 326.

tŭr'-tle, *v.i.* [TURTLE (2), *s.*] To fish or hunt for turtles.

"He occasionally goes off on a *turtling* expedition."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

tŭr'-tlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *turtl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who fishes or hunts for turtles.

"The Jamaica *turtlers* visit these keys with good success."—*Dampier: Discourse of Winds*, ch. iv.

tŭr'-tlĭng, *s.* [TURTLE, *v.*] The act of hunting for or catching turtles.

***tŭr'-tŭr,** *s.* [Lat.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A turtle-dove.

"A peyre of *turturis* or tweie culver briddis."—*Wyclife: Luke* ii.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Columbidæ, with twenty-four species, from the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions, and Austro-Malaya. Bill rather slender, tip of upper mandible gently deflected, nostrils at base covered with two soft, tumid, bare substances; tarsi rather shorter than middle toe, which is longer than the outer; tail of twelve feathers, rather long, and considerably rounded or graduated; wings rather long and pointed. [TURTLE-DOVE.]

***tŭrveş,** *s. pl.* [TURF, *s.*]

tŭr'-wăr, *s.* [Native name.] A tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata.*

Tŭs'-can, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Tuscanus*; Ital. *Toscano*; Fr. *Toscan.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany.

2. *Arch.:* The Tuscan order of architecture.

¶ *Tuscan style of Architecture, Tuscan order:* A style of architecture which originated in the north of Italy, on the first revival of the arts in the free cities, and beyond which it has never yet travelled, except in some examples which were introduced by Inigo Jones in the first church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and by Sir Christopher Wren in porticoes at St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a simpler variety of the Doric (q.v.), with unfluted columns and without triglyphs.

TUSCAN.

Tuscan-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Crocidura etrusca, the smallest living mammal, measuring from the snout to the tip of the tail rather less than three inches. Fur ashy red above, light ash-coloured beneath, tail clothed with short hairs, with rings

of longer white hairs; ears moderate, projecting from the fur. Found in the extreme south of Europe, from France to the Black Sea, and in the north of Africa.

tŭs'-cŏr, *s.* [Tusk.] A tusk or tush of a horse.

tŭsh, * **twĭsh,** *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation indicating rebuke, contempt, or impatience; pshaw! pish!

"*Tush*, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High?"—*Psalm* lxxiii. 11.

tŭsh, *s.* [A softened form of *tusk* (q.v.).] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.

"Strong as a sea-beast's *tushes*, and as white."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

* **tŭshed,** *a.* [Tusked.]

tŭsk (1), * **tosch,** * **tosche,** * **tusch,** * **tux,** *s.* [A.S. *tusc, tux*; cogn. with O. Fries. *tusk, tosch*; prob. for *twisc* = with the notion of *double* tooth, or very strong tooth, from A.S. *twis* = double. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (*Pl.*): Two abnormally long teeth, protruding from the mouth, and constituting offensive weapons. In the elephant, the narwhal, the dugong, &c., these enlarged teeth are incisors, whilst in the boar, the walrus, the hippopotamus, &c., they are canines.

"This beast (when many a chief his *tusks* had slain)
Great Meleager stretched along the plain"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 661.

* 2. The share of a plough; the tooth of a harrow or the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The bevelled shoulder on the back of a tenon of a binding joist, to strengthen it.

2. *Locksmith.:* A sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of engagement or attachment. Used in the parts of locks in which bolts, tumblers, &c., are thus provided so as to be touched, dropped, raised, &c., by the key directly or by intermediate devices.

* **tŭsk** (2), *s.* [Torsk.]

* **tŭsk,** *v.i.* [Tusk (1), *s.*] To gnash the teeth as a boar; to show the tusks.

"Nay, now you puffe, *tusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poore chain you run a fensting in."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 107.

tŭs'-kar, *s.* [A corrupt. of Icel. *torfskéri*, from *torf* = turf, and *skera* = to cut.] An iron instrument with a wooden handle, used for cutting peats. (*Scotch.*)

tŭsked, *a.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with tusks.

"The *tusked* boar out of the wood
Upturns it by the roots."
Milton: Psalm lxxx.

2. *Her.:* Having tusks of such or such a tincture. (Said of boars, elephants, &c.)

tŭsk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. An elephant that has its tusks developed; one of the males of the Asiatic species.

"One of the finest *tuskers* any of those present had ever seen."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. A wild boar with well-developed tusks.

"A *tusker* who had, however, no idea of running away."—*Echo*, Nov. 26, 1887.

tŭsk'-ĭ-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Having tusks; tusked.

"The scar indented by the *tusky* boar."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 385.

tŭs'-sac, *s.* [Tussock.]

tŭs'-seh, *s.* [Tusser.]

tŭs-sĕr, tŭs-sŏre, tŭs'-seh, *s.* [Native Indian name.] The silk spun by the Tusser Silkworm (q.v.). The centres of the traffic are in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Nizam's country. There are generally two crops of the insect during the year. The cocoons are purchased in May and June by the rearers from those who have collected them from the jungle; the female cocoons are the larger. They are almost perfectly smooth, of a gray colour, with darker veins across the outer surface. When mature, the largest are about two inches long by one and a-quarter broad, those of average size about an inch and a-half long. The inner layer of the fibre is quite loose, forming a soft cushion for the insect within. The silk, when obtained, has a glossy or vitreous look. It is now manufactured in Europe as well as in India, being largely used for cloaks and mantles designed for winter wear. No kind of silk so closely imitates seal-skin or is so durable. It is used in the manufacture of Utrecht velvet, and has the rigidity requisite to render it a valuable material for carpets. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

tusser-silkworm, *s.*

Entom.: Antherea mylitta, a common Indian silkworm, which yields a rather coarse-looking, but very durable silk. It is wild throughout the low hills of the central tableland of India, being absent from the Himalaya mountains and from the alluvial plains. It feeds on many shrubs and trees.

* **tŭs-sĭc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *tussicularis*, from *tussis* = a cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

tŭs-sĭ-la-gĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tussilago*, genit. *tussilagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubuliflorae. Leaves alternate, all radial, broad; outer flowers female, very slender, and tubular or ligulate; florets of the disk tubular, usually bisexual; anther cells not tailed; arms of the style connate, pubescent, with bifid, conical tips. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

tŭs-sĭ-lā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = coltsfoot (see def.), from *tussis* = a cough, from the use of the plant as a cough medicine.]

Bot.: Coltsfoot; the typical genus of Tussilagineæ (q.v.). Heads yellow, solitary, many-flowered; receptacle naked; involucre of a single row of equal, linear scales; florets of the ray long, narrow, in many rows, female; those of the disk few, male, both yellow; pappus pilose; achenes terete. Closely akin to Petasites, but differs by the pistillate flowers having a (sometimes minute) ligule. Only one known species, *Tussilago Farfara.* [Coltsfoot.]

* **tŭs'-sis,** *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: A cough, a catarrh.

tŭs'-sle, * **tŭs'-sel,** * **tus tle,** *s.* [Tussle, *v.*] A struggle; a contest; a scuffle.

"Does he wear his head?
Because the last we saw here had a *tussle*."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xviii.

tŭs'-sle, * **tus-tle,** * **tŭz-zle,** *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *tousle* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To struggle; to scuffle.

"Did *tustle* with red-ey'd pole-cat."
Percy: Reliques; St. George for England.

B. *Trans.:* To struggle with.

"Muzzle and *tuzzle* and hug thee."—*Centlivre: Busie Body* (1709), p. 44.

tŭs'-sŏck, tŭs'-sŭck, tŭs'-sac, *s.* [A dimin. from Dan. *tusk* = a tuft, a tassel; Sw. dial. *tuss* = a wisp of hay; cf. Welsh *tusw, tuswy* = a wisp, a bundle.]

1. A clump, a tuft or small hillock of growing grass.

"Both were constructed in thick *tussocks* of coarse grass or rushes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 170.

2. A tuft or lock, as of hair or the like; a tangled knot.

"Such laying of the hair in *tussocks* and tufts."—*Latimer.*

3. The same as Tussock-grass (q.v.).

4. The same as Tussock-moth (q.v.).

tussock-grass, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Dactylis cæspitosa (= *Festuca flabellata*), a grass forming tufts five to six feet high in the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, the Straits of Magellan, Cape Horn, &c. It was first discovered by Commerson in the Straits of Magellan in 1767. Its appropriate habitat is the sea-shore, where it will grow even on sand dunes. Either as green fodder or as hay, it is said to be unrivalled as food for cattle, horses, &c. Pigs and other animals grub up the sweet roots, which they eat eagerly. It forms great tufts, remarkable for their size, being sometimes five or six feet high, while the long, gracefully curving blades are from five to eight feet long and an inch broad at base. It has been grown with success in the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides, and other places near the sea where there is a peaty soil. The young shoots are boiled and eaten as asparagus. The inner part of the stem above the root is soft, crisp, and has the flavor of a hazel nut. It is often eaten by the Falkland islanders. It is in danger of being exterminated, from the avidity with which it is eaten by cattle and pigs, and is now confined to local patches in the shore regions.

tussock-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Dasychira, belonging to the family Liparidæ. The antennæ are crenulated in the female; the fore legs are very hairy. The larva is very beautiful, with tufts of coloured hair down the back.

tŭs'-sŏck-ĭ-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *tussock*; *-y.*] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

"We emerged on tracts of *tussocky* grass, interspersed here and there in park-like fashion with clumps of trees."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1886.

tŭs'-sŭck, *s.* [Tussock.]

tŭs-sŏre', *s.* [Tusser.]

tŭt, *interj.* [From the sound; cf. Fr. *trut* = tush, tut.] An exclamation denoting impatience, rebuke, or contempt; tush! pish!

"*Tut*, this was nothing but an argument."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

* **tŭt,** *v.i.* [Tut, *interj.*] To speak contemptuously and slightingly.

"*Tutting* over the globe or the sun."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

* **tŭt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An imperial crown of a golden globe, with a cross on it; a mound. (*Bailey.*)

2. A hassock.

"Paid for a *tut* for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of Cheddle*, 1637.

* **tū'-tage (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Lat. *tutus* = safe.] Tutelage (q.v.).

* **tū'-ta-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *tutamentum*, from *tutus* = safe.] Protection, guardianship.

"The holy crosse is the true *tutament*."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 18.

tu-tā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A white alloy for tableware, &c. German: copper, 1; tin, 48; antimony, 4. Spanish: steel, 1; tin, 24; antimony, 2.

tū'-tĕl-age (age as ĭg), *s.* [Lat. *tutela* = protection, from *tutus* = safe; *tueor* = to protect.]

1. Guardianship, protection. (Applied to the person.)

"He submitted without reluctance to the *tutelage* of a council of war nominated by the lord-lieutenant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. The state of being under a guardian or protector; care or protection enjoyed.

tū'-tĕ-lar, tū'-tĕ-lar-ĭ, *a.* [Lat. *tutelaris*, from *tutela* = guardianship, tutelage (q.v.); Fr. *tutélaire.*]

1. Guarding, protecting; having the charge, care, or protection of a person or thing; guardian.

"Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? where then
Thou *tutelary* friend of helpless men?"
Cowper: Charity, 142.

2. Tending to guard or protect; protective.

* **tū'-tēle,** *s.* [Lat. *tutela.*] Tutelage.

"He was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children."—*Howell: Letters*, i. 2, 15.

tū'-tĕn-ăg, tu-ten-age, * **tu-tan-age,** *s.* [Hind.]

1. A white alloy, of copper, 50; nickel, 19; and zinc, 31, used for table-ware, &c. It resembles Packfong, Chinese white copper, albata, and German silver. The alloy has various names and proportions of the ingredients; a small quantity of lead or iron is added in some formulæ.

2. Zinc or spelter.

tū'-tĭ-ŏr-ĭzm (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *tutiorismus*, from *tutior*, compar. of Lat. *tutus* = safe.]

Church Hist. & Theology: Mitigated Rigorism; the doctrine which, while holding that obedience to the law is always the safer and better way, allows that an opinion of the highest intrinsic probability in favour of liberty may sometimes be followed. [Rigorism.]

"The arguments adduced by its advocates really tend to *Tutiorism*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 902.

tū'-tĭ-ŏr-ĭst (ti as shĭ), *a. & s.* [Eng. *tutior(ism)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Tutiorism (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. & Theology: A theologian or

confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Tutiorism.

"We may also dismiss the opinion of the Rigorists or *Tutioristæ*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 602.

tŭt'-mouthed, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tete, toot;* A.S. *tôtian* = to project, and Eng. *mouthed.*] Having a projecting under jaw.

"*Broncus: Tut-mouthed*, gag-toothed."—*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*, s.v. *Broncus.*

tŭt'-nōse, *s.* [TUTMOUTHED.] A snub nose. (*Prov.*)

tū'-tŏr, * **tū'-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *tuteur*, from Lat. *tutorem*, accus. of *tutor* = a guardian, from *tutus* = safe, for *tuitus*, pa. par. of *tueor* = to look after, to guard; Sp. & Port. *tutor;* Ital. *tutore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A guardian; one who has the care or charge of a person or thing.

2. One who has the charge of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a teacher, an instructor; espec., a private instructor.

"No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor*."—*Watts.*

3. In English Universities, one of a body attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom, assisted by lecturers, the education of the students is chiefly conducted. They are selected from the fellows, and are also responsible for the general discipline of the students.

4. In American Universities, a teacher subordinate to a fellow.

II. *Scots Law:* The guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. By common law a father is tutor to his children. Failing him, there may be three kinds of tutors: a tutor-nominate, a tutor-at-law, or a tutor-dative. A tutor-nominate is one nominated in a testament, &c., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A tutor-at-law is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor-nominate, or where the tutor-nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A tutor-dative is one named by the sovereign on the failure both of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law.

tū'-tŏr, *v.t.* [TUTOR, *s.*]

* 1. To have the guardianship, care, or charge of.

2. To instruct, to teach.

"She *tutored* some in Dædalus's art,
And promised they should act his wild goose part."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

3. To train, to discipline, to correct.

"Give sorrow leave awhile to *tutor* me
To this submission." *Shakesp.: Richard II.* iv.

* **tū'-tŏr-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-age.*] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; tutelage, guardianship.

"Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **tū'-tŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-ess.*] A female tutor; an instructress, a governess.

"Fidelia shall be your *tutoress*." *Moore: Foundling.*

tu-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *tutorius*, from *tutor* = a guardian.] Pertaining to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

"The head has no active *tutorial* duties."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 15, 1884, p. 3.

* **tū'-tŏr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-ism.*] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or tutors; tutorship.

* **tū'-tŏr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-ly.*] Pertaining to, suiting, or like a tutor; pedagogic.

"The Earl . . . was not a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs."—*North: Examen*, p. 453.

tū'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-ship.*]

1. Guardianship, charge, care, tutelage.

"He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some one certaine thinge or cause, should doe but idely."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 80.

2. The office of a tutor or private instructor; the office of a college tutor.

* **tū'-tŏr-ў,** * **tu-tor-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, s.; *-y.*] Tutorage, instruction, tutelage.

"The guardianship or *tutorie* of a king expired sooner than of another priuate person."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1524).

* **tū'-trĕss,** * **tū'-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *tutor; -ess;* Fr. *tutrice*, from Lat. *tutricem*, accus. of *tutrix* = a female guardian.]

1. A female guardian.

2. A female instructor; a tutoress; a governess. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Rouen, Geneva, and Pisa have been *tutresses* of all I know."—*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

tŭt'-şan, *s.* [Fr. *toutesaine* = all heal, from *tout* (Lat. *totus* = whole) and *sain* (Lat. *sanus*)=sound.]

TUTSAN AND FRUIT.

Botany:

1. Park leaves; *Hypericum Androsæmum* = *Androsæmum officinale.* The stem, which is about two feet high, is shrubby, compressed; the leaves large, sessile, ovate, the cymes terminal with large flowers, the fruit fleshy, and resembling a berry, especially when unripe. Found in hedges and shrubby places, especially in Ireland and the west of Scotland; not so common in England.

2. (*Pl.*): The Hypericaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

"The healing *tutsan* then, and plantane for a sore."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

tŭt'-ta, *a.* [Ital., from Lat. *totus* = whole.]

Music: All, the whole; *tutta forza*, the full power or force; *tutto arco*, the whole length of the bow.

tŭt'-tî, *s.* & *a.* [Ital.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music:

1. A direction that every performer is to take part in the execution of the passage or movement. (Opposed to *solo* or *soli.*)

2. In a concerto, a direction for the orchestra to play while the solo instrument is silent.

B. *As adj:* Applied to a passage in which all the voices or instruments are employed; in a concerto, used of a passage when the solo instrument is silent.

Tŭt'-tle, *s.* [The astronomer who discovered the comet.] (See etym. and compound.)

Tuttle's comet, *s.*

Astron.: A comet, the orbit of which is identical with that of the August meteors.

tŭt'-tў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The flower of *Prunus Cerasus.* (*Chiefly in Dorsetshire.*)

"A phial of rose-water, and powder of *tutty*."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

* 2. A nosegay.

"She can wreathes and *tuttyes* make."
J. Campion, in *English Garner*, iii. 283.

tû-whĭt' tû'-whoo', *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of the owl.

"The *tuwhits* are lulled I wot,
Thy *tuwhoo* of yesternight."
Tennyson: The Owl, second song.

tŭt'-wŏrk, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second, Eng. *work.*]

Mining: Dead-work. [DEAD, B. II.]

tŭt'-wŏrk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *tutwork; -er.*]

Mining: (See extract).

"The labour underground is performed by two classes of men, the *tutworkers* and tributers. The former are those who execute work by the piece, generally calculated by the fathom."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, iii. 54.

tŭt'-wŏrk-man, *s.* [Eng. *tutwork; man.*]

Mining: A tutworker (q.v.).

tū-yêre' (or as **twē'-yāre),** *s.* [Fr., akin to *tuyau* = a pipe; cf. Dut. *tuit;* O. H. Ger. *tuda;* Dan. *tud* = a pipe.]

Metall.: A name formerly given to the opening in a blast furnace to admit the nozzle of the blast-pipe, as well as to the nozzle itself, but now applied to the blast-pipe. A tube having a conical end, with its appurtenances for regulating and directing a current of air upon the metal in a smelting furnace or forge. The tuyeres of the Bessemer convertor are perforated blocks of fire-brick set in the floor of the retort, and affording passage for the air into the mass of liquid metal above. [WATER-TUYERE.]

* **tŭz,** *s.* [Cf. *tussock.*] A lock or tuft of hair, or the like. (*Dryden: Persius*, iv. 90.)

* **tŭz-zĭ-mŭz'-zĭ-ō,** *s.* [Cf. *tuz.*] A tuz; a tuft.

"Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzios* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand."—*Trevenesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 391.

* **twâ, twae,** *a.* [Two.] (*Scotch.*)

"If ye gang, I'll gang too; for between the *twa* o' us, we'll hae wark enough."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

twa-lofted, *a.* Two-storied. (*Scotch.*)

twăd'-dle, * **twăt'-tle,** * **twa-tle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *tattle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To chatter or speak unmeaningly.

"No gloazing fable I *twattle*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To talk unmeaningly, to prate, to chatter.

"Vaynelye toe *twattle*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv.

twăd'-dle, * **twăt'-tle,** *s.* [TWADDLE, *v.*]

1. Unmeaning talk, silly chatter, nonsense.

"The penny cockney bookseller, pouring endless volumes of sentimental *twaddle*."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. v.

2. A twaddler.

"The devil take the *twaddle!*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

twăd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *twaddl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who twaddles; one who prates or talks in a weak or silly manner on commonplace subjects.

"A laugh at the style of this ungrammatical *twaddler*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

twăd'-dlĭng, * **twăt'-tlĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [TWADDLE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Talking, or given to talking, in a silly manner; chattering; prating.

B. *As subst.:* The act of one who twaddles; empty, silly talk; nonsense.

"You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling."—*Swift: To Dr. Sheridan.*

twāin, * **twaine,** * **tuayn,** * **twei,** * **twele,** * **twei-en,** * **tweighe,** * **tweine,** * **twey,** * **twey-en,** * **tweyn,** * **tweyne,** *a.* & *s.* [Prop. masculine, while *two* is feminine and neuter; but this distinction was early disregarded. A.S. *twegen*, masc. nom. and acc.; *twegra*, genit.; *twám*, dat.; cogn. with Dan. *to, tvende;* Goth. *twaim*, dat. of *twai* = two; *twans, twos, twa*, accus.; Ger. *zween* = two (masc.); O. H. Ger. *zwéné.*] [TWO, TWIN.]

A. *As adj.:* Two (now used only in poetry).

"He wote well that the gold is with us *tweyne*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,750.

B. *As subst.:* A pair, a couple.

"*Tweyne* in a bed the toon shall be taken and the tother left."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

¶ *In twain:* In two, asunder.

"When old winter split the rocks *in twain*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 202.

twain-cloud, *s.*

Meteorol.: The same as CUMULO-STRATUS (q.v.).

twāit, twāite (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Alosa finta. [SHAD, 3, TWAITE-SHAD, TWAITE.]

twāite (2), *s.* [THWAITE (1), *s.*] Wood land grubbed up and converted into arable land.

twal, twall, *a.* [TWELVE.] Twelve. (*Scotch.*)

"You would give your fair bounds and barony for a square yard of rock that would be dry for *twal* hours."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

twal'-pĕn-nĭeş, *s.* [Scotch *twal* = twelve, and Eng. *pennies.*] One penny sterling, equivalent to twelve pence of ancient Scottish currency. (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. iv.)

twal'-pĕn-nў, * **twal'-pĕn-nĭe,** *a.* [TWALPENNIES.] Worth twelve pence of ancient Scotch currency.

twalpennie-worth, *s.* A small quantity, a pennyworth. (*Scotch.*)

"And whiles *twalpennie-worth* o' nappy
Can make the bodies unco happy."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

twăng, * **twangue,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Of imitative origin; cf. *tang* (2), s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the ringing sound of a tense string.

"To show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 688.

2. To be uttered with a sharp or nasal sound.

3. To play on a stringed instrument.

"When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. viii.

4. To give out a clear, ringing sound, as that of a trumpet.

"Hark! 'tis the *twanging* horn o'er yonder bridge."
Cowper: Task, iv. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to sound with a sharp, ringing noise, as by pulling a tense string and suddenly letting it go.

2. To utter with a sharp, shrill, or nasal tone.

"A thousand names are tossed into the crowd: Some whispered softly, and some *twang'd* aloud."
Cowper: Charity, 518.

*¶ *To go off twanging:* To go well or happily.

"Had he died,
It *had gone off twanging.*"
Massinger: Roman Actor, ii. 2.

twăng (1), *s.* & *interj.* [TWANG, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sharp, quick sound, as of a string drawn tense, and then suddenly let go.

"The sinew forged string
Did give a mighty *twang.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iv.

2. A sharp clear sound as of a trumpet or horn.

"A cheer and a *twang* of the horn."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

3. An affected modulation of the voice; a nasal sound.

"His voice was something different from the human, having a little *twang* like that of string-music."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

B. *As interj.:* With a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring.

"There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver."
Prior: Mercury & Cupid.

twăng (2), *s.* [TANG (1), *s.*] After-taste; a disagreeable flavour left in the mouth.

"Though the liquor was not at all impaired thereby in substance or virtue, it might get some *twang* of the vessel."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

***twăn'-gle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *twang*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To twang.

"Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To twang.

"The young Andrea . . . *twangles* his guitar."—*Thackeray: Shabby-Genteel Story*, ch. ii.

twăn'-gle, *s.* [TWANGLE, *v.*] A twangling sound; a twang.

twăn'-glĭng, *a.* [TWANGLE, *v.*] Twanging, noisy.

***twănk,** *s.* [TWANK, *v.*] A twang.

***twănk,** *v.t.* [A word imitative of a sharper and more abrupt sound than *twang.*] To twang; to cause to make a sharp twanging sound.

"A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle."—*Addison.*

twăn'-kāy, *s.* [Chin. = lit. beacon brook] A sort of green tea.

'twăs, [A common contraction of *it was.*]

twâ'-sŏme, *a.* & *s.* [TWOSOME.] (*Scotch.*)

***twăt'-tle** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [TWADDLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk much and sillily; to prate, to twaddle.

"The apostle Paul finds fault with a certain sort of women who were prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 15. (1634.)

B. *Trans.:* To talk or utter idly.

twăt'-tle (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To pet, to make much of. (*Prov.*)

***twăt'-tle,** *s.* [TWATTLE (1), *v.*] Twaddle, nonsense.

***twăt'-tlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *twattl(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*] A twaddler.

***twāy,** *a.* & *s.* [TWAIN.]

*¶ *In tway:* In twain, in two, asunder.

"It clove his plumed crest *in tway.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 3.

tway-blade, twy-blade, *s.*

Bot.: Listera ovata, a British orchid, about a foot high, having two ovate, elliptic, opposite leaves, whence its popular name. Flowers distant upon the spike, yellowish green. Found in the north of England, &c., in woods and moist pastures. The allied *L. cordata*, with stems three to five inches high, and a few very small spiked greenish-brown flowers, is called the Lesser Tway-blade. It occurs on mountain sides and on heaths in Scotland and the north of England.

tway-coned, *a.* Having two cones or peaks.

"I would scale the *tway-coned* Ben."
Blackie: Highlands & Islands, p. 96.

***twēag,** *v.t.* [TWEAK.]

***twēag,** ***twēague,** *s.* [TWEAG, *v.*] Distress, perplexity.

"This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.*"—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, pt. ii.

twēak, ***twēag,** ***twick,** ***twikke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *twiccan, twiccian* (*Somner*); cogn. with Low Ger. *twikken* = to tweak; Ger. *zwicken* = to pinch, to nip; *zwick* = a pinch. *Twitch*, v. is a softened form.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk. (Said most frequently of the nose.)

"Quoth he,
Tweaking his nose, 'you are, great sir,
A self-denying conqueror.'"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. 2.

twēak, ***tweag,** *s.* [TWEAK, *v.*]

1. A sharp pinch or pull; a twitch.

"No passion so weak, but gives it a *tweak.*"
Swift: Riddle 25.

*2. Distress, trouble, perplexity.

*3. A prostitute.

"Then
Rushed a *tweak* in gesture flaunting."
Drunken Barnaby.

*4. A whoremonger.

twēed, *s.* & *a.* [Usually derived from the name of the river which falls into the sea at Berwick. It is said, however, that some cloth called on an invoice *tweels*, or *tweeled*, that is, woven diagonally, having been sent to London, the word, which was blotted or imperfectly written, was misread *Tweed*, and as the cloth was manufactured in the valley of the Tweed, and the designation *tweed* was consequently an appropriate one, it was allowed to stand, even after the error had been detected. (*Weekly Times*, Feb. 21, 1875.)]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A light, twilled woollen fabric for men's wear, with an unfinished surface. Two colours are generally combined in the same yarn. The best is made of all wool, but in inferior kinds shoddy and cotton are also introduced.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the cloth so called.

***twēē'-dle,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *twiddle* or *twaddle* (q.v.).]

1. To handle lightly; to twiddle, to fiddle with.

2. To wheedle, to cajole.

"A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service."—*Addison.*

twēē'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful,] A sound, such as is made by a fiddle.

twēē-dle-dēē', *s.* [TWEEDLE, *s*, TWEEDLEDUM.]

twēe-dle-dŭm', *s.* [TWEEDLE, *s.*] A word used only in the phrase, the distinction between *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.* The suggestion is that the only difference between the two is in sound—a distinction without a difference. The expression arose in the eighteenth century, when there was a dispute between the admirers of Bononcini and those of Handel, as to the respective merits of those musicians. Among the first were the Duke of Marlborough and most of the nobility; among the latter the Prince of Wales, Pope, and Arbuthnot.

"Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.*"
J. Byrom.

†**tweēg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: One of the popular names used in America for the large salamander, *Menopoma alleganiensis.* [MENOPOMA.]

tweēl, *v.t.* [TWILL.]

tweēled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [TWILLED.]

'tweēn, *prep.* [See def.] A contraction of *between.*

tweēr, *s.* [TUYERE.]

***tweēse,** ***tweēze,** *s.* [TWEEZERS.] A case of instruments.

"I have sent you . . . the French lever and *tweeses* you writ for."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 17.

***tweēz'-ĕr,** *s.* [TWEEZERS.]

tweezer-case, *s.* A case for holding or carrying tweezers.

"There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 116.

tweēz'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [The word does not now occur in the singular. A *tweeser*, or *tweezer*, was an instrument contained in a tweese (q.v.). *Tweezers* is thus for *tweeses*, a double plural from *twee*, from O. Fr. *estuy* (Fr. *étui*) = a case of instruments, a sheath.]

1. A delicate kind of pincers with two fingers, adapted for grasping hairs. Used among almost all nations, especially among those who eradicate the beard.

"And there bought me a pair of *tweezers*, cost me 14s."—*Pepys: Diary*, 1662.

2. A surgeon's case of instruments.

***twei-fold,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *twei* = two, and *fold.*] Twofold.

***tweine,** ***twey,** *a.* or *s.* [TWAIN.]

twĕlfth, ***twelfte,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *twelfta.*] [TWELVE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

"He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.*"—1 *Kings* xix. 19.

2. Being or constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of twelve equal parts, into which anything is or may be divided.

2. *Music:*

(1) An interval of twelve diatonic degrees, the replicate of the fifth.

(2) An organ-stop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons.

†**twelfth-cake,** *s.* A large cake into which a bean, ring, or other article was introduced, prepared for Twelfth-night festivals. The cake, being cut up, whoever got the piece containing the ring or bean was accepted as king for the occasion.

†**twelfth-day, twelfth-tide,** *s.* The twelfth-day after Christmas-day; the festival of the Epiphany (q.v.).

†**twelfth-night,** *s.* The evening of Twelfth-day (q.v.). Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with this night.

twelfth-tide, *s.* [TWELFTH-DAY.]

twĕlve, ***twelf,** ***twolf,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *twelf, twelfe;* cogn. with O.Fris. *twelef, twilif, twelf, tolef;* Dut. *twaalf;* Icel. *tolf;* Dan. *tolv;* Sw. *tolf;* O. H. Ger. *zwelif;* Ger. *zwölf;* Goth. *twalif.* From *two* and a root *lif* = *like;* Gr. δέκα (*deka*); Lat. *decem* = ten (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The sum of ten and two; twice six; a dozen.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number which consists of two and ten; a dozen.

2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

¶ *In twelves:*

Print.: In duodecimo.

"Little's lyrics shine *in* hot-pressed *twelves.*"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

(2) *The twelve:*

Script.: The twelve apostles.

"He sat down with *the twelve.*"—*Matt.* xxvi. 20.

(3) *Twelve-day writ:*

Law: A writ issued under the 18 & 19 Vict., c. 67, for summary procedure on bills of exchange and promissory notes. (*Wharton.*)

twelve-mo, *s.* [DUODECIMO].

twelve-month, ***twelf-monthe,** *s.* A period of twelve months; a year.

"But this our purpose is a *twelve-month* old."
Shakesp.: King Henry IV., i. 1.

twelve-pence, *s.* A shilling.

twelve-penny, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Sold for a shilling; costing or worth a shilling.

"I would wish no other revenge from this rhyming judge of the *twelve-penny* gallery."—*Dryden.*

*2. *Fig.:* Applied to anything of insignificant value.

"Trifles and *twelve-penny* matters."—*Heylin.*

twelve-score, *a.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Twelve-score* was a common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word yards, which is implied, being generally omitted.

"I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot, and I know, his death will be a march of *twelve-score.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

twelve tables, *s. pl.* The name given to the earliest code of Roman law (*Lex Duodecim Tabularum*), made by the decemvirs 451–449 B.C., and covering civil, criminal, and religious offences. These were looked upon as forming the basis of all Roman law, and in the time of Cicero, school boys were required to commit them to memory. They were principally derived from early Roman legislation. They left many of the older laws intact, and these reappear in Justinian's code. Commentaries were from time to time added to the original tables. [TABLE, *s.*]

twelve-wired bird of paradise, *s.*

Ornith.: Seleucides alba, from New Guinea. Its general plumage appears at first sight to be velvety black, but on closer examination it is found that every part of it glows with the most exquisite metallic tints—rich bronze, intense violet, and, on the edges of the breast-feathers, brilliant green. An immense tuft of dense plumes of a fine orange-buff colour springs from each side of the body, and six of these on each side terminate in a black curled shaft. (*Wallace.*)

TWELVE-WIRED BIRD OF PARADISE.

***twĕnġe,** *v.t.* [TWINGE, *v.*] To press lightly, to tweak.

"He *twengede* and schok hir by the nose."
Life of St. Dunstan, 81.

twĕn′-tĭ-eth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *twentigodha, twentyogdha.*] [TWENTY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Next in order after the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

2. Being or constituting one of twenty parts into which anything is or may be divided.

B. *As subst.:* One of twenty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; the quotient of one divided by twenty.

twĕn′-tỹ, ***tu-en-ti,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *twentig*, from *twegen* = twain, and *tig* = ten; cogn. with Dut. *twintig*; Icel. *tuttugu*; Goth. *twaitigjus*; Ger. *zwanzig*; O. H. Ger. *zueinzuc*; M. H. Ger. *zweinzic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men.

2. Used proverbially for an indefinite number.

"Under *twenty* locks kept fast."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 575.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number of twice ten; a score.

2. A symbol representing the number of twice ten, as 20 or XX.

twenty-fold, *a.* Twenty times as many.

twenty-fours, *s.*

Print.: A sheet adapted to be folded into 24 leaves, 48 pages. In the trade it is generally written 24mo.

twī′-bill, ***twi-bil,** ***twy-byl,** ***twy-bill,** *s.* [A.S. *twibille, twibill*, from *twi* = double, and *bill* = a bill.]

1. A kind of double axe; a mattock, of which the blade has one end like an axe, the other like an adze.

"She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. A mortising-tool.

3. A reaping-hook.

***twī′-bĭlled,** *a.* [Eng. *twibill; -ed.*] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

twīce, ***twies,** ***twyes,** *adv.* [A.S. *twiges*, a genitive from *twi* = double.] [THRICE, TWO.]

1. Two times.

"The having done it *twice* is a double motive."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 28.

2. Doubly; in twofold degree or quantity.

"Thou art *twice* her love."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

twice-told, *a.* Related or told twice; hence, well-known.

"Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

***twice-writhen,** *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta. [BISTORT.] The English name, first used by Turner, was simply a translation of the specific one, *Bistorta.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

twĭch, *s.* & *v.* [TWITCH.]

twĭd′-dle, ***twi-dle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful, prob. the same word as *tweedle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To twirl in a light way; to touch lightly or play with; to fiddle with.

"*Twiddling* their thumbs in front of comfortable fires."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

"All the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

2. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. (*Prov.*)

"What unthryftnes therein is *twydlynge*?"—*Play of Wit & Science*, p. 18.

twier, *s.* [TUYERE.]

***twies,** ***twyes,** *adv.* [TWICE.]

***twī′-fāl-lōw,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *twi* = twofold, and Eng. *fallow* (q.v.).] To plough a second time, as fallow land; to prepare it for seed.

***twī′-fōld,** *a.* [A.S. *twifeald* = twofold (q.v.).] Twofold.

twĭg, ***tuyg,** ***twigge,** *s.* [A.S. *twig*; cogn. with Dut. *twijg*; Ger. *zweig*, from the A.S. base *twi-* = double, because orig. applied to the fork of a branch, or the place where the stems become double.]

1. A small shoot or branch of a tree of no definite size or length; a branchlet.

"They . . . love life, and cling to it, as he
That overhangs a torrent, to a *twig.*"
Cowper: Task, i. 484.

2. A divining rod. (Usually with the definite article.)

"The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining rod. 'Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name,' and so do our conservative peasants, calling the 'rod of Jacob' the '*twig.*'"—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan. 1883, p. 83.

¶ (1) *To hop the twig:* To die. (*Slang.*)

"He'd make you *hop the twig* in a guffaw."—*J. Wilson: Noctes Ambros.*, p. 73.

(2) *To work the twig:* To use the divining rod.

"To '*work the twig*' is rural English for the craft of Dousterswivel in the *Antiquary*, and perhaps from this comes our slang expression to 'twig,' or divine, the hidden meaning of another."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan. 1883, p. 83.

twig-rush, *s.*

Bot.: Cladium Mariscus. So named from its tough, twiggy branching growth. (*Prior.*) [CLADIUM.]

twig-withy, *s.*

Bot.: The Osier, *Salix viminalis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***twĭg** (1), ***twyg,** *v.t.* [TWITCH.] To pull, to tug.

"Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest, but they have *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false flynges at him."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 142.

twĭg (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Irish *tuigim* = to understand, to discern; Gael. *tuig* = to understand. (See also extract under TWIG, *s.*, ¶ (2).)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take note or notice of; to note, to mark, to watch.

"'They're a-*twiggin'* you, sir,' whispered Mr. Weller. '*Twigging* me, Sam!' replied Mr. Pickwick; 'what do you mean by *twigging* me?' Mr. Weller replied by pointing with his thumb over his shoulder: and Mr Pickwick, on looking up, became sensible of the pleasing fact, that all the four clerks, with countenances expressive of the utmost amusement, and their heads thrust over the wooden screen, were minutely inspecting the figure and general appearance of the supposed trifler with female hearts, and disturber of female happiness."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xx.

2. To understand the motives or meaning of; to apprehend, to comprehend.

B. *Intrans.:* To understand, to comprehend, to see.

"Don't you *twig*?"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney* vol. iii., ch. ii.

¶ *Slang* in all its senses.

***twĭg′-ġen,** *a.* [Eng. *twig*, s.; *-en.*]

1. Made of twigs.

"Others take and lay them within a large basket or *twiggen* panier."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

2. Surrounded or encased in twigs.

"I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

***twĭg′-ġĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A wencher.

2. A good breeder. (*Tusser: Husbandry; January.*)

twĭg′-gỹ, *s.* [Eng. *twig*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a twig or twigs; being or resembling a twig; made or consisting of twigs.

"To support the banks of impetuous rivers, in fine for all wickes and *twiggy* works."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xix.

2. Having twigs; full of or abounding with twigs.

"The lowest of all the *twiggy* trees."—*Evelyn: Sylva*

***twĭght** (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [TWITCH, *v.*]

***twĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [TWIT.] To upbraid, to twit.

"Evermore she did him sharpely *twight*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 12.

***twĭg′-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *twig*, s.; *-some.*] Full of or abounding in twigs.

"The *twigsome* trees by the road-side."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

twī′-light (*gh* silent), ***twye-lyghte,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *twi* = double (Icel. *tvi*; Dut. *twee-*; Ger. *zwie-*), here used in the sense of "doubtful" or "half," and *light*; cf. Ger. *zwielicht* = twilight; O. Dut. *tweelicht, twylicht.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"As the *twilight* beginneth, you shall haue about you two or three hundred foxes, which make a marvellous wawling or howling."—*Hackluyt: Voyages* i. 400.

(2) A dim, faint light generally; slight shade or gloom.

"Ash, or lime, or beech distinctly shine,
Within the *twilight* of their different shades."
Cowper: Task, i. 304.

*2. *Fig.:* A dubious, doubtful, or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined; a partial revelation or disclosure.

"In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity."—*Locke*

II. *Astron.:* The faint diffused light which appears a little before sunrise, and again for some time after sunset, the amount and duration of the light varying materially in different latitudes and at different seasons. Popularly, the term is only applied to the evening twilight, the morning twilight being called dawn. Twilight is produced by the diffused reflection of light from and amongst the atmosphere after the direct rays of the sun have ceased to reach the earth. When the sun descends below the horizon, its rays pass through the atmospheric strata, and some of them are reflected towards the earth and illuminate its surface. At first the light, falling on the lowest and densest strata, is reflected in great abundance, but as the sun descends to a greater distance below the horizon, the rays fall on higher, and therefore rarer, atmospheric strata. Consequently fewer rays undergo reflection, and as the number of reflected rays diminishes as the sun descends, the strength of the twilight diminishes in the same proportion, till at

last the solar rays fall on strata so rare as to be incapable of reflecting light, and the twilight accordingly disappears. In the morning the change from darkness to light takes place in a similar manner, but in inverted order.

In the twilight phenomena the effect of refraction must also be taken into consideration. The refractive power upon the rays of light possessed by the atmosphere has the effect of bending these rays from a straight into a downward curved line, so that on reaching the eye they appear to come from a point in the sky higher than their true source. The result is that the sun when actually upon the horizon appears to be several degrees above it, and its last rays are visible to us when it is actually some distance below the horizon. Refraction thus increases the apparent length of the day, hastening the morning and retarding the evening twilight. As the polar zones are approached this effect increases, until at a high latitude the twilight may extend throughout the night. A striking feature of twilight is its rich color effects on the sky and the clouds, due to the dispersal of the more refrangible rays of light, and the preponderance of red and yellow beams in the light that reaches the eye.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure, gloomy, shaded.

"When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 133.

* **2.** Seen, done, or appearing in the twilight.

"On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks."
Milton: Arcades, 99.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Dim, obscure; not clear or plain.

"Philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 45.

* **twi´-lit,** *a.* [TWILIGHT.] Dimly lighted.

"The cavern . . . was compact of many chambers, *twilit* through remote and narrow crevices of the cliffs."—*M. Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, ch. v.

twill, *v.t.* [Low Ger. *twillen* = to make double, to fork into two branches, as a tree; *twill, twille, twehl* = a forked branch, any forked thing. From the base *twi-*, as in *twig, twine, twist*, &c.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.

twill (1), * **tweal,** * **tweel,** *s.* [TWILL, *v.*]

1. A diagonal appearance given to a fabric by causing the weft-threads to pass over one warp thread, and then under two, and so on instead of taking the warp-threads in regular succession, one down and one up. The next weft thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The fabrics thus woven are very numerous—satin, blanket, merino, bombazeen, kerseymere, &c. When the threads cross each alternately, in regular order, it is called plain weaving; but in twill, the same thread of weft is flushed, or separated from the warp, while passing over a number of warp-threads, and then passes under a warp-thread. Twills are used for the display of colour, for strength, variety, thickness, or durability.

2. The fabric so woven.

twill (2), *s.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *tvill* = to turn round like a spindle, to become entangled as thread; Norw. *tvilla* = to twist into knots, as a thread *tvilla* = a twist or knot in a thread.] A reed, a quill; a spool to wind yarn on.

twilled (1), *a.* [TWILL, *v.*] Woven so as to present a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance on the surface: as, *twilled* cloth.

* **twilled** (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word not yet satisfactorily explained; according to some = hedged, more probably = covered with reeds or sedges. [TWILL (2), *s.*]

"Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy best betrims."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

twil´-lȳ, twil´-lȳ dĕv´-il, *s.* [WILLOW.] A form of cotton-cleaner.

twilt, *s.* [QUILT.] (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

twin, * **twinne,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *getwinne* = twins; cogn. with Icel. *tvinnr, tvennr* = two and two, twin, in pairs; *twinna* = to twine, to twist together; Dan. *tvilling;* Sw. *tvilling* = a twin; Lith. *dwini* = twins; Ger. *zwilling* = a twin. From the same root as *two* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Double.

"This *twinne* seollthe." *Ormulum*, 8,769.

2. Applied to one or two born at a birth: as, a *twin* brother or sister.

3. Very much resembling something else; standing in the relation of a twin to something else.

"An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Growing in pairs or divided into two equal parts, as the fruit of Galium.

2. *Crystallog.:* A term applied to certain compound crystals in which two individuals are so united that one appears to have undergone a rotation of 180° around a common axis which is called the twinning-axis (Ger. *zwillingsaxe*), and which is either perpendicular to the same face, or parallel to the same edge of the two crystals.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually only bears one at a time. (Applied to the young of beasts as well as of human beings.)

"Oft the dam
O'er her weak *twins* with empty udder mourns."
Dyer: Fleece, i.

2. *Fig.:* A person or thing very closely resembling another; one of two things generally associated together.

¶ *The Twins:* The constellation and sign Gemini (q.v.).

"Twas now the season when the glorious sun
His heav'nly progress through *the Twins* had run."
Pope: January & May, 610.

twin binary star, *s.*

Astron.: A star resolvable under a very powerful telescope into two stars, each of them double: ε *Lyræ* is of this character. (*Dunkin.*)

twin-boat, *s.* A boat or deck supported on two parallel floating bodies, which are placed at some distance asunder. The floats are usually long, pointed at each end, and circular in cross-section.

twin-born, *a.* Born at the same birth.

"O hard condition! *twin-born* with greatness."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

twin-brother, *s.* One of two brothers born at the same birth, or the boy when the twins are of different sexes.

"*Twin-brother* of the goddess born of Jove."
Cowper: On the Platonic Idea.

¶ *The Great Twin Brethren:* Castor and Pollux.

"These be the *Great Twin Brethren*
To whom the Dorians pray."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xi.

twin digitato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: Bidigitato-pinnate, biconjugate-pinnate (q.v.).

twin-flower, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Linnæa (q.v.).

twin-graptolites, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Didymograpsus (q.v.).

twin leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Jeffersonia biphylla. The leaves, which are on petioles, are binate (whence the specific and popular names); the scape one foot high; the flowers solitary, terminal, white; the capsule large, coriaceous. Found in fertile woods in the United States. (*Torrey.*) Called also Rheumatism-root.

twin-like, *a.* Closely resembling; being very like.

* **twin-likeness,** *s.* Close resemblance.

twin-screws, *s. pl.* A pair of screw-propellers on separate shafts, and having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, each counteracts the tendency of the other to produce lateral vibration.

twin-sister, *s.* One of two sisters born at the same birth, or the girl when the twins are of different sexes.

twin steam-engine, *s.* Another name for a duplex engine; one in which two engines, complete in their parts, are associated in a single effort.

twin-steamer, *s.* The same as TWIN-BOAT (q.v.).

twin-valve, *s.* A form of valve attached to the discharge outlet of a pump. It is used for making a double connection, one with the steam-boiler, for supplying it with water, and the other with a line of hose, for use in case of fire, or for conducting water wherever desired.

* **twin, * tuynne, * twinne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [TWIN, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be born at the same birth.

"We were as *twinn'd* lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To bring forth twins.

"Ewes, yearly by *twinning*, rich masters do make,
The lamb of such twinners, for breeders go take:
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for their twigging, peccavi may sing."
Tusser: Husbandry; January.

3. To be paired; to be suited; to be like twins.

"Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosom seems to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise
Are still together: who *twin* (as 'twere) in love,
Unseparable." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

¶ Used in this sense of the twinning of crystals. [TWIN, *s.*, II., 2.]

4. To separate, to depart, to part.

"But though myself be gilty in that sinne,
Yet can I maken other folk to *twinne*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,963.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To part, to separate, to disjoin.

"The sothe is, the *twinning* of us twaine
Wol us disease."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iv.

2. To strip, to deprive, to rob.

"*Twins* monie a poor, doylt, druken hash,
O' hauf his days." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

twine, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *twin* = double; hence, a doubled thread, a twisted thread, twine; cogn. with Dut. *twijn* = twine, twist; *twijnen* = to twine; Icel. *tvinni* = twine, *tvinna* = to twine, *tvinnr* = twin; Dan. *trinde* = to twine; Sw. *tvinna* = to twine, *tvinntråd* = twine-thread.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To twist; to form by twisting of threads or fibres.

"Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework."—*Exodus* xxvi. 36.

2. To wind round, to encircle, to entwine, to surround.

"Let me *twine* mine arms around that body."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

3. To weave or form by interlacing or twisting.

"Who would not *twine* a wreath for thee,
Unworthy of his own."
Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.

* **4.** To mingle, to mix, to unite.

"Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine."
Crashaw.

* **5.** To turn; to direct to another quarter.

"She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes
From his sweet face."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx., 128.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To unite closely by twisting or winding.

2. To wind round; to cling by encircling.

"Some *twine* about her thigh."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 893.

* **3.** To make flexures; to wind, to bend, to twist, to turn.

"As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline." *Swift.*

* **4.** To turn round, to whirl, to spin.

"As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song." *Chapman.* (*Todd.*)

5. To ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support.

"A *twining* mass of tubes."
Thomson: Spring, 646.

twine, *s.* [TWINE, *v.*]

* **1.** A twist, a convolution, a turn.

"Not Typhon huge, ending in snaky *twine*."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity, 224.

2. An embrace; the act of twining round.

"Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with amrous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm." *Philips.*

3. A strong thread, consisting of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, and used for various purposes, as for tying parcels, sewing sails, making nets, or the like; a small cord or string.

* *i.* A turning round with rapidity.

twine cutter, *s.* A blade or knife on a table, stand, or counter, to cut twine when tying packages.

twine grass, *s.*

Bot. : *Vicia Cracca* or *V. hirsuta.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

twine holder, *s.* A box or case to hold a ball of twine on a counter.

twine machine, *s.* A spinning-machine for small hempen or cotton string.

twine reeler, *s.* A kind of mule or spinning machine for making twine or twisting string.

twin´er, *s.* [Eng. *twin*(*e*), v. ; *-er.*] A plant which twines or which has a twining-stem (q.v.).

"His aerial rootlets are for support alone, as is the case with all climbers that are not *twiners.*"—*Hartwig's Tropical Vegetation*, p. 250.

twinge, * **twindge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Frics. *thwingia, twingia, dwingia* = to constrain (pa. t. *twang, twang*, pa. par. *twongen*) ; O. Sax *thwingan* ; Dan. *tvinge* = to force, to compel, to constrain ; Sw. *twinga* ; Icel. *thvinga* = to oppress ; Dut. *dwingen* = to constrain (pa. t. *dwang*, pa. par. *gedwongen*) ; Ger. *zwingen* (pa. t. *zwang*, pa. par. *gezwungen*), *zwangen* = to press tightly, to constrain.]

A. *Transitive :*

* **1.** To pain, to afflict, to harass.

"Whil that *twinges* me the tene." —*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xli. 10.

2. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain ; to torment with pricking or sharp pains.

"*Twinged* with pain, he pensive sits,
And frets, and prays, and swears, by fits."
Gay : Fables, 31.

* **3.** To pinch, to tweak, to pull.

"But when a man is past his senses,
There's no way to reduce him thereon,
But *twinging* him by th' ears or nose."
Butler : Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1

B. *Intrans.* : To have a sharp, sudden, local pain, like a twitch ; to suffer a sharp, keen, shooting pain ; as, One's side *twinges.*

twinge, *s.* [TWINGE, *v.*]

1. A sharp, sudden, shooting pain ; a darting local pain of momentary duration ; a twitch.

"He felt a pain across his breast,
A sort of sudden *twinge*, he said."
Moore : The Trial of Sarah, &c.

2. A pinch, a tweak.

"How can you hope upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears?" *L'Estrange.*

3. A pang, as of remorse or sorrow.

"[He] at length perpetrates without one internal *twinge* acts which would shock a housebreaker."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

twin´ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TWINE, *v.*]

twining stem, *s.*

Bot. : A stem having the property of ascending by means of spiral convolutions around a supporting body. Some twining plants twist from left to right or in the direction of the sun's course, as the hop ; some from right to left, or opposite to the sun's course, as *Convolulus sepium.* (*Lindley.*)

twin´ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *twining* ; *-ly.*] In a twining manner ; by twining.

* **twink (1),** * **twink en,** * **twink in,** *v.i.* [A nasalised form of A.S. *twican* = to twitch (q.v.), the meaning thus being to keep on twitching or quivering, hence, to twinkle.]

1. To twinkle. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To wink.

"When that I *twinkin* upon the
Take for to be you."
Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

twink (2), *v.t.* [TWINGE.] To blame, to abuse, to find fault with.

"I have been called away ten times, and shall be *twinked* if I do not leave you." *Miss Carter : Letters*, i. 240.

twink, *s.* [TWINK, *v.*] A twinkle, a wink.

"[He] . . . can no more dispense with the habit of [drinking] than he can with his food." *Burton : Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 30.

* **twink´a´tion,** *s.* [TWINK, 2, *v.*] A finding fault.

"I immediately wrote a *twinkation* to Mr. Richardson about it." *Miss Carter : Letters*, i. 249.

twin´kle, * **twin kel en,** * **twin cle,** *v.i.* [A.S. *twinclian.*] [TWINK, *v.*]

1. To wink ; to open and shut the eyes rapidly.

"He *twinkleth* with the eghen."—*Wycliffe : Prov.* vi. 13.

2. To gleam, to sparkle. (Said of the eye.)

"His eyen *twinkeled* in his hed aright,
As don the sterres in a frosty night."
Chaucer : C. T. (Prol.), 250.

3. To sparkle ; to flash at intervals ; to shine with a broken, tremulous light ; to scintillate.

"A solitary light which *twinkled* through the darkness guided him to a small hovel."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

4. To sparkle, to gleam.

"The green blade that *twinkles* in the sun."
Cowper : Task, vi. 251.

twin´kle, * **twin cle,** *s.* [TWINKLE, *v.*]

1. A wink ; a quick motion of the eye.

2. A gleam or sparkle of the eye.

"He had a roguish *twinkle* in his eye."
Thomson : Castle of Indolence, i. 60.

3. The time or duration of a wink ; a twinkling.

"Hast not slept to-night ? would not (a naughty man) let it sleep one *twinkle*?"—*Dryden : Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

4. A short, tremulous light ; a scintillation.

* **twin´kler,** *s.* [Eng. *twinkl*(*e*), v. ; *-er.*] One who or that which twinkles or winks ; an eye. (*Colloq.*).

"Following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours."—*Marryat : Snarleyyow*, ch. vii.

twin´kling, * **twinc´kling,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [TWINKLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of one who or of that which twinkles ; a wink.

"Much *twinkling* or inordinate palpitation of the eyes."—*P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. xxxii., ch. x.

2. The time taken up in winking the eye ; a moment, an instant.

"And so in the very *twinckling* of an eye, both ship and men were all cast away."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, i. 612.

¶ Either absolutely, or followed, as in the example, by *of an eye.*

* **twin´ling,** *s.* [A dimin. from *twin*, a. (q.v.).] A twin lamb.

"*Twinlings* be twiggers increase for to bring."
Tusser : Husbandry ; January.

* **twinne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [TWIN, *v.*]

* **twinned,** *a.* [TWIN, *a.*]

1. Produced at one birth ; twin.

2. Like as twins.

"The *twinned* stones upon the number'd beach."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, i. 6.

* **twin´ner,** *s.* [Eng. *twin*, v. ; *-er.*] One who produces twins. (See extract under TWIN, *v.*, A. 2.)

* **twin´ning,** *pr. par.*, or *a.* [TWIN, *v.*]

twinning axis, *s.* [TWIN, II. 2.]

twinning machine, *s.* A machine for cutting two combs (twins) from the single piece.

twinning saw, *s.* A saw for cutting the teeth of combs.

twin´ter, *s.* [A.S. *twiwintre.*] A beast two winters old. (*Prov.*)

* **twire (1),** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful ; prob. allied to *twitter* (q.v.).] To chirp, as a bird ; to sing, to twitter.

"Thilke birds . . . *twiretha* [alivas dulci voce susurrat] desiring the woode with her swete voise."—*Chaucer : Boethius*, bk. iii.

* **twire (2),** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful ; cf. Prov. Ger. *zwieren, zwiren* = to glance sideways, to take a stolen glance.]

1. To twinkle, to glance, to gleam.

"When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 28.

2. To look slily askance ; to wink, to leer, to simper.

"I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee."
Beaum. & Fl. : Women Pleased, iv. 1.

* **twire (3),** *v.t.* [A.S. *thweran* = to agitate, to turn.] To twirl, to curl.

"No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart . . . but he . . . his beard, &c." *Burton : Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 30.

* **twire,** *s.* [TWIRE (3), *v.*] A twisted thread or filament.

* **twire´-pipe,** *s.* [Eng. *twire* (1), v., and *pipe.*] A vagrant musician.

"Ye are an ass, a *twire-pipe.*"
Beaum. & Fl. : Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

twir´l, * **turl,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *twire* (3), v. ; cf. A.S. *thwiril* = the handle of a churn ; Dut. *dwarlen* = to whirl ; M.H.Ger. *dweren* ; O.H.Ger. *dweran, tweran* = to turn round swiftly, to whirl.]

A. *Trans.* : To move or turn round rapidly ; to cause to rotate with rapidity, especially with the fingers ; to whirl round.

"If a man in private chambers *twirls* his bandstrings or plays with a rush to please himself, 'tis well enough."—*Selden : Table Talk ; Poetry.*

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To revolve or rotate rapidly ; to be whirled round.

* **2.** To twist, to twine.

"Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings."
Addison : Ovid ; Metamorphoses iv.

twir´l, *s.* [TWIRL, *v.*]

1. The state of being twirled ; a rapid, circular motion ; quick rotation.

2. A twist, a convolution.

twir´l er, *s.* One who twirls, as a ball ; *spec.*, a pitcher in a baseball game.

twis´car, *s.* [TUSKAR.]

twist, * **twiste,** * **twyst,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *twist* = a rope ; from *twi* = double ; cogn. with Dut. *twisten* = to quarrel, from *twist* = a quarrel ; Dan. *tviste* = to strive ; *twist* = strife, a twist ; Sw. *tvista* = to strive ; *twist* = strife ; Ger. *zwist* = a twist, discord ; *zwistig* = discordant ; Icel. *tvisti* = the two or deuce in card-playing.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To form by winding one thread, filament, strand, fibre, or other flexible substance round another ; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other ; to twine.

"The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb
Will strangle thee." *Shakesp. : King John*, iv. 2.

2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments : as, To *twist* wool or cotton.

3. To contort, to writhe, to crook spirally, to convolve.

"Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it into a serpentine form."—*Pope.*

4. To interlace, to twine.

"And these meet one with another in the space between, and are interlaced, *twisted*, and tied together."—*P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiii.

5. To wreathe, to wind, to encircle, to entwine.

"There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame."—*Burnet : Theory of the Earth.*

* **6.** To fabricate, to weave, to compose, to make up.

"Begun'st to *twist* so fine a story."
Shakesp. : Much Ado, i. 1.

* **7.** To wind in ; to enter by winding ; to insinuate.

"When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church ; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal."—*Decay of Piety.*

8. To pervert ; to turn from the right or true form or meaning : as, To *twist* words, To *twist* a passage.

9. To cause to turn from a straight line : as, To *twist* a ball in cricket.

* **10.** To harass, to annoy, to trouble.

"The rage
Which that his herte *twist*, and fast threst."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cressida, iv.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To be contorted or united by winding round each other ; to be or become twisted.

"Too well he knows the *twisting* strings
Of ardent hearts combined."
Young : Resignation.

2. To move with a rotatory motion, or in a curved line.

"The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along."—*Hughes : Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

¶ *To twist round one's finger* : To have completely under one's influence, power, or control ; to make submissive to one's will.

twist, *s.* [TWIST, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of twisting ; a convolution, a contortion, a flexure, a bending.

"And as about a tree with many a *twist*
Bitreut and writhe the swete wodebinde,
Can eche of hem in armes other winde."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cressida, bk. iii.

2. Manner of twisting; the form given by twisting.

"Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

3. That which is formed by twisting: as—

(1) A cord, thread, or the like formed by twisting or winding separate things round each other.

"Breaking his oath like a *twist* of rotten silk."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

(2) A kind of cotton yarn of many varieties.

(3) A closely-twisted strong sewing silk, used by saddlers, tailors, &c.

(4) A kind of manufactured tobacco, rolled or twisted into the form of a thick cord.

(5) A small roll of twisted dough baked.

* **4.** A branch, a twig.

"Nor *twist*, nor twig cut from that sacred spring."
Fairfax.

* **5.** The fourchure.

"A man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, ch. v.

6. A drink made of brandy and gin. (*Slang.*)

* **7.** Capacity for swallowing; appetite.

8. A sharp pang; a twinge.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The wind of the bed-joint of each course of voussoirs in a skew arch.

2. *Baseball & Cricket:* A turn given by the pitcher or bowler to the ball in delivering it, causing it to be deflected or to break away from a straight line.

"The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. If he had only allowed for the *twist*! but he hasn't."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

3. *Guns & Ordn.:* The spiral in the bore of a rifled gun. It is spoken of as a ¾ twist, &c., as it completes that much, more or less, of a revolution in the length of the barrel.

4. *Small-arms:* A mode of construction of gun-barrels in which the iron, in the form of a ribbon, is heated and coiled spirally around a mandrel.

5. *Weav.:* The warp-thread of the web.

¶ *Twists of the bowels:*

Pathol.: The accidental twisting of some portion of the intestines, generally the lower part of the ileum.

twist-drill, *s.*

Metal-work.: A drill having a twisted body like that of an auger.

* **twiste,** *v.t.* [Twist, *v.*] To twitch; to pull hard. (*Chaucer.*)

twist'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Twist, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Torsive; spirally contorted. The same as contorted, except that there is no obliquity in the form or insertion of the pieces, as in the petals of Oxalis.

twisted-bit, *s.*

1. *Manège:* A bit having a mouthpiece made with square sides and afterwards twisted.

2. *Carp.:* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It is a form of flat bar twisted into a spiral form and provided at the ends with a cutter and routing-table.

twisted-mouth, *s.* [Twisted-bit, 1.]

twisted stalk, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Streptopus.

twisted-surface, *s.* [Warped-surface.]

twist'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *twist*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who twists; specif., one whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another in weaving.

2. A reel used in twisting yarns or threads.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A girder.

2. *Baseball & Cricket:* A ball delivered with a twist.

3. *Manège:* The inner part of the thigh; the proper place to rest upon when on horseback.

twist'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Twist, *v.*]

twisting-crook, *s.* An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes; a throw-crook.

twisting-machine, *s.* A machine for twisting and laying rope and cordage.

twisting-mill, *s.* A thread-frame (q.v.).

twĭst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *twisting; -ly.*] In a twisting manner; with a twist; by twisting or being twisted.

twĭst'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *twist; -y.*] Somewhat twisted, curved, or crooked; meandering.

"The fox made his straight point, though by devious and *twisty* courses."—*Field*, Nov. 26, 1887.

twĭt, * **twight,** * **twhyte,** *v.t.* [For *atwite*, from A.S. *ætwitan* = to twit, to reproach, from *æt* = at, and *witan* = to blame.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to taunt, to reproach, to upbraid.

"Those who held this language were *twitted* with their inconsistency."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

twĭtch, ***twicch-en,** ***twikk-yn,** ***twych-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A weakened form of *tweak* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To pull with a sudden or sharp jerk; to pluck with a short, sharp motion; to snatch.

"At last he rose, and *twitched* his mantle blue:
To morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new."
Milton: Lycidas, 192.

B. *Intrans.:* To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle; to be affected with a spasm.

twĭtch (1), *s.* [Twitch, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pull with a jerk; a sharp, sudden pull.

"So crakt their backe bones wrincht
With horrid *twitches*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

2. A short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles.

"[Other muscles] . . . by their contractile *twitch* fetch back the fore arm into a straight line."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. ix.

3. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse, so as to bring him under command when shoeing.

II. *Mining:* A place where a vein becomes very narrow.

twitch-up, *s.* A trap for birds, consisting of a string with a slip noose at the end, hanging from a bent branch or twig.

"[He] bending down a neighbouring hickory sapling, sets a *twitch-up*, with a slip-noose at the end, made of a string pulled out of one of his capacious pockets. The *twitch-up* being well watched, is sure to catch the bird or drive it away."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1887, p. 420.

twĭtch (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *quitch* (q.v.).] The same as Twitch-grass (q.v.).

"I suppose the greatest enemies of wheat are *twitch* and black grass, the latter on heavy land especially."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

twitch-grass, *s.*

Botany, &c.:

(1) *Triticum repens.* [Couch-grass, Quitch-grass, Triticum.]

(2) *Agrostis vulgaris*, a British grass, common on meadows, pastures, and banks. It is from six inches to a foot and a half high, with purplish panicles of flowers.

twĭtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *twitch*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who twitches.

2. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 38.)

twĭtch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Twitch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles; a twitch.

"A troublesome *twitching* in his muscles."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxiii.

twite, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornith.: *Linota flavirostris* (or *montium*): [Mountain-linnet].

"Our birdcatchers immediately recognize its presence among a flock of its congeners by its shriller call-note, the sound of which is considered to resemble that of the word '*twite*,' whence the name by which it is so generally known."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 163.

twĭt'-tĕr, ***twit-er,** ***twitre,** *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from a base *twit*, and so = to keep on saying *twit: twit* is a weakened form of *twat*, which appears in *twattle*, the older form of *twaddle* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *zwitschern* = to twitter; Dut. *kwetteren*; Dan. *quidder*; Sw. *qvittra* = to chirp, to twitter.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a succession of short, tremulous, intermitted notes; to chirp.

"The swallow *twittering* on the straw-built shed."
Gray: Elegy.

* **2.** To have a tremulous motion of the nerves; to be agitated.

* **3.** To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter.

"How the fool bridles! How she *twitters* at him."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 6.

B. *Trans.:* To utter in tremulous, intermitted notes.

"The linnet *twittered* out his parting song."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

twĭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *twit; -er.*] One who twits, taunts, or upbraids.

twĭt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Twitter, *v.*]

1. A small, intermitted, tremulous noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow.

2. A slight trembling of the nerves; slight nervous excitement or agitation; tremulousness.

"Cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

* **3.** A titter; a sound as of half-suppressed laughter.

twitter-bit, *s.* The bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw, uniting the halves of a pair of scissors.

* **twitter-boned,** *a.* Shaking or shaky in the limbs.

"His horse was either clapp'd, or sprain'd, or greazed, or he was *twitter-boned* or broken-winded."—*Sterne Tristram Shandy*, i. 39.

* **twitter-light,** *s.* Twilight (q.v.).

"Come not till *twitter-light*."
Middleton.

* **twĭt tĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Twitter, *s.*] A quiver, a shaking.

"When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration* as if I was on wires almost, considerable martial."—*Haliburton: The Clockmaker*, p. 373.

twĭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Twitter, *v.*]

1. The act of one who or of that which twitters; a sharp, intermitted, chirping noise; a chirp.

"To learn the *twittering* of a meaner bird."
Cowper: Conversation, 448.

* **2.** Slight nervous excitement; agitation, arising from suspense, desire, or the like.

"A widow, which had a *twittering* towards a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job."—*L'Estrange.*

twĭt'-tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Twit.]

twĭt'-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *twitting; -ly.*] In a twitting manner.

"He *twittingly* upbraided them therewith."—*Camden: Hist. of Elizabeth* (an. 1569).

* **twĭt'-tle-twăt-tle,** *s.* [A redupl. of *twattle* (q.v.).] Tattle, tittle-tattle, gossip, chatter.

"Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things."—*L'Estrange.*

'twixt, *prep.* [A contr. of *betwixt* (q.v.).] Between, betwixt. (Used poetically and colloquially.)

"Underneath the skirt of pannel
'Twixt every two there was a channel."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

twô (tw as t), * **tuo,** * **twei,** * **tweie,** * **twey,** * **twa,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *twegen* = twain (masc. nom. and accus.); *twá* (fem. nom. and accus.); *twá, tu* (neut. nom. and accus.); cogn. with Dut. *twee*; Icel. *tveir* (accus. *trá, tvo*; Dan. *to*; Sw. *två, tu*; Goth. *twai* (masc.), *twos* (fem.), *twa* (neut.); Ger. *zwei*; O. H. Ger. *zwéné, zwa, zwo, zwei*; Irish *da*; Gael. *da, do*; Wel. *dau, dwy*; Russ. *dva*; Lith. *dwi, du*; Lat. *duo*; Gr. δύο (*duo*); Sansc. *dwa*; Fr. *deux*; Ital. *due*; Sp. *dos*; Port. *dous*; Eng. *deuce*; A.S. *twi-* (pref.) = double; Icel. *tví-*; Dut. *twee-*; Dan. & Sw. *tve-*; Ger. *zwei-*; Lat. *bi-*; Gr. δι- (*di-*); Sansc. *dvi-, dvá-*.] [Twain.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. One and one.

"A wondere were, *tuo* watres ther er togidir gon,
& *tuo* kyngdames, with *tuo* names, now er ou."
Robert de Brunne, p. 282.

2. Used indefinitely for a small number, in such phrases as, a word or *two*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number consisting of one and one.

2. The symbol representing this number: as 2 or ii.

¶ (1) *In two:* Into two parts; asunder: as, To cut anything *in two.*

* (2) *To be two, to be at two:* To be at variance: as, opposed to *To be one* or *at one.*

"You and she *are two*, I hear."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

(3) *Two faces under the sun, two faces in a hood:*

Bot.: Viola tricolor. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Two* is largely used in composition to denote the having or consisting of two parts, divisions, organs, or something designed for or to be used with two organs. The compounds are usually self-explanatory.

two-banded water-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: The Ocellated Water-lizard (q.v.).

two-capsuled, *a.* Having two distinct capsules; bicapsular.

two-celled, *a.* Having two cells; bilocular.

two-cleft, *a.* Divided half way from the border to the base into two segments; bifid.

* **two-decker,** *s.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

two-edged, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

"*Two-edged*, trenchant knives."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

2. *Bot.:* Compressed with two sharp edges, as the stem of an Iris.

two-faced, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having two faces, like the Roman Janus.

2. *Fig.:* Deceitful, insincere, treacherous, double-faced.

two-fingered sloth, *s.*

Zool.: Cholœpus didactylus. [UNAU.]

two-flowered, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

two-fold, *a.* & *adv.* [TWOFOLD.]

two-foot, *a.* Measuring two feet: as, a *two-foot* rule.

two-forked, *a.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

* **two-hand,** *a.* Two-handed.

"Come with thy *two-hand* sword."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

two-handed, *a.*

1. Having two hands.

* 2. Large, stout, strong, powerful, as if wielded by two hands.

"With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandished aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting."
Milton: P. L., vi. 251.

3. Used with both hands; requiring two hands to grasp or wield.

"*Two-handed* swords they wore,
And many wielded mace of weight."
Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

4. Using both hands with equal dexterity or readiness; hence, able to apply one's self readily to anything; dexterous.

Two-handed saw: A whip-saw used in getting out ship-timbers. It has a handle at each end, one for each man.

two-headed, *a.* Having two heads.

"Now, by *two-headed* Janus,
Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

two-horned rhinoceros, *s.* [RHINOCEROS, 1. (1) (*b*).]

two-humped camel, *s.* [CAMEL, I. 2.]

two-leaved, *a.* Having two distinct leaves.

two-line letters, *s. pl.*

Print.: Capitals which are equal to two bodies of any specific size of type: as, *two-line* pearl, *two-line* brevier, &c. Used for lines in title-pages, the large letters at the beginning of advertisements, &c.

two-lipped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two lips.

2. *Bot.:* The term used when a tubular body, as a calyx or a personated corolla, is divided at the orifice into an upper and an under lip-like portion.

two-lobed, *a.*

Bot.: Divided into two lobes; partially divided into two segments; bilobed, bilobate. Example, the leaf of Bauhinia.

two-masted, *a.*

Naut.: Having two masts.

two-parted, *a.* Divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts; bipartite.

two-pence, *s.* (Usually pron. *tŭp'-pençe.*)

1. *Numismatics:*

(1) A small silver coin, formerly current in England, equivalent to two-pence, or one-sixth of a shilling. Now only coined annually, to be given by the sovereign as almsmoney on Maundy-Thursday.

"You all show like gilt *two-pences* to me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 3.

(2) Two pennies.

2. *Bot.:* [TWOPENNY-GRASS].

two-petaled, *a.*

Bot.: Having two perfectly distinct petals; dipetalous.

two-ply, *a.* Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as carpets, cloth, &c.

Two-ply carpet: A carpet having a double web. [KIDDERMINSTER.]

two-ranked, *a.*

Bot.: Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem, so as to form two ranks. (*Asa Gray.*)

two-seeded, *a.*

Bot.: Having two seeds. Used of an ovary, a fruit, or a cell.

two-speed-pulley, *s.* A variable speed arrangement, consisting of two fast pulleys, the shaft of one being tubular and sleeved upon that of the other. One connects by large and small wheels to the lower shaft, and the other by small and large wheels, the difference in communicated speed being very apparent, and the belt being shifted from the loose pulley to one or the other of the fast pulleys as may be required.

two-throw crank, *s.* A device for converting circular into rectilinear motion, or *vice versâ.*

two-toed ant-eater, *s.*

Zool.: Cyclothurus didactylus, one of the two species of the genus Cyclothurus, formerly included in Myrmecophaga. It is about the size of a common squirrel, arboreal, and lives on insects. On the fore limb the rudiments of the first and fifth digits are hidden beneath the skin, and the second and third digits are furnished with claws; the feet with four claws. From the forests of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Brazil.

two-toed sloth, *s.* [UNAU.]

* **two-tongued,** *a.* Double-tongued, deceitful.

"I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite."
Sandys: Psalms, p. 25.

two-toothed, *a.* [BIDENTATE.]

Two-toothed cachulot:

Zool.: Physeter bidens, first obtained in 1800, off the coast of Elgin, and described by Sowerby. Now made a species of Mesoplodon (q.v.).

two-valved, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

two-way cock, *s.* A form of cock by which the water may be distributed to each of two branches, to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

twô'-fōld (tw as t), * **twī'-fōld,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *twifeald, twigfeald.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double, duplicate; multiplied by two.

"Where thou art forc'd to break a *twofold* truth."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 41.

2. *Bot.:* Two and two together growing from the same spot: as, *twofold* leaves.

B. *As adv.:* In a double degree; doubly, twice.

"Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves."—*Matt.* xxiii. 15.

* **twô'-nĕss (tw as t),** *s.* [Eng. *two*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being two; duplicity.

twô'-pĕn-nỹ (usually as *tŭp'-pen-nỹ*), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *two*, and *penny.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the value of two-pence; hence, common, mean, vulgar, of little value, insignificant.

"He thinks a whole world of which my thought is but a poor *two-penny* mirror."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Beer sold at two-pence a quart.

"A chopin of *twopenny*, which is a thin, yeasty beverage made of malt."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 69.

twopenny-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Lysimachia Nummularia. So called by Turner from its pairs of round leaves standing together on each side of the stalk, like pence. [MONEYWORT.]

twopenny-halfpenny, *a.* Worth or costing twopence-halfpenny; hence, paltry, insignificant.

"The moderate *twopenny-halfpenny* Redistribution Bill which Mr. Gladstone intends to introduce."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 17, 1884.

twô'-sŏme (tw as t), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *two*, and suff. *-some*; A.S. *same* = together.]

A. *As adj.:* Applied to an act, as a dance, a game at golf, or the like, performed by two persons.

"The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

B. *As subst.:* A dance, game, or the like, performed by two persons.

* **twỹ'-bĭll,** *s.* [TWIBILL.]

* **twỹ'-blāde,** *s.* [TWAYBLADE.]

twy-er, twy-ere, *s.* [TUYERE.]

twỹ'-fōll, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *twí* = double, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

A. *As adjective:*

Her.: Having only two leaves.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: The Twayblade (q.v.).

* **twỹ'-forked,** *a.* [A.S. *twí* = double, and Eng. *forked.*] Cleft or parted in two, like a fork; bifurcated.

"Her flaming head
Twyforked with death."
Quarles: Emblems II. xiii. 10.

* **twỹ'-formed,** *a.* [A.S. *twí* = double, and Eng. *formed.*] Having two forms; characterized by a double shape, or by a form made up from two different creatures or things; twofold.

"This huge *twyformed* fabric which we see."
Davies: Summa Totalis.

* **tỹ'-âll,** *s.* [Eng. *tye* = tie, and *all.*] Something that ties or secures.

Tỹ'-bŭrn, *s.* [*English.*] The place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex down to Nov. 7, 1783, when it was transferred to Newgate, at which the first execution took place on Dec. 9 in the same year. The name Tyburnia was given, about the middle of the nineteenth century, to the district lying between Edgware Road and Westbourne and Gloucester Terraces and Craven Hill, and bounded on the south by the Bayswater Road, but it soon fell into disuse.

"The name is derived from a brook called *Tyburn*, which flowed down from Hampstead into the Thames."—*R. Chambers: Book of Days*, ii. 537.

* ¶ (1) *To fetch a Tyburn stretch:* To be hanged; to come to the gallows.

"Or else *to fetch a Tiburne-stretch*
Among the rest."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 214.

(2) *To preach at Tyburn Cross:* To be hanged (In allusion to the speeches made by condemned criminals just before their execution.)

"That soldiours sterve or *preche at Tiborne Crosse.*"
Gascoigne: Steele Glas, p. 55.

* **Tyburn-pickadill,** *s.* A halter.

"Till they put on a *Tyburne-pickadill.*"
Taylor: Praise of Hempseed.

* **Tyburn-ticket,** *s.* A ticket granted (under 10 & 11 Will. III., c. 23, § 2) to prosecutors who had secured a capital conviction. This ticket exempted the prosecutor "from all manner of parish and ward offices within the parish wherein such felony was committed, which certificate shall be enrolled with the clerk of the peace of the county, on payment of 1s. and no more." This Act was repealed by 58 Geo. III., c. 70, passed June 3, 1818. Tyburn-tickets were transferable, and often sold for a high price (see extract). A Tyburn-ticket and the form of transfer was given in *Notes & Queries* (2nd ser., xi. 395, 437).

"Last week, says the *Stamford Mercury* of March 27, 1818, a *Tyburn-ticket* was sold in Manchester for 280*l.*"—*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., xi. 395.

***Tyburn-tiffany,** *s.* A halter. (With allusion to Tyburn as a place of execution.)

"Never regarding hangman's feare,
Till *Tyburn-tiffany* he weare."
Rowlands: Knave of Hearts.

***Tyburn-tippet,** *s.* A halter.

"He should have had a *Tiburne-tippet*, a halfepenny halter."—*Latimer: Sermons.* (*Nares.*)

***Tyburn-tree,** *s.* The gallows.

Tȳ-chŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe or to his system of astronomy. Tycho was a nobleman of Swedish descent, whose grandfather had settled in Denmark. He was born at Knudsthorp on Dec. 14, 1546, three years after the death of Copernicus, carried on his chief observations first in an observatory of Uraniberg, built for him on the Island of Hven or Hoëne in the Baltic, and, on losing his Danish appointment, near Prague, where he died, Oct. 13, 1601. The leading points of the system were: (1) that the fixed stars all move round the earth, a view existing in the Ptolemaic system; (2) that all the planets, the earth only excepted, move round the sun, an opinion beyond that of Ptolemy, and to a large extent, though not fully adopting, the leading tenet of the Copernican system; (3) the sun with its attendant planets revolves round the earth; (4) that the orbits of the planets cannot have the solidity of an imagined *primum mobile*, since they are intersected in various directions by the orbits of comets.

tȳ-coön′, *s.* [Jap. *taikun.* (See def.)] A title assumed by the Shogun, or generalissimo of Japan, between 1854 and 1868, in order to impress the ambassadors of the Western Powers with the belief that he was the real ruler of the country.

"Prior to the recent revolution [in 1868] the foreign treaties were concluded with the ministers of the Shogun at Yedo, under the erroneous impression that he was the Emperor of Japan. The title of taikun (often misspelt *tycoon*) was then for the first time used; it means literally the 'great ruler,' and was employed for the occasion by the Tokugawa officials to convey the impression that their chief was in reality the lord paramount."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 582.

***tȳde,** *s.* [Tide, *s.*]

***ty-dy,** *s.* [Tidy, *s.*] Some unidentified kind of singing-bird. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.)

***tēe,** *v.t.* [Tie, *v.*]

tȳe, *s.* [Tie, *s.*]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A tie, a bond, a fastening.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* An inclined trough for separating ore by means of a flowing stream of water. The slimes are allowed to flow in a thin wide stream upon the upper part of the trough, then disturbed by a broom, and collected, according to relative weight and quality, at different parts of the length of the trough. The sorts are known as heads, middles, and tails; the first going to pile, the second is re-tyed, the third is refuse.

2. *Naut.:* A rope by which a yard is hoisted. It passes through the mast; one end is attached to the middle of the yard, and the other end is hooked to a purchase composed of the tye-block and fly-block, by which the hoisting is effected.

tye-block, *s.*

Naut.: An iron-bound swivelled block, bolted into an eye in the hoop round the yard; through it the tye for hoisting the yard is rove.

***tȳ′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *tye* = tie; *-er.*] One who ties or unites.

tȳ-foön′, *s.* [Typhoon.]

***tȳg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of drinking vessel.

"Three-handled *tyg*, a drinking cup of the time, so handled that three different persons, drinking out of it, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim."—*Catalogue of Specimens.* (*Latham.*)

¶ The name is still applied in Oxford to an ordinary round pot with three handles, much used for cups, &c.

tȳ′-gẽr, *s.* [Tiger.]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A tiger (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* A beast more resembling a lion than a tiger, having a pointed nose, and a tufted mane, legs, and tail. It is seldom used, and is condemned by good heralds.

***tȳ′-grĕsse,** *s.* [Tigress.]

***tȳ′-grish,** *a.* [Tigrish.]

tȳ′-ĭng, *s.* [Tye, *s.*]

Mining: The operation of washing tin or copper ores. [Tye, II. 1.]

tȳke, *s.* [Tike.]

1. A dog.

"The large number of free and independent *tykes* who scorn mastership."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

***2.** A low fellow.

3. A Yorkshireman. (*Slang Dict.*)

tȳle, *s.* [Tile, *s.* (2).]

tyle-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Jatropha multifida. An American shrub cultivated in Indian gardens, where it is known as the Coral plant, the flowers having a considerable resemblance to coral.

tȳ′-lẽr, *s.* [Tiler.]

tȳ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. *τύλος* (*tulos*) = a knot or callus, a knob, a protuberance.] Having a swelling or protuberant process or processes.

tȳ-lō-dī′-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *τύλος* (*tulos*).] [Tylo-.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Pleurobranchiæ with three recent species, from the Mediterranean and Norway. Shell limpet-like, depressed, apex sub-central, with a minute spiral nucleus. One fossil species, from the Tertiary.

tȳ′-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The animals were about the size of a Glutton.

tȳ-lŏph′-ŏr-a, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; named from the ventricose pollen masses.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapelieæ. Twining herbs or undershrubs, with opposite membranous leaves. Corolla five-parted; the corona five-leaved; the leaflets simple, fleshy; follicles smooth, tapering towards the apex, compressed, somewhat angular on one side. *Tylophora asthmatica* is an Indian twiner, downy when young, with opposite, petioled, linear leaves, and purplish flowers. The roots, which consist of fleshy fibres from a small head, are acrid, and are used on the Coromandel coast as a substitute for ipecacuanha. Dr. Roxburgh the botanist, Dr. J. Anderson, and others, have borne high testimony to its utility in this respect. The dried leaves are emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Dymock says that *T. fasciata*, found in various Indian hills, is used as a poison for rats.

tȳ-lŏp′-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A group of Selenodont Artiodactyles, equivalent to the family Camelidæ (q.v.).

tȳ-lō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*), *σαύρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mososauridæ from the Cretaceous rocks.

tȳ-lō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τύλωσις* (*tulōsis*) = a making or becoming callous.]

Bot.: The filling up of punctated vessels with cellular tissue.

tȳ lōs′-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Vampyri (q.v.); muzzle short, nose-leaf free in front and on sides; ears large, separate, lower lip with a V-shaped space in front, margined by warts; wing-membrane extending almost to the base of the toes, interfemoral membrane very large, extending beyond the feet. There are two species from Brazil and Surinam.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Tornatellidæ (q.v.), with four species, from the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Portugal. Shell ventricose, smooth or punctate-striate, spire moderate, aperture ovate-lunate; outer lip periodically thickened inside and expanded, rising slightly; under lip callous, spread over body-whorl.

tȳm′-bal, *s.* [Fr. *timbale*, from Arab. *thabal* a tymbal; Ital. *timballo, taballo.*]

Music: A kind of kettle-drum.

"A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice."
Prior: Charity.

tȳmp, *s.* [Tympanum.]

Metall.: A space in the bottom of a blast-furnace, adjoining the crucible.

tymp plate, *s.* A plate in front of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

tymp-stone, *s.* The stone which forms the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

tȳm′-pan, ***tim′-pan,** ***tim-pane,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tympanum.*] [Tympanum.]

1. *Arch.:* A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually hollowed, and enriched with branches of laurel, olive, oak, &c., and sometimes with emblematical figures.

***2.** *Music:* A drum, a kettle-drum.

3. *Print.:* A rectangular frame hinged by one edge to the carriage of a printing-press, and having stretched across it a piece of cloth or parchment. The blank sheets are laid upon the tympan, in order to be brought down upon the forme to receive the impression. The blank sheet is fitted upon the tympan-sheet, which is of the same size as the paper to be printed, and forms a guide for placing it. The blank sheet is held by the frisket. The inner tympan is a smaller frame covered with canvas, and the two tympans hold the blanket between them.

4. A framework covered with some tense material.

"In my present invention I make use of the vibrations given to a diaphragm or *tympan* by speaking into a resonant case."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

tympan-sheet, *s.*

Print.: A sheet of paper like that to be printed, laid on the tympan as a guide for position in placing the sheets to be printed.

tȳm′-pan al, *a.* [Eng. *tympan; al.*] The same as Tympanic (q.v.).

tȳm′-pan-ī, *s. pl.* [Tympano.]

tȳm-păn′-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *tympan(um); -ic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a drum or tympanum; acting like a drum-head.

2. *Anat.:* Of, belonging to, or connected with the tympanum.

"The *tympanic* bone is produced upwards and outwards and forms a tube with everted lips."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 205. (1873.)

B. *As substantive:*

Anat (*Pl.*): The bones which give attachment to the *membrana tympani* of the ear or its homologue; the tympanic ring and auditory process with the post-glenoid part of the temporal bone.

tympanic bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: [Tympanic, B.].

tympanic plate, *s.*

Anat.: A lamina, the surface of which forms the anterior wall of the external auditory meatus and the tympanum, while the posterior one looks toward the glenoid fossa. It is developed from the outer surface of the tympanic ring.

tympanic ring, *s.*

Anat.: An imperfect circle in the fœtus, open superiorly, and enclosing the tympanic membrane.

tȳm-pan-ī′-tēs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *τυμπανίτης* (*tumpanitēs*) = the disease defined in the article.]

Pathol.: Distension of the parietes of the abdomen, remaining unchanged under different positions of the body, not yielding readily to pressure, and when the pressure is withdrawn, elastically returning to its former state, while, if struck, there is a resonance like that of a drum. The distending medium is air within or external to the intestinal canal. The Greeks and Romans considered it a form of dropsy; afterwards it became distinguished as dry dropsy. It is sometimes one symptom of hysteria.

tȳm-pan-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *tympanit(es); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

"Producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ."—*Kingsley: Hereward*, ch. xii.

tȳm-pan-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τύμπανον* (*tumpanon*) = a kettle-drum; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

***tym′-pan-īze,** *v.t.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *tympaniser*; Lat. *tympanizo*; Gr. τυμπανίζω (*tumpanizō*).] [TYMPANUM.]

A. *Intrans.*: To act the part of a drummer. (*Coles.*)

B. *Trans.*: To make into a drum; to stretch the skin of, as on a drum.

"If this be not to be sawn asunder as Esay, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or *tympanized*, as other saints of God were."—*Oley: Life of G. Herbert*, M. 2. b. (1671.)

tym′-pan-ō (pl. **tym′-pan-ī**), *** tim′-pan-o,** *s.* [Ital.] [TYMPANUM.]

Music: A kettledrum (said especially of the kettledrums of an orchestra).

tym-pan-ō-, *pref.* [TYMPANUM.]

Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the tympanum.

tympano-hyal, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid bone. Used in the term, the *tympano-hyal* bones.

B. *As subst.*: The styloid process of the temporal bone, the stylo-hyals. (*Flower.*)

tym-pan-ŏph′-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. τύμπανον (*tumpanon*) = a kettle-drum, and φορός (*phorós*) = bearing.]

Paleobot.: A genus of Fossil Ferns from the Lower Oolite of Yorkshire. Known British species two.

tym′-pan-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. τύμπανον (*tumpanon*) = a drum, a roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, from τύπανον (*tupanon*) = a drum, from τύπτω (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A drum, a framework covered with some tense material.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The drum, middle ear, or middle chamber of the ear; a narrow, irregular cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, placed between the inner end of the external auditory canal and the labyrinth. Its roof is formed by a thin plate of bone situated on the upper surface of the petrous bone, its floor is a narrow space, its outer wall is formed mainly by a thin, semitransparent membrane—the *membrana tympani*—which closes the inner end of the external auditory meatus; its inner wall is uneven, its anterior extremity is narrowed by the gradual descent of the roof, and is continued into the Eustachian orifice, and its posterior one has at its upper part a large, and several small openings leading into the mastoid cells. The tympanum receives the atmospheric air from the pharynx through the Eustachian tube, and contains a chain of small bones by means of which the vibrations communicated from without to the *membrana tympani* are in part conveyed across the cavity to the sentient part of the internal ear. (*Quain.*)

2. *Architecture*:

(1) The triangular panel of the fastigium or pediment of any building, comprehended between its corona and that of the entablature.

TYMPANUM.
(*From Doorway, Essendine.*)

(2) The space between the top of a door and the arch enclosing it.

(3) The die of a pediment.

(4) The panel of a door.

3. *Bot.*: The same as Epiphragm (q.v.).

4. *Hydraul. Engin.*: An ancient form of wheel for elevating water. Its original form was like that of a drum, whence its name. It was a cylinder with radial partitions and small openings in the periphery, which admitted a certain quantity of water into the chambers thus formed as those portions of the periphery came in turn to be submerged. As the wheel revolved, such portions of water were carried up and flowed along the partition toward the axis around which the water was discharged, being elevated to a height nearly equal to the radius of the wheel. The wheel was driven by floats on the periphery or side of the wheel, or by means of animal or manual power, and had several modifications.

5. *Mach.*: A kind of hollow tread-wheel, wherein two or more persons walk, in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.

6. *Music*: A hand-drum or tambourine, but covered with parchment, back and front. It was used in conjunction with various kinds of harps, lyres, and pipes, cymbals of metal, the straight brass trumpet and curved brass horn, the castanets of wood and metal.

"Ireland [saith one] uses the harp and pipe, which he calls *tympanum*."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 6.

tym′-pan-ȳ, *** tym-pan-īe,** *s.* [Fr. *tympanie*, from Gr. τυμπανίας (*tumpanias*) = a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum.]

1. *Lit.*: The same as TYMPANITES (q.v.).

"So that as in a *tympany* their very greatness was their disease."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cumbridgeshire.*

* 2. *Fig.*: Inflation, conceit, bombast, turgidity.

"In the first leaf of my defence, I fore-told you so much; as finding nothing in that swollen bulk, but a meer unsound *tympanie*, instead of a truly solid conception."—*Bp. Hall: A Short Answer.* (Préf.)

Tȳn-dăr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the sons of Tyndarus; Gr. Τυνδάρεος (*Tundareos*), * Τύνδαρος (*Tundaros*). See def.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: Castor and Pollux, the sons of Tyndarus, king of Lacedæmon and husband of Leda.

2. *Meteor*: One of the names given to two meteors or balls adhering to the rigging of a ship during certain states of the weather. More generally called Castor and Pollux.

*** tȳne,** *v.t.* [TINE, *v.*]

*** tȳne** (1), *s.* [TINE, *s.*]

*** tȳne** (2), *s.* [TEEN.] Anxiety, pain, sorrow.

*** tȳ′-nȳ,** *a.* [TINY.]

*** tȳp′-al,** *a.* [Eng. *typ(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a type; constituting or serving as a type; typical.

tȳpe, *** tipe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *typum*, accus. of *typus* = a figure, an image, a type, from Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, a mark, a figure, a type, a character of a disease, from τύπτω (*tuptō*) = to strike, to beat; Sp. & Ital. *tipo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Distinguishing mark or stamp; sign, emblem, characteristic.

"Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

2. An allegorical or symbolical representation of some object (called the antitype); a symbol, a sign, an emblem. [II. 6.]

"Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destined seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 232.

3. An example or specimen of any class which is considered as eminently possessing or exhibiting the properties or character of the class; the ideal representation of a group combining its essential characteristics; a general form or structure pervading a number of individuals. (Used especially in natural science.)

4. In the same sense as II. 5.

"He who wishes to trace the art in its gradual progress, from the wooden and immoveable letter to the moveable and metal *type*, and to the completion of the whole contrivance, will receive satisfactory information from the annals of the elaborate Mattaire."—*Knox: Essay* 135.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*:

(1) The original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy.

(2) The design on the face of a medal or coin.

2. *Biology*:

(1) A common plan to which certain groups of animals conform; hence, often used as equivalent to sub-kingdom, or the first great division of a sub-kingdom. To Lamarck is due the credit of a great advance in general morphology, by pointing out that mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes possess one essential in common—a spinal column interposed between a cerebro-spinal and a visceral cavity, which is absent in all other animals. **Hence,** he classed the former as Vertebrata and the latter as Invertebrata. The labours of other naturalists soon established the fact that the Invertebrata did not conform to one common plan or type; and in 1795 Cuvier showed that at fewest three morphological types, as distinct from each other as they are from the Vertebrata, existed among the Invertebrata: Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. Von Baer, some years later, came to the same conclusion on embryological grounds. [ZOOLOGY.]

"Even the hiatus between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over; and though among the Invertebrata there is no difficulty in distinguishing the more completely differentiated representatives of such *types* or common plans as those of the Anthropoda, the Annelida, the Molluscа, the Tunicata, the Echinodermata, the Cœlenterata, and the Porifera, yet every year brings forth fresh evidence to the effect that just as the plan of the plant is not absolutely distinct from that of the animal, so that of the Vertebrate has its points of community with certain of the Invertebrates; that the Arthropod, the Mollusk, and the Echinoderm plans are united by that of the lower worms, and that the plan of the latter is separated by no very great differences from that of the Cœlenterate and that of the Sponge."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, pp. 49, 50.

(2) A typical representative. (Applied to an individual, a species, a genus, a subfamily, or a family having the characteristics of the group under which it is immediately comprised.

"The *type* of a genus should be the species which best exhibits the characters of the group, but it is not always easy to follow out this rule; and consequently the first on the list is often put forward as the *type*."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 49.

3. *Chem.*: The type-theory assigns the constitution of compounds to certain simple bodies such as hydrogen, water, ammonia, and marsh gas, CH_4, and proceeds on the assumption that the hydrogen of the type substance is replaced by the element or compound radical entering into combination with it. In this view the alcohols may be regarded as belonging to the water type, $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$, and to be formed by the substitution of H in $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$ by the alcohol radical—*e.g.*, ethylic alcohol is represented as $C_2H^{H^5}\}O$. In like manner the whole series of amines and amides may be referred to the ammonia type, in which one or more atoms of H are replaced by radicals. Triethyl amine may thus be regarded as being ammonia, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by ethyl $= \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Oxamide again is shown with a divalent radical replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a double molecule of ammonia-oxamide $= \left.\begin{matrix}C_2O_2''\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. The type-theory was systematized by Gerhardt some years ago, but it is now largely superseded by the use of formulæ representing a more accurate acquaintance with the internal constitution of chemical compounds.

4. *Pathol.*: The order in which the symptoms of a disease succeed each other. The type may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

5. *Printing*:

(1) A parallelopipedon or square prism with a raised letter on the upper end, used in printing. [PRINTING.]

(2) Types collectively; the quantity of types used in printing. Types must be of a uniform height, and perfectly true in their angles, otherwise they could not be locked up in a forme (q.v.). The parts of a type are known as body, face, shoulder, nick, groove, and feet. The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are called serifs; the parts of the face of some letters, such as *j* and *k*, which project over the body, are called kerns. Type is distinguished by names indicating the size of the body and the consequent number which will go in a given space; by the different sizes or styles of face on a given body; by the case, as upper or lower, caps or small letter; by peculiar style or ornamental characteristic.

(*a*) As to size: Semi-nonpareil, brilliant, gem, diamond, pearl, ruby, nonpareil, emerald, minion, brevier, bourgeoise, long primer, small pica, pica, English, great primer, canon, &c. [See these words.]

(*b*) As to face: Full, heavy or fat, light, condensed, elongated, compressed.

(*c*) As to case: Caps or upper case; small letters, or lower case.

(*d*) As to style: Roman, Italic, black letter, script, German text, Gothic, antique, sans serif, old style, hair line, &c.

A fount or font is a complete assortment of any given kind of type, the number of each letter being in proportion to the frequence of its occurrence in printed matter, thus:

a ...	9,000	h ...	6,000	o ...	8,000	u ...	4,500
b ...	2,000	i ...	9,000	p ...	2,400	v ...	1,500
c ...	4,000	j ...	500	q ...	600	w ...	2,500
d ...	5,000	k ...	800	r ...	7,000	x ...	500
e ...	14,000	l ...	5,000	s ...	8,000	y ...	2,500
f ...	3,000	m ...	3,000	t ...	10,000	z ...	300
g ...	2,000	n ...	8,000				

A complete fount of type, including roman and italic, with capitals, figures, points, and signs, consists of 226 different characters.

6. *Theol.:* An object, office, institution, individual, or action by which Christ, his life, death, atoning sacrifice, was prefigured. [TYPOLOGY.]

¶ For the difference between *type* and *figure* see FIGURE.

¶ *In type:* Set up, ready for printing; having all the types duly arranged so that an impression can be taken when desired.

type-block, *s.* A block having upon it raised figures representing letters or numbers.

type-casting, *s.* The same as TYPE-FOUNDING (q.v.).

type-casting and setting machine, *s.* One which makes its type from matrices, and sets them in a row, or in galley, as the letter-keys of the machine are manipulated in the order of the copy.

type-composing machine, *s.* [TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.]

type-dressing machine, *s.* A machine forming a substitute for the usual mode, which is to rub the type by hand upon the plane surface of a stone, using as an auxiliary a scraper or file.

type-founder, *s.* One who casts or manufactures types.

type-founding, *s.* The act, art, or practice of casting or manufacturing movable metallic types for use by printers.

type-foundry, type-foundery, *s.* A place where types are manufactured.

type-gauge, *s.* A stick or rule having upon its sides or edges the measure of the various sizes of type, so as to readily indicate the number of lines by laying it alongside a column of matter or proof, or the ems in a line by placing it along the line.

type-high, *a.* Of the height or length of printed type = ⅞ of an inch.

type-metal, *s.* A white alloy for casting type, composed of lead, antimony, and tin. Large type has the largest proportion of lead; small type has more antimony to render it harder and enable it to resist wear. Type is sometimes faced with copper or with nickel, to render it more durable. The nickel has the additional advantage of not acting on or being affected by the chemicals in the ink.

"*Type-metal* [is] the alloy of lead and antimony used in casting printer's types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead, but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mould or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture."—*Brande & Cox.*

type-setter, *s.*

1. One who sets up type; a compositor.

2. A type-setting or composing machine (q.v.).

type-setting, *s.* The act or process of setting up or arranging types in the composing-stick, ready to be printed from.

Type-setting machine: A composing-machine for type. There are several varieties of machines for this purpose. The older styles have separate grooves, receptacles, or galleys for each sort, and the mechanical arrangement is such that on touching a key, arranged with others like the key-board of a piano, the end type of a row is displaced, and is conducted in a channel or by a tape to a composing-stick, where the types are arranged in regular order in a line of indefinite length, and from whence they are removed in successive portions to a justifying-stick, in which they are spaced out to the proper length of line required. Another and later machine casts the type as set, assembling the same, properly justified on galleys. It acts automatically, working from a perforated roll previously prepared by a very ingenious machine somewhat resembling a type-writer. The term is also improperly applied to the *linotype*, a machine which casts type lines from assembled matrices.

Type-setting telegraph: A form of telegraph in which the message at the receiving end is set up in type. The title is also held to mean, but does not correctly define, the instrument in which certain letters are made to deliver an impression in consecution, and so spell out the message.

type-wheel, *s.* A disk having raised letters on its periphery, employed for printing or stamping, and in some forms of telegraph.

type-write, *v.t.* To write with a type-writing machine.

type-writer, *s.*

1. A mechanical contrivance for superseding the use of the pen, and by which letters are produced by the impression of inked types. Type-writers are of various kinds, but all are furnished with (1) a movement for bringing the type to a common printing point; (2) a contrivance for inking the type; (3) a movement for impressing the type on the paper; and (4) a contrivance for spacing words and lines. The type-writers ordinarily in use are about the size of a sewing-machine, and are worked by means of keys, each communicating with a lever terminating in a sort of transverse bar or crutch head which carries a type on each extremity. By means of two keys at opposite ends of the board the paper carrier is moved backwards or forwards, so that in one position it receives a blow from one end of the transverse bar, and in the other position from the second end. In an older and simpler form of type-writer each key governs a lever furnished with a single character, instead of one at each end. The types are inked by means of an inking-ribbon, placed directly over the point where all the types strike the paper; it is made to move a slight distance every time a key is struck, so that every type touches it in a fresh place. The work produced by a type-writer is as legible and nearly as uniform as ordinary printing, and the average speed of a good operator is from fifty to seventy words a minute.

2. A person who uses or operates a type-writing machine.

type-writing, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act or art of producing letters and words with a type-writer; the work done with a type-writer.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or produced by means of a type-writer (q.v.).

type-writist, *s.* One who type-writes.

type-written, *a.* Produced or copied by means of a type-writer (q.v.).

tȳpe, *v.t.* [TYPE, *s.*]

*1. To exhibit or represent by a type or symbol beforehand; to prefigure.

*2. To exhibit an example or copy of; to represent, to typify.

3. To reproduce by means of a type-writer (q.v.).

tȳpe′-scrĭpt, *s.* A type-written document, as distinguished from manuscript.

† **tȳph,** *s.* [TYPHUS.] (See compound.)

† **typh-fever,** *s.*

Pathol.: A term proposed by Dr. T. K. Chambers for any variety of typhus-fever (q.v.).

† **typh-poison,** *s.* [TYPHINE.]

tȳ′-pha, *s.* [Lat. *typha*; Gr. *τύφη* (*tuphē*) = a cat's tail. See def.]

Bot.: Reedmace, Cat's tail, or Bulrush. Spikes cylindrical, perianth consisting only of hairs, stamens monadelphous, anthers somewhat wedge-shaped, ovaries stalked, fruit minute, seed cylindrical, testa striate. Known species six or eight, from temperate and tropical countries. One of these, *Typha latifolia*, known popularly by the titles above given, is a common plant in the United States, being found in muddy pools and ditches, and in the shallow edges of streams. It is a smooth-stemmed, tall plant with spikes six to ten inches long, composed of slender, downy flowers, packed solid. The leaves are sword-shaped and erect. The plant is from three to six feet high. This species occurs also in Europe and is widely spread over the world, as is also a smaller species, *T. angustifolia*. In India the typhas are used for mat-making and stuffing chairs, and the fibre of *T. angustifolia* has been tried successfully for paper-manufacture. Elephants are fond of an Indian species, *T. elephantina*, whence the name, and its roots bind the soil. In Europe the pollen of the Typhas is sometimes used like that of Lycopodium in the manufacture of fireworks. Mixed with water it forms a kind of bread eaten in Scinde, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The rhizomes abound in starch, and are used in Kashmir as food. They are somewhat astringent and diuretic, and are given in Eastern Asia in dysentery, gonorrhœa, and the measles. The down of the ripe fruit has been applied in India, like medicated cotton-wool, to ulcers and wounds.

tȳ-phā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *typh(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Typhads or Bulrushes; an order of Endogens, alliance Arales. Herbaceous plants growing in marshes or ditches. Rootstock creeping, stem without nodes, leaves rigid, ensiform, with parallel veins, spathe none. Flowers in cylindrical spikes or heads, monœcious, the males uppermost; sepals reduced to three or more scales, or even to a bundle of hairs; corolla none. Males: stamens three or six; filaments long, sometimes monadelphous. Females: styles short; stigmas simple; ovary one- rarely two-celled; fruit dry, indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, made angular by mutual pressure. They are found chiefly in the northern hemisphere and the temperate parts. Known genera two, Typha and Sparganium (q.v.), species thirteen (*Lindley*), twelve (*Sir J. Hooker*).

tȳ′-phăd, *s.* [Lat. *typh(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Typhaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

tȳph′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [TYPHUS.]

Pathol.: Typhoid fever (q.v.).

tȳph′-īne, *s.* [Eng. *typh(us)*; *-ine.*]

Med.: A term proposed by Dr. William Farr for the special zymotic principle by which he considered typhus fever was propagated.

tȳ-phĭn′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *typhus* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Relapsing fever.

* **tȳph′-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *τῦφος* (*tuphos*) = smoke.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with nine species, from the Mediterranean, West Africa, Cape, India, and Western America, to a depth of fifty fathoms. Shell like Murex, but with tubular spines between the varices, of which the last is open, and occupied by the excurrent canal.

tȳph-lĭch′-thȳs, *s.* [Gr. *τυφλός* (*tuphlos*) = blind, and *ἰχθυς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A name given to those individuals of the genus Amblyopsis (q.v.), in which the ventral fins are absent.

tȳph-lī′-ną, *s.* [TYPHLINE.]

Zool.: A genus of Typhlopidæ, with one species, *Typhlina lineata*, from Java, Sumatra, and Penang. Snout covered with large shields; lower jaw without teeth.

tȳph-lī′-nē, *s.* [Gr. *τυφλίνης ὄφις* (*tuphlinēs ophis*) = a kind of snake, resembling the blindworm.]

Zool.: A genus of Typhlopidæ, with one species, from the Cape of Good Hope.

tȳph-lī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *τὸ τυφλ(όν)* (*to tuphl(on)* = the cæcum; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cæcum, with pain and tenderness in the right iliac fossa, constipation, sometimes going on to perforation, producing perityphlitis. [Former diagnosis of the disease now known as appendicitis (q.v.).]

tȳph′-lō-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τυφλός* (*tuphlos*) = blind, and *ὄνος* (*onos*) = a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Ophidiidæ. Head large, compressed, most of the bones cartilaginous; eye not visible externally; scales thin, small,

deciduous; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer and palatine bones. A deep-sea fish, of which only two specimens are known, from a depth of more than 2,000 fathoms in the Western Pacific.

* **tÿph-lŏph-thăl'-mēs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τυφλός (*tuphlos*) = blind, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Zool.: An old group of Scincidæ, with two genera, Dibamus and Typhline (q.v.). They are now more generally ranged under Typhlopidæ (q.v.).

tÿph lŏp'-ĭ-dæ, * **tÿph-lŏps'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *typhlops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Blind Burrowing Snakes; a family of Innocuous Snakes, in some classifications elevated to a sub-order, with two groups, Catodontes (having teeth only in the lower jaw) and Epanodontes (with teeth only in the upper jaw). There are four genera, with seventy species, distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Body long, cylindrical, vermiform, and rigid; vestiges of hind-limbs present in the shape of rod-like bones; eyes present, but small, and covered by the more or less transparent ocular and pre-ocular shields; scales smooth, imbricated alike on back and belly. This family contains forms which are most remote from the true Ophidian type, and which, in older classifications, formed the group Typhlophthalmes (q.v.). They live under ground, their rigid body and short curved tail being adapted for burrowing. After rain they occasionally appear above ground, and then they are very agile in their serpentine movements. The eye, which is scarcely visible in many species, can give to them only a vague and indistinct perception of light. They are oviparous, and feed on worms and small insects. The tongue is forked, and, as in other snakes, frequently exserted.

tÿph'-lŏps, *s.* [Gr. τυφλός (*tuphlos*) = blind, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Typhlopidæ (q.v.), with over sixty species, having approximately the range of the family. Body long, slender, cylindrical; head depressed, rounded; tail short, rounded at the extremity, and armed with a spine; scales small.

tÿph-lŏ-sçĭn'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. τυφλός (*tuphlos*) = blind, and Mod. Lat. *scincus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Acontiadæ, with one species from Ternate. It is closely akin to Acontia (q.v.).

tÿ'-phŏid, *a.* [Gr. τύφος (*tuphos*) = smoke, cloud, stupor, arising from fever; εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.] [Typhus.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus (q.v.).

¶ Often used substantively = Typhoid-fever (q.v.).

typhoid-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of continued fever which is known by many names. It was called "typhoid" and "abdominal typhus" from its supposed resemblance to typhus or gaol fever. It is often known as "low fever" and "slow fever," from its duration; and as "autumnal" or "fall" fever, from the time of the year at which it is most prevalent. The term "enteric fever" was applied to it from the fact that the intestines are always attacked in this disorder; but "gastric fever" is a misnomer, for there is never any organic disease of the stomach. Typhoid fever results from the introduction of a specific poison into the system, and is said to be due to the development of a specific bacillus. It is not contagious, and the poison appears to be communicable only from the discharges. The diffusion of the disease is generally due to the excrement of some patient finding its way into the drains, and thence into wells, or into streams or rivers, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. Hence it is of the highest importance that the excreta of patients suffering from typhoid should be thoroughly disinfected, and, if possible, buried at some distance from any dwelling-house; but, as in large towns this latter precaution is impossible, disinfectants must be liberally used. In places where the supply of water is from wells, all drinking-water should be boiled, and it is a wise precaution during an epidemic to have the milk scalded, as the prevalence of typhoid in London in 1873 was clearly traced to the contamination of the milk by the excreta of a man who had died of typhoid on a milk-farm. The period of incubation usually extends over two weeks, being preceded by loss of appetite, languor, headache, dizziness, and bleeding from the nose in many cases. From the tenth to the twelfth day the rash usually appears. It is very slight, and, unless care is taken, may be entirely overlooked. The spots are rose-coloured, about the size of a pin's head, disappearing on pressure, but reappearing as soon as the pressure is removed. The patient suffers from debility and diarrhœa, and there is dulness over the region of the spleen, which is enlarged. The stools are of a pea-soup colour, and the special lesion observed is enlargement of and deposit in Peyer's glands and the minute solitary glands of the smaller, and sometimes of the large intestine. Sometimes the mental condition is irritable, with illusions and hallucinations, and patients speak in a loud voice and gesticulate wildly. In the third week the symptoms continue with undiminished vigour, and sometimes increase in intensity, with stupor to such a degree that great difficulty is experienced in rousing the patient. In favourable cases, in the fourth week there is a change for the better; the temperature falls, the symptoms are alleviated, the sleep becomes more natural, the motions firmer and less frequent, and the appetite slowly returns. After the thirtieth day, in the majority of cases, no more spots appear, the fever is at an end, and the patient passes slowly into a stage of convalescence. In typhoid fever relapses are common, and dangerous complications, especially of the lungs, may ensue. If the ulceration of the intestines proceeds so far that they are perforated, death almost invariably follows, and in all cases the mortality is high. The main chance of recovery depends on careful nursing, under the direction of a skilled medical man. The chief treatment consists in reducing the temperature, usually by large doses of quinine. The fever produces intense thirst, and plenty of fluid should be given. From the ulcerated state of the bowels, solid food must be strictly avoided, beef-tea, mutton broth, arrowroot, milk, and eggs being the best forms of nourishment. Stimulants are rarely needed in the early stages of the disease, but may be used with advantage, under medical direction, if the heart's action is weak and the pulse intermittent. [Typhus.]

tÿ-phō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. τύφος (*tuphos*) = typhus, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Pathol.: The low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid-fever.

tÿ-phō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. τυφώνιος (*tuphōnios*) = of or belonging to Typhon, fatuous.]

Bot.: A genus of Dracunculeæ, closely akin to Arum, but with a single erect ovule in the ovary, and a more sharply pointed spadix. The very acrid roots of *Typhonium orixense*, a native of Eastern Asia, are used in India as poultices.

tÿ-phoōn', * **tÿ'-phŏn,** *s.* [Chin. *tai-fang* = great wind. The spelling has been influenced by comparison with Gr. τυφών (*tuphōn*) = a whirlwind.]

Meteor.: The name given to a type of storm common on the coast of Tonquin and China as far north as Ningpo and the south-east coast of Japan. Typhoons resemble the storms of Western Europe in their general characteristics, but they are often accompanied by a high wave, which, advancing inland, causes great destruction of life and property. Typhoons occur from May to November, but are most frequent in July, August, and September. (See extract.)

"The chief points of difference between the hurricanes and *typhoons* of the tropics and the cyclones of higher latitudes are these:—Tropical cyclones are of smaller dimensions, show steeper barometric gradients and therefore stronger winds, and advance at a slower rate over the earth's surface. Another point of difference is that a large number of the hurricanes of the West Indies and the *typhoons* of Eastern Asia first pursue a westerly course, which gradually becomes north-westerly, and on arriving at about lat. 30° they recurve, and thereafter pursue a course to north-eastwards."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 155.

tÿ'-phŭs, *a.* [Typhus.] Pertaining or relating to typhus (q.v.).

tÿ'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. τύφος (*tuphus*).] [Typhoid.]

Pathol.: Typhus-fever; a contagious fever, which occurs mainly in temperate and cold climates, and often rages as an epidemic. It is also known as "spotted," "epidemic," or "contagious" fever, and was formerly called "camp" or "gaol" fever, from its prevalence in camps and prisons. It is most prevalent amongst females and young people, but the highest rate of mortality from the disease occurs amongst adult males. The contagion is communicated through the air, and probably proceeds from the breath, which has a peculiar foul smell. It is not communicated from the clothes or excreta, and consequently, by properly isolating the patient, the spread of the fever may be prevented. The period of incubation is supposed to range from a few hours to several days. The earliest symptoms are heaviness and listlessness, with a confusion of ideas, which afterwards develops into delirium; an eruption of round, dark, reddish-brown spots then makes its appearance, the temperature is high, the pulse very rapid, and the patient suffers from extreme weakness. The condition of the bowels varies in different patients, for there may be either diarrhœa or constipation. The duration of an uncomplicated case of typhus varies from twelve to twenty-one days. The greatest danger is usually during the second week of the illness, death seldom ensuing before the seventh day. The treatment of typhus consists in placing the patient under the best possible hygienic conditions, keeping up the strength with beef-tea, mutton-broth, milk, eggs, arrowroot, &c., and in alleviating the most prominent and distressing symptoms, such as relieving thirst, by the free administration of cooling drinks, controlling sleeplessness, headache, and delirium by small doses of opium, keeping the bowels open by mild laxatives, &c. Stimulants should not be given to children, and many adults do well without them, but alcohol may be advantageously used in the case of old persons, or where the patient has been accustomed to the free use of stimulants When recovery takes place, it is generally very rapid, a great change in the condition of the patient often occurring in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The only complication at all common is a form of pneumonia.

typhus-fever, *s.* [Typhus.]

* **typhus-icterodes,** *s.*

Pathol.: Yellow-fever (q.v.).

† **tÿp'-ĭc,** * **tÿp'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. τυπικός (*tupikos*) = typical, from τυπος (*tupos*) = a type (q.v.); Lat. *typicus*; Sp. & Ital. *tipico*; Fr. *typique*.]

1. Typical, figurative.

"So loudly and harmoniously, together with Moses's *typick* shades, utter those words of the Baptist's, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world!"—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 278.

2. Embodying the characters of a group.

"Here's Smith already swearing at my feet
That I'm the *typic* She."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

typic-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever which conforms to a particular type; a fever which is regular in its attacks as opposed to one which is erratic in its course.

tÿp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Typic.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (*Gen.*): Of or pertaining to a type; having the nature of a type.

"Mathematical knowledge was at that time not merely the *typical* example of deductive reasoning."—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* (1876), i. 23.

2. *Spec.:* Typifying, figurative, emblematic, prefiguring.

"Indeed the Mosaic law was intended for a single people only, who were to be shut in, as it were, from the rest of the world, by a fence of legal rites and *typical* ceremonies."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

II. *Nat. Science:* Embodying the characters of a group: as, a *typical* family, genus, or species.

tÿp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *typical*; *-ly*.] In a typical manner; by way of image, type, or symbol.

"[Christ] still is figured, there more obscurely, here more clearly, but yet still more *typically*, or in figure."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 3.

tÿp'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *typical*; *-ness*.] The quality, or state of being typical.

tÿp-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *typify*; *-cation*.] The act of typifying.

tÿp'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *typify*; *-er*.] One who typifies.

"A modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences."—*Warburton: Works*, xi. 403.

tȳp'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *type*; *-fy.*]

1. To represent by an image, emblem, model, or resemblance.

"Our Saviour, who was *typified* by the goat that was slain."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, b .. ii., ch. v.

2. To exemplify, to type.

tȳp'-ĭst, *s.* Same as TYPE-WRITER, *s.*, 2.

tȳ'-pō, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of typographer (q.v.); a compositor.

***tȳ-pō-cŏs-mȳ,** ***ty-po-cos-mie,** *s.* [Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = type, and *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = the world.] A representation or description of the world.

"Some books of *typocosmy* are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

tȳ-pŏg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *typograph(y)*; *-er.*] A printer.

"There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's Institutes], without date, place, or *typographer*."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*; *Additions*, p. 189.

tȳ-pō-grăph'-ĭc, tȳ-pō-grăph'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *typograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*]

* 1. Emblematic, figurative, typical.

2. Pertaining or relating to typography, or the art of printing.

"The operation of that providential discovery, the *typographical* art."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 33.

typographic-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Tomicus typographus.* [TOMICUS.]

tȳ-pō-grăph'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *typographical*; *-ly.*]

* 1. By means of a type or emblem; typically, emblematically.

2. By means of types; after the manner of a printer.

tȳ-pŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a type, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *typographie.*]

* 1. Typical, figurative, or emblematical representation.

2. The art of printing; the art or operation of impressing letters and words on paper by means of types.

***tȳ-pō-līte,** *s.* [Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a mark, and *λίθος* = a stone.] An old name for a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures resembling plants or animals.

***tȳ-pŏl'-ō-gȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a type; suff. *-ology.*]

1. A discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

2. The doctrine of types. A department of theology which investigates Scripture types, and the principles applicable to their interpretation. It starts from the position that the leading truths of revealed religion were the same under the Patriarchal, the Jewish, and the Christian dispensations. These truths were, however, revealed to the earlier worshippers more or less obscurely, being expressed by symbols, instead of stated directly in words. Each type employed had a twofold meaning and purpose—it was a symbol of some religious truth and predictive of the antitype, Christ. [SACRIFICE, II. 4.]

† **tȳ-pō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a type, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: Another name for the genus Mesotherium (q.v.).

tȳ-pŏth'-ē-tæ (pl. **tȳ pŏth'-ē-tæ**), *s.* [Gr. *tupos* = a type, and *thetis* = to lay down.]

1. The art and lore of typography.

2. A member of an association or guild made up of printers and publishers. [T-.]

3. (*Pl.*) The name of various societies of printers and publishers. [T-.]

***tȳr'-an,** *v.t.* [TYRAN, *s.*] To act the tyrant; to tyrannize over.

"What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore?"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

***tȳr'-an,** ***tȳr'-anne,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *tiran, tirant, tyran, tyrant* (Fr. *tyran*), from Lat. *tyrannum*, accus. of *tyrannus* = a tyrant, from Gr. *τύραννος* (*turannos*) = a lord, an absolute monarch, a tyrant, an usurper; root uncertain; Sp. *tirano*; Port. *tyrano*; Ital. *tiranno.*] [TYRANT.]

A. *As subst.*: A tyrant.

B. *As adj.*: Tyrannical (q.v.)

"He is the *tyran* plus, our hearts the fry."
Donne: Poems, p. 40.

***tyran queller,** ***tyranne-queller,** *s.* A tyrannicide.

"Harmodius and Aristogiton had been *tyranne-quellers*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 129.

***tȳr'-an-ĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ess.*] A female tyrant.

"A terrible little *tyranness*."
Massinger: Renegado, v. 3.

tȳ-răn'-nĭc-al, ***tȳ-răn'-nĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*, from Lat. *tyrannicus*; Gr. *τυραννικός* (*turannikos*) = pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; Sp. *tiranico*; Ital. *tirannico.*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; despotic, cruel, arbitrary.

"They blame Lewes the xi. for bringing the administration royall of Fraunce, from the lawfull and regulate raigne, to the absolute and *tyrannical* power and gouernment."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Acting like a tyrant; arbitrary, cruel, despotic, imperious.

"[Tyrant] by the antient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*."—*Potter: Antiquities*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

tȳ-răn'-nĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannical*; *-ly.*] In a tyrannical, despotic, cruel, or arbitrary manner; like a tyrant; with unjust or arbitrary exercise of power.

"Brutus being chosen Consul of Rome . . . chased out of the city Tarquinius Superbus, who reigned *tyrannically*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 744.

tȳ-răn'-nĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *tyrannical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being tyrannical; tyrannical disposition or practice.

† **tȳ-răn-nĭ-çī'-dal,** *a.* [Eng. *tyrannicid(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to tyrannicide, or to one who kills a tyrant.

"Its blossom sheathed the sheer *tyrannicidal* sword."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

tȳ-răn'-nĭ çīde, *s.* [Lat. *tyrannicidium* = the killing of a tyrant; *tyrannicida* = one who kills a tyrant, from *tyrannus* = a tyrant, and *cædo* (in compos. *-cido*) = to kill; Fr. *tyrannicide.*]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

"*Tyrannicide*, or the assassination of usurpers and oppressive princes, was highly extolled in ancient times."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 2.

2. One who kills a tyrant.

"The adulatory verses made in commemoration of these illustrious *tyrannicides*."—*Cumberland: Observer*, No. 49.

tȳ-răn-nī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tyrann(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Tyrant-birds, Tyrant Shrikes; a family of Passerine Birds, formerly made a sub-family of Muscicapidæ. Bill long, broad and flat at base, sides compressed to tip, which is hooked; nostrils hidden by plumes and bristles; wings long and pointed; tail moderate; tarsi broadly scaled; outer toe longer than inner, united to middle at base; claws short and sharp. They form an extensive and characteristic American family, ranging over the whole continent, from Patagonia to the arctic regions, and are found in the chief American islands. Five sub-families are reckoned: Conophaginæ, Tæniopterinæ, Platyrhynchinæ, Elaineminæ, and Tyranninæ, embracing altogether seventy-one genera and more than 300 species.

tȳ-răn-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tyrann(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornithology:

* 1. A sub-family of Muscicapidæ, equivalent to the modern Tyrannidæ (q.v.).

2. The typical sub-family of Tyrannidæ, with seventeen genera and eighty-nine species, having the range of the family.

***tȳr'-an-nĭng,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ing.*] Tyrannizing, tyrannical.

***tȳ-răn'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [TYRANNOUS.]

***tȳ-răn'-nĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannious*; *-ly.*] Tyrannically.

"Manasses then his wife would not controule
Tyrannously." *Hudson: Judith*, iv. 224.

***tȳr'-an-nīse,** *s.* [TYRANNIZE.] Tyranny, oppression.

"So that there be no *tyrannise*,
Whereof that he his people kreue."
Gower: C. A., viii.

***tȳr'-an-nĭsh,** ***tyr-an-nisshe,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ish.*] Like a tyrant; tyrannical.

"The proude *tyrannisshe* Romeyne."
Gower: C. A., viii.

tȳr'-an-nīze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *tyranniser*, from Lat. *tyrannizo*, from Gr. *τυραννίζω* (*turannizo*); = to take the part of a tyrant, to act as a tyrant; Sp. *tiranizar*; Ital. *tirannizare.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To act the tyrant; to exercise tyrannical, arbitrary, or despotic power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to act arbitrarily, despotically, imperiously, or with unnecessary severity.

"My poor heart knows only how to love,
And, finding this, you *tyrannize* the more.
Dryden: 1 *Conquest of Granada*, iv.

* **B.** *Trans.*: To overrule by tyranny; to tyrannize over; to oppress.

tȳr'-an-noŭs, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ous.*] Tyrannical, arbitrary, severe, despotic, cruel, oppressive.

"Th' oppression of a *tyrannous* control
Can find no warrant there." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 455.

tȳr'-an-noŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannous*; *-ly.*] In a tyrannous manner; tyrannically, cruelly, oppressively; like a tyrant.

"Trappe the simple innocents, and shed their blode *tyrannously*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

tȳr-răn'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a tyrant (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Tyrannine, with eleven species, ranging over all tropical subregions and the United States to Canada. Bill with long bristles at base; nostrils small and rounded; wings sharply pointed; tail slightly forked; tarsi slender.

tȳr'-an-nȳ, ***tir-an-nye,** ***tyr-an-nie,** *s.* [Fr. *tyrannie*, from Lat. *tyrannia*, from Gr. *τυραννία* (*turannia*) = sovereign sway, from *τυραννος* (*turannos*) = a tyrant (q.v.); Sp *tirania*; Ital. *tirannia*; Port. *tyrannia.*]

* 1. Absolute power or sovereignty.

"He died in the same day on which Dionysius assumed the *tyranny*."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 135.

2. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel, arbitrary, or oppressive government or discipline.

"Every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of *tyranny*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

* 3. Severity, rigour, inclemency.

"The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

* **4.** Cruelty, harshness, severity.

"The *tyranny* of her sorrows
Takes all livelihood from her cheeks."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

tȳr'-ant, ***tir-ant,** ***tir aunt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *tiran, tirant, tyran, tyrant* (with excrescent *t*), from Lat. *tyrannum*, accus. of *tyrannus*, from Gr. *τύραννος* (*turannos*), a word first used by Archilochus, about B.C. 700. For the excrescent *t*, cf. *peasant, pheasant*, &c.] [TYRAN, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Orig., one who usurped the chief power without the consent of the people, or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; an absolute ruler. Such a ruler was not necessarily oppressive or arbitrary; (For the change in meaning cf. *despot.*)

"A *tyrant* they name him, who by force commeth to the monarchy against the will of the people."—*Smith. Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. A monarch or other ruler, who uses his power to oppress those under him; an arbitrary or despotic ruler; one who imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control without the authority of law or the necessities of government; a cruel lord or master; an oppressor, a despot.

II. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family Tyrannidæ (q.v.).

"The land birds comprise a dove, a *tyrant*, and a greenlet."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26, 1887, p. 717.

¶ *Thirty Tyrants*: [THIRTY].

tyrant-bird, tyrant-shrike, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the Tyrannidæ (q.v.); often restricted to the genus Tyrannus (q.v.), but, when used with the definite article, confined to *Tyrannus intrepidus.* [KINGBIRD.] The popular name has reference to the resemblance of the Tyrannidæ to the true Shrikes in outward appearance and general habits, and to their fierce and bold disposition, especially during the breeding season, when the males, in their

excessive care for their mates, attack without discrimination any intruder that ventures near their nests.

tyrant-shrike, *s.* [TYRANT-BIRD.]

* **tȳr'-ant,** *v.i.* [TYRANT, *s.*] To act or play the tyrant; to tyrannize.

"This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rent and *tyrant* it in their respective seigneuries."—*Fuller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire.*

tȳre (1), *s.* [Native name.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

* **tȳre** (2), *s.* [TIRE (3), *s.*]

* **tȳre,** *v.t.* [TIRE (1), *v.*]

tȳ-reē'-īte, *s.* [After the Island of Tyree or Tyrie, Scotland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A powder obtained from the pink marble of Tyree, Scotland. It was found by Heddle to be composed of sesquioxide of iron, 38·22; alumina, 8·23; protoxide of iron, 3·16; protoxide of manganese, 0·39; magnesia, 29·94; lime, 2·21; water, 12·47; phosphoric acid, 4·71; silica, 1·02 = 100·35. As pointed out by E. S. Dana, no name should have been given to such a mixture.

Tȳr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Tyrius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to ancient Tyre.

2. Being of a purple colour.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Tyre.

* **Tyrian-cynosure,** *s.*

Astron.: Ursa Minor.

"And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
Or *Tyrian cynosure.*" *Milton: Comus,* 343.

Tyrian-purple, *s.* A celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish. [MUREX, PURPURA.]

tȳr'-īte, *s.* [After the Norwegian God of War, Tyr; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in pyramidal crystals, embedded in orthoclase, but implanted on black mica, at localities near Hampemyr, Arendal, Norway. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 5·13 to 5·56. Compos.: essentially a columbate of yttrium, cerium, and iron. Is referred by most mineralogists to Fergusonite (q.v.).

tȳr'-ō, *s.* [Prop. *tiro*, from Lat. *tiro* = a recruit, a novice, a tiro; root doubtful.] A beginner in learning; one who is engaged in learning, or who has only mastered the rudiments of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

* **tȳr-ō-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm,** * **tȳr'-ō-çĭn-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *tirocinium* = the state of a tyro, from Lat. *tiro* = a tiro.] The state or condition of being a tyro, beginner, or novice; novitiate, apprenticeship. [TIROCINIUM.]

tȳr-ō-glȳph'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *τυρός* (*turos*) = cheese, and *γλύφω* (*gluphō*) = to hollow.]

Zool.: A genus of Acaridæ, separated from the original genus Acarus (q.v.), to include the Cheese-mites. [CHEESE-MITE.]

Tȳr'-ō-lēşe, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Tyrol; as, a *Tyrolese* air.

B. *As subst.* (*Sing.* or *Pl.*): A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.

Tȳ-rō-lĭ-ĕnne', *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A song accompanied with dancing; a popular Tyrolese song or melody, especially one in which rapid alternation in melodic progressions of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced.

tȳ-rō'-līte, *s.* [After Tyrol, Austria, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tirolit, kupferschaum.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating groups of thin plates, also massive. Hardness, 1·0 to 2·0; sp. gr. 3·02 to 3·098; lustre on cleavage faces pearly; colour, pale apple- and verdigris-green, sometimes inclining to blue; translucent to sub-translucent; sectile. Compos.: arsenic acid, 29·2; protoxide of copper, 50·3; water, 20·5 = 100, with the resulting formula, $5CuOAsO5 + 9HO$; the analysis, however, showed 13·65 per cent. of carbonate of lime, probably present as an essential constituent, in which case the foregoing formula will be subject to modification.

* **tȳr'-ōne,** *s.* [Lat. *tironem*, accus. of *tiro* = a tyro (q.v.).] A tyro.

* **tȳr'-ōn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *tyron(e); -ism.*] The state of being a tyro.

tȳr'-ō-sīne, *s.* [Gr. *τύρος* (*turos*) = cheese; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. A crystalline nitrogenous body discovered by Liebig, obtained by decomposing albuminous substances such as casein, &c., by caustic potash. It forms stellate groups of long slender needles, having a silky lustre, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

2. *Pathol.:* Tyrosine is often found in the urine during acute atrophy of the liver.

tȳr ō-tŏx'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. *turos* = cheese, and *toxikon* = poison.] A poisonous crystalline ptomaine contained in decayed milk or milk products, such as ice-cream, &c.

Tȳ'-sŏn, *s.* [Dr. Edward Tyson (1649–1708), F.R.S., an able comparative anatomist, discoverer of the glands.] (See compounds.)

Tyson's glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Numerous sebaceous glands round the *cervix penis* and *corona glandis.* Called also *Glandulæ odoriferæ.* (*Quain.*)

tȳ'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After S. T. Tyson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral forming the central portion of certain hexagonal crystals, the exterior of which consists almost entirely of bastnasite (the hamartite of Nordenskiöld), which has been derived by alteration from tysonite. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 6·12 to 6·14; lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, pale wax-yellow; streak, nearly white. Analyses yielded, cerium, 40·19; lanthanum and didymium, 30·37; fluorine, 29·44 = 100, which corresponds to the formula, $(Ce,La,Di)_2F_6$. Occurs in felspar at Pike's Peak, Colorado.

* **tȳthe,** *s.* [TITHE.]

* **tȳth'-ĭng,** *s.* [TITHING.]

tzar, *s.* [CZAR.]

tzar-ĭ'-na, tzar-ĭt'-za, *s.* [CZARINA.]

tzŏt'-zĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Music: An Abyssinian instrument of the guitar kind, formed of a long carved neck attached to a gourd. It has frets and one string usually made of the tough fibre of a palm-tree.

U.

U, the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is one of the three primitive vowels, from which the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the European languages—viz., that of *oo* in *cool, tool, wood*, &c., corresponding to the French *ou*, as in *cour, tour*, &c., the sound being sometimes short (marked in this book **ŭ**) and sometimes long (marked **ū**). The Anglo-Saxon long *ú* (marked with an accent) has commonly become in modern English the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as A.S. *thú* = thou, *nú* = now, *múth* = mouth, &c. After *r*, and after the sounds *sh* and *zh*, *u* has generally retained its old long sound, as in *rule, truth*, &c. In A.S. *rúm* = room, *brúcan* = brook (v.) the original long sound is retained, though the form is altered. The old short sound of *u* is still retained in *bull, full, pull, put*, &c., but as a rule this sound became changed (probably about the middle of the seventeenth century) to the sound heard in *cut, tun, fun*, &c. (marked **ŭ**), a sound then new to English, not being mentioned by any writer before 1653. This sound, which is very similar to that of the unaccented French *e*, is characteristic of English, and is often given to the vowels *a, e*, when unaccented, as in *cavalry, camel*, &c. It is also given to the vowel *o*, even when accented, as in *money, come, honey, among*, &c. A modified form of it often occurs before *r*, as in *bur, cur, fur*, &c., and sometimes before *rr*, as in *knurr, purr*, &c. (marked **ŭ**). This sound is sometimes given to *a, i, o*, and *y* before *r*, as auricular, her, fir, work, martyr. In the sixteenth or seventeenth century arose the practice of using *gu* to represent a hard *g* before an *e* as in *guess*, a French practice, borrowed from *qu*; and to this, and the wish to indicate a long vowel by a final *e*, must be attributed *plague, vague, fatigue, rogue*, &c. The final *-gue* does not, however, always indicate a preceding long vowel; cf. *epilogue, synagogue, tongue*, &c. The use of *u* for *w* in *persuade*, &c., is modern, also imitated from its use in *qu*. The long sound of *u*, as in *mute, duke, confuse*, &c. (marked **ū**), and modified by *r*, as in *cure, pure* (marked **ŭ**), is not a simple vowel, an *i* sound being more or less distinctly introduced before it, or fused with it. The corresponding short sound is heard in *unit, unity*, &c. (marked **u̯**). In some dialects, and in America, this sound is also sometimes given to *u* after *r*. *Duke* is sometimes vulgarly pronounced with the same sound, as *dook*. The original sound of short *u* is now only retained in *bury, burial, busy*, and *business*. The long sound of *u* as in *mute*, is also represented by other combinations, as by *-ue*, in *due, sue*, &c.; by *ew*, in *dew, flew*, &c.; and by *ui* in *suit*. "*Ue* [is] used in later spelling as a final *u*, owing to a rule made by no one knows whom, no one knows why, and no one knows when, that no English word can end in *u*." (*Ellis: Early English Pronunciation*, ch. vi., § 1, p. 579.) In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries *ue* = French *eu*. *Ui* has several sounds: (1) = **ŭ**, as in *suit, fruit*, &c.; (2) = **ĭ**, as in *build, guilt*; (3) **ī**, as in *guide*; (4) **ĭ**, as in *mosquito*; (5) *wi*, as in *anguish, languid*. In *buoy, buy, buyer, buying*, &c., the *u* is silent, as also in *plaguy*. (For *qu*, see under Q.) In the best period of Roman literature the *u* sound was expressed by the character *v*, a character which did not exist in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound, when it occurred between two vowels, being represented by *f*, or occasionally by *u*. In later times *u* and *v* stood indifferently for either sound, the capital being generally written *V*. In this respect *U* and *V* stand to each other as *I* and *J*. In almost all English dictionaries, up to a comparatively recent date, words beginning with *U* and *V* were combined. In printing, where the sheets are marked by the letters A, B, C, &c. (standing for 1, 2, 3, &c.), the signs J, V, and W, are ignored, so that, for this purpose, the letters of the alphabet are only twenty-three. In respect to its order in the alphabet, its form, and its history in general, *U* corresponds with the Greek Υ or *υ*. Greek words containing the diphthong *ου*, when Latinised, were spelt with a *u*; while Greek words with *υ*, when Latinised, were spelt with *y*.

I. U *as an initial* is used for United, as in U.K. = the United Kingdom; U.S. United States; U.S.A. United States of America; U.P. United Presbyterian (Scotch); U.C. or A.U.C. in dates belonging to Roman history is a contraction for *Ab urbe condita* = from the building of the city (of Rome), as U.C. 400 = in the year of Rome 400.

II. U *as a symbol* is used, in chemistry, for uranium.

û-a-ka'-rĭ, *s.* [South American Indian name of the animal.]

Zool.: The Scarlet-faced Saki. [SAKI.]

* **û'-ar-ăn, û'-răn,** *s.* [Arab. *ouaran* = the monitor of the Nile.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Varanus (q.v.).

* **û-a-rā'-nŭs,** *s.* [VARANUS.]

Ŭb'-bō-nīte, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Ubbo Phillips, who formed a moderate class among the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century. Their founder eventually entered the Reformed Church, and died in that communion in 1568.

* **ū'-bĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ubereux*, from Low Lat. *ubertus, ubertosus*, from Lat. *uber* = fruitful.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful, prolific, productive.

"Sion, the mother of us all, is barren, and her *uberous* breasts are dry."—*Quarles: Judgment & Mercy of Sion.*

* **ū'-bĕr-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ubertas*, from *uber* = fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, prolificness.

"They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness."—*Florio: Translation of Montaigne* (1613), p. 104.

***ū-bĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ubi* = where.] The state of being in a place; local relation; whereness.

"Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 5.

ū-bĭ′-ē-tȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ubietas*, from Lat. *ubi* = where.]

Philos.: The presence of one thing with regard to another; the presence of a thing in place; the state or condition of being in a place. According to the Schoolmen, Ubiety might be:

(1) Circumscriptive, as when all the parts of a body are answerable to the parts of space in which it is, and exclude any other body.

"Thou wouldst have led me out of my way if that had been possible—if my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am, and can never get lost till I get out of Whereness itself into Nowhere."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcii.

(2) Definitive, as when a human soul is limited in its presence to the same place as a human body.

"Notwithstanding her uncertain tenure of *ubiety* . . . she patiently yielded to her lot."—*Hodson: Life of Waterton*, p. 92.

(3) Repletive, as when God is present through every portion of space. This last form is sometimes called Ubiquity.

***ū-bĭ-quār′-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere; Eng. suff. *-arian.*] Existing everywhere; ubiquitous, ubiquitary.

"Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole
A *ubiquarian* presence and control?"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 266.

***ū-bĭ′-quĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.] Ubiquitous.

"Thro' stretch *ubiquious* measureless expanse."
Stevenson: Hymn to the Deity, p. 10. (1782.)

***Ū-bĭ-quĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *ubiquiste.*] [Ubiquity.]

Church History:

1. (*Pl.*): The same as Ubiquitarian, 2.

"All the *Ubiquists*, however, are not agreed."—*Rees: Cyclop., s. v. Ubiquist.*

2. A term applied in the University of Paris to such doctors in theology as are not restrained to any particular house, either to that of Navarre or Sorbonne. (*Rees.*)

***ū-bĭ′-quĭ-täir, *ū-bĭ-quĭ taire,** *a.* [Fr. *ubiquitaire*, from Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.] Ubiquitary, ubiquitous.

"Him whom earth, nor air,
Nor the vaste mould
Of Heaven can hold
'Cause he's *ubiquitair*."
Howell: Letters, bk. i., let. 13.

***ū-bĭ-quĭ-tär′-ĭ-an,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *ubiquitary*; *-an.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who exists everywhere; one who is omnipresent.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A name applied to those who, confusing the two natures, taught that Christ, as man, was omnipresent, as did the Apollinarists and Eutychians in the early Church. Luther re-asserted the ubiquity of Christ's body in his controversy with the Zwinglians as to the reception of the body of Christ in the sacrament, and in a sermon of 1527 (*Quod Verba Stent*), and in the *Confessio Major* of 1528 declared that Christ's body was not only in heaven and in the Eucharist, but everywhere, and this of necessity. The Calvinists, Zwinglians, and Melanchthon opposed, and the latter pointed out that the doctrine of ubiquity led to a denial of the Real Presence which it was intended to support. This tenet, however, was inserted in the Formula of Concord (A.D. 1577), though no mention was made of it in the Augsburg Confession (A.D. 1530).

"It is indeed obvious that every Lutheran who believes the doctrines of consubstantiation, whatever he may pretend, must be a *Ubiquitarian*."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 623.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Omnipresent.

2. *Church Hist.:* Of or belonging to the Ubiquitarians. [A. 2.]

"The former supporting the *Ubiquitarian* theory."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 623.

***ū-bĭ′-quĭ-tar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ubiquitary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere; omnipresence.

"Not to speak of the *ubiquitariness* of some hands, the same being always present at all petitions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, bk. x., p. 24.

***ū-bĭ′-quĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ubique* = everywhere.]

A. *As adj.:* Existing everywhere or in all places; omnipresent, ubiquitous.

"She . . . manages her time so well that she seems *ubiquitary*."—*Dryden: Marriage à-la-mode*, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who exists everywhere or is omnipresent.

"This knight, in relation to my book, may be termed an *ubiquitary*, and appear amongst statesmen, souldiers, lawyers, writers."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent. (Sir P. Sidney.)*

2. Any individual of the sect called Ubiquists (q.v.).

ū bĭ quĭ tĕs′ çĕnt, *a.* [Eng. *ubiquit(ous); -escent.*] Becoming ubiquitous.

"Follow the trolley track (for the *ubiquitescent* trolley car has made its appearance here too)."—*The* [Phila.] *Call.*

Ụ-bĭ′-quĭ-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ubiquit(y); -ism.*] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. [Ubiquitarian, 2.]

***Ụ-bĭ′-quĭ-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ubiquit(y); -ist.*] The same as Ubiquitarian (q.v.).

ụ-bĭ′-quĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ubiquit(y); -ous.*] Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.

ụ-bĭ′-quĭ-toŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ubiquitous; -ly.*] In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or seeming omnipresence.

ụ-bĭ′-quĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *ubiquité*, as if from a Lat. *ubiquitatem*, accus. of *ubiquitas*, from *ubique* = everywhere; Ital. *ubiquità.*]

1. The quality or state of being ubiquitous; existence or presence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

"The reason you do not apprehend *ubiquity* to be necessarily connected with self-existence."—*Clarke: Answer to Second Letter.*

2. The doctrine that the body of Christ is present everywhere by virtue of its union with his divine nature. It was adopted in 1577 as a mode of explaining the Eucharistic Presence by those who composed the Formula of Concord. The term soon ceased to have a definite meaning, some divines affirming that Christ during his mortal life was everywhere present, whilst others dated his ubiquity from his ascension into heaven.

"No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians for giving circumcision with Christ but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

* 3. Locality, neighbourhood.

"In any street
In that *ubiquity*." *Ben Jonson.* (*Todd.*)

¶ *Ubiquity of the king:*

Law: (See extract).

"A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity of the king*. His Majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuit, for a nonsuit is the desertion of the suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason also in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do, for he always appears in contemplation of the law in his own proper person."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

ŭb′-ĭ sū-prą, *phr.* [Lat. = where above.] In the place or passage above mentioned; noting reference to some passage or page previously named or referred to.

Ŭc-kĕ-wal′-list (w as v), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect who derived their name from Uke Walles, a native of Friesland, who published his opinions in 1637. He taught the doctrine of Universalism, and held that the period of time between the birth of Christ and the descent of the Holy Ghost was one of deep ignorance, during which the Jews were deprived of divine light, and that therefore their sins would not be visited with severity. His followers did not long retain his name as a badge of separation, and became merged in the Mennonites (q.v.), to whose doctrines their founder strictly adhered.

ū′-dal, *a.* [Icel. *ódal* = ancestral possessions, allodium (q.v.).] A term applied to that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession, provable by witnesses, has been held by the Court of Session to be the same as allodial (q.v.).

ū′-dal-lĕr, ū′-dal-man, *s.* [Eng. *udal*; *-er, -man.*] One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies.

"The *Udallers* are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. i. (Note.)

ŭd′-dĕr, *ŭd′-dĭr, *ud-dyr, *id-dyr, *s.* [A.S. *úder*; cogn. with O. Dut. *uder, uyder*; Dut. *uijer*; Icel. *júgr* (for *júdr*); Sw. *jufver, jur*; Dan. *yver*; O. H. Ger. *úter*; Ger. *euter*; Gael. & Irish *uttr*; Lat. *uber* (for *udher*); Gr. *οὖθαρ* (*outhar*), genit. *οὔθατος* (*outhatos*); Sansc. *údhar, údhan*; North. Prov. Eng. *yure.*]

1. The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

"Sweet milk
Delicious, drawn from *udders* never dry."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey iv.

***2.** A teat, a dug.

"A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground."
Shakesp. As You Like It, iv. 3.

ŭd′-dĕred, *a.* [Eng. *udder*; *-ed.*] Furnished with or having an udder or udders.

"Marian, that soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday, 11.

ŭd′-dĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *udder*; *-less.*] Destitute of an udder; hence, figuratively, deprived of nourishment from a mother; motherless.

"All ye gentle girls that foster up
Udderless lambs." *Keats: Endymion*, i.

ŭd-dĕ-văl′-lite, *s.* [After Uddevalla, or Uddewalla, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q.v.), containing about 10 per cent. of titanium and 70 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

ū-dŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *udus* = moist, wet, and Eng. *meter.*] A rain-gauge (q.v.).

ŭg′-gûr, ŭg′-ąr, ŭg′-oôr, ŭg′-oô-roo, *s.* [Hind. *ugúr*; Sans. *ugúrú.*]

1. *Bot.:* *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large evergreen tree with alternate, lanceolate, stalked leaves, a top-shaped leathery calyx, downy on the outside, the limb divided into five segments, reflexed; no petals; ten woolly scales (sterile stamens); ten fertile stamens; a two-celled ovary, and each cell with a single suspended ovule, winged on the side. In the interior of old trees are found irregular masses of harder and darker-coloured wood, the Eagle-wood (q.v.) of commerce. A native of Eastern Bengal, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

2. *Comm.:* An oil derived from No. 1. Wood chips are boiled, and the water thus impregnated is distilled to produce the oil. It is valued as a perfume. Orientals burn it in their temples on account of its fragrance, and Napoleon I. used it for the same reason to illuminate his palace. It has been given in rheumatism.

ŭgh (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [From the sound made.] An exclamation or expression of horror, disgust, or recoil. (Usually accompanied with a shudder.)

***ŭg′-le-sŏme (le as ęl),** *a.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-some.*] Ugly, hideous.

"When I behold the *uglesome* face of death, I am afraid."—*Ward Sermons*, p. 47.

***ŭg′-lĭ-fў, *ŭg′-lў-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-fy.*] To make ugly or hideous; to disfigure.

"She *uglifies* everything near her."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 313.

***ŭg′-like,** *a.* [Ugly, *a.*]

ŭg′-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-ly.*] In an ugly manner; with deformity.

"Fouler deaths had *uglily*
Displayed their trayling guts."
Sidney: Arcadia, iii.

ŭg′-lĭ-nĕss, *ug-li-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ugly; want of beauty; deformity, hideousness.

"A monstrous dragon, full of fearfull *uglinesse*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 10.

¶ Ugliness has been said to consist in an approach to the lower animals. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 584.)

2. Moral repulsiveness.

"Vice in its own pure native *ugliness*." *Crabbe.*

3. Ill-nature, crossness. (*Amer.*)

4. Unpleasantness.

ŭg'-lў, * **ug-lie,** * **ug-like,** *a. & s.* [Icel. *uggligr* = fearful, dreadful, from *ugger* = fear, and *-ligr* (= A.S. *lic*) = like, -ly; cf. *uggu* = to fear; *ygligr* = terrible; *ýgr* = fierce; Goth. *ogan* = to fear; *ogjan* = to terrify; *agis* = terror; Icel. *agi*; Eng. *awe.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Possessing the quality contrary and opposite to beauty; repulsive or offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or offensive aspect; deformed.

"The monkies that are in these parts are the *ugliest* I ever saw."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. Morally repulsive or offensive; hateful.

3. Ill-natured, cross-grained. (*Amer.*)

"I'll not answer her back when she's *ugly* to me."—*Miss Weatherly: The Lamplighter*, p. 110.

4. Unpleasant to think of or mention.

"There is an *ugly* rumour afloat that certain bookmakers who had laid heavily are directly responsible for Monday's outbreak."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A kind of shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets to protect their faces from the sun.

¶ (1) *An ugly customer:* An awkward, unpleasant, or troublesome person to deal with.

(2) *The ugly man:* A name given to the one of three garotters who actually committed the crime, and whose operations and escape were covered by his companions, known as the front-stall and the back-stall. (*Slang.*) [STALL, s. I. 9.]

***ŭg'-lў,** *v.t.* [UGLY, *a.*] To make ugly; to uglify.

"His vices all *ugly* him over."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 265.

ŭg'-oôr, ŭg'-oôr-oo, *s.* [UGGUR.]

û'-grĭ-an, û'-grĭc, *a.* [After the name of the Ugurs, a Finnish tribe.] A term applied to a Finnic group of Turanian people, comprising the Finns, Lapps, Hungarians, and some other tribes; also to their tongues.

"Of these branches [of the Indo-European family of languages] there are three. The first, the Finno-Hungarian, or *Ugrian*, is chiefly European: it includes the Finnish, with the nearly related Esthonian and Livonian, and the remoter Lappish in the Scandinavian peninsula; the Hungarian, an isolated dialect in the south, wholly environed by Indo-European tongues, but of which the intrusion into its present place, by immigration from near the southern Ural, has taken place within the historic period; the dialects from which the Hungarian separated itself, the Ostiak and Wogul, in and beyond the Ural; and the tongues of other related tribes in Eastern Russia, as the Zirzanians, Wotiaks, Mordwins, &c."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

***ŭg'-sŏme,** * **ug-som,** *a.* [UGLY.] Ugly, hideous, disgusting, loathsome.

"In every place the *ugsome* sights I saw."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

***ŭg'-sŏme-nĕss,** * **ug-som-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *ugsome; -ness.*] Ugliness, repulsiveness, hideousness.

"Not perceyuynge the *vgsomnes* of synne."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. xxxviii., pt. ii.

ûh'-lan, * **û'-lan,** *s.* [Ger. *uhlan* = a lancer, from Pol. *ulan* = a lancer, from Turk. *oglán* = a youth, a lad.] One of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic orgin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists. They are employed in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies, especially in the latter, for skirmishing, reconnoitring, and scouring the country in advance of the main body of the armies.

ū'-ĭg-īte, *s.* [After Uig, Isle of Skye, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Heddle to a mineral occurring with some zeolites in an amygdaloidal rock. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·284; lustre, pearly; colour, yellowish-white. Compos.: silica, 45·98; alumina, 21·93; lime, 16·15; soda, 4·70; water, 11·25. Dana suggests that as its structure appears to resemble that of prehnite, it needs further investigation.

ū-ĭn-ta-, *pref.* [From Uintah, a county and small range of mountains in that county, Wyoming.

Palæont.: Found in or near the Uintah Mountains. [Etym.]

ū-ĭn-ta-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. κρίνος (*krinos*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupitidæ, allied to Marsupites, but with ten arms, from the Chalk of North America.

ū-ĭn-tăc'-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carnivora, from the Middle Eocene of Wyoming. It was described in 1875 by Cope, who is of opinion that it cannot be referred to any existing family.

ū-ĭn-ta-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. θήριον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Dinocerata, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

ū'-ĭn-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Picarian Birds, allied to the Woodpeckers, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

ū'-kāse, *s.* [Fr., from Russ. *ykaz'* = an ordinance, an edict, from *kazate* = to show.] An edict or order, legislative or administrative, of the Russian Government. They have the force of laws until annulled by subsequent decisions or orders. A collection of the ukases issued at various times, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1827, and supplemented since, year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire. An edict or order, generally, issued by some competent authority.

"If the French bookmakers persist in refusing to bet at all until the *ukase* against them is withdrawn, victory will not be long in declaring itself on their side."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

Ůk-ĕ-wal'-lĭst (w as v), *s.* [UCKEWALLIST.]

***û'-lan,** *s.* [UHLAN.]

û-lar'-bu-rŏng, *s.* [Malay name.]

Zool.: Dipsas dendrophila, a tree-snake, from the Malayan Archipelago.

ŭl'-çĕr, *s.* [Fr. *ulcère*, from Lat. *ulcerem*, accus. of *ulcus* = an ulcer; Sp. & Ital. *ulcera*; cogn. with Gr. ἕλκος (*helkos*) = a wound, a sore, an abscess.]

1. *Lit. & Med.* A chasm, a solution of continuity, produced in some external or internal surface of the body by the process of absorption, the absorbents, whether lymphatics or veins, but chiefly the former, being more actively concerned in the formation of such chasm. This is corroborated by the fact that when old sores break out afresh, the substance forming the bond of union first gives way, and even in the case of old fractures, the callus is removed, and the extremities become again disunited, as happened amongst the crew of the *Centurion*, in Lord Anson's memorable voyage. This was first pointed out by John Hunter. While the ulcerative process is going on, the secerning arteries, which in health bring and deposit new materials to every part of the body as the old are removed, lose this power, and are even taken away, as well as the rest of the organisation, including the absorbents themselves. The cicatrix formed by the healing of an ulcer is then a substitute for the old and original skin, but inferior to it in vital power. Ulcers are of three kinds: healthy, unhealthy, and specific. The first is the simple sore, or simple purulent ulcer; the second comprises the indolent, irritable, phagedenic, and varicose, with others dependent on disorder of the digestive functions; and the third, such as the scrofulous, cancerous, and venereal. The great object in the management of ulcers is to keep the surrounding skin clean and dry, and to produce a healthy surface on the sore itself: the latter object is now frequently obtained by skin-grafting, with permanently favourable results.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which eats into or festers in any body; a moral sore.

***ŭl'-çĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ulcero* = to make sore.] [ULCER, *s.*] To ulcerate.

"This . . . *ulcers* men's hearts with profaneness."—*Fuller: Holy & Profane State*, V. vi. 3.

***ŭl'-çĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ulcer; -able.*] Capable of being ulcerated.

ŭl'-çĕr āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *ulceratus*, pa. par. of *ulcero* = to make sore, from *ulcus*, genit. *ulceris* = an ulcer.]

A. *Trans.:* To affect with or as with an ulcer or sores.

"A tendency more deeply to *ulcerate* their minds."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrish, M.P.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous. (*Lit. & fig.*)

ŭl-çĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ulcerationem*, accus. of *ulceratio*, from *ulceratus*, pa. par. of *ulcero* = to ulcerate (q.v.).]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer; the process of becoming ulcerated; the state or condition of being ulcerated, as ulceration of the bowels, the heart, the intestines, the larynx, &c.

"The part hath been long affected with *ulceration*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, ch. ii.

2. An ulcer.

ŭl'-çĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *ulcerat(e); -ive.*]

1. Of or relating to ulcers.

2. Causing or producing ulcers.

"The dregs of vinegre must of necessity be much more sharpe, biting, and *ulcerative* than white lees."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. ii.

ulcerative stomatitis, *s.*

Pathol.: [NOMA].

ŭl'-çĕred, *a.* [Eng. *ulcer*, s.; *-ed.*] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated, ulcerous.

"Breathings hard drawne their *ulcered* palates teare."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, bk. iv.

ŭl'-çĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ulcerosus*, from *ulcus*, genit. *ulceris* = an ulcer (q.v.); Fr. *ulcereux*; Sp. & Ital. *ulceroso.*]

1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.

"The *ulcerous* barky scurf of leprosy."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.

"People
All swollen and *ulcerous*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

***ŭl'-çĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ulcerous; -ly.*] In an ulcerous manner.

ŭl'-çĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ulcerous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ulcerous or ulcerated.

***ŭl'-cŭs-cle,** * **ŭl'-cŭs-cūle,** *s.* [Lat. *ulcusculum*, dimin. from *ulcus* = an ulcer (q.v.).] A little ulcer.

ū'-lē, *s.* [Mexican.] The Ule-tree (q.v.).

ule-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Castilloa elastica and *C. Markhamiana*, which yield caoutchouc. They are Mexican trees, having male and female flowers alternating on the same branch, the latter consisting of numerous ovaries in a single cup.

u-lē'-ma, *s.* [Arab. *ulema*, pl. of *alim* = wise, learned, from *alima* = to know.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have the advantages of freedom from military service, and who furnish judges, ministers of mosques, professors, and have charge of the department of the government relating to sacred matters. This body is composed of the Imams, or ministers of religion, the Muftis, or doctors of law, and the Cadis, or administrators of justice.

ū'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = a shrub resembling rosemary.]

Bot.: Furze, whin, or gorse; a genus of Cytiseæ. Very thorny shrubs, with leaves trifoliolate when young, simple when old. Flowers yellow; axillary calyx two-partite, with a small scale or bractea on each side of the base; the segments nearly entire, or the upper one with two, the lower with three, teeth; standard scarcely longer than the calyx, bifid; keel erect, blunt; legume scarcely longer than the calyx, turgid, few-seeded. Known species twelve, from the west and the south of Europe, and northern Africa. Two are British, *Ulex europæus*, the Common Furze, whin, or gorse, and *U. nanus*, the Dwarf Furze. The former has the calyx somewhat hairy, the hairs slightly spreading, the teeth nearly obsolete, the bracts large, ovate, and lax; the latter, besides being smaller in all its parts, and flowering later in the year, has the pubescence of the calyx adpressed, the teeth lanceolate, the bracts minute the wings about the length of the keel.

ū'-lĕx-īte, *s.* [After G. L. Ulex, who first correctly analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in roundish masses or nodules, consisting of delicate fibres or capillary crystals. Found at various localities, but notably in Peru and Tarapaca, South America, associated with various other species, and also in Nova Scotia in massive gypsum. Hardness, 1·0; sp. gr. 1·65; lustre, when first broken, silky; colour, white. Compos.: boric acid, 45·63; lime, 12·26; soda,

6·79; water, 35·32 = 100; whence the formula, $(NaO_2BO_3 + 2CaO2BO_3) + 18aq$. Is known in Tarapaca under the name Tiza.

***ū-lĭg'-ĭn-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, genit. *uliginis* = ooziness; Fr. *uliginеux*; Ital. *uliginoso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uliginous, oozy, muddy, slimy.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in swampy places.

***ū-lĭg'-ĭn-ŏus,** *a.* [ULIGINOSE.] Muddy, oozy, slimy.

"But the impure and *uliginous*, as that which proceedes from stagnated places, is of all other the most vile and pestilent."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium.*

ŭl'-lage (age as ĭj), *s.* [O. Fr. *eullage, ouillage, œillage* ("*œillage de vin* = the filling up of leaky wine vessels," *Cotgrave*), from *euiller, euillier, ouiller, œiller* = to fill up a vessel that has leaked, to fill to the bung, prob. from *eur, eure, ore* = the border, brim of a thing, from Lat. *ora* = the brim.]

Comm.: The quantity which a cask wants of being full; the wantage of a cask of liquor.

ŭll-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Ullman, the discoverer of one species.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, apparently a Taxoid, bearing genuine cones. Known species two, *Ullmannia selaginoides* and *U. Brownii.* They occur in the Magnesian Limestone of Durham, the Middle Permian of Westmoreland, and the Kupferschiefer and Rothliegende (Lower Permian) of Germany.

ŭll'-mann-īte, *s.* [After J. C. Ullmann, who discovered it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *nickelspiesglaserz, nickelspiessglanzerz, antimonnickelglanz, nickelantimonglanz, antimon-arsenik-nickelglanz*; Fr. *antimoine sulfuré nickelifère.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral rarely occurring in crystals; cleavage, cubic. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 6·2 to 6·51; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray to silver-white. Compos.: nickel, 27·7; antimony, 57·2; sulphur, 15·1 = 100. The antimony is, however, sometimes partly replaced by arsenic. Formula, $NiS_2 + Ni(SbAs)_2$. Found in Nassau, Siegen, Prussia, &c., and lately in very sharp, bright cubes in Sardinia.

ŭl-lū'-ŏŭs, *s.* [MELLOCA.]

ŭl-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ulm(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Elmworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, rough, generally deciduous leaves, each having at its base a pair of deciduous stipules; flowers loosely clustered, never in perfect or polygamous catkins; calyx membranous, inferior, campanulate, irregular; petals none; stamens definite; stigmas two, distinct; ovary two-celled, each with a solitary pendulous ovule; fruit one- or two-celled, membranous or drupaceous; seed solitary. Natives of northern, and of mountainous parts in southern Asia, of Europe, and of North America. Known genera nine, species sixty (*Lindley*); genera three or four, species about eighteen (*Sir J. Hooker*).

ŭl-mā'-çē-ŏŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [ULMACEÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Ulmaceæ (q.v.).

ŭl-măr'-ĭc, *a.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ulmaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Salicylous acid obtained from *Spiræa ulmaria.*

ŭl'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ulm(us)*; Mod. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Ulmaceæ (q.v.). Ovary two-celled, ovules anatropous.

ŭl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ulm(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from ulmin (q.v.).

ulmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{18}O_9$. A body isomeric with ulmin, obtained by neutralizing the ammoniacal solution of ulmin with an acid. It is precipitated in brown gelatinous flocks, soluble in pure water, but insoluble in water containing free acid.

ŭl'-mĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ulm(us)* = an elm; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{18}O_9$. A dark-coloured substance, obtained by boiling sugar for some time with dilute hydrochloric, nitric, or sulphuric acid, and washing the deposit with water. It forms black or brown scales, insoluble in water and alcohol, partially soluble in ammonia.

ŭl'-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ulm(in)*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a substance containing ulmin or ulmic acid.

ulmous-substances, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Humous substances. Names given to various brown or black substances found in vegetable mould, peat, &c., resulting from the putrefaction of animal or vegetable substances in presence of air and water.

ŭl'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an elm.]

1. *Bot.:* Elm; the typical genus of Ulmaceæ (q.v.). Flowers perfect; calyx persistent, campanulate, or conical at the base, with three to eight divisions; stamens five; filaments straight in æstivation; ovary two-celled; seed-vessel a samara winged all round. Known species about thirteen. Distribution that of the order. The American or White Elm (*Ulmus americana*) is a magnificent tree, sometimes 100 feet high, with a trunk 60 or 70 feet high before giving forth its long, pendulous, graceful branches. The Slippery Elm (*U. fulva*) is also common in the basin of the Mississippi. Its bark yields an abundant mucilage, of value in medicine. The English Elm (*U. campestris*) is a large, handsome tree, whose timber is of much value. The bark of *U. Wallichiana*, a large deciduous tree from the North Western Himalaya, contains a strong fibre especially derived from the flower-stalk. An oil is expressed from *U. integrifolia*, another large deciduous tree, a native of the Indian and Burmese hills.

2. *Chem., &c.:* Humus; decaying wood. (*Rossiter.*) [ULMACEOUS.]

3. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

ŭl'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὠλένη (*ōlenē*) = the elbow.]

1. *Anat.:* A long prismatic bone, at the inner side of the forearm, parallel with the radius, with which it articulates. It is the larger and longer of the two bones, and consists of a shaft and two extremities, the upper of which forms a large part of the articulation of the elbow-joint. At the upper extremity behind is a large process, the olecranon, and a smaller one, the coronoid process, in front, separated by the sigmoid or semilunar fossa, or olecranoid cavity, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The ulna diminishes in size from above downwards, and is very small at the lower extremity, which is separated from the twist by an interarticular fibro-cartilage.

BONES OF ARM AND HAND.
a. Humerus; *b.* Radius; *c.* Ulna; *d.* Carpus; *e.* Metacarpus; *f.* Phalanges.

* 2. *Old Law:* An ell.

ŭl'-năd, *adv.* [Eng. &c., *uln(a)*, and Lat. *ad* = to, towards.] In the direction of the ulna; towards the ulnar aspect.

*** ŭl'-nage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [ALNAGE.]

*** ŭl'-na-ger,** *s.* [ALNAGER.]

ŭl'-nar, *a.* [Lat. *ulna* = the elbow.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the ulna.

ulnar-artery, *s.*

Anat.: The larger of the two branches into which the brachial artery divides. It commences just below the bend of the elbow, and runs along the inner side of the forearm, in an arched direction and at varying depth, to the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. It gives off several branches.

ulnar-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the brachial plexus, distributed to the muscles and integument of the forearm and hand.

ulnar-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two veins distributed to the forearm: (1) the posterior, arising from the basilic vein; (2) the anterior, arising from the median basilic.

ū-lō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. οὐλή (*oulē*) = a scar from a wound, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lepidodendreæ. Trunk simple (?), covered with the rhomboidal scars of the leaf-stalks; the branches distichous, with densely imbricated leaves, and strobiliform fruit. Eleven species from the carboniferous rocks of Britain.

ū-lō-rrhā'-gĭ-a, *s.* [OULORRHAGY.]

† ū-lŏt'-rĭch-an, *s.* [ULOTRICHI.] Any individual of the Ulotrichi (q.v.).

ū-lŏt'-rĭch-ī, *s. pl.* [From Gr. οὐλόθριξ (*oulothrix*), genit. οὐλότριχος (*oulotrichos*) = having crisp, curly hair like negroes: οὖλος (*oulos*) = crisp, curly, and θριξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Ethnol.: One of the two primary groups into which Bory St. Vincent divided mankind. They are distinguished by crisp, woolly, or tufted hair. The Ulotrichi may be further subdivided into Dolichocephali, or Long-headed, comprising the Bushmen, Negroes, and Negritoes; and Brachycephali, or Short-headed, comprising only the Mincopies of the Andaman Islands, probably the result of an intermixture of stocks. [LEIOTRICHI.]

ū-lŏt'-rĭch-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. &c., *ulotrich(i)*; *-ous.*] Having crisp, curly hair.

Ŭl'-stĕr, *s.* & *a.* [According to Chalmers the original Gaelic name was *Ulladh* (pron. *Ulla*), and the Scandinavians, who settled in this part of Ireland, added the termination *-staðr*, or *-ster*, then forming *Ulla-ster* (*Ulster*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The most northern of the four provinces of Ireland.

2. [ULSTER KING-AT-ARMS].

3. A long, loose overcoat, worn by males and females, and originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

"—— produced two coats, one of which an *ulster*, he stated was pledged by the defendant."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the province of Ulster.

Ulster-badge, *s.*

Her.: The badge of the province of Ulster, a sinister hand, erect, open and couped at the wrist (gules). This "red hand" was assigned by James I. as a badge to the baronets who were to colonize Ulster, and is now borne by all baronets. [BARONET.]

ULSTER-BADGE.

Ulster-custom, *s.* The same as TENANT-RIGHT (q.v.).

Ulster king-at-arms, *s.* The chief heraldic officer for Ireland. The office was created by Edward VI. in 1552.

ŭlt., *contr.* [ULTIMO.]

ŭl'-tĕn-īte, *s.* [After Ultenthal, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Min.:* A name suggested for a bronzite (q.v.), found associated with anthophyllite in the Ulten Valley, Tyrol.

2. *Petrol.:* A rock consisting of garnet, kyanite, and mica, found in the Ultenthal, Tyrol.

ŭl-tër'-ĭ-ŏr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = further, compar. of *ulter* = beyond; Fr. *ulterieur*; Sp. *ulterior*; Ital. *ulteriore.*] [ULTRA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being, situated, or lying beyond or on the other side of any line or boundary.

2. Not at present in view, or under consideration; in the future or in the background; more remote or distant.

"The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of Scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers."—*Boyle: Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 211.

*** B.** *As subst.:* The futher side; the remote part.

ulterior-object, *s.* An object beyond that which at the time is avowed.

"The Jacobite minority, whose *ulterior objects* were, of course, to upset the reigning House."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 18, 1888.

ŭl-tër'-ĭ-ŏr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ulterior*; *-ly.*] In an ulterior manner; more distantly or remotely.

ŭl'-tĭ-ma, *a. & s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *ultimus* = last, ultimate (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Most remote; furthest, last, final. [ULTIMA THULE.]

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The last syllable of a word.

ultima ratio, *phr.* The last reason or argument.

Ultima ratio regum: The last reason of kings—resort to arms or war.

Ultima Thule, *s.* [THULE.]

ŭl'-tĭ-mate, *a.* [Lat. *ultimatus*, pa. par. of *ultimo* = to come to an end; to be at the last; from *ultimus* = last, super. of *ulter* = beyond.] [ULTRA.]

1. Farthest; most remote or distant in place or position.

2. Most remote in time; last, terminating, final.

> "I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
> My harbour and my *ultimate* repose."
> *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 209.

3. Last in a train or progression or of consequences; arrived at as a final result; being that to which all the rest is directed, or which cannot be gone beyond.

> "This is the great end, and *ultimate* design of all true religion."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. xiii.

4. Incapable of further analysis or resolution; not admitting of further division or separation: as, the *ultimate* elements of a body.

¶ For the difference between *ultimate* and *last*, see LAST, *a.*

¶ *Prime and ultimate ratios:* [RATIO, ¶ 6.].

ultimate-analysis, *s.* [ANALYSIS, II. 6.]

* **ŭl'-tĭ-mate,** *v.t. & i.* [ULTIMATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to an end; to terminate, to end.

2. To bring into use or practice.

B. *Intrans.:* To come to an end; to terminate.

ŭl'-tĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ultimate; -ly.*] As an ultimate or final result; at last; finally; in the end or final result.

> "In that our knowledge is founded and from that it *ultimately* derives itself."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **ŭl-tĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [ULTIMATE.] A last or final offer or concession; an ultimatum.

> "Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorised to know the real *ultimation* of France upon the general plan of peace."—*Swift: Hist. Four Last Years of Queen Anne.*

ŭl-tĭ-mā'-tŭm (pl. **ŭl-tĭ-mā'-tŭms,** or **ŭl-tī mā'-ta),** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *ultimus*, pa. par. of *ultimo* = to come to an end, to be at the last.] A final proposal, statement of conditions, or concession, especially in diplomatic negotiations; the final terms or offer of one party, the rejection of which may, and frequently does, involve a rupture of diplomatic relations and a declaration of war.

> "He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen, and accepted of Strasbourg, with its appurtenances."—*Smollett: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ŭl'-tĭme,** *a.* [Lat. *ultimus*, super. of *ulter* = beyond.] [ULTRA.] Ultimate, last, final.

> "Whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 99.

* **ŭl tĭm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ultim(e)*; *-ity.*] The last stage or consequence.

> "Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 338.

ŭl'-tĭ-mō, *s.* [Lat. *ultimo* (*mense*) = in the last (month).] The month which preceded the present; last month as distinguished from the current and all other months. Generally contracted into *ult.*: as, I wrote to him on the 20th *ult.*

* **ŭl-tĭ-mō-ġĕn'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Formed on analogy of *primogeniture* (q.v.), from *ultimus* = the last, and *genitus* = born.] A name proposed as a collective term to include all forms of Borough-English (q.v.).

> "The extensions of the custom are all called 'borough-English, by analogy to the principal usage, but they should be classified under some more general name. It is not easy, however, to find the appropriate word. We have a choice between '*ultimogeniture*' the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign forms as '*Jungsten-Recht*' and '*Juneigneric*,' which can hardly be excelled for simplicity: so one must coin a new phrase, like juniority or junior right."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 155.

ŭl'-tĭ-mŭs, *a.* [Lat., super. of *ulter* = beyond.] [ULTIMATE, *a.*] Last.

ultimus hæres, *s.*

Law: The last or remote heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves upon the crown as *ultimus hæres.*

* **ŭl'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ultio*, genit. *ultionis*, from *ultus*, pa. par. of *ulciscor* = to take vengeance on.] The act of taking vengeance or retaliating; revenge, retaliation.

> "To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

* **ŭl'-tra,** *pref., a., & s.* [Lat. = beyond (adv. and prep.), orig. abl. fem. of O. Lat. *ulter* = beyond (adj.). *Ulter* is a comparative from O. Lat. *uls*, *ouls* = beyond; Fr. *outre*; Sp. *ultra*: Ital. *oltra.*]

A. *As prefix:* A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying beyond, and used as a prefix in the senses of—

(1) Beyond; on the further side; chiefly with words implying natural objects, forming barriers, boundaries, or landmarks: as, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane, *ultra*marine.

(2) Excessively, exceedingly; to or in excess; beyond what is reasonable, rational, right, or proper; with words admitting of degrees, and more especially in political and polemical terms: as, *ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-liberal, *ultra*-radical, and the like.

B. *As adj.:* Extreme; going beyond due limit; extravagant.

> "The extreme or *ultra* party."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity.*

C. *As subst.:* One who advocates extreme views or measures; an ultraist.

> "The *Ultras* would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in uncompromising consistency."—*Brougham: Hist. Sketches, &c.*

ultra-red, *a.*

Physics: A term applied to the rays beyond the red, or low, end of the spectrum (q.v.). From these rays, which are invisible on account of the slowness of their vibrations, the greatest heating effects are obtained.

ultra-violet, *a.*

Physics: A term applied to the rays beyond the violet, or high, end of the spectrum (q.v.). The vibrations of these rays are too rapid for vision, but they possess greater chemical activity than any others.

* **ŭl'-trage (age** as **ĭġ),** *s.* [OUTRAGE, *s.*]

ŭl'-tra-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ultra*; *-ism.*] The principles of ultras, or of those who advocate extreme measures, as of reform, &c.

ŭl'-tra-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ultra*; *-ist.*] One who pushes a principle, doctrine, or measure to extremes; one who advocates extreme measures; an ultra.

ŭl-tra-ma-rîne', *a. & s.* [Sp. *ultramarino* = beyond sea, foreign; also, *ultravarine* (s.), from Lat. *ultra* = beyond, and *marinus* = marine; *mare* = the sea.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Situated, being, or lying beyond the sea.

> "The loss of her *ultramarine* possessions lessens her expenses and ensures her remittances."—*Burke: State of the Nation.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A beautiful and unchangeable blue pigment, resembling in purity the blue of the prismatic spectrum. It was formerly obtained by grinding the mineral known as lapis-lazuli, calcining it, and again grinding it in a mill, or with a porphyry slab and muller. It is much prized by artists for its beauty and the permanence of its colour, both for oil and water painting. Lapis-lazuli being very rare this pigment was the most expensive of colours. Artificial ultramarine, which appears to possess all the valuable properties of the native ultramarine, was first prepared by M. Guimet, by fusing a mixture of kaolin, glauber salt, carbonate of soda and charcoal in a closed crucible, roasting the green substance so obtained with the addition of sulphur, whereby its colour is changed to blue, and pulverizing and washing the powder. The native ultramarine appears to consist of silicate of aluminium with sulphide and hyposulphite of sodium.

2. *Min.:* A name given to the richer-coloured varieties of lapis-lazuli (q.v.).

ultramarine-ashes, *s. pl.* The residue of lapis-lazuli, after the chief colour had been extracted, was used by the old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, or draperies; it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colours. (*Fairholt.*)

ŭl-tra-mŏn'-tāne, *a. & s.* [Fr. *ultramontain* = beyond the mountains; a term applied by the French to the Italians themselves, as being *beyond the mountains*, from the French side; from Ital. *oltramontano*, from Low Lat. *ultramontanus*, from Lat. *ultra* = beyond, and *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain; Sp. *ultramontano.*] [TRAMONTANE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Being or lying beyond the mountains; transmontane; specifically, lying or being to the south of the Alps; that is, beyond the mountains as regard the countries north of the Alps; Italian.

2. Lying or being on the north side of the Alps; that is, being on the other side of the Alps, with reference to Italy; tramontane.

II. *Church Hist.:* Of or belonging to Ultramontanism (q.v.).

> "The *Ultramontane* tone of the present day is far in advance of the Romanist writers of the Reformation period."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 603.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who resides beyond or on the other side of the Alps; a foreigner.

> "To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals he (Pope Urban) avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. xiii., ch. i.

2. *Church Hist.:* A believer in or supporter of Ultramontanism (q.v.).

> "The *Ultramontanes*, such as Bellarmine, Baronius, &c., maintain that whatever dogmatic judgment or decision on a doctrinal point the pope addressed to the whole church is necessarily correct."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, iv. 570.

ŭl-tra-mŏn'-tān-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ultramontan(e)*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: A name improperly given by some theologians, north of the Alps, before the Vatican Council in 1870, to the generally received opinion of the Church in all ages, that the Papal utterances *ex cathedrâ* on matters of faith or morals are irreformable. The word was used in contradistinction to Gallicanism, which attributed infallibility and supreme authority in matters of faith, morals, and discipline to the entire Church, personified in a General Council. Since the definition of the Vatican Council in 1870 concerning the infallibility of the Pope, Gallicanism has become a heresy. [VATICAN-COUNCIL.]

> "The work that has done more than any other to give a scientific character and a lasting influence to *Ultramontanism* is Möhler's *Symbolik*, which first appeared in A.D. 1832, and has since spread throughout Europe and America in rapidly recurring editions."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 604.

ŭl-tra-mŏn'-tān-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ultramontan(e)*; *-ist.*] One of the ultramontane party; one who upholds or promotes ultramontanism.

* **ŭl-tra-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *ultra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

> "We need not fly to imaginary *ultramundane* spaces."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 140.

ŭl'-tra vĭr'-ēs, *phr.* [Lat.] Beyond one's power; especially beyond the power of a person, court, or corporation, legally or constitutionally.

* **ŭl-trō'-nē-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ultroneus*, from *ultro* = of one's own accord.] Voluntary, spontaneous.

> "Human laws oblige to an active obedience, but not to a spontaneous offer, and *ultroneous* seeking of opportunities."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.*

* **ŭl-trō'-nē-ŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ultroneous*; *-ly.*] Voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord.

* **ŭl-trō'-nē-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ultroneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ultroneous; spontaneity; voluntariness.

* **ŭl'-u-la,** *s.* [Lat. = the shrieker, a screech-owl.]

Ornith.: A lapsed genus of Strigidæ (q.v.) of which the Linnæan *Strix flammea* was the type.

***ŭl'-ụ-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *ululans*, pr. par. of *ululo* = to howl.] Howling, ululating.

***ŭl'-ụ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *ululatum*, sup. of *ululo* = to howl, from the sound; Sp. & Port. *ulular*; Ital. *ululare*; O. Fr. *huller*; Fr. *ululer*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

"Troops of jackalls . . . *ululating* in offensive noises."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travel*, p. 118.

***ŭl-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ululatio*.] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

"The *ululation* of vengeance ascended."—*De Quincey: Murder as a Fine Art.* (Postscript)

ŭl'-vạ, *s.* [Lat. = sedge, and various other aquatic plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Halymedidæ (*Lindley*); the typical genus of Ulvaceæ (*Kützing, Berkeley*, &c.). Frond plane, simple or lobed, formed of a double layer of cells closely packed, producing zoospores. It is distinguished from Porphyra chiefly by its green colour, while Porphyra is roseate or purple. With the exception of *Ulva bullosa*, most of the species are marine, and they are widely distributed through the ocean. *U. Lactuca* is Oyster-green (q.v.). This species and *U. latissima* are sometimes called Green Laver, and are eaten. In Scotland they are occasionally bound round the temples to alleviate headache. *U. thermalis* grows in the hot springs of Gastein in a temperature of about 117° Fahr. *U. compressa* is eaten by the Sandwich Islanders.

ŭl-vā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ulv(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Green-spored Algals, generally marine, rarely freshwater, or growing in damp places. Fronds membranous, expanded, saccate, tubular, or sometimes filiform, composed of spherical or polygonal cells firmly united into single or double layers. Reproductive organs consisting of roundish spores, formed from the whole contents of the cells, or of ciliated zoospores in twos, fours, or a greater number. Widely distributed. British genera five.

ŭl'-yie, ŭl'-zie (z as y), *s.* [Fr. *huile* = oil.] Oil. (*Scotch.*)

"Would you creesh his bonny brown hair in your nasty *ulyie*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

Ŭ'-mạ, *s.* [Hind.]

Hind. Mythol.: One of the names given to the consort of Siva. [Doorga.]

ŭm'-bĕl, *ŭm-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *umbella* = a little shadow, dimin. from *umbra* = a shadow.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, in which the pedicels all proceed from a single point like the spokes of an umbrella, and are of equal length or corymbose. When each of the pedicels bears only a single flower, as in Eryngium, the umbel is said to be simple; when it divides and bears other umbels, as in Heracleum, it is said to be compound. In the latter case the assemblage of umbels is called the universal umbel, and the secondary umbels the partial umbels; or the universal umbel is called simply the umbel and the secondary ones the umbellules. The peduncles supporting the partial umbels are termed radii.

ŭm'-bĕl'-lal, *a.* [Umbellar.]

ŭm-bĕl-lā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *umbellalis*, from Lat. *umbella*.] [Umbel.]

Bot.: The Umbellal Alliance; an alliance of Epigynous Exogens, having dichlamydeous, polypetalous flowers, solitary large seeds, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. Orders: Apiaceæ, Araliaceæ, Cornaceæ, Hamamelidaceæ, and Bruniaceæ.

ŭm-bĕl'-lar, ŭm-bĕl'-lal, *a.* [Eng. *umbel*; *-ar, -al*.] Of or pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

***ŭm-bĕl-lā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *umbellatus*, from Lat. *umbella* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The twenty-second order in Linnæus's Natural System, corresponding to the present Umbelliferæ (q.v.).

ŭm-bĕl'-late, ŭm'-bĕl-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *umbel*; *-ate, -ated*.]

1. *Bot.:* With the inflorescence in the form of an umbel; bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel.

2. *Zool.:* Having a number of nearly equal radii proceeding from the same point.

ŭm'-bĕl-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *umbel*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the rays of another umbel; an umbellule.

ŭm-bĕl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *umbell(iferone)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from umbelliferone (q.v.).

umbellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_3(OH)_2{\cdot}C_2H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on an alkaline solution of umbelliferone. It crystallizes in colourless granules, difficultly soluble in cold water, and melts at 125°.

ŭm-bĕl'-lĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Umbelliferæ.]

Bot.: Any plant of the order Umbelliferæ; a plant producing an umbel.

ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *umbella*, and *fero* = to bear.] [Umbel.]

Bot.: Umbellifers; the name given by Jussieu in 1789, and still extensively in use, for a large and easily recognised order of plants, having their inflorescence in the form of an umbel. Lindley called them Apiaceæ, from the genus Apium, and placed the order under his Umbellal Alliance of Epigynous Exogens. The flowers, which are white, pink, yellow, or blue, are generally surrounded by an involucre. They have a superior calyx, either entire or five-toothed; five petals, five stamens, two styles, and a two-celled inferior ovary, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each cell. Fruit consisting of two carpels, separable from a common axis, to which they adhere by their face. Each carpel is traversed by elevated ridges, of which five are primary and four secondary. The Umbelliferæ abound in temperate climates in the northern hemisphere, but are rare in the tropics. The vegetation of some—as hemlock, fool's parsley, and others—is poisonous, whilst that of the garden parsley is eaten. Similarly, the stem of the celery and the roots of the carrot and the parsnip are wholesome articles of food. Families seventeen—viz.:

UMBELLIFER.
(*Angelica archangelica.*)

Hydrocotylidæ, Mulinidæ, Saniculidæ, Ammiuidæ, Seselinidæ, Pachypleuridæ, Angelicidæ, Peucedanidæ, Sileridæ, Cuminidæ, Thapsidæ, Daucidæ, Eleæoselinidæ, Caucalinidæ, Scandicidæ, Smyrnidæ, and Coriandridæ.

Genera, 267; species, 1,500. (*Lindley.*) Genera, 152; species, 1,300. (*Sir J. Hooker.*) Thirty-four genera are represented in Britain.

ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-one, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *umbellifer(æ)*; suff. *-one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_6O_3 = C_6H_3(OH){\cdot}\overset{O}{\underset{C_2H_2{\cdot}CO}{\frown}}$. A neutral body, obtained by the dry distillation of various resins, chiefly those derived from umbelliferous plants. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, is tasteless, inodorous, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. When heated it emits an odour of coumarin, melts at 240° to a yellowish liquid, and volatilizes without residue.

ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *umbellifer*; *-ous*.] Furnished with an umbel; umbellate, umbellated.

ŭm-bĕl-lụ-lăr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *umbella* = a sunshade.]

Zool.: A genus of Alcyonaria, sometimes separated from Pennatula (q.v.). Body elongate, slender, with a long osseous axis. Polyps large, terminal. *Umbellularia groenlandica* = *Pennatula encrinus*.

ŭm-bĕl'-lụ-lăt-ĕd, *a.* [Umbellule.]

Bot.: Disposed in small umbels.

ŭm'-bĕl-lule, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *umbellula*, a double dimin. from *umbra* = a shade; Fr. *ombellule*.] A small umbel; an umbellet; a secondary or partial umbel.

ŭm'-bĕr (1), *** ŭm'-bre (bre** as **bĕr)** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *ombre* (for *terre d'ombre*), from Ital. *ombra* (for *terra d'ombra*) = umber; lit. = earth of shadow, *i.e.*, earth used for shadowing, from Lat. *umbra* = a shade; cf. Sp. *sombra* = shade, umber; Fr. *ombre* = umbered or shadowed; Ger. *umber*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A well-known pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt. It consists of an ochreous earth containing manganese, is durable, has a good body, and is useful in oil and water-colour painting. It occurs either naturally in veins or beds, or is prepared artificially from various admixtures. That which is brought from Cyprus, under the name of Turkish umber, is the best. It is of a brown citrine colour, semi-opaque, has all the properties of good ochre, is perfectly durable both in water and oil, and one of the best drying colours we possess. It injures no other good pigment with which it may be mixed.

"I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

2. A variety of peat or brown coal occurring near Cologne, used as a pigment and for the adulteration of snuff. (*Brande.*)

II. *Min.:* A clay-like substance of varying shades of a brown-colour, consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of alumina mixed with varying proportions of iron and manganese oxides. Used as a pigment.

B. *As adj.:* Olive-brown.

umber-brown, *s.*

Bot.: A pure dull brown. Nearly the same as deep brown.

ŭm'-bĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *ombre, umbre*, from Lat. *umbra* = shade.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The grayling.

"The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names."—*Walton: Angler.*

* 2. *Old Arm.:* The same as Umbriere (q.v.).

3. *Ornith.:* The same as Umbre (2) (q.v.).

***ŭm'-bĕr, *ŭm'-bre (bre** as **bĕr),** *v.t.* [Umber (1), *s.*] To colour with or as with umber; to shade, to darken.

"To dye your beard and *umber* o'er your face."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 3.

***ŭm'-bĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *umber* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.] Coloured with or as with umber; embrowned, darkened, dark, dusky.

"Thy dark cloud, with *umbered* lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

***ŭm'-bĕr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *umber* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Of or pertaining to umber; dark, dusky.

ŭm-bĭl'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Umbilical.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Umbilical (q.v.).

*** B.** *As subst.:* The navel, the centre.

"Hell is the *umbilick* of the world, circled with a thick wall."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 329.

ŭm-bĭl'-ĭc-al, * ŭm-bĭl'-ĭc-all, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus* = the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped, central.

"The chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar."—*Defoe. Tour Thro' Great Britain.*

umbilical-arteries, *s. pl.* [Umbilical-vessels.]

umbilical-cord, *s.* [Funiculus, I. 1.]

umbilical-fissure, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior part of the longitudinal fissure between the lobes of the liver.

umbilical-hernia, *s.*

Pathol.: A hernia which protrudes through the umbilical opening in the middle line at the umbilicus. It is most commonly met with in infants and in women advanced in life, especially in obese subjects.

umbilical-points, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The same as Foci. [Focus.]

umbilical-region, *s.*

Anat.: The middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed; the mesogastrium. [Abdomen.]

umbilical-ring, *s.*

Anat.: A fibrous ring which surrounds the

aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

umbilical-vein, *s.* [Umbilical-vessels.]

umbilical-vesicle, *s.* [Yolk-sac.]

umbilical-vessels, *s. pl.*

1. *Anat.:* A comprehensive name including the two umbilical arteries (continuations of the primitive iliacs) and the umbilical vein of the human fœtus. The latter arises from the placenta, and conveys to the fœtus the blood necessary for its nutrition, the residuum being carried back to the placenta by the umbilical arteries. As soon as respiration begins the arteries are transformed into fibrous cords, and the vein becomes the round ligament (*ligamentum rotundum*) of the liver.

2. *Bot.:* The vessels which pass along the umbilicus or funicle to transmit nourishment to the cotyledons.

***ŭm-bĭl-ĭ-cāl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *umbilical; -ity.*] Character as determined by an umbilicus.

ŭm-bĭl-ĭ-cär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *umbilicaris* = pertaining to the navel.]

Bot.: A synonym of Gyrophora (q.v.).

ŭm-bĭl'-ĭ-cąte, ŭm-bĭl'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus* = a navel.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.:* Navel-shaped; depressed in the middle like a navel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Hollowed like the navel. The same as Peltate (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to those univalve shells which have the axis, around which the whorls are coiled, open or hollow. The perforation may be a mere fissure, as in the Lacuna; or it may be filled up by a shelly deposit, as in many species of Natica.

ŭm-bĭl'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the navel; allied to Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel; Lat. *umbo* = a boss; O. Fr. *umbilic;* Ital. *umbilico, ombelico, bellico, bilico;* Sp. *ombligo;* Port. *umbigo, embigo;* Sansc. *nâbhi* = the navel (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.:* The navel (q.v.).

*2. *Antiq.:* An ornamental or painted boss or ball fastened on each end of the sticks on which manuscripts were rolled.

3. *Botany:*

(1) The same as Hilum (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Crassulæ. Leaves fleshy, racemose, white or yellow; calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate; stamens ten, inserted in the corolla; nectariferous scales five; carpels five. The species grow in dry stony places, and are sometimes planted in rockeries. *Umbilicus pendulinus* is the same as *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* [Cotyledon, I. 1.]

4. *Geom.:* A term used by the older geometers as synonymous with focus; but, in modern works, a point on a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.

5. *Zool.:* The aperture of the axis near the mouth of some univalve shells. [Umbilicated, II. 2.]

***ŭm' blo,** *s.* [Umbles.]

¶ *To eat umble-pie* (commonly corrupted into *to eat humble-pie*): [Humble-pie, ¶].

ŭm'-bleş, ***hŭm'-bleş,** *s. pl.* [For *numbles* (q.v.).] The entrails of a deer; sometimes applied to entrails generally.

ŭm-bō' (pl. **ŭm-bō'-nēş),** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *umbon;* Ital. *umbone.*]

1. *Old Arm.:* The pointed boss or protuberant part of a shield.

"Such a bowl is peculiarly well adapted for the *umbo* of the shield."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture,* ch. iii.

UMBO OF SHIELD.

2. *Anat.:* The deepest part of the arched membrane of the drum of the ear, corresponding to the termination of the handle of the malleus (q.v.).

3. *Bot.:* The boss-like protuberance rising upwards from the centre of the pileus in an Agaric, &c.

4. *Zool.:* The embryonic shell, forming the point from which the growth of the valve commences in the Conchifera. The umbones are near the hinge because that side grows least rapidly, sometimes they are situated on the margin, but they always become wider apart with age. They may be straight, as in the genus Pecten; curved, as in Venus, or spiral, as in Isocardia and Diceras.

ŭm'-bō nąl, *s.* [Lat. *umbo*, genit *umbon(is);* Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or situated near the umbo (q.v.).

umbonal-area, *s.*

Zool.: The part of the shell of the Conchifera lying within the impression made by the margin of the mantle.

ŭm'-bō-nąte, ŭm'-bō-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *umbonatus,* from *umbo,* genit. *umbonis* = a boss.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bossed; having a boss or knob in the centre.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Bossed (q.v.).

ŭm-bŏn'-ų-ląte, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *umbonula,* dimin. of *umbo* = a boss.]

Bot.: Terminated by a very small boss or nipple.

ŭm'-brą, *s.* [Lat. = a shadow.]

*1. *Class. Antiq.:* Among the Romans, a person who went to a feast as a companion of one invited, whom he thus followed as a shadow; a parasite whose duty it was to laugh at the jokes of his patron.

2. *Astron.:* The name given by Dawes to the black central portion of a sun-spot (q.v.). He limits the designation nucleus to patches of deeper blackness occasionally noticed in the umbræ, though the term is sometimes applied to the whole of the darker area. The fringe of lighter shade surrounding a sun-spot is called the penumbra.

"Cases of an *umbra* without a penumbra, and the contrary, are on record."—*G. F. Chambers: Descriptive Astronomy,* p. 6.

¶ In senses 1 and 2, there is a plural *ŭm'-brœ.*

3. *Ichthy.:* The sole genus of Umbridæ (q.v.), with two species: *Umbra krameri,* a small fish three or four inches long, from stagnant waters in Austria and Hungary; and *U. limi,* rather smaller, locally distributed in the United States, where it is known as the Dog-fish or Mud-fish. [Umbrina.]

umbra-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pircunia dioïca,* an arborescent Phytolaccad from Buenos Ayres.

***ŭm'-brąçed,** *a.* [Vambraced.]

***ŭm'-brą-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *umbraculum,* dimin. from *umbra* = a shade.] A shade; umbrage.

"That Free, that Soull-refreshing *umbracle.*"
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 15.

ŭm-brăc-ų-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *umbraculum* (q.v.); *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing an umbraculum (q.v.).

ŭm-brăc'-ų-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *umbraculum* = a little shade, and *forma* = form.] Forming a shade; umbrella-shaped, like a mushroom.

ŭm-brăc'-ų-lŭm (pl. **ŭm-brăc'-ų-lą),** *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *umbra* = a shade.]

Bot.: (1) A convex body terminating the setæ of Marchantia, and bearing on its under side the reproductive organs; (2) Any similar structure.

ŭm'-brage (age as ĭj), *s.* [O. Fr. *ombrage, umbrage* (Fr. *ombrage*), from *ombre* (Lat. *umbra*) = a shade.]

*1. A shadow. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.)

*2. A shade; a shadow; obscurity.

"In the deep *umbrage* of a green hill's shade."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 32.

3. That which affords a shade; specif., a screen of trees or foliage.

"So deep, so dark, so close the *umbrage* o'er us,
No leaflet stirred."
Coleridge: The Night Scene.

*4. A shadow of suspicion cast upon a person; slight appearance or show.

"It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or *umbrage* to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery,* pt. i., § 8.

*5. Suspicion, suspiciousness.

"I say, just fear, not out of *umbrages,* light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but of clear foresight of imminent danger."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

*6. A faint representation or appearance; a glimpse.

"You rejoice in false lights, or are delighted with little *umbrages* or peep of day."—*Taylor: Sermon to University of Dublin.*

*7. An adumbration; a shadowing forth.

"Some of them being *umbrages* . . . rather than realities."—*Fuller: Holy War,* bk. v., ch. xxv.

8. The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another as standing in one's way or light; suspicion of injury; resentment. (Generally in the phrase *To take umbrage* = to be offended.)

"It will not be convenient to give him any *umbrage.*"
Dryden: Evening's Love, iv.

ŭm-brā'-ġeoŭs, ***om-bra gious,** ***um-bra-gious,** *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux* = shady, from *ombre* = shade.]

1. Shady; forming a shade.

"Where the grove with leaves *umbrageous* bends."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 149.

2. Shady, shaded. (*Milton: P. L.,* iv. 257.)

*3. Obscure; dark; not easy to be perceived.

"The present constitution of the court, which is very *umbrageous.*"—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 450.

*4. Suspicious.

"At the beginning some men were a little *umbrageous* and startling."—*Donne: Sermons,* p. 557 (1640).

*5. Apt or disposed to take umbrage or offence; feeling umbrage or jealousy; taking umbrage.

***ŭm-brā'-ġeoŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *umbrageous; -ly.*] In an umbrageous manner, so as to furnish abundant shade.

***ŭm brā'-ġeoŭs-nĕss,** ***ŭm-brā'-ġioŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *umbrageous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being umbrageous; shadiness.

"Small creeks and overshadowed by the maleficent *umbrageousness* of the mangrove."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 14, 1885.

ŭm'-bral, *a.* [Lat. *umbra* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Geol.: Shady; the term applied by Prof. H. D. Rogers to the fourteenth series of the Appalachian strata, corresponding in period to the Carboniferous limestone of Europe. Maximum thickness in Pennsylvania and Virginia, about 3,000 feet; in the Western States, about 1,000 feet. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

ŭm-brā'-ną, *s.* [Umbrina.]

***ŭm'-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *umbratus,* pa. par. of *umbro* = to shade, from *umbra* = a shade.] To shade, to shadow, to foreshadow.

"The Law's types, wherein the things pertaining to the person, office, and kingdom of the Messias, were *umbrated.*"—*Christian Religion's Appeal,* lib. ii., p. 84.

***ŭm-brāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Umbrate.] Shaded; dark in colour.

"Those ensignes which are borne *umbrated*"—*Bossewell: Workes of Armorie,* p. 25. (1572.)

***ŭm brāt'-ĭc,** ***ŭm-brāt'-ĭck,** ***ŭm-brāt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *umbraticus,* from *umbra* = a shade.]

1. Being in the shade.

2. Unreal, unsubstantial.

3. Being in retirement; secluded.

"I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries,* p. 167.

4. Typical, figurative, adumbrating, foreshadowing.

"By virtue of our Saviour's most true and perfect sacrifice, those *umbratic* representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity, and effect."—*Barrow. Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 27.

***ŭm'-brą-tīle,** ***um-bra-til,** ***ŭm-brāt'-ĭl-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *umbratilis,* from *umbra* = a shade.]

1. Being in the shade.

2. Unreal, unsubstantial.

"Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratil* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 2.

3. Typical, figurative.

"This life that we live disjoined from God is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul,* p. 337. (Notes.)

4. Secluded, retired.

"Natural hieroglyphicks of our fugitive *umbratile,* anxious, and transitory life."—*Evelyn: Sylva,* bk. iv., § 13.

ŭm-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *umbra* = a shade.]

Her.: The same as Adumbration (q.v.).

***ŭm-brā'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *umbra* = a shade.] [Umbrage.] Suspicious; apt to take umbrage.

"*Umbratious* and apprehensive."—*Sir H. Wotton. Remains,* p. 167.

*** ŭm′-bre (bre as bẽr)** (1), *s.* [UMBER (1), *s.*]

ŭm′-bre (bre as bẽr) (2), *s.* [Fr., from the colour of the plumage.]

Ornithology:

1. *Scopus ardetta*, a South African bird, called also the Hammer-head, and Brown Stork. The body is about the size of that of a crow, plumage umber-coloured, lighter beneath; the male with a large crest on the back of the head. These birds prey upon frogs and small fish, and embellish their nests with anything bright and glittering they can pick up.

2. (*Pl.*): The Scopinæ (q.v.).

*** ŭm′-brẹl, * um-brel-lo,** *s.* [UMBRELLA.]

ŭm-brĕl′-la, *s.* [Ital. *umbella, umbrella, ombrella* = a fan, a canopy, a little shade, dimin. of *ombra* (Lat. *umbra*) = a shade. The true classical Latin form is *umbella*, dimin. from *umbra*. Florio has "*Ombrella*, a fan, a canopie, also a testern or cloth of state for a prince; also a kind of round fan or shadowing that they vse to ride with in summer in Italy; a little shade" (*World of Words*, 1598).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** A shade, a cover, a cloak.

"Made Religion an *Umbrella* to Impiety."—*Osborn: King James*, p. 491. (1673.)

2. A light frame covered with silk, cotton, alpaca, or other fabric, and held above the head as a protection against sun or rain. [PARASOL, SUN-SHADE.] The use of the umbrella came to us from the East, where it has been in use from remote times, and where it is considered as a symbol of royalty or dignity. As a defence against rain it was not generally used in England till the middle of the eighteenth century. (See extract.)

"As appears by the *Female Tattler* of Dec. 12, 1709, the *umbrella* was only designed as a protection between the door and the carriage. Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, has the credit of contemning public opinion, and defying the coachmen and sedan-chair men, who deemed it their monopoly to protect from rain."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Umbrella*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The bell-shaped swimming organ of the Lucernarida, akin to the nectocalyx of the Medusidæ, but without a velum (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Chinese Umbrella-shell; a genus of Pleurobranchidæ, with six recent species, from the Canaries, Mediterranean, India, China, and the Sandwich Islands. Shell small, depressed, and limpet-like, marked by concentric lines of growth; inner surface with a central coloured and striated disc, surrounded by a continuous irregular muscular impression. Animal with a very large foot, deeply notched in front, gill forming a series of plumes beneath the shell in front and on the right side. Fossil species four, from the Oolite onward of the United States, Sicily, and Asia.

¶ *King Coffee's Umbrella:* The state umbrella of the King of Ashantee, taken at Coomassie, Feb. 4, 1874, and deposited by her Majesty in South Kensington Museum.

umbrella-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, from Peru. It is about the size of a crow, with deep black plumage; the head is adorned with a large spreading crest, which arises from a contractile skin, and capable of being erected at will; the shafts of the crest-feathers are white, and the plumes glossy blue, hair-like, and curved outwards at the tips. When the crest is laid back the shafts form a compact white mass, sloping up from the back of the head; when it is erected the shafts radiate on all sides from the top of the head, reaching in front beyond and below the beak, which is thus completely concealed from view. A long cylindrical plume hangs down from the middle of the neck; the feathers of the plume lap over each other like scales, and are bordered with metallic blue. Umbrella-birds associate in small flocks, and live almost entirely upon fruits. Their cry, which resembles the lowing of a cow, is most frequently heard just before sunrise and after sunset.

UMBRELLA BIRD.

umbrella-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Diphylleia cymosa, a plant belonging to the Nandineæ, growing in Japan and the Southern States of North America.

umbrella-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Saxifraga peltata. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

umbrella-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling an expanded umbrella, *i.e.*, hemispherical and convex, with rays or plaits proceeding from a common centre, as the stigma of Papaver.

umbrella-tree, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Magnolia Umbrella* and *M. tripetala.* In the latter the leaves, which are from twelve to fifteen inches long, and five or six inches wide, narrowing to a point at each end, are placed at the end of the branches in a circular manner, whence its English name. The flowers have ten, eleven, or twelve large oblong white petals.

(2) *Thespesia populnea:* [THESPESIA].

(3) *Hibiscus guineensis*; a tree about twenty feet high, with purple flowers, growing in Guinea.

(4) *Pandanus odoratissimus.* [PANDANUS.]

*** ŭm-brĕl′-la-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *umbrella; -less.*] Destitute of or without an umbrella.

"Men . . . pallid, unshaven, clay-piped, *umbrella-less*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

ŭm-brĕl′-la-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *umbrella*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Oxybaphus; called also Calymenia; a genus of Nyctaginaceæ.

*** um-brere,** *s.* [UMBRIERE.]

Ŭm′-brĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Umbria, its inhabitants, or language.

"[He] led to fight his *Umbrian* powers."
Macaulay: Horatius, xxxvii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Umbria, one of the ancient principal divisions of Central Italy.

"The terror of the *Umbrian*."
Macaulay: Horatius, xxii.

2. The language of the Umbrians, one of the oldest of the Latin dialects.

¶ *Umbrian School of Painting:* The Roman School of Painting. [ROMAN-SCHOOL.]

ŭm′-brĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *umbr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomous Fishes, with a single genus, Umbra (q.v.). Head and body covered with scales; no barbels or adipose fin; stomach siphonal; no pyloric appendages; air-bladder simple.

Ŭm′-brĭ-ĕl, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Mythol.:* A gnome or spirit of earth supplied by Spleen with a vial full of sorrow and tears. (*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, iv. 13.)

2. *Astron.:* A satellite of Uranus, the second in point of distance from the planet. Its mean distance from the centre of the planet is 166,000 miles, its periodic time 4,144,181 days.

*** ŭm′-brĭ-êre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *umbriere, ombriere*, from Lat. *umbra* = a shade.] The visor of a helmet; a projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face-guard was sometimes attached, which moved freely upon the helmet, and could be lifted up like the beaver; the umbril.

"[She] only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appeare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 42.

*** ŭm-brĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *umbra* = shade, and *fero* = to bear.] Casting, causing, or making a shade.

*** ŭm-brĭf′-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *umbriferous; -ly.*] So as to make or cast a shade.

*** ŭm′-brĭl,** *s.* [UMBRIERE.] The movable part of a helmet; the umbriere, the visor.

ŭm-brī′-na, *s.* [The modern Roman name of the fish.]

Ichthyology:

1. A genus of Sciænidæ, with twenty species, from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Snout convex, with projecting upper jaw, short barbel under symphysis of the mandible; first dorsal fin with nine or ten flexible spines, anal with one or two. *Umbrina cirrhosa*, the *umbrine* or *ombre* of the French, and the *corvo* of the Italians, was well known to the Romans by the name of *umbra*. It is common in the Mediterranean, ranging to the Cape of Good Hope, and sometimes attains a length of three feet.

2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]

"The drumming of the *umbrinas* in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms; and the fishermen of Rochelle assert that the males alone make the noise during the spawning time, and that it is possible, by imitating them, to take them without bait."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 347.

*** ŭm′-brose,** *a.* [Lat. *umbrosus*, from *umbra* = shade.] Shady, umbrageous.

*** ŭm-brōs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [UMBROSE.] The quality of being umbrose; shadiness, umbrageousness.

"Oily paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** um gong,** *s.* [A.S. *ym, ymb, um* = round, and *gong* = a going.] A going round, a circuit, a compass.

"Made we are reprefe to our neighbors; skorning and bebling to alle that in our *umgong* are."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* lxxviii. 4.

û′-mĭ-ăk, û′-mў-ăk, *s.* [OOMIAK.]

ŭm′-laut (au as ow), *s.* [Ger., from pref. *um-*, indicating alteration, and *laut* = sound.]

Philol.: A kind of assimilation of sounds; the change of the vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels *a, i, u* in the syllable immediately following. It is a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues. In German *umlaut* is seen in the frequent change of the vowels *a, o, u*, to *ä, ö, ü*. In Anglo-Saxon it was also common. The change caused by *a* is called *a-umlaut*, and so of the other vowels.

*** ŭm′-pir-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *umpir(e); -age.*] The post or office of an umpire; the act of one who acts as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

"St. Augustine's *umpirage* and full determination of this whole question."—*Bp. Morton: Discovery*, p. 144. (1635.)

ŭm′-pĭre, * nom-pere, * nom-peyr, * noum-pere, * owm-pere, *s.* [Prop. *numpire*, from O. Fr. *nompair* = peerless, odd, from *non* (Lat. *non*) = not, and *per* = a peer, equal; Lat. *par* = equal. An *umpire* is thus the odd (or third) man called in to decide between two disputants.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon or accepted as a judge, referee, or arbiter in case of conflict of opinions; a person chosen to see that the rules of any game (especially cricket) or contest are strictly and fairly carried out.

"And I will place within them as a guide
My *umpire*, Conscience." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 195.

2. *Law:* A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitration when the arbitrators cannot agree.

ŭm′-pĭre, *v.t.* & *i.* [UMPIRE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To decide as umpire; to settle, to arbitrate. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.)

2. To act as umpire in or for.

"The various competitions were *umpired* from the bows of a launch."—*Field*, Aug. 18, 1883.

B. *Intrans.:* To act or stand as umpire.

ŭm′-pĭre-shĭp, * um-pier ship, *s.* [Eng. *umpire*, s.; *-ship.*]

1. The office of an umpire.

*** 2.** Arbitration, decision.

"We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste."—*Jewel: Defence of the Apologie*, p. 63.

ŭm′-quhĭle (qu as w), *a.* & *s.* [UMWHILE.]

*** ŭm′-strōke,** *s.* [A.S. *ym, ymb, um* = around, round about.] The edge of a circle; edge.

"Such towns as stand, as one may say, on tiptoes on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of any map (unresolved in a manner to stay out or come in), are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only slightly there or thereabouts."—*Fuller: Pisgah-sight*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. xiv.

ŭm -while, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *hwîlum* = whilom (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.:* Formerly, ci-devant, late; at a former period; whilom

"Mr Isaac Newton, Knight, and *umwhile* master of his majesty's mint."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* Whilom, ci-devant, late, formerly. (*Scotch.*)

"The estate, which devolved on this unhappy woman by a settlement of her *umwhile* husband."—*Scott Waverley*, ch. x.

ŭn (1), *pref.* [A.S. *an-*; cogn. with Dut. *on-*; Icel. *ú-* or *ó-* (for *un-*); Dan. *ut*; Sw. *o-*; Goth. *un-*; Ger. *un-*; Wel. *an-*; Lat. *in-*; Gr. ἀν-, ἀ- (*an-*, *a-*); Zend. *ana-*; Sanse. *an-*; Pers. *nâ*, all prefixes denoting negation; cf. Lat. *ne-* = not; Gr. *ny* (*ne*); Goth. *ni-* = not; Lith. *ne-* = no; Russ. *ne-*; Gael. *neo-*, negative prefixes.] A prefix denoting negation, used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, present participles used adjectively, and when so used meaning simply not: as, *unfair*, *untrue*, *untold*, *unforgiving*, &c. From such words adverbs and nouns are formed: as, *unfairly*, *untruthfulness*, *untruth*, *unforgivingly*, *unforgivingness*, &c. *Un-* is also prefixed to some nouns to express the opposite or absence of what the noun expresses: as, *untruth*, *unrest*, *undress*, &c. Before many words of Latin origin *un-*, in the sense of simple negation, becomes *in-* (q.v.): as, *uncomplete* and *incomplete*. Negation is also expressed by *non-* or *dis-*: as, *non-elastic*, *disreputable*, &c.

ŭn (2), *pref.* [A.S. *un-*, only used as a prefix in verbs, as in *undon* = to undo, *unbindan* = to unbind, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *ont-*, as in *ontladen* = to unload, from *laden* = to load; Ger. *ent-*, as in *entladen* = to unload; O. H. Ger. *ant-*, as in *antbintan* = to unlock; Goth. *and-*, as in *andbindan* = to unbind. It is the same prefix as that which appears as *an-* in Eng. *answer*, and as *and-* in A.S. *andswarian*; and it is cognate with Gr. ἀντι (*anti*) = in opposition to.]

1. A prefix used with verbs to imply the reversal of the meaning of the simple verb by a positive act not a simple negation of its meaning. Thus *unbind* means a positive undoing and removal of the binding which the simple verb affirmed to be fixed.

2. Prefixed to nouns it changes them into verbs, implying privation of the object expressed by the noun or of the qualities connoted by it: as, *unman*, *unsex* = to deprive of the qualities of a man, sex, &c. In this sense sometimes called *un* privative.

3. More rarely it is almost superfluous, or at most adds intensity to the meaning of the simple verb. Thus to loosen and to *unloosen* do not differ much in meaning, though perhaps unloosen is, to a slight extent, the more forcible word.

4. It is found in a few verbs, chiefly obsolete, with the force of retraction or revocation: as, *unsay* = to retract what has been said, *unpredict* = to retract or revoke a prediction, to *unlearn* = to forget what has been learnt, &c.

5. Some words with *un-* prefixed are hardly used unless qualified by *not*: as, though we should not speak of an *unstriking* view, we should not hesitate to say the view was *not* [illegible].

6. In the case of past participles there is an ambiguity in the prefix *un-*, which may be either *un-* (1) or *un-* (2), as in *unrolled*, which may mean either not rolled, or unfolded after having been rolled up.

¶ The meanings of most of the past participles, adjectives, adverbs, &c., having *un-* prefixed are so obvious that a large number of them are here omitted.

un hidebound, *a.* Not hidebound; not having the skin fitting closely, as is the case when animals are swoln and full: hence, hungry and with empty stomach.

"Raxin . . . though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *un hidebound* corpse."
Milton P. L., x. 601.

Ū na, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *unus* = one; applied, as a proper name, to the personification of Truth in the *Fairy Queen*.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 160].

***ŭn a based',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abased*.] Not abased or humbled.

"They easily preserved . . . the reverence of religion *unabased*."—*Camden: Tenure of the Church*, p. 378.

ŭn a bashed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abashed*.] Not abashed; feeling no shame; shameless.

"Earliest on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 147.

ŭn a bāt'ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abated*.] Not abated; not diminished in magnitude, force, violence, or intensity; undiminished.

"The conflicts between the patricians and plebeians continue with *unabated* force."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

un a bat'ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abating*.] Not abating, not relaxing; not diminishing in magnitude, force, or intensity; unabated.

"The torrent thundered down the dell
With *unabating* haste."
Wordsworth: Waterfall & the Eglantine.

***ŭn a bĭl'ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ability*.] The absence of ability; want of ability; inability.

"What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?"—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

ŭn a'ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

1. Not able; not having sufficient power or ability; not equal to any task; incapable.

"Lest to the queen the swain with transport fly,
Unable to contain th' unruly joy."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xvi. 481.

* 2. Weak, helpless, impotent, useless.

"Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs
Should bring thy father to his drooping chair."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 5.

***ŭn ā'bled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Eng. *unabl(e)*; *-ed*.] Disabled, incapacitated.

***ŭn-ā'ble-nŏss,** *s.* [Eng. *unable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unable; inability.

"Consideryngе the *unableness* of Hilderich the kynge."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1899).

***ŭn-ā'ble tŏ,** *s.* [Eng. *unable*; *-ty*.] Inability.

"If for the blyndnesse of the preest, or for other *unableté*, he that is repentaunt wole go to another preest lernuing in this ghostly office, he shal not do this withouten licence axid." *Ecclesiæ Regimen*, written, as it seems, before 1395."—*Wycliffe: Ed. Pref.*, p. 27.

***ŭn ą bŏl'ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abolishable*.] Not able to be abolished; not capable of being abolished, annulled, or destroyed.

"That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable* for many reasons annext thereto."—*Milton: Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

ŭn-ą bŏl'ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abolished*.] Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force.

"The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. viii.

ŭn ą bridged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abridged*.] Not abridged; not curtailed; not shortened.

"With verdure pure, unbroken, *unabridg'd*."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

***ŭn ąb sŏlv'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *absolvable*.] Not capable of being absolved; not admitting of absolution.

***ŭn ąb sŏlved',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *absolved*.] Not absolved; not solved; unsolved.

"So that doubt remaineth not *unabsolved*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Henry VIII.* (an. 1539).

***ŭn ąb sŭrd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *absurd*.] Not absurd; not opposed to reason or common sense.

"What less than infinite makes *unabsurd*
Passions, which all on earth but more inflames?"
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 514.

***ŭn ą bŭn dąnt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

un ăc-çĕnt' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accented*.] Not accented; not having an accent upon it; having no accent.

"It being enough to make a syllable long if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*."—*Harris: Philolog. Inquiries.*

ŭn-ăc-çĕpt ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acceptable*.] Not acceptable; not welcome; not pleasing.

"By force impossible, by leave obtained
Unacceptable."
Milton: P. L., ii. 251.

***ŭn-ăc-çĕpt-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acceptableness*.] The quality or state of being unacceptable or unwelcome; unacceptability.

"This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon."—*Collier: On Pride.*

***ŭn-ăc-çĕss'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accessible*.] Not accessible; inaccessible.

"It shall be found *unaccessible* for any enemie."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 661.

***ŭn-ăc-çĕss'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accessibleness*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibleness.

"*Unaccessibleness* to them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 18.

***ŭn-ąc-cŏm'-mŏ-dāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accommodated*.]

1. Not accommodated; not fitted or adapted.

2. Not furnished or supplied with necessary conveniences or appliances.

"*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

ŭn-ąc-cŏm'-mŏ dāt-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accommodating*.] Not accommodating; not disposed to make the compromises and concessions which courtesy demands; uncompliant, unobliging.

"His haughty and *unaccommodating* temper had given so much disgust that he had been forced to retire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-ąc-cŏm'-pan-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accompanied*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not accompanied; unattended; not with persons in attendance on one; alone.

"As I was single and *unaccompanied*, I was not permitted to enter the temple."—*Tatler*, No. 120.

2. Not attended, accompanied, or followed, as with a certain result or consequence.

"Many marks of favour which were *unaccompanied* by any indication of displeasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Music:* Performed or written without an accompaniment or subordinate instrumental parts.

ŭn-ąc cŏm'-plĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accomplished*.]

1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

"The gods, dismayed at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplished* crime pursue."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

* 2. Not furnished or not completely furnished with accomplishments.

***ŭn-ąc-cŏm'-plĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accomplishment*.] The quality or state of being unaccomplished; failure in accomplishing.

"Custom being but a meer face, as echo is a meer voice, rests not in her *unaccomplishment*."—*Milton: To the Parliament of England.*

***ŭn-ąc-cord' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accorded*.] Not accorded; not granted or agreed on; not brought to harmony or concord.

"Leaving those parcels *unaccorded* which are meet to be sent and confined to the schools."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 5.

ŭn-ąc-cŏŭnt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accountability*.]

1. The quality or state of being irresponsible for one's actions, owing to extreme youth, the overthrow of reason, idiocy, &c.

* 2. That which is unaccountable or incapable of being explained. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 252.)

ŭn-ąc-cŏŭnt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accountable*.]

1. Not accountable; not possessed of powers so as to render it just to call one to account for deeds done; not subject to account or control; not responsible.

2. Not to be accounted for by reason, most commonly applied to conduct not easily traced to ordinary human motives; not explicable; not reducible to rule; inexplicable; hence, strange.

"Omission of some of these particulars is pretty strange and *unaccountable*."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

* 3. Not to be counted; countless, innumerable.

"An apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

ŭn ąc-cŏŭnt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unaccountable*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unaccountable; irresponsibility.

2. The quality or state of being unable to be accounted for; inexplicability.

ŭn ac·cŏŭnt′-a·blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unaccountable*; *-ly.*] Not in a way to be accounted for; inexplicably, strangely.

"Not with intent to imply that God ever acteth *unaccountably*, or without highest reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 23.

ŭn ăc·crĕd′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accredited.*] Not credited; not furnished with satisfactory credentials, and consequently not received; not authorised.

*** ŭn ăc′-cu-rate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accurate.*] Not accurate; inaccurate, incorrect, inexact.

"The latter [Origen] has indeed, in an *unaccurate* work, or perhaps corrupted, mentioned the distinction."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 178.

*** ŭn ăc′-cu-rate-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accurateness.*] The quality or state of being inaccurate; the absence of accuracy; inaccuracy, incorrectness.

"There are *unaccuratenesses* in the measuring of cold by weather-glasses."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 491.

*** ŭn-ac-cūrsed′, * ŭn-ac-cūrst′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accursed, accurst.*] Not accursed; not having a curse denounced against one; uncursed.

"Creeds by chartered priesthoods *unaccurst*."
Campbell: On the Departure of Emigrants.

ŭn-ac cŭs′ tomed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accustomed.*]

1. Not accustomed; not used; not habituated or familiarised.

"So *unaccustom'd* to the yoke."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xii.

2. Not according to custom; unusual, strange, extraordinary.

"Abashed at the strange and *unaccustomed* sight thereof, they sent ambassadors to Cæsar for peace."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fol. 63.

ŭn-ą-çhiēv′-d', * **un at-chieved,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *achieved.*] Not achieved, not accomplished.

"The combate remained *unatchieved* and unperfect."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 851.

*** ŭn-āch′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aching.*] Not aching; not giving pain; painless.

"Show them the *unaching* scars, which I should hide."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

ŭn-ăc-knŏwl′-ĕdged (*k* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acknowledged.*]

1. Not acknowledged; not recognised.

"The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least, an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 75.

2. Not acknowledged, owned, or confessed as a sin, fault, or failing.

*** ŭn-ăc-knŏwl′-ĕdg-ĭng** (*k* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acknowledging.*] Unthankful, ungrateful.

"You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister."
—*Mrs. Lennox: Female Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

*** ŭn-ąc-quāint′-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquaintance.*] The want or absence of acquaintance or familiarity [with]; used either of an individual or of science, literature, the facts of a case, &c.

"Your *unacquaintance* with the original has not proved more fatal to me than the imperfect conceptions of my translators."—*Pope: To Racine the Younger* (1742).

ŭn-ąc-quāint′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquainted.*]

1. Not acquainted; not possessed of acquaintance with; not familiarised; unaccustomed.

"They are so *unacquainted* with man."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

* 2. Unusual, unaccustomed, strange, extraordinary. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 29.)

*** ŭn-ąc-quāint′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unacquainted*; *-ness.*] Want of acquaintance or familiarity with.

"The saints' *unacquaintedness* with what is done here below."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 9.

*** ŭn-ąc-quīr′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquirableness.*] Impossibility to be acquired.

"As to the *unacquirableness* of virtue."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-ąc quīred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquired.*] Not acquired, not gained.

"The work of God is left imperfect, and our persons ungracious, and our ends *unacquired*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

*** ŭn-ăct′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *actable.*] Not capable of being acted; unfit for representation.

ŭn ăct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acted.*] Not acted; not executed or carried into execution. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 527.)

*** ŭn ăc′-tive,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *active.*]

1. Not active; inactive; incapable of action.

"A being utterly *unactive*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 4.

2. Idle; not with any employment.

"While other animals *unactive* range."
Milton: P. L., iv. 621.

3. Not exercised; not put into action.

"Achilles with *unactive* fury glows."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xi. 698.

4. Not active or energetic in business; slothful.

"*Unactive* and jealous princes."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

5. Having no efficacy.

"In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find."
Milton: P. L., viii. 97.

*** ŭn-ăc′-tive,** *v.t.* [Unactive, *a.*] To render inactive; to incapacitate for action.

"The fatness of their soil so stuck by their sides, it *unactived* them for foreign adventures."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., § 10.

*** ŭn ăc′ tive nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unactive*; *-ness.*] The absence or want of activity; inactivity.

"Teaching peace and *unactiveness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ŭn ăc′ tu-āt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *actuated.*] Not actuated; not acted upon.

"The peripatetick matter is a pure *unactuated* power; and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

*** ŭn ąd-dĭ′-tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *addition*; *-ed.*] Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 465.)

*** ŭn ăd′-jĕc-tĭved,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *adjective*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not qualified by an adjective.

"The noun adjective always signifies all that the *unadjectived* noun signifies."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, ch. vii.

ŭn-ąd-jŭst′ ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adjusted.*] Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated.

"We find the following points *unadjusted*."—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*, App. 7.

ŭn ąd mīred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *admired.*] Not admired; not regarded with admiration, affection, or respect.

"The story [Virgil] was entertaining, but the diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 21.

ŭn-ąd mĭt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *admitted.*] Not admitted.

ŭn-ąd-mŏn′-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *admonished.*] Not admonished; not cautioned or warned beforehand.

"Lest wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, unforewarn'd."
Milton: P. L., v. 245.

*** ŭn-ą dŏpt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adoptable.*] Not capable of being adopted or used.

"Bad prayers found inappropriate, *unadoptable*, were generally forgotten."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

ŭn-ą dōred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adored.*] Not adored; not worshipped.

"Nor was his name unheard or *unadored*
In ancient Greece."
Milton: P. L., i. 733.

ŭn-ą-dorned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adorned.*] Not adorned; not decorated; without decoration.

"Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorned*."
Milton: P. L., vii. 314.

¶ The aphorism that "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," is an adaptation from Thomson:

"Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when *unadorned*, *adorned the most*."
Thomson: Autumn, 204—6.

ŭn-ą-dŭl′-tĕr-ate, ŭn-ą-dŭl′-tŏr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *adulterate, -ed.*] Not adulterated; genuine, pure, unsophisticated.

"Thine *unadulterate* manners are less soft
And plausible than social life requires."
Cowper: Task, v 465.

*** ŭn-ą-dŭl′-tĕr-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unadulterate*; *-ly.*] In an unadulterated manner; genuinely, purely.

"Inductions fresh and *unadulterately* drawn from those observations."—*Gilbert: To Usher.* (1638.)

*** ŭn-ąd-vănt′-taged (aged** as **ĭgd),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advantaged.*] Not favoured or profited.

"I have not met with a more noble family, measuring on the level of fist and *unadvantaged* antiquity."—*Fuller: Worthies: Staffordshire*

*** ŭn-ąd-vĕn′-tu-roŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adventurous.*] Not adventurous; not with constitutional tendencies towards perilous enterprises; not bold or venturesome.

"Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 243.

ŭn-ąd-vīs′ a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advisable.*] Not advisable; not to be recommended; inadvisable; not expedient or prudent.

"Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign."—*Lowth: Life of Wykham*, § 5.

*** ŭn ąd-vīsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advised.*]

1. Not advised; not having received advice.

2. Not prudent; not discreet; ill-advised.

"Thou *unadvised* scold, I can produce
A will, that bars the title of thy son."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

3. Not such as any one who had taken good advice would have carried out; ill-advised.

"Now, in this place Christian had double sorrow, because it was through his *unadvised* haste that they were brought into this distress."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*** ŭn ąd vīs′ ĕd lў, * un-ad vis-ed lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *unadvised*; *-ly.*] Imprudently, rashly; without due consideration; indiscreetly.

"A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered."—*Hooker.*

*** ŭn-ąd-vīs′-ĕd-nĕss, * un-ad vis-ed-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *unadvised*; *-ness.*] The act or state of acting unadvisedly; imprudence, rashness.

"The judge of the expedience or *unadvisedness* of them."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 413.

*** ŭn ăf′-fą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affable.*] Not affable; not free or open to converse; not sociable; reserved, distant, rigorous, harsh.

"Law, stern and *unaffable*."
Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton.

*** ŭn-af fēared′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affeared.*] Not scared or frightened; undaunted.

"Plies his hand undaunted, *unaffear'd*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

ŭn-af fĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affected.*]

1. Not influenced, not altered, not moved: as, The thermometer was *unaffected*.

2. Not influenced; not inspired with emotion; unmoved.

3. Not showing or marked by affectation; not artificial; plain, real.

4. Not the result of affectation; not pretended; real, genuine, sincere; not hypocritical.

"Unconscious of her power, and turning quick
With *unaffected* blushes, from his gaze."
Thomson: Autumn, 228.

† ŭn-af fĕct′-ĕd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unaffected*; *-ly.*] Not in an affected manner; without pretence or affectation.

"Truth requires no more than to be fairly, openly and *unaffectedly* exhibited."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 23.

*** ŭn-af fĕct′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unaffected*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unaffected; freedom from pretence or affectation.

ŭn-af fĕc′-tion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affectionate.*] Not affectionate; without affection or tenderness.

"A helpless, *unaffectionate*, and sullen mass."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** ŭn af flict′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *afflicted.*] Not afflicted; free from trouble.

"Long *unafflicted*, undismay'd,
In pleasure's path secure I stray'd."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvi.

***ŭn af fright ĕd** (*ff* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affrighted*.] Not affrighted; not frightened; not affected with fright.

"Sit still, and *unaffrighted*, reverend fathers."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 10.

***ŭn-a-fīled′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. * *afile* (q.v.).] Not defiled.

"His herte which is *unafiled*." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

***ŭn-a-frāid′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *afraid*.] Not afraid; without fear.

"A happy place; where free, and *unafraid*,
Amid the flowering brakes each cover creature
stray'd." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 28.

***ŭn ag grĕs′-sīve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aggressive*.] Not aggressive.

"And if the foreign policy of the Romans had been moderate, equitable, and *unaggressive*, the Senate and people might have ratified the treaty."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 453.

ŭn-a-grē-ē′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeable*.]

1. Not agreeable or pleasing; disagreeable, unpleasant.

"A man . . . not *unagreeable* to any of both the parts."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edward VI.* (an. 1547).

* 2. Not suited or consistent; unsuitable.

"Please you, gentlemen,
The time is *unagreeable* to this business."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

***ŭn-a-greē′-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeableness*.] The quality or state of being unagreeable or disagreeable; disagreeableness, unsuitableness, inconsistency.

"A doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel economy rendered it suspicious."—*Decay of Piety*.

***ŭn-a-greē′ a blў**, ***un-a-gre-a-blye**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeably*.] Not agreeably, disagreeably, unsuitably, inconsistently.

"Which thyng hath bene hytherto in all Englysh Chronicles, doubtfullie, *unagreeablye*, yea, and untrulie treated."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i. (Pref.)

***ŭn-āid′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aid*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being aided.

"That labouring heart can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

ŭn āid′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aided*.] Not aided; not assisted; not helped; without aid or help; unassisted.

"At one blow,
Unaided, could have finish'd thee, and 'whelm'd
Thy legions under darkness."
Milton: P. L., iv. 141.

ŭn āil′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ailing*.] Not ailing; not under the influence of any ailment; free from disease.

***ŭn-āim′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aiming*.]

1. Not aiming at anything in particular; without any particular aim, object, or purpose.

"Your charming daughter, who like love, born blind,
Unaiming hits, with surest archery."
Dryden: King Arthur, i. 1.

2. Not aimed or directed at anything in particular.

"The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky."
Granville.

***ŭn-āired′**, *** un-ayred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aired*.] Not exposed to the air.

"To all *unayred* gentlemen will betray you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Ŭ-na-kăl′-kaў, *s.* [UNUKALKAY.]

***ŭn-āk′-ĭng**, *a.* [UNACHING.]

ŭn a-larmed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alarmed*.] Not alarmed, not frightened, not disturbed with fear.

"I passed them, *unalarmed*."
Wordsworth: The Recluse.

ŭn-a-larm′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alarming*.] Not alarming; not causing or tending to cause alarm.

"Breaking the matter by *unalarming* degrees."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 331.

ŭn-ā′-lĭ-en-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alienable*.] Not alienable; incapable of being alienated; inalienable.

"Any negro slave who had laid claim to that *unalienable* right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŭn-ā′-lĭ-en-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unalienable*; *-ly*.] In a way to prevent the possibility of alienation; in a manner that admits of no alienation.

"Heaven's duration
Unalienably sealed to this frail frame."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv.

*** ŭ′-nal-ist**, *s.* [From Lat. *unus* = one, in imitation of *pluralist*.]

Eccles.: A holder of only one benefice, as opposed to a pluralist.

"I do deny that in general pluralists have greater merit than *unarists*."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 33.

*** ŭn-al-lāyed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alloyed*.]

1. Unalloyed; not mixed with alloy, as a metal; pure.

"All the good dispositions, with which our first parents were framed, *unalloyed* with the bad ones, which they have transmitted to us."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 28.

2. Not diminished in intensity; not quieted, as a storm or man's agitated feelings.

† ŭn al lē′-vi āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alleviated*.] Not alleviated; not mitigated.

"*Unalleviated* by a prospect of recompense after death."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

*** ŭn-al li′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ally*, and suff. *-able*] Not able to be allied or connected in amity.

"We look upon you as under an irreversible outlawry from our constitution—as perpetual and *unalliable* aliens."—*Burke: Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe*.

ŭn-al-līed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allied*.]

1. Not allied; having no ally or relation.

"His wretchedness, and his resistance,
And his and *unallied* existence."
Byron: Prometheus.

2. Having no alliance or connection; not related or connected.

"A gravity *unallied* to dullness, a dignity unconnected with opulence."—*Knox: Liberal Education*. (Conc.)

ŭn-al-lōw′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allowable*.] Not allowable; that cannot be allowed.

"But to affect, or even permit, beyond what such reasons require, either friendships or familiarities with habitual transgressors of the laws of God is on many accounts *unallowable*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

ŭn-al lōyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alloyed*.] Not alloyed; used:

(1) Of metals.

(2) Of pleasure, thought, &c.

"Mines of *unalloy'd* and stainless thought."
Byron: To Geneva.

***ŭn-ăl-tèr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *unalterable*; *-ity*.] Unalterableness, unchangeableness.

ŭn-ăl′-tèr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alterable*.] Not alterable; not able to be changed; not susceptible of change; unchangeable, inflexible.

"These empty accents mingled with the wind,
Nor mov'd great Jove's *unalterable* mind."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 198.

ŭn-ăl′-tèr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unalterable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unalterable; unchangeableness, inflexibility.

"The *unalterableness* of the corpuscles which constitute and compose those bodies."—*Woodward*.

ŭn-ăl′-tèr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unalterable*; *-ly*.] In an unalterable manner; unchangeably, immutably.

"His resolution, he told his friend, was *unalterably* fixed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ŭn ăl′-tèred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *altered*.] Not altered, not changed, unchanged.

"Some of the leading Whigs consented to let the Test Act remain for the present *unaltered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ŭn a-māzed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amazed*.] Not amazed; not astonished.

"Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake."
Milton: P. L., ix. 552.

ŭn ăm-bĭg′-ū-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ambiguous*.] Not ambiguous; plain, clear; not of doubtful meaning.

"The passions are competent guides, and the more violent they are, the more *unambiguous* their directions."—*Knox: Essay* No. 22.

ŭn ăm bĭ′-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ambitious*.]

1. Not ambitious; not covetous of power; free from feelings of ambition.

"Tillotson stood aghast; for his nature was quiet and *unambitious*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not splendid; humble, cheap, unpretending.

"Whilst, alas! my timorous muse
Unambitious tracts pursues."
Cowley: Praise of Pindar.

† ŭn-ăm-bĭ′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unambitious*; *-ly*.] In an ambitious manner; without ambition or show.

*** ŭn-a-mĕnd′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amendable*.] Not amendable; incapable of being amended.

"He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable*."—*Pope: To Swift*, Oct. 9, 1719.

† ŭn-a-mĕnd′-ĕd, *** un-a-mend-id**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amended*.] Not amended, not improved.

"So wryte I vnto you nowe beyng absent . . . also to all such, as are offenders, yf I fynde them *unamended*."—*Udal: 2 Corin.* xiii.

ŭn A mĕr′ ĭ can, *s.* Not American; contrary to the characteristics peculiar to the United States of America.

*** ŭn-ā-mi-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiability*.] The quality or state of being unamiable; repulsiveness.

"Dickens has favoured us with numerous personifications of cast-iron *unamiability*, such as Mr. Murdstone."—*Academy*, Oct. 22, 1870.

ŭn-ā′-mi-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiable*.] Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to conciliate or gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; repulsive.

"Poor labouring men, deeply imbued with this *unamiable* divinity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-ā′-mi-a blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unamiab(le)*; *-ly*.] Not amiably; repulsively, unpleasantly.

"Their national antipathies were, indeed, in that age, unreasonably and *unamiably* strong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ŭn-a-mūsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amused*.] Not amused, not entertained; not occupied or taken up with amusement.

"They fly to various scenes of public resort, in the midst of amusements, *unamused*."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*.

*** ŭn-a mū′-şīve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amusive*.] Not amusive; not exciting or furnishing amusement.

"I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter."—*Shenstone: Letters*, let. 83.

*** ŭn ăn a-lŏg′-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analogical*.] Not analogical; not agreeably to analogy.

"Shine is a [substantive] though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful and little used."—*Johnson*, in v. *Shine*.

ŭn-ăn-a-lўs′-a-ble, **ŭn-ăn-a-lўz′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analysable*.] Incapable of being analyzed.

ŭn-ăn′-a-lўzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analyzed*.] Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts.

"Some large crystals of refined and *unanalyzed* nitre appeared to have each of them six flat sides."—*Boyle*.

*** ŭn-ăn′-chor**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *anchor*.] To loose from anchor.

"Free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 5.

*** ŭn-a-nēaled′**, *** ŭn-a-nēled′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anealed*.] Not having received extreme unction.

"*Unaneal'd* he passed away."
Byron: Corinth, xxvii.

*** ŭn ăn′-gu lar**, *a.* [Pref. *-un* (1), and Eng. *angular*.] Not angular; destitute of angles; having no angles.

"Soft, smooth, and *unangular* bodies."—*Burke: On the Sublime*, § 24.

*** ŭn-ăn′-ĭ-mal-īzed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animalized*.] Not animalized; not formed into animal matter.

*** ū-năn′-ĭ-mate**, *a.* [Lat. *unanimus* = unanimous (q.v.).] Unanimous; of one mind.

*** ŭn-ăn′-ĭ-māt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animated*.]

1. Not animated; destitute of vitality; not possessed of life; lifeless.

"Be what ye seem, *unanimated* clay!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 118.

2. Dull; wanting vivacity; spiritless.

*** ū-năn′-ĭ-mate-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unanimate*; *-ly*.] Unanimously.

"To the water foules *unanimately* they recourse."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

*** ŭn-ăn′-ĭ-māt-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animating*.] Not animating or enlivening; dull.

ụ-na-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, * **u-na-nim-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *unanimité*, from Lat. *unanimitatem*, accus. of *unanimitas*, from *unanimus* = unanimous (q.v.).] The state of being unanimous or of one mind; agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.

"An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence than the same party aiming at the same end by different views."—*Addison.*

ụ-năn'-ĭ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unanimus*, from *unus* = one, and *animus* = mind.]

1. Being of one mind; agreeing in principle or opinion.

"The Irish, with Tyrconnel at their head, were *unanimous* against retreating."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Formed by unanimity or general consent.

"Such was the almost *unanimous* opinion of the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ụ-năn'-ĭ-moŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unanimous*; *-ly.*] In a unanimous manner; with one mind or voice; with entire agreement.

"By the English exiles he was joyfully welcomed, and *unanimously* acknowledged as their head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ụ-năn'-ĭ-moŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unanimous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unanimous or of one mind; unanimity.

2. The quality of being formed or done unanimously.

ŭn-an-nēaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unnealed.*]

Of Glass, Iron, &c.: Not annealed; not having undergone the process of being first heated and then cooled very slowly.

"Colours produced by compressed or by *unannealed* glass."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. 3rd), p. 543.

* **ŭn-an-nŏyed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *annoyed.*]

1. Not annoyed.

2. Unhurt, uninjured, unmolested.

"The double guard preserved him *unannoyed.*'
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xiv.

ŭn-ą-nŏint'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anointed.*]

1. Not anointed.

2. Not having received extreme unction.

"Unhousel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

ŭn-an-swĕr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unanswerable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being unanswerable; unanswerableness.

"The precision and *unanswerability* with which they were given."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, cli.

ŭn an'-swĕr-ą-ble (*w* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *answerable.*] Not answerable; not capable of being satisfactorily answered or refuted.

"Reasoning which was in truth as *unanswerable* as that of Euclid."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ŭn-an'-swĕr-ą-ble-nĕss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unanswerable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unanswerable.

"How can we but hate this unkind and unjust *unanswerableness*?"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Eph.* iv. 30.

ŭn-an'-swĕr-ą-blў (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *unanswerable*; *-ly.*] In a manner not admitting of answer or refutation.

"Whence the unlawfulness of resisting is *unanswerably* concluded."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ŭn-an'-swĕred, * **un-aun-swered** (*w* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *answered.*]

1. Not answered; not opposed or met by a reply.

"This pause between
Unanswered lest thou boast." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 163.

2. Not refuted.

"After the *unanswered* charge of Junius Brutus."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 102.

* 3. Not suitably returned, repaid, or requited.

"I must die obliged
To your *unanswered* bounty."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Queen of Corinth, i. 3.

* **ŭn-ăn-tĭc'-ĭ-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anticipated.*] Not anticipated or expected; unexpected.

"He was boasting of his new and *unanticipated* objection."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

* **ŭn-ăx'-ĭous** (**x** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anxious.*] Not anxious; free from anxiety.

"In full content we, sometimes, nobly rest,
Unanxious for ourselves."
Young: Night Thoughts, i.

* **ŭn-ăx'-ĭous-lў** (**x** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *unanxious*; *-ly.*] Without anxiety.

"We can safely and *unanxiously* commit to the untiring zeal of our devoted clergy the task of nerving you to the discharge of your penitential duties."
—*Card. Wiseman: Lenten Pastoral*, 1861.

* **ŭn-ą-pŏc'-rў-phal,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apocryphal.*] Not apocryphal; true, genuine.

"And yet God in that *unapocryphal* vision, said without exception, Rise, Peter, kill and eat."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **ŭn-ăp-ŏs-tŏl'-ĭc,** * **ŭn-ăp-ŏs tŏl'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apostolic, apostolical.*] Not according to apostolic usage, traditions, or authority.

ŭn-ąp pâlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appalled.*] Not appalled; not daunted; undaunted, unfrightened.

"Some of his tenants, *unappalled*
By fear of death or priestly word."
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

* **ŭn-ąp păr'-ęl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *apparel.*] To unclothe, to divest, to free.

"And by these meditations refined,
Can *unapparel* and enlarge my mind."
Donne: Obsequies o.' Lord Harrington.

* **ŭn-ąp-păr'-ĕlled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apparelled.*] Not apparelled; not clad.

"In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

* **ŭn-ąp păr'-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apparent.*] Not apparent; not visible; obscure.

"While sad on foreign shores Ulysses treads,
Or glides a ghost with *unapparent* shades."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ii. 152.

* **ŭn-ąp-pēal'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appealable.*]

1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court or tribunal by appeal.

2. Incapable of being appealed from; not admitting an appeal from.

"The infallible, *unappealable* Judge of all that was delivered in the written word."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

ŭn-ąp-pēaș'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appeasable.*]

1. Not capable of being appeased or satisfied.

2. Not capable of being satiated; implacable.

"Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 963.

ŭn-ąp-pēașed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appeased.*] Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied.

"Not *unappeased* he enters Pluto's gate.'
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 567.

ŭn-ăp-pĕr'-çēived, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apperceived.*] Not perceived. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

* **ŭn-ąp-plâuș'-ive,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *applausive.*] Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging, as by applause.

"The cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

* **ŭn-ăp'-plĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *applicable.*] Not applicable; inapplicable.

"Some inconveniences in the contrivance of them, make them *unapplicable* to some purposes, and less proper in others."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 485.

ŭn-ąp-plīed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *applied.*] Not applied; not used according to the destination; not devoted to any special object or purpose.

ŭn-ăp-pŏint'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appointed.*] Not appointed.

"An interested plebeian, *unappointed*, unauthorised, and unoffended."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 6.

ŭn-ăp-prĕ-hĕnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehended.*]

1. Not apprehended; not taken or seized; still at large.

2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived.

"They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 2.

* **ŭn ăp prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehensible.*] Not able to be apprehended, understood, or appreciated; inapprehensible.

"Which assertions, in spite of all qualifications of them, leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

ŭn-ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehensive.*]

1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; unsuspicious.

2. Not intelligent; not quick of apprehension or perception.

"The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

* **ŭn-ăp-prĕ-hĕn'-sive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unapprehensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unapprehensive. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 5.)

ŭn-ąp-prīsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprised.*] Not apprised; not informed of beforehand.

"This inconvenience, which the doctor seemed to be *unapprised* of."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 327.

ŭn-ąp-prōach'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *approachable.*] Not approachable; not admitting of approach; inaccessible.

"God, who is said to inhabit an *unapproachable* light, which human speculations cannot penetrate."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 131.

ŭn-ąp-prōached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *approached.*]

1. Not approached.

"Celestials, mantled in excess of light,
Can visit *unapproach'd* by mortal sight."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 53.

* 2. Unapproachable.

"And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 4.

* **ŭn ąp prō'-prĭ-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appropriate*, a.]

1. Not appropriate or suitable; inappropriate, unsuitable.

2. Not assigned or allotted to any particular person or thing.

"Goods which God, at first, created *unappropriate.*"
—*Warburton: Sermons*, ser. 31.

* **ŭn-ąp-prō'-prĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *appropriate*, v.] To render free, common, or open to all.

"*Unappropriating* and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

ŭn-ąp-prō-prĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appropriated.*]

1. Not appropriated; having no particular application.

"Wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

2. Not taken over or appropriated by any person.

"He thence surveys
Regions of wood and wide savanna, vast
Expanse of *unappropriated* earth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

3. Not applied, or directed to be applied, to any specific object, as money or funds.

4. Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation.

ŭn-ąp-prôved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *approved.*]

1. Not approved; not having received approbation.

"Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot or blame behind." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 118.

* 2. Not justified or confirmed by proof; not corroborated or proved.

* **ŭn-ąp-prôv'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *approving.*] Not approving.

* **ŭn-ăpt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apt.*]

1. Not apt; not ready or inclined; not prone.

"I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep."
Shakesp. 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

2. Dull; not quick or ready to learn.

3. Unfit, unsuitable.

"The scorching heat of the sun in summer renders the greater part of the day *unapt* either for labour or amusement."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

4. Not apposite; inappropriate.

"No *unapt* type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŭn ăpt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unapt*; *-ly.*] Not in an apt manner; not aptly; inappropriately; unfitly.

"To such a tract the history of our country during the thirteenth century may not *unaptly* be compared."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **ŭn-ăpt'-nĕss,** * **un-apt-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unapt*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unapt or unsuitable; unsuitableness.

"Through *unaptness* in the substance found"
Spenser: Hymne to Beautie.

2. Want of apprehension; dullness.

3. Want of will or ability; disinclination.

"An *unaptness*, or an aversion, to any vigorous attempt ever after."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 28.

*** ŭn a quit'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aquit.*] Unrequited.

"Charitee goth *unaquit*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

*** un a raced,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arased.*] Not torn up by the roots; not torn forcibly away.

"For if the thinges that I have concluded a lytell here beforne, ben kept hole and *unarased*, [*Gloss. entire*]"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

ŭn ar gŭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *argued.*]

1. Not argued; not debated.

"No corner of Gruth hath lyen unsearched, no plea *unargued*."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion* [Ep. Ded.].

* 2. Undisputed; unquestioned; not opposed by argument.

"What thou bidst,
Unargued I obey; so God ordains."
Milton: P. L., iv. 636.

* 3. Not censured.

"Not that his work lived in the hands of foes,
Unargued then, and yet hath t'me from those."
Ben Jonson: To Clement Edmonds.

ŭn ark', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ark*, *s.*] To take, lead, or bring out of or land from an ark.

"The Armenian mount of safety, joy, and rest
Where when thou art thou maist thy selfe *unark*,"
Barnes: Scourge of Folly, p. 30.

*** ŭn arm',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *arm*, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive or strip of arms; to disarm.

"Sweet Helen, I must woo you,
To help *unarm* our Hector."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, III. i.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury.

"Diana *unarmed* the javelin as it flew."
Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses viii.

B. *Intrans.*: To put off or lay down arms.

"*Unarm*, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

ŭn armed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *armed.*]

1. Unprovided with arms or other means of defence; not equipped.

"Drop upon our bare *unarmed* heads."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, spines, or other defence, as animals and plants. Also in botany, pointless.

ŭn ar' moured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *armoured.*] Not protected with armour.

"The advocates of *unarmoured* steps"—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lviii. 4[illegible].

ŭn ar raigned (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arraigned.*] Not arraigned; not brought to a trial.

"As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraigned*."
Dryden: Cock and Fox, iii.

ŭn ar rayed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrayed.*]

1. Not arrayed; not drawn up in line of battle; not disposed in order.

2. Not dressed; not decked out.

"As if this infant-world, yet *unarrayed*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 1.

*** ŭn ar rèst' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrestable.*] Not capable of being arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Discontent, driven from the surface, will reappear in the subtle and *unarrestable* form of secret societies." *Echo*, Oct. 15, 1881.

ŭn ar rèst' ŏd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrested.*] Not arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Escape *unarrested* more in such manner wise."
Chaucer: The Marchaundes Second Tale.

*** ŭn ar rived,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrived.*] Not arrived; not yet come; to come.

"Monarchs of all elapsed, or *unarrived*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

*** ŭn art' ŏd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *art*; *-ed.*]

1. Not acquainted with any of the arts; ignorant of the arts.

"God . . . would not have his church and people lettrelesse and *unarted*."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 18.

2. Not prepared with much art; simple; plain.

"*Unarted* meat, kind neighbourhood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 99.

*** ŭn art' fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artful.*]

1. Not artful or cunning; not disposed to practise cunning.

"A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face."
Congreve: Juvenal xi.

2. Genuine, open, frank, artless.

"I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind."
Dryden: Tempest, iii.

3. Not having skill; unskilful.

"How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies around him!"—*Chegne: Philosophical Principles.*

*** un art fŭl ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unartful*; *-ly.*] In an unartful manner; without art; artlessly; unskilfully.

"Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not *unartfully* contrived, nor unskilfully managed."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*** ŭn ar ti fĭ' cĭal (ci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificial.*] Not artificial; not formed by art; inartificial, genuine, simple, plain.

"The coarse, *unartificial* arrangement of the moon archy."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

*** ŭn ar ti fĭ' cĭal lў (ci as sh),** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificially.*] Not in an artificial manner; not with art or skill.

"But the material being only turf, and by the rude multitude *unartificially* built up without better direction, availed them little."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, iii.

ŭn ar tis' tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artistic.*] Not artistic; not according to the rules of art.

*** ŭn as çèn' da ble, * ŭn as çĕn' dĭ ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascendable.*] Not capable of being ascended.

"High and *unascendable* mountains."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 171.

*** ŭn às çèr tain' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertainable.*]

1. Not capable of being ascertained or reduced to a certainty.

2. Not capable of being certainly known.

*** ŭn às çèr tained',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertained.*]

1. Not ascertained; not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite.

2. Not certainly known.

"The only part of the Russian empire that now remains *unascertained*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. iv.

*** ŭn as cried', * un as kryed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascried.*] Not descried or seen.

"That . . . the Frenchemen shoulde not come on them sodainly *unaskryed*."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

*** un a sorved,** *a.* [Unserved.]

ŭn asked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *asked.*]

1. Not asked or solicited; unsolicited.

"All *unasked* his birth and name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

"He, as we see, has followed us with *unasked* kindness."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** ŭn às pĕc' tive,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aspect*, and suff. *-ive.*] Not having a view to; not regarding or looking to.

"The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 74.

*** ŭn às pi rāt' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aspirated.*] Not aspirated; not pronounced or written with an aspirate.

"The Celtic verb *unaspirated*."—*Dr. Parr*, in *British Critic*, iii. 121.

*** ŭn as pir' ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aspiring.*] Not aspiring; not ambitious; modest.

"To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another."—*Rogers.*

ŭn as sail' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assailable.*]

1. Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; proof against assault.

"And eke the fastnesse of his dwelling place,
Both *unassailable*, gaue him great ayde."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 8.

2. Not to be moved or shaken from a purpose; immovable.

"Yet in the number do I know but one
That *unassailable* holds on his rank."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

3. Incontestable: as, an *unassailable* argument.

ŭn as sāiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assailed.*] Not assailed.

"To keep my life and honour *unassailed*."
Milton: Comus, 220.

*** ŭn as sâult' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assaultable.*] Not assaultable; unassailable.

"The rocke is *vnassaultable*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 111.

*** ŭn as sâult'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assaulted.*] Not assaulted.

"Leave the place *unassaulted*."—*Idler*, No. 20.

ŭn as sāyed', * un-as-saied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assayed.*]

1. Untried, unattempted.

"At this moment *unassayed* in song."
Cowper: Task, iii. 451.

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

"And what is faith, love, virtue, *unassayed*
Alone, without exterior help sustained?"
Milton: P. L., ix. 335.

ŭn as sĭm' ĭl āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assimilated.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not assimilated; not made similar.

2. *Physiol.*: Not having undergone the process of assimilation [Assimilation, 2.]; not having been assimilated to the substance or textures of the animal or plant into which it has been taken.

ŭn as sist' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assisted.*] Not assisted; not helped or aided; unaided.

"Bore *unassisted* the whole charge of the war by sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ŭn as sĭst' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assisting.*] Not assisting; giving no aid.

"Nor Sthenelus, with *unassisting* hands,
Remained unheedful of his lord's commands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 395.

ŭn as sūm' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assuming.*] Not assuming; not arrogating to one's self more notice than is due; not exhibiting assumption or arrogance; not arrogant or presuming; modest.

"Comfort have thou of thy merit,
Kindly, *unassuming* spirit!"
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

ŭn as sūred' (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assured.*]

* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.

"The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence."—*Glanvill.*

* 2. Not to be trusted.

"The falsed friends, the *vnassured* foes."
Spenser: An Hymne to Love.

3. Not insured against loss: as, *unassured* property.

*** ŭn as tŏn' ĭshed, * ŭn-as tŏn' ĭsht,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astonished.*] Not astonished.

"Unto the king not *unastonisht* said."
Sandys: Ovid: Metamorphoses viii.

*** ŭn-ăs-trŏ nŏm' ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astronomical.*] Not versed in astronomy.

"Presenting to the *unastronomical* a picture at all comprehensible."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 127.

*** ŭn at chiēved',** *a.* [Unachieved.]

*** ŭn-a tōn' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *atonable.*]

1. Not capable of being atoned for or expiated.

2. Not to be reconciled; not to be brought into concord.

"It serves to divorce any untunable or *unatonable* matrimony."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-a tōned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *atoned.*] Not atoned or expiated.

"Or can you recollect the various frauds you may have been guilty of, yet *unatoned* for by a fair restitution?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

ŭn at tăçhed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attached.*]

1. Not attached, fastened, joined, or united.

"True philosophy, *unattached* to names of particular men."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 34.

2. Not belonging or attached to any particular club or society.

"Enlisted their predictions by attracting to its meets the *unattached* canoeists."—*Field*, Sept. 17, 1887.

3. *Specifically:*

(1) *Law:* Not seized or taken as on account of debt; not arrested.

"A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses: and he that is pursued will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 368.

(2) *Mil.:* Not belonging or attached to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay. (Said of officers.)

(3) *Univ.:* Not belonging to any college or hall; non-collegiate. (Said of students.)

ŭn-at-tăcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attacked.*] Not attacked.

"It will not be safe for me to leave it behind me *unattacked*."—*Burke: Speech on Acts of Uniformity.*

ŭn-at-tāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attainable.*] Not attainable; not to be gained or obtained.

"O happiness! not to be found,
Unattainable treasure, adieu!"
Cowper: On Peace.

ŭn-at-tāin'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unattainable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unattainable or beyond reach.

"Despair is the thought of the *unattainableness* of any good."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

ŭn-at-tāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attained.*] Not attained.

"The principal object which I had in view was, in a great measure, *unattained*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-at-tāint'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attainted.*]

1. Not attainted.

2. Not corrupted, not infected; hence, impartial, unbiassed.

"Go hither, and with *unattainted* eye,
Compare her face with some that I shall show."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 2.

ŭn-at-tĕmpt'-ĕd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempted.*]

1. Not attempted; not essayed; untried.

"Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme."
Milton: P. L., i. 15.

* 2. Not tempted; not tried or proved, as by temptation.

"For my hand, as *unattempted* yet."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

ŭn-at-tĕmpt'-ĭng (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempting.*] Not attempting; unenterprising.

"And many have been too cautious and *unattempting*."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. vi., p. 18.

ŭn-at-tĕnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attended.*]

1. Not attended; having no retinue or attendants.

"Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, *unattended* wounds.

* **ŭn at tĕnd'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attending.*] Not attending; not attentive or listening; inattentive.

"Nay, gentle shepherd, ill is lost that praise
That is address'd to *unattending* ears."
Milton: Comus, 272.

* **ŭn-at-tĕn'-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attentive.*] Not attentive; inattentive.

"Lonely and *unattentive*." *Thomson: Spring.*

* **ŭn-at-tĕst' ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attested.*] Not attested; having no attestation, witness, or evidence.

"Thus God has not left himself *unattested*."—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

* **ŭn at tire'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *attire.*] To take off the dress or attire; to undress.

"We both left Mr. Schwellenberg to *unattire*."—*Miss Burney: Diary*, v. 209.

ŭn-at-tired', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attired.*] Not attired, not dressed, undressed.

"*Unattired* in that becoming vest
Religion weaves for her."
Cowper: Table Talk, 722.

ŭn-at-trăct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attracted.*] Not attracted, not drawn to.

"The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves
A yellow wave of idle sands behind."
Thomson: On Sir Isaac Newton.

û'-nâu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Choloepus didactylus, the Two-toed Sloth. The name is also applied to the varieties of this species (which some naturalists raise to specific rank). They are about the size of large monkeys, and range from Costa Rica to Brazil. They differ greatly in the colour and length of the hair, which varies from a dark brown to a whitey-brown tint, and some individuals have a kind of crest on the head.

* **ŭn-âu'-dĭ-ençed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *audience(e); -ed.*] Not admitted to an audience.

"Cruel to send back to town, *unaudienced*, unseen, a man of his business and importance."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 183.

* **ŭn-âu-spĭ'-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; inauspicious, unfavourable.

"Haste, and break off your *unauspicious* rites."
Rowe: Royal Convert, iv.

* **ŭn-âu-thĕn'-tĭc**, * **ŭn-âu-thĕn'-tĭc-al**, * **un-au-ten-tic-all**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authentic.*] Not authentic; not genuine or true; apocryphal.

"By the auctoritie of any suche *unauthenticall* bookes."—*Udal: John* xxii.

ŭn-âu-thĕn'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authenticated.*] Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be true.

"The instances themselves are *unauthenticated* by testimony."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxiii.

* **ŭn-âu'-thor-īze**, * **un-au-thor-yshe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *authorize.*] To disown; to treat as spurious.

"He hath *unauthoryshed* his own naturall king, Edward the Syxte, notynge hym an usurper."—*Bale: Declaration of Bonner's Articles.* (Art. xix.)

ŭn-âu'-thor-īzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authorized.*] Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority.

"The dedication of the second statue was an *unauthorized* act."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

* **ŭn-âu tŏr'-ĭ-tĭed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *authority*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unauthorized. (*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.* Pref.)

ŭn-a-văil'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *available.*] Not available; not effectual; vain, useless, unavailing.

"Their proofs are *unavailable* to show that Scripture affordeth no evidence for the inequality of pastors."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii., § 11.

ŭn-a-văil'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unavailable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unavailable.

"Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, L. 3.

ŭn-a-văil'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *availing.*] Not availing, not effectual; not having the desired effect; useless.

"The pang of *unavailing* prayer."
Wordsworth: White Doe, i.

ŭn-a-văil'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unavailing; -ly.*] In a manner to be of no avail; without avail. (*Richardson.*)

ŭn-a-vĕnged', * **un-ad-venged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avenged.*] Not avenged, not punished; not having obtained retaliation, revenge, or satisfaction; unatoned for.

"They were cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

* **un-a-vised**, * **un-a-vysed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avised.*]

1. Unadvised, unaware.

"And when they sounden by freeltee *unavised* sodenly."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

2. Ill-advised, rash.

"Who forsothe is *unavysed* to speken shal felen euelis."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xiii. 3.

* **un-a-vise-ly**, *adv.* [UNAVISED.] Rashly, inconsiderately. (*Wyclife*: 1 *Timothy* v. 1.)

ū'-nā vō'-çē, *phr.* [Lat.] With one voice; unanimously.

ŭn-a-vŏid'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoidable.*]

1. Not avoidable; not able to be avoided; inevitable.

"Bringing themselves into *unavoidable* and unnecessary troubles."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 2. Incapable of being made null and void.

ŭn-a-vŏid'-a-ble-nĕss, * **un-a-voyd-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unavoidable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

"The importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations."—*Glanvill.*

ŭn-a-vŏid'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unavoidable; -ly.*] In an unavoidable manner; inevitably; in a manner precluding failure or escape.

"Must *unavoidably* torture the minds of the vicious."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

ŭn-a-vŏid'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoided.*]

1. Not avoided; not escaped or shunned.

"Whose *unavoided* eye is murderous."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

* 2. Unavoidable, inevitable.

"And *unavoided* is the danger now."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

ŭn-a-vŏwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avowed.*] Not avowed or acknowledged openly.

"The real, but *unavowed* cause."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 463.

ŭn-a-wāked', **ŭn-a-wāk'-ened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awaked, awakened.*]

1. Not awaked or awakened; not roused from sleep.

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber, torpor, or stupidity.

"*Unawakened* dream beneath the blaze
Of truth." *Thomson: On Sir I. Newton.*

ŭn-a-wāre', *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not aware; ignorant; not heeding; careless, inattentive. (Only used predicatively.)

B. *As adv.:* Unawares, suddenly, ignorantly, undesignedly.

"Deploring Itylus, whom she destroy'd
(Her son by royal Zethus) *unaware*."
Cowper: Homer: Odyssey xix.

ŭn-a-wārеs', *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*, with adverbial suff. *s*, as in *betimes*, &c.]

1. Without warning given; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

2. Without intention; undesignedly.

"It is my father's face,
Whom in this conflict I *unawares* have killed."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* ¶ *At unawares, At unaware:* Unexpectedly, unawares.

"Who presently *at unawares* seized upon the fort."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

ŭn-âwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awed.*] Not awed; unrestrained by fear or awe.

"With anxious tremors, yet *unawed* by fear,
The faithful pair before the throne appear."
Byron: Nisus & Eurydus.

ŭn-băcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *backed.*]

1. Not backed; not having been taught to bear a rider; unbroken, as a horse.

"Like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

2. Not moved back or backwards.

3. Unsupported; left without aid, countenance, or encouragement.

"Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported and *unback'd*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

4. Not supported by bets.

ŭn-băf'-fled (le as **ęl)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baffled.*] Not baffled or defeated; not confounded.

"*Unbaffled* powers of vision."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **ŭn-băg'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bag.*] To allow to escape from a bag: as, To *unbag* a fox.

ŭn-băgged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [In sense 1, from *unbag*, v.; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bagged.*]

1. Permitted to escape from a bag; ejected from a bag.

2. Not put into a bag.

* **ŭn-bāil'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bailable.*] Not able to be bailed; not admitting of bail.

ŭn-bāked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baked.*] Not baked; hence, immature.

"All the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 5.

ŭn-băl'-anced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *balanced.*]

1. Not balanced, as a pair of scales; not in equipoise.

"And thou, who never yet of human wrong
Left the *unbalanced* scale, great Nemesis!"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 132.

2. Not balanced; not in proper subordination; unsteady; easily swayed or moved.

"Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray
The *unbalanced* mind, and snatch the man away."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, bk. i., ep. 6.

3. Not brought to an equality of debit and credit: as, an *unbalanced* account.

4. Not equal or balanced in power, authority, or weight: as, *unbalanced* parties.

***ŭn-băl'-last,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ballast*, v.] To put ballast out from; to discharge ballast from.

"It is necessary time and pains that is given to the *unballasting* of a ship."—*Leighton: Com. upon 1 Peter.*

***ŭn-băl'-last, *un-bal-laced,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballast*, s.] Unballasted.

"The *unballast* vessel rides
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii. 187.

ŭn-băl'-last-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [In sense 1. from *unballast*, v.; in sense 2. from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballasted*.]

1. With the ballast discharged.

2. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or weight; unsteady.

"What wonder is it to see *unballasted* vessels . . . to be tossed to and fro upon the waves?"—*Brinsley: Spiritual Vertigo*, p. 76.

***ŭn-bănd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *banded*.] Not banded; stripped of a band; unfastened.

"Then your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, your sleeve unbuttoned."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-bănk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bank*, v.] To take a bank from; to open by or as by levelling or removing banks.

"*Unbank* the hours
To that soft overflow." *Taylor: Edwin the Fair*, i. 5.

ŭn-băp-tīzed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baptized*.] Not baptized; not having received baptism.

"Infantes dyeng *vnbaptized*."—*More: Workes*, p. 1,287.

ŭn-bar', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bar*, v.] To remove the bar or bars from; to unfasten, to open.

"I then *unbarred* the gates,
When I removed their tutelary fates."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiii.

***ŭn-bar'-bar-ĭzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbarized*.] Civilized.

"Lend a life totally *unbarbarized*."—*Misson: Travels in England* (ed. Ozell), p. 150.

ŭn-barbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbed* (1).]

* 1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* Not shaven; untrimmed.

"Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* sconce?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

(2) *Fig.:* Unmown; rough.

"The labouring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed* grounds." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Not furnished with barbs [Barb (1), s., B. 1.]; not having reversed points.

***ŭn-bar'-bĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbered*.] Unshaven, unkempt.

"We'd a hundred Jews to larboard,
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered*."
Thackeray: White Squall.

ŭn-bark' (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *bark* (2), v.] To divest of bark; to strip the bark off or from; to bark.

"A tree being *unbarked* some space at the bottome."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 554.

ŭn-bark' (2), ***un-barke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bark* (3), s.] To disembark, to land.

"Wee did *vnbarke* our selues and went on lande."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 448.

***ŭn-băr-rĭ-cāde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *barricade*.] To remove a barricade or barricades from; to open, to unbar.

"Fill up the fossé, *unbarricade* the doors."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; The Passport.*

***ŭn-băr-rĭ-cā'-dōed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barricadoed*.] Not barricadoed, stopped, or blocked up; open, unobstructed.

"The *unbarricadoed* streets."—*Burke: Letter to William Elliot, Esq.*

***ŭn-bāse',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *base*, a.] Not base, mean, or disgraceful; not low or degrading.

"How should we know thy soul had been secured,
In honest counsels, and in way *unbase?*"
Daniel: To Henry Wriothesly.

*** ŭn-bāsh'-fŭl, *ŭn-bāshed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bashful*, *bashed*.] Not bashful; bold, impudent, shameless, unabashed.

"Nor did not with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

***ŭn-bāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bated*.]

1. Not diminished; unabated.

"Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measure with the *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* 2. Not provided with a button on the point; unblunted.

"You may choose
A sword *unbated*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

ŭn-bāthed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bathed*.] Not bathed; not wet.

"The blade returned *unbathed*, and to the handle bent." *Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia*, 599.

ŭn-bāt'-tered, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *battered*.] Not battered; not bruised or damaged by blows.

"Or else my sword, with an *unbattered* edge,
I sheath again undeeded." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

***ŭn-bāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bay*.] To set free or open; to free from restraint.

"I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure."—*Norris: Miscellany.*

*** ŭn-bē',** *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *be*.] Not to be; to become another.

"How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, could he *unbe*
Himself!" *Old Play* in *Annandale.*

***ŭn-bēar',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bear*.] To take the bearing-rein off. (Said of a horse.)

"*Unbear* him half a moment to freshen him up."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. lvi.

ŭn-bēar'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearable*.] Not able to be borne or endured; unendurable, intolerable.

"The monotony of life on the island became so *unbearable* sometimes that change was imperative."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1888.

ŭn-bēar'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unbearable*; *-ly*.] In an unbearable manner or degree; intolerably; insufferably.

ŭn-bēard'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearded*.]

1. Not bearded; having no beard; beardless. (Said of persons.)

"Th' *unbearded* youth, his guardian once being gone,
Loves dogges and horses." *Ben Jonson. Horace; Art of Poetry.*

2. Not bearded; having no beard or awns. (Said of grain.)

"A sudden storm of hail and rain
Beats to the ground the yet *unbearded* grain."
Dryden: Britannia Redivivа, 200.

***ŭn-bēar'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearing*.] Not bearing or producing fruit; barren, sterile.

"With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head."
Dryden: Horace, Ep. ii. 20.

***ŭn-bēast',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beast*.] To divest of the form or qualities of a beast.

"Let him *unbeast* the beast (as heretofore
Phoronis) and her wanton shape restore."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

ŭn-bēat'-ĕn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beaten*.]

1. Not beaten; not flogged; not struck.

"And even for conscience sake, unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
Brought us six miles." *Corbet: Iter Boreale.*

2. Not rendered smooth by the feet of multitudes passing along it; untrodden. (Used also figuratively.)

"Through paths unknown, *unbeaten*."
Young: Letter to Mr. Tickell.

3. Not beaten or surpassed.

***ŭn-beaŭ'-tĕ-oŭs, *ŭn-beaŭ'-tĭ-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beauteous*, *beautiful*.] Not beauteous; not beautiful; not possessed of beauty.

"A lady of great virtue, though of a very *unbeautiful* person."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

***ŭn-bēa'-vĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beavered*.] With the beaver or hat off; uncovered.

"Brethren *unbeavered* then shall bow their head."
Gay: The Espousal.

***ŭn-bĕ-clōud'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beclouded*.]

1. Not beclouded, not clouded, not dim: as, an *unbeclouded* day.

2. Seeing clearly.

"With *unbeclouded* eyes." *Watts: Hymns.*

***ŭn-bĕ-cōme',** *v.i.* or *t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *become*.] To misbecome; to be the reverse of becoming.

"It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason."—*Bishop Sherlock.*

ŭn-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *becoming*.]

1. Not becoming, not suitable; improper, indecent, indecorous.

"No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argued fear." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 237.

* 2. Not becoming some person or thing.

ŭn-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unbecoming*; *-ly*.] In an unbecoming manner; unsuitably, improperly, indecently: as, He behaved himself *unbecomingly*.

ŭn-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unbecoming*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unbecoming; unsuitableness; incongruity with one's years, character, profession, or position; impropriety, indecorousness.

"If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault."—*Locke: Education*, § 77.

***ŭn bĕd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bed*.] To raise, rouse, or remove from a bed.

"Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the voice of thunder."—*Walton: Angler.*

***ŭn-bĕd'-dĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bedded*.]

1. Raised or roused from bed; disturbed.

2. Applied to a bride whose marriage had not been consummated.

"We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

***ŭn-bĕ-dĭnned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *be-*, pref., and *dinned*.] Not made noisy.

"A princely music *unbedinned* with drums."
Leigh Hunt: Rimini, i.

***ŭn-beened',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *been*, and *-ed*.] Without having been or existed.

"And root of motion unliv'd, *unbeen'd*, they leave
In their vain thoughts."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i., c. i., st. 18.

ŭn-bĕ-fĭt'-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *befitting*.] Not befitting or becoming; unbecoming, unsuitable,

"Love is full of *unbefitting* strains."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***ŭn-bĕ-fōōl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *befool*.]

1. To restore or change from the state or nature of a fool.

"He that recovers a fool must first *unbefool* him to that degree as to persuade him of his folly."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.

2. To open the eyes of to a state or sense of folly.

3. To undeceive.

ŭn-bĕ-frĭend'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *befriended*.] Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friends; friendless.

"The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*."—*Killikenny Sermons*, p. 257.

***ŭn-bĕ-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beget*.] To deprive of life.

"When they are disobedient *unbeget* 'em."
Beaum. & Flet.: Humourous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

***ŭn-bĕ-gīlt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begilt*.] Ungilded; unrewarded with gold. (*Taylor: Virgin Widow*, v. 5.)

***ŭn-bĕ-gĭn'-nĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beginning*.] Having no beginning. (See extract under Midless.)

***ŭn-bĕ-gīrt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begirt*.] Not encircled.

"A finger *unbegirt* with gold."
Beeble, in *Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 104.

ŭn-bĕ-gŏt', ŭn-bĕ-gŏt'-tĕn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begot*, *begotten*.]

1. Not having derived existence from generation; having existed from eternity; self-existent; eternal.

"Why should he attribute the same [eternity to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to] the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God?"—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet begotten or generated.

"Your children yet unborn and *unbegot*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

***ŭn-bē-gūile'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beguile*.] To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.

"That he might *unbeguile* and win them."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

ŭn-bē-gūiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beguiled*.] Not beguiled or deceived; undeceived.

"To th' intent thou line *unbeguiled*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiii.

ŭn-bē-gŭn', *** un-be-gonne**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begun*.]

1. Not yet begun.

* 2. Having had no beginning.

"The mighty God which *unbegonne*
Stonte of himselfe." *Gower: C. A.*, viii.

ŭn-bē-hĕld', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beheld*.] Not beheld or seen; not visible one's self.

"These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night."
Milton: P. L., iv. 674.

***ŭn-bē-hōv'-a-ble, * un-be-hove'ly**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *behovable; behovely*.] Not behovable; not fitting; not needful.

"Whiche of his kynde is moist and colde,
And *unbehovely* many folde."
Gower: C. A., iv.

***ŭn-bē'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *being*.] Not existing.

"Beings, yet *unbeing*."—*Browne.*

***ŭn-bē-knōwn'** (*k* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beknown*.] Not known; unknown. (*Vulgar.*) (Usually followed by *to*.)

"I was there *unbeknown to* Mrs. Bardell."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

ŭn-bē-lēf', *** un-be-leefe**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *belief*.]

1. The withholding of belief; disbelief.

"For the mind doth, by every degree of affected *unbelief*, contract more and more of a general indisposition towards believing."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.

"Their *unbeleefe* in that case we may not impute vnto any weakness or vnsufficiency in the means."—*Hooker: Ecclesiasticall Politie*, bk. v., § 22.

3. Disbelief of the truth of the Gospel; distrust of God's promises, faithfulness, &c.

"Take heed lest there be in any of you an evil heart of *unbelief* in departing from the living God."—*Hebrews* iii. 12.

***ŭn-bē-lēf'-fŭl, * un-be-leve-ful, * un-bi lee ful**, *a.* [Eng. *unbelief; -full*.] Full of unbelief; unbelieving.

"He that is *unbeleeful* to the sone, schal not se everlastinge lyf."—*Wycliffe: John* iii.

ŭn-bē-lēf'-fŭl-nĕss, * un-bi-lieve-ful-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unbelieffull; -ness*.] Unbelief, want of faith.

"And anon the fadir of the child criynge with teeris seide, Lord, I beleve, help thou myn *vnbilleefulnesse*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix. 23.

***ŭn-bē-lēv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *unbelievable; -ity*.] The quality or state of being unbelievable; incredibility.

"Hypocrisy and *unbelievability*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i. ch. xv.

ŭn bē lēev'-a ble, * un-be-lev-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *believable*.] Not to be believed; incredible.

"It seemed to bee a thing *unbelievable* that was promysed."—*Udal: Iudia* viii. (*Richardson.*)

***ŭn-bē-lēeve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *believe*.]

1. Not to believe or trust; to disbelieve; to disbelieve.

"As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

2. Not to believe or think real or true; to disbelieve the reality or existence of.

"Through seas
Unknown, and *unbelieved*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman's Prize, ii. 2.

ŭn-bē-lēev'-ĕr, un-be-leev-er, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *believer*.]

* 1. An incredulous or unbelieving person; one who will not or does not believe.

"Brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the *unbelievers*."—*1 Cor.* vi. 6.

2. *Specif.*: An infidel; one who discredits revelation or the teachings of the Gospel.

¶ More widely extended to one who does not believe in or hold a particular religion.

"[They] think through *unbelievers'* blood"
Lies their directest path to heaven."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ŭn-bē-lēev'-ĭng, * un-be-leev-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *believing*.]

1. Not believing or trusting; incredulous.

"O swain of *unbelieving* mind!"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiv. 481.

2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

ŭn-bē-lēev'-ĭng-lў, *a.* [Eng. *unbelieving; -ly*.] In an unbelieving manner; with unbelief; incredulously.

ŭn-bē-lōved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beloved*.] Not beloved.

"Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heaven."
Dryden; Virgil; Æneid i. 586.

ŭn bĕlt', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *belt*, v.] To unfasten or undo the belt of; to ungird.

"Snatched in startled haste *unbelted* brands."
Byron: Lara, i.

ŭn-bĕnd', *v.t & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bend*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To free from flexure; to make straight; to straighten.

"Their strong bows already were *unbent*."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

2. To relax; to remit from a strain or exertion; to set at ease for a time.

"A laughing wildness halt *unbent* his brow!"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 13.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.

2. To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor.

3. To untie, as a rope.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become relaxed or unbent.

2. To rid one's self of restraint; to act with freedom; to abandon stiffness or austerity of manner.

"These exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-bĕnd'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bending*.]

1. Not suffering flexure; stiff.

"The short *unbending* neck of the elephant is compensated by the length and flexibility of his proboscis."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

2. Unyielding, resolute, inflexible. (Said of a person, or his temper, mood, &c.)

"A haughty and *unbending* spirit."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 155.

3. Unyielding, inflexible. (Said of things.)

"Taking counsel of *unbending* Truth."
Wordsworth: King of Sweden.

4. Given up temporarily to relaxation, freedom, or amusement.

"I hope it may entertain your lordships at an *unbending* hour."—*Rowe.*

ŭn-bĕnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unbending; -ly*.] In an unbending manner; resolutely, firmly, obstinately.

***ŭn-bĕnd'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unbending; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unbending; inflexibility, obstinacy.

ŭn-bĕn'-ĕ-fĭ'ced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beneficed*.] Not holding or possessed of a benefice.

"The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 184.

***ŭn-bĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beneficial*.] Not beneficial; not advantageous.

ŭn-bĕn'-ĕ-fĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *benefited*.] Not benefited; having received no benefit or advantage.

"*Unbenefited* by the foundations and undignified by the graduation of Oxford and Cambridge."—*Knox: Liberal Educ.* (Appendix.)

***ŭn-bĕ-nĕv'-ō-lençe**, *s.* [Eng. *unbenevolen(t); -ce*.] Ill-will; want of benevolence.

"Such marks of *unbenevolence*."—*J. Collier: Further Defence of Reasons*, p. 79.

***ŭn bĕ-nĕv'-ō lent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *benevolent*.] Not benevolent.

"That selfish narrowness of spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour."—*Rogers.*

***ŭn-bē-nĭght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *benighted*.] Not benighted; not visited by darkness.

"To them day
Had *unbenighted* shone."
Milton: P. L., x. 682.

***ŭn-bē-nĭgn'** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *benign*.] Not benign; malignant, malevolent.

"*Unbenign* aversion or contempt."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

ŭn-bĕnt', *pa. par.* or *a.* [UNBEND.]

ŭn-bē-nŭmb' (*b* silent), *** ŭn-bē-nŭm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *benumb*.] To relieve or free from numbness; to restore sensation to.

"*Unbenums* his sinews and his flesh."
Sylvester: Handie Crafts, 237.

***ŭn-bē-rēa'-vęn**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. ** bereaven*.] Not bereft.

"Arms, empty of her child, she lifts,
With spirit *unbereaven*."
E. B. Browning: Child's Grave at Florence.

***ŭn-bē-rĕft'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bereft*.] Not bereft or bereaved; not taken away.

"Seven, *unbereft*
By seas and cruell stormes, alone are left."
Sandys: Virgil; Æneid.

***ŭn-bē-seēm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beseem*.]

1. To do anything unbeseeming to; to act in a manner unbecoming or unsuitable to.

"Ah! mayest thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring."
Byron: To Inez.

2. To be unbecoming or not worthy of.

"Uncivil, rude language, *unbeseeming* the modesty of a virgin to see or hear."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Q. Mary* (an. 1556).

ŭn-bē-seēm'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beseeming*.] Unbecoming, unseemly.

"These lusts were *unbeseeming* even their form of condition as Jews; but much more unsuitable to them, as now, Christians."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* iv.

ŭn-bē-seēm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unbeseeming; -ly*.] In an unbecoming manner; unbecomingly.

"Equity doth exact, and gratitude requireth, and all reason dictateth, that we should be content; or that in being discontented we behave ourselves very *unbeseemingly* and unworthily."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

***ŭn-bē-seēm'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unbeseeming; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unbeseeming; unbecomingness.

"The *unbeseemingness* for her person and state."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Jeroboam's Wife.*

un-bē-sought (ought as ât), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *besought*.] Not besought or entreated; not asked or sought by entreaty.

"And, lest cold
Or heat should injure us, His timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided."
Milton: P. L., v. 1,057.

***ŭn-bē-spēak'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bespeak*.] To make void or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; to annul, as an order or engagement for a future time; to countermand.

"To *unbespeak* his dining with me to-morrow."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 13, 1669.

*** ŭn-bē-spōk'-ęn**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bespoken*.] Not bespoken; not ordered beforehand.

"Swift, *unbespoken* pomps, thy steps proclaim."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 242.

ŭn-bē-stōwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bestowed*.] Not bestowed, not given away, as in marriage.

"He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 216.

*** ŭn bē-thĭnk'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bethink*.] To change one's mind; to do something contrary to one's usual practice.

"The Lacedæmonian foot . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse."—*Cotton: Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xl.

*** ŭn-bē-tĭde'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *betide*.] To fail to betide; to fail in happening.

"That the prescience wole beforn ne maie not *unbetiden*, that is to saine, that thei moten betide."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ŭn-bē-trāyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and *betrayed*.] Not betrayed, not yet betrayed.

ŭn-bē-wāiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bewailed*.] Not bewailed; unlamented.

"But let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

*** ŭn-bē-wāre', * ŭn-bē-wāres'**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beware*.] Unaware, unawares.

"Fulfyll not that thou hast vowed *unbewares*."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 25.

***ŭn bē witch,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bewitch.*] To neutralise the influence of imagined witchcraft over; to dissolve a spell or fascination which holds one enthralled; to free from fascination, deception, or delusion.

"Ordinary expedients observed would *unbewitch* much as to those delusions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

***ŭn bī ăs,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bias*, v.] To remove a bias from; to set free from bias or prepossession.

"The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers."—*Swift.*

ŭn bī assed, ***un by assed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *biassed.*] Not biassed; free from bias, prepossession, or prejudice; impartial.

"The humble and *unbiassed* minds of the illiterate."—*Sacheverell: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

***ŭn bī ăssed lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unbiassed*; *-ly.*] In an unbiassed manner; without bias or prejudice; with impartiality.

"Never fail to judge himself, and judge *unbiassedly*, of all that he receives from others."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 2.

***ŭn bī ăssed nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unbiassed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unbiassed; absence of bias, impartiality.

"In the close of his tract his *unbiassedness* is clearly professed."—*Preface to Bp. Bull's Sermons*, sign. b, 2 (1696).

***ŭn bid** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bid* (1), v.] Not having said prayers. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 34.)

***ŭn bid** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bid* (2), v.] Unbidden.

"Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *unbid*."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 204.

ŭn bid den, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bidden*, p.p.]

1. Not having been bidden or commanded; unordered; hence, spontaneous.

"*Camden* herbs and voluntary flowers
Pluck non-bean violets a soft carpet spread."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiv. 396.

2. Not having been invited; uninvited.

"Why, ay,—what doth he here?—
I did not send for him: he is *unbidden*."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

***ŭn bide,** *v.i.* [A.S. *onbídan.*] To bide; to remain or stay.

"And the kindly stede of this blisse is in such wil nesteled to *unbide*, and nedes in that it should have his kindely being."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. iii.

ŭn big ŏt ĕd, ŭn big ŏt tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bigoted.*] Not bigoted; free from bigotry.

"An *unbigoted* Roman Catholick."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 503.

ŭn bind, ***un bynde,** ***un bynd en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bind*, v.] To untie what was before fastened; to undo, to loose; to cut free from shackles.

"Those cords of love I should *unbind*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, 28.

***ŭn bird lȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bird*; *-ly.*] Unlike or unworthy of a bird.

***ŭn bish ŏp,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bishop.*] To deprive of the office or dignity of a bishop; to deprive of episcopal orders.

"I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

***ŭn bit,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bit*, s.] The same as UNBITTEN.

"*Unbit* by rage cautious of dying rich." *Young.*

ŭn bit, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bit.*] *Naut.*: To remove the turns of from the bits: as, To *unbit* a cable.

***ŭn bit tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bitted.*] Not restrained by a bit; unbridled.

"Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

***ŭn blade,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *blade*, s.] To take out of the number of blades or roaring boys. (*Special coinage.*)

"I shall [not] *unblade* myself for any Spooner [or] Whitehall bully."—*Shirley: Gamester*, v.

ŭn blam ă ble, *ŭn blame a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blamable.*] Not blamable; not culpable; not chargeable with a fault; innocent; blameless.

"Thus *unblamable* and pure he did abide
In fair virginity."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 55.

ŭn blam ă ble nĕss, * ŭn blame a ble ness, *s.* [Eng. *unblamable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unblamable; freedom from fault or blame.

"*Unblamableness* of life . . . defends the person and confirms the office."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

ŭn blam ă blȳ, * ŭn blame a blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unblamable*; *-ly.*] Not blamably or culpably; so as not to deserve blame.

"Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves."—1 *Thess.* ii. 10.

ŭn blamed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blamed.*] Not blamed; without incurring blame; blameless.

"*Unblamed*, uninjured, let him bear about
The good which the benignant law of Heaven
Has hung around him."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

ŭn blast ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blasted.*] Not blasted; not caused to wither.

"The *unblasted* bay, to conquests due."
Peacham: Emblems.

ŭn bleached, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bleached.*] Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching: as, *unbleached* calico.

***ŭn bleach ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bleaching.*] Not whitening or becoming white or pale.

"Blood's *unbleaching* stain."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 88.

***ŭn bleed ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bleeding.*] Not bleeding; not suffering from loss of blood.

"And mix *unbleeding* with the boasted slain."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 91.

***ŭn blēm ish ă ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *blemish*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being blemished; not admitting of blemish.

"That undefiled'd and *unblemishable* simplicity of the Gospel."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn blēm ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blemished.*] Not blemished; not stained; free from blemish, stain, disgrace, reproach, or fault.

"With all the authority which belongs to *unblemished* integrity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *unblemished* and *blameless*, see BLAMELESS.

***ŭn blēm ish ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blemishing.*] Without receiving blemish or stain.

"If at most they leave a mote behind, it is but dead, and with the next fair wind *unblemishing* blowes away."—*Feltham: Sermon on Luke* xiv. 20.

***ŭn blēnched,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blenched.*] Not daunted or disconcerted. (According to some, not disgraced.)

"She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty."
Milton: Comus, 430.

ŭn blend ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blended.*] Not blended; not mixed or mingled; pure.

"It dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. vii.

***ŭn blĕss,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bless.*] To make unhappy.

"Thou dost beguile the world, *unless* some mother."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

ŭn blēssed, ŭn blĕst, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blessed*; *blest.*]

1. Not blessed; not having received the blessing of.

"The better part of man *unbless'd*
With life that cannot die."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (A.D. 1790).

2. Not blessed; profane; cursed.

"Such resting found the sole
Of *unbless'd* feet."
Milton: P. L., i. 288.

3. Wretched, unhappy.

"The god vindictive doomed them never more
(Ah! men *unbless'd*!) to touch that natal shore."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 12.

ŭn blĕss ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unblessed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unblessed; exemption or exclusion from bliss.

"An everlasting supper of all bitternes & *unblessednes* wherof they have eate."—*Udal: John* xx.

*** ŭn blĕst fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blest*; *-ful.*] Not happy.

"The *unblessful* shore." *Sylvester: Schisme*, 417.

ŭn blight ĕd [illegible] *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and [illegible] Not blighted or blasted.

"[illegible] crowned [illegible] and where none
Know happiness [illegible]"
Cowper: Task, iv. 334.

*** ŭn blind,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *blind*, v.] To free from blindness; to give or restore sight to; to open the eyes of.

"To *unblind* some of the people."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 196.

*** ŭn blind,** *** ŭn-blind-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blind*; *blinded.*] Not blinded; unclouded; clear; free from blindness.

"His inward sight *unblind*,"
Keats: Birthplace of Burns.

*** ŭn blind fold,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *blindfold*, v.] To free or release from a bandage or cover which obstructs the sight.

"He bade his eyes to be *unblindfold* both."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii 33.

*** ŭn bliss fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blissful.*] Unhappy.

"A clear undertone
Thrilled through mine ears in that *unblissful* clime."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, xxi.

*** ŭn bloŏd ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *blood*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not marked or distinguished by improved blood: as, an *unblooded* horse.

*** ŭn bloŏd ied, * un-bloud-ied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bloodied.*] Not marked or stained with blood; unbloody.

"And forced the blunt, and yet *unbloodied* steel
To a keen edge."
Cowper: Task, v. 215.

*** ŭn bloŏd ȳ, * un-bloud-y,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bloody.*]

1. Not bloody; not stained or marked with blood.

2. Not given to shedding blood; not bloodthirsty.

3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

"Many battails, and some of those not *unbloodie*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

unbloody sacrifice, *s.*

1. *Anthrop.*: Any sacrifice not involving the mactation of a victim. [SACRIFICE, II. 1.]

2. *Roman Church*: The sacrifice of the Mass. [MASS, (2), *s.* 1.]

*** ŭn-blŏss ŏm ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blossoming.*] Not blossoming; not producing blossoms.

"Pinching off *unblossoming* branches."—*Evelyn: Kalendar*; *May.*

ŭn-blŏt tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blotted.*]

1. Not blotted; not marked with blots or stains.

2. Not blotted out or erased; not deleted.

ŭn-blŏwn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blown.*]

1. Not sounded by means of wind, as a trumpet.

"The lances unlifted, the trumpets *unblown*."
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Not blossomed, as a bud or flower; not having the bud expanded.

"Boys are, at best, but pretty buds *unblown*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 446.

* 3. Not inflated or inflamed with wind.

"A fire *unblown* [shall] devour his race."
Sandys: Job xx. 26.

* 4. Not extinguished. (Followed by *out.*)

"Prodigious lamps by night unwet,
And *unblown out*."
More: Life of the Soul, ii. 118.

* 5. Not fully grown; not grown to perfection.

"My means are equal
My youth as much *unblown*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Lover's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

ŭn-blŭnt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blunted.*] Not blunted; not made obtuse or dull.

"A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay,
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away."
Cowley: Davideis, iii.

ŭn-blŭsh ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *blushing.*] Not blushing; destitute of shame; shameless, barefaced, impudent.

"The most dishonest and *unblushing* timeservers that the world has ever seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ŭn-blŭsh ing-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unblushing*; *-ly.*] In an unblushing manner: without any manifestation of shame; barefacedly, impudently.

"They [illegible] and with bankruptcy as notoriously, as [illegible] and [illegible] been [illegible] of their intended pursuits."—*Anon.*

*** ŭn-bōast fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *boastful.*] Not boastful; free from boasting or assumption; unassuming, modest.

"Oft in humble [illegible] dwells
Unboastful worth, [illegible] pomp."
Thomson: Summer, 684.

***ŭn boast'-ful lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unboastful; -ly.*] In an unboastful manner; without boasting; modestly.

ŭn bŏd'-ĭed, ***un bod-yed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bodied.*]

1. Not possessed of a material body; incorporeal, immaterial.

"Like a shade to weene
Unbodied, unsoul'd, unheard, unseene."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 46.

2. Freed from the body.

"All things are but altered, nothing dies;
And here and there the *unbodied* spirit flies."
Dryden: Pythagorean Philosophy.

† ŭn bŏd'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bodying.*] Not anticipating or expecting.

"*Unbodying* critic-pen."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof, vi.

***ŭn-bŏd'-kĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bodkin; -ed.*] Not fastened with a bodkin.

***ŭn bŏd'-ў, *ŭn bŏd'-ĭe,** *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *body.*]

Intrans.: To quit or leave the body.

The fate would his soule should *unbodie*
And shapen had a meane it out to drive."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, bk. v.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to leave the body.

"Hereupon followed a feuer through increasing of a flegmatike humor bred by long rest, that, after 14 monethis space *unbodied* his ghost."—*Hollinshed: Hist. Scotland; Conwall.*

ŭn bŏiled', ***un boyled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *boiled.*] Not boiled; not raised to the boiling point.

"Oatmeal in a quarter of a pint *unboyled*, will arise to a pint boyled."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

***un bok el,** *v.t.* [Unbuckle.]

***ŭn bold',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bold.*] Cowardly.

"Ebrew, *unbolde*, othir cowardis."—*Note in Wycliffe's Bible, Judges* ix. 4.

ŭn bōlt', *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bolt.*]

A. *Trans.*: To remove a bolt from; to pull out a bolt with the view of opening it, as a door or gate; to undo the bolts of.

"I'll call my uncle down,
He shall *unbolt* the gates."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Iv. 2.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To explain, to unfold. (*Fig.*)

"I'll *unbolt* to you."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

ŭn bōlt' ĕd (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bolt* (1), v.] Having the bolt removed from its sheath; freed from fastening by bolts: as, an *unbolted* door.

ŭn-bōlt' ĕd (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bolt* (2), v.]

1. *Lit.*: Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part removed by a sifter: as, *unbolted* meal.

* 2. *Fig.*: Gross, coarse, unrefined.

"If you will give me leave, I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

***ŭn-bōne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bone*, v.]

1. To deprive of its bones, as butcher's meat.

2. To fling or twist about, as if boneless.

"Writhing and *unboning* their clergy limbs."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

ŭn bŏn'-nĕt, *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bonnet.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To remove or take off the bonnet, as a mark of respect; to uncover. (*Scotch.*)

"They hastened to bespeak favour by hastily *unbonnetting*."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

B. *Trans.*: To remove the bonnet from; to uncover: as, All heads were at once *unbonneted*.

ŭn-bŏn'-nĕt-ĕd, ŭn bŏn'-nĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bonneted.*]

1. Having removed the bonnet or cap; with uncovered head.

"*Unbonneted* and by the wave
[illegible]"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 17.

* 2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off.

***ŭn boŏk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bookish.*]

1. Not enamoured of books; not addicted to books or reading.

"It is to be wonder'd how museless and *unbookish* they [the Spartans] were."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

2. Ignorant, unskilled.

"His *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviours
Quite in the wrong."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

***ŭn-boŏk' lĕarn-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *booklearned.*] Illiterate, ignorant. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VII. i. 32.)

***ŭn boŏt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *boot*, v.] To deprive of boots; to take off the boots from.

ŭn-boŏt'-ĕd (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *booted.*] Deprived of boots; stripped of the boots.

ŭn boŏt'-ĕd (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *booted.*] Not having boots on; without boots.

***ŭn bŏre',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *bore* = born.] Unborn.

"Of thinge whiche then was *unbore*."
Gower: C. A., vi.

ŭn born', ***un borne,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *born.*]

1. Not yet born; not yet brought into life; not existing.

"Yet such his acts, as Greece *unborn* shall tell,
And curse the battle where their fathers fell."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 61.

2. Future; to come.

"Neither present time, nor years *unborn*,
Could to my sight that heavenly face restore."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

ŭn bŏr'-rowed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *borrowed.*] Not borrowed; genuine, original, native.

"Any interest
Unborrow'd from the eye."
Wordsworth: On Revisiting the Banks of the Wye.

***ŭn-bos'-om,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bosom.*]

1. To disclose or reveal in confidence, as one's opinions or intentions; to display generally.

"The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild."
Milton: The Passion.

2. It is sometimes used reflexively.

"And am resolved to *unbosom* myself to you."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 528.

***ŭn bos' ŏm ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *unbosom; -er.*] One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals.

"An *unbosomer* of secrets."—*Thackeray* in *Annandale.*

***ŭn bŏt' tŏmed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bottom; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not having a bottom; of limitless depth; bottomless.

"The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss."
Milton: P. L., ii. 405.

2. *Fig.*: Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

"To be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God."—*Hammond.*

ŭn bought' (ought as ât), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bought.*]

1. Not bought; given freely; obtained without money.

"And *unbought* dainties of the poor."
Dryden: Horace, Epod. 2.

2. Not bought over; not gained over by bribes.

"Unbribed, *unbought*, our swords we draw."
Scott: War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

* 3. Not bought; which have not found a purchaser; unsold.

"The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer."—*Locke.*

ŭn-bound', *pret. of v. & a.* [Unbind.]

A. *As pret. of verb*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Not bound; not fastened with a cord, chain, or the like.

"*Unbound* we'll lead him, fear it not."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 22.

2. Not bound; wanting binding or a cover, as a book.

"A bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*."—*Locke.*

3. Not under moral bonds; not bound by obligation or covenant; free.

***ŭn bound'-a blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unbound; -ably.*] Without bounds or limits; infinitely.

ŭn-bound' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bounded.*]

1. Not bounded; without limits; limitless; having no bound or limit.

"Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
[illegible]"
Wordsworth, 257.

2. Unrestrained; not subject to any check or control.

"Several years of *unbounded* freedom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *unbounded* and *boundless*, see Boundless.

ŭn-bound' ĕd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unbounded; -ly.*] In an unbounded manner or degree; without bounds or limits; infinitely.

"The friend *unboundedly* generous, but still esteemed."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (*Note* 27.)

***ŭn-bound'-ĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unbounded; -ness.*] The quality or state of being without bounds; freedom from bounds, limits, check, or control.

"Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties."—*Cheyne: Philos. Principles.*

***ŭn bound'-en, *un bound un,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bounden.*] Unbound, freed, set loose.

"But now we ben *unbounden* fro the laws of death."
—*Wycliffe: Romans* vii. 6.

***ŭn boun' tĕ oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bounteous.*] Not bounteous; not liberal; grudging.

"Nay, such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him, as in the Fables Jupiter was to Ixion."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***ŭn bŏw',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*, v.] To unbend.

"Looking back would *unbow* his resolution."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 118.

***ŭn bŏw'-a blе,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *bowable.*] Incapable of being bent or inclined.

ŭn-bŏwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bowed.*]

1. Not bent, arched, or bowed.

"And passeth by with stiff *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. Not subjugated or subdued; unconquered, unerushed.

"He stood *unbowed* beneath the ills upon him piled."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 39.

***ŭn-bŏw'-ĕl, *vn bow-ell,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bowel.*] To deprive of the bowels; to eviscerate, to disembowel; hence, fig., to expose the inner or most secret parts.

"It shall not be amisse in this chapter to *unbowell* the state of the question, touching the world's decay."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***ŭn-bŏx',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *box.*] To take out of a box.

***ŭn bŏў',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *boy.*] To free from boyish thoughts or habits; to raise above boyhood.

"He [Charles I.] began to say, it was time to *unboy* the Prince [Charles II.] by putting him into some action and acquaintance with business apart from himself."—*Clarendon: Hist. of Great Rebellion*, ii. 580.

***ún braçe',** *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *brace.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To remove the braces of; to free from tension; to loose, to relax.

"The zone *unbraced*, her bosom she displayed."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 112.

2. To relax.

"Laughter, while it lasts, slackens and *unbraces* the mind."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 249.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow flaccid; to relax; to hang loose.

ŭn brāçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *braced.*]

1. Loosened, ungirt, unbuttoned

"With his doublet all *unbraced*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

* 2. Freed from constraint; unconstrained.

"*Unbraced* with him all light sports they shared."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.

***ŭn brāid',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *braid*, v.] To separate the strands of; to unweave, to unwreathe.

ŭn braid' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *braided.*] Not braided or plaited; not knitted or wreathed; disentangled, loose.

"Her *unbraided* hair escaping from under her midnight coif."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. v.

***ŭn-brāined',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *brained.*] Not deprived of the brains; not brained. [Brain, *v.*]

"Hast thou ever hope
[illegible]
Are "sonje *unbrained* with nimed their velvet slippers."
Beaum. & Fl.: *Wit at several Weapons*, iv.

ŭn-branch'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *branching.*] Not branching; not dividing into branches.

* **ŭn-brănd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *branded.*] Not branded; not marked or stamped as disgraceful.

"Lest his conversation unprohibited, or *unbranded*, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonst. Defence.*

* **ŭn-brĕast',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *breast.*] To disclose or lay open; to unbosom, to reveal.

"To whose open eye
The hearts of wicked men *unbreasted* lie."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.

ŭn-brēathed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *breathed.*]

1. Not breathed: as, air *unbreathed.*

* 2. Unexercised, unpractised.

"[They] now have toiled their *unbreathed* memories
With this same play, against your nuptial."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

* **ŭn-brēath'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *breathing.*] Not breathing.

"From lips that moved not, and *unbreathing* frame,
Like caverned winds, the hollow accents came."
Byron: Saul.

ŭn-brĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bred.*]

1. Unbegotten, unborn.

"Hear this, thou age *unbred,*
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 104.

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding; rude, coarse.

"*Unbred* or debauched servants."—*Locke: Of Education,* § 68.

3. Not taught, untaught.

"A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,095.

* **ŭn-breēch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *breech.*]

1. To remove the breeches of; to strip of breeches.

2. To remove the breech of, as of a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

"Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, ii.

ŭn-breēched', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *breeched.*] Not wearing trousers or breeches.

"At our ceremonial visit to the governor, our camp-sergeant, who is a piper in the 92nd Highlanders, appeared in all the splendour of an *unbreeched* Scot."—*Times,* March 28th, 1874.

ŭn-brewed' (**ew** as **ô**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brewed.*] Not brewed or mixed; pure, genuine.

"They drink the stream
Unbrew'd and ever full."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.

* **ŭn-brīb'-a-ble,** * **ŭn-brībe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bribable.*] Not able to be bribed; incapable of being bribed.

"And though it be cry'd up for impartial and *unbribeable*, yet I do not see but in many 'tis erroneous."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 83.

ŭn-brībed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bribed.*] Not bribed; not influenced by money, gifts, or the like.

"Paul's love of Christ and steadiness *unbrib'd.*"
Cowper: Hope, 580.

* **ŭn-brĭdged',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bridged.*] Not bridged; not bridged over; not spanned by a bridge.

"Every watercourse
And *unbridged* stream."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

ŭn-brī'-dle, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bridle.*] To remove the bridle from; to set loose.

"*Unbridle* all the sparks of nature."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7. (Quarto).

ŭn-brī'-dled (**le** as **ęl**), * **unbrideled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bridled.*]

1. Freed from the restraint of the bridle; loose.

"They fell on running like *unbridled* horses."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 315.

2. Free from restraint, check, or control; unrestrained, unruly, licentious, violent.

"This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 1.

* **ŭn-brī'-dled-nĕss** (**le** as **ęl**), *s.* [Eng. *unbridled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; licence, violence.

"The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth."—*Leighton: Com. on* 1 *Peter* v.

ŭn-brīz'-ed, un-briz'-zed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brized.*] Unbroken, unbruised. (*Scotch.*)

"The callant had come off wi' *unbrizzed* banes."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

ŭn-brōached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *broached.*] Not broached; unopened.

"A cask
Unbroach'd by just authority."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii.

ŭn-brōk'-ęn, † **ŭn-brōke',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *broke, broken.*]

1. Not broken; not smashed; whole and sound.

"Long, long afterwards, in an oak,
I found the arrow, still *unbroke.*"
Longfellow: The Arrow & the Song.

2. Not thrown into disorder; regular.

"The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in *unbroken* order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

3. Not broken; not violate; inviolate.

"Or plain tradition that this all begun,
Convey'd *unbroken* faith from sire to son."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 228.

4. Not broken; uninterrupted.

"All gazed at length in silence drear,
Unbroke." *Scott: Marmion,* iii. 6.

5. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.

"A body of dragoons who had not been in the battle and whose spirit was therefore *unbroken.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

6. Not broken in; not tamed and rendered tractable; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.

"A heifer that shuns *unbroken* the yoke's unaccustomed weight." *Grant Allen: Atys.*

7. Uninterrupted, open, not intersected.

"Of each hue
Of earth nought left but the *unbroken* blue."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

8. Not opened up by the plough: as, *unbroken* ground.

ŭn-brŏth'-ĕr-lў, * **un-broth-er-like,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brotherly, brotherlike.*] Not like a brother; not as a brother might be expected to act; not becoming a brother.

"Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism."—*Decay of Piety.*

ŭn-brûised', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bruised.*] Not bruised; not hurt or damaged.

"Thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go rove with one
That's yet *unbruis'd.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iv. 1.

ŭn-bŭc'-kle, * **un-bok-el,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *buckle,* v.] To unfasten a buckle and disengage an article of dress, or anything else which it has confined to its place; to unfasten.

"He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our repose, shall hear a storm."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 4.

* **ŭn-bŭck'-ram,ed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *buckram,* and suff. *-ed.*] Not starched or stiff; not precise or formal.

"Moral, but *unbuckram'd* gentlemen."
Colman: Vagaries Vindicated.

* **ŭn-bŭd'-dĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bud,* and suff. *-ed.*] Not having put forth a bud; unblown.

"The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

* **ŭn-buĭld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *build.*] To throw down what has already been built; to demolish, to raze.

"To *unbuild* the city and to lay all flat."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

ŭn-buĭlt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *built.*] Not yet built, not erected.

"From *unbuilt* Babel brought
His people to that place."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4

* **ŭn-bŭn'-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bundle.*] To open up, to disclose, to reveal.

"*Unbundle* your griefs, madam."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. vi.

ŭn-buoŷed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buoyed.*] Not buoyed; not supported by a buoy; not borne up or sustained.

ŭn-bŭr'-dęn, ŭn-bŭr'-ṯhęn, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *burden, burthen.*]

1. To remove a burden from, to disburden; to free from a load or burden.

2. To throw off, as a load or burden.

"Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

3. To remove a load, as from the mind or heart; to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it.

"To shift the fault, t' *unburthen* his charged heart."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

* 4. To disclose, to reveal.

"To *unburden* all my plots and purposes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

* **ŭn-bŭr'-dęn-sŏme,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burdensome.*] Not burdensome.

* **ŭn-bur'-ĭ-a-ble** (**u** as **ĕ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bury; -able.*] Not fit to be buried.

"A yet-warm corpse and yet *unburiable.*"
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

ŭn-bur'-ĭed, * **ŭn-bur'-yĕd** (**u** as **ĕ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buried.*] Not buried; not interred.

"The corpse was flung out and left *unburied* to the foxes and crows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

ŭn-bŭrned', ŭn-bŭrnt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burned, burnt.*]

1. Not burnt; not consumed by fire.

"*Unburn'd,* unbury'd, on a heap they lie."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 85.

2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.

3. Not heated with fire; not subjected to the action of fire or heat.

"Burnt wine is more hard and astringent than wine *unburnt.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 898.

4. Not baked, as brick.

ŭn-bŭrn'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burning.*] Not in process of being consumed by fire.

"What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. vii.

† **ŭn-bŭr'-nĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burnished.*] Not burnished or brightened; unpolished.

"Their bucklers lay
Unburnished and defiled."
Southey: Joan of Arc, vii.

* **ŭn-bŭr'-rōw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *burrow.*] To take or drive from a burrow; to unearth.

"He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller,* x.

ŭn-bŭr'-ṯhęn, *v.t.* [UNBURDEN.]

* **ŭn-bur'-ў** (**u** as **ĕ**), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bury.*]

1. *Lit.:* To disinter, to exhume.

"*Unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* To bring to light, to disclose.

"Since you have one secret, keep the other.
Never *unbury* either." *Lytton: Richelieu,* i. 1.

* **ŭn-buṣ'-ĭed** (**u** as **ĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *busied.*] Not busied; not employed.

"These *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness."—*Bp. Rainbow: Sermons* (1605), p. 28.

unbusinesslike (as **ŭn-biz'-nĕss-like,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *businesslike.*] Not businesslike.

* **ŭn-buṣ'-ў** (**u** as **ĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *busy.*] Unoccupied, at leisure, idle.

"You *unbusy* man."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 5.

ŭn-bŭt'-tŏn, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *button,* v.]

A. *Trans.:* To unfasten the buttons of; to disengage, as anything fastened by buttons, by detaching them from their holes.

"Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To undo one's buttons.

* **ŭn-bŭx'-ŏm,** * **vn-box-ome,** * **un-bux-ome,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buxom.*] Disobedient.

"For if that thou *vnbuxome* bee
To loue, I not in what degree
Thou shalte thy good worde acheue."
Gower: C. A., i.

* **ŭn-bŭx'-ŏm-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unbuxom; -ly.*] Disobediently.

"Euer *unbuxomly* thei pleine." *Gower: C. A.,* i.

* **ŭn-bŭx'-ŏm-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unbuxom; -ness.*] Disobedience.

"I me confesse
Of that ye clepe *unbuxomnesse.*" *Gower: C. A.,* i.

* **ŭn-cā'-bled** (**le** as **ęl**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cabled.*] Not fastened or secured by a cable.

"Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

***ŭn-cā'-dĕnçed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cadenced.*] Not regulated by musical measure.

ŭn-cāge', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cage,* v.] To set free from confinement or the restraints of a cage.

"The *uncaged* soul flew through the air."
Fanshawe: Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

***ŭn-căl'-çĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *calcined.*] Not calcined.

"A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations."—*Boyle.*

ŭn-cālled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *called.*] Not called, summoned, or invoked.

"The Spirit led thee; thine invincible strength did not animate thee into this combat, *uncalled.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: Christ Tempted.*

uncalled-for, *a.* Not needed, not required; improperly brought forward: as, an *uncalled-for* remark.

***ŭn-calm'** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *calm,* v.] To disturb.

"What strange disquiet has *uncalmed* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

***ŭn-cămp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *camp.*] To dislodge or drive from a camp.

"If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. ii.

ŭn-căn'-çelled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cancelled.*] Not cancelled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled.

"Their accusation is great, and their bills *uncancelled.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

ŭn-căn'-dĭd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *candid.*] Not candid; not frank, open, or sincere; not impartial.

"The temper, not of judges, but of angry and *uncandid* advocates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

ŭn-căn'-nў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canny.*]

1. Dangerous; not safe.

"Now this would be an *uncanny* night to meet him in."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxv.

2. Eerie, mysterious; not of this world; hence, applied to one supposed to possess supernatural powers.

"What does that . . . *uncanny* turn of countenance mean?"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiv.

3. Not gentle or careful in handling; incautious, rash.

4. Severe. (Applied to a blow, fall, or the like.)

¶ *Scotch* in all its senses.

ŭn-cą-nŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canonical.*] Not canonical; not agreeable to or in accordance with the canons.

"That bishops alone were punished if ordinations were *uncanonical.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* § 32.

uncanonical-hours, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Hours in which it is not allowed to celebrate matrimony. These are, in England, before 8 A.M. and after 3 P.M., except in the case where a special licence has been granted. [MARRIAGE-LICENCE, 1.]

ŭn-cą-nŏn'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncanonical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncanonical.

"Here was another *uncanonicalness,* which was particularly in Chad's ordination."—*Bishop Lloyd: Church Government in Britain,* bk. h, § 4.

***ŭn-căn'-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *canonize.*]

1. To deprive of canonical authority.

2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

ŭn-căn'-ŏn-īzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canonized.*] Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

"Mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized, and some *uncanonized.*"—*Atterbury: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 1.

***ŭn căn-ŏ-pĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canopied.*] Not covered or surmounted by a canopy.

"Gladly I took the place the sheepe had given,
Uncanopyed of any thing but heaven."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

ŭn-căp'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *capable.*] Not capable; incapable.

"Philosophy was thought unfit, or *uncapable* to be brought into well-bred company."—*Locke: Human Understanding.* (Ep. Ded.)

ŭn-cāpe', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cape,* v.]

Hawking: To prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood.

¶ Of the word as used by Shakespeare (*Merry Wives,* iii. 3), different explanations are given:

"I warrant we'll unkennel the fox.
Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape.*"

To dig out the fox when earthed (*Warburton*); to turn the fox out of the bag (*Stevens*); to throw off the dogs to begin the hunt (*Nares*); to uncouple the hounds (*Schmidt*).

ŭn-căpped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *capped.*] Having no cap on; having the head uncovered.

*** ŭn-căp'-tious,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *captious.*] Not captious; not quick or ready to take objection or offence.

"Among *uncaptious* and candid natures, plainness and freedom are the preserves of amity."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 43. (*Richardson.*)

*** ŭn-car'-dĭn ąl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cardinal.*] To divest of or reduce from the rank of cardinal.

"Borgia . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* V. iii. 2.

ŭn-cāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cared.*] Not cared for; not regarded; not heeded. (With *for.*)

"Their kings . . . left their owne, and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for.*"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. v., § 1.

ŭn-cāre'-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *careful.*]

1. Having no care; free from care; careless.

"The Bill [Triennial Act] passed in a time very *uncareful* for the dignity of the crown or the security of the people."—*Charles II. to the Parliament, March,* 1664.

2. Producing no care or anxiety.

3. Careless; not careful in acting.

ŭn-căr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *uncus* = a hook, a barb; so named because the old petioles are converted into hooked spines.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Cinchonidæ, now generally reduced to a sub-genus of Nauclea. Climbing plants, having the old or barren flower-stalks converted into hard woody spines, curved downwards, so as to form barbs. *Uncaria* or *Nauclea Gambir* or *Gambier,* is an extensive scandent bush found in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and the Malay Archipelago, and largely cultivated at Singapore. It furnishes gambir or gambier, pale catechu, and terra japonica. The *Calcutta Exhibition Report* states that the extract is obtained by boiling the leaves and young shoots. It is much valued for tanning purposes, imparting a softness to leather. [CATECHU.]

2. A genus of Pedaleæ containing only one known species, *Uncaria procumbens,* called in South Africa the Grapple-plant (q.v.). It is a prostrate herb, with opposite palmate leaves and purple axillary flowers.

*** ŭn-car'-nate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *carnatus* = made of flesh.] [INCARNATE.] Not of flesh; not fleshly; not incarnate.

"Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate Son, which is attributed unto the *uncarnate* Father."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** ŭn-car'-nāte,** *v.t.* [UNCARNATE, *a.*] To divest of flesh or fleshliness.

ŭn-car'-pĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *carpeted.*] Not carpeted; not covered or laid with a carpet.

"The floors of the dining-rooms were *uncarpeted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

ŭn-cart', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cart,* v.]

1. To unload or discharge from a cart. (*G. Eliot: Amos Barton,* ch. ii.)

2. To allow an animal to escape from a covered cart (in which it has been taken into the open country) for the purpose of being hunted.

"Reaching the fixture before the stag was *uncarted.*"—*Field,* Nov. 26, 1887.

ŭn-cāse', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *case,* v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take out of a case or covering.

"With *uncased* bow and arrow on the string."
Cowper: Homer, Odyssey xi.

2. To unfurl and display, as the colours of a regiment.

*** 3.** To strip, to flay, to case.

"Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uncased,* well laughed at, and well cudgelled."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

*** 4.** To reveal, to disclose.

"He *uncased* the crooked conditions which he had cowardly concealed."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.,* bk. v., ch. i.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To undress, to strip.

"Do you not see, Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

ŭn-cast', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cast.*] Not cast or thrown.

"No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart *uncast.*"
Surrey: Virgile: Eneis ii.

*** ŭn-cas'-tle (tle as ęl),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *castle.*] To deprive of a castle.

"He *uncastled* Roger of Sarisbury."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* III. ii. 39.

*** ŭn-cas'-tled (tled as ęld), * un-cas-telled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *castled.*] Not having the distinguishing marks or appearance of a castle.

"The first of these, Kirbie's castle] is so *uncastelled.*"
—*Fuller: Worthies: London.*

ŭn' cāte, *a.* [Lat. *uncatus* = bent inward, hooked.]

Bot.: The same as UNCIFORM and UNCINATE (q.v.).

*** ŭn-căt'-ĕ-chĭsed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *catechised.*] Not catechised; not taught; untaught.

"So unread or so *uncatechis'd* in story."—*Milton: Speech for Unlicens'd Printing.*

*** ŭn-căt'-ĕ-chĭsed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncatechised; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncatechised or untaught.

"What means the *uncatechizedness* . . prevailing?"
—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 619.

ŭn-câught' (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *caught.*] Not caught.

"Nor in this land shall he remain *uncaught.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

*** ŭn-câu'-pŏn-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *caupunated.*] Unadulterated.

"Drank valour from *uncaupunated* beer."
Smart: Hop Garden.

*** ŭn-câused',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *caused.*] Not caused; having no antecedent or prior agent or active power producing or effecting it; existing without an author.

"The first cause is absolutely *uncaused.*"—*Waterland: Works,* iv. 75.

*** ŭn-câu'-tĕl-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cautelous.*] Incautious.

"Laid guns to entrap the *uncautelous.*"—*Hales: Sermon on 2 Peter* iii. 16.

*** ŭn-câu'-tious,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cautious.*] Not cautious; incautious, careless, heedless, unwary.

"Every obscure or *uncautious* expression."—*Waterland: Works,* iii. 116.

*** ŭn câu'-tious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncautious; -ly.*] Not cautiously; incautiously, carelessly, heedlessly.

"It is very *uncautiously* and unaccurately said."—*Waterland: Works,* ii. 313.

*** ŭnçe (1),** *s.* [Lat. *uncia.*] An ounce.

"Of this quiksilver an *unce.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,304.

*** ŭnçe (2),** *s.* [Lat. *uncus* = a hook.] A claw, a talon.

"Horrid crest, blew skales and *unces* black."
Sherwood.

*** ŭn-çease'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cease; -able.*] Unceasing; that cannot be stopped.

"Zealous prayers and *unceasable* wishes." *Dekker.*

ŭn-çeas'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ceasing.*] Not ceasing, not intermitting; incessant, continual.

"Let our *unceasing,* earnest prayer
Be, too, for light—for strength to bear."
Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

ŭn-çeas'-ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unceasing; -ly.*] Without ceasing; incessantly, continual.

ŭn-çĕl'-ĕ-brāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *celebrated.*] Not celebrated; not solemnized.

"Nor past *uncelebrated* to pursuing."
Wordsw.: P. L., vii. 283

*** ŭn-çĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *celestial.*] Not celestial, not heavenly.

"All that *uncelestial* discord there."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

ŭn-cŏn-sured (s as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *censured.*] Not censured or blamed; exempt from censure or blame.

"This branch of the law for a time passed *unconsured*." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi

***ŭn-cŏn-tre (tre as tẽr),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *centre.*] To throw off the centre.

Let the heart be *uncentred* from Christ. R. in *Lect. Theocr.*

ŭn-cŏr-ĕ-mō-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ceremonious.*] Not ceremonious; not using ceremony or form; familiar.

"He took the *uncerimonious* leave of an old friend." *Bp. Hall: Contempl.*, bk. v.

ŭn-cĕr-ĕ-mō-nĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unceremonious*, *-ly.*] In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony or show of respect.

"The papers which they had sent down were very *unceremoniously* returned." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-cĕr-tain, *un-cer-tayne, *un-cer-teyn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *certain.*]

I. *Lit. and Obj. Senses:*

1. Not certain or certainly known; doubtful

"Roberties men thei slowe, the numbre *uncertayn*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 344.

2. Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal; not to be known with certainty.

3. Not to be relied on with certainty; unreliable.

"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth
The *uncertain* glory of an April day." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

4. Doubtful, not having certain knowledge, not sure.

"Those extraordinary losses chance they be *uncertayne* of their bodies returning home." *Udal: Mat.* v. viii.

5. Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

"Asculus young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* to his aime." *Spenser: Muiopotmos.*

6. Undecided, wavering; not having the mind made up; not knowing what to think or do.

"The people still more *uncertain* what to
Desire, or on their own account." *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 30.

7. Not fixed certain; not steady.

"As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*." *Hooker.*

8. Liable to change; fickle, inconstant, capricious.

"He was *uncertain* and
Scott: Marmion, vi. 30.

II. *Bot.*: Having no particular direction.

¶ For the difference between *uncertain* and *doubtful*, see that word.

uncertain moth, *Entom.*: A British Night moth, *Orthosia dubia*. The fore wings brown, with a slightly reddish tinge; the hind wings whitish, ochreous. The larva, which is grayish with lateral streaks, feeds on dock, chickweed, plantain, &c.

***ŭn-cĕr-tain,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *certain.*] To make uncertain.

"The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the several moon's aspect, who always keeps one and the same course [that] ... their work

ŭn-cĕr-tain-lў, ***un-cer-tain-ly,** *adv.*

1. In an uncertain manner; not certainly, not surely.

2. Not distinctly; not so as to convey certain

"How she folds up the tenour of her woe,
Her certain sorrow writ uncertainly." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,811.

3. Not confidently

ŭn-cĕr-tain-tў, *s.* [Eng. *uncertain*, *-ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being uncertain; the state of not being certainly known, absence of certain knowledge, doubtfulness, as, the *uncertainty* of a result, the *uncertainty* of the duration of life.

2. The quality or state of being in doubt, a state in which one does not know certainly what to do or think; a state of doubt or hesitation; dubiety.

"Indians were greatly agitated in this state of
[illegible] *Lond. Gazette* 1687, No. 2211/8.

known; something not determined, settled, or established; a contingency.

"Until I know this sure *uncertainty*
I'll entertain the offered fallacy."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

¶ *Vold for uncertainty*:

Law: A phrase used when the words of a deed are so vague that they cannot be acted upon, as when one bequeaths all his personal property to one of his sons without indicating which.

ŭn-cĕr-tĭf-ĭ-căt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *certificated.*] Not having obtained a certificate: as, an *uncertificated* bankrupt or teacher.

***ŭn-cĕr-tĭ-fied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *certified.*] Not certified; having no certificate; uncertificated.

"The mercy of the legislature in favour of ex-insolvent debtors is never extended to *uncertified* bankrupts taken in execution." *Smollett: L. Greaves*, ch. xx.

***ŭn-cĕss-ant, *un-coss-aunte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cessant.*] Not ceasing; in- [illegible] and , unceasing.

"He ... [illegible] [having extempore" *Camden: Hist. Q. Elizabeth.*

***ŭn-cĕss-ant-lў, *un-coss-aunte-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncessant*; *-ly.*] Without cessation; without ceasing; incessantly.

"Our third rule must be to redouble our strokes *uncessantly*." *Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

ŭn-chāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *chain*, v.] To set free from a chain, either in a literal or a figurative sense; to let loose.

"*Unchain* your spirits now with spelling charms." [illegible]

ŭn-chained', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chained.*]

1. Set free from a chain or chains; loose; at liberty.

2. Not chained, confined, or restrained.

"Had young Francesca's hand remained
Still by the church's bonds *unchained*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, viii.

***ŭn-chăl-lŏnge-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *challengeable.*] Not able to be challenged or called to account or in question. (*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxii.)

ŭn-chăl-lŏnged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *challenged.*] Without having been challenged; not called in question; unquestioned.

"Never to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they acquire the force of precedents." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ŭn-chan-cў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]

1. Unlucky, dangerous. (*Scotch.*)

"We gang thereout Highland bodies are an *unchancy* generation when you speak to us o' bondage." *Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

2. Inconvenient, unseasonable, unsuitable.

***ŭn-chănge-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *unchangeable*, *-ity.*] The quality or state of being unchangeable; unchangeableness.

ŭn-chănge'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *changeable.*] Not liable to or capable of change, not subject to change or variation; immutable.

"But this man because he continueth ever, hath an *unchangeable* priesthood." *Hebrews* vii. 24.

ŭn-chănge-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. [illegible] *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unchangeable; absence of all tendency or liability to change.

"This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe." *Newton.*

ŭn-chănge-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unchangeable*; *-ly.*] In an unchangeable manner; without change or changing; immutably; without liability to change.

"Those are *unchangeably* what they are." *Sherlock: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

ŭn-chănged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]

1. Not changed or altered.

ŭn-chăng-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *changing.*] Not changing; not undergoing change or alteration.

"Thy face is, visor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

ŭn-chăng-ing-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unchanging*; *-ly.*] In an unchanging manner.

"There's a beauty, for ever *unchangingly* bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer's day's light."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

***ŭn-chăp-lain,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *chaplain.*] To dismiss from or deprive of a chaplaincy. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 312.)

***ŭn-chargo (1),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *charge*, v.]

1. To free from a charge or load; to unload.

"There the ship should be *uncharged*."—*Wycliffe. Dedis* xxi.

2. To make no criminal charge or accusation in connection with; to acquit of blame.

"Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

ŭn-chargod, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *charged.*]

1. Not charged; not loaded, as a rifle.

*2. Unassailed.

"Descend and open your *uncharged* ports."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

ŭn-chăr-ĭ-tą-blo, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *charitable.*]

1. Not charitable; not harmonizing with the great law of Christian love; harsh, censorious; severe in judging.

"Her *uncharitable* acts, I trust,
And harsh unkindnesses are all forgiven."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Not charitable; not disposed to almsgiving.

"Stone hearted men, *uncharitable*,
Passe careleese by the poore."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

ŭn-chăr-ĭ-tą-blo-nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *uncharitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncharitable; the absence of charity, either in its wider sense of Christian love or in its more restricted one of almsgiving.

"What virtue, beyond this, can there be found of value sufficient to cover the sin of *uncharitableness*?" *Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ŭn-chăr-ĭ-tą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *uncharitable*; *-ly.*] In an uncharitable manner; harshly, censoriously.

"*Uncharitably* with me have you [illegible]
Richard III., i. 3.

***ŭn-chăr-ĭ-tў, *un-char-i-tie,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *charity.*] Want of charity; uncharitableness; harshness or severity of judgment.

"His religion was naught, yet his act was good; the priests and [illegible] religion good, their *uncharitie* ill." *Bp. Hall: Contempl.*: Post of Bethesda.

***ŭn-charm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *charm*, v.] To dissolve the spell produced by a charm; to release from the effect or power of some fascination or charm; to disenchant.

"Stay, I am *uncharmed*" [illegible]

***ŭn-charm-ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *charming.*] Not charming; no longer [illegible] to

"Old, *uncharming* Catherine was removed."

***ŭn-chăr-nel,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *charnel.*] To bring from the charnel-house or the grave; to raise; to call up.

[illegible] *Aurengzebe*, ii. 4.

ŭn-chăr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chary.*] Not chary, not frugal, not careful, heedless.

"I have said too much unto a heart of [illegible]
And laid mine honour too unchary out."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

ŭn-chāste, ***un-chast,** *a.* [Pref. [illegible] and Eng. *chaste.*] Not chaste, not continent, lewd, incontinent.

[illegible]

ŭn-chāste-lў, *un-chast-ly, [illegible] Eng. [illegible]

ŭn-chāst-ened [illegible] (1),

***ŭn-chāste'-nēss, *un-chaste-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *unchaste*; *-ness.*] Unchastity, incontinence.

"No sinister suspicion eyther couetousnes or of *unchastanes*, eyther of flatterie or of cruelitie."—*Wycliffe: Timothye* v.

ŭn-chās-tīs'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chastisable.*] Not able to be chastised; unfit or undeserving to be chastised.

"*Unchastisable* in those judicial courts."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-chās tīsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chastised.*]

1. Not chastised, not punished.

"Oh! had'st thou left me *unchastised*,
Thy precept I had still despised."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvi.

*2. Not profited by chastisement.

ŭn-chās'-tĭ tў, *un chas-ty te, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chastity.*] Want of chastity; lewdness, incontinence; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

"They have in confessions made kinges wives and daughters, to make vowes of *unchastyte* unto them."—*Bale: Apology*, fol. 142.

***ŭn-chēck'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *checkable.*] Incapable of being checked or examined. (*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 285).

ŭn-chĕcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *checked.*]

1. Not checked, restrained, hindered, or repressed; unrestrained.

"But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end."
Milton: P. L., viii. 189.

*2. Uncontradicted.

"Yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd on the narrow seas."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

3. Not checked or examined.

***ŭn-chēer' fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cheerful.*]

1. Not cheerful, joyless, cheerless, dismal.

"In vain I rail at Opportunity,
At time, at Tarquin, and *uncheerful* night."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,024.

2. Not cheerful, ready, or willing; grudging.

"It must not be constrained, *uncheerful* obedience."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Pet.* iii.

ŭn-chēer'-fŭl-nĕss, *un-cheere-ful-nesse, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cheerfulness.*] The absence of cheerfulness; depression of spirits; cheerlessness, sadness.

"Away with this earthly *uncheerfulnesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Art of Divine Meditation*, ch. xxix. (*Richardson.*)

***ŭn-chēer'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cheery.*] Not cheery, cheerless, dismal, dull.

"The *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us."—*Sterne: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ŭn-chewed' (ew as **ô), *ŭn-chăwed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chewed.*] Not chewed, not masticated.

"He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 1,025.

***ŭn-chĭld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *child.*]

1. To bereave of children; to make childless.

"Though in this city he
Hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

2. To divest of the character of a child or children.

"They do wilfully *unchild* themselves, and change natural affection for violent."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Of Samson's Marriage.*

***ŭn-chĭld'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *childish.*] From its derivation the word should mean, not having the characteristics of a child; but in the only known example it appears = not fit for children. (*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 45.)

***ŭn-chĭlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chilled.*] Not chilled; not cooled, or destitute of or deprived of warmth or heat.

"Unbent by winds, *unchill'd* by snows."
Byron: Glenar

ŭn-chĭ-rŏt'-ō-nize, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Gr. χειροτονία (*cheirotonia*) = voting, suffrage: χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.] To depose, deprive, or reject by a vote.

"As if baseness upon that of simoniacal times here not reached it, except that here ... and as hard should not ... over ... had ... of the people that they *unchirotonized* or unvoted God of the kingdom. Now if they *unchirotonized* or unvoted God of the kingdom, then they had chirotonized or voted Him to the kingdom."—*Harrington: Oceana*, p. 259.

***ŭn chĭv'-al-rous,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chivalrous.*] Not chivalrous; not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honour.

"So thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxv.

***ŭn-chŏl'-ĕr-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *choleric.*] Even-tempered. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

ŭn-chŏs'-ĕn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *chosen.*]

1. Not chosen or predestinated; rejected.

"And that every man is either *chosen* or *unchosen*. . . . And yf we be of the *unchosen* sorte, no good dede can auail vs."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 2'5.

2. Not chosen or adopted voluntarily.

"Beguile
A solitude, *unchosen*, unpraised."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***ŭn-chrĭst'-ĕn** (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *christen.*]

1. To unbaptise; to undo the ecclesiastical offices of baptism of; to annul the baptism of.

"To constrain him further were to *unchristen* him, to unman him."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To render unchristian; to deprive of sanctity.

"But this king . . . hath as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 1.

ŭn chrĭst'-ened (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *christened.*] Not christened; not baptised.

"Those iron clasps, that iron band,
Would not yield to *unchristened* hand."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 9.

ŭn chrĭst' ĭ-ăn, ***un chris-tene,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *christian.*]

1. Not Christian; not belonging to the Christian religion; heathen or infidel.

"And ere that faithless truce was broke
Which freed her from the *unchristian* yoke."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 9.

2. Inconsistent with the laws or spirit of Christianity; unchristianly.

"He had, from his youth up, been at war with the Nonconformists, and had repeatedly assailed them with unjust and *unchristian* asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

unchristian like, *a.* Unchristianly; like the conduct of a person who is not a Christian.

***ŭn chrĭst' ĭ-an,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *christian.*] To deprive of Christianity; to make unchristianly.

"Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian* but unman a person that is guilty of it."—*South.*

ŭn-chrĭst' ĭ-an-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *christianize.*] To turn away from Christianity; to cause to abandon the Christian faith or to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

***ŭn-chrĭst' ĭ-an lў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *christianly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like the conduct of a person who is not a Christian; contrary to the laws or spirit of Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.

"A most unnatural and *unchristianly* yoke."—*Milton: Of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

B. *As adv.:* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to the laws or spirit of Christianity.

"They behaued themselues most *unchristianly* toward their brethren."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 300.

***ŭn chrĭst'-ĭ-an nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unchristian*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unchristian; contrariety to the spirit of Christianity; absence of Christian spirit in the conduct.

"The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

***ŭn-chŭrch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *church.*]

1. To deprive of church privileges; to expel from a church; to excommunicate.

"To *unchurch* and unchristian them that are not of their company."—*Hale: Discourse of Religion*, ch. i.

2. To refuse the name of a church; to refuse or deprive of the character, designation, rights, or standing of a church.

"You say—we hereby *unchurch* the reformed churches abroad."—*Waterland: Works*, v., p. 3.

ŭn'-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *uncus* = a hook, a barb.]

Bot.: Hooks of any kind; specif., hooked hairs; hairs curved back at the point, as those on the nuts of *Myosotis Lappula.*

ŭn'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Antiq.:* The twelfth part of anything: as, an ounce, as being a twelfth part of the as.

*2. *Math.:* A term formerly employed to signify the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

***ŭn'-cĭ-al (c as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *uncialis* = belonging to an inch, or to an ounce, from *uncia* = an inch, an ounce; O. Fr. *oncial.*] Pertaining to an ounce or inch. (*Blount.*)

ŭn cĭ-al (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same word as * Uncial, *a.*; Shipley thinks it may be a corrupt. of Lat. (*litteræ*) *initiales* = initial letters. (See also extract under A.).]

Palæography:

A. *As adj.:* A term borrowed from the Latin, and applied to Greek writing of the larger type to distinguish it from that written entirely in smaller characters. Uncials differ from the older capitals in being composed of

ΠΡΩΤΟΝΚΑΙΠΑΝΥ

(*πρωτὸν καὶ πάνυ.*)

GREEK UNCIAL WRITING.

curved instead of straight lines, giving a rounded appearance to the letters, and allowing of their being written with greater rapidity. The oldest Greek uncial MS. in existence is probably a fragment of the *Iliad* (bk. xviii.), found in a tomb near Monfalat (Egypt), and now in the British Museum. Uncial Greek writing began to decline about the end of the sixth century, and died out altogether early

ΤΙSTEMPORISBONA

(*Iis temporis bona.*)

LATIN UNCIAL WRITING.

in the tenth century. Latin uncial writing (of which the oldest examples now in existence are assigned to the fourth century) was in common use till the eighth century, but was employed still later for special purposes.

"St. Jerome's often quoted words, '*uncialibus*, ut vulgo aiunt, litteris,' in his preface to the book of Job, have never been explained. Of the character referred to as '*uncial*' there is no doubt, but the derivation of the term is unknown."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xviii. 145. (Note 1.)

B. *As subst.:* An uncial letter. [A.]

"In Latin majuscule writing there exist both capitals and *uncials*, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital letter-writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time)."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xviii. 145.

¶ *Half-uncial:*

Palæography: A style of writing partaking of the character both of the cursive and uncial, and apparently forming a transition

QuamquamPRIMOLIBRO

(*Quamquam primo libro.*)

LATIN HALF-UNCIAL WRITING.

from the earlier to the later style. It appeared about the end of the fifth, and died out about the end of the seventh century.

"We have a series of MSS., dating from the end of the 5th century, which are classed as examples of *half-uncial* writing."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 153.

¶ Used also substantively:

"The text is in very exactly formed *half-uncials*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xviii 159.

***ŭn-çĭ-ā'-tim,** *adv.* [Lat.] Ounce by ounce.

ŭn'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *uncus* = a hook, and *forma* = form.] Having a hooked or curved form; hook-like. [Hooked.]

unciform bone, *s.*

Anat.: The interior bone of the second row of carpal bones. It is sub-triangular in shape, is readily distinguished by the large hook-like process projecting forwards and slightly outwards on its anterior surface; it serves for the attachment of the annular ligaments and the muscles of the little finger. The uniform-bone articulates with the *os magnum*, the semi-lunar, cuneiform, and fourth and fifth metacarpal bones.

unciform process, *s.*
Anatomy:
1. [illegible]
2. An irregular lamina of bone, projecting downwards and backwards from the internal portion of each lateral mass in the cervical vine. Called also Uncinate-process.

ŭn'-çí-nate, ŭn-çí-nāt-éd, *a.* [Lat. *uncinatus*, from *uncus* = a hook.]
1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Beset with bent spines like hooks. (*Owen.*)
2. *Bot.:* Hooked at the end like an awn. (Hooked, II.)

uncinate process, *s.* [illegible] cess, 2.]

* **ŭn-çinc-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cinctured.*] Deprived of a cincture; not wearing a cincture or girdle.

> [illegible] saw
> Such havock made of his *uncinctured* train.'
> *Cowper. Homer; Iliad, xvi.*

ŭn-çí-nī, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *uncinus* = a hook, a barb.]
Zool.: The name given to the hook-shaped teeth on the pleura or lateral tracts of the lingual ribbon of the Mollusca. They are very numerous in the plant-eating Gasteropods.

ŭn-çín'-I-ą, *s.* [Lat. *uncinus* = a hook, a barb; named from the hooked awn which in the fruit becomes hardened.]
Bot.: A genus of Cariceæ, closely akin to Carex, and agreeing with it in habit. Known species twenty-nine, chiefly from the southern hemisphere.

* **ŭn-çī-phĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cipher.*] To decipher.

> "A letter in ciphers . . . now unciphered."—*Ainsworth Hist. Coll.*, pt. iii., vol. i., p. 421.

ŭn'-çĭr-cúm-çised, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcised.*] Not circumcised; hence, in the Bible, not of the Jewish faith or race.

> "Who is this *uncircumcised* Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?"—*1 Samuel xvii. 26.*

* **ŭn-çĭr-cúm-çĭ-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcision.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The absence or want of circumcision.

> "God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obligation."—*Hammond.*

2. *Script.:* The uncircumcised portion of the world; the mass of the Gentile nations.

> "If the *uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the laws shall not his *uncircumcision* be counted for circumcision?" [illegible]

* **ŭn-çĭr-cúm-scribed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumscribed.*] Not circumscribed; not bounded or limited.

> "As yet *uncircumscribed* the regal power,
> And wild and vague prerogative remained."
> *Thomson. Liberty, iv.*

* **ŭn-çĭr'-cúm-spect,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspect.*] Not circumspect, not cautious; incautious, heedless.

> "Could he not beware, could he not betrank him, was he so *uncircumspect*?"—*Milton: Apol. for Smect.*

* **ŭn-çĭr'-cúm-spect-lý,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspectly.*] In an uncircumspect manner; without circumspection, heedlessly.

> "When they had once *uncircumspectly* granted him to execute justice."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

* **ŭn-çĭr-cúm-stán'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumstantial.*]
1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute details.
2. [illegible] particulars, although they [illegible] are left set down in holy [illegible]
Browne. Vulgar Errours, bk. vii. c. i.

ŭn'-çí-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *unc(us)* = a hook; suff. *-ites.*]
[illegible] A genus of Spiriferidæ, from the [illegible] It is aimed to Retzia [illegible] valve is [illegible] foramen disappears early, there is no hinge area, and the shell structure is impunctate.

* **ŭn-çít'-ý,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *city.*] To deprive of the status or privileges of a city.

> "Some would have had it unmade outright or *uncity* it in our civil wars."—*Fuller Worthies, Gloucester, &c.*

ún çiv il, **un civ ill,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *civil.*]
* 1. Not pertaining to a settled government, or settled state of society; not civilized.

> "Men cannot enjoy the benefit of an orderly and civil state together."—*Burke.*

* 2. Rough, uncivilized. (Of persons.)

> "The *uncivil* scenes of Ireland's early time."
> *Campbell: 2 Henry VI., pt. i.*

* 3. Uncivilized, barbarous, savage.

> "The manners and *uncivil* nature."—*Brerewood: Epidemic Diseases, bk. ii.*

* 4. Improper, unusual, extraordinary.

> "With many gay tales making sport withal."
> *Dryden. Hind & Panther, iii. 1,000.*

5. Impolite, discourteous, ill-mannered. (Applied to persons, speech, or conduct.)

> "It was known all over the town that uncivil things had been said of the military profession in the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ún çiv il ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]
1. Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life or manners; barbarous.

> "Those uncultured people caring for little else than what is necessary."—*Pamphlet Voyages*, an. 1621.

* 2. Coarse, rude, indecent.

> "Several, who have been polished in France have one of the most coarse, undisguised words in our language."

ún çiv il ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *civilly.*] In an uncivil manner; discourteously, impolitely, rudely.

> "I follow'd him, by Cynic
> And to say truth, somewhat uncivilly upon a rout."
> *Dryden: King Arthur, i. 1.*

ún-clád' (1), *a. & pret. of v.* [Unclothe.]

ún clád (2), * **un klad,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clad.*] Not clad, not clothed.

> "He was ashamed to appear longer to be lodged in so simple a state and unclad."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii.

ún claimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *claimed.*] Not claimed, not demanded; not called for.

> "No peaceful desert yet unreclaimed from [illegible] freedom."

unclaimed money, *s.* Money resulting from suits in Chancery or at Common Law. The rightful owners, having either died or disappeared, the money remains in the care of the Court. Lists of names of those entitled to such monies are published from time to time by private firms who devote themselves to such business. (*English.*)

ún clár' i fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clarified.*] Not clarified; not made clear or purified.

> "One ounce of whey unclarified, one ounce of curd with three ounces of aqueous alkalescent."—*Bacon: Phys. [illegible]*

ún clasp', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. [illegible]

A. *Transitive:*
1. To unfasten the clasp of; to open, as a thing fastened with, or as with a clasp. (*Lat. & fig.*)

> "Thou know'st to lose not all; I have *unclasp'd*
> To thee the book even of my secret soul."
> *Shakesp. Twelfth Night, i. 4.*

* 2. To disclose, to reveal, to lay open.

> "In her bosom I'll *unclasp* my heart."
> *Shakesp. Much Ado, i. 1.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To let go the hands. (*Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.*)

* **ún class'-a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classable.*] Incapable of being classed or classified; not admitting of classi[illegible]

† **ún class'-ic,** † **ún class'-ic al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classic, classical.*]
1. Not classical; not resembling the compositions of the classical authors.

> "Angels of darkness, sent to scatter round
> Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground."
> *Pope: Dunciad, iii. 250.*

2. Not confined to or including the classics.

> "An education totally *unclassical*."—*Knox: Liberal Education.*

* **ún class'-ic al-lý,** *adv.* [Eng. *unclassical*; *-ly.*] Not in a classical manner; not in the manner of the classical authors.

ún cle, *s.* [In sense 1 from Lat. *avunculus*, a dim. of *avus* = a grandfather, a mother's brother, prob. little grandfather, being a [illegible] from *avus*; in sense 2 a grandfather. (Skeat.)]
1. *Lit.:* The brother of one's father or mother, the husband of one's aunt.
2. *Fig.:* A pawnbroker. (*Slang.*)

> "Every one whose goods are
> From hard usage ready to rise
> *Unto their Uncle Lumbersey.*"
> *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

¶ According to Brewer, Uncle in this sense is a pun on the Latin word *uncus*, a hook, which pawnbrokers employed to lift out the pledged articles as is described by the fact that in French, *crochet* (a hook) has a similar meaning. The proverbial allusion to a mysterious uncle relates

Uncle Sam, *s.* The popular or nom de plume of the United States government, used as John Bull is with respect to England. It is supposed to be a jocular extension of the letters U. S. (United States), printed or stamped on the government property.

ún clean, * **un cleane,** * **un clene,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clean.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Not clean; foul, dirty, filthy.

> "Whose wife was a continence
> [illegible]
> *Gower: C. A., ii.*

2. Morally foul or impure; wicked, evil; hence (esp.), unchaste.

> "Let them an example take
> And, lastly, see you prove the unclean knight."
> *Shirley: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.*

II. *Comparative Religions:*
1. *Rhetcism:* In every ceremonial faith much [illegible] between what is ceremonially [illegible] clean. Food cooked by a pudra or by an outcast is unclean to the Brahmin, [illegible] the pots of his caste if he eat it. He [illegible] also avoid unclean persons, as the Parsee, [illegible] Mussulman, and other officials.

2. *Judaism:* Both things on the one hand, and persons or beings on the other, might be ceremonially unclean. Regarding things, there were unclean places (Lev. xiv. 40), but the word unclean was especially applied to certain articles of food, as the flesh of an [illegible] which had died of disease, or been [illegible] by man, or killed by beasts or birds of [illegible] ey, certain animals in all circumstances (Unclean animals), and blood. (Lev. v. 2, 3; xi. 40, 41; xvii. 10-16; Acts xv. 20.) Regarding persons, one might be made unclean by touching the carcase of an unclean animal of any kind (Lev. v. 2; xi. 28). In some cases this ceremonial defilement was but temporary, continuing only till the evening (Lev. xv. 2-28, &c.). Washing the clothes was often an essential step towards the removal of the impurity. A woman giving birth to a male child was unclean for seven days (xii. 2), and to a female child for fourteen days (xii. 5), the period of uncleanness being much shorter than that of her purification (xii. 4, 5). The leper was unclean till the priest pronounced that his loathsome malady was at an end (Lev. xiii. 1-59). (Cheyne & Sutherland.)

3. *Christianity:* Jesus swept away the doctrine that the eating of certain articles of food, deemed ceremonially impure, involved sin, by his sweeping declaration: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man, but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man" (Matt. xv. 11; cf. also 12-20; Mark vii. 14); and with regard to [illegible] St. Peter, after the vision of the [illegible] down, would no longer call any man [illegible] or unclean (Acts x. 28).

unclean animals, *s. pl.*
Jewish Antiq.: Certain animals which were regarded as ceremonially unclean, and [illegible] therefore to be eaten. Most animals that "chew the cud" might be eaten, with the exception of the camel, the coney (Hyrax), the hare, and the swine, only the first of which is a true ruminant. A number of birds, the "eagle," the "ossifrage," the "vulture," the "kite," &c., were to be deemed unclean and abominable. Much difficulty arises in identifying some of the birds referred to; but one broad fact is undoubted—that the Baptistes were deemed ceremonially impure, while most of the grain-[illegible] were allowed as articles of food. Unclean [illegible] were those which had not the [illegible] With the exception of what would now be

called the Leaping Orthoptera—locusts, grasshoppers, &c. most insects were unclean, as were most creeping things, from vertebrate reptiles to molluscous snails. Not merely were the unclean animals to be rejected as articles of food, their carcasses were to be avoided, as the individual touching them would be unclean (Lev. xi. 1-47). Apart from the ceremonial law, the flesh of the prohibited animals was generally less wholesome than that of those allowed.

unclean spirit, *s.*

New Test. : A demon, a wicked spirit, seizing on and acting through men (Matt. x. 1; Mark i. 27, iii. 30; v. 13, vi. 7; Luke iv. 36, Acts v. 16, viii. 7; Rev. xvi. 13) [Possession, II. 3, Possessions, unseen, v.]

***ŭn cloan' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un* (1); Eng. *clean*, v.; *-able*.] Not capable of being cleaned.

ŭn clóan' li néss, *un cloan li nes, *s.* [Eng. *uncleanly*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncleanly; want of cleanliness; filthiness.

"Thus perhaps [both] and uncleanliness the sole ..."

ŭn clóan' ly, *un clon ly, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cleanly*, *a.*]

I. Not cleanly; filthy, foul, dirty, unclean.

"The uncleanly apartment of a slaughter-house."
Shakesp. : King John, iv. 1.

2. Not cleanly in a moral sense; indecent, unchaste.

"Redditing unto them whereto begun upon and unchaste ..."

ŭn clóan' néss, *un clon nes, *un clon nesse,

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being unclean; foulness, filthiness.

"In St. Ottes I understood that amidst the chief and most admirable beasts of uncleanness were ..."
Grand : Hist. of Mortality

2. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; ...

"God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto ..."

II. *Comparative Religion:* Want of ritual or ceremonial purity; carnal guilt, defilement or pollution. [Unclean, II.]

***ŭn cléar', *un clere,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clear*, *a.*]

1. Not bright or clear; dark, obscure.

2. Not free from obscurity, doubt, or uncertainty.

"In unclear and doubtful things he not putting ..."
Leighton : On 1 Peter iii.

ŭn cleared', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cleared*.]

1. Not cleared, as land overgrown with woods.

"Which is more than can be said of any other uncleared country." *Cook : First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. Not cleared; not vindicated in character; not freed from imputations or charges having lying over one.

***ŭn clear' nésse,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clearness*.] Obscurity, want of clearness, unintelligibility.

"This uncleanness of style took upon an error ..."
W. Robertson Smith : Old Test. in Jewish Church, p. 118.

***ŭn clénch,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clench*.] To open or force open, as the ...

The hero on his enhanced wealth ...
His foot unclenches, and the weapon falls."
Smith : Dispensaries

un clér ic al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clerical*.] Not clerical; not belonging or becoming the clergy.

"Many clergymen are seen to take delight in unclerical occupations." *Knox : Winter Evenings*, ...

***ŭn clerk' like (or as ar),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *clerk*, and *like*.] Unbecoming a clerk, clergyman, or educated man; unclerical.

"Burns and Bee mine pretend the text to ... expand, and so to mend it by such an unmeet ... unskilful, viz., by putting in two words ... no one." *Bp. Taylor : Liberty of Prophesying*, ...

† ŭn' cle ship, *s.* [Eng. *uncle*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of an uncle; the relation of an uncle.

"Unclehip there in family circles follows the custom of Brittany." *Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 214.

***ŭn clew' (cw as l),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clew*.] To unwind, to unravel; hence, to loose, to free.

"If I should pay you for 't as 'tis valued,
It would unclew me quite."
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, i. 1.

***ŭn clinch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clinch*.] To unclench (q.v.).

***ŭn cling',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cling*.] To cause to cling, to bring, to winding, contracting, or the like.

"Which perhaps will never curling without the ..."
Interpretation

ŭn clipped', *un clipped, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clipped*.] Not clipped, not cut, not diminished by clipping.

"Clipped and unclipped money will always buy an ..."
Duncan Stirling

ŭn clonk', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clonk*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.* : To deprive of a clonk.

B. *Intrans.* : To take off one's clonk.

*** un cloath,** *v.t.* [Uncertain.]

ŭn clóg', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clog*.] To free one of a clog, fetter, or the like; to free from a clog or that which clogs, encumbers, or obstructs; to disencumber, to free.

"It would unclog my heart
Of what lies heavy to't."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*** ŭn cloi tór,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloister*.] To remove or release from a cloister or from confinement, to set at liberty.

"Very did not I understand from the words ..."

ŭn clóse', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *close*, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To open.

"... to unclose ..."
Scott : Marmion, iii. 9.

2. To disclose, to lay open, to reveal.

B. *Intrans.* : To open.

"... such I feel unclosing."
Moore : Light of the Harem.

*** ŭn clóse',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *close*, *a.*]

"Encamp them secure danger to feed,
And the unclosed shall never a wink bide."
Sylvester : The Dupontaine, 1604.

ŭn closed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *closed*.]

1. Not closed or shut; open.

"Eden's Heaven has its unclosed eye
Of wondering on his enemy."
Byron : The Hunter.

2. Not shut in or separated by enclosures.

"A great village on the unenclosed ..."
Barrows

3. Not finished, not concluded.

ŭn clothe', *un cloath, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clothe*.]

I. *Lit.* : To remove the clothes from, to divest of clothes, to make naked, to strip of the clothes.

"Thence proceeds of the pastor ... unclothe ... him would think him a real martyr." *Wycliffe : Matthew* xxv.

2. *Fig.* : To divest, to free.

"To unclothe ... of the slavery of reason, to ..."
Bp. Taylor : Sermons, vol. i., ser. 15.

ŭn clóthed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clothed*.]

1. Not clothed, not having clothes on.

"The wagon, intent on the holds and was quite ..."
Dunmore : Descend. of Manitoba, viii., ch. xiv.

2. Stripped of clothing.

"Unclothed to the semblance of some Dian ;
Then in the light to be seen known."
Byron : Siege of Corinth, xxvi.

*** ŭn clóud',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloud*.] To clear away the clouds from, to ... or the like.

"Whose wrath can ..."

ŭn clóud' éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clouded*.] Not clouded, not obscured by clouds; free from gloom, clear, bright.

"In undoubted uninvaded Paradise."
Wilson : Formation & the Fall.

ŭn clóud' éd néss, *s.* [Eng. *unclouded*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unclouded in a material sense; brightness, clearness.

"... the greatest unobstructedness of the sun ..."
Taylor : Works, v. 261.

2. The state of being unclouded in a mental ...

*** ŭn clóud' y,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cloudy*.] Not cloudy, free from clouds, unobscured.

"And trembling with fearless He anchoredly shine."
Gay : Rural Sports.

*** ŭn clow' en,** *v.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cloven*.] Not cloven, undivided.

"My shall a unclouven yet be not kill."
Beaum. & Fl. : The Chances, ii. 1.

ŭn clúb ba ble, * ŭn clúb a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clubbable*.] Not club-like, not sociable.

"Dr. John was a most unclubbable man." *John ... to Mod. & Archæ. Diary*, i. 41.

*** ŭn clúe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clue*.] To unravel, to unwind.

"... beings with ... truth, nature ..."
Byron : On the Death of Sir ...

*** ŭn clútch,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clutch*, *v.*] To force open, as something ...

"... the terrors of the Lord would not quell his bowels, ... unclutch his ... hand."
Bacon : Of Fame

ŭn' co, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A contract. of *uncouth*, ...]

A. *As adj.* : Strange, humorous, great, much, uncommon.

"They ... up to the ... before the wind ... of the ... unco symbols." *Scott : Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

B. *Adverb* : Very, remarkably so, uncouthly.

C. *As substantive* :

1. Something new, strange, extraordinary, or ...

"... tells the ... that he ... a ..."

2. ...

*** ŭn couch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *couch*.] To disturb or draw from a couch or other ...

"... there ... with ..."
Chapman : Homer : Odyssey, vi.

*** ŭn có kéd' éd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cocked* : *-ed*.] Not thrown together, compacted ...

"... uncocked ... Mere ... of the soul ..."
... Poetics

ŭn cóck', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cock*, *v.*]

1. To let down the cock of, as of a ...

2. To open or spread out from a cock or ...

ŭn cóf fined, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coffined*.] Not provided with a coffin, not ...

"... all on his ... ye ..."
Rowe : To ... Day of the Last Universal, vi. 24

*** ŭn cóg' ĭ ta ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cognitable*.] Not capable of being cognized or ...

"... unacquainted to man ..."
Wodrow : Corr., i. 7.

*** ŭn cóil',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *coil*.] To uncoil, to pull the coil or coils of.

"Leaping ... unwinding and just ready to unwind the serpent." *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

ŭn cóifed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coifed*.] Not wearing a coif, bareheaded.

"... bareheaded ..."

ŭn cóil', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *coil*.] To uncoil (q.v.).

"... coiled ..."

ŭn cóined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coined*.]

I. *Lit.* : Not coined.

"... to suppose ... that ... would ... Earlier Considerations ..."

2. *Fig.* : Not known, the current money, or, not constructed, genuine.

"... Rule, ... a ... of ... and ... sentiment ..."
Bentley : Horace, p. 9.

ŭn cól lect éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collected*.]

1. Not collected together; not brought to one place.

"Light, *uncollected*, through the Chaos urg'd
His infant way." *Thomson: Autumn.*

2. Not collected, not received: as, *uncollected* taxes.

3. Not having one's thoughts collected; not recovered from confusion or bewilderment.

"Lest those often idle fits
Might clean expel her *uncollected* wits."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 1.

***ŭn-cŏl-lĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collectedness.*] The state of being uncollected or confused.

***ŭn-cŏl-lĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collectible.*] Unable to be collected; that cannot be collected.

ŭn-cŏl'-ŏred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *colored.*]

1. Not colored, as a painting; simply drawn, without color being superadded; not stained or dyed.

"Through pure *uncoloured* glass, you receive the clear light."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter* i. 22.

2. Not colored, as a narrative; told with the simplicity of truth and with no effort to heighten the effect by exaggeration; unvarnished.

* 3. Unclouded, clear.

"To deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers."
Milton: P. L., v. 189.

***ŭn-cōlt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *colt.*] To deprive of a horse. (Special coinage.)

"Thou liest, thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

ŭn-cōmbed' (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *combed.*] Not combed; unkempt.

"Whose locks'es *uncombed* cruell adders be."
Spenser: Virgil; Gnat.

***ŭn-cŏm-bīne',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *combine.*]

A. *Trans.:* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction; to separate; to disconnect; to break up.

"When out-breaking vengeance *uncombines*
The ill-united blood." *Crashaw*, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cables in the violence of a northern tempest."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

ŭn-cŏme-ăt'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *come; at; -able.*] That cannot be come at; not obtainable. (*Colloq.*)

"He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business."—*Tatler*, 12.

ŭn cŏme'-lĭ-nĕss, ***un-com-li-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *uncomely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being uncomely; absence of comeliness; want of beauty.

"She will much better become the seat in the native and unaffected *uncomeliness* of her person."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 82.

* 2. Indecency.

"He praised women's modesty, and gave orderly well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

3. Something unseemly, unbecoming, or indecent.

"Christians indeed are not so watchful and accurate in all their ways as becomes them; but stain their holy profession either with pride or covetousness, or contentions, or some other such like *uncomeliness*."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* ii. 12.

ŭn'-cŏme-lў, ***un-com-ly,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comely.*]

1. Not comely; wanting in grace, beauty, or elegance.

"A man could wish to have nothing disagreeable or *uncomely* in his approaches."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 67.

2. Unseemly, unbecoming, unsuitable, indecent.

"With an *uncomely* silence fails my tongue."
Ben Jonson: Horace, bk. iv.

ŭn cŏm'-fŏr-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comfortable.*]

1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy, dismal.

"We had the *uncomfortable* prospect of ending our days on some desolate coast."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Causing bodily discomfort or uneasiness: as, an *uncomfortable* seat or position.

3. Receiving or experiencing no comfort; disagreeably situated; ill at ease: as, He felt very *uncomfortable* there.

ŭn-cŏm'-fŏr-ta-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncomfortable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncomfortable, miserable, or disagreeable; uneasiness, discomfort.

"The *uncomfortableness* of unbelief, and the terrors of conscience after a wicked life, will drive most of them to a worse."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

ŭn-cŏm'-fŏr-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *uncomfortab(le); -ly.*] In an uncomfortable manner or degree; so as to cause discomfort.

"Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying."
Drayton: Legend of Matilda.

ŭn-cŏm'-fôrt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comforted.*] Not comforted, consoled or tranquillized; disconsolate.

"Awake your love to my *uncomforted* mother."
Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, iii.

ŭn-cŏm-mand'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commanded.*] Not commanded, ordered, enjoined, or required by precept, order, or law.

"They were *uncommanded* instances of virtue."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

ŭn cŏm mĕnd' a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commendable.*] Not to be commended; not worthy of commendation; illaudable.

"The *uncommendable* licentiousness of practice."—*Feltham: On Eccles.* ii. 11.

ŭn-cŏm-mĕnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commended.*] Not commended, praised, or approved.

"Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd."
Waller: A Song.

***ŭn-cŏm-mĕn'-sụ-rāte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commensurate.*] Not commensurate with something else; not of the same measure or dimensions; not adequate, not equal.

"I observed before that our senses are short, imperfect, and *uncommensurate* to the vastness and profundity of things, and therefore cannot receive the just images of them."—*Glanvill: Essay* 1.

ŭn-cŏm mĕr'-cĭal (ci as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commercial.*]

1. Not commercial; not carrying on commerce; not travelling to solicit orders for goods: as, an *uncommercial* traveller.

* 2. Not according to or consistent with the principles or rules of commerce.

"You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

ŭn-cŏm-mĭss'-ĭŏned (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commissioned.*] Not commissioned; not possessed of a commission; not entrusted with a commission; unauthorized.

"We should never hastily run after *uncommissioned* guides."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

ŭn cŏm mĭt' tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *committed.*]

1. Not committed; not done.

"Havoc loathes so much the waste of time,
She scarce had left an *uncommitted* crime."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 11.

2. Not referred to a committee.

3. Not bound or pledged by anything said or done: as, He is *uncommitted* to any course of action.

***ŭn cŏm mĭxed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commixed.*] Not commixed or mingled; unmixed. (*Chapman: Iliad* x. 369.)

ŭn-cŏm'-mŏn, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *common.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not common, not usual; rare, unusual, infrequent; hence, out of the common; remarkable, extraordinary, strange.

"Betwene us is no unlikeness, or any thing *uncommon* as touching our higher and our divine nature."—*Udal: John* xiv.

B. *As adv.:* Uncommonly, exceedingly, very: as, *uncommon* cheap. (*Vulgar.*)

ŭn-cŏm'-mŏn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uncommon; -ly.*]

1. Not commonly; rarely, infrequently; not usually.

2. To or in an uncommon degree.

"They were reported to be gentlemen sent abroad to make observations and discoveries, and were *uncommonly* qualified for that purpose."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-cŏm'-mŏn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncommon; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

"The *uncommonness* of such conversation."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

***ŭn-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-ca-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicable.*]

1. Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, transferred, or imparted.

"The peculiar *uncommunicable* rights of England."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

2. Not communicative; reserved, taciturn.

ŭn-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicated.*]

1. Not communicated; not disclosed or made known to others.

2. Not imparted, bestowed, or shared.

"Supreme power, whether communicated or *uncommunicated*, is supreme power."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***un cŏm mū'-nĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicating.*] Not communicating; uncommunicative.

"There are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of immaterial deity and an *uncommunicating* nature."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

***ŭn-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicative.*]

1. Not communicative; reserved, taciturn.

"It is a striking characteristic of deep sorrow that it is of a taciturn and *uncommunicative* nature."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. Not liberal; parsimonious, stingy. (Prob. with reference to the meaning of communicate (= give) in the New Testament.) (Cf. Heb. xiii. 16.)

"A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 90.

***ŭn-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-cā-tive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncommunicative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncommunicative; reserve, taciturnity.

"I might justify my secrecy and *uncommunicativeness*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 220.

***ŭn-cŏm-păct',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compact*, a.] Not compact; not of close texture; incompact.

"Such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface."—*Addison: On Italy; Vesuvius.*

***ŭn-cŏm-păct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compacted.*] Not compacted; not firm or settled.

"Seems to unfold an *uncompacted* mind."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 23.

***ŭn-cŏm-pa-nĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companied.*] Not attended by a companion; unaccompanied.

"That brave Ulysses thence
Depart, *uncompanied* by God or man."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey v.

***ŭn cŏm-păn' ĭon a ble (i as y),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companionable.*] Not companionable; not sociable.

"A Mrs. K., who is very *uncompanionable* indeed."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 415.

***ŭn-cŏm-păn'-ĭoned (i as y),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companioned.*] Having no fellow; unique, peerless.

"She is the mirror of her beauteous sex,
Unparalleled and *uncompanioned*."
Machin: Dumb Knight, i.

***ŭn-cŏm'-passed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compassed.*] Unlimited, unbounded.

"Can clouds encompasse Thy *uncompass'd* greatness?"
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 13.

***ŭn-cŏm-păss'-ĭon-ate (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; deficient in pity or compassion.

"In *uncompassionate* anger do not so."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 813.

***ŭn-cŏm-păss'-ĭoned (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compassioned.*] Not compassionated; unpitied; unsympathised with.

***ŭn-cŏm-păt'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compatibly.*] Not in a compatible manner; incompatibly.

ŭn-cŏm-pĕl'-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compellable.*] Not compellable; that cannot be bound, driven, or compelled; not admitting of compulsion.

"For it conquers the *uncompellable* mind, and disinterests man of himself."—*Feltham: On Luke* xiv. 20.

ŭn-cŏm-pĕlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compelled.*] Not compelled; free from or without compulsion; not done under compulsion.

"Where love gives law, beauty the sceptre sways,
And, *uncompelled*, the happy world obeys."
Waller: Triple Combat.

ŭn-cŏm'-pĕn-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compensated.*] Not compensated.

"To join together the restraints of an universal, internal, and external taxation is an unnatural mixture of perfect, *uncompensated* slavery."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

ŭn-cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *competitive.*] Not competitive; not competing with others.

"The commercial square . . . consisted of *uncompetitive* shops, such as were needful, of the native wares." —*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

ŭn-cŏm-plāin'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complaining.*] Not complaining; not murmuring.

"The weak, hapless, *uncomplaining* wretch." *Thomson: Spring*, 392.

ŭn-cŏm-plāin'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uncomplaining*; *-ly.*] In an uncomplaining manner; without complaint or murmuring.

* **ŭn-cŏm-plāin'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncomplaining*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncomplaining.

* **ŭn-cŏm-plāis'-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complaisant.*] Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous

"It is hard to speak of these false fair ones without saying something *uncomplaisant*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 41.

* **ŭn-cŏm-plāis'-ant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncomplaisant*; *-ly.*] In an uncomplaisant manner; uncivilly, discourteously.

"As our male law givers have somewhat *uncomplaisantly* expressed it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

* **ŭn-cŏm-plēte',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complete*, a.] Not complete; incomplete.

"The *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same action and fable."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 4.

ŭn-cŏm-plēt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *completed.*] Not completed; not finished; unfinished.

"The work that was left *uncompleted*." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, ix.

* **ŭn-cŏm-plī'-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding or pliant; inflexible. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 305.)

ŭn-cŏm-plĭ-mĕn'-tą-rў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complimentary.*] Not complimentary; rude; discourteous: as, *uncomplimentary* language.

† **ŭn-cŏm-plў'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complying.*] Not complying; not yielding, conceding, or assenting.

"The *uncomplying* Jews were not satisfied with rejecting Christianity."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

* **ŭn-cŏm-pōse'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *composeable.*] Incapable of being composed; not to be allayed or arranged.

"A difference at length flamed so high as to be *uncomposeable*."—*North: Examen*, p. 63.

ŭn-cŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compounded.*]

1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

"And *uncompounded* is their essence pure." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 425.

2. Simple; not intricate.

"The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

* **ŭn-cŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncompounded*; *-ly.*] In an uncompounded manner.

"He is all these abstractedly, *uncompoundedly*, really, infinitely."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. i., § 3.

ŭn-cŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncompounded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncompounded.

"*Uncompoundedness* of spirit."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 5.

* **ŭn-cŏm-prē-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *comprehend.*] To fail in comprehending.

"Or this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, *uncomprehend*, disdain." *Daniel: Musophilus.*

ŭn-cŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comprehensible.*] Not comprehensible; incomprehensible.

"It is untouchable, and *uncomprehensible* unto our senses."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apologie*, p. 249.

* **ŭn-cŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comprehensive.*]

1. Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

"Some narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not the world."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. That cannot be contained within limits; incomprehensible (q.v.).

"Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* deeps." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 3.

ŭn-cŏm-prĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compressed.*] Not compressed; free from compression.

"Judging from the *uncompressed* fragments."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. iii.

* **ŭn-cŏm-prĭsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comprised.*] Uncomprehended; or, perhaps, unbounded.

"Whose *uncomprised* wisdom did foresee, That you in marriage should be link'd to me." *Drayton: Owen Tudor to Queen Catherine.*

ŭn-cŏm'-prō-mīs-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compromising.*] Not compromising; not given to making compromises, but rigid in carrying out one's opinions and projects; not ready to agree to terms; inflexible.

"The *uncompromising* patrician spirit characteristic of the Claudian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 58.

ŭn-cŏn-çēal'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concealable.*] Not able to be concealed.

"With slow mutation *unconcealable*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

ŭn-cŏn-çēaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concealed.*] Not concealed; openly shown.

"She suffered the tears to stream down her cheeks *unconcealed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ŭn-cŏn-çēlv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conceivable.*] Not conceivable; not able to be conceived, imagined, or understood; inconceivable.

"*Unconceivable* is the concurrent lustre and glory of many!"—*Bp. Hall: The Woman's Vail.*

ŭn-cŏn-çēlv'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unconceivable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

"The *unconceivableness* and utter incomprehensibleness of the deity."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. iv.

* **ŭn-cŏn-çēlv'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unconceivable*; *-ly.*] Inconceivably.

"Of *unconceivably* small bodies or atoms."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xii.

ŭn-cŏn-çēlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conceived.*] Not conceived.

"Vast as my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings Untoward words, scarce loosened yet from things." *Creech: Lucretius.*

ŭn-cŏn-çēlv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conceiving.*] Not conceiving.

"And in the *unconceiving* vulgar sort." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

ŭn-cŏn-çĕrn', *s.* [Pref. *un* (1), and Eng. *concern.*] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; carelessness; freedom from concern or anxiety.

"A listless *unconcern*." *Thomson: Spring*, 301.

ŭn-cŏn-çĕrned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concerned.*]

1. Not concerned, not anxious; free from concern or anxiety.

"Heedless and *unconcerned* remained, When Heaven the murderer's arm restrained." *Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 27.

2. Having or taking no interest; not interested, not affected.

"As *unconcern'd* as when he plants a tree." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

* 3. Sober.

"The little part I had taken in their gaiety kept me *unconcerned*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 300.

ŭn-cŏn-çĕrn'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unconcerned*; *-ly.*] In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

"*Unconcernedly*, cheerfully, resignedly, as knowing that we are secure of his protection."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

ŭn-cŏn-çĕrn'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unconcerned*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unconcerned; freedom from concern, anxiety, or interest.

"An *unconcernedness* for any particular religion."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 253.

* **ŭn-cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concerning.*] Not concerning, not interesting, not affecting; of no concern or interest.

"Lest such an *unconcerning* trifle be forgotten."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., bk. ii.

* **ŭn-cŏn-çĕrn'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concernment.*] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; unconcernedness.

"And his *unconcernment* another time was as sottish, when he past on."—*Glanvill: Essay* 2.

* **ŭn-cŏn-clūd'-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concludent.*] Not conclusive, not decisive; inconclusive.

"All our arguments touching them [eternity and infinity] are inevident and *unconcludent*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 116.

* **ŭn-cŏn-clūd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *conclude*, and suff. *-able.*] Indeterminable.

"To comprehend and conclude that which is *unconcludible*."—*More: Song of the Soul.* (Notes.)

* **ŭn-cŏn-clūd'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concluding.*] Not decisive; indecisive, inconclusive.

"He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings."—*Locke.*

* **ŭn-cŏn-clūd'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unconcluding*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inconclusive; inconclusiveness.

"The *unconcludingness* of the arguments brought to attest it."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

* **ŭn-cŏn-clūs'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conclusive.*] Not conclusive; inconclusive.

"And to argue negatively & *fine*, is very *unconclusive* in such matters."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

* **ŭn-cŏn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concocted.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not concocted; not digested.

"We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

2. *Fig.:* Crude, indigested.

"Very uneven, *unconcocted*, roving, often repeated and medley stuff."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* **ŭn-cŏn-cŭr'-rent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concurrent.*] Not concurrent; not agreeing. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 49.)

ŭn-cŏn-dĕmned' (mn as m), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *condemned.*]

1. Not condemned, as a criminal; not judged guilty.

"This would have killed an harmlesse and an *uncondemned* person."—*Udal: John* xviii.

2. Not disapproved of.

"Did leave behind unrepealed and *uncondemned* the doctrines and books of Parmenides."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 919.

* **ŭn-cŏn'-dĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *condited.*] Unseasoned.

"As insipid as cork, or the *uncondited* mushroom." —*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ŭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditional.*] Not conditional; not dependent upon or limited by conditions; absolute, unreserved.

"The obligation of an immediate and *unconditional* payment."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ŭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unconditional*; *-ly.*] In an unconditional manner; without conditions; absolutely, unreservedly.

"To whom those promises are *unconditionally* consigned."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* **ŭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditionate.*] Unconditional, absolute.

"He means an infallibility, antecedent, absolute, *unconditionate*."—*Bp. Taylor: Dis. from Popery*, pt. ii. (Introd.)

ŭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditioned.*]

Philos.: A term employed in a twofold signification: denoting (1) the entire absence of all restriction; or (2), more widely, the entire absence of all relation. (*Calderwood: Philos. of the Infinite*, p. 36.)

¶ *The Unconditioned:*

Philosophy:

(1) According to Kant, that which is absolutely and in itself, or internally possible, and is exempted from the conditions circumscribing a thing in time or space.

"Within the sphere of the phenomenal there exists no unconditional cause but outside of the whole complex of phenomena there exists, as their transcendental ground, the *Unconditioned*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 177.

(2) According to Hamilton, the highest expression for the common element in what is properly absolute and infinite in thought, or as these can be understood.

"The *Unconditioned* regarded as one, or thought as one, does imply an impossibility alike of thought and being."—*J. Veitch: Hamilton*, p. 231.

ŭn cŏn duc' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conducing.*] Not conducing; not conducive.

> "... to the ... of the spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i. ch. iv.

***ŭn cŏn dŭct' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conducted.*] Not conducted; not under guidance or direction.

> "... undisciplined and *unconducted* troop of ... *Burrow: Memoirs*, vol. ii., sec. 6.

ŭn cŏn fĕrred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conferred.*] Not brought together in common; not communed, conversed, or discoursed (Followed by *with.*)

> "He hath not ... to consult ... with ..."

ŭn cŏn fĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confessed.*]

1. Not confessed; concealed or denied. (Applied to sins or crimes.)

2. Not confessed, as a Roman Catholic who fails to appear before a confessor to acknowledge ... (Applied to persons.)

> "A sinful man and *unconfessed*."

ŭn cŏn fĕss' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confessing.*] Not confessing; not making confession of sins.

> "... *Hist. of America.*

***ŭn cŏn' fi dŏnce,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confidence.*] Want of confidence; uncertainty, hesitation, doubt. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 174.)

ŭn cŏn fĭn' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confinable.*]

1. Not able to be confined or restrained; ...

* 2. Unbounded.

> "From *unconfinable* humours. It is as much as I can do to keep the ... of my humour pleasant." *Shakesp. Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

ŭn cŏn fĭned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confined.*]

1. Not confined; free from restraint or control; free.

> "The Fancy, moving *unconfined*,
> The present mine of every pow'r ..."

2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; wide and comprehensive.

***ŭn cŏn fĭn ĕd lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unconfined*; *-ly.*] In an unconfined manner; without confinement, restraint, or limitation.

> "One so pure, so *unconfinedly* spread."
> *Brydon: Hind & Panther*, ii. 417.

ŭn cŏn firmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confirmed.*]

1. Not confirmed; not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability.

2. Not confirmed or approved of in a position or office.

> "Hyde-appointed abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates."
> *—Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

3. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional evidence.

> "... Nor was long
> His witness *unconfirmed*." *P. R.*, i. 39.

* 4. Not fortified by resolution; weak, raw, inexperienced.

> "In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

5. Not having received or acquired strength.

> "With strength unpractised yet and *unconfirmed*."

6. Not having received the rite of confirmation.

***ŭn cŏn form',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. ... similar; not analogous.

> "Not *unconform* to other shining globes,"
> *Milton: P. L.*, v. 980.

ŭn cŏn form ă bĭl' ĭ tў, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformability.*] The quality or state of being unconformable.

> "... the subterraneous forces have visited different parts in the globe at supposedly periods is inferred chiefly from the ... of strata belonging to groups of different ages." *Lyell: Prin. of Geology*, ch. xiii.

ŭn cŏn form' ă ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. ... *-able.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not conformable; not agreeable; not consistent.

> "Unto those general rules, they knew we do not ... We were held anything *unconformable* ..."

2. *Geol.*: The term used when one series of beds is so placed over another that the superior beds repose more or less on the edges instead of on the planes of the inferior series. Thus on the borders of Wales and Shropshire the shaly beds of the Silurian system are curved or vertical, while those of the overlying carboniferous shale and limestone are horizontal. To produce unconformity, three series of events have generally occurred. First, the inferior beds, originally laid down horizontally, must at some subsequent time have been tilted up by a force, probably igneous, from beneath. Secondly, in most cases, the upturned ends of the strata must have been more or less acted on by denudation, which has rendered them a nearly horizontal plane on which fresh strata can easily rest. Thirdly, these fresh strata have been actually deposited. Approximately to measure the interval of time which the above changes have occupied, intermediate beds must be sought for in other districts or regions, or failing these, note must be taken of the amount of alteration in life which has occurred during the unknown interval. This may be determined by comparing the fossils in the lower with those in the upper beds. Unconformability is of three kinds, the effects of ancient seismic or volcanic action. If it filled up the lower and had no influence on the upper strata, the first kind of reference is that it occurred between the deposition of the two.

ŭn cŏn form ă bĭ' lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unconformable*; *-ly.*] In an unconformable manner; not conformably or agreeably.

> "In such cases the discordance of inclination between the upper and inferior strata is expressed by the term unconformity, and the upper rock is said to lie *unconformably* upon the lower." *Phillips: Geol.* (ed. 1840), i. 70.

***ŭn cŏn form ist,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformist.*] A nonconformist, a dissenter.

> "An assault of *Unconformists* on Church discipline."
> *—Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. ii. 1.

ŭn cŏn form ĭ tў, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformity.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Want of conformity; ...

> "To be upbraided with *unconformity* unto the pat ..."

2. *Geol.*: Absence of conformity between strata the upper of which rest on the edges of the lower beds. (See extract under Unconformable.)

***ŭn cŏn fŏund',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confound.*] Not to mix, mingle, involve, or ...

> "Where they could remain safe and *unconfounded* with the natives." *Buchanan: Duties Ecclesiast.*, bk. iv., § 6.

***ŭn cŏn fŭsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confused.*]

1. Not confused; free from confusion or disorder.

> "Intellective memory is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory." *Bale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 80.

2. Not embarrassed; free from embarrassment.

ŭn cŏn fŭs ĕd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unconfused*; *-ly.*] Not in a confused manner; in a manner or state free from confusion.

> "He knows them distinctly and *unconfusedly* from ..." *Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ŭn cŏn fŭt' ă ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *confutable.*] Not confutable; not admitting or capable of being confuted, refuted, or overthrown.

> "The political argument they boasted of as unconfutable." *Speed: Sermons.*

ŭn cŏn fŭt' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confuted.*] Not confuted or refuted.

> "What he writes, though unconfuted, must therefore be untruth ..." *Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

***ŭn cŏn gĕal',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *congeal.*] To thaw, to melt.

> "When nature ..."

ŭn cŏn gĕal' ă ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and ... *congealable.*] ... or capable of being ... by cold.

ŭn cŏn gĕaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *congealed.*] Not congealed; not frozen or ... by cold.

> "... And cherished most where last revealed."

ŭn cŏn gĕ ni ăl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *congenial.*] Not congenial.

> "And small the bitterness I ween,
> ... to feel ..."
> *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 4.

***ŭn cŏn jŭ găl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conjugal.*] Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a husband or wife.

> "... *Samson Agonistes*, 930.

***ŭn cŏn junc' tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conjunctive.*] Not conjunctive; that cannot join or unite.

> "Two persons *unconjunctive* are unmarriable to ..." *Milton: Tract. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. xv.

ŭn cŏn nĕct' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *connected.*]

1. Not connected; not united; separate, disjoined.

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependences of parts; loose, vague, rambling, desultory.

> "The fragments broken off from any science, disjointed and ..." *Watts.*

3. Not connected or united by interest, friendship, party, or the like; not having a common interest.

> "Now he was altogether *unconnected with Spain.*"

***ŭn cŏn nĕct' ĕd lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unconnected*; *-ly.*] In an unconnected manner; ...

> "This petition therefore comes in very abruptly and *unconnectedly*." *Knox: Quis on the Lord's Supper.*

***ŭn cŏn nĭng, *un con nyng,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conning.*]

A. *As adj.*: Unskilful, unknowing.

> "... *Chaucer: ...*

B. *As subst.*: Ignorance.

***ŭn cŏn nĭv' ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conniving.*] Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 863.)

ŭn cŏn' quer ă ble (qu as k), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conquerable.*]

1. Not able to be conquered; incapable of ... conquered or vanquished; not to be overcome in contest; indomitable, invincible.

> "All the boldest spirits of the *unconquerable* ..." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control; insuperable.

> "The Mackintoshes were kept neutral by ... *Sir* ... *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn cŏn' quer ă blў (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *unconquerable*, ...] Invincibly, indomitably.

> "His former sentiments, turbulent, and ..."

ŭn cŏn' quered (qu as k), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conquered.*]

1. Not conquered, vanquished, or subdued; ...

> "Then hitherto *unconquered* cattle ..." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. ... irresistible, irremediable, insuperable.

> "That imperious, that *unconquered* soul."
> *Pope: Homer: Iliad*, viii.

ŭn cŏn scĭon ă ble (sc as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conscionable.*]

1. Not conscionable; not reasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable ... or expectation; inordinate.

> "He had been, he said, a most *unconscionable* ... time dying." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. Not guided or influenced by conscience, ...

> "... *Milton: Reason of Church Government.*

* 3. Iniquitous, vast.

> "Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides
> And lower looks." *Milton: Samson Agonistes.*

ŭn cŏn scĭon ă ble nĕss (sc as sh), *s.* [Eng. *unconscionable*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unconscionable; unreasonableness.

> "... *Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn cŏn' scion ą bly (sc as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unconsciousness(s)*, *-ly.*] In an unconscionable manner; [illegible]

"[illegible] is a common vice; tho all things have
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear."
Juvenal, iii sat.

ŭn cŏn' scioŭs (sc as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conscious.*]

1. Not conscious; having no mental perception.

"*Unconscious* nature, all that he surveys,
Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his praise."
Cowper: Hope, 710

2. Not conscious to one's self; not knowing; not perceiving.

"*Unconscious* was those motions never heed."

3. Having lost consciousness or power of perception.

4. Not arising or resulting from or produced by consciousness: as, *unconscious* cerebration.

* 5. Not acquainted; not knowing; ignorant.

"A stately mule, as yet by bits unbroke,
Of six years age, *unconscious* of the yoke."
Pope: Homer's Iliad xxiii. 2nd

6. Taking no cognizance; regardless, heedless.

"The stars, *unconscious* of his age,
Unchanged pursue their course."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

¶ *Philosophy of the Unconscious:*

Philos.: A system introduced by E. v. Hartmann (born in Berlin 1840), who published his *Die Philosophie des Unbewussten* in 1869. He assumes that there is in nature an unconscious Will and Idea (= the Substance of Spinoza, the Absolute Ego of Fichte, the Absolute Subject-object of Schelling, the Absolute Idea of Plato and Hegel, and the Will of Schopenhauer) as a pure and spiritual activity, without a substratum of nerve and brain, which is the basis of consciousness. The product of this Will and Idea is the world.

unconscious cerebration, *s.*

Mental Physiol.: The name given to the doctrine that the mind may undergo modifications, sometimes of very considerable importance, without being itself conscious of the process, until its results present themselves to the consciousness in the new ideas, or new combination of ideas, which the process has evolved. This doctrine has been current among German metaphysicians from the time of Leibnitz to the present day, and was systematically expounded by the late Sir William Hamilton. (*Carpenter: Mental Physiol.*, ch. xiii.; see also *Macmillan's Mag.*, Nov., 1870, p. 25.)

ŭn cŏn' scioŭs lỹ (sc as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unconscious; -ly.*] Not consciously; in an unconscious manner; without perception or [illegible]

ŭn cŏn' scioŭs nĕss (sc as sh), *s.* [Eng. *unconscious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unconscious; absence of consciousness.

"A total *unconsciousness* of doubt."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, pt. i., ch. xi.

* **ŭn cŏn' sĕ crāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *consecrate.*] To deprive of consecration; to desecrate.

"To *unconsecrate* the very church I speak in."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. ii.

* **ŭn cŏn sĕ crāte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrate.*] Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

"She was housed in sight of the people with an host *unconsecrate*." *Sir T. More's Workes*, p. 1084.

ŭn con' sĕ crāt' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrated.*] Not consecrated; not sacred. (*Byron: Parisina*, v. 19.)

* **ŭn cŏn sĕnt' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consented.*] Not consented to; not agreed to. (Followed by *to.*)

"So long as they are natural and *unconsented to*."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. vii., § 3.

ŭn cŏn sĕnt' ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consenting.*] Not consenting; not agreeing; not giving consent.

"Not *unconsenting* to her kind request."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, xv. 91.

ŭn cŏn sĕ quĕn tial (tial = shl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consequential.*] Not consequential, not consequent, and following, as a necessary consequence.

"Some [illegible] thing may be done, by [illegible] remedies and [illegible]."—*Bacon: Life*, ii. 61.

* **ŭn cŏn sid' ẽr ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerate.*] Not considering with due care or attention; heedless, careless.

"[illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn sid' er ate nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerateness.*] The quality or state of being unconsiderate; inconsiderateness.

"Upon [illegible]"—*Bates: Works*, xxxi. 75

* **ŭn cŏn sid' ered,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considered.*] Not considered; not taken into consideration; not regarded.

"[illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn sid' ẽr ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considering.*] Not considering; void of [illegible]

ŭn cŏn sŏled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consoled.*] Not consoled; disconsolate.

"[illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn sŏ nant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consonant.*] Not consonant; not consistent, not agreeing.

"Be *unconsonant* to what was about him."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

* **ŭn cŏn spir ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conspiring.*] Not conspiring.

* **ŭn cŏn spir' ing nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unconspiring, -ness.*] The quality or state of being unconnected with a conspiracy; absence of plot or [illegible]

"[illegible]"—*Bayle: Dic. hist.*, ii. 528

* **ŭn cŏn stan cỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constancy.*] Want of constancy; fickleness, inconstancy.

"His friends put all on the account, not of his *unconstancy*, but prudence."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hunting dunshire*

* **ŭn cŏn' stant,** * **un con staunte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constant.*] Not constant, inconstant; not [illegible]

"Who lives to tell thee that am more *unconstant*,
Than all ill women ever were together."
Beaum. & Fl.: King & No King, iv.

* **ŭn cŏn' stant lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unconstant; -ly.*] Inconstantly.

"[illegible]"—*Hobbs: Human Nature*, ch. v.

* **ŭn cŏn' stant nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unconstant; -ness.*] [illegible]

"[illegible]"—*Cowel: Interpr.* (1658) (Orig.)

ŭn cŏn stĭ tū' tion ąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constitutional.*] Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution of the country; not authorised by or contrary to the principles of the constitution.

"That this Declaration of Indulgence was *unconstitutional* is a point on which both the great English parties have always unanimously agreed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ŭn cŏn stĭ tu tion ăl' i tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *unconstitutional; -ity.*] The quality of being unconstitutional.

ŭn cŏn stĭ tu' tion ąl ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unconstitutional, -ly.*] In an unconstitutional manner.

ŭn cŏn strained', * **un con streined,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constrained.*]

1. Not constrained; free from constraint or compulsion; free to act.

"The notion of being *unconstrained* and disengaged."—*Addis: Spectator*, No. 234

2. Not done under compulsion; done freely or voluntarily.

"God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all of free and *unconstrained*."—*Milton: Tract. & Rise of Bishops*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

3. Free from constraint or stiffness; not stiff, easy.

"An *unconstrained* carriage and a certain openness of behaviour."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 170.

ŭn cŏn strain' ĕd lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unconstrained, -ly.*] In an unconstrained manner; voluntarily, freely.

"Was did *unconstrainedly* those things."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, [illegible]

* **ŭn cŏn straint',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constraint.*] Absence of constraint; freedom from constraint; ease.

"That air of freedom and *unconstraint*."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

ŭn cŏn sŭlt' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consulted.*] Not consulted.

"The [illegible] was [illegible] with
Milton: Tenure of Kings & Magistrates."

* **ŭn cŏn sult' ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consulting.*] [illegible]

"[illegible]"

"It was the fab Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, [illegible] that unfortunately born to monarchs, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to have but mans decent regiments. [illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn sume' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consumable.*] That cannot be consumed or exhausted, inexhaustible. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 127.)

ŭn cŏn sumed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consumed.*] Not consumed.

"And I have stirred those fortunes well,
Which [illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn sŭm' mate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consummate.*] Not consummated; not fulfilled or accomplished.

"From Corythus comes Arcas to the field
Who [illegible]"
Chapman: Iliads, xv. 14.

* **ŭn cŏn tain' ą ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]] Irrepressible.

"His *uncontainable* person would soon burst him."
[illegible]

* **ŭn cŏn tăm' in ate,** * **ŭn cŏn tăm' in ăt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contaminate.*] Not contaminated; unpolluted.

"The pure and *uncontaminated* blood,
Holds He the contrast."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 789.

* **ŭn cŏn tĕmned (mn as m),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contemned.*] Not contemned or despised.

"Which of the peers
"Have *uncontamin'd* gone by him?"
[illegible]

* **ŭn cŏn tĕnd' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contended.*] Not contended for, not disputed, not contested.

"Permit me, chief, permit, without delay,
To lead this *uncontended* gift away."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid v. 818.

* **ŭn cŏn tĕnt' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contented.*] Not contented; discontented.

"I overlook th intricate designs
Of *uncontented* men."
Daniel: Philotas (Pref.)

* **ŭn cŏn tĕnt' ĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncontented, -ness.*] The quality or state of being uncontented or discontented; discontentedness, discontent.

"Contentedness is opposed to ambition, carefulness, [illegible] *uncontentedness*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 478

* **ŭn cŏn tĕnt' ing nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *contenting*, and suff. *-ness.*] Want of power to content or satisfy.

"The decried *uncontentingness* of all other goods."
—*Boyle: Works*, i. 261.

* **ŭn cŏn tĕst' ą ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contestable.*] Not able to be contested; indisputable; incontestable.

"It is an *uncontestable* maxim, that the value of a sacrifice can never rise higher than the value of the sacrificer."—*Whitehead: Works*, viii. 177.

ŭn cŏn tĕst' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contested.*]

1. Not contested; not disputed.

"It is an *uncontested* maxim, that they who approve an action, would certainly do it if they could."
[illegible]

2. Evident, plain, manifest.

"'Tis by experience *uncontested* found."
Blackmore: Creation.

* **ŭn cŏn' tĭ nent,** * **un con ty nent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *continent.*] Incontinent.

"[illegible]"—*2 Timothy* iii.

* **ŭn cŏn trą dĭct' ą ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *contradict*, and suff. *-able.*] Not possible to be contradicted; not admitting of contradiction.

ŭn cŏn trą dĭct' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contradicted.*] Not contradicted, not denied; not disputed.

"[illegible]"

* **ŭn cŏn trite,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]]

"The priest, by absolving an unpenitent sinner, can not make him contrite."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 30.

*** ŭn cŏn trĭv′ ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contriving.*] Not contriving; deficient in contrivance.

ŭn cŏn troll′ a ble, * un con troul a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controllable.*]

1. That cannot be controlled or directed, ungovernable, unmanageable.

"His *uncontrollable* intent."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,754.

* 2. Indisputable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

"The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England."—*Hayward.*

† ŭn cŏn-trōl′-la blc nĕss, * un con troul a blc ness, *s.* [Eng. *uncontrollable*; suff. *-ness.*] Inability to be controlled.

"Have a strong plea for their abode and *uncontrollableness*."—*Bp. Hall: The Bloody Issue Healed.*

ŭn cŏn troll′ a blў, * un con troul a bly, * un con trol a bly, *adv.* [Eng. *uncontrollable*(*e*), *-ly.*]

1. In a manner that cannot be controlled, governed, ruled, or managed; beyond control.

"It is the will of him who is *uncontrollably* powerfull."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

* 2. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

"Abundantly and *uncontrolably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.: Contested.*

ŭn cŏn trolled′, * un con trouled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controlled.*]

1. Not controlled, ruled, or governed; without restraint.

"Troy soon must lie o'erthrown,
If *uncontroll'd* Achilles fights alone."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx 38.

* 2. Not yielding to restraint or control; uncontrollable.

"Do not I know the *uncontroul'd* thoughts
That youth brings with him?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid's Tragedy, iii.

3. Free, voluntary.

"A sudden and *uncontrolled* choice for meeting an unforseen danger."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 15.

* 4. Indisputable, undoubted, not refuted or disproved.

"I sing the just and *uncontroll'd* descent
Of dame Venetia Digby, styled the fair."
Ben Jonson: Epithalamion, § 2.

ŭn cŏn troll′ ŏd lў, * un-con-troul-od ly, *a.* [Eng. *uncontrolled*; *-ly.*] In an uncontrolled manner; without control or restraint; freely; voluntarily; uncontrollably.

"No reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

*** ŭn cŏn trō vẽr′ sŏr ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *controversy*(*y*), and suff. *-ory.*] Free from controversy.

"It yieldeth no cause of offence to a very pope's ear, as only aiming at an *uncontroversory* piety."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrance*, § 2.

*** ŭn cŏn trō vẽrt′ a blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controvertable.*] Incontrovertible.

*** ŭn cŏn trō vẽrt′ a blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncontrovertable*(*e*); *-ly.*] Incontrovertibly, indisputably.

"It is *uncontrovertably* certain that the commons never intended to leave electors the liberty of returning them an expelled member."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

ŭn cŏn trō vẽrt ŏd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controverted.*] Not controverted or disputed; undisputed; indisputable.

"Nothing hath been more *uncontroverted* either in ancient or modern times."—*Warburton: On Hume's Natural Religion.*

† ŭn cŏn trō vẽrt ŏd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uncontroverted*; *-ly.*] Incontrovertibly; indisputably; beyond all controversy.

"Most of the books were *uncontrovertably* written by the apostles themselves."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, prop. 14.

*** ŭn cŏn vēn′ a blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenable.*] Unfitting, unsuitable.

"There was nothing more *unconvenable* for a perfecte good capitaine than over moche hastinge."—*Coste Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 286.

*** ŭn cŏn vē′ nĭ ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenient.*] Inconvenient.

"Require nothing hurtfull or *unconvenient* for hym selfe."—*Fisher: Godlie Treatise: On Prayer.*

*** ŭn cŏn vē′ nĭ ent lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conveniently.*] Inconveniently, improperly.

"Howe *unconveniently* the cryme . . . was laied against him."—*Udal: John* xix.

ŭn-cŏn vẽn′ tion al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conventional.*] Not conventional.

"Their arrangement . . . ought to be graceful and unstudied, and yet not too *unconventional*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1887.

ŭn-cŏn-vẽn tion ăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *unconventional*; *-ity.*] Freedom from established rules or precedents; originality.

"There is a touch of welcome *unconventionality* about the plot."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1888.

*** ŭn cŏn vẽrs′ a blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversable.*] Not free in conversation, not sociable.

"The same *unconversable* temper."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

*** ŭn cŏn′ vẽrs ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversant.*] Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted. (Generally followed by *with.*)

"Persons who are happily *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind."—*Madox: Exchequer.* (Pref.)

*** ŭn cŏn-vẽrs′ ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversing.*] Not able to be turned to; having no attraction or proclivity to.

"The *unconversing* inability of mind, so defective to the purest and most sacred end of matrimony."—*Milton: Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iii.

*** ŭn cŏn vẽr′ sion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversion.*] The state of being unconverted; impenitence.

ŭn cŏn vẽrt′ ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *converted.*]

1. Not converted; not changed into another substance or body.

2. Not changed in opinion; specif., not turned or converted from one faith to another.

"The natural man St. Paul speaks of is one *unconverted* to Christianity."—*Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. viii.

ŭn cŏn vẽrt′ ĭ blc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convertible.*] Not convertible; that cannot be converted or changed in form.

"What is he gone, and in contempt of science? Ill stars and *unconvertible* ignorance attend him!"—*Congreve: Love for Love*, iv.

ŭn cŏn vĭnçed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convinced.*] Not convinced; not persuaded.

"If they remain still *unconvinced* with regard to a few particular difficulties."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, vol. i., § 31.

ŭn cŏn vĭnç′ ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convincing.*] Not convincing; not sufficient to convince.

"To heap such *unconvincing* citations as these."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings.*

*** ŭn cō quĕtt′ ĭsh (qu as k),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coquettish.*] Not coquettish; free from coquetry.

"So pure and *uncoquettish* were her feelings."—*Jane Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. vii.

ŭn cord′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2) and Eng. *cord.*] To take the cord away from; to loose from cords; to unbind; as, To *uncord* a trunk.

*** ŭn cor′ dĭ al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cordial.*] Not cordial, not hearty.

"A little proud-looking woman, of *uncordial* address."—*Jane Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxiv.

ŭn cork′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cork.*] To take the cork out of; to extract a cork from: as, To *uncork* a bottle.

*** ŭn cor′ pu lent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corpulent.*] Not corpulent.

*** ŭn cŏr rĕct′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correct*, a.] Not correct; incorrect.

"That you have since that time received with applause as bad and as *uncorrect* plays from other men."—*Dryden: Pref. to Wild Gallant.*

ŭn cŏr rĕct′ ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrected.*]

1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact.

"The faulty passages which may be met with in it, will perhaps be charged upon those that suffered them to pass *uncorrected*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 344.

2. Not reformed; not amended: as, life or manners *uncorrected.*

3. Not chastised.

* 4. (*Of a field*): Unshorn; unmown.

"Wanting the scythe, all *uncorrected*, rank."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

*** ŭn-cŏr′ rĕs pŏnd′-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correspondency.*] The quality or state of being uncorrespondent; want or absence of correspondence.

*** ŭn-cŏr′ rĕs-pŏnd′-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correspondent.*] Not correspondent; not agreeing; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable.

"*Uncorrespondent* with that virtue."—*Gauden. Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

*** ŭn cŏr′ rĭg-ĭ-blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrigible.*] Incapable of being corrected; incorrigible.

"He will seeke to amende himselfe, if he be not all together *uncorrigible*."—*Outred: Tr. of Cope on Proverbs* (1580).

ŭn cŏr rŏb′-ŏ-rāt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corroborated.*] Not corroborated.

ŭn cŏr rŭpt′, * un-cor-rupte, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupt.*] Not corrupt; not perverted, incorrupt.

"The pretensions which pure and *uncorrupt* Christianity has to be received as a Divine revelation."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion.* (Introd.)

ŭn cŏr rŭpt′ ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupted.*] Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved.

"To follow her true and *uncorrupted* directions."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, prop. 5.

ŭn cŏr rŭpt′-ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncorrupted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncorrupt or uncorrupted.

"The grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness*."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

*** ŭn-cŏr-rŭp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, * un-cor-rup-ti-bil-i-tie,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptibility.*] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

"In *uncorruptibilitie* of quyete or pesible and mylde spirit."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* iii. 4.

*** ŭn-cŏr-rŭp′-tĭ-blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptible.*] Not corruptible; not liable to corruption; incorruptible.

"And changed the glory of the *uncorruptible* God into an image made like to corruptible man."—*Romaunt* i. 23 (1640.)

*** ŭn-cŏr-rŭp′-tion, * un-cor-rup-ci-oun,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruption.*] Incorruption.

"Glorie and honour and *uncorrupcioun* to hem that seken euerlastynge lyf."—*Wycliffe: Romans* ii.

*** ŭn-cŏr-rŭp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptive.*] Incorruptible.

"Those other climes of *uncorruptive* joy."
Glover: Leonidas, vii. 413.

*** ŭn-cŏr′ rŭpt-lў, * un-cor-rupt-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncorrupt*; *-ly.*] In an uncorrupt manner; truly, genuinely.

"I shall declare *uncorruptlye* the sayings."—*Brende: Quintius Curtius*, fol. 198.

ŭn cŏr rŭpt′ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncorrupt*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncorrupt; freedom from corruption.

"In doctrine showing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity."—*Titus* ii. 7. (1640.)

*** ŭn cost′-lў,** *a.* [Pref. *-un* (1), and Eng. *costly.*] Not costly: cheap.

"A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

*** ŭn coŭn′-sĕl-la-blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counsellable.*] Not able to be counselled or advised; inadvisable, imprudent.

"It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

*** ŭn coŭn′ sĕlled, * un-coun sailed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counselled.*] Not counselled; not having counsel or advice; unadvised.

"Nothing to subdue it was left *uncounselled*."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796).

*** ŭn-coŭnt′-a-blc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *countable.*] Not to be counted; innumerable.

"Those *uncountable* glorious bodies set in the firmament."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i.

ŭn-coŭnt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counted.*] Not counted or numbered; innumerable.

"Surviving comrade of *uncounted* hours."
Wordsworth: Michael.

*** ŭn-coŭn′-tĕn-ançed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *countenanced.*] Not countenanced; not morally supported by the countenance of others.

"Urged unremittingly the stubborn work
Unseconded, *uncountenanced*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn-cŏŭn'-tĕr-feit, *un-coun-tre-feict,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counterfeit.*] Not counterfeit, not spurious; genuine.

"*Uncounterfeit* mistrust to bar."
Wyatt: The Faithful Lover, &c.

ŭn-coŭp'-le (le as ęl), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *couple*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To set free what before were coupled, as two dogs previously held together by a couple, cord, or chain; to set loose, to disjoin.

"Neither life nor death can *uncouple* us."—*Udal: John* xiv.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To loose hounds from their couples.

"*Uncouple* in the western valley."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

ŭn-coŭp'-lĕd (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coupled.*] Set free from being coupled; not coupled, not united; hence, not wedded; single.

"*Uncoupled* hounds began the chase."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 236.

***ŭn-cōurt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courted.*]

1. Not courted, not sought after; not having court paid. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.)

2. Not courted, not wooed; not sought in marriage.

ŭn-cōurt'-ĕ-oŭs, ŭn-cōurt'-ĕ-oŭs, *un-cur-teis, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courteous.*] Not courteous, not polite; uncivil, unpolite.

"The Commons thought this proceeding unjustifiable in substance and *uncourteous* in form."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-cōurt'-ĕ-oŭs-lў, ŭn-cōurt'-ĕ-oŭs-lў, *un-cour-te-ous lie, *un-curt-eis-ly, *un-court-es ly, *adv.* [Eng. *uncourteous*; *-ly.*] In an uncourteous manner; not courteously; discourteously, uncivilly.

"He now without all shame must *uncourteously* demand led to be to him restored."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Feryuard.*

ŭn-cōurt'-ĕr-like (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courtierlike.*] Unlike a courtier; hence, not flattering, bland, suave, or the like.

"I acted but an *uncourtierlike* part."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 103.

ŭn-cōurt'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncourtly*; *-ness.*] Absence of courtliness; want of polish in the manners.

"Notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest."—*Addison: Whig-Examiner*, No. 5.

ŭn-cōurt'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courtly.*]

1. Untrained in or unused to the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, flattering, or the like; blunt, impolite, unpolished.

"The *uncourtly* courage which distinguished him."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Uncivil, rude, coarse, plain.

***ŭn'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *uncus* = a hook.] Hook-like; hooked.

ŭn-cōuth', ***un-kouth,** ***un-keth,** ***un-cooth,** *a.* [A.S. *uncuth* = strange, unknown, from *un-* = not, and *cúth*, pa. par. of *cunnan* = to know.]

* **1.** Unknown.

"*Uncouthe*, unkist, said the old famous poet Chaucer; which proverb very well taketh place in this our new poet, who for that he is *uncouth* (as said Chaucer) is unkist; and unknown to most men, is regarded but of few."—*E. K., Epistle Dedicatory prefixed to Spenser's Shepheards Calender.*

* **2.** Strange, not familiar; hence, suspicious, alarming, startling.

"Nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 98.

3. Awkward, clumsy, odd, strange.

"Marks such as, to men bred in the courts of France and England, had an *uncouth* and ominous appearance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ŭn-cōuth'-lў, ***un-cooth-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncouth*; *-ly.*] In an uncouth manner; oddly, strangely, awkwardly, clumsily.

"Dancing *uncouthly* to the quivering flame."
Cowper: Task, iv. 276.

ŭn-cōuth'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncouth*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncouth; oddness, strangeness.

"Often he approaches as near to a good effect as the *uncouthness* of his method allows."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

***ŭn-cŏv'-ĕn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covenable.*] Inconvenient, unsuitable.

"Eschewe thou *uncomenable* fablis, and elde wymmens fablis."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* iv.

ŭn-cŏv'-ęn-ant ŏd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covenanted.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not covenanted; not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.

"I will cast me on his free *uncovenanted* mercy."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant.

"Each person has at once divested himself of the first fundamental right of *uncovenanted* man."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

II. *Hist.:* Not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

"A few fanatical non jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king."—*T. E. May: Constit. Hist. England*, ch. i.

Uncovenanted Civil Service, *s.* A branch of the Indian Civil Service, whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, nor entitled to promotion or retiring pension, and also may resign their office at pleasure.

uncovenanted mercy, *s.*

Theol.: An expression used of something not promised by God in any covenant, and specially in the covenant of grace or of redemption. [Covenant, ¶ (a).] For instance, to give Eternal Life to those who believe in Christ promised by God (John iii. 14, 15) is now regarded as part of a covenant on the part of God, with those who believe in Christ, to extend salvation to those who have not had opportunity of hearing of Christ, is held to be an uncovenanted mercy. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ Used also familiarly, in the sense of, more than one expects or deserves.

"Let us leave him [the Duke of Argyle] to the *uncovenanted mercies* of Prof. Huxley."—*Daily News*, Feb. 6, 1888.

ŭn-cŏv'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cover.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take a cover off, as the cover of a basket; to remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a covering, as of a veil, cloth, roof, or the like.

"[He] *uncovered* his face, & holding vp his handes to heaven said: O you gods that I doe worship, I requyre you chiefly to establishe this kyngdome vnto my seede."—*Grovde: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 82.

2. To strip bare.

"When an Indian is about to worship at the Morai, or brings his offering to the altar, he always *uncovers* his body to the waist."—*Cook: First Voyage*, ch. xiii.

3. To take off the hat from, as a token of respect.

"None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet, as we do."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

4. To disclose; to make patent to view.

"In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncover'st* more."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 842.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take a cover or covering off anything.

"*Uncover*, dogs, and lap." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 6.

2. *Specif.:* To take off the hat in token of respect.

ŭn-cŏv'-ėred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covered.*]

1. Divested of covering or clothing; having the cover or covering removed.

"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

2. *Specif.:* Having the covering of the head removed in token of respect.

"Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. Unprovided with a cover or covering: open, bare, naked, unprotected.

"Byeanne they saw the penthouses of our turrettes burned downe, and that oure men could not with ease go *uncovered* to assaie them."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 102.

***ŭn-cŏv'-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coveted.*] Not coveted; not longed after.

"*Uncoveted* wealth came pouring in upon me."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 303.

***ŭn-cōwl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cowl.*] To divest of a cowl; to remove a cowl from.

"I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your faces."
Coleridge.

***ŭn-cōwled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cowled.*] Divested of a cowl; not wearing a cowl or hood.

"Beyond you isle, by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, *uncowl'd*, shod, unshod."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 114.

***ŭn-craf'-tў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crafty.*] Not crafty, cunning, or designing; simple.

"A simple and *uncrafty* man cannot be wise unto salvation."—*Dy. Taylor: Rule of Conscience.* (Prec.)

***ŭn-crăn'-nĭed, *ŭn-crăn'-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cranny*, and suff. *-ed.*] Having no cranny, fissure, chink, or opening. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"To whose close *uncrannied* breast
Wo our secret thoughts may send."
Drayton: Mey-lord's Stream.

***ŭn-crĕ'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *creatable.*] Not able to be created; impossible to be created.

ŭn-crē-āt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *creatable.*] Not able to be created; impossible to be created.

ŭn-crē-āte, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *create.*] Not created; uncreated.

"The Father *uncreate*, the Son *uncreate*, and the Holy Ghost *uncreate*."—*Athanasian Creed.*

***ŭn-crē-āte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *create.*] To blot out of existence; to annihilate.

"Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know."
Milton: P. L., v. 895.

ŭn-crē-āt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *created.*]

* **1.** Annihilated; blotted out of existence. (In this sense from pref. *un-* (2).)

"Nor will I
Wish myself *uncreated* for this evil."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman hater, ii.

2. Not yet created; not existing.

"Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 268.

3. Not deriving its origin from creation; eternally existing.

"Who, light himself, in *uncreated* light
Invested deep, dwells awfully retired."
Thomson: Summer, 170.

ŭn-crē-āt'-ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncreated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncreated.

"By making a distinction between derived *uncreatedness*, and underived *uncreatedness*."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 326.

***ŭn-crĕd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *credible.*] Not credible; unable to be believed; incredible.

"It were *uncredible* unto every man that Daund shulde haue the victory."—*Fisher: Seven Penitential ps.* vi.

***ŭn-crĕd'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *credit.*] To discredit.

"Affirmations are apter to win belief than negations to *uncredit* them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

***ŭn-crĕd'-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *creditable.*] Not creditable; not reputable or honourable; discreditable.

"*Uncredetable* or unfashionable, branded or disused, sins."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

***ŭn-crĕd'-ĭt-ą-ble nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncreditable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being discreditable or without reputation.

"To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*."—*Decay of Piety.*

ŭn-crĕd'-ĭt ŏd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *credited.*] Not credited; not believed.

"It sayeth so *uncredited*."
Warner: Albions England.

ŭn-crĭed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cried.*] Not called; not clamoured. (Often followed by *for.*)

"I rather choose to thirst, and will thirst ever,
Than leave that cream of nations *uncried for*."
Ben Jonson: The New Inn, i. 2.

ŭn-crĭp'-plĕd (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crippled.*]

1. Not crippled or lame; not destitute or deprived of the use of the limbs.

"I have eyes and ears,
Two feet *uncrippled* at."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xx.

2. Not having the power of motion, action, usefulness, &c., impaired: as, The ship came out of action *uncrippled*.

***ŭn-cris'-tęn lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncristen*; *-ly.*] In an unchristian manner or spirit.

"Construe nothing *uncristenly*, and become again my good friend."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*, i. *Bp. of Salisbury to Cromwell.*

† **ŭn-crĭt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *critical.*]

1. Not critical; wanting in judgment.

"Rude understanders or *uncritical* speakers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism: as, an *uncritical* estimate.

*** ŭn crooked, * ŭn crook ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crooked.*] Not crooked, bent, winding, or tortuous; straight.

"Idasie and obedient ways, *uncrooked*."
Bunum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, III. 2.

ŭn crŏpped', ŭn crŏpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cropped.*]

1. Not cropped, as land; not sown or planted.

* 2. Not plucked or gathered.

[illegible]
Parkhurst, and *uncropped* falls to the ground."
[illegible] 84.

3. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

ŭn crossed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crossed.*]

1. Not crossed; not set or placed across each other.

* 2. Not crossed out, cancelled, or erased.

"If his old debt stand still in the book *uncrossed*, the shopkeeper may sue him for it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Not thwarted; not opposed.

ŭn crówd ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crowded.*] Not crowded; not straitened for want of room.

"And hold *uncrowded* nations in its womb."
Dickson: Letter from Italy

ŭn crówn, * **un croun,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *crown*, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of a crown; to pull or take a crown off.

"Were Demetrius dead, we shall might *uncrown* [illegible]
Beaum. & Flet.: The Coronation, v.

2. *Fig.*: To depose, to dethrone; to deprive of sovereignty.

"I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

ŭn crówned', * **un crouncde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crowned.*]

1. Divested of a crown. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

2. Not crowned: as, an *uncrowned* king.

3. Unrewarded.

"Never did such grace goe away *uncrowned*."—*Bp. Rose* [illegible]

ŭn crўs' tăl line, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Min. & Petrol.: Not crystalline. Sculey, in Phillips (*ibid.*, i. 254) considers the uncrystalline type to consist of a volcanic rock, originally amorphous, sometimes glassy like obsidian or pechylyte, and often in the intermediate state. There is a complete transition between the uncrystalline and the semi-crystalline rocks.

ŭnc tion, * **un ct oun,** * **unc ct oun,** *s.* [Fr. *onction* = an anointing, unction, from Lat. *unctionem*, accus. of *unctio*, from *unctus*, pa. par. of *ungo* = to anoint.] [Unction, v.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with ointment or oil: as,

(1) A symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office.

"[illegible] one of them is not ashamed to tell us that the gift was communicated by the *unction* administered at [illegible] *Hist. Eliz.*, ch. viii.

(2) For medical purposes.

2. That which is used for anointing; an ointment, a salve, ointment.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything soothing or lenitive; a salve.

"Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul."
[illegible]

2. That quality in language, tone of expression, mode of address, manner, and the like, which excites strong devotion, fervour, tenderness, sympathy, and the like; that which melts to religious fervour and tenderness.

"His sermons want all that is called *unction*, and some times even earnestness."—*Balfour: Characters of Eccles.*, p. 56.

3. Sham fervour, devotion, or sympathy; factitious emotional warmth; nauseous sentimentality.

¶ *Extreme Unction*: [Extreme Unction].

*** ŭnc tion ĭdss,** *a.* [Eng. *unction*; *-less.*] Without unction.

*** ŭnc'-tious,** * **unc tc ous,** *a.* [Fr. *onc[illegible]*] Unctuous.

[illegible]

*** ŭnc tions nĕss,** *s.* [illegible]

The quality or state of being unctuous; unctuousness.

"As if the sappe thereof had a fire feeding *unctuousness* therein."—*Fuller: Worthies, Warwickshire.*

ŭnc tu ŏs ĭ tў, * **unc tu os i tie,** *s.* [Fr. *onctuosité*; Ital. *untuosità.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being unctuous; greasiness, oiliness, unctuousness; a greasy feeling when rubbed or touched.

"A woman's flesh contaneth in it I wot not what *unctuosity* or oylous matter."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, p. 504.

2. *Min.*: The quality of being unctuous (q.v.).

ŭnc tu ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *onctueux*, from Low Lat. *unctuosus*, from Lat. *unctus*, pa. par. of *ungo* = to anoint.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy, oily, soapy.

(2) Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feeling when rubbed or touched with the fingers.

2. *Fig.*: Nauseously bland, suave, tender, sympathetic, fervid, devotional, emotional, or the like; soothing, fawning, mollifying.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as Greasy, II. 2.

2. *Min.*: Feeling greasy to the touch. Pipe-clay is somewhat unctuous; fuller's earth is unctuous; plumbago and soapstone are very unctuous. (*W. Phillips.*) The unctuosity often arises from the presence of magnesia.

unctuous sucker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Cyclopterus liparis*, a small pale-brown fish, irregularly striped with lines of a darker colour; from northern seas. It is about four inches long, and the surface of the body is soft and slimy, whence the popular name. Called also Sea snail.

ŭnc' tu ŏŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unctuous*; *-ly.*] In an unctuous manner.

unc tu ous ness, *s.* [illegible]

The quality or state of being unctuous; unctuosity.

*** ŭn cŭck old ŏd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cuckolded.*] Not made a cuckold.

"It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, I. 2.

*** ŭn cuit ŏd,** *a.* [Uncouth.]

ŭn cu lar, *a.* [A humorous formation from Eng. *uncle*, on analogy of *avuncular* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to an uncle.

"His *uncular* and rather angular breast."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § vi.

ŭn cŭlled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *culled.*]

1. Not culled; not gathered.

2. Not separated; not selected.

"The green ear and the yellow sheaf,
Promiscuous." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 436.

*** ŭn cŭl pa ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *culpable.*] Not culpable; not blameworthy; inculpable.

"The Jews [illegible] are notwithstanding in great respect [illegible]

*** ŭn cŭlt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate.] Uncultivated, rude, illiterate.

ŭn cŭl ti vą ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cultivable.*] Not able to be cultivated; incapable of being tilled or cultivated.

ŭn-cŭl ti vāt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. [illegible]

I. *Lit.*: Not cultivated, as land; not tilled; not improved by tillage.

[illegible]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Not practised, fostered, or promoted; neglected.

[illegible]

2. Not improved by labour, study, care, exercise, or the like.

"The sun as it were rose upon some parts of the commonwealth of learning, and cleared up many things, and I believe many more will in time be cleared which, whatever men think, are yet in their rude and *uncultivated state*."—*Robinson: Reliquiæ Naturæ* § 3.

3. Not instructed, not civilised; rude, rough; uncivilized.

"There are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* [illegible] has been left to itself, without the aid of [illegible]

*** ŭn-cŭl ti vā tĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uncultivated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uncultivated.

*** ŭn cŭl ture,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *culture.*] Neglect or want of culture or attention.

"Idleness, ill-husbandry . . . *uncultura*, ill-choice of seeds."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*; Pa. cvii. 34.

*** ŭn cŭl tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cultured.*] Uncultivated.

"Blackford] on whose *uncultured* breast,
A truant boy, I sought the nest."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 24.

*** ŭn cŭm' bĕred,** * **un com bred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cumbered.*] Not encumbered, not hindered, not embarrassed.

"The sunshine of *uncumber'd* ease."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 22.

*** ŭn cŭn' nĭng,** * **un con ning,** * **un cun nyng,** * **un cun nynge,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cunning.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Ignorant, illiterate.

"They examyned by phylosophers and doctours of physyke, and they that were founde *uncunnynge*, were degraded of theyr prestehode."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* [illegible] 191.

2. Not cunning or crafty.

B. *As subst.*: Ignorance.

"To make this ditie for to seeme lame,
Through mine *uncunning*."
Lydgate: Comp. of the Black Knight.

*** ŭn cŭn' nĭng lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncunning*; *-ly.*] Ignorantly, stupidly.

"If thou speak *uncunningly*, they count thee dul witted."—*Vives: Inst. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

*** ŭn cŭn' nĭng nĕss,** * **un-kun-nyng-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *uncunning*; *-ness.*] Ignorance.

"As sones of obedience not maad lyk to the former desiris of youre *unkunnyngnesse*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Pet.* i.

*** ŭn cūr-a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curable.*] Not able to be cured; not capable of being cured; incurable.

"The physyions and surgions of France juged his malady to be a dropsy, and *uncurable*."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cexiv.

*** ŭn cūr'-a blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *uncural(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incurable manner; incurably.

"Wheras themselfes wer euen for this veral poynct *uncurably* wicked enemies of God."—*Udal: Luke* v.

*** ŭn cūrb'-a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curbable.*] Not able to be curbed.

"So much *uncurbable* her garbolles, Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & C[illegible] ii. 2.

ŭn cūrbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curbed.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not curbed; not furnished with or wearing a curb.

"*Uncurbed*, unreined, and riderless."
[illegible]

2. *Fig.*: Not checked or kept within bounds; unrestrained, unfettered, unchecked.

"With frank and *uncurbed* plainness."
Shakesp.: Henry V. i. 2.

ŭn cūred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cured.*] Not cured.

"*Uncured* by his misfortunes of a loose gene[illegible]ty, that flowed indiscriminately on all."—*Burke: A[illegible] of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** ŭn cūr-ĭ-ŏus,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curious.*]

1. Not curious or inquisitive; indifferent, incurious.

"I have not been so *uncurious* a spectat[illegible] as not to have seen Prince Eugene."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 340.

2. Not curious; odd or strange.

"He added very many particulars not *uncurious*."
Steele: Spectator, No. 346.

ŭn cŭrl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curl.*]

A. *Trans.*: To put out of curl; to straighten out, as something which has once been curled.

"The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain
He sheaths his paw, *uncurls* his [illegible]

B. *Intrans.*: To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.

"My fleece of woolly hair that now [illegible]
Shakesp.: Titus Andr., [illegible] ii. 3.

ŭn cŭrled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and E[illegible] *curled.*] Put out of curl; depri[illegible] of the curl in which it previously [illegible]

"With honest faces, tho' with *uncurl'd* hair."
Cowper[illegible] xi.

*** ŭn cŭr rent,** *a.* [illegible] (1), and Eng.

current.] Not current; not passing in common payment.

"Shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

* **ŭn cŭrse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curse.*] To free from any curse or execration; to revoke a curse on.

"*Uncurse* their souls; their peace is made."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

ŭn cŭrsed', ŭn cŭrst', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cursed.*] Not cursed or execrated; free from a curse.

"Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 46.

ŭn-cŭr'-taĭn, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *curtain.*] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; to disclose, to reveal.

"I will myself *uncurtain* in your sight
The wonders of this brow's ineffable light."
Moore: The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

* **ŭn-cŭs'-tŏm a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customable.*] Not subject to customs duties: as, *uncustomable* goods.

ŭn-cŭs'-tŏm ar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customary.*] Not customary; not usual; unusual. (*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 123.)

* **ŭn cŭs' tŏmed** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customed.*]

1. Not subject to customs or duty.

2. Not having paid, or been charged with custom duties.

* **ŭn cŭs' tŏmed** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and abbreviation of Eng. *accustomed.*] Unaccustomed.

"That the steeds might pass with ease,
Nor start as yet *uncustomed* to the dead."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad x. 588.

ŭn-cŭt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cut.*] Not cut.

"Therfore the souldiers thought good that it should be kept whole *uncut*."—*Udal: John* xix.

* **ŭn-cŭt' ŏd**, * **ŭn cŭlt'-ŏd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cult* (2), s., and suff. *-ed.*] Not mixed with cult or sweet wine.

"Wines that seldom come unto us *uncuted*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 224.

* **un-cuth**, *a.* [UNCOUTH.]

* **ŭn-çў'-phẽr**, *v.t.* [UNCIPHER.]

* **ŭn dăm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dam*, v.] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction; to remove a stop, obstruction, or hindrance from.

"The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery storm; huge torrents flow."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 160.

ŭn-dăm'-aged (agod as **ĭgd)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damaged.*] Not damaged; not injured.

"Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamaged."
Phillips: Cider, i.

ŭn-dăm'med', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dammed.*] Not dammed; not having a dam or barrier to prevent the flowing of the stream.

"Rivers ran *undammed* between hills unknown."
Pope: Manon & Una.

* **ŭn dămned'** (*n* silent), * **un dampned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damned.*] Not condemned; uncondemned.

"Thei seuten us men of Rome into prisoun that weren betun openli and *undampned*."—*Wyclyffe: Dedis* xvi.

* **ŭn-dăm'-nĭ fied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damnified.*] Uninjured; suffering no loss or injury. (*Caius*, in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 238.)

ŭn-dămped', * **ŭn dămpt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damped.*] Not damped; hence, not chilled, not dispirited, disheartened, or discouraged.

"By tender laws
A lively people curbing, yet *undampned*."
Thomson: Winter, 448.

* **ŭn dăn'-gẽred**, * **un daun ger id**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *danger*, s., and suff. *-ed.*] Free from danger; out of danger.

"Lor had he dwelled within your shippis, and nat go them among,
Then had he been *undaungerid*."
Chaucer (?): *Tale of Beryn.*

* **ŭn dăn'-gẽr-ŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dangerous.*] Not dangerous.

"Thou cherish this this unexpensive power,
Undangerous as it [illegible]."
Thomson: Autumn, 778.

* **ŭn-dăshed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dashed.*] Not dashed; not [illegible] unconfused; undaunted; [illegible] (*Cowper: Task* vi.)

ŭn-dăt' ŏd (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dated.*] Not dated; having no date; not having the time given, noted, or marked.

"Which shall not be *undated*, since thy breath
Is able to immortal, after death."
Gregg on Ben Jonson.

* **ŭn'-dat ŏd** (2), *a.* [Lat. *undatus*, from *unda* = a wave.] Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin; wavy.

* **ŭn dăugh' tẽr lў** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *daughterly.*] Unbecoming a daughter; unworthy of a daughter.

"Anything *undaughterly*, mastcrly, or unlike a kinswoman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 412.

* **ŭn dăunt' a ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *daunt; -able.*] Not able to be daunted.

"Heroick and *undauntable* boldness." —*Hacket.*

ŭn dăunt' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *daunted.*] Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless, intrepid.

"*Undaunted* still, though wearied and perplexed."
Cowper: Table Talk, 366.

† **ŭn dăunt' ĕd lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *undaunted; -ly.*] Not as if daunted; boldly, intrepidly, fearlessly.

"We feel ourselves *undauntedly* bold where we are sure of no effectual resistance."—*Knox: Essays* 17.

† **un dăunt' ed ness**, *s.* [Eng. *undaunted, -ness.*] The quality or state of being undaunted; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Walking on towards the place for execution with calmness and *undauntedness*." *Boyle: Works*, v. 396.

* **ŭn dăwn' ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dawning.*] Not dawning; not showing the day; not growing light.

"A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east."
Cowper: Task iv. 130.

ŭn dăz' zled (lo as **ŏl)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dazzled.*] Not dazzled.

"*Undazzled* with the plaits of praise."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn' dō, ŭn' doo, ŭn' dy, *a.* [Lat. *unda* = a wave.] [UNDLE.]

* **ŭn dōad'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dead.*] Not dead; alive.

"Neither did any one of so great a noumbre remain *undeat*." *Udal: John* vi.

* **ŭn dōad' lĭ ness**, * **un dood ly nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *undeadly; -ness.*] Incapability of dying; immortality.

"Kyng of kyngis and lord of lordis . . . which aloone hath *undeedlynesse*." *Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i.

* **ŭn-dēad' lў**, * **un dood' li**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deadly.*] Not subject to death; immortal, ever-living.

"To the king of worldis *undeedli* and invisible God aloone be onour and glorie."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i.

* **ŭn dēaf'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deaf.*] To cure of deafness; to restore the sense of hearing to.

"My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

ŭn dē based', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *debased.*] Not debased.

"But the heart which is thine shall expire *undebased*."
Byron: Stanzas for Music.

ŭn dē bâuçhed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *debauched.*] Not debauched or corrupted; pure.

"Plain, hospitable kind,
And *undebauched*."
Cowper: Task iii. 744.

ŭn dĕc' a gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *undecim* = eleven, and Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure having eleven sides or angles.

un de cane, *s.* [Lat. *unus*, and Eng., &c. *decane* (q.v.); cf. Lat. *undecim* = eleven.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{24}$. One of the series of paraffins obtained from American petroleum. It has a sp. gr. of ·765 at 16°, and boils at 180° to 184°.

ŭn dē cāy'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decaying.*]

1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution, decline, or decay.

"Some chosen plants, disposed with nicest care,
In *undecaying* beauty were preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Immortal, unending: as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.

* **ŭn dē çēiv' a ble**, * **un de ceyv a ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceivable.*]

1. Not deceivable; not capable of being deceived; not subject or liable to deception.

2. Not deceiving; not deceitful.

"A more *undeceivable* calculation."—*Holder: On Time.*

ŭn dē çēive', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deceive.*] To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake; to open one's eyes; to remove a deception practised upon one.

"No pains had been spared to *undeceive* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ŭn dē çēived', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceived.*] Not deceived; not under the influence of a deception.

"Deliberately, and *undeceived*,
Those wild men's vices he received."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

* **ŭn dē' çen çў**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decency.*] The opposite of decency; indecency.

"A great signification of decency and *undecency*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ŭn dē çēn' na rў, *a.* [Lat. *undecim* = eleven and *annus* = a year.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

ŭn dē çēn' nĭ al, *a.* [UNDECENNARY.] Pertaining or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or on every eleventh year.

* **ŭn dē' çent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decent.*] Not decent; indecent.

"I cast it from me, like a garment torn
Ragged, and too *indecent* to be worn."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

* **ŭn dē' çent lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *indecent; -ly.*] Not decently; indecently.

"To wear their hair *undecently* long." —*Laud: Hist. Acc. of his Chancellorship of the Ord*, p. 61.

* **ŭn dē çĕp' tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceptive.*] Not deceptive; not deceitful.

* **ŭn dē-çĭd'-a ble**, * **un de cide a ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decidable.*] Not capable of being decided, settled, or solved.

"There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

* **ŭn dē çīde'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *decide.*] Not to decide; to reverse a decision concerning.

"[illegible] *undecide* [illegible]
The late concluded act they held for vain."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

ŭn-dē-çĭd' ĕd, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decided.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not decided; not settled or determined.

"Long *undecided* lasts the dizzy strife."
Phillips: Blenheim.

2. Not decided, not determined; irresolute, wavering. (Said of persons or things.)

"An *undecided* answer hung
On Oswald's hesitating tongue."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

B. *As substantive:*

Coursing: A course in which the greyhounds secure an equal number of points; a drawn course.

"Night Time and Hector were so well matched that after a couple of *undecideds* the judge was unable to say which was best." —*Field*, Dec. 9, 1882.

ŭn-dĕç' ĭ mole, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A group of eleven notes to be played in the time of eight of the same name.

* **ŭn dē çĭ' phẽr a ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decipherable.*] Not decipherable; not able to be deciphered.

* **ŭn dē çĭ' phẽr a blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *undecipherable); -ly.*] In a manner that cannot be deciphered.

ŭn dē çĭ phẽred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deciphered.*] Not deciphered.

"Nought but *undeciphered* characters."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., dis. 22.

* **ŭn dē çĭ' sĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decisive.*] Not decisive or conclusive; indecisive.

"Two nations . . . made appeal to an *undecisive* ex[illegible]."

* **ŭn dēck'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deck*, v.] To deprive or divest of ornaments.

"To *undeck* the pompous body of a king."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

***ŭn dŏcked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *docked.*]

1. Not adorned, not ornamented; not docked out.

"Own England saw the best that she can boast
[illegible]
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

2. Not furnished with a dock, as a ship.

ŭn dĕ clared', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *declared.*] Not declared; latent.

"Thus, which kynde of idolatre hymselfe meaneth, Tyndalle leaveth *undeclared*, and will we shall gesse at hys mynde." *Sir T. More: Works*, p. 877.

ŭn dĕ clin' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *declinable.*]

1. Not capable of being declined; specif., in grammar, not variable in the termination; as, an [illegible]

*2. Not possible to be avoided.

"The offence on his part was *undeclinable*." *Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. 72.

ŭn dĕ clined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *declined.*]

1. Not having the cases marked by variations in the termination: as, a noun *undeclined*.

*2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

"In his track my wary feet have slogg'd;
His *undeclined* ways penal sely kept."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

ŭn dĕ com pŏs' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decomposable.*] Not able to be decomposed; not admitting of or liable to decomposition.

ŭn dĕc' ŏr āt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decorated.*] Not decorated; not adorned; not embellished; plain.

***ŭn dĕ creed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *decreed.*] Not decreed; having a decree reversed; released from a decree.

"As if eternal doom
Could be reversed, and *undecreed* be true."
Bryden: King Arthur, iii.

ŭn dĕ cŷl' lo, *a.* [Lat. *unus*; Eng. *decyl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Having as its basis eleven atoms or proportions of a substance.

undecylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{20}O_2 = C_{10}H_{21}CO.OH$. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl undecylketone. It melts at 28·5°, and boils at 212° to 213°, under a pressure of 100 mm.

ŭn dĕd' I cat ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dedicated.*]

1. Not dedicated; not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron; without a dedication.

"I should let this book come forth *undedicated*."—*Bagle: Works*, ii. 241.

3. (*Of a road*): Not given over by those who first made it to the public authorities. A road not dedicated is maintained at the charge of those whose private property it is.

***ŭn dēed' ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deeded.*]

1. Not signalized by action.

"My sword with an unbattered edge,
I sheathe again *undeeded*."
[illegible]

*2. Not transferred by deed: as, *undeeded* land.

ŭn dĕ făced', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defaced.*] Not defaced; not disfigured; not deprived of its form.

"In them is involved the character of men who preserve the divine image *undefaced*."—*Anon.: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 26.

***ŭn dĕ făt' I gą ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defatigable.*] Indefatigable, tireless.

[illegible]

***ŭn dĕ fēas' I ble, *un de feis' I ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defeasible.*] Not defeasible; indefeasible.

"The said victoria consisteth in the *undefeasible* scripture of the olde and newe testamente."—*Coverdale: Remains*, p. 115.

***ŭn dĕf' ĕ cāt ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defecated.*] Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; thick, unrefined.

"Pure, simple, *undefecated* rage."—*Holcroft: Hannibal*, ii. 115.

***ŭn dĕ fĕnced'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *defence*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unprotected, undefended.

[illegible]
Lay open *undefenced*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

ŭn dĕ fend' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defended.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not defended; not protected; unprotected by works of defence.

"The crows and ravens rights an *undefended* prey."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 920.

2. Not defended, supported, maintained, or upheld by power or argument.

"And it was left *undefended* even by the boldest and most audacious."—[illegible]
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

II. *Law.*

1. Not characterized by a defence being put forward: as, an *undefended* action.

2. Not defended by counsel: as, The [illegible] *undefended*.

ŭn dĕ fĭed', ***ŭn de fide**, ***ŭn de fyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defied.*] Not defied; not set at defiance; not challenged.

"He lately threw that kine *undefyed*."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, I.

ŭn dĕ filed', ***ŭn de fyled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defiled.*] Not defiled, polluted, corrupted, or vitiated; pure.

"Far from thee, and *undefiled*."
[illegible] xxvii.

***ŭn dĕ fĭl' ĕd lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undefiled*; *-ly.*] In an undefiled manner; purely, chastely.

"But I will have matrimony observed more holyly & *undefiledly* among them."—*Coverdale: Matthew* v.

ŭn dĕ fĭn' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *definable.*]

1. Not capable of being defined or marked out or limited.

"Other persons meriting as little as they do, might [illegible]
On Ecclesiastical Reform

2. Not capable of being described by a definition or description.

"That *undefinable* but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. (Note.)

*** ŭn dĕ fine'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *define.*] To render indefinite; to confound or confuse definite ideas.

"Their application to logic, or any other subject, is only to *undefine* and to confuse."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

ŭn dĕ fined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defined.*]

1. Not marked out or limited.

2. Not defined or explained; not described by a definition.

3. Not clearly marked or known; indefinite, vague.

"Its source concealed or *undefined*
[illegible] (Tennyson.)

***ŭn dĕ flŏw' ĕr ed, *un de floured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deflowered.*]

1. Not deflowered; not polluted or robbed of chastity.

"They leave . . . no wyfe unchaste, nor no maide *undeflowred*."—*Golden Boke*, fol. 2.

2. Not vitiated or infringed; intact.

[illegible]
[illegible] *undeflowred* [illegible]
Bp. Copland, fol. ii.

***ŭn dĕ formed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deformed.*] Not deformed; not disfigured.

"All the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity."—*Pope.*

***ŭn dĕ fouled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defouled.*] Undefiled.

"By the grace of God, unwemmed and *undefouled*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. ii.

***ŭn dĕ grad ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *degraded.*] Not degraded, debased, or dishonoured.

"The intention of a founder, in preserving erasmian studies *undegraded*, ought to be held sacred."—*Anon.: Rem. on Grammar*, [illegible]

***ŭn dĕ I fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deify.*] To reduce from the state or rank of a deity; to deprive of the character or qualities of a deity; to deprive of the honour due to a God.

"An idol may be *undeified* by many accidental causes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 74.

ŭn dĕ jĕct' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dejected.*] Not dejected, cast down, or depressed.

[illegible] indeed, often fall; but [illegible]
[illegible]: *Anon.*, No. 22.

***ŭn dĕ lā' ą ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delayable.*] Not admitting of delay.

"With what *undelayable* heat does the time twig'd lover court a deserving beauty."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 29.

***ŭn dĕ lāyed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delayed.*] Not delayed.

*** ŭn dĕ lāy' ĭng lỹ, *un de lay ed lyo**, *adv.* [Eng. *undelaying*; *-ly.*] Without delay.

"Peine thau disclayring in hymself an exsomple of [illegible] *undelayedly* [illegible]
Pilat Aetes 4a

*** ŭn dĕ lāy' ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delaying.*] Not delaying; without delay.

"*Undelaying* oneth
Completed."
Cowper: Homer: Iliad xxiii.

ŭn dĕ lect' a ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delectable.*] Not delectable; not pleasant.

"The genial warmth was not *undelectable*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 209.

ŭn dĕl' ĕ gāt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delegated.*] Not delegated; not deputed; not committed to another.

[illegible] *undelegated* power."—*Burke: Peace* [illegible]

*** ŭn dĕ lĭb' ẹr ate**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deliberate.*] Not deliberate; not intentional.

"The prince's coming and *undeliberate* throwing himself and the king's hopes into that sudden engagement."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 340.

ŭn dē light' ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delighted.*] Not delighted; not pleased or gratified.

"Rare, *undelighted*, all delight, all kind
Of living creatures."
Milton: P. L., iv. 350.

*** ŭn dē light' fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delightful.*] Not delightful; not affording delight or pleasure.

"*Undelightful* and unpleasing to God."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. vi.

*** ŭn dē light' fŭl lỹ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *undelightful*; *-ly.*] Not in a delightful manner; without affording delight or pleasure.

*** ŭn dē liv' ẹr ą ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deliverable.*] Not capable of being delivered, freed, or released.

"Fix thyself in Dandy bond, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ch. [illegible] xvii.

ŭn dē liv' ẹred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delivered.*]

1. Not delivered; not freed or released.

"Still *undelivered* from the oppressions of a simoniac dominating clergy."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings.*

2. Not handed over.

3. Not disburdened, as of a child.

4. Not born; not brought forth, as a child.

[illegible] who swiftliest they go
Dies *undelivered*, perishes unbirth."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

ŭn dē lud' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deluded.*] Not deluded or deceived.

And panting for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and *undeluded* ear.
Byron: A Sketch.

*** ŭn dēl' ụged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deluged.*] Not deluged; not overwhelmed or overflowed.

"The field remains *undeluged* with your blood."
Cowper: Homer, Odyssey xxiv.

*** ŭn dēlved'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delved.*] Not delved or dug. (*Southey: Botany Bay Eclo.*, i.)

ŭn dĕ mŏl' ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *demolished.*] Not demolished; not destroyed or ruined.

"Thou also, though to foreign yoke subjoined,
The *undemolished* blood"
Philips: Cider, ii.

ŭn dē mŏn' stra ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *demonstrable.*] Not demonstrable; not capable of being demonstrated; indemonstrable.

"Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles."—*Hooker: Works. Pref.*, bk. v., § 2.

ŭn dē mŏn' stra tive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *demonstrative.*] Not demonstrative; not given to overt or strong expressions or exhibitions of feeling; reserved; without show or display of one's self.

"In the lane of *undemonstrative* sincerity."—*[illegible]*
[illegible] ch. xxiv.

ŭn dē mŏn' stra tive lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *un-*

demonstrative; *-ly.*] In an undemonstrative manner.

ŭn-dē ni'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deniable.*]

1. Not deniable; not capable of being denied; indisputable.

"A man should allow it for an *undeniable* truth."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., chap. xi.

2. Decidedly and unmistakably good; ex-cellent. (*Colloq.*)

"Under the influence of most *undeniable* claret."—*Surtees: Lands of Naze & Prve*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

ŭn dē ni a blў, [Eng. *undeniable*); *-ly.*] In an undeniable manner; so that it cannot be denied; indisputably.

"It must be *undeniably* plain."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, b. iv., § 6.

ŭn dē nŏm i nā' tion al, *a.* Not denominational; unsectarian.

***ŭn dē part a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *departable.*] Not capable of being parted or separated; inseparable.

"No man ne may doute of the *undepartable* pain of shrewes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

***ŭn dē pĕnd ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depending.*] Not depending or dependent; independent.

"They are thus upheld *undepending* on the church."—*Milton: Remonst. & Rhetorics.*

ŭn dē phlĕg' măt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dephlegmated.*] Not cleared from phlegm; not purified from water or any similar liquid.

"Though common and *undephlegmated* aqua fortis."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 753.

***ŭn dē plōred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deplored.*] Not deplored or lamented.

"Be homely and be peaceful, *undeplored*
For thy destructive charms."
Ingram: Childe Harold, iv. 43.

ŭn dē prāved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depraved.*] Not depraved; not corrupted.

"Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures as light in the sun."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iii.

***ŭn dē prē'-ci-āt ĕd** (or **-sh-**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depreciated.*] Not depreciated or lowered in value.

***ŭn dē-prĕssed', *ŭn-dē prĕst',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depressed.*]

1. Not depressed, dejected, or cast down.

2. Not sunk.

"One hillock, ye may note, is small and low,
Sunk almost to a level with the plain
By weight of time: the others, *undepressed*,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn dē privd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deprived.*] Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right, or the like.

"He, *undeprived*, his benefice forsook."
Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 128.

ŭn'-dĕr, ***un dir,** *prep., adv., a., & pref.* [A.S. *under*; cogn. with Dut. *onder*; Icel. *undir*; Sw. & Dan. *under*; Goth. *undar*; O. H. Ger. *untar*; Ger. *unter.*]

A. *As preposition:*

1. In a lower place or position than; so as to be lower than, or overtopped, overhung, or covered by; below, beneath.

"There, *under* withered leaves, forlorn, I slept."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey vii.

2. Denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed, overwhelmed, or burdened by.

"To groan and sweat *under* the business."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

3. Denoting inferiority or subordination; subject to the rule, government, direction, guidance, instruction, or influence of.

"I am, sir, *under* the king in some authority."—*Shakesp.*

4. Denoting liability, obligation, or limitation with respect to.

"Were I *under* the terms of death."

5. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

"... was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke."

6. Inferior to or less than in point of number, amount, quantity, value, or the like; falling short of; in or to a less degree than.

"There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year."—*Swift.*

7. At, for, or with less than: as, It cannot be bought *under* twenty pounds.

8. Comprehended by or in; included in; in the same category, list, division, section, class, &c.

"*Under* this head may come in the several contests and wars between popes and the secular princes. —*Locke.*

9. During or in the time of: as, *under* the Roman emperors.

10. Bearing or being in the form or style of; with the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretence, or cover of.

"He does it *under* name of perfect love."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

11. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of.

"*Cast* = the countenance and confederacy
Of Lady Elsinor."—*Shakes.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

12. Being the subject of; subject to.

"Capable of having many ideas *under* view at once."—*Locke.*

13. Not having reached or attained: as, He is *under* twenty years of age.

14. Attested by.

"Cato . . . has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs."—*Locke: On Education.*

15. Under the form of; as represented by.

"Morpheus is represented by (to the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep."—*Addison.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition, or degree.

"I keep *under* my body, and bring it into subjection."—*1 Corinthians* ix. 27.

2. *Cricket:* Underhand (q.v.).

C. *As adj.:* Lower in degree, position, or condition; subject, subordinate: as, an *under* officer, an *under* servant.

D. *As prefix:*

(1) Denoting literal inferiority of place: as, *under*-lip.

(2) Subordinate, inferior, subject: as, *under*-sheriff, *under*-secretary, &c.

(3) Expressive of concealment, secrecy, or clandestineness: as, *under*-plot, *under*-hand, &c.

¶ 1. *Under age:* Not of full age.

"Three sons he dying left all *under age*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 64.

2. *Under arms:* [Arms (2)].

3. *Under fire:* Exposed or subjected to the enemy's fire; taking part in a battle or engagement.

4. *Under foot:* Under the real value.

"Would be forced to sell their means . . . far *under-foot*."

5. *Under one's hand:* [Hand, *s.*, ¶ 17].

6. *Under sail:* [Sail, *s.*, ¶ (1)].

7. *Under the breath:* [Breath, *s.*, III. 4.]

8. *Under the lee:* [Lee (1), *s.*, ¶ (2)].

9. *Under the rose:* [Rose, *s.*, ¶ (1)].

¶ Amongst the ancients the rose was an emblem of silence, and it was customary to suspend a rose from the ceiling of a banqueting-room, to intimate to the guests that nothing said in that room was to be uttered abroad. (*Brewer.*)

10. *Under the top:*

Mining: A term used where it is necessary to leave part of the coal in the roof of a gallery cut into the form of an arch.

11. *Under water:* Below the surface of the water.

12. *Under way, under weigh:*

Naut.: An expression denoting that a vessel has weighed her anchor, and is making proper way through the water; hence, having started, making progress.

***under actor,** *s.* A subordinate actor.

under agent, *s.* A subordinate agent.

"A factor or *under-agent* to their extortion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

***under branch,** *s.* A lower branch.

"Their *under-branches* . . .
Of worth and value as the tree."
Spenser: An Elegie for Astrophel.

***under bred,** *a.* Ill-bred, unbred.

"An *under-bred*, fine spoken fellow was he."
Goldsmith: Haunch of Venison.

***under-bulldor,** *s.* A subordinate builder or workman in building.

***under carved,** *a.* Carved or graven below.

"Above your *under-carved* ornaments."
Ben Jonson: To Countess of Rutland.

***under chaps,** *s. pl.* The lower chaps.

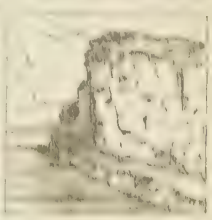
"Stretched the skin which lies between the *under chaps* . . ."

under clay, *s.* A layer of clay underlying another deposit; specifically

1. *Agric.:* A layer of clay underlying the tilled soil.

2. *Geology:*

(1) Clay or Firestone, generally in a series of beds, each underlying a seam of coal. As the Under-clay abounds in Stigmarias, which are roots [Stigmaria], and portions of flattened trunks often exist in the coal, the natural inference is that, while each seam of coal represents the re- [illegible] name of an old forest, the under-clay on which it rests was the soil in which the [illegible] grew.



PSIGILLARIA.

(2) Any bed which seems to have once constituted [illegible] soil.

under cliff, *s.* A terrace stretching along the sea-shore at the base of a higher cliff, originally washed by the sea, and formed by the materials falling from the cliff above. One of the best known is on the south side of the Isle of Wight.

under clothes, under clothing, *s.* Clothes worn under others, or next the skin.

"The poor women, no manufactures themselves, are [illegible] *Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1668.

***under conduct,** *s.* An underground or subterranean conduit.

"All dig wells and cisterns, and other *under-conducts* and conveyances, for the suttlage."—*Religious Wotton*, p. 19.

***under craft,** *s.* A sly trick.

"'Tis an *under-craft* of authors."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xix.

***under crest,** *v.t.* To wear as on the crest; to bear, to support.

"To *under-crest* your good addition,
To the fairest crest we possess."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad, i.

***under croft,** *s.* (See extract.)

"It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with tiles diverging from them to support the solemn roof. This was the parish church. This *under-croft*, as buildings of this sort were called, had in it several chantries and monuments." *Pennant: London*, p. [illegible].

***under dauber,** *s.* An inferior or subordinate dauber.

"This new mud wall, thrown into a dirty heap by M. W., and his *under dauber* M.S." *Bp. Taylor: Dess. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i.

***under dealing,** *s.* Underhand or clandestine dealing.

"He mentions not his *under dealing* to debauch armies here at home." *Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

***under delve,** *v.t.* To dig or delve under or below; to undermine.

"Thei han *undirdolven* thine auteris."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xi.

***under - earthly,** *a.* Subterranean. (*Sylvester: The Arke*, 2,817.)

***under flame,** *s.* A flame below or inferior.

"We should not need warmth from an *under flame*."
Hogg on the Brain.

***under fringe,** *s.* A lower or second fringe. (In the example it appears as fringe.)

"Broad-faced, with *under fringe* of russet beard."
Tennyson: Enid, 1,366.

***under god,** *s.* An inferior deity.

***under gown,** *s.* A gown worn under another, or under some article of dress.

"An *under-gown* and kirtle of pale green silk."—*Scott.*

under hangman, *s.* A subordinate or deputy hangman.

"Comparative for your virtues, to be styled
The *under-hangman* of his kingdom."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

***under - hived,** *a.* Provided with or placed in a rather small hive.

"The bees may do well enough in a middl[illegible] hover for being *under-hived*, they will cast [illegible] the sooner, though peradventure the less wa[illegible]"—*C. Butler: Female Monarchie*, p. [illegible].

***under honest,** *a.* Honest below what one ought to be.

"We think him over proud,
And *under-honest*."
Dryden: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1.

under-jaw, *s.* The lower jaw.

"The retired *under-jaw* of a swine works in the ground."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

under-keeper, *s.* A subordinate or assistant keeper, warder, &c.

"And so much favour he obtained from the *under-keeper*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1535).

* **under-kind,** *s.* A lower or inferior kind.

"I would use thee like an *under-kind* of chymist, to blow the coals."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, i. 1.

under-kingdom, *s.* A petty or subordinate kingdom in a confederation or union.

"The hundred *under-kingdoms* that had sway."
Tennyson: Vivien, 432.

under-laborer, *s.* An inferior or assistant laborer or workman.

"It is ambition enough to be employed as an *under-labourer* in clearing the ground a little."—*Locke: Human Underst.* (Ep. to the Reader.)

under-lease, *s.*

Law: A lease granted by a lessee of his interest under the original lease; a sub-lease.

under-officer, *s.* A subordinate or inferior officer.

* **under-peep,** * **under-peepe,** *v.t.* To cast a look under.

"Bows towards her, and would *under-peep* her lids."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

† **under-peopled,** *a.* Not fully peopled.

* **under-plain,** *s.* A plain lying under or below.

"Upon the *under-plains*
A hundred springs, a hundred wayes should swimme."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, ii.

under-possessor, *s.* A subordinate possessor or holder.

"Annuities and greater donatives are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the *under-possessors*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

* **under-rate,** *a.* Inferior.

"These *under-rate* mortals."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 508.

* **under-reckon,** *v.t.* To reckon or calculate too low.

"Suidas *under-reckons* it by seven years."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to Lords of Parliament*, Feb. 18, 1634.

* **under-recompensed,** *a.* Insufficiently recompensed.

"They are generally *under-recompensed*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

under-region, *s.* An inferior or lower region.

under-roof, *s.* A roof under another; a lower roof.

"An *under-roof* of doleful gray."
Tennyson: Dying Swan, 4.

* **under-searching,** *a.* Searching or seeking below.

"The *under-searching* water working on."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

under-secretary, *s.* A subordinate or assistant-secretary.

under-servant, *s.* An inferior servant.

"Afterwards an *under-servant* in the queen's stables."—*Camden: Hist. Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1598).

* **under-service,** *s.* Inferior or subordinate service.

under-sheriff, * **under-sheriffe, under-shereve,** *s.* A sheriff subordinate in rank to a sheriff properly so called; a sheriff's deputy.

"Sheriffs and *under-sheriffs*, constables and turnkeys, in short, all the ministers of justice from Holt down to Ketch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **under-sheriffry,** * **under-shrieve,** * **under-sheriffery,** *s.* The office of an under-sheriff.

"Many times those *under-sherifferies* doe more good than their high speculations."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Praise.*

* **under-shrievalty,** *s.* The same as UNDER-SHERIFFRY (q.v.).

under-side, *s.* The lower side of anything.

"These being hollowed out, on the *under-side*, like a scoop."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

under-skinker, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An under-drawer or tapster. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

2. *Naut.:* The assistant to the purser's steward.

under-skirt, *s.* A skirt under a dress.

"The panel on the *under-skirt* may consist of black lace flounces."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1888.

under-sky, *s.* A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere.

"Floating about the *under-sky*."
Tennyson: Dying Swan, 25.

under-sparred, *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted.

under-sphere, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A sphere beneath another one, and moved by it.

"He conquered rebel passions, ruled them so
As *under-spheres* by the first mover go."
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

2. *Fig.:* An inferior sphere of action.

under-stated, *a.*

1. Stated beneath the truth, or what is right and proper.

* 2. Having too low or small an estate.

"Perceiving himself over-titled, or rather *under-stated*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bedfordshire.*

under-stocked, *a.* Not sufficiently stocked.

"A new colony must always for some time be more *under-stocked* . . . than the greater part of other countries."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

under-suit, *s.* A suit worn under or beneath another suit.

"No danger of catching cold, his own *under-suit* was so well lined."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hantshire.*

under sword-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: [HEMIRAMPHUS.]

under-taxed, *a.* Taxed beneath what they can bear, or below the proportion of the taxation of others.

* **under-thing,** *s.* A lower or inferior thing. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, i.)

under-tow, *s.* A current of water below the surface running in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on the beach.

"All those secret currents that flow
With such resistless *under-tow*."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

* **under-treasurer,** *s.* One who transacted the business of the Lord High Treasurer of England.

* **under-treated,** *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightingly.

under-water, *a.* Being or lying under water; subaquatic.

"Vulteius found this *under-water* traine."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

* **under-witted,** *a.* Half-witted; silly.

"Cupid is an *under-witted* whipster."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 19.

under-world, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

"Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the *under-world*."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 27.

* 3. The lower or inferior part of mankind.

II. *Anthrop.:* The abode of departed spirits; Hades. The idea that the souls of men, after death, went down to a region beneath is very ancient and widespread, and is commented on by Lucian (*De Lucia*, 2). This popular notion finds expression in one article of the Apostles' Creed, "He descended into Hell."

"In the ancient Egyptian doctrine of the future life, modelled as it was on solar myth, Amenti, the western region of the departed, is an *under-world*, or Hades."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 67.

* **ŭn-dĕr-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *act.*] To act or perform, as a part or play, inefficiently or feebly.

"The play was so *underacted* it broke down."—*Macready.*

* **ŭn-dĕr-ăc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *action.*] Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

"The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Dedic.)

* **ŭn-dĕr-āid',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *aid*, v.] To aid secretly.

"Robert . . . is said to have *underaided* Roul."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 23.

ŭn'-dĕr-băck, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *back*, s.] The vessel placed beneath the mash-tun to receive the wort as it flows from the latter.

* **ŭn-dĕr-beăr',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *bear*, v.]

1. To support, to endure.

"Patient *underbearing* of his fortune."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

2. To guard, to face, to trim, to line.

"The duchess of Milan's gown . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

ŭn-dĕr-beăr'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *bearer.*] In funerals, one who supports the corpse.

ŭn-dĕr-bĭd', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *bid*, v.] To bid or offer less than another, as at an auction; to offer less than; to offer to execute work, supply goods, or the like, at a lower price than.

* **ŭn-dĕr-bīnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *bind*, v.] To bind underneath.

"With his huge weight the pagan *underbound*."
Fairfax: Tasso, xix.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-böard,** *adv.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *board.*] Secretly, clandestinely. (Opposed to *aboveboard*, q.v.)

"The receivers of such will play *underboard*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, IV. v. 16.

* **ŭn-dĕr-börne',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [UNDERBEAR.]

* **ŭn-dĕr-bought' (ought as ât),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [UNDERBUY.]

ŭn-dĕr-brāçe', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *brace*, v.] To bind, fasten, or tie together below or underneath.

"The broidered band
That *underbraced* his helmet at the chin."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad iii.

ŭn'-dĕr-brŭsh, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *brush*, s.] Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest growing under large trees; brush, underwood.

"The shores on either side were steep, and very thick with *underbrush*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 500.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-bŭrn, * un-der-brenne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *burn.*] To burn up.

"Y shal *underbrenne* the cartis."—*Wycliffe: Nahum*, ii. 13.

* **ŭn-dĕr-buȳ',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *buy.*]

1. To buy at less than the real or true value.

"Else ye *underbuy* us."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, ii. 4.

2. To buy at a lower price than.

ŭn-dĕr-çhām'-bĕr-lāin, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *chamberlain.*] A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

ŭn-dĕr-çharġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *charge*, v.]

1. To charge less than the fair or true sum or price for.

2. Not to put a sufficient charge in: as, To *undercharge* a gun.

ŭn-dĕr-çharġed', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *charged.*] Not adequately or sufficiently charged; specif., applied to a military mine, whose crater is not so wide at the top as it is deep.

ŭn'-dĕr-cōat, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng *coat*, s.]

1. A coat worn under another.

2. The under layer of hair. [COAT (1), *s.*, A. II. 1.]

"The dog looked fresh and well . . . though lacking *undercoat*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-creēp, * un-dur-crepe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *creep*, v.] To creep secretly or imperceptibly.

"Be war lest peraventure *undercrepe* to thee a wickid thought."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 9.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-crȳ, * un-dir-cry,** *v.t.* [Pref *under-*, and Eng. *cry*, v.] To cry out.

"And thei *undercrieden* [inclamabant] and seiden, Crucifie, crucifye him."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii.

ŭn'-dĕr-cŭr-rent, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *current.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A current running under another one.

2. *Fig.:* Something at work out of sight, as influence, feeling, or the like, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

"The *undercurrent* of agricultural opinion."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Running below or out of sight; hidden.

"Some dark *undercurrent* woe."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xviii. 83.

ŭn'-dĕr-cŭt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *cut*, s.] The under side of a sirloin of beef; the fillet.

"Then, having disembowelled him, we cut off strips of *undercut*.'—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

ŭn-dĕr-cŭt', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *cut*, v.] To undersell.

* **ŭn-dĕr-dĕ-greed'**, *a.* [Pref. *under-*; Eng. *degree*, and suff. *-ed.*] Of inferior rank or degree.

"At the mercy of every *underdegreed* sinner."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 48.

ŭn'-dĕr-ditch, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *ditch*, v.]

Agric.: To form a deep ditch or trench in, in order to drain the surface.

ŭn-dĕr-dô', *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *do*, v.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To act below one's abilities; not to act up to one's powers.

"You overact, when you should *underdo*."
Ben Jonson.

2. To do less than is requisite.

"Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*."—*Grew.*

B. *Trans.:* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; specif., in cooking, to cook insufficiently.

* **ŭn-dĕr-dô'-ĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *doer.*] One who does less than is necessary, requisite, or expedient.

ŭn-dĕr-dône', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *done.*] Insufficiently cooked: as, The meat is *underdone*.

ŭn'-dĕr-dôse, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *dose*, s.] An insufficient dose; a quantity less than a dose.

ŭn-dĕr-dôse', *v.i.* or *t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *dose*, v.] To give or take small or insufficient doses.

ŭn'-dĕr-drāin, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *drain*, s.] A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

ŭn-dĕr-drāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *drain*, v.] To drain, by cutting trenches under the surface of the ground.

ŭn-dĕr-drĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *dressed.*]

* 1. Not well or sufficiently dressed.

2. Underdone, as meat.

ŭn-dĕr-ĕs'-tĭ-mate, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *estimate*, s.] An estimate or valuation at too low a rate.

ŭn-dĕr-ĕs'-tĭ-māte, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *estimate*, v.] To estimate or value at too low a rate; to value insufficiently.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-făc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *faction.*] A subordinate faction; a subdivision of a faction.

"Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ŭn'-dĕr-făc-ŭl-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *faculty.*] A subordinate faculty, power, or endowment.

ŭn'-dĕr-farm-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *farmer.*] A farmer working under the direction of another one.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-feĕd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *feed*, v.] To feed insufficiently.

"The fanaticks strive to *underfeed* and starve it."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-fĕl-lōw**, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *fellow.*] A mean fellow, a sorry wretch.

"With much more business than those *underfellows* had showed."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ŭn'-dĕr-fĭll-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *filling.*] The lower part of a building. (See extract under SUBSTRUCTION.)

* **ŭn-dĕr-fŏl'-lōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *follow.*] To follow, to accompany.

"And thi mercy shall *vnderfollowe* me."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxii. 6.

* **ŭn-dĕr-fŏng'**, **un-der-fonge**, *v.t.* [A.S. *underfangen* = to receive, to undertake, to support; *under* = under, and *fangan* (pa. t. *fong*) = to take.]

1. To undertake, to manage.

"And looser songs of loue to *vnderfong*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender, Nov.

2. To entrap, to ensnare.

"Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady to wexe so light."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender, June.

3. To receive.

"On holy church ich thoughte
That *underfong* me atte fount, for ou of Godes chosen."
P. Plowman, p. 204.

4. To support or guard from beneath.

"Mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ŭn-dĕr foot', *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *foot.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Under the feet; underneath.

2. Beneath, below; in or into subjection.

II. *Naut.:* Under the ship's bottom. (Said of an anchor which is dropped while the ship has headway.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Low, bare, abject.

"The most dejected, most *underfoot*, and down trodden vassals of perdition."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

* **ŭn-dĕr-foot'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *foot*, v.] To underpin (q.v.).

* **ŭn-dĕr-fŭr'-nĭsh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furnish.*] To furnish insufficiently; to supply with less than enough.

"Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him?"—*Collier: On Kindness.*

ŭn-dĕr-fŭr'-rōw, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furrow.*] To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; to plough in.

ŭn-dĕr-fŭr'-rōw, *adv.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furrow.*] Under a furrow.

¶ *To sow underfurrow:*

Agric.: To plough-in seed. Sometimes applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.

* **ŭn-dĕr-gĕt'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *get.*] To understand.

"And natheles he feynede hym, that me *vnderget* yt nogt."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 100.

* **ŭn-dĕr-gĭrd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *gird.*] To gird beneath; to place girders beneath.

"When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship."—*Acts* xxvii. 17.

ŭn-dĕr-gō', * **un-der-goe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *go*, v.]

* 1. To go, move, or pass under or below.

"That day the sea seem'd mountaine's topps t' oreflow,
And yielding earth that deluge t' *undergoe*."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, v.

* 2. To undertake; to take upon one's self; to hazard.

"Who found unwillingness to *undergo*
That vent'rous work."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

3. To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or giving way; to pass through: as, To *undergo* pain or torture.

4. To be subjected to; to be compelled to pass through.

"Tyrants were to *undergo* legal sentence."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

5. To experience; to pass through.

"In this state it *undergoes* a fermentation."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

* 6. To partake of; to enjoy.

"To *undergo* such ample peace and honour."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 7. To suffer.

"I had rather crack my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour *undergo*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

* **ŭn-dĕr-gō'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *going.*] Enduring, suffering, patient, tolerant.

"With [illegible] in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ŭn-dĕr-gone', *pa. par.* or *a.* [UNDERGO.]

* **ŭn-dĕr-gōre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *under*, and *gore*, v.] To pierce underneath.

"The dart did *undergore*
His eyelid, by his eye's dear roots."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xiv. 408.

ŭn dĕr-grăd'-u-ate, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *graduate*, s.] One who is studying at a university, but has not yet taken a degree.

"The *undergraduates* of his university."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn-dĕr-grăd'-u-ate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *undergraduate*, s.; *-ship.*] The state, position, or condition of an undergraduate.

* **ŭn-dĕr-groan'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *groan*, v.] To groan under.

"Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet."
Chapman.

ŭn'-dĕr-grŏund, *s., adv., & a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *ground*, s.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. What is below the surface of the ground: subterranean space.

"A spirit raised from depth of *underground*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. An underground-railway. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As adv.:* Below the surface of the earth.

"Far *underground* is many a cave."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

C. *As adj.:* Being below the surface of the earth; subterranean.

"Put into certain *underground* depositaries called favissæ."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 46.)

underground-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Arachis hypogœa.*

underground-onion, *s.*

Hort.: *Allium Cepa*, var. *terrestris*, a variety of the common onion, which multiplies its bulbs by offshoots below the ground.

underground-railroad, *s.* This term was applied in the United States before the abolition of slavery to the organized means for assisting fugitive slaves to escape to the free states of the Union, or to Canada.

underground-railway, *s.* A railway wholly or in a large part beneath the street surface of a city. London is now tunnelled by a network of subterranean railways, extending to the suburbs, and it is proposed to construct similar lines in New York, Chicago, &c.

underground-stem, *s.*

Bot.: An organ in some plants popularly considered a root because during the whole of its existence it remains below the ground, but which nevertheless possesses a structure, showing that it is really a stem.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-grōve**, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *grove.*] A grove of low-growing trees under others taller.

"I sat within an *undergrove*
Of tallest hollies."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

* **ŭn-dĕr-grōw'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *grow.*] To grow below the usual size or height.

* **un-der-grow-e**, [UNDERGROW.] Undergrown; below the usual stature.

"For hardily she was not *undergrowe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 154. (Prol.)

ŭn'-dĕr-grōwth, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *growth.*] That which grows under; specif., trees or shrubs growing under larger ones.

"The *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplexed
All path of man."
Milton: P. L., iv. 175.

ŭn-dĕr-grŭb', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *grub*, v.] To undermine. (*Prov.*)

ŭn'-dĕr-hănd, *adv., a., & s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hand*, s.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; not openly. (Now generally in a bad sense, and opposed to *aboveboard*, q.v.)

"The wondrous love they bare him *underhand!*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. By fraud or fraudulent means; fraudulently.

"Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

3. *Cricket:* Applied to a style of bowling in which the arm is not raised above the elbow: as, To bowl *underhand*. (Opposed to *roundhand* (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Secret, clandestine. (Generally implying meanness or fraud, or both.)

"He has been making the fortune of the family by an *underhand* marriage."—*Vanburgh: The Mistake*, iii. 1.

2. *Cricket:* Applied to bowling in which the arm is not raised above the elbow: as, *underhand* bowling.

C. *As substantive:*

Cricket: A ball bowled underhand.

ŭn'-dĕr-hănd-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *handed.*]

1. Kept secret; underhand.

"Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications."—*Dickens.*

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled.

"It [Norway] is much *underhanded* now." *Coleridge.*

***ŭn-dĕr-hăng',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hang.*] To suspend.

"A man is to be provided either of wit to understand, or else of a will to *underhang* himself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 871.

***ŭn'-dĕr-hĕad,** *s.* [Prob. for *dunderhead.*] A stupid person; a blockhead.

"*Underheads* may stumble without dishonour."—*Browne.*

***ŭn-dĕr-hēave',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *heave*, v.] To heave or lift from below.

ŭn-dĕr-hew' (ew as **ū**), *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hew.*] To hew less than is proper or usual; to hew a piece of timber which should be square in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater quantity of cubic feet than it really does.

ŭn-dĕr-hŭng', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hung.*]

1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw. (Applied to the lower jaw.)

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. (Applied to persons.)

"He being very much *underhung*."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. xv.

ŭn-dĕ-rīved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derived.*] Not derived; not borrowed.

"The immediate operation of original, absolute, and *underived* power."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, Prop. 14.

***ŭn-dĕr-jŏin',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *join.*] To subjoin.

"He *underjoyneth* I shal teche wicked men the waies, and vnpitous men to thee shul be conuertid."—*Wycliffe: Prol. to Psalms*, p. 737.

***ŭn-dĕr-kēep',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *keep*, v.] To keep under; to keep in subjection; to restrain.

"The beast, that with great cruelty
Rored, and raged to be *vnderkept*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 33.

ŭn-dĕr-lāid', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *laid.*] Having something laid or lying beneath.

"This addition to the plate springs it up in every part *underlaid*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 42.

ŭn-dĕr-lāy', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lay*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay or place something under; to set something beneath. [UNDERLAY, *s.*, 2.]

"The pressman *underlays* the plate."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 42.

2. To support by setting something under.

"Our souls have trode awry in all men's sight,
We'll *underlay* 'em, till they go upright."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

Mining: To incline from a perpendicular line.

ŭn'-dĕr-lāy, *s.* [UNDERLAY, *v.*]

1. *Mining:* The dip or inclination of a lode or vein from the perpendicular.

2. *Print.:* Paper or cardboard pasted under a cut to make the impression clearer.

"He puts a proper *underlay* under every cut, or part of a cut."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 43.

ŭn'-dĕr-lāy-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *underlay*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One that underlays.

2. *Mining:* A perpendicular shaft, sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

ŭn'-dĕr-lāy-ĕr (2), *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *layer.*] A lower layer.

***ŭn'-dĕr-lēaf,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *leaf.*] A kind of apple, good for cider.

"The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ŭn-dĕr-lĕt', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *let*, v.]

1. To let below the value.

2. To sublet.

ŭn'-dĕr-līe, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lie*, v.] *Mining:* The same as UNDERLAY (q.v.).

ŭn-dĕr-līe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lie under or beneath; to be set or situated under.

"If it chance to be the bottom and *underlie* the rest."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii.

2. To be at the botton, basis, or ground of; to form the foundation of: as, This principle *underlies* the whole subject.

*3. To lie under; to be subject to; to be liable to meet or answer; to meet.

"Commanded to appeare by a day to *underlie* the law."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1452).

B. *Intrans.:* To lie or be situated lower.

"Thence they beheld an *underlying* vale."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 2.

ŭn-dĕr-līne', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *line*, v.]

1. To mark underneath or below with a line; to underscore.

"A note of Secretary Cecyl's hand, that what was so *underlined* was to be put in cypher."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1552).

*2. To influence secretly.

"By a mere chance, in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence."—*Reliquiæ Wottonicæ*, p. 215.

ŭn'-dĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *under-*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] An inferior person or agent; a minion, a mean, sorry fellow.

"Slaves of no man, were ye, said your warrior poet;
Neither subject unto man as *underlings*."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

ŭn'-dĕr-lŏck, *s.* [Pref. *under-* and Eng. *lock* (2), s.] A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

ŭn'-dĕr-loŏk-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *looker.*] A functionary whose duty it is daily to descend a mine, taking note of the ventilation of the mine and the work done by the men. Called also an Underviewer.

"And the manager, the *underlooker*, and a fireman descended the shaft at once."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 27, 1887.

ŭn-dĕr-lȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [UNDERLIE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lying beneath or under.

2. *Geol.:* A term proposed by Mr. Necker to designate the granites which, though they often pierce through other strata, are rarely seen to rest upon them. The name was suggested by "overlying," applied by Dr. MacCulloch to volcanic rocks. [GRANITE, II. 1.]

ŭn'-dĕr-mast-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *masted.*] Inadequately or insufficiently masted; said of a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail to give her the proper speed.

"But she was much *undermasted* and undersailed."
—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, ii. 201.

***ŭn'-dĕr-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *master*, s.] An inferior or subordinate master.

"And so the lawe was our *mdirmaister* in Crist that we ben iustified of bileue."—*Wycliffe: Gal.* iii. 25.

***ŭn'-dĕr-măţch,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *match* (2), s.] One unequal or inferior to some one else.

"He was . . . an *undermatch* to Dr. Hackwell."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 589.

***ŭn'-dĕr-mēal,** ***un-der-meale,** ***un-der-mele,** *s.* [Eng. *undern*, and *meal* (1), s.]

1. The meal eaten at undern, or the chief meal of the day.

"I think I am furnished for Catherine pears, for one *undermeal*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

2. The division or portion of the day which included undern; originally the morning, but afterwards the afternoon.

"Ther walketh now the limitour himself
In *undermeles*, in morweninges."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,457.

3. An after-dinner sleep or nap; a siesta.

"The forty years' *undermeale* of the seven sleepers."
—*Nashe.*

ŭn dĕr-mĕn'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mentioned.*] Mentioned or named below or subsequently.

ŭn-dĕr-mīne', ***un-der-myne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mine*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To dig or excavate a mine under; to render unstable or cause to fall by digging or wearing away the foundation of; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up.

"He attempted to *undermine* the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.:* To subvert by removing the foundations of clandestinely; to injure or ruin by underhand, invisible, or dishonourable means.

"To *undermine* his happy state."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn'-dĕr-mīne,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mine*, s.] A cave.

"There are many *undermines* or caves."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 650.

ŭn-dĕr-mīn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *undermin(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who undermines; one who digs or forms a mine or excavation under.

2. *Fig.:* One who clandestinely injures or subverts; a secret or clandestine enemy.

"To pay my *underminers* in their coin."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,204.

***ŭn-dĕr-mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr,** ***un-dir-myn ys-ter,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *minister*, v.] To minister to; to supply the wants of.

"Al the bodi bi boondis and ioynyngis togidre *undirmynystrid* [*subministratum*] and maad, wexith into encreessyng of God."—*Wycliffe: Colossians* ii. 19.

***ŭn-dĕr-mĭn'-ĭs-trў,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *ministry.*] A subservient or subordinate ministry.

***ŭn'-dĕr-mīrth,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mirth.*] Concealed or suppressed mirth.

"No *undermirth*, such as doth lard the scene
For coarse delight."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation. (Prol.)

***ŭn-dĕr-mŏn'-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *monied.*] Taken by corrupt means with money; bribed.

"Whether they were undermined or *undermonied* it is not decided."—*Fuller: Worthies; Suffolk.*

ŭn'-dĕr-mōst, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *most.*]

1. Lowest in place or position.

"We drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight."—*Boyle.*

2. Lowest in rank, state, condition, power, or the like.

"The party indeed which had been *undermost* was now uppermost."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ŭn'-dĕrn,** ***un-derne,** ***un-der-on,** ***un-dren,** ***un-dron,** ***un-durne,** *s.* [A.S. *undern* = the third hour, *i.e.*, 9 a.m.; cogn. with Icel. *undorn* = mid-afternoon, mid-forenoon; M. H. Ger. *undern*; O. H. Ger. *untarn*; Goth. *undaurni.* The original meaning was an intermediate time. Cf. Ger. *unter* = amidst, amongst; Lat. *inter* = between. The word still exists in provincial dialects, as *aandorn, aunder, orndorns, doundrins, dondinner*, &c., with the meaning of a meal between dinner and supper.] A time of day, used rather vaguely. In Chaucer, it denotes some hour of the forenoon, prob. about 11 a.m.; in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 24, it means 9 a.m.

"Betwixt *underon* and noon was the feld all wonnen."
Robert de Brunne, p. 18.

ŭn-dĕr-nēath', ***un-der-nethe,** *adv.* & *prep.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *neath.*]

A. *As adv.:* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

"Sullen Mole, that runneth *underneath*."
Milton: College Exercise.

B. *As prep.:* Beneath, below, under.

"*Underneath* the grove of sycamore."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

***ŭn-dĕr-nīçe'-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *niceness.*] A want of niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness.

"Overniceness may be *underniceness*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 8.

***un-der-nime,** ***un-der-neme,** ***un-der-nyme,** ***un-dir-nyme,** *v.t.* [A.S. *undirnyman*, from *under* = under, and *nyman* = to take.]

1. To take, to undertake.

2. To blame, to reprove.

"Why *undernemne* ye not your brethren for their trespasse after the law of the gospel?"—*Jack Upland.*

***un-der-nome,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [UNDERNIME.]

***ŭn'-dĕrn-tīde,** *s.* [A.S. *under-tid.*] The same as UNDERN (q.v.).

***ŭn-dĕr'-ō-gāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogating.*] Not derogating; not acting beneath one's rank or position.

"The lord, *underogating* share
The vulgar game of 'post and pair.'"
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

***ŭn-dĕ-rŏg'-ą-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogatory.*] Not derogatory; not diminishing or degrading.

"To create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 283.

ŭn'-dĕr-part, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *part*, s.] A subordinate or inferior part or character.

"There were several others playing *underparts* by themselves."—*Goldsmith: Essay* i.

ŭn-dĕr-pāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pay*, v.] To pay insufficiently or inadequately.

***ŭn-dĕr-peër',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *peer*, v.] To peer, peep, or look under.

"Which the shrewd boys *underpeering.*"—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

***ŭn-dĕr-pĭght'** (*gh* silent), *** un-der-pyght,** *pret. & pa. par.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pight*, or from * *underpitch*, v.]

A. *As pret.:* Stuffed under.

"He dranke and wel his girdel *underpight.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,210.

B. *As pa. par.:* Fixed or supported underneath.

"Nor yet repent we our glory, with hope whereof we for this present tyme are aduaunced and *underpyght.*"
—*Udal: Romaines* v.

ŭn-dĕr-pĭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pin*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To pin or support underneath; to place or fix something underneath for support or foundation, when a previous support or foundation is removed; to underset: as—

(1) To support, as a wall, when an excavation is made beneath it, by building up a new portion of a wall from the lower level.

(2) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork. [UNDERPINNING.]

* 2. *Fig.:* To support, to prop.

"Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest 'jure belli.'"—*Hale: Hist. Common Law.*

ŭn-dĕr-pĭn'-nĭng, *s.* [Eng. *underpin*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting or propping up a wall, bank of earth, &c., by introducing masonry, timbers, &c., beneath.

2. Supports, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall already constructed; undersetting.

3. A system of sinking brick-lined shafts.

ŭn'-dĕr-plāin, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plain*, s.] A plain beneath or at a lower level.

"For her avail, upon the *underplaines*
A hundred springs a hundred wayes should swim."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii.

ŭn-dĕr-plāy', *v.i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *play*, v.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To play in an inferior manner.

2. *Whist:* To play, as a low card, in place of a higher one, which might have been played, thereby losing a trick in the hope of securing a future advantage; to finesse.

ŭn'-dĕr-plŏt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plot*, s.]

1. A plot subordinate to another, as in a play or novel.

"It is a sound, good comedy, with a highly comic *underplot.*"—*Notes & Queries,* Dec. 26, 1885, p. 527.

2. A clandestine or underhand plot or scheme.

"The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot.*"
—*Addison.*

***ŭn-dĕr-pōīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *poise*, v.] To weigh or estimate below what is just, fair, or due.

***ŭn-dĕr-pŏs-sĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *possessor.*] A subordinate or inferior possessor.

"Are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the *underpossessors.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 17.

***ŭn-dĕr-prāīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *praise*, v.] To praise below desert.

"In *underpraising* thy deserts." *Dryden.*

***ŭn-dĕr-prīze',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *prize*, v.] To prize insufficiently; to value at less than the true worth.

"He scorns to have his worth so *underprized.*"
Ben Jonson: Case is Altered, iii. 3.

ŭn-dĕr-prŏp', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *prop*, v.] To prop or support beneath; to set a prop under; to uphold, to sustain. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In *underpropping* vines, the forkes would not bee set opposite against that wind to hinder the blast thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. ii.

ŭn-dĕr-prō-pōr'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *proportioned.*] Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions.

"To make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility."—*Collier: On Pride.*

*** ŭn'-dĕr-prŏp-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *underprop*; *-er.*] One who or that which underprops, supports, or sustains.

"No propre *vnderpropper* of a lie."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 126.

*** ŭn'-dĕr-pŭll',** *v.i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pull.*] To do work without one's agency being visible; to work secretly or invisibly.

"His lordship was contented to *underpull,* as they call it."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 35.

*** ŭn'-dĕr-pŭll-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *underpull*; *-er.*] One who underpulls; a subordinate puller.

"These *underpullers* in destruction are such impliciit mortals as are not to be matched."—*Cowper.*

*** ŭn dĕr-pŭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *put.*] To put, set, or place under.

"And as a cauldron, *underput* with stone of fire, and wrought
With boyling of a well-fed brawne, up leapes his wave aloft." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xxi.

ŭn-dĕr-rāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *rate*, v.] To rate too low; to rate below the true or real value; to undervalue; to underestimate.

"To overrate present evil, and to *underrate* present good."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

*** ŭn'-dĕr-rāte,** *s.* & *a.* [UNDERRATE, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A price or value less than the true or real value; an inadequate estimate, value, or price.

"But not at *underrates* to sell."
Cowley: The Given Love.

B. *As adj.:* Inferior.

"These *underrate* mortals."—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 508.

ŭn-dĕr-rŭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *run*, v.]

Naut.: To pass under, as for the purpose of examining.

¶ (1) *To underrun a cable* or *hawser:* To pass along it in a boat, the cable being lifted from the bottom at the bow of the boat and passed out over the stern as she proceeds, in order to examine it or for the purpose of weighing the anchor.

(2) *To underrun a tackle:* To separate its parts and put them in order.

*** ŭn-dĕr-sāil',** *** un-dir-sail,** *v.i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sail*, v.] To sail under shelter of the land.

"We *undirsailiden* to Cipre for that windis weren contrarie."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxvii.

*** ŭn-dĕr-sāiled',** *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sail*; *-ed.*] Insufficiently provided with sails. (See example under UNDER-MASTED.)

*** ŭn-dĕr-săt'-ų-rāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *saturated.*] Imperfectly saturated; not thoroughly saturated.

*** ŭn-dĕr-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *say*, v.] To say by way of derogation or contradiction.

"By my soule I dare *vndersay*
They neuer set foote in that same trode."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; September.

*** ŭn-dĕr-scōre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *score*, v.] To draw a line or mark under; to underline.

"Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book] with red ink."—*Tucker: Letter to Dr. Kippis.*

ŭn-dĕr-sĕll', *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sell*, v.] To sell at a less price than another person does; to sell under or cheaper than.

"The emulation betwixt these owners to *undersell* one another."—*Fuller: Worthies: Yorkshire.*

*** ŭn-dĕr-sĕt',** *** un-der-sette,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *set*, v.]

1. To support by a prop or stay, masonry, &c., set under; to underprop; to underpin; to prop up.

"All the pillars crush'd and ruined,
That *underset* it." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* viii.

2. To underlet.

"Then middlemen will *underset* the land."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui,* ch. viii.

ŭn'-dĕr-sĕt, *s.*

Naut.: A current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface.

*** ŭn'-dĕr-sĕt tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *underset*; *-er.*] One who or that which undersets; a prop, a stay, a pedestal, a support.

"The four corners thereof had *undersetters.*"—1 *Kings* vii. 30.

*** ŭn'-dĕr-sĕt-tĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *setting.*]

1. A pedestal, a support.

"They have all their *undersettings,* or pedesta's, in height a third part of the whole columne, comprehending the base and capital."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 22.

2. The operation of supporting earth in a cutting when situated beneath rock. A retaining-wall is built against the face of the earth-bank.

*** ŭn'-dĕr shāp-ęn,** *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shapen.*] Undersized; dwarfish.

"The dwarf, a vicious *undershapen* thing."
Tennyson: Enid, 412

*** ŭn-dĕr-shoōt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shoot*, s.] To shoot short of.

"They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it magick."—*Fuller.*

ŭn'-dĕr-shŏt, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shot*, pa. par. of *shoot*, v.]

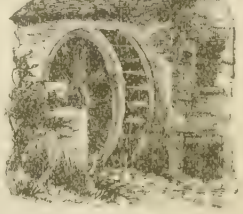
1. Moved or set in motion by water passing under it, or acting on the lowest part of it.

2. Underhung (q.v.).

"Our author argues that mastiffs should be *undershot.*"—*Field,* Feb. 27, 1886.

undershot-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul.: A water-wheel moved by water passing beneath; in contradistinction to the overshot, in which it is received above; the breast-wheel, in which it is received at or nearly on a level with its axis; the turbine, in which it runs through; and some others. Poncelet's water-wheel has buckets of a curvilinear form, open at the back, without a sole-plate, to secure ventilation. The water impinges upon each bucket at nearly the lowest point of the wheel, the shuttle being arranged to draw upward; and as the water enters it follows the curve of the bucket, rises and falls over into the next in succession. In this way the force of the water is expended directly upon the wheel, instead of a portion being wasted in its passage along the sluice.



UNDERSHOT-WHEEL.

ŭn'-dĕr-shrŭb, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shrub.*]

Bot.: A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub. A woody plant of small size intermediate between a shrub and an herb. It differs from the former in this respect that the ends of its branches perish every year, and from the latter by having branches of a woody texture, which in some cases exist more than a year. Example: the Tree-Mignonette of gardens. A plant resembling an undershrub is described as Suffruticose (q.v.).

ŭn'-dĕr-shŭt, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shut*, pa. par.] Shut or shutting underneath. Applied to a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other object, and not upon it; shutting underneath by an upward motion.

ŭn-dĕr-sīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sign*, v.] To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the end or foot of, as of a letter, or any legal instrument; to subscribe.

ŭn-dĕr-sīgned' (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *signed.*] Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

¶ *The undersigned:* The person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

ŭn'-dĕr-sīzed, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sized.*] Beneath the average size of the species.

"They are in general *undersized*, as are the Mungalians."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

ŭn'-dĕr-slēeve, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sleeve.*] A sleeve worn under another.

"The tight-fitting silk *undersleeves*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1888.

ŭn'-dĕr-sŏĭl, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *soil*, s.] Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

ŭn-dĕr-sōld', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sold.*]

1. Having goods sold by others at a rate inferior to that which one is asking for his wares. (*Applied to persons.*)

2. Sold at a rate inferior to that asked by others. (*Applied to things.*)

* **ŭn'-dĕr-sŏng,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *song.*]

1. The chorus, burden, or accompaniment of a song.

"All the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*
Which said, their bridale day should not be long."
Spenser: Prothalamion.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning.

"The unceasing rill
Murmurs sweet *undersong* 'mid jasmin bowers."
Coleridge: To Mr. J. Cottle.

* **ŭn-dĕr-spĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *spend.*] To spend less than.

"*Underspending* him a moity."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln.*

* **ŭn'-dĕr-sphĕre,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sphere*, s.] A lower or inferior sphere.

"He conquer'd rebel passions, rul'd them so,
As *underspheres* by the first mover go."
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

* **ŭn-dĕr-spōre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *spore*, a variant of *spar* (q.v.).] To raise or support, by putting a spar, stake, or post underneath.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-stāir,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *under*, and *stair.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of, belonging to, or proceeding from the sunk area containing the kitchen in some town houses: as, *understair* influence. [Cf. BACKSTAIR.]

2. *Fig.:* Subordinate.

"Living in some *understair* office."—*Adams: Works*, i. 5 *n.*

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The sunken story containing the kitchen. [A.]

ŭn-dĕr-stănd', * un-der-stande, * un-der-stonde, * un-dir-stonde (pa. t. * *understode*, *understood*, pa. par. * *understanded*, * *understanden*, *understood*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *understandan*, from *under* = under, and *standan* = to stand; Icel. *undirstanda*; O. Fries. *understonda.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To stand under. (Used humourously).

"My staff *understands* me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 5.

2. To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning, import, intention, or motive of; to perceive by the mind; to appreciate the force or value of; to comprehend; to know; to have just ideas of.

"I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 352.

3. To be informed or receive notice of; to learn. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

4. To accept or hold, as signifying, denoting, or pointing to; to attach a meaning or interpretation to; to interpret; to explain; to suppose to mean or refer to.

"The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel."—*Locke.*

5. To take as meant or implied; to imply; to infer; to assume. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 661.)

6. To supply or leave to be supplied mentally, as a word necessary to fully bring out the meaning, sense, or intention of an author; to regard as following naturally without the necessity of express stipulation: as in the sentence, All are mortal, we must *understand* the word men, creatures, or the like.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be able to comprehend or apprehend the meaning, import, motive, or intention of anything; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

"That the prophecie of Ysaye be fulfillid seiynge, with herynge ye schulen heere & ye schulen not *understonde*."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xiii.

2. To be informed or told; to hear, to learn.

"My suit, as I so *understand*, you know."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

¶ (1) *To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand:* To cause to believe or know; to tell, to inform.

"If you *give* me directly *to understand* you have prevailed."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* (2) *To have to understand:* To learn; to be informed.

"As I further *have to understand*,
Is now committed to the Bishop of York."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 4.

(3) *To make one's self understood:* To make one's meaning or language clear; to speak or write so as to be understood.

"No pains were taken to provide the conquered nation with instructors capable of *making themselves understood*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ For the difference between to *understand* and to *conceive*, see CONCEIVE.

* **ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *understand*; *-able.*] That can be understood; capable of being understood; intelligible, comprehensive.

"This [training] being of so thorough a nature, it is quite *understandable* that the horse, having a retentive memory, never forgets what he has so thoroughly learned."—*Field*, June 25, 1887.

* **ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *understand*; *-er.*] One who understands or knows by experience.

"I am the better *understander* now."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, v.

ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng, * un-der-stand-yn, * un-der-stond ing, * un-der-stond-yng, * un-der-stond-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [UNDERSTAND.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Knowing, skilful, intelligent, sensible.

"Was this taken by any *understanding* pate but thine?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who understands, comprehends, or apprehends; comprehension; the perception and comprehension of the ideas expressed by others; apprehension, discernment.

"The children of Isaachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times."—*1 Chronicles* xii. 32.

2. Clear insight and intelligence in practical matters; the power of forming sound judgments in regard to any course of action; wisdom and discernment.

"It is impossible to discover, in anything that she ever did, said, or wrote, any indication of superior *understanding*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 3. The mind.

"And the pees of God that passith al witt kepe youre hertis and *undirstondyngis* in Crist Jesus."—*Wyclife: Philippenis* iv.

4. Intelligence between two or more minds; agreement; union of minds or sentiments; accord; something mutually understood or agreed upon.

"Common apprehensions produced a good *understanding* between the town and the clan of Mackintosh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. (*Pl.*): The legs. (*Slang* or *Colloq.*)

"Economy's *understandings* having given way soon after, he knew the silk no more."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

II. *Philos.:* A term used in different significations by different writers. By some it is made synonymous with reason [REASON, *s.*, II. 3], others confine it to the judgment. (See extracts.)

"The *understanding* is the medial faculty, or faculty of means, as reason, on the other hand, is the source of ideas or ultimate ends. By reason we determine the ultimate end; by the *understanding* we are enabled to select and adopt the appropriate means for the attainment of, or approximation to, this end, according to circumstances. But an ultimate end must of necessity be an idea, that is, that which is not representable by the senses, and has no correspondent in nature, or the world of the senses."—*Coleridge: Notes on English Div.*, ii. 338.

"I use the term *understanding*, not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic, or discussive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which *Verstand* is now employed by the Germans."—*Hamilton: Discussions*, p. 4. (Note.)

* **ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *understanding*; *-ly.*] In an understanding manner; intelligently; with understanding or full knowledge and comprehension of a subject or question.

ŭn-dĕr-stāte', *v.t.* & *i.*

A. *Trans.:* To state short of the actual truth or in a half-hearted manner.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a statement short of actual truth or lacking adequate force.

ŭn'-dĕr-stāte-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *statement.*]

1. The act of understating.

2. That which is understated; a statement below the truth.

* **un-der-stonde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [UNDERSTAND.]

ŭn-dĕr-stoŏd', *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* & *a.* [UNDERSTAND.]

ŭn'-dĕr-străp-pĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *strapper.*] An inferior or subordinate agent.

* **ŭn'-dĕr-străp-pĭng,** *a.* [UNDERSTRAPPER.] Subordinate, subservient.

"That *understrapping* virtue of discretion."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 202.

ŭn'-dĕr-strā-tŭm (pl. **ŭn'-dĕr-strā-tą**), *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *stratum.*] A subjacent stratum; the bed or layer of earth on which the soil rests; subsoil.

* **ŭn-dĕr-strōke',** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and *stroke*, v.] To underline, to underscore.

"You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic."—*Swift: To the Duchess of Queensbury*, March 20, 1752.

ŭn'-dĕr-stŭd-ў, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *study.*] An actor or actress who studies a part allotted to another performer, so as to be ready to undertake it in case of necessity.

ŭn'-dĕr-stŭd-ў, *v.t.* & *i.* [UNDERSTUDY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To study with the view of being ready to perform if necessary.

"It was arranged that she should *understudy* the part, and be ready to take the place of her rival if for any cause she could not appear."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 29, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To study a part allotted to another performer, so as to be ready to undertake it in case of necessity.

"Now here is a good example of *understudying*, and with a big part, too."—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

* **ŭn-dĕr-tāk'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *undertak(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being undertaken.

"It was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Dedic.)

ŭn-dĕr-tāke' (pa. t. * *undertok*, * *undertoke*, *undertook*, pa. par. * *undertaken*, * *undertane*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *take.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take upon one's self; to take upon one's self formally; to lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; to pledge one's self to; to charge one's self with.

"To *undertake* the business for us."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* **2.** To take upon one's self; to assume.

"His name and credit shall you *undertake*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

3. To engage in; to enter upon; to begin to perform; to take in hand.

"I will *undertake* one of Hercules' labours."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

* **4.** To engage with; to have to do with.

"You 'll *undertake* her no more."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 5.

* **5.** To take or have the charge or care of.

"Sir Nicolas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

* **6.** To take in; to hear, to understand, to know. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iii. 34.)

* **7.** To warrant; to answer for; to guarantee. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take up or assume any business, province, or duty.

"Dundee *undertook* to settle the dispute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* **2.** To venture, to hazard.

"It is the cowish terror of his spirit
That dares not *undertake*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

3. To promise, to guarantee; to be bound; to warrant. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i.)

ŭn-dĕr-tāk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *undertak(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any office, duty, or business; one who engages in any project or business.

"And yet the *undertakers*, nay performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprize."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, v.

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor.

"Should they build as fast as writ,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite."
Swift: Miscellanies.

3. Specif., a tradesman who furnishes everything necessary for funerals.

"His appearance has a stronger effect on my spirits than an *undertaker's* shop."—*Goldsmith: Good-Natured Man*, i.

II. *History:*

1. *Eng.* (*Pl.*): A name given, about 1610, to certain members of Parliament who professed to understand the temper of Parliament, and undertook to facilitate King James's dealings with it by putting their knowledge at his service.

2. *Scots:* A name given to one of a party of Lowland adventurers, who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. (*Scott.*)

ŭn-dĕr-tāk'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [UNDERTAKE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

"That which is required of each one towardes the *undertaking* of this aduenture."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 135.

2. That which a person undertakes; a business, work, office, or project which a person undertakes, engages, or attempts to do; an enterprise.

"How hard an *undertaking* it is to do justice to Homer."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Postscript.)

3. A promise, an engagement, an obligation, a guarantee.

4. The business or occupation of an undertaker or manager of funerals.

ŭn-dĕr-tĕn'-ạn-çy, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *tenancy.*] A tenancy or tenure under another tenant or lessee; the tenure or position of an undertenant.

ŭn'-dĕr-tĕn-ạnt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *tenant.*] A tenant who hires and holds a house, farm, &c., from another tenant, and not directly from the landlord.

"Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate."—*Davies: Hist. of Ireland.*

***ŭn'-dĕr-tīde,** ***ŭn'-dĕr-tīme,** *s.* [A.S. *undertid.*] [UNDERN.] The portion or division of the day which included undern. (Generally used of the after part of the day.)

"He, coming at home at *undertime*, there found
The fairest creature that he ever saw."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 13.

ŭn'-dĕr-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *tone.*] A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than usual.

ŭn-dĕr-toọk', *pret. of v.* [UNDERTAKE.]

ŭn'-dĕr-tōw, *s.* The flow of water running contrary to the surface current at the bottom of a shallow sea or a surf-beaten beach.

ŭn-dĕr-văl-ụ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *valuation.*] The act of undervaluing; a valuation at an amount below the real value.

"A general *undervaluation* of the nature of sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

ŭn-dĕr-văl'-ụe, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *value*, v.]

1. To value, rate, or estimate below the proper value or worth.

"They are for you, sir;
And *undervalue* not the worth you carry."
Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

2. To esteem or value lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise; to think little of.

"Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by *undervaluing* and overvaluing them."—*Knox: Winter Evening*, Even. 45.

ŭn-dĕr-văl'-ụe, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *value*, s.] A value below the true or natural value; a low estimate of value or worth; a price less than the real worth.

"The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad."—*Temple.*

ŭn-dĕr-văl'-ụed, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *valued.*]

1. Estimated beneath the proper value.

*2. Of less value or worth; inferior in value.

"Being ten times *undervalued* to tried gold."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

ŭn-dĕr-văl'-ụ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *undervalu(e)*; *-er.*] One who undervalues or esteems lightly.

"My next and last example shall be that *undervaluer* of money."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

***ŭn'-dĕr-vèrse,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *verse.*] The lower or second verse.

"Willy answereth every *underverse*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

ŭn'-dĕr-view-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *viewer.*] An underlooker (q.v.).

"The defendant's *underviewer*, a short time before the accident, told the men they must use more timber."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 16, 1887.

***ŭn'-dĕr-weär,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *wear*, s.]

1. A wearing under the outer clothing: as, clothes soiled by *underwear*.

2. The state of being worn under other articles of clothing.

***ŭn-dĕr-weēn'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *weening.*] Undervaluing.

"But the greatest *underweening* of this life is to undervalue that to which it is but exordial."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, p. 347.

ŭn-dĕr-wĕnt', *pret. of v.* [UNDERGO.]

ŭn'-dĕr-wĭng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and *wing*, s.] A lower or posterior wing.

"His gauzy *underwings*." *Southey: Thalaba*, iii.

***ŭn'-dĕr-wĭtch,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *witch.*] A subordinate or inferior witch.

***ŭn'-dĕr-wĭt-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *witted.*] Half-witted, silly.

"He was a little *underwitted*."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 134.

ŭn'-dĕr-wood, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *wood.*] Small trees and shrubs growing amongst large trees; coppice, underbrush.

"Nature's unambitious *underwood*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn'-dĕr-wòrk,** *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *work*, s.] Subordinate work; petty affairs.

"Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the [illegible]."

ŭn-dĕr-wòrk', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *work*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To work, act, or practise on by underhand means; to undermine; to destroy by clandestine means.

"Adonijah . . . will *underwork* Solomon."—*Bp Hall: Contempl.; Adonijah Defeated.*

*2. To put insufficient work or labour on.

3. To work at a less price than: as, One carpenter *underworks* another.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To work secretly or clandestinely.

"He raiseth in private a new instrument, one Sertorius Macro, and by him *underworketh*."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus.* (Argument.)

ŭn'-dĕr-wòrk-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *worker.*]

*1. One who underworks.

2. A subordinate worker or agent.

"But here indeed Athanasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an *underworker*, in the low Arian sense."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 320.

ŭn-dĕr-wòrk-man, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *workman.*] A subordinate, inferior, or lower workman.

"Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all."—*Lesley.*

ŭn-dĕr-wrīte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *write.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To write under or beneath; to subscribe.

"She spoke, or at least writ, English very well, as appears by her letter *underwritten*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1552).

2. To subscribe; specifically, to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance, as an underwriter (q.v.),

"Yes, for two hundred, *underwrite* me, do."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

*3. To subscribe, to submit to; to put up with.

"*Underwrite* in an observing kind
His humorous predominance."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the profession of an underwriter (q.v.).

ŭn'-dĕr-writ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *underwrit(e)*; *-er.*]

Insurance: One who writes his name at the foot of a policy of insurance. On some policies, only one such name appears; on others several names are added, which each party thus entering his name, is said to "take a line." In the United States the underwriter is usually the president or vice-president of the company, who signs his name, with the sum insured, which is attested by the signature of the secretary.

"Dangers which had caused many sleepless nights to the *underwriters* of Lombard Street."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-dĕr-writ'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *underwrit(e)*; *-ing.*] The practice or profession of an underwriter.

***ŭn-dĕr-wrought'** (**ought** as **ât**), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [UNDERWORK, *v.*]

***ŭn-dĕr-yōke',** ***un-dur-yoke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *yoke.*] To bring under the yoke; to make subject.

"And he [Nabugodonosor] seide his thenking in hym to hen, that al the erthe he shulde *vndaryoke* to his empire."—*Wycliffe: Iuuith* ii. 3.

***ŭn-dē-sçĕnd-ạ-ble,** ***ŭn-dē-sçĕnd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *descendable.*]

1. Not capable of being descended; hence, unfathomable.

"The *undescendable* abysm."
Tennyson: Harold, I. 1.

2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

***ŭn-dē-scrīb'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *describable.*] Not capable of being described; indescribable.

"Let these describe the *undescribable*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 53.

ŭn-dē-scribed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *described.*] Not described, defined, delineated, or depicted.

"The *undescribed* coast."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

ŭn-dē-scried', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *descried.*] Not descried, discovered, or seen.

"A witness *undescried*."
Cowper: The Queen's Visit to London.

***ŭn-dē-şĕrve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deserve.*] Not to deserve.

"They have deserved much more of these nations, than they have *undeserved*."—*Milton: Ruptures of the Commonwealth.*

ŭn-dē-şèrved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deserved.*] Not deserved; not merited.

"Much deserved, and some *undeserved*, censure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ŭn-dē-şĕrv'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *undeserved*; *-ly.*] Without desert or merit, whether good or ill.

"One of those athletic brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite.* (Ded.)

***ŭn-dē-şĕrv'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undeserved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being undeserved.

"But the reverence of the man, or *undeservedness* of his wrongs."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

ŭn-dē-şĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deserver.*] One who is not deserving or worthy; one who has no desert or merit.

"To sell and mart your offices for gold
To *undeservers*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

ŭn'-dē-şĕrv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deserving.*]

1. Not deserving; not having any merit or worth.

"Or, mingling with the suitors' haughty train,
Not *undeserving* some support obtain."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 335.

2. Not deserving, not meriting (with *of*): as, He is *undeserving* of blame.

† **ŭn-dē-şĕrv'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undeserving*; *-ly.*] Undeservedly.

***ŭn-dē-sĕv'-ĕred,** *a.* [UNDISSEVERED.]

ŭn-dĕ-sīgned′ (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *designed.*] Not designed; not intended; unintentional.

"An example of *undesigned* coincidence."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. iii., ch. vi.

ŭn-dĕ-sīgn′-ĕd-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *undesigned; -ly.*] In an undesigned manner; without design or intention; unintentionally.

"Those who *undesignedly* pervert scripture."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 151.

ŭn-dĕ-sīgn′-ĕd-nĕss (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *undesigned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being undesigned or unintentional.

"The *undesignedness* of the agreements (which *undesignedness* is gathered from their latency."—*Paley: Evidences*, ch. vii.

ŭn-dĕ-sīgn′-ĭng (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *designing.*] Not having any underhand design or intention; free from craft, fraud, or fraudulent purpose; artless, upright.

"I live as *undesiming*
And harmless as a child."
Cowper: A Child of God.

ŭn-dĕ-sīr′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *desirable.*] Not desirable; not to be desired or wished for.

"It will provoke the better part of their inferiors to think ill of them, which is a very *undesirable* thing."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

ŭn-dĕ-sīred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *desired.*] Not desired; not wished for; not solicited.

"Not *undesir'd* by me
They came." *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* xii.

ŭn-dĕ-sĭr′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *desiring.*] Not desiring or wishing; careless.

"Affectionate and *undesiring.*"
Thomson: Spring, 677.

ŭn-dĕ-sĭr′-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *desirous.*] Not desirous, not anxious.

"*Undesirous* of distinction."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 55.

* **ŭn-dĕ-spāir′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *despairing.*] Not despairing; not yielding to despair.

"Anson, with steady *undespairing* breast,
Endur'd." *Dyer: Fleece*, iv.

* **ŭn-dĕ-spŏn′-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *despondent.*] Not despondent; not giving way to despondency.

* **ŭn-dĕs′-tĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *destined.*] Not destined or predestined.

* **ŭn-dĕ-stroy′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *destroyable.*] Not destroyable; incapable of being destroyed; indestructible.

"Looked upon by most of the chemists as more *undestroyable* than gold itself."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 283.

ŭn-dĕ-stroyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *destroyed.*] Not destroyed, not annihilated.

"The wish is impious; but, oh ye!
Yet *undestroy'd*, be warned."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

* **ŭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determinable.*] Not determinable; incapable of being determined or decided.

"Pertinacious disputing about things unnecessary, *undeterminable*, and unprofitable." — *Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.* (Ep. Ded.)

* **ŭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determinate.*] Not determinate; not settled or certain; indeterminate.

"Thus would not he admit, or leave any thing, as far forth as possibly might otherwise be, infinite and *undeterminate*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 630.

* **ŭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭn-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undeterminate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being undeterminate; indeterminateness; uncertainty; unsettled state.

"The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice."—*More: Div. Dialogues.*

* **ŭn-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determination.*] The absence of determination; indecision; uncertainty of mind.

"Left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 61.

ŭn-dĕ-tĕr′-mĭned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determined.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not determined; not decided; not settled; undecided.

"But one question . . . was still *undetermined*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

"Yet *undetermined* or to live, or die."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xv. 595.

* 3. Indefinite, vague.

"Either by avoiding to answer, or by general and *undetermined* answers."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

II. *Math.:* Not actually determined, ascertained, or known, as distinguished from indeterminate, which cannot be known. The two terms are sometimes confounded.

ŭn-dĕ-tĕrred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deterred.*] Not deterred; not frightened or daunted.

"*Undeterred*,
Perhaps incited, rather, by these shocks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn-dĕ-tĕst′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *detesting.*] Not detesting; without a feeling of abhorrence or detestation.

"Who these, indeed, can *undetesting* see?"
Thomson: Liberty, v. 293.

ŭn-dē′-vĭ-āt-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deviating.*] Not deviating; not wandering or departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady, steadfast, regular.

"The *undeviating* and punctual sun."
Cowper: Task, vi. 127.

* **ŭn-dĕv′-il** (or as **ŭn-dĕv′l**), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *devil.*] To free from the possession or influence of the devil; to exorcise.

"The boy . . . would not be *undeviled* by all their exorcisms."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iv. 54.

ŭn-dĕ-vĭsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devised.*] Not devised or bequeathed by will.

* **ŭn-dĕ-vōt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devoted.*] Not devoted; having no devotion or affection.

"Two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 117.

* **ŭn-dĕ-vō′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devotion.*] Absence or want of devotion.

"The negligence and *undevotion* of the people."—*Jewel: Replie vnto M. Hardinge*, p. 14.

† **ŭn-dĕ-vout′,** * **un-de-vowte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devout.*] Not devout; irreligious; having no devotion.

"An *undevout* astronomer is mad."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 773.

* **ŭn-dĕ-vout′-lў,** * **un-de-vot-lich,** *adv.* [Eng. *undevout; -ly.*] In an undevout manner; without devotion.

"Youre matynes, and meny of your houres,
Aren don *vndevotlich*." *Piers Plowman*, p. 7.

* **ŭn-dī′-ą-dĕmed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diademed.*] Not crowned with a diadem.

ŭn-dī-ăph′-ą-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diaphanous.*] Not diaphanous; not transparent or pellucid; opaque.

"A mass *undiaphanous* and white."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 57.

ŭn-dĭd′, *pret. of v.* [Undo.]

* **ŭn-dĭf′-fĕr-en-çĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *difference(e); -ing.*] Not making any difference.

"An *undifferencing* difference."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 339.

* **ŭn-dĭg′-en-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *unda* = a wave, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to produce.] Generated by or owing origin to water.

ŭn-dī-ġĕst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *digested.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not digested; not concocted or acted upon by the stomach.

"This boy has been tampering with something that lies in his stomach *undigested*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.:* Not properly prepared, arranged, or reduced to order; crude.

"His reading, too, though *undigested*, was of immense extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **ŭn-dī-ġĕst′-ĭ-ble,** * **ŭn-dī-ġĕst′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *digestible.*] Not digestible; indigestible.

"He was besieged with continual and *undigestable* incentives of the clergy."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17. (Note.)

* **ŭn-dĭght′** (*gh* silent), * **un-deight,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dight*, v.] To put off; to lay off or aside, as dress or ornaments.

"His mail'd habergeon she did *undight*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 31.

ŭn-dĭg′-nĭ-fĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un* (1), and Eng. *dignified.*] Not dignified; not characterized by or consistent with dignity; wanting in dignity.

"The *undignified* vivacity of nations."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 3.

* **ŭn-dĭked′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diked.*] Not furnished with a dike or fence.

"Beyond the dike and the *undik'd* pales."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv. 371.

* **ŭn-dĭl′-ĭ-ġent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diligent.*] Not diligent, assiduous, or persevering.

"As uncertain of Christ, yea, as *undiligent* after him."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* v. 19.

* **ŭn-dĭl′-ĭ-ġent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undiligent; -ly.*] Without diligence, care, or perseverance.

"Commenting this place not *undiligently*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-dĭ-lūt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diluted.*] Not diluted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Had quaff'd
Much *undiluted* milk."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

* **ŭn-dĭ-mĭn′-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diminishable.*] Not capable of being diminished, lessened, or decreased.

"Not only immoveable, but *undiminishable* and unimpairable."—*More: Philos. Cabbala.* (App.)

ŭn-dĭ-mĭn′-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *diminished.*] Not diminished, limited, or decreased.

"Whose popularity has remained *undiminished*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn-dī′-ną, Ŭn-dī′-ną, *s.* [Undine.]

1. *Paleont.* (*Of the form* undina): A genus of Cœlacanthidæ, from the Lias.

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Undina): [Asteroid, 92].

ûn′-dîne, *s.* [Lat. *unda* = a wave.]

Paracelsian system: A water nymph; an imaginary being inhabiting water, possessing many characteristics in common with the salamanders, living in fire, the sylphs living in the air, and the gnomes living in the earth. The Undines had not originally a soul, but intermarrying with human beings they obtained one, and became liable to the ordinary conditions of humanity.

ŭn-dĭnt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dinted.*] Not dinted; not impressed by blows.

"And bear back
Our targes *undinted*." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 6.

ŭn-dī′-ō-çĕsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diocesed.*] Not holding or preferred to a diocese.

"*Undiocesed*, unrevenu'd, unlorded."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

ŭn-dĭpped′, * **ŭn-dĭpt′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dipped.*] Not dipped; not sunk.

"Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iv.

* **ŭn-dī-rĕct′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *direct.*] To misdirect, to mislead.

"Make false fires to *undirect* seamen in a tempest."—*Fuller.*

* **ŭn-dī-rĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *directed.*]

1. Not directed, managed, or guided; unguided.

"Left like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled, *undirected* of any."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. Not having a direction or address on; unaddressed.

"In the same month of September there was a letter *undirected*, but I suppose to the aforesaid personages."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Edw. IV.* (an. 1551).

* **ŭn-dī-rĕct′-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *directly.*] Not directly; indirectly.

"Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Henry VIII.*, No. 64.

ŭn-dĭs-bănd′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disbanded.*] Not disbanded; not dismissed from military service.

"And so kept them *undisbanded* till very near the month wherein that rebellion broke forth."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 10.

* **ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ą-ble** (**c** as **z**), *a.* [Undiscernible.]

ŭn-dĭs-cĕrned′ (**c** as **z**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discerned.*] Not discerned; not observed; not perceived or remarked.

"Truths *undiscern'd* but by that holy light."
Cowper: Task, iii. 212.

* **ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ĕd-lў** (**c** as **z**), *adv.* [Eng. *undiscerned; -ly.*] Not in a manner to be discerned, discovered, or noticed; so as not to be discerned; imperceptibly.

"Death has *undiscernedly* stolen upon them."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 447.

ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ĭ-ble, *ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-a-ble (c as z), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discernible.*]

1. Incapable of being discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible, imperceptible.

"That building *undiscernable* by mortall eyes."—*Hooker: Of Justification*, § 23.

* 2. Not to be seen through; not to have one's deeds perceived.

"To think I can be *undiscernible*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ĭ-ble-nĕss (c as z), *s.* [Eng. *undiscernible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being undiscernible.

"Their remoteness, subtility, and *undiscernibleness*."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 84.

ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ĭ-bly, *ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-a-blў (c as z), *adv.* [Eng. *undiscernib(le); -ly.*] In an undiscernible manner; invisibly, imperceptibly.

"While one habit lessens, another may *undiscernibly* increase."—*Taylor: Id. of Repentance*, ch. v., § 5.

ŭn-dĭs-cĕrn′-ĭng (c as z), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discerning.*] Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting in or not exercising judgment or discernment.

"These calumnies, indeed, could find credit only with the *undiscerning* multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-dĭs-çharġed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discharged.*]

1. Not discharged; not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

"Those we must
Hold still in readiness and *undischarged*."
Ben Jonson.: Sejanus, v. 3.

2. Not fulfilled; not carried out: as, a duty *undischarged.*

***ŭn-dĭs′-çĭ-plĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplinable.*] Not able to be disciplined; not susceptible of discipline.

"Such as are *undisciplinable*, are, after some years of probation, sent away."—*Hale: Contemp.; Of Self-Denial.*

ŭn-dĭs′-çĭ-plĭned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplined.*] Not disciplined; not duly exercised, trained, or taught; not brought under discipline; untrained, raw.

"An *undisciplined* army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ŭn-dĭs-clōṣe′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *disclose.*] Not to disclose; to keep close or secret.

"Whate'er there be between you *undisclosed*."
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

***ŭn-dĭs-cŏm′-fĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discomfited.*] Not discomfited, defeated, or routed.

"And so helde themselfe *undiscomfitted* the space of iii. houres."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxix.

***ŭn-dĭs-cord′-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discordant.*] Not discordant.

***ŭn-dĭs-cord′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discording.*] Not disagreeing, discordant, or dissonant.

"We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise."
Milton: At a Solemn Music.

***ŭn-dĭs-coŭr′-aged (aged as ĭġed),** *a.* [Pref. *un* (1), and Eng. *discouraged.*] Not discouraged; undismayed.

"Mr. Banks however returned, *undiscouraged* by his first expedition."—*Cook: First Voyage.* (Introd.)

***ŭn-dĭs-coŭrsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discoursed.*] Not discoursed of; not made the subject of discourse, or discussion; silent.

"We would submit . . . with *undiscoursed* obedience."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 130.

ŭn-dĭs cŏv′-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discoverable.*] Not discoverable; incapable of being discovered.

"An easy, *undiscoverable* cheat."—*Rogers.* (*Todd.*)

***ŭn dĭs-cŏv′-ĕr-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undiscoverab(le); -ly.*] In an undiscoverable manner; so as not to be capable of discovery.

"Secretly and *undiscoverably* soliciting my soul to sin against thee."—*Hale: Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer.*

ŭn-dĭs-cŏv′-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discovered.*] Not discovered; not seen or descried; unknown; not found out.

"Thou openest the mysterious gate
Into the future's *undiscovered* land."
Longfellow: To a Child.

***ŭn-dĭs-creēt′, *un-dis-crete,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discreet.*] Not discreet; indiscreet, imprudent.

"If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time."—*Ecclus.* xxvii. 12.

***ŭn-dĭs-creēt′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undiscreet; -ly.*] In an indiscreet manner; indiscreetly, imprudently.

"Though what thou didst were *undiscreetly* done,
'Twas meant well." *Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v.

***ŭn-dĭs-creēt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undiscreet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscreetness.

"The heddie *undiscreetnesse* of the oratours."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 328.

***ŭn-dĭs-crē′-tion, *un-dis-cre-ti-oun,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discretion.*] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscretion.

"In great folly and *undiscretioun*."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

ŭn-dĭs-crĭm′-ĭn-ăt-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discriminating.*] Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference.

"Hurl the spear
At once with *undiscriminating* rhu."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xxii.

***ŭn-dĭs-cŭssed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discussed.*] Not discussed; not argued or debated.

"No circumstance remains *undiscussed*."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Transfigured*, pt. ii.

***ŭn-dĭ-sēaṣed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diseased.*] Free from disease.

"The vigorous race
Of *undiseased* mankind." *Byron: Manfred*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-dĭs-fĭġ′-ūred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disfigured.*] Not disfigured; free from disfigurement.

"Yet *undisfigur'd* or in limb or face,
All fresh he lies, with every living grace."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 509.

ŭn-dĭs-grāçed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disgraced.*] Not disgraced; free from disgrace.

"So may our country's name be *undisgraced*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 93.

ŭn-dĭs-guīṣ′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguisable.*] Not disguisable; not capable of being disguised.

ŭn-dĭs-guīsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguised.*] Not disguised; not covered or hidden, as with a mark or false outward show; hence, open, frank, plain.

"The very truth I *undisguis'd* declare."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 18.

***ŭn-dĭs-hŏn′-ŏured, *un-dis-hon-ored** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dishonoured.*] Not dishonoured, not disgraced.

"Still *undishonour'd*, or by word or deed,
Thy house, for me, remains."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 350.

***ŭn-dĭs-jŏĭned′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disjoined.*] Not disjoined; not disunited, separated, or parted.

"While yet the planks sustain
This tempest *undisjoin'd*, I will abide."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey v.

ŭn-dĭs-māy′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismayable.*] That cannot be dismayed; fearless.

"His *undismayable* courage."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

ŭn-dĭs-māyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismayed.*] Not dismayed; not terrified; not disheartened or daunted.

"Ulysses, *undismay'd*,
Soon with redoubled force the wound repaid."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 528.

***ŭn-dĭs-mĭssed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismissed.*] Not dismissed; not sent away or discharged.

"Their valiant band
Still *undismiss'd*, Achilles thus bespake."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

***ŭn-dĭs-ŏ-blĭġ′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disobliging.*] Not disobliging; inoffensive.

"All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions."—*Broome.*

***ŭn-dĭs-păṭçhed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispatched.*] Not transacted, completed, or carried through.

"[The bill] lay *undispatched*, by reason that sessions ended within two or three days after it came before them."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1548).

***ŭn-dĭs-pĕns′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensable.*]

1. That cannot be dispensed with, indispensable.

"Things whereunto everlasting, immutable *undispensable* observation did belong."—*Hooker: Eccles Pol.*, bk. vii

2. Unavoidable.

"A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp."—*Fuller.*

3. Excluded from dispensation.

***ŭn-dĭs-pĕnsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensed.*]

1. Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

***ŭn-dĭs-pĕns′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensing.*] Not allowing to be dispensed with.

"Such an *undispensing* covenant as Moses made."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***ŭn-dĭs-pĕrsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispersed.*] Not dispersed; not scattered; indispersed.

"We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed* it but clouds it."—*Boyle.*

***ŭn-dĭs-pĭt′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispiteous.*] Not unfeeling; not heartless or cruel.

"For saue onely a looke piteous,
Of womanhead *undispiteous*." *Chaucer: Dreme.*

***ŭn-dĭs-plāyed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *displayed.*] Not displayed; not unfurled; furled.

"Their flashing banners, folded still on high,
Yet *undisplay'd*." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, i. 3.

***ŭn-dĭs-plēaṣed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *displeased.*] Not displeased, offended, or angered.

"*Undispleased* he of time past."
Chaucer: Dreme.

***ŭn-dĭs-pōṣe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dispose.*] To disincline; to make indisposed.

ŭn-dĭs-poṣed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disposed.*]

* 1. Indisposed; having the health somewhat out of order.

* 2. Not disposed; not inclined.

"I shall break that merry sconce of yours,
That stands on tricks, when I am *undisposed*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. Not disposed of; not set apart, appropriated, or allocated. (With *of.*)

"One remained *undisposed of*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

***ŭn-dĭs-pōṣ′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undisposed; -ness.*] The quality of being undisposed or indisposed; indisposition.

***ŭn-dĭs-pŭnġed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispunged.*] Not expunged.

"The defence should remain *undispunged*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

***ŭn-dĭs-pūt′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputable.*] Not disputable; not able to be disputed or not permitted to be disputed; that cannot be disputed, questioned, or controverted; indisputable, unquestionable.

"Some of the most arrant *undisputable* blockheads."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 58.

ŭn-dĭs-pūt′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *undisputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indisputable or undisputable; indisputableness.

ŭn-dĭs-pūt′-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputed.*] Not disputed, questioned, controverted or contested.

"His abilities, his experience, and his munificent kindness, made him the *undisputed* chief of the refugees."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ŭn-dĭs-pūt′-ĕd lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undisputed; -ly.*] Indisputably, unquestionably.

***ŭn-dĭs-quĭ′-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disquieted.*] Not disquieted, disconposed, or alarmed.

"If you, O Parthians, *undisquieted*,
I ever left." *May: Lucan; Pharsalia*, viii.

ŭn-dĭs-sĕm′-bled (bled as bęld), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissembled.*] Not dissembled; open, undisguised, unfeigned.

"*Undissembled* hate."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 400.

ŭn-dĭs-sĕm′-blĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissembling.*] Not dissembling; free from dissimulation; open, honest.

"His *undissembling* heart."
Cowper: Conversation, 710.

***un-dĭs-sĕv'-ĕred,** ***ŭn-dĕ-sĕv'-ĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissevered.*] Not severed or divided; united.

"If they do assail *undissevered,* no force can well withstand them."—*Patten,* in *Eng. Garner,* iii. 110.

***un-dĭs'-sĭ-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissipated.*] Not dissipated or scattered.

"Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated.*"—*Boyle.*

***ŭn-dĭs-sŏlv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolvable.*]

1. Not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved or melted.

* 2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken, or loosened; indissolvable.

"That holy knot, which, ty'd once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred and *undissolvable.*"
Rowe: Tamerlane, iii.

ŭn-dĭs-sŏlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolved.*]

1. Not dissolved; not melted.

"The snowy weight
Lies *undissolved.*" *Cowper: Task,* v. 99.

2. Not dissolved, broken, or loosened.

"That firm and *undissolved* knot,
Betwixt their neighb'ring French and bord'ring Scot."
Drayton: Queen Isabel to Mortimer.

***ŭn-dĭs-sŏlv'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolving.*] Not dissolving, not melting.

"Where *undissolving,* from the first of time,
Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky."
Thomson: Winter, 904.

***ŭn-dĭs-tĕm'-pĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distempered.*] Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; not disorganized, disordered, diseased, or disturbed.

"With *undistempered* and unclouded spirit."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

***ŭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinctive.*] Making no distinctions; indiscriminating.

c ŭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinctly.*] Not distinctly; indistinctly, indefinitely, indiscriminately.

"Equalling *undistinctly* crimes with errours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. v., § 68.

***ŭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-ble (gu as gw),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishable.*] Not distinguishable; not able to be distinguished; indistinguishable.

"An influence inscrutable, and generally *undistinguishable* by us."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity,* pt. iii., ch. viii.

***ŭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-blў (gu as gw),** *adv.* [Eng. *undistinguishab(le); -ly.*] In an undistinguishable manner; so as not to be able to be distinguished or known apart; indiscriminately.

"Hats . . . *undistinguishably* worn by soldiers, esquires, &c."—*Tatler,* No. 270.

ŭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭshed (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguished.*]

1. Without any distinctive mark or sign; so as not to be distinguished or discerned.

"All *undistinguished* in the glade,
My sires' glad home is prostrate laid."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 10.

2. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be known from each other; not defined or discriminated.

"From pole to pole is *undistinguished* blaze."
Thomson: Summer, 436.

* 3. Not treated with any particular respect.

"Even mighty Pam . . . now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguished* by the victor Spade!"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 64.

4. Not separated or distinguished from others by any extraordinary quality or eminence; not eminent, not famous.

"*Undistinguished* from the crowd
By wealth or dignity." *Cowper: Task,* i. 592.

* 5. Incalculable, unaccountable.

"O *undistinguished* space of woman's will!"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

ŭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ĭng (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishing.*] Not distinguishing or discriminating; making no distinction or difference.

"Wit, *undistinguishing,* is apt to strike
The guilty and not guilty, both alike."
Cowper: Table Talk, 101.

***ŭn-dĭs-tort'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distorted.*] Not distorted, twisted, or wrenched.

"The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart."—*More: Song of the Soul.* (Pref.)

ŭn-dĭs-trăct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distracted.*] Not distracted; not perplexed by contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts or decrees.

"To admit him to a yet closer, a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 276.

***ŭn-dĭs-trăct'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undistracted; -ly.*] In an undistracted manner; without distraction or perplexity from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts or desires.

"To devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 254.

***ŭn-dĭs-trăct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undistracted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being free from distraction.

"To disturb that calmness of mind and *undistractedness* of thought that are wont to be requisite to happy speculations."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 3. (To the Reader.)

ŭn-dĭs-trăct'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distracting.*] Not distracting; not drawing the mind towards a variety of objects.

"It were good we used more easy and *undistracting* diligence for the increasing of these treasures."—*Leighton: Expos. Lect. on Psalm* xix.

ŭn-dĭs-trĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distressed.*] Free from agitation, anxiety, or distress of mind.

"Undisturb'd and *undistress'd.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

ŭn-dĭs-trĭb'-u-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distributed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not distributed.

2. *Logic:* (See the compound).

undistributed-middle, *s.*

Logic: A fallacy arising from a violation of the rule that the middle term must be distributed (*i.e.,* by being the subject of a universal or the predicate of a negative proposition) at least once in the premises. The subjoined syllogism exemplifies this fallacy:

Some animals are beasts;
Some animals are birds; therefore
Some birds are beasts.

ŭn-dĭs-tŭrbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disturbed.*]

1. Not disturbed, moved, agitated, or thrown out of place or order.

"Which, once built, retains a steadfast shape,
And *undisturb'd* proportions."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Free from disturbance, interference, or interruption; unmolested, uninterrupted.

"His Queen retired that evening to the nunnery of Chaillot, where she could weep and pray *undisturbed.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

3. Calm, tranquil, peaceful.

"Where dark and *undisturb'd* repose
The cormorant had found."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 11.

4. Free from perturbation of mind; calm, tranquil; not agitated.

"To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist."—*Locke.*

***ŭn-dĭs-tŭrb'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undisturbedly.*] In an undisturbed manner; calmly, peacefully, tranquilly.

"*Undisturbedly* enjoying the accommodations of their state."—*Burrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 2.

***ŭn-dĭs-tŭrb'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undisturbed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being undisturbed; calmness, peacefulness.

"That calmness and *undisturbedness,* with which you would have our addresses to God unaccompanied."—*Dr. Snape: Letter to Bp. Hoadly.*

***ŭn-dĭs-tŭrb'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disturbing.*] Not disturbing; not causing disturbance.

"The punctual stars
Advance, and in the firmament of heaven
Glitter—but *undisturbing,* undisturbed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***ŭn-dĭ-vĕrs'-ĭ-fĭ-cāt-ĕd,** ***ŭn-dĭ-vĕr'-sĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diversify; -cated,* or *diversified.*] Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

"The idea of a mere *undiversified* substance."—*More: Immort. of the Soul,* bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-dĭ-vĕrt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diverted.*]

1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

"These grounds have not any patent passages, whereby to derive water and fatness from the river, and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it to run by them *undiverted.*"—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 408.

2. Not amused, entertained, or pleased.

***ŭn-dĭ-vĕst'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *divested; -ly.*] Free from, without. (Followed by *of.*)

"As *undiverstedly* as possible *of* favour or resentment."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 64.

ŭn-dĭ-vĭd'-a-ble, ***ŭn-dĭ-vĭde'-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dividable.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not dividable; not able to be divided; indivisible. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* Something which cannot be divided.

"Reducing the *undivideables* into money."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ix.

ŭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divided.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not divided into parts; not separated, disjoined, sundered, or disunited; whole, unbroken.

"Let me confess that we two must be twain,
Although our *undivided* loves are one."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 36.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum: as, To own an *undivided* share of a business.

II. *Botany:*

1. (*Of a leaf*): Not lobed, parted, cleft, or cut; entire.

2. (*Of a stem*): Unbranched.

***ŭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undivided; -ly.*] In an undivided manner.

"Creation, nature, religion, law and policy, makes them *undividedly* one."—*Feltham: On Luke* xiv. 20.

***ŭn-dĭ-vĭd'-u-al,** ***ŭn-dĭ-vĭd'-u-all,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dividual.*] Incapable of being divided; indivisible, inseparable.

"Indeed true courage and courtesie are *undividuall* companions."—*Fuller: Worthies; Worcestershire.*

***ŭn-dĭ vĭn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divinable.*] Not divinable; not capable of being divined or guessed.

***ŭn-dĭ-vīne',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divine,* a.] Not divine, not godly.

"*Undivine* and unchristian."—*Berkeley: Alciphron,* dial. v., § 19.

***ŭn-dĭ-vīne'-lĭke,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divinelike.*] Unlike a divine.

"How *undivinelike* written."—*Milton: Ans. to Eikon Basilike,* § 17.

***ŭn-dĭ-vĭs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divisible.*] Not divisible, not capable of being divided, indivisible.

"That the soule is *undivisible.*"—*Sir T. Moore: Workes,* p. 1,131.

***ŭn-dĭ vŏrced',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divorced.*] Not divorced; not separated.

"These died together,
Happy in ruin! *undivorc'd* by death!"
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 1,057.

ŭn-dĭ-vŭlged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divulged.*] Not divulged; not revealed.

"The noble Lord seemed always to have some anonymous bogey or *undivulged* monster on hand."—*Prof. Fawcett,* in *Times,* June 12, 1874.

ŭn-dŏ', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *do.*]

1. To reverse, as something which has been done; to annul; to bring to nought.

"*Undoing* past events, or producing contrary ones."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xiv.

2. To unfasten, to untie, to unloose, to unfix, to loose.

"*Undo* that wicket by thy side!"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

* 3. To find an answer or explanation to; to solve.

"By which time our secret be *undone.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

4. To bring ruin or destruction upon; to ruin; to destroy the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy, to spoil.

"Why, masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbours,
Will you *undo* yourselves?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

* 5. To surpass.

"Which lames report to follow it, and *undoes* description to do it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* v. 2.

* 6. Not to do; to leave undone or unexecuted. (In this sense from pref. *un-* (1), and *do.*)

"What to your wisdom seemeth best,
Do or *undo,* as if ourself were here."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

ŭn-dŏck', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dock.*] To take or bring out of dock.

ŭn-dŏ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *undo; -er.*] One who undoes or opens; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.

ŭn-dŏ'-ĭng, ***un-do-ynge,** *pr. par.,* *a.,* & *s.* [UNDO.]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The reversal of that which has been done.

2. Ruin, destruction.

"His triumph would be his *undoing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***ŭn-dŏ-mĕs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *domestic.*] Not domestic; not caring for home life or duties.

"The *undomestic* Amazonian dame."
Cumberland: Epilogue to Foote's Maid of Bath.

***ŭn-dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *domesticate.*] To render undomestic; to estrange from home life or duties.

"The turn our sex take in *undomesticating* themselves."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 11.

ŭn-dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *domesticated.*]

1. Not domesticated: not accustomed to a family life.

2. Not tamed.

ŭn-dône', *pa. par. & a.* [UNDO.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Not done, performed, or executed; unperformed.

"It shows you whence he comes, whither he goes; What he leaves *undone*; also what he does."
Bunyan: Apology.

2. Ruined, destroyed.

"He . . .
Indebted and *undone*, hath none to bring."
Milton: P. L., iii. 235.

***ŭn-doômed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doomed.*] Not doomed or fated.

"Unfit for earth, *undoom'd* for heaven."
Byron: The Giaour.

***ŭn-dôubt'-ą-ble** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtable.*] Not to be doubted; indubitable.

"To shew an *vndoubtable* trueth vnto them all."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

ŭn-dôubt'-ĕd (*b* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubted.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable, indisputable.

"Statutes which were still of *undoubted* validity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Not filled with doubt or fear; fearless, confident.

"Hardy and *undoubted* champions."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 7.

*3. Not feared for.

"Brave Burgundy, *undoubted* hope of France."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

*4. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

"Unquestioned welcome, and *undoubted* blest."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

***B.** *As adv.:* Undoubtedly.

"*Undoubted* it were inoche better to be occupyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

ŭn-dôubt'-ĕd-lў (*b* silent), ***un-doubt-ed lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *undoubted*; *-ly.*] Without doubt; beyond all doubt; in a manner that cannot be doubted; of such a character that it cannot be doubted; indubitably.

"The sovereign was *undoubtedly* competent to remit penalties without limit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ŭn-dôubt'-fûl,** ***ŭn-dôubt'-fûll** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtful.*]

1. Not to be doubted; not ambiguous; plain, indisputable, certain.

"And laste he promiseth very true and *undoubtfull* hope to hym self of the desire that he asketh."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. ii.

2. Not doubting; harbouring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspicious.

"Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts and made themselves *undoubtful*."—*Beaum. & Fl.*

ŭn-dôubt'-ĭng (*b* silent) *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubting.*] Not doubting, not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating or wavering in uncertainty; confident.

"His confidence gives him credit. The company is always disposed to listen with attention, when any man speaks with the assurance of *undoubting* conviction."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. ii.

ŭn-dôubt'-ĭng-lў (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *undoubting*; *-ly.*] In an undoubting manner; without feeling doubt.

"The child who teachably and *undoubtingly* listens to the instructions of his elders is likely to improve rapidly. . . ." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. . .

***ŭn-dôubt'-oŭs** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtous.*] Undoubting.

"Shall haueu been steadfast to me by *undoubtous* faithe."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ŭn-dôw'-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dowered.*] Not dowered; not possessed of a dower.

ŭn-drāin'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drainable.*] Not drainable; not capable of being drained or exhausted.

"Mines *undrainable* of ore." *Tennyson: Ænone.*

***ŭn-drą-măt'-ĭc,** ***ŭn-drą-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dramatic, dramatical.*] Not of a dramatical character.

ŭn-drāpe', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *drape.*] To remove drapery or covering from, to uncover.

"Princess Christian *undraped* the statue."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1887.

ŭn-drāped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *draped.*] Not draped; not hung, invested, or covered with drapery.

"The large expanse of *undraped*, undecked silk."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1888.

***ŭn-drāw',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *draw.*] To draw aside, back, or open.

"Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne."
Young.

ŭn-drâwn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drawn.*]

1. Not drawn, pulled, dragged, or hauled.

"The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel *undrawn*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 751.

2. Not portrayed, delineated, or described.

"The death-bed of the just! is yet *undrawn*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii., 615.

3. Not drawn, as from a cask.

"And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display,
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

ŭn-drĕad'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dreaded.*] Not dreaded or feared.

"At midnight or th' *undreaded* hour
Of noon." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,209.

ŭn-drēamed', un-drĕamt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dreamed.*] Not dreamt or thought of; not imagined. (Generally with *of.*)

"Recent discoveries have opened up hitherto *undreamt of* sources of waste."—*Field*, Aug 27, 1887.

ŭn-drĕnched, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drenched.*] Not drenched with water or other liquid.

"You slowly seeing Cynosure, suppose
Her *undrenched* carre into the ocean goes."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, ix.

ŭn-drĕss', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dress*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To divest of the clothes; to strip.

"*Undress* you now and come to bed."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, Ind. ii.

2. To divest of ornaments or ostentatious attire; to disrobe.

3. To take the dressing, bandages, &c., from a wound.

B. *Intrans.:* To take off one's clothes or dress; to strip (partially or entirely).

"He then *undressed* . . . and laid his head upon the block."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn'-drĕss, ***ŭn-drĕss',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dress*, s.] A dress of a homely, negligent character; ordinary dress as opposed to full dress or uniform.

"O fair *undress!* best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 26.

ŭn-drĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dressed.*]

1. Not dressed; not having the clothes on.

2. Divested of dress or clothes; stripped.

3. Not prepared; not cooked; in a raw or crude state: as, *undressed* meat, *undressed* leather.

4. Not trimmed, not pruned, not set in order.

"Untrimmed, *undressed*, neglected now,
Was alleyed walk and orchard bough."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

5. Not set in order; crude, unpolished.

"You catch his first philosophy, as Butler's hero did Aristotle's first matter, *undressed*, and without a peg of form."—*Warburton. Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 2.

ŭn-drīed', ***un-dryed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dried.*]

1. Not dried or dried up; moist, wet.

"He poured around a veil of gathered air,
And kept the nerves *undried*, the flesh entire."
Pope: Homer; Iliad XXIII. 286.

2. Not dried up; green.

"A tree of stateliest growth, and yet *undried*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey IX. 381.

ŭn-drĭlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drilled.*] Not drilled.

ŭn-drĭnk-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drinkable.*] Not drinkable; not fit to be drunk: as, *undrinkable* water.

ŭn-drĭv'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *driven.*] Not driven; not compelled by force; not constrained to act by force.

"When maintenance and honour calls him, hee goes *undriven*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Michah's Idolatry.*

ŭn-droôp'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drooping.*] Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing.

"An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul."
Thomson: Liberty.

***ŭn-drŏs'-sў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drossy.*] Not drossy; free from dross or other impurity; pure.

"Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold the god's array
Refulgent." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 53.

***ŭn-drôwned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drowned.*] Not drowned; not swamped or deluged.

"That soon shall leave no spot *undrown'd*
For Love to rest his wings upon."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

ŭn-dŭbbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *dubbed.*]

*1. Not dubbed; not having received the honour of knighthood.

"I know
What made his valour *undubb'd* windmill go
Within a point at most." *Donne: Sat.* 6.

2. Not having had the combs and gills cut. [DUB, *v.*, A. I. 8.]

"Except when shown quite as cockerels, an *undubbed* bird is passed over by judges."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***ŭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dubitable.*] Not dubitable; indubitable, unquestionable.

"Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen what consequences it will lead us into."—*Locke.*

ŭn-dūe', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *due*, a.]

1. Not due; not owing; not demandable by right: as, A debt, note, or bond is *undue.*

2. Not right; not proper; not lawful; improper.

"It [love] delights not in *undue* disclosing of brethren's failings."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iv. 8.

3. Done or given in excess; excessive, inordinate: as, an *undue* attachment to forms; *undue* rigour in carrying out the law, &c.

undue influence, *s.*

Law: A phrase used specially in connection with parliamentary or municipal voting or the making of a will. In the first case it consists of any force, violence, restraint, threat to inflict injury or intimidation, designed to coerce a person into voting for a particular candidate, or abstaining from voting at all, or as an infliction because of his having done so. The perpetrator exposes himself to a legal penalty; and if he can in any sense be considered an agent of the candidate the election is rendered void. If undue influence is proved against a candidate he is disqualified from taking his seat in the legislative body to which he may have been elected. In the case of a will, undue influence is exerted when one acquires such an ascendency over the testator's mind as to prevent the latter from being a free agent. If he spontaneously bequeath money to one whom he esteems or loves, the esteem or affection do not constitute undue influence. Importunity does. When undue influence is proved the will becomes void.

***ŭn-dūe'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *undue*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being undue.

***ŭn-dūke',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *duke.*] To deprive of dukedom; to degrade from the rank of a duke. (Special coinage.)

"The king hath *unduked* twelve dukes."—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 12, 1663.

***ŭn'-du-lant,** *a.* [Low Lat. *undulans*, pr. par. of *undulo* = to rise and fall like a wave; *undula* = a little wave, dimin. from Lat. *unda* = a wave.] Undulatory.

"Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance."
Sir H. Taylor: St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2.

* **ŭn'-dŭ-la-rў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *undula* = a little wave.] Playing like waves; wavy; coming with regular intermissions.

"The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

ŭn'-dŭ-late, *a.* [Lat. *undulatus*, from *undula*, dimin. from *unda* = a wave.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wavy; having a waved surface. (*Philips.*)

2. *Bot.:* [UNDULATED].

* **ŭn'-dŭ-lāte,** *v.i. & t.* [UNDULATE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; hence, to move in arching, curving, or bending lines; to wave.

"Their *undulating* manes."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to wave or move with a wavy motion; to cause to vibrate.

"Breath vocalized—*i.e.*, vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wavy; having a waved surface.

2. *Bot.:* Wavy; having an uneven, alternately convex and concave margin, as the leaf of the holly.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Waving; rising and falling like waves; vibrating. (*Thomson: Summer*, 982.)

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of waves; wavy; having an arched, curved, or bending outline. (A stretch of country is said to be undulating when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions resembling the waves of the sea.) In bot. the same as UNDULATED, P. 2 (q.v.).

"The outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *undulating; -ly.*] In an undulating manner; in the manner of waves.

ŭn-dŭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of undulating; a waving or wavy motion; fluctuation.

"Water-lilies in myriads rocked on the slight *undulations* Made by the passing oars." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves.

"The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 15.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* The movement, as ascertained by pressure or percussion, of a fluid in any natural or artificial cavity of the body. Called also Fluctuation. Used spec. in sense 3. (q.v.).

2. *Phys.:* A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, but without translation of the particles composing any fluid medium. Called also a Vibration or a Wave-motion. [UNDULATORY-THEORY.]

3. *Surg.:* A certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

¶ 1. *Length of an undulation:*

Acoustics: The distance which sound travels during a complete vibration of the body by which it is produced.

2. *Point of undulation:* [SINGULAR-POINT].

† **ŭn-dŭ-lā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *undulation; -ist.*] One who supports the undulatory theory of light.

* **ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *undulat(e); -ive.*] Undulating, undulatory.

ŭn-dŭ-lā-tō-, *pref.* [UNDULATE.] Undulated, undulating, waved on the margin.

undulato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Rugose or rugged, waved. (*Loudon.*)

undulato-striate, *a.*

Bot.: Having elevated lines wavy in direction.

ŭn'-dŭ-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *undulat(e); -ory.*] Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of a series of waves; rising and falling like waves; pertaining to such a motion.

"The *undulatory* motion propagated along the body."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

undulatory-theory, *s.*

Optics: The generally accepted theory which traces light to vibrations set up and transmitted as waves in an invisible medium termed the luminiferous ether. This, it is assumed, is (sensibly) imponderable, and almost infinitely elastic, and fills all space, passing freely through the pores or between the atoms of bodies as the wind does through the trees, but having its motions, in a somewhat analogous manner, hindered or modified thereby, and thus accounting for the retardation which is the principal factor in producing Refraction (q.v.). Luminous bodies are believed to be (and in the case of heated luminous bodies are known to be) in a state of intense molecular vibration, and these successive impulses communicated to the ether give rise to successive waves of radiant energy, whose effects on other bodies depend upon their rate, as the pitch of a sound does. The slower periods apparently cause heating effects only; more rapid impulses produce luminous and chemical effects as well, and energetic chemical action is exerted by waves far too rapid to produce luminous impressions. Within the luminous range each rate produces on the normal retina the sensation of one given colour only, while a proportion of all periods mixed produces that of white. In the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, and ordinary Interference, there is nothing to define the direction of the actual ethereal vibrations; but the facts of Polarization (q.v.) demonstrate that these must be at right angles to the path of the ray, which again implies that the ether, rare and subtle as it is, must have the chief distinguishing quality of a solid, or resemble a thin but solid jelly rather than a fluid. This is believed to be the case, and the ether is also believed to be the medium through which electricity and other forms of energy are transmitted. The Undulatory Theory is usually ascribed to Huyghens, but was firmly established by the convincing experiments and reasoning of Young and Fresnel. Newton adopted the Corpuscular Theory, but in the second edition of his *Opticks* he added "queries," showing that later he was very strongly disposed to adopt the other.

* **ŭn-dŭll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dull.*] To remove dulness or obscurity from; to clear, to purify.

"Poetry . . . is a most musical modulator of all intelligibles by her inventive varintions; *undulling* their grossness."—*Whitlock: Present Manners of the English*, p. 477.

* **ŭn'-dŭ-lŭs,** *a.* [UNDULATE.] Undulating.

"The *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxv.

ŭn-dū'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *undu(e); -ly.*] In an undue manner or degree; wrongly, improperly, excessively, inordinately.

"Subject to the delusions of the mind when *unduly* agitated either by sensation or reflection."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 27.

* **ŭn-dŭmp'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dumpish.*] To free from the dumps; to remove heaviness, dulness, or sullenness from.

"He [the jester] could *undumpish* her at his pleasure."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire.*

* **ŭn-dūr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *durable.*] Not of a durable character; not lasting. (*Arnway: Tablet of Moderation*, p. 109.)

* **ŭn-dūr'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *undurab(le); -ly.*] In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

* **ŭn-dŭst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dust.*] To free from dust; to clear.

"We frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses."—*Montague: Devoute Essays*, pt. ii., treat. 6.

* **ŭn-dū'-tē-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *duteous.*] Not duteous; not performing one's duties to parents and superiors; undutiful.

"And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *undutteous* title."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

ŭn-dū'-tĭ-fŭl, * **ŭn-dū-tĭ-fŭll,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dutiful.*]

1. Not dutiful; not performing one's duty; neglectful of one's duty.

"Never give him cause to think them unkind or *undutiful*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Characterized by disobedience to or neglect of one's duty; disobedient.

"The church was indeed very severe against such *undutiful* proceedings."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. v.

ŭn-dū'-tĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *undutiful; -ly.*] In an undutiful manner; with neglect of duty.

"Charged them with *undutifully* and ungratefully encroaching on the rights of the mother country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ŭn-dū'-tĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *undutiful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being undutiful; disobedience.

"*Undutifulness* to an almighty superior, and ingratitude to a gracious benefactor, such as God is."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

* **ŭn-dwĕl'-la-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dwellable.*] Uninhabitable; not capable of being dwelt in.

"Lest par auenture I sette thee desert, a lond *vndwellable*."—*Wycliffe: Jer.* vi. 8.

* **ŭn-dwĕlt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dwelt.*] Not dwelt in; not inhabited. (Followed by *in.*)

"It, like a house *undwelt in*, would decay."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ŭn'-dў, *a.* [UNDE.]

ŭn-dў'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dying.*]

1. Not dying; not perishing; immortal, indestructible.

"To chains of darkness and the *undying* worm."
Milton: P. L., vi. 739.

2. Unceasing: never ending or perishing; imperishable.

"But thou, a schoolboy, to the sea hadst carried
Undying recollections."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, No. vi.

undying-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING-FLOWERS.] (*Paxton.*)

* **ŭn-ēared',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eared.*] Not eared or ploughed; unploughed, untilled. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 3.)

ŭn-ĕarned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *earned.*] Not earned; not gained or merited by labour or services.

"The hour of supper comes *unearn'd*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 225.

unearned-increment, *s.*

Polit. Econ.: The increase in the value of land produced without labour or expenditure on the part of the owner; as, for instance, by the growth of a town in its vicinity. Henry George and his followers contend that this increment should belong to the nation.

* **ŭn-ĕar'-nĕst,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *earnest.*] Not earnest.

"Be possessed of vs after an *unearnest* sorte."—*Udal: Luke* xii.

ŭn-ĕarth', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *earth.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pull or drag out of the earth.

"To *unearth* the root of an old tree."
Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

2. To drive from an earth or burrow, as a fox, badger, &c.; to cause to leave a burrow.

"It was made known that, when that time had expired, the vermin who had been the curse of London would be *unearthed* and hunted without mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

II. *Fig.:* To bring to light; to reveal, to discover, to find out.

"Those who have busied themselves in *uncarthing* the early history of curling, have been unable to discover that James IV. really played much at the game."—*Field*, Nov. 26, 1887.

ŭn-ĕarth'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *earthly.*] Not earthly; not of this world; hence, supernatural, not like, or as if not proceeding from or belonging to, this world.

"The *unearthly* voices cease."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 18.

* **ŭn-ēase',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ease.*] Want of ease; uneasiness, trouble, anxiety, distress.

"What an *unease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 88.

* **ŭn-ēased',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eased.*] Not eased; in a state of unease or anxiety; troubled, anxious.

* **ŭn-ēaş'-ĭ-lў,** * **un-eis-y-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *uneasy; -ly.*]

1. Not easily; not readily; with difficulty, trouble, or pain.

"It was presently counted a place very hardly and *uneasily* to be inhabited for the greate colde."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 54.

2. In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness; restlessly; like one uneasy or ill at ease: as, He moved *uneasily* in his seat.

ŭn-ēaṣ'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uneasy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uneasy or ill at ease; want of ease or comfort, mental or physical; restlessness, anxiety.

"At a time when the ascendency of the court of Versailles had aroused *uneasiness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn-ēaṣ'-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *easy.*]

1. Feeling some degree of pain, mental or physical; ill at ease; restless, disturbed, anxious.

"*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner; constrained; ill at ease; not graceful; awkward.

"In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful."—*Locke.*

3. Causing pain, trouble, discomfort, or want of ease, physical or mental; irksome, disagreeable.

"Upon *uneasy* pallets stretching thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **4.** Peevish; difficult to please.

"A sour untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* **5.** Difficult; not easy to be done or accomplished.

"This swift business I must *uneasy* make."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ŭn-ēat'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eatable.*] Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

"An almost *uneatable* . . . compound."—*Field*, Jan. 14, 1888.

ŭn-ēat'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eaten.*]

1. Not eaten.

"A huge brawn, of which *uneaten* still
Large part and delicate remain'd."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey viii.

* **2.** Not destroyed.

"Therefore I will out-swear him and all his followers, that this is all that's left *uneaten* of my sword."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King*, iii.

* **ŭn-ēath',** * **un-ethe,** *adv. & a.* [A.S. *uneáthe* = with difficulty, from *uneáthe* = difficult, from *un-* = not, and *eáth, eáthe* = easy; cogn. with O. S. *ôthi* = easy; O. H. Ger. *ôdi* = desert, empty, easy; Ger. *öde* = deserted; Goth. *auths, authis* = desert, waste; Icel. *audhr* = empty; Lat. *otium* = ease.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. With difficulty; not easily; scarcely.

"*Uneath* may she endure the filthy struts."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

2. Almost.

"Seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Not easy; difficult, hard.

"*Uneath* it is to tell." *Southey.*

* **ŭn-ĕbb'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ebbing.*] Not ebbing, receding, or falling back.

* **ŭn-ē'-brĭ-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ebriate.*]

1. Not intoxicated.

"Forth, *unebriate*, unpolluted, he came from the orgy."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. Not intoxicating.

"There were . . . *unebriate* liquors."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

ŭn-ĕc-clē-sĭ-ăs'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ecclesiastical.*] Not ecclesiastical.

* **ŭn-ĕch'-ō-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *echoing.*] Not echoing; giving no echo.

"The quick, ardent Priestess whose light bound
Came like a spirit o'er th' *unechoing* ground."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ŭn-ĕ-clipsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eclipsed.*] Not eclipsed, not obscured; not dimmed or lessened in glory or brightness. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When between G and H (a very small space) the satellites will pass *uneclipsed* behind the limb of the planet."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 539.

* **ŭn-ĕdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *edge.*] To deprive of the edge; to blunt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Pale fear *unedge* their weapons' sharpest points."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

* **ŭn-ĕd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *edible.*] Not eatable.

ŭn-ĕd'-ĭ-fied, * **un-ed-i-fyed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *edified.*] Not edified.

"'Tis true, there be a sort of moody, hot-brain'd, and always *unedifyed* consciences."—*Milton: Eikonklastes*, § 28.

ŭn-ĕd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *edifying.*] Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

"Unmeaning or *unedifying* forms and ceremonies."
—*Secker: Sermons; On Confirmation.*

* **ŭn-ĕd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unedifying; -ly.*] Not in an edifying manner.

* **ŭn-ĕd'-u-cate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *educate(d).*] Uneducated, ignorant.

"O harsh, *uneducate*, illiterate peasant."
Solyman & Perseda (1599).

ŭn-ĕd'-u-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *educated.*] Not educated; illiterate, ignorant.

"By an exertion of the same almighty power light up the lamp of knowledge in the minds of *uneducated* men."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

ŭn-ĕf-fāced', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *effaced.*] Not effaced; not defaced or erased.

"If we have received a good impression, let us bear it away *uneffaced* to our graves."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

* **ŭn-ĕf-fĕc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *effectual.*] Not effectual; having no effect or power; ineffectual; inefficacious.

"The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

* **ŭn-ĕ-ġĕst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *egested.*] Unvoided, undischarged from the bowels. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 476.)

* **ŭn-ē lăb' ŏr-ate, ŭn-ē lab ŏr-āt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elaborate, elaborated.*] Not elaborate, not elaborated; not worked or wrought elaborately.

"An *unelaborate* stone."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ŭn-ĕ-lăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elastic.*] Not elastic; having no elasticity.

* **ŭn-ĕ-lăs-tĭc'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elasticity.*] The absence or want of elasticity.

* **ŭn-ĕl'-bōwed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elbowed.*] Not pushed aside, as with the elbow; not thrust aside or crowded.

"We stand upon our native soil,
Unelbow'd by such objects."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

* **ŭn-ĕ-lĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elected.*] Not elected; not chosen.

"You should have ta'en the advantage of his choler,
And pass him *unelected.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* **ŭn-ĕ-lĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elective.*] Not choosing or electing; without power of choice or election.

"An ignorant, unknowing, *unelective* principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 274.

* **ŭn-ĕl'-ĕ-gant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elegant.*] Not elegant; inelegant.

"You meet with expressions now and then, which appear *unelegant* and singular."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

* **ŭn-ĕl'-ĕ-gant-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elegantly.*] In an unelegant manner; unelegantly.

"Neither seemeth he *unelegantly* and beside the purpose . . . to have expressed as much in this verse."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 426.

* **ŭn-ĕl'-ĭġ-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eligible.*] Not eligible; ineligible.

"Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible.*"—*Rogers.*

ŭn-ĕm băr'-rassed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embarrassed.*]

1. Not embarrassed; not perplexed or confused; free from embarrassment or confusion.

"With minds *unembarrassed* with any sort of terrour."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

2. Free from pecuniary obligations or encumbrances.

"*Unembarrassed* in business."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26, 1888.

* **ŭn-ĕm-băr'-rass-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embarrassment.*] Freedom from embarrassment.

"My feeling was that of *unembarrassment.*"—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 21.

* **ŭn-ĕm bĕl'-lished,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embellished.*] Not embellished, adorned, or beautified.

"If truth only and *unembellished* facts are plainly represented."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 45.

ŭn-ĕm-bĭt'-tered, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embittered.*] Not embittered; not accompanied with any bitterness or pain; free from pain or acerbity.

"There rose no day, there roll'd no hour
Of pleasure *unembitter'd.*"
Byron: All is Vanity.

ŭn-ĕm bŏd'-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embodied.*]

1. Not embodied; not collected into a body: as, *unembodied* troops.

2. Freed from a corporeal body; disembodied.

"Then, *unembodied*, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way."
Byron: When Coldness Wraps, &c.

* **ŭn-ĕm-bŏw'-ered,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embowered.*] Not provided with bowers.

"All *unembowered*
And naked stood that lonely parsonage."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

† **ŭn-ĕ-mō'-tion-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emotional.*] Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive.

"Thought of all that this inscription signified with an *unemotional* memory."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxii.

* **ŭn-ĕ-mō'-tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emotioned.*] Free from emotion.

"In a dry, sarcastic, *unemotioned* way."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, iii. 98.

* **ŭn-ĕm-phăt'-ĭc,** * **ŭn-ĕm-phăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emphatic, emphatical.*] Not emphatic; having no emphasis or stress of voice.

* **ŭn-ĕm-phăt'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unemphatical; -ly.*] Not in an emphatic manner; without emphasis.

* **ŭn-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *empirically.*] Not empirically.

"The result is in the fullest keeping with that which I have reached *unempirically.*"—*Poe: Works*, ii. 137.

ŭn-ĕm-plŏў'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *employable.*] Not capable of or eligible for employment; unfit for employment.

"To these we must add a still larger number of persons who are unemployed because they are *unemployable.*"—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1887.

ŭn-ĕm-plŏўed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *employed.*]

1. Not employed; having no work or employment; out of work; at leisure.

"Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest."
Milton: P. L., iv. 617.

2. Not being in use: as, *unemployed* capital.

3. Not associated or accompanied with labour or employment.

"To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ *The Unemployed:* A collective term, embracing all persons in humble circumstances who are out of employment. These may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are unable to work, either through age, accident, or disease; (2) Those who are willing to work but cannot find employment; and (3) Those who will not work under any circumstances. The unemployed who fall under the third category form a large and dangerous class in all our cities and in the country at large. In the latter they have the significant name of tramp, and form a large body of peripatetic beggars, few of whom are willing to work under any contingency. In the cities they are one of the most dangerous classes, being ready to take advantage of any strike or popular excitement, and often bringing worthy causes into disrepute by their illegal acts. Of the worthy unemployed there is always a considerable number in the congested cities of modern times, and in periods of business depression, like that of 1883–94, an army of them exists, who unavoidably become a heavy and distressing burden on the community. Great sums of money are subscribed by the generous for the alleviation of the distress on such occasions, but in all such cases much suffering unavoidably results. The great strikes which are now becoming so common form another source of this public evil, which is undoubtedly added to greatly in the United States by the rapid influx of unskilled foreigners, many of them from the normally idle class.

"*The unemployed* are formed from many different classes, from many diverse elements: and we get no nearer to understanding their condition, to say nothing of improving it, if we persist in treating them as though they were all of a single type, and that type one which is in no degree representative."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1887.

***ŭn-ĕmp′-tĭ-a-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *empty*, and suff. *-able.*] That cannot be emptied or exhausted; inexhaustible.

"A drop of that *unemptiable* fountaine of wisdome."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. ii., § 1.

ŭn-ĕmp′-tĭĕd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emptied.*] Not emptied.

"With its *unemptied* cloud of gentle rain."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 70.

***ŭn-ĕn-ā′-bled (bled as beld)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enabled.*] Not enabled or empowered. (*Southey: Thalaba*, v.)

***ŭn-ē-năr′-ra-ble**, *a.* [Inenarrable.]

***ŭn-ĕn-chant′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enchanted.*] Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. (*Milton: Comus*, 395.)

ŭn-ĕn-clōsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enclosed.*] Not enclosed; open.

"An ancient manor, now rich with cultivation, then barren and *unenclosed*, which was known by the name of Hallamshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ŭn-ĕn-cŭm′-bĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *encumber.*] To free from encumbrance; to disencumber.

"A cloistral place
Of refuge, with an *unencumber'd* floor."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Naming of Places, vi.

ŭn ĕn-cŭm′-bĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *encumbered.*] Not encumbered; having no liabilities on it: as, *unencumbered* property.

***ŭn ĕn-dān′-gĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endangered.*] Not endangered.

"See, rooted to the earth, its kindly bed,
Th' *unendanger'd* myrtle, deck'd with flowers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, iii.

***ŭn-ĕn-dēared′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endeavred.*] Not endeared; not much or greatly loved.

"Not in the bought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unendear'd*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 766

ŭn ĕnd′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ending.*] Having no end; endless.

"The *unending* circles of laborious science."—*Feltham: On Eccles.* ii. 11.

ŭn-ĕnd′-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unending*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unending; everlastingness.

"The theory of the literal *unendingness* of even moral perdition."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 499.

***ŭn-ĕnd′-lў**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *end*, and suff. *-ly.*] Having no end; endless.

"Bent to *unendly* revenge."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 224.

ŭn-ĕn-dōwed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endowed.*]

1. Not endowed with funds; not having an endowment.

"Bequeathed by that lady to this *unendowed* charity."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1878. (Advt.)

2. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested.

"A man . . . *unendowed* with any notable virtues."
—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. Having no dower or dowry.

"Reflect what truth was in my passion shown,
When, *unendowed*, I took thee for mine own."
Pope: January & May, 550.

ŭn-ĕn-dūr′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endurable.*] Not endurable; insufferable, intolerable. (*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, i.)

ŭn-ĕn-dūr′-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unendurable*; *-ly.*] In an unendurable manner; in a manner not to be borne; intolerably.

***ŭn-ĕn-dūr′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enduring.*] Not enduring; not lasting; fleeting.

"Of azure heaven, the *unenduring* clouds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***ŭn ĕn-feē′-bled (bled as beld)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enfeebled.*] Not enfeebled; not weakened.

"The comeliness of *unenfeebled* age."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ŭn-ĕn-frăn′-chĭsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enfranchised.*] Not enfranchised; not having the franchise or right to vote for members of parliament. [Franchise, *s.*, II.]

ŭn-ĕn-gāged′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *engaged.*]

1. Not engaged; not bound or pledged by obligation or promise.

"Both the houses of parliament, your assembly, and the whole kingdom, stand yet free and *unengaged* to any part."—*Bishop Hall: A Modest Offer.*

2. Free from attachment that binds: as, Her affections are *unengaged*.

3. Disengaged, unemployed, unoccupied; not busy; at leisure: as, He is *unengaged*.

* 4. Not appropriated: as, *unengaged* revenues.

***ŭn-ĕn-gāg′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *engaging.*] Not engaging; not prepossessing.

ŭn-en-glĭsh (en as ĭn), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *English.*] Not English; not after the laws, manners, customs, or habits of the English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen.

"Less *unenglish* than either Mr. Bridge or Mr. Ruskin seems to think."—*Field*, Jan. 14, 1888.

***ŭn-en-glĭshed′ (en as ĭn)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *englished.*] Not translated or rendered into English. [English, *v.*]

"Whereto I am no whit beholding for leaving it *unenglished*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, § 2.

ŭn-ĕn-jōyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enjoyed.*] Not enjoyed; not possessed; not used with pleasure or delight.

"Each day's a mistress *unenjoyed* before."
Dryden. (*Richardson.*)

***ŭn-ĕn-jōy′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enjoying.*] Not enjoying; not making proper use or fruition.

"The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor."
Creech. (*Richardson.*)

***ŭn-ĕn-larged′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enlarged.*] Not enlarged; narrow, contracted; narrow-minded, prejudiced.

"These *unenlarged* souls are in the same manner disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. xvi.

ŭn-ĕn-lĭght′-ened (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enlightened.*] Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated.

"Let cottagers and *unenlightened* swains
Revere the laws they dream that Heaven ordains."
Cowper: Hope, 240.

***ŭn-ĕn-līv′-ened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enlivened.*] Not enlivened; not rendered cheerful, bright, or animated.

"Unadorned by words, *unenlivened* by figures."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

***ŭn-ĕn-slāved′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enslaved.*] Not enslaved; free.

"She sits a sovereign, *unenslaved* and free."
Addison.

***ŭn-ĕn-tăn′-gle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *entangle.*] To free from complication or entanglement; to disentangle.

"O my God, how dost thou *unentangle* me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 125.

ŭn-ĕn-tăn′-gled (gled as gĕld), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entangled.*]

1. Not entangled; free from complication, perplexity, or entanglement.

"That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always *unentangled* through the snares of life, it would be a prejudice and temerity to affirm."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Collins.*

2. Disentangled.

ŭn-ĕn′-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entered.*]

1. Not entered; not gone or passed into.

"The intelligences I have seen
Round our regretted and *unenter'd* Eden."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

2. Not entered or set down in a list: as, He is *unentered* for the race.

***ŭn-ĕn′-tĕr-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entering.*] Not entering; making no impression. (*Southey: Thalaba*, ix.)

***ŭn-ĕn′-tĕr-prīs-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enterprising.*] Not enterprising, not adventurous.

"He was a timid and *unenterprising* commander."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-ĕn-tĕr-tāin′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entertaining.*] Not entertaining; affording no pleasure or amusement.

"The labour is long and the elements dry and *unentertaining*."—*Gray: Letters; To West*, let. 25 (1740).

***ŭn-ĕn-tĕr-tāin′-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unentertaining*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unentertaining.

"Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*, very little to the purpose."—*Gray: Letter to West* (1740.)

ŭn-ĕn-thrălled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enthralled.*] Not enthralled, not enslaved.

***ŭn-ĕn-tīre′, ŭn-ĭn-tīre**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entire.*] Not whole.

¶ *To make unentire:* To dissolve, to resolve into elements or constituents.

"*To make* me *uncntire*."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 50.

***ŭn-ĕn-tŏmbed′** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entombed.*] Not entombed, not buried, not interred.

"Think'st thou thus *unentomb'd* to cross the flood?"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, vi. 508.

***ŭn-ĕn-trançed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entranced.*] Not entranced or under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

"His heart was wholly *unentranced*."
Taylor: Philip van Artevelde (*Lay of Elena*).

ŭn-ĕn′-vĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enviable.*] Not enviable; not to be envied.

"The same propensities which afterwards, in a higher post, gained for him an *unenviable* immortality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-ĕn′-vĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *envied.*] Not envied; not the object of envy.

"*Unenvied* there, he may sustain alone
The whole reproach, the fault was all his own."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

***ŭn-ĕn′-vĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *envious.*] Not envious; free from envy.

"We shall be far surer of finding these upright, *unenvious*, considerate, benevolent, compassionate, than others, who have not equal inducements."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

***ŭn-ĕn′-vў-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *envying.*] Not enving; free from envy; unenvious.

***ŭn-ĕp′-ĭ-lŏgued**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *epilogu(e)*; *-ed.*] Not furnished or provided with an epilogue. (*Special coinage.*)

"*Unepilogued* the poet waits his sentence."
Goldsmith: Epilogue to The Sisters.

***ŭn-ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *episcopal.*] Not episcopal; without bishops.

"Any sovereign and *unepiscopal* Presbytery."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

***ŭn-ē′-quа-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equable.*] Not equable, not uniform; changeful, fitful, changeable.

"The most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons in most countries in the world."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 8.

***ŭn-ē′-quа-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unequab(le)*; *-ly.*] Not equably or uniformly.

"We behold the universe as a splendid space interspersed *unequably* with clusters."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works*, 1864), ii. 180.

ŭn-ē′-qual, ***un-e-quall**, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Unjust, unfair, iniquitous. (In this sense a translation of Lat. *iniquus*, from *in-* = not, and *æquus* = equal, fair, just.)

"Is not my way equal? are not your ways *unequal*?"—*Ezekiel* xviii. 25.

2. Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, width, thickness, volume, quantity, strength, station, or the like.

3. Inadequate, insufficient.

"To that danger his fortitude proved *unequal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* 4. Not equable, not uniform; unequal: as, *unequal* pulsations.

II. *Bot.:* Not having the two sides symmetrical, as the leaf of Begonia. Applied specially to sepals and petals of unequal size and shape. In describing a corolla, equal and unequal have sometimes been substituted for regular and irregular.

B. *As subst.:* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like.

"Among *unequals*, what society?"
Milton: P. L., viii. 383.

unequal-sided, *a.* The same as Unequal and Oblique (q.v.).

unequal-voices, *s. pl.*

Music: Voices of mixed qualities, those of women combined with those of men.

***ŭn-ē′-qual-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *equal*, and suff. *-able.*] Not able to be equalled; not capable of being equalled, matched, or paralleled; matchless, peerless.

"Whose love to God is questionless, filial, and *unequalable*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i. 282.

ŭn-ē′-qualled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equalled.*] Not equalled or paralleled; un-

paralleled, unrivalled, peerless. (Used in either a good or bad sense.)

"When Venice was a queen with an *unequalled* dower."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 11.

ŭn-ē′-qual-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unequal*; *-ly.*] Not equally; in an unequal manner or degree; in unequal or different degrees; irregularly, unsymmetrically.

"The area of the island was during the winter and spring, not *unequally* divided between the contending races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

unequally-pinnate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Pinnate with a terminal leaflet; imparipinnate.

* **ŭn-ē′-qual-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unequal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unequal; inequality.

"The *unequalness* and unreasonableness of which all lawyers will deride."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-equit-ą-ble (equit,** as **ĕk′-kwĭt),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equitable.*] Not equitable; inequitable.

"Measures which they think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ŭn equit-ą-blў (equit** as **ĕk′-kwĭt),** *adv.* [Eng. *equitable*; *-ly.*] Not equitably; in an unequitable manner.

* **ŭn-equit-ў (equit** as **ĕk′-kwĭt),** * **vn-e-qwy te,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equity.*] Inequitableness, iniquity, injustice. (*Wycliffe: Rom.* iii. 5.)

ŭn-ĕ-quĭv′-ŏ-cal, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equivocal.*]

1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear, evident, plain.

"About the same time the king began to show, in an *unequivocal* manner, the feeling which he really entertained towards the banished Huguenots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification: as *unequivocal* expressions.

ŭn-ĕ-quĭv′-ŏ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unequivocal*; *-ly.*] In an unequivocal, clear, or plain manner; clearly, plainly.

"His resurrection, the Lord's Day, called and kept in commemoration of it, and the eucharist in both its parts, are *unequivocally* referred to."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vii.

ŭn-ĕ-quĭv′-ŏ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unequivocal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unequivocal; clearness, plainness.

* **ŭn-ĕ-răd′-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eradicable.*] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated; ineradicable.

"The *uneradicable* taint of sin."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 126.

* **ŭn-ĕrr′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *errable.*] Not able or liable to err; incapable of erring; infallible.

"The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered."
—*Sheldon: Mirror of Antichrist*, p. 142.

* **ŭn-ĕrr′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unerrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unable to err; incapacity of error; infallibility.

"The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide."—*Decay of Piety.*

ŭn-ĕrr′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *erring.*]

1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible.

"As Thy *unerring* precepts teach."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

2. Incapable of missing the mark; certain, sure.

"To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 68.

ŭn-ĕrr′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unerring*; *-ly.*] In an unerring manner; without error or failure; certainly, infallibly.

"Thy strong shafts pursue their path
Unerringly."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Transl.)

* **ŭn-ĕs-cāp′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *escapable.*] That cannot be escaped or avoided; unavoidable.

"Eternal flight from some *unescapable* enemy."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 64.

* **ŭn-ĕs ẹhew′-ą-ble (ew** as **û),** * **un-es-chu-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable.*] Not able to be eschewed, avoided, or shunned.

"Procedyng by an *uneschuable* betidyng togither."
—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

* **ŭn-ĕs-ẹhew′-ą-blў (ew** as **û),** * **un-es-chu-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *uneschewab(le)*; *-ly.*] Unavoidably.

"Thei been to comen *uneschuably.*"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

* **ŭn-ĕs-cŭtẹh′-eōned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *escutcheoned.*] Not escutcheoned; not with an escutcheon.

"To this loved cemetery, here to lodge,
With *unescutcheoned* privacy interred."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* **un-ese,** *s.* [UNEASE.]

* **ŭn-ĕs-pīed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *espied.*] Not espied; not seen or discovered; unseen, undiscovered.

"Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*,
To mark what of their state he more might learn."
Milton: P. L., iv. 390.

ŭn-ĕs-sāyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *essayed.*] Not essayed; not tried; untried, unattempted.

"The reeds no sooner touched my lip, though new,
And *unessayed* before, than wide they flew."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

ŭn-ĕs-sĕn′-tial (tial as **shąl),** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *essential.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not essential; not constituting the real essence; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

"Those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of Christianity."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 2. Void of real being.

"Prime cheerer Light!
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In *unessential* gloom." *Thomson: Summer*, 94.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something not constituting the real essence, or not absolutely necessary.

2. *Music* (*Pl.*): Notes not forming a necessary part of the harmony. Passing, auxiliary, or ornamental notes.

ŭn-ĕs-sĕn′-tial-lў (tial as **shąl),** *adv.* [Eng. *unessential*; *-ly.*] Not in an essential or absolutely necessary manner.

* **ŭn-ĕs-tăb′-lĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *establish.*] To unfix, to disestablish; to deprive of establishment.

"The parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatical government which had usurped over us."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 27.

* **ŭn-eth,** * **un-ethes,** *adv.* [UNEATH.]

† **ŭn-ē-văn-ġĕl′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *evangelical.*] Not evangelical; not according to the gospel.

"Whom in justice to retaliate, is not as he supposes *unevangelical*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 12.

ŭn-ē′-vẹn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *even*, a.]

1. Not even, not level, smooth, or plain; rugged, rough.

"Thus fallen am I in dark, *uneven* way."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Not straight or direct; crooked.

"*Uneven* is the course, I like it not."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

3. Not uniform, regular, or well-matched.

"Hurrying, as fast as his *uneven* legs would carry him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not on the same height or plain; hence, not true, just, or fair.

"Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st
All others by thyself." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 173.

* 5. Ill-matched, unsuitable; ill-assorted.

"So forth they traveled, an *uneven* payre . . .
A salvage man matcht with a lady fayre."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 9.

6. *In Arith.:* Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; odd; as, 3, 5, 7, &c.; unevenly unequal numbers are those which being divided by 4 leave a remainder equal to 1, as 5, 9, 13, &c.

* 7. Difficult, perplexing, embarrassing.

"*Uneven* and unwelcome news."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

ŭn-ē′-vẹn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uneven*; *-ly.*] In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.

"Whosoever rides on a lame horse, cannot but move *unevenly*."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 9.

ŭn-ē′-vẹn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uneven*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being uneven, rough, or rugged; roughness; inequality of surface.

"The ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Want of uniformity or equableness; unsteadiness, uncertainty.

"This *unevenness* of temper and irregularity of conduct."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 562.

* 3. Turbulence; disturbed state.

"By reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign."—*Hale.*

4. Want of smoothness in regard to style, or the like; ruggedness.

"It were strange if in what I writ there did not appear much of *unevenness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 251.

ŭn-ĕ vĕnt′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eventful.*] Not eventful; not marked by events of any importance; as, an *uneventful* journey or reign.

* **ŭn-ĕv′-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *evident.*] Not evident, clear, or plain; obscure.

"We conjecture at *unevident* things by that which is evident."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 107.

* **ŭn-ĕv′-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *evitable.*] Not to be escaped or avoided; inevitable.

"Wherefore weying and forseeing this (as I may wel terme it) calamity and *unevitable* danger of men."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, ii. 53.

* **ŭn-ĕv′-ĭ-tāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito* = to avoid.] Unavoided, unescaped.

"With that, th' unerring dart at Cycnus flung.
Th' *unevitated* on his shoulder rung."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

ŭn-ĕ-vŏlved′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *evolved.*] Not evolved.

* **ŭn-ĕx-ăct′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exact*, a.] Not exact or accurate; inexact, incorrect.

* **ŭn-ĕx-ăct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exacted.*] Not exacted; not taken by force.

"But all was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free to give her *unexacted* birth."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 196.

ŭn-ĕx-ăg′-ġĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exaggerated.*] Not exaggerated.

* **ŭn-ĕx-ăm′-ĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *examinable.*] Not examinable; not admitting of examination.

"The lowly, alwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

ŭn-ĕx-ăm′-ĭned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *examined.*]

1. Not examined, tested, investigated, or tried.

"A forward condemnation of all that may stand in opposition to it, unheard and *unexamined*; which, what is it but prejudice?"—*Locke: Conduct of the Understd.*, § 10.

2. Not examined judicially; untried.

"And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free, at liberty."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 6.

3. Not explored or investigated.

"There remained nevertheless room for very large islands in places *unexamined*."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

ŭn-ĕx-am′-pled (pled as **pęld),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exampled.*] Not exampled; having no example, precedent, or similar case; unprecedented.

"To make some *unexampled* sacrifice."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, i.

ŭn-ĕx-cĕlled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *excelled.*] Not excelled.

"Unrivalled love, in Lycia *unexcelled*."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad, v.

ŭn-ĕx-cĕp′-tion-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptionable.*] Not exceptionable not liable or open to any exception, objection, or censure; unobjectionable, faultless.

"Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 296.

ŭn-ĕx-cĕp′-tion-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unexceptionable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unexceptionable.

"Other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*."—*More: On the Seven Churches* (1669). (Prof.)

ŭn-ĕx-cĕp′-tion-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unexceptionable*(*le*): *-ly.*] In an unexceptionable manner.

"Persons so *unexceptionably* qualify'd for that purpose."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4

* **ŭn-ĕx-cĕp′-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptional.*] Unexceptionable. (A wrong use.)

"The discourses are *perfectly unexceptional* so far as they go."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvi., 506 (1873).

***ŭn-ĕx-çĕp′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptive.*] Not exceptive; admitting no exception.

ŭn-ĕx-çhānged′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exchanged.*] Not exchanged.

"But contend that you may justly reserve for vengeance those who remain *unexchanged.*"—*Burke: Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol* (1777).

***ŭn-ĕx-cīsed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *excise: -ed.*] Not excised; not subjected or liable to excise or duty.

"And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings."
Brown.

***ŭn-ĕx-clūs′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exclusive.*] Not exclusive; general, comprehensive.

***ŭn-ĕx-clūs′-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unexclusive; -ly.*] Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude.

***ŭn-ĕx-cŏg′-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *excogitable.*] Not excogitable; not able to be thought out.

"Wherein can man be said to resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectedness?"—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***ŭn-ĕx-cūs′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *excusable.*] Not excusable; inexcusable, unpardonable.

"It was a perverse, gross, malicious, and *unexcusable* ignorance."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 642.

***ŭn-ĕx-cūs′-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unexcusable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unexcusable.

"Rip up to you the *unexcusableness* of the heathen ignorance in general."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 642.

ŭn-ĕx′-ĕ-cu-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *executed.*]

1. Not executed; not performed or carried out.

"The decree of the Senate remained *unexecuted.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii.

2. Not signed or sealed; not properly attested: as, a deed or contract *unexecuted.*

* 3. Unemployed; not put into practice.

"Leave *unexecuted*
Your own renowned knowledge."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

***ŭn-ĕx-ĕm′-plar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exemplary.*] Not exemplary.

***ŭn-ĕx-ĕm′-plĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exemplified.*] Not exemplified; not illustrated by example: unexampled.

"Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude."—*Boyle.*

***ŭn-ĕx-ĕmpt′** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exempt.*]

1. Not exempt; not free by privilege or right; liable.

2. Not exempting from, or depriving of some privilege, or the like.

"Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist."
Milton: Comus, 685.

***ŭn-ĕx-ĕmpt′-ĕd** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exempted.*] Not exempted; not free by privilege or right.

"To require an *unexempted* and impartial obedience to all her decrees."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

***ŭn-ĕx′-ĕr-cīsed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exercised.*] Not exercised; not practised or trained.

"Without discrimination or election, of which indeed our tender and *unexercised* minds are not capable."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 3.

***ŭn-ĕx-ĕrt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exerted.*] Not exerted; not brought into action.

"Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, i. 25.

ŭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exhausted.*]

1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom; not emptied.

"As the low bent clouds
Pour flood on flood, yet *unexhausted* still
Combine."
Thomson: Winter.

2. Not worn out: as *unexhausted* strength.

***ŭn-ĕx-hâust′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exhaustible.*] Not exhaustible, inexhaustible.

"*Unexhaustible* by all the successions of time."—*Hale: Cont.; Med. on the Lord's Prayer.*

***ŭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *existent.*] Not existent, non-existent.

"Suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent.*"—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii. 13.

***ŭn-ĕx-ĭst′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *existing.*] Not existing; not existent.

***ŭn-ĕx-pănd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expanded.*] Not expanded.

"With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕct′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectable.*] Not to be expected or anticipated.

"The homicide . . . without *unexpectable* mercy, perisheth eternally."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 322.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectant.*] Not expectant; not looking, expecting, or waiting for.

"With bent, *unexpectant* faces."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. lv.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕc-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectation.*] The absence of expectation; want of previous consideration or forethought.

"As every other evill, so this [losse] especially is aggravated by our *unexpectation.*"—*Bp. Hall: The Balm of Gilead*, § 1.

ŭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expected.*] Not expected; not looked for.

"Your *unexpected* presence had so roused
My spirits, that they were being bent on enterprise."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ŭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpected; -ly.*] In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for.

"The court determining the case *unexpectedly* in favour of his opponent."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 7.

† ŭn-ĕx-pĕct′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unexpected; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unexpected.

"The *unexpectedness* added (if not to the pain) to the fright thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.*

***ŭn-ĕx-pē′-dĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expedient.*] Not expedient, inexpedient.

"Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat."—*Milton: On Education.*

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕn′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expensive.*] Not expensive; inexpensive; not costly.

"My life hath not bin *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *experience*, s.] Want of experience; inexperience.

"I am not ashamed to recant that which my *unexperience* hath (out of hearsay) written in praise of French education."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis*, § 10.

ŭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ençed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *experienced.*]

1. Not experienced: not versed or skilled; inexperienced.

"The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever
Timorous and loth." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 240.

2. Without having gained knowledge or experience.

"Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

3. Untried; not known from experience. (Said of things.)

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕr′-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *experient.*] Inexperienced.

"The *inexperient* gave the tempter place."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 318.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt′-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *experimental.*] Not experimental.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕrt′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expert.*] Not expert; inexpert; wanting skill, experience, or knowledge; inexperienced.

"My sentence is for open war: of wiles,
More *unexpert*, I boast not." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 52.

***ŭn-ĕx-pĕrt′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unexpert; -ly.*] Not expertly; in an unexpert manner; unskilfully.

ŭn-ĕx′-pĭred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expired.*]

1. Not expired; not having reached the date at which it is due: as, an *unexpired* bill.

2. Not having expired; not having come to an end or termination; still to run.

"Having an *unexpired* term of seven years from Michaelmas last."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875.

***ŭn-ĕx-plāin′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *explainable.*] Not explainable; not capable of being explained; inexplicable.

ŭn-ĕx-plāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *explained.*] Not explained.

"Portentous, unexampled, *unexplain'd.*"
Cowper: Task, ii. 58.

***ŭn-ĕx′-plĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *explicated.*] Not explicated; unexplained.

ŭn-ĕx-plŏred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *explored.*]

1. Not explored or examined by travelling.

"He had left scarcely a nook of the kingdom *unexplored.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Not examined intellectually; not investigated; untried.

"No female arts or aids she left untried,
Nor counsels *unexplored*, before she died."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 600.

ŭn-ĕx-pōsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exposed.*]

1. Not exposed or laid open to view; remaining concealed or hidden; hence, not held up to censure.

"Suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed.*"—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. v., § 8.

2. Not exposed; not liable or open.

"Existence *unexposed*
To the blind walk of mortal accident."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Covered, shielded, or protected from violence, injury, danger, or the like; sheltered: as, The house stands in an *unexposed* situation.

ŭn-ĕx-pŏund′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expounded.*] Not expounded; not explained or treated of.

"In the plain *unexpounded* words of Scripture."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

***ŭn-ĕx-prĕss′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *express.*] Informal, casual.

"The *unexpress* [schoolmaster], for good or evil, is so busy with a poor little fellow."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iv.

ŭn-ĕx-prĕssed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expressed.*] Not expressed; not mentioned, declared, proclaimed, or uttered.

"Next—for some gracious service *unexpressed*,
And from its wages only to be guessed."
Byron: A Sketch.

***ŭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expressible.*] Not expressible; not able or fit to be expressed; inexpressible.

"When wilt thou put an end to these *unexpressible* miseries?"—*Bp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, § 6.

***ŭn ĕx-prĕss′-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unexpressible; -ly.*] In a manner not to be expressed; inexpressibly.

"Your condition is *inexpressibly* wofull."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

ŭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expressive.*]

1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.

* 2. Inexpressible, ineffable.

"And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song."
Milton: Lycidas, 176.

***ŭn-ĕx-prĕss′-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unexpressive; -ly.*] Not expressively; without expression.

***ŭn-ĕx pŭg′-ną-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *expugnable.*] Not to be beaten, conquered, or overpowered.

"Debonaire
Nor *unexpugnable* to love."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

***ŭn-ĕx-tĕnd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extended.*]

1. Not extended or stretched out.

"From these weak, struggling, *unextended* arms."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, iii.

2. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

"How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i.e.*, an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle!"—*Locke.*

***ŭn-ĕx-tĭnct′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extinct.*] Not extinct or extinguished.

"Be there but one spark
Of fire remaining in him *unextinct.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, iii. 2.

ŭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extinguishable.*] Incapable of being extinguished; inextinguishable.

"Pain of *unextinguishable* fire."
Milton: P. L., ii. 83.

***ŭn-ĕx-tĭn′-guish-a-blў (gu as gw),** *adv.* [Eng. *unextinguishable(e); -ly.*] In an unextinguishable manner; in a manner that cannot be extinguished; inextinguishably.

ŭn-ĕx-tin'-guished (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extinguished.*]

1. Not extinguished; not quenched or repressed.

"The friend who stood before her sight,
Her only *unextinguished* light."
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

* 2. Inexstinguishable.

"An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguished* desire of doing more."—*Dryden.*

* **ŭn-ĕx-tĭr'-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extirpated.*] Not extirpated; not rooted out; not eradicated or exterminated.

"Taking offence at the sin which remains as yet *unextirpated*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 40.

* **ŭn-ĕx-tort'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extorted.*] Not extorted; not taken or wrested by force; spontaneous.

"The soul's affection can be only given
Free, *unextorted*, as the grace of heaven."
Cowper: To Delia.

* **ŭn-ĕx'-trĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *extricable.*] Not extricable; inextricable.

"Which supposition we shall finde involved in *unextricable* difficulties."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-ēyed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eyed.*] Not seen, viewed, or noticed; unseen.

"A pair of lips, oh that we were *uneyed*,
I could suck sugar from 'em!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

* **ŭn-fā'-bled** (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fabled.*] Unmixed with fable; not constituting a fable; historic, true.

"Plain, *unfabled* precept."—*Sydney Smith: Works*, i. 176.

* **ŭn-fāçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *face*, v.] To remove the face or cover from; to expose.

"*Unface* these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack."—*Rushworth: Histor. Collections*, pt. ii., vol. ii., p. 917.

* **ŭn-făc'-tious,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *factious.*] Not factious.

"Provided always that they have been temperate, reasonable, and *unfactious* in their conduct."—*Wilberforce: Life*, ii. 170.

* **ŭn-făd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fad(e)*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of fading, withering, or perishing; unfading.

"A crown, incorruptible, *unfadable*, reserved in heaven for him."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Ahasuerus Feasting.*

ŭn-fād'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faded.*]

1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of colour.

2. Not withered, as a plant.

"A lovely flower,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below." *Dryden.*

* **ŭn-fădg'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fudging.*] [Fadge, *v.*] That will not fadge or suit the purpose for which it is intended; unsuitable.

"Dash the *unfadging* clay against the walls."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 122.

ŭn-fād'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fading.*]

1. Not fading; not liable to fade or lose its strength or freshness of colour.

"To gather flowers
Of blissful quiet 'mid *unfading* bowers."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. Not liable to wither; not subject to decay; imperishable.

"Immortality of life, an *unfading* crown of glory."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

ŭn-fād'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfading; -ly.*] In an unfading manner; imperishably.

* **ŭn-fād'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfading; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfading.

"We consider the *unfadingness* of their [the Phœnicians'] purple."—*Polwhele: Hist. Devonshire.*

* **ŭn fāil'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fail*, v., and suff. *-able.*] Not failable; incapable of failing; infallible.

"A confident opinion of their undoubted safety, and *unfailable* right to happiness!"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on* 2 Peter i. 10.

* **ŭn-fāil'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfailable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfailable; infallibility, certainty.

"The veracity and *unfailableness* of the sure mercies, and promises of the God of truth."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.*

ŭn fāil'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *failing.*]

1. Not liable to fail; incapable of being exhausted.

"Hereby are we freed from the sense of the second death and the sting of the first, to the *unfailing* comfort of our souls."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Higham*, 1648.

2. Incapable of failing or missing its aim; unerring, sure.

"Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe,
Has, from my arm *unfailing*, struck the bow."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xv. 551.

3. Not liable to fail or come short of what is wanted.

"Maintains its hold with such *unfailing* sway,
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 316.

4. Ever meeting a hope, promise, or want; sure, infallible.

"The event of battles, indeed, is not an *unfailing* test of the abilities of a commander."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ŭn-fāil'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfailing; -ly.*] In an unfailing manner or degree; infallibly.

* **ŭn-fail'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfailing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfailing.

"How much we do more know his *unfailingness*, his unchangeableness."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on* 2 *Peter* i. 10.

* **ŭn-fāin',** * **ŭn-fāyn',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fain*, a.] Not fain or glad; sorry, displeased.

"The Soudan Saladyn he was fulle *unfayn*,
He fled with mykelle pyn vnto the mountayn."
Robert de Brunne, p. 191.

* **ŭn-fāint'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fainting.*] Not fainting; not giving way, sinking, or succumbing.

"And oh, that I could retain the effects which it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance!"—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 167.

ŭn-făir', * **un-faire,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fair*, a.]

* 1. Not fair; not graceful, elegant, or neat.

"Attour his belte his liarte lockes laie,
Feltred *unfaire*, over fret with frostes hoore."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

2. Not honest; not impartial; using trick or artifice.

"Sometimes they complain of me as very *unfair* to take an advantage of an opinion of theirs."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 53.

3. Not characterized by or founded on honesty, justice, or fairness; dishonourable, fraudulent.

"The new system which you propose would therefore evidently be *unfair* to the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **ŭn-făir',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fair*, v.] To deprive of fairness or beauty.

"These hours . . . will that *unfair*
Which fairly doth excel." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 5.

ŭn-făir'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfair; -ly.*] Not fairly; in an unfair manner.

"If I have wrested your words to another sense than you designed them, or in any respect argued *unfairly*, I assure you it was without design."—*Butler: To Dr. Samuel Clarke*, let. i.

* **ŭn-făir'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfair; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfair; want of fairness, justice, or honesty; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practices.

"By this aversion to baseness and *unfairness*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

† **ŭn-fāith',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faith.*] Want of faith; distrust.

"*Unfaith* in aught is want of faith in all."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 239.

ŭn-fāith'-fŭl, * **un-feith-ful,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faithful.*]

1. Not faithful; perfidious, faithless; violating promises, trust, confidence, or vows; treacherous, disloyal.

"Thou hast already been *unfaithful* in thy service to him; and now dost thou think to receive wages of him?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ Applied specif. to a person who has violated the marriage-vow.

2. Not to be depended on; untrustworthy.

"The constituent body might be an *unfaithful* interpreter of the sense of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Not performing the proper duty or function.

"My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a towery height."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

* 4. Not possessing faith; impious, infidel.

"The lord of that servaunt schal come in the day that he hopith not: and in the our that he woot not, and schal departe him: and put his part with *unfaithful* men."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii.

* 5. Treacherous, disloyal. (Said of things.)

"Lying, or craftiness, and *unfaithful* usages, rob a man of the honour of his soul."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

ŭn-fāith'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfaithful; -ly.*]

1. In an unfaithful manner; in violation of promises, vows, or duty; faithlessly, disloyally, treacherously.

"He, who acts *unfaithfully*, acts against his promises."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 6.

2. Negligently, imperfectly: as, work *unfaithfully* done.

ŭn-fāith'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfaithful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfaithful.

"Such a labourer as shall not be put to shame for his illness, or his unskilfulness, his falseness and *unfaithfulness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

* **ŭn-făl'-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *falcated.*]

1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.

2. Not curtailed; having no deductions. (*Swift.*)

* **ŭn-făl'-lĭ-ble,** * **un-fal-ly-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallible.*] Not fallible; infallible.

"These blessinges hathe hys eternal truth and *unfallyble* promyse be performed vnto your highnes."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

ŭn-fâll'-en, * **un-faln,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallen.*] Not fallen; in the original state of uprightness.

"Can a finite spirit bear such excess? The pleasures of eternity crowded into a moment; did *unfallen* angels ever know such another?"—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. 7.

ŭn-fâl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallowed.*] Not fallowed.

"Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat." *Philips: Cider*, i.

ŭn-fâls'-ĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *falsified.*] Not falsified.

"The current story . . . has descended from them in a substantially *unfalsified* state."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv.

ŭn-fâl'-tĕr-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faltering.*] Not faltering, not failing, not hesitating.

"With *unfaltering* accent to conclude
That this availeth nought."
Thomson: Summer.

ŭn-fâl'-tĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfaltering; -ly.*] In an unfaltering manner; without hesitation or faltering.

* **ŭn-fāmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *famed.*] Not famous or renowned; without fame or renown.

"Nor none so noble,
Whose life were ill bestow'd, or death *unfamed*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

ŭn-fa-mĭl'-iar (iar as yĕr), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *familiar.*]

1. Not familiar; not well acquainted.

"We are not *unfamiliar* with the difficulties that arise in India itself."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

2. Not well known; strange.

"For sometimes he would hear, however nigh,
That name repeated loud without reply,
As *unfamiliar*." *Byron: Lara*, i. 27.

* **ŭn-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-ăr-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *familiarity.*] The quality or state of being unfamiliar; absence or want of familiarity.

"Unfamiliar by disease, and unpleasing by *unfamiliarity*."—*Johnson.*

* **ŭn-făm'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *famous.*] Not famous; having no fame; infamous.

ŭn-fănned', *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *fanned.*] Not fanned.

"Unquench'd by want, *unfann'd* by strong desire."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

* **ŭn-făr'-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fardle.*] To unloose and open as a fardle or pack; to unpack.

* **ŭn-făr'-rōwed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *farrowed.*] Deprived of a farrow or litter.

"Return'd *unfarrow'd* to her stye."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

ŭn-făs'-çĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fascinated.*] Not fascinated; not charmed.

ŭn-făsh'-ĭon-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fashionable.*]

1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing fashion or mode; out of fashion.

"All the actions of childishness, and *unfashionable* carriage, and whatever time and age will of itself be sure to reform, being (as I have said), exempt from the discipline of the rod, there will not be so much need of beating children, as is generally made use of." —*Locke: Of Education*, § 72.

2. Not complying in dress or manners with the prevailing fashion.

"How many visits may a man make before he falls into such *unfashionable* company?"—*Vanburgh: A Journey to London*, i. 1.

*3. Shapeless, deformed.

"So lamely and *unfashionable*,
That dogs bark at me as I halt by them."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

ŭn-făsh'-ĭon-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfashionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

"Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures."—*Locke: Education*, § 197.

ŭn-făsh'-ĭon-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfashionab(le); -ly.*] In an unfashionable manner; not according to the fashion.

ŭn făsh' ĭoned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fashioned.*]

1. Not fashioned by art; amorphous; shapeless.

"By forms *unfashion'd* fresh from Nature's hand."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

*2. Unfashionable.

"A precise, *unfashion'd* fellow."—*Steele.*

*3. Rude, coarse.

"Our second fault is injurious dealing with the scripture of God, as if it contained onely the principall poynts of religion, some rude and *unfashioned* matter of building the church, but had left out that which belongeth vnto the forme and fashion of it."—*Hooker: Ecclesiasticall Politie*, bk. iii., § 2.

***ŭn-fast',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fast.*] Not fast; not secure.

ŭn-făs'-tĕn (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fasten.*] To remove fastenings from; to undo the fastenings of; to loose, to unbind, to unfix.

"Every bolt and bar
Of massy iron or solid rock with ease
Unfastens." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 879.

***ŭn-fast'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfast; -ness.*] Porousness.

"The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 473.

***ŭn-fa'-thĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fathered.*]

1. Not fathered; having no father; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature.

"Yet this abundant issue seem'd to me
But hope of orphans and *unfather'd* fruit."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 97.

2. Not acknowledged by its father; illegitimate, bastard.

"Ay! Marian's babe, her poor *unfathered* child."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

ŭn-fa'-thĕr-lў, *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *fatherly.*] Not becoming a father; unkind, unnatural.

"Thou canst not! Nature, pulling at thine heart,
Condemns th' *unfatherly*, th' imprudent part."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 866.

ŭn-făth'-ŏm-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fathomable.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not fathomable; not capable of being fathomed; too deep to be fathomed, sounded, or measured.

"Which the leviathan hath lash'd
From his *unfathomable* home."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Incapable of being fathomed, explained, or ascertained.

"In truth the depths of this man's knavery were *unfathomable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***ŭn-făth'-ŏm-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfathomable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfathomable.

"A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes*, p. 133.

ŭn-făth'-ŏm-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfathomab(le); -ly.*] So as to be incapable of being fathomed.

"In silent pools, *unfathomably* deep."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-făth'-ŏmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fathomed.*] Not fathomed or sounded; incapable of being fathomed.

"But, like an ebbing wave, it dashed me back
Into the gulf of my *unfathomed* thought."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

***ŭn-fa-tĭgue'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fatigue*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being fatigued; tireless.

"Those are the *unfatigueable* feet."
Southey: Huron's Address to the Dead.

ŭn-fa-tigued', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fatigued.*] Not fatigued or tired; unwearied, tireless.

"There, *unfatigued*,
His fervent spirit labours." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 935.

***ŭn-fâul'-tĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [UNFALTERING.]

***ŭn-fâult'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faulty.*] Not faulty; free from fault or defect.

"A covenant therefore brought to that pass, is on the *unfaulty* side without injury dissolved."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-fā'-vŏr-a-ble, ŭn-fā'-voŭr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *favorable.*]

1. Not favorable; not propitious or fortunate; inauspicious; somewhat prejudicial.

"Industrious poverty is a state by no means *unfavourable* to virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xiv.

2. Not favoring or in favor of something; discouraging; somewhat opposed to something.

"My authority for this *unfavourable* account of the corporation is an epic poem entitled the 'Londeriad.'"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii. (Note.)

*3. Ill-favored, ugly.

†**ŭn-fā'-vŏr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unfavorable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfavorable.

"The extraordinary *unfavourableness* of the seasons."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-fā'-vŏr-a-blў, ŭn-fā'-voŭr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfavorab(le); -ly.*] In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage.

"What might be thought *unfavourably* of the severity of the satire."—*Pope: Satires.* (Piol.)

***ŭn-fā'-vŏred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *favored.*] Not favored.

"There was a time when these *unfavoured* children of nature were the peculiar favourites of the great."
—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, ii. 25.

ŭn-fēared', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feared.*]

*1. Not affrighted; undaunted, intrepid, fearless.

"Though heaven should speak . . .
We should stand upright and *unfeared*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 1.

2. Not feared; not dreaded.

"A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Makes heaven *unfeared*."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

***ŭn-fēar'-fŭl, *un-feare-full,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fearful.*] Not fearful; uninfluenced by fear; undaunted, fearless.

"Make you sodainly *unfearefull* preachers of; my name."—*Udal: John* xvi.

***ŭn-fēar'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unfearful; -ly.*] In an unfearful manner; without fear; fearlessly.

"Life *unfearfully* parted with."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 270.

***ŭn-fēar'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fearing.*] Not fearing; fearless.

ŭn-fēar'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfearing; -ly.*] Without fear; fearlessly.

***ŭn-fēas'-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feasible.*] Not feasible; not practicable; not capable of being effected; impracticable.

"I was brought to a despondency of spirit, and a despair of attaining to my search, as being fruitless and *unfeasible*."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 313.

ŭn-fēast'-like, * un-fest-liche, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *feast*, and suff. *-like.*] Unsuitable to a feast.

"Nor on the morwe *unfestliche* for to see."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,680.

***ŭn-fēath'-ĕr, * un-feth-er,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *feather.*] To deprive of feathers; hence, to strip.

"In the meane time, he had so handled the matter, that he had *unfethered* him of his best friends, aids, and helps."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1567)

ŭn-fēath'-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feathered.*] Not feathered; having no feathers; unfledged.

"Which kindly given, may serve with food
Convenient their *unfeathered* brood."
Cowper: Sparrows in Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

***ŭn-fēat'-lў, * un-feat-lye,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *featly.*] Unskilfully; ill.

"And certes it was a thing not *vnfeatlye* ne vnskylfully spoken in the prouerbes of the Grekes."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

***ŭn-fēat'-ured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *featured.*] Wanting regular features; deformed, shapeless.

"Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured*, and a skin of buff."
Dryden: Juvenal x.

***ŭn-fēat'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *feat*, and suff. *-y.*] Unskilful, ill, awkward

"He never saw more *unfeaty* fellows."—*Sidney Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ŭn-fĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fed.*] Not fed; not supplied with food or nourishment.

"A greedy lion, long *unfed*."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xi.

ŭn-feĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feed*, *a.*] Not retained by fee; unpaid.

"It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer: you gave me nothing for't."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

ŭn-feĕl'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feeling*, a.]

1. Having no feeling; insensible; void of sensibility.

"And with my fingers feel his hand *unfeeling*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted.

"But should to fame your hearts *unfeeling* be,
If right I read, you pleasure all require."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 54.

3. Characterized by or arising from hard-heartedness; cruel.

"Economists will tell you that the state
Thrives by the forfeiture—*unfeeling* thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

ŭn-feĕl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfeeling; -ly.*] In an unfeeling manner; cruelly.

"The German . . . *unfeelingly* resumed his position."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; The Dwarf.*

ŭn-feĕl'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfeeling; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfeeling; hard-heartedness.

"Compassion and *unfeelingness* . . . are continually taking their turns in his mind."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

ŭn-fēigned' (*g* silent), * **un-fained,** * **un-fayned,** * **un-feined,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feigned.*] Not feigned, counterfeit, or hypocritical; real, true.

"Till every tongue in every land
Shall offer up *unfeign'd* applause."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

ŭn-fēign'-ĕd-lў (*g* silent), * **un-fain ed-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unfeigned; -ly.*] Not feignedly; without hypocrisy; sincerely, truly.

"I most *unfeignedly* beseech your lordship to make some reservation of your wrongs."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

ŭn-fēign'-ĕd-nĕss (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unfeigned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfeigned; truth, sincerity, reality.

"The sincerity and *unfeignedness* of prayer."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iv. 7.

ŭn-fēign'-ĭng (gn as n), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feigning.*] Not feigning; genuine, true, unfeigned.

"He then convinc'd
Of their *unfeigning* honesty, began."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xxi.

***ŭn fĕl'-lōw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fellow.*] To separate from being fellows, or from one's fellows; to part, to disassociate.

"Death quite *unfellows* us." *E. B. Browning.*

***ŭn-fĕl'-lōwed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fellowed.*] Not fellowed, not matched; having no equal. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

ŭn-fĕlt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *felt*, *a.*] Not felt, not perceived; not affecting the senses.

"An amount of public scorn and detestation as cannot be altogether *unfelt* even by the most callous natures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***ŭn-fĕlt'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unfelt; -ly.*] Imperceptibly, insensibly.

"Whose strength *unfeltly* flows
Through all his veins." *Sylvester: The Lawe*, 107.

ŭn-fĕm'-ĭ-nine, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feminine.*] Not feminine; not agreeing with or suitable to the female character; unwomanlike.

"Two brilliant eyes, the lustre of which, to men of delicate taste, seemed fierce and *unfeminine*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ŭn-fĕnçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fence.*] To remove a fence from; to strip or deprive of a fence; to lay open or bare.

"There is never a limb . . . but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please God to *unfence* it."—*Smith: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

ŭn-fĕnçed′, ***ŭn-fĕnsed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fenced.*]

1. Not fortified, unfortified; having no protection; defenceless.

"Jedworth (is) a towne which after the manner of the countrie is unwalled and *unfenced.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland* (an. 1572).

2. Not surrounded or inclosed by a fence.

"Spreading afar and *unfenced* o'er the plain."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

ŭn-fĕr-mĕnt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fermented.*]

1. Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation.

"All such vegetables must be *unfermented.*"—*Arbuthnot: Of Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

ŭn-fĕr′-tīle, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fertile.*]

1. Not fertile, not productive: as, *unfertile* land.

2. Not prolific; not producing progeny, fruit, or the like.

"Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

***ŭn-fĕr′-tīle-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfertile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unfertile.

***ŭn-fĕs′-tĭ-văl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festival.*] Not in accordance with the practice or rites of a festival.

"But a sacrifice, where no God is present, like as a temple without a sacred feast or holy banquet, is profane, *unfestival.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 492.

***ŭn-fĕtçhed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fetched.*] Not to be fetched or carried.

"Our friends by Hector slain
(And Jove to friend) lie *unfetch'd* off."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xix. 196.

ŭn-fĕt′-tĕr, ***un-fet-erye**, ***un-fet-tir**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fetter.*]

1. To loose or free from fetters; to unchain, to unshackle; to release from bonds.

"The shireve tho *unfetterid*
Him righte sone anon."
Cokes Tale of Gamelyn.

2. To free from restraint, to set at liberty: as, To *unfetter* the mind.

ŭn-fĕt′-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fettered.*] Not fettered; free from restraint; unshackled.

"*Unfettered* by any limitation as to time."—*Times*, Nov. 30, 1875.

***ŭn-feū′-dal-īze**, ***ŭn-feū′-dal-īse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *feudalize.*]

1. To abolish feudal institutions; to free from feudalism or feudal rights.

2. To divest or deprive of feudal rights.

"The Austrian kaiser answers that German Princes . . . cannot be *unfeudalised.*"—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.

***ŭn-fĭght′-ĭng** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fighting.*] Indisposed to fight; cowardly.

"A cheap *unfighting* herd, not worth the victory."
—*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 31.

ŭn-fĭg′-ūred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *figured.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Representing no animal or vegetable figure or form; devoid of figures.

"In *unfigured* paintings, the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes."
—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 57.

*2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech.

II. *Logic:* Not according to mood and figure.

***ŭn-fīle′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *file* (1), v.] To remove from a file or record.

***ŭn-fīled′** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and pa. par. of Eng. *file* (2).] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not brightened or burnished.

"He was all arm'd in rugged steele *unfiled*,
As in the smoky forge it was compiled."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 3.

***ŭn-fīled′** (2), ***un-filde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and pa. par. of Eng. *file* (3).] Not defiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated.

"By faith *unfil'd*, if any anywhere
With mortal folk remains."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis ii.

ŭn-fĭl′-i-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filial.*] Not filial; unbecoming a son or daughter.

"But to dismiss her rudely were an act
Unfilial." *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* xx.

***ŭn-fĭl′-i-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unfilial*; *-ly.*] In an unfilial manner; in a manner unbecoming a child.

***ŭn-fĭll′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fill*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being filled; insatiable.

"The proud eye and *unfillable* herte."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* c. 5

ŭn-filled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filled.*] Not filled, not full; empty.

"A false conclusion; I hate it as an *unfilled* can"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

***ŭn-fĭl′-lĕt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filleted.*] Loose, unbound. (*Coleridge: The Picture.*)

***ŭn-fīne′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fine*, a.] Shabby, mean. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 362.)

***ŭn-fĭn′-gĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fingered.*] Having no fingers.

"The twist
The spider spins with her *unfingered* fist."
Davies: The Ecstasie, p. 91.

***ŭn-fĭn′-ĭsh-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *finish*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being finished, concluded, or completed.

"A promise of that *unfinishable* adventure."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. i.

ŭn-fĭn′-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finished.*] Not finished, or not brought to a completion or perfection; incomplete, imperfect; wanting the last touch or hand.

"And with *unfinish'd* garlands strew thy grave."
Congreve: Tears of Amaryllis.

ŭn-fĭn′-ĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finishing.*] The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining still unfinished.

"Noble deeds the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

***ŭn-fīred′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fired.*] Not fused; not heated by fire.

"A pond'rous spear and caldron yet *unfir'd*."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

***ŭn-firm′**, ***un-firme**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firm*, a.]

1. Not firm or stable; unstable, unsteady.

"How tottering and *unfirme* a propp his pride
Had lean'd upon."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, bk. v.

2. Weak, feeble, unsteady.

"Now take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand
With feet *unfirm*; and prepossess the strand."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 397.

3. Infirm, ill.

"So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

4. Not firmly based or founded.

"For without it, it is not only inauspicious and unlucky, but illegal, *unfirm*, and insufficient."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. v.

***ŭn-fĭr′-ma-mĕnt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *firmament*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having a firmament; unbounded, boundless.

"In the waste *unfirmamented* seas."—*Carlyle.*

***ŭn-firm′-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfirm*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infirm, or destitude of firmness, stability, or strength; instability.

***ŭn-fĭst′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fist.*] To unhand, to release.

"You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her."
Cotton: Scarronides, p. 85.

ŭn-fĭt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fit*, a.]

1. Not fit or fitting; improper, unsuitable, unbecoming.

"Counsels are *unfit*
In business." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, ii. 2.

2. Not having the suitable or necessary qualifications, physical or moral; not suitable, adapted, qualified, or competent; unable, incompetent, unqualified, unsuited.

"Yet no man could be more *unfit* for such a post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-fĭt′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fit*, v.] To make or render unfit or unsuitable; to deprive of the qualities necessary for any act, post, or the like; to disqualify.

"Structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose necessarily *unfits* it for some other purpose."
—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

ŭn-fĭt′-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitly.*] Not fitly, not properly, not suitably; improperly.

"These two sorts of essences, I suppose, may not *unfitly* be termed, the one real, the other nominal essence."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ŭn-fĭt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfit*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unfit, improper, or unsuitable.

"A fitness or *unfitness* of the application of different things or different relations one to another."—*Clarke: On the Evidences.* (Introd.)

2. Want of necessary qualifications; incompetence.

"Sensible of my own *unfitness* to direct."—*Seckar, Charge at Oxford* (1750).

ŭn-fĭt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitted.*] Not fitted, qualified, or suited; unfit.

"A post for which he was altogether *unfitted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn-fĭt′-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitting.*] Not fitting or proper; improper.

"Alas, poor child! *unfitting* part
Fate doomed"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 31.

ŭn-fĭx′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fix.*]

1. To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen, to unsettle, to detach.

"That transfer, just or unjust, had taken place so long ago, that to reverse it would be to *unfix* the foundations of society."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts and teach them how to run."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

ŭn-fĭxed, ***ŭn-fĭxt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fixed.*]

1. Not fixed; loosened, unsettled.

"They are volatile and *unfixt*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. Wandering, erratic, inconstant.

3. Having no fixed or certain view or purpose; irresolute, unsettled.

"He stands so high with so *unfixt* a mind,
Two factious turn him with each blast of wind."
Dryden: 1 Conquest of Granada, iii.

4. Not fixed, determined, or ascertained exactly; uncertain.

"The first Livius Drusus, whose time is *unfixed.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii.

***ŭn-fĭx′-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfixed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unfixed or unsettled.

"But to abide fixed (as it were) in their *unfixedness*, and steady in their restless motions."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***ŭn-fĭxt′**, *a.* [UNFIXED.]

ŭn-flăgg′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flagging.*] Not flagging, drooping, or failing.

"That, which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

***ŭn-flāme′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *flame.*] To cool, to quench, to deaden.

"Fear
Unflames your courage . . . ."
Quarles: Emblems, iv. 10. (Introd.)

***ŭn-flănked′**, ***un-flancked**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flanked.*] Not flanked; not protected on the flank.

"Should invade the open side of his battail, which lay *unflanck'd* towards them."—*Brende: Quintius Curtius*, fol. 37.

***ŭn-flăt′-tĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flattered.*] Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 625.)

***ŭn-flăt′-tĕr-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flattering.*]

1. Not flattering; not arising from or characterized by flattery.

"In whose *unflattering* mirror, every morn,
She counsel takes how best herself t' adorn."
Sherburne: Salmacis.

2. Not affording a favourable prospect: as, *unflattering* weather.

***ŭn-flăt′-tĕr-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unflattering*; *-ly.*] Without flattery.

***ŭn flĕdġe′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fledge.*] Unfledged.

"Those which be taken *unfledge* out of the nest and are nourished by man's hand, never afterwards sing so well."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 469.

ŭn-flĕdġed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fledged.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not fledged; not yet furnished with feathers.

"Here, then, our almost *unfledged* wings we try."
Byron: Occasional Prologue.

2. *Fig.:* Not yet having attained to full growth and experience; unripe, immature.

"But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledged* comrade."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

***ŭn-flĕsh′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; to reduce to a skeleton. (*Annandale.*)

ŭn-flĕshed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshed.*] Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untrained.

"A generous *unflesh'd* hound."
Dryden: Cleomenes, v.

***ŭn-flĕsh′-lў**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshly.*] Spiritual, incorporeal.

"Those *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thronged."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. 1.

***ŭn-flĕsh′-ў**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshy.*] Bare of flesh; fleshless.

"Ghastly Death's *unfleshy* feet."
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 13.

***ŭn-flĕx′-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flexible.*] Not flexible; not easily bent; inflexible. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If ever man gloried in an *unflexible* stiffness."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

ŭn-flĭnch′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flinching.*] Not flinching; not shrinking or giving way.

"*Unflinching* foot 'gainst foot was set."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

ŭn-flĭnch′-ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unflinching; -ly.*] In an unflinching manner; without flinching.

"Face *unflinchingly* a whole broadside of murderous missiles."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 463.

***ŭn-flō͞w′-ĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flower.*] To strip of flowers.

"That I may soon *unflow'r* your fragrant baskets."
—*G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.*

***ŭn flū′-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fluent.*] Not fluent; unready in speech.

"My faint, *unfluent* tongue."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, sixth day, first week, 29.

***ŭn-fō͞iled′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foiled.*] Not foiled; not baffled; not defeated; not vanquished.

"The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable."—*Temple.*

ŭn-fō͞ld′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fold* (1), v.] To release from a fold or pen: as, To *unfold* sheep.

ŭn fō͞ld′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (2), v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To open the folds of; to spread out; to expand.

"See her bright robes the butterfly *unfold*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 9.

2. To lay open to view or contemplation; to discover, to reveal; to make known the details of; to disclose.

"But let that pass—*to* none be told
Our oath; the rest let time *unfold*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

*3. To show; to cause or allow to be seen; to display.

"[Lightning] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*4. To explain.

"What riddle's this? *unfold* yourself, dear Robin."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To open gradually; to be expanded.

"The gates, *unfolding*, pour forth all their train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 978.

2. To become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

"I see thy beauty gradually *unfold*."
Tennyson: Eleanore, 70.

ŭn-fō͞ld′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *unfold* (2); *-er.*] One who or that which unfolds.

ŭn-fō͞ld′-ĭng, *a.* [Unfold (2), *v.*] The act of revealing or disclosing; disclosure.

"To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

***ŭn-fō͞ld′-rĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *unfolder; -ess.*] A female who unfolds or discloses.

"The *unfoldresse* of treacherie, &c."—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland.* (Ep.)

ŭn fŏl′-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *followed.*] Not followed; unattended, unaccompanied.

"Pow'rless, *unfollow'd*: scarcely men can spare
The necessary rites to set thee out."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ŭn-foōl′**, *** un-foole**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fool.*] To restore from folly or from the state of one fooled or beguiled; to make satisfaction to for calling one a fool; to retract the application of fool to.

"Have you any way then *to unfool* me again?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

***ŭn-foōt′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *footed*, pa. par. of *foot*, v.] Untrodden, unvisited.

"Until it came to some *unfooted* plains."
Keats: Endymion, i.

***ŭn-for-bădе′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *forbade.*] Unforbidden.

***ŭn-for-bēar′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbearing.*] Not forbearing.

ŭn-fôr-bĭd′-den, ***ŭn-fôr-bĭd′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbidden, forbid.*]

1. Not forbidden; not prohibited. (Applied to persons.)

"If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of His eternal empire."
Milton: P. L., vii. 94

2. Allowed, permitted, legal. (Applied to things.)

***ŭn-fôr-bĭd′-den-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unforbidden; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unforbidden.

"The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in scripture: and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient."—*Boyle.*

ŭn-fôrcеd′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forced.*]

1. Not compelled, not constrained; not urged or impelled.

"*Unforced*, by wind or wave,
To quit the ship for which he died."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

*2. Not figured, not artificial; natural.

"Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good nature did work in them."—*Hayward.*

3. Not violent; easy, gradual.

"Doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 42.

4. Not strained; easy, natural.

"If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*."—*Dryden.*

***ŭn-fôrçe′-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unforced; -ly.*] In an unforced manner; without force or straining.

"This may *unforcedly* admit of the former interpretation."—*Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii. (Note.)

***ŭn-fôrç′-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forcible.*] Not forcible; wanting force or strength.

"They are not in the other altogether *unforcible*."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*

† ŭn-fôrd′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fordable.*] Not fordable; incapable of being forded.

"An *unfordable* stream of eloquence."—*White: Ans. to Vanity of Dogmatism.*

***ŭn-fôrd′-ĕd**, *** un-foord-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ford*, s., and suff. *-ed.*] Not forded; not having a ford; unfordable.

"Unruly torrents and *unforded* streams."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 396.

***ŭn-fôre-bōd′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *foreboding.*] Not foreboding; not foretelling the future; giving no omen.

"Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 212.

***ŭn-fôre-knōw′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreknowable.*] Not capable of being foreknown.

ŭn-fôre-knōwn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreknown.*] Not previously known; unforeseen.

"It had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 119.

***ŭn-fôre-sēē′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee.*] Not to foresee; to have no previous view or foresight of.

"The Lord keeper did not *unforesee* how far this cord might be drawn."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 171.

***ŭn-fôre-sēē′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *foresee*, and *-able.*] Not capable of being foreseen.

"By such unlikely and *unforseeable* ways."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 6.

ŭn-fôre-sēē′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreseeing.*] Not foreseeing, not prescient.

"Led with an *unforseeing* greedy mind."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

ŭn-fôre-sēēn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreseen.*] Not foreseen, not foreknown.

"Of the greater part of these means he was speedily deprived by a succession of *unforeseen* calamities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *The unforeseen:* That which is not foreseen or expected.

***ŭn-fôre′-skĭnned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *foreskin*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not foreskinned; circumcised. (*Special coinage.*)

"Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskinn'd* race."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,100.

***ŭn-fôre-thought′ (ought** as **ât)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forethought*, a.] Not thought or conceived before.

"This *unforethought* on accident confounds
All their designs, and frustrates all their grounds."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vii.

ŭn-fôre-tōld′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foretold.*] Not foretold, not predicted.

ŭn-fôre-wârned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forewarned.*] Not forewarned; not warned beforehand; without previous warning.

"Whence, all *unforewarn'd*,
The household lost their hope and soul's delight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ŭn-for′-feĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forfeited.*] Not forfeited, not lost; maintained, kept.

"To keep obliged faith *unforfeited*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

ŭn-fôr-gĕt′-fûl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgetful.*] Not forgetful.

***ŭn-fôr-gĕt′-ta-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgettable.*] Incapable of being forgotten.

"He describes the homesickness endured at his first school as *unforgettable*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

† ŭn-fôr-gĭve′-a-ble, *** ŭn-fôr-gĭv′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgivable.*] Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.

"Favouritism in the distribution of the dishes is an *unforgivable* offence."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 24, 1886.

ŭn-fôr-gĭv′-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiven.*] Not forgiven, not pardoned; unpardoned.

***ŭn-fôr-gĭv′-ĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiver.*] One who will not pardon or forgive; an implacable person.

"I hope these *unforgivers* . . . were always good, dutiful, passive children to their parents."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 26.

ŭn-fôr-gĭv′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiving.*] Not forgiving; not disposed or ready to forgive or overlook offences.

"Even though *unforgiving*, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel."
Byron: Fare Thee Well.

***ŭn-fôr-gĭv′-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unforgiving; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unforgiving. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 287.)

ŭn-fôr-gŏt′-ten, *** ŭn-fôr-gŏt′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgotten, forgot.*]

1. Not forgotten; not lost to memory.

"The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

2. Not overlooked or neglected.

***ŭn-form′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *form.*] To destroy, to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.

***ŭn-form′-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formal.*] Not formal; informal.

***ŭn-form′-al-ĭzed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formalized.*] Not made formal; unreduced to forms.

"*Unformalized* by scruples."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xix.

ŭn-formed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formed.*] Not formed; not fashioned or moulded into regular shape; uncreated.

"Into the dawn, which lighted not the yet
Unform'd forefather of mankind."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

unformed-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Stars which, owing to the isolated position which they occupy, are not grouped into any constellation. Called also Informed and Sporadic stars.

ŭn-fôr-sāk′-en, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forsaken.*] Not forsaken; not deserted.

"Sins continued in or *unforsaken*."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

ŭn-for'-tĭ-fied, *un-for-ti-fyed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fortified.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not fortified; not secured or protected by walls or fortifications; defenceless.

"Pouring down upon your *unfortified* frontiers a fierce and irresistible cavalry."—*Burke: Speech on Conc. with America.* (1775.)

2. *Fig.:* Not strengthened against attacks; weak, exposed, defenceless.

"A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

***ŭn-for'-tu-na-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *unfortuna(te); -cy.*] The quality or state of being unfortunate; ill-fortune, misfortune.

"The *unfortunacies* of his reign."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 331.

ŭn-for'-tu-nate, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fortunate.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not fortunate; not successful; unlucky, unhappy.

"William, on the other hand, continued to place entire confidence in his *unfortunate* lieutenant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* One who is unfortunate; specif., applied to a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

"Hoping I might see some *unfortunate* cast herself from the Bridge of Sighs."—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ŭn-for'-tu-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfortunate; -ly.*] In an unfortunate manner; unluckily, unhappily; by ill-fortune.

"And in her haste *unfortunately* spies
The foul boar's conquest on her fair delight."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,029.

ŭn-for'-tu-nate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfortunate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfortunate; ill-fortune, ill-luck, misfortune.

"So unfortunately, that it doth appall their minds, though they had leisure; and so mischievously that it doth exceed both the suddenness and *unfortunateness* of it."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. v.

ŭn-fŏs'-sĭl-ĭzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fossilized.*] Not fossilized; not having undergone the process of fossilization.

ŭn-fŏs'-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fostered.*]

1. Not fostered; not nourished.

2. Not countenanced by favour; not patronized: as, a scheme *unfostered.*

ŭn-fought' (ought as ât), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fought.*] Not fought.

"They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

ŭn-fŏûled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fouled.*] Not fouled; not polluted; not corrupted; pure.

"The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

ŭn-fŏûnd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *found*, a.] Not found; not met with; not discovered or invented.

"So easy it seemed . . .
Which yet *unfound* most would have thought
Impossible." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 500.

ŭn-fŏûnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *founded.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not founded; not built or established.

"With lonely steps to tread
Th' *unfounded* deep." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 829.

2. *Fig.:* Having no foundation, basis, or ground; baseless, groundless, idle.

"After inquiry, was admitted even by his prosecutors, to be *unfounded.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ŭn-fŏûnd'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unfounded; -ly.*] In an unfounded manner; without any foundation, ground, or basis.

***ŭn-frăc'-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fractured.*] Not fractured or broken.

"Its huge bulk lies *unfractured.*"—*Defoe: Tour through Great Britain*, i. 310.

***ŭn frăm'-a-ble, *ŭn-frāme'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *framable.*] Not capable of being framed or moulded.

"Their disposition so *unframeable* vnto societies wherein they live."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i., § 16.

***ŭn-frām'-a-ble-nĕss, *ŭn-frāme'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unframable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unframable.

"The *unframeableness* of our nature to the doing of anything that is good."—*Bp. Sanderson*, in *Knox: Christian Philos.*

***ŭn-frāme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *frame.*] To destroy the frame of; to take apart; to undo.

"There can be no new emergent inconvenience that may *unframe* his resolutions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 10.

***ŭn-frāmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *framed.*] Not framed; not formed; not fashioned; not moulded.

"He fourmeth & fashioneth the rude and *vnframed* witte with certain principles."—*Udal: John* vi.

ŭn-frăn'-çhised, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *franchised.*] Not franchised; not enfranchised; disfranchised, unenfranchised.

***ŭn-frăn'-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frangible.*] Not frangible; not breakable.

"He remaining there, and being whole and impassible, and *unfrangible.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Of the Real Presence*, § 11.

***ŭn-frănk'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *frank*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being franked or sent by public conveyance free of expense.

"Your pencils . . . are of an *unfrankable* shape and texture."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 106.

***ŭn-fra-tĕr'-năl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fraternal.*] Not fraternal; not becoming a brother.

***ŭn-fra-tĕr'-năl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unfraternal; -ly.*] Not in a fraternal manner; not like a brother.

"A medical man . . . observed *unfraternally* and ungrammatically at the same time: 'My brother preaches and I practises.'"—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 3, 1885.

***ŭn'-frâught** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fraught.*] Not fraught; not loaded or burdened; freed from load or burden.

"Then thou dear swain, thy heavenly load *unfraught.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

ŭn-freē', **ŭn-freēd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *free, freed.*] Not freed; not set free.

"Shall beauteous Helen still remain *unfreed?*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 213.

***ŭn-freēze', *un-friese,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *freeze.*] To thaw.

"Love's fiery dart
Could never *unfriese* the frost of her chaste hart."
Hudson: Judith, iv. 196.

***ŭn-frē'-quen-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequency.*] Infrequency.

"To which I have said some things already, when I accounted for the *unfrequency* of apparitions."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

ŭn-frē'-quent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequent.*] Not frequent; infrequent, rare, uncommon.

"This is the good man's not *unfrequent* pang."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

***ŭn-frē-quĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequent*, v.] Not to frequent; to cease to frequent.

"They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields."
Philips: Cider, bk. i.

ŭn-frē-quĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequented.*] Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings.

"I sold my soldier's clothes, bought worse, and, in order not to be overtaken, took the most *unfrequented* roads possible."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, No. 6.

ŭn-frē'-quent-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *frequently.*] Not frequently; rarely, seldom.

"Not *unfrequently*, by some very disagreeable peculiarity."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

***ŭn-frĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fret*, v.] To smooth out, to relax.

"Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows."
Greene: Looking-Glass for London, p. 129.

***ŭn-frĕtt' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fretted.*] Not frettted; not worn or rubbed.

"At night again he found the paper *unfretted.*"—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1532).

***ŭn-frī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *friable.*] Not friable; incapable of being crumbled or pulverised.

"The elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

***ŭn-frĭĕnd', *un-frend,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *friend.*] One who is not a friend; an enemy.

"Put in yr hèids be the King's Maties *unfrends.*"—*Lodge: Illus. of Brit. Hist.; Hen. VIII.*, No. 20.

***ŭn-frĭĕnd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *friend*, and suff. *-ed.*] Without a friend or friends; unbefriended.

"And can ye thus *unfriended* leave me,
Ye Muses!" *Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.*

ŭn-frĭĕnd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfriendly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfriendly; want of friendly feeling or kindness.

"Slight instances of neglect or *unfriendliness.*"—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. iv.

ŭn-frĭĕnd'-lў, *un-frende-ly, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *friendly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not kind or benevolent; not friendly; ill-disposed.

"Godolphin, who was known not to be *unfriendly* to his old master, uttered a few words which were decisive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Not favourable or kindly; unfavourable.

"Let it be understood that those laws and liberties were not regarded by his master with an *unfriendly* eye."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Foreign, strange.

"They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies."
Cowper: Expostulation, 524.

B. *As adv.:* In an unfriendly manner; not like a friend.

"Nothing surely that looks *unfriendly* upon truth, or is blameable, in it."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § vi.

***ŭn-frĭĕnd'-shĭp, *un-frend-shyp,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *friendship.*] Want or absence of friendship; unfriendliness, ill-feeling.

"Even so a Christian, if he assaye to have frendshyp agayne with the worlde, doeth utterly receaue *unfrendshyp*" with God, who hath no concord with the world. —*Udal: James*, ch. iv.

***ŭn-frĭght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frighted.*) Not frightened; unfrightened.

"But they *unfrighted* pass, though many a privie
Spake to them louder than the oxe in Livie."
Ben Jonson: Epigrams, bk. iv.

***ŭn-frĭght'-fûl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frightful.*] Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive.

"Not *unfrightful* it must have been."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iv.

ŭn-frŏck', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *frock.*] To take the frock from; to divest or deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of or reduce from the character and privileges of a priest.

"Another of her bishops she [Queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to *unfrock.*"—*Bp. Hurd: Moral & Political Dialogues.*

ŭn-frōz'-ĕn, *ŭn-frōze', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frozen.*] Not frozen, not congealed.

"The *unfroze* waters marvellously stood."
J. Philips: Blenheim.

***ŭn-frŭct' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *fructus* = fruit.] Having no fruit; unfruitful.

***un-fructe-full,** *a.* [Unfructed.] Unfruitful.

"Ashamed to have a doe with the *unfructefull* works of darknesse."—*Udal: Ephes.* v.

ŭn-frŭit'-fûl, *un-frute-full, *un-frutte-ful, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fruitful.*]

1. Not fruitful; not producing fruit; barren: as an *unfruitful* vine.

2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren: as, an *unfruitful* woman.

3. Unproductive, barren, sterile.

"Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Not productive of good.

"Have no fellowship with the *unfruitful* works of darkness."—*Ephes.* v. 11.

5. Not bringing about any result; barren of results; vain, fruitless, useless.

"To laugh or weep at sin might idly show
Unheedful passion or *unfruitful* woe."
Pope: Sat. 3.

ŭn-frŭit'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unfruitful; -ly.*] In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly, uselessly, unproductively; to no purpose.

"I had rather do anything than wear out time so *unfruitfully.*"—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, v. 1.

ŭn-frŭit'-fûl nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unfruitful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unfruitful; barrenness, unproductiveness, infecundity, sterility.

"The natural branches were not spared, because of their *unfruitfulness.*"—*Gilpin: Illustrations by St. Paul*, vol. iv.

***ŭn-frŭit'-oŭs, *un-fruyt-ouse,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fruit;* and suff. *-ous.*] Unfruitful.

"Nyle ye comyne to *unfruytouse* workis of darknessis."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* v. 11.

***ŭn-frŭs'-tra-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frustrable.*] Not frustrable; incapable of being frustrated.

"An irresistible, or, what the schoolmen have called, an *unfrustrable* power."—*Bp. Law: Charge to the Clergy*, 1882.

***ŭn-fū'-ĕlled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fuel*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not supplied or fed with fuel.

"Blazing *unfuelled* from the floor of rock
Ten magic flames arose."
Southey: Thalaba, ii.

ŭn-fūl-filled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fulfilled.*] Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

"To the entent that he would leaue no one poynt of humilitie or of righteousness *unfulfilled*."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

***ŭn-fūll',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *full.*] Not full or complete; imperfect.

"Th' *unfull* harmony
Of uneven hammers beating diversely."
Sylvester: Handie-crafts, 1,318.

***ŭn-fūmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fumed.*]

1. Not fumigated.

2. Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled.

"Then strews the ground
With rose and odour from the shrub *unfum'd*."
Milton: P. L., v. 349.

ŭn-fŭnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *funded.*] Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.

"The *unfunded* debt [of a country] is often called the floating debt, and constitutes in fact the real debt of the nation. It arises from arrears in the Government accounts, from exchequer bills, and treasury bills, upon which money has been raised, and which are supposed to be paid out of the supplies of the year following their issue. It is thus distinguished from the funded debt, which is in reality no debt at all, since it is already paid by means of an engagement to grant the holders of it an annuity, either in perpetuity, or for a term of years."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary.*

ŭn-fŭrl', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *furl*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To loose from a furled state; to open or spread out to the wind. (Said especially of the sails of a ship, a flag, or the like.)

"The freshening breeze of eve *unfurled* that banner's massy fold."
Macaulay: Armada.

†2. To expose to view; to disclose, to display.

"The red right arm of Jove
With all his terrors there *unfurl'd*."
Byron: Translation from Horace.

B. *Intrans.:* To be spread out or expanded; to open to the wind.

"As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast
The anchors rise, the sails *unfurling* fast."
Byron: Corsair, i. 16.

ŭn-fŭr'-nĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *furnish*, v.] To strip of furniture; to strip generally; to divest, to deprive.

"Bring me to consider that, which may
Unfurnish me of reason."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

ŭn-fŭr'-nĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *furnished.*]

1. Not furnished; not provided with furniture.

"I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnished* house."—*Swift.*

2. Unsupplied with what is necessary; unprovided, unequipped.

"Thou shalt not go
Unfurnish'd and unfriended too."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

3. Unstocked, empty.

"Her treasury was empty: her arsenals were *unfurnished*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ŭn-fŭr'-rōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *furrowed.*]

1. Not furrowed; not cut or formed into furrows, drills, or ridges.

"The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

2. Smooth, unruffled.

"The sliding creep of the *unfurrowed* tide upon the beach."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1888.

ŭn-fūsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fused.*] Not fused, not melted.

***ŭn-fūs'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fusible.*] Not fusible.

***ŭn-gāin',** *** un-gayne,** *** un-gein,** *a.* [A.S. *un-* = not, and Icel. *gegn* = ready, serviceable, convenient; *ógegn* = ungainly, ungentle.] Ungainly, awkward, clumsy.

"His person was as heavy and *ungain*, as his wit was alert and sprightly."—*Grainger: Of Sir F. Pemberton; Biographical History.*

***ŭn-gāin'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainable.*] Not gainable; not capable of being gained or won.

"The better protected your peace will be from the *ungainable* enemies of each extreme."—*Dr. Pierce: Sermon on the 29th of May*, p. 35. (1661.)

ŭn-gāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gained.*] Not yet gained, or won.

"Men prize the thing *ungain'd* more than it is."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 2.

***ŭn-gāin'-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainful.*] Not gainful; not producing gain; unprofitable.

"Thou dost spend
In an *ungainful* art thy dearest days."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ŭn-gāin'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ungainful*; *-ly.*] Not gainfully; unprofitably.

ŭn-gāin'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ungainly* (2); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ungainly; awkwardness, clumsiness.

***ŭn-gāin'-lў** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *gain*, and suff. *-ly.*] Unprofitable.

"Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 650.

ŭn-gāin'-lў (2), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *ungain*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not gainly; clumsy, awkward, uncouth.

"He was rude and *ungainly* in his movements, unlike all respectable citizens in his habits."—*Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, i. 128.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Awkwardly, clumsily, uncouthly.

"Why dost thou stare and look so *ungainly*?"
Vanburgh: Confederacy, i. 1.

***ŭn-gāin-said'** (**ai** as **ĕ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainsaid.*] Not gainsaid, contradicted, or denied.

"The pope may as well boast his *ungainsaid* authority."—*Milton: Anim. on Remons. Defence*, § 1.

ŭn-gal-lănt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gallant.*] Not gallant; not courteous to ladies.

***ŭn-gălled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *galled.*] Unhurt, unwounded.

"Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

***ŭn-gar'-mĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garmented.*] Unclothed, naked.

"Round her limbs *ungarmented*."
Southey: Joan of Arc, iv.

***ŭn-gar'-nĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garnished.*] Not garnished, not furnished, not adorned.

"A plain, *ungarnish'd* present as a thank-offering to thee."—*Milton: Anim. on Remons. Defence*, § 4.

ŭn-găr'-rĭ-sŏned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garrisoned.*] Not garrisoned; without a garrison or garrisons.

"It was impossible to leave these places *ungarrisoned*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ŭn-gar'-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gartered.*] Not gartered; not invested or secured with a garter.

"When you chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

ŭn-găth'-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gathered.*] Not gathered, not collected, not picked.

"Beside the *ungathered* rice he lay."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

***ŭn-gāuged',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gauged.*] Not gauged; not measured or calculated. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 671.)

***ŭn-gĕar',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gear.*] To strip of gear; to throw out of gear.

***ŭn-gĕld',** *s.* [A.S. *un-* = not, and *geld* = payment.]

Feudal Law: A person so far out of the protection of the law that, if he were murdered, no geld or fine should be paid or composition made by his murderer. (*Cowell.*)

***ŭn-gĕn'-ĕr-alled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *general*, a., and suff. *-ed.*] Made not general; localized. (*Special coinage.*)

"These persons may be *ungeneral'd*, and impaled in their particular counties."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

***ŭn-gĕn'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *generated.*] Not generated; not brought into being.

"Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *generous.*] Not generous; not liberal or noble in mind or sentiment; illiberal, ignoble, unkind.

"Honour and shame th' *ungen'rous* thought recall."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 180.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-ĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ungenerous*; *-ly.*] In an ungenerous manner; illiberally unkindly.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *genial.*] Not genial; not favourable to growth or nature.

"*Ungenial* blasts attending, curl the stream."
Cowper: Table Talk, 218.

***ŭn-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *genitur(e)*; *-ed.*] Wanting the power of propagation; wanting genitals; impotent.

"This *ungenitured* agent."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

ŭn-ĝĕn-teēl', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *genteel.*] Not genteel; not polite; rude. (Said of persons or things.)

"Who could bear to live with the epithet of *ungenteel*!"—*Knox: Essays* No. 76.

ŭn-ĝĕn-teēl'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ungenteel*; *-ly.*] Not genteelly; impolitely, uncivilly, rudely.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle, *** un-gen-till,** *a.* [Pref. *un-*, (1), and Eng. *gentle*, a.]

* 1. Not of noble birth or descent; ignoble.

"For some man hath great richesse, but he is ashamed of his *ungentill* linage."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

2. Not gentle; harsh, rude, unkind, rough.

"It was indeed ill suited, in more ways than one, to his *ungentle* nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

***ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle-man,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gentleman.*] To deprive of the characteristics of a gentleman: to render rude and clownish.

"Home-breeding will *ungentleman* him."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 545.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle-man-līke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gentlemanlike.*] Not gentlemanlike; not becoming a gentleman; ungentlemanly.

"Coarse and *ungentlemanlike* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle-man-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ungentlemanly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ungentlemanly; the absence of gentlemanliness.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle-man-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gentlemanly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not gentlemanly; not becoming a gentleman; low, vulgar, coarse.

"The demeanour of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous."—*Clarendon.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* In an ungentlemanly manner, not as a gentleman.

"To defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 148.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tle-nĕss, *** un-gen-til-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ungentle*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ungentle; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

2. Harshness, rudeness, unkindness.

"Youth, you have done me much *ungentleness*,
To show the letter that I writ you."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

ŭn-ĝĕn'-tlў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gently.*] Not gently; rudely, harshly, unkindly.

"But even as they *ungently* and without desert charged her, so she [Mary] omitted so fully to answer it as the cause required."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edw. VI.* (an. 1549).

***ŭn-ĝe-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *geometrical.*] Not geometrical; not in accordance with the rules of geometry.

"All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton to explain the regular appearances of nature were *ungeometrical*."—*Cheyne.*

***ŭn-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *get.*] To cause to be unbegotten.

"I'll disown you, I'll disinherit you, I'll *unget* you."
—*Sheridan: The Rivals.*

***ŭn-ghōst'-lў** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ghostly.*]

1. Not spiritual.

"Compare, I saye, these ioyful cryinges with the *unghostly* acclamacions."—*Udal: Marke* xi.

2. Not resembling or befitting a ghost; substantial.

"Revealed . . . a most *unghostly*-looking pair of boots."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26, 1888.

ŭṅgh'-war-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Unghwar, or Unghvar, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHLOROPAL (q.v.).

ŭn-gĭft'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gifted.*]

1. Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties or qualities.

* 2. Without receiving a gift.

"Lest thou depart the coast *Ungifted.*" *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* xv.

***ŭn-gĭld'-ĕd, *ŭn-gĭlt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gilded, gilt.*] Not gilded; not overlaid with gold.

"You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean *ungilded* stage will scorn."
Dryden: Prol. at Opening of King's House. (1674.)

***ŭn-gĭlt', *un-gilte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gilt.*] To deprive of gilding.

"Bycause that there was none yll that did *ungilte* it."—*Golden Boke.* (Prol.)

ŭn-gĭnned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ginned.*] Not treated in a gin. [GIN (1), *v.*]

ŭn-gīrd', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gird.*] To loose or free from a girdle or band; to unbind; to divest of a girdle or what is girt on.

"The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender."—*Genesis* xxiv. 32.

***ŭn-gīrt', *un-gert, *un-gurt, *un-gyrde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *girt.*] Not bound with a girdle; loose, ungirded.

"Thy fall before the race was won,
Thy sword *ungirt* ere set of sun."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 22.

***ŭn-gīve',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *give.*]

A. *Trans.:* To relax.

"He could not be thawed to *ungive* anything of the rigidnesse of his discipline."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb. Univ.*, vii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To give way; to relax.

"That religion which is rather suddenly parched up . . . doth commonly *ungive* afterwards."—*Fuller's Church Hist.*, II. ii. 40.

***ŭn-gĭv'-ĭṅg,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *giving.*] Not giving; not bringing gifts.

"In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands;
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

ŭṅ'-ka pū-tĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Hylobates agilis, the Agile Gibbon, a native of south-eastern Asia. The head, shoulders, inside of the arms, forearms, legs, thighs, breast, and belly of a deep coffee colour; the face bluish-black, the hind part of the head and back blond, the cheeks with large white whiskers.

***ỳn-glăd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glad.*] Not gladdened; sorrowful, sad.

"If thou my sonne haste loye had,
Whan thou an other sawe *unglad*
Shriue the therof." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

***ŭn-glāze',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glaze.*] To deprive of glazing or of glass.

ŭn-glāzed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glazed.*]

1. Deprived of glass; not furnished with glass: as, an *unglazed* window.

2. Not having glass windows.

"Oh, now a low ruined white shed I discern,
Untiled and *unglazed.*" *Prior: Down-Hall.*

3. Not covered with glaze or vitreous matter: as, an *unglazed* vessel.

***ŭn-gloōmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *gloom; -ed.*] Not darkened, overshadowed, or made gloomy.

"With look *ungloomed* by guile."
Green: The Spleen.

***ŭn-glōr'-ĭ-fīed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glorified.*] Not glorified; not honoured with praise or adoration.

"Yet *unglorified*, I comprehend
All, in these mirrors, of thy ways and end."
Donne: Obseq. on Lord Harrington.

***ŭn-glōr'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. (*Watts: Remnants of Time,* § 31.)

***ŭn-glōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glorious.*] Not glorious; inglorious.

"He bringeth the prestis of hem *unglorious.*"—*Wyclife: Job* xii. 19.

ŭn-glōve', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves from.

"*Unglove* your hand."
Beaum. & Fl.: Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

ŭn-glōved', *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gloved;* in sense 2 from *unglove*, v.]

1. Not gloved; having no gloves on.

"He stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved.*"—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Having the gloves removed.

ŭn-glūe', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glue*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To separate or loose, as anything that has been joined with glue or other tenacious substance.

"Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To separate from any strong or tenacious attachment.

"My son, . . . *unglue* thyself from the world."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical,* § 24.

ŭn-glŭt'-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glutted.*] Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

"Seyd's *unglutted* eye
Would doom him ever dying—ne'er to die!"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

***ŭn-gŏd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *god.*]

1. To deprive of a god; to cause to recognize no god; to make atheistical or godless.

"Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 748.

2. To divest of the character of a god or divinity; to deprive of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; to undeify.

"Oh, were we waken'd to this tyranny
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her." *Donne: Love's Deity.*

***un-gode-ly,** *a.* [UNGODLY.]

ŭn-gŏd'-lĭke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *god*, and suff. *-like.*] Not like God, spec. in character.

"The other *ungodlike* giants of our poetry."—*Fortnightly Review,* xxviii. 431.

ŭn-gŏd'-lĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ungodly; -ly.*] In an ungodly manner; impiously, wickedly.

"Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily.*"—*Government of the Tongue.*

ŭn-gŏd'-lĭ-nĕss, *un-god-ly-nes, *s.* [Eng. *ungodly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ungodly; impiety, wickedness.

"How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts!"—*Tillotson.*

ŭn-gŏd'-lȳ, *un-god-lye, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *godly.*]

1. Not godly; impious, wicked, unholy, sinful. (Said of persons or things.)

"*Ungodly* deeds." *Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 898.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

"Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace." *Shakesp.: King John,* iii. 1.

***ŭn-goŏd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *good.*] Not good; wicked, ungodly.

"The vice of them that ben *ungood*
Is no repreefe vnto the good."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***ŭn-goŏd'-lȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *goodly.*] Wicked, ungodly.

"Whiche thyng my sonne I the forbede,
For it is an *vngoodly* dede." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

ŭn-gōred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gored.*]

1. Unwounded, unhurt.

"I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Unstained with gore; unblooded.

"Helms of gold
Ungored with blood."
Sylvester: The Vocation, p. 288.

***ŭn-gorged',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gorged.*] Not gorged, not filled, not sated.

"The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 213.

***ŭn-gor'-gĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gorgeous.*] Not gorgeous, not showy.

"It sweeps along there in most *ungorgeous* pall."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. viii.

***ŭn-gŏs'-pel like,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *gospel*, and suff. *-like.*] Not like the gospel; not sanctioned by or according to the spirit of the gospel.

"Carnal tyranny of an undue, unlawful, and *ungospellike* jurisdiction."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. ii.

***ŭn-gŏt', *ŭn-gŏt'-tĕn,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *got, gotten.*]

1. Not got or gotten; not gained or acquired.

"Nurse thyself in thine unrest,
Judging *ungotten* things the best."
Daniel: Cleopatra. (Chorus.)

2. Not begotten.

"Who is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ŭn-gŏv'-ĕrn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *governable.*]

1. Not governable; incapable of being governed, ruled, or managed; refractory, unruly.

"The men of Kerry reputed the fiercest and most *ungovernable* part of the aboriginal population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Licentious, wild, unbridled.

"He desired riches with an *ungovernable* and insatiable desire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ŭn-gŏv'-ĕrn-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ungovernable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ungovernable.

ŭn-gŏv'-ĕrn-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *ungovernable; -ly.*] In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be capable of being governed or restrained.

"He had recently been turned out of office in a way which made him *ungovernably* ferocious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ŭn-gŏv'-ĕrned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *governed.*]

1. Not governed; having no government; anarchical.

"The state is green and yet *ungoverned.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

2. Not under control or restraint; unmanaged.

"And short, or wide, the *ungovern'd* courser drive."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 292.

3. Not subject to laws or principles; unrestrained, unbridled, licentious, wild.

"To serve *ungovern'd* appetite."
Milton: P. L., xi. 517.

***ŭn-gŏwn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gown.*] To take the gown off; to strip of a gown; to unfrock.

ŭn-grāçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *graced.*] Not graced; not favoured; not adorned.

"Courage, *ungraced* by these, affronts the skies."
Cowper: Table Talk.

ŭn-grāçe'-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *graceful.*] Not graceful; wanting in grace or elegance; clumsy, inelegant, awkward.

"Aped, with ignorant and *ungraceful* affectation, the patriots of Athens and Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ŭn-grāçe'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ungraceful; -ly.*] In an ungraceful manner; inelegantly, awkwardly.

"Sits *ungracefully* on the narrowed-soul transcriber."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 432.

ŭn-grāçe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ungraceful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ungraceful; inelegance, awkwardness.

"The *ungracefulness* of constraint and affectation."—*Locke: Of Education,* § 66.

ŭn-grā'-cious, *un-gra-clouse, *un-gra-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gracious.*]

1. Wanting in grace; rude, unmannerly, brutal, coarse.

"The gracious words were accompanied by *ungracious* acts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Offensive, disagreeable.

"Shew me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are."—*Dryden.*

* 3. Impious, wicked, ungodly.

"But, good my brother,
Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* 4. Unacceptable; not well received; not in favour.

"Anything of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

ŭn-grā'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ungracious; -ly.*]

1. In an ungracious manner; without kindness or affability.

"He accepted graciously what he could not but consider as *ungraciously* given."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. With disfavour.

"Both Dundee and Balcarras swelled the crowd which thronged to greet the deliverer, and were not *ungraciously* received."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ŭn-grā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ungracious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ungracious.

"A sinful hatred is a state of *ungraciousness* with God."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance,* ch. v., § 2.

ŭn-grạm-măt′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grammatical.*] Not grammatical; not according to the rules of grammar.

"Some [phrases] are *ungrammatical*, others coarse."—*Dryden: Troilus & Cressida.* (Prof.)

ŭn-grạm-măt′-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrammatical*; *-ly.*] In an ungrammatical manner; contrary to the rules of grammar.

"Expressed themselves *ungrammatically* and vulgarly on the commonest subjects."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 66.

***ŭn-grant′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *granted.*] Not granted, given, or conceded.

"This *ungranted*, all rewards are vain."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 377.

***ŭn-grāte,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *gratus* = pleasing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not agreeable; not pleasing; displeasing.

2. Ungrateful.

B. *As subst.:* An ungrateful person; an ingrate.

ŭn-grāte-fŭl, ***ŭn-grāte′-fŭll,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grateful.*]

1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for kind offices done; not making returns, or making ill-returns for kindness.

"*Ungrateful* to God's clemency."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

* 2. Unpleasing, disagreeable, unacceptable.

"No *ungrateful* food." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 407.

* 3. Making no return for culture; sterile, unfruitful.

"Fruits, *ungrateful* to the planter's care."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 181.

4. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement.

"To abate his zeal
For his *ungrateful* cause."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-grāte′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrateful*; *-ly.*] In an ungrateful manner; without gratitude.

"Our deliverer had been *ungratefully* requited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ŭn-grāte′-fŭl nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ungrateful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

"Without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*."—*Sidney.*

* 2. Disagreeableness, ungraciousness.

"Considering the *ungratefulness* of the message."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, No. 9.

ŭn grăt′-ĭ-fĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gratified.*] Not gratified; not satisfied.

"I should turn thee away *ungratified*
For all thy former kindness."
Beaum. & Fl.: Honest Man's Fortune, i.

***ŭn grāve′** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave* (2), v.] Not cut, carved, or graven.

"Neither grave ne *ungrave* of gold, ne of sulver."
Piers Plowman, p. 70.

***ŭn-grāve′** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave*, a.] Not grave or serious.

"With *ungrave* gate to runne doe Him compell."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 7.

***ŭn-grāve′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *grave* (2), *s.*] To take out of the grave; to exhume; to disinter.

"Sent his officers . . . to *ungrave* him accordingly."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 53.

***ŭn-grāved′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave* (2), v.] Not buried; unburied.

"*Ungraved* amid the sands."
Surrey: Virgil: Æneid iv.

***ŭn grāve′-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ungrave* (2), a.; *-ly.*] Without dignity or seriousness; indecently.

"His present portance,
Which most gibingly, *ungravely*, he did fashion
After the inveterate hate he bears to you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

***ŭn grē′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *greable.*] Not agreeable; disagreeable.

***ŭn greĕn′,** ***un grene,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *green.*] Not green; withered. (Said of leaves.)

"With sere branches, blossoms *ungrene*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,752.

ŭn-grŏund′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ground*, a.] Not ground, bruised, or crushed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Shall the grists of my hopes be *unground*?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

ŭn-grŏund′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grounded.*] Not grounded; having no ground or foundation; unfounded, baseless.

"Regardless of *ungrounded* suspicions."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce.*

***ŭn-grŏund′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ungrounded*; *-ly.*] In an ungrounded manner; without ground, foundation, or reason.

"That putteth in here *ungroundedly*."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 85.

***ŭn-grŏund′-ĕd-nĕss,** ***un-ground-ed-nesse,** *a.* [Eng. *ungrounded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ungrounded; want of ground, foundation, or reason; baselessness.

"The injustice and *ungroundedness* of that bold appeal."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrants.* (Dedic.)

ŭn grōwn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grown.*] Not grown; immature; not arrived at mature growth.

"No fisher but the *ungrown* fry forbears."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 526.

ŭn-grŭdg′ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grudged.*] Not grudged; not grieved or fretted at.

"For, when that cross *ungrudged* unto you sticks,
Then are you to yourself a crucifix."
Donne: The Cross.

ŭn-grŭdg′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *grudging.*] Not grudging; giving freely; liberal, generous.

"These handsome and *ungrudging* tributes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1875.

ŭn-grŭdg′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrudging*; *-ly.*] In an ungrudging manner; cheerfully; with liberality of feeling; heartily, freely; without grudging.

"Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of Destiny."
Donne: Elegy 12.

ŭn-guạl′ (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *unguis* = a nail, a hoof.] Pertaining or relating to a nail or hoof; unguicular.

ungual-bone, *s.* [Lachrymal-bone.]

ungual-phalanges, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The terminal bones in the digits of the hand and foot. They are smaller than the other phalanges, and of a sub-triangular form. Those of the hand have a roughened surface at the extremity, which supports the sensitive pulp of the fingers; those of the foot are smaller than those of the hand, with a broader base and expanded extremity to support the nails. They are also called Terminal Phalanges.

***ŭn-guard′ (ua as a),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *guard*, v.] To deprive of a guard; to render or leave unguarded or defenceless.

"The discarder *unguards* one of the queens at random."—*Field*, Nov. 12, 1887.

ŭn-guard′-ĕd (ua as a), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guarded.*]

1. Not guarded; not watched; having no guard or defence.

"The shaft is sped—the arrow 's in his breast!
That fatal gesture left the *unguarded* side."
Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

2. Careless, negligent, incautious; not attentive to danger; not circumspect.

"Alarm the most *unguarded* mind."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 58.

3. Negligently or rashly said or done; said or done without due caution or consideration.

"Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives?"—*Rogers.*

4. Not watched or looked after.

"Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ŭn-guard′-ĕd-lў (ua as a), *adv.* [Eng. *unguarded*; *-ly.*] In an unguarded manner; without caution or watchful attention to danger.

"If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch."—*Chesterfield.*

ŭn-guard′-ĕd nĕss (ua as a), *s.* [Eng. *unguarded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unguarded.

ŭn′-guĕnt (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *unguens*, pr. par. of *ungo* = to anoint.] [Unction.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery; ointment.

"He bathes: the damsels, with officious toil,
Shed sweets, shed *unguents*, in a shower of oil."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 492.

2. *Pharm.:* Many unguents (unguenta) are used in pharmacy. Garrod enumerates thirty-eight as employed in the medical pharmacopœia. The list commences with *Unguentum Aconitiæ*, and contains among others *U. creasoti*, *U. hydrargyri*, *U. iodi*, *U. sulphuris*, &c. They are used for their emollient properties to soften tense or hard parts, and shield those in which the skin is broken from the external air.

***ŭn′-guĕnt′-oŭs,** ***ŭn′-guĕnt′-ạr-ў,** *a.* (gu as gw), *a.* [Eng. *unguent*; *-ous*, *-ary.*] Like unguent; partaking of the nature of unguent.

uṅ-guĕn′-tum (pl. **ŭṅ-guĕn′-tạ, u as w),** *s.* [Lat.] Unguent, ointment.

***ŭn-guĕr′-dŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guerdoned.*] Not guerdoned; not having received a guerdon. (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 12.)

ŭn-guĕssed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guessed.*] Not guessed; not conjectured or suspected.

"But cause of terror, all *unguessed*,
Was fluttering in her gentle breast."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 17.

***ŭn-guĕst′-lĭke,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *guest*, and suff. *-like.*] In a manner unbecoming a guest.

"[Herod] cast his eye unlawfully and *unguestlike* upon Herodias there."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭṅ′-guĭc-al (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *unguis* = a claw, a hoof.] Pertaining to or resembling a claw or hoof; ungual.

ŭṅ-guĭc′-ụ-lạr (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *unguiculus* = a little finger-nail; *unguis* = a nail, a claw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a claw or nail.

2. *Bot.:* Of the length of a human nail; half an inch.

***ŭṅ-guĭc-ụ-lā′-ta (gu as gw),** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *unguiculatus*, from Lat. *unguiculus* = a little finger-nail; dimin. from *unguis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Clawed Mammals; one of the groups into which Linnæus divided the Mammalia. It included the orders Bruta, Glires, Primates, and Feræ.

ŭṅ-guĭc′-ụ-lạte, ŭṅ-guĭc′-ụ-lāt-ĕd (gu as gw), *a.* & *s.* [Unguiculata.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having claws, clawed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a petal*): Having a claw. [Unguis.]

2. *Zool.:* Claw-shaped; a term applied to the operculum of certain Gasteropods, when the nucleus is in front, as in Turbinella and Fusus.

***B.** *As subst.:* A quadruped of the division Unguiculata (q.v.).

***ŭn-guĭd′-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guidable.*] Incapable of being guided.

***ŭn-guĭd′-ạ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unguidab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an unguidable manner.

ŭn-guĭd′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guided.*]

1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

"*Unguided* hence my trembling steps I bend."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 441.

2. Not ruled or regulated.

"The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

***ŭn-guĭd′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unguided*; *-ly.*] In an unguided manner; without a guide or guidance.

ŭṅ-guĭf′-ĕr oŭs (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *unguis* = a nail, a claw, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws.

ŭṅ′-guĭ-form (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *unguis* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.] Claw-shaped.

***ŭn-guĭlt′-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guiltily.*] Not in a guilty manner; innocently.

***ŭn-guĭlt′-ў, *un-gilt-ie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guilty.*] Not guilty; innocent.

"Stay here thy foot, thy yet *unguilty* foot,
That canst not stay when thou art further in."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

***ŭn-guilt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unguilt(y)* : *-ness.*] Freedom from guilt; innocence.

"Onelie in the triall of guiltie and *unguiltnesse.*"—*Holinshed : Descrip. England*, bk. ii.

ŭn'-guin-oŭs (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *unguinosus*, from *unguen*, genit. *unguinis* = a fattening, fat; from *ungo* = to anoint.] Oily, unctuous; consisting of or resembling fat or oil.

"Because they are so fatty and *unguinous.*"—*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 554.

ŭn'-guis (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. = the nail of a human finger or toe, the claw, talon, or hoof of an animal.]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. :* A claw; the narrow part at the base of a petal which takes the place of the footstalk of a leaf, of which it is the modification.

2. *Measures :* A nail; half an inch; the length of the nail of the little finger.

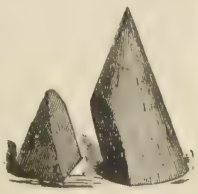
ŭn'-gu-la (pl. **ŭn'-gu-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a small nail or claw; dimin. from *unguis* = a nail, claw, or hoof.]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A hoof, as of a horse.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. :* The same as Unguis (q.v.).

2. *Geom. :* A segment of a solid. An ungula of a cone or cylinder is a portion of the cone or cylinder, included between a part of the base and a plane intersecting the base obliquely. A spherical ungula is a part of the sphere bounded by two semi-circles, meeting in a common diameter, and by a lune of the surface of the sphere.



UNGULA.

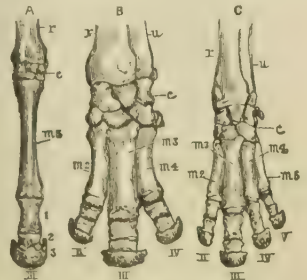
3. *Surg. :* An instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb.

* 4. *Zool. :* Pander's name for the genus Obolus (q.v.). [Ungulite.]

ŭn-gu-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ungulatus* = having claws or hoofs, from *unguis* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology :*

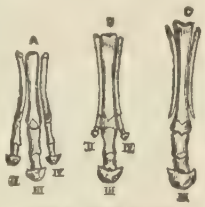
(1) A provisional group of Mammals, the living members of which correspond to the Pecora and Belluæ of Linnæus, and the Ruminantia and Pachydermata of Cuvier. The dentition is heterodont and diphyodont, the milk-teeth not being completely changed till the animal attains its full development; the molars have broad crowns with tuberculated or ridged surfaces; clavicles absent; toes with broad, blunt nails, or, in most cases, with hoofs, more or less enclosing the ungual phalanges; scaphoid and lunar bones of carpus distinct. The group is usually divided into two minor groups: *Ungulata Vera*, often called simply Ungulata [(2)], and Subungulata (q.v.). All the species are eminently adapted for a terrestrial life, and, generally speaking, for a vegetable diet. Some are, to a greater or less extent, omnivorous, as Sus; but no genus is distinctly predaceous.



FEET OF UNGULATA.

A. Horse. B. Rhinoceros. C. Tapir. *r.* Radius; *u.* Ulna; *c.* Carpus; *m2, m3, m4, m5,* Metacarpals; II. III. IV. V. Digits; 1, 2, 3. Phalanges.

(2) True Ungulates; a group of Mammals classed as an order, or as a group of the wider Ungulata [(1)]. Feet never plantigrade, functional toes never more than four, the first digit being suppressed; allantois largely developed; placenta non-deciduate; uterus bicornuate; mammæ usually few and inguinal (as in Equus), or many and abdominal (as in Sus), but never solely pectoral. There are two divisions; Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla (q.v.), first indicated by Cuvier and established by Owen, who proposed the names now in general use.



FEET OF HORSE AND ITS ANCESTORS.

A. Anchitherium with three functional digits; B. Hipparion and C. Horse, showing gradual disappearance of second and fourth digits.

2. *Paleont. :* The Ungulata appear first in the Eocene Tertiary, in which period the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla were already differentiated. [Teleodactyla.]

ŭn'-gu-late, *a. & s.* [Ungulata.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Hoof-shaped; shaped like the hoof of a horse.

2. Having hoofs; hoofed: as, an *ungulate* animal.

B. *As subst. :* Any animal of the order Ungulata (q.v.).

ŭn'-gūled, *a.* [Lat. *ungula* = a hoof.]

Her. : Having hoofs of such or such a tincture. (Said of the horse, stag, &c., when the hoofs are borne of a different tincture from that of the body of the animal.)

† **ŭn'-gu-lĭ-grāde,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *ungula* = a claw, talon, or hoof, and *gradior* = to walk.]

A. *As adj. :* Walking on the tips of the hoofed digits, as the horse.

B. *As subst. :* An animal walking on the tips of its hoofed digits. (Modelled on the words Digitigrade, Plantigrade, &c. (*Gloss. to Huxley's Classif. of Animals.*)

ŭn-gu-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ungula* = a hoof.]

Zool. : A genus of Lucinidæ, with four species, from Senegal and the Philippines, excavating winding galleries in coral. Shell sub-orbicular, ligament short, epidermis thick.

ŭn'-gu-lite, *s.* [Lat. *ungul(a)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Geol. : A Lower Silurian rock, occurring in Russia, having in it an abundance of the shell called Ungula (q.v.).

ungulite-grit, *s.* [Obolite-grit.]

ŭn'-gu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ungula* = a hoof.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

***ŭn-gyve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gyve.*] To free from fetters or handcuffs.

"Commaunded hym to be *vngyued* and set at liberte."—*Elyot : Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ŭn-hăb'-ĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *habile.*] Unfit, unsuitable.

"By that censure he is made *unhabile* and unhapt."—*Bp. Taylor : Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***ŭn-hăb'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *habitable.*] Not habitable; unfit for occupation by inhabitants; uninhabitable.

"Either *unhabitable*, or extremely hot, as the ancients fansied."—*Ray : On the Creation*, pt. ii.

***ŭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *habit* (2), v.] Uninhabited.

"For the most part desolate and *unhabited.*"—*Holinshed : Conquest of Ireland.* (Ep. Ded.)

ŭn-hăcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hacked.*] Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not blunted by blows.

"With *unhacked* swords, and helmets all unbruised."—*Shakesp. : King John*, ii.

ŭn-hăck-neyed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hackneyed.*] Not hackneyed; not worn or rendered trite, stale, flat, or commonplace by constant use or repetition.

***ŭn-hăiled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hail.*] Not saluted.

"*Unhailed*, unblessed, with heavy heart he went."—*Rowe : Lady Jane Gray*, iii.

ŭn-hăir', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hair.*] To remove the hair from; to deprive or divest of hair; to strip of hair.

"I'll spurn thine eyes
Like balls before me; I'll *unhair* thy head."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

ŭn-hăir'-ĭng, *s.* [Unhair.]

Leather : The process of removing hair from hides. This is performed by the action of lime, which dissolves the hair-sheath and combines with the fat of the hide to form an insoluble soap. The lime is suspended in water in pits, and the hides placed therein, being occasionally handled, that is, taken out, drained, and replaced in the pit, examination determining when the process is complete. The hides are then removed, laid over a beam, and the hair and epidermis removed by a knife.

***ŭn-hāle',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hale.*] Not hale; not healthy; unsound.

***ŭn-hăl'-lōw, *unhalwe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hallow.*] To profane; to desecrate.

"Shall we esteem and reckon how it heeds
Our works, that his own vows *unhalloweth?*"
Daniel : Musophilus.

ŭn-hăl'-lōwed, *unhalwed, *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hallowed*; in sense 2 from *unhallow*, v.]

1. Not hallowed; unholy, profane.

"Faith more firm
In their *unhallowed* principles."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iv.

* 2. Deprived of sanctity; desecrated.

"Acworth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 349.

unhallowed-uses, *s. pl.*

Eccles. : A term used in the consecration of churches. The building is said to be henceforth separated "from all *unhallowed*, ordinary, and common uses."

***ŭn-hâlsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *halse.*] Lit., not embraced by the neck; hence, not saluted or greeted.

***ŭn-hăm'-pĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hampered.*] Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

***ŭn-hănd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hand.*] To take the hand or hands off or from; to release from a grasp or grip; to let go.

"Still I am called; *unhand* me, gentlemen."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 4.

***ŭn-hănd'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *handily.*] In an unhandy manner; not handily; awkwardly, clumsily.

***ŭn-hănd'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unhandy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unhandy; awkwardness; clumsiness.

***ŭn-hăn'-dled (dled as dęld),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *handled.*]

1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

"Left the cause of the king *unhandled.*"
Bakesp. : Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. Not accustomed to being touched; not broken in; not trained.

"A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

ŭn-hănd'-sŏme (*d* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *handsome.*]

* 1. Not convenient; difficult, awkward.

"A narrow straight path by the water's side, very *unhandsome* for an army to pass that way."—*North : Plutarch : Lives*, p. 317.

* 2. Unfortunate, untoward, unlucky.

'Tis her *unhandsome* fate."
Beaum. & Flet. : Night Walker, i.

3. Not handsome; wanting in beauty; not good-looking.

"Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome.*"—*Shakesp. : Much Ado*, i. 1.

4. Not generous; unfair; not high-minded; petty, low.

"Conscious of a bad cause, and of his acting an *unhandsome* part."—*Waterland : Works*, v. 304.

* 5. Unpleasant, disagreeable.

"Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick."—*Bp. Taylor : Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. v.

ŭn-hănd' sŏme-lў (*d* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *unhandsome*; *-ly.*]

1. In an unhandsome manner; ungenerously, illiberally.

"Speak *unhandsomely* of no one, whom it is possible any other person may respect."—*Necker : Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 13.

2. Inelegantly, ungracefully, awkwardly, clumsily, uglily.

"The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 3. Improperly, unfitly.

"And this was not *unhandsomely* intimated by the word sometimes used by the Greek church."—*Bishop Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgie*, § 92.

ŭn hănd' sŏme nĕss (*d* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unhandsome*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unhandsome, ungenerous, or illiberal; ungratefulness.

"We have done all the dishonour to him and with all the *unhandsomeness* in the world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Want of elegance, grace, or beauty.

* **ŭn-hănd'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *handy.*]

1. Not handy; not dexterous; not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward, clumsy.

2. Not convenient; awkward: as, an *unhandy* position.

* **ŭn-hăng',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hang.*]

1. To take from the hinges.

"*Unhang* my weather's bell."
Browne: Shepheards Pipe, Ecl. i.

2. To divest or strip of hangings: as, To *unhang* a room.

ŭn-hăngĕd', ŭn-hŭng', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hanged*, *hung.*] Not hanged; not hung; not punished by hanging.

"There live not three good men *unhanged* in England."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **ŭn hăp',** * **un-hape,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hap.*] Ill-hap, mishap, misfortune.

"Thy great *unhap* thou canst not hide."
Wyatt: Unhappy Lover.

ŭn-hăp'-pĭed, *a.* [Eng. *unhappy*; *-ed.*] Made unhappy.

"A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 1.

ŭn hăp'-pĭ lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unhappy*; *-ly.*]

1. Not happily; unfortunately, miserably: as, They lived *unhappily* together.

2. By ill-luck; unfortunately, unluckily.

"We were obliged to fire upon them in our own defence; four were *unhappily* killed."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

3. Mischievously, evilly.

"The effects he speaks of succeed *unhappily*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

ŭn-hăp'-pĭ-nĕss, * **un-hap-py-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *unhappy*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Wickedness, evil.

"Although they were inclined to all *unhappiness* and mischief."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* 2. Misfortune, ill-luck.

"It is our great *unhappiness* . . . that we are uneasy and dissatisfied."—*Archb. Wake.*

3. The quality or state of being unhappy; a certain degree of wretchedness or misery.

"There is to every wrong and vicious act a suitable degree of *unhappiness* and punishment annext."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 6.

ŭn-hăp'-pў, * **un-hap-pie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *happy.*]

* 1. Wicked.

"Such school-fellows as be *unhappy*, and given to shrewd turns . . . are enough to corrupt and mar the best natures in the world."—*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals*, p. 16.

* 2. Unlucky, unfortunate; not having good hap or luck.

"He being accounted an *unhappy* man."—*Pepys: Diary.*

3. Disastrous, calamitous, ill-omened, unfortunate, unlucky.

"But for this *unhappy* event, it is probable that the law of Scotland concerning torture would have been immediately assimilated to the law of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 4. Full of tricks; mischievous.

"A shrewd knave and an *unhappy*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 5.

5. Not cheerful or gay; in some degree wretched or miserable.

"Let me, *unhappy* / to your fleet be borne."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 512.

6. Deplorable, lamentable.

"Wake, 'midst mirth and wine, the jars
That flow from these *unhappy* wars."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 10.

* 7. Riotous, wild, mischievous.

"The laquays and pages (who are more *unhappy* here than the apprentices in London) broke up his grave."—*Howel: Letters* (1678), p. 38.

* **ŭn hăr'-bŏr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *harbor.*] To drive from harbor or shelter; to dislodge.

"Let us *unharbour* the rascal."—*Foote: Devil upon Two Sticks*, i.

* **ŭn-hăr'-bŏred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harbored.*] Not sheltered; affording no shelter; exposed, open.

"Trace huge forests, and *unharboured* heaths."
Milton: Comus, 423.

ŭn-hărd'-ĕned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardened.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not hardened; not made hard or indurated, as metal.

2. *Fig.*: Not made obdurate; not hardened, as the heart.

"Our prime cousin yet *unhardened* in
The crimes of nature." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 2.

ŭn-hărd'-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardy.*]

1. Not bold or courageous; timid, irresolute. (See extract under UNADVENTUROUS.)

2. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.

ŭn-hărmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmed.*] Not harmed; not hurt; not injured; uninjured.

"Here he might possibly have remained *unharmed* and harmless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **ŭn-hărm'-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmful.*] Not harmful; innoxious, harmless.

"Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 299.

* **ŭn-hărm'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harming.*] Not doing harm or hurt; harmless.

"Dangerous tools they were; without the workman they may rust *unharming*."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. x., ch. iv.

ŭn-hăr-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmonious.*]

1. Not harmonious; not having symmetry or congruity; not in harmony or proportion.

"No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul."
Milton: P. L., xi. 51.

2. Discordant, unmusical, harsh; producing or filled with discordant sounds.

"Groves, if *unharmonious*, yet secure
From clamour." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 734.

ŭn-hăr'-nĕss, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *harness.*]

1. To strip or divest of harness; to loose from the traces, harness, or gear; to take the harness off.

"He wiped the sweat-drops from his brow,
Unharnessed his horses from the plough."
Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, vii.

* 2. To divest of armour.

"They being *unharnessed* did fight with their swords."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xlii.

* 3. To set free from work; to release.

"An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* 'em."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

ŭn-hasp', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hasp.*] To loose from a hasp; to let go.

"While bolt and chain he backward rolled,
And made the bar *unhasp* its hold."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 12.

* **ŭn-hāst'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hasty.*] Not hasty, rash, or impetuous.

"So *unhasty* and wary a spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

* **ŭn hăt',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hat.*]

A. *Trans.*: To remove the hat from.

B. *Intrans.*: To take off the hat.

"*Unhatting* on the knees when the host is carried by."—*Herbert Spencer.* (*Annandale.*)

ŭn-hătchĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hatched.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not hatched; not having left the egg.

* 2. *Fig.*: Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

"Some *unhatch'd* practice."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **ŭn-hăt'-tĭng,** *s.* [UNHAT.] A taking off the hat.

"Bows and curtseys and *unhattings*."—*Herbert Spencer.* (*Annandale.*)

ŭn-hâunt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *haunted.*] Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unfrequented.

"Parliament to hold in some *unhaunted* place."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 338.

ŭn-hăz'-ard-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hazarded.*] Not hazarded; not exposed to hazard, danger, or risk.

"Here I should still enjoy thee day and night,
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 809.

* **ŭn-hăz'-ard-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hazardous.*] Not hazardous; not full of hazard, danger, or risk.

"Your own part was neither obscure nor *unhazardous*."—*Dryden: Duke of Guise.* (Epis. Dedic.)

* **ŭn-hĕad',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *head.*] To take the head off or from; to remove the head of; to deprive of the head; to decapitate.

"Heads undressed and bodies *unheaded*."—*North: Examen*, p. 580.

* **ŭn-hēal',** * **un-heale,** *v.t.* [UNHELE.]

ŭn-hēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *healable.*] Not healable; not capable of being healed; incurable.

"Something most luckless, most *unhealable*
Has taken place." *Coleridge: Piccolomini*, i. 7.

ŭn-hēaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *healed.*] Not healed, not cured.

"The wretches, many of whom were still tormented by *unhealed* wounds, could not all lie down."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ŭn-hĕalth'-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *healthful.*] Not healthful, not healthy; unhealthy, injurious to health, unwholesome noxious.

"The *unhealthful* east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches every bone
Of the infirm." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 363.

* **ŭn-hĕalth'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unhealthful*; *-ly.*] In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

* **ŭn-hĕalth'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unhealthful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unhealthful; unhealthiness, insalubrity.

"Experiment solitary, touching the healthfulness or *unhealthfulness* of the southern winds."—*Bacon Nat. Hist.*, § 786.

ŭn-hĕalth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unhealthy*; *-ly.*] In an unhealthy manner; unwholesomely.

"Which proving but of bad nourishment . . . puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce.* (Pref.)

ŭn-hĕalth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unhealthy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unhealthy; insalubrity; unfavourableness to health; unwholesomeness.

"We were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

2. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition. (Said of persons.)

3. Unsoundness; want of vigour. (Said of trees, plants, &c.)

4. Moral unwholesomeness.

ŭn-hĕalth'-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *healthy.*]

1. Not healthy; not favourable to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

"Standing pooles and fens were following
Unhealthy foys."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii.

2. Not having good health; not having a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed: as, an *unhealthy* person.

3. Wanting vigour of growth: as, an *unhealthy* plant.

4. Abounding with disease; causing disease.

"Wet with *unhealthy* dews."
Longfellow: To-morrow.

5. Not indicating health; indicating ill-health: as, an *unhealthy* appearance.

6. Morally unwholesome or injurious.

ŭn-hēard', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heard.*]

1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

"*Unheard* approached, and stood before the tent."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 789.

2. Not admitted to audience.

3. Not listened to; not allowed to speak or plead for one's self.

"Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him unheard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Not known to fame.

"Yet fast they fell, *unheard*, forgot."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

unheard-of, *a.*

1. Not heard of; about which there is no information.

"Does yet the *unheard-of* vessel ride the wave?"
Wordsworth: To Liberty.

2. Unprecedented.

***ŭn-heart'** (*e* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *heart.*] To dishearten; to discourage; to depress.

"To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unheurts* me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

ŭn-hēat'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heated.*] Not heated; not made hot.

"The narrow pores of *unheated* glass."—*Boyle.*

***ŭn-heaven (heaven** as **hĕv'n),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *heaven.*] To remove from or deprive of heaven.

"*Unheav'n* yourselves, ye holy Cherubins."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 28.

***ŭn-heaven-lў (heaven** as **hĕv'n),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heavenly.*] Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable to heaven; not divine.

"The many evil and *unheavenly* spirits
Which walk the valley of the shade of death."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

***ŭn-hĕdġed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hedged.*] Not hedged; not surrounded or shut in with or as with a hedge; not enclosed.

"Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged, lies open in life's common field."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 741.

ŭn-hēēd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heeded.*] Not heeded; disregarded, neglected, unnoticed.

"There, unconfined, behold, each grazing steed,
Unwatched, *unheeded*, on the herbage feed."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

***ŭn-hēēd'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unheeded; -ly.*] In an unheeded manner; without being noticed or heeded.

"An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 68.

***ŭn-hēēd'-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heedful.*]

1. Not heedful; not cautious; inattentive, careless, heedless.

"Just is, O friend! thy caution, and addressed
(Replied the chief) to no *unheedful* breast."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 333.

2. Not characterized by caution or care; rash, inconsiderate.

***ŭn-hēēd'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unheedful; -ly.*] In an unheedful manner; without care or caution; heedlessly, carelessly.

"Ay, madam, so you stumble not *unheedfully*."—
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

***ŭn-hēēd'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unheedy; -ly.*] Unheedingly; without taking due heed.

"I perceive some readers have *unheedily* and unjustly stumbled at this proposition."—*Bp. Hall: Certaine Catholike Props., &c.* (Note.)

ŭn-hēēd'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heeding.*] Not heeding; taking no heed or notice.

"All silent and *unheeding* now."
Byron: Parisina, x.

***ŭn-hēēd'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heedy.*]

1. Unheeding, careless, heedless.

"The pride of her carnation train,
Plucked up by some *unheedy* swain."
Milton: An Epitaph.

2. Precipitate, rash.

"Wings and no eyes figure *unheedy* haste."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

***ŭn-hĕired'** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *heir*, and suff. *-ed.*] Without an heir.

"To leave him utterly *unheired*."—*Chapman.*

***ŭn-hēle',** * **un-heale,** *v.t.* [A.S. *unhelian.*] To uncover, to disclose. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

***ŭn-hēle',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *hele* = health.] Misfortune.

***ŭn-hĕlm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *helm.*] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"I have dismounted you, and now I will *unhelm* you."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xi.

***ŭn-hĕlmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *helm; -ed.*] Divested or deprived of a helm or helmet; not wearing a helmet.

ŭn-hĕlped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *helped.*] Not helped; unassisted; unaided.

"*Unhelp'd* we stand, unequal to engage
The force of Hector and Æneas' rage."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 580.

ŭn-hĕlp'-fûl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *helpful.*]

1. Not helpful; affording no aid.

"Even so myself bewails good Gloster's case
With sad *unhelpful* tears."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. Not able to help one's self; helpless.

***ŭn-hĕp'-pen,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Misshapen, ill-formed, awkward, clumsy. (*Prov.*)

***ŭn-hĕr'-ĭ-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heritable.*] Barred from inheritance.

"Justly made illegitimate and *unheritable* to the crown."—*Bayliu: Reformation*, ii. 207.

***ŭn-hĕr'-ō-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heroism.*] That which is not heroic.

"Their greedy quackeries and *unheroisms*."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 66.

***ŭn-hĕrse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *horse.*] To take from the horse or temporary monument where the knights' arms were hung.

"And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 37.

ŭn-hĕs'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hesitating.*] Not hesitating; not in doubt; prompt, ready.

ŭn-hĕs'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unhesitating; -ly.*] In an unhesitating manner; without hesitation.

ŭn-hewn', * **ŭn-hewed'** (**ew** as **ū**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hewn, hewed.*] Not hewn; rough.

"In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry, was instead of stage-plays."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

ŭn-hĭd'-den, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hidden.*] Not hidden or concealed. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 1.)

***ŭn-hīde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hide*, v.] To disclose; to reveal.

"If thou desirest my help, *unhide* the sore."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, v.

***ŭn-hīde'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *unhide; suff. -able.*] Incapable of being hidden or obscured.

"*Unhideable* by envious arrogance."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,254.

***ŭn-hīgh'** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *high.*] Not high; low.

"It is *unhigh* and low."
Longfellow: The Grave.

ŭn-hĭn'-dėred, * **un-hin-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hindered.*] Not hindered; unimpeded.

"With all its full effects and consequences *unhindred*."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 4.

ŭn-hĭnġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hinge.*]

1. To take from the hinges: as, To *unhinge* a door.

* 2. To displace; to unfix by violence.

"And hills *unhing'd* from their deep roots depart."
Blackmore: Creation.

3. To unsettle; to render unstable or wavering; to disorder; to discompose.

"But time *unhinges* all."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad iv.

* 4. To put out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

***ŭn-hĭnġe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *unhinge; -ment.*] The act of unhinging; the state of being unhinged.

***ŭn-hīred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hired.*] Not hired.

"And who *unhir'd* will be so hardy as to say, that Abraham at any other time ever paid him tithes?"
—*Milton: To remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

ŭn-hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *historic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not historic; fabulous.

"The whole story is *unhistoric*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1888.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to races who have no history.

"The study alike of the prehistoric and the *unhistoric* races of America is replete with promise of novel truths."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 4.

ŭn-hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *historical.*] Unhistoric (q.v.).

"The complex traces of the *unhistorical* nations of Europe."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 503.

ŭn-hĭt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hit.*] Not hit; not struck.

"Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here shot-free,
And as unhurt of envy, as *unhit*."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster; To the Reader.

ŭn-hĭtch', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hitch.*] To disengage or loose from a hitch; to set free; to unfasten.

"A trace was *unhitched*."—*Field*, Jan. 7, 1888.

***ŭn-hīve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hive.*]

1. To drive from or out of a hive.

2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

***ŭn-hoard',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hoard.*] To take away or remove from a hoard or store.

"A thief bent to *unhoard* the cash
Of some rich burgher."
Milton: P. L., iv. 183.

***ŭn-hōld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hold*, v.] To let go the hold of; to release. (*Otway.*)

ŭn-hō'-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unholy; -ly.*] In an unholy manner.

"Lest . . . holy things be handled *unholily*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn-hō'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unholy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unholy; want of holiness; wickedness, impiety, profaneness.

"There cannot choose but much *unholiness* abide."
—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***ŭn-hōlp'-en,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *holpen.*] Not holpen or helped; unhelped.

"Leaving their fathers and mothers (to whom they were chiefly bound) *unholpen*."—*Homilies: Of Good Workes*, pt. ii.

ŭn-hō'-lў, * **un-ho-lye,** * **vn-hoo-li,** *a* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *holy.*]

1. Not holy; not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

"Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy* which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted?"—*Hooker.*

2. Impious, wicked. (Said of persons.)

"Disobedient to parents, unthankful, *unholy*."—
2 Timothy iii. 2.

3. Impious, wicked. (Said of things.)

"To keep me from a most *unholy* match."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

4. Not ceremonially purified; unclean.

"The Jewes cal that common whiche is vncleane and *vnholy*."—*Udal: Marke* vii.

***ŭn-hŏn'-ĕst** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honest.*] Not honest; dishonest, dishonourable.

"But a poor, cold, unspirited, unmannered,
Unhonest, unaffected, undone fool."
Beaum. & Fl.: Thierry & Theodoret, ii.

***ŭn-hŏn'-ĕst-lў** (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *unhonest; -ly.*] Dishonestly, dishonourably.

"Which he had tofore wilfully and *unhonestly* forsaken."—*Udal: Luke* xv.

***ŭn-hŏn'-ĕst-ў** (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unhonest; -y.*] Dishonesty, dishonourableness.

"The unprofitableneese and shamefull *unhonesty* of contention, strife, and debate."—*Homilies; Against Contention.*

***ŭn-hŏn'-ŏr** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *honor*, v.] To dishonor.

"I honoure my Fadir, and ye han *unhonourid* me."
—*Wycliffe: John* viii.

***ŭn-hŏn'-ŏr-ą-ble** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honorable.*] Dishonorable.

"Such company as should not be *unhonourable* to the king."—*Surrey. Let.* 41; *To Cromwell.*

ŭn-hŏn'-ŏred (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honored.*] Uncelebrated; not regarded with reverence or honor.

"And scholars, soldiers, kings, *unhonoured* die."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

ŭn-hood', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hood.*] To remove a hood or disguise from; to deprive of a hood.

"The falcon took his favourite stand . . .
Nor, though *unhooded*, sought to fly."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 24.

ŭn-hook', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hook*, v.] To loose or disengage from a hook; to open or undo by disengaging the hooks of.

***ŭn hooked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hooked.*] Not having a hook; not fixed on a hook.

"Apter to bite at such *unhooked* baytes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 671.

***ŭn-hoop',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hoop.*] To strip or divest of hoops.

"*Unhoop* the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them."—*Addison.*

ŭn-hōped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoped.*]

1. Not hoped for; unlooked for; unexpected; despaired of. (Followed by *for.*)

"These eyes at last behold the *unhoped for* coast."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 525.

* 2. Having lost hope.

"He faltered thanks to Heaven for life,
Redeemed, *unhoped*, from desperate strife."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

ŭn-hōpe'-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hopeful.*] Not hopeful; having no room for hope; hopeless.

"Benedick is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

ŭn-hōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoping.*] Not expecting.

"*Unhoping* the success of their schemes."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* iii. 40.

ŭn-horned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *horned.*] Not horned; without horns.

"O Liber! . . . whom all perfections grace;
And when *unhorned,* thou hast a virgin's face."
Sandys: Ovid: Metamorphoses iv.

ŭn-horse', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *horse.*]

1. To knock, throw, or otherwise remove from horseback.

"Constantine himself fought, *unhorsed* him, and used all means to take him alive."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. v.

2. To take the horses out of, as out of a vehicle.

"While others, not so satisfied, *unhorse*
The gilded equipage." *Cowper: Task,* vi. 701.

***ŭn-hōsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hosed.*] Without hose or greaves.

"*Unhosed,* unhooded."
Southey: Joan of Arc, vii. 140.

***ŭn-hŏs'-pĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hospitable.*] Not hospitable; inhospitable.

"To drive out these *unhospitable* guests."
Rowe: Royal Convert, v.

***ŭn-hŏs'-pĭt-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hospital.*] Inhospitable.

"Axenus . . . which signifieth *unhospitall.*"—*Sandys: Travels,* p. 39.

***ŭn-hŏs'-tīle,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hostile.*] Not hostile; not pertaining or relating to an enemy.

"By *unhostile* wounds destroyed."
Philips: Blenheim.

***ŭn-hŏuse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *house.*]

1. To drive or expel from a house or habitation; to dislodge.

"Death unawares, with his cold kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul."
Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.

2. To deprive of shelter.

***ŭn-hŏused',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *housed.*]

1. Not housed, or sheltered by a house; having no house or home; homeless.

"*Unhous'd,* neglected, in the public way."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvii. 357.

2. Deprived of or expelled from a house, home, roof, or shelter.

"Dismayed, unfed, *unhous'd,*
The widow and the orphan stroll around."
Philips: Blenheim.

***ŭn-hŏuṣ'-ĕlled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and pa. par. of Eng. *housel* (q.v.).] Not having received the sacrament. (See extract under DISAPPOINTED, 1.]

***ŭn-hū'-man,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *human.*] Not human; inhuman.

"Their *unhuman* and remorseless cruelty."—*South: Sermons,* vol. xi., ser. 2.

***ŭn-hū'-man-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *humanize.*] To cause to cease to be human; to deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings.

"Purity is ridiculed and set at nought, as a sour, unsocial, *unhumanized* virtue."—*Porteus: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 6.

***ŭn-hŭm'-bled (bled** as **beld),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *humbled.*] Not humbled, not shamed; not having the temper, spirit, pride, or the like subdued.

"*Unhumbled,* unrepentant, unreform'd."
Milton: P. R., iii. 429.

ŭn-hŭrt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurt.*] Not hurt; free from hurt or injury; uninjured.

"But Ludlow escaped *unhurt* from all the machinations of his enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

***ŭn-hŭrt'-fŭl,** * **un-hurte-ful,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurtful.*] Not hurtful or injurious; harmless, innoxious.

"You imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

***ŭn-hŭrt'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unhurtful; -ly.*] In an unhurtful manner; without hurt or harm; harmlessly.

"To laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully,* as at ourselves."—*Pope: To Swift,* Sept., 1725.

***ŭn-hŭrt'-fŭl-nĕss,** * **un-hurte-ful-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *unhurtful; -ness.*] Harmlessness.

"Your *unhurtefulnes* shal condemne theyr unciennes."—*Udal: 1 Corinthians* vi.

ŭn-hŭrt'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurting.*] Causing no hurt or harm; harmless, innoxious.

"As if she in her kinde (*unhurting* elfe)
Did bid me take such lodging as herselfe."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

***ŭn-hŭs'-band-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husband; -ed.*]

1. Not husbanded; not managed with care and frugality.

2. Not having a husband; unmarried.

3. Deprived of or having lost a husband; widowed.

"She bore, *unhusbanded,* a mother's pains."
Southey: Hannah.

* 4. Not "married" to, or supported by, an elm. (Said only of a vine.) The expression is derived from the Latin custom (still in vogue in Italy) of training vines on elms.

"With hanging head I have beheld
A widow vine, stand, in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorne."
Browne: Britannia Pastorals, ii. 5.

***ŭn-hŭshed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hushed.*] Not hushed; not silenced.

"My heart *unhush'd*—although my lips were mute."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

***ŭn-hŭsked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husked.*] Having no husk or cover.

"Could no *unhusked* akorne leave the tree,
But there was chalenge made whose it might bee."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 1.

ū-nĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *unus* = one.] Having one feature or character.

Ū'-nĭ-ăt, Ū'-nĭ-ate, *s.* [From Lat. *unus* = one.]

Church Hist.: One of the United Greeks (q.v.).

***ū-nĭ-âu-rĭc'-ū-lāte,** *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *auriculate.*] Possessed of, or in form resembling, a single small ear.

uniauriculate-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Gasteropoda. (*Rossiter.*)

ū-nĭ-ăx'-al, ū-nĭ-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *axial.*]

1. *Biol.:* Developed from a single axis, as is the case with all vertebrate animals, some molluscs and annulosa, and some plants. (*Rossiter.*)

2. *Optics & Crystall.:* Having one direction within the crystal, along which a ray of light can proceed without being bifurcated.

"The coloured rays of *uniaxial* and biaxial crystals."—*Proc. of Phys. Soc. London,* pt. ii., p. 3.

¶ The crystals of Iceland spar, quartz, and tourmaline are uniaxial. Brewster has shown that in all uniaxial crystals the optic axis coincides with the axes of crystallization. When the ordinary refractive index exceeds the extraordinary index the crystal is said to be negative, when it falls short of it the crystal is said to be positive. Iceland spar, tourmaline, sapphire, ruby, &c. have negative, and quartz, ice, titanite, &c. positive uniaxial crystals.

***ū'-nĭ-bèr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The faceguard of a helmet. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **u-nic,** *s.* [UNIQUE.]

* **ū-nĭ-căm'-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *camera* = a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber. (Said of a legislative body.)

ū-nĭ-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *capsular.*]

Bot.: Having but a single capsule.

ū-nĭ-car'-dĭ-um, *s.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Mod. Lat. *cardium* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A doubtful sub-genus of Corbis, having the shell thin, oval, and concentrically striated; the hinge with an obscure tooth or edentulous. Known species forty, from the Lias to the Portland Rock. (*Woodward.*)

ū-nĭ-căr'-ĭ-nate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *carinate.*] Having a single ridge or keel.

ū-nĭ-cĕl'-lu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *cellular.*]

Biol.: Consisting of a single cell or cellule. (Used of certain algals and fungals of low organization, and of the Protozoa.)

* **ū-nĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *unus* = one.]

1. The state of being unique.

2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one.

† **ū-nī-clī'-nal,** *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to cause to bend, slope, or slant.]

Geol.: Having but a single dip, inclination, or direction. Used of a stratum which slants only in one direction; opposed to synclinal and anticlinal (q.v.).

ū'-nĭ corn, * **u-ni-corne,** *s.* [Fr. *unicorne,* from Lat. *unicornum,* accus. of *unicornus* = one-horned, from *unus* = o and *cornu* = a horn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An animal having a single horn, frequently mentioned by Greek and Latin authors. Ctesias calls it the Wild Ass, and Aristotle the Indian Ass. Ctesias describes the Wild Ass as being about the size of a horse, with a white body, red head, and blue eyes, having a horn on the forehead a cubit long, which for the extent of two palms from the forehead is entirely white, black in the middle, and pointed and red at the extremity. Of the horn drinking cups were formed, and those who used them were said not to be subject to spasm, epilepsy, or the effects of poison. Unicorns were said to be very swift and strong, not naturally fierce, but when provoked they fought desperately with horn, heels, and teeth, so that it was impossible to take them alive. Browne (*Vulg. Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxiii.) enumerates five kinds of unicorns: "the Indian ox, the Indian ass, the rhinoceros, the oryx, and that which was more eminently termed *monoceros* or *unicornis;*" and in the same chapter he quotes descriptions of this mythical animal from various authors. Wilkin, in a note to Browne (*loc. sup. cit.*) gives a statement from Rüppell that the unicorn exists in Kordofan, where it is known by the name of *millekma.* He describes it as of a reddish colour, of the size of a small horse, of the slender make of a gazelle, and furnished with a long, straight, slender horn

ORYX GRAZING (PROFILE).
A. Head of Oryx.

in the male, which is wanting in the female. Some added that it had divided hoofs, while others declared it to be single-hoofed. Three Arabs told Rüppell that they had seen the animal in question. All these stories have probably some foundation in fact, to which a large superstruction of fiction has been added. An antelope like an oryx, seen in profile would appear to a careless observer like an animal with a single horn; and hence the mythical tales of unicorns probably arose. (See illustration.)

* 2. A kind of insect having a horn upon its head.

"Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those insicornous beetles described by Muffetus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

3. A carriage and pair with a third horse in front; also applied to such an equipage.

"Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda,* ch. xvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [MONOCEROS, 1.].

2. *Her.:* A fabulous animal, having the head, neck, and body of a horse, with a beard like that of a goat, the legs of a buck, the tail of a lion, and a long tapering horn, spirally twisted, in the middle of the forehead. Two unicorns were borne as supporters of the Scottish royal

arms for about a century before the union of the Crowns in 1603; and the sinister supporter of the arms of the United Kingdom is a unicorn argent, armed, crined, and unguled or, gorged with a coronet of crosses patée and fleurs de lis, with a chain affixed passing between the fore legs and reflected over the back of the last. (See illustration under REVERTED.)

"How the brave boy, in future war,
Should tame the *Unicorn's* pride."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 19.

3. *Script.:* [REEM].

¶ *Sea-unicorn:* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*. [MONODON, NARWHAL.]

unicorn-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Palamedea cornuta. [ANHIMA.]

"The horn of the *unicorne-bird*; in Brasile called Anhima. Described by Marggravius and Willughby out of him. His principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tail'd like a goose, horned on his forehead (with some likeness) as the Unicorne is pictured; spurd on his wings; bigger than a swan. The male, say Marggravius and Piso, as big again."—*Grew: Museum*, p. 65.

unicorn-fish, *s.* [UNICORN, ¶.]

unicorn-plant, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for Martynia (q.v.), said to refer to the projecting beaks or hooks of the capsule; but the name is inaccurate, as there are two horns in place of one.

unicorn-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Helonias dioica*, a plant of the Melanthaceæ or Melanths, one or two feet high, growing in North American bogs. It has a leafy scape, spiked racemes of white flowers, with linear petals and exserted stamens. In infusion the root is anthelmintic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

unicorn-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Monoceros (q.v.). Both the scientific and popular names refer to the prominent spine on the outer lip.

unicorn's horn, *s.*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A name formerly given to the horn of the narwhal, which was often preserved in museums as the horn of the mythical unicorn. [UNICORN, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.: Helonias dioica.* [UNICORN-ROOT.]

ū-nĭ-corn′-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unicornus.*] [UNICORN.] Possessed of but a single horn.

"*Unicornous* beetles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

ū-nĭ-cŏs′-tate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having but a single midrib, whence the secondary veins or nerves diverge. This is the typical structure of Exogens in general.

ū-nĭ-dăc′-tўle, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe, a digit.] Having a single functional digit, as the horse and some of its ancestors. (See illustration under UNGULATA, 1. (2).)

"In the Anchitherium and Hipparion the transformation from the tridactyle to the *unidactyle* Ungulate is accomplished."—*O. Schmidt: Doctrine of Descent*, p. 274.

* **ŭn-ī-dē′-ăed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *idea*, and suff. *-ed.*] Having no ideas or thoughts; senseless, frivolous.

"He [Bacon] received the *unideaed* page [Villiers] into his intimacy."—*Lord Campbell: Lives of the Chancellors*, ii. 347.

* **ŭn-ī-dē′-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ideal.*]

1. Not ideal; real.

2. Not having ideas; destitute of ideas or thoughts; senseless.

"They [cards] appear to me too dull and *unideal* to afford a thinking man . . . an adequate return of amusement."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 1.

* **ŭn-ī′-dle,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *idle*, a.] Not idle; busy, active.

"For me, I do nature *unidle* know."
Sidney: Astrophel & Stella.

ū-nĭ-fā′-cĭal (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facies* = a face.] Having but one face or front surface.

* **ụ-nĭf′-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facio* = to make.] Making one; forming unity.

* **ū-nĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [UNIFIC.] The act of unifying; the state of being unified; the act of making into one.

"All we have here to note is the interdependence and *unification* of functions that naturally follow the differentiation of them."—*H. Spencer: Inductions of Biology.*

ū′-nĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *unify*; *-er.*] One who unifies or makes into one.

"Bismarck, the *unifier* of Germany."—*Times*, Dec. 18, 1885, p. 10.

ū-nĭ-fĭ-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *filum* = a thread.] Consisting of or having only one thread; specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread.

ụ-nĭf′-lor-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.]

Bot.: Having but a single flower.

ū′-nĭ-fōĭl, *s.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Her.: A plant having only one leaf.

ū-nĭ-fō′-lĭ-ar, ū-nĭ-fō′-lĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *foliar*, *foliate.*]

Bot.: The same as UNIFOLIOLATE (q.v.).

ū-nĭ-fō′-lĭ-ō-late, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *foliolate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Applied to a compound leaf consisting of one leaflet only.

UNIFOLIOLATE LEAF.

ū′-nĭ-form, * **u-ni-forme,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *uniforme*, from Lat. *uniformem*, accus. of *uniformis* = having one form: *unus* = one, and *forma* = a form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *uniforme.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having only one form; having always one and the same form; not changing in form, shape, character, appearance, &c.; not variable.

"He is himselfe *uniforme*, as saint James sayth, without alteration."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication; Of Catholic Faith*, fol. 5.

2. Not varying in degree or rate; invariable, equable: as, a *uniform* temperature, *uniform* motion.

3. Consistent at all times; not different: as, His opinions on the subject have always been *uniform.*

4. Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

"Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

5. Conforming to one rule; agreeing with each other; of the same form or character as others.

"The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies."—*Booker.*

B. *As subst.:* A dress of the same kind, fabric, fashion, or general appearance as that worn by other members of the same body, whether military, naval, or other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to that particular body. (Opposed to plain clothes or ordinary civil dress.)

"The *uniforms* and arms of the new comers clearly indicated the potent influence of the master's eye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **ū′-nĭ-form,** *v.t.* [UNIFORM.] To make uniform or conformable; to cause to conform; to adapt.

"Thus must I *uniform* my speech to your obtuse conceptions."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

* **ū-nĭ-form′-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *uniform*; *-al.*] Uniform, symmetrical.

"Her comelye nose with *uniformall* grace."
Herrick: Appendix, p. 433.

ū-nĭ-for-mĭ tär′-ĭ-ăn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *uniformit(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who holds the geological hypothesis or theory of uniformitarianism (q.v.).

"The one point the catastrophists and the *uniformitarians* agreed upon when the Society was founded was to ignore it [geological speculation]."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xli.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Uniformitarianism (q.v.).

ū-nĭ-for-mĭ-tär′-ĭ-ăn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *uniformitarian*; *-ism.*]

Geol.: A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to express the view strongly advocated by Hutton and Lyell, that there is no need for the hypothesis of alternate periods of repose and convulsion to account for the present appearance of the earth's crust. All that we see might be—and they believed was—produced by the operation of ordinary causes continued during indefinitely long periods of time. [GEOLOGY.]

"I have spoken of *Uniformitarianism* as the doctrine of Hutton and Lyell."—*Huxley: Pres. Address*, in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv. p. xli.

ū-nĭ-form′-ĭ-tў, * **u-ni-form-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *uniformité*, from Lat. *uniformitatem*, accus. of *uniformitas* = uniformity, from *uniformis* = uniform (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times; the quality, state, or character of adhering to one plan all through, or of having the parts similar.

"But for *uniformitie* of building . . . the towne of Cambridge, as the newer workmanship, exceedeth that of Oxford."—*Holinshed: Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Consistency, sameness.

"Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

3. Conformity amongst several or many to one pattern or rule; consonance, agreement, accord.

"The unity of that visible body and Church of Christ consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have."—*Hooker.*

4. Continued or unvarying sameness or likeness; monotony.

¶ *Act of Uniformity:*

Church. Hist.: The Act 13 & 14 Car. II., c. 4, designed to regulate the terms of membership in the Church of England and in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Both the Anglican and the Puritan parties had desired their faith to be that of the Church of England, and Charles II., who, as a step to obtaining his father's throne, wished to stand well with both parties, promised at Breda to use his influence to bring about a certain measure of comprehension. But the Parliament was in no mood to vote for such a scheme, and the Act of Uniformity required the clergy to sign the Thirty-nine Articles and to use the Book of Common Prayer. The enforcement of these regulations led to the secession from the Church of England of upwards of 2,000 clergymen, and laid the foundation of modern dissent. The Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, passed July 18, 1872, somewhat modified that of Charles, as the University Test Act, passed June, 1871, had done the year before.

ū′-nĭ-form-lў, * **u-ni-forme-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *uniform*; *-ly.*]

1. In a uniform manner or degree; without variation; with even tenor.

"*Uniformly* clear of clouds."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

2. Without diversity of one from another.

"They turne it often, that it may be *uniformelie* drie."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. With consistency throughout.

* **ū′-nĭ-form-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uniform*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uniform; uniformity.

"Rules grounded on the analogy and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects."—*Berkeley: Of Human Knowledge*, pt. i., § 105.

ū′-nĭ-fў, * **u-ni-fie,** *v.t.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facio* = to make.] To make or form into one; to make a unit of; to reduce to unity or uniformity; to view as one.

"To simplifie and *unifie* their desires."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. 8.

* **ū-nĭ-ġĕn′-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *unigenitus* = only-begotten, from *unus* = one, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.] The state of being the only-begotten.

ū-nĭ-ġĕn′-ĭ-tŭs, *a.* [Lat. = only-begotten.]

Ecclesiol.: Used to denote the Bull commencing *Unigenitus Dei Filius* (the Only Begotten Son of God), issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713 in condemnation of 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's work, *The New Testament translated into French, with Moral Reflections.* [JANSENISM, 1.]

* **ụ-nĭġ′-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [UNIGENITURE.] Of one kind; of the same kind.

ụ-nĭj′-u-gate, *a.* [Lat. *unijugus* = having one yoke; pref. *uni-* and Lat. *jugum* = a yoke, a pair.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having a single pair of leaflets; paired. [CONJUGATE.]

ū-nĭ-lā′-bĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *labiate.*]

Bot.: Having but a single lip.

ū-nĭ-lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *lateral.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having but a single side; pertaining to one side; one-sided.

2. *Bot.:* Arranged on or turned towards one side only, as the flowers of Antholyza.

unilateral contract, *s.* A one-sided contract, that is, a contract which binds only one party; the other party, from the nature of the case, not needing to be bound.

***ū-nĭ-lĭt'-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *literal.*] Consisting of only one letter; as, a *uniliteral* word.

***ŭn-ĭl-lūmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illumed.*] Not illuminated; not lighted up.

"Her fair eye, now bright, now *unilluméd.*"
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

***ŭn-ĭl-lū'-mĭn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illuminated.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not illuminated; dark.

2. *Fig.:* Ignorant.

***ŭn-ĭl-lū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illusory.*] Not causing or producing illusion, deception, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive.

"Through a pair of cold, *unillusory* barnacles."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

***ŭn-ĭl-lŭs-trā-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illustrated.*] Not illustrated with drawings, cuts, engravings, or the like.

"By aid of which we can teach many subjects quicker and better than the most impressive verbal description, *unillustrated*, could ever attain to."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 275.

ū-nĭ lŏc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *locular.*]

1. *Bot.:* Having but a single cell in the fruit.

2. *Zool.:* Possessing a single cavity or chamber. Applied to the shells of Foraminifera and Mollusca.

ŭn-ĭ-măg'-ĭn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imaginable.*] Not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

"O thou beautiful
And *unimaginable* ether!" *Byron: Cain*, ii. 1.

***ŭn-ĭ-măg'-ĭn-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unimaginable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unimaginable or inconceivable: inconceivableness.

"The *unimaginableness* of points and smallest particles. —*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***ŭn-ĭ-măg'-ĭn-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unimaginable*); *-ly.*] Inconceivably. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 677.)

***ŭn-ĭ-măg'-ĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imaginative.*] Showing little or no imaginative powers.

"These our *unimaginative* days.'
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

ŭn-ĭ-măg'-ĭned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imagined.*] Not imagined or conceived; not formed in idea; undreamt of.

"*Unimagin'd* bliss." *Thomson: Liberty.*

***ŭn ĭm'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *-un-* (1), and *imitable.*] Not capable of being imitated; inimitable.

"Thou art all *unimitable*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy*, i. 2.

ŭn-ĭm-mĕrsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *immersed.*] Not immersed; not sunk below the surface of the water. (Used specific. of submarine torpedo-boats.)

"She can steam, when *unimmersed*, at the rate of seventeen knots an hour."—*Globe*, Dec. 21, 1887.

***ŭn-ĭm-mor'-tal,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *immortal.*] Not immortal; mortal; liable to death. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 611.)

***ŭn-ĭm-mŭred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *immured.*] Unfortified; without walls. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 155.)

ŭn-ĭm-păir'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impairable.*] Not capable of being impaired, injured, diminished, or weakened.

"Undiminishable and *unimpairable*."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbalia*, ch. vii.

ŭn-ĭm-păired', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impaired.*] Not impaired, injured, diminished, or weakened. (*Cowper: Yardley Oak.*)

***ŭn-ĭm-part'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imparted.*] Not imparted, shared, or communicated.

"But brave Achilles shuts
His virtues close, an *unimparted* store."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad x.

ŭn-ĭm-păss'-ĭoned (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impassioned.*] Not impassioned; not moved, actuated, or influenced by passion; calm, tranquil, quiet.

"The same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. viii., ch. viii.

ŭn ĭm-pēach'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impeachable.*] Not impeachable; not capable of being called impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, blame, or reproach; blameless, irreproachable.

"Perfect and *unimpeachable* of blame.'
Cowper: Task, v. 86.

ŭn ĭm-pēach'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unimpeachable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unimpeachable.

"Insinuations . . . against the *unimpeachableness* of his motives."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, iii. 188.

ŭn-ĭm-pēached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impeached.*]

1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.

"*Unimpeach'd* for traitorous crime."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

2. Not called in question; undisputed.

"While yet my regal state stood *unimpeach'd*."
Rowe: Tamerlane, iv.

ŭn-ĭm-pĕd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impeded.*] Not impeded; unmolested, open, clear.

"Its *unimpeded* sky."
Longfellow: Sand of the Desert.

***ŭn-ĭm'-plĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *implicate(d).*] Not implicated.

"She, unimpeached of crime, *unimplicate*
In folly." *Browning: Ring & Book*, xi. 1,289.

***ŭn-ĭm-plĭc'-ĭt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *implicit.*] Not entire, unlimited, or unrestrained; limited, guarded.

"The general confirmation of *unimplicit* truth."—*Milton: Of Toleration.*

***ŭn ĭm-plōred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *implored.*] Not implored; not solicited; unsolicited.

"Her nightly visitation *unimplored*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 22.

ŭn ĭm-pōrt'-ance, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *importance.*] Want of importance, consequence, weight, or value; insignificance.

ŭn ĭm-pōrt'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *important.*]

1. Not important or momentous; not of great moment.

"The *unimportant* skirmish of Bantry Bay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 2. Not assuming high airs of dignity; unassuming.

"A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner."—*Pope: To Swift.*

***ŭn-ĭm-pōrt'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *importing.*] Not importing; not of moment or consequence; trifling.

"Matter of rite, or of *unimporting* consequence."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

***ŭn ĭm por-tūned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *importuned.*] Not importuned; not solicited with pertinacity or perseverance.

"Whoever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*."
Donne: To the Lady Carey.

ŭn-ĭm-pōsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imposed.*] Not imposed; not laid on or exacted as a duty, tax, burden, toll, task, service, or the like.

"Those free and *unimposed* expressions."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 11.

ŭn-ĭm-pōs'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imposing.*]

1. Not imposing; not commanding reverence or respect.

* 2. Not obligatory; voluntary.

"Manly submission, *unimposing* toll."
Thomson: Liberty.

ŭn-ĭm-prĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impressed.*]

1. Not impressed; not moved or affected.

2. Not marked or infixed deeply.

"Thoughts uncontrolled and *unimpressed*, the births
Of pure election." *Young: Night Thoughts*, v. 122.

ŭn-ĭm-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impressible.*] Not impressible; not sensitive; not easily moved; apathetic.

"Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

ŭn-ĭm-prĕss'-ĭon-a-ble (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impressionable.*] Not impressionable; unimpressible.

"*Unimpressionable* natures are not so soon softened."
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

***ŭn-ĭm-prĭs'-ŏn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imprisonable.*] Not capable of being imprisoned, shut up, or confined.

"Those two most *unimprisonable* things."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 16.

ŭn-ĭm-prōv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *improvable.*]

1. Incapable of being improved or advanced to a better condition; not admitting of improvement or inclination.

"The principal faculty which is wanting in such, and by teaching irreparable and *unimprovable*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 577.

2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.

***ŭn-ĭm-prōv'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unimprovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unimprovable.

"Their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in matters of knowledge."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 489.

ŭn-ĭm prōved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *improved.*]

1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in manners, knowledge, excellence, skill, &c.

"Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty."—*Glanville.*

2. Not used for a valuable or useful purpose; not turned to good use.

"While he that scorns the noonday beam, perverse,
Shall find the blessing, *unimproved*, a curse."
Cowper: Truth, 524.

3. Not tilled; not brought into cultivation: as, *unimproved* land.

ŭn-ĭm-prōv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *improving.*] Not improving; not advancing in knowledge, manners, excellence, skill, or the like.

"If the idle were to lay aside such *unimproving* works."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 52.

***ŭn-ĭm-pūgn'-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impugnable.*] Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

"His truthfulness [must be] *unimpugnable*."—*W. R. Greg.*

†**ū-nĭ-mŭs'-cu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *muscular.*]

Zool.: Having only one muscular impression; monomyary (q.v.).

***ŭn-ĭn-cĕnsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *incensed.*] Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

"See'st thou *unincensed*, these deeds of Mars?"
Cowper: Homer; Iliad v.

***ŭn-ĭn-cĭ-dĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *incidental.*] Unmarked by any incidents.

"Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, ii. 194.

ŭn-ĭn-clōsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inclosed.*] Not shut in or surrounded as with a wall, fence, or the like.

"In waste and *uninclosed* lands."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***ŭn-ĭn-cor'-pòr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *incorporated.*] Not incorporated; not mixed, united, or blended into one body.

"*Unincorporated* with any of the nations of the earth."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

***ŭn-ĭn-crēas'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *increasable.*] Not capable of being increased; admitting of no increase.

"An altogether or almost *unincreasable* elevation."
—*Boyle: Works*, i. 249.

***ŭn-ĭn-cŭm'-bèred,** *a.* [UNENCUMBERED.]

***ŭn-ĭn-dĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *indented.*] Not indented; not marked by any indentation, notch, wrinkle, or the like.

"The rest of the countenance was perfectly smooth and *unindented*. —*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxix.

***ŭn-ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *indifferent.*] Not indifferent; not unbiassed or unprejudiced; partial, biassed.

"Their own partiall and *unindifferent* proceeding."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 81.

***ŭn ĭn-dŭl′-ĝent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *indulgent.*] Not indulgent or kind.

"On me not *unindulgent* fate
Bestowed a rural, calm retreat."
Francis: Horace, ii. 16.

***ŭn-ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *industrious.*] Not industrious; not diligent in labour, study, or the like; idle.

"Far beyond the ordinary course
That other *unindustrious* ages run."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ŭn-ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unindustrious; -ly.*] Not industriously; without industry or diligence.

"Not a little or *unindustriously* solicitous."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 278.

***ŭn ĭn-dwĕll′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *indwell,* and suff. *-able.*] Uninhabitable.

"A vast desert to all but Arabs *uninduellable.*"—*Lane: Selections from the Kúran,* p. 13. (Introd.)

† ū-nĭ nĕr′-vate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *nervate.*]

Bot.: One-ribbed; having but one rib, as is the case with most leaves. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ŭn-ĭn-fĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *infected.*] Not infected; not contaminated, polluted, or corrupted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *uninfected* part of the community."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism,* § 29.

ŭn-ĭn-flāmed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inflamed.*] Not inflamed; not set on fire; not aglow. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Show one moment *uninflamed* with love."
Young: Force of Religion, ii.

***ŭn-ĭn-flăm′-ma-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inflammable.*] Not capable of being inflamed or set on fire. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes."—*Boyle.*

ŭn-ĭn′-flû-ençed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *influenced.*]

1. Not influenced; not moved by others or by foreign considerations; not biassed.

"Chaste hearts *uninfluenced* by the power
Of outward change." *Wordsworth: Sonnet.*

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice: as, *uninfluenced* conduct.

† ŭn-ĭn-flû-ĕn′-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *influential.*]

1. Not exerting any influence; inoperative.

"A motive which was *uninfluential,* or was not productive of the correspondent act."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise,* dis. 2, ch. iv.

2. Not possessing any influence.

"An *uninfluential* squire."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 7, 1888.

ŭn-ĭn-formed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *informed.*]

1. Not informed, instructed, or taught; untaught.

"The *uninformed* and heedless souls of men."
Cowper: Task, v. 864.

* 2. Not animated; not imbued with vitality. (*Steele: Spectator,* No. 41.)

* 3. Not imbued: as, A picture *uninformed* with imagination.

ŭn-ĭn-frĭnged′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *infringed.*] Not infringed; not encroached upon.

"Why is a constant struggle necessary to preserve it [the Constitution] *uninfringed?*"—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism,* § 3.

† ŭn-ĭn-frĭng′-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *infringible.*] That cannot or may not be infringed upon.

"An *uninfringible* monopoly."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

***ŭn-ĭn-ĝē′-nĭ-oŭs** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ingenious.*] Not ingenious; wanting in ingenuity; not witty or clever.

"These *uningenious* paradoxes and reveries."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

*** ŭn-ĭn-ĝē′-nĭ-oŭs** (2), *a.* [Uningenuous.]

*** ŭn-ĭn-ĝĕn′-ų-oŭs, * ŭn-ĭn-ĝē′-nĭ-oŭs** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ingenuous, injenious.*] Not ingenuous; not frank, open, or candid; disingenuous.

"Such *uningenuous* proceedings."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.* (Ep. Ded.)

*** ŭn-ĭn-ĝĕn′-ų-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uningenuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being disingenuous; disingenuousness.

"I cannot guess what could be further added to prove the injustice and *uningenuousness.*"—*Hammond: Works,* i. 324.

ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inhabitable.*] Not inhabitable; not fit for habitation.

"The castle had in 1686 been almost *uninhabitable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

*** ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *uninhabitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uninhabitable; unfitness for habitation.

"The *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 312.

ŭn-ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inhabited.*] Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

"But *uninhabited,* untilled, unsown,
It lies." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* ix. 143.

ŭn-ĭn-jūred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *injured.*] Not hurt; unhurt.

"This communion with *uninjured* minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

ŭn-ĭn-jūr′-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *injurious.*] Not hurtful or harmful; harmless.

"Their own bosoms will be calm and serene, uninjured and *uninjurious.*"—*Knox: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 12.

† ŭn-ĭn-jūr′-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uninjurious; -ly.*] In an uninjurious manner; without injury.

"The charging [of a Faure cell] may be done *uninjuriously.*"—*Sir W. Thomyson,* in *Times,* Sept. 2, 1881.

ū-nĭ-nō′-dąl, *a.* [Pref. *uni-,* and Eng. *nodal.*]

Bot. (*Of a peduncle*): Bearing only one node. (*Lindley.*)

*** ŭn-ĭn-quĭs′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inquisitive.*] Not curious or diligent to search into and investigate things.

"Their *uninquisitive* temper keeps them in a total ignorance about secondary causes."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 11.

*** ŭn-ĭn-scrĭbed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inscribed.*] Having no inscription.

"Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 320.

ŭn-ĭn-spĭred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inspired.*]

1. Not inspired; not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

"A veneration more than was due to the opinions of any *uninspired* teacher."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Not produced or written under inspiration: as, *uninspired* writings.

ŭn-ĭn-strŭct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *instructed.*]

1. Not instructed or taught; untaught, uneducated.

"Men of *uninstructed* minds and sanguine tempers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

2. Not directed by superior authority; undirected; not furnished with instructions.

"*Uninstructed* how to stem the tide."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

*** ŭn-ĭn-strŭct′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *instructive.*] Not instructive; not serving or tending to convey instruction.

"Captious *uninstructive* wrangling."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.,* bk. ii., ch. xx.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝence,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligence.*] Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance.

"And now his *unintelligence* was not more strange then his misconstruction."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

ŭn-ĭn-tĕl′-lĭ-ĝent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligent.*]

1. Not intelligent; not having reason or understanding; stupid, dull.

"A gallant soldier and a not *unintelligent* officer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Not acting by intelligence or innate knowledge.

"By the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ii.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕl-lĭg-ĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* (Eng. *unintelligibil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being unintelligible; unintelligibleness.

"If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

ŭn-ĭn-tĕl′-lĭg-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligible.*] Not intelligible; not capable of being understood.

"False notions which would make the subsequent narrative *unintelligible* or uninstructive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕl′-lĭg-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unintelligible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unintelligible; incomprehensibility.

"Some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other."—*Bp. H. Croft: On Burnet's Theory.*

ŭn-ĭn-tĕl′-lĭg-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unintelligib(le); -ly.*] In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be intelligible or understood.

"This art of writing *unintelligibly* has been very much improved."—*Budgell: Spectator,* No. 379.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕnd′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intended.*] Not intended; unintentional.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕn-tion-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intentional.*] Not intentional, not designed; not done, said, or happening by premeditation or design; unpremeditated.

"*Unintentional* lapses in the duties of friendship."—*Knox: Essays,* No. 25.

ŭn-ĭn tĕn-tion-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unintentional; -ly.*] Not intentionally; without design or premeditation.

"His house, and those of his brethren, were *unintentionally* consumed."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v., ch. v.

*** ŭn-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕssed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interessed.*] Uninterested.

"The testimony is general, both as to time and place *uninteressed.*"—*Glanvill: Essay* 2.

ŭn-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interesting.*] Not of an interesting character; not capable of exciting or engaging the mind, passions, or attention; dull.

"*Uninteresting* barren truths which generate no conclusion."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-fĕred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interfered.*] Not interfered (with).

"Uncontrolled and *uninterfered* with by the obstructions raised."—*Field,* Dec. 31, 1887.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭss′-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermission.*] Absence of intermission.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermitted.*] Not intermitted; not interrupted or suspended for a time; continued, continuous.

"An *unintermitted* conflict of ten years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt′-tĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unintermitted; -ly.*] Without intermission; uninterruptedly.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt′-tĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermitting.*] Having no intermission or interruption; continuing.

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mixed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermixed.*] Not intermixed, not mingled.

"*Unintermix'd* with fictious fantasies,
I verify the truth." *Daniel: Civil Wars.*

*** ŭn-ĭn-tĕr′-prĕt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interpretable.*] Not capable of being interpreted.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕr′-prĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interpreted.*] Not interpreted.

"*Uninterpreted* by practice."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 7.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕrred′, *a.* [Pref. *-un* (1), and Eng. *interred.*] Not interred; not buried; unburied.

"Unwept, unhonour'd, *uninterr'd,* he lies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 484.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interrupted.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Not interrupted; not broken; uninterrupted, continuous; free from intermission or interruption.

"But this wonderful prosperity was not *uninterrupted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

II. *Bot.:* Not having its symmetrical arrangement destroyed by anything local; consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size; continuous.

ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unin-*

terrupted; -ly.] Without interruption or intermission; continuously.

"The national wealth has, during the last six centuries, been almost *uninterruptedly* increasing." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ŭn-ĭn-thrâlled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inthralled.*] Not enthralled, not enslaved.

"It needs must be ridiculous to any judgment *uninthrall'd*." — *Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike* (Pref.).

***ŭn-ĭn-tī'-tled (le as ęl)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intitled.*] Not entitled; having no claim or title. (Usually followed by *to.*)

"*Unintitled to* pardon of sin."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 17.

***ŭn-ĭn-tômbed'** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un* (1), and Eng. *intombed.*] Not intombed; not interred or buried.

*** ŭn-ĭn-trĕnçhed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intrenched.*] Not intrenched; not protected by a trench or the like.

"It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted anything against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrench'd*."—*Pope.*

***ŭn-ĭn'-trĭ-cāt-ĕd**, *a*, [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intricated.*] Not entangled, perplexed, or involved; not intricate.

"Even, clear, *unintricated* designs." — *Hammond: Works*, iv. 502.

ŭn-ĭn-trō-dūçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *introduced.*] Not introduced; without any introduction; obtrusive.

"Think not *unintroduc'd* I force my way."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 89.

***ŭn-ĭn-üred'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inured.*] Not inured; not hardened by use or practice.

"The race exiguous, *uninur'd* to wet."
Philips: Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

ŭn-ĭn-vād'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *invaded.*] Not invaded; not encroached upon, assailed, or attacked.

"Leave the province of the professor *uninvaded*."—*Reynolds: Discourse* 2.

*** ŭn-ĭn-vĕnt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *invented.*] Not invented; not found out or discovered.

"Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring."
Milton: P. L., vi. 470.

***ŭn-ĭn-vĕnt'-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inventive.*] Not inventive; not having the power of invention, finding, discovering, or contriving.

"Thou sullen, *uninventive* companion." — *Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. v.

***ŭn-ĭn-vĕst'-ĭg-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *investigable.*] Not capable of being investigated or searched out; inscrutable.

"The works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

***ŭn-ĭn-vīte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *invite*, v.] To countermand or annul the invitation of; to put off.

"Made them *uninvite* their guests."—*Pepys: Diary*, Nov. 26, 1665.

ŭn-ĭn-vīt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *invited.*] Not invited, not asked; without any invitation.

"A guest *uninvited*, unwelcomed."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ix.

ŭn-ĭn-vīt'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inviting.*] Not inviting; not attractive; not tempting.

"That such unlikely men should so successfully preach so *uninviting* a doctrine." — *Boyle: Works*, v. 536.

ŭn-ĭn-vōked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *invoked.*] Not invoked; not appealed to.

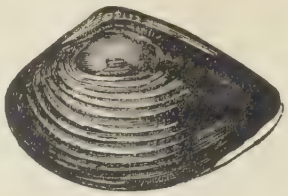
"The powers of song
I left not *uninvoked*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ŭn-ĭn-vŏlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *involved.*] Not involved, complicated, or intricate.

"So long as you preserve your own finances *uninvolv'd*."—*Knox: To a Young Nobleman*, let. 28.

ū'-nĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a single large pearl.]

1. *Zool.*: River-mussel; the type-genus of Unionidæ (q.v.), with more than 400 species, from all parts of the world. Shell oval or elongated, smooth, corrugated, or spiny, becoming very solid with age; anterior teeth, 1-2 or 2-2, short, irregular; posterior teeth, 1-2, elongated, laminar. Animal with the mantle margins only united between the siphonal openings; palpi long, pointed, laterally attached. [PEARL-MUSSEL.]



UNIO VALDENSIS.
(From the Wealden.)

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species, fifty from the Wealden onward.

unio-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given to certain beds in the Purbeck, characterized by the occurrence of species of Unio (q.v.).

ūn'-iŏn (i as y), * un-yon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *unionem*, accus. of *unio* = (1) unity, (2) a union, (3) a single large pearl (*Pliny the Elder: H. N.*, IX. xiv. 56), in which various excellencies, such as roundness, smoothness, and whiteness were united.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A pearl of great beauty and value.

"And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. The act of uniting or joining two or more things in one, thus forming a compound body.

3. The state of being united; junction, coalition.

"To effect a civil *union* without a religious *union*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affection, or interests.

"*Union* the bond of all things, and of man."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 150.

5. That which is united or made into one body; a body formed by the combination or uniting of two or more individual things or persons; the aggregate of the united parts; a combination, a coalition, a confederacy:

(1) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of several states in one nation: as, The United States of America are called the *Union*. This state of union was accomplished by means of the United States Constitution, adopted in 1787; the states having been previously practically independent, or very feebly combined. After the Revolutionary War they remained associated, but by a slight bond that was sure to cause discontent, and it quickly became evident that either a stronger central government must be organized, or the several states each become an independent nation. The latter expedient was so dangerous a one, that there was common consent to the formation of a strong central government, and the Constitution was adopted, combining the states into what is known as the Union.

(2) Two or more parishes consolidated into one for Administration of the Poor Laws. (*Eng.*)

* (3) (See extract):

"*Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII., ch. 21, that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent: or real, that is perpetual, whosoever is incumbent."—*Cowel.*

(4) A trades-union (q.v.).

6. A contraction of union-workhouse [WORKHOUSE.]

7. A kind of device for a flag, used either by itself or forming the upper inner corner of an ensign; a flag marked with this device.

"As the patron saint of England, the banner of St. George ever ranked highly. In heraldic language, it was 'Argent, a cross gules,' i.e., a white flag with a plain red cross (the Plantagenet colours, white and red). It appears to have been very early adopted as a national ensign. Coins and seals of the time of Edward III., and Henry V. are impressed with the figure of a ship bearing this flag at the bow and stern, and the portrait of the 'Great Harry' exhibits it at the fore and mizen. The national flag of Scotland, or banner of St. Andrew, was azure, a saltire argent, i.e., a white saltire or St. Andrew's Cross on a blue field. On the union with Scotland in 1707 these flags were combined: the red cross of St. George, fimbriated, argent, that is, with a white border to the cross, being laid upon the St. Andrew's banner, and thus it appears in the portrait of the 'Sovereign of the Seas' (Greenwich Hospital), a war ship of that period. On the union with Ireland, in 1801, the banner of St. Patrick, which is a red saltire cross on a white field, was laid upon that of St. Andrew's, and upon these the fimbriated cross of St. George—composing the flag now known to us as the *Union* Jack. In 1707 the *Union* at the main became, and remains to this day, the distinguishing flag of an Admiral of the Fleet. It was thus carried by Lord Howe on the 1st of June [1794], and by Earl St. Vincent in 1800 and 1806. Merchant vessels are prohibited from carrying this flag without a white border under a penalty of £500."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

"But I had better give the words of the heraldic blazon contained in the Order of the King in Council of Nov. 5, 1800, and announced to the nation by the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1801, which prescribes the form in which the national flag is to be constructed. It is in these words: 'The *Union* flag shall be azure, the crosses saltires of Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick, quarterly per saltire, counterchanged, argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire. . . . One word more. Your correspondents must not call our national flag the *Union* Jack. The Jack is a small flag—a diminutive of the *Union*—only flown from the jack staff on the bowsprit or forepart of a ship. In the Royal Navy it is plain. In the merchant service it must have a white border. When flown from the mast with a white border it is the signal for a pilot, and is called the Pilot Jack. To no other flag is the term Jack applied. The name of our national flag is the *Union*."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* One of a series of casks placed side by side, and supported on pivots or trunnions, in which fermentation is completed.

2. *Fabric:* A fabric of flax and cotton.

3. *Hydr.:* A tubular coupling for pipes.

4. *Ecclesiol.:* Various small religious sects adopt the word Union as part of their name. Places of worship belonging to the Union Baptists, Union Churchmen, Union Congregationalists, the Union Free Church, &c., appear in church returns.

¶ 1. *Act of Union:*

English History:

(1) The Act by which Scotland was united to England in 1707.

(2) The Act by which Ireland was united to Great Britain in 1800.

2. *Hypostatic union:* [HYPOSTATIC].

3. *Union down:*

Naut.: A signal of distress at sea, made by reversing the flag or turning the union downward.

union-jack, *s.* [UNION, I. 7.]

union-joint, *s.* A pipe-coupling.

Union Labor Party, *s.* A political organization for the maintenance of the rights of labor. (*U. S.*)

Union Party, *s.* A political organization upholding Union as against Secession. (*U. S. Hist.*)

union-pump, *s.*

Hydr.: A form of pump in which the engine and pump are united in the same frame.

union-workhouse, *s.* [WORKHOUSE.]

ū-nĭ-ō'-nĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *unio*, genit. *union(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Conchifera, with several genera, universally distributed. Shell usually regular, equivalve, closed; structure nacreous; epidermis thick and dark; ligament external, large and prominent; margins even; anterior hinge-teeth thick and striated, posterior laminar, sometimes wanting. Animal with mantle-margins united between the siphonal orifices, and, rarely, in front of the branchial opening; anal orifice plain, branchial fringed; foot very large, tongue-shaped, compressed, byssiferous in the fry; gills elongated, sub-equal, united posteriorly to each other and to the mantle, but not to the body; palpi moderate, laterally attached, striated inside; lips plain. Sexes distinct.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commences in the Devonian.

ū-nĭ-ō'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *unio* (q.v.), genit. *unionis*, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the shape or general appearance of the genus Unio (q.v.).

ūn'-iŏn-ĭşm (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *union*; *-ism.*]

1. The principle of uniting or combining; specif., the system of union or combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; trades-unionism.

2. The doctrine that the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the supremacy of Parliament over any form of local government or Home Rule granted to Ireland, must be maintained.

"The Conservatism and *Unionism* of the electorate of the Universities is absolutely in harmony with the Conservatism and *Unionism* of the majority of the entire electorate of the country, as expressed at the last General Election."—*Globe*, June 24, 1887.

ūn'-ĭôn-ĭst (i as y), *s.* **&** *a.* [Eng. *union*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who promotes or advocates union: specif., in United States History, one who opposed secession at the time of the Civil War; a Union man. Also, in English History, one who is opposed to the granting of a separate Parliament to Ireland and the consequent disruption of the union. [U-.]

It will be seen that, down to the close of yesterday's polling, the *Unionists* were still maintaining their lead of more than one hundred."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

2. A member of a trades-union; a trades-unionist.

"Prohibiting the reading of papers devoted to the defence of trades-unionism, because, whenever the public heard of the *unionists*, it was generally when they were engaged in some great struggle with the employers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 9, 1885.

II. *Ecclesiol.:* A small religious sect now having registered places of worship in Britain.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to unionism; promoting or advocating unionism.

"At the commencement of yesterday's pollings the *Unionist* party were more than a hundred seats ahead of their opponents."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

* **ūn-ĭôn-ĭst'-ĭc (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *unionist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to unionism or unionists; pertaining to or promoting union.

ū'-nĭ-ō-nīte, *s.* [After Union(ville), Pennsylvania, U. S. A., where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure zoisite (q.v.), occurring with corundum and other species.

ū-nĭ-ō'-nōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *unio* (q.v.), genit. *union(is)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Unioniform (q.v.).

"*Unionoid* bivalves, with thick shells."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 492.

ụ-nĭp'-ạr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

1. *Biol.:* Bringing forth normally but one at a birth.

"The mastodons, megatheria, glyptodons, and Diprotodons are *uniparous*."—*Owen: Class. of the Mammalia*, p. 56.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a cyme, &c.*): Having but one peduncle.

ū'-nĭ pĕd, *a.* **&** *s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Having only one foot.

B. *As subst.:* An animal having only one foot.

* **ū-nĭ-pĕl-tā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *uni-*, and neut. pl. of Lat. *peltatus* = armed with a small, light, and generally crescent-shaped shield.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for a family of Stomapoda consisting of the modern genus Squilla (q.v.).

* **ū-nĭ-pĕl'-tāte,** *a.* **&** *s.* [Unipeltata.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Unipeltata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Unipeltata (q.v.).

* **ū-nĭ-pĕr'-sŏn-ạl,** *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *personal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having but one person; existing in one person, as the Deity.

2. *Gram.:* Used only in one person; impersonal. (Said of verbs.)

* **ū-nĭ-pĕr'-sŏn-ạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *unipersonal*; *-ist.*] One who believes that there is only one person in the Deity.

* **ū-nĭph'-ō-nŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] Having or giving out only one sound.

"That *uniphonous* instrument the drum."—*Westminster Review*, Nov., 1832.

ū-nĭp'-lĭ-cāte, *a.* [Pref. *uni-* = one, and Lat. *plicatus* = folded.] Consisting of or having only one fold.

ū-nĭ-pō'-lạr, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *polar.*]

Elect.: Of or pertaining to one pole: as, a *unipolar* dynamo, in which the conductors move in one and the same field.

ụ-nīque' (que as k), *a.* **&** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *unicum*, accus. of *unicus* = single, from *unus* = one.]

A. *As adj.:* Having no like or equal; unmatched, unparalleled, unequalled; alone in its kind or excellence.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A thing unique or unparalleled in its kind.

"An *unique* in the history of the species."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, ch. ix.

ụ-nīque'-lў (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *unique*; *-ly.*] In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

ụ-nīque'-nĕss (que as k), *s.* [Eng. *unique*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unique.

* **ụ-nĭ'-quĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *unique*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being unique; uniqueness.

"*Uniquity* will make them valued more."—*H. Walpole: Letters*, iv. 477.

ū-nĭ-rā'-dĭ-āt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *radiated.*] Having only one ray.

ū-nĭ sĕp'-tate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *septate.*]

Bot.: Having only one septum or partition.

ū-nĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ạl, ū-nĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *serial*, *seriate.*] Having a single line or series.

ū-nĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *uniseriate*; *-ly.*] In a uniseriate manner; in a single line or series.

ū-nĭ-sĕx'-ụ-ạl, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *sexual.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having one sex only.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a plant*): Of one sex only; having stamens and pistils in different flowers; diclinous. Used of a monœcious or of a dioœcious plant or its flowers.

ū-nĭ-sĭl'-ĭ-cate, *s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *silicate.*]

Min.: The second sub-division of the Anhydrous Silicates, which Dana divides as follows: (1) Bisilicates; oxygen ratio for bases and silica, 1 : 2; (2) Unisilicates; in which the ratio for the bases and silica is as 1 : 1; (3) Sub-silicates; oxygen ratio for bases and silica, 1 : $\frac{2}{3}$; sometimes 1 : $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 : $\frac{2}{5}$.

ū'-nĭ-sŏn, * **ụ-nĭ-sonne,** *s.* **&** *a.* [Fr. *unisson*, from Lat. *unisonum*, accus. of *unisonus* = having the same sound as something else: *unus* = one, and *sonus* = a sound; Sp. *unison*; Ital. *unisono.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* A single, unvaried tone.

"While the long solemn *unison* went round."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 612.

2. *Fig.:* Accordance, agreement, harmony.

"It is the more tranquil style which is most frequently in *unison* with our minds."—*Knox: Essay* 28.

II. *Music:*

1. The state of sounding at the same pitch; accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body.

2. Music in octaves for mixed instruments or voices.

B. *As adjective:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

"Tempered soft tunings, intermixt with voice
Choral or *unison*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 599.

2. In accord.

"Something of peculiar harmony, or rather a kind of *unison* correspondence between them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

II. *Music:* Sounded together; coinciding in pitch or sound; unisonal: as, *unison* passages.

* **ụ-nĭs'-ŏn-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *unison*; *-al.*] Being in unison.

"The frequent use of *unisonal* passages for the voices."—*Standard*, Nov. 25, 1885.

* **ụ-nĭs'-ŏn-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unisonal*; *-ly.*] In unison.

"Tenors and basses burst in *unisonally*."—*Church Times*, March 4, 1887.

* **ụ-nĭs'-ō-nance,** *s.* [Eng. *unisonan(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being in unison; accordance of sounds; unison.

* **ụ-nĭs'-ō-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

* **ụ-nĭs'-ō-noŭs,** *a.* [Unison.]

1. Sounding alone; without harmony.

"These apt notes (to sing the Psalms withall) were about 40 tunes of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 171.

2. Being in unison; having the same sound or pitch.

ū'-nĭt, * **ụ-nite,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *unity* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A single person or thing regarded as having oneness for its main attribute; a single one of a number, forming the basis of count or calculation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* The least whole number or one, represented by the figure 1. Numbers are collections of things of the same kind, each of which is a unit of the collection. Thus 20 feet is a collection of 20 equal spaces, each of which is equal to 1 foot; here 1 foot is the unit or base of the collection.

2. *Math. & Physics:* Any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. It may be a length, a surface, a solid, a weight, a time, as the case may be.

¶ 1. *Abstract unit:* The unit of numeration; the abstract unit 1 is the measure of the relation of equality of two numbers. It is the base of the system of natural numbers, and incidentally the base of all quantities.

2. *Decimal & duodecimal units:* Those in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve respectively.

3. *Dynamic units:*

(1) *Unit of force:* A dyne; a force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives to it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

(2) *Unit of work done:* A watt (q.v.): the power developed when 44·25 foot pounds are done per minute = one 746th part of a horse-power. [Foot-pound, Kilogrammetre.]

4. *Electric units:*

(1) *Unit of quantity:* A coulomb. The quantity of electricity that will liberate ·000162 grains of hydrogen from water, or ·005232 grains of zinc from a solution of the metal. In this unit, rate or time is taken no account of.

(2) *Unit of current:* An ampere; a current flowing at the rate of one coulomb per second, or liberating ·000162 grains of hydrogen, &c., per second.

(3) *Unit of electro-motive force:* A volt (q.v.). The force or difference of potential required to produce, through a wire of one ohm resistance, a current of one ampere.

(4) *Unit of resistance:* The legal unit of resistance, as settled by the International Electrical Congress, at Paris, 1884, is that of a column of pure mercury 106 centimetres long, 1 square millimetre in sectional area at 0° C. The name ohm is now confined to this unit, but was formerly used to denote an older unit chosen by the British Association, which is to the legal ohm as 1·0112 to 1.

(5) *Unit of capacity:* A farad (q.v.). A condenser has a capacity of one farad when a potential difference of one volt between its two sets of plates charges each of them with one coulomb.

(6) *Absolute units:* The absolute electromotive force unit is a force, and the absolute unit magnetic pole is a pole, which, when placed at a distance of one centimetre, from a similar force or pole, repels it with a force of one dyne. One volt = 10^8 absolute units.

(7) *Unit of work done:* The watt (q.v.); the rate at which electrical work is done is measured by watts. A watt is the power developed in the circuit when one ampere of current produces one volt difference of potential at the terminals. [¶ 3. (2).]

5. *Fractional unit:* The unit of a fraction. Thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ there is an assemblage of three units, each of which is one-fourth of the whole number.

6. *Integral unit:* The unit 1.

7. *Military unit:* The *administrative* unit is for infantry the company, for cavalry the troop, and for artillery the battery, and for the three arms combined the division. The *tactical* unit is the battalion or regiment, squadron or regiment, and battery respectively.

8. *Specific-gravity unit:* For solids or liquids, one cubic foot of distilled water at 62° F.=1; of air and gases, one cubic foot of atmospheric air at 62°.

9. *Unit of heat:* [THERMAL-UNIT].

10. *Unit of illumination:* The light of a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour. The standard for gas is that the flame, burning at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, shall give a light equal to the light of 14 sperm candles, each consuming at the rate of 120 grains per hour.

11. *Unit of measure:* The unit of measure of any quantity is a quantity of the same kind, with which the quantity is compared.

12. *Unit of value:* In the United States a gold dollar, weighing 25·8 grains, one-tenth of which is alloy; in England a gold sovereign, weighing 123·274 grains, one-eleventh being alloy.

unit-jar, *s.*

Elect.: An instrument devised by Sir W. Snow Harris for measuring definite quantities of electricity.

***ụ-nīt'-a-ble, *ụ-nīte'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *unit(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being united or joined together by growth or otherwise.

Ū-ni-tär'-i-an, *s. & a.* [Eccles. Lat. *unitarius*; Ger. *unitarier*; Fr. *unitaire*; Ital. *unitario*; Sp. *unitário*; Wel. *undodwr, undodiad.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Theology & Church History:*

(1) A name adopted by those members of the Christian Church who conceive of the Godhead as unipersonal and regard the Father as the only God. The term first appeared in a decree of the Transylvanian Diet, Oct. 25, 1600, and was adopted by the Transylvanian Unitarians, to designate their church, in 1638. This body now forms the Hungarian Unitarian Church, with about 60,000 members. Unitarianism has made some progress in other parts of Europe, and has at the present time about 320 congregations in Great Britain. Unitarian tendencies appeared in the American Colonies early in the eighteenth century, in some of the Puritan congregations of New England; and in 1783 the Rev. James Freeman, of the Episcopal Church of King's Chapel, Boston, expurged from the Book of Common Prayer all allusion to the Trinity, or to any Supreme Being but the Father. This, therefore, became the first distinctively Unitarian Church in the United States. At the same time, however, many of the Congregational Churches were ceasing to use the Trinitarian formulæ. Among the Unitarians of that period was John Adams, who affirmed that many of the clergy and the intelligent laity shared his views. In 1794 the famous Dr. Priestly, who had left England to escape persecution on account of his liberal religious views, came to Philadelphia, and gave a course of lectures on "The Corruptions of Christianity," the outcome of which was the formation of an Unitarian society in that city. In 1801 the church at Plymouth, Mass., that established by the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, and the oldest in New England, declared itself Unitarian by a large majority of the congregation. During the first twenty years of the nineteenth century there was a rapid growth of Unitarianism in New England, principally within the Congregational Church. In 1815 Dr. Channing came forward as an Unitarian divine, and by his elevated ethical ideas gave a new impetus to the movement. His Baltimore sermon (1819) marks the cleavage between the Unitarian and orthodox sections of the Congregational body. Since that period Unitarianism has continued to grow in New England, and has become particularly strong in Boston, which possesses more than 25 out of the 400 American churches belonging to the sect. Harvard College, while not a denominational institution, is under Unitarian control. Outside of New England Unitarianism has not grown rapidly. The Philadelphia society organized in 1794, had developed into but two congregations in 1894. In the west, however, there is considerable growth. In addition to the Unitarians proper are the Hicksite section of the Quakers, the Christians (a Baptist body), and the Christian Disciples, all more or less Unitarian in doctrine.

(2) A general term for all non-Trinitarian Christians, whether they have themselves used the name or not. Some of the ante-Nicene Fathers, the Sabellians, Arius and his followers, the Photinians, &c., have been included in this designation. At the Reformation period Servetus and others, and subsequently Faustus Socinus and his school, are thus described by later writers. In England, Bartholomew Legate, the last person burned at Smithfield (1612); John Bidle, who gathered a London congregation during the Commonwealth; Samuel Clarke, D.D, whose *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* (1712) had a powerful influence, have all been reckoned Unitarians; and the name has been applied to writers like Milton, Locke, and Newton.

(3) Any non-Christian monotheist. The Jews are sometimes called Unitarians; and Wesley uses the expression "Unitarian fiend" in his Hymn for the Mahometans.

2. *Philos.* (*Pl.*): A name for a special class of Realists.

"The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or Monists, according as they are, or are not, contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics*, i. 295.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Theol., Church Hist, &c.:* Pertaining to or connected with Unitarians, in the several senses defined above.

2. *Philos.:* Holding the unity of subject and object in perception.

3. *Polit.:* Favouring a plan of union. In continental politics first used of the party in favour of a united Italy; then applied in the case of Germany, the Slavs, &c.

Ū-ni-tär'-i-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. & Ger. *unitarismus*; Fr. *unitarisme*; Ital. *unitarismo, unitaresimo, unitarianesimo*; Wel. *undodiaeth.*]

Theology & Church History:

1. A collective name for the views of Unitarians. Unitarians have no formulated test of membership, and have always shown great varieties of opinion. The Arian school has little influence, except in Ireland. The Socinian theology, with its worship of Christ, has never been completely adopted in Great Britain or America. Priestley's Unitarianism included a determinist philosophy and a strong element of supernaturalism. The return to a spiritual philosophy was initiated by Channing. Many of his followers, influenced by Emerson and Parker, have done their best to relieve Christianity of its supernatural ingredients. All own a spiritual allegiance to Christ, though varying as to the nature and extent of his authority. Appealing to Scripture as a witness for their views, Unitarians have generally limited revelation to the communication of spiritual data. They reject a substitutionary atonement, and are usually advocates of a universal restoration.

2. The Unitarian cause. Unitarianism as an organized interest has never taken large proportions, and it is not easy to estimate its actual strength. It has produced a number of influential men, far in excess of its denominational importance; and the stress which it lays on individuality, while checking its progress, has added to its power. By the Toleration Act (1689) the open preaching of Unitarianism was forbidden in Great Britain, a legal disability not removed till 1813.

***Ū-ni-tär'-i-an-īze,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *Unitarian*; *-ize.*] To cause to conform, or to conform, to Unitarianism.

ū'-nĭt-a-rў, *a.* [Eng. *unit*; *-ary.*] Pertaining or relating to a unit.

unitary-theory, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Gerhardt to the system of chemistry in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one unit molecule—water for example—and all chemical reactions are, as far as possible, reduced to one typical form of reaction—namely, double decomposition.

***ụ-nīte',** *s.* [UNIT.]

1. A unit.

2. The same as LAUREL, A. 2. (2) (q.v.).

ụ-nīte', ***u-nyte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *unitus*, pa. par. of *unio* = to unite, from *unus* = one.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To combine or conjoin, so as to form into one; to make to be one, and no longer separate; to incorporate into one.

"*Unite* Your troops." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

2. To connect, conjoin, or bring together by some tie or bond, legal or other; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; to associate, to couple, to conjoin.

"Hymen did our hands *Unite* commutual." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

3. To cause to adhere; to connect or join together; to attach.

"The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

4. To make to agree; to bring into a state of agreement or uniformity; to render uniform.

"The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship."—*Clarendon.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become one; to become incorporated; to grow together; to become attached, conjoined, or consolidated; to combine, to coalesce.

2. To join in an act; to combine, to concur; to act in union.

"If you will not *unite* in your complaints." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***ụ-nīte',** *a.* [UNITE, *v.*] United, joint.

"By *unite* consent."—*Webster.* [1681.]

***ụ-nīte'-a-ble,** *a.* [UNITABLE.]

ụ-nīt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [UNITE, *v.*] Joined together, combined, made one; allied, conjoint, harmonious; in union.

"The men who followed his banner were supposed to be not less numerous than all the Macdonalds and Macleans *united*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The word "United" forms part of the names of various sects appearing in the Registrar-General's Return, as, the United Christian Army, the United Christian Church, the United Evangelical Church of Germany, and the United Free Methodist Church.

United Brethren, *s. pl.* [MORAVIANS.]

United Greeks, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A comprehensive name including all those who follow the Greek rite, and at the same time acknowledge the authority of the Pope. These are (1) the Melchites (q.v.) in the East, (2) the Ruthenians (q.v.), (3) the Greek Catholics of Italy, whose clergy are allowed to marry when in minor orders, and continue in the married state after they are priests, but are forbidden, under pain of deposition, to contract a second marriage. These Greeks, about 30,000 in number, have three seminaries, each with a resident Greek bishop to ordain the priests, but otherwise they are subject to the bishop in whose diocese they live. (4) The Catholics of the Greco-Roumaic rite in Hungary and Siebenbürgen, who number about 900,000, and form an ecclesiastical province. Their secular clergy are married.

United Irishmen, *s. pl.*

Hist.: A secret society formed in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, having for its object the establishment of a republic in Ireland. Being arrested, and sentenced to death by a military commission, he committed suicide (Nov. 1798).

United Kingdom, *s.*

Geog. & Hist.: The name adopted on Jan. 1, 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united.

United Presbyterian Church, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The third in point of magnitude and importance among the Presbyterian denominations in Scotland, the two in advance of it in point of numbers being the Established and the Free Churches. It was formed by the union between the Secession and the Relief bodies on May 13, 1847. Its tenets are essentially those of the Confession of Faith, with modifications needful to adapt it to the views of its ministers as to the relation of the civil magistrate to the church and religious toleration. Nearly all its office-bearers are opposed to the principle of establishments, but latitude of belief on the subject is permitted, and a minority hold the opposite view. In May, 1876, the United Presbyterian Church made a friendly disseverance of its congregations south of the Tweed that these might unite with the English Presbyterian Church to constitute the Presby-

terian Church of England. [PRESBYTERIAN, B.] At the end of 1886 the United Presbyterian Church consisted of 32 presbyteries, 546 congregations, and 82,063 communicants, and had a revenue of £317,955 17s. 11d. It has foreign missions in the West Indies, in South Africa, &c., in India, China, and Japan.

United Provinces, *s.*

Geog. & Hist.: The provinces of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht and Friesland, which united in 1579, and became the nucleus of the Dutch republic.

United States, *s. pl*

Geog. & Hist.: The forty-five states of North America, composing the federal republic whose official title is the United States of America, and which comprises in addition to its states four organized territories, the unorganized Indian Territory, and the federal District of Columbia. The United States is the largest republic and one of the largest nations in the world. It embraces nearly one-half of the North American continent, and, including Alaska, has an area nearly equal to that of Europe. The total area is 3,557,009 square miles. The country extends (east and west) from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, with an extreme length of about 2700 miles, and (north and south) from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, with an extreme width of about 1600 miles. The population in 1890 was 62,971,081. It is at present (1894) about 68,000,000. In 1790 there were but 13 states, with less than 4,000,000 population, and an area of about 400,000 square miles. The progress of the United States in wealth has been equally unprecedented, and it is to-day the richest country upon the face of the globe. Through the eastern and western sections of the country run two important mountain systems, the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains, between which lies a vast plain, abundantly watered, and remarkable for its fertility and the variety of its productions. The districts bordering the oceans are equally prolific, while in the Rocky Mountain region lies a vast arid district, to some extent reclaimable by irrigation, but particularly valuable for its richness in gold and silver. The Appalachian region is equally valuable for its immense stores of coal and iron, while copper, lead, and other metals are elsewhere abundant.

The government of the United States embraces three departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive comprises a President and Vice-President, elected for four years, and a number of Cabinet officials, or Secretaries of Departments, chosen by, and forming the advisory council of, the President. The legislative department consists of a Senate (embracing two members from each state), and a House of Representatives, elected by popular vote to represent districts of approximately equal population. The judicial department is known as the Supreme Court, whose function it is to decide upon the constitutionality of the laws. The general government has control of commerce and all relations with foreign powers, of the army and navy, the post-offices and the coinage of money, and has the sole power to declare war and conclude peace.

The separate states have similar organizations, each having its own constitution, executive, legislative, and supreme court. They are divided into counties, with local powers of government, and these again into townships, boroughs, cities, &c. The cities largely control their own affairs, each having a mayor and a law-making body. The United States is thus organized on the principle of a general government for general interests, and successively descending state and local governments for state and local interests. The other republics of America are organized on the same general principle, having taken the United States as their model.

ụ-nīt'-ĕd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *united; -ly.*] In a united manner; in union; conjointly; jointly.

"The eyes, which are of a watery nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

ụ-nīt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *unit(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which unites.

"Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both."—*Glanville: Scepsis*, ch. iii., § 3.

***ŭn-ĭt'-ẽr-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *iterable.*] That cannot be renewed or repeated.

"To play away an *uniterable* life."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. iii., § 23.

***ụ-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [UNITE, *v.*] The act of uniting; the state or condition of being united.

"Parts separated and disjoined are to be brought together gently and equally, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for *unition*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

***ū'-nĭt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *unit(e)*, v.; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union.

"That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God."—*Norris.*

ū'-nĭt-ĭve-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unitive; -ly.*] In a united or unitive manner. (*Cudworth.*)

***ū'-nĭt-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *unit; -ize.*] To reduce to a unit or to one whole; to unify.

ū'-nĭt-ỹ, *u-ni-te, *u-ni-tee, *u-ni-tie, *u-ny-te, *s.* [Fr. *unite*, from Lat. *unitatem*, accus. of *unitas*, from *unus* = one.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or condition of being one; oneness, singleness, as opposed to plurality.

"The *unity* of God is a true and real, not figurative *unity*."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 3.

2. Concord, agreement, harmony; oneness of sentiment, affection, or the like.

"How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*."—*Psalm* cxxxiii. 1.

3. Uniformity, harmony, agreement.

"To the avoiding of dissention it availeth much that there be amongest them an *unity* as well in ceremonies as in doctrine."—*Hooker.*

¶ *At unity:* At one; in accord.

"The King and the Commons were now *at unity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary and dramatic compositions; conformity in a composition to such principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea in all the parts of a discourse or composition. In the Greek drama the three *unities* required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*. This so-called Aristotelian law of unity required that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

"The *unities* of time, place, and action are exactly observed."—*Drydan: All for Love.* (Prel.)

*5. A gold coin of the reign of James I. [UNITE, *s.*, 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art.:* That proper balance of composition or colour in a work of art which produces a perfectly harmonious effect, and to which all the parts of the work conduce.

2. *Law:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent: afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none."—*Cowel.*

(2) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy.

3. *Math.:* An entire collection, considered as a single thing. Thus, 20 feet, considered as a single distance, is unity; 1 foot is the unit of the expression. The number 1, when unconnected with anything else, is generally called *unity.*

ụ-nĭv'-ạ-lent, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to one unit of any standard, specially to one atom of hydrogen. [MONAD, II. 1.]

ū'-nĭ-vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valve.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having only one valve, as a shell or pericarp.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Gasteropoda (q.v.) inclosed in a univalve shell, which may be regarded essentially as a cone, the apex of which is more or less oblique. In the simplest form the conical shape is retained without any alteration, as is the case with the common limpet. In the majority of instances univalves have the conical shell considerably elongated, so as to form a tube, which may retain this shape, but is usually coiled up into a spiral, and this latter form may be regarded as the typical shell of the Gasteropoda. In some (as in Vermetus) the coils or whorls are hardly in contact, but more commonly they are so amalgamated that the inner side of each convolution is formed by the pre-existing whorl. When the whorls are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, the shell is said to be discoidal, as in Planorbis (q.v.); but, in most cases, they are wound obliquely round the axis, and the shell is termed turreted, trochoid, or turbinated, fusiform, &c. The animal withdraws into its shell by a retractile muscle, which passes into the foot or is attached to the operculum, its scar or impression being placed in the Spiral Univalves, upon the columella. In the Marine Univalves two important variations exist in the form of the mouth of the shell. In one group, the Holostomata (q.v.), it is unbroken and entire, and these animals live for the most part on vegetable food; in the other group, the Siphonostomata (q.v.), which are mainly carnivorous, the aperture of the shell is notched in front. The shell figured is fusiform; the apex (A) mammillated; the whorls (*w*) ventricose, strongly ribbed or corrugated, with discontinuous varices (*v*), and distinct sutures (*su*); the columella (*i*) is denticulated; the outer lip (*o*) is internally plicato-dentate; the body-whorls (*b w*) are large, and the aperture (*a*) ovately elliptical; *a c* and *p c* mark the anterior and posterior canals respectively.

UNIVALVE.
(*Shell of the genus Triton.*)

"This class [Gasteropoda] includes all those molluscous animals which are known as *Univalves*, such as Land-snails, Sea-snails, Whelks, Limpets, &c."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 1.

ū'-nĭ-vălved, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valved.*] Having only one valve; univalve; univalvular.

ū-nĭ-văl'-vụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valvular.*] Having but a single valve; univalve.

ū-nĭ-vẽr'-sal, *u-ni-ver-sall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *universel*, from Lat. *universalis* = pertaining to the whole, from *universum* = the whole, prop. neut. sing. of *universus* = combined into a whole: *unus* = one, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *universal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. General; pertaining or extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; pertaining to or pervading the whole; all-embracing, all-reaching.

"And there is an *universal* obligation upon all men to obey them."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter*, ii

2. Constituted or considered as a whole entire; whole, total.

"Sole monarch of the *universal* earth."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

3. Comprising all the particulars; general.

"From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

II. *Logic:* Comprising particulars, or all the particulars.

"The appellations that be *universal*, and common to many things, are not always given to all the particulars."—*Hobbs: Human Nature*, ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The whole; the system of the universe.

"To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise?"—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A universal proposition (q.v.).

"As for singular propositions (viz., those whose subject is either a proper name, or a common term with a singular sign) they are reckoned as *Universals*, because in them we speak of the whole of a subject."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

2. *Philos.* (*Pl.*): Universal concepts; general notions or ideas predicable of many; concepts embracing that which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be in many.

(1) Platonic ideas; archetypal forms existing in the divine mind, and forming the pattern according to which each individual of kind has been created. These have been called also Metaphysical, or, in the language of the Schools, *universalia ante rem.*

(2) Certain common natures which, one in themselves, are diffused among or shared in by many; as rationality, which is common to all men. These are called Physical Universals, or *universalia in re.* [NOMINALISM, REALISM, 3.]

(3) General notions framed by the intellect and predicable of many things on the ground of their possessing common properties, *e.g.*, animal, which may be predicated of a man, a lion, a bird, a fish, &c. These are Logical Universals, or *universalia post rem.*

† (4) The predicables. [PREDICABLE.]

"Abelard was silent until the question of *Universals* was brought forward, and then suddenly changing from a disciple to an antagonist, he harassed the old man with such rapidity and unexpectedness of assault that William [of Champeaux] confessed himself defeated and retracted his opinion."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 16.

¶ For the difference between *universal* and *general*, see GENERAL.

universal-agent, *s.*

Law: An agent authorized to do for a principal all the acts which the latter can lawfully delegate. Such devolution of authority very rarely takes place. (*Story: Agency.*)

universal-chuck, *s.* A chuck having movable dogs on a face-plate to adapt them to grasp objects of varying sizes.

Universal Church, *s.*

Theol.: The Church of God throughout the world. [CATHOLIC.]

universal-compass, *s.* A compass with tubular legs containing extension-pieces, which may be drawn out to strike a large circle, and fixed at the required length by screws. The extension-pieces are also tubular, each receiving either leg of a small bow-compass, one having a plain point and pen and the other a plain point and pencil-holder; these are used as parts of the large compass, but both may be withdrawn and used independently for drawing small circles.

universal-coupling, *s.* A form of coupling in which the parts united are capable of assuming various angular relations to each other. A gimbal-joint is a familiar instance.

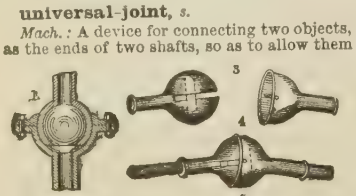
universal-dial, *s.* A dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

universal-instrument, *s.*

Astron.: A reflecting instrument invented by Prof. Piazzi Smyth. It is a sort of reflecting circle, in which a spirit-level with a very small bubble is so placed that by means of a lens and a totally reflecting prism an image of the bubble is formed at the focus of the telescope, and the coincidence of the centre of that image with the cross-wires shows when the line of collimation is truly horizontal.

universal-joint, *s.*

Mach.: A device for connecting two objects, as the ends of two shafts, so as to allow them



UNIVERSAL-JOINTS.

1. Ball-and-socket joint. 2. Flexible pipe-joint. 3, 4, 5. Shaft-coupling.

to have perfect freedom of motion in every direction within certain defined limits. There are numerous forms.

universal-legacy, *s.*

Scots Law: A legacy of all one's property given to a single person.

universal-legatee, *s.*

Scots Law: A legatee to whom the whole estate of a deceased person is given, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.

universal-lever, *s.*

Mech.: A contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel.

universal prime-meridian, *s.*

Astron., &c.: The meridian of Greenwich, adopted at an International Conference of scientific men, held at Washington, D. C., in 1883. Till that time nearly every country had its own prime meridian—that of England was Greenwich, and that of France Paris; hence an English and a French ship, meeting at sea, would find that there would be a difference of 2° 20′ between the records of their longitude, since Paris is 2° 20′ east of Greenwich. The conference decided that this anomaly should be abolished, and that longitude should be reckoned only from the meridian of Greenwich, and that it should count 180° east and 180° west; so that in future all maps will be constructed on this principle, and ships of every nation, meeting at sea, will find themselves in the same degree of longitude. [UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

universal-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition in which the predicate is said of the whole of the subject: Thus, All tyrants are miserable, is a universal affirmative proposition (having the symbol A); No miser is rich, is a universal negative proposition (having the symbol O). [See also examples under UNIVERSAL, II. 1.]

universal-religion, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A missionary religion (q.v.); a faith intended to be preached to all men, as distinguished from a tribal or national cult.

"Of *universal religions* there are at most only three, and Prof Kuenen would almost seem to deny the right of Islam to be admitted into the class."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 482.

universal-successor, *s.*

Scots Law: An heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.

universal-suffrage, *s.*

Hist.: Suffrage which accords a vote to every man in the community. It is called in France Plebiscite (q.v.). It exists in the United States, and in some other countries, being confined to male citizens. Advocates of women's suffrage contend that a franchise confined to men is not universal.

universal-time, *s.*

Astron. &c.: A method of reckoning time for international purposes, agreed on by the International Conference, held at Washington, in 1883. Universal time is reckoned from mean noon at the universal prime-meridian (q.v.), the day commencing at midnight, and being divided into twenty-four (instead of into two portions of twelve) hours each. Local time is still used for local purposes; but the method of fixing it is changed. Since the earth is divided into 360° and the day into 24 hours, every 15° represents the difference of an hour in time. The meridian at Greenwich being taken as the zero line, or the centre of the zero zone, the United States is divided into four zones, in which the time is designated as follows: Eastern time (67½° to 82½° west longitude), Central time (82½° to 97½°), Mountain time (97½° to 112½°), and Pacific time (112½° to 127½°). Within each of these zones the time changes by one hour. Thus when it is 12 o'clock at Philadelphia, it is 11 at Chicago, 10 at Denver, and 9 at San Francisco, and the same at any point within the respective zones. This system, adopted for convenience in making railroad time tables, has proved so advantageous that other countries are following the United States in applying Standard-time. Universal-time, so far as concerns the twenty-four hour day, has as yet made little progress, being principally confined to astronomers. It is used in Italy and some other countries, and must extend, through its convenience in making railroad time tables, etc. [STANDARD-TIME.]

universal-umbel, *s.*

Bot.: An umbel consisting of various partial umbels.

***ū-nĭ-vĕr-sā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *universal*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Universalism (q.v.).

Ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *universal*; *-ism.*]

1. *Church History:*

(1) The doctrine held by large numbers of Christians that all men, and also the devil and fallen angels, will be forgiven and will enjoy eternal happiness. This belief is very ancient, and passages implying it may be found in the works of Origen and his followers, Gregory of Nyssa, Chrysostom, &c. It is also said to have constituted part of the creed of the Lollards, Albigenses, and Waldenses. Among the English divines who have held some form of this doctrine are Tillotson, Burnet, and William Law, and more recently the late Professor F. D. Maurice. All Unitarians hold it, and some of the Universalists agree with the Unitarians in rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity. The Universalists ground their reasons for their doctrine in the love of God, who, they say, is only angry with sin, not the sinner, and therefore if the sinner repents even after death his repentance will restore him to God's favour. The sovereignty of God will be finally vindicated by the ultimate harmony of the moral universe, and the submission of all things in heaven and earth to His righteous will. When righteousness is triumphant peace and happiness will prevail; until then pain and suffering will be instruments to work out the will of God. They profess to prove their doctrine from Scripture, quoting in support of it Matt. xxv. 46, John xvii. 3, 1 Cor. xv. 22, Phil. ii. 10, Eph. i. 10, Col. i. 19, 20, and 1 Tim. iv. 10. Universalism is better known as a distinct sect in America than in England. In 1827 a division arose among the American Universalists concerning punishment after death, some asserting it to be limited, while others denied it altogether. Some separated from the main body and called themselves "The Massachusetts Association of Restorationists." Most of them afterwards joined the Free-Will Baptists or the Unitarians, while the others returned to the main body. In 1840 the whole sect divided into two, the Impartialists and the Restorationists. But Universalism is also held by many members of other sects, and practically by all Theists strictly so called.

(2) A name sometimes given to Arminianism (q.v.), because it maintains that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect. [CALVINISM.]

(3) The doctrine that the mission of Christ was to all men, not merely to the Jews; Paulinism (q.v.).

"The Fourth Gospel again . . . is the Gospel of *Universalism* in the highest degree."—*Matthew Arnold: God & the Bible*, 229.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* The state or condition of embracing or being suited for the acceptance of all men. [UNIVERSAL-RELIGION.]

"The denial of true *universalism* to Islam is somewhat contradicted by the fact that it is at the present day spreading more than either Christianity or Buddhism."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 490.

ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *universal*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pretends to understand all statements or propositions.

"For a modern free-thinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; every day de quolibet ente, as our author here professes."—*Bentley: On Free Thinking*, § 3.

2. *Church History:*

(1) One who believes in the final salvation of all rational beings.

(2) An Arminian (q.v.).

(3) One who believes that the mission of Jesus was to all men; not to the Jews only.

"The advanced *Universalist* means to indicate that the multitudes of the heathen world may be brought into Christianity without any such disruption of the Christian Church as to his faint-hearted predecessor had seemed inevitable."—*Matthew Arnold: God & the Bible*, p. 229.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to any form of Universalism.

***ū-nĭ-vĕr-sal-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *universal*; *-istic.*] Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

"Egoistic and *universalistic* hedonism."—*Prof. Jevons.*

ū-nĭ-vĕr-săl'-ĭ-tў, ***u-nĭ-ver-sal-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *universalité*, from Low Lat. *universalitatem*, accus. of *universalitas*, from Lat. *universalis* = universal (q.v.).] The quality or

state of being universal, or of extending to the whole.

"*Universality* belongs not to things themselves, which are all of them particular in their existence." —*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *universal; -ize.*] To make universal; to generalize.

ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal-lў, * **u-ny-ver-sal-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *universal; -ly.*] In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception; so as to comprehend or extend to all; generally.

"The consequence was that he was more *universally* detested than any man of his time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *universal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being universal; universality. (*Richardson.*)

ū'-nĭ-vĕrse, *s.* [Fr. *univers*, from Lat. *universum*, neut. sing. of *universus* = all together, the whole.] The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world; the τὸ πᾶν (*to pan* = the whole) of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

"O for a clap of thunder now, as loud
As to be heard throughout the *universe*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sĭt-ў, * **u-ni-ver-sit-e,** * **u-ny-ver-sit-ee,** *s.* [Fr. *université*, from Lat. *universitatem*, accus. of *universitas* = the whole of anything, the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c.; from *universus* = universal (q.v.); Sp. *universidad;* Ital. *università.*]

* **1.** The whole universe; the world.

"Oure tunge is fier, the *unyuersitee* of wickidnesse." —*Wycliffe: James* iii. 56.

* **2.** A corporation, a guild, an association.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or corporation for the purpose of instruction in all or some of the most important sciences and literature, and having power to confer certain honorary dignities, called degrees, in several faculties, as arts, science, medicine, law, theology, &c. When the term came first to be applied to seminaries of learning it was used to signify either the whole body of learners and teachers, or the whole body of learners, with corporate rights, and under by-laws of their own, divided either by faculty or by country (whence the division into nations in the Scotch and some of the European universities), or both together, the particular meaning being determined by the words with which it was connected. Such phrases as *Universitas magistrorum et auditorum* (or *scholarium*), meaning the whole body of teachers and scholars, are met with at the very beginning of the thirteenth century. As applied to Oxford, such an expression is found in a document belonging to the year 1301. In the following century the Latin term *universitas* acquired a technical sense, and came to be used by itself much in the same sense as we now use the English University. In most cases the corporations constituting universities include a body of teachers or professors for giving instruction to students; but this is not essential to a university, the University of London being simply an examining body. A common idea of a university (founded probably on the word itself, and also on the fact that the best-known universities, as Oxford and Cambridge, consist of several colleges) is that a university is an aggregate or union of several colleges, that is, a great corporation embodying in one several smaller and subordinate collegiate bodies; but such is not necessarily the case, as some universities, such as Dublin, consist of but one college. The three oldest universities are those of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, the first-named having already acquired great celebrity as a school of law in the early part of the twelfth century. The practice of granting degrees originated at Paris in the second half of the same century. The earliest division of students and teachers was into nations, at Paris there being four and at Bologna seventeen or eighteen nations. The division into faculties did not arise till the thirteenth century. In the United States there has been considerable looseness in the application of the term, the titles university and college being applied indifferently, so that some institutions denominated universities are little more than high schools, while others that are entitled colleges should properly be called universities. In the best universities of this country the course of study will bear comparison with that of any British university. These include Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, and several others. Most of the states have state universities as a part of the educational system, these being, like many of the colleges, open to both sexes. Women have also been admitted, to a partial extent, into several of the older universities. Elective and post-graduate courses have been introduced into several of the larger colleges, and the dividing line between college and university has become difficult to distinguish.

University extension, *s.* The name given to a scheme by which many of the advantages of university teaching are brought within the reach of the inhabitants of the principal towns of the United States and England. Called also Local Lectures Scheme.

1. *The Cambridge scheme:* In 1872 the University of Cambridge appointed a syndicate to organize lectures by university men, and conduct classes in suitable places. The lectures are of a similar character to those given at Cambridge, and in addition to being largely attended, have led, in the case of Nottingham and Sheffield, to the establishment of permanent institutions for higher education. There were 100 courses given in 1887, attended by 10,000 students.

2. *The American scheme:* The University Extension system, as developed at Cambridge, and later at London and elsewhere, has been taken up in the United States, and particularly in Philadelphia, where it has attained an encouraging development. It originated there in the University of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices were established several local centres and others in neighboring towns and cities, the lecturers being University professors, and others who had gained a reputation in connection with the English movement. From Philadelphia the movement has extended to other American cities, and promises to become widely developed, as an aid towards higher education for those who cannot take a regular university course. The Chautauqua course of home reading and study is a movement in the same direction. The course is a four years' one and post-graduate and special courses may be taken.

university-tests, *s. pl.* Tests enforced upon students in the Universities as an essential to their obtaining a degree. The tests, till recently in force, were those prescribed by the Act of Uniformity [Uniformity]; an Act for their abolition in the English Universities became law in June 16, 1871. A similar Act for Trinity College, Dublin, was passed in May, 1873. Tests had not been enforced in the Scottish Universities. (*English.*)

* **ū-nĭ-vĕr'-sĭt-ў-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *university; -less.*] Having no university; destitute of a university.

† **ū-nĭ-vĕr-sō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *universology; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the science of universology.

† **ū-nĭ-vĕr-sŏl'-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *universology; -ist.*] One who makes a special study of universology.

† **ū-nĭ-vĕr-sŏl'-ō-jў,** *s.* [Eng. *univers(e); -ology.*] The science of the universe. A science intended to cover the whole ground of philosophy, the exact and physical sciences, and sociology.

* **ụ-nĭv'-ō-cạ-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *univocal; -cy.*] The quality or state of being univocal.

* **ụ-nĭv'-ō-cal,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *univocus*, from *unus* = one, and *vox*, genit. *vocis* = a voice, a sound; Fr. *univoque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having only one meaning; having the meaning certain and unmistakable.

"*Univocal* words are such as signify but one idea, or at least but one sort of thing; . . . house, elephant, may be called *univocal* words, for I know not that they signify anything else but those ideas to which they are generally affixed."—*Watts: Logic*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Having unison in sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates.

3. Certain, regular; pursuing always one tenor.

"This conceit . . . conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

4. Certain, sure; not to be doubted or mistaken.

"They are commonly the true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *As subst.:* A word having only one meaning or signification; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as fish, tree, &c.

* **ụ-nĭv'-ō-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *univocal; -ly.*]

1. In a univocal manner; in one sense; unmistakably, unequivocally.

"How is sin *univocally* distinguished into veniall and mortall, if the veniall bee no sinne?"—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 18.

2. In one tenor.

"All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **ụ-nĭv-ō-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Univocal.] Agreement of name and meaning.

"The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel."—*Whiston: Mem.* (1749), p. 583.

* **ŭn-jar'-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jarring.*] Harmonious. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 294.)

* **ŭn-jâun'-dĭced,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jaundiced.*] Not jaundiced; hence, not affected with envy, jealousy, or the like; unprejudiced.

"With an *unjaundiced* eye."
Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.

* **ŭn-jĕal'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jealous.*] Not jealous; free from jealousy.

"The gentle and *unjealous* temper of the king."—*Clarendon: Papal Usurpation*, vol. i., ch. x.

* **ŭn-jo͝in',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *join.*] To separate; to disjoin.

* **ŭn-jo͝int',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *joint.*] To disjoint.

"*Unjointing* the bones."—*Fuller.*

ŭn-jo͝int'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jointed.*]

1. Having no joints or articulations.

"They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin."—*Grew: Museum.*

* **2.** Deprived of a joint; disjointed; hence, disconnected, incoherent.

"I hear the sound of words, their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 177.

* **ŭn-jo͝y'-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *joyful.*] Not joyful; sad.

"This *unjoyful* set of people."—*Steele: Tatler*, No. 16.

* **ŭn-jo͝y'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *joyous.*] Not joyous; cheerless, sad. (*Thomson: Winter*, 746.)

ŭn-jŭdged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *judged.*] Not yet judged; not yet judicially tried or determined.

"Causes *unjudged* disgrace the landed file."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 722.

* **ŭn-jŭmp'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *jump; -able.*] Incapable of being jumped or leaped over.

"The fences appeared to me *unjumpable*."—*Field*, Dec. 3, 1887.

ŭn-jŭst', *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *just.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not just; not conformable to law and justice.

"Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Not acting or disposed to act in conformity with law and justice.

3. Not conforming to the divine precept or moral law.

"He sendeth rain on the just and the *unjust*."—*Matthew* v. 45.

* **4.** Dishonest.

"Discarded, *unjust* serving-men." —*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

* **5.** False, faithless, perfidious.

"O passing traitor, perjured and *unjust*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* **6.** Not according to or founded on fact; untrue, groundless.

"They have verified *unjust* things."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Injustice, wrong.

"So drives self-love thro' just and thro' *unjust*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 269.

* **ŭn-jŭs'-tĭçe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *justice.*] Injustice.

"To endeavour to free . . . his justice from seeming *unjustice* and seeming congruity."—*Hales: Sermon on Romans* xiv. 1.

ŭn-jŭs-tĭ-fī'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justifiable.*] Not justifiable; that cannot

be vindicated or defended at the bar of justice; not capable of being justified or proved right; indefensible.

"A plot less absurd, but not less *unjustifiable* against the rights of his children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ŭn-jŭs-ti-fī'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unjustifiable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unjustifiable.

"The *unjustifiableness* of the means desecrates the means."—*Marchant: Expos. of Genesis* xx.

ŭn jŭs-ti-fī'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unjustifiab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an unjustifiable manner; in a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

"This people has acted unwisely and *unjustifiably*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ŭn jŭst'-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justly.*] In an unjust manner; contrary to justice; iniquitously, wrongfully, unfairly.

"We all make complaint of the iniquitie of our times; not *unjustly*; for the days are euill."—*Hooker: Ecclesiasticall Politie*, bk. i., § 10.

ŭn jŭst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unjust*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unjust; injustice.

"To measure the justness or *unjustness* of this deceit."—*Hale: Cont.*; *Of Doing as we would be done to.*

ŭn'-kĕd, ŭn'-kid, ŭn'-kĕth, *a.* [A corrupt. of *uncouth* (q.v.).] (*Prov.*)

1. Unusual, odd, strange, uncouth.

"There happened many sundrie *unketh*, and strange sights."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland*; *Cerbreid Gald.*

2. Lonely, solitary.

"Weston is sadly *unked* without you."—*Cowper: To Mrs. Throckmorton*, March 2, 1790.

ŭn kĕmpt' (*p* silent), ***ŭn-kĕmmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kempt. kemmed.*]

1. Uncombed.

"Laden she is with long *unkemmed* hairs.'
May: Lucan; *Pharsalia* vi.

2. Rough, unpolished.

"Mine rimes been rugged and *unkempt*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender, *November.*

ŭn-kŏnned', ŭn-kĕnt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kenned.*] Unknown. (*Scotch.*)

"The plague and trouble which he had about Gillewhackit to an *unkenn'd* degree."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-kĕn'-nęl, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *kennel.*]

1. *Lit.*: To drive or force from or out of a kennel.

"I'll warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*2. *Fig.*: To discover, to disclose, to reveal.

"If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

ŭn-kŏnt', *a.* [UNKENNED.]

ŭn-kĕpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kept.*]

1. Not kept, not retained, not preserved.

2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

"He . . stays me here at home *unkept*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 1.

3. Not observed, not obeyed.

"Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished everywhere."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iv., § 14.

ŭn'-kĕth, *a.* [UNKED.]

***ŭn-kĭll'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *kill*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being killed; that cannot be killed.

"The proverbially *unkillable* mountain mule."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

ŭn-killed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *killed.*] Not killed, not slain.

"Take away kings . . . no man shall sleepe in his owne house or bedde *unkilled*."—*Homilies: Of Obedience*, pt. i.

ŭn kīnd', *un-kynd, *un-kynde, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kind.*]

*1. Violating the law of kind and affinity; unnatural.

"They, however, shameful and *unkinde*,
Yet did possess their horrible intent."
Spenser: F. Q., III., ii. 42.

*2. Not recognising the duties that flow from kinship.

"*Unkynde*, cursed, without affeccioun."—*Wycliffe: 2 Tim.* iii. 2, 3.

3. Wanting in kindness, benevolence, affection, tenderness, pity, or the like; harsh, hard, cruel.

"Is heav'n *unkind* to man and man alone?"
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 186.

ŭn-kīnde'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [UNKINDLY.]

***ŭn-kĭn'-dled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindled.*] Not kindled, not inflamed.

"Th' *unkindled* lightnings in his hand he took."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 239.

ŭn-kīnd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unkindly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unkindly; unkindness; want of kindness; harshness, unfavourableness.

"Complaining sometimes against the *unkindeliness* of the weather."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, bk. ii., § 3.

ŭn-kīnd'-lў, *ŭn-kīnde'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Contrary to nature; unnatural.

"'Gan abhorre her brood's *unkindly* crime."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 9

2. Not kindly; not characterized by kindness; unkind, harsh, cruel. (Applied to a person or to an action.)

"Your rage *unkindly*
Loads me with injuries.'
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, ii.

*3. Unfavourable, malignant.

"*Unkindly* seasons and ungrateful land."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 413.

B. *As adverb:*

*1. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

"All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd."
Milton: P. L., iii. 455.

2. In an unkind manner.

"Far be't from me *unkindly* to upbraid
The lovely Rosa's prose in masquerade."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

ŭn-kīnd'-nĕss, *un kind-nesse, *un-kynd-nesse, *un-kynde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *unkind*; *-ness.*]

*1. Want of natural affection.

"Moste displeasyd Leir the *unkyndnesse* of his ii. daughters."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. xv.

2. Want of kindness, benevolence, or goodwill.

"In the centre of a world whose soil
Is rank with all *unkindness*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. An unkind act; disobliging treatment; disfavour.

"Not to requyte one good tourne for another is counted a detestable *unkindnesse* even among the heathen."—*Udal: Matthew* v.

*4. Ill-feeling, ill-will.

"By meanis whereof *unkyndenesse* kyndelyd atwene the kynge and the sayde duke."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, p. 433.

***ŭn-kĭn'-drĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindred.*] Not kindred; not akin; not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind.

"And conscious of superior birth,
Despises this *unkindred* earth."
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, iii.

***ŭn-kĭn'-drĕd-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *unkindred*; *-ly.*] Unnatural.

"Her *unkindredly* kin."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 391.

***un-kind-ship, *un-kyn-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *unkind*; *-ship.*] An unnatural act.

"The childe his owne father slough,
That was *unkyndship* enough."
Gower: C. A., bk. vi.

ŭn-kĭng', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *king.*] To deprive of sovereignty or royalty; to depose.

"I am *unking'd* by Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

† ŭn-kĭng'-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kinglike.*] Not like a king; not becoming or befitting a king.

"To show less sovereignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

ŭn-kĭng'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kingly.*] Unbecoming a king.

"Even in his virtues and accomplishments there was something eminently *unkingly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ŭn-kĭng'-shĭp,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kingship.*] The quality or state of being unkinged; abolition or cessation of monarchy or royalty.

"*Unkingship* was proclaimed, and his majesty's statues thrown down."—*Evelyn: Diary*, May 30, 1649.

***ŭn-kĭss',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *kiss.*] To deprive of the obligation or advantage which a kiss confirmed; to retract or annul by a kiss.

"Let me *unkiss* the oath 'twixt thee and me."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

ŭn-kĭssed', *ŭn-kĭst', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kissed.*] Not kissed; without a kiss.

"I will depart *unkist*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

***ŭn'-kle,** *s.* [UNCLE.]

☞ ¶ In compounds, as in primary words, **k** commencing a syllable is silent before **n.**

***ŭn-knēad'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kneaded.*] Not kneaded; not beaten or pressed.

"Why yet dare we not trust,
Though with *unkneaded* dough bak'd prose, thy dust?"
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

***ŭn-knĕlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knelled.*] Untolled; not knelled; having no knell tolled for one's death.

"*Unknell'd*, uncoffin'd, and unknown."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 179.

ŭn-knīght'-lў (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knightly.*]

1. Not like a knight; unbecoming or unbefitting a knight. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. x. 36.)

2. Not acting like a knight.

"Besides the anachronism, he is very *unknightly*."—*Byron: Childe Harold.* (Pref.)

ŭn-knĭt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *knit.*]

A. *Trans.*: To undo what is knitted; to separate, so as to be no longer knitted together; hence, to smooth, to open out.

"Fy, fy! *unknit* that threat'ning unkind brow."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become loosened; to relax.

"Their joints *unknit*, their sinews melt apace."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 23.

2. To separate.

"Presently they [a swarm of bees] begin to *unknit* and to be gone."—*Butler: Feminine Monarchie*, p. 85.

*** ŭn knĭt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knit.*] Unknitted, relaxed, loosened.

"Like tender *unknit* joynts,
Fasten again together of themselves."
Beaum. & Fl.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

*** ŭn-knŏt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *knot.*] To take out a knot from; to free from knots; to undo the knot or knots in; to untie.

*** ŭn-knŏt'-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knotted.*] Free from knots; having no knots.

"All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*, uncoacted."—*More: Song of the Soul.* (To the Reader.)

*** ŭn-knŏt'-tў, * un-knot-tie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knotty.*] Destitute of knots; free from knots.

"*Unknottie* firre, the solace shading planes."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

*** ŭn-knōw', * un-know-e,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *know.*] Unknown.

"For Frenche of Paris was to hire *unknowe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 225. (Prol.)

*** ŭn-knōw',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *know*; in sense A. 2. from pref. *un-* (2).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with.

"*Unknowynge* Goddis rightwyanesse."—*Wycliffe: Romans* x.

2. To lose the knowledge of; to become ignorant of or unacquainted with.

"Can I *unknow* it?" *Dryden: Duke of Guise*, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To be ignorant.

"I nyle that ye *unknowe* that ofte I purposide to come to you."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i.

† ŭn-knōw-a bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *unknowable*; *-ity.*] Incapability of being known.

ŭn-knōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowable.*] That cannot be known; too difficult or too obscure to be penetrated by human intellect.

"But out of physical causes, unknown to us, perhaps *unknowable*, arise moral duties."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

¶ *The Unknowable:*

Philos.: The First Cause; God.

"By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the unpossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as *The Unknowable*."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, § 31.

*** ŭn-knōw'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unknowabl(e)*; *-ity.*] Not in a manner to be known.

ŭn-knōw'-ĭng, * un-know-inge, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowing.*] Not knowing; ignorant. (Followed by *of* before a subject.)

"Dryden's fool, '*unknowing* what he sought,'
His hours in whistling spent, 'for want of thought.'"
Byron: Verses Found in a Summer-house.

ŭn-knōw'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowingly.*] Not knowingly; unawares; ignorantly; in ignorance.

"There stood he, leaning on a lance
Which he had grasped *unknowingly.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

* **ŭn-knŏwl'-ĕdġed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowledged.*] Not acknowledged or recognized; unacknowledged.

"For which bounty to us lent,
Of him *unknowledg'd,* or unsent."
Ben Jonson: The Satyr.

ŭn-knōwn', * **un-know-en,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *known.*]

1. Not known; not an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

"Through seas
Unknown, and unbelieved."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, ii. 2.

2. Not ascertained with regard to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable, inexpressible, immense.

"For all the profound sea
Hides in *unknown* fathoms."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* 3. Not to be expressed, made known, or communicated.

"For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this boon."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* 4. Not having had sexual intercourse.

"I am yet
Unknown to woman."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ *Unknown to:* Without the knowledge of. (*Colloq.*)

"*Unknown to* all, he should regain his home."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ii.

unknown-quantity, *s.*

Math.: The quantity in a problem or equation whose value is not known, but is required to be determined. [EQUATION, INDETERMINATE-EQUATION.]

* **ŭn-knōwn'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unknown; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unknown.

"The great remoteness of those places and the *unknownness* of that sea."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth.*

* **ŭn-lā'-bŏred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *labored.*]

1. Not produced by labor or toil.

"*Unlaboured* harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. iv. 33.

2. Not cultivated by labor; untilled, unworked.

"Then, let thy ground
Not lie *unlaboured.*"
J. Philips: Cider, i.

3. Spontaneous, voluntary, natural; hence, easy, free; not forced or strained.

"And from the theme *unlaboured* beauties rise."
Tickell. (*Todd.*)

* **ŭn-lā'-bŏr-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laboring.*] Not laboring or toiling along with great exertion.

"A mead of mildest charms delays the *unlabouring* feet."
Coleridge: To Cottle.

* **ŭn-la-bŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laborious.*] Not laborious; not toilsome or difficult; easy.

"Whose commands perhaps made all things seem easy and *unlaborious* to them."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

ŭn-lāçe', * **vn-lase,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lace,* v.]

1. To loose the laces or lacing of; to open or unfasten by undoing the laces of.

"Young Blount his armour did *unlace.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 28.

2. To loosen or undo the dress of; to undress.

"'Even thus,' quoth she, 'the warlike god *unlaced* me.'"
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 149.

* 3. To expose; to strip of ornaments; to disgrace.

"What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

4. To loose, to free.

"However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ii.

* 5. To carve. (Said only of a rabbit: as, *Unlace* that coney.) (*Termes of a Kerver.*)

* **ŭn-lăc'-keyed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lackeyed.*] Not attended by a lackey. (See extract under HACKNEY, *v.*, 1.)

ŭn-lāde', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lade.*]

1. To unload; to discharge the cargo or burden from.

"Thither, let all th' industrious bees repair,
Unlade their thighs, and leave their honey there."
Congreve: Mourning Muse of Alexis.

2. To unload; to remove, as a cargo or load; to discharge.

"They moor the vessel, and *unlade* the stores."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvi. 375.

ŭn-lād'-en, *a.* [In sense 1, from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laden;* in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1).]

1. Having burden or cargo removed.

"The galleys soon
Unladen of their freight."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad vii.

2. Not laden or loaded.

ŭn-lā'-dў-līke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ladylike.*] Not ladylike; unbecoming or unbefitting a lady.

ŭn-lāid', * **un-layed,** * **vn-layd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laid.*]

1. Not laid, placed, or set; not fixed.

"The first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid.*"—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie,* bk. v., § 56.

* 2. Not laid; not exorcised; not suppressed.

"Blue meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost."
Milton: Comus, 434.

* 3. Not laid out, as a corpse.

"We last out, still *unlayed.*"
Ben Jonson: Petition to Charles II.

ŭn-la-mĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lamented.*] Not lamented; not deplored, grieved, or sorrowed for.

"From age that often *unlamented* drops."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **ŭn-lănd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *land.*] To deprive of lands.

"One bishop more *unlanded* Llandaff."—*Fuller: Worthies; Monmouth,* ii. 117.

* **ŭn-lăp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lap,* v.] To unfold.

"Being *unlapt* and laid open."—*Hooker: Travers' Sup. to the Councill.*

* **ŭn-lard'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *larded.*] Not larded or dressed with lard; hence, not intermixed, interlaid, or adulterated; not interlarded.

"Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other."—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

ŭn-lāsh', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lash.*]

Naut.: To loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

* **ŭn-lāshed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lashed.*] Not lashed or chastised. (*Churchill: Rosciad,* 500.)

ŭn-lătch', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *latch,* v.] To open by unfastening or raising the latch. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 702.)

* **un-laugh** (as **ŭn-laff'**), * **un-laughe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laugh.*] To recall laughter formerly given on a wrong impression.

"At what tyme hereafter he prove himselfe a true prophete, I shall vpon reasonable warning *unlaughe* agayn it all."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 684.

* **ŭn-laur'-elled (au** as **ŏ),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laurelled.*] Not laurelled; not crowned or presented with laurel.

"But thus *unlaurelled* to descend in vain,
By all forgotten, save the lonely breast."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 91.

ŭn-lăv'-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lavished.*] Not lavished; not thrown away or squandered profusely.

"My breast unsullied by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power."
Shenstone: Elegy xix.

* **ŭn-lâw',** * **un-lawe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *law.*]

1. To deprive of the character or authority of law.

"But the king . . . for remedy will *unlaw* the law."—*Nat. Bacon: Hist. Disc.,* pt. ii., ch. i.

2. To outlaw.

"Nyl me dude him *unlawe.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

ŭn-lâw', *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *law.*]

Scots Law:

1. Any transgression of the law; any injury or act of injustice.

2. A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

* **ŭn-lâwed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawed.*] Not lawed. [LAW, *v.*]

"They whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed,* shall give three shillings for mercy."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. i. (Note.)

ŭn-lâw'-fŭl, * **un-lau-full,** * **un-le-full,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawful.*]

1. Not lawful; not permitted by law; against the law, human or divine.

"The dangerous art of associating images of *unlawful* pleasure with all that is endearing and ennobling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

"All the *unlawful* issue that their lust
Since then hath made between them."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

unlawful-assembly, *s.*

Law: Any meeting of large numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as to endanger the public peace.

ŭn-lâw'-fŭl-lў, * **un-law-ful-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *unlawful; -ly.*]

1. In an unlawful manner; against the law or right; illegally.

"Judges incompetent
To judge their king *unlawfully* detain'd."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

* 2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock.

"Give me your opinion what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affections who begot me."—*Addison.*

ŭn-lâw'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unlawful; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unlawful; illegality.

"The question is of the lawfulness or *unlawfulness* of what is to be done."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Illegitimacy.

* **ŭn-lâw'-līke,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *law,* and suff. *-like.*] Not like or according to law; unlawful.

"To ordain a remedy so slender and *unlawlike.*"—*Milton: Eikonoklastes,* § 6.

* **ŭn-lāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lay.*]

Naut.: To untwist, as the strands of a rope, &c.

"We were at last obliged to *unlay* a cable to work into running rigging."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. iii., ch. ii.

ŭn-lēarn', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *learn.*]

1. To divest one's self of the acquired knowledge of; to make one's self ignorant of; to lose acquaintance with or experience in; to forget the knowledge of.

"We have time enough to *unlearn* our own discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 2. To fail to learn; not to learn.

* **ŭn-lēarn-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *learn,* and *ability.*] Inability to learn.

"My awkwardness and *unlearnability.*"—*Walpole: Letters,* iv. 85.

ŭn-lēarn'-ĕd, * **ŭn-lēarned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *learned.*]

1. Not learned; ignorant, illiterate, inexperienced, untaught.

"A poor *unlearned* virgin."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

2. Not learned or gained by study; not known.

"They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned.*"—*Milton: On Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

"I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned,* neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iv. 2.

¶ *The Unlearned Parliament:* The Parliament summoned by Henry IV. at Coventry in 1404. So named because lawyers were excluded from it. Called also the Illiterate, the Lack Learning Parliament, and the Parliament of Dunces.

ŭn-lēarn'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unlearned; -ly.*] In an unlearned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly.

"An unlettered man might be ashamed to write so *unlearnedly.*"—*More: Workes,* p. 1,057.

* **ŭn-lēarn'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unlearned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unlearned; illiterateness, ignorance.

* **ŭn-lēash',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *leash.*] To free from or as from a leash; to let go; to release.

* **ŭn-lēave',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *leave(s).*] To strip of leaves.

"The good gardiner . . . *unleaves* his boughes."—*Puttenham: English Poesie,* bk. iii., ch. xxv.

ŭn-lēav'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *leavened.*] Not leavened; not raised by leaven or yeast (q.v.).

"At even they shall keep it, and eat with *unleavened* bread and bitter herbs."—*Numbers* ix. 11.

unleavened-bread, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bread made without leaven or barm.

2. *Church Hist.:* Unleavened bread is used in the Roman Church for the celebration of mass and the administration of the Eucharist, while the Greeks use leavened bread. In the English Church the Rubric directs that the bread "shall be such as is usual to be eaten," and an attempt to revive the use of unleavened bread has been declared illegal.

¶ Feast of Unleavened Bread:

Judaism: A festival so connected with that of the Passover that the two are all but identified (Exod. xii. 11, 17; Ezek. xlv. 21). It celebrated the fact that in the exodus from Egypt on the night when the Passover was killed the departure of the Israelites was so sudden, that there was no time to bake bread in the usual way with leaven (Exod. xii. 39). The eating of unleavened bread annually at the festival was therefore enjoined as a religious duty, and neither leavened bread nor leaven was to be within the houses of the worshippers during the seven days that the festival continued. (Exod. xii. 14–20, xiii. 6, 7.) [Passover.]

ŭn-lĕc′-tŭred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lectured.*]

1. Not lectured; not addressed in a lecture or lectures.

* 2. Not taught orally or in lectures.

"A science yet *unlectured* in our schools."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 518.

ŭn-lĕd′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *led.*] Not led; without guidance. (*Sandys: Travels,* p. 66.)

* **ŭn-lĕft′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *left.*] Not left.

"Yet were his men *unleft.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii. 622.

* **ŭn-leis′-ŭred (leis** as **lēzh** or **lēzh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *leisured.*] Not leisured; destitute of leisure; not having leisure; occupied, busy.

"Her *unleisured* thoughts ran not over the ten first words."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. ii.

* **ŭn-leis′-ŭred-nĕss (leis** as **lĕzh** or **lēzh),** *s.* [Eng. *unleisured; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unleisured; want of leisure; occupation.

"The true, though seldom the avowed cause of these men's neglect of the scripture, is not their *unleisuredness,* but their pride."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 312.

ŭn-lĕss′, * **un-lesse,** * **on-les,** * **on-lesse,** *conj.* [Orig. *onlesse, onlesse that* = in less than, on a less supposition, in a less case.]

1. If it be not the case that; if it be not that; were it not the fact or case that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except, excepting.

"*Unless* there be some ancient matron grave
Among them." *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* xix.

* 2. For fear that; in case; lest.

"Beware you do not once the same gainsay
Unless with death he do your rashness pay."
Greene: Alphonsus, v.

¶ In some cases *unless* is used almost as a preposition, a verb being omitted: as in, "Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl" (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* ii. 3), where "*it be*" is omitted after unless, or *breed* after owl. *Except* and *unless* were formerly commonly used as conjunctions, and almost or quite interchangeably, but the former is now seldom used as a conjunction. *Unless,* which is equivalent to, if less, if not, or if one fail, is employed only for the particular case; but *except* has always a reference to some general rule, of which an *exception* is hereby signified: I shall not do it *unless* he ask me; no one can enter *except* those who are provided with tickets.

* **ŭn-lĕss′-ŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *lesson,* and suff. *-ed.*] Not lessoned; not having had lessons prescribed or taught to one; untaught; uninstructed.

"The full sum of me
Is an *unlessoned* girl, unschooled, unpractised."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* **ŭn-lĕtt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *let,* v.] Not let, hindered, or prevented; unimpeded.

"And song full low and softely,
Three songs in her harmony,
Unletted of every wight." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

ŭn-lĕt′-tĕred, * **un-let-tred,** * **un-let-trid,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lettered.*] Illiterate, ignorant, unlearned.

"Still let him prompt the *unlettered* villagers
To tender offices and pensive thoughts."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

* **ŭn-lĕv′-ĕl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *level.*] Not level, even, or smooth.

ŭn-lĕv′-ĕlled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *levelled.*] Not levelled; not made level, even, or smooth; rough.

"Where all *unlevelled* the gay garden lies."
Tickell: Kensington Garden.

* **ŭn-lĭb-ĭd′-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *libidinous.*] Not libidinous; not lustful; free from lust or carnality.

"Love *unlibidinous* reigned." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 449.

ŭn-lī′-çensed, * **ŭn-lī′-çençed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *licensed.*]

1. Not licensed; done, executed, undertaken, or made without or in defiance of licence or authority; not having received licence from the proper authority.

"An act had been passed which prohibited the printing of *unlicensed* books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Not having a licence or permission from the proper authority to do an act, or, specif., to execute or carry on any business, deal in certain commodities, practise a certain profession, or the like.

"Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 908.

* **ŭn-lĭcked′,** * **ŭn-lĭckt′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *licked.*] Not licked or brought into the proper shape; from the popular notion that the bear brought forth shapeless lumps of flesh, which she licked into shape; hence, ungainly, uncultivated, rough, rude.

"Thou *unlickt* bear, dar'st thou yet stand by my fury?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

* **ŭn-lĭd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lid.*] To open. (*C. Brontë: Villette,* ch. xii.)

ŭn-lĭft′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lifted.*] Not lifted, raised, or elevated.

"The lances *unlifted,* the trumpet unblown."
Byron: Destruct. of Sennacherib.

ŭn-lĭght′-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lighted.*] Not lighted; not lit.

"There lay a log *unlighted* on the hearth."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

* **ŭn-lĭght′-sŏme** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lightsome.*] Not lightsome; dark, gloomy; wanting light.

"A mighty sphere He framed, *unlightsome* first."
Milton: P. L., vii. 355.

ŭn-lĭke′, * **un-lyke,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *like.*]

1. Not like; dissimilar; not having resemblance.

"Two reddish fish, about the size of a large bream, and not *unlike* them."—*Cook: Second Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

* 2. Improbable; unlikely.

"Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

unlike-quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Quantities expressed by different letters, or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different powers: as, $4x$, $3x^2$, $7y$, axy, myz.

unlike-signs, *s. pl.*

Math.: The signs plus (+) and minus (−).

ŭn-lĭke′-lĭ-hood, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *likelihood.*] The quality or state of being unlikely; want of likelihood; improbability.

"The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure as a scheme."—*Paley: Evid. Christianity,* pt. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-lĭke′-lĭ-nĕss, * **un-like-li-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unlikely; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

* 2. Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

"Neither was there more *unlikeliness* in their disposition."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Christ's Baptisme.*

* 3. The quality or state of not being likeable or loveable.

"[I]ne dare to loue, for mine *vnlikelinesse.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. i.

ŭn-lĭke′-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *likely.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not likely or probable; improbable; such as cannot reasonably be expected.

"*Unlikely* wonders." *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* v. 5.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

"Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means."—*Hooker.*

* 3. Not calculated to inspire feelings of love or affection.

"And therwith all the *unlikely* elde of me."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,055.

B. *As adv.:* With little or no likelihood or probability; improbably.

"The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another."—*Pope.*

* **ŭn-lĭk′-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *like.*] To make unlike.

"Thanne whanne she (the wijf of Jeroboam) was comen yn, and *unlikened* hireself to be what she was."
—*Wycliffe:* 3 *Kings* xiv. 5.

ŭn-lĭke′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unlike; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unlike; dissimilarity; want or absence of similarity or resemblance.

"Its *unlikeness* to any land animal."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. vi.

* **ŭn-lĭm′-bĕr,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *limber,* a.] Not limber; not easily bent; flexible or pliant.

"To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 246.

ŭn-lĭm′-bĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *limber,* v.]

Mil.: To take off the limbers: as, To *unlimber* a cannon. [Limber, *s.* II. 1.]

* **ŭn-lĭm′-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *limitable.*] Not limitable; not capable of being limited; illimitable, boundless.

"Tis unlimited and *unlimitable.*"—*Locke: Of Government,* bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *limited.*]

1. Not limited; having no limit or bounds; boundless.

2. Undefined, indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

"With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities."—*Hooker.*

3. Unconfined, unrestrained, unrestricted.

"Envoys, with *unlimited* powers of treating, should be sent to the seceders."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 67.

unlimited liability, *s.*

Law & Comm.: Liability to be called on to pay a proportionate share of the entire losses of an unsuccessful company in which one has shares. Joint-stock banks were once universally constituted on this basis, but the widespread ruin brought in certain cases on the shareholders led to many of them being transformed into limited liability companies. [Limited ¶ (2).]

unlimited-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

* **ŭn-lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unlimited; -ly.*] In an unlimited manner or degree.

"Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **ŭn-lĭm′-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unlimited; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unlimited, unbounded, or undefined.

"The evil . . . swelled into a strange *unlimitedness.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 9.

* **ŭn-lĭne′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *line.*] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty.

"It *unlines* their purses." *Davies: Bienvenu,* p. 9.

* **ŭn-lĭn′-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lineal.*] Not lineal; not coming in the direct order of succession; not hereditary.

"They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

* **ŭn-lĭn′-gĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lingering.*] Hasty, immediate. (*De Quincey: English Mail-coach.*)

ŭn-lĭn′-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lining.*] [Chorisis.]

ŭn-lĭnk′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *link,* v.]

A. *Trans.:* To separate or undo the links of; to loose, as something fastened with a link; to untwist, to disjoin.

"Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlink'd* itself.
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To give way at the links; to fall to pieces.

"Your typical chain of king and priest must *unlink*."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ŭn-lĭ'-quĕ-fied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *liquefied.*] Not liquefied, not dissolved.

"These huge, unwieldy lumps remained . . . rigid and *unliquefied*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

ŭn-lĭ'-quĭ-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *liquidated.*]

1. Not liquidated, not settled: as, an *unliquidated* debt.

2. Not having the exact amount ascertained.

unliquidated damages, *s. pl.*

Law: Penalties or damages not ascertained in money.

***ŭn-lĭq'-uŏred (q as k),** ***un-lic-oured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *liquored.*]

1. Not having been supplied with, or not having consumed liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated.

"Like an *unlicour'd* Silenus."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. Not wetted or moistened.

"How have we seen churches and states, like a dry *unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire with their own motion."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 33.

ŭn-lĭst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *listed.*] Not catalogued, not entered in a list.

"The names of many are yet *unlisted*."—*God Appearing for the Parliament* (1644), p. 5.

***ŭn-lĭs'-tẹn-ĭng** (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *listening.*] Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.

"The vacant brow, the *unlistening* ear."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 3.

***ŭn-lĭve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *live*, v.]

1. To live in a manner contrary to; to annul or undo by living.

"We must *unlive* our former lives."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. viii.

2. To deprive of life. (Pron. *ŭn-līve'.*)

"Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived?*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,754.

ŭn-līve'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *liveliness.*] The quality or state of being unlively; want or absence of liveliness.

"Hide all the *unliveliness* and natural sloth."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. i., § 3.

ŭn-lōad', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *load*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To discharge the load or cargo from; to relieve of a load or burden; to disburden.

"Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. To remove or discharge, as a load or burden from a vessel, vehicle, or the like.

3. To withdraw the charge (of powder and shot) from: as, To *unload* a gun.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To relieve from anything onerous or burdensome.

2. To remove or make an end of anything burdensome or troublesome.

"You in each other's breast *unload* your care.
Dryden: 2 Conquest of Granada, iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To discharge a cargo, load, or burden.

"No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To sell or get rid of stocks, shares, or goods. (*Amer. slang.*)

"There being some pressure to *unload*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 6, 1888.

ŭn-lō-cāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *located.*] Not located, not placed; specif. in America, not surveyed and marked off.

ŭn-lŏck', ***un-loke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lock*, v.]

1. To open, as anything fastened with a lock; to open, as something which has been locked; to undo, as a lock.

"By Him forbidden to *unlock*
These adamantine gates." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 852.

* 2. To free from bonds or fetters; to loose, to set free.

"He *unlok'd* younge Gamelyn
Both hondis and eke fete."
Chaucer (?): Cook's Tale.

* 3. To open, to disclose; to lay open.

"No pains, no tortures shall *unlock* my mind."
Dryden: Conquest of Mexico, v. 2.

* 4. To disclose, to reveal, to make known.

"That sweven hath Daniell *unloke*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***ŭn-lŏdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lodge.*] To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge.

"Now that these heavenly mansions are to be void, you that shall hereafter be found *unlodged* will be found inexcusable."—*Carew: Cælum Britannicum.*

***ŭn-lŏġ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *logical.*] Illogical; not according to the precepts of logic.

"His *unlogical* reasoning."—*Fuller: Worthies: Kent*, i. 487.

***ŭn-look',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *look*, v.] To recall or retract, as a look.

"As if he would *unlook* his own looks."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 215.

¶ *Unlooked for:* Not looked for; unexpected.

"By importation of *unlook'd-for* arts."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***ŭn-loôped',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *looped.*] Not fastened by or with a loop.

"With hat *unlooped*." *Gay: Trivia*, i. 195.

ŭn-loôse', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *loose*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To loose that which before was fastened; to unfasten, to untie, to undo.

"The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.

2. To set or let go, or free from fastening or hold; to unbind from fetters, bonds, cords, or the like; to set at liberty.

"You cannot be tied so fast but the pope can *unloose* you."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fall to pieces; to lose all connection and union.

"Without this virtue the public union must *unloose*."—*Collier.*

ŭn-loôs'-ẹn, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2) 3., and Eng. *loosen.*] To unloose, to loosen.

"And flints *unloosened* kept their lock."
Byron: Mazeppa, v. iii.

***ŭn-lord',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng *lord.*] To reduce from or deprive of the rank, dignity, or privileges of a lord; to reduce from the rank of a peer to that of a commoner.

"The *unlording* of bishops."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 6.

***ŭn-lord'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lorded.*] Not raised or preferred to the rank or dignity of a lord.

"Undiocest, unrevenu'd, *unlorded*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***ŭn-lord'-lў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lordly.*] Not lordly, not arbitrary.

"Meek and *unlordly* discipline."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

***ŭn-lôṣ'-ą-ble,** ***ŭn-lôṣe'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *losable, loseable.* That cannot be lost; incapable of being lost.

"Ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unlosable* mobility."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 445.

***ŭn-lost',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lost.*] Not lost or forfeited.

"An Eden this! a paradise *unlost!*"
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,071.

ŭn-lôv'-ą-ble, ŭn-lôve'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lovable.*] Not lovable; not possessing qualities calculated to attract love or affection, or possessing qualities tending to excite dislike.

***ŭn-lôve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *love*, v.] To cease to love; to hate.

"To *unlouen* you a quarter of a day."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

ŭn-lôved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *loved.*] Not loved.

"Miserable must to love *unloved*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ŭn-lôve'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unlovely*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unlovely:

(1) Unamiableness; want or absence of those qualities which attract love.

(2) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye.

"Each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ŭn-lôve'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lovely.*]

1. Not lovely; not calculated or fitted to attract love; possessing qualities which excite or tend to excite dislike.

"Putting vicious habits into a more contemptible and *unlovely* figure than they do at present."—*Tatler*, No. 208.

2. Not beautiful or attractive to the eye.

"A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw *Unlovely* blackness." *Beaumont: Psyche*, p. 13.

***un-lŏv-en,** *v.t.* [Unlove.]

***ŭn lŏv'-ẽr-like,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng *lover*, and *like.*] Unlike or unbefitting a lover.

"So *unlovertike* a speech."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxix.

ŭn-lŏv'-ĭng, ***un-lov-yng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *loving.*] Not loving, or not of loving character; not fond or affectionate.

"Which argued thee a most *unloving* father."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

***ŭn-lū'-cent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lucent.*] Not lucent, not bright or shining.

"A combustion most fierce, but *unlucent*."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. v.

***ŭn-lŭck'-fŭll,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *luck*, and suff. *-full.*] Mischievous. [Unlucky, 4.] (*Udal: Apoph. Eras.*, p. 375.)

ŭn-lŭck'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unlucky*; *-ly.*]

1. In an unlucky manner; unfortunately, unhappily.

"Things have fallen out, sir, so *unluckily*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 4.

2. By ill-luck; unfortunately.

"Mr. Locke has somewhere *unluckily* let drop that he conceives it possible the faculty of thinking may be annexed to a system of matter."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iv.

ŭn-lŭck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unlucky*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unlucky or unfortunate in one's dealings.

2. The quality or state of being unlucky or inauspicious.

* 3. Mischievousness.

"As there is no moral in these jests they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness*, than wit."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 371.

ŭn lŭck'-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lucky.*]

1. Not lucky or fortunate; unfavoured by fortune; not fortunate or successful in one's dealings or undertakings; subject to misfortunes; unfortunate, unhappy.

2. Attended or followed by ill-luck, misfortune, or disaster; inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The nurse said to me, Tears should not
Be shed upon an infant's face,
It was *unlucky*."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections.

3. Not resulting in or accompanied with success; resulting in or attended with misfortune, disaster, or failure.

"The year which was closing had certainly been *unlucky*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Somewhat mischievous; mischievously waggish.

"Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served."—*L'Estrange.*

***ŭn-lū'-mĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *luminous.*] Not luminous; not throwing out light; not bright or shining.

"A tragical combustion, long smoking and smouldering, *unluminous*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

***ŭn-lŭst',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lust.*] Dislike, disinclination.

"*Unlust* and tediousness to do good."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Originals* (an. 1555), No. 44.

***ŭn lŭs'-troŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lustrous.*] Not lustrous; not shining; wanting lustre.

"Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

¶ The older editions read *illustrious.*

***ŭn lŭs'-tў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lusty.*] Not lusty or strong; weak, feeble.

"He [the hippopotamus] waxeth *unlusty* and slow."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 213.

***ŭn-lūte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lute*, v.] To separate things luted or cemented; to take the lute or clay from.

"Upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 483.

***ŭn-lў-căn'-thrŏp-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *lycanthrope*, and suff. *-ize.*] To change a lycanthrope (q.v.) back to his original shape.

"She is ready to *unlycanthropize* you from this wolfish shape."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 114.

***ŭn-măc-ăd'-ąm-ized,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *macadamized.*] Rough; not macadamized (q.v.).

"The street in its past *unmacadamized* tense."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg

ŭn-mādē', *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *made*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (2).]

1. Not made; not yet formed or constructed; unformed.

"Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

2. Deprived of its form or qualities.

"The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed anew."—*Woodward: Nat Hist.*

***ŭn-māğ'-ĭs-trāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *magistrate.*] To deprive of or degrade from the office or position of a magistrate. (*Milton.*)

***ŭn-māī'-den**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *maiden.*] To ravish, to deflower.

"He *unmaidened* his sister Juno."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

ŭn-māī'-den-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maidenly.*] Not maidenly; not becoming or befitting a maiden.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants, warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; John Baptist Beheaded.*

ŭn-māimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maimed.*] Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; unmutilated; complete in all its parts.

"An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

ŭn-māk'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mak(e)*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being made.

"If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power."—*Grew: Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. ii.

†**ŭn-māke'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *make*, v.]

1. To destroy the essential qualities of; to annihilate; to cause to cease to exist; to uncreate, to destroy; to deprive of form or being.

"Abolish Thy creation, and *unmake*
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made."
Milton: P. L., iii. 163.

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned.

3. To reduce or depose from a position of authority.

"Power to make emperours, and to *unmake* them againe."—*Jewell: A Replie unto M. Hardinge*, p. 418.

***ŭn-măl'-lē-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *malleable.*] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by heating, as a metal. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Unmalleable* by the hammer of the divine threatenings."—*Spenser: Prodigies*, p. 341.

ŭn-măn', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *man.*]

1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason or the like.

"To constrain him further were to unchristen him, to *unman* him."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.

3. To deprive of courage or fortitude; to break the spirit of; to dishearten, to cow.

"The near prospect of a dungeon and a gallows altogether *unmanned* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To deprive of men: as, To *unman* a ship or garrison.

***ŭn-măn'-ą-cle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *manacle*, v.] To loosen or set free from, or as from bonds or chains.

"*Unmanacled* from bonds of sense."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

ŭn-măn'-age-ą-ble (**age** as **ĭğ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manageable.*] Not manageable; not capable of being managed or controlled; not under control; not easily controlled, regulated, or directed; uncontrollable.

"The House has long been quite *unmanageable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ŭn-măn'-aged** (**aged** as **ĭğd**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *managed.*]

1. Not broken in as a horse; not trained; not under control.

"Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

"An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

3. Not controlled; unrestrained.

"In the most *unmanaged* terms."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs* (1791).

***ŭn-măn'-fûl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manful.*] Not manful; not manly; unmanly.

***ŭn-măn'-fûl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmanful*; *-ly.*] In an unmanly manner.

"Yet so they dy'd not *unmanfully*."—*Milton: Hist Eng.*, bk. vi.

***ŭn-măn'-gled** (**le** as **ęl**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mangled.*] Not mangled, maimed, or mutilated.

"Sense for sense *unmangled* (as he found the same written)."—*Holinshed: Chron. England* (an. 1296).

***un-man-hode**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manhood.*] An unmanly act; an act of cowardice.

"But bothe done *unmanhode* and a sinne."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, i.

***ŭn-măn'-līke**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manlike.*]

1. Not like a man in appearance.

2. Not becoming a man as a human being; inhuman; unnatural.

3. Unbecoming a man, as opposed to a woman or child; unmanly, effeminate, childish.

"By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry [illegible]"

ŭn-măn'-lī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unmanly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmanly; effeminacy.

"You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*."—*Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. ii.

ŭn-măn'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manly.*]

1. Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; wanting the strength, courage, or fortitude which becomes a man; effeminate, weak, womanish, childish.

2. Unbecoming to or in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly, mean.

"*Unmanly* outrages to defenceless captives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ŭn-mănned', *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manned*; in sense 3, from pref. *un-* (2).]

1. Not furnished with men.

"Turned out to sea in a ship *unmanned*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

*2. Not accustomed to man; not tamed. (A term of falconry.)

"Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

3. Deprived of the qualities or attributes of a man; effeminate; wanting in fortitude.

"In word, in deed, *unmann'd*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 74.

***ŭn-măn'-nĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mannered.*] Not with good manners; uncivil, rude, coarse, ill-mannered.

"*Unmannered* dog! To stop my sport
Vain were thy cant." *Scott: The Chase*, xxvii.

ŭn-măn'-nĕr-lī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unmannerliness.*] The quality or state of being unmannerly; want of good manners; incivility, coarseness, rudeness.

"Much *unmannerliness* of eating and drinking at bankets."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 586.

ŭn-măn'-nĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mannerly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not mannerly; not having good manners; wanting in manners; rude in behaviour; uncivil.

"*Unmannerly* intruder as thou art!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Not in accordance with good manners; rude, coarse.

"An *unmannerly* jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder."—*Tatler*, No. 258.

B. *As adv.:* In an unmannerly or rude manner; rude, uncivilly.

"Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

***ŭn-măn'-tle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mantle*, s.] To divest of a mantle; to take a mantle or cloak off from; to make bare.

"With her *unmantled* neck, and bosom white and bare." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 148.

ŭn-măn-ų-făc-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manufactured.*] Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form or state for use: as, *unmanufactured* tobacco.

ŭn-ma-nūred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manured.*]

*1. Uncultivated, unworked.

"As a fat soil . . . *unmanured* bringeth forth both herbs and weeds."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 186.

2. Not manured; not enriched with **manure**.

ŭn-marked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marked.*]

1. Not marked; having no mark.

2. Not noticed, unnoticed, unobserved.

"The nameless charms *unmark'd* by her alone."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

ŭn-mar-kĕt-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marketable.*] Not marketable; not fit or able to be disposed of in a market; hence, unsaleable; having no pecuniary value.

ŭn-marred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marred.*] Not marred, not spoiled, not injured, not obstructed.

"Their good is good entire, unmixt, *unmarr'd*."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 300.

***ŭn-măr'-rĭ-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriable.*] Unmarriageable.

"Two persons unconjunctive or *unmarriable* together."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

ŭn-măr'-rĭağe-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriageable.*] Not marriageable; not fit to be married; not free to marry.

ŭn-măr'-ried, ***un-mar-ied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *married.*] Not married.

"That din *unmarried*, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

***ŭn-măr'-rў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *marry.*] To divorce; to dissolve the marriage of.

"A law . . . giving permission to *unmarry* a wife and marry a lust."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce.*

***ŭn-mar'-shalled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marshalled.*] Not marshalled; not arranged, ranked, or set in order.

"To combat sends a rude, *unmarshall'd* train."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, xii.

***ŭn mar'-tўr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *martyr.*] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. (*Special coinage.*)

"Scotus was made a martyr after his death, but since Baronius hath *unmartyred* him."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 36.

***ŭn mar'-vĕl loŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marvellous.*] Not marvellous or astonishing.

"Th' *unmarvellous* and placid scene."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 187.

***ŭn măs'-cų-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *masculate.*] To emasculate.

"The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies."—*Fuller.*

***ŭn măs'-cų-line**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masculine.*] Not masculine or manly; effeminate.

ŭn mask', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mask.*]

A. *Trans.:* To remove the mask from; to strip of a mask or any disguise; hence, to expose.

"Smile on—nor venture to *unmask*
Man's heart." *Byron: To Inez* (*Childe Harold*, i.).

B. *Intrans.:* To put off a mask.

"My husband bids me: now I will *unmask*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

***ŭn-mas'-tĕr-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masterable.*] Incapable of being mastered or subdued; unconquerable.

"The factor may discover itself as being *unmasterable* by the art of man."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

ŭn-mas'-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mastered.*]

1. Not mastered; not subdued or conquered.

*2. Not capable of being mastered or subdued; uncontrollable.

"His *unmastered* importunity."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

***ŭn-măţch'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *match*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being matched; unparalleled; matchless.

"Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

***ŭn-măţch'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmatchable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmatchable; matchlessness.

"The presumption of his *unmatchableness*."—*Hall: Epistles*, dec. iv., ep. ii.

ŭn-măţched', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matched.*] Not matched or equalled; unparalleled, unequalled, matchless.

"The flower in ripened bloom *unmatched*."
Byron: And Thou Art Dead.

***ŭn-măt'ch'ed'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmatched*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being unmatched; incomparableness.

"His clear *unmatchedness* in all manners of learning."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

***ŭn-măt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mated.*] Not mated, matched, paired, or coupled.

"Here, like a turtle (mew'd up in a cage) *Unmated* I converse with air and walls."
Ford: 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

***ŭn-ma-tẽr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *material.*] Immaterial.

"The *unmaterial* fruits of shades."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ŭn-ma-trĭc'-u-lāt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matriculated.*] Not matriculated.

"Their young *unmatriculated* novices."—*Milton On Education.*

***ŭn-mā'-trŏn-līke,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matronlike.*] Unlike or unbecoming a matron.

"This *unmatronlike* jilt."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 359.

***ŭn-māze',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maze*, v.] To relieve from terror or bewilderment.

"This poor Arpinate . . .
Unmaz'd us, and took pains for all the town."
Stapylton: Juvenal, viii. 312.

ŭn mēan'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meaning.*]

1. Having no meaning or signification; meaningless.

"That mighty master of *unmeaning* rhyme."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless.

"That light, *unmeaning* thing,
That smiles with all and weeps with none."
Byron: One Struggle More.

ŭn-mēan' ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeaning*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmeaning. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. i.)

ŭn-mĕant', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meant.*] Not meant; not intended; unintentional.

"But Rhœteus happened on a death *unmeant*."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid x. 561.

ŭn-mĕaș'-ŭr-a-ble (ș as zh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *measurable.*] Not measurable; not capable of being measured; immeasurable, unbounded.

"That I hope is an *unmeasurable* distance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

***ŭn-mĕaș'-ŭr-a-ble-nĕss (ș as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *unmeasurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmeasurable.

"Showing the *unmeasurableness* of his Godhed."—*Fryth: Book made by him* (an 1533).

ŭn-mĕaș'-ŭr-a-blў (ș as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *unmeasurab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an unmeasurable manner or degree; not measurably; immeasurably.

"The value of gold was likely to advance *unmeasurably*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edward VI.* (an. 1543).

ŭn-mĕaș'-ŭred (ș as zh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *measured.*]

1. Not measured; not dealt out by measure; infinite.

"His rapid rays,
Themselves *unmeasured*, measure all our days."
Cowper: Natrivity.

2. Plentiful beyond measure; unlimited.

* 3. Not subject to or in accordance with any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular, capricious.

"The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre."
Shelley.

***ŭn-mĕch'-an-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mechanize.*] To destroy the mechanism of; to unmake.

"Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ŭn mĕd'-dled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meddled.*] Not meddled (with); not interfered (with).

"The flood-gate . . . continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

***ŭn-mĕd'-dlĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meddling.*] Not meddling; not interfering with the affairs of others; not officious.

***ŭn-mĕd'-dlĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmeddling; freedom from meddlesomeness or officiousness.

"An *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 1 Peter* i. 17

***ŭn-mĕdi'-çĭn-a-ble** (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *medicinable.*] Incurable by medicine.

"Thess. . . . physicians may recure,
Thou yet *unmedicinable* still."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi. 24.

¶ In the following quotation (*Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1) the same author uses the word as = inefficacious.

"Away with his *unmed'cinable* balme."

ŭn-mĕd'-i tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meditated.*] Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated.

"Fit strains pronounced, or sung
Unmeditated."
Milton: P. L., v. 149.

*** ŭn meck', * un meke,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meek.*] Not meek.

"An *unmeke* lord."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

† ŭn meet', *un-mete, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meet*, a.] Not meet, not fitting, not suitable; unfit, unsuitable.

"Why mention other thoughts *unmeet*
For vision so composed and sweet?"
Wordsworth: White Doe, i.

*** ŭn meet'-lў, *un meete ly, *un-mete-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *-ly.*] Not meetly, not fitly, not suitably; unsuitably, improperly.

"Upon a mangy jade, *unmeetly* met."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 16.

*** ŭn meet' nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmeet; unsuitableness, unfitness.

"A perpetual *unmeetness* and unwillingness to all the duties of help."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***ŭn-mĕl'-lōwed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mellowed.*] Not mellowed; not fully ripened or matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness, length of years, or the like.

"An inconstant and *unmellow'd* light."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn mĕ lō' dĭ oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *melodious.*] Not melodious; wanting in melody or harmony; harsh, discordant.

"Renew their *unmelodious* moan."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 79.

*** ŭn mĕl' ô dīzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *melodized.*] Not rendered melodious.

"Unlike to living sounds it came
Unmix'd, *unmelodiz'd* with breath."
Langhorne: Fables, xi.

*** ŭn-mĕlt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *melted.*] Not melted, not dissolved.

"That snow which *unmelted* lies."
Waller: Puerperium.

*** ŭn mĕnd'-a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mendable.*] Not capable of being mended.

"They dream of patching up things *unmendable*."
—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays.* (Pref.)

ŭn-mĕn'-tion-a ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mentionable.*]

A. *As adj.*: Not mentionable; not fit to be mentioned or named.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A ludicrous name for trousers; inexpressibles.

"Fishing stockings full of water, *unmentionables* ditto."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

ŭn-mĕn'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mentioned.*] Not mentioned or named.

"Of evils yet *unmention'd*."
Cowper: Friendship

ŭn-mĕr'-çĕn-a-rў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mercenary.*] Not mercenary, not sordid; not taking or seeking payment, hire, or wages.

"Praise is a generous and *unmercenary* principle."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

*** ŭn-mĕr'-chant-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merchantable.*] Not merchantable; not fit for the market; unmarketable, unsaleable.

"They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

*** ŭn-mĕr' çĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mercible.*] Unmerciful.

"To louse but *unmercuable*." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

*** ŭn-mĕr'-çĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mercy*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unmerciful, merciless.

"Out fly the Irish, and with sword and fire
Unmercied havock of the English made."
Drayton: Miseries of Q. Margaret.

ŭn-mĕr'-çĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merciful.*]

1. Not merciful; not influenced by feelings of mercy; cruel, inhuman, merciless.

"Perhaps some stop might be put to this *unmerciful* prosecution."—*Idler*, No. 14.

* 2. Unconscionable, exorbitant.

"Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause."—*Pope.*

ŭn mĕr' çĭ fŭl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *-ly.*] In an unmerciful manner; mercilessly; without mercy.

"They acted *unmercifully*, unjustly, unwisely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ŭn-mĕr'-çĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state being unmerciful; mercilessness, cruelty.

"The first [hindrance to our prayers] is *unmercifulness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

*** ŭn mĕr'-çĭ-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *merciless.*] Merciless.

"*Unmercieless* murther and ingratitude."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. v.

***ŭn mĕr'-ĭt a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meritable.*] Not possessed of merit or desert; undeserving.

"This is a slight *unmeritable* man."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

ŭn mĕr'-ĭt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merited.*] Not merited, not deserved, undeserved.

"Such consolation, and the excess
Of an *unmerited* distress."
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

*** ŭn mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmerited*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmerited or undeserved.

"The Arminians own the freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 276.

***ŭn mĕr'-ĭt ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meriting.*] Not meriting (anything); not possessed of merit or desert; undeserving.

"A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*** ŭn mĕr' rў, * un-mer-ie,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merry.*] Not merry; sorrowful.

"There sleepeth aye this god *unmerie*."
Prol. to the House of Fame, 74.

***un-mes ur-a-ble,** *a.* [Unmeasurable.]

ŭn mĕt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *met.*] Not met with.

"Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods and buildings."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 1.

*** ŭn mĕt'-a phŏr' ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *metaphorical.*] Not metaphorical; literal.

"A cold *unmetaphorical* vein of infamous writing."
—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 135.

*** ŭn mĕt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meted.*] Unmeasured.

"The anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxix.

***ŭn mĕth' ŏd ized,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *methodized.*] Not arranged according to method or order.

"Unpolish'd, unnumber'd, and *unmethodis'd*."—*Harrington: Oceana*, p. 12.

*** ŭn mew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mew.*] To set free from, or as from, a mew; to emancipate.

"Let a portion of ethereal dew
Fall on my head and presently *unmew*
My soul."
Keats: Endymion, i.

***ŭn-mīght'-ў** (*gh* silent), ***un-might-ie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mighty.*] Not mighty or strong; weak.

"Disarmen the ire of thilke *unmightie* tirannt."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

***ŭn-mīld',** ***un-milde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mild.*] Not mild; hard, cruel, severe.

"So goth this proude vice *unmilde*,
That he disdeigneth all lawe."
Gower: C. A., i.

*** ŭn-mīld' nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmild*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being destitute of mildness; harshness, cruelty.

"The *unmildness* of evangelic grace shall turn servant."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-mĭlked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *milked.*] Not milked.

"The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 516.

ŭn-mĭlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *milled.*] Not milled; not stamped in a mill.

"There are two kinds of coin here, of the same denomination, milled and *unmilled*"—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

ŭn-mĭnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.

minded.] Not minded, not heeded, not regarded.

"Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
A poor *unminded* outlaw sneaking home."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 3.

ŭn-mīnd'-fûl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mindful.*] Not mindful, not heedful; regardless, heedless.

"Troy fled, *unmindful* of her former fame.'
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 425.

ŭn-mīnd'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unmindful*; *-ly.*] In an unmindful manner; without due remembrance or consideration: heedlessly, carelessly.

* **ŭn-mīnd'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *unmindful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmindful; heedlessness, carelessness.

* **ŭn mĭn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mingle.*] To separate, as things mixed or mingled.

"It will *unmingle* the wine from the water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ŭn mĭn'-gle-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mingle*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being mixed or mingled.

"The divers and *unmingleable* oils afforded us by human blood."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 536.

ŭn-mĭn'-gled (le as **ęl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mingled.*] Not mixed or mingled; unmixed, unalloyed, pure.

"Then I drank *unmingled* joys."
Cowper: The Necessity of Self-Abasement.

* **ŭn-mĭ-răc'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *miraculous.*] Not miraculous; not marvellous.

"They [miracles] do not, cannot, more amaze the mind,
Than this, called *unmiraculous* survey."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,264.

* **ŭn-mĭr'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *miry.*] Not miry; not muddy; not fouled with dirt.

"There may'st thou pass with safe *unmiry* feet."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 187.

ŭn-mĭssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *missed.*] Not missed; not perceived to be lost or gone.

"Why should he [Vellinus] not steal away, unasked and *unmissed*?"—*Gray: To Mason*, let. 27. (1757.)

ŭn-mĭs-tāk'-ą-ble, ŭn-mĭs-tāke'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mistakable.*] Not mistakable; not capable of being mistaken.

"The case is *unmistakable*."—*Field*, Dec. 10, 1887.

ŭn-mĭs-tāk'-ą-blў, ŭn-mĭs-tāke'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unmistakable*; *-ly.*] In an unmistakable manner; in a manner precluding the possibility of mistake.

"*Unmistakably* of the 'Broad Church' school."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 290. (1873.)

* **ŭn-mĭs-trŭst'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mistrusting.*] Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.

"An *unmistrusting* ignorance."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 21.

* **ŭn-mĭt'-ĭ-gą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mitigable.*] Not mitigable; not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened; unappeasable, implacable.

"And in her most *unmitigable* rage."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ŭn-mĭt'-ĭ-gāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mitigated.*]

1. Not mitigated; not lessened or softened.

"With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 1.

2. Unconscionable: as an *unmitigated* scoundrel. (*Collog.*)

* **ŭn-mī'-tre (tre** as **tẽr),** * **ŭn-mī'-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mitre.*] To deprive of a mitre; to depose or degrade from the rank or office of a bishop. (*Milton.*)

ŭn-mĭxed', * **ŭn-mixt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mixed, mixt.*] Not mixed or mingled with anything else; pure, unadulterated, unmingled, unalloyed.

"He was of *unmixed* English blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ŭn-mĭx'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unmixed*; *-ly.*] In an unmixed manner; purely, wholly, entirely.

"*Unmixedly* noxious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **ŭn-mōaned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moaned.*] Not bemoaned or lamented; unlamented.

"Fatherless distress was left *unmoaned*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

ŭn-mŏcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mocked.*] Not mocked or scoffed at.

"Here we may bleed, *unmocked* by hymns."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **ŭn-mŏd'-ĕrn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *modernize.*] To alter from a modern fashion or style; to give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

"*Unmodernize* a poem rather than give it an antique air."—*C. Lamb*, quoted in *Notes & Queries*, Ser. vi., iv. 223.

* **ŭn-mŏd'-ĕrn-īzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modernized.*] Not modernized; not altered to a modern fashion.

"The mansion of the squire . . . *unmodernized*."—*Jane Austen: Persuasion*, ch. v.

* **ŭn-mŏd'-ĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modifiable.*] Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

* **ŭn-mŏd'-ĭ-fī-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unmodifiable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unmodifiable.

"A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lviii.

ŭn mŏd'-ĭ-fīed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modified.*] Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

"An universal *unmodified* capacity."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe, M.P.*

unmodified-drift, *s.*

Geol.: A Canadian glacial deposit laid down while ice action was at its maximum in North America. It is believed to correspond, or at least have a certain relation, to the till of Scotland. Called also Hardpan.

* **ŭn-mŏd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modish.*] Not modish; not fashionable; not according to fashion or custom.

"The princess has a very small party in so *unmodish* a separation."—*Pope: Letters to Lady Montague*, let. xii.

* **ŭn-mŏ̄ist',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moist.*] Not moist; not wet or humid; dry.

"Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*."
J. Philips: Cider, i. 334.

ŭn-mŏ̄ist'-ęned (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moistened.*] Not moistened; not made wet; dry.

"And may'st thou dye with an *unmoistened* eye."
Beaum. & Flet.: Passionate Madman, ii.

ŭn-mŏ-lĕst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *molested.*] Not molested; not disturbed or obstructed; undisturbed.

"D'Esson . . . marched *unmolested* to Limerick."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **ŭn-mŏn'-eyed, ŭn-mŏn'-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moneyed, monied.*] Not moneyed; not possessed of money; impecunious.

"Apples with cabbage net y-covered o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmoneyed* wight, are seen."
Shenstone: Schoolmistress.

* **ŭn-mŏnk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *monkish.*] Unlike or unbecoming a monk; not given to or sympathizing with monasticism. (*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iv.)

* **ŭn-mŏ-nŏp'-ŏ-līze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *monopolize.*] To recover or remove from the state of being monopolized; to throw open.

"*Unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry."—*Milton.*

ŭn-moor', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *moor*, v.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To loose from that to which anything is moored; to loose from anchorage.

"Thou speakest sooth: thy skiff *unmoor*."
Byron: Giaour.

2. To bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

B. *Intrans.*: To loose one's moorings; to weigh anchor.

"Look, where beneath the castle grey
His fleet *unmoor* from Arros bay."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 12.

† **ŭn'-mŏr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moral.*] Without morals; having no conception of right and wrong. [NON-MORAL.]

"Man by himself is not only unprogressive, he is also not so much immoral as *unmoral*."—*E. Clodd: Story of Creation*, p. 218.

* **ŭn-mŏr'-ąl-īzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moralized.*] Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.

"This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper."—*Norris.*

* **ŭn-mŏr'-rised,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *morris*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not wearing the dress of a morris-dancer.

"Thus to appear before me too, *unmorrised*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleased, iv. 1.

* **ŭn-mor'-tąred,** * **ŭn-mor'-tẽred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mortar*; *-ed.*] Not joined or cemented with mortar.

"Some loose stones that lye *unmortered* upon the battlements."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 7.

ŭn-mort'-gą̆ged (*t* silent, **a** as **ĭ**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mortgaged.*] Not mortgaged; not pledged or staked; free from charge or debt.

"The least *unmortgag'd* hope."
Dryden: All for Love, v.

* **ŭn-mor'-tĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mortified.*] Not quelled, subdued, or destroyed.

"His lust is stronger, his passions violent and *un mortified*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

* **ŭn-mor'-tĭ-fied-nĕss,** * **un-mor-tĭ-fied nesse,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mortified*, and suff. *-ness.*] The state of being unmortified. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This argues much *unmortifiednesse*, though it run not into acts."—*Goodwin: Tryall of a Christian's Growth*, ch. iii.

* **ŭn mor'-tise,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mortise.*] To loosen or undo, as a mortise; to separate, as a joint from its socket.

"The feet *unmortised* from their ankle-bones."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 402.

* **ŭn-mō-sā'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *Mosaic.*] Contrary to Moses or his law.

"By this reckoning Moses should be most *unmosaic*."—*Milton.*

* **ŭn mŏth'-ĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mother*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having a mother; deprived of one's mother; motherless.

"*Unmother'd* little child of four years old."
E. B. Browning.

ŭn-mŏth'-ĕr-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *motherly.*] Not motherly; not like or befitting a mother.

* **ŭn-mould',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mould*, v.] To change the form of; to take away or destroy the form, shape, or features of.

"*Unmoulding* reason's mintage." *Milton: Comus*, 529.

* **ŭn-mŏ̄und'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mound*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not protected by a mound or fence.

"If he lyes *unmounded*, he shall be sure to be always low."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 65.

ŭn-mŏ̄unt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mount*; *-ed.*]

1. Not on horseback; not performing duties on horseback: as *unmounted* police.

2. Not mounted, as a drawing, engraving, or photograph.

ŭn-mŏurned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mourned.*] Not mourned, not lamented; unlamented.

"Thy gentle care for him, who now
Unmourn'd shall quit this mournful scene,
Where none regarded him but thou."
Byron: If sometimes in the Haunts of Men.

ŭn-mŏv'-ą-ble, ŭn-mŏve'-ą-ble, * **un-moove-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *movable.*] Not movable; incapable of being moved; immovable.

"Stick they as fast and *unmoveable* as they will."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. i.

ŭn-mŏv-ą-blў, ŭn-mŏve'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unmovable*; *-ly.*] In an immovable manner; so as not to be capable of being moved; immovably.

"My mind is fixt *unmoveably*."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid iv.

ŭn-mŏved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moved.*]

1. Not moved; not changed or transferred from one place to another.

"Her eyes *unmoved*, but full and wide,
Not once had turn'd to either side."
Byron: Parisina, xiv.

2. Not altered or changed in appearance by passion or feeling.

"The king, with look *unmoved*, bestowed
A purse." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 24.

3. Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken, firm.

"To whom the Son of God, *unmoved*, replied."
Milton: P. R., iv. 109.

4. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; calm, firm.

"What man but I, so long *unmov'd* could hear
Such tender passion?"
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, iv. 2.

5. Not susceptible of excitement by passion of any kind; cold, apathetic.

"Who moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 94.

***ŭn mŏv' ŏd lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unmoved*; *-ly.*] In an unmoved manner; without being moved or affected.

"If you intreat, I will *unmovedly* hear."
Beaum. & Fl.: Philaster, v.

ŭn mŏv' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moving.*]

1. Having no motion; motionless.

"The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting.

ŭn mown', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mown.*] Not mown or cut down; not cut, clipped, or shorn: as, *unmown* grass. (See example under UNDRAWN, 3.)

ŭn mŭf' fle, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *muffle.*] To remove the muffling from; to uncover by removing a muffler; to remove something that conceals, covers, or deadens the sound or light of.

"*Unmuffle*, ye faint stars, and thou, pale moon . . .
Stoop thy pale visage."
Milton: Comus, 331.

***ŭn mŭm' mĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mummy*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not reduced to a mummy; not made into a mummy.

"The mere million's base *unmummied* clay."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xl.

***ŭn-mu nĭ' tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *munitioned.*] Not provided with munitions of war.

"Cadiz was held poor, unmanned, and *unmunitioned*."—*Peake*, in *Eng. Garner*, i. 634.

***ŭn mŭr' mŭred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *murmured.*] Not murmured at.

"It may pass *unmurmured*, undisputed."
Beaum. & Fl.: Nice Valour, iv.

ŭn mŭr' mŭr ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *murmuring.*] Not murmuring; not complaining.

"Stand with smiles *unmurmuring* by."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

ŭn mŭr' mŭr ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unmurmuring*; *-ly.*] In an unmurmuring manner; without murmuring or complaint; uncomplainingly.

"Troubles are borne *unmurmuringly* till they are desperate."—*Echo*, Dec. 2, 1887.

***ŭn mŭs' cled (le as el),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *muscle*, and *-ed.*] Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid.

"Their *unmuscled* cheeks."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 363.

ŭn-mŭs' cu lar, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *muscular.*] Not muscular; physically weak. (*Chas. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. iii.)

ŭn mu' sĭc al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *musical.*]

1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; discordant.

"Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound."
Ben Jonson: Rules for Tavern Academy.

2. Not pleasing to the ear.

"A name *unmusical* to the Volscians' ears."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

***ŭn-mŭs' tĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mustered.*] Not having performed military service.

"Cato mistook his *unmustered* person."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesie*, p. 558.

***ŭn mu' ta ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mutable.*] That cannot be altered or changed; immutable.

"Which thy will being *unmutable* hath determined."
Udal: Luke xxii.

ŭn-mū' tĭl āt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mutilated.*] Not mutilated; not maimed or deprived of a part; complete or entire in its parts.

"The parliament had ordered it to be sold and broke to pieces; but John Rider . . . buried it *unmutilated*."—*Pennant: London; Charing Cross.*

ŭn-mūz' zle, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *muzzle.*] To loose or free from a muzzle; to take a muzzle off; to free from restraint or anything which stops the utterance.

"Ay, marry; now *unmuzzle* your wisdom."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, i. 2.

*** ŭn mȳs' tĕr ĭ oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mysterious.*] Not mysterious, hidden, or secret.

"... holy, ... and
From *unmysterious* ..."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 938.

*** ŭn mȳs' tĕr ȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mystery.*] To divest of mystery; to make clear or plain.

"He hath *unmysteried* the mysteries of Heraldry."—*Fuller: Worthies, Hereford*, i. 466.

*** ŭn nail',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nail.*] To remove or take out the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

"Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord."—*Evelyn: Perfection of Painting.*

*** ŭn nāme' a ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nameable.*] Incapable of being named; indescribable.

"A cloud of *unnameable* feeling."—*Poe: Imp of the Perverse.*

ŭn named', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *named.*]

1. Not having received a name.

"Things by their name I call, though yet *unnamed*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 140.

*2. Not known by name; anonymous.

"*Unnamed* measures in the dark."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, iv.

3. Not named; not mentioned.

"Be glad thou art *unnamed*; 'tis not worth the owning."
Beaum. & Fl.: Pilgr. One, ii. 1.

*** ŭn năp' kĭnod,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *napkin*, *s.*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unprovided with a napkin or handkerchief.

"An *unnapkined* lawyer's greasy fist."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman hater, i. 3.

*** ŭn năpped',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *nap*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having a nap: as, *unnapped* cloth.

*** ŭn nā' tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *native.*] Not native; not natural; foreign.

"This *unnative* fear."
Thomson: Britannia, 32.

ŭn nat' u ral, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *natural.*]

1. Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.

"The foulest, the most *unnatural* injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Acting contrary to the natural feelings; not having the feelings natural to humanity; inhuman.

"Driven from his palace by an *unnatural* son."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not in accordance with the ordinary nature, character, or disposition of a person.

"Thine eyes are flashing with *unnatural* light."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

4. Not representing nature; forced, strained, affected, artificial.

"Glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*."—*Dryden.*

unnatural offence, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Law: The crime against nature; sodomy. (*Wharton.*)

*** ŭn nat' u ral ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *naturalize.*] To make unnatural; to divest of natural feelings.

"He strives as it were to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition."—*Hulsean Sermon on Luke* xviii. 1.

*** ŭn nat' u ral ĭzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *naturalized.*]

1. Not naturalized; not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a citizen; alien.

"No difference between them and bastards unpatriotical."—*Taylor: State of France.*

2. Not natural; unnatural.

"Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments."—*Braithwayt: Natures Embassie* (Dedic.).

ŭn nat' u ral lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unnatural*; *-ly.*]

1. In an unnatural manner or degree; contrary to nature or natural feelings.

"Both the clauses are placed *unnaturally*."—*Dryden: Essays, Dramatic Poetry.*

2. Without regard or respect to what is or would be natural or likely; improbably; without sufficient grounds.

"Not *unnaturally* think it strange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn nat' u ral nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unnatural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unnatural; contrariety to nature or natural feelings.

"The very *unnaturalness* itself were a very great matter."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** ŭn nā' ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nature.*] To change or take away the nature of; to give a different nature to.

"A right heavenly nature indeed, as if were *unnaturing* them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

*** ŭn nā' ture,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nature.*] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

"*Unnature*, what would Chaos, looking to it but vexatious, devouring gulfs."—*Carlyle.*

*** ŭn nāv' ĭ ga ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *navigable.*] Not navigable; incapable of being navigated.

"His eternal barrier of impervious *unnavigable* ice."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

*** ŭn nāv' ĭ gāt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *navigated.*] Not navigated; not traversed by ships or other vessels.

"They have discovered seas *unnavigated* and unknown before."—*Cook: Third Voyage: Inscrip. to his Memory.*

*** ŭn nēar',** *** un neere,** *prep.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *near.*] Not near; at a distance from.

"*Unneere* the Ocean's brim."
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 81.

ŭn nĕc' ĕs sa rĭ ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unnecessary*; *-ly.*] In an unnecessary manner or degree; not necessarily; not of necessity; needlessly, superfluously; without any necessity.

"No writer would arbitrarily and *unnecessarily* have thus cast in his readers a way a difficulty."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn nĕc' ĕs sa rĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unnecessary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unnecessary, needless, or superfluous; needlessness.

"These are such extremes as afford no nibble for industry to exist, hope being equally out dated by the despairingness or unnecessariness of an undertaking."—*Decay of Piety.*

ŭn nĕc' ĕs sar ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *necessary.*] Not necessary; not absolutely required by the circumstances of the case; needless, unneeded.

"There should be no *unnecessary* bloodshed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*** ŭn nĕ çĕs' sĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *necessity.*] The state of being unnecessary; something unnecessary. (*Sir Thos. Browne.*)

*** ŭn need' fŭl,** *** ŭn need' fŭll,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *needful.*] Not needful, not necessary; unnecessary.

"The captains made the more haste away, which was not *unneedfull*."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, iii. 514.

ŭn nĕ gō' ĭ ā ble (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *negociable.*] That cannot be negociated, not negotiable.

"A portion of his unmovable and *unnegociable* property."—*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1875.*

*** ŭn nēigh' bored** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *neighbor*, and suff. *ed.*] Having no neighbors, living away from neighbors.

"An *unneighboured* Isle."
Cowper: Homer: Odyssey vi.

ŭn nēigh' bor lȳ (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *neighborly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not neighborly; not becoming or characteristic of a neighbor.

"Their *unneighbourly* deportment."—*Garth.*

B. *As adv.:* In an unneighborly manner; not like a neighbor; not neighborly.

"And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

*** ŭn ner vate,** *a.* [illegible] Weak, feeble, enervate.

"Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Museus: but elsewhere *unnervate* and unintumulous in Homer."—*Bentley.*

ŭn nĕrve', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nerve.*]

1. To deprive of nerve, strength, or power; to weaken, to enfeeble, to unman.

"The danger which had *unnerved* him had roused the Irish people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To deprive of a nerve or nerves; to cut a nerve or nerves from.

"The only cure, they tell me, is to *unnerve* him."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. To deprive of power or authority; to weaken.

"Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796).

ŭn-nĕrved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nerved.*] Deprived of nerve or power; weak, feeble, unmanned.

"The *unnerved* father falls." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* **ŭn nĕst'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nest.*] To turn out of a nest; to dislodge.

"The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 268.

* **ŭn nĕs'-tle (tle** as **ęl)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nestle.*] To deprive of or eject from, or as from a nest; to dislodge, to eject.

"To *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods." *Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **un noth, un nothes,** *adv.* [UNEATH.]

* **ŭn nŏt' tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *netted.*] Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets, as wall-fruit.

"The *unnetted* blackhearts ripen dark." *Tennyson: Blackbird.*

* **ŭn nĭg'-gard, ŭn nĭg'-gard lȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *niggard, niggardly.*] Not niggardly, parsimonious, or miserly; liberal.

"Unreserved and *unniggardly* goodness." *Scottish Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. iii., ch. xxviii.

* **ŭn nō' blo,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noble*, *s.*] Not noble; ignoble, mean, ignominious.

"A most *unnoble* swerving." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

* **ŭn no' blo ness,** *s.* [Eng. *unnoble*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unnoble; meanness.

"You made this vow, and whose *unnobleness*,
Indeed forgetfulness of good—."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Loyal Subject.

* **ŭn nō' blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unnoble*; *-ly.*] In an ignoble manner.

"Why does your lordship use me so *unnobly*?" *Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country*, iv.

* **ŭn-nookod',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *nook*; *-ed.*] Without nooks or crannies; hence, open, frank, guileless.

"My *unnooked* simplicity." *Marston.*

* **ŭn-nŏtçhed', ˣ ŭn nŏçht',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *notched.*] Not notched, nicked, or cut.

"And ruffe of heare, my nayles *unnocht*, as to such seemeth best."
Vncertaine Authors: The Louer Refused, &c.

ŭn-nōt' ŏd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noted.*]

1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; unnoticed.

"Secure, *unnoted*, Conrad's prow passed by."
Byron: Corsair, i. 17.

* 2. Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"Such sober and *unnoted* passion."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

ŭn nō'-tĭçed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noticed.*]

1. Not noticed; not heeded or regarded; having no notice or note taken.

"The last bishop . . . dropped *unnoticed* into the grave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Not treated with kindness, hospitality, or respect; neglected.

"Alone, *unnoticed*, and unwept."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

* **ŭn nō'-tĭ fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *notify.*] To contradict, as something previously made known, declared, or notified.

"I notified to you the settlement of the ministry, and . . . have not to *unnotify* it again."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 231.

* **ŭn noŭr'-ĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nourished.*] Not nourished, fostered, cherished, or sustained.

"The *unnourished* strife would quickly make an end."
Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton.

ŭn-nŭm'-bèred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *numbered.*] Not numbered; not capable of being numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Full of fresh verdure and *unnumbered* flowers."
Thomson: Spring, 501.

* **ŭn-nū'-mĕr-a-blo,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *numerable.*] Innumerable.

"There resorted an *unnumerable* multitude."—*Udal: Mark* vi.

* **ŭn nŭn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nun.*] To depose, dismiss, or release from the condition or vows of a nun; to cause to cease to be a nun. (*Special coinage.*)

"Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves."
—Fuller.

* **ŭn nŭr' tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nurtured.*] Not nurtured; not educated; uneducated, illiterate, rude, ignorant.

"*Unnurtured* Blount! thy brawling cease."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 28.

ū'-no, *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one.] One, single.

uno rail, *s.* A traction system for ordinary waggons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which has nearly horizontal wheels to grasp the rail. The waggons are coupled on the rear.

* **ŭn ō bō-dī ęnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obedience.*] Want or absence of obedience, disobedience.

"We han redi to venge al *unobedience*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians* x.

* **ŭn-ō-bō'-dī ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obedient.*] Not obedient; disobedient.

"Ther ben manye *unobedient* and veyne spekeris."—*Wycliffe: Titus* i.

ŭn ō boyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obeyed.*] Not obeyed; disobeyed. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 670.)

* **ŭn ŏb jĕct' ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *objected.*] Not objected; not brought forward as an objection or contrary argument.

"What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther?"—*Atterbury.*

ŭn ŏb jĕc' tion-a-blo, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *objectionable.*] Not objectionable; not liable or open to objection; not to be objected to as faulty, false, or improper.

"*Unobjectionable* in principle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **ŭn ŏb nŏx' ĭoŭs (x as ksh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obnoxious.*] Not obnoxious; not liable or exposed.

"Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd
By wound." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 404.

ŭn ŏb scūrèd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obscured.*] Not obscured; not darkened, dimmed, or clouded.

"His glory *unobscur'd*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 265.

* **ŭn ŏb sē'-quĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obsequiousness.*] The quality or state of being incompliant; want of compliance.

"All *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ŭn ŏb sęrv'-a-blo, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observable.*] Not observable; incapable of being observed, noticed, or detected; imperceptible.

"Little and singly *unobservable* limages of the lucid body."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 709.

* **ŭn-ŏb sęrv'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *unobservan(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being unobservant; absence or want of observance.

"The universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 419.

ŭn ŏb sęrv'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observant.*]

1. Not observant, not attentive; heedless, careless; not having or not exercising one's powers of observation.

"An unexperienced and an *unobservant* man."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 90.

* 2. Not obsequious.

ŭn-ŏb sęrvèd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observed.*] Not observed, not noticed, not heeded; unnoticed.

"He, *unobserved*
Home to his mother's house private return'd."
Milton: P. R., iv. 638.

ŭn ŏb-sęrv'-ĕd lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unobserved*; *-ly.*] Without being observed or noticed.

"He went thither secretly and *unobservedly*."—*Patrick: On Judges* xvi. 1.

ŭn-ŏb-sęrv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observing.*] Not observing; unobservant; inattentive, heedless.

"They grew culpably careless and *unobserving*."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 176.

ŭn ŏb-strŭct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructed.*] Not obstructed; not hindered or stopped; not blocked up; open.

"The amplest range
Of *unobstructed* prospect."
Wordsworth: View from Top of Black Comb.

* **ŭn ŏb-strŭct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructive.*] Not obstructive; not raising or presenting any obstruction or obstacle.

"Forward run in *unobstructive* sky."
Blackmore: Creation, ii.

ŭn ŏb tāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obtained.*] Not obtained; not acquired, gained, held, or possessed.

"Motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i., § 11.

ŭn-ŏb trū' sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obtrusive.*] Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

"Their brief and *unobtrusive* history."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-ŏb-trū' sĭvo-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unobtrusive*; *-ly.*] In an unobtrusive manner; modestly.

* **ŭn ŏb'-vi oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obvious.*] Not obvious; not plain, clear, or evident.

"Let me call upon you to consider a few, not *unobvious* things."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 177.

ŭn ŏc'-cu pīed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *occupied.*]

1. Not occupied, possessed, or held; not taken possession of.

"To take possession of *unoccupied* territories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. Not used; not made use of; unfrequented.

"This way of late had been much *unoccupied*, and was almost all grown over with grass."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise; not engaged.

"The council, or committees of council, were never a moment *unoccupied* with affairs of trade."—*Burke: Economical Reform* (1780).

ŭn ŏf fŏnd' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offended.*] Not offended; without offence offered.

"These draw blood *unoffended*."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, No. 52.

ŭn ŏf fŏnd' ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offending.*] Not offending; harmless, innocent; free from offence, sin, or fault.

"Their *unoffending* commonwealth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn ŏf fĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offensive.*] Not offensive; giving or causing no offence; unoffending, harmless, inoffensive.

"His *unoffensive* and cautious return to those illaid demands."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

ŭn-of'-fĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offered.*] Not offered or proffered; not brought forward, presented, or proposed.

"How can these men presume to take it *unoffered* first to God?"—*Milton: Con. to Remove Hirelings.*

ŭn-ŏf fĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *official.*] Not official.

"The various sources, official and *unofficial*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1878, p. 312.

ŭn-ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal-lȳ (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unofficial*; *-ly.*] In an unofficial manner; not in an official capacity.

"Neither *unofficially* nor officially can be sure of teaching the landlords wisdom."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1888.

* **ŭn ŏf-fĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *officious.*] Not officious; not forward or overbusy.

"Not *unofficious* to administer something."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **ŭn-of'-tęn** (*t* silent), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *often.*] Not often, seldom, rarely; infrequently.

"The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner."—*Harris: Three Treatises*, pt. ii.

* **ŭn ōil',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *oil*, **v.**] To free from oil.

"A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask."
Dryden: Juvenal, viii.

ŭn-ōiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oiled.*] Not oiled; not rubbed or smeared with oil; not anointed.

"As *unoiled* hinges, querulously shrill."
Young: Love of Fame, vi.

* **ŭn-ōld', ˣ un-olde,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *old.*] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

"Minde-gladding fruit that can *unolde* a man."
Sylvester: The Schisme, 697.

ų-nō'-na, *s.* [Lat. *uno* = to make one, to join. So called because the stamens are united with the ovary.]

Bot.: A genus of Xylopeæ. Shrubs, some of them climbing on trees, with simple, pellucid, dotted leaves, and rather large flowers,

with three sepals, six long, thin, flat petals in two rows, sometimes reduced to a single row of three; numerous, four-sided stamens, and many carpels constricted between the seeds so as to form several one-seeded fruits. Known species seventeen or eighteen, from tropical Asia or Africa. The Chinese at Hong Kong make a fine purple dye from the unripe fruit of *Unona discolor*. *U. Narum* is now *Uvaria Narum*.

ŭn-ō′-pened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *opened.*] Not opened; closed, shut.

"Before the yet *unopen'd* doore he stay'd."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii.

ŭn-ō′-pen-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *opening.*] Not opening; remaining closed or shut.

"Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 19.

* **ŭn-ŏp′-ĕr-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *operative.*] Not operative; inoperative; producing no effect.

"For if the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his sceptre *unoperative*, but in spiritual things."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

ŭn-ŏ-pĕr′-cu-late, ŭn-ŏ-pĕr′-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *operculate.*] [INOPERCULATE.]

ŭn-ŏp′-pōsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *opposed.*] Not opposed, not resisted; meeting with no opposition or resistance.

"The Prince of Orange was marching *unopposed* to London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **ŭn-ŏp-prĕss′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oppressive.*] Not oppressive; not hard, burdensome, or severe.

"You would have had an *unoppressive* but a productive revenue."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ŭn-or-dāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ordained.*] Not ordained or ordered; not commanded.

"Be it not *unordain'd* that solemn rites . . .
Shall be performed at pregnant intervals."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

* **ŭn-or′-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *order*, v.] To counterorder, to countermand.

"I think I must *unorder* the tea."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

* **ŭn-or′-dered,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *order; -ed.*] Not arranged or disposed in order.

"Those long *unorder'd* troops so marshalled."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

* **ŭn-or′-dĕr-lў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *orderly.*] Not orderly; disorderly, irregular; out of order.

"Their reply is childish and *unorderly*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **ŭn-or′-dĭn-a-rў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ordinary.*] Not ordinary; not common; extraordinary, unusual.

"Kill monstrous births (as we call them), because of an *unordinary* shape."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

* **ŭn-or′-dĭn-ate,** * **un-or-dĭn-at,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ordinate.*] Inordinate, disorderly.

"Rightfulnesse of the lawe refreynede *unordinat* maneris."—*Wyclif: Ecclus.* xlv. 9. (Note.)

* **ŭn-or′-dĭn-ate-lў,** * **un-or-dĭ-nat-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unordinate; -ly.*] Inordinately, disorderly.

"Ech brother wandrynge *unordinatly* or agens good ordre."—*Wyclif: 2 Thess.* iii. 6.

ŭn-or′-gan-ĭzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *organized.*] Not organized; inorganized, inorganic.

"An uniform, *unorganized* body."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

ŭn-ō-rĭg′-ĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *original.*]

1. Not original, derived.

*2. Having no birth; not generated.

"*Unoriginal* Night and Chaos wild."
Milton: P. L., x. 477.

* **ŭn-ō-rĭg′-ĭn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *originated.*] Not originated; having no birth or creation.

"Self-existent, underived, *unoriginated*, independent."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 348.

* **ŭn-ō-rĭg′-ĭn-āt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unoriginated; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

"Self-existence or *unoriginatedness*."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 120.

* **ŭn-ō-rĭg′-ĭn-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *originate(d)*, and suff. *-ly.*] Without birth or origin.

"He is so emphatically or *unoriginately*."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 29.

ŭn-or-na-mĕnt′-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ornamental.*] Not ornamental; plain.

"The simple, unaffected, *unornamental* and unostentatious manner in which they deliver truths so important."—*West: Resurrection* (ed. 4th), p. 355.

ŭn-or′-na-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ornamented.*] Not ornamented; not adorned; plain.

"I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*."—*Coventry: Phil. to Hyd.*, con. 5.

ŭn-or′-thō-dŏx, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *orthodox.*] Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical.

"He was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ŭn-or′-thō-dŏx-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *orthodoxy.*] The quality or state of being unorthodox; heterodoxy, heresy.

"Calvin made roast meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 104.

ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ostentatious.*]

1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. (See extract under UNORNAMENTAL.)

2. Not glaring or showy: as, *unostentatious* colouring.

ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unostentatiously.*] In an unostentatious manner; without show or parade; modestly.

"He is silently and *unostentatiously* happy."—*Knox: Christian Phil.*, § 40.

ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tā′-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unostentatious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unostentatious; modesty.

* **ŭn-ōût-spēak′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *out*, and *speakable.*] Unutterable, inexpressible. (*Coverdale*: 1 *Peter* i. 8.)

* **ŭn-ō-vĕr-cōme′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *overcome.*] Not overcome; not beaten or conquered. (*Wycliffe*: 2 *Maccabees* xi. 13.)

* **ŭn-ō-vĕr-pass′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *over*, and *passable.*] Insurpassable, invincible.

"The *unoverpassable* she ouerpassed."—*Wycliffe: Judith*, p. 602. (Prol.)

* **ŭn-ō-vĕr-tāk′-en,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *overtaken.*] Not overtaken; not come up with.

"His shadow is still *unovertaken* before him."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 301.

* **ŭn-ō-vĕr-trōw′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *over*, *trow*, and suff. *-able.*] That cannot be suspected, imagined, or believed.

"Nyne *unovertrowable* thingus of herte I magnefiede."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xxv. 9.

ŭn-ōwed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *owed.*]

1. Not owed, not due.

*2. Not owned; having no owner.

"The *unowed* interest of proud-swelling state."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

* **ŭn-ōwn′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *own*, v.] Not to acknowledge; to disown.

"Why was this *unowning* of the plays necessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1887.

ŭn-ōwned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *owned.*]

1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.

"Our *unowned* sister." *Milton: Comus*, 407.

2. Not owned or acknowledged; not admitted.

ŭn-ŏx′-ĭ-dized, ŭn-ŏx′-ĭ-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oxidized, oxidated.*] Not oxidized; not having been converted into an oxide by being combined with oxygen. (*Lyell.*)

* **ŭn-păç′-ĭ-fī-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacifiable.*] Incapable of being pacified, soothed, or calmed.

"The *unpacifiable* madness that this world's music puts those into."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 409.

* **ŭn-pa-çĭf′-ĭc, * ŭn-pa-çĭf′-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacific.*] Not pacific; not peaceful.

"Our disunited and *unpacific* ancestors."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 71.

ŭn-păç′-ĭ-fĭed, * un-pac-i-fide, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacified.*] Not pacified; not quieted, calmed, or tranquillized.

"It ranne so long *unpacifide*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

ŭn-păck′, * un-packe, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pack.*]

1. To open, as things packed.

"None of our said subjects shall . . . *vnpacke*, in the countreis aboueside, no kind of wares."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 210.

*2. To relieve of a pack or burden; to unload, to disburden.

"*Unpack* my heart with words."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

ŭn-păcked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *packed.*]

1. Opened, as a parcel or things that have been packed. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 309.)

2. Not packed; not collected by unlawful means.

"Justice, and an *unpack'd* jury."
Butler: Hudibras.

* **ŭn-păck′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *unpack; -er.*] One who unpacks.

"By the awkwardness of the *unpacker* the statue's thumb was broken."—*Miss Edgworth: Ennui*, ch. iii.

ŭn-pāid′, * un-payde, * un-payed, *a* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paid.*]

1. Not paid, not discharged, as a debt.

"She would that duty leave *unpaid* to you,
Which daily she was bound to proffer."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

2. Not having received the payment due.

"If her armies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expense."—*Burke: On a late State of the Nation.*

3. Not receiving pay or salary; acting gratuitously.

"An *unpaid* justice of the peace."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

¶ (1) *Unpaid-for*: Not paid for; taken on credit.

"Prouder than rustling in *unpaid-for* silk."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(2) *The Great Unpaid*: A term applied to the body of unpaid magistrates or justices.

* **ŭn-pāined′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pained.*] Not pained; suffering no pain.

"But there's not one of these who are *unpain'd*."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

* **ŭn-pāin′-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *painful.*] Not painful; causing no pain.

"An easy and *unpainful* touch."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **ŭn-pāint′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *paint*, v.] To efface or remove the paint or colour from.

* **ŭn-pāint′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *painted.*] Not painted; not coloured or covered with paint.

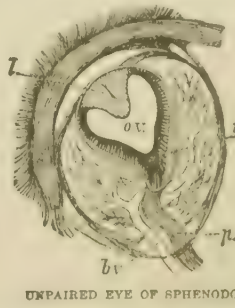
"Sending another *unpainted* cloth."—*Homilies. Peril of Idolatry*, pt. ii.

* **ŭn-pāired′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paired.*] Not paired, not matched.

"And minds *unpair'd* had better think alone."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, ix.

unpaired-eye, *s.*

Biol.: A functionless eye formed on the Invertebrate type, and filling up the space between the brain and the parietal foramen. It was first found in Sphenodon (q.v.);



UNPAIRED EYE OF SPHENODON.

further investigation led to its discovery in all the living Lacertilia in which a parietal foramen exists (*Spencer* in *Q. Jour. Micros. Soc.*, n.s. xxvii.), and it has since been traced in Fishes by Beard of Freiburg (*Nature*, July 14,

1887). Thus in the same vertebrate animal are eyes developed on the vertebrate and on the invertebrate type, and formed from the modification of the walls of hollows in, and out-growths of, the brain. In Sphenodon, which has been the subject of most of the investigations, this eye has, in section, the shape of a cone, the base of which fills the foramen, while the pineal stalk (*p.s.*) is connected with the apex. The walls of the optic vesicle (*o v.*) are divided into an anterior and a posterior part, the first forming the lens (*l*), and the other the sensitive structures, all nourished by a bloodvessel (*b.v.*). The lens is apparently directly the product of the brain-wall itself. The retinal elements (*r*) are arranged in the manner typical of Invertebrates—the rods lie on the inner side, bounding the cavity of the optic vesicle, the nerve entering posteriorly, and not spreading out in front of the rods. In all living forms this eye is in a state of greater or less degeneration, but it was most probably functional in the Labyrinthodonts in which the parietal foramen was very large, and had its sides corrugated, as if for the attachment of muscles.

MODIFIED EYE-SCALE

Of a species of Iguana, with transparent cornea, in the middle of which the eye is seen.

unpaired-fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The same as VERTICAL-FINS (q.v.).

ŭn-păl'-ăt-ă-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *palatable.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not palatable; not acceptable to the palate; distasteful.

"We found them extremely tough and *unpalatable.*"—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.:* Not acceptable to the feelings or to the intellect; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.

"To return thanks for this *unpalatable* counsel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

* **ŭn-păngĕd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *panged.*] Not pained or distressed.

"When could grief
Cull forth, as *unpanged* judgement can, fittest time
For best solicitation." *Two Noble Kinsmen,* i. 1.

* **ŭn-păn'-nĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pannel.*] To take a pannel or saddle off; to unsaddle.

"Saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. xi.

* **ŭn-păr'-a-dīse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *paradise.*] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.

"And quite *unparadise* the realms of light."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 186.

* **ŭn-păr'-ă-gŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *paragon,* and suff. *-ed.*] Unequalled, unmatched, unparalleled.

"Rubies *unparagoned.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* ii. 2.

* **ŭn-păr'-al-lĕl-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *parallel; -able.*] Incapable of being paralleled; unequalled, matchless.

"The *unparallelable* glory of this church and nation."—*Bp. Hall: Ep. by Divine Right,* pt. iii., § 8.

ŭn-păr'-al-leled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paralleled.*] Not paralleled; not matched or equalled; without any parallel or equal; unequalled, unprecedented.

"A deity so *unparalleled.*" *Milton Arcades,* 25.

* **ŭn-parçhed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* used augmentatively, and Eng. *parched.*] Perished or destroyed by heat; withered, dried up.

"My tongue *unparched*"
Crawshaw: Psalm 137.

ŭn-par'-dŏn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardonable.*] Not pardonable; that cannot be pardoned, forgiven, overlooked, or remitted.

"It seemed to the editor *unpardonable.*"—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.* (Note.)

ŭn-par'-dŏn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unpardonable); -ly.*] Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

"Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked."—*Atterbury.*

ŭn-par'-dŏned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardoned.*] Not pardoned or forgiven; not having received pardon or forgiveness; unforgiven.

"[He] died *unpardoned.*" *Byron: Manfred,* ii. 2.

ŭn-par'-dŏn-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardoning.*] Not pardoning; unforgiving, relentless.

"Whom Pallas with *unpardoning* fury fired."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 351.

* **ŭn-par-lĭa-mĕn'-tar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng *unparliamentary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unparliamentary or contrary to the rules or usages of parliament.

"Reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print."—*Clarendon: Civil War,* i. 324.

ŭn-par-lĭa-mĕn'-tar-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *parliamentary.*] Not parliamentary; not agreeable to the procedure or the etiquette observed in the Houses of Parliament.

"They could not consent to anything so *unparliamentary.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

* **ŭn-păr'-rŏt-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *parrot,* and suff. *-ed.*] Not repeated by rote, like a parrot.

"Her sentences were *unparrotted* and unstudied."—*Godwin: Mandeville,* i. 207.

* **ŭn-part-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *partable.*] Incapable of being parted; indivisible, inseparable.

"The soul is a life of itself, a life all in one, *unpartable.*"—*Trowesse of Christian Religion,* p. 272.

* **ŭn-part'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *parted.*] Not parted; not dissevered; not divided.

"One being *unparted* from another."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 258.

* **ŭn par'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *partial.*] Not partial; impartial, unbiassed.

"The *unpartial* judging of this business."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

* **ŭn-par'-tĭal-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *unpartial; -ly.*] In an impartial manner; impartially.

"Deal *unpartially* with thine own heart."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead,* § 12.

* **ŭn-par-tĭç'-ĭ-pant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *participant.*] Not participating or sharing; not taking a share or part.

"I, strictly *unparticipant,* sitting silently apart."
—*Carlyle: Reminiscences,* i. 282.

* **ŭn par-tĭç'-ĭ-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *participated.*] Not participated; not shared.

"*Unparticipated* solitude!" *Byron: Cain,* i. 1.

* **ŭn-pass'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *passable.*]

1. Not passable; not allowing passage; impassable.

"*Unpassable* for men."—*Esther* xvi. 24.

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

"Make all money, which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable.*"—*Locke.*

* **ŭn-pass'-a-ble-nĕss,** * **ŭn-pass'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpassable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassable.

"The *unpassibleness* of the ocean."—*Evelyn: Navigation & Commerce.*

* **ŭn-păss'-ĭon-ate,** * **ŭn-păss'-ĭon-ăt-ĕd (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *passionate; -ed.*]

1. Free from passion or bias; impartial, dispassionate.

"Absurd to an *unpassionated* reason."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xi.

2. Free from passion or anger; not angry.

"The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private."—*Locke: On Education.*

* **ŭn-păss'-ĭon-ate-lў (ss as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *unpassionate; -ly.*] Dispassionately, impartially, calmly.

"Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ŭn-păss'-ĭon-ĕd (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *passioned.*] Free from passion; dispassionate, unimpassioned.

"O you *unpassioned* peaceful barts!"
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 48.

* **ŭn-pas'-tŏr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pastor.*] To deprive of or reduce from the office of a pastor.

* **ŭn-pas'-tŏr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pastoral.*] Not pastoral; not consistent with the manners or thoughts of shepherds.

"This very unpathetic and *unpastoral* idea."—*Warton: Rowley Enquiry,* p. 95.

* **ŭn pas'-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pastured.*] Not pastured; not provided with pasture.

"Go, go, my lambs, *unpastured* as ye are."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

* **ŭn-pathed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *path,* and suff. *-ed.*] Unmarked by passage; untrodden, pathless.

"*Unpath'd* waters." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

* **ŭn-pa-thĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pathetic.*] Not pathetic; wanting in or destitute of pathos or feeling. (See extract under UNPASTORAL.)

* **ŭn-path'-wāyed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pathway,* and suff. *-ed.*] Having no path; pathless.

"Along the smooth *unpathway'd* plain."
Wordsworth: Waggoner, iv.

* **ŭn-pā'-tiençe (ti as sh),** * **un-pa-ci-ence,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patience.*] Want of patience; impatience.

"Lest any thinke that these my wordes are spoken either of hastynes or of *unpacience.*"—*Udal: Galathians* i.

* **ŭn-pā'-tient (ti as sh),** * **un-pa-cy-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patient.*] Impatient.

"More *unpatient* they are and fearfull of winter."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xix., ch. viii.

ŭn-pa-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, * **un-păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭc,** * **ŭn-pā-trĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-al,** * **ŭn-păt-rĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patriotic, patriotical.*] Not patriotic.

"Regarding their action as *unpatriotic.*"—*St. James's Gazette,* Jan. 10, 1888.

* **ŭn-păt'-rŏn-īzed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patronized.*] Not patronized; not favoured or supported by friends.

"*Unpatronis'd,* and therefore little known."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 374.

* **ŭn-păt'-tĕrned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patterned.*] Not having a precedent or example; unexampled.

"Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* sir?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Thierry & Theodoret, iii.

ŭn-pāved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paved.*]

1. Not paved; not laid down or covered with stone, or the like.

"The streetes of the city lying then *unpaved.*"—*Hakewill Apologie,* p. 131.

* 2. Castrated, gelded.

"The voice of *unpaved* eunuch."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

ŭn-pâwned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pawned.*] Not pawned; not pledged or given in security.

"Where yet, *unpawn'd,* much learned lumber lay."
Pope: Dunciad (ed. 1729), i. 116.

* **ŭn-pāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pay.*]

1. To annul by payment; to make undone.

"*Unpay* the villany you have done her."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

2. Not to pay or compensate. (Only used in the pa. par.) [UNPAID.]

* **ŭn-pāy'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *payable.*] Not payable; incapable of being paid.

"The debt of a thousand talents . . . utterly *unpayable.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 9.

* **ŭn-pāyed',** * **un-payd,** *a.* [UNPAID.]

* **ŭn-pēaçe',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *peace.*] Want or absence of peace.

"If *unpeace* sometime reigne."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love,* bk. ii.

* **ŭn-pēaçe'-a-ble,** * **un-pes-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *peaceable.*] Not peaceable, quarrelsome.

"A tumult, or any *unpeaceable* disorder."—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 9.

* **ŭn-pēaç'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpeaceable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unpeaceable; quarrelsomeness, disquiet.

"Doth not the Holy Spirit ascribe all our *unpeaceableness* to our cupiditie?"—*Mountague: Dev. Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. viii.

* **ŭn-pēaçe'-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *peaceful.*] Not peaceful, not pacific, unquiet.

"*Unpeaceful* death their choice."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 673.

***ŭn-pĕ-dăn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pedantic.*] Not pedantic; free from pedantry.

"An *unpedantic* moral."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

***ŭn-pĕd'-ĭ-greed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pedigre(e),* and suff. *-ed.*] Not with or having a pedigree. (*Pollok.*)

***ŭn-peëled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *peeled.*] Stripped, pillaged, desolate.

"To let you enter his *unpeeled* house."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. (Quarto.)

***ŭn-peëred',** * **ŭn-peër-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *peer,* and suff. *-ed,* or *-able.*] Having no peer or equal; unequalled.

"*Unpeered* excellence."—*Marston.*

***ŭn-pĕg',** * **un-pegge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *peg.*] To open by loosing or unfastening a peg.

"*Unpeg* the basket on the house's top."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

***ŭn-pĕn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pen,* v.] To release from being confined or penned up; to set free from a pen or confinement.

"If a man *unpens* another's water."—*Blackstone.*

***ŭn-pĕn'-çilled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pencilled.*] Not described or delineated.

"An *unpencilled* face."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. 1., res. 23.

***ŭn-pĕn'-ĕ-tra-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *penetrable.*] Not penetrable; impenetrable.

"The skin or hide of his [river-horse] backe *unpenetrable.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii., ch. xxv.

***ŭn-pĕn'-ĭ-tent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *penitent.*] Not penitent; impenitent.

"God will not relieve the *unpenitent.*"
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

ŭn-pĕn'-sioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pensioned.*]

1. Not pensioned; not having or receiving a pension.

"Unplaced, *unpensioned,* no man's heir, or slave."
Pope: Imitations of Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

2. Not kept or held in dependence by a pension.

"[He] being *unpensioned,* made a satire."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

***ŭn-pēo'-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *people.*] To empty of people; to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"Despise his bulwarks, and *unpeople* earth."
Cowper: Retirement, 72.

ŭn-pēo'-pled (le as ĕl), *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *peopled;* in sense 2 from pref. *un-* (1).]

1. With the inhabitants destroyed; depopulated.

2. Not yet filled with people; uninhabited, desolate.

"To roam at large among *unpeopled* glens."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ŭn-pĕp' pĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *peppered.*] Unspiced, unseasoned. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Plain Nature's feast, *unpeppered* with a ghost."
Coleman: Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203.

ŭn-pĕr-çēiv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceivable.*] Not perceivable; incapable of being perceived; imperceptible.

"Seemingly incredible and *unperceivable.*"—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. 2.

ŭn-pĕr-çēived', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceived.*] Not perceived; not noticed; not heeded, unnoticed.

"By slow degrees, so *unperceiv'd* and soft
That it may seem no fault."
Dryden: Marriage à-la-mode, iii. 1.

***ŭn-pĕr-çēiv'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unperceived; -ly.*] So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly.

"To convey *unperceivedly* . . . sentiments of true piety."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 260.

***ŭn-pĕr-çēiv'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceiving.*] Not perceiving; not having or exercising powers of perception.

"Very slow and *unperceiving.*"—*Waterland: Works,* iii. 412.

***ŭn-pĕr-çĕp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceptible.*] Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"*Unperceptible* by the sense."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 888.

***ŭn-pĕr-ĕ'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *peregal.*] Unequal. (*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. iii.)

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct,** * **un-par-fyt,** * **un-per-fit,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect.*] Not perfect or complete; deficient.

"Shee hath made nothing *unperfect.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect,* v.] To make imperfect or incomplete; to leave imperfect, incomplete, or unfinished.

"*Unperfect* her perfections."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct-ĕd,** * **un-par-fyt-ed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfected.*] Not perfected; not completed; not brought to an end.

"The hostes were desevered, and ye ende of ye warre *unparfyted.*"—*Fabyan: Phil. de Valois* (an. 8).

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unperfected; -ness.*] Imperfection, imperfectness.

"One *unperfectedness* shows me another, to make me despise myself."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

***ŭn-pĕr-fĕc'-tion,** * **un-per-fec-ci-oun,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfection.*] Imperfection, imperfectness.

"He schal ourne the *vnperfeccioun.*"—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xxxviii. 31.

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfectly.*] Imperfectly.

***ŭn-pĕr'-fĕct-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unperfect; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfectness, imperfection.

"Being for my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

ŭn-pĕr-formed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *performed.*]

1. Not performed; not executed, done, completed, or fulfilled.

"He conceives the promise given by Servilius to have remained *unperformed.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 61.

2. Not represented on the stage; unacted.

"A hitherto *unperformed* comedy."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 21, 1888.

***ŭn pĕr form'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *performing.*] Not performing; not fulfilling, acting, or carrying anything out.

"The *unperforming* promises of others."—*Goldsmith: Essay* No. 2.

***ŭn-pĕr'-ĭl-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perilous.*] Not perilous, not dangerous; free from peril or danger.

"In the most *unperilous* channel."—*Feltham: Resolve* xiii.

***ŭn pĕr'-ĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishable.*] Not perishable; imperishable; not liable to perish or decay.

"By rust *unperishable* or by stealth."
Cowper: In Memory of the Late J. Thornton, Esq.

***ŭn-pĕr'-ĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perished.*] Not destroyed; not killed.

"Or hardy fir *unperish'd* with the rains."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 402.

***ŭn pĕr'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishing.*] Not perishing; not liable to perish; imperishable.

"Of that *unperishing* wealth."
Cowper: Ode Addressed to Mr. John Rouse.

ŭn pĕr'-jūred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perjured.*] Not perjured, not forsworn; free from the crime of perjury.

"Beware of death: thou canst not die *unperjur'd,*
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind."
Dryden. (*Richardson.*)

***ŭn-pĕr'-ma-nent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *permanent.*] Not lasting or permanent; transitory.

"So *unpermanent* a pleasure."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* iv. 36.

***ŭn pĕr-plĕx',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *perplex.*] To free, relieve, or deliver from perplexity or doubt.

"This ecstasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love."
Donne: The Ecstasy.

† **ŭn pĕr-plĕxed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perplexed.*]

1. Not perplexed, embarrassed, or confused; not in perplexity.

2. Free from perplexity or complication; plain, simple.

"Simple, *unperplex'd* proposition."—*Locke: Cond. of Understanding,* § 32.

***ŭn-pĕr'-sĕ-cūt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persecuted.*] Not persecuted; free from persecution.

"*Unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

***ŭn pĕr'-sŏn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *personable.*] Not handsome; not of good appearance.

***ŭn-pĕr-spīr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perspirable.*] Not perspirable; not capable of being passed off in perspiration.

"Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids."—*Arbuthnot.*

ŭn-pĕr-suād'-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuadable.*] Not persuadable; incapable of being persuaded; not to be removed by persuasion.

"His sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

***ŭn-pĕr-suād'-a-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *unpersuadable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion.

"Resentment and *unpersuadableness* are not natural to you."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 64.

ŭn-pĕr-suād'-ĕd (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuaded.*] Not persuaded.

"And in your mynde departed *unpersuaded.*"—*More: Workes,* p. 1,242.

***ŭn-pĕr-suā'-sĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasibleness.*] The quality or state of not being open to persuasion; resistance to persuasion; unpersuadableness.

"We are children of disobedience, or *unpersuasibleness.*"—*Leighton: Comment. upon 1 Peter* ii.

***ŭn-pĕr-suā'-sion (u as w),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasion.*] The state of being unpersuaded.

"The word here used for disobedience signifies properly *unpersuasion.*"—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* ii.

***ŭn-pĕr-suāş'-ĭve (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasive.*] Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

"I bit my *unpersuasive* lips."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* v. 215.

***ŭn-pĕr-tûrbed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perturbed.*] Not perturbed or disturbed; undisturbed.

"*Unperturbed* by the wrongs and sorrows of mortals."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

ŭn-pĕ-rûsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perused.*] Not perused; not read through; unread.

"His letters we have sent you here *unperused* by us."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1553, No 3.)

***ŭn-pĕr-vĕrt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pervert.*] To reconvert; to recover from being a pervert.

"His wife could never be *unperverted* again."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* X. iv. 64.

ŭn-pĕr-vĕrt'-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perverted.*] Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong meaning or use.

ŭn-pĕt'-rĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *petrified.*] Not petrified; not converted into stone.

"Some parts remain *unpetrified.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

ŭn-phĭl-ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc, * **ŭn-phĭl ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *philosophic, philosophical.*] Not philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.

"The principles they go upon are found to be very arbitrary and *unphilosophical.*"—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

† **ŭn phĭl-ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unphilosophical; -ly.*] In an unphilosophical manner.

"Talking very *unphilosophically.*"—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxviii.

***ŭn-phĭl-ŏ-sŏph-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unphilosophical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unphilosophical, or contrary to sound philosophy.

"The *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis."—*Norris.*

***ŭn-phĭl-ŏs-ŏ-phīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

"Our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals."—*Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

***ŭn-phўs'-ĭcked,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *physicked.*] Not physicked; not having had physic administered.

"Free limbs, *unphysicked* health, due appetite."
Howell: Verses: Pref. to Letters.

ŭn-pĭck', * **un-pike,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *pick,* v.]

* 1. To pick; to open with a pointed instrument.

"With his craft the dore *unpiketh*."
Gower: C. A., iv.

2. To undo by picking out the stitches of; to take to pieces.

"The surplice, which, after *unpicking* and cutting off edgings, he had washed." — *Fenn: Man with a Shadow*, ch. xivii.

* **ŭn-pĭck'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pick; -able.*] Incapable of being picked, or of being opened with a pointed instrument.

"Their locks *unpickable*."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Coxcomb, ii.

ŭn-pĭcked', *a.* [In senses 1, 2, and 3 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picked;* in sense 4 from *unpick*, v.]

1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

"Shells or shrubs *unpicked*, unchosen."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

2. Not plucked or gathered; hence, not enjoyed.

"Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence, and leave it *unpicked*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

4. Having the stitches picked out; unstitched.

"A robe half made, and half *unpicked* again."—*W. Collins.*

* **ŭn-pĭc-tu-rĕsque'** (**que** as **k**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picturesque.*] Not picturesque.

"It was so formal and *unpicturesque*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee*, ch. vi.

* **ŭn-pĭërçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pierceable.*] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

"Is he then *unpierceable*? quoth she."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 60.

ŭn-pĭërçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pierced.*] Not pierced; not penetrated.

"Where, *unpierced* by frost, the cavern sweats."
Thomson: Autumn, 842.

* **ŭn-pĭked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piked.*] Not dressed or decked out.

"He brought them forth unkembed and *unpiked*."
—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 90.

* **ŭn-pĭl'-lared,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pillared.*] Not furnished with or placed upon a pillar; destitute or deprived of pillars.

"See the cirque falls! the *unpillared* temple nods!"
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 107.

* **ŭn-pĭlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pilled.*] Not pillaged or plundered.

"*Unpilled*, unspoiled, and untaken by pirates."—*Dr. Dee*, in *English Garner*, ii. 62.

ŭn-pĭl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pillowed.*] Wanting or destitute of a pillow or support. (*Milton: Comus*, 355.)

* **ŭn-pī'-lŏt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piloted.*] Not piloted or guided; unguided.

"You see me . . . *unpiloted* by principle or faith."
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxv.

ŭn-pĭn', * **un-pyn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pin*, v.] To remove the pins from; to undo or unfasten what is held or fastened together by pins; to loose from pins.

"The bank employé was *unpinning* the two bills."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1888.

* **ŭn-pĭn'-ĭon** (**i** as **y**), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pinion.*] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.

* **ŭn-pĭn'-ĭoned** (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pinioned.*] Not pinioned or tied down.

"While the works of others fly like *unpinioned* swans."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

ŭn-pĭnked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pinked.*] Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes.

"Gabriel's pumps were all *unpinked* in the heel."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* **ŭn-pĭt'-ē-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piteously.*] In an unpitying manner; unpityingly.

ŭn-pĭt'-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitied.*]

1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not sympathized with; unregretted.

"Unrespited, *unpitied*, unreprieved."
Milton: P. L., ii. 185.

* 2. Pitiless, unmerciful.

"You shall have . . . your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

* **ŭn-pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitiful.*]

1. Having no feeling, or showing no pity; pitiless, unpitying.

2. Not exciting or arousing pity.

"Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.'
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage.

* **ŭn-pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpitiful; -ly.*] In an unpitiful or unpitying manner; pitilessly, mercilessly; without pity or compassion.

"He beat him most *unpitifully*, methought."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

* **ŭn-pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpitiful; -ness.*] The absence of pitifulness or pity.

"And the *unpitifulness* of his own near threatning death."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **un-pi-tous,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitous.*]

1. Unpitiful, pitiless.

2. Impious, wicked.

"Abomination to the **Lord** (**is**) **the lif of the** *unpitous*."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xv. 8.

* **un-pi-tous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpitous: -ly.*] Impiously, wickedly.

"Who forsothe trostith in his thoghtis *unpitously*."
—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xii. 2.

* **un-pi-tous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *unpitous; -ness.*] Impiety, wickedness. (*Wycliffe: Lev.* xix. 7.)

* **un-pi-tous-ty,** * **un-pi-tous-te,** *s.* [Eng. *unpitous; -ty.*] Impiety, wicked.

"To don awey the *unpitouste* of the folc."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xlvi. 23.

* **un-pi-ty,** * **un-pi-tee,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pity.*] Impiety.

"Al *unpitee* and wickednesse of the men."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i.

ŭn-pĭt'-ў-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *unpity; -ing.*] Having or feeling no pity; displaying no pity or compassion; pitiless.

"He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky."
Longfellow: Torquemada.

ŭn-plāçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *placed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not placed; not arranged or disposed in proper place or places; confused or jumbled together.

2. Not holding any place, office, or employment under government. (See extract under UNPENSIONED, 1.)

II. *Racing:* Not amongst the first three in the finish of a race.

"*Unplaced* in the Sefton Steeplechase." — *Field*, Dec. 3, 1887.

* **ŭn-plāgued',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plagued.*] Not plagued, not harassed, not tormented.

"Ladies that have your feet
Unplagued with corns."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. v.

* **ŭn-plāin',** * **un-pleine,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, a.] Not plain; not simple, clear or open; insincere.

"He that is to trouth *unpleine*." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

* **ŭn-plāined',** * **un-played,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, v.] Not deplored, lamented, or mourned.

"Unpitied, *unplayn'd* of foe or friend."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

ŭn-plant'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *planted.*]

1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth.

"Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 21.

2. Not settled or colonized.

"Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted*."—*Burke: On Popery Laws.*

* **ŭn-plâus'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausible.*] Not plausible; not having a plausible, fair, or specious appearance.

"Consisting of such *unplausible* propositions and precepts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 45.

* **ŭn-plâus'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausibly.*] Not in a plausible manner; not plausibly.

"Men would **reason not** *unplausibly*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

* **ŭn-plâus'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausive.*] Not plausive, not approving; not applauding; disapproving.

"He'll question me
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

ŭn-plāy'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *playable.*] Not playable; incapable of being played at or on.

"And it was no fault of theirs that the green was *unplayable*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ŭn-plēad'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleadable.*] Not pleadable; incapable of being pleaded or put forward as a plea.

"Ignorance was here *unpleadable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

ŭn-plēad'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleaded.*]

1. Not pleaded; not advanced or urged as a plea.

* 2. Not defended by an advocate. (*Otway*, in *Annandale.*)

* **ŭn-plēaș'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasable.*] Incapable of being pleased.

"To please my *unpleasable* daughter."
Burgoyne: Heiress, ii. 2.

ŭn-plēaș'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasant.*] Not pleasant; not affording pleasure or gratification; unpleasing, disagreeable.

"The situation of the prime minister was *unpleasant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ŭn-plēaș'-ant-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *unpleasant; -ish.*] Rather unpleasant.

"In truth, 'tis rather an *unpleasantish* job."
Hood: Kitching Moralized.

ŭn-plĕaș'-ant-lў, * **un-pleas-aunt-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpleasant; -ly.*] In an unpleasant manner or degree; unpleasingly, disagreeably.

"We don't live *unpleasantly*."—*Pope.*

ŭn-plĕaș'-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unpleasant; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.

"Does not the *unpleasantness* of the first commend the beauty of the second?"—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesie.*

2. A slight disagreement or falling out, as between friends, as: This caused an *unpleasantness* between them. (*Colloq.*)

* **ŭn-plĕaș'-ant-rў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasantry.*]

1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, good humour, or gaiety.

2. An unpleasantness; a slight quarrel or falling out.

"If . . . there are two such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise."
—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxiii.

3. A discomfort.

"The minor *unpleasantries* attending a **hasty** toilet."—*Chambers's Journal*, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235.

ŭn-plēaș'ed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleased.*] Not pleased; displeased.

"*Unpleas'd* and pensive hence he takes his way."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 379.

ŭn-plēaș'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasing.*] Not pleasing; displeasing, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Such a law, indeed, would have been positively *unpleasing* to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-plēaș'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unpleasing; -ly.*] In an unpleasant manner; unpleasantly.

"Necessarily delivered and *unpleasingly* received."
—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Death of Absalom.*

ŭn-plēaș'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unpleasing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unpleasing; unpleasantness.

"To have her *unpleasingness* and other concealments bandied up and down."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

* **ŭn-plēaș'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pleas(e)*, and suff. *-ive.*] Not pleasing, unpleasant.

"Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Ephes.* iv. 30.

un-plĕaș'-ŭr-a-ble (**ș** as **zh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasurable.*] Not affording pleasure. (*Coleridge.*)

* **ŭn-plēat',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pleat.*] To smooth. (*Davies: Eclogue*, p. 19.)

ŭn-plĕdġed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pledged.*]

1. Not pledged; not placed or given in pledge or pawn.

2. Not bound by a pledge; not plighted.

* **ŭn-plī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.

pliable.] Not pliable; tough; not yielding or conforming; not easily bent.

"Their stiffness and *unpliable* disposition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 563.

* **ŭn-plī'-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pliant.*]

1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff, tough.

"Working upon so *unpliant* stuff."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 53.

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

* **ŭn-plīght'** (*gh* silent), * **un-plite,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), Eng. *plight* (2), v.] To unfold, to explain.

"It is a wondre that I desire to tell, and therfore wiseth may I *unpliten* my sentence with wordes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

ŭn-plōughed' (*gh* silent), † **ŭn-plōwed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ploughed, plowed.*] Not ploughed; not tilled, or turned over with the plough.

"The earth *unplough'd* shall yield her crop."
Ben Jonson: Golden Age Restor'd.

ŭn-plŭcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plucked.*] Not plucked or gathered; not torn or pulled away.

"*Unpluck'd* of all but maiden hand."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, viii.

* **ŭn-plŭmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] To deprive of lead; to plunder of lead.

"They *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.* (1796.)

* **ŭn-plŭmb'** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plumb*, a.] Not plumb, not perpendicular, not vertical.

* **ŭn-plŭmbed'** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plumbed.*] Not plumbed or measured with a plumb-line; unfathomed.

"The *unplumbed* salt, estranging sea."
Matthew Arnold.

* **ŭn-plūme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to degrade, to humble.

"To shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing."—*Glanvill.*

ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭc, * **ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭck, ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *poetic; poetical.*]

1. Not poetical; not possessing or exhibiting poetical qualities.

"His most *unpoetical* works do credit to his heart."—*Knox: Essay* 62.

2. Not proper to or becoming a poet.

"Bite off your *unpoetick* nails."
Corbet: Death of Q. Anne.

ŭn-pō-ĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unpoetical; -ly.*] In an unpoetical manner.

"How *unpoetically* and baldly had this been translated."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Note.)

ŭn-pŏint'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pointed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Not having a point or tip.

2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, numbers, and clauses in writing; not punctuated.

3. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew.

II. *Fig.:* Wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

"Which, ending here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, iv. 3.

unpointed-at, *a.* Not pointed at; not pointed out.

"Suffer them not to passe by you *unpoynted at*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; An Apology of Jhon Philpot.*

* **ŭn-pŏised',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *poised.*]

1. Not poised, not balanced. (*Thomson: Liberty*, ii. 150.)

2. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

* **ŭn-pŏis'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *poison.*] To remove or expel poison from.

"*Unpoisoned* their perverted minds."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser 1.

* **ŭn-pŏl'-ĭ-cied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *policied.*]

1. Not having civil policy or a regular form of government.

2. Void of policy; impolitic: stupid.

"That I might heal thee call great Cæsar, ass *Unpolicied*."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

* **ŭn-pŏl'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *polish*, v.] To deprive of politeness or polish.

"How anger *unpolishes* the most polite."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 286.

ŭn-pŏl'-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polished.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not polished, as a weapon; not made smooth and bright by rubbing.

"These loose groves, rough as th' *unpolish'd* rocks."
Crashaw: A Religious House.

2. *Fig.:* Not refined, as a person's manners; rude, coarse, plain.

"Dedicating my *unpolished* lines to your lordship."—*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis.* (Dedic.)

ŭn-pō-līte', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polite.*] Not polite; not refined; rude, uncivil, impolite. (Applied to persons, speeches, writings, &c.)

"Which . . . is very *unpolite*."—*Tatler*, No. 140.

* **ŭn-pō-līte'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpolite; -ly.*] Not politely; impolitely, rudely, uncivilly.

* **ŭn-pō-līte'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpolite; -ness.*]

1. Want of polish or refinement; coarseness.

"Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics Defended.*

2. The quality or state of being unpolite; want of politeness or courtesy; incivility, rudeness.

* **ŭn-pŏl'-ĭ-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *politic.*] Not politic; impolitic.

* **ŭn-pŏl'-ĭ-tĭc-lў,** * **ŭn-pŏl'-ĭ-tĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpolitic; -ly.*] In an impolitic manner; against good policy.

"A sport lately vsed of our English youthes, but now *unpolitickly* discontinued."—*Warner: Albions England*, bk. ii. (Addition.)

ŭn-pŏlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polled.*]

1. Not polled; not having one's vote registered.

* 2. Unplundered, unstripped.

"Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth."
Fanshaw: Poems. (1676.)

ŭn-pŏl-lūte'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polluted.*] Not polluted; not corrupted, defiled, or desecrated; not fouled.

"*Unpolluted* purity of heart."—*Knox: Essay* 40.

* **ŭn-pōpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pope.*]

1. To deprive of the character, dignity, or authority of a pope; to take from one the popedom.

2. To deprive of a pope.

"Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy."—*Fuller.*

ŭn-pŏp'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *popular.*] Not popular; not having the public favour; not likely to secure the public favour.

"A more *unpopular* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŭn-pŏp-ū-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *unpopular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being unpopular; absence of popularity.

"James had perhaps incurred more *unpopularity* by enforcing it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ŭn-pŏp'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unpopular; -ly.*] In an unpopular manner.

* **ŭn-pŏp'-ū-lŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *populous.*] Not populous; not thickly inhabited.

"In so remote and *unpopulous* a part of the country."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

* **ŭn-pōrt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *portable.*]

1. Not portable; not capable of being carried.

"Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

2. Insupportable, unbearable.

"Sothely thei bynden to greuouse chargis, and *unportable*, or that mown not be born."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxiii. 4

* **ŭn-pōr'-tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *portioned.*] Not portioned; not endowed with a portion or fortune.

"Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair;
But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.

* **ŭn-pōr'-tu-nate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. (*op*)*portunus* = fit, convenient: *ob* = at or before, and *portus* = a port, a harbour.] Inopportune, troublesome, importunate (q.v.).

"Than among so many *unportunate* wyndes and vnstable waters."—*The Golden Boke*, ch. xliii.

* **ŭn-pōr'-tu-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *port;* and suff. *-uous.*] Having no ports or harbours.

"Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **ŭn-pŏs-sĕss',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *possess.*] To give up possession of.

"The hold that is given over
I *unpossess*." *Wyat: Of Disappointed Purpose.*

ŭn-pŏs-sĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *possessed.*]

1. Not possessed; not held; not occupied.

"The treasury that's *unpossessed* of any."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

2. Not having possession; not in possession. (Followed by *of.*)

"The mind, *unpossessed of* virtue."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 23.

* **ŭn-pŏs-sĕss'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *unpossess; -ing.*] Having no possessions.

"Thou *unpossessing* bastard." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

* **ŭn-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *possibility.*] Impossibility.

"It would be a matter of utter *unpossibility*."—*Poe: King Pest; Works* (1864), ii. 372.

* **ŭn-pŏs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *possible.*] Not possible; impossible.

"It is, I say, *unpossible*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 350.

* **ŭn-pōst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *posted.*] Not having a fixed post, station, or situation.

* **ŭn-pō'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *potable.*] Not potable; not drinkable.

* **ŭn-pŏw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *power.*] Want of power; weakness.

"And nat of the *unpower* of God, that he nys ful of myghte." *Piers Plowman*, p. 336.

* **ŭn-pŏw'-ĕr-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *powerful.*] Weak, impotent.

"And envyed him a king's *unpowerful* hate."
Cowley: Davideis, i.

* **ŭn-prăc'-tĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *practicable.*] Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being done or carried into practice; impracticable.

"Metaphors and phrases, and *unpracticable* fancies."—*Glanvill: Essay* 7.

* **ŭn-prăc'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *practical.*] Not practical; giving attention to speculation and theory rather than to action, practice, or utility.

"In a most *unpractical* manner."—*Field*, Dec. 21 1887.

ŭn-prăc'-tĭsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *practised.*]

1. Not taught by practice; unskilled, unskilful, inexperienced.

"I still am *unpractised* to varnish the truth."
Byron: To the Rev. J. T. Becker.

* 2. Not known; not familiar by use.

* **ŭn-prăc'-tĭsed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpractised; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unpractised; want of practice.

"He attributes all honestie to an *unpractisednesse* in the world."—*Earle: Microcosmographie.*

* **ŭn-prāise',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *praise.*] To deprive or strip of praise or commendation.

ŭn-prāised', * **un-prayse'd,** * **un-preised,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *praised.*] Not praised; not celebrated or extolled.

"The deed becomes *unpraised*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 103.

* **ŭn-prāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pray.*] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer.

"Made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Christ Crucified.*

* **ŭn-prāy'-a-ble,** * **un-prei-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pray*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being moved by prayer; inexorable.

"Therefore thou art *unpreiable*."—*Wycliffe: Lam.* iii. 4.

* **ŭn-prāyed',** * **un-praied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prayed.*] Not sought in prayer. (Followed by *for.*) (*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 894.)

***ŭn-prēach',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *preach.*] To preach the contrary of; to recant in preaching.

"*Unpreached* their non-resisting cant."
Defoe: True-born Englishman, pt. ii.

***ŭn-prēach'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preaching.*] Not in the habit of preaching.

"The devill hath set up a state of *unpreaching* prelacy."—*Latimer: Sixth Sermon before Edward VI.*

***ŭn-prē-cär'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precarious.*] Not precarious; not uncertain; settled, fixed.

"*Unprecarious* light." *Blackmore: Creation*, ii.

ŭn-prĕç'-ē-dĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precedented.*] Not precedented; having no precedent or example; unexampled.

"A lenity *unprecedented* in the history of our country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ŭn-prĕç'-ē-dĕnt-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unprecedented; -ly.*] In an unprecedented manner or degree; not according to precedent; without previous parallel; exceptionally.

"Alloting an *unprecedentedly* large sum in relief of local taxation."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1887.

***ŭn-prē-çīse',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precise.*] Not precise; not exact, accurate, or formal.

"Chatterton gave a very *unprecise* explanation from his own head."—*Warton: Rowley Enquiry*, p. 47.

***ŭn-prē-dĭct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *predict.*] To gainsay or contradict what has been predicted.

"Means I must use, thou sayst, prediction else
Will *unpredict*." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 395.

***ŭn-prē-fĕrred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preferred.*]

1. Not preferred; not received, chosen, or taken in preference to something else.

2. Not put or brought forward.

3. Not having received preferment or promotion; unpromoted.

"To make a scholar, keep him under while he is young, or *unpreferred*."—*Collier: On Pride.*

***ŭn-prĕg'-nant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pregnant.*]

1. Not pregnant; not with young.

2. Not quick of wit.

"This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

3. Indifferent, careless.

"Like John-a-dreams, *unpregnant* of my cause."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

***ŭn-prē-jū'-dĭ-cate, *ŭn-prē-jū'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prejudicate, prejudicated.*] Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

"The hearts of all judicious and *unprejudicate* readers."—*Bp. Hall: A Modest Offer.*

***ŭn-prē-jū'-dĭ-cate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unprejudicate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unprejudicate. (*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*)

ŭn-prĕj'-ū-dĭçed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prejudiced.*]

1. Not prejudiced, not biassed; free from prejudice or bias; impartial, indifferent.

"To convince *unprejudiced* readers of the falseness of their supposition."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Not proceeding or arising from prejudice or bias: as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

***ŭn-prĕj'-ū-dĭçed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unprejudiced; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unprejudiced; freedom from prejudice or bias.

"That simplicity and *unprejudicedness* of mind."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 29.

***ŭn-prĕl'-at-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *prelat(e)*, and suff. *-ed.*] Deposed from the episcopacy.

"This man was *unprelated*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

***ŭn-prē-lăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prelatical.*] Not prelatical; not according to or consistent with the character or dignity of a prelate.

"*Unprelatical*, ignominious arguments."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 257.

***ŭn-prē-mĕd'-ĭt-ą-ble,** *a.* [UNPREMEDITATE.]

1. Not to be premeditated.

2. Unlooked for, unforseen.

"A capfull of wind . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey: The Fragment.*

ŭn-prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *premeditated.*]

*1. Not premeditated; not previously prepared in the mind.

"Pour'd forth his *unpremeditated* strain."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 68.

2. Not premeditated or done by design; unintentional, undesigned.

"This *unpremeditated* slight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***ŭn-prĕp-ąr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preparation.*] The act of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness.

"Our cowardliness, our *unpreparation* is his advantage."—*Hale: Holy Observations*, § 77.

ŭn-prē-pāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepared.*]

1. Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for use.

2. Not prepared; not in a right, proper, or suitable condition in view of any future event or contingency; specifically, not ready or fit for death or eternity.

"He is *unprepared* to rise."
Wordsworth: White Doe, i. 4.

ŭn-prē-pār'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unprepared; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

"Is *unpreparedness* for any great war."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1886.

***ŭn-prē-pār'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unprepared; -ly.*] In an unprepared manner or condition; without preparation.

"If hee die suddenly, yet he dies not *unpreparedly*."
—*Bp. Hall: Medit. & Vowes*, § 56.

ŭn-prē-pŏs-sĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepossessed.*] Not prepossessed; not biassed by previously formed opinion; unprejudiced.

"A competent and *unprepossessed* judge."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 253.

ŭn-prē-pŏs-sĕss'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepossessing.*] Not prepossessing; not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.

ŭn-prē-scrĭbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *prescribed.*] Not prescribed; not directed or laid down previously by authority.

"I have grated upon no man's conscience by . . . any *unprescribed* ceremony."—*Bp. Hall: Letter from the Tower.*

ŭn-prē-şĕnt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presentable.*] Not presentable; not fit to be presented or introduced into company or society.

ŭn-prē-şĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presented.*] Not presented; not exhibited, declared, or shown.

"Leave *unpresented* those that ye may know to have offended."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (*Inst. given by Edw. VI. to his Comm.*).

ŭn-prē-şĕr'-vą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preservable.*] Not capable of being preserved.

"The detached spicules were those of calcisponges, until recently supposed to be *unpreservable* in the fossil state."—*Proc. Geol. Soc.*, No. 484, p. 57.

ŭn-prēssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pressed.*]

*1. Not pressed.

"Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

2. Not enforced.

"They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpressed* with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions."—*Clarendon.*

ŭn-prē-şūm'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presuming.*] Not presuming; not forward; modest, humble, retiring.

"To the entire exclusion of modest and *unpresuming* men."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman.*

***ŭn-prē-şŭmp'-tu-oŭs (mp as m),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presumptuous.*] Not presumptuous; not presuming; humble, submissive.

"Lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye."
Cowper: Task, v. 746.

ŭn-prē-tĕnd'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretending.*] Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or authority; unassuming, modest.

"The honest and *unpretending* part of mankind."—*Pope.*

ŭn-prē-tĕn'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretentious.*] Unassuming, modest, unpretending.

"You imagine your *unpretentious* little shooting literally swarms with game."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

***ŭn-pret'-tĭ-nĕss (e as ĭ),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prettiness.*] Want or absence of prettiness; uncomeliness.

"She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 5.

***ŭn-pret'-tў (e as ĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretty.*] Not pretty, ugly.

"His English is blundering, but not *unpretty*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 158.

ŭn-prē-vāil'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevailing.*] Not prevailing; having no force; unavailing. (*Shakesp: Hamlet*, i. 2.)

***ŭn-prēv'-ą-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevalent.*] Not prevalent; not prevailing.

"The formerly *unprevalent* desires."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 508.

***ŭn-prē-văr'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevaricating.*] Not prevaricating; not acting, speaking, or thinking evasively or indirectly.

"The *unprevaricating* dictates of a clear conscience."
—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

ŭn-prē-vĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevented.*]

*1. Not preceded by anything.

"Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 261.

2. Not prevented, hindered, or obviated.

"A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
Being *unprevented*, to your timeless grave."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

† ŭn-prīçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *priced.*] Priceless.

"Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst *unpriced*."
Neale: Rhythm of Bernard of Morlaix.

***ŭn-prīd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *prid(e)*, and suff. *-ed.*] Stripped or divested of pride or self-esteem.

"Be content to be *unpraised*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 33.

***ŭn priest',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *priest.*] To deprive or divest of the character or position of a priest; to unfrock.

"Leo . . . only *unpriests* him."—*Milton: Martin Bucer on Divorce*, ch. xxiv

† ŭn-prīest'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *priestly.*] Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

"Enraged at his *unpriestly* conduct."—*Pennant: London.*

***ŭn-prĭm'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *primitive.*] Not primitive or original.

"So *unprimitive* a sacrifice."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 186.

***ŭn-prĭnçe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *prince.*] To deprive or divest of the dignity or rank of a prince.

"Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick*, ii. 408.

† ŭn-prĭnçe'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *princely.*] Not like a prince; unbecoming a prince.

"Not forgetting the *unprincely* usage."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

***ŭn-prĭn'-çĭ-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of; to corrupt.

"They have been . . . *unprincipled* by such tutors."
—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 111.

ŭn-prĭn'-çĭ-pled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *principled.*]

1. Not having good moral principles; destitute of principle; unscrupulous, immoral.

"An *unprincipled* minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. Not having settled principles.

"Souls so *unprincipled* in virtue."—*Milton: Of Education.*

3. Not resulting from or based upon good principles; immoral.

"This *unprincipled* cession."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

ŭn-prĭnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *printed.*]

1. Not printed, as a book.

"The private acts being not so commonly known, because *unprinted*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1547)

2. Not stamped with figures; white: as, *unprinted* cotton.

***ŭn-priṣ'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *prison.*] To release or deliver from prison; to set free.

"Themselves *unprison'd* were and purify'd."
Donne: Let. to the Countess of Huntington.

ŭn-priv'-i-leged (eg as ij), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *privileged.*] Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

"Unadorned and *unprivileged* by their country."—[illegible]

***ŭn-priz'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prizeable.*] Not capable of being valued or estimated.

(1) As being above all price; invaluable, inestimable.

"Your brace of *unprizable* estimations."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* i. 5.

(2) As being below any price; valueless.

"For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

***ŭn-prized',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prized.*] Not prized.

(1) As being above all price; invaluable, priceless.

(2) Valueless, despised.

"This *unprized* precious maid."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

***ŭn-prŏb'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *probably.*]

1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

"Being able to diminish . . . things unjustly and [illegible]y crept in."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1541).

2. Improbably.

ŭn-prō-clāimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proclaimed.*] Not proclaimed; not publicly declared or notified.

"His graces revealed and *unproclaim'd.*"
[illegible] *Sermons,* bk. i.

***ŭn-prō-cūr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *procurable.*] Not possible to be procured.

"A price that is now *unprocurable.*"—*Daily Chronicle,* Feb. 1888.

***ŭn-prō-cured',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *procured.*] Not acquired, attained, or obtained.

"*Unprocured* desirings or lusting after evil things."
—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance,* ch. viii., § 3.

ŭn-prō-dŭc'-tive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *productive.*]

1. Not productive; not producing large crops; barren, sterile; not making any return for labour expended.

"An *unproductive* slip of rugged ground."
[illegible] bk. i.

2. Not producing profit; not bringing in any return: as, *unproductive* capital.

3. Not producing goods or articles for consumption: as, *unproductive* labour.

4. Not producing any effect or result. (Followed by *of.*)

"[illegible] of any real effort to improve."—*Bp. Hurd:* [illegible] vol. ii. sel. 2.

ŭn-prō-dŭc'-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unproductive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unproductive.

***ŭn-prō-fāned',** ***ŭn-prō-phāned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profaned.*] Not profaned, polluted, desecrated, or violated.

"Surely that stream was *unprofaned* by slaughters."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 66.

ŭn-prō-fĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *professed.*] Not professed; not having taken the vows.

"As yet a novice *unprofessed,*
Lovely and gentle, but distressed."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 5.

ŭn-prō-fĕss'-ion-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *professional.*]

1. Not pertaining or relating to one's profession.

2. Not becoming or befitting a professional man: as, *unprofessional* conduct.

3. Not belonging to or engaged in a profession.

"On most subjects for the *unprofessional* reader it is not very plain reading."—*Field,* Jan. 14, 1888.

***ŭn-prō-fĭc'-ien-çў (c as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proficiency.*] Want or absence of proficiency or improvement.

"To deplore one's *unproficiency* in piety."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 409.

***ŭn-prŏf'-ĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profit.*] Uselessness, inutility. (See extract under UNSADNESS.)

ŭn-prŏf'-it-a-ble, *un-prof'-yt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profitable.*] Not profitable; bringing or producing no profit, gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful purpose or end; profitless, useless.

"A rude *unprofitable* mass." *Cowper: Task,* vi. 62.

ŭn-prŏf'-it-a-ble-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *unprofitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unprofitable; uselessness, inability.

"The defects and [illegible]nesses of the national [illegible]"

ŭn-prŏf'-it-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unprofitable; -ly.*] In an unprofitable manner; without producing or bringing profit, gain, or advantage; to no good purpose or end.

"Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns."

***ŭn-prŏf'-it-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profited.*] Profitless, unprofitable.

"Make *unprofited* return."
[illegible]

***ŭn-prŏf'-it-ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profiting.*] Not bringing profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"When Mill first came to court, the *unprofiting* fools Was dull." *Ben Jonson: Epigrams* 90.

ŭn-prō-hĭb'-it-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prohibited.*] Not prohibited or forbidden; lawful, allowed.

"His conversation *unprohibited* or unbounded might breathe a pestilential miasma into the sheep."
—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

***ŭn-prō-jĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *projected.*] Not projected, planned, or intended.

"Upon some slight, trivial, *unprojected* occasion."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 8.

***ŭn-prō-lif'-ic, *ŭn-prō-lif'-ick,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prolific.*] Not prolific; not productive; barren, unproductive, unfruitful. (*Cowper: Task,* vi. 138.)

***ŭn-prŏm'-ise,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *promise,* v.] To revoke, as something promised.

"Thy promise past, *unpromise* it again."
Chairman: All Fooles, ii. 1.

ŭn-prŏm'-ised, *ŭn-prŏm'-ist, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *promised.*] Not promised, pledged, or assured.

"Leave nought *unpromise* that may him perwade."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 40.

ŭn-prŏm'-is-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *promising.*] Not promising; not affording or exhibiting promise of success, excellence, profit, improvement, or the like.

"He crept along, *unpromising* of men."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 33.

ŭn-prŏmpt'-ĕd (mp as m), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prompted.*] Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

"My tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart."
Congreve: To Cynthia.

ŭn-prō-nōunçe'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pronounceable.*]

1. Not pronounceable; not able to be pronounced.

"A class of sounds *unpronounceable* by our organs."
—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.,* i. 235.

2. Unfit to be pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable in good society.

ŭn-prō-nōunçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pronounced.*] Not pronounced; not sounded; not uttered; not spoken.

"Imperfect words with childish trips,
Half *unpronounced.*" *Milton: Vacation Exercise.*

***ŭn-prŏp ĕr,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proper.*]

1. Not fit or proper; improper.

"Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds."
[illegible] v. 1.

2. Not proper, confined, or restricted to one person; not peculiar.

***ŭn-prŏp'-ĕr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unproper; -ly.*] In an improper manner; improperly.

"I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* v. 3.

ŭn-prō-phĕt'-ic, ŭn-prō-phĕt'-ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prophetic, prophetical.*] Not prophetic or prophetical; not predicting or presaging future events.

"Wretch that he was of *unprophetic* soul."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii 18.

ŭn-prō-pi'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *propitious.*] Not propitious; not favourable; unfavourable, inauspicious.

"[illegible]
Involved us in this ocean yet again."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey, iii.

***ŭn-prō-pŏr'-tion-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportionable.*] Not proportionable or proportionate; wanting proportion; unsuitable.

"To bestow an unproportionable part of our limited value." *Government of the Tongue,* p. 147.

***ŭn-prō-pŏr'-tion-a-ble-nèss,** *s.* [Eng. *unproportionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability.

"Those considerations of the [illegible]ness and excess of any other Church government." *Causes of the Church,* p. 398.

***ŭn-prō-pŏr'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportionate.*] Not proportionate; disproportionate, unfit.

"Exercises unsuitable to the power of any finite agent."
—*Preston: On the Creed,* art. v.

***ŭn-prō-pŏr'-tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportioned.*] Not proportioned; disproportioned, unsuitable.

"Give thy thoughts no tongue
Nor any [illegible]ness thought his act."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

ŭn-prō-pŏsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proposed.*] Not proposed; not set out or put forward for acceptance, adoption, decision, or the like.

"[illegible]

ŭn-prōpped, *ŭn-prōpt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *propped.*] Not propped up; not supported or upheld.

"Must stand [illegible]ed, or be laid down."

***ŭn-prōs-ē'-lyte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *proselyte.*] To prevent being made a proselyte; to win back from proselytism.

"This text happily *unproselyted* some includable to his opinions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* X. iv. 8.

ŭn-prōs-pēr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prosperous.*] Not prosperous; not attended or meeting with success.

"The early part of the campaign is [illegible]."
—*Lewis: Own. Emp. Roman Rep.* (ed. 1858), ii. 488.

***ŭn-prōs-pēr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unprosperous; -ly.*] In an unprosperous manner; unsuccessfully, unfortunately.

"Jackson and Pett . . . sought as [illegible]ly to clear [illegible] a hearer way to the East Indies." *Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1600).

***ŭn-prōs-pēr-oŭs-nèss,** [illegible] *unprosperous; -ness.*] The quality or state of [illegible]

"The [illegible]ness of the arm of flesh." *Hammond: [illegible]*

ŭn-prō-tĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *protected.*] Not protected; not defended; undefended.

"For England's war revived the claim
Of every *unprotected* name
[illegible]

***ŭn-prōt'-ès-tant-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *protestantize.*] To lead or drive away from Protestantism; to divest of a Protestant character; to change from Protestantism to some other religion. (*Special coinage.*)

"To Romanize the church is not to reform it; to *unprotestantize* it is not to reform it." *A. Armitage: Lyfe,* i. 304.

ŭn-prōv'-a-ble, ŭn-prōve'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provable.*] Incapable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or established.

"A religion that depends only upon nice and [illegible] uncertainties and unprovable suppositals." *Bp. Hall: Dissuasive from Popery.*

ŭn-prōved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proved.*]

1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tried; not essayed.

"Philip left nothing *unproved* or undone." *Rycaut: Quintus Curtius,* p. 30.

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

"There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved* by those chymical experiments." *Boyle.*

***ŭn-prō-vīde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *provide.*] To divest or deprive of what is necessary; to unfurnish; to deprive of resolution.

"I'll not expostulate with her, lest her body and [illegible]
[illegible]

ŭn-prō-vĭd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provided.*]

1. Not provided; not furnished; not supplied. (Now followed by *with*, but formerly also by *of.*)

"He was not altogether *unprovided with* the means of conciliating them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 2. Not having made any preparation; unprepared.

"Let them nat fynde vs *unprouided*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* 3. Unforeseen.

* **ŭn-prŏv'-ĭ-dĕnçed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *providenc(e)*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not favoured by providence; unfortunate.

"Unfortunate (which I in the true meaning of the word must interpret *unprovidenced*)."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

* **ŭn-prŏv'-ĭ-dĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provident.*] Not provident; improvident.

"Who for thyself art so *unprovident*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 10.

* **ŭn-prôv'-ĭńg,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proving.*] Not proving anything; not conclusive.

"This one litigious and *unproving* text."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 2.

ŭn-prō-vōked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provoked.*]

1. Not provoked; not incited; not instigated; having received no provocation.

"The disguised smiling enemy . . . is the more wicked as he is *unprovoked*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 24.

2. Not arising or proceeding from provocation or just cause.

"Rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked*."—*Addison.*

* **ŭn-prō-vōk'-ĭńg,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provoking.*] Not provoking; not giving provocation.

"I stabbed him, a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive."—*Fleetwood.*

* **ŭn-prû'-dençe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudence.*] Want of prudence; imprudence, improvidence.

"The *unprudence* of foolis (is) erring."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xiv. 18.

* **ŭn-prû'-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudent.*] Imprudent, foolish.

"Make the unkunnyngness of *unprudent* men to be doumbe."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* ii.

* **ŭn-prû-dĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudential.*] Not prudential; not prudent; imprudent.

"The most unwise and most *unprudential* act as to civil government."—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

ŭn-prûned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pruned.*] Not pruned; not cut; not lopped.

"Deep in the *unpruned* forest."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 96.

* **ŭn-pŭb'-lĭc,** * **ŭn-pŭb'-lĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *public.*] Not public; not generally seen or known; private, secluded, retired.

"Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. ii., § 3.

ŭn-pŭb'-lĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *published.*]

* 1. Not published; not made public; kept secret or private.

"All you *unpublished* virtues of the earth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

2. Not published, as a manuscript or book.

* **ŭn-pŭck'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pucker*, v.] To smooth, to relax.

"His mouth . . . *unpuckered* itself into a free doorway."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ŭn-pŭff',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *puff*, v.] To humble.

"We might *unpuff* our heart."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, fourth day, first week, 526.

* **ŭn-pûlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pulled.*] Not pulled or plucked.

"A fruit
Seen and desired of all, while yet *unpulled*."
Dryden: Love Triumphant, iii. 1.

* **ŭn-pŭńc-tĭl'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctilious.*] Not punctilious; not particular.

"Lovers are the weakest people in the world, and people of punctilio the most *unpunctilious*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 257.

† **ŭn-pŭńc'-tų-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctual.*] Not punctual; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"If they are *unpunctual* or idle."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1887.

† **ŭn-pŭńc-tų-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** * **ŭn-pŭńc'-tų-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpunctual; -ity, -ness.*] Want of punctuality.

"*Unpunctuality* of doctors."—*Echo*, Oct. 28, 1887.

* **ŭn-pŭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punishable.*] Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished.

"Where all offend, the crime's *unpunishable*."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, v.

* **ŭn-pŭn'-ĭsh-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpunishable; -ly.*] Without being or becoming liable to punishment.

"To sin themselves *unpunishably*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 28.

ŭn-pŭn'-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punished.*] Not punished; free from punishment; allowed to go or pass without punishment.

"Your sons commit the *unpunished* wrong."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ii. 87.

ŭn-pŭr'-çhąsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purchased.*] Not purchased; not bought; unbought.

"*Unpurchased* plenty our full tables loads."
Denham: Of Old Age, 625.

* **ŭn-pūre',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pure.*] Not pure; impure, foul, unclean.

"That no man should take meat with *unpure* handes."—*Udal: Matthew* xv.

* **ŭn-pūre'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unpure; -ly.*] Impurely.

"The prestes haue swerued from the lordes testament, & with poluted herte and handes to their offyce *vnpurely*."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

* **ŭn-pūre'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unpure; -ness.*] Impurity, uncleanness.

"For what poynte of *vnpurenes* could that woman haue?"—*Udal: Luke* ii.

ŭn-pūrged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purged.*]

1. Not purged, cleansed, or purified.

"With gross *unpurged* ear." *Milton: Arcades*, 73.

2. Not purged, satisfied, or atoned for: as, an *unpurged* offence.

ŭn-pūr'-ĭ-fĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purified.*] Not purified; not made pure; hence, not cleansed from sin.

"The conscience yet
Unpurified." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

* **ŭn-pūr'-pōsed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purposed.*] Not purposed; not intended; not designed; unintentional, undesigned.

"Accidents *unpurposed*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

* **ŭn-pūrsed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *purs(e)*, and suff. *-ed.*]

1. Robbed of a purse or money.

2. Taken out of a purse; expended.

"Euer was the golde *vnpursed*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

ŭn-pūr-sūed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pursued.*] Not pursued; not followed. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 1.)

* **ŭn-pūr'-vêyed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purveyed.*] Not provided; unprovided.

"*Vnpurueyed* of strength of knyghtys to resiste his fader."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 88.

* **ŭn-pūt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *put.*] Not put.

"Fires being here and there negligently *unput* out."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 84.

* **ŭn-pū'-trē-fied,** * **ŭn-pū'-trĭ-fied,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *putrefied.*] Not putrefied; not rotten; not corrupted.

"Preserved *unputrified* for several years."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 74.

† **ŭn-quaffed' (ua as a),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quaffed.*] Not quaffed; not drunk.

"If not the goblet pass *unquaffed*,
It is not drained to banish care."
Byron: Haunts of Men.

* **ŭn-quāiled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quailed.*] Not quailed; not daunted; undaunted.

"Suppreat, *unquailed* at length."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

* **ŭn-quā'-kĕr-lĭke,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *quaker*, and *-like.*] Unlike or unbecoming a quaker.

"A most *unquakerlike* expression of mirth in her eye."—*Savage: Reuben Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable.*] Unable to qualify (for office).

"Commissions to persons *unqualifiable*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 222.

ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualified.*]

1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the proper or necessary qualifications, ability, talents, or the like.

2. Not qualified; not possessing the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; unfitted, unsuited.

"I would dismiss those utterly *unqualified* for their employment."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

3. Not qualified legally; not possessing the legal qualification; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examination and received a diploma or licence.

"No *unqualified* person was removed from any civil or military office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Not qualified, modified, or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* commendation.

* **ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-fī-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unqualified; -ly.*] In an unqualified manner; without limitation or modification.

"I *unqualifiedly* withdraw the expression."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 77.

* **ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-fī-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unqualified; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unqualified.

"The advertency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers."—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 65.

* **ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *qualify.*] To deprive of qualifications; to disqualify.

"Hatred and revenge . . . *unqualify* us for the offices of devotion."—*Waterland: Sermons*, vol ix., ser. i.

* **ŭn-quāl'-ĭ-tĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualitied.*] Without qualities; deprived of one's character and faculties.

"He is *unqualitied* with very shame."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 9.

* **ŭn-quār'-rel-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *quarrel*, and suff. *-able.*] Not to be quarrelled with, impugned, or objected to.

"No such satisfactory and *unquarrellable* reasons."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

* **ŭn-queēn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *queen.*] To remove from the position or rank of a queen.

"Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

* **ŭn-quĕlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quelled.*] Not quelled; not subdued.

"She gives the hunter horse, *unquell'd* by toil."
Thomson: Liberty.

ŭn-quĕnçh'-ą-ble, * **un-quenche-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quenchable.*] Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like.

"Intense and *unquenchable* animosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **ŭn-quĕnçh'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unquenchable: -ness.*] The quality or state of being unquenchable; inability to be quenched or extinguished.

"See the *unquenchableness* of this fire."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 4.

* **ŭn-quĕnçh'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unquenchable; -ly.*] In an unquenchable manner; so as not to be capable of being quenched.

"That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 17.

ŭn-quĕnçhed', * **ŭn-quĕnçht',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quenched.*]

1. Not quenched, extinguished, or allayed.

"If any spark from heav'n remain *unquenched*
Within her breast." *Rowe: Fair Penitent*, ii.

* 2. Unquenchable.

"Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **ŭn-qŭĕst-iŏn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *unquestionable: -ity.*] The quality or state of being unquestionable; that which cannot be questioned.

"Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *unquestionability*."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

ŭn-qŭĕst'-iŏn-ą-ble (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *questionable.*]

1. Not questionable; not capable of being questioned or doubted; not capable of being

called in question; indubitable, incontrovertible.

"An *unquestionable* title to the royal favour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **2.** Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation.

"An *unquestionable* spirit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏn-ą-blў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *unquestionable(le)*; *-ly.*] In an unquestionable manner; beyond all question; assuredly, certainly; without doubt; incontrovertibly.

"Of mortal power *unquestionably* sprung."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏned (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *questioned.*]

1. Not questioned; not called in question; not doubted or impugned.

"And gives us wide o'er earth *unquestion'd* sway."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 47.

2. Not questioned or interrogated; having no questions asked.

"And from his deadliest foeman's door
Unquestion'd turn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

* **3.** Not examined into.

"It prefers itself, and leaves *unquestion'd*
Matters of needful value."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* **4.** Not to be opposed, impugned, or disputed.

"Heaven's *unquestion'd* will."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 743.

ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏn-ĭng (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *questioning.*] Not questioning, not doubting; implicit.

ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏn-ĭng-lў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *unquestioning*; *-ly.*] In an unquestioning manner; without raising any question or objection.

"Accepting thus *unquestioningly* the circumstance."
—Scribner's Magazine, May, 1880, p. 7.

* **ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏn-ĭng-nĕss (i as y)**, *s.* [Eng. *unquestioning*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unquestioning.

"Cordial *unquestioningness*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 3.

* **ŭn-quĕst'-ĭŏn-lĕss (i as y)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *questionless.*] Unquestionable.

"Your knowledge is as *unquestionless* as your integrity."—*Burgoyne: The Heiress*, v. 1.

* **ŭn-quĭck'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quick.*]

1. Not alive; dead, motionless, unanimated.

"His senses droop, his steady eye *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

2. Not quick; slow.

ŭn-quĭck'-ĕned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quickened.*] Not quickened; not having received life.

"Num'rous but *unquicken'd* progeny."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

ŭn-quī'-ĕt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quiet*, a.]

1. Not quiet; not still; restless, uneasy, agitated.

"In a few days he began to be *unquiet*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Not calm, not tranquil, not peaceful.

"She linger'd in *unquiet* widowhood."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **ŭn-quī'-ĕt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *quiet*, v.] To deprive of quietude; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate.

"They were greatly troubled and *unquieted*."—*Herbert: Henry VIII.*

ŭn-quī'-ĕt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unquiet*; *-ly.*] In an unquiet manner or state; in a state of agitation.

"One-minded like the weather, most
Unquietly." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

ŭn-quī'-ĕt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unquiet*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unquiet, disturbed, or agitated; restlessness, disturbance, inquietude, uneasiness.

"In strange *unquietness*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **ŭn-quī'-ĕt-ŭde**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quietude.*] Want or absence of quietude; unrest, inquietude, disquietude.

"A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment."—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 57.

• **ŭn quĭz-zą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quiz*; *-able.*] Not open or liable to ridicule; correct.

• "Most exact and *unquizzable* uniform."—*Maryatt: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xv.

* **ŭn-quŏd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quod*, v.] Untold.

"Moved with the *unquod* manner of crueltie."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 289.

ŭn-răcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *racked.*] Not racked; not freed from the lees.

"Pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 306.

ŭn-rāĭsed', * **un-reysed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *raised.*]

1. Not raised; not lifted up or elevated.

"The flat *unraised* spirit."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

* **2.** Not raised; abandoned.

"The siege shulde nat be *unraysed*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxviii.

ŭn-rāked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *raked.*]

1. Not raked, as soil.

* **2.** Not raked or drawn together; not raked up.

"Where fires thou find'st *unraked*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 5.

* **3.** Not sought for by low means.

"To make good his promises of maintenance more honourably unask'd, *unrak'd* for."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings.*

ŭn-răn'-sŏcked, * **un-ran-saked**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ransacked.*]

1. Not ransacked; not searched.

"I will for none hast leve any corner of the matter *unransacked*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 187.

* **2.** Not pillaged or plundered.

"Neither house nor corner thereof *unransaked*."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

ŭn-răn'-sŏmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ransomed.*] Not ransomed, redeemed, or set at liberty on payment of a ransom.

"Safe and *unransomed* sent them home."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 6.

* **ŭn-răp'-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *raptured.*] Not enraptured; not inspired with rapture.

"*Unraptured*, uninflamed."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 263.

† **ŭn-răv'-aged (aged** as **ĭjd)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ravaged.*] Not ravaged or ransacked.

"Few collections are more varied . . . than underground and *unravaged* Cyprus."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 11, 1888.

ŭn-răv'-ęl, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ravel.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To disentangle; to untwist; to unknot; to separate, as threads that are knit, interlaced, interwoven, or the like.

"Instead of darning his stocking, he was busily engaged in *unravelling* it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 6, 1888.

2. To free from complications or difficulty; to unriddle, to unfold, to solve.

"Leave nothing undone to *unravel* this problem."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

3. To unfold or bring to a denouement; to clear up, as the plot of a play.

"The discovery or *unravelling* of the plot."—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesie.*

4. To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

"*Unravelling* almost all the received principles both of religion and reason."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To be unfolded or opened up; to be evolved.

"What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!"
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 158.

ŭn-răv'-ęl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *unravel*; *-er.*] One who unravels, explains, or unfolds.

"Mighty *unravellers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 279.

* **ŭn-rā'-zĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *razed.*] Not razed or destroyed.

"Only three towers . . . he left *unrazed*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 156.

* **ŭn-rā'-zŏred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *razor*; *-ed.*] Not subjected to the operation of a razor; unshaven.

"As smooth as Hebe's, their *unrazor'd* lips."
Milton: Comus, 290.

ŭn-rēached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reached.*] Not reached; not attained to.

"The *unreach'd* Paradise of our despair."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 122.

ŭn-rĕad', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *read.*]

1. Not read; not perused.

"The names unknown,
Which lay *unread* around it."
Byron: Churchill's Grave.

2. Unlearned, illiterate.

"The wise and fool, the artist and *unread*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

ŭn-rēad'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *readable.*]

1. Not readable; not capable of being read or deciphered; illegible.

2. Not suitable or fit for reading; dull, dry.

ŭn-rĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, * **un-red-i-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *unready*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unready; want of readiness, promptness, or dexterity.

"This impreparation and *unreadiness* when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*

2. Want of preparation.

"Finding more contentment in his own quiet apprehension of these wants than trouble in that *unreadiness*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Of Contentation*, § 20.

ŭn-rĕad'-ў, * **un-read-ie**, * **un-red-y**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ready.*]

1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit, not in readiness.

"An *unredy* and dispurueyed hoost for the warre."
—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1318).

2. Not prompt; not quick.

"Bring either a conscientious man or an *unready* man."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 1888, p. 85.

* **3.** Not dressed; undressed.

"Enter, several ways, Bastard, Alencon, Reignier, half ready, and half-*unready*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

* **4.** Awkward, ungainly.

"Like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn." *—Barnes.*

¶ The epithet *Unready*, applied in many popular histories of England to Ethelred, does not mean *unprepared*, but is a misunderstanding of the Old English *redeles*; A.S. *rædleás* = devoid of *rædd* or counsel, improvident.

"It was his indifference to their *rede* or counsel that won him the name of Æthered the *Redeless*."—*Green: Hist. English People*, vol. i.

* **ŭn-rĕad'-ў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ready.*] To undress. (*Sidney.*)

ŭn-rē'-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *real.*] Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only; imaginary.

"Gay visions of *unreal* bliss."
Thomson: Spring, 988.

ŭn-rē'-ąl-īsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *realised.*] Not realised.

"The curtain falls on expectation *unrealised*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1888.

ŭn-rē ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reality.*]

1. Want or absence of reality or real existence.

2. That which has no reality or real existence.

* **ŭn-rē'-ąl-īze**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *realize.*]

A. *Trans.*: To divest of reality; to present in an ideal form.

"An attempt to *unrealize* every object in nature."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde.* (Pref.)

B. *Intrans.*: Not to become real.

"A floating, grey, *unrealizing* dream."
Southey: Don Roderick, x.

ŭn-rēaped', * **ŭn-rēapt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reaped.*] Not reaped; not gathered or collected.

"That place which only they had left *unreap'd* of all their harvest."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

* **ŭn-rēas'-ŏn**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reason*, s.] Want or absence of reason; folly, unreasonableness, absurdity.

"Will and *unreason* bringeth a man from the blisse of grace."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

¶ *Abbot of Unreason*: [Abbot].

* **ŭn-rēas'-ŏn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *reason*, v.] To prove to be against reason; to disprove by argument.

"To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 10.

ŭn-rēas'-ŏn-ą-ble, * **un-res-on-a-ble**, * **un-res-oun-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reasonable.*]

1. Not reasonable; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant, immoderate, extravagant.

"The pretence was *unreasonable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Not according to reason; absurd.

"The near neighbourhood of *unreasonable* and impracticable virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Not listening to or acting according to reason.

"Never did they, even when most angry and *unreasonable*, fail to keep his secrets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*4. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

"*Unreasonable* creatures feed their young."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

ŭn rēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-ble-nĕss, *un-res-on-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unreasonable*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unreasonable; unwillingness to listen to or act according to reason.

"The malignity of its enemies, the *unreasonableness* of its friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Exorbitance, extravagance.

3. Inconsistency with reason; absurdity.

ŭn-rēaṣ'-ŏn-ą-blў, *un-res-on-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *unreasonable*; *-ly.*] In an unreasonable manner or degree; excessively, extravagantly, immoderately, foolishly.

"*Unreasonably* incredulous about plots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***ŭn-rēaṣ'-ŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reasoned.*]

1. Not reasoned or argued.

2. Not derived from or founded on reason; unreasonable.

"Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

ŭn-rēas'-ŏn-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reasoning.*]

1. Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; acting without consideration.

2. Characterized by want of reason; foolish.

***ŭn-rēavе',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *reave.*] To unravel, to unwind, to undo.

"The work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*."
Spenser: *Sonnet* 23.

***ŭn-rēaved',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reaved.*] Not taken or pulled to pieces.

"Tight and *unreaved*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 9.

***ŭn-rĕ-bāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rebated.*] Not blunted; sharp.

"Fighting with *unrebated* swords."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

***ŭn-rĕ-būk'-ą-ble, *ŭn-rĕ-būke'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rebukable.*] Not liable or open to rebuke; not deserving of rebuke or censure; blameless.

"Be wythout spot & *vnrebukeable*."—1 *Timothe.* (1551.)

ŭn-rĕ-būked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rebuked.*] Not rebuked or censured.

"To suffer whoredome to be *unrebuked*."—*Homilies; Against Adultery.*

***ŭn-rĕ-câll'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recallable.*] Incapable of being recalled, revoked, annulled, or recanted.

"That which is done is *unrecallable*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 89.

ŭn-rĕ-câlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recalled.*] Not recalled; not called back or restrained.

"And give us up to license, *unrecalled*,
Unmarked." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 260.

***ŭn-rĕ-câll'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recalling.*] Not to be recalled; past recall.

"And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail the abusing of his time."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 993.

***ŭn-rĕ-cēived',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *received.*] Not received; not taken; not come into possession.

"The selfe same substance, whiche the Father hath of himselfe, *unreceiued* from any other."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 54.

***ŭn-rĕcked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recked.*] Not heeded or cared for; unheeded, unnoticed, disregarded.

"Unmarked, at least *unrecked* the taunt."
Scott: Marmion, i. 17.

***ŭn-rĕc'-kŏn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *reckon*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being reckoned or counted; innumerable, immeasurable, infinite.

ŭn-rĕc-kŏned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reckoned.*] Not reckoned; not counted; not computed; not summed up.

"A long bill that yet remains *unreckoned*."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

ŭn-rĕ-clāim'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reclaimable.*] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed, reformed, tamed, or cultivated; irreclaimable.

"Careless and *unreclaimable* sinners."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 2 Peter* i. 10.

ŭn-rĕ-clāim'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unreclaimable*; *-ly.*] In an unreclaimable or irreclaimable manner; irreclaimably.

"Pertinaciously and *unreclaimably* maintain doctrines destructive to the foundation of Christian religion."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 8.

ŭn-rĕ-clāimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reclaimed.*]

1. Not reclaimed; not tamed; untamed, savage.

"A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault." *Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. Not reformed; not brought back from vice to virtue.

3. Not brought into cultivation: as, *unreclaimed* land.

ŭn-rĕ-clĭn'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reclining.*] Not reclining.

"Therefore the joyless station of this rock
Unsleeping, *unreclining*, shalt thou keep."
Potter: Æschylus; Prometheus Chain'd.

ŭn-rĕc'-ŏg-nĭz-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *recognizable.*] Not recognizable; not capable of being recognized; irrecognizable.

ŭn-rĕc'-ŏg-nĭzed, ŭn-rĕc'-ŏg-nĭsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recognized.*] Not recognized; unknown.

"He himself
Unrecognised." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

ŭn-rĕc-ŏm-mĕnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recommended.*] Not recommended; not favourably mentioned; not declared worthy of favour, trust, honour, or the like.

"*Unrecommended* by the solicitation of friends."—*Knox: Essay* 113.

ŭn-rĕc'-ŏm-pĕnsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recompensed.*] Not recompensed; not rewarded; not requited.

"Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompens'd*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wild Goose Chase*, iv. 3.

ŭn-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl'-ą-ble, *ŭn-rĕc-ŏn-çĭle'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reconcilable.*]

1. Not reconcilable; not capable of being brought into friendly relations; implacable, irreconcilable.

*2. Characterized by implacable animosity.

"Maintaine an *unreconcileable* warre."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 21.

3. Not capable of being reconciled or made consistent; incapable of being brought into harmony.

"The *unreconcileable* principles of the original discord."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

ŭn-rĕc'-ŏn-çĭl-ą-blў, *ŭn-rĕc'-ŏn-çĭle-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unreconcilable*; *-ly.*] In an unreconcilable manner; irreconcilably.

"How much lesse shall he the God of mercies, bee *unreconcileably* displeased with his owne; and suffer his wrath to burne like a fire that cannot be quenched?"—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.: Absalom's Returne.*

ŭn-rĕc'-ŏn-çĭled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reconciled.*]

1. Not reconciled; not restored to a state of friendship or favour; still at enmity or opposition.

"And everything *unreconciled*."
Wordsworth: Glen-Almain.

2. Not made consistent.

*3. Not atoned for; unatoned for.

"Any crime
Unreconciled as yet to Heaven and grace."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

*4. Irreconcilable, implacable.

"I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you."—*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Woman Hater*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-rĕc-ŏn-çĭl'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [UNRECONCILABLE.] Not capable of being restored to peace and friendship; unreconcilable. (*Shakesp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 1.)

ŭn-rĕ-cord'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recorded.*]

1. Not recorded; not registered.

"*Unrecorded* facts
Recovering." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

2. Not kept in remembrance; not commemorated. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 49.)

***ŭn-rĕ-cŏŭnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recounted.*] Not recounted; not related; not recited.

"To some ears *unrecounted*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recoverable.*]

1. Not recoverable; incapable of being restored or recovered; irrecoverable.

"The very losse of minutes may be *unrecoverable*."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Jehu & Jehoram.*

2. Not capable of recovering; incurable, irremediable; past recovery.

***ŭn-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕr-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unrecoverable*; *-ly.*] In an unrecoverable manner; incurably.

"Long sick and *unrecoverably*."—*Bp. Hall: Med. & Vowes*, cen. 2, § 48.

ŭn-rĕ-cŏv'-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recovered.*]

1. Not recovered; not found or restored.

*2. Irrecoverable.

"To turn from Greece fate's *unrecovered* hour."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix. 247.

***ŭn-rĕ-crŭit'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recruitable.*]

1. Not recruitable; not capable of being recruited; incapable of regaining a supply of what has been lost, wasted, or the like: as, *unrecruitable* strength.

2. Incapable of receiving or obtaining recruits or fresh supplies of men, as an army, &c.

"Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company."—*Milton: Of Education.*

***ŭn-rĕ-crŭit'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recruited.*] Furnished with fresh or additional supplies, as of men, &c.

"Yet *unrecruited* with additional strength."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire.*

***ŭn-rĕ-cŭm'-bent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recumbent.*] Not recumbent; not lying down. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 29.)

***ŭn-rē-cŭr'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *recure* = recover.] Incurable; past cure.

"That hath received some *unrecuring* wound."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

ŭn-rĕ-dēemed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *redeemed.*]

1. Not redeemed, not ransomed.

"A carnal, *unredeemed*, unregenerate person."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

"Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on *unredeemed* goods."—*Echo*, Jan. 14, 1888.

3. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money: as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, &c.

4. Not redeemed; not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality.

"Disgraces, *unredeemed* by a single brilliant achievement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. Not redeemed or fulfilled, as a pledge or promise.

ŭn-rĕ-drĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *redressed.*]

1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice.

"He sorrow'd *unredressed*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 520.

*2. Not removed; not reformed; not compensated for or requited.

"The insult went not *unredressed*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 16.

***ŭn-rĕ-dūçed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reduced.*] Not reduced or subdued.

"The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries, *unreduced*, into shires."—*Davies: Ireland.*

***ŭn-rĕ-dūç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reducibleness.*] The quality or state of not being reducible.

"Their strangeness and *unreducibleness* to the common methods and observations of nature."—*South Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ŭn-rēēve', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *reeve*, v.]

Naut.: To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c.

***ŭn-rĕ-fĕr'-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *referring.*] Without reference; not referring.

"*Unreferring* to any of his former achievements."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 5.

ŭn-rē-fīned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refined.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not refined; not purified.

"Muscovada, as we call our *unrefin'd* sugar."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

2. *Fig.:* Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like; coarse.

"Those early and *unrefined* ages."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

***ŭn-rē flĕct′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reflected.*] Not reflected, as rays of light.

"The next, all *unreflected*, shone
On bracken green and cold grey stone."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 10.

ŭn rē-flĕct′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reflecting.*] Not reflecting; unthinking, heedless, thoughtless.

"From *unreflecting* ignorance preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ŭn-rē-form′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reformable.*] Incapable of reformation; not capable of being reformed or amended.

"The just extinguishment of *unreformable* persons."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. vii., § 24.

***ŭn-rĕf-or-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reformation.*] The state or condition of being unreformed; want of reformation.

"Added to their *unreformation* an impudence in sinning."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon Encl.* iii. 4.

ŭn-rē-formed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reformed.*]

1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice to virtue.

"Every vicious habit or *unreformed* sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

2. Not corrected or amended; not freed from defects, inaccuracies, blemishes, faults, or the like.

"Leave those frightful anomalies to be *unreformed*."—*Evening News*, Feb. 20, 1888.

3. Not elected under the provisions of a Reform Bill. [Reform Acts.]

"The more congenial arena of an *unreformed* Parliament."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1888.

ŭn-rē-frăct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refracted.*] Not refracted, as rays of light.

"The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light."—*Newton: Opticks.*

ŭn-rē-frĕshed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refreshed.*] Not refreshed; not comforted, cheered, or relieved.

"*Unrefreshed* with either food or wine."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey iv.

***ŭn-rē-fŭnd′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refunding.*] Not refunding, restoring, or returning.

"On that enormous, *unrefunding* tomb
How just this verse, this monumental sigh!"
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 83.

***ŭn-rē-fūs′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *refuse*, and *-able.*] Not capable of being refused; reasonable, just.

"The most *unrefusable* demand."—*Carlyle.*

ŭn-rē-fūs′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refusing.*] Not refusing; not denying or rejecting.

"There, *unrefusing*, to the harness'd yoke
They lend their shoulder."
Thomson: Spring, 38.

***ŭn-rē-gāin′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regainable.*] Incapable of being regained or won back.

"Wild struggles and clutchings towards the unattainable, the *unregainable*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 281.

***ŭn-rē-gard′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regardable.*] Not worthy or deserving of regard or notice.

"Unproving illustrations and *unregardable* testimonies."—*Bp. Hall: Remons. Defence*, § 13.

***ŭn-rē-gard′-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regardant.*] Taking no notice; unnoticing.

"An *unregardant* eye."
Southey: Don Roderick, xiv.

ŭn-rē-gard′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regarded.*] Not regarded; not heeded; unnoticed, unheeded, neglected, slighted.

"Guileless I wander, *unregarded* mourn,
While these exalt their sceptres o'er my urn."
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 105.

ŭn-rē-ġĕn′-ĕr-a-cy, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regeneracy.*] The quality or state of being unregenerate; want or absence of regeneracy.

"We are still in the condition of *unregeneracy* and death, and though we thus seek we shall not enter."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, No. 1.

ŭn-rē-ġĕn′-ĕr-ate, ŭn-rē-ġĕn′-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regenerate, regenerated.*] Not regenerate; not regenerated; not renewed in heart; in a state of nature; not brought to a new life.

"In or by their natural *unregenerate* state."—*Waterland: Works* ix. 483.

ŭn-rē-ġĕn-ĕr-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regeneration.*] The quality or state of being unregenerate.

"A state of carnality, of *unregeneration*, that is, of sin and death."—*Bp. Hall: Of Repentance*, ch. viii., § 4.

ŭn-rĕġ′-ĭs-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *registered.*] Not registered; not recorded.

"*Unregistered* in vulgar fame."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

ŭn-rē-grĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regretted.*] Not regretted; not lamented, grieved, or bewailed over.

"And *unregretted* are soon snatched away."
Cowper: Retirement, 167.

ŭn-rē-hĕarsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rehearsed.*] Not rehearsed; not prepared beforehand.

"An episode occurred, which, though dramatic, was unpremeditated and *unrehearsed*."—*Julian Hawthorne: A Tragic Mystery*, ch. xviii.

***ŭn-rêin′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rein*, v.] To give the rein to; to loosen the reins of.

ŭn-rêined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reined.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not reined; not restrained by the bridle.

"This flying steed *unreined*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 18.

2. *Fig.:* Not held in proper restraint or subjection.

"This wild *unreined* multitude."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

***ŭn-rē-jŏiçed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rejoiced.*] Not rejoiced; not made joyful or glad.

"Not *unrejoiced* I see thee climb the sky."
Wordsworth: Ode for General Thanksgiving.

ŭn-rē-jŏiç′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rejoicing.*] Not rejoicing; not joyful or glad; sad, gloomy, dull.

"Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court."
Thomson: Winter, 395.

ŭn-rē-lāt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *related.*]

1. Not related; not connected by blood or affinity.

"Let others *unrelated* to him write his character."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

2. Having no connection or relation; unconnected.

"A certain matter of fact, not wholly *unrelated* to the question."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

***ŭn-rĕl′-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relative.*] Not relative; having no relation; irrelative.

"The events we are witnesses of, in the course of the longest life, appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and *unrelative*, if I may use such an expression."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. ii.

***ŭn-rĕl′-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unrelative; -ly.*] Not relatively; without relation to others; irrelatively.

"They saw the measures they took singly and *unrelatively* or relatively alone to some immediate object."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. ii.

ŭn-rē-lăxed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relaxed.*] Not relaxed, slackened, or loosened.

"*Unrelaxed*, like this, resist
Both wind and rain, and snow and mist."
Congreve: Impossible Thing.

ŭn-rē-lăx′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relaxing.*] Not relaxing; not giving way or slackening.

"The malady that griped
Her prostrate frame, with *unrelaxing* power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-rē-lĕnt′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relenting.*] Not relenting; not being or becoming mild, gentle, merciful, or the like; relentless, pitiless, severe, inexorable, hard-hearted.

"The feet of *unrelenting* Jove."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 286.

ŭn-rē-lĕnt′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unrelenting; -ly.*] In an unrelenting, pitiless, or relentless manner.

***ŭn-rē-lĕnt′-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unrelenting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unrelenting; implacability.

"Such in its *unrelentingness* was the persecution that overmastered me."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 363.

ŭn-rē-lī-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *unreliable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being unreliable; unreliableness.

ŭn-rē-lī′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reliable.*] Not reliable; that cannot be relied or depended on. [See extract under Reliable, 1.]

ŭn-rē-lī′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unreliable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unreliable.

***ŭn-rē-lĭēv′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relievable.*] Not relievable; incapable of being relieved, succoured, or alleviated.

"As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 258.

ŭn-rē-lĭēved′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relieved.*]

1. Not relieved; not succoured, alleviated, aided, or assisted.

"The especial object of discretionary bounty goes *unrelieved*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 35.

2. Not relieved from attack or blockade: as, a garrison *unrelieved.*

3. Not freed from tediousness, monotony, or tiresomeness.

"*Unrelieved* by that minute and philosophic analysis of bourgeois character."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 20, 1887.

***ŭn-rē-lĭġ′-ĭoŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *religious.*] Not religious, not godly, not pious, not holy; irreligious.

"Such persones as serve the mindes of *unreligious* bishops."—*Udal: Luke* xxii.

***ŭn-rē-lĭn′-quĭsh-a-blў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *relinquish*, and suff. *-ably.*] So as not to be relinquished, forsaken, or resigned.

"To clog a rational creature to his endless sorrow *unrelinquishably*."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

ŭn-rē-lĭn′-quĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relinquished.*] Not relinquished, forsaken, or abandoned.

"At heart sin *unrelinquish'd* lies."
Cowper: Conversation, 673.

***ŭn-rĕl′-ĭsh-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relishing.*] Not retaining or not having a pleasing taste or savour. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All things that are unease and *unrelishing* at the best."—*Glanvill: Sermon* 6.

ŭn-rē-lŭc′-tant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reluctant.*] Not reluctant; not unwilling.

"Resign'd and *unreluctant*, see
My every wish subside."
Cowper: Perfect Sacrifice.

***ŭn-rē-lŭc′-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unreluctant; -ly.*] In an unreluctant manner; without reluctance or hesitation.

"Submitted to as a burden *unreluctantly*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

ŭn-rē-mark′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remarkable.*]

1. Not remarkable; not worthy of or calling for particular remark or notice.

"Nor is this *unremarkable*."—*Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xi. (Notes.)

* 2. Not capable of being observed.

"This fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

***ŭn-rē-mē′-dĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remediable.*] Not remediable; not capable of being remedied; incurable, irremediable.

"The miseries of an *unremediable* disappointment."—*Bp. Hall: Contentation*, § 20.

ŭn-rĕm′-ĕ-dĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remedied.*] Not remedied, not cured.

"The *unremedied* loneliness of this remedy."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce. (To the Parliament.)*

***ŭn-rē-mĕm′-bēr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembrable.*] Not to be remembered; not memorable.

"The whole Past, unremembered and *unremember able*."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 6.

ŭn-rē-mĕm′-bĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembered.*] Not remembered; not retained in the memory; forgotten.

"*Unremembered* by the world beside."
Byron: Lines Written in the Churchyard of Harrow.

***ŭn-rē-mĕm′-bēr-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembering.*] Not remembering; forgetting, forgetful.

"*Unremembering* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,019.

* **ŭn-rē-mĕm'-brançe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembrance.*] Want or absence of remembrance; forgetfulness.

"Amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon." — *Watts: Logick*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

ŭn-rē-mĭt'-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remitted.*]

1. Not remitted; not forgiven: as, a fine *unremitted.*

2. Not relaxed.

"The subject of *unremitted* anxiety."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. x.

ŭn-rē-mĭt'-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remitting.*] Not remitting; not relaxing for a time; incessant, continued.

Nor bodies crush'd by *unremitting* toil."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

ŭn-rē-mĭt'-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unremitting; -ly.*] In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly.

"Urged *unremittingly* the stubborn work."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* **ŭn-rē-morse'-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remorseful.*] Unsparing, remorseless, pitiless.

"*Unremorseful* fate."
Niccols: Sir T. Overbury's Vision. (1616.)

* **ŭn-rē-morse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *remorseless.*] Remorseless, pitiless, unsparing.

"His mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *un-remorseless* death."
Cowley: Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

ŭn-rē môv'-a-ble, * ŭn-rē-môve' a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *removable.*] Not removable; incapable of being removed; fixed, irremovable.

"*Unremovable* by skill
Or force of man." *Cowper: Ice Islands.*

* **ŭn-rē-môv'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unremovable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unremovable; irremovableness.

"The . . . *unremoveableness* of that load."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Resurrection.*

* **ŭn-rē-môv'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unremovable*; *-ly.*] In an unremovable manner; so as not to be capable of being removed; irremovably.

"His discontents are *unremoveably*
Coupled to nature." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 2.

ŭn-rē-môved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *removed.*]

1. Not removed; not taken away.

"The board stood *unremov'd.*"
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xxiv.

*2. Not removable; firm, unshaken.

"With *unremoved* constancy."
Drayton: Elegy on the Lady J. S.

ŭn-rē-mū'-nĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remunerative.*] Not renumerative; not profitable.

"The Botany branch continues to be inactive and also *unremunerative.*"—*Times*, Jan. 10, 1888.

* **ŭn-rē-năv'-ĭ-ġa-ble,** *a.* [Prefs. *un-* (1), *re-*, and Eng. *navigable.*] That cannot be sailed back or repassed in ships.

"The *unrenavigable* Stygian sound."
Sandys: Virgil; Æneis, vi.

ŭn-rē-newed' (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *renewed.*]

1. Not renewed, not renovated; not made new again.

2. Not regenerate; unregenerate.

3. Not renewed; not made anew.

"The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

* **ŭn-rĕnt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rent*, a.] Not rent; not torn asunder.

"The hills that shake, although *unrent.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

ŭn-rē-pāid', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repaid.*] Not repaid, not compensated, not recompensed, not requited.

"My wrongs too *unrepaid.*"
Byron: Corsair, iii. 8.

* **ŭn-rē-păir'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repairable.*] Not repairable; incapable of being repaired; irreparable.

"The *unrepairable* breaches abroad."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 48.

ŭn-rē-păired', * un-re-payred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repaired.*] Not repaired, amended, recompensed, or requited.

"Though a divine
Loss, remains yet as *unrepaired* as mine."
Ben Jonson: Execration upon Vulcan.

* **ŭn-rē-pēal'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repealable.*] Not repealable; not capable of being repealed.

"Ancient and *unrepealable* statute."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

ŭn-rē-pēaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repealed.*] Not repealed; not revoked; not abrogated; remaining in force.

"And judgments *unrepealed.*"
Wordsworth: Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

ŭn-rē-pēat'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repeated.*] Not repeated; not retold.

"The further mention . . . might have slept with him *unrepeated.*"—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.* (Pref.)

* **ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repentance.*] The quality or state of being unrepentant or impenitent; absence of repentance; impenitence.

"The outward *unrepentance* of his death."—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ant, * un-re-pent-aunt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repentant.*] Not repentant; not repenting; not penitent; impenitent.

"So *unrepentant*, dark, and passionless."
Byron: Lara, ii. 19.

ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repented.*] Not repented of.

"To every *unrepented* act of evil."
Rowe: Royal Convert, v.

ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repenting.*]

1. Unrepentant, impenitent.

*2. Unrepented of.

"In *unrepenting* sin she died."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 168.

ŭn-rē-pĕnt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unrepenting; -ly.*] In an unrepenting manner; not like one penitent.

* **ŭn-rē-pīned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repined.*] Not murmured or complained at. (Followed by *at.*)

"To continue those [taxations] he found *unrepined at.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Nehemiah's Redressing.*

ŭn-rē-pīn'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repining.*] Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

"Yet silent still she passed, and *unrepining.*"
Rowe: Jane Shore, v.

* **ŭn-rē-pīn'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unrepining; -ly.*] In an unrepining manner; without peevish murmurs or complaints; without repining.

"His undisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly.*"—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 322.

ŭn-rē-plĕn'-ĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *replenished.*] Not replenished; not filled; not fully supplied.

"Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space."—*Boyle.*

* **ŭn-rē plī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *reply*, and suff. *-able.*] Unanswerable.

"By most *unrepliable* demonstrations from the law of Nature and Nations."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 329.

* **ŭn-rē-plīed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *replied.*] Not replied (to); not answered.

"His letter has remained *unreplied* to."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, ch. li.

ŭn-rēp rē-sĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *represented.*]

1. Not represented by a delegate or agent acting on one's behalf.

"The prisoner was then *unrepresented* by a solicitor."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1888.

2. Not yet put on the stage.

"A single performance of hitherto *unrepresented* works."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1888.

3. Not represented by an individual or specimen.

"What forms are at present *unrepresented.*"—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

ŭn-rē-prĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repressed.*] Not repressed or kept back. (*Tennyson: Arabian Nights*, 74.)

* **ŭn-rē-priev'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *reprieve*, and suff. *-able.*] Not reprievable; not capable of being reprieved.

"An *unreprievable* condemned blood."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

* **ŭn-rē-prīeved', * un-re-preeved,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reprieved.*] Not reprieved; not respited.

"Unrespited, unpitied, *unreprieved.*"
Milton: P. L., ii. 185.

* **ŭn-rē-prōaçh'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reproachable.*] Not reproachable; not liable to be reproached; irreproachable.

"To continue still equally *unreproachable.*"—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

ŭn-rē-prōached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reproached.*] Not reproached; without reproach.

"Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head."—*King Charles.*

ŭn-rē-prôv'-a-ble, ŭn-rē-prôve'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not calling for or deserving reproof; not liable to reproof or censure.

"To present you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his sight."—*Colossians* i. 22.

ŭn-rē-prôved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reproved.*]

1. Not reproved; not censured.

*2. Not liable or open to reproof or censure; unreprovable.

"In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp,
Decent and *unreproved.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*3. Not disproved.

"The *unreproved* witnesse of those men's actions."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 684.

* **ŭn-rē-prôv'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reproving.*] Not given to chiding or reproof.

"Here dwells kind Ease and *unreproving* Joy."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 28.

* **ŭn-rē-pŭg'-nant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repugnant.*] Not repugnant; not contradictory or opposed.

"Make laws *unrepugnant* unto them."—*Hooker.*

* **ŭn-rē-pŭls'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *repuls(e)*, and suff. *-able.*] Not to be repulsed; persistent.

"He, *unrepulsable*, was persistent in both."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxiii.

* **ŭn-rē-pŭls'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repulsing.*] Not repelling; yielding passively.

"I kissed her *unrepulsing* hand."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 254.

* **ŭn-rĕp'-ū-ta-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable.

"We are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification."—*Rogers.*

ŭn-rē-quĕst', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *request*, v.] To withdraw a request for.

"I thought it good to *unrequest* that again."—*Hooper to Cecil*, 1552.

ŭn-rē-quĕst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *requested.*] Not requested; not asked; unasked.

"He . . . offers the cure *unrequested.*"—*Bp. Hall. Cont.; Widow's Son Raised.*

* **ŭn-rē-quīred',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *required.*]

1. Not required; not sought.

"Clearest promise . . . is given, not only *unrequired* but being refused by that profane king."—*Leighton: Comment. on* 1 *Peter* ii.

2. Not requisite or necessary.

unrequisite (as **ŭn-rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *requisite.*] Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary.

"Much which it hath taught become *unrequisite.*"—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., § 11.

ŭn-rē-quīt'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *requitable.*] Not requitable; not capable of being requited.

"So *unrequitable* is God's love."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 274.

ŭn-rē-quīt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *requited.*] Not requited; not recompensed; not repaid.

"Like early *unrequited* Love."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 23.

* **ŭn-rē-sĕarçh'-a-ble, * un-re-serch-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *research*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being searched into, examined, or investigated.

"Hys hyghe goodnes and *unresercheable* wisedome."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 591.

ŭn-rē-sĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resented.*] Not resented; not met with feelings or acts of indignation, anger, or the like.

"Trespass, merely as trespass, was commonly suffered to pass *unresented.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-rĕ-şĕrve′, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reserve*, s.] Want or absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

"He lived in the freedom of social *unreserve*." —*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 86.

ŭn-rĕ-şĕrved′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reserved*.]

1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; full, complete.

"Full and *unreserved* power to conclude the same." —*Henry VIII., To Wyatt*, App., § 17.

2. Open, frank; free in communication; not retired.

"John's was a life of austerity; his [Jesus] more free and *unreserved*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 20.

3. Not having a reserve placed upon the lots.

"Important and *unreserved* sale of 459 casks of sherry, now lying at London Docks."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875. (Advt.)

ŭn-rĕ-şĕrv′-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unreserved*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unreserved manner; fully, completely; without reservation.

2. Frankly, openly, freely.

"They corresponded assiduously and most *unreservedly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ŭn-rĕ-şĕrv′-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unreserved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unreserved; openness; frankness.

***ŭn-rĕ-şist′-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resistance*.] The quality or state of being unresisting.

"How do they [dumb creatures] bear our stripes with a trembling *unresistance*?"—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquies*, § 66.

ŭn-rĕ-şist′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resisted*.]

1. Not resisted; without resistance offered; unopposed.

"Mackay marched *unresisted* from Perth into Lochaber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Resistless; incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

"Yield to the force of *unresisted* fate."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 352.

***ŭn-rĕ-şist′-ĕd-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unresisted*; *-ly*.] Without resistance.

"These pass *unresistedly* through the pores of all solid bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 686.

***ŭn-rĕ-şist′-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resistible*.] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

"By custom *unresistible*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country, i.

ŭn-rĕ-şist′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resisting*.] Not resisting; offering no resistance; submissive, humble.

"You gaily drag your *unresisting* prize."
Thomson: Spring, 439.

***ŭn-rĕ-şŏlv′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resolvable*.] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved or solved; insoluble.

"For could any thing be imagined more monstrous, and by all rational principles *unresolvable*?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

***ŭn-rĕ-şŏlve′**, *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *resolve*.] To change or give up a resolution.

"Lost by contrary thoughts, the man
Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again."
Ward: Eng. Reform., iv. 337.

ŭn-rĕ-şŏlved′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resolved*.]

1. Not resolved; not determined.

2. Not to have taken a resolution; not determined or settled in mind.

"*Unresolv'd*, the son of Tydeus stands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 593.

3. Not solved; not cleared; unsolved.

"Mine ignorance, or rather *unresolved* doubt."—*Holinshed: Chronycles* (an. 1176).

*4. Not reduced to a state of solution.

***ŭn-rĕ-şŏlv′-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unresolved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution.

"The apparent *unresolvedness* . . . of many of the English electors."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 24, 1886.

***ŭn-rĕ-şŏlv′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resolving*.] Not resolving; undetermined; irresolute.

"Shifting the prize in *unresolving* hands."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, i.

***ŭn-rĕ-spĕct′**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respect*.] Want of respect; disrespect, disesteem.

"To complaine of age and *unrespect*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: Josiah's Reformation.*

***ŭn-rĕ-spĕct′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respectable*.] Not respectable, disreputable, dishonourable.

"Let those of the respectable men who are without sin cast the first stone at the *unrespectable*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xx.

ŭn-rĕ-spĕct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respected*.]

1. Not respected; not treated or regarded with respect.

"From loveless youth to *unrespected* age."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 125.

2. Unnoticed, unregarded, unheeded.

"For all the day they view things *unrespected*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

***ŭn-rĕ-spĕct′-ĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respective*.]

1. Devoid of respect and consideration; regardless, heedless, unthinking.

"I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

2. Used at random; unheeded, common.

"The remainder viands we do not throw
In *unrespective* sieve."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

***ŭn-rĕs′-pĭt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respited*.] Not respited; unintermitted. (See extract under UNREPRIEVED.)

***ŭn-rĕ-spŏns′-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *responsal*.] Irresponsible.

"Carried away by force by *unresponsal* men."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 106.

***ŭn-rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *responsible*.]

1. Not responsible; irresponsible.

2. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy.

"His *unresponsible* memory can make us no satisfaction."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex*, i. 370.

***ŭn-rĕ-spŏns′-ĭ-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unresponsible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being irresponsible; irresponsibility.

"That *unresponsibleness* to any other."—*Gauden: Hieraspistes*, p. 349.

ŭn-rĕst′, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rest*.] Absence of rest or quiet; disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness, unhappiness.

"*Unrest* and long resistance."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

***ŭn-rĕst′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *rest*; suff. *-ed*.] Thrown out of the rest. [REST, *s.* II. 1.]

"Perceiving his rival's spear *unrested*."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xix.

***ŭn-rĕst′-fŭl**, ***ŭn-rĕst′-fûll**, *a.* [Eng. *unrest*; *-ful(l)*.] Not at rest; restless, unquiet, disturbed.

"Such inquiete and *unrestfull* wretches."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 961.

***ŭn-rĕst′-fŭl-nĕss**, ***un-rest-ful-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *unrestful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unrestful; restlessness, disquietude.

"Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulnesse*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxii.

ŭn-rĕst′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resting*.] Not resting; continually in motion; unceasing.

"Let *unresting* charity believe
That then my oath with thy intent agreed."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

***ŭn-rĕst′-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unresting*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unresting; restlessness; absence of repose or quiet.

"The *unrestingness* of this man's life."—*De Quincey: Roman Meals.*

ŭn-rĕ-stŏred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *restored*.]

1. Not restored; not given back; not returned.

"Some shipping *unrestored*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

2. Not restored to a former state or condition.

"The Bucentaur lies rotting *unrestored*,
Neglected garment of her widowhood."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 11.

3. Not cured.

"If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 637.

ŭn-rĕ-strāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *restrained*.]

1. Not restrained, not controlled; not under control or restraint.

"To deliberate *unrestrained* by his presence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Licentious, loose.

***ŭn-rĕ-strāint′**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *restraint*.] Freedom from restraint.

ŭn-rĕ-strĭct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *restricted*.] Not restricted; not limited or confined.

"Range *unrestricted* as the wind."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

***ŭn-rĕst′-ȳ**, ***un-rest-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *unrest*; *-y*.] Unquiet, restless.

"You write I mine *unrestie* sorowes sore
From day to day."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

***ŭn-rĕ-tard′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *retarded*.] Not retarded, not delayed; not hindered or impeded.

"*Unretarded* by those who say that our fears are groundless."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman.*

ŭn-rĕ-tĕn′-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *retentive*.] Not retentive: as, an *unretentive* memory.

ŭn-rĕ-trăct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *retracted*.] Not retracted; not withdrawn or revoked.

"Malevolence shown in a single, outward act, *unretracted*."—*Collier: On Friendship.*

***ŭn-rĕ-tŭrn′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *returnable*.]

1. Not returnable; impossible to be returned or repaid.

"The obligations I had laid on their whole family . . . were *unreturnable*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 307.

2. Incapable of being returned or delivered back.

ŭn-rĕ-tŭrned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *returned*.] Not returned, not repaid, not requited.

"Supercilious looks, *unreturned* smiles."—*Tatler*, No. 250.

ŭn-rĕ-tŭrn′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *returning*.] Not returning.

"Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the *unreturning* brave."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 27.

ŭn-rĕ-vēaled′, ***un-re-veled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *revealed*.] Not revealed, not disclosed, not discovered. (See extract under UNPROCLAIMED.)

ŭn-rĕ-vĕnged′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *revenged*.] Not revenged; not avenged.

"While *unreveng'd* the great Sarpedon falls."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 168.

ŭn-rĕ-vĕnge′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *revengeful*.] Not revengeful; not inclined to revenge.

***ŭn-rĕv′-ĕn-ūed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *revenue*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not revenued; not possessed of revenue.

"Undiocest, *unrevenu'd*, unlorded."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***ŭn rĕv′-ĕr-ençe**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reverence*.] Want of reverence; irreverence.

***ŭn-rĕv′-ĕr-end**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reverend*.]

1. Not reverend; not worthy to be revered.

2. Disrespectful, irreverent.

"This tongue, that runs so roundly in thy head,
Should run thy head from thy *unreverend* shoulders."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

***ŭn-rĕv′-ĕr-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reverent*.] Not reverent; irreverent, disrespectful.

"Too *unreverent* boldness."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation, ii.

***ŭn-rĕv′-ĕr-ent-lȳ**, ***un-rev-er-ent-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *unreverent*; *-ly*.] Not reverently; not with reverence; irreverently.

"I did *unreverently* to blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore to thyself."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 2.

ŭn-rĕ-vĕrsed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reversed*.] Not reversed, not revoked, not annulled, not repealed.

"A legal sentence, passed in due form, and still *unreversed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ŭn-rĕ-vĕrt′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reverted*.] Not reverted. (*Wordsworth.*)

ŭn-rĕ-vōked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *revoked*.] Not revoked, not recalled; not annulled.

"Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand."
Milton: P. L., v. 602.

***ŭn-rĕ-wârd′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and

Eng. *rewarding.*] Not affording or bringing a reward; unprofitable.

"He finds it an *unrewarding* interest."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 19.

ŭn-rĕ-wârd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rewarded.*] Not rewarded; not compensated; without a reward.

"Wit shall not go *unrewarded* while I am king of the country."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

* **ŭn-rīde'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rideable.*] Not able or fit to be ridden over or on; not fit for riding over or on.

"The country, it was said, being *unrideable* all day."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* **ŭn-rīde'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unrideab(le); -ly.*] So as not to be rideable.

"Brought him for half his value as *unrideably* vicious."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. i.

ŭn rĭd'-dle, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *riddle.*] To read the riddle of; to penetrate the enigma of; to solve, to interpret, to explain.

"Parables which it was not difficult to *unriddle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ŭn rĭd'-dler,** *s.* [Eng. *unriddl(e); -er.*] One who unriddles; one who solves or explains a riddle or mystery.

"Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars."
Lovelace: Lucasta; To Mr. E. R.

* **ŭn-rĭ-dĭc'-u-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ridiculous.*] Not ridiculous; not exciting ridicule.

"If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness into a smile."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

ŭn-rĭ'-fled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rifled.*] Not rifled, not robbed, not plundered.

"They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains *unrifled*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 19.

ŭn rĭg', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rig*, v.]

1. *Naut.:* To remove the rigging from; to strip of rigging or tackle.

"We instantly *unrigged* and dismasted the ships."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.* (1793.)

* 2. To deprive of clothing; to strip, to plunder.

"Lest he should be stolen, or *unrig'd* as Mars was."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, xiv. (Note 24.)

ŭn-rĭgged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rigged.*] Deprived of the rigging; without rigging.

"Still *unrigg'd* his shatter'd vessels lie."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid iv.

* **ŭn-rīght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *right.*] To make wrong.

"I should all his love *unright*." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

* **ŭn-rīght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *right.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not right, just, or fair; wrong, unjust.

"All though it were *unright*,
There is no peine for him dight."
Gower: C. A., ii.

B. *As subst.:* That which is unright; wrong, fault.

"No fawlt or *unright* coude thei fynde in him."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel* xii.

unrighteous (as **ŭn-rī'-yŭs**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *righteous.*] Not righteous; not just; not upright and honest; evil, wicked. (Applied to persons or things.)

"Angry Neptune heard the *unrighteous* prayer."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 630.

unrighteously (as **ŭn-rī'-yŭs-lў**), *adv.* [Eng. *unrighteous; -ly.*] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

"Prosecute most *unrighteously* . . . to the Christian faith and natural piety."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

unrighteousness (as **ŭn-rī'-yŭs-nĕss**), * **un-ryght-eous-nes,** * **un-right-wis-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unrighteous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unrighteous; want of rectitude or righteousness; a violation of the divine law or of justice and equity; wrong, injustice.

"All *unrighteousness* is sin."—1 *John* v. 17.

* **ŭn-rīght'-fûl** (*gh* silent), * **un-ryght-ful,** * **un-right-full,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rightful.*] Not rightful; not just; illegitimate.

"To plant *unrightful* kings."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

* **un-rīght'-fûl-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *unrightful; -ly.*] Not rightfully; wrongfully, unjustly.

"Ennoyeng folke treden (and that *unrightfully*) on the neckes of holy men."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

* **ŭn-rĭńged',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ringed.*] Not having a ring, as in the nose.

"Be forced to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unringed* at vis franc. pledge."
Butler: Hudibras, II. ii. 310.

* **ŭn-rĭ'-ŏt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *riot*, and suff. *-ed.*] Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot.

"A chaste *unrioted* house."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, ix.

ŭn-rĭp', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *rip.*] To rip; to cut open.

"*Unripd'st* the bowels of thy sovereign's son."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

ŭn-rīpe', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ripe.*]

1. Not ripe; not mature; not come to a state of perfection or maturity.

2. Not fully prepared or matured: as, an *unripe* scheme.

* 3. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable.

"Resolved his *unripe* vengeance to defer."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 254.

* 4. Too early; premature.

"Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes."—*Sidney.*

ŭn-rīp'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ripened.*] Not ripened; not ripe; not matured.

"Thou knowest the errors of *unripened* age."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 671.

ŭn-rīpe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unripe; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unripe; absence of ripeness; immaturity, unreasonableness. (*Bacon: Essays; Of Delays.*)

* **ŭn-rĭp'-pled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rippled.*] Not rippled; free from ripples; smooth.

"But it was *unrippled* as glass may be."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xix.

* **ŭn-rī'-val-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *rival*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being rivalled; inimitable.

"The present unique, unrivalled, and *unrivalable* production."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. i., A. 1.

ŭn-rī'-valled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rivalled.*]

1. Not rivalled; having no rival or competitor.

2. Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

"His own claims were *unrivalled*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-rĭv'-ęn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *riven.*] Not riven; not split; not rent asunder.

"The last sole stubborn fragment left *unriven*."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

* **ŭn-rĭv'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rivet*, v.] To take the rivets away from; to loosen the rivets of; to unfasten.

"Their cuirates are *unrivested* with blows."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

ŭn-rōast'-ĕd, * **un-rost-ed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *roasted.*] Not roasted.

"Which they disdained to eate *unrosted*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 511.

* **ŭn-rōbbed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *robbed.*] Not robbed or plundered.

"That you escape *unrobbed* of the slaves."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 238.

ŭn-rōbe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *robe*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To disrobe; to take off a robe or robes from; to undress.

B. *Intrans.:* To undress; to take off one's robes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"On their exit, souls are bid *unrobe*."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 43.

ŭn-rōbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *robed.*]

1. Deprived of robes previously worn.

2. Not robed; having no robe or robes on.

"He gave his assent in form to several laws *unrobed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **ŭn-rōlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rolled.*] Not rolled; not turbid; clear.

ŭn-rōll', * **ŭn-rōl',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *roll*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unfold, as a roll, or something rolled up.

"The first letter which William *unrolled* seemed to contain only florid compliments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To display, to lay open.

"A flag *unrolls* the stripes and stars."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

* 3. To strike off a roll, list, or register.

"Let me be *unrolled* and my name put in the book of virtue."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To unfold, to uncoil.

"As an adder when she doth *unroll*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

ŭn-rō'-man ĭzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *romanized.*]

1. Not Romanized; not subjected to Roman arms or customs.

2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Church.

ŭn-rō-măn'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *romantic.*] Not romantic; not characterized by romance.

"It is a base *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you."—*Swift.*

ŭn rōōf', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *roof.*] To deprive of its roof; to strip the roof off.

"The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

* **ŭn-rōōst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *roosted.*] Driven from the roost or place of rest.

"Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

ŭn-rōōt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *root*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To tear up by the roots; to uproot, to extirpate, to eradicate.

"To feed the fires, *unroot* the standing woods."
Pitt: Virgil: Æneid vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To be torn up by the roots.

"Make their strength totter, and their topless fortunes *Unroot* and reel to mine."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iii. 2.

ŭn-rŏt'-tęn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rotten.*] Not rotten, not putrefied, not corrupted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Every friend *unrotten* at the core."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 564.

* **ŭn roŭgh'** (**gh** as **f**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rough.*] Not rough; smooth, unbearded.

"Many *unrough* youths." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.

ŭn rŏŭnd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rounded.*] Not rounded; not shaped or formed to a circle or sphere.

"Negligently left *unrounded*." *Donne: Elegy*, xii.

ŭn-rŏût' ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *routed.*] Not routed, not defeated; not put to flight.

"Stands firm and yet *unrouted*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iv. 5.

* **ŭn-rŏy'-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *royal.*] Not royal; not regal or kingly; unprincely.

"He sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

* **ŭn rûde',** *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rude;* in sense 2 from pref. *un-*, (2), 3.]

1. Not rude; polished.

"A man *unrude*." *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 186.

2. Excessively rude.

"See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 1.

* **ŭn-rŭf'-fle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ruffle.*] To cease from being ruffled; to subside to smoothness.

"The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 212.

ŭn-rŭf'-fled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruffled.*]

1. Not ruffled; smooth, not agitated.

"The waters of the *unruffled* lake"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Calm, tranquil; free from agitation.

"And all *unruffled* was his face."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 19.

* **ŭn-rû'-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruinable.*] Incapable of being ruined or destroyed.

"May the *unruinable* world be but my portion."—*Watts: Remnants of Time*, Essay 9.

* **ŭn-rû'-ĭn āt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruinated.*] Not ruined; not brought to ruin.

"There is a tower of Babel *unruinated*."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 30.

* **ŭn-rû'-ĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruined.*] Not ruined, not destroyed.

"It hath outstood so many blustring blasts thus long, utterly *unruined*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 10.

* **ŭn-rûled',** * **un-rul-yd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruled.*]

1. Not ruled, not governed; not directed by superior power or authority.

"Like a ship in a storm . . . *unruled* and undirected of any."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. Unruly.

"Theyse *vnrulyd* company gatheryd vnto them great multytude of the commons."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 530.

* **ŭn-rū'-lĭ-lў,** * **un-ru-li-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *unruly; -ly.*] In an unruly manner; lawlessly.

"Ye . . . *vnrulilye* haue ruled, where ye listed to commaund."—*Sir J. Cheeke: Hurt of Sedition.*

* **ŭn-rū'-lĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *unruly; -ment.*] Unruliness.

"They breaking forth with rude *unrulment.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ix. 23.

ŭn-rū'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unruly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unruly; inability to be ruled; violation of rule; neglect of legitimate authority; turbulence.

"Plenty had pampered them into such an *unruliness* and rebellion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

ŭn-rū'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *rule*, and suff. *-ly.*] Not able to be ruled; lawless; not submitting to restraint; turbulent, ungovernable, disorderly.

"That capricious and *unruly* body."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **un rul-yd,** *a.* [UNRULED.]

ŭn-rŭm'-ple, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rumple.*] To remove the folds from; to free from rumples; to spread or lay out even.

"*Unrumple* their swoln buds, and show their yellow bloom." *Addison: Virgil; Georgic* iv.

* **ŭn-săcked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sacked.*] Not sacked; not pillaged.

"Yonder turrets yet *unsacked.*" *Daniel: Civil Wars*, vi.

* **ŭn-săc'-ra-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sacrament.*] To deprive of sacramental virtue.

"Doth *unsacrament* Baptism itself."—*Fuller: Holy & Profane State*, v. 11.

ŭn-săc-rĭ-fĭ'-cial (ci as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sacrificial.*]

Compar. Relig.: Not including sacrifice in its ritual; not having the nature or efficacy of a sacrifice.

"The *unsacrificial* nature of Buddhist worship."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 23, 1886, p. 528.

* **ŭn-săd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sad.*] Unsteady, fickle.

"O stormy peple, *unsad* and ever untrewe." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,872.

* **ŭn-săd'-den,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sadden.*] To remove sadness from; to cheer.

"Music *unsaddens* the melancholy."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 483.

ŭn săd'-dle, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *saddle.*] To remove the saddle from; to take the saddle off.

"Like as draught horses, when they be out of their geeres, and backuels *unsaddled.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. iii.

* **ŭn-săd'-nĕss,** * **un-sad-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unsad; -ness.*] Infirmity, weakness.

"The *unsadnesse* [infirmitas] and unprofyt of it."—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis* vii.

ŭn-sāfe', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *safe*, a.]

1. Not safe; not free from danger; not affording or accompanied by complete safety; perilous, dangerous, risky, hazardous.

"It was *unsafe* to insult Lewis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Not to be trusted to or depended on.

"False in many things, and therefore *unsafe* in all questions."—*Bp. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

3. Not free from risk of error.

ŭn-sāfe'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsafe; -ly.*] Not safely; not in a safe manner; not without danger; dangerously, riskily. (*Dryden: Eleonora*, 368.)

* **ŭn-sāfe'-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *safety.*] The absence or want of safety; danger, risk, insecurity.

"The *unsafety* and vanity of these, and all external things."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* iii.

* **ŭn-sāge',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sage*, a.] Not wise; not sage; foolish.

"With wicked hands and words *unsage.*" *Hudson: Judith* v. 305.

ŭn-said' (a as ĕ), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *said.*] Not said; not spoken; not uttered; unspoken.

"Thus (nought *unsaid*) the much advising-sage Concludes." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxiii. 423.

* **ŭn-sāil'-a-ble,** * **un-saile-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sailable.*] Not sailable; not navigable.

"The sea *unsaileable* for dangerous windes." *May: Lucan; Pharsalia* x.

* **ŭn-sāint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *saint.*] To deprive of saintship or the reputation of it; to deny sanctity to.

ŭn-sāint'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *saintly.*] Not saintly; not like a saint.

"What can be more *unsaintly*?"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 209.

* **ŭn-săl'-ar-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *salaried.*] Not receiving a fixed salary; dependent on fees.

ŭn-sāle'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *saleable.*] Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; not in demand.

"Weanling calves are utterly *unsaleable.*"—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

ŭn-sâlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *salted.*] Not salted; not pickled; fresh, unseasoned.

"They eate good meate, but all *unsalted.*"—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 242.

ŭn-sa-lūt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *saluted.*] Not saluted; not greeted.

"And the most noble mother of the world Leave *unsaluted.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

* **ŭn-salved'** (*l* silent), or * **ŭn-sălved',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *salved.*] Not mollified, assuaged, relieved, aided, or helped.

"They put off the verdict of holy text *unsalv'd.*"—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

* **ŭn-săn̆c-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctification.*] The quality or state of being unsanctified; the absence of sanctification.

ŭn-săn̆c'-tĭ-fīed, * **un-sanc-ti-fyed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctified.*]

1. Not sanctified; unholy, profane, wicked.

"*Unsanctify'd* and polluted."—*Milton: On the Removal of Hirelings.*

* 2. Unconsecrated.

"She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodged." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ŭn-săn̆c'-tĭ-fў-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctifying.*] Not sanctifying; not imparting sanctity.

"The sanctity of their profession has an *unsanctifying* influence on them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ŭn săn̆c'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctioned.*] Not sanctioned; not authorized or ratified. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 524.)

* **ŭn-săn'-dalled,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sandalled.*] Not sandalled; not wearing sandals.

* **ŭn-sāne',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sane.*] Not healthy; unhealthy.

"A man begotten by an *unsane* body."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.*

* **ŭn-săn'-guĭne (gu as gw),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanguine.*] Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. (*Young: Ocean*, xxi.)

* **ŭn-săn'-ĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanitary.*] Not sanitary; unhealthy; paying no attention to sanitation.

"Any grim street of that *unsanitary* period."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

* **ŭn-săn'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanitated.*] Not made healthy or wholesome; unsanitary.

"Dealing with *unsanitated* workrooms, or, as he called them, sweating dens."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1888.

* **ŭn-săpped',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sapped.*] Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked.

"*Unsapped* by caresses."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey: Act of Charity.*

* **ŭn-sāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sated.*] Not sated; not satisfied.

"Admiration, feeding at the eye, And still *unsated.*" *Cowper: Task*, i. 158.

* **ŭn-sā-ti-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** * **ŭn-sā'-ti-a-ble-nĕss (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *unsatiable; -ity, -ness.*] The quality or state of being insatiable; insatiability, insatiableness.

"*Unsatiableness*, being never contented."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1548).

ŭn-sā'-ti-a-ble (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satiable.*] Not satiable; not capable of being satiated; insatiable.

"Fulfill their *unsatiable* lusts."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

* **ŭn-sā'-ti-a-blў (ti as shĭ),** * **un sa-ty-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *unsatiable; -ly.*] In an unsatiable manner.

"That he *unsatyably* brent in her concupiscens."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

* **ŭn-sā'-ti-ate (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satiate.*] Not satiate or satiated; insatiate, unsatisfied.

"*Unsatiate* of my woe and thy desire." *Wyat: The Lover forsaketh his unkind Love.*

* **ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fac'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfaction.*] Want or absence of satisfaction; dissatisfaction; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their transitoriness, *unsatisfaction*, danger."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 16.

ŭn-săt-ĭs-făc'-tōr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsatisfactory; -ly.*] In an unsatisfactory manner.

"The system of tolls acted very *unsatisfactorily.*"—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. (1873), p. 197.

ŭn-săt-ĭs-făc'-tōr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unsatisfactory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.

"The *unsatisfactoriness* and barrenness of the school-philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. (Pref.)

ŭn-săt-ĭs-făc'-tōr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; not affording satisfaction.

"The maritime operations of the year were more *unsatisfactory* still."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfiable.*] Incapable of being satisfied.

"Unsatisfied and *unsatisfiable* passions."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fīed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfied.*]

1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full; not having enough.

"The restless, *unsatisfied* longing." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 5.

2. Dissatisfied, discontented; not contented.

"He was still *unsatisfied.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. Not fully informed and settled in opinion; not convinced or fully persuaded.

"Report me and my cause aright To the *unsatisfied.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

4. Not paid; unpaid.

"That one half which is *unsatisfied.*" *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, ii. 1.

* **ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fīed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unsatisfied; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsatisfied or discontented.

"To give you an account of our *unsatisfiedness.*"—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 36.

ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fў-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfying.*] Not satisfying; not affording full gratification, as of appetite, desire, &c.; not giving content or satisfaction.

"Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* **ŭn-săt'-ĭs-fў-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unsatisfying; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsatisfying.

"That they do so understand also the vanity and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

ŭn-sā'-vŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsavory; -ly.*] In an unsavory manner.

"So often and so *unsavourily* has it been repeated."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

ŭn-sā'-vŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unsavory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsavory.

"A national *unsavouriness* in any people."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

ŭn-sā'-vŏur-ў, * **ŭn-sā'-vōur-ў,** * **un-sa-vour-ie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *savory.*]

1. Not savory; not pleasing to the palate; tasteless, insipid.

"*Unsavoury* food." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 401.

2. Having an ill smell; fetid.

"Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

3. Unpleasing, offensive, disgusting.

"Thou hast the most *unsavoury* similes."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

ŭn-sāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *say.*] To recant, recall, or withdraw (what has been said); to retract.

"You can say and *unsay* things at pleasure."
Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer, v.

ŭn-scāl'-ą-ble, ŭn-scāle'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scalable.*] Not scalable; not possible to be scaled.

"Divided by *unscalable* mountains."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

* **ŭn-scāle'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *scale* (1), s.] To remove scales from; to divest of scales; to clear.

"Purging and *unscaling* her long-abused sight."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **ŭn-scāl'-ў**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scaly.*] Not scaly; free from scales.

"The jointed lobster and *unscaly* scale."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 416.

* **ŭn-scănned'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scanned.*] Not scanned; not measured; not computed.

"The harm of *unscanned* swiftness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

* **ŭn-scănt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scanted.*] Not curtailed, shortened, or abridged.

"*Unscanted* of her parts." *Daniel: Musophilus.*

* **ŭn-scāp'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scape*, and suff. *-able.*] Impossible to be escaped from; inevitable.

"*Unscapable*, or that might not be fled."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 16.

ŭn-scāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scared.*] Not scared; not frightened or terrified.

"*Unscared*
By drunken howlings." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 561.

ŭn-scarred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scarred.*] Not marked with a scar or scars; hence, unwounded, unhurt.

"Flanks *unscarred* by spur or rod."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

ŭn-scāthed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *scathed.*] Not scathed; not injured; not hurt; uninjured.

"And hopest thou hence *unscathed* to go?"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 14.

ŭn-scăt'-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scattered.*] Not scattered, dispersed, or dissipated.

"The armie *unscattered*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-sçĕp'-tĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sceptered.*] Not bearing a sceptre; deprived of his sceptre; dethroned, unkinged.

"The *unsceptered* Lear
Heaved the loud sigh."
Poetry of the Anti-jacobin, p. 138.

* **ŭn-schŏl'-ąr**, * **ŭn-schŏl'-ĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholar.*] Not a scholar; no scholar.

"I tell you plainlye, scholer or *unscholer*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 38.

ŭn-schŏl'-ąr-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholarly.*] Not scholarly; not scholarlike.

* **ŭn-schō-lăs'-tĭc**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholastic.*] Not scholastic; not bred to literature.

"It was to the *unscholastic* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties."—*Locke.*

ŭn-schoōled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *schooled.*] Not schooled; not taught; uneducated, illiterate.

"They were (Paul excepted) the rest, ignorant, poor, simple, *unschooled* and unlettered men."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iv., § 14.

* **ŭn-sçī'-ençe**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *science.*] The absence of science or knowledge; ignorance.

"It nis not onely *unscience*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ŭn-sçī-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scientific.*] Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.

"The one refers to the teaching of arithmetic, which as laid down by the Code is thoroughly *unscientific*."—*Nature*, April 19, 1888, p. 578.

* **ŭn-sçĭs'-sŏred**, * **ŭn-sçĭs'-sąred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scissor*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not cut or clipped; unshorn.

"*Unscissor'd* shall this hair of mine remain."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 3.

ŭn-scorçhed', * **un-skorcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scorched.*] Not scorched; not touched or affected by fire.

"His hand . . . remained *unscorch'd*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

ŭn-scoûred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scoured.*] Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing.

"Like *unscour'd* armour."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

ŭn-scrătçhed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scratched.*] Not scratched; not torn.

"To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

ŭn-screēned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *screened.*]

1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered or hidden.

"Exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams."—*Boyle.*

2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted: as, *unscreened* coal.

ŭn-screw' (**ew** as **û**), * **un-scrue**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *screw.*]

1. *Lit.:* To draw a screw or screws from; to unfasten by untwisting the screws of.

* 2. *Fig.:* To loosen; to open.

"They can the cabinets of kings *unscrue*."
Howell: Verses. (Pref. to Let.)

ŭn-scrĭp'-tu-rąl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scriptural.*] Not scriptural; not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of Holy Writ; contrary to the teaching of Scripture.

"Manifestly *unscriptural*, false, and groundless."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 61.

ŭn-scrĭp'-tŭ-rąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unscriptural; -ly.*] In an unscriptural manner; not according to Scripture.

* **ŭn-scrûe'**, *v.t.* [UNSCREW.]

ŭn-scrû'-pu-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scrupulous.*] Not scrupulous; having no scruples of conscience; unprincipled.

"An enlightened adviser and an *unscrupulous* slave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-scrû'-pu-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unscrupulous; -ly.*] In an unscrupulous manner; without scruple or principle.

ŭn-scrû'-pu-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unscrupulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unscrupulous; want of principle.

"The *unscrupulousness* of the enemy."—*Standard*, Jan. 13, 1888.

* **ŭn-scrû'-tą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scrutable.*] Inscrutable.

* **ŭn-scŭlp'-tu-rąl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sculptural.*] Not conforming to the canons of sculpture (q.v.).

"Some of his sculptures are very effective, but *unsculptural*."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1883, p. 128.

* **ŭn-scŭtçh'-eōned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scutcheoned.*] Not scutcheoned; deprived of or not having a scutcheon; not having a coat of arms.

ŭn-sēal', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seal*, v.]

1. To remove a seal or seals from; to open by breaking the seals of.

"His letter was *unsealed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. To open generally.

"Tardy of aid, *unseal* thy heavy eyes."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 247.

* 3. To disclose; to reveal.

"Secret grief *unseals* the fruitful source."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 190.

ŭn-sēaled', * **un-seel-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sealed.*]

1. Not sealed; not stamped with a seal: hence, not ratified, not confirmed, not sanctioned.

"Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions, but *unseal'd*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

2. Having the seal or seals broken.

* **ŭn-sēam'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seam.*] To take out a seam; to open by undoing the seams of: hence, to rip, to cut open.

"He *unseam'd* him from the nape to the chops."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

ŭn-sĕarçh'-ą-ble, * **un-serch-a-ble**, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searchable.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not searchable; incapable of being searched out; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable, mysterious.

"*Unsearchable* and dark to human eye."
Rowe: Ulysses, iv.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable.

"We spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and *unsearchables*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi., § 1.

ŭn-sĕarçh'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unsearchable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsearchable.

"The *unsearchableness* of God's ways."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbs.*

ŭn-sĕarçh'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsearchable; -ly.*] In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

ŭn-sĕarçhed', * **un-searcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searched.*] Not searched; not explored; not closely examined.

"His house in reason cannot pass *unsearcht*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress, iv.

* **ŭn-sĕarçh'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searching.*] Not searching; not investigating; not examining closely.

"Their now *unsearching* spirit."
Daniel: Musophilus.

* **ŭn-sēaș'-ŏn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *season.*] To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably.

ŭn-sēaș'-ŏn-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seasonable.*]

1. Not seasonable; not such as might be expected at the particular season; not according to the season or time of year.

"Unlesse *unseasonable* weather drive him to it."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

2. Not being at the proper season or time; ill-timed, untimely.

"At any *unseasonable* instant of the night."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 2.

3. Not suited to the time or occasion; ill-timed; out of place.

"These reproaches . . . were *unseasonable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of season, and therefore unfit for food.

"The salmon was *unseasonable*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1888.

5. Acting or interfering at improper or unsuitable times.

"Such immodest and *unseasonable* meddlers."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

ŭn-sēaș'-ŏn-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unseasonable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unseasonable or out of season.

"The *unseasonableness* & moisture of the weather."—*Holinshed: Descr. England*, bk. iii.

ŭn-sēaș'-ŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unseasonable*(*le*); *-ly.*] In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; at an improper time; not agreeably to time or season.

"Seriousness does not come in *unseasonably*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 598.

ŭn-sēaș'-ŏned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seasoned.*]

1. Not seasoned; not made fit for use by keeping: as, *unseasoned* wood.

2. Not inured; not accustomed by use or habit.

3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe, inexperienced.

"'Tis an *unseasoned* courtier."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

* 4. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed.

"These *unseasoned* hours."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii.

5. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or relish: as, *unseasoned* meat.

* 6. Irregular, intemperate, inordinate.

"In such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion."—*Hayward.*

ŭn-sēat', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seat*, v.] To remove from or deprive of a seat: as,

(1) To throw from one's seat on horseback.

"At once the shock *unseated* him."
Cowper: Task, vi. 560.

(2) To deprive of a seat in the House of Commons.

"It might be necessary to *unseat* him; but the whole influence of the opposition should be employed to procure his re-election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ŭn-sēa-wŏr'-thĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *unseaworthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unseaworthy.

ŭn-sēa-wôr′-thy, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seaworthy.*] Not seaworthy; not sufficiently equipped, strong, and sound in every part to be sent to sea.

"The ship having been sent to sea in an *unseaworthy* condition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1883.

¶ On March 4, 1873, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the British Shipping Interest as regarded the safety of mariners. A report justifying his apprehensions was drawn out in September. A bill which he subsequently introduced on the subject was rejected on June 24, 1874, but his earnestness led to the introduction of a temporary measure, proposed by Sir C. Adderley, giving further powers to the Board of Trade to stop unseaworthy ships. Similar legislation to prevent the sending to sea of unseaworthy vessels has been passed in the United States and other countries. The evil is one calling for stringent regulations and strict inspection, both as to the condition of vessels and the character of the food provided for seamen. The greed and inhumanity of ship-owners have caused much suffering and loss of life in the directions here indicated, and legislation is still needed in the interests of mariners.

* **ŭn-sĕc′-ŏnd-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seconded.*]

1. Not seconded, not supported, not assisted. (See extract under UNCOUNTENANCED.)

2. Not exemplified a second time.

"Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded."—*Browne.*

* **ŭn-sē′-crĕt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secret*, a.] Not secret, not discreet, not close, not trusty.

"We are so *unsecret* to ourselves."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

* **ŭn-sē′-crēt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *secret.*] To deprive of the character of a secret; to disclose, to reveal.

"The *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Counsel.*

ŭn-sĕc-tăr′-ĭ-an, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sectarian.*] Not sectarian; not intended or used to promote any particular sect; not characterized by peculiarities or narrow prejudices of any sect.

"His services to middle-class schools and *unsectarian* elementary education."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

¶ Some religious bodies figure in the Registrar-General's returns as Unsectarian. They do not constitute a separate sect.

ŭn-sĕc-tăr′-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *unsectarian*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being unsectarian; freedom from sectarianism.

* **ŭn-sĕc′-u-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secular.*] Not secular; not worldly.

* **ŭn-sĕc′-u-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secularize.*] To render unsecular; to detach from secular things; to alienate from the world; to devote to sacred uses.

* **ŭn-sē-cūre′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secure.*] Not secure, not safe; insecure.

"To settle first what was *unsecure* behind him."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

ŭn-sē-cūred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secured.*] Not secured; not protected or provided for by security.

"Showing *unsecured* liabilities £5,547 16s. 10d., and assets nil."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

* **ŭn-sĕd′-en-tar-y,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sedentary.*] Not sedentary; active, busy.

"The *unsedentary* master's hand
Was busier." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

ŭn-sē-dūced′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seduced.*] Not seduced; not drawn aside from the path of virtue; not corrupted.

"Unshaken, *unseduced*, unterrified."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* **ŭn-seēd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeded.*]

1. Not seeded, not sown with seed; unsown.

"The *unseeded* and unfurrow'd soil."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

2. Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

* **ŭn-seē′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeing.*] Not seeing; wanting the power of vision; blind.

"When to *unseeing* eyes thy shade shines so."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 43.

* **ŭn-seēl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un* (2), and Eng. *seel.*] To open, as the eyes of a hawk that have been seeled; to lighten; to restore sight to.

"Are your eyes yet *unseel'd*?"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

* **ŭn-seēm′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seem.*] Not to seem.

"So *unseeming* to confess receipt."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1

* **ŭn-seēm′-ĭng,** * **un-sem-ynge,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeming.*] Unbeseeming, unbecoming; unseemly.

"Cutte out of the mynde superfluous and *vnsemynge* desyres."—*Udal: Romaines* xii.

ŭn-seēm′-lĭ-nĕss, * **un-seme-li-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *unseemly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unseemly; uncomeliness, impropriety, indecorum, indecency.

"With shameles crauinges *& vnsemelines*."—*Udal: 2 Thess.* iii.

ŭn-seēm′-lў, * **un-seme-ly,** * **un-sem-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seemly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not seemly; not such as beseems the person, time, or place; unbefitting, unbecoming. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xii.)

B. *As adv.:* In an unseemly manner; unbecomingly. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 155.)

ŭn-seēn′, * **un-seyne,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seen.*]

1. Not seen, not discovered.

"Be Yarrow stream *unseen*, unknown."
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited, 1803.

2. Invisible, indiscoverable.

*3. Unskilled, inexperienced.

"He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court but had not reputation enough to reform it."—*Clarendon.*

¶ *The unseen:* That which is unseen; specifically, the world of spirits; the hereafter.

* **ŭn-sēize′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seize.*] To release; to let go of.

"He at the stroke *unseiz'd* me."—*Tuke: Advent. of Five Hours*, iii.

ŭn-sēized′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seized.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not seized, not apprehended, not taken. (*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, 258.)

2. *Law:* Not possessed; not put in possession; as, *unseized* of land.

ŭn-sĕl′-dŏm, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seldom.*] Not seldom; not infrequently; not rarely; sometimes.

ŭn-sĕl′-fish, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *selfish.*] Not selfish; not influenced by or arising from selfishness.

"The personal benefit and present reward of kind *unselfish* benevolence."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 16, 1888.

* **ŭn sē′-lĭ-nĕss,** * **un-se-li-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *unsely*; *-ness.*] Misery, wretchedness.

"What *unseliness* is established."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iv.

* **ŭn-sē′-lў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sely.*] Unhappy, unlucky.

"Thilke *unsely* jolife wo." *Gower: C. A.*, 1.

* **ŭn-sĕm′-ĭn-ared,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] Destitute of seed or sperm; destitute or deprived of virility; impotent, castrated. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 5.)

* **ŭn-sĕnsed′,** * **un-senced,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sens(e)*, and suff. *-ed.*] Destitute of sense or meaning; senseless, meaningless.

"They tell you the scripture is but a dead letter, *unsenced* character, words without sence or *unsenced*."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii. bk. i., § 2.

* **ŭn-sĕns′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sensible.*] Not sensible; not capable of feeling; insensible.

"A sacramentall sygne *unsensible*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,332.

* **ŭn-sĕn′-su-al-īze** (or **su** as **shu**), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sensualize.*] To purify; to elevate from the dominion of the senses.

"By sensual wants,
Unsensualized the mind."
Coleridge: Religious Musings.

ŭn-sĕnt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sent.*] Not sent, not despatched, not transmitted.

"He should send for all the council that remained *unsent* abroad." *Strype: Eccles. Mem.: Edward VI.*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

¶ *Unsent for:* Not called, invited, or commanded to attend.

"Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for*."—*Dryden.*

ŭn-sĕn′-tençed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sentenced.*]

1. Not sentenced; not under sentence.

*2. Not definitely pronounced.

"The divorce being yet *unsentenced*."—*Heylin: Reformation*, ii., § 1.

* **ŭn-sĕn′-tient** (**t** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sentient.*] Not sentient; not having feeling, sense, or perception.

"We may admit a sentient composed of *unsentient* parts."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. vi.

* **ŭn-sĕn-tĭ-mĕnt′-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sentimental.*] Not sentimental; matter-of-fact.

* **ŭn-sĕp′-ar-a-ble,** * **un-sep-er-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *separable.*] Not separable; not incapable of being separated; inseparable.

"Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

* **ŭn-sĕp′-ar-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unseparable*; *-ly.*] Inseparably.

"Joining them *unseparably*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **ŭn-sĕp′-ar-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *separated.*] Not separated, not parted.

"To retain th' *unseparated* soul."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 585.

† **ŭn-sĕp′-ŭl-chred** (**re** as **ēr**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sepulchred.*] Not sepulchred; not buried in a sepulchre; unburied.

"*Unsepulchred* they roam'd."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 63.

* **ŭn-sē-quĕs′-tēred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sequestered.*] Not sequestered; not reserved; frank, open.

"His *unsequestered* spirit so supported him."—*Fuller: Church History*, xi. iii. 4.

* **ŭn-sĕrved′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *served.*]

1. Not served; not worshipped.

"The law is love, and God *unserved*."
Gower: C. A., iii.

2. Not attended to; not duly performed.

"Leave the sacramentes *unserved*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 496.

* **ŭn-sĕr′-vĭce,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *service.*] Want of service; idleness, neglect.

"You tax us for *unservice*."—*Massinger: Parl. of Love*, i. 5.

ŭn-sĕr′-vĭce-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *serviceable.*] Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless.

"A most unwilling and *unserviceable* accomplice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŭn-sĕr′-vĭce-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unserviceable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unserviceable; uselessness.

"Minding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceableness* to the felicity of a mortal creature."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

* **ŭn-sĕr′-vĭce-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unserviceable*; *-ly.*] Not in a serviceable manner.

"Lie idly and *unserviceably* there."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

ŭn-sĕt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *set.*]

1. Not set; not placed.

"Nothing *unset* down."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., § 11.

2. Not planted.

"And many maiden gardens, yet *unset*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 16.

3. Not set, as a broken limb.

"An *unset* bone is better than a bone so ill set that it must be broken again."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

* 4. Not sunk below the horizon.

*5. Not settled, fixed, or appointed.

"For all day meten men at *unset* steven."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,526.

ŭn-sĕt′-tle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *settle.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To change from a settled state; to make no longer fixed, settled, established, or steady; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unhinge, to shake, to disturb.

"*Unsettling* the faith of ingenuous youth."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lviii., p. 58 (1873).

* 2. To move from one place to another; to remove.

"As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him?"—*L'Estrange.*

*3. To disorder, to derange, to make mad.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become unsettled; to give way; to be disordered.

"His wits to begin to *unsettle*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

ŭn-sĕt'-tled (le as ẹl), *unsetled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *settled.*]

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not decided; unsteady or wavering; undecided, hesitating.

"To all of this *unsettled* character."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

2. Unhinged, disturbed, troubled, agitated; not calm or composed.

"The best comforter to an *unsettled* fancy."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

3. Disturbed; not peaceful or quiet.

"The government of that kingdom had . . . been in an *unsettled* state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Displaced from a fixed or permanent position.

5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; muddy, roily: as, *unsettled* liquor.

6. Having no fixed or permanent place or abode.

"To behold the arke of the Lord's couenant *unsetled*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. ii., § 6.

7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied; uncolonised: as, *unsettled* lands.

8. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an *unsettled* account.

9. Not arranged; not adjusted; not accommodated: as, The dispute is still *unsettled*.

10. Unequal; not regular; changeable.

"The most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

***ŭn-sĕt'-tled-nĕss (le as ẹl),** *s.* [Eng. *unsettled; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unsettled; irresolution, indecision, uncertainty.

"By the ignorance and instability or *unsettledness* of foolish people."—*Bishop Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., § 2.

2. Want of fixity; changeableness.

"For all their *unsettledness* the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam."—*South.*

***ŭn-sĕt'-tle-mĕnt (le as ẹl),** *s.* [Eng. *unsettle; -ment.*]

1. The act of rendering unsettled.

2. The state of being unsettled.

"There is a great *unsettlement* of mind and corruption of manners."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

***ŭn-sĕv'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seven.*] To make no longer seven; to reduce from the number of seven to a less number. (*Special coinage.*)

"To *unseven* the sacraments of the Church of Rome."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ii. 9.

***ŭn-sẽ-vẽre',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *severe.*] Not severe; not harsh; not cruel.

"A less prudent and *unsevere* refreshment."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

ŭn-sĕv'-ẽred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *severed.*] Not severed, parted, or divided.

"Like *unsevered* friends."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

ŭn-sew' (ew as ō), *ŭn-sōw', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sew.*] To undo, what is sewn; to unstitch, to unseam; to rip a covering from or off.

"*Unsowed* was the body soone,
As he that knewe, what was to doone."
Gower: C. A., viii.

ŭn-sewn' (ew as ō), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sewn.*] Unstitched.

"The inner flap had become *unsewn* at the bottom."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 11, 1888.

ŭn-sĕx', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sex.*] To deprive of sex or of the qualities of the sex to which one belongs; to transform in respect of sex; usually to deprive of the qualities of a woman; to unwoman.

"All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts *unsex* me here."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

***ŭn-shăc'-kle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shackle.*] To set free from shackles; to unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint.

"A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds."—*Addison.*

ŭn-shăc'-kled (le as ẹl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shackled.*] Not shackled; free from restraint.

"To perceive his own *unshackled* life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ŭn-shăd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaded.*]

1. Not shaded; not darkened or overspread with shade or gloom.

"Faire as *unshaded* light, or as the day
In its first birth." *Davenant: To the Queen.*

2. Not having shades or gradations of colour, as a picture.

***ŭn-shăd'-ōw-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shadow; -able.*] Incapable of being shown even in shadow.

"Absolutely inimitable and *unshadowable*."—*Bp. Reynolds.*

ŭn-shăd'-ōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shadowed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not shadowed; not clouded, darkened, or obscured.

"Unscanted of her parts, *unshadowed*
In any darkened point." *Daniel: Musophilus.*

2. *Fig.:* Free from gloom or unhappiness.

"Give himself up to *unshadowed* enjoyment."—*Cassell's Sat. Journal*, Mar. 10, 1888.

ŭn-shāk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *shakable.*] Incapable of being shaken. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"His great individual peculiarity was *unshakable* determination."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1885.

***ŭn-shāked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaked* = shaken.] Unshaken.

"Keep *unshaked*
That temple." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

ŭn-shāk'-ẹn, *ŭn-shāk'-ẹned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaken; shakened.*]

1. Not shaken; not agitated; not caused to shake.

"Which now, like fruit unripe, sticks on the tree;
But fall, *unshaken*, when they mellow be."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Not shaken or moved in resolution; firm, steady.

"A firm, *unshaken*, uncorrupted soul."
Thomson: Winter, 33.

***un-sha-kle,** *v.t.* [Unshackle.]

***ŭn-shāle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shale.*] To strip the husk or shale of; hence, to expose, to disclose.

"I will not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe."—*Marston.*

***ŭn-shāmed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shamed.*] Not shamed; not ashamed; unabashed. (*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 741.)

***ŭn-shāme'-fāçed, *un-shame-fast,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shamefaced, shamefast.*] Not shamefaced; wanting in modesty; impudent.

"By vehemencie of affection be made *unshamefast*."—*Sir J. Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

***ŭn-shāme'-fāçed-nĕss, *un-shame-fast-nes, *un-shame-fast-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unshamefaced, unshamefast; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unshamefaced; impudence.

"For the lacke of maners in the state of a lord ingendreth *unshamefastnesse* in him."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xlv.

***ŭn-shāme'-fast-lў, *un-schame-fast-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *unshamefast; -ly.*] Without shame; boldly.

"A wickid man maketh sad his cheer *unschamefastli*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxi. 29.

***ŭn-shāpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shape.*] To deprive of shape; to throw out of regular form; to disorder.

"This deed *unshapes* me quite."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

***ŭn-shāped',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaped.*] Having no shape; shapeless, formless, confused.

"The *unshaped* use of it doth move
The hearers" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

ŭn-shāpe'-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shapely.*] Not of regular shape; deformed, misshapen.

***ŭn-shāp'-ẹn,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shapen.*]

1. Misshapen, deformed, shapeless.

"This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Uncreated.

"*Unshapen* father—*unshapen* son is."
Athanasian Creed, in *Hickes' Thesaurus*, i. 234.

ŭn-shāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shared.*] Not shared; not participated in or enjoyed in common.

"T' impart a joy, imperfect while *unshared*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

ŭn-sharp'-ẹned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sharpened.*] Not sharpened; not made acute or sharp.

"*Unsharpened* by revenge and fear."
Scott: Kokeby, i. 8.

ŭn-shăt'-tẽred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shattered.*] Not shattered or broken to pieces.

"How can that brittle stuff escape *unshattered*?"—*Bp. Hall: Ser. on Ps.* lxviii. 30.

ŭn-shāv'-ẹn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaven.*] Not shaved; not cut. (*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

ŭn-shēath', ŭn-shēathe', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sheath.*]

1. To take or draw from its sheath or scabbard.

"He who ne'er *unsheathed* a sword."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 19.

***** 2. To set free from or as from a case.

"A harmful knife, that thence her soul *unsheath'd*
Of that polluted prison where it breath'd."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,724.

¶ *To unsheathe the sword:* To make war.

ŭn-shĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shed.*]

1. Not shed; not spilt.

"Charged with *unshed* tears." *Byron: Dream*, v.

*****1. Not parted; uncombed.

"Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

***ŭn-shĕll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shell.*]

1. To take out of the shell; to deprive of a shell; to shell.

2. To give birth to.

"None . . . that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

3. To release.

"There I remained [concealed] till the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

***ŭn-shĕlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shelled.*] Not protected or covered with a shell; newly hatched.

"O'er her *unshelled* brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently."—*Sheridan: Pizarro*, iv. 1.

ŭn shĕl'-tẽred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sheltered.*] Not sheltered; not screened; not protected from danger or annoyance; unprotected.

"From the barren wall's *unshelter'd* end."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

***ŭn-shĕnt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shent.*] Not shent, not ruined, not destroyed, not spoilt, not disgraced.

"We scape *unshent*, if they were done in love."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 25.

***ŭn-shĕr'-ĭff,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sheriff.*] To remove from the office of sheriff.

"He was soon *unsheriffed* by the king's death."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

***un-shette,** *v.t.* [Unshut.]

ŭn-shewn' (ew as ō), *a.* [Unshown.]

***ŭn-shiĕld'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shielded.*] Not shielded; not covered, protected, or defended.

"[He] scoruful offer'd his *unshielded* side."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

***ŭn-shĭft'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shift; -able.*] Shiftless, helpless.

"How *unshiftable* are they."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 67.

ŭn-shĭp', *un-shyp, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ship.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To take out of a ship or other watercraft.

"Tyll al hys cariage was *unshypped*."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxviii.

2. *Naut.:* To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

"Should often require to *unship* the mast."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

ŭn-shĭv'-ẽred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shivered.*] Not shivered; not broken into shivers.

"Our glasse can never touch *unshivered*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 2.

ŭn-shŏcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shocked.*] Not shocked, not disgusted, not offended.

"Who can, *unshock'd*, behold the cruel eye?"
Thomson: Liberty.

ŭn-shŏd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shod.*] Not shod; having no shoes.

"With *unshod* feet they yet securely tread."
Cowper: To an Afflicted Protestant Lady.

ŭn-shôe′, † **un-shoo**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shoe*, v.] To deprive of a shoe or shoes.

unshoe-the-horse, *s.*
Botany:
1. Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*).
"Moonwort is an herb which they say will open locks and *unshoo* such horses as tread upon it."—*Culpeper* in *Britten & Holland.*
2. *Hippocrepis comosa.* The English name was given because the legumes are shaped like a horseshoe, and were popularly believed to be able to unshoe horses. (*Prior.*)

***ŭn-shook′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shook.*] Not shaken; unshaken.
"Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world."
Pope: Satires. (Prol.)

***ŭn-shŏred′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shore* (2), v.] Not shored or propped up; unsupported.

ŭn-shorn′, *a.* [Pref. *uh-* (1), and Eng. *shorn.*] Not shorn, not sheared, not clipped. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 26.)

ŭn-short-ĕned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shortened.*] Not shortened; not made shorter.

ŭn-shŏt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shot*, s.]
1. Not shot; not struck or hit with a shot. (*Waller: Night Piece.*)
2. Not discharged, as a shot.

***ŭn-shŏt′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shot*, *v.*] To take or draw the shot or ball out of: as, To *unshot* a gun.

***ŭn-shŏut′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shout.*] To recall what is done by shouting.
"*Unshout* the noise that banished Marcius."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

***ŭn-shŏw′-ĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *showered.*] Not watered by showers.
"*Unshowered* grass." *Milton: Nativity.*

ŭn-shŏwn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shown.*] Not shown; not exhibited. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6.)

***ŭn-shrĭned′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shrined.*] Not enshrined; not deposited in a shrine.

ŭn-shrĭnk′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shrinking.*] Not shrinking; not recoiling; not falling back; undaunted.
"With *unshrinking* crest."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ŭn-shrĭv′-ẹn, * **un-shrive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shriven.*] Not shriven.
"Though all ther parishe die *unshrive.*"
Plowman's Tale.

***ŭn-shrŏud′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shroud.*] To remove the shroud or covering from; to uncover, to unveil, to disclose.
"At length the piercing sun his beames *unshrouds.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

***ŭn-shrŭbbed′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shrub*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not planted with shrubs; bare or destitute of shrubs.
"My bosky acres and my *unshrubbed* down."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

***ŭn-shŭn′-na-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shun*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being shunned or avoided; inevitable.
"'Tis destiny *unshunnable*, like death."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

***ŭn-shŭnned′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shunned.*]
1. Not shunned or avoided.
2. Unshunnable, inevitable.
"An *unshunn'd* consequence."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

ŭn-shŭt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shut.*] Not shut; open.
"Sail and sail with *unshut* eye
Round the world for ever and aye."
M. Arnold: Forsaken Merman.

ŭn-shŭt′, * **un-shette**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shut*, v.] To open; to throw open.
"He the dore *unshette.*" *Gower: C. A.*, vi.

***ŭn-shŭt′-tẽr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shutter.*] To take down or put back the shutters of.
"He *unshuttered* the little lattice-window."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xvii.

***ŭn-shy′**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shy*, a.] Not shy; confident. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 50.)

*** ŭn-sĭck′**, * **un-sicke**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sick.*] Not sick, ailing, diseased, or disordered.
"Hole and *unsike*, right wel at ease."
Chaucer: Dreme.

ŭn-sĭck′-kẽr, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sicker.*] Not sure; unsure, unsteady. (*Scotch.*)
"Oh! flickering, feeble, and *unsicker.*"
Burns: Poem on Life.

ŭn-sĭft′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sifted.*]
1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve.
"Grist *unsifted.*" *Cowper: Task*, vi. 108.
*2. Not tried, untried, unproved.
"*Unsifted* in such perilous circumstance."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3

ŭn-sīghed′ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sighed.*] Not sighed (for).
"The past *unsigh'd* for, and the future sure."
Wordsworth: Loadumia.

ŭn-sīght (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sight.*] Without sight; not seeing or examining. Only occurring in the phrase, "unsight, unseen" = unseen: as, to buy a thing *unsight*, unseen = to buy it without seeing it.
"To subscribe, *unsight*, unseen."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 625.

***ŭn-sīght′-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sight*, and suff. *-able.*] Invisible. (*Wycliffe.*)

ŭn-sīght′-ĕd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sighted.*]
* 1. Not sighted; not seen; invisible.
"Still present with us, though *unsighted.*"
Suckling: Song.
2. Having lost the sight or view of anything. (*Coursing.*)
"—— getting *unsighted* at a hedge, was beaten."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

ŭn-sīght′-lĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unsightly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unsightly; unpleasantness to the sight; ugliness, deformity.
"The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

ŭn-sīght′-lў (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sightly.*] Unpleasant to the sight; ugly, deformed. (*Cowper: Hope*, 426.)

*** ŭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *significant.*] Not significant; having no meaning or importance; insignificant.
"A kind of voice, not altogether articulate and *unsignificant.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 527.

*** ŭn-sĭg-nĭf′-ĭ-cant-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsignificant*; *-ly.*] Insignificantly; without any meaning or signification.
"The temple . . . might now not *unsignificantly* be set open."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

*** ŭn-sĭm′-ple**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *simple.*] Not simple; not natural; affected.
"Such profusion of *unsimple* words."—*Joanna Baillie.*

*** ŭn-sĭm-plĭç′-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *simplicity.*] Want of simplicity; artfulness, cunning.
"In his simple *unsimplicity.*"—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. iv.

*** ŭn-sĭn′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sin.*] To deprive of sinful character or nature; to cause to be no sin.
"When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not *unsin* it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 89.

ŭn-sĭn′-çẽre, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sincere.*]
1. Not sincere; not faithful; insincere.
"And can I doubt, my charming maid,
As *unsincere*, what you have said?"
Cowper: To Delia.
*2. Not genuine; impure, adulterated.
"Chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere.*"—*Boyle.*
*3. Not sound; not solid.
"The joy was *unsincere.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

*** ŭn-sĭn-çẽr′-ĭ-tў**, * **ŭn-sĭn-çẽre′-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unsincere*; *-ity*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unsincere; want of sincerity; insincerity; impurity.
"A spirit of sea salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared as to dissolve the body of crude gold."—*Boyle: Works*, p. 350.

*** ŭn-sĭn′-ew (ew as ū)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sinew.*] To relax the sinews of; to deprive of strength, might, firmness, energy, or vigour.
"This skill wherewith you have so cunning been."
Unsinews all your pow'rs." *Daniel: Musophilus.*

*** ŭn-sĭn′-ewed (ew as ū)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinewed.*] Deprived of strength or force; weak, nerveless. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.)

*** ŭn-sĭn′-ew-ў (ew as ū)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinewy.*] Weak, nerveless. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"Formless, *unsinewy* writings."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem., Edward VI.*

*** ŭn-sĭng′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sing.*] To recant what has been sung.
"*Unsing* their thanks, and pull their trophies down."
Defoe: True-born Englishman, pt. ii.

ŭn-sĭngĕd′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *singed.*] Not singed; not scorched. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. viii., ch. x.)

*** ŭn-sĭn′-gled (le as ẹl)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *single.*] Not single; not separated.
"Stags . . . in herds *unsingled.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 221.

ŭn-sĭnk′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinking.*] Not sinking; not settling, subsiding, or giving way.
"A smooth, *unsinking* sand." *Addison: Italy.*

† ŭn-sĭn′-nĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinning.*] Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable.
"A perfect *unsinning* obedience."—*Rogers.*

*** ŭn-sĭs′-tẽr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sister.*] To destroy the sisterly relation between; to remove from the position or relationship of a sister.
"To sunder and *unsister* them again."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, i. 1.

† ŭn-sĭs′-tẽr-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sisterly.*] Not sisterly; not becoming a sister.
"Anything undaught-rly, *unsisterly*, or unlike a kinswoman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 412.

*** ŭn-sĭt′-tĭng**, * **un-syt-tyng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sitting.*] Not becoming; unbecoming.
"To speake *vnsyttyng* woordes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 872.

ŭn-sīz′-a-ble, * **ŭn-sīze′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sizable.*] Not sizable; not of a proper size, magnitude, or bulk.
"Prosecute the possessors of *unsizeable* pike."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

ŭn-sīzed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sized.*] Not sized, not stiffened.
"And pierced into the sides like an *unsized* camlet."
—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.

ŭn-skĭl′-fŭl, * **un-skyl-ful**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *skilful.*]
1. Not skilful; wanting in the skill, knowledge, or dexterity acquired by practice, use, experience, or observation.
"To trust in *unskilful* physicians."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.
* 2. Destitute of discernment.
"Though it make the *unskilful* laugh."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii 2.
*3. Ignorant; without knowledge or experience.
"Striken with dread, *unskilful* of the place."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis, ii.

ŭn-skĭl′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng *unskilful*: *-ly.*]
1. In an unskilful manner; without skill or dexterity.
"She was clumsy in figure, and, to appearance, *unskilfully* managed."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. xi.
* 2. Without knowledge or discernment; stupidly.
"You speak *unskilfully*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

ŭn-skĭl′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unskilful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unskilful; want of skill, art, dexterity, or knowledge.
"The *unskilfulness* of that rude people."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 104.

*** ŭn-skĭll′**, * **un-skille**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and and Eng. *skill.*] Want of skill; ignorance.
"Reave him the skill his *unskill* to agnize."
Sylvester: Eden, p. 277.

ŭn-skĭlled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *skilled.*]
1. Wanting in skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance; not skilful; unskilful.
"In fingering some *unskill'd*, but only us'd to sing."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.
2. Destitute of practical knowledge.
"Thy youth as then in sage debates *unskill'd*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 668.

unskilled labor, *s.* Labor not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labor.

***ŭn-skĭr'-mĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *skirmish*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not fought in skirmishes; not engaged in slight conflicts.

"He scarce one day *unskirmish'd* with doth go."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

ŭn-slăck'-ẹned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slackened.*] Not slackened; not made slow or slower.

ŭn-slāin', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slain.*] Not slain, not killed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"One sin, *unslain*, within my breast."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lvi.

ŭn-slāked', * **ŭn-slākt,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slaked.*]

1. Not slaked; not quenched.

"Unfound the boon—*unslaked* the thirst."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 124.

2. Not mixed with water, so as to form a true chemical combination.

"*Unslakt* lime, which never heats till you throw water upon it."—*Hales: Sermon on Luke* xviii. 1.

ŭn-slâugh'-tẽred (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slaughtered.*] Not slaughtered; not slain.

"Hovering o'er
Th' *unslaughter'd* host."
Young: Par. on Job, v. 280.

ŭn-sleēk', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sleek.*] Not sleek or smooth; rough, dishevelled. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 811.)

ŭn-sleēp'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sleeping.*] Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

"*Unsleeping* eyes of God." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 647.

***un-slekked,** *a.* [Unslaked.]

***ŭn-slĕpt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slept.*] Not having slept; having been without sleep.

"Pale, as man long *unslept*." *Chaucer: Dreame.*

ŭn-slĭng', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sling.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To loose from a sling.

"The bustle to *unsling* rifles."—*Field*, Jan. 7, 1888.

2. *Naut.:* To put out of a sling; to take off the slings of, as of a yard, a cask, &c.

***ŭn-slĭp'-pĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slipping.*] Not slipping; not liable to slip.

"An *unslipping* knot."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

***ŭn-slōw',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slow.*] Not slow; active.

"If forsothe *unslow* thou shul be."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* vi. 11.

***ŭn-slûice',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sluice.*] To open the sluice of; to open; to let flow.

"All ages, all degrees *unsluice* their eyes."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

ŭn-slŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slumbering.*] Not slumbering; sleepless, wakeful, vigilant.

***ŭn-slŭm'-broŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slumberous.*] Not slumberous; not inviting or causing sleep.

"By a foreknowledge of *unslumbrous* night."
Keats: Endymion, i. 912.

***ŭn-slў',** * **un-sleigh,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sly.*] Unwary.

"Whom *unsleigh* she seeth she shal slen."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxiii. 28.

ŭn-smĭrcḥed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smirched.*] Not smirched; not stained; not soiled; not blackened.

"The chaste and *unsmirched* brow."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

ŭn-smĭt'-tẹn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smitten.*] Not smitten; not beaten.

"[I] smiled *unsmitten*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.

ŭn-smōked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smoked.*]

1. Not smoked; not dried by smoking.

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.

*3. Smoked out; emptied by smoking.

"His ancient pipe in sable dyed,
And half *unsmoked*, lay by his side."
Swift: Cassinus & Peter.

***ŭn-smoōth',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smooth*, a.] Not smooth; not even; rough. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 631.)

***ŭn-smōte',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smote.*] Unsmitten. (*Byron: Dest. of Sennacherib.*)

***ŭn-smŏth'-ĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *smother*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained.

"To the *unsmotherable* delight of all the porters."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxviii.

***ŭn-smŭt'-tў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smutty.*] Not smutty; not obscene.

"The expression was altogether *unsmutty*."—*Collier: English Stage*, p. 54.

***ŭn-sōaped',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soaped.*] Not washed; unwashed.

*¶ *The Unsoaped:* The Unwashed (q.v.).

"*The unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

***ŭn-sō'-bĕr,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sober*, a.] Not sober; wild, extravagant.

"Her eyes, her talke, her pase, all were *unsober*."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***ŭn-sō'-bĕr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unsober; -ly.*] Wildly, extravagantly.

"*Unsoberly* to reason and dispute."—*Homilies; Against Contention.*

***ŭn-sō-çĭ-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *unsociable; -ity.*] Unsociableness.

"The *unsociability* of the Christian faith."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.* (Prof.)

ŭn-sō'-cią-ble (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sociable.*]

1. Not sociable; not suitable for society; indisposing for society.

"A severe, distant, and *unsociable* temper."—*Tatler*, No. 149.

2. Not inclined for society; not free in conversation; reserved, unsocial; not companionable.

"And he again, who is too sober and abstinent altogether, becommeth unpleasant and *unsociable*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 534.

ŭn-sō'-ci-ą-ble-nĕss (**c** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *unsociable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsocial.

ŭn-sō'-cią-blў (**c** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *unsociable*); *-ly.*] In an unsociable manner.

"These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour."—*L'Estrange.*

ŭn-sō'-cią! (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *social.*] Not social; not adapted to society.

"The too often unamiable and *unsocial* patriotism of our forefathers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ŭn-sŏd',** * **ŭn-sŏd'-ḍen,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sod, sodden.*] Not sodden, seethed, or boiled.

"Unrosted or *unsod*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Sea-voyage*, ii.

***ŭn-soft',** *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soft.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not soft; hard.

"His berd *unsoft*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, v. 909.

B. *As adv.:* Not softly.

"Great numbers fall *unsoft*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calendar; July.

ŭn-soft'-ẹned (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *softened.*] Not softened, touched, or affected.

"*Unsoftened* by all these applications."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

ŭn-sōiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soiled.*] Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted, untainted, unspotted, pure. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"My *unsoiled* name, the austereness of my life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

ŭn-sōld', * **un-solde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sold.*] Not sold; not transferred or disposed of for a consideration.

"They left their house and shop with some wares therein *unsolde*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 267.

***ŭn-sŏl'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *solder.*] To separate, as something that has been joined with solder; to dissolve; to break up.

"The sequel of to-day *unsolders* all
The goodliest friendship of famous knights."
Tennyson: Morte d' Arthur.

***ŭn-sōld'-iẽred** (**i** as **y**), * **un-sould-iered,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *soldier*, and *-ed.*] Not having the qualities or appearance of a soldier; not soldierlike.

"So raggedly and loosely, so *unsouldiered*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, i. 2.

ŭn-sōld'-iẽr-lĭke (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soldierlike.*] Not like a soldier; not characteristic of or becoming a soldier.

"Faults eminently *unsoldierlike*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-sōld'-iẽr-lў (**i** as **y**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soldierly.*] Unsoldierlike; unbecoming a soldier.

"So *unsoldierly* an action."—*Rymer: On Tragedy*, p. 134.

***ŭn sŏl'-ẹmn** (**mn** as **n**), *a.* [Pref *un-* (1), and Eng. *solemn.*]

1. Not solemn; not sacred, serious, or grave.

2. Not accompanied by due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal.

"Obligations by *unsolemn* stipulations."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***ŭn-sŏl'-ẹm-nize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *solemnize.*] To divest of solemnity.

***unsolempne,** *a.* [Unsolemn.]

ŭn-sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solicited.*]

1. Not solicited; not applied to. (Said of a person.)

"*Unsolicited*
I left no reverend person in this court."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Not asked for or besought. (Said of a thing.)

***ŭn-sŏ-lĭç'-ĭt-oŭs,** * **un-sol-lic-ĭt-ous,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solicitous.*]

1. Not solicitous; not anxious; not deeply concerned.

"*Unsollicitous* to conceal it."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude.

"Many *unsolicitous* hours."—*Idler*, No. 9.

***ŭn-sŏl'-ĭd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solid.*]

1. Not solid; hollow, liquid, gaseous, fluid.

"The continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable, and unmoveable parts."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Having no solid foundation or basis; not sound, firm, or substantial; empty, vain.

"Those *unsolid* hopes." *Thomson: Winter*, 1,034.

***ŭn-sŏl'-ĭd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unsolid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsolid; emptiness, vanity.

"The *unsolidness* of other comforts and privileges."—*Leighton: 1 Peter* ii.

***ŭn-sŏlv'-ą-ble,** * **ŭn-sŏlv'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solvable.*] Not capable of being solved.

"If *unsolvible* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, ch. x.

ŭn-sŏlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solved.*] Not solved; not explained or cleared up.

"Virgil propounds a riddle, which he leaves *unsolved*."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Dedic.)

ŭn-sŏn'-sў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sonsy.*]

1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. (*Scotch.*)

2. Bringing or boding ill-luck; unlucky, ill-omened.

***un-soot,** *a.* [Unsweet.]

ŭn-soōthed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soothed.*] Not soothed, assuaged, calmed, or tranquillized.

"Thence the wretched ne'er *unsoothed* withdrew."
Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

***ŭn-sŏ-phĭs'-tĭ-cąte, ŭn-sŏ-phĭs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sophisticate, sophisticated.*]

1. Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; pure, unmixed, genuine.

"Nature, *unsophisticate* by man."
Cowper: Conversation, 451.

2. Simple, artless.

"Having obtained money under false pretences from several *unsophisticated* persons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26, 1888.

***ŭn-sŏ-phĭs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unsophisticated; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness.

"This certificate of the president's *unsophisticatedness*."—*Globe*, Nov. 5, 1888.

***ŭn-sŏr'-rōwed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sorrowed.*] Not sorrowed or grieved for; unlamented, unregretted.

"Die like a fool *unsorrowed*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 4.

ŭn-sort'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sorted.*]

1. Not sorted, arranged, or distributed in

order; not classified; not arranged or distributed in classes.

"Their ideas . . . lie in the brain *unsorted*."—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. xix.

* 2. Unsuitable, unfit.

"The friends you have named, uncertain; the time itself *unsorted*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

ŭn-sought' (ough as â), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sought*.]

1. Not sought for; not searched for; unsolicited.

"As if all needful things would come *unsought*."
Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence.

* 2. Not examined or explored.

"To leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

* **ŭn-sōul',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *soul*.] To deprive of the soul, mind, or understanding.

* **ŭn-sōuled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-*[1] (1), and Eng. *souled*.]

1. Having no soul or life; deprived of the soul.

"Unbodied, *unsouled*, unheard, unseene."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 46.

2. Having no spirit or principle.

"What *unsouled* creatures they be."—*Shelton: Hist. Don Quixote*, pt. iv., ch. v.

ŭn-sound', *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sound*, a.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not sound; not firm, solid, or undecayed; weak, decayed, rotten.

"Of all that is *unsound* beware."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. Not sound or healthy; diseased; affected with some disease; not robust.

"Hunters and hacks have been held to be *unsound*."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

3. Not founded on true, firm, or correct principles; ill-founded, incorrect, erroneous, fallacious; not valid or orthodox.

"Cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion."—*Hooker*.

4. Not close, firm, or compact.

"Some lands make *unsound* cheese."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

5. Not sincere; not genuine or true; unprincipled.

"If there be anything weak and *unsound* in them [they] are willing to have it detected."—*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, § 41.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Not soundly; unsoundly.

"The king . . . still muses; sleeps *unsound*."
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

unsound-life, *s.*

Insurance: A life not likely to reach the average length, and which therefore it is inexpedient to insure.

unsound-mind, *s.* A mind more or less insane. If this be proved in the case of one making a will it vitiates the instrument; but the evidence required from the individual impeaching the will must be very cogent, or it will fail.

* **ŭn-sound'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soundable*.] Incapable of being sounded; unfathomable, profound.

"Deep and *unsoundable* by us."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* ii.

* **ŭn-sound'-ĕd** (1), *a.* [Eng. *unsound*; *-ed*.] Made unsound, unhealthy, or diseased; marred.

"His grievous hurts, his sores eke *unsounded*."
Lydgate: Storie of Thebes, pt. ii.

ŭn-sound'-ĕd (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sounded*.] Not sounded; not tried with or as with a sounding-line; not examined, tried, or tested.

"Gloster is a man
Unsounded yet."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

ŭn-sound'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsound*; *-ly*.] In an unsound manner; not soundly.

"*Unsoundly* taught and interpreted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.* (Prof.)

ŭn-sound'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unsound*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsound:

(1) Want of strength or firmness; weakness, rottenness: as, the *unsoundness* of timber.

(2) Infirmity; mental weakness.

"That strange *unsoundness* of mind which made his courage and capacity almost useless to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(3) Want of soundness, healthiness, or vigour; physical weakness or infirmity; the state of being affected by some disease.

"The subject of hereditary *unsoundness* is discussed."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

(4) Erroneousness, defectiveness, fallaciousness.

"The danger and the *unsoundness* of the doctrine."—*Times*, Jan. 16, 1888.

(5) Incapacity of mind; weakness of intellect.

ŭn-sŏured', * **un-sowred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soured*.]

1. Not made sour or acid.

"Meat and drink last longer unputrefied and *unsoured* in winter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 341.

2. Not made morose or crabbed.

"Youth *unsoured* with sorrow."
Dryden: Horace, bk. i., ode 9.

* **ŭn-sōw',** *v.t.* [Unsew.]

* **ŭn-sōwed'** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sowed*.] Unsown.

"Earth *unsow'd*, untill'd, brings forth for them
All fruits."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

* **ŭn-sōwed'** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sowed*.] Unsewn.

"Their pillow was *unsowed*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 14.

ŭn-sōwn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sown*.]

1. Not furnished or planted with seed.

"The ground is untilled and *unsown*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (Bp. of Rochester to Charles II.)*

2. Not scattered on land for growth, as seed.

3. Not propagated by seed scattered.

"Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*."—*Bacon*.

* **ŭn-spar',** * **un-spere,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-*[2] (2), and Eng. *spar*.] To withdraw the spar or spars from; to open. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 4.)

ŭn-spārĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spared*.]

1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like; not treated with mildness. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 606.)

* 2. Indispensable.

"*Unspared* instruments to their several purposes."—*Adams: Works*, i. 381.

ŭn-spār'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sparing*.]

1. Not sparing or parsimonious; giving freely; liberal, free, profuse.

"The Lord's *unsparing* hand."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxii.

2. Given or done unsparingly; unmerciful.

"To make *unsparing* use of the boot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ŭn-spār'-ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsparing*; *-ly*.] In an unsparing manner; not sparingly.

"The Lord *unsparingly* hath swallow'd
All Jacob's dwellings."
Donne: Lamentations ii.

* **ŭn-sparred',** *a.* [Unspar.] Not closed or made fast; open.

"The door *unsparred*, and the hawk without."
Surrey: Whether Liberty by Loss of Life, &c.

* **ŭn-spēak',** * **un-speake,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speak*.] To retract, as something spoken; to recant; to unsay.

"*Unspeak* mine own detraction."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

ŭn-spēak'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speakable*.] Not capable of being described by speech; incapable of being spoken or uttered; beyond the power of speech to describe; unutterable, inexpressible, ineffable.

"For in it lurks that nameless spell,
Which speaks, itself *unspeakable*."
Byron: Giaour.

ŭn-spēak'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unspeakable*; *-ly*.] In an unspeakable manner or degree; beyond the power of speech; unutterably, inexpressibly.

"A state *unspeakably* anxious and uncomfortable."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 380.

* **ŭn-spēak'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speaking*.] Wanting the power of speech or utterance.

"His description
Proved us *unspeaking* sots."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

ŭn-spĕc'-ĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *specified*.] Not specified; not particularly mentioned.

"It had not passed *unspecified*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

* **ŭn-spĕcked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *specked*.] Unspotted, blameless, irreproachable. (*Cowper: Truth*, 281.)

ŭn-spĕc'-ta cled (le as ĕl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spectacled*.] Not wearing spectacles.

"Many a nose, spectacled and *unspectacled*, was popped out of the adjoining window."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-spĕc'-u-la-tive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speculative*.] Not speculative; not given to speculation or theory; practical.

"Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **ŭn-spĕd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sped*.]

1. Not having succeeded or prospered; unsuccessful.

"He was come ageyn *unsped*."—*Gower: C. A.*, viii.

2. Unperformed, unfulfilled.

"*Unsped* the service of the common cause."
Garth; Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

* **ŭn-spoĕd'-fûl,** * **un spedo ful,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speedful*.] Unfortunate, unsuccessful, unprospering.

"*Unspedeful* no without effecte."—*Chaucer: Astrolabie.*

* **ŭn-spoĕd'-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *speedy*.] Not speedy; slow.

"A mute and *unspeedy* current."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 117.

* **ŭn-spĕll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spell*.] To release from the influence of a spell or charm; to disenchant; to deprive of power as a spell.

"Allow me to *unspell* these charms."—*Tuke: Adv. of Five Hours*, v.

ŭn-spĕnt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spent*.]

1. Not spent; not used, expended, or wasted.

"There are leaft seven basketfes full of broken meate, *unspent*."—*Udal: Marke* viii.

2. Not exhausted: as, *unspent* strength.

3. Not having lost its force or impulse: as, an *unspent* ball.

* **un spercle,** *a.* [Unsparred.]

* **ŭn-sphĕre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng *sphere*.] To remove from its sphere or orb.

"Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **ŭn-spī'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *spy*; *-able*.] Incapable of being spied, or searched out.

"*Unspiable*, unspeakable by man."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, iv. 581. (*Latham.*)

ŭn-spīed', * **un spyed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spied*.]

1. Not spied or narrowly examined; unexplored, unsearched.

"No corner leave *unspied*."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 529.

2. Not espied, not seen, not observed.

"Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd*."
Tickell: The Fatal Curiosity.

ŭn-spīke', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spike*.] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

ŭn-spĭlt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spilt*.]

1. Not spilt, not shed.

"That blood . . . thy great grandsire shed
Had been *unspilt*."—*Denham: Cooper's Hill*, 90.

* 2. Not spoilt, not marred, not lost.

"Then have of your own, without lending *unspilt*."
Tusser: September's Husbandry.

* **ŭn-spĭn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spin*.] To undo, as something that has been spun.

"Oh, cruell fates! the which so soone
His vitall thred *unspunne*."
Holinshed: Hist. Scot. (an. 1577).

* **ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spirit*.] To depress in spirit; to dispirit, to deject.

"To *unspirit* him so much, as not
To fly to her embraces."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Coronation, iii.

ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt-u al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spiritual*.] Not spiritual; carnal, worldly.

"An *unspiritual* and unsanctified man."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* **ŭn-spĭr'-ĭt-u al-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spiritualize*.] To render unspiritual; to deprive of spirituality.

"Indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

* **ŭn-splēened',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *spleen*; *-ed*.] Deprived of the spleen; destitute of spleen or a spleen; not splenetic.

"Yet the villainy of words may be such as would make any *unspleened* dove choleric."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, v. 2.

*** ŭn-spoĭl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *spoil.*] To correct the injury done to by over-indulgence.

"You must *unspoil* me, Esther."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiiii.

*** ŭn-spoĭl′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spoilable.*] Incapable of being spoiled.

*** ŭn-spoĭl′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unspoilable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unspoilable.

"A prevalent style of furniture and decoration should have this character of what may be called *unspoilableness*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 1, 1881.

ŭn-spoĭled′, * un-spoyled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spoiled.*]

1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined.

"An *unspoiled* boy at a classical school."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

* 2. Not plundered or pillaged.

"They lefte nothing *unspoyled*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 52.

ŭn-spōk′-ĕn, * un-spoke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spoken, spoke.*] Not spoken, not said, not uttered; untold.

"A tardiness in nature,
Which often leaves the history *unspoke*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*** ŭn-spŏn-tā′-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spontaneous.*] Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced, artificial.

"*Unspontaneous* laughter loud."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xx.

*** ŭn-spōrt′-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sportful.*] Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad, depressed.

"Dry, husky, *unsportful* laughs."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

ŭn-spōrts′-măn-līke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sportsmanlike.*] Not sportsmanlike; unbecoming a true sportsman.

"In connection with which no *unsportsmanlike* deed is ever winked at."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ŭn-spŏt′-tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spotted.*]

I. *Lit.:* Not spotted or stained; not marked with spots; free from spots.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Free from ceremonial uncleanness; unblemished.

"By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lambe."—*Udal: Marke* ix.

2. Free from moral spot or stain; unblemished, immaculate.

"An *unspotted* life."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Free from faults or inaccuracies; faultless, perfect.

"The *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue."—*Aschum: Schoolmaster.*

*** ŭn-spŏt′-tĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unspotted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unspotted; freedom from moral blemish or stain.

"Tis charity and *unspottedness* that is the pure and undefiled religion."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 3.

*** ŭn-sprĕad′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *spread.*] Not spread: not diffused.

"Unquickened, *unspread*,
My fire dropt down." *Mrs. Browning: Confession.*

ŭn-squāred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *squared.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not worked into a square shape or form.

"An other *unsquared* piece of tymber."—*Udal*: 1 *Cor.* viii.

* 2. *Fig.:* Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular, unsuitable.

"Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms *unsquar'd*,
Which . . . would seem hyperboles."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

ŭn-squeĕzed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *squeezed.*] Not squeezed or compressed; not deprived of juice or other valuable properties by compression; hence, not pillaged by oppression.

"Rich as *unsqueez'd* favourite."
Thomson: Liberty.

*** ŭn-squīre′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *squire.*] To deprive or divest of the rank or privileges of an esquire; to degrade from the rank of an esquire.

"A great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be *unsquired*."—*Swift: Letter to the King-at-Arms.*

ŭn-stā′-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stable*, a.]

1. Not stable, not fixed, not firm, not fast.

2. Not steady or firm; irresolute, wavering, fickle.

"He had always been *unstable*, and he was now discontented."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

unstable-equilibrium, *s.* [Equilibrium, II. 2.]

unstable-peace, *s.*

Hist.: The peace between the Huguenots and the French Roman Catholics, March 20, 1568, and proclaimed three days later in the edict of Longjumeau. It was broken almost immediately.

*** ŭn-stā′-bled (le as ĕl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *stabled.*] Not put up in a stable.

"The *unstabled* Rosinante."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxix.

*** ŭn-stā′-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unstable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unstable; instability, fickleness. (*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.)

*** ŭn-stăck′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *stack.*] To remove or take down from a stack.

"In *unstacking* some timber yesterday."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1888.

ŭn-stāid′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *staid.*] Not staid; not steady in character or judgment; volatile, fickle.

"Wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

*** ŭn-stāid′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unstaid*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being unstaid; fickleness.

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.

"The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

ŭn-stāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stained.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not stained, not dyed, not coloured.

"*Unstained* with hostile blood."
Milton: Nativity.

2. *Fig.:* Free from stain or blemish; unblemished, unsullied.

"He had, in spite of many provocations, kept his loyalty *unstained*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-stămped′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stamped.*] Not stamped; not having a stamp impressed or affixed.

"The following signed, but *unstamped* agreement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26, 1888.

*** ŭn-stanch′-a-ble, * un-stanche-a-ble, un-staunche-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *stanch*, and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being stanched; inexhaustible.

ŭn-stanched′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stanched.*]

1. Not stanched, not stopped, as blood.

* 2. Not satiate; incapable of being satisfied.

"The villain, whose *unstanched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 6.

*** ŭn-starch′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *starch.*] To take the starch out of; hence, to free from starchness, stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, or the like.

"He cannot *unstarch* his gravity."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 35.

ŭn-star′-tled (le as ĕl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *startled.*] Not started or alarmed; calm. (*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*)

*** ŭn-stāte′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *state.*] To deprive or divest of state or dignity.

"I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

*** ŭn-stā′-tioned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stationed.*] Having no fixed or appointed station.

"Fell into the hands of *unstationed* privateers."—*Johnstone: Chrysal*, i. 23.

*** ŭn-stăt′-ut-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *statutable.*] Not statutable; not agreeable or according to statute law.

"That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*."—*Swift: Power of the Bishops.*

*** ŭn-staunched′ (au as a),** *a.* [Unstanched.]

*** ŭn-stāyed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stayed.*] Not supported. (See example under Unsteadfast, 2.]

*** ŭn-stĕad′-fast, * un-stede-fast, * un-sted-fast, * un-stide-fast,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *steadfast.*]

1. Not steadfast; not adhering to a purpose or resolution; fickle.

"Al reason reproveth such imparfit puple
And halt them *unstedefast*."
Piers Plowman, p. 57.

2. Timid; irresolute.

"*Unsteadfast*, by a blasted yew upstay'd."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

3. Insecure, unsafe.

"All men's state, alike *unstedfast* be."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

*** ŭn-stĕad′-fast-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unsteadfast* *-ly.*] Not in a steadfast manner; unsteadily

*** ŭn-stĕad′-fast-nĕss, * un-stead-fast-nesse, * un-sted-fast-nesse, * un-stide-fast-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unsteadfast*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unsteadfast; want of steadfastness or security.

"The unquietness and *unsteadfastness* of some dispositions."—*King James: Proc. for Uniformity.*

*** ŭn-stĕad′-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *steadied.*] Not steadied; not made steady.

"By books *unsteadied*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ŭn-stĕad′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unsteady*; *-ly.*] In an unsteady manner; without steadiness, firmness, or consistency; inconsistently; changeably.

ŭn-stĕad′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unsteady*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unsteady; want of steadiness, firmness, stability, fixedness, or resolution; instability; fickleness; unsettledness.

"The *unsteadiness* and faithlessness of Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

ŭn-stĕad′-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *steady.*]

1. Not steady; not firm; shaking, staggering, reeling, trembling, wavering, fluctuating.

"Her sleepy feet are so *unsteady*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. Not steady or constant in mind or purpose; unstable, unsettled, fickle, wavering, changeable.

"The wild and *unsteady* energy of a half barbarous people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying, changeable.

"A ship driven by *unsteady* winds."—*Locke.*

4. Of irregular life; loose, dissipated.

* 5. Uncertain, ambiguous, doubtful, varying. (*Locke: Hum. Under.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

* 6. Not firmly established or settled.

"And strongly fix the diadem of France,
Which to this day *unsteady* doth remain."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

*** ŭn-steĕl′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *steel.*] To disarm, to soften.

"Why should pity . . . *unsteel* my foolish heart?"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 310.

ŭn-steĕped′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *steeped.*] Not steeped, not soaked.

"Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*** ŭn-stĭck′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *stick*, v.] To loose, to disengage, to extricate.

"Riveted . . . beyond the possibility of *unsticking* itself."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 380.

*** ŭn-stĭ-fled (le as ĕl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stifled.*] Not stifled, not smothered, not suppressed.

"Nature's voice *unstifled*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 121.

ŭn-stĭg′-ma-tĭzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stigmatized.*] Not stigmatized; without a stigma.

"Nor left *unstigmatized* those fatal fields."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ŭn-stĭm′-ū-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stimulated.*] Not stimulated, urged, incited, or provoked.

"His own . . . *unstimulated* coursers."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

*** ŭn-stĭng′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sting.*] To disarm of a sting; to deprive of the power of giving pain.

"He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries."—*South: Sermons.*

ŭn-stĭnt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stinted.*] Not stinted, limited, or begrudged.

"No! search romantic lands, where the near sun
Gives with *unstinted* loon ethereal flame."
Scott: Don Roderick, ix. (Introd.)

ŭn-stĭnt′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stinting.*] Unstinted, unbegrudged, free, full.

"The fullest and most *unstinting* credit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1887.

ŭn-stĭrred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stirred.*] Not stirred, not agitated.

"Other men may seem clear as long as they are *unstirred.*"—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* ii.

* **ŭn-stĭr′-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stirring.*] Not stirring; idle, lazy.

"A slothful, *unstirring* life."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter* iv.

ŭn-stĭtch′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *stitch.*] To open, by unpicking the stitches or seams.

"Cato well observes, though not in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched.*"—*Collier.*

* **ŭn-stŏck′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *stock.*] To remove or deprive of that which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast, or by which anything is held fixed or fast.

"To *unstock* . . . high rigged ships."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

ŭn-stŏck′-ĭnged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stockinged.*] Destitute of stockings; bare.

"Her little feet *unstockinged.*"—*Scott: Kenilworth,* ch. vii.

* **ŭn-stō′-ĭ-çĭsę,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *stoic; -ise.*] To deprive of stoicism.

"This is a new scheme . . . and it will *unstoicise* you delightfully."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters,* ii. 205.

* **ŭn-stoôp′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stooping.*] Not stooping, not bending, not yielding.

"Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

ŭn-stŏp′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *stop.*]

1. To free from a stopper; to take a stopper out of.

"After that *unstop* the quill that goes down into the first dog's jugular vein."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 149.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

"The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped.*"—*Isaiah* xxxv. 5.

ŭn-stŏpped′, * **ŭn-stŏpt′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stopped.*]

1. Not stopped, hindered, delayed, or retarded.

"The flame *unstopp'd* at first more fury gains."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 862.

2. Not having a stopper; open.

"There's many a cranny and leak *unstopt* in your conscience."—*Congreve: Love for Love,* v.

* **ŭn-stormed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stormed.*] Not stormed, not assaulted, not taken by storm.

"The doom
Of towns *unstorm'd* and battles yet to come."
Addison: To Lord Keeper Somers.

* **ŭn-storm′-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stormy.*] Not stormy; calm.

"A calm, *unstormy* wave." *Byron: Age of Bronze.*

* **ŭn-stoût′,** * **un-stoute,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stout.*] Not stout or strong; weak.

'They knowe neyther stoute nor *unstoute.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus,* p. 75.

* **ŭn-stōwed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stowed.*] Emptied, as the hold of a ship.

"When they found my hold *unstowed.*"—*Smollett: Roderick Random,* ch. xii.

* **ŭn-strāin′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *strain,* v.] To relieve from a strain; to relax.

"Less they could the knot *unstrain*
Of a riddle." *Ben Jonson: Love Freed from Folly.*

ŭn-strāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strained.*]

* 1. Not strained; not put under exertion; unexercised.

"A milk-white bull, *unstrained* with the yoke."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

* 2. Not strained or forced; easy, natural.

"By an easy and *unstrained* derivation it implies the breath of God."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

3. Not strained; not purified by straining: as, *unstrained* oil.

ŭn-strāit′-ęned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *straitened.*] Not straitened; not contracted, narrowed, or limited.

"The measures of an *unstraitened* goodness."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatism,* ch. i.

ŭn-străt′-ĭ-fĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stratified.*]

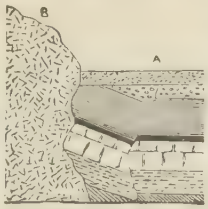
Geol.: Not deposited in strata, beds, or layers.

unstratified-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Boulder clay, till. [DRIFT, II. 2.]

unstratified-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks not deposited in strata, beds, or layers, but occurring in masses, sometimes breaking through or overlapping the stratified rocks in their vicinity. They comprehend the volcanic and plutonic rocks (q.v.).



SECTION SHOWING
A. Stratified rocks; B. Unstratified rock.

* **ŭn-strĕngth′,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strength.*] Weakness, infirmity. (*Ancren Riwle,* p. 232.)

ŭn-strĕngth′-ęned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strengthened.*]

Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.

"*Unstrengthned* . . . with authoritie from above."—*Hooker. Eccles. Politie,* bk. v., § 8.

* **ŭn-strewed (ew as ô),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strewed.*]

1. Not strewn about; not scattered.

2. Not covered with things strewn about.

"*Unstrewed* with bodies of the slain."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad x.

ŭn-strī′-ăt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *striated.*] Not striated; not marked with striæ or fine lines. [NON-STRIATED.]

ŭn-strĭng′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *string.*]

1. To deprive of a string or strings.

2. To loosen, to untie, to open.

"His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To take from or off a string: as, To *unstring* beads.

4. To relax or untune the strings of.

"But fear *unstrings* the trembling lyre."
Congreve: Ode to Queen Anna.

5. To relax the tension of; to loosen, to relax.

"He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstrung* his miseries."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

* **ŭn-strĭnged′,** *a.* [UNSTRING, *v.*] Not stringed; deprived or destitute of strings.

"An *unstringed* viol or a harp."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

ŭn-strĭpped′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stripped.*] Not stripped; not peeled.

"Still *unstripped* from stalks."—*Field,* Jan. 7, 1888.

* **ŭn-strŏng′,** *s.* [A.S. *unstrang.*] Weak, feeble. (*Ancren Riwle,* p. 6.)

* **ŭn-strŭck′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *struck.*] Not struck; not smitten; not greatly impressed.

"*Unstruck* with horror at the sight."
Philips: Blenheim.

ŭn-strŭng′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strung.*]

1. Not strung; having the strings relaxed or untuned.

"*Unstrung,* untouched, the harp must stand."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

2. Relaxed: as, His nerves were *unstrung.*

ŭn-stŭd′-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *studied.*]

1. Not studied; not made a subject of study or investigation.

2. Unpremeditated, extempore.

"*Unstudied* wit and humour ever gay."
Thomson: Winter, 549.

3. Not laboured or forced; easy, natural.

"It is a circumstance which increases its grace that it appears to be quite *unstudied.*"—*Knox: Essay* 9.

* 4. Not having studied; unacquainted, unskilled.

"Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils."—*Bp. Jewell.*

* 5. Not devoted to or occupied in study; not passed in study.

"To cloak the defects of their *unstudied* years."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-stŭffed′, * **ŭn-stŭft′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stuffed.*] Not stuffed; not crammed or crowded.

"Unbruised youth with *unstuffed* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

* **ŭn-sŭb-dū′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subduable.*] Incapable of being subdued; invincible.

"Stern patience, *unsubduable* by pain."
Southey: Kehama, xviii. 5.

ŭn-sŭb-dūed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subdued.*] Not subdued; not brought into subjection; unconquered.

"Immediately marches against the *unsubdued* Latin towns."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1858), ii. 109.

* **ŭn-sŭb-jĕct,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subject.*] Not subject; not liable; not subordinate or subservient.

"Though no manner of person or cause be *unsubject* unto the king's power."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. viii.

* **ŭn-sŭb-mĭss′-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *submissive.*] Not submissive; disobedient.

"A stubborn *unsubmissive* frame of spirit."—*South: Sermons,* vol. x., ser. 5.

* **ŭn-sŭb-mĭt′-tĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *submitting.*] Not submitting; not readily yielding; unbending, unyielding.

"Wise, strenuous, firm, of *unsubmitting* soul."
Thomson: Summer, 1,514.

* **ŭn-sŭb-or′-dĭn-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subordinate.*] Not subordinate; not inferior in rank, dignity, class, or order.

"*Unsubordinate* to the crown."—*Milton: Reform. in England,* bk. ii.

* **ŭn-sŭb-orned′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suborned.*] Not suborned; not procured by persuasion, allurement, or bribery.

"The true, *unsuborned,* unsophisticated language of genuine natural feeling."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace,* let. 3.

ŭn-sŭb-scrībed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subscribed.*]

* 1. Not subscribed; unsigned.

"Makes me leave my paper *unsubscribed.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* vi. 333.

2. Not subscribed; not contributed; uncontributed.

ŭn-sŭb-stăn′-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantial.*]

1. Not substantial; not solid; not palpable.

"Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both."
Milton: P. R., iv. 399.

2. Not substantial, solid, or strong.

"Through this *unsubstantial* netting."—*Field,* Feb 4, 1888.

3. Not real; not having substance.

"An *unsubstantial,* fairy place."
Wordsworth: To the Cuckoo.

4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

"Like them [cocoa nuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial.*"—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

* **ŭn-sŭb-stăn-ti-ăl′-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *unsubstantial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being unsubstantial; absence of substantiality; want of real or material existence.

"Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiv.

* **ŭn-sŭb-stăn′-tĭal-ĭze (ti as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *substantialize.*] To render unsubstantial. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. ix.)

ŭn-sŭb-stăn′-ti-āt-ĕd (ti as shĭ), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantiated.*] Not substantiated; not confirmed.

* **ŭn-sŭb-stăn-ti-ā′-tion (ti as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantiation.*] A depriving of substantiality.

"He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient *unsubstantiation* of matter."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley,* p. 201.

* **ŭn-sŭc-çeēd′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *succeed; -able.*] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not likely to succeed.

"Nor would his discretion attempt so *unsuccerdable* a temptation." — *Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-sŭc-çeēd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *succeeded.*] Not succeeded or followed; having no successor. (*Milton: P. L.,* v. 821.)

ŭn-sŭc-çĕss′, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *success.*] Want of success; failure.

"*Unsuccess* . . . disqualifies you."
Browning: Ring & Book, xi.

ŭn-sŭc-çĕss′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *successful.*]

1. The quality or state of being unapt or unsuitable; unsuitableness.

"Through *unaptnesse* in the substance found."
Spenser: Hymne to Beautie.

2. Want of apprehension; dulness.

3. Want of will or ability; disinclination.

"An *unaptness*, or an aversion, to any vigorous attempt ever after."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 28.

*** ŭn-ą-quĭt′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aquit.*] Unrequited.

"Charitee goth *unaquit*." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

*** un-a-raced,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *erased.*] Not torn up by the roots; not torn forcibly away.

"For if the thinges that I haue concluded a lytell here beforne, ben kept hole and *unaraced*, [*inconvulsa*]."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

ŭn-ar-gŭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *argued.*]

1. Not argued; not debated.

"No corner of truth hath lyen unsearched, no plea *unargued*."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion* (Ep. Ded.).

* 2. Undisputed; unquestioned; not opposed by argument.

"What thou bidst,
Unargued I obey; so God ordains."
Milton: P. L., iv. 636.

* 3. Not censured.

"Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargued then, and yet hath 't me from those."
Ben Jonson: To Clement Edmonds.

ŭn-ark′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng *ark*, s.] To take, lead, or bring out of or land from an ark.

"The Armenian mount of safety, joy, and rest
Where when thou art thou must thyselfe *unark*."
Davies: Scourge of Folly, p. 39.

*** ŭn-arm′,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *arm*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive or strip of arms; to disarm.

"Sweet Helen, I mus' woo you,
To help *unarm* our Hector."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury.

"Dian *unarmed* the javelin as it flew."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To put off or lay down arms.

"*Unarm, unarm*, and do not fight to-day."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

ŭn-armed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *armed.*]

1. Unprovided with arms or other means of defence; not equipped.

"Drop upon our bare *unarmed* heads."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, spines, or other defence, as animals and plants. Also in botany, pointless.

ŭn-ar′-moûred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *armoured.*] Not protected with armour.

"The advocates of *unarmoured* ships."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 96 (1873).

ŭn-ąr rāigned′ (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arraigned.*] Not arraigned; not brought to a trial.

"As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

ŭn-ąr-rāyed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrayed.*]

1. Not arrayed; not drawn up in line of battle; not disposed in order.

2. Not dressed; not decked out.

"As if this infant-world, yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid."
Dryden: Indian Emperour, i. 1.

*** ŭn-ąr-rĕst′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrestable.*] Not capable of being arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Discontent, driven from the surface, will reappear in the subtle and *unarrestable* form of secret societies."—*Echo*, Oct. 15, 1881.

ŭn-ąr-rĕst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrested.*] Not arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Escape *unarrested* more in such manner wise"
Chaucer: The Marchaundes; Second Tale.

*** ŭn-ar-rĭved′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrived.*] Not arrived; not yet come; to come.

"Monarchs of all elaps'd, or *unarriv'd*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

*** ŭn-art′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *art*; *-ed.*]

1. Not acquainted with any of the arts; ignorant of the arts.

"God . . . would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 19.

2. Not prepared with much art; simple; plain.

"*Unarted* meat, kind neighbourhood."—*Feltham. Resolves*, pt. i., res. 99.

*** ŭn-art′-fûl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artful.*]

1. Not artful or cunning; not disposed to practise cunning.

"A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face."
Congreve: Juvenal xi.

2. Genuine, open, frank, artless.

"I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind."
Dryden: Tempest, iii.

3. Not having skill; unskilful.

"How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies around him!"—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

*** ŭn-art′-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unartful*; *-ly.*] In an unartful manner; without art; artlessly; unskilfully.

"Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not *unartfully* contrived, nor unskilfully managed."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*** ŭn-ar-tĭ-fĭ′-cĭąl (cĭ as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificial.*] Not artificial; not formed by art; inartificial, genuine, simple, plain.

"The coarse, *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

*** ŭn-ar-tĭ-fĭ′-cĭąl-lў (cĭ as sh),** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificially.*] Not in an artificial manner; not with art or skill.

"But the material being only turf, and by the rude multitude *unartificially* built up without better direction, availed them little."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, iii.

ŭn-ar-tĭs′-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artistic.*] Not artistic; not according to the rules of art.

*** ŭn-ąs-çĕn′-dą-ble, * ŭn-ąs-çĕn′-dĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascendable.*] Not capable of being ascended.

"High and *unascendable* mountains."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 171.

*** ŭn-ăs-çĕr-tāin′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertainable.*]

1. Not capable of being ascertained or reduced to a certainty.

2. Not capable of being certainly known.

*** ŭn-ăs-çĕr-tāined′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertained.*]

1. Not ascertained; not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite.

2. Not certainly known.

"The only part of the Russian empire that now remains *unascertained*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. iv.

*** ŭn-ąs-cried′, * un-as-kryed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascried.*] Not descried or seen.

"That . . . the Frenchemen shoulde not come on them sodainly *vnaskryed*."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

*** un-a-served,** *a.* [Unserved.]

ŭn-asked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *asked.*]

1. Not asked or solicited; unsolicited.

"All *unasked* his birth and name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

"He, as we see, has followed us with *unasked* kindness."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** ŭn-ăs-pĕc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aspect*, and suff. *-ive.*] Not having a view to; not regarding or looking to.

"The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 74.

*** ŭn-ăs′-pĭ-rāt ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aspirated.*] Not aspirated; not pronounced or written with an aspirate.

"The Æolic verb *unaspirated*."—*Dr. Parr*, in *British Critic*, iii. 121.

*** ŭn-as-pĭr′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aspiring.*] Not aspiring; not ambitious; modest.

"To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another."—*Rogers.*

ŭn-ąs-sāil′-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assailable.*]

1. Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; proof against assault.

"And eke the fastnesse of his dwelling place,
Both *vnassailable*, gaue him great ayde."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 5.

2. Not to be moved or shaken from a purpose; immovable.

"Yet in the number do I know but one
That *unassailable* holds on his rank."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

3. Incontestable: as, an *unassailable* argument.

ŭn-ąs-sāiled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assailed.*] Not assailed; not attacked.

"To keep my life and honour *unassailed*."
Milton: Comus, 220.

*** ŭn-ąs-sâult′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assaultable.*] Not assaultable; unassailable.

"The rocke is *vnassaultable*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 111.

*** ŭn-ąs-sâult′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assaulted.*] Not assaulted.

"Leave the place *unassaulted*."—*Idler*, No. 20.

ŭn-ąs-sāyed′, * un-as-saied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assayed.*]

1. Untried, unattempted.

"At this moment *unassayed* in song."
Cowper: Task, iii. 451.

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

"And what is faith, love, virtue, *unassayed*
Alone, without exterior help sustained?"
Milton: P. L., ix. 335.

ŭn-ąs-sĭm′-ĭl-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assimilated.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not assimilated; not made similar.

2. *Physiol.:* Not having undergone the process of assimilation [Assimilation, 2.]; not having been assimilated to the substance or textures of the animal or plant into which it has been taken.

ŭn-ąs-sĭst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assisted.*] Not assisted; not helped or aided; unaided.

"Bore *unassisted* the whole charge of the war by sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ŭn-ąs-sĭst′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assisting.*] Not assisting; giving no aid.

"Nor Sthenelus, with *unassisting* hands,
Remained unheedful of his lord's commands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 395.

ŭn-ąs-sūm′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assuming.*] Not assuming; not arrogating to one's self more notice than is due; not exhibiting assumption or arrogance; not arrogant or presuming; modest.

"Comfort have thou of thy merit,
Kindly, *unassuming* spirit!"
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

ŭn-ąs-sūred′ (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assured.*]

* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.

"The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence."—*Glanvill.*

* 2. Not to be trusted.

"The fained friends, the *vnassured* foes."
Spenser: An Hymne to Loue.

3. Not insured against loss: as, *unassured* property.

*** ŭn-as-tŏn′-ĭshed, * ŭn-ąs-tŏn′-ĭsht,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astonished.*] Not astonished.

"Unto the king not *unastonisht* said."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

*** ŭn-ăs-trō-nŏm′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astronomical.*] Not versed in astronomy.

"Presenting to the *unastronomical* a picture at all comprehensible."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 127.

*** ŭn-ąt-çhĭēved′,** *a.* [Unachieved.]

*** ŭn-ą-tōn′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *atonable.*]

1. Not capable of being atoned for or expiated.

2. Not to be reconciled; not to be brought into concord.

"It serves to divorce any untunable or *unatonable* matrimony."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ŭn-ą-tōned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *atoned.*] Not atoned or expiated.

"Or can you recollect the various frauds you may have been guilty of, yet *unatoned* for by a fair restitution?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

ŭn-ąt-tăçhed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attached.*]

1. Not attached, fastened, joined, or united.

"True philosophy, *unattached* to names of particular men."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 34.

2. Not belonging or attached to any particular club or society.

"Falsified their predictions by attracting to its meets the *unattached* canoeists."—*Field*, Sept. 17, 1887.

3. *Specifically:*

(1) *Law:* Not seized or taken as on account of debt; not arrested.

"A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses: and he that is pursued will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 368.

(2) *Mil.:* Not belonging or attached to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay. (Said of officers.)

(3) *Univ.:* Not belonging to any college or hall; non-collegiate. (Said of students.)

ŭn-at-tăcked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attacked.*] Not attacked.

"It will not be safe for me to leave it behind me *unattacked*."—*Burke: Speech on Acts of Uniformity.*

ŭn-at-tāin′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attainable.*] Not attainable; not to be gained or obtained.

"O happiness! not to be found,
Unattainable treasure, adieu!"
Cowper: On Peace.

ŭn-at-tāin′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unattainable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unattainable or beyond reach.

"Despair is the thought of the *unattainableness* of any good."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

ŭn-at-tāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attained.*] Not attained.

"The principal object which I had in view was, in a great measure, *unattained*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ŭn-at-tāint′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attainted.*]

1. Not attainted.

2. Not corrupted, not infected; hence, impartial, unbiassed.

"Go hither, and with *unattainted* eye,
Compare her face with some that I shall show."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 2.

ŭn at-tĕmpt′-ĕd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempted.*]

1. Not attempted; not essayed; untried.

"Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme."
Milton: P. L., i. 15.

* 2. Not tempted; not tried or proved, as by temptation.

"For my hand, as *unattempted* yet."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

ŭn-at-tĕmpt′-ĭng (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempting.*] Not attempting; unenterprising.

"And many have been too cautious and *unattempting*."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. vi., p. 18.

ŭn-at-tĕnd′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attended.*]

1. Not attended; having no retinue or attendants.

"Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, *unattended* wounds.

* **ŭn-at-tĕnd′-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attending.*] Not attending; not attentive or listening; inattentive.

"Nay, gentle shepherd, ill is lost that praise
That is address'd to *unattending* ears."
Milton: Comus, 272.

* **ŭn-at-tĕn′-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attentive.*] Not attentive; inattentive.

"Lonely and *unattentive*." *Thomson: Spring.*

* **ŭn-at tĕst′-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attested.*] Not attested; having no attestation, witness, or evidence.

"Thus God has not left himself *unattested*."—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

* **ŭn-at-tīre′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *attire.*] To take off the dress or attire; to undress.

"We both left Mr. Schwellenberg to *unattire*."—*Miss Burney: Diary*, v. 209.

ŭn-at-tīred′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attired.*] Not attired, not dressed, undressed.

"*Unattired* in that becoming vest
Religion weaves for her."
Cowper: Table Talk, 722.

ŭn-at-trăct′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attracted.*] Not attracted, not drawn to.

"The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves
A yellow wave of idle sands behind."
Thomson: On Sir Isaac Newton.

û′-nâu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Choloepus didactylus, the Two-toed Sloth. The name is also applied to the varieties of this species (which some naturalists raise to specific rank). They are about the size of large monkeys, and range from Costa Rica to Brazil. They differ greatly in the colour and length of the hair, which varies from a dark brown to a whitey-brown tint, and some individuals have a kind of crest on the head.

* **ŭn-âu-dī-ĕnçed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *audience(e); -ed.*] Not admitted to an audience.

"Cruel to send back to town, *unaudienced*, unseen, a man of his business and importance."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 183.

* **ŭn-âu spī′-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; inauspicious, unfavourable.

"Haste, and break off your *unauspicious* rites."
Rowe: Royal Convert, iv.

* **ŭn-âu-thĕn′-tĭc**, * **ŭn-âu-thĕn′-tic-al**, * **un-au-ten-tic-all**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authentic.*] Not authentic; not genuine or true; apocryphal.

"By the auctoritie of any suche *unautenticall* bookes."—*Udal: John* xxii.

ŭn-âu-thĕn′-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authenticated.*] Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be true.

"The instances themselves are *unauthenticated* by testimony."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxiii.

* **ŭn-âu′-thor-īze**, * **un-au-thor-yshe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *authorize.*] To disown; to treat as spurious.

"He hath *unauthoryshed* his own naturall king, Edward the Syxte, notynge hym an usurper."—*Bale: Declaration of Bonner's Articles.* (Art. xix.)

ŭn-âu′-thor-īzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authorized.*] Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority.

"The dedication of the second statue was an *unauthorized* act."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

* **ŭn âu-tŏr′-ĭ-tĭed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *authority*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unauthorized. (*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.* Pref.)

ŭn-a-vāil′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *available.*] Not available; not effectual; vain, useless, unavailing.

"Their proofs are *unavailable* to show that Scripture affordeth no evidence for the inequality of pastors."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. vii., § 11.

ŭn-a-vāil′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unavailable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unavailable.

"Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, L. 3.

ŭn-a-vāil′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *availing.*] Not availing, not effectual; not having the desired effect; useless.

"The pang of *unavailing* prayer."
Wordsworth: White Doe, i.

ŭn-a-vāil′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unavailing; -ly.*] In a manner to be of no avail; without avail. (*Richardson.*)

ŭn-a-vĕnġed′, * **un-ad-venged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avenged.*] Not avenged, not punished; not having obtained retaliation, revenge, or satisfaction; unatoned for.

"They were cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

* **un-a-vised**, * **un-a-vysed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avised.*]

1. Unadvised, unaware.

"And when they sounden by freeltee *unavised* sodenly."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

2. Ill-advised, rash.

"Who forsothe is *unavysed* to speken shal felen euelis."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xiii. 3.

* **un-a-vise-ly**, *adv.* [UNAVISED.] Rashly, inconsiderately. (*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* v. 1.)

ū′-nā vō′-çē, *phr.* [Lat.] With one voice; unanimously.

ŭn a-vōid′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoidable.*]

1. Not avoidable; not able to be avoided; inevitable.

"Bringing themselves into *unavoidable* and unnecessary troubles."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 2. Incapable of being made null and void.

ŭn-a-vōid′-a-ble-nĕss, * **un-a-voyd-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unavoidable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

"The importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations."—*Glanvill.*

ŭn-a-vōid′-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unavoidab(le); -ly.*] In an unavoidable manner; inevitably; in a manner precluding failure or escape.

"Must *unavoidably* torture the minds of the vicious."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

ŭn-a-vōid′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoided.*]

1. Not avoided; not escaped or shunned.

"Whose *unavoided* eye is murderous."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

* 2. Unavoidable, inevitable.

"And *unavoided* is the danger now."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

ŭn-a-vōwed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avowed.*] Not avowed or acknowledged openly.

"The real, but *unavowed* cause."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 463.

ŭn-a-wāked′, **ŭn-a-wāk′-ened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awaked, awakened.*]

1. Not awaked or awakened; not roused from sleep.

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber, torpor, or stupidity.

"*Unawakened* dream beneath the blaze
Of truth." *Thomson: On Sir I. Newton.*

ŭn-a-wāre′, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not aware; ignorant; not heeding; careless, inattentive. (Only used predicatively.)

B. *As adv.:* Unawares, suddenly, ignorantly, undesignedly.

"Deploring Itylus, whom she destroy'd
(Her son by royal Zethus) *unaware*."
Cowper: Homer: Odyssey xix.

ŭn-a-wārеs′, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*, with adverbial suff. *s*, as in *betimes*, &c.]

1. Without warning given; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

2. Without intention; undesignedly.

"It is my father's face,
Whom in this conflict I *unawares* have killed."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

* ¶ *At unawares, At unaware:* Unexpectedly, unawares.

"Who presently *at unawares* seized upon the fort."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

ŭn-âwed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awed.*] Not awed; unrestrained by fear or awe.

"With anxious tremors, yet *unawed* by fear,
The faithful pair before the throne appear."
Byron: Nisus & Eurydice.

ŭn-băcked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *backed.*]

1. Not backed; not having been taught to bear a rider; unbroken, as a horse.

"Like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

2. Not moved back or backwards.

3. Unsupported; left without aid, countenance, or encouragement.

"Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported and *unback'd*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

4. Not supported by bets.

ŭn-băf′-fled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baffled.*] Not baffled or defeated; not confounded.

"*Unbaffled* powers of vision."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **ŭn-băg′**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bag.*] To allow to escape from a bag: as, To *unbag* a fox.

ŭn-băgged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [In sense 1, from *unbag*, v.; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bagged.*]

1. Permitted to escape from a bag; ejected from a bag.

2. Not put into a bag.

* **ŭn-băil′-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bailable.*] Not able to be bailed; not admitting of bail.

ŭn-bāked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baked.*] Not baked; hence, immature.

"All the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 5.

ŭn-băl′-ançed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *balanced.*]

ŭn-tām′-a-ble, ŭn-tāme′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tamable.*] Incapable of being tamed, domesticated, subdued, or subjugated; not capable of being rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought or softened from a wild, savage, rude, or violent state.

"As wild and as *untameable*
As the rude mountains where they dwell."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 5.

* **ŭn-tāme′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tame*, a.] Not tame; wild, savage.

"Ida . . . nurse of beasts *untame*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii. 41.

ŭn-tāmed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tamed.*]

1. Not tamed; not domesticated; not reclaimed from wildness: as, an *untamed* beast.

2. Not subdued or subjugated; not brought under control; unsubdued.

"There, *untamed*, th' approaching conqueror waits."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

* **3.** Not brought under.

"As men by fasting starve th' *untamed* disease."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 267.

* **ŭn-tām′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untamed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being untamed.

"Pride and the *untamedness* of our nature."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter* v.

* **ŭn-tăn′-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tangle.*] To disentangle; to free from entanglement or intricacy: hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, ambiguity, or uncertainty; to explain; to clear up.

"O time, thou must *untangle* this."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

ŭn-tănned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tanned.*] Not tanned; not prepared by tanning; raw.

"To wear rude socks of *untanned* hide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **ŭn-tăp′-pĭce,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tappice.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn game out of a bag, or to drive it out of cover; hence, to reveal, to disclose, to discover.

B. *Intrans.:* To come out of concealment.

"Now I'll *untappice*. (Comes forward with the bottle.)"—*Massinger: Very Woman*, iii. 5.

ŭn-tar′-nished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tarnished.*] Not tarnished; not stained; not soiled; unblemished. (*Lit. & fig.*)

ŭn-tasked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tasked.*] Not subjected or liable to, as a task or labour; free from labour; unoccupied. idle.

"To pass the remnant of his days *untask'd*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **ŭn-tāste′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *taste.*] To take away a taste from; to cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

"Could not, by all means might be devis'd,
Untaste them of this great disgust."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

ŭn-tāst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tasted.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not tasted; untried by the taste or tongue.

"The dishes were removed *untasted* from the table."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.:* Untried; not experienced or enjoyed.

"From bliss *untasted* torn away."
Cowper: To Charles Dodati.

* **ŭn-tāst′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tasting.*] Not tasting; not perceiving any taste.

"Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue."
Smith. (*Todd.*)

un-tâught′ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *taught.*]

1. Not taught; not instructed; uneducated, unlettered, illiterate.

"The rustic boy, who walks the fields *untaught*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. Not having learnt by experience; ignorant.

"*Untaught* that soon such anguish must ensue."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

* **3.** Unskilled; not having use or practice.

"Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* **4.** Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

"Wild and *untaught* are terms which we alone
Invent, for fashions differing from our own."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 1.

ŭn-tăxed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *taxed.*]

1. Not taxed; not charged with or liable to taxes.

'Those *untaxed* people were actually subject to the payment of taxes."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

2. Not charged with or accused of any fault, crime, or offence.

"Common speech which leaves no virtue *untaxed*."
—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

* **ŭn-tēach′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *teach.*]

1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what had been previously taught.

"Will this *unteach* us to complain?"
Byron: Oh! Snatch'd away in Beauty's Bloom.

2. To cause to be forgotten; to make to cease from being acquired by teaching.

"But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 1.

ŭn-tēach′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *teachable.*] Not teachable; not able to be taught, either from mental incapacity or from want of docility of spirit; incapable of receiving instruction.

"The obstinate and *unteachable* Pharisees."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* **ŭn-tēam′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *team.*] To unyoke a team from; to deprive of a team.

"As soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot."—*J. Taylor: Great Exemplar.*

ŭn-tĕch′-nĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *technical.*] Not technical; free from technicalities or technical expressions.

"The author has treated it in as *untechnical* a way as possible."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

* **ŭn-tĕll′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tellable.*] Incapable of being told; indescribable.

"*Untellable* vertues."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xxv. 9.

* **ŭn-tĕm′-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *temper*, v.] To deprive of the temper or due degree of hardness, as metals; hence, to soften, to mollify.

"Soften and *untemper* the courages of men."—*Cotton: Montaigne's Essays*, xix.

* **ŭn-tĕm′-pĕr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *temperate.*] Not temperate; intemperate.

"*Untemperate* knave, will nothing quench thy appetite?" *Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased*, i. 2.

ŭn-tĕm′-pĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tempered.*]

1. Not tempered; not duly mixed for use.

"Others daubed it with *untempered* mortar."—*Ezekiel* xiii. 10.

* **2.** Not built with properly tempered mortar.

"Smite the *untemper'd* wall." *Cowper: Hope*, 627.

3. Not brought to the proper degree of hardness: as, *untempered* steel.

* **4.** Not brought to a fit or proper state; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.

"Let us not . . . condemn him with *untempered* severity."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

ŭn-tĕmpt′-ĕd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tempted.*] Not tempted; not put to the trial or test; not tried by allurement, enticement, or persuasion; not allured or enticed.

"*Untempted*, or by wager or by price."
Cotton: On the Peak

* **ŭn-tĕmpt′-ĕr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tempter.*] Not a tempter.

"Sotheli God is *untempter* of yvel things."—*Wycliffe: James* i. 13.

ŭn-tĕn′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tenable.*]

1. Not tenable; incapable of being held in possession; incapable of being defended.

"White's game seems *untenable*."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

2. Incapable of being defended or maintained by argument; indefensible.

"Their main scheme . . . appearing so *untenable*."
—*Waterland: Works*, vol. iv. (Introd.)

ŭn-tĕn′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untenable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being untenable or indefensible.

"The utter *untenableness* of Mr. B——'s materialistic atheism."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 509.

* **ŭn-tĕn′-ant,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tenant.*]

1. To deprive of a tenant or tenants; to expel the tenant or occupant from.

"*Untenanting* Creation of its God."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

2. To evict, to dislodge.

"Whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him."—*Adams: Works*, i. 202.

ŭn-tĕn′-ant-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tenantable.*] Not tenantable; not fit for a tenant or occupier; not in suitable condition for a tenant; not capable of being tenanted or inhabited.

"Frozen and *untenantable* regions."—*Whewell.*

ŭn-tĕn′-ant-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tenanted.*] Not tenanted; not occupied by a tenant; uninhabited.

"All silent now—for now are still
Thy bowers, *untenanted* Bowhill!"
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

ŭn-tĕnd′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tended.*] Not tended; not taken care or charge of.

"Go, go, my lambs, *untended* homeward fare."
Cowper: On the Death of Damon.

ŭn-tĕn′-dĕr, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tender*, a.]

1. Not tender, not soft.

2. Wanting sensibility or affection; unkind, ungentle.

"Why tender'st thou that paper to me, with
A look *untender*?" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

* **ŭn-tĕn′-dĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tendered.*] Not tendered; not offered; unpaid.

"A tribute . . . which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

* **ŭn-tĕnt′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tent* (1).] To deprive of a tent; to bring out of a tent. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.)

* **ŭn-tĕnt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tent* (3), and suff. *-ed.*] Not to be probed by a tent; not dressed; incurable.

"Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

ŭn-tĕnt′-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tent* (2), and suff. *-y.*] Incautious, careless. (*Scotch.*)

* **ŭn-tĕr-rĕs′-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *terrestrial.*] Not terrestrial; spiritual, unearthly.

"No pain assailed his *unterrestrial* sense."
Shelley: Queen Mab, vii.

* **ŭn-tĕr-rĭf′-ic,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *terrific.*] Not terrifying, not appalling.

"Not *unterrific* was the aspect."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn-tĕr′-rĭ-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *terrified.*] Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.

"Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
Unterrified." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 708.

* **ŭn-thăṅk′,** * **un-thonke,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thank.*] Ingratitude, ill-will.

"Thus shall I have *unthonke* on every side."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

¶ Used also adverbially: as, *his* (*her*) *unthank* = no thanks to him (them), in spite of him (them).

ŭn-thăṅked′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thanked.*]

1. Not thanked; not repaid with thanks or acknowledgments.

"Th' all-giver would be *unthank'd*."
Milton: Comus, 723.

2. Not received with thanks or thankfulness.

"Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

ŭn-thăṅk′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thankful.*]

1. Not thankful, not grateful; not making acknowledgment for good or benefits received; ungrateful.

"A thankful man owes a courtesy ever: the *unthankful* but when he needs it."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster.* (Ded.)

* **2.** Giving no return; unproductive.

"The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

3. Not acknowledged or repaid with thanks; not thankfully received or welcomed.

"One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world."
—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 8.

ŭn-thăṅk′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unthankful*; *-ly.*] In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks. (*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. ii.)

ŭn-thăṅk′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unthankful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unthankful; ungratefulness, ingratitude.

"The wonderfull unkyndenesse and too much *unthankfulnesse* of man."—*Fisher: On Prayer.* (To the Reader.)

ŭn-thâwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thawed.*] Not thawed; not melted or dissolved, as ice, snow, &c.

"The river yet *unthaw'd*."
Pope: Horace; Sat., bk. ii., **sat. 2.**

* **ŭn-thē-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *theological.*] Not theological; not according to sound principles of theology.

"To argue from Scripture negatively in things of this nature is somewhat *untheological*."—*Bp. Hall: On the Obs. of Christ's Nativity.*

* **ŭn-thĭnk'**, * **un-thinke**, *v.t.* [Pref *un-* (2), and Eng. *think.*] To retract in thought; to remove or dismiss from the mind or thought; to think differently about.

"To *unthink* your speaking."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

ŭn-thĭnk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thinkable.*] That cannot be made an object of thought; incapable of being thought; incogitable.

"The annihilation of matter is *unthinkable*, for the same reason that the creation of matter is *unthinkable*."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, § 53.

ŭn-thĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thinker.*] A thoughtless, inconsiderate person.

"Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. i.

ŭn-thĭnk'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thinking.*]

1. Not thinking; not taking thought; thoughtless, inconsiderate; heedless, careless.

"The *unthinking* king showed some signs of concern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Not indicating or characteristic of thought or consideration.

"With earnest eyes and round *unthinking* face."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 126.

3. Thoughtless; done or acted without thought or care.

"Youth's *unthinking* glee."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 33.

ŭn-thĭnk'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unthinking; -ly.*] In an unthinking, thoughtless, or heedless manner; without thought; thoughtlessly, heedlessly, recklessly.

* **ŭn-thĭnk'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unthinking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unthinking or thoughtless; thoughtlessness, carelessness, recklessness.

"This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness*."—*Lord Halifax.*

ŭn-thĭnned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thinned.*] Not thinned; not made thinner.

"The ranks *unthinn'd* though slaughter'd still."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxix.

* **ŭn-thĭrst'-ȳ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thirsty.*] Not thirsty.

"With an *unthirsty* infant's appetite."—*Cibber: Love Makes a Man*, ii.

* **ŭn-thorn'-ȳ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thorny.*] Not thorny; free from thorns.

"A paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

ŭn-thought' (ought as ât), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thought.*] Not thought; not imagined, considered, or conceived. (Generally followed by *of.*)

"A strength *unthought of* heretofore."
Wordsworth: Matron of Jedburgh.

¶ Formerly followed by *on.*

"The *unthought-on* accident is guilty."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **ŭn-thought'-fŭl**, * **ŭn-thought'-fŭll (ough as â)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thoughtful.*] Not thoughtful; not exercising thought or reflection; unthinking, careless, thoughtless.

"*Unthoughtfull*, with the reckelesnesse of the father, and wantonness of the mother, leave the juste travaile, and take unjust idlenes."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xxxvii.

* **ŭn-thought'-fŭl-nĕss (ough as â)**, *s.* [Eng. *unthoughtful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unthoughtful; thoughtlessness.

"A constant equable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward actions."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

* **ŭn-thought'-līke (ough as â)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *thought*, and suff. *-like.*] Not like a thought.

"*Unthoughtlike* thoughts." *Poe: Works*, ii. 142.

ŭn-thrĕad', *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *thread.*]

1. To draw or take out a thread from: as, To *unthread* a needle.

* 2. To relax the ligaments of; to loosen.

"He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints."
Milton: Comus, 614.

* 3. To find one's way through.

"They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 16.

* **ŭn-thrĕat'-ĕned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *threatened.*] Not threatened or menaced.

"Unreproached and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

ŭn-thrĕshed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *threshed.*] Not threshed.

"The humid atmosphere which penetrated the *unthreshed* stacks."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 4, 1888.

* **ŭn-thrĭft'**, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thrift.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Want of thrift; prodigality, unthriftiness.

2. A prodigal; an unthrifty person; a spendthrift.

"A great multitude of *unthrifts* and cut throtes."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 76.

B. *As adj.:* Unthrifty, profuse, prodigal; good for nothing.

"[She] with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* **ŭn-thrĭft'-fŭl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *thrift; -ful; -ly.*] Unthriftily, wastefully.

"An other no lesse is, that such plentie of vittayle, as was aboundauntly in every quarter, for the reliefe of us all, is now all wastfully and *unthriftfully* spent, in maintenying you unlawfulle rebelles."—*Sir J. Cheeke: Hurt of Sedition.*

* **ŭn-thrĭft'-ĭ-hoŏd**, * **ŭn-thrĭft'-ĭ-hĕd**, *s.* [Eng. *unthrifty; -hood.*] Unthriftiness.

"Unquiet care and fond *unthriftihed*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 25.

† **ŭn-thrĭft'-ĭ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unthrifty; -ly.*] In an unthrifty manner; wastefully, lavishly, prodigally.

"Part with them here *unthriftily*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 7.

† **ŭn-thrĭft'-ĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unthrifty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unthrifty:

* (1) The state of being in an unthriving condition.

"Staggering, non-proficiency, and *unthriftiness* of profession is the fruit of self."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian.*

(2) Want of thrift; prodigality, profusion, wastefulness.

ŭn-thrĭft'-ȳ, * **un-thrift-ye**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thrifty.*]

* 1. Not thriving; not profiting; unthriving.

"What [is it] but this self and presuming of ourselves causes grace to be *unthrifty* and to hang down the head?"—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 146.

* 2. Good for nothing.

"Can no man tell of my *unthrifty* son?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

3. Not thrifty; wasteful, prodigal, profuse.

"Buie the lands of *unthriftie* gentlemen."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 4. Preventing thrift or thriving; impoverishing.

"Unmanly murder and *unthrifty* scath."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 35.

* **ŭn-thrīv'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thriving.*] Not thriving, not prospering.

"Dwarfes which are *unthriving* and stand at a stay."—*Bp. Hall: Meditations & Vowes*, cent. i., No. 44.

* **ŭn-thrōne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *throne.*] To dethrone; to drive or depose from a throne.

"Him to *unthrone* we then
May hope." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 231.

ŭn-thrōwn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thrown.*] Not thrown, cast, or flung.

"No stone *unthrown*, nor yet no dart uncast."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

* **ŭn-tĭc'-kled (le as ęl)**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tickled.*] Not tickled.

"There is not an ear in the whole county *untickled*."—*Chesterfield: Fogg's Journal*, No. 877.

ŭn-tī'-dĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *untidy; -ly.*] In an untidy or slovenly manner.

ŭn-tī'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untidy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untidy; want of tidiness; slovenliness.

ŭn-tī'-dȳ, * **un-ty-dye**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tidy.*]

* 1. Out of proper time; unseasonable, untimely.

"With *untidy* tales he teonede ful ofte
Conscience and his company."
P. Plowman, p. 398.

2. Not tidy or neat; slovenly.

ŭn-tīe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tie*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To loosen, or undo, as a knot.

"This knot will be quickly *untied*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. To unbind; to free from any bond or fastening; to loose, to liberate.

"My train obey'd me, and my ship *untied*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 208.

* 3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

"Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, 125.

4. To free from hindrance, impediment, or obstruction; to set loose.

"All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness."—*Taylor.*

5. To dissolve; to break up.

"It *unties* the inward knot of marriage."—*Milton; Doct. & Discipline of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. ix.

* 6. To resolve; to unfold; to lay open.

"They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*."
Denham: Of Prudence, 215.

B. *Intrans.:* To become untied or unfastened: as, This knot will not *untie.*

* **ŭn-tĭght'-en** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tighten.*] To make less tight; to loosen.

ŭn-tĭl', * **ŭn-tĭll'**, * **on-til**, *prep.* [A substituted form of *unto*, by the use of *til* for *to*. *Till* (*til*) is of Scandinavian origin, to of Anglo-Saxon.] [Till, *prep.*]

1. Till, to. (Used of time.)

"*Until* the break of day."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* 2. To. (Used before material objects.)

"He roused himself full blithe, and hastened them *until*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 4.

3. Before a sentence or clause = till the time that, till the point or degree that.

"*Until* Twelve died in conflict with himself alone."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xv.

* **ŭn-tīle'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tile.*] To remove or take the tiles from; to uncover by removing the tiles.

"You may *untile* the house, 'tis possible."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 3.

* **ŭn-tīled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tiled.*] Not tiled; not covered with tiles. (See extract under Unglazed, 2.)

* **ŭn-till'**, *prep.* [Until.]

* **ŭn-till'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tillable.*] Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; unfit for cultivation.

"Portions of the *untillable* land."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 315.

ŭn-tilled', * **ŭn-tild'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated; not brought under cultivation.

"Many thousand acres of *untilled* land."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

† **ŭn-tĭm'-bĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *timbered.*]

1. Not furnished with timber; weak.

"Weak *untimbered* sines"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Not covered with timber or growing trees; not wooded.

* **ŭn-tīme'**, *adv.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *time.*]

A. *As adv.:* Not in time.

"Tithing com him *untime*, Sir Lowrys dede he fond."
Robert de Brunne, p. 227.

B. *As subst.:* An unfit, improper, or unseasonable time.

"A man shall not ete in *untime*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

ŭn-tīme'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untimely; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untimely; unseasonableness.

"The *untimeliness* of temporal death."—*Bp. Taylor: To Bishop of Rochester.*

ŭn-tīme'-lȳ, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *timely.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not timely; not seasonable; not opportune; unseasonable, ill-timed, inopportune.

"By no *untimely* joyousness."
Wordsworth: Matron of Jedburgh.

2. Not done or happening in the right season; unseasonable.

"*Untimely* storms make men expect a dearth."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

3. Happening before the natural time; premature.

"A bone of a fish has brought many to an *untimely* grave."—*Knox: Antipolemus.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Before the natural time; prematurely, unseasonably.

"The Trojans see the youths *untimely* die."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 151.

* **ŭn-tīme′-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *timeous.*] Untimely, unseasonable.

"His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity."—*Scott: Quentin Durward,* i. 304.

* **ŭn-tīme′-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *untimeous; -ly.*] In an untimeous manner; untimely.

"It must be some perilous cause puts her grace in motion thus *untimeously*."—*Scott: Kenilworth,* ch. xv.

* **ŭn-tĭn′c-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tinctured.*] Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or imbued.

ŭn tĭn′ged′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tinged.*]

1. Not tinged; not stained; not coloured; not discoloured.

"In a darkened room it may appear what beams are *untinged*."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 727.

2. Not infected; not imbued.

"Neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it."—*Swift: To Gay,* July 10, 1732.

ŭn tīr′-a-ble, * **un-tyre-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tire,* v., and suff. *-able.*] Incapable of being tired; indefatigable, tireless.

"An *untirable* and continuate goodness."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, I. 1.

ŭn-tīred′, * **un-tirde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tired.*] Not tired; not wearied; unwearied.

"With *untired* spirits and formal constancy."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

ŭn-tīr′-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tiring.*] Not tiring; not becoming tired, wearied, or exhausted.

"Day and night the anxious master
At his toil *untiring* wrought."
Longfellow: Gaspar Becerra.

ŭn-tīr′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *untiring; -ly.*] In an untiring manner; without tiring.

"As steadfastly and *untiringly* as Atlas of old."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 13, 1888.

* **ŭn-tī′-tled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *titled.*]

1. Not titled; having no title.

"False Duessa, now *untitled* queene."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 42.

2. Having no title, claim, or right; illegitimate.

"An *untitled* tyrant." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 3.

ŭn′-tŏ, *prep.* [For *und-to,* from *und;* O. Fries. *und, ont;* O. Sax. *und* = unto; Goth. *und* = unto, until. *Unt* is shortened for *und-te* = unto, where *te* = A.S. *tó* = to. The word occurs in Anglo-Saxon only in the modified form *ōdh* (for *ondh*). For the loss of *n* cf. A.S. *tōdh* = Goth. *tunthus* = tooth (q.v.).] [To.]

1. To. (Only used now in scriptural, solemn, or elevated style.)

"And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons *unto* the door of the tabernacle."—*Exodus* xl. 12.

* 2. Until, till.

"Almighty queene, *unto* this yere be done."
Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

* **ŭn-tŏĭled′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toiled.*] Unworked, untilled.

"It loveth to grow in rough and *untoiled* places."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. v.

* **ŭn-tŏĭl′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toiling.*] Not toiling; without toil, labour, or exertion.

"It is of vanities most vain,
To toil for what you here *untoiling* may obtain."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, I. 19.

ŭn-tōld′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *told.*]

1. Not told; not related; not revealed; not communicated.

"To hear the rest *untold*." *Shakesp.: Pericles,* v. 3.

2. Not numbered; not counted.

"Religion! what treasure *untold*
Resides in that heavenly word!"
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

* **ŭn-tŏl′-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tolerable.*] Not tolerable; intolerable.

"The pope himselfe is nowe becomme *untolerable*."
—*Jewel: Defence of the Apologie,* p. 618.

* **ŭn-tōmb′** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tomb.*] To disentomb; to take out of the tomb; to disinter.

"The wonderful corps of Antæus *untombed* a thousand years after his death."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xviii.

* **ŭn-tōmbed′,** * **un-tumbed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tombed.*] Not interred.

"The proper usage of corps *untumbed* appeared."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 27.

* **ŭn-tōned′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toned.*] Relaxed; put out of tone.

"O'er this *untun'd* frame." *The Suicide.*

* **ŭn-tŏngue′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tongue.*] To deprive of a tongue or voice; to silence.

"He ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* XI. ix. 77.

* **ŭn-tooth′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tooth.*] To deprive of the teeth.

"As men *untooth* a pig pilf'ring the corn."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xviii.

* **ŭn-toōth′-sŏme,** * **un-touth-some,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toothsome.*] Not toothsome; not palatable.

"The bony of the island of Corsica of all other is counted most unpleasant and *untoothsome*."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xiii., ch. iv.

* **ŭn-toōth′-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untoothsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untoothsome or unpalatable.

"The asse was (besides the *untoothsomeness*) an impure creature."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Samariae's Famine.*

ŭn-tor-mĕnt′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tormented.*] Not tormented; not tortured; not twisted.

"Unfashiou'd, *untormented* into man."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 773.

ŭn-tŏrn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *torn.*] Not torn or rent; whole.

"Enabled him to keep his skin *untorn*."—*Field,* Dec. 17, 1887.

ŭn-tor′-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tortured.*] Not tortured; without being tortured.

"Thy racks could give thee but to know
The proofs, which I, *untortured,* show."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 13.

* **ŭn-toŭch′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *touch; -able.*] Not capable of being touched; intangible, unassailable.

"*Untouchable* as to prejudice."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. ii., res. 66.

ŭn-toŭched′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *touched.*]

1. Not touched; not handled; not reached; not hit; not meddled with.

"*Untouched,* the harp began to ring."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. Uninjured, unhurt, unaffected.

"The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's shock,
Have left *untouch'd* her hoary rock."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, I.

3. Not touched on; not mentioned; not treated of.

"Those masters of definitions were fain to leave them [simple ideas] *untouched*."—*Locke: Human Underst.,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

4. Not moved; not affected.

"He, not *untouch'd* with pity."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 69.

ŭn-tō′-ward, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toward,* a.]

1. Froward, perverse, refractory; not easily guided or taught.

"Fiynde the heartes of menne slouthfully sluggyng, & vtterly *untoward*."—*Udal: Luke* i.

* 2. Inconvenient, troublesome, vexatious.

"Which afterwards he found *untoward*."
Butler: Hudibras. (*Todd.*)

3. Unlucky, unfortunate, unfavourable.

"In spite of many a rough *untoward* blast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* 4. Awkward, ungraceful.

"The *untoward* manner."—*Swift.*

* **ŭn-tōw′-ard** (or as **ŭn-tōrd**), * **ŭn-tow-arde,** *prep.* [Eng. *unto; -ward.*] Toward, towards.

"Whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke *untowarde* hir drawe."
Gower: C. A., iv.

ŭn-tō′-ward-lў, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *untoward,* a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* In an untoward manner; perversely, frowardly, unluckily, awkwardly.

"How *untowardly* he returns the salute."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all,* ii.

B. *As adj.:* Perverse, froward, awkward, inconvenient.

"Travelling is at all times very *untowardly* to me."
—*Carlyle: Letter,* Feb. 22, 1856.

ŭn-tō′-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untoward,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being untoward; perverseness, awkwardness, unfavourableness.

"Through *untowardness* of fate."
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

* **ŭn-tŏw′-ĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *towered.*] Not having towers; not defended by towers.

* **ŭn-trāçe′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traceable.*] Not traceable; not capable of being traced or tracked.

"Through all his windings and (otherwise *untraceable*) labyrinths."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 261.

ŭn-trāçed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traced.*]

1. Not traced; not tracked; not followed.

2. Not marked by footsteps.

"Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 11.

3. Not marked out, as with any kind of pantograph (q.v.).

ŭn-trăcked′, * **ŭn-trăct′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tracked.*]

1. Not tracked; not followed or traced by the footsteps.

2. Not marked by footsteps; trackless, pathless.

"Th' wide *untract* air." *Rowe: Ulysses,* iii.

3. Not traversed or trodden.

"It is *untracked* and untrodden."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquies,* sol. 68.

* **ŭn-trăct′,** *a.* [UNTRACKED.]

* **ŭn-trăc-ta-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *untractable; -ity.*] Untractableness.

"His [Condorcet] *untractability* . . . prevented that part of the arrangement."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs.*

ŭn-trăc′-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tractable.*]

1. Not tractable; not docile; not yielding to discipline; stubborn, indocile, perverse, intractable.

"There are few people so *untractable*."—*Waterland: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. i.

* 2. Incapable of being reduced to rule or system; not to be made regular; unmanageable.

* 3. Rough, ungentle, harsh.

"He puts on a rigid, rough, and *untractable* carriage."—*Hales: Ser. on Luke* xviii. 1.

* 4. Rough, difficult.

"Fore'd to ride
Th' *untractable* abyss." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 476.

5. Not yielding to heat or to the hammer; refractory, as an ore.

6. Not yielding to treatment.

"Ulcers *untractable* in the legs."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

* **ŭn-trăc′-ta-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untractable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untractable; perverseness, refractoriness, stubbornness, indocility.

"The *untractableness* and prodigious strength of the buffaloes."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. vi., ch. x.

* **ŭn-trād′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *trade; -ed.*]

1. Not resorted to or frequented for purposes of trade.

"The first blessing of an *untraded* place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 682.

2. Unpractised, inexperienced.

"A people not vtterlie *untraded* or vnentered in his discipline."—*Udal: Luke* i.

3. Not used in common practice; not hackneyed.

"By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!
Mock not, that I affect the *untraded* oath."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* **ŭn-trād′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trading.*] Not trading; not engaged in or accustomed to trade or commerce.

"Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* and unskilful hands."—*Locke.*

* **ŭn-trăj′-ĭc,** * **ŭn-trăj′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tragic, tragical.*] Not tragic; hence, comic, ludicrous.

"Emblems not a few of the tragic and *untragic* sort."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. ii., bk. v., ch. xii.

ŭn-trāined′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trained.*]

1. Not trained, not disciplined, not educated, not instructed, not skilful.

"My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* I. 2.

* 2. Irregular, ungovernable.

"Gad not abroad at every quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion."
Herbert: Content.

ŭn-trăm′-pled (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1),

and Eng. *trampled.*] Not trampled, not trodden.

"Before her last *untrampled* shrine!"
Moore: The Fire Worshippers.

***ŭn-trăn'-quĭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tranquil.*] Unquiet, disturbed.

"Nought more *untranquil* than the grassy slopes
Between two hills." *Keats: Sleep & Poetry.*

ŭn-trăns-fĕr'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transferable.*] Not transferable; incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another.

"Though the sovereignty remains still entire and *untransferable* in the prince."—*Howell: Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

ŭn-trăns-lāt'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *translatable.*] Not translatable; incapable of being translated; unfit for translation.

"To me they appear *untranslatable.*"—*Gray: To West* (April, 1742).

***ŭn-trăns-lāt'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untranslatable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untranslatable. (*Coleridge.*]

ŭn-trăns-lāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *translated.*] Not translated; in the original language.

"I might insist that the term translated 'everlasting,' ought to be preserved *untranslated.*"—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxx.

***ŭn-trăns-mūt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transmutable.*] Incapable of being transmuted.

"Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and *untransmutable.*"—*Hume.*

***ŭn-trăns-păr'-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transparent.*] Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque.

"They exhibited an *untransparent* blue."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 735.

***ŭn-trăns-pass'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transpassable.*] Not transpassable; not possible to be passed or gone over.

"The *untranspassable* bars
That limit pride so short."
Daniel: Cleopatra.

ŭn-trăv'-ĕlled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *travelled.*]

1. Not travelled; not trodden or journeyed over by passengers.

"The deep shade of these *untravelled* wilds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Not having seen foreign countries; not having travelled abroad.

"An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 407.

***ŭn-trăv'-ĕrs-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traversable.*] That cannot be traversed or travelled over. (*Ruskin.*)

***ŭn-trēad',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tread.*] To tread back; to go back in the same steps; to retrace.

"We will *untread* the steps of damned flight."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

***ŭn-trĕas'-ŭre (s as zh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *treasure.*] To bring forth, as treasure; to set forth; to display.

"The quaintness with which he *untreasured* the stores of his memory."—*J. Milford.*

***ŭn-trĕas'-ŭred (s as zh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *treasured.*] Deprived, as of a treasure, deposited.

"They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

***ŭn-trēat'-a-ble, *un-tret-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *treatable.*]

1. Not able to be treated; not treatable; intractable.

"A perverse and *untreatable* temper."—*Scott: Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Impracticable.

***ŭn-trĕm'-blĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trembling.*] Not trembling; not shaking or shuddering; free from tremor.

"Then might the debauchee
Untrembling mouth the heavens."
Blair: The Grave.

***ŭn-trĕm'-u-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tremulous.*] Not tremulous; steady, unshaking.

"Here was the seal round, full, deftly dropped by *untremulous* hands."—*C. Brontë: Villette,* ch. xxi.

***ŭn-trĕnçhed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trenched.*] Not trenched on; intact.

"Such as may stand with an *untrenched* conscience."
—*Adams: Works,* ii. 467.

***ŭn-trĕs'-pass-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trespassing.*] Not trespassing; not transgressing.

"In the midst of an *untrespassing* honesty."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus,* § 1.

***ŭn-trĕssed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tress; -ed.*] Not in tresses; not tied in a tress or tresses.

"Hir heeres han thay kempt that lay *untressed.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,255.

***un-tret-a-ble,** *a.* [UNTREATABLE.]

ŭn-trĭed', ***un-tride,** ***un-tryed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tried.*]

1. Not tried; not attempted.

"To revenge would leave no ways *untryed.*"
Daniel: Barons Wars.

2. Not felt; not experienced: as, *untried* sufferings.

3. Not yet brought or subjected to trial.

"The horrible cells in which *untried* prisoners are detained."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 6, 1888.

4. Not heard and determined in a court of law: as, The case is still *untried.*

5. Not subjected to trial; not tested or proved; not showing capabilities or qualities by proof given.

"Keen to prove his *untried* blade."
Scott: Frederick & Alice.

* 6. Unexamined, unnoticed.

***ŭn-trĭ'-flĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trifling.*] Not trifling; not indulging in levities. (*Savage.*)

ŭn-trĭmmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trimmed.*]

1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped; not put in order.

"Yon *untrimmed* lamp." *Scott: Rokeby,* i. 32.

* 2. Stripped of ornamental dress.

"In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***un-trist,** ***un-triste,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *trist* = trust.] To distrust, to mistrust.

***un-trist,** *s.* [UNTRUST.]

***ŭn-trĭ'-ŭmph-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *triumph,* and suff. *-able.*] Admitting or allowing no triumph; not an object of triumph.

"*Untriumphable* fray." *Butler: Hudibras,* i. 2.

***ŭn-trĭ-ŭm' phant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *triumphant.*] Not triumphant. (*Carlyle.*)

***ŭn-trĭ'-ŭmphed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *triumph; -ed.*] Not triumphed over; not conquered or subdued.

"I suffered you only, when I conquered all,
To goe *untriumphed.*"
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, viii.

ŭn-trŏd', **ŭn-trŏd'-den,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trod, trodden.*] Not trodden; not passed over or marked by the feet.

"Morning dew upon the *untrodden* mead."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

***ŭn-trŏlled',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trolled.*] Not trolled; not turned or moved round or about.

"Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye."
Dryden: Juvenal, ix.

***ŭn-troŭb'-le (le as ęl),** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *trouble.*] To free from trouble; to disabuse.

"Art thou troubled with fears, enemies, and snares? *untrouble* thyself of that, for he is with thee."
—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* v.

ŭn-troŭb'-led (le as ęl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *troubled.*]

1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, or business; free from trouble, agitation, or worry; calm, unruffled, tranquil.

"Friendship
Should sweeten his *untroubled* life."
Cowper: Hope, 681.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples; calm.

* 3. Not foul, not turbid; clear, transparent.

"Bodies clear and *untroubled.*"—*Bacon.*

***ŭn-troŭb'-led-nĕss (le as ęl),** *s.* [Eng. *untroubled; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble.

"His indifference and *untroubledness.*"—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 479.

***un-trouth,** *s.* [UNTRUTH.]

***ŭn-trōw'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *trow,* v., and suff. *-able.*] Incredible.

"She was of *untrowable* fairnesse."—*Wycliffe: Esther* ii. 15.

ŭn-trūe', ***un-trewe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *true.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not true; not in accordance with the facts; false.

"It is clearly *untrue* that no other thing is thereby signified."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. vii., § 11.

2. Not faithful to another; inconstant, false; not to be trusted; faithless, disloyal.

"When to my good lord I prove *untrue.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

3. Inconstant, as a lover.

"The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.*"
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 564.

* 4. False, incorrect.

"Henry chastysed the olde *untrewe* measure, and made a yarde of the length of his own arme."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. ccxxvi.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Untruly, falsely.

"You for love speak well of me *untrue.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 72.

***ŭn-trū'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *untrue; -ism.*] A false statement. (*Special coinage.*)

Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms.*"—*Trollope: Barchester Towers,* ch. vi.

ŭn-trū'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *untru(e); -ly.*] In an untrue manner; not truly; contrary to the truth or reality; falsely.

***ŭn-trŭm'-pĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trumpeted.*] Not famed or made much of.

"They lived *untrumpeted* and died unsung."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth,* ch. i.

***ŭn-trŭnked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trunked.*] Cut off from the trunk.

"From stock *untrunked.*"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 655.

***ŭn-trŭss',** ***un-trusse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *truss,* v.]

1. To untie or unfasten; to loose from, or as from, a truss; to let out; specifically, to loose or let down the breeches, by untying the points by which they were held up.

"He was about to *untrusse* his points."—*Holinshed: Hist. England,* bk. iv., ch. xxii.

2. To undress, to strip.

"Quick, quick, *untruss* me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother,* iv. 4.

***ŭn-trŭss',** *s.* [UNTRUSS, *v.*] An untrusser.

"Thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour,* ii. 1.

***ŭn-trŭssed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trussed.*] Not trussed; not tied up.

"Whose armes halfe naked; lockes *untrussed* bee."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

***ŭn-trŭss'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *untruss; -er.*] One who untrusses; one who prepares for whipping by untrussing.

"The *untrussers* or whippers of the age."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* v. 1.

***ŭn-trŭst',** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trust.*] Distrust, mistrust.

"It groweth of sotie
Of loue, and somdele of *untrust.*" *Gower: C. A.,* v.

***ŭn-trŭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trustful.*]

1. Not trustful; not trusting.

2. Not to be trusted; not trusty; not trustworthy.

***ŭn-trŭs'-tĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untrusty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untrusty or untrustworthy.

"Under pretence of gravity, [he] covered much *untrustiness* of heart."—*Haywarde: Life of Edward VI.*

ŭn-trŭst'-wòr-thĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untrustworthy; -ness.*] The quality of being untrustworthy.

"It is Pliny who makes the statement, and for *untrustworthiness* of statement he cannot easily be surpassed."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 283.

ŭn-trŭst'-wòr-thў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trustworthy.*] Not trustworthy; not deserving of trust; not to be trusted.

***ŭn-trŭs'-tў, *un trust-ie,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trusty.*] Not trusty; not trustworthy; not to be trusted.

"Wise David knowes Saul not to be more kinde than *untrusty.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Saul in David's Cave.*

ŭn-trŭth', ***un-trouth,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *truth.*]

1. The quality or state of being untrue; contrariety to truth or reality; want of veracity; falseness.

"Displeased with the duke of Britaine for his great *untruth* and dissimulation."—*Holinshed: Chron. of England* (an. 1380).

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness.

"The significaunce
Of her *untruth*." *Chaucer: Troil. & Cres.*, bk. v.

3. A false statement or assertion; a falsehood, a lie. (In this sense there is a plural, *ŭn-truths.*)

"Whom want itself can force *untruths* to tell."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 180.

¶ *Untruth* is an *untrue* saying; *falsehood* is a *false* saying: *untruth* of itself reflects no disgrace on the agent; it may be unintentional or not: a *falsehood* is an intentional *false* saying; an *untruth* is not always spoken for the express intention of deceiving. Some persons have a habit of telling *falsehoods* from the mere love of talking. Children are apt to speak *untruths* for want of understanding the value of words; travellers from a love of exaggeration are apt to introduce *falsehoods* into their narrations. *Falsehood* is also used in the abstract sense for what is *false*. *Falsity* is never used out in the abstract sense, for the property of the *false*. The former is general, the latter particular in the application: the truth or *falsehood* of an assertion is not always to be distinctly proved; the *falsity* of any particular person's assertion may be proved by the evidence of others.

ŭn-trŭth′-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *truthful.*] Not truthful; wanting in veracity.

"Witness then found out that the prisoner was *untruthful*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1888.

ŭn-trŭth′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *untruthful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untruthful; want of veracity.

"He will be forced to show his ignorance or his *untruthfulness*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1888.

ŭn-tŭck′, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tuck.*] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck.

"For some, *untuck'd*, descended her sheaved hat."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 31.

ŭn-tŭc′-kĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tucker*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not tuckered; having or wearing no tucker. (*Addison.*)

* **ŭn-tu-mŭl′-tu-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tumultuated.*] Undisturbed, quiet, calm. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix., 1,118.)

"Their free votes and *untumultuated* suffrages."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 107.

* **ŭn-tu-mŭl′-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tumultuous.*] Not tumultuous; quiet, calm.

ŭn-tūn′-a-ble, * **ŭn-tūne′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tunable.*]

1. Incapable of being tuned or brought into the proper pitch.

"Or be their pipes *untunable* and craesie."
Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Againe.

* 2. Unharmonious, discordant, unmusical.

"The note was very *untuneable*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.

* **ŭn-tūn′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *untunable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discordant.

* **ŭn-tūn′-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *untunab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an untunable manner; discordantly.

"A cow untowardly and *untunably* crying."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 586.

* **ŭn-tūne′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tune.*]

1. To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony; to make discordant.

"On other occasions we have drawn two words into one, which has likewise very much *untuned* our language."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 135.

2. To disorder; to confuse.

ŭn-tūned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tuned.*] Not tuned; not in tune; discordant, unharmonious.

"*Untun'd* my lute, and silent is my lyre."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 229.

* **ŭn-tŭr′-baned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *turbaned.*] Not turbaned; not wearing a turban.

"*Unturban'd* and unsandall'd there
Abdaldar stood." *Southey: Thalaba*, ii.

* **ŭn-tŭrn′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *turn*, v.] To turn back.

"Think'st thou he naught but prison-walls did see,
Till so unwilling thou *unturn'dst* the key."
Keats: The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison.

ŭn-tŭrned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *turned.*] Not turned.

¶ *To leave no stone unturned:* [Stone, *s.*].

ŭn-tū′-tored, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tutored.*]

1. Uninstructed, untaught.

"*Untutor'd* by science, a stranger to fear."
Byron: When I Roved a Young Highlander.

2. Rude, raw, crude.

"The worth of my *untutored* lines."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Dedic.)

* **ŭn-twāin′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *twain.*] To rend in twain; to rend asunder. (*Garland of Laurell*, 1,445.)

ŭn-twīne′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *twine*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To untwist; to open and separate, as something that has been twined or twisted.

"There ends thy glory! there the Fates *untwine*
The last black remnant of so bright a line."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 950.

2. To separate, as that which clasps or winds; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.

"And let the stinking elder, grief, *untwine*
His perishing root." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

* 3. To explain; to solve.

"This knot might be *untwined* with more facilitie thus."—*Holinshed: Sundrie Invasions of Ireland.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become untwined or untwisted.

"His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots."
—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. i., ch. vi.

ŭn-twist′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *twist*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To separate and open, as something which has been twisted; to turn back from being twisted; to undo.

"*Untwisting* all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony."
Milton: L'Allegro.

2. *Fig.:* To solve; to disentangle; to explain.

"By her means he came to *untwist* this riddle."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To become untwisted or untwined; to separate and open.

* **un-ty,** *v.t.* [Untie.]

Ŭ-nŭ-kăl′-kāy, Ŭn-a-kăl′-kāy, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Serpens (*α* Serpentis). It is between the second and third magnitude, and of a pale yellow colour. Called by mediæval astrologers *Cor Serpentis.*

* **ŭn-ŭn′-dĕr-stood,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *understood.*] Not understood; not comprehended.

"[English] was utterly *ununderstood*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. i. 50.

* **ŭn-ū′-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniform.*] Not uniform; wanting uniformity.

"An *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **ŭn-ū-nĭ-form′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniformity.*] Want of uniformity.

"An annular band was, therefore, whirled off, as twice before, which on rupture, through *ununiformity* became consolidated into the planet Saturn."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works*, 1864, ii. 166).

* **ŭn-ū′-nĭ-form-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ununiform; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity.

"A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*."—*Clarke: Answer to Sixth Letter.*

* **ŭn-u-nīt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *united.*] Not united; disunited.

"Separated, compound, *ununited* parts."—*Clarke: Answer to Sixth Letter.*

* **ŭn-ū-nĭ-vĕr′-sĭ-tў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *university.*] To deprive of a university; to reduce from the rank of a university. (*Special coinage.*)

"Northampton was *universitied*."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb. Univ.*, i. 50.

* **ŭn-ūrged′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *urged.*] Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited.

"A voluntary zeal and an *unurged* faith."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **ŭn-ūs′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *usable.*] Incapable of being used; unfit for use.

"It is true that old and *unusable* books have been forwarded."—*Star*, March 19, 1888.

* **ŭn-ūs′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *usage.*] Want of usage.

"For defaulte of *unusage* and entercommuning of merchandize."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii., p. 7.

ŭn-ūsed′, * **un-usde,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *used.*]

1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused.

"Death lives where power lies *unusde*."
Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 670.

2. That has never been used.

3. Not accustomed.

"*Unused* to wait, I broke through her delay."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, i.

* **ŭn-ūs′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unused; -ness.*] Unwontedness, unusualness.

"Comparing the *unusedness* of this act with the unripeness of their age."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. vii.

* **ŭn-ūse′-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *useful.*] Not useful; useless; serving no purpose.

"Your gift
Is not *unuseful* now."
Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, iv.

ŭn-ūs′-u-al (s as zh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *usual.*] Not usual, not general, not common; rare, infrequent, unaccustomed, unwonted.

"The voyage was performed with *unusual* speed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ŭn-ūs-u-ăl′-ĭ-tў (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *unusual; -ity.*] Unwontedness, eccentricity.

"His *unusuality* of expression."—*Poe: Marginalia*, lvi.

ŭn-ūs′-u-al-lў (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *unusual; -ly.*] In an unusual manner or degree; not commonly; rarely, unwontedly.

"An *unusually* violent fit of zeal for his religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **ŭn-ūs′-u-al-nĕss (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *unusual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unusual; rareness, uncommonness, unwontedness.

"The *unusualnesse* of the revelations."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Gideon's Calling.*

ŭn-ū′-tĭl-īsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *utilised.*] Not utilised; not applied to some valuable or profitable use or purpose.

"Forces running about the world . . . *unutilised*."
—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 25, 1888.

* **ŭn-ŭt-tĕr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *unutterable; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being unutterable.

2. That which cannot be uttered.

"They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. iii.

ŭn-ŭt′-tĕr-a′-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unutterable.*] Not utterable; not able to be uttered; unspeakable, ineffable.

"And in their silent faces did he read
Unutterable love."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

ŭn-ŭt′-tĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unutterab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an unutterable manner or degree; unspeakably, ineffably.

"The life of Cowper . . . was, at certain times, *unutterably* woeful."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

ŭn-ŭt′-tĕr-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uttered.*] Not uttered or spoken.

"The accents *unuttered*
Died on his lips." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 5.

ŭn-văc′-çĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vaccinated.*] Not vaccinated.

"The large number of cases belonged to the vaccinated instead of the *unvaccinated* as stated."—*Echo*, Jan. 25, 1888.

* **ŭn-văç′-ĭl-lāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vacillating.*] Not vacillating; not wavering; steady.

"Firm and *unvacillating* steps."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xvii.

* **un-val-ewd,** *a.* [Unvalued.]

* **ŭn-văl′-u-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *valuable.*]

1. Not valuable; of no value; valueless.

"If Nature deny health . . . how *unvaluable* are their riches."—*Adams' Works*, i. 424.

2. Invaluable; beyond all value or price.

"A good name is *unvaluable*."—*South: Sermons* vol. ix., ser. 9.

ŭn-văl'-ued, *un-val-ewd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *valued.*]

* 1. Invaluable.

"Chryses the priest came to the fleet to buy,
For presents of *unvalued* price, his daughter's liberty."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad i.

2. Not valued, not prized; neglected, despised, valueless.

"He may not, as *unvalued* persons do."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

3. Not having had the value estimated or set upon it; not appraised.

***ŭn-văn'-quĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vanquishable.*] Not able to be vanquished; that cannot be vanquished, conquered, or overcome.

"Toil and *unvanquishable* penury."
Shelley: Queen Mab, iii.

ŭn-văn'-quĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vanquished.*] Not vanquished, conquered, or subdued.

"The Getule town behold!
"A people bold, *unvanquished* in war."
Surrey: Virgil: Æneis iv.

***ŭn-van'-taged (ag** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vantaged.*] Not aided, assisted, benefited, or advantaged.

"Yet even thus, *unvantag'd* and on foot,
Superior honour I that day acquired."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xi.

***ŭn-vär'-ĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *variable.*] Not variable; not changeable; unchanging; invariable.

"If man would be *unvariable*
He must be God, or like a rock or tree."
Donne: Immort. of the Soul, § 9.

***ŭn-vär'-ĭ-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *variant.*] Unvarying, unchanging.

"His mind *unvariant* doth stand."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 472.

ŭn-vär'-ĭed, *un-var-yed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *varied.*] Not varied, not diversified, not altered.

"Tries their echoes with *unvary'd* cries."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

***ŭn-vär'-ĭ-ĕ-gāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *variegated.*] Not variegated, not diversified.

ŭn-var'-nĭshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *varnished.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not covered or spread with varnish.

2. *Fig.:* Not brightened up with any exaggerated or untruthful statements designed to make a narrative more attractive; plain, simple.

"I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

ŭn-vär'-ў-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *varying.*] Not varying; not changing or altering; uniform.

"Pass my dull, *unvarying* days."
Byron: The Giaour.

ŭn-vêil', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *veil.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To remove a veil or covering from.

"Princess Christian *unveiled* . . . a statue of the Queen."—*Standard,* Dec. 17, 1887.

2. *Fig.:* To reveal what was before hidden or but dimly visible.

"Pallas and the Muse *unveil* their awful lore."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 91.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To come forth in brightness.

"And eager faces as the light *unveils,*
Gaze at the tower." *Longfellow: Lighthouse.*

2. *Fig.:* To become known or public; to come to light.

"This mystery of iniquity has, through five generations, been gradually *unveiling.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

ŭn-vêiled', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Unveil.]

***ŭn-vêil'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unveiled; -ly.*] With no veil upon the face; hence, plainly, without disguise; openly.

"Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you." — *Boyle: Works,* iv. 18.

ŭn-vêil'-ĕr, *ŭn-vāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *unveil; -er.*] One who unveils; one who exposes or expounds.

"For these [the divine books] want not excellencies, but only skilful *unvailers.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 18.

***un-ven-ous-a-ble, *un-ven-kus-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Mid. Eng. *venkusen, venquishen* = vanquish.] Unvanquishable.

"He shal take the sheeld *unvenkusable* equite."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* v. 20.

***ŭn-vĕn'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *venerable.*] Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible.

"*Unvenerable* be thy hands."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

***ŭn-vĕn'-ŏmed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *venomed.*] Not venomous, not poisonous.

"If thou may'st spit upon a toad *unvenomed.*"—*Bp. Hall: Satires.* (Postscript.)

***ŭn-vĕn'-ŏ-mous,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *venomous.*] Not venomous, not poisonous.

"The sting of their schisms [is not] either soft or blunt or *unvenomous.*"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 297.

***ŭn-vĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vented.*] Not vented; not opened for utterance or emission. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover,* ii.)

ŭn-vĕn'-tĭl-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ventilated.*] Not ventilated; not fanned by the air; not purified by a free current of air.

"A close, *unventilated* cell."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Jan. 30, 1888.

† ŭn-vĕ-rā'-cious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *veracious.*] Not veracious; not given to speaking the truth; untruthful.

† ŭn-vĕ-răç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *veracity.*] Want of veracity or truthfulness.

"A man of sufficient *unveracity* of heart."—*Carlyle: Cromwell,* i. 62.

***ŭn-vĕr'-dant,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *verdant.*] Not verdant, not green.

"A leafless tree or an *unverdant* mead."
Cowper: Ovid; Art of Love, iii.

***ŭn-vĕr'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *veritable.*] Not veritable, not true.

"All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. x.

ŭn-vĕrsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *versed.*] Not versed; not skilled; not acquainted; unskilled.

"A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn-vĕs'-sel,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vessel.*] To cause to be no longer a vessel; to empty.

***ŭn-vĕxed', *ŭn-vĕxt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vexed.*] Not vexed, not troubled, not molested.

"How blest is he, who leads a country life,
Unvex'd with anxious cares, and void of strife!"
Dryden: To J. Dryden, Esq.

***ŭn-vĭc'-ar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vicar.*] To deprive of the position of a vicar.

"If I had your authority I would be so bold to *unvicar* him."—*Strype: Cranmer,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

***ŭn-vĭct'-ualled** (*c* silent), ***ŭn-vĭt'-tailed,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *victualled.*] Not supplied or provided with food.

"*Unvittailed,* unfurnished, unprepared, for so long a siege."—*Sir J. Cheke: The Hurt of Sedition.*

***ŭn-vĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vigorously.*] Not vigorously; without vigour or energy.

"The man that St. Paul forewarns us of, but not *unvigorously.*"—*Milton: Reas. of Church Govt.,* bk. i., ch. v.

***ŭn-vī'-ŏ-la-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *violable.*] Not to be violated; inviolable. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.,* ii. 1. Quarto.)

ŭn-vī'-ŏ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *violated.*]

1. Not violated, not injured.

"So, westward, tow'rd the *unviolated* woods."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an *unviolated* vow.

***ŭn-vĭr'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *virtuous.*] Not virtuous; wanting or destitute of virtue.

"The poor *unvirtuous* fat knight." — *Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 2.

***ŭn-vĭs'-ĭ-ble, *un-vys-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *visible.*] Invisible.

"Alle thingis . . . visible and *unvysible.*"—*Wyclife: Coloss.* i.

***ŭn-vĭs'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unvisib(le); -ly.*] Invisibly.

"Adore the same flesh in substance, altho' *unvisibly* in the sacrament."—*Bp. Gardiner: Ser. at Funeral of Queen Mary.*

ŭn-vĭs'-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *visited.*] Not visited; not frequented by travellers; not resorted to.

"Until at length I came to one dear nook
Unvisited." *Wordsworth: Nutting.*

***ŭn-vī'-tal,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vital.*] Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal.

"The dunorphous air consists of pure or vital and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote."—*Whewell.*

ŭn-vĭt'-ĭ-āt-ĕd (it as **ĭsh),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vitiated.*] Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure.

"Your niece a virgin and *unvitiated.*"
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

***ŭn-vĭt'-rĭ-fī-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vitrifiable.*] Impossible to vitrify, or make into glass.

"The alkali acts as a flux, and facilitates the vitrification of the earthy particles, which separately are *unvitrifiable.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. xii., p. 338.

***ŭn-vĭt-tailed,** *a.* [Unvictualled.]

***ŭn-vĭz'-ard, *ŭn-vĭs'-ard,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vizard.*] To divest of a vizard or mask; to unmask. (*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.,* § 1.)

***ŭn-vō'-cal,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vocal.*] Not vocal; not modulated by the voice; unsuitable for the voice.

"So formidable is the predominance of the orchestra nowadays, that there is some danger of vocal music, when associated with it, becoming thoroughly *unvocal.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 20, 1888.

ŭn-vōiçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voiced.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not spoken; not uttered; not articulated.

2. *Phonetics:* Not uttered with the voice, as distinct from breath.

***ŭn-vōid'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voidable.*] Not voidable; irreversible.

"He will pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence."—*Bailey: Colloquies of Erasmus,* p. 173.

***ŭn-vŏl'-ŭn-tar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voluntary.*] Involuntary. (*Fuller.*)

***ŭn-vŏ-lŭp'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voluptuous.*] Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous.

"He had written stanzas as pastoral and *unvoluptuous.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xxiii.

***ŭn-vōte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vote.*] To revoke or recall by a vote.

"Voted and *unvoted* again from day to day."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1711).

***ŭn-vōwed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vowed.*] Not vowed; not consecrated by vow or solemn promise.

"If *unvowed* to another order."—*Sandys: Travels,* p. 229.

***ŭn-vōy-age-a-ble (age** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voyageable.*]

1. Not voyageable; unnavigable.

2. Impassable, untraversable.

"Here standing with the *unvoyageable* sky
In faint reflection of infinitude."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

***ŭn-vŭl'-gar,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vulgar.*] Not vulgar; not common or low.

"Pathetical and *unvulgar,* words of worth, excellent words."—*Marston: Antonio's Revenge,* iii. 2.

ŭn-vŭl'-gar-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vulgarize.*] To divest of vulgarity; to make to be not vulgar. (*National Review.*)

***ŭn-vŭl'-gar-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unvulgar; -ly;* or perhaps from pref. *un-* (2), 3., and so = in a very vulgar manner.] In an uncommon manner or degree; extraordinarily.

"I have taken a murr, which makes my nose run most *unvulgarly.*" — *Marston: Antonio's Revenge,* iii. 2.

***ŭn-vŭl'-nĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vulnerable.*] Not vulnerable; invulnerable.

"To shame *unvulnerable.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* v. 3.

ŭn-wāit'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waited.*] Not waited; not watched or attended. (With *for* or *on.*)

"To wander up and down *unwaited on.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii.

***ŭn-wāked',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waked.*] Not wakened; not awake; asleep.

"She *unwaked*
A-bedde laie." *Gower: C. A.,* vii.

ŭn-wāk′-ẹned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wakened.*] Not wakened; not roused from or as from sleep.

"To find *unwakened* Eve
With tresses decomposed." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 9.

***ŭn-wâlk′-ą-ble (lk as k),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walkable.*] Unfit for walking.

"This eternal *unwalkable* weather."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vii. 7.

***ŭn-wâlk′-ĭng** (*l* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walking.*] Not given to walking.

"I am so *unwalking* that prospects are more agreeable to me when framed and glazed, and I look at them through a window."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 486.

ŭn-wâlled′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walled.*] Not walled; not surrounded, secured, or fenced in by walls.

"A fit and *unwalled* temple."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 41.

***ŭn-wăl′-lĕt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wallet.*] To take out of a wallet.

"The lacquey . . . *unwalleted* his cheese."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xiv.

***ŭn-wăn′-dĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wandering.*] Not wandering or moving from place to place.

"*Unwandering* they might wait
Their lord's return." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* xiii.

***ŭn-wān′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waning.*] Not waning, fading, or diminishing.

"Hope sprang forth like a full-born Deity . . .
With light *unwaning* on her eyes."
Coleridge: To Wordsworth.

***ŭn-wănt′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wanted.*] Not wanted; not needed; not required or sought for.

"A lesson on this subject could not have been *unwanted* by them."—*Gilpin: Discourses*, vol. iv., hint 3.

***ŭn-wăp′-pĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wappered.*] Not caused, or not having reason, to tremble; not made tremulous; hence, fearless through innocence.

"We come towards the gods
Young, and *unwappered*, not halting under crimes
Many and stale." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

***ŭn-wârd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ward*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unwatched, unguarded.

"Tiriotes . . . escaped by a gate that was *unwarded*."—*Brende: Quint. Curt.*, fol. 81.

***ŭn-wāre′,** *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ware.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not aware; off one's guard; unaware.

"For he so sodenliche *unware*
Beheld the beautee that she bare." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. Unforeseen, unexpected.

"The sodayne & *unware* assautes."—*Fabyan: Chron.; Lowys IX.* (an. 24).

B. *As adv.:* Unawares, unexpectedly.

"Thus bryngeth he many a meschiefe in
Unware." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

***ŭn-wāre′-lў,** ***un-ware-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *unware; -ly.*] Unawares, unexpectedly.

"For elde is comen *unwarely* upon me."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

***ŭn-wāre′-nĕss,** ***un-ware-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unware; -ness.*] Unwariness.

"*Unwarenesse* with greatte ignominious shame hath ouerthrowen them."—*Golden Boke*, let. 4.

***ŭn-wāres′,** *adv.* [Unware, Unawares.] Unawares, unexpectedly. (Frequently with *at.*)

"He did set upon them *at unwares*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Ederus.*

ŭn-wär′-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unwary; -ly.*] In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly, incautiously.

"*Unwarily* trusting the Indian with his firelock."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ŭn-wär′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unwary; heedlessness; want of caution; carelessness.

"The same temper . . . naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

ŭn-wär′-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warlike.*] Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war.

"If the consuls were *unwarlike*, why was not a dictator appointed?"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 119.

***ŭn-wârm′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *warm.*] To lose warmth; to become cold.

"With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*."
Hood. (*Annandale.*)

***ŭn-wârmed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warmed.*] Not warmed; not moved with passion.

"To gaze on Basset and remain *unwarmed*."
Pope: Basset Table.

ŭn-wârned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warned.*]

1. Not warned; not cautioned; not admonished of danger.

"Not *unwarned* by us,
That he would surely perish."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey i.

* 2. Of which no previous warning had been given.

"Makes . . . *unwarned* inroads into the adjoyning country."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Psalm* xlvi. 8.

***ŭn-wârn′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unwarned; -ly.*] Without warning or notice.

"They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth."
Bale: Select Works, p. 88.

***ŭn-wârp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped.

"When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ŭn-wârped′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warped.*] Not warped, not biassed, not prejudiced.

"Honest zeal, *unwarp'd* by party rage."
Thomson: Spring, 929.

ŭn-wăr′-rant-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warrantable.*] Not warrantable, not defensible, not justifiable; unjustifiable.

"Or that you see good people to beguile
With things *unwarrantable*."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

ŭn-wăr′-rant-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwarrantable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unwarrantable.

"The *unwarrantableness* of lay presbytery."—*Bp. Hall: Ans. to Vindication of Smectymnuus*, § 3.

ŭn-wăr′-rant-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *unwarrantable*(*le*); *-ly.*] In an unwarrantable manner; unjustifiably, indefensibly.

"Having in former times been very *unwarrantably* extended."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., charge 5.

ŭn-wăr′-rant-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warranted.*]

1. Not warranted, not authorized.

"Governed with an unlawful and *unwarranted* equality."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 9.

2. Not justified; unwarrantable, unjustifiable.

"The Turks consent even to accept this assistance, which was interpreted as *unwarranted* interference."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

3. Not warranted or guaranteed; not assured or certain.

"Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest."—*Bacon.*

4. Not guaranteed as good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

ŭn-wär′-ў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wary.*]

1. Not wary, not vigilant against danger; not cautious, unguarded, careless, heedless.

"Full on the helmet of the *unwary* knight."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 648.

* 2. Unexpected.

"All in the open hall amazed stood
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 25.

ŭn-wăshed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *washed.*] Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy, unclean, vulgar.

"I dare not pour with hands *unwash'd* to Jove
The rich libation." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* vi.

¶ *The Unwashed, the Great Unwashed:* The lower classes generally; the mob, the rabble. The term was first applied by Burke to the artisan class.

***ŭn-wăsh′-ęn,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *washen.*] Not washen; unwashed.

"The Pharisee [finds fault] with *unwashen* hands."
—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaism & Christianitie.*

ŭn-wāst′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wasted.*]

1. Not wasted, not consumed in extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.

2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, disease, or other means.

"A whole *unwasted* man."
Donne: Progress of the Soul, i.

3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

"The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.* (1785.)

***ŭn-wāst′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wasting.*] Not wasting away; not diminishing.

"Purest love's *unwasting* treasure."
Pope: Chorus to Brutus.

ŭn-wătçhed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *watched.*] Not watched, not guarded; not carefully attended to or looked after.

"Madness in great ones must not *unwatch'd* go."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

***ŭn-wătçh′-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *watchful.*] Not watchful; not vigilant.

"They are cold in their religion . . . *unwatchful* in their circumstances."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 20.

***ŭn-wătçh′-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unwatchful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unwatchful; want of watchfulness or vigilance.

"By reason of their *unwatchfulness*."—*Leighton Comment. on 1 Peter* iii.

ŭn-wā′-tĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng *watered.*]

1. Not watered; not wetted with water, not soaked in water.

"Stokfyshe, *unwatered* and unsodeyn."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; The Will.*

2. Not mixed or diluted with water: as, *unwatered* spirits.

***ŭn-wā′-tĕr-ў,** ***un-wa-tri,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *watery.*] Not watered; dry.

"In to wrathe thei stiriden hym in *unwatri* place."
—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxvii. 40.

ŭn-wā′-vẽr-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wavering.*] Not wavering, not fluctuating, not unstable; steady, steadfast, firm.

"How *unwavering* she continued in her . . . purpose."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edward VI.* (an. 1551).

***ŭn-wăx′,** ***un-wexe,** *v.i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wax.*] To decrease.

***ŭn-wāyed′** (1), *a.* [Unweighed.]

***ŭn-wāyed′** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *way*, and suff. *-ed.*]

1. Not used to travelling; not accustomed to the road.

"Colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all."—*Suckling.*

2. Having no roads; pathless.

"It [the land] shal be *unwaied* or wayles."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xiv. 15; also xv. 8.

***ŭn-wēak′-ened,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weakened.*] Not weakened; not enfeebled.

"The *unweakened* pressure of the external air."—*Boyle.*

***ŭn-wĕal′-thў,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wealthy.*] Not wealthy; poor.

"An *unwealthy* mountain benefice."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn-wēaned′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weaned.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not weaned.

"My *unweaned* son."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Not withdrawn or disengaged.

"An *unweaned* affection for peculiarities."—*Cogan. Ethical Treatise*, dis. iii., § 2.

***ŭn-wĕap′-ŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *weapon*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not bearing a weapon or weapons; unarmed.

"The *unweaponed* multitude."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

***ŭn-wĕar′-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weariable.*] Not weariable; not capable of being wearied; indefatigable.

"Actuated by the *unweariable* endeavours of our worthy and never-enough commended Duræus."—*Bp. Hall: Peace-maker*, § 5.

***ŭn-wĕar′-ĭ-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *unwearia*(*ble*); *-ly.*] In an unweariable manner; indefatigably.

"Let us earnestly and *unwearíably* aspire thither."
—*Bp. Hall: Christian Assurance of Heaven.*

ŭn-wĕar′-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wearied.*]

1. Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued.

"The Creator, from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd."
Milton: P. L., vii 552.

2. Indefatigable, assiduous, unweariable.

"An *unwearied* devotion to the service of God recommended the gospel to the world."—*Rogers: Sermon.*

ŭn-wĕar′-ĭed-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unwearied; -ly.*] In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.

"Thus they labour *unwearíedly* the ruin one of another."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 14.

ŭn-wĕar′-ĭed-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwearied; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unwearied.

"The indefeasibleness or *unwearíedness* of the principle of thought."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, i. 433.

***ŭn-wēar'-ȳ,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weary*, a.] Not weary; not fatigued.

"Her face all pale from watchful love, the *unweary* love she bore him."
E. B. Browning: Cowper's Grave.

***ŭn-wēar'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *weary*, v.] To refresh after weariness or fatigue.

"It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing."
—Temple.

***ŭn-wēave',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *weave*.] To undo, as something that has been woven; to take out the marks of what is woven; to resolve what is woven into the threads of which it was made.

"Now she *unweaves* the web that she hath wrought."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 991.

ŭn-wĕbbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *webbed*.] Not furnished with a web or membrane. Used of the tarsi of land birds.

***ŭn-wĕd',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wed*.] Unmarried.

"Neither too young, nor yet *unwed*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, xvi.

ŭn-wĕd'-dĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wedded*.]

1. Not wedded; unmarried.

"And matrons and *unwedded* sisters old."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Not joined or united. [UNHUSBANDED, 4.]

"My rambling vines *unwedded* to the trees."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

***ŭn-wĕdġe'-a-ble, *ŭn-wĕdġ'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *wedge*, and *-able*.] Not capable of being split open with wedges.

"The *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

ŭn-wēed'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weeded*.] Not weeded; not cleared or freed from weeds.

"'Tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

***ŭn-wēep'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weeping*.] Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears.

"The death-days of *unweeping* eyes."
Drayton: Duke Humphry to Elenor Cobham.

***ŭn-wēet'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weeting*.] Not knowing; ignorant, unwitting. (*Milton: Comus*, 539.)

***ŭn-wēet'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unweeting; -ly*.] Unwittingly, ignorantly; in ignorance. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,080.)

***ŭn-wêighed'** (*gh* silent), ***ŭn-wāyed'** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weighed*.]

1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained. (*Dryden: Life of Virgil.*)

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not considered, inconsiderate; unguarded.

"What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

***ŭn-wêigh'-ĭng** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weighing*.] Inconsiderate, thoughtless.

"A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

ŭn-wĕl'-cŏme, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *welcome*.] Not welcome; not well or gladly received; not pleasing, not acceptable.

"That *unwelcome* voice of heavenly love."
Cowper: Truth, 463.

***ŭn-wĕl'-cŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unwelcome; -ly*.] In an unwelcome manner; without a welcome.

"Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her."—*J. Baillie.*

***ŭn-wĕl'-cŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unwelcome; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unwelcome.

"To alleviate the *unwelcomeness* of it."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 48.

ŭn-wĕll', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *well*, a.]

1. Not well; sick, indisposed.

2. Used euphemistically to signify, ill from menstruation.

***ŭn-wĕll'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *unwell; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unwell. (*Chesterfield.*)

***ŭn-wĕmmed', *un-wembed, *un-wemmyd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wemmed*.] Unspotted, unstained; spotless, pure.

"And thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constance."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,344.

ŭn-wĕpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wept*.] Not wept for; not lamented, not mourned.

"Alone, unnoticed, and *unwept*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, bk. vi.

***un-werred,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Mid. Eng. *werre* = war, and suff. *-ed*.] Not warred upon, assailed, or invaded.

"Thei lefte nothynge stonde
Unwerred." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

***ŭn-wĕt',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wet*.] Not wet, not moist, dry.

"[She] treads with *unwet* feet the boiling waves."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

***un-wet-ing,** *a.* [UNWEETING.]

***un-wet-ing-ly,** *adv.* [UNWEETINGLY.]

ŭn-whĭpped', ŭn-whĭpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *whipped*.] Not whipped, not flogged, not punished.

"*Unwhipt* of justice." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-whĭrled',** *a.* Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *whirled*.] Not whirled or hurried. (*Special coinage.*)

"The first Shandy *unwhirled* about Europe in a postchaise."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 237.

***ŭn-whōle** (*w* silent), ***ŭn-hōle',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *whole*.] Not whole, not sound; infirm.

ŭn-whōle'-sŏme (*w* silent), ***ŭn-hōle'-sŏme,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wholesome*.]

1. Not wholesome; unfavourable or injurious to health; insalubrious, unhealthy.

"The air, imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholsome draught."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 9.

2. Unfit or unsuited for human food: as, *unwholesome* meat.

*3. Not sound; diseased, tainted, impaired. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.)

4. Hurtful, injurious.

"To swell one bloated chief's *unwholesome* reign."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 53.

ŭn-whōle'-sŏme-nĕss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unwholesome; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unwholesome; insalubrity, unhealthiness.

"The *unwholesomness* of the air."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, iv. (Note iv.)

***ŭn-wiēld'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *unwieldy; -ly*.] In an unwieldly manner; so as not to be easily wielded.

"*Unwieldily* they wallow first in ooze."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

ŭn-wiēld'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwieldy; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unwieldy; difficulty of being moved; clumsiness, heaviness.

"The *unwieldiness* of wings sufficiently large to buoy him up."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiv.

***ŭn-wiēld'-sŏme,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wieldsome*.] Unwieldy.

"His army was very heavy and *unwieldsome* to remove."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 582.

ŭn-wiēld'-ȳ, *un-wield-e, *un-wield-ie, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wieldy*.] Not able to be easily wielded; huge, clumsy; difficult to move on account of its great bulk or weight; bulky, ponderous clumsy.

"Drag some vast beam, or mast's *unwieldy* length."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 834.

***ŭn-wĭld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wild*.] To tame.

"Abel . . . *unwildes* the gentle sheep."
Sylvester: Handie-Craftes, 277.

***ŭn-wĭl'-fŭl,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wilful*.] Not wilful; unintentional.

"The perhaps not *unwilful* slights."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 8.

***ŭn-will',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *will*.] To will the reverse of; to reverse one's will in regard to.

"He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed."—*Longfellow.*

***ŭn-willed',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *willed*.] Deprived of volition; relaxed.

"Your will is all *unwilled*."
Mrs. Browning: Duchess May.

ŭn-wĭll'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *willing*.]

1. Not willing; not ready; not inclined; not disposed.

"He was not *unwilling* to sell for a high price a scanty measure of justice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. Undesigned; involuntary. (*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,051.)

ŭn-wĭll'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unwilling; -ly*.] Not willingly; not in a willing manner; not with goodwill; against one's will or inclination.

"I reason very *unwillingly*, and not without a certain awe."—*Bolingbroke: Minutes of Essays*, § 77.

ŭn-wĭll'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwilling; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unwilling; reluctance, disinclination.

"His *unwillingness* to offend the Anglican Church."
—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.

† ŭn-wĭ'-lȳ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wily*.] Not wily, free from guile or cunning. (*Eclectic Rev.*, in *Annandale.*)

ŭn-wind', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wind*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To undo, as something that has been wound; to wind off; to loose, to separate.

*2. To disentangle; to free from entanglement.

"I would roll myself for this day; in troth, they should not *unwind* me."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 2.

*3. To set free or loose.

"He from those bands wound him to have *unwound*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 27.

B. *Intrans.:* To become unwound; to admit of being unwound.

"Charm by charm *unwinds*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 123.

***ŭn-wĭnged',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *winged*.] Not winged; not having wings.

"And so did she (as she who doth not so)
Conjecture Time *unwinged*, he came so slow."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i.

***ŭn-wĭnk'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *winking*.] Not winking; not shutting the eyes; ever watchful or vigilant.

"All your *unwinking* vigilance to preserve you from your great adversary."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 19.

ŭn-wĭn'-nĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *winning*.] Not winning; unconciliatory.

"Pride being an *unwinning* quality."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, ii. ii. 7.

ŭn-wiped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wiped*.] Not wiped; not cleaned by wiping.

"Their daggers which, *unwiped*, we found."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

***ŭn-wĭṣ-dŏm,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wisdom*.] Want of wisdom; folly, foolishness, stupidity.

"The *unwisdom* that prompts a man to burn a candle at both ends."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

ŭn-wīṣe', *un-wis, *un-wys, *un-wyse, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wise*.]

1. Not wise; deficient or wanting in wisdom or judgment; foolish.

"So heartless and *unwise* in their councils."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

2. Not characterized or dictated by wisdom: injudicious; imprudent.

"Be not taken tardy by *unwise* delay."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

ŭn-wīṣe'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unwise; -ly*.] In an unwise manner; not wisely; imprudently, injudiciously, foolishly.

"The command of the fort was most *unwisely* given to Elphinstone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ŭn-wĭsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wish*, v.] To wish away; to make away with by wishing.

"Why, now thou hast *unwished* five thousand men."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

ŭn-wĭshed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wished*.] Not wished for; not desired; not sought.

"Whilst, heaping *unwished* wealth, I distant roam."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 113.

***ŭn-wĭst',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wist*.]

1. Not known, thought, understood, perceived, or conceived.

"Thither come to us *unwist*."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. i.

2. Not knowing, ignorant.

"He shall the ese *unwist* of it himselve."
Chaucer: Troylus & Creisida, ii. 1,400.

***ŭn-wĭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wit*.] To deprive of understanding.

"As if some planet had *unwitted* men."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

***ŭn'-wĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wit*.] Want of wit or understanding; ignorance, folly.

"Mine *unwit* that euer I clambe so hie."
Chaucer: Com. of Mars & Venus.

***ŭn-wĭtch′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *witch.*] To free from the effects or influence of witchcraft; to disenchant.

"I will be *unwitched* and revenged by law."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 7.

***ŭn-wĭth-drāw′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *withdrawing.*] Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

"A full and *unwithdrawing* hand."
Milton: Comus, 711.

ŭn-wĭth′-ĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *withered.*] Not withered; not faded.

"The yet *unwithered* blush."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation v.

ŭn-wĭth′-ĕr-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *withering.*] Not withering; not liable to wither or fade.

"The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf."
Cowper: Task, iii. 570.

***ŭn-wĭth-hĕld′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *withheld.*] Not withheld or kept back, retained, or hindered.

"All *unwithheld*, indulging to his friends
The vast unborrow'd treasures of his mind."
Thomson: To Sir I. Newton.

***ŭn-wĭth-stoŏd′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *withstood.*] Not withstood; not opposed; not resisted.

"Vigour *unwithstood*."
Philips: Cider, i.

ŭn-wĭt′-nĕssed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *witnessed.*]

1. Not witnessed; not seen; not recognized.

"With complaints
By thee *unwitnessed*."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey x.

2. Not attested by witnesses; having no testimony.

"Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*."—*Hooker.*

***ŭn-wĭt′-tĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wittily.*] Not wittily; without wit.

"*Unwittily* and ungracefully merry."—*Cowley.*

***ŭn-wĭt′-tĭng, *un-wyt-tynge,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *witting.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not knowing; unconscious, ignorant.

"Made me to feare an answer *unwitting*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

B. *As subst.:* Ignorance.

"And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwittinge* ye diden."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* iii. 17.

ŭn-wĭt′-tĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unwitting; -ly.*] Not wittingly; not knowingly; without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly, inadvertently. (*Scott: Marmion*, v. 18.)

ŭn-wĭt′-tў, *un-wit-tl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *witty.*]

* 1. Foolish, ignorant.

"I am maad *unwitti*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinth.* xii. 11.

2. Not witty; deficient in wit.

***ŭn-wīved′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wived.*] Having no wife; unmarried or rendered a widower.

"My Orgilus had not been now *unwived*."
Ford: Broken Heart, ii. 2.

***ŭn-wọm′-ạn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *woman.*] To deprive of the qualities or characteristics of a woman.

"She whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her."
Sandys: Ovid; Metam. ii.

ŭn-wọm′-ạn-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *womanly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not womanly; not befitting or becoming a woman.

"Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

B. *As adv.:* In a manner unbecoming a woman.

"Do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***ŭn-wŏn′-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wonder.*] To explain, as something wonderful or marvellous.

"*Unwonder* me this wonder."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb. Univ.*, i. 18.

***ŭn-wŏn′-dĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wondering.*] Not wondering.

"The *unwondering* world."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 236.

ŭn-wōnt′-ĕd, *ŭn-wōnt′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wonted, wont.*]

1. Not wonted; not accustomed; not common; unusual, extraordinary, rare, infrequent.

"*Unwonted* lights along my prison shine."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, viii.

* 2. Unaccustomed, unused; not made familiar by practice or use.

"All *unwont* to bid in vain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 7.

ŭn-wōnt′-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unwonted; -ly.*] In an unwonted manner or degree; unusually, strangely.

ŭn-wōnt′-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwonted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unwonted, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness.

"The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 121.

ŭn-woŏed′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wooed.*] Not wooed; not courted; not sought in marriage.

*** ŭn-wŏrd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worded.*] Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned.

"You should have found my thanks paid in a smile
If I had fell *unworded*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, ii.

*** ŭn-wŏrk′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *work*, v.] To undo.

"If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is, softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them."—*C. Butler: Fem. Mon.*, p. 92.

ŭn-wŏrk′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *workable.*] Not workable; not capable of being carried out; unmanageable.

"Excellent in theory, but *unworkable* in practice."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1888.

*** ŭn-wŏrk′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *working.*] Not working; living without labour.

"Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers."—*Locke: On Lowering Interest of Money.*

ŭn-wŏrk′-man-līke, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *workmanlike.*] Not workmanlike; not such as befits or is worthy of a good workman.

ŭn-wŏrld′-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unworldly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unworldly; freedom from worldliness.

"Mr. Alcott's *unworldliness* appealed to Emerson's magnanimity."—*Athenæum*, March 24, 1888, p. 372.

ŭn-wŏrld′-lў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worldly.*] Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.

*** ŭn-wŏrmed′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *worm*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having the worm-like ligament cut from under the tongue. (Said of a dog.)

"As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was."
Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleased, iv. 3.

*** ŭn-wŏrm′-wood-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *wormwood*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not mixed with bitterness.

"*Unwormwooded* jests I like well."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 20.

ŭn-wŏrn′, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worn.*] Not worn; not impaired or decayed by use.

"Unimpaired in its beauty, *unworn* in its parts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

*** ŭn-wŏr′-shĭp,** *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worship.*] Disgrace.

"It were *unworship* in a kynge." *Gower: C. A.*, viii.

*** ŭn-wŏr′-shĭp, * un-wor-schip,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *worship.*] To dishonour; to treat with dishonour.

"Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, *unworschipist* God bi brekyng of the lawe."—*Wycliffe: Romans* ii. 23.

*** ŭn-wŏr′-shĭp-fŭl, * un-wor-shyp-full,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worshipful.*] Not worthy of adoration or reverence.

"Nero . . . yafe whilome to the reuerent senatours the *unworshypfull* seates of dignities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

*** ŭn-wŏr′-shĭpped,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worshipped.*] Not worshipped; not adored.

"He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme."
Milton: P. L., v. 670.

*** ŭn-wŏrth′, * un-worthe,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worth.*]

A. *As adj.:* Unworthy; little worth.

"Many things might be noted on this place not ordinary, nor *unworth* the noting."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

B. *As subst.:* Unworthiness.

"Reverence for worth, abhorrence for *unworth*."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

ŭn-wŏr′-thĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *unworthy; -ly.*] Not worthily; in an unworthy manner; not according to desert or deserving; either above or below merit.

"Thinking . . . too *unworthily* of them that undertook this journey."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 135.

ŭn-wŏr′-thĭ-nĕss, *un-wor′-thy-nes, *s.* [Eng. *unworthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

"And much she read, and brooded feelingly
Upon her own *unworthiness*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-wŏr′-thў, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worthy.*]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving. (Usually followed by *of*, which is, however, sometimes omitted.)

"*Unworthy of* his care."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xli.

2. Not worthy, not becoming, not befitting, unbecoming, beneath the character of. (With or without *of.*)

"*Unworthy* the high race from which we came."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 244

3. Wanting merit; worthless, vile.

"A poor, *unworthy* brother of yours."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

* 4. Unbecoming, shameful, disgraceful.

"Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 127.

5. Not having suitable or requisite qualities or qualifications.

"Nor he *unworthy* to command the host."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 862.

* 6. Not deserved, not justified.

"Didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

ŭn-wŏŭnd′, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [UNWIND.]

ŭn-wŏund′-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wounded.*]

1. Not wounded, not hurt, not injured.

"Our yet *unwounded* enemies."
Milton: P. L., vi. 406.

2. Not hurt or offended.

"We may hear praises when they are deserv'd,
Our modesty *unwounded*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, i. 1.

ŭn-wōv′-ẹn, * ŭn-wōve′, *pa. par.* [UNWEAVE.]

☞ **wr** as **r.**

ŭn-wrăp′, * un-wrappe, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wrap.*]

1. *Lit.:* To open or undo, as something that has been wrapped or folded up.

* 2. *Fig.:* To disclose, to reveal.

"To *unwrappe* the hidde causes of thinges."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iv.

*** ŭn-wrâth′-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrathfully.*] Without wrath or anger; patiently, calmly.

"The nombre of thinges *unwrathfully* and prudently doen."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 316.

*** ŭn-wrāy′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wray.*] To take the clothes off; to uncover, to unwrie.

*** ŭn-wrēaked′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wreaked.*] Unavenged, not avenged.

"So long *vnwreaked* of thine enemy."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 9.

*** ŭn-wrēath′, * ŭn-wrēathe′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wreath, wreathe.*] To untwist, to undo or untwine, as something wreathed.

"The beards of wild oats . . . continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves."—*Boyle.*

*** ŭn-wrĕcked′,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrecked.*] Not wrecked, not ruined, not destroyed.

"Escape undrown'd, *unwreck'd*."
Drayton: Lady Aston's Departure.

*** ŭn-wrīe′,** *v.t.* [A.S. *unwrihan, unwreon.*] To uncover, to unwray. (*Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, 860.)

*** ŭn-wrĭn′-kle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wrinkle.*] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

ŭn-wrĭ′-kled (le as ẹl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrinkled.*]

1. Not wrinkled; not marked with wrinkles or furrows.

"The face . . . with years *unwrinkled*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 114.

* 2. Smooth, flowing, even.

"A clear *unwrinkled* song."
Crashaw: Musick's Duel.

*** ŭn-wrīte′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *write.*] To cancel, as something written; to erase.

***ŭn-write'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *write*, and suff. *-able.*] That cannot be expressed in writing.

"Both these words have an evident resemblance to the *unwrite ble* sound that a clock really makes."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iv.

***ŭn-writ'-ing,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *writing.*] Not assuming the character or office of an author.

"The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested."—*Arbuthnot.*

ŭn-writ'-ten, *un-wry-ten, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *written.*]

1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral, traditional.

"It [the Brehon law] is a rule of right, *unwritten* but delivered by tradition."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding.

"The fair *unwritten* rule that the game started is the quarry of the gun nearest to it."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887

3. Not written upon, blank; not containing writing.

"A rude, *unwritten* blank."—*South: Sermons.* (*Todd.*)

unwritten-law, *s.*

Law: Lex non scripta; the common law; law not formulated in, or inculcated from, written documents.

"This *unwritten* or common *law* is properly distinguishable into three kinds: 1. General customs; which are the universal rule of the whole kingdom, and form the common law in its stricter signification. 2. Particular customs; which for the most part affect only the inhabitants of particular districts. 3. Certain particular laws; which by custom are adopted by particular courts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i. (Introd., § 2.)

***ŭn-wrōk'-en,** *a.* [UNWREAKED.]

ŭn-wrought' (ough as **â),** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrought.*] Not wrought; not worked up; not manufactured; raw.

"They usually pay him *unwrought* gold."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-wrŭng', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrung.*] Not wrung, not pinched, not galled.

"Our withers are *unwrung.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

ŭn yiēld'-ĕd, *un-yeeld-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yielded.*] Not yielded; not surrendered; not given up. (*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 651.)

ŭn-yiēld'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yielding.*]

1. Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending, stiff, firm, obstinate.

"For Spain is compass'd by *unyielding* foes."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 31.

2. Unceasing.

"*Unyielding* pangs assail the drooping mind."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

***ŭn-yiēld'-ĭng-nĕss, *un-yeeld-ing-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *unyielding; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unyielding; firmness, obstinacy.

"The *unyeeldingnesse* of King Malcolm."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 47.

ŭn-yōke', *un-yoak, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *yoke.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To loose from the yoke; to free from a yoke.

"The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 596.

* 2. *Fig.:* To part, to disjoint.

"*Unyoke* this seizure, and this kind regret'
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To give over, to cease.

"Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ŭn-yōked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yoked.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Not yoked; freed or loosed from the yoke. (*Congreve: Ovid; Art of Love*, iii.)

* 2. Never having worn a yoke.

"Seven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

*** II.** *Fig.:* Licentious, unrestrained.

"The *unyoked* humour of your idleness."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

***un-yold-en,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *yolden* = yielded.] Unyielded, ungiven. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,644.)

***ŭn-zēal'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *zealous.*] Not zealous; devoid of zeal, ardour, fervour, or enthusiasm.

"Superstition, zealous or *unzealous.*"—*Milton: Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

***ŭn-zōned',** *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *zoned.*] Not zoned, not provided with a zone or girdle; ungirdled, unincturned.

"Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom rose."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 167.

ŭp, *adv., prep.,* & *s.* [A.S. *up, upp* = up (adv.); cogn. with Dut. *op;* Icel. *upp;* Dan. *op;* Sw. *upp;* Goth. *iup;* O. H. Ger. *úf;* Ger. *auf;* allied to Lat. *sub* = under; Gr. *ὑπὸ* (*hupo*) = under; Sansc. *upa* = near, on, under.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To a higher place or position; from a lower to a higher place; in the direction of the zenith; indicating movements of the most general kind resulting in elevation.

"They presumed to go *up* unto the hill-top."—*Numbers* xiv. 44.

2. In a high place or position; aloft, on high.

"*Up* on high." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 5.

3. Denoting a state or condition of being raised, elevated, erect, or upright; not in a recumbent position.

(1) *Of persons:*

(*a*) Out of bed.

"Ere I was *up.*" *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,277.

(*b*) Standing, as if prepared to speak; on one's legs.

(*c*) Mounted; in the saddle.

"When Fordham was *up* those who were interested in a horse's success felt confident."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1887.

(2) *Of things:*

(*a*) Raised, erect.

"He wore his beaver *up.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

(*b*) (*Of streets*): Under repair.

"Streets that are *up.*"—*Daily News*, Oct. 14, 1886.

(3) *Games:* In billiards = as a total, in all: as, The game is 2,000 *up.* In cricket = on the telegraph-board: as, He is 10 *up.* Used also in this sense in racing.

4. Used elliptically for rise up, get up, rouse up, or the like.

"*Up, up,* unhappy! haste, arise!"
Scott: The Gray Brother.

¶ Used elliptically, and followed by *with,* it = raise up, erect, set up, or the like.

"*Up with* my tent!" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v.

5. In a state of action, commotion, excitement, tumult, revolt, insurrection, or the like; in arms.

"In twenty-four hours all Devonshire was *up.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Under this may be classed such colloquial expressions as What is *up?* = What is going on? what is the matter? Is there anything *up?* &c.

6. In process of being carried on.

"The hunt is *up.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

7. Above the horizon. (*Judges* ix. 33.)

8. In a state of being higher or more advanced generally; higher or advanced in rank, position, social standing, price, &c.

"M'Lawlay . . . got down with a fine put, and stood again one *up.*"—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

9. Reaching a certain point measured perpendicularly; as far or as high as.

"*Up* to the ears in blood."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV. iv. 1.

10. To a certain point or time; as long or as far as.

"We were tried friends: I from my childhood *up*
Had known him." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

11. To a higher altitude or stature; to a more mature condition or age.

"Train *up* a child in the way he should go."—*Proverbs* xxii. 6.

12. To or in a state or position of equal advance or of equality, so as not to come or fall short of; not below or short of. (Followed by *to.*)

"We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty."—*Rogers: Sermons.*

13. Denoting approach to, or arrival at, a place or person.

"Bring *up* your army." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 2.

14. Denoting a state of due preparation and readiness for use.

"He's winding *up* the watch.'
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

15. Denoting a state of being deposited in a place where a thing is kept when not used.

"Put thy sword *up.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

16. Denoting a state of being contracted, drawn, or brought together into order, into less bulk, into concealment, &c.

"Tie my treasure *up* in silken bags."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

17. In a state of being able to understand or do; in a condition of fitness, capacity, or ability, or of being acquainted with. (Followed by *to:* as, He is *up to* all the tricks of the trade.) (*Colloq. or slang.*)

18. Denoting adjournment or dissolution: as, The House is *up.*

B. *As preposition:*

1. From a lower to a higher place or point on; along the ascent of; toward a higher point of; at or in a higher position on.

"A voice replied far *up* the height."
Longfellow: Excelsior.

2. Towards the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country; in a direction from the coast or towards the head or source of a stream: as, To go *up* country, To sail *up* the Thames.

C. *As subst.:* Used in the phrase, *Ups and downs* = rises and falls, alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

"To see a man's life full of *ups and downs.*"—*Leighton: Comment on 1 Peter* i.

¶ *Up* is frequently inflected as a verb in vulgar speech.

"She *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy . . . a douse on the side of the head."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 82.

¶ 1. *All up:* All over; completely done for or ruined.

2. *To come up with:* To overtake; to catch up.

3. *To go up:*

(1) To return to one's University: as, When do you *go up?* (Chiefly at Oxford and Cambridge.)

(2) To sit (for an examination).

4. *To have* (or *pull*) *one up:* To bring before a magistrate or justice.

5. *Up and down:*

(1) Here and there; hither and thither; in one place and another.

"Abundance of them are scattered *up and down*, like so many little islands when the tide is low."—*Addison.*

* (2) In every respect; completely.

6. *Up a tree:* Done for; ruined. (*Slang.*)

7. *Up sticks:* Pack up and go. (*Slang.*)

8. *Up to snuff:* Knowing, cunning, acute, sharp. (*Slang.*)

9. *Up to the knocker* (or *door*): Good, capital, excellent. (*Slang.*)

10. *Up to:* About; as what are you *up to?* (*Collog.*)

up line, *s.*

Rail.: The line of a railway which leads to the metropolis, or to a main or central terminus from the provinces. (*English.*)

up-to-date, *a.* Abreast of the times.

û-păn'-ĭsh-ăd, *s.* [Sans. = a sitting.]

Hindoo Sacred Lit. (*Pl.*): Vedic speculative treatises occupied with attempts to solve problems connected with the universe and the nature and destiny of man. They are 108 or more in number, each Veda having a certain number of Upanishads connected with it. They constitute part of the Brahmanas or commentaries belonging to the Veda, presenting the Vedic doctrine in a comprehensive form, and being of a more dogmatic character than the rest of the Brahmanas. They vary in date like the Brahmanas, which extend, according to Max Müller, from 800 to 600 B.C. [BRAHMANISM.] All Indian philosophers and various sects profess to derive their belief from the Upanishads. [VEDA.]

ū'-păs, *s.* [Malay *ùpas* = poison.] The Upas-tree (q.v.).

upas-tieute, *s.*

Toxicol. & Bot.: The poison of *Strychnos Tieute*, a climbing shrub growing in Java. The natives use it to poison their arrows, its deleterious effects being produced by the presence of strychnine.

upas-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Antiaris toxicaria, a large tree growing in Java. Stem naked for the first sixty, seventy, or eighty feet of its height; leaves alternate, stipulate, entire, unequal-sided, subcordate, costately-veined; flowers in

axillary or lateral drooping peduncles, monœcious; males numerous, enclosed in a hairy involucre, calyx with three or four divisions, anthers sessile, three or four; females solitary, calyx in several divisions with a long bipartite style, and ultimately bearing a succulent, drupaceous fruit. The inspissated juice of the upas-tree constitutes a virulent poison called by the natives antjar, which owes its deleterious character to the presence of strychnine. The smallest wound by an arrow tipped with this poison is fatal. Towards the close of the eighteenth century a Dutch surgeon, Foersch, circulated in Europe various myths with regard to the upas-tree. It was said to be so deadly that the poison was collected by criminals condemned to death, who obtained their pardon if they brought away the poison, which was, however, found fatal to eighteen out of every twenty who made the attempt. It was destructive to all vegetable life but its own, and grew in the midst of a desert which it had made. Is it now known that the upas-tree was credited with the destruction of animal life really attributable to the escape of carbon dioxide from a vent or vents in a valley surrounded by volcanoes. It has been seen growing with other trees in forests, and in 1844 was introduced into British hothouses with no deleterious effect.

UPAS-TREE.

***ŭp'-ą-vĕn-ture,** *conj.* [Eng. *up*, and *aventure*.] In case. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 66.)

***ŭp-bar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bar*, v.]

1. To lift up the bar of; to unbar.

"He runing down, the gate to him *upbard*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 5.

2. To fasten with a bar; to bar up.

***ŭp-beär',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bear*, v.]

1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

2. To sustain aloft; to support aloft or in an elevated position.

"The pillars high
Himself *upbears*, which separate Earth from Heaven."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey i.

3. To sustain, to support.

"Which two *upbear*
Like mighty pillours, this frale life of man."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 65.

***ŭp-bīnd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bind*.] To bind or fasten up. (*Collins: Ode to Peace.*)

***ŭp-blāze',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *blaze*, v.] To blaze or flash up.

"Now its wavy point
Upblazing rose." *Southey: Thalaba*, vi.

ŭp'-blŏck, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *block*, s.] A horseblock (q.v.).

***ŭp-blōw',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *up*, and *blow*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To blow up; to inflate.

"His belly was *upblowne* with luxury."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To blow up from.

"The watry south-winde from the sea-bord cost
Vpblowing." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 13.

***ŭp-bōre',** *pret. of v.* [UPBEAR.]

***ŭp-bŏrne', *ŭp-börn',** *pa. par.* & *a.* [UPBEAR.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Sustained or supported aloft.

"By the light air *upborne*." *Thomson: Summer.*

ŭp-brāid', *up-breide, *up-breyd, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *upp* = up, and *bregdan*, *bredan* = to braid, to weave, to pull, to draw.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cast some fault or offence in the teeth of; to charge reproachfully; to reproach. (Followed by *with* or *for* before the thing charged or imputed.)

"To *upbraid* them *for* transgressing old establishments."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 19.

¶ (1) Sometimes used with *to* before the person charged, and *of* before the offence charged.

"May they not justly *to* our crimes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night?" *Prior: Solomon*, i. 293.

(2) Sometimes used without any preposition.

"He *upbraids* Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

2. To reprove with severity.

"He began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done."—*Matthew* xi. 20.

* 3. To bring reproach on; to be a reproach to.

"How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness." —*Nehem.*

* 4. To treat with contempt.

"That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

"The man who acts the least, *upbraids* the most."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 311.

*** ŭp-brāid', * up-braide,** *s.* [UPBRAID, *v.*] The act of upbraiding; reproach, abuse.

"How cleane I am from blame of this *upbraide*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 41.

ŭp-brāid'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *upbraid*; *-er*.] One who upbraids, reproaches, or reproves.

"Yet I will listen, fair unkind *upbraider*,"
Rowe: Tamerlane i.

ŭp-brāid'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [UPBRAID, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or words of one who upbraids; severe reproofs or reproaches.

"With suppliant gestures and *upbraidings* stern."
Wordsworth: Hart Leap Well.

ŭp-brāid'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *upbraiding*; *-ly*.] In an upbraiding manner; with upbraidings or reproaches.

"He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name."—*Ben Jonson.*

*** ŭp-brāy',** *v.t.* [UPBRAID.] To upbraid, to reproach, to abuse.

"Scudamour, his foe for lying so long *upbrayes*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 42.

*** ŭp-brāy', * up-braye,** *s.* [UPBRAY, *v.*] Upbraiding, reproach, abuse.

"After long troubles and unsweet *upbrayes*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 50.

*** ŭp-brēāk',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *break*, v.] To break or force a way upwards; to come to the surface; to appear.

ŭp'-brēāk, *s.* [UPBREAK, *v.*] A breaking or bursting up; an upburst.

*** ŭp-brēāthe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *breathe*.] To breathe up or out; to exhale.

*** ŭp-brēēd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *breed*, v.] To breed up; to train up; to nurse.

"Being both borne and *upbreed* in a forren countrie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Couranus.*

*** ŭp'-brĭng-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *bringing*.] The process of bringing up, nourishing, maintaining, or training; education.

"Let me not quarrel with my *upbringing*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

*** ŭp-brought' (ough as â),** *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *brought*.] Brought up; educated, nursed, nurtured.

"Long in darksome Stygian den *upbrought*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 9.

*** ŭp-buoy'-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *up*; *buoy*, and *-ance*.] Support; lifting up.

"With your wings of *upbuoyance*."
Coleridge: Visit of the Gods.

ŭp'-bŭrst, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *burst*.] A bursting up or through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava.

ŭp'-bў, ŭp'-bўe, *adv.* [Eng. *up*, and *by*, *bye*.] A little way further on; up the way. (*Scotch.*)

"There's three good pieces, and ye'll want siller *upby* yonder."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.

*** ŭp-cast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *cast*, v.] To cast or throw up.

"At Ephesus the sea *upcast*
The coffin, and all that was therein."
Gower: C. A., viii.

ŭp-cast', *a. & s.* [Eng. *up*, and *cast*, s.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Thrown, turned, or directed upwards.

"Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade."
Dryden: State of Innocence, ii. 3

2. Cast up; a term in bowls.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A taunt, a reproach.

2. The act or state of being overturned. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bowls:* A cast, a throw.

"When I kissed the jack upon an *upcast* to be hit away!"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

2. *Geol.:* The same as UPTHROW (q.v.).

3. *Mining:* The shaft or pit which the air ascends after ventilating the mine; in contradistinction to the *downcast*.

upcast-pit, upcast-shaft, *s.*

Mining: The same as UPCAST, s., B. II. 3.

"The force of the explosion went in the direction of the *upcast-shaft*."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

*** ŭp-cāught'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *caught*.] Caught or seized up.

"With every mouth
She bears *upcaught* a mariner away."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xii.

*** ŭp-çheër', * ŭp-çhēar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *cheer*, v.] To cheer up, to encourage, to inspirit.

"Who, coming forth . . .
Sir Calydor *upcheard*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 44.

*** ŭp-climb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *up*, and *climb*.] To climb up, to ascend.

"*Upclimb* the shadowy pine."
Tennyson: Lotos Eaters, 18.

*** ŭp-cŏĭl',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *up*, and *coil*.] To coil up; to make or wind up into a coil.

*** ŭp-cŭrl',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *up*, and *curl*.] To curl or wreathe upwards.

"Thro' the leaves of floating dark *upcurl'd*."
Tennyson: The Poet.

*** ŭp-dīve',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *dive*.] To rise to the surface.

"Thence make thy fame *updive*."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 81.

*** ŭp-drâw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *draw*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To draw up, to raise, to lift. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 871.)

2. *Fig.:* To train or bring up.

"A knight, whom from childhode
He had *updrawe* into manhode."
Gower: C. A., v.

ų-pē-nĕ-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *upene(us)*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] [UPENEUS.]

ų-pē-nē-ōĭ'-dēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *upene(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] [UPENEUS.]

ų-pē'-nē-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπηνη (*hupēnē*) = the moustache, but often used for the beard.]

Ichthy.: One of the sub-genera into which the genus Mullus (q.v.) is sometimes divided on account of slight modifications of the dentition. Upeneus has two close allies: Upeneichthys and Upeneoides.

*** ŭp-fĭll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *fill*.] To fill up; to fill completely.

"I must *upfill* this osier cage of ours."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

*** ŭp-flōw',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *flow*.] To ascend; to stream up.

"No eye beheld the fount
Of that *upflowing* flame." *Southey: Thalaba*, ii.

*** ŭp-găth'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *gather*.] To gather up; to contract; to curl or coil up.

"Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den." *Spenser: Muiopotmos.*

*** ŭp-gāze',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *gaze*, v.] To gaze up.

"*Upgazing* still
Our menials eye our steepy way."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. (Conc.)

*** ŭp-grōw',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *grow*.] To grow up. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 137.)

*** ŭp-grōwn',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [UPGROW.] Grown up.

"So standing, moving, or to height *upgrown*,
The tempter, all impassion'd, thus began."
Milton: P. L., ix. 677.

ŭp'-grōwth, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *growth*.] The process of growing up; rise and progress; development.

"The new and mighty *upgrowth* of poetry in Italy."
—*J. R. Green.*

*** up-haf,** *pret. of v.* [UPHEAVE.]

*** ŭp-hănd,** *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *hand*.] Lifted by both hands.

"The *uphand* sledge is used by under-workmen."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

*** ŭp-hăng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hang*.] To hang up; to suspend.

"Soone on a tree *uphang'd* I saw her spoyle.
Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

*** ŭp-hasp′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hasp*.] To hasp or fasten up. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid*, iv. 254.)

ŭp-hâud′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and Scotch *haud* = hold.] To uphold, to maintain. (*Scotch.*)

"It's Jamie Martingale that furnishes the naigs on contract, and *uphauds* them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

ŭp-hâud′-ĕn, *a.* [UPHAUD.] Upholden.

*** ŭp-hēaped′,** *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *heaped*.] Heaped up, piled up.

"Repaye al with *upheaped* mesure."—*Udal*: 1 *Peter* iv.

ŭp-hēav′-al, *s.* [Eng. *upheav(e)*; *-al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of heaving up, or the state of being heaved up. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Prior to that great religious *upheaval* the monks were the principal professors of dentistry."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

2. *Geol.*: The sudden elevation of land, or its slow rise through volcanic or earthquake action. This elevation is popularly attributed, as it was by the early geologists, to a recession of the sea; no portion of which, however, could recede without producing a universal fall in the level of the ocean. No known natural cause could produce such a phenomenon, and the popular hypothesis is embarrassed by the necessity of explaining what has become of the water which has disappeared, and why certain strata are not horizontal, but slanted at all angles or disposed in curves. These difficulties do not arise when it is held that the permanent recession of the ocean is only apparent; the water has remained at its own level, and it is the land that has risen. This rise of the land, though often very extensive, is still in each successive case only a local phenomenon. [UP-THROW.]

"The evidence of *upheaval* in the atoll regions of the Pacific."—*Nature*, Ap. 26, 1888, p. 604.

ŭp-hēave′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *heave*.] To heave up; to lift up from beneath; to raise.

"*Upheave* the piles that prop the solid wall."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 307.

ŭp-hĕld′, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [UPHOLD.] Held up.

ū′-phĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A fir pole used for scaffoldings, and sometimes for slight and common roofs; hence, any similar pole. (*Gwilt.*)

*** up-heve,** *v.t.* [UPHEAVE.]

*** up-hild,** *a.* [UPHELD.]

ŭp′-hill, *a., adv., & s.* [Eng. *up*, and *hill*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Leading or going up a hill or rising ground: as, an *uphill* road.

2. *Fig.*: Difficult, severe, hard, fatiguing.

"Our Government is engaged in a very *uphill* task."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

B. *As adv.*: Up an ascent; upwards.

C. *As subst.*: Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

"The countrey is full of *uphilles* and downhilles."—*Udal*: *Luke* iii.

*** ŭp-hĭlt′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hilt*.] To plunge in up to the hilt.

"His blayd he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid*, ii. 577.

*** ŭp-hoard′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hoard*.] To hoard up; to store.

"Thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life,
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

ŭp-hōld′, * up-holde, *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hold*, v.]

1. To hold up; to raise or lift on high; to elevate; to keep raised or elevated.

"*Upholding* the scales in his left hand."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 8.

2. To keep from sinking or falling; to support, to sustain, to maintain.

"He whose Spirit, and whose word,
Upholds the seven stars."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxi.

* 3. To support, to maintain.

"Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves."—*Raleigh*.

4. To maintain, to approve.

"The conviction could not be *upheld*."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

ŭp-hōld′-ĕr, * vp-hold-ere, *s.* [Eng. *uphold*; *-er*.]

1. One who upholds, supports, or sustains; a supporter, a defender, a maintainer.

"The great Maker and *Upholder* of it [the world]."
—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter* iii.

¶ In Hist. the same as UNDERTAKER, II. 1 (q.v.).

* 2. An undertaker; one who provides for or carries out funerals.

"The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 469.

* 3. A broker; a dealer in furniture, an auctioneer.

"Under the direction of an *upholder* from London."
—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 190.

*** ŭp-hōl′-stẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *uphold*; *-ster*.]

1. A broker, an auctioneer.

"Euerard the *upholster* can wel stoppe a mantel hooled."—*Caxton: Booke for Travellers*.

2. An upholsterer (q.v.).

"Thus Nature, like an ancient free *upholster*,
Did furnish us with bedstead, bed, and bolster."
John Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.

ŭp-hōl′-stẽr, *v.t.* [UPHOLSTER, *s.*] To furnish with upholstery; to finish off with upholsterer's fittings.

"*Upholstered* in figured green-gold plush."—*Century Magazine*, Dec. 1875, p. 606.

ŭp-hōl′-stẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *upholster*, with the needless addition of *-er*. The upholster was a broker or auctioneer, so that the name may have arisen from his *holding up* wares for inspection while trying to sell them. (*Skeat.*)] One who supplies beds, curtains, carpets, covers, cushions, &c., for the furnishing of houses.

"They were placed in an handsome apartment at an *upholsterer's* in King Street, Covent Garden."
—*Tatler*, No. 171.

upholsterer-bee, *s.* [POPPY-BEE.]

ŭp-hōl′-stẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *upholster*; *-y*.]

1. The business of an upholsterer.

2. The articles or furnishings supplied by upholsterers.

"Too often forgotten human nature in the niceties of *upholstery*, millinery, and cookery."—*Essay on Dryden*.

ŭph′-rōe, *s.* [EUPHROE.]

*** ŭp-hŭrl′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hurl*.] To hurl or cast up.

"Thee wals god Neptune with mace three-forcked *up-hurleth*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 633.

*** ŭp′-kēēp,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *keep*.] Support, maintenance.

"They ceased to give sufficient to pay for the *up-keep*."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

ŭp′-land, *s. & a.* [Eng. *up*, and *land*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The higher grounds of a district; elevated ground; slopes of hills; heights.

"Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

2. The country, as distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns or populous districts: hence, often inland districts.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds; situated on the uplands.

"Great loss of stock must occur on the *upland* farms."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1888.

* (2) Pertaining to the country as distinguished from the towns; country.

"Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite."
Milton: L'Allegro, 92.

* 2. *Fig.*: Rude, rustic, countrified; savage, uncivilized.

"This heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude."
Chapman. (*Todd*)

*** ŭp′-lănd-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *upland*; *-er*.] One who dwells in the uplands.

*** ŭp-lănd′-ĭsh, * up-land-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *upland*; *-ish*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the uplands or country districts; upland.

"He caused fifteen miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and digged up."—*More: Utopia* (ed. *Robinson*), bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: Rustic, rude, countrified, boorish, uncultured.

"His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the vast *uplandish* country dwelt."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. i.

*** ŭp-lāy′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lay*.]

1. To lay up, to hoard up.

"We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*."
Donne: Annunciation & Passion.

2. To overturn.

"Thee castel of Ilion *uplay'd*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 648.

*** ŭp-lēad′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lead*, v.] To lead up or upward.

"*Upled* by thee." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 12.

*** ŭp-lēan′-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *leaning*.] Leaning, resting.

"This shepheard . . . *vpleaning* on his batt."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

ŭp-lĭft′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lift*, v.] To lift up, to raise up, to elevate.

"*Uplifting* it with ease."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey ix.

ŭp-lĭft′, *a. & s.* [UPLIFT, *v.*]

*** A.** *As adj.*: Uplifted, raised.

"With head *uplift* above the wave.'
Milton: P. L., i. 198.

B. *As subst.*: Upheaval. (Pron. *ŭp′-lĭft*.)

*** ŭp-lŏck′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lock*, v.] To lock up.

"His sweet, *uplock'd* treasure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 52.

*** ŭp-look′,** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *look*, v.] To look up, to gaze up.

*** ŭp′-lў-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *lying*.] Upland.

"The favourite haunt of the wild strawberry is an *uplying* meadow."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 470.

*** ŭp′-mōst,** *a.* [Eng *up*, and *most*.] Highest uppermost, topmost.

"When he once attains the *upmost* round."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

ŭp-ŏn′, *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *uppon*, *uppan*; from *upp* = up, above, and *on*, *an* = on; cogn. with Icel. *upá*, *uppá* = upon; Sw. *på* (for *uppå*) = upon; Dan. *paa*.]

A. *As preposition:* On; resting upon; at or in contact with the upper surface or outer part of; used in connection with words expressing or implying, literally or figuratively, a ground, foundation, standing place, dependence, aim, end, and the like. *Upon* is used in all the senses of *on*, with which it may consequently be said to be interchangeable:

1. Denoting contact with.

"The earth he lies *upon*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Placed before that by which a thing is borne or supported.

"I escaped *upon* a butt of sack."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

3. Applied to articles of dress covering the body or part of it, and to things of the nature of or resembling dress.

"Look how well my garments sit *upon* me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. Used to express the ground or occasion of anything done.

"*Vpon* this promise did he raise his chin."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 85.

5. In consequence of; as a result of.

"She died *upon* his words."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

6. With respect to; concerning.

"The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them."—*Dryden*.

7. On the occasion of; at the time of; noting the time when an event came or is to come to pass.

"You shall hence *upon* your wedding day."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

8. Noting collateral position; on the side of.

"Till she had kindled all the world
Upon the right and party of her son."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

9. Noting contiguity or neighbourhood.

"The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass." *Clarendon*.

10. Noting the direction given to an action.

"To turn thy hated back *upon* our kingdom."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

* 11. Used to denote an advantage gained over another; over.

"I never had triumph'd *upon* a Scot."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

12. Denoting a business, occupation, or design in which one is employed.

"We are convented
Upon a pleasing treaty."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

13. Denoting multiplicity or addition.

"Jest *upon* jest." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

14. Used in asseverations and observations.
"*Upon* my soul, a lie, a wicked lie."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

*15. By the means or agency of; by.
"To die *upon* the hand I loved so well."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

*16. According to; after.
"It was *upon* this fashion bequeathed me."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

*17. Amounting to; at.
"*Upon* or near the rate of thirty thousand."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

18. Noting assumption: as, He took the office *upon* himself.

19. Noting security.
"We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and vineyards."—*Nehemiah* v. 4.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. On.
"That's insculped *upon*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

2. Expressing direction.
"Strike all that look *upon* with marvel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

3. Expressing progress or approach in time.
"The hour prefixed. . . comes fast *upon*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 3.

ŭp'-pĕr, *a.* & *s.* [A comparative from *up* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Higher in place.

2. Superior in rank or dignity.

B. *As subst.:* The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt and forward of the ankle-seams.

¶ *On one's uppers:* Poverty-stricken; reduced to want; worn-out (as an old shoe). (*U. S. Slang.*)

* **Upper-Bench,** *s.*
Eng. Hist: The name given to the Court of King's Bench during the reign of Charles II.

Upper Cambrian, *a.*
Geol.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the upper division of the Cambrian Rocks. Used also substantively. [CAMBRIAN.]
"We now come to the *Upper Cambrian* rocks of Sedgwick, the Lower Silurian of Murchison . . . For this series Prof. C. Lapworth in 1879 proposed the term Ordovician, from the name of the British tribe Ordovices. The term is sometimes corrupted into Ordovian."—*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales*, p. 66.

upper-case, *s.*
Print.: The case used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less-used type. [CASE (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

upper-crust, *s.* The upper circles of society; the aristocracy. (*Slang, and orig. American.*)

upper-hand, *s.* Superiority, advantage.
"The nobles thus attained *the upper hand*."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

Upper House, *s.* The Senate, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Representatives. In England, the House of Lords as distinguished from that of Commons.

upper-leather, *s.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

upper-lip, *s.*
Bot. (*Of the Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, &c.*): The upper division or divisions of an irregular flower.

¶ *To keep a stiff upper lip:* To keep up one's courage.
"'Good-bye, Uncle Tom; *keep a stiff upper lip*,' said George."—*H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. x.

Upper Silurian, *s.* [SILURIAN SYSTEM.]

* **upper-stocks,** *s. pl.* Breeches.
"Thy *upper-stocks* be they stuft with silk or flocks."
Heywood: Epigrams.

upper-story, *s.*
1. *Lit.:* A story above the ground-floor.
2. *Fig.:* The head. (*Slang.*)

upper ten thousand, *s.* The higher circles; the leading classes of society; the aristocracy. Originally applied by N. P. Willis to the wealthier or more aristocratic persons in New York, as amounting to something about that number. (Often contracted to *The Upper Ten.*)
"Our social reformers urge that the mothers of the *upper ten thousand* should put their nurseries under the control of a superior nurse."—*Athenæum*, Nov., 1868, p. 719.

upper-world, *s.*
1. The ethereal regions; heaven.
2. The earth, as opposed to the lower or infernal regions.

* **ŭp-pēak',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *peak.*] To rise in or to a peak.
"Hils *uppeaking*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 209.

* **ŭp'-pĕr-ĕst,** *a.* [Eng. *upper; -est.*] Uppermost, topmost, highest.
"Climber from the netherest litter to the *upperest*."
—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

ŭp'-pĕr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *upper*, and *most.*]
1. Highest in place.
"Squaring the *uppermost* side." — *Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).
2. Highest in power or authority; most powerful; predominant.
"The politician whose practice was always to be on the side which was *uppermost*." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **ŭp-pĕr-tĕn'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *upper; ten*, and suff. *-dom.*] The higher or wealthier classes; the upper ten. (*Slang.*)

ŭp-pīle', *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *pile*, v.] To pile or heap up.
"A green mountain variously *uppiled*."
Coleridge: To a Young Friend.

ŭp'-pĭsh, * **ŭp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *up; -ish.*]
1. Proud, arrogant.
"She's *upish* and can't abide it."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.
2. Aiming to appear higher than one's true social position; putting on airs; stuck-up.
3. Tipsy.
"'Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us?' 'Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he's a little *upish*.'"—*Vanbrugh: Journey to London*, i. 1.

ŭp'-pĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uppish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being uppish: arrogance.

* **ŭp-plough'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *plough.*] To plough up; to tear, as by ploughing.
"The *uplloughed* heart, all rent and tore."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.

* **ŭp-plŭck',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *pluck.*] To pluck, pull, or tear up.
"And you sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow,
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

* **up-pon,** *prep.* [UPON.]

* **ŭp-prĭcked',** *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *pricked.*] Pricked up, erected, pointed.
"His ears *upprick'd*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 271.

* **ŭp-prŏp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *prop.*] To prop up; to sustain by, or as by, a prop.
"Himself be [elephant] *upprops*, on him relies."
Donne: Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

ŭp'-pŭt-tĭng, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *putting.*] Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. (*Scotch.*)

ŭp-rāīse', *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *raise.*] To raise up; to lift up. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"Our joy *upraise*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 372.

* **ŭp-rāīs'-ĕr,** * **up-reis-er,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *raiser.*] One who raises up or elevates.
"The horn of myn heelth (var. reading, myn *up-reiser*); and my refute."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xxii. 3.

* **up-rĕar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *rear*, v.] To rear up; to raise; to elevate.
"Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud and clarions be *uprear'd*
His mighty standard." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 532.

* **ŭp-rĭdge',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *ridge.*] To ridge up; to raise up in ridges or extended lines.
"Many a billow, then
Upridg'd, rides turbulent the sounding flood."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xiii.

ŭp'-rīght, ŭp-rīght' (*gh* silent), * **up-ryght,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *right.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Erect, perpendicular.
"*Upright* as the palm-tree."—*Jeremiah* x. 5.

2. Erect on one's feet.
"Stand *upryght* on thi fete."—*Acts* iv. (1551.)

3. Erect, as a human being; not crawling or walking on four feet.
"Whoever tasted, lost his *upright* shape."
Milton: Comus, 52.

* 4. Straight; lying stretched out.
"He lay *upright*
Slepyng."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,480.

5. Erected; pricked up.
"With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 146.

6. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; high-principled; of unbending rectitude.
"He that is *upright* in the way is abomination to the wicked."—*Prov.* xxix. 27.

7. Conformable to moral rectitude.
"Live an *upright* life."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Steam:* A term synonymous with vertical, as applied to a boiler whose height is greater than its width, and to a steam-engine in which the stroke is perpendicular.

2. *Wood-work.:* A term applied to a moulding-machine whose mandrel is perpendicular.

B. *As adv.:* Straight up, erect, perpendicular.
"Anon he rears *upright*, curvets and leaps."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 279.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Arch.:* The elevation or orthography of a building.
"You have the orthography or *upright* of this ground-plat."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Building:*
(1) A perpendicular piece of timber placed vertically to support rafters; a pillar, a post.
"The bridge was being constructed of *uprights*, upon which other timbers were placed." — *Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 8, 1887.
(2) The newel of a staircase.

* **uprighteously** (as **ŭp-rīt'-yŭs-lў**), *adv.* [Eng. *up*, and *righteously.*] Righteously, uprightly; in a just and honourable manner.
"You may most *uprighteously* do a poor wronged lady a merited benefit."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* **up-rightes,** *adv.* [Eng. *upright;* adv. suff. *-es.*] Upright, uprightly.
"So stant there nothyng all *uprightes*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

ŭp'-rīght-lў (*gh* silent), * **up-right-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *upright; -ly.*]
1. In an upright or perpendicular manner; perpendicularly.
2. With strict observance of rectitude; honestly; in accordance with high principles
"He was sure, he said, that they had acted *uprightly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭp'-rīght-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **up-right-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *upright; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being upright or perpendicular.
"The *uprightness* of the pilaster."—*Knox: Essay* 79.
2. Integrity in principle and practice; strict observance of rectitude.
"The strict *uprightness* of the great philosopher."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* **ŭp-rīse',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *rise.*]
1. To rise up; to rise, as from a bed or seat.
"To whom the stern Telemachus *uprose*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 452.
2. To rise above the horizon.
"The sun's face *uprising*."
Longfellow: Beatrice.
3. To ascend, as a hill; to slope or rise upwards.

ŭp'-rīse, ŭp-rīse', *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *rise*, s.]
* 1. A rising up; uprising.
"Sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.
2. Rise and development.
"The rapid *uprise* and general extension of Jersey cattle."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ŭp-rīs'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *rising.*]
1. The act of rising, as from a bed or seat, or above the horizon.
"Thou knowest my downsitting and my *uprising*."
—*Psalm* cxxxix. 2.
* 2. An ascent, a slope, a rising.
"The steep *uprising* of the hill."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.
* 3. A riot, a rising; a rebellion.
"Vexed with such tumults and *uprisings* as they daille procured."—*Holinshed: Cron. England* (an. 1116).

* **ŭp-rĭst',** *s.* [UPRISE, *s.*] Uprising, rising.
"And in the gardin at the sonne *uprist*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,054.

* **ŭp-rĭst',** *pret. of v.* [UPRISE, *v.*] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,248.)

ŭp'-rōar, * **up-rore,** *s.* [Dut. *oproer* = an

uproar, tumult, sedition, from *op* = up, and *roeren* = to stir, to move; cogn. with Sw. *upror* = revolt, sedition; Dan. *oprör* = revolt; Ger. *aufruhr* = tumult, from *auf* = up, and *rühren* = to stir; Sw. *röra*; Dan. *rore*; Icel. *hræra*; A.S. *hréran* = to stir.]

*1. Excitement; disturbance.

"His eye . . .
Unto a greater *uproar* tempts his veins."
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 427.

2. A noisy tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour.

"Who, whilst he staid, kept in a gay *uproar*
Our madden'd Castle all, the s' ode of sleep no more."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 63.

***ŭp-rōar'**, *v.t. & i.* [UPROAR, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To throw into confusion or an uproar; to disturb.

"*Uproar* the universal space."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To make an uproar; to cause a disturbance.

"To act or *uproar* for his own safety."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii, bk. vi., ch. ii.

ŭp-rōar'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *uproar*; *-ious.*] Making or accompanied by an uproar or great noise and tumult; noisy, tumultuous, riotous.

"*Uproarious* laughter, floral tributes, and ringing cheers."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 27, 1888.

ŭp-rōar'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *uproarious*; *-ly.*] In an uproarious manner; tumultuously; noisily.

ŭp-rōar'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uproarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uproarious; noisiness, tumult.

***ŭp-rōll', *up-rowl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *roll.*] To roll up.

"*Uproll'd*
As drops on dust." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 290.

ŭp-rōôt', *v.t.* [Pref. *up*, and *root*, v.] To root up; to tear up by or as by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate; to remove utterly.

"The plant, *uproot-d*, to his weight gave way."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxxi. 270.

ŭp-rōûse', *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *rouse.*] To rouse up; to stir up; to bestir, to arouse.

"Again *uproused*, the timorous prey
Scours moss, and moor, and holt, and hill."
Scott: The Chase, xxii.

***ŭp rŭn',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *run.*] To run, ascend, or mount up.

"Like a thriving plant
Upran to manhood." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* xviii.

***ŭp-rŭsh',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *rush*, v.] To rush upwards.

"The *uprushing* wind
Inflates the wings above."
Southey: Thalaba, xii.

***ŭp'-seē Dŭtçh, *ŭp-seȳ Dŭtçh,** *adv.* [Dut. *op-zyn-Deutsch* = with Dutch fashion.] In the Dutch fashion; Dutch-like; as, to drink *upsee Dutch* = to drink in the Dutch fashion, *i.e.*, to drink deeply. So *upsee Freeze* — in the Frisian fashion. The phrase was also used to denote intoxication:

"I do not like the fulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv 4.

That is, looks like intoxication.

***ŭp-seēk',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *seek.*] To seek or strain upwards.

"*Upseeking* eyes suffus'd with transport-tears."
Southey: Thalaba, xii.

***ŭp-seēs',** *adv.* [See def.] Upsee-Dutch (q.v.).

"Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 5.

***ŭp-sĕnd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *send.*] To send, cast, or throw upwards.

"*Upsends* a smoke to Heav'n."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xviii.

ŭp'-sĕt', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *up*, and *set.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To set or place up.

"With saile on mast *upsette*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 70.

2. To overturn, to overthrow, to overset, as a carriage.

3. To put out of one's normal state; to discompose, to overcome; to put out of temper. (*Colloq.*)

"The wolf's nerves were so much *upset* that at every blast from the horn he stopped short."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1888.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a piece of metal. [UPSETTING.]

5. To disappoint; to make wrong.

"Cissy *upset* the calculation of backers."—*Field*, July 30, 1887.

6. To annul, to nullify; to make void.

"We do not see why Messrs ——'s custom . . . should *upset* one of the best rules of gambling."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

B. *Intrans.*: To be overturned or upset.

"Then, if you do not *upset*, the sail gets in the water."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

ŭp'-sĕt, *a. & s.* [UPSET, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Set up, fixed, determined.

B. *As subst.*: The act of upsetting, overthrowing, or discomposing; the state of being upset or overthrown.

"A fascinating and thrilling ride without a single *upset*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 526.

upset-price, *s.* The price named by an auctioneer when he exposes an article for sale; the lowest price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, &c., will be sold by auction.

"After a solemn pause M'Glossin offered the *upset-price* for the lands and barony of Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

ŭp-sĕt'-tĭng, *s. & a.* [UPSET, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: The act or process of contracting a heated metallic object by blows delivered on the end.

B. *As adj.*: Assuming, conceited, uppish. (*Scotch.*)

***ŭp'-seȳ Dŭtçh,** *s.* [UPSEE DUTCH.]

***ŭp-shoôt',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *shoot.*] To shoot upwards.

"The trees *upshooting* hie."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 58.

ŭp'-shŏt, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *shot.*] Final issue; result, conclusion, end.

"The *upshot* upon comparing these pleasures."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 9.

ŭp'-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *side*, s.] The upper side, the upper part.

¶ *To be upsides with*: To be even with; to be quit with.

"I'se *be upsides wi'* him ae day."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

upside-down, *adv.* Overturned so that the side formerly the highest is now lowest, and *vice versa*; hence, in complete disorder or confusion.

***ŭp'-sĭt-tĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *sitting.*] The sitting up of a woman after her confinement to see her friends; a feast held on such an occasion.

"We will have a lying-in, and such a christening, such *upsitting* and gossiping."—*Broome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

***ŭp'-skĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *skip.*] An upstart.

"Put all to the hearing of velvet coats and *upskips*, as he termed them."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edward VI.*

***ŭp-snătçh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *snatch.*] To snatch or seize up.

"Snap the tipstaffe came and *upsnatched* him."—*Edwards: Damon & Pithias.*

***ŭp-sōar',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *soar.*] To soar up or aloft; to mount up.

***up-so-down, *up-so doun, *up-so-doune, *up so-downe,** *adv.* [Eng. *up*, *so* = as, and *down.*] Upside down.

"The londe war tourned *up-downe*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***ŭp-spēar', *up speare,** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *spear.*]

1. To shoot upwards, like a spear.

"Coarser grass *upspearing* o'er the rest."
Cowper: Task, 28.

2. To root up; to destroy.

"Adam by hys pryde did Paradyse *upspeare*."
Bale: Enterlude of John Baptist. (1538.)

***ŭp spoût',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *spout*, v.] To spout or cast up.

"*Upspouted* by a whale in air."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London.

***ŭp'-sprĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *spring*, s.]

1. A spring up; a leap in the air; a kind of dance. (*Chapman: Alphonsus.*)

2. An upstart.

"The swaggering *upspring* reels."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

***ŭp-sprĭng',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *spring*, v.] To spring up.

"He struck his hasty foot, his heels *upsprung*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 780.

***ŭp'-spŭrn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *spurner.*] A spurner, a scorner, a despiser.

"Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the erth."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

***ŭp-stāid',** *pret. of v.* [UPSTAY.]

ŭp'-stāirs, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *up*, and *stairs.*]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat.

B. *As adv.*: In or towards an upper story.

"Had literally to be carried *upstairs*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

ŭp-stănd', *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *stand*, v.] To stand up; to rise up; to be erected.

"At once *upstood* the monarch, and *upstood*
The wise Ulysses." *Cowper. Homer: Iliad* vii.

***ŭp-stāre',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *stare*, v.] To stare or stand on end; to be erect and conspicuous.

"The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair *upstaring*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

ŭp-start', *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *start.*] To start or spring up suddenly; to jump up.

"And nine, the noblest of the Grecian name,
Upstarted fierce." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* vii. 197.

ŭp'-start, *s. & a.* [UPSTART, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who suddenly springs from a humble or poor position to one of wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

"They had a common speech at Rome, to call them *upstarts* that were no gentlemen born."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 289.

*2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.

II. *Bot.: Colchicum autumnale.* So named because its flowers start at once from the ground, before the leaves appear.

B. *As adj.*: Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.

"It was not to be expected that they would immediately transfer to an *upstart* authority the homage which they had withdrawn from the Vatican."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ŭp-stāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *stay*, v.] To sustain, to support.

"The tenth on bended knee
His massy spear *upstaid*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 195.

***ŭp'-stĭr, *up-stirre,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *stir*, s.] A commotion, a tumult, a rising.

"Better redresse was entended, then your *upstirres* and unquietnesse coulde obtaine."—*Cheeke: Hart of Sedition.*

ŭp'-strōke, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *stroke.*] An upward line made by a pen or pencil in writing.

***ŭp-stȳ', *up-stey,** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *sty* (2), v.] To rise.

"Leeue me, forsothe now *vpsteyeth* the morewetide."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxxiii. 26.

***ŭp-stȳ-ĭng, *up-sty-enge,** *s.* [UPSTY.] Ascension.

"For grate wonder that the lower aungelles had of his *upstyenge*."—*The Festival* (1528), fo. xli.

***ŭp'-sŭn,** *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *sun.*] The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset.

***ŭp-sŭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *sup.*] To sip, drink up, or absorb.

"The tears berain my cheeks of deadly hue
The which as soon as sobbing sighs, alas!
Upsupped have, thus I my plaint renew."
Surrey: A Prisoner in Windsor Castle.

***up-swal,** *pret. of v.* [UPSWELL.]

***ŭp-swârm',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *up*, and *swarm.*]

A. *Trans.*: To raise in swarms; to cause to swarm up.

"You . . . against the peace of heaven and him
Have here *upswarmed* them."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To rise in swarms; to swarm up.

"*Upswarming* show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xii.

***ŭp-swāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *up*, and *sway*, v.] To sway or swing up; to brandish.

"That right-hand Glaut 'gan his club *upsway*,
As one that startles from a heavy sleep."
Scott: Don Roderick, xvi.

***ŭp-swĕll',** *v.i.* [Eng. *up*, and *swell*, v.] To swell up, to rise up.

"Our firste foe, the serpent Sathanas,
Upswal and sayde: O Ebrelk peple, allas!"
Chaucer C. T., 13,490.

***ŭp'-sȳ-tŭr-vȳ,** *adv.* [TOPSYTURVY.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

"There found I all way *upsyturvy* turned."
Greene: James IV., iii. 3.

***ŭp′-tāils âll,** *phr.* [Eng. *up; tails,* and *all.*]

1. Confusion; high jinks.

"Love he doth call
For his *uptailes all.*" *Herrick: Hesperides,* p. 265.

2. Good fellows; revellers.

"Feel, my *uptails all,* feel my weapon."
Decker: Satiromastix.

3. An old game at cards.

"Ruff, slam, whisk, *uptails all,* new cut."
Poor Robin (1757).

***ŭp-tāke′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *take.*]

1. To take up; to take into the hand.

"He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. ii. 11.

2. To succour, to help.

"The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xli. 10.

ŭp′-tāke, *s.* [UPTAKE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conception, understanding, apprehension. (*Prov.*)

"Everybody's no sae gleg at the *uptake* as ye are yourself, mither."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

2. *Steam.:* The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler furnace, leading to the chimney or stack.

***ŭp-tāk′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *uptak(e); -er.*] A helper; a supporter.

"Thou art my fadir, and the *vptaker* of my heelthe."
Wycliffe: Ps. lxxxviii.

ŭp-teăr′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *tear,* v.] To tear up; to pull or pluck up.

"The rest . . . the neighbouring hills *uptore.*"
Milton: P. L., vi. 663,

ŭp′-thrōw, *s.* [UPTHROW, *v.*]

Geol.: Essentially the same as UPHEAVAL (q.v.), but used chiefly in describing the difference of level on the two sides of a fault.

***ŭp-thrōw′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *throw,* v.] To throw up; to cast or hurl up.

"And soon the tempest so outrageous grew,
That it whole hedgerows by the roots *upthrew.*"
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

***ŭp-thŭn′-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Eng. *up,* and *thunder,* v.] To send up a noise like thunder.

"Central fires through nether seas *upthundering.*"
Coleridge: To the Departing Year.

***ŭp-tīe′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *tie,* v.] To tie or twist up; to wind up.

"Having all his band againe *uptyde.*
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

ŭp′-tŏwn, *a.* [Eng. *up,* and *town.*] Situated in, living in, or belonging to the upper part of a town: as, *uptown* people. (*Amer.*) Used also adverbially.

***ŭp-trāçe′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *trace,* v.] To trace up; to follow up; to investigate.

***ŭp-trāin′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *train,* v.] To train up; to bring up; to educate.

"Three fair daughters that were well *uptrained.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 27.

***ŭp-trĭll′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *trill.*] To sing or trill in a high voice.

"The long-breath'd singer's *uptrilled* strain."
Coleridge: In a Concert-Room.

ŭp-tŭrn′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *turn,* v.]

1. To turn up; to direct upwards.

"Her hands were clasp'd—her eyes *upturned.*"
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

2. To overturn; to throw up; to turn over.

"Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud
And Thrascias rend the woods and seas *upturn.*"
Milton: P. L., x. 700.

ŭp-tŭrned′, *a.* [Pref. *up-,* and Eng. *turned.*] Turned so that the bottom becomes the top.

"To make a seat of an *upturned* bushel basket."—*Star,* Feb. 14, 1888.

ū′-pu-pa, *s.* [Lat., connected with Gr. *ἔποψ* (*epops*) = the hoopoe (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The sole genus of Upupidæ (q.v.), with bill long, slender, slightly arched, sharp, and much compressed; nostrils basal, oval, partly concealed by feathers; tongue very short and heart-shaped; head with an erectile crest of oblong feathers, set regularly in pairs for the whole length; wings moderately long, very broad, with ten primaries; tail of ten feathers, almost square at the end; feet with the tarsi scutellated behind as well as before; three toes before, one behind, outer and middle united as far as first joint; claws but slightly curved. The Hoopoes are nearly related to the Hornbills, but are strongly contrasted to the latter in appearance, through their grace of figure and carriage and the beauty of their crest. Their central locality is in the Ethiopian region, but they are found in southern and central Europe and Asia. A desert country is best suited to them, and there

UPUPA EPOPS,
With crest erected and depressed.

they are protected from observation by their sand-colored plumage. The Hoopoe or Upupa derives its name from its frequent repetition of the sound *hoo-hoo-hoo* which it produces. At each note it puffs out its neck and hammers the ground with its bill.

ụ-pū′-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *upup(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of semi-terrestrial, insectivorous Picarian Birds whose nearest affinities are with the Hornbills. It contains a single genus, Upupa (q.v.), characteristic of the Ethiopian region, but extending into the south of Europe and into all the continental divisions of the Oriental region, as well as to Ceylon, and northwards to Pekin and Mongolia. (*Wallace.*) The Wood-hoopoes (q.v.) were formerly placed in this family, but now more generally constitute the family Irrisoridæ, with the single genus Irrisor.

ŭp-waft′-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *up,* and *wafted.*] Wafted upwards; carried up or aloft.

"Mingled his taint with every breath
Upwafted from the innocent flowers!"
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

ŭp′-ward, * up-warde, * uppe-warde, * up-pard, *adv., adj.,* **& s.** [Eng. *up,* and *-ward.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Towards a higher place or position; upwards.

"All his sad companions *upward* gaze,
Fixed on the glorious scene in wild amaze.'
Pope: Statius; Thebaid i. 644.

***** 2. With respect to the upper or higher part or parts.

"Dagon, sea-monster; *upward* man,
And downward fish." *Milton: P. L.,* i. 462.

3. More. (Used indefinitely.)

"I am a very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward,* not an hour more or less."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

***** 4. Toward the source or origin.

"Thence your maxims bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 127.

5. Noting progress or advance in years or life; on.

"From the age of xiiii. yeres *uppewarde.*"—*Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xvi.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Directed or turned upwards.

"Titinius' face is *upward.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

2. Towards the source or origin.

"Entirely arresting their *upward* migration."—*Field,* Dec. 31, 1887.

3. Towards a higher price or value.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually reasonable just now, although an *upward* tendency is apparent."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

*** C.** *As subst.:* The top, the summit.

"From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

*** ¶** *Upward of:* [*Upwards of*].

***ŭp′-ward-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *upward; -ly.*] In an upward direction; upwards.

"*Upwardly* opening valves."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics,* s.v. *Ventilator.*

ŭp′-wardş, *adv.* [UPWARD.]

1. Towards a higher place; in an upward direction. (Opposed to *downward.*)

"She shall be buried with her face *upwards.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* iii. 2.

2. Towards the source or spring.

3. More.

"Some of them worth as much as £30 and *upwards.*"—*Daily Chronicle,* Jan. 17, 1887.

¶ *Upwards of:* More than; above; in excess of: as, He has been here *upwards of* ten years.

ŭp-whĭrl′, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *up,* and *whirl.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To rise upwards in a whirl; to whirl upwards.

B. *Trans.:* To raise upwards in a whirling direction.

"All these *upwhirl'd* aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world."
Milton: P. L., iii. 493.

ŭp-wīnd′, *v.t.* [Eng. *up,* and *wind,* v.] To wind up; to roll up; to involve. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. i. 15.)

ŭp′-wĭnd, *adv.* [Eng. *up,* and *wind,* s.] Against or in the face of the wind.

"For, though *upwind* now, they could merely hunt."—*Field,* Feb. 4, 1888.

ŭp-wŏŭnd′, *pa. par.* or *a.* [UPWIND, *v.*]

***ŭp-wrēath′,** *v.i.* [Eng. *up,* and *wreath,* v.] To curl upwards.

"Around it columns of smoke *upwreathing.*"
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

ūr′-a-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *οὖρον* (*ouron*) = urine, and *ἔχω* (*echō*) = to have.]

Anat.: A fibrous cord connecting the summit of the bladder with the anterior abdominal wall, passing upwards between the *linea alba* and the peritoneum to the umbilicus. In fœtal life the urachus connects the bladder with the allantois.

ụ-răc′-ō-nīte, ụ-răc′-ō-nīşe, *s.* [Eng. *ura(nium),* and Gr. *κονίς* (*konis*) = dust.]

Min.: A mineral of undetermined crystalline form, occurring in exceedingly minute scales, or earthy, on uraninite (q.v.), at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Colour, lemon-yellow, sometimes orange. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of the sesquioxide of uranium.

ụ-ræ′-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *οὖρον* (*ouron*) = urine, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: A disease caused by the retention of urea and other noxious substances in the kidneys and bladder, followed by blood poisoning. It is produced by any cause which prevents the periodical excretion of the urine, and is a most dangerous malady. It takes three forms: stupor, followed by coma, convulsions of an epileptic type, or coma and convulsions combined. [ALBUMINURIA.]

ụ-ræ′-mĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *uræm(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to uræmia: as, *uræmic* coma, *uræmic* intoxication, *uræmic* poisoning.

Ūr′-al, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a range of mountains about 1,250 miles long, constituting the north-eastern boundary of Europe.

Ural Altaic, *a.*

Philol.: The same as TURANIAN.

Ụ-rā′-lĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains, in Russia.

Ụ-răl′-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains; specifically applied to the languages of the Finnic tribes, from it being generally supposed that the original seat of such tribes was in the Ural Mountains.

ūr′-al-īte, *s.* [After the Ural Mountains, where it was first observed; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *uralit.*]

Min.: An altered form of Augite (q.v.), where the exterior form of the crystal is preserved, but the cleavage is that of hornblende. The crystals appear to be composed of a number of minute prisms of hornblende. First made known by H. Rose, as occurring in a green porphyritic rock in the Urals, but it has since been found to be very abundant in many rocks.

uralite-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry in which the mineral uralite is a prominent constituent.

uralite-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of syenite (q.v.), occurring near the village of Turgojak, in the Ural Mountains, which contains uralite.

ŭr-ăl-orth′-īte, *s.* [After the Ural Mountains, where found, and Eng. *orthite.*]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q.v.), occurring in large dull crystals in the Ilmen Mountains, Urals. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 3·41 to 3·647; colour, pitch-black.

ụ-răm′-īl, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ic),* and *amil.*] [DIALURAMIDE.]

ŭr-ą-mĭl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *uramil; -ic.*] Derived from or containing uramil.

uramilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_5O_7$ (?). Dialuramic acid. Obtained by boiling a solution of dialuramide in sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in transparent four-sided prisms or in silky needles, soluble in water and nitric and sulphuric acids, insoluble in alcohol and ether. With the alkalis it forms crystallizable salts.

ụ-răn′, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Uranium (q.v.).

uran-mica, *s.*

Min.: The same as URANITE (q.v.).

ŭr′-ąn-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ic); -ate.*]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds of the uranic oxide with basic metallic oxides. (*Watts.*)

ụ-răn-ą-tĕm′-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium);* Gr. ἀ (*a*) negative, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: The same as URANIN.

ụ-rā′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uran(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Musaceæ. Seeds numerous in each cell; fruit berried, or, if capsular, bursting through the cells. (*Lindley.*)

Ụ-rā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Οὐρανιά (*Ouranía*) = the Heavenly one, later regarded as the muse who presides over astronomy.]

1. *Classic Mythology:*

(1) The muse of Astronomy, usually represented as holding in one hand a globe, in the other a rod, with which she is employed in tracing out some figure.

(2) A surname of Venus = Celestial. She was said to be the daughter of Uranus or Cœlus by the Light, and was supposed to preside over beauty and generation.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 30.].

3. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Uraneæ (q.v.). Only known species, *Urania speciosa* (*Ravenala madagascariensis*). [RAVENALA.] It has leaves of giant size, small axillary flowers, and fruits bearing seeds, surrounded by an aril of an ultramarine colour. It yields an essential oil, and the capsules a dye.

4. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Uraniidæ (q.v.). Splendid lepidopterous insects, often about three inches across the wings, which are transversely banded with black and green, the hinder pair terminating posteriorly in a long tail, sometimes edged with white. All the species are South American. *Urania fulgens* migrates in large flocks across the Isthmus of Panama.

Ụ-rā′-nĭ-ąn (1), *a.* [Eng. *Urani(a); -an.*]

Mythol.: Of or belonging to heaven; heavenly, celestial. Used of Venus when regarded as the patroness of heavenly or chaste love. Or it may refer to her being the daughter of Uranus. [URANIA, 1, (2).]

"The seal was Cupid bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head *Uranian* Venus hung."
Tennyson: Princess, i. 239.

Ụ-rā′-nĭ-ąn (2), *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *uranus* (q.v.), *i* connect., and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Astron.: Of or belonging to the planet Uranus.

"The most singular circumstance attending the whole *Uranian* system."—*Bait: Story of the Heavens,* p. 169.

ụ-răn′-ĭc (1), *a.* [URANUS.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial, astronomical.

"On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles."
—*Carlyle.*

ụ-răn′-ĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *uran(ium); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from uranium (q.v.).

uranic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given to uranic oxide when in combination with bases.

uranic-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $(UO_2)''(NO_3)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$. Prepared by dissolving pulverised pitchblende in nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, adding water, filtering, and allowing filtrate to crystallize. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

uranic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: UO_3. Uranyl oxide. A chamois-yellow powder, obtained by heating uranic nitrate in a glass tube to 250°. It dissolves in acids forming the uranic salts.

uranic-oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: UO_2Cl_2. Uranyl chloride. Obtained as an orange-yellow vapour, which solidifies to a yellow crystalline mass, when dry chlorine gas is passed over red-hot uranous oxide. It is soluble in water, and forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkali metals.

ŭr-ą-nĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uranĭ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Pages; a family of Lepidoptera, now believed to be Hawk Moths, but constituting the transition to the tribe of Butterflies with which they were formerly placed. They are large, have long slender antennæ, and fly by day. Found in the hotter parts of the world. The tropical American species are brighter in color than those from the East Indies.

ŭr′-ą-nĭn, ŭr-ą-nĭn′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *uran (ium);* suff. *-in, -inite (Min.);* Ger. *uranerz, schweruranerz;* Fr. *urane oxydulé.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the isometric or cubic system, mostly, however, occurring massive. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 6·4–8; lustre, greasy to dull; colour, velvet-black, grayish; streak, brownish-black to dark olive-green; opaque; fracture, somewhat conchoidal. Compos.: protoxide of uranium, 32·1; sesquioxide of uranium, 67·9 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $UO_2U_2O_3$. Occurs sparingly in Cornwall, Bohemia, Saxony, and a few other localities.

ŭr-ą-nĭs-cŏ′-nī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος (*ouraniskos*) = the palate; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the palate.

ŭr-ą-nĭs′-cŏ-plăs-tў, *s.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος (*ouraniskos*) = the palate; πλαστικός (*plastikos*) = forming, from πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation of engrafting in case of deficiency of the soft palate.

*** ŭr-ą-nĭs-cŏr′-ą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. οὐρανίσκος (*ouraniskos*) = the palate, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a suture.]

Surg.: The operation of suture in the case of cleft palate.

ŭr′-ąn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium);* suff. *-ite (Min.);* Fr. *urane oxydé;* Ger. *uranit, uranglimmer.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral occurring in square tables or plates with bevelled edges, occasionally in square octahedrons; cleavage, basal, micaceous. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr., 3·4 to 3·6; lustre of cleavage faces, pearly, of others, sub-resinous; colour and streak, various shades of green; transparent to subtranslucent. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of the sesquioxide of uranium and protoxide of copper. The finest varieties of this mineral have been hitherto found in the mines of Cornwall.

2. The same as AUTUNITE (q.v.).

ŭr-ăn-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *uranit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

ụ-rān′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Named by the discoverer after the planet Uranus (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hexad metallic element, discovered by Klaproth in 1789 as a metallic oxide, but first obtained as a true metal by Peligot in 1840; symb. U; at. wt. 120. It is found in pitchblende, which is an oxide, and in uranite, which is a phosphate. The metal is readily obtained by decomposing the chloride with potassium or sodium. It is somewhat malleable and hard, with a colour resembling nickel or iron; sp. gr. 18·4; permanent in the air at ordinary temperature, but in the pulverulent state it takes fire at about 207°, burning with great splendour. It forms two classes of compounds, viz., the uranous, in which it is quadrivalent, and the uranic, in which it is sexvalent.

uranium-carbonate, *s.* [LIEBIGITE VOGLITE.]

uranium-oxide, *s.* [URANIN, URANINITE.]

uranium-phosphate, *s.* [URANITE, AUTUNITE.]

uranium-sulphate, *s.* [JOHANNITE, URANOCHALCITE, MEDJIDITE, ZIPPEITE, VOGLIANITE, URACONITE.]

ŭr-ą-nŏ-, *pref.* [URANIUM, URANUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the sky.

2. Pertaining to or obtained from uranium (q.v.).

ụ-răn-ŏ-chăl′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 2.; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper, and suff. *-ite (Min.);* Ger. *uranochalzit.*]

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in small velvety nodules formed of radiating crystal-fibres. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; colour and streak, grass- to apple-green. Compos.: probably sulphuric acid, 21·1; oxide of uranium, 33·5; oxide of copper, 7·0; lime, 9·8; water, 28·5 = 99·9.

ŭr-ăn-ŏ′-chre (chre as kĕr) *s.* [Pref. *uran(o)-,* 2., and Eng. *ochre.*]

Min.: The same as URACONITE (q.v.).

ụ-răn-ŏ-çĭr′-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 2.; Lat. *circus* = a circle, and suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral strongly resembling autunite (q.v.), for which it had been long mistaken. Sp. gr. 3·53; colour, yellowish-green. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 14·0; sesquioxide of uranium, 56·75; baryta, 15·07; water, 14·18 = 100, thus being an autunite (q.v.), in which baryta replaces the lime. Found in veins in the granite of Saxon Voigtland.

ụ-răn-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc, ụ-răn-ŏ-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *uranograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to uranography (q.v.).

ŭr-ąn-ŏg′-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *uranograph(y); -ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in uranography.

ŭr-ąn-ŏg′-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 1., and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description, chart, or orrery of the heavens; that branch of astronomy which consists in the determination of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies and the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.

"For the purposes of *uranography* . . . a knowledge of the equinox is not necessary."—*Herschel: Astronomy,* § 294.

ụ-răn′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 1., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aerolite.

ŭr-ąn-ŏl′-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 1., and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The knowledge of the heavens.

ŭr-ąn-ŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 1., and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A measurement of the heavens.

"A new *uranometry* and a repertory of constants of astronomy."—*Nature,* vol. xxiv., p. 624. (1881.)

ụ-răn-ŏ-nĭ′-ŏ-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 2., and Eng. *niobite.*]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as SAMARSKITE (q.v.).

2. The same as URANIN (q.v.).

ụ-răn′-ŏ-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 2., and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in exceedingly minute crystals on the sides of fissures in granite at Kupferberg, Silesia. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·8; colour, honey-yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of sesquioxide of uranium, alumina, and lime.

ụ-răn-ŏ-phўll′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-,* 2., and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: The same as URANITE (q.v.).

ụ-răn-ŏ-scŏ-pī′-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uranoscop(us);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, containing several genera. The eyes are on the upper surface of the head, directed upwards; lateral line continuous.

ŭr-ą-nŏs′-cŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. οὐρανο-

σκόπος (*ouranoskopos*) = *Uranoscopus scaber*. (See def.)]

Ichthy.: Stargazer. A genus of Uranoscopina (q.v.), with eleven species from the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic, and one, *Uranoscopus scaber*, known to the ancients, from the Mediterranean. Head large, broad, and thick, partially covered with bony plates; mouth-cleft vertical; scales very small; two dorsal fins, ventrals jugular, pectorals branched; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine

URANOSCOPUS SCABER.

bones; a long filament usually present before and below the tongue; gill-cover armed. The eyes, which are very small, can be raised or depressed at will. The species are small, inactive fishes, rarely a foot long, generally lying hidden at the bottom between stones, watching for their prey. The filament attached to the bottom of their mouth, and playing in the current of water passing through the mouth, serves to allure small marine animals within reach.

ūr-ạn-ŏs′-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

ūr-ạ-rō-sō-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *uranosus* = uranous (q.v.).]

Chem.: Uranous (q.v.).

uranoso-uranic oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $U_3O_8 = UO_2{\cdot}2UO_3$. The chief constituent of pitchblende, obtained artificially by igniting uranous oxide in contact with air. It forms a dark-green velvety powder; sp. gr. 7·1 to 7·3, hardly acted upon by dilute acids, but dissolving without alteration in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

ụ-răn-ō-sphær′-īte (ær as **ēr),** *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2, and Eng. *sphærite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in semi-globular groups of microscopic crystals, with radiated and concentric structure. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6·36; colour, orange-yellow to brick-red; lustre, greasy. An analysis of perfectly pure material yielded: sesquioxide of uranium, 50·88; teroxide of bismuth, 44·34; water, 4·75 = 99·97, which gives the formula $BiO_3{2}U_2O_3 + 3HO$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

ụ-răn-ō-spīn′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2.; Lat. *spina* = a thorn, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in scales with rectangular contours. Crystallization orthorhombic; hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 3·45; colour, siskin-green. An analysis by Winkler gave: arsenic acid, 19·37; sesquioxide of uranium, 59·18; lime 5·47; water, 16·29 = 100·31, which is approximately equivalent to the formula $CaO,U_2O_3AsO_5 + 8HO$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

ụ-răn-ō-tăn′-tal-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *tantalite:* Ger. *uranotantal.*]

Min.: The same as Samarskite (q.v.).

ụ-răn-ō-thăll′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *thallite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in aggregates of minute crystals or grains as encrustations on uranium ores. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·0; colour, and streak, siskin-green; lustre, vitreous, on cleavage faces pearly. Compos.: a hydrated carbonate of uranium and lime. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

ụ-răn-ō-thōr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *thorite.*]

Min.: A variety of thorite (q.v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of uranium. Found in the Champlain iron region, New York, U.S.A.

ụ-răn′-ō-tīl, *s.* [Uranium.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating or stellar groups of acicular crystals. Sp. gr. 3·95; colour, lemon-yellow. The mean of three analyses gave: silica, 13·78; sesquioxide of uranium, 66·75; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 0·51; lime, 5·27; phosphoric acid, 0·45; water, 12·67 = 99·43, which resembles the composition of uranophane (q.v.).

ūr′-ạ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *uran(ium); -ous.*] Derived from uranium.

uranous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: UCl_4. Formed by burning uranium in chlorine gas, or by igniting uranous oxide in hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallizes in dark-green deliquescent octahedrons, soluble in water with a hissing noise, forming an emerald-green solution. When boiled it gives off hydrochloric acid, and deposits a finely-divided brown powder.

uranous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: UO_2. Obtained by heating uranosouranic oxide in a current of hydrogen. It is a brown crystalline powder, soluble in acids, and forming greenish-coloured salts.

Ūr′-ạ-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. οὐρανός (*ouranos*) = heaven, spec. the celestial vault.]

1. *Greek Mythol.:* The most ancient of all the gods. He married Terra, or Earth, by whom he had, first, the children called the hundred-handed, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges; secondly, the Cyclopes, Arges, Steropes, and Brontes; thirdly, the Titanes, Oceanus, Cœus, Saturnus, &c.; and lastly, the Giants. He was dethroned and mutilated by his son Saturnus, and from his blood sprang the Furies, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra.

2. *Astron.:* One of the superior planets between Saturn and Neptune. It was not known to the ancients. When Sir William Herschel, after the construction of his great reflecting telescope [Telescope] was systematically examining with it all the stars above a certain magnitude, he, on March 13, 1781, found in the constellation Gemini a star which he recognized as having a disk which the others had not. He took it for a comet, and other contemporary astronomers held the same view. Some months afterwards, as its motions were traced, the opinion arose that it was a planet, and in January, 1783, La Place laid before the Academy of Science, at Paris, calculations relating to its elliptic orbit which established beyond a doubt that this opinion was correct. The discovery led to the appointment of Herschel as Astronomer-Royal, and the establishment of the observatory at Slough. Uranus had been noted down by Flamsteed as a fixed star, in his *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, published in 1725, and he had measured its place four or five times between 1690 and 1715. Lemonnier had observed it nine times without identifying it as a planet. Bradley and Tobias Mayer had done so at least once. Its diameter is about 31,700 miles—about four times that of the earth, its bulk about sixty-four times as great; but being of light material its weight is only fifteen times as great. It has been reasoned out from analogy rather than proved by actual observation that it rotates, but the time of this rotation is wholly unknown. Its distance from the sun is about 1,800,000,000 of miles, and it travels once round the orbit in about eighty-seven years. It receives only about one three-thousandth part of the light and heat from the sun which fall upon the earth. It is attended by at least four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. Their orbits all lie in the same plane, and are at right angles to the path of the planet itself—a circumstance not known in the case of any other planet. Called also Georgium Sidus and Herschel (q.v.).

ū-răn′-ū-tăn, *s.* [Ourang-outang.]

ūr-ăn-vĭt′-rī-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium)*, and *vitriol.*]

Min.: The same as Johannite (q.v.).

ūr′-ạ-nȳl, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium); -yl.*]

Chem.: UO_2. The hypothetical radical of the uranic compounds.

uranyl-chloride, *s.* [Uranic-oxychloride.]

uranyl-oxide, *s.* [Uranic-oxide.]

ụ-ra′-ō, *s.* [A name given by the natiye inhabitants to a deposit in a lake near Nerida, Columbia, South America.]

Min.: The same as Trona (q.v).

ūr-ăp-tĕr-ȳ′ğ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.*, **ūr-ăp′-tĕr-ȳx,** *s.* [Ouraptérydæ, Ouraptéryx.] (*Newman.*)

û-ra′-rî, *s.* [Curari.]

ụ-răr′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail, which the bracts resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ. Papilionaceous plants with pinnate leaves, having generally three leaflets, purple or yellow flowers, and nearly sessile legumes contracted between the seeds. *Uraria lagopoides*, an Indian species, is considered by the Hindoos to be alterative, tonic, and anticatarrhal, and is an ingredient in some of their medicines. The fruit of *U. picta*, another Indian species, is applied to the sore mouths of children, and the plant itself is deemed an antidote for the bite of a Southern Indian snake (*Echis carinata*).

ụ-răs′-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *ur(o)-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star-fish.]

Zool.: A synonym of Asterias (q.v.). [Star-fish.]

ụ-răs-tĕr-ĕl′-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *uraster* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, having the ambulacral grooves margined by a row of ambulacral plates only. Found in the Silurian. Called also Stenaster.

ūr′-ạte, *s.* [Eng. *ur(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of uric acid.

urate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_3(NH_4)N_4O_3$. A salt frequently found in urine, and prepared by adding ammonia to uric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

ūr′-bạn, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus* = pertaining to a city; *urbs*, genit. *urbis* = a city.]

1. Of or pertaining to a city or town; living or situated in a city or town.

"The gradual removal of *urban* rookeries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* 2. Urbane (q.v.).

ūr-bāne′, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus* = urban (q.v.).] Courteous, polite, suave, elegant, refined, polished.

"Raising, through just gradation, savage life
To rustic, and the rustic to *urbane*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Ūr′-bạn-īst, *s.* [See def. II. 1. 2.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A sort of dessert pear of the highest excellence.

II. *Church History* (*Pl.*):

1. A name sometimes given to those of the Poor Clares (q.v.) who accepted the reform of Pope Urban IV. (1291–65).

2. The adherents of Pope Urban VI. (1378–89), in opposition to whom Clement VII. was afterwards elected. The latter held his court at Fondi, in the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards at Avignon.

"As Clement's party drew back, the *Urbanists* took up the cry."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, viii. 51.

ūr-băn′-ĭ-tȳ, * **ur-ban-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *urbanité*, from Lat. *urbanitatem*, accus. of *urbanitas*, from *urbanus* = urbane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being urbane; civility and courteousness of manner; refinement, suavity, polish, politeness.

"The grace and *urbanity* of his manners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. A polished humour or facetiousness.

"Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, [says Casaubon] or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **ūr′-bạn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *urban(e); -ize.*] To render urbane.

"Refined nations, whom nature and knowledge did first *urbanize* and polish."—*Howell: Instructions for Travel*, p. 9. (1642.)

* **ūr-bĭc′-ō-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *urbs*, genit. *urbis* = a city, a town, and *colo* = to cultivate, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a city or town; urban. (*Eclec. Rev.*, in *Annunale.*)

ŭr-çē′-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *urceolus* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Plumiereæ. Named from the form of the corolla. Leaves opposite, ovato-oblong; flowers small, greenish, in terminal cymes; calyx five-cleft; corolla pitcher-shaped, hairy, with five erect teeth; stamens five, with sagittate anthers; ovaries two, developing into fruit the size of oranges. *Urceola elastica* of Roxburgh (= *U. esculenta* of Bentham) is an extensive woody climber in the forests of Tenasserim and Pegu. Mr. G. W. Strettell believes that it may be utilized for supplying caoutchouc. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

2. *Ecclesiol.:* A pitcher for containing water for ritual use in the Eucharistic service, whether for washing the ministrant's hands or for cleansing the vessels. (*Smith: Christian Antiquities.*)

ŭr-çē-ō-lā′-rĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *urceolaris* = of or belonging to a small pitcher.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Limboridæ, closely akin to Lecanora, and named from the form of the shields. The spermogonia are scattered over the thallus, sometimes on the border of the apothecia. They are inconspicuous on account of their pale colour. *Urceolaria scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are Crustaceous Lichens, used in dyeing. The former is the more common, growing on heaths, walls, and rocks.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Urceolariidæ (q.v.), with a single species, parasitic on *Planaria torva*. Free-swimming, highly elastic, changeable in shape; sucking-disc provided with a simply striated horny ring; the anterior region usually alternate, and with the peristome obliquely set.

ŭr-çē-ō-la-rī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *urceolari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Peritrichous Infusoria, with four genera, from salt and fresh water; all parasitic or commensal. Animalcules free-swimming or adherent at will, discoidal, turbinate, or hourglass-shaped; anterior border more or less circular, with a spirally convolute ciliary wreath, the right limb of which descends into the oral aperture; oral system consisting usually of a widened anterior entrance (the vestibulum), and a somewhat prolonged pharyngeal passage; posterior border cup-shaped, adhesive, ciliated, and generally strengthened internally with a horny ring, which in some cases is simple, and in others set with tooth-like processes.

ŭr′-çē-ō-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *urceolatus*, from Lat. *urceolus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Pitcher-shaped (q.v.).

ŭr-çē′-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *urceus* = a water-pitcher.]

Bot. (*Of a carex*): The tube made by two bracts, which becoming confluent at their edges, enclose the pistil. Called also Perigynium.

ŭr′-çhĭn, * **ŭr′-chŏn,** * **ur-chone,** * **ir-chon,** * **ur-gin,** * **yro-heon,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *ireçon, heriçon, eriçon*; Fr. *hérisson* = a hedgehog, as if from a Lat. *ericionem*, accus. of *ericio*, for *ericius* = a hedgehog; cogn. with Gr. χήρ (*chēr*) = a hedgehog.]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name given to the hedgehog.

"Round as a ball, skinned like an *yrcheon* or hedgehog."—*Holinshed: Descript. Scotland*, ch. ix.

2. A sea-urchin (q.v.).

"The *urchins* of the sea called echini."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxxi.

* 3. An elf, a fairy, from its being supposed to take at times the shape of a hedgehog.

"Like *urchins*, ouphes and fairies."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

4. A familiar, half chiding name sometimes given to a child.

"There stood the *urchin*, as you will divine."
Wordsworth: Michael.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The key of the ash-tree. (*Halliwell.*) More probably the fruit of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Carding:* One of a pair of rapidly revolving small card-cylinders, arranged around the periphery of a large card-drum.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Prickly, stinging, rough. (*Milton.*)

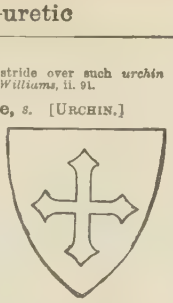
2. Trumpery.

"How easie it was to stride over such *urchin* articles."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 91.

* **ŭr′-chŏn,** * **ur-chone,** *s.* [Urchin.]

ûr′-deĕ, ûr′-dȳ, *a.* [Fr. *urdée.*]

Her.: Pointed. A cross-urdée is one in which the extremities are drawn to a sharp point instead of being cut straight.



CROSS URDÉE.

ûrd′-īte, *s.* [After Urda, of Scandinavian mythology; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by D. Forbes to a monazite occurring in large crystals in the granite of Notero, near Arenodal, Norway.

ûr′-dû, *s.* & *a.* [Hind. *urdu* = (1) an army, a camp, a market, (2) the language defined in the article.]

A. *As subst.:* The Hindustani language as spoken by the Muhammadan population of India. It is a *lingua franca*, which became the medium of communication between the Muhammadan conquerors of India and their Hindu subjects. It is really the Hindi language, which is of the Aryan family, with a number of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish words introduced into it, though the inflections of nouns and verbs remain unaltered. Many consider Urdu a distinct language from Hindi, but Beames regards this as a great error in philology. It is now the language most largely used by Europeans in their intercourse with the natives of India. It has a literature, chiefly historic, which arose under the Mogul emperors, commencing with Akbar (1556–1605).

"By a curious caprice Hindi, when it uses Arabic words, is assumed to become a new language, and is called by a new name—*Urdu*; but when Punjabi or Sindhi do the same, they are not so treated."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, i. 39.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the language so called.

* **ūre** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *eure, euvre*; Fr. *œuvre* = work. Cf. manure, inure.] Use, practice.

"For in the time that thieving was in *ure*
The gentler fled to places more secure."
John Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.

* **ūre** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *eür* = lot, chance, from Lat. *augurium* = augury (q.v.).] Chance, destiny, fortune.

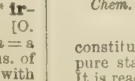
"So pitously gan cry
On his fortune and on *ure* also."
Lydgate: Complaint of the Black Knight.

* **ūre** (3), *s.* [Urus.] A wild bull; the urus.

"The third kind is of them that are named *ures*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 163.

* **ūre,** *v.t.* [Ure (1), *s.*] To inure; to accustom by use or practice.

ūr′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Latinised from root of *urina* = urine (q.v.).]



Chem.: $CH_4N_2O = \overset{NH_2}{\underset{NH_2}{C}} = O$. The chief organic constituent of urine, first obtained in an impure state by Rouelle the younger, in 1799. It is readily obtained by evaporating urine to dryness on the water-bath and exhausting the residue with alcohol; or it may be prepared synthetically by the action of ammonia upon carbonic oxychloride. From a pure aqueous solution it crystallizes in long, flattened prisms without terminal faces, is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, melts at 120°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. The synthesis of urea, discovered by Wöhler in 1828, was the first instance of an undoubtedly organic body being obtained by artificial means.

* **ūred,** *a.* [Ure (2), *s.*] Fortunate.

"In my body I was well *ured*.
Chaucer: Dream.

ūr-ĕ-dĭn-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uredo* (q.v.), genit. *uredin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as Coniomycetes (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

ūr-ĕ-dĭn′-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *uredo*, genit. *uredin(is)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A section of Pucciniæi. Protospores not septate, and disposed in regular sori, or the species have two kinds of fruit. Some alleged species are undoubtedly only the secondary state of other Fungals, but there are Uredinei which appear genuine. All were formerly included under Uredo (q.v.).

ụ-rē′-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a blast or blight of plants; *uro* = to burn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Uredinei (q.v.) Protospores brown or yellow, composed of several layers of cells, each containing a spore.

ūr′-ĕ-īde, *s.* [Eng. *ure(a)*; *-ide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds containing the elements of a urea-salt, minus water; thus alloxan is a monuride of mesoxalic acid, being a compound of that acid with one atom of urea minus $2H_2O$.

ụ-rē′-mĭ a, ụ rē′-mĭc, *s.* [See Uræmia, Uræmic.]

ụ-rē′-na, *s.* [From *uren*, the Malabar name of the species defined.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ureneæ (q.v.). Involucre and calyx five-cleft; style divided above into ten portions; carpels five, prickly at the top. *Urena lobata*, a shrub commonly occurring with the mango and bamboo in Bengal and throughout India, and *U. sinuata*, a small Indian shrub, have strong fibres, probably well adapted for the manufacture of sacking and twine. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) In Brazil a decoction of the root and stem of *U. lobata* is employed as a remedy in windy colic, and the flowers are given as an expectorant in dry and inveterate cough.

ūr′-ĕt, *s.* [Urea.]

Chem.: This name has been applied to the group CH_2NO, which by substitution for one atom of hydrogen in ammonia, may be supposed to form urea, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_2NO\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$, and by substitution for two atoms of hydrogen, biuret, $\left.\begin{matrix}(CH_2NO)_2\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N$. (*Watts.*)

¶ This term was formerly used as an affix indicative of combination; thus sulphuret now sulphide; phosphuret, phosphide, &c.

ụ-rē′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. οὐρητήρ (*ourētēr*) = the urethra; οὐρέω (*oureō*) = to pass urine.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two tubes which conduct the urine from the kidneys into the bladder, one entering at each side near the base. They are from fourteen to sixteen inches long, and about the width of a goose quill.

ụ-rē-tĕr-ī′-tis, *s.* [Eng. *ureter*; suff. *-itis.*] Inflammation of the ureter.

ūr′-ĕ-thānes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ur(ic)*, and *ethane.*] [Carbamic-ethers.]

ụ-rē′-thra, *s.* [Gr. οὐρήθρα (*ourēthra*).]

Anat.: A membranous tube running from the bladder first directly downwards and then forwards beneath the arch of the pubes. It is the excretory passage for the urine, serving also in the male for the ejaculation of the semen.

ụ-rē′-thral, *a.* [Eng. *urethr(a)*; suff. *-al.*] Of or belonging to the urethra: as, *urethral* abscess.

ūr-ĕ-thrī′-tis, *s.* [Eng. *urethr(a)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the urethra [Gonorrhœa], or of the urethra itself.

ụ-rē-thrō-plas′-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *urethroplast(y)*; *-ic.*]

Surg.: Of or relating to urethroplasty.

ụ-rē-thrō-plas′-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. οὐρήθρα (*ourēthra*) = the urethra, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.]

Surg.: An operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

ụ-rē′-thrō-tōme, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *urethra*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used in urethrotomy (q.v.).

ūr-ĕ-thrŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.*

Surg.: The operation for urethral stricture.

ūr-ē′-thȳl āne, *s.* [Eng. *ur(ic)*; *ethyl*, and suff. *-ane.*] [Methylic-carbamate.]

ụ-rĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ουρητικός (*ourētikos*) = pertaining to urine (q.v.).]

Med.: Of or relating to, or promoting the flow of urine.

ŭrġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. εἴργω (*eirgō*) = to repress, to restrain.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To force or drive onward.

"From stage to stage the licensed earl may run . . . .
The senator at cricket *urge* the ball."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 592.

*2. To hasten or push forward with exertion and vigour.

"Now *urge* the course where swift Scamander glides.'
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 714.

3. To press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to impel, to constrain, to stimulate.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit with more or less earnestness.

"And he *urged* him to take it."—2 *Kings* v. 16.

5. To press upon attention; to put forward or advance in an earnest manner; to press by way of argument; to plead earnestly; to insist on.

"These arguments . . . were doubtless *urged* with force by Danby."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*6. To press closely on; to follow closely.

"Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave."
Pope: Satires, vi. 259.

*7. To ply hard in a contest or argument; to attack briskly.

"Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion."—*Tillotson.*

*8. To demand; to insist on.

"She *urged* conference."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

*9. To incite, to stimulate, to promote, to encourage.

"*Urging* the carnage, and eyeing with pleasure all the horrors of war."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

*10. To provoke, to irritate, to exasperate.

"I'll in, to *urge* his hatred more to Clarence."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To press onward.

"He
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise."
Donne. (*Todd.*)

2. To incite; to stimulate.

"The combat *urges*, and my soul's on fire."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; to insist, to persist.

"*Urg'd* extremely for it." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 2.

4. To produce arguments; to allege proofs, as an accuser.

"That . . . my accusers
May stand forth face to face
And freely *urge* against me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

ŭrġe, *s.* [Fr. *orge* = barley.] Barley.

* **urge-wonder,** *s.* A variety of barley.

"This barley is called by some *urge-wonder*."—*Mortimer.*

***ŭrġ'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *urgens* = urgent (q.v.).] Urgency.

"His business craves dispatch,
And is of serious *urgence*."
New Tricke to Cheate the Divell.

ŭrġ'-ęn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *urgen(t)*; *-cy.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being urgent: as—

1. Importunity; earnest solicitation or pressing.

"At length he yielded to the *urgency* of friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Pressure of necessity.

"Saving only in case of so great *urgency*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i., § 8.

II. *Parliament:* The voting by a majority of three to one in a house of not less than three hundred members, that a certain measure or resolution is urgent in the interests of the state, in which case it takes precedence of all other business.

ŭrġ'-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *urgens*, pr. par. of *urgeo* = to urge (q.v.).]

*1. Oppressive.

"The heat is very *urgent*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 49.

2. Pressing, cogent; necessitating immediate action; demanding early attention.

"He will send to borrow so much money, pretending *urgent* occasions for it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686.)

3. Pressing or soliciting with importunity; importunate.

"The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste."—*Exodus* xii. 33.

ŭrġ'-ent-lў, * **ŭrġ'-ente-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *urgent*; *-ly.*] In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; pressingly, forcibly.

"And therefore the Jewes called more *urgentely* upon the matter."—*Udal: John* xix.

ŭrġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *urg(e)*; *-er.*] One who urges; one who importunes; an inciter.

"Few . . . admonishers, but *urgers* of your action."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, i. 3.

ŭr-ġĭn'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named by Steinheil, in 1834, after Ben Urgin, a tribe of Arabs near Bona, Algeria, in whose territory he first collected a species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Scilleæ, akin to Scilla, but with a more spreading perianth and more numerous seeds. *Urginea maritima* (*U. Scilla*, or *Scilla maritima*) is the Squill (q.v.). *U. indica*, found on the sandy shores of India, is sometimes given as a substitute for the official squill, to which, however, it is much inferior in value. It is chiefly used, according to Dr. Ainslie, for horses in cases of strangury and fever.

ŭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *urinor* = to dive.]

Ornith.: Guillemot; a genus of Alcidæ, with eight species, from the Arctic and north temperate zones. Bill of moderate length, strong, straight, pointed, compressed, upper mandible slightly curved near the point, with a small notch in the edge on each side; nostrils lateral, basal, concave, pierced longitudinally, partly closed by a membrane, which is itself partly covered with feathers; feet short, placed behind the centre of gravity in the body; legs slender; feet with only three toes, all in front and entirely webbed; wings and tail short. There are several species which are common on both sides of the Atlantic. Among them *Uria troile* is seen at times on the coasts of New York, and *U. grylle* breeds as far south as the Bay of Fundy. The eggs, are used in Britain for clarifying wine, also as food.

ŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ur(ea)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from urea (q.v.).

uric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. Formerly called lithic acid. A general constituent of the Vertebrata, and usually prepared from serpents' excrements or from guano, by boiling with dilute potassic hydrate, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It forms a glistening, snow-white spongy crystalline powder, tasteless and inodorous, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. By destructive distillation it yields cyanic and hydrocyanic acids, carbon dioxide, and ammonium carbonate. It is readily identified, even in minute quantity, and by dissolving in nitric acid, evaporating the solution to dryness, and adding excess of ammonia, a beautiful deep red colour (murexide) is immediately produced. It forms salts called urates.

Ŭr'-ĭm, *s. pl.* [Heb. אוּרִים (*urim*), pl. of אוּר (*ur*), the same as אוֹר (*or*) = light.]

Hebrew Antiq.: Literally, lights; but the Septuagint translators make it apparently a plural of *excellence*, in which case it would signify, light. Used specially in the compound term Urim and Thummim [THUMMIM], believed to mean, light and perfection. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to their nature, but the subject still remains very obscure. They were to be put "on the breastplate of judgment," and on or over the heart of the high priest when he specially entered into the presence of Jehovah (Exod. xxviii. 30; Lev. viii. 8). On the return from the Captivity the Tirshatha (governor) forbade certain sacerdotal pretenders, or perhaps the whole body of Aaron's descendants (for the words seem ambiguous), to eat of the most holy things till there should stand up "a priest with Urim and with Thummim" (Ezra ii. 63; Neh. vii. 65). In one place the order of the two words is reversed (Deut. xxxiii. 8). If by Urim in two other passages is meant Urim and Thummim, then they seem to have constituted an oracle to or by which applications might be made to Jehovah for counsel (Numb. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6.)

ŭr'-ĭn-ąl, *s.* [Fr., from *urine* = urine (q.v.).]

1. A vessel for containing urine, specifically a vessel or reservoir, with conductor, used in cases of incontinence of urine.

"Eke thyn *urinals* and thy jordanes."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,240.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons wishing to pass urine.

* 3. A bottle in which urine was kept for inspection.

"These follies shine through you like the water in an *urinal*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

***ŭr'-ĭn-ąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *urinal*; *-ist.*] One who professed to be able, by inspecting the urine, to discover from what disease a sick person was suffering.

"My *urinalist* . . . left no artery
Unstretcht upon the tenters."
Decker: Match Me in London, iii.

ŭr'-ĭn-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *urinans*, pr. par. of *urinor* = to duck or dive under water.]

Her.: A term applied to the dolphin, or other fish, when borne with the head downwards, and the tail erect, exactly in a contrary position to what is termed Haurient.

ŭr'-ĭn-ąr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *urin(e)*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, containing, deposited from, or affording passage to urine: as, *urinary* calculi, *urinary* deposits, the *urinary* passage.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Agric.:* A reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.

*2. The same as URINAL, 2.

urinary-bladder, *s.*

Anat.: A hollow membranous and muscular receptacle receiving the urine poured into it through the ureter, retaining it for a longer or shorter period, and finally expelling it through the urethra. In the male it is situated in front of the rectum; in the female it is separated from the rectum by the uterus and the vagina. When completely distended with urine, it rises above the brim of the pelvis and becomes egg-shaped, the larger end constituting its base, or inferior fundus, and being directed towards the rectum in the male and the vagina in the female, and its smaller end, or summit, resting against the wall of the abdomen. In front of the base is the cervix or neck connecting the bladder below with the urethra.

urinary-fistula, *s.*

Pathol.: An abnormal communication between the urinary passages and the external surface, through which the urine finds an outlet in greater or less quantities.

urinary-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A collective term, including (1) the kidneys which secrete urine; (2) the ureters which convey it to (3) the bladder; and (4) the urethra, by which it is evacuated from the body.

urinary-vesicle, *s.*

Anat.: A term sometimes applied to the allantois (q.v.), because from a dilation on its pedicle the mammalian bladder is produced.

***ŭr'-ĭn-ąte,** *v.i.* [URINE.] To discharge urine.

***ŭr-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [URINATE.] The act of passing urine; micturition.

***ŭr'-ĭn-ąt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *urin(e)*; *-ative.*] Provoking or promoting the discharge of urine; diuretic.

"Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 42.

***ŭr'-ĭn-ąt-ŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *urinatus*, pa. par. of *urinor* = to dive or duck under water.] A diver; one who searches under water for something, as for pearls.

"The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

ŭr'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *urina* = urine; cogn. with Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine; Sans. *vâri*, *vâr* = water; Icel. *úr* = drizzling rain; *ver* = the sea; A.S. *wer* = the sea.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.:* The secretion of the kidneys, the chief fluid excretion of man and of the higher animals. (*Watts.*) Healthy human urine is a transparent light amber-coloured liquid, having a saline taste, a peculiar aromatic odour, an acid reaction, and a density varying from 1·010 to 1·025. Its chief constituents are urea, uric, lactic and hippuric acids, and creatine, together with calcium and magnesium sulphates, chlorides and phosphates, alkaline salts, certain imperfectly known principles, and a colouring substance. The urine contains the liquid portion of useless and noxious residuum left after the assimilation of whatever is useful to the structure. [URÆMIA.]

2. *Pathol.:* Morbid states of the urine occur—the aqueous, the subaqueous, the lithic, the phosphatic, the purpuric, the albuminous,

and the saccharine. Aqueous urine, with a diminution in its solid contents, is passed in large quantity by nervous and hysteric persons, especially when they approach old age. Subaqueous urine, in some respects the opposite of the first, carries off an unduly large proportion of solid matters, and exists chiefly in decline of the bodily powers, which it tends to accelerate. Lithic urine deposits a pink or purple sand or "gravel," consisting of lithia; its ultimate tendency is to produce lithic calculi. Phosphatic urine contains an excess of phosphatic salts, and deposits a white earthy or chalky powder. Purpuric urine deposits a lateritious sediment. Albuminous urine deposits albumen; sometimes it is an unimportant, but at others a very formidable disease. [ALBUMINURIA.] Saccharine urine is an attendant on diabetes (q.v.).

3. *Physiol.:* The mechanism by which the urine is secreted is apparently of a double kind: (1) uriniferous tubules, which seem to be actively secreting structures, and (2) the Malpighian capsules, which appear to act rather as a filtering apparatus.

***ūr'-īne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *uriner;* Sp. *urinar.*] To pass urine; to make water. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.)

ūr-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or affording passage to urine.

uriniferous-tubes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small tubes or ducts opening on the surface of the several papillæ into the interior of the calices of the kidneys.

ūr-ĭn-ĭp'-ar-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and *pario* = to produce.]

Anat. & Physiol.: Producing or secreting urine. Used of certain tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

ūr-ĭn-ō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tal, *a.* [UROGENITAL.]

ūr-ĭn-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed on the principle of the hydrometer, and variations in the density of urine as detected by it are of great importance in the treatment of disease.

ūr'-ĭn-oŭs, *ūr-ĭn-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *urin(e); -ous, -ose.*] Full of urine, emanating from, impregnated with, or smelling of urine. Used specially of an odour of urine in the breath, the perspiration, or in vomited matter.

"Conveying the *urinose* particles to the pelvis and ureters."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

ūr'-ĭths, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bindings of a hedge. (*Prov.*)

***ūrle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The tare (*Vicia sativa*).

ŭrn, *urne, *s.* [Fr. *urne*, from Lat. *urna;* prob. from *uro* = to burn, urns being used for containing the ashes of the dead.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vessel, enlarged in the middle and provided with a foot or pedestal; specifically, a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly preserved; a cinerary urn. (*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. iii.) [URN-BURIAL.]

2. A vase or vessel, for holding water; hence, a vessel generally.

"Ten thousand rivers pour'd at his command,
From *urns* that never fail." *Cowper: Retirement*, 73.

3. The same as TEA-URN (q.v.).

4. A ballot-box.

"The Reactionaries broke into the voting-hall; . . . flung the traditional '*urn*' out of the window."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 8, 1868.

*5. A place of burial; a grave. (*Fig.*)

"Lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*6. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons. One urn was four times the congius and half the amphora.

II. *Bot.:* The spore-case of any moss belonging to the Bryaceæ. [URNMOSS.]

*¶ *In the urn:* Unknown, undiscovered. (A reference to the urn of destiny; cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 432, *Hor.: Od.* III. i. 16).

"A large part of the earth is still *in the urn* to us."—*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. i.

urn-burial, *s.*

Anthrop.: An expression used by Sir Thomas Browne as a sub-title to his *Hydriotaphia*, and employed to denote: (1) the deposition of human ashes in a cinerary urn after cremation; (2) less commonly, actual interment of a corpse in an urn. Both methods were practised by the ancient Greeks, and afterwards spread westward. The πίθος (*pithos*), which resembled in size and shape the large oil-jars of southern Europe, was used as an urn to contain burnt human ashes; and two such jars placed mouth to mouth sometimes served as a rude coffin, and thus arranged they are not unfrequently found in the tombs of the Troad. (*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, vol. i., p. cvii.)

***ŭrn, *urne,** *v.t.* [URN, *s.*] To inclose in or as in an urn. [INURN.]

"He will not suffer us to burn their bones,
To *urn* their ashes." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

***ŭrn'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *urn; -al.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or done by means of an urn: as, *urnal* interment.

"*Urnal* interments and burnt relicks lie not in fear of worms."—*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. iii.

ŭrn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *urn*, s.; *-ful(l).*] As much as an urn will hold.

ŭrn'-mŏss, *s.* [Eng. *urn*, and *moss.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Bryaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

ŭr'-nu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *urna* = an urn (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria. Animalcules bearing a single retractile, simple or sparsely-branched, filiform tentaculate appendage; excreting and inhabiting a membranous lorica. They multiply by the production of free-swimming ciliated embryos, and by the sub-division of the entire body mass into sporular elements. There is but one species, *Urnula epistylidis*, which lives attached to the branching pedicle of *Epistylis plicatilis.*

ūr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.] Tailed; having a tail or a tail-like process or processes.

ūr-ō-ā'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with one species from Australia and Tasmania.

ūr-ō-çĕn'-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Lat. *centrum* = a sharp point.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, family Gyrocoridæ, with one species, *Urocentrum turbo*, from salt and fresh water. Free-swimming, ovate or pyriform, persistent; body with one or two circular girdles of cilia; a caudal appendage produced from the posterior region; endoplast and contractile vesicle conspicuously developed.

ūr-ō-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *urocer(us); -idæ.*]

Entom.: Tailed-wasps; a family of Phytophaga. Antennæ filiform, of uniform thickness, having from eleven to twenty-four joints, middle lobe of the mesonotum reaching to the scutellum, and separated from it by a transverse line; abdomen elongated, usually nearly cylindrical, of nine segments; ovipositor long; tibiæ with only a single spine at the apex; larvæ like those of beetles, with six thoracic legs, often rudimentary, and generally no prolegs. The species, which are chiefly from Europe and North America, are not numerous. Called also Siricidæ. [SIREX.]

***u-rŏç'-ĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: An old synonym of Sirex (q.v.). [UROCERIDÆ.]

ūr'-ō-chord, *s.* [UROCHORDATA.] Any individual of the Urochordata (q.v.).

"Amphioxus has no external skeleton, nor have those *Urochords* that are tailed through life."—*Bell: Comp. Anat.*, p. 313.

ūr-ō-chor-dā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, here = the notochord.]

Zool.: A name given by some authors to the Tunicata (q.v.). The group is divided into (1) Perennichordata, in which the notochord is found in the tail only, and is retained through life; and (2) Caducichordata, in which the caudal notochord is present in the larva only or is never developed. The notochord, when present, may be regarded as having a distinct locomotory function.

ŭr-ō-cor'-dȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. κορδύλη (*kordulē*) = a club, a cudgel.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts. Skull triangular, truncated behind, with a rounded snout; teeth small, slightly curved; ventral armour consisting of scutes in a chevron pattern, reversed behind. From the British Coal-measures.

***ūr-ō-crўp'-tŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, now merged in Saccopteryx (q.v.).

† u-rŏç'-ў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Zool.: A genus of Canidæ, with two species: *Urocyon virginianus* (the Gray Fox) from the Atlantic States, and *U. littoralis* (the Coast Fox) from California. (*Gray: Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868.)

ūr-ō-dē'-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. δῆλος (*dēlos*) = visible, manifest.]

1. *Zool.:* A division of Huxley's Amphibians, often called Tailed Amphibians, from the fact that the larval tail persists in adult life. The skin is naked, and an exoskeleton is rarely present. The body is elongated posteriorly to form a compressed or cylindrical tail; dorsal vertebræ biconcave, or concave behind and convex in front, ribs short and attached to the transverse processes. The radius and ulna in the fore limb, and the tibia and fibula in the hind limb, do not grow together so as to form a single bone. Most of them have the four limbs well developed, but in some the posterior limbs are wanting. The Urodela are divided into two sub-orders, Salamandrinæ and Ichthyoidea.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Permian onward. [SALAMANDER.]

u-rōd'-ĕ-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *urodel(a);* Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Urodela (q.v.).

"The former . . . is believed by its discoverer to be a *urodelan*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 175.

ūr'-ō-dēle, *a.* & *s.* [URODELA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Urodela.

"The world's surface may be divided, according to its *Urodele* population, into three regions."—*Mivart: The Common Frog*, p. 49.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Urodela (q.v.).

"The largest existing *Urodele* . . . is found in Japan."—*Mivart: The Common Frog*, p. 42.

ūr-ō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tal, ūr-ĭn-ō-ĝĕn'-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Formed from Eng. *urine*, and *genital.*] Of or belonging to the urine and genital products; chiefly used of the *urogenital* or *urinogenital* passage, of which the male urethra is an example.

ūr-ō-glē'-na, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) = an eyeball.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellata-Eustomata, family Chloromonadidæ. Animalcules enclosed socially within a sub-spheroidal matrix; flagella two; endoplasm enclosing two distinct lateral colour-bands, and usually one or more eye-like pigment-spots. There is one species, *Uroglena volvox*, from pond water, formerly regarded as an imperfect or transitional form of Volvox (q.v.).

ūr-ō-ġўm'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, unarmed.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ (q.v.). Tail long, finless and unarmed with spines; body thickly covered with bony tubercles; teeth flattened. *Urogymnus asperrimus*, about four or five feet long, from the Indian Ocean, is the only species. Its skin is used for covering shields and the handles of swords and other weapons, its rough surface affording a firm grip to the hand.

ūr-ō-lĕp'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. λεπτός (*lĕptos*) = peeled.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with seven species, all from fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, elongate, highly elastic, but maintaining the same general contour; posterior extremity usually produced in an attenuate tail-like manner; ventral surface with three or four anterior or frontal styles, and usually two lines of cirræ.

u-rŏl'-ō-ġў, ür-ŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medicine which treats of urine.

u-rŏl'-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ, with seven small species from tropical seas. Tail of moderate length, with a distinct rayed terminal fin, armed with a barbed spine; rudimentary dorsal sometimes present.

ür-ō-măs'-tĭx, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. μάστιξ (*mastix*) = a whip.]

Zool.: Thorn-tailed Agamas; a genus of Agamidæ, with five species, from the south of Russia, northern Africa, and Central India. Body covered with small scales; tail with rings of large spiny scales.

ür-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [URONEMUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronemidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Uronema marinum*, from vegetable infusions in salt and fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, oval or elongate, persistent in shape; oral aperture ventral; body ciliated, setæ at posterior extremity.

ür-ō nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.] [PHANEROPLEURON.]

* **ür-ō-nўc'-tĕr-ĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. νυκτερίς (*nukteris*) = a bat.]

Zool.: A genus or section of Bats, erected by Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1862, p. 262) for *Cynopterus albiventer*, which is now merged in Harpyia, under the name of *H. cephalotes*.

ür-ō-pĕl'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uropelt(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool: Rough-tail Snakes, Rough-tailed Burrowing Snakes; a family of Innocuous Colubriform Snakes, with five genera and eighteen species, strictly confined to Ceylon and the adjacent parts of southern India. Body cylindrical, head sharp and pointed, tail short and truncated, with a naked terminal plate, which is sometimes replaced by keeled scales; teeth in both jaws. They sometimes burrow to a distance of four feet below the surface.

ür-ō-pĕl'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Uropeltidæ, with one species, from Ceylon.

† **ür-ō-plăn'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine, and πλάνη (*planē*) = a wandering; Fr. *uro-planie.*]

Pathol.: The transport of urine to some part of the body where its presence is abnormal.

u-rŏp-ō-dą, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Gamasidæ. Palpi and rostrum inferior; dorsal shield of a single broad circular or oval piece; legs nearly equal. *Uropoda vegetans* is a small mite, parasitic upon beetles, to which these pests themselves by a cord believed to consist of their excrement.

u-rŏp'-sīle, *s.* [UROPSILUS.] Any individual of the genus Uropsilus (q.v.).

u-rŏp'-sī-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. ψιλός (*psilos*) = stripped of hair, bare.]

Zool.: A genus of Mygalidæ, closely allied to the Shrews. [SHREW-FOOTED UROPSILE.]

ür-ō-pўġ'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [UROPYGIUM.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the uropygium. Specifically applied to a peculiar sebaceous gland developed in many birds in the skin covering the coccyx. It secretes an oily fluid, which the bird spreads over its feathers by the operation of preening. The fluid passes out by one or two apertures, commonly situated upon an elevation, which may or may not be covered with feathers.

ür-ō-pўġ'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὀρροπύγιον (*orropugion*) = the rump of birds in which the tail-feathers are set (*Arist.*); generally the rump or tail of any animal.]

Anat.: The coccyx (q.v.).

u-rŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine of the patient. [URINALIST.]

"In this work, attempts will exceed performances: it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy*, would permit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ür'-ō-sphēn, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. σφήν (*sphēn*) = a wedge.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fistulariidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The cylindrical body terminates in a large wedge-shaped fin, whence the generic name.

ür-ō-stĭc'-tē, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. στικτός (*stiktos*) = spotted, dappled.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, from Ecuador. Bill straight and longer than the head; nostrils not covered with plumes; wings pointed; tail slight, forked.

ür-ō-stўl'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with four species from fresh water. They have the general character of the family, but the ventral setæ are developed in great abundance.

u-rŏt'-rĭch-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Mygalidæ, intermediate between the Desmans and the Moles, and agreeing with the Shrews in having only two incisors in the lower jaw. Nose elongated into a snout, with nostrils at tip; tail stout, covered with long hairs. Two or three species, from Japan and North America.

* **ür'-ŏx,** *s.* [AUROCHS.]

ür-ŏx-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ur(ic)*; *(all)oxan*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing uric acid and alloxan.

uroxanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5N_4H_{10}O_6$. A dibasic acid obtained by boiling uric acid with strong potash ley, allowing the solution to remain in contact with the air for several months, and decomposing the resulting salt with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless, transparent tetrahedrons, slightly soluble in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. On boiling with water it is decomposed, carbonic anhydride being given off.

uroxanic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5N_4H_8O_5$. Uroxil, Uroxyl. A yellowish hygroscopic substance obtained by heating uroxanic acid at 130°, till the weight of the residue becomes constant.

u-rŏx'-ĭl, u-rŏx'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *urox(anic)*; *-il*, *-yl.*] [UROXANIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

u-rŏx'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *urox(anic)*; *-in.*] [ALLOXANTIN.]

ŭr'-pĕth-īte, *s.* [After the Urpeth Colliery, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the Paraffin group of hydrocarbons; soft, like tallow; sp. gr. 0·885; colour, yellowish-brown. An analysis yielded Johnson: carbon, 85·83; hydrogen, 14·17 = 100. Separated from the ozocerite of the Urpeth Colliery by its ready solubility in cold ether.

ŭr'-rў, *s.* [Cf. Gael. *uirlach* = mould, dust.] A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. (*Prov.*)

"In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Ŭr'-sa, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a she bear, (2) a constellation.]

Astron.: The Bear; the first word in the name of two constellations.

Ursa Major, *s.*

Astron.: The Great Bear. The most conspicuous of the twenty ancient northern constellations, its seven leading stars attracting notice all the more conspicuously that there is a certain absence of visible heavenly bodies in the adjacent parts of the sky. The Semitic conception of the constellation was that it resembled a bier with mourners walking behind. [ARCTURUS, BENETNASCH], and it has sometimes been called specifically Lazarus's bier, the four stars constituting a four-sided figure being the bier and the other three, Mary, Martha, and Mary Magdalene, the mourners. It is much like a plough, and is often called the Plough, the rectangle constituting its body, and the three projecting stars its handle. To other minds it suggests a vehicle, whence it has been called the Car of David, and very commonly in England Charles's Wain, or Waggon. The four stars standing together are the wheels, and the three behind are the shaft. Another name is the Dipper. But astronomers cling to the old classical conception of a bear, of which the four stars, α, β, γ, δ Ursæ Majoris, are the hind quarter, and the three the tail. The remaining portions of the animal are marked out by sundry small stars of the third and fourth magnitude. The Bear was supposed to require a ward or keeper. [ARCTURUS.] The Arabs gave the seven conspicuous stars names, some of which are still in use. They are called α Ursæ Majoris or Dubhe; β, Merak; γ, Phecda; δ, Megrez; ε, Alioth; ζ Mizar; and η, Alcaid, or Benetnasch. The first two are called Pointers, because a line drawn from β through α, and continued for about five times as far as the distance between them will reach the pole-star. Ursa Major is bounded on the north by Draco and Camelopardalis, on the south by Leo Minor, on the east by Canes Venatici, and on the west by Lynx and Camelopardalis. It is too near the pole ever to set in the latitude of London; in its revolutions it turns over, but never disappears. At 11 p.m. in the month of April it is directly overhead; at the same hour in September it is in the north and low down; in July it is in the west; and at Christmas in the east. Of the seven stars six are of the second magnitude, the remaining one (δ) being at present between the third and fourth magnitude. Mizar (ζ) is a double star. Powerful telescopes show that the Great Bear is made up of many thousand other stars.

URSA MAJOR AND URSA MINOR.
(The Great Bear and the Little Bear.)

Ursa Minor, *s.*

Astron.: The Little Bear; one of the twenty ancient northern constellations, bounded by Draco, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia and Perseus. Its contour is marked out by seven stars. The curvature of the tail is in the contrary direction to that of the Great Bear; and at its tip is a star of the second magnitude, α Ursæ Minoris, called Polaris, or the Pole Star (q.v.), midway between Cassiopeia and the Great Bear. Next in brightness are β Ursæ Minoris, called by the Arabs Kokab, and γ Ursæ Minoris. The two are sometimes designated the Guards of the Pole, or simply the Guards. Kokab is of the second, and the other of the third. The remaining stars are smaller.

ŭr'-sąl, *s.* [URSUS.]

Zool.: The Ursine-seal. (*Annandale.*)

ŭr-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *urs(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Bears; a family of the Carnivora, group Arctoidea, or, in older classifications, Plantigrada (q.v.). Claws, five on each foot, large, strong, and curved, non-retractile; tongue smooth; ears small, erect, and rounded; tail short; nose forming a movable truncated snout; cæcum absent. Though ranged with the Carnivora, many of the Ursidæ live entirely or partially on vegetable diet, and their teeth are modified accordingly. They are widely distributed, but are entirely absent from the Australian and Ethiopian regions, and only one species, *Ursus* (or *Tremarctos*) *ornatus*, from the Andes of Peru and Chili. Wallace reckons fifteen species, which have been grouped into as many as five genera (Ursus, Thalassarctos, Helarctos, Melursus or Prochilus, and Tremarctos); Mivart (*Proc.*

Zool. Soc., 1885, p. 395) makes two genera (Ursus and Melursus); and Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, art. *Mammalia*) includes Ailuropus, an annectant form connecting Ursus with Ailurus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family appears first in the Miocene.

ŭr'-sĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *ursus* = a bear, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a bear; resembling a bear.

ŭr'-sīne, *a.* [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus* = a bear.] Pertaining to, or resembling a bear.

ursine-dasyure, *s.*

Zool.: Dasyurus ursinus, the Native or Tasmanian Devil. In outward appearance it somewhat resembles a small bear with a long tail; the body is about two feet in length; general colour, a brownish-black, with a broad white band across the chest, and another

URSINE-DASYURE.

over the back close to the tail. They commit great havoc among sheep and poultry, and are a match for an ordinary dog. In confinement they appear to be untameably savage. They are true Marsupials, and have the jaw inflected, but in dental characters and in general habits they resemble the Carnivora. Found only in Tasmania.

ursine-howler, *s.*

Zool.: Mycetes ursinus, a large monkey from South America. The body is about three feet long, and the tail slightly longer; colour, rich reddish-brown.

ursine-seal, *s.* [Northern fur-seal.]

ŭr-sĭ-tăx'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ursus*, and *taxus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Melidæ, allied to Mellivora (q.v.), from the Sivalik Hills. [Sivalik-strata.]

ŭr'-sŏn, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *ursus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Erythizon dorsatum, a North American species of Tree-porcupine. When full-grown it is about two feet long, covered with woolly hair mixed with long, coarse, dark-brown hair, with white or yellowish points. It is distributed almost universally over the Eastern United States, and north through Canada till the limit of the trees is reached. Called also the Canadian Porcupine.

ŭr'-sōne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Arctostaphylos uva-*) *urs(i)*; *-one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (?). A resinous body, obtained by treating the leaves of the red bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) with ether in a displacement apparatus, and purifying by crystallization from alcohol. It forms slender, colourless needles, having a silky lustre, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 190° to 200°, and solidifies again in the crystalline form on cooling.

Ur'-su-line, *a. & s.* [Named after St. Ursula, a famous British virgin and martyr, who is said to have suffered at Cologne, with 11,000 companions, in the fourth century. The enormous number of St. Ursula's companions has been since explained as originating in a mistake of the early copyists, who found some such entry as—"Ursula, et xi. M. V.," which (taking M for *millia*) they read as "Ursula and 11,000 virgins," instead of "Ursula and eleven martyr virgins." (*Smith: Christ. Biog.*, iv. 1071.)]

Church History:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the congregations described under B.

"In the Milanese alone there were eighteen *Ursuline* houses at the death of St. Charles."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 827.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): An order of nuns developed from a society founded by St. Angela Merici of Brescia (1470–1540) in 1537, under the invocation of St. Ursula (see etym). The objects of the institution were, nursing the sick, the education of girls, and the sanctification of the lives of the members; and the foundation was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Till the beginning of the seventeenth century the vows were simple, but in 1612 a bull was obtained from Pope Paul V., making the congregation a religious order, with strict enclosure and solemn vows, a fourth—that of instructing the young—being added to the usual three. Since that time several distinct congregations have been formed.

ŭr'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a bear.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Ursidæ (q.v.), with the range of the family. Dental formula, I. $\frac{3}{3}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, PM. $\frac{4}{4}$, M. $\frac{2}{3}$. Milk teeth comparatively small, and shed at an early age; body heavy; feet broad, and completely plantigrade; the five toes on each foot all well developed, and armed with long, compressed, moderately-curved, non-retractile claws; palms and soles naked; tail very short; ears moderate, erect, rounded, hairy; fur generally long, soft, and shaggy. Prof. Flower groups the species in the following sections:

(1) Thalassarctos. Head comparatively small, molar teeth small and narrow, soles more covered with hair than in the other sections. *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar or White Bear.

(2) Ursus proper; *U. arctos*, the Common Brown Bear of Europe and Asia, is regarded by some naturalists as identical with the American Black Bear (*U. americanus*). The Grizzly Bear of the Western States (*U. horribilis* or *ferox*) is one of the largest, and the strongest and fiercest of the family. There are several species in Asia which are perhaps but variations from the Black or Brown Bear.

(3) Helarctos. Head short and broad, molars comparatively broad, tongue long and extensile, fur short and smooth. *U. malayanus*, the Malay or Sun Bear.

2. *Palæont.:* [Bear (1), *s.*, I. 1. (2).]

ŭr'-tĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a nettle, a stinging nettle; *uro* = to burn.]

Bot.: Nettle; the typical genus of Urticaceæ (q.v.). Herbs, rarely shrubs, with stinging hairs and a tenacious inner bark. Leaves opposite, with stinging hairs; calyx four-partite; males with four stamens and the rudiments of an ovary; females with a subsessile, penicillate stigma; fruit an achene. Known species thirty-seven, from temperate and tropical climes. Some species sting strongly. *Urtica urentissima*, called in Timor the Daoun Setan (the Devil's Leaf) is said by the natives to produce effects continuing about a year, or even to cause death. *U.* (= *Laportea*) *crenulata*, an Indian species, is also formidable. [Laportea.] *U. stimulans* of Java is less violent. The fibres of *U. tenacissima*, called in Sumatra, Caloose, can be manufactured into very tough cordage; those of *U. cannabina* may be similarly employed. The tubers of *U. tuberosa* are eaten raw, boiled, or roasted by the natives of India. *U. simensis*, the Sama of Abyssinia, though acrid, is eaten in that country. The leaves and the seeds of *U. membranacea*, an Egyptian plant, are considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. Flogging with nettles was formerly practiced for arthritis and paralysis. The old *U. heterophylla*, the Neilgherry Nettle, is now *Girardinia heterophylla*. [Girardinia]. Australia produces a tree nettle (*U. gigas*) abundant in some parts of New South Wales. Ordinarily it is from 25 to 50 feet high, but sometimes attains the imposing proportions of 120 to 140 feet, with a trunk of great thickness, and very large green leaves, which sting violently when young. Of American species may be named *U. canadense*, whose fibre is used in rope making. The roots of some species of nettles, boiled with alum, yield a yellow dye, and a green dye has been obtained from the juice of the stalks and leaves.

ŭr-tĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, * **ŭr-tĭç'-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *urtic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Nettleworts; an order of Diclinous Exogens, typical of the alliance Urticales. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, never milky. Leaves alternate, usually covered with asperities or stinging hairs; stipules membranous, often deciduous; flowers small, green, unisexual, scattered, clustered, in catkins or in close heads; calyx membranous, persistent—in the males it is four or five-parted, with four or five stamens inserted into its base opposite to its lobes; females with a tubular, four to five-cleft calyx, three to five staminodes, the style simple or wanting, the stigma simple, fringed, the ovary superior, sessile, one-celled, with a single erect ovule; the fruit a simple indehiscent nut surrounded by the calyx. Nettleworts are widely distributed over the world, flourishing both in hot and in cold countries, and often following the footsteps of man. There are eight tribes, or sub-orders, including Artocarpaceæ (Bread-fruit tree), Cannabinaceæ (Hemp), Moraceæ (Mulberry), Ulmaceæ (Elm), Urticaceæ (Nettle, Fig, &c.), and others of no interest.

ŭr-tĭ-cā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Urticaceæ.] Having the character of a nettle; belonging to the Urticaceæ.

ŭr'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Urticales.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Urtica or to the order Urticaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

ŭr-tĭ-cā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *urticalis*.] [Urtica.]

Bot.: The Urtical Alliance; Lindley's nineteenth alliance of Exogenous plants. Diclinous Exogens, with scattered monochlamydeous flowers, single superior carpels, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: Stilaginaceæ, Urticaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Cannabinaceæ, Moraceæ, Artocarpaceæ, and Platanaceæ.

ŭr-tĭ-cär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Mod. Lat. *urticarius* = stinging like a nettle, from Lat. *urtica* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Nettle-rash; a non-contagious eruption on the skin, producing prominent patches or wheals, accompanied by great heat and itching. It may be acute or chronic, continuing for months or even for years. It is often caused by derangement of the digestive organs, by over fatigue, or by mental anxiety. Steel, cold or tepid baths, and a simple diet will often do it good.

* **ŭr'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* or *t.* [Urtica.]

A. *Intrans.:* To act so as to annoy or irritate.

"He not only *urticates*, he hurts."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited*, i. 271.

B. *Trans.:* To annoy, to irritate.

"While he *urticates* you, he utters a low crooning murmur."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited*, i. 270.

ŭr'-tĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Urticate.] Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to Urtication.

urticating-cells, *s. pl.* Thread-cells. [Cnidæ.]

* **ŭr-tĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *urtica* = a nettle.] The stinging of nettles, or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles to restore its feeling.

"The sense of actual *urtications* and violence."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v.

û-rû'-bû, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: Cathartes iota (or *atrata*), from the Southern States of the Union and Central South America. It is often confounded with the Turkey-buzzard (q.v.), from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by the absence of the ring of feathers round the throat. General colour black; head and naked part of neck bluish-black with warts and a few hair-like feathers. Called also Black Vulture and Zopilote.

ûr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. See def.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A kind of ox, the *Bos urus* of Cæsar (*De Bello Gallico*, vi. 28), now called *Bos primigenius*. It differs from the Aurochs (q.v.) in its larger size, the double curvature of its horns, &c. It existed from the Pleistocene almost to historic times, always diminishing in size, and Prof. Boyd Dawkins thinks it may not be specifically distinct from *Bos taurus*. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 392–401.] [Bos, Ox, Reem.]

"It proves that the *urus* was living in Britain as late as the Bronze Age."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

û-rû'-shĭ, *s.* [See def.] The Japanese name of the varnish or lacquer tree, *Rhus vernix*, or *vernicifera*.

ûr'-ŭs-īte, *s.* [After the Urus plateau, Tscheleken Island, Caspian Sea; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of soda and sesquioxide of iron, probably related to sideronatrite (q.v.), but needing further examination.

ŭr'-va, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from native name.]

Zool.: Crab-Mungoos; a sub-genus of Herpestes, with one species, *Urva cancrivora*, from India. It is nearly three feet in length, of which the tail occupies about a third. A narrow stripe of white hairs runs from the shoulders, contrasting very decidedly with the grayish-brown tint of the fur; there are some very faintly marked darker bars on the body, and the tail is marked with three or four faint transverse bars; feet and legs of uniform dark tint. Its habits are aquatic, and it feeds on frogs and crabs.

URVANT.

ŭr'-vant, ŭr'-vĕd, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: Turned or bowed upwards.

ŭr-voe'-gy-ite (o long), *s.* [After Urvölgy, the Hungarian name for Herrengrund, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in semi-spherical aggregations of thin hexahedral plates, associated with malachite and other minerals in a conglomerate. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 3·132; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, shades of emerald- to bluish-green. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of copper and lime, but, as Dana suggests, it "needs further examination on the chemical side." More frequently known under the name of Herrengrundite.

ŭr-zĕl'-la, *s.* [West African native name of the plant.]

Bot. & Comm.: Roccella fusiformis, a dye-lichen exported from Western Africa.

ŭs, * ous, * ows, *pron.* [A.S. *ús* (dat.), *úsa, úsic, ussic* (accus. pl.); cogn. with Dut. *ons;* Icel. *oss* (accus. & dat.); Sw. *oss;* Dan. *os;* Ger. *uns;* Goth. *uns, unsis.*] The plural of the first personal pronoun. Used:

(1) As the accusative, or direct object, of *we.*

"Lead *us* not into temptation."—*Matt.* vi. 13.

(2) As the dative, or indirect object, of *we.*

"Give *us* this day our daily bread."—*Matt.* vi. 11.

ūs'-a-ble, * ūse'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *us(e); -able.*] Able to be used; fit to be used.

"If it be neither *useable* nor beneficiall, it will soon have ending."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 756.

ūs'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The mode or manner of using or treating; treatment; an act or series of actions performed by one person towards another.

"This most cruel *usage* of your queen."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Custom; practice or use long continued; customary way of acting.

"Stokesley of London . . . was very earnest with him for the *usages* of the church."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1538).

3. Established or customary mode of employing some particular word; current use or locution.

"A certain community, at a certain time, used such and such a sign thus and so; and hence, by this and that succession of partly traceable historical changes, our own *usage* has come to be what it is."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. viii.

* 4. Manners, behaviour.

"At which his uncouth guise and *usage* quaint
The Prince did wonder much."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

¶ *Usage* is what one has been long used to do; *custom* is what one generally does; *prescription* is what one is *prescribed* to do. The *usage* acquires force and sanction by dint of time; the *custom* acquires sanction by the frequency of its being done or the numbers doing it; the *prescription* acquires force by the authority which *prescribes* it. *Customs* vary in every age, *usage* and *prescription* supply the place of written law.

*** ūs'-ag-ĕr (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr.]

1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iii.)

2. A Nonjuror (q.v.). [NONJUROR'S-USAGES.]

ūs'-ance, *s.* [Fr.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Use, usage, employment, treatment.

"This discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 60.

2. Custom, usage, practice.

"It was that tyme suche *usance.*"
Gower: C. A., vi.

3. Usury; interest paid for the loan of money.

"He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

II. *Comm.:* The time allowed by usage and custom for the payment of a bill of exchange. The length of usance varies greatly in different countries; long usance is felt to be very objectionable, and merchants are making efforts to reduce usance within narrower limits. In England usance always means the *usual time*, and must not be confounded with usury. (*Bithell.*)

*** ūs'-ant,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Using, accustomed, used.

ŭs'-bĕg, ŭs'-bĕck, *s.* [See def.] A member of a Turkish or Tartar tribe scattered over Turkestan in Central Asia.

ūse, * us, *s.* [Fr. *us* = use, usage, from Lat. *usum*, accus. of *usus* = use, from *usus*, pa. par. of *utor* = to use.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of using or employing anything for any purpose; the state of being used or employed; employment in or conversion to a purpose, especially to a profitable purpose; application.

"I know not what *use* to put her to."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

2. The quality which makes a thing useful or proper for a purpose; usefulness, utility, service, convenience, advantage, profit.

"God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man."
Milton: P. L., vii. 346.

3. Present possession; usufruct. [II. 3.]

"He will let me have the other half in *use*,
To render it, upon his death, unto the gentleman."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Occasion or need for employing; necessity, exigency, need.

"Here is no *use* for gold."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

5. Continued or repeated practice or employment; usage, custom, practice, wont; habitual exercise.

"It hath not been my *use* to pray."
Coleridge: Pains of Sleep.

* 6. Common occurrence; ordinary experience.

"O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

* 7. (*Pl.*): Manners, customs, ways.

"How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the *uses* of this world.'
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 8. Interest for money; usury.

"The Jews were forbidden to take *use* one of another; but they were not forbidden to take it of other nations."—*Selden: Table-Talk; Usury.*

* 9. The practical application of doctrines; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists.

"He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines
And four in *uses.*"
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* The different customs which prevailed in different dioceses as to ritual, especially in the celebration of mass. In former times bishops had the power of making changes in the liturgy, and these customs or uses in time took the name of the diocese where each prevailed. [SARUM-USE.] At the present day, in Ritualistic churches, where the seasons are marked by the use of different colours, some follow the Roman, others the Sarum use.

"And whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in churches within this Realm; some following Salisbury *use*, some Hereford *use*, and some the *use* of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln; now henceforth all the whole realm shall have but one *use.*"—*Book of Common Prayer.* (Pref.; Concerning the Service of the Church.)

2. *Forging:* A slab of iron welded to the side of a bar near the end, to be drawn down by the hammer in prolongation of the length of the bar. One mode of building up heavy shafts for paddle-wheels, &c.

3. *Law:* The benefit or profit of lands and tenements that are in the possession of another, who simply holds them for a beneficiary. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the profits, and is called the *cestui que use.* The term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use.* [TRUST, *s.*, II.] *Uses* apply only to land of inheritance; no *use* can subsist of leasehold.

¶ (1) *Statute of Uses:* The statute 27 Henry VIII., c. 10, also called, in conveyances and pleadings, the statute "for transferring uses into possession." The statute thus executes the use, as our lawyers term it; that is, it conveys the possession to the use, and transfers the use into possession; thereby making *cestui que use* complete owner of the lands and tenements, as well at law as in equity. (*English.*)

(2) *Contingent use:* [CONTINGENT].

(3) *Executed use:* [EXECUTED].

(4) *Future use:* The same as CONTINGENT USE (q.v.).

(5) *Resulting use:* [RESULTING].

(6) *Secondary*, or *Shifting use:* That use which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances.

(7) *Springing use:* The same as CONTINGENT USE (q.v.).

(8) *Use and occupation:* The form of words usual in pleadings in an action for rent against a person who has held and enjoyed lands not under a written deed.

* (9) *Use and wont:* Common or customary practice. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xxix. 11.)

* (10) *In use:*

(*a*) In employment; being employed: as, The book is *in use.*

(*b*) In customary practice, observance, or employment: as, Such rites are still *in use.*

(11) *To have no use for:* Not to need; not to be able to make profitable or advantageous use of.

(12) *To make use of:* To employ profitably or to a good purpose.

"*Make use of* time."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 129.

ūse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *user*, from Low Lat. *uso*, from Lat. *usus* = use (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To employ or make use of.

(1) To employ with the hands; to handle hold, or move for some purpose; to avail one's self of; to act with or by means of.

"They could *use* both the right hand and the left in hurling stones."—1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

(2) To expend, consume, utilise, or exhaust by employment; to employ: as, To *use* water for irrigation.

(3) To practise customarily; to make a practice of.

"*Use* hospitality one to another."—1 *Peter* iv. 9.

(4) To practise or employ in a general way; to do, exercise, &c.

"*Use* careful watch." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. To act or behave to; to treat.

"How Tarquin must be *used.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,195.

3. To have, possess, occupy, or enjoy for a time.

"Having great and instant occasion to *use* fifty talents."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 1.

4. To accustom, to habituate, to inure; to render familiar by practice or use. (Most commonly in the pa. par.)

"He that intends to gain th Olympick prize,
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold."
Roscommon.

* 5. To behave, to comport, to demean. (Used reflexively.)

"Forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

6. To frequent; to visit often or habitually. (*Colloq.*)

"He finds this place in the tavern which he *uses.*"—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To deal, to dispose.

"I . . . brought him hither,
To *use* as you think needful of the man."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

2. To be accustomed; to practise customarily; to be in the habit. (Generally in the past tense.)

"Where Adon *used* to cool his spleen."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 76.

3. To be wont; to be customarily.

"Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To be accustomed to go; to frequent.

"Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades."
Milton: Lycidas, 136.

¶ *To use up:*

1. To consume entirely by using; to use the whole of: as, It *used up* all my money.

2. To exhaust, as the strength or powers of; to wear out.

"We have *used up* no fewer than six Irish Secretaries in little more than as many years."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

ūṣe′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *use*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being used; fit to be used.

"Rendering the cut harness *useable*."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

ūse′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *use; -ful(l).*] Full of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial, profitable, advantageous.

"Sunderland was able; he was *useful*; he was unprincipled indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

¶ *Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge:* A society formed in London, in 1825, by Lord Brougham, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It commenced to publish its library in 1827, and the *Penny Magazine* and *Penny Cyclopædia* were issued under its auspices. These publications greatly aided in diffusing knowledge among the masses. The operations of the society came to an end in 1846.

ūse′-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *useful; -ly.*] In a useful manner; profitably, beneficially, advantageously.

"Without it [industry] we cannot in any state act decently or *usefully*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

ūse′-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *useful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being useful, profitable, or beneficial; conduciveness to any end or purpose.

"The magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*."—*Addison.*

ūse′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *use; -less.*] Having no use; not useful, profitable, or advantageous; serving no useful end or purpose; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed.

"*Useless* are all words,
Till you have writ performance with your swords."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, i. 1.

ūse′-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *useless; -ly.*] In a useless manner; without profit or advantage; to no purpose; unprofitably.

"To be so idle and *uselessly* employed."—*Locke: On Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ūse′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *useless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being useless; inutility, unserviceableness.

"The concluding book . . . is accused of obscurity, and consequently of *uselessness*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 31.

ūṣ′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *us(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who uses, employs, or treats; one who makes use.

"They may chance to prove the bane of the bold *user* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

2. *Law:* Right of user. [¶.]

¶ *Right of user:*

"An open space in which the public has an uninterrupted *right of user* for purposes of public meeting."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 29, 1888.

ŭsh′-ẽr, * **usch-ere,** * **ussh-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ussier, uissier, huissier;* Fr. *huissier*, from Lat. *ostiarium*, accus. of *ostiarius* = a doorkeeper, from *ostium* = a door, an entrance, from *os* = a mouth.]

1. A doorkeeper; an officer or servant who has the charge or care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like.

"That dore can none *usher* shette,
In which he list to take entre."
Gower: C. A., i. 231.

2. An officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank.

3. An under-teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher.

"Authority [is] given to the said governors to appoint the schoolmaster and *usher* thereof."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Edward VI.* (an. 1550).

¶ In some of the old foundation schools of England one of the assistant masters is still styled the usher.

¶ (1) *Gentleman Usher:* [Gentleman-usher].

(2) *Usher* (or *Gentleman Usher*) *of the Black Rod:* [Black-rod].

(3) *Usher of the Green Rod:* An officer of the Order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the Orders of the Bath, St. Patrick, &c.

ŭsh′-ẽr, *v.t. & i.* [Usher, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To act as an usher to; to attend on, as an usher; to introduce; hence, fig., to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger. (Followed by *in, forth*, &c.)

"*Ushering forth* the day to light the muse along."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To go before or in advance; to precede.

"So she follow, not *usher* to her lady's pleasure."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 1.

* **ŭsh′-ẽr-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *usher*, s.; *-ance.*] Introduction.

"The accidental publication . . . gave *usherance* to its companion."—*Lord Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, vol. iii.

* **ŭsh′-ẽr-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *usher*, s.; *-dom.*] The functions or powers of ushers; ushers collectively.

* **ŭsh′-ẽr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *usher*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of an usher.

ŭsh′-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *usher*, s.; *-ship.*] The office or post of an usher.

"His years of *ushership* had been the most wretched of his life."—*Daily News*, Aug. 1, 1881.

ŭs′-kȳ, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Usquebaugh (q.v.).

ŭs′-nĕ-a, *s.* [Arab. *achneh* = a lichen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Usneidæ (q.v.). Thallus round, branched, and generally pendulous, with a central thread; apothecia terminal, orbicular, and peltate, of the substance and colour of the thallus. The species are bright green while they are in moist places, but become brownish-black when exposed to the rays of the sun. *Usnea plicata* can be used for a dye.

ŭs-nē′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *usne(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Hymenothalameæ. Disc from the first open, thallus generally vertical and shrubby, hypothallus none.

ŭs′-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *usn(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

usnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$. Usnin. Found in all members of the genus Usnea, and in many other lichens, and obtained from them by treatment with warm lime-water. It crystallizes in yellow leaves or prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 202°. It dissolves in the alkalies, but the solutions soon take up oxygen from the air, and become brown.

ŭs′-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *usn(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-in.*] [Usnic-acid.]

ŭs′-quĕ-bâugh (*gh* silent), * **usquebeatha,** *s.* [Irish & Gael. *uisgebeatha* = usquebaugh, whiskey, lit. = water of life (cf. Lat. *aqua vitæ;* Fr. *eau de vie*), from *uisge* = water, whiskey (q.v.), and *beatha* (cogn. with Gr. *βίος* (*bios*), and Lat. *vita*) = life.]

1. Whiskey.

"*Usquebaugh* to our feast in pails was brought up."
Swift: Description of Irish Feast.

2. A strong compound cordial made of brandy or other spirits, raisins, cinnamon, cloves, and other ingredients.

"Pewter basins of *usquebaugh* and brandy blazed all night in the tents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **ŭs′-sĕlf,** * **us-silf,** *pron.* [Eng. *us*, and *self.*] Ourselves.

"If we demyden wiseli *ussilf*, we schulen not be demed."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinthians* xi. 31.

ŭs-tĭl-a-gĭn′-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ustilag(o)*, genit. *ustilagin(is)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Fungals, order or suborder Puccinæi. The species grow in the interior of the ovaries, anthers, and other organs of flowering plants, producing deformity, absorption of the internal tissue and its replacement by the pulverulent spores of the Fungals, constituting a dark-coloured and fetid powder. The protospores are produced from very delicate branching tissue, or from closely packed cells.

ŭs-tĭ-lā′-gō, *s.* [Lat. = an unidentified plant, called also *carduus sylvaticus.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ustilagineï (*Berkeley*), a genus of Cæomacei (*Lindley*). The spores are simple, with a simple coat. It contains the various kinds of smut so destructive to corn, to reed-beds, &c. [Smut, II. 1.]

* **ŭst′-iôn (i as y),** *s.* [Lat. *ustio*, from *ustum*, sup. of *uro* = to burn.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

* **ŭs-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Ustion.] Having the quality of burning.

"The power of a burning glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass."—*Watts.*

ŭs′-tu-late, *a.* [Lat. *ustulatus*, pa. par. of *ustulo* = to burn a little, to scorch, dimin. of *uro* = to burn.]

Bot.: Blackened. (*Paxton.*)

ŭs-tu-lā′-tion, *s.* [Ustulate.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of burning, scorching, or singeing.

"It seems to lie in a kind of sindging and *ustulation*."—*Petty*, in *Sprat's Hist. Royal Society*, p. 297.

2. Ardent lustful passion; concupiscence.

"They chose *ustulation* before marriage."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverization.

(2) The burning of wine.

ū′-sṳ-al (ṣ as zh), * **u-su-all,** *a.* [Lat. *usualis*, from *usus* = use; Fr. *usuel.*] In common use; such as occurs commonly in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary, habitual, ordinary, frequent.

"A thing *usuall* and common."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 95.

• **usual-terms,** *s. pl.*

Law: An expression in common law practice which means pleading issuably, rejoining gratis, and taking short notice of trial. (*Wharton.*)

ū′-sṳ-al-lȳ (ṣ as zh), *adv.* [Eng *usual; -ly.*] According to the usual or common course; commonly, ordinarily, customarily.

"*Usually* when they were nearest to them, they did most pluck up their spirits."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ū′-sṳ-al-nĕss (ṣ as zh), *s.* [Eng. *usual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being usual; commonness, frequency.

"Tis only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the distinction."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, prop. 14.

ūṣ-ṳ-căp′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *usucaptio*, from *usus* = use, and *captio* = a taking; *capio* = to take.]

Civil Law: The acquisition of the property of a thing by the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. It is equivalent to prescription in the common law.

ūṣ′-ṳ-frŭct, * **us-u-fruite,** *s.* [Lat. *usufructus*, from *usus* = use, and *fructus* = fruit; Fr. *usufruit.*]

Law: The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of land, or other things, without having the right to alienate or change the property.

"The husband shall haue the *usufruite* of her landes."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

ūṣ-ṳ-frŭc′-tṳ-a-rў, *s.* & *a.* [Usufruct.]

A. *As subst.:* One who has the usufruct, or use and enjoyment, of property for a time without having the title or property.

"The *usufructuary* has a temporary, or limited property."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 6.

B. *As adj.:* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct.

* **ū-sṳ-rär′-ĭ-oŭs (ṣ as zh),** *a.* [Lat. *usurarius.*] Usurious.

"He doubts concerning all *usurarious* contracts."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ū′-sṳ-ra-rў (ṣ as zh),** *s.* [Lat. *usurarius.*] Usurious.

"Odious and severely interdicted *usurary* contracts."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vii. 373.

* **ū′-ṣure (ṣ as zh),** *s.* [Fr. *usure*, from Lat. *usura.*] Usury.

"*Usure* of gowle. *Usura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

ū-ṣu-rĕr (ṣ as zh), * u-ser-er, * u-su-rere, *s.* [Fr. *usurier*, from Lat. *usurarius*, from *usura* = usury (q.v.).]

* 1. One who lent money at interest without its being implied that that interest was exorbitant.

"On the other side the commodities of usury are: first, that however usury in some respects hindereth merchandizing, yet in some other it advanceth it; for it is certain that the greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the *usurer* either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great stand of trade."—*Bacon: Essays.*

2. One who lends money at exorbitant interest; a money-lender who exacts exorbitant or excessive interest for his money.

"These thoughts when *usurer* Alphius, now about
To turn mere farmer, had spoke out."
Ben Jonson: Praises of a Country Life.

*** ū-ṣur-ĭng (ṣ as zh),** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *usure* = usury.] Practising usury; usurious.

"You should not need to fear me, madam,
I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker, iv.

ụ-ṣür'-ĭ-ŏŭs (ṣ as zh), *a.* [Eng. *usury*; *-ous.*]

1. Practising usury; exacting exorbitant interest for money lent.

"I refer me to your *usurious* cannibals, or such like."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humour*, v. 4.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or acquired by usury.

"Holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

ụ-ṣür'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ (ṣ as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *usurious*; *-ly.*] In an usurious manner.

ụ-ṣür'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss (ṣ as zh), *s.* [Eng. *usurious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being usurious.

ụ-ṣŭrp', * **u-surpe,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *usurper*, from Lat. *usurpo* = to employ, to acquire, to usurp; prob. for *usurapio* = to seize to one's own use: *usus* = use, and *rapio* = to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; to appropriate or assume illegally, falsely, or against right.

"Who thus *usurp*
Dominion here." *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* ii.

* 2. To counterfeit.

"An *usurped* beard." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be in or enter into a place contrary to right; to encroach.

"Death may *usurp* on nature many hours."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

2. To be or act as an usurper; to commit illegal seizure or appropriation.

*** ụ-ṣŭrp'-ant,** *a.* [Fr.] Usurping.

"Some factious . . . ventured to be extravagant and *usurpant*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 473.

ū-ṣŭr-pā'-tion, * u-sur-pa-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *usurpation*, from Lat. *usurpationem*, accus. of *usurpatio*.] [Usurp.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing and holding possession of some place, power, functions, title, property, or the like, of another without right; specif., the unlawful seizing or occupation of a throne.

"Conquest may be called a foreign *usurpation*."—*Locke: Of Civil Government*, ch. xvii.

* 2. An encroachment, an intrusion (*in* or *upon*).

* 3. Use, usage.

II. *Law:* The presentation to a Church benefice by a stranger, who has no right to do so, of a clerk, who is thereupon admitted and instituted. Anciently such an act deprived the legal patron of his advowson; but it is not so now, as no usurpation can displace the estate or interest of the patron, nor turn it to a mere right; but the true patron may present upon the next avoidance, as if no such usurpation had occurred. (*Lee: Glossary.*)

*** ụ-ṣŭrp'-ạ-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *usurp*; *-atory.*] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

*** ụ-ṣŭrp'-ạ-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *usurp*; *-ature.*] Usurpation.

"God's gold just shining its last where that lodges
Failed beneath man's *usurpature*."
R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

ụ-ṣŭrp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *usurp*; *-er.*] One who usurps a throne, or other dignity, functions, property, or an advantage to which he is not rightfully entitled.

"The *usurper* would soon be again out of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ụ-ṣŭrp'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *usurp*; *-ing.*] Acting as an usurper; characterized by usurpation.

"Its sanctuary the while the *usurping* Moslem pray'd." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 153.

*** ụ-ṣŭrp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *usurping*; *-ly.*] In an usurping manner; after the manner of an usurper; by usurpation. (*Shakesp.: King John*, i.)

*** ụ-ṣŭrp'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *usurper*; *-ess.*] A female usurper.

"She is a double *usurpresse*."
Howell: Dodona's Grove, p. 19.

ū'-ṣu-rȳ (ṣ as zh), * u-su-re, * u-su-rie, * u-su-rye, * u-se-rie, *s.* [Fr. *usure* = the occupation of a thing, usury, from Lat. *usura* = use, usury, from *usurus*, fut. par. of *utor* = to use.]

* 1. Any premium or interest paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the loan of money, without any insinuation that the interest asked was exorbitant.

"Wherefore then gavest thou not my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with *usury*?"—*Luke* xix. 23.

2. An excessive or exorbitant interest or premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the loan of money.

3. The practice of lending money at interest; the practice of taking interest for money lent; specifically, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest for the loan of money; the practice of exacting interest in an exorbitant way from needy or extravagant borrowers.

¶ In the ancient world, interest was always usurious as it is in the East at the present day. The Mosaic Law prohibited taking interest from Hebrews (Exod. xxii. 25; Levit. xxv. 35–37; Deut. xxiii. 20); and Christ's words, "Give to him that asketh thee," (Matt. v. 42) seem to be of still wider application. The Fathers regarded interest as usury, and therefore as a species of robbery; and this opinion prevailed in the Church till the sixteenth century, and numbered Luther and Melanchthon among its defenders. Calvin appears to have been the first theologian who propounded the modern distinction between interest and usury.

ût, *s.* [See def.]

Music: The name given to the first or key note in the musical scale of Guido, from being the first word in the Latin hymn, "*Ut queant laxis*," &c. Except among the French, it has been superseded by *do* (q.v.). [Gamut.]

ū'-tah-īte, *s.* [After Utah, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute micaceous crystals as an encrustation upon a quartzite in the Eureka Hill mines, Juab County, Utah. Crystallization, rhombohedral; lustre, silky; colour, brownish-yellow. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 28·45; arsenic acid, 3·19; sesquioxide of iron, 58·82; water, 9·35 = 99·81, which yields the formula $3Fe_2O_3,3SO_3 + 4HO$.

ū'-tăs, *s.* [Utis.]

ụ-tĕn'-sĭl, * u-ten-sile, *s.* [Fr. *utensile*, from Lat. *utensilis* = fit for use; *utensilia* (neut. pl.) = utensils. For *utentilis*, from *utens*, pr. par. of *utor* = to use.] An implement, an instrument; more particularly, an instrument or vessel used in the kitchen, or in domestic or farming work.

"The housewife hung a lamp,
An aged *utensil*, which had perform d
Service beyond all others of its kind."
Wordsworth: Michael.

ū'-tĕr-īne, *a.* [Lat. *uterinus* = born of the same mother, from *uterus* (q.v.).]

1. Of or belonging to the uterus or womb.

2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

"Walter Pope, *uterine* brother to Dr. Joh. Wilkins."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ū-tĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *uterus* = the womb.]

Anat., Physiol., &c.: Of, belonging to, or carried on within the womb.

ū-tĕr-ō-gĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *utero-*, and Eng. *gestation.*]

Biol.: The development of the fecundated ovum within the uterus. [Pregnancy.]

ū'-tẽr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The womb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Compar.:* A dilatation in the walls of the oviduct for the preservation or development of the ova. In Birds, although the ova are developed externally, the term uterus is often applied to that cavity where the eggs receive the shell. In most of the Viviparous Fishes, and in the Viviparous Lacertilia and Ophidia the ova develop within the uterine cavity without any assistance or nourishment from the mother. In the Prototheria (= Ornithodelphia = Monotremata) the oviducts, according to some authorities, have no distinct uterine or Fallopian portion, but open directly into a cloacal chamber. Gegenbaur, however, calls the lower end of each oviduct a uterus. In the Metatheria (= Didelphia = Marsupialia) each of the oviducts is differentiated into uterine and Fallopian tracts, opening into a long and distinct vagina. In the Eutheria (= Monodelphia, including all other Mammals) the uterus is variously modified. In the Primates it is normally single, though instances of a double uterus occasionally occur; it is two-horned in the Ruminantia, Pachydermata, Equidæ, and Cetacea, and is said to be divided when it has only a very short body, which speedily divides externally and internally, and is continuous with the oviducts (as in most of the Carnivora and Edentata, and some of the Rodentia); it is actually double in some of the Edentata and in most of the Rodentia, including the mouse and the hare, each oviduct passing into an intestiniform uterus, which has two completely distinct openings lying near to each other within the vagina.

(2) *Human:* A hollow, muscular organ, with very thick walls, situated in the pelvic cavity, between the rectum and the bladder. The virgin uterus is about three inches long, two broad, and one inch thick at its upper extremity. The middle part is called the body, the upper the fundus, and the lower, opening into the vagina, the neck. Its chief function is to receive the ovum from the Fallopian tubes, and to retain and support it during the development of the fœtus, which it expels by muscular contractions at parturition. During uterogestation the uterus becomes greatly enlarged and undergoes important structural changes.

2. *Pathol.:* The *uterus* is liable to many affections and diseases, as tumours, ulceration, catarrh, tenesmus, hæmorrhage, &c.

uterus masculinus, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The prostatic vesicle. It varies considerably in size: in man it is small, in the rabbit it is of considerable extent. It is developed from the same portion of the embryo as the female uterus. [Uterus, II.]

ût'-gard, *s.* [Icel. = out yard.]

Scand. Mythol.: The uttermost borders of the habitable world, where antiquity fixed the abode of giants and monsters; hell. (*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.*, ed. Stallybrass, i. 245.)

*** ū'-tĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *utilis*, from *utor* = to use.] Useful, profitable, beneficial. (*Levins.*)

ū-tĭl-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *utilit(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to utility.

2. Pertaining or relating to utilitarianism.

"The author of this essay has reason for believing himself to be the first person who brought the word *utilitarian* into use. He did not invent it, but adopted it from a passing expression in Mr. Galt's 'Annals of the Parish.' After using it as a designation for several years, he and others abandoned it from a growing dislike to anything resembling a badge or watchword of sectarian distinction. But, as a name for one single opinion, not a set of opinions—to denote the recognition of utility as a standard, not any particular way of applying it—the term supplies a want in the language, and offers in many cases a convenient mode of avoiding tiresome circumlocution."—*J. S. Mill: Utilitarianism*, ch. ii. (Note.)

B. *As subst.:* One who upholds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

"Although *Utilitarians* hold that good and evil, right and wrong are properly determined by a calculation of the consequences as regards human happiness, they do not all maintain that past or existing systems of morals have been on all points founded on this principle."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1867), ix. 684.

ū-tĭl-ĭ-tăr′-ĭ-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *utilitarian; -ism.*]

Ethics: A word coined by J. Stuart Mill to denote that system which makes the happiness of mankind the criterion of right. It is thus more extensive than Epicureanism, which constituted personal happiness a criterion for the individual, leaving the happiness of others out of the question. The system owes its origin to Bentham (1748–1832), was attacked by Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*, and is thus defined by J. S. Mill: "The creed which accepts, as the foundation of morals, Utility, or the Greatest Happiness Principle, holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. By happiness is intended pleasure, and the absence of pain; by unhappiness, pain, and the privation of pleasure. To give a clear view of the moral standard set up by the theory much more requires to be said; in particular what things it includes in the ideas of pain or pleasure; and to what extent this is left an open question. But these supplementary explanations do not affect the theory of life on which this theory of morality is grounded—namely, that pleasure and freedom from pain are the only things desirable as ends; and that all desirable things (which are as numerous in the utilitarian as in any other scheme) are desirable either for the pleasure inherent in themselves, or as means to the promotion of pleasure and the prevention of pain."

ụ-tĭl′-ĭ-tў, * **u-til-i-te,** * **u-til-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *utilité*, from Lat. *utilitatem*, accus. of *utilitas* = usefulness, from *utilis* = useful, from *utor* = to use; Sp. *utilidad;* Ital. *utilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being useful; usefulness; the quality of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable end or purpose; use, advantageousness, serviceableness.

"*Utility* is that quality in things in virtue of which they afford satisfaction and enjoyment to those who possess them, or create a desire in persons to get possession of them. *Utility* is the source of value in all valuable things. Anything that is useless for any purpose whatever, is without any value. Nevertheless, *utility*, like value, is not a quality inherent in things themselves, but arises from the fact that things are desired, and only so far as they are desired."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*

2. The greatest happiness of the greatest number; the fundamental principle of Utilitarianism (q.v.).

"A perfectly just conception of *Utility* or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct."—*J. S. Mill: Utilitarianism*, ch. ii.

ụ-tĭl-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *utiliz(e); -ation.*] The act of utilizing or turning to some useful account; the state of being utilized.

ū′-tĭl-īze, ū′-tĭl-īse, *v.t.* [Fr. *utiliser*, from *utile* = useful.] [Utile.] To turn to some useful or profitable account; to make useful or profitable; to save from waste or loss by making use of.

"In the *Edinburgh Review* for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . *utilize*."—*Fitzedward Hall.*

ū′-tī pŏs-sĭ-dĕ′-tĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = as you possess.]

1. *Civil Law:* An interdict as to heritage, ultimately assimilated to the interdict *utrubi* as to movables whereby the colourable possession of a *bonâ fide* possessor is continued until the final settlement of a contested right.

2. *International Law:* The basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

* **ū′-tĭs, ū′-tăs,** * **ou-tas,** *s.* [From a Norm. Fr. word corresponding to O.Fr. *oitaues, oiteves*, pl. of *oitauve* = octave or eighth (day), from Lat. *octava* (*dies*) = the eighth (day).] [Octave.]

1. The octave of a legal term, saint's day, or other festival; the space of eight days after it; also the festival itself.

"To assemble the *utas* of saint George at Westmynster."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xcii.

2. Merriment, festivity, jollity, stir, bustle.

"Then here will be old *utis:* it will be an excellent stratagem."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **ŭt′-lâ-rў,** * **ŭt′-lâw-rў,** *s.* [A corruption of *outlawry.*] Outlawry.

"Where processse of *utlawry* lieth."—*Camden: Remaines: Surnames.*

* **ŭt-lĕ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ut* = out; Lat. *lex*, genit. *legis* = law.] The act of outlawing; outlawry.

* **ut-mer,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *ut* = out; *mer* = more.] Outer.

"Be cast out into *utmer* darknesses."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* viii. 12.

ŭt′-mōst, * **oute-meste,** * **ute-meste,** * **ute-mæste,** * **ut-mest,** *a.* [A.S. *ýtemest, ýtmest*, from *ut* = out. *Utmost* is thus a doublet of *outmost.*] [Out.]

1. Being or situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; extreme; most distant; furthest.

"Thou shalt see but the *utmost* parts of them."—*Num.* xxiii. 13.

2. Being in the highest degree or quantity; greatest; extreme.

"Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ *Utmost* is frequently used substantively, preceded by *the*, a possessive pronoun or noun, or other word of a like limiting force, to signify, the most that can be; the greatest power, the highest degree, the greatest effort, or the like.

"Though he perform to *the utmost* of a man."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

Ụ-tō′-pĭ-ạ, *s.* [The weight of authority is in favour of the generally accepted derivation from Gr. οὐ (*ou*) = not, and τόπος (*topos*) = a place, hence Utopia = nowhere (Cf. Scotch *kennaquhair;* Ger. *Weissnichtwo*, used by Carlyle in *Sartor Resartus*). Another derivation is from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well (in comp. = happy, fortunate, blessed), and τόπος (*topos*) = place, when Utopia would = a happy place, a land of perfection. (See *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., v. 101.)]

1. A name coined by Sir Thomas More, and used by him (in his celebrated work so called, published in 1513), to signify an imaginary island, where everything is perfect—the laws, the morals, the politics, &c.; the evils and defects of existing laws being shown by contrast.

2. A place or state of ideal perfection.

Ụ-tō′-pĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Utopia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia; founded on or involving ideal or imaginary perfection; ideal, imaginary.

"They would like strangers greet themselves, seeing then
Utopian youth grown old Italian."
Donne: Let. to Sir Henry Wotton.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

2. One who forms or favours Utopian schemes; an ardent but unpractical political or social reformer.

"Such subtile opinions, as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **Ụ-tō′-pĭ-ạn-ĭz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *Utopian; -iser.*] A former of an Utopia, or of Utopian ideas or schemes. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cclxi.)

Ụ-tō′-pĭ-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Utopian; -ism.*] The views or schemes of an Utopian; ideas founded upon or relating to ideal social perfectibility.

* **Ụ-tō′-pĭ-ạn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Utopian; -ist.*] An Utopian; an Utopianiser.

"The sentimental *Utopianists* and Socialists who hope for a millennium of State intervention."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

* **Ụ-tŏp′-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *Utop(ia); -ical.*] Utopian.

"Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *Utopical* perfection."—*Hall: Beauty & Unity of the Church.*

† **Ū′-tō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Utop(ia); -ist.*] The same as Utopian, 2. (q.v.).

"Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an *a priori* theory of what the State should be."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 273.

Ū′-trạ-quĭst, *s.* [Lat. *utraque*, fem. sing. of *uterque* = both.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A name given in 1420 to the Calixtines because they received the Eucharist in both kinds.

ū′-trĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *utriculus* = a small skin, a leather bottle.]

1. *Anat.:* Anything shaped like a small bag. There is a utricle of the male urethra, and one of the vestibule in the ear.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* A little bottle or bladder.

(2) *Spec.:* A simple fruit, one-celled, one or few seeded, superior, membranous, and frequently dehiscing by a transverse incision. Examples: Amaranthus and Chenopodium.

ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lạr, *a.* [Lat. *utricul(us);* suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Bearing utricles.

ụ-trĭc-ụ-lār′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *utriculus.*] [Utricle.] (See def.)

Bot.: Bladderwort; a genus of Lentibulariaceæ. Slender herbs, often floating in water. Leaves of some species multifid with floating bladders; calyx bipartite, the upper lobe entire, the lower often notched or bidentate; corolla personate; style generally wanting, if present filiform and persistent; stigma two-lipped; capsule globose, bursting irregularly; seed oblong or peltate, striated, pitted, or hairy. Known species 120 (*Sir J. Hooker*), widely diffused. The Common Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*) is a rootless, floating plant, which in summer becomes conspicuous from its handsome, gold-hued flowers raised in stalks six inches above the water. Its floating bladders are modified leaf-organs which form simple but effective insect traps. They form hollow vesicles, entered by a door or trap which opens inwards only. Minute crustaceans, perhaps attracted by the slight mucilage within, push through this valve, and are entrapped, escape being impossible. This plant, therefore, belongs to the class of Insectivorous Plants.

UTRICULARIA INTERMEDIA.

ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lạte, *a.* [Utriculus.] The same as Utricular (q.v.).

ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *utriculus*, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like a bottle.

ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lōid, *a.* [Lat. *utricul(us); -oid.*] Shaped like a bladder; utricular.

ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *utricul(us);* Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Bot.: Bearing many utricles.

* **ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lŭs** (pl. **ụ-trĭc′-ụ-lī**), *s.* [Lat. *utriculus* = a small skin or leather bottle; dimin. of *uter* = a leather bottle.] [Utricle, 2.]

ŭt′-tẽr, *a.* [A.S. *útor, uttor* = outer, utter, compar. of *út* = out (q.v.). *Utter* and *outer* are thus doublets.]

* 1. Being on the outer or exterior side; situate or being outside.

"To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

* 2. Situate or being on the extreme limits of something else; outside of any place or space; remote from the centre.

"Drive them out . . . into the *utter* deep."
Milton: P. L., vi. 716.

3. Complete, total, perfect, entire.

"The *utter* loss of all the realm of France."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

4. Peremptory, absolute, unconditional, unreserved.

"The *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther."—*Clarendon.*

utter-barrister, *s.* [Barrister.]

ŭt′-tẽr, * **out-ren,** * **ut-tren,** *v.t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *outen* = to put out, to out with, from A.S. *útian* = to put out, to eject, from *út* = out.]

* 1. To put out or forth; to expel, to eject, to emit.

"How bragly it beginnes to budde
And *utter* his tender head."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; March.

* 2. To expose; to set forth, to disclose, to exhibit.

"The godhed which than and never before *uttred* itself."—*Vidal: Luke* xvii.

* 3. To expose for sale.

"No man shall bargaine, sell . . . or conueigh of any other sise to be *uttred* or sold."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1543).

4. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; to put into or offer for circulation, as money, notes, base coin, &c. (Now applied more especially to the last.)

5. To disclose; not to keep secret; to give expression to.

"My tongue shall *utter* all."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,076.

6. To speak, to pronounce. (Sometimes followed by *forth*.)

* **ŭt′ tẽr a ble,** *a.* [Eng. *utter*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being uttered or expressed.

ŭt′ tẽr ance (1), *s.* [Eng. *utter*, v.; *-ance.*]

1. The act of uttering, putting forth in public or circulation.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; expression.

3. Power of speaking; speech.

4. That which is uttered or spoken; speech, words.

* **ŭt′ tẽr ance (2),** * **ut trance,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *outrance.*] The last or utmost extremity; the end; death. (Only in the phrase *to utterance, or ultrance* (= Fr. *à outrance*).)

ŭt′ tẽr ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *utter*, v.; *-er.*] One who utters; as,

(1) One who utters or puts into circulation: as, an *utterer* of base coin.

(2) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

* **ŭt′ tẽr ẽst,** * **ut ter este,** *a.* [Eng. *utter*, *a.*, and *-est.*] [Uttermost.]

* **ŭt′ tẽr less,** *a.* [Eng. *utter*, v.; *-less.*] That cannot or may not be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable, inexpressible.

ŭt′ tẽr ly, * **ut ter lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *utter*, *a.*; *-ly.*] To the full or utmost extent; completely, totally.

* **ŭt′ tẽr more,** *a.* [Eng. *utter*, *a.*; *-more.*] Outer, further.

ŭt′ tẽr most, *a.* [Eng. *utter*, *a.*; *-most.*]

1. Farthest in distance; most remote; extreme.

2. Highest in degree; greatest, utmost.

¶ *Uttermost* is also used substantively in the same way as *utmost*—the most that can be done; the utmost; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

*** ut trance,** *s.* [Utterance (2).]

† **ū′ va** (pl. **ū′ væ**), *s.* [Lat. = a bunch or cluster of grapes.]

1. *Bot.*: A succulent indehiscent fruit, with a central placenta and a very thin outer pericarp. Examples: the fruit of the vine, that of solanum, &c. Deemed by most botanists an unnecessary term.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Raisins; used only to make raisin preparations.

Uva ursi, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: Tournefort's name for the genus now called Arctostaphylos (q.v.). The name is still retained as a convenient abbreviation in pharmacy, bear-berry leaves being called *Uvæ ursi folia.* [Bear-berry.]

ū vär′ i a, *s.* [Lat. *uva* = a bunch of grapes, which the fruit resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Xylopeæ. Flowers hermaphrodite; petals equal, connate-buttoned; ovaries linear, cylindrical, inserted, as are the stamens, into a flat receptacle. Natives of tropical or sub-tropical countries in the eastern hemisphere. The roots of *Uvaria Narum*, a large, woody, Indian climber, yield, by distillation, a sweet-scented, greenish oil, used in various diseases in Malabar. The aromatic root is also employed medicinally. The bruised leaves smell like cinnamon. The bark of *U. tripetaloidea*, when tapped, yields a viscid and fragrant gum. The leaves of *U. triloba* are applied to languid abscesses to bring them to a head. The fruit of *U. febrifuge* is regarded by the Indians of the Orinoco as an excellent febrifuge.

ū vate, *s.* [Uva.] A conserve made of grapes. (*Simmonds.*)

ū vē ą, *s.* [Uva.]

Anat.: A covering of dark pigment at the posterior surface of the iris.

ū′ vē oŭs, *a.* [Uva.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes.

2. *Anat.*: Of or pertaining to the uvea (q.v.).

ū′ vĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes; as uvic acid, $C_5H_6O_3$.

ų vĭt′ ic, *a.* [Lat. *ur(a)* = a grape; Eng. suff. *-itic.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes.

uvitic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_6O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. A dibasic aromatic acid, obtained by boiling pyroracemic acid with excess of baryta water. It crystallizes in fine needles, difficultly soluble in water, more readily in alcohol and ether, and melts at 287°. Heated with lime to 350°, it yields calcic carbonate and metatoluate, at a higher temperature yielding toluene.

ū vĭ tŏn′ ic, *a.* Derived from grapes; as uvitonic acid, $C_8H_{12}O_3$.

ū′ vrŏh, ū′ vrŏw, *s.* [Euphrosyne.]

ū vų lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *uva* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.*: Any projecting portion; as, the uvula of the bladder or of the cerebellum.

2. *Spec.*: A prolongation of the soft palate at the back of the mouth. It is a small cylindrical body which hangs at the middle of the posterior margin of the soft palate. It possesses some minute glands, and can be elevated and shortened by a muscle, the *azygos uvulæ.* A relaxed sore throat is mainly produced by an enlargement of the uvula with a certain amount of œdema; if unusually long it is frequently necessary to cut it. [Tonsil.]

ū′ vų lar, *a.* [Uvula.] Of or pertaining to the uvula: as the *uvular* glands.

ū vų lăr′ ĕ æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uvular(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melanthaceæ.

ū vų lăr′ i ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *uvula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Uvularieæ (q.v.). Leaves sessile, amplexicaul; flowers solitary, drooping, like those of Polygonatum, but having the style three-cleft, and the fruit dry and three-celled. The species are astringent, and the bruised leaves of *Uvularia grandiflora* are a popular remedy in the United States for the bite of the rattlesnake.

* **ū′ vų lar lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *uvular*; *-ly.*] With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long.

ū vų lą wort, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *uvula*, and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot.: *Campanula Trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bell-flower. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, hispid, coarsely doubly serrate; peduncles generally few flowered; racemes panicled; corolla bluish purple. Found in woods and copses in England. So named because it was supposed to be of use in swelling and pain of the throat. [Throatwort (1).]

ū wa rŏ′ vite (w as v), *s.* [After the Russian Minister Uwarof, Uvarof, Uvarov, Uwarow; Russ. *ouvarovit.*]

Min.: A variety of garnet (q.v.) of an emerald-green colour, in which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of chromium. Originally from the Ural Mountains, but now found, though sparsely, in several other parts of the world.

* **ŭx ŏr′ i al,** *a.* [Lat. *uxor* = a wife.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married women.

2. Related to or connected with one's wife.

3. Uxorious.

† **ŭx ŏr′ i çide,** *s.* [Lat. *uxor* = a wife, and *cædo* (in compos. *-cido*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a wife by her husband.

2. A husband who murders his wife.

ŭx ŏr′ i oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor* = a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

ŭx or′ i oŭs lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *uxorious*; *-ly.*] In an uxorious manner; with foolish or fond doting on a wife.

ŭx ŏr′ i oŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uxorious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being uxorious; foolish or fond doting on a wife.

ū′ zĕ ma, *s.* [Native word.] A linear measure in the Birman Empire, equal to about twelve statute miles.

V.

V, the twenty-second letter, and the fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, represents a labial or labio-dental consonant sound, and is produced by the junction of the lower lip and upper teeth, as in *ov, eve, vain.* The sound of *v* differs from that of *f*, which is produced in the same way, in being voiced, while that of *f* is breathed. Both *v* and *f* are also continuous consonants, and also belong to the class of the spirants. *V* in Middle English is commonly written *u* in MSS., and conversely *u* sometimes appears as *v*, most frequently at the beginning of words, and especially in the words *us, use, up, unto, under*, and *un-*, used as a prefix. As noted under U, *u* and *v* were formerly the same letter, and in dictionaries and alphabetical lists words beginning with U and V were, up till a comparatively recent date, combined. [U.] The Latin *v*, or rather consonant *u*, was probably pronounced as *w*: as in *vespa* = wasp. A very large proportion of the words which begin with *v* are of French or Latin origin, only *vane, vat, vineweal*, and *viren* being English. The letter *v* did not exist in Anglo Saxon, its sound being represented by *f*, as in *hefon* = heaven, *of* = of (*or*). [F.] By this may be explained the change of consonant in the plurals of such words as *thief*, pl. *thieves, wolf*, pl. *wolves*, &c. *V* frequently replaces *f*, as in *vat* = Mid. Eng. *fat*; *vetches* = Mid. Eng. *fetches* (at the present day so pronounced in the Midland counties), &c. In the dialects of the South of England *v* is still commonly used when other dialects had *f*: as *ve* = *foe, vinger* = finger, &c. *V* in some Romance words represents *ph*, as *vial* = phial Mid. Eng. *visnomy* = physiognomy, &c. *V* has been changed to (1) *w* in *periwinkle* = Fr. *pervenche*, Lat. *pervinca*; (2) to *m* in *malmsey* = Mid. Eng. *malvesie*, O. Fr. *malvoisie.* In vulgar speech, especially of Londoners, *v* is sometimes used for *w*, and, conversely, *w* for *v*: as, *vell* for *well*, *wery* for *very.* *V* never appears as a final letter in English (though a final *v* sound often occurs), nor is it ever doubled.

V *as a symbol is used:*

1. *As a numeral*: For 5, and with a dash over it (V̄) for 5,000.

2. *In Chem.*: For the element Vanadium.

3. *In Her.*: For vert, in the tricking of arms with a pen and ink. [Trick, v., 3.]

4. *In Law, &c.:* For *versus* (Lat. = against): as, John Doe *v.* Richard Roe.

"The popular comparison of Free Trade *v.* Protection to the Big Loaf *v.* Little loaf."—*Daily Chronicle*, April 9, 1888.

5. *In Physics, &c.:* For velocity.

6. *In Music:* As an abbreviation of *violino, violini, voce, volta,* &c.

va, *v.i.* [Ital.]

Music: Go on: as, *va crescendo* = go on increasing the power; *va rallentando* = go on dragging the time.

vaag′ măr, *s.* [Icel. *vág-mert* = wave-mare.]

Ichthy.: Trachypterus arcticus, from the Northern seas. The body is extremely compressed, whence it is also called the Riband-shaped Vaagmar and Deal-fish.

vaal′ ite, *s.* [After the Vaal River, South Africa; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms in an altered enstatic rock and in the "blue ground" of the diamond mines of South Africa. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron. On heating, it expands to six times its ordinary size. Probably an altered mica.

***vac a bond, *vac a-bound,** *a. & s.* [Vagabond.]

va′ cance, *s.* [Fr. = vacancy (q.v.).] Vacation; the recess of a court or school; holidays; especially harvest or summer holidays. It is generally treated as a plural. (*Scotch.*)

vā′ can cy, *va can cie, *s.* [Fr. *vacance,* from Lat. *vacans* = vacant (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *vacancia*; Ital. *vacanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied; as—

* (1) Emptiness.

(2) The state of being unoccupied or unfilled.

"The *vacancy* of the throne being once established."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

* (3) Freedom from employment; leisure, idleness.

* (4) Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

"All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous."—*Walton: Remains.*

2. That which is vacant, empty, or unoccupied; as—

(1) Empty space; vacuity; outward space conveying no impression to the eye.

"You do bend your eye on *vacancy*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, III. 4.

(2) A space between objects or things; an intermediate space, a gap, a chasm.

"The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea."—*Watts: Logic.*

* (3) An intermission; an interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; hence, unoccupied or unemployed time; leisure, vacation, relaxation.

"If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

(4) An unoccupied, unfilled, or vacant post, position, or office; a post, position, or office destitute of a person to fill it.

"For, if the throne be at any time vacant, the right of disposing of this *vacancy* seems naturally to result to the Lords and Commons, the trustees and representatives of the nation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

vā′ cant, *va caunt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vacans,* pr. par. of *vaco* = to be empty, to be devoid of something, to be at leisure; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vacante.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having no contents; unfilled, empty, void.

"Filling a space less *vacant*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 2. Devoid, destitute, wanting.

"Being of those virtues *vacant*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

3. Not occupied or filled by an incumbent, possessor, or official; unoccupied.

"The pope had accursed the English people, because they suffered the bishops' sees to be *vacant* so long a time."—*Holinshed: Hist. England*, bk. vi., ch. xviii.

* 4. Not engaged or occupied in business or care; unemployed, unoccupied, leisure, free.

"At such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

5. Free from thought; not given to thought, study, or reflection; thoughtless, listless.

"With a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

II. *Law:* Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects.

vacant book, *s.* (See extract.)

"Some of the unions, for example, do part of the work of the state bureaux of labour—keeping in large towns a *vacant-book*, recording the names of men who want work and of masters who want workmen."—*Hazell's Cyclopædia* (1888), s.v. *Trades Union.*

vacant succession, *s.* A succession which is claimed by no one, or the heir to which is unknown.

va cāte′, *v.t.* [Lat. *vacatus,* pa. par. of *vaco* = to be vacant (q.v.).]

1. To make vacant; to cause to be empty; to quit the occupancy or possession of; to leave empty, unfilled, or unoccupied.

"The prospects of sport in the countries now about to be *vacated* will be regarded as promising."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

2. To annul; to make void; to deprive of validity or authority.

"*Vacating* the authority of the precedent."—*Eikon Basilike.*

* 3. To defeat; to put an end to.

"He *vacates* my revenge." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

va cā′ tion, *va ca ci-on, *va ca-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *vacation,* from Lat. *vacationem,* accus. of *vacatio* = leisure, from *vacatus,* pa. par. of *vaco* = to be vacant (q.v.); Sp. *vacacion*; Ital. *vacazione.*]

1. The act of vacating:

(1) The act of leaving vacant or unoccupied: as, the *vacation* of an office.

(2) The act of annulling; the act of making vacant, void, or of no validity; invalidation, abrogation.

* 2. Time not occupied or disposed of; leisure time.

* 3. A space of time or a condition in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; stated interval in a round of duties; intermission, rest.

"Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

4. Hence specifically:

(1) Temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the interval between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; recess, non-term.

"As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

¶ In the Higher Law Courts there are four: the Christmas, the Easter, the Whitsun, and the Long Vacations. (*English.*)

(2) The intermission or temporary cessation of the regular studies of a college, school, or other educational institution, when the pupils have a recess; holidays.

5. The time during which an office is vacant or unoccupied, especially the time during which a see or other other spiritual dignity is vacant.

vacation sittings, *s. pl.*

Law: Sittings of a judge during vacations. It is permissible to take up any cases which may arise or may remain for settlement, but the custom is to dispose only of those standing for argument or judgment. Called also, Sittings after term.

văc cär′ ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *vacca* = a cow. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Silenew, akin to Saponaria, but with a five-angled calyx enlarged after flowering. *Vaccaria vulgaris* has been found as a weed in cornfields in England, but it is not indigenous. It is said to increase the secretion of milk of cows fed upon it.

***văc′ car ў, *văc′ char-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *vaccariium,* from Lat. *vacca* = a cow.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. (*Prov.*)

văc çi nă, *s.* [Vaccinia.]

văc çĭn′ al, *a.* [Eng. *vaccin(e); -al.*] Of or belonging to vaccine matter, or vaccination.

vaccinal fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A slight fever often arising between the sixth and ninth day after vaccination. Sometimes there is an eruption of vaccine lichen or roseola, continuing about a week.

văc′-çĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *vaccinatus,* pa. par. of *vaccino* = to inoculate, from Lat. *vaccinus* = pertaining to cows; *vacca* = a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of vaccine matter or lymph, taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from small-pox, or of mitigating its attack.

văc çĭn-ā′ tion, *s.* [Eng. *vaccinat(e); -ion;* Fr. *vaccination.*]

1. *Pathol.:* The act or art of vaccinating; the introduction of vaccine matter into the human frame with the view of protecting it against small-pox, or rendering that disease less formidable. It was at first supposed that the cow-pox (q.v.) had arisen by the transmission to the cow of a disease in the horse called "grease," the purulent matter of which was largely employed by Jenner and others for vaccinating purposes, at first after it had been passed through the cow, and afterwards by direct transmission. Its employment has long since been abandoned. The cow-pox is not produced in the human frame by effluvia; actual inoculation is required. When vaccine lymph is introduced into the arm of an infant, by one or more punctures of a lancet, no noticeable effect is discernible for two days. Then a slight papula arises, which, on the fifth or sixth day, becomes of a bluish colour and vesicular, with a raised head and a central cup. On the eighth day it reaches full development, and an inflammatory areola appears, which spreads with the extension of the vesicle for two more days. Then a crust or scale is produced in the centre of the vesicle, and gradually extends till it covers it in every part. On the fourteenth or fifteenth day the scale becomes hard and brown; it next contracts, dries, and blackens, until, between the twentieth and the twenty-fifth day, it falls off, leaving a permanent circular, depressed, and foveated cicatrix. Unless it possess all these characters, and specially unless fovcation be present, vaccination is imperfect, and cannot be relied on as a prophylactic against small-pox. It has been established also that four, or at least two, such cicatrices are essential for protection, and that the operation should be repeated in ten to twelve, or, at most, in fourteen years. (Revaccination.) Various objections have been brought forward against vaccination; the only one to which importance is attached by medical men is that a danger exists of introducing syphilis into the frame by the use of infected lymph. Dr. Farr deduced from the statistics of the small-pox epidemic of 1871, that if 100,000 vaccinated persons be exposed to certain risks of contagion, 100 will be attacked, ten of which will die; while if 100,000 unvaccinated people be exposed to the same risks, at least 600 will be attacked, of whom 270 will die. The English Commission of 1873 settled the question in the minds of legislators, as all statistics have since done. The German Vaccination Commission of 1884 came to the following conclusions:

"With rare exceptions, one survived attack of small-pox confers immunity against subsequent attacks. Vaccination exerts a similar protection. The duration of the protection varies within wide limits, but is, on the average, ten years. At least two well-developed vaccine vesicles are necessary to ensure an efficient protection. Revaccination is necessary ten years after primary vaccination. The vaccinated condition of the community increases the relative protection against small-pox acquired by the individual and hence vaccination is beneficial not only individually but generally. Vaccination may have an injurious effect under certain circumstances. In the use of human lymph, the danger of transferring syphilis, however slight, cannot be entirely excluded. Any other bad effects are apparently only due to the consequences of the wound, *e.g.*, erysipelas, &c. All these dangers may by precaution be reduced to such a minimum as to make the benefit of vaccination infinitely outweigh them. Since the introduction of vaccination, no scientifically-proved increase of any particular disease or of the general mortality has occurred. Since the dangers to health and life (vaccination-syphilis, &c.) occasionally connected with the use of human lymph can be avoided by the use of animal lymph, and since vaccination with animal lymph has been recently so perfected as almost to equal vaccination with human lymph, the latter is to be gradually superseded by animal lymph."

2. The vaccination process has raised strong opposition, anti-vaccinationists alleging that the process rather tends to increase than to decrease small-pox, and causes a large increase in the number of children afflicted by such inoculable diseases as scrofula, syphilis, skin diseases, &c. To this it is replied that these statements are based on incorrect returns, and that statistics properly and broadly considered tell a very different story. Such danger as exists comes from vaccination with human lymph, and is likely to be completely overcome through the use of pure animal virus. Since 1880 the use of lymph from the calf has

very greatly increased. In Berlin the law permits only the use of this lymph, and it is generally employed throughout Germany. The use of lymph from cow pox began in the United States in 1870, and this now has almost superseded human lymph, with very beneficial results. In France its use is general, and it is being adopted in Britain. A calf yields sufficient lymph to inoculate 400 or 500 children. Compulsory vaccination is the law in some countries, as in England, though considerable opposition to it exists there. In the United States it is being required in the public schools of certain cities, pupils being refused admission unless vaccinated. Vacination is not otherwise compulsory in this country. [ANTIVACCINATIONIST.]

văc'-çĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *vaccinat(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who vaccinates.

2. *Surg.:* An instrument for introducing vaccine virus beneath the skin.

văc'-çĭne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vaccinus,* from *vacca* = a cow.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to cows; derived or obtained from cows.

B. *As subst.:* [VACCINE-LYMPH.]

vaccine farm, *s.* A place where heifers are inoculated and kept for the cultivation of vaccine virus.

vaccine-lichen, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of lichen sometimes appearing in connection with Vaccinal Fever (q.v.).

vaccine-lymph, váccine-matter, *s.*

Med.: A pure pellucid liquid taken directly or indirectly from the udder of a cow suffering from cow-pox. [VACCINATION.]

vaccine-roseola, *s.*

Pathol.: A variety of roseola occasionally arising in connection with vaccine fever (q.v.).

văc'-çĭn-ĭ-a, văc-çĭ'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *vacca* = a cow.]

Pathol.: Cowpox (q.v.).

văc-çĭn-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vaccini(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Cranberries; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Cinchonales. Much-branched shrubs or small trees often evergreen, sometimes parasitic. Leaves alternate entire, often with glandular notches, exstipulate; flowers solitary or in racemes; calyx, superior, entire, or with four to six lobes. Corolla monopetalous, with the same number of divisions as the calyx, imbricated in æstivation; stamens inserted in an epigynous disc, twice as many as the lobes of the corolla; anthers two-horned, two-celled, bursting by pores. Ovary inferior, with four to ten cells, each with one or many minute seeds. The species occur in temperate regions, in swamps, or subalpine districts. They are widely diffused over both hemispheres. Their bark and leaves are astringent, their berries pleasantly subacid. Known genera, fourteen; species, two hundred (*Lindley.*) [VACCINIEÆ.]

văc-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *vaccin(us)* = of or belonging to a cow; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from cow's milk.

vaccinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Lerch's name for an acid he obtained by the saponification of butter from cow's milk. It appears to have been a mixture of butyric and cupric acids.

văc-çĭn-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vaccini(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

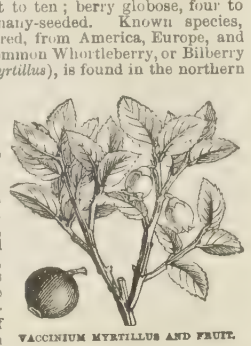
Bot.: A sub-order of Ericaceæ, having the buds clothed with scales, the stamens epigynous, and the ovary inferior. (*Sir J. Hooker.*) It is equal in extent with the order Vaccinieæ (q.v.).

văc-çĭn'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vaccine,* and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] One from whose body lymph is taken for the purpose of vaccination.

* **văc'-çĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *vaccin(e); -ist.*] A vaccinator.

văc-çĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the whortleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*). See def.]

1. *Bot.:* Whortleberry; the typical genus of Vacciniaceæ (q.v.). Shrubs with alternate and, as a rule, evergreen leaves; calyx tube short, limb four or five-toothed; corolla, urceolate or campanulate, four to five cleft; stamens, eight to ten; berry globose, four to five-celled, many-seeded. Known species, about a hundred, from America, Europe, and Asia. The Common Whortleberry, or Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), is found in the northern United States, Canada, and Europe. It bears dark purple berries, covered with a mealy bloom, which are sweet and agreeable, and are used as table fruit, also for jellies and tarts. The fruits of several species of Vaccinium are known in the United States as Blueberries. The Huckleberry of this country is the fruit of several species of Gaylussacia, formerly Vaccinium. The Cowberry (*V. oxycoccus,* now *Oxycoccus palustris*) is a wide-spread plant, found in many localities of North America, Great Britain, the north of Europe, and Siberia. *V. Leschenaultii,* growing on the mountains of southern India and Ceylon from 4,000 to 8,000 feet high, bears an edible fruit.



VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS AND FRUIT.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species occurs in the Miocene and one in the Pleistocene. (*Etheridge.*)

văc-çĭ'-nō-, *pref.* [VACCINE.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by vaccine matter.

vaccino-syphilitic, *a.*

Pathol.: Of or belonging to inoculation partly vaccinic partly syphilitic. [VACCINATION.]

va-çhĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Rev. G. H. Vachell, residing in China.]

Bot.: An old genus of Acacieæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Acacia, or altogether merged in that genus. *Vachellia Farnesiana,* now *Acacia Farnesiana* is a large shrub or small tree, with bipinnate leaves having four to eight pinnæ, each with ten to twenty pairs of narrow, blunt leaflets. The flowers, which are in little globular heads, are the Cassie flowers of commerce, which, macerated in fine olive oil, yield a perfume like that of violets. The tree seems to be indigenous only in the tropics of America, but it is now cultivated in most hot countries, and has extended even to the south of Europe.

va'-çher (er as ā), *s.* [Fr., from *vache* (Lat. *vacca*) = a cow.] The stock or cattle-keeper on the prairies of the south-west. (*Amer.*)

va'-çhĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *vacherie,* from *vache* = a cow.]

1. A pen or inclosure for cows.

2. A dairy.

3. A place-name for farms

¶ Provincial in all its uses.

* **văç'-ĭl-lan-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *vacillans,* pr. par. of *vacillo* = to vacillate (q.v.).] The state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation, wavering, inconstancy.

"I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls." —*More: Divine Dialogues.*

* **văç'-ĭl-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *vacillans,* pr. par. of *vacillo.*] Vacillating, wavering, inconstant.

văç'-ĭl-lāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *vacillatus,* pa. par. of *vacillo* = to sway to and fro, to reel, to vacillate. Prob. allied to Eng. *wag* (q.v.).]

*1. *Lit.:* To reel; to sway to and fro; to stagger, to waver.

"It is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.:* To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be inconstant or unsteady in opinion or resolution.

văç'-ĭl-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [VACILLATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*1. *Lit.:* Swaying to and fro; reeling.

2. *Fig.:* Fluctuating or wavering in opinion; unsteady in opinion or resolution; inconstant.

văç'-ĭl-lāt-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vacillating; -ly.*] In a vacillating or wavering manner; unsteadily.

văç-ĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vacillationem,* accus. of *vacillatio,* from *vacillatus,* pa. par. of *vacillo* = to vacillate (q.v.).]

*1. *Lit.:* The act or state of vacillating, reeling, or swaying to and fro; a reeling, a staggering.

"Put in motion by every slip or *vacillation* of the body."—*Paley: Nat. Theology,* ch. xi.

2. *Fig.:* Vacillating conduct, fluctuation, or wavering of mind; inconstancy of opinion or resolution.

"*Vacillation* cannot be considered as a proof of dishonesty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* **văç'-ĭl-lā-tŏr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *vacillat(e); -ory.*] Inclined to vacillate or waver; vacillating, unsteady.

"Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs." — *North: Examen,* i. 25.

va-cō'-a, va-côu'-a, *s.* [Fr. *vacoa, vacua, vacoua.* (*Littré.*)]

Bot.: *Pandanus utilis.* It grows wild in Mauritius, &c., and is, moreover, cultivated for its leaves, which are made into square bags for the reception of sugar for export.

* **văc'-u-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vacuatus,* pa. par. of *vacuo* = to empty, from *vacuus* = empty.] To make empty, to evacuate, to empty, to annul.

"Like the Pharisees' Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man."—*Secular Priest Exposed,* p. 27.

* **văc-u-ā'-tion,** *s.* [VACUATE.] The act of emptying; evacuation.

* **văc'-u-ĭst,** *s.* [VACUUM.] One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a plenist.

"It would also appear that there may be a much subtiler body than common air, and as yet unobserved by the *vacuists.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 251.

va-cū'-ĭ-tȳ, * **va-cu-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *vacuité,* from Lat. *vacuitatem,* accus. of *vacuitas,* from *vacuus* = empty.]

*1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness.

"Hunger is such a state of *vacuity,* as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbuthnot.*

*2. The state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

"Men are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuitie* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves be." — *Hooker: Eccles. Politie,* bk. i., § 6.

3. Freedom from mental exertion; rest from brainwork; vacancy.

"Teaching his brain to repose with a wise *vacuity.*" —*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands,* p. 98.

4. Absence of intelligence in look or countenance; expression showing want of thought or intelligence; vacancy, listlessness.

*5. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; a vacuum.

"In filling up *vacuities,* turning out shadows and ceremonies."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

*6. Want of reality; inanity, imbecility.

"Their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness."—*Glanville.*

*7. A thing of no import or sequence; an idle nothing.

"No sad *vacuities* his heart annoy."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

văc'-u-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *vacuol(e); -ated.*] Full of vacuoles, or small air-cavities.

văc-u-ō-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vacuol(e); -ation.*]

Biol.: The multiplication of vacuoles in the germ development or in that of animals low in the scale of being. [VACUOLE.]

văc'-u-ōle, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vacuolum,* dimin. from Lat. *vacuum* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A cavity, chiefly that formed in the interior of a mass of protoplasm by the filtering into it of drops of water. It is used in this sense of the blood-corpuscles which are destitute of granules, but may be filled with water. The term, however, is chiefly applied to the apparently empty spaces in the protoplasm of the Rhizopoda, Infusoria, &c. These spaces are of two kinds—water-spaces comparatively persistent, and food-vacuoles formed temporarily around particles of food generally enveloped in a drop of water. [POLYGASTRICA.] The term vacuole is used also of the cells which occur in the protoplasm of plants.

văc'-ū-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vacuus* = empty, from *vaco* = to be empty.] [VACANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Empty, unfilled.

"Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space."
Milton: P. L., vii. 169.

*2. *Biol.:* Used when an organ does not contain what normally belongs to it; thus, bracts are called vacuous when they contain no flower, although they occupy such a situation as to suggest that they are flower-bearing.

***văc'-ū-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vacuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vacuous or empty; emptiness.

"In their *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and displicence rise."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. 9, § 5.

văc'-ū-ŭm (pl. **văc'-ū-ŭms** or **văc'-ū-a**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *vacuus* = empty, from *vaco* = to be empty.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A void, a vacuity.

2. *Physics:* A space which contains no material substance. The general way of obtaining a vacuum is to pump the air out of a closed space by means of an air-pump; but the vacuum which can be obtained by an ordinary air-pump is not very perfect. Much better results are obtained with the mercury-pump, of which there are several forms, in all of which the air is caught by a falling column of mercury, and carried down a long tube out into the surrounding air. Another method of obtaining a vacuum is the chemical method, which consists in filling a space with carbonic acid gas, and afterwards introducing some caustic potash, which absorbs the gas. Such a thing as a perfect vacuum has never been obtained, and probably never will be obtained. Even as practically meant, it is always understood that the vacuum only extends to matter, and that the space is still filled by ether. [TORRICELLIAN.]

vacuum-brake, *s.*

Rail.: A form of steam-brake, in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

vacuum-gauge, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An instrument for indicating difference between the external atmospheric pressure and the pressure inside a partially exhausted vessel; such as a steam-boiler which has become cold and in which the steam has condensed; a condenser in which the steam from the cylinder is condensed; the receiver of an air-pump.

vacuum-pan, *s.*

Sugar-manuf.: A vessel for boiling saccharine juices *in vacuo* in the process of making sugar. Its form is usually nearly spheroidal, and it is made in two segmental nearly semi-globular portions, united at the equator by exterior flanges. At the top is a dome, into which the vapour rises, and from which it is drawn either by a pump or a condenser. The peculiar feature of the vacuum-pan is that, by the exclusion of the air, the quality and quantity of the crystallizable sugar are increased, a smaller proportion of grape-sugar, or molasses being obtained.

vacuum pump, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A pump used for withdrawing the air from a boiler or chamber, in order that it may be filled with water forced in under atmospheric pressure. It is employed in connection with marine engines.

2. A pump in which the condensation of steam is made use of to produce a vacuum for the purpose of raising water.

vacuum-tubes, *s. pl.*

Physics: Tubes blown and twisted into different shapes, and hermetically sealed with two platinum wires or electrodes fused with them for the passage of an electric current or spark. Previously to sealing they are exhausted, with the exception of a very small quantity of air or other gases. Under these circumstances electric discharge causes various phosphorescent glows (according to the gas employed in the tube) which may assume peculiar forms, as of layers or strata. Sometimes phosphorescent glass is employed for the tubes themselves, which is illuminated by the glow in the gas. Called also Gassiot or Geissler tubes, from the inventor and chief investigator. Another distinct class of these tubes is prepared with extremely high vacua, ranging to one ten-millionth of an atmosphere, and with various contained apparatus. In such vacua, the mean free path of the gaseous molecules is vastly increased, and many phenomena occur, which were discovered and mainly investigated by Mr. William Crookes, who considers them to represent a fourth state of matter, as distinct from the ordinary gaseous form as that is from the condition of a fluid.

vacuum-valve, *s.* A reversed safety-valve, opening inwardly to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.

vāde, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *fade* (q.v.).]

1. To fade, to wither.

"His summer leaves all *vaded*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

2. To go, to vanish; to pass away; to depart.

"Her power, disperst, through all the world did *vade*."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome, xx.

vā'-dĕ mē'-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual; a pocket companion.

***văd'-ĭ-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *vadimonium*, from *vas*, genit. *vadis* = a surety, a bail.]

Old Law: A bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a certain day.

vā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *vas*, genit. *vadis* = a surety, a bail.]

Scots Law: A word, a pledge, or surety.

vadium-mortuum, *s.* A mortgage.

vadium-vivum, *s.* A living pledge.

vāe, *s.* [VOE.]

***vā'-froŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vafer* = sly, cunning.] Cunning, crafty, sly.

"He that deals with a fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks."—*Feltham: Resolves*, res. 42.

***văg'-a-bŏnd,** *v.i.* [VAGABOND, *a.*] To play the vagabond; to wander about in an idle manner; to vagabondize.

"*Vagabonding* it out yonder."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lvi.

văg'-a-bŏnd, ***vac-a-bond,** ***vac-a-bonde,** ***vac-a-bound,** ***vac-o-bond,** ***vac-a-bund,** ***vag-a-bund,** ***vag-a-bunde,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vagabond*, from Lat. *vagabundus* = wandering about, from *vagor* = to wander.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wandering about without having any settled habitation.

"Doubtles the author of this libell was some *vagabond* huckster or pedler."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 586.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

"By envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 16.

3. Pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. One who wanders about, not having any settled home; a wanderer, a vagrant. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The question was whether he and his posterity should reign on an ancestral throne or should be *vagabonds* and beggars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place, without fixed habitation or means of living; hence, in law, an idle, worthless vagrant. Now in law used chiefly in the phrase, A rogue and a *vagabond*. [VAGRANT, B. II.]

"To *vacobondys* and other that lokyd for pylfry and rvfflynge, it was a great occasyon & styrynge."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1456).

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp, a rascal. (*Colloq.*)

"What a brainsick *vagabond* art thou!"
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xviii.

văg'-a-bŏnd-age (**age** as **ĭj**), **văg'-a-bŏnd-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *vagabond; -age, -ism.*]

1. The state, condition, ways, or habits of a vagabond.

"Given over to *vagabondage* and deeds of rascality."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 709.

2. Vagabonds collectively.

"To increase the *vagabondism* of the neighbourhood."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 322.

văg'-a-bŏnd-ĭşm, *s.* [VAGABONDAGE.]

văg'-a-bŏnd-īze, văg'-a-bŏnd-īse, *v.i.* [Eng. *vagabond; -ize, -ise.*] To wander about as a vagabond.

"Afterwards *vagabondising* for a couple of years."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 26, 1888.

***văg'-a-bŏnd-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *vagabond; -ry.*] Vagabondage.

văg-a-bŭn'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *vagabundus* = strolling about, vagabond.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Spiders, tribe Dipneumones or Dipneumoneæ (q.v.). Ocelli usually in three rows. The species wander about, spinning no webs. Families, Saltcidæ and Lycosidæ.

***vā'-ġæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *vagus* = strolling about, wandering.]

Bot.: The sixty-eighth order in Linnæus's Natural System. It was only provisional, and contained all his doubtful genera.

vā'-ġal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vag(us)*; Eng. suff. **-al.**] Of or pertaining to the vagus (q.v.).

***vā'-ġan-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.]

1. Vagrancy.

2. Extravagance.

"A thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. i.

***vā'-ġant,** ***va-gaunt,** *a.* [Fr. *vagant.*] Wandering, vagrant.

"Fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagaunt*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iv. 14.

†**vą-găn'-tēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *vagans*, pr. par. of *vago* = to wander.]

Zool.: A group of Walckenaër's Araneidæ. They are the same as his Laterigradæ (q.v.). The name Vagantes was given because these spiders lead a wandering life, except during oviposition.

***vā-ġą-rant,** *a.* [VAGRANT.]

***vą-gär'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *vagary; -ous.*] Having vagaries; whimsical.

"The names of the wandering Jew are characteristically various, not to say *vagarious*."—*M. D. Conway Wandering Jew*, ch. x.

***vā'-ġar-ĭsh,** *a.* [VAGARY.] Wandering.

"His eyes were often *vagarish*."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 305.

vą-gär'-ў, ***va-gare,** ***fi-gar-y,** *s.* [VAGARY, *v.*]

*1. A wandering; a strolling.

"The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries* and continual viages by sea."—*Barnaby Rich.*

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

"Straight they changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell."
Milton: P. L., vi. 614.

***vą-gär'-ў,** *v.i.* [Lat. *vagor* = to wander; Fr. *vaguer*; Ital. *vagare.*] To wander about; to wind.

"The three rivers that *vagary* up to her."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***vą-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vagatio*, from *vagor* = to wander.] A wandering; a roving about.

***vā'-ġĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *vagiens*, pr. par. of *vagio* = to cry like a child.] Crying like a child.

"The cradle of the Cretan Jove,
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy."
More: Song of the Soul, iii. 4, 42.

vą-ġĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. = a sheath, a scabbard.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Comp.:* A special canal in the female for the reception of an intromittent organ, or the deposition of sperm-cells.

(2) *Human:* A dilatable membranous passage extending from the vulva to the uterus, the neck of which it embraces. It rests below and behind on the rectum, and supports the bladder in front.

2. *Arch.:* The upper part of the shaft of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

3. *Bot.:* A sheath, as of grasses.

vą-ġĭ'-nal, *a.* [VAGINA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal* membrane.

2. *Anatomy, Pathology, &c.:*

(1) Of or pertaining to anything shaped like a sheath or scabbard: as, the *vaginal* process (q.v.).

(2) Of or pertaining to the vagina (q.v.): as, the *vaginal* artery. The term is frequently used in Pathology: as, *vaginal* catarrh, cystocele, enterocele, hyperæsthesia, &c.

vaginal-artery, *a.*

Anat.: A branch of the internal iliac artery.

vaginal-catarrh, or **leucorrhœa,** *s.*

Path.: [VAGINITIS].

vaginal-plexus, *s.*

Anat.: The lower part of the pelvic plexus, whence the vaginal nerves disperse without again entering into a plexiform arrangement.

vaginal-process, *s.*

Anat.: The lower margin of the tympanic plate, which constitutes a sharp edge partly surrounding the front of the styloid process.

***văg-ĭn-ā'-lēs,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. (with Lat. *plantæ* = plants, understood) of Mod. Lat. *vaginalis* = of, belonging to, or possessed of a sheath.]

Bot.: The twenty-seventh order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera, Polygonum, Laurus, &c.

***văg-ĭn-ā'-lĭs,** *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: Gmelin's rendering of Pennant's name (Sheathbill) for the genus Chionis, named by Forster, and which therefore has priority. [SHEATHBILL.]

vă-ğĭn' ant, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vaginans*, genit. *vaginantis*. (See def.)]

Bot.: Sheathing (q.v.).

***văg-ĭ-nā'-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's name for Polypes enveloped in a sheath formed by a calcareous or horny polypary, as Corals, the Sertularidæ, &c.

vă-ğĭ'-nate, *a.* & *s.* [VAGINA.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as VAGINATED (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the Vaginata (q.v.).

vă-ğĭ'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [VAGINA.]

Bot.: Sheathed, inserted in a sheath, as a stalk in a sheath formed by the base of a petiole.

văg-ĭ-nĕl'-la (pl. **văg-ĭ-nĕl'-læ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as RAMENTA (q.v.).

văg-ĭ-nĕr'-vōse, *a.* [Lat. *vagus* = wandering, and *nervosus* = full of sinews.]

Bot. (*Of the veins*): Not running in any fixed directions.

văg-ĭ-nĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *vagina* = a sheath, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the sub-family Vaginicolina, with several genera from salt and fresh water. Animalcules elongate, subcylindrical, enclosed singly or in pairs within a vase-shaped sheath, to the bottom of which they are affixed directly, or by means of a pedicel; oral and ciliary system as in Vorticella (q.v.).

văg-ĭ-nĭc-ō-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vaginicol(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ, with eight genera, from salt and fresh water.

văg-ĭn-ĭs'-mŭs, *s.* [VAGINA.]

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. Marion Sims to the involuntary spasmodic closure and over-sensitiveness of the mouth of the vagina. It requires an operation for its removal.

văg-ĭ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *vagin(a)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vagina. It may be acute or chronic. The former is sometimes produced by the poison of scarlatina; the latter is called also Vaginal catarrh, Vaginal Leucorrhœa, simply Leucorrhœa, and popularly the Whites.

va-ğī-nō-pĕn'-noŭs, ***va-ğĭn-ĭ-pĕn'-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vagina* = a sheath, and *penna* = a wing.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects.

"All *vaginipennous* or sheath-winged insects, as beetles and dorrs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

vă-ğĭn-ŭ-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., a double dimin. from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Lagenidæ, with a series of chambers laterally compressed. From the Trias onward.

vă-ğĭn'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Oncidiadæ, with twenty species from the West Indies, South America, India, and the Philippines. Animal elongated, slug-like, covered by a thick, leathery mantle, under which the head is retracted at will; tentacles four, eyes on upper pair; sexes united. The species are found in decayed wood, and under leaves.

***vā'-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vagus.*] Wandering, vagrant, unsettled.

"Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii."—*Ayliffe.*

vā'-grạn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *vagrant(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The state of wandering, without having a settled home. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. The life or condition of a vagrant. [VAGRANT, *a.*, B. II.]

"He shall by office prosecute them for the offences of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or *vagrancy*, in the supreme court."—*Burke: Sketch of the Negro Code.*

vā'-grant, ***vā'-gạr-ạnt,** *a.* & *s.* [From *vagary*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wandering about from place to place without having any settled home.

"The people remained in the woods and mountains *vagrant* and dispersed like the wild beasts."—*Puttenham: English Poetry*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Pertaining to one who wanders from place to place; unsettled.

"[He] had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*3. Moving without any settled or certain direction.

*4. Unsettled, unsteady, inconstant.

"The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

†1. A wanderer; one who has no settled home or habitation.

"But of the *vagrant* none took thought."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

2. An idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond, a tramp.

"The civil war expelled all sturdy *vagrants* from the city."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

II. *Law:* In law the term *vagrant* is much more comprehensive than in ordinary language, and the idea of wandering is almost lost. Vagrants are divided into three grades:—

(1) Idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so; unlicensed pedlars or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, &c.; all of whom are liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

(2) Rogues and vagabonds, or such as having been convicted of being idle and disorderly persons, have been found guilty of a repeated offence; fortune-tellers and other like impostors, persons gambling or betting in public, persons having no visible occupation and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves; all of whom are liable to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(3) Incorrigible rogues, or such as, having been convicted as rogues and vagabonds, are found guilty of a repetition of the offence; persons breaking out of legal confinement, &c.; all of whom are liable to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, whipping being added at the option of the judge. (*English.*)

***vā-grant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vagrant*; *-ly.*] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner; like a vagrant.

***vā'-grant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vagrant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vagrant; vagrancy.

***vā'-grŏm,** *a.* [See def.] An intentional misspelling of Vagrant (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.)

vāgue, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vague*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vago.*] [VAGUE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

"Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains."—*Hayward.*

2. Unsettled, as regards meaning, scope, or the like; unfixed, indefinite, unsettled; not clear; uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous.

"Neither loosely *vague*
Nor wordy." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* iii.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; uncertain: as, a *vague* report.

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. A wandering.

"So as the Scots had some leasure to plaie their *vagues*, and follow their accustomed manner."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1542).

2. A vagary.

3. Vagueness. (*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 196.)

***vāgue,** *v.i.* [Fr. *vaguer*, from Lat. *vagor*, from *vagus* = wandering.] To wander, to roam.

"She [the soule] doth *vague* and wander as banished."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 231.

vāgue'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vague*, a.; *-ly.*] In a vague or uncertain manner; indefinitely; not clearly; ambiguously.

vāgue'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vague*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; indefiniteness, ambiguousness.

"Objections of some writers to the *vagueness* of the language."—*Mackintosh: Law of Nature*, p. 8.

vā'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. = wandering, vagrant. Named from its wandering course.]

Anat.: The Pneumogastric nerve (q.v.).

vā'-hĕ-a, *s.* [From *voua-here*, the Madagascar name of *Vahea madagascariensis.*]

Bot.: A genus of Carisseæ. Tall climbing shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves, dense terminal cymes of white flowers, and round fruit. Known species four, all African. *V. madagascariensis* and *V. gummifera*, both growing in Madagascar, yield a kind of caoutchouc.

vāik, *v.i.* [VACANT.] To become vacant; to be vacant; to be unoccupied. (*Scotch.*)

***vāil** (1), *s.* [VEIL, *s.*]

***vāil** (2), *s.* [VAIL (2), *v.*] Submission, descent, decline.

vāil (3), ***vale,** *s.* [For *avail* = profit, advantage.]

*1. Profit, proceeds, return.

"The cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation."—*Chapman.*

*2. An unlooked for or casual acquisition; a windfall. (*Tooke.*)

3. Money given to servants by visitors. (Generally in the plural.)

"To give extravagant *vails* at every country house which they visited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***vāil** (1), *v.t.* [VEIL, *v.*]

***vāil** (2), ***vaile,** ***vale,** *v.t.* & *i.* [For *avail* or *avale*, from Fr. *avaler* = to let or put down, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *vallis* = a vale, a valley.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To let, cast, or put down; to lower; to let fall; to put off.

"She *vailed* her eyelids."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 956.

2. To lower or let down in token of respect or submission.

"To *vaile* their bonnets for the queene of England."—*Hackluyt: Voyages.* (Ep. Ded.)

3. To let sink, as through fear.

"Douglas gan *vaile* his stomach."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bow; to show respect by bowing or uncovering.

"All the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me, kiss their hand."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, i. 3.

2. To give place; to yield; to give way.

"Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity."—*South.*

***vāil** (3), ***vayle,** *v.i.* [VAIL (3), *s.*] To profit, to avail, to advantage.

"Through this science [physike] it is full sought
Which *vaileth* and which *vaileth* nought."
Gower: C. A., vii.

***vāil'-a-ble,** ***vaile-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vail* (3), v.; *-able.*] Profitable, advantageous, effectual. (*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

***vāil'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *vail* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who vails; one who shows respect by vailing or yielding.

"If he finds not a good store of *vailers*, he comes home stiff."—*Overbury: Characters*, E. 5, b. (1627).

***vāi'-mure, *vā'-mure,** *s.* [VAUNTMURE.]

vāin, *vaine, *vayn, *vein, *veyn, *a.* [Fr. *vain*, from Lat. *vanum*, accus. of *vanus* = empty, vain; prob. from *vacuus* = empty.]

1. Producing no good result; fruitless, ineffectual, useless; destitute of force or efficacy; powerless.

"Give us help in the time of trouble; for *vain* is the help of man."—*Psalm* lx. 11.

* 2. Powerless, weak.

"How these *vain*, weak nails may tear a passage."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

3. Having no real value; empty, unreal, unsubstantial, idle, worthless, unsatisfying.

"*Vain* pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye!"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 4. Unwise, foolish, silly.

"A *vain*, giddy, shallow, humourous youth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* 5. Fallacious, deceitful, false.

"All hope is *vain*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

6. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own self, or of one's own accomplishments, or of things more showy than valuable; having a morbid craving for the admiration or applause of others; conceited, puffed up, inflated.

"Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly *vain*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 122.

* 7. Showy, ostentatious.

"Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 29.

¶ *Vain* and *fruitless* are both applied to our endeavours; but the term *vain* is the more general and indefinite. What we aim at, as well as what we strive for, may be *vain;* but *fruitless* refers only to the end of our labours. When the object aimed at is general in its import, it is common to term the endeavour *vain* when it cannot attain this object; when labour is specifically employed for the attainment of a particular object, it is usual to term it fruitless if it fail.

¶ * 1. *For vain:* To no purpose; fruitlessly, idly, in vain.

"Which the air beats *for vain*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. *In vain:* To no purpose; ineffectually.

"*In vain* they do worship me."—*Matthew* xv. 9.

3. *To take in vain:* [TAKE, *v.*, ¶ 29].

***vāin'-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *vain; -full.*] Vain, empty. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 10.)

vāin-glōr'-ĭ-oŭs, *vaine-glor-y-ous, *a.* [Eng. *vainglory; -ous.*]

1. Feeling vainglory; vain to excess of one's own accomplishments or achievements; boastful, vaunting.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from vainglory; founded on or prompted by vanity; boastful. (*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 169.)

***vāin-glōr-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vainglorious; -ly.*] In a vainglorious manner; with vainglory or vaunting.

"Let it no more enter into your hearts to thinke with your selves *vaingloriously*."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iii.

vāin-glōr'-ў, *vaine-glor-ie, *vein-gloir-e, *veyn-glor-y, *s.* [O. Fr. *vein glorie*, from Lat. *vana gloria* = vain or idle boasting.] Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own achievements; excessive vanity; vain pomp or show.

"If Hector break not his neck i' the combat, he'll break 't himself in *vainglory*." — *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 3.

vāin'-lў, *veyn-li, *adv.* [Eng. *vain; -ly.*]

1. In a vain manner; to no purpose; in vain, ineffectually, uselessly, fruitlessly.

"Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

2. In a vain, arrogant, or conceited manner; proudly, conceitedly.

* 3. Idly, foolishly, unreasonably.

"Supplies beyond necessity of the present, are apt to make us either *vainly* profuse, or *vainly* confident."
—*Hale: Cont.; Lord's Prayer.*

* 4. Falsely, erroneously.

"Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

vāin'-nĕss, *vaine-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *vain; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vain; useless, or ineffectual; inefficacy, fruitlessness, uselessness.

2. Vanity, empty pride.

"Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Chorus).

* 3. Foolishness, folly.

"O how great *vainenesse* is it then to scorne
The weake." *Spenser: World's Vanitie*, vi.

* 4. Falseness, falsehood, deceit.

"I hate ingratitude more in a man
Than lying *vainness*, babbling drunkenness."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

vāir, *veir, *s.* [Fr. *vair* = a rich fur of ermines, &c., from Lat. *varius* = variegated.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of fur.

2. *Her.:* One of the furs, composed of several pieces, silver and blue (argent and azure), cut to represent little shields or (it is said) the flower of the campanula, and opposed to each other in rows. When of different colours, these are specified and described, *vairé* or *vairy:* as, *vairy argent* and *vert.* [COUNTER-VAIR.]

VAIR.

vāir'-ĕ, vāir'-ў, *var-ry, *ver-ry, *a.* [Fr. *vairé.*]

Her.: Chequered or charged with vair (q.v.).

Vaī-sĕ'-shĭ-ka, *s.* [Sans. *vaisesha* = an atom.]

Hindoo Philos.: One of the six leading systems of Brahmanic philosophy. At first only three of the six—viz., the two Mimânsâs and the Nyâya—were considered orthodox; but ultimately the three rejected—the Vaiseshika, the Sankhya, and the Yoga—were exempted from the ban of heresy. The founder of the Vaiseshika system was Kanâda, whose exact date is unknown, but it may be vaguely conjectured as about 500 B.C. The system assumes or establishes that all material substances are composed of atoms mechanically united. These atoms it regards as eternal in their duration. The combinations of them which form the present world are, however, but transitory; so also is the present system of things. The Vaiseshika philosophy is generally connected with the Nyâya or Logical school of Gautama, of which it is supposed to be a modification.

Vaīsh'-na-va, *s.* [Sansc., &c.]

Hindooism (Pl.): A primary religious section of the Hindoos, who adore Vishnoo in preference to, if not to the exclusion of, the other persons of the Hindoo Triad. To carry individual preference to this extent is not considered orthodox, and many of those who do so have united themselves into monastic bodies, which, drawing their devotees from various castes, virtually merge them in a new one—that of the Sectarian brotherhood. Horace Hayman Wilson divided the Vaishnavas into the following sections: (1) Râmânujas, Sri Sampradâyis, or Sri Vaishnavas; (2) Râmânandis, or Râmâvats; (3) Kabir Panthîs; (4) Khâkis; (5) Malûk Dâsis; (6) Dâdû Panthîs; (7) Râya Dâsis; (8) Senâis; (9) Vallabhâchâris, or Rudra Sampradâyis; (10) Mîrâ Bâis; (11) Madhwâchâris, or Brahma Sampradâyis; (12) Nimâvats, or Sanakâdi Samprayadâyis; (13) the Vaishnavas of Bengal; (14) Radhâ Vallabhîs; (15) the Sakhî Bhâvas; (16) Charan Dâsis; (17) Harischandîs; (18) Sadhnâ Panthîs; (19) Mâdhavis; and (20) Sannyâsis, Vairâgis, and Nagas.

Vaīs'-ya, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindooism: The third of the primary Hindoo castes in the order of dignity. Nominally it contains the merchants and shopmen. [CASTE.]

vāi'-vōde, *s.* [WAYWODE.]

va-keēl', *s.* [Hind., &c. *wakil.*] In the East Indies an ambassador or agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court; a native attorney; a native Indian law-pleader.

Va'-la, *s.* [A female name (?).]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 131.].

văl'-a-īte, *s.* [After M. Vâla: suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of Resins, occurring in small, hexagonal tables and massive, associated with hatchettite (q.v.), in the Rossitz-Oslawaner Coal formation, Moravia. Hardness, about 1·5 or lower; lustre, shining; colour and streak, black; aromatic odeur when rubbed; fracture, uneven. Compos.: not yet determined.

văl'-ance (1), **văl'-ence, *văl'-lance *val-lens,** *s.* [From Valence in France, south of Lyons, where silk is still made.]

1. Fringes of drapery; specif., the drapery hanging round a bed, couch, &c.

"*Valance* of Venice, gold of needlework."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

2. The drooping ledge at the parting of a trunk.

***văl'-ance** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *vallence, valence.*] Valour, bravery, worth.

"And there the *valance* of men, is demed in riches out forthe."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

***văl'-ance,** *v.t.* [VALANCE (1), *s.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance or fringe; to fringe; hence, fig., to decorate with a beard.

"Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***va-lanche',** *s.* [AVALANCHE.] An avalanche.

"The great danger of travelling here . . . proceeds from what they call the *valanches*."—*Smollett: France & Italy*, let. xxxviii.

***văl'-an-çў, *văl'-lan-çў,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *valanc(e); -y.*]

A. *As subst.:* A large wig that hides the face.

B. *As adj.:* Hiding the face.

"Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig."
Dryden: Ep. iii.

val-dĕn'-sĭ-an, *a. & s.* [WALDENSIAN.]

***vāle** (1), *s.* [VAIL (3), *s.*]

vāle (2), ***val,** *s.* [Fr. *val*, from Lat. *vallem* accus. of *vallis* = a vale, a valley.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley. (*Dryden: Ep.* iii.)

¶ *Vale* is more commonly used in poetry, *valley* in prose.

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.

* II. *Fig.:* A state of decline or wretchedness.

"I am declined into the *vale* of years."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 2.

***vā'-lĕ** (3), *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *valeo* = to be well.] A farewell; an adieu.

"I dropt a tear and wrote my *vale*."
Praed. (*Annandale.*)

***vāle,** *v.i.* [VAIL, *v.*] To descend.

"Here *vales* a valley, here ascends a mountain."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Seventh day, first week, 53.

***văl'-ĕct,** *s.* [VALET.]

***văl-ĕ-dĭc'-tion,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *valedictio*, from *valedictus*, pa. par. of *valedico* = to say farewell, from *vale* = farewell, and *dico* = to say.] [VALE (3), *s.*] A bidding farewell; a farewell; an adieu.

"He always took this solemn *valediction* of the fellowes."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire.*

văl-ĕ-dĭc-tōr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *valedictory; -an.*] In American colleges, the student who pronounces the valedictory (q.v.).

văl-ĕ-dĭc'-tōr-ў, *a. & s.* [VALEDICTION.]

A. *As adj.:* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a farewell or adieu; of the nature of a farewell; farewell.

"To pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour."—*Cumberland: Memoirs.*

B. *As subst.:* In American colleges, an oration or address spoken at the annual commencement by one of the class whose members receive the degree of B.A., and take their leave of the college and of each other.

***văl'-ençe** (1), *s.* [VALANCE.]

***văl'-ençe** (2), *s.* [VALISE.]

Va-lĕn'-cĭ-a (c as sh), *s.* [See def. 2.]

1. [VALENTIA.]

2. A province on the east coast of Spain, and a city, the capital of the province.

3. (*Pl.*): Raisins grown in, and exported from Valencia.

va-lĕn'-çĭ-an-īte, *s.* [After the Valenciana mine, Mexico, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase, much resembling adularia, associated with quartz.

văl-ĕn-çĭ′-ĕnnes, *s.* [See def.] A term applied to a variety of lace whose meshes are of the form of an irregular hexagon. It is formed of two threads, partly twisted and plaited at top of the mesh. The pattern is worked in the net. Named after Valenciennes, in France, where it is made.

văl-ĕn-çĭ-ĕn-nē′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.; from M. Valenciennes, a French professor of the first half of the nineteenth century.]

Paleont.: A genus of Limneidæ, with one species, from a Tertiary deposit, near Kertch, Crimea. The shell resembles a gigantic Ancylus (q.v.); apex much incurved, concentric markings on surface.

vā′-lən-çy, *s.* [Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth, to be strong.]

Chem.: Atomicity (q.v.).

văl′-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *val(eric); -ene.*] [VALERONE.]

vă-lĕn′-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Fabric: A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats.

văl′-ĕn-tīne, *s.* [See def.]

* 1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day.

> "To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
> All in the morning betime!
> And I a maid at your window,
> To be your *Valentine.*"
>
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 5.

¶ According to the legend, St. Valentine was beheaded on February 14, at Rome, under Claudius. The old notion was that birds began to couple on that day, and hence arose the custom of young persons of both sexes choosing each other as "valentines" for the ensuing year by a species of lottery, and of sending love missives to each other.

2. A letter or other missive sent by young persons of both sexes to each other on Valentine's day; a printed missive of an amatory or satirical nature, generally sent by post anonymously. Some valentines are highly ornamental and artistic, while others are caricatures, designed to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, &c., of the persons to whom they are addressed. The practice of sending valentines appears to be diminishing year by year. Postal returns indicate a great falling off in the numbers of valentines sent during the past decade, one large office showing a decrease from 117,000 to 45,000 within five years. The sending of caricatures has equally decreased, and the veiled insults thus frequently offered have been creditably reduced. The sending of valentines is a harmless folly, which is dying out.

Văl-ĕn-tĭn′-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Valentinus, an Egyptian gnostic, whose sect arose at Rome, then rooted itself deeply in Cyprus, and finally spread throughout a great part of southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. He supposed that in the Pleroma (q.v.) there were thirty male and as many female æons united in wedlock, with four unmarried, these latter being Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. The youngest æon, Sophia (Wisdom), brought forth a daughter, Achamoth, whence sprang the Demiurge, who created mankind. This Demiurge, becoming puffed up with pride, aspired to be regarded as the only god, and led many angels into the same error. To repress his insolence, Christ descended, Jesus, one of the highest æons, joining him when he was baptised in Jordan. The Demiurge had him crucified; but, before his death, both Jesus the Son of God and the rational soul of Christ had separated, leaving only the sentient soul and the ethereal body to suffer. The Valentinians were divided into the Ptolemaitic, the Secundian, the Heracleonite, the Marcosian, and many other sects.

vă-lĕn′-tĭn-īte, *s.* [After Basil Valentine, an alchemist, who discovered some of the properties of antimony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, but occasionally massive. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 5·566; lustre, adamantine to pearly; colour, white, peach-blossom red, ash-gray; streak, white; translucent to sub-transparent. Compos.: oxygen, 16·44; antimony, 83·56 = 100, whence the formula SbO_3. Results from the decomposition of various antimonial ores.

vạ-lĕr-ạ-çĕt-ō-nī′-trīle, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *acetonitrile.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{48}N_4O_6$. A mobile, colourless liquid found in the neutral oil produced by distilling glue with potassium chromate and sulphuric acid. It has an aromatic odour, is very inflammable, burning with a faintly luminous flame, moderately soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 0·79 at 15°; boils between 68° and 71°.

vạ-lĕr′-ạl, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *al(dehyde).*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{matrix}\!\!>\!CH\cdot CH_2\cdot CHO$. Valeraldehyde, valerianic aldehyde, valeryl-hydride. A mobile, colourless liquid, discovered by Dumas and Stas. Obtained by oxidizing amylic alcohol with nitric or chromic acid, or by distilling fusel-oil with sulphuric acid. It has a burning, bitter taste, a suffocating apple-like odour, exciting coughing, is insoluble in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils; sp. gr. ·8057 at 17°, and boils at 96° under ordinary atmospheric pressure. It is very inflammable, burning with a bright blue-edged flame. When exposed to the air it is gradually converted into valerianic acid.

valeral-ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O\cdot NH_3 = C_5H_9(NH_4)O$. A crystalline body prepared by adding ammonia to valeral mixed with a thousand times its bulk of water. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts when heated, but re-crystallizes on cooling.

vạ-lĕr′-ăl′-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *aldehyde.*] [VALERAL.]

văl-ĕr-ăl′-dīde, *s.* [VALERALDEHYDE.]

văl-ĕr-ăl′-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *valeral(ide); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{31}NS_2$. A viscid oil obtained by passing sulphydric acid into valeral ammonia suspended in water. It has an alkaline reaction, a strong unpleasant odour, does not solidify at —20°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and volatilizes without decomposition.

văl-ĕr-ăm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amic.*] Derived from valeric acid and ammonia.

valeramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}NO_2 = C_5H_9(NH_2)O_2$. Amido-valeric-acid, valeramidic acid. Discovered by Gorup-Besanez in the pancreas of an ox, and prepared artificially by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of bromovaleric acid. It crystallizes in colourless leaves, somewhat sublimable, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and unites with acids and bases to form crystallizable compounds. Heated in the air, it burns with a bluish flame; heated in a glass tube, it melts and sublimes, giving off alkaline vapours having the odour of herring-pickle.

vạ-lĕr′-ạ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}NO = C_5H_9O\cdot H_2N$. The primary amide of valeric acid, produced by the action of strong ammonia on ethylic valerate. Insoluble in water, melts at 100°, subliming at a somewhat higher temperature, and, when boiled with alkalis, gives off ammonia.

vạ-lĕr-a-mĭd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valeramid(e); -ic.*] [VALERAMIC.]

văl-ĕr-ăm′-īne, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: Wurtz's original name for amylamine.

văl-ĕr-ăn′-ĭl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); anil-(ine)*; and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{15}NO = C_5H_{10}(C_6H_5)NO$. Phenyl-valeramide. A crystalline body, obtained by the action of valeric anhydride on aniline. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and distils unaltered at 220°.

văl-ĕr′-ạte, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of valeric acid.

valerate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_9KO_2$. Obtained by saturating valeric acid with potassium. It is an amorphous, white, deliquescent, saline mass, soluble in water and in strong alcohol, melts at 140°, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

văl′-ĕr-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); -ene.*] [AMYLENE.]

vạ-lĕr′-ĭ-an, *s.* [VALERIANA.]

Botany:

1. The genus Valeriana (q.v.).

2. *Polemonium cæruleum* (*Britten & Holland.*) [GREEK-VALERIAN, RED-VALERIAN, SPUR-VALERIAN.]

valerian-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow or greenish oil, obtained by distilling valerian root with water. It has the odour of valerian, an aromatic taste, an acid reaction; sp. gr. 0·90–0·93; boils at 200°; becomes viscid at −15°, but does not solidify completely even at −40°. It appears to be a mixture of several substances.

valerian pug, *s.*

Entom.: Eupithecia valerianata; a rare British geometer moth, with ashy-brown wings, the caterpillar of which feeds on the common valerian.

vạ-lĕr-ĭ-ā′-na, *s.* [From Lat. *valeo* = to be strong; so named from the powerful medicinal qualities of some species.]

Bot.: Valerian; the typical genus of Valerianaceæ or Valerianeæ. Herbs, generally perennial, with radical leaves crowded, those of the stem opposite or whorled, entire or pinnatifid; flowers cymose, with bracteoles; corolla five-cleft, gibbous at the base, stamens three; fruit crowned with a feathery pappus. Known species about 130, from the North Temperate Zone and from South America. The Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) is abundant in ditches, moist woods, &c., in all parts of Europe and in northern Asia. In the United States it is a cultivated plant. The root is fleshy, the leaves pinnatifid, the stalk two to four feet high, the flowers pale flesh-colored. The root, which is warm and aromatic, is a well-known medicine, particularly so when the plant is grown in dry hilly ground. It yields a volatile oil, in which

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS.

1. Plant; 2. Flower; 3. Leaflets.

valerianic acid is developed on exposure to the air. Some of the salts of this acid are specially valuable medicinally. The root is used in pharmacy in spasms, hemicrania, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, hypochondriasis, and as an auxiliary to tonics in intermittents. Baths of valerian have been found of much use in acute rheumatism. In excessive doses it produces headache and mental excitement. It is highly attractive to rats, and also to cats, hence it is called Cats' Valerian; and, being much used by the poor as an application to fresh wounds, is named also All-heal. *V. Pyrenaica*, which has very large, cordate, deeply-toothed leaves, is a native of the Pyrenees. It grows in woods in Scotland, but is not indigenous. The winged seeds have been carried by the wind from adjacent gardens in which it is cultivated. *V. celtica* and *V. Saliunca*, natives of the mountains of Austria, are used in the east of Europe to aromatize baths. The roots of *V. celtica*, *V. officinalis*, and *V. Phu* are tonic, bitter, aromatic, spasmodic, vermifugal, and perhaps febrifugal. *V. sitkensis*, *Dioscoridis*, &c., are powerful stimulants. The strong-scented roots of *V. Hardwickii* and *V. Wallichii*, Himalayan species, are used in India medicinally.

vạ-lĕr-ĭ-ạ-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *valeriana*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Valerianworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Campanales. Annual or perennial scented herbs, occasionally twining. Leaves collected in rosettes at the root, or distributed upon the stem, opposite, entire, or pinnately-divided. Flowers in cymes; calyx superior, the limb membranous or resembling feathery pappus; corolla monopetalous.

tubular, inserted in the top of the ovary, two or three-lobed, regular or irregular, sometimes with a spur; stamens one to five, inserted into the tube of the corolla, and alternate with its lobes; ovary inferior, one-celled, sometimes with two other abortive cells; seed one, pendulous. Chiefly in temperate climates. Known genera twelve; species 185. (*Lindley.*)

va-lĕr'-ĭ-an-āte, *s.* [Eng. *valerian(ic); -ate.*]

1. *Chem.:* A salt of valerianic acid (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* Valerianate of zinc is a nervine tonic, an antispasmodic, and an anthelmintic. Valerianate of iron and that of ammonia act somewhat similarly; valerianate of soda acts like valerian root; valerianate of quinine is useful in intermittent and spasmodic neuralgic affections.

va-lĕr-ĭ-a-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *valeriana* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Corn-salad; a genus of Valerianaceæ. Small annuals, dichotomously branched. Flowers small, bracteate, solitary or cymose in the forks of the branches; corolla regular, funnel-shaped; stamens three; fruit two to three-celled, one-seeded. Known species about fifty, chiefly from the north temperate zone. Three of them are, *Valerianella olitoria* (= *Fedia olitoria*), Common Corn-salad or Lamb's Lettuce; *V. Auricula* (= *F. Auricula*), the Sharp-fruited Corn-salad; and *V. dentata* (= *F. dentata*), the Smooth Narrow-fruited Corn-salad. The first is from three inches to a foot high; has pale blue or rarely white flowers, in terminal compact heads and laterally compressed oblique fruit, crowned with the remains of the calyx. It grows on banks and in corn-fields, especially in a light soil, and is often cultivated as a salad. The second has lax cymes and an ovate-acuminate capsule, and is rare. The third has flesh-coloured flowers in panicled cymes, and ovate flattish capsules; it is not very common. *V. carinata*, naturalised in England, may be a variety of the first species. *V. eriocarpa* is stated to be a casual in Worcestershire.

va-lĕr-ĭ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valerian; -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from valerian.

valerianic-acid, *a.* [Valeric-acid.]

valerianic-aldehyde, *s.* [Valeral.]

va-lĕr'-ĭ-an-wŏrt, *s* [Eng. *valerian*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Valerianaceæ (q.v.).

va-lĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valer(ian); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from valerian-root.

valeric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_5H_9O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Delphinic acid; Phocenic acid; Butylcarbonic acid; Valerianic acid. A monobasic acid, first obtained by Chevreul, in 1817, from the fat of *Delphinum phocœna*, but found widely diffused throughout the vegetable kingdom, in valerian root, angelica root, and in many plants of the composite order. It is prepared artificially by oxidising amylic alcohol with a mixture of strong sulphuric acid and acid potassic chromate. When pure, it is a colourless, mobile oil, having a sour, burning taste; sp. gr. 0·937 at 16°; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether and in strong acetic acid; does not solidify at −16°, and boils at 184°. With the bases, it forms salts called valerates, none of which is of any importance.

valeric-aldehyde, *s.* [Valeral.]

valeric-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_3 = ((CH_3)_2 : CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO)_2O$. Valeric oxide; Valeric valerate. A colourless, mobile oil, prepared by distilling valerate of potassium with oxychloride of phosphorus, washing the distillate with sodic carbonate, dissolving in ether, and evaporating. It has a faint odour of apples; sp. gr. 0·934 at 15°; is soluble in ether, and boils at 215°. Water slowly absorbs it, converting it into valeric acid; with alcohol it forms ethylic valerate. [Valeric-ethers.]

valeric chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_9O_2Cl$. A colourless, mobile, fuming liquid, produced by the action of phosphorous chloride on valeric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1·005 at 6°, boils at 117°, and is easily decomposed by water into hydrochloric and valeric acids.

valeric-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Prepared by distilling sodium valerate with sulphuric acid and the corresponding alcohols: (1) Methylic valerate, $C_5H_9(CH_3)O_2$, is a colourless liquid, with an odour of valerian and wood spirit; sp. gr. 0·8869 at 15°; boils at 116°. (2) Ethylic valerate, $C_5H_9(C_2H_5)O_2$, is a colourless liquid, of a fruity odour; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. 0·866 at 15°; boils at 133°.

valeric-oxide, valeric-valerate, *s.* [Valeric-anhydride.]

văl'-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *(glycer)in.*]

Chem. (Pl.): A series of glycerides obtained by heating valeric acid with glycerin: (1) Monovalerin, $C_8H_{16}O_4 = (C_3H_5)'''(HO)_2(C_5H_9O_2)$. An oily neutral liquid produced by heating valeric acid with excess of glycerin to 200° for three hours. It has a faint odour; sp. gr. 1·100 at 15°; mixes with half its bulk of water to a clear liquid, but separates on the addition of more water, and is decomposed by alcohol, even in the cold. (2) Divalerin, $C_{13}H_{24}O_5 = (C_3H_5)'''{\cdot}HO{\cdot}(C_5H_9O_2)_2$. A neutral oily liquid, obtained by heating valeric acid and glycerin to 275°. It has a disagreeable, fishy odour; sp. gr. 1·059 at 15°, solidifies at −40°, and does not mix readily with water. (3) Trivalerin, $C_{18}H_{32}O_6 = (C_3H_5)'''(C_5H_9O_2)_3$. A neutral oily liquid, produced by heating divalerin to 220°, with ten times its weight of valeric acid. It has an unpleasant odour, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

văl-ĕr-ĭs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valer(ic);* Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = the same as, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from valeric acid.

valerisic-acid, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): Laurent's name for the substitution products of valeric acid, in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine or other radicles, *e.g.*, chlorovalerisic acid, $C_5H_7Cl_2O_2$. In like manner, those products in which four atoms of hydrogen are thus replaced, are called valerosic acids.

văl-ĕr-ō-dī-chlōr-hȳ'-drĭn, *s.* [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *dichlorhydrin.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_2Cl_2 = (C_3H_5)'''(C_5H_9O)O{\cdot}Cl_2$. A mobile liquid, produced by heating epichlorhydrin with valeric chloride to 100°. It smells like amylic acetate, has a sp. gr. of 1·149 at 11°, and boils at 245°.

văl-ĕr-ō-glўç'-ĕr-ăl, *s.* [Eng. *valero(l); glycer(in)*, and suff. *-al.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_3H_5)'''\\H\\(C_5H_{10})''\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. A liquid obtained by heating valeral with glycerin to 180°, for twenty-four hours. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, sp. gr. 1·027 at 0°, and boils at 224°—228°.

văl-ĕr-ŏl', *s.* [Eng. *valer(ian); -ol.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O$? Produced by rapidly distilling valerian oil in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in colourless, transparent prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils, melts at 20°, and then remains liquid at ordinary temperatures.

văl ĕr-ō-lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *lactic.*] Contained in or derived from valeric and lactic acids.

valerolactic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O_3$. Produced by heating bromovaleric acid with silver oxide and water. Its zinc salts crystallize readily.

văl'-ĕr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); -one.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{18}O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_5H_9\\C_4H_9\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Valene, valeryl-butyl, valeroyl-butyloxide. A transparent, colourless, mobile liquid, obtained by the dry distillation of calcium valerate, mixed with one-sixth of its weight of lime. It is lighter than water, has an ethereal odour and burning taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, sp. gr. 0·823 at 20°, and boils at 181°.

văl'-ĕr-ō-nĭ'-trĭle, *s.* [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *nitrile.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_9N = C_4H_9{\cdot}CN$. Butylic cyanide. A colourless oil, produced by heating valeric acid with potassic sulphocyanate. It has the odour of bitter almonds, sp. gr. 0·8164 at 0°, and boils at 140°.

văl'-ĕr-ō-nȳl, *s.* [Eng. *valeron(e); -yl.*]

Chem.: Lowig's name for the hydro-carbon C_4H_9. (*Watts.*)

văl ĕr-ŏx' ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); ox(atyl); -yl.*] [Valeryl.]

văl'-ĕr-ōȳl, *s.* [Eng. *valero(ne); -yl.*]

Chem.: A name applied to the hydro-carbon C_9H_{17}, according to which denomination valerone may be designated as hydride of valeroyl. C_5H_9H; valerone as valeroyl butyloxide, $C_5H_9{\cdot}C_4H_9O$, &c. (*Watts.*)

văl'-ĕr-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic); yl.*]

Chem.: C_5H_9O. Valeroxyl. The radicle of valeric acid and its derivatives, obtained in the free state by the action of sodium on ethylic valerate.

valeryl butyl, *s.* [Valerone.]

valeryl-chloride, *s.* [Valeric-chloride.]

valeryl hydride, *s.* [Valeral.]

valeryl protoxide, *s.* [Valeric-anhydride.]

văl'-ĕr-ȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *valeryl; -ene.*]

Chem.: C_5H_8. A colourless, mobile liquid, homologous with acetylene, obtained by heating amylene bromide, with a concentrated alcoholic solution of potash, to 140° for several hours, washing the resulting product with water, distilling, and collecting the liquid which passes over between 44° and 46°. It has a pungent alliaceous odour, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, boils at 46°, and has a vapour density of 2·356.

***văl'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [Valet, *s.*] To attend on, as a valet.

"Some dandy old Brown, whom he had *valeted* in the middle of the last century."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. i., ch. ii.

văl'-ĕt (or as **văl'-ē**), ***val-ĕtt,** *s.* [Fr. *valet* = a groom, a yeoman. The same word as Varlet (q.v.).]

1. A man-servant who attends on his master's person; a valet-de-chambre. *Valets* or *varlets* were originally the sons of knights, and afterwards of the nobility, before they obtained the age of chivalry.

"The king made him his *valett* (equivalent to what afterward was called gentleman of the bedchamber)."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*

2. *Manège:* A kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

valet-de-chambre, *s.* The same as Valet, *s.* (q.v.).

"No great man ever appeared great in the eyes of his *valet-de-chambre*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 32.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-Ĭ-an,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *valetudinary; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sickly; in a poor state of health; infirm; seeking to recover health.

"Great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. *As subst.:* A person of weak health or infirm constitution; an invalid; one who is seeking to recover health.

"That sickly tribe who are commonly known by the name of *valetudinarians*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 25.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-Ĭ-an-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *valetudinarian; -ism.*] The state or condition of a valetudinarian; a weak or sickly state of health.

"At an age when most men are condemned to *valetudinarianism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-Ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *valetudinary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being valetudinary; valetudinarianism.

"Habitual thinness, leanness, tenderness, and *valetudinariness*."—*Cheyne: Method of Cure*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-Ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *valetudinary; -ous.*] Valetudinary (q.v.).

"About the beginning of January he began to be very *valetudinarious*."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 55.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-ăr'-Ў,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *valétudinaire*, from Lat. *valetudinarius* = sickly, from *valetudo*, genit. *valetudinis* = health, good or bad, esp. ill-health, from *valeo* = to be in good health.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. (*Of persons*): In weak or ill-health; infirm, delicate.

"He became *valetudinary* for want of exercise."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug., 1767, p. 350.

2. (*Of things*): Delicate.

"It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary*."—*Burke: Reflections on Revol. in France.*

B. *As subst.*: One who is in weak or ill-health; a valetudinarian.

***văl-ĕ-tū-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [VALETUDINARY.] Sickly, weak.

"Afflicted with the *valetudinous* condition of King Edward."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, vii. 35.

Val-hal-la, *s.* [Icel. *valhöll*, genit. *valhallar* = the hall of the slain, from *valr* = slain, slaughter, and *höll*, *hall* = a hall.]

1. *Scand. Myth.*: The place of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle, where they spent their time in feasting and drinking.

2. *Fig.*: Any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation; specif., applied to the Pantheon or Temple of Fame, built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to all Germans who have become renowned in war, statesmanship, literature, science, or art.

***văl-iạnçe, *văl-iạn-çy (i as y), *val-i-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *vaillance*, *villence*, *valence*; Fr. *vaillance*, from Lat. *valentia*, from *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be strong, to be worth.] [VALIANT.] Valour, bravery.

"To let him wect his doughty *valiaunce*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 14.

văl-iạnt (i as y), *valiaunt, *valyant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vaillant*, *valant*, pr. par. of *valoir* = to profit, serve, be good for, from Lat. *valeo* = to be strong, to be worth; Sp. *valiente*; Port. & Ital. *valente*.]

A. *As adjective*:

* **1.** Strong; vigorous in body; strong or powerful generally.

"The scent thereof is somewhat *valiant*."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cornwall*, i. 206.

2. Brave, courageous, intrepid, puissant.

"Godlike Achilles, *valiant* as thou art."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad i.

3. Performed with valour or bravery; heroic, intrepid.

"To celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat."—*Nelson.*

4. Noted for valour or bravery.

"For though he bore a *valiant* name,
His heart was of a timid frame."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iii.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A valiant or brave person.

"Four battles . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants."—*2 Samuel* xxi. (Heading.)

***văl-iạnt-ĭse (i as y), *val-yant-ise,** *s.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ise.*] Valour, bravery, courage.

"Picks quarrels for to show his *valiantise*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

văl-iạnt-lў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ly.*] In a valiant manner; with valour or bravery; bravely, courageously.

"To fight *valiantly* in defence of their religion."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 349.

***văl-iạnt-nèss (i as y), *val-iant-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being valiant; valour, bravery, intrepidity, courage.

"A man of great renowme and *valiantnesse*."—*Holinshed: Chron.: Edward III.*

***val-i-aunce,** *s.* [VALIANCE.]

văl-id, *a.* [Fr. *valide*, from Lat. *validus* = strong, from *valeo* = to be strong; Sp., Port., & Ital. *valido*.]

* **1.** Strong, powerful, efficient.

"Perhaps more *valid* armes,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 433.

2. Supported or grounded on actual fact; well-grounded, sound; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective; well-based: as, a *valid* argument, a *valid* excuse.

3. Having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in point of law; incapable of being lawfully overthrown or set aside; executed with the proper formalities; binding in law.

"Bonds of resignation on demand have been declared by the temporal judges *valid*."—*Secker: Charge to the Clergy* (an. 1747).

***văl-i-dāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *validatus*, pa. par. of *validō* = to make strong, from Lat. *validus* = strong.]

1. To make or declare valid; to confirm.

"All the elections are *validated*."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

2. To test the validity of: as, To *validate* votes.

***văl-i-dā-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *validatus*, pa. par. of *validō* = to validate (q.v.).] The act of giving validity.

"The *validation* of the elections."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

va-lid-i-tў, *va-lid-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *validité*, from Lat. *validitatem*, accus. of *validitas*, from *validus* = strong, valid (q.v.).]

* **1.** The quality or state of being strong; strength, power.

"Purpose is but the slave to memory
Of violent birth, but poor *validity*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Strength or force derived from resting on or being supported by fact; soundness, justness, validness: as, the *validity* of an argument.

3. Legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.

"Making inquiry into the *validity* of their assumed titles."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **4.** Value.

"No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferred on Gomeril."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

văl-id-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *valid*; *-ly.*] In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

văl-id-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *valid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being valid; validity.

va-linçh', vĕ-linçhe', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bunghole.

va-lise', *val-lies, *val-lise, *s.* [Fr. *valise*, a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *valija*; Ital. *valigia*.] A small leather bag or portmanteau to hold a traveller's equipment for short journeys, &c.; a portmanteau.

"Sealed up
In the *vallies* of my trust, locked close for ever."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

Val-kўr, Val-kўr'-i-ạ, *s.* [Icel. *valkyrja*, from *valkr* = the slain.]

Scand. Myth. (*Pl.*): One of the twelve nymphs of Valhalla. They were armed and mounted on fleet horses, and in the thick of battle they selected those whom the Fates had destined to be slain, and conducted them to Valhalla, and served them with mead and ale in the skulls of their enemies. [WISH-MAIDENS.]

"The *Valkyrs* are choosers of the slain: a destiny inexorable, which it is useless trying to bend or soften, has appointed who is to be slain."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. i.

Val-kўr'-i-an, *a.* [VALKYR.] Of or belonging to the Valkyrs (q.v.)

"Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns." *Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 121.

***văl-lạn-çy,** *s.* [VALANCY.]

***văl-lar,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *vallaris*, from *vallum* = a palisaded rampart, from *vallus* = a stake.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a rampart or palisade.

B. *As subst.*: A vallar-crown (q.v.).

"Garlandes, *vallares*, and myralles."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 284.

vallar-crown, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A crown of gold presented to the soldier who first surmounted a vallum, and forced an entrance into an enemy's camp.

văl-lar-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *vallaris* = pertaining to a rampart; *vallum* = a rampart. So named because one species is used in Java for fences.]

Bot.: A genus of Parsonseæ (q.v.). Twining Indian shrubs, with opposite leaves, dichotomous interpetiolar peduncles, salver-shaped corollas and follicular fruit.

***văl-lar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *vallaris.*] The same as VALLAR (q.v.).

***văl-lā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vallum* = a palisaded rampart.] A rampart, an entrenchment, a fortification.

"The *vallation* south-west of Dorchester in this county."—*Warton: Hist. Kiddington*, p. 70.

***văl-lạ-tòr-ў,** *a.* [VALLATION.] Of or pertaining to a rampart or vallum. (See extract under SCRIPTORY, 2.)

văl-lĕ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Mutis after Robert Valle of Rouen.]

Bot.: A genus of Elæocarpeæ (q.v.). Peruvian trees, with entire cordate leaves, large leafy stipules, five overlapping petals, many stamens, and a muricate capsular fruit.

văl-lĕc'-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. = Class. Lat. *vallicula* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A deep fossa separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum. (*Quain.*) Called also a Valley.

văl-lèr-i-ite, *s.* [After the Swedish mineralogist Vallerius; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of very complex composition, occurring as nodular masses in a dark-greenish limestone at Nya Kopparberg, Wermland, Sweden. Soft, yielding to the nail, and marking paper like graphite; sp. gr. 3·14; colour resembling that of pyrrhotite; lustre metallic. From several analyses the formula $2CuSFe_2S_3 + 2MgFe_2O_3 + 4HO$ is deduced, which, as Dana suggests, appears to be a very doubtful compound.

văl-leў, *vale, *val-eie, *s.* [O. Fr. *valee*; Fr. *vallée*, from *val* = a vale (q.v.); Ital. *vallata.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A hollow or depression in the surface bounded by hills or mountains, and generally traversed by a stream or river, which receives the drainage of the surrounding heights; a vale.

"On the 3rd, Mr. Banks set out early in the morning with some Indian guides, to trace our river up the *valley* from whence it issues, and examine how far its banks were inhabited."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i. ch. xvi.

¶ A level tract of great extent and traversed by two or more rivers is, properly speaking, not a valley, but a plain; deep, narrow river-courses are more correctly designated as gorges, glens, ravines, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: [VALLECULA].

2. *Arch.*: The internal angle formed by the junction of two inclined sides of a roof.

3. *Geol.*: A long depression or hollow on the surface of the earth, margined by ground more or less high. It may be on a vast scale of magnitude, as the bed of an ocean would be if upheaved sufficiently to become land, or it may be comparatively small but broad as a Scottish strath; or narrow, as what is called in that country a glen or a deep gorge, called by the Spanish-Americans a cañon. It may be surrounded by hills, or may constitute a depression crossing a country from sea to sea. Valleys of stratification are produced by the decay and removal of shale or other soft rocks, while the less destructible hard rocks remain. Thus the limestones of the Oolite cross England diagonally in parallel lines, while the intervening shales and clays have left valleys in their place. Other valleys have been excavated by rivers alone. Many valleys on low-lying plains adjacent to the sea have originally constituted river-beds and banks, then through a depression of the land the ocean has gained access to them, constituting them estuaries; then again upheaval has made them land-valleys. Other valleys have constituted the beds of old lakes. Valleys, resembling troughs, on table-lands are in many cases produced by the flexure of strata laterally, so as to constitute a series of elevations and depressions. A small number of valleys occurring high up mountain-sides may constitute old craters of eruption.

Valley of death tree:

Bot.: The Upas-tree (q.v.).

valley-board, *s.*

Arch.: The board fixed upon the valley-rafter for the leaden gutter to lie upon.

valley rafter, valley piece, *s.*

Arch.: The rafter which supports the valley.

***văl-leў-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *valley*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little valley.

"Stream and valley, streamlet and *valleylet*."—*Greenwood: Rain & Rivers* (1866), p. 188.

văl-lic-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *vallis* = a valley.]

Bot.: One of the intervals between the ribs of the fruit of Umbellifers.

văl-lis-nër'-ĕ-æ, văl-lis-nër-i-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vallisneria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*, *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hydrocharidaceæ, having the ovary one-celled.

văl-lis-nër'-i-ạ, *s.* [Named after Antonio Vallisneri (1661–1730), F.R.S., medical pro-

fessor in the University of Padua, and an eminent Italian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vallisneræ (q.v.). Fresh-water plants, with dioecious flowers. Males on a spadix, corolla monopetalous, with three segments. Females singly in a spathe, on a spiral peduncle; calyx monophyllous, corolla polypetalous, capsules one-celled, many-seeded, the seeds attached to a parietal placenta. Both sexes grow at the bottom of running water, and to effect fertilization the spiral peduncle of the female flower elevates it to the surface of the stream as the male flowers are floating past. There are two species, one, *Vallisneria spiralis*, found in various warm or hot countries, including the south of Europe; the other Australian. The leaves of the first are beautiful objects for the microscope, as they exhibit the movements of the fluids within. *V. alternifolia* (Roxburgh), a sub-species of *V. spiralis*, is one of the plants used in India mechanically to supply water to sugar when it is being refined.

VALLISNERIA SPIRALIS.
1. Female Flower. 2. Male Flower.

Văl-lôm-brō-şi-an, *s.* [Named from *Vallombrosa* in the Apennines.]

Church History (Pl.):

1. A branch of the Cluniacs founded at Vallombrosa in the eleventh century by St. John Gualbert, and confirmed by Pope Victor II. in 1055.

2. A reformed congregation of Benedictine nuns established in 1153.

văl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *vallus* = a stake.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of entrenchment; specif., the rampart with which the Romans surrounded their camps. It consisted of two parts, the *agger* or mound of earth, and the *sudes* or palisades, which were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

"The *vallum* or ridged bank, seeming a vicinal way, if not a rampart, crossing the Ikenild-street within two miles of Eucleme and near Nuffield, is called Grimesditch."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 55.

vą-lō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [The Italian name for *Quercus Ægilops.* From Mod. Gr. βαλανιά (*balania*), βαλανιδιά (*balanidia*) = the Holm Oak or Scarlet Oak. (*Mahn.*)]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Hydrogastridæ (*Lindley*), the typical genus of Valoniaceæ (*Berkeley*). It forms irregular masses of large cells, or repeatedly constricted sacs, which might be mistaken for the eggs of a mollusc.

2. *Bot. & Comm.:* A commercial name for the large acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops.*

vą-lō-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *valoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Green-spored Algæ. Frond, consisting of large bladder-like cells filled with a green watery endochrome. Found in the warmer seas. (*Berkeley.*)

văl'-ŏr, văl'-oŭr, *s.* [O. Fr. *valor, valur, valeur* = worth, value, worthiness, from Lat. *valorem*, accus. of *valor* = worth, courage, from *valeo* = to be strong, to be worth.]

* 1. Value, worth.

"The *valour* of a peny."—*Sir T. More: A Merry Jest.*

2. Personal bravery; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; courage, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity, prowess.

"His frantic *valor* had provoked
The death he seemed to wish for from their swords."
Rowe: Fair Penitent, v.

* 3. A man of valor; a brave man.

"Leading young *valours*, reckless as myself."
Lytton: Richelieu, i. 1.

văl'-ŏr-oŭs, văl'-oŭr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *valeureux.*] [Valor.] Brave, courageous, valiant, intrepid.

"Gathering force and courage *valourous*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 18.

văl'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *valorous; -ly.*] In a valorous or valiant manner; valiantly, bravely.

văl sălv-vą, *s.* [Antonio Maria Valsalva, an Italian physician and author (1666–1725).] [¶.]

¶ *Sinuses of Valsalva:*

Anat.: Sinuses of the aortic valves.

văl'-ų-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.] [Value, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Capable of being valued, or of having the value estimated, measured, or assessed

"Commodities are movables *valuable* by money, the common measure."—*Locke: Rate of Interest.*

2. Having great value or worth; being of great value or price; precious.

"We found besides what was much more *valuable* than the rest of the cargo."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii. ch. iv.

3. Worthy, estimable; deserving of esteem: as, a *valuable* companion.

B. *As subst.:* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice or precious article of personal property. (Usually in the plural.)

văl'-ų-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *valuable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being valuable; worth, preciousness.

"The *valuableness* of my principal aim may atone for running some little hazard of giving offence."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 46.

văl'-ų-ą-bles, *s. pl.* [Valuable, B.]

văl-ų-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *valu(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of valuing.

(1) The act of assessing, estimating, or fixing the value or worth of a thing; the act of fixing the price of a thing; appraisement.

"The numbering of goods and places, the *valuation* of goods and substance."—*Holinshed: William the Conqueror* (an. 1084).

(2) The act of valuing or esteeming at the true value; estimation.

"Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it."—*Ray On the Creation.*

2. The value or price set on a thing; estimated value or worth.

"Since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

* 3. Value, worth.

"The mines lie unlaboured and of no *valuation*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 466.

văl'-ų ā tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *valu(e); -ator.*] One who assesses or fixes the value of a thing; an appraiser.

"I am therefore at a loss what kind of *valuators* the bishops will make use of."—*Swift: Cons. upon Two Bills.*

văl'-ue, * **val-ew,** *s.* [O. Fr. *value*, prop. fem. of *valu*, pa. par. of *valoir* = to be worth; Lat. *valeo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which make it useful, estimable, or valuable; the degree of such property or properties; utility, importance.

"An island much superior to Teneriffe both in bulk and *value*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

* 2. Valor, prowess.

"Therfor the duke him dight, as man of grete *value*
Roberd Beleyse with myght, the sege thei wend remue."
Robert de Brunne, p. 100.

3. Account, estimation, importance, worth. (Said of persons.)

"Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows."—*Matthew* x. 31.

4. Estimate of the worth of a thing; valuation; appreciation of worth.

"Green tale, upon which they set a high *value*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. x.

5. Price equivalent to the intrinsic worth of a thing; equivalent.

"His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price."—*Dryden.*

6. Market price; the price for which a thing is sold or which it will fetch; amount obtainable for a thing: as, The *value* of a thing is what it will fetch.

7. Import, signification: as, the *value* of a word or phrase.

* 8. Esteem, regard.

"My *value* for him so great."—*Burnet.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The relative length or duration of a tone or note: as, A semibreve is of the *value* of two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, &c.

2. *Polit. Econ.:* The value of any economic quantity is any other economic quantity for which it can be exchanged. (*McLeod.*) Worth as estimated by the power of purchasing or being exchanged for other commodities; the command which the possession of a thing gives over purchasable commodities in general. *Value* differs from price, in that the latter always expresses the value of a thing in relation to money.

¶ *Intrinsic Value. Standard of Value.* Jevons, Macleod, Walker, Watson, and other contemporary economists hold that, strictly speaking, *value* is the relation or ratio in exchange that one thing bears to other things, and, therefore, that it cannot be inherent or reside in any one thing. The idea of value never arises until one object is confronted with another; hence, while a single object may be said to possess *purchasing power*, it cannot alone possess *value*. Jevons asserts that value is the "accident of a thing arising from the fact that someone wants it," from which he argues that intrinsic value is absurd—"a nonentity." In this view, a standard of value is also absurd, since "standard of accident" or "standard of ratio" are terms quite as ridiculous as "intrinsic accident" or "intrinsic ratio." Again, ratios may be numerically expressed, but cannot be measured. This reduces the scientific definition of value to: *A numerical expression of values of exchangeability*; which renders a material standard of value not only absurd but actually impossible. In common use, however, by intrinsic value is really meant the price which an object will command in current money, and the term standard of value refers to a system which seeks to make a money of account conform to the purchasing power of a certain commodity. Both of these uses are manifestly incorrect and misleading, from the standpoint of the eminent economists named above.

văl'-ue, *v.t.* [Value, *s.*]

* 1. To be worth.

"The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. To estimate the value or worth of; to rate or assess at a certain price; to appraise.

"If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall *value* him . . . *Leviticus* xxvii. 8.

3. To estimate or esteem; to rate, whether high or low.

4. To rate at a high price; to hold in high esteem; to set a high value on; to prize; to appreciate highly; to hold in respect and estimation.

* 5. To reckon or estimate in regard to numbers or power; to reckon at.

"The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 3.

* 6. To take account of.

"If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment."—*Bacon.*

* 7. To compare with respect to price or excellence.

"It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir." *Job* xxviii. 16.

* 8. To give value to; to raise to estimation; to cause to have value, real or apparent; to enhance in value or worth.

"Some *value* themselves in their country by jealousies of the crown." *Temple.*

* 9. To appraise or represent as having plenty of money or possessions.

"Scrivaners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn."—*Bacon.*

văl'-ued, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Value, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Esteemed; highly estimated; regarded as of high value: as, a *valued* friend.

valued policy, *s.* [Policy (2), *s.*, I.]

văl'-ue-lĕss, * **val ue lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *value; -less.*] Being of no value; having no value; worthless.

"A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touched and tried,
Proves *valueless*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

văl'-ų-er, *s.* [Eng. *value*), *-er.*]

1. One who values; an appraiser.

"The new *valuer* came round to assess the land."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

2. One who holds in esteem.

"Great *valuers* of their skill."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

* **văl'-ųre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *valor, valur, valeur* = value, worth, worthiness.] Value, worth.

"His desert and *valure* in writing." *Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. vii.

văl'-væ-form, *a.* [Lat. *valva*, and *forma* = a form.] [Valve, *s.*]

Bot.: Shaped like a valve. (*Paxton.*)

*** văl vạ sŏr,** *s.* [VALVASOR.]

văl vā̆ ta, *a.* [From sing. of Lat. *valvatus* = having folding doors.]

Zool. & Paleont.: Valve-shell; a genus of [illegible] from Britain and North America. Shell [illegible] depressed or discoidal, umbilicated; operculum horny, multispiral. Animal with a produced muzzle; tentacles long and slender, eyes at their outer bases; frontal teeth broad. There are nineteen fossil species, from the Wealden [illegible].

văl vāte, *a.* [VALVATA.]

1. *Bot. Lang.:* Having or resembling a valve; serving as a valve; consisting of [illegible].

2. *Botany:*

(1) Applied to each other by the margins only, as the petals of Umbelliferæ, or the valves of a capsule. Used chiefly of germination and æstivation. The Mallow order of [illegible].

(2) Opening like a valve. (*Lindley.*)

vălve, *s.* [Fr. = a folding door, from Lat. *valvæ*, sing. *valva* = the leaves of a folding door; allied to *volvo* = to roll, to turn round.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One of the leaves of a folding-door.

"Opening the *valves* will not avail on either side,
The adamantine doors are guarded wide."
Hastie. (*Webst.*)

* 2. (*Pl.*): A folding door.

"Open your gates
Ye *valves* and solid adamant free pass."
Cowper: Homer: Iliad vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canal, preventing the reflux of their contents as in the intestine. Blood-vessels and elsewhere.

2. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) The pieces constituting a head in grasses.

(2) The two longitudinal portions of an anther after dehiscence of the normal kind has taken place.

(3) The portions into which certain fruits separate after dehiscence, apex, the divisions of a capsule.

3. *Mech.:* A lid, cover, leaf, ball, box, disc, plug, or plate, hitting, oscillating, rotating, or sliding in connection with a port or aperture, so as to permit, or prevent the passage of a fluid through the port which it guards. Valves [illegible] are described in this Dictionary under their distinctive names, as, Cup valve, Safety valve (q.v.), &c.

4. *Zool.:* A portion of a shell complete in itself. In a great many of the Molluscs proper the shell consists of a single piece, and the [illegible] called Univalves. In most cases the shell consists of two separate plates or valves, and these are called Bivalves. In others, again, as in the Chiton, the shell consists of more than two pieces, and is said to be multivalve. Most, however, of the multivalves have [illegible] retain referable to the Cirripedia. (*Nicholson.*)

valve bucket, *s.* A bucket provided with a valve; the bucket or sucker of a pump.

valve cage, *s.* [CAGE, *s.*, II. 2.]

valve cock, *s.*

Mech.: A form of faucet in which the closure of the passage is by a valve on a seat.

valve coupling, *s.*

Mech.: A pipe coupling which includes a valve plate.

valve gear, *s.*

Steam eng.: The system of parts by which a valve is worked.

valve seat, *s.* [SEAT, *s.*, II. 1.]

valve shell, *s.* [VALVATA.]

valve stem, *s.* [STEM, *s.*, II. 2.]

valve tailed bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Diclidurus albus*, a native of Brazil. It is remarkable for its whitish colour, and the presence of a curious horny case, composed of two parts, which covers the extremity of the tail, and is attached to the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane, whence its popular and generic names [illegible].

valved, *a.* [Eng. *valve*(*s*); *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.

2. *Bot.:* Consisting of valves or modified cells; valvate.

valve let, *s.* [Eng. *valve*; dimin. suff. *let.*] A little valve; a valvule.

văl vŭ lăr, *a.* [Eng. *valvul*(*e*); suff. *-ar.*]

[illegible]

valvular disciplinants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Partitions in the centre of valves.

valvular pyramid, *s.*

Zool.: A series of small plates, arranged in a pyramidal manner, which close a large aperture in the [illegible].

văl vŭle, văl vy le, *s.* [Eng. & Mod. Lat. dimin. of *valve.*—The leaves of folding doors, valves.]

I. [illegible]: A little valve.

II. [illegible]:

1. *Anat.:* A small valve; a doubling of the veins and lymphatic vessels disposed to arrest the flow of the blood when it regurgitates. As they are in pairs, opposite to each other, they close the cavity of the vessel.

2. [illegible]: The [illegible] a valve.

văl vŭ li, *s.* [Eng. *valvule*; *-i*, pl. suff.]

[illegible]: The name for Lizard or Dory (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

văl vŭ line, *a.* [Eng. *valvul*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: Chitin. A liquid possessing an alkaline reaction, prepared from [illegible] It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, boils at 80°, and gives a yellow precipitate with an ammoniacal solution of [illegible].

*** văm brāce, * vam brass, vant brace, vant brass,** *s.* [In most cases, from *avant* = in front, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Armour: The portion of armour which covered the arm from the elbow to the wrist. It consisted of [illegible] covered only the outside of the forearm, being buckled to the sleeve of the hauberk, or fastened to the hinges on the rings of mail; sometimes it was a complete tube, with hinges to enclose the arm. (*Parfaict.*)

Vambrace.

[illegible]

*** văm brāced,** *a.* [Eng. *vambrace*); *-ed.*]

Her.: Armed with a vambrace.

va moŏse va mōse, *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos*—let us go.]

A. *Intrans.:* To decamp; to be gone; to be off.

"[illegible] *Mamosing*, Aug. 1680, p. 210.

B. *Trans.:* To decamp from.

"[illegible] the cash."

vămp, vampe, vampe, vaunpe, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *avant pied* = the part of the foot next to the toes, from *avant* = before, and *pied* = the foot.]

I. *Lit.:* The part of a boot or shoe upper in front of the ankle seams.

"[illegible] *Vampes* [illegible]."

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any piece or patch intended to give a new appearance to any old thing; a piece added for appearance sake.

"[illegible] *vamped* and accompanied."

vămp (1), *v. t. & i.* [VAMP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. [illegible]: To put a new vamp or upper leather on.

II. [illegible]:

1. To furbish up; to give a new appearance to.

"Trotting out an old pamphlet newly *vamped* with two additional nobs but a great deal more [illegible]."

B. *Intrans.:* [illegible] a pretext [illegible].

"[illegible] *vamping* [illegible] as soon as I could get in to [illegible] the house on the [illegible] Dodsley." (*London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 61.)

B. *Intrans.:* To [illegible] a pretext [illegible].

"[illegible]"

*** vămp** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *avancer* = to advance, to proceed; to move forward.]

vămp er, *s.* [Eng. *vamp*(1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who vamps; one who patches or pieces old things with something new.

"[illegible]"

văm pet, *s.* [A corrupted [illegible] (q.v.).] An [illegible] (*Scotch.*)

văm pire, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Ger. *vampyr*, from Servian *vampir*, *vampirui*, Bul. *upir*] Hung. *upir* = a vampire.]

A. As substantive:

I. [illegible]:

1. A kind of [illegible] supposed to suck out the heart and entrails, on which the blood of the victims. This superstition had its rise in the dismal of savage animals to account for the fact that certain patients are seen to [illegible] day by day, without any apparent cause, thin, weak, and inanimate, and is found among the Kaffirs, in Polynesia, and in the Malay Peninsula. But it is in Slavonia and [illegible] that the vampires have their special home, and it is from these parts [illegible] that their name of "vampire" is derived. According to Tylor, there are two theories of vampirism. The first is, that the soul of a living man, usually a sorcerer, leaves its own body and goes back to the earth in [illegible] a piece of dust and attacks [illegible] the victim, should the sleeper awake and clutch the unbidden dead, he may through it have his revenge by maltreating in the [illegible] body. The second theory is that the soul of a dead man comes out from the buried corpse to suck the blood of living men. The corpse, thus supplied by its [illegible] with blood, is believed to remain [illegible] and unable to feed, accordingly the most effective way to [illegible] is to open the grave, when the [illegible] corpse will be found to bleed when cut, and even to move and shriek. One way to lay a vampire is to stake down the corpse (as with [illegible] and keep the [illegible] [illegible] But the most effectual process is [illegible] it. (*Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind*, 2nd ed., 1871, ch. xv.)

2. [illegible]

II. [illegible]

B. [illegible]

vampire bat,

Zoology:

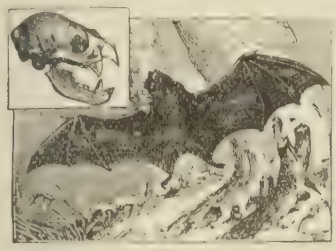
[illegible]

vampire squid,

Zoology:

[illegible]

blood, as to the inflammation which the pressure of the saddle afterwards produces. The whole circumstances have lately been doubted in England. I was therefore fortunate in being present when one (*Desmodus d'orbignyi*, Wat.) was actually caught on a



VAMPIRE-BAT.
(With skull, showing large incisors.)

horse's back. We were bivouacking late one evening near Coquimbo, in Chili, when my servant, noticing that one of the horses was very restless, went to see what was the matter, and, fancying he could detect something, suddenly put his hand on the beast's withers, and secured the Vampire."—*Darwin: Naturalist's Voyage* (ed. 1838), p. 22.

văm'-pir-ĭzm, *văm'-pyr-ĭzm (yr as ir), *s.* [Eng. *vampir(e)*; *-ism.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Belief in the existence of vampires; the theory of the existence of vampires.

"The horrible theory of *vampyrism* is that persons who have been victims of it pass, after death, from the passive into the active state, and become vampires in their turn."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

2. The action of a vampire; blood-sucking.

II. *Fig.:* The practice of extortion, or preying on others.

"Treason, delusion, *vampyrism*, scoundrelism."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

văm'-plāte, *vam-plet, *vam-palt, *s.* [A r. *avant-plat* = front or fore-plate.] [Vambrace.]

Old Arm.: A singular shield of metal, which was affixed to the lance of the armed knight in tilts and tourneys as a guard or shield over the hand. (*Fairholt.*) By some authorities considered synonymous with vambrace (q.v.).

"Amphidius was run through the *vamplate*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

văm'-pyr-ī, *s. pl.* [Vampyrus.]

Zool.: A group of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominæ, with thirteen genera, from the Neotropical region. Muzzle long and narrow in front; distance between the eyes generally less than distance from the eye to extremity of muzzle; nose-leaf well developed, horse-shoe-shaped in front, lanceolate behind; interfemoral membrane well-developed; tail generally distinct. Nearly all the species appear to be insectivorous, so that the name applied to this group cannot be considered indicative of their habits. A few, if not all, probably supplement their insect diet with fruit.

văm-pyr'-ŏps, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vampyr(us)*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ops*) = the countenance.]

Zool.: A genus of Stenodermata, with three species, from the Mexican and Brazilian subregions.

văm-pyr'-ŭs, *s.* [A name suggested to Geoffroy, and adopted by Spix, from the supposed blood-sucking habits of the genus.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the group Vampyri (q.v.), with two species, from the Neotropical region. There are two species: *Vampyrus spectrum*, about eight inches long, commonly called the Vampire-bat, and erroneously said to be sanguivorous, the observations of modern travellers having shown that it feeds on fruit and insects; and *V. auritus*, a somewhat smaller bat.

***va mure,** *s.* [Vantmure.]

văn (1), *s.* [An abbrev. of *vanguard*, *vantguard*, *vauntguard*, or *avant-garde*; from O.Fr. *avant-warde*, *avant-garde* = the vanguard of an army, from *avant* (Lat. *abante*) = from in front, and *garde* = ground.]

*1. The front generally.

"Sir Roger, you shall have the *van*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Scornful Lady, v.

2. The front of an army; the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either sailing or drawn up in line of battle.

"I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 350.

văn (2), ***vanne,** *s.* [Fr. *van*, from Lat. *vannum*, accus. of *vannus* = a fan.] [Fan, *s.*]

*1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

"The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar; they call it a corn *van*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. A shovel used in sifting ore. A peculiar rocking motion, called Vanning, is given to the shovel, separating the ore-powder into grades of varying gravity.

*3. A wing.

"[They] . . . with hideous flapping *vans*
Clove the thick air, and glared with great round eyes."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 36.

văn (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *caravan* (q.v.).]

1. A large covered wagon used for moving furniture; called a furniture van.

2. A closed and bolted vehicle used in transporting prisoners in the large cities; often termed prison van, or Black Maria (q.v.)

3. In England, a car or carriage attached to a railway train, corresponding to the baggage-car (q.v.) in this country.

văn (1), ***vanne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *vanner.*] [Van (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To winnow, to fan. (*Cotgrave.*)

"The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 671.

2. *Min.:* To cleanse, as a small portion of ore, by means of a shovel. [Van (2), *s.*, 2.]

văn (2), *v.t.* [Van (3), *s.*] To carry, convey, or transport in a van.

văn'-ą-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *vanad(ic)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem. & Min.: A salt of vanadic acid (q.v.).

¶ Vanadate of Copper = *Volborthite*; Vanadate of Lead = *Descloizite*, *Vanadinite*; Vanadate of Lead and Copper = *Chileite*; Vanadate of Lead and Zinc = *Dechenite*, *Eusynchite*; Vanadate of Lime and Copper = *Lime-volborthite.*

vą-năd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *vanad(ium)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from vanadium (q.v.).

vanadic acid, *s.*

Chem.: HVO_3. Hydrated vanadic oxide. Obtained by heating a solution of an anhydrovanadate of an alkali metal. It forms a bulky flocculent precipitate, which dries up to a light brown red powder. It is a weak acid, and combines more readily with bases than with acids forming vanadates.

vanadic ochre, *s.*

Min.: A pulverulent mineral found encrusting native copper at the Cliff Mine, Lake Superior. Compos.: vanadic acid, V_2O_5.

văn'-ą-dĭn, *s.* [Vanadium.]

vanadin augite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Lavroffite (q.v.).

vanadin bronzite, *s.*

Min.: A bronzite said to contain vanadic acid.

vąn-ăd'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *vanadi(um)*; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *vanadinit*, *vanadinbleierz*, *vanadinbleispath.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in simple hexagonal prisms, but sometimes with other forms. Hardness, 2·7 to 3; sp. gr. 6·6623 to 7·23; lustre, resinous; colour, light brownish-yellow, straw yellow, reddish-brown; bright red; streak, white to yellowish; sub-translucent to opaque; fracture, uneven, brittle; Compos.: vanadate and chloride of lead, with the formula $3Pb_3(VO_4)_2 + PbCl_2$. Isomorphous with pyromorphite. Recently found in beautiful crystals of a bright red colour in Colorado.

vąn-ăd'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Eng. *vanadi(um)*; *o* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A somewhat doubtful mineral species; occurs in small crystals with lavroffite at Sludianka, Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia. Sp. gr. 3·96; colour, dark green to black; lustre, vitreous. An analysis yielded Hermann, silica, 15·61; alumina, 1·10; protoxide of iron, 1·40; lime, 34·43; magnesia, 2·61; vanadic acid, 44·85 = 100, the formula for which he gives as $3ROSiO_2 + 6CaO,(VO_4 + 2VO_5)$.

văn'-ą-dīte, *s.* [Vanadinite.]

vą-nā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *Vanadis*, a name of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from the fact of its discovery in Swedish iron.]

Chem.: A metallic pentad element, discovered by Sefstrom in 1830, in the refinery slag of the iron ores of Taberg, in Sweden; symbl., V; at. wt., 51·2. It is extracted from the finely-pulverised slag by deflagrating with nitre and sodic carbonate, digesting the fused mass with a saturated solution of sal-ammoniac, and igniting the product in an open vessel. On heating the mass with potassium, and washing with water, pure vanadium is obtained as a brilliant metallic powder, having a silver white lustre. It is non-volatile, does not tarnish in the air, burns vividly when heated in oxygen, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, dissolves slowly in hydrofluoric acid, but very rapidly in nitric acid, forming a blue solution. It forms five oxides analogous to the oxides of nitrogen, and three chlorides, viz., the dichloride, the trichloride, and the tetrachloride.

vanadium oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Vanadium forms four oxides: (1) Vanadium dioxide, V_2O_2, is obtained by reducing either of the higher oxides with potassium. It forms a light gray glittering powder, having a sp. gr. of 3·64, and is insoluble in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. (2) Vanadium trioxide, V_2O_3, is obtained by igniting the pentoxide in hydrogen gas. It is a black powder, with an almost metallic lustre, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4, is obtained by allowing the trioxide to absorb oxygen at ordinary temperatures, forming blue shining crystals. It is soluble in acids, and combines with bases forming vanadites, none of which is of any importance. (4) Vanadium pentoxide, V_2O_5, is prepared by igniting vanadate of ammonium in an open platinum crucible. It has a more or less reddish yellow colour, is tasteless, and dissolves in the stronger acids, forming red or yellow solutions.

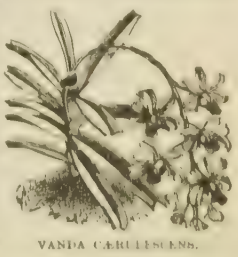
văn'-ą-dŏus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vanad(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to vanadium.

***văn-cŏu'-rĭ-èr, *vant cur reur, *van-cur rier,** *s.* [Fr. *avant-courrier*, *avant-coureur*, from *avant* (Lat. *abante*) = from in front, and *courrier*, *coureur* = a runner, a courier (q.v.).] An avant-courier, a precursor.

"But the most part of them [diseases] have their *vantcurriours* as it were."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 508.

văn'-dą, *s.* [Sanso. *vánda* = a parasitic plant, generally considered to be of this genus, but regarded by Prof. Watt as *Loranthus longiflorus.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vandeæ (q.v.). Leaves distichous, coriaceous, from a few inches to two feet in length. Flowers in racemes, beautifully coloured—blue, red, yellow, brown, &c.—and highly fragrant. They occur in India, China, the Moluccas, &c., as parasites upon trees in dense forests, from which they have been introduced into hot-houses in Great Britain and elsewhere. They may be attached to a piece of wood or a wire-basket, as their nourishment is derived from the atmosphere and not from the soil. More than twenty species are known. The fragrant root of *Vanda Roxburghii* is given by Hindoo doctors in various forms in rheumatism. It also enters into the composition of several medicinal oils.



VANDA CÆRULESCENS.

Văn'-dal, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Vandalus* = a Vandal, one of the tribe of Vandals, lit. = the wanderers; cogn. with Eng. *wander* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One of a Teutonic race, originally inhabiting the southern shore of the Baltic. They began to be troublesome to the Romans A.D. 160. In A.D. 410 they mastered Spain in conjunction with the Alani and Suevi, and received for their share Vandalitia (Andalusia). In A.D. 429 they crossed into Africa under Genseric, and not only obtained possession of Byzacium, Gætulia, and part of

Numidia, but crossed over into Italy (A.D. 455), and plundered Rome. After the death of Genseric the Vandal power declined.

2. *Fig.*: One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; Vandalic.

Van dal ic, *a.* [Eng. *Vandal*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; hence, rude, barbarous, ferocious, hostile to the arts and sciences.

Vän dal işm, *s.* [Eng. *Vandal*; *-ism.*] The spirit, practice, or conduct of the Vandals; wilful or ignorant destruction of works or monuments of art and literature; hostility to or irreverence for art and literature; disregard for what is beautiful or venerable.

"The removal of the stone sea horses which disfigure the pediment will be met with a cry of *Vandalism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1888.

vän dē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vand(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ; parasitic on terrestrial plants, with or without a stem, with a terminal or rarely a dorsal anther, the pollen cohering in definite waxy masses; a distinct candicle united to a stigmatic gland. Found in Asia and America. Families: Sarcanthidæ, Cryptochilidæ, Pachypetalidæ, Maxillaridæ, Catasetidæ, Ionopsidæ, and Calanthidæ.

vän dĕl li a, *s.* [Named after Dominico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon, who died about 1815.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Linderniæ, found in Southern Asia, South America, &c. Flowers axillary, tufted, calyx tubular or campanulate, five-toothed; upper lip of the corolla shorter than the lower one; anthers coherent; fruit a globose capsule, two-valved, with many seeds. *Vandellia diffusa*, a native of Guiana, where it is called by the Dutch Bitter-blaue, is an antibilious emetic and febrifuge given in malignant fevers and dysentery.

2. *Ichthy.*: [STERNOPTYCHIDÆ].

vän dyke, * **vän dyok,** *s.* & *a.* [After the painter Vandyke (1599–1641).

A. *As subst.*: A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke.

CHARLES I., WEARING A VANDYKE.

"Laced handkerchiefs resembling the large falling band worn by the men were in fashion among the ladies. This article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck*."—*Granger: Biog. Hist. Chas. I.*

B. *As adj.*: Applied to the style of dress in which Vandyke painted his portraits.

vandyke brown, *s.* A pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown colour. It owes its name and reputation to the supposition that it was the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.

vän dyke, vän dyok', *v.t.* [VANDYKE, *s.*] To scallop the edge of, as a piece of dress, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

"The edges are best scalloped or *vandyked*, while the foundation ought to be silk."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1888.

* **vane,** *s.* [VANE.]

vane, * **fane,** *s.* [A.S. *fana* = a small flag; cogn. with Dut. *vaan*; Icel. *fani*; Dan. *fane*; Sw. & Goth. *fana*; M. H. Ger. *fano*; Ger. *fahne*; Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth; Gr. πανος (*panos*) = the woof.]

1. A contrivance attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current of fluid, so as to be actuated thereby. A vane indicates direction or rate of motion, the amount of fluid passing, or it may be used to obtain power; specifically—

(1) A weather-cock, flag, or arrow, or other thin object, which points in the direction whence the wind proceeds. [DOG-VANE.]

(2) The arm of a windmill; the wing of a fan.

(3) The blade of a screw-propeller and the like.

* 2. A flag carried by a knight in a tournament.

3. The broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; the web.

4. A cross-piece on a levelling-staff (q.v.).

5. The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles.

vạ nĕl lūs, *s.* [The name was formerly spelt *vannellus*, as the diminu. from Lat. *vannus* = a fan. (*Charleton*: *Exercitationes*, in *Yarrell*: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 283, Note †.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Charadriinæ), with three species, from Palæarctic and Neotropical regions. Bill straight, shorter than head, slightly compressed, points horny and hard; nasal groove wide, nostrils basal, linear, in the membrane of nasal groove; legs slender, lower part naked; tarsi reticulated behind, scutellated in front; feet four-toed, three before, united at the base by a membrane, hind toe very short, articulated on tarsus; wings large, tuberculated or spurred in front of the carpal joint; third and fourth quill-feathers longest. One species, *Vanellus cristatus*, the Lapwing (q.v.), is common in Europe and Asia.

vạ nēs sạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. Φάνης (*Phanês*) = a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the subfamily Vanessinæ, or Vanessidi. Antennæ with the club somewhat prolonged; fore wings with a distinct projection in the hind margin above the middle, the inner margin nearly straight; hind wings generally with a short projection in the hind margin. Caterpillar spiny. Among well known species are, *Vanessa Atalanta* (= *Pyrameis atalanta*, Newman), the Red Admiral [ADMIRAL, C. 1]; *V. io*, the Peacock Butterfly (q.v.); *V. antiopa*, the White-bordered Butterfly (q.v.), called also the Camberwell Beauty; *V. polychloros*, the Large, and *V. urticæ*, the Small Tortoiseshell. [TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY.] Sometimes the Comma Butterfly, *Grapta C. album*, is called *Vanessa C. album*, and ranked as a sixth species. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, p. 311) notes the resemblance of the closed wings of some species to the bark of trees; but, in spite of their protective colouring, they are palatable to birds and lizards (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887, p. 263).

VANESSA IO.

2. *Palæont.*: There is a species, *Vanessa plato*, in the Oligocene of Radoboj, in Croatia. The pattern of the wing has escaped obliteration. Called also *Mylothritis plato*, and supposed by some to belong to the Pierinæ.

vän ès si næ, vạ nes si dı, * *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vanessa(*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. *-idi.*]

Entom.: Angle-wings; a sub-family of Nymphalidæ. Wings angled; caterpillar spiny, of uniform thickness throughout, often living gregariously; chrysalis angulated, head cased, the points sharp and salient. Genera and species numerous.

vän fōsse, *s.* [Fr. *avant* = before, and *fosse* (Lat. *fossa*) = a ditch.]

Fort.: A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

văng, *s.* [Dut. *vangen*; Ger. *fangen*; Eng. *fang* = to catch.] [FANG, *v.*]

Naut.: A rope, one on each side, to steady laterally the peak of a gaff. It is usually a pendant, with a twofold purchase.

* **vàng,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.*: To receive, to earn; to catch, to throw. (*Halliwell.*)

B. *Intrans.*: To answer for a person at the baptismal font. (*Bay.*)

vàn -gạ, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Ornith.: A genus of Laniidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Thamnophilinæ), with four species, from Madagascar. Bill moderate, straight, compressed, keeled, with tip curved; angle of mouth armed with bristles; nostrils lateral, basal, rounded; tail rather long, graduated. The plumage, which is green-black and pure white, is very conspicuous.

vàn ġeē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-breaks.

vàń -glō, vàń -glōe, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Sesamum orientale*. [TEEL.]

vän -guard (ua as ä), * **vant-guard,** * **vaunt guard,** * **van-warde,** * **vant-warde,** * **vaunt warde,** * **vaun-warde,** * **vawne-warde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *avantgarde*, *avantwarde*, from *avant* (Lat. *abante*) = from in front, and *garde*, *warde* = guard.] The troops who march in the front or van of an army; the advance-guard; the van.

"The front of the French *vanguard* makes Upon the English."

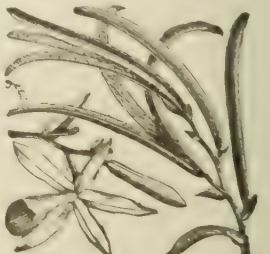
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

vàń guēr -ī -ạ, *s.* [From *voa-ranga*, or *roa-rangee*, the Madagascar name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Guettardidæ. Shrubs, having the limb of the calyx minutely toothed; the corolla campanulate, with a hairy throat; stamens five, filaments short; fruit succulent, resembling an apple, with five seeds. Natives of Madagascar and India. *Vanguería edulis*, a small tree, a native of Madagascar, has edible fruit; it has, in consequence, been introduced into India. *V. spinosa*, a large, thorny shrub, wild in eastern Bengal, Burmah, Pegu, and Tenasserim, has a round, cherry-like fruit, yellow when ripe, which is eaten by the Hindoos.

vạ nil la, *s.* [Span. *vainilla*, dimin. of *vaina* = a knife, a scissors-case. So named because the pod, which is long and cylindrical, is like the sheath of a knife.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vanillidæ. Climbing orchids, not parasitic. Stem square; leaves fleshy, articulated at the base; pollen masses two, bilobed and granular. Natives of tropical Asia and America. *Vanilla claviculata* is fragrant and bitter; its leaves are used in the West Indies as an anti-syphilitic and a vulnerary. The dried fruit of *V. planifolia* and other species constitutes the vanilla of commerce, an agreeable aromatic used in the manufacture of chocolate, various liqueurs, and confectionery. The plant is cultivated for this purpose in Mexico.



VANILLA AROMATICA,
Showing Flower and Seed-vessels.

vạ-nille, *s.* [Fr.] Vanilla.

"You flavour everything, you are the *vanille* of society."—*Sydney Smith: Works*, p. 329.

vạ nil lic, *a.* [Eng. *vanill(a)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from vanillina (q.v.).

vanillic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_4$ = $CO{\cdot}OH{:}OCH_3{\cdot}OH$. A crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of vanilline. It forms white plates, which melt at 211–12°, and sublime at a higher temperature.

vạ nil -li -dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vanill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ. Lindley formerly made it a distinct order, Vanillaceæ, on account of its succulent, valve-

less fruit, its seeds not having the testa of other Orchidaceæ, its habit, and its aromatic properties.

vạ nil line, *s.* [Eng. *vanill(a)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3 = \frac{CH_3O}{HO}C_6H_3{}^{1}_{2}COH$. The methylether of protocatechuic aldehyde, found in crystals, in vanilla pods, from which it may be extracted by alcohol. It crystallizes in long, hard needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 80·81°, and sublimes at 150°. Fused with potassic hydrate it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

vạ nil loeş, *s.* [Vanilla.]

Bot., &c.: A bastard kind of vanilla, obtained from *Vanilla Pompona.*

*** vạ nil ô quọnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *vaniloquent(t)*; *-ce.*] Idle, foolish, or vain talk.

*** vạ nil ô quọnt,** *a.* [Lat. *vanus* = vain, empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Talking idly or foolishly.

vàn ish, * van iss en, * van shen, * van ysch, *v.i.* [From Lat. *evanesco* = to vanish (lit., to become empty, from *evanus* = empty), through an O. Fr. *esvanir* (not found), pr. par. *evanissant.* Cf. *punish, polish, furnish,* &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to disappear; to become imperceptible; to lose perceptible existence.

"The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke."—*Isaiah* li. 6.

2. To pass away from the sight or out of view; to pass beyond the limits of vision: as, A ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on the land.

* **3.** To pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

"Picked from the worm holes of long *vanish'd* days."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

* **4.** To issue; to be given off or out, as breath.

"A gentler judgment *vanished* from his lips."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3

II. *Math.:* To become evanescent, like a mathematical quantity when its arithmetical value is nothing. [Vanishing-fraction.]

vàn ish, *s.* [Vanish, *v.*]

Elocution: A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases.

vàn ish ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Vanish, *v.*]

vanishing fraction, *s.*

Math.: A fraction which reduces to the form of $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it, in consequence of the existence of a common factor in both terms of the fraction, which factor becomes 0 for this particular value of the variable.

vanishing line, *s.*

Perspective: An indefinitely extended line supposed to be drawn on a level with the eye, parallel to the horizon. In the vanishing-line the vanishing points are situated.

vanishing point, *s.* [Point, *s.*, II. 17, (3).]

vanishing stress, *s.*

Elocution: Stress of voice upon the closing portion of a syllable. (*Rush*, in *Goodrich & Porter.*)

*** vàn ish mènt,** *s.* [Eng. *vanish*, *v.*; *-ment.*] A vanishing.

Vàn ists, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Sir Henry Vane, an Antinomian, and Governor of New England in 1636.

*** vàn i tied, * vàn i tyed,** *a.* [Eng. *vanity*; *-ed.*] Affected with vanity.

"Your foolish, your low *vanity'd* Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 36.

vàn i tỹ, * van i te, * van i tie, * van y tee, *s.* [Fr. *vanité*, from Lat. *vanitatem*, accus. of *vanitas* = emptiness, worthlessness, from *vanus* = empty, vain (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being empty, vain, or worthless; worthlessness, futility, emptiness, unsubstantiality, unreality, unrealness, illusion.

"*Vanity* of *vanity*, saith the Preacher, all is *vanity*."—*Eccles.* i. 2.

* **2.** Groundlessness, falseness; want of grounds or foundation.

3. The quality or state of being vain or elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments or achievements, or with things more showy than valuable; empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, and causing its possessor to be morbidly anxious for the notice, admiration, and applause of others; conceit. [Pride, ¶.]

"*Vanity* is that species of pride, which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular article, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action, seeking every occasion to display some talent, or some supposed excellence."—*Cogan: On the Passions.*

4. Ostentation; ambitious or ostentatious display; vainglory, vauntang, pride, conceit.

"The ground work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

5. That which is vain, empty, unreal, or unsubstantial: as

(1) Empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show, unreality.

"All their exhortations were to set light of the things in this world, to count riches and honours *vanities*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, Pref., § 8.

(2) Fruitless desire or endeavour; effort which produces no result.

* (3) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

"Some *vanity* of mine art."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

* (4) *Script.:* An idol (Jer. xviii. 15). In this sense it is generally used in the plural.

"Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause rain, or can the heavens give showers. Art thou not he, O Lord our God?"—*Jer.* xiv. 22. (Cf. also Deut. xxxii. 21; 1 Kings xvi. 13, 26; Jer. viii. 19.)

* **6.** A character in the old moralities.

"You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

Vanity Fair, *s.* A fair described by Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.) as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of all sorts of vanities. (Used to symbolize a collection of the most alluring temptations of the world.)

*** vàn mure,** *s.* [Vauntmure.]

vàn nèr, *s.* [Eng. *van* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A van horse.

"Twenty five Welsh cobs, cabbers, and *vanners*."—*Referee*, April 8, 1888. (Advt.)

vàn ning, *s.* [Van (2), *v.*]

vàn quish, * ven kis en, * ven kus en, * ven quish on, * ven quis en, *vt.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *veinquir* (pr. par. *veinquaissant*), a collateral form of *veincre* (Fr. *vaincre*, pa. t. *vainquis*, subj. *que je vainquisse*), from Lat. *vinco* = to conquer.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To conquer; to overcome or subdue in battle, as an enemy.

"The enemies beaten on all sides, and in so many sorts, with artillery were put backe, and *vanquished*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 84.

* **2.** To overcome or defeat in any contest, as in an argument.

* **3.** To confute, to refute; to prove erroneous or unfounded; to upset.

"This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise."—*Atterbury.*

* **4.** To overpower, to prostrate.

"Sorrow and grief have *vanquished* all my powers."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* **5.** To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; to destroy; to render inert or medicacious; to neutralize.

B. *Intrans.:* To overcome, to conquer; to get the better.

"If thou *vanquishest* thy words are true."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *vanquish* and to *conquer*, see Conquer.

vàn quish, vĭn quish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

*** văn quish a ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vanquish*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

"That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Welis."—*Guyton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

văn quish ẹr, *s.* [Eng. *vanquish*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which vanquishes; a conqueror.

"I am alone the *vanquisher* of time."
Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

*** vàn quish mènt,** *s.* [Eng. *vanquish*, v.; *-ment.*] The act of vanquishing; the state of being vanquished.

"Yet he opposes three dains pestilence to seven years famine and three months *vanquishment*."—*Bp. Hall: Rules of Gilead*, § 7.

vàn sire, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Herpestes galera; a small, weasel-like animal, from Madagascar and the Isle of France. The colour is deep-brown speckled with yellow, the tail of equal thickness throughout.

*** vànt,** *v.i.* [Vaunt.] To vaunt, to boast.

van tage (age as ĭj), * vaunt age, *s.* [Fr. *avantage* = an advantage (q. v.).]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Advantage, gain, profit.

"Not for renowme or *vauntage* sake, but for the love of his name."—*Udal: Hebrews* vi.

2. Advantage; the being in a better state or condition for action or defence than another; vantage-ground; condition favourable to success.

"He sought to get the *vantage*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 152.

* **3.** Opportunity, convenience.

"At your meetest *vantage* of the time."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

II. *Lawn Tennis:* A term used for the point following the stage when each player has won three points. Properly called *advantage*, and often used attributively as in *vantage game* or *set.*

"Advantage sets are played—*i.e.*, if each player wins five games, the set is continued until one player wins two games consecutively. '*Vantage* all' is a barbarous term, introduced by some genius who does not understand language, to express the fact that the players agree to decide the set by the best of three games, after arriving at five games all. This arrangement is not allowed in matches where advantage sets are played. The term '*vantage* all' is absurd, as both players cannot win advantage at the same time. The correct expression is 'games all.'"—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

* ¶ (1) *Of vantage, To the vantage:* To boot; besides.

"Yes, a dozen; and as many
To the vantage, as would store the world."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.

(2) *To get vantage of:* To get the better of.

"If they *get* ground and *vantage of* the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

*** van tage (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [Fr. *avantager.*] To profit, to advantage.

"The injuries that to myself I do
Doing thee vantage, double *vantage* me."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 88.

vantage ground, *s.* Superiority of position or place; a place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

"Upon the steadfast *vantage ground* of truth."
Milton: Areopagitica, bk. viii.

† vantage loaf, *s.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. (*Brewer.*)

*** vant brace, * vant brass,** *s.* [Vambrace.]

*** vant courier,** *s.* [Vancourier.]

*** vant mure,** *s.* [Vauntmure.]

*** vant our,** *s.* [Vaunter.]

vàn ŭx ẽm ite, *s.* [After Mr. Vanuxem; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white, massive mineral substance, occurring with zinc ores at Sterling Hill, New Jersey. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·5. An analysis gave: silica, 35·64; alumina, 11·70; protoxide of zinc, 32·48 to 36·0; water, 14·80 to 19·88. As Dana points out, this cannot be regarded as a distinct species, but rather as a mixture of clay with hydrated silicate of zinc.

*** vàn ward,** *a.* [Eng. *van*, *s.*; *-ward.*] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front.

"The *vanward* frontier."—*De Quincey.* (*Annandale.*)

vàn zoÿ, *s.* [Wanzey.]

*** vàp, * vappe,** *s.* [Lat. *vappa* = wine that has lost its flavour; vapid or pallid wine; allied to *vapor* = vapour.] Wine that has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

"The dead lees and *vap* of wine."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

vàp' id, *a.* [Lat. *vapidus*, from *vappa* = vapid or palled wine; Fr. *vapide.*]

* **1.** Corrupt, foul.

"A kind of *vapid* atmosphere about that planet."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. vii.

2. [illegible] its life and spirit; dead, flat, insi[illegible]

[illegible] to feed awhile
[illegible] to stale or vapid thoughts.
Phillips. (Todd.)

3. [illegible]-spiritless; wanting in life or spirit; flat.

[illegible] a guiltless liberty, [illegible] to their taste."—Burke: French Revo[illegible]

* **va-pid-i-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *vapid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vapid; vapidness.

[illegible]
To Mr. Shakespeare. July 6th, 1709.

văp'-id-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vapid*; *-ly.*] In a vapid manner.

văp'-id-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vapid*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vapid, flat, dead, or insipid; flatness, deadness: as, the *vapidness* of beer.

2. Dulness, flatness; want of life or spirit; mawkishness.

vā'-pŏr, vā-pour, * **wa-pure,** *s.* [Fr. *vapeur*, from Lat. *vaporem*, accus. of *vapor* = vapor; Sp. & Port. *vapor*; Ital. *vapore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as fog or mist; hazy matter.

"From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise."
Pope: Statius: Thebaid, i. 486.

*(3) Wind, flatulence.

"Ointments, if laid on anything thick, by stopping up the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely."—*Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination.

"He hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*."—*Hammond.*

* (2) (*Pl.*): A hectoring or bullying style of conversation or mode of behavior, indulged in by swaggerers for the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel, consisting in flatly contradicting whatever was said by a speaker, even if the bully had granted what was asserted just before.

"They are at it still, sir: this they call *vapours*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.

* (3) (*Pl.*): A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirits; dejection, spleen; the blues.

"A fit of *vapours* clouds this demi-god."
Pope: Satires, iii. 188.

II. *Physics:* An aeriform fluid into which some volatile substance is changed by the action of heat. Vapor is essentially the same as gas, but the word vapor is conventionally limited to the gaseous state of a body which is liquid or solid at ordinary temperatures, while the term gas is applied to aeriform bodies which are in that rarefied state at ordinary temperatures. Thus we speak of hydrogen gas, but of watery vapors. Vapors, like gases, have a certain elastic force, by which they exert a pressure on every part of any vessel in which they are enclosed. Vapors are formed instantly in a vacuum; in the atmosphere they are generated more slowly. When not saturated they exactly resemble gases in their action; when saturated and in contact with the liquid by which they were generated, they can neither be compressed nor expanded, but remain constant, both in their elastic force and in their density. Vapors of different composition vary in density. Thus if atmospheric air be taken as unity, the vapor of water = 0·6235, that of alcohol 1·6138, that of sulphur 6·6542, and that of mercury 6·9760.

vapor-bath, vapour-bath, *s.*

1. The application of vapor or steam to the body in a close place. [Bath (1) *s.* B. I. 2.] Medicated vapor baths are largely employed: the ingredients vapor being [illegible] nation, [illegible] heat, &c., according to the nature of the disease.

2. The place or bath itself; an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water.

vapor douche, vapour douche, *s.* A [illegible] bath, which consists of the [illegible] a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

vă'-pŏr, vā'-pour, *v.i. & t.* [Vapor, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pass off in the form of vapor; to dissolve or disappear, as into vapor, steam, or air: to be exhaled; to evaporate.

*2. To emit or give out vapor, steam, gas, or evaporations.

"Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To pass off or disappear as a vapor.

"He now is dead, and all his furie gone,
And all his greatnesse *vapoured* to nought,
That as a goose vpon the water shone."
Spenser: The Ruines of Time, 219.

2. To boast, brag, or vaunt with ostentatious display; to hector, to bully.

"He *vapoured* considerably."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 7, 1882.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to pass into a vaporous state; to cause to dissolve, pass away, or disappear in a vaporous, gaseous, or aeriform condition; to cause to melt into thin air or other unsubstantial thing.

"He laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul."
Ben Jonson.

2. *Fig.:* To affect with the vapors; to disquiet, to make melancholy.

"She *vapours* me but to look at her."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **vā-pŏr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *vaporable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vaporable.

* **vā'-pŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vapor*; *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized, or converted into vapor.

* **vā'-pŏr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *vaporatus*, pa. par. of *vaporo* = to emit steam or vapor, from *vapor* = vapor.] To emit vapor; to evaporate.

* **vā-pŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vaporatio*, from *vaporatus*, pa. par. of *vaporo.*] [Vaporate.]

1. The act or process of converting into vapor.

"By conflagration and congelation, according to certain recipes: by *vaporation* and evaporation."—*Bibl. theol. Biblioca*, i. 498.

2. The state of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

* **vā'-pored,** *a.* [Eng. *vapor*; *-ed.*] Affected with the vapors; peevish, dejected, splenetic.

* **vā'-pŏr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *vapor*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who vapors, brags, or hectors; one who makes a great display of his powers or worth; a braggart, a bully, a boaster. [Vapor, *s.*, I. 2. (2).]

"A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vaporer*."—*Camden. Hist. Elizabeth*, an. 1590.

2. *Entom.:* The Vaporer-moth (q.v.).

vaporer-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Orgya antiqua. The fore wings of the male are rich brown, clouded with [illegible] tints, and having a small spot near the [illegible] angle; the hinder wings are brown. In the females the wings are rudimentary. The male is common in England from July to October, and is often seen in the streets of London. The female remains in the cocoon [illegible] and deposits her eggs in [illegible] The larvæ appear first [illegible] months, are hairy gray, [illegible] wart-like spots on [illegible] with yellow and [illegible] The pupæ [illegible] and hairy [illegible] The pupæ [illegible] small [illegible] the [illegible] The perfect insect appears in June.

VAPORER-MOTH.

* **vā-pŏr-if-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vapor* = vapor, and *fero* = to bear, to bring.] Conveying or producing vapor.

* **vā-pŏr-if-ic,** *a.* [Lat. *vapor* = vapor, and *facio* = to make.] Forming into vapor, converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

"It is the product of *vaporific* sublimation."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 3, 1886.

vā'-pŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Vapor, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* Given to bragging or boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly; braggart.

"A *vapouring* sort (which that nation was then much addicted to)."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1580).

C. *As subst.:* Bragging, boasting; boasts vaunts.

"Despite the *vapouring* of the Minister of War."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 7, 1886.

* **vā'-pŏr-ĭng-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *vapouring*; *-ly.*] In a vapor, bragging, or boastful manner.

vā'-pŏr-ĭsh, vā'-pour-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *vapor*; *-ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of, or abounding in vapors; vaporous.

* 2. *Fig.:* Affected by vapors: splenetic hypochondriac, whimsical.

"Run to the fretful, *vaporish*, or give way
To spleen."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall.

* **vā'-pŏr-ĭsh-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *vaporish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vaporish; melancholy, vapors.

"The *vaporishness* which has laid hold of my heart."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 41.

* **vā'-pŏr-ĭz-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vaporize*; *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

* **vā-pŏr-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *vaporize*; *-ation.*] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor; the state of being vaporized.

"We cannot as yet comprehend in what manner it [heat] produces the liquefaction or vaporization of one body."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas*, ii. 46.

¶ *Vaporization, evaporation,* and *boiling* differ slightly in meaning. *Vaporization* is a generic, *evaporation* a specific word; the former signifying the passage of any liquid into the solid state, without reference to the slowness or rapidity with which the process is carried out, or the temperature of the liquid becoming transformed into the vapor. *Evaporation* generally implies the slow production of a vapor at the free surface of a liquid, and *boiling* always signifies the rapid production of vapor in the liquid itself.

vā'-pŏr-ize, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *vapor*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means; to sublimate; to cause to evaporate.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass off in vapor; to evaporate.

* **vā'-pŏr-ĭz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *vaporize*; *-er.*] One who or that which vaporizes. A scent-vaporizer is a form of atomizer (q.v.), for converting scent into very fine spray.

* **vā'-pŏr-ose,** *a.* [Vaporous.]

* **vā-pŏr-ŏs-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *vaporose*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vaporous or vaporosis.

"His first ideas and volcanic *vaporosity*."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. vi.

vā'-pŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux*, from Lat. *vap*[illegible]

I. *Literally:*

1. Being in the form of, or having the nature or character of vapor.

"[illegible] of a moist and vaporous air." [illegible]

2. Promoting exhalation, or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy, flatulent.

"If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick."—*Bacon.*

3. Full of vapors or exhalations.

"Thein [illegible]

II. *Fig.:* Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative or soaring; whimsical.

vā'-pŏr-oŭs-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vaporous*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vaporous or full of vapors.

"The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air."—*Hist. Royal Society*, Pref. iii.

vă′ pŏr ў, vā′ pour ў, *a.* [Eng. *vapor* + *y.*]
1. *Lit.* Full of vapors; of the nature of a vapor; vaporous.

"The vaporous vault
Hath caused the mingled rain to fall."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvi.

2. *Fig.* Affected with the vapors; melancholy; splenetic.

***văp ŭ lā′ tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vapulo* = to be thrashed.] The act of flogging, beating, or whipping; a flogging.

va quēr′ o (qu as k), *s.* [Sp. = a cowherd; from *vaca* (Lat. *vacca*) = a cow.] A term applied in Mexico and the Western United States to one who has the charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman. [Vaquero.]

var′ ĕp, *s.* [Native word.] A Spanish American measure equal to about 2·7691 feet.

¶ The vara is the basis of a system of linear and land measure in use in the Spanish-American border states, as follows: (Short.) 1 vara = 33⅓ in. long; 1000 varas = 1 mile; 5,000 varas = 1 legua; (land measure) 5645·376 square varas = 1 acre. (Linear square varas.) 1 labor = 177 square varas = 1 hectare = 2·471 acres. 1 legua (or league) of land, or 4,428 acres, formed in square [illegible]. There is another vara of 4 feet = 1 ground measure = 1·1523 [illegible]. The Castilian vara = 2·7863 feet. (*U. S. Baker, Texas Land Commissioner.*)

va ran′, *s.* [Varan.]

va răn′ ăl an, *s.* [Icel. *vœringjar*, lit. = sworn men, confederates, from *vœrr* = an oath.] One of those Scandinavians who entered the service of the Byzantine Emperor, and became the Imperial guard at Constantinople. They preceded or upon the [illegible] of Pallaeologus.

va răn′ i das, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *varanus*, Lat. from pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Monitoridæ (q. v.).

va rā′ nus, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from the native name *varan* (q. v.).]

1. *Zool.*: The typ. genus of Varanidæ (q. v.), with about[illegible] species, having the name of the family.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Miocene of Greece and India. (*Wallace.*)

***var dĭn′ gāle, *vêr dĭn′ gāle,** *s.* [Fare-thingale.]

***vāre,** *s.* [Sp. *vara* = a rod, a wand.] A wand or staff of office, authority, or justice.

vā′ ree, *s.* [Fr. *varec*. Low Lat. *varec* (q. v.).] The impure carbonate of soda made in Brittany.

var′ ga nite, *s.* [After Count Vargas, of Wargas, still *Herr* (Min.).] *Min.*: The same as Pyrrhoarsenite (q. v.).

***vär′ f,** *s.* [Fr. Hemistalym. doubtful.]

vär′ i a bil′ i ty, *s.* [Eng. *variable*; *-ity*.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being variable; variableness.
2. *Med.*: The state or condition of manifesting or being subject to variation (q. v.).

vär′ i a ble, *var y a ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *variabilis*, from *vario* = to diversify, to vary.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of varying, changing, or altering in a physical sense; liable to change or change; changeable.

2. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; subject to being changed. as, To place a number of bodies in a position variable at pleasure.

3. Liable to change, vary, or alter in a manner [illegible].

B. [illegible]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is variable; that which varies or is liable or subject to vary, change, or alter.

2. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade wind; hence, *the variables*, the space, region, or belt intermediate between the north-east and the south-east trade-winds. [illegible] varies in width from about 100 to 500 miles, being widest in September and narrowest in December or January, and is characterized by calms, baffling winds, and sometimes violent squalls.

II. *Math.*: A variable quantity; a quantity which may be regarded as in a state of continual change or change.

variable bealus, *s.*

Zool.: *Lalius variabilis*, a small tree frog, from Ceylon. The body is about an inch and a half long, and the hind limbs greatly developed. The coloration is very variable.

variable motion, *s.*

Mech.: Motion produced by the action of a force [illegible].

variable quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: Quantities which admit of an indefinite number of sets of values, in the same equation. Such quantities are regarded as [illegible] in opposition to those which are constant, or nothing always the same.

variable stars, *s. pl.*

[illegible] with the enormous number of the heavenly bodies they are but few. Sir John Herschel gave a list of sixty-six known to him, and considered it nearly complete. The most remarkable is Algol (q. v.). Another is Mira Ceti. [Mira.] Goodricke, who in 1783 discovered the [illegible], attempted to account for it by the hypothesis, which Sir John Herschel also accepted, that some [illegible] the observer and the star, intercepted a large part [illegible].

variable toad, *s.*

[illegible] a pest [illegible] to France. It has the blind limbs and feet nearly as large as those of the Frog. Called also the Green Toad, from its color.

var i a ble ness, *s.* [Eng. *variable*, *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being variable or changeable, in a physical sense, liability from susceptibility of material change; liableness, or aptness to alter or to be altered.

We feel pleasure, owing to the *variableness* of the whole. *Hall Vaynge to Ind.*, ch. i.

¶ Sometimes used in the same sense as [illegible] under Variable.

2. Liability to change or alter in a moral sense; mutability, shiftingableness; fickleness, inconstancy.

The fatter of flights with whom to be *variable* was neither shadow of wanting. *Lamb*: [illegible].

vär′ i a bly, *adv.* [Eng. *variable*; *-ly*.] In a variable manner; changeably, mutably, inconstantly.

vär′ i ance, *var i aunce, *var y aunce, *s.* [Lat. *varians*, pr. par. of *vario* = to vary.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The quality or state of being or becoming variant; change of condition; alteration, [illegible].

[illegible]

"That stubby hoof would no doubt be subject to the inclemency of weather [illegible] but [illegible] still." *Dwight's Travels.* [illegible]

2. Difference that produces dispute or controversy [illegible].

In this year, 1611, a *variance* arose the July subjects of [illegible] and [illegible] of London. *Fuller: Church Hist.*, bk. x.

II. *Law*: An alteration of something formerly laid in a will, or a difference between a declaration and a will or the deed on which it is grounded; a departure in the trial evidence from the statement in the pleadings.

¶ *At variance*:

* 1. In a state of disagreement or difference; differing.

2. In a state of dissension, discord, or controversy; at enmity.

The following [illegible] at variance amongst them[illegible].

vär′ i ant, *var i aunt, *a. & s.* [Fr. *variant*, pr. par. of *varier* = to vary (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Different, diverse; having a different form or character.

"Men were found of *variant* [illegible]." *Chaucer: Court of Love.*

2. Variable, varying.

B. *As subst.*: Something different in form from, but essentially the same as another; a different form, reading, version, or the like.

There are the usual number of *variants* from the Greek [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

***vär′ i āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *variatus*, pa. par. of *vario* = to vary (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To make different; to vary, to change, to alter.

B. *Intrans.*: To alter, to vary, to change.

This artificial change is but a [illegible] of nature's [illegible], helping the [illegible] [illegible].

vär′ i ăt ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Variate.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Varied, diversified.

2. *Her.*: Variated (q. v.).

vär′ i ā′ tion, *var i a′ ci on, *var i a′ cy on, *s.* [Fr. *variation*, from Lat. *variatio*, from pa. par. of *vario* = to vary (q. v.); Ital. *variazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. The act, process, or state of varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or [illegible]; modification.

[illegible] in which there can be no [illegible] or degree. *Charles the Six*, [illegible] page xii.

2. The extent to which a thing varies. The [illegible] a precise condition, position, or form; amount or extent of change.

"Another thing that stumbled me here was the narration which at this time by the best watches I had I found to be but 3 deg 30 min." *Hampton Correction* [illegible].

* 3. [illegible]

There is great *variation* between [illegible] that is subject to the [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] that cannot be [illegible] by the [illegible] of the people. *Sir Isaac Newton*: [illegible].

4. The act of deviating; deviation.

"He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole [illegible]." *Fell.*

[illegible] the [illegible] differences. *Barrow: Sermons*, [illegible].

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: Any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body produced by the perturbation of another body or bodies. Thus the [illegible] are considered to [illegible] would be the case if they were subject to the attraction of the sun only, but being acted on by each other, there is supposed to be a minute and slow but constant variation in the elements of the ellipse. Variations which are compensated in short intervals are called periodic, and those which require for their compensation a long period are called secular. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 386, 388.)

2. *Biology*:

(1) A tendency in all organisms to vary slightly from other organisms produced by the same [illegible].

No two animals or plants even when born of the same parents are exactly alike. This is known as Variation. *Roy Lankester: Degeneration*, p. 18.

(2) Hereditary modification.

We shall endeavor to trace in the present work the [illegible] of species [illegible] from [illegible] *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, p. 9.

(3) A modification directly due to the physical conditions of life, such as the dwarfed condition of shells in the Baltic, or of stunted plants on Alpine summits. (*Huxley: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.)

[illegible]

The term *variation* has been employed by some authors to designate [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

as in declension, conjugation, comparison, and the like ; inflection.

"The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated."—*Watts : On the Mind*

4. *Music :* An air or theme with variations is a musical composition in which a simple melody is first given out, and then several times repeated, each repetition containing changes by means of broken harmony, counterpoint, broken rhythm, the arpeggio, scale-passages, and even by modification of key. The earliest forms of a variation were the "divisions" ad led to a ground-bass ; then there followed the changes above described, but the character of variations in modern music has gradually developed into a series of sound-pictures, of which the theme is indeed the main subject, but is represented under various phases of sentiment, expression, thought, and aesthetic colouring.

5. *Physics & Navig. :* The angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of any particular place. If the direction of the true meridian at any given place were known, the variation of the needle would be found by simply taking the bearing of this line with the compass. If the bearing of the meridian is east of north, the variation is to the west ; if the bearing is west of north, the variation is to the east. In order, therefore, to find the variation of the needle at any place, we first find the direction of the true meridian, or of some line which makes a known angle with it ; we then observe the bearing of this line ; from this result the variation is easily computed. The line most usually employed is the line of greatest elongation of the pole star, either to the east or west. At London, in 1550, the deviation was 11° 17′ E. ; about 1669 it was 0°. It then began to deviate to the west, till it attained its maximum in 1815, 24° 17′ 18″. In 1865 it was 20° 38′.

¶ (1) *Annual variation :*

Astron. : The annual change in the right ascension or declination of a star produced by the combined influence of its own motion and the precession of the equinoxes.

(2) *Calculus of variations :* [Calculus].

(3) *Variation of elements :*

Astron., Physics, & Math. : Changes in the elements entering into the calculation of any figure, rate of motion, &c. [Variation, II. 1., & ¶ (6).]

(4) *Variation of the compass :* [Magnetism, ¶ ; Variation, II. 5.].

(5) *Variation of the moon :*

Astron. : Irregularity in the moon's motion and in the form of her orbit, depending on the angular distance of the luminary from the sun. When nearest the earth the true longitude, as seen from the earth, is gaining on the mean longitude ; it will be the reverse when she is in quadratures (farthest from the earth), and at intermediate points nearly coinciding with octants, she will be neither gaining nor losing. But at these points the amount of gain or loss will have reached its maximum. The entire variation produced by this cause in the moon's longitude, is 1° 4′. (*Herschel : Astron.*, § 705.)

(6) *Variations of the barometer :* [Barometer].

variation compass, *s.* A declination compass (q.v.).

*** var i aunt,** *a.* [Variant.]

văr ĭ çĕl' la, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *varicella* (q.v.).]

Pathol. : The name formerly given to a modified form of small-pox [Varicelloid small-pox], now confined to chicken-pox.

văr ĭ cĕl' loid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *varicell(a) ;* Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Resembling varicella (q.v.).

varicelloid small pox, *s.*

Pathol. : Modified small-pox, in which the eruption seems to stop at its vesicular stage, most of the vesicles drying up instead of developing into pustules. Called also Abortive Small-pox.

vạ rĭç' ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *varix*, genit. *varicis*, and *forma* = form.] Resembling a varix (q.v.).

văr' ĭ cō çēle, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *varix*, genit. *varicis*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol. : A varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord, due to increased pressure within the vessels, or to diminished resistance in their walls and in the surrounding structures.

văr' ĭ cose, * **văr' ĭ coūs,** *a.* [Lat. *varicosus*, from *varix*, genit. *varicis.*] [Varix.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Exhibiting or marked by a varix ; preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated. (Said of veins.)

"There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation."—*Sharp.*

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins : as, *varicose* stockings, elastic hose to compress and support distended veins in the leg and foot.

II. *Bot. :* Swollen here and there.

varicose aneurism, *s.*

Pathol. : A form of aneurism in which a communication has been formed between the aorta and either of the *venæ cavæ*, one of the auricles, the right ventricle, or the pulmonary artery.

varicose-veins, *s. pl.* [Varix.]

văr ĭ cŏs' ĭ tў, *s.* [Eng. *varicos(e) ; -ity.*] The quality or state of being varicose. (Said of a vein.)

*** văr' ĭ coūs,** *a.* [Varicose.]

văr' ied, *pa. par. & a.* [Vary.]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Partially changed ; altered, changed.

2. Characterized by variety ; consisting of various sorts or kinds ; diversified.

3. Differing from each other ; diverse, various.

*** văr' ied lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *varied ; -ly.*] In a varied manner ; diversely.

văr' ĭ ē gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *variegatus*, pa. par. of *variego* = to make of various colours, from *varius* = of diverse colours, various.] To diversify by means of various tints or hues ; to mark with different colours in irregular patches ; to spot, to streak, to dapple, or the like.

"The skill in making tulips feathered and *variegated*, with stripes of divers colours."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Norfolk.*

văr' ĭ ē gāt ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Variegate.]

Bot. : Having the colour disposed in various irregular, sinuous spaces.

variegated copper-ore, *s.*

Min. : The same as Bornite (q.v.).

variegated-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot. : Leaves, particular parts of which are white, or of some other colour than the normal green. The change in colour arises from disease. [Variegation, II., 2.] In exogens the pale blotches are generally irregular, in endogens they tend to follow the course of the venation. In general, the disease almost simultaneously affects all the leaves of a branch. If in this case a cutting from the diseased branch be planted, the plants which result will have all the leaves with white blotches. On the other hand, if a plant in which the disease has arisen while it grew in poor soil be transferred to richer mould, the variegation will often disappear.

variegated-monkey, *s.*

Zool. : Semnopithecus nemæus, the most brightly-coloured species of the genus. Head and back gray ; thighs, fingers, and toes black ; legs and ankles bright red ; fore arms, throat, and tail pure white ; throat with a more or less complete circle of bright red. They are natives of Cochin China, and appear to be good-tempered, but little is known of them. Called also the Douc.

*** variegated-sandstone,** *s.*

Geol. : A name formerly given to the New Red Sandstone called by the French *grès bigarré* and by the Germans Bunter Sandstein, terms all implying its parti-coloured character. The system containing it was formerly called in England also Poikilitic (q.v.).

variegated-sole, *s.*

Ichthy. : Solea variegata, a small species, about eight or nine inches long, with very small pectorals ; colour brownish-gray, with dark bands extending between the dorsal and anal fins. It is common off the south coast of Devonshire. Called also the Banded Sole.

variegated spider-monkey, *s.*

Zool. : Ateles variegatus, or *bartlettii* (Gray), discovered in 1866, in Eastern Peru, by Mr. E. Bartlett. Fur abundant, long, and soft. Black, cheeks white, band across the forehead bright reddish-yellow ; chest, belly, inner side and front and back part of the limbs, and side and under surface of tail, yellow. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 992.)

văr ĭ ē gā' tion, *s.* [Variegate.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of variegating or the state of being variegated by different colours ; diversity of colours or tints.

"They will soon lose their *variegations*."—*Evelyn : Kalendarium ; October.*

* 2. A variety. (*Glanvill : Sermon* 10.)

II. *Botany :*

1. The disposal of the colour in various irregular, sinuous spaces. Nearly in the same sense as I. 1. Called also Marking.

2. Spec., a disease of plants causing their leaves to become more or less white from the absence or modification of chlorophyll. It is distinguished from chlorosis in being permanent and in leaving the health of the plant unaffected. [Variegated-leaves.]

*** var ĭ en,** *v.t.* [Vary.]

† văr' ĭ ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *vary ; -er.*] One who varies ; one who strays in search of variety.

"Pious *variers* from the church."
Tennyson : Sea Dreams, 19.

vạ rī' ē tal, *a.* [Eng. *variet(y) ; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a variety, as distinguished from an individual or a species.

"Hares, according to the altitude of their range, show almost every degree of variableness between red and white. Our common hare is widely distributed, and to such an extent do *varietal* forms differ, that several (so-called) distinct species have been evolved out of one."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

vạ rī' ē tў, *s.* [Fr. *variété*, from Lat. *varietatem*, accus. of *varietas*, from *varius* = various (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The quality or state of being varied or various ; intermixture of different things or of things different in form, or a succession of different things ; diversity, multifariousness.

"It [the world] is a goodly place . . . full of *variety* and pleasantness."—*Bp. Hall : Contempl. ; Victory of Faith over the World.*

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual ; many-sidedness.

"Age cannot wither her nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety*."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

* 3. Difference, dissimilitude.

"There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity."—*Atterbury.*

* 4. Variation, deviation ; change from a former state.

"To go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things."—*Hale : Orig. of Mankind.*

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind ; one of many things which agree in their general features, but differ in detail ; a sort, a kind.

6. A collection or number of many different things ; a varied assortment : as, He deals in a *variety* of goods.

¶ Used also adjectively of an entertainment consisting of singing, dancing, gymnastic performances, &c., or of performers engaged in such an entertainment.

"The biggest *variety* company ever seen at the East end of London."—*Referee*, March 25, 1886.

7. Absence of monotony or uniformity ; diversification, change.

"*Variety* 's the very spice of life
That gives it all its flavour."
Cowper : Task, ii. 606.

II. *Biol. :* A group of organisms (subordinate to a species, but not susceptible of strict definition). They breed true to characters, but are not invariably fertile with other varieties—*e.g.*, pouters among pigeons, and some kinds of maize among plants. The line of demarcation between varieties and species is indeterminable.

"Certainly no clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species—that is, the forms which, in the opinion of some naturalists, come very near to, but do not quite arrive at, the

rank of species: or, again, between sub-species and well-marked *varieties*, or between lesser *varieties* and individual differences. These differences blend into each other by an insensible series; and a series impresses the mind with the idea of an actual passage." —*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 2nd), p. 41.

¶ The term is often used more loosely of minerals, rocks, &c.: as, *varieties* of amphibole, *varieties* of granite, &c.

¶ For the difference between *variety* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

***vär'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *varius* = various, and *forma* = form.] Having various or different forms or shapes; varying in form.

vär'-ĭ-formed, *a.* [Eng. *variform*, *-ed.*] Formed with different shapes.

***vär'-ĭ-fȳ,** ***var-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Lat. *varius* = various, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To make different; to vary.

"Their workes to *varifie*."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 17.

2. To variegate; to colour variously; to diversify.

"Lively colours lovely *varifide*."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 661.

vạ-rĭg'-ẽr-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *varix*, genit. *varicis*, and Lat. *gero* = to carry.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tornatellidæ (q.v.), with eight species, ranging from the Neocomian to the Chalk of France.

vạ-rĭn'-ghĭ-ạn, *s.* [VARANGIAN.]

vạ-rī'-ō-lạ, *s.* [Fr. *variole*, from Lat. *varius* = various, spotted.]

1. *Pathol.*: Small-pox (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: One of the pustular shields formed in Variolaria, &c. (In this sense there is a plural, *vạ-rī'-ō-læ.*)

vạ-rī'-ō-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *variol(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Pertaining to variola or small-pox; variolous.

***vạ-rī-ō-lār'-ĭ-ạ,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *variola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A spurious genus of Fungals, being a state of a lichen with abundant soredia. *Variolaria luctea* is used in dyeing.

vạ-rī-ō-lār'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *variolar(ia)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: Robiquet's name for the crystalline body obtained by him from the alcoholic extract of *Variolaria dealbata*.

vär-ĭ-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *variol(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Variolous.

vär'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *variol(a)* = the small-pox; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock originally found in pebbles, having small, projecting pustular bodies, resulting from sub-aerial weathering. It is an aphanitic diabase, enclosing spherular concretions of a felspar, mostly labradorite. Has recently been found *in situ* with normal diabase.

vär-ĭ-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [VARIOLA.] Thickly marked with small round specks or dots; spotted.

vär'-ĭ-ō-lŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *variol(a)*; suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling variola or small-pox.

2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: The name given to a disease which has the characters of variola in a mild form, but which is really small-pox modified by previous vaccination or inoculation.

vạ-rī'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *variol(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to or designating small-pox; variolar.

vär-ĭ-ŏr'-ŭm, *a.* [From the Lat. (*editio cum notis*) *variorum* = an edition (with the notes) of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted: as, a *variorum* edition of a Greek classic.

vär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *varius* = variegated, diverse, manifold.]

1. Differing from each other; different, diverse, manifold.

"He . . . in derision sets
Upon their tongue a *various* spirit, to raze
Quite out their native language."
Milton: P. L., xii. 53.

2. Divers, several.

"On the whole we lost little less than a month by our attendance upon her [the Gloucester], in consequence of the *various* mischances she encountered."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*3. Variegated. (A Latinism.)

"The *various* Iris Juno sends with haste.
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ix. 2.

*4. Changeable, uncertain, unfixed, inconstant.

"The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful."—*Locke.*

*5. Exhibiting different characters; multiform.

"A man so *various* that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 545.

6. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

"Herbs of every leaf, that sudden flowered,
Opening their *various* colours."
Milton: P. L., vii. 318.

¶ For the difference between *various* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

vär'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *various*; *-ly.*] In a various manner or degree; in various or different ways; diversely; with diversity; multifariously.

"So sweet, so shrill, so *variously* she sung."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 116.

văr-ĭs'-çīte, *s.* [After Variscia, the Latin name for Voigtland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A reniform mineral of apple-green colour; compos.: a hydrated phosphate of alumina. Is probably related to Calaite (q.v.).

var-îsse', *s.* [Cf. *varix.*]

Farr.: An imperfection on the inside of the leg of a horse, differing from a curb, at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude. (*Craig.*)

vär'-ĭx, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Pathol.*: The dilatation and thickening of the veins with lengthening and tortuosity, and projection of certain points in the form of knots or knobs, in which the blood coagulates, fibrin is deposited, and in the centre sometimes even osseous matter; in addition the coats of the veins are diseased. Occasionally partitions are formed, and perforations communicating with the surrounding cellular tissue, which is generally more or less diseased; this form is chiefly found round the anus, causing piles or hæmorrhoids. The veins chiefly affected are the saphenous, spermatic, and hæmorrhoidal, most of all the first, producing varicose veins and ulcers of the legs in women, and clerks who sit cross-legged at their desks.

2. *Zool.*: One of the ridges or spinose lines which mark the former position of the mouth in certain univalve shells. (See illustration under UNIVALVE.)

var'-lĕt, var lette, *s.* [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*, *valet.* The original form was *vaslet*, for *vassalet*, dimin. from *vassal* = a vassal (q.v.). *Varlet* and *valet* are doublets.]

*1. A page, or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman; a serving-man, a groom or footman.

"For the archers who were to the nombre of iii. M. shotte faste theyr arowes, nat sparyng maisters nor *varletis*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xvi.

†2. A term of contempt for a low fellow; a scoundrel, a rascal.

"There's money for thee: thou art a precious *varlet*. Be fat, be fat, and blow thy master backward."
Beaum. & Fl.: Women Pleas'd, ii. 4.

*3. The court card now called the knave.

***var'-lĕt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *varlet*; *-ess.*] A female varlet; a waiting-woman.

"Losing their noble *varletess*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 218.

***var'-lĕt rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *varlet*; *-ry.*] The rabble, the crowd, the mob.

"Gay swarms of *varletry* that come and go."
R. Browning: Sordello, vi.

var'-mĕt, *s.* [O. Fr.]

Her.: The escallop when represented without the ears.

var'-mĭnt, *s.* [See def.] A vulgar corruption of vermin (q.v.), often applied to any person or animal, specially troublesome, mischievous, or the like; specifically in hunting slang, a fox.

"Decided the hound in question to go for the *varmint* he had found."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

var'-nĭsh, *ver-nisch, *ver-nysche, *ver nysshe, *s.* [Fr. *vernis* = varnish; *vernisser* = to varnish; O. Fr. *vernir* (pa. par. *verni*) = to varnish; *vernis* = varnished, from a supposed Low Lat. *vitrino* = to glaze, from Lat. *vitrinus* = pertaining to or resembling glass, from *vitrum* = glass; Sp. *berniz*, *barniz* = varnish, lacquer; *barnizar* = to varnish, to lacquer; Ital. *vernice* = varnish; *verniciare*, *verniciare* = to varnish; cf. Late Gr. βερονικη, βερνικη (*beronikē*, *bernikē*) = amber.]

1. *Lit.*: A thin, resinous fluid, which when spread over the surface of wood, metal, glass, or other solid substance, forms a shining coating, impervious to air and moisture. Varnishes are prepared by dissolving certain resins, as copal, anime, mastic, lac, &c., in spirit of wine, or in fixed or volatile oils, thus producing spirit varnishes or oil varnishes. Amber is hard, tough, and soluble with difficulty; it makes an excellent varnish, but is expensive and dries slowly. Copal is next in durability to amber, and is more largely used than any other gum in preparing oil varnishes. Anime dries quickly, but is deficient in toughness, and is liable to crack. Crystal varnish for maps or drawings is prepared by dissolving Canada balsam in the purest oil of turpentine. Common resin, dissolved by means of heat in linseed-oil or turpentine, is used as a varnish for some common purposes, and is mixed with other varnishes to impart brilliancy, but unless sparingly used renders them liable to crack. [See DAMMARIN, LAC-VARNISH, MASTIC.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A glossy or lustrous appearance, natural or artificial, resembling varnish; as, the *varnish* of the holly.

(2) An artificial covering to give a fair outward appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss, palliation.

"We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame
The Frenchman gave you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

¶ For the difference between *Varnish* and *Gloss*, see GLOSS.

varnish-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The name given to various trees which furnish varnish. They are chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the Eastern hemisphere, and the Varnish-tree of each country or large province is, as a rule, different from that of others. In Tenasserim, Pegu, &c., the varnish-tree is *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*, sometimes specifically called the Black, or Martabam varnish; that of Japan is *Rhus vernicifera* and *Stagmaria verniciflua*; that of Sylhet, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The varnish-tree of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean is *Rhus Coriaria*. It is a tree the leaves of which are divided into five to seven pairs of hairy leaflets with a terminal one. It is fifteen to twenty feet high.

var'-nĭsh, *ver-nish, *ver-nysshe, *v.t.* [VARNISH, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with varnish; to lay or spread varnish on; to cover with a liquid for the purpose of giving anything a glossy surface, and also of protecting it from external influences.

"Such painted puppets! such a *varnish'd* race
Of hollow gewgaws, only dress and face!"
Pope: Donne Imitated, sat. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cover with anything that gives a fair outward appearance to; to give an improved appearance to.

"Young people are used to *varnish* over their nonperformance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

(2) To give a fair superficial appearance by rhetoric; to colour, to gloss over, to palliate.

"With seeming good so *varnishing* their ill
That it went current by the fair event."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, 67.

var'-nĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *varnish*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.*: One who varnishes; one whose occupation is to varnish.

"An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.*: One who disguises, glosses, or palliates.

"Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools."
Pope: On Silence, 21.

var'-nish ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [VARNISH, *v.*]

varnishing day, *s.* A day which precedes the opening to the public of an exhibition of paintings, when the painters of the

pictures are invited to see their works, and to put such finishing touches upon them as may seem necessary, or to varnish them if they think fit. The latter is an operation not often performed upon new pictures for fear that it may cause them to crack as they dry. Called also Touching-day.

văr-rĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *vair*; *-iated.*]

Her.: Cut in the form of vair: as, a bend *varriated* on the outsides.

văr'-rĭes, văr'-rȳs, văr'-reys, *s. pl.* [A dimin. from *vair* (q.v.).]

Her.: Separate pieces of vair, in form resembling a shield.

* **var'-sal,** *a.* [See def.] A vulgar corruption of *universal*, frequently used simply to intensify or emphasize. (*Swift: Polite Conv.*, ii.)

'Var'-sĭ-tȳ, *s.* [See def.] Either University (*i.e.*, Oxford or Cambridge); more rarely University College, Oxford. (*Slang.*)

"The parson—possibly an old *'Varsity* man."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 8, 1888.

var-sō'-vĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A celebrated dance, named from Warsaw, in Poland, where it probably originated. It is characterized by strong accent on the first beat of the second and fourth bars.

var'-ta-băd, var'-ta-bĕd, var'-ta-bĕt, *s.* [Armenian *vartabad* = a doctor, in the sense of a learned man.]

Ecclesiol. (*Pl.*): An order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church, consisting of clerics with monastic vows, in this differing from the parochial clergy who must not merely be married, but have at least one child, before they are appointed to office. They are the only men under monastic vows in the Armenian Church, no lay monks being recognized. The bishops are taken from the Vartabads. (*Wilson: Lands of the Bible.*)

văr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = bow-legged, straddling.] A variety of club-foot, in which the person walks on the outer edge of his foot.

var'-vĕl, vĕr'-vĕl, *s.* [Fr. *vervelle* (O. Fr. *vertevelle*), from Low Lat. *vertibella, vertebolum*, from Lat. *verto* = to turn.]

Falconry: A ring, usually of silver, placed on the leg of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

var'-vĕlled, *a.* [Eng. *varvel*; *-ed.*] Having varvels or rings. In heraldry, when the leather thongs, or jesses, which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne flotant, with rings at the ends, the bearing is then termed jessed, belled, and *varvelled.*

var'-vĭ-çite, *s.* [After Warwickshire, where found.]

Min.: A pseudomorph of pyrolusite, after manganite; some varvicite is said to have the composition of wad.

văr'-ȳ, * **var-i-en,** * **var-rey,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *varier*, from Lat. *vario* = to diversify, to vary, from *varius* = various (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *variar*; Ital. & Sp. *variare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To change; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to modify.

"Shall we *vary* our device at will,
Even as new occasion appeares?"
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

* 2. To make of different kinds; to make diverse or different from each other.

"God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed."—*Brown.*

3. To diversify.

"The epithets are sweetly *varied.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

* 4. To change; to make unlike itself.

"Once more I'll mark how love can *vary* wit."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

5. To relieve from monotony or uniformity; to diversify.

II. *Music:* To embellish, as a melody or theme, with passing notes, cadenzas, arpeggios, &c.; to make or execute variations on. [Variation, II. 4.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To alter; to change or be altered in any way; to suffer a partial change or alteration; to be modified.

"Fortune's mood *varies* again."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

2. To be unlike or different; to differ; to be diverse.

"The violet *varies* from the lily as far
As ink from elm: one loves the soldier, one
The silken priest." *Tennyson: Princess*, v. 174.

3. To become unl ke one's self; to undergo change or variation, as in purpose, opinion, or the like.

"So *vary'd* he, and of his tortuous train,
Curl'd many a wanton wreath."
Milton: P. L., ix. 516.

4. To deviate, to depart, to swerve.

"All they of his counsaile coude nat make hym to *vary* fro that purpose."—*Berners: Froisaart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxviii.

* 5. To disagree; to be at variance; to differ.

"Of the firste comynge of these Saxons into Britayne, auctors in party *varrey.*"—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

* 6. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; to succeed.

"While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face."
Addison: Cato.

II. *Math.:* To be subject to continual increase or decrease. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another, when, if the one is increased or diminished, the other is also increased or diminished in the same proportion. Quantities are said to *vary inversely*, when, if one is increased or diminished, the other is diminished or increased in the same proportion.

"The unit of velocity *varies directly* as the unit of length, and *inversely* as the unit of time."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., p. 3.

* **văr'-ȳ,** * **var-ry,** * **var-ye,** *a.* & *s.* [Vary, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Varied, variegated, various.

"Rere up their eyen, and se alle the malis steying up upon the femalis, *varye* (Lat. *varios*) and sprynkld and spottid."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxi. 12.

B. *As subst.:* Change, alteration, variation.

"[They]... turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and *vary* of their masters."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* **vary-coloured,** *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; variegated; parti-coloured; diversely coloured.

"A walk with *vary-coloured* shells."
Tennyson: Arabian Nights, 57.

văs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vasculum* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] [Vase.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) Composed of tubes or vessels. (*Paxton.*)

(2) Consisting of tissue in a very succulent enlarged state, as in Potamogeton. (*Loudon.*)

(3) Containing spiral vessels or their modifications; vasculose; connected with the circulatory system.

2. *Zool.:* Containing blood-vessels.

vascular-bundles, *s. pl.*

Veg. Physiol.: The fibrous cords which form the ribs, veins, &c., of the leaves, petioles, and other appendicular organs of all plants above the rank of mosses, and which, by their confluence and more considerable development, constitute the wood of stems and trunks. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

vascular-cryptogams, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The Cormophytes (q.v.).

† **vascular-glands,** *s. pl.*

Anat.: Gland-like bodies supposed to effect some change in the blood which passes through them. They are: the spleen, the thyroid body, the pituitary body, the lymphatic glands, &c.

vascular-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A primary division of plants established in 1813 by De Candolle. He deemed it as plants furnished with cellular tissue and vessels, and whose embryo is provided with one or more cotyledons. Called also by him Cotyledonous Plants. This division comprehended the Exogens, Endogens, and the higher Cryptogams.

vascular-sedatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Medicines which possess the power of depressing the action of the heart, or other portions of the circulatory system. Some—as digitalis, tobacco, aconite, &c.—act chiefly on the heart, and others—as acetate of lead, ipecacuanha, &c.—on the smaller vessels and capillary system.

vascular-system, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* That portion of the interior of a plant in which spiral vessels or their modifications exist. In an exogenous stem, the vascular system is confined to the space between the pith and the bark. It chiefly consists of ducts and pitted or woody tissue collected into compact, wedge-shaped, vertical plates, the edges of which rest on the pith and the bark, while the sides are in contact with the medullary rays. It comprises the medullary sheath, which consists of spiral vessels and woody tissue intermixed. In an endogenous stem, the vascular system exists in the form of fibrous bundles, consisting of woody tissue containing spiral or other vessels, the whole embedded in the cellular system.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The circulatory system. A term applied to the whole series of vessels—arteries, veins, lymphatics, and lacteals—directly or indirectly connected with the circulation of the blood. The vessels of which it is composed are of two leading types—those which carry blood, and those carrying lymph or chyle. The first constitute the sanguiferous system, and include the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, and the veins. The second or absorbent system includes the smaller and larger lymphatic and lacteal vessels, with the lymphatic and mesenteric glands. [Artery, Blood, II. 1., Circulation, B., Lacteal, Vein, &c.]

vascular-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Tissue consisting of a series of tubes. [Vascular-system, 1.]

vascular-tonics, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Medicines which give tone or strength to the heart, and other parts of the circulatory system, when these are weakened by disease. [Tonic, B. 2. (4).]

văs-cu-lăr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *vascularis* = vascular.]

Bot.: A class of plants founded by Lindley in 1830. It was not quite identical with De Candolle's Vascular plants (q.v.), for it included only Flowering Plants, with the two sub-classes, Exogens and Endogens, excluding the higher Cryptogams, which were relegated to the Cellulares or Flowerless Plants.

văs-cu-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *vascular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vascular.

văs-cu-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vasculum* (q.v.), and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided into cells.

văs'-cu-lōse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *vascul(um)* = a little vessel; *-ose.*]

† **A.** *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as Vascular (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: Fremy's name for the substance constituting the principal part of the wood-vessels in plants. It is insoluble in concentrated acids, and in an ammoniacal solution of copper.

văs'-cu-lŭm (pl. **văs'-cu-la),** *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *vas* = a vessel, a vase.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them.

2. *Bot.:* A pitcher, as in Sarracenia and Nepenthes.

vase (or as **vāse),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vasum*, *vās* = a vase, a vessel.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel of various forms and materials, applied to the purposes of domestic life, sacrificial uses, &c. They were often used merely for ornament, or were at least primarily ornamental in character and design. The antique vases found in great numbers in ancient tombs and catacombs in Etruria, Southern Italy, Greece, Sicily, &c., and used to contain the ashes of the dead, were for the most part made of baked clay, painted and glazed, though by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Ottomans other materials, such as precious stones, gold, silver, bronze, ivory, and glass, were used. One form of vase seems to have been peculiar to Etruria—viz., black or red vessels, with figures in relief upon them. A favourite kind of vase, introduced into Rome by Pompey, was called Murrhine (q.v.). Another kind was the cameo vase, made of two layers of glass, the outer of which was opaque, and was cut down so as to leave

figures standing out upon the lower layer as a ground. To this class belongs the celebrated Portland Vase in the British Museum. The glass vases of Venice became famous in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in the same and following centuries many vases of the highest artistic performance were produced in Italy, France, and Germany. The porcelain vases of China and Japan are also characterized by great elegance of form and beauty of ornamentation.

"The toilet stands unveiled,
Each silver *vase* in mystic order laid."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A sculptured ornament placed on socles or pedestals representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. Vases usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces.

(2) The same as DRUM, *s.*,[1] II. 2. (q.v.).

* 2. *Bot.:* A calyx (q.v.).

vase-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Shaped like a flower-pot—*i.e.*, resembling an inverted, truncate cone.

văs'-ĕ-lēne, *s.* [Altered from *vaseline* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Petroleum jelly. A pale yellow, translucent, semi-solid substance, consisting of a mixture of the hydrocarbons $C_{16}H_{34}$ and $C_{20}H_{42}$, obtained by treating the undistilled portion of petroleum with superheated steam, and filtering while hot through animal charcoal. It is insoluble in water, very slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves freely in ether, chloroform, benzene, and turpentine, is miscible in all proportions with fixed and volatile oils, melts at 35° to 40°, and commences to fume at 160°. Its density in the melted state is ·840 to ·866. Pure vaselene does not turn rancid on exposure to the air, a property which renders it a valuable substitute for lard, &c., in the preparation of ointments liable to change. It is also said to possess curative powers of its own.

văs'-ĕ-line, *s.* [Ger. *wasser* = water, and Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = Lat. *oleum* = oil. Named by Mr. R. A. Cheesbrough, and applied to the preparations of the Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co.]

1. (See etym.).

2. Popularly applied to vaselene (q.v.) and other petroleum products. (*Allen: Commercial Organic Analysis*, ii. 406. Note 1.)

vā'-ṣĭ-form, *s* [Lat. *vas*, genit. *vasis* = a vessel, and *forma* = form.]

Biol.: Having the shape of a tube or duct.

vā'-ṣīte, *s.* [WASITE.]

vā-sō-, *pref.* [Lat. *vas* = a vessel.]

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or connected with a blood or other vessel.

vaso-constrictor, *a.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A term applied to nerves, the stimulation of which always causes constriction. Such are the vaso-motor fibres of the cervical, sympathetic, and splanchnic nerves. (*Foster.*)

vaso-dentine, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: That modification of dentine in which the capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified, and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. They form the so-called vascular or medullary canals, and are usually more or less parallel in their course. Vaso-dentine occurs in large amount in the central part of the tooth of the sloth and megatherium, in smaller amount in the teeth of the elephant and the incisors of the Rodentia. (*Page.*)

vaso-dilator, *a.*

Anat.: Causing dilatation in vessels. Used of nerves, the stimulation of which causes dilatation of vessels. (*Foster.*)

vaso-motor, vaso-motorial, *a.*

Anat.: A term applied to nerves which govern the motions of the blood-vessels. Quain says that the term is a convenient one, but does not consider that the nerves thus indicated constitute a distinct system. Used also of the operation of those nerves.

"Our explanation of *vaso-motor* action would be very simple."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 208.

vaso-motorial, *a.* [VASO-MOTOR.]

văs'-sal, *văs'-sall, *vas-sell, *s. & a.* [Fr. *vassal* = a vassal, a subject, a tenant (Low Lat. *vassallus, vassus, vasus* = a servant), from Bret. *gwaz* = a servant, a vassal; Wel. & Corn. *guas* = a youth, a servant.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A feudatory; a tenant holding lands under a superior lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services.

"The grantor [of lands] was called the proprietor or lord; being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant was stiled the feudatory or *vassal*, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands: though on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word *vassal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondsman."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. A subject, a dependant, a retainer.

"The prince who had lately been his pensioner and *vassal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 3. A servant; one who attends or acts by the will of another.

"Either the soul becomes servant and *vassal* to sin, or at the best it is led away captive by it."—*Hale: Cont.; Of Self-denial.*

* 4. A bondsman, a slave, a low wretch.

"That shallow *vassal*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Servile, subservient.

"Thy *vassal* wretch to be." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 141.

* ¶ *Rear-vassal:* One who holds of a lord, who is himself a vassal.

***văs'-sal, *văs'-sal,** *v.t.* [VASSAL, *s.*]

1. To subject to vassalage; to treat as a vassal.

"How am I *vassaled* then? make such thy slaves,
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves."
Beaum. & Flet.: Moral Representation.

2. To command; to rise over or above; to dominate.

"Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassails the fruitfull vale's circumference."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 5.

văs'-sal-age, *văs'-sal-lage (age as **ĭj), *vas-sel-lage, *vas-sel-age,** *s.* [Fr. *vasselage.*] [VASSAL, *s.*]

1. The state or condition of a vassal or feudatory; dependence.

"The *vassalage* that binds her to the earth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Political servitude; dependence, subjection, slavery.

* 3. Vassals or subjects collectively.

"Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
The eye of majesty."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

* 4. A territory held in vassalage; a fee, a fief.

"The Countess of Foix with six territorial *vassalages*."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

* 5. Prowess in arms; valour, good service.

"For all forye tten is his *vassallage*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,056.

***văs'-sal-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *vassal; -ate.*] To reduce to a state of vassalage or subjection.

"Clergymen shall *vassalate* their consciences to gratifie any potent party."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 496.

***văs'-sal-ĕss, *vas-sal-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *vassal; -ess.*] A female vassal or dependant.

"And be the vassall of his *vassalesse*."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

***văs-sal-lā'-tion,** *s.* [VASSALATE.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

"And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, treat. 15, § 2.

***văs'-sal-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *vassal; -ry.*] The body of vassals; vassals collectively.

***vas-sayl,** *s.* [WASSAIL.]

vast, *vaste, *waste, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vaste*, from Lat. *vastum*, accus. of *vastus* = vast, of great extent.] [WASTE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Wide or extensive and vacant or occupied; waste, desert, lonely, solitary, deserted.

"Antres *vast* and deserts idle."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. Being of great extent; very spacious, wide or large; boundless, capacious.

"Over the *vast* world to seek a single man."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

3. Huge in bulk and extent; enormous, massive, immense.

"Huge statues, called Colosses, which they cut, will seeme more *vaste* and mighty, if they frame them straddling with their legs."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 241.

4. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount: as, a *vast* army.

5. Very great as regards degree or intensity.

"Others with *vast* Typhean rage, more fell,
Rend up the rocks." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 539.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A boundless waste or expanse; space, immensity.

"Through the *vast* of heav'n
It sounded." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 208.

2. A great deal; a great quantity. (*Prov.*)

* 3. Applied by Shakespeare to—

(1) The sea.

"The god of this great *vast*." *Pericles*, iii. 1.

(2) The darkness of midnight in which the prospect is not bounded by distinct objects.

"In the dead *vast* and middle of the night."
Hamlet, i. 2.

***vas'-ta-çĭe,** *s.* [VAST.] A waste, a desert.

"What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*?"
Play of Claudius Nero. (1607.)

***văs'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *vastatus*, pa. par. of *vasto* = to lay waste.] Laid waste; wasted.

"The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 19.

***văs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vastatio*, from *vastatus*, pa. par. of *vasto* = to lay waste.] A laying waste; waste, devastation, destruction.

"Such was the *vastation* he made of townes in this country."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hantshire.*

***văs-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who devastates or lays waste; a devastator.

"The *vastators* of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 86.

***văs-tĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *vastité*, from Lat. *vastitatem*, accus. of *vastitas* = vastness.] Immensity, vastness.

"Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

***vas'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vastitudo.*]

1. Vastness, immensity.

2. Destruction, vastation, devastation.

"And aftir the bataill there shal be an vter perpetuall *vastitude* and destruccion of them."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. ix.

***vast'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *vastitas.*] Vastness, immensity.

"The huge *vastity* of the world may afford, even in this region beneath, such a competent space as is meet and convenient for motion."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 951.

vast'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vast; -ly.*]

* 1. Far and wide; as far as the eye can reach.

"Like a low-sacked island *vastly* stood
Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 1,740.

2. In a vast degree; to a vast extent; very greatly.

"The complaints were many, the abuses great, the causes of the church *vastly* numerous."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

vast'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vast; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vast or of great extent; immensity; immense extent.

"The Copernicans . . . suppose the *vastness* of the firmament to be exceedingly greater than the ancients believed it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 21.

2. Immensity of bulk; massiveness.

"Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 472.

3. Immensity of magnitude, quantity, or amount: as, the *vastness* of an army.

4. Immensity in degree or intensity.

5. Greatness generally; extent, wideness, comprehensiveness.

"When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean."—*Glanville.*

vas'-tō, *s.* [Lat. = to lay waste.] [VAST.]

Law: A writ against tenants, for terms of life or years, for committing waste.

***vast'-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *vast; -ure.*] Vastness.

"Whose hugie *vastness* can digest the ill?"
Play of Edward III. (1596.)

***vast'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vast; -y.*] Vast, boundless; of immense extent.

"A little bird . . .
Had lost itself in the broad *vasty* sky."
Drayton: Eurl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

văt, *fat, *fate, *fatte, *s.* [A.S. *fæt* (pl. *fatu*) = a vessel, a cask; cogn. with Dut. *vat*; Icel. *fat*; Dan. *fad*; Sw. *fat*; M. H. Ger. *vaz*; Ger. *fass.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, used for

many purposes, such as for mash, wash, hop liquor, in brewing and distilling. Also used in many chemical and manufacturing operations in which the substances used are boiled, soaked, steeped, lixiviated, elutriated, &c.

"Red with spirted purple of the vats."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 187.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands corresponding to the hectolitre = 22 imperial gallons.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores.

(2) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.

2. *Ecclesiology:*

(1) A holy-water stoup. (STOUP, 2.]

(2) The vessel, usually of brass, in which holy-water is carried about to be sprinkled over the faithful.

văt, *v.t.* [VAT, *s.*] To put or treat in a vat.

vą-tĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Vater, once a professor of medicine at Wurtemburg.]

Bot.: A genus of Dipteraceæ. Calyx five-cleft, with the segments at length reflexed; petals five, emarginate; stamens forty to fifty, with short filaments and long linear anthers; fruit capsular, three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Vateria indica* is a large evergreen tree, sixty feet high, with whitish bark, growing in India in the Western Ghauts up to the height of 4,000 feet. The seed yields a white or pale yellow solid and concrete fat burnt in lamps and used in the manufacture of candles and soap. [PINEY-TALLOW.] When the tree itself is wounded there flows from it a resin constituting the white dammar, piney-resin or varnish, or Indian copal. [PINEY-RESIN.]

văt′ fûl, *s.* [Eng. *vat*, s., and *ful(l).*] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

***văt′-ĭc, *văt′-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *vates* = a prophet.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet; prophetic, oracular, inspired.

"Made up those *vatical* predictions."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, M. 559.

văt′-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat. *vatica* (*herba*) = a plant, henbane.]

Bot.: A synonym of Shorea (q.v.).

Văt′-ĭ-cąn, *s.* [From Lat. *mons Vaticanus* = the Vatican mount or hill, one of the hills of ancient Rome, on the west bank of the Tiber.]

1. The palace of the Pope, built on the Vatican hill, immediately north of the basilica of St. Peter's. Strictly speaking, it consists of the papal palace, the court and garden of Belvidere, the library, and museum. The present palace was built by Pope Eugenius III. (1145–1153), and has been enlarged and embellished by many of his successors. Immense treasures are stored in it, including the Vatican library. The Vatican has been used more or less as a place of residence by the popes since their return from Avignon in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and here the conclaves always meet for the election of new popes. Since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy the Vatican has been the only residence of the pope.

2. The papal government or power.

"The resumption of these relations will be signalised by the despatch of a Russian diplomatic agent to the *Vatican*."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 7, 1888.

¶ *Thunders of the Vatican:* The anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

Vatican Council, *s.*

Church Hist.: The First Council of the Vatican, or the Nineteenth General Council, which assembled on Dec. 8, 1869. At the opening sitting 719 prelates were present, and the numbers rose in the following year to 764. The work done consisted of two constitutions: one, "Of the Catholic Faith," treating of the primary truths of natural religion, revelation, faith, and the connection between faith and reason; the other, "Of the Church of Christ," treating of the primacy of the Roman See, and defining the Papal claims to authority over all Christians. The first constitution was unanimously accepted in a session of 667 prelates, and confirmed by the Pope (Pius IX.) on April 20, 1870. The second constitution led to a long discussion; on May 13 the scheme, with the added clauses on Papal Infallibility, was laid before the Council, and on July 18 the bull *Pastor Æternus*, containing the constitution and the definition of Papal Infallibility was read. 535 prelates voted in favour of it, two voted against it, whilst several absented themselves from the public session. The decree was then confirmed by the Pope: on the same day Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia; on Sept. 20 the Italians took possession of Rome, and on Oct. 20 the Pope prorogued the Council, which has never reassembled. [INFALLIBILITY.]

văt′-ĭ-cąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Vatican*; *-ism.*] The tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the rights and supremacy of the Pope; ultramontanism; the doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican.

"What is to be expected of him is yet a deeper disgust with *Vaticanism*."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 30, 1888.

văt′-ĭ-cąn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *vatican*; *-ist.*] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontanist.

***vā′-tĭ-çĭde,** *s.* [Lat. *vates* = a prophet, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a prophet.

2. The murderer of a prophet.

"Then first (if poets aught of truth declare)
The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 78.

***vā-tĭç′-ĭn-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *vaticinus* = prophetic, from *vates* = a prophet.] Pertaining to or containing predictions; prophetic, vatic.

"He [Thomas Rhymer] has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England."—*Warton: English Poetry*, § 79.

***vā-tĭç′-ĭn-āte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *vaticinatus*, pa. par. of *vaticinor* = to prophesy, from *vaticinus* = vaticinal (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To prophesy; to utter prophecies or predictions.

"All have not alike learned the connexion of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 253.

B. *Trans.:* To prophesy, to foretell; to utter prophetically or as a prophet.

*** vā-tĭç′-ĭn-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vaticinatio*, from *vaticinatus*, pa. par. of *vaticinor* = to vaticinate (q.v.).]

1. The act of prophesying; prediction, prophecy.

"Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of *vaticination*, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a cheat."—*Bentley: Dis. on Phalaris*, § 4.

2. A prediction, a prophecy.

"For this so clear *vaticination*, they have no less than twenty-six answers."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.*

***vā-tĭç′-ĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who prophesies or predicts.

"Listen to the *vaticinator*."—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature; A Bibliognosta.*

***vā-tĭç′-ĭn-ā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vaticinator*; *-ess.*] A prophetess.

"There was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***vā′-tĭç-ĭne,** *s.* [Lat. *vaticinium.*] A prediction, a prophecy.

"Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiv.

văt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [VAT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the act of putting in a vat: as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

vâu-çhĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Rev. M. Vaucher, of Geneva, a botanical author, who died in 1841.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vaucherieæ (q.v.). Green-spored Algæ, with fronds, or filaments, aggregated capillary; with an internal green mass. Fructification consisting of short lateral curved antheridia, and cysts containing a single zoospore of a dark green colour. The species occur in ponds, ditches, damp ground, and the mud of saline streams or seashores. Several species occur in Europe. *Vaucheria dichotoma*, about a foot long, is common in spring and autumn in ditches and ponds.

vâu-çhĕr-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vaucheri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of Fucaceæ. Frond with one or more siphons, without bark; utricles forming a lateral branchlet, proceeding from the upper, or more rarely from the lowest, joint of the branch. It contains the following families or tribes: Hydrogastridæ, Dasycladidæ, Ectocarpidæ, Batrachospermidæ, and Chordaridæ.

vaudeville, *vaudevil (as **vōd′-vĭl**), *s.* [Fr. *vaudeville* = a country ballad, from O. Fr. *vau* (Fr. *val*) *de Vire* = valley of Vire, a town in Normandy.]

1. A term originally applied to a country song of like kind with those written by Oliver Basselin, of the valleys of Vaux de Vire, in Normandy, in the fifteenth century. These songs, which were satirical, had for their subjects love, drinking, and passing events. They became very popular, and were spread all over France under the name *Lais des Vaux de Vire.* The peculiarity of their character lived after their origin was forgotten, and plays, interspersed with songs of this description, came to be called Vaudevilles, and occasionally Virelais.

2. A light gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets and refrain burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a ballad, a topical song.

3. In French drama a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs sung to popular airs.

"A series of matrimonial adventures which might well appal the most daring and ingenious of our *vaudeville* authors."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

Vaudois (as **Vō-dwâ**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from *Vaud*, a canton of Switzerland, between the Jura and the Bernese Alps.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to the canton Vaud, its people, or their dialect.

"The independent critic finds it impossible to discover in the pre-Hussite *Vaudois* writings anything but Catholic doctrine."—*Athenæum*, Ap. 7, 1888, p. 429.

2. Waldensian (q.v.).

"The doctrines which the Inquisition dragged from the later *Vaudois* heretics."—*Athenæum*, Ap. 7, 1888, p. 429.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The dialect spoken in the Canton Vaud.

2. (*Pl.*): The inhabitants of the Canton Vaud.

3. (*Pl.*): The same as Waldensians. [WALDENSIAN, B.]

Vaudoux (as **Vō-dô′**), *s.* & *a.* [VOODOO.]

vaugnerite (as **vân′-yĕr-īte**), *s.* [After Vaugneray, near Lyons, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of granite (q.v.), containing hornblende.

vâult (1), ***vawte, *vaut, *vout, *voute, *vowte,** *s.* [O.Fr. *volte, voute, voulte, vaute* (Fr. *voûte*) = a vault; *volte* is prop. fem. of *volt* = bent or bowed, vaulted, from Low Lat. *volta, voluta* = a vault, from Lat *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll, to turn, from the rounded or arched top of vaults; Ital. *volta.*]

1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering, hence applied figuratively to the sky.

"Had I your tongue and eyes, I'd use them so
That heav'n's *vault* should crack."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

2. *Arch.:* An extended arch covering an apartment so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other material of which it is composed sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are of various kinds: a cylindrical vault has a semicircular arch; a covered vault has an arch which springs from all sides of its plan; a groined vault is one formed by two vaults intersecting at right angles. When a vault is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be surmounted, and when of less height surbased. A rampant vault is one which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon, the vault placed over another constitutes a double vault. A conic vault is formed of part of the surface of a cone, and a spherical vault of part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is simple when it is formed by the surface of some regular solid, and compound when compounded of more than one surface of the same solid, or of two different solids.

"Then echo'd through the gloomy *vaults* of all
The lofty roof, the suitor's boist'rous roar."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey, i.

3. An arched chamber; a passage or chamber with an arched roof, especially a subterranean chamber. Used as—

(1) A place of interment.

"The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave,
The deep, damp *vault*, the darkness and the worm."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 10.

(2) A place of confinement; a prison, a dungeon.

(3) A place for storing articles; a cellar.

"The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

4. A chamber or space arched over naturally; a cavern.

"They frequently passed under *vaults* formed by fragments of the rock, in which they were told people who were benighted frequently passed the night."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

vâult (2), *s.* [Fr. *volte* = a round or turn, a tumbler's gambols, from Ital. *volta* = a turn, a vault; *vault* (1) and (2) are thus essentially the same word.] A leap or spring, especially—

* (1) The leap of a horse.

(2) A leap by means of a pole or springboard, or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something.

vâult (1), * **vaut**, * **vawt**, *v.t.* [Vault (1), *s.*

1. To form with a vault or arched roof; to give the shape of a vault or arch to.

"The houses within were well *vaulted* with stone."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. iii., ch. lxxxix.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault; to arch over.

"Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 214.

vâult (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *volter*.] [Vault (2), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To leap, to bound, to spring, especially with something to rest the hands on.

"Nestor had failed the fall of Troy to see,
But, leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii. 134.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

3. In the manége, to curvet.

B. *Trans.:* To leap or spring over, by means of a pole or springboard, or by resting the hand or hands on.

* **vâult'-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-age*.] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

"He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

vâult'-ĕd, * **vaut-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *vault; -ed*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Formed with a vault or arch; arched, concave.

"With clangour rings the field, resounds the *vaulted* sky." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 582.

2. Covered with a vault or arched roof.

*3. Provided with vaults or subterranean passages.

"The said citie of Alexandria . . . being all *vaulted* underneath for provision of fresh water."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 281.

II. *Bot.:* Arched, like the roof of the mouth. Used of various ringent corollas.

vâult'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *vault* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who vaults, leaps, or tumbles; a leaper.

"Do run away with the *vaulter*, or the Frenchman that walks upon ropes."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

vâult'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-ing*.]

Arch.: Vaulted work; vaults collectively. Vaultings are supported by ribs or groins, often intersecting each other, meeting in a boss in the centre, and frequently springing from corbels, brackets, &c.

vaulting-shaft, vaulting-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A pillar sometimes rising from the floor to the spring of the vault of a roof; more frequently, a short pillar attached to the wall rising from a corbel, and from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring. The pillars between the triforium windows of Gothic churches rising to and supporting the vaulting are examples.

vâult'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Vault (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art or practice of a vaulter.

vaulting-horse, *s.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium, for practice in vaulting; common in ancient times.

* **vaulting-house,** *s.* A brothel.

vaulting-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Cercopithecus petaurista, from the west coast of Africa. Head and body about fifteen inches long, tail nearly two feet. Fur darker above, lighter below; fringe of white hair round face; white spot on nose, whence it is often called White-nose, or White-nose Monkey. It is a graceful little creature, and extremely playful, and the agility with which it passes from bough to bough justifies its specific and popular name.

* **vaulting-school,** *s.* A brothel. (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, iii. 162.)

* **vâult'-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), s.; *-ure*.] Archlike shape; vaulted work.

"The strength and firmness of their *vaulture* and pillars."—*Ray: On the Creation*, ch. iii.

* **vâult'-ў**, * **vault-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *vault* (1), s.; *-y*.] Arched, concave, vaulted.

"The *vaulty* heaven so high above our head."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

* **vaunce,** *v.i.* [Advance.]

vâunt, * **vaunte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *vanter, se vanter* = to vaunt, to boast, from Low Lat. *vanito* = to speak vanity, to flatter, to boast, from Lat. *vanus* = vain (q.v.); Ital. *vantare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To boast; to make a vain or boastful display of one's own worth, attainments, achievements, decorations, or the like; to brag.

"Arlovistus . . . *vaunted* much of his owne prowesse."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 36.

* 2. To glory, to exult.

"The foe *vaunts* in the field."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To boast of; to brag of; to magnify or glorify with vanity.

"My vanquisher, spoiled of his *vaunted* spoil."
Milton: P. L., iii. 251.

* 2. To display or put forward boastfully.

vâunt (1), *s.* [Vaunt, *v.*] A bragging, a boasting; a boast, a brag; ostentation from vanity.

"The haughty captive, who had made his *vaunts*
To lay their dwellings level."
Dryden: Love Triumphant, i. 1.

* **vâunt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *avant* = before, in front.] The first beginning; the first part.

"Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida. (Prol.)

* **vaunt-courier,** *s.* A precursor, a vancourier.

"*Vaunt-couriers* to oak-cleaving thunderbolts."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* **vaunt-mure,** * **val-mure,** * **van-mure,** *s.*

Fort.: The walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet.

"With another engine, named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vaunt-mures*."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **vaunt-parler,** * **vant perlor,** *a.* A spokesman.

"The councell and aduise of *vant-perlors*, and such as, being aduanced from base degree vnto high authoritie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1487).

vâunt'-ẽr, * **vaunt-our,** *s.* [Eng. *vaunt*, v.; *-er*.] One who vaunts; a boaster, a braggart.

"Some feign
To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain."
Spenser: F. Q., II. lv. 1.

* **vâunt'-ẽr-ў,** * **vânt'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *vaunt*, v.; *-ery*.] The act of vaunting or boasting; bravado.

"This *vantery* and glorious boasting of a man's selfe."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 249.

* **vâunt'-fûl,** * **vâunt'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *vaunt* (1), s.; *-full*.] Boastful, braggart.

vâunt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Vaunt, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Boastful, bragging, braggart.

C. *As subst.:* Boasting, bravado, bragging.

"Make your *vaunting* true."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

vâunt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vaunting; -ly*.] In a vaunting or boastful manner; boastfully.

"*Vauntingly* thou spakest it."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

vauqueline, vauquelinite (as **vōk'-lĭn, vōk'-lĭn-ite**), *s.* [After M. Vauquelin, the discoverer of chromium; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Chem.:* (*Of the form* Vauqueline): Pelletier and Caventou's original name for strychnine.

2. *Min.* (*Of both forms*): A monoclinic mineral occurring in minute crystals, also botryoidal and granular. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 5·5 to 5·78; lustre, adamantine to resinous, becoming dull on exposure; colour, shades of green and brown to nearly black; streak, greenish or brownish; somewhat brittle. An analysis by Berzelius yielded: chromic acid, 28·33; protoxide of lead, 60·87; protoxide of copper, 10·80 = 100, corresponding with the formula $(CuO\,PbO)_3\,2CrO_3$, which requires, chromic acid, 27·7; protoxide of lead, 61·4; protoxide of copper, 10·9.

* **vaut,** *s.* [Vault (1), *s.*]

* **vaut,** *v.t.* [Vault (1), *v.*]

* **văv'-a-sŏr,** * **val-va-sor,** * **vav-a-sour,** * **vav-a-soure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *vavasor, vavasseur*, from Low Lat. *vavassor, vasvassor*, prob. a contr. of *vassus vassorum* = a vassal of vassals.]

Feudal Law: A principal vassal, not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals who held of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank, inferior but next to the higher nobility. The title was rarely used. In the class of vavasors were comprehended *châtelains*, who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice.

"The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of vidames, vice-domini, or *valvasors*, who are mentioned by our antient lawyers as viri magnæ dignitatis. Our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even their original or antient office."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

* **văv'-a-sŏr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *vavassoire*.]

1. The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.

2. Lands held by a vavasor.

"He was also called a vavasor, and his lands a *vavasory*, which held of some mesne lord, and not immediately of the king."—*Harrington: Works*, p. 65.

* **vā'-ward,** *s.* & *a.* [For *vanward*, from *van* = front, and *ward* = guard.]

A. *As subst.:* The fore part; the vanguard, the van.

"The Earl of Huntley had the *vaward*, the duke the battele."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1557).

B. *As adj.:* Foremost, front.

"Where's now the victor *vaward* wing?"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

* **vayne,** *a.* [Vain.]

vē-ā'-dẽr, vē-ā'-dar, *s.* [Heb. וֵאדָר (*veadar*) = Adar the second.]

Hebrew Calendar: A supplementary month added by the later Jews sometimes after the third, sometimes after the second sacred year, care being taken that the seventh year should have no such month appended to Adar (q.v.). The twelfth sacred month ended in February or March, and Veadar, if introduced, immediately followed. This was the method of adjusting the Hebrew months which were lunar to the solar year.

vēal, * **veale,** * **veel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *veël* (Fr. *veau*), from Lat. *vitellum*, accus. of *vitellus* = a little calf; *vitulus* = a calf, orig. = a yearling, from the same root as *vetus* = old; *vetulus* = a little old man; Gr. ἔτος (*hetos*) = a year.]

* 1. A calf.

"*Veël.* A calfe or *veale*."—*Cotgrave.*

2. The flesh of a calf killed and prepared for the table.

veal-cutlet, *s.* A slice of veal cut off for frying or broiling.

* **vĕck,** * **vecke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ital. *vecchia*, from Lat. *vetula*.] An old woman. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

Vĕc'-tĭ-an, Vĕc'-tine, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

Geol.: A term proposed for the Lower Greensand. (Used also adjectively.) [Neocomian.]

"The name *Vectian*, recommended in 1855 by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, was previously applied by John Phillips to the Fluvio-Marine Tertiary Strata of the Isle of Wight, while the name of *Vectine* (from Insula vectis of the Romans) was suggested by Fitton in 1845."—*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales* (ed. 2nd), p. 365.

***vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vectio*, from *vectus*, pa. par. of *veho* = to carry.] The act of carrying; the state of being carried.

***vĕc'-tĭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A lever.

***vĕc-tĭ tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vectitatus*, pa. par. of *vectito*, freq. of *vecto*, intens. of *veho* (pa. par. *vectus*) = to carry.] The act of carrying; the state of being carried.

"Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vectitation* seldom used among the ancients, except by old men)."—*Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

vĕc'-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *veho* (pa. par. *vectus*) = to carry.]

Mathematics:

1. The same as RADIUS-VECTOR (q.v.).

2. A directive quantity, as a straight line, a force, or a velocity. The simplest manner in which to represent such a quantity which involves both direction and magnitude is by means of a straight line in space. Then the vector may be regarded as a stepping from one extremity of the line to the other. Vectors are said to be equal when their direction is the same and their magnitudes equal.

***vĕc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *vectura*, from *veho* (fut. par. *vecturus*) = to carry.] The act of carrying; carriage.

"There be but three things which one nation selleth unto another; the commoditie as nature yeeldeth it; the manufacture; and the *vecture* or carriage."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Seditions & Troubles.*

Vê'-da, *s.* [Sansc. = knowledge; specif. inspired knowledge, from *vid* = to know, cogn. with Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. οἶδα (*oida*) = I know; Eng. *wit*, *wisdom*, &c.]

Hindoo Sacred Lit.: The oldest Hindoo sacred volume, or series of volumes, divided into four portions: the Rig-veda, the Sama-veda, the Yajur-veda, and the Atharva-veda, often spoken of as separate Vedas. The oldest is the Rig-veda; then the Sama-veda and the Yajur-veda were composed, and after an interval the Atharva-veda was added. They are in metre, consisting of hymns supposed to have been divinely revealed to certain Rishis or Brahmanical sages. The hymns of the Rig-veda are arranged in ten circles according to the families of their composers. Some are named after their individual authors. The Sama, Yajur, and Atharva Vedas consist of extracts from the Rig-vedic hymns made to be used in connection with sacrificial offerings. They are therefore in the mass more modern than the Rig-veda, though individual portions of the Sama-veda have more archaic grammatical forms than those of the Rig-veda, and may be older. The Atharva, on the contrary, is so much more modern, that it did not obtain its present place without controversy. To the Sanhita, or collection of hymns, in each Veda was appended a Brahmana, or prose commentary or theological treatise. With these were connected certain upanishads, speculative treatises. [UPANISHAD.] Then follow sutras (strings), consisting of short sentences strung together: but these, though founded on the Vedas, are admitted by the Brahmans to have been only of human origin. The Vedas were composed while their Aryan authors were fighting their way forward from the north-western boundary of India across the five rivers of the Punjaub onward to the Ganges. [For the theology see BRAHMANISM and RIG-VEDA.]

Vĕd'-ah, Vĕd'-dah, *s.* [Native name.]

Ethnol. (Pl.): A tribe inhabiting the forests of the interior of Ceylon, probably either the aborigines, or outcasts from the Singhalese. They live in a primitive state, ruled by their own chiefs, and conceal their villages in the depths of the jungle, as far as possible from the beaten paths. Their language differs but little from the common Singhalese.

Vĕ-dăn'-ga, *s.* [Sansc. See def.]

Hindoo Sacred Lit. (Pl.): What the Brahmans call "members of the Veda." They are six in number, but this name, says Max Müller (*Ancient Sanscrit Literature*, p 109), "does not imply the existence of six books or treatises intimately connected with their sacred writings, but merely the admission of six subjects, the study of which was necessary either for the reading, the understanding, or the proper sacrificial employment of the Veda." The six subjects or doctrines usually comprehended under the name Vedangas are: Sikshâ (= pronunciation), Chhandas (= metre), Vyâkarana (= grammar), Nirukta (= explanation of words), Jyotisha (= astronomy), and Kalpa (= ceremonial). The first two are considered necessary for reading the Veda, the two next for understanding it, and the last two for employing at sacrifices. The writers of the Vedangas do not claim inspiration.

Vĕ-dăn'-ta, *s.* [Sansc. = conclusion of the Veda.]

Hindoo Philos.: A system of religion and philosophy professedly founded on the Vedas. It is divided into the Pûrva mimânsa and the Uttara mimânsa, or the former and latter mimansas, which constitute two of the leading darsanas or schools of philosophy. As the first of these is chiefly practical, the Vedanta philosophy is mainly derived from the second. It was founded by Vyasa, and was modified by Sankara, its commentator. The former identified the world with God, and contended earnestly for the reality of the external universe, which he held to have been created by God; the later Vedantists maintained that the universe is but an illusion projected by God, and is itself God. The present Vedanta system is Pantheistic. It has many adherents among the more educated Hindoos. (*Banerjee: On the Hindoo Philosophy, &c.*)

Vĕ-dăn'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *Vedant(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Vedas; founded on or derived from the Vedas.

Vĕ-dănt'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *Vedant(a)*; *-ist.*] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta (q.v.).

"The *Vedantist*, the Buddhist, and the Illuminated Western Philosopher."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 9, 1886.

vĕ-dĕtte', vĭ-dĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *vedette* = a sentry, a high place from which one may see afar off, from Ital. *vedetta* = a sentry, a watch-tower, for *veletta* = a sentry-box, dimin. of *veglia* = a watch, watching, from Lat. *vigilia* a watching.] [VIGIL.] A sentinel on horseback stationed on an outpost or elevated point to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

Vê'-dĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Ved(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas.

"Sanskrit philology has no longer an excuse for ignoring the *Vedic* age."—*Max Müller: Ancient Sanscrit Literature* (1859), p. 10.

veĕ-nâ', *s.* [VINA.]

veër, *vear, *vere, *vire, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *virer* = to veer, to turn round, to whirl round, from Low Lat. *viro* = to turn; *virola* = a ring; Lat. *viriola*; Sp. *virar*, *birar* = to wind, to twist, tack, or veer; Port. *virar* = to turn, to change; Dut. *vieren* = to veer.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn; to alter its course, as a ship by turning her head away from the wind.

2. To shift; to change its direction, as the wind.

"The wind *veered*, the rain ceased."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 4, 1888.

¶ The wind is said to veer when it shifts with the sun, and to back when it shifts against the sun. In nautical language it is said to veer aft when it comes to blow more astern; the contrary is to haul forward.

3. To turn round, to shift, to vary; to alter one's opinion; to be otherwise minded; said of persons, opinions, feelings, and the like.

"Thou weather-cock of government; that when the wind blows for the subject, point'st to privilege; and when it changes for the sovereign, *veers* to prerogative."—*Dryden: Amphitryon*, v.

B. *Transitive:*

Nautical:

1. To direct into a different course; specifically, to wear, or cause to change a course by turning the stern to windward, in opposition to tacking.

2. To let out, to veer out.

"*Veering* about one hundred and fifty fathoms of cable, the ship was happily brought up."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. To turn, to shift, to change.

"Sailing further, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater."—*Browne.*

¶ (1) *To veer and haul:* To pull tight and slacken alternately.

(2) *To veer away:* To let out; to slacken and let run.

(3) *To veer out:* To suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length.

"This obliged us to let go our sheet anchor, *veering* out a good scope of cable, which stopt us till 10 or 11 o'clock the next day."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687.)

***veër'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *veer*; *-able.*] Changeable, shifting. (Said of winds).

"We find the winds south, S. by W. and S.S.W. fresh gales; *veerable* to S.W."—*Dampier: Discourse of Winds*, ch. v.

veër'-ĭng, *a. & s.* [VEER, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Shifting, changing, turning; changeable.

B. *As subst.:* The act of shifting, turning, or changing; fickle or capricious change.

"It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

***veër'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *veering*; *-ly.*] In a veering or shifting manner; shiftingly.

veër'-y, *s.* [See def.] A name given in America to Wilson's Thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*).

Vê'-ga (1), *s.* [Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also α Lyræ. It is one of the brightest stars in the northern hemisphere. No other large stars are near it, but Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris nearly constitute a right-angled triangle. Another triangle is formed by Vega, Deneb, and Altair. Vega emits a brilliant white light. Spectroscopic analysis shows that it contains incandescent hydrogen, sodium, and magnesium. It is accompanied by a small telescopic star.

***vê'-ga (2),** *s.* [Sp.] An open plain; a tract of level and fruitful country.

"Sometimes marauders penetrated into the *vega*, the beautiful *vega*, every inch of whose soil was fertilized with human blood."—*Prescott.* (*Annandale.*)

***vĕg-ĕt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vegetable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vegetable; vegetable nature.

"The coagulating spirits of salt, and lapidificial juyce of the sea, which entring the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

vĕg'-ĕt-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr. = vegetable, fit or able to live, from Lat. *vegetabilis* = animating, full of life, from *vegeto* = to enliven, to quicken, from *vegetus* = lively, from *vegeo* = to excite, to quicken, to arouse; akin to *vigeo* to flourish; Sp. *vegetable*; Ital. *vegetabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining, belonging, or peculiar to plants; resembling or characteristic of a plant, or what belongs to a plant; having the nature or characteristics of a plant; occupied or concerned with plants.

"The wood, bark, and leaves, &c., of an oak, in which consists the *vegetable* life."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A plant (q.v.).

"The whole tribes of *vegetables* or plants. These may be divided into herbs, shrubs, and trees."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. ix.

2. In a more restricted sense, a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals. Vegetables used for such purposes, as cabbages, turnips, beans, pease, &c., are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees or shrubs.

vegetable-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids derived from vegetable matters, now included under organic acids. The most important are acetic, oxalic, tartaric, citric, &c.

vegetable-æthiops, *s.* A kind of charcoal prepared by incinerating a sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, the Common Bladder-wrack, in a covered crucible.

vegetable-albumin, *s.*

Chem.: A substance occurring in small quantities in all vegetable juices. It has not yet been obtained pure, but appears to possess the general properties of the albumins.

vegetable-alkalis, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The proximate principles of plants which possess alkaline properties, such as morphia, quinine, &c. [ALKALOIDS.]

vegetable-anatomy, *s.*

Bot.: The dissection of plants. It may be (1) Gross, in which the plant is first examined with the aid of a hand-lens, or (2) Minute, in which every part is subject to the compound microscope.

vegetable-brimstone, vegetable-sulphur, *s.* [BRIMSTONE, LYCOPODE.]

vegetable-butter, *s.* The butter-like concrete oil of various trees. [BUTTER, A. II. 8., BUTTER-TREE, COCOA-BUTTER, *s.*]

vegetable-egg, *s.*
Bot.: Lucuma mammosum. [LUCUMA.]

vegetable fire-cracker, *s.*
Bot.: Brodiæa coccinea.

vegetable-flannel, *s.* Pine-needle wool (q.v.).

vegetable-gelatine, *s.* [GLUTIN.]

vegetable-gold, *s.* An acid extracted from the roots of *Trixis Pipizahuac.*

vegetable-hair, *s.*
Bot.: Tillandsia usneoides. [TILLANDSIA.]

vegetable horse-hair, *s.*
Bot.: The fibre of *Chamærops humilis.* [CHAMÆROPS.]

vegetable-ivory, *s.* [TAGUA, IVORY, ¶.]

vegetable-jelly, *s.* Pectin (q.v.). The popular name appears to have been given by Lindley. (*Introd. to Botany*, ed. 3rd, p. 46.)

vegetable-kingdom, *s.*
Bot.: The English equivalent of the Latin term *Regnum Vegetabile*, used by Linnæus to designate and comprehend all plants of whatever affinity, from the highest to the lowest. In his *Systema Naturæ* he divided it into three tribes: Monocotyledones, Dicotyledones, and Acotyledones; but he made no subsequent use of this arrangement either in his Artificial or in his Natural System of classification. For Lindley's classification, see BOTANY.

vegetable-leather, *s.*
Bot.: Euphorbia punicea.

vegetable-life, *s.* The life of a plant as distinguished from that of an animal. Linnæus described a vegetable as an organized being possessed of life but not of feeling. Like an animal, it has the powers of nutrition or self-support, that of assimilating to itself particles of other bodies suitable for its nourishment and growth, and finally it has the power of reproduction. [PLANT, II., 1.]

vegetable-marrow, *s.* [MARROW (1), *s.*, ¶ 2.]

vegetable-morphology, *s.* [MORPHOLOGY.]

vegetable-mould or **soil,** *s.* Mould or soil to a certain extent formed by decaying or decayed vegetation. It might be supposed that this would tend to increase continually in thickness, especially in tropical forests, where vegetation is so luxuriant; but a large proportion of it is swept away by the heavy rains, or, decomposing on the spot, is partly resolved into gaseous elements.

vegetable-oils, *s. pl.* [OIL, I., 2.]

vegetable-parchment, *s.* [PARCHMENT-PAPER.]

vegetable-pathology, *s.*
Biol.: The branch of pathology or of botany which treats of the diseases of plants.

vegetable-physiology, *s.*
Bot.: The physiology of plants, the branch of physiology or of botany which treats of the functions which the several organs of plants perform.

vegetable-sheep, *s.*
Bot.: Raoulia eximia, a New Zealand plant. So called because from its growing in large, white tufts on elevated sheep-runs it is liable to be mistaken for the sheep itself. It is a composite flower—one of the Helichryseæ.

vegetable-silk, *s.*
Bot., &c.: A cotton-like fibre obtained from the seed pods of a tree, *Chorisia speciosa*, used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions. It is a Sterculiad, akin to the Silk Cotton-tree, 1. & 2. (q.v.).

vegetable-sulphur, *s.* [VEGETABLE-BRIMSTONE.]

vegetable-tallow, *s.* A fatty substance obtained from *Stillingia sebifera*, *Vateria indica*, and other plants.

vegetable-tissue, *s.* [TISSUE, II. 2.]

vegetable-wax, *s.* A ceraceous excretion obtained from different parts of various plants, as from the coating on the fruits of *Myrica cerifera.* [MYRICA-TALLOW.]

***vĕġ'-ĕt-al,** ***veg-et-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *végétal.*] [VEGETABLE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a plant or plants; having the nature or characteristics of a plant; vegetable.

"Necessary concominants of this *vegetal* faculty are life and his privation, death." — *Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 21.

2. Of or pertaining to the class of vital phenomena, common to animals and plants, namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

B. *As subst.:* A plant, a vegetable.

"Let brutes and *vegetals* that cannot think
So far as nature urges, drink."
Waller: The Drinking of Healths.

***vĕġ-ĕ-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vegetal; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being vegetal or vegetable; vegetability.

2. The aggregate of those vital phenomena which constitute the life or existence of a vegetable. [VEGETAL, A. 2.]

vĕġ-ĕ-tăr'-ĭ-an, *s. & a.* [Eng. *veget(able); -arian.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who abstains from animal food, living exclusively on vegetables, milk, eggs, and the like. The more strict vegetarians eat vegetables and farinaceous food only, abstaining from eggs, butter, and milk.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of vegetarianism.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to vegetarians or vegetarianism; of or belonging to the diet or system of vegetarians.

Vegetarian Society, *s.* A society consisting of members, associates, and subscribers, formed at Manchester in 1847, to promote the use of cereals, pulse, and fruit, as articles of diet; and to induce habits of abstinence from fish, flesh, and fowl, as food. The Vegetarian Federal Union was formed in 1889. It has affiliated with it societies in the United States, Germany, Australia, and Great Britain. International Congresses of vegetarians have been held.

vĕġ-ĕ-tăr'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *vegetarian; -ism.*] The practice of living solely on the products of the vegetable kingdom—grain, pulse, fruit, and nuts, with or without the addition of eggs and milk and its products (butter and cheese), to the exclusion of flesh, fish, and fowl. Vegetarians allege in support of this system that man when created was exclusively frugivorous, and that his structure is not adapted for a flesh diet; that the adoption of the vegetarian method of living would enable the country to support a greater population, and render it independent of a foreign food supply; that vegetarianism is favourable to temperance, a peaceful disposition, and purity in thought and life; that it is preferred by children; that it is infinitely cheaper than a flesh diet; that its adoption would enable the working classes not only to live better, but to save money; that it would stay the revolting horrors of the slaughter-house; that much better health is invariably enjoyed by vegetarians, who are also less liable to give way to intemperance. On the other hand, the most eminent physiologists, while admitting that a theoretically perfect diet can be obtained from the vegetable kingdom, hold that a mixed diet is the best, and the structure of man's organs (especially of the stomach and teeth) is held to prove an adaptation for all kinds of food. Apart from the story of Genesis, which many authorities hold to be poetical rather than literal, there are no means of ascertaining the diet of the first man, but practically all the remains that have been discovered show that at a very early stage in his existence man was a hunter, and lived almost exclusively on a flesh diet.

Vĕġ ĕ tăr'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* A Chinese sect who observe the habit of vegetarianism as a religious duty. This sect was charged with inciting the murder of many Christian missionaries in 1895.

vĕġ'-ĕ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *vegetatus*, pa. par. of *vegeto* = to enliven, to quicken.] [VEGETABLE.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) To grow up in the manner of a plant or vegetable; to grow by vegetable growth.

(2) To promote growth, as of a plant.

"The rain water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.:* To live an idle, unthinking life; to have a mere existence.

"He deems it hard to *vegetate* alone."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 724.

vĕġ-ĕ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vegetationem*, accus. of *vegetatio*, from *vegetatus*, pa. par. of *vegeto* = to quicken, to enliven; Sp. *vegetacion*; Ital. *vegetazione.*] [VEGETATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing by vegetable growth.

"The second sensible, that have not only a life of *vegetation*, but a life of sense and faculties."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 266.

2. Vegetables or plants generally and collectively. (*Thomson: Summer*, 439.)

¶ Lyell considered that the effect of vegetation was conservative, *i.e.*, that it retarded the destruction of the soil and the subjacent rocks by the action of running water. Thus, when the woods clothing the steep declivities of the hills bounding the upper part of the valley of the Arno were cut down in the eighteenth century, the quantity of sand washed down into the river increased enormously. (*Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xlv.)

II. *Pathol.:* The term usually applied to growths and deposits connected with the valves of the heart; used also of excessive granulations on wounds, and of warty growths.

* ¶ *Vegetation of salts:*

Chem.: A name formerly applied to the crystallization of salts.

vĕġ'-ĕ-tā-tĭve, ***veg-e-ta-tife,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *végétatif* = vegetative, lively.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Growing; having the power of growing, as plants.

"Substantial forms, *vegetative* souls, abhorrence of a vacuum."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants.

"This growth is a constant and habitual exercise of vital or *vegetative* souls."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 41.

II. *Zool.:* Repeated an indefinite number of times as the limbs of a Millipede or the segments of a worm.

"The vermiform type of the articulated sub-Kingdom in which the *vegetative* principle of development by the frequent repetition of similar parts is still conspicuously manifested."—*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 1843), pp. 129, 131.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A vegetable.

vegetative-tissue, *s.*
Biol.: The same as VEGETABLE-TISSUE (q.v.).

vĕġ'-ĕ-tā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vegetative; -ly.*] In a vegetative manner. [VEGETATIVE, II.]

***vĕġ'-ĕ-tā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vegetative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vegetative, or of producing growth.

***vĕ-ġēte',** *a.* [Lat. *vegetus* = lively, vigorous.] [VEGETABLE.] Active, vigorous.

"That he had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 1.

***vĕġ'-ĕ-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *veget(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Vegetable; having the nature of a plant; capable of growth.

"The tree still panted in the unfinished part;
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heaved her heart."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoseed.

2. Growing vigorously; vigorous, strong.

"It quickens all kinde of seeds, it makes them *vegetive*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

B. *As subst.:* A vegetable, a plant.

"Better than those *vegetives*,
Whose souls die with them."
Massinger: Old Law, i. 1.

vĕġ-ĕ-tō-, *pref.* [VEGETOUS.] Of a vegetable nature.

vegeto-alkalis, *s. pl.* [VEGETABLE ALKALIS.]

* **vegeto-animal,** *a.* A term applied to an organism supposed to partake of the nature of an animal and of a vegetable.

***vĕġ-ĕ-tŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vegetus.*] [VEGETE.] Vigorous, lively, active.

"If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

vē'-hĕ-mĕnçe, *s.* [Fr. *véhémence*, from Lat. *vehementia*, from *vehemens* = vehement (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *vehemencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being vehement; violent ardour, fervour, or impetuosity; violence.

"To declare the *vehemence* of his mynde in the matter of fayth."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 565.

2. Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity, violence, fury.

"A universal hubbub wild . . .
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 954.

***vē'-hĕ-mĕn-çy, *ve-he-men-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *vehementia.*] Vehemence, violence.

"The river arose so high, and ran with such *vehemencie*."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xv.

vē'-hĕ-mĕnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vehementem*, accus. of *vehemens* = passionate, eager, vehement; lit. = carried out of one's mind, from *veho* = to carry, and *mens* = mind; Sp. & Port. *vehemente*; Ital. *veemente.*]

1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent, eager, or urgent; fervent, passionate, fiery.

"The preparations went on rapidly, yet too slowly for the *vehement* spirit of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Acting with great force, energy, or violence; energetic, violent, furious: as, a *vehement* gale.

vē'-hĕ-mĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vehement; -ly.*] In a vehement manner; with vehemence, great force, violence, or energy; violently, urgently, forcibly, furiously, passionately.

"They would again retire to the place from whence they came, and would bark *vehemently* a long time."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

vē'-hĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *vehiculum*, from *veho* = to carry; Fr. *véhicule*; Sp. *vehiculo*; Ital. *veiculo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Any kind of carriage moving on land, whether on wheels or runners; a coach, a car, a carriage, a cart, a sledge, sleigh, or the like.

2. *Fig.:* That which serves as the instrument or means of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

"Painting, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and peculiar ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the *vehicle* of thought, but by itself nothing."—*Ruskin: True & Beautiful.* (Introd.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The menstruum or medium with which the various pigments are applied in painting. Of these water is used in fresco and in water-colour painting, the colours being consolidated with gum-arabic; size is used in distemper painting. In oil-painting the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy are used; in encaustic painting, wax is the vehicle.

2. *Pharm.:* A substance in which medicine is taken. [EXCIPIENT, B. 2.]

***vē'-hĭ-cled,** *a.* [Eng. *vehicl(e); -ed.*] Conveyed in a vehicle; applied or imparted by means of a vehicle. [VEHICLE, I. 2.]

"Guard us through polemic life,
From poison *vehicled* in praise."
Green: The Grotto.

vĕ-hĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *vehicularis*, from *vehiculum* = a vehicle (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles.

"*Vehicular* traffic was impeded and blocked in the streets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886.

***vĕ-hĭc'-ŭ-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vehicular; -y.*] Vehicular.

***vĕ-hĭc'-ŭ-late,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *vehicle; -ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convey, apply, or impart by means of a vehicle.

"Try various other means of *vehiculating* and conveying safe."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To ride or drive in a vehicle.

"*Vehiculating* in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London Road."—*Carlyle: Cromwell's Letters, &c.*, iii. 34.

***vĕ-hĭc-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [VEHICULATE.] Movement of vehicles; traffic.

"The new Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 212.

***vĕ-hĭc'-ŭ-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vehiculat(e); -ory.*] Designed for carrying.

"Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

vêh'-mę (v as f), *s.* [VEHMGERICHTE.]

vêhm-gĕ-rĭch'-tę (v as f, *ch* guttural), *s.* [Pl. of Ger. *vehmgericht*, from O. Ger. *veme, feme, fem* = punishment, and *gericht* = a court of justice.]

Hist.: A system of secret tribunals which originated during the Middle Ages in Westphalia, and then spread over Germany, where the regular administration of justice had fallen into complete disorder. The supreme government of the Vehmic tribunals was vested in the Great or General Chapter, composed of the Freegraves and all the other initiated members, high and low. The assemblies of the tribunals were generally held in broad daylight and in public, sometimes by night and in secret. The last tribunal was held at Zell in 1568, but a few Vehmic tribunals existed in name, though without possessing any remnant of their pristine power, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. Westphalia was divided into districts, each of which usually contained one, and sometimes many, Vehmic tribunals, whose boundaries were accurately defined. The court itself was composed of "Echevins," nominated by the Lord or Graff, and divided into two classes—(1) the ordinary, and (2) the Wissender, or Witan—who were admitted under a strict bond of secrecy. The criminal jurisdiction of the Vehmic tribunals took the very widest range. They, like the Echevins, were of two classes—(1) the open court, or Folkmoot, and (2) the far-famed and dreaded Secret Tribunal. Charlemagne, according to the tradition, was the founder of the Vehmic tribunal, but this is not confirmed either by documentary evidence or by contemporary history. More probably these tribunals were the original summary jurisdictions of the old Saxons, which survived the subjugation of their country. In fact, these proceedings differed in no essential character from the summary jurisdiction exercised in the townships and hundreds of Anglo-Saxon England. (For illustrations of the proceedings of the Vehmgerichte, see Sir W. Scott's *Anne of Geierstein.*)

vêhm'-ĭc (v as f), *a.* [Eng. *vehm(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Vehme or Vehmgerichte (q.v.).

vêil, *vāil, *vaile, *vayle, *veile, *s.* [O. Fr. *veile*; Fr. *voile*, from Lat. *velum* = a sail, a covering, from *veho* = to carry, to bear along.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a covering hung or suspended in front of or over something to prevent it from being seen; a screen, a curtain; specifically, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face.

"The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain."—*Matt.* xxvii. 51.

2. *Fig.:* Anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like.

"Under the *veile* of darke and obscure speeches."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1279).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat., &c.:* [VELUM].

2. *Ecclesiol.:* The name given to more or less precious fabrics used for covering persons or things. The chief are the Eucharistic veils, of silk or fine linen, used to cover the altar vessels or the elements, or thrown over the shoulders of the priest at Benediction and of the deacon at High Mass [HUMERAL-VEIL]; the veil worn by nuns on making their profession; and the purple veils used to cover the crucifix, pictures, and statuary in churches in Holy Week.

¶ *To take the veil:* To assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; to retire to a convent.

"The abbess was of noble blood,
But early *took the veil* and hood."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 8.

vêil, *vāil, *v.t.* [VEIL, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cover, hide, or conceal with a veil, curtain, or the like; to put a veil over.

"*Veiling* his face through fear to be observ'd
By the Phæacians weeping at the song."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey viii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To keep from being seen; to hide, to conceal, to disguise.

"Yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill."
Milton: P. L., xi. 229.

2. To invest, to enshroud, to conceal.

3. To mask, to disguise.

"I have *veiled* my look."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

vêiled, *vāiled, *a.* [Eng. *veil; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Covered, hidden, or protected by a veil.

*2. Having taken the veil; having become a nun.

"She had surely been sainted if *vailed*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex.*

II. *Bot.:* The same as VELATE (q.v.).

veiled-voice, *s.*

Music: A voice which is not clear, but sounds as if it passed through some interposed medium. (*Grove.*)

vêil'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *veil; -ing.*] A veil; a thin covering.

"Draped with a light *veiling* of white mist-like lisse."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1888.

***vêil'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *veil*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a veil.

"He drove the dust against her *veilless* eyes."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid.

vêin, *vayne, *veine, *veyne, *s.* [Fr. *veine*, from Lat. *vena* = a vein, from the same root as *veho* = to carry; Sp. & Ital. *vena.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A streak or wave of different colour, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; a long, irregular streak of colour.

3. A cavity, fissure, cleft, or hollow, as in the earth or other substance.

"To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Any distinctive or valuable property or characteristic considered as running through, or intermingled with others; a continued strain; a current, a stream.

"He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

5. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

"This is Ercles' *vein*, a tyrant's *vein*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

6. Particular mood, disposition, temper, or humour.

"To see you in this merry *vein*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

*7. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

"Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Thin ramifying elastic tubes arising in the extremities of the body, and proceeding by a more or less direct course to the heart, to which they carry back the blood sent forth by the arteries and transferred to them by the capillaries connecting the two kinds of vessels. They fall under three great divisions: the pulmonary, the systemic veins, and those constituting the portal system. The pulmonary veins consist of four short venous trunks which carry the red blood back from the lungs to the left side of the heart, and which are found two on each side in the root of the corresponding lung. The systemic veins arise by small branches, which receive the blood from the capillaries [CAPILLARY-VESSELS] throughout the body, and uniting to form larger vessels and then two large venous trunks, the superior and inferior *venæ cavæ*, finally enter the right auricle of the heart, into which the coronary veins also conduct the blood which nourishes that organ itself. These systemic veins are naturally divided into two groups, according to the channel by which they enter the heart. The veins of the head, the neck, the upper limbs, the spine, the heart, and part of the walls of the thorax and abdomen, make their entrance into the right auricle by the superior *vena cava*, while those of the lower part of the trunk and the abdominal viscera do so by the inferior *vena cava*. The veins of the portal system bring back the blood from the stomach, the intestines, the spleen, and the pancreas; then joining, they form the great portal vein which ramifies in the surface of the liver, after the manner of an artery, before finally entering the

heart by the inferior *vena cavu*. The anastomoses of veins are much larger and more numerous than those of arteries. In many parts of the body there are two sets, one superior, the other more deeply seated, with frequent communications between the two. Some veins possess valves, while others are destitute of them. All the ramifications of veins are named; the most important will be found in this dictionary. The walls of the veins are thinner than those of the arteries, but the veins themselves are less elastic. The total capacity of the veins is much greater than that of the arteries; so much so that the veins alone can hold the mass of blood which in life is distributed over both arteries and veins. While there is a considerable pressure even in the smaller and a greater one in the larger arteries, the pressure in veins is greatest in those of smaller bore, and even in them is but slight; hence, while a pulse is present in the arteries, it is as a rule absent in the veins. The velocity of the blood in the veins is least in those of smaller diameter and greatest in the larger trunks, which is the reverse of the rule in arteries. When a vein is cut the flow from the distal end—*i.e.*, from the end nearest the capillaries—is continuous, but the blood is ejected with little force.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The ramifications of the petiole among the cellular tissue of a leaf, of which they constitute the framework. They are of fibro-vascular tissue, and carry sap into the parenchyma. The principal vein, that which forms the continuation of the petiole and the axis of the leaf, is called the costa or midrib, a term which Lindley proposes to extend to all main veins proceeding direct from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of its lobes. The ramifications sent out by the midrib, called by some lateral ribs, he terms primary veins. They curve towards the apex, and anastomose with the back of the primary vein which lies next to them. The part of the primary vein which curves in the vicinity of this anastomosis he calls the curved vein, and those external to it the marginal veins. Veins running at right angles from the midrib and alternate with the primary veins he terms costal veins. [VEINLET, VENATION.]

3. *Geol.*: A crack in a rock filled up by substances different from the rock. These may be either earthy or metallic. In very many cases the fissures have been produced by volcanic or earthquake action, and they often coincide with faults. Water descending by these fissures to unknown depths has been raised to so high a temperature that it has become capable of holding in solution various metallic and other mineral substances. As the water has cooled it has gradually deposited these matters held in solution, not doing so simultaneously, but in succession. Metalliferous veins vary greatly in width, being sometimes a few inches, frequently three or four feet, and sometimes much more. The thinner portions often branch off into innumerable slender ramifications like the veins of an animal, whence their name. Sometimes part of the material filling veins has fallen in from above or been segregated from the rocks constituting the sides of the fissure. They are often parallel, are associated with dykes, and are more common in the palæozoic than in more modern strata. They vary in age, and not unfrequently one crosses another.

4. *Mining*:

(1) A lead or lode of ore-bearing rock, alive or dead; that is, containing ore or not.

(2) A seam of metalliferous matter filling up a former fissure in rock. [PIPE-VEIN, RAKE-VEIN.]

5. *Pathol.*: The chief affections to which veins are subject are: Inflammation, varix, hypertrophy, atrophy, degeneration, phlebolites, parasites, and new growths. In surgical operations the accidental sudden entry of air often causes death by arresting the pulmonary circulation. If slowly injected an enormous quantity may be (and has been) pumped into the vein with impunity, while a quantity sufficient to fill the auricle, entering suddenly, would certainly prove fatal. The first recorded case of spontaneous entry of air in man occurred in 1707, though experiments had been made on the lower animals in the seventeenth century.

vein-stone, vein-stuff, *s.*

Min.: The gangue or matrix of the ore. It frequently consists of crystallized silica, fluor-spar, or carbonate of lime.

vein-stuff, *s.* [VEIN-STONE.]

***vêin,** *v.t.* [VEIN, *s.*] To fill or furnish with veins; to cover with veins; to streak or variegate with or as with veins.

"Tho' all the gold
That *veins* the world were pack'd to make your crown."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 622.

***vêin'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *vein*; *-age.*] Veining; veins.

"The rich fruit glistening with the ruddy sun-streaks or with russet *veinage* mellowing."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, ch. xxii.

***vêin'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the veins; venous.

vêined, *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Full of veins; marked with or as with veins; streaked, variegated.

"Meadows, often *veined* with gentle-gliding brooks."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (Pref.).

2. *Bot.*: Traversed by veins, as the parenchyma of a leaf.

vêin'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of streaking or marking with veins.

2. A streaked or variegated appearance, as if covered with a network of veins.

3. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as VENATION (q.v.).

2. *Weaving*: A stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.

vêin'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of veins: as, a *veinless* leaf. Used in botany when there are no veins in a leaf, except a slight approach to a midrib, as in the Mosses and the Fuci. Leaves of this kind exist only in the lowest tribes of foliaceous plants, and must not be confounded with fleshy or thickened leaves in the higher orders in which the veins are not absent, but only concealed within the substance of the parenchyma.

***vêin'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-let.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little vein; a vein branching off from a large vein.

"Joins itself with other veins and *veinlets*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv., 206.

2. *Bot.*: A vein of the smallest size. Lindley describes and names three kinds of them in the leaves of plants: (1) Marginal veinlets, constituting a fine network of minute veins connecting the external veins with the margin of the leaf. The primary veins are themselves connected by fine veins, which he calls (2) Proper veinlets, where they immediately leave the primary veins, and (3) Common veinlets, where they anastomose in the area between them. [VEIN, II. 2.]

***vêin'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-ous.*] Veined; having the veins prominent or strongly marked.

"She clasped his *veinous* and knotted hands."—*Dickens: Tale of Two Cities*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

***vêin'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vein*, s.; *-y.*] Full of veins; veined. (*Thomson: Summer*, 135.)

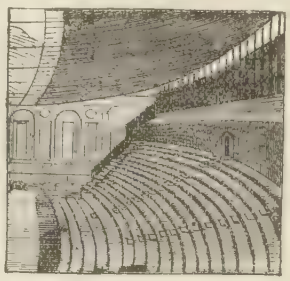
***veize,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. PHEESE.] (See extract.)

"Some have confidently affirmed in my hearing, that the word to *veize* (that is, in the West, to drive away with a witness) had its originall from his [Vesty] profligating of the lands of his bishoprick; but I yet demurre to the truth hereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwickshire.*

***vē'-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *velum* = a cloth, a sail; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] [VELUM, *s.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a veil; specifically, in philology, a term applied to certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw*, *kw*, *qu*, produced by the aid of the veil, or soft palate.

vĕ-lār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The great awning stretched over the roofless Roman theatres or amphitheatres, as a protection against rain or the sun's rays. These awnings were generally of woollen or linen; cotton was used for the purpose a little before the time of Julius Cæsar (*Plin., H. N.*, xix. 1, 6. This vast extent of canvas was supported by masts (*Lucr.*, vi. 108) fixed in rings in the outer wall. In the Great Theatre at Pompeii, these rings may still be seen; they are at regular intervals, and one above another, so that each mast was fixed in two rings. There is a similar contrivance in



VELARIUM
Over the Spectators' Benches in the Great Theatre at Pompeii.

the Coliseum at Rome; but there the masts were on the outside of the walls, and rested on consoles, passing through holes cut in the cornice.

vē'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *velatus*, pa. par. of *velo* = to veil.]

Bot.: Having a veil; veiled.

vĕl-ą-tū'-rą, *s.* [Ital.]

Art: A mode of glazing adopted by the early Italian painters, by which the colour was rubbed on by all the fingers, or the flat of the hand, so as to fill the interstices left by the brush, and cover the entire surface of the picture thinly and evenly. (*Fairholt.*)

***vele,** *s.* [VEIL, *s.*]

vĕ-lĕl'-ą, *s.* [Mod Lat., from Lat. *velum* = a sail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Velellidæ (q.v.). The hydrosoma consists of a widely-expanded rhomboidal pneumatophore, carrying on its upper surface a diagonal, vertical crest, which is exposed to the wind like a sail. The species are about two inches in length by one inch and a half in height.

vĕ-lĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *velell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oceanic Hydrozoa, with two genera, Velella and Porpita.

vĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Lat. *Velia* = (1) an elevated part of the Palatine Hill, Rome; (2) a town on the coast of Lucania.]

Entom.: A genus of Hydrometridæ (q.v.). Antennæ filiform, four-jointed, the first joint the longest, the others about equal to each other in length, and bent at an angle with the first. Rostrum two-jointed; legs moderate, nearly equidistant. Two species are British: one, *Velia rivulorum*, about a quarter of an inch long, common on the surface of streams, running on the water with ease and rapidity.

***vē-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *velum* = a sail, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails.

"They invented *veliferous* chariots."—*Evelyn: Navigation & Commerce.*

***vē-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *velum* and *gero* = to bear.] Bearing a velum (q.v.).

vē-lĭnçhe', vą-lĭnçh', *s.* [VALINCH.]

***vĕl-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *velitatio*, from *velitatus*, pa. par. of *velitor* = to skirmish, from *veles*, genit. *velitis* = a light-armed soldier.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish.

"But all these were but small *velitations* and conflicts preparatory to the main battle."—*Hale: Cont.; Of the Knowledge of Christ Crucified.*

***vē-lĭv'-ō-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *velivolans*, from *velum* = a sail, and *volans*, pr. par. of *volo* = to fly.] Passing under sail.

vĕll, *s.* [FELL, *s.*] The maw or stomach of a young calf, used for rennet. (*Prov.*)

vĕll, *v.t.* [VELL, *s.*] To cut off the turf or sward of, as of land. (*Prov.*)

vĕl'-la, *s.* [Said to be from Celtic *veler*; Gael. *biolar* = a cress.]

Bot.: Cress-rocket; the typical genus of Vellidæ (q.v.). Calyx erect; pouch swollen,

two-celled, with a dilated flat-winged style, twice as long as the valves; seeds four in each cell. *Vella annua*, the Annual Cress-rocket, is said to have been found on Salisbury Plain, but not since the time of Ray.

Vĕl'-lĕ-da, *s.* [Lat. *Veleda* = a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being. (*Tacitus: Hist.*, iv. 61; *Germ.*, viii.; cf. *Statius: Silvæ*, I. iv. 49).]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 126].

***vĕl-lē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *velléité*, as if from a Lat. *velleitatem*, accus. of *velleitas*, from *velle* = to wish.] Inclination in the way of volition; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing, but unaccompanied by any energetic effort to obtain it.

"The least act of *velleity* from thee might have wrought this cure."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Deaf & Dumb Man Cured.*

***vel-len-age,** *s.* [VILLENAGE.]

* **vĕl'-lĕt,** * **vel-et,** *s.* & *a.* [VELVET.]

* **vĕl'-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellico*; freq. from *vello* = to pull.]

A. *Trans.:* To twitch, to pluck; to cause to twitch convulsively; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals.

"Bodies which are rough and angular, rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, § 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To twitch; to move spasmodically.

* **vĕl-lĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vellicatio*, from *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellico*.] [VELLICATE.]

1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.

2. A twitching; a convulsive or spasmodic movement of a muscular fibre.

"And therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping which cometh of wind."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 37.

* **vĕl'-lĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *vellicat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the property or power of vellicating, twitching, or plucking.

vĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orthoploceæ, having the pouch with the valves convex and the dissepiments broad.

vellon (as **vĕl'-yŏn**), *s.* [Sp., same word as *billon.*] A kind of Spanish money of account. Also used like the English *sterling*. The *reale de vellon* is equal to about 2½d. English.

vĕl'-lŏped, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: Having gills of such or such a tincture. Applied to a cock whose gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.

vĕl-lō'-zĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Velloziæ. Stem dichotomously branched; leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, generally arranged spirally; flowers large, solitary, white, blue, or violet; perianth connate; stamens six or indefinite; ovary inferior, three-celled; capsules subglobose, with many seeds. Characteristic of the mountain-regions of Brazil.

vĕl-lō-zĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vellozi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe doubtfully placed by Lindley under Hæmodoraceæ.

vĕl'-lŭm, * **vel-am,** * **vel-lam,** * **vel-im,** * **vel ym,** * **vel-yme,** *s.* [Fr. *vélin*, from Low Lat. *vitulinium*, or *pellis vitulina* = prepared calf-skin, vellum, from Lat. *vitulinus* = belonging to a calf; *vitulus* = a calf. For the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *venom.*] [VEAL.] A fine parchment made of calf-skin. The skins are limed, shaved, washed, stretched, scraped, and rubbed down with pumice-stone. The term is also applied to a superior kind of writing-paper, and to a kind of cotton cloth prepared to imitate, more or less, vellum in appearance.

"The tree, so pruned, dressed, and cultivated, was, within a few days, transplanted into a large sheet of *vellum*, and placed in the great hall."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 612.

vĕl'-lŭm-ў, *a.* [Eng. *vellum*; *-y.*] Resembling vellum.

* **vĕl-lūre,** *s.* [VELURE.]

vĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fleece.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

* **vĕl'-lūte,** *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *velluto.*] Velvet (q.v.).

"Charges of coaches, *vellute* gowns."
Ben Jonson: Magnetick Lady.

vê-lō'-cê (c as ç h), *a.* [Ital. quick.]

Music: A direction prefixed to a passage or movement to indicate that it is to be performed with great quickness or swiftness.

* **vē-lŏç'-ĭ-man,** *s.* [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and *manus* = the hand.] A carriage of the nature of a velocipede, but driven by hand.

vĕl-ŏ-çĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and Eng. *meter.*] An apparatus for measuring and ascertaining the speed of machines, &c. There are numerous varieties.

"The new *velocimeter* invented by Colonel Sebert for registering recoils, pressure on buffers, and velocity of projectile through the gun."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

vē-lŏç'-ĭ-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] A word applied to any kind of carriage driven by the feet, and formerly to bicycles and tricycles. The name was first used in France, towards the end of the last century, when riding on the dandy-horse became popular. The two wheels of the dandy-horse were of equal size, connected by a bar, on which a saddle was placed, and astride of which the rider sat. The impetus was given by the rider's feet touching the ground, alternately pushing and being raised. Self-propulsion was next attempted by pulling levers with the hands or treading with the feet. In this kind of velocipede there were three wheels; but it never became very popular, on account of the labor. In the year 1868, the bicycle was introduced into England from France, and was ridden by Lewis Moore and Charles Spencer. This velocipede consisted of two wheels—as the name implies—of equal size. The rider sat on a saddle connected with the backbone, and propelled himself by pressing his feet on pedals at the ends of cranks which turned the wheel. It was a great improvement on the dandy-horse; but, owing to the heavy weight of the machine, faulty bearings, and the vibration—which was so great that this form of the velocipede acquired the name of "bone-shaker"—the bicycle never became really popular until the introduction of the india-rubber tire from France. The attention of English manufacturers was now attracted towards further improvement. Mr. Starley of Coventry invented a light wheel consisting of a steel rim, grooved for the reception of the tire, with stretched spokes of thin steel wire. This "tension" wheel was so light and graceful, yet strong, that it at once superseded the old one, and virtually created the modern velocipede. The size of the hind wheel was reduced and the front one enlarged, and the bicycle was finally perfected by the invention of almost frictionless "ball-bearings," in which the spindles roll between free polished steel balls. The machine, as thus developed, has been greatly added to by more recent inventions, in which the skill and ingenuity of American mechanics have borne a large share. The United States patent office possesses multitudes of models of new inventions in this field and the bicycle as now used approaches perfection. The machine formerly popular, with its tall riding wheel and diminutive hind wheel, has been superseded by the "safety" bicycle, in which the wheels are nearly of the same size, being much reduced in proportions, while the necessary velocity is obtained by the principle of "gearing up," adopted from the tricycle. The action of these machines has been further improved by the introduction of the pneumatic tire, an india-rubber air-cushion which enables the rider to go over rough ground with comparatively little concussion. Tricycles, tandem bicycles, and various other forms have been produced, but the ordinary safety bicycle has become so popular that the others are little used. There are many thousands of cyclists in the United States, and Americans have excelled alike in long distance riding, in speed, and in trick riding.

† **vē-lŏç'-ĭ-pĕd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *velociped(e)*; *-ist.*] One who uses or rides on a velocipede.

"Four *velocipedists* of the Tours Véloce-Club."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 15, 1888.

vē-lŏç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *velocité*, from Lat. *velocitatem*, accus. of *velocitas*, from *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, from the same root as *volo* = to fly; Sp. *velocidad*; Port. *velocidade*; Ital. *velocità.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness, rapidity, celerity, speed. (Seldom applied to the movements of animals.)

2. *Physics:* Rate of motion, whether fast or slow; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. Velocity is said to be accelerated when the body moving passes through a greater space in equal successive times, as in the case of bodies falling under the action of gravity; and to be retarded when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. (See extract.)

"When a material point moves, it describes a continuous line which may be either straight or curved, and is called its path and sometimes its trajectory. Motion which takes place along a straight line is called rectilinear motion; that which takes place along a curved line is called curvilinear motion. The rate of the motion of a point is called its *velocity*. *Velocity* may be either uniform or variable; it is uniform when the point describes equal spaces or portions of its path in all equal times; it is variable when the point describes unequal portions of its path in any equal times. Uniform *velocity* is measured by the number of units of space described in a given unit of time. The units commonly employed in this country are feet and seconds. Variable *velocity* is measured at any instant by the number of units of space a body would describe if it continued to move uniformly from that instant for a unit of time. Thus, suppose a body to run down an inclined plane, it is a matter of ordinary observation that it moves more and more quickly during its descent; suppose that at any point it has a velocity 15, this means that at that point it is moving at the rate of 15 ft. per second; or in other words, if from that point all increase of *velocity* ceased, it would describe 15 ft. in the next second."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 25.

¶ (1) *Angular velocity:* [ANGULAR].

(2) *Initial velocity:* The rate of movement of a body at starting; used especially of the velocity of a projectile, as it issues from a firearm.

(3) *Unit of velocity:* That velocity with which the unit length would be described in the unit time. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., pt. ii.)

(4) *Virtual velocity:* [VIRTUAL].

vē-lō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [VALONIA.]

vē-lour', *s.* [Fr. *velour.*] A hatter's lustring and smoothing pad of silk or plush.

vē-lours', *s.* [Fr. = velvet (q.v.).] A fabric for upholstering, carpentry, &c. It is a velvet or plush, partly of linen and partly of double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.

vę-lou'-tê, *s.* [Fr. = as adj., velvety; as subst., any substance like velvet.] Velouté sauce (q.v.).

velouté-sauce, *s.*

Cook.: A superior white sauce made by boiling down veal, poultry, and ham. When velouté is reduced to a glaze and cream added, it is known as Sauce Suprême.

vēlt'-fāre, *s.* [See def.] A fieldfare. (*Prov.*)

vē'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a covering, awning, curtain, veil, or cloth.]

1. *Anat.:* A veil, a partition; specif. *velum palati*, the soft palate, a compound membranous septum, which prevents the food fro n ascending to the upper part of the pharynx. The term *velum* is also used of the anterior and posterior medullary valves of the cerebrum.

2. *Bot.:* The horizontal membrane which connects the margin of the pileus with the stipes of a fungus. Such a veil when adnate with the surface of the pileus, is called *velum universale* (a universal veil), and when extending only from the margins of the pileus to the stipes *velum partiale* (a partial veil)

3. *Zoology:*

(1) A single or double ciliated lobe occurring in the young of some bivalve molluscs when they leave the parent. (*Nicholson.*)

(2) An extension of the cephalic integument in the young of the Gasteropoda. It commences as a circlet of cilia round the head. (*Nicholson.*)

(3) The membrane which surrounds and partially closes the mouth of the disc of Medusæ or of Medusiform gonophores. (*Nicholson.*)

vē-lū'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = a fleece.]

Bot.: The velvety coating produced in some leaves by short, very dense and soft, but rather rigid hairs, as in many Lasiandras.

***vĕl'-ūre, *vĕl'-lūre,** *s.* [Fr. *velours.*] Velvet (q.v.).

"His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread." —*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

vĕl-ų-tī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *velutinus* = velvety, from Lat. *vellus* = a fleece.]

1. *Zool. & Palæon.:* A genus of Naticidæ, with four recent species from Britain, Norway, and North America. Shell thin, with a velvety epidermis; spire small, suture deep, aperture very large and rounded, no operculum. Margin of mantle developed all round and turned up over the shell; gills two, head broad, tentacles blunt, far apart, with eyes at their outer bases. The animal is carnivorous.

2. *Fabrics:* A durable dress goods, resembling velvet, but with a shorter nap.

vĕ-lū'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Ital. *velluto* = velvet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling velvet; velvety, soft.

2. *Bot.:* Velvety, having the surface hairy, and with the look and feel of velvet, as in *Cotyledon coccineus.*

***vĕl'-vĕr-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *velvet* (q.v.).] An inferior kind of velvet.

"No doubt his lordship recognises
The coat he had on at assizes;
A *velveret*, genteel and neat,
With tabby lined, and frogs complete."
Anstey: Pleader's Guide, lect. 7.

vĕl'-vĕt, *vel-et, *vel-let, *vel-ouet, *vel-ouette, *vel-wet, *vel-lure, *s. & a.* [O. Ital. *veluto* (Ital. *velluto*), from a supposed Low Lat. *villutus* = shaggy (Lat. *villosus*), from Lat. *villus* = shaggy hair, a tuft of hair. The form *vellure* is directly from Fr. *velours* = velvet, from Lat. *villosus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric:* A silk fabric in which the warp is passed over wires so as to make a row of loops which project from the backing, and are thus left by withdrawing the wire for an uncut or pile velvet; but are cut by a knife to make a cut velvet. [VELVETEEN.]

"Another piece of cloth of golde raised with crimosin *veluet* in graine, a piece of purple *veluet*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 287.

¶ The manufacture is not known to have taken place earlier than the thirteenth century. It is mentioned by Joinville in 1272. For a time it was confined to Italy, then it extended to France, and finally was brought to England by the refugees who came over, in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Cotton-velvet was first made in England in 1756.

2. A delicate hairy integument covering the antlers of a deer in the first stages of growth. It is provided with blood-vessels, which supply nutriment to the horn, but gradually begins to shrivel and peel off, its complete disappearance being hastened by the deer rubbing its antlers against trees, &c.

"They cannot have much of a time with the red deer (Bara singh), whose horns are likely to be in *velvet* till the last weeks of that month."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made or consisting of velvet.

"Will any man thinke that a *velvet* cote is of more price than a linnen coife?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 6.

2. With a surface like velvet; velvety.

"The cowslip's *velvet* head." *Milton: Comus*, 898.

¶ *To stand on velvet:* To have made one's bets so that one cannot lose, and must in all probability win. (*Racing slang.*)

velvet-bur, *s.*

Bot.: Priva echinata; a plant of the order Verbenaceæ.

velvet copper-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as LETTSOMITE (q.v.).

velvet-cork, *s.* The best kind of cork bark reddish, supple, and not woody or porous. (*Simmonds.*)

velvet-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus. Named from its soft leaves. (*Prior.*)

velvet-duck, *s.* [VELVET-SCOTER.]

velvet fiddler-crab, *s.* [VELVET SWIMMING-CRAB.]

velvet-flower, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Amaranthus caudatus* (Love-lies-a-bleeding). Named from its velvety crimson tassels. (*Prior.*)

2. *Tagetes patula.* (*Turner* in *Britten & Holland.*) [TAGETES.]

***velvet-guard,** *s.*

1. A guard or ornamental trimming of dress worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"Those *velvet-guards* and black-lac'd sleeves."
Decker: Histriomastix.

2. A person wearing such trimmings or ornaments.

"*Velvet-guards* and Sunday citizens."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

velvet-leaf, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Cissampelos Pareira.* [PAREIRA.]

2. *Sida Abutilon*, a broad-leaved species found in India.

3. *Lavatera arborea.* [LAVATERA.]

velvet-loom, *s.*

Fabric: A pile-fabric loom.

velvet-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Gyrophora murina, a lichen used in dyeing.

velvet-painting, *s.* The art of colouring on velvet with transparent liquid and other readily diluted colours.

velvet-paper, *s.* Flock-paper (q.v.).

***velvet-pee,** *s.* [Cf. *pea-jacket.*] A velvet jacket.

"Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a *velvet-pee*."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

velvet-pile carpet, *s.* [WILTON-CARPET.]

velvet-runner, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the many popular names of *Rallus aquaticus*, the Water-rail (q.v.). Called also Bidcock, Bilcock, Brook-ousel, Brook-runner, and Runner.

velvet-scoter, *s.*

Ornith.: Oidemia fusca, a visitor to Britain in autumn and winter. General plumage velvet black, ends of secondary quills white, forming a conspicuous bar across the wings; eyelids and a small patch behind each eye white; beak pale orange, legs and toes crimson-red.

velvet-seed, *s.*

Bot.: Guettarda elliptica.

velvet-sponge, *s.*

Zool.: Hippospongia meandriformis.

velvet swimming-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Portunus puber; a small crab with a hairy carapace, armed in front with ten or more spines. Claws and four pairs of simple legs clothed with a dense pile of fur. General colour brown, longitudinal ridges in the joints of the limbs blue. Found along the British coasts. Called also the Velvet Fiddler-crab.

velvet-tree, *s.*

Puddling: The point where the draught from the neck of the furnace is turned upward into the stack.

*** vĕl'-vĕt,** *v.i. & t.* [VELVET, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To paint velvet.

"Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

B. *Trans.:* To cover with velvet; to cause to resemble velvet.

vĕl'-vĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *velvet; -ed.*] Partaking of the nature of velvet; painted so as to resemble velvet; velvety.

vĕl-vĕ-teēn', *s.* [A dimin. from *velvet* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A cotton fabric having the appearance of velvet, from which it differs only in respect of the material. When it has a twilled back it is called Genoa.

"A passion for nature—a deep, imaginative passion for her wild scenes and solitary beauty—very often lies hidden under the rough coat of the fisherman, the *velveteen* shooting-jacket, and even under the scarlet coat."—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig. (Pl.):* A gamekeeper, from his dress. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

"Were the English '*velveteens*' less conservative and orthodox in his views of what the limits of his duties are, he might take a hint from the 'foreigner' in trapping blue rocks."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1885.

vĕl'-vĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *velvet; -ing.*] The fine nap or shag of velvet.

vĕl'-vĕt-ў, *a.* [Eng. *velvet; -y.*] Made of velvet; resembling velvet; velutinous (q.v.).

"The beautiful, *velvety* turf of the gardens."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

vē'-na (pl. **vē'-næ**), *s.* [Lat.]

Anat. & Bot.: A vein (q.v.).

vena-cava, *s.*

Anat.: One of two veins, the Inferior and the Superior venæ cavæ. The inferior, lower, or ascending vena cava returns the blood from the lower limbs and from the viscera of the pelvis and the abdomen. A large valve, that of Eustachius, is situated at the orifice by which it enters the right auricle of the heart. The Superior vena cava conveys to the heart the blood which is returned from the head, the neck, the upper limbs, and the thorax. It has no valves.

vena-contracta, *s.* [CONTRACTED-VEIN.]

vena-portæ, *s.* [PORTAL-VEIN.]

vĕn-a'-da, *s.* [Native name.] [PUDU.]

vē'-nal (1), *a.* [Lat. *vena* = a vein.] Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins; venous: as, *venal* blood.

vē'-nal (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *venalis* = saleable, for sale, from *venus, venum* = sale.] Ready to be sold for money or other consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; ready to be bought over for lucre; mercenary, hireling, sordid.

"The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate."—*Burke: State of the Nation.*

vē-năl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *venalité*, from Lat. *venalitatem*, accus. of *venalitas*, from *venalis* = venal (q.v.).] The quality or state of being venal or basely influenced by money; the prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

"Not unacquainted with the *venality* of the government."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

† vē-năn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., nomin. pl. of *venans*, genit. *venantis*, pr. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

Zool.: In Walckenaer's classification, a group of Spiders, which he defines as incessantly running or leaping about the vicinity of their abode to catch their prey. The group was approximately equal to the more modern families Mygalidæ, Salticidæ, and Lycosidæ.

*** vē'-nar-ў,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *venor* = to hunt.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

"There be three for *venary* or venatical pleasure in England, viz., a forest, a chace, and a parke."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 15.

B. *As subst.:* The art of hunting; the chase.

"The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 27.

vĕn-ăs'-quite (qu as k), *s.* [After Vénasque, Pyrenees, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Ottrelite (q.v.), occurring in masses with a lamellar and radiating structure. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·26; colour and streak, gray to grayish-black; compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron.

*** vē-năt'-ĭc, * vē-năt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *venaticus*, from *venatus*, pa. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

1. Pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

"*Venatic* vagaries in the matter of scent were readily understood."—*Field*, Nov. 12, 1887.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

"The 'Buffs,' a very *venatic* corps, entertained all comers most hospitably."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

vē-năt'-ĭ ca, *s.* [VINATICO.]

*** vē-năt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [VENATIC.]

vē-năt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *venatical; -ly.*] In a venatic manner; as pertaining to hunting or the chase.

"I do not know whether that vernal saint, Valentine, was *venatically* minded."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

*** vē-nā'-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *venatio*, from *venatus*, pa. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

1. The act or practice of hunting; the chase.

"The manner of their [the bever] *venations* in America."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. The state of being hunted.

vē-nā'-tion (2), *s.* [Lat. *vena* = a vein.]

Bot.: The arrangement of the veins in the

leaves of plants. If a leaf has only a single midrib without branches, as in many Coniferæ, the venation is said to be simple. The three leading types of venation are the Reticulated, Netted, or Angular, found in the exogens and a few aberrant endogens; the Parallel, or Curved, found in all the higher endogens; and the Furcate, or Forked, characteristic of Ferns. Lindley made ten divisions: Veinless, Equal-veined, Straight-veined, Curve-veined, Netted, Ribbed, Falsely-ribbed, Radiating, Feather-veined, and Hidden-veined. Professors Mc Cosh and Dickie considered that they had traced a connection between the ramifications of plants and their venation.

***vē-na-tōr'-i-al,** *a.* [Lat. *venator* = a hunter.] Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

vĕnd, *v.t.* [Fr. *vendre*, from Lat. *vendo*, contracted from *venundo* (for *venum do*) = to offer for sale, from *venum* = sale, and *do* = to give.] To sell; to offer to sell; to transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent.

"The only commodity it *vends*, are the cacao nuts of which the chocolate is made."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1682).

***vĕnd,** *s.* [VEND, *v.*] Sale.

"She . . . has a great *vend* for them."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 165.

vĕnd, *s.* [WEND.]

***vĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* [VENDIBLE.]

vĕn'-dāce, *s.* [O. Fr. *vendese*; Fr. *vandoise* = the dace.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus vendasius*, from the lakes of Dumfriesshire. Upper surface brown, sides tinged with yellow. Females about eight inches long, males somewhat less. They resemble the smelt in flavour.

Vĕn-dē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to La Vendée, in France.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of La Vendée.

***vĕn-dee',** *s.* [Eng. *vend*, v.; *-ee.*] The person to whom anything is sold; correlative of *vendor*.

"If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson."—*Ayliffe.*

vendemiaire (as **văn-dē-mĭ-ār'**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vindemia* = the vintage.] The first month in the French Republican calendar, beginning September 22 or 23, and ending October 21 or 22; so called from its being the vintage season.

vĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, v.; *-er.*] One who vends or sells goods; a seller, a vendor.

"The *venders* of card-matches."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 251.

vĕn-dĕt'-ta, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *vindicta* = revenge.] [VINDICTIVE.]

Anthrop.: A particular case of the wider custom of blood-feud, by which every member of a stock, or body of men between whom blood-relationship subsists, is bound to aid in taking vengeance (on the offender if possible, or on the stock to which he belongs) for a personal injury done to any of his kinsmen. The vendetta which exists in Corsica, and to a less extent in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, is the practice of taking vengeance on the murderer of a relative; and this duty is imposed primarily on the next of kin, but in a less degree on all the relatives of the murdered individual. If the murderer succeeds in eluding his pursuers, then vengeance may be taken on any of his relatives. Between 1770 and 1800, when the vendetta was at its height, some 7000 murders are said to have occurred in Corsica owing to this practice of private vengeance. A law prohibiting the carrying of arms did much to put a stop to the vendetta, but the law is now repealed with the result that the number of murders is on the increase.

"It is now apparent that the *vendetta* represents a system which prevailed everywhere before the consolidation of society into the state, and the establishment of a police capable of protecting life and property. The system was a rude substitute for government and the administration of justice. The family, or the body of kindred, formed in fact, a commonwealth of itself; its members held firmly together; and when one was injured all the little state was injured."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1867), ix. 746.

¶ Hence applied to a private quarrel that can only be settled by the death of one of the parties concerned at the hands of the other.

"E——, a short-sighted, plucky, powerful fellow, fell out with J. D——. For some weeks it was known in Chicago that a meeting between them meant shooting. Later ambassadors between the pair were understood to have brought about a sort of reconciliation. The *vendetta* was to drop."—*Referee*, April 9, 1888.

***vĕnd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *vendible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vendible or saleable.

"The *vendibility* of commodities."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***vĕnd'-ĭ-ble, *vĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vendible*, *vendable*; Lat. *vendibilis*, from *vendo* = to vend (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of being vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; saleable, marketable; for sale.

"Pepper is the chief *vendible* commodity in this country."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

B. *As subst.*: Something to be sold or offered; a saleable commodity.

"The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 300.

***vĕnd'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vendible*; *-ness.*] Vendibility (q.v.).

***vĕnd'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vendib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a vendible or saleable manner.

***vĕn'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *vendiquer.*] To claim. [VINDICATE.]

"His body so perteyneth unto hym, that none other, without his consent, may *vendicate* therein any propertie."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***vĕn'-dĭ-tāte, *ven-di-tat,** *v.t.* [Lat. *venditatus*, pa. par. of *vendito*, freq. of *vendo* = to vend (q.v.).] To set out, as for sale; hence, to set out ostentatiously; to make a show of.

"This they 'doe in the subtilitie of their wit, to make them seeme more wonderfully by these strange words of art, as if they would *venditat* them for the very wonders of natures worke."—*P. Holland: Plinie* bk. xxxvii., ch. xii.

***vĕn-dĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *venditatio*, from *venditio*, freq. of *vendo* = to sell, to vend (q.v.).] A boastful display.

"By a cunning protestation against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals."—*Ben Jonson.*

***vĕn-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *venditionem*, accus. of *venditio*, from *venditus*, pa. par. of *vendo* = to vend (q.v.).] The act of selling; sale.

"By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up."—*Langley: Sermons* (1644), p. 20.

***vĕn'-dĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A seller, a vendor. (*Money Masters All Things*, p. 89.)

vĕn'-dor, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, s.; *-or.*] One who sells; a seller.

"If the *vendor* says the price of a beast is four pounds, and the vendee says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

***vĕn-dūe',** *s* [O.Fr., prop. fem. of *vendu*, pa. par. of *vendre* = to sell, to vend (q.v.).] A public auction or sale.

"Having purchased a laced waistcoat . . . at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxxvi.

***vendue-master,** *s.* An auctioneer. (*Wharton.*)

***vendue-room,** *s.* A sale-room.

vē-neēr', *v.t.* [Ger. *furniren* = to inlay, to veneer, from Fr. *fournir* = to furnish (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with veneer; to overlay or face over, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more valuable kind, so as to cause the whole mass to present the appearance of being made of the more valuable wood.

2. *Fig.*: To give a more agreeable, attractive, or pleasant appearance to, as to something worthless, unattractive, or bad; to gild over; to gloss.

"*Veneer'd* with sanctimonious theory."
Tennyson: Princess, Prol. 117.

vē-neēr', *s.* [VENEER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A thin slip of wood or ivory glued or cemented to a piece of other material, and forming an ornamental covering therefor. Mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and similar beautiful woods, are principally used.

2. *Fig.*: Superficial show or gloss.

"The West-end economist sees only the *veneer*, the hurry, the flurry."—*Family Herald*, May 26, 1888, p. 62.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Grass-moths (q.v.).

veneer-saw, *s.*

Wood-work.: A circular saw, made thick at the middle, and tapering to a very thin edge at the periphery; used for cutting veneers from a solid block.

vē-neēr'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *veneer*; *-ing.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act, process, or art of covering with veneer; the act of laying on veneer; the act or operation of one who veneers.

2. The same as VENEER, *s.*, I. 1. (q.v.).

II. *Fig.*: The same as VENEER, *s.*, I. 2.

***vē-nĕf'-ĭc-al, *vĕn-ĕ-fĭc'-ĭal** (**c** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *veneficus* = poisonous, sorcerous, from *venenum* = poison, and *facio* = to make, to do.]

1. Acting by poison; used for poisoning or sorcery; sorcerous.

"These witches came forth—all with spindles timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments making a confused noise."—*Ben Jonson: The Masque of Queens* (Introd.)

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

***vĕn'-ĕ-fĭce,** *s.* [Lat. *veneficium*, from *veneficus* = poisonous.] [VENEFICAL.] The practice of poisoning.

***vĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *venificus.*] [VENEFICAL.] Poisonous, sorcerous; acting by poison or sorcery.

"It was an old *veneficious* practice to hinder the delivery of Alcmena."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***vĕn-ĕ-fĭ'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *veneficious*; *-ly.*] By poison, sorcery, or witchcraft.

"Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***vĕn'-ĕ-mŏus,** *a.* [VENOMOUS.]

***vĕn'-ĕ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *venenatus*, pa. par. of *veneno* = to poison, from *venenum* = poison.] To poison, to infect with poison.

"These miasms entering the body, are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

*** vĕn'-ĕ-nate,** *a.* [VENENATE, *v.*] Poisoned; infected with poison; poisonous.

"By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

***vĕn-ĕ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [VENENATE, *v.*]

1. The act of poisoning; the state of being poisoned.

2. Poison; venom.

"For surely they are subtiler *venenations*, such as will invisibly destroy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

***vē-nēne', *vĕn'-ĕ-nōse,** *a.* [Lat. *venenosus*, from *venenum* = poison; Fr. *vénéneux.*] Poisonous, venomous.

"For pestilence is properly signified by the spider, whereof some kinds are of a very *venenose* nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

† vĕn-ĕ-nō'-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *venenosus* = full of poison, very poisonous.†]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Thanatophidia (q.v.).

***vĕn-ĕ-nŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *venenos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being venencse or poisonous.

***vĕn-ĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *vénérabilité*, from Low Lat. *venerabilitatem*, accus. of *venerabilitas*, from Lat. *venerabilis* = venerable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being venerable; venerableness.

"According to the excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

vĕn'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *venerabilis* = fit to be reverenced; from *veneror* = to reverence, to venerate (q.v.); Sp. *venerable*; Ital. *venerabile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of reverence, respect, and honour; reverend. (Generally applied to persons advanced in years.)

"Daniel was now a right *venerable* sage old father."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. Rendered sacred by religious or other lofty associations; to be regarded with awe or reverence; hallowed by associations: as, a *venerable* ruin.

II. *Ecclesiology:*

1. A title formerly given to the dignitaries of cathedrals of the old foundation, now confined to archdeacons.

2. The lowest grade of canonization in the Roman church.

"There are three recognized degrees of sanctity—that of *Venerable*, that of Blessed, and that of Saint."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 71.

vĕn'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *venerable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being venerable.

"The *venerableness* and impotence of old age."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *venerab(le); -ly.*] In a venerable manner; so as to excite or call for veneration.

"The Faintine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great."
Addison: Italy; Rome.

† **vĕn-ĕr-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *venus*, genit. *veneri(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of Veneridæ (q.v.).

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *venerans*, pr. par. of *veneror.*] [VENERATE.] Reverent.

"When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 9.

vĕn'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror* = to reverence, to worship, akin to *venus*, genit. *veneris* = love; Sansc. *van* = to serve, to honour; Fr. *vénérer*; Sp. & Port. *venerar*; Ital. *venerare.*] To regard or treat with reverence and respect; to look up to with veneration; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed.

"The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*."
Herbert: Church Porch, xliv.

vĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *venerationem*, accus. of *veneratio*, from *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror* = to venerate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of venerating; the feeling of one who venerates; the highest degree of respect and reverence; reverend regard; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to places, by some associations which render them hallowed.

"*Veneration* is a higher degree of respect; in which the mind seems to be more forcibly struck with wisdom, connected with the sterner virtues."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 3.

2. *Phrenol.*: An affective sentiment having for its object any person or thing deemed worthy of veneration by the individual. The organ is situated on the crown of the head, and is peculiarly liable to disease, so that high devotional excitement arising from excess of veneration is one of the commonest forms of insanity.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭve,** *s.* [Eng. *venerat(ion); -ive.*] Feeling veneration; respectful, reverent.

"I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy."—*All the Year Round*, Sept. 27, 1862, p. 62.

† **vĕn'-ĕr-āt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror* = to venerate (q.v.).] One who venerates or reverences.

"Not a scorner of your sex,
But *venerator*." *Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 403.

vĕ-nĕr'-ē-al, * **vē-nĕr'-ē-all,** * **vĕ-nĕr'-ĭ-all,** *a.* [Lat. *venereus, venerius* = pertaining to *Venus* (genit. *Veneris*) = the goddess of love, love.]

* 1. Of or pertaining to venery or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse.

"Nothing is feigu'd in this *venereal* strife."
Dryden: Juvenal vi. 440.

2. Arising from, produced by, or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease.

* 3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.

* 4. Adapted to excite venereal desires; aphrodisiac.

* 5. Pertaining to or consisting of copper, which was called Venus in the mystical language of the alchemists.

"Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour."—*Boyle.*

* **vĕ nĕr'-ē-āte,** *v.t.* [VENEREAL.] To render lascivious.

"To *venereate* the unbridled spirits."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 46.

* **vĕ-nĕr'-ē-ŏŭs,** * **vē-nĕr'-ē-an,** * **vē-nĕr'-ĭ-an,** * **ve-ner-i-en,** * **vē-nĕr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *venereus*; Fr. *vénérien.*]

1. Lustful, libidinous.

"For certes I am all *venerian*
In feling." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,192.

2. Exciting or strengthening for venery; aphrodisiac.

"The fifthe sterre is of maike,
The whose kind is *venerian*."
Gower: C. A., bk. viii.

3. Love-sick.

"Taunting words of a *venerean* squire."
Lucrine, v. 1.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [VENERY (2), *s.*] A hunter.

"Our *venerers*, prickers, and verderers."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

* **vĕ-nĕr'-ĭ-an,** * **ve-ner-i-en,** *a.* [VENEREOUS.]

vĕ-nĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *venus*, genit. *veneri(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Sinu-palliata (q.v.), with several genera, universally distributed, but most abundant in the tropics. Shell regular, closed, sub-orbicular, or oblong; ligament external; hinge usually with three teeth in each valve; muscular impressions oval, polished; pallial line sinuated. Animal free, locomotive, rarely attached by a byssus or burrowing. The shells of all the family are remarkable for elegance of form and colour, and are frequently ornamented with chevron-like markings. Their texture is hard, all traces of structure being usually obliterated.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Oolite, attaining their greatest development in the present day.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [VENERY.]

vĕn'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Lat. *veneri(ius)* = of Venus; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A greenish earthy substance, which the microscope shows to consist of minute scales. Occurs in layers in schist at Springfield, Berks Co., Pennsylvania. An analysis yielded: silica, 28·93; alumina, 13·81; sesquioxide of iron, 5·04; protoxide of iron, 0·27; protoxide of copper, 16·55; magnesia, 17·47; water, 12·08; insoluble, 6·22 = 100·37.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *venereus.*] Venereous, venereal (q.v.).

"The potatō and such *venerous* roots."—*Holinshed: Descript. Englandi*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

vĕn-ĕ-rŭ'-pĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *venus*, and Lat. *rupes* = a rock.] [VENUS, 5.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ, with about twenty recent species, widely distributed, and living in crevices of rocks. Shell oblong, radiately striated, and ornamented with concentric lamellæ; three small teeth in each valve. Fossil species occur in the Miocene of Europe and the United States.

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ў** (1), * **vĕn'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [VENEREAL.] Sexual intercourse.

"Contentment without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

* **vĕn'-ĕr-ў** (2), * **vĕn'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *vénerie*, from O. Fr. *vener*; Lat. *venor* = to hunt.]

1. The act, practice, or sport of hunting; the chase.

"An out rider, that loved *venerie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 166. (Prol.)

2. Beasts of the chase; game.

"[She] follows other game and *venery*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 22.

3. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

"The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds are kept."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. lv.

vĕn-ĕ-sĕc'-tion, * **vĕn-æ-sĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vena* = a vein, and *sectio* = a cutting, from *seco* = to cut.] The act or operation of opening a vein for the purpose of letting blood; blood-letting, phlebotomy.

"If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

Vĕ-nē'-tian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vénétien*; Ital. *veneziano*; Sp. *veneciano*, from Lat. *Venetia* = the country of the Veneti.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the city or province of Venice, in Northern Italy.

B. *As substantive:*

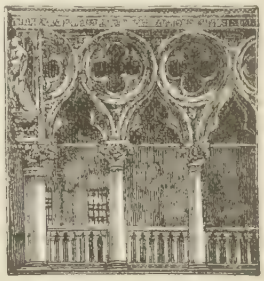
1. A native or inhabitant of Venice.

2. A Venetian-blind. (*Colloq.*)

* 3. (*Pl.*): A peculiar fashion of hose or breeches, originally introduced from Venice.

"To make *venetians* down below the garter."
Harington: Epigrams, i. 20.

Venetian-architecture, *s.* A variety of the Gothic style, of which examples are found mainly in palaces which form a class apart amongst buildings constructed in the Italian Gothic style. In these palaces the arches of the windows and halls rest upon shafts, and terminate in intricate designs of open tracery work, as in the case of the celebrated Palace of the Doges. The arches have a wavy shape, which gives them an oriental appearance. The enrichments, moreover, display, as they usually do in Italy, different



VENETIAN ARCHITECTURE.
(Arcade from the Doges' Palace, Venice.)

mode of treatment from that which prevails elsewhere in the Gothic style. The corners of the façades are marked by slender shafts twisted like cables. The mouldings and cornice consist merely of narrow bands, which generally rest on consoles. A method of decoration peculiar to these buildings appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models: fine marbles of various colours, on which red porphyry and green serpentine are the most frequent, are inserted in circular and angular panels and borderings, and form a sort of mosaic-work. This style of ornamentation is employed both in churches and palaces. [RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE.]

Venetian-ball, *s.* An ornamental form of glass for paper-weights, &c. It consists of waste pieces of filigree-glass conglomerated together in a bulb of clear flint-glass.

Venetian-blind, *s.* A louvre shutter or blind made of slats with spaces between them, to admit air. In some cases the slats are fixed at a certain angle in the shutter; in other cases they are movable, to allow the passage of more or less air and light. The suspended blind has cords for support, and others for changing the positions of the slats.

Venetian-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose warp or chain is of worsted, and generally arranged in stripes of different colours. The shoot, which is generally black, is concealed, and the warp exposed on the two surfaces. The weft is sometimes of different colours, and thus producing a plaid or check pattern. By the suitable arrangement of the heddles, a twill may be given. The ordinary loom suffices, as no figures are raised.

Venetian-chalk, *s.* The same as FRENCH CHALK (q.v.).

Venetian-door, *s.* A door with long, narrow side-lights for lighting a lobby, entrance-hall, &c.

Venetian-glass, *s.* [VENETIAN-BALL.]

Venetian-red, *s.* True Venetian red is said to be a native ochre, but the colours sold under this name are prepared artificially from sulphate of iron, or its residuum in the manufacturing of acids. They are all of redder and deeper hues than light red, are very permanent, and have all the properties of good ochres. Scarlet ochre, Prussian red, English red, and rouge de Mars are other names for the same pigment.

Venetian School, *s.*

Paint.: A school of painting which arose and declined in the sixteenth century, and of which Titian (1477–1576) is considered the founder. Among its other masters were Giorgione (1477–1511), Tintoretto (1512–1594), and Paul Veronese (1528–1581). The distin-

guishing characteristics of this school were a mastery of colour and a consummate knowledge of chiaro-oscuro.

Venetian-white, *s.* A carefully-prepared carbonate of lead.

Venetian-window, *s.* A window with three separate lights.

vĕn'-eŷ, ***vĕn'-nŷ,** ***ven-ew,** *s.* [VENUE.] An assault or attack in fencing, or the like; sometimes applied to a thrust or hit.

"Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence; three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

*¶ *Veney at wasters:* A bout at cudgels.

"To play half a dozen *venies at wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster,* iv.

***vĕnġe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *venger,* from Lat. *vendico, vindico* = to lay claim to, to avenge; Sp. *vengar;* Ital. *vengiare.*] [VINDICATE.]

1. To avenge.

"I am coming on
To *venge* me, as I may."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To revenge.

"The best way to *venge* my Glo'ster's death."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

***vĕnġe'-a-ble,** ***vĕnġ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *venge; -able.*]

1. Revengeful.

"A man *vengeable* in wrath."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love.*

2. Deserving of being avenged or revenged; calling for revenge.

"Upon myself that *vengeable* dispight
To punish." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. iv. 30.

3. Very great, exceedingly great, strong, or intense. [VENGEANCE, ¶ 3.]

"A *vengible* fellow in linking matters together."—*P. Holland: Camden.*

***vĕnġe'-a-blў,** ***venge-a-blie,** *adv.* [Eng. *vengeab(le); -ly.*] In revenge.

"And *vengeablie* have brent a great towne of mine inheritauce in Meth."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1421).

vĕnġe'-ance, ***veng-aunce,** ***venge-aunce,** ***ven-i-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *vengeance,* from *venger* = to avenge, to venge (q.v.).]

1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offence. It generally implies a feeling of indignation on the part of the person inflicting it, together with more or less justice in the nature of the punishment inflicted. It may be also inflicted for wrong or injury done to others.

"Should intermitted *vengeance* arm again
His red right hand to plague us."
Milton: P. L., ii. 173.

***2.** Harm, mischief or evil generally.

"Whiles the eye of man did woo me,
That would do no *vengeance* to me."
Shakesp.: As You Like It., iv. 3.

¶ (1) Hence, used as an oath, curse, or imprecation—

"A *vengeance* on 't, there 't is."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen,* ii. 3.

Similarly in the phrases, *What a vengeance! What the vengeance!* equivalent to *What the deuce! What the mischief!*

"*What the vengeance!*
Could he not speak 'em fair?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

(2) *With a vengeance:* With excessive vehemence, violence, force, or the like.

***3.** Used adverbially = exceedingly.

"That's a brave fellow; but he's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* ii. 6.

***vĕnġe'-ance-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vengeance; -ly.*] Extremely, excessively; with a vengeance.

"He loves that *veng'ancely.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, i. 3.

***vĕnġe'-fûl,** ***vĕnġe'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *venge; -full.*] Vindictive, revengeful, retributive.

"The rattling terrors of the *vengeful* snake."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

***vĕnġe'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vengeful; -ly.*] In a vengeful or vindictive manner; vindictively, revengefully.

***vĕnġe'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vengeful; -ness.*] Vindictiveness, revengefulness.

"The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness* were removed to the London Hospital."—*Daily Telegraph,* June 22, 1886.

***vĕnġe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Avengement, retribution, revenge.

"In *vengement* of her mother's great disgrace."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 30.

***vĕnġ'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *veng(e); -er.*] One who avenges or revenges; an avenger.

"His bleeding heart is in the *venger's* hand."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 20.

***vĕnġ'-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *venger; -ess.*] A female avenger.

"The three goddesses and *vengeresses* of felonies."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. iii.

***vĕnġ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [VENGEABLE.]

***vē'-nĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *venia* = pardon.] [VENIAL.] Venial, pardonable, excusable.

"More *veniable* is a dependance upon the philosopher's stone."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xii.

***vē'-nĭ-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *veniab(le); -ly.*] In a venial manner; pardonably, excusably, veniably.

vē'-nĭ-al, ***ve-ni-all,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *venial,* from Lat. *venialis,* from *venia* = favour, pardon; Sp. & Port. *venial;* Ital. *veniale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That may be pardoned or forgiven; pardonable; not unpardonable, sinful, or wrong.

2. Excusable; that may be excused, forgiven, or allowed to pass uncensured.

"So they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

***3.** Allowed, permitted.

"Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 5.

***B.** *As subst.:* A venial sin or offence.

"And [it] gently blanches over the breaches of God's law, with the name of *venialls* and favourable titles of diminution."—*Bp. Hall: Dissuasive from Poperie.*

venial-sin, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A sin which is not against the end of the law, *i.e.*, the love of God; a disease of the soul, not its death. Some sins, though mortal in their nature, are held to be venial if not done deliberately, and if the amount of harm done is small, *e.g.*, in the case of small theft. There are two classes of venial sins, deliberate and indeliberate. Casuists speak with much caution on this subject, and declare that the distinction between mortal and venial sins in many cases must rest solely on the judgment of God. [MORTAL-SIN.]

***vē-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** ***ve-ni-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *venial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being venial, pardonable, or excusable.

"They palliate wickednesse with the faire pretence of *venialitie.*"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Westminster,* April 5, 1628.

***vē'-nĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *venial; -ly.*] In a venial manner or degree; pardonably, excusably.

"He sinneth *venially.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

vē'-nĭ-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *venial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being venial; veniality.

***ven-i-aunce,** *s.* [VENGEANCE.]

Vĕn'-ĭçe, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city or province in the north of Italy.

Venice-glass, *s.* A glass cup or goblet of the finest purity, so named from being manufactured near Venice. They were believed to be so exquisitely sensitive that they would fly to pieces if poison were put into them.

Venice-turpentine, *s.*

Chem.: A ropy liquid, colourless or brownish, inclining to green, having an unpleasant odour and bitter taste. It is obtained from *Terebinthina venetia,* and is said to be contained in peculiar sacs in the upper part of the stem. According to Unverdorben it contains in the fresh state two different oils, one easily becoming resinous, also two acid resins, a neutral resin and succinic acid.

***ven-ie,** *v.t.* [VENGE.] To avenge, to revenge.

"He shall *venie* the blood of his seruauntis."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccabees* xxxii. 43.

***ven-i-er,** *s.* [VENIE.] An avenger.

"Whether ye ben the *venieris* of Baal."—*Wycliffe: Judges* vi. 31.

vĕn-ĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.; (1) the name of the mother of Turnus (*Virgil: Æneid* x. 76); (2) of the wife of Jason (*Ovid: Met.,* xiv. 334.).]

Entom.: A genus of Geometer Moths, family Ennomidæ. The antennæ simple in the males; fore wings slightly indented below the tip; hind wings entire. *Venilia maculata* is the sole European species.

***ven-ime,** *s.* [VENOM.]

vē-nīr'-ē dē nō'-vō, *phr.* [Lat. = to come anew or afresh.]

Law: (See extract).

"A *venire de novo* is the old common law mode of proceeding to a second trial, and differs materially from a new trial, which is granted only for matter entirely extrinsic of the record. It is where some defect appears on the face of the record itself that a *venire de novo,* as it is called, is awarded; this term being derived from the name of the ancient jury process, which, in this instance, was awarded afresh, or *de novo.* And this differs in effect also from a new trial, for here no costs can be given, nor conditions imposed on either party, it being ordinarily awarded where the finding of the verdict is defective."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 14.

vē-nīr'-ē fā'-çĭ-ăs, vē-nīr'-ē, *phr.* [Lat. = that you cause to come.]

Law: A writ or precept directed to the sheriff requiring him to cause a jury to come or appear in the neighbourhood where a cause is brought to issue to try the same. This writ was abolished in 1852, but the precept issued by the justices of assize which is substituted is sometimes loosely spoken of as a venire.

"When, therefore, an issue is joined, the court awards a *venire facias* upon the roll or record in these words: 'Therefore let a jury come, &c.;' which award of the *venire* is the authority to the sheriff to summon the jury, which, in all counties, except London and Middlesex, he now does on receiving a precept issued to him for that purpose by the judges of assize."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 13.

vĕn'-ĭ-şŏn (or **vĕn'-şŏn),** ***ven-e-son,** ***ven-ei-son,** ***ven-ey-sun,** ***ven-y-son,** ***ven-y-soun,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *veneison* (Fr. *venaison*) = venison, from Lat. *venationem,* accus. of *venatio* = a hunting, (2) that which is hunted, game, from *venatus,* pa. par. of *venor* = to hunt. *Venison* and *venation* are thus doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used for human food. (Now restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.)

"We were so desirous of their [the goats'] flesh, which we all agreed much resembled *venison,* that we got knowledge, I believe, of all their herds."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. i.

***2.** Beasts of the chase; game.

"But therein is *venyson* and other wylde beestes, fowle, and fysshe great pleute."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* p. 168.

B. *As adj.:* Made of venison.

"We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner."—*Shakesp., Merry Wives,* i. 1.

vē-nī'-tē, *s.* [Lat. = Come ye, the initial word of the Psalm in question.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. Psalm xcv. used as the canticle immediately preceding the Psalms in the order of Morning Prayer, except on Easter day and on the nineteenth day of the month.

2. A musical setting of the same.

vĕn'-ŏm, ***ven-ime,** ***ven-ome,** ***ven-ym,** ***ven-yme,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *venim* (Fr. *venin*), from Lat. *venenum* = poison. For the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *vellum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Poison generally. (Now only used in this sense in poetry.)

"If thei drynken ony *venym* it schal not noye hem."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xvi.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by animals in a state of health, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of serpents, or by stinging, as in the case of scorpions, &c.

"For *venome* a small green snake is bad enough."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

II. *Fig.:* Anything that poisons, blights, cankers, or embitters; hence, spite, malignity, virulence.

"The *venom* of such looks."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

***B.** *As adj.:* Venomous, poisonous.

"Infect fair founts with *venom* mud."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 850.

venom-mouthed, *a.* Venomous; full of venom; spiteful.

"This butcher's cur is *venom-mouthed.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

***vĕn'-ŏm,** *v.t.* & *i.* [VENOM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To infect with venom; to envenom, to poison.

"For men, that ben *venymed,* thorg grasse of Yrlond, Y-dronke he beth y-clansed sone, thorri Gode's sonde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 43.

B. *Intrans.:* To become as if infected with venom.

"Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.*

vĕn'-ŏmed, *ven-ymed, *a.* [Eng. *venom; -ed.*] Envenomed, poisonous, poisoned.

"Her husband . . . had catched a great wounde in his arme with a *venomed* sworde."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

vĕn'-ŏm-oŭs, *vĕn'-ĕ-moŭs, *vĕn'-ĭ-moŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *venimeux*, from Lat. *venenosus* = poisonous, from *venenum* = poison.]

I. *Lit.:* Full of venom or poison; noxious or fatal to animal life from venom; poisonous, envenomed.

"Beyond it is the port Acone, cursed for the *venemous* hearb and poisonous aconitum, which taketh name thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Proceeding from or devised by a malignant spirit; malicious, envenomed.

"The God of truth defend you, and all other that maintain his truth, from the *venomous* poyson of lyars."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1556).

2. Designing mischief; malignant, spiteful, malicious.

"He knoweth thys for very suretye, and is of malyce so *venemous* and enuious, that he had leuer double his own payn, than suffer vs to scape from pain."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 78.

*3. Hurtful, injurious, noxious, pernicious.

"Thy tears are . . . *venomous* to thine eyes."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

venomous-colubrines, *s. pl.* [Proteroglyphia.]

vĕn'-ŏm-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *venomous; -ly.*] In a venomous manner; malignantly, maliciously, spitefully.

"His praise of foes is *venomously* nice."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 1,172.

vĕn'-ŏm-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *venomous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being venomous; poisonousness, malignity, maliciousness, spitefulness.

vē'-nōse, *a.* [Venous.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Reticulated; having the lateral veins variously divided.

¶ *Indirectly venose* (*Of a leaf*): Having the lateral veins combined within the margin, and emitting other little veins.

vē-nŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *venos(e); -ity.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being venous.

2. *Path.:* A somewhat morbid condition in which the blood appears to move more slowly than usual, all being more venous, and having the specifically venous blood in larger proportion than in a state of perfect health.

vē'-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *venosus*, from *vena* = a vein.]

1. Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins.

"The respiratory organs receive *venous* and return arterial blood into the general circulation without its passing through the branchiæ orgills."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

2. Consisting of veins: as, the *venous* system.

venous-blood, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: Blood from the veins. It is of a purple colour through deficiency of the hæmoglobin. It contains eight to twelve per cent. less oxygen and six per cent. more carbon dioxide than arterial blood.

venous-pulse, *s.*

Physiol.: A feeble pulse or pulsation occurring in certain circumstances in some of the larger veins.

vĕnt (1), ***fent, *fente, *vente,** *s.* [Prop. *fent*, from O. Fr. *fente* = a cleft, rift, chink, or slit, from *fendre* (Lat. *findo*) = to cleave. The word is popularly connected with Fr. *vent* = wind, as if it were a hole to allow the passage of air or wind.]

*1. A slit at the collar of a dress, closed by a brooch, serving for convenience in putting on a robe so fashioned as to fit closely round the neck.

"The coller and the *vente*."
Chaucer: Assemblee of Ladies, lxxvi.

2. Applied generally to a small aperture or opening.

"How thy wounds bled at many *vents*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

3. More especially a small aperture or opening for the passage of air.

"To make more *vent* for passage of her breath,
Which, thronging through her lips, so vanisheth
As smoke." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,040.

4. Applied specifically to—

(1) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out.

¶ In the following quotation it seems to mean a vent-peg (q.v.).

"To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or, if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

(2) *Arch.:* A crenelle, or loophole, in an embattled wall.

(3) *Ordn.:* The priming and firing aperture of a gun; it is ⅝ths of an inch in diameter.

"They at once their reeds
Put forth; and to a narrow *vent* applí'd
With nicest touch." *Milton: P. L.*, vi., 583.

*(4) The flue or funnel of a chimney.

"The scene presented it selfe in a square and flat upright, like to the side of a city: the top thereof, above the *vent* and crest, adorn'd with houses, towers, and steeples, set off in prospective."—*Ben Jonson: K. James' Entertainment.*

(5) *Found.:* The term employed to comprehend the channels and passages by which the air, or gases, escape from the mould.

(6) *Steam-boilers:* The sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same area in feet. (*Goodrich.*)

(7) The anus; the opening at which the excrements, especially of birds, reptiles, and fishes, are discharged.

5. A means or place of discharge; an outlet.

"Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*6. Discharge; emission.

"Here on his breast
There is a *vent* of blood."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

7. Utterance, expression, publication.

"Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 334.

8. Scent; the odour left on the ground by which an animal's track is followed. [Fr. *vent* = breath, scent.]

¶ (1) *To give vent to:* To suffer to escape; to keep no longer pent up: as, To *give vent to* one's feelings.

*(2) *To take vent:* To become public or known.

"It failed by late setting out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design *took vent* before hand."—*Wotton.*

vent-astragals, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: The moulding round the gun on one side of the vent-field.

vent-bit, *s.* An auger for clearing the vent of a gun.

vent-cock, *s.* A contrivance for admitting air to a vessel from which liquid is to be drawn, or for permitting the escape of gas.

vent-cover, *s.* A rectangular piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to prevent access of moisture.

vent-faucet, *s.* An instrument which may act as a vent-hole borer or a faucet to draw a portion of liquor from the vessel.

vent-feather, *s.* One of the feathers of a bird which lie from the vent or anus to the tail underneath.

vent-field, *s.*

Ordn.: The raised tablet in the metal near the breech of a gun, in which the vent is bored.

vent-hole, *s.*

1. The same as Vent (1), s., 4. (1)

2. A vent or outlet for air or gases.

"For, the town and temple, as we observed, were seated on a bare and hollow rock: which would here and there afford *vent-holes* for such fumes as generated within to transpire."—*Warburton: Julian*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

vent-peg, *s.* A peg to stop a vent-hole in a cask.

vent-piece, *s.*

Ordnance:

(1) A plug of copper containing the vent, and screwed into its position in the gun.

(2) The block which closes the rear of the bore in a breech-loader.

vent-pin, *s.* The same as Vent-peg (q.v.).

vent-pipe, *s.* An escape-pipe for air or steam.

vent-plug, *s.* A stopper for the vent of a gun.

vent-punch, *s.* A punch made of steel, slightly less in diameter than the vent, and used for clearing the vent when it has become foul or scaly.

vent-stopper, *s.* A plug or tap to close the vent-hole.

vent-wire, *s.*

Found.: A long steel wire, one end of which terminates in a bow and the other in a sharp point. It is used for giving vent to green and dry sand-moulds.

***vĕnt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *vente* = a sale, from *vendre* (Lat. *vendo*) = to sell. The word has been confused in its use with *vent* (1), *s.*, and Vent (1), *v.*; Sp. *venta.*]

1. Sale; the act of selling.

"He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number."—*Pope: Letters.* (*Todd.*)

2. Opportunity of selling; market.

"The king might dispend a thousand marks sterling a day, such *vent* of wools had the English merchants in that season."—*Holinshed: Chron. Edw. III.* (an. 1355.).

3. An inn; a baiting-place. [Venta.]

"He perceived an inn near the highway . . . As soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrits."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

vĕnt (1), *v.t. & i.* [Vent (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To let out at a vent or small aperture; to emit; to give passage or outlet to.

"Where air comes out, air comes in: there's none abroad so wholesome as that you *vent*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

2. To keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to give vent to.

"That fatal distemper which has always taken a particular pleasure in *venting* its spite upon the nose."—*Tatler*, No. 260.

*3. To utter; to report; to publish.

"Their mind runs only after paradoxes: these they seek, these they embrace, these alone they *vent*."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 34.

*4. To put into circulation; to circulate.

"When he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be *vented* again."—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

*5. To scent, as a hound.

"When he [a hound] smelleth or *venteth* anything, we say he hath this or that in the wind."—*Turberville.*

B. *Intrans.:* To snuff; to snort; to snuff up or puff out air.

"A few amateurs, we are told, hunt the otter with dogs, which run it to ground, and when, after being driven out into the river, it rises to *vent*, it is immediately shot at."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

¶ *To vent up:* To raise so as to admit air.

"[She] onely *vented* up her umbriere."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 42.

***vĕnt** (2), *v.t.* [Vent (2), *s.*] To sell; to vend.

"Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums, and pearls, as their own countries yielded."—*Raleigh.*

***vĕn'-ta,** *s.* [Sp. = a sale, a market, a mean roadside inn.] A mean inn; a roadside tavern. [Vent (2), *s.*]

vĕnt'-age (age as ĭg), *vĕnt'-ĭġe), *s.* [Eng. *vent* (1), *s.*; *-age.*] A small hole for the passage of air; a vent.

"Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

***vĕn'-tāil, *ven-taile, *ven-tayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ventaille*, from *vent* (Lat. *ventus*) = wind.] The lower movable part of the front of the helmet, which admitted of breathing, the upper being the visor (q.v.). It succeeded the nasal of the eleventh century, and the term was afterwards applied to all defences of the face, whether a combination of the mail-hood or a plate attached to the front of the helmet.

FRENCH BASCINET, WITH CLOSED VENTAIL.

"The wicked stroke . . .
Her *ventaille* shar'd away."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 19.

***vĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ventus* = wind.] Of or pertaining to the wind.

"The strange, *ventral* eccentricities that had been occurring on our coasts."—*Field*, Nov. 14, 1887.

***vĕn-tan'-na, *vĕn-ta'-na,** *s.* [Sp. *ventana*, from Lat. *ventus* = the wind.] A window.

"Wlnat after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sat."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

ven tayle, *s.* [Ventail.]

***vent'-or (1),** *s.* [Eng. *vent* (1), v. ; *-er.*] One who vents or gives vent to anything; one who publishes, reports, or utters.

"The *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech."—*Barrow : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

vĕn'-tẽr (2), *s.* [Lat. = the belly.]

1. *Anat.:* Any large cavity containing viscera. Hence the head, the thorax, and the abdomen were called the Three Venters. The term was formerly applied to (1) the uterus; (2) the belly of a muscle; (3) the subscapular fossa, a shallow concavity on the anterior surface of the scapula. It receives the subscapular muscle.

2. *Entom.:* The lower part of the abdomen.

3. *Law:* The womb, and hence, a mother.

"A has issue B a son and C a daughter by one *venter*, and D a son by another *venter*. If B purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister and not to the brother of the half blood."—*Hale.*

***vĕn-tĭc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [A dimin. from *vent* (1), s.] Consisting of small holes or vents.

"Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called '*ventricular* perforations of the mezail,' or breathing holes."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

vĕn'-tĭ-dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *ventus* = wind, and *ductus* = a passage; *duco* = to lead.]

Arch.: A passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

"Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs."—*Boyle.*

vĕn'-tĭl, *ven-tile, *s.* [Ger., from Lat., *ventus* = wind.]

Music:

(1) A valve, by means of which brass tubes may be made to sound the semitones and tones between the natural open harmonics.

(2) A mechanical contrivance on an organ for the purpose of cutting off the wind from a particular sound-board.

vĕn-tĭl-ā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. *ventilo* = to fan (*ventus* = the wind), and *ago* = to drive away. So named because the fruit is winged, and is scattered by the wind.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Tall climbing shrubs with woody branches, leathery leaves, and small panicles of flowers. They are all from the tropics of the eastern hemisphere. *Ventilago maderaspatana*, an extensive climber, with green, offensively smelling flowers, a native of Central and Southern India and Burmah, is said to yield a gum. The root bark yields a red dye, orange and chocolate with *Oldenlandia umbellata*, and black with galls. The fibres of the bark constitute excellent cordage, and, according to Rumphius, the Amboyna fishermen employ the long stems instead of ropes.

vĕn'-tĭ-lāte, *ven-ty-late, *v.t.* [Lat. *ventilatus*, pa. par. of *ventilo* = to blow, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus* = wind; Fr. *ventiler*; Sp. & Port. *ventilar.*]

" 1. To winnow, to fan; to remove chaff from.

2. To blow upon; to renew or refresh by blowing.

"*Ventilate* and warm the swelling buds."
Cowper : Task, iii. 426.

3. To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh air and remove vitiated air from: as, To *ventilate* a room by opening the windows.

4. To expose to common or public talk or consideration; to allow to be discussed freely; to expose to examination and discussion.

"Much had been *ventilated* in private discourse."—*Harrington : Oceana*, p. 213.

***vĕn'-tĭl-ate,** *a.* [Ventilate, *v.*] Discussed, considered, ventilated.

"Those counsayles . . . were before trayted, and (as I might say) *ventilate*."—*Elyot : Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

vĕn'-tĭl-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Ventilate, *v.*]

ventilating-brick, *s.* A hollow brick (q.v.).

ventilating heater, *s.* A form of stove in which the air is drawn fresh from the outside of the building, warmed in the passages of the stove, and discharged into the room.

vĕn-tĭl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ventilationem*, accus. of *ventilatio*, from *ventilatus*, pa. par. of *ventilo* = to ventilate (q.v.).]

" 1. The act of fanning or blowing; the state of being fanned or blown on.

"The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air."—*Addison.*

2. The act of ventilating; the state of being ventilated; the process of removing vitiated air from and supplying fresh air to rooms, buildings, mines, and other confined places, so as to maintain the atmosphere in such places in a constant state of purity. This may be effected either by withdrawing the foul air and permitting the fresh air to flow in and supply its place (the vacuum process); or by forcing in fresh air (the plenum process), which drives the foul air before it to the exit. A combination of both processes is also used in certain cases.

"In the *ventilation* of mines, a series of shafts, termed winzes, are sunk from one level to another, permitting the ascent of the more highly heated air from below, causing an ascending current; and the descent of the cooler air from outside, which traverses the various galleries, is usually found sufficient. In coal or other mines where large quantities of dangerous gases are generated, this method is inadequate, and artificial means are resorted to to produce a more powerful ascending current, and cause a more rapid circulation of air. The most simple means of doing this, and that generally employed in coal-mines, is by means of two shafts, in one of which a fire is kept up, rarefying the air, and producing a strong draught, which causes the withdrawal of the air from the set of galleries with which this, the upcast shaft, is connected."—*Knight : Dict. Mechanics.*

" 3. The act or process of refrigerating or cooling; refrigeration.

"Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration, by suitable and cephractic purges."—*Harvey.*

" 4. Vent, utterance.

"To his secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions."
Wotton : Life of Duke of Buckingham.

5. Public examination; open or free discussion.

"The *ventilation* which this superlatively important subject is receiving."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

***vĕn'-tĭ-lāt ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ventilat(e)*; *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to ventilation; producing ventilation: as, *ventilative* appliances.

vĕn'-tĭ-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a winnower, from *ventilatus*, pa. par. of *ventilo* = to ventilate.] An arrangement for supplying fresh and removing vitiated air from buildings, mines, and other confined spaces; specif., an apparatus made to turn with the wind, and placed in a wall or roof, in order to throw a due quantity of fresh air into a close apartment or a mine. The ventilator for stacks, mows, and granaries consists of a perforated air-duct which allows the heated air and moisture to pass off. The ventilator for ships is commonly a wind-sail (q.v.).

vĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Vent (1), *v.*]

***venting-hole,** *s.* A vent-hole.

"Certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting-holes*."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

***vĕnt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *vent* (1), s.; *-less.*] Having no vent or outlet.

"A restlesse, *ventlesse* flame of fire."
Davies : Microcosmos, p. 61.

vĕn'-tōse, *a.* [Lat. *ventosus*, from *ventus* = wind.] Windy, flatulent.

***vĕn-tōse (1),** *s.* [Fr. *ventouse*, from Lat. *ventosa cucurbita* = a cupping-glass, from *ventus* = wind.] A cupping-glass.

"They have certaine hollow concavities dispearsed within their clawes or armes like to *ventoses* or cupping-glasses."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxix.

Vĕn'-tōse (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ventosus* = windy, from *ventus* = wind.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the sixth month of the Republican year. It commenced on Feb. 19, and was the third winter month.

***vĕn-tŏs'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *ventos(e)*, a.; *-ity.*]

1. *Lit.:* Windiness, flatulence.

"Democritus banished turneps altogither from the board, by reason of the *ventosity* or windinesse that it engendreth."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Empty pride or boasting; vainglory. (*Bacon.*)

***vĕn'-tōs-ŏ-ĭng,** *s.* [Ventose (1), *s.*] The act or process of cupping.

"Neither veine-blode, nor *ventousing*,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helping."
Chaucer : C. T., 2,750.

vĕn'-trăl, *a.* [Lat. *ventralis*, from *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

1. *Anat.:* Of or pertaining to the belly, or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back: as, *ventral* muscles.

2. *Bot.:* Belonging to the anterior surface of anything.

ventral fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Paired or horizontal fins, inserted on the abdominal surface, behind, below, or in advance of the pectoral fins, whence they are called abdominal, thoracic, or jugular ventral fins respectively. They are generally narrow, composed of a small number of rays, the outer of which is ordinarily bony. In some genera of the Gobiidæ, the ventral fins are united and form a suctorial disc.

ventral-suture, *s.* [Suture, s., II. 2.]

***vĕn'-trĭc,** *a.* [Ventricous.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

"'Magister artis . . . venter,' says Persius [*Prol.* 10, 11], the art of accurate time-keeping is *ventric*."—*M. Collins : Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 41.

vĕn'-trĭ-cle, *s.* [Fr. *ventricule*, from Lat. *ventriculum*, accus. of *ventriculus* = (1) the stomach, (2) a ventricle; double dimin. from *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small cavity in an animal body; a place of organic function.

"Herophilus [places the soul] within the *ventricle* or concavity of the brain, which also is the basis or foundation of it."—*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 883.

" 2. The stomach.

"Whether I will or not, while I live my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it."—*Hale.*

II. *Anat.:* The name given to various cavities smaller than that of the stomach. [¶.] Thus the cerebrum has several ventricles, and the cerebellum one. Among these are the right and left lateral ventricles. The third ventricle is a narrow longitudinal cleft placed between the optic thalami of the cerebrum. The fourth, called also the ventricle of the cerebellum, occupies the space between the *medulla oblongata* in front and the cerebrum behind. The fifth, called also the ventricle of the septum, or sylvian ventricle, is situated between two laminæ of the *septum lucidum* a thin transparent partition placed between the two lateral ventricles.

¶ *Ventricles of the heart:*

Anat.: Two of the four cavities into which the heart is divided. They are called the right and the left ventricles. The right or anterior ventricle occupies most of the anterior surface of the right border and a smaller part of the posterior surface. The upper and left angle, called the arterial cone or infundibulum, is prolonged in a conical form to the commencement of the pulmonary artery. The muscular wall of the right ventricle is thickest at the base, and becomes thinner towards the apex. At its base are two orifices: the auriculo-ventricular orifice, protected by the tricuspid valve, and that of the pulmonary artery, protected by the semilunar or sigmoid valves. The left or posterior ventricle occupies the left border of the heart, about a third of its extent appearing on the anterior surface, the rest being visible behind. It is longer and narrower than the right ventricle, and oval in cross-section. Its walls, except near the apex, are three times as thick as those of the right ventricle. Its two orifices are very close together. One is the left auricular, the other the aortic, opening, the former protected by the bicuspid or mitral, the latter by another semilunar or sigmoid valve, while the two are separated only by the attachment of the anterior segment of the mitral valve. The ventricles receive the blood from the auricles, and transmit it to the lungs and through the aorta to the body generally. [Heart, II. 2. (1).]

vĕn'-trĭc-ŏŭs, vĕn-trĭc-ōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *ventricosus*, from Lat. *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*): Resembling the belly; hence, swelled out, distended.

II. *Botany* (*Of the form* ventricose): Inflated. [Bellying, B. 2.]

vĕn-trĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Eng. *ventricul(e)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to or resembling a ventricle; distended in the middle; bellied.

"The general *ventricular* space within the cerebrum."—*Quain: Anat.* (ed. 8th), ii. 539.

vĕn-trĭc'-ŭ-lite, *s.* [VENTRICULITES.] Any individual of the genus Ventriculites.

vĕn-trĭc-ŭ-lī'-tī-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., dimin. from *venter* = the belly.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Ventriculitidæ (q.v.). Characteristic of the Chalk.

vĕn-trĭc-ŭ-lĭ'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ventriculīt(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Sponges, simple or compound. Cup, funnel or top-shaped, cylindrical or ramose. Wall in meandrous folds, spicular nodes octohedral; radial canals blind. The outer or under surface of the sponge with elongate apertures or vents, the inner or upper surface either similar to the lower or with circular vents. Dermal layer a cribriform siliceous membrane. Root-appendage of fasciculate siliceous fibres, united by transverse extensions, and without axial canals. (*Hinde* in *Palæontographical Society's* vol. for 1886.) They reach their maximum in the Cretaceous rocks. Only one genus now survives.

vĕn-trĭc'-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ventricul(e)*; *-ous.*] The same as VENTRICULAR (q.v.).

* **vĕn-trĭ-lō-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly, and Eng. *locution.*] A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquism.

* **vĕn'-trĭ-lōque (qu as k), vĕn-trĭ'-lō'-quĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus* = a ventriloquist: *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly, and *loquor* = to speak.] Pertaining to ventriloquism.

"Followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mistaken Milliner.*

vĕn-trĭl'-ō-quĭsm *s.* [Eng. *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ism.*] The act or art of speaking in such a manner as to cause the hearers to believe that the sound comes not from the person speaking, but from a different source. The name originated from the erroneous supposition that the sounds uttered were formed in the belly, whereas they are formed by the same organs as the emissions of sound commonly, viz., the larynx, the palate, the tongue, the lips, &c., only that to increase the illusion the performer moves the lips as little as possible. The art of ventriloquism depends mainly on two things: (1) The power of appreciating the value of sounds at certain given distances, or when hindered by obstacles; (2) The power of imitating or reproducing the diminished value of such sounds. Thus, to represent a man speaking outside a window, the ventriloquist should know exactly the value of such sounds inside a room if actually produced outside, and also be able to reproduce them by accurate imitation. The art of ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

vĕn-trĭl'-ō-quĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in the art of ventriloquism; one who speaks so as to cause his voice to appear to come from some other quarter.

"A tuneful bird is a *ventriloquist.*"—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. x.

* **vĕn-trĭl-ō-quĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *ventriloquist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial.

"It has, moreover, a peculiar *ventriloquistic* quality, which, when heard in the distance, seems to locate its origin at much closer range."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 291.

vĕn-trĭl'-ō-quīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ize.*] To practise ventriloquism; to speak after the manner of a ventriloquist.

* **vĕn-trĭl'-ō-quŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus.*] [VENTRILOQUE.] Speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquial.

"In the same tract, chap. 6, is this observation of *ventriloquous* persons."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

* **vĕn-trĭl'-ō-qu�² ,** *s.* [Lat. *ventriloquus.*] [VENTRILOQUE.] Ventriloquism.

vĕn-trō-, *pref.* [Lat. *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the belly.

ventro-inguinal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the belly and the groin: as, *ventro-inguinal* hernia.

ventro-lateral, *s.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the belly and the side: as, *ventro-lateral* muscles.

vĕn'-ture, * **venter,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *aventure*, or *adventure* (q.v.).]

1. An undertaking of chance, risk, or danger; the hazard or risking of something upon an event, the result of which cannot be clearly foreseen; the undertaking of chance and risk; a trial of one's chance or of an issue; hazard, risk.

"I cannot lose much by the *venture*, sure."
Beaum. & Flet.: Noble Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, a commercial speculation or enterprise; a pecuniary risk.

3. That which is put to hazard or risk; that which is staked; a stake, a risk; especially something sent abroad in trade.

"We must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our *ventures.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

4. A chance occurrence, an accident; chance, hap, contingency.

"The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to *venture* or fortune."—*Bacon.*

¶ *At a venture:* An improper spelling of *at aventure*, at *adventure* = at hazard, at random, on chance.

"A certain man drew a bow *at a venture.*"—*1 Kings* xxii. 34.

vĕn'-ture, *v.t. & i.* [VENTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To expose to hazard or risk; to risk, to hazard. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.)

2. To run the hazard or risk of; to expose one's self to; to chance.

"I should *venture* Purgatory for 't."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.

* 3. To put or send as a venture or commercial speculation.

"The fish *ventured* for France they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* 4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust; to risk one's self with.

"To buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse."—*Addison.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To hazard one's self; to dare; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say.

"Whosoever *ventured* in must nedes gore themselves upon the sharpe pointes of the stakes."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 225.

2. To try a chance, hazard, or risk; to run all risks.

"Before you *venture* for me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *To venture at, on, or upon:* To dare to enter upon or engage in; to take or run the risk of.

"It was impossible to think of *venturing upon* this passage."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **vĕn'-tu-rĕr,** * **vĕn'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *adventurer* (q.v.).]

1. One who ventures, hazards, or risks; an adventurer.

"Remember, you're all *venturers*, and in this play
How many twelve-pences ye have 'stow'd this day."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover. (FROL.)

2. A prostitute, a strumpet.

vĕn'-ture-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *venture*; *-some.*]

1. Inclined to venture; venturous, bold, daring.

2. Risky, hazardous, bold.

"That bold and *venturesome* act of his."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Henry VIII.* (an. 1546).

vĕn'-ture-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *venturesome*; *-ly.*] In a venturesome, bold, or daring manner.

vĕn'-ture-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *venturesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being venturesome; riskiness, boldness.

"As far as Europe is concerned, the *venturesomeness* of travel has been for some years past steadily on the decrease."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 3, 1888.

vĕn'-tu-rine, *s.* [AVANTURINE.] Powdered gold used in japanning to cover varnished surfaces.

vĕn'-tu-roŭs, * **vĕn'-troŭs,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *adventurous* (q.v.).] Daring, bold, venturesome, adventurous.

"The *vent'rous* knicht is from the saddle thrown."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 735.

vĕn'-tu-roŭs-lў, * **vĕn'-troŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *venturous*; *-ly.*] In a venturous, bold, daring, or venturesome manner.

"How men durst die so *ventrously* except they are sure they died well."—*Bales: Remains; Sermon on Numbers* xxxv. 33.

vĕn'-tu-roŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *venturous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being venturous, daring, or venturesome; daring, fearlessness.

"Her coming into the place, where the walls and ceilings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *ventrousness.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 673.

vĕn'-ue, * **vĕn'-ew (ew as ŭ),** * **vĕn'-nў,** *s.* [Fr. *venue* = a coming, an arrival, a thrust in fencing; prop. fem. of *venu*, pa. par. of *venir* (Lat. *venio*) = to come.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A thrust or hit received in a contest with swords or cudgels; a turn or bout of fencing or cudgel-play.

"Preventing the *venue* of their stroke."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 407.

2. *Fig.:* A combat, a trial of skill.

"A quick *venue* of wit."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

II. *Law:* The place where an action is laid or tried. The county in which the trial of a particular cause takes place is said to be the *venue* of that trial. In local actions, as for damages for an actual trespass, or for waste, &c., affecting land, the plaintiff must lay his declaration, or declare his injury to have happened in the very county and place that it really did happen; but in transitory actions, for injuries that might have happened anywhere, as debt, detinue, slander, and the like, the plaintiff may declare in what county he pleases, and then the trial must be had in that county in which the declaration is laid. By legal legislation the venue in all cases, civil and criminal, may be regulated by the superior courts.

¶ *To lay a venue:* To allege or fix a place of trial.

vĕn'-ūle, *s.* [Lat. *venula*, dimin. from *vena* = a vein.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small vein.

2. *Bot.:* A veinlet (q.v.).

* **vĕn'-ŭ-līte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *venus*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil of, or akin to, the genus Venus (q.v.).

vĕn'-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *venul(e)*; *-ose.*]

Bot.: Full of small veins.

venulose-hinoid, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Hinoid (q.v.). (*Link.*)

Vē'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the goddess of love, love; allied to Sansc. *van* = to love; Eng. *win.*]

1. *Roman Mythol.:* The goddess of beauty and love, and more especially of sensual love, her principal seats being the islands of Cyprus and Cythera. This goddess is generally supposed to have been of eastern origin, and to have been the same as the Phœnician Astarte. Before her identification with the Greek Aphrodite, the daughter of Zeus and Dione, who, according to some accounts, arose from the foam of the sea, Venus was one of the least important divinities (*Macrob.: Sat.* i. 12.) The Romans regarded her as the progenitress of their nation, which was fabled to have sprung from Æneas, the offspring of her union with the Trojan Anchises. She was married to Vulcan, but was not remarkable for fidelity to her husband, and her amour with Adonis has been celebrated by classic poets and by Shakespeare. The rose, myrtle, and apple were sacred to her; among birds, the dove, swan, and sparrow were her favourites. She is generally represented with her son Cupid in a chariot drawn by doves, or, at other times, by swans or sparrows. Among the most famous statues of Venus are the Venus of Cnidus, by Praxiteles (of which the Venus de Medici, found at Tivoli, is supposed to be a copy), the Venus of Capua, and the Venus of Milo, or Milos, found in the island of Milos. In the best days of art she was always represented as draped, in later times nude.

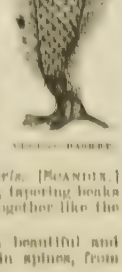
2. *Astron.:* The second of the known inferior planets, if the arrangement be made according to their relative distances from the sun. With the exception of the moon, Venus is the nearest of all the heavenly bodies to

the earth, and, when near its extreme eastern or western elongation, is much brighter than even the largest of the fixed stars. It stands first in this respect also of all the planets, the nearest approach to it being that made at certain times by Jupiter. When Venus is at its maximum of brightness, it can sometimes be seen by the naked eye in sunlight within an hour of noon. Its comparative nearness to the sun causes it to be for six months a morning and for the other six months an evening star. In the first state, it is the Lucifer of the Latins and the Phosphor of the Greeks; in the latter, it is the Hesperus of classical antiquity and of modern poetry. It undergoes phases like the moon. Father Castelli, a famous Florentine philosopher, reasoned this out, and, questioning Galileo on the subject, induced him to look with his telescope and see. On December 30, 1610, he was able to announce to Castelli that the phases had been actually discerned. They are not visible to the naked eye, to which the planet is simply a brilliant speck, too small to reveal its actual form, which is much more globular than that of the earth. Its diameter is about 7,600 miles, or about 958 miles less than that of the earth. Were man placed on the surface of Venus, the earth would look a trifle larger and brighter than Venus does to us in our sky. The mass of Venus is about three-quarters that of the earth, or $\frac{4}{5}$ths that of the sun; its density is about 0.850 that of the earth; its specific gravity 4·81, as against 5·60, that of the earth. While a stone falling towards the earth passes through a little more than sixteen feet in the first second, it would do so to Venus throughout about thirteen feet only in the same time. The excessive brightness of Venus makes the time of its rotation somewhat doubtful; it is provisionally placed at 23 hours 21'. Its mean distance from the sun is 67,000,000, its greatest distance 67,500,000, and its least 66,500,000 of miles. These numbers show that its orbit departs but slightly from a circle. Its periodic time is 224·7 mean solar days. Observation on the passage of the planet over the sun's disc is the best method of ascertaining the distance of the great boundary [Transit]. It has also revealed the fact that Venus has an atmosphere, but its composition is as yet uncertain. Old observers thought they detected a satellite; modern astronomers have not confirmed this view, and believe it to have been founded on optical delusion.

3. *Her.:* The green tincture in coat-armour when borne by princes; vert.

* 4. *Old Chem.:* A name given to copper.

5. *Zool. & Palæont.:* The typ. genus of Veneridæ (q.v.), with 176 recent species, universally distributed, from low water to 140 fathoms. Shell thick, ovate, smooth, sulcated, or cancellated; margins minutely crenulated; hinge teeth 3-3; pallial sinus small, angular; ligament prominent, bundle distinct. Animal with mantle margins fringed; siphons unequal, more or less separate; foot tongue-shaped. All the species are edible. *Venus mercenaria* is known on the east coast of the United States as the Round Clam, and from the sea-worn fragments of the shell of this species the Red Indians used to make coinage, by perforating and stringing them on leather thongs. Fossil species 200, from the Oolite onward.



Venus's basket.

Venus's basin, bath, or cup, *s.*

Bot. = Dipsacus sylvestris [Teasel].

Venus's basket, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus Euplectella (q.v.). Called also Venus's Flower basket. The species figured is *Euplectella suberea*, from the Philippines.

Venus's comb, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* = Scandix Pecten-Veneris. [Scandix.] So named because the slender, tapering beaks of the seed-vessels are set together like the teeth of a comb.

2. *Zool.:* *Murex tribulus*, a beautiful and delicate shell, with long thin spines, from the Indian Ocean.

Venus's fan, *s.*

Zool.: *Gorgonia flabellum*, a much branched and reticulated zoophyte, which has been found in the waters of the Southern States, the West Indies, &c.

Venus's fly trap, *s.* [Dionæa.]

Venus's girdle, *s.*

Zool.: *Cestum veneris*, a free swimming Hydrozoan, from the Mediterranean. It is a long, narrow, ribbon-like, transparent, gelatinous creature, covered with cilia, and swims with a peculiar undulating motion.

Venus's hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.* [Adiantum, Maiden-hair.]

Venus's looking glass, *s.*

Bot.: *Specularia speculum*, a Campanula-like plant, with purple flowers, from southern Europe.

Venus's navel wort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Omphalodes (q.v.).

Venus's slipper, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Cypripedium (q.v.).

vē nŭ şĭ ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Venus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Geometer Moths, family Acidalidæ. Antennæ of the male slightly pectinated; abdomen slender; wings entire, rounded. One British species, *Venusia cambrica* (*Curtisii*), or *cambricaria* (*Newman*), the Welsh Wave. The larva feeds on the mountain ash.

*** vē nŭst',** *a.* [Lat. *venustus*, from *venus* = beauty.] Beautiful, amiable.

"As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood a lofty grace."—*Butterworth Cumming: Epitome*, p. 197.

*** ven ym, * ven yme,** *s.* [Venom, *s.* & *v.*]

vē prēe ų læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *vepreeula* = a little Ocean or briar bush, dimin. from *vepres* = a thorn bush.]

Bot.: The fifty-fourth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Rhamnus, Lycium, Daphne, &c.

*** vèr,** *s.* [Lat.] The spring. (*Chaucer.*)

vēr ą, *adv.* [Verv.] (*Scotch.*)

vē rā' cious, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, genit *veracis*, from *verus* = true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually speaking the truth.

"The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

2. Characterized by truth and accuracy; true: as, a *veracious* account.

* 3. Leading to or reporting actual facts.

vē rā' cious lў, *adv.* [Eng. *veracious*; *-ly.*] In a veracious manner; with truth; truthfully.

vē răç' ĭ tў, *s.* [Lat. *veracitas*, from *verax* = veracious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truthful or observant of truth; habitual regard or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth.

"He cannot be condemned as unworthy of our trust in him."—*Clarke: Evidences*, prop. 1.

2. Consistency of report with truth or fact; agreement with facts; truth.

"There was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related."—*Addison.*

* 3. That which is true; that in which truth lies; truth. (*Cowley.*)

*** ve ra ment,** *adv.* [O. Fr. *veraiment.*] [Verv.] Truly, really.

vē răn' da, vē răn' dah, * fe ran da, *s.* [Port. *varanda* = a balcony; O. Sp. *barranda*, from *vara* = a rod; or from Pers. *bar-dmadan* = a porch, a terrace, a balcony, from *bar-dmadan* = to ascend, to arise, to emerge, to grow out, from *bar* = up, and *dmadan* = to come, to arrive; or from Sansc. *varanda* = a partition, from *vri* = to cover.] An open portico attached to a house; a sort of light external gallery in the front of a house, having a sloping roof supported by slender pillars, and frequently partly enclosed in front with lattice-work.

"Upon each Cottage, with its *verandah*, French windows, and other pretensions."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. v.

vē rā' trāte, *s.* [Eng. *veratr(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of veratric acid (q.v.).

vē rā trē ous, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *veratr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eus.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melanthaceæ. Divisions of the perianth free, sessile, shortly ungual entire, or colouring like a short tube.

vē rā' trĭ a, *s.* [Veratrine.]

vē rā' trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *veratr(um)* + *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Veratrum Sabadilla*.

veratric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_2 = C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2CO.OH$. A monobasic acid discovered by Merck, in 1859, in sabadilla seeds. It is prepared by exhausting the ground seeds with alcohol containing sulphuric acid, neutralizing with milk of lime, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It crystallizes in colourless four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Heated to 100° it gives off water and becomes opaque; at a higher temperature it melts, and sublimes without decomposition.

vēr' ą trĭn, *s.* [Eng. *veratr(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: Veratrum resin (q.v.).

vēr ą trine, *s.* [Eng. *veratr(um)*, *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. Veratria. An organic base discovered by Meissner, in 1818, in sabadilla seeds, and cevadilla, obtained by boiling the bruised seeds in strong alcohol, and precipitating by an alkali. In its pure state it is a white or greenish white crystalline powder, inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and very poisonous; melts at 113°, and solidifies on cooling to a resinous mass. Strong sulphuric acid colours it first yellow, then carmine red, and lastly violet. It dissolves in dilute acids, forming colourless salts, which are very poisonous.

vēr ą trōl, *s.* [Eng. *veratr(ic)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$. A colourless oil obtained by distilling veratric acid with excess of baryta. It has an agreeable, aromatic odour, sp. gr. 1·080 at 16°, solidifies at 15°, and boils at 205°-206°.

vē rā' trŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a plant, *Veratrum album.*]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Veratreæ. Perianth of six equal divisions, sessile, persistent; stamens six, springing from the perianth; styles three, persistent; stigmas three, spreading, capsule three-, sessile, many-seeded. Plants with perennial roots, erect stems, ovate pointed leaves, and panicles of polygamous flowers. Natives of Europe and North America. *Veratrum album* is the White Hellebore. The stem is two to four or five feet high, the peduncles drawny, the flowers in a thrice compound panicle. It grows in the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy and in the Pyrenees. It is a powerful emetic and drastic purgative. Locally, it is in mania, epilepsy, &c., externally it is used in itch. Another European species is *V. nigrum*, the Dark-flowered Veratrum. *V. viride* is the Green or American Hellebore, found on the east coast of the United States, from Canada to Carolina. It is called also the Poke-root and the Swamp Hellebore. The rhizome is a powerful cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative, lowering the pulse, the respiration, and the heat of the body. It is used in pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, asthma, and in some cardiac affections. *V. Sabadilla*, a Mexican and West Indian species, was formerly believed to yield Cevadilla q.v.

2. *Pharm.:* The rhizoma of *Veratrum album*. [1.]

veratrum resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$ (?). Veratrin. A brown-ish resin, extracted from sabadilla seeds. It is insoluble in water, ether, and alkalis, soluble in alcohol, melts at 185°, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

vĕrb, * ver bo, *s.* [Fr. *verbe*, from Lat. *verbum* = a word, a verb; cogn. with Eng. *word* (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A word.

"In which speeche the *verbe* that coupleth the *nowne* [*noun*] and [*must*] together, signifieth them to be ioyned by their proper signification."—*Sir Gawaine Tottelton*, fol. 8.

II. *Gram.:* That part of speech which predicates or asserts something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of): as, The man *lives*, the boy *threw* a stone,

the man *thinks*. Verbs affirm action or existence of a subject under certain conditions or relations called voice, mood, and tense. (See these words.) Verbs may be classified into: (1) Transitive, requiring an object, as, He *learns* his lesson; and (2) Intransitive, as, He *runs*. [Active, Passive, Transitive, Intransitive.] Transitive verbs include reflexive verbs. [Reflexive.] Some transitive verbs are reflexive in meaning though not in form, and appear, at first sight, as if used intransitively; as, He *keeps* out of danger, *i.e.*, He *keeps himself*, &c. Sometimes a transitive verb has a passive sense with an active form; as, The cakes *ate* short and crisp. Some verbs are sometimes transitive and sometimes intransitive; as, He *floats* a scheme, The body *floats*. Only transitive verbs have a passive voice. Some intransitive verbs, by means of a preposition, become transitive, and may be used passively; as, He *laughed at* the act, The act *was laughed at* by him. Intransitive verbs include a large number that might be classed as frequentative, diminutive, inceptive, desiderative, &c. Some intransitive verbs have a causative meaning, and take an object: I *run*, I *ran* a pin into my finger. Intransitive verbs may take a noun of kindred meaning as object (called the cognate object); as, To *sleep* a sleep, to *run* a race, to *live* a life. Verbs used with the third person only are called impersonal verbs; as, *Methinks*, it *rains*, it *snows*. In the case of some verbs, the transitive form is distinguished from the corresponding intransitive by a change of vowel; as, *raise, rise; set, sit; fell, fall*. Such verbs are called causative (q.v.). The past tense of strong verbs is expressed by a change of vowel only; as, *throw, threw*; the past tense of weak verbs by adding to the verbal root the syllable *ed*; as, *shout, shouted, love, loved*, or its euphonic substitute *d* (*ed*). [Strong, Weak.] In Middle English there were also negative forms of verbs; as, *nam* = *ne am* = am not; *nis* = *ne is* = is not; *not* = *ne wot* = not, (know) not, &c. Auxiliary verbs are used in forming the tenses of other verbs: as, I *have* seen. [Auxiliary.]

"You have told me that a *verb* is (as every word also must be) a noun; but you added, that it is also something more; and that the title of *verb* was given to it on account of that distinguishing something more than the mere nouns convey."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii., ch. viii

vŏr′ bal, ***vŏr′ ball,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *verbal*, from Lat. *verbalis* = pertaining to a word, from *verbum* = a word, a verb; Sp. & Port. *verbal*; Ital. *verbale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to words; respecting words only: as, a *verbal* dispute.

2. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.)

* 3. Consisting in mere words.

"Urgent condemnations and *verbal* praises . . . are but a piece of mockery and hypocritical compliment."—*Hale: Cont. of Affections*

4. Literal; having word answering to word.

"Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it."—*Denham.*

5. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only.

"Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 281.

* 6. Plain-spoken; wording one's thoughts without reserve.

"You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By using so verbal."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

II. *Grammar:*

1. Derived from a verb. The infinitive mood, gerund, and supine are properly verbal nouns, implying action or state, only without the power of assertion.

2. Pertaining to a verb or verbs.

"A person is the special differences of a *verbal* nuncupative."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. xvi.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A noun derived from a verb.

verbal note, *s.*

Diplomacy: An unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked.

vŏr′ bal ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *verbal*; *-ism*.] Something expressed verbally or orally; a verbal remark or expression.

***vŏr′ bal ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *verbal*; *-ist*.] One who deals in words only; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words; a verbarian.

"Yet not ashamed these *verbalists* still use
From youth, till age or study dims their eyes,
To engage the grammar rules in civil war."
Lord Brooke: On Human Learning.

***vĕr băl ĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *verbal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression.

"This controversie hath in it more *verbality* than matter."—*Bp. Hall: Peace-maker*, § 4.

vĕr bal ĭ za′ tion, *s.* [Eng. *verbalize*; *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing; the state of being verbalized.

vĕr′ bal ize, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *verbal*; *-ize*.]

A. *Trans.:* To convert or change into a verb; to form a verb of.

"Some for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*; as, to complete, to contrary, to experience."—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 31.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.

vĕr′ bal ly, *adv.* [Eng. *verbal*; *-ly*.]

1. In a verbal manner; by word of mouth; orally; by words uttered; in words.

2. Word for word; literally, verbatim.

***vĕr bār′ ĭ an,** *s.* [Lat. *verbum* = a word.] A word-coiner.

vĕr bār′ ĭ um, *s.* A game the object of which is the formation of words; either of the greatest possible number of words from the letters of a given one, or of one word from its own letters entangled in some way.

vĕr bā′ sē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verbasc(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Antirrhinideæ. Leaves alternate; inflorescence centripetal; corolla rotate; stamens five, declinate, unequal.

vĕr′ bas cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = mullein. See def.]

Bot.: Mullein, the typical genus of Verbascee (q.v.). Tall, erect, tomentose or woolly plants, usually biennial. Leaves alternate; inflorescence in racemes; calyx five-partite; corolla rotate or regular; stamens five, the three upper ones or all five hairy; capsule of two cells and two valves, septicidal; seeds many. Known species about eighty, chiefly from Europe and Asia. Five are common, *Verbascum Thapsus*, the Great; *V. Lychnitis*, the White; *V. pulverulentum*, the Yellow Hoary; *V. nigrum*, the Dark; and *V. Blattaria*, the Moth Mullein. The first has a nearly simple stem, angular, winged, and four or five feet high, the spike is cylindrical, the flowers handsome golden-yellow. It is found on banks, in waste grounds, on a light sandy, gravelly, or chalky soil, but is local. The second species has many rather small cream-coloured flowers. The third has the leaves covered with a mealy down, the fourth has stellately pubescent inflorescence, and the fifth has nearly glabrous leaves, the hairs of its filaments purple. *V. virgatum*, once believed to be distinct, is made by Sir J. Hooker a sub species of *V. Blattaria*. The flowers of the Great Mullein, when dried in the sun, give out a fatty matter, used in Alsace as a cataplasm in haemorrhoids. Its root is administered in India as a febrifuge. The seeds of *V. Thapsus* and *V. nigrum* are used by British poachers to poison fish, and the flowers of *V. Lychnitis* to destroy mice.

vĕr bā′ tĭm, *adv.* [Lat.]

1. Word for word; in the identical words.

"He would *verbatim* repeat the whole without books."—*Holinshed: Chron.* (Epis. Ded.)

2. By word of mouth; orally.

"*Verbatim* to rehearse the method of my pen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ *Verbatim et literatim:* [Literatim].

vĕr bē′ na, *s.* [Lat. *verbena* = sacred boughs; *verbenca* = vervain.]

Bot.: Vervain; the typical genus of Verbenacee (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs with four-sided stems, opposite or ternate leaves, simple, pinnatifid, or three-partite. Flowers in terminal spikes or racemes. Calyx tubular, the limb with five teeth, one usually shorter than the rest. Corolla tubular, the limb not quite regular, five-cleft. Stamens included, four didynamous, rarely two. Ovary with four cells, each one-seeded. Capsule dividing into four one-seeded achenes. Known species seventy, chiefly from America. Many of the species are notable for their beauty, they having under cultivation given rise to numerous varieties greatly admired for the brilliant colors of their flowers. The Lemon-scented Verbena is *Aloysia citriodora*, a member of the same natural order, but the Oil of Verbena of the perfumes is derived from the Lemon-grass. The Vervain, or Vervein (*V. officinalis*), was formerly believed to be beneficial medicinally, but its virtues seem to have been imaginary

vĕr be nā′ cē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verben(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Verbenes; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Trees, shrubs, or herbs. Leaves generally opposite, simple or compound, without stipules. Flowers in opposite corymbs, or spiked alternately, or in dense heads, or rarely axillary and solitary. Calyx tubular, persistent, inferior. Corolla hypogynous, monopetalous, tubular, deciduous, the limb generally irregular. Stamens generally four, didynamous, or of equal length, rarely two. Style one; stigma bifid or undivided; ovary two or four celled; fruit nucamentaceous or berried, composed of two or four nucules in a state of adhesion. Closely akin to Labiatæ, but the ovary is not four-lobed, nor is there the aromatic smell. The species are found chiefly in the tropics, and in South America beyond them. In hot countries they are generally shrubs or trees, in temperate climates they are mostly herbs. Known genera forty-five, species 633 (*Lindley*); genera forty, species 550 (*Sir J. Hoo. er*).

***vĕr bē nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *verbenatus*=adorned with a garland of verbena (q.v.).] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs according to an ancient custom.

vĕr bene′, *s.* [Verbena.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Verbenaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

***vĕr′ bĕr āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero* = to beat, to whip, from *verber* = a whip.] To beat, to strike.

"The sound that both by sea and land out-flies,
Rebounds again, and *verberates* the skies."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 1a.

***vĕr bĕr ā′ tion,** *s.* [Lat. *verberatio*, from *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero* = to beat.]

1. The act of beating or striking; a blow, a percussion.

"Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pul-sation, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

vĕr bĕ′ sĭ na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *verbena* (q.v.).

Bot.: The typical genus of Verbesinee (q.v.). Herbs, shrubs, or small trees growing in America with pinnately-lobed leaves, and flowers generally yellow, or the ray florets white, those of the disc yellow; the achenes with two stiff awns at the apex. Several species are cultivated in flower gardens. [Galizia.]

vĕr bĕ sĭ nē′ æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verbesin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ. Heads heterogamous, with the florets of the ray ligulate and female, rarely homogamous and discoid. Achenes generally compressed, with stiff bristles at the top.

vĕr′ bĭ age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *verbier* = to talk.] [Verb.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity, wordiness.

"Its *verbiage* prevented it from touching the hearts of the people."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1886.

***vĕr bĭ cŭl-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *verbum* = a word, and *cultura* = cultivation, culture.] The study and coinage of words. (*Special coinage.*)

"Fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *verbiculture*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 289.

***vĕrb′ ĭ fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *verb*; *i* connect.; suff. *-fy*.] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize.

vĕr′ bleĕ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: Applied to a hunting-horn, when edged round with metal of different tincture from the rest.

vĕr bōse′, *a.* [Lat. *verbosus*, from *verbum* = a word.] [Verb.] Abounding in words; using many words without necessity, or using

quan. word: thou are necessary: prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Thou resorte ye thee are not any nowe to purpose: for a bad way continually repeat in the comprehension within three words that it be to do.

***vēr bum ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *verbum*; *-ly.*] In a ... manner; with superfluous ...

ver bum ness, [illegible]

vēr bŭs i ty, ***vēr bus ness,** ***ver bŭs i tie,** [Eng. *verbous*; *-ity*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being verbous: use of a ... proportion of ... to ... of words; redundancy by multiplicity of words; verbiage.

The use of those ye employ is a matter of very much moment, being the other for brevity and perfection in penning the histories. *T. Hudson*, *Historie*, b. p. 180.

verd, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *viridis*, green.]

I. *Bot. Lang.* Greenness, verdancy, fresh ness.

The ye apothecaries potion of rue ale, they have their leaf alleyed and seed of the fruit. *Holland*, *Plinie*, b. p. 180.

II. *Old Law.* The same as Verd (q. v.)

***vēr dan cy,** *n.* [Eng. *verdant*; *-cy.*]

I. *Lit.* The quality or state of being verdant or green; greenness.

II. *Fig.* Rawness, inexperience; greenness; immaturity.

Found his memory a ... verdancy ... *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mar. 1747, p. 1.

vēr dant, *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of verdir = to wax green, from Lat. *viridis*, green, from *virere*, to be green.]

I. *Lit.*: Green; covered with ... verdure; fresh; flourishing.

II. *Fig.*: Green in knowledge; simple; inexperienced; immature; easily deceived or taken in; raw. (*Trading in slaves.*)

vēr dan tique (que as k), *s.* [Fr., from *vert* = green and *antique* = ancient antique.]

Bot. Lang.: A term applied to a green incrustation on ancient bases or antique statues. (*Ansted.*)

Geol.: A name given to a variety of marble (serpentine or limestone) of green colour, owing to the presence of serpentine, which sometimes occurs in the form of patches. Also applied to serpentine rocks or shades of green which are veined with greenish calcite or dolomite. Sometimes applied, though erroneously, to the ... rock used by the Romans.

vēr dant ly, *adv.* [Eng. *verdant*; *-ly.*]

1. ... in a verdant ... or flourishing manner.

2. ... like one green or inexperienced in worldly matters.

vēr de, [Fr.] Green.

verde di Corsica, *s.*

Mineral.: A name given to certain varieties of gadolite (q. v.), occurring in the island of Corsica, which, from their hardness, permit of being used for ornamental work.

verde eterno, *s.* A neutral acetate of copper, prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid then leaving the filtered solution to cool, when beautiful dark green crystals are deposited. These were much ... for ... purposes, as well as for ... painting on the glasses. (*Ure.*)

***vēr de ō,** *s.* [Ital. = a pending unripe white grape: the wine made from it.] (See extract.)

***verdea wine,** *s.* A kind of Italian wine, so called from the grape of which it was made.

... was it best been at Rome and upon the ... Brunelli and ... and Verdea wine and Vin di Greve. *Howell*, *Letters*, bk. iv. let. xxxvi.

***ver de prese,** ***verd prese,** [illegible]

ver det ar, ver det or, *s.* [Fr. *verdâtre* = greenish, from *vert* = green, from Lat. *viridis*, green.] ... of ... when ... green ... to ... the ... and ... of ... and ... the ... and ... the ... and ... the

3. *Hort.:* The grass-edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.

* **4.** *Law:* The compass about the king's court bounding the jurisdiction of the lord-steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house. [MARSHALSEA, ¶.]

"The *verge* of the court in this respect extends for twelve miles round the king's palace of residence."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

verge board, *s.*

Build.: The same as BARGE-BOARD (q.v.).

verge file, *s.* A fine file, with one safe side, formerly used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement.

***vĕrge** (2), *s.* [VERGE (2), *v.*] The act or state of verging or inclining; inclination.

"I mean their *verges* towards the body and its joys."—*Digby: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

vĕrge (1), *v.i.* [VERGE (1), *s.*] To border, to approach, to come near. (With *on* or *upon*.)

"Taking another look at the clock, the hand of which was *verging on* the five minutes past."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

vĕrge (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *vergo* = to bend, to incline.] To tend, to incline, to bend, to slope.

"And henceforth the sun of the king's cause declined, *verging* more and more westward."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire.*

vĕr′-gĕn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *vergent(t)*; *-cy.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.

2. *Optics:* The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a focus of rays. (*Lloyd* in *Goodrich.*)

vĕr′-gent, *a.* [Lat. *vergens*, pr. par. of *vergo* = to bend, to incline.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Drawing to a close.

2. *Geol.:* Declining; the name given to a series of Appalachian strata, equivalent to the Chelmung group of New York, and of the age of the Middle Devonian rocks of England. These strata are nearly 5,000 feet thick in Pennsylvania. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

vĕrg′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *virgiarius* = an apparitor; from *virga* = a rod, a wand.] One who carries a verge. Specifically—

(1) An officer who bears the wand or staff of office before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic.

"The emperor again laid aside his imperial mantle, and, taking a wand in his hand, officiated as *verger*, driving the laity from the choir."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 6.)

(2) The official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

***vĕrg′-ĕr** (2), ***ver-gere,** *s.* [Fr. *vergier*, from Lat. *viridiarium* = a garden, from *viridis* = green.] A garden. (*Rom. of the Rose*, 3,018.)

vĕr-gĕtte′, *s.* [Dimin. from *verge* = a rod or wand.]

Her.: A pallet; also a shield divided with pallets.

vĕr-gôu leûse′, *s.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

***vĕ rid-ic al,** *a.* [Lat. *veridicus*, from *verum* = the truth, and *dico* = to say.] Speaking or telling the truth; truthful, veracious.

"Who shall read this so *veridical* history."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii.

vĕr′-i-fi a ble, *a.* [Eng. *verify*; *-able.*] Capable of being verified; admitting of verification or confirmation of incontestible evidence.

"The instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alleged particulars."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

vĕr i fi cā′ tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any power granted, or of any transaction by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authenticity, confirmation.

"It hath only the traditional *verification* of the evidence of a past fact."—*Warburton: Discourse* xxviii.

***vĕr′-i fi-cā-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *verify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ative.*] Serving to verify, confirm, or establish; verifying.

vĕr′-i-fi ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *verify*; *-er.*] One who or that which verifies.

vĕr′-i fy, ***ver i fie,** ***ver-i-fye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *vérifier*, from Lat. *verificō* = to make true: *verus* = true, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To prove to be true; to prove the truth of; to confirm; to establish the truth of; to prove.

"The *verifying* of that true sentence, the first shall be last."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. To confirm the truthfulness of; to confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

"The words of Isaiah were literally *verified*."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

3. To prove to have spoken truly; to prove or confirm the truthfulness of.

"So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 177.

4. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate.

* **5.** To affirm; to maintain.

"They have *verified* unjust things."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

* **6.** To back up; to support the credit of; to second.

"I have ever *verified* my friends."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

***vĕr il′-ō quent,** *a.* [Lat. *verus* = true, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking the truth; truthful, veracious.

vĕr′-i lỹ, ***ver-ai ly,** ***ver-rai ly,** ***ver-e ly,** ***ver-e lye,** ***ver ray ly,** ***ver-y-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *very*; *-ly.*]

1. In truth; in very truth or deed; of a truth; truly.

"*Verily* this man was Goddis son."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xv. 39.

2. Really, truly; with great confidence; in sincere earnestness.

"I *verily* did think
That her old gloves were on."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

***vĕr-i-sĭm′-il-ar,** *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis*, from *verus* = true, and *similis* = like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable, likely.

"How *verisimilar* it looks."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 69.

vĕr-i-sĭ-mil′-i-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *verisimilitudo*, from *verus* = true, and *similitudo* = similitude (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability, likelihood.

"That proportion forms an essential attribute of truth, and consequently of *verisimilitude*, or that which renders a narration probable."—*Scott: Life of Swift*, § 6.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of fact.

***vĕr-i sĭ mil′ i-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *verisimilis* = probable.] Verisimilitude, probability.

"As touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

***vĕr-i-sĭm′-il-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis.*] [VERISIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable, verisimilar.

"Supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons."—*White.* (*Todd.*)

***vĕr′-it-a-ble,** ***ver-yt-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *verus* = true.]

1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true, real, genuine.

"Indeed I is 't true?
Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

2. Truthful, veracious.

"In verities he was very *veritable*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

vĕr′-it-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *veritable*; *-ly.*] In truth; truly, really, verily.

"Hercules must ascend the funeral pyre, and there be *veritably* burnt to death."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

vĕr′-i-tăs, *s.* [Fr.] A register of shipping established in Paris on the principle of the English Lloyds. Commonly called the Bureau Veritas.

vĕr′-i-tỹ, ***ver-i-tie,** ***ver-y-te,** ***ver-y-tie,** ***ver-y tye,** *s.* [Fr. *vérité*, from Lat. *veritatem*, accus. of *veritas*, from *verus* = true; Sp. *verdad*; Ital. *verità.*]

1. The quality or state of being true; truth, reality; true or real nature; agreement of a statement, proposition, or other thing with fact.

"I would prove the *verity* of certain words."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth, a fact, a reality.

"There are many *veritees*, which yet may be no soothe articles of oure fayth."—*Boke made by Jon Fryth*, p. 107.

* **3.** Faith, honesty.

"Justice, *verity*, temperance."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ *Of a verity:* Verily; in very truth or deed.

vĕr′-jûice, ***ver-geous,** ***ver-ious,** ***ver juce,** *s.* [Fr. *verjus* = verjuice (lit. = green juice), from *vert*, *verd* = green, and *jus* = juice.]

1. *Lit.:* An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c., and used for cooking and other purposes.

"Then blds fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peeled sliced onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Sourness or acidity of temper or manner; crabbedness.

"The fashion in which the narrator chose, from inherent bonhomie, or from inherent *verjuice*, to put the thing."—*A. K. H. Boyd: Rec. Country Parson; Art of Putting Things.*

vĕr′-meĭl, ***vĕr′-mĭll,** *s.* [Fr. *vermeil* = vermilion . . . a little worm, from Lat. *vermiculus*, dimin. from *vermis* = a worm.] [VERMILION.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Vermilion; the colour of vermilion. (Only used in poetry.)

"In *vermeil* colours and in gold."
Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

2. Silver gilt; gilt bronze.

3. A jeweller's name for a crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange.

II. *Gild.:* A liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre and fire to the gold, making it resemble ormolu. It is composed of annotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water.

***vĕr′-mĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *vermeil* (q.v.).] Vermilion.

"Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?"
Chaucer: Court of Love.

***vĕr-mē-ŏl′-ō-gist,** *s.* [Eng. *vermeology(y)*; *-ist.*] A helminthologist (q.v.).

***vĕr mē-ŏl′-ō gỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Helminthology (q.v.).

vĕr′-mēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *vermis* = a worm (q.v.).]

Zoology:

* **1.** The sixth class in the arrangement of Linnæus, comprising all the animals which could not be arranged under Vertebrata and Insecta. He divided the class into five orders: Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta, and Zoophyta.

2. A phylum of the Metazoa. It contains a large number of allied animal forms, which may possibly represent more than one phylum. Gegenbaur makes nine classes: Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Chætognathi, Acanthocephali, Bryozoa, Rotatoria, Enteropneusti (Balanoglossus), Gephyrea, and Annulata. This phylum includes the Scolecida, the Annelida, and Polyzoa of Huxley. [ZOOLOGY.]

vĕr mē′-tĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verme(tus)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holostomatous Gasteropoda, with two genera, Vermetus and Siliquaria. (*Tate.*) The shells are closely akin to those of the Serpulæ, but are distinguished from them by the presence of a spiral nucleus and of concave smooth interior septa. [VERMETUS.]

vĕr-mē′-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vermis* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: Worm-shell; according to Woodward a genus of Turritellidæ (q.v.), but made by Tate the type of a family, Vermetidæ (q.v.), with thirty-one recent species from Portugal, the Mediterranean, Africa, and India. Shell tubular, attached; sometimes regularly spiral when young; always irregular in its adult growth; tube repeatedly partitioned off; aperture round; operculum circular, concave externally. Fossil species twelve, from the Lower Greensand of Britain, France, &c.

vĕr-mi-çĕl′-li (or **ç as ch**), *s.* [Ital. *vermicelli* = little worms, pl. of *vermicello* = a little worm, dimin. from *verme* = a worm, from Lat. *vermem*, accus. of *vermis* = a worm

Cook. An Italian confection prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender tubes or threads and so named from their worm-like appearance [illegible] only in being made in smaller tubes. Both are prepared in a similar manner, and both are used in soups. They are a favourite dish with all classes, and have formed an item in the food of the poor [illegible] to a considerable extent in the United States, and to some extent in Great Britain.

vermicosh, vermicosh, vermicosh, vermicosh, *a.* [Lat. *vermis* = a worm.] Of or pertaining to worms; worm-like.

vermicide, *s.* [Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cida*) = to kill.] A worm-killer; one of that class of anthelmintics which destroy intestinal worms or parasites.

***vermicle,** *s.* [Vermicule.]

vermiculate, *a.* [Fr. *vermiculaire*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, double diminutive from *vermis* = a worm.] Sp. & Port. *vermicular.*]

Anat. Comp. Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm, especially, resembling the motion or track of a worm.

"A twisted form vermicular." *Cowper. Task.* I. 80.

II. *Bot.* Worm-shaped, thick and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as the roots of *Polygonatum Biflorum.*

vermicular motion, *s.*

Physiol. [Peristaltic motion (q. v.).]

vermicular work, vermiculated work,

Architecture, &c.

I. A sort of ornamental work, resembling of fruits or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and meandering the tracks of worms.

II. A species of cultivated masonry, so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms.

vermiculated, *a.* [Lat. *vermiculatus* = a little worm.]

Palæont. A genus of Serpulidæ, ranging from the Lower Oolite to the Miocene.

vermiculate, *v.t. & i.* [Vermiculation, &c.]

A. *trans.* To adapt or execute work like the undulations of worms; to form work by inlaying resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

B. *intrans.* To become full of worms; to be eaten by worms.

"Speak doth his tale [illegible] vermiculated." [illegible]

vermiculation, *s.* [Lat. *vermiculatus* = covered with worms, from *vermis* = a worm.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* Worm-like or serpentine appearance, or work with worm-like decorations.

"2. *Fig.* Creeping or crawling like a worm; hence, creeping melancholia; phthisical.

"His melancholiness and, as I may term them, vermiculations." *Bacon: Advancement of Learning.* Pt. I.

II. *Bot.:* Of a vermillion colour.

vermiculose, *a.* [Eng. *vermiculate*; *-ose.*] Pitted with a worm-like pattern. [Vermiculate.]

***vermiculation,** *s.* [Lat. *vermiculatio* from *vermiculatus* = vermiculate (q. v.).]

I. The act or process of moving after the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

"By this vermiculation is the motion of [illegible]." [illegible]

II. The act or process of forming worm-like movements; a worm-like structure or body of any kind.

III. The state of being worm-eaten; the act of pleading or being through, as by worms.

"[illegible] vermiculation [illegible]." [illegible]

***vermicule, *vermicle,** *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus*.] [Vermiculus.] A little grub or worm; a small, worm-like body.

"So many serrated towards the middle of [illegible]." *Derham: Physico-Theology.* [illegible]

vermiculite, *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus* = a little worm, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. A name given to a mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in steatite, at Mt. [illegible]. [illegible] not to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatic herbs, professedly used to excite the appetite.

vèr ṇą cle, *s.* [VERNACLE.]

vẽr nắc′ ụ lạr, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vernaculus* = belonging to home-born slaves, domestic, native, or indigenous; a double dimin. from *verna* = a home-born slave.]

A. *As adj.:* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to one's native speech. (Almost exclusively used of the native language or every-day idiom of a place or country; native and indigenous.)

"His skill in the *vernacular* dialect of the Celtic tongue."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

B. *As subst.:* One's native tongue; the native idiom of a place or country.

"Some of the peoples and tribes whose *vernaculars* that ci ss comprises."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

vernacular disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an endemic disease.

***vẽr nắc′ ụ lạr ịṣm,** *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; *-ism.*] A vernacular idiom.

***vẽr nắc ụ lắr′ ĭ tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; *-ity.*] A vernacularism; an idiom.

"Rustic Annandale . . . with its homely honesties, its rough *vernacularities*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 335.

***vẽr nắc-ụ lạr ī zā′ tion,** *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; *-ization.*] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

"Thousands of words . . . candidates for *vernacularization*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 106.

vẽr nắc′ ụ lạr lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vernacular*; *-ly.*] In a vernacular manner, as one's native language.

"We have most of us known one language *vernacularly*."—*Earle: Philology of the English Tongue.* (Pref.)

***vẽr nắc′ ụ loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vernaculus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous, insolent, scoffing.

"Subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator that were wont to be the cure of kings and happiest monarchs."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone.* (Dedic.)

2. Vernacular.

***vẽr′ nage (age as ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr.] A sweet wine.

"Never pyonant ne *vernage*
Was halfe so swete for to drynke."
Gower: C. A., vi.

vẽr′ nąl, ***vẽr′ nąll,** *a.* [Lat. *vernalis*, from *verna* = pertaining to spring; *ver* = spring; cogn. with Gr. ἔαρ (*ear*) = spring; Icel. *vár*, *vor*; Dan. *vaar*; Sw. *vår*; Ir. *earrach*; Russ. *vesna.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to spring; appearing in the spring.

"Not to me returns,
Or night of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose."
Milton: P. L., x. 618.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining or belonging to youth; the spring of life.

vernal-equinox, *s.* [Equinox.]

vernal grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, a native of the northern part of the world generally. It is one of the earliest grasses, and possesses a highly aromatic smell and taste. As a pasture grass it takes only low rank, and when it predominates in a pasture it is left uneaten by stock; at the same time its aromatic qualities may have some wholesome medicinal value. Seed merchants have used the seeds of *Anthoxanthum puelli*, which is not a native of Great Britain, as a substitute for the seeds of this more valuable species; since, as in the case of all annual grasses, they are more easily procured. Called also Sweet-scented Vernal-grass.

vernal signs, *s. pl.* The signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

vernal whitlow grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Erophila (q.v.).

***vẽr′ nant,** *a.* [Lat. *vernans*, pr. par. of *verno* = to flourish, from *ver* = spring.] Flourishing in the spring; vernal.

"The spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs."
Milton: P. L., x. 618.

***vẽr′ nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *vernatum*, sup. of *verno* = to flourish.] [VERNANT.] To be vernant; to flourish.

vẽr nā′ tion, *s.* [VERNATE.]

Bot.: The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud. It is of great practical importance for distinguishing species, genera, and even natural orders. Thus the vernation of the Cherry is conduplicate, that of *Prunus domestica* convolute, and that of Ferns and Cycadaceæ circinate. Called also Prefoliation.

vẽr′ nĭ cle, *s.* [VERONICA.] A copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with the features of Our Lord. It was worn as a sign by pilgrims to Rome.

"A *vernicle* hadde he sewed upon his cappe."
Chaucer: C. T., 888. (Prol.)

vẽr′ nĭ cose, *a.* [Low Lat. *vernix*, genit. *vernicis* = varnish.]

Bot.: Covered with a natural varnish.

vèr′ nĭ ẽr, *s.* [Named after the inventor, Pelar Vernier, of Brussels, who described it in a tract printed in 1631.] A contrivance for measuring fractional portions of one of the equal spaces into which a scale or limb, or a graduated instrument is divided. The vernier consists of a graduated scale, so arranged as to cover an exact number of spaces on the primary scale, or limb, to which it is applied. The vernier is divided into a number of equal parts, greater or less by 1, than the number of spaces which it covers on the limb. That applied to the barometer will illustrate its principle, *a* representing the mercurial column, *b* the vernier, and *c* the barometer-scale, divided into inches and tenths. The vernier-scale is $1\frac{1}{10}$ inches in length, and is divided into ten equal parts, each embracing $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and therefore exceeding each division of the scale by $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. If, therefore, any division of the vernier coincide with a division on the scale, that division, counting downward, when the 0 of the vernier coincides with the top of the mercurial column, indicates the number of hundredths of an inch to be added to the tenths division on the scale next above which the 0 of the vernier stands.

VERNIER.

vernier compass, *s.* A [COMPASS] compass whose compass-circle is fitted with a vernier attachment.

vernier transit, *s.* A transit having a vernier attachment to the compass. [TRANSIT, *s.*, II. 3.]

***vẽr′ nile,** *a.* [Lat. *vernilis*, from *verna* = a slave.] Suiting or characteristic of a slave; servile, slavish.

***vẽr nĭl′ ĭ tў,** *s.* [Lat. *vernilitas*, from *vernilis* = vernile (q.v.).] Servility; fawning behaviour, like that of a slave.

***ver nish,** *v.t. & i.* [VARNISH.]

vẽr nō′ nĭ ą, *s.* [Named after William Vernon, a botanical traveller in North America.]

Bot.: A large genus of Heterocarpeæ, the typical one of Vernoniaceæ. Style cylindrical, with tapering branches, everywhere covered with bristles. More than 400 species are known, chiefly from the hotter parts of the western hemisphere. The seeds of *Vernonia anthelmintica* (= *Serratula anthelmintica* of Roxburgh), a plant found in the Himalayas and some other parts of India, yield an oil. The seeds themselves are a valuable tonic and stomachic, and are said to be diuretic. They are used as an anthelmintic, and bruised and mixed with lime-juice to destroy pediculi. The Hindoos consider them of great use in white leprosy and other skin diseases. A decoction of *V. cinerea*, another Indian species, is used in India to promote perspiration.

vẽr nō nĭ ā′ cē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vernonia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubulifloræ. Style cylindrical, its arms generally long and subulate, occasionally short and blunt, wholly covered with bristles. Sub-tribes: Elvirieæ, Heterocomeæ, Lychnophoreæ, Eremieæ, Eupatoreæ, Liabeæ, and Pectideæ.

Vẽ rō′ ną, *s.* [See def.] A city and province in the north of Italy.

Verona serge, *s.* A thin fabric of various colours made of worsted and cotton, and sometimes of mohair and cotton.

Vẽr ō′ nēṣe′, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Verona.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Verona, as a plural, the inhabitants of Verona collectively.

Vẽ rŏn′ i ca, ***Ver one′ i ke,** *s.* [See def.]

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. The traditional name of the woman who was cured of an issue of blood (Mark v. 25-34), originally given as Berenice, or Bernice. The name Veronica soon came to be popularly explained as equivalent to the words *vera icon* [illegible] and hence to the [illegible] that St. Veronica was a holy woman who wiped the perspiration from the face of the Saviour, when toiling to Calvary, upon the sudarium which she carried, and which immediately received an impression of his features. A relic, purporting to be this very napkin, is still preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. Copies of the portrait were called Veronicæ, or Veronicles, whence the English vernicle (q.v.).

2. A copy of the portrait or impression of Our Lord's features imprinted on the sudarium of St. Veronica, a vernicle.

II. *Bot.:* Speedwell; the typical genus of Veroniceæ. Herbs or shrubs, generally with opposite, sometimes with whorled, leaves; calyx four to five partite; corolla rotate, four cleft, the lowest segment the narrowest; stamens two; capsule two-celled. Known species about 100, from the north temperate zone and from Australia and New Zealand. Some of them grow in wet ditches and marshes, some only on the driest soil. They have usually very beautiful flowers, blue, white, or pink in color, and a number of the species are widely cultivated in flower-gardens. *V. virginica*, a common species in the United States, is called Culver's Physic. It has actively diuretic qualities, and a decoction of the fresh root is violently cathartic and emetic. The [illegible] New Zealand have received much [illegible] species, peculiar but ornamental in appearance, which have been introduced into gardens. There are many European species. One of the finest is *Veronica Chamædrys*, frequent in May and June in woods, pastures, and on hedge banks. Its stem has the soft hairs disposed on two opposite lines, changing their position above each joint; the leaves are wrinkled, the corolla very bright blue. *V. officinalis*, a pubescent plant, with a procumbent stem, ovate-acuminate leaves, and spicate racemes, is abundant in woods and pastures; its bitter and astringent leaves infused make a kind of tea, which has been used medicinally. They are employed in Sweden and elsewhere for this purpose, as are also the leaves of the [illegible] and [illegible] of New Zealand are cultivated, and prove hardy in gardens.

vẽr ō nĭ′ ē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *veronica*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A [illegible] tribe of Scrophulariaceæ. Leaves opposite, centripetal; leaves opposite; corolla almost regular; stamens two diverging. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

***verre** (1), ***verr,** *s.* [Fr. *verre.*] Glass.

"As beholde from the win. . . . [illegible] when schal shine in the verr the colour of it."—*Rydale: Prose*, xxiii. 91.

***verre** (2), *s.* [VAIR.]

***vẽr′ rel,** ***vẽr′ rūle,** *s.* [FERRULE.]

vẽr rū′ cą (*pl.* **vẽr rū′ cæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a sleep place, a height; a wall.]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Warts or sessile glands. They vary greatly in figure, and may be round, oblong, reniform or cupulate, cylindrical, or conical. In Cassia they are seated upon the upper edge of the petiole, in the Cruciferæ they rise from the base of the ovary, and in the leafless Acacias they are on the upper edge of the phyllodium.

2. [illegible]

3. *Pathol.:* Warts.

vẽr rū′ cæ form, vẽr rū′ cal form, *a.* [Lat. *verruca* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Wart-shaped.

vĕr-rū-cā′-rĭ-ă, *s.* [Lat. = *verrucaria herba*, a plant able to remove warts, probably *Euphorbia helioscopia.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Verrucaridæ and Verrucariei. They have a thin crust producing gonidia. Generally distributed over the world, but the finest species are from the tropics. *Verrucaria submersa* is nearly aquatic, a very exceptional character among lichens.

vĕr-rū-cā′-rĭ-æ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verrucari(a)* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-œi.*]

Bot.: An order of Lichens of the Angiocarpous division. [LICHENACEÆ, 1.] They are found on the trunks of trees, on rocks, and occasionally on pebbles immersed in water.

* **vĕr-rū-cā′-rĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verrucar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Gasterothalameæ. (*Lindley.*) Equivalent to Verrucariei (q.v.).

vĕr-rū′-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verruc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Sessile Cirripedes, order Thoracica, with a single genus, Verruca. Shell of six valves, unsymmetrical, the scuta and terga, which together form the operculum, movable, but not furnished with a depressor muscle. From the Chalk onward.

vĕr′-rụ-cōse, vĕr′-rụ-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *verrucosus*, from *verruca* = a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface. In Botany the same as TUBERCLED (q.v.).

vĕr-rū′-cụ-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. from *verrucose* (q.v.).] Having minute wart-like prominences.

* **ver-ry,** * **ver-rai,** * **ver-rei,** * **ver-rey,** *a.* [O. Fr. *verai*; Fr. *vrai.*] [VERY.] True.

"*Verrei* man." *P. Plowman*, xxii. 153.

ver-ry, ver-rey, *s.* [VAIR, VAIRY.]

* **vĕr-sa-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *versable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

"By the *versability* of this great engine round which they are twisted."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 137.

* **vĕr′-sa-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *versabilis*, from *versor* = to turn.] Capable of being turned.

* **vĕr′-sa-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *versable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being versable; versability.

* **vĕr′-sal,** *a.* [An abbreviation of *universal.*] Universal, whole.

"Some for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

* **vĕr′-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *versans*, pr. par. of *verso* = to turn.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Familiar, acquainted, conversant; having to do with.

"Thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law."—*Sidney Smith: First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.*

2. *Her.:* Erected or elevated.

* **vĕr′-sant,** *s.* [Fr. = a mountain slope.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of country; aspect.

vĕr′-sa-tīle, *a.* [Fr. *versatil* = quickly turning, from Lat. *versatilis*, from *verso*, frequent. of *verto* = to turn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of being moved or turned round.

"*Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw."
Harte: Eulogius.

2. Changeable, variable, unsteady, varying.

"Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove."—*Glanville.*

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or occupation, or to various subjects; many-sided.

"Nature seems incapable of such extraordinary combinations as composed his *versatile* capacity."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 47.)

II. *Bot.* (*Of an anther*): Adhering slightly by the middle, so that the two halves are nearly equally balanced and swing backwards and forwards, as in the Grasses.

* **vĕr′-sa-tīle-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *versatile*; *-ly.*] In a versatile manner.

vĕr-sa-tĭl′-ĭ-tў, * **vĕr′-sa-tīle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *versatil(e)*; *-ity*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being versatile; readiness to be turned; variableness.

2. The quality or faculty of turning with ease from one task or occupation to another; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits or lines of thought.

"This *versatility* and duplicity of the grand monde may, indeed, constitute a man of the world."—*Anon: Essay* No. 12.

vĕrse, * **veerce,** * **fers,** *s.* [A.S. *fers* = a verse, a line of poetry, from Lat. *versus* = a turning, a line, a row, so named from the turning to begin a new line, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn. From the same root come many other English words, as *advert, convert, pervert, perverse, inverse, traverse, vertebra, vertex, vortex*, &c.: Sp., Port., & Ital. *verso*; Fr. *vers.*]

1. A line of poetry, consisting of a certain number of metrical feet, disposed according to the rules of the particular species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, according to the number of feet in each, as hexameter, pentameter, tetrameter, &c.

"Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying *verse*, the full resounding line."
Pope: Satires, v. 268.

2. Poetry, metrical language, poetical composition, versification.

"Who says in *verse* what others say in prose."
Pope: Satires, v. 202.

3. A short division of any composition: as—

(1) A short division of one of the chapters of the Scriptures.

"To reherse thys *verse* whereby they maye auoyde the greate perylles of this wretched worlde."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes; De profundis.* (Posts.)

(2) A short division of a metrical composition; a stanza.

"Let me hear a staff, a stanze, a *verse*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

(3) A portion of an anthem or service intended to be sung by a single voice to a part. [ANTHEM, *s.*, 2.]

* **4.** A piece of poetry or rhyme; a poem.

"My love shall in my *verse* ever live young."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 19.

¶ (1) *Blank verse:* [BLANK-VERSE].

(2) *Heroic verse:* [HEROIC-VERSE].

* **verse-maker,** *s.* One who writes verses; a verse-monger.

* **verse-man,** * **verse-monger,** *s.* A writer of verses. (Used humorously or contemptuously.)

"It takes all sorts of verse and *verse-men* to make a Parnassus."—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1882, p. 91.

* **vĕrse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [VERSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tell in verse or poetry; to relate poetically.

"Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. To turn over; to revolve.

"*Versing* in his mind this thought."—*Adams: Works*, i. 344.

B. *Intrans.:* To make verses; to versify. (*Sidney.*)

vĕrsed, *a.* [For *versate*, from Lat. *versatus*, pa. par. of *versor* = to turn; Fr. *versé.*] Thoroughly acquainted; skilled, familiar, conversant.

"They are all completely *versed* in the art of coquetry."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

versed-sine, *s.* [SINE.]

* **vĕrs′-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *vers(e)*; *-er.*] One who writes or makes verses; a mere versifier.

"Hearken unto a *verser* who may chance
Rhyme thee to good." *Herbert: Church Porch.*

* **vĕrs′-ẽt,** * **vers-ett,** * **vers-ette,** *s.* [Fr.] A verse, as of Scripture.

"Because they bear an equal part with the priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

vĕr′-sĭ-cle, * **ver-sy-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *versiculus*, dimin. from *versus* = a verse.] A little verse, specif., a short verse in divine service which is spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response from the people.

"A sort of office or service to St. Edmund, consisting of an antiphone *versicle*, response, and collect, is introduced."—*T. Warton: English Poetry*, ii. 56.

* **vĕr′-sĭ-cŏl-ŏr,** * **vĕr′-sĭ-cŏl-ored,** *a.* [Lat. *versicolor*, from *versus* = turned, and *color* = color.] Having variable colors; changeable in color.

"Neate gardens full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversely varied, sweet smelling flowers."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 283.

* **vĕr-sĭc′-ụ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *versiculus* = a versicle (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to verses; denoting distinct divisions of a writing.

vĕr-sĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *versificationem*, accus. of *versificatio*, from *versificatus*, pa. par. of *versifico* = to versify (q.v.).]

1. The act, art, or practice of versifying or composing poetic verse; metrical composition.

"The order of writing an history there withal, presently came down as one would say from the stately chariot of *versification* to prose, and went afoot."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 977.

2. The construction of poetry; the formation, style, or measure of verse or poetry.

"What can be said of his *versification* will be little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope."—*Johnson: Life of Dryden.*

* **vĕr′-sĭ-fĭ-cāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *versificatus*, pa. par. of *versifico* = to versify (q.v.).] A writer of verses; a versifier.

"Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

* **vĕr′-sĭ-fĭ-cā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A female versifier.

vĕr′-sĭ-fī-ẽr, * **ver-ci-fi-er,** * **ver-si-fi-our,** * **ver-si-fy-er,** *s.* [Eng. *versify*; *-er.*]

1. One who writes or composes verses.

"Sandys, the best *versifier* of the former age."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite.* (Pref.)

2. One who converts into verse, or who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose: as, Tait and Brady were *versifiers* of the Psalms.

* **vĕr′-sĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *versiformis*, from *versus* = turned, and *forma* = form.] Varied in form, changing form.

vĕr′-sĭ-fў, * **ver-si-fie,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *versifier*, from Lat. *versifico*, from *versus* = a verse, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make verses; to write verses.

"They that make verses expressynge therby none other lernynge but the craft of *versifienge* be not of auncient writers named poetes, but only called versifyers."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To relate or describe in verse; to treat as the subject of verse.

"I *versify* the truth, not poetize."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. To turn or convert into verse: as, To *versify* the Psalms.

* **vĕrs′-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *vers(e)*; *-ing.*] The act of writing verse; versification.

"Prosing or *versing*, but chiefly this latter."—*Milton.* (*Annandale.*)

vĕr′-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *versionem*, accus. of *versio* = a turning, from Lat. *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp. *version*; Ital. *versione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The act of turning; the state of being turned; change, transformation, conversion.

"These bodies are mutually convertible into one another (and as to the *version* of water into earth, by a seemingly slight operation)."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 106.

* **2.** A turning round or about.

"The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers."—*Congreve: Disc. on Pindaric Ode.*

* **3.** Change of direction; direction.

"That is, what kinde of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beames, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kinde of effects."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude.*

* **4.** The act of translating or rendering from one language into another; translation.

5. A translation; that which is translated or rendered from one language into another. [REVISED-VERSION.]

6. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, He gave quite another *version* of the affair.

7. A school exercise consisting of a translation of one language, generally one's vernacular, into another.

II. *Obstetrics:* The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremities of the child, when its presentation is such as to preclude delivery in the ordinary manner.

vĕr′-sion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *version*; *-ist.*]

1. One who makes a version; a translator.

"Renderings of the first verses of the first and twenty-third Psalms respectively by 123 different *versionists*."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 17, 1888.

2. One who favours a certain version or translation

vĕrst, *s.* [Russ. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length, containing 1,166⅔ English yards or 3,500 English feet; hence, equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

vĕr'-sŭs, *prep.* [Lat. = turned in the direction of, toward; prop. pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Against; chiefly used in legal language: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe, and generally abbreviated to *v.*

***vĕr'-sūte,** *a.* [Lat. *versutus*, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Crafty, wily.

"A person of *versute* and vertiginous policy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 132.

vĕrt (1), *s.* [An abbrev. of *pervert* or *convert*, s. (q.v.).] A pervert or convert. (*Colloq.*)

"Old friends call me a pervert; new acquaintance a convert; the other day I was addressed as a *vert*."—*Experiences of a Vert*, in *Union Review*, May, 1864.

vĕrt (2), ***vĕrd,** *s.* [O. Fr. *verd*; Fr. *vert* = green, from Lat. *viridem*, accus. of *viridis* = green, from *vireo* = to be green.]

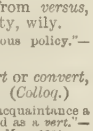
* 1. *Forest Law:*

(1) Everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf, which may serve as a covert for deer, but especially great and thick coverts.

"Of the forest officers by whom the laws had to be administered, and of the *vert* and venison which it was their special duty to protect."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

(2) Power or liberty to cut green trees or wood.

2. *Her.:* A green colour; in coats of nobility it is called Emerald, and in those of princes Venus. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines, drawn from dexter chief to the sinister base.



VERT.

"Between three plates, a chevron engrailed checquy, or, *vert*, and ermine."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

vĕrt, *v.i.* [Vert (1), *s.*] To change one's religion; specif., to leave the Church of England for the Roman Communion, or *vice versâ*.

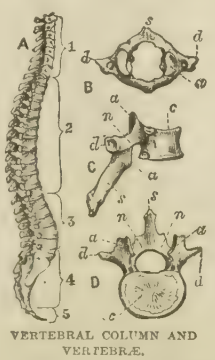
"As a man he is welcome to *vert* and re-*vert* as often as he pleases."—*Echo*, March 17, 1888.

vĕr'-tant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Flected and Reflected—*i.e.*, formed like the letter S reverted.

vĕr'-tē-brą (pl. **vĕr'-tē-bræ**), ***vĕr'-tē-bre (bre** as **bĕr),** *s.* [Lat. = a joint, a vertebra, from *verto* = to turn; Fr. *vertèbre*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vertebra.*]

Compar. Anat.: One of the bony segments of which the spine, or backbone, consists. Theoretically, a typical vertebra consists of a central piece or body, from which two arches are given off, one (the neural), protecting the nervous system, the other (the hæmal) protecting the organs of circulation, and thus corresponding to the doubly tubular structure of the body of the Vertebrata (See illustration under Vertebrata.) In practice the second arch is only recognizable with difficulty, the parts being either absent or much modified, but a good example may be seen in the human thorax. The fundamental element of each vertebra is the body or centrum (*c*), from the surface of which spring two bony arches (*n n*), called the neural arches, or neurapophyses, because they form with the body the neural canal, which encloses the spinal cord. From the point of junction there is usually developed a spine, called the spinous process, or neural spine (*s*), rudimentary in the atlas or first cervical vertebra. From the neural arches are also developed the articular process or zygapophyses (*a a*), which aid the centra in uniting the vertebræ to each other. From the sides of the body proceed the transverse processes (*d d*). The number of vertebræ varies greatly in different animals. The vertebral column is divisible into distinct regions, of which the following are recognizable in the higher Vertebrata: The cervical vertebræ (seven in man), composing the neck (1); the dorsal (twelve in man), usually carrying well-developed ribs (2); the lumbar (five in man) (3). These form the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions respectively, and are sometimes called True Vertebræ, to distinguish them from the False Vertebræ, which consist of those in the sacral region usually anchylosed to form a single bone, the *os sacrum* (4), and a variable number of vertebræ forming the caudal region or tail (5). The spaces between the vertebræ are filled with an elastic substance, admitting of an amount of motion, which, though slight between each pair, is in the aggregate sufficient to give the spinal column considerable flexibility. The vertebræ and their projections or processes afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and passages for blood-vessels and for the nerves passing out of the spinal cord.



VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND VERTEBRÆ.

A. Side view of Human Vertebral Column; B. First Cervical Vertebra or Atlas; C. Side view of Dorsal Vertebra; D. Lumbar Vertebra. (For other references see text.)

vĕr'-tē-brąl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *vertebr(a)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the spine.

"The carotid, *vertebral* and splenick arteries."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Having a backbone or spinal joints; vertebrate.

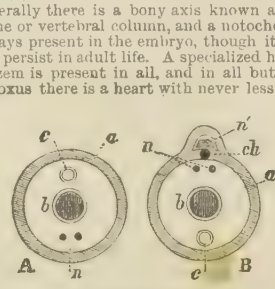
* **B.** *As subst.:* An animal belonging to the division Vertebrata (q.v.); a vertebrate.

vertebral-column, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The spine. [Vertebra.]

vĕr-tē-brā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *vertebratus* = jointed, vertebrated.]

Zool.: A division of the Animal Kingdom, instituted by Lamarck, comprising animals in which the body is composed of a number of definite segments [Vertebra], arranged along a longitudinal axis; the nervous system is in its main masses dorsal, and the neural and hæmal regions of the body are always completely separated by a partition; the limbs are never more than four in number; generally there is a bony axis known as the spine or vertebral column, and a notochord is always present in the embryo, though it may not persist in adult life. A specialized hæmal system is present in all, and in all but Amphioxus there is a heart with never less than two chambers, and in the higher vertebrates with four. The Vertebrata are usually divided into five classes: Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia, and many attempts have been made to gather these classes into groups. One plan is to divide them into Branchiata (Fishes and Amphibians), because at some portion of their life they are provided with gills, and Abranchiata (Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals), having no gills. The latter are sometimes called Amniota or Allantoidea, because the embryo is provided with an amnion and an allantois, while both these are absent in the Branchiata, which are therefore called Anamniota or Anallantoidea. Owen made two sections: Hæmatocrya, or Cold-blooded Vertebrates (Fishes, Amphibia, and Reptiles), and Hæmatotherma, or Warm-blooded Vertebrates (Birds and Mammals; and Huxley three: Ichthyopsida (Fishes and Amphibia), Sauropsida (Reptiles and Birds), and Mammalia. A later classification is to treat all the Vertebrata as a division of a larger group, Chordata, distinguished by (1) the temporary or permanent possession of a rod (the notochord) underlying the central dorsally-placed nervous system; and (2) the temporary or permanent presence of visceral clefts (q.v.). The Chordata are divided into three groups: (1) Cephalochordata, in which the notochord, pointed at the extremities, extends from one end of the body to the other; (2) Urochordata (q.v.), and (3) the true Vertebrata, or Craniata, in which the anterior end of the central nervous system is enlarged into a brain, which becomes surrounded and protected by a cartilaginous capsule or skull.



TRANSVERSE SECTION

A. Of body of one of the higher Invertebrata: *a.* Body-wall; *b.* Alimentary canal; *c.* Hæmal system; *n.* Nervous system; B. Of a Vertebrate animal: *a. b. c.* as before; *n.* Sympathetic system of nerves; *n'.* Cerebro-spinal system of nerves; *ch.* Notochord.

vĕr'-tē-brāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *vertebrat(e)*; *-ed.*] The same as Vertebrate (q.v.).

***vĕr'-tē-bre (bre** as **bĕr),** *s.* [Vertebra.]

vĕr'-tĕx (pl. **vĕr'-tĭ-çēş** (Lat.), **vĕr'-tĕx-ĕş** (Eng.), *s.* [Lat. = the top, prop. = the turning-point, and especially the pole of the sky, the zenith; from *verto* = to turn. *Vertex* and *vortex* are doublets.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A turning-point; the principal or highest point; the top, the summit, the apex. Applied specifically to—

(1) The zenith or point of the heavens directly overhead.

"These keep the *vertex*: but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figured constellations roll."
Creech: Lucretius.

(2) The top or crown of the head.

(3) The summit or top of a hill, or the like.

"Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

II. *Math.:* The point in any figure opposite to and most distant from its base.

¶ (1) *Vertex of a curve:* The point from which the diameter is drawn or the intersection of the diameter and the curve. In the parabola, the principal vertex is the vertex of the axis of the curve; in the ellipse, the left-hand, and in the hyperbola, the right-hand vertex of the transverse axis.

(2) *Vertex of an angle:* The point at which the two lines meet to form the angle.

vĕr'-tĭ-cąl, ***vĕr'-tĭ-call,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vertical*; from Lat. *verticalis*, from *vertex*, genit. *verticis* = a vertex.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith or point in the heavens directly overhead.

"'Tis raging noon; and, *vertical*, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays."
Thomson: Summer, 432.

(2) Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; placed or acting perpendicularly, or in an upright position or directly upright; plumb.

"The compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral, and half *vertical*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

* 2. *Fig.:* At the highest point or zenith; occupying the highest place.

"He was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery."—*Fuller: Worthies; Herefordshire.*

II. *Bot.:* Placed in a direction from the base to the apex. All dissepiments are vertical.

B. *As subst.:* A vertical circle, plane, or line.

"The direction of a *vertical* is normal to the surface of a free fluid."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

¶ *Prime-vertical:*

Astron.: That vertical circle which is at right angles to the plane of the meridian, and which passes through the zenith and the east and west points of the horizon.

vertical-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Opposite angles (q.v.).

vertical-anthers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Anthers which are at the upper extremities of the filaments, and being inserted by their base point upward.

vertical-circle, *s.*

Astron.: A great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical circle.

vertical-dial, *s.* [DIAL, *s.*, I. 3.]

vertical-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: An old form of escapement in watches, in which the axis of the scape-wheel is at right-angles to that of the verge, thus making its plane of revolution vertical, the plane of oscillation of the balance being assumed to be horizontal.

vertical-fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fins situated in the median dorsal line from the head to the tail, and in the ventral line of the tail. Sometimes the vertical fins are continuous, or nearly so, but usually three vertical fins are distinguished—one in the dorsal line (the dorsal fin), one in the ventral line behind the anus (the anal fin), and one confined to the extremity of the tail (the caudal fin), called also Unpaired Fins.

vertical-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which present one of their edges directly upwards, so that neither side can be called upper or lower.

vertical line, *s.*

Surv.: A perpendicular line; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [VERTICAL, B.]

vertical-plane, *s.*

1. [PLANE, ¶ 6.]

2. *Conic sections:* A plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis.

vertical steam-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston reciprocates vertically, as distinguished from the horizontal, inclined, or rotary. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

vertical-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata dipping at an angle of 90°. They constitute one side of a large basin or trough. Example, the strata at Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight.

***vĕr-tĭ-căl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *vertical; -ity.*] The quality or state of being vertical or in the zenith.

"Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *vertically.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xi.

vĕr'-tĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vertical; -ly.*] In a vertical manner, position, or direction in the zenith; perpendicularly.

"[The sun] . . . *vertically* passeth over the habitations of Peru and Brazilia."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. x.

vertically-compressed, *s.*

Bot.: The same as DEPRESSED.

*** vĕr-tĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vertical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vertical.

vŏr'-tĭ-çĭl, vĕr'-tĭ-çĕl, *s.* [VERTICILLUS.]

Bot.: A term applied (1) to leaves when they stand around the stem in a circle, or when more than two of them are opposite; (2) to flowers when two verticillasters are united; (3) more rarely to branches when several spring from the stem at the same height. The use of the word was introduced by Linnæus. Link used the expression Spurious Verticil or False Whorl.

vĕr-tĭ-çĭl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Formed from Mod. Lat. *verticillus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Clusieæ, containing one species, *Verticillaria acuminata,* a Peruvian tree with acuminate leaves, two coloured sepals, and many stamens, and a three-valved capsular fruit.

vĕr-tĭ-çĭl-lās'-tĕr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *verticillus,* and Lat. *aster* = a star.]

Bot.: Hoffmansegg's name for a cyme reduced to a very few flowers. This is the normal inflorescence in the Lamiaceæ, in the species of which two verticillasters are situated opposite to each other in the axils of opposite leaves.

*** vĕr-tĭ-çĭl-lā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *verticillatus* = verticillate.]

Bot.: The fifty-eighth order of plants in Linnæus's Natural System. It corresponded to the modern Labiatæ.

vĕr-tĭ-çĭl'-late, vĕr-tĭç'-ĭl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [VERTICILLATÆ.]

1. *Bot.:* Whorled (q.v.). Having leaves, flowers, or more rarely branches, arranged in verticils or whorls.

2. *Zool.:* Arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

vĕr-tĭ-çĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a spindle-whorl; dimin. from *vertex,* genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as VERTICIL (q.v.).

***vĕr-tĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *verticité,* from Lat. *vertex,* genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q.v.).] The property or power of turning; rotation, revolution.

"It will appear endowed with a stronger and more durable *verticity.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 313.

***vèr'-tĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *verticulum,* dimin. from *vertex,* genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q.v.).] An axis, a hinge, a turning-point.

"The *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning,* p. 51

vĕr'-tĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: An organic base, said to exist in the tar of bituminous shale. It has not yet been isolated.

*** vĕr-tĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vertiginosus,* from *vertigo,* genit. *vertiginis* = vertigo (q.v.); Fr. *vertigineux;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *vertiginoso.*]

1. Turning round; revolving, rotary.

"This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around."—*Bentley.*

2. Of the nature of vertigo; affected with vertigo; dizzy, giddy.

"I was sicke before of a *vertiginous* giddiness and irresolution."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 193.

3. Causing vertigo; apt to affect one with giddiness.

"The smells of meat and *vertiginous* drinkings."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 15.

4. Apt to turn or change; unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Depending upon . . . the winds and tides of this *vertiginous* world."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

*** vĕr-tĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *vertiginous; -ly.*] In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

"Go to! The smoothest, safest of you all . . . Will rock *vertiginously* in turn and reel."
Browning: Ring & Book, xi. 2,365.

*** vĕr-tĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vertiginous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vertiginous; a whirling, or sensation of whirling; giddiness, dizziness.

"The *vertiginousness* of our own brains."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 9.

vĕr'-tĭ-gō, vĕr-tī'-gō, *s.* [Lat., from *verto* = to turn.]

Pathol.: Giddiness; a feeling as if external objects whirled round, or as one had been whirling round, or were about to fall, which one tends to do unless he grasp something fixed or sit down. Sometimes there is staggering without any considerable sense of giddiness, and at others the exact reverse. The malady is most common in advanced life, and is sometimes the precursor of apoplexy or paralysis. The staggering of a drunken man is a form of vertigo produced by alcoholic poisoning; that of a patient on first attempting to rise after a long illness is caused by weakness. It is a common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs. Except when there is obvious plethora of the system, tonic medicines are required.

*** vĕr-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *verti(cal),* and *linear.*] Straight, rectangular.

vĕr'-tū, vĭr'-tū, †vĕr-tû', †vĭr-tû', *s.* [Ital. *virtù, vertù,* for *virtute* = virtue, excellence, especially in a love of the fine arts, from Lat. *virtutem,* accus. of *virtus* = virtue (q.v.).] Artistic excellence; that quality which commends articles to the collectors of works of art; hence, works of art, antiquity, or curiosity collectively, especially such as are preserved in museums, private collections, or the like.

"I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtu.*"
Goldsmith: The Haunch of Venison.

*** vĕr'-tue,** *s.* [VIRTUE.]

*** vĕr'-tu-gal,** *s.* [See def.] A doubtful word, probably the same as FARTHINGALE (q.v.), or Vardingale, as the author (see extract) is speaking of Sardanapalus, who was extremely effeminate and wore women's clothes.

"Amid his *vertugals* for ayde he drew
From his Lieuteuant, who did him pursew."
Hudson: Judith, v. 215.

*** ver-tu-les,** *a.* [VIRTUELESS.]

*** vĕr-tŭm'-nal,** *a.* [From Lat. *Vertumnus* = an Etruscan deity, the god of the changing year, from *verto* = to change.] A term of doubtful meaning. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) thinks Adams, having the first syllable (Lat. *ver* = spring) chiefly in his mind, uses the word as = spring.

"Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine."—*Adams: Works,* ii. 333.

*** vĕr'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [VIRTUOUS.]

vĕr'-ų-coŭs, *a.* [VERRUCOSE.]

Vĕr-ų-lā'-mi-an, *a.* [Lat. *Verulamium,* the ancient name of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam.

"A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

vĕr'-vāin, * var-vin, * ver-vaine, * ver-vine, ver-veyne, *s.* [Fr. *verveine,* from Lat. *verbena.*] [VERBENA.]

Bot.: The genus Verbena (q.v.), specially *V. officinalis.*

"She nightshade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain,* and the dill,
That hindreth witches of their will."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

vervain-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: Malva Alcea, a native of Germany.

vĕrve, *s.* [Fr.] Spirit; enthusiasm.

"Act with genuine *verve* and impulse."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

*** vĕr'-vel, * vĕr'-vaĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *vervelle.*] A label tied to a hawk, and containing the owner's name, &c.

"Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet
In silver fetters *vervails* meet."
Lovelace: Lucasta Posthuma; The Falcon.

vĕr'-vĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: Cercopithecus pygerythrus, a small monkey, from Senegal and surrounding districts. Prevailing tint greenish; head, throat, and breast light dun, paws dark.

vĕr'-ȳ, * ver-ai, * ver-ra, * ver-ray, * ver-rei, * ver-rey, * verye, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *verai, vray* (Fr. *vrai*), from a supposed Low Lat. *veracus,* from Lat. *verax,* genit. *veracis* = veracious (q.v.); cf. O. Fr. *ver, veir, voir* = true, from Lat. *verus;* Ger. *wahr* = true; Russ. *viera* = faith, belief.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Veritable, real, true, actual.

"*Very* God of *very* God."—*Nicene Creed.*

* 2. True, exact, correct.

"These sothely (ben) the measures of the auter in a cubit most *verre.*"—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xliii. 13.

3. Used before substantives to denote—

(1) Exact conformity or identity with what is expressed.

"The *very* night before he went away."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) To indicate that the word is to be understood in its full and unrestricted sense.

"The sailors mutinied from *very* hunger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

(3) To give emphasis, intensity, or force generally. (Equivalent to the adverb *even.*)

"Thou away, the *very* birds are mute."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 97.

(4) Used as equivalent to alone, mere.

"Nothing but the *very* smell were left me."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 441.

(5) Used as equivalent to full, complete, perfect. (Frequently in the comparative, and more frequently in the superlative.)

"Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

B. *As adv.:* In a high degree; to a great extent; greatly, extremely, exceedingly.

"*Very* weak and faint." *Milton: Psalm* vi.

¶ Formerly used commonly to qualify past

participles: as, *very* altered; now seldom used without an interposed adverb expressive of degree: as, *very much* (or *little*) altered, *very greatly* astonished, *very highly* valued, &c.

"They were *very* frightened."—*G. W. Dasent: Tales from the Norse*, p. 499.

¶ *Very lord and very tenant:*

Law: They that are immediate lord and tenant one to another.

vĕ-sā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term, under which they have included different kinds of mental alienation. (*Dunglison.*)

vĕs′-bīne, *s.* [VESBIUM.]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi (*Att. Accad. Napoli*, Dec. 13, 1879) to the thin, yellow coatings formed on the lava of 1631, Vesuvius, in the belief that it contained a new element, vesbium (q.v.).

* **vĕs′-bĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *Vesbius* = *Vesvius*, a contracted form of *Vesuvius*.] [VESBINE.]

vĕ-sī′-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a bladder.]

Anat.: A bladder.

vesica-piscis, *s.* [Lit. = the fish's bladder.]

Eccles. Art: A term employed by some antiquarians to designate the elliptic aureole in which the Saviour is sometimes depicted. It is formed of two equal circles cutting each other in their centres. It was a very common symbol in the Middle Ages, and the term is supposed to have been derived from the sacred character of a fish as a symbol of Our Lord, the Greek word for fish, Ἰχθύς (*Ichthus*), containing in consecutive order the initials of the words Ἰησοῦς (*Iēsous*), Χριστὸς (*Christos*), Θεοῦ (*Theou*), Υἱός (*Huios*), Σωτήρ (*Sōtēr*) = Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. The seals of abbeys, colleges, and other religious establishments were invariably made in this form.

FIGURE IN VESICA-PISCIS.

vĕs′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *vesica* = a bladder.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the bladder.

vesical-catarrh, *s.*

Pathol.: Chronic Cystitis (q.v.).

vesical-hæmorrhage, *s.*

Pathol.: Hæmorrhage from the bladder, a form of Hæmaturia (q.v.).

vĕs′-ĭ-cant, *s.* [Low Lat. *vesicans*, pr. par. of *vesico* = to blister, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.] A blistering agent; an epispastic, a vesicatory. The chief are Cantharides, Glacial Acetic-acid, &c.

vĕs′-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *vesico*, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; to blister; to inflame and separate the cuticle of.

"I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. i.

vĕs-ĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [VESICATE.] The act or process of vesicating or raising blisters on the skin.

"Defending the *vesication* with pledgets."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vi.

vĕs′-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vésicatoire*, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of raising a blister or blisters on the skin; blistering.

B. *As subst.:* A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

"Hasten revulsion by venæsection or *vesicatories*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

vĕs′-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *vesicula*, dimin. from *vesica* = a blister, a bladder; Fr. *vésicule*.]

1. *Anat.:* Any sac, cyst, or receptacle, like a little bladder. Used spec. of the umbilical and seminal vesicles.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A small cell or bladder. It is by an infinite number of such vessels that cellular tissue is built up. [GERMINAL-VESICLE, PRIMORDIAL-UTRICLE or VESSEL.]

(2) Any hollow excrescence like a bladder

Spec. (*a*) An inflation of the thallus of Algals filled with air, by which they are enabled to float; (*b*) A petiole dilated by air, which floats the leaves of a plant, as in *Trapa natans* and *Pontederia crassipes*. (*De Candolle.*)

3. *Pathol.:* A slight elevation of the epidermis containing a serous fluid, generally transparent, but occasionally opaque or seropurulent. [VESICULA.]

vĕs-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Lat. *vesica* = the urinary bladder.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the bladder.

vesico-prostatic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the prostate gland and the bladder: as, the *vesico-prostatic* artery.

vesico-uterine, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the uterus and the bladder: as, the *vesico-uterine* folds.

vesico-vaginal, *a.*

Surg., &c.: Of or belonging to the vagina and to the bladder: as, *vesico-vaginal* hernia.

vĕ-sĭc′-ų-la (pl. **vĕ-sĭc′-ų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a little vesicle, a blister.]

Pathol. (*Pl.*): An order of cutaneous diseases, characterized by the occurrence of vesicles. These may be globular, umbilicated, or acuminated. They arise on any part of the body, and resemble drops of water on the spots where they exist. The fluid in them may be absorbed, or it becomes effused, causing excoriation and small thin incrustations. The order contains three diseases: Sudamina, Herpes, and Eczema.

vĕs-ĭ cū′-læ-form, *a.* [Lat. *vesiculæ*, genit. of *vesicula*, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a vesicle or vesicles.

vĕ-sĭc′-ų-lar, *a.* [Fr. *vésiculaire*, from Lat. *vesicula* = a vesicle (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; like a vesicle; bladdery, cellulose; full of interstices.

"Special accumulations of *vesicular* matter."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

vesicular-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: The enlargement of the air-cells of the lungs, followed by the perforation of their walls, so as to produce small oval openings, ultimately enlarging. Called also Pulmonary Emphysema.

vĕ-sĭc′-ų-late, *a.* [Lat. *vesicula* = a vesicle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*] Full of vesicles or small bladders; vesicular.

vĕ-sĭc-ų-lĭf′-ĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *vesicula* = a vesicle, and *fero* = to bear. Named from the small globose, transparent sac in which the spores are first enclosed.]

Bot.: The same as PHYSOMYCETES (q.v.).

* **vĕ-sĭc-ų-lō′-są,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *vesiculosus*.] [VESICULOSE.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera created by Latreille. It was equivalent to Leach's family Acroceridæ. There are two genera, Acrocera (= Syrphus, in part) and Henops (= Ogcodes), both composed of small insects, having the abdomen much swollen. Species few in number, chiefly exotic; found upon plants and amongst flowers.

vĕ-sĭc′-ų-lōse, vĕ-sĭc′-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vesiculosus*, from *vesicula* = a vesicle (q.v.); Fr. *vésiculeux*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of vesicles; vesicular.

vĕs′-pą, *s.* [Lat. = a wasp.]

Entom.: Wasp: the type-genus of the family Vespidæ (q.v.), with numerous species, universally distributed. Abdomen broad; mandibles broad, oblique at tip and toothed; clypeus quadrate, truncate in front.

vĕs′-pĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. = the evening, the evening star; *vespera* = even-tide; cogn. with Gr. ἑσπερος (*hesperos*) = evening (adj. & subst.); O. Fr. *vespre* (Fr. *vêpre*); *vespres* = even-song.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The evening star; a name applied to the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun and appears after sunset.

"*Vesper* fair Cynthia ushers, and her train."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

* 2. Hence, fig., evening.

"Thou hast seen these signs:
They are black *vesper's* pageants."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

3. *Ecclesiology* (*Pl.*):

(1) The time of evening service.

(2) The sixth hour of the Roman Breviary. When said or sung in public, vespers form the usual evening service of the Roman Church, approximately corresponding to the Evening Prayer of the Anglican. In the latter there is usually a sermon at vespers, which are generally followed by Benediction of the Sacrament.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the evening or to the service of vespers: as, a *vesper*-bell, a *vesper*-hymn, &c.

¶ *Sicilian Vespers:* [SICILIAN-VESPERS].

* **vĕs′-pĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *vesper*; *-al.*] Vesper, evening.

vĕs-pĕr-tĭl′-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a bat, from *vesper* = evening.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Vespertiliones (q.v.), with forty-three species, ranging over the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. Muzzle long; glandular prominences between the eyes small; nostrils opening by simple crescentic apertures; crown of the head vaulted; ears separate, oval, generally equalling and often exceeding the length of the head; tragus long, generally acute, and attenuated upwards; tail less than length of head and body; face hairy. Most of the species appear to live in woods; some, either habitually or occasionally, live in caves or under the roofs of houses. The position of attachment of the wings to the hinder extremities and the size of the foot appear to be connected with the nature of their dwellings; those which live in caves have larger feet, more or less free from the wing-membrane, while those living in woods have much smaller feet, enclosed in the wing-membrane to the base of the toes.

2. *Palæont.: Vespertilio parisiensis* appears in the Upper Eocene of Montmartre.

vĕs-pĕr-tĭl-ĭ-ō′-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *vespertilio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Vespertilionidæ, with eight genera, having the range of the family. Nostrils simple, opening by crescentic or circular apertures at the extremity of the muzzle; ears generally moderate; forehead not grooved.

vĕs-pĕr-tĭl-ĭ-ō′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vespertilio*, genit. *vespertilion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Microchiroptera, with three groups (Plecoti, Vespertiliones, and Minioptera), generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are easily distinguished from all other bats by their simple nostrils at the extremity of the conical, somewhat elongated muzzle, by the long tail produced to the hinder margin of the large interfemoral membrane, and by the upper incisor teeth, which are separated by a wide space, and placed near the canines. The eyes are minute, and the inner margins of the ears arise from the sides of the head, not from the forehead. (*Dobson.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene Tertiary.

vĕs-pĕr-tĭl ĭ-ō′-nīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vespertilio* (q.v.), genit. *vespertilion(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus Vespertilio or the family Vespertilionidæ (q.v.).

vespertilionine-alliance, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by Dobson to a division of his Microchiroptera. It consists of three families: Rhinolophidæ, Nycteridæ, and Vespertilionidæ.

vĕs′-pĕr-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *vespertinus*, from *vesper* = evening.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

"The stars, their matutine and *vespertine* motions, rise and fall."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

2. Late; hence, full, complete.

"That *vespertine* knowledge of the saints."—*Bp Hall: The best Bargaine.*

II. *Geol.:* The term applied to the thirteenth series of the Appalachian strata, equivalent to the lowest Carboniferous group of Europe. The maximum thickness in Pennsylvania exceeds 2,000 feet. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

vĕs-pĕr-ū'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a bat, from *vesperus* = evening.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertiliones, with twenty-two species, universally distributed, but more common in the temperate and subtropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. This genus has also the most northernly range of the Chiroptera, one species—*Vesperugo borealis*—having been found close to the limits of the Arctic Circle. The Bats of this genus are the Common Bats of all countries, and may be easily known by their comparatively thick bodies, flat, broad heads, and obtuse muzzles (the thickness of which is increased in front by the rounded glandular elevations), short, broad, and triangular obtusely-pointed ears, obtuse and slightly incurved tragus, short legs, and by the presence in most species of a well-developed post-calcaneal lobule, which probably acts as a kind of adhesive disc in securing the animal's grasp when climbing over smooth surfaces.

vĕs'-pĭ-a-rў, *s.* [Lat. *vespa* = a wasp.] A nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.; a colony or community of such insects.

vĕs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vesp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diploptera (having the anterior wings longitudinally duplicate), with thirteen genera and about 1,000 species, universally distributed. Head-shield nearly square; mandibles short, toothed at tips; antennæ twelve-jointed in females and neuters, an extra joint in those of the males.

* **vĕs'-pĭl-lō,** *s.* [Lat., from *vesper* = evening.]

Rom. Antiq.: One who carried out the dead in the evening for burial.

"By raking into the bowels of the deceased, continual sight of anatomies, skeletons, or cadaverous reliques, like *vespillones*, or grave diggers, I am (not) become stupid, nor have I forgot the apprehension of mortality."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. i., § 38.

vĕs'-sęl, * ves-sell, * ves-selle, *s.* [O.Fr. *vaissel, veissel, vessel* (Fr. *vaisseau*), from Lat. *vascellum* = a small urn or vase; dimin. from *vas* = a vase (q.v.); Sp. *vasillo*; Ital. *vascillo, vasello.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A utensil for holding liquids and other things, as a jug, a cup, a dish, a cask, a barrel, &c.

"The wise took oil in their *vessels* with their lamps."—*Matt.* xxv. 4.

(2) A ship or craft of any kind, but more particularly one larger than a mere boat.

"Like a weather-beaten *vessel* holds
Gladly the port, though shroud and tackle torn."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1,043.

2. *Fig.:* Anything conceived as formed for or capable of receiving and containing; hence, in Scriptural language, a person into whom anything is conceived as being poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a receptacle; a recipient.

"*Vessels* of mercy . . . prepared unto glory."—*Rom.* ix. 22, 23.

II. *Technically (Pl.):*

1. *Anat.:* Any tube or canal in which the fluids of the body are contained, secreted, or circulated. Used of the arteries, the veins, and the lymphatics.

2. *Bot.* (Sometimes used in the Latin form *vasa*): Tubes occurring in the interior of plants, and serving for the conveyance of sap and air. They are of various kinds, as annular, barred and imperfectly barred, dotted, milk, punctated, reticulated, scalariform, spiral, tracheary, and transitory vessels.

¶ *The weaker vessel:* A term frequently applied to a woman, in allusion to 1 Peter iii. 7.

"I must comfort *the weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

* **vĕs'-sĕl,** *v.t.* [Vessel, *s.*] To place or put into a vessel.

"Take earth, and *vessel* it, and in that set the seed."—*Bacon.*

* **ves-sell, * ves-selle,** *s.* [Vessel, *s.*]

vĕs sĕts, vĕs'-sĕs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A sort of worsted. (*Prov.*)

vĕs'-sĭg-nŏn, *s.* [Fr. *vessignon*, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vĕst, *s.* [Lat. *vestis* = a garment, a dress; *vestio* = to clothe. From the same root as Sans. *vas* = to put on (clothes); Gr. ἔννυμι (*ennumi*) = to dress, to clothe; ἑσθής (*esthēs*) = clothing; Goth. *gawasjan* = to clothe; *wasti* = clothes; Fr. *veste.*]

1. *Literally:*

* (1) An article of dress covering the person; an outer garment; a vesture, a dress, a gown.

"The *vests* that holy rites require."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 193.

(2) A short, sleeveless garment, worn by men under the coat, and covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat (q.v.). (A tailor's word.)

* 2. *Fig.:* Dress, array, garments.

vĕst, *v.t. & i.* [Vest, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vesture, or dress; to dress, to robe.

"Concerning the *vesting* of the priests in the Levitical ministrations."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. Hence, to cover, surround, or envelop closely.

"The verdant fields with those of heaven may vie,
With ether *vested* and a purple sky."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To invest or clothe, as with authority; to put in possession; to endow with; to confer upon; to put more or less formally in possession. (Followed by *with.*)

"This company, in consideration of a sum paid to the king, is *vested with* the property of all diamonds found in Brazil."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. To place or put in the possession or at the disposal of; to give or confer an immediate fixed right of present or future possession of or authority over. (Followed by *in.*)

"Truelie *vested in* his possession by the forfeiture which Duncan, sometime county of Fife, had doone in K. Robert Bruses daies."—*Holinshed: History of Scotland* (an. 1357).

* 5. To lay out, as money on capital; to invest.

B. *Intrans.:* To come or descend; to be fixed to take effect, as a title or right; to devolve (followed by *in*); as, upon the death of the ancestor the estate, or right to the estate, *vests in* the heir.

Vĕs'-ta, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A wax match, which ignites by friction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 4.].

2. *Rom. Mythol.:* One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, identified with the Greek Hestia, the virgin goddess of the hearth. She was worshipped, together with the Penates, at every meal, when the family assembled round the hearth, which was in the middle of the room. The sacred fire, said to have been brought by Æneas from Troy, burned perpetually on her altar, and was tended by the Vestal Virgins. The fire was never willingly permitted to expire; but if such an accident occurred through neglect, it was considered an omen of the worst description, and required the most careful and solemn expiations. In the Augustan age Vesta was represented as a personification of Terra, or the Earth, and at a later period she was confounded with Ops, Rhea, Cybele, Bona Dea, and Maia. Her festivals, called Vestalia, were celebrated June 8th.

vĕs'-tal, * vĕs'-tall, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Vestalis*, from *Vesta* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Pertaining or relating to the goddess Vesta; sacred to Vesta.

"Those institutions which . . . have still kept the light burning like the *vestal* fire."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 112.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pure, innocent, chaste; such as would become a Vestal Virgin.

"In pure and *vestal* modesty."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a nun.

"My *vestal* habit me contenting more,
Than all the robes adorning me before."
Drayton: Matilda to King John.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One of the Vestal Virgins (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; a chaste woman in general. Sometimes applied to a woman who devotes herself to religion: a religieuse, a nun.

"How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 207.

II. *Entom.: Sterrha sacraria;* a British Geometer Moth, having the fore wings pale yellow with a pink stripe. The caterpillar feeds on various species of Rumex, on the camomile, &c.

Vestal Virgins, *s. pl.*

Roman Mythol.: The name given to the virgin priestesses who had charge of the temple of the goddess Vesta, at Rome, and the superintendence of the sacred fire which blazed perpetually on her altar. Their number was originally four, but was afterwards increased to six; and the period of their service extended to thirty years. The first ten years were spent in acquiring a knowledge of their duties, the second in discharging them, and the third in instructing the novices. During the whole of this time they were bound to continue in a state of maidenhood; but, at the expiration of the period, they were free to return to the world, and even to marry if they thought fit. When a vacancy occurred in their number, it was filled up by the Pontifex Maximus, to whose control they were subject. If, however, through carelessness, they allowed the sacred fire to be extinguished, they were chastised with rods by the Pontifex Maximus, and, if any of them violated their vows of chastity, they were condemned to be buried alive in the Campus Sceleratus. The abolition of the Vestal Virgins was effected in the reign of Theodosius.

"The institution of the *vestal virgins* is generally attributed to Numa; though we meet with the sacred fire long before, and even in the time of Æneas."—*Kennett: Antiquities of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. vi.

vĕst'-an, *s.* [After Vesta, the goddess of the domestic hearth.]

Min.: A name given by Jenzsch to a variety of quartz supposed to crystallize in the triclinic system. Found in the Melaphyres of Saxony and the Thuringian forest.

vĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Vest, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Dressed; wearing vestments; habited.

"Just Simeon and prophetic Anna . . .
Before the altar and the *vested* priest."
Milton: P. R., i. 257.

2. Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

"A power which was *vested* in others to sell or lease them."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

vested-interests, *s. pl.*

English Law: Future interests not dependent on an uncertain period or event; a fixed present right of future enjoyment. A person who is appointed for life to a situation under Government acquires a vested interest in that situation, and, if the situation be abolished by Parliament, compensation for loss of salary is allowed. If, for a certain term of years, or without limitation as to time, certain rights or privileges be granted to a company or an institution, a vested interest arises, and compensation is required if the advantage be taken away by legal enactment. One possessing these rights is said to be vested in interest.

vested-legacy, *s.*

Law: A legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to be paid when the legatee attains to twenty-one years of age.

† **vested-remainder,** *s.* [Remainder.]

* **vĕst'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *vest*, v.; *-er.*] One who invests money or the like; an investor.

"But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 146.

* **vĕs-tĭ-ăr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *vestiary*; *-an.*] The same as Vestiary (q.v.).

vĕs'-tĭ-ar-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vestiarius* = pertaining to clothes.] [Vest, *s.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to costume, vestments, or dress; vestiarian.

"Some are for mannary trades, others for *vestiary* services."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 33.

B. *As subst.:* A room or place for the keeping of vestments, robes, &c.; a wardrobe, a robing-room

vĕs-tĭb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *vestibul(e)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

vĕs'-tĭ-būle, *s.* [Lat. *vestibulum*, prob. from a root *ve-* = away, apart, and *stabulum* = an abode; Fr. *vestibule.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, and from which doors open into the various inner rooms of a house; a porch, a lobby, a hall.

"Nestor's son
Urg'd through the *vestibule* and sounding porch
His coursers." *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* iii.

II. *Anatomy:*

1. A chamber; as the vestibule of the ear, which is the central chamber of the labyrinth; as the vestibule of the aorta, which is a small compartment constituting the part of the ventricle which adjoins the aorta.

2. An angular interval; as the vestibule of the vulva, which is an angular interval between the nymphæ.

vestibule- (or vestibuled-) train, *s.* A passenger train having a weather-proof passage-way between adjacent cars. Called in England corridor train.

vĕs'-tĭ-būled, *a.* Provided with vestibules. [See VESTIBULE-TRAIN.]

vĕs-tĭb'-u lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]
Anat.: The same as VESTIBULE (q.v.).

vĕs'-tĭge, * **ves-ti-gie,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vestigium* = a footstep, a track.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The mark of a foot made in passing; a footstep, a footprint, a track, a trace; hence, a mark, sign, trace, or impression of something no longer present or existing; a sensible evidence or sign of something absent, lost, or gone; remains.

"And countless generations of mankind
Depart and leave no *vestige* where they trod."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

II. *Biol.:* (See extract).

"Anatomists who are careful in the use of terms, and yet have had to content themselves with using one and the same word, rudiment, for disappearing and for imperfected structures, will welcome a suggestion recently made by Mr. J. A. Ryder (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1886, p. 89). He writes: 'Structures which are disappearing should be called *vestigia*. Structures which are still imperfect, but are appearing, ought to be called rudiments. As it is, the word rudiment is usually misapplied so far as concerns its literal sense when speaking of rudimentary organs.'"—*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886.

vĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *vestigium* = a footprint; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of the nature of a trace, sign, or mark.

vestigial-structure, *s.*
Biol.: A vestige. [VESTIGE, II.]

"But these are not all, or nearly all, the *vestigial structures* that may be seen in the Bird's skull, to say nothing of the skeleton generally; they are sufficient, however, to justify the assumption that Birds arose, by secular transformation, either from the lowest and most ancient of the true Reptiles, or equally with Reptiles from archaic Amphibia, low in structure, but full of potential excellence, and ready, *pro re nata*, to become Reptile, Bird, or even Mammal; as the case might be."—*Nature*, March 22, 1888, p. 502.

* **ves-ti-gie,** *s.* [VESTIGE.]

vĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [VEST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Cloth for vests.

"Fancy trouserings and *vestings* hold their position steadily."—*Times*, Jan. 16, 1888.

* **vĕst'-lĕt,** *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *vest*, s. (?).]
Zool.: A fanciful name for *Cerianthus membranaceus* = *Edwardsia vestita.* (*Gosse: Actinologia Britannica*, p. 268.) The name never came into general use.

vēst'-mĕnt, * **vest-i-ment,** * **vest-y-ment,** * **vest-y-mente,** *s.* [O. Fr. *vestiment, vestement* (Fr. *vêtement*), from Lat. *vestimentum* = a garment, from *vestio* = to clothe; Sp. & Ital. *vestimento.*] [VEST, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A clothing, dress, garment, or robe; a piece or part of clothing or dress, especially some article of outer clothing.

"On other thoughts meantime intent, her charge
Of folded *vestments* neat the princess plac'd
Within the royal wain."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey vi.

2. *Ecclesiol.:* A term used in several senses: (1) Any priestly garment; (2) A chasuble; †(3) The whole set of Eucharistic robes: the amice, alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble, sometimes including the vestments of the deacon and sub-deacon and antependium. It was formerly held that Christian vestments were derived from those of the Jewish priests, but more probably they are only developments from the ordinary dress of the early Christians. The Roman Church makes use of five colours: White (for feasts of Our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, Virgins, and Confessors), red (for feasts of the Holy Ghost and Martyrs), green (for ferias), purple (in Lent and Advent), and black (in masses for the dead). By the decision in the Folkestone Ritual case (1877), the use of Eucharistic vestments is forbidden in the English Church.

vĕs'-trў, * **ves-trye,** *s.* [Altered from O. Fr. *vestiaire* = the vestry in a church, from Lat. *vestiarium* = a wardrobe, prop. neut. sing. of *vestiarius* = pertaining to a vest or clothes, from *vestis* = dress.] [VESTIARY.]

1. A room or place attached to a church, in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and in which the clergy, choristers, &c., robe themselves.

"And he said to him that was over the *vestry*, Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal."—2 *Kings* x. 22.

2. The place in which the qualified parishioners of a parish meet to consult on parochial business. Properly such place is the vestry of the parish church; but if this is too small a larger room may be used.

3. A meeting of the parishioners of a parish to consult on parochial business. So called from the place of meeting being properly the vestry of the parish church. In this country only church affairs are discussed at such meetings—the term vestry being employed only in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In England it has a wider application. There the vestry of a parish consists generally of the minister, churchwardens, and chief men of the parish; and the minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, is *ex officio* chairman of the meetings. Vestries are of two sorts: (1) General (or ordinary), and (2) Select. A general (or ordinary) vestry is one to which every parishioner or out-dweller assessed to or paying poor-rates has a right of admission. Its powers extend to the investigation into and restraint of the expenditure of the parish funds, the repair, alteration, or enlarging of the churches or chapels within the parish, the appointment of certain officers, as vestry-clerk, overseers, &c. A select vestry is one elected annually in certain large and populous places by the ratepayers, with powers and duties similar to those of local boards.

"The local *vestries* keep the roads in wretched repair."—*Globe*, March 24, 1888.

* **vestry-board,** *s.* The vestry of a parish.

vestry-clerk, *s.* An officer appointed by a vestry to keep the books, accounts, &c.

vestry-hall, *s.* The building containing the offices, meeting-room, &c., of a vestry.

vestry-man, * **vestri-man,** *s.* A member of a vestry.

vestry-room, *s.* The place of meeting of a vestry.

* **vĕs'-trў-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *vestry*; *-dom.*] The system of the government of parishes by vestries.

"Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent *vestrydom*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 8, 1886.

* **vĕs'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *vestur(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to clothes or dress.

"The *vestural* tissue—namely, of woollen or other cloth."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. i.

vĕs'-ture, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *vestitura* = clothing, from Lat. *vestitus*, pa. par. of *vestio* = to clothe; Sp. & Port. *vestidura*; Ital. *vestura, vestitura. Vesture* and *vestiture* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A garment or garments generally; dress, clothes, apparel, robes.

"A hewen sepulcre, very richly decked with *vestures* fit for such a purpose."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 466.

2. That which invests, clothes, covers, or envelops; a covering generally.

"But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grossly close us in."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* **II.** *Law:*

1. All, except trees, that grows and covers the land.

2. Investiture, seisin, possession.

* **vĕs'-ture,** *v.t.* [VESTURE, *s.*] To clothe, to dress, to apparel, to array.

"They are clothed in veluet and chamlet, furred with grise, and we be *vestured* with pore clothe."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccl.xxxi.

vĕ-sū'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano, near Naples, Italy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of match, not easily extinguished, used for lighting cigars or pipes. It is really a miniature squib.

"Not all the *vesuvians* in the world could have kept his cigar alight."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaëton*, ch. xix.

2. *Min.:* The same as IDOCRASE (q.v.). Called also Vesuvianite.

vesuvian-salt, *s.*
Min.: The same as APHTHITALITE (q.v.).

vĕ-sū'-vĭ-an-īte, *s.* [Eng. *vesuvian*; *-ite.*] [VESUVIAN, B. 2.]

* **vĕ-sū'-vĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [VESUVIAN.] To make an eruption.

"It *vesuviates*. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 166.

vĕs-zĕl'-yīte, *s.* [After Mr. Veszelyi; suff. *-te* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A triclinic mineral found encrusting a garnet rock and granite at Morawicza, Banat, Hungary. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·531; colour and streak, greenish-blue. Compos.: arsenic acid, 12·13; phosphoric acid, 7·48; protoxide of copper, 37·08; protoxide of zinc, 25·62; water, 17·08 = 100, which yields the formula $2(ZnCu)_3As_2O_8+9(ZnCu)H_2O_2+9aq$.

vĕt, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial or slang contraction of veterinary (q.v.).

"Show his horse's feet to a *vet*, and ask his opinion."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

vĕtch, † **fĭtch,** * **ficche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *veche, vesse* (Fr. *vesce*), from Lat. *vicia* (q.v.).]
Botany:

1. A name applied to some species of Vicia (q.v.), spec. *V. sativa.*

† 2. *Vicia sepium.*

3. A name applied to certain plants more or less resembling Vicia, as the Bitter-vetch (*Orobus sylvatica* and *Ervum Ervilia*), Horse-shoe-vetch, Kidney-vetch, Milk-vetch, Tare-vetch, and Wood-vetch (q.v.).

vĕtch'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *vetch*; *ling.*]
Bot.: The genus Lathyrus.

* **vĕtch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vetch*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw.

"There maist thou bigge in a *vetchy* bed."
Spenser: Shepheardes Calender; *Sept.*

2. Abounding in vetches.

vĕt'-ĕr-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *veteranus* = old, veteran, experienced, a veteran, from *vetus*, genit. *veteris* = old, aged, from the same root as Gr. ἔτος (*etos*) = a year.]

A. *As adj.:* Old, aged; having had long experience; long practised or experienced, especially in the art of war and duties of a soldier.

"Then, drawing nigh, Minerva thus addressed
The *veteran* king."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xxiv.

B. *As subst.:* One who has had long experience or practice in any service, duty, or art, especially in the art of war; one who has grown old in service, especially as a soldier.

"For thee the hardy *veteran* drops a tear."
Pope: On General H. Withers.

¶ In America, applied to a soldier who re-enlists after the expiration of his first term of service.

vĕt'-ĕr-an-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *veteran*; *-ize.*] To re-enlist for service as a soldier. (*Amer.*)

vĕt-ĕr-ĭn-ār'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *veterinary*; *-an.*] One who is skilled in the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

"French *veterinariens* consider that symptomatic anthrax is less frequent than anthrax."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

vĕt'-ĕr-ĭn-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *veterinarius* = (a.) of or belonging to beasts of burden, (s.) a cattle-doctor, from *veterinus* = pertaining to beasts of burden; *veterinæ* = beasts of burden; Fr. *vétérinaire*; Sp. & Ital. *veterinario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art, science, or profession of treating or healing the diseases

of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and the like.

"It is curious to notice the entire absence of any idea of specific infectiou among the older *veterinary* writers."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

B. *As subst.:* One who is skilled in the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon. [VET.]

¶ The first person who made Veterinary science a regular profession is said to have been Claude Bourgelet (1712–1799). The first veterinary school set up was at Lyons in 1761. Th e are now several in the United States an England.

vĕt'-ĭ-vĕr, vĕt'-ĭ-vĕrt, *s.* [Fr.] The Khuskhus (q.v.).

vē'-tō, *s.* [Lat. *veto* = I forbid; orig. = to leave in the old state (from the same root as *vetus* = old); hence = to vote against change in.]

*1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The power possessed by the Tribunes of the People of interfering so as at once to put a stop to any measure which they deemed injurious to their order, this power being exercised by pronouncing the solemn word *veto*.

2. The power or right which one branch of the executive of a state has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the right of the executive branch of government of a state, as the king, president, or governor, to reject the bills, measures, or resolutions of the other branches; also the act of exercising such right. In the United States the President may veto all measures passed by congress, but after such right has been exercised, the rejected measures may be passed over the veto if carried by two-thirds of each house of congress. In Great Britain the right of veto belongs to the Crown, but has not been exercised since 1707.

"The Crown had no administrative or executive responsibility, and never exercised the right of *veto* which that House did, and it was the *veto* of the Prime Minister."—*Lord Rosebery*, in *Times*, March 19, 1888.

3. The word whereby forbiddal was expressed in certain political assemblies, where the official language was more or less Latin, and where a single voice on the negative side could prevent the passing of a resolution otherwise unanimous; the Liberum Veto, or Free Veto, of the Polish Diets being the most famous historical instance of it. (*Latham.*)

4. Hence, any authoritative prohibition, refusal, negative, or interdict.

Veto Act, *s.*

Scottish Church: An Act of the General Assembly passed on May 27, 1834, by 184 to 138 votes. It provided that when a patron issued a presentation to a parish in favour of a minister or probationer, the disapproval of the presentee by a majority of male heads of families being communicants, should be deemed sufficient ground for his rejection, it being enacted that no objection should be valid unless the person making it was prepared to state before the Presbytery that he was not actuated by factious or malicious motives, but solely by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of himself or the congregation. The passing of this Act was one of the chief causes of the Disruption (q.v.).

vē' tō, *v.t.* [VETO, *s.*] To put a veto on; to prohibit, to forbid, to interdict, to negative.

***vē'-tō ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *veto*; *-ist.*] One who exercises the right of veto; one who supports the use of the veto.

***vetoyn,** *s.* [BETONY.]

vĕt-tū'-rą, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *vectura* = a bearing, a conveyance; prop. fem. sing. of *vecturus*, fut. par. of *veho* = to carry; Fr. *voiture.*] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vĕt-tū-rī'-nō (pl. **vĕt-tū-rī'-nī),** *s.* [Ital.] [VETTURA.] One who lends carriages for hire; one who drives a vettura or carriage. Also applied to the conveyance.

"The road bears the slow diligence or lagging *vetturino* by the shallow Rhine."—*Thackeray: Round-about Papers: On a Lazy Idle Boy.*

***vĕ-tŭst',** *a.* [Lat. *vetustus*, an extension of *vetus* = old.] Old, ancient.

vĕx, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *vexer* = to vex, from Lat. *vexo* = to vex, lit. = to keep on carrying or moving a thing about; an intensive form of *veho* (pa. t. *vexi*) = to carry; Sp. & Port. *vexar*; Ital. *vessare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To toss about; to toss into waves; to agitate. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 306.)

*2. To toss or throw to and fro, or up and down; hence, to twist or weave.

"Some English wool, *vex'd* in a Belgian loom."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccvii.

*3. To cause to be tossed or thrown about; to harass.

"For I had purpos'd yet with many a storm
To *vex* Ulysses, ere he reach'd his home."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

4. To cause trouble, grief, or pain to; to plague, to torment.

"The wicked spirites wer sore *vexed*, & could not abide the diuine power."—*Udal: Matt.* viii.

5. To make sorrowful; to grieve, to afflict, to distress.

"A sight to *vex* the father's soul withal."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

6. To make angry by little provocations; to cause slight anger or annoyance to; to annoy, to tease, to fret, to irritate.

"Stay'st thou to *vex* me here?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To be annoyed, angry, or provoked; to fret; to be irritated or teased.

"We *vex* and complain."—*Kilingbeck.*

¶ For the difference between to *vex* and to *displease*, see DISPLEASE.

***vĕx'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vex*; *-able.*] Capable of being vexed; liable to be vexed. (*Southey.*)

vĕx-ā'-tion, *vex-a-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *vexation*, from Lat. *vexationem*, accus. of *vexatio* = a vexing, from *vexatus*, pa. par. of *vexo* = to vex (q.v.); Sp. *vexacion*; Port. *vexacão*; Ital. *vessazione.*]

1. The act of vexing, annoying, grieving, troubling, distressing, or displeasing.

2. The state of being vexed, annoyed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; annoyance; irritation, grief, worry, fretting.

"Sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and chagrin."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 3.

3. That which causes irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, grief, or worry; an annoyance, an affliction.

"Your children were *vexation* to your youth."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

†4. A harassing by process of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing, as by a malicious or frivolous suit.

"Albeit, the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not call it an unjust *vexation*."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Vexation* springs from a variety of causes, acting unpleasantly on the inclinations or passions of men; *mortification* is a strong degree of *vexation*, which arises from particular circumstances acting on particular passions. *Vexation* arises principally from the crossing our wishes and views; *mortification* from the hurting our pride and self-importance; *chagrin* from a mixture of the two: disappointments are always attended with more or less *vexation*, according to the circumstances which give pain and trouble; an exposure of our poverty may be more or less of a *mortification*, according to the value which we set on wealth and grandeur; a refusal of our request will produce more or less of *chagrin* as it is accompanied with circumstances more or less *mortifying* to our pride.

vĕx-ā'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *vex*; *-atious.*]

1. Causing vexation, annoyance, irritation, trouble, worry, or the like; annoying, teasing, worrying, troublesome, vexing.

"His second wife's *vexatious* carriage."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1591).

2. Distressing, harassing, afflictive.

"Consider him maintaining his usurped title by *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah."—*South.*

3. Full of troubles, disquiet, or uneasiness; uneasy, worried.

"He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another."—*Digby.*

¶ *Frivolous and vexatious:* Applied to a statement or objection made without any grounds.

vexatious-suit, *s.*

Law: A suit commenced for the purpose of causing trouble, or without cause.

vĕx-ā'-tious lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vexatious*; *-ly.*] In a vexatious manner; so as to cause vexation, trouble, or worry.

"Quarantine had been rigidly and *vexatiously* exercised."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

vĕx-ā'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vexatious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vexatious.

vĕxed, vĕxt, *pa. par.* & *a.* [VEX.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Annoyed, worried, troubled; filled with vexation.

"In the evening we returned to our boat weary and *vext* at our ill success."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1675)

2. Much debated, disputed, or contested; unsettled.

"It would be interesting to have an authoritative pronouncement on this *vexed* question."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

***vĕx'-ĕd lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *vexed*; *-ly.*] With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation.

"My heart is *vexedly* easy."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 165.

***vĕx'-ĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vexed*; *-ness.*] Vexation, annoyance.

"A loud laugh, which had more of *vexedness* than mirth in it."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 74.

vĕx'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vex*; *-er.*] One who vexes or annoys.

vĕx'-ĭl, *s.* [VEXILLUM.]

vĕx'-ĭl-lar, *a.* [Lat. *vexillarius*, from *vexillum* = a standard, a flag; dimin. from *velum* = a sail, a veil (q.v.); Fr. *vexillaire.*] The same as VEXILLARY (q.v.).

vĕx'-ĭl-lar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [VEXILLAR.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a flag or standard.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Of or belonging to the vexillum.

(2) (*Of æstivation*): A term used when one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, they being arranged face to face, as in papilionaceous flowers.

B. *As subst.:* One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

"In letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven over the streaming Gelt."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

***vĕx-ĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vexillatio*, from *vexillum* = a standard.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

vĕx'-ĭl-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [VEXILLAR.]

*1. *Roman Antiquities:*

(1) The standard of the cavalry, consisting of a square piece of cloth expanded upon a cross, and perhaps surmounted by some figure. [STANDARD, *s.*, I. 1.]

(2) The troops serving under one vexillum; a company, a troop.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) A processional cross.

(2) A strip of silk or linen attached to the upper part of a crosier, and folded round the staff to prevent the metal being stained by the moisture of the hand.

3. *Ornith.:* The rachis and web of a feather taken together; the whole of a feather, except the calamus or quill.

4. *Bot.:* [STANDARD, *s.*, II. 1].

vĕx'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [VEX.]

vĕx'-ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vexing*; *-ly.*] In a vexing manner; so as to vex, annoy, or worry; vexatiously.

V-gëar wheēl, *s.* [See def.] A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth is of the shape of the letter V.

V-hoŏk, *s.* [See def.]

Steam-eng.: A gab at the end of an eccentric rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

vī'-ą, *adv.* [Lat. = a way.]

1. By way of; by the route of: as, To send a letter *via* Southampton = by way of Southampton.

*2. It was used formerly as an interjection of encouragement. [From the Italian "*via*, an adverb of encouragement used by commanders, as also by riders to their horses." (*Florio.*)]

"*Via!* says the fiend! away! says the fiend."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Via-lactea, *s.*

Astron.: The galaxy or milky way. [GALAXY.]

***vī-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *viable; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being viable; the capacity of living after birth.

"Recurrency is a measure of *viability.*"—*Proc. Royal Society*, Feb. 21, 1869.

2. The capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical areas: as, the *viability* of a species.

vī'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *vie* (Lat. *vita*) = life.]

Forensic Med.: A term applied to a newborn child, to express its capability of sustaining independent existence.

"*Viable* . . . likely to live, [is] applied to that condition of a child at birth."—*Mayne: Expository Lexicon, &c.*

vī'-a-dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *via ducta* = a way led (or conducted) across; from *via* = a way, and *ducta*, fem. sing. of *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead, to conduct.] [Way.] A term applied to extended constructions of arches or other artificial works to support a roadway, and thus distinguished from aqueducts, which are similar constructions to support waterways. This term has become familiar during the present century, in consequence of the great number of vast structures so designated which have been erected in various parts of the world for the purpose of carrying railroads over valleys and districts of low levels, and the general name of viaduct is now recognized as applicable to all elevated roadways for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established, and accordingly among the principal railroad works are to be enumerated viaducts of all these materials.

***vi-age, *ve-age, *vy-age,** *s.* [Voyage, *s.*]

vī'-al, *vi-all, *vi-ol, *vi-ole, *vi-oll, *vi-olle, *vy-ole, *vy-oll, *s.* [O. Fr. *viole, fiole, fiolle, phiole*; Fr. *fiole.*] [Phial.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial (q.v.).

"She said; and bad the *vial* to be brought,
Where she before had brew'd the deadly draught."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 705.

¶ *To pour out vials of wrath upon one:* To take vengeance on one. (The reference is to Rev. xvi.)

***vī'-al,** *v.t.* [Vial, *s.*] To put in a vial or vials. (*Milton: Comus*, 874.)

***vī-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *via* = a way, a road, and Eng. *meter.*] An odometer (q.v.).

vī'-and, *vi-ande, *s.* [Fr. *viande* = meat, food, from Lat. *vivenda* = things to be lived on, provisions; prop. neut. pl. of *vivendus*, fut. pass. par. of *vivo* = to live; Ital. *vivanda.*] Meat dressed; food, victuals, provisions. (Used almost exclusively in the plural.)

"Within the chariot wine and bread dispos'd,
With *viands* such as regal state requires."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey iii.

***vī'-and-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *viand; -er.*]

1. A feeder, or eater.

2. One who provides viands; a host.

"To purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander.*"—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

***vī'-and-rў, *vi-and-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *viand; -ry.*] Food, viands, provisions.

"Yet was there but verai small provision of *viandrie.*"—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

***vī'-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *via* = a way, a road.] Of, pertaining to, or happening on roads or on journeys.

"In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 96.

***vī'-a-tĕc-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *via* = a road, a way, and Eng. (*archi*)*tecture.*] The art or science of constructing roads, bridges, canals, &c.

***vī-ăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *viaticus* = pertaining to a road or journey, from *via* = a road, a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or travelling.

vī-ăt'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *viaticus* = viatic (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Provisions, &c., for a journey.

"Sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou need'st the lesse *viaticum* for it."
Davies: Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4 b.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* A travelling allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service.

2. *Eccles. & Church History:*

* (1) The Eucharist, as the support of Christians in their earthly pilgrimage.

* (2) The absolution and communion of the dying.

(3) (*In the Roman Church*): The Sacrament of the Eucharist given to persons in danger of death. The form is: "Receive, brother [or sister], the viaticum of the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ. May he guard thee from the malignant foe, and lead thee to eternal life."

vī-ā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a traveller, from *via* = a road, a way.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A traveller.

2. *Roman Antiq.:* A servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

***vī-a-tŏr'-ĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *viator; -ial, -ly.*] As regards travelling.

"They are too far apart *viatorially* speaking."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

vī'-bĕx (pl. **vī-bī'-çēş**), *s.* [Lat = the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal.]

Path. (*Pl.*): Hæmorrhagic spots of some magnitude arising on the skin in Purpura (q.v.). They are larger than Petechiæ and smaller than Ecchymoses.

vī-brăc'-ų-lŭm (pl. **vī-brăc'-ų-lą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. from *vibro* = to agitate.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Filamentous appendages in the Polyzoa. They generally consist of long bristles, capable of movement and easily excited. They are supposed to be organs of defence. (*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), pp. 193–4.)

vī'-brant, *a.* [Lat. *vibrans*, pr. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.).] Vibrating, tremulous, resonant.

"There is the *vibrant* tap of the woodpecker on the bar-post."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 858.

vī'-brāte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to shake, to swing, to brandish; cf. Icel. *veifa* = to vibrate, to wave.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To swing, to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro.

"Pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) *vibrate* in equal times."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 3.

* 2. To move up and down, or to and fro with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as an elastic fluid; to undulate.

"The eustachian tube [is] like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the ear, as the covering membrane *vibrates.*"—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. iii.

3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver, to sound.

"The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 357.

* 4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To move backwards and forwards or to and fro; to swing, to oscillate.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; to cause to quiver.

"Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated."—*Holder.*

3. To measure or indicate by vibrations or oscillations: as, A pendulum *vibrates* seconds.

* 4. To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, to hurl. (A Latinism.)

"A glorious people *vibrated* again
The lightning of the nations."
Shelley: Ode to Liberty.

***vī'-brą-tīle,** *a.* [Lat. *vibratilis*, from *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.); Fr. *vibratile.*] Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory.

vibratile cilia, *s. pl.* [Cilia, 3.]

***vī-brą-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vibratil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibrate or oscillate.

vī-brāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Vibrate.]

vibrating-piston steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the power is communicated to the crank through pistons which are vibrating in their motion, and which move through an arc of a circle.

vī-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vibratio*, from *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.); Fr. *vibration*; Sp. *vibracion*; Ital. *vibrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of vibrating or swinging to and fro.

2. The state of that which vibrates; oscillation. (See extract.)

"As understood in England and Germany, a *vibration* comprises a motion to and fro: in France, on the contrary, a *vibration* means a movement to or fro."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 220

3. A resonant sound; a resonance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* The reciprocating motion of a body, as of a pendulum, a musical chord, elastic plate, the air or the ether. The term oscillation is, however, more frequently used to denote a slow reciprocating motion, as that of a pendulum which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body; while vibration is generally confined to a motion having quick reciprocations, as that of a sonorous body, and proceeding from the reciprocal action of the molecules of the body on each other when their state of equilibrium has been disturbed.

2. *Philos. & Physiol.:* A sensorial motion. [Sensorial-motions.]

***vi-brā-tĭ-ŭn-cle (t as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *vibrati(on); dimin.* suff. *-uncle.*] A small vibration. [Vibration, II. 2.]

"The renewed *vibration* being less vigorous than the original one (unless when excited by the presence of the object, or in certain morbid cases) is called a miniature vibration or *vibratiuncle.*"—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, § 4.

vī'-brā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *vibrat(e); -ive.*] Vibrating, vibratory.

vi-bra'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A pulsating effect in vocal music caused by rapidly varying emphasis on the same tone; differing from the *tremolo*, in which there is a fluttering alternation in tone.

vī'-brą-tor-ў, *a.* [Eng. *vibrat(e); -ory*; Fr. *vibratoire.*]

1. Vibrating; consisting of or belonging to vibration or oscillation.

"The *vibratory* agitations of light and of air."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, § 4.

2. Causing vibration.

vī'-brĭ-ō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vibro* = to shake, to quiver.]

* 1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of Ehrenberg's Vibrionidæ (q.v.). It approximately corresponds to the modern genus Anguillula (q.v.). Used also of any individual of the genus.

† 2. *Bot.:* According to Cohn, a genus of Schizomycetes, but Grove (*Bacteria & Yeast Fungi*) classes that genus and Ophidomonas (Ehrenberg) with Spirillum, which he thus defines: Cells cylindrical or slightly compressed, simply arcuate, or spirally twisted, rigid, with a flagellum at each end (doubtful in some species). Multiplication by transverse division, the daughter-cells for the most part soon separating. At times, also, a zooglœa is formed. The species are found in infusions, in brackish water, and in the slime of the teeth. Zopf asserted that minute spherical "cocci," short rodlets ("bacteria"), longer rodlets ("bacilli"), and filamentous ("leptothrix") forms, as well as curved and spiral threads ("vibrio," "spirillum"), &c., occur as vegetative stages in one and the same Schizomycete. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xxi. 399.)

"It may be noted that *Vibrio* is here [i.e., in Ehrenberg's *Die Infusionsthierchen*, p. 75] conceived to be naturally straight-lined, but capable of bending in undulations of a serpentine form, being thus distinguished from Spirillum by the fact that the undulations lie all in one plane. But most modern observers are agreed that the species referred to *Vibrio* belong to two classes—the one, in which the undulations are serpentine, being merely Bacillus; the other, in which they are spiral, being undistinguishable from Spirillum. This is, therefore, another reason . . . why the name *Vibrio* should be dropped."—*W. B. Grove: Bacteria & Yeast Fungi*, p. 69.

† vī'-brĭ-ŏn-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrion(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Of, belonging to, or induced by vibrios. In the last sense the word is incorrectly employed, the fungi of the genus Spirillum and the lapsed genus Vibrio not being pathogenous.

"Virchow, who examined a sample, considered the granules found on these growths as not fungoid, but *vibrional.*"—*Blyth: Dict. Hygiene*, p. 72.

*** vī-brĭ-ŏn-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A lapsed family of Ehrenberg's Infusoria. These organisms are now known to be Nematoid Worms, and are classed in the family Anguillulidæ (q.v.).

vī-brĭs'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the small hairs in the nostrils, so called, according to Festus, because their extraction causes a person to shake his head.]

Biol.: Hairs or bristles attached to the lips of many mammals, and especially developed in the Carnivora and Rodentia. The vibrissæ are organs of touch, and give warning of external obstacles, and branches of the fifth pair of nerves are distributed to their roots. Cats are rendered unable to catch mice when their whiskers are removed, and various experiments have shown that rabbits, without the assistance of their eyes, can by means of these hairs find an outlet in narrow passages. Popularly known as Smellers and Whiskers. In many birds the nasal apertures are covered with stiff, imperfect feathers (also called bristles), to which the name Vibrissæ is sometimes applied. These, however, are not organs of touch, but serve to prevent the nostrils becoming obstructed by dust.

vī-brŭ'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *viburn(um); -ic.*] Derived from the viburnum.

viburnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A term formerly applied to an acid found in the bark of the guelder-rose, probably valeric acid.

vī-brŭ'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the wayfaring-tree.]

Bot.: Guelder-rose; a genus of Sambuceæ. Shrubs or trees with opposite branches, simple leaves, and terminal or axillary panicles of white or pink flowers; calyx limb five-cleft, corolla campanulate or funnel-shaped, five-lobed; stamens five, stigmas three, sessile, ovary one- to three-celled; fruit an inferior one-seeded berry. Species numerous; two United States species, *Viburnum edule* and *V. oxycoccus*, nearly allied to the European Guelder Rose (*V. opulus*), produce berries agreeably acid in taste, which are used like cranberries. The berries of *V. tantana*, the Wayfaring tree, have medicinal properties. The wood is white and hard and is prized by turners. The fruit of the Common Guelder Rose is eaten in Sweden and Norway with honey and flour. The branches yield a yellow dye. [Guelder-rose.] *V. Tinus* is the Laurustinus (q.v.) An oil extracted from the seeds of *V. coriaceum*, a large Himalayan shrub, is used by the Nepaulese for food and for burning. The fruit of *V. cotinifolium*, *V. foetens*, *V. nervosum*, and *V. stellulatum*, Himalayan shrubs, are eaten by the natives. The wood of *V. erubescens*, a small Himalayan tree, is very hard, close, and even-grained.

vĭc'-ar, * vic-aire, * vic-are, * vic-ar-ie, * vic-ar-ye, * vik-er, * vyk-er, *s.* [Fr. *vicaire* = a vicar, a deputy, from Lat. *vicarium*, accus. of *vicarius* = a substitute, a deputy, from *vicis* = a turn, change, succession; Sp. & Ital. *vicario;* Port. *vigairo.*] [Vice-, *pref.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deputy; a person deputed or authorized to perform the duties or functions of another.

"They might appoint a deputy or *vicar* to do it for them."—*Spelman: On Tythes*, ch xxix.

2. *Canon Law:* The priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated; that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman who receives them and allows the vicar only the smaller tithes or a salary. [Rector.]

"These appropriating corporations, or religious houses, were wont to depute one of their own body to perform divine service in those parishes of which the society was thus the parson. This officiating minister was in reality no more than a curate, deputy, or vicegerent of the appropriator, and, therefore, called vicarius or *vicar.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

¶ *Vicar of Christ:* A title in the early Church common to all bishops, but now confined to the Pope.

vicar-apostolic, *s.*

Roman Church: A name formerly given to a bishop or archbishop, generally of some remote see, to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his authority, or to any ecclesiastic invested with power to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in some place where the ordinary was for some reason incapable of discharging his duties efficiently. Now vicars-apostolic, who are nearly always titular bishops, are appointed where no episcopate has been established, or where the succession has been interrupted. There are at present over a hundred of such vicariates in existence. The Church in England was governed by vicars-apostolic from 1685 till the re-establishment of the hierarchy by Pope Pius IX. in 1850.

vicar-choral, *s.*

1. A priest-vicar; a minor-canon (q.v.).

2. A lay-vicar (q.v.).

vicar-forane, *s.*

Roman Church: A dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The chief duty of vicars-forane is to maintain ecclesiastical discipline, report to the bishop on the lives of the clergy, and to preside at their local conferences. The first Council of Westminster (1852) adds to these the care of sick priests, the administration of Church property, and the maintenance of sacred buildings. In Ireland almost their sole function is to grant episcopal dispensations for the non-publication of banns.

vicar-general, *s.*

1. *Roman Church:* A clerk, usually (but not necessarily) in holy orders, and having a degree in canon law, appointed by a bishop to assist in the discharge of episcopal functions. In matters of jurisdiction the vicar-general is regarded as the ordinary, and there is no appeal from the former to the latter; but the vicar-general may not do any of those things which belong to the episcopal order. A bishop is not obliged to appoint a vicar-general, but may appoint two or more if necessary. The office corresponds closely to that of an archdeacon (q.v.) in the early and mediæval church.

2. *Anglican Church:* An officer employed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some other bishops to assist in such matters as ecclesiastical causes and visitations.

vĭc'-ar-age (age as ĭj), * vĭc'-ar-ĭdge, * vyc-rage, *s.* [Eng. *vicar; -age.*]

* 1. The condition or state of a substitute or deputy; substitution.

"They have sole jurisdiction, and the presbyters only in substitution or *vicaridge.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 50.

2. The benefice of a vicar.

"Some *vicarages* are more liberally, and some more scantily, endowed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

3. The house or residence of a vicar.

vĭc'-ar-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vicar; -ess.*] A female vicar. Also used of the wife of a vicar when she has the character of interfering in parish business.

"Mother Austin was afterwards *vicaress* several years."—*Archæologia*, xxviii. 198.

*** vī-căr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *vicar; -ial.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a vicar; small.

"In some parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial* tithes."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

2. Vicarious, delegated.

"All derived and *vicarial* power shall be done away, as no further necessary."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, ii. (Pref., p xxix.)

3. Holding the office of or acting as a vicar.

"But the great proprietors of land soon found the inconvenience of a ministry so precarious and distant, intolerable; and obtained for each a resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 26.

*** vī-căr'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *vicar; -ian.*] A vicar.

vī-căr'-ĭ-ate, * vī-căr'-ĭ-ăt, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *vicariatus.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Having delegated power; delegated.

"Held up by the *vicariat* authority of our Sea."—*Barrow: Works*, i. 261.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The office, position, or power of a vicar; a delegated office or power; vicarship.

"Rules the church by a *vicariate* of his spirit."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Revealed.*

2. The jurisdiction of a vicar-apostolic (q.v.).

"The College of the Propaganda Fide has divided the hitherto existing Apostolic *Vicariate* of Natal into three Jurisdictions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

vī-căr'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vicarius.*] [Vicar.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or belonging to a vicar, deputy, or substitute; deputed, delegated: as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting for or on behalf of another; acting as a deputy, delegate, or substitute: as, a *vicarious* agent.

3. Performed, done, or suffered for or instead of another; suffered or done by deputy.

"The death of Christ was . . . a *vicarious* punishment of sin."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 72.

II. *Med.:* Occurring in one place instead of another: as, a *vicarious* secretion.

vī-căr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vicarious; -ly.*] In a vicarious manner; as deputy, delegate, or substitute for another; by means of a deputy or substitute.

"Their preparation is most of it done *vicariously*, through their dressmakers."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1886.

vĭc'-ar-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *vicar; -ship.*] The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

*** vic-ar-y, * vic-ar-ye,** *s.* [Vicar.]

vīce (1), *** vȳce** (1), *** vis,** *s.* [Fr. *vice*, from Lat. *vitium* = a vice, a fault.]

1. A fault, a blemish, a defect, an imperfection.

"You have a *vice* of mercy in you."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

2. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; any evil habit or practice in which a person indulges; a moral fault or failing; immorality; customary deviation in a single respect or in general from a right standard; specif., the indulgence of immoral, impure, or degrading appetites or passions.

"Let me persuade you to think of that *vice* which, from my experience and from the testimony of others, is devastating your life."—*Canon Knox-Little*, in *Echo*, March 21, 1888.

3. Depravity or corruption of manners. (Used in a general or collective sense, and without any plural: as, An age of *vice.*)

4. A fault; a bad habit or trick in a horse.

* 5. The general title of the buffoon of the old moralities or moral plays. Often named after one specific vice, as Iniquity, Covetousness, Fraud, &c.

"Like to the old *Vice* . . .
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

*** vice-bitten,** *a.* Corrupted with vice; a prey to vice.

"What a paltry creature is a man *vice-bitten!*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 181.

vīce (2), *** vȳce** (2), *** vys, * vysse,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *vis* (O. Fr. *viz*) = a vice, a spindle of a press, a winding stair, from Lat. *vitis* = a vine, bryony, lit. = that which winds or twines; cf. Ital. *vite* = a vine, a vice, a screw.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A winding-stair, a spiral staircase.

"Then an angell came downe from the stage on bygh by a *vyce.*"—*Caxton: Chronicle of England*, pt. viii., p. 136 b.

2. An instrument with two jaws, between which an object may be clamped securely, leaving both hands free for work. The handvice is not a vice proper, but has a tang which is grasped by one hand, while the other holds the tool to work upon the object held.

"The maine planke or upper stocke of the presse, went with a *vice* in manner of a skrew."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

3. *Plumb.:* A tool used by plumbers for drawing lead into flat grooved rods, called cames, for lattice-windows.

* II. *Fig.:* Grasp, gripe.

"An' I but fist him once, an' a' come but within my *vice.*"—*Shakesk.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Winding, spiral.

"There were somtyme houses with *vyce* arches and voules in the maner of rome."—*Caxton: Descript. Britain*, p. 16.

vīce-, *pref.* [Fr., from Lat. *vice* = in place of, from *vicis* (genit.) = a turn, change, stead.] A prefix, denoting in its compounds, one who acts in place or as deputy of another, or one

second in rank: as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chairman, &c.

¶ (1) In colloquial language it is frequently used independently as a noun, the compound for which it stands being indicated by the context.

"Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

(2) It is also commonly used as a preposition or adverb, with the force of "in the place of," "to succeed."

vice-admiral, *s.*

* 1. The second commander of a fleet.

"The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

2. [ADMIRAL, ¶.]

vice-admiralty, *s.*

1. The office of a vice-admiral.

"The *vice-admiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion."—*Carew.*

2. A vice-admiralty court.[1]

Vice-admiralty Courts: Tribunals established in the British possessions beyond the seas with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prizes.

* **vice-agent,** *s.* One who acts in place of another.

"A vassal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do."—*Hooker.*

vice-chair, *s.*

1. The seat occupied by a vice-chairman.

2. A vice-chairman (q. v.).

vice-chairman, *s.* A deputy chairman; also one who occupies the seat at the end of the table, facing the chairman.

vice-chamberlain, *s.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household, the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain. (*English.*)

vice-chancellor, *s.* An officer next in rank to a chancellor; the deputy of a chancellor:

1. *Law:* A judge in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court. The office was abolished by the Judicature Act. [JUDGE, *s.*, II. 1.]

2. *Univ.:* An officer who acts as deputy of the chancellor, discharging nearly all the duties of the latter in his absence.

"Ouer each vniuersitie also there is a seuerall chancelor, whose offices are perpetuall, howbeit their substitutes, whom we call *vice-chancellors*, are changed euerie yeare."—*Holinshed: Descript. Engand*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

vice-chancellorship, *s.* The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

vice-consul, *s.* An officer who acts in place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom consular functions are delegated, in some particular part of a district already under the jurisdiction of a consul.

* **vice-king,** *s.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

"His deputis or *vice-king* seeing us at sea, came with his canoe to us."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 789.

* **vice-legate,** *s.* A subordinate, assistant, or deputy legate.

vice-presidency, *s.* The office or position of a vice-president.

vice-president, *s.* One who holds office next to a president. In the United States the Vice-President is elected at the same time with the President, to succeed him in case of his death during his term of office. This has happened four times within the history of the country. The Vice-President officiates as President of the Senate.

* **vice,** *v.t.* [VICE (2), *s.*]

1. To press or squeeze with, or as with, a vice; to hold in, or as in a vice.

2. To screw; to force or press, as in a vice.

"As he had seen 't or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* **viced,** *a.* [Eng. *vic(e)*, (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Vicious, wicked, corrupt. [See extract under HIGH-VICED.]

* **vice-gerency, * vice-gerency, * vice-gerency,** *s.* [Eng. *vicegerent(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenancy; agency under another.

"To the great *vicegerency* I grew,
Being a title as supreme as new."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

vice-gerent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *vice* = in place of, and *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero* = to carry on, to act, to rule.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having or exercising delegated power; acting as a vicegerent, or in the place of another.

"But whom send I to judge them? whom but Thee
Vicegerent Son?" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 56.

* 2. Carried out or exercised under delegated authority.

"Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide
United, as one individual soul."
Milton: P. L., v. 609.

B. *As subst.:* An officer deputed by a superior or proper authority to exercise the powers or functions of another; one acting with delegated authority; a deputy, a substitute.

"To haue the autoritie as a notable *vicegerent* in so excellent and paynefull an office."—*Udal: Timothye* i.

vice-man, *s.* [Eng. *vice* (2), s.; and *man.*] A man who works at a vice; specifically, a smith who works at a vice instead of an anvil.

* **vic-en-ar-y,** *a.* [Lat. *vicenarius*, from *viceni* = twenty each; *viginti* = twenty.] Pertaining to or consisting of twenty.

vi-cen-ni-al, *a.* [Lat. *viceni* = twenty each, and *annus* = a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

vicennial-prescription, *s.*

Scots Law: A prescription of twenty years; one of the lesser prescriptions which is pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

vice-re-gal, *a.* [Pref. *vice-*, and Eng. *regal.*] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or to viceroyalty.

"No public ceremony could be performed in a becoming manner under the *Viceregal* roof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

vice-roy, *s.* [Fr. *viceroi*, from *vice* = in place of, and *roi* = king.] A vice-king; one who acts as the governor or ruler of a kingdom, country, or province in the place and name of the sovereign, and with regal authority.

vice-roy-al-ty, *s.* [Eng. *viceroy*; *-alty.*] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

"So important a concentration of Imperial authority over Ireland as would be implied in the definite abolition of the *viceroyalty*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 15, 1886.

* **vice-roy-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *viceroy*; *-ship.*] The dignity or office of a viceroy; viceroyalty.

* **vic-e-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *vice* (1), s.; *-ty.*] Fault, defect, imperfection. (*Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck.*)

vice versa [Lat. = the turn being changed.] Contrariwise; on the contrary; the reverse; the terms or the case being reversed.

vic-i-a, *s.* [Lat. = a vetch.]

Bot.: Vetch, Tare; the typical genus of Viciæ (q.v.). Climbing or diffuse herbs, with abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly always ending in a tendril. Flowers in axillary racemes, blue, purple, or yellow; wings of the corolla adnate to the keel; style filiform, with the upper part hairy all round, or with a tuft of hair beneath the stigma. Known species about a hundred; from the northerly regions of South America. Ten are European: *V. tetrasperma*, the Slender; *V. hirsuta*, the Hairy or Common Tare; *V. Cracca*, the Tufted; *V. Orobus*, the Wood Bitter; *V. sylvatica*, the Wood; *V. sepium*, the Bush; *V. lutea*, the Rough-podded Yellow; *V. sativa*, the Common; *V. lathyroides*, the Spring; and *V. bithynica*, the Rough-podded Purple Vetch. One of the most common is *Vicia hirsuta*, which is found in cornfields and hedges. It has weak, straggling, and climbing stems, two or three feet long, and insignificant pale blue flowers. *V. Cracca*, found in bushy places, has numerous and fine bluish-purple flowers. *V. Orobus*, with unilateral racemes of purplish-white flowers, and *V. sylvatica*, with numerous and very beautiful flowers—white streaked with bluish veins—are found in rocky or mountainous regions. *V. sepium*, with dull pale purple flowers, is frequent in woods and shady places, while *V. lutea* flourishes best near the sea. *V. sativa* has six to ten leaflets, one or two axillary, nearly sessile flowers, and silky legumes. It is frequent in cultivated ground. *V. lathyroides*, is a small species, with two to six leaflets, and solitary flowers. *Vicia Faba* is the Common Bean. [BEAN.]

* **vic-i-ate (c as sh),** *v.t.* & *i.* [VITIATE.]

vic-i-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vici(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceæ. The ten filaments of the stamens, or at least nine of them, connate; cotyledons fleshy; leaves generally cirrhose. Genera: Cicer, Pisum, Ervum, Vicia, Lathyrus, &c.

vic-in-age (age as ij), * **voi-sin-age,** *s.* [Prop. *voisinage*, from Fr. *voisinage* = neighbourhood, from *voisin* = neighbouring, from Lat. *vicinum*, accus. of *vicinus* = neighbouring, near; lit. = belonging to the same street, from *vicus* (whence A.S. *wic*; Eng. *wick* = a town) = a street; cogn. with Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house; Sanse. *veça* = a house, an entrance; *viç* = to live.]

1. Neighbourhood; the place or places near to or adjoining each other; vicinity.

"To summon the Protestant gentry of the *vicinage* to the rescue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. The quality, condition, or state of being a neighbour or neighbourly; nearness or closeness of situation or position.

"The *vicinage* of the travelling studio was an occasion and a pretext for unprecedented larks."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 660.

* **vic-in-al,** * **vic-ine,** *a.* [Lat. *vicinalis*, from *vicinus* = near.] [VICINAGE.]

1. Near, neighbouring, close.

"Under whose [God's] merciful hand nauigants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 229.

2. Of or pertaining to a village or town (?).

"The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a *vicinal* way if not a rampart."—*Warton: Hist. Kiddington*, p. 55.

* **vi-cin-i-ty,** * **vi-cin-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *vicinité*, from Lat. *vicinitatem*, accus. of *vicinitas* = neighbourhood, nearness, from *vicinus* = neighbouring, near.]

1. The quality or state of being near; nearness, proximity, propinquity.

"Be as much retained in their *vicinity* as if they were separated by miles."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 2.

* 2. Close relationship.

"Their *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 40.

3. Neighbourhood; neighbouring or adjoining places or country; district or space immediately surrounding or adjacent to anything.

* **vi-ci-ŏs'-i-ty,** * **vi-ti-ŏs'-i-ty (ci, ti as shi),** *s.* [Lat. *vitiositas*, from *vitiosus* = vicious (q.v.).] The quality or state of being vicious; corruption of manners; viciousness.

"Reason by little and little doth illuminate, purge, and cleanse the soule in abating and diminishing evermore the *vitiosity* thereof."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 203.

vi-cious, * **vi-tious,** *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*, from Lat. *vitiosus* = vicious, from *vitium* = vice; Sp. & Port. *vicioso*; Ital. *vizioso.*] [VICE (1), *s.*]

1. Characterized by some vice, fault, or blemish; faulty, imperfective, defective: as, a *vicious* system of government.

2. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; immoral, bad, evil.

"Such *vicious* habits as disgrace his name."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 531.

3. Addicted to vice or immoral habits or practices; corrupt in principles or conduct; immoral, depraved, wicked, abandoned.

"He put awaie the *vicious*
And toke to him the vertuous." *Gower: C. A.*, vi.

4. Addicted to some fault, bad habit, or trick; not properly tamed or broken. (Said of a horse.)

* 5. Vitiated, foul, impure: as, *vicious* air.

6. Corrupt, faulty; not genuine or pure; incorrect: as, a *vicious* style of writing.

7. Spiteful, malignant, virulent, bitter: as, a *vicious* attack. (*Colloq.*)

vicious-intromission, *s.*

Scots Law: The intermeddling of the effects of another without any authority. [INTROMISSION.]

vi-cious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vicious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a vicious, faulty, or incorrect manner; faultily.

2. In an immoral, depraved, or corrupt manner; immorally.

"And [she] demeanyd her so *viciously*, that in processe of tyme she fell in such pouerte, that she dyed in great penury & miserye."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. clvii.

3. Spitefully, malignantly, bitterly; with malice. (*Colloq.*)

vĭ-cious-nĕss, *vi-cious-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *vicious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vicious, faulty, or imperfect.

2. The quality or state of being contrary to morality or rectitude; immorality, depravity.

3. Addictedness to vice or immorality; depravity of principles or manners; habitual violation of the moral law or of moral duties.

"A person deceased, generally and justly hated for his *viciousnesse*."—*Fuller: Worthies; General.*

4. Unruliness, refractoriness. (Said of a horse.)

5. Spitefulness, malignancy; malicious bitterness.

vĭ-cĭs-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *vicissitudo* = change, from *vicis* = change.]

1. Regular change or succession from one thing to another.

"This succession of things upon the earth is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons."—*Woodward.*

2. A change or passing from one state or condition to another; change, mutation, revolution.

"Through all *vicissitudes* of fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

***vĭ-çĭs-sĭ-tū-dĭn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *vicissitudo*, genit. *vicissitudin(is)* = change; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Subject to vicissitudes or changes; characterized by or exhibiting vicissitudes.

"The days of man [are] *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 313.

***vĭ-çĭs-sĭ-tū'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Vicissitudinary.] Full of vicissitudes or changes; characterized by or subject to a succession of changes.

vĭ-çĭs'-sў, *s.* [See compound.]

vicissy-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird described by Simmonds as a "West-Indian water-fowl, smaller than the European, and affording excellent food." It is probably the Widow-duck (q.v.).

***vī-cŏn'-tĭ-ĕl,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *vicounte* = viscount (q.v.).]

Old Law: Pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.

vicontiel-rents, *s. pl.*

Old Law: Certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king. By 3 & 4 Wm. IV. these farms were placed under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

vicontiel-writs, *s. pl.*

Old Law: Writs triable in the county or sheriffs' court.

***vī-coŭn'-tĭ-ĕl,** *a.* [Vicontiel.]

vĭc'-tĭm, *s.* [Fr. *victime*, from Lat. *victima*, a word of doubtful origin; prob. from *vincio* = to bind, hence = the bound one.]

1. A living creature sacrificed to some deity or in the performance of some religious rite; usually some beast slain in sacrifice, but the practice of immolating human beings has also been followed by many nations.

"The chief part of the sacrifice was the *victim*, concerning which it may be observed in the first place, that it was required to be whole, perfect and sound in all its members, without spot or blemish."—*Potter: Antiq. Greece*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. A person or thing destroyed or injured in some manner by some casualty.

"Another theatre wrapped in flames, together with the sacrifice of scores, perhaps of hundreds of *victims* doomed to die the most dreadful death imaginable."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

3. A person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person or thing destroyed or injured from application to some object: as, a *victim* to avarice, a *victim* to jealousy.

4. A living being sacrificed by or suffering severe injury from another.

5. Hence, one who is cheated or duped; a dupe, a gull.

"To control the credulity of the *victims* of Herodotus."—*Globe*, March 25, 1888.

***vĭc'-tĭm āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *victimatus*, pa. par. of *victimo* = to sacrifice.] To sacrifice; to make a victim of; to immolate.

vĭc'-tĭm-īze, vĭc'-tĭm-īse, *v.t.* [Eng. *victim*; *-ize.*] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindle or fraud; to dupe, to swindle, to defraud, to cheat.

"She *victimized* large numbers of tradesmen in Edinburgh."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 2, 1888.

vĭc'-tĭm-īz-ĕr, vĭc'-tĭm-īs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *victimiz(e)*, (*victimis(e)*; *-er.*] One who victimizes, swindles, or defrauds another.

"They are helpless in the hands of their *victimizers*."—*Citizen*, Jan. 9, 1886.

vĭc'-tòr, *vic-tour, *vyc-tor, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *victor*, from *victus*, pa. par. of *vinco* (pa. t. *vici*) = to conquer; from the same root as Goth. *weigan*, *weihan* (pa. par. *wigans*) = to strive, to contend; A.S. *wig* = war. Ital. *vittore.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who is victorious in a contest; one who wins or gains the prize or advantage in a contest; one who vanquishes another in any struggle; especially, one who is victorious in war; a vanquisher.

"Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

*2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer.

"There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 313.

***B.** *As adj.:* Victorious.

"Despite thy *victor* sword." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

¶ For the difference between *victor* and *conqueror*, see Conqueror.

***vĭc'-tòr-dŏm, *vic-tor-dome,** *s.* [Eng. *victor*; *-dom.*] The condition of a victor; victory.

"Then will I stand by, and looke on, and see what *victordome* thou shalt get."—*Barnes: Workes*, fol 278.

***vĭc'-tòr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *victor*; *-er.*] A victor, a conqueror.

"The chariots of noble *victorers* riding in triumph."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

***vĭc'-tòr-ĕss, *vic-tor-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *victor*; *-ess.*] A female victor.

"When the *victoresse* arrived there."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 44.

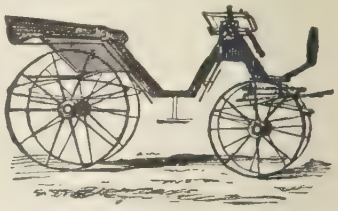
Vĭc-tōr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = victory (q.v.).]

1. *Rom. Mythol.:* One of the deities of the Romans, called by the Greeks Nikê. She was sister of Strength and Valour, and was one of the attendants of Jupiter. Sylla raised her a temple at Rome, and instituted festivals in her honour. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 12].

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Euryalidæ (q.v.), akin to Euryale, from which it differs by the sepals being deciduous, by the petals gradually passing into stamens, and by the cells of the ovary being more numerous. Species one or three. The type is *Victoria regia*, named by Lindley after Queen Victoria. It is the most magnificent of all known water-lilies, and is the more acceptable that it came from a region in which it had been supposed that no Nymphæaceæ occurred. It was first discovered by the botanist Hænke in 1801; Bonpland afterwards met with it. Orbigny, in 1828, sent home specimens to Paris; others also subsequently saw it growing, but it excited no attention till, in 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk found it in the Berbice River in British Guiana. The rootstock is thick and fleshy, the leaf-stalks prickly, the leaf peltate, its margin circular, its diameter from six to twelve feet, the edge so turned up as to make the leaves floating in tranquil water look like a number of large trays. The leaves are green above, and covered with small bosses, below they are deep purple or violet; the undeveloped flowers are pyriform; the sepals four, each about seven inches long by four broad, purple externally, whitish internally; the petals numerous, in several rows, passing insensibly into stamens, fragrant, the outer ones white, the inner ones roseate; stamens numerous, the outer fertile, the inner sterile; ovary many celled, cup-shaped above, with many small stigmas along its upper margin; fruit a prickly berry. A native of South American rivers, especially the tributaries of the Amazon. It has been introduced into the United States and other countries. The seeds are said to be eatable, and the plant is in consequence called Water Maize by the natives of the region where it grows.

4. *Vehicles:* A park-carriage, having a low



VICTORIA.

seat for two persons, a calash top, and an elevated driver's seat in front.

"With silent morosity he hands her into her *victoria*."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts.*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. viii.

¶ *Royal Order of Victoria & Albert:* An order instituted by Queen Victoria, Feb. 10, 1862, in memory of the Prince Consort, who died Dec. 14, 1861. It was enlarged Oct. 10, 1864, Nov. 15, 1865, and again on March 15, 1880. It consists of her Majesty, as Sovereign of the Order, and fifteen ladies of the Royal families of Europe, who form the First class. The second class consists of eight ladies of the royal families of Europe, and related to the British royal family. The third class includes twenty-one lady members of the British nobility, and the fourth class fifteen lady members of the nobility and gentry. The badge is composed of likenesses in profile of her Majesty and Prince Albert, surmounted by a border of precious stones (different for each class) for the first, second, and third, and of the monogram "V.A." for the fourth class, all surmounted by an Imperial crown. Ribbon, white moiré.

BADGE OF ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Victoria Cross, *s.* A British naval and military decoration instituted by royal warrant, Jan. 29, 1856, and bestowed for "conspicuous bravery or devotion" to the country in the presence of the enemy. It is the most coveted of all British decorations, and is open to all officers and men of the regular, auxiliary, and reserve forces. It consists of a bronze Maltese cross with the royal crest in the centre, and underneath an escrol bearing the inscription, "For Valour." It is worn attached to the breast by a blue ribbon in the case of the navy, and by a red in the case of the army. For every additional act of bravery an additional clasp may be added. The cross carries with it a special pension of £10 a year, and each additional clasp an additional pension of £5 a year.

VICTORIA CROSS.

Victoria crowned-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Goura victoriæ, a large pigeon from New Guinea and the adjacent islands. General colour slaty blue, with reddish-brown undersurface; bluish-gray stripes on wings, and a broad grayish-white line at the end of the tail. It has a crest of numerous small feathers, which terminate in spatules.

Victoria Institute, *s.* An institution having its headquarters in London and founded to harmonize Scripture and science. The meeting which resolved on its formation was held on June 16, 1865, and it was established on the 22nd of the same month. Called also the Philosophical Society.

***vĭc-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *victory*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or in celebration of a victory.

"Wrote this *victorial* ditton."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

Vĭc-tōr′-ĭ-an, *a.* [See defs.]

1. Of or belonging to the reign of Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne 1837.

"He touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank."—*Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 501.

2. Of or belonging to Victoria, a division of Australia, named after Queen Victoria in 1851.

vĭc′-tōr-ĭne, *s.* [Named after Queen Victoria.]

1. A small fur tippet worn by ladies.

"A warm . . . *victorine* of cat-skin that encircled her neck."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. viii.

2. A variety of peach.

vĭc-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs, * vic-tor-y-ous, * vyc-tor-y-ous, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, from Lat. *victoriosus* = full of victory, from *victor* = a victor (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *victorioso*; Ital. *vittorioso.*]

1. Having obtained victory; having conquered in battle or conflict of any kind; having overcome an antagonist; especially, having obtained victory over an enemy in war; conquering.

"Sung triumph, and him sung *victorious* king."
Milton: P. L., vi. 886.

2. Associated or connected with victory; characterized by victory; producing victory.

"Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curst for ever this *victorious* day."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 104.

3. Emblematic of victory; betokening conquest.

"Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

vĭc-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *victorious* : *-ly.*] In a victorious manner; with victory; as a victor; triumphantly.

"That grace will carry us . . . *victoriously* through all our difficulties."—*Hammond.*

* **vĭc-tōr′-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *victorious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being victorious.

vĭc′-tŏr-īte, *s.* [After Victor Meunier; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of enstatite (q.v.), entirely free from iron. Occurs in acicular crystals, sometimes in rosette-like groups, in cavities in the meteoric iron of Deesa, Chili.

vĭc′-tŏr-y, * **vic-tor-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *victorie* (Fr. *victoire*), from Lat. *victoria* = conquest, from *victor* = a victor (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *victoria*; Ital. *vittoria.*]

1. The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist or opponent in any contest; a gaining of the supremacy or superiority in war or any contest.

"Nor cease again till *victory* descend
From all-deciding Heav'n on us or you."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad vii.

2. Advantage or superiority gained in any conflict or struggle, as over self or one's passions or appetites, or over temptations, or other like struggle.

"It is a great instancy of a *victory* over the most refractory passions."—*Taylor.*

3. The same as Victoria, 1.

† **vĭc′-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *victor*; *-ess.*] A female victor.

"She shall be sole *victress*, Cæsar's Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* **vĭc′-trĭçe,** *s.* [Victrix.] A victress.

"With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand."
Ben Jonson: Elegy on his Muse.

* **vĭc′-trĭx,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. fem. of *victor* = a victor (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Victorious, conquering: as, Venus *Victrix.*

B. *As subst.:* A female victor; a victress.

"In his *victrix* he required all that was here visible."
—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxii.

vĭct′-ŭal, * **vĭct′-ŭall** (*c* silent), * **vit-aile, * vit-ailles, * vyct-ual, * vyt-aile, * vyt-aylle,** *s.* [Fr. *vitaille* (O. Fr. *victuaille*), from Lat. *victualia* = provisions, victuals, prop. neut. pl. of *victualis* = belonging to food or nourishment, from *victus* = food, nourishment; prop. pa. par. of *vivo* = to live. From the same root come *viand, vital, vivacious, vivid, revive, survive, viper*, &c. Sp. *vitualla*; Port. *vitualha, victualha*; Ital. *vittuaglia, vittoraglia, vettovaglia.* The present incorrect spelling of the word is due to a pedantic desire to represent the Latin *ultimate* origin, ignoring the *direct* derivation from the French; the true orthography is, however, fairly represented by the pronunciation, *vit′-tle.* The word is not now used in the singular.]

1. Supplies for the support of life; provisions, food; especially food for human beings, prepared for consumption.

"You had musty *victual*, and he hath holp to eat it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

2. Corn or grain of any sort. (*Scotch.*)

vĭct′-ŭal (*c* silent), * **vit-ell,** * **vit-ule,** * **vyt-ayl,** *v.t.* [Victual, *s.*] To supply or store with victuals or provisions for food and sustenance; to provide with stores of food.

"To see that the crew properly *victual* themselves."
—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

* **victualage** (as **vĭt′-tęl-ĭġ**), *s.* [Eng. *victual*, s.; *-age.*] Food, provisions, victuals.

"I could not proceed with my cargo of *victualage*."
—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

vĭct′-ŭal-lẽr (*c* silent), * **vyt-ail-er,** * **vyt-aill-er,** *s.* [Eng. *victual*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who supplies victuals or provisions, as for an army, fleet, &c.; one who contracts to victual a body of men.

"The *victuallers* soon found out with whom they had to deal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One who keeps an inn or house of entertainment; an innkeeper, a tavern-keeper.

"All *victuallers* do so."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance. (*Smyth.*)

"There remained in company only our own squadron and our two *victuallers*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Licensed victualler:* [Licensed].

vĭct′-ŭall-ĭng (*c* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Victual, *v.*]

victualling-bill, *s.* A custom-house document, warranting the shipment of such stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

* **victualling-house,** *s.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

victualling-note, *s.* An order given to a seaman in the Royal Navy by the paymaster when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward, as his authority for victualling the man. (*English.*)

victualling-ship, *s.* The same as Victualler, 3. (q.v.).

victualling-yard, *s.* A yard generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines, in which provisions and other like stores for the navy of a state are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned.

vĭct′-ŭals (*c* silent), *s. pl.* [Victual, *s.*]

vicugna, vicuña (both as **vĭ-cûn′-ya**), *s.* [From the Spanish form of the native name.]

Zool.: Auchenia vicugna, a native of the most elevated localities of Bolivia and Northern Chili. It is very wild, and has resisted all attempts to reduce it to a state of domestication. It is the smallest species of the genus, standing only about thirty inches at the shoulder. Coloration nearly uniform lion-brown, tinged with yellow on the back and fading into gray on the abdomen. It is extremely active and sure-footed, and is seldom taken alive. In habit it somewhat resembles the chamois, as it lives in herds in the regions of perpetual snow. The soft, silky fur is in much request for making delicate fabrics, and many thousands of these animals are slaughtered annually for the sake of the skins.

VICUGNA.

* **vĭ′-dame′,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *vicedominus* = a vice-lord, from *vice* = in place of, and *dominus* = a lord.] In France, an officer who originally, under the feudal system, represented the bishop, abbot, &c., in temporal affairs, as in the command of soldiers, the administration of justice, and the like. In process of time these dignitaries erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal lords. (*Brande & Cox.*) The title continued to the Revolution of 1789.

vī′-dĕ, *v.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *video* = to see.] See; a word used as a reference to something stated elsewhere, as *vide ante, vide supra* = see before, see above—that is, in a previous part of the same book; *vide infra, vide post* = see below, see after, that is, in a subsequent place; *quod vide* (generally abbreviated into q.v.) = which see; *vide ut supra* = see as above, see as mentioned before.

vī-dĕl′-ĭ-çĕt, *adv.* [Lat., contr. for *videre licet* = it is easy to see, hence, plainly, to wit: *videre* = to see, and *licet* = it is allowable; cf. *scilicet.*] To wit, namely, that is. In old MSS. and books the abbreviation for Latin *-et* (final) closely resembled the letter *z*, hence the abbreviation *viz.* (in which form *videlicet* is generally found) stands for *viet.*

"In all this time there was not any man died in his own person, *videlicet* in a love cause."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

vĭ-dĕtte′, *s.* [Vedette.]

Vĭd′-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Vidus Vidius, a Florentine physician of the sixteenth century. Used in Anatomy, in which there are a Vidian artery, canal, and nerve.

Vidian-canal, *s.*

Anat.: A canal passing horizontally from before backwards through the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate. It transmits the vidian nerve and vessels. Called also the Pterygoid-canal.

* **vī′-dĭ-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = we have seen, 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *video* = to see.]

1. An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts.

2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

vĭ-dō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Sp.] A white wine, produced in Teneriffe, and resembling Madeira, but inferior in quality, and of a tart flavour.

"On the road we get a familiar reference to Canary sack and Malmsey wine, whose degenerate descendant is the white wine known as *vidonia*, in which no modern duke would willingly commit suicide."—*Globe*, March 24, 1888.

vĭd′-u-a, *s.* [A corrupt Latinised form of Whidah, a territory in Eastern Africa.] [Widow-bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from tropical and southern Africa. Bill compressed, nostrils hidden by plumes; wings third to fifth quills longest, first spurious; tail-feathers and tail-coverts lengthened variously; tarsi with divided scales in front.

* **vĭd′-u-age (age as ĭġ),** *s.* [Lat. *vidua* = a widow.] The state of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

* **vĭd′-u-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *vidualis*, from Lat. *vidua* = a widow, prop. fem. of *viduus* = widowed.] [Widow, *s.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow.

"The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual*."—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 80.

* **vĭd-u-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vidua* = a widow.] The state of being widowed or bereaved; loss, bereavement.

* **vĭ-dū′-ĭ-tў,** * **vi-du-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *viduitas*, from *viduus* = widowed; Fr. *viduité.*] The state or condition of a widow; widowhood.

"A vow of continued *viduitie*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 6.

* **vĭd′-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *viduus.*] Widowed, bereaved.

"She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxvi.

vīe, *vye, *v.i. & t.* [A contr. form of *envie*; Mid. Eng. *envien*, from O. Fr. *envier* (*au jeu*) = to vie (*Cotgrave*); lit. = to invite or challenge (to a game), from Lat. *invito* = to invite (q.v.); cf. Sp. *envidar* = amongst gamesters, to invite or to open the game by staking a certain sum; Ital *inuitare* (*al giuoco*) = to vie or revie at any game, to drop vie; *inuito* = a vie at play, a vie at any game; also, an inviting, proffer, or bidding. (*Florio.*) The true sense of *with* being *against* (as in *with*stand, fight *with*), to *vie with* = to stake against, to wager against. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. In old games, as gleek, primero, &c., to wager on the value of one's hand against that of an opponent. [Revie.]

2. Hence, to strive for superiority; to contend, to endeavour; to be equal or superior; to rival. (Said of persons or things, and followed by *with* before the person or thing contended against, and by *in* or *for* before the object of contention.)

"Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies.*"
Swift: Journal of a Modern Lady.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To offer as a stake; to stake, to wager; to play as for a wager with.

"She *vied* and revied others to the contrary."—*Rowley: Search for Money.*

2. To show or practise in competition; to put or bring into competition; to contend in or with respect to; to try to outdo in.

"Out, thou camelion harlot! now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna."
Ben Jonson: Fox, iv. 2.

* **vīe,** *s.* [Vie, *v.*] A challenge, a wager; hence, a contest or struggle for superiority; a contention in the way of rivalry.

"Then came in Theon also with his *vie*, adding moreover and saying that it could not be denied."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 619.

† **vī-ĕlle',** *s.* [Fr., akin to *viol* (q.v.).]

Music: The hurdygurdy (q.v.).

Vī-ĕn'-na, *s.* [Ger. *Wien.*]

Geog.: The capital of the Austrian empire, now Austro-Hungary.

Vienna-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A series of beds—the lowest Oligocene, the highest Pliocene—found in a basin-shaped hollow in the older rocks in and around Vienna. The Oligocene contains remains of *Mastodon tapiroides, Rhinoceros sansaniensis*, &c., and the Pliocene, Dinotherium, Mastodon, Rhinoceros, Machairodus, Hyæna, Cervus, Antilope, &c., with birch, alder, oak, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, liquidambar.

Vī-ĕn-nēse', *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Vienna or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Vienna; as a plural, the inhabitants of Vienna collectively.

vī-ĕr'-zŏn-īte, *s.* [After Vierzon, Cher, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Melinite (q.v.).

vī ĕt ar'-mīs, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: With force and arms. (Words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show the violent commission of any trespass or crime; hence, with force and violence generally.)

"If a gamekeeper sees a poacher at work in daytime, he must be content to summon him, and has no right then and there to collar him *vi et armis.*"—*Field*, March 3, 1888.

vlēt-ĭng-hŏf'-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Vietinghof; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Samarskite (q.v.), containing 23 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

vieusseuxia (as **vyû-sū'-zĭ-a**), *s.* [Named after M. Vieusseux, a physician of Geneva.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. Root tuberous; stem branched; leaves narrow, sword-shaped; perianth six-parted, in two series of segments, the inner smaller. Natives of the Cape of Good Hope, cultivated in England for their ornamental flowers.

view (as **vū**), *s.* [O. Fr. *veuë* = the sense, act, or instrument of seeing, the eyes, a glance, a view, a look, sign, &c.; prop. fem. of *veu* = viewed, seen, pa. par. of *veoir* (Fr. *voir*) = to view, see, from Lat. *video* = to see; Fr. *vue.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; survey or examination by the eye; look, sight.

"Whose eye
Views all things at one *view.*"
Milton: P. L., ii. 188.

2. Range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect; power of seeing physically.

"Soar above the *view* of men."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

3. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey or examination; intellectual inspection, observation, consideration.

"If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally."—*Locke.*

4. Mental or intellectual range of vision; power of perception mentally.

5. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; that which is looked upon; a sight or spectacle presented to the eye; scene, prospect.

"'T is distance lends enchantment to the *view.*"
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

* 6. Appearance, show, aspect, look.

"You that choose not by the *view.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

7. A scene as represented by painting or drawing; a picture, sketch, or drawing, as a landscape or the like.

"Mere *views*, mere panoramas are not pictures."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 10, 1887.

8. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment, opinion, way of thinking, notion, idea, theory.

"By constant repetition of the same fundamental *views*, he forced them as it were upon the minds of his countrymen."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 58.

9. Something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention, purpose, design, aim.

"No man sets himself about anything, but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason."—*Locke.*

II. *Law:* An inspection of property in dispute, or of a place where a crime has been committed, by the jury previous to the trial of the case.

¶ (1) *Field of view:* [Field, *s.*, A. II. 3.].

(2) *In view:* In sight; possible to be seen.

"The enemy 's *in view.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1.

(3) *In view of:* In consideration of; considering; having regard to.

(4) *On view:* Open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited or open to the public: as, The goods are now *on view.*

(5) *Point of view:* The point or direction from which a thing is seen; hence, figuratively, the particular mode or manner in which a thing is viewed, looked at, or considered; a standpoint.

(6) *To have in view:* To have as one's object or aim; to have regard to.

* (7) *To the view:* So as to be seen by everybody; in public.

"Shall uplift us *to the view.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* (8) *View of frankpledge:* [Frankpledge, ¶].

view-halloo, *s.*

Hunt.: The cry of the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.

"There was nothing left but to trot back to Sapcote, where there was first a *view-halloo* . . . and then a kind of scare."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

view (as **vū**), ***vewe, *vieu,** *v.t. & i.* [View, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To see; to look on; to behold; to perceive with the eye.

"He, too, was *viewed* making for the wood."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

2. To examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining closely; to inspect, to survey, to explore.

"Go up and *view* the country."—*Joshua* vii. 2.

3. To survey mentally or intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

"The happiest youth, *viewing* his progress through."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

4. To regard; to consider in a particular light.

"The appointment was *viewed* with general approval."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 55.

* 5. To peruse.

"*View* these letters." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To look; to take a view.

¶ *To view away:*

Fox-hunt.: To observe (a fox) breaking cover.

view'-ẽr (**iew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *view*, v.; *-er.*] One who views, inspects, surveys, or examines; specif.:

(1) An official appointed to superintend or inspect something; an overseer.

"The door-keepers were summoned before the overseer, or, as you call him, the *viewer.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Lame Jervas*, ch. i.

(2) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by the court to view or inspect the property in controversy, or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two parties called "shewers" point out the subjects to be viewed.

* **view'-ĭ-nĕss** (**iew** as **ū**), *s.* [Eng. *viewy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being viewy.

"Written with characteristic tendency to over-generalisation and *viewiness.*"—*Guardian*, May 23, 1860, p. 473.

* **view'-lĕss** (**iew** as **ū**), *a.* [Eng. *view*; *-less.*] Incapable of being viewed or seen; invisible; not seen or perceived by the eye.

"Thou must be *viewless* to Empedocles."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

view'-lў (**iew** as **ū**), *a.* [Eng. *view*; *-ly.*] Pleasing to the view. (*Prov.*)

view'-sŏme (**iew** as **ū**), *a.* [Eng. *view*; *-some.*] Pleasing to the sight. (*Prov.*)

* **view'-ў** (**iew** as **ū**), *a.* [Eng. *view*; *-y.*] Holding or disposed to hold peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical.

vĭf'-da, vĭv'-da, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *veifa* = to wave.] In Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt.

* **vĭ-ģĕs'-ĭ-mal,** *a.* [Lat. *vigesimus.*] Twentieth.

* **vĭ-ģĕs-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vigesimus* = twentieth.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Decimation.]

vĭġ'-ĭl, *vig-ile, *vig-ill, *vig-ille, *s.* [Fr. *vigile*, from Lat. *vigilia* = a watch, watching, from *vigil* = awake, vigilant, watchful, from *vigeo* = to flourish, to thrive, from the same root as Eng. *wake*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vigilia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of keeping awake; abstinence from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; sleeplessness; hence, the state of being awake or watchful; watchfulness, wakefulness, watch.

"His delicate frame worn out by the labours and *vigils* of many months."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, service, praise, prayer, or the like, performed during the customary hours of rest; nocturnal devotions.

II. *Ecclesiastical & Church History:*

1. Originally the watch kept on the night before a feast, then (from the eleventh or twelfth century), the day and night preceding a feast. The practice of spending the night in public prayer, which is probably older than Christianity, prevailed in the early Church, and down to the fourteenth century was the usual prelude to the greater festivals. But there were many objections to the custom, which, from about that date was gradually discontinued. In the Roman Church the Midnight Mass before the feast of Christmas is the only relic of the old custom. [Watch-night.] Broadly speaking, the vigils of the Roman Church have been transferred to the English Prayer Book. Theoretically, all vigils are fast-days, but in the Roman Church the customs of different countries vary slightly.

2. The devotional exercises or services appropriate to the vigil or eve of a festival.

* *Vigils* or *Watchings of flowers:*

Bot.: The rendering of Lat. *vigiliæ*, the name used by Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13th, ii. 20) to describe the faculty possessed by certain plants of opening and closing their flowers at certain hours of the day. He places it under the heading Horologium. [Floral-clock.]

vĭġ'-ĭl-ąnce, *vĭġ'-ĭl-ęnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vigilantia*, from *vigilans* = vigilant (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *vigilancia*; Ital. *vigilanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being vigilant or watchful; attention of the mind in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing

for safety; watchfulness, wariness, circumspection.

"They . . . made haste to make appear
With righteous plea, their utmost *vigilance*."
Milton: P. L., x. 30.

*2. Forbearance of sleep; wakefulness.

"Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*."—*Broome.*

*3. A guard, a watch.

"In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 580.

vigilance-committee, *s.* A committee or body formed to watch the progress or carrying out of some measure, or for the purpose of protecting certain interests supposed to be imperilled, or for restraining any abuse or nuisance.

"But at least it is well that the lawless and offensive zeal of *vigilance-committees* has received a decisive check."—*People*, April 22, 1888.

***vĭg'-ĭl-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng.† *vigilanc(e); -y.*] Vigilance.

"Their *vigilancy* is honoured with this heavenly vision."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Birth of Christ.*

vĭg'-ĭl-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vigilans*, pr. par. of *vigilo* = to watch; from *vigil* = watchful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vigilante.*] [VIGIL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ever awake and on the alert, watchful, wakeful, wary, circumspect; attentive to discover or avoid danger.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a cat when borne in a position as if on the look out for prey.

vĭg'-ĭl-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vigilant; -ly.*] In a vigilant manner; with vigilance: watchfully, warily, circumspectly.

"They had a strong cordon around the castle *vigilantly* watching it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1888.

***vig-ill, *vig-ille,** *s.* [VIGIL.]

***vĭg-ĭn-tĭv'-ĭr-ate,** *s.* [Lat. *viginti* = twenty, and *viri* = men; cf. *Triumvirate*, &c.] A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men.

vĭg'-na, *s.* [Named after Dominic Vigna, a commentator on Theophrastus.]

Bot.: A genus of Phaseoleæ. Papilionaceous plants, with nearly cylindrical legumes constricted between the seeds, which are separated by thin, spurious partitions. Known species more than thirty, chiefly from the tropics. *Vigna Catiang* (= *Dolichos sinensis*) has a legume about two feet long, with a number of pea-like seeds, which are used for food, or the young legume may itself be cooked with its contents. The plant is cultivated throughout the tropics, and is used in India to strengthen the stomach but is said to be hot, dry, diuretic, and difficult of digestion. *V. pilosa* is also cultivated in India and Burmah.

vignette (as **vĭn-yĕt',** or **vĭ-nĕt'**), ***vig-net,** *s.* [Fr. = a little vine; *vignettes* = branches, or branchlike borders or flourishes; dimin. from *vigne* = a vine (q.v.).]

*1. Originally applied to a running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, used in Gothic architecture.

*2. Ornamental flourishes, consisting of tendrils and vine-leaves upon silver.

*3. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, &c., with which the capital letters in ancient manuscriots were often ornamented.

4. Any kind of printer's ornaments, such as flowers, head and tail pieces, &c.; more recently, any kind of wood-cut or engraving not enclosed within a definite border, especially such as are placed on the title-page of a book opposite the frontispiece. Rastoldt, in 1471, is credited with the introduction of this mode of portraying initials, flowers, &c. Pynson (1520) was the first English printer to use borders and vignettes in his books.

"This lady, with the dagger at her breast, and a ridiculous expression of agony in her face, formed a *vignette* to most of his books."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2. (Note 2.)

5. A photographic portrait, showing only the head and shoulders, the edges fading away insensibly into the background.

vignette (as **vĭn-yĕt',** or **vĭ-nĕt'**), *v.t.* [VIGNETTE, *s.*]

1. *Photog.* (*Of a portrait*): To show only the head and shoulders, the lower part fading insensibly away.

2. *Engrav.:* To lighten the outer portions of a block or plate, so that the edges fade away insensibly.

vignetter (as **vĭn-yĕt'-tĕr** or **vĭ-nĕt'-tĕr**), *s.* [Eng. *vignett(e); -er.*] An instrument for vignetting a photographic picture.

vignettist (as **vĭn-yĕt'-tĭst** or **vĭ-nĕt'-tĭst**), *s.* [VIGNETTE.] An artist who produces vignettes. [VIGNETTE, 4.]

"A singularly interesting paper upon Viollet-le-Duc as a *vignettist*."—*Notes & Queries*, Mar. 26, 1887, p. 260.

vignite (as **vĭn'-yīt**), *s.* [After Vignes, Moselle, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure variety of magnetite (q.v.).

vĭ-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Fr. *vigogne* = the vicugna (q.v.).] A dress fabric, either all wool or a mixture of silk and wool.

vĭg'-ŏr, vĭg'-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *vigur, vigor* (Fr. *vigueur*), from Lat. *vigorem*, accus. of *vigor* = liveliness, force; from *vigeo* = to be lively; Sp. & Port. *vigor;* Ital. *vigore.*]

1. A flourishing state; possession of energy or strength, physical or mental.

"He had passed his seventieth year; but both his mind and body were still in full *vigour*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Physical or active strength or force of body in animals.

"Unto his limmes (though tir'd),
His mother's touch a *vigour* fresh inspir'd."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

3. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy.

4. Strength in animal or vegetable nature or action; healthiness: as, the *vigor* of a plant's growth.

*5. Efficacy, efficiency, potency, energy.

"In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find."
Milton: P. L., viii. 97.

*6. Vehemence, violence.

"Have felt the *vigour* of his rage."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

***vĭg'-ŏr,** *v.t.* [VIGOR, *s.*] To invigorate.

vig-ō-rō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With energy.

vĭg'-ŏr-oŭs, ***vyg-or-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux*; O. Fr. *vigoros*, from *vigor;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *vigoroso.*] [VIGOR.]

1. Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or active force; strong, robust, lusty.

"Then *vigorous* most
When most unactive deem'd."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,705.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by vigor, energy, or strength; resulting from vigor, either physical or mental; strong, powerful, forcible, energetic.

"They had so sharpe and *vigorous* answers, that there was not one mantellet that abode whole an houre."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 81.

3. Strong in growth; healthy, robust.

"The *vigorous* vegetation which constantly takes place there."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. Expressed in energetic or forcible language: as, a *vigorous* protest.

vĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vigorous; -ly.*] In a vigorous manner; with vigor, energy, or force, physical and mental; energetically, strongly, forcibly.

"To shoot as *vigorously* as if just gathered from the plant."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xx.

vĭg'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vigorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vigorous; vigor, force, energy, strength.

"If the elephant knew his strength, or the horse the *vigorousness* of his own spirit, they would be as rebellious."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

vĭk'-ĭng, † **vī'-kĭng,** *s.* [Icel. *víkingr* = a freebooter, rover, pirate, lit. = a creek-dweller, from *vík* = a creek, inlet, bay; suff. *-ingr* (A.S. *-ing*) = son of, belonging to; Sw. *vik;* Dan. *vig* = a creek, cove; Icel. *víkja* = to turn, to veer, to trend, to recede.] A rover, freebooter, or pirate; used especially in the Icelandic sagas of the bands of Scandinavian warriors who, during the ninth and tenth centuries, harried the British Isles and Normandy. From a misapprehension of the etymology, the second pronunciation is often used, the word being confounded with sea-king, with which it is wholly unconnected. A sea-king was a man of royal blood, and entitled to the name of king when in command even of a single ship; the sea-kings were often vikings, but not every viking was a sea-king.

***vil,** *s.* [VILL.]

***vil,** *a.* [VILE.]

***vil-ains-ly,** *adv.* [VILLAINOUSLY.]

***vil-an-ie,** *s.* [VILLANY.]

***vĭld, *vĭlde,** *a.* [See def.] An obsolete form of *vile* (q.v.).

"Till ye have rooted all the relickes out
Of that *vilde* race." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 17.

***vĭld-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vild; -ly.*] Vilely.

"With foule reproaches and disdainful spight
Her *vildly* entertaines." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 44.

vīle, ***vil,** ***vyle,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vil*, fem. *vile*, from Lat. *vilem*, accus. of *vilis* = of smal price, cheap, worthless, vile; Sp. & Port. *vil*, Ital. *vile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Of little value; held in little esteem, worthless, poor.

"A poor man in *vile* raiment."—*James* ii. 2.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved, wicked, abject, villainous.

"Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

3. Frequently used as an epithet of contempt, disgust, or opprobrium generally.

"In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep."
Burns: Ep. from Esopus to Maria.

***B.** *As subst.:* A vile thing.

"Which soever of them I touch is a *vyle*."—*Gosson. Schoole of Abuse*, p. 25.

***vĭled,** *a.* [Eng. *vil(e); -ed;* cf. *vild.*] Vile, scurrilous.

"He granted life to all except one, who had used *viled* speeches against king Edward."—*Hayward.*

vīle'-lў, ***vil-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *vile; -ly.*]

1. In a vile manner; basely, meanly, abjectly, disgracefully, shamefully.

"The Volscians . . . *vilely* yielded up the town."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. In a worthless manner; ill, sorrily, poorly, badly.

"An agate very *vilely* cut."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

vīle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vile; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vile; baseness, meanness, contemptibleness, despicableness.

"And this appellation is the common mark of the last *vileness* and contempt in every language."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness; depravity, impurity, wickedness, sinfulness, degradation.

"Sensible of our corruption and *vileness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. Extreme poorness or badness: as, the *vileness* of a painting.

***vĭl-ĭ-a'-cō,** *s.* [O. Ital. *vigliacco.*] A villain, a scoundrel, a coward. (*Ben Jonson.*)

***vĭl'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *vile.*] To depreciate, to defame, to vilify, to disparage.

"Baseness what it cannot attaine, will *vilicate* and deprave."—*Junius: Cure of Misprision.*

***vĭl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *vilify;* connective; *-ation.*] The fact of vilifying or defaming; defamation.

"This is that which sets them upon perpetual bickerings, and mutual *vilifications*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

vĭl'-ĭ-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *vilify; -er.*] One who vilifies or defames; a defamer.

vĭl'-ĭ-fў, ***vil-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vilifico* = to make or esteem of little value: *vilis* = worthless, vile, and *facio* = to make.]

*1. To make vile; to debase, to degrade, to disgrace.

"Themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite."
Milton: P. L., xi. 516.

*2. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

"You shall not find our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn and *vilifie* a poor suitor."—*Hales: Sermon on Luke* x viii. 1.

3. To attempt to degrade by slander; to traduce.

"Ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity."—*Burke: Cause of the Discontents.*

vĭl'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *s.* [VILIFY.] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation, slander.

"In the midst of all the storms and reproaches, and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me."—*Hale: Cont.; A Preparation against Afflictions.*

***vĭl'-ĭ-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vilipendo* = to count

of little value: *vilis* = worthless, vile, and *pendo* = to weigh, to value, to esteem.] To express a disparaging opinion of; to traduce, to slander, to vilify, to depreciate; to treat or speak of slightingly or contemptuously.

"He doth *vilipend* and mock Socrates most."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 914.

***vĭl-ĭ-pĕn'-den-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *vilipendens*, pr. par. of *vilipendo* = to vilipend (q.v.).] Disesteem, slight, disparagement.

"The mighty Goliahs of Rome, by this way of *vilipendency* hope to give our clergy's flesh to be food for the fowls of the air."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 149.

***vĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *vilitas*, from *vilis* = vile (q.v.).] Vileness, baseness.

vill, *s.* [O. Fr. *ville* = a village, from Lat. *villa* = a small village, a farm.] [VILLA.] A small collection of houses; a manor, a farm; the outpart of a parish.

"As owners of freehold land in the *vill* or parish of Mitcham."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 28, 1885.

vĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small village, a farm-house, dimin. from *vicus* = a village.]

1. A country residence, or seat, usually of some pretensions.

"Another to his *villa* would retire,
And spurs as hard as if it were on fire."
Dryden: Lucretius, iii.

2. Commonly applied to a small private residence in the suburbs of a town, and generally detached or semi-detached.

†vĭl'-la-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *villa*; *-dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, applied to the middle classes.

"The outlying districts are not sacred to *villadom*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 29, 1888.

vĭl'-lage (age as **ĭj),** *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *villaticus* = pertaining to a villa (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and greater than a hamlet.

"These were thy charms, sweet *village!* sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. *Law:* Sometimes a manor, sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest; a vill.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic, countrified.

"How soft the music of those *village* bells!"
Cowper: Task, vi. 2.

village-cart, *s.* A light, two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by a horse or pony.

vĭl'-lag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *villag(e); -er.*] An inhabitant of a village.

"Brutus had rather be a *villager*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

***vĭl'-lag-ĕr-ȳ (ag** as **ĭj), *villagree,** *s.* [Eng. *village; -ry.*] A district or number of villages.

"Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That frights the maidens of the *villagery?*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

vĭl'-lain, vĭl'-lein, *vil-ayn, *vil-ein, *vil-eyn, *vil-laine, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *vilein* = servile, base; *vilain* = a villain, bondsman, servile tenant, from Lat. *villanus* = a farm-servant, a serf, from *villa* = a farm.]

A. *As substantive:*

***1.** A serf or peasant attached to a villa or farm.

"We yield not ourselves to be your *villains* and slaves [non in servitatem nos tradimus], but as allies to be protected by you."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 935.

2. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons under the feudal system; a feudal serf. A villain had, in respect of persons other than his lord, all the rights and privileges of a freeman, but in respect of his lord he had no rights, save that the lord might not kill or maim him, nor ravish his females. The villain could not acquire or hold any property against his lord's will, and he was obliged to perform all the menial services demanded of him by his lord; the house and land occupied by him were held entirely at the will of the lord. Villains were of two classes: (1) Regardant and (2) in gross. The former were annexed to the soil (adscripti or adscriptitii glebæ) belonging to a manor as a fixture, and passing with it when sold or inherited. They could not be sold or transferred separate from the land. Villains in gross were not annexed to a manor, but belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at pleasure. If they ran away or were purloined they might be recovered by action like beasts or other chattels. [VILLENAGE.]

"This they called villenage, and the tenants *villeins*, probably *a villa*, because they lived chiefly in villages, which they could not leave without the lord's permission."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

3. An ignoble, base-born person generally; a boor, a clown.

4. A person extremely depraved, and guilty or capable of great crimes; a vile, wicked wretch; a scoundrel, a rascal, a wretch.

"O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!*"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. Sometimes used in a less opprobrious sense, particularly in addresses, and sometimes even as a term of endearment.

"Sweet *villain!* most dearest! my collop."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

*** B.** *As adjective:*

1. Vile, base, villainous.

"The *villain* Jew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

2. Appropriate to or characteristic of a villain or slave; servile, base.

"*Villain* bonds and despot sway."
Byron. (*Annandale.*)

***vĭl'-lain, *vil-ayn,** *v.t.* [VILLAIN, *s.*] To disgrace, to degrade, to debase.

"When they have once *vilayned* the sacrament of matrimonye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 344.

***vĭl'-lain-ize,** *v.t.* [VILLANIZE.]

vĭl'-lain-oŭs, *vil-an-ouse, *vĭl'-lan-oŭs, *vyl-an-ous, *a.* [Eng. *villain; -ous.*]

1. Suited to or characteristic of a villain; like a villain; very wicked or depraved.

"A natural abhorrence . . . of that which is *villainous* or base."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a *villainous* action.

3. Pitiful, sorry, mean, wretched, vile.

"There's *villainous* news abroad." — *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ Sometimes used adverbially.

"Foreheads *villainous* low."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

vĭl'-lain-oŭs-lȳ, *vil-ains-ly, *vĭl'-lan-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *villainous; -ly.*]

1. In a villainous manner; wickedly, depravedly, basely.

"The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villainously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

2. Sorrily, pitifully, meanly.

vĭl'-lain-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *villainous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being villainous; extreme baseness or depravity; villainy.

vĭl'-lain-ȳ, *vil-lan-y, *vil-an-ie, *vil-en-ye, *vyl-an-y, *s.* [O. Fr. *vilanie, vilenie*, from *vilein* = vile.]

***1.** Disgrace, opprobrium.

"That now me, thoru wam he hab of the maistrie,
Dryue he wolde out of ys lond myd gret *vilenye*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 54.

***2.** Low disposition or nature.

"Firste, I prale'you of your curtesie,
That ye ne wrette it not my *vilanie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 728. (Prol.)

***3.** Foul language; obscene speech; obscenity.

"In our modern language it [foul speech] is termed *villainy*, as being proper for rustic boors, or men of coarsest education and employment, who, having their minds debased by being conversant in meanest affairs, do vent their sorry passions in such strains."—*Barrow: Sermon* 16.

***4.** An unbecoming action; ill-treatment.

5. The quality or state of a villain; extreme depravity or wickedness.

"Those hideous features on which *villainy* seemed to be written by the hand of God."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

6. Criminal or wicked conduct; roguery, rascality.

"That he had not achieved more was attributed chiefly to the *villainy* of the commissariat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***vĭl'-la-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *villa;* dimin. suff. *-kin.*]

1. A little villa.

"I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles."—*Gay: Letter to Swift*, March 31, 1730.

2. A little village.

***vil-lan,** *s.* [VILLAIN.]

vĭl'-lan-age, vĭl'-len-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *villain; -age.*]

1. The state or condition of a villain or serf.

"The other grand division of tenure is that of villein socage, or *villenage*, which is either pure or privileged *villenage*: from whence have arisen two other species of our modern tenures."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***2.** Baseness, infamy, villany.

"If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 443.

***vĭl-la-nĕl',** *s.* [Fr. *villanelle.*] A ballad. [VILLANELLA.]

"In our Gascon *villanels* and songs."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xii.

vĭl-la-nĕl'-la (pl. **vĭl-la-nĕl'-lê),** *s.* [Ital. = a country-girl.]

Music: An unaccompanied part-song of light rustic character.

vĭl-la-nĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] A poem written in tercets and on two rhymes, the first and third verse of the first stanza alternating as the third line in each successive stanza, till they finally form the close as a couplet.

"The *villanelle* has been called 'the most ravishing jewel worn by the Muse Erato.'"—*E. C. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 64.

***vĭl-la-nĕtte',** *s.* [A dimin. from *villa* (q.v.).] A small villa or residence.

***vĭl'-lan-ize, *vĭl'-lain-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *villain; -ize.*] To debase, to degrade, to defame, to corrupt.

"Those writings which *villanize* mankind."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

***vĭl'-lan-īz ĕr, *vĭl'-lan-īs-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *villainiz(e); -er.*] One who villanizes, degrades, debases, or defames.

"*Villanisers* of his saints and scorners of his service."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, P. 3. b.

***vĭl'-lan-oŭs,** *a.* [VILLAINOUS.]

***vĭl'-lan-ȳ,** *s.* [VILLAINY.]

vĭl-lar'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after D. Villars (1745-1814), a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Menyanthæ. Leaves entire or toothed, with small spots beneath; flowers in axillary umbels or terminal panicles; flowers yellow, petals fringed; ovary with five glands beneath it; capsule opening by two-cleft valves. Natives of the warmer countries. *Villarsia indica* is given for cobrabites. [LIMNANTHEMUM.]

vĭl-lar'-sīte, *s.* [After M. Villars; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in rounded grains, with mica, quartz, and magnetite, at Traversella, Piedmont. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2·978 to 2·99. Colour, yellowish- to olive-green; translucent. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron.

***vĭl-lăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *villaticus* = of or pertaining to a farm or villa (q.v.).] Pertaining to a farm; country.

"Tame *villatic* fowl."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,698.

vĭl-lĕ-brû'-nĕ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from a prop. name.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Villebrunea appendiculata* is a small tree, growing in the north-eastern Himalayas, Chittagong, &c. It yields a strong and flexible brown fibre, made into ropes, nets, and coarse cloth in Sikkim and Assam. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) *V. frutescens*, a shrub or small tree found in the Himalayas, also yields a fibre suitable for fishing-lines and nets.

***vil'-lein,** *s. & a.* [VILLAIN.]

villein-services, *s. pl.*

Old Law: Base, but certain and determined services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

villein-socage, *s.*

Old Law: A species of tenure of lands held of the king by certain villein or base services. [VILLEIN-SOCAGE.]

vĭll'-ĕm-īte, *s.* [WILLEMITE.]

vĭl'-lĕn-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [VILLAIN.]

1. *Feudal Law:* A tenure of land by base services; the tenure of a villain. It was of two kinds: (1) pure villenage, where the service was base in its nature and undefined as to time and amount, and (2) privileged villenage (also called villein socage), in which the

service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined. When lands held in villenage descended from father to son in uninterrupted succession, the occupiers or villeins became entitled by prescription or custom to hold their lands against the lord, so long as they performed the services required of them under their tenure, and according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced in the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. Tenants holding such lands, having nothing to show as title to their estates but the entries in these rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the stewards, came in time to be called tenants by copy of court-roll, and their tenure copyhold. [COPYHOLD.]

"Some faint traces of the institution of *villenage* were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. Bondage, thraldom.

"Exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinfull *villenage*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 1.

vĭl'-lĕn-ŭs, *a.* [Eng. *villein*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a villein.

villenous-judgment, *s.*

Law: A judgment which deprived one of his *lex libera*, whereby he was discredited and disabled as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. (*Wharton.*)

vĭl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *villus* = shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.]

1. *Anat.:* Hairs set closely together, so as to constitute a surface like the pile of velvet. They are most fully developed on the mucous coat of the small intestines. They are really little elevations or processes of the superficial part of the corium. The chorion of the ovum is also densely clothed with villi or vascular processes, which, when fully developed, form the fœtal placenta.

2. *Bot.:* Long, close, rather soft hairs.

vĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *villi* = villi, and *forma* = form.] Having the form, appearance, or character of villi; resembling the plush or pile of velvet.

villiform-teeth, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"Very fine conical teeth arranged in a band are termed *villiform teeth*; when they are coarser, or mixed with coarser teeth, they are card-like."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 126.

vĭl'-lōse, *a.* [VILLOUS.]

vĭl-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *villos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being villous, or covered with long, smooth hairs.

vĭl'-lŏŭs, vĭl'-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *villosus*, from *villus* = hair.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Abounding or covered with villi; having the surface covered with hair or woolly substance.

"The quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach."—*Arbuthnot: Of Aliments*, ch. i.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with very long, soft, erect and straight hair.

villous-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of cancer, not truly malignant, but simply consisting of a papillary overgrowth from a mucous membrane, which bleeds. It most frequently occurs on the mucous membrane of the bladder, in which case it may be fatal from hæmorrhage.

vĭl' lŭs, *s.* [VILLI.]

vĭl'-nīte, *s.* [After Vilna, Lithuania, one of its localities; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q.v.).

* **vĭm,** *s.* [Lat. accus. sing. of *vis* = strength.] Force, energy, vigour.

† **vī'-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat. = a twig.]

Bot.: A long and flexible shoot.

* **vĭm'-ĭn-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *vimen*, genit. *viminis* = a twig.] Pertaining to twigs; producing twigs; consisting of twigs.

vĭ-mĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vimineus*, from *vimen* = a twig.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made of twigs or shoots.

"In the hive's *viminеous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home."
Prior: Alma, iii.

2. *Bot.:* Having many long, flexible shoots, like osiers.

vĭ-nâ', veĕ-nâ', *s.* [BINA.]

vī-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, from *vinum* = wine.]

1. Pertaining to wine or grapes.

2. Of the nature or colour of wine.

"The general colour of the bird is brown, changing to *vinaceous* red on the breast."—*White: Journal*, p. 146.

* **vī-nā'-gō,** *s.* [Low Lat., found in the *Onomast. Lat. Gr.* as a rendering of Gr. οἶναϛ (*oinas*); hence, the meaning may be (1), a vine; (2), a vine-branch; or (3), a wild-dove (*Forcellini*).] [TREBON.]

vĭn-āi-grĕtte', *s.* [Fr., from *vinaigre* = vinegar (q.v.).]

1. A small box of gold, silver, glass, &c., having perforations in the top for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or smelling-salts.

2. A smelling-bottle containing aromatic vinegar.

* 3. A vinegar sauce.

* 4. A small, two-wheeled vehicle, to be drawn like a bath-chair by a man or boy.

* **vĭn'-āig-roŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *vinaigre* = vinegar (q.v.).] Sour, like vinegar; hence, sour-tempered, crabbed, morose.

"Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

vĭn-ăt'-ĭ-cō, vĕn-ăt'-ĭ-cō, *s.* [Port.]

Bot. & Comm.: A coarse kind of mahogany, obtained in Madeira, from *Persea indica*. It is recognised at Lloyds as suitable for shipbuilding. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

vĭn'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = trailing.] [PERIWINKLE (2).]

Bot.: A genus of Plumiereæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves. Flowers solitary, calyx five-partite; corolla salver-shaped, white, blue, or purple, the segments oblique; follicles two, erect; seeds without seed-down. Known species about ten, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The Yellow Periwinkle (*V. lutea*) is a native of the Southern States. The Greater Periwinkle (*V. major*) is a native of the West Indies, but is naturalized in Europe, and is much cultivated about the pagodas of India. The Lesser Periwinkle (*V. minor*) is an European species, as also is the Herbaceous Periwinkle (*V. herbacea*), a Hungarian species which is notable for the abundance of its flowers. The Rose-colored Periwinkle (*V. rosea*), introduced into cultivation from Madagascar, where it is native, is a favorite hothouse flowering plant.

Vĭn-çĕn'-tian, *a. & s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adj.:* Founded by or connected with St. Vincent de Paul (1577–1660). He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The Lazarists (q.v.). (See also extract.)

"The name *Vincentian* is also sometimes given to other associations founded by Vincent de Paul. Of these there are several sisterhoods, that of Charity being the most remarkable, and the Charitable Lay Association, which has numerous branches in all Roman Catholic countries."—*McClintock & Strong: Bib. Cyclop.*, x. 789.

vĭn-çĕ-tŏx'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *vinco* = to conquer, and *toxicum* = poison.]

Bot.: A genus of true Asclepiadeæ. Perennial herbs or undershrubs, generally with opposite leaves, and small, flat-topped heads of flowers, a five-lobed corolla, and a fleshy, saucer-shaped, staminal corona, and a fruit of two smooth follicles. Nearly thirty are known, chiefly from Asia. *Vincetoxicum officinale* is a drastic purgative.

vĭn'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vincibilis*, from *vinco* = to conquer; Fr. *vincible*; Sp. *vencible*; Port. *vencivel*; Ital. *vincibile*.] Capable of being conquered, subdued, or vanquished.

"He commanded an inquiry to be made by physicians, whether such a kindness and debility were *vincible* by human aid."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, prop. ii.

* **vĭn'-çĭ-ble-nĕss,** * **vĭn-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vincible*; *-ness*, *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vincible; capability of being conquered or overcome.

"I don't know what to say to the *vincibility* of such a love."—*Richardson: Sir. C. Grandison*, vi. 49.

* **vĭnc'-tŭre,** *s.* [Lat. *vinctura*, prop. fem. sing. of *vincturus*, fut. par. of *vincio* = to bind.] A binding.

vĭn-cu-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *vinculum* = a bond; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of Vinculariadæ, with one recent species. Fossil from the Coal-measures onwards.

vĭn-cu-la-rī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vinculariа*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Polyzoa. Polyzoary erect, rigid, calcareous, branched; the cells disposed alternately round an imaginary axis, and having a raised border in front. Chiefly from the Irish Carboniferous Limestone (*Morris & Etheridge*). From the Cretaceous, or perhaps from the Palæozoic rocks. (*Nicholson*).

vĭn'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *vincio* = to bind.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A tie; a bond of union; a fetter.

2. *Math.:* A sign or character in the form of a horizontal bar written over several terms, to show that they are to be considered together; thus, $a^2 + 2ab + c \times a^2 - 4c$, indicates that the sum of the first three terms is to be multiplied by the difference between the last two.

¶ *Divorce a vinculo matrimonii:* [DIVORCE, *s.*, II., 1. (2)].

* **vĭnd'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *vendange* = a vintage; through confusion with *vintner*, *vintry*, &c.] Vintage (q.v.).

Vindemiaire (as Văn-dĕ-mĭ-ăre'), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vindemia* = vintage.] The name adopted in 1793 by the French Convention for the first month of the republican year. It was the first autumnal month, and commenced on September 22.

* **vĭn-dē'-mĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia* = vintage, from *vinum* = wine, and *demo* = to take away.] Pertaining or relating to a vintage or grape harvest.

* **vĭn-dē'-mĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *vindemiatum*, sup. of *vindemio*, from *vindemia* = vintage.] To take or gather the vintage.

"Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees toward the expiration of this month."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; August.*

* **vĭn-dē-mĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [VINDEMIATE.] The act of gathering grapes.

vĭn-dē-mĭ-ā'-trix, *s.* [So named by the Latins because their vintage began when the sun neared this star.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude; called also ε Virginis.

* **vĭn'-dĕ-mў,** *s.* [Lat. *vindemia*.] A vintage.

"At the *vindemy*, in a fair calm morning, shut up close all the stalls in your garden."—*C. Butler: Female Monuments*, p. 75.

* **vĭn-dĭ-cą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vindicable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vindicable, or capable of being supported or justified.

* **vĭn'-dĭ-cą-ble,** *a.* [VINDICATE.] Capable of being vindicated, supported, justified, or maintained.

vĭn'-dĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *vindicatus*, pa. par. of *vindico* = to lay legal claim to, to arrogate, to avenge, from *vindex*, genit. *vindicis* = a claimant, a maintainer. From the same root come *avenge*, *revenge*, and *vengeance*.]

* 1. To assert a right to; to lay a claim to; to claim.

"Never any touched upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. To defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be true or valid; to sustain: as, To *vindicate* a claim.

3. To clear from censure, accusation, or the like: as, To *vindicate* one's honour.

4. To defend or support against an enemy; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like.

"Arise and *vindicate*
Thy glory, free thy people from their yoke."
Milton: P. R., II. 47.

5. To support or maintain as true or correct; to defend, to justify.

"And how that *vindicates* the making use of identical propositions for the improvement of knowledge, from the imputation of trifling, I do not see."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

*6. To punish.

"We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

*7. To avenge.

"Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

¶ For the difference between to *vindicate* and to *defend*, see DEFEND.

vĭn-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vindicatio*, from *vindicatus*, pa. par. of *vindico* = to vindicate (q.v.); Fr. *vindication*; Sp. *vindicacion*; Ital. *vendicazione.*] The act of vindicating; the state of being vindicated:

(1) The act of defending or supporting against wrong, oppression, or the like; defence, support.

"Another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication.*"—*Rule: Contempt.: Of Humilitie.*

(2) Justification against denial, censure, objection, or accusation.

"Had given me this occasion for the *vindication* of this passage of my book."—*Locke: Third Letter to Bp. of Worcester.*

(3) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just, right, or valid: as, the *vindication* of a claim.

***vĭn-dĭc'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *vindicat(e); -ive*; Fr. *vindicatif.*]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate.

2. Vindictive, revengeful.

"He in heat of action
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

***vĭn'-dĭc-ą-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vindicative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vindicative; vindictiveness.

vĭn'-dĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, defends, supports, or maintains.

"I should have had your lordship for my guarantee and *vindicator* in that point."—*Locke: Second Letter to Bp. of Worcester.*

***vĭn'-dĭ-cā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vindicat(e); -ory.*]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate or justify.

2. Punitory; serving the purpose of punishment; avenging, vindictive.

"The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

***vĭn'-dĭ-cā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vindicator; -ess.*] A female vindicator.

"Had the *vindicatress* of the 'Rights of Women' lived in these days."—*C. Knight: Once Upon a Time*, ii. 201.

vĭn-dĭc'-tĭve, *a.* [A shortened form of *vindicative* (q.v.).]

*1. Punitory; serving as punishment.

"Though there be much *vindictive* justice."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. Given to revenge; revengeful; characterized or prompted by revenge.

"A religion which had never effectually restrained their *vindictive* or their licentious passions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

vindictive-damages, *s. pl.*

Law: Damages given, not merely to compensate the plaintiff, but to punish the defendant.

vĭn-dĭc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vindictive; -ly.*] In a vindictive manner or spirit; by way of revenge: revengefully.

vĭn-dĭc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vindictive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

"There is a *vindictiveness* in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent cause."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. i.

vīne, *vyne, *s.* [Fr. *vigne* = a vine, from Lat. *vinea* = (1) a vineyard, (2) a kind of penthouse for sheltering besiegers; prop. fem. sing. of *vineus* = of or pertaining to wine, from *vinum* = wine; cogn. with Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine; οἴνη (*oinē*) = the vine; οἰνάς (*oinas*) = the vine, grape, wine; A.S. *wingeard* = a vineyard.] [WINE.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Vitis (q.v.), and spec. *Vitis vinifera*, the Common or Grape Vine. It is a climbing plant furnished with tendrils. The leaves are lobed, pinnately toothed, naked, or downy; the flowers, as in other species, small, greenish, in panicles opposite the leaves; its berries, called grapes, oval, large, juicy, growing in clusters or bunches, are the finest of fruits. The native country of the vine is the region south of the Caspian Sea, Armenia, and the adjacent regions, extending perhaps to the north-western Himalaya. From a very early period, it was cultivated in Western Asia and Egypt (Gen. ix. 20, 21; xl. 10), whence it has spread to all the parts of the world suitable for its cultivation. It thrives best on the sunny sides of hills between 32° and 50° N. Its fruit is made into wine or brandy; the dried fruits of some varieties constitute raisins [RAISIN], while those of another variety are the currants of commerce [CURRANT]. The eastern United States is richer in species of the vine than any other part of the world, having seven or eight species, four of which have yielded promising cultivated varieties. These are the Northern Fox-grape (*V. labrusca*), the Muscadine, or Southern Fox-grape (*V. vulpina*) the summer grape (*V. æstivalis*), and the Winter, Chicken or Frost grape (*V. cordifolia*). Many valuable varieties have been produced by cultivation, as the Concord, Catawba, Delaware, &c. In California the European grape has been introduced, and is extensively cultivated, much wine being made.

(2) The long slender stem of any plant that trails along the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing by its tendrils, or clasps: as a hop *vine*, a cucumber *vine*, &c.

VINE.

2. *Roman Antiq.:* A military engine; named from its resemblance to a bower formed of vine-branches. (See extract.)

"Wherfore fortifying hys camp he made *vines* (an instrument of war made of timber & hurdles for men to go vnder safelye to the walles of a towne)."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 52.

vine-bower, *s.*

Bot.: Clematis Viticella.

† **vine-bunch,** *s.* A bunch of grapes.

"Between the shadows of the *vine-bunches*
Floated the glowing sunlights as she moved."
Tennyson: Œnone, 177.

vine-clad, *a.* Covered or clad with vines.

"In an oriel on the summer side,
Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace towards the stream,
They met." *Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine*, 1,172.

vine-culture, *s.* Viticulture (q.v.).

"Germany has over a hundred and fifty schools of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and *vine-culture*, with farms, gardens, and vineyards attached."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

vine-disease, *s.*

Vegetable Pathol.: Any disease attacking the vine, spec.:

(1) That produced by the attacks of *Oidium Tuckeri.* [VINE-MILDEW.] In general it forms a white and very delicate cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and young grapes of the vine, which soon causes them to be covered by brown spots, and then become first indurated and finally destroyed. The fruit becomes abortive, or dwarfed and juiceless, and decay follows. There is a predisposition to the disease in certain states of the atmosphere. It first broke out in Kent in 1845, whence it spread to the continent of Europe, to Madeira, and to the English vines introduced into America, though American vines themselves escaped. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Tucker, a gardener at Margate, was the first to try sulphur as a remedy. It is still the best known, and the fungus has been named after its human destroyer.

(2) A disease of the vine produced by an aphis, *Phylloxera vastatrix.* [PHYLLOXERA.] The parasites cause the roots to swell, and finally to be incapable of discharging their functions, so that the plant wastes away or perishes. They are as difficult to destroy as other aphides. *Phylloxera* is a native of America, but has been exported to Europe, where it has caused great ravages in the vineyards, almost annihilating the vine in some districts of France. As a means of overcoming its effects, the stocks of some of the hardy American species have been planted, and grafted with the European vine. This method has proved very successful.

***vine-dragon,** *s.* An old and fruitless branch of a vine.

vine-dresser, *s.* One who dresses, trims or prunes, and cultivates vines.

vine-frętter, vine-grub, *s.*

Entom.: Aphis vitis, a small insect that injures vines.

vine-fungus, *s.* [VINE-MILDEW.]

vine-grub, *s.* [VINE-FRETTER.]

vine-leek, *s.*

Bot.: Allium ampeloprasum.

vine-mildew, vine-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Oidium Tuckeri, a naked-spored mould which attacks the vine. [VINE-DISEASE, 1.]

vine-sawfly, *s.*

Entom.: Selandria vitis, a species of Sawfly, the caterpillar-like larva of which feeds on the vine.

***vī'-nĕ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *vineus.*] Relating to or consisting of vines.

***vīned,** *a.* [Eng. *vin(e); -ed.*] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine leaves.

"Wreathed and *vined* and figured columns."—*Wotton.*

vĭn'-ĕ-gąr, *vĭn'-ĕ-gĕr, *vin-e-gre, *vyn-e-gre, *s.* & *a.* [Lit. = sour wine, from Fr. *vinaigre* = vinegar, from *vin* = wine, and *aigre* = sharp, sour.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A weak solution of acetic acid, containing in most cases a certain proportion of extractive matter and mineral salts, according to the source from which it has been derived. Malt vinegar contains from four to six per cent. of real acetic acid, which is produced by the action of the acetous ferment on a fermented extract of malt and grain. It is usually of a deep red-brown colour, and is the kind of vinegar most esteemed by the public. Wine vinegar made in France by the acetification of poor and weak wines, contains usually the same amount of acetic acid as malt vinegar, but possesses a different flavour. A great deal of French vinegar is prepared from crabs or sour apples, but it has neither the flavour nor the strength of that made from wine. Cider vinegar, largely used in the cider districts of this country, is prepared by adding sugar to a very acid cider, and allowing it to stand in a warm room for some time, or is simply expressed from crab apples, when it is known as crab-vinegar. German vinegar is made by passing weak alcohol over wood shavings in presence of air. The acetification proceeds much more rapidly than in the case of malt vinegar, but the flavour is not so good. Distilled vinegar (white vinegar), *i.e.*, malt or wine vinegar, which has been subjected to distillation, contains from five to seven per cent. of acetic acid, and also some of the essential principles present in the vinegar from which it is derived. Wood vinegar is crude acetic acid produced in the destructive distillation of wood. When highly purified and diluted, it is not unfrequently sold as white vinegar. [ACETIC-ACID.] Vinegar is largely used as a condiment in cookery, salads, &c., and as a preservative ingredient in pickles. Taken internally, it is a refrigerant. Much diluted, it may be used to sponge the body in fever, to check excessive perspiration, and as an ingredient in cooling lotions.

2. *Fig.:* Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.

"There's *vinegar* and pepper in it."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth N., act*, iii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Sour, crabbed.

"And other of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Vinegar Bible, *s.* A bible printed A.D. 1717 at the Clarendon Press in Oxford. So named because in the running headline of Luke xxii. *vineyard* was misprinted *vinegar.*

vinegar-cruet, *s.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.

vinegar-eel, *s.*

Zool.: Anguillula aceti, a microscopic nematoid worm, narrowed posteriorly, and terminated by a drawn-out point; œsophagus cylindrical. Formerly found very commonly in vinegar, but now rarely met with, owing to the absence of mucilage from the more modern vinegar and the presence of sulphuric acid.

vinegar-plant, *s.*

Botany:

Penicillum glaucum, a mould found in layers on the surface of saccharine liquids undergoing acetous fermentation, which it tends greatly to aid. Under the microscope, the fungoid layers are found to consist of interlaced and branched threads.

vinegar-yard, *s.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept.

vĭn'-ĕ-gar, *v.t.* [VINEGAR, *s.*]

1. To make into vinegar; to make sour with or as with vinegar.

2. To apply vinegar to; to pour vinegar over. ((See extract under TITILLATE, B. 1.)

***vĭn-ĕ-gar-ĕtte',** *s.* [VINAIGRETTE.]

†**vĭn'-ĕ-gar-y,** *a.* [Eng. *vinegar; -y.*] Sour, sharp, crabbed.

"In a *vinegary* snappish way."—*Fenn: Man with a Shadow*, ch. xlvi.

***vĭn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *vin(e); -er.*]

1. A vine-dresser.

2. A member of the Vintners' Company. [VINTNER, ¶.]

vĭn'-ĕr-y, * vyn-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *vine; -ry.*]

*1. A vineyard.

"The *vynery* of Ramer."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 8).

2. A kind of greenhouse in which vines are cultivated and grapes are ripened by artificial heat from stoves or flues.

***vineter, *viniter,** *s.* [Fr. *vinetier.*] A vintner (q.v.).

"The Mayor was *viniter* hii breke the viniterie."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

vĭ-nĕtte', *s.* [A dimin. from *vine.*] A sprig or branch. (*Prov.*)

***vĭn'-ew (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [VINEWED.] Mouldiness.

"Soon would it catch a *vinew*, begin to putrifie, and so continue but a while."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

***vĭn'-ewed, vĭn'-newed (ew** as **ū),** *a.* [Prop. *finewed*, from A.S. *finegan, fynegian* = to become mouldy or musty, from *finig, fynig* = mouldy.] Mouldy, musty.

"Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinew'd* and hoarie with over long lying."—*Beaumont: Letter to Speght.* (*Chaucer*, 1602.)

***vĭn'-ewed-nĕss, *vĭn'-newed-nĕss (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *vinewed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vinewed or mouldy; mouldiness, mould.

"Hoarineas or *vinnewedness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept."—*Barrett: Alvearie*, in voce *Hoarie.*

vīne'-yard, * vine-yarde, * vyn-yerd, *s.* [A.S. *wingeard.*] A plantation of vines producing grapes.

"For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy *vineyard* must employ the sturdy steer."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 551.

vingtaine (as **vañ-tān'**), *s.* [Fr. = a score.] One of the divisions into which the parishes in Jersey are divided.

vingtenier (as **vañ-tā'-nyê**), *s.* [VINGTAINE.] A collector of rates in the vingtaines of Jersey.

vingt et un (as **vañt'-ê-ûn'**), *s.* [Fr. = twenty-one.]

Cards: A game in which the object is to make the number or value of the pips on the cards as nearly as possible twenty-one.

vīn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *vin(um)* = wine; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from wine.

vĭn-ĭ-făc'-tēur, *s.* [Fr.] An apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapours that escape from liquids during the process of vinous fermentation. It is a conical vessel or cap, covering a hole in the top of the fermenting-tun, which is in other respects made air-tight. The conical vessel is surrounded by a reservoir of cold water, so that the spirituous vapours rising from the liquid will be condensed on the side of the reservoir, and, running down its sides, be returned to the tun. A tube carries off uncondensed vapours.

vī-nĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *vinum* = wine, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Jussieu's name for the Vitaceæ (q.v.).

***vinitér,** *s.* [VINETER.]

***viniterie,** *s.* [VINTRY.]

***vĭn'-newed (ew** as **ū),** *a.* [VINEWED.]

vĭn'-nў, *a.* [A.S. *finig, fynig.*] Mouldy, musty, vinewed.

***vī'-nō-lĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *vinolentia*, from *vinum* = wine.] Drunkenness, tippling.

***vī'-nō-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *vinolentus*, from *vinum* = wine.] Drunken; given to tippling.

"Than wol they sain thou art a great gloton,
A devourer, or els *vinolent*."
A Ballad of Good Counsail.

vī-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *vinum* = wine, and Eng. *meter.*] A form of hydrometer for measuring the strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (as **vañ or-dĭ-nār'**), *s.* [Fr. = ordinary wine.] A kind of cheap claret. Also applied to the cheaper varieties of many kinds of wine, white or red; the common wine of the country.

vī'-nōse, *a.* [VINOUS.]

vī-nŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *vinos(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being vinous.

vīn'-oŭs, vī'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum* = wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

"Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour." *J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

vinous-fermentation, *s.* Alcoholic fermentation. [FERMENTATION, II.]

vĭn'-quĭsh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep, in which they pine and languish away.

***vĭnt,** *v.t.* [From *vintage* (q.v.).] To gather at the vintage; to make into wine.

"I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted*."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

vĭnt'-age (age as **ĭj), vynt-age,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *vindage, vendage, ventage*, for *vendange*; Fr. *vendange, vendenge* = a vintage, from Lat. *vindemia* = a vintage, from *vinum* = (1) wine, (2) grapes, and *demo* = to take away, from *de* = off, away, and *emo* = to take.]

1. The produce of the vine for a particular season.

2. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season: as, the *vintage* of 1874.

3. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

"The grape-gatherer in time of *vintage*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

4. Wine generally. (*Tennyson: Will Waterproof*, 97.)

***vintage-spring,** *s.* A wine-fount.

***vĭnt'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [VINTAGE, *s.*] To gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

***vĭnt'-ag-ĕr (as** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *vintag(e); -er.*] One who gathers the vintage.

"The star named in Latine *Vindemiator*, i.e. the *vintager*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

***vĭnt'-ag-ĭng (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *vintag(e); -ing.*] The act of gathering a vintage.

vĭnt'-nĕr, * vint-on-ner, * vynte-ner, * vynte-nere, *s.* [Prop. *vineter*, from Fr. *vinetier*; Low Lat. *vinetarius* = a wine-seller, from Lat. *vinetum* = a vineyard, from *vinum* = wine.] One who deals in wine; a licensed victualler, a wine-dealer, a tavern-keeper.

"He staved all the wine in a *vintner's* cellar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The Vintners are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated A.D. 1365.

***vĭnt'-nĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *vintner; -y.*] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

"The father of him did . . . perform cookery and *vintnery*."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ii.

vĭnt'-rў, * vint-rie, *s.* [A contraction for *viniterie* (q.v.).] [VINTNER.] A place where wine is stored or sold.

***vīn'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *vine; -y.*] Pertaining or relating to vines; producing vines, abounding in vines.

"From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea,
The *viny* Rhene, and Volgha's self did pass."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, ii.

vīn'-yl, *s.* [Lat. *vin(um)* = wine; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_2H_3. The hypothetical radical of vinyl alcohol.

vinyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4O = \frac{C_2H_3}{HO}$. The name applied to the pungent liquid supposed to be the first member of the allyl series of alcohols, and obtained by agitating acetylene, C_2H_2, with sulphuric acid, and distilling. It has since been shown to correspond with crotonic aldehyde.

vinyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_3Cl. A gas having an alliaceous odour, and liquefying at 18°. It is obtained by first forming ethene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, and then treating it with silver oxide, $2C_2H_4Cl_2 + Ag_2O = 2C_2H_3Cl + 2AgCl + H_2O$. The bromide and iodide are similarly formed.

vī'-ōl (1), * **vī'-ăl,** * **vi-oll,** * **vy-ol,** *s.* [Fr. *viole, violle*; Prov. *viola, viula*, from Low Lat. *vitula, vidula* = a viol, from Lat. *vitulor* = to celebrate a festival, keep a holiday, prop. = to sacrifice a calf, from *vitulus* = a calf; Sp., Port., & Ital. *viola. Viol* and *fiddle* are doublets.]

Music: A stringed instrument a little larger than the violin; it was furnished in England with five or six strings, had a fretted finger-board, and was played with a bow. The viol is found depicted in MSS. as early as the eleventh century. In France, Germany, and Italy the number of the strings varied between three and six. It is supposed that they were tuned in fourths and thirds. A chest of viols consisted of six instruments of various sizes, the smaller ones were called in England treble, the next mean, and the larger bass viols: the treble viol was somewhat larger than the violin, and the music for it was written in the treble clef; the mean (or tenor) viol was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but was thicker in the body; its music was written in the C clef. The bass viol was much about the same size as the violoncello, and the music for it was written in the bass clef.

VIOL.

"His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the *viol*; he pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into pain or insensibility."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 56.

viol d'amore, *s.*

Music: An obsolete instrument of the violin family. In addition to catgut strings, metal strings were placed under the finger-board, which, by the production of sympathetic sounds, gave a peculiar quality of tone to the instrument. [VIOLET, (2).]

vī'-ōl (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A large messenger used in weighing an anchor by the capstan.

viol-block, *s.*

Naut.: A large snatch-block (q.v.).

vī'-ō-la (1), *s.* [Ital.] [VIOL, (1).]

Music: The tenor violin. It has four strings, A, D, G, C. The two lowest are covered strings. Music for this instrument is written in the alto clef, whence it is sometimes called *alto viola.*

viola-bastarda, *s.* [VIOLA-POMPOSA.]

viola da gamba, *s.* [GAMBA.]

viola di bordone, *s.*

Music: An instrument of the violin kind, strung with six or seven catgut strings, C, B, G, D, A, E, C. Beneath the gut were metal strings varying in number from sixteen to as many as forty-four, arranged in a diatonic order. The sympathetic strings were occa-

sionally plucked with the left hand in playing. The instrument is now obsolete. It was also called *viola di fugotto*, *viola bastarda*, and barytone.

viola-pomposa, *s.*

Music: A species of *viol da gamba*, invented by John Sebastian Bach. It had five strings; the four lower strings were tuned in fifths, and the fifth string was tuned to E, by means of which greater facility in the execution of extended passages was possible.

vī'-ō-la (2), *s.* [Lat. = a violet.]

Bot.: Violet; the typical genus of Violeæ (q.v.). Low herbs, more rarely shrubs, with radical or alternate leaves or flowers; on one, rarely on two-flowered peduncles; calyx of five sepals, extended at the base; petals five, unequal, the under one spurred at the base; anthers connate, two of them spurred behind; capsule of three elastic valves; seeds ovoid or globose. Known species about two hundred, from temperate countries. Several of these are cultivated in gardens, some of them, as *V. tricolor*, known by the several popular names of Pansy, Pansy Violet, and Hearts Ease, being admired for the beauty of their flowers; others, as *V. odorata*, the Sweet-scented Violet, for their delicate perfume. There are a number of species native to the United States, of which *V. cucullata*, the common Blue Violet, is much the best known. Other common species are *V. palmata*, the Hand-leaf Violet, and *V. pedata*, the Bird's-foot Violet, which bears large and handsome blue or purple flowers. There are several species of white and yellow violets, the latter including *V. rotundifolia* and *V. pubescens*. Of the white species, *V. blanda* bears small white flowers with a faint, sweet perfume. There are species with green flowers, belonging to a second genus, *Solea*. The cultivated violets are principally of Old World species, notably the Pansy and the Sweet-scented Violet. The Pansy is remarkable for its great diversity of coloration, and there is no more admired garden flower. The bruised leaves of *V. tricolor* smell like peach kernels; they were once believed to be efficacious in the cure of skin diseases. The petals of *V. odorata* are used as a laxative for children. The seeds have similar qualities, and the root is emetic and purgative. *V. serpens*, a small, procumbent, Himalayan herb, yields an oil. The flowers are considered diaphoretic and laxative, the seeds diuretic and emetic.

viola-emetin, *s.* [Violin (2).]

***vī'-ō-la-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *violabilis*, from *violo* = to violate (q.v.).] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured.

***vī-ō-lā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Violetworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Violales. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, usually alternate leaves, involute in vernation. Sepals five, persistent, generally elongated at the base; æstivation imbricated; petals five, æstivation convolute; stamens five, inserted on a hypogynous disk; filaments dilated, lengthened beyond the anthers, two, when the flowers are irregular, often with an appendage or gland at the base; style single, usually declinate; stigma oblique, hooded; ovary one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, rarely one-seeded; capsule three-valved, having the placentæ in their axis. Roots often emetic. Found in most continents, but the typical species are from the North Temperate Zone. Tribes or sub-orders two: Violeæ and Alsodeæ. Known genera eleven, species 300 (*Lindley*); genera twenty-one, species 240 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

***vī-ō-lā'-ceoûs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *violaceus*, from *viola* = a violet.] Resembling a violet in colour.

vī'-ō-lal, *a.* [Violales.]

Bot.: Resembling the genus Viola, or the order Violaceæ, as the *Violal* alliance.

vī-ō-lā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *violalis*, from Lat. *viola* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Violal alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous, placentæ parietal or sutural, embryo straight, with little or no albumen. Twelve orders: viz.: Flacourtiaceæ, Lacistemaceæ, Samydaceæ, Passifloraceæ, Malesherbiaceæ, Moringaceæ, Violaceæ, Frankeniaceæ, Tamaricaceæ, Sauvagesiaceæ, Crassulaceæ, and Turneraceæ.

vī'-ō-lān, *s.* [Lat. *viol(a)* = the violet; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Min.: A member of the group of pyroxenes, occurring mostly massive or fibrous, though crystals are occasionally met with. Colour, dark violet-blue. Found in small seams with various other minerals in the braunite of San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

vī-ō-lān'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *viol(et)*, and (*allox*)*antin*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_6N_6O_9$. A compound obtained by heating hydurilic acid with dilute nitric acid. It separates as a yellowish-white crystalline mass, and contains the elements of violuric and dilituric acids, and is resolved into these two acids by simple treatment with water. Vapour of ammonia colours violantin blue.

***vī-ō-lăs'-çent,** *a.* [Violescent.]

vī'-ō-lāte, *vy-o-late, *v.t.* [Lat. *violatus*, pa. par. of *violo* = to treat with force, to violate; from the same root as *vis* = force.]

*1. To treat roughly and injuriously; to do violence to; to outrage, to injure.

"He who attempts to *violate* the happiness of another."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. Specifically, to outrage or deflower by force; to ravish.

3. To desecrate, to dishonour, to treat irreverently; to meddle irreverently or profanely with.

"The soudyours of saynt Amande . . . burnt the towne, and *violated* the abbey."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. liv.

4. To sin against; to break (as a vow); to infringe or transgress (as a law, contract, promise, or the like), either by commission or omission.

"By him the *violated* law speaks out
Its thunders." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 340.

*5. To break in upon, to disturb, to interrupt.

"To *violate* sleep, and those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss."
Milton: P. L., iv. 883.

¶ For the difference between to *violate* and to *infringe*, see Infringe.

***vī'-ō-lāt-ēr,** *s.* [Violator.]

vī-ō-lā'-tion, *vi-o-la-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *violation*, from Lat. *violationem*, accus. of *violatio*, pa. par. of *violo* = to violate (q.v.); Sp. *violacion*; Ital. *violazione*.]

*1. The act of treating roughly, violently, and injuriously.

2. Specifically, the act of deflowering or ravishing; ravishment, rape.

"If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

3. The act of desecrating or dishonouring; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or irreverent treatment of anything sacred or venerable.

"Without any *violacion* or breache of the Sabboth."—*Udal: Marke* iii.

4. The act of violating, infringing, or transgressing; infringement.

"The *violation* of my faith."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*5. The act of interrupting; interruption, disturbance.

***vī'-ō-lāt-īve,** *a.* [Eng. *violat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to or causing violation; violating.

vī'-ō-lāt-ōr, *vī'-ō-lāt-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *violator*, from *violatus*, pa. par. of *violo* = to violate (q.v.); Fr. *violateur*; Sp. & Port. *violador*; Ital. *violatore*.]

1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs.

2. A ravisher.

"Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

3. One who infringes or transgresses.

"A grieuous penaltie of money being imposed upon the *violaters* of the same statute."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 174.

4. One who violates, desecrates, profanes, or treats with irreverence anything sacred or venerable; a desecrater; a profaner.

"But Guy de Montford was excommunicated, as a *violater* of the church, a murderer, and a traitor."—*Holinshed: Edward I.* (an. 1274).

vī-ō-lē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Violaceæ, characterized by having irregular flowers.

vī'-ō-lençe, *vy-o-lence, *s.* [Fr. *violence*, from Lat. *violentia*, from *violentus* = violent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *violencia*; Ital. *violenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity or strength of action or motion.

"Blown with restless *violence* round about
The pendent world."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. Power exerted unjustly or illegally; unjust force; force employed against liberty, law, rights, or the like; outrage, injury, hurt, attack, assault.

"Offer him no *violence*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

3. Vehemence or impetuosity of feeling; excessive eagerness or ardour.

"With what *violence* she first loved the Moor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 1.

*4. The act of ravishing; ravishment, rape.

*5. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; desecration, profanation, infringement, transgression, violation, infraction.

¶ For the difference between *force* and *violence*, see Force.

¶ (1) *By violence:* By force.

(2) *To do violence on:* To attack, to murder.

"She . . . as it seems, *did violence on* herself."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

(3) *To do violence to:* To injure, to outrage. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Do violence to* no man."—*Luke* iii. 14.

***vī'-ō-lençe,** *v.t.* [Violence, *s.*]

1. To do violence to; to attack, to assault, to injure.

"Nature *violenced* in both these."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; to drive, to compel.

"The high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

***vī'-ō-len-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *violen(t)*; *-cy*.] Violence, excess.

"To avoid these *violencies* and extremities of nature."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, iii. 2.

vī-ō-lēn'-ic, *a.* [From Lat. *viola* = a violet (q.v.).] Derived from or contained in the violet.

violenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A colourless acid, extracted from the flowers of the violet. It crystallizes in silky needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and forms yellowish salts, which stain the skin.

vī'-ō-lent, *vy-o-lent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *violent*, from Lat. *violentus* = violent, full of might, from the same root as *violate* (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *violento*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied with rapidity of motion; forcible and quick or sudden; furious, impetuous; full of violence or force.

"With *violenter* sway fall turrets steep."
Surrey: Of the Golden Mean.

2. Produced, effected, caused, or continued by force; produced or attended by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

"Die a *violent* death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

3. Acting or produced by force and violence; characterized or effected by force or violence unjustly or unlawfully exercised; outrageous.

"Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

4. Unreasonably or excessively vehement; passionate, furious, bitter, malignant: as, a *violent* speech, a *violent* attack.

5. Acting with violence; passionate, hot-tempered.

"The man is besyde, so *vyolent* and so leoperdous, that none of them dare be a knowen to speake of it."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 909.

6. Severe, acute, sharp, extreme.

"These *violent* delights have violent ends."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 6.

*7. Enormous, excessive, outrageous, huge.

"Let this kiss
Repair those *violent* harms that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

***8.** Extorted; not voluntary; not binding.

"Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void!"
Milton: P. L., iv. 97.

***B.** *As subst.:* An assailant.

"Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force."—*Dr. H. More.*

¶ When *violent* and *furious* are applied to the same objects, the latter expresses a higher degree of the former: thus a *furious* temper is *violent* to an excessive degree; a *furious* whirlwind is *violent* beyond measure.

violent-presumption, *s.*
Law: [PRESUMPTION].

violent-profits, *s. pl.*
Scots Law: The penalty due by a tenant who forcibly or unwarrantably retains possession after he ought to have removed.

***vī'-ō-lent,** *v.t. & i.* [VIOLENT, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To urge with violence.

"I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* anything against him under that queen."—*Fuller: Worthies; Anglesey.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be violent; to act with violence.

"The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

vī'-ō-lent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *violent*, a.; *-ly.*] In a violent manner; by or with violence; forcibly, vehemently, furiously.

"The punishment of blood *violently* shed."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

***vī'-ō-lēr,** *s.* [Eng. *viol*; *-er.*]

1. One skilled in playing on the viol.

2. A violinist, a fiddler.

"A *violer* . . . was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle."—*Fountainhall.*

vī-ō-lĕs'-ĕnt,* vī-ō-lăs'-ĕnt, *a.* [Formed from Lat. *viola* = a violet, with the incept. suff. *-escent, -ascent.*] Tending to a violet colour.

vī'-ō-lĕt (1), ***vī-o-lette, *vy-o-let,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *violet, violette*, dimin. from *viole* = a gilliflower, from Lat. *viola* = a violet, cogn. with Gr. ἴον (*ion* for *vion*) = a violet; Sp. & Port. *violeta*; Ital. *violetta.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Meadows of softest verdure, purpled o'er
With *violets.*" *Cowper: Homer; Odyssey* v.

2. A bluish purple colour or pigment like that of the violet; it is produced by a mixture of red and blue.

3. One of the primary colours or kinds of light, being the most refrangible of the coloured rays of the spectrum. [COLOUR.]

4. Dress or clothes of a violet colour.

"All the aldermenne in scarlette, with five hundred horse of the citezens in *violette*, received hym."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 44.

II. *Botany:*

1. The genus Viola (q.v.).

2. Various plants, more or less superficially resembling it, as the Water-violet. [HOTTONIA.]

B. *As adj.:* Resembling or having the colour of a violet; of a bluish purple colour.

violet carpenter-bee, *s.*
Entom.: Xylocopa violacea, from the south of Europe, ranging northwards to Germany. [CARPENTER-BEE.]

violet-ears, *s. pl.*
Ornith.: A popular name for the genus Petasophora (q.v.).

violet land-crab, *s.*
Zool.: Gecarcinus ruricola, formerly very abundant in Jamaica, and still numerous in the other sugar-producing islands of the West Indies.

violet-powder, *s.* Starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-root or other perfume. It is used for nursery and toilet purposes.

violet-snail, *s.*
Zool.: The popular name for the genus Ianthina (q.v.), from the colour of the shell.

violet-wood, *s.*
Botany & Commerce:
(1) The same as KINGWOOD (q.v.).
(2) The wood of *Acacia pendula.*
(3) The wood of *Andira violacea.*

†vī'-ō-lĕt (2), *s.* [VIOLA (1).]
Music: The Viol d'Amore (q.v.).

vī'-ō-lĕt-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *violet* (1), and *wort.*]
Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Violaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

vī'-ō-lĭn (1), *s.* [Ital. *violino*, dimin. from *viola* = a viol (q.v.).]
Music: The most familiar of all stringed instruments played with a bow. It is somewhat smaller than the old viol, as its name implies. Like the rest of the family it represents, it consists of a wooden chest of peculiar form, made of two curved surfaces, called the back and the belly, united by sides, and with a hollow on each side half-way in the length. A neck at one end serves as a finger-board, over which the four strings pass, being fastened at one end of the chest or body to a tail-piece, and kept in tune and position by a series of pegs at the head or end of the neck. The strings are raised above the belly by the bridge, supported at the point of greatest tension by a sound-post, which is fixed upright between the back and the belly. In the belly are two holes, called the *f* holes from their similarity to the shape of that letter. The sound is produced by drawing a bow of horsehair charged with rosin across the strings, which are tuned in fifths, the changes of pitch being gained by "stopping" the strings with the fingers of the left-hand against the finger-board, thus shortening the vibrating portion of the string. The harmonics of the violin are very telling in quality, and are produced by touching the strings lightly instead of pressing them upon the finger-board. The sordino or mute, placed upon the bridge, produces a peculiar modification of tone, and a special effect is gained by plucking the strings, as in playing a guitar. [PIZZICATO.] The violin is capable of producing a limited harmony by means of double stops and bowing in "arpeggio," while as to power of expression and execution there is no other instrument which can be compared to it. It has a wide range of sounds, to which any degree of loudness or softness, staccato or legato, can be given. Compass from G below the stave. [CREMONA.]

violin-clef, *s.*
Music: The G clef placed upon the first line of the stave.

vī'-ō-lĭn (2), *s.* [Eng. *viol(et)* (1); *-in.*]
Chem.: Viola-emetin. An emetic substance contained, according to Boullay, in all parts of the common violet. It has not been obtained pure, and is, perhaps, identical with emetin from ipecacuanha-root. (*Watts.*)

***vī'-ō-lĭn,** *v.t.* [VIOLIN (1), *s.*] To influence by playing on a violin. (*Special coinage.*)

"*Violined* into a match below her quality."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 136.

vī-ō-lĭn-çĕl'-lō (or as **vī-ō-lĭn-çhĕl'-lō**), *s.* [VIOLONCELLO.]

vī'-ō-līne, *s.* [Eng. *viol(et); -ine.*]
Chem.: Price's name for the blue substance obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and lead peroxide.

vī-ō-lĭn'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *violin* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] A performer on a violin.

***vī'-ōl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *viol* (1); *-ist.*] A player on the viol.

"He was a violinist, and the two former *violists*."—*Life of Anthony à Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658-9.

vī-ō-lŏn-çĕl'-līst (or as **vī-ō-lŏn-çhĕl'-līst**), *s.* [Eng. *violoncell(o); -ist.*] A performer on the violoncello.

vī-ō-lŏn-çĕl'-lō (or as **vī-ō-lŏn-çhĕl'-lō**), *s.* [Ital., dimin. from *violone* = a bass-viol.]
Music: A bow instrument of the viol class, held by the performer between the legs, and filling a place between the viola and the double-bass. It is strung with four gut strings, the lower two covered with silver wire, and tuned in fifths. The compass usually employed extends from C on the second ledger-line below the bass-staff to A on the second space of the treble, though soloists play an octave higher, with all the intermediate semitones. (Spelt also Violincello.)

vī-ō-lō'-nē, *s.* [Ital.]
Music: The same as DOUBLE-BASS (q.v.).

***vī'-ō-lŭs,** *a.* [VIOLENT.] Violent, impetuous.

"You are so *violous*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

vī-ō-lūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *viol(antin)*, and *uric.*] Derived from or containing violantin and uric acid.

violuric-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_4H_3N_3O_4$. Obtained by the decomposition of violantin, but best prepared by the action of a warm solution of nitrate of potassium on hydurilic acid. The salt formed is treated with chloride of barium, and the baric violurate exactly decomposed with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in shining, yellowish, rhombic octahedrons, which dissolve moderately in cold, easily in hot water. Its salts are distinguished by the beauty and variety of their colours. The ammonium and potassium salts are deep blue, those of barium and lead being red.

***vī-pär'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *vi(ta)* = life, and *pario* = to produce.] From the etym. the word would seem = life-producing; but in the example it = tenacious of life.

"A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives."—*Lyttton: Caxtons*, bk. xii., ch. ii.

vī'-pĕr, *s.* [Fr. *vipère*, from Lat. *vipera* = a viper, lit. = (the serpent) that produces living young, for *vivipara*, fem. of *viviparus* = producing live young, from *vivus* = alive, and *pario* = to bring forth; Sp. & Port. *víbora*; Ital. *vipera.*]

1. *Literally & Zoology:*

(1) The common name of the only poisonous English reptile, *Pelias berus* or *Vipera communis*, of which there are two or three varieties differing slightly in colour. [ADDER, I. 1., PELIAS.]

(2) A book-name for any of the Viperidæ (q.v.). They do not attain any great size, but their venom is usually very powerful; this they appear to know; for, having bitten their prey, they leave it to die, and then prepare to swallow it. The best-known species are the Common Viper (*Vipera communis*), from Britain and Europe; the Cerastes (*V. cerastes*), the Horned (*V. cornuta*), and the River Jack Viper (*V. rhinoceros*), from Africa; and Russell's Viper (*Daboia russellii?*), from India.

2. *Fig.:* A person or thing of a mischievous or malignant nature or disposition.

"Where is this *viper*
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

viper-gourd, *s.* [TRICHOSANTHES.]

viper's bugloss, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Echium (q.v.).

2. *Entom.: Dianthœcia echii*, a British night-moth, family Hadenidæ. The antennæ nearly simple; fore wings ochrey, with markings and an ocellate white spot in the centre. The caterpillar feeds on the Viper's bugloss, after which it is named.

viper's grass, *s.* [SCORZONERA.]

***viper's herb,** *s.*
Bot.: Echium vulgare. [VIPER'S BUGLOSS.]

vī'-pĕr-ą, *s.* [VIPER.]
Zool.: The type-genus of Viperidæ (q.v.), with which Pelias is often amalgamated. Wallace puts the species at seventeen, with the range of the family. Head with shields, flat, and high on sides; nostrils in middle of a shield; nose curved somewhat upward (more flat in Pelias).

***vī'-pĕr-ĕss,** ***vi-per-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *viper*; *-ess.*] A female viper.

"Portia did confesse,
My sons I would have poyson'd. *Viperesse!*
Stapylton: Juvenal, vi. 675.

vī-pĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viper(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* True Vipers; a family of Viperina (q.v.), distinguished from the Crotalidæ (Pit Vipers) by the absence of any depression between the eyes and nostrils. They are especially characteristic of the Palæarctic and Ethiopian regions, only one species being found over a large part of the Oriental region, and another reaching Central India. They are very abundant in Africa and on the Palæarctic confines of south-western Asia. The Common Viper ranges across the whole Palæarctic region, from Portugal to Saghalien

Island, reaching 67° N. in Scandinavia and 58° N. in Siberia. Some authorities include the genus Acanthophis in this family, which would then be represented in the Australian region; others transfer it to the Elapidæ. Wallace, following Strauch, puts the genera at three (Vipera, Echis, and Atheris), and the species at twenty-two; Günther adds Daboia and Cerastes, which are sometimes treated as sub-genera.

2. *Palæont.:* An extinct species of True Viper has occurred in the Miocene of France.

vī-pĕr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vipera,* and Lat. *forma* = shape, appearance.] Having the form of a viper; viperine: as, *viperiform* snakes. (*Duncan,* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* iv. 300.)

vī-pĕr-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [VIPERINE.]

Zool.: A synonym of Solenoglyphia (q.v.).

vī'-pĕr-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *viperinus* = of or belonging to a viper (q.v.) or snake.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a viper or vipers; specif., belonging to or having the characteristics of the Solenoglyphia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Viperina (q.v.).

"It differs from other *Viperines* in having the poison-fang permanently erect."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxii. 198.

viperine-snakes, *s. pl.* [SOLENOGLYPHIA.]

vī'-pĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *viper; -ish.*] Somewhat viperous or malignant.

vī'-pĕr-oŭs, * **vi-per-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *viper; -ous.*] Having the qualities or nature of a viper; malignant, venomous.

"The *viperous* tongue, and the white liver of Jack Howe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

vī'-pĕr-oŭs-lȳ, * **vi-per-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *viperous; -ly.*] In a viperous or malignant manner.

"Having spoken as maliciouslie & *viperouslie* as he might."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1377).

vippe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris.*

* **vĭr-ą-ğĭn'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *virago,* genit. *viraginis* = a virago (q.v.).] Having the qualities, nature, or disposition of a virago.

"His old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus,* § 6.

* **vĭr-ą-ğĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [VIRAGINIAN.] The qualities, nature, or characteristics of a virago.

vī-rā'-gō, *s.* [Lat., from *virgo* (q.v.).]

* 1. A woman of masculine stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

"To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 37.

2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

* **vîre,** *s.* [O. Fr. = an arrow for a cross-bow, from *virer* = to turn, to veer; Sp. *vira* = a kind of light dart.] [VIRETON.] A barbed arrow for the cross-bow; a quarrel.

"As a *vire*
Which flieth out of a mighty bowe."
Gower: C. A., bk. iii.

* **vîre,** *v.i.* [Fr. *virer.*] To veer, to turn.

* **vĭr'-ĕ-lāy,** *s.* [Fr. *virelai,* from *virer* = to turn, and *lai* = a song.] An ancient French song or short poem, always in short lines of seven or eight syllables, and wholly in two rhymes with a refrain.

"The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay.*"
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 365.

vĭr'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *virens,* pr. par. of *vireo* = to be green.] Green, verdant, fresh; not faded or withered. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. vi.)

vĭr'-ĕ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = an unidentified bird, perhaps the greenfinch.]

Ornithology:

1. The type-genus of Vireonidæ (q.v.), with fourteen species, ranging over central America and the Antilles to Canada. Bill stout, scarcely compressed, sub-cylindrical.

2. Any individual of the family Vireonidæ (q.v.).

"The song of the male, as I have heard it, bears no resemblance to that of any other *Vireo.*"—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds,* i. 375.

vĭr-ĕ-ō'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vireo,* genit. *vireon(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Greenlets; a family of small fly-catching Passerine Birds, with seven genera and sixty species, restricted to the American continent, where they range from Paraguay to Canada. Bill conical, much compressed, decurved at end, and notched, but scarcely toothed; frontal feathers bristly and erect, or bent but slightly forward; nostrils overhung by membrane; ten primaries; tarsus longer than middle toe and claw; lateral toes generally unequal, outer claw reaching half-way along middle claw.

VIREO OLIVACEUS.

vĭr-ĕ-ō-sȳ'-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vireo,* and *sylvia* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Vireonidæ, with thirteen species, ranging from Venezuela to Mexico, the Antilles, the Eastern States, and Canada. Bill compressed, narrow, culmen and commissure straight, tip abruptly curved. They belong, like the Vireonidæ in general, to the flycatchers, living on insects, which are either taken on the wing, or sought in trees.

vī-rĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *virescen(t); -ce.*]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): The act or state of growing green by the development of chlorophyll.

vī-rĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *virescens,* pr. par. of *viresco* = to grow green, incept. from *vireo* = to be green.]

Botany:

1. Green, flourishing.

2. Approaching green in colour, of a shade of clear green not so bright as grass-green.

vîre'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr., from *virer* = to turn, to veer (q.v.).] A species of arrow or quarrel, spirally winged with brass, so as to give it a whirling motion when shot from the cross-bow.

* **vīr'-ga,** *s.* [VIRGE.]

† **vīr'-gal,** *a.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod, a switch.] Made of twigs.

"Croquemitaine and his frightful spouse flouriah their *virgal* sceptres."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited,* ii. 37.

vĭr'-ga-loô, *s.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

* **vĭr'-gate,** *s.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod; in Low Lat. a measure of land; cf. Eng. *rod* and *pole.*] A yard of land (q.v.).

"Elizabeth Montacute . . . possessed one *virgate* about the year 1330."—*T. Warton: Hist. Kiddington,* p. 45.

vĭr'-gate, vĭr-gāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *virgatus* = made of twigs; *virga* = a rod.]

Bot.: Twiggy; producing many twigs.

* **virğe,** *s.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod.] A mace; a wand of office.

"The silver *virge,* with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side." *Swift.*

* **vĭr'-ğĕr,** *s.* [VERGER.]

vĭr-ğĭl'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Named after the Latin poet Virgil, B.C. 70–19, whose Georgics contain observations interesting to botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of Sophoreæ. Calyx unequally five-toothed; tower petals combined from the middle to the tip, and curved like a beak; stamens ten, free; legumes leathery, indehiscent. *Virgilia capensis* is a tree fifteen or twenty feet high, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. Its wood is used for yokes, spars, &c., but it is liable to be attacked by worms.

Vĭr-ğĭl'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [See def.]

1. Of or pertaining to Maro Publius Virgilius (Virgil), the Latin poet, born about B.C. 70, died B.C. 19.

2. Resembling or in the style of Virgil.

vĭr'-ğĭn, * **vir-gine,** * **ver-gyn,** * **vir-gyn,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *virgine* (Fr. *vierge*), from Lat. *virginem,* accus. of *virgo* = a virgin; Sp. *virgen;* Port. *virgem;* Ital. *virgine, vergine.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A man who has preserved his chastity.

"This is Jon euangelist oon of the disciplis of the Lord, the which is a *virgyn* chosun of God."—*Wycliffe: Prol. to Jon.*

2. A woman who has preserved her chastity; a maiden of inviolate chastity.

"The damsel was very fair and a *virgin.*"—*Genesis* xxiv. 16.

3. An insect producing eggs from which young come forth, though there has been no fecundation by the male. [PARTHENOGENESIS.

4. The sign or constellation Virgo (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pure, chaste, undefiled.

"Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 3.

2. Pertaining to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly, modest.

"Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. Untouched, unsullied, fresh, new, unmixed.

"I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire."—*Woodward.*

4. Unsullied, pure.

"The white cold *virgin* snow upon my heart."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

* 5. Undelivered; not yet a mother.

"Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove."
Milton: P. L., ix. 396.

* 6. Pure, uncoloured.

"The *virgin* lillie and the primrose true."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

¶ *The Virgin, The Blessed Virgin:* The Virgin Mary, the mother of Our Lord.

virgin-born, *a.* Born of a virgin. (Applied to Our Lord.)

* **virgin-knot,** *s.* Maidenly chastity in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman virgins when of marriageable age. (*Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.)

virgin-oil, *s.* The substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive when expressed. (*Ogilvie.*)

virgin-worship, *s.* Mariolatry (q.v.).

"My business is to copy that omission, as I should in the opposite case have copied the introduction of *virgin-worship* into the original tale."—*C. Kingsley. Saint's Tragedy.* (Introd.)

virgin's bower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clematis Vitalba, C. Flammula,* and some other species of the same genus.

* **virgin's milk,** *s.* A cosmetic, one ingredient of which is benzoin.

virgin's tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Sassafras Parthenoxylon.* [SASSAFRAS.]

* **vĭr'-ğĭn,** *v.i.* [VIRGIN, *s.*] To play the virgin; to be or remain chaste.

"My true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

vĭr'-ğĭn-al, vĭr'-ğĭn-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *virginal,* from Lat. *virginalis,* from *virgo,* genit. *virginis* = a virgin.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to or becoming a virgin; pure, chaste, maidenly.

"Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made with mildnesse *virginall.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 29.

B. *As substantive:*

Music: A stringed instrument played by means of a keyboard, like the modern pianoforte. It was in form like a box, or desk of wood without legs or supports, and

VIRGINAL.

was usually placed upon a table or stand. The strings were of metal, one for each note, and the sound was made by means of pieces of

quill, whalebone, leather, or occasionally elastic metal, attached to slips of wood called "jacks," which were provided with metal springs. The compass was about three octaves. The virginal was a kind of oblong spinnet, and the precursor of the harpsichord, now superseded by the pianoforte. The form *virginals*, a pair of *virginals*, is an old dual (as in *organs, regals*, a pair of *organs*) signifying a graduation or sequence. (Cf. *a pair of stairs.*)

*** vĭr'-ĭn-al,** *v.t.* [VIRGINAL, *s.*] To tap or pat; to strike as on a virginal.

"Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

† vĭr'-ĭn-hood, * vĭr'-ĭn-hēad, *s.* [Eng. *virgin; -hood, -head.*] The condition of a virgin; virginity.

"But thou, my girl, how will thy *virginhood*
Conclude itself in marriage fittingly?"
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

Vĭr-ĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *virgo*, genit. *virginis* = a virgin, in honour of Queen Elizabeth of England (1558–1603).]

1. One of the states of North America.

2. A largely-used kind of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

3. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 50].

Virginia-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Lupinus luteus.*

Vĭr-ĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the state of Virginia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Virginia.

Virginian-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: *Ampelopsis hederacea*, a shrubby climber; called also the American Joy.

Virginian-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Cervus virginiacus*, the "common" deer of North America. It is slightly smaller than the Fallow Deer (q.v.); reddish-yellow in summer, light gray in winter; antlers rucervine; tail about a foot and a half long. These deer are timid and wild, and therefore domesticated with difficulty. Their flesh formerly constituted the staple food of the native Indians.

Virginian eared-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: *Bubo virginianus*, a large species common over the northern states of the American Union. Length about two feet; reddish-brown on upper surface, mottled with black, and covered with regular bands of the same hue, lighter beneath; throat white; beak and claws black.

Virginian-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: *Acnida cannabina.* [ACNIDA.]

Virginian-opossum, *s.*

Zool.: *Didelphys virginianum*, the Common Opossum. It is about the size of a domestic cat; head long, large, and pointed, ending in a naked snout. Hair long, soft, and woolly, whitish at the roots and brownish at the tips, giving the animal a dusky appearance.

Virginian-poke, *s.*

Bot.: *Phytolacca decandra.* [PHYTOLACCA.]

Virginian-poplar, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Liriodendron (q.v.).

Virginian-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ortyx virginianus*; ranging from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Plumage reddish brown above, whitish yellow beneath, marked with darker shades; a white and a black band across the brow, white patch on the throat. Length about nine inches.

Virginian-silk, *s.*

Bot.: *Periploca græca.* [PERIPLOCA.]

Virginian snake-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygala senega.* [SENEGA.]

Virginian-stock, *s.*

Bot.: *Malcolmia maritima*, a crucifer with violet flowers growing in the south of Europe.

vĭr-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *virgin(ian); -ic.*] (See def. of compound.)

virginic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish-yellow oil obtained by heating the fat-oil of the Virginian senega-root to 200°. It has a strong odour, and a sharp taste, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

vĭr-ĭn'-ĭ-tў, * **vir-gin-i-tee,** * **vir-gin-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *virginité*, from Lat. *virginitatem*, accus. of *virginitas*, from *virgo*, genit. *virginis* = a virgin.] The state or condition of a virgin; virginhood; inviolate chastity; maidenhood.

"No goblin or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o er true *virginity*."
Milton: Comus, 427.

*** vĭr'-gĭn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *virgin; -ly.*] Befitting or becoming a virgin; maidenly.

"To lee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitie."—*Coul: Luke* xxiv.

vĭr'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a virgin.]

Astron.: The Virgin: (1) One of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations. It is bounded on the north by Bootes and Coma Berenices; on the south by Corvus, Crater, and Hydra. Its principal star, α Virginis, is called Spica Virginis (q.v.), or simply Spica. It is in the hand of the imaginary virgin which holds ears of corn, typifying the harvest which took place in Greece while the sun passed through this part of the ecliptic. [(2)]. The next most remarkable star in Virgo is Vindemiatrix (q.v.). (2) The sixth sign of the zodiac (♍). The sun enters it about Aug. 23, and leaves it about Sept. 23.

virgo-intacta, *phr.*

Law: A pure virgin.

vĭr'-gō-leûse, *s.* [Fr. *virgouleuse*, from Virgoulée, a village near Limoges in France.] A variety of pear; the virgaloo.

vĭr-gu-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *virgula* = a little rod.]

Zool.: A genus of Pennatulidæ (q.v.). Shaft elongate, slender, naked below, pinnated above. Pinnæ small, unarmed.

*** vĭr'-gūle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *virgula* = (1) a little rod, (2) a critical or accentual mark, dimin. from *virga* = a rod.] A comma.

"In the MSS. of Chaucer the line is always broken by a cæsura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule*."—*Hallam: Lit. of Middle Ages*, i. 393.

*** vĭr-gŭl'-tate,** *a.* [VIRGULE.] Rod-shaped.

vĭr-gŭl'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., contract from *virgultetum* = a bush, a thicket, from *virgula* = a small wand.]

Bot.: A young slender branch of a tree or shrub.

*** vĭr'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *viridis*, from *vireo* = to be green.] Green, verdant.

"The *virid* marjoram." *Crompton.* (*Webster.*)

*** vĭr-ĭ-dĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *viridescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being viridescent.

*** vĭr-ĭ-dĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *viridis* = green.] Slightly green; greenish.

vĭ-rĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ic.*] Green. (See compound.)

viridic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by oxidation of caffeotannic acid in presence of ammonia. The green colour formed is precipitated by a salt of lead, and the lead compound decomposed with sulphydric-acid. On evaporation it forms a green amorphous mass, very soluble in water.

vĭr'-ĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Lat. *virid(is)* = green; suff. *-in.*] [CHLOROPHYLL.]

vĭr'-ĭ-dine, *s.* [Lat. *virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{19}N$. A member of the pyridine group of organic bases obtained from coal-tar and distinguished by their intolerable odour. Boiling point, 230°; sp. gr. = 1·017. Is slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether.

vĭr'-ĭ-dite, *s.* [Lat. *virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Vogelsang to the green decomposition products found in many rocks, which are essentially hydrated silicates of protoxide of iron and magnesia.

*** vĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *viriditas*, from *viridis* = green.] Greenness, verdure; the colour of fresh vegetation; freshness.

"The [illegible] suggests virility and vigor, of another [illegible]." —*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 995.

*** vĭr'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *virid; -ness.*] Viridity, greenness.

vĭr'-ile, vĭr'-īle, *s.* [Fr. *viril* = virile, manly, from Lat. *virilis*, from *vir* = a man, a hero; cogn. with Gr. ἥρως (*hērō-*), [illegible] = a hero; Sansc. *vira* = a hero, hero[illegible]; Zend [illegible] = a hero; Irish *fear* = a man; Goth. *wair*; A.S. *wer*; O. H. Ger. *wer.*] [VIRTUE.]

1. [illegible] to a man as opposed to a [illegible] to the male sex.

[illegible] with Dr. overcome me MAL and all his [illegible] does affect it."—*Felt*[illegible]

2. [illegible]; procreative.

[illegible] and enfeebled his [illegible]—*Greek & Armenian*[illegible]

3. Becoming or characteris[illegible] a man; masculine, manly; not pu[illegible].

"His instrument broke for want of a firm and even hand to use it—a *virile*, devoted master to [illegible] strain."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 18[illegible].

vĭr-ĭl-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *virilis* = virile.]

Med.: That condition in an aged woman when she assumes certain of the characteristics of the man. (*Dunglison.*)

*** vĭ-rĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *virilité*, from Lat. *virilitatem*, accus. of *viriditas*, from *virilis* = virile (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being virile; manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man and has the power of procreation.

2. The power of procreation; the organs of procreation.

"For castrated animals in every species are longer lived than they which retained their *virilities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

3. Character, conduct, or habits of a man; masculine conduct or action.

"The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*."—*Johnson: Rambler.*

4. Manly appearance.

"Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage, and lyonlike look of his [Alexander]."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,033.

*** vĭ-rĭp'-ō-tĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *vir*, genit. *viri* = a man, and *potens*, genit. *potentis* = able, potent (q.v.).] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

"He would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor *viripotent* or mariable."—*Holinshed: Henry II.* (an. 1173).

*** vĭr-mĭl-ion,** *s.* & *a.* [VERMILION.]

vĭ-rōle', *s.* [Fr., from *virer* = to turn, to veer.]

Her.: The hoop, ring, or mouthpiece of the bugle or hunting-horn.

vĭ-rōled', vĭ-rōlled', *a.* [Eng. *virol(e); -ed.*]

Her.: Applied to the garnishings of the bugle-horn, being the rings or rims which surround it at various parts.

vĭr'-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *virosus*, from *virus* = poison, virus.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Poisonous.

2. *Bot.*: Emitting a fetid odour.

vĭr'-tû, *s.* [VERTU.]

vĭr'-tu-al, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel*, as if from a Lat. *virtualis*, from *virtus* = virtue (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *virtual*; Ital. *virtuale.*]

1. Having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part; proceeding from or characterized by transference of virtue, that is, force, energy, or influence.

"Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance."—*Bacon.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual, but equivalent, so far as effect is concerned.

"It contains all; not only in general, but in special; not only *virtual*, but actual."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, § 3.

* 3. Potential.

"Causes either real or *virtual*."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 416.

virtual-focus, *s.*

Optics: The point from which rays which have been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction appear to issue.

virtual force, *s.*

[illegible]. A [illegible] force; a force which, [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] from one [illegible] to [illegible].

virtual-image, *s.*

Optics: (See extract).

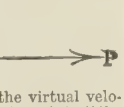
"There are two cases relative to the direction of rays reflected by mirrors according as the rays after reflection are convergent or divergent. In the first case the reflected rays do not meet, but if they are supposed to be produced on the other side of the mirror, their prolongations coincide in the same point. The eye is then affected, just as if the rays proceeded from this point, and it sees an image. But the image has no real existence, the luminous rays do not come from the other side of the mirror; this appearance is called the *virtual image*. The images of real objects produced by plane mirrors are of this kind."—*Guncl: Physics* (ed. *Atkinson*), § 506.

virtual-velocity, *s.*

Mech.: The velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. The proposition known as the Principle of Virtual Velocities is thus stated:

"Suppose a system of forces in equilibrium, and imagine the points of application of the forces to undergo very slight displacements, then the algebraical sum of the products of such force into its virtual velocity vanishes; and, conversely, if this sum vanishes for all possible displacements, the system of forces is in equilibrium."

Suppose that A is the point of application of a force P; conceive the point A to be moved in any direction to a new position, a, at a very slight distance, and from a draw a perpendicular, ap, on the line of action of the force P; then Ap is called the virtual velocity of the point A with respect to the force P; and the complete phrase is abbreviated, sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the point A," and sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the force P." The virtual velocity is considered to be positive or negative according as p falls in the direction of P or in the opposite direction. Thus in the figure the virtual velocity is positive. (*Todhunter.*)



vĭr-tụ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * **ver-tu-al-i-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *virtual; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being virtual or not actual.

* 2. Potentiality; potential existence.

"So in one grain of corne . . . there lieth dormant the *vertuality* of many other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

vĭr'-tụ-ăl-lў, * **ver-tu-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *virtual; -ly.*] In a virtual manner; in effect or efficacy, if not in actuality; in effect though not materially; practically.

"The Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, amongst them."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

* **vĭr'-tụ-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *virtu(e); -ate.*] To make efficacious; to give virtue or efficacy to.

"Medea now invokes the earth, aire, winds, mountains, &c., as either producing or *virtuating* magicall ingredients." — *Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses* vii. (Note.)

vĭr'-tụe, * **ver-tu,** * **ver-tue,** * **ver-tew,** *s.* [Fr. *vertu*, from Lat. *virtutem*, accus. of *virtus* = manly excellence, capacity, worth; from *vir* = a man; Sp. *virtud;* Port. *virtude;* Ital. *virtù, vertù.*] [Virile.]

* 1. Manly strength or courage; bravery, valour.

"Trust to thy single *virtue*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

2. Active quality or power; an inherent power; property capable of producing certain effects; strength, force, efficacy. (Frequently applied to medicinal power or efficacy.)

"The *virtue* of your eye must break my oath."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

"She moves the body, which she doth possess,
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch."
Davies.

* 4. The essence; the very substance or best part of a thing.

"Pity is the *virtue* of the law."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

* 5. A great deed; a mighty work; a miracle.

"Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye repreef to citees in whiche ful many *vertues* of him weren don."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xi. 23.

6. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties, and abstention from vice; a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness, rectitude, morality. (The opposite of *vice.*)

"The exemplary desire of regulating our thoughts and pursuits by right principles, constitutes *virtue*."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. iii.

7. A particular moral excellence.

"Be to her *virtues* very kind,
Be to her faults a little blind."
Prior: English Padlock.

8. Specif., female purity; chastity.

"Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an assay of her *virtue*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

† 9. Any good quality, merit, or accomplishment; any excellence.

"I can sing, weave, sew, and dance,
With other *virtues*." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

* 10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. They are generally represented in art as angels in complete armour, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

"Hear, all ye Angels, Progeny of Light,
Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, *Virtues*, Powers."
Milton: P. L., v. 601.

¶ (1) *Cardinal virtues:* A name for justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

(2) *In virtue of,* † *By virtue of:* By or through the efficacy or authority.

"You may suspect him,
By virtue of your office, to be no true man."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 3.

(3) *Seven principal virtues:* [Seven, ¶ (6)].

(4) *Theological virtues:* [Theological-virtues].

* **virtue-proof,** *a.* Irresistible in or through virtue.

"No veil
She needed, *virtue-proof*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 384.

* **vĭr'-tụed,** *a.* [Eng. *virtu(e); -ed.*] Endued with some power or virtue. [Virtue, *s.* 2.]

"Hath the *virtued* steel a power to move?"
Quarles: Emblems, v. iv. 3.

* **vĭr'-tụe-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *virtue; -fy.*] To give virtue to.

"It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary."—*Chalmers: Constitution of Man*, pt. ii.

* **vĭr'-tụe-lĕss,** * **ver-tue-lesse,** * **ver-tu-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *virtue; -less.*]

1. Destitute of virtue, efficacy, or operating qualities.

"*Virtueless* she wished all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms."
Fairfax.

2. Destitute of excellence or merit; valueless.

"They depraued the name of Jesus, as a thyng *vertulesse*."—*Udal: Marke* ix.

3. Destitute of virtue or moral goodness; vicious, wicked.

"Who so knoweth how nought and *vertulesse* he is."
—*Udal: Marke* ii.

* **vĭr-tụ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *virtuos(o); -ity.*]

1. The study of some branch of the fine arts.

"I have been cultivating some *virtuosities*."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

2. Lovers of the fine arts collectively; the virtuosi. (*Carlyle.*)

vĭr-tụ-ō'-sō (pl. **vĭr-tụ-ō'-sī),** *s.* [Ital. = (a.) virtuous, learned, (s.) a person skilled in the fine arts, from Lat. *virtus* = virtue (q.v.).] A man skilled in the fine arts, as painting, music, or sculpture; a skilled performer on some musical instrument; a connoisseur of antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

"Will had picked up a small pebble of so odd a make, that he said he would present it to a friend of his, an eminent *virtuoso*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 77.

* **vĭr-tụ-ō'-sō-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *virtuoso; -ship.*] The pursuits or occupation of a virtuoso.

"Let us view philosophy, like mere *virtuososhipp*, in its usual career."—*Shaftesbury: Characteristics; Misc.*, iii. 1.

vĭr'-tụ-ŏŭs, * **ver-tu-ous,** * **ver-tu-os,** * **ver-tu-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *vertueux*, from Low Lat. *virtuosus*, from Lat. *virtus* = virtue (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *virtuoso.*]

* 1. Brave, valiant, valorous, manly, strong.

"I know too well your *virtuous* spirit."
Chapman: Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

* 2. Strong, mighty.

"Then will I to Olympus' top our *virtuous* empire bind."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii. 22.

3. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular qualities or powers; potent, powerful; full of virtue.

"It is a wine of *virtuous* powers,
My mother made it of wild flowers."
Coleridge: Christabel, i.

4. Having excellent qualities; specif., chaste, pure, unspotted. (Applied to women.)

"Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

5. Morally good; acting in conformity with the moral law; practising the moral law and abstaining from vice; upright.

"*Virtuous* and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 231.

6. Being or done in conformity with the moral or divine law.

"Blessings ever wait on *virtuous* deeds."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, v. 12.

vĭr'-tụ-ŏŭs-lў, * **ver-tu-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *virtuous; -ly.*] In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral or divine law or with duty.

"Men ought in all reason to live piously and *virtuously* in the world."—*Clarke: On the Attributes.* (Introd.)

vĭr'-tụ-ŏŭs-nĕss, * **ver-tu-ous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *virtuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being virtuous.

"All resembled theyr mother in excellent beautie, but they resembled not their father in honestie and *vertuousness*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xxxviii.

vĭr'-ụ-lençe, *s.* [Fr. *virulence*, from Lat. *virulentia*, from *virulentus* = virulent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *virulencia;* Ital. *virulenza.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being virulent or extremely poisonous, venomous, or injurious to life.

"A general dejection prevailed amongst us, which added much to the *virulence* of the disease."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* Extreme acrimony, bitterness, or malignity.

"The *virulence* of party hesitates not to represent royalty itself in situations which must render it contemptible."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 27.

vĭr'-ụ-lęn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *virulenc(e); -y.*] Virulence.

"The errors of men may be sufficiently refuted without satirical *virulency*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 29.

vĭr'-ụ-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *virulentus* = poisonous, from *virus* = slime, poison; Sp., Port., & Ital. *virulento.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of virus or poison; extremely poisonous, venomous, or actively injurious to life.

"Of a *virulent* and stinking smell."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv., ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.:* Extremely bitter, acrimonious, or malignant: as, a *virulent* speech.

* **vĭr'-ụ-lent-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *virulent; -ed.*] Filled with virulence or venom.

"Certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humor."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 56.

vĭr'-ụ-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *virulent; -ly.*] In a virulent manner; poisonously; venomously; fatally; with acrimony or malignity.

vĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = slime, poison.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.:* (1) Any organic poison; any contagious or noxious matter, as the pus from an ulcer, the venom of a snake or scorpion. (2) The matter, unappreciable by the senses, which, introduced into the system, generates a specific disease: as, the variolous or the syphilitic *virus.* In this second sense it does not include the poison of a serpent, which is a natural secretion, while a virus is the result of some morbid action on the system.

2. *Fig.:* Virulence; extreme acrimony or malignity.

vĭs (1), *s.* [Lat., pl. *vires.*] Force, power, strength, energy, vigour.

¶ 1. *Vis acceleratrix:* Accelerating force.

2. *Vis impressa:* Impressed force: that is, the force exerted as in moving a body or in changing its direction.

3. *Vis inertiæ:*

(1) *Lit.:* The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or velocity.

(2) *Fig.:* The resistance offered by the innate inertness of persons, or their unwillingness to alter habits, or that which is established.

4. *Vis medicatrix naturæ:*

Therapeutics: The power which nature has (unaided by a physician) of effecting cures.

"The body possesses a perfectly marvellous power whereby it protects itself against diseases, wards off some, cures in the best and speediest way many of those that have set in, and by a process of its own brings others more slowly to a favourable issue. This innate power is called the *vis naturæ medicatrix*."—*Gregory: Comp. Medicinæ Theoreticæ* (ed. 5th) § 65.

5. *Vis mortua:* Dead force; force doing no work, but merely producing pressure, as a body at rest.

6. *Vis nervosa:* The property of nerves by which they convey stimuli to muscles. (*Quain.*)

7. *Vis viva:* Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work. It is expressed by the product of the mass of a body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

vĭs (2), *s.* [Fr. = a visage, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus* = the vision, sight.] [VISAGE.] Face. (Only used in the phrase *vis-à-vis.*)

vis-à-vis (pron. **vĭz-a-vē'**), *adv. & s.* [Fr. = face to face.]

A. *As adv.:* In a position facing each other; standing or sitting face to face.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which is opposite to or face to face with another; specifically, one who faces another in certain dances, as in a quadrille.

"Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura."—*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xxvii.

2. A light town carriage for two persons, who are seated opposite each other, instead of side by side.

"Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
Reserved for the polished and great."
H. & J. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 105.

vī'-ẓa, *s.* [VISE.] A visé.

"Were unable to obtain the Russian *visa* at Stockholm."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

vī'-ẓa, *v.t.* [VISA, *s.*] To visé.

vĭẓ'-age (age as **ĭj),** * **vys-age,** *s.* [Fr., from *vis* = the visage, face, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus* = the vision, sight; hence, look, mien, face; prop. pa. par. of *video* = to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or animal. (Mainly applied to human beings.)

"Representing either a human *visage*, or that of some animal."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **vĭẓ'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [VISAGE, *s.*] To front or face a thing.

vĭẓ'-aged (aged as **ĭjd),** * **vys-aged,** *a.* [Eng. *visag(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a visage, countenance, or look of a particular type.

"Grim *visaged* war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

vĭẓ'-ard, *s.* [VISOR.] A mask, a vizor.

* **vĭẓ'-ard,** *v.t.* [VISARD, *s.*] To mask.

* **vĭs-cā'-cĕ-æ,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *visc(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Asarales, proposed by Miers for the reception of Viscum and its immediate allies, which he considered more akin to Santalaceæ than to Loranthaceæ. Lindley leaves the genera in Loranthaceæ.

vĭs-ca'-ça, *s.* [Span.]

Zool.: *Lagostomus trichodactylus*, a stout-built rodent, resembling a Marmot, from eighteen inches to two feet long, exclusive of the tail, which is from six to eight inches. Four digits on the fore, and three on the hind limbs, the latter furnished with long, compressed, and pointed nails; muffle broad, and covered with a velvet-like coat of brown hair; fur mottled gray above, yellowish-white beneath; dark band on each cheek, a white band on muzzle, running back on each side almost as far as the eye. They are nocturnal, and resemble Rabbits in their movements, but are less active. They are found on the Pampas, from Buenos Ayres to Patagonia. These animals have the strange habit of dragging all sorts of hard and apparently useless objects to the mouth of their burrow, where bones, stones, thistle-stalks, and lumps of earth may be found collected into a large heap, sufficient, according to Darwin, to fill a wheelbarrow.

VISCACHA.

vĭs-caut'-sc̣hĭn (au as **o͝w),** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *viscous*, and Ger. *kautschuk* (= caoutchouc), with suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: The portion of crude viscin which is insoluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 0·978. It is the substance to which bird-lime owes its adhesive properties, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 120°, it has the consistency of olive oil.

vĭs'-cēne, *s.* [Lat. *visc(um)* = birdlime; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: A mobile, yellowish oil, obtained by the dry distillation of viscin. It has a sp. gr. of 0·85, and distils almost completely at 226°.

vĭs'-cĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *viscus* = an entrail.]

Anat.: The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the skull, chest, and abdomen, but in popular language restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; the bowels; the entrails.

vĭs'-cĕr-al, *a.* [VISCERA.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the viscera.

"No appearance of *visceral* disease could be discovered."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

* 2. *Fig.:* Having fine sensibility; sensitive, tender.

"Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle 'bowels of love.'"—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xi.

visceral-arch, *s.*

Anat. & Embryol. (Pl.): A series of parallel ridges at the sides of and behind the mouth, transversely to the axis of the body. The intervals between them widen into clefts.

* **vĭs'-cĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [VISCERA.] To eviscerate (q.v.).

vĭs'-çĭd, *a.* [Fr. *viscide*, from Lat. *viscidus* = clammy, like bird-lime, from *viscum* = mistletoe, birdlime.] Sticky or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semi-fluid and sticky; clammy.

"Gross *viscid* humours."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

vĭs-çĭd'-ĭ-tў, * **vis-cid-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *viscidité*, from *viscide* = viscid.]

1. The quality or state of being viscid; glutinousness, stickiness, clamminess.

"To mend *viscidity* of blood." *Green: The Spleen.*

* 2. Glutinous concretion.

"Cathartics of mercuriala precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity."—*Floyer.*

vĭs'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *visc(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A waxy substance, the principal constituent of bird-lime, extracted from the stalks, leaves, and berries of the mistletoe. It is clear, colourless, inodorous, and tasteless, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol, has the consistency of honey at ordinary temperatures, but becomes more fluid at 30°. Heated to 100°, it is as fluid as almond oil.

vĭs'-çĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *viscin*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: A fragrant oil prepared by mixing viscene with soda-ley, and distilling the resulting crystalline mass with water.

* **vis-cŏn'-tĭ-ĕl,** *s.* [VICONTIEL.]

vĭs-cŏs-ĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *viscosi(ty)*, and *meter.*]

Chem.: A name given by Dollfus to an apparatus for measuring the viscosity of colouring liquids thickened with gum, by comparing the time required by a given quantity of the liquid to pass through a certain aperture, with that required by an equal quantity of water. (*Watts.*)

vĭs-cŏs'-ĭ-tў, * **vis-cos-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *viscosité*, from Lat. *viscosus* = viscous (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being viscous; stickiness, glutinousness, adhesiveness, viscidity, tenacity.

"The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous or viscous body or substance.

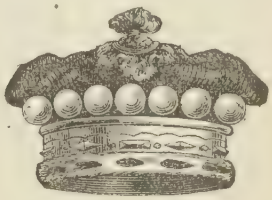
"A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups and seminal *viscosities*."—*Browne.*

vĭs'-cŏ͡unt (*s* silent), * **vi-cont,** * **vĭ'-cŏ͡unt,** * **vi-counte,** * **vy-count,** *s.* [Fr. *vicomte*; O. Fr. *visconte*, from Lat. *vicecomitem*, accus. of *vicecomes* = one who fills the place of a count or earl: *vice* = in the place of, and *comes* = a companion, a count, an earl.]

* 1. An officer who supplied the place of the count or earl, and acted as his deputy in the management of the affairs of the county, in reality filling the office of sheriff.

"The *viscont*, called either procomes or vicecomes, in time past governed in the countie vnder the earle."—*Holinshed: Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A degree or title of nobility ranking next below an earl, and above a baron. It is the most recently established English title of nobility, having been first conferred by letters patent from Henry VI. on John Lord Beaumont, in A.D. 1440. The title of viscount is



VISCOUNT'S CORONET.

frequently held in England as the second title of an earl, and is borne by the eldest son as a courtesy title during the life of his father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold.

3. An officer of the Crown in Jersey, who performs the duties of an English coroner. He has a deputy viscount, who acts in his absence.

vis-cŏ͡unt'-ĕss (is as **ĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *viscount*; *-ess.*] The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth degree of nobility.

vis'-cŏ͡unt-shĭp, vis'-cŏ͡unt-ў, vis'-cŏ͡unt'-çў (is as **ĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *viscount*; *-ship*, *-cy*, *-y.*] The quality, rank, or degree of a viscount.

"If a barony made him a Conservative, what would be the effect of a *viscounty*?"—*Daily News*, Jan. 1, 1886.

vĭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *viscosus*, from *viscum* = bird-lime.] Glutinous, sticky, adhesive, viscid.

"Full of a grosse and *viscous* humor."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxvii.

viscous-fermentation, *s.*

Chem.: A change brought about in saccharine solutions by the aid of a particular ferment, consisting of an aggregation of single cells, each containing a single bright nucleus. The product of fermentation is a gum-like ropy substance, the presence of which in a solution has the power of arresting ordinary or vinous fermentation.

vĭs'-coŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *viscous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being viscous; viscidity, viscosity.

vĭs'-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the mistletoe.]

Bot.: Mistletoe; a genus of Loranthaceæ (q.v.). Leaves opposite, whorled, or wanting; flowers unisexual; males with the calyx obsolete, four petals, ovate, fleshy, united at the base, and bearing each a single anther, adnate with its upper surface. Fertile flowers, with a superior calyx having an obscure margin; four erect, ovate, very minute petals, and a sessile stigma. Species about one hundred, of which *V. album* is the well-known European mistletoe. The United States has about six species, of different generic name.

vĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: An entrail; one of the contents of the head, thorax, or abdomen. [VISCERA.]

* **vīse** (1), **vēze,** *s.* [Fr. *bise* = the north wind.] A blast of wind; a storm, a commotion.

vĭ'-ṣē (2), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *viser* = to put a vise to, from Lat. *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see.] An indorsement made upon a passport by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, showing that it has been examined and found correct.

* **vīse** (3), *s.* [VICE, *s.*]

* **vī'-ṣē**, *v.t.* [VISE (2), *s.*] To put a visé on; to examine and indorse, as a passport.

Vĭsh'-noō, Vĭsh'-nū, *s.* [Sans., from *vis* = to enter, to pervade.]

Brahmanism: The second person of the modern Hindoo Trimurti (q.v.). When he first appears in Vedic times, he is simply the God of the Shining Firmament, the younger brother of Indra, and inferior to him in dignity. By the time that the epic poems, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, were composed, Vishnoo had made a considerable advance to his present position, the full attainment of which, however, was reserved for the period of the Puranas. One of these books is called the Vishnoo Purana. He is regarded as the member of the Triad whose special function is to preserve. To do this he nine times successively became incarnate, and will do so once more. The first time he appeared, it was as a fish to warn a righteous king, Manu, of an approaching deluge, and save the sacred Vedas from being lost. His second appearance was as a tortoise to support the world, while the gods and goddesses churned the sea; the third, as a boar, to lift up the submerged world on his tusks; the fourth, as a man-lion, to tear to pieces an impious king; the fifth, as a dwarf, to recover for the gods their supremacy lost by their neglect; the sixth, as Parasurama, to wash away the sins of the earth by the destruction of the Kshatriya race—probably an allusion to the historic fact that when the Aryan Brahman and Kshatriya warriors had well established themselves in India, jealousies arose between them, and the Kshatriyas were vanquished, and in large measure destroyed, by the Brahmans; the seventh, was as Rama, the hero of the Ramayana; the eighth, as Krishna; the ninth, as Booddha; and the tenth, as Kalki, or the White Horse, is still to come. When it arrives, Vishnoo shall appear on a white horse, with a drawn sword, wherewith he shall destroy the wicked, and thus prepare the way for a renovated world. Vishnoo himself is generally represented as a dark-blue man, with four arms, the first holding a war-club, the second a conch-shell, the third a quoit-like weapon called Chakra, and the fourth a water-lily. His two most popular incarnations are as Rama and Krishna. His most enthusiastic followers are generally drawn from the middle classes of Hindoo society. His mark on their foreheads is a trident, with a yellow fork in the centre, and a white one on each side. Many monastic sects worship him almost exclusively. [VAISHNAVA.]

vĭṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *visibilité.*] The quality or state of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility, conspicuousness.

"Depict him that hath no colour or figure, no parts nor body, no accidents or *visibility*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

vĭṣ'-ĭ-ble, * **vys-y-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *visibilis*, from *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see; Sp. *visible*; Ital. *visibile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Perceivable by the sight; capable of being seen; perceptible by the eye; in view.

"The *visible* world, the proper object of sight, is not external, but in the mind."—*Reid: On the Mind*, ch. vi., § 11.

2. Apparent, open, conspicuous.

"Though his actions were not *visible*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.:* That which is or can be seen by the eye.

"The mathematical consideration of visible figure, which we shall call the geometry of *visibles*."—*Reid: On the Mind*, ch. vi., § 8.

Visible Church, *s.*

Theol.: The Church, as seen by man, not as it appears to God. It includes the whole body of professing Christians, some of them regenerate, others unregenerate; the two classes commingled, as were the wheat and tares mentioned in the parable (Matt. xiii. 24–30). It is distinguished from the Invisible Church, consisting only of the regenerate; but who are worthy of this designation is known only to God. (Cf. 1 Kings xix. 10, 14, 18.)

visible-horizon, *s.* The line that bounds the sight.

visible-speech, *s.* A term applied by its inventor, Prof. A. Melville Bell, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech, each organ and each mode of speech having its appropriate symbol. By means of this system the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.

vĭṣ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *visible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being visible; visibility.

vĭṣ'-ĭ-blў, * **vys-y-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *visibl(e); -ly.*]

1. In a visible manner; so as to be perceivable by the eye; openly, manifestly, plainly, perceptibly.

"By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. Plainly, clearly, evidently, manifestly.

"*Visibly* beneficial to all."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

vĭṣ'-ĭe, vĭz'-ĭe, *s.* [Fr. *visée* = an aim, taking a sight at, from *viser* = to aim, to mark.] [VISE.]

1. The aim taken at an object, as by one about to shoot.

2. A scrutinizing view or look.

3. The knot or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken.

¶ Scotch in all its senses.

* **vĭ-ṣiĕr',** *s.* [VIZIER.]

Vĭṣ'-ĭ-gŏth, *s.* [See def.] One of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths. [OSTROGOTH.]

Vĭṣ-ĭ-gŏth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Visigoth; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

vĭs'-ĭôn (s as zh), * **vis-i-oun,** * **vys-y-on,** * **vys-ion,** *s.* [Fr. *vision* = a vision, sight, from Lat. *visionem*, accus. of *visio* = sight, from *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see; cogn. with Sansc. *vid* = to know; Goth. & A.S. *witan*; Eng. *wit, wot.*]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

"The intuitive *vision* of God in the world to come."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i., § 11.

2. The faculty of seeing; that power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colours of objects through the sense of sight; sight.

"And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

3. That which is seen or perceived by the eye; an object of sight.

4. Specif., that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight, or the rational eye; a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary appearance; something seen in a trance, dream, ecstasy, or the like; a phantom, a spectre, an apparition.

"Upon the foot of this construction, it is supposed that Isaiah in prophetic dream or *vision* heard God speaking to him (like as St. Peter heard a voice, and saw a *vision*, while he lay in a trance), and that in idea he transacted all that God so ordered him to do."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 228.

5. Anything unreal or imaginary; a creation of fancy.

¶ *Vision* is the act of seeing or the thing seen; *apparition*, the thing that appears. *Vision*, signifying a thing seen, is taken for a supernatural exertion of the *vision; apparition* refers us to the object seen, which may be true or false, according to the manner in which it presents itself. Joseph was warned by a *vision* to fly into Egypt; Mary Magdalen was informed of the resurrection by an *apparition;* feverish people often think they see *visions;* timid and credulous people sometimes take trees and posts for *apparitions.* Strictly speaking, a *phantom* is a false *apparition*, or the appearance of a thing otherwise than it really is; thus the ignis-fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp, is a *phantom.* A *spectre* is the *apparition* of any spiritual being; a *ghost* is the spirit of a dead person appearing to the living. (*Crabb.*)

(1) *Arc of vision:*

Astron: An arc which measures the least distance at which, after sunset, a fixed star or planet emerging from the sun's rays becomes visible.

(2) *Beatific vision:* [BEATIFIC].

(3) *Direct* (or *simple*) *vision:*

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays passing directly or in straight lines from the radiant point to the eye. The distance at which objects can be seen with the greatest distinctness varies in different individuals, and in the same individual it is often different in the two eyes. For small objects, such as ordinary print, it is from fourteen to fifteen inches in normal cases.

(4) *Field of vision:*

Optics: The same as *Field of view* (q.v.).

(5) *Reflected vision:*

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays reflected as by mirrors.

(6) *Refracted vision:*

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

* **vĭs'-ĭôn (s as zh),** *v.t.* [VISION, *s.*] To see as in a vision; to perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

"We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields
Visioned before." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, viii.

* **vĭs'-ĭôn-al (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *vision*, *s.*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to vision.

"The *visional* interpretation appears to be preferable to the other."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 228.

vĭṣ'-ĭôn-ar-ĭ-nĕss (ṣ as zh), *s.* [Eng. *visionary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being visionary.

vĭs'-ĭôn-ar-ў (s as zh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *vision; -ary.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to visions; appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

"At the *visionary* hour . . .
Angelic harps are in full concert heard."
Thomson: Summer, 556.

2. Existing in imagination only; not real; imaginary; having no real or solid foundation; unsubstantial.

"Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects."—*Swift.*

3. Affected by phantoms or fancies; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims, as if they were realities; disposed or given to day-dreaming, fanciful theories, or the like.

* 4. Spectral.

"On the neighbouring plain
Lay heaps of *visionary* soldiers slain."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who sees visions or unreal sights.

2. One who forms impracticable or quixotic schemes; one given to day-dreaming, fanciful theories, or the like.

"Some celebrated writers of our own country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools.*

* **vĭs'-ĭôned (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *vision*, *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Seen in a vision or dream; formed by the fancy; visionary, spectral.

"For them no *visioned* terrors daunt."
Scott. (*Annandale.*)

2. Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired.

"Oh! not the *visioned* poet in his dreams . . .
So fair, so bright, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld." *Shelley: Queen Mab*, i.

* **vĭṣ'-ĭôn-ĭst (ṣ as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *vision; -ist.*] One who sees or believes he sees visions; a believer in visions.

* **vĭṣ'-ĭôn-lĕss (ṣ as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *vision; -less.*] Destitute of vision; blind.

vĭṣ'-ĭt, * **vis-yt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *visiter*, from Lat. *visito* = to go to see, to visit, freq. of *viso* = to survey, from *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see; Sp. & Port. *visitar*; Ital. *visitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go, or come to see (a person or object), in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, duty, or the like; to call upon; to pay a visit to.

"Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
Nightly I *visit*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 32.

2. To come and attend on, as on one in sickness. (*Matt.* xxv. 36.)

3. To come or go to generally; to call at; to enter, to frequent: as, Swallows *visit* this country in the summer.

4. To attend on; to accompany; to follow.

"It [sleep] seldom *visits* sorrow."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

5. To go or come to, as for purposes of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like: as, A bishop *visits* his diocese.

6. To afflict, to overtake, to attack.

"Ere he by sickness had been *visited*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

7. In Scriptural language, to send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of punishing, chastising, or afflicting, or of comforting, encouraging, or consoling.

"Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them."
—*Isaiah* xxvi. 14.

8. To inflict punishment for.

"The sins of my mother should be *visited* upon me."
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

*9. To attack in a hostile manner.

"Ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to *visit* us."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To examine, to inspect, to see.

"[Eve] . . . went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To *visit* how they prosper'd."
Milton: P. L., viii. 45.

2. To practise calling on or visiting others; to keep up friendly intercourse, by making visits or calls at the houses of friends or relatives.

vĭz'-ĭt, *s.* [Fr. *visite.*] [VISIT, *v.*]

1. The act of visiting, or going to see a person, place, or thing; a call; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, duty, curiosity, or the like.

"In *visits*
Like those of angels, short and far between."
Blair: The Grave, ii. 587.

2. A formal or official visit or inspection; a visitation.

¶ (1) *Right of visit:* [VISITATION, II. 2].

(2) *To pay a visit:* To visit. [VISIT, *v.*, A. 1., B. 2.]

***visit-day,** *s.* A day on which a lady in society was "at home" to receive callers.

"On *visit-days* she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs."
Parnell: Elegy to an Old Beauty.

***vĭz'-ĭt-ą ble,** *a.* [Eng. *visit; -able.*] Liable or subject to be visited.

"All hospitals built since the Reformation are *visitable* by the king or Lord Chancellor."—*Ayliffe.*

†**Vĭz-ĭ-tăn'-dine,** *s.* [Fr. See extract.] A nun of the Order of the Visitation. [VISITATION, ¶ (1).]

"Many houses of '*Visitandines*'—so these nuns are called in France—soon arose."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 847.

***vĭz'-ĭt-ąnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *visitans*, pr. par. of *visito* = to visit (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Acting the part of a visitor; paying a visit.

"He knew the rocks which angels haunt
On the mountains *visitant*."
Wordsworth: Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.

B. *As subst.:* One who visits; one who goes or comes to visit or see another; a visitor; one who is a guest in the house of another.

"The great *visitant* approach'd."
Milton: P. L., xi. 225.

vĭz-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *visitationem*, accus. of *visitatio*, from *visitatus*, pa. par. of *visito* = to visit (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The act of visiting or of paying a visit; a visit.

"To pay Bohemia the *visitation*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 1.

2. Specifically, a formal or official visit paid periodically by a superior, inspecting, or superintending officer, or other duly qualified authority, to a corporation, college, church, or the like, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the corporation or body is carried on, how its laws and regulations are observed, and the like.

"'Will you submit,' said the bishop, 'to our *visitation*?'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*3. The object of a visit.

"O flowers,
My early *visitation* and my last."
Milton: P. L., xi. 275.

4. A special dispensation or judgment sent from heaven; a communication of divine favour or goodness, but more usually of divine indignation and retribution; divine chastisement or affliction; retributive affliction or trouble.

"What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far?"—*Isaiah* x. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* An annual assembly, chiefly of clergy and churchwardens, called together at one or more convenient centres for the purpose of admitting churchwardens elect to office, of receiving presentments, and of officially reviewing the condition of parishes, and of the diocese or archdeaconry, in a charge by the bishop or archdeacon, founded on answers to the enquiries of the bishop to the clergy, and of the archdeacon to churchwardens, and frequently embodying digests of recent Acts of Parliament bearing on subjects of interest to the Church. The archdeacon holds his visitation annually, but delivers no charge when the bishop is "on visitation;" the bishop, for the most part, triennially. These assemblies are always very largely attended by the clergy, and much more by churchwardens than was the case a few years since. (*English.*)

2. *Internat. Law:* The act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board a vessel belonging to another state, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the Right of Visit, or Right of Visitation.

¶ (1) *Order of the Visitation:* An Order of nuns, founded at Annecy, in 1610, under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, then Bishop of Geneva, by St. Jane Frances de Chantal. As the object of the bishop was to make it possible for invalid ladies to join this new body, the rule, which was a modified form of the rule of St. Augustine, included few corporal austerities. At first there was no enclosure, so that the nuns could visit the sick in their own homes; but the rule of enclosure was adopted in 1618. The order has two houses in England—at Walmer and Westbury-on-Trym.

(2) *Right of Visitation:*

Internat. Law: [VISITATION, II. 2.].

(3) *Visitation of the Sick:*

Eccles.: An office of the Anglican Church for the comfort and consolation of sick persons. It is founded on the offices of ancient liturgies, omitting the formal procession of the priest and his clerks to the house of the sick, the saying of the Penitential Psalms, and the anointing with oil. With these exceptions, it is substantially the same as Extreme Unction (q.v.). The form for anointing was inserted in the Prayer Book of 1549, but was omitted in that of 1552.

(4) *Visitation of the Virgin Mary:*

Eccles.: A festival, celebrated on July 2, instituted in the middle of the fourteenth century by Pope Urban, to commemorate the Virgin's visit (Luke i. 39—56) to Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist.

vĭz-ĭ-tą-tōr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *visitator* = a visitor; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] [VISITATION.] Pertaining or relating to a judicial visitor or visitation.

"A *visitatorial* power of vast and undefined extent."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

vī-zīte', *s.* [Fr.] A light cape or short cloak of lace or silk worn by ladies in summer.

***vĭz'-ĭt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *visit*, v.; *-er.*] One who visits; a visitor.

vĭz'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [VISIT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to visits; empowered or authorized to make visits: as, a *visiting* committee.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of paying a visit or visits.

*2. Prompting, influence, attack, fit.

"That no compunctious *visitings* of nature
Shake my fell purpose." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

visiting-ant, *s.*

Zool.: Anomma arcens, the Driver-ant (q.v.).

visiting-book, *s.* A book in which are written the names of persons to be visited.

visiting-card, *s.* A small card, bearing one's name, &c., to be left on making calls or paying visits.

vĭz'-ĭt-ŏr, ***vis-it-our,** *s.* [Fr. *visiteur*, from *visiter* = to visit.]

1. One who visits; one who makes a visit or call; a visiter.

"Distinguishing the familiar friend or relation from the most modish *visitor*."—*Tatler*, No. 105.

2. A superior or officer authorized to make a visitation of a corporation or any institution for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed and executed.

"After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to have superintendents, commissioners, and *visitors*."—*Holinshed: Historie of Scotland* (an. 1583).

***vĭz'-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *visitor; -ial.*] Visitatorial.

"An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***vĭz'-ĭt-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *visit; -ress.*] A female visitor.

"Keenly, I fear, did the eye of the *visitress* pierce the young pastor's heart."—*Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

***vĭz'-ĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *visif*, from Lat. *visus*, pa. par. of *video* = to see; Sp., Port., & Ital. *visivo.*] Pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

"Our *visive* beams."—*Bp. Hall: Of Prophaneness*, bk. i., § 5.

vĭz'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. de Visme, a merchant in Lisbon.]

Bot.: A genus of Elodeæ. Trees or shrubs, with quadrangular branches, opposite entire leaves, sometimes with glandular dots, and terminal cymes of yellow or greenish flowers. Sepals five or four; petals as many, usually villous on the inside, and with black glandular dots; stamens many, in five bundles; fruit a berry, with five cells and many seeds. Known species more than twenty, the majority from tropical America, the rest from tropical Africa. *Vismia guianensis* is a small Mexican and Guianan tree, about eight feet high, with ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves, dilated at the base, smooth above, rufous beneath. The bark, leaves, and fruit, when wounded, yield a gum-resin, called in commerce American Gummi-Gutta, which, when dry, becomes hard and resembles gamboge. It is given in medicine as a purgative. *V. micrantha* and *V. laccifera* also yield a drastic gum-resin like gamboge. [ELODEA, 2.] •

***visne,** *s.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *vicinia* = a neighbourhood, from *vicinus* = neighbouring.] Neighbourhood. [VENUE.]

***vĭz'-nō-mĭe,** ***vĭs'-nō-mỹ,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of physiognomy (q.v.).

"Thou out of tune, psalm-singing slave, spit in his *visnomy*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleased*, iv. 1.

†**vī'-sŏn,** *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The French-Canadian name of the American Mink (*Putorius vison*). It is used also in English books.

vĭz'-ŏr, vĭz'-ŏr, vĭs'-ąrd, vĭz'-ąrd, *vĭs-ẽr, *vis-ere, *vis-our, *vis-ure, *vys-ere, *s.* [Fr. *visière*, from *vis* = the face, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus* = sight. [VISION.] Sp. *visera*; Port. *viseira*; Ital. *visiera.*]

*1. A head-piece or mask used for concealment or disguise.

"A man in a *visor*, and acting the part of a king in a play."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England, &c.*

HELMET WITH VISOR.

2. *Old Arm.:* That part of a helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and down at pleasure; it is perforated with holes for seeing and breathing.

"The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a headpiece, or *visor*."—*Broome: Odyssey.*

3. The fore part of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

*4. A mask or disguise generally.

"Under the *viser* of enuie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

visor-bearer, vizor-bearer, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Augastes, from the fantastic arrangement of the feathers of the head. Two species are known, *Augastes superbus* and *A. lumachellus*, both from Brazil.

***visor-mask,** *s.* A prostitute, a strumpet.

"The *visor-mask* that ventured her half-crown."
J. Banks: Virtue Betrayed. (Epilogue.)

vĭz′-ŏred, *a.* [Eng. *visor; -ed.*] Wearing a visor; masked, disguised, concealed.

"*Visor'd* falsehood and base forgery."
Milton: Comus, 698.

***vĭz′-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *visus* = sight.] Visual; having power of vision.

"The optic nerves and the *visory* spirits."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 379.

vĭs′-ta, *s.* [Ital. = sight, a prospect, a view, fem. of *visto*, pa. par. of *vedere* = to see, from Lat. *video.*] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, applied to the trees or other objects forming an avenue, and (*figuratively*) to a mental forecast or retrospect embracing a series of occurrences.

***vĭs′-tō,** *s.* [Vista.] A vista; a prospect.

"Then all beside this glade and *visto*,
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto."
Gay: To a Young Lady.

vĭs′-ụ-al, ***vĭs′-ụ-all** (or **ş** as **zh**), *a.* [Fr. *visual*, from Lat. *visualis* = pertaining to the sight, from *visus* = sight, vision (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *visual;* Ital. *visuale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to sight or seeing; used in sight or seeing; serving as the instrument of seeing.

"*Visual* beams refracted through another's eye."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (To the Reader.)

*2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

"Many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, § 115.

visual-angle, *s.* [Optic-angle, 1.]

visual-cone, *s.*

Perspect.: A cone whose vertex is at the point of sight.

visual-plane, *s.*

Perspect.: Any plane passing through the point of sight.

visual-point, *s.*

Perspect.: A point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.

visual-purple, *s.*

Physiol.: A pigment, of a purple color, occurring in the retina of some Vertebrates. Under the action of light, it becomes first what Foster proposes to call a visual yellow, and then a visual white. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 517.)

visual-rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rays of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.

visual-white, *s.* [Visual-purple.]

visual-yellow, *s.* [Visual-purple.]

***vĭş-ụ-ăl′-ĭ-tў** (or **ş** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *visual; -ity.*] A sight; a glimpse.

"We must . . . catch a few more *visualities*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 242.

vĭş′-ụ-al-īze, vĭş′-ụ-al-īşe (or **vĭş** as **vĭzh**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *visual; -ize, -ise.*]

***A.** *Trans.:* To make visual or visible.

"What, is this me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied *visualised* idea in the eternal mind."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

"All this is difficult to understand by the great majority of persons who cannot *visualize*."—*Athenæum*, March 20, 1880.

vī′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a seeing, a looking.]

Law: View or inspection. (*Cowel.*)

vī-tā′-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vit(is); -aceæ.*]

Bot.: Vineworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. Scrambling, climbing shrubs with tumid separable joints, or erect bushes; woody tissue having large, dotted ducts, at certain seasons pouring forth sap. Leaves simple or compound, the lower ones opposite, the upper alternate; peduncles racemose, often opposite, the leaves sometimes changed into tendrils; flowers small, green, in thyrses, umbels, or panicles; calyx small, its margin nearly entire; petals four or five, inserted in a disc surrounding the ovary; stamens equal in number to the petals and opposite them, also inserted in the disc; style one, very short; stigma simple; ovary superior, two to six-celled; ovules erect, definite in number; berry round, pulpy, often by abortion one-celled; seeds four or five, long. Found in the East Indies and other warm countries. Tribes two, Viteæ and Leeæ; known genera seven; species 260. (*Lindley.*)

***vit-aille,** *s.* [Victuals.]

vī′-tal, ***vī′-tall,** ***vy-tall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vital*, from Lat. *vitalis* = pertaining to life, from *vita* = life; *vita* is prob. short for *vivita*, and allied to *vivo* = to live; Sp. & Port. *vital;* Ital. *vitale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to life, animal or vegetable.

"When I have pluck'd the rose
I cannot give it *vital* growth again."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to or supporting life.

"His enfeebled spright
Gan suck this *vitall* aire into his brest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 66.

3. Containing life; life-giving.

"*Vital* spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame."
Pope: Dying Christian to his Soul.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends: as, To be wounded in a *vital* part of the body.

5. Viable (q.v.).

"Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*."—*Browne.*

6. Very necessary or important; indispensable, essential.

B. *As subst.:* [Vitals].

vital-affinity, *s.*

Chem. & Physiol.: The change in the chemical qualities in the nutrient material of a plant or animal after the former has acquired determinate form. [Metabolic.]

***vital-air,** *s.* An old name for oxygen, as essential to animal life.

vital-capacity, *s,* [Vital-volume.]

vital-contractility, *s.* [Contractility, ¶.]

vital-fluid, *s.*

Bot.: Latex (q.v.). (*Schultz.*)

vital-force, *s.* [Vitality, II.]

vital-functions, *s. pl.* Those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends, as respiration, the circulation of the blood, &c.

vital-principle, *s.*

Biol.: The principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties. Nothing is known of it, except as a force in connection with organization. (*Carpenter.*)

vital-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Laticiferous tissue (q.v.). (*Schultz.*)

vital-volume, vital-capacity, *s.*

Physiol.: Dr. Hutchinson's name for the quantity of air expired from the lungs after the most complete inspiration. It always increases with stature, and is measured by the spirometer (q.v.).

***vī-tăl′-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *vital; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to life; vital.

"Successive elevations of *vitalic* character."—*Pos: Eureka* (*Works*, 1864), ii. 173.

vī′-tal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *vital; -ism.*]

Biol.: The doctrine which holds that the vital principle or vitality is something distinct from physical forces.

vī′-tal-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *vital; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A believer or supporter of Vitalism (q.v.).

"The development of Biological Science has progressed contemporaneously with the successive victories gained by the physicists over the *vitalists*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 10.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Vitalism (q.v.).

2. Of or pertaining to the Germ-theory (q.v.).

vī-tăl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *vitalitas*, from *vitalis* = vital (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of showing vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life.

"Whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation, were by incubation or how else."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Animation; manifestation of life or lastingness; life: as, an institution devoid of *vitality.*

II. *Biol.:* (See extract).

"Considered apart from the phenomena of consciousness, the phenomena of life are all dependent upon the working of the same physical and chemical forces as those which are active in the rest of the world. It may be convenient to use the terms '*vitality*' and 'vital force' to denote the causes of certain great groups of natural operations, as we employ the names of 'electricity' and 'electrical force' to denote others; but it ceases to be proper to do so, if such a name implies the absurd assumption that either 'electricity' or '*vitality*' are entities playing the part of efficient causes of electrical or vital phenomena."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 9.

vī-tal-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vitaliz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of vitalizing; the act of infusing the vital principle.

vī′-tal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *vital; -ize.*] To give life to; to infuse the vital principle into; to animate.

vī′-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vital; -ly.*]

1. In a vital manner; so as to give or receive life.

"New particles of matter *vitally* united to the living plant."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. Essentially, indispensably.

3. In a manner affecting the very existence of a thing; in a highly important manner or degree.

"Those whose interests were more *vitally* affected."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1855.

vī′-talş, *s. pl.* [Vital.]

1. The internal parts or organs of animals essential to life. (Used vaguely or generally.)

"The inexhaustible repast
Drawn from his *vitals*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. The parts of a complex whole essential to its life, existence, or soundness.

vī′-ta-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *vita* = life; Gr. *skopeō* = to see.] An apparatus devised by Edison, combining the principles of the kinetograph, kinetoscope, and stereopticon. By its use life-sized moving pictures, as of a boxing-match, horse-race, etc. are projected upon a screen, showing all the action, and even the colors, of the original scene. A favorite subject is that of ocean waves breaking on the coast, in which the realism may be intensified by the use of a large phonograph or theatrophone in reproducing the roar of the surf.

vī′-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vit(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Vitaceæ (q.v.). Tendrils present, petals distinct, stamens also distinct; ovules in pairs.

***vĭt′-el-lar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *vitellus* = the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

"The *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

vĭ-tĕl′-lĭ-cle, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *vitellus* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The bag developed round the food-yolk, or that part of the yolk not converted into the germ-mass and embryo. The constricted part at which it is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal is called the Vitelline duct.

***vĭ-tĕl′-lĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *vitell(us); -in, -ine.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to the albuminoidal substance of the yoke of birds' eggs, now known to be a mixture of albumin and casein.

vĭ-tĕl′-līne, *a.* [Vitellus.]

1. Of or pertaining to the yolk of eggs, more especially to the dentoplasm.

2. Colored like the yolk of an egg; dull yellow, just turning to red.

vitelline-duct, *s.* [Vitellicle.]

vitelline-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The firm, transparent, vesicular membrane surrounding the yolk of an egg; the yolk-sac. Called also *Zona pellucida.*

vĭ-tĕl′-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.= the yolk of an egg.]

1. *Anat.:* The yolk of an ovum or egg. It is a mass of granular protoplasm filling the vesicle, and having suspended in it a multitude of oil-globules of variable size. It contains also the germinal vesicle (q.v.) and the germinal spot or macula.

2. *Bot.:* Gærtner's name for a fleshy sac interposed between the albumen and the ovule, and enveloping the latter. Robert Brown found that it was the sac of the amnion in a thickened state.

vĭ′-tĕx, *s.* [Lat. = the chaste tree. (See def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of Viticeæ. Calyx short, campanulate, five-toothed; corolla irregular, five-lobed, somewhat labiate; stamens four, didynamous; fruit a globular berry, covered at its base by the calyx, and containing four one-seeded cells. *Vitex Agnus-castus* is the chaste-tree, a native of Southern Europe. It has digitate leaves, with five to seven leaflets, fragrant flowers, and globular fruits with an acrid and aromatic taste. [AGNUS-CASTUS.] *Vitex trifolia,* the Wild Pepper, is a small tree or shrub, wild in India and Burmah. The roots yield a sweet, greenish oil. It is believed that an oil can be extracted also from the seeds. The plant is anodyne, diuretic, and emmenagogue. *Vitex Negundo* is a shrub with pretty blue flowers found in India, Ceylon, and Cochin China. Its ashes are largely used as an alkali in dyeing. Its root is considered by the Hindoos to be tonic, febrifugal, and expectorant, and its leaves aromatic, tonic, and vermifugal; the dried fruits are also vermifugal. A pillow stuffed with the leaves is said to relieve headache, and a vapour bath prepared with them is employed in Mysore in fever, catarrh, and rheumatism. The bark and roots of *V. leucoxylon,* a large deciduous tree from India and Burmah, are astringent; its fruit is eaten by the Burmese. Mr. E. B. Manson believes that its wood and that of *V. altissima,* the latter a large Indian tree, would be useful for furniture. The bark of *V. Taruma* is given in Brazil in syphilitic affections.

vĭt′-ĭ-āte, ***vĭc′-ĭ-āte (it, ic as ĭsh),** *v.t.* [Lat. *vitiatus,* pa. par. of *vitio* = to deprave, to injure, to spoil, from *vitium* = vice.] [VICE, 1.]

1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to impair, to deprave, to spoil.

"Those are such as most commonly owe their being to a *vitiated* taste."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature,* § 9.

2. To injure or impair the quality or substance of; to render noxious or injurious to health.

"The lethal gas . . . was gradually *vitiating* and displacing the ordinary atmosphere."—*Daily Chronicle,* Jan. 16, 1888.

3. To cause to fail of effect, either wholly or in part; to render invalid or of no effect; to destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument; to invalidate, to annul.

"A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***vĭt′-ĭ-ate,** ***vĭc′-ĭ-ate (it, ic as ĭsh),** *a.* [Lat. *vitiatus.*] [VITIATE, *v.*] Vitiated, depraved, tainted, infected.

"Scripture adulterate and *viciate* with false glosses and wrong expositions."—*More: Workes,* p. 638.

vĭt-ĭ-ā′-tion (it as ĭsh), *s.* [Lat. *vitiation,* from *vitiatus,* pa. par. of *vitio* = to vitiate (q.v.).]

1. The act of vitiating, depraving, impairing, spoiling, or corrupting; the state of being vitiated.

"The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. A rendering invalid or of no effect; invalidation.

vī-tĭç′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vitex* (q.v.), genit. *vitic(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Verbenaceæ. Inflorescence cymose, ovules laterally attached.

vī-tĭc′-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little vine, dimin. from *vitis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as VINE, 2. (*Fuchs.*)

vī-tĭc′-ŭ-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *viticulosus.*]

Bot.: Furnished with viticulæ.

†**vĭt′-ĭ-cŭl-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vitis* = a vine, and *cultura* = culture, cultivation.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

"The development of *viticulture* in Russia."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 27, 1887.

†**vĭt-ĭ-cŭl′-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *viticultur(e); -ist.*] One engaged in the culture or cultivation of the vine; a vine-grower.

"The honest *viticulturist* whose money Quimby borrowed."—*Town & Country Journal (Sydney),* Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1,282.

vi-tĭl′-ĭ-gō, *s.* [Lat. = tetter. Named from Lat. *vitulus* = a calf, from the glistening, veal-like appearance of the skin in this disease.]

Pathol.: A rare skin disease, order Tuberculæ. It is characterized by the occurrence of more or less permanent, smooth, white, shining tubercles on the ears, neck, face, or on the greater part of the body, with shining papulæ intermixed. It is sometimes accompanied or produced by derangement of the liver.

***vĭt-ĭ-lĭt′-ĭ-gāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *vitilitigatum,* sup. of *vitiligo,* from *vitium* = vice, and *litigo* = to quarrel.] [LITIGATE.] To contend in law litigiously or vexatiously.

***vĭt-ĭ-lĭt-ĭ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [VITILITIGATE.] Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

"I'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation.*"
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 1,261.

***vĭt-ĭ-ŏs′-ĭ-tў (it as ĭsh),** *s.* [Lat. *vitiositas,* from *vitiosus* = vicious (q.v.).] The quality or state of being vicious; depravity, corruption.

"Unless it were justly chargeable upon the *vitiosity* or defect of its principles or rules."—*Pleydell: Sermon at Glanvill's Funeral.*

vĭ′-tious, vĭ′-tious-lў, vĭ′-tious-ness. (See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, &c.)

vī′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a vine.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the tribe Viteæ and the order Vitaceæ. Calyx generally five-toothed; petals five, cohering at the tip, falling off without separating; stamens five; style wanting; berry two-celled; cells four-seeded, the seeds often abortive. Climbing plants with tendrils opposite the leaves, which are either simple, undivided, or lobed, or are compound. Natives of Asia and North America. *Vitis vinifera* is the Vine (q.v.). *V. indica,* which grows in the west of the peninsula, from the Konkan southwards, has a round fruit about as large as a currant. *V. lanata,* from the Himalayas, &c., has a purple fruit the size of a pea. The leaves and young shoots of *V. quadrangularis,* another Indian species, are powdered and given by the Hindoos in bowel complaints. Every part of *V. setosa,* also from India, is acrid, and the leaves toasted and oiled are applied in India to indolent tumours to bring on suppuration.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species, *Vitis britannica,* is in the Bovey Tracey Oligocene (?) beds, and three others in the Miocene. (*Etheridge.*)

†**vĭt′-rĕ-a,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *vitreus* = glassy, from *vitrum* = glass.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Hexactinellidæ (q.v.).

vĭt-rē-ō-, *pref.* [VITREOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling glass.

vitreo-electric, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity (q.v.).

vĭt′-rē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *vitreus, vitrius* = glassy, from *vitrum* = glass, prop. *vidrum* = an instrument or material for seeing with, from *video* = to see; Fr. *vitré;* Sp. & Port. *vitreo.*]

1. Of or pertaining to glass; obtained from glass.

2. Consisting or composed of glass.

3. Resembling glass; glassy. Used in describing the lustre of various minerals and rocks.

¶ Vitreous copper = *Chalcocite;* Vitreous silver = *Argentite.*

vitreous body or humor, *s.*

Anat.: A body or humor occupying the centre of the eyeball. It is of gelatinous consistency, is quite pellucid, and constitutes four-fifths of the eyeball. It is surrounded except front by a hyaloid membrane.

vitreous-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Positive electricity (q.v.).

vitreous-foraminifera, *s.*

Zool.: Foraminifera with a glassy test.

vitreous-fusion, *s.* The intermediate, soft condition of iron, glass, &c. between rigidity and fluidity.

vitreous-rocks, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: A class of eruptive rocks having glassy lustre, conchoidal fracture, and only single refraction. They are obsidian, pitchstone, perlite, pumice, and tachylyte.

vitreous-sponges, *s. pl.* [VITREA.]

vitreous-table, *s.*

Anat.: The inner table or bony layer of the cranium. It is close-grained, shining, hard, and brittle.

vĭt′-rē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vitreous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance to glass.

vĭ-trĕs′-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *vitrescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being vitrescent; a tendency to become glassy; susceptibility of being formed into glass; glassiness.

vĭ-trĕs′-çent, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass.] Tending to become glass or glassy; susceptible of being formed into glass.

vĭ′-trĕs-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass.] Capable of being vitrified; vitrifiable.

vĭt′-rĭc, *a.* [Lat. *vitr(um)* = glass; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the fused compounds in which silex predominates, such as glass and some of the enamels, in contradistinction to ceramic.

vĭt-rĭ-făc′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass, and *facio* = to make.] The art, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass, or a glassy substance, by heat.

***vĭt′-rĭ-făc-ture,** *s.* [VITRIFACTION.] The manufacture of glass.

vĭt′-rĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vitrify; -able.*] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion.

"I remarked that at Dun Mac Sniochain itself the materials of the hill itself were not *vitrifiable.*"—*Macculloch: Highlands & Western Isles of Scotland,* i. 292.

vitrifiable-colours, *s. pl.* Metallic pigments which become vitrified when laid on surfaces. Such are used in enamels, pottery, and stained glass.

***vĭ-trĭf′-ĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *vitrify; c* connect., and suff. *-able.*] Capable of being converted into glass; vitrifiable.

***vĭ-trĭf′-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass, and *facio* = to make.] To convert into glass or a glassy substance; to vitrify.

"We have glasses of divers kinds, and amongst them some of metals *vitrificated,* and other materials."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

vĭt-rĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [VITRIFICATE.] The act or process of converting into glass by means of heat.

"Therefore *vitrification* maketh bodies brittle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

vĭt′-rĭ-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [VITRIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Converted into glass or a glassy substance.

vitrified forts, *s. pl.* A class of prehistoric hill fortresses, principally found on the crests of hills in the Scotch Highlands, but occurring also in France, the walls of which are partially or entirely transformed into a glassy substance. The Scotch vitrified forts were first made known, in 1777, in a series of published letters to G. C. M., Esq., Edinburgh, by Mr. John Williams, a civil engineer, who was then conducting mining operations in the Scottish Highlands under the Board of Annexed [*i.e.,* Forfeited] Estates. Williams's discovery was first doubted, then discussion arose whether the vitrified forts were extinct volcanoes or artificial productions. Now the volcanic hypothesis is quite exploded, and the erections are regarded as old forts. Their vitrification seems to have been intentional, and to have been facilitated by the employment of rocks easy of fusion, such as granite, limestone, &c., these being often brought

from a distance when less fusible rocks might have easily been obtained from the vicinity.

vĭt'-rĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

vĭt'-rĭ-fȳ, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *vitrifier*, from Lat. *vitrum* = glass, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion.

B. *Intrans.:* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

"Besides we see metals will *vitrify*."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

vĭ-trī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vitrum* = glass.]

Zool.: Glass-snail; a genus of Helicidæ, with eighty-seven species, most abundant in northern parts of the Old World. Shell imperforate, very thin, depressed; spire short, last whorl large; animal elongated, too large for complete retraction into shell. The species are occasionally animal-feeders, like the slugs.

vĭt'-rĭ-ōl, * **vit-ri-ole,** *s.* [Fr. *vitriol*; Prov. *vetriole*; Sp. & Port. *vitriolo*; Ital. *vitriuolo*; Low Lat. *vitriolum*, from Lat. *vitrum* = glass. Named perhaps from its colour and translucency.]

Chem.: An old name for sulphates, still often used in commerce, and sometimes erroneously applied to sulphuric acid. The vitriols are distinguished by their colours or the metals they contain: White, or Zinc Vitriol; Green, or Iron Vitriol; Lead and Nickel Vitriols, &c.

¶ *Oil of vitriol:* [SULPHURIC-ACID].

vitriol-ochre, *s.*

Min.: The same as GLOCKERITE (q.v.).

vitriol-throwing, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The act of throwing vitriol in the face of a person as an act of private vengeance.

2. *Fig.:* Violent abuse.

"This sort of *vitriol-throwing* is not even effective as controversy."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1887.

† **vĭt'-rĭ-ō-lāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *vitriol*; *-ate.*] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites, by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphate of iron, when vitriolated, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

vĭt'-rĭ-ō-lāte, vĭt'-rĭ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [VITRIOLATE, *v.*]

1. Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

"A *vitriolate* or copperose quality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

2. Impregnated with vitriol.

"Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or *vitriolated* water."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

vĭt-rĭ-ō-lā'-tion, *s.* [VITRIOLATE, *v.*] The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

vĭt-rĭ-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; *-ic.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol; obtained from vitriol.

"A *vitriolic* substance, tasting like alum."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* Sharp, biting, bitter, malignant.

"Followed by one of Mr. L——'s pungent *vitriolic* discharges of undiluted Radicalism."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **vĭt'-rĭ-ō-līne,** *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; *-ine.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

"In a moorish, boggie ground ariseth a Spring of a *vitriolíne* tast and odour."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wilts*, ii. 493.

vĭt'-rĭ-ō-līz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vitriolíz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being vitriolized or converted into a vitriol.

vĭt-rĭ-ō-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vitriolíz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of vitriolizing; vitriolation.

vĭt'-rĭ-ō-līze, *v.t.* [Eng. *vitriol*; *-ize.*]

1. To convert into a vitriol; to vitriolate.

2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

"The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive *vitriolized* himself."—*Daily News*, March 15, 1886.

vĭ-trĭ'-ō-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; *-ous.*] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

vī'-trō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *vitrum* = glass.] (See compound.)

vitro de trino, *s.* Reticulated-glass (q.v.).

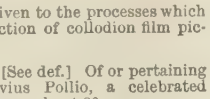
vĭt'-rō tȳpe, *s.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass, and Eng. *type.*]

Phot.: A name given to the processes which involve the production of collodion film pictures on glass.

vĭ-trū'-vĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a celebrated Roman architect, born about 80 B.C.

vitruvian-scroll, *s.*

Arch.: A varied and fanciful architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, and consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls. [VITRUVIAN.] It occurs frequently in friezes of the Composite order.



VITRUVIAN SCROLL.

vĭt'-ta (pl. **vĭt'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A head-band, fillet, or garland; specif., among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a ribbon or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, altars, statues, and the like.

2. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) The clavate vessels of oil occurring in the fruits of the Umbelliferæ. They are not generally visible except on making a transverse section of the fruit.

(2) Internal projections or inflections of the valves of Diatoms. They form imperfect septa, and appear as dark lines.

vĭt'-tate, *a.* [Lat. *vittatus*, from *vitta.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Provided with a vitta or vittæ.

2. *Bot.:* Striped, having longitudinal stripes of a colour differing from the ground tint.

vī-tu-lī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Vitula* = the Goddess of Victory, of Exultation. (*Macrob.: Sat.* iii. 2.)]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthidæ, from the Devonian of New York. Shell resembling that of Tropidoleptus, but the dental processes are not crenulated nor distinctly separated from the area, as in that genus.

* **vĭt'-u-līne,** *a.* [Lat. *vitulinus*, from *vitulus* = a calf.] Pertaining to or resembling a calf or veal.

"A double allowance of *vitulíne* brains."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 167.

* **vī-tū'-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *vituperabilis*, from *vitupero* = to vituperate.] Deserving of or liable to vituperation or abuse; blameworthy, censurable.

* **vī-tū'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vituperatus*, pa. par. of *vitupero* = to censure, abuse; prop. = to find fault: *vitium* = fault, and *paro* = to prepare.] To find fault with abusively; to blame with abusive language; to abuse verbally; to rate.

vī-tu-pĕr-ā'-tion, * **vi-tu-per-a-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *vituperation*, from Lat. *vituperationem*, accus. of *vituperatio*, from *vituperatus*, pa. par. of *vitupero* = to vituperate (q.v.).] The act of vituperating or abusing; abuse, railing, rating.

"When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him."—*Donne: Hist. of the Sept*, p. 155.

vī-tū'-pĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *vituperat(e)*; *-ive.*] Serving to vituperate; containing or characterized by abuse; abusive.

"The *vituperative* style of his patron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

vī-tū'-pĕr-ā-tĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vituperative*; *-ly.*] In a vituperative or abusive manner; with vituperation or abuse; abusively.

vī-tū'-pĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who vituperates or abuses verbally; a railer, a reviler.

* **vī-tu-pĕr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [VITUPERATE.] Worthy of vituperation; blameworthy, disgraceful.

"It is intituled with a *vituperous* and vile name."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, pt. iv., ch. vi.

vī'-va, *interj.* [Ital.] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, equivalent to the French *vive* (q.v.).

¶ Sometimes used substantively: as, He passed amid the *vivas* of the people.

vī-va'-cē (**c** as **ch**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Briskly; a direction that the passage to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a brisk, lively manner.

vī-vā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *vivax*, genit. *vivacis* = tenacious of life, vigorous, from *vivus* = alive; Fr. & Ital. *vivace*; Sp. *vivaz.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Attaining to a great age; long-lived; tenacious of life.

"Hitherto the English bishops have been *vivacious* almost to wonder. For necessarily presumed of good years before entering on their office in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, it was much that but five died for the first twenty years of her reign."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. ix., § xxvii.

2. Lively, active, sprightly, gay; proceeding from or characterized by vivacity.

"His gestures note—and hark: his tones of voice Are all *vivacious* as his mien and looks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. *Botany:*

1. Lively; possessing tenacity of life, as the roots of various thistles. (*Loudon.*)

2. Living throughout the winter, or from year to year; perennial. (*Goodrich.*)

vī-vā'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vivacious*; *-ly.*] In a vivacious or sprightly manner; with sprightliness or vivacity.

vī-vā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vivacious*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being long-lived; longevity.

"Such their fleetnesse, they will outrun many horses' *vivaciousnesse*, they outlive most men."—*Fuller: Worthies; Devonshire.*

2. Sprightliness, vivacity, liveliness.

vī-văç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *vivacité*; from Lat. *vivacitatem*, accus. of *vivacitas* = natural vigour, from *vivax*, genit. *vivacis* = tenacious of life, vigorous; Sp. *vivacidad*; Port. *vivacidade*; Ital. *vivacità.*] [VIVACIOUS.]

* 1. The quality or state of being long-lived or tenacious of life; longevity; length of life.

"James Sands, of Horborn, in this county, is most remarkable for his *vivacity*, for he lived 140 years."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire.*

2. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; animation, cheerfulness, briskness.

"He had great *vivacity* in his fancy, as may appear by his inclination to poetry."—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

vī-văn-dī-ĕre', *s.* [Fr., fem. of *vivandier*, from Ital. *vivandiere* = a suer, from *vivanda* = food.] [VIAND.] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Their dress is generally a modification of that of the regiment to which they are attached.

vī-vār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. from *vivus* = alive.] A place artificially prepared, in which land animals, &c., are kept alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state, as a park, a warren, or the like. [AQUARIUM.]

"The Formigas constitute a very warren, or *vivarium* for all kinds of fishes."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

* **vī'-var-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *vivarium.*] A vivarium (q.v.).

"That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

vī'-vat (*t* silent), *interj.* [Fr., from Lat. *vivat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *vivo* = to live.] May he (or she) live; long live; an exclamation of applause or joy; a viva. It is sometimes used as a substantive.

"Behold him everywhere welcomed with *vivats* or awe-struck silence."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous Essays: Count Cagliostro.*

vī'-vā vō'-cĕ, *phr.* [Lat. = with the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally.

"Answers to questions . . . shall, instead of being given *vivâ voce*, be printed with the votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 18, 1888.

¶ It is often used adjectively: as, a *vivâ voce* examination, and sometimes substantively, as in the example.

"Attainments which can be tested by written questions and *vivâ-voces* and be estimated in marks."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 10, 1888.

vĭv'-da, *s.* [VIFDA.]

* **vīve,** *a.* [Fr., fem. of *vif*; Lat. *vivus* = alive.]

* 1. Lively, vivacious, bright.

"Sylvester gives it this true and *vive* description."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 4.

* 2. Forcible; spirited.

"He [Jasper Coligni] by a *vive* [the 4to reads *lively*] and forcible persuasion moved him [Charles the 9th] to a war upon Flanders."—*Bacon: On War with Spain.*

3. Bright, clear, distinct. (*Scotch.*)

vīve, *interj.* [Fr., from *vivre;* Lat. *vivo* = to live.] Long live; success to: as, *Vive* le roi = long live the king.

***vīve'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *vive,* a.; *-ly.*] In a lively, bright, or animated style or manner.

"—— proving and describing the effects of love so *vively.*"—*Ben Jonson: New Inn.* (Argument.)

***vī'-vẹn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *vivens,* pr. par. of *vivo* = to live.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

"A distinct and indisputable way of *vivency.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

vī-vĕr'-rą, *s.* [Lat. = a ferret.]

Zool.: Civet-cat; the type genus of Viverridæ (q.v.), with the range of the family. Body elongated and compressed; head pointed in front, ears rather small; extremities short, feet small and rounded; toes short, five on each foot; tail moderate or long; a pair of large glandular follicles, situated on the perineum, in both sexes, and secreting in most species an oily substance of a penetrating odour. All the species are extremely active, fierce, and rapacious, and feed chiefly on small mammals and birds. The genus is an extensive one, and is often divided into groups, to which some naturalists give generic rank. The chief are (1) Viverra proper, including the largest species. Fur rather long and loose, and elongated in the median line of the neck and back, so as to form a sort of crest or mane. (2) Viverricula, and (3) Genetta, containing smaller species, differing slightly from the first group in dentition.

vī-vĕr'-rą-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *viverr(a),* and Lat. *avus* = an ancestor.] [Viverridæ, 2.]

vī-vĕr-rĭc'-ų-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *viverra* (q.v.).] [Viverra.]

vī-vĕr'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viverr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Carnivorous Mammals, section Æluroidea, confined to the Old World; P. M. $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$, M. $\frac{1}{1}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$; digits usually $\frac{5}{5}$, but the pollex or hallux, or both, may be wanting. There are three sub-families: Cryptoproctinæ, Viverrinæ, and Herpestinæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commences in the Eocene, in which formation in America Viverravus occurs.

vī-vĕr-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viverr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Viverridæ (q.v.), with several genera, having approximately the range of the family.

vī-vĕr'-rīne, *a.* & *s.* [Viverrinæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Viverrinæ or the genus Viverra.

"A curious otter-like modification of the *Viverrine* type."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 436.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the sub-family Viverrinæ or the genus Viverra (q.v.).

"All the essential characters . . . of a *Viverrine.*"—*Prof. Parker,* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* ii. 86.

viverrine-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis viverrina, a large Tiger-cat, from India. Ears small and blunt, fur coarse and dull, limbs short and strong; snout narrow, and drawn out like that of a Civet, whence the specific name; colour gray, lighter beneath, banded and spotted with black. The skull is remarkable from the fact that the orbit is completed behind by bone, which is quite exceptional among the Carnivora.

viverrine-dasyure, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Dasyurus maugei* from New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. General colour black, brown, or gray; head and body spotted with white, under parts white.

vīv'-ẽrs, *s.* [Fr. *vivres* = provisions, victuals, from *vivre;* Lat. *vivo* = to live.] Food, eatables, provisions, victuals. (*Scotch.*)

vīves, *s.* [Fr. *avives,* from *vive* = lively, brisk; *eau vive* = running water, because the animals are said to contract this complaint through drinking running water. (*Littré.*)] [Fives.]

vĭv-ĭ-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Signor Viviana, M.D., a botanist of Genoa.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vivianiaceæ (q.v.). Undershrubs with opposite ovate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and terminal panicles of white, pink, or purple flowers. Natives of Chili and Brazil.

vĭv-ĭ-ā-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vivian(i)a;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Vivianiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or whorled, exstipulate leaves, often hoary on their lower side with down. Flowers in panicles or corymbs, white, red, or pink. Calyx ten-ribbed, with five divisions; petals five, with claws often remaining, after withering around the ovary; stamens ten; filaments distinct; anthers two-celled; stigmas three, sessile; ovary free, three-celled; ovules two in each cell, one ascending, the other suspended; capsule three-lobed, three-celled; seeds roughish. Natives of Chili and the South of Brazil. Known genera four, species fifteen. (*Lindley.*)

vĭv-ĭ-ā'-nĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vivian(a);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Vivianiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

vĭv'-ĭ-an-īte, *s.* [After the English mineralogist, J. G. Vivian; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system, but sometimes occurring in an earthy form. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·58 to 2·68; lustre on cleavage faces pearly, others vitreous; colourless when pure, but, owing to the rapid oxidation of the iron, changing to blue or green; transparent to translucent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 28·3; protoxide of iron, 43·0; water, 28·7 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $3FeO,PO_5+8HO$.

vĭv'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *vividus* = animated, true to life, from *vivus* = alive; Fr. *vivide;* Ital. *vivido.*]

1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; clear, bright, fresh, lively; life-like, strong, intense.

"A bed of tulips presents only a glare of *vivid* colours."—*Knox: Winter Evenings,* even. 7.

2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in bright colours; life-like, striking, realistic; giving a striking or life-like character or account.

"Being minute without being dull, and *vivid* without undue diffusiveness."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 19, 1885.

***vĭ-vĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *vivid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being vivid; vividness.

vĭv'-ĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *vivid; -ly.*]

1. In a vivid manner; with strength or intensity.

"Full oft the innocent sufferer sees
Too clearly, feels too *vividly.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. In bright, clear, or glowing colours; in a striking or realistic manner; so as to present a life-like picture to the mind; as, a scene *vividly* described.

vĭv'-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vivid; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being vivid; liveliness, vivacity, sprightliness, intensity.

"The *vividness* of their scarlet colour."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 20, 1885.

2. Strength of colouring; strikingness: as, the *vividness* of a description.

***vī-vĭf'-ĭc, * vī-vĭf'-ĭck, * vī-vĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *vivificus,* from *vivus* = alive, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] [Vivify.] Giving life, making alive; vivifying.

"Without whose salutary and *vivifick* beams all motion, both animal, vital, and natural, would speedily cease."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

***vī-vĭf'-ĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *vivificans,* pr. par. of *vivifico* = to vivify (q.v.).] Vivific, vivifying.

"Which hath no *vivificant* nor quicking power."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 685.

***vī-vĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vivificatus,* pa. par. of *vivifico* = to vivify (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To give life to; to animate, to vivify.

"God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world."—*More: Philosophical Cabbala,* ch. i.

2. *Old Chem.:* To restore or reduce to the natural or to a metallic state, as metal from an oxide, solution, or the like; to revive.

***vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] [Vivificate.] The act of vivifying or giving life; the state of being vivified; the act of vivificating; revival.

"The nature of *vivification* is very worthy the enquiry."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 695.

***vĭv'-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *vivificat(e); -ive.*] Tending or able to vivify, animate, or give life; capable of vivifying.

"That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow strong."—*More: Philosophical Cabbala,* ch. i.

vĭv'-ĭ-fȳ, * vĭv-ĭ-fie, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *vivifier,* from Lat. *vivifico,* from *vivus* = alive, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To endue with life; to animate, to quicken; to give life to.

"Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified,* creep into the stomach for nutriment."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

B. *Intrans.:* To impart life or animation; to quicken.

"Which should shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth; for else it could hardly *vivifie.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 696.

***vī-vĭp'-ą-rą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *viviparus.*] [Viviparous.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Mammalia (q.v.).

vīv-ĭ-păr'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *vivipar(ous); -ity.*] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous. (See extract under Oviparity.)

vī-vĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *viviparus,* from *vivus* = alive, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* Producing young alive. The term is used in the two following senses:

(1) Of those animals in which the chorion, or external tunic of the ovum, contracts a vascular adhesion to the uterus.

"It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance than that which, in all *viviparous* animals, is found in the milk of the female parent."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.,* ch. xiv.

(2) Of those animals the young of which are extricated from their egg-coverings in the oviduct and produced alive.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing young plants in place of flowers and seeds, as *Marica cærulea.* There are some viviparous ferns, as *Asplenium bulbiferum.* [Bulbil, Gemma.]

viviparous-blenny, *s.*

Ichthy.: Zoarces viviparus, a species about a foot long, common on the European side of the Atlantic, ranging into the German Ocean and the Baltic. The female produces her young alive, and these are so well developed at their birth that they immediately swim about almost as boldly as the adults. From two to three hundred are produced by one female, and directly before parturition the abdomen is so distended that it is impossible to touch it without causing some of the young to be extruded. [Zoarces.]

viviparous-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes, the female of which produce their young alive, as the result of actual congress, the males in most cases being furnished with intromittent organs. Among these are many of the Chondropterygians, the families Embiotocidæ, many of the Blenniidæ and Cyprinodontidæ, and several Lophobranchs.

viviparous-larva, *s.*

Entom.: The larva of the genus Miastor (q.v.).

viviparous-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: Lacerta vivipara, a British species, from four to six inches long. The colours and markings vary greatly; the general ground tint of the upper parts is a greenish-brown dotted with black; the under surface in the male bright orange spotted with black, in the female pale grayish-green.

vī-vĭp'-ą-roŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *viviparous; -ly.*] In a viviparous manner.

vī-vĭp'-ą-roŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *viviparous; -ness.*] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous; viviparity.

vĭv-ĭ-pĕr-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive, and Eng. *perception.*] The perception of the processes of vital functions in their natural action. (Opposed to observation by vivisection.) (*J. G. Wilkinson.*)

***vĭv'-ĭ-sĕct,** *v.t.* [Vivisection.] To dissect while still living.

"The great physiologist . . . is represented standing, and at his feet a little rabbit waiting to be *vivisected.*"—*St. James's Gazette,* Feb. 9, 1886.

vĭv-ĭ-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive, and *sectio* = a cutting, a section (q.v.).]

Natural Science:

1. A term denoting, in its strict signification, the dissection of living animals, but popularly employed to denote the practice of performing operations with the knife on living animals, with the view (1) of increasing physiological knowledge; (2) of converting speculative into positive conclusion; and (3) of acquiring manual dexterity in operative surgery. In this last sense vivisection is principally confined to the French veterinary schools. By biologists the term is extended to include the performance of all scientific experiments of a kind calculated to inflict pain upon living animals, and having for their object the investigation of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease, the action of heat and cold, poisons, and therapeutic remedies. The practice appears to have been introduced by the Alexandrian School in the fourth century B.C.; and to this practice we owe, among many other benefits, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey; the treatment of aneurism by ligatures by Hunter; the distinction of the sensory and motor nerves by Bell; the introduction of chloroform; and the improved treatment of cerebral diseases which resulted from the researches of Brown-Sequard and Bernard. It has also been highly valuable in the study of the reproduction of bone, digestion and secretion, the effects of brain excitation, the investigation of parasitic and contagious diseases, the action of poisons, drugs and medicines, and many other matters of importance in connection with modern surgery and medicine. There is much opposition to vivisection, and vivisectors generally admit the necessity of observing the following conditions: (1) That the experimenter should be a skilled anatomist and physiologist; (2) That anæsthetics should be used where possible; and (3) That when a physiological fact has been determined, exhibitions of the experiments by which it was determined are unnecessary and, therefore, unjustifiable. An Anti-vivisection Society was founded in 1875 and another in 1876. (*Haydn.*)

2. Any painful scientific experiment performed upon a living animal.

"We must conclude that *vivisections* are not justifiable for the mere instruction of ordinary students."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 180.

vĭv-ĭ-sĕc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *vivisection; -al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection (q.v.).

"It is impossible by *vivisectional* experiment to know which microscopical elements of the tissues of the animal we destroy."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 148.

vĭv-ĭ-sĕc'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *vivisection; -ist.*] One who practises or upholds vivisection; a vivisector.

"Then we are introduced to a certain *vivisectionist*."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

vĭv'-ĭ-sĕc-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive, and *sector* = a cutter.] [Sector.] One who practises vivisection.

"It is obviously impossible . . . to yield the required trust in the *vivisectors*."—*Contemporary Review*, Feb. 1887, p. 246.

vĭx'-ĕn, *s.* [The fem. of *fox*; cf. Ger. *füchsin*, fem. of *fuchs* = a fox. This is the only surviving instance of the old English mode of forming the feminine by adding the suff. *-en* to the masculine.]

1. *Lit.:* A she-fox.

"These, from their size, are not difficult to overcome, especially if dog and *vixen* hunt in company."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1887.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) An ill-tempered, snarling man.

(2) A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a termagant, a scold.

"'That may be very honourable in you,' answered the pertinacious *vixen*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

vĭx'-ĕn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *vixen; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a vixen; ill-tempered, cross.

"So Tom Smart and his clay-coloured gig with the red wheels, and the *vixenish* mare with the fast pace, went on together."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

vĭx'-ĕn-lў, *a.* [Eng. *vixen; -ly.*] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered, snappish.

vĭz., *conj.* [See def.] A contraction of videlicet (q.v.).

* **vī'-za-mĕnt,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of advisement. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.)

* **vĭz'-ard,** *s.* [Visor.]

* **vĭz'-ard,** *v.t.* [Vizard, *s.*] To mask.

"Degree being *vizarded*,
The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **vĭz-ca'-ça,** *s.* [Viscacha.]

vĭ-zĭĕr', vĭ-zîr', vĭ-şĭĕr', *s.* [Arab. *wazir* = a counsellor of state, minister, vicegerent, orig. = a porter, hence, one who bears the burden of state affairs, from *wazara* = to bear a burden, to support, to sustain.] The title of a high political officer in the Turkish empire and other Muhammadan states. The title is given in Turkey to the heads of the various ministerial departments into which the divan or ministerial council is divided, and to all pashas of three tails. The prime-minister, or president of the divan, is styled the grand vizier, vizier-azam or sadr-azam. In India vizier was the title of the highest officer at the Mogul court at Delhi; and nawab-vizier ultimately became the hereditary title in the dynasty ruling at Oude.

vĭ-zĭĕr'-ate, *s.* [Eng. *vizier; -ate.*] The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

vĭ-zĭĕr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *vizier; -ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizier.

vĭz'-ŏr, *s.* [Visor.]

vĭz'-ŏr, *v.t.* [Vizor, *s.*] To cover with or as with a vizor; to mask.

vlac'-kĕ vark, *s.* [Dut.]

Zool.: The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to *Phacochœrus ethiopicus*. [Wart-hog.]

V'-moth, *s.* [See def.]

Entom.: Halia wavaria, a rather common British geometer moth, family Macaridæ. Antennæ of the male pectinated, those of the female simple. Wings gray, tinged with a faint iridescence or purple gloss; the fore wings streaked, and having four conspicuous spots, the second one shaped like a V, whence the name. The caterpillar feeds on the gooseberry.

vō-and-zeī'-ą, *s.* [From the Malagasy name.]

Bot.: A genus of Phaseoleæ. *Voandzeia subterranea* has at last subterranean fruit. It is a native of Africa, but is cultivated also in America for its eatable seeds and legumes.

vŏc'-ą-ble, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vocabulum* = an appellation, designation, or name, from *voco* = to call, from *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice (q.v.).] A word, a term, a name; specif., a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

"To conjure with the magic *vocables* 'pence,' 'liberty,' and 'humanity.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct., 1885.

vŏ-căb'-ų-lar-ў, *s.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from *vocable* = a vocable (q.v.).]

1. A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, and briefly explained; a dictionary, a lexicon, a word-book.

"A *vocabulary* made after this fashion would with more ease, and in less time, teach the true signification of many terms."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. The sum or stock of words used in a language; the range of words employed in a particular profession, trade, or branch of science.

"Their structure and *vocabulary* have been fully illustrated by Schiefner and F. Müller."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *vocabulary* and *dictionary*, see Dictionary.

* **vŏ-căb'-ų-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *vocabul(ary); -ist.*] The writer or compiler of a vocabulary.

vō'-cal, * **vō'-call,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vocal*, from Lat. *vocalis* = sonorous, vocal, from *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or delivered with the voice.

"The bells of Rylstone seemed to say. . . .
With *vocal* music, 'God us ayde!'"
Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

2. Having a voice; endowed with, or as if with a voice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phonetics:*

(1) Uttered with voice, as distinct from breath; voiced, sonant. (Said of certain letters, as *z* as distinguished from *s*, or *v* as distinguished from *f*.) [Voice, *s.*, II. 4.]

(2) Having a vowel character; vowel.

2. *Music:*

(1) For or by the voice. (Only applied to music intended to be sung.)

(2) Applied to compositions so written as to be easy and effective for the voice.

(3) Applied to the singing quality of tone obtained from an instrument.

B. *As substantive:*

Roman Church: A man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocal-chords, vocal-cords, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments; elastic membranes, the edges of which form the side of the glottis. They are attached in front to the thyroid cartilage, and end behind in a process of the arytenoid cartilages. They nearly close the aperture of the windpipe. (For the use of the vocal chords see Voice, *s.*, II. 1.) In addition to them there are upper or false vocal chords, which are not immediately concerned in the production of the voice. [Voice, *s.*, II. 1.]

vocal-tube, *s.*

Anat.: The part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the mouth and nostrils. (*Dunglison.*)

vō-căl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *vocal; -ic.*] Relating, pertaining to, or consisting of vowel sounds.

"Take the word few, in which it has only a *vocalic* sound."—*Earle: Philology of English Language*, § 129.

vō'-cal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *vocal; -ism.*]

1. The exercise of the vocal organs; vocalization.

"There is one dialect of our family which is distinguished for such a *vocalism*, and that is Mæso-Gothic."—*Earle: Philology of English Tongue*, § 109.

2. A vocalic sound.

"To utter such thick-lipped *vocalisms* as Mosos."—*Earle: Philology*, § 126.

vō'-cal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *vocal; -ist.*] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

* **vō-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vocal; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being utterable by the voice.

"Smoothness and freeness of *vocality*."—*Holder.*

2. The quality of being a vowel; vocalic character.

vō-cal-ī-zā'-tion, vō-cal-ī-şā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vocaliz(e), vocalis(e); -ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.

2. The formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

II. *Music:*

1. Control of the voice and vocal sounds.

2. Method of producing and phrasing notes with the voice.

"Not merely was her *vocalization* beyond reproach, but her acting was quite up to the same high level."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

vō'-cal-īze, vō'-cal-īşe, *v.t.* [Fr. *vocaliser*, from *vocal* = vocal (q.v.).]

1. To form into voice; to make vocal.

"It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath."—*Holder.*

2. To utter with voice, and not merely breath; to make sonant.

vō'-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vocal; -ly.*]

1. In a vocal manner; with voice; with an audible sound.

2. In words; verbally.

"We . . . commemorate mentally, *vocally*, and manually . . . the death and burial of Christ our Lord."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 222.

3. As regards vowels or vocalic sounds.

"Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration."—*Earle: Philology of English Tongue*, § 647.

vō'-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vocal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vocal; vocality.

vō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vocationem*, accus. of *vocatio* = a calling, bidding, invita-

tion, from *vocatus*, pa. par. of *voco* = to call, from *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice; Sp. *vocacion*; Port. *vocação*; Ital. *vocazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A calling or designation to a particular state, profession, or business; a summons, an injunction, a call.

2. One's calling, profession, business, employment, trade, or occupation.

"If honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

II. *Scripture & Ecclesiol.:* The Greek word (κλῆσις) so translated in Eph. iv. 1, but generally in the Authorised Version rendered "calling," is applied to the position of all Christian men. (See extract.) In a more restricted sense the term is taken for that "disposition of Divine Providence whereby persons are invited to serve God in some special state," *e.g.*, as clerics, or (in the Roman Church) as religious. [CALLING, C. II. 1., RELIGIOUS, B.]

"Receive our supplications and prayers, which we offer before thee for all estates of men in thy holy church, that every member of the same, in his *vocation* and ministry, may truly and godly serve thee."—*Second Collect for Good Friday.*

*** vō-cā'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *vocation*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

"Sailors are a class apart, but only in a *vocational* sense."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

vŏc'-ă-tīve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *vocativus*, from *vocatus*, pa. par. of *voco* = to call; Fr. *vocatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vocativo*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to calling or addressing by name; appellative. Applied to the grammatical case of nouns in which a person or thing is addressed.

B. *As subst.:* A term of address; specif., in grammar, that case which is employed in calling upon a person or thing.

"This document, interspersed with ceremonial *vocatives*—'O Most High Prince!' 'O Mighty Emperor!'"—*Daily Telegraph*, October 1, 1885.

*** vŏch'-ў-ą,** *s.* [VOCHYSIA.]

vŏch-ў-ā'-cĕ-æ, vŏ-chўs-ĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. * *vochy(a)*, *vochysi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Vochyads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Trees or shrubs with opposite branches, four-angled when young. Leaves normally opposite, the upper ones sometimes alternate, with glands or two stipules at their base; flowers generally in terminal panicles or large gaily-coloured racemes; sepals four to five, unequal in size, the upper one the largest and having a spur; petals one, two, three, or five, unequal; stamens one to five, generally opposite to the petals, most of them sterile, but one having a four-celled fertile anther; style one; stigma one; ovary three-celled, each with one, two, or many ovules; capsule three-angled, three-celled, three-valved, or occasionally one-celled, one-seeded; seed usually winged. Natives of tropical America.

vŏch'-ў-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vochy(sia)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Vochyaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

vŏ-chўs'-ĭ-ą, * vŏch'-ў-ą, *s.* [From *vochy*, the Guianan name of *Vochysia guianensis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vochyaceæ (q.v.). Tropical American trees with ovate entire leaves, opposite or verticillate. Flowers in panicles, yellow or orange, with a smell of violets; calyx five-cleft, one segment spurred; petals three, one larger than the others; stamens three; capsule triangular, with three cells, each containing a one-winged seed.

*** vō-cĭf'-ĕr-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *vociferan(t)*; *-ce.*] Noise, clamour.

"All now is wrangle, abuse, and *vociferance*."—*R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.*

*** vō-cĭf'-ĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *vociferans*, pr. par. of *vocifero* = to vociferate (q.v.).] Vociferating, clamorous, vociferous.

"That placid flock, that pastor *vociferant*."—*R. Browning: Christmas Eve*, iv.

vō-çĭf'-ĕr-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferor*, from *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice, and *fero* = to bear, to lift up.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry out loudly; to bawl; to exclaim loudly; to shout out.

"Through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* xv.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a loud or clamorous voice; to shout out.

"The poor plebeian, though he may *vociferate* the word liberty, knows not how to give it an effectual support."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 81.

vō-çĭf-ĕr-ā'-tion, * vo-cif-er-a-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *vociferation*, from Lat. *vociferationem*, accus. of *vociferatio* = an outcry.] [VOCIFERATE.] The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; a clamorous or vehement utterance of the voice.

"The *vociferations* of emotion or of pain."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 3.)

*** vō-çĭf'-ĕr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vocifero* = to vociferate (q.v.).] One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

"He defied the *vociferators* to do their worst."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 27, 1887.

*** vō-çĭf'-ĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *vociferous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being vociferous; clamorousness.

"In its native twanging *vociferosity*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 91.

vō-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *vocifer(ate)*; *-ous.*] Uttering a loud noise; crying out or shouting vehemently; bawling, clamorous.

"Was no less *vociferous* in his harangue."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

vō-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vociferous*; *-ly.*] In a vociferous manner; with great noise or clamour.

*** vō-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vociferous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being vociferous; noisiness, clamorousness.

*** vŏc'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice.] Vocal.

"The series of *vocular* exclamations."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. vii.

*** vŏc'-ule,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice.] A faint or weak sound of the voice, as that made in separating the lips in pronouncing the letters *p*, *t*, or *k*.

vŏd'-ka, *s.* [Russ.] An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

vōe, *s.* [Icel. *vōr.*] An inlet, bay, or creek. (*Orkney & Shetland.*)

"In the *voes* of Orkney, Haco,
Thou didst spread thy prideful sail."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 60.

vœlk'-nĕr-ite (œ as **e**), *s.* [After Captain Völkner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A talc-like mineral, occurring massive and foliated with yellow serpentine, at Snarum, Norway, and at Slatoust, Urals. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·04; colour, white; lustre, pearly; feel, greasy; translucent to transparent. Compos.: alumina, 16·8; magnesia, 39·2; water, 44·0 = 100, yielding the formula $Al_2O_3,3HO+6MgOHO+6HO$.

vō'-gĭe, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *vogue* (q.v.).] Vain, merry, cheerful, well-pleased. (*Scotch.*)

vō'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A cavity in a lode or vein, a vugg or ingle.

vōg'-lĭ-ąn-ite, *s.* [Named after Dr. J. F. Vogl, of Bohemia.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in globular or earthy encrustations on uraninite (q.v.). Soft. Colour and streak, shades of green. Compos.: a basic sulphate of uranium. Found near Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

vōg'-līte, *s.* [VOGLIANITE.]

Min.: The name given to aggregations of rhomboidal scales occurring implanted on uraninite at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Lustre, pearly; colour, emerald- to grass-green. An analysis yielded carbonic acid, 26·41; protoxide of uranium, 37·0; lime, 14·09; protoxide of copper, 8·40; water, 13·90 = 99·80, which yields the formula $2UOCO_2 + 2CaOCO_2 + 3CuO,2CO_2+14HO$.

vōgue, *s.* [Fr. = vogue, sway, authority, power, fashion; lit. = the swaying motion of a ship, hence its sway, drift, or course; prop. pa. par. of *voguer* = to sail, from Ital. *voga* = the stroke of an oar in the water, from *vogare* = to row, from Ger. *wogen* = to fluctuate, to be in motion; O. H. Ger. *wagon*, from *waga* = a wave; Sp. *boga* = the act of rowing; *estar en boga* = to be in vogue.] [WAG, *v.*]

***1.** Sway, currency, prevalent use, power, or authority.

"Considering these sermons bore so great a *vogue* among the papists."—*Strype: Eccles. Memor.*; 1 *Mary* (an. 1553).

2. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception for the time; popular repute or estimation.

"The *vogue* of the hansom in Paris was transient."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1886.

¶ Now generally used in the phrase *in vogue*: as, the fashion now *in vogue*.

vōîçe, * vois, * voyce, * voys, *s.* [O. Fr. *vois* (Fr. *voix*) = a voice, sound, from Lat. *vocem*, accus. of *vox* = the voice; cf. Sans. *vach* to speak; *vachas* = speech.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or the lower animals; especially, human utterances in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings.

"Within such distance as a *voice* may reach."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xii.

2. A particular mode or character of speaking or of sounds uttered: as, a loud *voice*, a low *voice*.

3. The faculty or power of speaking or singing; speech: as, To lose one's *voice*.

4. A sound produced by an inanimate object, and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being; sound emitted: as, the *voice* of a trumpet.

5. Anything analogous to human speech, which conveys impressions to any of the senses.

"Unworthy be the *voice* of Fame to hear,
That sweetest music to an honest ear."
Pope: Horace, sat. ii.

***6.** A word, a term, a vocable.

7. Language, words, speech,

"No man coude know
His speche ne his *vois*, though men it herd."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,374.

***8.** That which is said or spoken; talk, report.

"The common *voice*, I see, is verified
Of thee." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

***9.** Opinion expressed; judgment.

"The *voice* of Christendom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

10. The right of expressing an opinion or judgment; a vote, a suffrage.

"The one thing which the labourer wants is a *voice* in the management of the workhouse."—*Echo*, April 21, 1888.

11. A wish, order, or injunction expressed or made known in any way; a command, a precept.

"Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God."—*Deut.* viii. 20.

***12.** One who speaks; a speaker.

"A potent *voice* of Parliament."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxii. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* A sound emitted from the larynx (q.v.), which is the organ of voice. To produce it a blast of air, driven by a more or less prolonged expiratory movement, throws the vocal cords (q.v.) into vibration, they again imparting their vibrations to the column of air above them. When a note is to be uttered the vocal cords become parallel to each other, and thus more easily vibrate by a moderate blast of air. The true vocal cords and the parts of the larynx which affect them constitute the essential vocal apparatus, whilst the parts above- viz., the ventricles of the larynx with the false vocal cords, the pharynx, and the cavity of the mouth—constitute a resonance tube. In a voice are to be distinguished loudness and pitch, the former dependent on the strength of the expiratory blast, the latter on the length and degree of tension of the vocal cord. The shrill voice of a child arises from the shortness of its cords in infancy; soprano, tenor, and baritone voices also depend respectively on the length of the cords, those of a man being about one-third longer than those of a woman or of a boy. The breaking of the voice at puberty arises from the rapid development of the larynx.

2. *Gram.:* That form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In English and many other languages there are two voices—active and passive (see these words); in Greek and some other languages there is a third voice—the middle (q.v.).

3. *Music:* Voices may be arranged in six orders or classes, according to gravity or acuteness, viz., the bass, barytone, tenor, alto, or contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano (see these words). The first three are the natural voices of men, and the second three those of women. The compass or range of notes is different in each voice, but it is not compass alone which determines the class to which any voice may belong, as very frequently a barytone quality of voice is limited to the range of a bass, and a tenor quality to the compass of a barytone.

4. *Phonetics:* Sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.

¶ * (1) *In my voice:* In my name. (*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.)

(2) *With one voice:* Unanimously.

"The Greekish heads, which, *with one voice*,
Call Agamemnon head and general."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

voîçe, * voyce, *v.t. & i.* [Voice, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give utterance to; to speak of; to announce, to report, to rumour.

"Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully?" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of: as, To *voice* the pipes of an organ.

* 3. To nominate; to adjudge by vote; to vote.

"Made you, against the grain,
To *voice* him consul." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To clamour, to make outcries.

"Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than *voice* it with claims." —*Bacon.*

2. To vote.

"The people's power of *voicing* in councils."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 41.

voîçed, * voyced, *pa. par. & a.* [Voice, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a voice.

"That's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her."
Denham. (*Todd.*)

* 2. Spoken of.

"Much *voyced* in common discourse for their probability to such preferment." — *Fuller: Worthies; General.*

II. *Phonetics:* Uttered with voice. [Voice, *s.*, II. 4.]

voîçe'-fûl, * voyce-full, *a.* [Eng. *voice*, s.; *-full.*] Having a voice; vocal.

"The Iliad and the Odyssee
Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea.
Coleridge: Fancy in Nu[illegible]

* **voîçe'-lĕss, *** *a.* [Eng. *voice; -less.*]

1. Having no voice; silent.

"But the tomb, the end of mortality, is *voiceless* still."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 114.

2. Having no vote or right of judging.

3. Not sounded with voice. [Voice, *s.*, II. 4.]

"Many of the final voice consonants become either *voiceless* or whispered."—*Sweet: Hist. English Sounds*, p. 9.

* **voîçe'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *voiceless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being voiceless; silence.

"I have no right to seek a hiding-place within the pale of her possessions by keeping her in a condition of *voicelessness*."—*W. E. Gladstone*, in a letter in *Life of Bp. Wilberforce*, ii. 353.

voîç'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Voice, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of using the voice; raising of a rumour, report, or the like; expressing in words.

"Sweet and solemn *voicing* of nature's meanings."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 896.

2. *Music:* In the construction of organ-pipes, paring away the upper edge of the block in a wooden mouth-pipe, opposite to the lip which imparts the vibration to the air issuing from the plate of wind (q.v.). The upper edge is obliquely serrated, to divide the issuing stream of air, the result of which is to prevent a chirping at the commencement of the note. The voicing of the metallic mouth-pipe is by making parallel notches on the bevelled surface of the lip at an angle with the axis of the pipe.

voîd, * voide, * voyd, * voyde, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *voide, vuide* (Fr. *vide*) = void, empty, from Lat. *viduum*, accus. of *vuluus* = deprived, bereft, waste, empty.] [Widow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Empty; not containing matter; not occupied; unfilled, vacant.

"The earth was without form and *void*."—*Gen.* i. 2.

2. Having no holder, possessor, or incumbent; vacant, unfilled.

"To supply divers great offices, that had been long *void*."—*Camden: Remains.*

3. Being without; destitute, wanting, without, free. (Followed by *of* before an object.)

"A conscience *void of* offence toward God."—*Acts* xxiv. 16.

* 4. Separated from, without.

"To eapye when he were *voyde* of his company."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; Richard I.* (an. 1198).

* 5. Not taken up with business; unoccupied, leisure.

"I chain him in my study, that at *void* hours
I may run over the story of his country."
Massinger. (*Annandale.*)

* 6. Unsubstantial, unreal, imaginary.

"Senseless, lifeless! idol *void* and vain!"
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 46.

7. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, A contract gained by fraud is *void*.

¶ A transaction is *void* when it is a mere nullity, and incapable of confirmation; whereas a *voidable* transaction is one which may be either avoided or confirmed *ex post facto*.

* 8. Ineffectual; not having effect.

"My word . . . shall not return unto me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please."—*Isaiah* lv. 11.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An empty space; a vacuum.

"They have left an aching *void*
The world can never fill."
Cowper: Walking with God.

* 2. The last course or remove; the dessert.

"There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine."—*Coronation of Anne Boleyn.* (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 50.)

¶ *To make void:*

(1) To render useless or of no effect.

"Deceitful Warwick! it was thy device
By this alliance *to make void* my suit."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

(2) To treat as of no force or importance; to disregard.

"It is time for thee, Lord, to work, for they have *made void* thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 126.

void-space, *s.*

Phys.: A vacuum (q.v.).

voîd, * voyd, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *voider, vuider*, from *voide* = void (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make or leave empty or vacant; to quit, to leave.

"All such as eyther by sicknes or age were unnecessary for the warres, should *void* the towne."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 230.

* 2. To clear, to empty, to free.

"The parlament shall *void* her upper house of the same annoyances."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

3. To discharge; to empty.

"He doth *voyde* into it the trenchers that lyeth under the knyues poynt."—*Leland: Collectanea*, vi. 11.

4. To emit or throw out; to discharge; specifically, to evacuate from the bowels.

"You, that did *void* your rheum upon my beard."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 5. To cast away from one's self; to divest one's self of. (*Barrow.*)

* 6. To avoid, to shun.

"Of all the men i' the world
I would have *voided* thee."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5. (ed. 1643.)

7. To invalidate; to make void or null; to annul; to nullify.

"To *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed."—*Clarendon: Hist. of Rebellion.*

8. To make or declare vacant; to vacate.

"A wholesale system of *voiding* seats."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To be emitted or evacuated.

"By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

voîd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *void*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.

2. Capable of being annulled or confirmed. [Void, *a.*, 7. ¶.]

"No marriage is *voidable* by the ecclesiastical law, . . . unless for the canonical impediments of precontract."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 15.

* **voîd'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Eng. *void*, v.; *-ance.*]

1. The act of voiding, emptying, or evacuating.

"*Voidance* of yᵗ she had eten."—*More: Workes*, p. 135.

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.

3. The state of being void or vacant; vacancy

4. The act of casting away or getting rid of.

"What pains they require in the *voidance* of fond conceits."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

5. Evasion; subterfuge.

* **voide,** *a. & v.* [Void.]

voîd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Void, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Emitted; evacuated.

2. Annulled; nullified.

II. *Her.:* Applied to a charge or ordinary pierced through, or having the inner part cut away, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges.

CROSS VOIDED.

voîd'-ĕr, * voyd-er, *s.* [Eng. *void*, v.; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which voids, empties, vacates, annuls, or nullifies.

2. A tray or basket in which utensils or dishes no longer required at table are carried away; specifically, a basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

"For other glorious shields
Give me a *voider*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater, i. 3.

† **II.** *Her.:* One of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch (q.v.), but is not quite so circular towards the centre of the field.

voîd'-ĭng, * voyd-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Void, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who or of that which voids.

"The annulling or *voiding* of marriages made unlawfully."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, case 10, dec. 4.

* 2. That which is voided; a fragment, a remnant; voided matter. (*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 69.)

* **voiding-knife,** *s.* A knife used to collect fragments of food to put into a voider.

* **voîd'-nĕss, * void-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *void*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being void, empty, or vacant; emptiness.

"Through him the cold began to couet heate . . .
And *voidnesse* to seeke full satietie."
Spenser: Colin Clout's come home againe.

2. The state of being null and void; nullity, inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

"Their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies."—*Hakewill.*

4. A void, a vacuum.

"The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a *voidnesse* without the world."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 671.

voîg'-tîte, *s.* [After Herr Voigt, of Saxe-Weimar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mica-like mineral, occurring in a pegmatite near Ilmenau, Thuringia. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·91; lustre, pearly; colour, leek-green, but more often brownish. Compos · the same as that of biotite (q.v.), with the addition of water. Dana suggests that it is probably the latter mineral hydrated.

* **voire (as vwâr) dîre,** *s.* [O. Fr. = to say the truth, from Lat. *verum dicere.*]

Law: An oath administered to a witness either before or after being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers in reference to matters enquired of, to ascertain his interest in the cause as affecting his competency. (*Greenleaf.*)

***vŏi-sĭn-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr., from *voisin* = neighbouring, from Lat. *vicinus.*] Neighbourhood, vicinage.

"The presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* § 21.

***vŏi'-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *vettura* (q.v.).] [Vecture.] A carriage.

"They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage."—*Arbuthnot.*

***vŏl'-a-ble,** *a.* [Prob. for *voluble* (q.v.), which is the reading of the folios and second quarto, or a coinage from Lat. *volo* = to fly.] Nimble-witted. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iii.)

***vō-lā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *volo* = to fly.] Apt or fit to fly.

***vo-lage,** *a.* [Fr., from *voler;* Lat. *volo* = to fly.] Light, giddy, fickle. (*Chaucer.*)

vŏ-lā'-ille (*ille* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Cookery: Chicken, fowl.

¶ *Suprême de Volaille:* The white meat of the breast. [Velouté.]

vō'-lant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *voler;* Lat. *volo* = to fly.]

A. *As adjective:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Passing through the air; flying.

"In manner of a star *volant* in the air."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 525.

2. Freely circulating or passing from place to place; current.

"The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* in the Pope's court."—*Fuller.*

3. Light and quick; nimble, active, rapid.

"Blind British bards with *volant* touch
Traverse loquacious strings." *J. Philips: Cider,* ii.

II. *Her.:* Applied to a bird, &c., represented as flying or having the wings spread as in flight.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

"The Dutch had acted the *volant.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 474.

*** volant-piece,** *s.*

Old Arm.: An extra plate of metal affixed to the front of a knight's helmet, and screwed to the *grande garde,* which covered the breast. It was chiefly used in tournaments, and being made with a sharp salient angle, the lance of the opponent, unless provided with a coronel, was almost certain to glance off.

VOLANT PIECE.

Vŏl-a-pŭk', *s.* [From two words in the new language, *vol* = world, universe, and *pŭk* = speech, discourse, language.] An attempt to form a universal language by Johann Maria Schleyer, a German priest, by a selection of words from most of the European languages, English in particular. The difficulties of pronunciation are obviated by making each letter have only one sound, and words are always written as they are pronounced, and pronounced as they are written. The alphabet consists of twenty-seven letters, eight being vowels and nineteen consonants. The consonants are sounded as in English, with the exception of *c*, which always has the sound of *ch* as in *child; j*, which always has the sound of *sh*, as in *shade;* and *g*, which is always hard; *h* is used as an aspirate. The accent is invariably on the last syllable, and to the simple French construction is added the advantage of only one conjugation, and there are no irregular verbs or artificial genders. The method of derivation is always the same. The adjectives, verbs, and adverbs being regularly formed from the substantive and analogous in termination, a knowledge of all the nouns practically means the acquirement of the language. *W* becomes *v*, and, for the benefit of eastern peoples to whom the pronunciation of *r* is always a stumbling-block, *l* is generally substituted for it. The words are generally reduced to one syllable: thus *fat* = father, *dol* (Lat. *dolor*) = pain, *gan* (Ger. *gans*) = goose. Nouns have but one declension and only four cases; gender is indicated by the prefix *of:* thus, *tidel* = schoolmaster, *of-tidel* = schoolmistress. Adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the substantives, and adverbs by adding *o* to the adjectives: thus, *fam* = glory, *famik* = glorious, *famiko* = gloriously.

Vŏl-a-pŭk'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Volapük; -ist.*] An advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

¶ Volapük was at first very popular, there being many thousands of students, numerous dictionaries and grammars, over 20 newspapers printed in it, and associations for its practice and extension in most civilized lands. This progress has since been checked, the feeling being that Volapük does not fill the requirements of a world language.

vō'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *vola* = the palm of the hand.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the palm of the hand: as, the *volar* artery.

*** vō'-lar-y,** *s.* [Volery.] A bird-cage, large enough for birds to fly about in.

"And now sits penitent and solitary,
Like the forsaken turtle in the *volary.*"
Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. i.

vŏl'-a-tile, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *volatil,* from Lat. *volatilis,* from *volatus* = flight, from *volo* = to fly; Sp. & Port. *volatil;* Ital. *volatile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*** 1.** Passing through the air on wings; flying.

"There is no creature only *volatile,* or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Having the quality of evaporating or of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere, as alcohol, ether, essential oils, &c.

3. Lively, sprightly, brisk, gay; hence, fickle, apt to change; thoughtless, giddy.

"Gay, *volatile,* ingenious, quick to learn."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*** 4.** Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

"*Volatile* and fugitive instances of repentance."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance,* ch. v., § 6.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A winged creature.

"Foure footid beestis and crepinge beestis and *volatilis* of heuene."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xi.

volatile-liquids, *s. pl.* [Liquid, *s.,* I. 1. ¶.]

volatile-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Essential oils; oils which can be distilled without decomposition. They are classed under two heads: mineral and vegetable; the former being composed of carbon and hydrogen, and generically known as paraffins. The vegetable oils, which are generally procured by distilling the odoriferous substance with water, may be divided into three great classes: (1) Oils composed of carbon and hydrogen (binary volatile oils), of which oil of turpentine may be considered the type; (2) oils containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (oxygenated oils), which include most of those used in medicine and perfumery; and (3) oils containing sulphur (sulphuretted oils), characterised by their extreme pungency and suffocating odour, such as oil of mustard, assafœtida, &c. The volatile oils are generally more limpid and less unctuous than the fixed oils, and are almost colourless after rectification. They are soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and mix in all proportions with the fixed oils.

volatile-salts, *s. pl.* [Sal-volatile.]

*** vŏl'-a-tile-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *volatile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being volatile; volatility.

"The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtility and *volatileness,* be discovered to the sense."—*Hale.*

vŏl-a-tĭl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *volatilité,* from *volatil* = volatile (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being volatile; disposition to evaporate; that quality of a substance which disposes it to diffuse itself more or less rapidly in the atmosphere; capability of diffusing, evaporating, or dissipating at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

"That pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility,* exhales spontaneously."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The quality or state of being volatile, flighty, giddy, or fickle; flightiness, thoughtlessness; light or thoughtless behaviour.

vŏl-a-tĭl-īz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *volatiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being volatilized.

vŏl-a-tĭl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *volatiliz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile; the state of being volatilized.

"The *volatilization* of the salt of tartar."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 122.

vŏl'-a-tĭl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *volatil(e); -ize.*] To render volatile; to cause to exhale, evaporate, or pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

"Many learned men . . . do not think it credible that at least corporal gold should be *volatilized* by quicksilver."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 648.

vol-au-vent (as vol-ō-vän'), *s.* [Fr. = a puff of wind.]

Cook.: A raised pie made with a case of very light and rich puff paste; a kind of enlarged and highly-ornamented patty.

vŏl'-bŏrth-īte, *s.* [After Dr. A. Volborth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals on a sandstone of the Permian formation in the Urals. Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 3·55; lustre, pearly; colour, olive-green, citron-yellow; streak, yellowish-green. Analyses made by Genth gave results which justified the following formula: $(Cu,Ba,Ca)_3V_2O_8 + 3CuH_2O_2 +$ 12aq., which requires, vanadic acid, 19·63; protoxide of copper, 38·41; baryta, 6·17; lime, 6·77; water, 29·02 = 100.

*** vŏl-cā'-nĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *volcan(o), -ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a volcano; volcanic.

"A deep *volcanian* yellow." *Keats: Lamia.*

vŏl-căn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *volcanique.*] Pertaining to a volcano; proceeding from or produced by a volcano; resembling a volcano.

"Its situation is romantic, at the foot of a *volcanic* mountain."—*Field,* Feb. 4, 1888.

volcanic-action, *s.*

Geol.: The influence exerted by the heated interior of the earth on its external covering. (*Lyell.*) [Vulcanism.]

volcanic-ash, *s.*

Petrol.: An ash-like substance derived from the attrition of volcanic scoria by the explosion of steam and gases in volcanic craters. The indurated volcanic ashes of early geological periods have had a similar origin.

volcanic-bomb, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to semi-fused, rounded masses of rocks, of various mineral composition, sometimes ejected during volcanic eruptions. [Bomb, II. 2.]

volcanic-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia formed by the consolidation of angular fragments of volcanic rocks. (*Lyell.*)

volcanic-dike, *s.* [Dike, *s.,* II. 1.]

volcanic-foci, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The subterranean centres of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy. (*Lyell.*)

volcanic-glass, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as Obsidian (q.v.).

volcanic-mud, *s.* [Moya.]

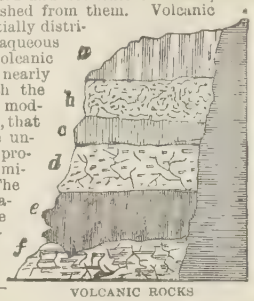
volcanic-regions, *s. pl.*

Geol. & Geog.: Certain regions of the world throughout which volcanic and earthquake action specially prevails. They run in lines. The region of the Andes extends from lat. 43° South to 2° North; that of Mexico follows, then that of the West Indies. Another extends from the Aleutian Islands to the Moluccas and the Isles of Sunda, another from Central Asia to the Canary Islands and the Azores. There is one in the Grecian Archipelago, having its chief focus at Santorin, known to have been active at intervals for two thousand years; then that of Italy and Sicily, having vents in Etna, Vesuvius, and Ischia. One region is in Iceland, with Hecla as its chief vent. Volcanoes are generally near the sea. Jorullo, in Mexico, is, however, an exception, being 120 miles from the nearest ocean.

volcanic-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks which have been produced at or near the surface of the earth in ancient or modern times by the action of subterranean heat, by water, and pressure. (*Lyell.*) They form one of the leading divisions of rocks, and

resemble Plutonic rocks (q.v.) in being generally unstratified and destitute of fossils, but are distinguished from them. Volcanic are more partially distributed than aqueous rocks. Old volcanic rocks are so nearly identical with the products of modern volcanoes, that the two were undoubtedly produced in a similar manner. The leading volcanic rocks are basalt, andesite, and trachyte.



VOLCANIC ROCKS

(*At the Cascade, Bains du Mont Dore, Puy-de-Dôme, France*).

a. Earthy trachyte; *b*. Tuff, with pumice, &c.; *c*. Augitic phonolite; *d*. Basaltic breccia; *e*. Basalt, highy ferruginous; *f*. Trachytic tuff.

volcanic-sand, *s.* *Geol.:* Sand ejected from a crater. It differs from ash in having a coarser grain. The puzzolana of Naples is volcanic-sand.

volcanic-soil, *s.* Soil largely consisting of the decomposed products of eruption. It is well adapted for wine-growing.

* **vŏl-căn′-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *volcanic; -al, -ly.*] Like a volcano.

"Blasted asunder *volcanically.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iv., p. 187.

vŏl-cạn-ĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *volcanic; -ity.*] The quality or state of being volcanic; volcanic power.

vŏl′-cạn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *volcan(o); -ism.*] Volcanicity.

vŏl′-cạn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *volcan(o); -ist.*]

1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2. A vulcanist (q.v.).

vŏl′-cạn-īte (1), *s.* [Eng. *volcan(o)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

vŏl′-cạn-īte (2), *s.* [After the island Volcano, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of sulphur containing selenium, found in stalactitic forms and as an encrustation. Colour, orange or brownish.

* **vŏl-căn′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *volcan(o); -ity.*] The quality or state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

vŏl-cạn-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *volcaniz(e); -ation.*] The act or power of volcanizing; the state of being volcanized.

vŏl′-cạn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *volcan(o); -ize.*] To subject to, or cause to undergo volcanic heat and be affected by its action.

vŏl-cā′-nō, *s.* [Ital. *volcano, vulcano*, from Lat. *Volcanus, Vulcanus* [VULCAN]; Sp. & Fr. *volcan.*]

1. *Geol.:* A more or less perfectly conical hill or mountain formed by the successive accumulations of ejected matter in a state of incandescence or high heat, and having one or more channels of communication. (*Lyell.*) Volcanoes are of three kinds: Active, Dormant, and Extinct. An active volcano is one which still continues at intervals to break into eruptions. A dormant volcano is one which after being quiescent for a long interval, as if its fires were extinct, then breaks forth anew. An extinct volcano is one not known to have been in eruption since man has been upon the earth. The connection between earthquakes and volcanoes is so close that intense seismic action occurs only in the regions where volcanoes exist. [VOLCANIC-REGIONS.] Earthquakes often precede volcanic eruptions, and become less violent when the volcano in the vicinity breaks forth, as if the explosive material struggling to obtain room for expansion produced the earthquake, and found vent in the volcano. Thus a volcano is a natural safety-valve, and saves vastly more human lives than it destroys. The following is the hypothetical genesis of a volcano. Some seismic convulsion produces a deep fissure in the ground, communicating beneath with a lake of molten matter. From this aperture lava flows forth, showers of scoriæ or ashes, dust, and sand are hurled into the air, boiling water rises in enormous jets, steam and various gases ascend. Certain of these materials, such as the ashes, the sand, and the dust falling around the aperture, form a tiny eminence, the sides of which slope at the highest angle at which falling material can rest without sliding to the bottom. By this process repeated an indefinite number of times a hill tends to arise of a conical form, and the fissure, whatever its original form, to become a round crater. The first flow of lava from a fissure on a plain would be nearly horizontal, but, as there arose a volcanic cone of material which, though loose at first would tend to cohere, it would descend the slope at an angle. Earthquakes continually upheave regions or districts, and might aid in raising the small volcano to a higher elevation above the sea. Similar action might in certain cases produce what have been called "craters of elevation," but those of eruption are far more numerous. Then when the volcano becomes elevated the pressure of the lava is so great as to break through the side of the crater, and allow the molten mass to escape by a fresh aperture, around which a minor cone is produced. Eighty such minor cones are known on the flanks of Etna. The top of a volcano may also fall in and disappear. A small volcano may arise in a night, as did Monte Nuovo 450 feet high, in the Phlegræan fields near Naples, in 1538, but an immense lapse of time is needful to build up such a mountain as Etna (height 10,874 feet) or Cotopaxi (18,858 feet). About three hundred active volcanoes are known. Besides these there are submarine volcanoes, which occasionally come to the surface of the sea, as did Graham's Island, in the Mediterranean near Sicily, in 1831. Volcanoes have existed in all bygone geological ages. Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, is an old volcano, its summit being formed by lava formerly filling the hollow of the crater, but from which the softer material of the cone has in some submergence been washed away.

2. *Astron.:* There are numerous and large extinct volcanoes in the moon (q.v.).

* **vŏl-cā′-nō-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *volcan(o); -ism.*] Eruptiveness.

"Blaze out, as wasteful *volcanoism* to scorch and consume."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **vōle** (1), *s.* [Fr., from *voler* (Lat. *volo*) = to fly, to dart upon, as a bird of prey.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

"And at backgammon mortify my soul
That pants for loo, or flutters at a *vole*."
Colman: Epilogue to School for Scandal.

vōle (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps a corruption of *wold* = field, plain, and hence = field-mouse.]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the Arvicolinæ, a sub-family of Muridæ, with three genera—Arvicola, Fiber, and Myodes. They are mouse or rat-like rodents of a rather stout build, with the limbs and tail of moderate length, or short, and the latter more hairy than in the true Murines; the ears are short, often nearly concealed beneath the fur. [WATER-VOLE.] Several species range over Central Europe and into Western Asia, but the voles are most abundant (both as species and individuals) in the northern and north-western parts of North America. (For the British species see Arvicola.)

* **vōle,** *v.t.* [VOLE (1), *s.*]

Cards: To win all the tricks by a vole.

* **vō-leē′,** *s.* [Fr. = a flight, from *voler* = to fly.]

Music: A rapid flight or succession of notes.

* **vō′-lent-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *volens*, pr. par. of *volo* = to wish.] Willingly.

"Ran so *volently*, so violently to the brink of it."—*Adams: Works*, i. 237.

* **vō-lĕr′-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *volière* = an aviary, a pigeon-house, from *voler* = to fly.]

1. A large bird-cage in which birds have room to fly; a volary.

2. A flight of birds.

"An old boy at his first appearance . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 94.

vŏl′-ĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., from *voler* = to fly.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gauze veil worn by ladies at the back of the head in the Middle Ages.

2. *Paint.:* A term applied to the wings or shutters of a picture, forming a triptych.

* **vŏlġe,** *s.* [Lat. *vulgus.*] [VULGAR.] The vulgar; the mob.

"We must speak with the *volge*, and think with the wise."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

vŏl′-ġĕr-īte, *s.* [After G. H. O. Volger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An oxide of antimony occurring massive or pulverulent. Colour, white. Compos.: oxygen, 19·3; antimony, 58·9; water, 21·8 = 100, with the formula $SbO_5 + 5HO$.

* **vŏl′-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *volat(ile); -able.*] Capable of being volatilized.

"This *volitable* spirit is soon spent."—*Hopkins: Sermons; John* iii. 5.

* **vŏl-ĭ-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *volito*, freq. from *volo* = to fly.] The act or state of flying; flight.

"Birds or flying animals are . . . only prone in the act of *volitation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **vō-lĭ′-tient (tl as sh),** *a.* [VOLITION.] Having power to will; exercising the will; willing.

"What I do
I do *volitient*, not obedient."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

vō-lĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from a supposed Low Lat. *volitionem*, accus. of *volitio*, from Lat. *volo* = to wish.]

1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the act of determining choice or of forming a purpose.

"The actual exercise of that power, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance is that which we call *volition*, or willing."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

2. The power of willing; will.

* **vō-lĭ′-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *volition; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to volition.

* **vŏl′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [VOLITION.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power to will; exercising volition

"They do not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but they also perfect the *volitive* faculty."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 6.

2. Originating in the will.

II. *Gram.;* Used in expressing a wish or permission: as, a *volitive* proposition.

† **vŏl-ĭ-tōr′-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *volito* = to fly to and fro, to flutter.]

Ornith.: In Owen's classification an order of Birds moving solely by flight; skeleton light and highly pneumatic; sternum with a simple manubrium, in most with two notches on each side; intestinal cæca usually absent or large, wings powerful, in some long and pointed; legs small and weak. They are monogamous, and nest in holes of trees or in the earth; head large, gape wide; food taken on the wing. The order includes Owen's families:—Cypselidæ, Trochilidæ, Caprimulgidæ, Trogonidæ, Prionitidæ, Meropidæ, Galbulidæ, Coraciacidæ, Capitonidæ, Alcedinidæ, and Bucerotidæ

vŏlk-ka-mēr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John G. Volkamer, a German botanist, who published a flora of Nuremberg in 1700.]

Bot.: A genus of Viticeæ (q.v.). Akin to Clerodendron, but having fleshy or corky fruit with two stones, each two-celled. Known species two, one from tropical America, the other from Nubia. Both have white flowers in cymes.

vŏlk-măn′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Volkmann, its discoverer.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Equisetaceæ, from the Coal Measures. They have verticillate leaves, and at their extremities cones, and are supposed to be Asterophyllites in fructification.

volks-lĭ′od (pron. **folks′-lit**), *s.* A folk-song; *specif.*, a German popular song.

vŏl′-leў, * **vŏl′-lў,** *s.* [Fr. *volée* = a flight, a volley, a flight of birds, from Lat. *volata*, fem. of *volatus*, pa. par. of *volo* = to fly; Ital. *volata* = a flight, a volley.]

1. A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles, as small-arms.

"Welcomed one another with a thundering *volley* of shot."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 32.

2. A noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

"He were an iron-hearted fellow, in my judgment, that would not credit him upon this *volley* of oaths." —*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

3. (*In Tennis & other Ball Games*): A return of the ball before it touches the ground. A return immediately after the ball has touched the ground is called a Half-volley.

¶ (1) *Half-volley*: [VOLLEY, *s.*, 3.]

* (2) *On the volley*: At random.

vŏl'-leў, *v.t. & i.* [VOLLEY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To discharge in, or as in a volley.

"He strove, with *volleyed* threat and ban."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 33.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To discharge at once, or in a volley.

"Cannon to right of them . . .
Volley'd and thunder'd."
Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.

2. To sound like a volley of artillery.

3. (*In Tennis, &c.*): To return a ball before it touches the ground. [VOLLEY, *s.*, 3.]

* **vol-ow,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fulwian.*] To baptize.

vŏlt (1), *s.* [Fr. *volte*, from Lat. *voluta*, fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to turn. [VAULT, *s.*]

1. *Manège*: A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre, so that these two treads make parallel tracks—the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller—the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croup approaching towards the centre. (*Farrier's Dict.*) [DEMIVOLT.]

2. *Fencing*: A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

vŏlt (2), *s.* [Named in honour of Alessandro Volta.] [VOLTAIC.]

Elect.: The unit which expresses difference of potential. An electrical current is in many respects analogous to a flow of water. The fundamental unit (UNIT, ¶ 4.) is one of mere quantity, the Coulomb, and merely expresses sufficient current to do a certain amount of work. But the same quantity of water would flow through a large pipe at one inch per second, and through one half the diameter at four inches per second. Hence we get the unit expressing quantity per second (the ampère); and thirdly, as a greater pressure or force is required to drive water at a given rate per second through a small pipe, or greater resistance, so as to maintain a given quantity per second, in electrical currents we have this force or pressure, considered as the difference of potential or electrical pressure at the two ends of the circuit of wire. The resistance of a wire to the passage of a current is measured in ohms (units), and a volt is the difference of potential required to drive an effective current of one ampère through a wire interposing the resistance of one ohm.

vŏl'-ta (pl. **vŏl'-tê**), *s.* [Ital. = a turn, from Lat. *voluta.*] [VOLT (1).]

Music: A direction that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; as, *Una volta* = one repeat; *due volte* = two repeats.

vŏl-ta-, *pref.* [See def.] Voltaic (q.v.).

† **volta-electric,** *a.* Galvanic; pertaining to or produced by galvanism (q.v.).

volta-electrometer, *s.* [VOLTAMETER.]

vŏlt'-a-ge, *s.*

Elect.: Motive force as expressed or measured in volts.

* **vŏl-tăg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Eng. *volta*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] The art of electrotypy.

vŏl-tā'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physician (1745–1826). [VOLTAISM.]

voltaic-pile, *s.* [PILE (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

† **Vŏl-tāir'-ĭsm,** † **Vŏl-tāire'-ĭsm,** *s.* [See def.] The principles or practices of François-Marie Arouet (1694–1778), better known as Voltaire. He was a bitter opponent of Christianity, which he assailed with merciless ridicule; hence the word has come to mean any kind of mocking scepticism.

vŏl'-ta-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Physics: A term sometimes applied to Galvanism (q.v.), from the fact that Volta's explanations of Galvani's experiments on frogs led to the correct appreciation of the source of the electricity so generated.

vŏl'-ta-īte, *s.* [After the eminent physicist A. Volta; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, cubes, and other forms, at the Solfatara, near Naples. Lustre, resinous; colour, dull green to brown or black; streak, grayish-green; opaque. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of sesqui- and protoxide of iron, with the formula, $FeOSO_3 + Fe_2O_33SO_3 + 24HO$.

vŏl-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *volta-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the work, and thus indirectly the strength, of a voltaic current. This is done by the amount of electro-chemical decomposition, a certain current reducing a certain amount of hydrogen from water, silver or copper from their salts, &c. This must not be confounded with Voltmeter (q.v.).

* **vŏl'-ta-plăst,** *s.* [Pref. *volta-*, and Gr. πλαστός (*plastos*) = moulded, from πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A voltaic battery specifically adapted for the electrotyping process.

* **vŏl'-ta-tўpe,** *s.* [Pref. *volta-*, and Eng. *type.*] An electrotype (q.v.).

vŏl'-tī, *v.t.* [Ital., imper. of *voltare* = to turn.] [VOLT (1).]

Music: A direction to turn over the leaf: as, *Volti subito* = turn over the leaf quickly.

vŏl-tī'-gĕur (**g** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr., from *voltiger* = to vault (q.v.).]

* 1. A leaper, a vaulter, a tumbler.

2. A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry. They were established by Napoleon during his consulate. Their duties, exercises, and equipment are similar to those of the English light companies.

vŏlt'-mē-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *volt* (2), and *meter.*]

Elect.: Any instrument for measuring the pressure, electromotive force, or difference of potentials at the ends of an electric current. The gold-leaf electroscope is a kind of voltmeter, but will only measure large differences of potential. If the terminals are connected with flat plates arranged parallel to each other, one of which is movable, the attractive force between the plates at a given small distance will be a voltmeter. This method is too coarse for ordinary currents, but a modification of it is employed in Thomson's quadrant electrometer. In Cardew's voltmeter the heating effect of the current in a wire, which varies with the electromotive force, and is measured by the expansion produced, is employed. In the majority of instruments the electro-magnetic action is employed in some form of galvanometer. These are more usually wound to act as ammeters, but if wound with very thin wire the high resistance allows the electromotive force required to drive a certain current through them to be callibrated and denoted in volts. Such instruments are adjusted or callibrated by comparison with a "standard" voltaic cell or voltameter.

vŏlt'-zī-a, *s.* [Named after Voltz, of Strasburg.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, consisting of lofty trees with pinnated branches, having on all sides sessile leaves, in form and imbrication like those of Araucaria. It has also affinities to the Cypress. Found in the Permian and the Trias of Britain and Germany.

vŏltz'-īne, vŏltz'-īte, *s.* [After the French mining engineer Voltz; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in mammillary groups of globules, having a concentric lamellar structure, optically uniaxal. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·66 to 3·81; lustre, greasy, sometimes pearly on a cleavage surface; colour, yellowish, brownish. Compos.: an oxysulphide of zinc, with the formula $4ZnS + ZnO$, which represents: sulphide of zinc, 82·73; protoxide of zinc, 17·27 = 100.

vŏ-lū'-bĭ-late, vŏl'-ū-bīle, *a.* [VOLUBLE.]

Bot.: Twining, voluble.

vŏl ū-bĭl'-ĭ tў, * **vol-u-bil-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *volubilité*, from Lat. *volubilitatem*, accus. of *volubilitas*, from *volubilis* = voluble (q.v.).]

* 1. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll or revolve; revolution.

"The world with continuall *volubilitie* and turning about."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii.

* 2. Liableness to revolution or change; mutability.

"And this *volubility* of human affairs is the judgment of Providence, in the punishment of oppression" —*L'Estrange.*

3. The quality or state of being voluble in speech; over-great readiness of the tongue in speaking; excessive fluency of speech; garrulousness.

"The shameless *volubility* with which he uttered falsehoods."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

vŏl'-ū-ble, *a.* [Fr. = easily turned or rolled, fickle, glib, from Lat. *volubilem*, accus. of *volubilis* = easily turned about, from *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to turn, to roll; Sp. *voluble*; Ital. *volubile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Formed so as to roll or revolve easily; apt to roll or revolve; rotating.

"This less *voluble* earth." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 594.

* 2. Changeable, fickle, mutable.

"Almost puts
Faith in a fever, and deifies alone
Voluble chance." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 2.

* 3. Of fluent speech, without conveying the imputation that there was a deficiency of thought in what was said.

"He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence." —*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 65.

4. Characterized by an excessive flow of words, or by glibness of speech; speaking with over-great fluency; glib.

"An old Communist here interrupted the *voluble* fury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

II. *Bot.*: Twining (q.v.).

* **vŏl'-ū-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *voluble*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being voluble; volubility.

vŏl'-ū-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *volub(ile)*; *-ly.*] In a voluble or over-fluent manner; with volubility.

vŏl-ū-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *volucer* = flying, winged.]

Entom.: A genus of Syrphidæ, akin to Syrphus, but stouter and less gaily coloured. The larvæ are wrinkled, and have on each side a double row of short spines, while at the extremity are four to six longer spines arranged in a radiated manner. Beneath are six pairs of tubercles with claws, which serve as prolegs. They reside in the nests of bumble bees, on the young of which they feed. The perfect insect resembles a Bombus. This is especially the case with a British species, *Volucella bombylans*, which is about half an inch long, black, and hairy.

vŏl'-ūme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *volumen* = a roll, a scroll; hence, a book written on a parchment roll; from the same root as *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *volumen*; Ital. & Port. *volume.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Something rolled or convolved; a convolution, a coil, a fold, a wreath, a roll, as a fold of a serpent, or the like.

"Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her twisting *volumes*, and her rolling eyes."
Pope: Statius: Thebaid, i. 728.

2. Specially, a written document (as of parchment, papyrus, &c.), rolled up in a convenient form for preservation or use; a roll, a scroll. The books of the ancients were rolls wound round a stick, called an umbilicus, to the extremities of which, called the cornua (or horns) was attached a label bearing the name of the author, &c. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and generally anointed with oil of cedar-wood to protect it from the attacks of insects.

3. Hence, applied to a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, part of a work, or more than one work; a book, a tome. In a narrower sense, that part of an extended work which is bound together in one cover: as, a book in three *volumes.*

"The miscreant bishop of Spalatto wrote learned *volumes* against the pope."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence.* (Postscript.)

4. The space occupied by a body; dimen-

sions in length, breadth, and depth ; compass, mass, bulk.

5. (*Pl.*): A great deal. (Chiefly in the phrase, To speak *volumes* = that says a great deal, that is full of meaning.)

"'There!' 'And there!' as he faced about, and pointed his hand, told what writers are apt to term *volumes*."—*Echo*, Jan. 4, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The volume of an irregular body may be found from its weight and specific gravity ; that is to say, the weight of a unit volume. If *w* be the weight of the body in grammes, and *s* its specific gravity, the fraction $\frac{w}{s}$ gives its volume in cubic centimetres.

The capacities of vessels are determined by filling them with water or mercury from a measuring-tube, or other vessel whose capacity is previously known ; or, when very great accuracy is required, by determining the weight of water or mercury, at the standard temperature, which fills the vessel. (*Watts.*)

2. *Music:* A term applied to the power and quality of the tone of a voice or instrument, or of a combination of sounds.

3. *Physics:* The volume of a body may be real or apparent ; the former is the portion of space actually occupied by the matter of which the body is composed, the latter is the sum of its real volume and the total volume of its pores. The real volume is invariable, the apparent volume can be altered in various ways ; for instance, it diminishes as a rule on the solidification of the body. (*Ganot.*)

¶ (1) *Atomic volume:* [ATOMIC].

(2) *Unit of volume:* The volume of the cube constructed on the unit of length. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, p. 1.)

***vŏl'-ụme,** *v.i.* [VOLUME, *s.*] To swell ; to rise in bulk or volume.

"The mighty steam which *volumes* high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air."
Byron: The Deformed Transformed, i. 2.

vŏl'-ụmed, *a.* [Eng. *volum(e)* ; *-ed.*]

* 1. Having the form of a rounded mass ; in volumes ; forming volumes or rounded masses ; consisting of moving or rolling masses.

"With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, vii.

2. Consisting of so many volumes. (Used in composition : as, a three-*volumed* novel, &c.)

vŏl-ụ-mĕn-ŏm'-ĕ-ter, vŏl-ụ-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *volumen* = a volume, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of the air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity. A very simple volumenometer consists of a globular flask with a narrow neck, about twelve inches long, and graduated from below upwards to indicate grains of water. The flask has a tubulure, accurately fitted with a ground stopper for admitting the solid body to be measured. The instrument being filled to the mark 0° on the neck with a liquid, as water, which does not act upon the solid, it is inclined on one side, the stopper removed, and the solid body introduced. The stopper is then replaced, and the number of divisions through which the liquid is raised in the stem gives at once the volume of the body in grain-measures.

vŏl-ụ-mĕn-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *volumenometer* ; *-y.*] The act or art of determining the volumes or space occupied by bodies ; applied generally, however, only to solid bodies ; stereometry.

vŏl-ụ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *volume*, and *metric.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.

volumetric-analysis, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

vŏl-ụ-mĕt'-rĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *volumetric* ; *-al* ; *-ly.*] By volumetric analysis.

vō-lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *voluminosus*, from *volumen*, genit. *voluminis* = a volume (q.v.) ; Fr. *volumineux.*]

* 1. Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 652.)

2. Of great volume, bulk, or size ; bulky, massive, extensive, large.

"I am not so *voluminous* and vast,
But there are lines, wherewith I might be embrac'd."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods.

3. Having written much ; having produced many or bulky books ; hence, copious, diffuse : as, a *voluminous* writer.

vō-lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *voluminous* ; *-ly.*] In a voluminous manner ; in many volumes ; very copiously or diffusely.

"They insisted on them so constantly and so *voluminously*."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 33.

vō-lū'-mĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *voluminous* ; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being voluminous ; bulkiness.

"The snake's adamantine *voluminousness*."
Shelley: A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness, diffuseness.

"His works mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions."—*Dodwell: Letters of Advice*, let. 2.

***vŏl'-ụ-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *volum(e)* ; *-ist.*] A writer of a volume or volumes ; an author.

"Hot *volumists* and cold bishops."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence.* (Post.)

vŏl-ụ-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [VOLUMENOMETER.]

vŏl'-ŭn-tar-ĭ-lў, *vol-un-tar-i-lie, *vol-un-tar-y-lly, *adv.* [Eng. *voluntary* ; *-ly.*] In a voluntary manner ; of one's own free will or choice ; spontaneously ; without being moved, influenced, or compelled by others ; freely.

"God acts not necessarily, but *voluntarily*."—*Clarke: On the Passions*, prop. 12.

vŏl'-ŭn-tar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *voluntary* ; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being voluntary or endowed with the power of choosing, willing, or determining.

2. The quality or state of being done or produced voluntarily or of free will and choice : as, the *voluntariness* of an action or gift.

***vŏl-ŭn-tā'r-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *voluntarius.*] Voluntary, free.

"Men of *voluntarious* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, ii.

***vŏl-ŭn-tā'r-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *voluntarious* ; *-ly.*] Voluntarily, willingly.

"Most pleasantly and *voluntariously* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* ; *Edw. VI.* (an. 1550).

vŏl'-ŭn-tar-y, *vol-un-tar-ie, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [O. Fr. *voluntaire* ; Fr. *volontaire*, from Lat. *voluntarius* = voluntary, from *voluntas* = free will, from *volens*, an old form of *volens*, pr. par. of *volo* = to wish, to be willing ; Sp. & Port. *voluntario* ; Ital. *volontario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Unrestrained by any external influence, force, or interference ; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another ; acting of one's or its own free will, choice, or accord ; spontaneous, free.

"Almyghtye God of his owne *voluntarye* will."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes ; De Profundis.*

2. Proceeding from the will ; done or produced of one's own free will, accord, or choice ; spontaneous.

"An action is neither good nor evil, unless it be *voluntary* and chosen."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. Pertaining to the will ; subject to, controlled, or regulated by the will : as, the *voluntary* motions of animals.

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or of acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's own judgment.

"God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent."—*Hooker.*

5. Done by design or intentionally ; intentional, designed, intended, purposed ; not accidental.

"Giving myself a *voluntary* wound."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

6. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries. [C. II. 1.]

"What *voluntary* churches have done, and are doing, in sustaining their own worship and ministry."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 49. (1873.)

II. *Law:* According to the will, consent, or agreement of a party ; without a valuable (but possibly with a good) consideration ; gratuitous, free.

B. *As adv.:* Voluntarily ; of one's own free will or choice.

"I serve here *voluntary*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

*** C.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who engages in any act or affair of his own free will and choice ; a volunteer.

"Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* One who holds the tenets of Voluntaryism (q.v.).

"He thinks that in every district where the *Voluntaries* are the majority the fabric and the endowment of the Church should be made over to the Genevan Presbyterians."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 7, 1888.

2. *Music:* An organ solo played before, during, or after any office of the Church ; hence, called respectively introductory, middle, or concluding. Such solos were formerly, and are often now unpremeditated, or improvisations, as the name voluntary seems to imply.

"The vergers seemed to have settled among themselves that no visitor to the abbey has a right to hear the concluding *voluntary*."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 13, 1886.

voluntary-affidavit (or **oath**), *s.*

Law: An affidavit (or oath) made in an extra-judicial matter, or in a case for which the law has not provided.

voluntary-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in Scotland in 1831 with regard to the mutual relations which should subsist between the Civil Government and the Church. About the year 1780 a member of the Burgher denomination [BURGHER] published a pamphlet, in which he advocated what is now called Voluntaryism (q.v.), and in May, 1795, proposed a modification of the Confession of Faith in conformity with the new views. The Synod ultimately granted the prayer of the petition, a minority withdrawing in 1799 and becoming known as the Old Light Burghers. The same change of views appeared with similar results somewhat later among the Antiburghers. In May, 1804, they superseded their "Act and Testimony," which was in favour of Establishments, by the "Narrative and Testimony," the acceptance of which they made a condition of Communion. Four ministers withdrawing in 1806, formed themselves into the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. The two denominations, which had on one point modified their creed, joining in 1820, became the United Secession. Up till this time, and for some years subsequently, the Voluntary Controversy had attracted little notice, but in 1831 it began to excite great attention throughout Scotland, the leading ministers of the Established Church on the one hand, and those of the United Secession on the other, carrying it on with the greatest ardour. The controversy had far-reaching consequences. To a certain extent it was to strengthen the Established Presbyterian Church on points on which its "voluntary" assailants had declared it weak that Dr. Chalmers proposed the Veto Act (q.v.), with the unexpected result of ultimately producing the Disruption. In the contest on the part of English Nonconformists for "religious equality" they maintain essentially the same views as the Scottish United Secessionists did in the Voluntary Controversy. [LIBERATION-SOCIETY.]

voluntary-conveyance, *s.*

Law: A conveyance which may be made merely on a good, but not a valuable consideration. [VOLUNTARY, A. II.]

voluntary-jurisdiction, *s.*

Law: A jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any judge, in any place, on any lawful day.

voluntary-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat. & Physiol.: Muscles excited by the stimulus of the will or volition acting on them through the nerves, though some of them habitually, and all of them occasionally, act also under the influence of other stimuli. They are the muscles of locomotion, respiration, expression, and some others. (*Quain.*) [MUSCLE.]

voluntary-principle, *s.* The principle of Voluntaryism (q.v.).

voluntary-schools, *s. pl.* Public elementary schools managed by voluntary bodies (mainly religious), the cost of such schools being partly defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. Until 1870 all elementary schools were

of this nature. In that year, however, education was made compulsory by the Education Act, and board schools came into existence. Voluntary and board schools agree in the following points :

1. The average weekly fee must not exceed 9d., and the average attendance must not be less than 30.
2. Religious instruction is subject to a "conscience clause," and can only be given at the beginning or end of school.
3. The head teacher must be certificated.
4. The schools are annually examined and reported on by a Government inspector, who may also visit any school at any time.
5. A money grant is made by Government to the schools approved of by the inspector; such grant being assessed according to merit.

In the decade between August, 1876, and August, 1886, the voluntary schools rose from 12,677 to 14,620 (an increase of about 15 per cent), and the board schools from 1,596 to 4,402 (or about 175 per cent.).

voluntary-waste, *s.*

Law : Waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property ; as where he cuts down timber, pulls down a wall, or the like, without the consent of the proprietor.

vŏl'-ŭn-tạr-ў-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *voluntary; -ism.*]

† 1. *Ord. Lang. :* Spontaneity (q.v.).

"He said *voluntaryism* was a most precious ingredient in all good works, but it needed regulation by authority."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 64.

2. *Theol. & Church Hist. :* The view or tenet that the Church should derive its support only from the voluntary contributions of its members, and cannot, without becoming a party to political injustice, losing its own liberty, and running the risk of having its purity corrupted, ask or accept establishment, endowment, or financial support from the State, or from inferior civil authorities. Carried out with logical rigour, voluntaryism should also decline to permit its churches and Sunday-school buildings to be exempt from the payment of rates. This extreme view is entertained only by individuals : the immense mass of those who profess Voluntaryism hold that this limited amount of support or endowment is indirect, and need not be rejected. [VOLUNTARY-CONTROVERSY.]

"Elsewhere in Scotland the same conviction has led to a farewell to establishment, and to a *voluntaryism* more consolidated than any other in Europe."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 21, 1884.

* **vŏl'-ŭn-tĕ,** * **vŏl'-ŭn-teĕ,** *s.* [VOLUNTY.]

vŏl ŭn-teēr', *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *voluntaire* = a volunteer, from Lat. *voluntarius* = voluntary (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive :*

1. One who enters into any service, or undertakes any duty of his own free will.

"Honest instinct comes a *volunteer*."
Pope : Essay on Man, iii. 83.

2. Specifically, one who of his own free will offers his services to the state in a military capacity, without the stipulation of pay or other substantial reward. Only two modern countries, the United States and England, depend largely upon Volunteers to supply the place of a large standing army. In the several nations of the continent of Europe military duty is enforced, all able-bodied citizens being held liable and required to become trained as part of the regular army. The United States and England, on the contrary, have each a small standing army of voluntary recruits, and trust for further military duty to the patriotic spirit of their citizens, and to the training of their volunteer organizations of citizen soldiery. The military efficiency of a nation without a large standing army was remarkably proved in the American Civil War, whose armies on both sides were almost entirely made up of volunteer soldiery, and in which the courage and ability displayed were all that could be desired. Since this war much attention has been paid to military drill, each state having its own body of state militia, well trained and equipped, and required each year to go through a certain course of camp duty. The whole body thus organized is sufficient in number to make an excellent nucleus of an army in case of war. In Great Britain dependence is placed on a similar body of citizen soldiery, whose organization in its present form was due to a war scare in 1859, which brought a large force of armed volunteers spontaneously into the field. Since that date the volunteer organization has been kept up, and a considerable body of well drilled citizen soldiery now exists.

B. *As adj. :* Entering into any service, or undertaking any duty of one's own free will ; consisting of volunteers.

"A *volunteer* force of nearly 3,000 officers and men will be engaged."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

vŏl-ŭn-teēr', *v.t.* & *i.* [VOLUNTEER, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or of one's own free will and choice.

"Agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him."—*Ben Jonson : Poetaster*, iii. 1. (Note.)

B. *Intrans. :* To offer one's service voluntarily ; specifically, to offer to serve as a volunteer.

"You'll need an equipage for *volunteering*."
Dryden : King Arthur. (Prol.)

* **vŏl'-ŭn-tў,** * **vŏl'-ŭn-tē,** *s.* [Fr. *volonté.*] Free-will.

"Of his owne mere *volunte* and fre wyll."—*Fabyan : Chronycle ; Richard II.* (an. 1399).

* **vŏl'-ụ-pēre,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A cap, a night-cap.

"Hire white *volupere*." *Chaucer : C. T.*, 3,241.

vŏ-lŭp'-tụ-ą-rў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *voluptuaire*, from Lat. *voluptuarius* = devoted to pleasure, from *voluptas* = pleasure, from *volo* = to wish.]

A. *As subst. :* One who is wholly given to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual pleasures.

"In poverty and exile he rose from a *voluptuary* into a hero."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj. :* Wholly given or devoted to pleasure ; voluptuous.

"Art *voluptuary*, which Tacitus truly called *eruditus luscus*."—*Bacon : Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

* **vŏ-lŭp'-tụ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *voluptas* = pleasure.] To convert or devote to pleasure.

"Tis watching and labour that *voluptuate* repose and sleep."—*Feltham : Resolves*, 43.

* **vŏ-lŭp-tụ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** * **vo-lup-tu-os-i-tie,** * **vo-lup-tu-os-y-te,** *s.* [Lat. *voluptuosus* = full of pleasure, voluptuous (q.v.).] A disposition to indulge in sensual pleasures ; voluptuousness.

"In the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuosity*."—*Elyot : Governour*, bk. i., ch. vi.

vŏ lŭp'-tụ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*, from Lat. *voluptuosus* = full of pleasure, from *voluptas* = pleasure, from *volo* = to wish ; Sp. & Port. *voluptuoso.*]

1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or based on sensual pleasure.

"That love ne drave you nat to done this dede
But lust *voluptuous*."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cresside, v.

2. Contributing to sensual pleasure ; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires ; gratifying the senses ; sensual : as *voluptuous* charms.

3. Passed or spent in sensual pleasures.

"Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life."
Milton : Samson Agonistes, 534.

4. Given or devoted to sensual pleasures or gratifications ; sensual.

"The jolly and *voluptuous* livers."—*Atterbury : Sermons*, vol. iv. ser. 4.

vŏ-lŭp'-tụ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *voluptuous ; -ly.*] In a voluptuous manner ; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures ; luxuriously, sensually.

"Heritikes sain they chosen life bestial, that *voluptuously* lyuen."—*Chaucer : Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

vŏ-lŭp'-tụ-ŏŭs-nĕss, * **vo-lup-tu-ous-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *voluptuous ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being voluptuous, or addicted to free indulgence in sensual pleasures ; luxuriousness, sensuality.

"Sunk in *voluptuousness* and indolence."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **vŏ-lŭp'-tў,** * **vo-lup-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *voluptas* = pleasure.] Voluptuousness. (*Sir T. Elyot : Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xix.)

Vŏl'-ŭs-pą, *s.* [Properly the lay or song of the Völva, a Scandinavian prophetess, but applied in error by Sir W. Scott to the prophetess herself.] A Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

vŏ-lū'-tą, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll.]

* 1. *Arch. :* A volute (q.v.).

"There are also *volutæ* in the Corinthian and compounded capitals."—*Evelyn : Architecture.*

2. *Zool. & Palæont. :* The type-genus of Volutidæ, with seventy recent species from the West Indies, Cape Horn, West Africa, Australia, Java, and Chili, and eighty fossil species, from the Chalk onward, but the genus is mainly Tertiary and recent. Shell ventricose, thick ; spire short, apex mammillated ; aperture large, deeply notched in front ; columella with several plaits ; operculum present in a few species. There are many sub-genera ; the most important is Volutilithes, in which the plaits of the columella are indistinct, with one recent species ; fossil in the Eocene.

vŏl'-ụ-tą-rў, *a.* [Lat. *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll.] (See compound.)

volutary press, *s.* A clamming-machine (q.v.).

* **vŏl-ụ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *volutatio*, from *volutatus*, pa. par. of *voluto*, frequent. of *volvo* (pa. par. *volutus*) = to roll.] The act of state of rolling or wallowing, as of a body on the earth.

"In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*."—*Bp. Reynolds : On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

vŏl-ūte', *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *voluta*, fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll.]

A. *As adjective :*

Bot. : Rolled up.

B. *As substantive :*

IONIC CAPITAL, SHOWING VOLUTES.

1. *Arch. :* A kind of spiral scroll used in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former being accompanied by smaller ones, called helices. Called also voluta.

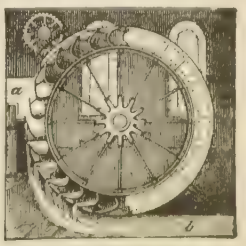
2. *Zool. :* Any individual of the genus Voluta (q.v.).

volute-compasses, *s. pl.* A draftsman's compasses in which the legs are gradually expanded, so as to trace a spiral.

volute-spring, *s.* A helical spring (q.v.).

volute-wheel, *s.*

1. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective sort of blower.



VOLUTE-WHEEL.
a. Water pouring into the buckets ; *b.* Waste water.

2. A water-wheel with radial or curved buckets, in which the periphery of the wheel is surrounded by a volute-shaped casing or scroll, which confines the water against the wheel. (See illustration.)

vŏ-lūt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *volut(e) ; -ed.*]

Arch. : Having a volute or spiral scroll.

† **vŏl-ụ-tĕl'-ląa,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *voluta* (q.v.).]

Zool. : D'Orbigny's name for Voluta (q.v.).

vŏ-lū'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *volut(a) ;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool. :* A family of Siphonostomatous Gasteropods. Woodward enumerates five genera (Voluta, Cymba, Mitra, Volvaria, and Marginella), to which Tate adds Columbellina, which Woodward reckons a sub-genus of Columbella, of the Buccinidæ. Shell turreted or convolute ; aperture notched in front ; columella obliquely plaited ; no operculum. Animal with a recurved siphon ; foot very large, partly hiding the shell ; mantle often lobed and reflected over the shell ; eyes on tentacles or near their base. The living members are chiefly from warm seas, and are often remarkable for their brilliant coloration.

2. *Palæont. :* The family appears late in the Chalk, but is abundant in the Tertiaries, and attains its maximum in recent times.

vŏ-lū'-tĭ-lĭth-ēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *voluta*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] [VOLUTA, 2.]

***vŏ-lū′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *volutio*, from *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll.] A spiral turn, a convolution, a revolution.

"The swift *volution* and the enormous train."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii. 43.

***vŏ-lū′-tīte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *volut(a)*; suff. *-ite.*] A fossil Voluta. [VOLUTA, 2.]

vŏl′-va, *s.* [Lat. = a wrapper, a covering.]

Bot.: The involucre-like base of the stipe of Agaricus. Originally it was a bag enveloping the whole plant, which, however, elongating, burst through it, leaving it torn.

vŏl-vär′-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *volva* = a wrapper, from *volvo* = to roll.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Volutidæ (q.v.), with twenty-nine recent species, from tropical seas. Shell cylindrical, convolute; spire minute, aperture long and narrow; columella with three oblique plaits in front. Fossil in the Eocene of Britain and France.

***vŏlve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *volvo* = to roll, to turn.] To turn over. (*Berners: Froissart; Cron.* Pref.)

vŏl-vō-çĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *volvox*, genit. *volvoc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Confervaceæ, placed by Ehrenberg under his Infusoria, but which Siebold, Williamson, Busk, and Cohn have shown to be confervoid Algæ. Nearly microscopic plants, composed of many zoospore-like bodies associated into spherical or quadrangular colonies, the separate members of which, connected or held together in various ways by cell membranes, retain their distinct individuality for all purposes of nutrition, growth, and reproduction. They are inhabitants of freshwater ponds, in which the whole colony is carried in a circular and progressive movement by the vibratile motion of the cilia, which project from the separate individuals through the jelly into the water. They exhibit in their maturity the characters of the transitory zoospores of other confervoids.

vŏl′-vŏx, *s.* [Lat. *volvo* = to roll. Named from its rotary motion. (See def.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Volvocineæ (q.v.), with one species, *Volvox globator.* To the naked eye it resembles a minute pale-green globule floating about in the water. Under the microscope it is seen to be a spherical membranous sac, studded with innumerable green points, really apertures giving exit to cilia, which enable it to roll over and over in the water. Within the sac are various dense globules, generally green in summer, but often of an orange-colour in autumn and early winter. They are zoospore-like bodies, each sending a pair of cilia through separate orifices. There is a reddish-brown spot and a contractile vacuole. Found abundantly in clear pools on open commons and similar localities.

vŏl′-vu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *volvo* = to roll, to turn about.]

Pathol.: The ileac passion, because it was supposed to arise from a twitching of the bowels.

***vŏme,** *s.* [Lat. *vomo* = to vomit.] Vomit.

"All forsothe ben fulfild with the *vome* and filthis."
—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxviii. 8.

vō′-mĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a ploughshare.]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* A small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the partition between the nostrils in man. It exhibits many modifications in the different classes of Vertebrata. In Fishes an important character is the presence or absence of teeth on the vomer (that is, along the middle line of the roof of the mouth). The bone is so named from the fact that in man it bears some resemblance to a ploughshare. [Etym.]

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Carangidæ, allied to Caranx, from the Chalk of Comen in Istria.

vō′-mĕr-īne, *a.* [Eng. *vomer*; *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the vomer; situated on the vomer. (*Günther.*)

vŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [VOMICA.] Purulent, ulcerous.

vomic-nut, *s.* The nut of *Strychnos Nux vomica.* [NUX-VOMICA, STRYCHNOS.]

vŏm′-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a sore, a boil.]

Pathol.: An abscess in the substance of the lungs produced by the resolution of tubercles.

***vom-ing, *vom-yng,** *s.* [VOME.] Vomiting; vomit. (*Wycliffe: Jer.* xlviii. 56.)

vŏm′-ĭt, *vom-ete, vo-myt, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *vomito*, from *vomitus* = a vomiting, vomit (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *vomitar*; Ital. *vomitare.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew, to puke.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To throw up or eject from the stomach by the mouth; to spew out. (Often with *up*, *forth*, or *out.*)

"The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land."—*Jonah* ii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* To eject or discharge, as from a hollow place; to belch out.

"The volcano, which was about four miles to the west of us, *somited up* vast quantities of fire and smoke."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

vŏm′-ĭt, *vom-ite, *vom-yte, *s.* [Lat. *vomitus* = vomit, prop. pa. par. of *vomo* = to vomit; cogn. with Gr. ἐμέω (*emō*) = to vomit; Sanscr. *vam*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vomito.*]

1. The matter ejected from the stomach in vomiting. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 20.)

2. A medicine or other preparation which causes the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic. (*Arbuthnot.*)

¶ *Black vomit:* [BLACK-VOMIT].

vomit-nut, *s.* [VOMIC-NUT.]

vŏm′-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [VOMIT, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

¶ Vomiting is generally preceded by feelings of nausea, during which there is a copious flow of saliva into the mouth. This being swallowed carries down with it a certain quantity of air, which, assisting in the opening of the cardiac sphincter, facilitates the discharge of the contents of the stomach. There generally follows ineffectual retching, during which there is a deep inspiration, by which the diaphragm is thrust down as low as possible against the stomach, the lower ribs being at the same time drawn in. Then there is a sudden expiratory contraction of the abdominal walls, so that the stomach is compressed without, and its contents sent up the œsophagus. The primary origin of vomiting may be gastric or cerebral.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

"And why may not Pancirone as well bid his servants . . . hold the chalice to beastly *vomitings*?"—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***vŏ-mĭ′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *vomitio*, from *vomitus.*] [VOMIT, *s.*] The act or power of vomiting.

"If the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

***vŏm′-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*] Causing to vomit; emetic.

"Glass of antimony and crocus metallorum, being either of them infused in a great proportion of wine, will make it *vomitive*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 671.

vŏ-mĭ′-tō, *s.* [Sp. *vomit.*] [VOMIT, *s.* ¶.] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with black vomit.

vŏm′-ĭ-tōr-ў, *vom-i-tor-ie, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vomitorius* = causing vomiting; vomiting; hence *vomitoria* (neut. pl.), passages in a theatre, by which people entered and came out, from *vomo* = to vomit.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Causing vomiting; emetic.

"By taking *vomitories* privately."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

B. *As substantive:*

*1. An emetic.

"Usually taken to the foresaid weight, with honey, for a *vomitorie*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvi., ch. vii.

2. *Arch.:* An opening, gate, or door, in an ancient theatre or amphitheatre, which gave ingress and egress to the spectators.

"Sixty-four *vomitories* . . . poured forth the immense multitude."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xii.

***vŏm-ĭ-tu-rĭ′-tion,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *vomiturio*, desiderative from *vomito* = to vomit.]

1. An ineffectual attempt to vomit; a retching.

2. The vomiting of but little matter; vomiting with little effort.

Voô-doô′, Vaudoux (as **Vō-dō′**), *s. & a.* [Native African = the all-powerful and supernatural being, the non-venomous serpent on whom depend all the events which take place in the world. (*Spencer St. John: Hayti*, p. 186.) Mr. Newell (*Amer. Jour. Folk-lore*, No. 1) suggests that the word is a corruption of Vaudois (q.v.), but the suggestion has found little favour among English anthropologists.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. (See extract.)

"As generally understood, *Voodoo* means the persistence, in Hayti, of abominable magic, mysteries, and cannibalism, brought originally from Africa."—*Daily News*, June, 15, 1888.

2. A negro sorcerer or witch who practises human sacrifice and cannibalism.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, connected with, or practising a system of magic, human sacrifice, and cannibalism. [A. 1.]

voô′ doô, *v.t. & i.* To bewitch; to conjure after the manner of a voodoo.

voô′-doô ĭsm, *s.* Belief in voodoo practices; the ritual followed therein; the collectivity of voodoo believers.

vŏ-rā′-cious, *a.* [Lat. *vorax*, genit. *voracis* = greedy, voracious, from *voro* = to devour; Fr. & Ital. *vorace*; Sp. & Port. *voraz.*]

1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; ravenous, gluttonous.

"They are very *voracious*, and will dispatch a carcass in a trice."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. Marked by voracity or greediness.

"They are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste."
Addison: Spectator, No. 452.

3. Ready to swallow up or devour: as, *a voracious* gulf.

4. Rapacious.

vŏ-rā′-cious lў, *adv.* [Eng. *voracious*; *-ly.*] In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

vŏ-rā′-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *voracious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness, voracity.

"Distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite."—*Tatler*, No. 255.

vŏ-răç′-ĭ-tў, *vo-rac-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *voracité*, from Lat. *voracitatem*, accus. of *voracitas*, from *vorax* = voracious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being voracious; ravenousness; voraciousness.

"What a nature is that which feedeth the most greedie *voracitie* in the whole world."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. cvii.

2. Rapacity, greed.

"Who then shall check his *voracity*, or calm his revenge?"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

***vŏ-răg′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus*, from *virago*, genit. *voraginis* = a deep and almost bottomless abyss, from *voro* = to devour, to swallow up.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring, swallowing.

"A cavern's jaws, *voraginous* and vast."
Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora, i.

***vŏ-rā′-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] A gulf, an abyss.

vōr′-ant, *a.* [Lat. *vorans*, pr. par. of *voro* = to devour.]

Her.: Devouring. (Applied to an animal depicted as devouring another.)

vō-rau′-lite (au as ow), *s.* [After Vorau, Styria, where found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *voraulith.*]

Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).

vor-hau′-sĕr-ite (au as ow), *s.* [After J. Vorhauser; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resinous variety of the mineral Serpentine (q.v.), of a brown to greenish-black colour. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·45. Found in the Fleims Valley, Tyrol.

vor′-tĕx (pl. **vor′-tĭ-cēs, vor′-tĕx-ĕs**), *s.* [Lat. *vortex*, *vertex*, from *verto* = to turn.]

Physics: The form assumed when any portion of a fluid is set rotating on an axis; a whirling or circular motion of any fluid, either of water or air, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle, and in some instances drawing up the water or absorbing other things. Eddies, whirlpools, waterspouts, whirlwinds, &c., are familiar examples.

* ¶ *Descartes's vortices:*

Astron. & Physics: An hypothesis proposed by René Descartes (A.D. 1596–1650) to account for the movements of the heavenly bodies. He supposed space filled with fluid matter, and that each fixed star or planet exerted some

influence on the matter for a certain distance round itself; this space he called its "heaven." The sun's heaven was moved around it after the manner of a vortex or whirlpool, carrying with it the planets, around which their heavens moved as minor vortices. Newton controverted the Cartesian view, which long retarded the acceptance of the gravitation theory in Europe.

vortex-atom, *s.*

Physics: A name sometimes given to the ultimate parts of matter which, on the Vortex-theory of Sir W. Thomson, may be inconceivably small vortices in the ether.

vortex-ring, *s.*

Physics: A vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side. All such rings have two motions: a motion of translation, and a vortical motion; but the vortical motion of the inner portions of the ring appears to coincide with the motion of translation, whilst that of the outer portions is in a contrary direction to it. Vortex-rings may be made in a glass of water by dropping milk or ink into it, but the rings are so small that the only motion perceptible is that which carries them to the bottom of the glass. The simplest method of showing vortex-rings in air is to take an ordinary match-box and make a small round hole in one end; in the inner portion of the box put a little dry tobacco, light it, and close the box. By giving the end of the box opposite the hole a smart tap with the finger, tiny smoke-rings will issue from the orifice. It should be borne in mind that the smoke has nothing to do with the vortex, which is in the air—the smoke only renders it visible.

vortex-theory, *s.* [Vortex-atom.]

vortex-wheel, vortex water-wheel, *s.* A kind of turbine in which the water enters tangentially at the surface and is discharged at the centre.

vor'-tĭ-cal, ***vor'-tĭ-call,** *a.* [Lat. *vortex*, genit. *vorticis* = a vortex (q.v.).] Pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling, revolving.

"It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

***vor'-tĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *vortical*; *-ly.*] In a vortical manner; with a whirling or revolving motion.

vor-tĭ-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *vortex* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Bell-animalcule; the type-genus of Vorticellina (q.v.), with numerous species from salt and fresh water. Attached posteriorly by a simple, undivided, contractile thread-like pedicle, enclosing an elastic muscular fibrilla, and assuming on contraction a much shortened and usually corkscrew-like contour. (See illustration under Bell-animalcule.) The adoral system consists of a spirally convolute, ciliary wreath, the right limb of which descends into the oral or vestibular fossa, the left obliquely elevated and encircling the rotatory or ciliary disc; oral fossa on ventral side, continued into a conspicuous pharynx.

vor-tĭ-çĕl'-lĭd, vor-tĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-dan, *s.* [Vorticellidæ.] Any individual of the Vorticellidæ (q.v.). (*Saville Kent: Infusoria*, ii. 671.)

vor-tĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vorticell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Peritrichous Infusoria, with three sub-families: Vorticellina, Vaginicolina, and Ophrydina. Animalcules sedentary or attached, from salt or fresh water, ovate, campanulate, or sub-cylindrical; oral aperture terminal, eccentric, associated with a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the oral aperture, the left limb encircling a more or less elevated, protrusible, and retractile ciliary disc. They increase by fission, by the conjugation of two dissimilar zooids, the one (male?) minute and migrant, the other (female?) normal and sedentary, and by the development out of the endoplast of minute free-swimming germs.

vor-tĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vorticell(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ, with eleven genera. Animalcules naked, long, sessile.

vor'-tĭ-çēş, *s. pl.* [Vortex.]

***vor-tĭ'-cial (ci as sh),** *a.* [Vortical.] Whirling, vortical (q.v.).

"Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or *vortical* movements."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works* 1864), ii. 205.

vor'-tĭ-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *vortex*, genit. *vorticis* = a vortex (q.v.).] Whirling, vortical, revolving.

***vor-tĭg'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Vortex.] Having a motion revolving round an axis or centre; vortical.

"Lifting high his angry tide
Vortiginous." *Cowper: Homer; Iliad* xxi.

vōş'-ğīte, *s.* [After the Vosges, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered labradorite found in a porphyritic rock. Sp. gr. 2·771; colour, white to greenish or bluish; lustre, greasy.

vō'-tạr-ĕss, ***vōt'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *votary*; *-ess.*] A female votary; a female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

"Thy *votress* from my tender years I am."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 225.

***vō'-tạr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *votary*; *-ist.*] A votary.

"A study which every *votarist* of the dramatic muses ought to pay attention and respect to."—*Observer*, No. 75.

vō'-tạr-ў, ***vo-tar-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *vot(um)* = a vow; Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted, votive.

"*Votary* resolution is made equipollent to custome."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Custom.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is devoted, consecrated, or promised under a vow; hence, more generally, one who is devoted, given, or addicted to some particular worship, service, study, or the like; a devotee.

"The Actes of English *Votaries*, comprehendynge their vnchaste practices and examples by all ages."—*Bale: English Votaries.* (Pref.)

vōte, *s.* [Lat. *votum* = a vow, a wish, prop. neut. sing. of *votus*, pa. par. of *voveo* = to vow (q.v.); Fr. *vote*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *voto.*]

* **1.** An ardent wish; a prayer, a suffrage.

2. The expression of a decided wish, opinion, desire, will, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed or to any candidate put forward, in which the person voting has an interest with others, either in passing or rejecting a proposed law, rule, regulation, &c., or in electing or rejecting a proposed candidate for any particular office or post. Votes of this sort can be given in various ways, as by raising the hand, by word of mouth (*vivâ voce*), by ballot, by a ticket, &c.; suffrage.

"Bishops give not their *votes* by blood in parliament, but by an office annext to them, which being taken away they cease to vote, therefore there is not the same reason for them as for temporal lords."—*Selden: Table Talk*, p. 11.

3. Expression of will by a majority; result of voting; decision by some expression of the minds of a number.

4. That by means of which will, preference, or decision is given in elections or in deciding propositions, as a ballot, a ticket, &c.

5. That which is voted, given, granted, allowed, or conveyed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred or granted by vote; a grant.

"Then a *vote* of thanks was moved to the mayor for his able conduct in the chair."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

6. Votes collectively; votes given.

"Alluding to the large amount of the illiterate *vote* in Ireland."—*Daily Chronicle*, April 26, 1886.

vōte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *voter.*] [Vote, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, as by ballot, a ticket, or other authorized means, in electing candidates to any office or post, or in passing or rejecting motions, laws, regulations, or the like, or in deciding upon any proposition, in which one has an interest with others.

"A more disinterested set of men than those who had promised to *vote* for him, never existed on earth."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will.

2. To enact or establish by vote or by some expression of will.

"But the late long lasting parliament *voted* it a monopoly."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*

3. To grant, allow, or confer by vote or expression of will.

4. To declare; to set down; to characterize.

"It has come to be *voted* rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1888.

***vōte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *vote*, *s.*; *-less.*] Not having or not entitled to a vote.

"A small knot of the *voteless* have gathered."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 26, 1886.

vōt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *vot(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who has or is legally entitled to vote or give his suffrage; an elector. [Registration, ¶ 4.]

"Beans having been made use of by the *voters* among the Athenians in the choice of magistrates."—*Tatler*, No. 240.

vōt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Vote, *v.*] Voting in past times was largely performed openly, in many instances by acclamation of an assembled people. In ancient Greece voting was either by show of hands or by ballot—the latter intended for secrecy; the ballot being a white or black ball dropped secretly into a box, or a marked potsherd similarly deposited. It was not until 1872 that the secret ballot at parliamentary and municipal elections was adopted in England. In the New England States the practice of secret voting has always been in vogue, and it has long been practiced throughout the United States, while it has become common in most other countries. As the secrecy of the ballot, however, was evaded by several partisan devices, a new ballot system, permitting complete secrecy recently devised in Australia, has been made the law in many states of the Union, and in some other countries. In this system, in its most common form, the names of all candidates are printed on a single sheet, and are voted for by making a cross at the head of a party list, if the voter favors the whole ticket, or opposite each name, if he desires to divide his vote among the party candidates.

voting-machine, *s.* An automatic contrivance for securing accuracy in the recording, counting, &c., of votes.

voting-paper, *s.* A ballot or paper for a ballot.

vō'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *votivus*, from *votum* = a vow; Fr. *votif*; Sp. & Port. *votivo.*]

1. Given, paid, or consecrated in consequence or in fulfilment of a vow.

* **2.** Observed or practised in consequence or in fulfilment of a vow.

"*Votive* abstinence some constitutions may endure."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 85.

votive-mass, *s.* [Mass (2), *s.*, ¶ 16.]

votive-medal, *s.* A medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event, as a victory, the recovery of a prince from illness, &c.

votive-offering, *s.* An ex-voto (q.v.).

***vō'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *votiv(e)*; *-ly.*] In a votive manner; by vow.

***vō'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *votive* + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being votive.

***vōt'-rĕss,** *s.* [Votaress.]

vouch, *v.t.* & *i.* [Norm. Fr. *voucher* = to vouch, cite, or call in aid in a suit, from Lat. *voco* = to call, to call upon, to summon, from *vox*, genit. *vocis* = the voice.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To call to witness; to obtest; to call upon.

"Do allege the same histories and *vouche* (as I mought say) to theyr aide the autoritie of the writers."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

* **2.** To warrant; to be surety for; to answer for; to guarantee.

"*Vouched* by the concurrent testimony of unsuspected witnesses."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.

3. To assert, to maintain, to affirm, to attest, to witness.

"What can you *vouch* against him?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* **4.** To support; to back up; to follow up.

"Bold words *vouched* with a deed so bold."
Milton: P. L., v. 66.

II. *Law:* To call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

"He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation.

"*Vouch* with me, heaven."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. To answer; to be surety or guarantee.

"Until the Elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath solemnly affirmed."—*Swift.*

3. To maintain, to assert, to aver, to affirm.

"A man that never yet
Did, as he *vouches*, misreport your grace."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

II. *Law:* To give evidence of a warranty of title.

* **vôuch**, *s.* [Vouch, *v.*] Approving or attesting voice; warrant, attestation, testimony.

"What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed; one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

* **vouche**, *v.t. & i.* [Vouch, *v.*]

vôuch-eē', *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; *-ee.*]

Law: The person vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

vôuch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who vouches or gives witness or attestation to anything.

"I shall have many *vouchers*, who will be ready to justify me."—*Burnet: Life of Sir M. Hale.*

2. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch for or guarantee the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account and the like.

3. A guarantee; testimony, witness.

"The stamp is a mark, and a publick *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight."—*Locke.*

II. *Law:*

1. The tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there may be a single voucher or double vouchers.

2. (See extract).

"*Voucher* is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

* **vôuch'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *vouch; -ment.*] A solemn assertion or declaration.

"Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 77.

vôuch'-or, *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; *-or.*]

Law: The same as Voucher, II. 1.

vôuch-sāfe', * **vouche-safe**, * **vouche-saive**, * **vouch-save**, * **vouch-en-sauf**, * **vouche-sauf**, * **vouche-saufe**, *v.t. & i.* [Prop. two words, *vouch safe* = to vouch or warrant as safe, to guarantee, to grant.] [Vouch, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *As two words:* To grant, to allow.

"So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As ye haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *xaue*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 260.

II. *As one word:*

1. To condescend to grant; to concede; to grant in condescension.

"She *vouchsafes* no notice."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* **2.** To receive or accept in condescension; to deign to receive.

"Upon which better part our prayers come in
If thou *vouchsafe* them."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *As two words:*

1. To guarantee; to be surety.

"But wold ye *vouchen sauf* upon surtee
Two yere or three for to respiten me."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,886

2. To grant, to concede, to agree.

"*Vowche sauf* that his sone hire wedde."
William of Palerne, 1,449.

II. *As one word:* To deign, to condescend, to yield.

"*Vouchsafe* to alight thy steed."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 18.

* **vôuch-sāfe'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *vouchsafe; -ment.*] The act of vouchsafing; that which is vouchsafed; a grant or concession in condescension.

"And that God is in him of a truth, in a special way of manifestation and *vouchsafement*."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* **vôulge** (g as **zh**), *s.* [O. Fr. *voulge, vouge.* Origin doubtful.]

Old Arm.: A langue-de-bœuf (q.v.).

* **voure**, *v.t.* [Lat. *voro.*] To devour. (*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xviii. 8.)

voussoir (as **vôs-swär'**), *s.* [Fr., from *voussure* = the curvature of a vault, from a verb *vousser* (supposed Low Lat. *volutio*) = to make round, from Lat. *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to turn.]

Arch.: One of the stones which immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and are always cut more or less in the shape of a truncated pyramid or wedge. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is called the keystone of the arch.

ARCH OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.
a a. Voussoirs; *b.* Keystone; *c c.* Intrados or soffit.

* **vou-ter-y**, *s.* [Avouterie.] Adultery. (*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xvii. 27.)

vŏw, * **vou**, * **vowe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vou, vo, veu* (Fr. *vœu*) = a vow, from Lat. *votum* = a thing vowed, a vow; prop. neut. sing. of *votus*, pa. par. of *voveo* = to promise, to vow; Sp. & Ital. *voto.* *Vote* and *vow* are doublets. *Avow* is a compound from *vow*, by the prefixing of *a-* = Lat. *ad.*] [Avow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A solemn promise; a kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act, or to dedicate to the deity something of value, on the fulfiment of certain conditions, or in the event of the vower receiving something specially desired, as recovery from illness, deliverance from danger, success in an enterprise, or the like.

"A *vow*, being a promise made solemnly to God, partakes of the nature of an oath."—*Secker: Works*, vol. vi., lect. 20.

2. A solemn promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act or service.

3. A solemn promise or declaration of fidelity and constancy.

"It is the hour when lovers' *vows*
Seem sweet in every whispered word.'
Byron: Parisina, i.

* **4.** A solemn asseveration or declaration.

"To entertain my *vows* of thanks and praise."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 9.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* A special promise made to God to do or forego something for the promotion of his glory. The subject-matter must always consist of "a greater good," in ecclesiastical language "de bono meliori." The practice of making vows appears in the religious history of all races in any degree civilized. It entered largely into the Mosaic Dispensation (Gen. xxviii. 20–22; Lev. xvii. 2; Num. xxx. 2, &c.). In Deut. xxiii. 21, the necessity of fulfilling a vow is insisted on (cf. Eccles. v. 4, 5), but in the following verse it is pointed out that there is no sin in forbearing to make a vow. The practice continued among the Jews in New Testament times (Acts xviii. 18). With the rise of monachism (q.v.), vows to observe the evangelical councils of voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience, became common and prevailed in the Church till the Reformation, when the Reformers taught that, since it was the duty of every man to devote himself and all his possessions to the service of God, vows were unnecessary. Vows, however, still enter largely into the religious system of the Roman Church. To the three vows (poverty, chastity, and obedience) taken by all religious [Religious, B.], a fourth, that of stability (= remaining in the order) is sometimes added. In addition to these there are private vows—of chastity, pilgrimage, &c. Vows are of two kinds: simple and solemn, the difference between them being that the latter are instituted as such, and accepted as irrevocable by the Church, and they constitute one of the marks of a religious order as distinguished from a congregation [Order, *s.*, ¶ (9)]. Simple and solemn vows differ also in their effects. A simple vow makes marriage unlawful, and deprives the person who has made it of a right to use any property he may possess; a solemn vow makes marriage invalid, and takes away all dominion over property. Solemn and certain simple vows, as those of chastity and of greater pilgrimage, can only be dispensed by the Pope, or by a superior specially delegated for the purpose; but most of the simple vows can be dispensed by the bishop of the diocese in which the person who has made the vow resides.

* **vow-breach**, * **vow-break**, *s.* The breaking of a vow or vows.

"Sacrilege and *vow-break* in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves."—*Jeremy Taylor: Holy Dying.*

* **vow-breaker**, *s.* One who breaks his vow or vows.

"And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whome these euangelical *vow-breakers* pretende to be their proctour for theire vnlaufui mariages."—*Jewell: Defence of Apologie*, p. 162.

* **vow-fellow**, *s.* One who is bound by the same vow.

"*Vow-fellows* with this virtuous king."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

vŏw, * **vowe**, * **vow-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *voer*, (Fr. *vouer*).] [Vow, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a vow or solemn promise, as to God or a deity.

"When thou *vowest* a vow defer not to pay it . . . pay that which thou hast *vowed*."—*Eccles.* v. 4.

2. To threaten or denounce solemnly or upon oath.

"That he may *vow* revenge on him."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,179.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a vow or solemn promise; to bind one's self by a vow.

"He that *vows* never to have an ill thought, never to commit an error, hath taken a course, that his little infirmities shall become crimes."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

2. To asseverate or protest solemnly.

"We heard him swear and *vow* to God,
He came but to the duke of Lancaster
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

vŏwed, *pa. par. & a.* [Vow, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Devoted, consecrated, or dedicated by a vow.

"Never faith could hold, if not to beauty *vowed*."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 58.

* **2.** Confirmed by oath; sworn to.

"With a *vowed* contract."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

3. Sworn, constant, inveterate, confirmed.

"[The] *vowed* foe of my felicitie."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 19.

vŏw'-ĕl, * **vow-ell**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *voyelle* = a vowel, from Lat. *vocalem*, accus. of *vocalis* = sounding, vocal (q.v.); Sp. *vocal*; Port. *vogal*; Ital. *vocale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sound that is uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs; a sound produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. The pitch or tone of a vowel is determined by the vocal chords, but its quality depends upon the configuration of the mouth or buccal tube *A*, *i*, and *u* are by philologists called the primitive vowels, and from them all the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. A vowel differs from a consonant in that the former can be pronounced by itself, while a consonant requires the aid of a vowel to be sounded with it. While there are only five vowels, *i.e.*, characters representing such sounds, there are fourteen vowel and five diphthongal sounds in English.

"For the formation of the three principal *vowels* we give the interior of the mouth two extreme positions. In one we round the lips and draw down the tongue, so that the cavity of the mouth assumes the shape of a bottle without a neck, and we pronounce *u*. In the other we narrow the lips and draw up the tongue as high as possible, so that the buccal tube represents a bottle with a very wide neck, and we pronounce *i* (as in French and German). If the lips are wide open, and the tongue lies flat and in its natural position, we pronounce *a*. Between these three elementary articulations there is an indefinite variety of vowel sounds."—*Morris: Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, § 47.

2. A letter or character representing such a sound.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vowel-points, *s. pl.* [Point, *s.*, ¶ 16.]

***vŏw′-ĕl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *vowel; -ish.*] Of the nature of a vowel.

"The power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the vowel in any syllable."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. iii.

***vŏw′-ĕl-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *vowel; -ism.*] The use of vowels.

***vŏw′-ĕlled,** *a.* [Eng. *vowel; -ed.*] Furnished with or containing vowels.

"Pauses, cadence, and well *vowell'd* words."
Dryden: To the Earl of Roscommon.

vŏw′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vow*, s.; *-er.*] One who makes a vow or vows.

"The gyfte . . . not promysed to that kynde of *vowers*."—*Bale: Apologie.* (Pref.).

***vŏw′-ĕss, *vow-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *vow; -ess.*] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun.

"In that churche also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the habit of a *vowess*."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***vŏw′-lĕss, *vow-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *vow*, s.; *-less.*] Free from, or not bound by, a vow or vows.

"He hath done with their owne vowes, and now descends to us; whom he confesses *vowlesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, § 17.

vŏx, *s.* [Lat. = a voice.] A voice.

vox-angelica, *s.* [Lat.]

Music: An organ-stop consisting of two ranks of pipes of small scale and delicate quality of tone, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, in order to produce a wavy and tremulous sound. Called also *Voix céleste, unda maris*, &c.

vox-humana, *s.* [Lat.]

Music: A reed stop in the organ intended to imitate the sounds of the human voice, consisting of a large reed and short tube; called *voce humana* in Italian, *voix humaine* in French, and also *anthropoglossa.*

voy′-age (age as **ĭj), *ve-age, *vi-age, *vy-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *veiage* (Fr. *voyage*), from Lat. *viaticum* = provisions or requisites for a journey; from *viaticus* = pertaining to a journey, from *via* = a way, a journey; Ital. *viaggio*; Sp. *viage*; Prov. *viatge.*] [Way.]

***1.** A journey, whether by land or by sea.

"To Scotland now he foudes, to redy his *viage*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 314.

2. A journey or passing by sea or water from one place or country to another, especially a journey by water to a place far distant.

***3.** The practice or habit of travelling, especially from one country to another.

"All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them."—*Bacon.*

***4.** Any course or way taken; an attempt.

"If he should intend this *voyage* towards my wife."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

¶ One of the most remarkable voyages of antiquity was that of Solomon and Hiram's navigators to India, or some place to which its productions were brought. The names of the apes, peacocks, &c., obtained are Malabar words, which suggests that South-Western India itself was visited. An exploring expedition sent out by Pharaoh Necho about 604 B.C. is said to have sailed round Africa. The Periplus of Hanno the Carthaginian, B.C. 400, was also a great nautical exploit. The discovery of America by Columbus 1492, and the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama, with his ultimate arrival in India (A.D. 1497), constitute two of the greatest nautical enterprises of modern times. After these rank the expeditions which circumnavigated the globe [Circumnavigator] and those for the discovery of the North-East and North-West passages. [North-East, ¶; North-West, ¶.]

***voy′-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *voyager.*] [Voyage, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To travel; to make a journey or voyage; to travel by water.

"Life hath not bin unexpensive in learning, and *voyaging* about."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

B. *Trans.:* To travel or pass over; to traverse.

"I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast unbounded deep."
Milton: P. L., x. 471.

***voy′-age-a-ble (age** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *voyage; -able.*] Capable of being travelled or sailed over; navigable.

voy′-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *voyag(e); -er.*] One who travels or passes by water from one place or country to another.

"Long shall the *voyager*, with th' Ionian blast,
Hail the bright clime of battle and of song."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 91.

voy′-a-geŭr (g as **zh),** *s.* [Fr. A traveller; specifically applied in Canada to a class of men employed by the fur companies in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land to and from the remote stations of the north-west. They are nearly all French Canadians or half-breeds. A number of them were employed by the British government in transporting stores, &c., up the Nile, in the expedition for the relief of Khartoum, in 1884.

"Over one hundred whaleboats are at Gemai awaiting the return of *voyageurs* to start."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1884.

voy′-al, voy′-ol, *s.* [Viol (2), *s.*]

voy′-ra, *s.* [The Guianan name of one species.]

Bot.: A parasitic genus of Gentianeæ, akin to the Orobanchaceæ. They grow on the trunks of old trees. The tuberous roots of *V. rosea* are eaten in Guiana like potatoes.

V′-pŭg, *s.* [See def.]

Entom.: Eupithecia coronata, a pug-moth (q.v.). The fore wings are green with numerous black and pale markings, the most conspicuous of which is a V-shaped black mark, whence the name. The caterpillar feeds on the traveller's joy, the agrimony, the golden rod, and the wild angelica.

vraisemblance (as **vrā-sąn̆-blą̆ns′),** *s.* [Fr.] An appearance of truth.

vrĕck′-īte, *s.* [After Ben Bhreck, or Vreck, near Tongue, Sutherland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, granular mineral occurring as a coating on crystals of quartz. Colour, light apple-green. An analysis yielded: silica, 34·92; alumina, 7·16; sesquioxide of iron, 12·71; protoxide of iron, 2·11; protoxide of manganese, 0·41; lime, 16·08; magnesia, 8·26; water, 17·77 = 99·42.

vŭgg, vugh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A cavity; a hollow in a rock, or in a lode; a vogle.

Vŭl′-can, *s.* [Lat. *Vulcanus.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The god who presided over the working of metals. He was the son of Jupiter, who, incensed at his interference on the part of his mother, Juno, cast him out of heaven; he fell in the isle of Lemnos, and broke his leg in the fall. He was the patron of armourers and workers in metal. There is about the character of Vulcan much of the usual confusion belonging to Greek mythology. Cicero mentions three Vulcans, besides the son of Jupiter; one, the child of Uranus; another, of Nilus, who reigned in Egypt; a third of Mænalius. A peculiarity attending the worship of Vulcan was, that the victims were wholly consumed, in reference to his character as god of fire. In sculpture he is represented as bearded, with a hammer and pincers, and a pointed cap. He had under him, as workmen, the Cyclopes, whose workshop was on Mount Etna, where thunderbolts were forged. He is identified with the Greek Hephæstos.

***2.** *Astron.:* The name given to a planet, imaginary or real, between the Sun and Mercury. On March 26, 1859, M. Lescarbault, a village physician of Orgères, Eure-et-Loire, France, saw or fancied that he saw a small dark planet-like body pass across the sun's disc. In September the alleged discovery reached Leverrier, who eagerly grasped it, as he had previously come to the conclusion that the motions of Mercury were affected by the perturbation of a planet between it and the sun. He even went so far as hypothetically to calculate the elements of the new planet. M. Liais stated that he was examining the sun at the very moment of M. Lescarbault's supposed discovery, and was certain that no dark body passed across the disc. The planet was called by anticipation Vulcan, but its existence still remains unconfirmed. (*Dunkin: Midnight Sky.*)

Vŭl-cā′-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Vulcanius*, from *Vulcanus* = Vulcan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to Vulcan; formed by Vulcan.

"The *Vulcanian* panoply which Achilles lent to his feebler friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanoes; volcanic.

II. *Geol.:* Of, pertaining, or relating to the geological theory of the Vulcanists.

vŭl-căn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Vulcan; -ic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Vulcan.

2. Volcanic; vulcanian.

vŭl-can-ĭç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *vulcanic; -ity.*] The quality or state of being vulcanic or volcanic; volcanic power or action; volcanicity.

vŭl′-can-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *Vulcan; -ism.*]

Geol.: A collective term for the phenomena due to internal fire or heat, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.

"A grander phase of *vulcanism* than that now displayed either by Vesuvius or Hecla."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 27, 1886.

vŭl′-can-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *Vulcanus* = (1) the god of fire; (2) fire.]

Geol.: One who attributed to igneous agency the formation of various rocks, notably basalt, &c., supposed by the Neptunists, led by Werner (1750–1817), to have been deposited from a chaotic aqueous fluid. The controversy became vehement, and the two parties degenerated into warring factions, the Vulcanist hypothesis ultimately holding the field. Called also Plutonists. [Geology, I.; Hutonian-theory, Wernerian.]

"The bitter controversies of the Neptunists and *Vulcanists*."—*Brown: Our Earth & its Story*, i. 99.

vŭl′-can-īte, *s.* [Eng. *vulcan: -ite.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard and non-elastic variety of vulcanized rubber, used for making combs, dental plates, and numerous other objects. It contains from 30 to 60 per cent. more sulphur, and is subjected to a higher and more prolonged heat in curing than ordinary vulcanized rubber. It is of a brownish-black colour, is hard and tough, cuts easily, is susceptible of a good polish, and is not affected by water or any of the other caoutchouc solvents. It evolves a considerable amount of electricity when rubbed, and is hence much used in the construction of electric machines.

2. *Petrol.:* A name sometimes given to Pyroxene (q.v.).

vŭl-can-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vulcaniz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of vulcanizing, or of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, as to render it insensible to atmospheric changes, increase its durability, and adapt it for various purposes in the arts. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur, and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed. The substance thus formed is elastic at all temperatures, cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, and resists the effects of heat within a considerable range of temperature. Vulcanized india-rubber is largely used for many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, &c. [Vulcanite.]

vŭl′-can-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *vulcan; -ize.*] To treat by the process of vulcanization, as india-rubber.

vŭl′-can-īzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Vulcanize.]

vulcanized india-rubber, *s.* India-rubber subjected to the process of vulcanization (q.v.).

vŭl′-can-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *vulcaniz(e); -er.*] One who or that which vulcanizes; specifically, the apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber.

***vŭl-cā′-nō,** *s.* [Volcano.]

***vŭl-can-ŏl′-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *vulcanolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in vulcanology; a volcanist.

***vŭl-can-ŏl′-ō-gў,** *s.* [Eng. *vulcano* = a volcano; suff. *-ology.*]

Physics: That department of natural science which concerns itself with igneous phenomena, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.

"Under *Vulcanology* he treats of the volcanic eruptions during the two years."—*Nature*, Oct. 22, 1885, p. 609.

vŭl′-gar, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *vulgaire* = vulgar, com-

mon, from Lat. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus* = the common people, lit. = a crowd or throng; from same root as Sansc. *varga* = a troop; *vraja* = a flock, a herd, a multitude; Eng. *urge*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the common people; plebeian.

"Talk like the *vulgar* sort of market-men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. Characteristic of or suiting the common people: as, *vulgar* sports, *vulgar* life.

3. Pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of the lower or less refined classes; unrefined; hence, somewhat coarse; rude, boorish, low.

"Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

4. Common, ordinary; in general use; hence, vernacular, national.

"Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in the *vulgar* tongue."—*Book of Common Prayer; Order of Baptism.*

*5. Ordinary, commonplace; of ordinary or common occurrence.

"As common
As any, the most *vulgar* thing to sense."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

*6. Lowering one's self, with loss of dignity or self-respect; making one's self too cheap.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*7. Of common or general circulation; commonly bruited; public.

"A *vulgar* comment will be made of it."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1

*8. Consisting of common persons.

"The *vulgar* heaps of slaughter."—*Rambler.*

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. One of the common people; a vulgar person.

"As bad as those that *vulgars* give boldest titles."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

"Abandon—which is in the *vulgar*, leave."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 1.

¶ *The vulgar:* The common people collectively; the uneducated or unrefined class of people.

"Drive away *the vulgar* from the streets."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

vulgar-era, *s.* The common era used by Christians, dating from the birth of Christ.

vulgar-fraction, *s.* [Fraction, II.]

vŭl-gār'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ian.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Vulgar.

"With a fat *vulgarian* sloven."
Denham: To Sir J. Mennis.

B. *As subst.:* A vulgar person; particularly a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

"Degenerated into a silly *vulgarian*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 608.

vŭl'-gar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ism.*]

1. Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners or language; vulgarity.

"[Fletcher] . . . has never descended to *vulgarism* or affected obscurity."—*P. Fletcher: Piec. Ecl.*, 1. (Note.)

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

"All *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms, in the conversations of boys . . . must be noticed and corrected."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 14.

vŭl-găr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ity.*]

*1. The quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; acts of low manners or coarseness.

"The reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1. (Note by Gifford.)

*3. The vulgar; the common people; the mob.

"The mere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidness of sin."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 3. (Pref.)

vŭl-gar-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vulgariz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of making common or vulgar.

"The *vulgarization* of Rossetti has been going on for some time past with really remarkable success."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 18, 1887.

vŭl'-gar-īze, vŭl'-gar-īşe, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make vulgar or common.

"He . . . reduces and *vulgarizes* the standard of his own work."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

B. *Intrans.:* To act in a vulgar or low manner; to lower or debase one's self.

"Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode."
Daniel: To Lady Anne Clifford.

vŭl'-gar-lў, ***vul-gare-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ly.*]

†1. In a vulgar, common, or ordinary manner; commonly, ordinarily; among the common people.

"There is a large cave on the said mount, which is *vulgarly* believed to contain hidden treasures."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 56.

2. In a vulgar, coarse, rude, or clownish manner; rudely, coarsely: as, To speak *vulgarly*.

*3. Publicly; before all the people; openly.

"So *vulgarly* and personally accused."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

***vŭl'-gar-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *vulgar; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vulgar; vulgarity.

Vŭl'-gāte, *s.* [Lat. *vulgatus* = general, common, pa. par. of *vulgo* = to make common, general, or universal; *vulgus* = a crowd, the public.]

Biblical Versions: The most celebrated and most widely diffused version of the Bible into the Latin language. It is believed to have been made by St. Jerome, who was born in Dalmatia A.D. 329 and died at Bethlehem A.D. 420. The early Church seems for a considerable time to have consisted mainly of members who spoke Greek, and the necessity for a Latin version of the Scriptures was first felt in Northern Africa. One or more Latin translations were made in that quarter, which after a time were superseded by the Italic Version (q.v.). In 383 Pope Damasus urged Jerome to revise the Latin version of the New Testament by the Greek original. Undertaking the work, he found innumerable false readings, interpolations, and corruptions, and though he acted cautiously to avoid alarming the ignorant and the timid, his version was a great advance on its predecessors. He next revised the Latin version of the Old Testament by the aid of the Greek Septuagint. Finally acquiring the Hebrew tongue after he was forty-five years of age, he translated the Old Testament directly from the original language. Although his version had at first to encounter the hostile clamours of the ignorant, it made way by its own merits, without much assistance from authority, through the whole Latin-speaking portion of ancient Christendom. Gradually, however, the text was corrupted, and recensions became needful. One was commenced A.D. about 802 by Alcuin at the instance of Charlemagne, a second by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. about 1089, and there were others. The invention of printing led to the immediate issue about 1455 of the Mazarin Vulgate, printed at Mainz by Gutenberg and Fust, others following at intervals. In 1546 a commission appointed by the Council of Trent reported that the text of the Vulgate was very corrupt. In 1587 an edition of the Vulgate appeared, the proof-sheets of which were partly corrected by Pope Sixtus V., who used his authority to procure acceptance for the work. But further study showed that many of the attempted emendations were erroneous, and there was a further revision by Toletus under the auspices of Pope Clement VIII. It was issued in 1592, and is the authorised edition in the Roman Church. It bears the name of both pontiffs, being entitled "Biblia Sacra Latina Vulgatæ editionis Sixti V. et Clementis VIII." Wycliffe's version of the Bible was made from the Vulgate; and thus that version has affected the Authorised version, as it has those published in the languages of Western Europe. A large number of the theological terms now in use, such as "sacrament," "justification," &c., have been adopted from the Latin of the Vulgate.

"The Latin Church found in the *Vulgate* an instrument for reaching all hearts and guiding all tongues."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 345.

¶ Hence sometimes applied to the ordinary text of any author.

"Let us pass from 'The Tempest' to the 'Comedy of Errors,' v. ii., 'My heavy burden are delivered.' So the folio, and rightly. The *vulgate* gives 'burdens,' reduplicating the plural."—*Notes & Queries*, May 19, 1888, p. 382.

vŭlned, *a.* [Lat. *vulnus* = a wound.]

Her.: An epithet applied to any animal that is wounded and bleeding: as, a hind's head *vulned*.

vŭl-nĕr-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *vulnerable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

"*Vulnerability* by an enemy's bullets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1886.

vŭl'-nĕr-ă-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound; Sp. *vulnerable*; Ital. *vulnerabile.*]

1. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of or liable to wounds or external injuries.

"Seeking where he was *vulnerable* most."
Cowper: Homer; Iliad xxii.

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.

"If you are *vulnerable* in your character you will be deeply wounded."—*Knox: Essay* 35.

*3. Wounding.

"To throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darts."—*Harl. Miscell.*, v. 440.

vŭl'-nĕr-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *vulnerable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

vŭl'-nĕr-ă-rў, ***vul-ner-a-rie,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *vulnerarius* = pertaining to a wound or wounds, from *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound; Fr. *vulnéraire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

"The *vulnerary* herbs and surgical art of the country."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

*2. Causing wounds; wounding.

"The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 56.

B. *As subst.:* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds or external injuries; as certain unguents, balsams, and the like.

"Like a balsamic *vulnerary*, heal the sore which opposition would cause to rankle."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 38.

***vŭl'-nĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *vulneratus*, pa. par. of *vulnero* = to wound, from *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound.] To wound, to injure.

"Thou thy chastitie didst *vulnerate*."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 17.

***vŭl-nĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Vulnerate.]

1. The act of wounding or injuring.

2. The state of being wounded or injured; a wound.

"He speaks of the son of God, which was to be the son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 4.

***vŭl'-nĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound.] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

***vŭl-nĭf'-ĭc,** ***vŭl-nĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *vulnus* = a wound, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Causing wounds.

vŭln'-ĭng, *a.* [Lat. *vulnus* = a wound.]

Her.: Wounding; a term applied particularly to the pelican, which is always depicted as wounding or piercing her breast. (See illustration under Pelican.)

***vŭl-păn'-sĕr,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vulpes* (q.v.), and Lat. *anser* = a goose.]

Ornith.: A lapsed synonym of Tadorna (q.v.).

vŭl'-pa-vŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vulpes* (q.v.), and Lat. *avus* = an ancestor.]

Zool.: A genus of Canidæ, from the Eocene of North America.

vŭl-pĕc'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little fox, dimin. from *vulpes* (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

vulpecula-et-anser, *s.*

Astron.: The Fox and the Goose; a modern constellation between Aquila and Cygnus introduced in the sixteenth century by Hevelius. Bode registers within its limits 127 small stars.

***vŭl-pĕc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *vulpecula*, dimin. from *vulpes* = a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; vulpine.

†**vŭl'-pēş,** *s.* [Lat. = a fox.]

Zool.: An old genus of Canidæ, having for its type *Canis vulpes* († *Vulpes vulgaris*), the Common Fox. It is now generally made a sub-genus of Canis (q.v.). The species or varieties are numerous and widely-distributed over North America, the South of India, and

Africa. They have the tail clothed with soft fur and long hair uniformly mixed. [VULPAVUS, VULPINE-SERIES.]

vŭl'-pĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*Cetraria*) *vulp(ina)*; suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Cetraria vulpina.*

vulpic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{14}O_5$. Vulpulic acid. An acid occurring in the lichen *Cetraria vulpina.* The lichen is macerated with warm water, in presence of milk of lime, the extract treated with hydrochloric acid, and the flocculent precipitate of vulpic acid purified by re-crystallization from boiling alcohol or ether. It separates from ether in transparent yellow needles, is nearly insoluble in water and absolute alcohol, more easily soluble in ether, and melts at 100°. Its salts are of no importance.

vŭl'-pĭ-çīde, vŭl'-pē-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *vulpes* = a fox, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.]

1. The act or practice of killing a fox, otherwise than by hunting. Such an act is considered by fox-hunters as extremely unsportsmanlike and disgraceful.

"The word *vulpicide* has been created to denounce a most hated crime."—*Fortnightly Review*, Dec., 1869, p. 623.

2. One who kills a fox, otherwise than by hunting it.

"Their father bore (let us hope falsely) the awful repute of being a *vulpecide*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 11, 1884.

vŭl'-pīne, *a.* [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes* = a fox.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a fox; resembling a fox.

"A singular instance of *vulpine* sagacity and daring was witnessed."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. Crafty, cunning.

vulpine-opossum, *s.* [VULPINE-PHALANGER.]

vulpine-phalanger, *s.*

Zool.: Phalangista vulpeculus, an Australian Marsupial, resembling a fox in appearance, but much inferior in size, being only two feet

VULPINE-PHALANGER.

long exclusive of the tail, which is some fifteen inches more. Upper parts covered with dark gray fur, lighter beneath. Called also Vulpine and Brush-tailed Opossum.

vulpine-series, *s.*

Zool.: One of the two sections into which Huxley divides the genus Canis. It includes Vulpes (with Urocyon, (q.v.), and Leucocyon (*Gray*) = *C. lagopus*, the Arctic Fox) and Fennecus. Called also the Alopecoid series.

* **vŭl'-pĭn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *vulpin(e)*; *-ism.*] The quality of being vulpine; craft, artfulness, cunning. (*Carlyle.*)

vŭl'-pĭn-īte, *s.* [After Vulpino, Lombardy, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A granular variety of anhydrite (q.v.). Sometimes used for ornamental purposes.

vŭl-pū'-lĭc, *a.* [VULPIC.]

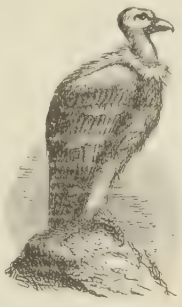
vŭl'-pu-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *vulpul(ic)*; *-in.*] [VULPIC-ACID.]

vŭl'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. = a vulture (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Vulture (q.v.); the type-genus of Vulturinæ, with one species, *Vultur monachus*, ranging over Spain and North Africa, through Nepaul to China, north of Ningpo. Bill moderate, thick, higher than broad, hooked; nostrils in cere, naked, vertical; wings long; tail moderate, rounded; tarsi strong, reticulated, with small scales.

vŭl'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *vultur* = a vulture, lit. = a plucker or tearer, from the same root as *vello* (pa. t. *vulsi*) = to pluck, to tear.]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* A popular name for any species of the Vulturidæ (q.v.). They are large birds of repulsive habits and appearance, but extremely useful, since they perform the office of scavengers in the warm countries which they inhabit. They feed on the ground, where they walk with comparative ease, their large feet being well fitted for progression. Unlike eagles, they do not carry food to their young, but devour the carrion and feed their nestlings by regurgitating food from their crop. It has long been a vexed question as to whether they discover their prey by sight or by smell, and experiments show that they possess both senses in an extraordinary degree, but the balance of evidence goes to prove that they generally find their food by sight. The chief species are: The Black Vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the Griffon or Fulvous Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), the Sociable or Eared Vulture *Otogyps auricularis*), the Nubian Vulture (*O. nubicus*), the Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), and the King Vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*). The Condor (*S. gryphus*) of South America is the greatest of the vultures. In the United States the family is represented by the well-known and common Turkey Vulture, or Turkey Buzzard (*Chatartes aura*).



GRIFFON VULTURE.

2. *Fig.:* A person of a rapacious disposition.

"Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
That tyre upon the hearts of generous spirits."
Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

3. *Scripture:*

(1) Heb. נֵשֶׁר (*dayyah*), דָּאָה (*daah*). Probably not a real vulture, but a species of Kite, perhaps *Milvus ater.* (Lev. xi. 14; Deut. xiv. 13; Isc. xxxiv. 15.)

(2) אַיָּה (*ayyah*). Probably *Milvus regalis.* (Job xxviii. 7.)

vŭl-tŭr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vultur*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Vultures; a family of Accipitres, with two sub-families, Vulturinæ and Sarcorhamphinæ (both which see). Bill moderate, culmen straight at base, constricted in front of cere, curved towards the tip; upper mandible with margin sinuate; nostrils with a bony septum; tarsi reticulate, sometimes hirsute or semi-hirsute; middle toe the longest, outer toes conjoined at base by a membrane; claws slightly curved, obtuse. In most of the species the head and upper part of the neck are naked or beset with scattered plumules; eyes surrounded by the flattened face, not placed in a depression under exsert plumes.

vŭl-tu-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vultur*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Old World Vultures; the typical sub-family of Vulturidæ (q.v.), with the characters of the family. There are six genera, with sixteen species, entirely confined to the Old World.

vŭl'-tur-īne, *a.* [Lat. *vulturinus*, from *vultur* = a vulture (q.v.).] Belonging or pertaining to the vulture; having the qualities of or resembling a vulture.

"No rustic who saw the fowl could have failed to notice its *vulturine* head and bare neck."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

vulturine sea-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: Gypohierax angolensis, from the west coast of Africa. Called also the Angola Vulture, from its habitat.

* **vŭl'-tur-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *vultur(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a vulture; rapacious.

"Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 245.

* **vŭl'-tur-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *vultur(e)*; *-ism.*] The attitude, nature, or character of a vulture; rapacity.

"Their owlisms, *vulturisms*, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

* **vŭl'-tur-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *vultur(e)*; *-ous.*] Like a vulture; vulturish, rapacious.

"A *vulturous* nature which easily smelleth out, and hastily flyeth toward, and greedily feedeth on carrion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

vŭl'-vą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the *mons veneris* to the anus.

2. *Zool.:* A long and considerable depression, often occurring behind the summit of bivalve shells, at the dorsal part of the external surface.

vŭl'-vąr, *a.* [Lat. *vulv(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Med.: Of or belonging to the vulva.

vŭl'-vĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Like a cleft with projecting edges, as the pappus of the genus Melampodium.

vŭl-vī'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *vulv(a)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vulva. It may be simple, follicular, or gangrenous.

vŭl-vō-, *pref.* [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the vulva.

vulvo-uterine, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the uterus and the vulva, as the *vulvo-uterine* canal = the vagina.

vulvo-vaginal, *a.*

Med.: Of or belonging to the vagina and the vulva, as the *vulvo-vaginal* glands.

* **vўçe,** *s.* [VICE.]

vў'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [VIE.]

vў'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *vying*; *-ly.*] In a vying manner; emulously

W.

W, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its form and its name from the union of two V's, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. [U, V.] The name "double u" is not, however, a very suitable one, being given to the letter from its form or composition, and not from its sound. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet W had a distinctive character of its own, the modern letter being adopted in the thirteenth century. W represents two sounds: (1) the distinctive sound properly belonging to it, being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable, and when followed by a vowel, as in *was, will, woe, forward, housework*, &c.; (2) at the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most only serves to lengthen the vowel), as in *law, paw, grow, lawful*, &c., or it forms the second element in a diphthong, as in *few, new, now, vow*, &c., being in such cases really a vowel, and equivalent to the *u* in *bough, neutral*, &c. It is formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips, the organs having exactly the same position as they have in pronouncing the *oo* in *foot.* W is hence often spoken of as a vowel; but it is not so, as may be seen by comparing *woo, wood*, and *woman*, in which *w* is not equivalent to *oo.* W is now silent in many words and positions: (1) in words, as in *gunwale, boatswain, answer, sword, two, twopence*, &c.; (2) when initial and followed by *r*, as in *wrap, write, wrong*, &c. (It is, however, still sounded in this position in Scotland.) The initial *wh*, in Anglo-Saxon, *hw*, as in *who* (A.S. *hwa*), *whelp* (A.S. *hwelp*), had originally a guttural sound, as seen in the Scotch *quhat* = what, *quhan* = when, &c. It represents the cognate Icelandic *hv*, and Latin initial *qu.* In Scotland, at the present day, a very decided guttural sound is heard in such words as *what, whale*, &c., and in Aberdeen the guttural has become *f*, as in *fat* = what. In English pronunciation, in initial *wh*, the *w* is silent in *who, whom*; in other words it is generally pronounced with a slight aspiration after it, as in *when, what, which*, though there is often a tendency to suppress the *h* and pronounce *w* pure and simple. The Anglo-Saxon initial sound *wl* has become simple *l*, as in *lisp*; A.S. *wlisp.* W has disappeared

from some words, as from *ooze* = A.S. *wós*; *four* = A.S. *feower*; *tree* = A.S. *treow*; *knee* = A.S. *kneow*. It has crept into *whole* and its derivatives = A.S. *hal, hol:* so *whoop* = Fr. *huper*. It has disappeared from the combinations, *tw, thw,* and *sw,* as *tush* = A.S. *twisc*; *thong* = A.S. *thwang*; *sister* = A.S. *swister, swuster*; *such* = A.S. *swilc*. It represents *v* in *periwinkle* = Fr. *pervenche*, Lat. *perivinca*; and *g* in *law* = A.S. *lagu*; *saw* = A.S. *sage*; *dawn* = A.S. *dugian*; *marrow* = A.S. *mearg*, &c.; so *wafer* = O. Fr. *gauffre, goffre*, Lat. *gafrum*. Coming before an *a*, the *w* often gives the vowel an *o* sound, as in *wad, wallow*, &c.

W. As an initial, is used for West, as in charts: W.S.W. = West-South-West, &c.

W. As a symbol, is used:

In chem.: For the element Tungsten (Wolfram).

wa', *s.* [See def.] A wall (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"Stately stepped he east the wa' "
Scott: Waverley, ch. xiii.

wăb'-ble, wŏb'-ble, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *wapple*, a frequent. of *wap* = to flutter, to beat the wings; cf. Low Ger. *wabbeln, quabbeln* = to wabble; Prov. E ng. *quabbe* = a bog, a quagmire.] To incline to the one side and then to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body, when not properly balanced; to move in the manner of a rotating disc, when its plane vibrates from side to side; to rock, to vacillate, to move unsteadily.

"The *wabbling* of the shot, owing to the imperfect fit, has been the great drawback."—*Times*, Oct. 21, 1876.

wăb'-ble, wŏb'-ble, *s.* [WABBLE, *v.*] A rocking, uneven motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung, or of a top imperfectly balanced.

wabble-saw, *s.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbour. Used in cutting dovetail slots, mortises, &c.

wăb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wabbl(e); -er.*] One who or that which wabbles; specifically, a drunken cutter (q.v.).

wăb'-blў, wŏb'-blў, *a.* [Eng. *wabbl(e); -y.*] Inclined to wobble; shaky, rocking, unsteady.

wā'-brŏn, wā'-bèrt, *s.* [WAYBREAD.]

wăb'-stĕr, *s.* [WEBSTER.] A webster; weaver. (*Scotch.*)

"The like o' thae grit men wadna mind the like o' me, a puir *wabster* body."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

wach-ĕn-dor'-fĕ-æ (or **w** as **v**), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *wachendorf(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ or of Hæmodoraceæ.

wach-ĕn-dor'-fĭ-a (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [Named after E. J. Wachendorf (1702–1758), Professor of Botany at Utrecht.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Wachendorfeæ (q.v.). Herbs, often hairy, with a tuberous rhizome; narrowly elliptical leaves, often nerved, the larger ones radical; stem round, with bracts and small leaves; flowers in a terminal panicle, purplish-red or yellow; perianth six-cleft, in two divisions; stamens six theoretically, but three are abortive and sometimes wanting. From the Cape of Good Hope. *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora*, Tall-flowering Wachendorfia, is grown in greenhouses, or, in fine seasons, in the open air. It has fine golden-coloured flowers. Seven other species are cultivated.

wăck'-ĕ, *s.* [See def.]

Petrol.: A name in use among German miners and quarrymen, and adopted by Werner. It includes the tuffs of igneous rocks of various geological ages, and also rocks of similar origin so far decomposed as to render them almost earthy, which made their identification before the application of the microscope exceedingly difficult.

wăck-ĕn-īt'-ĭc, *a.* [WACKE.]

Petrol.: Partaking of the nature of a wacke (q.v.).

wăck-ęn-rōd'-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. after one Wackenrode; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of wad, said to contain 12·33 per cent. of protoxide of lead. [WAD (4).]

wād (1), ***wadde,** *s.* [Sw. *vadd* = wadding; O. Sw. *wad* = clothing, cloth, stuff; Icel. *vaðhr* = stuff, only in the comp. *vaðhmal* = wadmal (q.v.); Dan. *vat* = wadding; Ger. *watte* = wadding, wad; *watten* = to dress cloth, to wad; *wat* = cloth.] [WEED (2), *s.*]

* 1. A bundle, as of hay.

"When it [lupines] is cut downe, make it into *wads* or bottles [manipuls], and so burie them at the roots of trees."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. ix.

2. A soft mass of some fibrous material, such as hay, tow, cotton-wool, or other yielding substance, used for various purposes, such as stopping up an opening, stuffing an interior, or the like.

3. Specifically, a small mass of soft or flexible material, such as tow, paper, old rope-yarn, &c., used to hold the charge in position at the rear of the chamber of a gun or to prevent windage. Wads for ordnance are of various kinds. For small-arms the wad is usually a disk of felt, punched by a circular wad-cutter.

wad-hook, *s.* A spiral tool for withdrawing wads; a worm.

wad-punch, *s.* A tubular steel punch used for cutting gun-wads, &c. A similar punch is used by leather-workers and others.

wād (2), *s.* [A.S. *wed* = a pledge; O. Dut. *wedde* = a pledge, a pawn; Icel. *uðh*; Sw. *vad*; Ger. *wette.*] [WED.] A wager, pledge, hostage, stake. (*Scotch.*)

***wād** (3), *s.* [WOAD.]

wād (4), **wādd,** *s.* [A provincial word.]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given to certain hydrated manganese oxides of variable composition and physical characters. Hardness, 0·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3 to 4·26. Dana makes three sub-groups: (1) Manganesian, or Bog Manganese (Groroilite, Reissacherite, and Ouatite): (2) Cobaltiferous, or Asbolite (Cacochlore); and (3) Cupriferous, or Lampadite (Pelokonite).

2. A provincial name for Graphite (q.v.).

wăd, *v. aux.* [See def.] Would. (*Scotch.*)

"O *wad* some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us."
Burns: To a Louse.

wăd (1), *v.t.* [WAD (1), *s.*]

1. To form into a wad or wadding; to make wadding of.

2. To stuff or line with wadding, as a dress, to give more roundness or fulness to the figure, or to keep out the cold, or the like.

3. To put a wad into; to furnish with a wad: as, To *wad* a firearm.

* 4. To stuff generally.

"His skin with sugar being *wadded*,
With liquid fires his entrails burned."
Cooper: Ver-Vert, iv.

wăd (2), *v.t.* [WAD (2), *s.*] To wager, to stake, to pledge.

"I'll *wad* my best buckskins."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

wădd, *s.* [WAD (4).]

wăd'-dĭe, wăd'-dў, *s.* [See def.] An Australian name for a thick club.

"Her husband quiets her with a tap of his *waddie*."
—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii.

wăd'-dĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wad* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. The materials for wads; any soft, flexible substance of which wads may be made.

2. A spongy web of cotton wool made by the carding-machine, and attached by a coat of size to tissue-paper, or treated on one side with a film of glue or gelatine. It is used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress.

3. A kind of soft, loosely woven stuff used by tailors.

wăd' dle, *s.* [WADDLE, *v.*] The act or habit of waddling; a waddling, rocking gait.

wăd'-dle, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from *wade* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To rock or sway from side to side in walking; to move with short, quick steps, swaying the body from side to side; to walk in a tottering or wabbling fashion; to toddle.

"It knows it cannot move fast . . . and scorns to do more than *waddle* away moderately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass.

"They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass,
That in the field there scarce a corner was
Left free by them." *Drayton: The Moon-Calf.*

wăd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *waddl(e); -er.*] One who waddles.

wăd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WADDLE, *v.*]

wăd'-dlĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *waddling*; *-ly.*] With a waddling or rocking gait.

wāde, *wad-en, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wadan* (pa. t. *wód*) = to wade, to trudge, to go; cogn. with Dut. *waden* = to wade, to ford; Icel. *vaðha* (pa. t. *óðh*) = to wade; *vaðh* = a ford; Dan. *vade*; Sw. *vada*; O. H. Ger. *watan* (pa. t. *wuot*); Ger. *waten* = to wade; *wat* = a ford; Lat. *vado* = to go; *vadum* = a ford, a shallow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To go, to pass.

"Whan might is joined unto cruelte,
Alas! to depe wol the venime *wade*."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,413.

2. To walk or pass through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; to move step-wise through a fluid or semi-fluid medium, as water, snow, mud, &c.

"Foreseeing a necessity of *wading* through rivers frequently in our land-march."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To move or pass with difficulty and labour; to make way against or through obstacles or embarrassments: to struggle through.

"Which speak a mind not all degraded,
Even by the crimes through which it *waded*."
Byron: Giaour.

B. *Trans.:* To pass through or across by wading; to ford.

"While his friend, the strong man Kwasind,
Swam the deeps, the shallows *waded*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii.

wāde, *s.* [WADE, *v.*] The act of wading.

"It was a *wade* of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the ponies' bellies."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

wād'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wad(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who wades.

2. A pair of long, water-proof boots used by sportsmen for wading through water.

"*Waders* are of as much service on the swampy ground round the pool as for actually reaching fish rising some way out."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Wading Birds. The name is sometimes confined to the families Charadriidæ and Scolopacidæ.

Wād'-hŭrst, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish and market town of England, county Sussex.

Wadhurst-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A sub-division (the second from the top) of the Hastings Sand. Towards its base there are nodules and thin beds of Clay Ironstone, which, from the time of Henry III. till the first quarter of the nineteenth century, furnished the chief iron-ore smelted in England.

wād'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WADE, *v.*]

wading-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the Grallæ or Grallatores (q.v.). In many classifications the Linnæan name (Grallæ) is now revived.

***wād'-lĭng,** *s.* [WATTLE.] A wattled fence. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 83.)

wād'-mal, wād'-maal, wād'-mŏll, *s.* [Icel. *váðhmál* = wadmal; *vaðh, váðh, vod* = a piece of stuff, cloth as it leaves the loom; Sw. *vadmal*; Dan. *vadmil.*] A kind of very coarse and thick woollen cloth.

"Cootes of *wadmoll* and course grose clothe."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cclxv.

wād'-mĭll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *wadmal.*] (See compound.)

wadmill-tilt, *s.* A covering for a field-gun and carriage formerly used in the British service. Length, 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 11 ft. 6 in.; weight, 50 lbs.

wād'-na, *v.i.* [See def.] Would not. (*Scotch.*)

"*Wadna* hae ventured upon the Halket-head craigs after sun-down."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

*** wād'-sĕt, * wād'-sĕtt,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *wad* = a pledge, and *set* = to place, to set.] An old Scots Law term for a mortgage or bond and disposition in security.

wād'-sĕt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wadset; -er.*]

Scots Law: One who holds by a wadset.

wād'-ȳ, *s.* [Arab. *wâdi* = the channel of a river, a ravine, a valley.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry, except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream.

wāe (1), *s.* [Woe.] (*Scotch.*)

***wāe** (2), *s.* [Wave, *s.*]

wāe'-fûl, *a.* [Woeful.] (*Scotch.*)

wāe'-sŏme, *a.* [Scotch *wae* = woe; suff. *-some.*] Woeful, sad. (*Scotch.*)

"So piteously sad and *waesome*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxv.

wāe'-sŭcks, *interj.* [Scotch *wae* (1), s., and *sake.*] Alas! O the pity. (*Scotch.*)

"*Waesucks!* for him that gets nae lass."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

waf, waff, *a.* [Prob. a variant of *waif* (q.v.).] Worthless, insignificant, paltry, low, mean. (*Scotch.*)

"Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

wā'-fẽr, wa-fre, *waf-fre, *wa-fur, *s.* [O. Fr. *waufre, gauffre, goffre*; Fr. *gaufre*, from O. Dut. *waeffel* = a wafer; Dut. *wafel*; Low Ger. *wafeln* = wafers; Ger. *waffel* = a wafer; Dan. *vaffel*; Sw. *våffla.* Prob. named from a supposed resemblance to a honeycomb; cf. Ger. *wabe* = a honeycomb, a cake of wax.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped; applied specifically to—

(1) A small, thin, sweet cake, made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon.

"The fine cakes, *wafers*, and marchpaines, artificially carved."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

(2) A thin adhesive disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like; made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous colouring matter. Transparent wafers are made by dissolving fine glue or isinglass with such quantity of water that the solution when cold, shall be of proper consistency.

(3) A term applied by protestants to the sacramental bread used by Roman Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred symbol.

wafer-cake, *s.* A thin cake, a wafer.

"For oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

wafer-irons, *s. pl.* A pincer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about twelve inches long, by nine in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are heated in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paste, from which discs of the desired size are cut out with a punch.

***wafer-woman,** *s.* A woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in love affairs and intrigues.

"Twas no set meeting,
Certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her
These three days."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman-hater, ii. 1.

wā'-fẽr, *v.t.* [Wafer, *s.*]

1. To seal or close with a wafer.

"Put it into his pocket, *wafered*, and ready for the General Post."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To attach or fasten with a wafer.

"This little bill is to be *wafered* on the shop-door."
—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

***wā'-fẽr-ẽr, *waf frer,** *s.* [Eng. *wafer*, s.; *-er.*] A man who made or sold wafers. They appear to have been employed as go-betweens in love affairs and intrigues. [Cf. Wafer-woman.]

"A *waffrer* with waffres." *P. Plowman*, p. 258.

***waferestre, *wafrestre,** *s.* [Eng. *wafer*, and fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman who sold wafers.

"Wyte God, quath a *wafrestre*."
P. Plowman, p. 125.

waff (1), *s.* [A variant of *whiff* (q.v.).] A blast. (*Scotch.*)

"A cold *waff* of wind."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxix.

waff (2), *s.* [The same word as *wave* (q.v.).]

1. The act of waving; a signal made by waving.

2. A hasty motion.

3. A slight stroke from a soft body.

4. Sudden bodily ailment.

¶ Scotch in all its senses.

waff, *v.t.* [Waff, *s.*] To wave, to shake. (*Scotch.*)

"With wynd *waffing* his hairs lowsit of tres."
Douglas: Virgil; Æneid i. 319.

wăf'-fle, *s.* [Dut. *wafel*; O. Dut. *waeffel*; Ger. *waffel* = a wafer (q.v.).] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

waffle-iron, *s.* A cooking-utensil having two hinged portions to contain batter, which is quickly cooked by the relatively large surface of heated iron, owing to square projections which make cavities in the batter-cake.

wăf'-fle, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of onomatopoetic origin.] (See extract.)

"Out they went into the bleak bitterness, the dogs running before them, and, as the people say, '*waffling*' —that is, snuffing and whining—in their eagerness to get on."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 3, 1888.

***wa-foure,** *s.* [Wafer.]

waft, *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *wave*, v., formed by taking the pa. t., *waved* (corrupted to *waft* by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb; thus Shakespeare has *waft* both for the pa. t. and pa. par. of *wave* (see *Merchant of Venice*, v., and *King John*, ii.); cf. Mod. Eng. *hoist*, which is due to *hoised*, pa. t. of Mid. Eng. *hoise*, and Mod. Eng. *graft*, due to *graffed*, pa. t. of Mid. Eng. *graff*; cf. also Scotch *waff* = to wave, to shake.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To beckon to; to make a signal to; to give notice to or call the attention of by waving something.

"But, soft, who *wafts* us yonder?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

*2. To cast or turn quickly.

"*Wafting* his eyes to the contrary."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To bear or carry through a fluid or buoyant medium; to bear or convey through the air or sea.

"The self-same gale that *wafts* the fragrance round."
Cowper: Heroism.

*4. To buoy up; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.

"Their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***B.** *Intrans.:* To move or pass as in a buoyant medium; to float.

"And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

waft, *s.* [Waft, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep.

*2. A breath or current, as of air.

"One wide *waft*." *Thomson: Winter*, 271.

3. (See extract).

"Made as well as he could a boat, or rather a *waft*, wherewith he wafted over the drivers."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, iii. 74.

II. *Naut.:* A flag stopped at the head and middle portions, hoisted as a signal. The meaning of the signal varies according to the place where it is hoisted; at the main, peak, &c. (Also spelt *wheft.*)

***waft'-age (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *waft*, v.; *-age.*] The act of wafting; the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air, water, &c.

"Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

***waft'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *waft*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which wafts or transports.

"The *wafter* of the souls to blies or bane."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iv. 1.

2. A boat for passage.

3. A blunted sword, formerly used in military exercises and sword-and-buckler play. (*Meyrick.*) [But see note s.v. Waster, A. 3.]

***waft'-ŏr,** *s.* [Wafter.]

***waft'-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *waft*; *-ure.*] The act of waving.

"With an angry *wafture* of your hand."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

wăg, *wagge, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Sw. *wagga* = to wag, to fluctuate; *wagga* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; Sw. *vagga* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; Icel. *vagga* = a cradle; Dan. *vugge* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle. Allied to A.S. *wagian* = to move, to rock, to vacillate; Eng. *weigh* and *waggon.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move backwards and forwards, up and down, or from side to side alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to oscillate, to rock, to swing or sway; to vibrate.

'His head *wagged* up and down."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,406.

2. To be in motion; to stir, to move.

"Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

*3. To make progress; to progress, to continue.

"Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world *wags*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

*4. To move off or away; to pack off; to be off or gone.

"Come, neighbours, we must *wag*."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to move up and down, backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to cause to oscillate, rock, surge, or vibrate; to shake. It is often used with an idea of playfulness, sportiveness, mockery or derision.

"Let me see the proudest
He, that dares most, but *wag* his finger at thee."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

wăg, *s.* [Wag, *v.*]

1. The act of wagging or shaking; a shake: as, To give a *wag* of one's head.

2. One who makes, or is in the habit of making jokes; one who is of a merry, frolicsome, or humorous disposition; a droll, humorous fellow; a humourist, a wit, a joker. Formerly applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humour or buffoonery, such as practical jokes, &c.

"A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour."—*Tatler*, No. 184.

¶ In this meaning the word is probably an abbreviation of Wag-halter (q.v.).

***wag-halter,** *s.* A common term for a rogue or gallows-bird; one who is likely to wag in a halter; a rascal. (Cf. Scotch *hempie* = one fond of merry, frolicsome pranks, a joker; lit. = one fitted for a hempen rope.)

wāğe, *wagen, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *wager, gager, gagier* = to pledge, from Low Lat. *wadio* = to pledge, from *wadius, vadium* = a pledge, from Goth. *wuti* = a pledge; *gawadjon* = to pledge. *Gage* and *wage* are doublets.] [Wed.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To put to the hazard or risk of an event; to stake, to pledge, to bet, to wager, to risk.

"I will *wage* against your gold, gold to it."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*2. To hazard, to attempt, to risk; to venture on; to encounter.

"Dared him to *wage* this battle at Pharsalia."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; to carry on, as a war; to undertake.

"From scenes where Satan *wages* still
His most successful war."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlvi.

*4. To hire for pay; to engage for wages; to employ.

"If thei *wage* men to werre." *Piers Plowman*, p. 405.

*5. To set to hire; to hire or let out.

"Thou . . . must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 18.

*6. To pay wages to; to pay the wages of.

"Wanting money to *wage* his souldiers."—*Prynne: Antipathie*, p. 77.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To bind or engage one's self by a pledge; to go bail.

"I wil *wage* for wrong, he wil do so namore."
Piers Plowman, B. iv. 96.

2. To be opposed as a stake; to be equal; to balance.

"The commodity *wages* not with the danger."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

3. To be opposed in combat; to contend, to strive.

"Choose to *wage* against the enmity o' the air."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

¶ * *To wage one's law:*

Law: (See extract).

"When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage his law*; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called wager of law, and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law."
—*Blount.*

wage work, *s.* Labor for which money is paid.

wage worker, *s.* One who works for wages; an employee.

wāge, *s.* [O. Fr. *wage, gage* = a gage, pledge, guarantee, from *wager, gager, gagier* = to wage (q.v.).]

* 1. A gage, a pledge, a stake.

"The elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. Hire; pay for services. (Now generally used in the plural.)

"Ilk man shou nett his *wage*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 319.

***wāge dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *wage*, s.; *-dom*.] The system of paying wages for work done.

"By the substitution of industrial partnership in place of *wagedom*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

wāge ling, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Not found in *Lexicon Cornu-Brit.*]

Ornith.: According to Willughby (*Ornith.*, p. 349), the Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*). Willughby was followed by Pennant, who afterwards changed his opinion, and in his *Arctic Zoology* (ii. 243), describes the Wagel as the young of the "Herring Gull," the Linnean *Larus fuscus*, the Lesser Black-backed Gull of modern ornithology.

wāge-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wage*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Not receiving wages.

* 2. Not paying wages.

"Tithelesse, tax-lesse, *wagelesse*, rightlesse."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iii. 155.

***wāge ling,** *s.* [Eng. *wage*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A hireling.

"Deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 439.

wāg'-ēr, ***wa-jour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *wageure, gageure*, from Low Lat. *wadiatura*, from *wadiatus*, pa. par. of *wadio* = to wage (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something deposited, staked, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; something staked by each of two persons in support of his own opinion concerning a future or an unknown event; a stake. The party whose opinion proves to be correct receives what has been staked by both. By statutes of England, Scotland, and the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether in writing or parole, depending on wagers, are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in a court of law. A wager lost is, therefore, only a debt of honor.

"For most men (till by losing rendered sager)
Will back their own opinions with a *wager*."
Byron: Beppo, xxvii.

2. An occasion upon which two persons make a bet; a bet.

3. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

II. *Law:* An offer to make oath of innocence, or of non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.

¶ (1) * *Wager of battle:* [Battle].

* (2) *Wager of law:*

Law: A mode of trial whereby, in an action for debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he owed not the plaintiff anything; but he was required to bring with him eleven persons of his neighbors, called compurgators, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth. [See extract under Wage, *v.*, ¶.]

wager policy, *s.* [Policy (2), *s.*, ¶.]

wāg'-ēr, *v.t. & i.* [Wager, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stake, hazard, or risk on the issue of some event, or on some question to be decided, or on some casualty; to bet, to stake.

"I'd *wager* twenty pounds
That, if he is alive, he has it yet."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a wager or wagers; to bet.

***wāg' ĕr ĕr,** *s.* One who wagers or bets.

wāg' ĕr ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Wager, *v.*]

wagering policy, *s.* [Policy (2), *s.*, ¶.]

wāg' ĕs, *s. pl.* [Wage, *s.*] The payment for work done or services performed; the price paid for labor; the return made or compensation paid to those employed to perform any kind of labor or service for their employers.

¶ Some economists have held that the rate of wages is determined by the ratio which the capital—for the productive use of which labor is sought—bears to the number of laborers seeking that kind of employment; that when the capital increases more rapidly than the laboring population of a country, wages rise; when it increases more slowly, they fall. It has also been noted that the effect of a rise in wages is to produce an increase in the number of marriages and, in due time, of population with the result of ultimately causing wages again to fall. A simpler theory is that labor is really a sort of commodity, and subject to the laws of commodity, which are immutable (*vide infra*). This view will account for the fact that all attempts to fix wages by law have proved inoperative and mischievous, a conspicuous example being the effort made, in the reign of Edward III. (1360), on the part of capitalists, after the Black Death (in 1349) had swept away so large a part of the population, both in Britain and on the continent, that wages naturally and greatly rose. In the United States it has been considered highly desirable to preserve American mechanics from open competition with the poorly paid labor of Europe, and the protectionists claim that the American tariff system furnishes such protection to American labor. However true this may be, the fact remains that this system has not prevented frequent and extensive strikes proceeding from the reduction of wages; and the question of the relations of capital and labor is still one of vital significance in American economics.

"The produce of labor constitutes the natural recompense or *wages* of labor."—*Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., chap. viii.

Practically, however, labor is treated as a commodity, and, therefore, the price of labor (wages) is subject to the influence of the natural law of commodity affecting the supply of and the demand for laborers; and if, through low wages, capital (which is an employing agent but not a productive factor in economics) shall absorb an undue proportion of "the produce of labor," Mr. Smith's idea of "natural recompense" must prove inoperative. It seems clear that our recurrent labor troubles may be ascribed to this cause, at least in part. [See Capital, *s.*, B. 3. ¶.]

¶ Although a plural, *wages* sometimes has the verb in the singular.

"The *wages* of sin is death."—*Romans* vi. 23.

¶ Strictly speaking, the term *wages* comprehends as well the *pay* of officers, the *fees* of lawyers, medical men, &c., the *salary* of clerks, the *stipends* of clergymen, as the remuneration for mechanical and menial labor.

wages fund, *s.*

Polit. Econ.: A term formerly used to denote that portion of active capital devoted to the payment of wages; being, in fact, simply the aggregate sum of wages, and not a *fund* in any sense. Now little used.

***wages less,** *a.* Not receiving wages; unpaid. (*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xlix.)

***waget,** *a.* or *s.* [Prob. the same as Watchet (q.v.).] Light-blue, or cloth of a light-blue color. (*Chaucer.*)

wăg' gĕr ў, *s.* [Eng. *wag*, s.; *-ery.*] The manner, actions, or pranks of a wag; mischievous merriment; frolicsome humor; sportive trick or gaiety; jocular sayings or doing; pleasantry.

wăg' gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *wag*, s.; *-ery.*]

1. Like a wag; full of mischievous merriment, frolicsome humor, and pleasantry; roguish in merriment or good humor.

2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; sportive, frolicsome, humorous, pleasant.

wăg' gĭsh lў, *adv.* [Eng. *waggish; -ly.*] In a waggish manner; in sport or frolic; sportively.

wăg' gĭsh nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *waggish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being waggish; frolicsome merriment; pleasantry, jocularity, humor.

wăg'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from *wag* (1 v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To move with a wagging motion; to wag or sway from side to side quickly and frequently.

"The crow *waggling* along the shore."
May: Lucan: Pharsalia, v.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to wag quickly and frequently; to wag or move one way and another.

wăg' gle, *s.* [Waggle, *v.*] A quick, frequent wagging or movement one way and another.

wā' gĭte (or **w as v**), *s.* [After Herr Waga of Warsaw; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A concretionary variety of zinc silicate from the Urals.

Wăg nēr'-ĭ an, *a.* Of or relating to Richard Wagner (pron. *Vāg'-ner*), the eminent German musical composer (1813–1883).

Wăg' nēr ĭşm, *s.* The musical theory taught and illustrated in his works by Richard Wagner; the absolute coördination, in the drama, of the music, the wording, the scenic effects, and the action, as being all of equal and essential importance. [Wagnerian.]

wăg' nŏr ĭte, *s.* [After Herr Wagner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in veins of quartz in clay-slate at Höllgraben, near Werfen Salzburg. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·068; lustre, vitreous; color, shades of yellow, grayish; streak, white; brittle. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 43·8; magnesia, 37·1; fluorine, 11·7; magnesium, 7·4 = 100 = to the formula $(MgO)_3PO_5 + MgF$.

wăg'-ŏn, wăg'-gŏn, *s.* [Dut. *wagen*, cogn. with A.S. *wægn* = a wain (q.v.); Icel. & Sw. *vagn*; O. H. Ger. *wagan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of goods, freight, and produce. The ordinary goods wagon is a strong, heavy vehicle, drawn by two horses yoked abreast. The fore-wheels are smaller than the hind-wheels, and their axle is swivelled to the body of the vehicle, so as to facilitate turning. Most wagons are supplied with strong springs on account of the weight of the vehicle, and to make up for the absence of the steadying power of the horses, who expend their force in pulling only, the weight being distributed over the four wheels. A vehicle on four wheels of equal diameter is of lighter draught than one in which the fore-wheels are smaller than the hind-wheels, unless the load is distributed on the wheels in proportion to their diameter. Wagons are used for many purposes, agricultural and commercial. Those used to carry goods needing protection from rain are provided with wooden bows, over which is stretched a covering of heavy canvas or other material. The ends of the bows are inserted in staples on each side of the vehicle, so that cover and bows can be removed when not required.

"One of the wheeles of the *wagon* wherin I was, brake, so that by that meanes the other *wagons* went afore."—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, iii. 434.

2. The name given in England to a vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways; in this country it is called a freight car.

* 3. A chariot.

"Phœbus pure
"In western waues his weary *waggon* did recure."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 44.

II. *Goldbeating:* A tool having four edges of cane mounted in a frame, and used to trim the edges of gold-leaf to a size for a book; that is, about 3¼ inches on a side. The cane is used in preference to steel, as the gold does not adhere to it.

wagon boiler, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A boiler having a semicircular top and flat or concave bottom. So called from the resemblance of its shape to that of a wagon covered with its tilt.

wagon bow, *s.* An arch-shaped slat with its ends planted in staples on the wagon-bed sides. Used to elevate the tilt or cover.

wagon-ceiling, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling of cylindrical form.

wagon-coupling, *s.* A coupling for attaching the hind axle to the fore. Known also as a reach or perch in carriages.

wagon-drag, *s.* [Drag, *s.*, II. 3.]

wagon-hammer, *s.* The vertical bolt which connects the double-tree to the tongue, and upon which the double-tree swings.

wagon-headed, *a.*
Arch.: Having an arched or semicircular top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched: as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling, roof, or vault.

wagon jack, *s.* A jack for lifting the wheels of a wagon clear of the ground, that the wheels may be removed and the spindle greased. The varieties are numerous.

wagon-lock, *s.* A contrivance to bring a friction on the wheels of a wagon, to retard its motion in descending hills.

wagon-master, *s.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roofed, *a.*
Arch.: Having a semi-circular or wagon-headed roof.

wagon-tipper, *s.* A device for tilting a wagon, in order to dump its load.

wagon-train, *s.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draught-animals, &c., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, &c., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick, wounded, &c.

wagon-wright, *s.* A wright who makes wagons.

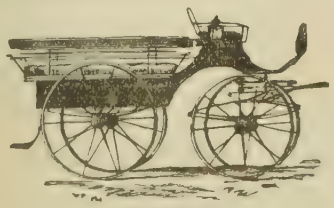
wăg'-ŏn, wăg'-gŏn, *v.t. & i.* [Wagon, *s.*]
A. *Trans.:* To convey or transport in a wagon or wagons.
B. *Intrans.:* To convey or transport goods in a wagon or wagons.

wăg'-ŏn-age wăg'-gŏn-age, (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *wagon; -age.*]
1. Money paid for the conveyance of goods in wagons.
2. A collection of wagons.
"*Wagonage*, provender, and two or three pieces of cannon." —*Carlyle.*

wăg'-ŏn-ĕr, wăg'-gŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wagon; -er.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. One who drives or leads a wagon; a wagon-driver.
"The *waggoners* drove off at full speed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.
* 2. A charioteer.
"Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels;
And then I'll come, and be thy *waggoner*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.
3. A constellation, Charles' Wain. [Ursa Major.]
"By this, the Northern *wagoner* had set
His seuenfold teme behind the stedfast star."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 1.
II. *Astron.:* (1) The constellation Auriga; (2) The constellation Bootes (q.v.).

* **wăg'-ŏn-ĕss,** * **wăg'-gŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wagon; -ess.*] A female wagoner, driver, or charioteer. (An improper formation.)
"Her *waggoness* was she that paints the air."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad v. 348.

wăg'-ŏn-ĕtte', wăg'-gŏn-ĕtte', *s.* [A dimin. from *wagon* (q.v.).]



WAGONETTE.

Vehicles: A kind of four-wheeled pleasure-carriage of light construction.
"There was a large *waggonette* of varnished oak."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. i.

* **wăg'-ŏn-rў,** * **wăg'-gŏn-rў.** *s.* [Eng. *wagon; -ry.*] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively.
"This unlawful *waggonry* wherein it rides."—*Milton: Of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **wăg'-pās-tĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *wag*, v., and *pasty.*] A rogue, an urchin.
"With a little *wagpastie*
A deceiver of follies by subtill craft and guile."
Udal: Roister Doister, iii. 2.

wăg'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *wag*, v., and *tail.*]
1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* A popular name for any species of the genus Motacilla, called more fully Water-Wagtail. They are active, graceful birds, of sober plumage, black, white, and gray being the prevailing colours. They frequent grass-plots, the edges of ponds, and the sandy banks of rivers, in search of their insect food, and may be readily known by their restless activity and ceaseless motion of their tails, whence their scientific and popular name. [Motacilla, Water-wagtail.]
* 2. *Fig.:* A pert person.
"Spare me my gray beard, you *wagtail*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

wagtail fantail, *s.*
Ornith.: Rhipidura motacilloides, an Australian bird, about five inches long, and closely resembling the Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*), whence the popular and specific names.

* **wăg'-tāil,** * **wag-tayl,** *v.i.* [Eng. *wag*, and *tail.*] To flutter.
"From bush to bush, *wagtayling* here and there."
Sylvester: The Trophies, p. 137.

wâh, whâ, *s.* [See extract.]
Zool.: Ailurus fulgens. [Panda.]
"It . . . is frequently discovered by its loud cry or call, resembling the word *wha*, often repeating the same. Hence is derived one of the local names by which it is known."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, iv. 186.

Wa-ha'-bî, Wa-ha'-beē, *s.* [Named after Abdul-Wahhab = the servant of Him who gives everything.]
Muhammadanism (Pl.): A sect founded by Abdul Wahhab, born towards the end of the seventeenth century, near Der'aiyeh, the capital of Nejd, in Arabia. During the Saracen period the Muhammadan sacred places were in Arab custody. When the Saracen was succeeded by the Turkish power they passed over into Turkish keeping. It is obligatory on every Musalman who can afford the expense, to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his life. The Arabs were greatly scandalized by the moral laxity of some of the pilgrims, and it became painfully apparent that even the best of them had largely departed from the purity of the faith, according divine honours to Muhammad, elevating tradition to the same level as revealed scripture, and quietly ignoring any precept of the Koran which required self-denial for its performance. Abdul Wahhab felt it a duty to make a determined effort to restore Muhammadanism to its pristine purity, and the most earnest Moslems gradually became his followers. Converting to his views Muhammad Ibu Saud, the powerful Sheikh of Der'aiyeh, whose daughter he married, he induced his father-in-law to draw the sword for the establishment of a pure Muhammadan theocracy. The Bedouins flocked to his standard; the towns of Arabia, less inclined to adopt the new faith, had to be conquered. The Pasha of Bagdad, A.D. 1748 and 1749, somewhat retarded, but did not permanently arrest their progress. In A.D. 1765 (1172 of the Hegira), the father-in-law died, and on June 14, 1787 (A. H. 1206), the revivalist or reformer. The former was succeeded by his son, Abdul-Aziz. In 1797 the Wahabees pillaged the town and tomb of Husein; in 1803 they captured Mecca, and in 1804 Medina, where they plundered the tomb of Muhammad himself. By this time Abdul-Aziz had been succeeded by his son Saud, by whose orders the Khootba (public prayer) was no longer allowed to be offered in the name of the Sultan. With the exception of the territory subject to the Imam of Muscat, all Arabia now submitted to the Wahabees. They also captured some Arabic towns on the coast of Persia, and Wahabee pirates infested the Persian Gulf. In 1809 these pirates were severely punished by the British, in conjunction with the Imam of Muscat. The same year Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, prepared to attack them. In 1812 he took Medina, and in 1813 Mecca. In 1816 Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, assumed the command of the Egyptian troops, and, entering Arabia, took Der'aiyeh in 1818, and capturing Abdullah, son and successor of Saud, sent him to Constantinople, where he was beheaded. In 1827, 1834, 1838, and 1839 the Wahabees attempted to excite insurrections, and required continual vigilance from Egypt. In 1862 and 1863 Palgrave found them numerous in Arabia. The Wahabee movement is not now confined to Arabia; it has spread throughout the Muhammadan world, and though quiescent at present, still possesses vigorous life, and will doubtless again from time to time break forth. Many adherents of the sect are believed to exist in India, Patna being considered one of their strongholds.

Wa-ha'-bî-ĭsm, Wa-ha'-beē-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Wahabi, Wahabee; -ism.*] The doctrines, principles, and practices of the Wahabis.

* **wah-lĕn-bĕr'-gĭ-a** (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [Named after George Wahlenberg, M.D., author of the *Flora of Japan.*]
Bot.: An old genus of Campanulaceæ, reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Campanula. *Wahlenbergia hederacea* is now *Campanula hederacea*. The flowers of *W. graminiflora* are used by the mountaineers of Southern Europe for epilepsy, and *W. linarioides* in Chili for pains in the bowels.

* **wāid,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Weigh.]

wāif, weif, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *waif, gaif* = a thing lost and not claimed, from Icel. *veif* = anything flapping about, as the fin of a seal; *veifa* = to shake, to vibrate.] [Waff, Waive.]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Anything found astray or lying without an owner; anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing preserved or coming as by chance; a stray or odd piece or article.
2. A wanderer; a poor, neglected, homeless wretch.
II. *Law:*
1. Goods of which the owner is not known.
2. Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the crown, unless the owner takes the necessary steps for prosecuting and convicting the thief.
B. *As adj.:* Vagabond, worthless, ignoble, mean. (*Scotch.*)
¶ *Waifs and strays:* The homeless poor.

* **wāift,** *s.* [Eng. *waif*, with excrescent *t*, due to the pa. par. *waived.*] A waif.
"For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, be claim'd as propertie."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wāil (1), * **waile,** * **wayl,** * **wayle,** * **weil,** * **weyl,** *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *vœla, væla, vola* = to wail; orig. = to cry woe; from *vœ, vei* = woe! (interj.); cf. Ital. *guajolare, guaire* = to wail, cry woe; from *guai* = woe!; Goth. *wai* = woe!; cf. also Wayment.]
A. *Trans.:* To lament over, to bewail, to mourn.
"She *wails* the absence of her lord."
Mason: Elfrida.
B. *Intrans.:* To express sorrow audibly; to lament, to mourn.
"Nor *wail'd* his father o'er th' untimely dead."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 345.

wāil (2), *v.t.* [Wale (2), *v.*]

wāil, *s.* [Wail, *v.*] Loud lamentation or weeping; mourning or sorrow audibly expressed.
"Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound."
Thomson.

wāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wail* (1), v. *-er.*] One who wails or laments violently.

* **wāil'-fûl,** * **waile-full,** *a.* [Eng. *wail*, s.; *-full.*] Sorrowful, mournful, sad.
"You must lay lime, to tangle her desires,
By *wailful* sonnets."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

wāil'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Wail (1), *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
B. *As subst.:* The act of expressing grief, sorrow, or lamentation audibly; violent or loud lamentation.
"I bade my harp's wild *wailings* flow."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

wāil'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wailing; -ly.*] In a

wailing manner; with wailing and lamentation.

***wāil'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *wail* (1), v.; *-ment.*] Wailing, lamentation.

"O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 224.

***wāil'-mĕnt,** *v.i.* [Wailment, *s.*] To lament, to wail.

"Therefore well may I *wailment*."
Tyltney: Locrine, ii. 2.

¶ Perhaps a misprint for *waiment* (q.v.).

***wāil'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wail* (1), v.; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman who wails or laments; a female mourner.

***wāl'-mĕnt,** *v.i.* [Wayment.]

wāin, *wāine, *wayn, *s.* [A.S. *wægn, wæn* = a wain; cogn. with Dut. *wagen* = a wagon (q.v.); O. Sax. *wagan;* Icel. *vagn;* Dan. *vogn;* Sw. *vagn;* O. H. Ger. *wagan;* Ger. *wagen.*]

1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, corn, hay, &c.; a waggon.

"There from the sunburnt hayfield homeward creeps
The loaded *wain*."
Cowper: Task, i. 295.

*2. A chariot.

"Trembling he stood before the golden *wain*,
And bow'd to dust the honours of his mane."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xix. 448.

3. A constellation; Charles' Wain; Ursa Major.

*** wain-bote,** *s.* An allowance of timber for waggons and carts.

wain-house, *s.* A house or shed for waggons and carts.

wain rope, *s.* A rope for yoking animals to, or binding a load to a wain or waggon; a cart-rope.

"Oxen and *wain-ropes* cannot hale them together."
—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

***wāin, *wāine,** *v.t.* [Wain, *s.*]

1. To fetch or convey in a wain or waggon.

"If any you see
Good servant for dairie house, *waine* her to me."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 107.

2. To waft.

"So swift they *wained* her through the light."
Hogg.

3. To raise, to lift.

wāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *wain*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being tilled; as, *wainable* land.

*** wāin'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *wain*, s.; *-age.*] The finding of carriages or vehicles for carrying goods.

***wāine,** *s.* & *v.* [Wain, *s.* & *v.*]

*** wāin'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *wain*, s., and *man.*] A waggoner.

wāin'-scŏt, *s.* [Dut. *wagen-schot* = wainscot; Low Ger. *wagenschot* = the best kind of oak timber, well-grained, and without knots. The Dutch word is from *wagen* = a waggon, a carriage, a coach, and *schot* = a partition, a wainscot.]

*1. A fine kind of foreign oak timber, not liable to warp or cast, and working freely under the tool.

"A wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree."—*Urquhart: Tracts*, p. 153.

2. A wooden lining or casing of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels, and so called because the panelling was originally made of the oak timber known as wainscot.

"The mouse
Behind the mouldering *wainscot* shriek'd."
Tennyson: Mariana.

wainscot moth, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Leucania pallens*, a very common British night-moth, having the fore wings pale ochre-yellow, with the veins paler, and three faint dark dots; hind wings whitish or very pale gray. Expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The caterpillar feeds in spring on various grasses. The Wainscot moths frequent marshy localities, and as a rule measure about an inch and a half across the wings.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Leucanidæ (q.v.).

wāin'-scŏt, *v.t.* [Wainscot, *s.*]

1. To line with wainscotting.

"Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged."—*Bacon.*

*2. To line with different materials.

"It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust."—*Grew: Museum.*

wāin'-scŏt-tĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wainscot; -ing.*] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

"He hid them behind the *wainscotting* of his study."
—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

wāin'-wright (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *wain*, s., and *wright.*] A waggon-wright.

wāir, *v.t.* [Icel. *verja* = to invest, to lay out, to clothe, to wrap, to wear.] To lay out; to expend; to waste, to squander. (*Scotch.*)

*** wāir,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. (*Bailey.*)

wāise, wêise, wêyse, *v.t.* [Icel. *vísa;* Ger. *weisen* = to show, to teach.] To lead, to direct. (*Scotch.*)

wāist, * wast, * waste, *s.* [From A.S. * *wæst,* * *wæxt, wæstm* = form, shape, figure, from *weaxen* = to grow, to wax (q.v.); Icel. *vöxtr* = stature, shape, from *vaxa* = to grow; Dan. *vaxt;* Sw. *vaxt* = growth, size.]

*1. Shape, figure, form.

2. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

"A zone of sweet bells
Round the *waist* of some fair Indian dancer.
Moore: Light of the Harem.

3. The middle part of various objects; specifically, in a ship, the midship part between the forecastle and quarter-deck, or the main and fore hatchways, or the half-deck and galley.

SHIP, SHOWING WAIST.

"The *waist* of a ship of this kind is an hollow space of about five feet in depth, contained between the elevations of the quarter-deck and the forecastle, and having the upper deck for its base, or platform."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii. (Note 37.)

*4. Something bound or fastened round the waist; a girdle.

"I might have given thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekels and a golden *waist*."
G. Peele: David & Bethsabe.

* 5. The middle.

"This was about the *waste* of day."
Loves of Hero & Leander, p. 114.

waist-belt, *waste-belt, *s.* A belt worn round the waist.

"I'll write a play, says one, for I have got
A broad-brim'd hat, and *waste-belt* towards a plot."
Dryden: 1 Conquest of Granada. (Prol.)

waist-block, *s.* A bulwark sheave in the waist of a vessel.

waist-deep, *a.* or *adv.* So deep as to reach up to the waist.

"The eager Knight leap'd in the sea
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

waist-tree, *s.*

Naut.: A rough-tree or spar placed along the waist in place of bulwarks.

wāist'-bănd, *s.* [Eng. *waist*, and *band.*]

1. The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.

2. A sash-band worn by ladies round the waist; a waist-belt.

wāist'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *waist*, and *cloth.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; specifically, a cotton wrapper so worn by natives of India.

2. *Naut.:* A covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed in the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.

wāist'-cōat, * waste-coat, * wast-coate, *s.* [Eng. *waist*, and *coat.*]

1. A short coat or garment without sleeves, worn under the vest, covering the waist, and extending only to the hips; a vest.

"'Twas a sad sight before they march'd from home
To see our warriors in red *wastecoats*."
Dryden: Marriage à-la-Mode. (Prol.)

*2. A similar garment, formerly worn by women. When worn without a gown, or upper dress, the waistcoat was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman.

*** wāist'-cōat-ĕër,** *s.* [Eng. *waistcoat; -eer.*] A woman who wears a waistcoat; specifically, a low, profligate woman; a strumpet.

"I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys."—*Massinger: City Madam*, iii. 1.

wāist'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *waist; -er.*]

Naut.: An inexperienced or broken-down seaman, such as used to be placed in the waist of a man-of-war to do duty not requiring much exertion or a knowledge of seamanship; a green hand.

wāit, * waite, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *waiter, waitier, gaiter, gaitier* (Fr. *guetter*) = to watch, to mark, to heed, to note, to lie in wait for, from O. H. Ger. *wahta;* M. H. Ger. *wahte;* Ger. *wachte* = a guard, a watch; *wachter* = a watchman; Icel. *vahta* = to watch, from O. H. Ger. *wahhén;* Ger. *wachen* = to be brisk, to be awake; cogn. with A.S. *wacian, wacan* = to watch, to wake.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stay or rest in expectation or patience; to stop or remain stationary, or in a state of quiescence, expectation, or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or thing, or till the proper moment or favourable opportunity for action, or till freedom for action has been given.

"All things come round to him who will but *wait*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. To be ready to serve; to serve; to remain in readiness to execute the orders of a person; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant.

*3. To be in attendance; to follow or accompany a person.

"*Wait* close, I will not see him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

4. To wait at table. [¶ 2.]

B. *Transitive:*

1. To stay or wait for; to rest or remain in expectation of the arrival of.

"*Wait* the season and observe the times."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. To defer, to put off, to postpone. (Said colloquially of a meal: as, To *wait* dinner for a person.)

*3. To attend; to accompany or follow.

"She made a mannerly excuse to stay,
Proffering the Hind to *wait* her half the way."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 557.

*4. To attend as a consequence of; to follow, to await, to accompany.

"Such doom
Waits luxury." *Philips.* (*Todd.*)

¶ * 1. *To wait attendance:* To be or wait in attendance. (*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.)

2. *To wait at table:* To attend on persons at table and supply their wants.

"A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait at table*."—*Swift.*

3. *To wait on* (or *upon*):

(1) To attend on or upon as a servant; to perform menial services for; to pay servile attendance to.

"I must *wait on* myself, must I?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(2) To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony.

"After some inferior agents had expostulated with her in vain, Shrewsbury *waited on* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(3) To attend, accompany or follow as a result or consequence; to be attached or united to; to be associated with; to accompany.

"Respect and reason *wait on* wrinkled age."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 276.

(4) To attend.

"Heralds, *wait on* us!" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

* (5) To look watchfully.

"It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept."—*Bacon.*

* (6) To attend to; to perform.

"Aaron and his sons . . . shall *wait on* their priest's office."—*Numbers* iii. 10.

* (7) To be ready to serve; to obey.

"Yea, let none that *wait on* thee be ashamed."—*Psalm* xxv. 3.

(8) To be directed towards; to look towards.

"The eyes of all *wait upon* Thee."—*Psalm* cxlv. 15.

wāit, *waite, *wayghte, *wayte, *s.* [O. Fr. *waite, wayte.*] [WAIT, *v.*]

*1. A watchman, a spy.

"He sett his *waites* bi the strete."
Cursor Mundi, 11,541.

*2. One of a body of minstrels or musical watchmen attached to the households of kings and other great persons, who paraded an assigned district sounding the hours at night. Until very recently the Waits of the City of Westminster were regularly sworn before the "Court of Burgesses." Many cities and towns, both English and foreign, encouraged and licensed their waits, Exeter among other places having a regular company as early as the year 1100. As a plural, the word was sometimes used to describe those who acted as the town musicians, but who did not do duty as watchmen, and any company of performers when employed as serenaders. The instruments used were a species of hautboys, called also shawms, and from their use "waits."

"The *waits* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow, to play but one winter under the window of a lady, that was a great fortune, but more cruel than ordinary."—*Tatler*, No. 222.

3. One of a band of persons who promenade the streets during the night and early morning about Christmas or New Year, performing music appropriate to the season.

4. The act of waiting for some person or thing; as, he had a long *wait*.

¶ (1) *To lie in wait:* [LIE (2), *v.*, ¶ 15].

(2) *To lay wait:* [LAY, *v.*, ¶ 32].

wāit'-ĕr, *wayt-er, *s.* [Eng. *wait*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who waits; one who remains in the expectation of the happening of some event, or the arrival of some persons, opportunity, time, or the like.

2. A male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or other place of public entertainment.

"Entering the tavern where we met every evening, I found the *waiters* remitted their complaisance."—*Rambler*, No. 26.

3. A vessel or tray on which plates, dishes, &c., are carried; a salver, a sewer.

4. The person in charge of the gate of a city. (*Scotch.*)

wāit'-ĭng, *wayt-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WAIT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Serving, attending; in attendance.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of staying in expectation; attendance.

¶ *In waiting:* In attendance: as, Lords *in waiting*, officers of the royal household.

waiting-maid, waiting-woman, *s.* A female servant who waits on a lady; a maid.

"A *waiting-woman* was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***waiting-vassal,** *s.* An attendant.

"When your carters, or your *waiting-vassals*
Have done a drunken slaughter."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

***wāit'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *waiting; -ly.*] By waiting.

wāit'-rĕss, *wāit'-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *waiter; -ess.*] A female attendant in a hotel, inn, or other place of public entertainment.

"A number of *waitresses* and the family were sleeping."—*Times*, Jan. 16, 1888.

wāits, *s. pl.* [WAIT, *s.*]

***wāive,** *s.* [WAIF.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A waif; a poor, homeless wretch; a castaway.

2. *Law:* A woman put out of the protection of the law.

wāive, *weive, *weyve, *wave, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *waiver, guesver* = to waive, refuse, abandon, to give over, to resign; from Icel. *veifa* = to vibrate, to swing about, to move to and fro loosely; Norw. *veiva* = to swing about; O. H. Ger. *weibôn*; M. H. Ger. *weiben, waiben* = to fluctuate, to swing about; O. Fr. *waif, wayve, gaif* = a waif; Low Lat. *wavio* = to waive; *wayvium* = a waif.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To remove; to push aside.

*2. To shun, to forsake, to abandon, to desert. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

3. To abandon or relinquish for a time; to defer for the present; to forego; not to insist on.

"But let us *waive* the question of payment."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 111.

*4. To move, to turn aside.

"Thou by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose *weived*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

II. *Law:*

1. To throw away, as a thief, stolen goods in his flight.

"Waifs, *bona waviola*, are goods stolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

2. To put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

wāiv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *waiv(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Comm.:* The discharge by the holder of a bill, or note, of any one or more of the parties to it. [CONSIDERATION.] It may be given by word of mouth in the presence of witnesses, or in writing.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of waiving; the passing by or declining to accept a thing. (Applied to an estate, or to anything conveyed to a man, also to a plea, &c.)

(2) The legal process by which a woman is *waived*, or put out of the protection of the law.

wāi'-wōde, wāi'-vōde, *s.* [WAYWODE.]

wāke, ***wak-i-en** (pa. t. **woök, woke,* **waked*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wacan* = to arise, to come to life, to be born (pa. t. *wōc*, pa. par. *wacen*); *wacian* = to wake, to watch (pa. t. *wacode, wacede*); cogn. with Goth. *wakan* (pa. t. *wok*, pa. par. *wakans*) = to wake, to watch; *wakjan* = to wake from sleep; Dut. *waken*; Icel. *vaka*; Dan. *vaage*; Sw. *vaka*; Ger. *wachen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To watch, to keep watch.

"Hir frendes fulle faste waited aboute and *woke*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 120.

*2. To be vigilant or watchful.

3. To be awake; to continue awake; not to sleep.

"Troilus al night for sorow *woke*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. v.

4. To be excited or roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to awake; to be awakened.

"I only *waked* to sob and scream."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 22.

*5. To be in a state of activity; not to be quiescent.

"To keep thy sharp woes *waking*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,136.

*6. To be alive; to be quick; to live.

"The last assizes keep,
For those who *wake* and those who sleep."
Dryden: Mrs. A. Killigrew, x.

*7. To be put in action or motion; to be excited from a dormant or inactive state.

"To fan the earth now *wak'd*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 94.

*8. To sit up for amusement; to hold a nightly revel.

"The king doth *wake* to-night and takes his rouse."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To rouse from sleep; to awake.

"*Waked* with note of fire."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 20.

2. To arouse, to excite; to put in motion or action.

"To *wake* the note of mirth."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 29.

3. To disturb.

"No murmur *waked* the solemn still."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 26.

4. To bring to life again, as from the sleep of death; to revive, to reanimate.

"Swells the high trump that *wakes* the dead."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

5. To watch prior to burial, as a dead body; to hold a wake for.

wāke (1), *s.* [A.S. *wacu*, in comp. *niht-wacu* = a night-wake.]

*1. The act of waking or of being awake; the state of not sleeping or of being awake.

"Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

*2. The state of forbearing sleep, especially for a solemn or religious or festive purpose; a vigil; specif., the feast of the dedication of a parish church, kept by watching all night. Each church on its consecration was dedicated to some particular saint, and when the anniversary of the day of consecration came round, the parish wake was held; and in many parishes a second wake was held on the birthday of the saint. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the morrow, which was kept as a public holiday. The original motive of devotion and reverence was soon lost at these meetings, which degenerated into mere fairs or markets, characterized by merry-making, and often disgraced by riot and dissipation; hence the term came to mean merry-making generally; a festive gathering.

"Some pretty fellow,
With a clean strength that cracks a cudgell well,
And dances at a *wake*, and plays at nine-holes."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, i. 2.

3. The watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased. Such a custom was formerly prevalent in Scotland, and is still common in Ireland. It probably originated in a superstitious notion with respect to the danger of a dead body being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ravages of brute animals. Though professedly held for the indulgence of reverential sorrow, wakes are too often converted into drunken and riotous orgies.

"The first time I knew him was at my mother's *wake*."—*Croker: Fairy Legends of Ireland*, p. 30.

wake-at-noon, *s.*

Bot.: Ornithogalum umbellatum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

wake-robin, *s.*

Bot.: Arum maculatum. [ARUM.]

***wake-time,** *s.* The time during which one is awake. (*E. B. Browning.*)

wāke (2), *s.* [Icel. *vök* (genit. sing. and nom. pl. *vākar*) = a hole, an opening in ice; Sw. *vak* = an opening in ice; Norw. *vok*; Dan. *vaage*; Dut. *wak*; original meaning a moist or wet place; Icel. *vökr* = moist; *vökva* = (v.) to moisten, (s.) moisture; Fr. *ouaiche, ouage, houache* = the wake of a ship.]

1. A row of green damp grass. (*Prov.*)

2. The track left by a ship in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space made by the ship in passing through it. This track can be seen to a considerable distance behind the ship's stern, being smoother than the rest of the sea.

"In a storm they will hover close under the ship's stern, in the *wake* of the ship (as 'tis called) or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

3. A track generally; a line following something else.

"A torpedo could be sent so closely in the *wake* of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886.

wāke'-fûl, *wāke'-fûll, *a.* [Eng. *wake* (1), *s.*; *-full.*]

1. Watchful, vigilant.

"Intermit no watch
Against a *wakeful* foe." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 463.

2. Keeping awake, not sleeping; not disposed to sleep.

"All night long I lie
Tossing and *wakeful*."
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab & Rustum.

*3. Rousing from, or as from sleep.

"The *wakeful* trump of doom must thunder through the deep." *Milton: Ode on the Nativity.*

wāke'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wakeful; -ly.*] In a wakeful manner; with watching or watchfulness.

"To have care of the watch, which he knew his own fear would make him very *wakefully* perform."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

wāke'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wakeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wakeful; watchfulness. [INSOMNIA.]

***wāke'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *wake*, and *man.*] The chief magistrate of the town of Ripon, Yorkshire. (*Crabb.*)

Wāke'-man-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A small party of fanatics existing at New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1855, who regarded an old and apparently insane woman, named Rhoda Wakeman, as a divinely-commissioned prophetess, who had been raised from the dead. At her bidding, some of her followers murdered a small farmer, Justus Matthews, who, she said, was possessed by an evil spirit. The unfortunate

man willingly submitted to the sentence pronounced by the pseudo prophetess, but the extinction of the sect followed as a matter of [illegible]

wak ẹn, *wakenen, *wakne, *wak nen, *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *wæcnan* — to arise, to be aroused, allied to *wæcan* — to wake (q.v.), Icel. *vakna* — to become awake; Sw. *vakna*, Dan. *vaagne*, Goth. *gawaknan*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wake; to cease from sleeping; to be awakened.

[illegible] began to *wakne* [illegible] ...

* 2. To lie or keep awake; not to sleep; to watch.

"Look with the eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wanders of the glorious Maker."
Beaum. & Fl. Maid's Tragedy, v.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To excite or arouse from sleep; to awaken.

"A man *waknend* out of sleep." *Rechurlich* iv. 1.

2. To excite or stir up to action or motion; to rouse.

"It was necessary that . . . the drowsiness of heathenism should be [illegible] ..."

3. To excite, to produce; to call forth.

"They . . . *waken* rudeness high."
Milton, *P. L.*, III. 440.

***wāk ẹn,** *a.* [Waken, *v.*] Awake; not sleeping; watchful.

"But that a thief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep."
Beaum. & Fl. Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

wāk ẹn ẹr, *s.* [Eng. *waken*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which wakens, or arouses from sleep.

wāk ẹn ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Waken, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participle adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who wakens; an awakening.

¶ *Wakening of a process:*

Scots Law: The reviving of a process, in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and a day, the process being thus said to fall asleep.

wāk ẹr, *s.* [Eng. *wak(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who watches, one who is wakeful or watchful.

"The *waker* goes the darkness ever outward."
Chaucer: Assemblie of Foules.

2. One who wakes or rouses from sleep; an awakener.

3. One who attends at or takes part in a wake.

***wāke' rife, wauk rife,** *a.* [Eng. *wake* (1), *s.*; *-rife.*] Wakeful.

"And *wakerife* through the outspeard oft he peat."
Barbour: Bruce, iii. 80.

wāk' ing, *wak yng, *wak yngo, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Wake, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being awake; not asleep; not sleeping.

"When soon the *wakyng* nurse about stood."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 98.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting to action or motion.

3. Awakening; becoming awake.

4. Coming at the time of awakening.

"Even about *wakyng* thought."
Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide, I. 92.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act or state of watching; a watch.

"In the fourthe *wakyng* of the nyght he cam to them walkynge above the see." *Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv.

* 2. The state or period of being awake.

"The time it wasteth night and day,
And sleeth from us, what privily slepeing,
And what throgh negligence in our *wakyng*."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 4,449.

3. The act of holding a wake or of watching the dead.

waking hours, *s. pl.* The hours during which one is awake.

wāl ạ ite, *s.* [Valaite.]

***wa la wa,** *interj.* [Mid. Eng. *wo, la, wo!*] Alas, welaway (q.v.).

Wāl chẻr ẻn (*ch* guttural), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The most westerly island at the mouth of the Scheldt.

*** Walcheren fever,** *s.*

Pathol.: Remittent fever which caused the death of about 7,000 British troops when an army encamped in the marshes of Walcheren in 1809.

wälch' l ọ, *s.* [Named after J. E. I. Walch (1725–1778), a German theologian and naturalist.]

Paleobot.: A genus of Coniferous trees akin to the Cypress. It has short leaves. One species is in the Permian, one in the Trias, and one in the Jurassic rocks of England. The best known species is the Permian one, *W.* [illegible]

wal chẻw ite, *s.* [After Walchow, Moravia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A native resin, occurring in yellow translucent to opaque masses in a brown coal. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·0 to 1·060. Composition: carbon, 80·41; hydrogen, 10·66; oxygen, 8·93 = 100.

wälch ô nä' ờr ọ, *s.* [From Walckenaer, author of a work on spiders.]

Zool.: A genus of Theridiidæ, having the portion of the cephalothorax which bears the eyes more or less elevated. Type *Walckenaera* [illegible] A small spider found under stones and on rails in England.

Wal dẻn' sęs, Val dẻn' sęs, *s. pl.* [Named From Peter Waldo, their alleged founder, born at Vaux (Lat. *Waldum*) on the Rhone, early in the twelfth century.]

Church Hist.: A sect which for many centuries has maintained its independence of the Church of Rome, from which it differs in tenets and government. Its chief seats have long been in the three high valleys of Piedmont, situated in the Cottian Alps, on the Italian side of the main chain, but so near the great pass between France and Italy, that French as well as Italian is spoken in the valleys. They claim to have arisen in apostolic times, maintaining an unbroken succession of bishops, but the claim is unfounded, and they probably derived their origin from Peter Waldo [see etym.], a rich merchant of Lyons, and deeply pious man, who at first had no desire to depart from the tenets of the Roman Church, but simply aimed at deepening the religious feeling of its adherents. He was ultimately brought into collision with the Church authorities when, in and after 1160, he had the four gospels translated from Latin into French, and adopted the view that it was lawful for laymen to preach. His opinions spread rapidly; his followers, like himself, not at first greatly differing in doctrine from the Church of Rome. According to Comba (*Hist. de Vaudois d'Italie*) they had no distinctive Waldensian literature, nor any wide religious influence, until after they had been influenced by the teaching of Wycliffe and his disciple Hus. [Hist. [illegible] M. Monod (*Ch. Hist. Lit.* [illegible]) divides Waldensian literature into three periods: (1) The Catholic period, during which the dogmas and practices of the Church were accepted. (2) The Hussite period, in which the Pope is fiercely attacked, the Sacraments are invalid by reason of the wickedness of the priests, and there is a strong leaning towards the Universal Priesthood. (3) The Calvinistic period, marked by falsification of documents, forgery, and mutilation, with the object of showing that the Waldensian is a Christian body which had descended from Apostolic times, preserving their faith (through the ages in primitive form. This fiction M. Monod has destroyed, though, as he acknowledges, the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw had already exposed the real character of some of the documents adduced. After the Reformation, persecution, which had already been directed against them became more fierce. Numbers were slain by Francis I., of France, in 1545 and 1546, by the Duke of Savoy in 1560, and by Charles Emmanuel II. in 1655. Other persecutions followed in 1663, 1664, and 1680, great sympathy for the sufferers being shown by Protestant nations, especially by England during the Protectorate. Gradually the Waldensians obtained toleration; on December 15, 1853, they received permission from Victor Emmanuel II. to erect a church in Turin, and it is probable that they will unite with the Free Church of Italy. The services are of the plainest type of Genevan Protestantism, the people only joining in the occasional sing[illegible] [illegible]

Wal dẻn' si an, *a. & s.* [Waldensian.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Waldenses (q.v.).

"It would appear that only after Luther's declaration in favour of clerical marriage did the acceptance come to be a part of the *Waldensian* doctrine." [illegible]

B. *As subst.:* Any person holding Waldensian doctrines.

"What is known of the earlier Vaudois writings shows that the *Waldensians* were far more likely to adopt an existing Catholic translation than to work one for themselves." *Athenæum*, April 7, 1888, p. 439.

*** wald grave,** *s.* [Ger. *wald* — a forest, and *graf* — a ruler.] [Grieve, *s.*, Wealth.] In the [illegible] Empire, a head forest ranger. [Waldgrave.]

wald heim ite, *s.* [After Waldheim, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered mineral, resembling the noblite variety of hornblende found in serpentine. It contains over 12 per cent of soda, which suggests a relationship to arfvedsonite (q.v.). (Dana.)

Wald ịm, *s.* [Named from Peter Waldo.] [Waldenses.]

Church Hist.: The doctrines of the Waldenses (q.v.).

"Other points of *Waldism* appear equally to want the genuine spiritual basis." *Athenæum*, April 7, 1888.

wald wol lọ (w as v), *s.* [Ger. *wald* = wood wool.] Pine needle wool (q.v.).

wale (1), *s.* [A.S. *walu* (pl. *wala*) — a weal, a mark of a blow; cogn. with O. Frics. *walu* = a rod, a wand; Icel. *völ* (genit. *vallar*) = a round stick, a staff; Sw. dial. *val* = a round stick, a cudgel, a flail handle; Goth. *walus* = a staff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh.

"The *wales*, marks, scars and cicatrices."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, p. 460.

2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth.

"Thou art rougher far
And [illegible]
Beaum. & Fl. Four Plays in One.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position.

II. *Shipwright.:* A wide plank at certain portions of a ship's side, extending from stem to stern, and describing the curve of the strakes.

wale knot, wall knot, *s.*

Naut.: A particular sort of large knot, raised upon the end of a rope by unlaying the strands and interweaving them amongst each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

wale piece, *s.* A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers, or secured by anchor rods to the masonry, to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside.

† wale wort, *s.* [Wallwort.]

wâle (2), *s.* [Wale (2), *v.*] The act of choosing; a choice; a person or thing that is excellent; the pick, the best. (*Scotch.*)

"The Bertrams were aye the *wale* o' the country side." *Scott: Guy Mannering*, xiii. iv.

wâle (1), *v.t.* [Wale (1), *s.*] To mark with wales or stripes.

wâle (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *velja*; Dan. *vælge*; Sw. *välja*; Ger. *wählen*; Goth. *waljan* — to choose or select; Icel. *val*; Ger. *wahl* = a choice.] To choose, to select, to pick out. (*Scotch.*)

"At the [illegible] with chief heirs
He's *waled* us out a Time and [illegible]
Burns: To a Haggis.

wạ lise', *s.* [Valise.] (*Scotch.*)

wâlk (*l* silent), ***walek, *walke, *walko** (pa. t. *walked*, * *walkede*), * *walke*), *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wealcan* (pa. t. *wealc*, pa. pple. *wealcen*) — to roll, to toss one's self about, to rove about; cogn. with Dut. *walken* — to work or make a hat; O. Dut. *walcken* — to press or squeeze; Icel. *valka*,

walka = to roll, to stamp, to roll about ; *walk* a tossing about ; Sw. *valka* = to roll, to full, to work ; Dan. *valke* = to full, to mill ; Ger. *walken* = to full ; O. H. Ger. *walchan* = to full, to roll or move about ; Lat. *volvo* = to roll.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To advance by alternate steps, setting one foot before the other, without running, or so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up ; to step along. (*Wycliffe : Mark* ii.)

2. To go or travel on foot ; to ramble ; especially, to move or go on foot for recreative exercise or the like.

"Will you *walk* with me about the town?"
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. To go, to come, to step.

"Pray you, *walk* near."
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

4. To move about as a spirit or spectre, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

"The spirits o' the dead may *walk* again."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

5. To move off ; to push off ; to depart. (*Colloq.*)

6. To live, act, and behave in any particular manner ; to conduct one's self ; to pursue a particular course of life. (*Micah* vi. 8.)

* 7. To act, to move.

"In him the spirit of a hero *walk'd*."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. vii.

* 8. To be in action or motion ; to act, to way. (*Spenser : F. Q.*, II. iv. 5.)

* 9. To roll, to turn.

"His rolling eies did never rest in place,
But *walkte* each where for feare of hid mischaunce."
Spenser : F. Q., III. xii. 18.

* 10. To revolve, to turn.

"From every coast that heauen *walkes* about,
Haue thither come the noble martiall crew."
Spenser : F. Q., I. vii. 48.

* 11. To be stirring ; to be or go abroad ; to mix in society.

"'Tis pity that thou liveat
To *walk* where any honest men resort."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, v.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass through, over, along, or upon.

"She *walks* the waters like a thing of life."
Byron : Corsair, i. 8.

¶ An elliptical use, *in*, *through*, &c., being omitted.

2. To cause to walk or step slowly ; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.

"To *walk* my ambling gelding."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. To subject to the process of fulling ; to full. (*Scotch.*)

"That the walker, and fuller shall truly *walke*, full thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne."—*Rastal : Coll. of Stat. Hen VIII.* (an. 6).

4. To train, as a young foxhound.

"Returned his thanks to those who had *walked* puppies."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

5. To complete or perform by walking.

"About the realm she *walks* her dreadful round."
Pope : Statius ; Thebaid, 710.

6. To frequent, as a prostitute. [STREET-WALKING.]

"The other prisoner was in the habit of *walking* the Quadrant."—*St. James's Gazette*, July 2, 1887.

¶ 1. *To walk into :*

(1) To scold severely ; to give a drubbing or severe punishment to. (*Colloq.*)

(2) To devour ; to eat up. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

.. *To walk over :* In racing, to go over a race-course at a walk or at one's leisure. (Said of a horse which alone comes to the starting-post out of all the entries, and has only to go over the course to be entitled to the prize.)

"He then proceeded to *walk over* the imaginary course for the imaginary plate."—*Field*, Aug. 13, 1887.

* 3. *To walk alone :* To be an outcast ; to be forsaken or shunned.

"To *walk alone*, like one that had the pestilence."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen, ii. 1.

4. *To walk the hospitals :* To attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such hospital.

"You never see a postboy in that 'ere *hospital* as you *walked*."—*Dickens : Pickwick*, ch. ii.

5. *To walk the plank :* [PLANK, s., ¶].

wâlk (*l* silent), *s.* [WALK, *v.*]

1. The act of walking.

"My very *walk* should be a jig."—*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. The pace of one who walks : as, He went at a *walk*.

3. The act of walking for recreation, exercise, or the like.

4. Manner of walking ; gait, step, carriage

"Morpheus, of all his num'rous train, expressed
The shape of man, and imitated best
The *walk*."
Dryden (*Todd.*)

5. The length of way or circuit through which one walks. (*Shakesp. : Macbeth*, iii. 3.)

6. A piece of ground fit to walk or stroll on ; a place in which one is accustomed to walk.

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking ; an avenue, promenade, pathway, or the like :

(1) An avenue set with trees, or laid out in a grove or wood. (*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

(2) A garden-path.

8. The state of being in training, as a young hound.

"The puppies have been taken in from *walk*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

9. A rope walk.

10. A district habitually served by a hawker or itinerant vendor of any commodity ; as, a milkman's *walk*.

11. A district or piece of ground in which animals graze ; a tract of some extent where sheep feed ; a pasture for sheep ; a sheep walk, a sheep run.

* 12. In the London Royal Exchange, any portion of the ambulatory which is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. (*Simmonds.*)

* 13. Manner or course, as of life ; way of living : as, a person's *walk* and conversation.

* 14. Intercourse.

"Oh! for a closer *walk* with God."
Cowper : Olney Hymns, i.

15. Space, range ; sphere of action ; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

"To achieve fame in the higher *walks* of art."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 323.

*** walk mill, * waulke mill,** *s.* A fulling mill

"A *waulke mill* or fullars worke house."—*P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. xxxv., ch. xi.

walk over, *s.* In racing, the traversing of the course by a horse which is the only starter ; hence, an easy victory ; a victory without opposition.

"In cases where no second horse exists in racing law, either for want of placing or by reason of a *walk over*."—*Field*, June 28, 1887.

wâlk' a ble (**lk** as **k**), *a.* [Eng. *walk* ; *-able.*] Fit for walking ; capable of being walked over.

"Your new *walkable* roads had not roused your spirit."—*Swift : Letter to Sheridan*, vol. II., p. 19.

Wâlk' ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Various persons so named.]

Walker's battery, *s.*

Elect. : A battery resembling Smee's battery (q.v.), except that the electro-negative plate is gas graphite or platinized graphite. It is excited by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Ganot.*)

† **Walker's earth,** *s.*

Geol. : The name given in Herefordshire to an unctuous fuller's earth, occurring in beds separating the Aymestry or Ludlow limestone (Upper Silurian). It tends to decay and produce land-slips. (*Murchison. Silurian.*)

wâlk' ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *walk*, v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who walks ; a pedestrian.

"They are not always the less pleasant to the *walker* or spectator."—*Reynolds : Discourses*, No. 10.

* 2. That with which one walks ; a foot.

"Lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown."
Chapman : Homer : Iliad xx. 80.

* 3. *Forest Law :* An officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection ; a forester.

* 4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

5. One who walks or fulls cloth ; a fuller. (See extract under WALK, *v.*, B. 3.)

6. One who trains young hounds.

"In giving the toast 'Success to foxhunting, and the puppy *walkers* of England.'"—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

¶ *Walker!* or *Hookey Walker!* A slang exclamation of incredulity, when a story is told or a statement made which is known or believed to be false. The origin of the expression is much disputed, and was discussed at length in *Notes & Queries*. There are three explanations of the phrase : (1) That many years ago there was an aquiline-nosed Jew named Walker, a popular lecturer on astronomy, who, telescope in hand, invited his pupils to "take a sight" at the moon and stars. The phrase struck his schoolboy auditory, who frequently "took a sight" with the gesture of outstretched arm and adjustment to nose and eye. (2) That Hookey Walker was a London magistrate of dreaded acuteness and incredulity, whose hooked nose gave the title of "beak" to all his successors. (3) that John Walker was an out-door clerk in a business house in Cheapside. "Old Jack," who had a hooked nose, was a spy upon the employés, who were always throwing discredit on his reports, so that in time his word was disbelieved and his occupation ceased. (*Slang Dict.*)

wâlk ėr ite (*l* silent), *s.* [After Dr. Walker of Edinburgh ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

Wâlk ėr ites (*l* silent), *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist. : An Irish body of Sandemonians, established by a minister named Walker, who seceded from the original body early in the nineteenth century.

wâlk ing (*l* silent), *** walck ynge, * walk-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [WALK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of one who walks.

2. A mode or manner of living ; course of life. (*Deut.* ii. 7.)

3. The act or process of fulling cloth

¶ In walking, the centre of gravity in successive steps describes a series of consecutive curves, with their convexities upwards, very much resembling the line of flight of many birds. The movement of the top of the head is similar to that traced by the centre of gravity. (*Lucas : Locomotion.*)

walking beam, *s.* [BEAM (1), *s.*, II. 8.]

walking cane, *s.* A walking stick made of cane.

walking fern, *s.*

Bot. : Lycopodium ulopecuroides, a North American species. (*Loudon.*)

walking fish, *s.*

Ichthy. : A popular name for any species of the Ophiocephalidæ (q.v.).

walking gentleman, *s.*

Theat. : An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance.

walking lady, *s.*

Theat. : A lady who fills parts analogous to those taken by a walking gentleman.

walking leaf, *s.*

Bot. : Camptosorus rhizophyllus.

walking leaves, *s. pl.* [LEAF INSECTS.]

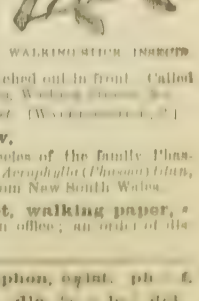
walking staff, *s.* A walking stick

walking stick, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

"You may take me in with a *walking stick*
Even when you please, and hold me with a pack-thread."—*Beaum. & Fl. : Beggar's Bush*, v. 1.

2. *Entom. :* A popular name for any species of the family Phasmidæ (q.v.), from the fact that they are destitute of wings, and resemble dry twigs so closely that, except for their motion, it is difficult to believe they are really alive. They are natives of sub-tropical and the warmer temperate regions, and walk gently among the branches of trees, reposing in the sun, with their long, antenna-like legs stretched out in front. Called also Acrambic [illegible]



WALKING STICK INSECTS

Walking stick insect [illegible]

walking straw,

Entom. : Any species of the family Phasmidæ (q.v.) ; specif. *Aerophylla* (*Phasma*) *titan*, a gigantic species from New South Wales.

walking ticket, walking paper, *s.* An order to leave an office ; an order of dismissal. (*Slang.*)

walking tyrant, *s.* [Chiromolarurus.]

walking wheel, *s.*

1. A pedometer (q.v.).

2. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either on internal or external periphery. Employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. [Tread wheel.]

wâlk out, *s.* Cessation of work, as at the beginning of a strike (q.v.). [See Lockout.]

wal kyr, *s.* [Valkyr.]

wâll (1), *** wal, * walle,** *s.* [A.S. *weal, weall* a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, from Lat. *vallum* = a rampart, from *vallus* = a stake, a pale, a palisade; Welsh *gwal* = a rampart; Dut. *wal*; Sw. *vall*; Ger. *wall.*]

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or similar material, raised to some height, and serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, form a defence, shelter, or security; one of the upright inclosing sides of a building or room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier. (Generally in the plural.)

> "Why should I war without the *walls* of Troy,
> That find such cruel battle here within?"

3. Anything resembling a wall: as, a *wall* of armed men.

* 4. A defence; a means of security or protection.

> "They were a *wall* unto us both by night and day."
> —1 Samuel xxv. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The rock inclosing a vein. The upper and lower portions are known as the roof and floor respectively. Where the dip is considerable, the upper boundary is the hanging wall, and the lower the foot-wall.

2. *Naut.:* A large knot worked on the end of a rope; as of a man-rope, for instance.

¶ * (1) *To go to the wall:* To get the worst of a contest.

> "That shews thee a weak slave, for the weakest *goes to the wall.*"—Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet,* i. 4.

(2) *To hang by the wall:* To hang up neglected; hence, not to be made use of.

> "I am richer than to hang by the walls."
> —Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

* (3) *To push* (or *thrust*) *to the wall:* To force to give place; to crush by superior power.

> "Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever *thrust to the wall.*"—Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet,* i. 1.

* (4) *To take the wall of:* To get the better of.

> "I will *take the wall* of any man or maid."
> —Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night,* i. 5.

wall barley, *s.*

Bot.: *Hordeum murinum,* a species with long brittle awns, which stick in the throat of the cattle which feed upon them.

wall bearing, *s.*

Mech.: A bearing for receiving a shaft when entering or passing through a wall.

wall box, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A box let into a wall for the reception of letters for post.

2. *Mech.:* A device for supporting a plummer block in which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It consists of a rectangular cast iron frame, having arrangements for receiving and holding the box in fixed position.

wall butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: [illegible] (Newman), a British butterfly. Wings fulvous, with dark brown markings; the fore ones with a black spot having a white centre, and the hind ones with three similar spots and the rudiments of a fourth. Caterpillar green, with two yellowish lines on each side, the head and the tail reddish. It feeds on Timothy grass.

wall clamp, *s.* A brace or tie to hold walls together, or the two parts of a double wall, to prevent spreading.

wall creeper, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tichodroma muraria,* a native of southern and central Europe. It frequents walls and perpendicular rocks in preference to trees, the favourite resort of the genus Certhia. It is a very pretty bird, about six inches long; plumage light gray, with bright crimson on the shoulders, the larger wing coverts, and the inner webs of the secondaries; the rest of the wings black; tail black, tipped with white. Called also Spider-catcher, from its habit of feeding on spiders and insects (*Willughby, Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 143).

wall cress, [illegible]

wall desk, *s.* A bracket desk attached to a wall.

wall fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Polypodium vulgare.*

wall fruit, *s.* Fruit grown on trees planted and trained against a wall.

wall germander, *s.*

Bot.: *Teucrium Chamædrys.*

wall ink, *s.*

[illegible] [Bracketime.]

wall knot, *s.* [Wall-knot.]

wall lettuce, *s.*

[illegible] (formerly "[illegible]") [illegible]

It is an annual or biennial, one to three feet high, with narrow membranous leaves and yellow flowers. Found on old walls and in rocky copses.

wall lizard, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Lacerta muralis,* common in the south of Europe.

2. Any species of Geckotidæ (q.v.). [Gecko.]

† **wall newt,** *s.* An unidentified reptile.

> "Poor Pom; that eats . . . the *wall-newt* and the water-[illegible]"

wall paper, *s.* Paper hangings.

wall pellitory, *s.* [Pellitory, ¶ (2).]

wall pennywort, *s.*

Bot.: *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* [Cotyledon.]

wall pepper, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum acre.* [Sedum.]

wall piece, *s.* A piece of artillery mounted on a wall.

wall plate, *s.*

1. *Building:*

(1) A piece of timber let into a wall to serve as a bearing for the ends of the joists.

(2) A raising-plate (q.v.).

2. *Mech.:* The vertical back plate of a plummer block bracket, for attachment to the wall or post.

wall rocket, *s.*

Bot.: [illegible] [Diplotaxis.]

wall rue, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium Ruta-muraria,* a British fern, with the wiry stipes black below, fronds one to two inches long, recurved, often deltoid, bipinnate. Found on walls and rocks.

wall saltpetre, *s.* A popular name for Nitrocalcite (q.v.).

wall sided, *a.*

Naut.: Said of a ship with upright sides above the water line; in contradistinction to the term tumbling home, in which the ship bulges below, and has less beam at the upper deck than at the water line.

wall spleenwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium Trichomanes,* a British fern, with the stipes brown above, black below, the frond six to twelve inches high, linear pinnate, with fifteen to forty pinnæ.

wall spring, *s.* A spring of water [illegible] rocks.

wall tent, *s.* A tent or marquee with upright sides.

wall tree, *s.*

Hort.: A fruit-tree nailed to the wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall washer, *s.* A large plate at the end of a thread to extend the external bearing. They are known as bonnets, stars, S's, [illegible]

wall wasp, *s.*

[illegible] [Odynerus.]

wâl (2), *s.* [Weal, s.]

wâl (3), *s.* [Icel. *eygl* = a beam, a beam or disease in the eye.] (See compound.)

wall eye, * waulo eye, * whal eie, * whall eye, *s.* An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour. (Said commonly of horses.)

> "A pair of *scall eyes* in a face forged."
> —Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels,* v. 3.

wall eyed, *a.*

1. Having an eye, the iris of which is of a very light gray or whitish colour. (Said of horses.)

2. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white; having the white of the eye very large and distorted, or on one side. (Prov.)

* 3. Glaring eyed, fierce eyed.

> "*Wall-eyed* wrath or staring rage."
> —Shakesp.: *King John,* iv. 3.

wâll, *v.t.* [Wall, *s.*]

* 1. To inclose with or as with a wall or walls.

> "That with his stinging *walled* the citee."
> [illegible]

* 2. To defend by or as by walls; to fortify.

> "*Walled* by nature 'gainst invaders wrong."
> [illegible]

* 3. To obstruct or hinder, as by a wall opposed.

> "To *wall* thee from the liberty of flight."
> —Shakesp.: *1 Henry VI.,* iv. 2.

* 4. To fill up with a wall.

5. In university slang. To gate (q.v.).

Wâl la bą, *s.* [Guianan name.] [Eperua.]

Wallaba tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Eperua falcata.*

wàl la by, whàl la by, wâl la boŏ, *s.* [See extract.]

Zool.: Any individual or species of the genus or sub-genus Halmaturus (q.v.).

> "The kangaroos of this section have also the [illegible] naked, but they are rather smaller species [than those of Macropus proper and of the subgenus Osphranter] frequenters of forests and dense impenetrable bushes and scrubs, and hence often called bush kangaroos, though a native name 'scrubby' is now generally applied to them."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 810.

Wâl lâch, *s.* [Wallachia.] A Wallachian; the language spoken by the Wallachians.

Wą lâch i ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Wallachia, its language, or inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Wallachia.

2. The language spoken by the Wallachians; that dialect of the Romance languages spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia.

Wallachian sheep, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Ovis aries,* remarkable for the enormous development of its horns, which resemble those of the Koodoo. The fleece is composed of a soft woolly undercoat, covered with and protected by long drooping hair. Natives of Western Asia and the adjacent portions of Europe; common in Wallachia, Hungary, and Crete. Called also the Cretan sheep.

wàl ląh, *suff.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The agent in doing anything, as Ghodawallah or Ghorawallah = a horse-keeper, one who looks after a horse; Competition-wallah, one who has succeeded in a competitive examination. [illegible]

wàl lą roò, *s.* [Native Australian word.]

Zool.: The name applied in Australia to various species of kangaroo.

wâlled, *a.* [Eng. *wall* (1), *s.*; *ed.*] Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with walls; fortified.

> "The cities are great, and *walled* up to heaven."
> —*Deuteronomy* i. 28.

walled area, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-roasting space inclosed by three walls, or by four, with the exception of a doorway.

wàl le ni ą, *s.* [Named after an [illegible] Matthew Wallen, who helped P. Browne with his *Natural History of Jamaica.*]

Bot.: A genus of Myrsinaceæ, tribe Ardi[illegible]ce. Shrubs with the leaves leathe[illegible]

flowers in terminal panicles; calyx campanulate, four-toothed; corolla tubular, four-parted; stamens four; fruit round, fleshy. Found in tropical America. The seeds of *Wallenia laurifolia* are peppery.

wâl ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wall* (1), v. ; *-er.*] One who builds walls.

wâl ĕr ĭ an, wâl ĕr ĭ an ite, *s.* [After the Swedish mineralogist Wallerius ; suff. *-ian*, *-anite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Aluminous Hornblende (q.v.).

wâl lŏt, *wal ot, *watol, *s.* [The same word as *wattle* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *watt* = cloth ; *watsack*, *wadsack* = a wallet ; O. Sw. *vad* = cloth ; Eng. *wad.*]

1. A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him, as a bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march ; a knapsack or pedlar's or beggar's pack, bundle, or bag.

"He entered into a long gallery, where he laid down his *wallet*." – *Addison : Spectator*, No. 280.

2. A pocket-book for money. (*Amer.*)

3. Anything protuberant and swagging.

"Whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh." *Shakspeare : Tempest*, iii. 3.

4. A supply.

"An old trapper, who had a good *wallet* of stories for the camp-fire."—*Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 237.

***wâl lŏt ēēr,** *s.* [Eng. *wallet* ; *-eer.*] One who bears a wallet ; one who travels with a wallet or knapsack.

wâll flŏw ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wall*, and *flower.*]

1. *Literally & Botany :*

(1) The genus Cheiranthus, and spec. *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. It is a perennial cruciferous, with a stem shrubby below, adpressed bipartite hairs, lanceolate, acute, entire leaves, large racemed flowers having petals with long claws, a four-angled pod, and seeds shortly winged above. It is a native of southern and central Europe. Its beauty and fine smell have led to its introduction into gardens, where it has run into many varieties, marked by the diversity of their colours, most of them being of a rich brown, or yellow, or variegated with purple and yellow, and in general with double flowers.

(2) *Brassica Cheiranthus*, a sub-species of *B. monensis*. It is hispid, with a branched and leafy stem, and is grown in Jersey and Alderney.

(3) *Manulea Cheiranthus*. It is a Scrophulariaceous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, introduced into British gardens in 1795.

2. *Fig.* : A person who at a ball looks on without dancing ; either from choice or inability to obtain a partner. (*Colloq.*)

"The maiden *wallflowers* of the room
Admire the freshness of his bloom."
Praed : County Ball.

wâll ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wall* (1), s. ; *-ing.*] Walls in general ; material for walls.

"A few steps from the gate of the town is another bit of the ancient *walling* of Nepete."—*Dennis : Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 93.

*** wâll nŭt,** *s.* [Walnut.]

Wal-loon', *s.* & *a.* [A name given by the Teutons to the Celts of Flanders and the Isle of Walcheren ; from the same root as A.S. *wealh* = foreign ; Ger. *welsche* = foreign ; O. H. Ger. *walah* = a foreigner.] [Walnut, Welsh.]

A. *As substantive :*

1. One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ, who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainault, Liège and Namur, Southern Brabant, Western Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia.

2. The language spoken in these provinces ; it is a dialect or patois of French, with a great proportion of Gallic words preserved in it.

B. *As adj.* : Pertaining or relating to the Walloons.

Walloon Protestants, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. : A branch of the French Calvinists, who settled in the Netherlands at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. They are gradually dying out as a separate body.

wăl lŏp, *v.i.* & *t.* [A doublet of *gallop* (q.v.), from A.S. *weallan* ; O. Fris. *walla* ; Low Ger. *wallen* = to boil.]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquid accompanied with noise. (*Prov.*)

2. To move quickly with great effort ; to gallop. (*Prov.*)

B. *Transitive :*

1. To castigate, to flog ; to thrash soundly ; to drub.

"Trying to get at a good place to *wallop* you with his ferule." *Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1888, p. 79

2. To tumble over ; to dash down. (*Prov.*)

wâl lŏp, *s.* [Wallop, *v.*]

1. A quick motion with much agitation or effort. (*Prov.*)

2. A severe blow. (*Slang & Prov.*)

wâl lŏp ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wallop* ; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which wallops.

2. A pot-walloper (q.v.).

wâl lōw (1), *v.i.* [Wallow, *s.*] To wither, to fade, to sink, to droop. (*Prov.*)

wâl low, *wal ow, *wal ow, *walwe, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *wealwian* = to roll round ; cogn. with Goth. *walwjan* = to roll ; Lat. *volvo.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To roll one's body on the ground, in mire, or in other substance ; to tumble and roll in anything soft.

"The sow that *walloweth* in the mire."—*Gilpin : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20

2. To roll or toss about.

"And bended dolphins play : part, huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy." *Milton : P. L.*, vii. 41.

* 3. To live in filth or gross vice.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To roll.

"He *walowede* a gret stoon to the dore of the birie! & went awey." –*Wycliffe : Matthew* xxvii.

2. To roll about on the ground, in mire, or the like.

"Gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes." –*Jeremiah* vi. 26.

*** wâl low,** *s.* [Wallow (2), *v.*] A kind of rolling walk.

"One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*."
Dryden : Man of Mode. (Epilogue.)

wăl low, *a.* [A.S. *wealg* ; Icel. *valgr*, *vǫlgr* lukewarm.] Insipid, tasteless. (*Prov.*)

wâl low ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wallow* (2), v. ; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which wallows.

"Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty."
Neville : Instit. of Juvenal.

2. A lantern-wheel (q.v.).

*** wâl low ish, * wal ow ysh,** *a.* [Eng. *wallow* ; *-ish.*] Insipid, flat, nauseous.

"To muche myngle mangled, and *walowysshe*."—*Udal : James* iv.

wâlls' ŏnd, *s.* [See def.] A superior variety of English coal, so called from having been dug at Wallsend, on the Tyne, near the spot where the wall of Severus ended. The original mines have long been exhausted.

wâll' wòrt, walo wort, *s.* [A.S. *weal* = slaughter, from growing at the village of Slaughterford, in Wiltshire, where, it is said, a Danish army was destroyed ; or from A.S. *wealh* = foreign. (*Prior.*)]

Bot. : (1) *Parietaria officinalis* [Pellitory] ; (2) *Sedum acre* [Stonecrop] ; (3) *Sambucus Ebulus* [Danewort] ; (4) *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

wâl lỹ drâi gle, wâl lỹ drăg gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful ; perhaps = the dregs of the wallet.] The youngest bird in a nest, and hence used for any feeble ill-grown creature. (*Scotch.*)

"And wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very *wallydraiglets* o' the country side."—*Scott : Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

*** walm,** *v.i.* [Whelm.] To rise.

"A smokie fume *walmeth* up with many turnings like waves." – *P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xlvii

wâlm'-stŏd tite (*l* silent), *s.* [After the Swedish chemist Walmstedt ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Brounnerite (q.v.), containing nearly 2 per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Found in the Hartz Mountains.

*** wal noto,** *s.* [Walnut.]

wâl' nŭt, * wal not, * wal noto, *s.* & *a.* [Lit. = foreign nut, from A.S. *wealh* = foreign, and *hnutu* = a nut ; cogn. with Dut. *walnoot* ; O. Dut. *walnote* ; Icel. *valhnot* ; Dan. *valnød* ; Sw. *valnot* ; Ger. *wallnuss*, *welsche nuss.*]

A. *As substantive :*

1. *Bot.* : Any species or tree of the genus Juglans. There are seven or eight species in all, the best known being the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) of the United States, and the Common Walnut (*J. regia*), a native of Asia. The Black Walnut is a large and beautiful tree, its trunk being sometimes six or seven feet in diameter, while its timber is of the highest value for cabinet manufacture. The fruit is inferior to that of *J. regia*. Another common species of this country is the Butternut (*J. cinerea*), a much smaller tree, which bears an elongated nut, covered with a viscid substance. Sugar is obtained from the sap of this tree, as from that of the maple. The inner bark is mildly cathartic. The leaves, rubbed to powder, are useful for blistering. *J. regia* is a large tree, which bears an excellent fruit, and has long been cultivated in Europe. It has been introduced into this country, and is highly valued for its wood, which was held to be the best known till mahogany was discovered, and is still exceedingly prized for gunstocks, though it is now imported into Europe for this purpose from Asia.

2. *Comm.* : The wood of the walnut-tree ; it is of great value as a cabinet and furniture material, being very durable, and taking a fine polish.

B. *As adj.* : Made of the wood of the walnut-tree : as, a *walnut* table.

walnut oil, *s.* The oil obtained from the albumen of the seed of the walnut tree by reducing them to a pulp, and subjecting them to pressure, first with and then without heat. In Cashmere the oil is largely used in cookery and as an illuminant, but in Europe it is not much employed for food, the taste being offensive to many persons.

walnut tree, *s.* [Walnut, A. 1.]

walnut wood, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.* : The wood of the walnut-tree (q.v.).

B. *As adj.* : Made of the wood of the walnut-tree : as, a *walnut-wood* table.

wàl pûrg' ĭne, wàl pûrg ite (w as v), *s.* [After the Walpurgis-lode, in which it was found ; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A triclinic mineral, occurring in thin, scale-like crystals, with various other uranium compounds, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, near Schneeberg, Saxony. Sp. gr. 5·8 ; lustre, somewhat adamantine to greasy ; colour, wax-yellow. Compos. : a hydrated arseniate of bismuth and uranium, with the suggested formula $4R_2O_3AsO_5 + 5HO$, in which R_2O_3 = the oxides of bismuth and uranium.

Wàl pûrg' is (W as V), *s.* [See compound.]

Walpúrgis night, *s.* The eve of May 1, which has become associated with some of the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with Walpurgis, Walpurga, or Walburga, a female saint of the eighth century, is not satisfactorily accounted for, her feast falling properly on Feb. 25. On this night the witches were supposed to ride on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master, the devil.

wàl'-rŭs, *s.* [Orig. from Scandinavian ; cogn. with Sw. *vallross* ; Dan. *hvalros* ; Icel. (in an inverted form) *hross-hvalr* = a horse-whale, the name being given (it is suggested) from the noise made by the animal sometimes resembling a neigh ; A.S. *hors-hwæl* = horse-whale, a walrus. (*Skeat.*)]

Zool. : *Trichechus rosmarus* ; called also the Morse, Sea-horse, and Sea-cow. The Walrus is now confined to the regions within the Arctic Circle, though its extinct ancestors had a much wider geographical range. It is a large carnivorous marine mammal, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long, with a girth of nearly as much ; "it is said that it sometimes attains a length of twenty feet" (*Van Hoeven*) ; muzzle abruptly truncated, with long and remarkably strong bristly moustaches ; small eyes ; external ear wanting, though the orifice is distinctly visible ; body large and sack-like, tapering towards the tail ; hind limbs short, connected by a membrane which covers the

tail, fore limbs strong and stumpy, all with five digits. The hide is of a tawny-brown colour, with difficulty penetrated by bullets, and has been likened to a tough, flexible coat of mail. The upper canines are developed in adults of both sexes into immense tusks, each from fifteen inches to two feet long, and weighing ten pounds and upwards. In some individuals the points converge towards and in others they diverge from each other. This was one reason why Fremery wished to adopt two species; but Sundevall has shown that scarcely two skulls can be examined without minute differences in the size and direction of the tusks being perceived. The most important function of these tusks is digging shell-fish, the favourite food of the Walrus, out of the banks and mud of shoal-water. They are also employed to raise the body out of the water, by digging them into ice-floes, which probably gave rise to the legend of the Rosmarine (q.v.); and they form terrible weapons of offence, as by a quick turn of the neck the animal can strike upwards, downwards, or sideways with equal dexterity. Walruses are gregarious, and are found on the sea-shore and on ice-floes; some keep guard whilst those of the main body sleep, and when danger threatens the sentinels awake the others by bellowing. They are said to be monogamous, and the female brings forth at nine months one calf, usually on the ice-floes. In disposition they are quiet and inoffensive, unless attacked or during the love-season, or if their young are in danger, when they become desperately aggressive, and furiously attack the hunters on the ice or in their boats. The area of the Walrus and its numbers, owing to reckless slaughter by sealers and whalers, are fast decreasing, and the few remaining seek unfrequented spots in high latitudes inaccessible to sealers. At one time there was a considerable trade in Walrus-hunting, but it is now at a very low ebb: the tusks alone have any commercial value at the present time; but formerly Walrus-hides were used for various purposes, such as machine-bands, &c. A living specimen was brought alive to Holland in 1612; and two specimens have been procured for the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, but both died soon after being brought to their new quarters.

*** wăl't,** *a.* [A.S. *wealt* = unsteady; *unwealt* = steady, from *wealtan* = to roll.]

Naut.: An old term equivalent to crank. (*Smyth.*)

*** wălt,** *v.i.* [Walt, *a.*] To roll over; to totter, to fall, to throw, to rush. [Welter.]

wăl'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Walt, *a.*]

*1. To roll, to welter.

"Wherein the sinner *waltereth* and wrappeth hym selfe, as a sowe walloweth in the stynkyng gorepit."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes; Ps.* vi.

2. To upset; to be overturned.

walth, *s.* [Wealth.] Plenty, riches, wealth.

"Peppercorn, we hae *walth* of them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

Wăl'-thạm (th as t), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Waltham Abbey, in Essex.

Waltham Black Act, *s.* [Black Act.]

wăl-thĕr'-ĭ-ạ (w as v, th as t), *s.* [Named after Prof. A. Walther of Leipsic.]

Bot.: A genus of Hermanneæ. Herbs or shrubs with serrated leaves, some stellate hairs, and axillary or terminal heads generally of yellow flowers. Calyx persistent, campanulate, five-cleft, surrounded by a one- to three-leaved deciduous involucel; petals five, stalked; style somewhat lateral; stigma fringed or tubercled; fruit capsular. *Waltheria Douradinha*, which abounds in mucilage, is used in Brazil in diseases of the chest, and externally as an application to wounds; and *W. americana* in Surinam in fevers.

wâl'-thĕr-īte (w as v, th as t), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. after one Walther; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Probably a variety of Bismutite (q.v.); an undetermined mineral.

Wăl'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Walton-on-the-Naze in Essex.

Walton-crag, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of crag existing at Walton-on-the-Naze. It is considered to be the oldest portion of the Red Crag, and to have been deposited while the climate was warmer than it immediately afterwards became.

wăl'-trŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The walrus.

"The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse."—*Woodward.*

wăl'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *walt*, s.; *-y.*] Unsteady, crank. (Said of a vessel.)

wâltz, *s.* [A shortened form of Ger. *walzer* = a jig, a waltz, from *walzen* = to roll, to revolve, to waltz; cogn. with A.S. *wealtan* = to roll, to twist.]

Music:

1. A dance said to have originated in Bohemia, now of almost universal adoption. It is performed by couples, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion. It was introduced into England in 1813.

2. The music composed for such a dance. The time is of triple measure in crotchets or quavers, and consists of eight or sixteen bar phrases. Modern waltz-writers frequently add to the original dance-form an introduction and coda. The "Vienna" waltz is characterized by a rapid movement and strict unbroken time. Ländler are slower and more dignified than the waltz. "Classical waltzes" are compositions in waltz-form intended for set pieces, not for dance tunes. In them greater scope is given to the composer and performer than is compatible with the rhythm of the dance.

wâltz, *v.i.* [Waltz, *s.*]

1. To dance a waltz.

2. To move as in a waltz; to trip.

wâltz'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *waltz*, v.; *-er.*] One who dances a waltz.

wâl'-ụ-ĕ-wīte (w as v), *s.* [After the Russian minister P. A. von Waluew; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Xanthophyllite (q.v.), occurring in exceedingly well-defined crystals associated with perofskite and other mineral species at the Nikolaje-Maximilianowsk mine, near Achmatowsk, Urals.

*** walwe,** *v.i.* [Wallow, *s.*]

wâ'-lў, wâ'-lĭe, * wale, *a.* & *s.* [Perhaps from *wale* (O. Icel. *val*); O. H. Ger. *wala* = choice (*s.*); Goth. *valis* = choice (*a.*).] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adjective:*

1. Beautiful, excellent, choice.

"The *wale* burde." *Gawayne*, 1,010.

2. Large, ample, strong.

B. *As subst.:* Something pretty; an ornament, a gewgaw.

wâ'-lў, *interj.* [A shortened form of A.S. *wá-lá-wá* = welaway (q.v.).] Alas! welaway! (*Scotch.*)

*** wam-bais,** *s.* [Gambeson.]

wăm'-ble, * wăm'-mle, * wăm'-mel, * wam-le, *v.i.* [Dan. *vamle* = to nauseate, to become squeamish; *vammel* = nauseous; Icel. *vœma* = to nauseate, to loathe; *vœma* = nausea.]

1. To rumble, heave, or be affected with nausea. (Said of the stomach.)

"Then shall ye sometime see there some other, &c., theyr bodye frete, their stomake *wamble*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 322.

2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll, to wriggle.

"When your cold salads without salt or vinegar
Be *wambling* in your stomachs."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, i.

3. To move in an undulating, serpentine, or eel-like manner; to wriggle. (*Prov.*)

*** wamble-cropped,** *a.* Lit., sick at the stomach; hence, fig., wretched, humiliated.

wăm'-ble, *s.* [Wamble, *v.*] A heaving or rumbling in the stomach; a feeling of nausea; squeamishness.

"Dissolveth incontinently all *wambles*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 575.

*** wam-brace,** *s.* [Vambrace.]

wāme, *s.* [A.S. *wamb* = the belly, the stomach, the womb.] The womb, belly. (*Lit.* & *fig.*). (*Scotch.*)

"At the back of the dyke, in a wealth o' snaw, or in the *wame* o' a wave, what signifies how the auld guberhunzie dies?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

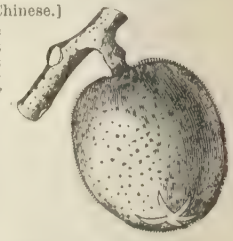
wāme'-fû', wāme'-foû', *s.* [Scotch *wame* = womb, and *-fu', -fou'* = full.] A belly full. (*Scotch.*)

"This may do—maun do, Sir, wi' them wha Maun please the great folk for a *wamefou*."
Burns: A Dedication; To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

wăm'-mĕl, wăm-mle, *v.i.* [Wamble, *v.*]

wăm-pēe', *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Cookia punctata*. It is a round berry about the size of a pigeon's egg, with five or a smaller number of cells. It is highly esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.



WAMPEE.

wămp'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To toss about in a frantic, threatening manner; to wave violently; to flourish, to brandish. (*Scotch.*)

"It's fearsome baith to see and hear her when she *wampishes* about her arms."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

wăm'-pŭm, *s.* [From Amer.-Indian *wampum*, *wompam*, from Massachusetts *wómpi*; Delaware *wápi* = white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money; or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament,

"Clad from head to foot in *wampum*."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

wăn, *a.* [A.S. *wann, wonn* = dark, black; original doubtful, prob. from *wann, wonn*; pa. t. of *winnan* = to toil, to strive, to contend; hence the original meaning would be, worn out with toil, tired out, and so worn out or pallid with sleeplessness.]

1. Having a pale or sickly hue; pallid, pale, languid of look.

"The woman also looked pale and *wan*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Pale, white.

"With the *wan* moon overhead."
Longfellow: Beleaguered City.

3. Black, gloomy. (Applied to water, streams, pools, &c. (*Scotch.*)

wan-thriven, *a.* Stunted, decayed; in a state of decline. (*Scotch.*)

*** wăn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Wan, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render wan or pale.

B. *Intrans.:* To become wan or pale.

"All his visage *wanned*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

wăn, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Win, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

wăn'-çhan-çў, *a.* [A corrupt. of *unchancy* (q.v.).] Unlucky. (*Scotch.*)

"Some *wanchancy* person—I suspect John Heatherblatter the auld gamekeeper."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

wănd, *s.* [Icel. *vöndr* (genit. *vandar*) = a wand, a switch; O. Sw. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*; Goth. *wandus*. From O. Scand. *wand, vand*, pa. t. of O. Sw. *winda*; Icel. *vinda*; Dan. *vinde* = to wind (q.v.).]

1. A small stick, staff, or rod.

"With a single *wand* in his hand."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, bk. iv.

2. A rod or staff, having some special use or character: as—

(1) A rod used by conjurers, diviners, or magicians.

"If I but wave this *wand*
Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster."
Milton: Comus, 659.

(2) A staff of authority.

"Then the Corrigidor hauing an officer with him which bore a white *wand* in his hand, sayd . . . yeeld your selfe."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 118.

(3) A small baton, forming part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before making a caption; called more fully a wand of peace.

"The legal officer, confronted with him of the military, grasped with one doubtful hand the greasy bludgeon which was to enforce his authority, and with the other produced his short official baton, tipped with silver, and having a movable ring upon it.—Captain M'Intyre.—Sir, I have no quarrel with you,—but if you interrupt me in my duty, I will break the *wand of peace*, and declare myself deforced.' . . . And he slid his enigmatical ring from one end of the baton to the other, being the appropriate symbol of his having been forcibly interrupted in the discharge of his duty."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiii.

*** wand-like,** *a.* Like a rod or staff.

"Her stature to an inch; as *wand-like* straight;
As silver-voiced; her eyes as jewel-like."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

wăn'-dĕr, * wan-dren, * wan-dri-en, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wandrian*, a frequent. from *wendan* = to go, to wend (q.v.); Dut. *wandelen* = to walk; Ger. *wandeln* = to wander, to travel, to walk; Dan. *vandre*; Sw. *vandra*; O. Dut. *wanderen*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ramble here and there, without any certain course or object in view; to travel or move from place to place without any fixed purpose or destination; to rove, range, or roam about; to stroll, to stray.

"They *wandered* in the wilderness in a solitary way."—*Psalm* cvii. 4.

2. To leave one's home or settled place of abode; to migrate.

"When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house."—*Genesis* xx. 13.

3. To depart or stray from any settled course or path; to go astray, as from the paths of duty; to stray, to err, to deviate.

"O let me not *wander* from thy commandments."—*Psalm* cxix. 10.

4. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason: as, The mind *wanders*.

5. To digress from the subject in hand.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To wander over; to travel, roam, or stroll over or through, without any fixed course, object, or destination.

"Forty days Elijah without food
Wander'd this barren waste."
Milton: P. R., i. 354.

wăn'-dĕr-ĕr, * wan-dre-er, *s.* [Eng. *wander*; *-er*.]

1. One who wanders; one who travels about, having no fixed home or place of abode.

"The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,
Sets off a *wanderer* into foreign lands."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 378.

2. One who wanders or strays from the path of duty.

wăn'-dĕr-ĭng, * wăn'-drĭng, * wan-dryngе, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WANDER.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given to wander; roaming, roving, unsettled.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A roaming or travelling about without a fixed course, object, or destination.

"Through ten years' *wandering*, and through ten years' war." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiii. 343.

2. Aberration; deviation from rectitude; a straying or swerving from the path of duty.

"If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*."—*Decay of Piety*.

3. A roving or straying of the mind or thoughts; mental aberration.

"Suited to my present *wanderings* of thought."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 425.

4. Indulgence in digressions or disquisitions foreign to the subject in hand.

¶ *The Wandering Jew:* A legendary character, condemned to wander from place to place till the Day of Judgment. According to one version, that of Matthew Paris (*Chron. St. Alban's Abbey*), he was Cartophilus, the doorkeeper of the Judgment Hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate, and struck our Lord as he led him forth, saying, "Get on faster, Jesus!" whereupon our Lord replied, "I am going, but thou shalt tarry till I come again." Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down with the weight of his cross, stopped to rest at the door of one Ahasuerus, a cobbler. The craftsman pushed him away, saying, "Get off! Away with you, away!" Our Lord replied, "Truly I go away, and that quickly, but tarry thou till I come." A third legend says that it was the cobbler who haled Jesus before the judgment seat of Pilate, saying to him, "Faster, Jesus, faster!" The legend has formed the basis of many poems and novels.

wandering-albatross, *s.*

Ornith.: Diomedea exulans. [ALBATROSS.]

wandering jew, *s.* A name applied to several different ornamental trailing vines much used in hanging-baskets. [See WANDERING, *s*, ¶.]

wăn'-dĕr-ĭng ly, * wăn'-drĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wandering*; *-ly*.] In a wandering, roving, or unsettled manner.

*** wăn'-dĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *wander*; *-ment*.] The act or state of wandering.

"Genus and species long since barefoote went
Upon their ten-toes in wilde *wandermenť*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, ii. 3.

wăn-dĕr-oô', wăn-dĕr-ū', *s.* [Fr. *Ouanderou*, from *wanderu*, the Cingalese form of Hind. *bundar* = a monkey.]

Zoology:

1. *Macacus silenus*, from the south of Hindostan, especially the country bordering the Malabar coast. It is about two feet in length, tail ten to twelve inches. The Wanderoos have long, slim bodies, covered with deep-black hair, tail of the same colour, tufted. The head looks very large, because of a mane,

(WANDEROO. (*Macacus silenus.*)

or ruff, and beard which sticks out round the face. This mass of long hair is either gray or white, and adds to the sly look of the broad face, soft dull eyes, and broad muzzle. The name is misleading, as *Macacus silenus* is not a native of Ceylon. Mr. Blanford (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887, p. 623) proposed to substitute for it the name Lion-tailed Monkey, used by Pennant.

2. Any species of the genus Semnopithecus (q.v.). *S. ursinus* is the Great Wanderoo [MAHA.]

"The name *wanderu* has clung to the Malabar Monkey ever since [the publication of Buffon's *Nat. Hist.*]; but really applies, as Templeton, Kelaart, Tennent, and others have shown, to the Ceylonese Semnopithecl, and was rightly employed for those animals by Knox and Ray."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1887, p. 623.

*** wănd'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *wand*; *-y*.] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wāne, * waine, * wayne, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wanian*, *wonian* = to decrease, to grow less, from *wan*, *won* = deficient; cogn. with Icel. *vana* = to diminish, from *vanr* = lacking, wanting; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *wanón*, *wanén* = to wane, from *wan* = deficient.] [WAIST.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow less; to be diminished; to decrease; applied especially to the illuminated portion of the moon, as opposed to wax.

"States thrive or wither, as moons wax and *wane*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 324.

2. To become shorter.

"Night *wanes*, O King! 'tis time for sleep!"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vi.

3. To decline, to fail, to sink; to approach the end.

"I'm *waning* in his favour."
Dryden: All for Love, iii.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cause to decrease.

wāne, * waine, *s.* [WANE, *v.*]

1. The decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the spectator's eye.

"He is in the *wane*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. Decline, failure, diminution, decrease, declension.

"In her *wane* of pride."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

wā'-neў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The feather-edge or acute angular edge of a slab-board, cut from a round log without previous squaring, or obtained in the process of squaring.

*** wăng** (1), *s.* [A.S. *wang*; Icel. *vangr*.] A field.

*** wăng** (2), *** wŏng,** *s.* [A.S. *wange*, *wonge*, *wenge* = the cheek, the jaw; O. H. Ger. *wanga*; Icel. *vangi*.]

1. The jaw, the jaw-bone, the cheek-bone.

2. The same as WANG-TOOTH (q.v.).

"Our manciple I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the *wanges* in his hed."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,028.

*** wang-tooth, * wang-toth,** *s.* A cheek-tooth or grinder.

"Out of a *wang-toth* sprang anon a welle."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,061.

wăn'-gą-la, wăn'-glo, *s.* [Guianan name.] The seeds of *Sesamum orientale*. [SESAME-OIL.]

wăng'-an, *s.* [Amer. Indian.] A name applied in Maine, United States, to a lumberer's boat for carrying tools, provisions, &c.

*** wăng'-ĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *wangere*, from *wange* = a cheek, a jaw.] A pillow for the cheek.

"His brighte helm was his *wanger*."
Chaucer: Rime of Sire Thopas.

wăng'-heē, whang heē, *s.* [Native name.] *Bot.: Phyllostachys nigra*, a bamboo imported, perhaps with others of the genus, into England from China and Japan to be made into walking-sticks.

*** wăn'-hōpe,** *s.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and *hope*.]

1. Despair; want or absence of hope.

"*Wanhope* of helpe is throughout me ronne true lie."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. iv.

2. Vain hope; delusion.

"I male bringe in the foolish *wanhope* (imagine wel of some usurer."—*Chaloner: Translation of Morias Encomium* ii. 3 b.

wăn'-horn, *s.* [A corrupt. of Siamese name.] An unidentified species of Kæmpferia (q.v.).

*** wăn'-ĭ-ŏn, * wăn'-ĭ-and, * wăn'-nĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Prob. *waniand* is the original and correct form, being the northern form of the pr. par. of A.S. *wanian* = to wane (q.v.); hence, *in the waniand* = in the waning, and *with a wanion* = with diminution, detriment, or ill-luck.] A misfortune or calamity; a curse, mischief. (Chiefly used as an imprecation in the phrases, *With a wannion, Wanions on you.*)

"I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives, with a *wanion* to you."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant*, iii.

wăn'-kle, *a.* [A.S. *wancol* = unstable; O. & Prov. Ger. *wankel* = tottering; *wanken* = to totter.] Weak, unstable; not to be depended on. (*North of England.*)

wăn'-le (le as ęl), *a.* [WANNLE.]

wăn'-lŭck, *s.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *luck*.] Want of luck; unluckiness.

*** wăn'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wan*; *-ly*.]

1. In a wan or pale manner.

2. Wastingly.

"*Wanly* did displace
The rose-mixt lilies in her lovely face."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, fifth day, first week, 1,028.

*** wănned, * wannyd,** *a.* [Eng. *wan*; *-ed*.] Made or become wan or pale; pale, wan.

"Whoom deth soo stern wyth his *wannyd* hewe,
Hath now pursuyd." *Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1489).

wăn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wan*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wan or pale; paleness.

"The complexion was pale, even to *wanness*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

*** wăn'-nĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [WANION.]

*** wăn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *wan*; *-ish*.] Somewhat wan or pale; of a pale hue.

"No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar: paler some
And of a *wannish* gray." *Cowper: Task*, i. 309.

wăn'-nle, wăn'-le (le as ęl), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vænligr* = hopeful, fine.] Active, strong, healthy. (*Scotch.*)

"And grew up to be a fine *wanle* fellow."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

wăn-rĕst'-fŭll, *a.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *restful*.] Restless. (*Scotch.*)

"An' may they never learn the gates,
Of ither vile, *wanrestfu'* pets."
Burns: Death of Poor Mailie

wănt, * wonte, *a. & s.* [Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr* = lacking, deficient; *vansi* = want; *vanta* = to want. From the same root as *wane* (q.v.).]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Wanting, deficient. (*Ormulum*, 14,398.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The state or condition of not having; the condition of being without anything; lack.

'Evil is wrought by *want* of thought,
As well as *want* of heart."
Hood: Lady's Dream.

2. Absence, scarcity, lack; deficiency.

"Worth makes the man, and *want* of it the fellow."
Pope: Essay on Man iv. 208.

3. Occasion for something; need, necessity.

"To supply the ripe *wants* of my friend."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. The state or condition of being without means; penury, indigence, poverty.

"*Want* makes us know the price of what we avile."
Ben Jonson: Prince Henry's Barriers.

5. That which is not possessed, but is necessary or desired for use or pleasure.

"Nature's *wants*, he knows how few they are."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** want grace,** *s.* A reprobate.

"Want a *want-grace* to performe the deede."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 57.

*** want wit,** *s.* A person destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

"Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

wănt, * wante, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *vanta.*] [Want, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be without; to be destitute of; to lack; not to have.

"Those happy places thou hast deigned awhile
To *want*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 365.

2. To be deficient in; to be lacking in respect of or to the amount of; to fall or come short in.

3. To have occasion for, as something requisite, necessary, useful, proper, or desirable; to need, to require.

"He persisted in remaining where he was not *wanted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. To feel a desire for, as for something absent, needed, lost, or the like; to feel the need of; to wish or long for; to desire, to crave.

"I *want* more uncles here to welcome me."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

5. To desire to speak, or to do business with; to desire the presence or assistance of.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be lacking or wanting; to be absent.

"There *wanted* leysure not only to place theym vnder theyr ante-signes, but also to put on theyr skuls."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 57.

2. To be deficient; not to be sufficient; not to come up to a certain standard; to fail; to come or run short.

"There *wanteth* but a mean to fill your song."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

3. To be missed; not to be present.

"Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. To be in want; to suffer indigence or want.

"Why should you *want*? Behold, the earth hath roots;
Within this mile break forth a hundred springs."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

5. To be desirous or disposed; to wish: as, He does not *want* to go. (*Colloq.*)

¶ *To be wanted:* A euphemistic phrase, signifying that the person referred to is being sought for by the police on some charge.

"Two men supposed to be on board of a vessel which was loading at Hebburn Coal staithes, *were wanted* in Germany for murder."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

*** wànt** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *want* (Fr. *gant*), from Low Lat. *wantus*, from the Teutonic; Icel. *vöttr*; Dan. *vante*; Sw. *wante*.] A glove.

*** wànt** (3), *s.* [A.S. *wand*; Prov. Ger. *wond*.] An old name for the mole or moldwarp.

wâ'n't, *v. aux.* [See def.] A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not.*

*** wănt'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *want* (1), s.; *-age*.] That which is wanting; deficiency.

*** wănt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *want*, v.; *-er*.] One who is in want or need.

"The *wanters* are despised of God and man."
Davies: Scourge of Folly, p. 21.

wăn thrĭv'-en, *a.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *thriven*.] Stunted, decayed; in a state of decay or decline. (*Scotch.*)

"And what am I but a poor, wasted *wanthriven* tree, dug up by the roots?"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. xx.

*** wănt'-lĕss, * want-les,** *a.* [Eng. *want* (1), s.; *-less*.] Having no want; abundant, fruitful.

"The *wantles* counties, Essex, Kent."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

wăn'-tŏn, * wan-toun, * wan-towen, * wan-towne, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and *towen*, for *togen*, pa. par. of *teón* = to draw, to educate, to bring up; hence, the original meaning is unreclaimed, uneducated, not taken in hand by a master.] [Wane, Tug, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Unruly, dissipated, wild.

"He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones, & bete his mayster."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cxxxi.

2. Indulging the natural appetites or impulses without restraint; licentious, dissolute.

3. Unrestrained by the rules of chastity; lascivious, lewd, lustful, licentious.

"Froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

4. Characterized or marked by licentiousness or lewdness; lewd.

"To do him *wanton* rites, which cost them woe."
Milton: P. L., i. 414.

5. Moving, wandering, or roving about in gaiety or sport; playful, frolicsome, sportive.

"All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 6. Moving or flying loosely; hanging or playing freely.

"Tresses . . . in *wanton* ringlets wav'd."
Milton: P. L., iv. 306.

7. Causing loose movements; fresh, brisk.

"Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float
Upon the *wanton* breeze." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 256.

8. Running to excess; unrestrained, loose.

* 9. Light, trifling, idle.

"Every idle, nice, and *wanton* reason."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 10. Luxuriant in growth; over-fertile or abundant; rank, luxurious.

"What we by day . . . prop or bind,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 211.

11. Arising from or characterized by extreme foolhardiness or recklessness, or from an utter disregard of right or consequences.

"A *wanton* or injurious exercise of this great prerogative."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

"To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

* 2. A merry, frolicsome rogue; a sportive creature; a trifler.

"The sportive *wanton* pleas'd with some new play."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 418.

3. A pampered, petted creature; one brought up in luxury; an effeminate person; one spoiled by indulgence.

"A beardless boy, a cockered, silken *wanton*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

† **wăn'-tŏn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Wanton, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sport or dally in lewdness or licentiousness; to sport lasciviously.

"To toy, to *wanton*, dally, smile, and jest."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 106.

2. To frolic; to play sportively.

"Now *wanton'd* lost in flags and reeds,
Now starting into sight."
Cowper: Dog & Water-lily.

3. To grow luxuriantly.

"Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 295.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make wanton.

"If he does win, it *wantons* him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expence."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

"Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly, that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Cruelties.*

* **wăn'-tŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wanton*; *-ing*.]

1. The act of playing the wanton.

2. A wanton.

"The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*."
Hall: Satires, i. ii. 34.

* **wăn'-tŏn-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *wanton*; *-ize*.] To frolic; to wanton; to play the wanton.

"The prettie rill a place espies
Where with the pebbles she would *wantonize*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

wăn'-tŏn-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *wanton*, a.; *-ly*.]

1. In a wanton manner; lasciviously, lewdly, sportively, frolicsomely, playfully, carelessly.

"This carrion-flesh which thou *wantonly* infectest with the false colours of thy pride."—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaisme & Christianitie.*

2. With utter disregard of the consequences; recklessly.

"A plague so little to be fear'd,
As to be *wantonly* incurr'd."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

wăn'-tŏn-nĕss, * wan-ton-es, * wan-ton-esse, * wan-ton-nesse, * wan-toun esse, *s.* [Eng. *wanton*, a.; *-ness*.]

* 1. The quality or state of being wanton; licence; disregard or restraint.

"To abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonnesse*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. Licentiousness, lewdness, lasciviousness.

3. Sportiveness, frolicsomeness, gaiety, sport.

"Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

* 4. Effeminacy.

"Somwhat he lisped for his *wantonesse*,
To make his English swete upon his tonge."
Chaucer: C. T., 266. (Prol.)

5. An utter disregard of consequences or right; recklessness: as, the *wantonness* of an attack.

6. A wanton or outrageous act.

"It were a *wantonness*, and would demand
Severe reproof." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

*** wăn'-trŭst, * wan-truste,** *s.* [A.S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *trust*.] Distrust.

"I saie not these thynges for no *wantruste* that I have."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

*** wànt'-ŷ** (1), *s.* [Eng. *want* (3), s.; *-y*.] A mole; a moldwarp.

"Some creatures, albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warpes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. vii.

wànt'-ŷ (2), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *want* = cordage, tackling.] A leather tie or rope; a broad girth of leather by which the load is bound upon the back of a beast. (*Prov.*)

"A pannell and *wanty*, pack saddle, and ped."
Tusser: Husbandry Furniture, p. 11.

*** wănze,** *v.i.* [A.S. *wansian*, from *wanian* = to wane (q.v.).] To wane, to waste, to wither.

"Many bewrayed themselves to be time-servers, and *wanzed* away to nothing, as fast as ever they seemed to come forward."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian.*

wăn'-zeў, văn'-zeў, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: An Abyssinian name for *Cordia abyssinica.*

wăp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *whap*; Mid. Eng. *quappen* = to palpitate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike or knock against; to beat. (*Prov.*)

2. To wallop; to give a beating to; to whop. (*Colloq.*)

* 3. To have sexual intercourse with.

4. To throw quickly; to toss. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To flutter; to beat the wings violently. (*Prov.*)

wăp, *s.* [Wap (1), *v.*] A throw; a quick and smart stroke. (*Scotch.*)

*** wăp,** *v.i.* [Yap.] To yelp, to yap (q.v.).

"'Tis the little *wapping* of small dogs that stirs up the cruel mastives."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 24.

wăp'-a-cŭt, wap-a-cuth-a, *s.* [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ornith.: The Snowy Owl (q.v.).

"Mr. Hutchins, in his manuscript observations on the habits of birds in the Hudson's Bay territory, says of his 'Spotted Owl' or '*Wapacutha*,' that it 'makes a nest in the dry grounds,' and 'lays from five to ten eggs in May.' . . . I think there cannot be much doubt that it was the Snowy Owl."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1861, p. 394.

wăp'-a-too, *s.* [Wappatoo.]

*** waped,** *a.* [Awhape.] Crushed by misery; downcast, dejected, rueful.

wâ'-pen-shâw, wa'-pin-schâw, *s.* [Lit. a weapon-show.] An appearance or review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district. These exhibitions, or meetings, were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, and the like. (*Scotch.*)

wā'-pen-tāke, wā'-pen-tăc, *s.* [A.S. *wǽpengetǽce* (dat.) = a district, a wapentake, nomin. *wǽpengetǽc, wǽpentác*; Low Lat. *wapentac, wapentagium*, from Icel. *vápnatak* = a weapon-taking or touching; hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and, lastly, a sub-

division of a shire in the Danish part of England corresponding to the hundred in other parts; from icel. *vápna*, genit. pl. of *vápn* = a weapon, and *tak* = a taking, a hold, a grasp, from *taka* = to take, to seize, to grasp, to touch. The name is derived from the custom of the chiefs of a particular district meeting on a certain day at a specified spot, when the head chief, alighting from his horse, raised his spear in the air, and the inferior chiefs, also on foot, touched this spear with their lances, and so acknowledged their fealty.] A name formerly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still retained in Yorkshire, to a territorial division of the county corresponding to the hundred of the southern counties.

"The hundred and the *wapentake* is all one, as I read in some; and by this division not a name appertinent to a set number of townes (for then all hundreds should be of equal quantitie) but a limited jurisdiction." — *Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

wâp'-ĭ-tĭ, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: *Cervus canadensis*, a native of North America, ranging from Carolina to 56 57° N. latitude. It is closely allied to, but considerably larger than the Stag (q.v.), standing about fifty-four inches at the shoulder. Yellowish brown on upper parts; sides gray, long coarse hair in front of neck, like a dewlap; antlers large, brow-tine duplicated. It frequents low grounds, or woody tracts near savannahs or marshes. The venison is of little value, as it is coarse and dry; but the hide makes excellent leather. Called also, but erroneously, the Elk and Gray Moose.

wâpp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A leader on the end of a pendant, acting as a fair-leader.

wâp'-pa-too, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by the Indians of north-western America to: (1) the tubers of *Sagittaria littoralis*, which they eat; (2) to the potato. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

wâppe, *s.* [Wappet.]

***wâp'-pĕned**, *a.* [See def.] A word only found in the passage given below, and of doubtful origin and meaning; one suggestion is that it is connected with *wap*, in the old sense of, to have sexual intercourse. A proposed emendation is wappered (q.v.).

"This [gold] it is
That makes the *wappened* widow wed again."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

wăp'-pẽr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given to the smaller species of river-gudgeon.

wăp'-pẽr, *v.i.* [A freq. from *wap* (q.v.); Dut. *wipperen* = to waver, to fluctuate, to vacillate.] To move quickly and tremulously, as from natural infirmity; to totter, to twitter, to blink.

"But still he stole his face to set awrye,
And *wapperyng* turned up his white of eye."
Mirrour for Magistrates.

wapper-eyed, *a.* Having eyes that move in a quick, tremulous manner. (*Prov.*)

wăp'-pẽred, *a.* [Wapper, *v.*] Restless, fatigued, worn out. (*Prov.*)

wăp'-pŏt, *s.* [See def.] A kind of cur, said to be so named from his yelping voice. (*Prov.*)

wăp'-plẽr-ite (w as v), *s.* [After Herr Wappler of Dresden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A magnesian-pharmacolite crystallizing in the triclinic system. Crystals small, sometimes in globular encrustations. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·48; colour, white; lustre, vitreous. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of lime and magnesia, the mean of two analyses yielding the formula $2CaO.As_2O_5 + 8H$ where some of the lime is replaced by magnesia. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

wâr, ***warre**, ***werre**, ***wyrre**, *s.* [An English word, appearing in the Laws of Canute, *De Foresta*, § 9. Cogn. with O. Fr. *werre* (Fr. *guerre*), from O. H. Ger. *werra* = vexation, strife, confusion, broil; *wërren* = to bring into confusion, to entangle, to embroil; O. Dan. *werre* = war, hostility, from *werren*, *verwerren* = to embroil, to bring into disorder or confusion; Dut. *war* = entanglement, confusion; *warren* = to disturb, to embroil.]

1. A contest between nations and states (International War), or between parties in the same state (Civil War), carried on by force of arms, and resorted to either for purposes of advantage or of revenge. The one party possesses, or takes possession of something which the other has resolved to seize, or has inflicted some real or supposed injury on the other, which he determines to punish by the infliction of a corresponding chastisement. Formerly, war was waged at the will of despotic monarchs; now wars usually arise, in the first instance, from disputes concerning territorial possessions and frontiers, unjust dealings with the citizens of one state by another, questions of race and sentiment, jealousy of military prestige, or mere lust of conquest. Civil wars arise from the claims of rival competitors for the supreme power in a state, or for the establishment of some important point connected with civil or religious liberty. In all cases, the object of each contending party is to destroy the power of the other by defeating or dispersing his army or navy, by the occupation of some important part of his country, such as the capital, or principal administrative and commercial centres, or the ruin of his commerce, thus cutting off his sources of recuperation in men, money, and material. An international or public war can only be authorised by the sovereign power of the nations, and previous to the commencement of hostilities it is now usual for the state taking the initiative to issue a declaration of war, which usually takes the form of an explanatory manifesto addressed to neutral states. An aggressive or offensive war is one carried into the territory of a hitherto friendly power; and a defensive war is one carried on to resist such aggression. Certain laws, usages, or rights of war are recognised by international law. By such laws it is allowable to seize and destroy the persons or property of armed enemies, to stop up all their channels of traffic or supply, and to appropriate everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support or subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may lawfully be starved into a surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation, are contrary to the usages of war, as are also the bombarding of a defenceless town, firing on a hospital, the use of poison in any way, or torture to extort information from an enemy. [Succession, ¶ (7).]

"Upon the same principle also the sole prerogative of making *war* and peace is vested in the crown. For the right of making *war*, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons that enter into society, and is vested in the sovereign power."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. Any contest.

"Excel us in this wordy *war*."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xx.

3. The profession of arms; the art of war.

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn *war* any more."—*Isaiah* ii. 4.

* 4. Instruments of war. (*Poetical.*)

"The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores and total *war*."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

*5. Forces, army. (*Poetical.*)

"On their embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their *war*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 214.

6. A state of hostility or violent opposition; a hostile act or action; hostility, enmity.

"Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man." *Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

¶ The word is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

"Is Signior Montanto returned from the *wars*?"
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *Articles of war*: [Article].

(2) *Civil war*: [Civil.]

(3) *Council of war*: [Council.]

(4) *Holy war*: A war undertaken from religious motives; a crusade: as, the wars undertaken to deliver the Holy Land from infidels.

(5) *Honours of war*: [Honour, *s.*].

(6) *Wars of the Roses*: [Rose].

***war captain**, *s.* A general.

"Flags on graves, and great *war-captains*
Grasping both the earth and heaven!"
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiv.

war chariot, *s.* [Chariot, A. 1.]

war cloak, *s.* A military cloak.

"But the rude litter, roughly spread
With *war-cloaks*, is her homely bed."
Moore: *Lalla Rookh.*

war-club, *s.* A club used by savages in war.

"Laden with *war-clubs*, bows and arrows."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xv.

***war-craft**, *s.* The art or science of war.

"He had officers who did ken the *war-craft*."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *Lancashire*, i. 588.

war cry, *s.* A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition and encouragement; a short, pithy expression or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy. "St. George for England" was the English war-cry.

"And the *war-cry* was forgotten."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiii.

war dance, *s.*

1. A dance engaged in by savages, before a warlike expedition.

2. A dance simulating a battle.

war department, *s.* That department of the government which is charged with the maintenance, direction, and efficiency of the forces of a state.

war drum, *s.* A military drum.

"Till the *war-drum* throbbed no longer."
Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*, 127.

***war field**, *s.* A battle-field.

"Through the *war-field's* bloody haze."
Moore: *Paradise & the Peri.*

***war flame**, *s.* A beacon-fire placed on an eminence to rouse the inhabitants of a county or district in case of invasion or attack; a fire-signal.

***war garron**, *s.* A war-horse; a jade used in war. (*Carlyle.*)

***war gear**, *s.* Accoutrements or equipment for war.

"Armed himself with all his *war-gear*."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, ix.

war god, *s.*

Anthrop.: The personified spirit of tribal war; a deity supposed to watch over tribal or national interests in time of war. In some cases the war-god seems to have been the chief deity; in classic times the war-gods (Arês and Mars) were among the superior gods; the Jews seem to have conceived that the function of a war-god was a fitting attribute of Jehovah (cf. 2 Sam. xvii. 45); and traces of this mode of thought linger in the familiar expression, The God of Battles.

"Polynesia is a region where quite an assortment of *war-gods* may be collected."—*Tylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 307.

war horse, *s.* A horse used in war; a charger; a trooper's horse.

"On burnished hooves his *war-horse* trode."
Tennyson: *Lady of Shalott*, iii. 29.

***war man**, *s.* A warrior.

"The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten."—*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

***war marked**, *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; approved in war; veteran.

"Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of *war-marked* footmen."
Shakesp.: *Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 8.

† **war minister**, *s.* A minister charged with or distinguished for military administration.

"Its new name of Pittsburgh commemorates the triumphs of the great *war-minister*."—*Taylor*: *Words & Places* (1878), ch. ii.

***war monger**, *s.* One who makes a trade or profession of war; a mercenary soldier. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. x. 29.)

† **war-music**, *s.* Military music.

"And I that prated peace, when first I heard
War-music, felt the blind wild beast of force."
Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 256.

***war-note**, *s.* A war-cry.

"The *war-note* of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 26.

war office, *s.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered; it is presided over by the Secretary of War, its duties being divided among ten departments, including those of the quartermaster, paymaster, commissary, ordnance, engineering, &c. The British War Office is presided over by the Secretary of State for War. It is divided into military, ordnance, and financial departments.

war-paint, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by North American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the object of making their appearance more terrible to their enemies.

"Painted was he with his *war paints*,
Stripes of yellow, red, and azure."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, viii.

2. *Fig.:* Official costume; applied also to evening dress. (*Slang.*)

"Sir William Jenner, in his *war-paint* as President of the Royal College of Physicians."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 9, 1886.

war-path, *s.* The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion. (Used chiefly in regard to North American Indians.)

¶ *On the war-path:* On a hostile or warlike expedition; hence, colloquially, about to make an attack on an adversary or measure.

war-song, *s.* A song having war or warlike deeds for its subject; a patriotic song inciting to war; more specif., such a song sung by soldiers about to charge the foe or at a war-dance.

"When two of these canoes, in which there might be about sixty men, came near enough to make themselves heard, they sung their *war-song*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

***war-thought,** *s.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

***war-wasted,** *a.* Wasted by war; devastated.

***war-wearied,** *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued with fighting.

"The honourable captain there
Drops bloody sweat from his *war-wearied* limbs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 4.

war-whoop, *s.* A shout or yell raised in presence of the enemy; a shout such as Indians raise when entering into battle. (Often used figuratively.)

"The awful sound of the *war-whoop*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

war-worn, *a.* Worn with military service.

"Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv.

wâr, ***warre,** ***werre,** ***wer-rei-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *werrien.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make or carry on war; to carry on or engage in hostilities.

"Gelon after he had most valiantly *warred* against the Carthaginians."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 447.

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of violent opposition.

"All the *warring* winds that sweep the sky.'
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 432.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make war upon; to fight against.

"To *werre* each other and to slea." *Gower: C. A.* iii.

2. To carry on, as warfare or a contest.

"That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare."—*1 Timothy* i. 18.

wâr'-a-tah, wär'-ra-tah, *s.* [Native Australian name.] [Telopea.]

wâr'-ble (1), ***wer-bel-en,** ***wer-ble,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *werbler* = to quaver with the voice, to speak in a high tone, from M. H. Ger. *werbelen;* Ger. *wirbeln;* O. H. Ger. *hwerban* = to be busy, to set in movement to whirl, to warble. *Warble* and *whirl* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To utter or sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations.

"Such notes as *warbled* to the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 106.

2. To sing or carol generally.

"*Warbling* the Grecian woes with harp and voice."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 446.

*3. To cause to vibrate or quaver.

"Follow me as I sing
And touch the *warbled* string."
Milton: Arcades, 87.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sing with sweetly flowing, flexible, trilling notes; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding notes; to trill.

"By the nightingale *warbling* nigh."
Cowper: Catharina.

2. To have a trilling, quavering, or vibrating sound; to be produced with free, smooth, and rapid modulations in pitch; to be uttered in flowing, gliding, flexible melody.

"Such strains ne'er *war'ble* in the linnet's throat."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, iii. 3.

3. To give out a smooth, flowing sound.

"The gentle *warbling* wind low answered to all."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

*4. To shake, to quaver, to wobble.

"It but floats in our brains; we but *warble* about it."—*Andrewes: Works*, i. 15.

wâr'-ble (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Falconry: To cross the wings upon the back.

wâr'-ble (1), ***wer-belle, wer-ble,** *s.* [Warble (1), *v.*] A soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; a strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol, a song.

"All kinds of birds ywrought
Well tune their voice with *warble* small, as Nature hath them taught."
Surrey: Having Defied the Power of Love.

wâr'-ble (2), ***wär'-blēt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Farriery: One of those small, hard tumours on the backs of horses occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also a small tumour produced by the larvæ of the gadfly on the backs of horses, cattle, &c.

"He was either suffering from *warbles* or another form of skin eruption."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept 7, 1885.

warble-fly, *s.* The gadfly.

"Among the pests was named the ox-bot, or *warble-fly*, which Miss Ormerod has recently investigated."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 5, 1888.

wâr'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *warbl(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which warbles; a singer, a songster. (Applied especially to birds.)

"Ten thousand *warblers* cheer the day and one
The livelong night." *Cowper: Task*, i. 200.

II. *Ornith.:* A popular name for any of the Sylviidæ (q.v.), many of which, however, are better known by other popular names, as the Nightingale, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Hedge-sparrow, &c.; while others receive the name Warbler with some qualifying epithet, as the Reed-warbler, Dartford Warbler, &c. Most of the latter belonged to the old genus Sylvia, now divided, and a list of the British species will be found under Sylvia, 2. Many of the Sylviinæ (q.v.), sometimes called True Warblers, are distinguished for the sweetness and compass of their vocal power; in some of the other sub-families the popular name has no special significance—*e.g.*, in the case of the Hedge-Sparrow. Most of the European Warblers are of sober, or even dull, plumage, but some of the Australian species are brilliantly colored.

wâr'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Warble (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As. subst.:* A singing with sweetly flowing, flexible, or trilling notes; a warble, a carol, a song.

"And thou, whose faint *warblings* my weakness can tell,
Farewell, my loved harp! my last treasure, farewell!"
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon, vi.

wâr'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *warbling; -ly.*] In a warbling manner.

-ward, *suff.* [A.S. *-weard*, as in *tóweard* = toward (q.v.); Icel. *-verdhr;* Goth. *-wairths;* O. H. Ger. *-wert, -wart;* Lat. *versus.* So also *-wards*, from A.S. *-weardes*, where *-es* is a genitival suffix, giving an adverbial force; Ger. *-wärts;* Dut. *-waarts.*] A common suffix, denoting the direction towards which a person or thing tends: as, upward, backward, forward, homeward, froward, &c.

"That eche of you to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal tellen tales tway,
To Canterbury-*ward*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 796.

wârd, ***warde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *weardian* = to keep, to watch; cogn. with Icel. *vardha* = to warrant; M. H. Ger. *warden;* Ger. *warten* = to watch, from which, through the French, comes the Eng. *guard* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To watch over; to keep in safety; to guard.

"Whose porch, that most magnificke did appeare,
Stood open wyde to all men day and night,
Yet *warded* well by one of mickle might."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 22.

2. To defend, to protect.

"A hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches. (Generally followed by *off.*)

"Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again."
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

4. To line, to cover, as a dog a bitch.

"She used to live in kennel with my beagles, and when about a year old came in season, and was *warded* in kennel by one of the hounds."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be vigilant; to keep watch or guard; to guard.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; to defend or guard one's self.

"Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to *ward*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 620.

3. To lodge; to be lodged.

"His meune *warded* in Base Boleine that night."—*Fabyan: Cronycle; Henry VIII.* (an. 1545).

wârd, ***warde,** *s.* [A.S. *weard* = a guard, a watchman; a guarding, a watching; protection; cogn. with Icel. *vördhr*, genit. *vardhar* = (1) a watcher, a watchman; (2) a watch; Ger. *wart* = a warder; Goth. *wards* = a keeper; in the compound, *daurawards* = a doorkeeper.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of watching or guarding; watch, guard.

"Some of the soldiers are employed in keeping watch and *ward* for the security of private men."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

*2. Care, protection, charge.

"He toke the childe into his *warde*."
Gower: C. A., iii.

*3. Means of guarding; protection, defence, preservation.

"The best *ward* of mine honour is rewarding my dependents."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii.

*4. A person, or body of persons, whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; a guarding or defensive force; a garrison.

"The assieged castle's *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 15.

5. That which defends or protects; defence.

"Oh! not corselet's *ward* . . .
Could be thy manly bosom's guard."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 5.

6. A guarding or defensive motion or position, as in fencing or the like; a parrying or turning aside, or intercepting of a blow, thrust, &c.

"Strokes, wounds, *wards*, weapons, all they did despise." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 36.

*7. The state or condition of being under a guardian; the state of being in the custody, confinement, or charge of a guard, warder, or keeper; custody.

"He put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard."—*Genesis* xl. 3.

8. The state or condition of being under the care of a guardian or protector; control, guardianship, wardship, privilege.

"I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*."—*Shakesp: All's Well*, i. 1.

9. Guardianship; right of guardianship.

"It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

10. One who or that which is guarded, or is under watch, control, or care; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship.

¶ *(1) *In feudal law:* The heir of the king's tenant, *in capite*, during his nonage.

(2) A minor under the protection of the Orphans' Court, or Court of Chancery, called in England a Ward of Court. For the due protection of such wards the court has power to appoint a proper guardian, where there is none, or to remove, whenever sufficient cause is shown, a guardian, no matter by whom appointed; but in all cases there must be property. The court has also full power to use vigilant care over the conduct of the guardians, to see that the wards are duly maintained and educated and that their estates are properly administered. The laws in the United States concerning the care of wards follow those of the Common Law of England, but differ as to the age when women attain majority. In many states this is fixed at eighteen. In England it is at twenty-one.

11. A division of a city made for convenience in its organization and government. The wards are subdivided into precincts or polling divisions, and each elects one or more representatives to each branch of the Council. Each has its local aldermen or other officers, and in some cases its school directors.

12. A territorial subdivision of some English counties, as Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham, equivalent to the hundred of the midland counties.

*13. A division of a forest.

14. One of the apartments into which a hospital is divided.

"A quarter of an hour later witness left the *ward*."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 21, 1888.

II. *Locksmithing:*

1. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock which opposes an obstacle to the passage of a key which is not correspondingly notched.

2. The notches or slots in a key are also called key *wards*, somewhat in violation of the meaning of the term.

"She took the *wards* in wax before the fire."
Pope: January & May, 510.

*** ward-corn,** *s.*
Old Eng. Law: The same as WARDAGE (q.v.).

ward-room, *s.*
Naut.: A cabin, on board large ships of war, for the accommodation of officers ranking as lieutenants. Used also adjectively: as, *ward-room* mess, *ward-room* steward.

*** ward-staff,** *s.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

*** wărd'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *ward*, s.; *-age.*]
Old Eng. Law: Money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

*** ward-corps, * ward-e-corps,** *s.* [O. Fr. *warde* = watch, ward, and *corps* (Lat. *corpus*) = a body.] A body-guard.

"Though thou pray Argus with his hundred eyen
To be my *wardecorps*, as he can best."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,941.

*** warde-mote,** *s.* [WARDMOTE.]

wărd'-en, * ward-ein, * ward-eyn, * ward-un, *s.* [O. Fr. *wardein, gardein, gardain* = a warden, a guardian, from *warder* = to guard. Cf. Low Lat. *gardianus* = a guardian.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian.

"The *wardein* of the gates gan to call
The folk." *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, v.

2. A chief or principal officer; a keeper, a head official, a principal.

"A fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a *warden*, or master."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester to London*, p. 203.

3. A churchwarden (q.v.).

* 4. A kind of pear, so called because it would keep long without rotting. It was principally used for roasting or baking.

"Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry."
King: On Cookery.

II. *Eccles.:* The title given to the heads of some colleges and schools and to the superiors of some conventual churches.

¶ (1) *Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports:* [CINQUE-PORTS].

(2) *Warden of the Marches:* [MARCH (1), *s.*].

warden-pie, *s.* A pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed, without crust, and coloured with saffron.

"I must have saffron to colour the *warden-pies*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

warden-raid, *s.* An inroad commanded by the Warden of the Marches in person.

"'And by my faith,' the gate-ward said,
'I think 'twill prove a *Warden-raid*.'"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

wărd'-den-shĭp, * wărd'-den-rў, *s.* [Eng. *warden; -ship, -ry.*]

1. The office of a warden.

"In the *wardenship* of Mert. Coll. succeeded Nat. Brent, LL.D."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. The jurisdiction of a warden.

"All through the western *wardenry*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv.

wărd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ward*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wards or keeps; a keeper, a guard.

"The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ii. 451.

* 2. A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary, by which signals were given: as, the throwing down of it was a signal to stop proceedings, the raising it a signal to charge, or the like.

"Take thou my *warder* as the queen
And umpire of the martial scene."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 20.

*** war-der-ere,** *s.* [WARDER.]

*** wărd'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *warder; -ess.*] A female warder.

"On one occasion she met the *warderess* as she was leaving the prison."—*Echo*, Sept. 24, 1887.

*** wărd'-hōld ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *ward*, and *holding.*] The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve their superior in war as often as his occasion called for it.

wărd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to an air-tight enclosure, with glass sides and top, for preserving or transporting plants, &c.; after the inventor, Mr. R. B. Ward, to whom the idea of constructing them first suggested itself by observations made in 1829.

"The Calcutta Garden sent out . . . forty-two *Wardian* cases of plants to foreign countries."—*Nature*, March 15, 1888, p. 476.

wărd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WARD, *v.*]

warding-file, *s.* A flat file, having a constant thickness, and only cut upon the edges. Used in filing the ward-notches in keys.

*** wărd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ward*, v.; *-less.*] That cannot be warded off or avoided.

"He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow."
Dryden: Juvenal ix.

wărd'-mōte, * warde-moot, * warde-mote, *s.* [Eng. *ward*, and *mote* (A.S. *mōt*) = a meeting.] A meeting of the inhabitants of a ward. The term is still used in London. Called also formerly a Wardmote Court, Inquest, or Quest.

"For of the *wardmote* quest, he better can
The mystery, than the Levitic law."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

wărd'-rōbe (1), *** warde-robe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *warderobe, garderobe*, from *warder* = to ward, keep, preserve, and *robe* = a robe.]

1. A place in which wearing apparel is kept. Often applied to a piece of furniture, resembling a press or cupboard, in which dresses are hung up.

"Hereof be bags and quilts made, and those if they be laid in a *wardrobe* amongst clothes and apparell, causeth them to smell sweet."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

2. Wearing apparel in general.

"I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

* 3. The same as WARDROPE (q.v.).

*** wărd'-rōb-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wardrob(e); -er.*] The keeper of a wardrobe.

*** wărd'-rōpe, * wărd'-rōbe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *garderobe.*] A privy; a house of office; a water-closet.

"In a *wardrope* they him threwe."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,502.

wărd'-shĭp, * warde-shyppe, *s.* [Eng. *ward; -ship.*]

1. The office of a ward or guardian; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; guardianship.

"The *wardship* consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

2. The state or condition of being a ward or under guardianship; pupilage.

"It was the wisest act that ever I did in my *wardship*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

*** wărd'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *ward*, and *man.*] One who keeps watch and ward; a guard.

*** wărd'-wĭt,** *s.* [First element, Eng. *ward*; second, doubtful.]
Law: The state of being quit of giving money for the keeping of wards. (*Spelman.*)

† wāre, *pret. of v.* [WEAR, *v.*]

*** wāre** (1), *** war,** *a.* [A.S. *wær* = cautious, wary (q.v.).]

1. Cautious, wary.

"*Ware* they be what offensive weapons they have."
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

2. On one's guard; watchful; provided against.

"Of whom be thou *ware* also."—2 *Timothy* iv. 15.

† wāre (2), *a.* [A shortened form of *aware* (q.v.).] Aware, conscious.

"Thou overheard'st ere I was *ware*
My true love's passion."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

wāre (1), *v.t.* [WARE (1), *a.*] To take heed to; to guard against; to beware of.

"A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

wāre (2), *v.t.* [WEAR, *v.*]

wāre (3), *v.t.* [WAIR, *v.*] To expend, to spend. (*Scotch.*)

"To *ware* on any tyme a couple of shyllynges on a new bowe."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 122.

wāre (1), *s.* [A.S. *ware* (pl. *waru*) = watch, wares; cogn. with Dut. *waar* = a ware, a commodity; Icel. *vara* = wares; Dan. *vare*; Sw. *vara*; Ger. *waare.*] Articles of merchandise; goods, commodities; manufactures of a particular kind. Properly a collective noun, as in the compounds *hardware, tinware, china-ware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.

"A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign *wares*, merely because they were foreign."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

wāre (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See example.)

"To be in a position to supply the enormously-increasing demand now existing, and lacking a fall of 'spat,' they have to buy 'brood,' 'half-*ware*,' and '*ware*,' from their neighbours on the opposite Essex shore. These are the technical names of the young oyster in its various stages until it arrives at a marketable age, which is from three to five years, when it is called an oyster and sold."—*Evening Standard*, Feb. 14, 1888.

wāre (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as WARE (1), *s.* = saleable stuff.] A trade name for a certain size of potatoes.

"In order to come under the head of *ware*, the tubers must be too large to pass through a riddle, the then they are called middlings."—*Daily Telegraph*, holes of which are 1⅝ in. square—if they do go through, Sept. 11, 1886.

*** wāre** (4), *** warre, * werre,** *s.* [A.S. *wearr.*] A tough or hard knot in a tree.

"Fessynyt sa is in the *ware* the grip."
Douglas: Virgil; Æneid xii.

wāre (5), *s.* [A.S. *war*; Dut. *wier* = seaweed.] Sea-ware (q.v.).

*** wāre'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *ware* (1), s.; *-full.*] Cautious, wary, watchful.

*** wāre'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wareful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wareful or wary; wariness, cautiousness.

"His eyes are curious, search but vail'd with *warefulness*."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

wāre'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *ware* (1), s., and *house.*] A house or building in which wares or goods are kept: as,

(1) A store for the safe keeping of goods.

(2) A building in which imported goods, on which customs duties have not been paid, are stored.

"When a man hath bought a parcel of commodities, he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the *warehouse*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Ephesians* iv. 30.

(3) A store for the sale of goods wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.

warehouse-man, *s.*

1. One who keeps or is engaged in a warehouse.

2. A wholesale dealer in goods.

wāre'-hŏuse, *v.t.* [WAREHOUSE, *s.*]

1. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the government warehouses or custom-house stores to be kept until the duties are paid.

wāre'-hŏus-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WAREHOUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store.

warehousing-system, *s.*
Comm.: A customs regulation, by which imported goods may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses, at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, until they be withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties, which would otherwise cripple the purchasing power of the merchant. On goods re-exported no duty is charged.

*** wāre'-lĕss, * ware-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *ware* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Unwary, incautious, unaware.

"Both they vnwise, and *warelesse* of the euill
That by themselues, vnto themselues is wrought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

2. Heedless.

"His owne mouth that spake so *warelesse* word."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 17.

3. Suffered or experienced unawares; unexpected.

"When he wak't out of his *warelesse* paine."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 22.

* **wäre'-lĭ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; *-ly.*] Cautiously, warily (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 36.)

wăr'-ençe, *s.* [Low Lat. *varantia, verantia,* from *verus* = true; Fr. *garance.* (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Madder (q.v.)

wäre'-rōōm, *s.* [Eng. *ware* (1), s., and *room.*] A room in which articles are stored or offered for sale.

wâr'-färe, *s.* [Eng. *war,* and *fare* = a journey.]

* 1. A warlike or military expedition.

"And the kynge of Scottes wente into the wylde Scottyshe, bicause he was nat in good poynt to ride a *warfare.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. xiii.

2. Military service; military life; contest or struggle carried on between enemies; hostilities; war.

"The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare.*"—*1 Samuel* xxviii. 1.

3. Contest, struggle.

"The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal."—*2 Corinth.* x. 4.

* **wâr'-fāre,** *v.i.* [Warfare, *s.*] To carry on war; to engage in or wage war; to lead a military life; to struggle; to contend.

"That was the only amulet, in that credulous *warfaring* age, to escape dangers in battles."—*Camden: Remains.*

wâr'-făr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *warfar(e); -er.*] One engaged in war or warfare; a warrior.

* **wâr'-fīēld,** *s.* [Eng. *war,* and *field.*] The field of war or battle; a battle-field.

wâr'-gēar, *s.* [Prob. = *wear,* and *gear.*]

Mining: A general term for tools, timbers, ropes, and everything belonging to a mine. (*Weale.*)

* **wăr'-hā-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *war,* and *hable, habile* = able.] Fit for war; warlike, military.

"The weary Britons, whose *warhable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 62.

* **wa-rī-an-gle,** *s.* [O. Low Ger. *wargingel;* O. H. Ger. *wrechengil;* Ger. *würg-engel* = a shrike or butcher-bird, from *würgen* = to choke, to kill.] A shrike or butcher-bird.

* **war-ice,** *v.t. & i.* [Warish.]

wăr'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wary; -ly.*] In a wary manner; cautiously; with caution, care, and foresight.

"I'll make sure for one . . .
Warily guarding that which I have got."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

* **wăr'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *wary; -ment.*] Wariness, caution, care, heed.

"They were all with so good *wariment*
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wăr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wary; caution, foresight; prudent care in foreseeing and guarding against evil or danger.

"Look with great caution and *wariness* on those peculiarities or prominent parts, which at first force themselves upon view."—*Reynolds: Discourses,* No. vi.

wăr'-ĭng-tŏn-īte, wăr'-rĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After Warington Smyth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Brochantite (q.v.), of pale green colour, occurring in doubly curved, wedge-shaped crystals at the Fowey Consols mine, Cornwall.

* **wăr'-ĭsh,** * **war-ice,** * **war-issh-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *warissant, garissant,* pr. par. of *warir, garir* = to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *guérir.*] [Warison.]

A. *Trans.:* To defend or protect from; to heal, to cure.

"*Warish* and cure the stinging of serpents."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. vii., ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be healed; to recover.

"Your doughter shall *warish* and escape."
Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.

* **wăr'-ĭ-sŏn,** * **war-e-son,** * **war-i-soun,** * **war-rī-son,** *s.* [O. Fr. *warison, garison* = surety, safety, provision, healing, from *warir, garir* = to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *guérir* = to heal; Goth. *warjan* = to forbid, to keep off from; O. H. Ger. *werjan* = to protect; Ger. *wehren* = to defend, to restrain; O. Dut. *varen* = to keep, to guard. From the same root as *wary* (q.v.).]

1. Protection.

"War thoru hym and ȝe men in fair *vareson* he broghte."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 144.

2. A reward.

"Thre hundred marks he hette unto his *warisoun*
That with him so mette, or bring his hede to toun."
Robert de Brunne, p. 325.

wark, *s.* [Work.] (*Scotch.*)

wâr-ka-moō'-wee, *s.* [Native name.]

Naut.: A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five Lascars, who sit grouped together for hours at the end of the lever,

WARKAMOOWEE.

adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. These canoes often sail ten miles an hour, and their owners will venture, even through very high winds, as far as twenty to twenty-five miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruit to vessels in the offing.

* **warke,** *s.* [Work.]

wârk'-lōōm, wârk'-lûme, *s.* [Eng. *wark* = work, and *loom* = a tool.] A tool to work with. (*Scotch.*)

"The beat *warklume* i' the house . . .
Is instant made no worth a louse."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

* **war-lawe,** *s.* [A.S. *wǽrloga* = one who lies against the truth, a traitor, from *wǽr* = the truth, and *loga* = a liar, from *leógan,* pa. par. *logen* = to lie.] A deceiver. (*P. Plowman's Crede,* 783.)

wârld, *s.* [World.] (*Scotch.*)

wâr'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *war,* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; disposed or inclined to war: as, a *warlike* nation.

2. Pertaining or relating to war; military.

"Him they served in war,
And him in peace, for sake of *warlike* deeds."
Cowper: Task, v. 234.

3. Having a martial appearance; having the appearance or qualities of a soldier; soldierlike.

4. Becoming a soldier or an enemy; hostile.

"The *warlike* tone again he took."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 19.

5. Fit for use or service in war.

"Argos the fair, for *warlike* steeds renown'd."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 190.

* **wâr'-līke-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *warlike; -ness.*] The quality or state of being warlike; warlike disposition or character.

"Braveness of mind and *warlikeness.*"—*Sir E. Sandys.*

* **wâr'-lĭng,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, occurring only in the proverb quoted; perhaps coined from *war,* in imitation of *darling,* and meaning one often quarrelled with.] (See etym.)

"Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling.*"—*Camden: Remains.*

wâr'-lŏck (1), * **wâr'-lŭck,** * **war-loghe,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *wǽrloga* = a traitor.] [Warlawe.]

A. *As subst.:* A man presumed to have obtained supernatural knowledge and power by supposed compact with evil spirits; a wizard.

"One to six feet deep—and a *warlock's* grave shouldna' be an inch mair."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxiv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to warlocks; impish.

wâr'-lŏck (2), **war-lok,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Sinapis nigra.

* **wâr'-lŏck-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *warlock* (2); *-ry.*] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness.

"The true mark of *warlockry.*" *Joanna Baillie.*

* **wâr'-lў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *war(ld)* = world; *-ly.*] Worldly. (*Scotch.*)

"Awa ye selfish *warly* race."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

* **wâr'-lў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *war; -ly.*] Warlike.

"The erle of Huntyngdon also this yere was sent into Fraunce with a *warly* company."—*Fabyan: Chron.* (an. 1433).

wârm, * **warme,** * **wharme,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *wearm;* cogn. with Dut. *warm;* Icel. *varmr;* Dan. & Sw. *varm;* Ger. *warm;* cf. Goth. *warmjan* = to warm; Gr. θερμός (*thermos*) = hot; Sansc. *gharma* = heat.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having or containing heat in a moderate degree; neither cold nor hot.

2. Having the sensation of heat; feeling one's self hot; glowing, flushed, heated.

"The body is *warme* by the heate, which is in the body."—*Hooker: Discourse of Justification,* § 5.

3. Caused by the sun to have a high temperature; having a prevalence of hot weather; subject to heat: as, a *warm* day, a *warm* climate.

4. Full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous, ardent, enthusiastic: as, a *warm* supporter

5. Full of welcome or affection.

"Not unrejoiced to see him once again,
Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

6. Somewhat ardent or excitable; easily excited; irritable, hot.

"With lively spirits and *warm* passions to mislead them."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

7. Stirred up; somewhat hot or excited; nettled: as, He becomes *warm* when contradicted.

8. Furious, violent, animated, brisk, keen.

"Welcome, day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't."
Dryden: Spanish Friar.

* 9. Vigorous, lively, sprightly; full of activity or life.

"Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in my bloom."
Pope: Abelard & Eloisa, 37.

10. Strong, forcible. (Said of language.) (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

11. Causing or producing ease and comfort; said of wealth or of a wealthy person; comfortable circumstances, moderate riches; moderately rich, well-off. (*Colloq.*)

12. Being close upon the discovery of something searched or hunted for. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A warming, a heating: as, To have a good *warm.* (*Colloq.*)

2. Warmth, heat.

"The whiter's hurt recovers with the *warm.*"
Surrey: Having Endeavoured to subdue his Passion.

warm blooded, *a.* Having warm blood.

Warm-blooded animals, s. pl.

Zool.: A popular term applied to Owen's Hæmatotherma (q.v.), which includes Mammals and Birds, in all of which the temperature of the blood exceeds that of the medium in which the animals live. In man and in the ox the mean temperature of the interior of the body is 100°, in the mouse 90°, in the whale 103°; in birds it ranges from 106–112° F. In hibernating animals there is commonly a loss of from 11° to 12° during their winter-sleep, and in the bat the temperature falls as low as 40° F. at this period.

warm-colours, *s. pl.*

Paint.: Such colours as have yellow, or yellow-red, for their basis; as opposed to cold colours, such as blue and its compounds.

* **warm headed,** *a.* Easily excited, excitable; somewhat hot-headed; fanciful.

"The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side."—*Locke.*

warm-sided, *a.*

Naut.: Mounting heavy metal. (Said of a ship or fort. (*Colloq.*)

warm-tints, *s. pl.* Modifications of warm colour.

warm-with, *adv.* A slang abbreviation for "With warm water and sugar."

wârm, *warme, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wearmian.*] [WARM, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to.

"Before the sunne hath *warmed* the ayre."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 25.

2. To make earnest, ardent, or enthusiastic; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in; to stir up, to excite, to arouse.

"To *warm* these slow avengers of the sea."
Byron: Corsair, i. 13.

3. To animate, to enliven, to inspirit; to give life and colour to; to cause to glow.

"It would *warm* his spirits."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become warm or moderately heated; to warm one's self.

"There shall not be a coal to *warm* at."—*Isaiah* xlvii. 14.

2. To become warm, ardent, zealous, or animated; to be inflamed, excited, or quickened.

"His heart always *warmed* towards the unhappy."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

wârm'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *warm*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which warms; specifically, a warming apparatus for a room, &c.

***wârm'-fûl, *warme-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *warm; -ful*(*l*).] Giving warmth or heat.

"A mandilion . . . curl'd with *warmeful* nap."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, x.

wârm'-heart-ĕd (ea as a), *a.* [Eng. *warm*, and *hearted.*]

1. Having a warm heart; having a disposition that readily shows affection, friendship, or interest; having a kindly heart or feelings.

2. Characterized by warmheartedness.

wârm'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *warmhearted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being warmhearted; warmth or kindliness of disposition.

"His proved bravery and well-known *warmheartedness*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1888.

wârm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WARM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making warm; the state of becoming warm or warmer.

warming-pan, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A covered pan containing hot coals for airing and warming a bed.

2. *Fig.:* A person put into an office, situation, or post to hold it temporarily till another become qualified for it. (*Slang.*)

"It is not usual to inform a man that you propose to use him as a *warming-pan*, however excellently suited he may be for such a purpose."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1883.

wârm'-lў, *warme-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *warm*, a.; *-ly.*]

*1. In a warm manner; with warmth or moderate heat.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly, vigorously: as, He spoke *warmly.*

wârm'-nĕss, *warme-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *warm; -ness.*] The quality or state of being warm; warmth.

"The *warmnesse* of the weather brought it out of the ground."—*Udal: Mark* iv.

wär'-môt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *wormwood.*]

Bot.: Artemisia Absinthium.

wârmth, *wermthe, *s.* [Eng. *warm; -th.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being warm; moderate or gentle heat; the sensation of heat.

"He taketh *warmth* and heat by the coles of the wicked Jewes."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

2. A state of warm, lively, or excited feelings; ardour, zeal, earnestness, fervour, enthusiasm, intensity.

"What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. Cordiality, geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling; warmheartedness.

"A grasp
Having the *warmth* and muscle of the heart."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 180.

4. Vigour, heat, forcibleness, strong feeling.

"The great *warmth* and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction."—*Bp. Horsley; Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 24.

II. *Paint.:* That glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours (q.v.) in painting, and of transparent colours in the process of glazing. (Opposed to leaden coldness.)

***wârmth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *warmth; -less.*] Destitute of warmth; not communicating warmth.

wârn, *warne, *warn-en, *werne, *v.t.* [A.S. *wearnian, warnian* = (1) to take heed, (2) to warn; from *wearn* = a refusal, denial, obstacle; original meaning = a guarding or defence; cf. Icel. *vörn* = a defence; cogn. with Icel. *varna* = to warn off, to refuse, to abstain from; Sw. *varna* = to warn; Ger. *warnen.*]

*1. To forbid, to deny, to refuse.

"He is to grete a nigard that wol *werne*
A man to light a candel at his lanterne."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,916.

*2. To ward off.

3. To make ware or aware; to give notice to; to inform beforehand.

"Just Simeon and prophetic Anna, *warn'd*
By vision." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 255.

4. To give notice to of approaching or probable evil or danger, so that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove dangerous or hurtful.

"Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination, against which he had *warned* others, irresistible."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

*5. To admonish as to any duty; to expostulate with.

"*Warn* them that are unruly."—*1 Thess.* v. 14.

6. To notify by authority; to order, to direct.

"Euery cytezyn *warnyd* to haue his harneys by hym."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1320).

*7. To notify; to give notice to; to inform, to summon.

"Out of your hostelrie I saw you ride,
And *warned* here my lord and soverain."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,059.

* ¶ *God warn us:* God guard us! God forbid!

"For lovers lacking—*God warn us!* matter."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

wârn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *warn; -er.*]

1. One who or that which warns or admonishes.

*2. Apparently some kind of dish.

"The first course at my lorde's table in the great hall. First, a *warner*, conveyed upon a rounde boorde."—*Leland: Coll. Inthronization of Warham.*

wâr-nër'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Richard Warner, 1711–1775, resident at Woodford, in Essex, and author of *Plantæ Woodfordienses.*]

Bot.: The same as HYDRASTIS (q.v.).

***war-nes, *war-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; *-ness.*] Wariness, caution, foresight, wisdom.

"Israel is a folk without counsel, and without *warnesse*."—*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy* xxxii. 28.

***warnestore, *warnstour, *warn-stor, *warnesture,** *s.* [WARNISE.] Store, number.

"In eche stude hey sette these strong *warnesture* and god."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 94.

***warnestore, *warnestoore,** *v.t.* [WARNESTORE, *s.*] To store, to furnish.

"Over alle thinges ye shuln do your diligence to kepe youre persone, and to *warnestore* your house."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

wârn'-ĭng, *warn-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WARN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Giving notice beforehand; admonishing, cautioning.

"To-day the *Warning* Spirit hear."
Scott: Chase, ix.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cautioning against impending or probable ill or danger.

"Preserve your line, This *warning* comes of you;
And Troia stands in your protection now."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis, ii.

2. The act of admonishing against evil practices or habits.

3. Previous notice.

"To be on foot at an hour's *warning*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 3.

4. Specifically, notice to quit given by an employer to a servant, or by a servant to an employer.

"We'll both give *warning* immediately."—*Coleman: Man of Business*, iv.

5. A summons, a calling, a bidding.

"At his [the cock's] *warning* . . .
The erring spirit hies to his confine.
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

6. That which warns or admonishes; that which serves to warn.

"A *warning* to those that come after."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

warning-piece, *s.*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gun fired to give warning.

"Upon the shooting of the first *warning-piece*."—*Heylin.*

2. *Horol.:* An oscillating piece in the striking parts of a clock which is actuated by a pin on the hour-wheel, so as to release the fly, which causes a rustling noise before the striking.

warning-stone, *s.* [See extract.]

"The bakers in our county take a certain pebble, which they put in the vaulture of their oven, which they call the *warning-stone*, for when that is white the oven is hott."—*Aubrey: MS. Hist. of Wilts.*

warning-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: That wheel in a clock which produces an audible sound at a certain time before striking.

wârn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *warning; -ly.*] In a warning manner.

"He, however, somewhat *warningly* writes."—*Echo*, May 5, 1888."

***war-nise, *war-nish, *war-nys,** *v.t.* [GARNISH.] To store; to furnish with provisions, stores, &c.

"His wynes were ther leid, and *warnised* that cite."
Robert de Brunne, p. 293.

wârp, *warpe, *s.* [A.S. *weorp* = a warp, from *weorpan*, pa. t. of *weorpan* = to throw, to cast; cogn. with Icel. *varp* = a casting, a throwing, from *varp*, pa. t. of *verpa* = to throw; Dan. *varp* = a warp (naut.); Sw. *varp*; O. H. Ger. *warf*, from *warf*, pa. t. of *werfen* = to throw; Ger. *werfte.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. The state of being warped or twisted; the twist of wool in drying.

"Your hair wove into many a curious *warp*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess, ii.

3. Young prematurely cast, as a colt, a calf, a lamb, &c. (*Prov.*)

4. Four of fish, especially of herrings; hence, applied to four of anything. (*Prov.*)

"Not a *warpe* of weeks forerunning."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agriculture:*

(1) An irrigating process to cover the land with alluvial sediment; an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced into low lands. (Sometimes used attributively.)

(2) (*Pl.*): Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Geol.:* The alluvial sediment deposited by rivers, and which is used for the purpose described under II. 1.

"The sediment called *warp*, which subsides from the muddy water of the Humber and other rivers."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geology*, ch. xix.

3. *Naut.:* A rope smaller than a cable. It is used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor or post.

"As we shorted vpon ye said *warpe* the anker came home."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 277.

4. *Weaving:* The threads running the long way of a fabric. The threads of the warp are wound on the warp-beam, and are carried up and down by the heddles of the harness, forming a track called the shed, along which the shuttle flies, leaving the weft, woof, or filling, as it is variously called. The warp is known also as the twist or the chain, and in silk as organzine.

warp-beam, *s.*

Weaving: The roller on which the warp is wound, and from which it is payed off as the weaving proceeds.

warp-frame, warp-net frame, *s.* A warp-machine (q.v.).

warp-lace, *s.* Lace having a warp which is crossed obliquely by two weft-threads.

warp-machine, *s.* A lace-making machine having a thread for each needle.

warp-thread, *s.* One of the threads forming the warp.

wârp, *warpe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *varpa* = to throw, to cast, from *varp* = a throwing, a casting, a warp (q.v.). Cf. Sw. *varpa*; Dan. *varpe* = to warp a ship, from Sw. *varp* = the draught of a net; Dan. *varp* = a warp; *varp-anker* = a warp-anchor or kedge.] [WARP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To throw, to cast.

"Ful soone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he *warp* the ston
Over the lowes overthon." *Havelok*, 1,061.

* **2.** To lay, as an egg.

"To *warp* an egge. *Ovum ponere.*"—*Manip. Vocabulorum.*

* **3.** To send out; to utter.

4. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction: as, The heat of the sun will *warp* timber.

5. To turn aside from the true line or direction; to pervert; to cause to bend or deviate.

"T' adorn the state,
But not to *warp* or change it."
Cowper: Task, v. 343.

6. To cast (young) prematurely, as cattle, sheep, &c. (*Prov.*)

* **7.** To weave, to fabricate, to contrive, to plot.

"Why doth he mischief *warp*?"
Sternhold & Hopkins: Psalms.

* **8.** To change in general.

"Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7. (Song.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* To fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (q.v.), in suspension. The operation, which consists in enclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can only be carried out on flat, low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty themselves into the estuary of the Humber.

2. *Naut.:* To tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by means of which a ship is drawn usually in a bending course or with various turns.

"We *warped* the ship in again, and let go the anchor in forty one fathom."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. *Rope-making:* To run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To turn, twist, or be twisted or turned out of a straight line or direction.

"Wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 561.

2. To turn or incline from a straight line or course; to deviate, to swerve.

"There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

3. To change for the worse; to turn in a wrong direction.

"My favour here begins to *warp*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **4.** To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave like a flock of birds or insects.

"Locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind."
Milton: P. L., i. 341.

5. To slink; to cast the young prematurely, as cattle, sheep, &c. (*Prov.*)

* **6.** To be in process of formation; to be in preparation.

"She acquainted the Grecks underhand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 409.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Manuf.:* To wind yarn off bobbins; to form the warp of a web.

2. *Naut.:* To work a ship forwards by means of a warp or rope.

"Out of the road soon shall the vessel *warp*."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid iv.

wârp'-age (age as **ĭj)**, *s.* [Eng. *warp*; *-age.*] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbours.

wârped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Warp, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Twisted or turned out of a straight line or out of shape, as timber, by the heat of the sun; crooked, gnarled.

"Now to the oak's *warped* roots he clings."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 14.

* **2.** Curved.

"Restore the gad that they by ship had brought
In *warped* keels." *Surrey: Virgil: Æneis* ii.

3. Twisted from the true course or direction; perverted, unnatural.

"Scripture *warp'd* from its intent."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 437.

* **4.** Malignant.

"Here's another, whose *warped* looks proclaim
What store her heart is made on."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

wârp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *warp*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which warps or distorts.

2. One who or that which prepares the warp of webs for weaving.

wârp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Warp, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of twisting or bending; the state of being twisted or warped.

2. *Agric.:* The process of reclaiming land on estuaries, by a system of banks and sluices, by which tide-waters are retained until they have deposited their sediment, and then discharged and renewed until the whole level of the surface is permanently elevated.

"Egypt, or rather Lower Egypt, well named 'The River Land,' has been transformed from its original condition of a sandy desert by the mud-bearing Nile, which, overlapping its sources, has for ages deposited deep layers of alluvium, and created one of the most fertile countries in the world by the same process as that which, artificially produced, is called in Lincolnshire *warping.*"—*Illust. London News*, July 30, 1859, p. 113.

warping bank, *s.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping hook, *s.*

1. The brace for twisting yarn in the rope-walk.

2. A hook for hanging the yarn on when warping into hauls for tarring.

warping jack, *s.* A heck-box (q.v.).

warping-mill, warping-machine, *s.* *Weaving:* An apparatus for laying out the threads of a warp and dividing them into two sets.

warping-penny, *s.* Money paid to the weaver by the spinner on laying on the warp. (*Prov.*)

warping-post, *s.* A strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

* **wâr'-plûme,** *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *plume.*] A plume worn in war.

wâr'-proôf, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *proof.*]

A. *As adj.:* Able to resist a warlike attack.

B. *As subst.:* Valour tried by or proved in war; tried or proved valour.

"On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *warproof*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

wăr'-ra-gal, *s.* [See def.] One of the native Australian names for the Dingo (q.v.).

wăr'-răn, *v.t.* & *t.* [Warrant.] (*Scotch.*)

wăr'-răn-dĭçe, *s.* [Warrant.]

Scots Law: The obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right in case of eviction or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance. Warrandice is either personal or real. Personal warrandice is that by which the grantee and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrandice is that by which certain lands, called warrandice lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

wăr'-rănt, * **war-ent-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *warantir* (Fr. *garantir*) = to warrant, guarantee, from *warant, guarant* = a warrant (q.v.).] [Guarantee.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give an assurance, guarantee, or surety to; to guarantee or assure against harm, loss, or injury; to secure.

"By the vow of mine order I *warrant* you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

2. To give authority or power to do or forbear anything, by which the person authorized is secured or held harmless from any loss or damage arising from the act.

3. To support by authority or proof; to justify, to sanction, to allow, to support.

"No part of his life *warrants* us in ascribing his conduct to any exalted motive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

4. To furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to; to satisfy.

"Could all my travels *warrant* me they live."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

5. To give one's word for or concerning; to guarantee; to assure.

"A noble fellow, I *warrant* him."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

6. To justify in an act or action; to sanction.

"If the sky
Warrant thee not to go for Italy."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, v.

7. To declare with assurance; to assert as undoubted; to pledge one's word concerning. (Used in asseverations, and followed by a clause.)

"What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye."—*L'Estrange.*

* **8.** To mark as safe; to guarantee to be safe.

"In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure."
Milton: Comus, 327.

* **9.** To avow, to acknowledge; to make good; to defend.

"That in their country did them that disgrace,
We fear to *warrant* in our native place."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. To secure to, as a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

2. To secure to, as to a purchaser of goods the title to the same, or to indemnify him against loss.

3. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to: as, To *warrant* goods to be as represented. Warranty.]

"But, with regard to the goodness of the wares so purchased, the vendor is not bound to answer, unless he expressly *warrants* them to be sound and good."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 16.

B. *Intrans.:* To give a warranty; a guarantee.

"Prudent people are just as chary of *warranting* at auction as when they sell by private contract."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

wâr'-rant, * **war-raunt,** * **war-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr. *warant, guarant, garant* = a warrant, a supporter, a defender; Low Lat. *warantum, warrantium*, from O. H. Ger. *werjan, werjan*; M. H. Ger. *wern, weren*; Ger. *wehren* = to protect, to give heed, from O. H. Ger. *wara*; M. H. Ger. *war* = heed, care.] [Wary.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a certain right or authority.

"And haue hym thilke letter rad,
Whiche he them sent for *warrant*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; authorization.

"Bertram brings *warrant* to secure
His treasures." *Scott: Rokeby*, i. 34.

3. That which secures; assurance given; surety, pledge, guarantee.

"His worth is *warrant* for his welcome."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

* **4.** A voucher; that which attests or proves; an attestation.

"Any bill, *warrant*, quittance, or obligation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

5. An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend *warrant*, a dock *warrant*.

* **6.** Right, legality, lawfulness, allowance.

"There's *warrant* in that theft."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* An instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender.

"Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers: for, look you, the *warrant's* come."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* A writ or authority inferior to a commission. [Warrant-officer.]

¶ (1) *Distress-warrant:*

Law: A warrant issued for raising a sum of money upon the goods of a party specified in the warrant.

(2) *General-warrant:* [General-warrant].

warrant of arrest, *s.*

Law: An instrument issued by a justice

of the peace for the apprehension of those accused or suspected of crimes. A warrant may also be issued for bringing before a court a person who has refused to attend as a witness when summoned.

warrant of attorney, *s.*
Law:
† 1. An authority by which one person authorises another to act for him in a certain matter.

2. An instrument by which a person authorises another to confess judgment against him in an action for a certain amount named in the covenant of attorney. It is generally given as security by one who is about to borrow money. If necessary the creditor obtains judgment without the delay, expense, and risk of an action.

warrant of commitment, *s.*
Law: A written authority committing a person to prison.

warrant-officer, *s.* An officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission, as a gunner or boatswain in the navy, a master-gunner or quartermaster-sergeant in the army. (Also (*U. S.*) an officer charged with the serving of a judicial warrant.

wăr'-rant-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *warrant; -able.*]
1. Capable of being warranted; justifiable, defensible, lawful.
"That error was not great, but always excusable, if not *warrantable.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery,* pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.
2. Of sufficient age to be hunted.

wăr'-rant-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *warrantable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being warrantable or justifiable.
"The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. i.

wăr'-rant-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *warrantab(le); -ly.*] In a warrantable or justifiable manner or degree; justifiably.
"Conjugal love . . . may be *warrantably* excused to retire from the deception of what it justly seeks."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

***wăr'-rant-eē',** *s.* [Eng. *warrant; -ee.*] The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

wăr'-rant-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *warrant,* v.; *-er.*]
1. One who warrants; one who gives authority or legally empowers.
2. One who assures or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality; one who guarantees; a guarantor.
"I stand *warrantor* of the event
Placing my honour and my head in pledge."
Coleridge: Piccolomini, i. 12.

***wăr'-rant-īse, *wăr'-rant-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *warrant; -ise, -ize.*] To warrant, to assure, to guarantee.
"In regard hereof you will undertake to *warrantize* and make good vnto vs those penalties."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 144.

***wăr'-rant-īse, *wăr'-rant-īze,** *s.* [Warrantise, *v.*]
1. Authority, security, warranty, guarantee.
"There is such strength and *warrantise* of skill."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 150.
2. Authorization, allowance.
"Her obsequies have been as far enlarged
As we have *warrantise.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

wăr-rant-or', *s.* [Eng. *warrant, -or.*] One who warrants; the correlative of warrantee.

wăr'-rant-ў, *war-raunt-y, *war-rant-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *warantie, garantie.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
*1. Authority, warrant, justificatory mandate or precept.
"From your love I have a *warranty*
To unburden all my plots and purposes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
*2. Security, assurance, guarantee, warrant.
"The matter was first shewed mee by a light felowe, who coulde not bring anye witnes or *warranty* of his tale."—*Brende: Quintius Curtius,* fol. 165.
Law:
1. A promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenanter engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant.
2. Any promise (express or implied by law, according to circumstances) from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is the vendor's to sell, and is good and fit for use, or at least for such use as the purchaser intends to make of it. Warranties in insurance are absolute conditions, non-compliance with which voids the insurance. When express, these warranties should appear in the policy, but there are certain implied warranties.
"Some few years ago, an ill-advised cabman brought an action in one of the Superior Courts to contend that quiet in harness involved a *warranty* of soundness."—*Field,* March 17, 1888.

***wăr'-rant-ў,** *v.t.* [Warranty, *s.*] To warrant, to guarantee.

wăr'-ra-tah, *s.* [Waratah.]

***wăr-răy', *wăr-rêy', *wer-rei-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *werreier, werrier* (Fr. *guerroyer*), from *werre* (Fr. *guerre*) = war.] To make war upon; to wage war with; to lay waste.
"The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastren land."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Bovlogne, i. 6.

***wârre,** *s.* [War.]

***warre,** *a.* [A.S. *wærra.*] Worse.
"When the worlde woxe old, it woxe *warre* old."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 31.

wăr'-reē', *s.* [Native name.] [Taguicati.]

wăr'-rĕn, *war-eine, *s.* [O. Fr. *warenne, varenne, varene* (Fr. *garenne*), from Low-Lat. *warenna* = a preserve for rabbits, hares, or fish, from O. H. Ger. *warjan* = to protect, to keep, to preserve; cf. Dut. *warande* = a park.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits.
"Waster than a *warren.*"
Tennyson: Amphion, 4.
2. A preserve for fish in a river.
II. *Law:* A franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and water-fowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park, and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free-warren.

wăr'-rĕn-ĕr, *war-in-er, *warn-er, *war-yn-er, *s.* [Eng. *warren; -er.*] The keeper of a warren.
"A large army of professional *warreners* and rabbit-catchers."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 5, 1886.

***warriangle,** *s.* [Wariangle.]

***war-rie, *war-ie, *war-i-en, *war-y,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wergian;* O. H. Ger. *wergen;* Goth. *gawargjan* = to curse.] To curse, to execrate, to speak ill of, to abuse.

wâr'-rĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [War, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. Engaged in war; fighting.
"To view the *warring* deities."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 165.
* 2. Conflicting, adverse, antagonistic: as, *warring* opinions.

wăr'-rĭ-ŏr, *war-ri-our, *war-ry-our, *wer-re-our, *s.* [O. Fr. *werrieur, guerrieur,* from *werre* = war.]
1. A soldier; a fighting-man; a man engaged in military life.
"Must I the *warriors* weep,
Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iv. 658.
2. A brave man; a good soldier.

warrior-ant, *s.*
Entom.: Formica sanguinea (or *sanguinaria*), not uncommon in some parts of England. It keeps workers of other species in its nest.

warrior's belt, *s.*
† *Astron.:* The belt of Orion.

***wăr'-rĭ-ŏr-ĕss, *war-ri-our-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *warrior; -ess.*] A female warrior.
"That *warriouresse* with haughty creast
Did forth issue all ready for the fight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vii. 27.

***wâr'-rĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *war; -ish.*] Militant, warlike.
"Attack her temple with their guns so *warrish.*"
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 296.

***wâr'-rĭ-sŏn,** *s.* [As though from *warry* and *sound.*] A note of assault, a battle-cry.
"Straight they sound their *warrison.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv

wăr'-rĭ wăr'-rĭ, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

***wâr'-scŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *war* and *scot.*] A contribution towards war; a war-tax.

wârse, *a.* [Worse.] (*Scotch.*)

wâr'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *war,* and *ship.*] A ship constructed for taking part in naval warfare; a man-of-war.

wârst, *a.* [Worst.] (*Scotch.*)

wars-tle, war-sell, wras-tle, *s.* & *v.* [Wrestle, *s.* & *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

wârt, *wert, *werte, *s.* [A.S. *wearte,* cogn. with Dut. *wrat;* O. Dut. *warte, wratte;* Icel. *varta;* Dan. *vorte;* Sw. *varta;* Ger. *warze.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. In the same sense as II. 1.
"The great *wart* on my left arm."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.
2. Anything resembling a wart: as,
(1) A spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse.
(2) A roundish glandule on the surface of plants.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anat. & Surg.* (*Pl.*): Excrescences or small tumours on the skin, consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ, either with each papilla separate and merely covered with thin cuticle, or with a bundle of them bound together by hard, scaly epithelium. They are generally conical, with a radiated structure, are hard, insensible, and darker than the surrounding parts. They may be caused by whatever irritates the skin, and may occur singly or in groups, generally on the hands or fingers; and are most common in young people. They may in general be cured by attention to cleanliness and by the application of some caustic, or may be removed by a pair of curved scissors, and the wound afterwards dressed with a lotion. Sometimes they disappear if stimulated strongly. Warts on the faces of old people, and those produced by soot on chimney-sweeps, are mostly forms of epithelial cancer. Called also Vegetations and Verrucæ.
2. *Bot.:* [Verruca, 1.].

wart-cress, *s.*
Bot.: Senebiera Coronopus (= *Coronopus Ruellii*). So named from its wart-shaped fruit.

wart-herb, *s.*
Bot.: Rhynchosia minima.

wart-hog, *s.*
Zool.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus Phacochœrus (q.v.), from the protuberances under the eyes. The African wart-hog (*Phacochœrus œlianus*), a native of Abyssinia and the central regions of Africa, the coast of Guinea, and Mozambique, is about four feet long, with a naked, slender tail of twelve inches; it is sparsely covered with light brown bristles, and has a long, stiff mane extending from between the ears along the neck and back. Another species (*P. æthiopicus*), the Vlacke Vark of the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, inhabits the South of Africa, and differs from the first species chiefly in having the facial warts more fully developed in its peculiarly-shaped head. Both species are hunted, and their flesh is in high esteem.

HEAD OF WART-HOG.

wart-shaped, *a.* [Verrucæform.]

wart-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Acrochordidæ, consisting of two genera of innocuous Colubriform Snakes (formerly grouped with the Hydrophidæ), from the Oriental region. They are non-venomous and viviparous; the tail is prehensile, and the body and head are covered with wart-like scales, which do not overlap. One species, *Chersydrus granulatus*, is aquatic. [Acrochordon.]

wart-spurge, wart-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Helioscopia. So named from its being used to remove warts.

wârt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *wart; -ed.*]

Bot.: Covered with wart-like protuberances.

* **warth,** *s.* [Probably the same word as *ward*, s.]

Law: A customary payment for castle guard. (*Cowel.*)

wârt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wart; -less.*] Free from warts.

* **wârt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *wart;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

Zool.: A fanciful name for several species of Actinia. It never came into general use. (*Gosse: Actinologia Britannica*, p. 206.)

wârt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *wart*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Euphorbia Helioscopia* [Wart-weed]; (2) *Senebiera Coronopus;* (3) *Chelidonium majus.*

wârt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *wart; -y.*]

1. Overgrown with warts; full of or covered with warts.

2. Of the nature of a wart.

*3. Rough, as though covered with warts.

"I never look to see
Deane, or thy *warty* incivility."
Herrick: Hesperides, i. 27.

warty-faced honey-eater, *s.* [Wattle-bird.]

wâr'-wĭck-ite (second **w** silent), *s.* [After Warwick, Orange Co., New York, where it is said to have been found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in slender rhombic prisms in granular limestone, near Edenville, New York. Hardness, 3·4; sp. gr., 3·19 to 3·43; lustre, somewhat metallic to vitreous; colour, dark-brown, with sometimes a copper-red tint; streak, bluish-black; brittle. Compos., a borotitanate of magnesia and iron.

* **wâr'-wŏlf** (1), *s.* [Werewolf.]

* **wâr'-wŏlf** (2), * **war-wolfe,** *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *wolf.*] An old military engine. (See extract under Vaunt-mure.)

wär'-ў, * **wär'-ie,** *a.* [A.S. *wær* = cautious; cogn. with Icel. *varr;* Dan. & Sw. *var;* Goth. *wars;* cf. O. H. Ger. *wara* = heed, caution; Ger. *gewahr* = aware. The original form is *ware* (q.v.).]

1. Cautious or suspicious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; ever on one's guard; circumspect, prudent, wily.

"The *wary* Trojan shrinks."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 303.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something.

"Others grew *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them."—*Addison: Spectator.*

3. Characterized by caution; proceeding from caution; guarded.

"He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few."—*Hooker.*

* **war-y,** * **war-ie,** *v.i.* [Warrie.]

wâş, *v.i.* [A.S. *wesan* = to be, whence pr. indic. sing. *wæs, wǽre, wæs*, pl. *wǽran, wǽron*, or *wǽrun;* pr. subj. sing. *wǽre* pl. *wǽren, wǽron;* cogn. with Dut. *wezen* = to be; pr. indic. sing. *was, waart, was*, pl. *waren, waart, waren;* subj. sing. *ware, wareh, ware*, pl. *waren, waret, wæren;* Icel. *vera* = to be; indic. sing. *var, vart, vas*, pl. *várum, várut, váru;* subj. sing. *væra, værir, væri*, pl. *værim, værit, væri;* Dan. *vǽre* = to be; indic. sing. & pl. *var;* subj. sing. & pl. *være;* Sw. *vara* = to be; indic. sing. *var*, pl. *voro, voren, voro;* subj sing. *voro*, pl. *vore, voren, voro;* Goth. *wisan* = to be, to dwell, to remain; pr. t. indic. sing. *was, wast, was;* dual *wesu, wesuts*, pl. *wesum, wesuth, wesun;* subj. sing. *wesjan, weseis, wesi;* dual *weseiwa, weseits*, pl. *weseima, weseith, weseina;* Ger. pa. t. sing. *war, warest*, or *warst, war*, pl. *waren, waret, waren;* subj. sing. *wäre, wärest* or *wärst, wäre*, pl. *wären, wäret, wären.* The original meaning was thus to dwell, to remain; cf. Sans. *vas* = to dwell, remain, live; Gr. ἄστυ (*astu*) = a dwelling-place, a city. In the second person the A.S. form was *wǽre*, whence Eng. *were*, as in "Thou *were* betraied" (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,690). *Wast* was formed (by analogy with *hast*) from the dialectal *was*, which was probably northern. When *you* came to be used for *thou*, the phrase *you was* took the place of *thou was*, and is very common in writings of the eighteenth century; cf. *I has, I is, ye is, thou is.*] [Were.] The past tense of the verb *to be*: as I *was*, thou *wast* (or *wert*), he *was;* we, you, or they *were.*

¶ Sometimes used elliptically for *there was.*

"In war, *was* never lion raged more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

wāşe (1), *s.* [Icel. *vasi;* Sw. *vase* = a sheaf.]

1. A wisp or rude cushion put on the head by porters, &c., to soften the pressure of a load. (*Prov.*)

2. A wisp or bottle of hay or straw. (*Scotch.*)

* **wāşe** (2), *s.* [Ooze.]

wăsh, * **waisch,** * **wasch-en,** * **wasshe,** * **wesch-en** (pa. t. * *wesh,* * *wessh,* * *wishe,* * *wosch,* * *woshe,* * *washe, washed;* pa. par. * *waschen,* * *woshen, washed,* * *wesshyd*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wascan, waxan* (pa. t. *wósc, wóx;* pa. par. *wascen, wæscen*); cogn. with Dut. *wasschen;* Icel. & S w *vasha;* Dan. *vashe;* Ger. *waschen* (pa. t. *wusch*, pa. par. *gewaschen*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cleanse by ablution; to free from impurities or foreign matter by dipping, rubbing, or passing through water; to apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like with water or other liquid. (*Matthew* xxvii. 24.)

2. Hence, to free from the stains of guilt, sin, corruption, or the like; to purify, to cleanse. (*Revelation* i. 10.)

3. To cover with water or other liquid; to fall upon and moisten; to overflow; to flow or dash against; to sweep or flow over or along.

"That vast shore *washed* with the farthest sea."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water or other liquid; to dispel by washing, or as by washing, literally or figuratively. (Used with *away, out, off*, &c.)

"Cain had already shed a brother's blood;
The deluge *wash'd* it *out.*"
Cowper: Task, v. 209.

5. To overwhelm and sweep away or carry off by or as by a rush of water.

"The tide will *wash* you off."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 4.

6. To cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or slightly.

7. To overlay with a thin coat of metal: as, To *wash* copper or brass with gold.

8. To moisten, to wet.

"*Washed* with a cold, gray mist."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, i.

II. *Min. & Metall.:* To separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, To *wash* ores.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of ablution on one's self. (An elliptical use.)

2. To perform the act or business of cleaning clothes by washing them in water.

"She can *wash* and scour."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentle men*, iii. 1.

wăsh, *s.* & *a.* [Wash, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or operation of washing or of cleansing by water; ablution.

2. The state of being washed.

3. The quantity of clothes, linen, or the like washed at one time.

4. The flow or sweep of a body of water; a dashing against or rushing over, as of the tide or waves.

"Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas."
Tennyson: The Brook.

5. The rough water left behind by a rowing-boat, a steam-launch, steamer, or the like.

"The *wash* that might have damaged the start of the Thames crew."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or of an arm of the sea; also, a morass, a marsh, a bog, a quagmire.

"These Lincoln *washes* have devoured them."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 6.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium and the like. [Warp, *s.*, II. 1. 2.]

"The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

8. Waste liquor, consisting of the refuse of food, collected from the washed dishes of the kitchen, and often used as food for pigs; swill, swillings.

"The stillness of a sow at her *wash*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

9. A liquid preparation with which the surface of anything is washed, painted, tinted, coated, smeared, moistened, or the like: as,

(1) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, a hair-wash, &c.

"He tried all manner of *washes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) A medical preparation for external application; a lotion.

(3) A thin coating of colour spread over surfaces of a painting.

(4) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

"Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content."—*Collier.*

10. The blade of an oar.

11. A measure for shell-fish. (See extract.)

"Each smack takes with her for the voyage about forty *wash* of whelks, the *wash* being a regular measure which holds twenty-one quarts and a pint of water."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 60.

II. *Distilling:*

1. Fermented Wort. It usually contains from 4 to 7 per cent. of alcohol by weight. The alcohol is first recovered from the wash by distillation, and the crude product purified by a second distillation—the finished article being neutral alcohol, whiskey, or rum, according to the ingredients from which the wort was obtained.

2. A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water used in the West Indies for distillation. (*Bryan Edwards.*)

B. *As adj.:* Washy, weak.

"They're only made for handsome view, not handling;
Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iv. 1.

wash-back, *s.* [Back (2), *s.*, B. II.]

* **wash-ball,** *s.* A ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face.

"I asked a poor man how he did: he said he was like a *wash-ball*, always in decay."—*Swift.*

wash-basin, *s.* A wash-hand basin (q.v.).

wash-beetle, *s.* A batlet (q.v.).

wash-board, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A board or slab with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on. They are made of wood, of corrugated zinc, earthenware, vulcanized rubber, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A skirting around the lower part of the wall of an apartment.

2. *Mining:* A place in which ore is washed.

"We have had the best show of gold on the *wash-board*."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

3. *Naut.:* A board above the gunwale of a boat to keep the water from washing over.

wash-bottle, *s.*

Chem.: An apparatus of great utility in analytical chemistry, used for delivering a fine jet or stream of liquid on to a precipitate for the purpose of washing it, or for removing any residue of a solution or solid particles from one vessel to another. It consists of a flask of hard glass, fitted with a cork or india-rubber stopper perforated in two places. Through each perforation is passed a piece of bent glass tubing, one being carried to within half an inch of the bottom of the flask, and the portion of tubing outside drawn to a fine open point. The other tube is carried just within the bottle, and it is to the outer end

of this that the lips are applied in blowing into the apparatus in order to expel the liquid contained in it, water, alcohol, or ether, as the case may be.

wash-gilding, *s.* Water-gilding (q.v.).

wash-hand basin, *s.* A basin for washing the hands in.

wash-hand stand, *s.* A wash-stand (q.v.).

wash-hole, *s.*

Mining: A place where the refuse is thrown.

wash-house, *s.* [Washhouse.]

wash-leather, *s.* Split sheep-skins prepared with oil in the manner of chamois, and used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing brasses, and the like; also alumed or buff leather for regimental belts. (Also used attributively.)

"The greengrocer put on a pair of *wash-leather* gloves to hand the plates with."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxvii.

wash-off, *a.*

Calico-print.: A term applied to certain colours or dyes which will not stand washing; fugitive.

wash-pot, *s.*

1. A vessel in which anything is washed.

"Behold seven comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands seven golden *wash-pots* bear."
Cowley.

2. An iron pot containing melted grain tin, into which iron plates are dipped after a dip in the tin-pot (q.v.), and draining.

wash-stand, *s.* A piece of furniture for holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, &c., for washing the person.

wash tub, *s.* A tub in which clothes re washed.

* **wash-woman,** *s.* A washerwoman.

"You would sooner be taken for her *wash-woman*."
—*Miss Burney: Evelina*, vol. i., let. 14.

wăsh'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *wash*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being washed without injury to the fabric or colour.

"It has a perfectly smooth, flesh-coloured, *washable* surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1888.

* **wăsh'-ęn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Wash, *v.*]

wăsh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wash*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which washes; a washerwoman; a laundress.

"Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

2. Applied to domestic apparatus for cleansing: as, window-*washer*, dish-*washer*, vegetable-*washer*, &c.

3. A pavement-plug, where a hose may be attached to water the street.

4. A contrivance for precipitating smoke or fumes by a shower of water.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A ring of metal or wood which slips over a bolt, and upon which the nut is screwed fast. Washers are also placed beneath bolt-heads, and form packing between surfaces which are screwed together.

2. *Mining:* An apparatus for washing ores.

3. *Paper-making:* A rag-engine (q.v.).

4. *Plumb.:* A bottom outlet in cisterns, &c.

washer-hoop, *s.* A gasket between the flange and curb of a water-wheel.

washer-man, *s.* A man who washes clothes.

washer-woman, *s.* A woman who washes clothes for hire; a laundress.

wăsh'-hoûse, *s.* [Eng. *wash*, and *house.*]

1. A building furnished with boilers, tubs, &c., for washing clothes; a laundry.

2. A room in a house where the dishes, &c., are washed; a scullery.

wash'-ĭ-bą, *s.* [Guianan.]

Bot. & Comm.: A strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood, from Guiana, much used by the Indians for making bows. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It has not been identified.

† **wăsh'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *washy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being washy, watery, or weak.

wăsh'-ĭng, * **wasch-yng,** * **wash-ynge,** * **wassh-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Wash, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used in or intended for the act or process of cleansing by water.

* 2. Swashing (?).

"To give her but a *washing* blow."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, v. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cleansing by water; ablution.

2. The clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.

3. The results or product of the washing of ores.

washing-engine, *s.*

Paper-making: A rag-engine (q.v.).

washing-horn, *s.* The sounding of a horn for washing before dinner, a custom still observed in the Temple. (*Wharton.*)

washing-house, *s.* A washhouse.

washing-machine, *s.* A machine for cleansing linen, clothes, &c., with water and soap. There are numerous varieties, the general feature of all being that the clothes are agitated by artificial means in a vessel containing water, soap, &c.

washing-powder, *s.* A preparation of soda-ash and Scotch soda much used in washing clothes.

washing-stuff, *s.*

Mining: Any stuff or matrix containing sufficient gold to pay for washing it.

Wăsh-ĭng-tō'-nĭ-ąn, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to George Washington, first President of the United States.

2. Of or pertaining to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States.

3. Of or pertaining to Washington, one of the United States.

4. Of or relating to the temperance societies founded in the United States, about 1843, among former inebriates.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or resident of the city or State of Washington.

2. A member of a Washingtonian Society.

wăsh'-ĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After Washington, Connecticut, where it is found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q.v.).

wăsh'-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *wash*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Ulva.

wăsh'-ў, * **wash-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *wash*; *-y.*]

* 1. Watery, damp, moist.

"And on the *washy* ooze deep channels wore."
Milton: P. L., vii. 308.

2. Too much diluted; watery, weak, thin.

"The first shall be a palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over-thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 79.

3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble, worthless.

wā'-şīte, *s.* [Eng. *wasium*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a brownish-black colour resembling allanite, found on the island of Rönsholm, near Stockholm.

wăsp, * **waspe,** *s.* [A.S. *wæps*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *weſsá*, *waſsá*; Ger. *wespe*; Lat. *vespa*; Lithuan. *wapsà* = a gadfly; Russ. *osa* = a wasp.]

1. *Lit. & Entom.:* Any species of the genus Vespa or of the family Vespidæ (q.v.) particularly the Common Wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*). It lives in a hole in the ground, generally about six inches beneath the surface, approached by a crooked entrance of about an inch in diameter. This passage leads to a subterranean room, in which is the vespiary made of gray paper or pasteboard in layers one above the other, and constituting a ball of thirteen or fourteen inches in diameter, and pierced with two round holes, through which the wasps come in and go out. The interior is occupied by horizontal tiers of combs, like floors in a house, supported by columns, and with passages between. Each cell is hexagonal, as in the combs of bees, but the material is paper. These tiers of cells are built in succession, the upper ones first. Sexually, wasps are of three kinds, males, females, and neuters, the two latter armed with an exceedingly venomous sting. The last are the workers in the hive; they also go out to bring in provisions for the community. Wasps are nearly omnivorous, feeding on honey, jam, fruit, butcher's meat, and any insects which they can overpower. A snare of these viands is given to the males and females, whose work lies more in the vespiary. The combs of a large nest may amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand. In these the females, which are few in number, deposit eggs, hatched in eight days into larvæ. These again go into the chrysalis state in twelve or fourteen days more, and in ten more are perfect insects. The males do no work. Most of the workers and all the males die at the approach of winter, and in the spring each surviving female, having been impregnated in autumn, looks out for a suitable place to form a new vespiary. A wasps' nest may be destroyed by burning sulphur inside the hole. The economy of the other social wasps is essentially the same, whether, like *Vespa holsatica* (*V. britannica*), they build a nest of paper in trees, or, like the foreign Polistes, place their combs in trees or bushes without a papery defence. The economy of the solitary wasps is essentially that of their type, Odynerus (q.v.), differing only in the material and locality of their nests, some building them of clay or agglutinated sand, and attaching them to or placing them in holes in walls, whilst a few burrow in sandy ground. The species popularly known as hornets and yellow-jackets have very severe stinging powers.

* 2. *Fig.:* A person characterized by illnature, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

"Come, come, you *wasp*: i' faith, you are too angry."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 2.

† **wasp-bee,** *s.*

Entom.: A cuckoo bee. [Nomada.]

wasp-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Clytus arietis. [Clytus.]

wasp fly, *s.*

Entom.: Chrysotoxum fasciolatum, a two-winged insect of the family Syrphidæ, somewhat resembling a wasp in having yellow spots on a black body. It is British.

wăsp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *wasp*; *-ish.*]

1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp.

2. Quick to resent any trifle, injury, or affront; snappish, petulant, irritable, irascible.

"He [S. Jerome] was naturally a *waspish* and hot man."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. ii., § 20.

3. Marked or characterized by snappishness or petulance.

"A prose Dunciad, *waspish* and unfair, but full of cleverness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 118.

* **waspish-headed,** *a.* Irritable, petulant, irascible.

"Her *waspish-headed* son has broke his arrows.
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* **wăsp'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *waspish*; *-ly.*] In a waspish or snappish manner; petulantly, peevishly, snappishly.

* **wăsp'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *waspish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being waspish or snappish; snappishness, petulance, peevishness.

wăs'-sąil, * **was-hael,** * **wăs'-sąll,** * **was-sayl,** * **wăs'-sęl,** * **was-seyl,** *s.* & *a.* [Lit. = be of good health, from A.S. *wes* = be thou, imper. sing. of *wesan* = to be, and *hál* = whole; Icel. *heill* = whole, hale (q.v.). The legend is that Rowena presented a cup to Vortigern, with the words *wes hál*, and that Vortigern, who knew no English, was told to reply by saying *drinc hál.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A form of salutation in drinking.

"A-kne to the kyng heo sevde, lord kyng, *wasseyl*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 117.

2. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"And soon in merry *wassail*, he . . .
Peals his loud song."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 15.

3. The liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year. It consists of ale (sometimes wine), sweetened

with sugar, and flavoured with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, &c. Called also Lamb's Wool.

"A *wassel* of good ale."
Ritson: Ancient Songs; Carrol for a Wassel Bowl.

*4. A merry drinking-song.

"This, I tell you, is our jolly *wassel*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too."
Ben Jonson: Christmas Masque.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities; convivial: as, a *wassail* candle.

wassail-bout, *s.* A jovial drinking-bout.

wassail-bowl, *wassel-boul,* *was-sel-bowl,** *s.* A large bowl, in which the wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom to go about with such a bowl, containing wassail, at the time of the New Year, &c., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas.

"A mighty *wassel-bowl* he took."
Scott: Marmion, i. 15.

wassail-cup, *s.* A cup from which wassail was drunk.

wăs'-sail-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wassail,* v.; *-er.*] One who joins in a wassail or drinking-feast; a toper, a feaster, a reveller.

"I am no *wassailer*;
Command me in all service save the Bacchant's."
Byron: Sardanapalus, ii. 1.

* **wăs'-sail,** * **wăs'-sal,** *v.i.* [Wassail, *s.*] To hold a merry drinking-meeting; to attend at wassails; to tope.

"Spending all the day, and good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassalling*."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

* **wăs'-sĕr-măn,** *s.* [Ger. = waterman.] A sea-monster in the shape of a man.

"The grisely *Wasserman* that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftness to pursue."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

wăst, *v.i.* [See def.] The second person singular of *was* (q.v.).

* **wăst'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *wast(e); -age.*] Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.

wăste, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *waster* = to lay waste, to waste, from Lat. *vasto*; Fr. *gâter.*] [Waste, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring to ruin; to devastate, to desolate, to ruin, to destroy.

"*Wasted* the country of the children of Ammon."
—1 *Chron.* xix. 1.

2. To diminish by continued loss; to wear away gradually; to consume, to spend, to use up.

"Feed the fire that *wastes* thy powers away."
Cowper: Retirement, 264.

3. To expend without valuable return; to spend vainly, foolishly, or uselessly; to employ or use prodigally, unnecessarily, carelessly, or lavishly; to squander.

"They that follily *wasten* and dispenden the goodes that they han."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

II. *Law:* To damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow less or diminish in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; to decrease gradually; to dwindle; to be consumed. (Often with *away.*)

"E'en while he lives, he *wastes* with secret woe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 515.

2. To bring down one's weight to a certain point.

"Wasting as most jockeys *waste* is the surest possible way to prevent anyone called upon for exertion doing himself justice."—*Referee,* Dec. 12, 1886.

wăste, * **wast,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *wast* (in the phrase *faire wast* = to lay waste), *gast, gaste* = waste, from O. H. Ger. *waste* = a waste; *wasten* = to lay waste, from Lat. *vastus* = waste, desolate, vast; cf. A.S. *wēste* = waste.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Devastated, ravaged, ruined, spoiled, desolated.

"The Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it *waste*, and turneth it upside down."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 1.

2. Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate, wild, dreary; bare and dismal.

"He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. 10.

3. Not tilled or cultivated; producing no crops or wood: as, *waste* land.

4. Spoiled, injured, or rendered unfit for its original or intended use in the process of manufacture, handling, employment, or the like; rejected from the material reserved for a desired purpose; of little or no value; refuse: as, *waste* paper.

*5. Lost for want of occupiers or usage; superfluous, exuberant.

"Strangled with her *waste* fertility."
Milton: Comus, 729.

*6. In a state of ruin or decay; ruinous, decayed.

"Certayne olde *wast* and broken howeses."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cclxix.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of wasting; the state or process of being wasted; the act of spoiling, ruining, or devastating; destruction, devastation.

"'Gainst him, whose wrongs give edge unto the swords,
That make such *waste* in brief mortality."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. The act of squandering or spending lavishly or wastefully.

"If you had made *waste* of all I have."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Gradual decrease in bulk, quantity, strength, value, &c., from the effects of time or use; consumption, loss.

"Beauty's *waste* hath in the world an end."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 9.

4. That which is or has been made waste or desolate; a waste, devastated, or desert region; a wilderness, a desert.

"An unpeopled tract of mountain *waste*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

5. Hence, an unoccupied place or space; a dreary void.

"In the dead *waste* and middle of the night."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

6. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no vegetation or wood.

"His tall mill that whistled on the *waste*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 340.

7. The refuse of a factory or shop: as—

(1) Broken or spoiled castings which go to the heap to be remelted.

(2) The refuse of wool, cotton, or silk, resulting from the working of the fibre. (Used as swabs for wiping machinery, as an absorbent in railway axle-boxes, &c.).

(3) Paper scraps of an office, printing-office, bookbinding establishment, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraulics:*

(1) A contrivance for allowing the escape of surplus water, as the *waste*-weir, *waste*-pit, or *waste* sluice of a reservoir.

(2) The water so escaping; through a gate, for instance, rather than into the mill-race or penstock.

(3) Overflow water from a sink or trap. A pipe for running waste-water from a bath, standing wash-tub, or sink.

2. *Mining:* A vacant space in the gob or goaf; old workings.

3. *Law:* Spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, farms, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary, as by felling timber, pulling down houses, &c.; or permissive, as the suffering of damage to accrue for want of doing the necessary acts to keep buildings and lands in order. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a *waste.*

¶ 1. *To lay waste:* To render desolate; to devastate, to ruin.

2. *To run to waste:* To become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper management, attention, care, skill, or the like; to become lost for any useful purpose.

waste-basket, *s.* [*Waste-paper basket.*]

waste-board, *s.* The same as Washboard, 2.

waste-book, *s.* A book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they took place, previous to their being carried, in book-keeping by double entry to the journal, or in simple entry to the ledger; a day-book.

waste-gate, *s.* A gate to allow the passage of surplus water from a pond or canal.

***waste-good,** *s.* A prodigal, a spendthrift.

"This first . . . is a *waste-good* and a spendthrift."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

waste-lands, *s. pl.* Lands left in their natural condition because they are not worth cultivating, or because their owner has not capital enough to turn them to proper account.

waste-paper, *s.* Spoiled or used paper.

Waste-paper basket: A small wicker basket, used in offices, &c., to hold waste or worthless papers.

waste-pipe, *s.* A discharge-pipe for superfluous water.

waste-steam pipe, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The pipe leading from the safety-valve to the atmosphere.

***waste-thrift,** *s.* A spendthrift.

waste-trap, *s.* A form of trap for allowing surplus water to escape without permitting air to pass in the other direction.

waste-water pipe, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The pipe for carrying off the surplus water from the hot-well.

waste-weir, *s.* A cut in the side of a canal for carrying off surplus water.

wāst'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Waste, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Laid waste; made waste or desolate; devastated.

"As mountain waves from *wasted* lands,
Sweep back to ocean blue."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.

2. Spent or consumed recklessly or to no use; squandered.

3. Diminished in bulk, quantity, size, or the like; worn away.

"*Wasted,* wrinkled, old, and ugly."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

wāste'-fŭl, * **wāste'-fŭll,** * **wast-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *waste; -full.*]

1. Full of or causing waste or ruin; destructive to property or to anything of value; ruinous.

"Once more attend! avert the *wasteful* woe."
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 596

2. Spending that which is valuable recklessly, unnecessarily, or foolishly; lavish, prodigal.

"The *wasteful* expenditure of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

*3. Lying waste; desolate, waste.

"His chosen people he did bless
In the *wasteful* wilderness."
Milton: Psalm cxxxvi.

wāste'-fŭl-lў, * **wast-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wasteful; -ly.*] In a wasteful manner; lavishly, prodigally.

"Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse."
Dryden: Aurengzebe.

wāste'-fŭl-nĕss, * **waste-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wasteful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wasteful; lavishness, prodigality.

* **wăs'-tĕl,** * **wăs'-tĕll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *wastel, gastel* (Fr. *gâteau*) = a cake, from M. H. Ger. *wastel* = a kind of bread.] A kind of fine white bread, inferior only to the finest (called simnel-bread), and formerly in common use among the more wealthy and luxurious of the middle classes.

* **wastel-bread,** * **wastel-brede,** *s.* The same as Wastel.

"With rosted flesh and milk, and *wastel-brede*."
Chaucer: C. T., 147. (Frol.)

* **wastel-cake,** * **wastell-cake,** *s.* A cake of wastel-bread.

* **wāste'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *waste; -less.*] Incapable of being wasted, consumed, or expended; inexhaustible.

"From their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards
More out of grace than merit on us mortals."
May: The Heir, Iv.

* **wāste'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *waste; -ness.*] The quality or state of being waste; solitude, desolation.

"She of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 3.

wāst'-ĕr, * **wast-our,** *s.* [Eng. *waste,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which wastes, squan-

ders, or consumes extravagantly; a prodigal, a spendthrift.

"If Lucullus were not a *waster*, and a delicate given to belly-cheare."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 361.

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle, which causes it to run to waste. Also called a thief. (*Colloq.*)

* 3. A kind of cudgel; a blunt sword used as a foil.

"With a good *waster* he so mortified this old Adam of his son-in-law squire, that he needed no other penance than this."—*Harington: Brief View of the Church*, p. 22.

¶ In this sense perhaps a misprint for *wafter* (q.v.).

4. A kind of barbed spear or trident used for striking fish. Called also a Leister. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Found.:* A casting which is spoiled and sent to the scrap-heap.

wāst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WASTE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Desolating; laying waste; devastating, ruinous.

"*Wasting* fire, and dying groan."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 31.

2. Wearing out, consuming, enfeebling.

"*Wasting* years." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* iv. 364.

C. *As subst.:* Waste; specif., the act of reducing one's weight below what it should normally be.

"Death from consumption is not an unusual end for a jockey, whose constitution is often injured by the practice of '*wasting*,' in order to ride at an unnaturally light weight."—*Standard*, Dec. 13, 1887.

wasting-palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. W. Roberts to palsy characterized by degeneration and loss of volume and power of the voluntary muscles without any diminution of the sensibility or the intelligence.

*** wast-or, * wast-our,** *s.* [WASTER.]

wāst'-rĕl, * wās'-tŏr-ĕl, *s.* [WASTE.]

* 1. Anything cast away as bad or useless; any waste substance; refuse, rubbish.

2. Anything allowed to run to waste or to remain neglected: as,

(1) Waste land; common.

"Their [tynners] workes, both streame and load, lie either in seuerall or in *wastrell*, that is, in enclosed grounds or in commons."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 13.

(2) A neglected child; a street Arab.

"Sending out not *wastrels*, paupers, and ne'er-do-wells, but capable mechanics and labourers, to Australia."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

(3) A profligate. (*Prov.*)

wāst'-rĭe, wāst'-ĕr-ĭe, * wast-rye, *s. & a.* [Eng. *waste; -rie, -ry.*]

A. *As subst.:* Prodigality, wastefulness. (*Scotch.*)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Wasteful, destructive.

"The pope and his *wastrye* workers."—*Bale. Select Works*, p. 138.

*** wăt** (1), *s.* [Compare *Tom*, applied to a cat, *Ned* to an ass, &c.] An old familiar name for a hare. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.)

wăt (2), *s.* [See def.] A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c.

wât, *a.* [WET, *a.*]

1. Wet.

2. Addicted to drinking; thirsty. (*Scotch.*)

wât, *v.t.* [WIT, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

wătch, * waeche, *s.* [A.S. *wæcce* = a watch, from *wacian* = to watch, from *wacan* = to wake (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state of being awake; forbearance of sleep; wakefulness, watchfulness.

"Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,
Thence to a *watch*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. The act or state of watching; a keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; attendance without sleep; vigilance, vigil.

"Had your *watch* been good,
This sudden mischief never would have fallen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* 3. Vigilance; close observation or attention.

"Follow her close, give her good *watch*,
I pray you." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

4. A person or number of persons set for a guard over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman or body of watchmen; a sentry, a sentinel, a guard.

"To him that cannot so much as see, to discharge the office of *watch*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

5. In the same sense as II. 1.

6. The period of time during which one person, or a body of persons, watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, applied to a division of the night when the precautionary setting of a watch is more generally necessary. Amongst the Romans, the time from sunset to sunrise was divided into four equal spaces or watches, severally distinguished as first, second, third, and fourth watches, each containing three hours; but these hours varied in length, being longest in winter and shortest in summer, and the watch contained three of our hours only at the equinoxes. The Greeks also divided the night into four watches. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three of these watches, the first, from sunset till about 10 p.m., the second, or middle watch, from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., and the third, or morning watch, from 2 a.m. to sunrise. After the establishment of the Roman power, the watches were increased in number to four, which were known as first, second, &c., or as even, midnight, cock-crowing, and morning, the watches terminating respectively at 9 p.m., midnight, 3 a.m., and 6 a.m. (Exodus xiv. 24, Judges vii. 19, Matthew xiv. 25, Mark xiii. 35.)

7. Any contrivance by which the progress of time is perceived and measured: as,

* (1) A candle marked out into sections, each of which denoted a certain portion of time in burning.

"Give me a *watch*." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

(2) A time-keeper actuated by a spring, and capable of being carried on the person. The essential difference between a clock and a watch has been defined to be that the latter will run in any position, but the former in a vertical position only. Since the invention of the cheap spring-clock this definition must be abandoned. Another characteristic which was formerly distinguishing was that the watch escapement was always controlled by a balance-wheel and spring, while the clock escapement was generally governed by a pendulum. Watches are said to have been invented at Nuremberg, about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. The essential portions of a watch are the dial, on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked, the hands, which by their movement round the dial point out the time, the train of wheels, which carry round the hands, &c., the balance, which regulates the motion of the wheels, and the mainspring, whose elastic force produces the motion of the whole machinery. The works are inclosed in a case of metal, usually silver or gold. The shape is now universally circular and flat, so as to be easily carried in the pocket. The early watches had but one hand, and required winding twice a day. The spring was at first merely a straight piece of steel, not coiled. A spring to regulate the balance was first applied by Dr. Hooke, 1658; this was at first made straight, but soon improved by making it of spiral form. A repeating-watch, or repeater, has a small bell, gong, or other sounding object, on which the hours, half-hours, quarters, &c., are struck on the compression of a spring. The most perfect form of watch is the chronometer (q.v.).

* 8. The place where a watch is set or kept.

"I must to the *watch*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. This period is one of four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. But in order to prevent the constant falling of the same watch to the same portion of the crew, the time between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. is divided into two short watches of two hours each, technically known as dog-watches. Thus, the watch from 12 noon to 4 p.m is the first afternoon watch; that from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. the first dog-watch; and that from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. the second dog-watch; from 8 p.m. to midnight is the first night watch; from midnight to 4 a.m. the middle watch; from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. the morning watch; and from 8 a.m. to noon the forenoon watch. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the twenty-four hours, it is termed having watch and watch, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches. An anchor-watch is a small watch composed of one or two men set to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

(2) A certain portion of the officers and crew of a ship who together attend to working her for a certain period. [(1).] The crew of every ship while at sea is generally divided into two portions—the starboard-watch, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the port-watch, which in the merchant service is commanded by the first mate. In the navy these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively.

2. *Pottery:* A trial piece of fire-clay so placed in a pottery-kiln as to be readily withdrawn, to enable the workmen to judge of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware.

¶ (1) *The Black Watch:* [BLACK WATCH.]

(2) *Watch and ward:* The ancient custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. A distinction was drawn between the terms *watch* and *ward*, the former being applied to watching and guarding by night, and the latter to watching and guarding by day; hence, the expression, *watch and ward* denotes a constant watching and guarding by day and night.

watch-alarm, *s.* [ALARM-WATCH.]

watch-barrel, *s.* The brass box in a watch containing the mainspring.

watch-bell, *s.*

Naut.: A large bell in ships which is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch.

watch-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list of the officers and crew of a ship who are appointed to the watch, together with the several stations to which each man belongs.

*** watch-birth,** *s.* A midwife.

"Th' eternal *watch-births* of thy sacred wit."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 1,197.

*** watch-box,** *s.* A sentry-box.

watch-case, *s.*

1. The case of a watch.

* 2. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in Shakespeare:

"O thou dull god! why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A *watch-case* or a common 'larum-bell?"
2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

Schmidt (*Lexicon*) thinks it = sentry-box. Hanmer considers that it "alludes to the watchman set in garrison towns upon some eminence, attending upon an alarum-bell, which was to ring out in case of fire or any approaching danger. He had a case or box to shelter him from the weather.

watch-clock, *s.*

1. An electromagnetic watch-clock (q.v.).

2. An alarum.

"The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper."
Sylvester: Handie Crafts, 105.

watch-dog, *s.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property, and to give notice of intruders by barking and the like.

watch-fire, *s.* A fire kept up during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watch, guard, sentinels, &c.

"And with their thousand *watch-fires*
The midnight sky was red."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, ix.

watch-glass, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch.

2. *Naut.:* An hour or half-hour glass used on board ships to measure the time of a watch on deck.

watch-guard, *s.* A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.

watch-gun, *s.*

Naut.: The gun which is fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening and relieving it in the morning.

watch-house, *s.*

1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

"Upon the walles every night doe watche fifteene men in *watch-houses*, for every *watch-house* five men."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 108.

2. A house where the night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour on which they enter on their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace, seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till the morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lock-up.

watch-jewel, *s.* [JEWEL, *s.*, II.]

watch-key, *s.* An instrument with a socket to fit the fusee square or winding arbor of a watch, whereby the watch is wound.

watch-light, *s.* A light used while sitting up or watching during the night, especially, in former times, a candle with a rush wick.

"Item, a dozen pound of *watch-lights* for the servants."—*Addison: The Drummer.*

watch-night, *s* Amongst certain religious sects the last night of the year, on which occasion services are held till the advent of the new year.

***watch-paper,** *s.* An old-fashioned fancy ornament or thin tissue lining for the inside of a watch-case.

watch-pocket, *s.* A small pocket in a dress for carrying a watch; also a similar pocket in the head-curtain of a bed, or the like.

***watch-rate,** *s.* A rate authorised to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough

watch-regulator, *s.* [REGULATOR, II. 2. (4).]

watch-spring, *s.* [MAIN-SPRING, 1.]

watch-tackle, *s.* [TAIL-TACKLE.]

watch-tower, *s.*

1. An elevated tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

* 2. A light-house.

"The use of this *watch-tower* is to show light as a lanthorne."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xiii.

watch-work, watch-works, *s.*

Horol.: The machinery of a watch.

wăt̆ch, ***watche, *watche,** *v.i.* & *t.* [WATCH, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil

"They that *watch* see time how slow it creeps."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,575.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to keep close observation; to notice carefully; to give heed.

"*Watch* thou in all things."—2 *Timothy* iv. 1.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to keep watch or guard.

4. To look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.

"My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning."—*Psalm* cxxx. 6.

5. To act as an attendant or nurse on the sick by night; to remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like.

"That I might sit all night and *watch* with you."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

6. To float on the surface of the water. (Said by seamen of a buoy.)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To look with close attention at or on; to keep carefully and constantly in view or under supervision; to keep a sharp look out over or on; to keep an eye on; to observe or regard with vigilance and care.

"They *watched* him and sent forth spies . . . that they might take hold of his words."—*Luke* xv. 20.

2. To have in charge or keeping; to tend, to guard.

"Shepherdes abydyng in the felde, and *watchynge* their flocke by night."—*Luke* ii. 8 (1551).

3. To look for, to wait for, to await.

"We will stand and *watch* your pleasure."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 4. To surprise and baffle.

"I think we have *watched* you now."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

II. *Falconry:* To keep awake; to keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

"I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

¶ (1) *To watch out:* To observe carefully the outgoing or departure of. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.)

(2) *To watch over:* To be carefully observant of; to guard from error, danger, or slipping.

wăt̆ch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who watches or keeps guard; a guard.

"On the fronters . . . were set watchemen and *watchers* in dyuers manners."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlix.

2. One who lies awake.

"Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be *watchers*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. One who attends upon the sick by night.

"I, a faded *watcher* by thy pillow."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, ii.

4. One who observes closely; a close observer.

"Then felt I like some *watcher* of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken."
Keats: Sonnet 11.

***wăt̆ch'-ĕt, *wăg'-ĕt,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from a Low Lat. *wadio* = to dye with woad, from Ger. *waid* = woad.]

A. *As adj.:* Blue, pale blue.

"Grim Auster, drooping all with dew,
In mantle clad of *watchet* hue."
Warton: Ode on Approach of Summer.

B. *As subst.:* A blue or pale blue colour or tint.

"Here see we *watchet* deepened with a blewe."
Browne: Britannius Pastorals, ii. 3.

wăt̆ch'-fûl, *watche-ful, *wăt̆ch'-fûll, *a.* [Eng. *watch; -ful(l).*] Full of watch or vigilance; vigilant, observant; careful to observe; cautious, wary. (Followed by *of* before a thing to be regulated, and by *against* before a thing to be avoided.)

"His *watchful* dog." *Thomson: Summer*, 497.

wăt̆ch'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *watchful; -ly.*] In a watchful manner; with watchfulness or vigilance; vigilantly, heedfully; with cautious observance and consideration.

"He must *watchfully* look to his own steps."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

wăt̆ch'-fûl-nĕss, *watch-ful-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *watchful; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being watchful or wakeful; wakefulness, sleeplessness.

"*Watchfulness*, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. Vigilance, heed; careful and diligent observation against danger, mistakes, or misconduct; heedfulness, wariness, cautiousness.

"To demand the strongest exhortations to care and *watchfulness*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., hint 19.

wăt̆ch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WATCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of one who watches; watchfulness, wakefulness.

"Returning home from the *watchings*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

wăt̆ch'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, s., and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches and clocks.

"Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*."—*Moxon.*

watchmaker's glass, *s.* A double convex lens set in a tubular socket, adapted to be held to the eye by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

wăt̆ch'-māk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, s., and *making.*] The art or operation of making watches; the business or profession of a watchmaker.

wăt̆ch'-man, *watche-man, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, s., and *man.*]

1. A person set to keep watch; a guard, a sentinel.

"*Watchman*, what of the night?"—*Isaiah* xxi. 11.

2. One who guards the streets of a city or town, or a large building by night. The old London watchmen, or Charleys, were very inefficient. They were replaced by the police in 1829. [CHARLEY, POLICE, *s.*]

3. One who watches over or guards anything

"The special *watchmen* of our English weal."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 5.

***wăt̆ch'-mĕnt,** *s* [Eng. *watch*, s.; *-ment.*] A state of vigilance

"My *watchments* are now over by my master's direction."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 207.

wăt̆ch'-wŏrd, *watche-word, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, and *word.*]

1. The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend may be known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch from one who has not; a countersign, a password, a parole.

2. Hence, any preconcerted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

"All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should arise into rebellion."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action.

"Shouting the *watchword* of Progress and Enlightenment."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle.* (Pref. p. vii.)

wâ'-tẽr, *s.* [A.S. *wæter*; cogn. with Dut. *water*; O. H. Ger. *wazar, wazzar*; Ger. *wasser.* From another root come the Scandinavian forms: as Icel. *vatn*; Dan. *vand*; Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wato* (pl. *watna*). Cf. Russ. *voda*; Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*); Lat. *unda*; Sansc. *udan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A clear, colourless, transparent liquid, destitute of taste and smell, and possessing a neutral reaction. It is one of the most important and most widely-distributed substances in nature, occurring universally in one or other of its three physical states—liquid, solid, or gaseous. As a liquid it constitutes the great mass of the oceans, rivers, and lakes, which cover nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface; in the solid state it exists permanently in the form of ice or snow in the polar regions; and as a vapour is a constituent of the aërial envelope of the earth, and the exhalations of volcanoes and boiling springs. It occurs in combination in many mineral substances, and also in organic bodies, animals and plants containing from 80 to 90 per cent. Water is the most efficient of all solvents, there being few substances which are not, to some extent, affected by it, hence natural waters never occur absolutely pure, but contain in solution more or less of the constituents of the strata through which they have passed. Rain-water contains substances derived in minute quantities from the atmosphere, such as ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, carbonic acid, nitrous and sulphurous acids. Spring-water always contains a much larger proportion of dissolved substances than rain-water. When this is so highly charged with saline or gaseous constituents, as to have a peculiar taste or smell, and is untitted for ordinary use, it is called mineral-water (q.v.), and when the amount of these constituents do not sensibly affect its taste, &c., it is described as fresh-water. Sea-water is essentially a mineral water, its saline constituents consisting of the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, together with minute quantities of silica, bromine, iodine, phosphoric acid, &c. The total solid contents of sea-water in mid-ocean varies from 30 to 40 grms. per litre, being largest near the equator and smallest near the poles.

2. Water collected in a body, as the ocean, a sea, a lake, a river; any collection of water.

"The annihilating *waters* roar
Above what they have done."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

3. Water from the heavens; rain.

"By sudden floods and fall of *waters*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

4. Applied to other fluids, liquid secretions, humours, &c., as:

(1) Tears.

"Then they seemed all to be glad, but the *water* stood in their eyes."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(2) Urine.

"Carry his *water* to the wise woman."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

5. Applied to the colour or lustre of a diamond or pearl, and occasionally of other precious stones: as, a diamond of the first *water*—*i.e.*, one perfectly pure and transparent.

"The diamonds of a most proved *water*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* H_2O. Water was long regarded as an element, but towards the end of the seventeenth century it was shown by Lavoisier to be a compound, and to consist of two parts by weight of hydrogen to sixteen of oxygen, or two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen. When pure it is free from taste and smell, and at ordinary pressure is liquid between 0° and

100°, boils at 100°, and freezes at 0°, expanding to the extent of one-eleventh of its volume. The quantity of heat absorbed in the melting of ice is sufficient to raise the temperature of an equal weight of water 79·2°, and the quantity of heat rendered latent by water at 100°, becoming vapour, would raise the temperature of water 5·37 times as much as from 0° to 100°. Water is 825 times heavier than air, and when converted into steam expands to nearly 1,600 volumes. One cubic centimetre at 4°, and under a pressure of 760 mm. of mercury, weighs 15·432349 grains, or one gramme, the unit of weight in the metric system.

2. *Comm.:* Stock issued without any provision being made for the payment of interest thereon.

"But it is said by the chairman of the Committee on Public Finance, that 'more than half of this stock is *water*, and could not have come into existence had not this business been superior to the control of competition.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, June 14, 1888.

3. *Geol.:* Water is one of the two most potent agencies in working geological changes on the earth's surface. In most cases it acts in direct antagonism to the other very potent cause, fire. Every river descending a mountain-slope, or crossing a plain, to reach the ocean carries with it, especially after heavy rain, abundant sediment, as does every tributary great or small. Much of this sediment reaches the sea, where, if the water be deep, it is lost for a time, while, if the water be shallow, it may gradually build up a delta, which an earthquake shock may convert into land fully reclaimed from the ocean. The boulders, gravel, &c., too heavy to be transported so far, are arranged according to their weight, the heaviest falling first. The expansion of water when it freezes in the crevices of rocks enables it in many cases to rend them asunder, and leave them of more manageable size to be transported. [AQUEOUS, B. 4.]

4. *Law:* Land is held to include water, but not water land. If the possession of a lake be disputed, the action must be brought, not for so many acres of water, but for so many acres of land covered with water.

¶ (1) *Aërated water:* Carbonated water. [CARBONATED.]

(2) *Hard water:* [HARD, 22.].

(3) *Mineral waters:* [MINERAL].

(4) *Soft water:* [SOFT, A. 14.].

* (5) *Strong waters:* [STRONG-WATERS].

(6) *To hold water:* [HOLD, *v.*, ¶ 13.].

(7) *To keep above water, To keep one's head above water:* To manage to struggle through or overcome financial difficulties.

"A number of struggling men, who have managed *to keep above water* during the bad seasons, must now go under."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(8) *Water of crystallization:* [CRYSTALLIZATION, ¶.]

(9) *Water on the brain, Water in the head:* *Path.:* A popular name for Hydrocephalus (q.v.).

* (10) *Where the water sticks:* The point in dispute.

"That the reader may see clearly *where the water sticks* between us."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 366.

water-agrimony, *s.*

Bot.: Bidens tripartita. (*Prior.*) It grows in watery places.

water-aloe, *s.*

Bot.: Stratiotes aloides.

water-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: The estimation of the dissolved contents of water under the three heads of gaseous, mineral, and organic matter, the latter including floating microcosms; but the term more generally refers, in the case of potable waters, to the determination of the organic matter and total mineral residue, without the separation of the latter into its constituent parts. No process of analysis does more than estimate the relative amount of organic matter; nor, excepting by the aid of the microscope, is any attempt made to differentiate between what is harmless and what is presumably hurtful. Wanklyn's method involves the estimation of the ammonia produced by boiling with permanganate of potash, and the amount of oxygen consumed as shown by the reduction of the permanganate. Frankland proceeds to determine the organic nitrogen and carbon, and from the results arrives at his conclusions respecting the purity of the water. Tidy allows the permanganate to react on the water at common temperatures, and determines the loss of permanganate at the end of one hour and three hours respectively. Whichever method is adopted, there are certain minimum limits below which a water is considered good, and above which it is regarded as either of doubtful quality or likely to prove injurious. The statement of the various limits and attendant circumstances connected with the source of the water supply, and which go to qualify the results obtained, are to be found described at length by the authors referred to in their published methods of analysis.

water-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A drag-anchor (q.v.).

water-antelope, *s.*

Zoology:

1. [WATER-BUCK].

2. (*Pl.*): A comprehensive name for the genus Eleotragus and its allies, from the fact that most of the species abound in marshy districts on the banks of the African rivers.

water-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The Custard-apple (q.v.).

water-avens, *s.* [AVENS.]

water-back, *s.* A permanent reservoir at the back of a stove or range, to utilize the heat of the fire in keeping a supply of hot water.

water-bailiff, *s.*

1. A custom-house officer in a port town for searching ships. (*English.*)

2. An officer employed to watch a fishing river to prevent poaching. (*English.*)

water-balance, *s.* An oscillating pendulous frame, having a series of troughs in vertical series and inclined in alternate directions, so that, as the frame oscillates, the water dipped by the lower one shall be poured into the next above, which, on the return motion, shall pour it into the next, and so on.

water-ballast, *s.* Water confined in compartments in the hold of a vessel to serve as ballast. [BALLAST, *s.*, I. 1.]

water-barometer, *s.* A barometer in which water is employed instead of mercury for indicating the fluctuations in atmospheric density.

water-barrel, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A water-cask.

2. *Mining:* A large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps.

water-barrow, *s.* A two-wheeled barrow, provided with a tank mounted on trunnions. Used by gardeners and others.

water-bath, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bath of fresh or salt water, as distinguished from a vapour-bath.

2. A bain-marie.

II. *Chem.:* A copper vessel, having the upper cover perforated with circular openings from two to three inches in diameter. When in use it is nearly filled with water, which is kept boiling by means of a gas-burner, and the metallic or porcelain basin containing the liquid intended to be evaporated is placed over the openings mentioned above.

water-battery, *s.*

Elect.: A voltaic battery in which water is the liquid used to excite electric action.

* **water-baylage,** *s.* (See extract.)

"*Water-baylage*, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 20, 1668-9.

water-bean, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Nelumbiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

water-bearer, *s.*

Astron.: Aquarius (q.v.).

water-bearing, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance in which water or steam pressure is employed to counterbalance the downward pressure upon a rotating shaft, thereby obviating friction.

water-bears, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Sloth-animalcules (q.v.).

water-bed, *s.*

1. A bed composed of water, inclosed in a caoutchouc case. On this bed all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed, so that bed-sores are averted, and great relief from suffering afforded.

* 2. A bed on board ship.

"I was forced to returne to my *water-bed*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 27.

water-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Hydradephaga (q.v.).

water-bellows, *s.* A form of blowing-machine consisting of two or more inverted vessels suspended from the ends of a working-beam, and alternately rising and falling in the cisterns, which are nearly full of water. Induction and eduction pipes pass from below upward into the cisterns, their upper open ends being above the level of the water. The induction-pipes have valves on the top, and the eduction-pipes have valves at the bottom, so that the air cannot pass in the wrong direction.

water-betony, *s.*

Bot.: Scrophularia aquatica. (*Prior.*)

Water-betony moth:

Entom.: A British Night-moth, *Cucullia scrophulariæ*. Fore-wings pale ochre, with a dark-brown stripe, the hinder margin with two whitish crescents. Caterpillar greenish-white, feeding on *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica*, &c.

water-bewitched, *s.* A term applied to any very weak liquid or greatly diluted drink.

"As for the broth, it was nothing but a little *water-bewitched*."—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 376.

water-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: A general term for the Wading and Swimming Birds taken together.

water-blinks, *s.*

Bot.: Montia fontana.

water-boatmen, *s. pl.* [NOTONECTIDÆ.]

water-borne, *a.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float.

water-bosh, *s.* A metallic basin in a puddling or boiling furnace, which is made double, so that water may circulate therethrough to protect the furnace from the destructive action of heat and cinder.

water-bottle, *s.* A glass toilet-bottle; a bottle for holding water at table.

water-brash, *s.* A form of indigestion; called also Water-qualm. [PYROSIS.]

* **water-break,** *s.* A little wave; a ripple.

"Dancing down thy *water-breaks*."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

water-bridge, *s.*

Steam: A low vertical partition at the back of a furnace to deflect the flame upward.

water-buck, water-antelope, *s*

Zool.: Kobus ellipsiprymnus, a large antelope from South Africa. Ground colour dark rusty iron-gray or grayish-brown, with an elliptical white patch near the root of the tail. It stands about four feet and a half high at the shoulders.

water-buckler, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hydropeltis (q.v.).

water-budget, water-bouget, *s.*

Her.: A heraldic device intended to represent a vessel, or rather two vessels, connected by a yoke, anciently used by soldiers for carrying water in long marches and across deserts; and also by water-carriers to convey water from the conduits to the houses of the citizens. It is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour. [BOUGET.]

WATER-BUDGET.

water-bugs, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A popular name for the Hydrocores (q.v.).

water-butt, *s.* A large open-headed cask, usually set upon end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, and serving as a reservoir for rain or pump-water.

water-caltraps or **caltrops,** *s.*

Bot.: The genus Trapa (q.v.).

water-can, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Nuphar lutea.* So named from the shape of the seed-vessels. (*Prior.*)

(2) *Nymphæa alba.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

water-canker, *s.*

Pathol.: Ulcerative stomatitis. [NOMA.]

water-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria suffumata*, of which two varieties exist. The fore wings in both are very glossy, the former with two the latter with one shade of brown.

water-carriage, *s.*

1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

*2. Means of conveyance by water; a vessel or boat.

water-carrier, *s.*

1. One who conveys water from the conduits, wells, &c., to the houses of the citizens.

2. A form of water-elevator in which the bucket lifted from the well or cistern is transported on wires to the house at a considerable distance.

3. A grip or furrow for conveying water over land.

"Grips and *water-carriers* pervade the whole area of this river-basin."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

water-cart, *s.* A cart carrying water for sale, or for watering streets, gardens, &c. In the latter case it contains a large tank, at the end of which runs a pipe perforated with small holes, through which the water is sprinkled on the streets, &c.

water-cask, *s.* A large strong, hooped barrel, used in ships for holding water for use on board.

***water-caster,** *s.* A urinalist (q.v.).

"A face with rubies mixed like alabaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster.*"
Taylor (The Water-poet).

water-cement, *s.* A cement which possesses the property of hardening under water, and is therefore employed in structures which are built under water, and also for lining cisterns, coating damp walls on basement stories, &c.

water-chats, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the Fluvicolinæ (q.v.).

water-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: Trapa natans. The English name is translated from the French *Marron d'eau.*

water-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: Montia fontana.

water-chrysolite, *s.* [BOTTLE-STONE.]

water-cicadas, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The same as WATER-BOATMEN. (*Swainson.*)

water-clock, *s.* An instrument to indicate the time by the passage of water into or from a vessel. [CLEPSYDRA.]

water-closet, *s.* A commode with water supply to flush the basin, carry off the contents, and prevent the rise of sewer-gas.

water-color, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A color carefully ground up with water and isinglass, or other mucilage, instead of oil. Water-colors are often prepared in the form of small cakes dried hard, which can be rubbed on a moistened palette when wanted. Moist water-colors in a semi-fluid state are also used. They are generally kept in metal tubes, which preserve them from becoming dry and hard.

"Such *water-colours*, to impaint his cause."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

2. A water-color painting.

"The *water-colours* exhibited by Mr. Gifford are remarkable for nicety of observation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1878, p. 313.

B. *As adj.:* Painted or executed in water-colors.

Water-color painting:

1. The art of painting in water-colors.

2. A painting executed in water-colors.

water-colorist, water-colourist, *s.* One who paints in water colors.

"Instead of hazarding again his reputation as a *water-colorist* after the success of last year."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1878, p. 313.

water-column, *s.* A column or pillar of water.

"Rising like *water-columns* from the sea."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 18.

water-course, *s.* [WATERCOURSE.]

water-craft, *s.* Vessels or boats plying on water.

† **water-crake,** *s.*

Ornith.: The Water-ousel (q.v.). (*Willughby: Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 149.)

water-crane, *s.* A goose-neck apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank to the tender of a locomotive-engine.

† **water-crow,** *s.*

Ornithology:

1. [See extract under OUSEL, *s.*, ¶ (2)].

2. [WATER-TURKEY.]

water-crowfoot, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus aquatilis. The stem is submersed, the leaves beneath the water being capillaceously multifid, those which float trifid or tripartite, with cut or crenated lobes, the petals white. Common in lakes, ponds, and ditches, flowering from May to August.

water-cup, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hydrocotyle (q.v.).

water-cure, *s.* The same as HYDROPATHY (q.v.).

water-deck, *s.*

Mil.: A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, &c. of a dragoon's horse. (*Annandale.*)

water-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Hydropotes inermis, a small deer from China. It is about the size of the Muntjac (q.v.), which it resembles in having the upper canines developed into tusks, but there is no tuft on the head. Colour light red-brown.

water-deerlet, *s.*

Zool.: Tragulus aquaticus, from Sierra Leone and the Gambia district. Coat deep glossy brown, with longitudinal white stripes, and irregularly spotted with white.

water-deity, *s.*

Anthrop.: A deity supposed to preside over some river, sea, or lake. (See extract under WATER-WORSHIPPER.)

water-demon, *s.*

Anthrop.: A demon supposed to inhabit the water. (See extract under WATER-KELPIE.)

water-devil, *s.*

Entom.: Hydrous or *Hydrophilus piceus.* So named apparently from its large size, its pitchy colour, and its predatory tendencies.

water-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Rumex Hydrolapathum, a large, erect branched dock, three to six feet high, growing in Britain in ditches and by river-sides.

***water-doctor,** *s.*

1. A urinalist (q.v.).

2. A hydropathist.

water-dog, *s.*

1. A dog accustomed to the water, and having considerable swimming powers; specifically, a water-spaniel (q.v.).

2. A name given in some parts of the United States to various species of salamanders.

3. A name for small, irregular, floating clouds in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

4. A sailor, especially, an old sailor; an old salt. (*Colloq.*) [SEA-DOG, 3.]

water-drain, *s.* A drain or channel for carrying off water.

water-drainage, *s.* The draining off of water.

water-dressing, *s.*

Surg.: The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water, or of dressings saturated with water only.

water-drop, *s.* A drop of water; hence, a tear. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.)

water-dropwort, *s.* [ŒNANTHE.]

water-elder, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Opulus. (*Prior.*) [GUELDER-ROSE.]

water-elephant, *s.* A name sometimes given to the hippopotamus.

water-elevator, *s.*

1. A contrivance for raising buckets in wells. The forms are various.

2. An elevator for warehouses and other buildings, operated by water acting through the medium of gravity or by hydraulic pressure.

water-engine, *s.*

1. An engine driven by water, as a water-wheel. The term is somewhat more definitely applied to an engine in which water under pressure of a head acts upon a piston.

2. An engine to raise water.

water-ermine, *s.*

Entom.: A British Tiger moth, *Arctia urticæ.* Wings white, the fore pair each with a black dot; head and thorax white, body yellow, the tip snowy white, with a row of black spots down the back and one on each side. Caterpillar black, very hairy. It feeds in marshy places on mint, willow-herb, &c., concealing itself on the under side of the leaves. The moth appears in June.

water-featherfoil, *s.*

Bot.: Hottonia palustris. (*Prior.*)

water-fennel, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Œnanthe Phellandrium.* (*Prior.*)

2. *Callitriche verna.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [WATER-STARWORT.]

water-fern, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Osmunda regalis;* (2) *Ceratopteris thalictroides.* Its fronds are boiled and eaten in the Indian Archipelago.

water-fight, *s.* A naval engagement.

"Such a various and floating *water-fight.*"—*Milton: Hist. England*, bk. ii.

water-fire, *s.*

Bot.: Bergia ammanioides, a species of water-pepper found on the borders of Indian tanks. The trivial name is translated from the Tamil *Neer-mel-neripoo.*

water-flag, *s.*

Bot.: Iris Pseudacorus.

water-flannel, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Conferva crispata*, one of the Confervas forming beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water. [CROW-SILK.]

2. Water-net (q.v.).

water-flea, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Branchiopoda (q.v.).

water-float, *s.* A device in a cistern, boiler, &c., which, floating on the water, actuates a valve.

water-flood, *s.* A flood of water; an inundation.

water-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Geum rivale. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***water-flowing,** *a.* Flowing like water; streaming.

"My mercy dried their *water-flowing* tears."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

water-fly, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language & Entomology:*

(1) The genus Perla (q.v.). Applied loosely to any winged insect frequenting the surface of water.

(2) The genus Gyrinus (q.v.).

*2. *Fig.:* Used as an emblem of emptiness and vanity.

"Dost know this *water-fly?*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

water-fowl, *s.*

1. A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or in or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but is also used of herons, plovers, and other birds that frequent rivers, lakes, and the sea-shore.

2. Such birds collectively; wild fowl.

***water-fox,** *s.* A name given to the carp, on account of its supposed cunning.

"As the carp is accounted the *water-fox* for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the water-sheep."—*Walton: Angler.*

water-frame, *s.* A name given to the spinning-jenny, from the fact that at first it was driven by water.

* **water-furrow,** *v.t.* To drain by drawing furrows across the ridges in the lowest part of the ground.

"*Water-furrow* thy ground,
That raine, when it cometh, may run away round."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 48.

water-furrow, *s.*

Agric.: A channel, furrow, or grip for conducting water from the land; a watercourse.

water-gage, *s.* [WATER-GAUGE.]

water-gall, *s.*

1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.

2. An appearance in the sky known from experience to presage the approach of rain; a rainbow-coloured spot; an imperfectly formed, or a secondary rainbow; a weather-gall.

"These *water-galls* . . . foretell new storms."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,588.

water-gang, *s.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water.

water-gas, *s.* Gas obtained by the decomposition of water. Water in the form of steam is passed over red-hot coke, resolving it into hydrogen and carbonic oxide, the oxygen being absorbed. The hydrogen and carbonic oxide are then passed through a retort, in which carbonaceous matter, such as resin, is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when burnt.

water-gate, *s.* A water plug or valve.

water-gauge, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

2. *Steam-engin.:* An instrument or attachment to a steam-boiler to indicate the depth of water therein.

water-gavel, *s.*

Law: A rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from some river.

water-germander, *s.*

Bot.: Teucrium Scordium.

water-gilder, *s.* One who practises the art of water-gilding (q.v.).

water gilding, *s.* A mode of gilding by an amalgam in which the articles are pickled and then dipped in or brushed with a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, called quick-water, which leaves a film of amalgam on the surface. After dipping, the articles are exposed to heat in a cage within a furnace, and the mercury is thus driven off. The gold surface is then polished with a bloodstone burnisher.

water-gladiole, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Butomus. (*Gerarde.*)

water glass, *s.*

* 1. A water clock or clepsydra.

2. Soluble glass (q.v.).

water-god, *s.*

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Divine springs, streams, and lakes, water-spirits, deities concerned with the clouds and rain, are frequent, and many details of them are cited here, but I have not succeeded in finding among the lower races any divinity whose attributes, fairly criticised, will show him or her to be an original and absolute elemental *Water-god.*"—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 274.

water-gruel, *s.* A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned with salt.

"I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

water-gut, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Enteromorpha (q.v.).

water-hammer, *s.* (See extract.)

"In a vacuum, however, liquids fall like solids without separation of their molecules. The *water-hammer* illustrates this: the instrument consists of a thick glass tube about a foot long, half filled with water, the air having been expelled by ebullition previous to closing one extremity with the blow-pipe. When such a tube is suddenly inverted, the water falls in one undivided mass against the other extremity of the tube, and produces a sharp, dry sound, resembling that which accompanies the shock of two solid bodies."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 77.

water hemlock, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cicuta (q.v.).

water-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: Bidens tripartita.

Water-hemp agrimony:

Bot.: (1) [WATER-HEMP.] (2) The Hemp-agrimony (q.v.).

water-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: Gallinulus chloropus, generally distributed throughout Europe, Africa, and found in parts of Asia. Length of male about thirteen inches; back, wings, rump, and tail rich dark olive-brown; head, neck, breast, and sides dark slate-gray; thighs and flanks streaked with white; belly and vent grayish white; under tail-coverts white; beak yellowish, becoming red, as Pennant notes, in the breeding season; naked patch on forehead red; feet garter above tarsal joint; legs and toes greenish-yellow, claws dark-brown. The female rather larger and more vividly-coloured than the male. They frequent ponds covered with aquatic herbage, overgrown watercourses, and the banks of slow rivers, swimming and diving with facility, assisted by an expansion of the membrane along the sides of the toes.

water hog, *s.*

Zoology:

1. A popular name for any species of Potamochœrus (q.v.).

"The species of Potamochœrus frequent swampy grounds, and sometimes receive the name of *water-hog.*"—*Chambers's Encyc.* (ed. 1868), x. 73.

2. The genus Hydrochœrus (q.v.).

water-hole, *s.*

Mining: A sump (q.v.)

water-horehound, *s.*

Bot.: Lycopus europœus.

water-horsetail, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Chara (q.v.).

water hyssop, *s.*

Bot.: Gratiola officinalis.

water-inch, *s.*

Hydraul.: A measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in the twenty-four hours through a circular opening of one inch diameter leading from a reservoir under the least pressure, that is when the water is only so high as to cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

water-indicator, *s.* A water-gauge (q.v.).

water-injector, *s.* A form of pump used on steam boilers.

water-kelpie, *s.*

Anthrop.: A water-spirit (q.v.).

"That confusion between the spiritual water-demon and the material water-monster, which runs on into the midst of European mythology in such conceptions as that of the *water-kelpie* and the sea-serpent."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 210.

* **water-lade,** *s.* A gutter, a drain.

"The *water-lades* [were] stopped up."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 741.

water-laid, *a.* Coiled "against the sun," that is, over to the left: as, a *water-laid* rope.

water-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Hydrophyllum; (2) *Rhodymenia palmata.*

water-leg, *s.* A vertical water-tube in a steam-boiler, connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space by which its contents are heated.

water-lemon, *s.*

Bot.: Passiflora laurifolia.

water-lentil, water-lens, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Lemna (q.v.).

water lettuce, *s.*

Bot.: Pistia stratiotes. (*West Indian.*)

water-level, *s.*

1. The level formed by the surface of still water.

2. A levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of spirit. It consists of a metal tube, bent at both ends, in which are fitted glass tubes. It is placed on a tripod, and water poured in until it rises in both legs. When the liquid is at rest, the level of the water in both tubes is the same; that is, they are both in the same horizontal plane.

water-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The popular name for various plants of the order Nymphæaceæ, the resemblance of which to the Lilium, or true lily genus, is not close, they being exogenous and it endogenous. The White Water-lily is *Nymphæa alba*, the Yellow Water-lily, *Nuphar lutea.*

"Where among the *water-lilies*
Pishnekuh, the brant, were sailing."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvii.

water-lime, *s.* Hydraulic lime.

water line, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* One of the ship's lines drawn parallel with the surface of the water, at varying heights. In the sheer plan they are straight and horizontal; in the half-breadth plan they show the form of the ship at the successive heights marked by the water-lines in the sheer plan. [KEY-MODEL.]

2. *Naut.:* The line up to which the hull of a vessel is submerged in the water.

water-lizards, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Monitoridæ or Varanidæ (q.v.).

water locust, *s.*

Bot.: Gleditschia monosperma, the Swamp Locust-tree (q.v.).

water-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: Nelumbium speciosum.

water-lute, *s.* An air-trap (q.v.).

water mark, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The mark or limit of the rise of a flood; the mark indicating the rise and fall of the tide.

2. The same as WATER-LINE (q.v.).

II. *Paper-making:* Any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper while yet in a damp or pulpy condition. The device representing the water-mark is stamped in the fine wire gauze of the mould itself. The design is engraved on a block, from which an electrotype impression is taken; a matrix, or mould, is similarly formed from this. These are subsequently mounted upon blocks of lead or guttapercha, to enable them to withstand the necessary pressure, and serve as a cameo and intaglio die, between which the sheet of wire gauze is placed to receive an impression in a stamping-press. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as pot, foolscap, crown, elephant, fan, post, the last dating from the year 1670 (when a general post-office was established in England), and formerly bearing the device of a post-man's horn; the first was in use at least as early as 1530.

"The *water-mark* on Mr. Denison's manuscript consists of an open hand."—*Athenæum*, May 3, 1884, p. 563.

water meadow, *s.* A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being flooded with water at certain seasons from an adjoining stream. Generally applied to meadows intersected by channels, which, by means of dams, can at any time be made to overflow the land.

* **water-measure,** *s.* A measure formerly in use for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. The bushel used for this purpose was larger than the Winchester bushel by about three gallons.

water-measurer, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): A book-name for the Hydrometridæ (q.v.).

water-melon, *s.*

Bot.: Citrullus vulgaris (= *Cucumis Citrullus*). The leaves are deeply lobed and gashed; the fruit large, round, with a spotted rind; cold, watery, pink or white flesh, and black seeds. It is cultivated largely in the United States, India, China, Japan, and other parts of Asia, Egypt, &c., for its juicy fruit, which is cool and refreshing. It is the melon of Scripture. [MELON, 2.]

water-meter, *s.*

1. A contrivance for measuring the amount of water received or discharged through an orifice. There are numerous varieties.

2. An instrument for determining the amount of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water mice, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Hydromys (q.v.), sometimes elevated to a sub-family (Hydromyinæ).

The species are small rat-like animals of slender form, with long tails and short limbs; toes partially webbed.

water-milfoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Myriophyllum verticillatum.*

water-mill, *s.* A mill whose machinery is moved by the agency of water.

water-mint, *s.*

Bot.: *Mentha aquatica*, a mint having the leaves ovate, serrate, stalked, the flowers dense in terminal obtuse heads or spikes, or sometimes in remote axillary whorls. It is frequent by the side of rivers and marshes in Britain.

water-mites, *s. pl.* [HYDRACHNIDA.]

water mocassin-snake, *s.* [WATER-VIPER.]

water-mole, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

water monster, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any huge marine animal. (See extract under WATER-KELPIE.)

2. *Anthrop.:* A water-spirit (q.v.).

"Among the Sioux Indians it is 'Ung-tahe,' the *water-monster*, that drowns his victims in flood or rapid."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 110.

water-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Fontinalis antipyretic*

water-motor, *s.* An application of the water-wheel to domestic purposes, such as running sewing-machines, organs, &c., by water from the customary mains.

water-murrain, *s.* A kind of murrain affecting cattle.

water-net, *s.*

Bot.: *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*, a confervoid algal, constituting a tubular net with pentagonal or hexagonal meshes and viviparous articulations. It floats on water. Rare in England, but occurs on the pond in the old Botanical Gardens at Cambridge.

water-newt, *s.* [TRITON, 2.]

water-nixie, *s.* A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water. (*Prov.*)

"The shallowness of a *water-nixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic."—*George Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxiv.

water-nut, *s.* A Singhara-nut (q.v.).

water-nymph, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Nymphæa

2. *Mythol.:* A naiad (q.v.).

water-opossum, *s.* [YAPOCK.]

* **water-ordeal,** *s.* An ancient form of trial by means of water. [ORDEAL, WITCH.]

water-ousel, *s.* [OUSEL, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

water-oven, *s.*

Chem.: An apparatus employed for drying substances, at or near the temperature of boiling water, without the vessel containing them coming in contact with the vapour of water, as in the case of the open water-bath. It consists usually of an oblong copper vessel, surrounded with a jacket of the same metal, the intervening space being nearly filled with water, which is kept continuously at the boiling-point by means of a gas-burner placed under the apparatus. The steam generated in the interior is condensed by passing through a lengthened vertical pipe, by means of which the water again returns to the vessel. If it is desired to attain a heat rather over 100°, a little salt is dissolved in the water contained in the apparatus.

water-packer, *s.*

Well-boring: A cap on the top of a pipe to exclude surface-water.

water-padda, *s.*

Zool.: *Breviceps gibbosus*, a toad from the Cape of Good Hope. Upper surface with small warts, belly granulate. Brown above, with a broad, brownish-yellow, serrated dorsal band; an obsolete lateral streak of the same colour.

water-parsnip, *s*

Bot.: *Sium latifolium*

* **water-parting,** *s.* A watershed (q.v.).

water-pepper, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

2. *Elatine Hydropiper.*

3. (*Pl.*): The Elatinaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

water-pig, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Hydrochœrus (q.v.).

water-pillar, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A waterspout (q.v.).

2. *Mach.:* A water-crane (q.v.)

water-pimpernel, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica Beccabunga.* [BROOKLIME.]

water-pipe, *s.* A pipe for the conveyance of water. [PIPE, *s.*]

water-pipit, *s.*

Ornith.: *Anthus spipoletta* (misprinted *spinoletta* in *Linn.: Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12th, i. 288), a native of the centre and south of Europe, north Africa, ranging into Asia as far as China. It is about seven inches long; plumage grayish-brown above, slightly mottled with darker streaks along the middle of each feather; warm vinaceous buff on throat and breast, becoming lighter on belly.

water-pitcher, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pitcher for holding water.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): A popular name for the Sarraceniaceæ (q.v.). Named from the pitchers constituted by the hollow urn-shaped petioles. Classed with the Insectivorous plants.

water-plant, *s.*

Bot.: A plant growing in the water, as distinguished from a terrestrial and an aerial plant.

water-plantain, *s.*

Bot.: *Alisma Plantago.*

water-plate, *s.* A plate with a double bottom filled with hot water to keep food warm.

"This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself."—*C. Lamb: Essays of Elia; Distant Correspondence.*

water-platter, *s.*

Bot.: *Victoria regia.*

water-poise, *s.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pot, *s.*

1. A vessel for holding or conveying water.

"There were set six *water-pots* of stone."—*John* ii. 6.

2. A watering-pot.

* 3. A chamber-pot.

water-power, *s.* The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery.

water-pox, *s.*

Pathol.: Varicella (q.v.).

water-press, *s.* A hydrostatic-press (q.v.).

water-privilege, *s.*

1. The right to use running water to turn machinery.

2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery.

water-propeller, *s.* A rotary-pump (q.v.).

water-pump, *s.* An air-pump in which a falling or driven body of water is made the means of inducing an exhaust current of air, or air and steam, from a room, a vacuum-pan, a condenser, &c.

water-purple, *s.* *Veronica Beccabunga*, found in moist places. [BROOKLIME.] According to Jamieson, the latter element in the compound has reference to the colour of the flowers. (*Scotch.*)

water-purslane, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Peplis (q.v.).

* **water-quake,** *s.* A disturbance of water produced by volcanic action.

"Wittlesmere . . . doth sometimes . . . rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent *water-quakes*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 500.

water-qualm, *s.* The same as WATER-BRASH (q.v.).

* **water-quintain,** *s.* A tilt on the ice. (*Strutt.*)

water-rabbit, *s.*

Zool.: *Lepus aquaticus*, an American species, most abundant in the swampy tracts bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries in the south-western States, whence it is also called the Swamp Hare. It is an excellent swimmer, and subsists chiefly on the roots of aquatic plants. Fur dark grayish-brown above, white below, coarse in texture; ears and tail long.

water-radish, *s.*

Bot.: *Nasturtium amphibium*, a British plant, two to four feet high, with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, growing in wet places, and flowering from June to September.

water-rail, *s.*

Ornith.: *Rallus aquaticus*, generally distributed over Europe, and fairly common in Britain, though not often seen, from its shy, retired habits. The male is about eleven inches in length, female somewhat smaller; general plumage brown, streaked with black; lores and eyebrows, sides of face, and underparts slaty-gray. It frequents marshes and bogs, and swims and dives well, but is bad on the wing. It is a delicious bird for the table.

water-ram, *s.* A machine for raising water; a hydraulic ram.

water-rat, *s.*

Lit. & Zool.: A common but misleading popular name for *Arvicola amphibius*, the Water-vole (q.v.).

water-rate, *s.* A rate or charge for the supply of water.

water-rattle, *s.*

Zool.: *Crotalus adamanteus*, the Diamond Rattlesnake. It often reaches eight feet in length; yellowish-brown with dark brown spots, belly yellowish, tail black or barred with black. Found in damp and shady places in North Carolina and Texas, and varieties of it range into California and Mexico. It is exceedingly poisonous.

water-reed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Arundo (q.v.).

water-retting, *s.* [RETTING.]

water-rice, *s.*

Bot.: *Zizania aquatica.*

water-rites, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Rites connected with water-worship (q.v.).

"Elsewhere in Europe, the list of still-existing *water-rites* may be extended."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 214.

water-rocket, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

2. *Bot.:* *Sisymbrium sylvestre.*

water-room, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from that which contains steam.

water-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Nymphæa alba*; (2) *Nuphar lutea.*

water-rot, *v.t.* To rot or ret by steeping in water.

* **water-rug,** *s.* A species of dog.

"Shoughs, *water-rugs* and demiwolves are clept
All by the name of dogs."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

water-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A sail set in very light airs and smooth water, below the lower studding-sail booms and next to the water.

water-salamander, *s.*

Zool.: A newt (q.v.).

water-sallow, *s.* [WATER-WILLOW.]

water-sapphire, *s.*

Min.: A jeweller's name for the transparent variety of Iolite (q.v.), to distinguish it from the Oriental Sapphire (Corundum).

water-scorpions, *s. pl.* [NEPIDÆ, NEPA.]

water-screw, *s.* An Archimedean screw (q.v.).

water-sheep, *s.* [See extract under WATER-FOX.]

water-shell, *s.*

Ordn.: A common shell or cast-iron cylinder filled with water, into which is fitted a small cylinder containing a quarter, or, at the most,

half an ounce of gun-cotton; it is then hermetically sealed; a few grains of fulminate of mercury are placed between the gun-cotton and the fuse, and, as soon as the latter is fitted, the shell is ready for firing.

water-shield, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Hydropeltis.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Cabombaceæ (q.v.).

water-shoot, *s.*

1. A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. (*Prov.*)

2. A wooden trough for discharging water from a building. (*Gwilt.*)

water-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Crossopus fodiens*, common over the continent of Europe as far north as the Baltic, found in many parts of Britain, but not known to occur in Ireland. About three inches long, tail two inches; generally black above and white beneath; but there is great variation in the colour of different specimens, some of which have been described as distinct species. [Oared-shrew.]

* **water-shut,** *s.* A well-cover.

"A large, well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his style, or for some *water-shut*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

water-side, *s.* [Waterside.]

water-sky, *s.* [For def. see extract.]

"Navigators can judge of the extent of ice beyond the horizon by a peculiar glistening of the atmosphere known as the ice-blink; over open water the sky looks dark and is known as *water-sky*."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xiii. 653.

water-slater, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Asellus.

water-snail, *s.*

1. *Hydr.*: A spiral pump (q.v.).

2 *Zool.* (*Pl.*): A general name for snails inhabiting water, as the Limnæidæ. It is opposed to the term Land Snails, as the Helicidæ.

water-snake, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Tropidonotus natrix.* [Snake.]

2. Any individual of the Hydrophidæ (q.v.).

* **water-soak,** *v.t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks, *s.*

Bot.: *Nymphæa alba.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **water sodden,** *a.* Soaked and softened in water.

water-soldier, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Stratiotes (q.v.); spec., *S. aloides.*

2. *Pistia stratiotes.* (*Loudon.*)

water-spaniel, *s.* [Spaniel, A. 1. (2).]

water-speedwell, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica maritima.*

water-spider, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: The genus Hydrometra (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: The Diving-spider (q.v.). Applied also to any of the Natantes (q.v.).

water-spike, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Potamogeton (q.v.).

water-spirit, *s.*

Anthrop.: A spirit supposed to reside in lakes, rivers, and the sea. Water-spirits were believed to be the active agents in all cases of drowning and shipwreck, and to avenge the rescue of drowning persons on their rescuers. Hence arose the widespread superstition that it was unlucky to save a shipwrecked person or one who had fallen into the water. (Cf. *Scott: Pirate*, ch. vii.) The belief in water-spirits was almost universal at an early stage of culture, and still lingers in a poetic form on the banks of the Rhine. (Cf. *Heine's Lorelei*). [Water-worship. See also extract under Waterman, II.]

"From this point of view, it is obvious that, to save a sinking man is to snatch a victim from the very clutches of the *water-spirit*, a rash defiance of deity which would hardly pass unavenged."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 110.

water-sprite, *s.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

"As if it dodged a *water-sprite*."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

* **water-standing,** *a.* Perpetually filled with tears; wet.

"Many an orphan's *water-standing* eye."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 6.

water-starwort, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of British plants of the genus Callitriche. [Starwort.]

* **water-stead,** *s.* An old name for the bed of a river. (*Smyth.*)

water-supply, *s.* The amount of water supplied to a community for drinking, culinary, detergent, and other purposes: as, the *water-supply* of a town.

water-tabby, *s.*

Fabric: A waved silk stuff. [Tabby.]

water-table, *s.*

Arch.: A coping or projecting-stone to shed the wet. Water-tables occur on the various stages of buttresses, tops of battlements, &c.

water-tank, *s.* A fixed cistern on shore or a metal receiver on board ship for holding water. (*Simmonds.*)

water-tap, *s.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-tath, *s.* [Tath, a provincial term for cow's or sheep's dung dropped in a pasture; hence, the luxuriant grass growing about such dung; Icel. *tath* = dung; *tatha* = hay of a dunged field.] Coarse, rank grass growing in wet ground, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. (*Prov.*)

water-thermometer, *s.* An instrument in which water is substituted for mercury, for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39·2° Fahr., or 4° Cent.., and from that point downwards to 32° Fahr., or 0° Cent., or the freezing-point, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upwards to 212° Fahr., or 100° Cent., or the boiling-point.

* **water-thief,** *s.* A pirate. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.)

water-thyme, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Anacharis (q.v.), and especially *Anacharis alsinastrum.*

water-tick, *s.*

Zool.: The same as Water-spider, 1. (q.v.).

water-tight, *a.* [Watertight.]

† **water-tofana,** *s.* [Aqua-tofana.]

water-torch, *s.*

Bot.: *Typha latifolia.*

water-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Tetracera alnifolia*, a tree about sixteen feet high, with yellow flowers, growing in Guinea. The Red Water-tree is *Erythrophlæum guiniense.*

water-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Menyanthes trifoliata.* [Menyanthes.]

water-trunk, *s.* A square rain-water pipe.

water-tupelo, *s.*

Bot.: *Nyssa denticulata.* It is a large tree, growing in the Southern States of America, and yielding a fruit sometimes made into a preserve.

water-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: *Plotus anhinga.*

"This bird is a constant resident in Florida, and the lower parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; in spring it goes up as far north as North Carolina, breeding along the coast; in these various localities it bears the name of water crow, Grecian lady, *water turkey*, and cormorant."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, v. 692.

water-tuyere, water-twyer, *s.*

Metall.: A tuyere so constructed that cold water is made to flow in a continuous stream around a blast of air.

water-twist, *s.*

Cotton-manuf.: Yarn made by the water-frame (q.v.).

water-twyer, *s.* [Water-tuyere.]

water-vascular, *a.*

Biol.: A term applied to a system of canals in the Annuloidea. They communicate with the exterior, and open internally into the perivisceral cavity. Their function is not certainly known, but they are probably excretory and respiratory.

water-vine, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Phytocrene gigantea*, a large climber occurring in Martaban. The wood, which is soft and porous, discharges when wounded a quantity of pure, tasteless, and wholesome fluid, drunk by the natives.

2. *Tetracera potatoria*, a climber about twenty feet long, with yellow flowers. A native of Sierra Leone.

water-violet, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Hottonia (q.v.).

water-viper, *s.*

Zool.: *Ceuchris piscivorus*; a venomous snake, about forty-four inches long, ranging over the southern states of the American Union from the Carolinas to Texas. Greenish-brown, yellowish on sides, banded with blackish-brown. Called also Cotton Mouth and Water Mocassin Snake.

water vole, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola amphibius*, popularly known as the Water-rat. It is a small rodent, about a foot long, of which the tail occupies nearly five inches. Fur thick and shining, rich reddish-brown above, yellowish-gray beneath. These animals haunt the banks of rivers and ponds, and, though the feet are not webbed, swim with facility not only on the surface, but below the water. They have been accused of destroying fish-spawn, and feeding on young fish and even on ducklings, but the charge is probably unfounded, as their food appears to be entirely vegetable. Common in England, throughout Europe and Asia, to China. There is a black variety, common in Scotland and some parts of England, which has been described as a distinct species (*A. atra*).

water-wagtail, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*, a well-known British bird. Length about seven inches; forehead, cheeks, sides of neck, and lower parts pure white; back and sides ash colour, the rest black; wing-coverts black, bordered with white, two outer tail-feathers white. In winter the black patch on throat is diminished to a circlet.

2. (*Pl.*): Any species of the genus Motacilla as distinguished from Budytes (q.v.).

water-wash, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ulva (q.v.).

water-way, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fair-way.

2. A navigable stream, canal, or the like.

"They have decided to lay down light rails along the banks of this *water-way*, which is their own property, and to tow the barges with small steam-engines instead of with horses."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 4, 1893.

II. *Shipbuild.*: A strake on the inside of a vessel above the ends of the beams. It is bolted downward through the beam and shelf, and laterally through the futtock and planking. It is also secured by a fore-and-aft dowel to the beam. It forms a channel to lead the water to the scuppers. In iron vessels the water-ways assume many different forms.

"A good-sized stern locker and *water-ways*."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

* **water-weak,** *a.* Weak as water; very feeble.

"If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*."
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 10.

water-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for aquatic plants generally, but applied specifically to *Anacharis alsinastrum*, or Water-thyme.

water-wheel, *s.*

Hydraulics:

1. A kind of wheel for raising water in large quantities.

2. A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, the breast wheel, and the turbine (see these terms).

3. The paddle-wheel of a steamer.

water-willow, *s.*

Bot.: *Salix aquatica*, called also Water-sallow.

water-wing, *s.* A wall erected on the bank of a river, next to a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

water-withe, *s.*

Bot.: Vitis caribæa, a species from the West Indies.

water-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Chimarrhis cymosa.

water-work, *s.* [WATERWORK.]

water-worm, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Naïdidæ.

water-worn, *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, *water-worn* pebbles.

water-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A branch of Nature-worship (q.v.), formerly common among Aryan nations, and still practised by races of low culture. No race seems to have risen to the abstract conception of water as an element, but seas, rivers, and lakes were all separately worshipped. [HOLY-WELL, LAKE-WORSHIP, RIVER-GOD.]

"Africa displays well the rites of *water-worship.*"—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 211.

water-worshipper, *s.*

Anthrop.: One who pays divine honours to water. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"It by no means follows, however, that the savage *water-worshippers* should necessarily have generalized their ideas, and passed beyond their particular water-deities to arrive at the conception of a general deity presiding over water as an element."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 274.

***water-worth,** *s.* An aquavalent (q.v.).

"They are thus arranged according to the number of molecules of attached water, or in what might be called their 'aquavalents,' if this expression were not too symphonious with 'equivalents.' Say, therefore, '*water-worths.*'"—*Prof. F. Guthrie,* in *Trans. Phys. Soc., London,* pt. ii.

water-wraith, *s.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

"The *water-wraith* was shrieking."
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

water-yam, *s.*

Bot.: The Lattice-leaf (q.v.).

wâ'-tẽr, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *wætrian.*] [WATER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To irrigate; to overflow with water; to wet with water.

"Thou sowedst thy seed, and *wateredst* it."—*Deuteronomy* xi. 10.

2. To supply with water or streams of water.

3. To supply with water for drink.

"Airing and *watering* our master's grey pad."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 313.

4. To soak or steep in water.

"To foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the *watering.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 298.

II. *Fig.:* To add stock to that already issued by a company or state, without making any additional provision for the payment of interest on the same. (*Comm. Slang.*) [WATER, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Those which relate to the betrayal of trusts, the *watering* of stocks."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Oct., 1878, p. 895.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shed water or liquid matter.

"If thine eyes can *water* for his death.'
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

2. To make water; to void urine.

3. To get or take in water.

"Raleigh having thus landed, after he had *watered,* marched forward with his men."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth,* bk. iv.

*4. To drink; to swallow liquid.

"When you breathe in your *watering* they cry 'hem!'"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

5. To gather saliva, as a symptom of appetite; hence, to have a longing desire.

"A Spaniard's mouth so *watered.*"
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To weaken anything by or as by the addition of water. [A. II.]

"But the Attorney-General . . . interposed with a *watering* amendment."—*Daily News,* June 14, 1888.

wâ'-tẽr-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *water; -age.*] Money paid for transportation by water.

wâ'-tẽred, *pa. par. & a.* [WATER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wetted with water.

2. *Fabric:* Applied to stuffs which have been subjected to a process by which the surface assumes a variety of shades, as if the cloth were covered with a multitude of waving and intersecting lines.

wâ'-tẽr-cŏurse, *s.* [Eng. *water,* s., and *course.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stream of water; a brook, a river.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water.

"For scowring the *watercourses* thorow the cities."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iii 1.

II. *Law:* A right to the benefit or flow of a river or stream, including that of having the course of the stream kept free from any interruption or disturbance to the prejudice of the proprietor by the acts of persons without his own territory, whether owing to the diversion of the water, or to its obstruction or pollution.

wâ'-tẽr-crĕss, *s.* [Eng. *water,* s., and *cress.*]

Bot. & Comm.: Nasturtium officinale, an aquatic plant, having pinnate leaves, with five to seven leaflets, the terminal one being the largest and roundest, all somewhat succulent; petals twice as large as the calyx, white, the pods linear. It is common in the United States and Europe in rivulets, flowering from May to October, and is largely used at table as a salad plant. [NASTURTIUM.]

***wâ'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *water,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which waters; one who seeks or procures water.

"The natives kept perpetually harassing our *waterers* with stones."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. v., ch. iv.

wâ'-tẽr-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *water,* and *fall.*]

1. A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade, a cataract.

"But it is not to list to the *wa'erfall*
That Parisina leaves her hall."
Byron: Parisina, ii.

¶ A waterfall tends slowly to recede up the stream on which it exists. This retrogression is greatly aided when the strata consist of alternate hard and soft beds dipping up the stream. The running water and the spray soon scoop out the soft beds, leaving the harder ones without adequate support, and causing masses of them to fall from time to time. As the waterfall recedes, a gorge is left on the parts of the stream from which it has gradually moved back. The gorge below the falls of Niagara produced by the recession of the great cataract extends seven miles, and must, as Sir Charles Lyell has shown, have required some thousand years for its excavation. A similar gorge on the Rhine, from Bingen to Rolandseck, cut by a now departed waterfall, is sixty miles long. Just beneath the waterfall there is a hole like a "swallow-hole." It is often called a kettle. It has a spiral form, and may be four times as deep as wide, or of less proportion. It is excavated by an eddy carrying round pebbles.

2. A neckcloth or scarf that comes down over the breast.

3. A chignon (q.v.). (*Colloq.*)

"In a gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford.*

wâ'-tẽr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *watery; -ness.*] The quality or state of being watery.

wâ'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WATER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of overflowing, sprinkling, or wetting with water.

2. The act of supplying with water for drinking or other purposes; the act of getting or taking in water.

"[Bees] near the city walls their *wat'ring* take."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 282.

3. The act or state of shedding water or liquid matter.

"Applied unto the eyes, for to stay their continuall *watering.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxiii., ch. iv.

4. The place where water is supplied or procured; a watering-place.

5. The process of giving a wavy or wave-like appearance to anything; a mode of ornamentation whereby a wave-pattern is produced, or where the article subjected to the process is made to exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light; specif.:

(1) *Fabric:* A process (said to have been invented by Octavius May, at Lyons, in the seventeenth century) of giving a wave-like appearance to fabrics, by passing them between metallic rollers variously engraved, which, bearing unequally upon the stuff, render the surface unequal, so as to reflect the light differently.

(2) The wave-like markings so produced.

"Some of these are made in watered silk, the *waterings* of which are arranged in rather narrow stripes."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 8. 1887.

(3) A similar effect produced on metal, as on a sword-blade, by welding together various qualities of steel.

(4) A similar effect produced in house-painting by wiping the ground with a dry brush, in a flowing or irregular manner, while wet with colour.

6. Steeping (q.v.).

watering-call, *s.*

Mil.: A call or sound of a trumpet on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can, *s.* A watering-pot (q.v.).

watering-cart, *s.* A water-cart (q.v.).

watering-place, *s.*

1. A place where water may be procured, as for cattle, a ship, &c.

"In Australia, special water-demons infest pools and *watering-places.*"—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 299.

2. A town or place to which people resort at certain seasons, in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, as at the seaside.

watering-pot, *s.* A hand-vessel, with a rose, for sprinkling water on plants and the like; a watering-can, a water-pot.

Watering-pot shell:

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Aspergillum. The minute valves at the extremity of the tube bear some resemblance to the rose of a watering-pot.

watering-trough, *s.* A trough at which horses or cattle drink.

***wâ'-tẽr-ĭsh,** ***wat-er-ĭshe,** *a.* [Eng. *water; -ish.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Somewhat or rather watery; resembling water; thin as a liquor.

"Fed upon such nice and *waterish* diet."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

2. Moist, damp, humid, wet.

"Not all the dukes of *waterish* Burgundy."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

II. *Fig.:* Weak, insipid, poor.

"The unsauoury and *waterishe* lettre of Moses lawe."—*Udal: John* ii.

***wâ'-tẽr-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *waterish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being waterish.

"*Waterishness,* which is like the serosity of our blood."—*Floyer.*

Wâ'-tẽr-lănd-ẽrs, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the less rigid portion of the Mennonites, because the majority of them belonged to a district called Waterland, in the north of Holland. They are almost exactly similar in their principles to the English Baptists. They are sometimes called Johannites, from Han (=John) de Ries, one of their leaders in the sixteenth century.

***wâ'-tẽr-lĕss,** ***wâ'-tẽr-lĕsse,** *a* [Eng. *water; -less.*] Destitute of water; dry.

"The parched earth will be more *waterless* than ever."—*Field,* Jan. 21, 1888.

wâ'-tẽr-lŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *water; log; -ed.*] Lying like a log on the water. (Said of a ship, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly if not altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.)

wâ'-tẽr-măm-ma, *s.* [Eng. *water,* and *mamma.*]

Anthrop.: A water-spirit (q.v.).

"They have also dreadful stories concerning a horrible beast called the *watermamma,* which when it happens to take a spirit against a canoe, rises out of the river, and, in the most unrelenting manner possible, carries both canoe and Indians down: the bottom with it, and there destroys them. —*Waterton: Wanderings; First Journey,* ch. i.

wâ'-tĕr-măn, *s.* [Eng. *water*, and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who manages water-craft; a boatman, a ferryman; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.

"They ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently."—*Dryden: Essays; Of Dramatic Poesie.*

2. A man who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when absent, and the like, for which he receives a small fee from the men.

"'Here you are, sir,' shouted a strange specimen of the human race, in a sackcloth coat, and apron of the same, who, with a brass label and number round his neck, looked as if he were catalogued in some collection of rarities. This was the *waterman.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

II. *Anthrop.:* A water-demon.

"In Bohemia, a recent account (1864) says that the fishermen in Bohemia do not venture to snatch a drowning man from the waters. They fear that the *waterman* (i.e., water-demon) would take away their luck in fishing, and drown themselves at the first opportunity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 109.

waterman's knot, *s.* A sailor's mode of bending a rope to a post or bollard.

* **wâ'-tĕr măn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *waterman; -ship.*] The art, skill, or science of managing a boat.

"*Watermanship* is not acquired in a day."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

wâ'-tĕr-prōōf, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *water*, and *proof.*]

A. *As adj.:* Impervious to water; so firm and compact as to resist water: as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, &c. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth, &c., waterproof, but indiarubber has now nearly superseded all other agents.

"My *waterproof* coat did not keep me dry."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* Cloth rendered impervious to water; specif., a coat, cloak, or other article of dress made of such material.

wâ'-tĕr-prōōf, *v.t.* [WATERPROOF, *a.*]

1. To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.

2. To dress or wrap in a waterproof.

"Those who were not *waterproofed* were decidedly wet."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

wâ'-tĕr-prōōf-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *waterproof; -ing.*]

1. The act or process of rendering waterproof or impervious to water.

2. Any substance, as caoutchouc, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of galls, for rendering cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

wâ'-tĕr-scāpe, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *water*, s., on analogy of *landscape* (q.v.).] A painting representing a scene on a river or lake or at sea.

"The new Associate will send to the Academy a picture representing a Scotch *waterscape.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 20, 1884.

wâ'-tĕr-shĕd, *s.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *shed.*] [SHED (1), *s.*]

Phys. Geog.: A dividing line, generally formed by a mountain range, running between adjacent rivers, seas, lakes, &c., and representing the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions. When a watershed casts its water in more than two directions, it is said to be quaquaversal.

wâ'-tĕr-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *side.*] The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, lake, &c.; the sea-shore.

"He now departed from the *waterside* in tranquillity."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 3.

¶ Sometimes used attributively.

wâ'-tĕr-spōut, *s.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *spout.*]

Meteor.: A remarkable phenomenon occurring for the most part at sea, but occasionally on land, though generally in this latter case in the neighbourhood of water. A waterspout at sea is usually formed in the following manner: a dense cloud projects from its centre a body of vapour, in form something like a sugar-loaf with the point downward. This cone is agitated by the wind until it assumes a spiral form, and gradually dips more and more towards the sea, where a second cone is formed having its point upward. The clouds above and the water below are violently agitated by the physical influences at work. Suddenly the descending and ascending cones of water or vapour meet in mid-air, and form one united pillar which moves onward vertically in calm weather, but obliquely to the horizon when acted on by the wind. The junction of the two cones is generally accompanied by an electric flash. After continuing in this form for a short time the waterspout bursts, in some cases with terrific violence, and to the destruction of anything in the vicinity. Many a ship has been overwhelmed in this manner, and sunk in a moment with all on board. In November, 1855, five vessels were destroyed by a waterspout in the harbour of Tunis. "Waterspouts on land" are phenomena of a different description, being merely heavy falls of rain of a very local character, usually known in the United States as cloudbursts. They are often destructive. On Aug. 30, 1878, the town of Miskolcz, in Hungary, was destroyed by one with considerable loss of life. These phenomena are, however, more common in India than in Europe. One which occurred at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, was ascertained to be 1,500 feet in height, and it deluged half a square mile of territory to a depth of six inches. The cause of these phenomena has been assumed to be (1) electricity; (2) vortical motion; or (3) a combination of these causes. M. Weyher has, however, succeeded in producing them artificially, and his method shows that vortical motion is the great factor in the production of waterspouts. By means of a rotating tourniquet placed over cold water, an aërial eddy is caused which draws up the water, in the form of a spout composed of drops, to a considerable height; when the water is heated a clearly defined waterspout is seen. With from 1,500 to 2,000 rotations per minute, the vapour from heated water condenses into a visible sheath, enveloping a clearly-defined and rarefied nucleus, conical, and tapering downwards. As in natural marine spouts, water-drops are carried up and thrown out beyond the influence of the upward current.

wâ'-tĕr-tīght (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *water*, and *tight.*] So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

"Sufficiently *watertight* for use without caulking."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

wâ'-tĕr-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *work*, s.]

* 1. Cloth painted with water-colour, size, or distemper, sometimes used for hangings, instead of tapestry, and for tents.

"For thy walls a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *waterwork*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

2. Ornamental wall-painting in distemper. (*Weale.*)

3. *Plural:*

(1) A term commonly applied to the aggregate of the constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or the like, for the use of communities.

* (2) The structure or structures in which a spout, jet, or shower of water is produced; also, an ornamental fountain or fountains; also, an exhibition or exhibitions of the play of fountains. (*Bp. Wilkins.*)

(3) The urinary organs (q.v.). (*Slang.*)

wâ'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): (1) The genus Elatine (q.v.), spec. *E. Hydropiper;* (2) *Asplenium Trichomanes.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. (*Pl.*): The order Philydraceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

wâ'-tĕr-ў, * **wa-ter-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *water*, s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to water.

2. Resembling water; thin or transparent, like water.

3. Consisting of water.

"When Phœbe doth behold
Her silver visage in the *watery* glass."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

4. Filled with water; abounding with water.

"This gross *watery* pumpkin."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 3.

5. Hence, tasteless, insipid, vapid.

"The opinion being that they are more *watery* when cooked than any other kind."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, 1885.

6. Filled with tears; tearful, weeping.

"Her *wat'ry* eyes
Bent on the earth."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, i.

7. Running with any liquid secretion or humour.

"To stay the running and *waterie* eyes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

* 8. Having a longing or vehement desire; vehemently desiring; watering.

"When that the *watery* palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice repured nectar."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

II. *Her.:* A term sometimes used for Ondé (q.v.).

watery-flounder, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the American or Spotted Turbot, *Rhombus maculatus* It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, and resembles the Brill more than any other European fish. It occurs along the coast of New England and the middle states, and is excellent eating. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

watery-fusion, *s.*

Chem.: The dissolving of a salt in its own water of crystallization on heating.

wăt-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Miller after his friend, Dr. Wm. Watson, a London apothecary.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ, closely akin to Gladiolus. The species, which are many, are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Several are cultivated in British greenhouses. *Watsonia brevifolia* has blossoms of micaceous hue, which glitter in the sun; *W. mexicana* is also very showy; *W. iridifolia* is a border plant.

wătt, *s.* [After James Watt (1736–1819), the celebrated engineer.]

Elect.: (See extract). [UNIT, II. 3. (2), 4. (7).]

"Dr. Siemens brought forward the proposals contained in his presidential address for some additions to the list of 'practical units' employed by electricians. Two of his units were unanimously approved—namely, (1) the *watt*, which is the rate of doing work when a current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm. . . . One horse power is equal to 746 *watts.*"—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

wătte-vĭll ite, *s.* [After M. V. Watteville, of Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very minute acicular crystals, forming finely fibrous aggregates; crystallization, uncertain; sp. gr., 1·81; colour, white; lustre, silky. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of lime, soda, potash, magnesia, yielding the typical formula, $RSO_4 + 2aq$.

wăt'-tle, * **wat-el,** * **wat-le,** *s.* [A.S. *watel*, *watul*, the original sense being something twined or woven together, a hurdle woven with twigs, a bag of woven stuff; hence, the baggy flesh on a bird's neck. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hurdle made of interwoven rods or wands.

"No hearth the fire, no vent the smoke receives,
The walls are *wattles*, and the covering leaves."
Scott: Poacher.

2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. (*Simmonds.*)

3. A twig, a wand. (*Scotch.*)

"Nae whip nor spur, but just a *wattle*
O' saugh or hazel."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

4. The fleshy lobe that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind, as an excrescence about the mouth of some fishes.

"Nor are his comb and his *wattles* in vain, for they are an ornament becoming his martial spirit."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

II. *Bot.:* A colonial Australian and Tasmanian name loosely applied to various species of Acacia. Black Wattle is (1) *Acacia decurrenz*, (2) *A. mollissima;* Green Wattle is also *A. decurrens*, and Silver Wattle, *A. mollissima.* The Wattle of Tasmania is *A. dealbata.* Called also Wattles. [WATTLE-BARK.]

¶ *Wattle and daub:* The name given to a rough method of constructing cottages. It consists of twigs interwoven and covered with mud or clay.

"Their cottages were of *wattle and daub.*"—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

wattle-bark, *s.* The bark of various Australian Acacias, spec. *Acacia decurrens, A. melanoxylon, A. dealbata, A. floribunda*, and *A. affinis.* It is largely exported to Europe to be used in dyeing, and the trees

wattle bird, *s.*

wattle-crow, *s.*
Ornith. (Pl.): Swainson's name for the Glaucopidæ (q.v.).

wattle-turkey, *s.*
Ornith.: The Brush-turkey (q.v.).

wattle-wood, *s.*
Bot.: *Læsia Thamnia.*

wattle-work, *s.* Wicker-work.
"The huts were probably more generally made of wattle-work, like those of the Swiss lakes."—*Daviana: Early Man in Britain*, ch. [illegible]

wăt-tle, ˈ**wat-el-en,** *v.t.* [WATTLE, *s.*]
1. [illegible]
"And *watelide* hit and walyde hit."
Piers Plowyman, p. 333.
2. To interweave, to interlace, to [illegible] into a kind of net-work with [illegible].
"[illegible] of the house are filled up with [illegible] *wattled* between the poles."—*Dampier: Voyages* an. 1691.
3. To form by interwoven twigs.
"His *wattled* cotes the shepheard plants."
Warton: Ode on the Approach of Spring.

wăt-tled (**le** as **ęl**), *a.* [Eng. *wattl(e)*; *-ed.*]
1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: Furnished with wattles. [WATTLE, *s.*, I. 4.]
"The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro."
Longfellow: The Wayside Inn. (Prelude.)
2. *Bot.*: Having processes like the wattles of a cock, as *Rhinanthus electrolophus.*

wattled and combed, *a.*
Her.: Said of a cock, when the gills and comb are borne of a different tincture from that of the body.

wattled bird of paradise, *s.*
Ornith.: *Paradigalla carunculata*, from New Guinea.

wattled honey-eater, *s.* [WATTLE-BIRD.]

wăt-tling, ˈ**wăt-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *wattl(e)*; *-ing.*]
1. The act of plaiting or interweaving boughs or twigs together.
2. The framework so formed.

wătt mē-tẽr, *s.* An electrical instrument for measuring in watts.

wâu-ble, *v.i.* [WOBBLE.] To swing, to reel. (*Scotch.*)
"An' ran them till they a' did *wauble*."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

wâuch, wâugh (*ch*, *gh* guttural), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *vælgr* = lukewarm; A.S. *wealg.*] Unpleasant to the taste or smell; nauseous, bad, worthless.

wâucht, wâught (*ch*, *gh* guttural), *s.* [A variant of *quaght*, itself a variant of *quaff.*] A large draught of any liquid. (*Scotch.*)
"To gie them a *waught o'* drink and a bannock."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

wâuf, wâuff, *s.* [WAVE.] A wave, a flap.
"Deil a *wauff* of his coat-tail could I see."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. ii.

wâuk-rĭfe, *a.* [Scotch *wauk* = wake; *-rife.*] Wakeful.
"Wail through the dreary midnight hour
Till *waukrife* morn!"
Burns: Elegy on Captain Henderson.

wâul (1), *v.i.* [From the sound made.] To cry as a cat; to squall.

wâul (2), *v.i.* [WAWL (2).]

wâur, *a.* [See def.] Worse. (*Scotch.*)
"'Vanity and *waur*!' said the Dominie."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. v.

wâur, *v.t.* [WAUR, *a.*] To overcome, to worst. (*Scotch.*)

wâve, [illegible]
I. [illegible]:
1. [illegible] as II.
2. [illegible] of the sea driven [illegible]
3. [illegible] a wave in character [illegible]
(1) [illegible] series of undulating inequalities [illegible] an undulation; a swelling out[illegible]
[illegible] waves or curls, which [illegible] a little smoothed in [illegible]
(2) [illegible] of lustre [illegible]
(3) [illegible] which advances and recedes, [illegible] comes and goes, or increases [illegible] ishes with some degree of regular recurrence, like a wave: as, a *wave* of prejudice, a wave of popularity, &c.
3. Water. (*Poetical.*)
"By the salt *wave* of the Mediterranean."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.
* 4. A throng of people borne along together. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 3.)
5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.

II. *Physics:* An undulation; a movement which, though it seems progressive, is in reality only up and down, or, to a certain extent, to and fro, though it is transmitted to a distance by the fact that at each successive point the otherwise similar motion of a single particle takes place a little later in time = the time which it takes for the motion to be communicated from the preceding moving particle. Waves exist in water, in air (sound-waves), in ether (light-waves), &c. [SOUND, UNDULATORY-THEORY.] A wave upon the open ocean alternately rises into a ridge and sinks into a depression (the trough of the sea). Anything floating, say a quantity of sargasso sea-weed, rises on a billow and sinks again as the wave falls, without otherwise changing its place. Even the undulatory movement affects the water only to a few feet in depth, where, unless there are submarine currents, all is still. When a wave comes inshore and enters a narrow gulf, it becomes affected both by the return of the reflex waves from its sides and the friction of the bottom, if the water be shallow, so that instead of a movement mainly up and down, it now becomes progressive, and breaks in a series of billows on the sands or rocks. In the former case the water runs up the sand, and then recedes considerably before the next wave comes in. Sea waves are mainly caused by the wind. If a breeze blowing off the shore cause ripples near the land, these will rise higher the farther they are from the shore if the cause which brought them into being continues to operate. Out on the open ocean they rise to some feet in elevation, but it is a great exaggeration to call them "mountains high": they have, however, been witnessed approximately sixty feet from trough to summit in the Atlantic. When they rise into a sharp ridge, and the wind is strong, they crest over, break, and fall on the leeward side with abundant spray; but this does not occur on the ocean to the same extent as near shore. The force of waves is so great that, geologically viewed, they are a potent force in altering the conformation of coasts. When in a storm they break with transcendent force on a shore they scoop out soft shales into caves, allowing the harder rocks above in time to fall in, or they break off portions of those harder rocks themselves, besides grinding against each other any fallen slabs which may already be lying on the beach.

wave-borne, *a.* Borne or carried on or by the waves.

wave-breast, *s.*
Judaism: The breast of an animal which has been offered in sacrifice used as a wave-offering (q.v.).

wave-length, *s.* The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave.

wave-line principle, *s.*
Ship-build.: The principle of building ships with contours scientifically adapted to the curves of the sea-waves they have to traverse. It was introduced by Mr. Scott Russell in [illegible] experiments made by him in [illegible] two years later a Committee of the [illegible] ciation was appointed to report [illegible]. The principle is now gene[illegible]

wave-loaf, *s.*
Judaism: A loaf for a wave-offering (q.v.).

wave-moths, *s. pl.*
Entom.: The Acidalidæ, a family of Geometer Moths.

wave-motion, *s.* Motion in curves alternately concave and convex, like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion.

wave-offering, *s.*
Judaism: Heb. תְּנוּפָה (*tenuphah*) = agitation, tumult, a wave-offering, from נוּף (*nuph*) = to agitate, to wave. An offering which is believed by the Rabbis to have been waved to the four points of the compass, "before the Lord," as an acknowledgment of his sovereignty over the earth. It is often combined with the similar heave-offering, believed to have been waved upwards as an acknowledgment of his rule over heaven. It is connected also with the peace-offering, of which it, as a rule, constituted a part. When an animal was presented in sacrifice, the shoulder was often offered as a heave-offering and the breast as wave-offering. [WAVE-BREAST.] Both afterwards became the perquisites of the priests. On the second day of the Passover a sheaf was waved. At Pentecost two lambs of the first year were to be offered as a peace-offering, and both were to be waved, (Lev. x. 14, xxiii. 11–15, 20; Numb. vi. 20, xviii. 11.)
"And waved them for a *wave-offering* before the Lord."—*Lev.* viii. 27.

wave-path, *s.*
Physics: Any radial line along which an earthquake is propagated from its origin. [SEISMIC-CENTRE.]

wave-shell, *s.*
Physics: One of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, propagated during an earthquake in all directions from the seismic centre to the earth's surface. Theoretically these should have the form of concentric shells; but, as the earth's crust is made up of rocks varying greatly in density and elasticity, the waves will necessarily have greater velocity in one direction than in another, whilst the transit of the wave may be interrupted by breach of continuity in the transmitting medium. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

wave-trap, *s.*
Hydr. Eng.: A widening inward of the sides of piers, to afford space for storm-waves which roll in at the entrance to spread and extend themselves.

wave-wine, *s.*
Bot.: *Convolvulus*, or *Calystegia sepium*, and *Convolvulus arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

wave-worn, *a.* Worn by the waves.
"The *wave-worn* horns of the echoing bank."
Tennyson: Dying Swan, 39.

wāve (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *waflan*; cogn. with O. Icel. *vafa*, *vafra*, *vafla* = to waver; *vafl* = hesitation; *váfa*, *vófa*, *vafa* = to swing, to vibrate; M. H. Ger. *waben* = to wave; *waberen*, *wabelen*, *wehelen* = to fluctuate.]

A. *Intransitive:*
1. To be moved loosely one way and the other; to play loosely; to float, to flutter.
"Those totemen . . . saw the banners and standardes *wave* with the wynde."—*Bernera: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccii.
† 2. To be moved as a signal; to beckon.
* 3. To waver; to be in an unsettled state; to hesitate, to fluctuate.
"He *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*
1. To move one way and the other; to move to and fro; to brandish.
"King Helenus *wav'd* high the Thracian blade."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 58.
† 2. To signify, command, or denote by a waving motion; to indicate by a wave of the hand or the like; to give a waving signal to.
"She spoke, and bowing *waved* Dismissal."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 84
* 3. To raise into irregularities of surface.
* 4. To waft; to bear or carry through a buoyant medium.

4. To attract the attention of or to direct by a waving motion; to signal by waving the hand or the like; to beckon.

"He waves me with speed.—I'll follow."

"wāve, *v.* [WAVE, *n.*]

"wāved, *pp.*

wāved, *pp.* *par.* & *a.* [WAVE, *v.*, 2, 4]

A. *pp.* & *par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective.*

1.

2. Moved to and fro, or this way and that.

"3.

4. Undulated; having undulations.

"The undulating surface between the highest and lowest waving."—*Sir John Herschel: On Sound.*

—

1. *Bot.* Undulatum, L.

2. *Her.* Undy, Undée.

"wāve-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wave*, *s.*, and *-less.*] Free from waves; not fluctuating; not undulated; as, *a wave-less sea.*

"wāve-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *wave*, *s.*; *-let.*] A little wave; a ripple in water.

"The movements might not gather . . . into waves or wavelets."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, Introduction.*

wāve-like, *a.* [Eng. *wave*, *s.*, and *like.*] Like or resembling a wave or waves.

wā-well-ite, *s.* [After Dr. Wavell, who discovered it: suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral, usually occurring in globular or hemispherical groups of radiating crystals, and also massive. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·3. Lustre, vitreous, inclining to pearly on the cleavage-face. Colour, white, yellowish, greenish, brownish, or black. Composition, basic aluminic phosphate with fluoride of aluminium, $Al_3P_2O_8 + 2Al(OH)_3$. Found in Devonshire, Cornwall, Clare, Limerick, Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Caernarvonshire, Anglesey, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire,

2. *Ligustrum lucidum.* A kind of vegetable wax is said to be obtained from it in China.

wax-wing, *s.* [WAXWING.]

wax-work, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Work executed in wax, esp., figures formed in wax in imitation of real beings; also, anatomical preparations in wax, models of fruit, flowers, &c. The art of modelling in wax is very ancient; the Romans used to set up wax images of their ancestors in the atrium of their houses. (*Sallust: Jug.*, iv. 6.)

2. (*Pl.*): An exhibition of wax figures representing celebrated or notorious characters; the place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.

"*Wax-works* is the kind of a business as a man gets used to and friendly with, after a manner."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 467.

II. *Bot.*: *Celastrus scandens*, a native of North America. The name is given from the scarlet covering of the seeds. [CELASTRUS.]

wax-worker, *s.*

1. One who works in wax; a maker of wax-work.

2. A bee which makes wax.

wăx (1), *v.t.* [WAX, *s.*] To smear or rub with wax; to apply wax to; to treat or join with wax.

"Unequal in their length, and *waxed* with care."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

wăx (2), * **waxe,** * **wex** (pa. t. *waxed*, * *wex*, * *wox*; pa. par. *waxed*, * *waxen*, * *wexen*, * *woxen*), *v.i.* [A.S. *weaxan* (pa. t. *weóx*, pa. par. *geweaxen*); cogn. with Dut. *wassen*; Icel. *vaxa*; Dan. *vexe*; Sw. *växa*; Ger. *wachsen*; Goth. *wahsjan*. From the same root come Lat. *augeo* = to increase; *vigeo* = to flourish; Eng. *eke*, *vigour*, &c.]

1. To increase in size; to become larger; to grow. (*Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time.*)

2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

"We may observe it growing with age, *waxing* bigger and stronger."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

wăx'-bĭll, *s.* [Eng. *wax*, and *bill* (1).]

Ornith.: A popular name for Swainson's genus Estrelda, from the waxy-red colour of their bills. *Estrelda amandava* is the Red, and *E. formosa* the Green Waxbill.

"In the form of their beak the *Waxbills*, as Blyth calls them, deviate towards the Finches and Linnets."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. 359.

wăx'-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *wax*, s.; *-en.*]

1. Made or consisting of wax.

"Within the cave the clustering bees attend
Their *waxen* works, or from the roof depend."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 131.

2. Covered with wax; waxed over.

"To pitch the *waxen* flooring some contrive."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 237.

* 3. Resembling wax; soft as wax; impressible. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,240.)

waxen chatterer, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bohemian Waxwing (q.v.).

wăx'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wax* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which waxes; specif., an attachment to wax the thread in a sewing machine used for shoemaking, harness-making, &c.

wăx'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *waxy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being waxy.

wăx'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WAX (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The process of finishing leatner.

2. The treatment of thread with soft wax in the sewing-machine for boots and shoes.

3. The process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

wăx-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wax*, s., and *wing.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Ampelis (= † Bombycilla), from the fact that in two of the three species the secondary and tertiary quills terminate in horny expansions of the shaft, somewhat resembling pieces of red sealing-wax. *Ampelis garrula*, the European or Bohemian Waxwing (q.v.), and *A. cedrorum*, the American Waxwing or Cedar-bird (q.v.), have these spots; but they are absent in *A. phœnicoptera*, the Asiatic or Japanese Waxwing.

wăx'-ў, * **wăx'-eў,** *a.* [Eng. *wax*, s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made or consisting of wax; abounding in wax.

2. Resembling wax in appearance, softness, plasticity, impressibility, or the like; hence, yielding, pliable, impressionable.

"He is servile in imitation, *waxey* to perswasions."
Bp. Hall: Characterisms, bk. ii.

3. Angry, cross. (*Schoolboys' slang.*)

"I could make him a little *waxy* with me."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xxiv.

II. *Bot.*: Having the texture and colour of new wax, as the pollen masses of various orchids. [CERACEOUS.]

waxy-degeneration, *s.*

Pathol.: The transformation of the liver into a tough substance resembling yellow wax, the organ increasing ultimately in weight till it weighs eight or nine instead of three to four pounds. The disease is constitutional, comes on insidiously, and is incurable. Called also Amyloid, Albuminous, Lardaceous, or Scrofulous Degeneration of the Liver.

waxy-infiltration, *s.*

Pathol.: The infiltration of waxy matter into any organ of the body. The most highly-developed and dangerous form of it is waxy degeneration of the liver (q.v.).

waxy-kidney, *s.*

Pathol.: A kidney affected by lardaceous disease (q.v.).

waxy-yellow, *a. & s.*

Bot.: Dull yellow with a soft mixture of reddish-brown.

* **wāy** (1), * **waye,** *v.t.* [WEIGH.]

* **wāy** (2), *v.t. & i.* [WAY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go in; to proceed along.

2. To go or journey to.

3. To put in the way; to teach to go in the way; to break to the road. (Said of horses.)

B. *Intrans.*: To journey, to travel, to go.

"On a time, as they together *wayed*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 12.

wāy, * **waye,** * **wey,** * **weye,** *s.* [A.S. *weg*; cogn. with Dut. *weg*; Icel. *vegr*; Dan. *vei*; Sw. *väg*; O. H. Ger. *wec*; Ger. *weg*; Goth. *wigs*; Lat. *via*; Sansc. *vaha* = a road, from *vah* = to carry.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A track or path along which one goes, passes, or journeys; a place for passage; a path, road, route, street, or passage of any kind.

"A very great multitude spread their garments in the *way*."—*Matthew* xxi. 8.

* 2. Passage, passing.

"Shut the doors against his *way*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

3. A going, moving, or passing from one place to another; progression, transit, journey.

"The Lord . . . prosper thy *way*."—*Genesis* xxiv. 40.

4. Path or course in life. (*Prov.* xiii. 15).

5. Length of space; distance.

"'Tis but a little *way* that I can bring you."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

6. Direction of motion, progress, or travel; course; relative position or motion to or from a certain point; tendency of action.

"He turns his lips another *way*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 90.

7. The means by which anything is reached, attained, obtained, or accomplished; proceeding, course, scheme, plan, device.

"My best *way* is to creep under his gaberdine."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

8. Method or manner of proceeding; mode, fashion, style.

"As when two pilgrims in a forest stray,
Both may be lost, but each in his own *way*."
Cowper: Hope, 277.

* 9. Character, kind, tendency.

"Men of his *way* should be most liberal."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

10. Usual mode of action or conduct; mode of dealing; method of life or action; regular or habitual course or scheme of life; habit.

"All flesh had corrupted his *way* upon the earth."—*Genesis* vi. 12.

11. Resolved plan or mode of action; course determined on or chosen as one's own; particular will or humour.

"If I had my *way*,
He had mewed in flames at home, not in the senate."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 3.

12. Respect, point, view.

"You wrong me every *way*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

13. Sphere of observation.

"The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way* were generally subject to the gout."—*Temple.*

II. *Nautical:*

1. Progress or motion through the water: as, a vessel under *way*.

2. Speed, motive power: as, The boat had a good deal of *way* on when the accident occurred.

3. *Plural:*

(1) [BILGE-WAY].

(2) Balks or skids for rolling up weights or for sliding them down.

¶ *Way* and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise*.

"But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity."—*Numbers* xxx. 15.

¶ *Way* is both general and indefinite: *manner* and *method* are species of the *way* chosen by design; the *course* and the *means* are the *way* which we pursue in our moral conduct.

¶ 1. *By the way:* [BY, C. 9.].

2. *By way of:*

(1) By the route or road of: as, To travel *by way of* Paris.

(2) For the purpose of; as being; to serve for or in lieu of: as, He said this *by way of* introduction.

3. *Come your way, Come your ways:* Come, come on; a phrase often used as an encouragement or invitation to approach or accompany the speaker.

"*Come your way*, sir."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

4. *Covered way, Covert way:* [COVERED-WAY.]

5. *In the family way:* [FAMILY-WAY].

6. *In the way:* In a position to obstruct or hinder; of such a nature as to obstruct, hinder, or impede: as, He is always *in the way*.

7. *In the way of:*

(1) So as to meet, fall in with, or gain: as, He put me *in the way of* doing business.

(2) In respect of; as regards.

"What my tongue can do *in the way of* flattery."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

8. *Milky way:* [GALAXY].

9. *On the way:* In going, travelling, or passing along; hence, in a state of progression or advancement towards completion or accomplishment.

"You should have been well *on your way* to York."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 1.

10. *Out of the way:*

(1) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to pass or miss one's object; in such a place or state as to be hindered, impeded, incommoded, or prevented.

"Men who go *out of the way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

(2) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, concealed, lost, hidden, gone.

"Is 't lost? is 't gone? speak, is *it out of the way*?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

(3) Not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; out of the beaten track; hence, unusual, extraordinary, remarkable, striking, notable: as, That is nothing *out of the way*. (*Colloq.*)

(4) Used as an order to make room.

"*Out of the way*, I say." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

11. *Right of way:*

Law: A privilege which an individual or a particular description of individuals may have of going over another's grounds, subject to certain conditions or sanctioned by the custom by virtue of which the right exists. A right of way may be claimed by prescription and immemorial usage, such right being absolute and indefeasable if proved to be used down to the time of the commencement of the action. It may also be granted by special permission, as when the owner of lands grants to another liberty of passing over his grounds in order to go to church, market, or the like, in which case the gift is confined to the grantee alone, and dies with him. Again, a right of way may arise by act and operation of law, as when a man grants a piece of

ground in the middle of his field he at the same tacitly and impliedly grants a way to come at it.

12. *To give way:* [Give, ¶ 23.].

13. *To go one's way* (or *ways*): To take one's departure; to depart; to go off. (Often used as implying reproach.)

"*Go thy ways*, I begin to be aweary of thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 5.

14. *To go the way of all flesh* (or *of all the earth*): To die. (1 *Kings* ii. 2.)

15. *To have way, To have one's way:* To have free scope.

"Let him *have his way*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

16. *To hold one's way:* To keep one's course; to go on; not to stop.

17. *To lead the way:* To be the first or most advanced in a march, procession, progress, or the like; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.

18. *To make one's way:* To advance successfully; to find and pursue a successful career; to prosper; to advance in life by one's own exertions.

19. *To make way:* [Make, *v.*, ¶ 36.].

20. *To take one's own way:* To follow one's own fancy, opinion, plan; or inclination.

"*Take your own way*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

21. *To take one's way:* To start; to set out.

"*Take your way* for home."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

22. *Way of the rounds:*

Fort.: A space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.

23. *Ways and means:*

* (1) Methods, resources, facilities.

"Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes & meanys* howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1335).

(2) Specif. in legislation, means of raising money; resources of revenue. In this sense generally in the expression,

Committee of Ways and Means = a Committee of the House of Representatives to which is referred for consideration and report all questions relating to revenue matters and the raising of funds for government support. There is a similar committee in the British House of Commons which considers questions of taxes, duties, and other revenue matters.

way-baggage, *s.* The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger travelling by railroad or in a stage-coach.

*** way-beaten,** *a.* Way-worn, tired.

"This *way-beaten* couple, master and man."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. vii.

way-bennet, way-bent, *s.*

Bot.: Hordeum murinum. [Wall-barley.]

way-bill, *s.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

*** way-bound,** *a.* Hindered or prevented from pursuing one's journey, as by snow or the like.

"To tell how poor travellers are *way-bound*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1885.

*** way-door,** *s.* A street-door.

"On his *way-door* fix the horned head."
Bp. Hall: Satires, III. iv. 7.

way-end, *s.*

Mining: A term applied in iron-stone mines to that part of the face where the road enters.

way farer, *s.* [Wayfarer.]

way-gate, *s.*

1. The tail-race of a mill.

2. Right of way. (*Scotch.*)

"He [Irving] took me into his library . . . and said, cheerily flinging out his arms: 'Upon all these you have will and *way-gate*,' an expressive Annandale phrase of the completest welcome."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 101.

way grass, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum aviculare.

way-leave, *s.* Right-of-way.

"Another thing that is remarkable is their *way-leaves*; for when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground."—*North: Lord Guilford*, i. 265.

*** way maker,** *s.* One who makes a way; a precursor.

"*Way-makers* . . . to the restitution of the evangelical truth."—*Bp. Hall.*

*** way-mark,** *s.* A mark to guide persons in travelling. (*Cowper: Prog. of Error*, 117.)

way-measurer, *s.* [Odometer.]

way-pane, *s.* A slip left for cartage in watered land.

way-passenger, *s.* A passenger picked up by the way—that is, one taken up at some place intermediate between the regular or principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post, *s.* A finger-post.

way-shaft, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A shaft in a lever-beam engine which actuates the slide-valve.

way-station, *s.* An intermediate station on a railroad.

way-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: Carduus or *Cnicus arvensis.*

way-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Rhamnus catharticus.

way-train, *s.* A railway train that stops at way-stations.

way-warden, *s.* The surveyor of a road or highway. (*White: Selborne*, lett. xxviii. *To Hon. D. Barrington.*)

wāy'-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *way*, and *board.*]

Mining & Geol.: A mining term now somewhat extensively adopted by geologists to designate the bands or layers separating thicker strata, and marking the line at which the latter tend to separate. Thus thick beds of limestone, or of sandstone, may be separated by thin layers of shale. (*Page.*)

wāy'-brēad, *s.* [A.S. *weg-brēde*, from its growing by the wayside.]

Bot.: Plantago major.

*** wāy'-fāre,** *v.i.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *fare*, v.] To travel, to journey.

"A certain Laconian as he *wayfared* came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 890.

*** wāy'-fāre,** *s.* [Wayfare, *v.*] The act of travelling or journeying; travel.

wāy'-fār-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wayfar(e)*; *-er.*] One who travels or journeys; a traveller.

"Frequented with many *wayfarers*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 66.

wāy'-fār-ĭng, * wal-far-ing, * way-fair-yng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *wayfar(e)*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Travelling, journeying; being on a journey.

"To compell euen *wayfairyng* menne to stay whether they will or no."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 87.

† **B.** *As subst.:* Journey, pilgrimage.

"And wayworn seemed he with life's *wayfaring*."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

wayfaring-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Lantana, a large and much-branched shrub, six to twenty feet high, the young shoots very downy. Leaves elliptic, cordate at the base, serrate, veined, downy beneath, the pubescence being stellate; flowers white, in large dense cymes; berry purplish-black. Found in England in woods and hedges, especially on a chalky or limestone soil. It flowers in May and June.

wāy'-gō-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *going.*] Going away, departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away.

waygoing-crop, *s.* The crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves it. Called also Out-going crop.

wāy'-gōōse, *s.* [Wayzgoose.] The same as Wayzgoose, 3. (q.v.).

"The *way-geese* were always kept about Bartholomew-tide; and till the master-printer have given this *way-goose* the journeymen do not use to work by candle-light."—*C. H. Timperley: Dict. Printers & Printing*, p. 516.

wāy-lāy', wāy'-lāy, *v.t.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to rob, seize, or slay; to beset by the way.

"A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and *waylay*."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Imagination.

wāy-lāy'-ēr, wāy-lāy-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *waylay*; *-er.*] One who waylays; one who waits for another in ambush, with a view to rob, seize, or slay him.

*** wāy'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *way*, s.; *-less.*] Having no way, road, or path; pathless, trackless.

"Her through the *wayless* woods of Cardiff to convey."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

*** wāy'-mĕnt, * wāi'-mĕnt,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *waimenter*, a variant of *lamenter* = to lament. To lament, to bewail.

"With that she wept and wofullie *waymented*."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses, 355.

*** wāy'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Wayment, *v.*] Lamentation, wailing.

"For pittie of the sad *wayment*
Which Orpheus for Eurydice did make."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 390.

*** wāy'-mĕnt-ĭng, * way-ment-ynge,** *s.* [Wayment, *v.*] Lamentation, lamenting.

"That in this world nys creature lyvynge,
That herde such another *waymentynge*."
Chaucer: C. T., 904.

wāy'-sīde, *s. & a.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *side.*]

A. *As subst.:* The side of the road or way; the border or edge of a highway.

"It stood also hard by the *wayside*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the side of a road; situated on, lying near, or growing on the wayside: as, a *wayside* inn, a *wayside* flower.

wāy'-ward, * wei-ward, * wey-ward, *a.* [A headless form of *aweiward* = away-ward; thus *wayward* = awayward, *i.e.*, turned away, perverse. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Perverse, froward; full of peevish caprices or whims; capricious, obstinate.

"Make their whole being a *wayward* and uneasy condition."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 202.

2. Growing or running where not wanted.

"Send its rough *wayward* roots in all directions."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 82.

*** wāy'-ward-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wayward*; *-ly.*] In a wayward manner; perversely, frowardly.

"*Waywardly* proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty."—*Sidney.*

wāy'-ward-nĕss, * wei-ward-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *wayward*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being wayward; perverseness, frowardness.

"Her rather aggravating *waywardness* and wilfulness."—*Echo*, March 6, 1888.

*** wāy'-wīse,** *a.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *wise*, a.] Expert in finding or keeping the way.

*** wāy'-wīs ēr,** *s.* [Ger. *wegweiser* = a guide, from *weg* = way, and *weisen* = to direct.] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on a road; an odometer or pedometer. (*Evelyn: Diary*, Aug. 6, 1655.)

*** wāy'-wōde, * wāi'-wōde,** *s.* [Pol. & Russ. *woyewoda* = army-leader, from *woi* = an army, and *wodit* = to lead.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of Hospodar.

*** wāy'-wōde-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *waywode*; *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a waywode.

† **wāy'-wōrn,** *a.* [Eng. *way*, s., and *worn.*] Wearied by travelling; tired. [See extract under Wayfaring, B.]

wāy'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *way*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.

wāyz'-gōōse, *s.* [See def. 3.]

* 1. A stubble-goose. (*Bailey.*)

* 2. An entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter. (*Bailey.*)

3. An annual dinner of the persons employed in a printing-office; a printer's beanfeast. Timperley (*Dict. Printers & Printing*, p. 516) says: "The derivation of this term is not generally known. It is from the old English word *wayz*, stubble. A stubble goose is a known dainty in our days. A wayz-goose was the head dish at the annual feast of the forefathers of our fraternity."

wē, *pers. pron.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *wij*; Icel. *vér*, *vær*; Dan. & Sw. *vi*; Ger. *wir*; Goth. *weis.*] The plural of the first personal pronoun: I and another, or others; I and he or she, or I and they.

¶ 1. *We* is often used indefinitely, or vaguely, like *they*, in the sense of people generally, the world, &c., and corresponding to the French *on* and the German *man*. In this use *we* differs from *they* in that by using it the speaker identifies himself more or less directly with the statement, whereas the use of *they* does not imply any such identification.

2. *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid any appearance of egotism, which would arise from the too constant use of the pronoun *I*. *We* is also used by kings and other potentates in official documents. It is said to have been first so used by King John (1204–15).

"*We* charge you, on allegiance to ourself,
To hold your slaughtering hands."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

wēak, *weake, waik, *weik, *weke, *wycke, *wyke, *a.* [Icel. *veikr, veykr, vákr* = weak; Sw. *vek*; Dan. *veg* = pliant; A.S. *wác* = pliant, weak, easily bent; Dut. *week*; Ger. *weich*. The original meaning was yielding, giving way easily; cf. Icel. *víkja* (pa. t. *veik*, pa. par. *vikinn*) = to turn, to turn aside; A.S. *wícan* (pa. t. *wác*, pa. par. *wícen*) = to give way; Ger. *weichen* (pa. t. *wich*, pa. par. *gewichen*) = to give way; Gr. εἴκω (*eikō*, for *veikō*) = to yield, to give way. From the same root come *wick* and *wicker*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wanting or deficient in physical strength; as—

(1) Deficient in bodily strength; not able to do severe or difficult tasks or work, or to raise heavy weights, or the like; wanting in robustness or vigour; feeble, exhausted; not strong; infirm, sickly.

"Him to be yet *weak* and weary well she knew."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 20.

(2) Not able to sustain a heavy weight, pressure, or strain.

"A mantel hong her fast by
Upon a bench *weake* and small."
Romaunt of the Rose.

(3) Not having the parts firmly united or adhesive; easily broken or separated into pieces; brittle: as, a *weak* vessel.

(4) Not stiff; pliant, easily bending, soft: as, the *weak* stem of a plant.

(5) Not able to resist onset or attack; easily surmounted or overcome: as, a *weak* fortress.

2. Unfit for purposes of attack or defence, either from want of numbers, training, courage, or other martial resources; not strong in arms; too small in numbers or insufficiently prepared: as, a *weak* force.

3. Not strongly or numerously supplied; not holding a large number.

"Being *weak* in trumps, you should play the trump next in value to the turn-up."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness: as, a *weak* voice.

5. Wanting in ability to perform its functions or office; powerless in operation; inefficacious; deficient in functional energy, activity, or force.

"Goes against my *weak* stomach."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

6. Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential required, or with the usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength; poor: as, *weak* tea, *weak* ale, &c.

7. Not possessing moral or mental strength, vigour, or energy; deficient in strength of intellect or judgment; wanting in strength of mind or resolution.

"If they were *weak* enough to recall him, they would soon have to depose him again."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

8. Having imperfect mental faculties; foolish, silly, fatuous, stupid.

"To dally much with subjects mean and low,
Proves that the mind is *weak*, or makes it so."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 545.

9. Not having acquired full confidence or conviction; not firmly settled or established; wavering, vacillating.

"Him that is *weak* in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations."—*Romans* xiv. 1.

10. Deficient in steadiness or firmness; not able to resist temptation, persuasion, urgency, or the like; easily moved, impressed, or overcome.

"Wicked and thence *weak*."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 856.

11. Resulting from or indicating want of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from or characterized by want of moral courage, of self-denial or of determination; injudicious: as, a *weak* compliance.

12. Not having effective or prevailing power; not potent; inefficacious.

"My ancient incantations are too *weak*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

13. Not having power to convince; not supported by the force of reason or truth; unsustained, controvertible.

"*Weaker* reasons than these would have satisfied the Whigs who formed the majority of the Privy Council."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

14. Not founded in right or justice; not easily defensible.

"My title's weak." *Shakesp.*: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

15. Deficient in power or vigour of expression; not having pith, pregnancy, or point: as, a *weak* style.

*16. Slight, inconsiderable, little, petty.

"This *weak* and idle theme."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

II. *Gram.*: A term applied to verbs the past tense and past participle of which are formed by the addition of *-ed*, *-d*; as, I *love*, I *loved*; opposed to strong verbs (q.v.). Also applied to nouns the plurals of which are formed by the addition of *-s*, *-es*.

***weak-built,** *a.* Ill-founded.

"Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though *weak-built* hopes, persuade him to abstaining."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 130.

weak-eyed, *a.* Having weak eyes.

weak-fish, *s.* [Squeteague.]

weak-headed, *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

***weak-hearted,** *a.* Having little courage; spiritless.

"More miseries and greater far
Than my *weak-hearted* enemies dare offer."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***weak-hinged,** *a.* Weak, ill-founded.

"Not able to produce more accusation
Than your own *weak-hinged* fancy."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

weak-kneed, *a.* Having weak knees; hence, fig., giving way easily; not strong of mind or resolution; weak.

"Such another *weak-kneed* effort . . . will lead to no good result."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1888.

weak-made, *a.* Having by nature little strength; weak, feeble.

"Those proud lords, to blame,
Make *weak-made* women tenants to their shame."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,260.

weak-minded, *a.* Feeble in mind or resolution.

weak-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being weak-minded; irresolution, indecision.

"Brook no continuance of *weak-mindedness*."
Wordsworth: *To B. R. Haydon, Esq.*

weak-side, *s.* That side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced.

"To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak side*, where most our nature fails."
Addison: *Cato.*

weak-sighted, *a.* Having weak sight.

weak-spirited, *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous.

***wēak, *wek-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wǽcan, wacian.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make weak; to weaken.

"It . . . *weaketh* our hertes in vertues."—*Golden Boke*, let. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To become weak; to lose strength; to abate.

"Somwhat to *weken* gan the paine."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Creside.* iv.

wēak'-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *weak*, a.; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to lessen the force, power, or authority of.

"How strangely is the force of this motive *weakened* by those who make Christ a mere man."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To become weak or weaker; to lose strength.

"His notion *weakens*." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

wēak'-en-ēr, *wēak'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *weaken*; *-er.*] One or that which weakens.

"Huge helps to piety, great *weakners* of sin."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

wēak'-en-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Weaken.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Having the property or quality of reducing strength: as, a *weakening* disease.

wēak'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *weak*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat weak; rather weak.

***wēak'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *weakish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being weakish; slight weakness.

wēak'-lĭng, *weak-lyng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *weak*; *-ling.*]

† **A.** *As subst.*: A weak or feeble person.

"This was a feat not to be attempted by a *weakling*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Weak, feeble.

"He [Eschines] was but *weakling*, and very tender."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 700.

wēak'-lў, *weake-ly, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *weak*, a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adverb*:

1. In a weak manner; with little physical strength; feebly, faintly; not strongly or forcibly.

2. With want of efficacy; with little or no result.

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly, injudiciously.

"Plato . . . *weakly* advises men to worship inferiour gods, dæmons and spirits."—*Clarke*: *On the Evidences*, prop. 6.

B. *As adj.*: Not strong of constitution or growth; weak, infirm.

"Than be tempted to plant a *weakly* grower."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

wēak'-nĕss, *weake-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *weak*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being weak; want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; feebleness, infirmity.

"The *weakness* of mine eyes."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

2. Want of mental or moral strength; want of moral courage, resolution, or strength of will; irresolution.

"*Weakness* to resist
Philistian gold." *Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 830.

3. Want of spiritedness, life, or sprightliness.

"New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay."
Pope: *Epistle to Mr. Jervas*, 66.

*4. Want of moral force or influence upon the mind; want of cogency.

"She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies."—*Tillotson.*

5. A fall in price.

"The trade there, in fact, has been rather inclined to harden than show *weakness*."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

6. A defect, failing, or fault; a foible: as, Every one has his *weakness*. (In this sense it takes a plural.)

wēal (1), ***wele, *weale,** *s.* [A.S. *wela, weala, weola* = opulence, prosperity, weal, from *wel* = well (q.v.); cogn. with Dan. *vel* = weal, welfare; Sw. *väl*; O. H. Ger. *welá, wola, wolo*; Ger. *wohl.*]

1. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state, whether of persons or things; the state of being well; welfare, prosperity.

"By every chief who fought or fell,
For Albion's *weal* in battle bold."
Scott: *Bard's Incantation.*

*2. The body politic; the state, the commonwealth.

"The special watchmen of our English *weal*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

¶ *The public, general, or common weal*: The well-being, welfare, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

"A foe to the *public weal*."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

***weal-balanced,** *a.* Kept in just proportion by reasons of state.

"By cold gradation and *weal-balanced* form."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

***weal-public, *weal-publick,** *s.* The public weal; the commonwealth.

"Set upon spoil on either part they were,
Whilst the *weal-publick* they in pieces tear."
Drayton: *Miseries of Queen Margaret.*

***weals-man,** *s.* A man who consults or professes to consult the public weal.

"Meeting two such *weals-men* as you are."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

wēal (2), ***whēal,** *s.* [A.S. *walu.*] The mark of a stripe; a wale (q.v.).

"Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin."
Donne.

***wēal** (1), *v.t.* [Weal (1), *s.*] To promote the weal or welfare of.

***wēal** (2), ***wale,** *v.t.* [Weal (2), *s.*] To mark with weals or stripes.

"Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *wealed* with bloody stripes." *Sp. Hall*: *Contempl.*, bk. iv.

***wēal'-ą-wāy,** *interj.* [WELAWAY.]

wēald, *wald, *walt, wold, *weeld, *s.* [A.S. *weald, wald* = a wood, a forest; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *walt;* Ger. *wald.*] [WOLD.] A piece of open forest-land; a woody place or woody waste; a wold.

¶ As a proper name it is applied to a valley or tract of country lying between the north and south downs of Kent and Sussex.

Weald-clay, *s.*

English Geol.: The upper series of strata of the Wealden formation. It is about 1,000 feet thick, and, with the exception of its upper portion, which is fluvio-marine, is of freshwater origin. It constituted the delta of a great river, which, slowly subsided till at length the ocean was let in. The delta was inhabited by great Saurians, of the genera Iguanodon, Hypsilophodon, Pelorosaurus, Ornithopsis, and Hylæosaurus. These, becoming submerged as the delta sank, became imbedded, not in the Weald clay, but in the overlying Kentish Rag which succeeded the clay, and rests on it conformably. Throughout the clay itself are casts of Cyprides, and there are occasional bands of Sussex marble composed almost entirely of a species of Paludina. The Weald clay constitutes a valley between the elevated ridges of the Hastings Sand and the chalk downs of Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex, from Hythe by Tunbridge, Hartingcombe, and Hailsham to Pevensey.

Wēald'-ęn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *weald; -en.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a weald; specifically, pertaining to the weald of Kent and Sussex, or to the formation described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

English Geol.: A group of rocks consisting of clay, shale, sand, sandstones, grits, and limestones, constituting the lowest part of the Cretaceous system. In 1822 Mr. Gideon Algernon Mantell (afterwards Dr. Mantell, F.R.S.) correctly showed that it was of fluviatile origin, though intercalated between marine Oolite below, and Greensand, also marine, above. The name, Wealden Formation, was first introduced by Mantell, to whom it had been suggested by his friend J. P. Martin, Esq., of Pulborough. The Wealden has been generally divided into the Weald Clay, constituting the upper beds, the Hastings Sand in the middle, and Purbeck beds below; but the Purbeck beds are now considered to be Oolite, or to be intermediate between the Oolite and the Wealden. The thickness of the true Wealden formation in Swanage Bay, where it is most highly developed, may be 2,000 feet. Its fauna consists of great reptiles, fishes of the genus Lepidotus, and freshwater mollusces, Physa, Limnæa, &c.; its flora of Conifers, Cycads, and Ferns, but no Dicotyledonous Angiosperms. The delta of the old Wealden river has been traced about two hundred miles from east to west, and a hundred miles from north to south. Much has been swept away by denudation. The Quorra or Niger in Africa covers 25,000 square miles; the Wealden river therefore probably approached, and may possibly have exceeded it in magnitude. It drained a large part of a continent, the area and exact situation of which are unknown. The Wealden of Hanover and Westphalia constitutes the delta of a second river distinct from the first. [WEALD-CLAY, HASTINGS-SAND, PURBECK-BEDS.]

***wēald'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *weald; -ish.*] Of or belonging to a weald, and especially to the weald of Kent and Sussex.

"The *wealdish* man."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

***wēal'-fŭl, *weale-full,** *a.* [Eng. *weal* (1), and *full.*] Happy.

"To telle the Jerkes with joy, that joy do bring,
Is both a *wealefull* and a wofull thing."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13.

wĕalth, *wealthe, welthe, *s.* [Eng. *weal* (1), s.; *-th;* cf. *health*, from *heal, dearth*, from *dear*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *weelde* = luxury, from *wel* = well (*adv.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** Weal, prosperity, welfare, eternal happiness.

"Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth*."—*1 Corinth.* x. 24.

2. A collective term for riches; material possessions in all their variety; large possessions of money, goods, or lands; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the state of the greater part of the community; affluence, opulence.

"That *wealth* consists in money or in gold and silver, is a popular notion."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. Abundance, affluence, profusion.

"With new wonder now he views . . .
In narrow room nature's whole *wealth*, yea more,
A heav'n on earth."
Milton: P. L., iv. 207.

II. *Polit. Econ.:* A term embracing all and only such objects as have utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged. Political economists consider labour as the only source of wealth; and political economy treats mainly of the means of promoting the increase of national wealth, and of removing obstructions to its development.

***wĕalth'-fūl, *wĕalth'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *wealth; -full.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous.

"Likelie righte wel to prosper in *wealthfull* place."—*More: Works*, p. 39.

***wĕalth'-fūl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wealthful; -ly.*] In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

"To lead thy life *wealthfully*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

wĕalth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wealthy; -ly.*] In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth or riches; richly.

"I came to wive it *wealthily* in Padua."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

wĕalth'-ĭ-nĕss, *welth-ĭ-nes, *s.* [Eng. *wealthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wealthy; riches, opulence.

"This in tract of tyme made him welthy, and by meane of this *welthines* ensued pryde."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lvi.

wĕalth'-ў, *welth-y, *a.* [Eng. *wealth; -y.*]

1. Having wealth or riches; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of people; rich opulent, affluent.

"I will be married to a *wealthy* widow
Ere three days pass."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

***2.** Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, &c.

***3.** Large in point of value; ample.

"Her dowry *wealthy*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

wēan, *wene, *v.t.* [A.S. *wenian* = to accustom; *ăwenian* = to wean; cogn. with Dut. *wennen* = to accustom, to inure; *afwennen* = to wean; Icel. *venja* = to accustom; Dan. *vanne* = to accustom; Sw. *vänja* = to accustom; *vänja af* = to wean; O. H. Ger. *wenjan, wennan;* M. H. Ger. *wenen;* Ger. *gewöhnen* = to accustom; *entwöhnen* = to wean. From the same root as *wont*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To separate from the breast, or from the mother's milk as food; to accustom and reconcile as a child or other young animal to a want or deprivation of the breast; to ablactate.

"And she was *wean'd*—I never shall forget it,—
Of all the days of the year upon that day."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To detach or alienate, as the affections from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything; to disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment.

"It was the sight of thy dear cross
First *wean'd* my soul from earthly things."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, lliii.

wēan, *s.* [WEAN, *v.*]

1. A child; a little one. (*Scotch.*)

"The puir doggie balanced itsell as one of the *weans* wad hae done."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

2. An infant, a weanling. (*Prov.*)

wēaned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WEAN, *v.*]

***wēan'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *weaned; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state or condition of being separated from the breast.

2. *Fig.:* Detachment.

"*Weanedness* from and weariness of the world."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 55.

***wēan'-ęl, *wean-ell, *wen-nell,** *s.* [Eng. *wean; -el.*] An animal newly weaned; a weanling.

"A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* wast."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; September.

wēan'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WEAN, *v.*]

weaning-brash, *s.*

Med.: A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes at times on weaning.

†wēan'-lĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *wean, s.; -ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A child or other animal newly weaned.

B. *As adj.:* Newly weaned.

"Mine, the fairest hands, took freedom first into them
A *weanling* child."
A. C. Swinburne: Litany of Nations; Greece.

wĕap'-ŏn (or as **wĕp'n), *wap-en, *wep-en, *wep-on,** *s.* [A.S. *wǽpan* = a weapon, shield, or sword; cogn. with Dut. *wapen;* Icel. *vápn;* Dan. *vaahen;* Sw. *vapen;* O. H. Ger. *wafan, wappen;* Ger. *waffe;* Goth. *wepna.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument of offence; particularly any instrument used, or designed to be used, in destroying or annoying an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a rifle, a cannon, a club, or the like.

"Full on the shield's round boss the *weapon* rung."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 256.

2. An instrument for contest or for combating enemies, either for offence or defence; anything that may be used as a help or arm in a contest.

"The chief *weapon* of the Commons had been the power of the purse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. *Bot.:* Any process or structure by which a plant is defended, spec. a thorn or prickle.

***weapon-salve,** *s.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon which had caused it. [SYMPATHETIC-POWDER.]

"That the sympathetick powder and the *weapon-salve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe."—*Boyle.*

weapon-schaw, *s.* A wapenshaw (q.v.).

"Already on dark Ruberslaw
The Douglas holds his *weapon-schaw*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 25.

***weapon-smith,** *s.* One who makes weapons of war; an armourer.

wĕap'-ŏned, *weapned, *wep-oned, *a.* [Eng. *weapon; -ed.*] Furnished with a weapon or weapons; armed, equipped.

"Stand you up
Shielded and helmed, and *weaponed* with the truth."
Coleridge: Piccolomini, i. 7.

wĕap'-ŏn-lĕss, *weap-on-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *weapon; -less.*] Having no weapon or arms; unarmed.

"In self-defence, with a warrior's brow,
He stood, nor *weaponless* was now."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v.

***wĕap'-ŏn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *weapon*, s.; *-ry.*] Weapons in general.

wēar (1), ***weare, *weren** (pa. t. **were, *wered, *wore*, pa. par. *worn*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *werian* (pa. t. *werede*); cogn. with Icel. *verja* = to wear; O. H. Ger. *werian;* Goth. *wasjan* = to clothe. From the same root comes *vest.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry covering the body, as clothes; to be dressed in.

"Men *wearing* the same tartan, and attached to the same lord, were arrayed against each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To carry appendant to the body, as ornaments, a sword, &c.

"This jewel;
Accept, and *wear* it, kind my lord."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

***3.** To carry, to bear.

"Where the wasp doth *wear* his sting."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

4. To allow to grow in a particular fashion.

"If any of the Chinese is found *wearing* long hair in China, he forfeits his head."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

5. To consume by frequent or habitual use; to deteriorate, waste away, or use up, as clothes.

6. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or consume by constant action upon; to destroy by degrees; to waste away.

"When water-drops have *worn* the stones of Troy."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

***7.** Hence, to weary, to exhaust, to fatigue.

"To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 1.

***8.** To efface from the memory; to forget.

"This few days' wonder will be quickly *worn*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 4.

9. To cause or produce by constant permission or attrition; to form by continual attrition: as, A constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.

10. To have or present an appearance of; to bear, to carry, to exhibit.

"He *wears* the rose of youth upon him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

11. To bring about gradually; to affect by degrees; hence, to cause to think or act in a certain direction, way, or line. (Often with *in* or *into*.)

"Trials *wear* us *into* a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay displeased us."—*Locke.*

* 12. To consume, pass, or spend tediously. (Followed by *away*.)

"What masks, what dances,
To *wear away* this long age of three hours."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream. v. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to diminish or pass away by attrition, use, or time.

"Though marble *wear* with raining."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 560.

2. To pass away, as time; often with an idea of tediousness. (Followed by *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.)

"The day *wears away*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* ii.

* 3. To be worn appendant to the body; to be the fashion.

"Like the brooch and the toothpick, which *wear* not now."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* i. 1.

* 4. To become fit by wearing, as a garment.

"So *wears* she, to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

5. To last in wearing: as, This cloth will not *wear*.

6. To move or advance slowly; to make gradual progress.

* 7. To become, to grow.

"The Spaniards began to *ware* weary, for winter drew on."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* i. 671.

¶ 1. *To wear away:* To impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

2. *To wear off:*

(1) *Trans.:* To remove or diminish by attrition; to rub off.

(2) *Intrans.:* To pass away by degrees.

3. *To wear out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To render useless by wearing; to wear till useless.

(*b*) To waste, destroy, or consume by degrees.

"*Wear out* thy youth with shapeless idleness."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

(*c*) To harass, to exhaust.

"He shall *wear out* the saints."—*Daniel* vii. 25.

(*d*) To waste or consume the strength of.

"This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout."
J. Dryden, jun.: Juvenal, xiv. 76.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become useless from wear.

"They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breastplate, all-prayer, and shoes that would not *wear out*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

4. *To wear the breeches:* To be the master. (Said of a husband or wife.)

"You must not look to be my Mr. Sir,
Nor talk i' the house as though you *wore the breeches*,
No, nor command in anything."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife & have a Wife, ii.

5. *To wear well* (or *ill*):

(1) To be wasted away or worn out slowly (or quickly); to last a long (or short) time in use; to be affected by time or use with difficulty (or ease).

(2) To look well (or ill) for one's years. (*Colloq.*)

wear (2), *v.t. & i.* [The same word as VEER (q.v.).]

Nautical:

A. *Trans:* To bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round stern to the wind.

"We were obliged in the afternoon to *wear* ship."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. i., ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To come round on the other tack.

weär (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *werian;* cogn. with Icel. *verja;* Dan. *værge;* Goth. *warjan.*]

1. To guard, to watch, to defend.

2. To ward off; to prevent from approaching or entering: as, To *wear* a wolf from sheep.

weär (1), *s.* [WEAR (1), *v.*]

1. The act of wearing; the state of being worn: as, I have this coat in *wear*.

2. Diminution by attrition, use, time, or the like: as, the *wear* and tear of a dress.

* 3. That which is worn; the style of dress; hence, fashion, vogue.

Motley 's the only *wear*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

¶ *Wear and tear:* The loss arising from wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by being used.

"In the *wear and tear* of coin, and in that of plate."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. v.

weär (2), *s.* [WEIR.]

weär'-ą-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *wear; -able.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being worn; fit to be worn.

B. *As subst.:* Anything capable of being worn; dress.

weär'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wear* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wears or carries on or appendant to the body; one who has something on his body.

"Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

2. That which wears, wastes, or diminishes.

* **weär'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *weary; -able.*] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued.

* **weär'-ĭ-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *weary; -ful(l).*] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome.

"It was of course suggested by the Jubilee; but contained no direct reference to that *weariful* word."
—*Athenæum,* Aug. 13, 1887, p. 222.

* **weär'-ĭ-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *weariful; -ly.*] In a wearisome manner; wearisomely.

weär'-ĭ-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *weary; -less.*] Untiring, incessant, indefatigable.

"Wise by *weariless* observation."—*Lowell: Among My Books,* p. 171.

weär'-ĭ-lў, * **wer-y-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *weary,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a wearied or fatigued manner; like one wearied.

2. So as to weary or fatigue; wearisomely.

weär'-ĭ-nĕss, * **wer-i-nesse,** * **wer-y-nysse,** * **weyr-y-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *weary,* a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being weary or fatigued; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour or exertion; fatigue.

"At length with *weariness* and wine oppressed;
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

2. Uneasiness proceeding from monotonous continuance; ennui, tedium, languor.

"Malady—in part, I fear, provoked
By *weariness* of life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Wearisomeness, tediousness, fatigue.

"The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches."—*Clarendon.*

weär'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WEAR (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Applied to what is worn; fit for wearing: as, *wearing* apparel.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of carrying on or appendant to the body; the state of having on, as clothes.

"And they do so commend and approve my apparel, with my judicious *wearing* of it, it 's above wonder."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour,* ii. 2.

2. That which is worn; dress, clothes, garments.

"The waved water chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest *wearing*."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. viii., ch. xlix.

weär'-ĭsh, * **wer-ish,** * **wer-ishe,** * **wer-yshe,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *weary* (q.v.).]

1. Wizened, shrunk, withered.

"Behind the goodly horse he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength."
—*North: Plutarch,* p. 402.

2. Mischievous, evil-disposed, malicious, shrewish.

"A wretched *wearish* elfe." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. v. 34.

3. Worthless; of naught.

"Being ouerwhelmed with *werishe* opinions."—*Udal: Matthew* v.

weär'-ĭ-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *weary,* a.; *-some.*] Causing weariness; tiresome, fatiguing, tedious, irksome, monotonous, wearying.

"The march of the preceding night had been *wearisome*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

weär'-ĭ-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wearisome; -ly.*] In a wearisome manner; so as to cause weariness; tediously.

"Neither to hurry over any part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it *wearisomely*."—*Secker: Works,* vol. vi., lect. 38.

weär'-ĭ-sŏme-nĕss, * **wear-i-some-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wearisome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness, tediousness.

"But no worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and *wearisomeness*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

weär'-ў, * **wear-ie,** * **wer-i,** * **wer-ie,** * **wer-y,** *a.* [A.S. *wérig* = tired; cogn. with O. Sax. *wórig* = weary, as *sidh-wórig* = fatigued with a journey; O. H. Ger. *wórag.* According to Skeat connected with A.S. *wórian* = to wander, to travel, from *wór* = a moor or swampy place; hence, the orig. meaning was to tramp over wet or swampy places, the most likely to cause fatigue. *Wór* is identified by Skeat with *wós, wás* = ooze; so that *wórig* = *wósig* = bedaubed with mire; draggled; cf. Icel. *vás* = ooze, wetness, toil, fatigue.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by labour or violent exertion; having the strength, endurance, patience, or the like worn out; tired, fatigued, exhausted.

"The *weary* wanderer sunk to rest."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 1.

2. Impatient of the continuance of something painful, tedious, irksome, or the like; disgusted, sick.

"I am *weary* of this charge." *Shakesp.: Timon,* iii. 4.

3. Causing fatigue or tedium; tiresome, wearisome, irksome.

"Their *weary* hours the warders wore."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 8.

* 4. Causing disgust or loathing; hateful odious.

"The *weariest* and most loathed worldly life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

5. Feeble, sick, puny. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

wëar'-ў, *v.t. & i.* [WEARY, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make weary; to reduce or exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire, to fatigue, to exhaust.

"Many having a long time *wearied* their armes, chose rather to cast their targets out of their hands."
Goldinge: Cæsar, fol. 19.

2. To exhaust the patience of; to make impatient of continuance.

"Till God at last,
Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw
His presence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 107.

* 3. To harass by something irksome.

"To *weary* him with my assiduous cries."
Milton: P. L., xi. 310.

B. *Intrans.:* To become weary, tired, or fatigued; to tire; to become impatient of continuance.

¶ *To weary out:* To subdue or exhaust by fatigue or irksomeness.

wëar'-ў, *s.* [A.S. *werg* = a curse.] A curse. (Only used in the phrase "*Weary* fa' you," "*Weary* on you," &c. = a curse on you.) (*Scotch.*)

wëar'-ў-fûl, *a.* [WEARIFUL.]

wēa'-şand, * **wēa'-zŏn,** * **we-sand,** * **we-sande,** * **we-zand,** *s.* [A.S. *wasend, wásend* = the gullet, prob. pr. par. of *wheeze* (q.v.), and so = the wheezing-thing; cogn. with O. Fries. *wasende, wasande;* O. H. Ger. *weisunt;* M. H. Ger. *weisunt.*] The windpipe or trachea.

"The fiend go down my *weasand* with a bare blade at his belt."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxvi.

wēa'-şel, * **we-sel,** * **we-sele,** * **we-zill,** *s.* [A.S. *wesle;* cogn. with Dut. *wezel;* Icel. *visla;* Dan. *væsel;* Sw. *vessla;* O. H. Ger. *visala, wisela;* Ger. *wiesel.* Prob. from the same root as WIZEN (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Zool.:* The genus Putorius; specif., *Putorius vulgaris,* the Common Weasel. Length about twelve inches, of which the tail occupies nearly a quarter. Body extremely slender and arched, head small and flattened, eyes black and remarkably quick and lively, ears short and rounded; the neck is long, being but little shorter than the trunk and very flexible; tail short, and without a terminal tuft of hair; legs short and furred to end of toes. Upper part light reddish-brown, under surface quite white. It feeds on mice and rats, moles and small birds, and, according to Bell (*Brit. Quadrupeds,* p. 183), it would appear that this animal ought rather to be fostered as a destroyer of vermin than extirpated as a noxious depredator. Occasionally the weasel becomes white in winter, though the tail always

retains its reddish tinge, as that of the Ermine does its black tip. In this white stage the Weasel is the *Mustela nivalis* of Linnæus.

* 2. *Ornith.:* A bird which Browne calls *Mustela variegata*. Probably the Smew (q.v.); *Mergus albellus*, the *M. mustelaris* of Gesner.

"Divers other sorts of dive-fowl . . . the variegated or party-coloured *weasel*, so called from the resemblance it beareth unto a weasel in the head."—*Browne: Birds of Norfolk.*

* II. *Fig.:* A lean, mean, sneaking fellow.

"The *weasel* Scot
Comes sneaking." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

weasel-coot, *s.* [WEASEL, I. (2).]

weasel-faced, *a.* Having a sharp, thin face, like a weasel.

weasel-fish, *s.* [WHISTLE-FISH.]

weasel-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: Lepilemur mustelinus. [LEPILEMUR.]

*** weasel-ling, * weazel-ling,** *s.*

Ichthy.: Probably the Five-bearded Rockling, *Motella mustela*, the *Gadus mustela* of Linnæus.

"*Mustela marina*, called by some a *weazel-ling*, which, salted and dried, becomes a good Lenten dish."—*Browne: Norfolk Fishes.*

wēa'-sel-snout, *s.* [Eng. *weasel* and *snout.*] Named from the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: The sub-genus Galeobdolon (q.v.).

*** wēas'-ĭ-nĕss, * weas-y-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *weasy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being weasy; carnal pride.

"But he acknowledged not God to be the auctor of them. And therefore of pryde and *weasynes* gaue himselfe vp vnto his owne lustia."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

*** wēas'-ȳ,** *a.* [Lit. = wheezing or breathing hard, from being puffed up with high and good living.] Gluttonous, sensual.

"They wexed *weasy* and fatte, as saith the song of Moses."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

wĕath'-ĕr, * wed-er, * wed-re, * wed-yr, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *weder*; cogn. with Dut. *weder*; Icel. *vedhr*; Dan. *veir*; Sw. *väder*; O. H. Ger. *wetar*; Ger. *wetter* = weather; *gewitter* = a storm; cf. Icel. *land-vidhri* = a land-wind; *heidh-vidhri* = bright weather; Lith. *vētra* = a storm, stormy weather; Russ. *vieter'*, *vietr'* = wind, breeze. From the same root as WIND (1), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A general term for the atmospheric conditions, or the state of the air, with special reference to the questions of cold or heat, pressure, dryness, humidity, presence or absence of rain, occurrence of sunshine, or any other meteorological phenomena: as warm *weather*, dry *weather*, wet *weather*, stormy *weather*, hazy *weather*, &c. The science which investigates the causes of these changes of the atmosphere, and attempts to trace them to their origin is called Meteorology (q.v.).

"When the wind is thus settled, we have commonly fair *weather*."—*Dampier: Discourse of Winds*, ch. i.

¶ In some tropical countries the seasons are so regular that the weather for any particular month may be predicted long beforehand without any considerable liability to error. For instance, it may safely be said that from November 1 to June 1 in Central India there will be only two or three rainy days, while between June 15 and September 15 there will be few days that are not rainy. [MONSOON, SEASON.] Prediction in any particular year in temperate climates, especially in Western Europe, is much more liable to error, though on a series of years there is tolerable uniformity, so that such expressions have arisen as March winds, April showers, and November fogs. The popular belief that the weather can be predicted by noting the changes of the moon is erroneous. Most other popular notions regarding weather signs are more or less accurate. In predicting the weather in Great Britain the meteorologists labor under this great disadvantage, that the approach, say, of a depression from the Atlantic, the ordinary precursor of a storm, cannot be telegraphed till it has reached the west coast of Ireland. If, on the contrary, a storm crossing the United States from the far west be moving towards New York, its progress can be telegraphed to that city whenever it reaches the states adjoining the Rocky Mountains.

* 2. Change of the state of the air.

* 3. Hence, fig., vicissitude, change of condition.

"An ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time."—*Bacon.*

* 4. A light rain, a shower. (*Wyclife: Deuteronomy* xxxii. 2.)

* 5. Wind.

* 6. A storm, a tempest.

"Roaring louder than the sea or *weather*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

* 7. Bad, wet, or inclement weather.

"Seynge this byssshop with his company syttyng in the *weder*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

8. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.

II. *Naut.:* The side of the vessel exposed to the wind; in contradistinction to the lee or leeward side, which is away from the wind.

B. *As adjective:*

Naut.: Towards the wind; windward. (Used frequently in composition: as, *weather-quarter*, *weather-gauge*, &c.)

¶ * (1) *To make fair weather:* To flatter; to conciliate by fair words and a show of friendship. [FAIR-WEATHER, 2.]

"I must *make fair weather* yet awhile."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) *To make good* (or *bad*) *weather:*

Naut.: To behave well (or ill) in a storm; to ship little (or much) water.

weather-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: The anchor lying to windward, by which the ship rides when moored.

weather-beaten, *a.* Beaten by the wind; seasoned by exposure to all sorts of weather.

"*Weather-beaten* old seamen who had risen from being cabin-boys to be Admirals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It is probable that weather-beaten should really be weather-bitten (q.v.). In some cases it is undoubtedly a corruption of the latter word: as in *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2:—

"Like a *weather-bitten* conduit."

*** weather-bit, * weather-bitten,** *a.* [Cf. Sw, *väderbiten* = weather-bitten; Norw. *vederbiten.*] Bitten, nipped, or frozen by the weather. [WEATHER-BEATEN.]

*** weather-blown,** *a.* Weather-beaten; exposed.

"Strong Enispe that for height is *weather-blown*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii. 532.

weather-board, *v.t.* To nail boards upon, as on a roof or side of a house, lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, &c., from penetrating it.

weather-board, *s.*

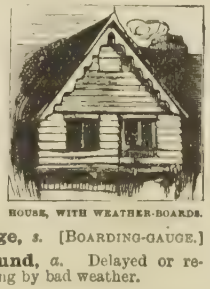
1. *Nautical:*

(1) That side of a ship which is towards the wind; the windward side.

(2) A piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather. They are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air.

2. *Build.* (*Pl.*): Weather-boarding (q.v.).

weather-boarding, *s.* Boards nailed with a lap on each other to prevent the penetration of rain, snow, &c., as on roofs, the sides of houses, &c.



HOUSE, WITH WEATHER-BOARDS.

weather-boarding gauge, *s.* [BOARDING-GAUGE.]

weather-bound, *a.* Delayed or restrained from sailing by bad weather.

weather-bow, *s.*

Naut.: The side of a ship's bow that is to windward.

weather-box, *s.* A kind of hygrometer, usually in the shape of a toy house, in which certain mechanical results from the weight or fixture of materials due to dampness are made to move a figure or pair of figures—a man and a woman on a poised arm, for instance, so that the former advances from his porch in wet, and the latter in dry weather.

weather-breeder, *s.* A fine day which is supposed to presage foul weather. (*Prov.*)

Weather Bureau, *s.* A bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, having charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm signals, &c., and generally the distribution of meteorological information.

weather-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: A long piece of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather, when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

weather-cock, *s.* & *v.* [WEATHERCOCK.]

*** weather-driven,** *a.* Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

weather-eye, *s.* The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather.

¶ *To keep one's weather-eye open* (or *awake*): To be sharply on one's guard; to have or keep one's wits about one. (*Slang.*)

weather-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Misgurnus fossilis, called also the Mud-fish and Thunder-fish. It is about a foot in length, dark-brown above, flecked with black; abdomen orange, with black spots. In Germany and Austria it is regarded as a weather-prophet, because it usually comes to the surface about twenty-four hours before bad weather, and moves about with unusual energy. This habit has sometimes led to its being confined in a glass globe as an animated barometer. (*Seeley: Freshwater Fishes of Europe.*)

weather-gage, *s.* [WEATHER-GAUGE.]

weather-gall, *s.* The same as WATER-GALL (q.v.).

weather-gauge, weather-gage, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The advantage of the wind; specifically the position or station of one ship to the windward of another.

"Take a turn round the back o' the hill to gain the wind on them; and when thou'st got the *weather gage* thou mayst drive them before thee as gently as so many innocent lambs."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. i.

* 2. *Fig.:* Advantage of position; superiority, vantage.

"Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 24.

weather-gaw, *s.* [WEATHER-GALL.]

weather-glass, *s.*

Physics: A popular name for a barometer (q.v.), the weather indications of which are often graduated thus:—

Height.				State of the weather.
31	inches	..	..	Very dry.
30½	,,	..	..	Settled weather.
30	,,	..	..	Fine weather.
29½	,,	..	..	Variable.
29	,,	..	..	Rain or wind.
28½	,,	..	..	Much rain.
28	,,	..	..	Tempest.

weather-gleam, *s.* A peculiar clear sky near the horizon. (*Prov.*)

"You have marked the lighting of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears."—*Trench: English Past & Present*, lect. 5.

*** weather-hardened,** *a.* Weather-beaten; seasoned by exposure to the weather.

"A countenance *weather-hardened* as it was."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ix.

† weather-harp, *s.* A large Æolian harp. (*Rossiter.*)

*** weather-headed,** *a.* Having a sheepish look. (*Scotch.*)

"That old *weather-headed* fool."—*Congreve: Love for Love*, ii. 7.

¶ Probably a corruption of *wether-headed.*

weather-helm, *s.*

Naut.: A ship is said to carry a weather-helm, when, owing to her having a tendency to gripe, the helm requires to be kept a little to windward, or a-weather, in order to prevent her head from coming up in the wind when sailing close-hauled.

*** weather-house,** *s.* A weather-box (q.v.). (*Cowper: Task*, i. 211.)

weather-line, *s.* The line where the trunk of a tree touches and rises above the soil, and is thus exposed to the weather.

"The *weather-line*, just by the surface of the earth, where the durability of timber is put to the severest test."—*Mudie: Pop. Guide to the Obs. of Nature.*

weather-mouldings, *s. pl.*

Arch.: Drip-stones or canopies over a door, intended to throw off the rain.

weather-proof, *a.* Proof against the weather; able to afford adequate protection against a tempest or to pass through one uninjured.

"Our bark's not *weather-proof*."—*Quarles: Hist. of Jonah*, E. i. b.

weather-prophet, *s.* One who foretells coming weather; one who is weather-wise.

weather-quarter, *s.*

Naut.: The quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.

weather-roll, *s.*

Naut.: The roll of a ship to the windward in a heavy sea, upon the beams. (Opposed to *lee-lurch.*)

weather-shore, *s.*

Naut.: The shore which lies to windward of a ship.

weather-side, *s.*

Naut.: That side of a ship under sail upon which the wind blows, or which is to windward.

* **weather-spy,** *s.* An astrologer; one who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet.

"A gulling *weather-spy*.' *Donne: Satire* i.

weather-stain, *s.* A stain or mark caused by exposure to the weather.

"With *weather-stains* upon the wall,
And stairways worn, and crazy doors."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

weather-strip, *s.* A piece of board, rubber, or the like, which closes accurately the space between the shut door and the threshold.

weather-tide, *s.*

Naut.: The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to windward.

weather-tiling, *s.*

Build.: Tiling placed in vertical position on the side of a house.

* **weather-vane,** *s.* A vane; a weather-cock.

weather-wind, *s.*

Bot.: Convolvulus sepium.

weather-wise, *a.* Wise or skilful in foreseeing or predicting changes of the weather.

"After I perceauêd them to be *weather-wise*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 281.

* **weather-wiser,** *s.* Something which predicts or foreshows the weather.

"The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weather-wiser*."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. x.

* **weather-work,** *s.* Defence or provision against the wind, sea, &c.

"To caulk the decks and inside *weather-works* of the ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

weather-worn, *a.* Worn by the action of or by exposure to the weather; weathered.

* **weather-wrack,** *s.* Something damaged by exposure to the weather.

"You need not mistrust
A *weather-wrack*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

wĕath'-ẽr, *v.t. & i.* [WEATHER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To air; to expose to the air.

"Soaring through his wide empire of the aire
To *weather* his brode sailes."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 42.

2. To bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; to sustain the effects of or pass through without permanent injury or loss: as, To *weather* difficulties.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* To cause to alter in colour, coherence, or composition, and to decay through the influence of the weather. (Spec. in the pa. and pr. par.) [WEATHERED, II. 2., WEATHERING, II. 2.]

2. *Nautical:*

(1) To sail to the windward of; to pass to windward.

"Whilst Arethusa was on this (port) tack, Neptune hove round again and *weathered* her, thus becoming leading vessel again."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty. (Said of a ship in a storm, as also of a captain or pilot.)

"Many a rough sea had he *weather'd* in her."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 135.

B. *Intransitive:*

Geol.: To undergo alteration tending to decomposition, to decay by the action of the weather.

¶ **1.** *To weather a point:*

(1) *Naut.:* To gain a point toward the wind, as a ship.

(2) *Fig.:* To gain or accomplish a point against opposition.

"We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weathered* our *point*; a stretch or two more will do the work."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

2. *To weather out:* To endure; to hold out to the end against.

"When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weathered out* the storm that beats upon us."
Addison. (*Todd.*)

wĕath'-ẽr-cŏck, * **wed-yr-cok,** *s.* [Eng. *weather*, and *cock*, s.]

1. *Lit.:* A vane; a weather-vane; a figure placed on the top of a spire, steeple, roof, or the like, which turns with the wind, and shows its direction. So called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, was a favourite form of vane.

"He saw the gilded *weathercock*
Swim in the moonlight as he passed."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

2. *Fig.:* Any person or thing that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

"'Where had you this pretty *weathercock?*' 'I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had him of.'"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

* **wĕath'-ẽr-cŏck,** *v.t.* [WEATHERCOCK, *s.*] To serve as a weathercock to or upon.

"Whose blazing wyvern *weathercocked* the spire."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 17.

wĕath'-ẽred, *a.* [Eng. *weather*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Seasoned by exposure to the weather; weather-beaten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Applied to surfaces which have a small slope or inclination given to them to prevent water lodging on them, as window-sills, the tops of classic cornices, and the upper surface of most flat stone-work.

"So much of the outer surface as protrudes from the wall is *weathered*, or sloped off to carry the water away."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 294.

2. *Geol.:* Altered and more or less decomposed, disintegrated, or decayed through the operation of the weather.

wĕath'-ẽr-ĭng, * **wed-er-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *weather*; *-ing.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Weather.

"Which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 515.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The act of giving an inclination, or the inclination given to a surface so as to enable it to throw off water.

2. *Geol.:* The disintegration and decay of rocks under the influence of the weather. The alternations of heat and cold often make rocks brittle. The freezing of water within their interstices also has a destructive effect. When rocks are composed of two or more minerals, which expand differently when heated, and contract differently when they become cold, a powerful destructive agency is established. The carbon dioxide of the air acts on rocks containing lime, and rain and wind remove the bicarbonate. Wind also at times raises sand, which scours the rocks and somewhat wastes them away. (*Lyell.*)

wĕath'-ẽr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *weatherly*; *-ness.*]

Naut.: The quality or state of being weatherly.

"The properties in a yacht which govern speed or *weatherliness*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

wĕath'-ẽr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *weather*; *-ly.*]

Naut.: Applied to a ship when she holds a good wind; that is, when she presents so great a lateral resistance to the water, when close-hauled, that she makes very little leeway.

"It was considered desirable she should possess more *weatherly* power."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

wĕath'-ẽr-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *weather*; *-most.*]

Naut.: Being furthest to the windward.

"The *weathermost* portion of the sail exercises very little power on the ship."—*Field*, Feb. 25, 1888.

* **wĕath-ẽr-ŏl'-ō-gў,** *s.* [Eng. *weather*; *-ology.*] A humorously coined word to express the science of the weather. (*Byron.*)

wēave (1), * **weve** (pa. t. * *waf*, * *weaved*, *wove*, pa. par. * *weavĕd*, *woven*, * *wovun*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *wefan* (pa. t. *wæf*, pa. par. *wefen*); cogn. with Dut. *weven*; Icel. *vefa* (pa. t. *vaf*, pa. par. *ofinn*); Dan. *væve*; Sw. *vefva*; Ger. *weben* (pa. t. *wob*, pa. par. *gewoben*); Sansc. *vá, ve, vap.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form by the interlacing of anything flexible, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by texture, or by the insertion and interlacing of one part of a material within another.

"The women *wove* hangings for the grove."—2 *Kings* xxiii. 7.

2. To form a texture with; to interlace or intertwine so as to form a fabric.

"When she *weaved* the sleided silk."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Iv. (Chorus.)

3. To entwine; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to unite closely or intimately.

"Those [notions] which are supposed *woven* into the very principles of their being."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **4.** To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care: as, To *weave* a plot.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To practise weaving; to work with a loom.

"Whether they be . . . spinning, *weaving*, sowing, or brushing."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. x.

2. To become woven or interwoven.

"The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves*."
W. Browne.

II. *Manège:* To make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver. (Said of a horse.)

* **wēave** (2), *v.i. & t.* [WAVE, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To wave, to float, to fluctuate, to waver.

"'Twixt life and death, long to and fro she *weaved*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 10.

B. *Trans.:* To wave, to shake, to brandish.

"Shaking a pike . . . and *weaving* them amaine."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 566.

* **wēaved,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WEAVE (1), *v.*]

wēav'-ẽr, * **weyv-er,** *s.* [Eng. *weave* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave cloth, &c.

"Then *weavers* stretch your stays upon the weft."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* A weaver-bird (q.v.).

"*Weavers* prefer to build on trees where the long slender twigs droop towards the ground, and so afford a nice vertical slender support."—*Nature*, May 31, 1888, p. 104.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The Tubitelæ (q.v.). (*Griffiths: Cuvier*, xiii. 404.)

weaver-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the family Ploceidæ (q.v.). Both the scientific and trivial names of these birds have reference to the remarkable structure of their nests. The Weaver-birds are large finches, with somewhat elongated bodies, moderate wings, long tails, and very bright coats, the latter often varied in the breeding season. Yellow and yellowish-red are the prevailing tints, but species occur in which black, red, white, or gray predominates. The Weaver-birds are extremely social, and many of the species live in large colonies during the period of incubation. The nests of the various species differ considerably in shape and general structure, some (as the genus Oriolinus), building a separate nest for the male, while the female sits in another on her eggs, till relieved by her mate; others again contain more than one chamber, as that of the Golden Weaver-bird, *Ploceus galbula*; while the Social Weaver-

MAHALI WEAVER-BIRD (*Ploceus taha*) AND NEST.

birds, *Ploceus* or *Philetærus socius*, construct an umbrella-like roof, under which from 800 to 1,000 separate nests have been found. But in all cases fibres, slender twigs, or blades of grass are the materials employed, the whole being tightly woven, after having been rendered more flexible and adhesive by the application of saliva. The nests themselves consist of a more or less globular portion, elongated into a tube below, with the entrance at the bottom or at the side. They are very generally suspended at the extremities of branches, and often over water, probably as affording security against monkeys, snakes, and other enemies. The Mahali Weaver-bird (*Ploceus taha*) is said to insert thorns into its nest, as a further protection against marauders. It is a noteworthy fact that the Golden Weaver-bird has begun to build on the telegraph-wires by the side of the railway in Natal, owing to the rapid destruction of the willows before advancing civilization (*Nature*, May 31, 1888).

weaver-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Ploceidæ (q.v.).

"The Ploceidæ, or *Weaver-finches*, are especially characteristic of the Ethiopian region."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, ii. 286.

weaver-fish, *s.* [WEEVER.]

weaver's shuttle, *s.*

Zool.: Ovulum volva. The popular name has reference to its shape.

***wēav'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *weaver; -ess.*] A female weaver.

"In the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*."—*J. H. Blunt: Hist. of Dursley*, 222.

wēav'-ĭng, ***wev-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [WEAVE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who weaves; the act or process of producing cloth, &c., by the combination of flexible fibres. It is an art of very remote antiquity. The frame or apparatus on which cloth is woven is termed a loom (q.v.). In all kinds of weaving, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the woof or weft, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the warp, web, or chain. The essential operation of weaving is the successive raising of certain threads of the warp, and the depression of others for the reception of the weft shot. This operation is called shedding. The web, which is of any convenient length, is kept stretched between two parallel beams, fixed horizontally between upright standards. The one beam, on which the warp is wound, is called the yarn-roll, and the other on which the cloth is wound, the cloth-beam or roll. The weft-shot is introduced or carried through the shed by the shuttle. Weaving is performed by hand on hand-looms, and by steam or other motive power on power-looms. In its most general sense, the term comprehends not only the making of those textile fabrics prepared in the loom, but also net-work, lace-work, &c. Where the colour of the yarn in warp and weft is the same, the process is called plain weaving, and the result is a fabric of uniform colour, in which the warp and weft threads regularly interlace. Pattern weaving consists either in using different colours in warp or weft or in both, or in weaving with more complicated machines, or in combining both variations. Double weaving consists in weaving two webs simultaneously one above the other, and interweaving the two at intervals so as to form a double cloth. Kidderminster or Scotch carpeting is the chief example of this process. Pile weaving is the process by which fabrics like velvet, velveteen, corduroy, and Turkish carpets are produced. [LOOM (1), JACQUARD.]

¶ Though skins of animals formed the chief clothing material in the Stone Age, yet the arts of spinning and weaving were practised, spindle-whorls and fabrics (the material is flax, hemp being unknown) having been found in the Swiss lake-dwellings of that period. The art of weaving seems to have existed in China and in India from a remote period of antiquity. It is also represented in sculpture on the Egyptian monuments at Thebes. Women, many of them slaves or devotees attached to temples, wove fabrics in Greece and Rome, while in Egypt the work was performed by men. The primeval looms were everywhere rude, but the Hindoos, with humble machines, turn out excellent fabrics. In 1132 and 1331 continental weavers settled in England. Several inventions in the art of machine weaving were made in the eighteenth century, and in 1801 Jacquard exhibited in Paris the loom which bears his name, and which has been of inestimable service in the weaving of patterns in cloth. In 1809 Heathcoat invented the bobbin-net machine. Within the present century the art of weaving has made great progress, numerous inventions having been made in the United States and elsewhere.

wēaz'-ẹn, *a.* [A.S. *wisnian* = to become dry; Icel. *visna* = to wither, from *visinn* = withered, palsied, dried up; Dan. & Sw. *vissen* = withered; Sw. *vissna* = to fade; O. H. Ger. *wësaren* = to dry.] Thin, lean, wizened, withered.

"His shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face."—*Irving: Sketch-Book; Christmas Dinner.*

weazen-faced, *a.* Wizen-faced, withered.

"The door . . . was opened, and a little blear-eyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

wĕb, webbe, *s.* [A.S. *webb, web;* cogn. with Dut. *web, webbe;* Icel. *vefr*, genit. *vefjar;* Dan. *væv;* Sw. *väf;* O. H. Ger. *weppi, wappi;* Ger. *gewebe*. From the same root as *weave* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is woven; the piece of cloth woven in a loom; a texture.

"To compete with the costlier *webs* turned out at Spitalfields."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

2. A piece of linen cloth.

3. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a web to catch flies and other insects for its food; a cobweb.

"Over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning *web*, and spread her subtile net."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 28.

4. Hence, fig., anything carefully contrived and artfully put together or woven, as a plot, scheme, or trap.

"What a tangled *web* we weave
When first we practise to deceive."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 17.

5. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specif., a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers and the like.

6. Applied to any plain, flat surface; as—

(1) A sheet or thin plate of metal.

"And there with stately pompe by heapes they wend,
And Christians slaine rolle up in *webs* of led."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 26.

*(2) The blade of a sword.

"The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought,
Was broke through hardnesse of the counties sheeld."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, vii. 4.

(3) The plate, or its equivalent, in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat plates or laterally extending portions.

"This interval was strengthened by horizontal *webs* of iron plates."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

(4) The corresponding portion between the tread and foot of a railway-rail.

(5) That portion of a wheel, as of a railway-carriage, which extends between the hub and the rim, occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel.

(6) The blade of a saw.

(7) In vehicles, a stout band of textile fabric, used as straps to limit the extension of the hood.

(8) That portion of an ordinary anvil which is of reduced size below the head, and from which the divergent horns proceed.

(9) The solid portion of the bit of a key.

(10) The arm of a crank connecting the shaft and the wrist.

(11) The thin sharp part of the coulter of a plough.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* The term web is sometimes used of the silky sheath formed by various caterpillars within the rolled leaves constructed for their habitation and defence, the cocoon of the silkworm, &c.

2. *Ornith.:* A membrane in the Swimming Birds, uniting the three anterior toes, and in one order (the Steganopodes) extending also along the side of the foot to the great toe. In a rudimentary form the web is found also in some waders.

3. *Zool.:* Chiefly in the sense I. 3. All spiders do not weave webs, and those which do vary in the more or less regular form of the web produced. Two of the finest weavers are the Garden Spider, *Epeira diadema*, the web of which is of a fine geometric form, and the Common House Spider, *Aranea domestica*. [SPINNERET.] Used also of the membranes between the digits of some animals which are specially adapted for swimming, or are amphibious, as the Ornithorhynchus, the Otter, some breeds of Dogs, the Crocodiles, and the Water-lizards.

¶ *Web and pin, Pin and web:* The same as PIN (1), *s.*, I. 9.

web-eye, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease of the eye arising from a film suffusing it; caligo.

web fingered, *a.* Having the fingers united by a membrane.

"He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor.*

web-foot, *s.* A foot the toes of which are united by a web or membrane.

web-footed, *a.* Having web-feet; palmiped.

"*Web-footed* fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

web-press, web printing-machine, *s.* A printing-machine which takes its paper from the web or roll.

web-saw, *s.* A frame-saw (q.v.).

web-wheel, *s.* A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which is sometimes perforated.

wĕb, *v.t.* [WEB, *s.*] To cover with or as with a web; to envelop.

***webbe,** *s.* [A.S. *webba.*] A weaver, a webber. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 364.)

wĕbbed, *a.* [Eng. *web*, s.; *-ed.*] Having the toes united by a membrane or web: as, The *webbed* feet of a goose or duck.

***wĕb'-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *web; -er.*] A weaver.

wĕb'-bĭng, *s.* [Eng. *web*, s.; *-ing.*] A woven band of cotton or flax, generally striped and used for girths, straining-pieces of saddles, surcingles, bed-bottoms, &c.

***wĕb'-bў,** *a.* [Eng. *web*, s.; *-y.*] Pertaining or relating to a web; consisting of or resembling a web.

"Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

†**wē'-bĕr (w as v),** *s.* [Wilhelm Eduard Weber (born 1804), Professor of Physics in the University of Göttingen.]

Electro-magnetics: A coulomb. [UNIT, ¶ 4. (1).]

Weber's Law, *s.*

Physiol.: There is always a constant ratio between the strength of the stimulus and the intensity of the sensations. The stronger the stimulus already applied, the stronger must be the increase of the stimulus in order to cause a perceptible increase of the sensation.

wĕb'-skў-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Prof. Websky, of Berlin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in the olivine-diabase (palæopicrite) of Amelose, Biedenkopf, Hesse. Hardness, 3·0; sp. gr., 1·771; colour, pitch-black, in thin splinters, bright-green; streak, brownish-green. Compos., a hydrated silicate of magnesia with some iron protoxide. An analysis yielded the formula $H_6R_4Si_3O_{13} + 6H_2O$, where R = Mg. and Fe.

***wĕb'-stẽr, *webbe-ster,** *s.* [A.S. *webbestre* = a female weaver, from *webba* = a weaver, and fem. suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A weaver.

"*Webbesters* and walkers, and wynners with handen.'
Piers Plowman, p. 11.

Wĕb-stẽr'-ĭ-an, *a.* Of, resembling, or pertaining to Daniel Webster, the great American statesman and orator (1782–1852).

wĕb'-stẽr-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Webster, who found it in Sussex; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ALUMINITE (q.v.).

wĕcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *wegan* = to lift, to carry.] [WEIGH, *v.*]

1. An instrument for winnowing corn made in the form of a sieve, but without holes.

"Meg fain wad to the barn gaen
To win three *wechts* o' naething."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

* 2. A sort of tambourine.

wĕd, ***wedde,** ***wed-den,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *weddian* = to pledge, to engage, from *wed* = a pledge; cogn. with Dut. *wedden* = to lay a wager, from O. Dut. *wedde* = a pledge, a pawn; Icel. *vedhja* = to wager, from *vedh* = a pledge; Dan. *vedde* = to wager; Sw. *vädja* = to appeal, from *vad* = a bet, an appeal; Ger. *wetten* = to wager, from *wette* = a wager; Goth. *gawadjon* = to pledge, to betroth, from *wadi* = a pledge; Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*) = a pledge; cf. Lith. *wèsti*, pr. t. *wedù* = to marry, to take home a bride; Sansc. *vadhū* = a bride. From same root as *wage, wager, gage.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To marry, to take in marriage; to take as husband or wife.

"The emperour in this lond *weddede* tho a wyf."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 75.

2. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock.

"In Syracusa was I born: and *wed*
Unto a woman, happy but for me."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

3. To join or attach one's self or itself to.

"They led the vine
To *wed* her elm." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 215.

4. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly by passion, inclination, or prejudice.

"Aged kings, *wedded* to will, that work without advice."
Surrey: Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, iii.

* 5. To unite for ever or inseparably.

"Thou art *wedded* to calamity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

6. To unite generally.

"The ease with which, when in proper mood, he could ably *wed* the tone to the word."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1882.

* 7. To espouse; to take part with.

"They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause."—*Clarendon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To marry; to contract matrimony.

"Men shulden *wedden* after hir estate,
For youth and elde is often at debate."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,230.

***wĕd,** ***wedde,** *s.* [A.S. *wed.*] [WED, *v.*] A pledge, a pawn, a security.

"And thus his trouth he leyth to *wedde*."
Gower: C. A., i.

wĕd'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [WED, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Married; united in marriage.

"Let wealth, let honour, wait the *wedded* dame."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 77.

2. Pertaining or relating to matrimony: as, *wedded* life, *wedded* bliss.

3. Intimately united, joined, or attached by interest, passion, or prejudice.

"But man in general, *wedded* to the world, despises its call [Christianity]."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., hint. 2.

wed-der, *s.* [WETHER.]

wĕd'-dĭng, ***wed-dyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [WED, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used at a wedding or weddings.

"If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her *wedding* day, and in her *wedding* cloathes, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lions."—*Swift.*

C. *As subst.:* Marriage, nuptials; nuptial ceremony or festivities.

¶ *Silver wedding, Golden wedding, Diamond wedding:* The celebrations of the twenty-fifth, fiftieth, and sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding.

wedding-bed, *s.* The bed of a newly-married pair; a nuptial-bed.

wedding-cake, *s.* A cake covered with icing, and richly decorated. It is cut by the bride during the wedding breakfast and distributed to the guests, portions of it being afterwards sent to absent friends.

wedding-card, *s.* One of a set of cards, containing the names of a newly-married couple, sent to friends to announce the wedding, and to state when they will be at home to receive calls of congratulation.

wedding-clothes, *s. pl.* Garments to be worn by a bride or bridegroom at the marriage ceremony.

wedding-day, *s.* The day of marriage, or its anniversary.

"To-morrow is our *wedding-day*."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

wedding-dower, *s.* A marriage portion.

"Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

wedding-favour, *s.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, &c., worn by guests attending a wedding.

wedding-feast, *s.* A feast or entertainment provided by the guests at a wedding.

wedding-knot, *s.*

Naut.: A tie for uniting the looped ends of two ropes.

wedding-ring, *s.* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the left hand of the bride during the marriage ceremony.

***wēde** (1), *s.* [WEED (1), *s.*]

***wēde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *wæde, wæd* = a garment.] A garment; clothing, apparel. [WEED (2), *s.*]

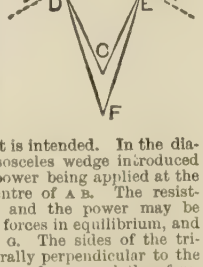
"Hi sende her feble messagers in poure monne *weede*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 165.

wē-dĕl'-ĭ-ą (w as v), *s.* [Named after George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Heliopsideæ. Herbs or undershrubs with serrate or three-cleft leaves and yellow radiate and composite flowers, with a pappus of toothed or hairy scales. Natives of America. The leaves of *Wedelia calendulacea*, a composite with a slight camphoraceous smell, are used in India as a hair-dye and to promote the growth of hair. In Lohardagga, in Bengal, the root is pounded, and gives a black dye with salts of iron. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) The leaves are considered to be tonic and alterative; the seeds, flowers, and leaves in decoction are deobstruent.

wĕdge (1), ***wegge,** *s.* [A.S. *wecg* = a mass of metal, a wedge; cogn. with Dut. *wig, wigge* = a wedge; Icel. *veggr;* Dan. *vægge;* Sw. *vigg;* O. H. Ger. *wekki, weggi;* M. H. Ger. *weche* = a wedge. From the same root as *wag.*]

1. A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and tapering to a thin edge at the other. It is a body contained under two triangular and three rectangular surfaces. The wedge is one of the mechanical powers, and is used for splitting wood, rocks, &c., for exerting great pressure, as in the oil-press [WEDGE-PRESS], and for raising immense weights, as when a ship is raised by wedges driven under the keel. All cutting and penetrating instruments, as knives, swords, chisels, razors, axes, nails, pins, needles, &c., may be considered as wedges, the angle of the wedge being in such cases more or less acute, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In the diagram, A B C is an isosceles wedge introduced into a cleft D F E, power being applied at the point H, in the centre of A B. The resistance on each side and the power may be considered as three forces in equilibrium, and meeting in a point G. The sides of the triangle A B C are severally perpendicular to the directions of the three forces, and therefore, P : ½R : : AB : AC, or the power is to the total resistance as half the back of the wedge is to the side of the wedge. The mechanical power of the wedge is increased by making the angle of penetration more acute. But no certain theory can be laid down concerning the power of the wedge, since being usually produced by the percussion of a hammer, mallet, &c., every stroke of which causes a tremor in the wedge, the resistance at the sides is for the instant thrown off.



"Forth goes the woodman . . . to wield the axe
And drive the *wedge*, in yonder forest drear."
Cowper: Task, v. 43.

* 2. A mass of metal, especially one in the shape of a wedge.

"A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight."—*Joshua* vii. 21.

3. Something in the shape of a wedge.

"The legion when they saw their time, bursting out like a violent *wedge*, quickly broke and dissipated what opposed them."—*Milton: Hist. of Britain*, bk. ii.

¶ *The thin* (or *small*) *end of the wedge:* A term used figuratively to express the first move, apparently of little importance, but destined or calculated ultimately to lead to important results.

wedge-bills, *s. pl.* [SCHISTES.]

wedge-press, *s.* A form of press, more used formerly than now, for expressing oil from crushed seeds.

wedge-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

2. *Bot.:* Cuneate (q.v.).

Wedge-shaped character: [CUNEIFORM].

wedge-tailed eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: *Uraëtus audax*, from Australia. Back and sides rust-colour, rest of body blackish-brown; feathers of wings and upper tail-coverts tipped with pale-brown.

wedge-wise, *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

"And thus *wedge-wise* by little and little they spread broader and broader behind."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. xxiii.

ĕdge (2), *s.* [See def.] In Cambridge University a name given to the man who stands last in the list of the classical tripos; said to be taken from the name (*Wedgwood*) of the man who occupied this place on the first list in 1824. (Also called Wooden-wedge.) [SPOON, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

wĕdġe, *v.t.* [WEDGE (1), *s.*]

* 1. To cleave with a wedge or wedges; to rive. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When my heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 1.

2. To drive in a wedge; to crowd in; to compress.

"*Wedged* in one body like a flight of cranes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 846.

* 3. To force, as a wedge forces its way.

"Part . . . rang'd in figure, *wedge* their way
Intelligent of seasons." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 426.

4. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

"*Wedge* on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe."
A. Philips. (*Todd.*)

5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

"They often find great lumps *wedged* between the rocks as if it naturally grew there."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

wĕdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WEDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Pottery: The process of dividing a lump of clay and dashing the parts together in a direction different from its former contact. It brings the mass to a homogeneous condition, develops plasticity, and expels air-bubbles.

Wĕdġ'-wo͝od, Wĕdġe'-wo͝od, *s.* [See compounds.]

***Wedgwood-pyrometer,** *s.*

Physics: A pyrometer in which temperature was ascertained by the contraction of baked clay, measured before and after its subjection to the action of heat. It was not trustworthy, for clay exposed for a long period to a moderate amount of heat will be as much reduced in bulk as by an intensely high temperature continued for a brief period.

Wedgwood-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A peculiar kind of ware made by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95), in which artistic designs and treatment were joined to mechanical and technical excellence. Professor Church thus enumerates the several varieties or "bodies" of the ware in the order of invention or improvement: 1. Cream-coloured ware, called Queen's ware, in various hues of cream-colour, saffron, and straw. 2. Egyptian black, or basaltes ware, used for seals, plaques, life-size busts, medallion portraits, &c. 3. Red ware, or Rosso antico, not equal in quality of colour or fineness of grain to the earlier work of John Philip Elers, of Bradwell Wood. 4. White semi-porcelain, or fine stoneware, differing from the white jasper in its pale straw-coloured or grayish hue, and in its waxlike smooth surface and subtranslucency. 5. Variegated ware, of two kinds, one a cream-coloured body, marbled, mottled, or spangled with divers colours upon the surface and under the glaze; the other an

improved kind of agate ware, in which the coloured clays in bands, twists, stripes, and waves constituted the entire substance. 6. Jasper ware, in which the chief triumphs of Wedgwood were wrought, resembling outwardly the finest of his white terra-cotta and semi-porcelain bodies. One of his earliest recipes for this last-named ware was, in percentage, barytes, 57·1; clay, 28·6; flint, 9·5; barium carbonate, 4·8; the novelty of these components being the use of the barytes and barium carbonate. A very little cobalt was occasionally added, even to the white jasper ware, to neutralize the yellowish hue, and by introducing a little Cornish stone or other felspathic material it became less opaque and more wax-like. There are seven colours in this ware besides the white—blue of various shades, lilac, pink, sage-green, olive-green, yellow, and black—and it is remarkable for the absence of bubbles and holes, the flatness of the field, and the uniformity of grain. It was produced in numberless forms—cameos, intaglios, portrait medallions, statuettes, vases, &c., and the yellow variety is rare. Wedgwood's artistic work consists not only in copies of antique gems and in the adaptation of antique designs, but in the original productions of many English and foreign draughtsmen and modellers: foremost among the former must be placed the great artist Flaxman. His chief mark is the name "Wedgwood," impressed in Roman characters in the paste before firing, the size of the letters ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in height. During his partnership with Bentley the name of the latter was conjoined to his own. In some cases the word "Etruria" is added. The name "Josiah Wedgwood," with a date beneath, belongs to a time when the works at Etruria—now a town of about 5,000 inhabitants—were carried on by the son of the founder; in more recent times the simple name "Wedgwood" has been reverted to. Small marks, chiefly those of workmen, are found on pieces of old Wedgwood ware; Miss Meteyard gives no fewer than one hundred of these, but Wedgwood—like too many other manufacturers, both past and present—suppressed as far as possible such indications of the individuality of his designers.

***wĕdg'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *wedge* (1), s.; *-y.*] Wedge-shaped; like a wedge.

"Pushed his *wedgy* snout into the straw subjacent."—*Landor.* (*Annandale.*)

wĕd'-lŏck, *wed-lok, *wedloke, *s.* [A.S. *wedlâc* = a pledge, from *wed* = a pledge, and *lâc* = sport, a gift, in token of pleasure, hence, the gift given to a bride. The reference is to the practice of giving a present to the bride on the morning after marriage; cf. Ger. *morgengabe* = a nuptial (lit. = morning) gift.]

* **1.** Marriage, matrimony.

"Boweth youre nekke under the blisful yok . . .
Which that men clepen spousalie or *wedlok*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,992.

2. The married state.

"I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In *wedlock* a reproach."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 35.

* **3.** A wife.

"Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece? that we may do her honour, mad boy."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 1.

* **4.** Marriage vows.

"Howe be it she kept but euyll the sacrament of matrimony, but brake her *wedloke*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

¶ Sometimes used adjectively.

"Whiles a *wedlock* hymn we sing,
Feed yourselves with questioning."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

*** wedlock-bands,** *s. pl.* Marriage. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 986.)

*** wedlock-bound,** *a.* Married. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 905.)

*** wedlock-treachery,** *s.* An offence against the marriage tie; adultery. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,009.)

***wĕd'-lŏck,** *v.t.* [Wedlock, s.] To unite in marriage; to marry.

"Man thus *wedlocked*."—*Milton.* (*Annandale.*)

Wednesday (as **Wĕnz'-daў**), ***Wednys-day,** *s.* [A.S. *Wódnes dæg* = the day of *Woden* (q.v.); Dut. *Waensdag*; Icel. *ódhinedagr*; Sw. & Dan. *onsdag*, for *odensdag*.] The fourth day of the week; the day following Tuesday.

"In the worshyp of the which god [Woden], the thirde feryall daye in the weke they named *Wodnesday*, whiche at this day we call *Wednysday*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

weē, * we, *s. & a.* [The Scandinavian form of Eng. *way*, derived from Dan. *vei*; Sw. *vag*; Icel. *vegr* = a way. That the constant association of *little* with *we* (= way) should lead to the supposition that the words *little* and *wee* are synonymous seems natural enough. (*Skeat.*).]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

1. A bit.

"Behynd hir a littill *we*
It fell." *Barbour: Bruce*, xvii. 677.

2. A little time; a moment. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Small, little. (*Colloq.*)

"I made up a *wee* bit minute of an ante-nuptial contract."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

weēd (1), *** wede** (1), *s.* [A.S. *weód, wiód*; O. Sax. *wiod*; Dut. *wiede.*]

I. *Lit.:* A general name for any useless or troublesome plant; a term applied indefinitely and generally to any plant, or botanical species growing where it is not wanted, and either of no use to man, or absolutely injurious to crops, &c.

"No grass, herb, leaf, or *weed*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,055.

¶ Among the chief weeds found in grain crops are *Sinapis arvensis, Raphanus Raphanistrum, Papaver Rhœas, Centaurea Cyanus, Sonchus oleraceus, Agrostemma Githago*, and *Avena fatua*; among those in pasture, *Ranunculus acris, R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*; *Senecio Jacobœa*, with the thistles and the docks.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any useless or troublesome substance, especially such as is mixed with or is injurious to more valuable substances; anything worthless or trashy.

2. A sorry, worthless animal, useless for the breeding of stock; especially a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse, having the appearance of, but lacking all the qualities of a thoroughbred.

"No doubt there are plenty of *weeds* among their 'mobs,' bred almost wild."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

3. A cigar, or tobacco generally. (*Slang.*)

*** weed-fish,** *s.* An unidentified fish mentioned by Browne (*Norfolk Fishes*). He describes it as "somewhat like a haddock, but larger, and drier meat."

weed-grown, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook, *s.* A weeding-hook (q.v.).

"In May get a *weed-hook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

weēd (2), *** wede** (2), *** weede,** *s.* [A.S. *wǽde, wæd* = a garment; cogn. with O. Fries. *weie, wed*; O.Sax. *wâdi*; O. Dut. *wade*; Icel. *váth* = a piece of cloth, a garment; O. H. Ger. *wât, wôt* = clothing, armour; cf. Goth. *gawidan*, pa. t. *gawath*; O. H. Ger. *wetan* = to bind together; Zend. *vadh* = to clothe. From the same root as *weave, withy, wattle, wind* (2), v.]

* **1.** An outer or upper garment.

"Another of the Pharisaicall sorte goyng in a white *weede*."—*Udal: Luke* xix.

* **2.** Any garment; an article of dress; dress.

"They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the *weeds* of Dominic."
Milton: P. L., iii. 479.

3. An article of dress worn in token of mourning; mourning-dress; mourning. (Now only used in the plural, and applied specifically to the mourning dress of a widow.)

weēd (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, which attacks females after confinement or during nursing. (*Scotch.*)

2. A similar disease in horses.

"It is well known that an ordinary case of strangles or nasal gleet is often reported as glanders, and a common attack of *weed* as farcy."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

weēd, *wead, * wed-en, *weede, *v.t. & i.* [Weed (1), s.; Dut. *wieden*; Low Ger. *weden.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To free from weeds or noxious and useless plants; to clear away the weeds from; to clear of weeds.

"Founde hym *weadyng* of hys grounde."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, p. 50.

2. To take away, as weeds or noxious plants; to remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; to extirpate.

"Each word . . . hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

"He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

4. To pick out and reject, as useless, offensive, or injurious.

B. *Intrans.:* To root up and clear away weeds from any ground.

"There are a great number of negro slaves brought from other parts of the world, some of which are continually *weeding*, pruning, and looking after it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691)

weēd'-bind, *s.* [Eng. *withwind* (*f*).]

Bot.: *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium.*

*** weēd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *weed*; *-ed.*] Overgrown with weeds.

"*Weeded* and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange."
Tennyson: Mariana.

weēd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *weed*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious, useless, or injurious; an extirpator.

"A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. A weeding tool.

weeder-clips, *s.* Weeding-shears. (*Scotch.*)

*** weēd'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *weed* (1), s.; *-ery.*]

1. Weeds.

"A place all covered o'er
With clinging nettles and such *weedery*."
More: Life of Soul, ii. 141.

2. A place full of weeds.

weēd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *weedy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being weedy, or overgrown with weeds.

"*Weediness* in a lawn is commonly the effect of poverty in the soil."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

weēd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Weed, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of clearing away weeds, or anything noxious or injurious.

"*Weeding* alone, unless the grass is encouraged by liberal manuring, will not cure it."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

* **2.** Weeds.

"He weeds the corn, and still lets grow the *weeding*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

weeding-chisel, *s.* A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

weeding-forceps, *s. pl.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork, *s.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hoe, *s.* A hoe used in weeding ground.

weeding-hook, *s.* A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

weeding-iron, *s.* The same as Weeding-fork (q.v.).

weeding-pincers, *s. pl.* [Weeding-forceps.]

weeding-rhim, *s.* An implement, somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds or summer-fallows, &c. (*Prov.*)

weeding-shears, *s. pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs, *s. pl.* The same as Weeding-forceps (q.v.).

weeding-tool, *s.* Any implement for pulling up, digging-up, or cutting weeds.

*** weēd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *weed* (1), s.; *-less.*] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

"So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin."
Donne: Anatomy of the World, i.

weēd'-wind, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A corruption of Withwind (q.v.). (*Prior.*)

weēd'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *weed* (1), s.; *-y.*]

* **1.** Consisting of weeds.

"Her *weedy* trophies." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. Abounding with weeds.

"By *weedy* pool or pestilential swamp."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. Not of good blood or breeding; lank,

thin, and long-legged; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes. (Probably from growing rank like a weed.)

"The bigger Australian youth, say between ten and sixteen years, has a tendency, as I have before hinted, to become long-legged, *weedy*, and 'lanky.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

***weēd'-ȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *weed* (2), s.; *-y.*] Clad in weeds or widow's mourning.

"She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning."—*Dickens.* (*Annandale.*)

weēfs, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Timber Trade: A name given in some parts of the country to what are more commonly termed binders (q.v.). They are called weefs, from weave, because they are used in weaving materials together, especially in crate-making. (*Timber Trade Journal.*)

weēk, *weeke, *weke, *wike, *woke, *wouke, *wycke, *wyke, *s.* [A.S. *wice, wicu, wuce, wucu;* cogn. with Dut. *week;* Icel. *vika;* Sw. *vecka;* O. H. Ger. *wecha, wehha;* M. H. Ger. *woche;* Dan. *uge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday, Monday, &c., to another; the most obvious and convenient division of the natural or lunar month. The division of time into weeks was not found among the aborigines of America when the New World was discovered, nor did it exist among the Polynesians, the Japanese, or, it is now believed, the Chinese. It is nearly universal in India, and was found thoroughly rooted when the first Christians went to that country. So has it been from a period of high antiquity in Scandinavia, the names of the several days being connected with identically the same planets in the two regions; so that, if at noon on Sunday in Sweden one could be transported in a moment to India, he would find it Aditwar (= Sunday) there, and so of any other day in the week. The Hebrews, and it is thought the other Semites, had the institution of weeks [II.], the days apparently being simply numbered first, second, third, &c. During the early centuries of their history the Greeks and the Romans had not the institution of weeks, there having been ancient forgery in connection with Homer's oft-quoted passages on the subject. Dion Cassius, in the second century after Christ (*Hist.*, xxxvii. 18), considered that the week with the planetary names of the days had been introduced into Rome only recently, and from Egypt. The establishment of Christianity under Constantine confirmed the change, and thence the septenary division of time spread to the whole Christian, and subsequently to the Muhammadan, world. One school of theologians attributes the wide prevalence of septenary institutions to the Sabbath having been divinely instituted at the Creation; another regards the week as a fourth part of a lunar month.

* 2. Applied to the week-days, or working-days, as opposed to Sundays.

"Divide the Sunday from the *week*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Script.:* In Genesis ii. 2, 3, the reason why the division of time into weeks began is stated to be that God occupied six days in the work of creation, and rested upon the seventh day, which he consequently hallowed. Seven from this time forth constantly occurs, and obviously becomes a sacred number. (Cf. Gen. iv. 15, vii. 2, xxi. 28, xxix. 18, 20, xxxiii. 3, &c.) Traces of division of time into weeks appear in Gen. vii. 4, viii. 10, 12, &c., till the Sabbath (q.v.) is mentioned by name (Exod. xvi. 23, 26). A week of weeks (= 49 days) was also recognized. [¶ (1).] The first day of the seventh month was a Sabbath (Lev. xxiii. 24), and the whole month was somewhat sacred, being little more than a succession of feasts and Sabbaths (verses 27, 28, 34, 39, &c.). The seventh year was sacred, the very land obtaining Sabbatic rest (Exod. xxiii. 11, Lev. xxv. 1–7, Deut. xv. 9, 12); and after seven times seven years came the Jubilee (q.v.) (Lev. xxv. 8–55). Seventy, as having seven for one of its factors, was sacred (Exod. xxiv. 1), and seventy weeks constituted a prophetic period. (Dan. ix. 24–27).

¶ 1. *Feast of Weeks:*

Jewish Antig.: A name for the Feast of Pentecost (q.v.) (Deut. xvi. 9, 10).

2. *Passion-week:*

(1) The same as Holy-week (q.v.).

† (2) Sometimes, and more correctly, applied to the week which begins with the fifth Sunday in Lent, because on that day the more solemn commemoration of the Passion begins.

(3) *This* (or *that*) *day week:* On the same day a week previously or afterwards; on the corresponding day in the preceding or succeeding week.

week-day, *s.* Any day of the week except the Sunday. (Often used attributively.)

"Takes upon himself to be the *week-day* preacher."—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

weēk'-lȳ, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Eng. *week; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to a week or week-days.

"Put their German names upon our *weekly* days."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

2. Continuing or lasting for a week; produced within a week.

3. Coming, happening, produced, or done once a week.

"So lived our sires, e'er doctors learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs, the *weekly* bill."
Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.

B. *As adv.:* Once a week; in or by weekly periods; each week; week by week.

"These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

C. *As subst.:* A newspaper or periodical published once a week.

"A furious onslaught upon the company in one of the financial *weeklies*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1883.

weēl (1), ***wel, *wele,** *s.* [A.S. *wæl;* O. Dut. *wael.*] A whirlpool.

weēl (2), **weēl'-ȳ, *weele,** *s.* [Prob. from being made of *willows* (q.v.).] A kind of trap or snare for fish made of twigs.

"These rushes are used to make leaps and *weels* for fishers at sea, and fine and daintie wicker vessels."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xviii.

weēl (3), *s.* [Weal (1), *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

weēl, *adv.* [Well, *adv.*] (*Scotch.*)

weēm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An earth-house (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

weēn, *wene, *v.i.* [A.S. *wénan* = to imagine, to hope, to expect, from *wén* = expectation, supposition, hope; cogn. with Dut. *wanen* = to fancy, from *waan* = conjecture; Icel. *vána* = to hope, from *ván* = expectation; Ger. *wähnen*, from *wahn;* O. H. Ger. *wán* = expectation; Goth. *wenjan* = to expect, from *wens* = expectation. From the same root as *win.*] To be of opinion; to have the idea or notion; to imagine, to think, to believe, to fancy. (Now only used in poetry.)

"Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstal me in the diadem."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

weēp, *weepe, *wepe (pa. t. **weep,* **wep, wept,* **wop,* **wope,* **wepte*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *wépan* (pa. t. *weóp*) = lit. to raise an outcry, from *wóp* = a clamour, outcry, lament, cogn. with O. Sax. *wópian* = to raise an outcry, from *wóp* = an outcry; Goth. *wopjan* = to cry out; O. H. Ger. *wuofan* = to lament, to weep, from *wuof, wuaf* = an outcry; Icel. *æpa* = to shout, to cry, from *óp* = a shout; Russ. *vopite* = to sob, to lament, to wail; Sansc. *vaç* = to cry, to howl; Eng. *voice.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To express sorrow, grief, &c., by an outcry.

"A voice was herd an high *weepynge* & myche weilynge."—*Wyclife: Matthew* ii.

2. To express sorrow, grief, anguish, &c., by shedding tears.

"She wolde *wepe* if that she saw a mous
Caughte in a trappe." *Chaucer: C. T.*, Prol. 145.

* 3. To lament, to complain.

"They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat."—*Numbers* xi. 13.

4. To let fall drops; to drop water; hence, to rain.

"When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth o'erflow."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

* 5. To drop or flow as tears.

"The blood *weeps* from my heart."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

* 6. To give out moisture; to be very damp.

"Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds."—*Mortimer.*

* 7. To fall as a tear.

"Many a dry drop seemed a *weeping* tear."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,575.

* 8. To have the branches drooping or hanging downwards, as if in sorrow; to be pendent; to droop: as, a *weeping* tree.

* 9. To overflow, to run.

"When our vaults have *wept*
With drunken spilth of wine."
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

10. To shed tear-like drops of sap from a wounded branch. Used especially of the grape-vine.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

"She *weeps* Troy's painted woes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,492.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; to pour forth in drops.

"My heart *wept* blood."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To celebrate by weeping or shedding tears.

4. To spend or consume in tears or in weeping; to wear out or exhaust by weeping; to get rid of by weeping. (Usually followed by *away, out, from,* &c.)

"I could *weep*
My spirit *from* mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

5. To form or produce by shedding tears.

"We vow to *weep* seas, live in fire, eat rocks."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

6. To extinguish by shedding tears over. (Followed by *out.*)

"In compassion *weep* the fire *out*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

***weēp'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *weep; -able.*] Exciting or calling for tears; lamentable, grievous.

weēp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *weep; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; a mourner.

"The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased; frequently with figures of mourners, pleurers, or *weepers*, generally in monastic habits, as whole convents were wont and still are accustomed, in Catholic countries) to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the funerals of the great."—*Pennant: London.*

2. A sort of white linen cuff, border, or band on a dress, worn as a token of mourning.

"The Lord Chancellor and most of the Queen's Counsel appearing at the bar of the House of Lords yesterday wore their mourning robes and bands, with *weepers* on their sleeves."—*Echo*, March 13, 1888.

3. A long hat-band of crape or cloth worn by males at a funeral.

II. *Zool.:* *Cebus capucinus,* from South America.

***weēp'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *weep; -full(l).*] Full of weeping; grieving.

weēp'-ĭng, * wep-ing, * wep-inge, * wep yng, *wep-ynge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Weep.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who weeps; lamentation, mourning.

"Fastings, *weepings*, and austerities."
Dodsley: Religion.

weeping-ash, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: Fraxinus excelsior, var. *pendula.* The branches grow downward, and constitute a natural arbour. It is said to have been produced accidentally in Cambridgeshire.

weeping-birch, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A species of birch, *Betula pendula*, differing from the common *Betula alba* in having drooping branches, in the smoothness of its young shoots, &c. Common in various parts of Europe.

"Where *weeping-birch* and willow round,
With their long fibres sweep the ground."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 25.

***weeping-cross,** *s.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents particularly offered their devotions.

¶ * *To return* (or *come home*) *by Weeping Cross:* To meet with a painful defeat in any enterprise; to be worsted; to repent sorrowfully for having taken a certain course or having engaged in a particular undertaking.

weeping-monkey, *s.* [Weeper, II.]

***weeping-ripe,** *a.* Ripe or ready for weeping.

"They were all in lamentable cases:
The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

weeping-rock, *s.* A porous rock from which water exudes or trickles.

weeping-spring, *s.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

weeping-tree, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A general name for a tree with pendulous branches. In most cases it is a variety of one with erect or spreading branches.

weeping-willow, *s.*

Bot.: Salix babylonica, a willow with delicate pendulous branches, fancifully supposed to resemble long, dishevelled hair like that of the Jewish captives by the rivers of Babylon: (Psalm cxxxvii. 1, 2.) It has lanceolate, acuminate, finely-serrate leaves. It is indigenous in China, on the Euphrates and some other rivers of Asiatic Turkey, and in the North of Africa. It is cultivated in the United States and in Europe for the elegance of its appearance and foliage.

* **wēēp′-ĭng-lў,** * **wep-yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *weeping; -ly.*] In a weeping manner; with weeping; with tears.

"[She] *wepyngly* had shewed hym all her nede and besynesse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. I., ch. vii.

weer-ish, *a.* [Wearish.]

* **weē′-sęl,** *s.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *wæsling, waisel, wásel* = the gullet of animals that chew the cud.] The weasand.

"The mastiffs of our land shall worry ye,
And pull the *weesels* from your greedy throats."
G. Peele: David & Bethsabe.

weēt (1), * **wete** (pa. t. *wot*), *v.i.* [Wit, *v.*] To know; to be informed; to wit.

"Ye *weten* that aftir tweyn dayes, Paske schal be maad."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

* **wēēt** (2), *v.t.* [Wet, *v.*]

weēt, *s.* [Weet (2), *v.*] Rain, moisture, wet. (*Scotch.*)

weēt′-ĭng, *pr. par,* or *a.* [Weet (1), *v.*]

* **weēt′-ĭng-lў,** * **wet-ing-ly,** * **wet-yng-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *weeting; -ly.*] Knowingly, consciously, wittingly.

"Yf we se . . . Christes institucion broken, and *wetinglye* receyve it, we make ourselfes partakers of the cryme."—*Fryth: Consecration of the Sacrament,* p. 75.

* **weēt′-lĕss,** * **weete-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *weet* (1), v.; *-less.*]

1. Unknowing, ignorant, unthinking, unconscious.

"Stay, stay, sir knight for loue of God abstaine,
From that vnwares yee *weetlesse* do intend."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 17.

2. Unknown; not understood; unmeaning.

weē′-vēr, *s.* [The same word as Viper and Wyvern (q.v.).] [Quaviver.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of two British fishes: *Trachinus draco,* the Greater, and *T. vipera,* the Lesser Weever. The first, which is the rarer of the two, is from twelve to eighteen inches long, and an excellent food-fish; the second, which is from four to five inches long, is common on the Lincolnshire and Norfolk coasts. These fish have the power of inflicting painful wounds with their dorsal and opercular spines. No special organ for the secretion of poison has been found, but the mucus in the vicinity of the spines has decidedly poisonous properties. The dorsal spines and the spine on the operculum have a deep double groove in which the mucus lodges, and by which it is introduced into punctured wounds.

weē′-vĭl, * **we-vel,** * **wi-uel,** * **we-vyl, wy-vel,** *s.* [A.S. *wifel, wibil* = a kind of beetle; Low Ger. & O. Dut. *wevel;* O. H. Ger. *wibil, wibel;* Lith. *wabalas.*]

Entom.: The popular English name for any beetle of the family Curculionidæ, and especially those which force themselves on notice by damage done by their larvæ, and sometimes also by themselves, in fields, granaries, &c. *Rhynchites betuli,* a small blue or green glossy beetle, attacks the vine and the pear-tree; *R. alliariæ,* a still smaller one, attacks the leaves of fruit trees in general; and *R. cupreus,* the shoots and the fruit of the plum and the apricot. *Nemoicus oblongus* feeds on the young leaves of fruit trees; *Hylobius abietis* and *Pissodes notatus,* on the wood of the pine; *Calandra granaria,* on the grain in granaries; *Ceutorynchus assimilis* and *C. contractus,* on the leaves of turnips, and there are many others. The Nut Weevil is *Balaninus nucum;* the Rice Weevil, *Silophilus oryzæ.*

weē′-vĭlled, *a.* [Eng. *weevil; -ed.*] Infested by weevils.

* **weē′-vĭl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *weevil; -y.*] Infested with weevils; weeviled.

* **weē′-zĕl,** *s.* [Weasel.]

* **wĕft,** *pret. of v.* [Wave, *v.*]

* **wĕft** (1), *s.* [Waif.]

1. A thing waived, cast away, or abandoned; a waif or stray.

"A posthumous edition, in which also I shall embody some *wefts* and strays."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 360.

2. A homeless wanderer; a waif.

wĕft (2), *s.* [Wave, *v.*] A signal made by waving.

* **wĕft** (3), *s.* [Waft.] A gentle blast.

"The strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off."—*Bacon.*

wĕft (4), *s.* [A.S. *weft, wefta,* from *wefan* = to weave; cogn. with Icel. *vefir, vipta, vifta.* The woof or piling of cloth, running from selvage to selvage.

"But fair fa' the weaver that wrought the *weft* o't."
—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxi.

weft-fork, *s.*

Weaving:

1. An instrument used in certain kinds of looms, where the filling is laid in, one piece at a time.

2. An arrangement for stopping the loom if the weft-thread should break or fail.

weft-hook, *s.*

Weaving: A hook for drawing in the filling in the case of slat-weaving looms and some forms of narrow-ware and ribbon looms.

* **wĕft′-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *weft* (4), s.; *-age.*] Texture.

"The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed."—*Grew: Museum.*

* **wĕfte,** *pa. par. of v.* [Waive.]

* **wē′-gō-tĭzm,** *s.* [Formed from *we* on analogy of *egotism* (q.v.).] Frequent or excessive use of the pronoun *we;* weism.

"Individual merit would no longer be merged, as it is now, in what is called the *wegotism* of the press."—*H. J. Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism,* p. 156.

* **wêhr′-gēld,** *s.* [Wergild.]

wêhr′-līte, *s.* [After A. Wehrle, who analysed the two minerals thus named; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral resembling tetradymite (q.v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr., 8·44; lustre, bright metallic; colour, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded, tellurium, 29·74; sulphur, 2·33; bismuth, 61·15; silver, 2·07 = 95·29, which yields the formula, Bi(Te,S). Found at Deutsch Pilsen, Hungary.

2. The same as Lievrite (q.v.).

wei-gē′-li-a, wei′-gel-a (w as **v),** *s.* [Named after C. E. Weigel, author of *Observationes Botanicæ,* published in 1772.]

Bot.: A genus of Loniceræ, sometimes merged into Diervilla, but distinguished from it by its winged seeds, and its crustaceous seed vessel. Ornamental plants with roseate or white flowers, from China and Japan, now cultivated in British gardens.

wêigh (*gh* silent), * **wegh-en,** * **wei-en,** * **weye,** * **wey-en,** * **weygh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wegan* = to carry, to bear, to move; cogn. with Dut. *wegen* = to weigh; Icel. *vega* = to move, to carry, to lift, to weigh; Dan. *veie* = to weigh; Sw. *väga* = to weigh; O. H. Ger. *wegan* = to move; Ger. *wegen* = to move; *wiegen* = to move gently, to rock; *wägen* = to weigh; Lat. *veho* = to carry.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lift, to raise; to bear up.

"With that, their anchors he commands to *weigh.*"
Pope Homer; Odyssey xv. 590.

2. To examine by a balance, so as to ascertain the weight or heaviness of; to determine or ascertain the heaviness of by showing their relation to the weights of other bodies which are known, or which are assumed as general standards of weight: as, To *weigh* tea, To *weigh* gold, &c.

3. To be equivalent to in weight: as, That *weighs* five pounds.

* 4. To pay, allot, take, or give by weight.

"They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver."
—*Zechariah* xi. 12.

5. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate deliberately and maturely; to balance in the mind; to reflect on carefully; to compare in the mind.

"*Weighing* diligently the nature and importance of the undertaking in which you are about to engage."—*Secker: Sermon; Instructions to Candidates.*

* 6. To consider as worthy of notice; to make account of; to care for; to regard.

"My person, which I *weigh* not."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

* 7. To estimate, to esteem, to value, to account.

"Her worth that he does *weigh* too light."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have weight.

"How heavy *weighs* my lord!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 5.

2. To be considered as important; to carry weight; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

"Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. To raise the anchor. (An elliptic use.)

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

"That perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

* 5. To be depressed; to sink.

"Her heart *weighs* sadly." *Shakesp.: All's Well,* iii. 5.

* 6. To consider, to reflect.

"The soldier less *weighing,* because less knowing, clamoured to be led on against any danger."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. iii.

¶ *To weigh down:*

1. *Transitive:*

(1) To oppress with weight or heaviness; to overburden.

"Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* mine eyelids *down.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(2) To preponderate over.

"He *weighs* King Richard *down.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* 2. *Intrans.:* To sink by its own weight or burden.

wêigh (*gh* silent) (1), *s.* [Weigh, *v.*] A certain quantity or measure estimated by weight; a measure of weight. [Wey.]

weigh-bauk, weigh-bawk, *s.* The beam of a balance for weighing; hence, in plural = a pair of scales. (*Scotch.*)

"Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks,* now up, now down."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* ch. xxiv.

weigh-board, *s.*

Mining: Clay intersecting the vein.

weigh-bridge, *s.* A scale for weighing loaded vehicles.

weigh-house, *s.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

weigh-lock, *s.* A canal-lock at which barges are weighed, and their tonnage settled.

weigh-shaft, *s.*

Steam-engine: The rocking-shaft used in working the slide-valves by the eccentric.

wêigh (*gh* silent) (2), *s.* [See def.]

Naut.: A corruption of *way* (used only in the phrase, *Under weigh,* as a ship *under weigh—i.e.,* making way by aid of its sails, paddles, propeller, &c.

wêigh′-a-ble (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *weigh,* v.; *-able.*] Capable of being weighed.

weigh-age (as **wā′-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *weigh,* v.; *-age.*] A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.

wêighed (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Weigh, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Experienced.

"In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters."—*Bacon.*

wêigh′-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *weigh,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which weighs; an officer appointed to weigh goods or to test weights.

wêigh'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [WEIGH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ascertaining the weight of goods.

2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef.

weighing-cage, *s.* A cage in which live animals may be conveniently weighed, as pigs, sheep, calves, &c.

weighing-house, *s.* The same as WEIGH-HOUSE (q.v.).

weighing-machine, *s.* A machine for ascertaining the weight of any object; a common balance, a spring balance, a steelyard, or the like. The term is, however, generally applied to machines which are employed to ascertain the weight of heavy bodies, such as those used for determining the weight of loaded vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, or heavy goods, such as large casks, bales, or the like. Some are constructed on the principle of the lever or steelyard, others on that of a combination of levers, and others on that of the spring balance.

wêight, * **wāight** (*gh* silent), * **waught, * weght, * weyght, * wight,** *s.* [A.S. *gewiht;* cogn. with O. Dut. *wicht, gewicht;* Dut. *gewigt;* Ger. *gewicht;* Icel. *vætt;* Dan. *vægt;* Sw. *vigt.*] [WEIGH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That property of bodies through which they tend towards the centre of the earth; gravity.

2. The measure of the force of gravity, as determined for any particular body; in a popular sense, the amount which any body weighs; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit.

"The *weight* of an hair will turn the scales between their avoirdupois."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. A piece (usually) of metal of known gravity, and used with scales to determine the gravity of other bodies.

4. A particular scale, system, or mode of ascertaining the relative heaviness of bodies: as, troy *weight*, avoirdupois *weight*, &c. Weights vary according to the commodity they are intended to weigh. Thus the following are all in use: (1) The grain, computed decimally, for scientific purposes; (2) troy weight; (3) troy ounce, with decimal multiples and divisions, called bullion weight; (4) bankers' weights for sovereigns; (5) apothecaries' weight; (6) Diamond weight and pearl weight, including the carat; (7) Avoirdupois weight; (8) weights for hay and straw; (9) wool-weights, using as factors 2, 3, 7, 13, and their multiples; (10) coal-weights, decimal numbers 1, ·5, ·2, ·1, ·05, ·025. Besides these the gramme, &c., of French metric system, are used by many scientists. There are also ten different stones. A stone of wool at Darlington is 18 lbs.; a stone of flax at Downpatrick is 24 lbs.; a stone of flax at Belfast is 16½ lbs, and also 24½ lbs. The hundred weight may mean 100 lbs., 112 lbs., or 120 lbs. A pound weight varies in the avoirdupois and the troy.

5. A heavy mass; something heavy.

"A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. In clocks, one of two masses of metal which by their weight actuate the machinery.

7. Pressure, burden, load.

"Burdened with like *weight* of pain."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

8. Importance, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

"Such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

9. Power, influence, importance, consideration.

"If any man of *weight*, loyal, able, and well informed, would repair to Saint Germains and explain the state of things, his majesty would easily be convinced."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* The measure of the force of a body acted on by gravitation; the downward pressure of a body thus acted upon. As it is produced by the influence of gravity on all the particles of the body, it is proportioned to the quantity of matter in the body. Weight obviously exists in solids and liquids; it does so also in gases, though their extreme fluidity and expansibility may seem to suggest the contrary. Weight being produced by the action of gravity, it slightly increases as the body is removed from the equator towards the poles, owing to the flattening of the earth in the latter region; the diminished speed at which the earth rotates in high latitudes has a similar influence; a body also weighs less on a mountain top than on a plain, being at a greater distance from the earth's mass. It is also slightly affected by the temperature of the air and its barometric pressure. [DENSITY, GRAVITY.]

2. *Mech.:* The resistance which in a machine has to be overcome by the power; in the simpler mechanical powers, as the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, and the like, usually the heavy body that is set in motion or held in equilibrium by the power.

3. *Pathol.:* A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or any portion of it: as, a *weight* on the stomach. In the case of the organ just mentioned, this generally arises from undigested food.

¶ *Dead weight:* A heavy, oppressive, or greatly impending burden.

weight-carrier, *s.* A horse stout and strong enough to carry a heavy rider.

"Fifteen *weight-carriers*, including Redskin."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

weight-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A nail heavier than a deck-nail, and used for fastening buttons, cleats, &c.

weight-rest, *s.*

Lathe: A rest which is held steadily upon the shears by a weight suspended beneath.

weight-thermometer, *s.*

Instruments: A glass cylinder to which is joined a bent capillary glass tube, open at the end. It is weighed first empty, and then when filled with mercury, the subtraction of the smaller from the larger number gives the weight of the mercury. It is then raised to a known temperature, when a certain quantity of the expanding mercury passes out. From this the temperature can be deduced.

wêight (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [WEIGHT, *s.*] To add or attach a weight or weights to; to load with additional weight; to cause to carry additional weight; to add to the heaviness of.

"Dark arts are in certain quarters practised to a lamentable extent in disguising and *weighting* teas."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 24, 1886.

wêight'-ĕd (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [WEIGHT, *v.*]

weighted-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the rest is held down firmly on the shears by a suspended weight.

wêight'-ĭ-lў, (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *weighty; -ly.*]

1. In a weighty manner; heavily, ponderously.

2. With force, influence, or impressiveness; with moral power or force; seriously, impressively.

"Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?"—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

wêight'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *weighty; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being weighty; heaviness, gravity, ponderosity, weight.

"The cave in which these bears lay sleeping sound,
Was but of earth, and with her *weightiness*
Upon them fell." *Spenser: Ruines of Time.*

2. Solidity, force, impressiveness; power of convincing: as, the *weightiness* of an argument.

3. Importance.

"Before a due examination be made proportionable to the *weightiness* of the matter."—*Locke: On Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

wêight'-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *weight; -ing.*]

Found.: The act of holding down the flasks in which the mould has been made so as to resist the upward pressure of the metal.

* **wêight'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *weight; -less.*]

1. Having no weight; light, imponderable.

"Light and *weightless* down
Perforce must move."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

"And so [they] are oft-times emboldned to roule upon them as from alofte very weake and *weightlesse* discourses."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists*, § 1.

wêight'-mĕnt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *weight; -ment.*] The act of weighing.

"Accepted after full examination, approval, and *weightment* by the respondents."—*Times*, April 8, 1886

wêight'-ў, * wāight'-ў (*gh* silent) **wayght y,** *a.* [Eng. *weight*, *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Having or being of great weight; heavy ponderous.

"It is too *weighty* for your grace to wear."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. Important, serious, momentous; of great importance.

"Will you go
To give your censures in this *weighty* business."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

3. Calculated or adapted to turn the scale in the mind; convincing, cogent, forcible.

"My reasons are both good and *weighty*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. Burdensome; hard to bear.

"The cares of empire are great, and the burthen, which lies upon the shoulders of princes, very *weighty*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* 5. Grave or serious in aspect.

* 6. Entitled to authority on account of experience, ability, or character.

* 7. Rigorous, severe.

"If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee
Attend our *weightier* judgment."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

wēil, wiel, *s.* [A.S. *wæl;* O. Dut. *wael.*] A small whirlpool. (*Scotch.*)

"Claymores o' the Hielanders, and the deep waters and *weils* o' the Avondow."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxv.

weīn-măn'-nĕ-æ (w as v), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *weinmann(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cunoniaceæ (q.v.).

weīn-măn'-nĭ-ą (w as v), *s.* [Named after John Wm. Weinmann, a Ratisbon apothecary and botanist, who about 1750 published his *Phytanthoza Iconographica.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Weinmanneæ (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or trees, with reticulated petioles, compound or simple leaves, calyx four-parted, petals four, stamens eight, an hypogynous disk, fruit a many-seeded capsule. About forty species are known, from South America, South Africa, Madagascar, New Zealand, &c. The bark is astringent; that of one species is used in Peru for tanning leather, and for adulterating Peruvian bark (q.v.), and that of *W. tinctoria* is employed in Bourbon for dyeing red.

wēir, * wear, * wer, *s.* [A.S. *wer* = a weir, a dam; lit. = a defence, and allied to *werian* = to defend, to protect; Icel. *vörr* = a fenced-in landing-place; *ver* = a fishing-station; Ger. *wehr* = a defence; *wehren* = to defend; *mühlwehr* = a mill-dam.]

1. A dam across a stream to raise the level of the water above it. The water may be conducted to a mill, a sluice, or a fish-trap.

"A pleasant rumour smote the ear,
Like water rushing through a *weir*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prelude.)

2. A fence or enclosure of stakes, twigs, or nets, set in a stream, or in a bay or inlet of the sea, to catch fish.

wēird, * wierd, * wirde, * wyrde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *wyrd, wird, wurd* = fate, destiny; cogn. with Icel. *widhr* = fate; M. H. Ger. *wurth* = fate, death, from the same root as A.S. *weordhan;* Icel. *verdha;* Ger. *werden* = to become.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Fate, destiny; formerly, one of the Norns or Fates.

"And this *weird* shall overtake thee."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 26.

2. A spell, a charm.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with fate or destiny; influencing or able to influence fate.

2. Relating to or partaking of the nature of witchcraft; supernatural, unearthly, wild; suggestive of unearthliness.

"Those sweet, low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

wēird'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *weird; -ness.*] The quality or state of being weird; unearthliness, eeriness.

"Mingling in daintiest fashion the *weirdness* of fairy lore with what Parisians call the latest 'cry of actuality.'"—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 22, 1888.

wēise, wēize, *v.t.* [Icel. *visa;* Dan. *vise*, Ger. *weisen* = to show, to point out, to indicate.] To direct, to guide, to turn, to incline. (*Scotch.*)

wē'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *we*; *-ism.*] The excessive or too frequent use of the pronoun we; wegotism.

weiss'-ī-a (w as v), *s.* [Named after F. W. Weiss, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Weissiei (q.v.).

weiss-ī-ē'-ī (w as v), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *weissi(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: An order or a tribe of Pleurocarpous Mosses, having leaves of close texture, an erect equal capsule, a peristome either absent or with sixteen teeth, and a dimidiate veil. Several species are found in Britain. (*Berkeley.*)

weiss'-ĭg-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Weissig, near Dresden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase felspar occurring in very small whitish twinned crystals in cavities of an amygdaloidal rock.

weiss'-īte (w as v), *s.* [After the crystallographer, Prof. Weiss, of Berlin; suff. *-ite* (*Min*).]

Min.: An altered form of Iolite (q.v.), resembling fahlunite in most of its characters, and included by Dana under that species.

*** weive** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [WAIVE.]

*** weive** (2), *v.t.* [WEAVE.]

wēize, *v.t.* [WHIZ.] To drive with force. (*Scotch.*)

"I had *weized* the slugs through him, though I am but sic a little feckless body."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxi.

*** weke,** *a.* [WEAK.]

*** weke,** *s.* [WEEK.]

*** wel,** *adv.* [WELL.]

wĕl'-a-wāy, * weal-a-way, *interj.* [A.S. *wá lá wá* = woe! lo! woe!] An exclamation of sorrow, grief, or despair; alas! Often corrupted into *welladay.*

"Allas! Constaunce, thou ne has no champioun,
Ne fighte canstow nat, so *welaway!*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,052.

Wĕlch, *a.* & *s.* [WELSH, *a.*]

wĕlch'-ĕr, *s.* [WELSHER.]

Wĕlch'-măn, *s.* [WELSHMAN.]

wĕl'-cŏme, * wel-com, * wil-kome, *s.*, *a.*, & *interj.* [A.S. *wilcuma* = one who comes so as to please another, from *wil-*, pref., allied to *willa* = will, pleasure, and *cuma* = a comer, from *cuman* = to come; cogn. with Ger. *willkommen* = welcome: O. H. Ger. *willicomo*, from *willjo* = will, pleasure, and *komen* (Ger. *kommen*) = to come. The change in meaning was due to Icel. *velkominn* = welcome, from *vel* = well, and *kominn*, pa. par. of *koma* = to come; Dan. *velkommen* = welcome; Sw. *välkommen.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A salutation of a new-comer.

"Their shout of *welcome*, shrill and wide,
Shook the steep mountain's steady side."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

2. A kind reception of a guest or new-comer.

"Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest *welcome* at an inn."
Shenstone: Lines Written on Window of an Inn.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Received with pleasure or gladness; admitted willingly to one's house, entertainment, or company.

"When the glad soul is made Heaven's *welcome* guest." *Cowper: Progress of Error*, 165.

2. Producing gladness or pleasure; pleasing, grateful.

3. A term of courtesy implying readiness to serve another, the granting of a liberty, freedom to have and enjoy, and the like.

"'Lord Helicane, a word.'
'With me? and *welcome!*'"
Shakesp.: Pericles, II. 4.

C. *As interj.:* A word used in welcoming or saluting a new-comer.

"He waved his huntsman's cap on high,
Cried, '*Welcome, welcome*, noble lord!'"
Scott: The Chase, vii.

¶ *Welcome to our House:*

Bot.: Euphorbia Cyparissias.

wĕl'-cŏme, *v.t.* [WELCOME, *s.*]

1. To salute, as a new-comer, with kindness; to receive with kindness or hospitality.

"I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly *welcomed.*"—*Dampier: Voyages*, (an. 1682).

2. To receive with pleasure; to be pleased with.

"A brow unbent that seemed to *welcome* woe.
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,509.

*** wĕl'-cŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *welcome*; *-ly.*] In a welcome manner. (*Annandale.*)

wĕl'-cŏme-nĕss, * wel-com-ness, *s.* [Eng. *welcome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being welcome; agreeableness, gratefulness.

"Yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 291.

wĕl'-cŏm-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *welcom(e)*; *-er.*] One who welcomes; one who bids welcome; one who receives with kindness or pleasure.

"Farewell, thou woful *welcomer* of glory."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

wĕld (1), *** welde, * wold, * wolde,** *s.* [Skeat believes it an English word, perhaps from *well*, s., because it is boiled for dyeing. Scotch *wald*; Ger. *wau*; Dan. & Sw. *vau*; Dut. *wouw*; Fr. *gaude*; Ital. *guado*; Port. *gualde, gauda*; Sp. *gualda.* Malin identifies it with *woad*, from which, however, it is distinct.]

Bot.: Reseda Luteola. It is a branched Mignonette, two or three feet high, with linear, lanceolate, undivided leaves, long spike-like racemes of flowers, three to five yellow petals, four sepals, and three stigmas. It is wild in waste places in England in clay or chalk soils, is common in Ireland, but doubtfully indigenous in Scotland. It occurs also in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, and has been introduced into the United States. It yields a yellow dye. A paint is also made from it called Dutch pink. Dyers' greening weld is *Genista tinctoria.* [DYER'S-WEED, 2; RESEDA.]

wĕld (2), *s.* [WELD, *v.*] The junction of metals by heating and hammering the parts. It differs from soldering and brazing in that no more fusible metal is made to form a bond of union between the parts. The partial fusion of the parts may be assisted by a flux, borax for instance. Great pressure may make a perfect weld without applied heat. It is probable that heat is developed at the point of junction.

*** weld** (1), *** welde,** *v.t.* [WIELD.]

wĕld (2), *v.t.* [Prop. *well*, the *d* being excrescent, the word being a particular use of the verb *well* = (1) to boil up, (2) to spring up as a fountain, (3) to heat to a high degree, (4) to beat heated iron; cf. Sw. *välla* (lit. = to well) = to weld; Dut. *wellen* = to boil, to unite, to weld.]

1. *Lit.:* To unite or join together, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compressing them after they have been raised to a great heat. The pressure is applicable to but few of the metals, iron fortunately being pre-eminent among these. Platinum also possesses this property, which is utilized in forming the granules in which it is received from its sources of production into masses of sufficient size to be practically useful in the arts. Horn, tortoiseshell, and a few other substances may also be joined by welding.

2. *Fig.:* To unite very closely.

"To *weld* the three kingdoms into an inseparable union of sentiment and heart, as well as of interest."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

wĕld'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *weld* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being welded.

"Steel, like wrought iron, possesses the important quality of being *weldable.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 356.

wĕld'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WELD (2), *v.*]

welded-tube, *s.* A gas or water-pipe made of a skelp bent to a circular form, raised to a welding-heat in an appropriate furnace, and as it leaves, almost at a point of fusion, it is dragged by the chain of a draw-bench through a pair of bell-mouthed jaws. These are opened at the moment of introducing the end of the skelp, which is welded without the agency of a mandrel.

*** wĕld'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *weld* (1), v.; *-er.*] In Ireland, a manager; an actual occupant; a tenant of land under a middleman or series of middlemen.

"Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *weider*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably."—*Swift: Against the Power of Bishops.*

wĕld'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *weld* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who welds.

wĕld-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [WELD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The process of uniting two pieces of a fusible material together by hammering or by compression while softened by heat.

welding-heat, *s.* The heat necessary for welding two pieces of metal; specifically, the white heat to which iron bars are brought when about to undergo this process.

welding-machine, *s.* A machine for uniting the edges of plates previously bent, so as to lap within a chamber when they are exposed to a gas-flame, and from which they pass to the rolls or hammer which completes the joint.

welding-swage, *s.* A block or fullering-tool for assisting the closure of a welded joint.

wĕld'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *weld* (1), and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Resedaceæ (q.v.). Called also in English Resedads. (*Lindley.*)

*** weld-y,** *a.* [Eng. *weld* (1), v.; *-y.*] Wieldy, active.

*** weld-ynge,** *s.* [WELD (1), *v.*] Power, governance, direction.

"Ye have them in youre might and in youre *weldynge.*"—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** wele,** *adv.* [WELL, *adv.*]

*** wele,** *s.* [WEAL.]

*** wele-ful,** *a.* [WEALFUL.]

*** wele-ful-ness,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *weleful*; *-ness.*] Happiness, prosperity, good fortune.

*** welew,** *v.i.* [Prob. the same word as *welk* (q.v.).] To fade, to wither.

"Whanne the sunne roos up it *welewide* for hete, and it driede up."—*Wycliffe: Mark* iv.

wĕl'-fāre, *s.* [Eng. *well*, adv., and *fare.*] The state of faring well; a state of exemption from misfortune, trouble, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and prosperity; well-being, success, prosperity.

"We have been praying for our husbands' *welfare.*"
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

*** wel-ful,** *a.* [WEALFUL.]

*** wĕlk, * wĕlke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. & Ger. *welken* = to wither, to fade; from *welk* = dry, lean.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fade, to wither.

2. To decline, to set, to fall, to wane.

"When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welke* in west."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 23.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To fade, to wither.

2. To contract, to shorten.

"Now sad Winter *welked* hath the day."
Spenser: Shepheard's Calenaer; November.

*** welk,** *s.* [WHELK.]

*** wĕlked** (1), *a.* [WELK, *v.*] Faded, declined, waned, set.

"By that the *welked* Phœbus gan availe
His wearie waine."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Jan.

wĕlked (2), *a.* [WHELKED.]

wĕl'-kĭn, * wel-ken, * wel-kine, * wel-kne, * wel-kene, * weolcene, * wolcne, * wolkne, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *wolcnu* = clouds; pl. of *wolcen* = a cloud; O. Sax. *wolkan*; O. H. Ger. *wolchan*; Ger. *wolke.* Origin doubtful, perhaps from *wealcan* = to roll, to walk.]

A. *As subst.:* The sky; the vault of heaven. (Now only used in poetry.)

"Black stormy clouds deform'd the *welkin's* face,
And from beneath was heard a wailing sound."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 44.

• B. *As adj.:* Sky-blue.

"Look on me with your *welkin* eye."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

wĕll, * wel, * welle, *s.* [A.S. *wella, well, wylla, wylle, wyll*, from *weallan* (pa. t. *weol*, pa. par. *weallen*) = to well up, to boil; cogn. with Icel. *vell* = ebullition, from *vella* = to well, to boil (pa. t. *vall*); Dut. *wel* = a spring; Dan. *væld* = a spring; Ger. *wellen* = a wave, from *wallen* = to undulate, to boil, to bubble up.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A spring, a fountain; water issuing from the earth.

"Of *welles* swete and cold ynou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 1.

(2) An artificial structure from which a supply of water is obtained for domestic or other purposes; a shaft dug or bored in the ground to obtain water, and walled or lined with bricks, &c., to prevent the caving in of the sides.

"The book of Genesis (the most venerable monument of antiquity, considered merely with a view to history), will furnish us with frequent instances of violent contentions concerning *wells*; the exclusive property of which appears to have been established in the first digger or occupant, even in such places where the ground and herbage remained yet in common."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

(3) A similar structure or shaft sunk into the earth to procure oil, brine, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A spring, a source, an origin.

"Crist, that of perfeccion is *welle*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,690.

(2) The space in a law-court, immediately in front of the judges' bench, occupied by counsel, &c.

(3) The hollow part between the seats of a jaunting-car, used for holding luggage, &c.

* (4) (See extract.)

"A *well*, in the language of those seas, denotes one of the whirlpools, or circular eddies, which wheel and boil with astonishing strength, and are very dangerous."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xxxviii. (Note.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The space in a building in which winding-stairs are placed, usually lighted from the roof; sometimes limited to the open space in the middle of a winding-staircase, or to the opening in the middle of a staircase built round a hollow newel. Called also a Well-hole and Well-staircase.

2. *Mil. mining:* An excavation in the earth, with branches or galleries running out of it.

3. *Mining:* The lower part of a furnace into which the water falls.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A partition to enclose the pumps from the bottom to the lower decks, to render them accessible, and prevent their being damaged.

(2) A compartment in a fishing-vessel, formed by bulkheads properly strengthened and tightened off, having the bottom perforated with holes, to give free admission to the water, so that fish may be kept alive therein.

¶ (1) *Artesian well:* [ARTESIAN-WELL].

(2) *Dark well:* [DARK-WELL].

(3) *Mineral well:* A well containing mineral waters. [MINERAL-WATERS.]

well-boat, *s.* A fishing-boat having a well in it to convey fish alive to market. [WELL, *s.*, B. 4 (2).]

well-borer, *s.* One who or that which digs or bores for water; a well-digger or maker.

well-bucket, *s.* A vessel used for drawing water from a well.

well-deck, *s.*

Naut.: An open space in a ship between the forecastle and poop. (Used also adjectively.)

"The objection to the *well-deck* ship is not due to structural form, but to the simple point whether, if a sea should flood the hollow between her forecastle and her poop, her capacity of buoyancy is equal to the support of this additional load of tons upon tons weight of water."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

well-drain, *s.*

1. A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a pit or well, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

2. A drain leading to a well.

***well-drain,** *v.t.* To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by means of machinery.

well-dressing, *s.*

Anthrop.: An old custom observed at Tissington, in Derbyshire, of dressing the wells and springs with flowers on Ascension Day. After morning prayer, a procession is formed, headed by the clergymen, and the wells are visited and prayers offered and hymns sung at each well. The custom is said to commemorate a fearful drought which visited Derbyshire in the summer of 1615, during which time the wells of Tissington flowed as usual. More probably it is a survival of water-worship (q.v.).

"In consequence of its questionable origin, whether Pagan or Popish, we have heard some good but strait-laced people condemn the *well-dressing* greatly."—*Chambers: Book of Days*, i. 597.

well-flowering, *s.*

Anthrop.: Well-dressing (q.v.).

"The pure sparkling water . . . makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in 'merrie England.'"—*Chambers: Book of Days*, i. 596.

well-grass, † **well-kerse,** *s.*

Bot.: Nasturtium officinale. (*Scotch.*)

well-head, *s.* The source, head, or origin of a river, &c.; a spring of water.

"Up to the saddle-girths in a *well-head*, as the springs are called."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xv.

well-hole, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in some mechanical contrivances.

2. *Arch.:* The same as WELL, *s.*, II. 1.

* **well-kerse,** *s.* [WELL-GRASS.]

well-packing, *s.* A bag of flaxseed—known as a seedbag—or some other material placed around a well-tube in an oil-well to isolate the oil-bearing strata from water above or below.

well-room, *s.*

1. A room built over a spring, or to which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.

2. A place in the bottom of a boat where the water is collected, and where it is thrown out with a scoop.

well-sinker, *s.* One who digs or sinks wells.

well-sinking, *s.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act or process of boring for water.

* **well-spring,** *s.* A source of continual supply.

"Understanding is a *well-spring* unto him that hath it."—*Proverbs* xvi. 22.

well-staircase, *s.* [WELL, *s.*, II. 1.]

well-sweep, *s.* A swape or swipe for a well.

well-trap, *s.* A stink-trap.

well-tube point, *s.* An auger or spear-point at the bottom end of a perforated tube for a driven well.

well-water, *s.* The water which flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

***wĕll,** * **welle,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wellan, wyllan.*] [WELL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth or a spring; to flow.

"Blood that *welled* from out the wound."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 1,184.

B. *Trans.:* To pass forth, as from a well.

"To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 26.

wĕll, wel, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *wel, well;* cogn. with Dut. *wel;* Icel. *vel, val;* Dan. *vel;* Sw. *väl;* Goth. *waila;* O. H. Ger. *wela, wola;* Ger. *wohl, wol.* From the same root as Lat. *volo* = to wish; Gr. βούλομαι (*boulomai*) = to wish; Sansc. *vara* = better; *vara* = a wish; *vri* = to choose; Eng. *will, weal,* and *wealth.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a proper or right manner; justly; not ill or wickedly.

"If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door."—*Genesis* iv. 7.

2. Justly, fairly, excusably, reasonably.

"He might, indeed, *well* be appalled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. In a satisfactory manner; happily, fortunately.

"We prosper *well* in our return."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

4. Satisfactorily, properly.

"A *well* proportioned steed."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 290.

5. To or in a sufficient degree; adequately, fully, perfectly.

"Let us go up at once and possess it: for we are *well* able to overcome it."—*Numbers* xiii. 30.

6. Thoroughly, fully: as, Let the cloth be *well* cleaned.

7. Sufficiently, abundantly, amply.

"The plain of Jordan . . . was *well* watered every where."—*Genesis* xiii. 10.

8. Very much; greatly; to a degree that gives pleasure.

"I can be *well* contented."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 513.

9. Favourably; with praise or commendation.

"All the world speaks *well* of you."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

10. Conveniently, suitably, advantageously, easily: as, I cannot *well* go to-day.

11. Skilfully; with due art: as, The work is *well* done.

*12. Quite, fully.

"*Wel* nine-and-twenty in a compagnie."
Chaucer: C. T., prol. 25.

13. Far; considerably; not a little.

"Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well* stricken in age."—*Genesis* xviii. 11.

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Acting in accordance with right; upright, just.

"The prestis that ben *wel* gouernouris."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy* v.

2. Just, right, proper: as, It was *well* to do this.

3. In accordance with wish or desire; satisfactory, fortunate; as it should be.

"It was *well* with us in Egypt."—*Numbers* xi. 18.

4. Satisfactory.

"To mar the subject that before was *well*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 103.

5. Being in health; having a sound body with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy.

"You look not *well*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

6. Comfortable; not suffering inconvenience; satisfied.

"'Will't please your worship to come in?' 'No, I thank you, heartily; I am very *well*.'"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

*7. Being in favour; favoured.

"He was *well* with Henry the Fourth."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

*8. At rest; free from the cares of the world; happy. (Said of the dead.)

"We use to say the dead are *well*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

¶ *Well* is now always used predicatively; it is therefore frequently difficult to decide when it is used as an adjective and when as an adverb. It is sometimes used substantively, as in the example.

"*Well* be with you, gentlemen."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *As well:* Rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise: as, It may be *as well* to go.

(2) *As well as:* Together with; one as much as the other.

"Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Ethiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

*(3) *To leave* (or *let*) *well alone:* To be content with circumstances.

(4) *Well enough:* In a moderate degree or manner; fairly, satisfactorily, sufficiently well: as, He acted *well enough.*

*(5) *To well to live:* Having a competence; well-off.

"His father . . . is *well to live*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(6) Used elliptically for "It is well," and as an expression of satisfaction, acquiescence, or concession, and sometimes as a mere expletive, or to avoid abruptness: as, *Well*, it shall be so.

¶ *Well* is used in combination with many words, principally adjectives and adverbs, to express what is right, fit, laudable, satisfactory, or not defective. The meanings of many of these compounds are sufficiently obvious, as *well-designed, well-adjusted, well-directed,* &c.

***well-according,** *a.* Agreeing well; in accord.

"Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands
That mingle there in *well-according* bands."
Byron: Lara, i. 20.

***well-acquainted,** *a.* Having intimate knowledge or personal knowledge; well-known.

"There 's not a man I meet, but doth salute me
As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

well-advised, *a.* Under good advice; advisedly.

"My grandsire, *well-advised*, hath sent by me
The goodliest weapons of his armoury."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

*** well-a-near,** *adv.* Almost.

"*Well-a-near*
Does fall in travail with her fear."
Shakesp. : Pericles, iii.

well-apparelled, *a.* Well-dressed, adorned.

"*Well-apparelled* April."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, i. 2.

well-appointed, *a.* Fully armed or equipped; fully prepared for service.

"In him thy *well-appointed* proxy see."
Cowper : Tirocinium, 676.

*** well-approved,** *a.* Of proved or known skill.

"There dwelt also not far from thence one Mr. Skill, an ancient and *well-approved* physician."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

well-armed, *a.* Well furnished with arms or weapons of offence or defence.

"But Ajax, glorying in his hardy deed,
The *well-armed* Greeks to Agamemnon lead."
Pope : Homer : Iliad vii. 379.

*** well-attempered,** *a.* Well regulated or harmonized. (*Tennyson : Ode on Wellington.*)

well-authenticated, *a.* Supported by good authority.

well-balanced, *a.* Rightly or properly balanced.

"And the *well-balanced* world on hinges hung
And cast the dark foundations deep."
Milton : Ode on the Nativity.

well-behaved, *a.*

1. Of good behaviour; courteous in manner.

*** 2.** Becoming, decent.

"Gave such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 1.

well-beloved, *a.* Greatly beloved.

"How happily he lives, how *well-beloved*."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

*** well-beseeming,** *a.* Well becoming.

"Rome's royal empress,
Unfurnish'd of her *well-beseeming* troop."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

well-born, *a.* Of good birth; not of mean or low birth.

well-bought, *a.* Won by hard exertion.

"Conquest's *well-bought* wreath."
Scott : Don Roderick, xiii. (Concl.)

*** well-breathed,** *a.* Of good bottom; having good wind.

"The *well-breath'd* beagle drives the flying fawn."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xxii. 244.

well-bred, *a.*

1. Of good breeding; refined in manners; polite, cultivated.

"Say what strange motive, Goddess! could compel
A *well-bred* Lord t' assault a gentle Belle?"
Pope : Rape of the Lock, i. 3.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race; well-born. Applied especially to horses, and other domestic animals, which have descended from a race of ancestors that have through several generations possessed in a high degree the properties which it is the great object of the breeder to attain.

well-chosen, *a.* Selected with good judgment.

"His *well-chosen* bride."—*Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI.,* iv. 1.

well-complexioned, *a.* Having a good complexion.

well-concerted, *a.* Designed or planned with skill.

"With *well-concerted* art to end his woes."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xxiii. 33.

well-conditioned, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Being in a good or wholesome frame of mind or body.

"See, in this *well-condition'd* soul a third."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. v.

2. *Surg. :* Being in a state tending to health: as, a *well-conditioned* wound or sore.

well-conducted, *a.*

1. Properly conducted, led on, or managed: as, a *well-conducted* expedition.

2. Being of good moral conduct; behaving or acting well: as, a *well-conducted* boy.

well-conned, *a.* Carefully or attentively examined.

"From me, thus nurtured, dost thou ask
The classic poet's *well-conned* task."
Scott : Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

*** well-consenting,** *a.* In complete accord.

"Let both unite, with *well-consenting* mind."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad i. 370.

well-content, well-contented, *a.* Satisfied, happy.

"If thou survive my *well-contented* day."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 32.

*** well-couched,** *a.* Planned with skill; crafty, artful.

"Not force, but *well-couch'd* fraud, well-woven snares."
Milton : P. R., i. 97.

*** well-dealing,** *a.* Fair in dealing with others; honest.

"To merchants, our *well-dealing* countrymen."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

well-defined, *a.* Clearly defined, explained, or marked out; as, a *well-defined* line.

well-derived, *a.* Good by birth and descent.

"My son corrupts a *well-derived* nature."
Shakesp. : All Well's that Ends Well, iii. 2.

well-deserving, *a.* Full of merit; worthy.

"I'll give thrice so much land
To any *well-deserving* friend."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

*** well-desired,** *a.* Much sought and invited. (*Shakesp. : Othello,* ii. 1.)

well-directed, *a.* Properly or rightly addressed.

"They breathed in faith their *well-directed* prayers."
Cowper : Expostulation, 239.

well-disciplined, *a.* Well-trained; kept under good discipline.

"The power of self-government which is characteristic of men trained in *well-disciplined* camps."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

well-disposed, *a.* Being of a right or fair disposition; well-affected, loyal, true.

"You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts."
Shakesp. : Richard II., ii. 1.

well-disputed, *a.* Well contested or fought.

"Curs'd be the man (e'en private Greeks would say)
Who dares desert this *well-disputed* day."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xvii. 475.

well-doer, *s.* One who performs rightly his moral and social duties.

well-doing, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst. :* Right performance of duties; upright conduct.

B. *As adj. :* Acting uprightly; upright; acquitting one's self well.

"I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those
Of a *well-doing* sire."
Byron : Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

*** well-famed,** *a.* Famous.

"My *well-famed* lord of Troy, no less to you."
Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

well-favored, well-far'd, well-fa'ur'd, *a.* Handsome; well-formed; pleasing to the eye.

"The boy was in very mean clothes, but of a fresh and *well-favoured* countenance."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

*** well-feasted,** *a.* Having enjoyed a good feast.

"Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the *well-feasted* priest then soonest fired
With zeal." *Milton : Samson Agonistes,* 1,419.

well-fed, *a.* Supplied with good food in plenty.

"And *well-fed* sheep and sable oxen slay."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xxiii. 205.

well-filled, *a.* Plentifully supplied or furnished.

"He left no *well-filled* treasury."
Longfellow : Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

*** well-forewarning,** *a.* Giving good or true warning. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.,* iii. 2.)

well-forged, *a.* Well devised or contrived.

"He schooled us in a *well-forged* tale."
Scott : Rokeby, vi. 2.

well-formed, *a.* Based or founded on true principles.

"Hence it is evident, that in a *well-formed* education, a course of history should ever precede a course of ethics."—*Goldsmith : Polite Learning,* ch. xiii.

well-fought, * well-foughten, *a.* Bravely fought.

"To toil and struggle through the *well-fought* day."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xiii. 4.

*** well-found,** *a.* Standing the test; tried, approved.

"The present consul, and last general
In our *well-found* successes."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, v. 2.

well-founded, *a.* Founded or based on true or sure grounds.

*** well-governed,** *a.* Well-mannered.

"And, to say truth, Verona brags of him,
To be a virtuous and *well-govern'd* youth."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

*** well-graced,** *a.* In favour, popular.

"After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage."
Shakesp. : Richard II., v. 2.

well-grounded, *a.* Based on good grounds; well-founded.

*** well-havened,** *a.* Having good harbours.

"As a gallant bark from Albion's coast . . .
Shoots into port at some *well-haven'd* isle."
Cowper : My Mother's Picture.

well-informed, *a.* Correctly informed; well furnished with information; intelligent.

"The mind was *well-inform'd*, the passions held
Subordinate." *Cowper : Task,* ii. 715.

well-instructed, *a.* Well taught.

"But let the wise and *well-instructed* hand
Once take the shell beneath his just command."
Cowper : Conversation, 903.

well-intentioned, *a.* Having good or honourable intentions.

"He always designated those Dutchmen who had sold themselves to France as the *well-intentioned* party."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

well-judged, *a.* Estimated, calculated, or judged correctly.

"The *well-judged* purchase, and the gift
That graced his letter'd store."
Cowper : On the Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-judging, *a.* Having good judgment, discernment, or observation.

"So it is, when the mind is endued
With a *well-judging* taste from above."
Cowper : Catharina.

well-knit, *a.* Strongly compacted; having a firm or strong frame.

"O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!"—*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost,* i. 2.

well-known, *a.* Fully or generally known or acknowledged.

"No voice, *well-known* through many a day,
To speak the last, the parting word."
Moore : Paradise & the Peri.

*** well-labored,** *a.* Worked or wrought with care.

"And, last, a large, *well-labour'd* bowl had place."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xxiv. 287.

*** well-laboring,** *a.* Working hard and successfully.

"Whose *well-labouring* sword
Had three times slain th' appearance of the king."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

*** well-learned,** *a.* Full of learning; learned.

"*Well-learned* bishops."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iii. 5.

*** well-liking,** *a.* Good-conditioned; plump.

"They also shall bring forth more fruit in their age: and shall be fat and *well-liking*."—*Psalm* xcii. 14. (Prayer Book.)

well-lodged, *a.* Having suitable lodging or abode.

"A mind *well-lodged* and masculine of course."
Cowper : Table Talk, 221.

well-looking, *a.* Of fairly good appearance.

"A *well-looking* animal. —*Dickens.* (*Annandale.*)

*** well-lost,** *a.* Lost in a good cause.

"Would your honour
But give me leave to try success, I'd venture
The *well-lost* life of mine on his grace's cure."
Shakesp. : All's Well, i. 3.

*** well-loved,** *a.* Much-loved; well-beloved. (*Tennyson : Ulysses,* 35.)

well-mannered, *a.* Well-bred; polite, courteous, complaisant.

"A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well-mannered* court-slave."—*Dryden : Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

*** well-meaner,** *s.* One whose intention is good.

"*Well-meaners* think no harm: but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

well-meaning, *a.* Having good intentions; well-intentioned.

"My brother Gloster, plain *well-meaning* soul."
Shakesp. : Richard II., ii. 1.

well-meant, *a.* Rightly or honestly meant or intended; sincere; said or done with good intent.

"How oft, my brother, thy reproach I bear,
For words *well-meant*, and sentiments sincere."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xii. 246.

*** well-measured,** *a.* Written in true measure or metre. (*Milton : Sonnet* 13.)

well-met, *interj.* A term of salutation; hail!

"Once more to day *well-met*, distemper'd lords."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

* **well-minded,** *a.* Well-disposed, well-meaning; loyal.

"*Well-minded* Clarence, be thou fortunate."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 3.

well-moulded, *a.* Of good frame; proportionately built or grown.

"A quick brunette, *well-moulded*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 91.

* **well-natured,** *a.* Good-natured, kindly disposed.

"On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *well-natur'd*, temperate, and wise."
Denham: Old Age, 58.

well-nigh, * **wel-nigh,** *adv.* Almost, nearly.

"Had Rokeby's favour *well-nigh* won."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 14.

well-off, *a.* In a good condition or circumstances, especially as regards property.

well-oiled, *a.* Supplied with abundance of oil; hence, smooth, flattering.

"I was courteous, every phrase *well-oiled*
As man's could be; yet maiden-meek I pray'd
Concealment." *Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 117.

well-ordered, *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

"The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well-ordered* actions, is the proper guide of children."—*Locke: Education.*

well-paid, *a.* Receiving good pay for services rendered.

"His banners, and his *well-paid* ranks."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 1.

well-painted, *a.*

1. Skilfully painted.

* 2. Artfully feigned or simulated.

"Proceed you in your tears.—
Concerning this, sir.—O *well-painted* passion!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

well-paired, *a.* Well-matched.

"From these the *well-pair'd* mules we shall receive."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xv. 98.

well-pleased, *a.* Well-satisfied; fully pleased.

"*Well-pleas'd* the Thunderer saw their earnest care."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 176.

* **well-pleasedness,** *s.* The quality or state of being well-pleased; satisfaction.

* **well-pleasing,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act of pleasing or satisfying.

"The fruits of unity, next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other toward those that are within."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adj.:* Pleasing, gratifying.

"The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well-pleasing* to God, and honourable among men."—*Atterbury.*

* **well-plighted,** *a.* Well or properly folded. (*Spenser.*) [PLIGHT (2), *v.*]

* **well-poised,** *a.* Carefully weighed or considered.

"His *well-poised* estimate of right and wrong."
Cowper: Hope, 611.

* **well-practised,** *a.* Experienced.

"Your *well-practised*, wise directions."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

well-proportioned, *a.* Well-shaped; well-formed; having good proportions.

"His *well-proportion'd* beard made rough and rugged."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **well-proved,** *a.* Tried, tested, proved.

"A *well-prov'd* casque, with leather braces bound."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 309.

well-read, *a.* Having extensive reading; well instructed in books.

* **well-reeved,** *a.* Carefully fastened by reeving. [REEVE (1), *v.*]

"And oh! the little warlike world within!
The *well-reeved* guns, the netted canopy."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 18.

well-refined, *a.* Polished in a high degree; free from any rudeness or impropriety.

"To every hymn that able spirit affords,
In polish'd form of *well-refined* pen."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 85.

well-regulated, *a.* Conducted under good regulations; well-ordered.

well-remembered, *a.* Fully or perfectly retained in the memory.

"Vain wish! if chance some *well-remember'd* face,
Some old companion of my early race."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

well-reputed, *a.* Of good repute or reputation; respected.

"Gentle Lucetta, fit me with such weeds
As may beseem some *well-reputed* page."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

* **well-respected,** *a.*

1. Highly respected or esteemed.

2. Ruled by reasonable considerations.

"If *well-respected* honour bid me on."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

* **well-sailing,** *a.* Moving or passing swiftly by means of sails; swiftly sailing.

"*Well-sailing* ships, and bounteous winds, have brought
This king to Tharsus." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 4.

* **well-saying,** *s.* The use of good, proper, or kind words.

"And ever may your highness yoke together,
As I will lend you cause, my doing well
With my *well-saying*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* **well-seeing,** *a.* Having good or sharp sight; quick-sighted.

"O cunning Love, with tears thou keep'st me blind,
Lest eyes *well-seeing* thy foul faults should find."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 148.

* **well-seeming,** *a.* Having a good or fair appearance.

"O heavy lightness! serious vanity!
Misshapen chaos of *well-seeming* forms!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

* **well-seen,** *a.* Accomplished, well-versed, well-approved.

"*Well-seen* and deeply read."
Beaumont & Fletcher. (*Annandale.*)

well-set, *a.*

1. Firmly set; properly placed or arranged.

"Instead of *well-set* hair, baldness."—*Isaiah* iii. 24.

2. Having good and strong parts or proportions.

* **well-skilled,** *a.* Skilful.

"The *well-skilled* workman."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,520.

* **well-sped,** *a.* Having good success; successful.

well-spent, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue; spent or used to the best advantage.

"What a refreshment then will it be, to look back upon a *well-spent* life!"—*Calamy: Sermons.*

* **well-spoken,** *a.* Speaking with grace or eloquence; eloquent.

"As of a knight *well-spoken*, neat, and fine."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

* **well-spread,** * **well-spred,** *a.* Wide, broad, extensive.

"Proud of his *well-spread* walls he views his trees,
That meet no barren interval between."
Cowper: Task, iii. 408.

well-stored, *a.* Fully furnished or stocked; well-provided.

"The *well-stor'd* quiver on his shoulders hung."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 520.

well-sung, *a.* Widely or properly sung or celebrated. (*Pope: Eloïsa & Abelard*, 365.)

* **well-thewed,** *a.*

1. Having strong limbs and muscles.

2. Distinguished for or characterized by wisdom.

"To nought more Thenot, my mind is bent,
Than to hear novells of his devise,
They bene so *well-thewed* and so wise."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; February.

well-timbered, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Filled with growing trees.

"A *well-timbered* lawn."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875.

* 2. *Fig.:* Well-built; having strong limbs; sturdy.

"There's Grimaldi, the soldier, a very *well-timbered* fellow."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, i.

well-timed, *a.*

1. Done or given at a proper time; opportune, timely.

"There is too often the truest tenderness in *well-timed* correction."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

2. Keeping good time.

"The *well-timed* oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves."
Smith. (*Todd.*)

well-to-do, *a.* In good circumstances; well-off.

"A *well-to-do* farmer . . . was fired at through the window of his parlour."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887.

¶ *The well-to-do:* People in good circumstances; the middle classes.

"Most of the Bethnal-green house-hovels, let off in rooms occupied by adults and children of all ages, produce more than is paid for many a residence of *the well-to-do*."—*Echo*, Nov. 30, 1886.

* **well-to-do-ness,** *s.* Prosperity; good circumstances.

"Men of all crafts and varying degrees of *well-to-do-ness* drove up together."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

* **well-took,** *a.* Well taken, well undergone.

"Meantime, we thank you for your *well-took* labour."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

well-tried, *a.* Tried, tested, approved.

"Confirm'd by long experience of thy worth
And *well-tried* virtues." *Cowper: Task*, i. 148.

well-trod, well-trodden, *a.* Frequently trodden or walked on or over.

* **well-tuned,** *a.* In tune; melodious, harmonious.

"If the true concord of *well-tuned* sounds,
By unions married, do offend thine ear."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 8.

* **well-turned,** *a.* Skilfully turned or finished.

"Broad spread his shoulders, and his nervous thighs,
By just degrees, like *well-turn'd* columns, rise."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 77.

* **well-urged,** *a.* Ably urged or argued.

"Now the heart he shakes,
And now with *well-urg'd* sense th' enlighten'd judgment takes." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 67.

well-used, *a.* In frequent use; often used.

"Where the *well-used* plough
Lies in the furrow." *Thomson: Spring*, 36.

* **well-warranted,** *a.* Proved to be good and trustworthy; approved.

"You, my noble and *well-warranted* cousin."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

well-weighed, *a.* Carefully considered.

"The *well-weighed* and prudent letter of William was read."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **well-weighing,** *a.* Weighing heavily; of great weight.

"Whether he thinks it were not possible, with *well-weighing* sums of gold, to corrupt him to a revolt."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

* **well-welcome,** *a.* Extremely welcome. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.)

* **well-willer,** *s.* One who means well or kindly; a well-wisher.

"I beseech you, be ruled by your *well-willers*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

* **well-willing,** *a.* Meaning or wishing well; propitious.

* **well-willingness,** *s.* Good or kind feelings; willingness.

"I moniste you to comen with *wel-willingnesse*."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.*, Prol. p. 123.

* **well-willy,** *a.* Favourable, propitious.

"Venus I mene, the *well-willy* planate."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1,257.

* **well-wish,** *s.* A wish of happiness; a kind or kindly wish.

"Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it."—*Addison.*

* **well-wished,** *a.* Attended by good wishes; beloved.

"The general, subject to a *well-wished* king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness,
Crowd to his presence."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

well-wisher, *s.* One who wishes well to another; one who is friendlily disposed or inclined.

"His hazardous journey has got many *well-wishers* to his ways."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

well-won, *a.* Hardly earned; honestly gained.

"He hates our sacred nation, and he rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well-won* thrift."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

well-worded, *a.* Couched in proper terms.

"Glad at each *well-worded* answer."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

well-worn, *a.*

1. Much worn or used; old. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A *well-worn* path way courted us."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 108.

2. Becoming.

"He showed not deference or disdain,
But that *well-worn* reserve which proved he knew
No sympathy with that familiar crew."
Byron: Lara, i. 27.

well-woven, *a.* Skilfully contrived or planned. (See extract under WELL-COUCHED.)

* **wĕll'-a-dāy,** *interj.* [A corruption of *well-away* (q.v.).] Alas! lackaday! welaway!

"When, *welladay*, we could scarce help ourselves.
—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

wĕll'-bē-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *well*, adv., and *being*.] Welfare, happiness, prosperity.

"Opportunely I had a dream of the *well-being* of my husband."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **wĕll'-fāre,** *s.* [WELFARE.]

wĕll'-ĭng-tŏn, *s.* [Named after the great Duke of Wellington.] A kind of long-legged boot, much worn by men in the first half of the nineteenth century.

"Common *Wellingtons* turn Romeo boots."
Keats: Modern Love.

* **wĕll-ĭng-tō'-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [WELLINGTON.]

Botany:

1. An old genus of Abieteæ, founded by Lindley for the reception of *Wellingtonia gigantea*, the great tree of California. Some United States botanists, thinking that so splendid a tree, growing in the Western Continent, should be dedicated to the memory of an American rather than of a British hero, altered the name to Washingtonia. It is now, however, considered to be identical with Sequoia (q.v.). [MAMMOTH-TREE.]

2. A synonym of Meliosma (q.v.).

* **wĕll'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *well*, a.; *-ness*.] The state of being well or in good health. (*Hood.*)

Wĕlsh, * **Walsh,** * **Wĕlch,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *wælisc*, *welisc*, from *wealh* = a foreigner.] [WALNUT.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The language spoken by Welsh people. It is a member of the Celtic family of languages, and forms with the Breton and the now extinct Cornish language the group known as the Cymric. It is noted for its remarkable capacity of forming compounds.

2. (*Pl.*): The people of Wales collectively.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A name for the Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.), the great majority of whose congregations are in Wales, and consist in large measure of members speaking the Welsh tongue.

Welsh clear-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British Hawk-moth, *Trochilium scoliæforme*, found in Wales, the caterpillar feeding on birchwood.

Welsh-flannel, *s.* A very fine kind of flannel, chiefly hand-made, from the fleeces of the sheep of the Welsh mountains.

* **Welsh-glaive,** *s.* An ancient military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to the cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Welsh-groin, *s.*

Arch.: A groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other.

* **Welsh-hook,** *s.* The same as WELSH-GLAIVE (q.v.).

"Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a *Welsh-hook*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **Welsh-main,** *s.* A match at cock-fighting, where all must fight to death.

"No cat would stand a fairer chance of winning a *Welsh-main*."—*Southey: Doctor; Cats of Greta Hall.*

Welsh-mortgage, *s.* A mortgage in which there is no proviso or condition for repayment at any time. The agreement is that the mortgagee to whom the estate is conveyed shall receive the rents till his debt is paid, and in such case the mortgagor is entitled to redeem at any time.

Welsh-mutton, *s.* A choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep fed on the Welsh mountains.

Welsh-onion, *s.* [Lit. = the foreign onion.] A name given to *Allium fistulosum*. It has a very small bulb, but large, succulent, fistular leaves, which have a strong flavour. It is sown in autumn, as a scallion or spring salad onion, and is ready for use by spring.

* **Welsh-parsley,** *s.* A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

Welsh-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: Meconopsis cambrica, so named because it grows in Wales. [MECONOPSIS.]

Welsh-rabbit, *s.* [RABBIT.]

Welsh-wig, *s.* A worsted cap. (*Simmonds.*)

wĕlsh, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To cheat by receiving sums staked as bets upon horse-races, and then decamping when the race is over.

"He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk of being '*welshed*'—which would probably be his fate on an English racecourse—if he be astute or lucky enough to spot the right horse."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a welsher.

"Two men . . . were convicted of *welshing* at Ascot races."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1888.

wĕlsh'-ĕr, * **wĕlch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *welsh*, v.; *-er*.] A professional betting-man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses, and does not pay if he loses.

"The public has always understood that the law cannot be made to touch a '*welsher*;' and hence it is that forcible measures are often taken to inflict private vengeance."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1887.

Wĕlsh'-man, *s.* [Eng. *Welsh*, a., and *man*.] A native of the principality of Wales.

* **wĕl'-sŏme, wel-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *well*, a., and *some*.] Well, prosperous. (*Wycliffe.*)

* **wĕl'-sŏme-lȳ,** * **wel-sum-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *welsome*; *-ly*.] In prosperity.

"I shall be turned agen *welsumli*."—*Wyclife: Genesis* xxviii. 21.

wĕlt, * **welte,** *s.* [Wel. *gwald* = a hem, a welt; *gwaltes* = the welt of a shoe; *gwaldu* = to welt, to hem; *gwaltesio* = to form a welt; Gael. *balt* = a welt of a shoe, a border; *baltaich* = a welt, a belt, a border; Ir. *balt* = a belt, a welt, a border; *baltach* = welted, striped; *baltadh* = a welt, a border, the welt of a shoe.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A border, a hem, a fringe.

"In phrensie, wherein men are bestraught of their right wits, to have a care of the skirts, fringes, and *welts* of their garments, that they be in good order."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A narrow border to an ordinary or charge.

2. *Knitting-mach.:* A flap of work (as a heel-piece) disengaged laterally and knitted separately from the main body, and subsequently joined thereto by re-engagement of loops or by hand-knitting.

3. *Sheet-iron work:* A strip riveted to two contiguous portions which form a butt-joint, as distinguished from a lap or turned joint.

4. *Ship-build.:* A strip forming an additional thickness laid over a seam or joint, or placed in an angle to strengthen it. Applied to a form of back-strip which covers a flush joint.

5. *Shoemaking:* A strip of leather around the shoe, between the upper and the sole.

"If the *welts* were made to project well beyond the tops, the latter could be dubbined."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

welt-cutter, *s.*

Shoemaking: A machine to cut the notches in the edge of the welt to permit it to be bent around and laid smoothly at the toe.

welt-machine, *s.*

Shoemaking: A machine to cut leather, cloth, &c., into a series of parallel strips, to be used as welts in side-seaming.

welt-shoulders, *s. pl.*

Leather: Curried leather fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

welt-trimmer, *s.* A cutting-tool for trimming the welts of shoes.

wĕlt (1), *v.t.* [WELT, *s.*] To furnish with a welt; to fix a welt on; to ornament with a welt.

"The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, pt. iii., ch. xiii.

* **wĕlt** (2), * **welte,** *v.t.* [WILT, *v.*]

wĕlt'-ĕd, *a.* [WELT (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ropy or stringy. (*Prov.*)

2. *Bot.:* Flaccid, drooping, as *Carduus acanthoides*.

wĕlt'-ĕr, * **walt-er,** *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *walten* = to roll over, to overturn, to totter, to fall, to rush, from A.S. *wealtan*, *wyltan* = to roll round; cogn. with Icel. *velta* ((pa. t. *velt*) = to roll; *veltask* = to rotate; Dan. *vælte* = to roll, to overturn; Sw. *vältra* = to roll; to wallow, to welter, frequent. from *välta* = to roll; Ger. *wälzen* = to roll, to wallow, to welter, from *walzen* = to roll; Goth. *uswaltjan* = to subvert.] [WALTZ.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To roll, as the body of an animal; to tumble about; especially to roll or wallow in some foul matter, as mud, filth, blood, &c.

"A purple flood
Flows from the trunk that *welters* in the blood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 447.

* 2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to rise and fall as waves; to toss about.

"And foamy Nereus . . .
From bottom depth doth *weltre* up the seas."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii. 447.

2. To make or force, as by wallowing or moving through something foul or liquid. (*Carlyle.*)

wĕlt'-ĕr, *s.* [WELTER, *v.*]

1. That in which one welters; mud, filth, slime, or the like.

* 2. Confusion.

"I leave the whole business in a frightful *welter*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. iv., ch. iii.

¶ Used adjectively in horse-racing, and applied to the heaviest weighted race of the meeting. (In old racing lists the word is *swelter*.)

Wĕl'-wĭtsch (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [See compound.]

Welwitsch's bat, *s.*

Zool.: Vespertilio († *Scotophilus*) *welwitschii*, a bat of variegated colours—brown, orange, yellow, and black—described by Gray from a specimen sent from Angola by Dr. Welwitsch.

wĕl-wĭtsch'-ĭ-ą (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [Named from its discoverer, Dr. Welwitsch an African explorer, who died in 1872.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetaceæ, with but one known species, *Welwitschia mirabilis*. It rises from the sand in which it grows, putting forth two cotyledonary leaves, which ultimately become about six feet long, or rather more, coriaceous and ragged. No other leaves follow, but the connecting stem increases horizontally both above and below the insertion of the leaves, which it clasps in a marginal slit or cavity. From the upper side of the stem at the base of the leaves there are annually developed several dichotomous stems six inches to a foot high, articulated, and with two small opposite scales at each joint, the several branches terminated by oblong cones. These contain two kinds of flowers: one hermaphrodite and the other female, with naked ovules. To a certain extent the plant connects Gymnosperms with Angiosperms. It grows in sandy deserts in Africa between 14–23° S., and attains a great age, some specimens being estimated as at least one hundred years old.

WELWITSCHIA MIRABILIS.

* **wĕm** (1), * **wemme,** *s.* [A.S. *wem*, *wam*, *wamm*.] A spot, a scar, a fault, a blemish.

"That thou kepe the commandement without *wemme*."—*Wyclife: 1 Timothy* vi.

* **wĕm** (2), *s.* [WAME.]

* **wĕm,** * **wĕm'-mȳ,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wemman*.] [WEM, *s.*] To corrupt, to vitiate, to defile.

"He wolde thys teudre thyng *wemmy* foule *y*-non."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 206.

* **wĕm'-lĕss,** * **wemme-les,** *a.* [Eng. *wem* (1), s.; *-less*.] Free from spot or blemish; spotless, immaculate.

"And thou, vergine *wemmeles*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,516.

* **wĕmmed,** * **wembde,** *a.* [Eng. *wem* (1), s.; *-ed*.] Spotted, marked with spots or blemishes.

"The verie crounes and scepters of best monarks, and princes had bene rustie, *wembde*, and warpde with oblivion."—*Druut: Horace; Arte of Poetrie.* (*Dicdic.*)

wĕn, wenne, *s.* [A.S. *wenn*; cogn. with Dut. *wen*; Low. Ger. *ween*; Prov. Ger. *wenne*, *wehne*, *wäne*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Surg.:* A tumour in the form of a bag or cyst varying in the character of its contents, and occurring on some part of the human body, very frequently in the neck. [Goitre.] Some are filled with a thin fetid brown fluid, interspersed with flakes of fibrum, some of serum, others of calcareous matter, or of a black fluid, or, as in the case of their occurrence near the eyebrows, even of hair. They can only be removed by a surgical operation.

2. *Fig.:* An excrescence.

"I do allow this *wen* to be as familiar with me as my dog." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

wĕnch, * **wĕnche,** *s.* [Prop. *wenchel*, from A.S. *wencle* = a maid, a daughter; allied to *wencel*, *wencele* = weak; *wancol*, *woncol* = tottery, unstable; M. H. Ger. *wankel*; O. H. Ger. *wanchal*; Prov. Ger. *wankel* = tottering, unstable; Ger. *wanken* = to totter to reel, to stagger, to waddle.]

1. A general term for a young girl or woman; a maid.

"Bear thou my hand, sweet *wench*, between thy teeth." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. Now generally applied to a bold, forward girl; a girl of loose character.

"But the rude *wench* her answered nought at all." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 11.

3. A mistress.

"He . . . can inform you from which of the French king's *wenches* our wives and daughters had this manner of curling their hair."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 2.

4. A black or coloured female servant; a negress. (*Amer.*)

wench-like, *a.* Becoming or appropriate to a wench; womanish.

"Do not play in *wench-like* words with that Which is so serious." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

* **wĕnch,** *v.i.* [Wench, *s.*] To commit fornication.

"Given he was exceedingly to *wenching*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

* **wĕnche,** *s.* [Wench.]

* **wĕnch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wench*, v.; *-er.*] One who wenches; a fornicator; a lecherous man.

"The fellow that was a great *wencher*."—*Selden: Table Talk; Clergy.*

* **wĕnch'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *wench*; *-ing.*] Running after women of loose character; lecherous.

"What's become of the *wenching* rogues?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 4.

* **wĕnch'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wench*; *-less.*] Having no wenches or women of loose character. (*Special coinage.*)

"We lost too much money this mart, by being too *wenchless*."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 3.

wĕnd, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wendan* = (1) to turn, to go, from *wand*, pa. t. of *windan* = to wind; cogn. with Dut. *wenden* = to turn, to tack; Icel. *venda* = wend, turn, change; Dan. *vende*; Sw. *vända*; Goth. *wandjan*; Ger. *wenden.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To turn round.

"The lesser [ship] will turn her broadside twice, before the greater can *wend* once."—*Raleigh.*

2. To go, to pass, to travel; to take one's way.

"For know that on a pilgrimage
Wend I, my comrade and this page."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 24.

B. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To undertake, as a journey; to accomplish in travel.

"Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid iv.

2. To go, to direct, to turn.

"Now back they *wend* their watery way."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 26.

* **wĕnd** (1), *s.* [Wend, *v.*] A certain quantity or circuit of ground.

Wĕnd (or **w** as **v**), (2), **Vĕnd,** *s.* [See def.] One of a powerful Slavic people, now absorbed in the German race, which formerly inhabited the north and east of Germany. A remnant of them still remains in the eastern district of Sachsen-Altenburg and in the country between the Vistula and the Persante.

* **wende,** *v.i.* [Wend, *v.*]

Wĕnd'-ĭc (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [Eng. *Wend* (2), *s.*; *-ic.*] The language of the Wends. It belongs to the Slavonic group of the Aryan family of languages.

Wĕnd'-ĭsh (or **w** as **v**), *a & s.* [Eng. *Wend* (2), *s.*; *-ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Wends.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Wendic.

wĕnd-lănd'-dĭ-a (or **w** as **v**), *s.* [Named after Henry Ludovicus Wendland, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Hanover.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ. East Indian trees or shrubs, with terminal panicles of small white flowers and capsular fruit. *Wendlandia tinctoria*, a small, handsome tree with large, crowded panicles of small, white, sweet-scented flowers, found in forests in India and Burmah, is used as a mordant in dyeing. The leaves of *W. exserta* are given in parts of India to cattle as fodder.

* **wene,** *s.* [Wene, *v.*] Guess, conjecture.

* **wene,** *v.i.* [Ween.]

wĕn'-ĭ-vĕl, wen-ĭ-wel, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: [Coscinium].

Wĕn'-lŏck, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parliamentary and municipal borough in Shropshire.

Wenlock formation or **group,** *s.*

Geol.: A formation of Upper Silurian age, immediately succeeding the Llandovery-formation, and having above it the Ludlow-formation. If the Llandovery beds, which are of a transition character, be made to constitute the base of the Upper Silurian, then the Wenlock-formation is its centre. It is well developed in the vicinity of Wenlock, and is considered to be above four thousand feet in thickness. There are two divisions: (1) the more ancient, the Woolhope-limestone and Shale, the Tarannon-shale, and the Denbighshire Grits; (2) the Wenlock-limestone and Shale. The Woolhope Limestone and Shale occur at Woolhope, Malvern, &c. [Woolhope.] Their thickness is 150 feet. [For Tarannon Shales, see Tarannon.] The Denbighshire Grits constitute mountain ranges there and in South Wales, and on decomposing form a sterile soil. The Wenlock-shale is often soft, so as to constitute a kind of mudstone rich in crinoidea, corals, brachiopods, &c. It is about 1,400 feet thick. The Wenlock, or Dudley, Limestone is about 150 feet thick. It forms a continuous ridge in Shropshire for about twenty miles from south-west to north-east, with corals, encrinites, and trilobites. [Dudley.] It is of a concretionary nature, some of the concretions, locally termed ballstones, being eighty feet in diameter. The whole Wenlock fauna consists of 171 genera and 530 species. Of these there are 76 species of Actinozoa, 68 of Echinodermata, 78 of Crustacea, 101 of Brachiopoda, 44 of Lamellibranchiata, and 169 of other classes. The Wenlock-formation is represented abroad at Niagara, &c.

Wenlock-limestone, *s.* [Wenlock-formation.]

Wenlock-shale, *s.* [Wenlock-formation.]

* **wĕn'-nĕl,** *s.* [Weanel.] A newly-weaned animal.

"Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope to have them good neat."
Tusser: Husbandry; May.

* **wĕn'-nĭsh,** * **wĕn'-nȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *wen*; *-y.*] Having the nature or appearance of a wen.

"A *wennish* tumour grown on his thigh."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 434.

wĕnt, *pret. & old pa. par. of v.* [Wend, *v.*]

A. *As pret.:* The past tense of wend, and now used as the past tense of go.

"Sunk was his heart; his colour *went* and came."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 443.

* **B.** *As pa. par. of wend:* [Wend, *v.*].

* **wĕnt,** *s.* [Wend.] A way, a passage; a turning backwards and forwards.

"Farre under ground from that of living *went* . . .
Their dreadful dwelling is."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 47.

wĕn'-tle-trăp, *s.* [Ger. *wendeltreppe* = winding stairs, from the shape of the species.]

Zool.: A popular name for the genus Scalaria (q.v). Those in which the whorls are close are called by collectors False Wentletraps; those in which they are contiguous are known as True Wentletraps. Of the former, some are found in northern seas, and one, *Scalaria communis*, occurs on the British coast; the latter are all natives of warm sea. One, the Precious Wentletrap (*S. pretiosa*), from the south-east of Asia, was formerly in such esteem that a very fine specimen is said to have sold for 200 guineas, though good shells may now be bought for a few shillings. It is about two inches long, snow-white or pale flesh-coloured, with eight separated whorls.

ECIOUS WENTLE-TRAP.

* **wep,** *pret. of v.* [Weep.]

* **wepe-ly,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *wepe* = weep; *-ly.*] Causing weeping or tears; pathetic, lamentable.

* **wep-en,** *s.* [Weapon.]

wĕpt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Weep.]

* **wep-yng,** *pr. par. & s.* [Weeping.]

* **werche,** *s. & v.* [Work.]

wêre, *v.i.* [Was.] The plural of *was.* Used as the indicative past tense plural of the verb *to be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive.

* **were** (1), *s.* [Weir.]

* **were** (2), *s.* [War.]

* **were** (3), *s.* [See def.] The same as Weregild (q.v.).

* **were,** *v.t.* [Wear, *v.*]

* **wĕre'-gĕld,** * **wĕre'-gĭld,** * **wĕr'-gĭld,** * **wĕhr'-gĕld,** *s.* [A.S. *wergild*, from *wer* = a man, and *gild*, *geld* = payment, compensation . . . a guild.]

Anglo-Saxon Law: A kind of fine for manslaughter and other offences against the person, on payment of which the offender was cleared from any further liability or punishment. The fine or compensation due from the offender varied in amount according to his rank and station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of the person killed, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person injured; but, if the cause was brought before the community, the plaintiff only received part of the fine, the community, or the king, when there was one, receiving the other half.

"The Roman 'conviva Regis' . . . was estimated in his *weregild* at half the price of the Barbarian Antrustion, the highest known class at the Merovingian court, and above the common alodial proprietor."—*Hallam: Middle Ages.*

* **wĕre'-gĭld,** *s.* [Weregeld.]

* **weren,** *v.i.* [Were, *v.*]

wêre'-nạ, *v.i.* [See def.] Were not. (*Scotch.*)

"I trow, gin ye *werena* blinded wi' the graces and favours, and services and enjoyments, and employments and inheritances of this wicked world."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

wĕre'-wọlf, * **wer-wolf,** *s.* [A.S. *werewulf*, from *wer* = a man, and *wulf* = a wolf; cogn. with Ger. *währwolf*; M. H. Ger. *werwolf.*]

Anthrop.: A person supposed to have the power of transforming himself at certain seasons into a wolf, and assuming all the ferocity of that animal, joined to the practice of disinterring and feeding on dead bodies. [Lycanthropia, Lycanthropy.] In Bulgaria the legends of werewolves are inextricably mixed up with those of the vampires [Vampire, A. I. 1.], and the same sign—the meeting of the eyebrows, as if the soul were about to take flight to enter some other body—is held to be conclusive evidence that a person belongs to one of these classes.

"The Budas of Abyssinia . . . are at once the smiths and potters, sorcerers and *werewolves* of their district."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 113.

† **wĕre'-wọlf-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *werewolf*; *-ism.*] Lycanthropy (q.v.).

"Traditional belief in *werewolfism* must, however, have remained long in the popular mind."—*S. B. Gould: Were-wolves*, ch. viii.

wer-ish, *a.* [Wearish.]

* **wĕrke,** *s. & v.* [Work, *s. & v.*]

* **werne,** *v.t* [Warn.]

Wĕr-nĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Abraham Gottlob Werner, one of the founders of geological science. He was born on Sept. 25, 1750, at Weslau on the Queiss, in Upper Lausitz, where his father was superin-

tendent of a foundry. In 1774 Werner published a little work which revolutionised the science of mineralogy and led to his being appointed in 1775 Professor of Mineralogy in the School of Mines at Freiberg. He introduced the geological use of the word "formation," and taught that the exterior of the earth consists of a series of such formations arranged in determinate order. He was the author of the Neptunian Theory or Hypothesis (q.v.). He died on June 30, 1817.

wĕr'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [After the celebrated mineralogist A. G. Werner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name originally given by d'Andrada to some minerals from Norway which subsequently were found to vary in chemical composition, and are now known as the scapolites, wernerite being retained for the name of a member of the group. Crystallization, tetragonal; hardness, 5 to 6; sp.gr., 2·63 to 2·8; lustre, vitreous when pure, otherwise pearly to resinous; fracture sub-conchoidal. Compos., owing to its liability to alteration, somewhat variable, the mean being: silica, 48·4; alumina, 28·5; lime, 18·1; soda, 5·0 = 100, with the formula $(\frac{1}{2}(CaONaO)_2 + \frac{3}{2}Al_2O_3)_2 3SiO_2 + SiO_2$. Dana includes in this species Nuttallite, Chelmsfordite, and Glaucolite, and as altered forms, Atheriastite, Stroganovite, Algerite, Wilsonite, Terenite, Micarelle, and Gabronite (see these words).

* **werre,** *s.* [War, *s.*]

* **wer-reie,** *v.t.* [Warray, *v.*]

* **wĕrse,** *a.* & *adv.* [Worse.]

wĕrsh, warsch, *a.* [Prob. the same as Wearish.]

1. Insipid, tasteless.

2. Delicate; having a pale and sickly look. (*Scotch.*)

* **wĕrst,** * **wĕrste,** *a.* [Worst, *a.*]

wĕrt, *v.i.* [See def.] The second person singular of were. [Were (1), *v.*]

werth'-ę-man-īte (werth as **vêrt),** *s.* [After A. Wertheman; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral related to aluminite (q.v.); sp. gr., 2·80; colour white. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of alumina, *e.g.*, sulphuric acid, 34·50; alumina, 45·0; sesquioxide of iron, 1·25; water, 19·25 = 100, which gives the formula $Al_2SO_6 + 3aq.$: this differs from aluminite in containing less water. Found in a bed of clay near Chachapoyas, Peru.

* **wertherian** (as **vêr-tĕr'-ĭ-an),** *a.* [After the hero of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werter.*] Sentimental, nambypamby.

* **wĕr'-ў,** *a.* [Weary, *a.*]

* **wē'-sand,** *s.* [Weasand.]

wē'se, *v.i.* [See def.] We shall. (*Scotch.*)

"Weel, weel, *we'se* no dispute that e'ennow."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xii.

* **wesh,** * **weshe,** *pret. of v.* [Wash, *v.*]

* **we-sil,** *s.* [Weasand.] The windpipe.

Wĕs'-leў-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

Ecclesiology & Church History:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to John Wesley or the sect founded by him. [Wesleyan Methodism.]

B. *As subst.:* A Wesleyan Methodist (q.v.).

Wesleyan Methodism, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The largest and most important Methodist denomination, and the parent of some smaller religious bodies now independent of its government. [Methodism.]

Wesleyan Methodist, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A member or adherent of Wesleyan Methodism (q.v.). Used also adjectively in the same sense as Wesleyan, A. (q.v.).

Wĕs'-leў-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Wesleyan; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrines and polity of the Wesleyans; Methodism (q.v.).

"To the historian of *Wesleyanism* the volume is little short of indispensable."—*Athenæum,* Nov. 26, 1887, p. 706.

wĕst, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *west, westan* = westward; cogn. with Dut. *west* (a. & adv.); Icel. *vestr* = the west; Dan. & Sw. *vest* = the west; Ger. *west;* Fr. *ouest.* Probably the allusion is to the apparent resting-place or abiding-place of the sun at night. From the same root as Sansc. *vas* = to dwell, to pass the night; Icel. *vist* = an abode, a dwelling, a lodging-place; *vista* = to lodge; Gr. ἄστυ (*astu*) = a city; ἕσπερος (*hesperos*) = evening; Lat. *vesper.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of the four cardinal points, exactly opposite to the east; a point towards the sunset, midway between the north and south poles of the heavens; that point of the horizon in which the sun appears to set at the equinox; the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon on that side where the sun sets. In a less strict sense, the region of the heavens near a point where the sun sets when in the equator.

"From *west* her silent course advance."
Milton: P. L., viii. 163.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the east, or situated nearer the west point than another point of reckoning, as America with regard to England.

"The utmost corner of the *west.*"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* 3. A wind coming or blowing from the west.

"A south *west* blow on ye."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being in the west or lying towards the west. (*Numbers* xxxiv. 6.)

2. Coming, moving, or blowing from the west or western region; westerly.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the west; at the westward; more westward.

"*West* of this forest."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

¶ 1. *Empire of the West:* The western portion of the Roman Empire, the capital of which was Rome, when the Empire was divided between his two sons, Honorius and Arcadius, by Theodosius in A.D. 395.

2. *The West End:* The aristocratic or fashionable quarter of London, and of many other cities. (Often used adjectively.)

West African river-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Potamogale velox. [Potamogale.]

West Indian, *a.*

Geog.: Of or pertaining to the West Indies (q.v.).

West Indian Firefly:

Entom.: Pyrophorus noctilucus. [Pyrophorus.]

West Indies, *s. pl.*

Geog.: An archipelago of Islands, the Antilles, extending from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, just north of the Caribbean Sea. They are so named because when first they were discovered they were supposed to lie near India. When the error was discovered the distinctive names East Indies (q.v.) and West Indies arose.

* **wĕst,** *v.i.* [West, *s.*]

1. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

"Twice hath he risen where he now doth *west.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. (Introd.)

2. To assume a westerly direction; to change to the west.

"If the wind varies towards the north of the west, his *westing* will be considerable."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. vi.

wĕst'-an-īte, *s.* [After Westana, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated crystalline masses, sometimes in prismatic crystals, with pyrophyllite. Hardness, 2·5; colour, brick-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina; probably an altered fibrolite (q.v.).

* **wĕst'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Eng. *west; -er.*] To tend towards the west.

"Nor paused till in the *westering* sun
We sat together on the beach."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

wĕst'-ĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *wester*(*n*); *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being or situated towards the west; situated in the western region.

"These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. Coming from the westward.

"The wind was *westerly.*"—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

B. *As adv.:* Tending, moving, or going towards the west: as, A man travelling *westerly.*

wĕst'-ĕrn, * **weast-erne,** *a.* [Eng. *west; -ern.*]

1. Being or situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; lying or being in that quarter where the sun sets.

2. Moving towards the west, or towards the point where the sun sets: as, A ship sails a *western* course.

3. Coming or proceeding from the west: as, a *western* wind.

Western-church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Latin, as distinguished from the Greek church; the Roman Church. [Eastern-church.]

Western Reserve, *s.* A part of the public lands in Ohio which Connecticut claimed under her charter of 1662 and over which she held jurisdiction until 1800. (*U. S. Hist.*)

Western States, *s. pl.* A term vaguely applied to such States as lie in the west; originally used of all the States west of the Appalachian range of mountains.

wĕst'-ĕrn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *western; -er.*] A native or inhabitant of the west.

wĕst'-ĕrn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *western; -ism.*] A characteristic of western people, *specif.* of the people of the Western States of the Union.

wĕst'-ĕrn-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *western; -most.*] Farthest towards the west; most western.

wĕst'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *west; -ing.*] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward of it; specif., in navigation, the difference of longitude made by a ship when sailing to the westward; the departure of a course when the course lies to the west of north.

Wĕst'-mĭn-stĕr, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Westmonasteriensis.* Probably the Abbey was so named to distinguish it from the monastery of East Minster, formerly situated on what is now called Tower Hill.]

Geog.: A celebrated abbey, with the adjacent region, a "city," joining the City of London at the spot formerly marked by Temple Bar. The City of Westminster was created by Henry VIII.

Westminster Assembly, *s.*

Hist.: An assembly of divines, lay assessors, &c., which met in obedience to an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, issued June 12, 1643—

"For the calling of an assembly of learned and godly divines to be consulted with by the Parliament for the settling of the government and liturgy of the Church of England, and for vindicating and clearing of the doctrine of the said Church from false aspersions and interpretations."

A hundred and twenty clergymen, with ten lords and twenty commoners, or lay assessors, were nominated to carry out the ordinance. The meeting was forbidden by the king on June 22, but no notice was taken of the prohibition. On July 1 sixty-nine of the nominated members attended in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the assembly began. They sat 1,163 times, their last meeting being on Feb. 22, 1649. On Sept. 15, 1643, commissioners arrived from the Church of Scotland to aid in the deliberations. On April 20, 1643, the Assembly submitted to Parliament a Directory for Public Worship; between Oct. 1 and Nov. 26, 1644, the Confession of Faith, in two portions [Confession, III. 4 (2)]; on Nov. 5, 1647, the Shorter Catechism (q.v.); and on Sept. 15, 1648, the Longer Catechism. The great majority of the members were Presbyterians, a small but active body were Independents, and a yet smaller one, but containing able men, were Erastians. The Parliament itself was Erastian, and, though accepting and ratifying the productions of the Assembly, did not allow the spiritual independence which the majority of its members earnestly desired to obtain. [Presbyterian.] (*English.*)

* **wĕst'-mōst,** *a.* [Eng. *west,* and *most.*] Farthest to the westward.

* **wĕst'-ren,** *adv.* [Western.] Towards the west. (*Chaucer: Troilus,* bk. ii.)

wĕst-rĭn'-ğĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden.]

Bot.: A genus of Prostantheræ. Australian shrubs, one to three feet high, with entire leaves, a ten-nerved calyx, labiate flowers, in whorls of three or four; four stamens, only two of them fertile. About ten species are known.

wĕst′-ward, ***west-warde,** *adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *westeweard.*]

A. *As adv.:* Towards the west.

"Tourned downewarde and *westewarde* to the ryver of Mercea."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

B. *As subst.:* The country or district lying towards the west.

***wĕst′-ward-lĭ̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *westward*; *-ly.*] In a direction toward the west; westward.

"If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise."
Donne: Lecture upon the Shadow.

wĕst′-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *westward*, with adverbial suff. *s.*] Westward.

***wĕst′-ў,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dizzy, confused.

"Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westy* head."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

wĕt, ***weet,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *wǽt*; cogn. with Icel. *vátr*; Dan. *vaad*; Sw. *våt.* From the same root as *water* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Containing water; soaked or drenched with water; humid.

2. Consisting of water or fluid.

3. Rainy, drizzly, very damp: as, *wet* weather.

4. Having consumed a good deal of liquor; drunk.

"When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,
With music gay, and *wet* with jovial friends."
Prior. (*Annandale.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable quantity.

"Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of th' earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 433.

2. Rainy weather; rain.

"This distemper'd messenger of *wet*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

3. A drink, a dram: as, To have a *wet.* (*Slang.*)

*¶ *With a wet finger:* A proverbial expression of doubtful origin, and probably meaning *with ease.*

"A porter might fetch him *with a wet finger*."—*Dekker.*

wet-bulb thermometer, *s.* [Hygrometer.]

wet-compress, *s.*

Therapeutics: A compress of two or three folds of thin flannel or calico, wrung out in cold water, laid upon the abdomen, and covered with gutta percha or impermeable cloth. It is beneficial in congestion of the liver.

wet-dock, *s.* A tidal or shipping dock. In the basin the water is maintained at such a height as to float the vessels therein at all times. The dock is connected by a lock with the navigable waters, and the gates maintain the level of water in the basin irrespective of the water outside. [Lock (1), *s.*, II. 3. (1).]

wet-nurse, *s.* A woman who nurses and suckles a child not her own.

wet-press, *s.*

Paper-making: The second press in which hand-making paper is compacted and partially drained of its water.

wet-puddling, *s.*

Metall.: The same as Pig-boiling (q.v.).

***wet-quaker,** *s.* A quaker who is not very strict in the observances of his sect.

"Socinians and Presbyterians,
Quakers and *wet-quakers* or merry-ones."
Ward: England's Reformation, p. 175.

wet-sheet packing, *s.*

Therapeutics: The packing or envelopment of a patient in a sheet dipped in cold or tepid water and well wrung out. Round this a blanket is rolled, and other blankets added above. The patient is usually thrown into a healthful perspiration. [Hydropathy.]

***wet-shot,** *a.* Shot up by or from a wet soil; growing in damp or wet land. (*Prov.*)

wĕt, ***wete,** ***wetten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wǽtan.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or steep in a liquid.

"Never a white wing, *wetted* by the wave,
Yet dared to soar."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

*2. *Fig.:* To moisten with drink.

¶ *To wet one's whistle:* [Whistle, *s.*].

***wete,** *a.* [Wet, *a.*]

***wete** (1), *v.t.* [Wet, *v.*]

***wete** (2), *v.i.* [Weet.]

wĕth′-ĕr (1), *s.* [A.S. *wedher*; cogn. with O.S. *wethar*, *withar*; Icel. *vedhr*; Dan. *væder*, *vedder*; Sw. *vadur*; Ger. *widder*; O. H. Ger. *widar*; Goth. *withrus* = a lamb; Lat. *vitulus* = a calf; Sansc. *vatsa.*] A castrated ram.

***wĕth′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Weather.]

wĕth-ĕr-ĕl′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Bowerbank after his friend, N. T. Wetherell, of Highgate, who had long studied the London Clay.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits from the London Clay. The pericarp was three-, four-, or five-celled, each cell with a single seed enclosed within a thin compressed sac, pubescent internally. Sac surrounded by cellular tissue, which was divided into two lobes as the fruit expanded. Seeds pendulous, nearly three times as long as broad, compressed sideways, attached to a central placenta by a short funiculus; testa reticulated. Only known species, *Wetherellia variabilis*, the most abundant of the Sheppey fossil fruits, locally known as Coffee. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay.*)

***wĕt′-ĭng,** *s.* [Wete (2), *v.*] Knowledge.

wĕt′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wet*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wet, either by being soaked on drenched with liquor, or by having a liquid adhering to it; humidity.

"The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty: as, the *wetness* of the weather.

3. Wet matter; moisture.

wĕt′-shŏd, ***wet-schode,** ***whet-shod,** *a.* [Eng. *wet*, and *shod.*] Wet over the feet; having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

"So he went over at last, not much above *wetshod*."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***wĕt′-tĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *wet*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat wet; moist, humid.

***weve** (1), *v.t.* [Weave.]

***weve** (2), *v.t.* [Waive.]

***wex,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Wax, *v.*]

***wey** (1), ***weye** (1), *s.* [Way, *s.*]

wey (2), ***weye** (2), *s.* [A.S. *wæge*, from *wǽg-*, stem of pa. t. of *wegan* = to bear, to carry, to weigh.] A certain weight or measure. A wey of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; of butter from 2 cwt. to 3 cwt.; of oats and barley 48 bushels; of wheat 5 quarters; of cheese 224 lbs.; of salt 40 bushels, each 56 lbs. (*Simmonds.*)

wey′-thĕr-nŏ̄̆, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Pyrethrum Parthenium. (*Brit. & Holl.*)

***weyve,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Wave, *v.*]

wēz′-and, *s.* [Weasand.]

whâ, *pron.* [Who.] (*Scotch.*)

whâ, *s.* [Wah.]

whaâp, whâp, *s.* [Whaup.]

whăck, *v.t.* & *i.* [The same word as *thwack* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To thwack, to thrash; to give a heavy and sounding blow to.

"Father *whacks* her and the children in turns."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

B. *Intrans.:* To strike or continue striking anything with heavy sounding blows.

"Yet the Flannigans and the Murphys paid no heed to him, but *whacked* away at each other with increasing vigour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1888.

whăck, *s.* [Whack, *v.*]

1. A heavy sounding blow; a thwack.

"A blow descended . . . it was a *whack*."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends* (*Lady Rohesia*).

2. A large piece; a share, a portion. (*Slang.*)

"This young bachelor had taken his share (what he called his *whack*) of pleasure."—*Thackeray: Shabby-genteel Story*, ch. v.

whăck′-ẽr, *s.* [Whack.] Something uncommonly large; a whopper; a great lie. (*Slang.*)

"Good half-pounders every one, with an occasional *whacker* of ten ounces."—*Field*, Nov. 14, 1887.

whăck′-ĭng, *a.* [Whack.] Very large or big; whopping.

whāī′-zle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *wheeze* (q.v.).] To wheeze. (*Scotch.*)

"But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gart them *whaizle*."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

whāle, ***whal,** ***qual,** *s.* [A.S. *hwæl*; cogn. with Dut. *walvisch* = whale-fish; Icel. *hvalr*; Dan. & Sw. *hval*; Ger. *wal*, *wallfisch.*]

1. *Zool.:* The popular name of any species or individual of the modern order Cetacea (the Cetacea Ordinaria of older writers). [Cetacea.] The head is generally large, and in some species constitutes more than one-third of the entire length; mouth always wide, with stiff, immobile lips; fore limbs reduced to flattened fin-like paddles, no external traces of hind limbs, though sometimes the vestige of a femur is present in the shape of a nodule of bone about the size of a walnut. Immediately below the skin is a thick layer of fat, held together by fibrous tissue, constituting the blubber [Blubber, *s.*, 2.]; and in nearly all there is a dorsal fin. The eye is small; there is no external ear, but a minute auditory aperture, and the nostrils, which are usually called "blowholes," are situated on the top of the head, except in the Sperm Whale, which has them at the extremity of the snout. Whales are found in all seas, and some, like the Beluga (q.v.), ascend large rivers. All pass their lives in water, and are absolutely helpless on land. They rise frequently to the surface to breathe, and usually expose the highest part of the head where the nostrils are situated. The so-called "spouting" of the whale is only the ordinary act of breathing. When the animal rises to the surface it forcibly expels from the lungs the air taken in at the last previous inspiration, which is of course heated and loaded with watery vapour. As this rapidly condenses when expelled, it forms a column of spray, which has been erroneously assumed to be water taken in by the mouth and ejected by the nostrils. In hunting the whale the harpoon may pierce the lungs or air-passages, and then a column of blood may be forced high in the air through the nostrils, but—making due allowance for the different methods of breathing—similar result follows wounds in the respiratory organs of other mammals. All the Cetacea prey on living food of some kind—chiefly fish, small floating crustacea, pteropods, and squids. The genus Orca alone attacks and devours other warm-blooded animals, such as seals and individuals of its own order. Whales are for the most part timid, inoffensive animals, active and affectionate, especially the cows towards their calves, of which they produce but one, or rarely two, at a time. They generally swim in herds, or "schools," though some species have been met with singly or in pairs. In size they differ greatly: some of the Delphinidæ are only about four feet in length, while the gigantic Sperm-whale, or Cachalot (q.v.), reaches some fifty feet, which appears to be never greatly exceeded in this species, though stories are told of animals nearly double as long, and *Balænoptera sibbaldii*, probably the largest living whale, attains the length of eighty feet. Popularly the name is used in a more restricted sense than that in which it is employed scientifically. The members of the Platanistidæ and Delphinidæ are called Freshwater Dolphins and True Dolphins respectively, though the Pilot-whale, the Beluga, or White Whale, and the Narwhal belong to the latter family. The great commercial value of the oil which all the Cetacea yield, and the special products of some—whalebone, spermaceti, ivory—subject them to relentless persecution, which has vastly diminished their numbers. In fact, the whale-fisheries of this as well as other countries have now dwindled into insignificance, partly on account of the extensive substitution of petroleum and certain vegetable oils, but chiefly because of the great diminution in the number of whales; which conditions have tended to make this industry comparatively unprofitable

of recent years. The Right (or Greenland) Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), the chief object of pursuit of the whalers, is confined to the Arctic regions. It was formerly thought to extend to the Antarctic circle, but the Cape or Southern Whale (*B. australis*) is now generally admitted to specific distinction. The former is from sixty to seventy feet long, velvety black above, with the lower parts white; the latter somewhat smaller and of a uniform black. Other species are the Biscay Whale (*B. biscayensis*), the object of a fishery by the Basques down to the end of the eighteenth century; the Japan whale (*B. japonica*), and the South Pacific whale (*B. antipodarum*). They are exceedingly alike in habit, and they do not differ greatly in appearance. [HUMPBACKED-WHALES, PHYSETER, II., RORQUAL, ZEUGLODON.]

2. *Script.:* The rendering of Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = any sea monster or large fish, in Matt. xii. 40, in the A. V., and in the text (not the margin) of the R. V. It was taken from the Septuagint of Jonah ii. 1, 11. The Hebrew has simply דָּג גָּדוֹל (*dag gadhol*) = great fish; probably the White Shark (g.v.).

¶ *Very like a whale:* A phrase applied to anything very improbable, and denoting disbelief in what is stated. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

whale-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for *Prion vittatus*, called also the Duck Petrel, peculiar to the southern hemisphere. Length, about ten inches; plumage light grayish-blue on back, pearly white beneath.

2. *Phalaropus fulicarius.* [PHALAROPE.]

whale-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A clinker-built boat, sharp at both ends, generally from twenty to twenty-eight feet in length, and rather deep for its width. It pulls four or six oars, and is steered by an oar; the ends have a considerable sheer.

whale-calf, *s.* The young of the whale.

whale-fin, *s.* A name commonly given in commerce to whalebone (q.v.).

* **whale-fish,** *s.* A whale.

"By what name a *whale-fish* is to be called in our tongue."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 568.

whale-fishery, *s.*

1. The fishing for or occupation of catching whales.

2. A part of the ocean where whale-fishing is carried on.

whale-fishing, *s.* The act or occupation of catching whales.

whale-headed stork, *s.*

Ornith.: Balæniceps rex. Called also the Shoe-bird.

whale-louse, *s.*

Zool.: The popular name of the genus Cyamus (q.v.). The species are parasitic on Cetacea, attaching themselves to the skin by means of their claws. *Cyamus ceti* is said to infest the Scombridæ.

whale-ship, *s.* A ship engaged in whale-fishing.

"As far as the *whale-ships* go."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

* **whale-shot,** *s.* An old name for spermaceti.

* **whale's bone,** *s.* An old term for ivory, perhaps from the circumstance that the ivory of Western Europe in the Middle Ages was the tooth of the walrus, which may have been confounded with the whale. (*Nares.*)

"To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

whāle, *v.t.* [A variant of *wale* (q.v.).] To lash with stripes; to thrash, to beat, to whack.

whāle'-băck, *s.* A steamship having its main decks rounded over, and generally with its cabin and upper works built upon stout pillars, thus allowing a heavy sea to wash completely over the hull without damage. Used in the heavy carrying trade on the Great Lakes and elsewhere.

whāle'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *whale*, s., and *bone.*] A horny substance, occurring in long, thin plates, fringed at the edges, and acting as a strainer to detain the whale's food when the animal ejects the water which it has swallowed with the medusæ and small fry which constitute its food. The principal source of whalebone is the "right whale," so called, the *Balæna mysticetus* or *australis.* Some 300 of these plates are found in the mouth of an adult whale, and vary from ten to fifteen feet in length. Being very flexible, strong, elastic, and light, whalebone is employed for many purposes, as for ribs to umbrellas and parasols, for stiffening ladies' corsets, &c. Also, and more properly, called baleen.

whalebone-whales, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Mystacoceti (q.v.). More properly called Baleen Whales.

whāle'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *whale*, s., and *man.*] A man employed in whale-fishing.

whāl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whal(e)*, s.; *-er.*]

1. A person employed in whale-fishing; a whaleman.

2. A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

whāl'-ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *whal(e)*, s.; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with fishing for whales: as, a *whaling* voyage.

B. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of fishing for whales.

whâll, whâul, *s.* [Prob. the same as *wall* in *wall-eyed* (q.v.).] A disease of the eyes; glaucoma.

whāl'-lą-bee, *s.* [WALLABY.]

* **whâl'-lў, * whâ'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *whall; -y.*] Of a greenish-white colour.

"*Whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 24.

whalp, *v.i.* [WHELP, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

whāme, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fly of the genus Tabanus (q.v.); the breeze or burrel-fly.

"The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

whăm'-mel, whĕm'-mel, whŭm'-mle, *v.t.* [WHEMMLE.] To turn upside down. (*Prov.*)

whăm'-pee, *s.* [WAMPEE.]

whăm'-ple, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stroke, a slash. (*Scotch.*)

"Let me hae a *whample* at him."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

whăng, *s.* [A variant of *thong* (q.v.).]

1. A leather string, a thong.

2. Tough leather adapted for strings, thongs, belt-lacing, &c.; calf-hide commonly.

3. Something large; a large slice or piece. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' sweet-milk cheese in monie a *whang*,
An' farls, bak'd wi' butter."
Burns: Holy Fair.

whăng, *v.t.* [WHANG, *s.*] To beat, to flog. (*Prov.*)

whăng'-heē, *s.* [WANGHEE.]

whăp, wăp, *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln* = to palpitate; Welsh *chwap* = a sudden stroke; *chwapio* = to strike, to slap.]

A. *Trans.:* To beat, to strike.

B. *Intrans.:* To plump suddenly down, as on the floor; to flop; to turn suddenly. (*Colloq.*)

whăp, *s.* [WHAP, *v.*]

1. A heavy blow.

2. A sudden plump: as, He came down with a *whap.* (*Colloq.*)

whăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whap; -er.*] Something very large or out of the way; a whopper. (*Slang.*)

whăp'-pĭng, *a.* [Eng. *whap; -ing.*] Very large or out of the way; whopping. (*Slang.*)

whar, whaur, *adv.* [WHERE.] (*Scotch.*)

whârf, * warf, * wharfe (pl. **whârfs, whârves**), *s.* [A.S. *hwerf* = a dam or bank to keep out water, from *hwearf*, pa. t. of *hweorfan* = to turn, to turn about; cogn. with Dut. *werf* = a wharf, a yard; Icel. *hvarf* = a turning away, a shelter, from *hwarf*, pa. t. of *hverfa* = to turn; Dan. *værft* = a wharf, a dockyard; Sw. *varf* = a shipbuilder's yard; O. Sw. *hwarf*, from *hwerfwa* = to turn, to return. The original meaning seems thus to have been a turning or turning-place; hence applied to a dam or embankment which served to turn away or aside the water.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A landing-place for cargoes; a sort of quay, constructed of wood or stone, on the margin of a river, harbour, or roadstead, alongside which ships or barges are brought to discharge or take in cargo.

"Near the town a *wharf* of wood is run out to a proper distance for the convenience of landing and shipping goods."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

* 2. The bank of a river or the shore of a sea.

"The fat weed
That roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

II. *Law:* Wharfs are of two kinds, viz.,

1. *Legal wharfs:* Certain wharfs in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer or legalized by Act of Parliament. (*English.*)

2. *Sufferance wharfs:* [SUFFERANCE-WHARF].

wharf-boat, *s.* A kind of boat moored on a river, and used as a substitute for a wharf where the rise of the water is so variable as to render a fixed wharf unserviceable.

* **whârf,** *v.t.* [WHARF, *s.*]

1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. [WHARFING, 2.]

"Two elms . . . set on the very brink of a ditch . . . *wharfed* with a wall of a brick and a half in thickness."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

whârf'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *wharf; -age.*]

1. The duty or toll paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or discharging cargo.

"Without paying *wharfage*, pontage, or pannage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 135.

2. A wharf or wharfs collectively.

"The massive stone *wharfage* that lines the glorious river."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 559.

whârf'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wharf; -ing.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A structure in the form of a wharf; materials of which a wharf is constructed; wharfs in general. (*Evelyn.*)

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* A mode of facing sea-walls and embankments by means of driving upright planks in the manner of sheet-piles, the joints being backed by other planks, and the whole secured by land-ties and tightly-driven earth in the rear.

whârf'-in-ger, *s.* [A corrupt. of *wharfager*; cf. *messenger, passenger*, &c.] A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf.

"Mr. Winkle is a *wharfinger*, sir, at the canal, sir."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

* **whârle, * whârl'-ĭng,** *s.* [Prob. from the sound.] Inability to pronounce the letter *r*; a burr.

"The Northumberland R, or *Wharle.*"—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 233.

whârp, *s.* [See def.] A local name for Trent sand (q.v.).

† **wharre,** *s.* [Wel. *chweru* = austere, bitter.]

Bot.: The crab-apple tree.

Whār'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.] The discoverer of the duct and jelly which follow.

Wharton's duct, *s.*

Anat.: The duct of the submaxillary gland.

Wharton's jelly, *s.*

Anat.: Jelly-like connective or mucous tissue, occurring at an early stage of embryonic development.

whârves, *s. pl.* [WHARF, *s.*]

whase, *poss. pron.* [WHOSE.] (*Scotch.*)

whât, * whatte, *pron., adv., & s.* [A.S. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwá* = who (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wat*; Icel. *hvat*; Dan. *hvad*; Sw. *hvad*; Ger. *was*; Lat. *quid*; Goth. *hwata.*]

A. *As pronoun:*

1. An interrogative pronoun, used in a corresponding manner to *who*, in asking questions as to things, circumstances, events, ideas, &c., and as to individuality, quantity, kind, and the like. Used—

(1) *Substantively:*

"*What* seest thou in the ground?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 118.

(2) *Adjectively:*
"*What* great danger dwells upon my suit?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 206.

2. Used absolutely in introducing a question emphatically, or somewhat in the manner of an interjection, and equivalent to "Do you mean to say that?" "Can it be that?" or the like.
"*What*, could ye not watch with me one hour?"—*Matthew* xxvi. 40.

3. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation.

(1) *Adjectively* = how great! how extraordinary! how remarkable!
"*What* a sight it was!"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 343.

(2) *Adverbially* = to what a degree! to what an extent! how greatly! how remarkably!
"*What* fine change is in the music!"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

4. Having the force of a compound relative pronoun.

(1) *Substantively* = the thing (or things) which, that which.
"Controlling *what* he was controlled with."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 270.

(2) *Adjectively* = the . . . which, the sort of thing . . . which, such . . . as.
"*What* strength I have is mine own."
Shakesp.: Tempest. (Epilogue.)

(3) Referring to a preceding substantive = that (or those) which, such as.
"Draw no swords but *what* are sanctified."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. Used for who, but only in the predicate.
"*What* is this maid?" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

6. What thing or person soever; whatever or whoever, whatsoever or whosoever.
"Be *what* thou wilt, thou art my prisoner."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

7. Partly by; partly in consequence of. (Now always followed by *with*.)
"*What with* the war, *what with* the sweat, *what with* the gallows, and *what with* poverty, I am custom-shrunk."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

8. Used elliptically, in certain phrases, as—

(1) *What if* = what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? what would you say if?
"*What if* this mixture do not work at all?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

(2) *What of* = what follows from? why do you mention? what is the matter with?
"All this is so, but *what of* this, my lord?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

¶ In the expression, *What of the night?* (Isa. xxi. 11) there is an ellipsis of the word "part," so that the inquiry is, What remains of the night? How much of it is past? The Vulgate, however (*Quid de nocte?*) follows the commoner but less correct interpretation, What tidings as to the state of the night?

(3) Hence, *What of that?* = no matter, never mind.
"The night is spent, why, *what of that?*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 717.

(4) *What though* = what does it matter though? granting or supposing that; admitting that.
"*What though* care killed a cat."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

* ¶ Also used alone = no matter, never mind, it is all one.
"But *what though?* courage!"
Shakesp: As You Like It, iii. 3.

9. In such obsolete or poetical phrases as *what time*, *what day*, *what hour*, &c., *what* = at the time, day, &c., when.
"I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

10. In such phrases as I'll tell you *what*, &c., *what* either anticipates the succeeding statement, or is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated, and not as of merely introducing a clause communicating information.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. For what purpose; why.
"*What* tell you me of it?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

2. In or to a certain degree.
"And then she a little *what* smiling said, (*paullisper arridens*)."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Something, thing, stuff.
"Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can saine."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

2. A certain quantity.
"Then the kynge anone called his seruant, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell *whatte* of wyne."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clxxii.

¶ (1) *To know what's what:* To know the nature of things; to have a sufficient knowledge, judgment, or experience; to be knowing. (*Slang.*) (*Udal: Roister Doister*, i. 2.)

* (2) *What else?* (elliptical for *What else can be?*): A phrase formerly used as a strong affirmative, as if equivalent to "Could you imagine anything else to be the case?"

(3) *What ho!* An exclamation of calling.

(4) *What not:* A term used in concluding an enumeration of several articles, or particulars, and forming an abbreviated or elliptical clause, generally equivalent to "What may I not add or mention?" "et cetera."

(5) *What's his* (*its*) *name? What do you call it? &c.:* Colloquial phrases, generally used to signify that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, or that the name has slipped his memory, or that the person or thing is of so trivial consequence as not to be deserving of a specific name. The phrase is often formed into a compound, as, Tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to come.

* **what-like,** *a.* Of what kind, appearance, or character.

* **whăt'-a-bouts,** *adv.* [Eng. *what*, and *about*.] On what business.
"Might know of all my goings on, and *whatabouts* and whereabouts from Henry Taylor."—*Southey; Letters*, iv. 170.

whăt-e'ĕr', *pron.* [See def.] A contracted form of *whatever*, used in poetry.
"He strikes *what'er* is in his way."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 623.

whăt-ĕv'-ĕr, *pron.* [Eng. *what*, and *ever*.]

1. *Substantively:* Anything soever that; be it what it may that; the thing or things of any kind that; all that.
"*What'er* is is right."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 145.

2. *Adjectively:* Of any kind soever; no matter what.
"*Whatever* occasion keeps him from us now."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

3. *Interrogatively:* What in the world. (*Colloq.*)

* **whăt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *what; -ness.*]
Metaph.: A quiddity.
"Pressing for definition, you never get much further than that each given quiddity means a certain *whatness*."—*Fortnightly Review*, March, 1867, p. 335.

whăt'-nŏt, *s.* [Eng. *what*, and *not*.] A piece or stand of furniture, having shelves for papers, books, &c.; an étagère.

* **whăt'-sō,** *a.* or *pron.* [Eng. *what*, and *so*.] Whatsoever (q.v.).

whăt-sō-e'ĕr', *pron.* [See def.] A contracted form of *whatsoever*, used in poetry.
"To doom the offenders, *whatsoe'er* they be."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

whăt-sō-ĕv'-ĕr, *a.* [Eng. *what*, *so*, and *ever*.] No matter what thing or things; a more emphatic word than *whatever*, and like it used adjectively or substantively.
"And into *whatsoever* city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy."—*Matthew* x. 11.

whâup, whaâp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from its cry. See extract.]
Ornith.: The Curlew (q.v.).
"In Scotland, where it is generally distributed during the breeding season in suitable localities, frequenting the coasts during the rest of the year, the curlew is called a *whaap*, or *whaup*, which in Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary is said to be a name for a goblin, supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after nightfall, having a long beak."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 501, 502.

whēal (1), *s.* [Corn. *huel* = a mine.] A mine, especially a tin-mine.

whēal (2), *s.* [Weal.]
1. A weal or wale.
2. A pimple or pustule.

wheal-worm, *s.* The harvest-bug (q.v.).

whēat, * **whete,** *s.* [A.S. *hwǽte*; Icel. *hveiti*; Sw. *hvete*; Dan. *hvede*; Dut. *weite, weit*; Goth. *hvaiti, hvaiteis*; Ger. *weizen, waizen*. Named from its white colour, which distinguishes it from rye, and from the black oats and the black barley of Northern Asia.]
Bot.: Triticum vulgare, an annual cereal grass, possessing a four-cornered imbricated spike, with four-flowered spikelets, having their valves ventricose, ovate, truncate, mucronate, compressed under the apex, the nerve somewhat prominent. Its native country is not known, but has been supposed to be Persia or Siberia. The plant may have been so altered by cultivation as now to be very different from the parent. Fabre and Prof. Buckman think that it may have been developed from Ægilops (q.v.), a genus allied to Triticum, though Henfrey objects to this identification. Wheat was cultivated from an early period in Egypt and the neighbouring countries [2.], as also by the Greeks, the Romans, &c. Now it has spread over a great part of the world, flourishing in climates considerably differing from each other. In the European and Asiatic zone, which includes France, England and part of Scotland, part of Germany, Hungary, the Crimea, Mount Caucasus, and part of Central Asia, wheat is almost the only cereal cultivated; in a zone a little further north it is associated with rye. The great wheat-producing country of the present day, however, is the United States, and particularly the states of the northern Mississippi basin, the wheat production of this region sufficing not only for this country, but to supply the surplus demands of the countries of Europe. This great wheat-producing region, in fact, has been looked upon as the wheat granary of the world, but other countries are now coming into competition with it, particularly the Canadian provinces lying north of it. At present there are more than 38,000,000 acres in the United States devoted to wheat production, the total crop being, in 1890, nearly 400,000,000 bushels, in 1891, 545,000,000 bushels. Russia comes second in acreage, and France third, while India has also a large acreage in wheat.

(2) *Script.:* (1) חִטָּה (*chhittah*), (Gen. xxx. 14); (2) בַּר (*bar*), or בָּר (*bar*) (Amos v. 11, viii. 5); (3) דָּגָן (*dagan*) (Num. xviii. 12); (4) רִפּוֹת (*rhiphoth*) (Prov. xxvii. 22).

wheat-barley, *s.* [Naked-barley.]

wheat-drill, *s.* [Grain-drill.]

wheat-ear, *s.* An ear of wheat.

wheat-eel, *s.* A disease in wheat, called also Ear-cockle and Purples.

wheat-fly, *s.*
Entom.: Cecidomyia tritici; a yellow and orange coloured two-winged fly, about a tenth of an inch long, with black eyes, the female of which deposits her eggs in the heart of the wheat blossom. These eggs soon give exit to yellow or orange-coloured larvæ, popularly known as red maggots, which feed on the reproductive organs of the plant, preventing the seed from coming to perfection. When full-grown they descend the stem, and undergo their transformation into the chrysalis state in the earth.

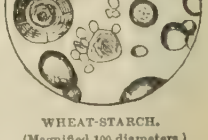
wheat-grass, *s.*
Bot.: Various species of Triticum (q.v.).

wheat-midge, *s.*
Entomology:
1. *Cecidomyia tritici.* [Wheat-fly.]
2. *Lasioptera obfuscata.* It is a small, two-winged fly of a black colour, with habits like those of No. 1.

wheat-mildew, *s.*
Bot.: Puccinia graminis. [Rust, *s.*, II.]

wheat-moth, *s.*
Entom.: The Grain-moth (q.v.).

wheat-starch, *s.*
Micros.: The starch or flour of wheat, frequently used in the adulteration of mustard, pepper, &c. It can be readily identified by the microscope, the larger granules being round and slightly flattened on one side, the smaller ones, when examined by a high power, being distinctly angular. Each granule has a hilum, or central spot, and many of the larger ones exhibit faintly marked concentric rings.



WHEAT-STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

whēat'-ēar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The name has been explained from the arrival of the bird "when the wheat is in the ear; but the reason is fallacious; for the wheatear arrives in Britain before that period, or, according to Fuller (*Worthies: Sussex*), "because fattest when wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds." Some connect the name with A.S. *hwæt* = keen, a supposed keenness of hearing being suggested by the decided marking of the feathers near the auditory apertures. Halliwell gives Linc. *whitter* = to complain. Smollett (*Travels*, lett. iii.) says the name is corrupted from *white-arse*, which is supported by the French name *cul blanc*, and the English names *White-tail, White-rump.*]

Ornith.: Saxicola œnanthe; called also the Fallow-chat and Fallow-finch. A well-known British visitant, arriving about the early part of March and remaining till the end of autumn. Length about six inches; upper parts light silver-gray, with patch of white on rump; quill-feathers, coverts, middle tail-feathers, and tips of rectrices (which are white), deep black; black streak from edge of beak to ear, enveloping the eye and spreading to ear-coverts; breast, orange-buff; belly, white. These birds are in excellent condition in August and September, and many thousands are taken in traps every year for the table, under the name of British Ortolans.

"The *wheatear* is another early visitor. It is supposed to be the Laureate's 'sea-blue bird of March,' but I believe he has never spoken conclusively on the point."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

whēat'-en, *a.* [Eng. *wheat; -en.*] Made of wheat; obtained from wheat.

"His diet was of *wheaten* bread,
And milk, and oats, and straw."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

Whēat'-stōne, *s.* [See def.] Sir C. Wheatstone, the electrician (1802–75).

Wheatstone's bridge, *s.* [Electric-bridge.]

***wheder,** *pron.* or *conj.* [Whether.]

whee'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [According to Skeat, probably for *weedle*, from Ger. *wedeln* = to wag the tail, to fan, from *wedel* = a fan, a tail, a brush; M. H. Ger. *wadel;* O. H. Ger. *wadol* = a tail.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To entice with soft words; to gain over by coaxing and flattery; to coax, to cajole, to flatter.

"A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

"I have already a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her; and that you shall partake at least."—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iii.

3. To gain from by coaxing or flattery. (Followed by *out of* before the thing gained.)

"He *wheedled* Tillotson *out of* some money."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Intrans.:* To flatter, to coax, to cajole.

"A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she."
Rowe: Jane Shore, i.

whee'-dle, *s.* [Wheedle, *v.*] Enticement, coaxing, flattery.

wheed'-ler, *s.* [Eng. *wheedl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who wheedles, coaxes, or cajoles.

wheed'-ling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Wheedle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Coaxing, flattering, cajoling.

"By murm'ring, *wheedling*, stratagem, and force."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 163.

wheed'-ling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wheedling; -ly.*] In a wheedling manner; with coaxing or flattery.

"'Can't you do nothing for him?' she said *wheedlingly*."—*J. S. Le Fanu: In a Glass Darkly*, i. 243.

wheel, ***weol, *wheele,** *s.* [A.S. *hweól, hweohl, hweowol;* cogn. with Dut. *wiel;* Icel. *hjól;* Dan. *hiul:* Sw. *hjul.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axis. The essential feature of a wheel is rotation, partial or entire. Its motion may be intermittent, oscillatory, or continuous. Its form may be circular or otherwise; its contour regular or irregular. Its function may be to transmit motion or to modify it. Its application may necessitate cogs of a given form, or it may be smooth, its surface being free from contact with other portions of the machine. It may be hollow, for the conveyance or measurement of fluids; or it may be the means of propulsion of fluids; or conversely it may be propelled by them. It may form a support, and, by rotation, be made effective in assisting transportation. As used for vehicles, the wheel has cast-iron hub (nave) and tire, and wrought-iron or wooden spokes. The felly has holes flaring to the outside, so as to hold the ends of the spokes, which have conical heads to fit the openings. The inner ends of the spokes pass through the outer rim of the hub, and are secured by nuts. The insertion of the spokes in circles near the ends of the hubs gives them an extended base or bearing, and strengthens the wheel against lateral strain. Wheels receive different names according to the purpose for which they are used: as, *balance-wheel, cog-wheel, crown-wheel, fly-wheel, paddle-wheel, pinion-wheel, scape-wheel, tread-wheel, turbine,* &c., which will be found described under their respective heads.

2. A machine for spinning yarn or thread; a spinning-wheel (q.v.).

"I see the eldest daughter at her *wheel*,
Spinning amain." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, vi.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An apparatus, machine, instrument, or other object having a wheel-like shape, or the essential feature of which is a wheel: as—

(1) The revolving disc used by potters in modelling; a potter's wheel.

"Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels*."—*Jeremiah* xviii. 3.

(2) An instrument of torture formerly used for criminals of the most atrocious class. In some places it consisted of a carriage-wheel, on which the criminal was placed with his face upwards, and his legs and arms extended along the spokes. On the wheel being moved round, the executioner broke the victim's limbs by successive blows with a hammer or iron bar, and after a more or less protracted interval put an end to his sufferings by two or three severe blows, called *coups de grâce* (mercy-strokes) on the chest or stomach, or by strangling him. In Germany its use lingered down to the commencement of the nineteenth century.

"Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses' heels."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

*(3) A circular body, a disc, an orb.

*(4) A carriage, a chariot.

"A carbuncle of Phœbus' *wheel*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

†5. A circular motion; a revolution; rotation, circumgyration.

"According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves."—*South.*

6. One of the attributes of Fortune as the emblem of mutability.

*7. The burden or refrain of a ballad.

"You must sing a-down, a-down,
And you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

8. A bicycle, safety, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A tiller-wheel; a steering-wheel (q.v.).

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A firework of a circular shape, which, while burning, revolves on an axis by the action of the escaping gas.

¶ 1. *To break upon the wheel:* To subject to the punishment described under Wheel, *s.*, I. 4. (2).

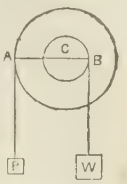
2. *To break a fly (butterfly, &c.) on the wheel:*

(1) To subject to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence and importance of the offender.

(2) To employ great means or exertions for trifling ends.

3. *To put one's shoulder to the wheel:* [Shoulder, *s.*].

4. *Wheel and axle:* A modification of the lever (q.v.), and one of the mechanical powers. Its most simple form is a cylindrical axle, on which a concentric wheel is firmly fastened, the whole being suspended horizontally. When this power is employed to raise heavy weights, the weight is attached to a rope wound round the axle, and the power applied to a rope placed in the grooved rim of the wheel, or to a handle fixed at right angles to the rim of the wheel, for which an ordinary winch may be substituted. From the diagram it will be seen that this machine is a lever, the extremities of which are not points as in the normal form [Lever, *s.*], but the circumference of the circles (the wheel and the axle), whose radii are C A, C B respectively. Hence the power and the weight are not attached to particular points in these circumferences, but to cords wound round them; and the imaginary simple lever A B (formed by joining the points A, B, where the cords become tangents to the circles) remains unaltered in position and magnitude. The conditions of equilibrium are that P × C A = W × C B; or, since the circumferences of circles are proportional to their radii, that P : W : : circumference of the axle : the circumference of the wheel (or, if a winch is employed, the circumference of the revolution described by the power).



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF WHEEL AND AXLE.

5. *Wheel of life:* [Zoetrope].

6. *Wheels within wheels:* A complication of circumstances, motives, influences, or the like.

wheel-animalcules, *s. pl.* [Rotifera.]

***wheel-band,** *s.* The tire of a wheel.

"Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the *wheel-band's* beat."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi. 466.

wheel-barometer, *s.* [Barometer.]

wheel-barrow, ***wheele-barrow,** *s.* A sort of hand-machine, consisting of a frame with two handles or trams, and frequently a box, supported on a single wheel and rolled by a single individual.

"Who [Flemmings] had brought their horses and cartes, and *wheele-barrowes*, and planckes for their barrowes to runne vpon."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 693.

wheel-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the many popular names of the Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europœus*). It has reference to the fancied resemblance of the note of the bird to the noise of a spinning-wheel.

wheel-boat, *s.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or on inclined planes or railways.

wheel-bug, *s.* [Arilus.]

wheel-carriage, *s.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, gig, waggon, cart, railway carriage, &c.

wheel-chair, *s.* A bath-chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-coulter, *s.*

Agric.: A sharp-edged wheel running in advance of the breast of the plough, to cut the sod or weeds in the line of the furrow. It has long been used in the fen-lands.

wheel-cutting, *s.* The operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-fire, *s.* A fire encompassing a crucible without touching it.

wheel-guard plate, *s.*

Ordn.: An iron guard on each side of the stock of a field or siege gun-carriage, to prevent its being chafed by the wheels when turning. Used also on carriages.

wheel-horse, *s.* The same as Wheeler.

"The *wheel-horse* rider of one of the captured Federal teams took in the situation at a glance."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

wheel-house, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of round house, built over the steering-wheel in large ships, for the shelter of the steersman.

wheel-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack with a low toe, to catch beneath the tire of a wheel.

wheel-lathe, *s.* A lathe for turning railway-wheels and other large work.

wheel-lock, *s.*

*1. *Firearms:* A form of lock consisting of a furrowed wheel of steel, whose friction against a piece of flint produced sparks which ignited the priming.

2. *Locksmithing:* A letter-lock (q.v.).

wheel-ore, *s.* [Ger. *rädelerz.*]

Min.: A name given by the miners of

Kapnik, Hungary, to a variety of Bournonite (q.v.) occurring in wheel-like groups of crystals.

wheel-pit, *s.* A walled hole for the heavy fly-wheel of a train of rolls, &c.

wheel-plough, *s.*

1. A plough supported in part by a wheel or wheels as a gauge of depth.

2. A plough with a wheel in the space between the landside and mould-board, and reducing the friction of the plough by bearing the weight.

wheel-race, *s.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering-wheel to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for the purpose.

wheel-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a wheel; rotate (q.v.).

wheel-swarf, *s.* A clayey cement or putty, made in Sheffield from the dust derived from abrasion of the grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

wheel-tire, *s.* The iron band which encircles a wooden wheel. [TIRE (2), *s.*]

wheel-train, *s.* A number of wheels so arranged that the revolution of one causes the revolution of all.

wheel-window, *s.*

Gothic Arch.: A circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [ROSE-WINDOW.]

wheel-work, *s.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumferences of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar examples of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

***wheel-worn,** *a.* Worn by the action or traffic of wheeled vehicles.

"The chariots bounding in her *wheel-worn* streets."
Cowper: Expostulation, 21.

wheēl, *v.t.* & *i.* [WHEEL (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to turn on an axis, pivot, centre, or the like; to cause to revolve or rotate; to give a circular motion to; to turn round; to whirl.

2. To convey on wheels, or in a vehicle mounted on wheels: as, To *wheel* a load of hay, earth, &c.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to give a circular direction to.

"The fierce malicious foe,
Wheeling round his watchful flight."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxiv.

4. To provide or furnish with a wheel or wheels: as, To *wheel* a cart.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve, to rotate.

"The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own centre."—*Bentley.*

2. To change direction; as though by moving on an axis or pivot.

"Thus step by step, where'er the Trojan *wheel'd*,
There swift Achilles compass'd round the field."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 249.

3. To make a circular or spiral flight.

"The sea-bird *wheeling* round it, with the din
Of wings."
Longfellow: The Lighthouse.

4. To ride a bicycle or tricycle.

"One young girl . . . was attended by a youth on a bicycle, who *wheeled* attentively at her side."—*Century Magazine*, Sept., 1884, p. 643.

*5. To roll forward or along.

"Thunder mixed with hail,
Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls."
Milton: P. L., xii. 183.

*6. To turn or change in opinion; to take a different side or course.

"In the change at the Restoration, they *wheel'd* about and acted like Protei."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol ii.

*7. To fetch or compass; hence, to wander about.

"I was forced to *wheel*
Three or four miles about."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

wheēl'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, s.; *-age.*] Duty or toll paid for wheeled vehicles passing over certain ground.

wheēled, *a.* [Eng. *wheel*, s.; *-ed.*] Having wheels; conveyed or supported on wheels.

"At all times elaborate exhibitions are made on *wheeled* vehicles."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 611.

wheēl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wheels.

*2. One who makes wheels; a wheelwright.

3. A wheel-horse, or the horse next the wheels of a carriage.

4. A worker on sewed muslin.

wheēl'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [After Lieut. G. M. Wheeler; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin occurring in lignite beds of Cretaceous age in northern New Mexico. A mean of two analyses yielded: carbon, 72·97; hydrogen, 7·92; agreeing with the formula $n(C_5H_6O)$, where n equals 5 or 6.

wheēl'-ē-rў, *s.* [See extract.]

"'*Wheelery*' is the latest innovation I have heard of in cycling nomenclature. It designates the room set apart for storing, cleaning and repairing the wheels of sojourners at a New York health resort hotel."—*Ladies' Every Saturday*, Aug. 3, 1895.

wheēl'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [WHEEL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par., & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As. subst.:* The act or practice of riding a bicycle or tricycle.

wheēl'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wheel*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of wheels; without wheels.

"The broken-down, *wheelless*, shaftless buggies."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

wheēl'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, s., and *man.*] One who uses a bicycle or tricycle; a cyclist.

"As *wheelmen* nowadays so greatly abound, the landlords profit by this arrangement."—*Century Magazine*, Sept., 1884, p. 646.

wheēl'-wŏm-ăn, *s.* A woman cyclist.

wheēl'-wrĭght (*gh* silent), ***wheele-wright,** *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, and *wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheeled carriages.

¶ The Wheelwrights are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1670.

wheēn, *s.* [A.S. *hwéne, hwǽne.*] A parcel; a number of persons or things; a quantity. (*Scotch.*)

"I have six terriers at bame, forbye twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a *wheen* other dogs."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

wheēze, *s.* [WHEEZE, *v.*] A joke, anecdote, or dialogue not strictly connected with a piece that is being played, but introduced by an actor sometimes with the assistance and for the benefit of others. Applied also to the dialogues between the songs at nigger entertainments, and to the jokes of circus clowns. (*Theat. slang.*)

"The man who propounds conundrums to puzzle 'Brudder Bones,' and puts on the most solemn air of attention while the comic men spin out their 'wheezes.'"—*Referee*, May 1, 1887.

wheēze, ***whes-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hwésan*; cf. Icel. *hvæsa* = to hiss; Dan. *hvæse* = to hiss, to wheeze. Prob. akin to *weasand*, *whisper*, and *whistle.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as a person affected with asthma.

"Catarrhs, loads o' gravel i' the back, lethargies, cold palsies, raw eyes, dirt-rotten livers, *wheezing* lungs."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

wheēz'-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *wheez(e)*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Affected with or characterized by wheezing. (Used either of a person or of his voice.)

B. *As subst.:* A free translation of *Vindémiaire* (Vintage), the first month of the French Republican year.

whĕft, *s.* [WAFT, *s.*, II.]

whĕlk (1), *s.* [A dimin. from *wheal* (2) (q.v.).]

1. A small pustule or pimple, especially on the face; an eruptive protuberance; any similar protuberance.

"His face is all bubukles and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames o' fire."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

2. The skin disease technically known as Acne or Lycosis.

whĕlk (2), ***wilk,** ***wylke,** *s.* [A.S. *wiloc, weoluc, weluc*; allied to *wealcan* = to roll, to walk (q.v.). Named from its convoluted shell. (*Skeat.*)]

Zoology:

1. A popular name for any species of the genus Buccinum (q.v.); specif., the Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), called in Scotland the Buckie, or Bucky. It is one of the commonest molluscs of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, occurring from low-water mark to 100 fathoms. Shell grayish or brownish white, with numerous raised ridges and spiral striæ. The whelk is much used as an article of food by the poorer classes; it is boiled and eaten with vinegar and pepper.

2. The Periwinkle. (In this sense the spelling is generally Wilk.) [LITTORINA, PERIWINKLE, 1.]

whelk-tingle, *s.*

Zool.: Nassa reticulata, the Dog-whelk. These Gasteropods bore into shells of oysters with their rasp-like tongues, and do great damage to the beds. Common on the English coast at low water.

***whĕlked,** *a.* [Eng. *whelk* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Marked with whelks or protuberances.

"Horns *whelked* and waved like th' enridged sea.'
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

***whĕlk'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *whelk* (2), s.; *-y.*] Shelly; in the shell.

"Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee."
Spenser: Virgil: Gnat.

whĕlm, ***whelm-en,** ***whelm-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *whelven, hwelfe* = to overwhelm; cf. Dan. *hvælve* = to arch, to vault over. The final *m* is due to the fact that *whelm*, verb, is really formed from a substantive *whelm*; and the substantive *whelm* stands for *whelfm*, which was simply unpronounceable, so that the *f* was perforce dropped. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To overwhelm, to engulf, to submerge; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides.

"She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* than all!"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

*2. To throw or place over, so as to cover.

"No bodie lighteth a candle (saieth he) and hideth it in a priuie derke corner, or couereth it by *whelming* a bushell ouer it."—*Udal: Luke* xi.

II. *Fig.:* To overwhelm, to brush, to ruin, to destroy.

"Some accidental gust of opposition . . .
O'erturns the fabrick of presumptuous reason,
And *whelms* the swelling architect beneath it."
Johnson: Irene, ii. 3

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To overturn.

2. To swell up, to boil up.

"The water is euer fresh and newe
That *whelmeth* vp, with waues bright."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. To rise round so as to submerge or engulf.

"The waves *whelm'd* over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, i. 1.

whĕlp, ***whelpe,** *s.* [A.S. *hwelp*; cogn. with Dut. *welp*; Icel. *hvelpr*; Dan. *hvalp*; Sw. *valp*; O. Swed. *hwalp*; M. H. Ger. *welf.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of a dog; a pup; a puppy.

"The rest in shape a beagle's *whelp* throughout."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 120.

(2) The young of a beast of prey.

"A bear robbed of her *whelps*."—2 *Samuel* xvii. 8.

2. *Fig.:* A son; a young man. (Used in contempt or sportiveness.)

"Two of thy *whelps*, fell curs of bloody kind."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

II. *Nautical:*

*1. A species of ship, probably of a small kind.

"Aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*."—*Brereton: Travels*, p. 164.

2. One of the inclined bars on a capstan or windlass, upon which the hawser or cable is wound.

whĕlp, *v.i.* & *t.* [WHELP, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bring forth young. (Said of bitches and some beasts of prey.)

"A lioness hath *whelped* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To bring forth, as a bitch or

lioness does: hence to bring forth or produce. (Said in contempt.)

"Thou hast *whelped* a dog."
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

whĕlp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *whelp*, s.; *-less.*] Having no whelps; deprived of her whelps.

"The living fire
That haunts the tigress in her *whelpless* ire.
Byron: Lara, ii. 25.

whĕn, *whan, *whanne, *whenne, *adv.* [A.S. *hwænne, hwonne;* cogn. with O. Dut. *wan;* Goth. *hwan;* O. H. Ger. *hwanne;* Ger. *wann.* Originally a case of the interrogative pronoun, *hwá* = who; cf. Goth. *hwana,* accus. masc. of *hwas* = who; Lat. *quum* = when, from *quis* = who.]

1. At what or which time. (Used interrogatively.)

"*When* shall these things be?"—*Matthew* xxiv. 3.

2. At what or which time. (Not interrogatively), as, I do not know *when* he will come.

3. At the time that; at or just after the moment that. (Used relatively.)

"He hath it *when* he cannot use it."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 852.

4. At which time (the subordinate clause being logically the main proposition)

"The time was once *when* thou unurged would'st vow." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

5. At the same time that; while; while on the contrary; while, instead, whereas. (Used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce an adversative clause or a phrase implying a contrast.)

"You rub the sore
When you should bring the plaster."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

6. Which time; then. (Used elliptically as a substantive, and preceded by *since* or *till.*)

"*Till when* go seek thy fortune."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 6.

* 7. Elliptically used as an exclamation of impatience.

"*When!* Lucius, *when!* awake, I say!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

¶ When was formerly often followed by *as* and *that*, without any real change in the meaning. In the case of *as* the two words were often spelt as one. [Whenas.]

"*When as* his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph."
—*Matthew* i. 18.

whĕn'-ăs, *adv.* [Eng. *when*, and *as.*]

1. When.

"*Whenas* the Palmer came in hall."
Scott: Marmion, i. 23.

* 2. Whereas.

"*Whenas* if they would inquire into themselves they would find no such matter."—*Barrow.*

whĕnçe, *whennes, *whens, *adv.* [From A.S. *hwanan, hwanon* = whence, with the adverbial suffix. *-es*, as in *twice* (= *twies*), *needs* (*nedes*), *hence* (= *hennes*), from A.S. *heonan* = hence).]

1. From what place. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whence* came you?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

2. From what or which source, origin, cause, premises, antecedents, principles, parts, or the like; how. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whence* hath this man this wisdom?"—*Matthew* xiii. 54.

3. From which place.

"Go . . .
To Rome, *whens* that she came."
Gower: C. A., ii.

4. From which source, origin, cause, premises, antecedents, principles, facts, or the like.

"I have shown *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has."—*Locke.*

5. For which cause; wherefore.

"Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of, turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

¶ (1) *From whence:* A pleonastic expression often met with in literature, and rather more emphatic than the simple whence.

"*From whence* come wars and fightings among ye?"
—*James* iv. 1.

* (2) *Of whence:* A pleonastic expression equivalent to whence.

"He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,192.

***whĕnçe'-fôrth,** *adv.* [Eng. *whence*, and *forth.*] Forth from which place.

"*Whenceforth* issues a warlike steed in sight."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

whĕnçe-sō-ĕv'-ĕr, whĕnçe-sō-e'ĕr', *adv* [Eng. *whence; so*, and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

"To these emotions, *whencesoe'er* they come . . .
I would give utterance." *Wordsworth: Recluse.*

***whĕnçe-ĕv'-ĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *whence*, and *ever.*] Whencesoever.

whĕn-ĕv'-ĕr, whĕn-e'ĕr', *adv.* [Eng. *when*, and *ever.*] At what ever time; at what time soever.

*** whennes,** *adv.* [Whence.]

whĕn-sō-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *when; so*, and *ever.*] At what time soever; whenever.

"*Whensoever* ye will, ye may do them good."—*Mark* xiv. 7.

***wher,** *adv.* or *conj.* [See def.] A contracted form of *whether* (q.v.). (*Wycliffe: John* vii.)

whêre, *wher, *adv.* [A.S. *hwar, hwær*, a derivative of *hwá* = who; cogn. with Dut. *waar;* Icel. *hvar;* Dan. *hvor;* Sw. *hvar;* O. H. Ger. *hwâr;* M. H. Ger. *wâr; wá;* Ger. *wo;* Goth. *hwar.*]

1. At or in which place. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Where* am I?" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 493.

2. In what position, situation, circumstances, or the like. (Used interrogatively.)

3. At or in which place. (Used relatively.)

"I know *where* you are."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

4. In what case, position, circumstances, or the like. (Used relatively.)

5. To which place, whither. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Where* runn'st thou so fast?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

6. Whither. (Used relatively.)

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not *where*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

7. Wherever.

"Attend me *where* I wheel."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 7.

* 8. Whereas. (Used as a conjunction.)

"And *where* thou now exactest the penalty . . .
Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

9. From what place or source; whence.

"*Where* have you this? 'Tis false!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

¶ (1) *Where* is sometimes found used as a substantive = place, situation, position, &c.

"Thou losest here, a better *where* to find."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

(2) *Where* is largely compounded with prepositions, as *whereby, wherein*, &c.

whêre'-a-bôut, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *about.*]

1. About or near where; near what or which place. (Used interrogatively), as, *Whereabout* did you drop it?

2. Near what or which place. (Used relatively.)

"It is one, said he, that comes from *whereabout* I dwelt."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 3. Concerning which; about which; on what purpose; why.

"Let no man know anything of the business *whereabout* I send thee."—*1 Samuel* xxi. 2.

¶ *Whereabout* is frequently used as a substantive.

"Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
The very stones prate of my *whereabout*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

whêre'-a-bôuts, *adv.* [Eng. *whereabout*, with the adverbial suff. *-s.*] Near what or which place; whereabout. (Used interrogatively, relatively, or as a substantive, in the same manner as *whereabout.*)

whêre-ăs', *conj.* [Eng. *where*, and *as.*]

1. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; while in fact.

"Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge."—*Sprat: Sermons.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so. Implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

"*Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is likely to be a lucrative war."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Where. (In this sense often written as two words.)

"At last he spide, *whereas* that wofull squire
. . . Lay tombled in the mire."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 45.

whêre-ăt', *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *at.*]

* 1. At what. (Used interrogatively: as, *Whereat* are you offended?)

2. At which. (Used relatively.)

"*Whereat* she wonder'd much."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 2.

whêre-bȳ', *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *by.*]

1. By what. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whereby* shall I know this?"—*Luke* i. 18.

2. By which. (Used relatively.)

"The means *whereby* I live."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

whêr-e'ĕr', *adv.* [See def.] A contracted form of *wherever* (q.v.).

whêre'-fōre, *adv.* & *conj.* [Eng. *where*, and *for.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. For what or which reason; why. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Wherefore* hast thou rent thy clothes?"—*2 Kings* v. 8.

2. For which reason. (Used relatively.)

"*Wherefore* by their fruits ye shall know them. —*Matt.* vii. 20.

3. For what purpose; why.

"*Wherefore* was I born?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

B. *As conj.:* Accordingly; so; in consequence of which.

¶ Wherefore is sometimes used as a substantive = a reason why.

"Dispute learnedly the whys and *wherefores*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, &c., iii.

whêre-ĭn', *** wher-in,** *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *in.*]

1. In what time, place, respect, &c. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Wherein* have you been galled by the king?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. (Used relatively.)

"Hath for him selfe his share araied
Wherin he wolde ride." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

whêre-ĭn-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *into.*]

1. Into what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Into which. (Used relatively.)

"Where's the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

*** whêre'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *where; -ness.*] The quality or state of having a place or position; ubication.

"A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

whêre-ŏf' (f as v), *** wher-off,** *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *of.*]

1. Of what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whereof* are you made?" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 53.

2. Of which. (Used relatively.)

"Who at his hand
Have nothing merited, nor can perform
Aught *whereof* he hath need."
Milton: P. L., iv. 419.

whêre-ŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *on.*]

1. On what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whereon* do you look?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. On which. (Used relatively.)

"Infected be the air *whereon* they ride."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

*** whêre-ŏût',** *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *out.*]

1. Out of which or what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Out of which. (Used relatively.)

"Where no leaf blooms or blushes
Save this *whereout* she crushes
For dead men deadly wine."
A. C. Swinburne: Garden of Proserpina.

*** whêre'-sō,** *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *so.*] The same as Wheresoever (q.v.).

whêre-sō-e'ĕr', *adv.* [See def.] A contracted form of Wheresoever (q.v.).

whêre-sō-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *where; so*, and *ever.*]

1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

"Conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin, *wheresoe'er* they rove."
Milton: P. R., iii. 79.

• 2. To what place soever; whithersoever.

"The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

*** whêre-thrôûgh'** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *through.*] Through which; by reason of which.

"Deep double shells *wherethrough* the eye-flower peers."
A. C. Swinburne: Rondel.

whĕre-tô′, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *to*.]

1. To what; to what end. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Whereto* tends all this?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. To which. (Used relatively.)

"*Whereto* we have already attained."—*Phil.* iii. 16.

***whĕre-ŭn-tĭl′,** *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *until*.] Whereunto; to what.

"We know it *whereuntil* it doth amount."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

whĕre-ŭn′-tô, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *unto*.]

1. To what; to what end or purpose. (Used interrogatively.)

2. To which; after which. (Used interrogatively.)

whĕre-ŭp-ŏn′, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *upon*.]

1. Upon; after or in consequence of what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Upon which (thing).

3. In consequence of or immediately after which.

"The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither."—*Clarendon.*

whĕr-ĕv′-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *ever*.] At or in whatever place.

"Fear not that time, *where'er* we rove,
Or absence, shall abate my love."
Cowper: To Delia.

whĕre-wĭth′, *adv.* [Eng. *where*, and *with*.]

1. With what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Wherewith* shall I save Israel?"—*Judges* vi. 15.

2. With which. (Used relatively.)

"The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me."—*John* xvii. 26.

whĕre-wĭth-âl′, *adv. & conj.* [Eng. *where*, and *withal*.]

A. *As adv.:* With which or what; wherewith.

"*Wherewithal* shall we be clothed?"—*Matthew* vi. 21.

B. *As conj.:* Upon which; whereupon.

"*Wherewith-all* unto the hartes forest he fleeth."
Wyat: The Lover for Shame-fastness, &c.

¶ Often used substantively with the definite article in the sense of means, and especially of pecuniary means.

"M. ——, however, had not the *wherewithal* to furnish a marriage portion of seven camels."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1887.

***whĕrne,** *s.* [Quern.] A handmill.

"Her hands are on the *wherne*, and her fingers on the distaff."—*Dr. Clarke: Sermons*, p. 472.

***whĕr′-rĕt,** ***whĭr′-rĕt,** *v.t.* [A freq. of *whir* (q.v.).]

1. To hurry, to trouble, to tease.

"Don't keep *wherreting* me with your nonsense."—*Bickerstaff: Love in a Village*, i. 5.

2. To give a blow on the ear to.

***whĕr′-rĕt,** ***whĭr′-rĕt,** *s.* [Wherret, *v.*] A blow or box on the ear.

"How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Nice Valour, iv.

whĕr′-rў (1), ***wher-y,** ***whĭr-ry,** *s.* [Icel. *hverfr* = shifty, crank (said of a ship); Norw. *hverv* = crank, unsteady, swift, from Icel. *hverfa* (p. t. *hvarf*) = to turn.]

1. A light, shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.

"James was conveyed to Millbank, where he crossed the Thames in a *wherry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. A light, half-decked fishing vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

whĕr′-rў (2), *s.* [Wel. *chwerw* = bitter.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. (Sometimes called Crab-wherry.) (*Prov.*)

whĕr′-rў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *wherry* (1), and *man*.] One who rows a wherry.

***wher-through,** *adv.* [Wherethrough.]

***whĕrve,** *s.* [A.S. *hweorfan* = to roll.] A balance (?).

"So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her owne bodie instead of a *wherve*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxiv.

***wher-with,** *adv.* [Wherewith.]

whĕt, ***whette,** ***whet-ten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hwettan* = to sharpen, from *hwæt* = keen, bold, brave, from O. Sax. *hwat* = sharp, keen; cogn. with Dut. *wetten* = to sharpen; Icel. *hvetja* = to sharpen, to encourage, from *hvatr* = bold, active, vigorous; Sw. *vätlja* = to whet; Ger. *wetzen*; O. H. Ger. *hwazan*, from *hwas* = sharp.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) To sharpen; to make sharp by rubbing on a stone or similar substance.

"The bows they bend, and the knives they *whet*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 25.

(2) To rub with or on a stone or similar substance for the purpose of sharpening.

(3) To sharpen generally.

"Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 42.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite, to stimulate.

"The usual prefaces amongst such people to *whet* each other's courage."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

*(2) To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

"Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* ¶ *To whet on, To whet forward:* To urge on; to instigate.

"*Whet on* Warwick to this enterprise."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 2.

***whĕt,** *s.* [Whet, *v.*]

1. The act of whetting or sharpening by friction.

2. Something which whets or stimulates the appetite.

"An ivory table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat."
Dryden: Juvenal xi.

whĕth′-ĕr, ***weth-er,** ***whed-ir,** *pron., adj., & conj.* [A.S. *hwæðer* = which of two; cogn. with Icel. *hvarr*; M. H. Ger. *weder*; O. H. Ger. *hwedar*; Goth. *hwathar*. Formed with comparative suffix from *hwá* = who.]

A. *As pron.:* Which of two; which one of two. (Used interrogatively and relatively.)

"*Whether* of those twain did the will of his father?"—*Matthew* xxi. 31.

***B.** *As adj.:* Which of two.

"And so wrought,
That when the father him bethought,
And sighe to *whether* side it drough."
Gower: C. A., ii.

C. *As conjunction:*

*1. Used as the sign of a question.

"*Whether* is not this the sone of a carpenter?"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

2. Which of two or more alternatives; used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *or whether*.

"Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear, or *whether* they will forbear."—*Ezekiel* ii. 7.

¶ (1) Sometimes the correlative clause is simply a negative.

"You have said; but *whether* wisely or *no*, let the forest judge."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(2) In many cases, where the second of two alternatives is the mere negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands without any correlative, and has simply the force of *if*.

"And now who knows
But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

¶ *Whether or no:* In either alternative: as, I will go *whether or no*.

***whĕth′-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Whither.]

whĕth′-ĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The retention of the after-birth in cows.

whĕt′-ĭle, *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: A woodpecker (q.v.).

"In some counties a Woodpecker is called a '*Whetile*,' and in others a 'Woodwale,'—two words which seem to have the same derivation. The first has been supposed to be merely a corruption of whittle—a knife—formerly written 'whytel'; but a still more ancient form of this word is 'thwitel,' which renders the conjecture very unlikely. On the other hand, 'Woodwale,' or 'Woodwall,' may be traced from 'Witwall,' as found in Hollyband's *Dictionarie*—cognate with the Low-Dutch *Wredewael*, and the Old-German *Wittewaal* . . . of which *Whetile* is but an easy corruption; and it is certain that, whatever the second syllable may mean, the first is only *wood*—in old Anglo-Saxon *widu* . . . In some form or other the word occurs not unfrequently in old poems."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 461, 462.

whĕt′-slāte, *s.* [Eng. *whet*, v., and *slate*.] [Whetstone, II.]

whĕt′-stōne, *s.* [A.S. *hwatstán*.] [Whet, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A piece of stone, usually a rectangular slab, used for sharpening cutlery or tools. Scythe-stones are bellied, and taper toward the ends. Many varieties of stone, especially of the slaty kinds, are more or less perfectly adapted for the purpose. Some, however, are peculiarly suited for imparting a fine edge to tools, command a high price, and are generally used in the workshop as oilstones.

"I'd rather, I,
Be like a *whetstone*, that an edge can put
On steel, though't self be dull and cannot cut."
Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which sharpens, excites, or stimulates.

II. *Petrol.:* A siliceous clay-slate, compact and of homogeneous texture. Used for sharpening edge-tools. Called also Whetslate and Whetstone-slate.

¶ * *To give the whetstone, To deserve the whetstone:* Old phrases, in which the whetstone is associated with lying, and regarded as the proper premium for accomplishment in that art.

whetstone-slate, *s.* [Whetstone, II.]

***whĕtte,** *v.t.* [Whet, *v.*]

whĕt′-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whet*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which whets, sharpens, or stimulates.

"The air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a *whetter*; yet I never see it, but the spirit of famine appears to me."—*Congreve: Love for Love*, i.

*2. One who indulges in whets or drams; a tippler; a dram-drinker.

"The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor as the snuff-taker with a powder."—*Steele: Tatler*, No. 141.

whew (ew as ū), *interj.* or *s.* [From the sound made.] A sound expressive of astonishment, aversion, or contempt.

"Lepel suppressed a *whew*."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy.*

whew-duck, *s.* [See extract under Whewer.]

whew (ew as ū), *v.i.* [Whew, *interj.*] To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers. (*Prov.*)

whew′-ĕll-īte (whew as hū), *s.* [After the late Prof. Whewell of Cambridge; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare monoclinic mineral occurring in well-defined, mostly twinned crystals on calcite (q.v.), of unknown locality, though suggested by Quenstedt, from Hungary. Hardness, 2·5 to 2·75; lustre, vitreous to subresinous; brittle; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: an oxalate of lime.

whew′-ĕr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *whew*, v.; *-er*.]

Ornith.: The widgeon (q.v.).

"The note of the Widgeon is a shrill whistle, and in some parts of England it is in consequence called the Whew-duck and *Whewer*."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 400.

whey, *s.* [A.S. *hwæg*; cogn. with Dut. *hui*, *wei*; cf. Wel. *chwig* = whey fermented with sour herbs.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The serum or watery part of milk separated from the more thick or coagulable part, especially in the process of making cheese, in which process the thick part is termed curd, and the thin whey. Various preparations of whey are medicinally used as sudorifics.

"In sight of the fields and castles which they regarded as their own, they had been glad to be invited by a peasant to partake of his *whey* and his potatoes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Chem.:* [Serum, 2.].

***whey-face,** *s.* A pale-faced person. (Used in contempt.)

"What soldiers, *whey-face*?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

***whey-faced,** *a.* Pale-faced.

"As many *whey-faced* girls."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 3.

whey′-eў, *a.* [Eng. *whey*; *-ey*.] Of the nature of whey; resembling whey.

"In sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

whey′-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *whey*; *-ish*.] Resembling whey; wheyey.

"Wretched he that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors."
J. Philips: Cider, i.

whey′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wheyish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wheyish.

***whĭb′-lĕn,** ***whĭb′-lĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A eunuch.

"God's my very life, he's a very mandrake, or else (God bless us) one of those *whiblins*; and that's worse."
Dekker: Honest Whore.

whĭch, *whilk, *wich, *wuch, *whiche, *wiche, *pron.* [A.S. *hwilc, hwelc, hwylc,* a contracted form of *hwilic* = why-like, from *hwí, hwý* = why (from *hwá* = who), and *lic* = like; cogn. with O. Sax. *hwilik,* from *hwí* = why, and *lik* = like; O. Fries. *hwelik, hwelk, hwek;* Dut. *welk;* Icel. *hvílíkr* = of what kind, from *hví,* instrumental case of *hverr* = who, and *líkr* = like; Dan. *hvilken* (masc.), *hvilket* (neut.); Sw. *hvilken, hvilket;* Ger. *welcher;* O. H. Ger. *hwelîk,* from *hweo* = how, and *lik* = like; Goth. *hweleiks,* from *hwe* instrumental case of *hwas* = who, and *leiks* = like; Lat. *qualis* = of what sort. As an interrogative pronoun, *which* is used of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter.]

1. An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more out of a number of persons or things, frequently one out of two, is inquired for or is desired to be pointed out or definitively described.

"*Which* of you convinceth me of sin?"—*John* viii. 46.

2. A relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who,* and having as its antecedent one or more persons or things. It is now confined to things; such expressions as "Our father *which* art in heaven" being now obsolete. Sometimes the antecedent is a clause or sentence: as, He is ill, *which* I am sorry for.

3. Used adjectively, or with a noun, the relative coming before the noun.

"What I *whilke* way is he gone? he gan to me."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,076.

4. Used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for *whichever, any one which, that which, those which,* or the like: as, Take *which* you please.

¶ (1) *Which* was formerly frequently preceded by *the.*

"Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by *the which* ye are called?"—*James* ii. 7.

(2) *Which* was formerly sometimes followed by *as* or *that,* with the effect of emphasis or definiteness.

(3) It was also sometimes followed by the indefinite article.

"I shall him tellen *whiche* a gret honour
It is." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 6,875.

(4) *Which is which:* Which is the one and which the other. A phrase commonly used to denote inability to distinguish between two persons or things.

(5) *Which* sometimes had *whose* as its genitive.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world."
Milton: P. L., i. 2.

whĭch-ĕv'-ẽr, whĭch-sō-ĕv'-ẽr, *pron.* [Eng. *which; -ever, -soever.*] Whether one or the other; no matter which. (Used both as an adjective and a noun: as, Take *whichever* road you please; *whichever* of the roads he takes.

† whĭck'-ẹn, *s.* [Wicken.]

whĭd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Welsh *chwid* = a quick turn.]

1. The motion of a hare running but not frightened.

2. A lie. (*Burns: Death & Dr. Hornbook.*)

whĭd, *v.i.* [Whid.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To whisk; to move nimbly.

"An' morning poussie *whiddin'* seen."
Burns: To J. Lapraik.

2. To lie, to fib.

whī'-dah, whȳ'-dah, *s.* [Native name.]

Geog.: A maritime province of Dahomey, on the Bight of Benin.

whidah-bird, whydah-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Widow-bird (*Vidua paradisea*), or Broad-shafted Whidah-bird, from equatorial West Africa. Male black on head, back, and tail; brilliant red upon the nape and lower parts of the body; female brownish yellow on head, breast and borders of wings rose colour. Length of body about five inches, tail eleven inches; female somewhat smaller. The song is simple but pleasing, and these birds are brought to Europe in considerable numbers and sold as cage birds. They are generally called by dealers Birds of Paradise, and sometimes Paradise Widow-birds. Used in a wider sense of any species of the genus Vidua (q.v.). The name Widow-bird, or Widow, is also applied with a qualifying epithet to allied genera; the species of Coliuspasser being popularly known as Mourning Widows, and the single species of Chera (*Chera cafra*) as the Long-tailed Widow-bird.

whidah-finch, whydaw-finch, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Whidah-bird (q.v.).

"The bird on the wing is the *whydah-finch,* remarkable for the enormous plumes with which the tail of the male bird is decorated during the breeding season."
—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals,* i. 264.

2. Any species of the genus Vidua, consisting of tropical and South-African finches, with long wings and a boat-shaped tail, the two middle feathers of which become excessively lengthened in the male in the breeding season, and drop off when incubation is over. Most of the species seek their food on the ground, generally subsisting on grass seeds and insects; but they pass a considerable portion of the breeding season among the branches of trees, as affording the most convenient situation for the bestowal of their abnormally long tails, whilst some are found inhabiting the reedy parts of the continent in the neighbourhood of great rivers. Their nests closely resemble those of the Weaver-birds. The best known species are the *Vidua paradisea* [Widow-bird] and *V. erythrorhynchus,* the Red-billed Whidah-finch, which is somewhat smaller.

*** whid-er,** *adv.* [Whither.]

*** whid-er-ward,** *adv.* [Whitherward.]

whĭff, *weffe, *s.* [An imitative word. Cf. *puff, pipe, &c.;* cogn. with Welsh *chwiff* = a whiff, a puff; *chwiffio* = to puff; *chwuff* = a gust; Dan. *vift* = a puff, a gust; Ger. *piff-paff,* used to denote a sudden, explosive sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sudden expulsion of smoke, or the like, from the mouth; a puff.

"The skipper he blew a *whiff* from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. A short blast or gust of air; a gust of air conveying some smell.

"A *whiff*
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the sties
That Law has licensed." *Cowper: Task,* iv. 459.

3. A hasty view; a glimpse. (*Prov.*)

4. A name used at Oxford and other places on the Thames for a light kind of outrigged boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the bow and stern.

II. *Ichthy.:* [Mary-sole].

whĭff, *v.t.* [Whiff, *s.*]

1. To puff; to emit in puffs or whiffs.

2. To consume in whiffs; to smoke.

3. To blow; to carry on the wind.

"The smoke took him [Empedocles], and *whift* him up into the moon."—*Ben Jonson: News from the New World.*

* 4. To carry, as by a slight blast or puff of wind; to blow.

"It was scornfully *whifed* aside."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. i., bk. v., ch. ii.

* 5. To drink; to consume by drinking. (Perhaps in this sense confounded with *quaff.*)

"Gargantua *whifed* the great draught."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. i., ch. xxxix.

*** whĭf'-fĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *whiff, s.;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little whiff.

whĭff'-ĭng, *s.* [Whiff.] A mode of fishing for bass, mackerel, pollack, &c. (See extract.)

"*Whiffing,* the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish)."
—*Field,* Dec. 26, 1885.

whĭf'-fle, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *whiff,* v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To veer about as the wind does.

"If the winds *whiffle* about to the south."—*Dampier: Disc. of Winds,* ch. vi.

* 2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

"For, just as int'rest *whiffled* on his mind,
He Anatolians left, or Thracians join'd."
Harte: Eutolius.

* 3. To drink, to quaff.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To disperse with a whiff or puff; to blow away; to scatter, to dissipate.

"*Whiffle* away these truths."—*More.*

2. To shake or wave quickly.

whĭf'-fle, *s.* [A dimin. from *whiff,* s. (q.v.).] A fife or small flute.

whiffle-tree, *s.* A bar to which the traces of an animal's harness are connected, and whereby the vehicle is drawn; a whipple-tree. The terms single, double, and treble tree are more convenient, and expressive of their capacity.

*** whĭf'-flẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *whiffle, s.; -er.*]

1. One who whiffles; one who frequently changes his opinions or course; one who uses shifts or evasions in argument; a fickle or unsteady person; a trifler.

2. A piper or fifer.

3. A wand-bearer to head a procession; an officer who led the way in processions, and who cleared the way by blowing a horn or trumpet; any person who led the way in a procession.

"*Whifflers* originally headed armies or processions as fifers or pipers; in process of time the word *whifflers,* which had always been used in the sense of a fifer, came to signify any person who went before in a procession."—*Douce: Illustrations of Shakespeare.*

¶ Hence, a harbinger of any kind. (See extract under Shoeing-horn, II. 1.)

whĭg (1), *s.* [Whey.]

* 1. A acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs, used as a cooling beverage. (*Prov.*)

"With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey.'
Breton: Works of a Young Wit.

* 2. Whey. (*Scotch.*)

whĭg (2), *** whigg,** *s. & a.* [For etym. see extract.]

A. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: A term applied to the members of one of the great political parties in Great Britain. Originally it was a Scottish term, and appears to have been first used in Scotland in the reign of Charles I., and in England in that of Charles II. According to Bishop Burnet's account (*Own Times,* bk. i.) of the origin of the word:

"The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them all the year round, and the northern parts producing more than they used, those in the west went in summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north. From the word *whiggam,* used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors,* contracted into *whigs.* Now in the year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up, marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the 'Whiggamors' Inroad'; and ever after that all who opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs.*

From Scotland the term was transferred to England, and was applied to the political party opposed to the Tories. It was first assumed as a party name by those who were chiefly instrumental in placing William III. on the throne. As a political term it has now almost fallen out of use, being superseded by the term Liberal, the more extreme members of which party have assumed the name of Radicals. [Liberal, Radical, Tory, Whigamore.] During the colonial and revolutionary period of the United States the term Whig was applied to those who opposed the British rule, those who favored it being styled Tories. In 1834 it was adopted as the name of the successors of the old National Republican party. The Whig party died out after 1852, and was succeeded by the present Republican party.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Whigs; composed of or proposed by Whigs.

"Attached to the *Whig* party."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

whĭg, *v.i. & t.* [Prob. connected with A.S *wecgan* = to move, to agitate, to move along.]

A. *Intrans.:* To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog along.

"Was *whigging* cannily awa' hame."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxiv.

B. *Trans.:* To urge forward, as a horse.

¶ Scotch in both uses.

whĭg'-a-more, whĭg'-ga-more, *s.* [Whig, *s.*] A whig; a term of contempt applied to a Scotch Presbyterian.

"It iana good for my health to come in the gate o' the *whigamore* bailie bodies."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxv.

whigamores' raid, *s.* [Engagement, II. 2.]

*** whĭg'-gar-chy,** *s.* [Formed from *whig,* s.,

on analogy of *oligarchy*, &c.] Government by Whigs.

"They will not recognise any government in Great Britain but *whiggarchy* only."—*Swift: Conduct of the Allies.* (Appendix.)

whig'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *whig*, s.; *-ery.*] The principles of the Whigs; Whiggism.

whig'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *whig*, s.; *-ish.*] Pertaining or relating to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs; characteristic of Whigs.

"A portion of the Tories, with their old leader, Danby, at their head, began to hold *Whiggish* language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

whig'-gĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *whiggish*; *-ly.*] In a whiggish manner.

whig'-gĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *whig*, s.; *-ism.*] The principles of the Whigs; whiggery.

"And, though he had never been factious, his political opinions had a tinge of *Whiggism.*"—*Macaulay: His. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **whig'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *whig*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A petty or insignificant Whig. (Used in contempt.)

whĭg-ma-leër'-ĭe, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* A trinket, a nicknack, a whim. (*Scotch.*)

"Nane o' yere *whigmaleeries* and curlieworlies."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

B. *As adj.:* Dealing in gimcracks; whimsical.

whīle, * **whil,** * **whyle,** * **wyle,** *s.* & *conj.* [A.S. *hwil* = a time; cogn. with Icel. *hvila* = a place of rest, a bed; Dan. *hvile* = rest; Sw. *hvila* = rest; O H. Ger. *hwila*; Ger. *weile*; Goth. *hweila* = a time, season; and perhaps also with Lat. *quies* = rest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A time; a space of time; especially a short space of time during which something happens, or is to happen, or be done.

"I for a *while* will leave you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* 2. A turn, a return. (*Wycliffe*: 1 *Kings* xxiv. 20.)

B. *As conjunction:*

1. During the time that: as, *While* I write you sleep.

2. As long as; whilst.

"Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it."—*Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

"Painfully to pore upon a book
To seek the light of truth; *while* truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight of his look.
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

* 4. Till.

"*While* then, God be with you!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

¶ (1) *The while:* During the time that something else is going on; in the meantime.

"Put on the gown *the while.*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

(2) *Worth while:* Worth the expenditure of time which would be required; worth the time, pains, labour, or expense involved.

* (3) *While* was formerly used in exclamations of grief: as, Alas, the *while!*

whīle, *v.t.* & *i.* [While, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to pass pleasantly, or without languor, irksomeness, or weariness. (Usually followed by *away.*)

"Here in seclusion, as a widow may,
The lovely lady *whiled* the hours *away.*"
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* 2. To spend.

"To *while* so much time in perusing this disquisition."—*Pegge: Anecdotes*, p. 229.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To loiter; to pass slowly.

"To pass away the *whiling* moments."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 522.

* **whīle'-mēle,** *adv.* [Eng. *while*, and suff. *-mele*, as in piecemeal, &c.] By turns.

"Ten thousand by eche moneth *whilemele.*"—*Wycliffe*: 3 *Kings* v. 14.

* **whīle'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *while*; *-ness.*] Change.

"Anentis whom is . . . nether schadewing of *whileness* or tyme."—*Wycliffe: James* i. 17.

* **whīl-êre',** * **whyle-are,** *adv.* [Eng. *while*, and *ere.*] A little time ago or before; some time ago; erewhile.

"Let us be jocund. Will you troll the catch
You taught me but *whilere!*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

whīleş, *adv.* [Eng. *while*, with adverbial suff. *-es.*]

* 1. While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

"*Whiles* his most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. Sometimes; at times. (*Scotch.*)

"For a' the nonsense maggots that ye *whiles* take into your head."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

whīl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [While, *v.*]

* **whiling-time,** *s.* A time of waiting.

"The *whiling-time*, the gathering together and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any in the four-and-twenty hours."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 448.

whĭlk, *s.* [Whelk.]

whĭlk, *pron.* [Which.] (*Scotch.*)

whĭl'-lў, *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *wheedle* (q.v.).] To cajole by wheedling; to whillywha.

whĭl'-lў-whâ, whĭl'-lў-whâw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Whillywha, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Idle cajoling speeches; flummery.

"Learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug wi' a your *whillywhaas!*"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

2. A shuffler.

"You soon begin to suspect a *whillywha.*"—*J. Wilson: Noctes Ambrosianæ*, i. 119.

B. *As adj.:* Characterized by cajolery; not to be depended on.

whĭl'-ŏm, * **whĭl'-ŏme,** * **whyl-ome,** *adv.* [A.S. *hwilum*, dat. of *hwil* = a while.] Formerly, once, of old, erewhile.

"On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath,
Are domes where *whilome* kings did make repair."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 22.

whīlst, * **whilest,** *adv.* [Eng. *whiles*, with excrescent *t*, as in *amidst*, *amongst*, &c.] While.

"*Whilst* your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolved him with an axe."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* ¶ *The whilst:*

(1) In the meantime.

"I'll call Sir Toby *the whilst.*"—*Shakesp: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

(2) While.

"*The whilst*, amus'd, you hear."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 18.

whĭm (1), *s.* [Icel. *hvima* = to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; *vim* = giddiness, folly.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a sudden fancy; a freak, a caprice.

"Touching thy harp as the *whim* came on thee."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna.

¶ For the difference between *freak* and *whim*, see Freak.

whĭm (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hoisting-device operated by horse-power, to wind a rope and draw a kibble or bucket from a mine. The rope is passed over a pulley and around a drum on a vertical shaft provided with a cross-bar, to which a pair of traces is connected. (Also written *whin.*)

¶ *Whim* is used locally = mine, *s.* Thus Tully Whim, in the Isle of Purbeck = Tully Mine.

whim-gin, *s.*

Mining: The same as Whim (2).

whim-rope, *s.*

Mining: A rope by which the kibble is attached to the winding-engine or whim.

whim-shaft, *s.*

Mining: The shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of a mine.

* **whĭm,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Whim (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To indulge in whims; to be subject to whims or capricious fancies; to be giddy. (*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.)

B. *Trans.:* To influence by whims or odd fancies.

"How he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was."—*Ward: Life of Dr. Henry More.*

whĭm'-ble, *s.* [Wimble.]

whĭm'-brel, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; prob. from the cry of the bird. Cf. *titterel.*]

Ornith.: Numenius phæopus, widely distributed from the north of Europe and Asia to the north of Africa and India, visiting England in its spring and autumn migrations, occasionally breeding in the Shetland Islands. It resembles the Curlew (q.v.), but is smaller, and has a proportionately shorter bill; length of male sixteen inches, female somewhat larger. Plumage bright ash-colour, with streaks of brown on neck and breast; a band of yellowish-white on middle of head, with a wider brown band on each side; belly and abdomen white; feathers of back and scapulars deep brown in the middle, bordered with brighter brown; tail ashy-brown, with oblique brown bands; bill blackish, inclining to red at base; feet lead-colour. The Whimbrel is probably the "Curlew-knave" of the old Household Books; its flesh is still esteemed for the table, and its eggs are as highly valued as those of the plover.

* **whĭm'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *whim* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A person full of whims.

"Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating leaves out of the kitching."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, iv.

* **whĭm'-mў,** *a.* [Eng. *whim* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of whims; whimsical, capricious.

"The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy*, or makes him so."—*Coleridge.*

* **whĭmpe,** * **whympe,** *v.i.* [Low Ger. *wemern*, Ger. *wimmern* = to whimper.] To whimper.

"There shall be intractabiles, that will *whimpe* and whine."—*Latimer: Ser. before Edw. VI.*, March 22.

whĭm'-pĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *whimpe* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry with a low whining voice; to whine.

"The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering.*"—*Locke: On Education.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a low, whining tone: as, To *whimper* out complaints.

whĭm'-pĕr, *s.* [Whimper, *v.*] A low, peevish or whining cry.

"The first *whimper* was borne upon our ears."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ *To be on the whimper:* To be in a peevish, crying state. (*Colloq.*)

whĭm'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whimper*, v.; *-er.*] One who whimpers.

whĭm'-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Whimper, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* A low, muttered cry; a whimper.

"What was there in thy purse, thou keep'st such a *whimpering?*"—*Ben Jonson: Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

* **whĭm'-pled (le** as **el),** *a.* [Prob. connected with *whimper.*] Distorted with crying.

"This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

* **whĭm'-şey (1),** *s.* [Norw. *kvimsa*; Dan. *vimse* = to skip; jump from one thing to another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whim, a freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

"I can feel
A *whimsey* in my blood." *Ben Jonson: Volpone.*

whĭm'-şey (2), *s.* [Whim (2), *s.*]

1. *Mining:* An engine used to draw up coals; the term is particularly applied to the old atmospheric engines.

2. A small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper storeys.

* **whĭm'-şey,** *v.t.* [Whimsey (1), *s.*] To fill with whimseys or whims.

"To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife & have a Wife.*

whĭm'-şĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *whims(ey)*; *-ical.*]

1. Full of whims; capricious; having fanciful or capricious fancies; odd.

"If still, from false pride, your pangs she deride,
This *whimsical* virgin forget."
Byron: Reply to some Verses.

2. Strange, curious, freakish.

"Offering a *whimsical* insult to the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Odd in appearance; fanciful, fantastic.

"I am not for adding to the beautiful edifices of nature, nor for raising any *whimsical* superstructure upon her plans."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 98.

whĭm-şĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *whimsical*; *-ity.*] Whimsicalness.

"The *whimsicality* of my father's brain was far from having the whole honour of this."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii., ch. xxxiii.

whĭm'-şĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *whimsical; -ly.*] In a whimsical manner; oddly, freakishly, fantastically.

"There is not, perhaps, a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

whĭm'-şĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *whimsical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being whimsical; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

"Every one values Mr. Pope: one for . . . another for his *whimsicalness*."—*Pope: Letter to Mr. Blount.*

***whĭm'-şў,** *s.* [Whimsey.]

***whĭm'-whăm,** *s.* [A reduplication of Eng. *whim* (1), s.] A plaything, a toy, a whim, a fancy.

"They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whimwhams*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief.

whĭn (1), *s.* [Wel. *chwyn* = (1) weeds, (2) a weed. (*Skeat.*) Prior suggests Dan. *hven* = bent grass.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) One of the popular names for the genus Ulex, and especially for *Ulex europreus.* It is the common name of that species in Scotland.

¶ Used in the plural for whin-bushes growing, as they do, gregariously, so as to cover a larger or smaller space with a thorny brake.

"Mr. Laidlay drew his tee shot and got among the *whins*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

†(2) *Ononis arvensis.*

2. *Petrol.:* Whinstone (q.v.).

whin-axe, *s.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

whin-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Vaccinium, specially *V. Myrtillus.*

***whin-bird,** *s.*

Ornith.: An unidentified bird; probably the whinchat (q.v.).

"Great variety of finches and other small birds, whereof one very small, called a *whin-bird*, marked with five yellow spots, and lesser than a wren."—*Browne: Norfolk Birds.*

whin-bruiser, *s.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle.

whĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as Whim (2).

whin (3), *s.* [Wheen, *s.*]

whĭn'-chăt, *s.* [Eng. *whin* (1), and *chat.*]

Ornith.: Saxicola rubetra, closely allied to and externally resembling the Stonechat (q.v.), from which it may be readily distinguished by the white streaks on the head and neck, by the absence of white on the wing-coverts, and by the border of rusty yellow on the feathers of the upper parts. [Cf. extract under Whin-bird.] It arrives in England about the end of April, and nests on the ground, laying four to six bluish-green eggs, and producing two broods in the season. Length about five inches.

whine, *v.i.* [A.S. *hwinan;* cogn. with Icel. *hvina* = to whiz, to whir; Dan. *hvine* = to whistle, to whine; Sw. *hvina* = to whistle; cf. Icel. *kveina* = to wail; Goth. *kwainon* = to mourn; Sansc. *kvan* = to buzz.]

1. To express sorrow, distress, or complaint by a plaintive, drawling cry; to moan; to complain in a mean or unmanly way.

"'Tis true, I could not *whine* nor sigh,
I know but to obtain or die."
Byron: The Giaour.

2. To make a similar noise. (Said of dogs and other animals.)

"I like a dog, could bite as well as *whine*."
Pope: Wife of Bath's Prologue, 152.

whine, *s.* [Whine, *v.*] A drawling, plaintive tone: the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or unmanly complaint.

"The cant and *whine* of a mendicant."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

whĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whin(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who whines.

"The sect of *whiners* or grumblers (for it deserves to be stigmatized by no very honourable name), furnishes a very proper subject for ridicule."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 14.

whĭnge, *v.i.* [Whine, *v.*] To whine (*Scotch.*)

"If ony whiggish *whingin'* sot,
To blame poor Matthew dare man."
Burns: Elegy on Capt. Henderson. (*The Epitaph.*)

whĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [Whinyard.] A sort of hanger used as a knife at meals and in broils; a poniard. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' the pistol and the *whinger* in the tae hand, and the Bible in the other."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

whĭn'-ĭng, ***whyn-ing,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Whine, *v.*]

whĭn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *whining; -ly.*] In a whining manner.

whĭn'-nў, *a.* [Eng. *whin* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding in whins or furze-bushes.

"Gateskale being a *whinny* place."—*Nicholson & Burn: Westmoreland & Cumberland*, ii. 319.

2. Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whĭn'-nў, *v.i.* [An imitative word; cf. Eng. *whine*, and Lat. *hinnio* = to whinny.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

"And tho he were as naked as my nail,
Yet he could *whinny* then, and wag the tail."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

whĭn'-nў, *s.* [Whinny, *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

whĭn'-stōne, ***quhin-stane,** ***quhyn-stane,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Eng. *whin* (1), and *stone.*]

Petrol.: A term used in Scotland as synonymous with greenstone (q.v.), but applied by miners and quarrymen to any hard, resisting rock which comes in the way of their operations. (*Page.*)

***whĭn'-yard,** ***whĭn'-ĭ-ard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from A.S. *winnan* = to fight; and *geard* = a rod, a yard.] A sword or hanger.

"He snatch'd his *whinyard* up."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii.

whĭp, ***whip-pen,** ***whyp-pyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Original meaning, to move rapidly; cf. Dut. *wippen* = to skip, to hasten, to flog; Low Ger. *wippen, wuppen* = to go up and down, as on a seesaw; Dan. *vippe* = to seesaw, to rock: Sw. *vippa* = to wag, to jerk, to flog; Ger. *wippen* = to move up and down, to seesaw, to flog; Gael. *cuip* = a whip; Wel. *chwip* = a quick turn; *chwipio* = to move briskly or nimbly. The *h*, therefore, appears not to have belonged to the word originally.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move suddenly and quickly; to take or seize with a sudden motion; to snatch; to carry, convey, or move suddenly and rapidly. (Generally followed by a preposition, as *away, off, out, up,* &c.)

"The sultan, furious, called a mute, and said,
'O Musta, straightway *whip* me *off* his head.'"
T. B. Aldrich: The World's Way.

2. To make to turn or rotate with lashes: as, To *whip* a top.

3. To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; to lash.

"Wee were constrained to beat and *whip* on our horses."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 112.

4. To furnish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to flog.

"Let them be *whipp'd* through every market town, till they came to Berwick, whence they came."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

5. To drive with lashes.

"Consideration like an angel came,
And *whipp'd* th' offending Adam out of him."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

*6. To thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking: as, To *whip* wheat.

*7. To lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like.

"Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men?"
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1.

8. To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like.

9. To fish by casting a line on a stream. [Flyfishing.]

10. To beat, to overcome, to surpass. (*Amer. slang.*)

*11. To sew slightly; to form into gathers: as, To *whip* a ruffle.

12. To sew over and over, as the two selvages of stuffs stitched together.

II. *Naut.:* To hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or turn nimbly; to start suddenly and run; to turn and run.

"In fight he sets up his taile, and *whips* about, turning his taile to the enemie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxiv.

2. (See extract).

"She and Scully robbed a sailor in Devonshire-street, and Scully was guilty of what is known in Billingsgate as *whipping*—that is, being interpreted, keeping part of the plunder."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

¶ 1. *To whip in:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To act as whipper-in (q.v.).

"Also *whipped-in* for some time to the Bedale."—*Field*, Nov. 19, 1887.

(*b*) To come last.

"—— *whipped in*, and to the astonishment of every one an extraordinary stand was made."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

(2) *Trans.:* To keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together, as in a legislative assembly.

2. *To whip off:* To drive hounds off a scent.

"The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being *whipped off* at the outset."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. *To whip the cat:*

(1) To practise the most pinching parsimony. (*Prov.*)

(2) To work from house to house by the day, as a tailor, dressmaker, carpenter, or the like. (*Prov.*)

"Mr. Hugh Halliburton dilates upon the custom of '*whipping the cat*'—i.e., working for people at their houses, as was once the wont of Scottish tailors. A minister who fills another's pulpit (for a consideration) is equally said to 'flog pouss.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, May 2, 1888.

whĭp, whippe, *s.* [Whip, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument used for driving horses and other animals, or for correction; commonly consisting of a handle, a thong of plaited leather, and a lash of plaited hemp or other fibre. Frequently, however, the handle and thong are in one piece, forming a tapering flexible rod; riding-whips are made in this way.

"To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a *whip* of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring."
Milton: P. L., ii. 701.

2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage.

"None of the London *whips* . . . wear wigs now."—*Sheridan: Rivals*, i. 1.

3. A whipper-in.

"The first *whip* was unlucky in meeting with a nasty accident some two or three weeks back."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

4. An endless line, used in saving life from a wreck.

"The *whip* passes rapidly toward the wreck, and arriving there the sailors make fast the tail-block in accordance with the directions on the tally-board, and show a signal to the shore."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan, 1880, p. 330.

5. A flag used for signalling.

6. The arm of a windmill, on which a sail is extended; also the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A form of hoisting-tackle. A single whip is the most simple purchase in use. If the fall of the rope of a single whip be spliced round the block of another whip, it becomes whip on whip, or whip and runner. Thus two single blocks afford the same purchase as a tackle having a double and a single block, with much less friction.

2. *Parliamentary (English):*

(1) A member who performs the important duties of looking after the interests of his party, and who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at an important division.

"The Liberal whips have issued a somewhat similar invitation."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

(2) A call made upon the members of a party to attend in their places at a certain time, as when an important division is expected.

"Urgent *whips* have been issued by both sides."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

* ¶ Used as an exclamation = immediately.

"You are no sooner chose in, but, *whip!* you are as proud as the devil."—*Centlivre: Gotham Election.*

¶ (1) *The whip with six strings:* [Six, ¶ (2)].

(2) *Whip and derry:*

Mining: An arrangement for raising the kibble, by means of a rope merely passing over a pulley and attached to a horse.

(3) *Whip and runner:* [Whip, *s.*, II. 1.].

(4) *Whip and spur:* With the greatest haste.

"Each staunch polemick
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and thick."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 197.

whip-cord, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Chordaria.

3. *Fabrics:* A kind of twilled cloth.

* **whip-cordy,** *a.* Like whip-cord; sinewy, muscular.

"The bishop wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy*."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, ii. 336.

whip-crane, *s.* A crane of simple construction, for whipping or quickly hoisting goods in unloading vessels.

WHIP-CRANE.

whip-graft, *s.*

Hort.: A graft made by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue in the scion into a slit on the stock.

whip-graft, *v.t.* To graft by the method described under Whip-graft, *s.* (q.v.).

whip-hand, *s.* The hand in which the whip is held in riding or driving; hence, fig., power, advantage.

¶ *To get* or *have the whip-hand of:* To get or have the advantage over.

"A scheme *to get the whip-hand of* the owner."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

* **whip-king,** *s.* A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

"Richard Nevill, that *whip-king*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 571.

whip-lash, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The lash or striking end of a whip.

"Have *whip-lash* well knotted and cartrope inough."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

2. *Bot.: Chorda filum.*

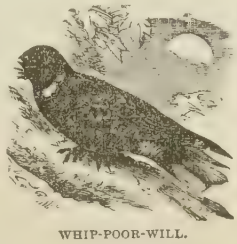
whip-maker, *s.* One who makes whips.

whip-net, *s.* A simple form of network fabric produced in the loom by a systematic crossing of the warps.

whip-on-whip, *s.* [Whip, *s.*, II. 1.]

Whip-poor-Will, *s.*

Ornith.: Caprimulgus (*Antrostomus*) *vociferus*, a Goatsucker common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is about ten inches long; plumage tawny brown, much mottled and indistinctly marked with small transverse bands, top of the head streaked with black, and a narrow white collar on throat. The popular name of the bird is derived from the cry, which bears some resemblance to these words. Nuttall (*Ornithol. United States*) says that "in the lower part of the state of Delaware he found these birds troublesomely abundant in the breeding season, so that the reiterated echoes of 'whip-poor-will, 'whip-peri-will,' issuing from several birds at the same time, occasioned such a confused vociferation as at first to banish sleep." The habits of the bird are like those of the European Goatsucker. [Caprimulgus.]



WHIP-POOR-WILL.

whip-ray, *s.* The same as Sting-ray. So called from its long and slender tail.

whip-roll, *s.*

Weaving: A roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed. By the pressure on the whip-roll the rate of let-off (q.v.) is adjusted.

whip-round, *s.* A collection or subscription among friends or neighbours.

"[Her] neighbours, who knew that she had no money, instituted a *whip-round*, and soon raised the necessary amount."—*Echo*, Nov. 23, 1887.

whip-saw, *s.* A thin, narrow saw-blade, strained in a frame, and used as a compass-saw in following curved lines.

whip-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. [Flagelliform.]

whip-snake, *s.*

Zool.: Any species of the family Dryiophidæ. They may be readily distinguished by their excessively slender back and tail, which has been compared to the thong of a whip, and long and narrow head, which ends in a protruding rostral shield or in a flexible snout. They are arboreal in habit, usually green in colour, and feed on birds and lizards. Wallace puts the genera at five and the species at fifteen, all from the tropical regions.

whip-socket, *s.* A pocket, usually on the edge of the dash-board, to hold the whip.

* **whip-staff,** *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. (*Bailey.*)

whip-stalk, *s.* A whip-stock.

whip-stick, *s.* The handle of a whip; a whip-stock.

whip-stitch, *v.t.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To sew slightly; to whip.

2. *Agric.:* To half-plough or rafter (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

whip-stitch, *s.*

* 1. A tailor. (In contempt.)

* 2. A hasty composition. (*Dryden.*)

3. *Agric.:* A sort of half-ploughing, otherwise called raftering. (*Prov.*)

whip-stock, *s.* The rod or handle to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

"He broke his *whip-stock*."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

Whip-Tom-Kelly, *s.*

Ornith.: Vireosylvia calidris, a native of the West Indian Islands; plumage olive-brown above, under parts white, top of head ash-coloured. [Vireosylvia.]

"This bird, in Brown's *History of Jamaica*, is called *Whip-tom-kelly*, from the supposed resemblance of its notes to these articulate sounds, and this popular appellation has been given it by various other writers. Mr. Gosse, however, in his *Birds of Jamaica*, calls this bird 'John-to-whit,' and can find no resemblance in its notes to the words referred to."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: Birds of North America*, i. 361.

whip-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: Galium Aparine. [Goosegrass.]

whip-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Any species of the genus Trichocephalus (q.v.).

"They are sometimes called *whip-worms*, the thickened body answering to the handle of the whip."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,659.

* **whĭp'-căn,** *s.* [Eng. *whip*, and *can.*] A boon companion; a hard drinker.

"He would prove a singular *whipcan*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. viii.

* **whĭp'-căt,** *a.* [Eng. *whip*, and *cat.*] Drunken.

"With *whipcat* bowling they kept up a merry carousing." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 367.

whĭp'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *whip*, and *crop*, s. (1).]

Bot.: (1) *Pyrus Aria;* (2) *Viburnum Lantana;* (3) *Viburnum Opulus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **whĭp'-jăck,** * **whippe-jack,** *s.* [Eng. *whip*, and *jack.*] A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman; hence, a general term of reproach or contempt.

"One Bonner (a bare *whippejack*)."—*Maitland: Reformation*, p. 74.

* **whĭp'-mas-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *whip*, and *master.*] A flogger.

"He is a greater *whipmaster* than Busby himself."
—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 56.

whĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whip*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who whips, particularly one who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging or whipping.

2. A coal-whipper (q.v.).

* 3. Something superexcellent.

"This relique here is a *whipper*."—*Heywood: Four P.'s.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Hist.:* The Flagellants (q.v.).

"A brood of mad heretics, which arose in the church; whom they called Flagellantes, 'the *whippers*.'"—*Bp. Hall: Women's Vail.*

2. *Spinning:* A simple kind of willow or willy.

whipper in, *s.*

1. *Hunting:* A man employed to keep the hounds from wandering, and to whip them in if necessary to the line of scent.

"He was . . . made what sportsmen call *whipper-in*."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. *Parl.:* The same as Whip, *s.*

whipper-snapper, *s.* An insignificant, diminutive person; a whipster.

"There spoke up a brisk little somebody,
Critic and *whipper-snapper* in a rage
To set things right."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

¶ Often used adjectively.

"A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks."—*Fielding Joseph Andrews*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

whĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Whip, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of punishing with a whip; the act of flogging; the punishment inflicted.

"Do not flay him who deserves alone
A *whipping* for the fault that he hath done."
Creech: Horace; Sat., iii. 1.

¶ In mediæval times in England the punishment of whipping was inflicted on persons of low rank convicted of petty larceny and other small offences. By Act 1 George IV., c. 57, this punishment was abolished in the case of women. The Act 26 & 27 Vict., c. 44, extends whipping to males of any age convicted of robbery with violence, such as garroting. In the United States whipping does not exist as a punishment except in the State of Delaware, in which it is retained in the case of minor offences, such as larceny. In Europe the most frightful example of it was that formerly practiced in Russia, the whipping with the knout, in which the victim often died under the lash. It is now abolished. Whipping was formerly common in the army and navy, but has been replaced by milder punishments.

* **whipping-boy,** *s.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, ii. 382.)

* **whipping-cheer,** *s.* Flogging, flagellation, chastisement.

"She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

* **whipping-crust,** *s.* (See extract.)

"I'll give thee white wine, red wine . . . malmsey and *whipping-crust*."—*Marlowe: Doctor Faustus*, ii. 3.

whipping-hoist, *s.* A steam hoisting device for use in buildings, &c.

whipping-post, *s.* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped.

* **whipping-snapping,** *a.* Insignificant, diminutive.

"All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xv.

whipping-top, *s.* A boy's top made to spin by whipping.

whĭp'-ple, * **whyp-ple,** *a.* [A frequent. from *whip* (q.v.).] (See compound.)

whipple-tree, * **whippe-tree,** * **whipul-tree,** * **whypple-tree,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A Swingle-tree (q.v.).

* 2. *Bot.:* A tree suitable to be employed for making a swingle-tree.

"Maple, thorn, beech, hazel, yew, *whipul-tree*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,925.

¶ Skeat says, "Whether Chaucer here speaks seriously, or whether there was a special tree whence whipple-trees were made, and which was named from them, we cannot certainly say."

* **whĭp'-pỹ,** *s.* [Whip, *v.*] A girl or young woman, especially a forward, pert young woman.

* **whĭp-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *whip*; *-ster.*] A nimble young fellow; a sharp fellow. (Used with some degree of contempt.)

"Every puny *whipster* gets my sword."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

whĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Whip, *v.*]

whir, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prob. imitative, like *whiz* Cf. Dan. *hvirre* = to whirl, twirl; Sw. dial *hwirra.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To whiz, to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound.

"*Whirring* thence, as if alarm'd."
Thomson: Spring, 692.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To hurry away with a whizzing noise.

"*Whirring* me from my friends."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

whĭr, * **whirr**, *s.* [WHIR, *v.*] A whirring or whizzing sound.

"The wide simultaneous *whirr* of shouldered muskets."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii.

whĭrl, * **whyrle**, *v.t. & i.* [For *whirfle*, from Icel. *hvirfla* = to whirl, frequent. of *hverfa* (pa. t. *hvarf*) = to turn round; cogn. with Dut. *hvirvle* = to whirl; Sw. *hvirfha* = to whirl; *hvarf* = a turn; O. Dut. *werrelen*; Ger. *wirbeln* = to whirl.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with velocity.

"The Meluaigne *whirled* down its bridges to the Meuse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To carry away or remove by something that turns round: as, He was *whirled* away in his carriage.

3. To carry along rapidly; to hurry.

"Uplifted by the blast, and *whirled*
Along the highway of the world."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To revolve or rotate rapidly; to turn round with velocity; to move round rapidly.

"The water as it were *whirling* and overfalling, as if it were the fall of some great water through a bridge."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 113.

2. To move along swiftly.

"I'll come and be thy waggoner,
And *whirl* along with thee about the globe."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

whĭrl, * **whirle**, *s.* [WHIRL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration.

"Stunn'd in the *whirl*, and breathless with the fall."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 28.

* 2. Something that moves with a whirling motion.

* 3. A spinning-wheel.

"Meddle you with your spindle and your *whirle*."
—*Udal: Roister Doister*, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* [WHORL, II.].

2. *Repemaking:*

(1) A reel by which a strand of hemp or a gut is twisted in the process of manufacture.

(2) A rope-winch (q.v.).

* **whirl-about**, *s.*

1. Something that whirls about with velocity; a whirligig.

2. A whirl-whale (q.v.).

"Shall I omit the monstrous *whirl-about*?"
Sylvester: Du Bartas; fifth day, first week, 88.

* **whirl-bat**, *s.* Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

"The *whirl-bat's* falling blow they nimbly shun."
Creech: Translation of Manilius.

* **whirl-blast**, *s.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

"A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

* **whirl bone**, * **whirle-bone**, *s.*

1. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

"The hollow hetchell or *whirle-bones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne."—*P. Holland: Pliuie*, bk. xxviii., ch. xi.

2. The patella; the knee-cap.

whirl-current, *s.*

Physics: A current of air or water having a circular or whirling motion, as in a whirlwind or waterspout.

"Brought within the influence of the *whirl-currents*."—*Nature*, May 31, 1888, p. 105.

* **whirl-fire**, *s.* Electric fluid.

The *whirle-fire's* cracking flash."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 1,011.

* **whirl-pit**, *s.* A whirlpool.

"The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

* **whirl-puff**, * **whirle-puff**, *s.* A whirlwind.

"It makes a *whirle-puffe* or ghust called Typhen."—*P. Holland: Pliuie*, bk. ii., ch. xlviii.

* **whirl-water**, *s.* A waterspout (q.v.).

* **whirl-whale**, *s.* A monster of the whale species; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

"Another swallow'd in a *whirl-whale's* wombe."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 782.

whĭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whirl*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which whirls; specif.,

(1) One of the rotating hooks on which the end of a bunch of hempen fibres is secured, and by which it is twisted into yarn as the man recedes backward from it, paying out the hemp as he goes.

(2) A revolving top, invented by Troughton, to serve as an artificial horizon.

* **whĭrl'-ĭ-côte**, *s.* [WHIRL.] An ancient open car or chariot.

whĭrl'-ĭ-gĭg, * **whirl-y-gigge**, *s.* [Eng. *whirl*, and *gig*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A toy which children spin or whirl round.

"He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

(2) A frame, with wooden horses or seats, on which persons are whirled around as an amusement.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A revolution, a rotation.

"And thus the *whirligig* of time brings in his revenges."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

* (2) A caprice, a whim.

"The *whirligigs* of women."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation*, iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Milit. Antiq.:* An instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage, turning on a pivot, in which the culprit was whirled round with great velocity.

whirligig-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family Gyrinidæ. Named from their extraordinary mode of locomotion—a rapid skimming in circles or curves over the surface of the water. Used specially of *Gyrinus natator*. [GYRINUS, WHIRLWIG.]

whĭrl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WHIRL, *v.*]

whirling-machine, *s.* The same as WHIRLING-TABLE, 1.

whirling-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Desmodium gyrans.

whirling-table, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces when bodies revolve in the circumference of circles or on an axis.

2. *Pottery:* A throwing-table. [POTTER'S WHEEL.]

whĭrl'-pôôl, * **whirl-pole**, * **whirle-poole**, *s.* [Eng. *whirl*, and *pool*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Hydrology:* A spot in a river or in the sea in which, through obstructions to flowing water, produced by banks, islands, rocks, or by winds or currents, a rotatory motion is imparted to the moving fluid. Revolutions of such a nature, on a minute scale, may be seen on nearly every streamlet; but the term whirlpool is used almost exclusively of the same phenomenon on a large scale. There is a tendency to vortical motion below most waterfalls. The Maelström, which obtained such celebrity, is in large measure mythic. A strong tidal current runs between the islands of Moskoë and Warae, where it exists, at one time from north to south, at another in the reverse direction. When the wind acts obliquely on the tidal current, a certain approach to vortical motion may be discerned, but there is no genuine whirl. It is the same with the classic whirlpool alleged to exist between Scylla and Charybdis. There is a tumult of waters in stormy weather, but nothing more. The whirlpool of Coryvrechan, or Corrievreken, alluded to by Scott (*Lord of the Isles*, iv. 11) is situated between the north of Jura and the little island of Scarba in the Hebrides. The strong current which runs through the channel between the two islands encounters a pyramidal rock rising to within fifteen fathoms of the surface, and, becoming deflected from the straight course, takes a circular form.

* 2. *Zool.:* A kind of whale; a whirl-whale.

"The ork, *whirlpool*, whale, or huffing physeter."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, fifth day, first week.

whĭrl'-wĭg, *s.* [Eng. *whirl*, and A.S. *wiega*, a kind of insect, a species of bug or beetle, &c.]

Entom.: Gyrinus natator. [GYRINUS.]

whĭrl'-wind, * **whyrle-wynde**, *s.* [Icel. *hvirfilvindr*; Dan. *hvirvelvind*; Sw. *hvirfvelvind*.]

1. *Lit. & Meteor.:* A violent wind moving spirally, as if revolving round an axis, which has at the same time progressive motion. Whirlwinds are produced by two currents of air proceeding in different directions, and the course of the whirlwind is determined by the stronger of the two currents. Thus, supposing a whirlwind to arise from a north wind blowing somewhat to the west of a south wind, when the outer currents come in contact if the north wind is the stronger, the direction of the whirl would be north, west, south, east; but the whirl-current will move in a contrary direction if the south wind be the stronger. Whirlwinds often originate in the tropics, especially in flat, sandy districts, during the hot season. The ground becoming unequally heated by the sun, gives rise to ascending columns of heated air, which result in whirl-currents drawing up large clouds of dust. [SIMOOM.] The whirlwind seems to be a less violent form of the rotating storm known as the tornado (q.v.), the most destructive for its extent of all storms. Its principal seat is the central United States. [WATERSPOUT.]

"In this dire season, oft the *whirlwind's* wing
Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains
At one wide waft." *Thomson: Winter*, 269.

2. *Fig.:* A violent rush.

"The deer was flying through the park, followed by the *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **whĭrl'-ў-băt**, *s.* [WHIRLBAT.]

whĭr'-rĕt, **whĭr'-ĭt**, **whĭr'-ĭck**, *s.* [WHERRET, *s.*]

whĭr'-rĭng, *s.* [WHIR, *v.*] The sound of something that whirs; a whiz, as the harsh note of the Nightjar. (*Macgillivray: Brit. Birds*, iii. 641.)

whĭr'-rў, *v.t. & i.* [WHIR, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To hurry off.

"They are gaun to *whirry* awa Mr. Henry, and a' wi' your mash-gab, deil be wi' it."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To fly rapidly with noise; to hurry, to whir.

whĭr'-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. (*Knight.*)

whĭsht, *s.* [WHIST.] Silence.

¶ *To hold one's whisht:* To be silent.

"Ye needna doubt, I *held my whisht*."
Burns: The Vision.

whĭsk (1), * **wisk**, *s.* [WHISK, *v.*]

1. The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light, a sudden puff or gale.

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used as a brush: hence, a small brush or besom.

"If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

¶ Sometimes used spec. for the flower-spikes of *Sorghum vulgare*, used for this purpose. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. An instrument for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.

"The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency." *Taught.*

* 4. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet or cape.

"Wearing a' lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice."—*Sir J. Child: Discourse on Trade.*

5. A cooper's plane for levelling the chimes of casks.

6. An impertinent, light fellow. (*Prov.*)

* **whĭsk** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of WHIST (q.v.).

"Whose name is *Whisk*, whose treat a toast in sack."
Pope: Epistle to Mrs. Blount.

whĭsk, * **whysk**, *v.t. & i.* [Prop. to brush or sweep along rapidly, from Dan. *viske* = to wipe, to rub, to sponge, from *visk* = a wisp, a rubber; Sw. *viska* = to wipe, to sponge, to wag the tail, from *viska* = a whisk; Icel. *visk* = a wisp of hay or the like; Ger. *wisch* = a whisk. From the same root as *wash* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion: as, To *whisk* dust from a table, to *whisk* eggs.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps; to move with a rapid sweeping motion.

"He that walks in gray, *whisking* his riding rod."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Noble Gentleman*, ii.

3. To carry off suddenly and rapidly. (Usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *up*.)

"To see three rows of corn-sheaves suddenly *whisked up* into the air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

B. *Intrans.*: To move rapidly and nimbly.

"He was *whisking* along, with his tail streaming."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

whĭsk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whisk* (1), s.; *-er*, from the resemblance to a small brush.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who or that which whisks, or moves along in a rapid sweeping motion.

* 2. A moustache.

3. (*Pl.*): The long hair growing on the cheeks of a man.

¶ Whiskers exist also in some monkeys.

4. (*Pl.*): The bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat, or other animal, at each side. [VIBRISSÆ.]

"Eating tiger's flesh gives one courage; but unless the *whiskers* are first singed off, the tiger's spirit will haunt you."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 10, 1888.

II. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Projecting booms at the bows, to spread the guys of the jib-boom.

whĭs'-kĕred, *a.* [Eng. *whisker*; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with whiskers; wearing whiskers. (*Cowper: Colubriad.*)

* 2. Formed into whiskers.

whiskered-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Vespertilio mystacinus*, inhabiting Central Europe, and widely distributed throughout Asia, occurring occasionally in England. It is a small bat, dark chestnut-brown above, ashy-brown beneath; the hairs on the upper lip are longer than the rest, whence the specific and popular names.

whiskered-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sterna leucopareia.*

* **whĭs'-kĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *whisker*; *-y.*] Having or wearing whiskers; whiskered.

whĭs'-kĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A basket. (*Prov.*)

2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins.

whĭs'-keў (1), **whĭs'-kў** (1), *s.* [Gael. *uisgebeatha* = water of life, whiskey.] [USQUEBAUGH.] An ardent spirit, distilled generally from barley, but sometimes also from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c. There are two varieties—viz., malt-whiskey and grain-whiskey. The former is of finer quality, and made principally from malted barley or bere, and in the United States largely from rye. The latter is cheaper but stronger, and is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, oats, &c., dried and ground up. If kept sufficiently long, it is equal in quality to malt-whiskey.

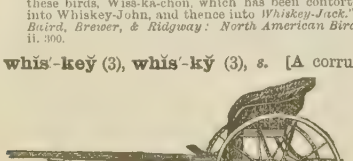
whĭs'-keў (2), **whĭs'-kў** (2), *s.* [See the compound and extract.]

whiskey-jack, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corvus canadensis* (Linn.), the Moor-bird, or Canada Jay.

"These birds are known throughout the fur countries by the name of *Whiskey-Jack*, not from any supposed predilection for that beverage, but probably . . . from a corruption of the Indian name for these birds, Wiss-ka-chon, which has been contorted into Whiskey-John, and thence into *Whiskey-Jack*."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, ii. 300.

whĭs'-keў (3), **whĭs'-kў** (3), *s.* [A corruption of *britschka*.] [BRITZSKA.] A kind of one-horse chaise; a Tim-whiskey.



WHISKEY

"Thy coach of hackney, *whiskey*, one-horse chair, And humblest gig through sundry suburbs whirl."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 69.

whĭs'-keў-fied, whĭs'-kў-fied, *a.* [Eng. *whiskey* (1), *whisky* (1); *-fied.*] Subjected to the operation of whiskey; intoxicated.

"The two *whiskeyfied* gentlemen are up with her."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xxxviii.

whĭsk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [WHISK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sweeping along lightly and rapidly.

2. Great, large. (*Prov.*)

whĭsp, *s.* [WISP.]

whĭs'-pĕr, * **whis-per-en,** * **whis-per-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Northumbrian *hwisprian*; cogn. with A.S. *hwistlian* = to whistle; O. Dut. *wisperen*, *wispelen* = to whisper; Ger. *wispeln*; Icel. *hviskra*; Sw. *hviska* = Dan. *hviske*; Eng. *whistle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak softly or in a low tone; to speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; to speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker.

2. To converse in whispers.

"Juno and Ceres *whisper* seriously."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To make a low, sibilant sound.

"Each *whispering* wind hath power now to fray."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

* 4. To speak under the breath, as one plotting, speaking of, or insinuating mischief; to devise mischief in whispers.

"To *whisper* and conspire against my youth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To speak to or address in a whisper or low voice.

"*Whisper* her ear and tell her."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

* 2. To inform quietly or privately.

"To *whisper* him, that there was no such passage in Homer!"—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

3. To utter in a low and not vocal tone; to say under the breath.

"She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,125.

4. To mention or speak about privately and confidentially.

"It was at the same time *whispered* as a great secret that he meant to retire altogether from business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 5. To prompt secretly.

"He came to *whisper* Wolsey."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

whĭs'-pĕr, *s.* [WHISPER, *v.*]

1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; the utterance of words without any vocal sound.

"And gently oped the door, and spake
In *whispers*—ne'er was voice so sweet!"
Byron: Mazeppa, xix.

2. Words uttered by whispering: hence, something communicated stealthily or secretly.

"Full well the busy *whisper* circling round
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village, 202.

3. A low, sibilant sound: as, the *whispers* of the wind.

4. A hint, a suggestion, an insinuation.

"Never had they breathed a *whisper* against arbitrary power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

whĭs'-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whisper*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who whispers.

"Next to these bawlers, is a troublesome creature who comes with the air of your friend and your intimate, and that is your *whisperer*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 148.

2. One who tells secrets or mischievous communications; a secret slanderer.

"A froward man soweth strife: and a *whisperer* separateth chief friends."—*Proverbs* xvi. 28.

* 3. A conveyer of secret information; a secret agent, a spy.

* **whĭs'-pĕr-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *whisper*; *-hood.*] The state of being a whisper; a time when a rumour is first suggested or insinuated.

"I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise . . . I can remember its *whisperhood*."—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 15.

whĭs'-pĕr-ĭng, * whys-per-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WHISPER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Speaking in whispers.

* 2. Making secret insinuations of evil; backbiting.

3. Making a soft, low, sibilant sound.

"Soft *whispering* airs shall lull thee to repose!"
Cowper: Elegy on the Approach of Spring.

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who whispers; a whisper.

¶ Whispering is speech without any employment of the vocal chords, and is effected chiefly by the lips and tongue. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

whispering-gallery, whispering-dome, *s.* A gallery or dome of an elliptical or circular form, in which faint sounds conveyed around the interior wall may be readily heard, while the same are inaudible elsewhere in the interior. Thus in an elliptical chamber if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper, he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. There is a Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and another at Gloucester Cathedral.

"*Whispering galleries* are formed of smooth walls having a continuous curved form. The mouth of the speaker is presented at one point, and the ear of the hearer at another and distant point. In this case, the sound is successively reflected from one point to the other until it reaches the ear."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 234.

* **whĭs'-pĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *whispering*; *-ly.*] In a whispering manner; in a whisper or low voice.

"He said to Hopeful, *whisperingly*, 'There is more hope of a fool than of him.'"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **whĭs'-pĕr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *whisper*; *-ous*; *-ly.*] In a whisper; whisperingly.

"The Duchess . . . gabbles on *whisperously*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. v., ch. viii.

whĭs'-sle, *v.* & *s.* [WHISTLE, *v.* & *s.*]

whist, *interj.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A slight sound, expressive of the breathing or whispering of some one approaching; cf. Lat. *st!* = hist; Ger. *st! bst! pst!* = hush, hist.]

* **A.** *As interj.*: Hush! silence! be still!

"*Whist*, wanton, still ye."—*Lodge: Euphues; Golden Legacie.*

* **B.** *As adj.*: Not speaking; not making a noise; mute, quiet, still. (Generally used as a predicate.)

"Underneath a hill
Far from the town, (where all is *whist* and still),"
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. i.

C. *As subst.*: A game at cards, so called from the silence necessary to play it attentively and correctly. It was formerly also called *whisk*. It is played by four persons, two of whom are partners against the other two. The full pack of fifty-two cards is used, thirteen being dealt out to each player in order, the dealer beginning with himself, and dealing from left to right. The last card dealt is turned face up on the table, and is called the trump card; the suit to which it belongs has for the hand the privilege of taking or being superior to any card of any other suit. The cards rank in value as follows: ace (the highest), king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and so on. The game is commenced by the player on the left hand of the dealer laying one card face upwards on the table, this being called leading off; the player on his left then plays a card of the same suit (if he has one), and is followed similarly by the player on his left. When all have played, the person who has played the highest card takes up the four cards played, these constituting what is termed a trick. If a player has no card of the suit led off, he may play one of any other suit. The winner of the first trick then leads off with any card he pleases for the second trick, the winner of which becomes the leader of the third trick, and so on. The score is taken as follows when the hand is played out: the partners who conjointly have won the majority out of the thirteen tricks, score one point for every trick over six. The ace, king, queen, and knave are called honours, and the partners who hold between them three of these cards score two points, and if they hold all of them they score four points; this is technically known as scoring two (or four) by honours. If each side holds two of these cards, honours are said to be divided. In long whist (now becoming obsolete) ten points make a game; in short whist only five points are required, and in this it is usual to count by tricks alone. A rubber consists of three games, and is won by the partners who score two of them. If one side wins the first two games the third is not played out. There

are several modifications of the game, such as solo whist, three-handed whist, &c. *

"With rhyme by Hoare, and epic blank by Hoyle:
Not him whose page, if still upheld by *whist*,
Requires no sacred theme to bid us list."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

***whĭst**, *v.i.* & *t.* [WHIST, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be or become silent, mute, or still.

"They *whisted* all." *Surrey: Virgil: Æneid* ii. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To make silent, mute, or still; to hush.

whĭs'tle (tle as **ĕl)**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hwistlan, hwistlian;* cogn. with Dan. *hvisle* = to whistle, to hiss; Sw. *hvissla* = to whistle. A word of imitative origin, like *whisper, whiz,* &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To make a musical sound with the lips and breath without using the vocal cords; the hollow of the mouth forming a resonance-box.

"'Have, then, thy wish!'—he *whistled* shrill."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

2. To utter a more or less shrill or piercing sound, or series of sounds, as a bird.

"The blackbird *whistles* from the thorny brake."
Thomson: Spring, 604.

3. To produce a sound for sounds by means of a particular kind of wind instrument (or whistle) or by means of steam forced through a small orifice.

4. To sound shrill or like a pipe.

"The wild winds *whistle,* and the billows roar."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey vii. 357.

5. To cause a sharp, shrill sound.

"A bullet *whistled* o'er his head."
Byron: The Giaour.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling.

2. To call, direct, or signal by a whistle.

"He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew, when he pleased, he could *whistle* them back."
Goldsmith: Retaliation, 107.

¶ * (1) *To go whistle:* To go to the deuce.

"Your fame is secure, let the critics *go whistle.*"
Shenstone: Poet & the Dun.

(2) *To whistle for a wind:* A superstitious practice amongst old sailors of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men, on the contrary, will not whistle during a storm.

* (3) *To whistle off:*

Falconry: To send off by a whistle; to send from the fist in search of prey; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; to dismiss. Hawks were always let fly against the wind; if they flew with the wind behind them they seldom returned. If, therefore, a hawk was for any reason to be dismissed or abandoned she was let off down the wind.

"If I could prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *whistle* her *off,* and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 3.

whĭs'-tle (tle as **ĕl)**, *s.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

1. A more or less piercing sound produced by forcing the breath through a small opening formed by contracting the lips.

2. Any similar sound: as—

(1) The sharp or shrill note of a bird.

(2) A similar sound produced by an instrument; as, the *whistle* of a locomotive, or fog-signal.

(3) A sound made by the wind, or by a body passing rapidly through the air: as, the *whistle* of a bullet.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound: as—

(1) A small tin or wooden pipe, pierced with holes, and used as a musical toy.

(2) A small instrument used for signalling, &c., by boatswains, policemen, sportsmen, &c.

(3) The instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signalling on railway engines, steam-ships, and the like.

4. The mouth or throat; used principally in the slang phrase, *To wet one's whistle* = to take a draught or draw.

"My *whistle* once *wet*
"I'll pipe him such a paven."
Beaum. & Fletc.: Mad Lover, ii.

¶ (1) *At one's whistle:* Ready at one's call.

"Ready *at his whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(2) *To pay for one's whistle, to pay dear for one's whistle:* To pay a high price for what one fancies; to pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to a story told by Dr. Franklin of his nephew, who set his mind on a common whistle, which he bought of a boy for four times its value.

"If a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. xxxv.

(3) *Worth the whistle:* Worth calling, worth inviting; worth notice. The dog is worth the pains of whistling for. Thus Heywood, in one of his dialogues, consisting entirely of proverbs, says, "It is a poor dog that is not *worth the whistling.*" Goneril says to Albany—

"I have been *worth the whistle.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

***whistle-drunk,** *a.* Completely drunk.

"He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk.*"—*Fielding: Tom Jones,* bk. xii., ch. ii.

whistle-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Motella tricirrhata, the Three-bearded Rockling. Pennant says the name was applied to the fish because "the Cornish fishermen whistle when desirous of taking this fish, as if by that they facilitated its capture." Also called weasel-fish.

***whistle-tankard,** *s.* A tankard fitted with a whistle, so arranged as to sound when the vessel was emptied, thus warning the drawer that more liquor was required.

whĭst'-lĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whistl(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who whistles.

"The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler,* who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 179.

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

"The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a *whistler.*"—*Field,* Aug. 27, 1887.

3. The keeper of an unlicensed spirit shop. [WHISTLE, *v.,* ¶ (2), WHISTLE-TANKARD.]

"The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the *whistlers,* and you may whistle for it wen you go to look."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) [RATTLE-WING.]

(2) The Green Plover. [PLOVER, 1. (1).]

2. *Zool.: Arctomys pruinosa,* the Hoary Marmot. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail. Common in the north-western parts of America.

whĭst'-lĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par.* or *a.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

whistling buoy, *s.* A sea buoy so constructed that the motion of the waves causes it to emit a sound somewhat resembling a steam-whistle.

***whistling-shop,** *s.* A place in which spirits are sold without a licence. (*Slang Dict.*)

"A *whistling-shop,* sir, is where they sell spirits."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xlv.

whistling-swan, *s.*

Ornith.: Cygnus musicus. [HOOPER (2), SWAN, II. 2.]

***whĭst'-lĭ, *wĭst-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *whist; -ly.*] Silently; in silence

"Stood *wistly* watching for the herd's approach."
Arden of Faversham, 1,599.

whĭt, *wit, *wight, *s.* [Properly *wiht,* from A.S. *wiht* = (1) a person, a wight, (2) a whit, a bit; so *áwiht* = aught; *náwiht* = naught.] [WIGHT, *s.*]

***1.** A space of time.

"She was falle aslepe a litil *wight.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,281.

2. A jot, an iota, a point; the smallest part or particle imaginable; used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

"He was very much the worse man for it, but no *whit* the worse painter."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. iv., ch. i.

white, * whit, * whighte, * whyt, * whyte, * wyte, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *hwít;* cogn. with Dut. *wit;* Icel. *hvítr;* Dan. *hvid;* Sw. *hvit;* Goth. *hweits;* O. H. Ger. *hwiz;* Ger. *weiss;* Sansc. *çveta* = white, from *çvit* = to be white, to shine.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being of the colour of pure snow; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours or their compounds; the opposite to black, dark, or coloured.

"The next to him was dressed in a large *white* wig and a black cravat."—*Goldsmith: Essays,* i.

2. Destitute of colour in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood-colour; pale, pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

"To turn *white* and swoon."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 308.

3. Having the colour of purity; pure, clean, spotless, stainless; free from spot or guilt.

"Calumny the *whitest* virtue strikes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

4. Gray, grayish-white, silvery or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c.

"Their berdes weren hore and *white.*"
Gower: C. A., i.

*5. Fair, specious.

*6. Lucky, favorable, happy. (A Latinism.)

¶ *White House:* A popular name for the Executive Mansion, or official residence of the President, at Washington, D. C.; hence (*fig.*), the Presidential office.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the natural colours of bodies [WHITE-LIGHT.]

"How *white* and red each other did destroy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 346.

2. Something, or a part of something, having the colour of snow: as—

* (1) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the centre or mark at which a missile is aimed; hence, that which is aimed at; a mark.

"The immortality of my fame is the *white* I shoot at." *Massinger: Emperor of the East,* iv. 4.

(2) The albumen of an egg; the pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also the name given sometimes to the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo.

"The yolke of the egge can not be without the *whyte,* nor the *whyte* without the yolke."—*Berners: Froissart; Croneyle,* vol. ii., ch. xlii.

(3) That part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part.

"Turns up th' *white* o' the eye to his discourse."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

(4) A member of the white race of mankind.

3. *Plural:* [WHITES].

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The sub-family Pieridi. The Black-veined White is *Aporia crataegi;* the Green-chequered, *Pieris daplidice;* the Green-veined, *P. napi;* the Large White, *P. brassicæ;* the Marbled White, *Melanargia galathea;* the Small White, *Pieris rapæ;* and the Wood White, *Leucophasia sinapis.*

¶ (1) *In the white:* (See extract).

"It may be here explained that *in the white* is a cabinet-making term for unpolished goods."—*Echo,* Nov. 30, 1886.

(2) *White softening of the brain:*

Pathol.: [SOFTENING].

¶ White-antimonial ore = *Valentinite;* White-arsenic = *Arsenolite;* White-copperas = *Goslarite* and *Coquimbite;* White-copper ore = *Kyrosite;* White-garnet = *Leucite;* White-iron pyrites = *Marcasite;* White-lead ore = *Cerussite;* White-nickel = *Rammelsbergite;* White-tellurium = *Sylvenite;* White-vitriol = *Goslarite.*

white-admiral, *s.*

Entom.: Limenitis camilla (or *sibylla*). [ADMIRAL, C. 2.]

white-amphisbæna, *s.*

Zool.: Amphisbæna alba, eighteen to twenty inches long, and about as thick as a man's finger. [AMPHISBÆNIDÆ.]

white-antimony, *s.* [VALENTINITE.]

white-ants, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A popular name for any of the Termitidæ (q.v.). The resemblance to the ants, Formicidæ, &c., is in the general aspect, their life in social communities, the appearance at certain times of many winged individuals, and the nature of the habitations. But they belong to different orders, the venation of the wings being different. A white ant looks not unlike a soft immature earwig, but without the forceps. White ants constitute the most destructive insect pest to be found in the tropics. They do not attack human beings, their ravages being confined to property. They make their way into houses through some minute aperture which they have found or have themselves formed in the floor or in the wall. Nothing external may reveal the fact that the joists or rafters on which they have been operating are weakened and rendered unsafe by being all pierced internally with their galleries. If they can effect an entrance into a library they bring

up mud and construct tunnels with it so as to glue one book to another, and eat away the leather or cloth by which the boards were affixed to the book itself, besides rounding off the angles of a number of the volumes. Whatever is in danger of them is placed on a table or frame, the legs of which rest on stone stands, surrounded by water. Every historical document in India is in danger from these destructive creatures. Prof. Drummond suggests that white ants probably render the same service in the tropics which earthworms do in temperate lands. The workers and soldiers of the white ants are blind, and rarely appear above ground, making their migrations from place to place under mud tunnels, which they construct as they advance. The workers have large broad heads and strong jaws adapted for gnawing; the soldiers have still larger heads and longer jaws. These wingless forms resemble the true ants in appearance, but the winged male and female forms are much larger and flatter. The latter possess eyes, and leave the nest in great flying swarms in the pairing season, few of them escaping the ravages of their enemies during this period. The "ant hills" erected by them are wonderful in character, those of *Termes bellicosus*, of West Africa, being huge sugar-loaf shaped mounds of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, and so strongly cemented as to bear a man's weight. Internally they present several stories and many chambers, some for the workers and soldiers, one for the king and queen, and others for the eggs and young, and for food supplies. One species is common in the United States, *T. flavipes*; it is fortunately not specially destructive. The female or queen of the termites undergoes remarkable changes, increasing in size till from two to five inches in length, and becoming enormously distended with eggs, which it may lay at the rate of 80,000 a day.

white-arsenic, *s.* [ARSENIOUS-OXIDE.]

white-ash, *s.*

Bot.: (1) An American tree, *Fraxinus americana*; (2) *Pyrus Aucuparia*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

white-ash herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Ægopodium Podagraria*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

white-back, *s.*

Bot.: *Populus alba*. Named from the white colour of the leaves on their lower side.

white-backed coly, *s.*

Ornith.: *Colius capensis*, from South Africa. Length about fourteen inches; ash-coloured, rump and lower back glossed with red, white line (bordered on each side by a broader black one) from shoulders to rump.

white-backed skunk, *s.*

Zool.: *Mephitis* (or *Spilogale*) *putorius*, from South America, Mexico, and the south-west of the United States. It is larger than the Common Skunk, from which it is also distinguished by its short white tail.

white-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Magnolia glauca*. (*Ogilvie.*)

white-beam, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aria*. Named from the white down on the young shoots and the underside of the leaves.

white-bear, *s.*

Zool.: *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear (q.v.). The name is somewhat of a misnomer, as only the young bears are really white, the fur in adults changing to a creamy tint, whence Scotch whalers sometimes call this animal the Brownie.

white-beard, *s.* A man having a white or gray beard; a gray-beard; an old man.

"*White-beards* have armed their thin and hairless scalps." *Shakesp.:* *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

white-bearded, *a.* Having a white or gray beard.

"Our *white-bearded* Patriarchs died." *Byron:* *Heaven & Earth*, i. 3.

White-bearded monkey:

Zool.: *Semnopithecus nestor*, a native of Ceylon.

white-beech, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagus sylvatica*, var. *americana*.

white-bellied sea-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: *Haliœtus leucogaster*, from Australia and the Moluccas, ranging to India and Cochin China.

white-bellied seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Monachus albiventer*. [MONK-SEAL.]

white-bellied water-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Hydromys leucogaster*, a small rat-like rodent from New South Wales and Van Dienan's Land.

white-ben, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata*.

white-bismuth, *s.*

Chem. & Comm.: Bismuth subnitrate. [BISMUTH, 3.]

white-blaze, *s.* [WHITE-FACE.]

white-blow, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Draba verna*; (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

* **white-bonnet,** *s.* A fictitious or sham bidder at sales by auction; a puffer.

white-bordered butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Vanessa antiopa*, a rare British butterfly, better known as the Camberwell Beauty. Wings purplish chocolate, with broad whitish hind margins, and a broad black band with six or seven blue spots on each wing, the fore pair also with two whitish spots. Caterpillar spinous, black, dotted with white, and with a red spot on each segment from the fourth to the eleventh; it feeds on *Salix alba*.

white-bottle, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata*. So named to distinguish it from the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

white-brant, *s.*

Ornith.: The Snow-goose (q.v.).

white-brass, *s.* An alloy of copper and zinc, with sufficient of the latter, or of nickel, lead, &c., to give it a white colour.

white-bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Abramis blicca*, a British and European species. It is about a foot long, silvery white, sometimes with a bluish tinge.

White-Brethren, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A body of enthusiasts who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and, under the leadership of a priest claiming to be Elias, declared a crusade against the Turks in order to obtain possession of the Holy Land. They were met at Viterbo by the Papal troops, and were dispersed. Their leader was carried to Rome where he was burnt as a heretic in 1403.

white-bristle, *s.* [SPLENIC-FEVER, 3.]

white-bug, *s.* An insect which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

white-butterfly, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): The genus Pieris, or the sub family Pieridi (q.v.).

white cabbage-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Pieris (q.v.).

white-campion, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis vespertina*. The flowers are fragrant in the evening.

white-candlewood, *s.*

Bot.: *Amyris toxifera*, a large tree with pinnate leaves and bunches of purple pear-shaped fruits, tasting like the balsam of copaiba. The juice of the tree is as black as ink; its wood has a pleasant smell and takes a fine polish. It grows in the Carolinas. [JANCA.]

white-canons, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A popular name for the Premonstratensians.

white-cap, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* *Agaricus arvensis*. [AGARICUS.]

2. *Zool.:* The Tree Sparrow or Mountain Sparrow, *Pyrgita montana*.

3. One of a self-constituted secret committee or body of men who, under pretence of regulating public morality in the community in which they live, commit outrages upon such people as have encountered their ill-will. (*U.S.*)

white-caterpillar, *s.*

Entom.: The larva of the Magpie Moth (q.v.).

white-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cupressus thyoides*; (2) *Melia Azedarach*.

white-centaury, *s.*

Bot.: *Centaurea alba*, a native of Souther Europe.

white-chalk, *s.*

Geol.: [CHALK, A. II. 2. (1).].

white-clergy, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The parish priests in Russia, as distinguished from the black clergy or monks.

white-cloud illuminator, *s.*

Microscopy: A reflector to illuminate an object with a subdued white light, such as is obtained from a bright white cloud. In place of a plane mirror, a surface of pounded glass or plaster of Paris is used.

white-clover, *s.*

Bot.: *Trifolium repens*, a perennial creeping plant, sometimes a foot and a half high, the leaflets obovate or obcordate, toothed, sometimes with a semilunar band at their base; flowers white or somewhat roseate.

white-coat, *s.* (See extract.)

"The phenomenon so carefully described by him was simply a '*white-coat*,' or young six-weeks-old seal." —*Blackwood's Magazine*, July, 1873, p. 54.

white-cola, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Sterculia macrocarpa*. They are very bitter, and are used by the negroes of the Guinea coast as a condiment. [COLA.]

white-copper, *s.* White tombac. [TOMBAC.]

white-corpuscles, *s. pl.* [CORPUSCLE, II. 2. (1).]

white-crested plantain-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corythaix musophaga*. [MUSOPHAGINÆ.]

white-crime, *s.* An offence against the law which is not condemned by the feeling of the community.

"At present, when an Irishman is accused in Ireland of what is called a *white-crime* by his fellow-countrymen (such, for instance, as the murder of a care taker or a landlord) the difficulty is not only with the jury but with the witnesses."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 21, 1887.

white-crop, *s.*

Agric.: A term applied to grain crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their colour as they ripen, in contradistinction to green-crop, root-crop, &c.

white-cross knight, *s.* A Knight Hospitaller. The order wore a white cross to distinguish them from the Knight Templars, who wore a red one.

White-cross Society, *s.* A society instituted in or about 1883, at Bishop Auckland, to urge upon men the obligation of personal purity; to raise the tone of public opinion upon questions of morality; and to inculcate a respect for womanhood.

white-dammar, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A gum resin produced by *Vateria indica*. [VATERIA.]

white-deal, *s.* The timber of *Abies excelsa*.

white-ear, *s.* A bird, the Fallow-finch or Wheatear.

white-elephant, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Zool.:* An elephant affected with albinism. Such animals appear to have been known to the ancients (*Ælian.* iii. 46; *Hor. Ep.* ii. 1. 195). They are highly esteemed by some eastern potentates, and are considered sacred in Siam. A specimen purchased by Mr. Barnum from King Theebaw of Burmah was brought to the United States in 1884, and shown as one of the principal attractions of the travelling menagerie. It stood seven feet and a half high, and the face, ears, front of trunk, fore feet, and part of breast were of a light ash color.

2. *Fig.:* A present which does one much more harm than good, or more generally any nominal advantage which has this effect. It is generally reported that when the king of Siam desires to ruin any one, he makes him a present of a white elephant [1.]. The sacred animal has an enormous appetite, and, being sacred, it is a crime to let it die, so that the gift generally entails ruin on the recipient.

white-ermine, *s.*

Entom.: Spilosoma menthastri. (*Stainton.*) *Arctia menthastri.* (*Newman.*) One of the Chelonidæ (approximately = Arctiidæ, q.v.). Fore wings, yellowish white, with four curved, transverse rows of black spots; hind wings white, spotted with black. Expansion of wings, 1⅝ or 1¾ inches. Abdomen yellow, with black spots. Larva black, with long hairs; it feeds on various low plants.

white-eye, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of Zosterops (q.v.), from the fact that the eyes are encircled with compact white feathers.

† **white-eyed,** *a.* Having pale, lustreless eyes. (*Tennyson: Palace of Art*, 239.)

White-eyed duck:

Ornith.: Fuligula nyroca, allied to the Pochard (q.v.), but distinguished from it by having the irides white, and a broad white bar on the wing. An irregular winter and spring visitor to Britain, principally occurring on the east coast.

white-eyelid monkey, *s.* [Mangabey.]

white-face, white-blaze, *s.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

white-faced, *a.*

1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear, grief, illness, or the like; pale-faced.

2. Having a white front, surface, or aspect.

"That pale, that *white-faced* shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

White-faced duck:

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to the female of the Scaup, from its having a white band, which grows broader with age, at the base of the bill. [Scaup (3).]

† **white-favored,** *a* Wearing or decked with white rosettes or favors. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, Conc. 90.)

white-feather, *s.* The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in vogue. As a gamecock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that the bird was not game. (Generally used in the phrases, *To show the white-feather, To have a white feather in one's wing.*)

white-film, *s.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

white-florin, *s.*

Bot.: Agrostis alba.

white-fish, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A general term for whitings and haddocks.

II. *Ichthyology:*

1. A popular name for the genus Leuciscus. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 599.)

2. An American name for the genus Coregonus. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 648.)

white-flowered, *a.* Bearing white flowers. (*Tennyson: Godiva*, 63.)

white-flag, *s.*

1. A flag of truce.

2. The flag of France under the Bourbons. The field was white, with the royal arms on an escutcheon, surmounted by a crown.

white-flux, *s.*

Metall.: A compound of potassic carbonate and nitre.

white-foot, *s.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

white-footed hapalote, *s.*

Zool.: Hapalotis albipes, from the mountainous parts of New South Wales. It is about the size of a rat, smoky brown in colour, with the feet and belly white.

white-footed mouse, *s.* [Deer-mouse.]

* **White Friars,** *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A popular English name in pre-Reformation times for the friars of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, now generally known as Carmelites. The name had reference to the fact that they wore over the brown habit a white scapular and cloak. [Carmelite, Scapular, B. 1.]

"They were recognized as one of the Mendicant orders; our ancestors knew them as the *White Friars.*"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 121.

white-fronted lemur, *s.*

Zool.: Lemur albifrons, from Madagascar. It is easily distinguished by the broad band of white fur encircling the forehead, cheeks, and ears.

white-goby, *s.*

Ichthy.: Latrunculus pellucidus, a very small Goby, common in some localities in the British Islands and in Europe. It is distinguished by its transparent body, wide mouth, and single row of teeth. It lives but one year, and is the only known instance of what may be called an "annual" vertebrate. The spawning season is June and July; the eggs are hatched in August, and the young fish attain their full growth between October and December. In July and August the adults die off, and by September only the fry are to be found. (*Günther: Study of Fishes.*)

white-grouse, white-ptarmigan, *s.*

Ornith.: Lagopus albus. [Willow-grouse.]

white-gum, *s.* A kind of gum-rash, *Strophulus albidus,* in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish. [Strophulus.]

white-gunpowder, *s.* A blasting mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium and sugar. It is now rarely used owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transport, or the like.

white-haired, *a.* Having white hair. (*Tennyson: Tithonus*, 8.)

white-handed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having white hands.

"*White-handed* mistress, one sweet word with thee."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Having clean or unstained hands; free from guilt.

White-handed gibbon: [Lar-gibbon].

white-hass, *s.* Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. (*Scotch.*)

"There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

White Hats, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The name given to a democratic faction which, commencing in 1377 at Ghent, the next year rose in revolt, and continued to give trouble till the accession of Philip II. of Burgundy in 1384.

white-head, *s.*

Bot.: Parthenium Hysterophorus, from Jamaica.

white-headed duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Erismatura leucocephala, from south-eastern Europe and northern Africa. [Stiff-tailed Ducks.]

white-headed saki, *s.* [Saki.]

white-headed titmouse, *s.*

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to a species of Acredula, from Scandinavia and

A B

TITMICE.

A. White-headed Titmouse; B. Long-tailed Titmouse.

Germany, in which the whole of the head is white. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, the Long-tailed Titmouse, *Acredula caudata* (†*Parus caudatus*).

white-heat, *s.* That degree of heat at which bodies become incandescent and appear white from the bright glow which they emit.

white-hellebore, *s.* [Hellebore, ¶, Veratrum.]

white-herring, *s.* The common herring, fresh or salted, but not smoked for preservation, as distinguished from red-herring.

white-hoop, *s.*

Bot.: A Jamaica name for *Tournefortia bicolor.*

* **white-hooved,** *a.* Having white hoofs.

"A jet-black goat, white-horned, *white-hooved.*"
Tennyson: Œnone, 50.

white-horehound, *s.* [Marrubium.]

white-horned, *a.* Having white horns (See extract under White-hooved.)

white-horse, *s.*

Bot.: Portlandia grandiflora, a Jamaica plant.

white-horses, *s. pl.* A name given to tossing, white-topped waves.

"The bay is now curling and writhing in *white-horses.*"—*C. Kingsley*, in *Life*, i. 168.

white-indigo, *s.* [Indigogen.]

white-iron, *s.* Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin.

white-lady, *s.*

Bot.: The Snowdrop (q.v.). Britten & Holland give this on the authority of Ouida in *Strathmore.*

white-land, *s.* A tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

white laurel, *s.* [Beaver-tree.]

white-lead, *s.* A dense white powder, insoluble in water, but easily dissolved in dilute nitric or acetic acid; extensively employed in painting. [Ceruse, 1., Lead-carbonate, 1.]

white leaf tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus Aria. (*Evelyn.*) Named from the silvery under-surface of the leaves.

white-leather, *s.* [Whitleather, 1.]

white-leg, *s.*

Pathol.: Phlegmasia dolens (q.v.).

white-legged, *a.* Having white legs.

white-leprosy, *s.*

Pathol.: Leprosy characterized by morbid whiteness of the skin. (2 *Kings* v. 27; cf. also Exod. iv. 6.) Heb. צָרַעַת (*tsaraath*) from צָרַע (*tsara*) = (1) to prostrate; (2) to affect with leprosy. Probably the tuberculated variety of *Elephantiasis græca.* It does not exactly correspond to the ancient description, but diseases often somewhat alter their character. It is still characterized at one stage by white spots, and the change to white of the hair of the head and beard, but the whole surface of the skin is not white. There is also a leucopathic sub-variety of the non-tuberculated leprosy, in which there are white spots or blotches on the skin. [Elephantiasis, Leprosy.]

* **White Lias,** *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Mr. William Smith to certain cream-coloured limestones in the West of England, since shown by Mr. Charles Moore to belong to the Rhætic formation.

white-lie, *s.* A lie for which some kind of excuse can be made; a false statement made in the interest of peace, reconciliation, harmless sport, or the like; a harmless or non-malicious falsehood; a pious fraud. [Cf. White-crime, White-witch.]

"Sir George has told me a lie—a *white-lie* he says, but I hate a *white-lie.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 287.

white-light, *s.*

Optics: The apparently simple sensation which is nevertheless really produced on the retina by a certain mixture of colours. Ordinarily white light is composed of the whole of the visible colours of the spectrum, as in sunlight; and the fact of white resulting from this mixture can be demonstrated in many ways, as by re-uniting the spectral colours themselves, or by revolving rapidly a disc [Newton's disc] painted with the colours in separate sectors. A similar mixture of pigments fails, partly because the pigments themselves are never pure colours, and partly and chiefly because pigments act rather as absorbents of the light reflected from the paper or other colours underneath than as additional illuminating colours. White light can, however, be also compounded of three, or of only two colours, which are then called complementary colours. Such white is quite undistinguishable by the eye from white compounded of all the colours; and hence it follows that the eye is not an ultimate appeal in such matters, but is easily deceived by apparently similar total results really compounded of quite different materials. The same applies to colours, which can also be imitated so far as the eye can judge, but analysis by the prism reveals the different composition of the light instantly.

white-lily, *s.*
Bot. : Lilium candidum. [LILIUM, ¶.]

white lime, *s.* A solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash.

white-limed, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.
"Ye *white-limed* walls! ye alehouse painted signs!"
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

white-line, *s.*
1. *Print. :* A blank space between lines of type.
2. *Naut. :* An untarred cord or rope.

white-lipped peccary, *s.* [PECCARY.]

*** white-listed,** *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground. (*Tennyson : Merlin & Vivien,* 788.)

*** white-livered,** *a.* Cowardly, pusillanimous.
"*White-liver'd* runagate, what doth he there?"
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 4.

¶ From the old notion that cowardly persons had pale-coloured or bloodless livers.
"How many cowards . . . inward searched
Have *livers white* as milk."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

white-magic, *s.* [MAGIC, ¶ (5).]

white-manganese, *s.* An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.

white-meat, *s.*
1. Food composed of milk, cheese, butter, eggs, and the like.
"The country-men who fed on *white meats* made of milk."—*Camden : Hist. Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1585).
2. Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and the like. (*Simmonds.*)

white-metal, *s.*
1. A term usually applied to an alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is in such quantity as to give it a white colour.
2. Any of the soft metals, usually of a light colour, used for bearings in machinery.

*** white-money,** *s.* Silver coin.

white-mould, *s.*
Bot. (Pl.): The Mucedines (q.v.).

white-mouse, *s.*
Zool. : An albino variety of the Common Mouse (*Mus musculus*). [MOUSE, s., II. 3.]

white-mustard, *s.*
Bot. : Brassica or *Sinapis alba.* It is hispid, with reflexed hairs, the stem one to three feet high, the leaves lyrato-pinnatifid or pinnate, the flowers yellow. Found in fields in England or cultivated. Watson believes it a colonist.

white-necked otary, *s.*
Zool. : Otaria albicollis (*Neophoca lobata,* Gray), from Australia. Adult males from eight to nine feet long, and larger specimens are said to occur. Face, neck, under-surface, back, and sides blackish-brown, passing into slaty-gray on the extremities; hinder half of the crown, nape, and back of neck rich fawn. Called also Australian Sea Lion, Gray's Australian Hair Seal, and, from the peculiar light colour on the head, Cowled and Counsellor Seal.

white-noddy, white-tern, *s.*
Ornith. : Gygis candida, from the South Pacific. The plumage is pure white and of silky softness, whence it is also called the Silky Tern.

white-nosed monkey, *s.* [VAULTING-MONKEY.]

white-nun, *s.* The Smew (q.v.).

white-oak, *s.*
Bot. : (1) *Quercus pedunculata;* (2) *Q. alba;* (3) In New South Wales, *Casuarina leptoclada.*
¶ *Q. alba,* the White Oak of the United States, is a tree of leading economic importance, its wood being largely used in ship and house building, in the making of wheels, wagons, and casks, and for many other purposes. It is abundant throughout the eastern section of the country, extending far into Canada on the north and to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. In aspect it resembles *Q. robur,* the European oak, forming a thick trunk with spreading base, and extending huge spreading boughs when in open spaces. Its name is derived from the whitish color of its bark. In favorable situations it often attains a great size. Trunks of three or four feet diameter are not infrequent, and much larger ones are sometimes found. The wood is strong and hard in texture, but variable in quality, and less durable than that of the best British oaks.

White Penitents, *s. pl.*
Church Hist. : The White Brethren (q.v.).

white-pepper, *s.* [PEPPER, s., 2.]

white-pine, *s.*
Botany & Commercial :
1. *Pinus strobus:* Of the lumber yielding trees of the United States the White Pine stands first, being important for its large growth and abundance, and for the soft even grain of its wood, which renders it one of the most easily worked trees for carpentry purposes. No other tree of this country is used so abundantly in the building and other common wood-working arts. This tree abounds from Canada to the Gulf States, but in the Eastern States has been so destroyed by the lumbermen that the former great forests of it have largely disappeared. At one time Maine and Vermont were celebrated for the size of their white pines, but few of these great trees now exist in New England, while the vast forests formerly existing in the mountains of Pennsylvania have been greatly depleted. Within recent years Michigan has been the chief source of white pine lumber, but the immense forests of that state and of Wisconsin are rapidly vanishing before the lumberman's destructive axe. It is estimated that the once seemingly inexhaustible store can last but a few years more at the present rate of indiscriminate destruction. There are large forests still in Canada. The White Pine belongs to the group with five leaves in each tuft. It is often a tree of noble proportions, attaining, in a deep, rich soil, a height of 150 or even 200 feet, the trunks sometimes 80 or 90 feet high without a branch. This renders them valuable for masts. Trunks have been measured from six to nearly eight feet in diameter. The wood of the White Pine is durable for indoor use, particularly when protected by paint, but rapidly decays when exposed to moist air. It is very liable to dry rot. It has been introduced into England, where it is known as Weymouth Pine. It grows well in Germany.
2. *Pinus Tæda.* [PINUS.]

white-poplar, *s.* [ABELE, POPULUS.]

white-poppy, *s.*
Bot. : Papaver somniferum. [PAPAVER.]

white-pot, *s.* A kind of dish made of milk, sliced rolls, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven.
"Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *white-pot* brings."
King : On Cookery.

white-potherb, *s.*
Bot. : Valerianella olitoria.

white-precipitate, *s.*
Chem. : $(NH_2Hg'')Cl$. Ammonio-chloride of mercury. Discovered by Raymond Lully in the thirteenth century, and obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride). It is a heavy white powder, inodorous, but possessing a metallic taste; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and easily decomposed by heat. It is a violent poison, but is used in pharmacy in the form of an ointment, as a stimulating application in chronic skin diseases, and for the destruction of lice.

white-pudding, *s.*
1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.
2. A kind of sausage made in Scotland of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stuffed into a proper intestine.

white-pyrites, *s.* [WHITE, ¶.]

White Quakers, *s. pl.*
Church Hist. : The name given to those Quakers who seceded from the Irish body about 1840, from their habit of dressing in white. They form a small community, chiefly confined to Dublin. Blunt says they are "Antinomians of the worst description."

white-rag worm, *s.* [LURG.]

white-rent, *s.*
1. In Devon and Cornwall a rent or duty of eightpence payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.
2. A kind of rent paid in silver, or white-money.

white-rhinoceros, *s.* [RHINOCEROS, 1. (1) (*c*).]

White Ribbon Gospel Army, *s.*
Church Hist. : A religious sect or Christian society giving special attention to moral purity. They first registered places of worship in 1884.

white-robed, *a.*
1. Wearing white robes.
"The *white-robed* choir attendant."
Wordsworth : Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.
***2.** White with foam or spray.
"When copious rains have magnified the streams
Into a loud and *white-robed* waterfall."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iii.

white root, *s.*
Bot. : Polygonatum officinale.

white-rope, *s.* [WHITE-LINE, 2.]

white-rose, *s.*
Bot. : The popular name for any rose of which the bloom is white. [ROSE, s., ¶ (2).]

white-rot, *s.*
Bot. : (1) One of the popular names for the genus Hydrocotyle (q.v.); (2) *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

white-rubber, *s.* Caoutchouc mixed with such quantity of any white pigment as to give a dead white colour to it. The ingredients are added in combination with sulphur, so as to make a white vulcanite (q.v.) when heat is applied.

white-rump, white-tail, *s.* [WHEATEAR, Etym.]

white-rust, *s.* [CYSTOPUS, 1.]

white-salt, *s.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

white-shafted fantail, *s.*
Ornith. : Rhipidura albiscapa.

white-shark, *s.*
Ichthy. : Carcharias vulgaris, one of the largest and most formidable of the family. It is a native of tropical and sub-tropical seas, and has occasionally strayed to the British coast. Specimens have been known to attain a length of thirty feet; ashen-brown above, white below.

white-sheep, *s. pl.*
Hist. : An appellation given to the Turkomans who conquered Persia about 1468, but were expelled in 1501. Named from their having a white sheep on their banner.

white-skin, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As adj. :* Made of a white skin.
"Lay aside your *white-skin* wrapper."
Longfellow : Hiawatha, vii.
B. *As subst. :* A member of the white race of mankind; a white.
"The whole race of *white-skins* . . . capable of mastering the deadly science."—*Field,* Feb. 4, 1888.

white-smut, *s.*
Veg. Pathol. : The white slime occurring on hyacinth bulbs affected with hyacinth pest (q.v.).

white-spruce, *s.*
Bot. : Abies alba. [SPRUCE-FIR.]

white-spur, *s.*
Her. : A kind of esquire. (*Cowel.*)

white-squall, *s.* [SQUALL, s., ¶ (3).]

white stony-corals, *s. pl.* [MADREPORARIA.]

white-stork, *s.*
Ornith. : Ciconia alba. [STORK.]

white-stuff, *s.*
Gilding : A composition of size and whiting used by gilders to cover woodwork on which gold-leaf is to be laid.

white-Sundays, *s. pl.*
Bot. : Narcissus poeticus. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

white-swelling, *s.*
Pathol. : A popular name for *Phlegmasia dolens* (q.v.). So named because the colour of the skin remains unaltered notwithstanding the inflammation.

white-tail, *s.* [WHITE-RUMP.]

white-tailed eagle, *s.* [EAGLE (1), ¶ (14).]

white-tailed gnu, *s.*

Zool.: Catoblepas gnu, the Common Gnu, as distinguished from *C. gorgon*, the Brindled Gnu, in which the tail is black.

white-tailed mole, *s.*

Zool.: Talpa leucura, an Indian species, closely allied to the Common Mole, but differing in dentition from the genus Talpa (q.v.)

white-tern, *s.* [WHITE-NODDY.]

white-thorn, *s.* [WHITETHORN.]

white-throat, *s.* [WHITETHROAT.]

white-throated monitor, *s.*

Zool.: Monitor albogularis, a large terrestrial species from South Africa.

white-throated sparrow, *s.* [ZONOTRICHIA.]

white-tincture, *s.* A preparation which the alchemists believed would turn any of the baser metals into silver.

white-tips, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Urosticte (q.v.).

white-tombac, *s.* [TOMBAC.]

white-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Melaleuca Leucadendron; an East Indian evergreen tree, with alternate, long, lanceolate, acuminated, falcate, three to five-nerved leaves, the flowering branches pendulous, the flowers in spikes. Cultivated in Britain as a stove plant.

* **white-upturned,** *a.* Turned up so as to show the white (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 2.)

white-vine, *s.*

Bot.: Clematis Vitalba. [CLEMATIS, TRAVELLER'S JOY (1).]

white-vitriol, *s.* [ZINC-SULPHATE.]

white-wagtail, *s.*

Ornith.: Motacilla alba, a bird found over the whole of Europe, northern Asia, India, Burmah, and northern Africa. In general habits, food, and haunts it closely resembles the Pied Wagtail, with which species it was long confounded. It differs from it in nesting habits, and has been known to breed in the burrow of a sand martin. The beak is broader than in the Pied Wagtail (*M. lugubris*, or †*yarrellii*), and in its summer plumage the White Wagtail has only the throat and head black, while in the Pied Wagtail that color extends over the head, chest, and neck.

white-walled, *a.* Having white walls. (*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, xiii.)

white-walnut, *s.* [BUTTERNUT.]

white-wash, *s. & v.* [WHITEWASH, *s. & v.*]

white-water, *s.* A dangerous disease affecting sheep.

white water-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphæa alba. [NYMPHÆA.]

white-wax, *s.* Bleached beeswax.

white-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (3) *Achillea Ptarmica.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

white-whale, *s.* [BELUGA, 2.]

white wild-vine, *s.*

Bot.: Bryonia dioica. [BRYONY, I. 1.] So named to distinguish it from Black bryony (q.v.).

white-willow, *s.*

Bot.: Salix alba. [SALIX.]

white-wine, *s.*

1. Any wine of a clear transparent colour, bordering on white, as madeira, sherry, &c. Opposed to wine of a deep red colour, as port or burgundy.

† 2. Gin. (*Slang.*)

"If he would call that first of goes
By that genteeler name—*white-wine.*"
Randall's Diary. (1820.)

white-winged chough, *s.*

Ornith.: Corcorax melanorhamphus, the sole species of the genus, from Australia.

white-winged crossbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Loxia leucoptera; an American species which has occasionally occurred in Britain. It is distinguished from the Common Crossbill by the wings being barred with white, and from *Loxia bifasciata*, the Two-barred Crossbill, by the smaller size of the white bars.

white-winged lark, *s.*

Ornith.: Melanocorypha († *Alauda*) *sibirica*, a native of Asiatic Russia, ranging into Europe, and recorded once in England. It is of stouter build than the Skylark (q.v.), and has the primaries edged with dull white. Little is known of its habits.

white-witch, *s.* A witch or wizard said to exert supernatural powers for good and not for evil purposes. [WITCHCRAFT.]

"There is mention of creatures that they call *white-witches*, which do only good turns for their neighbours."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 5.

white-wizard, *s.* [WHITE-WITCH.]

white-wolf, *s.* [WOLF.]

white-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A term applied to a large number of trees, as *Tilia americana*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and the genus *Petrobium*, spec. *Petrobium arborewm*, from St. Helena; (2) The Alburnum (q.v.).

White-wood bark: [CANELLA-BARK].

white-worm, *s.*

Entom.: The larva of the Cockchafer (q.v.).

* **whīte,** * **whyte,** *v.t. & i.* [WHITE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make white; to whiten, to whitewash.

"It is to be supposed your passion hath sufficiently *whited* your face."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To gloss over.

"*Whit'st* over all his vices."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brothers, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become white; to whiten.

whīte'-bāit, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *bait.*]

Ichthyology:

1. A small fish to which specific and, by some authorities, generic distinction has been given; in the first case as *Clupea alba*, in the second as *Rogenia alba*, now known to be the fry of the herring (*Clupea harengus*). Whitebait are caught chiefly in the estuary of the Thames, and are not uncommon in the Firth of Forth. The fishery begins in April and lasts till September, bag-nets sunk four or five feet below the water being employed. The whitebait brought to market are from three to four inches long, pale ashy-green above, silvery-white beneath. They are of exquisite flavor, and favorites among English epicures. They are not known under this name elsewhere. The herring-fry thus caught ranges from two to six or nine months old. The fry of the sprat is also taken, and sometimes that of the shad, these occurring in abundance at the mouths of rivers and in estuaries where the adults are numerous.

2. A local name for *Salanx chinensis*, called also Japanese Whitebait. [SALANX.]

whīte'-bŏy, *s.* [Etym. in sense 1., doubtful; in sense 2., see extract.]

* 1. An old term of endearment applied to a favourite son, dependant, or the like; a darling.

"One of God's *whiteboys*."—*Bunyan.* (*Annandale.*)

2. A member of a secret agrarian association organized in Ireland about 1759 or 1760. It was composed of starving labourers, evicted tenants, and others in a like situation, who assembled at night to destroy the property of harsh landlords, or their agents, the Protestant clergy, tax or tithe collectors, and others who had made themselves obnoxious in the locality. In many cases they even went to the extreme of murder.

"The *Whiteboys* so styled themselves because during their nocturnal excursions they covered their usual attire with white shirts. This disguise was used principally to enable them while scouring through the darkness to recognise each other. The *Whiteboys* made war ostensibly against the exaction of tithes."—*Banim.* (*Annandale.*)

¶ Walpole (*Letters*, iii. 250) applies the term to London rioters.

whīte'-bŏy-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *whiteboy; -ism.*] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

Whīte'-chăp-ĕl, *s.* [See def.] A district in the east of London.

Whitechapel-cart, *s.* A light, two-wheeled spring cart, such as is used by grocers, butchers, &c., for delivering goods to their customers. Often called Chapel-cart or Whitechapel.

* **whīt'-ĕd,** * **whit-id,** * **whyt-ed,** *a.* [WHITE, *v.*] Made white externally; whitened.

"Thanne Poul seide to him, thou *whitid* wal."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxiii.

† **Whīte-fēld'-ī-ăns,** *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of George Whitefield (1714–70), who separated from the Wesleys in 1741 on the question of personal election, and established the Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.). In 1748 Whitefield became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, and since then the name Whitefieldian has fallen into disuse. [HUNTINGDON, ¶.]

* **whīte'-flăw,** *s.* [WHITFLAW.]

* **whīte'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *white; -ly.*] Like or approaching white in colour; whitish, whitey, pale.

"You have his *whitely* look."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

whīt'-ĕn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *whit(e); -en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make white, as by the application of colouring matter; to bleach, to blanch.

"And human bones yet *whiten* all the ground."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid i. 391.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become white.

"The waves roll *whitening* to the land."
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

whīt'-ĕned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WHITEN, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

II. *Botany:*

1. Covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.

2. (*Of colour*): Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

whīt'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whiten; -er.*] One who or that which whitens or bleaches.

whīte'-nĕss, * **white-nesse,** * **whyt-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *white*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being white; white colour; freedom from or absence of colour, darkness, or obscurity.

"It fell short of the natural *whiteness* of the lily."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

¶ Whiteness in animals inhabiting snowy regions is advantageous, and probably arose from natural selection. The same colour in birds resident in a warm country is to a certain extent detrimental, as rendering them more conspicuous to their enemies. It probably arose in such birds as the egrets from sexual selection. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), pp. 494, 542.)

2. Want of a sanguineous tinge in the face; paleness, as from grief, illness, terror, or the like.

"A milky *whiteness* spreads upon her cheeks."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

3. Purity, cleanness; freedom from stain, blemish, or guilt.

whīte'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WHITEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making white; the state of becoming white.

2. The same as WHITING (q.v.).

II. *Leather:* The process of cleaning hides by passing a knife with a fine edge lightly over the flesh side.

whitening-stone, *s.*

1. A sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers.

2. A finishing grindstone of particularly fine texture. (*Simmonds.*)

whītes, *s. pl.* [WHITE, *a.*]

1. The same as LEUCORRHŒA (q.v.).

2. A superior kind of flour made from white wheat.

3. Cloth goods of a plain white colour.

"Long cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *whites*."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 324.

* 4. White vestments.

"The Dean of our chappell . . . in his *whites*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 262.

5. A cricket or boating suit of white flannel.

"Unless a man can combine cycling and boating, he should never . . . ride his machine in *whites*."—*Bicycling News*, July 14, 1888, p. 19.

6. The white of the eyes.

"Lifting up both his hands and *whites* to heaven."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. clxxx.

whīte'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *smith*.]

1. A tinsmith.

2. A worker in iron who finishes off or polishes the work, in distinction from those who forge it.

whīte'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *white*; suff. *-ster*.] A bleacher, a whitster. (*Prov.*)

whīte'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *stone*.] A popular name for a kind of granite with albite in its composition.

whīte'-thorn, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *thorn*.]

Bot.: The Hawthorn (q.v.). So called to distinguish it from the Blackthorn (q.v.).

whīte'-thrōat, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *throat*.]

Ornithology:

1. The popular name of two British summer visitants: *Curruca cinerea*, the Greater, and *C. sylviella*, the Lesser Whitethroat. The former is common during the summer over the greater part of England and Ireland; length rather more than five inches; plumage various shades of brown, breast and belly brownish-white, tinged with rose-colour in the male. It feeds on berries and insects, and makes an excellent cage-bird, as the song is sweet and lively. The Lesser Whitethroat, which is rather smaller, is also a summer visitor. Plumage on upper surface shades of brownish gray; under surface white, with yellowish red on breast.

GREATER WHITETHROAT.

2. A popular name for any species of Leucochloris, a genus of Humming-birds, with one species (*Leucochloris albicollis*), from Brazil. Tail rounded; bill longer than the head and somewhat curved; tarsi clothed.

whīte'-wāsh, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *wash*.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening anything: as,

* (1) A wash for making the skin fair.

"I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*."—*Addison*.

(2) A mixture of lime and water used for whitening walls. Its extreme whiteness is sometimes moderated by a little black or other colour. An addition of size renders it more durable.

"The walls were covered with *whitewash* . . . a favourite decoration in this island from time immemorial."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 435.

whīte'-wāsh, *v.t.* [Whitewash, *s.*]

I. *Lit.*: To whiten with whitewash; to cover with a white liquid composition.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make white or pure; to free or clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of.

"Attempts to *whitewash* the character of Richard III. . . . have been frequent."—*Notes & Queries*, Nov. 28, 1885, p. 439.

2. To clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt of his debts by going through the Bankruptcy Court.

"The impecunious man could get the Bankruptcy Court to *whitewash* him."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 21, 1888.

whīte'-wāsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whitewash*, v.; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who whitewashes the walls or ceilings of rooms, &c.

2. *Fig.*: One who, in dealing with the reputation of a person or the character of an event, glosses or ignores all faults.

"If the Sicilian Vespers . . . have not as yet taken their place in the record of virtue, it is probably because the *whitewasher* has been too busy upon other undertakings."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 17, 1888.

whīte'-wāsh-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *whitewash*; *-ing*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or business of whitewashing ceilings, walls, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Covering up a discreditable record; ignoring faults or dishonesties.

Gaining all the points, in a game of chance or skill; completely defeating an opponent in a game.

whīte'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Matricaria Parthenium* [Feverfew] and *M. Chamomilla*; (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum* and *P. officinale*.

whīt'-eў-brŏwn, whīt'-ў-brŏwn, *a.* [Eng. *white*, and *brown*.] Of a colour between white and brown.

"The swains are clothed in 'smock frocks of *whitey-brown* drabbet.'"—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

* **whĭt'-flăw,** * **whĭck'-flăw,** * **whit-flowe,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *quick-flaw*.] A whitlow (q.v.). (*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xi.)

whĭth'-ĕr, * **whid-er,** * **whid-ir,** * **whid-or,** *adv.* [A.S. *hwider*, *hwyder*; cogn. with Goth. *hwadre* = whither, and closely allied to *whether* (q.v.).]

1. To what or which place. (Used interrogatively.)

"Vile miscreant (said he) *whither* dost thou flie?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 39.

2. To which place. (Used relatively.)

"That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

* 3. To what point or degree; how far.

"*Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?"
Ben Jonson: Catiline.

¶ This is a literal translation of Cicero's words in his First Oration against Catiline, "Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?"

4. Whithersoever.

"Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will."—*Deut.* xxi. 14.

¶ *Where* is now commonly used in the place of *whither*: as, *Where* are you going? *Whither* is retained for the more serious or elevated style, or where precision is required.

* **whĭth'-ĕr-ĕv-ĕr,** * **whid-ir-ev-er,** *adv.* [Eng. *whither*, and *ever*.] Whithersoever. (*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv.)

* **whĭth'-ĕr-sō-ĕv-ĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *whither*; *so*, and *ever*.] To what place soever; to whatever place.

"*Whithersoever* it turneth, it prospereth."—*Prov.* xvii. 8.

* **whĭth'-ĕr-ward,** * **whid-er-ward,** * **wed-er-warde,** *adv.* [Eng. *whither*; *-ward*.] Toward what or which place.

"[He] axeth of hire *whiderward* she wente."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,815.

whīt'-ĭng, * **whyt-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *white*, with termination of a verbal noun in sense 1, and with dimin. suff. *-ing* in sense 2.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fine chalk pulverized and freed from all impurities by elutriation. It is used in whitewashing, distemper painting, cleaning plate, &c.

"When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

2. *Ichthy.*: *Gadus merlangus* († *Merlangus vulgaris*), usually from twelve to sixteen inches long, and from a pound to a pound and a half in weight, though far larger specimens have been taken. Dusky yellow on the back, sides paler, belly silvery white. The whiting is met with on all the coasts of Northern Europe, and is caught in great numbers with hook and line, especially on the coasts of the British Channel, and in the West of Ireland, but is rarer on the Scotch coasts. The fish derives its English name from the pearly whiteness of its flesh, which is highly esteemed, and large quantities of which are salted and dried. Couch's Whiting (*Gadus poutassou*, † *Merlangus albus*) is less common. It is more slender than the Common Whiting, and the upper jaw is a little longer than the lower.

* **whiting-mop,** *s.*

1. A young whiting.

"They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

2. A fair lass; a pretty girl.

"I have a stomach, and would content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*."
Massinger. (*Webster*.)

whiting-pollack, *s.* The same as Pollack (q.v.).

whiting-pout, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gadus luscus* († *Morrhua lusca*), a well-known British fish, fairly common on many parts of the coast. Colour, light brown, with dark cross-bands; weight rarely exceeding five pounds.

"From a dark spot at the origin of the pectoral fin, in which it resembles the whiting, one of its most common names is *whiting-pout*; and from a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, which, when thus distended, have the appearance of bladders, it is called Pout, Bib, Blens, and Blinds."—*Farrell: British Fishes*, i. 541.

* **whiting-time,** *s.* Bleaching time. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.)

whīt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *whit(e)*, a.; *-ish*.] Somewhat white; rather white; white in a moderate degree.

"I have by contusion obtained *whitish* powders of granates, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 703.

whīt'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *whitish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being whitish or somewhat white.

"A very considerable degree of *whitishness*."—*Boyle*.

whĭt'-lēath-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and *leather*.]

1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather.

"Her lips as dry as good *whitleather*."
Suckling: A Deformed Mistress.

2. Paxwax (q.v.).

whĭt'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *white*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] The young of the bull-trout.

"If I am not mistaken, large quantities of young salmon are to be found among our herling, or *whitling*, as many call them, before turning peal."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

whĭt'-lōw, *s.* [A corruption of *quick-flaw*, *i.e.*, a *flaw* or flaking off of the skin in the neighbourhood of the *quick*, or sensitive part of the finger round the nail. The form *whick-flaw* (= quick-flaw) is still used in the North of England, and *whitflaw* and *whitflowe* are old forms.]

Surg.: Inflammation arising in the phalanges of the fingers, or more rarely of the toes, and generally advancing to suppuration. Its seat may be in the skin, in the tendons, in the periosteum, or in the cellular tissue under the nail, or may affect the bone. The deeper it is seated the more troublesome and even dangerous it is. It may arise spontaneously or be caused by the prick of a needle, a pin, or a thorn, and a burning, shooting pain and swelling arise. In aggravated cases the inflammation extends up the arm, and sometimes caries of the bone takes place. As a rule a whitlow requires surgical treatment, for which it is inconveniently situated when it occurs under the nail. [Onychia, Paronychia.]

whitlow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Draba.

whĭt'-lōw-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *whitlow*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus Paronychia (q.v.).

Whĭt-mŏn'-daў, *s.* [From *white* and *Monday*, to match *Whitsunday* (q.v.).] The day following Whitsunday; the Monday in Whitsun-week. Also called Whitsun-Monday. It is a Bank-holiday (q.v.) in England and Ireland.

whĭt'-nĕў-īte, *s.* [After Prof. J. D. Whitney; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, tarnishing rapidly on exposure. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 8·246 to 8·471; fracture, submetallic when fresh fractured; colour, before exposure, pale reddish-white, often iridescent, opaque; malleable. Compos.: arsenic, 11·64; copper, 88·36 = 100, with formula Cu_9As_2.

whĭt'-rĕt, * **whĭt'-trĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Icel. *hvat(r)* = quick, bold, active, and *rati* = a traveller, occurring in the Icelandic name of the squirrel, *ratatöskr*.] The Scotch name for the weasel.

"We maun off like *whittrets*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

* **Whĭt'-sŏn,** *a.* [Whitsun.]

whĭt'-soŭr, *s.* [Prob. from *white* and *sour*.] A sort of apple.

* **whĭt'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *whit(e)*, and suff. *-ster*.] A whitener, a bleacher.

"Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*** whĭt'-sŭl,** *s.* [Eng. *whit(e)*, and Mid. Eng. *soul*, *sool* = a relish eaten with bread.] (See extract.)

"Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it; namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

Whĭt'-sŭn, * **Whĭt'-sŏn,** *a.* [An abbreviation of *Whitsunday* (q.v.).] Pertaining, relating to, or observed at Whitsuntide. (Generally used in composition.)

"Methinks, I play as I have seen them do
In *Whitsun* pastorals."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

¶ *Whitsun Monday, Whitsun Tuesday, &c.* The Monday, Tuesday, &c., in Whitsun-week.

*** Whitsun-ale, * Whitson-ale,** *s.* A festival formerly held at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes who met in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, and feasted and engaged in various games and sports.

*** Whitsun-farthings, * Whitson-farthings,** *s. pl.* The same as PENTECOSTALS (q.v.).

*** Whitsun-lady, * Whitson-lady,** *s.* The leading female character in the merry-makings at Whitsuntide.

*** Whitsun-lord, * Whitson-lord,** *s.* The master of the Whitsuntide revels.

"Antique proverbs drawn from *Whitson-lords*."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub. (Prol.)

Whitsun-week, *s.* The week in which Whitsunday occurs; Whitsuntide.

Whĭt-sŭn'-daȳ, Whĭt'-sŭn-dāy, * Whit-son-dale, *s.* [Lit. = *White Sunday*, from A.S. *hwita Sunnan-dæg* = White Sunday; cf. Icel. *hvitasunnu-dagr* = White Sunday; *hvita-daga* (lit. = white days), a name for Whitsun-week, which was also called *hvita-daga-vika* = Whitedays-week, and *hvitasunnu-dags-vika* = Whitsunday's-week; so also Norw. *kvitsunndag* (lit. = White Sunday) = Whitsunday, and *kvitsunn-vika* = Whitsun-week. The name was derived from the *white* garments worn on that day by candidates for ordination and children presented for baptism. The older name was *Pentecost* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

2. In Scotland the name given to one of the term-days (May 15, or May 26, old style), in which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, &c., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, and the like. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now legally fixed for May 28.

Whĭt'-sŭn-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *Whitsun(day)*; *-tide.*] The week commencing with Whitsunday (q.v.), especially Whitsunday, Whitmonday, and the Tuesday immediately following. [WHITSUN.]

whĭt'-tâw, whĭt'-tâw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *whit(e)*, and *taw*, *tawer.*] A worker in white leather; a saddler. (*Prov.*)

"Methoby the *whittaw*, otherwise saddler."—*George Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

whĭt'-tęn, *s.* [Prob. from *white*, a. (q.v.).] (See compound.)

whitten-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Opulus. The name is used also in some parts of England for *V. Lantana*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

whĭt'-tĭe whăt'-tĭe, *s.* [A reduplicated form based on *wheet-wheet*, an imitation of the piping note uttered by birds when fondling each other.]

1. Vague shuffling or cajoling language.

2. A person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end.

¶ Scotch in both senses.

whĭt'-tĭe whăt'-tĭe, *v.i.* [WHITTIE WHATTIE, *s.*] To waste time by vague cajoling language; to talk frivolously; to shilly-shally. (*Scotch.*)

"What are ye *whittie whattieing* about?"—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vi.

whĭt'-tle (1), *s.* [A corruption of *thwitel* = a knife, from *thwitan* = to cut, to pare.] A knife. (*Prov.*)

"The rude *whittles* fabricated there had been sold all over the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

whĭt'-tle (2), * **whitel,** *s.* [A.S. *hwitel* = a blanket, lit. = a small, white thing, from *hwit* = white; cogn. with Icel. *hvitill* = a whittle, from *hvitr* = white; Norw. *kirtel*, from *kirt.*] A double blanket, worn by west-country women over the shoulders like a cloak.

whittle-shawl, *s.* A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes.

whĭt-tle, * whitle, *v.t.* & *i.* [WHITTLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To cut or dress with a knife.

(2) To edge, to sharpen.

2. *Fig.:* To reduce by degrees.

"The object was year by year to *whittle* down the landlord's dues, and by thus enhancing the value of the tenants' right, to establish ultimately a claim for the absolute abolition of rent."—*Standard*, Feb. 12, 1887.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cut up a piece of wood with a knife.

"The word as well as the practice of *whittling* for amusement is so much more common with us, especially in New England, than in the old country, that its use may not improperly be regarded as an Americanism."—*Bartlett.*

2. *Fig.:* To confess on the gallows. (*Slang.*)

"I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle*."
Swift: Clever Tom Clinch.

*** whĭt' tled, * whĭt'-led** (le as ęl), *a.* [WHITTLE, *v.*] Affected with drink; drunk.

"Certain Chians . . . chanced to be well *whittled* and stark drunk."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 387.

whĭt'-trĕt, *s.* [WHITRET.]

whĭt'-wâll, *s.* [WITWALL.]

Ornith.: The same as WITWALL, 1. (q.v.). [YAFFIL, YAFFINGALE.]

"The ringing of the *whitwall's* shrilly laughter."
Hood: Haunted House.

Whĭt'-wŏrth, *s.* [See compounds.]

Whitworth-ball, *s.* [WHITWORTH-GUN.]

Whitworth-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A wrought iron or, afterwards, steel gun invented by Mr. Whitworth. It had a hexagonal spiral bore, the angles of which were rounded off, and fired a projectile (sometimes called the Whitworth-ball), the middle

SECTION OF WHITWORTH GUN.

b. Reinforce band; *c.* Breech-block; *k.* Cartridge chamber.

part of which fitted the bore, but the rear part tapered somewhat, and did not touch the rifling, while the point was rounded. Both muzzle-loading and breech-loading patterns were made. There was very little windage, and good ranges were obtained.

whĭt'-ȳ-brŏwn, *a.* [WHITEYBROWN.]

whĭz, *v.i.* [An imitative word, allied to *whistle*; cf. Icel. *hvissa* = to hiss.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

"The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

whĭz, *s.* [WHIZ, *v.*] A humming or hissing sound.

"He never once ducked at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball."—*Guardian*, No. 92.

*** whĭz'-le** (le as ęl), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *whiz* (q.v.).] To whiz, to whistle.

"The winds through pers't chinck narrolye *whizling*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, i. 92.

whĭz'-zĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WHIZ, *v.*]

whĭz'-zĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *whizzing*; *-ly.*] With a whizzing sound.

whô (*w* silent) (poss. *whose*, accus. *whom*), *pron.* [A.S. *hwá* = who (interrogative), masc. & fem.; *hwæt*, neut.; gen. *hwæs*, for all genders, dat. *hwám*, *hwǽm*, accus., masc. & fem. *hwone*, neut. *hwæt*, instrumental *hwí*, *hwý* (Eng. *why*); cogn. with Dut. *wie* = who; *wat* = what; *wiens* = whose; *wien* = whom (dat. & accus.); Icel. *hverr*, *hver* = who; *hvat* = what; *hvers* = whose; *hverjum* = whom (masc.), pl. *hverir*; Dan. *hvo* = who; *hvad* = what; *hvis* = whose; *hvem* = whom (dat. & accus.); Sw. *hvem* = who, whom; *hvad* = what; *hvems*, *hvars* = whose; Ger. *wer* = who; *was* = what; *wessen*, *wess* = whose; *wem* = to whom; *wen* = whom (accus.); Goth. nom. *hwas*, *hwo*, *hwa* (or *hwata*), genit. *hwis*, *hwizos*, *hwis*, dat. *hwamma*, *hwizai*, *hwamma*, accus. *hwana*, *hwo*, *hwa* (or *hwata*), instrumental *hwe*, pl. *hvai*, &c.; Ir. & Gael. *co*; Wel. *pwy*; Lat. *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*; Russ. *kto*, *chto* = who, what; Lith. *kas* = who; Sansc. *kas* = who; *kim* = what; *kam* = whom. "Formerly *who*, *what*, *which* were not relative but interrogative pronouns; *which*, *whose*, *whom* occur as relatives as early as the end of the twelfth century, but *who* not until the fourteenth century, and was not in common use before the sixteenth century." (*Morris: Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence*, § 188.) In genuine idiomatic Scotch *who*, or *wha* (including also the possessive and objective), is still only an interrogative, *that*, or *'at*, being the relative.] A relative and interrogative pronoun, always used substantively (that is, not joined to a noun), and referring to one or more persons. It is uninflected for number, but has *whose* for its possessive. and *whom* for the objective.

1. *As an interrogative pronoun* = what person or persons?

"*Who* hath woe? *who* hath sorrow? *who* hath contentions?"—*Proverbs* xxiii. 29.

2. *As a relative pronoun* = that.

"Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He *who* can call to-day his own."
Dryden: Imit. Horace, bk. iii., ode 29.

3. *Used elliptically* = he (or they) who.

"*Who* steals my purse steals trash."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

4. Whoever.

"Let it be *who* it is."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

¶ *Who* is used as a relative referring to persons, *which* to things, and *that* to either indifferently. *Who* and *which* are used in two ways: (1) To connect two co-ordinate sentences: as, I met a man *who* told me; I read the book *which* pleased me. Each of these sentences could be turned into two propositions; as, I met a man *and he* told me; I read the book *and it* pleased me. (2) To introduce subordinate or adjectival clauses: as, The book *which* you are reading; the man *who* told me. In these cases *who* and *which* cannot be turned into *and he* or *and it*.

¶ *As who should say:* As if one should say; as one who said.

"Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune; *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you."—*Collier: Against Despair.*

whōa, *exclam.* [From the sound uttered.] Stop! stand still!

*** whō'-bŭb,** *s.* [WHOOBUB.]

*** whode,** *s.* [HOOD.] A hood.

"A foxes tayle for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares."—*Bale: English Votaries*, p. 101.

whô-ĕv'-ĕr (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who*, and *ever.*] Anyone without exception who; no matter who; any person whatever.

"*Whoever* doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 1.

whōle (*w* silent), * **hol, * hole, * wholl, * wholle,** *a.* & *s.* [Properly spelt *hole*, the original sense being *hale* or *sound*. The spelling *hole* continued in use to the beginning of the sixteenth century. For the prefixed *w* cf. *whot* = hot (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 58); *whore* = hore; *whode* = hood, &c. A.S. *hâl* = whole; cogn. with Dut. *heel*; Icel. *heill*; Dan. *heel*; Sw. *hel*; Ger. *heil*; Goth. *hails*; Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = excellent, good, hale; Sansc. *kalza* = healthy, hale. *Whole* and *hale* are doublets, the latter being from the Icel. *heill.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hale and sound; in a healthy state; restored to a sound state; healed.

"They that be *whole* need not a physician."—*Matt.* ix. 12.

2. Unimpaired, uninjured.

"My life is yet *whole* in me."—*2 Samuel* i. 9.

3. Not broken, not fractured, intact: as, The plate is still *whole*.

4. Complete, entire; not defective or imperfect; having all its parts.

"'Hast any more of this?' 'The *whole* butt, man.'"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

5. Containing the total number or amount; comprising all the parts, units, divisions, &c.

that make up an aggregate total; all the. (Generally preceded by *the.*)

"Where armies *whole* have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 594.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An entire thing; a thing complete in all its parts, units, &c.; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing, without deduction, defect, or exception; the entirety.

"Love, that of every woman's heart
Will have the *whole*, and not a part."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

2. A complete system; a complete and regular combination of parts.

"All are but parts of one stupendous *whole*,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 267.

¶ *Whole* excludes subtraction; *entire* excludes division; *complete* excludes deficiency: a *whole* orange has nothing taken from it; an *entire* orange is not yet cut; and a *complete* orange is grown to its full size; it is possible, therefore, for a thing to be *whole* and not *entire;* and to be both, and yet not *complete:* an orange cut into parts is *whole* while all the parts remain together, but it is not *entire:* hence we speak of a *whole* house, an *entire* set, and a *complete* book. The *wholeness* or integrity of a thing is destroyed at one's pleasure; the *completeness* depends upon circumstances. (*Crabb.*)

* ¶ (1) *By whole sale; By the whole:* Wholesale.

"If the currier bought not leather *by the whole*."
Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

(2) *Upon the whole:* All things considered; taking all things into account; upon a review of the whole matter; altogether.

whole-and-half compass, *s.* Bisecting-dividers (q.v.).

whole-blood, *s.*

Law: Blood in descent which is derived from the same pair of ancestors.

whole-hoofed, *a.* Having an undivided hoof; solidungulate.

whole-length, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Extending from end to end.

2. Full length; as, a *whole-length* portrait.

B. *As subst.:* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

whole-meal, *s.* Flour produced by grinding wheat, deprived of a portion of its husk, between steel rollers. It is recommended as possessing greater nutritive properties than ordinary flour. (Used also adjectively: as, *whole-meal* bread.

whole-number, *s.* An integer (q.v.).

whole-skinned, *a.* Uninjured; whole and sound.

"He is *whole-skin'd*, has no hurt yet."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife & have a Wife, i.

whōle'-nĕss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whole; -ness.*] The quality or state of being whole, entire, complete, or sound; entirety, totality, completeness.

whōle'-sāle (*w* silent) *s., a., & adv.* [Eng. *whole*, and *sale*, originally two words.]

A. *As subst.:* The sale of goods by the piece or large quantities, as distinguished from *retail* (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Buying or selling by the piece or large quantities.

"A considerable *wholesale* merchant in the same place."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Pertaining to trade by the piece or large quantities: as, The *wholesale* price.

II. *Fig.:* In great quantities; extensive, indiscriminate: as, *wholesale* slaughter.

C. *As adv.:* By the piece or in large quantities; as, To sell goods *wholesale.*

¶ *By wholesale:* In the mass; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

whōle'-sā-lĕr, *s.* One who sells in large quantities or by wholesale.

whōle'-sŏme (*w* silent), ***hole-some,** ***hol-som,** ***hol-sum,** *a.* [Icel. *heilsamr* = salutary, from *heill* = whole (q.v.).]

1. Tending to promote health; favouring health; healthful, healthy, salutary, salubrious: as, *wholesome* air or diet.

"With *wholesome* syrups, drugs, and holy prayers."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

* 2. Healthy, sound.

"Like a mildewed ear
Blasting his *wholesome* brother."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Contributing to the health of the mind; promoting or favouring morals, religion, or prosperity; sound, salutary.

"The style of the best writers of *wholesome* fiction."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

* 4. Prosperous.

"When thou shalt see thy *wholesome* days again."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* 5. Reasonable.

"I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 6. Salutary, profitable, advantageous, suitable.

"It seems not meet nor *wholesome* to my place."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

whōle'-sŏme-lў (*w* silent), ***whol-som-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wholesome; -ly.*] In a wholesome or salutary manner.

"It is seasonable and good, and may *wholsomly* feade the flocke of Jesus Christ."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 42.

whōle'-sŏme-nĕss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *wholesome; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wholesome or of contributing to or promoting health; salubrity.

"The *wholesomeness* of his meat or drink."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. Conduciveness to the health of the mind; salutariness; tendency or power to promote morals, religion, or prosperity: as, the *wholesomeness* of advice given.

whōl'-lў (*w* silent), ***hol-ly,** * **hol-y,** ***whol-y,** ***whol-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *whol(e); -ly.*]

1. Entirely, completely.

"I was not *wholly* without my share."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Totally, entirely, fully, exclusively.

"Eve
"Intent now *wholly* on her taste."
Milton: P. L., ix. 786.

whôm (*w* silent), ***whome,** *pron.* [A.S. *hwām.*] The objective (originally the dative) of who (q.v.).

whŏm'-ble, whŏm'-le (**le** as **ĕl**), *v.t.* [Apparently a variant of *whelm* (q.v.).] To whelm, to overturn, to overwhelm. (*Scotch.*)

"I think I see the coble *whombled* keel up."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

* **whôm'-ĕv-ĕr** (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *whom*, and *ever.*] The objective of *whoever* (q.v.).

"*Whomever* they axiden."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xv.

* **whôm'-sō** (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *whom*, and *so.*] Whomsoever.

"Cruelly doth wound *whomso* she wills."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whôm-sō-ĕv'-ĕr (*w* silent), ***whome-so-ev-er,** *pron.* [Eng. *whom; so*, and *ever.*] Any person whatever. (Objective of *whosoever.*)

"With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live."—*Genesis* xxxi. 32.

* **whoô'-bŭb** (*w* silent), * **who-bub,** *s.* [Whoop.] A hubbub (q.v.).

"All the chambermaids in such a *whobub*."
Beaum. & Fet.: Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

whoôp, ***whoope,** *s.* [Whoop, *v.*]

1. A cry of excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, terror, or the like.

"Let them breathe a while, and then,
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii.

2. A hooping or hooting cry or noise.

"The *whoop* of the crane."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

* 3. A popular name for the hoopoe (q.v.), from its cry [Upupa], whence Browne (*Birds of Norfolk*) calls it the Hoope-bird. Cotgrave calls it "a sort of dunghill cock, that loves to nestle in man's ordure," a fable borrowed from classic natural history. The habits of the bird during incubation, in leaving its nest in a filthy condition, have contributed to give currency to the story, and for this reason it is sometimes called the Dung-bird.

"As copped and high-crested as marish *whoops*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

whoôp, *houp-en, *v.i. & t.* [Properly *hoop*, the *w* being excrescent, as in *whole* (q.v.); Fr. *houper* = to call, shout; cf. Goth. *hwopjan* = to boast.]

A. *Intrans.:* To shout or cry out with a loud, clear voice; to call out loudly, as in excitement; to halloo.

"Swarming, and *whooping*, and shouting out snatches of the songs."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To insult with shouts; to drive with shouts.

'Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

whoôp'-ĕr, *s.* [Hooper (2), Swan, II. 2.]

whoôp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Whoop, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Swooping (?).

"And a *whooping* billow swept the crew
Like icicles from her deck."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

whooping-cough, *s.* [Hooping-cough.]

* **whoôt,** *v.i. & t.* [Here, as in *whoop*, the *w* is excrescent, the proper form being *hoot* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To hoot; to make a hooting noise. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate*, ii. 4.)

B. *Trans.:* To hoot; to drive with hoots.

"I would give the boys leave to *whoot* me out o' the parish."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife*, &c., i.

whŏp, *v.t. & i.* [Whap.]

A. *Trans.:* To strike, to beat.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall or come down suddenly; to plump down.

whŏp, *s.* [Whop, *v.*] A sudden blow or fall. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

whŏp'-pĕr. *s.* [Whop. *v.*, from the association of idea of greatness or size with a heavy blow; cf. *whacker, thumper*, &c.]

1. One who whops.

2. Something uncommonly large, especially a monstrous lie. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

"Not content with two *whoppers*, as Mr. Jo Gargery might call them, Surtees goes on to invent a perfectly incredible heraldic bearing."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 2, 1888.

whŏp'-pĭng, *a.* [Whapping.]

whōre (*w* silent), ***hōre,** *s.* [The *w* is excrescent, as in *whole* (q.v.); Icel. *hóra* = an adulteress, from *hórr* = an adulterer; *hór* = adultery; Dan. *hore;* Sw. *hora;* Dut. *hoer;* O. H. Ger. *huora;* Ger. *hure;* Goth. *hors* = an adulterer. Prob. connected with Lat. *carus* = dear, beloved; so that the original meaning would be "lover."]

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot, a prostitute, a courtezan, a strumpet.

2. A woman of gross unchastity or lewdness; an adulteress or fornicatress.

whōre (*w* silent), *v.i. & t.* [Whore, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fornicate; to have unlawful sexual intercourse. (*Dryden: Juv.*, xvi. 94.)

* **B.** *Trans.:* To debauch; to have sexual intercourse with.

"Thou keptst me brave at court, and *whor'd* me,
Then married me."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

whōre'-dŏm (*w* silent), ***hor-dom,** ***whore-dome,** *s.* [Icel. *hórdómr;* Sw. *hordom.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fornication; the practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. *Script.:* The desertion of the worship of the true God for that of idols; idolatry.

"O Ephraim, thou committest *whoredom*, and Israel is defiled."—*Hosea* v. 34.

* **whōre'-mas-tĕr** (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whore*, s., and *master.*]

1. One who procures or keeps whores for others; a pimp.

2. One who converses with prostitutes; a whoremonger.

"The deputy cannot abide a *whoremaster*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* **whōre'-mas-tĕr-lў** (*w* silent), *a.* [Eng. *whoremaster; -ly.*] Having the character or disposition of a whoremaster; lecherous, lewd, libidinous.

"That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain."—*Shakesp.: Troilus ... Cressida*, v. 4.

whōre'-mŏn-gĕr (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whore*, and *monger.*] One who has to do with whores; a fornicator, a whoremaster, a lecher.

"Slaves to a most filthye whore, and to her whoredome and *whoremongers*."—*Bale: English Votaries.* (Pref.)

***whōre'-mong ĭng** (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whoremong(er); -ing.*] Fornication, whoring.

"Nether haue they mynde of anything elles, than vpon *whoremonging*, and other kyndes of wickednes." —*Udal : 2 Peter.*

***whōre'-sŏn** (*w* silent), ***whor-son,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *whore*, and *son.*]

A. *As subst. :* A bastard ; a word used in contempt or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning, and sometimes even in a kind of coarse tenderness.

"Well said ! a merry *whoreson*, ha !" *Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 4.

B. *As adj. :* Bastard-like, mean, scurvy. (Used in contempt, dislike, or coarse familiarity.)

"A *whoreson* dog, that shall palter thus with us." *Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

whōr' ĭng (*w* silent), *s.* [Whore, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Fornication ; the conversing with whores.

2. *Script. :* The practice of idolatry.

"They shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a *whoring*."—*Lev.* xvii. 7.

whōr'-ĭsh (*w* silent), *a.* [Eng. *whore ; -ish.*] Addicted to whoring or unlawful sexual intercourse ; incontinent, lewd, unchaste.

"You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins Breed your inheritors." *Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 1.

***whōr'-ĭsh-lȳ** (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *whorish ; -ly.*] In a whorish or lewd manner ; lewdly.

***whōr'-ĭsh-nĕss** (*w* silent), ***whor-ysh-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *whorish ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being whorish ; the character of a whore or lewd woman.

"Marke how abhominable *whoryshnesse* . . . is auaunced of that whorish Rome churche, to the great blemyshynge of godly marryage."—*Bale : English Votaries*, fol. 18.

whŏrl, ***wharl,** ***wharle,** ***whorle,** *s.* A contraction for *wharvel*, *whorvel*, as shown in the *Prompt. Parv.*, "*Whorwyl, whorwhil, whorle* of a spyndyl, *Vertebrum.*" The A.S. name was *hweorfa*, from *hweorfan* = to turn ; cf. *wharf* and *whirl.* The particular form *whorl* may have been borrowed from O. Dut. and introduced by the Flemish weavers ; cf. O. Dut. *warvel* = a spinning-whirle (*Herham*) ; also *worvelen* = to turn, to reel, to twine. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A volution or turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

"See what a lovely shell,
Made so fairly well,
With delicate spire and *whorl*."
Tennyson : Maud, ii. 2.

2. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone.

II. *Bot. :* A ring of organs all on the same plane. The same as Verticil.

whŏrled, *a.* [Eng. *whorl ; -ed.*] Furnished with whorls ; verticillate.

whŏrl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *whorl ; -er.*] A whirling-table (q.v.).

whorn, *s.* [Eng. *horn* with excrescent *w*, as in *whole* (q.v.).] A horn. (*Scotch.*)

"And loomed down the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn*."—*Scott : Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxviii.

whŏrt, *s.* [An abbreviation of *whortle*, or *whortleberry* (q.v.).] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whŏr'-tle, *s.* [A.S. *wyrtil.*] The whortleberry (q.v.).

whŏr'-tle-bĕr-rȳ, *whŭr'-tle-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [A.S. *wyrtil* = a small shrub, dimin. of *wyrt* a wort (q.v.), and Eng. *berry.*]

Bot. : The genus Vaccinium, spec. (1) *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, the Bilberry (q.v.), and *V. Vitis-Idæa*, the Crowberry ; (2) *Oxycoccos palustris.*

whōse (*w* silent), ***whos,** *pron.* [A.S. *hwæs.*] The possessive or genitive case of who or which. (Applied either to persons or things, and used interrogatively or relatively.)

"*Whose* tongue is music now ?" *Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis*, 1,077.

whōse sō ĕv'-ēr (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *whose ; so*, and *ever.*] Of whatever person ; the possessive or genitive of *whosoever* (q.v.).

"*Whatsoever* sins ye remit, they are remitted : and *whosesoever* sins ye retain, they are retained."—*John* xx. 23.

whō-sō (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who* and *so.*] Whoever, whosoever.

"Now *whoso* seeth not, that his laughter is more madde than the laughter of the mad man, I hold him madder than they both."—*Sir T. More : Workes*, p. 73.

whō-sō-ĕv'-ēr (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who, so*, and *ever.*] Whoever, whatever person, any person, whatever that.

"*Whosoever* will, let him take of the water of life freely."—*Rev.* xxii. 17.

***whot, *whote, *whott,** *a.* [Eng. *hot*, with excrescent *w*, as in *whole* (q.v.).] Hot. (*Brende : Quintus Curtius*, fol. 61).

whŭm'-mle, *v.t.* [A freq. from *whelm* (q.v.).] To overwhelm, to turn over, to turn upside-down.

"Your high-flying dominie bodie who *whumles* them outright."—*M. Scott : Tom Cringle's Log*, ch. xvi.

whŭm'-mle, *s.* [Whummle, *v.*] An overturning, an overthrow.

"Nae doubt, nae doubt ; ay, ay, it's an awfu' *whummle*."—*Scott : Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

whŭn'-stāne, *s.* [See def.] The Scotch form of Whinstone (q.v.). (*Burns : Holy Fair.*)

whŭr, *v.i.* [A variant of *whir* (q.v.).]

1. To make a whirring sound ; to make a rough sound, as one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force ; to birr.

2. To make a growling or snarling noise like a dog.

whŭr, ***whŭrr,** *s.* [Whur, *v.*]

1. The sound of a body moving through the air with great velocity.

2. A whirl, a turn.

"They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here."—*Vanburgh : Journey to London*, ii. 1.

3. A driving or pressing forward in haste ; hurry.

"Whippe and *whurre* . . . never made good furre." *Udal : Roister-Doister*, i. 3.

whŭr'-rȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *whur ; -y.*] To move with haste ; to whisk along quickly ; to hurry.

whŭrt, *s.* [Whort.] A whortleberry.

whȳ, ***whi,** *adv., interj.*, & *s.* [Properly the instrumental case of *who*, and accordingly frequently preceded by the prep. *for* ; A.S. *hwí, hwý, hwig ;* instrum. case of *hwá* = who, for *hwig* = why ; cogn. with Icel. *hvi* = why ; allied to *hverr* = who, *hvat* = who ; Dan. *hvi ;* Sw. *hvi ;* O. H. Ger. *hwiu, wiu, hiu*, instrum. case of *hwer* (Ger. *wer*) = who ; Goth. *hve ;* instrum. case of *hvas* = who. *How* is closely related to *why.*]

A. *As adverb :*

1. For what cause, reason, or purpose. (Used interrogatively.)

"Turn ye, turn ye . . . for *why* will ye die ?"—*Ezekiel* xxxiii. 11.

¶ In such sentences as, "I know not *why*," *why* is the indirect or dependent interrogative.

2. For which reason, cause, or purpose ; for what, for which. (Used relatively.)

"To Scotland for to go, to wite *why* & what wise, Ther kyng & other mo withsaid hiin his seruise." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 271.

B. *As interjection :*

1. Used emphatically, or almost as an expletive to enliven the speech, especially when something new is perceived or comes into the mind.

"Whence is this ? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator."—*South.*

***2.** Used as a call or exclamation.

"*Why*, Jessica, I say ! *Why*, Jessica !" *Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

C. *As subst. :* The reason, cause, or purpose of anything.

"The *why*—the where—what boots it now to tell." *Byron : Corsair*, i. 14.

¶ *Why so :*

(1) For what reason, wherefore, why.

"And *why so*, my lord ?" *Shakesp. : Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

(2) An expression of content or of unwilling acquiescence.

"*Why so !* Go all which way it will." *Shakesp. : Richard II.*, ii. 2.

whȳ, *s.* [Icel. *kvíga* = a young cow.] A young heifer. (*Prov.*)

whȳ'-dah, *s.* [Whidah.]

whȳles, *adv.* [Whiles.]

***whȳ'-nōt,** *s.* [Eng. *why*, adv., and *not.*]

1. A violent and peremptory proceeding. (*Butler : Hudibras*, II. ii. 528.)

2. Any sudden or unexpected event or turn ; a dilemma.

"Now, dame Sally, I have you at a *whynot*."—*Richardson : Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 136.

wī', *prep.* [See def.] With. (*Scotch.*)

"The auld gamekeeper, that was out *wi'* me in the year '15."—*Scott : Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

wĭch, *s.* [Witch (2).]

wĭcht'-ĭne, wĭcht'-ĭs-īte, *s.* [After Wichty, Wichtis, Finland, where found ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A massive mineral with rectangular cleavages. Hardness, above 6·0 ; sp.gr., 3·03 ; lustre, dull ; colour, black. Compos. : a silicate of alumina, lime, iron, magnesia, &c. A doubtful species.

-wĭck, -wĭch, *suff.* [A.S. *wic* = a village, town, from Lat. *vicus* = a village.] A common element in English place-names, as in Warwick, Sandwich, &c., and denoting village, town.

wĭck (1), *s.* [Icel. *vík* = a creek, a bay, a harbour.]

1. An open bay. (*Shetland.*)

2. A brine-pit. [Wych (2).]

3. In the game of curling, a narrow port or passage in the rink or course flanked by the stones of those who have played before.

4. As an element in place-names = (1) a bay or creek, as in Greenwich ; (2) a brine-pit, as in Nantwich, Droitwich, &c.

wĭck (2), ***wicke, *weik, *weeke, *weyke, *wike,** *s.* [A.S. *weoca, wecca*, cogn. with O. Dut. *wiecke* = a wick ; Low Ger. *weke* = lint ; Dan. *veje* = a wick ; Sw. *v*[illegible] ; O. H. Ger. *wieche, weche.* The original meaning is the soft or pliant part, and the word is closely allied to *weak* (q.v.).] A bundle of fibres to lead oil to the flame, where the oil is evolved as gas to maintain combustion. It acts by capillary attraction, and usually consists of a bundle of soft-spun cotton threads.

"The pith whereof [rushes] when the rind is pared, maketh *wicke* for watch-candles."—*P. Holland : Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxvii.

wĭck, *v.t.* [Wick (1), *s.*]

Curling : To strike a stone in an oblique direction.

***wicke,** *a.* [Wicked.]

wĭck'-ĕd (1), ***wicke, *wik, *wikke, *wik-ked, *wick-id, *wick-ide,** *a.* [Orig. a pa. par., = rendered evil, as if from a verb *wikken* = to make evil, from *wikke* = evil, originally a substantive = A.S. *wicca* = a wizard, *wicce* = a witch.]

1. Evil in principle or practice ; deviating from the divine law ; addicted to evil or vice ; sinful, immoral, bad, wrong, iniquitous. Applied both to persons and things, and comprehending everything that is contrary to the moral law.

"There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the *wicked*." —*Isaiah* xlviii. 22.

2. Mischievous ; prone or disposed to mischief ; roguish.

"That same *wicked* bastard of Venus." *Shakesp. : As You Like It*, iv. 1.

***3.** Hurtful, pernicious, baneful, cursed.

"As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen."
Shakesp. : Tempest, i. 2.

***4.** Inhabited by or belonging to wicked persons.

"Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These *wicked* tents devoted."
Milton : P. L., v. 890.

¶ (1) *The Wicked :*

Script. : One of the two great classes into which, on moral and scriptural considerations, the Bible divides all mankind, or at least all who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with revelation. No third or intermediate class is recognised ; nor do the two great classes in any way shade into each other. The primary error of the wicked is that they contemn God (Psalm x. 13) and will not seek him. They plot and carry out evil projects (Psalm ix. 16, xi. 2), and hence the Lord is far from them (Prov. xv. 29), and is angry with them every day (Psalm vii. 11). At last the wicked shall be severed from the just and cast into "a furnace of fire," in other words the place of woe (Matt. xiii. 49, 50).

(2) *The Wicked Bible:* An edition published A.D. 1632, by Barber and Lucas, in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh Commandment.

¶ For the difference between *wicked* and *bad*, see BAD.

wicked (2), *a.* [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; suff. *-ed.*] Furnished with a wick. Chiefly in composition: as, a two-*wicked* lamp.

wĭck'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wicked; -ly.*] In a wicked manner; in a manner or with motives contrary to the moral or divine law; viciously; iniquitously; criminally.

"But they, who get *wickedly*, spend for the most part, foolishly, perhaps *wickedly* too."—*Secker: Works*, vol. vi., lect. 26.

wĭck'-ĕd-nĕss, * **wik-ked-nes,** * **wik-ked-nesse,** * **wick-ed-nesse,** * **wick-id,nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wicked; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wicked; depravity or corruption of heart; sinfulness; a depraved or corrupt disposition or heart.

"All this arose from infirmity, not *wickedness*."—*Secker: Works*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. Departure from the divine law; evil practices; vice, immorality, crime, sin.

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity or immorality.

"What *wickedness* is this that is done amongst you?"—*Judges* xx. 12.

* 4. Wicked persons; the wicked.

"Those tents thou saweat so pleasant, were the tents Of *wickedness*." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 607.

wĭck'-ĕn, wĭg'-gĭn, *s.* [A.S. *wice, wicean.*]

Bot.: Pyrus Aucuparia.

wicken-tree, *s.* [WICKEN.]

wĭck'-ĕr, * **wik-er,** * **wik-ir,** * **wyk-yr,** * **wyck-er,** *s. & a.* [From the same root as *weuk* (q.v.), and hence = a pliant twig; cf. O. Sw. *wika* = to bend, whence *weck* = a fold; *wickla* = to fold, to wrap up; Sw. dialects *vekare, vekker, vikker* = the sweet bay-leaved willow (*Salix pentandra*), from *veka* = to bend; Dan. dialects *vöge, vögger, vegre* = a pliant rod, a withy; *væger, vægger* = a willow; Ger. *wickel* = a roll.]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe.

"Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

2. A piece of wicker-work; specifically, a wicker basket.

"Each having a white *wicker* overbrimmed
With April's tender younglings."
Keats: Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark; a withe.

B. *As adj.:* Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with wicker-work.

"High in *wicker-baskets* heap'd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 293.

wicker-work, *s.* A texture of twigs; basket-work.

"Baskets . . . very neatly made of *wicker-work*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **wĭck'-ĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *wicker; -ed.*] Made or covered with wicker-work.

"Ships of light timber *wicker'd* with osier between."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, bk. ii.

wĭck'-ĕt, * **wik-et,** * **wyck-et,** *s.* [O. Fr. *wiket, viquet* (Fr. *guichet*) = a wicket; lit. = a small turning thing, from Icel. *vikinn*, pa. par. of *vikja* = to move, to turn; Sw. *vika* = to give way; A.S. *wican* = to give way; O. Dut. *wicket* = a wicket, from *wicken* = to shake or wag.] [WEAK.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

"And now Saint Peter at heaven's *wicket* seems
To wait them." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 484.

2. A hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, or through which to view persons or objects without.

* 3. The mouth.

"Least quickly her *wicket* seeme easie to ope."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 169.

4. A gate, formed like a butterfly-valve, in the chute of a water-wheel, to graduate the amount of water passing to the wheel. It has a central spindle with a wing on each side.

II. *Cricket:*

1. The object at which the bowler directs his ball, and before but a little to one side of which the batsman or striker stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails set in grooves on their tops. [CRICKET.]

"Flush'd with his rays, beneath the noontide sun,
In rival bands, between the *wickets* run."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. The ground on which the wickets are pitched.

"The club on a good *wicket*, and in such pleasant weather, may be said to have been disposed of cheaply for 155 runs."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

3. A batsman.

"In all, the last *wicket* added 75 runs."—*Standard*, July 11, 1888.

wicket-door, *s.* The same as WICKET, I. 1.

"Through the low *wicket-door* they glide."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate, *s.* A small gate; a wicket.

"I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

wicket-keeper, *s.*

Cricket: The player who stands behind the wicket to stop such balls as may pass the batsman, and to put the wicket down when the striker is out of his ground.

wĭck'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; *-ing.*] The material, especially loosely braided cotton thread, of which wicks are made.

wĭck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of or having no wick: as, a *wickless* lamp.

wĭck-strœ'-mĭ-a, wik-strō'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Wickstrœm, a Swedish botanist (1789–1856).]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. Shrubs and small trees with deciduous leaves, axillary racemes or spikes of small flowers, a four-lobed calyx, eight stamens, an ovary with four small scales below it, and a baccate fruit with numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp. *Wickstrœmia indica* is found not in India, but on the coasts of Australia and the South Sea Islands. The fibres of the bark are made into fishing-lines, nets, and cordage, by the people of Fiji. Its bark is used externally for wounds and internally for coughs. An inferior sort of paper and rope is made from *W. virgata* in Kumaon, in India.

WICKSTRŒMIA INDICA.
1. Flower. 2. Fruit.

Wĭc'-lĭff-ĭte, Wĭck'-lĭff-ĭte, *s.* [WYCLIFFITE.]

wĭc'-ō-pў, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: Dirca palustris. [DIRCA.]

wĭd'-dў, *s.* [A variant of *withy* (q.v.).] A rope; more especially a rope made of withs or willows; a halter; the gallows. (*Scotch.*)

wīde, * **wid,** * **wyde,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *wid*; cogn. with Dut. *wijd*; Icel. *vidhr*; Sw. & Dan. *vid*; Ger. *weit*; O. H. Ger. *wit.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a great or considerable distance or extent across or between the sides; broad; opposed to narrow.

"*Wide* is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."—*Matthew* vii. 13

2. Having a great extent every way; broad, vast, extensive.

"For nothing this *wide* universe I call
Save thou, my rose: in it thou art my all."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 119.

3. Broad to a certain degree; of a certain size or measure across or between the sides: as, three feet *wide.*

4. Comprehensive, extensive; not narrow or limited.

"*Wide* in soul and bold of tongue."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 124.

5. Very great: as, There is a *wide* difference between the two.

6. Capacious; holding much.

"Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Failing to hit a mark; deviating from the right line; hence remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, &c.: as, The statement is *wide* of the truth.

* 8. Far from what is pleasant or agreeable to desire.

"It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Ruhab.*

* 9. Apparent, open, obvious.

"With more *wider* and more overt test."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Cricket:* Said of a ball which is bowled so far to one side of the wicket that the batsman cannot reach it with his bat; such a ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered.

B. *As adverb:*

1. So as to have a great extent or space from one side to another, or so as to form a great opening.

"The door he opens *wide*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 359.

2. To a great distance or extent; far and near. (Frequently in conjunction with *far.*)

"Proves thee *far* and *wide* a broad goose."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

* 3. At a distance; apart.

"A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edify'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 34.

4. With great extent; widely. (Used chiefly in composition, as *wide*-extended, *wide*-spreading, &c.)

5. Far from the mark or from the purpose; so as to miss the aim; so as to deviate from the point aimed at: as, He shot *wide* of the target.

* 6. Round about, but at a little distance.

"Him beside
His aged wife, with many others *wide*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wideness; width, extent, breadth.

"Emptiness and the vast *wide*
Of that abyss." *Tennyson: Two Voices*, 119.

2. *Cricket:* A ball bowled so far to one side of the wicket that the batsman cannot reach it with his bat. Such a ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered, and is reckoned one of the extras, the others being byes and no-balls.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Wide-extended, wide-flung, wide-glittering*, &c.

wide-awake, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having one's eyes open; on the alert; ready, prepared; keen, sharp, knowing. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

"Our governor's *wide-awake*, he is."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

B. *As subst.:* A kind of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.

"When Effendis will wear *wide-awakes* when in mufti."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1887.

* **wide-chapped,** *a.* Opening the mouth wide; having a wide mouth.

"This *wide-chapped* rascal."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

wide-gauge, *s.*

Railway-Eng.: The same as BROAD-GAUGE. [GAUGE, s., II. 7.]

wide-mouthed, *a.* Having a wide mouth or opening.

"Warm by the *wide-mouthed* fireplace."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

* **wide-skirted,** *a.* Having wide borders; extensive.

"With plenteous rivers and *wide-skirted* meads."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

wide-spread, *a.*

1. Spread to a great distance; extended.

"How sweet to rest her *wide-spread* wings."
Wordsworth: Ode.

2. Diffused or spread over a wide extent; extensive.

"Thus call forth a *wide-spread* movement in Arabia, carrying with it the Caliph himself."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* **wide-stretched,** *a.* Large; extensive. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

* **wide-where,** *adv.* Widely; far and near.

wīde'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wide; -ly.*]

1. In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; far and wide; extensively.

"The huge size and venerable age of the trees, the beauty of the gardens, the abundance of the springs, were *widely* famed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*2. So as to leave a wide space between.

"*Widely* shun the Lilybean strand."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 927.

3. Very much; to a great degree or extent.

"Their tempers differed *widely*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. Remotely, far.

"The light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out."—*Locke.*

wīd'-ẹn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *wid(e)*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make wide; to cause to extend in breadth; to cause to spread; to increase in width; to enlarge.

"To *widen* the market, and to narrow the competition."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. To throw open.

"So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become wider or wider; to enlarge, to spread; to extend itself.

"The general tendency of schism is to *widen*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

wīde'-nĕss, * **wyde-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wide*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wide, or great in extent from side to side; breadth, width

"Wheras the roches cessed, there begaune a dike of a wounderfull deapth and *wydenesse*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 237.

2. Large or wide extent in every direction: as, the *wideness* of the ocean.

3. Greatness, extent: as, the *wideness* of difference between two things.

wīdg'-ĕon, *s.* [Wigeon.]

wĭd'-ōw (1), * **wed-ew,** * **wid-dow,** * **wid-ewe,** * **wid-iwe,** * **wid-we,** * **wyd-ewe, wyd-dowe,** *s.* [A.S. *widwe, weoduwe, wudwe, wuduwe, wydewe*; cogn. with Dut. *weduwe*; O. H. Ger. *wituwa, witewa, witiwa*; Ger. *wittwe*; Goth. *widuwo, widowo*; Lat. *vidua*, fem. of *viduus* = deprived of, bereft (whence Eng. *void*); Ital. *vedova*; Sp. *viuda*; Fr. *veuve*; Welsh *gweddw*; Russ. *vdova*; Sansc. *vidhavá*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and also remains unmarried.

"There came a certain poor *widow*, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing."—*Mark* xii. 42.

¶ Often used adjectively:

1. Widowed.

"This *widow* lady." *Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

2. Bereaved of its mate.

"A *widow* bird sat mourning for her love."
Shelley: A Song.

* **widow-bench,** *s.*

Law: That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate beside her jointure. (*Wharton.*)

* **widow-bewitched,** *s.* A woman separated from her husband; a grass-widow.

"Who'd ha' thought of yo'r husband . . . makin' a moonlight flittin' and leavin' yo' to be a *widow-bewitched*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxix.

widow-burning, *s.*

Anthrop.: The same as Suttee, 1. (q.v.).

"This looks like a mitigated survival from an earlier custom of actual *widow-burning*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 461.

widow-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Dendrocygna viduata, ranging from South America to Africa. Length about eighteen inches; face and throat white; back of head, nape, and sides of neck bright reddish-brown; sides of breast and back reddish-olive, darkly spotted and marked; lower back, centre of tail, and under side below the breast black; sides grayish-white, striped with dark brown; upper wing-coverts reddish-brown, secondary quills olive-brown with green edges; quills and tail-feathers greenish-black. According to Schomburgk (*Reisen*, i. 407, iii. 762), the natives of British Guiana call this bird *Vis-sis-si*, from its cry. [Vicissy-duck.]

widow-hunter, *s.* One who seeks or courts widows for their fortunes.

"The *widow-hunters* about town often afford them great diversion."—*Addison.*

* **widow-maker,** *s.* One who makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

"That I must draw this metal from my side,
To be a *widow-maker*." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

widow-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Callithrix lugens, from South America. It has been compared to a diminutive black dog with a white face; the neck and fore limbs are also white, and this disposition of colour has given rise to the popular name bestowed on the animal by the Creoles, who see in the whiteness of the face, neck, and arms some resemblance to the veil, handkerchief, and gloves worn by widows of their own race.

WIDOW-MONKEY.

widow-sacrifice, *s.*

Anthrop.: A form of funeral-sacrifice in which the widow was slain or induced to commit suicide so that she might be buried with her husband and accompany him to the world of spirits. This practice is mentioned as existing among the Greeks by Euripides (*Suppl.*, 983) and Pausanias (iv. 2), and from Cæsar (*de Bello Gall.*, vi. 19) it may be inferred that it existed also in Gaul. Widow-sacrifice is still the custom in many African tribes; traces of it may be found in China; it lingered till late in the first half of the nineteenth century in Fiji, and, though abolished by law in British India in 1829, is not yet abandoned. [Suttee, 1.]

"*Widow-sacrifice* is found in various regions of the world under a low state of civilization, and this fits with the hypothesis of its having belonged to the Aryan race while yet in an early and barbarous condition."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 467.

widow-wail, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Cneorum, and specially *Cneorum tricoccos*; † (2) *Fritillaria Meleagris.*

* **widow's chamber,** *s.* The apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.

widow's man, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Widow's men* are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vii. (Note.)

widow's port, *s.* An inferior kind of port wine.

"We have all heard of *widow's port*, and of the instinctive dread all persons who have any respect for their health have for it."—*Times*, in *Brewer: Phrase & Fable.*

widow's terce, *s.* [Terce, 4.]

wĭd'-ōw (2), *s.* [See compound.]

widow-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Whidah-bird (q.v.).

"The name *Widow-bird* is altogether an erroneous title, although it is supposed by many persons to have been given to the bird on account of its dark colour and long train, as well as in consequence of its evidently disconsolate state when the beautiful tail-feathers have fallen off after the breeding season . . . In point of fact, however, the proper name is Whidah-bird, a title that was originally given to it by the Portuguese, because the first specimens that were brought to Europe came from the kingdom of Whidah, on the eastern coast of Africa."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 457.

wĭd'-ōw, *v.t.* [Widow (1), *s.*]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband.

"In this city he
Hath *widowed* and unchilded many a one."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

* 2. To endow with a widow's right.

"For his possessions,
We do institute and *widow* you withal."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

3. To strip or bereave of anything good; to bereave generally.

"Trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*." *Philips: Cider.*

* 4. To be a widow to; to survive as the widow of.

"Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and *widow* them all."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 2.

wĭd'-ōwed, *pa. par. & a.* [Widow, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Reduced to or being in the state or position of a widow; bereft of her husband.

"The daughter of a *widowed* housekeeper."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

2. Deprived of support.

"Sees thee like the weak, and *widow'd* vine,
Winding thy blasting tendrils o'er the plain.'
Mason: Ode to Independence.

3. Pertaining to a widow.

"Sleeplesse . . . in her now *widow'd* bed."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia v.

wĭd'-ōw-ẽr, * **wid-ew-er,** * **wid-wer,** * **wyd-ew-er,** * **wyd-ow-er,** *s.* [Eng. *widow* (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. A man who has lost his wife by death and remains unmarried.

"Tell him, in hope he'll prove a *widower* shortly,
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

* 2. (See extract).

"Let there be *widowers*, which you call releevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 19.

* **wĭd'-ōw-ẽr-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *widower*; *-hood.*] The state of a widower.

* **wĭd'-ōw-hoọd,** * **wid-ow-hed,** * **wid-ewe-hode,** * **wyd-ow-head,** *s.* [Eng. *widow* (1), *s.*; *-hood.*]

1. The state of a woman who has lost her husband by death and remains unmarried; the state or condition of a widow; the time during which a widow remains unmarried.

"God, that helped her in her *widowhood*."
Tennyson: Dora, iii.

* 2. Estate settled on a widow.

"For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* **wĭd'-ōw-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *widow*; *-ly.*] Like a widow; becoming a widow.

width, *s.* [Eng. *wid(e)*; *-th.*] Breadth, wideness; the extent of a thing across or from side to side.

"From the *width* of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

* **wĭd'-ụ-ạl,** * **wyd-u-al,** *a.* [Widow, (1), *s.*] Of or pertaining to a widow; vidual.

"The estate of *wydual* clennesse."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 38.

wīēl, * **weel,** * **wele,** *s.* [Weil.]

wīēld, * **weld,** * **welde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *geweldan, gewyldan* = to have power over, from *wealdan* (pa. t. *weóld*, pa. par. *wealden*) = to have power over, to govern, to rule, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *valda* = to wield; Dan. *volde, forvolde* = to occasion; Sw. *vålla* (for *vålda*) = to occasion; O. H. Ger. *waltan* = to dispose, to manage, to rule; Ger. *walten*; Goth. *waldan*. From the same root as Lat. *valeo* = to be strong; Eng. *valid.*]

* 1. To possess, to enjoy.

"No childe had he neuer, his heritage myght to wende,
Welth inou to *welde*, vntille his lyue's ende."
Robert de Brunne, p. 10.

* 2. To rule, to govern, to command.

"For so hette S. Dunstan, he suld alle his lyue
With werre his lond *welde*, & with his suerd stryue."
Robert de Brunne, p. 40.

* 3. To sway, to influence.

"Whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie."
Milton: P. R., iv. 269.

* 4. To possess, to keep.

"Nile ye *welde* gold neither silver ne money in youre girdils."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* x.

5. To have the management or employment of; to manage, to employ.

"Edward the Third being dead, had left this child . . . The crown and sceptre of this realm to *wield*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

6. To handle; to use or employ with the hand. (Often used humorously.)

"Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

7. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm.

"For, trained abroad his arms to *wield*,
Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 15.

* **wīēld'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *wield*; *-able.*] Capable of being wielded.

† **wīēld'-ạnce,** *s.* [Eng. *wield*; *-ance.*] The act or power of wielding.

"This spiritual edge shall either turne againe, or (through our weake *welldance*) not enter the stubburne and thick hide of obdured hearts."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*, pt. ii. (A Sermon.)

wīēld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wield*, v.; *-er.*] One who wields or manages.

* **wīēld'-lĕss,** * **weeld-lesse,** *a.* [Eng.

wield ; -less.] Not to be wielded ; unmanageable, unwieldy.

"The weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

***wiēld'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *wield ; -some.*] Capable of being easily wielded or managed.

"The facion was more straunge to the sauage Britons, and the mouing more redy and *wieldsome.*"—*Golding ; Cæsar*, fol. 100.

***wiēld'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *wield; -y.*] Capable of being wielded or managed; manageable, wieldable. (Now only in the compound *unwieldy* (q.v.).

"So freshe, so yong, so *weldy* seemed he."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cressida, ii.

wier, *s.* [Weir.]

***wier'-ў (1),** *a.* [Wiry.]

***wier-y (2),** *a.* [A.S. *wær* = a place for catching or keeping fish.] Wet, moist.

***wif,** *s.* [Wife.]

wīfe, *wif, *wyf, *wyfe (pl. *wives*, * *wyves*), *s.* [A.S. *wif;* cogn. with Dut. *wyf* = a woman, a wife; Icel. *vif;* Dan. *viv;* Ger. *weib;* O. H. Ger. *wif.*] [Woman.]

1. A woman lawfully married ; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock ; a married woman. (The correlative of *husband.*)

"By marriage the husband and *wife* are one person in law."—*Blackstone : Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

2. A woman of mature age, that is or might be married. (Commonly so applied in Scotland. In literature now only used in this sense in compounds, as fish-*wife*, ale-*wife.*)

"I find thee a wise young *wife.*"
Beaum. & Flet. : Rule a Wife & have a Wife, ii.

¶ For the legal relations between husband and wife, see Marriage, II. 2., and *Married Women's Property Act.* [Married, ¶.]

***wife-bound,** *a.* Devoted or tied down to a wife ; wife-ridden.

"A *wife-bound* man, now dost thou rear the walls Of high Carthage ?" *Surrey ; Virgile ; Æneis* iv.

wife-carle, *s.* A man who busies himself about household affairs, or women's work. (*Scotch.*)

"An' ye will be a *wife-carle*, and buy fish at your ain hands."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

wife-ridden, *a.* Unduly influenced, commanded, or ruled by a wife.

"Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her request pronounce you *wife-ridden.*"—*Mrs. Piozzi.*

wīfe'-hood, *wife-hode, *s.* [Eng. *wife ; -hood.*] The state, condition, or character of a wife.

"Perfect *wifehood* and pure lowlihead."
Tennyson : Isabel, 12.

wīfe'-lĕss, *wif-less, *wyfe-les, *wyf-les, *a.* [Eng. *wife ; -less.*] Having no wife ; without a wife ; unmarried.

"*Wifeless* and heirless."
Tennyson : Elaine, 1,362.

wīfe'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *wife*, and *like.*] Having the characteristics or qualities of a woman ; womanly.

"*Wifelike* government."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., ii. 4.

***wīfe'-lў, *wif-ly, *wyve-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *wife ; -ly.*] Like a wife ; becoming a wife.

"All the tenderness of *wifely* love."
Dryden : Amphitryon, iii.

***wif-hood,** *s.* [Wifehood.]

***wif-les,** *a.* [Wifeless.]

***wif-ly,** *a.* [Wifely.]

***wĭg (1), *wigg,** *s.* [Dut. *wegge* = a kind of cake or loaf; Ger. *weck, wecke* = a roll of bread ; perhaps originally of a *wedge* shape.] [Wedge.] A sort of cake.

"Home to the only lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale."—*Pepys : Diary*, April 8, 1664.

wĭg (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *periwig* (q.v.).] An artificial covering for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair ; but curled wigs are worn professionally by judges and lawyers, and sometimes by servants in livery. They are also much used on the stage for disguise.

"Cato's long *wig*, flow'r'd gown, and lacquer'd chair."
Pope : Imitation of Horace, ii.

wig-block, *s.* A block, or shaped piece of wood, for fitting wigs on.

wig-tree, *s.*
Bot. : Rhus Cotinus.

wĭg, *v.t.* [Wig, *s.*] To rate, to scold.

"So alarmed at the prospect of being *wigged* from home."—*Echo*, March 26, 1888.

wĭg'-an, *s.* [Prob. from the town of *Wigan*, in Lancashire.] An open, canvas-like fabric, used as a stiffening in the lower ends of the legs of pantaloons, and as a skirt-protector on the lower inside surface which drags on the pavement. It is sometimes sold in strips, fluted, and attached to a band.

wĭg'-eŏn, † widg'-eŏn, *s.* [Probably French ; cf. O. Fr. *vigion, vingeon, gingeon* = Fr. *canard sifleur* = the wigeon.] [Whew-duck.]

1. *Ornith. :* Any species or individual of the genus Mareca (q.v.). The species are numerous and very widely distributed. The Common Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*) is also known as Whew-duck, or Whewer, from the shrill whistle which forms its note. It is abundant in Britain in winter. Length about eighteen inches; the male has the forehead and top of head white, cheeks and hind part of the neck reddish-chestnut, upper parts grayish white, irregularly zigzagged with black ; wing-coverts white tipped with black, primaries dark brown, speculum green, edged with black ; throat rufous, breast and belly white ; the female has sober plumage of various shades of brown. The wigeon is one of the commonest ducks of the extreme north of Europe, frequenting grassy swamps, lakes, and rivers, and feeding in the daytime, chiefly on aquatic vegetation. The American wigeon (*Mareca americana*) is larger than the European or Common Wigeon, and has the upper parts finely waved transversely with black and reddish-brown, top of head and under parts white. It breeds chiefly in the northern parts of America, and is common in winter on the coasts of the United States and in the rice-fields. The flesh of both species is esteemed for the table.

* 2. *Fig. :* (From the wigeon being supposed to be a foolish bird.) A fool, a silly fellow. [Goose.]

"The apostles of their fierce religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *wigeon.*"
Butler : Hudibras, I. i. 231.

wĭgged, *a.* [Eng. *wig ; -ed.*] Having the head covered with a wig ; wearing a wig ; bewigged.

***wĭg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *wig; -ery.*]

1. False hair.

"From the nature of the *wiggeries* that she wore."
—*Trollope : Last Chronicle of Barset*, ch. xxiv.

2. Empty formality ; red-tapeism.

"Amid such mountain of *wiggeries* and folly."—*Carlyle : Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

wĭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Wig, *v.*] A rating, a scolding, a rebuke, especially one given in public. (*Slang.*)

wĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [See def.] To wriggle. (*Prov.*)

***wigher,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To neigh, to whinny. (*Beaum. & Flet.*, in *Annandale.*)

wight (1), (*gh* silent), ***wyght, *wyht,** *s.* [A.S. *wiht, wuht, wyht* = a creature, an animal, a person, a thing ; cogn. with Dut. *wicht* = a child ; Icel. *vættr* = a wight ; *vætta* = a whit ; Dan. *vette* = an elf ; Ger. *wicht* ; Goth. *waihts* (fem.), *waiht* (neut.) = a whit, a thing. *Wight* and *whit* are doublets.]

* 1. A preternatural or supernatural creature or being.

"The poet Homer speaketh of no guirlands and chaplets but due t› the celestiall & heavenly *wights.*"—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. iv.

2. A human being, a creature, a person, either male or female.

"No living *wight* could work, ne cared even for play."
Thomson : Castle of Indolence, i. 2.

* 3. A moment, an instant, a portion of time.

***wight** (2), *s.* [Weight.]

***wīght, *wyght** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Icel. *vigr* = in fighting condition, serviceable for war, from *vig* = war, *vega* = to fight ; A.S. *wig* = war ; Sw. *vig* = nimble, agile, active ; *vigt* = nimbly ; A.S. *wiglic* = warlike.]

1. Fit for war ; warlike ; martial ; distinguished by prowess. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 17.)

2. Nimble, active, agile.

"He was so nimble and so *wight.*"
Spenser : Shepheards Calender ; March.

wīght'-ĭ-a (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after **Dr.** Wight, the Indian botanist.]

Bot. : A genus of Cheloneæ. Only known species, *Wightia tomentosa*, an immense tree, clinging by means of aërial roots to the stems on which it is a parasite, and rising into the air with masses of pink flowers. It is found in the forests of Sikkim and Bhootan, in the zone from three to seven thousand feet in elevation, and is used for making Buddhist idols. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

***wīght'-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *wight*, a. ; *-ly.*]

1. Stoutly ; with strength, power, or prowess.

2. Nimbly, actively, quickly.

"For day, that was, is *wightly* past,
And now at earst the dirke night thou hast.
Spenser : Shepheards Calender ; September

wĭg'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wig ; -less.*] Without a wig ; having no wig.

"Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn."
Colman : Vagaries Vindicated, p. 206.

wĭg'-māk ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wig*, and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make wigs.

*** wĭg'-rēve,** *s.* [A.S. *wig-gerēfa*, from *wig* = a village, a dwelling, and *gerēfa* = a reeve (q.v.).] A hamlet bailiff or steward.

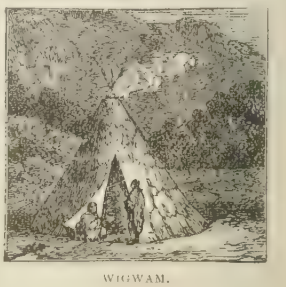
***wĭg'-wăg,** *a. & s.* [Formed by reduplication from *Wag*, s.] [Wag, *v.*]

A. *As adj. :* Writhing, wriggling.

"His midil embracing with *wigwag* circuled hooping." *Stanyhurst : Virgil ; Æneid* ii. 230.

B. *As subst. :* A rubbing-instrument used upon and driven by a watchmaker's lathe.

wĭg'-wăm, *s.* [Algonquin *wĕk* = his house or dwelling-place ; with possessive and locative affixes, *wĕkou-om-ut* = in his (or their) house ; contracted by the English to *weekwam* and



Wigwam.

wigwam. (*Webster.*)] An Indian hut or cabin. They are generally of a conical shape, formed of bark or mats laid over stakes planted in the ground, and converging towards the top, where there is an opening for the escape of the smoke.

In the *wigwam* dimly lighted."
Longfellow : Hiawatha, xix.

wīke (1), *s.* [A contracted form of *wicker* (q.v.).] A temporary mark, as with a twig or tree branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, &c. Called also Wicker. (*Prov.*)

*** wīke (2),** *s.* [A.S. *wig.*] A home, a dwelling, a house.

*** wīke (3),** *s.* [Week.]

*** wĭkke,** *a.* [Wicked.]

*** wĭl,** *v.t. & i.* [Will.]

Wĭl'-bŭr-īte, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist. : A section of American Quakers named from their leader, John Wilbur, who separated from the main body in the first half of the nineteenth century on the ground that the Quakers were abandoning their original principles.

wīld, *wielde, *wilde, *wyld, *wylde, *a. & s.* [A.S. *wild;* cogn. with Dut. *wild* = proud, savage ; Icel. *villr* (for *vildr*) = wild, bewildered, confused ; Dan. & Sw. *vild;* O. H. Ger. *wilt* ; Ger. *wild ;* Goth. *wiltheis.* From the same root as *will.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Living in a state of nature ; inhabiting

the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; roving, wandering.

"Sleeps by day more than the *wild* cat."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

2. Savage, uncivilized, furious, sanguinary. (Used of persons or actions.)

"The *Wild* Scotch, as they were sometimes called."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Growing or produced without culture; produced by nature unassisted or by wild animals; not cultivated; native: as, *wild* flowers.

4. Desert, uncultivated, uninhabited.

"To trace the forests *wild*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

5. Turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, furious.

"The *wild* waters." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

6. Violently agitated or disturbed in mind or the like.

"While men's minds are *wild*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

7. Violent, disorderly, unregulated.

"Then the fight became *wild* and tumultuous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

8. Violent, furious, inordinate, passionate.

"Desperate, *wild*, and furious."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

9. Unreasonable, extravagant.

"It was exaggerated by the *wild* hopes of one party and by the *wild* fears of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

10. Loose or disorderly in conduct; going beyond due bounds; ungoverned. (Sometimes used in a bad sense, but frequently as a term of light reproach = giddy, wanton, frolicsome.)

"He kept company with the *wild* Prince and Poins."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

11. Reckless; incautious; rash; inconsiderate; not in accordance with reason or prudence: as, a *wild* adventure.

12. Bewildered, distracted, mad.

"Your looks are pale and *wild*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

13. Indicating or proceeding from strong excitement.

"*Wild* and whirling words."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

14. Wanting order, regularity, or composure in any manner; irregular, eccentric, fantastic, extravagant, inordinate.

"So *wild* in their attire."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

15. Anxiously eager; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

16. Not allowing a person to approach: as, The grouse were *wild*.

II. *Botany:*

1. Growing in a state of nature.

2. Having a certain resemblance to some other plant, but inferior to it in appearance.

¶ Used adverbially = wildly.

"If I chance to talk a little *wild*, forgive me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. A desert; an uninhabited or uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness.

"We sometimes
Who dwell this *wild*." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 331.

2. The same as WEALD (q.v.).

"A franklin in the *wild* of Kent."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

¶ 1. *To run wild:*

(1) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.

(2) To grow wild or savage; to take to vicious courses or a loose way of living.

(3) To become extravagant: as, He lets his imagination *run wild*.

2. *A wild shot:* A random or chance shot.

wild-animals, *s pl.* [FERÆ NATURÆ.]

wild-apple, *s.* [CRAB-APPLE.]

wild-artichoke, *s.*

Bot.: Onopordon Acanthium.

wild-ass, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* The popular name of three species of the genus Equus: *Equus hemionus*, the Kiang or Djiggetai (q.v.); *E. onager* [ONAGER, 2], and *E. hemippus*, nearly akin to the second form, of which perhaps it is only a variety. They are characteristic of the deserts of the Palæarctic region from North Africa and Syria to Western India, Mongolia, and Manchuria. They are all larger than the Domestic Ass (*Equus asinus*), which they greatly excel in speed.

2. *Script.:* (1) Heb. אְרוֹד (*arodh*), Job xxxix. 5; Dan. v. 21 It seems correctly translated both in the A.V. and R.V. It is from עָרַד (*aradh*) = to flee, in Syriac and Ethiopic = to be indomitable. (2) פֶּרֶא (*perē*), Job vi. 5, xi. 12, xxiv. 5, xxxix. 5, 6. From פָּרָא (*parā*) = to run quickly. This may be the same animal as No. 1., or may be the Djiggetai.

wild-basil, *s.*

Bot.: Calamintha Clinopodium (= *Clinopodium vulgare*). [BASIL (5).]

wild-bean, *s.*

Bot.: Apios tuberosa, a papilionaceous plant, a native of the United States. The root consists of small eatable tubers.

wild-beast, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An undomesticated or savage animal.

2. *Fig.:* An overpowering passion or emotion.

"The blind *wild-beast* of force
Whose home is in the sinews of a man."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 254.

wild-bees, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Bees living in a state of nature, as distinguished from those domiciled by the contrivance of man in hives. Both social and solitary wild bees are widely abundant. The latter, though pretty numerous in genera and species, attract little attention, while the most unobservant are familiar with the social bees of the genus Bombus (q.v.).

wild beet, *s.*

Bot.: Statice Limonium.

wild-birds, *s. pl.* Birds not domesticated; birds in a state of nature.

Game Laws: In the United States any one is free to capture or kill wild animals, subject to the laws of trespassing, except that in many states laws have been passed protecting game during certain seasons, and prohibiting the killing of certain insectivorous birds at any season. In all the states there is a penalty of from $5 to $50 for killing song birds. The open season for game birds varies in different states and for different birds. Thus, in Pennsylvania, Turkeys can be shot between October 15 and January 1, Ducks between September 1 and May 15, Rail and Reed birds from September 1 to December 1, &c. In Britain there is a "Wild Birds' Protection Act" which prohibits the killing of any wild bird between March 1 and August 1, except by the owner or occupier of land where such bird is found, or a person authorized by them. This act covers more than 80 species.

wild blite, *s.*

Bot.: Amaranthus Blitum.

wild boar, *s.* [BOAR (1), *s.*, A. 1. ¶.]

Wild-boar's tree:

Bot.: The name given in San Domingo to *Hedwigia balsamifera*.

wild-bugloss, *s.*

Bot.: The genus or sub-genus Lycopsis (q.v.). spec. *L. arvensis*. [BUGLOSS.]

wild cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis catus, common in Europe, the north of Asia, and Nepaul; rare in the south of England, common on the Border, and abundant in the north of Scotland and Ireland. It is much larger and more stoutly built than the domestic species. Wild cats are exceedingly savage, and if wounded will attack man. They breed freely with the domestic species. The Bay Lynx (*L. rufus*) is commonly known in the United States as the Wild Cat.

¶ Used attributively, of a bank, a speculative venture, &c. carried on in a reckless manner, or of a railroad train or engine running out of schedule time. (*U. S.*)

wild-celery, *s* [APIUM.]

wild-chamomile, *s.*

Bot.: Matricaria Chamomilla. [MATRICARIA.]

wild-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of various species of Prunus, spec. in England *Prunus Cerasus*, sub-species *Avium*, the Gean, and in America *P. virginiana*, *P. pennsylvanica* and *P. serotina*. The first and third have racemose flowers, the third has peduncles sub-umbellate or solitary, the first has black, and the second and third have red drupes.

wild-cinchona, *s*

Bot.: Mussœnda frondosa.

wild-cinnamon, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Canella alba* [CANELLA]; (2) *Myrtus coriacea*, an evergreen tree about thirty feet high with white flowers, a native of Hispaniola.

wild clove-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Myrtus acris.

wild colewort, *s.*

Bot.: Brassica oleracea, var. *sylvestris*.

wild cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: The squirting cucumber (q.v.)

wild-cumin, *s.*

Bot.: Lagœcia cuminoides, a small annual umbellifer from Southern and Eastern Europe

wild-dog, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* A feral dog, such as *Canis dingo*, the Australian, or *C. primævus*, the Indian wild-dog. [DINGO.]

2. A pariah-dog (q.v.).

"The *wild-dog* howls o'er the fountain's brim,
With baffled thirst, and famine grim."
Byron: The Giaour.

wild-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Anas boskas († *boschas*), widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, known as a bird of passage all over Europe and Asia, and in the United States from Canada to the Gulf. Length of male about twenty-four inches; head and neck rich shining green, collar pure white; back chestnut-brown, deepening into black on upper tail-coverts; four central tail-feathers velvety-black and curled, the rest ashen gray, edged with white; greater wing-coverts with bold white bar, and tipped with velvet-black; wings purple, white, and velvet-black; upper part of breast dark chestnut, rest of under-surface grayish-white, pencilled under wings with dark gray lines. Female somewhat smaller; plumage various shades of brown. The wild duck is the stock whence all the breeds of the domesticated duck have sprung. It pairs when free, but becomes polygamous on domestication.

wild-fire, * **wilde-fyre,** * **wylde-fur,** *s.*

1. A composition of inflammable materials, readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire.

2. A kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

3. A name for erysipelas; also a name for *Lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

4. A name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.

Wild-fire rash:

Pathol.: A popular name for a variety of strophulus (q.v.), *S. volaticus*, in which the papulæ form circular patches, coming out successively in different parts of the body.

wild-fowl, *s.* A general name for birds of various species which are pursued as game, but more particularly applied to birds of the order Grallatores and Natatores; water-fowl.

wild-fringed, *a.* Irregularly bordered.

† **wild-germander,** *s.*

Bot.: Teucrium Scorodonia.

wild-ginger, *s.*

Bot.: Asarum canadense. It has broadly reniform leaves in twos, and a woolly, deeply tripartite calyx.

wild-goat, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any undomesticated species of the genus Capra, many of which have been erected into separate genera by some authorities. They are: *Capra pyrenaica* (Spanish Ibex), *C. ibex* (the Ibex, q.v.), *C. ægagrus*, *C. caucasica*, *C. sinaitica* (the Sinaitic Ibex), *C. walie*, *C. sibirica*, *C. falconeri* († *megaceros*, the Markhoor q.v.), *C. jemlanica*, (the Tahr, q.v.), and *C. hylocrius* (the Neilgherry Ibex).

wild-goose, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Ornith.: Anser ferus* (or *cinereus*), the only species indigenous in Britain, and the stock from which the domestic race is derived. In former days it bred extensively in the Fen country, but since the end of the eighteenth century it has migrated north-

ward. In the United States and Canada the commonest wild goose is *Bernicla canadensis*, the Canada Goose.

† 2. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): A term applied to the recruits for the Irish Brigade in the service of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"The *wild-geese* are coming at length o'er the sea
And Eirinn, green Eirinn once more shall be free."
M. J. Barry: The Wildgeese (Spirit of the Nation).

Wild-goose chase: The pursuit of anything in ignorance of the course it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, a wild-goose chase was a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, and whichever rider could get the lead, the other was obliged to follow him over whatever ground he chose to go.

"If our wits run the *wild-goose chase*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

wild honey, *s.* Honey made by wild bees, that is by bees not kept by man.

wild-horse, *s.*

Zool.: Any undomesticated individual of the species *Equus caballus*. According to Darwin, no aboriginal or truly wild horse is known, and the herds of so-called wild horses in Asia are probably, as those in America and Australia are certainly, descended from ancestors which escaped from the control of man.

wild-hunt, *s.* [WILD-HUNTSMAN.]

wild-huntsman, *s.*

Anthrop.: The principal figure in an Aryan storm-myth, in which the phenomena of a tempest are represented as incidents in a hunt or chase. (The legend was popularized by Scott in his *Wild Huntsman*, an imitation of Bürger's *Wilde Jäger*.)

"The peasant who keeps up in fireside talk the memory of the *Wild Huntsman*, Wodeläker, the Grand Veneur of Fontainebleau, Herne the hunter of Windsor Forest, has almost lost the significance of this grand old storm-myth. By mere force of tradition, the name of the 'Wish' or 'Wush' hounds of the *Wild Huntsman* has been preserved through the west of England; the words must for ages past have lost their meaning among the country-folk, though we may plainly recognise in them Woden's ancient well-known name, old German 'Wunsch.' As of old, the Heaven god drives the clouds before him in raging tempest across the sky, while, safe within the cottage walls the tale-teller unwittingly describes, in personal legendary shape, this same Wild Hunt of the Storm."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 362.

wild-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: Scilla nutans. [HYACINTH, I. 2.]

wild-indigo, *s.*

Bot.: Baptisia tinctoria, a papilionaceous plant with yellow flowers, growing in North America. It yields an inferior kind of indigo. The root and leaves are considered to be astringent and antiseptic.

wild-land, *s.* Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied.

wild-leek, *s.*

Bot.: Allium ampeloprasum.

wild-lemon, *s.*

Bot.: Podophyllum peltatum. [MAY-APPLE, 1.]

wild-lichen, *s.*

Pathol.: Lichen agrius, the most severe form of lichen. It commences with fever, then inflamed papulæ follow, which go on to furfuraceous desquamation or fissures in the skin, sending forth a sero-purulent fluid. Mild cases last a fortnight, more severe ones several months. [LICHEN, 2.]

wild-lime, *s.*

Bot.: Atalantia monophylla, a shrub with white flowers, belonging to the Aurantiacæ. Its wood, which is heavy, closely grained, and yellow, is used on the Coromandel coast for cabinet purposes.

wild-liquorice, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Ononis arvensis;* (2) [ABRUS].

* **wild-mare,** *s.* An untamed mare.

¶ *To ride the wild mare:* To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

wild-oat, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Avena fatua.* [OAT, 1.] (2) *Arrhenatherum elatior* (= *A. avenaceum.*)

¶ *To sow one's wild oats:* [OAT].

wild-olive, *s.*

Bot.: (1) [ELÆAGNUS]; (2) *Daphne Thymelæa*, a Spanish shrub, about three feet high, with yellow flowers; (3) *Rhus Cotinus.* [FUSTIC, 2.]

wild-parsnip, *s.*

Bot.: Pastinaca sativa. [PARSNIP.]

wild-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: Vitex trifolia.

wild-pigeon, *s.* [PASSENGER-PIGEON.]

wild-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Tillandsia utriculata.

wild-plantain, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in North America and Brazil to various species of Canna, spec. *C. patens*, *C. indica*, and *C. coccinea.* (*Loudon.*)

wild-purslane, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Peplis, an annual glabrous species of spurge, with dimidiate, cordate, sub-entire leaves. Rare on the sandy shores of England, more common on those of Continental Europe.

wild-radish, *s.*

Bot.: Raphanus Raphanistrum. It has white or straw-coloured flowers, and occurs as a weed in cornfields.

wild-rhubarb, *s.*

Bot.: Begonia obliqua.

wild-rice, *s.* [ZIZANIA.]

wild-rosemary, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Croton Cascarilla* (*West Indian*). Called also Sweet-wood bark and Eleutheria bark. (2) A variety of *Andromeda polifolia.*

wild-service tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pyrus torminalis. [SERVICE-TREE, 2.]

wild-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: Any undomesticated species of the genus Ovis. They are distinguished by their greater size, massive horns present in both sexes, shorter tail, and in some cases by a beard and mane. The most noteworthy are the Wild Sheep of the alpine ranges and plateaux of central Asia (*Ovis karelini* and *O. ammon*), the Wild Sheep of Kamtchatka and north-western America (*O. nivalis*), the Moufion of Corsica and Sardinia (*O. musimon*), the Burrhel or Blue Wild Sheep of the Himalayas (*O. nahura*), the Barbary Sheep (*O. tragelaphus*), and Marco Polo's Sheep (*O. poli*) from Central Asia.

wild-spaniard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Aciphylla squarrosa;* (2) *A. Colensoi.*

wild-succory, *s.* [CHICORY, CICHORIUM].

wild-swan, *s.* [HOOPER (2), SWAN, II. 2.]

wild-tamarind, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Dialium (= Codarium), belonging to the Cynometreæ (q.v.).

wild-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: Potentilla anserina. [SILVER-WEED.]

wild-thyme, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus Serpyllum. [THYMUS.]

wild-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: Meleagris gallopavo. [TURKEY.]

wild-vine, *s.*

Bot.: Vitis Labrusca, a North American vine, with broadly cordate, angularly sublobed leaves, tomentose beneath, small racemes of flowers, and large berries, inferior in value to those of the true vine.

wild-williams, wild sweet-williams, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lychnis Flos-cuculi.

* **wild wind,** *s.* A hurricane.

"Then happened an Hirecano or *wild-wind.*"—*Fuller: Worthies: Essex*, i. 338.

* **wild-wood,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods: as, *wild-wood* flowers. (*Burns.*)

wil'-de-beest, *s.* [Dut. = wild-ox.]

Zool.: The name given by the Dutch colonists at the Cape to the White-tailed Gnu (q.v.).

* **wil'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *bewilder* (q.v.).] To cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

"The *wildered* traveller sees her glide."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

* **wil'-dĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [WILDER.]

* **wil'-dĕred-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wildered; -ly.*] In a wildered or bewildered manner; wildly, bewilderedly.

* **wil-dĕr mĕnt,** *s.* [A shortened form of *bewilderment* (q.v.).] Bewilderment, confusion.

"And snatched her breathless from beneath
This *wilderment* of wreck and death."
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

wil'-dĕr-nĕss, * **wil-der-nesse,** * **wyl-der-nes,** * **wyl-der-nesse,** *s.* [For *wildernnesse*, from Mid. Eng. *wilderne* = a wilderness, from A.S. *wildern* (not found) = wild, desert, from *wilder* = a wild animal, a shortened form of *wild deór* = wild deer, a wild animal; Dut. *wildernis;* Dan. *vildnis;* Ger. *wildniss* = a wilderness.]

1. A tract of land uninhabited or uncultivated; a desert; a wide, barren place, whether forest or plain.

"Would God we had died in this *wilderness.*"—*Numbers* xiv. 2.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

"Environ'd with a *wilderness* of sea."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. A scene of disorder or confusion.

"The rest appears a *wilderness* of strange
But gay confusion." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 78.

* 4. Wildness, confusion.

"The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease."
Milton: P. L., ix. 245.

* 5. A portion of a garden set apart for things to grow in unchecked luxuriance.

6. A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

"We are not encumbered with a *wilderness* of fishing impedimenta."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

* **wild'-grāve,** *s.* [Ger. *wildgraf*, from *wild* = game, wild animals, and *graf* = a count, a reeve.] A head forest-keeper in Germany; an official having the superintendence of the game in a forest.

"A *wildgrave*, or keeper of a royal forest, named Falkenburg."—*Scott: The Chase.* [Note.]

* **wīld'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *wild; -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Growing wild; wild; not cultivated or domesticated.

"Thine are these early *wilding* flowers."
Shelley: Queen Mab. (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A plant that is wild or grows without cultivation, as a crab-apple.

"There is a kind of crab tree also or *wilding*, that in like manner beareth twice a yeere."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxvii.

2. The fruit of such a plant.

"Oft from the forest *wildings* he did bring,
Whose sides empurpled were with smiling red."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 17.

wīld'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *wild; -ish.*] Somewhat or rather wild.

"He is a little *wildish*, they say."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 129.

wīld'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wild; -ly.*]

1. In a wild manner or state; without cultivation.

"That which grows *wildly* of itself is worth nothing."—*More.*

2. In a rough, rude, or uncultivated manner or fashion.

"Prisoners *wildly* overgrown with hair."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. Savagely, fiercely: as, To rage *wildly.*

4. In a disordered, perturbed, or agitated manner; with perturbation or distraction.

"You who with haggard eyes stare *wildly* on me."
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, ii.

5. Without attention or care; heedlessly, foolishly, recklessly.

"I prattle something too *wildly.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

6. Capriciously, extravagantly, irrationally.

"Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east?"—*Wilkins.*

* 7. Without keeping within due bounds; wantonly.

"Thei might have lived in other places *wildly* and wantonly."—*Calvin: Foure Godlye Sermons*, ser. iii.

wīld'-nĕss, * **wylde-nesse,** * **wyld-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wild; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wild, untamed, or undomesticated.

2. The state of being uncultivated, wild, or waste.

3. Unchecked or disorderly growth, as of a plant.

"Vineyards . . . fallows grew to *wildness.*"
Shakesp.; Henry V., v. 2.

4. Irregularity of manners; licentiousness.

"Prate to me of the *wildness* of his youth."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

5. Savageness, fierceness.

"Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 980.

* **6.** Want of sober judgment or discretion.

"Our youths and *wildness* shall no whit appear."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

7. Alienation of mind; distraction, madness.

"I do wish,
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

8. The quality of being undisciplined or not subjected to method or rules.

9. Extravagance, unreasonableness: as, the *wildness* of a scheme.

10. A wild, extravagant, or disorderly action.

"To remonstrate with authority and effect against their excesses and *wildnesses*."—*Secker: Works*, v. 470.

wile, * **wyle,** *s.* [A.S. *wil*, *wile*; cogn. with Icel. *vél*, *vel* = an artifice, craft, trick, wile. *Wile* and *guile* are doublets.] [Guile, *s.*] A trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

"Thy looks, thy cunning, and thy *wiles*."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections.

wile, *v.t.* [Wile, *s.*]

* **1.** To deceive, to beguile, to trick, to impose on.

"He Malbeccoes halfen eye did *wile*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 5.

2. To cajole, to wheedle. (*Scotch.*)

3. To draw or turn away, as by diverting the mind; to cause to pass pleasantly; to while away.

"In talk and sport they *wile* away
The morning of that summer day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 27.

wīl'-fûl, * **wyl-ful,** * **wylle-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *will* (1); *-full.*]

* **1.** Voluntary; done or suffered voluntarily or by design; in accordance with one's free will.

"To follow Christ and his apostles in *wilful* poverty."—*Foxe.*

2. Intentional; done by design.

"Can there be *wilfuller* destruction."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. Governed by the will, without listening to reason; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like by counsel, advice, commands, instructions, &c.; obstinate, perverse, inflexible.

"What means this *wilful* silence?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* **4.** Willing, pleased, ready.

"When walls are so *wilful* to hear without warning."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* **5.** Regardless, reckless.

"Like a *wilful* boy, that which I owe is lost."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

wīl'-fûl-lȳ, * **wil-ful-li,** * **wyl-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wilful*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** Of free will; voluntarily.

"Fede ye the flock of God that is among you, and purvey ye, not as constreyned but *wilfully*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* v. 2.

† **2.** By design; intentionally; of set purpose.

"*Wilfully* make thyself a wretched thrall."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 17.

3. In a wilful, obstinate, or perverse manner; stubbornly, obstinately.

"Why thou against the church so *wilfully* dost spurn." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

* **4.** With willingness or pleasure; gladly.

"And whanne we camen to Jerusalem britheren resseyuyden us *wilfulli*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxi.

wīl'-fûl-nĕss, * **will'-fûl-nĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wilful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wilful, obstinate, or perverse; self-will, obstinacy, stubbornness.

"There was latent in her character a hereditary *wilfulness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. The character of being done with intent or design; intention.

wīl'-hĕlm-īte, *s.* [Willemite.]

* **wī'-lī-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *wily*; *-ly.*] In a wily, cunning, or crafty manner; by stratagem or artifice; craftily.

"They did work *willily*."—*Joshua* ix. 4.

wī'-lī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wily*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being wily; craftiness, cunning, guile.

"Let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined."—*Psalm* x. 2.

wilk, *s.* [Whelk.]

will (1), * **wille,** *s.* [A.S. *willa*, from *willan* = to wish, to will (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wil*; Icel. *vili*; Dan. *villie*; Sw. *vilja*; Ger. *wille*; Russ. *volia*; Lat. *voluntas.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

2. The act of willing; the act of determining, deciding, or making choice; volition.

3. The determination or choice of one possessing authority; discretionary pleasure, command, decree; divine determination.

"Thy *will* be done."—*Matthew* vi. 10.

4. Arbitrary power, disposal, or authority; absolute power to control, determine or dispose.

"Whose *will* stands but mine?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. Strong wish or inclination; desire, intention, disposition, pleasure.

"My *will* is something sorted with his wish."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 3.

6. That which is strongly desired or wished for: as, He had his *will*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The legal declaration of a man's intentions as to the disposal of his property after his death; a testament. In England, no will is valid unless it be in writing and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction. Such signature must further be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more persons who in his presence, and in the presence of each other, must sign their names as witnesses. An exception is made in the case of soldiers on active service and mariners, who have power to make nuncupative wills. [Nuncupative.] In Scotland, formerly only personal property could be disposed of by will, real property being conveyed by a disposition or deed in which the testator's life-rent in the subject was reserved; but heritable property can now be so disposed of. The law of the United States agrees substantially with that of England.

"The statute 1 Vict., c. 26, having repealed the act of Geo. II., re-enacts and extends some of its provisions. It avoids bequests, not only to an attesting witness, but to the husband or wife of such witness; and expressly provides that the incompetency of a witness to prove the execution of a *will*, shall not render it invalid. It further enacts that any creditor, or the wife or husband of any creditor, whose debt is charged upon the property devised or bequeathed by the *will*, may be admitted to prove the execution thereof as an attesting witness; and that an executor of a *will* may be admitted to prove its execution, a point on which some doubts had previously existed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. *Philosophy:*

(1) Though the word *will* has often been used, as it popularly is, in two senses—the power of the mind which enables a person to choose between two courses of action, and the actual exercise of that power—strict reasoners separate these meanings, calling the former *will* and the latter *volition*. *Will* in this limited sense is that mental power or faculty by which, of two or more objects of desire or courses of action presented to it, it chooses one, rejecting the other or others. To what extent this power of selection is arbitrary, or is the result of necessity, has been for ages a subject of controversy. [Free-will.] The division of the mental powers which came down from antiquity, and was most generally adopted by philosophers, was into the powers belonging to the understanding, and those belonging to the *will*. Reid adopted it, though considering it not quite logical. "Under the *will*," he says, "we comprehend our active powers, and all that lead to action or influence the mind to act, such as appetites, passions, affections." (*Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*, essay 1, ch. ii., § 1, 2.) Brown denounced this classification as very illogical, considering that the *will* was not in any way opposed to the intellect, but exercised in the intellectual department an empire almost as wide as in that which was allotted to itself. "We reason," he says, "and plan and invent, at least as voluntarily as we esteem or hate, or hope or fear" (*Philosophy of the Human Mind*, sect. xvi.). The term Active Powers used by Reid is a synonym for the *will*.

(2) The conception of *will* is taken by Schopenhauer (1788–1860) in a far broader sense than that given to it by common usage. He includes in it not only conscious desire, but also unconscious instinct, and the forces which manifest themselves in inorganic nature. As intermediate between the one universal Will and the individuals in which it appears, he posits, following the example of Plato, various ideas, which are the stages of the objectification of will. His ethical requirements are sympathy with the suffering which is connected with all objectifications of the will to live, and the mortification, not of life, but rather of the will to live, through asceticism. The world, in his system, is the worst of all possible worlds; sympathy alleviates suffering, while asceticism destroys it by destroying the will to live, in the midst of life. In its negation of the sensuous nature in man, without positive determination of the true end of spiritual life, Schopenhauer's teaching resembles the Buddhist doctrine of Nirvana. (*Ueberweg.*)

¶ (1) *At will:* At pleasure: as, To hold an estate or office *at will*, i.e., to enjoy the possession during the pleasure of another, and to be liable to be ousted at any time by him.

(2) *Good-will:* [Goodwill].

(3) *To have one's will:* To obtain what one desires; to be able to act as one wishes.

(4) *To work one's will:* To act absolutely according to one's will, wish, pleasure, or discretion; to do or be able to do exactly as one fancies.

(5) *With a will:* With willingness, pleasure, and zeal; with all one's heart; heartily.

* **will less,** *a.* Involuntary.

"Join blind duty and *will-less* resignation."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 99.

* **will-worship,** *s.* Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not on divine authority; supererogatory worship.

"Which things have indeed a show of wisdom in *will-worship*."—*Col.* ii. 23.

* **will-worshipper,** *s.* One who practises will-worship.

"He that says, God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way expressed his pleasure, is superstitious or a *will-worshipper*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

will (2), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of William.

will-o'-the-wisp, will-with-a-wisp, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An Ignis fatuus (q.v.).

2. *Bot.: Tremella Nostoc.*

will (pres. I *will*, * I *wol*, thou *willest*, thou *wilt* (as *v.t.* & *aux.*), he *wills*, he (you, we, they) *will*; pa. t. *would*, * *wolde*), *v.i.*, *t.*, & *aux.* [A.S. *willan*, *wyllan* (pa. t. *wolde*, pl. *woldan*, *woldon*, *wolduu*); cogn. with Dut. *willen*; Icel. *vilja* (pa. t. *vilda*); Dan. *ville*; Sw. *vilja*; Ger. *wollen* (pr. t. *will*, pa. t. *wollte*); Goth. *wiljan* (pa. t. *wilda*); Lat. *volo* (infin. *velle*, pa. t. *volui*); Gr. βούλομαι (*boulomai*) = to wish, to desire; Sansc. *vri* = to choose, to select, to prefer. From the same root come *well*, adv., *weal*, *wilful*, *wild*, *voluntary*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To determine by an act of choice; to form a wish or volition; to exercise an act of the will; to decide.

"Not so the king of men: he *will'd* to stay."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 175.

2. To desire, to wish.

"Nevertheless, not as I *will*, but as thou *wilt*."—*Matthew* xxvi. 39.

3. To be willing; to consent.

"Lord, if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean."—*Matthew* viii. 2.

* **4.** To dispose of one's effects by will or testament; to make one's will.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To determine by an act of choice; to decide; to ordain; to form a volition of.

"A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it."—*Locke.*

2. To have an intention, purpose, or desire of; to desire, to wish, to intend.

"Not *willing* any further conference."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

* **3.** To be inclined, resolved, or anxious to have; to desire.

"There, there, Hortensio, *Will* you any wife?
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

* **4.** To convey or express a command or authoritative instructions to; to direct, to order.

"They *willed* me say so."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* **5.** To desire or wish to produce or cause; to be anxious for.

6. To dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.

¶ In the two following uses directly from the noun. [Will, 2.]

C. *As an auxiliary verb:*

1. A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition, according to the subject of the verb.

"I am your wife, if you *will* marry me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

(1) In the first person singular and plural, I (we) *will*, the verb denotes willingness, consent, intention, determination, or fixed purpose, thus differing from *shall*, which in the first person denotes simple futurity: as, I *will* go, if you wish it, I *will* speak, if I please. (2) In the second and third persons, *will* denotes simple futurity or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost: as, He *will* certainly come.

2. *Would* stands in the same relation to *will* as *should* to *shall*, and is mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the last case having often the functions and force of an independent verb: as,

(1) *Subjunctive* or *conditional:*

"Backward she thrust him as she *would* be thrust."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 41.

(2) *Optative:*

"I *would* my valiant master would destroy thee."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

(3) Also used, by omission of the pronoun, as an exclamation of wish, prayer, or desire.

"*Would* to God we had died in Egypt."—*Exodus* xvi. 3.

¶ In such sentences as, *It would seem, It would appear*, &c., *would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. *Would* sometimes is used to express a habit or custom: as, He *would* read all day. In such sentences as, He *would* go, and you see the result, *would* has nearly the force of a simple past indicative, but is more emphatic. *Will* and *would* were formerly used elliptically with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where we should now say *will go, would go*, or the like.

"I'll never to sea again."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 1.

A similar elliptical use occurs in such phrases as: What *would* you? = What would you have, do, or wish?

will'-cŏx-īte, *s.* [After Col. Joseph Willcox; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A talc-like mineral occurring as a coating on corundum, and probably resulting from its alteration. Colour, white to greenish- or grayish-white; lustre, pearly. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, magnesia, soda, potash, sesqui- and protoxides of iron.

will-dĕ-nŏw'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Charles Louis Willdenow (1765–1812), Prof. of Botany at Berlin.]

Bot.: A genus of Restiaceæ from South Africa. Stems rushlike, leafless, flowers dicœcious.

will'-ĕm-īte, *s.* [After William I., King of the Netherlands; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of Unisilicates of Dana. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·89 to 4·18; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, pale honey-yellow, greenish-yellow, apple-green, flesh-red. Compos.: silica, 27·1; oxide of zinc, 72·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula $(Zn\ddot{O})_2Si\ddot{O}_2$.

*** will'-ĕr, * wyll-er,** *s.* [Eng. *will*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wills.

"Cast a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. One who entertains a wish or feeling. (Only in composition: as, an ill-*willer.*)

will'-lĕt, *s.* [Named from its cry, which has been syllabled *pill-will-willet.* (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: Water Birds of North America*, i. 288.)]

Ornith.: Symphemia semipalmata, a wading bird widely distributed over America. Length from fifteen to seventeen inches; plumage light brownish-gray above, with irregular blackish markings, white beneath, inclining to ash colour on fore-neck and buff on side. In the winter the markings become faint or disappear.

*** will'-fûl, * will'-fûl-lў, * will-ful-ness,** &c. [Wilful, &c.]

will'-iąmṣ-īte (i as y) (1), *s.* [After Mr. Williams of the United States, who found it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An apple-green variety of Serpentine (q.v.). Owes its color to the presence of nickel.

will'-iąmṣ-īte (i as y) (2), *s.* [Willemite.]

will'-iąm-sō'-nĭ-ą (i as y), *s.* [Named after Wm. C. Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in Owens College, Manchester.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycads. Three species are found in the Lower Jurassic rocks of England.

wĭl'-lĭe-wâught (*gh* guttural), *s.* [First element doubtful, second prob. Gael. & Ir. *cuach* = cup.] [Quaff.] A copious draught of liquor. (*Scotch.*)

"And we'll tak a right guid *williewaught*
For Auld Lang Syne." *Burns: Auld Lang Syne.*

wĭll'-ĭng, * will-yng, * wyll-yng, *a.* [Eng. *will*; *-ing.*]

1. Ready to do, grant, or concede; having the mind inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; not averse; inclined to comply; consenting, complying, ready.

"I trouble thee too much, but thou art *willing*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 2. Pleased, contented, gratified.

"He strays with *willing* sport to the wild ocean."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

* 3. Received, accepted, given, or submitted to of free choice or will; voluntary.

"What *willing* ransom he will give."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

* 4. Spontaneous, self-moving.

"No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree."
Dryden.

* 5. Favourable, propitious.

"Mount the decks, and call the *willing* winds."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 655.

*** willing-hearted,** *a.* Well-disposed; having a willing or ready mind or disposition; readily consenting.

"They came, both men and women, as many as were *willing-hearted*."—*Exodus* xxxv. 22.

wĭl'-lĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *willing*; *-ly.*]

1. In a willing manner; with willingness; voluntarily; of one's own free choice.

"To give up *willingly* that noble title."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

2. Readily, gladly.

"Thou knowest how *willingly* effect the match."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

* 3. On purpose; knowingly.

"Still thou mistakest, or else committ'st thy knaveries *willingly*." — *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

wĭl'-lĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *willing*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being willing; freedom from reluctance; readiness; free choice or consent of the will.

wĭl'-lŏck, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornith.: The young of *Uria troile*, the Common Guillemot.

"The cry of the young Guillemot is *willock, willock*, whence its local name, and the same is probably the origin of the French derived Guillemot for the adult; a term seldom employed by the fishermen and cliff-men, excepting when speaking to strangers."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 72.

wĭl-lŏugh-bē'-ą (*gh* silent), *s.* [Willughbeia.]

wĭl'-lōw, * wil-ow, * wilwe, *s.* [A.S. *welig*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wilge*; Dut. *wilg*; Low Ger. *wilge.* From the same root as *walk, welkin*, and *withy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* Any species of the genus Salix (q.v.). Used also in a more limited sense for any Salix which is not known as an osier or a sallow. [Osier, Sallow.] Some of the willows in the limited sense furnish good timber. The Bedford willow, *Salix Russelliana*, a variety of *S. fragilis*, the Crack Willow or Withy, is a tree sometimes attaining fifty feet in height, and twelve in girth. It was first brought into notice by the Duke of Bedford, whence its name, and is very valuable for its timber, the bark containing much tannin, and a larger amount of salicine (q.v.) than any other of the genus. Another valuable timber tree is *S. alba*, the Huntingdon or White Willow. It is eighty feet high, with a girth of twenty feet. The timber is used for carpentry and for fuel, and the bark for tanning. The two species named have been introduced into the United States, where they are wide-spread and, with *S. babylonica*, the Weeping Willow, form our largest willows. There are a number of species native to this country, most of them shrubs or small trees, some minute plants. [Salix.]

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Mourning.

"We see your *willow* and are sorry for 't,
And though it be a wedding we are half mourners."
Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker, i.

(2) In cricketing slang, the bat, so called from the material of which it is made.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weaving:* A machine for cleaning cotton, wool, or hemp; a devil. [Devil, s., II., 3. (1).]

"The term *willow* is said to have been derived from the fact that in the early forms of the machine a cylindrical willow cage was used. It is more than probable that the term is derived from the willow-wands wherewith the cotton was beaten, to loosen it and eject the impurities, before the invention of machinery for the purpose."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

2. *Script.:* Probably the Oleander (q.v.).

*¶ *To wear the willow:* To assume mourning or grieve for a lost lover.

willow-fly, *s.*

Entom.: (1) *Chloroperla viridis*; (2) *Nemura variegata.* [Perlidæ.]

willow-gall, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A gall produced on willows by the puncture of a dipterous insect, *Cecidomyia strobilina*, in the leaf buds, which causes arrest of growth so that the stem scarcely develops, and the leaves are crowded together into a close rosette. (*Thomé.*)

willow-ground, *s.* A piece of marshy ground in which osiers are cultivated; an osier bed.

willow-grouse, *s.*

Entom.: Lagopus albus, from the northern portions of both hemispheres. It resembles the Ptarmigan in plumage, and, like that species, becomes white in winter. Called also White Grouse and White Ptarmigan.

"With us there is no reason why it should assume the white winter plumage like its congeners; and yet there can be no question that our bird is the local representative of the white *willow grouse* which ranges over the whole of Northern Europe."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan 6, 1887.

willow-herb, *s,*

Botany:

1. The genus Epilobium and specially *E. angustifolium*; called more fully the Rose-bay willow herb, or simply the Rose-bay. It is a tall undershrub, four to six feet high, with scattered lanceolate, or linear lanceolate, veined, glabrous, willow-like leaves, three to six inches long, (whence its name), irregular, rose-purple flowers an inch in diameter. It is found by moist river-sides and copses, chiefly in Scotland, also on the continent of Europe, in temperate Asia, and North America. Ale and vinegar are made in Kamtchatka from the fermentation of the pith dried and boiled; the young leaves are sometimes eaten, the mature ones are narcotic. From the scent of its flowers the plant is sometimes called Apple Pie.

2. *Lysimachia vulgaris.*

*** willow-lark,** *s.*

Ornith.: The Sedge-warbler. (*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, ed. 1768, ii. 241.)

willow-leaves, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Another name for Rice-grains (q.v.). [Sun.]

willow-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cavadrina cubicularis, a common British Night-moth, called by Newman the Pale Mottled Willow Moth. Fore wings ochrey gray, with two dark spots on the costa; hind wings white, with a dark brown line on the posterior margin. The caterpillar, which is small at harvest time, becomes housed with the grain, the peas, &c., and doing immense damage. It changes to a chrysalis in May.

willow-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Phellos. Leaves smooth, membranous, linear, lanceolate, pointed, entire; acorn roundish. A large tree with strong coarse timber, growing in swampy

forests near the southern shores of the United States.

willow-pattern, *s.* A well-known pattern for stone and porcelain ware, generally executed in dark blue, in imitation of a Chinese design. The name is taken from a willow-tree, which is a prominent object in the design.

willow-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Hippophuë rhamnoides. So named because it is a thorny shrub with the habit of a willow.

willow-warbler, *s.* [Willow-wren.]

willow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lythrum Salicaria;* (2) various species of Polygonum, specially *P. lapathifolium.*

willow-wren, willow warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: Phylloscopus († *Sylvia*) *trochilus;* called also the Willow-warbler, and Yellow-wren, from the localities it frequents and the general colour of its plumage. Length about five inches; dull olive-green on the upper part of the body; chin, throat, and breast yellowish white; abdomen nearly pure white. The Willow-wren generally arrives in England about the middle of April, and soon after begins to couple. The nest is placed on the ground, most commonly against a bank amongst long grass or weeds, but often at the foot of a bush, and, like that of the Wood-wren, is covered with a dome having a rather wide hole in the side, whence this species and its congeners are called in many parts of the country "Oven-birds." The willow-wren is a graceful, active bird, flitting restlessly from twig to twig, and the song is loud and sweet.

wĭl'-lōw, wĭl'-ly, *v.t.* [Willow, *s.*] To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow.

"When the cotton has been *willowed.*"—*Morning Chronicle,* Oct. 24, 1859.

† wĭl'-lōwed, *a.* [Eng. *willow; -ed.*] Abounding or planted with willows.

"Along thy wild and *willowed* shore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv.

wĭl'-lōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *willow,* v.; *-er.*] The same as Willow, *s.*, B. 2.

*** wĭl'-lōw-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *willow,* s.; *-ish.*] Resembling the willow; of the colour of willow.

"Make his body with greenish coloured crewel or *willowish* colour."—*Walton: Angler,* pt. i., ch. v.

wĭl'-lōw-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *willow,* and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Lysimachia vulgaris.*

2. (*Pl.*): The order Salicaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

wĭl'-lōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *willow,* s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with willows.

"... where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!"
Gray: Ode for Music.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible, drooping, pensile, graceful.

wĭl lûgh-bēĭ'-ą, wĭl-loûgh bēĭ'-ą (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named by Dr. Roxburgh after Francis Willughby, F.R.S., naturalist (1635–1672).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Willughbeieæ (q.v.). Milky plants with opposite leaves and tendrils, and axillary and terminal cymes of flowers, with salver-shaped corollas. Fruit about the size of an orange, the pulp with many seeds enclosed. *Willughbeia edulis,* a large climber found in the forests of Chittagong, has eatable fruits. This species, and *W. martabanica* yield caoutchouc.

wĭl lûgh-bēĭ'-ĕ-æ, * wĭl-loûgh-bēĭ'-æ (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *willughbei(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ.

wĭl'-lў, *s.* [A corruption of Willow (q.v.).] A willower (q.v.).

wĭl'-lў, *v.t.* [Willow, *v.*]

wĭll'-yart, wĭl'-yard, *s.* [From *wild,* a.] Wild, strange, unaccountable, shy. (*Scotch.*)

"Eh, sirs, but human nature's a willful and *wilyard* thing."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxv.

wĭl'-lў nĭl'-lў, *phr.* [Eng. *will,* v., and *nill.*] Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not.

*** wilne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wilnian.*] To will; to desire.

wĭl'-sŏme, *a.* [In sense 1, from Eng. *will,* s.; in sense 2, perhaps from Eng. *will,* v.; but cf. Icel. *villr* = astray; in sense 3, probably from Eng. *well,* a.]

1. Obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

2. Doubtful, uncertain.

3. Fat, indolent.

*** wĭl'-sŏme-nĕss, * wil-sum-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *will,* s., *-some, -ness.*] Wilfulness, obstinacy. (*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xxxi. 40.)

Wĭl'-sŏn, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Scotch naturalist (1766–1813), author of *American Ornithology.*

Wilson's petrel. *s.*

Ornith.: Oceanites oceanicus.

Wilson's phalarope, *s.* [Phalarope.]

wĭl'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Wilson, who first found it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A massive mineral yielding square prisms by cleavage. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 2·76 to 2·78; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, reddish-white to rose- or peach-blossom red. Analyses indicate that it is an altered scapolite. Occurs at Bathurst, Canada; and in northern New York.

wĭlt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prob. a corruption of *welk* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To fade, to decay, to drop, to wither, as flowers that have been plucked.

"He positively withered up, shrivelled away, and almost vanished from mortal sight, like an uprooted weed that lies *wilting* in the sun."—*Hawthorn: Scarlet Letter,* xxiv.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to wither or become languid, as a plant; hence figuratively, to destroy the energy or vigour of; to depress.

¶ Provincial and American.

wĭlt, *v.i.* [See def.] The second person singular of *will,* v. (q.v.).

Wĭl'-tŏn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Wiltshire.

Wilton-carpet, *s.* A carpet made like Brussels, excepting that the wire is flattened instead of being round, and has a groove along the upper surface, which acts as a director for the knife by which the loops are cut and the wire liberated. So called from the place of its manfacture.

wĭl'-ų-īte, *s.* [After the River Wilui, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name applied to a variety of Idocrase (q.v.), occurring in well-defined doubly-terminated crystals in achtaragdite (q.v.).

2. The same as Grossularite (q.v.).

wī'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *wile; -y.*] Using or capable of using wiles; subtle, cunning, crafty, sly.

"Fitz-James knew every *wily* train
A lady's fickle heart to gain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 18.

wĭm'-ble, * wĭm-bĭl, * wĭm'-bęl, * wym-byl, *s.* [Dan. *vimmel* = an auger, a tool for boring, a parallel form to, or a familiar pronunciation of *vindel* = something of a spiral shape, from *vinde,* Sw. *vinda;* Ger. *winden* = to wind, to turn, to twist; hence, a *wimble* = a winder or turner; cf. O. Dut. *wemelen* = to pierce or bore with a wimble; *weme* = a wimble. *Gimblet* or *gimlet* is a dimin. from *wimble.*]

Mech.: The old-fashioned name of the gimlet, then of the brace; a brace used by marble-workers in drilling holes.

"[They] ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, ix. 458.

*** wĭm'-ble, * wym-bel-yn, * wym-mel-yn,** *v.t.* [Wimble, *s.* Cf. O. Dut. *wemelen* = to pierce or bore with an auger.] To bore with, or as with, a wimble or auger.

"The soldier . . . *wimbled* a hole into the coffin that was largest."—*Herbert: Mem. King Charles I.,* p. 124.

*** wĭm'-ble,** *a.* [Connect. with Sw. *vimmel,* in comp. *vimmelkantig* = giddy, whimsical.] [Whim (1), *s.*] Active, nimble, quick.

"He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; March.

wĭm'-brel, *s.* [Whimbrel.]

*** wī'-mŏt,** *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A corruption of Guimauve (q.v.).

wĭm'-ple, * wĭm'-pel, *s.* [A.S. *wimpel;* cogn. with Dut. *wimpel* = a streamer, a pendant; Icel. *vimpill;* Dan. & Sw. *vimpel;* Ger. *wimpel* = a pennon (whence Fr. *guimpe,* Eng. *gimp*).]

† 1. A covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn usually out of doors. It was often bound on the forehead by a fillet of gold, plain or set with jewels, or by a band of silk. It is still retained as a conventual dress for nuns.

Wimple.
(*From a Monument in Wingfield Church, Suffolk.*)

"The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples.*"—*Isaiah* iii. 22.

* 2. A pendant, pennon, flag, or streamer.

3. A winding or fold. (*Scotch.*)

"There's aye a *wimple* in a lawyer's clew."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxiv.

*** wĭm'-ple,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Wimple, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cover, as with a wimple or veil.

2. To lay in plaits or folds; to draw down in folds. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. i. 4.)

II. *Fig.:* To hoodwink.

"This *wimpled,* whining, purblind, wayward boy."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be laid in wimples or folds.

"With a veil that *wimpled* everywhere.
Spenser: F. Q., VII. viii. 5.

2. To meander. (*Scotch.*)

"Among the bonie, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, *wimplin,* clear."
Burns: Halloween.

3. To resemble or suggest wimples; to ripple, as a brook.

"The pathless wild, and *wimpling* burn."
Burns: Scottish Song.

wĭn, * winne, * win-nen, * wynne (pa. t. * *wan,* * *wanne, won,* pa. par. *won,* * *wonnen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *winnan* = to fight, to labour, to endure (pa. t. *wann,* pa. par. *wunnen*); cogn. with Dut. *winnen* (pa. t. *won,* pa. par. *gewonnen*); Icel. *vinna* (pa. t. *vann,* pa. par. *unnin*) = to work, toil, win; Dan. *vinde* (for *vinne*); Sw. *vinna;* O. H. Ger. *winnan;* Ger. *gewinnen* = to fight, to strive, to earn, to suffer; Goth. *winnan* (pa. t. *wann,* pa. par. *wunnans*) = to suffer.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To gain by proving one's self superior in a contest; to earn or procure by proving one's self the best in a competition; to be victorious in; to gain as victor. (Followed by *from* or *of* when a person is mentioned from whom something is gained.)

"To *win* this easy match."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To gain or obtain in any way, but especially implying exertion, effort, or struggle; to earn for one's self.

"Her husband's fame *won* in the fields."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 107.

3. In a more limited sense, to gain by fighting, to get possession of by conquest.

"To *win* back their country by their swords."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome,* i. 116.

4. To earn or gain by toil or as the reward of labour.

"He kept that he *won* in the pestilence,
For gold in physic is a cordial."
Chaucer: C. T., 444. (Prol.)

* 5. To accomplish by effort: as, To *win* one's way.

* 6. To attain or reach to, as a goal, by effort or struggle; to gain, as the end of one's journey.

"When the stony path began
By which the naked peak they *won.*"
Scott: Marmion, iii.

* 7. To come up to; to overtake, to reach.

"Even in the porch he did him *win.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 23.

8. To gain to one's side or party, as by

solicitation or other influence; to gain over; to procure the favour or support of, as for a cause which one has at heart. (Generally followed by ...)

"... even the wits him."
Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. To ... that doubtful kind
Scott: Rokeby, v. 16.

4. To procure to kindness or compliance; to bring to a favourable or compliant state of mind; to gain or obtain, especially by solicitation or courtship.

"Gentle thou art, and therefore to be won."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 41.

* 11. To prevail on; to induce.

"Cannot your grace win her to fancy him?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

II. *Mining:* To obtain as the result of mining operations: as, To win ore, to win coal.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be superior in a contest or struggle; to be victorious; to gain the victory; to be or prove successful.

"That is not the cry of men who are going to win."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To attain or arrive at any particular state or degree; to become, to get. (Always with an accompanying word, as an adjective or preposition: as, To win loose, to win free, to win at, to win away.) (*Scotch.*)

"Vera weel! Now ye maun get to Bessy's Aprons, that's the muckle braid flat bike seam—and then I think, wi' your help and the tow together, I'll win at ye. —*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

* ¶ *To win on* (or *upon*):

1. To gain favour or influence.

"You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master. —*Bacon.*

2. To gain ground on.

"The rabble . . . will in time win upon power."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

win (1), *s.* [Win, *v.*] A success, a victory: as, To score a win.

win (2), *s.* [Wind, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

win, *v.t.* [Win (2), *s.*] To dry, as corn, hay, or the like, by exposure to the air.

winçe, * **winche,** * **winse,** * **winch,** * **wyn-syn,** * **wynche,** * **wynse,** ... [A.S. ... = ... M. H. Ger. ... = ... from M. H. Ger. ... ; ... (q.v.).

* 1. To kick.

"Paul, whom the Lord hadde chosen, lowe tyme wynsche agen the pricke."—*Wycliffe: Prolog on the Deeis of Apostles.*

2. To twist, shrink, or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to shrink, as from a blow or pain; to start back.

"... hundred and seventeen stripes were inflicted: but the sufferer never winced. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ...

winçe (1), *s.* [Winçe, *v.*] The act of one who winces; a start or shrinking, as from pain.

winçe (2), **winze,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An oath. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Halloween*, xxiii.)

winçe (3), *s.* [A.S. *wince.*]

Dyeing, &c.: A reel placed over the division-wall between two pits, so as to draw the cloth from either, discharging it into the other, according as the handle is turned. The wincing-machine is a succession of winces over which the cloth passes continuously over reels dipping into tanks placed in succession, and holding a mordant, a dye, soap-suds, solution of bleaching-powder, a chemical solution of any kind, or water. The tanks are called wince-pits or wince-pots.

wince-pit, wince-pot, *s.* [Winçe (3), *s.*]

winç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wince*, v.; *-er.*] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks.

"A slovenly *wincer* of a confutation."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.* (Prel.)

win' çey, *s.* [P... corruption of ... *woolsey*, the ... *winsey*, then *winsey* or *wincey* alone.]

Fabric: A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft. It is much worn by women as skirtings and petticoats, and a lighter class is used for men's shirts.

winch (1), * **winche,** * **wynche,** *s.* [A.S. *wince*; cf. M. H. Ger. *wenke* = a bending or crooking.]

1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the windlass, grindstone, &c.

2. A reel on a fishing-rod.

3. The most simple form of hoisting-machine, consisting of a roller on which the rope is wound, the turning-power being a crank. It has many modifications in respect of its adaptation to cranes and derricks. Increased power is obtained by placing a large ... on the roller-shaft and turning it ... on the crank-shaft. When on a ... frame, with drum and gearing, and adapted for hauling in the fall of the hoisting-tackle of derricks, &c., it is called a crab (q.v.).

winch (2), *s.* [A corruption of *wince* (1). s.] A kick, as from impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse; a twist or turn.

"The mule . . . within two or three *winches* overthrew him."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., ch. i.

winch, *v.i.* [Winch (2), *s.*] To kick with impatience; to shrink, to wince.

Win'-çhĕs-tĕr (1), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.:* The name of the capital city of Hampshire, England.

* 2. A Winchester pint, *i.e.*, a quart.

"Sea'd *Winchester* of three-penny guzzle."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 199.

* **Winchester-bushel,** *s.* A dry measure used in England from the time of Henry VII. to the year 1826, when the imperial bushel was made the standard measure. It contained 2150·42 cubic inches.

* **Winchester-goose,** *s.* A cant term for a venereal sore, said to have originated from the public stews in Southwark being under the juri-diction of the bishop of Winchester. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.)

Winchester-measure, *s.* The same as Winchester-bushel (q.v.).

Win'-çhĕs-tĕr (2), *s.* [See def. and compound.] The name of the inventor.

Winchester-rifle, Winchester repeating-rifle, *s.*

Fire-arms: A magazine-rifle the reserve chamber of which contains seventeen cartridges, which can be discharged in as many seconds.

winç'-ing, *a.* [Eng. *wince* (3), *s.*; *-ing.*] [See compound.]

wincing-machine, *s.* [Winçe (3), *s.*]

* **win'-cō-pipe,** *s.* [Wink-a-peep.]

wind (in poetry often **wind**) (1), * **winde,** * **wynd,** * **wynde,** *s.* [A.S. *wind*; cogn. with Dut. *wind*; Icel. *vindr*; Dan. & Sw. *vind*; O. H. Ger. *wint*; Goth. *winds, winths*; Ger. *wind*; Lat. *ventus*; Welsh *gwynt*; from the Sanse. root *va* = to blow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow: a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points.

"Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain."—*Ezekiel* xxxvii. 9.

3. Air artificially set in motion from any force or action.

"With the whiff and *wind* of his fell sword."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

4. The lungs or organs of breathing.

"Blow till thou burst thy *wind*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

5. Power of respiration; lung-power; breath.

"Is not your voice broken? your *wind* short?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

... by the respiratory organs or by an instrument.

"Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 257.

7. Air impregnated with animal odour or scent.

"To save his life he leapt into the main,
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

8. Air or gas generated in the ... or bowels; flatulence.

9. A disease of sheep in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after-r shearing.

10. That part of the body in the neighbourhood of the stomach, a blow on which causes temporary inability to breathe. (*Slang.*)

11. Anything light or insignificant as wind such as empty or idle words, idle threats, unmeaning talk, or the like.

"Stop in your *wind*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

* 12. A sigh.

"Storming her world with sorrow's *wind* and rain."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 7.

II. *Meteor.:* A current of air moving in the ... in any direction or with any velocity. ... s are produced by variations of ... re in different latitudes, or at different ... rtions of the same latitude. Heated ... expand, and, to prevent a void from arising ... lower portion of the atmosphere fr... t has ascended, a current ... d therefore denser, takes its ... phenomenon is most obvious in ..., from which hot rarefied air is ... g, one part to.wards the Northern, and the other towards the Southern Pole. From these two regions, cold currents of air proceed near the surface of the ground or the ocean to supply the threatened void. Were the earth at rest, the hot currents would depart from, and the cold currents strike the equator at right angles, but owing to the rotation of the earth from west to east, more quickly than its friction can carry the atmosphere with it, the latter is somewhat deflected to the westward, the hot current leaving and the cold one striking the equatorial line at an oblique instead of a right angle. As the circles to be traversed by the rotating sphere or spheroid vary in magnitude in every latitude, cyclones tend to be generated which rotate in one direction, when they arise to the north, and in another when they are generated south of the equator. [Cyclone.] The heat of the vertical or nearly vertical sun rarefies the atmosphere in the tropics over both land and water, not, however, to the same extent. Land is easily heated during the day and cooled during the night. Water is less easily changed in temperature, hence every tropical island is like a separate furnace, at work during the day rarefying the air and sending it upwards, whilst, falling below the temperature of the ocean during the night, it modifies, suspends, or reverses the process, especially if the absence of clouds make radiation great. Hence, land and sea breezes arise; the former blowing during the day from the sea to the land, the latter during the night in a contrary direction. Next, every high mountain is a refrigerating apparatus, capable of sending down its slope cooled air on all its sides, and consequently from every point of the compass. Even apart from these local complications, the higher the heated air which ascends from the tropics rises, the colder the atmospheric region into which it enters; it therefore ultimately parts with the caloric which enabled it to ascend, and begins to fall, while the cold polar currents blowing towards the equator become heated, especially where their course is over the land, and ascend. Observation shows that in consequence of these causes, there are eight principal directions in which winds blow: from the north, the north-east, the east, the south-east, the south, the south-west, the west, and the north-west. A north wind is one which blows from the north, not one blowing to that region, and so with the others. Classified according to the direction in which they blow, winds are divided into Regular, Periodical, and Variable Winds. The first are winds which blow all the year round in the same direction, as the Trade Winds; the second those which blow regularly at the same seasons and the same hours of the day, as the monsoons, the land and sea breezes, and the simoom; the third, which blow sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another, as the prevalent winds of the temperate and arctic zones. The direction of the wind is easily ascertained by a vane. The average velocity of the winds in most countries may be considered as about eighteen to twenty feet in a second, if the velocity ... six or seven feet the wind is ... if ... it is fresh, ... if ... it is strong, if mighty or ... it is a ... if ninety or over it is a hurr...

¶ 1. *Between wind and water:*

(1) *Lit.:* That part of a ship's side or bottom which frequently rises above the surface of the water through the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by a shot in this part is especially dangerous.

(2) *Fig.:* Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

2. *Down the wind:*

(1) *Lit.:* In the direction of and moving with the wind.

* (2) *Fig.:* Towards ruin, decay, or adversity.

"A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still."—*L'Estrange.*

3. *How* (or *which way*) *the wind blows* (or *lies*):

(1) *Lit.:* The direction or velocity of the wind.

(2) *Fig.:* The position or state of affairs; how things are going on, or are likely to turn out.

"Indications are not wanting to show *which way the wind blows.*"—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

4. *In the wind's eye; In the teeth of the wind:* Toward the direct point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly opposite to that of the wind.

5. *Second wind:* [SECOND-WIND].

6. *Three sheets in the wind:* Tipsy, unsteady from drink. (*Slang.*) [SHEET, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

7. *To be in the wind:* To be about or likely to happen; to be within the region of surmise or suspicion: as, There is something *in the wind* now. (*Colloq.*)

8. *To carry the wind:*

Manège: To toss the nose as high as the ears. (Said of a horse.)

9. *To get wind:* [GET (2), *v.*, ¶ 29., 30.].

* 10. *To have the wind of:* To keep a strict watch on.

"My son and I will *have the wind* of you."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

11. *To raise the wind:* [RAISE, *v.*, ¶ (7)].

12. *To sail close to the wind:*

(1) *Lit. & Naut.:* To sail with the ship's head as near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; to sail as much against the direction of the wind as possible.

(2) *Fig.:* To border or act very closely upon dishonesty or indecency.

* 13. *To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind:* To act wrongly and recklessly with the result of future punishment for such conduct. (*Hosea* viii. 7.)

* 14. *To take wind:* To get wind (q.v.).

"The design . . . might have *taken wind.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 101.

15. *To take the wind out of one's sails:* To circumvent; to get or take an advantage of, as by one vessel sailing between the wind and another vessel.

* 16. *Wind of a ball:* [WIND-CONTUSION.]

wind-band, *s.*

1. A band of musicians who play only or principally on wind instruments.

2. The part of an orchestra which consists of wind-instruments.

wind-barrow, *s.* [WIND-CARRIAGE.]

* **wind-beam,** *s.*

Build.: Formerly a cross-beam used in the principals of roofs, occupying the situation of the collar in modern king-post roofs.

wind-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Vaccinium Myrtillus.

wind-bill, *s.*

Scots Law: An accommodation-bill; a bill of exchange granted, without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

wind-bore, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

2. *Min.:* The pump at the bottom of a set of pumps.

* **wind-break,** *v.t.* To break the wind of.

"I would *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her."—*Ford.* (*Annandale.*)

* **wind-broken,** *a.* Broken-winded (q.v.).

wind-car, wind-barrow, *s.* A car or barrow driven wholly or partially by the wind. The Chinese have sails on barrows, to be used when the wind is favourable.

* **wind-changing,** *a.* Changing like the wind; fickle, inconstant.

"*Wind-changing* Warwick now can change no more."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

wind-chest, *s.*

Music: An air-tight box in an organ or other wind-instrument played by keys, into which the air is received from the wind-trunk, and from which air is admitted by valve-ways through the channels of the sound-board, to the air-ducts communicating with the respective pipes.

† **wind-contusion,** *s.*

Milit. Surg.: A name formerly applied to any internal injury produced by a shot or bullet without any external mark of violence, the injury itself being erroneously attributed to what was called "the wind of the ball," *i.e.*, air violently displaced by the velocity of a projectile. It is now known that such injuries are produced either by spent balls or by projectiles striking the body at an oblique angle, when the skin does not always give way, though deep-seated structures, such as the muscles, or large organs, as the liver, may be completely ruptured or crushed.

wind-cutter, *s.*

Music: In an organ-pipe, the lip or edge against which the issuing sheet of air impinges. The vibration thereby imparted is communicated to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note whose pitch is determined by the length of the pipe, the quality of the tone by the size of the pipe and the material of which it is made, &c., &c.

wind-dropsy, *s.* A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanitis.

wind-egg, *s.* An imperfect egg; such eggs are often produced by hens which have been injured or are growing old. They are frequently destitute of a shell, being surrounded only by a skin or membrane, or sometimes by a very thin shell.

"Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hypenemia, or *wind-eggs.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (*Todd.*)

wind-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Anemone (q.v.). (2) *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.* It has an upright stem four to six or eight inches high, and terminal or axillary flowers deep blue, with five broad greenish lines. It grows in moist heathy places in several parts of England. Called also Marsh Gentian. [GENTIAN.]

wind furnace, *s.* A blast-furnace (q.v.).

wind gall, *s.* A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.

"His horse . . . full of *wind-galls* and raied with spavins."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

wind-gauge, † **wind-gage,** *s.*

1. An instrument for measuring the velocity and force of the wind; an anemometer (q.v.).

2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of wind in the wind-chest of an organ.

wind-god, *s.*

Anthrop.: A deity presiding over the wind. This might be one of the principal gods, as Æolus, of classic mythology (*Homer: Odyssey* x., *Virgil: Æn.* i.), with minor deities subject to him; or one of the minor deities, as among the North American Indians of the present day. (See *Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha.*)

"In the polytheism of the lower as of the higher races the *wind-gods* are no unknown figures."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 266.

* **wind-gun,** *s.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; an air-gun. (*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 181.)

wind-hatch, *s.*

Mining: The opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

wind-hole, *s.*

Min.: A shaft or sump sunk to convey air; an air-shaft.

wind-instrument, *s.*

Music: An instrument played by wind forced into pipes or through reeds, by means of bellows, or directly from the mouth of the performer. An organ contains both flute (flue) and reed pipes; harmoniums and American organs contain free-reeds. Flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons in an orchestra are called the wood-wind in opposition to the brass-wind instruments, such as trumpets, horns, and trombones.

wind-mill, *s.* [WINDMILL.]

wind-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Anemone nemorosa.

wind-pump, *s.* A pump driven by a wind-wheel.

wind-rode, *a.*

Naut.: The same as TIDE-RODE (q.v.).

wind-rose, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A card or table, with lines corresponding to the points of the compass, showing the connection of the wind with the barometer, &c.

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Rœmeria hybrida.* [RŒMERIA.] (2) *Papaver Argemone*, a British poppy with small flowers, having narrow scarlet petals and a clavate capsule, hispid, with erect bristles; common in English cornfields.

wind-row, *s.*

1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, in order that the wind may blow between them.

"The grasse . . . must be tedded, brought into *wind-rowes*, and turned eftsoones with the same."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

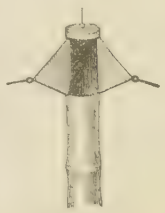
2. The green border of a field dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it.

3. A row of peats set up for drying, or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward, cut in paring and burning.

wind-row, *v.t.* To rake or gather into wind-rows.

wind-sail, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A canvas tube used as a wind-conductor, having its open mouth presented towards the wind, or in the direction of motion, as on board a steamship, where it is used to direct a current of air down into the engine-room to moderate the intense heat and improve the draught of the fires. The wind-sail is used quite commonly on ships to ventilate and cool the cabins and "'tween decks," especially on board vessels in tropical climates.


WIND-SAIL.

2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.

wind-shake, * **wind-shock,** *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: Anemosis, a condition of timber which has caused it to part asunder at the circular lines of junction connecting the several zones of wood. The defect is not discovered till the timber is felled, for there is no external evidence of its existence. Wind-shake is popularly attributed to the agitation produced by violent winds, but Berkeley thinks it more probable that it arises from lightning or from frost.

"The *wind-shock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **wind-shaked,** *a.* Driven and agitated by the wind.

"The *wind-shaked* surge." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

* **wind shaken,** *a.* Trembling and tottering in the wind.

"The oak not to be *wind-shaken.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

* **wind shock,** *s.* [WIND-SHAKE.]

* **wind-side,** *s.* The windward side.

* **wind-sucker,** *s.*

1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* A windhover (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A person ready to pounce on any person or on any blemish or weak point.

* **wind-swift,** *a.* Swift as the wind.

"Therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 5.

* **wind-tight,** *a.* So tight as to exclude the wind.

"Cottages not high built, yet *wind-tight* and water-tight."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 46.

wind-trunk, *s.*
Music: The air-duct which conducts air from the bellows to the wind-chest of an organ or similar instrument.

wind-way, *s.*
Mining: A passage for air.

wind-wheel, *s.* A wheel acted upon by the wind and used to communicate power. Among its familiar applications are the windmill, wind-pump, and anemometer.

* **wind-worn,** *a.* Worn or battered by the wind or weather.
"Its *wind-worn* battlements are gone."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 22.

* **wīnd** (2), *s.* [Wind (2), *v.*] A winding, a turning, a bend: as, The road takes a *wind* to the right.

wind (1) (pa. t. *winded*), *v.t.* [Wind (1), *s.*]
1. To give wind to with the mouth; to blow; to sound by blowing.
"Each to Loch Ranza's margin spring;
That blast was *winded* by the King!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 18.

¶ In this sense the word is pronounced *wīnd*, and the pa. t. is commonly *wound*, through confusion with Wind (2), *v.*

2. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; to scent; to nose, as a hound.
"Unluckily they heard or *winded* us before we saw them."—*Field,* Feb. 11, 1888.

3. To expose to the wind; to winnow, to ventilate.

4. To drive, ride, or cause to run fast, so as to render scant of wind or breath; to put out of breath.

5. To rest, as a horse, so as to enable him to recover his breath or wind; to breathe.

¶ *To wind a ship:*
Naut.: To bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was, so that the wind may strike the opposite side.

wind (2) (pa. t. * *wand*, * *wond*, * *winded*, *wound*, pa. par. *wound*, * *wonde*, * *wunden*, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *windan* (pa. t. *wand*, *wond*, pa. par. *wunden*); cogn. with Dut. *winden;* Icel. *vinda;* Dan. *vinde;* Sw. *vinda* = to squint; O. H. Ger. *wintan;* Ger. *winden* (pa. t. *wand*, pa. par. *gewunden*); Goth. *windan* (in composition). From the same root come *wend*, *wander*, *wonder*, *wand*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To turn in this and that direction; to cause to turn or move in various directions.
"Dress, and undress, turn and *wind* me."
Beaum. & Fl.: The Noble Gentleman, ii.

2. To turn round on an axis or some fixed object; to form coils or convolutions of round something; to twine, to twist, to wreathe; to roll round; to form into a ball.
"To-morrow I must be Pippa who *winds* silk
The whole year round."
R. Browning: Pippa Passes, ii.

3. The same as *To wind up* (iii.): as, To *wind* a watch.

4. To entwist, to enfold, to encircle.
"I will *wind* thee in mine arms."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

* 5. To pursue by following the twinings or windings of; to chase by winding.

* 6. To turn by shifts or expedients.
"He endeavours to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force."—*Waterland.*

* 7. To introduce by insinuation; to worm.
"To *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 8. To change or vary at will; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; hence, to exercise complete control over.
"He might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure."—*Addison.*

* **II.** *Naut.:* To warp.
"The Hollanders . . . layd out haulsers, and *wound* themselues out of the way of vs."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 710.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To turn, to change, to twist.

2. To turn or coil round something: as, Vines *wind* round a pole.

3. To have a circular or spiral direction.

4. To turn, twist, or bend; to have a course marked by bendings or windings; to meander.
"He took the path that *winded* to the cave."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 71.

5. To advance or make one's way by bendings or windings; to move in a winding course.
"At daybreak *winding* through the wood."
Byron. Mazeppa, xii.

6. To have a twisting or uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.

* 7. To fetch a compass; to make an indirect advance.
"Spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

¶ 1. *To wind off:* To unwind, to uncoil.

* 2. *To wind out of:* To be extricated; to escape.
"To *wind* himself *out of* the labyrinth he was in."
—*Clarendon.*

3. *To wind up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To coil up into a small compass or ball, as a skein of thread; to form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like.

(*b*) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; to put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.
"*Wind up* the slacken'd strings of thy lute."
Waller: Chloris & Hylas.

(*c*) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch, clock, or the like, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.
"I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 5.

(*d*) To bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation; to arrange for a final settlement of, as a business; specif., in law, to close a business or company, balance the accounts, and distribute the assets: as, The company was ordered to be *wound up.*

* (*e*) To restore to harmony or concord; to bring to a natural or healthy state.
"Th' unchanged and jarring senses, O *wind up,*
Of this child-changed father."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

(*f*) To bring to a state of great tension; to subject to severe strain or excitement; to put on the stretch.
"Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity."—*Atterbury.*

* (*g*) To raise or bring to a certain state or stage by degrees; to incite.
"These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court."—*Hayward.*

* (*h*) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; to arrange or adapt for continued operation; to give fresh or continued activity or energy to; to restore to original vigour or order.
"Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To come to a conclusion; to conclude, to finish.
"Just like the *winding up* of some design
Well form'd, upon the crowded theatre."
Dryden: Love Triumphant, v.

wind-up, *s.* The conclusion, settlement, or final adjustment of any matter, as of a speech, business, meeting, entertainment, or the like; the close.
"There will be four days' more sport this week in the Midlands, with a *wind-up* at Sandown Park."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 5, 1887.

* **win-dace, * wyn-dace,** *s.* [Windlass.]

wĭnd'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s.; *-age.*]

1. *Ordnance:*

(1) The difference between the bore of the gun and the diameter of the shot fired therefrom. It varies from 15 inches to 9 inches for spherical projectiles. Rifled guns are intended to avoid windage, various kinds of packing and sabots being used to fill up the space around the projectile.
"In the case of muzzle-loaders a certain amount of clearance or '*windage*' has to be allowed for."—*Daily News,* Oct. 19, 1886.

(2) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

(3) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball, arrow, or the like, from its direct path or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection.

2. *Surg.:* The same as Wind-contusion (q.v.).

wĭnd'-băg, *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *bag.*] A bag inflated with wind or air: hence, figuratively, a man of mere words; an empty, noisy pretender.

* **wĭnd'-bâll,** *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *ball.*] A ball inflated with air.
"Puffed up, as it were a *windball.*"—*Puttenham: English Poesie,* bk. iii., ch. vi.

wĭnd'-bound, *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *bound,* a.] Prevented from sailing by contrary winds.
"No matter though this fleet be lost,
Or that lie *windbound* on the coast."
Prior: Mercury & Cupid.

* **wĭnd'-broach,** *s.* [First element Eng. *wind;* second probably a corruption of Ger. *bratsche* = a viola or tenor violin.] A hurdy-gurdy or vielle.
"Endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *windbroach.*" *T. Brown: Works,* ii. 244.

* **windc** (1), *v.i.* [Wind (2), *v.*]

* **windc** (2), *v.i.* [Wend, *v.*]

wĭnd'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), v.; *-er.*] A blow which deprives one of breath. (*Slang.*)

wīnd'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *wind* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which winds; specifically:

(1) A machine for winding yarn, cotton, or silk on reels, shuttles, bobbins, &c. [Bobbin-winder.]

(2) A person who winds cotton, yarn, thread, or the like.
"Wherein the *winder* shows his workmanship so rare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

(3) A plant that winds or twists itself round others.
"*Winders* and creepers, as ivy and briony."—*Bacon: Naturall Historie,* § 536.

(4) An instrument for winding up a machine worked by springs.
"To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

(5) The winding-step of a staircase.

wĭnd'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Wind (1), *s.*]
1. To fan; to clean grain with a fan. (*Prov.*)
* 2. To wither, to fade, to fall.
"The herb . . . would . . *winder* and die."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xix., ch. iii.

Wĭn'-dĕr-mĕre, *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: The name of a parish and lake eight miles north of Kendal, Westmoreland, England.

Windermere-charr, *s.*
Ichthy.: Salmo willughbii.

wĭnd'-fâll, *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *fall.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or trees in a forest.
"Crossing tracts of burnt timber or *windfalls,* where the huge logs lay piled over each other in inextricable confusion."—*Field,* Feb. 17, 1887.

2. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast ranges and mountains to the sea.

3. The track of a whirlwind or tornado in a forest where the trees are laid prostrate. (*Amer.*)
"These *windfalls* were great places for rabbits and partridges."—*Hammond: Wild Northern Scenes,* p. 220.

II. *Fig.:* An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.
"As a body, the farmers found the rinderpest a *windfall.*"—*British Quarterly Review,* lvii. 213. (1873.)

* **wĭnd'-fâll ẹn,** *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *fallen.*] Blown down by the wind.
"*Windfallen* sticks." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 13.

wĭnd'-hŏv-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wind,* s.; and *hover,* v. (See extract.)]
Ornith.: Falco tinnunculus. By many authorities it has been separated from the genus Falco, and made the type of a genus, Tinnunculus, with the specific name *alaudarius.* [Kestrel.]
"It has acquired the name of *windhover* from its habit of remaining with outspread tail suspended in the air, the head on these occasions always pointing to windward; and it is also called Stonegall or Stannell."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 79.

wĭnd'-ĭ-nĕss, * **wind-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *windy; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being windy or tempestuous; boisterousness: as, The *windiness* of the weather.
2. Fulness of wind; flatulency.
"For to represse the said *windinesse* and flatuositie."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxviii., ch. xix.

3. Tendency to produce wind or flatulency.

"Sena loses somewhat of its *windiness* by decoction."—*Bacon: Nat. History.*

* **4.** Tumour; puffiness.

"The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge."—*Brerewood: On Language.*

wīnd'-ĭng, * **wynd-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [WIND (2), v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Turning; twisting; bending; crooked. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xviii. 606.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of twisting, curling, or bending.

2. A turn or turning; a bend; a curve; flexure; meander.

"A hill which looks down on the *windings* of the Seine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; the same as casting or warping. (*Gwilt.*)

II. *Naut.:* A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine, *s.*

Min.: A hoisting steam-engine employed to draw up ore, &c., from a mine.

winding-machine, *s.* [WINDER (2), *s.* (1).]

winding-sheet, * **wyndynge-shete,** *s.*

1. The sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

"I look upon ye like my *winding-sheet*,
The coffin of my greatness, nay, my grave."
Beaum. & Fl.: Prophetess, v. 3.

2. A piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle. Regarded by the superstitious as an omen of death.

winding-stairs, *s. pl.* Stairs ascending in a spiral line around a solid or open newel.

winding-sticks, *s. pl.*

Joinery: Two sticks or strips of wood placed across the two ends of a board to ascertain whether it is a plane surface, or if it warps or winds.

winding-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A purchase of one fixed three-sheave block, and a movable double or treble block, suspended from a lower-mast head, and used in getting in or off heavy freight, stores, or armament.

wīnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *winding; -ly.*] In a winding, circuitous, or meandering manner.

wĭnd'-lass (1), * **wind-ase,** * **wind-as,** * **wind-las,** * **wind-lasse,** * **wynd-ace,** *s.* [The spelling is a corruption due to popular etymology (as if from *wind* (2), v., and *lace*), and to confusion with *windlass* (2), s. (q.v.). From Icel. *vindáss* = a windlass, lit. = a winding-pole, from *vinda* = to wind, and *ass* = a pole, rafter, yard of a sail, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *windas*, and O. Dut. *windaes* = a windlass. The *l* is therefore excrescent, and may have crept in through the influence of *windle* (q.v.).]

1. A machine for raising weights, such as coals, from a pit, consisting of a cylinder or roller moving on an axle supported on a frame, and turned by levers inserted in square holes cut in the cylinder, or by a crank fitted on to one or both ends of the axle. The end of a rope or chain is attached to the cylinder, and the other to the weight, which is raised by the rope being shortened in passing round the roller. Smaller hoisting engines turned by cranks are called winches. [WINCH, (1), *s.*] The windlass used on board ships for raising the anchor or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a large horizontal roller journaled in standards (windlass-bitts), and rotated by handspikes or other means. It differs from the capstan principally in the horizontality of its axis. The windlass is a modification of the wheel and axle (q.v.).

"The *windlass* is a sort of large roller, used to wind in the cable or heave up the anchor."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ch. i., note 8.

2. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arblast, or crossbow (q.v.).

"The arblast was a crossbow, the *windlace* the machine used in bending that weapon."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii. (Note.)

windlass-bitts, *s.* [WINDLASS (1), *s.*, 1., BITT.]

* **wĭnd'-lass** (2), * **wind-lace,** * **wind-lasse,** * **wind-lesse,** *s.* [Apparently compounded of *wind* (2), and *lace*, the old sense of which was a snare or bit of twisted string.]

1. A circuit; a circular way, route, or course; a circle, a compass.

"Bidding them fetche a-*windlasse* a greate waye about."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 206.

2. Any indirect or artful course; art and contrivance; indirect advances; shift, subtleties.

"And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlaces* and with assays of bias."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

* **wĭnd'-lass** (1), *v.t.* or *i.* [WINDLASS (1), *s.*] To use a windlass; to raise something by, or as by a windlass.

"None of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiv.

* **wĭnd'-lass** (2), *v.i.* [WINDLASS (2), *s.*]

1. To take a circuitous path; to fetch a compass.

"A skilful woodsman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot, which, without taking a compass . . . he could never have obtained."—*Hammond.*

2. To adopt an indirect, artful, or cunning course; to have recourse to shifts or subtleties.

"She is not so much at leisure as to *windlass* or use craft to satisfy them."—*Hammond.*

* **wind-latch,** *s.* [WINDLASS, *s.*]

* **wĭn'-dle,** * **wĭn'-del,** *s.* [A.S. *windel* = a woven basket, a reel, from *windan* = to wind (q.v.).]

* **1.** A winch, wheel and axle, or windlass.

2. A kind of reel; a turning-frame upon which yarn is put to be wound off. (*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vii.)

windle-strae, windle-straw, *s.* [A.S. *windelstreow*, from *windel*, and *streow* = straw (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. Crested dog's-tail grass; bent grass.

"I had rather that the rigs of Tillietudlem bare nothing but *windle-straes*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

2. (*Pl.*): The old stalks of various species of grass (*Britten & Holland*), specially (1) *Cynosurus cristatus*, (2) the Spreading Silky Bent Grass (*Agrostis* or *Apera Spica-venti*).

* **wĭnd-lĕss,** * **wind-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm, smooth.

2. Wanting or having lost the wind; out of breath; breathless.

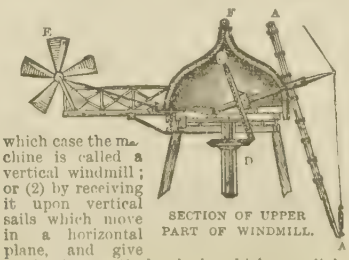
"The wearie hounds at last retire,
Windlesse." *Fairefax: Godfrey of Bovlogne*, vii.

* **wĭnd'-lift,** *s.* [Prob. from Eng. *wind* (2), *v.*, and *lift*.] A windlass.

"The author intends no good in all this, but brings it in as a *windlift* to heave up a gross scandal."—*North: Examen*, p. 354.

wind'-mill, * **wind-mulle,** * **wynd-mylle,** *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*, and *mill.*]

1. *Lit.:* A mill which receives its motion by the wind acting on sails, and which is used for grinding grain, raising or pumping water, and other purposes. When wind is employed as the first mover of machinery, it may be applied in two ways: (1) by receiving it upon sails which are nearly vertical, and which give motion to an axis nearly horizontal, in



SECTION OF UPPER PART OF WINDMILL.

which case the machine is called a vertical windmill; or (2) by receiving it upon vertical sails which move in a horizontal plane, and give motion to a vertical axis, in which case it is called a horizontal windmill. Sometimes the whole mill is made to turn upon a strong vertical post, and is then called a post mill; but more commonly the roof or head (F) only revolves, carrying with it the wind-wheel and its shaft, this weight being supported on friction rollers. In the cut, which is a section of the upper part of a vertical windmill, the sails or vanes AA are attached by the frames to the extremities of the principal axis or wind-shaft (B), which is set nearly horizontally, so that the sails revolve in a plane nearly vertical, and give motion to the driving-wheel (C), which in its turn communicates motion to the shaft (D) and the machinery connected with it. As it is necessary that the extremity of the wind-shaft must always be placed so as to point to the quarter from which the wind blows, a large vane or weather-cock (E) is placed on the side which is opposite the sails, thus turning them always to the wind. But in large mills the motion is regulated by a small supplementary wind-wheel, a pair of sails occupying the place of the vane, and situated at right angles to the principal wind-wheel. When the windmill is in its proper position with the shaft parallel to the wind, these supplementary sails do not turn; but when the wind changes they are immediately brought into action, and, by turning a series of wheel-work, they gradually bring round the head to its proper position On account of the inconstant nature of the motion of the wind, it is necessary to make some provision for accommodating the resistance of the sails to the degree of violence with which the wind blows. This is done by clothing and unclothing the sails; that is, by covering with canvas or thin boards a greater or smaller portion of the frame of the sails according to the force of the wind.

* **2.** *Fig.:* A visionary project or scheme, a fancy; a chimæra.

"He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 102.

windmill-cap, *s.* The movable upper story of the wind-wheel which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind.

windmill-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Desmodium gyrans.

windmill-propeller, *s.* An application of a wind-wheel to the propulsion of a boat.

* **wĭnd'-mĭl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *windmill; -y.*] Abounding with windmills.

"A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

* **wĭn'-dōre,** *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *dore* = door, from an idea that *window* was a corruption of these words.] A window.

"Nature has made man's heart no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 214.

wĭn'-dōw, * **win-dowe,** * **win-doge,** * **win-dohe,** * **wyn-dow,** * **wyn-dowe,** *s.* [Lit. *wind-eye*, i.e., an eye or hole for the wind to enter at; an opening for air and light (cf. A.S. *ēagdura* = eye-door). From Icel. *vindauga* = a window, lit. = wind-eye, from *vindr* = wind, and *auga* = an eye; cogn. with Dan. *vindere* = a window; cf. *vind* = wind, and *öie* = an eye.]

I. *Lit. & Arch.:* An opening in the wall of a building, originally for ventilation; afterwards an aperture for the admission of light, protected by mica, oiled linen, horn-paper, or glass. In modern houses this opening is usually capable of being opened and shut, either by casements or sashes, except in the case of large shops, or the like. The sashes contain panes of glass, which are made of various sizes, and slide in frames. [DOUBLE-WING, DOUBLE-WINDOW, JAMB, LINTEL, SILL.]

"But soft! what light through yonder *window* breaks?" *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An aperture or opening resembling a window, or suggestive of a window.

"The *window* of my heart, mine eye."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* **2.** The sash or other thing that covers an aperture.

"To thee I commend my watchful soul
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v 3.

* **3.** A figure formed by lines crossing each other, as in a lattice-window.

"The favourite . . . makes great clatter.
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter."
King: On Cookery.

* **4.** A blank space in a writing.

"That your said collection have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein."—*Cranmer: Works*, ii. 249.

window-bar, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One of the bars of a window-sash or lattice.

* 2. *Fig.* (*Pl.*): Lattice-work on a woman's stomacher (q.v.).

"Those milk-paps
That through the *window-bars* bore at men's eyes."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

window-blind, *s.* A curtain, shade, or shutter to close the window against light, or to make it safe against intrusion.

window-bole, *s.* The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind. (*Scotch.*)

"Like MacGibbon's crowdy, when he set it out at the *window-bole*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

window-cleaner, *s.*

1. A person whose business it is to clean windows.

2. An apparatus for cleaning windows.

window-curtain, *s.* A curtain, usually ornamental, hung over the window recess inside a room.

window-duty, *s.* [Window-tax.]

window-frame, *s.* The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

window-glass, *s.* Glass for windows, commoner in quality than plate-glass.

window-jack, *s.* A scaffold for carpenters, painters, or cleaners, enabling them to reach the outside of the window. The frame has pivoted brace-bars to rest against the outside of the house, and hold-fasts hinged to an adjustable block; these rest against the inside of the window-frame.

window-sash, *s.* [Sash (2), s., 1.]

window-seat, *s.* A seat in the recess of a window.

"Chair, *window-seat*, and shelf."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

window-shade, *s.* A rolling or projecting blind or sun-shade sometimes transparent or painted, at other times canvas on spring rollers; a window-blind.

window-shell, *s.* [Placuna.]

window-shutter, *s.* [Shutter, *s.*, II. 1.]

window-sill, *s.* [Sill (1), s., I. 1.]

window-tax, window-duty, *s.* A tax formerly imposed in Britain on all windows in houses (latterly above six in number). It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted.

* **wĭn'-dōw,** *v.t.* [Window, *s.*]

1. To furnish with windows.

2. To set or place in or at a window.

"Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus?"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

wĭn'-dōwed, *a.* [Eng. *window*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished with or having a window or windows.

"The whole room was *windowed* round about."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 46.

* 2. *Fig.:* Having many openings or rents.

"Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

wĭn'-dōw-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *window*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of a window or windows.

"Naked walls and *windowless* rooms."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 377.

* **wĭn'-dōw-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *window*, s.; *-y.*] Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

"Strangling snare, or *windowy* net."
Donne: The Bait.

wĭnd'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s., and *pipe.*]

1. *Anat.:* The trachea (q.v.).

2. *Mining:* A pipe for conveying air into a mine.

Wĭnd'-sŏr, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town in Berkshire, England.

Windsor-bean, *s.* [Bean, *s.*, A. I. 1.]

Windsor-chair, *s.*

1. A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat and back.

2. A sort of low wheel-carriage.

* **Windsor-knight,** *s.* One of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called Military Knights of Windsor, and sometimes Poor Knights of Windsor.

windsor-soap, *s.* A kind of fine-scented soap, formerly manufactured chiefly at Windsor.

wĭnd'-ward, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s.; *-ward.*]

A. *As adv.:* Towards or in the direction of the wind.

B. *As adj.:* Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows.

C. *As subst.:* The point or direction from which the wind blows.

* ¶ *To lay an anchor to the windward:* A figurative expression meaning to adopt early measures for success or security.

* **wĭnd'-wards,** *adv. & s.* [Eng. *windward*, with adverb. suff. *-s.*]

A. *As adv.:* Windward.

B. *As subst.:* The windward.

"We weyed and turned to the *windwards*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 276.

wĭnd'-weēd, * **wind-weede,** *s.* [Eng. *wind* (2), s., and *weed.*]

Bot.: Polygonum Convolvulus, the Climbing Bindweed. Common in British corn-fields. [Polygonum.]

wĭnd'-ў, * **wind-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), s.; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting of wind; resembling wind.

"Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

2. Tempestuous, boisterous, stormy.

"When a *windie* tempest bloweth hie."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 48

3. Exposed to or beaten by the wind.

"Overhead . . .
Rises Pilatus, with his *windy* pines."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

4. Next to the wind; windward.

"Still you keep o' the *windy* side o' the law."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

5. Tending to generate wind or gas on the stomach; flatulent.

"In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

6. Caused or attended by wind or flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Applied to words and sighs as resembling the wind.

"With her *windy* sighs."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 51.

* 2. Empty, airy, vain.

"The *windy* satisfaction of the tongue."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 1,092.

3. Vain, vaunting; given to boasting or bragging. (*Scotch.*)

* **windy-footed,** *a.* Swift as the wind.

"The *windy-footed* dame."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv. 163.

wīne, * **win,** * **wyn,** * **wyne,** *s.* [A.S. *win*, from Lat. *vinum* = wine; cogn. with Goth. *wein*; O. H. Ger. *win*; Icel. *vin*; Dut. *wijn*; Ger. *wein*; Sw. *vin*; Dan. *viin*; Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine; οἴνη (*oinē*) = the vine; O. Ir. *fín* = wine. From the same root as *withy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source from whence obtained: as, gooseberry *wine*, currant *wine*, &c.

3. The unfermented juice of certain plants: as, palm *wine.*

* 4. The effects of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

"Noah awoke from his *wine*."—*Genesis* ix. 24.

* 5. The act of drinking wine or intoxicating liquors.

"Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the *wine*."—*Proverbs* xxiii. 29, 30.

6. A wine party at one of the English Universities.

"It is he who presides at the *wine* given to celebrate Jack's rise to the Peerage, though surely such a *wine* was never given at Oxford in any gentleman's room."—*Echo*, Sept. 5, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The fermented juice of the grape. The must or expressed juice of the grapes has a density of from 1065·0 to 1154·0, and contains from 15 to 33 per cent. of sugar. It developes within itself the yeast necessary for the fermentative process, and the action is allowed to proceed until nearly all the sugar has been changed into alcohol and carbonic anhydride. The stronger wines, such as sherry and port, are nearly always fortified for foreign markets by the addition of refined alcohol. The term wine is also applied to various fermented extracts of fruit—*e.g.*, currant and elderberry wines. Besides alcohol, wine contains sugar, bitartrate of potash, odoriferous matter, with small quantities of tannin, gum, acetic and malic acids, lime, &c. The specific gravity of wine varies from ·970 to 1·045. The proportion of alcohol in wine varies from about 16·20 per cent. in port to 9·80 per cent. in claret. Wine is largely produced in several countries of Europe, particularly France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Austria. The United States product has grown to be important, California in particular having become a large wine producer, though the product here is small as compared with that of European countries.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Medicinal preparations in some respects resembling wine. Sherry is generally employed as the menstruum. There is thus less alcohol in them than in tinctures (q.v.), but enough to prevent their decomposition.

¶ (1) *Oil of wine:* Ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds.

(2) *Quinine wine:* Sherry holding sulphate of quinine in solution.

(3) *Spirit of wine:* Alcohol (q.v.).

(4) *Wine of iron* (*Vinum ferri*): [Steel-wine].

* **wine-bag,** *s.*

1. A wine-skin (q.v.).

2. A person who indulges frequently and to excess in wine. (*Colloq.*)

wine-berry, wimberry, *s.*

Botany:

1. Various species of Ribes, spec. *Ribes rubrum*, *R. nigrum*, and *R. Grossularia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Vaccinum Vitis-Idæa* (*Britten & Holland*) and *V. Myrtillus.* The last-named species is so called because wine was formerly made from it in England, as it still is in Russia. (*Prior.*)

wine-biscuit, *s.* A light biscuit served with wine.

wine-cask, *s.* A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

wine-cellar, *s.* An apartment or cellar for storing wine. They are generally underground in the basement of a house, so as to keep the wine cool, and at an equal temperature.

wine-colored, *a.* Vinaceous (q.v.).

wine-cooler, *s.* A tub or bath in which bottles of wine are surrounded by ice to render the contents more palatable in warm weather. They are made of various materials. An ordinary variety consists of a porous vessel of earthenware, which, being dipped in water absorbs a considerable quantity of it. A bottle of wine being placed in the vessel, the evaporation which takes place from the vessel abstracts heat from the wine. Wine-coolers for the table are made of silver or plated metal, and have ice placed in them.

wine-fancier, *s.* A connoisseur of wines.

wine-fat, *s.* The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.

"Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine-fat*?"—*Isaiah* lxiii. 2.

† **wine-flask,** *s.* A flask or bottle of wine.

"The *wine-flask* lying couched in moss."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxviii. 44.

wine-glass, *s.* A small glass from which wine is drunk.

wine-grower, *s.* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine; a proprietor of a vineyard.

wine-growing, *s.* The cultivation of vineyards for the purpose of making wine.

"*Wine-growing* in British Colonies."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 13, 1888.

* **wine-heated,** *a.* Affected or excited by wine. (*Tennyson: Enid*, 1,200.)

wine-making, *s.* The act or process of making wines.

* **wine-marc,** *s.* [Marc (2), *s.*] (See extract.)

"For as many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels & skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

* **wine measure,** *s.* An old English measure by which wines and spirits were sold. In this measure the gallon contained 231 cubic inches, and was to the imperial standard gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

wine-merchant, *s.* A merchant who deals in wines.

* **wine-offering,** *s.* A sacrificial offering of wine.

"With large *wine-offerings* pour'd, and sacred feast."
Milton: P. L., xii. 21.

* **wine-overtaken, wine-o'ertaken,** *a.* Intoxicated with wine.

"Now the Satyrs, changed to devils,
Frighten mortals *wine-o'ertaken*."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

wine-palm, *s.* Any palm from which palm-wine is obtained. [Palm-wine.]

wine-press, *s.* A machine, apparatus, or place in which the juice is pressed out of grapes. The wine-press of the Bible was a vat, in which the juice was expressed by the feet of men who trampled the fruit therein, staining their legs and garments with the colour of the must.

wine-sap, *s.* A much-esteemed American apple.

wine-skin, *s.* A bottle or bag of skin used in various countries for carrying wine (cf. Matt. ix. 17, Mark ii. 22, Luke v. 37).

wine-stone, *s.* A deposit of crude tartar or argal, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster, *s.*

1. A person employed to taste and judge the quality, &c., of wines for purchasers.

2. A valinch (q.v.). A burette will answer for taking a sample from a bottle.

wine-vault, *s.*

1. A vault in which wine is stored in casks.

2. A name frequently assumed by public-houses where the wine and other liquors are served at the bar or at tables. (Generally in the plural form.)

"A peculiar fragrance was borne upon the breeze as if a passing fairy had hiccoughed, and had previously been to a *wine-vaults*."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

wine-warrant, *s.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

wine-whey, *s.* A mixture of wine, milk, and water.

* **wine,** *v.t.* [Wine, *s.*] To supply or provide with wine.

† **wine'-bĭb-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wine*, s., and *bibber*.] One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.

† **wine'-bĭb-bĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wine*, s., and *bibbing*.] The practice of indulging freely in wine.

"He was not content with lecturing and *winebibbing*, but must also take to conspiring."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 41.

wine'-sŏur, *s.* [Eng. *wine*, s., and *sour* (1).]

Bot. & Hort.: A variety of *Prunus domestica*, the Wild Plum.

wĭng, *wenge, *winge, *wyng, *wynge, *s.* [Icel. *vængr* = a wing; Dan. & Sw. *vinge*. A nasalized form from the same root as *wag* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

(2) The act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight.

"The crow makes *wing* to the rooky wood."
Shakesp. Macbeth, iii. 2.

* (3) A bird.

"To whose sound chaste *wings* obey."
Shakesp.: Phenix & Turtle, 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something which moves with a wing-like motion, or which receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, the sail of a ship, &c.

* (2) Applied to the front leg or shoulder of some quadrupeds.

"Smite at our *wing* of a rabbit."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk*, ii. 124.

(3) A leaf of a gate or double-door.

(4) Used emblematically of

(*a*) Swiftness, or of anything that carries the mind upwards or along; means of flight or rapid motion: as, Fear lent *wings* to his flight.

* (*b*) Care or protection. (Often used in the plural.)

"In the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice."—*Psalm* lxiii. 7.

(5) A shoulder-knot or small epaulette.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A side projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion.

(2) A wing-wall (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* [Ala, II. 1.].

3. *Comparative Anatomy:*

(1) One of the organs of flight in Insects. The wings, of which there are normally two pairs, are extensions of the thorax, developed from sac-like dilatations of the integument, which come in contact and adhere when the insect has arrived at maturity. They are traversed and supported by nervures. [Nervure, 3.] The wings of Insects differ greatly in their character, and form a criterion for classification. [Insecta.]

(2) One of the anterior limbs of Birds, which are homologous with the fore limbs of the Mammalia. The wing is supported by the arm (*humerus*), fore-arm (*cubitus*), and hand (*manus*), and is normally furnished throughout its length with a range of elastic quills greatly extending

1. BONES AND 2. FEATHERS OF WING OF BIRD.

1. *a.* Humerus; *b.* Cubitus; *c.* Ulna; *d.* Radius; *e.* Manus, or hand; *f.* Carpus; *g, h, i.* Metacarpus; *k.* Pollex, or thumb; *l.* Second digit; *m.* Third digit. 2. A. Feathers of the manus, or primary quills; B. Feathers of the cubitus, or secondary quills; C. Coverts of the manus, or primary-coverts; D. Lesser primary-coverts; E. Coverts of the cubitus, or secondary-coverts; F. Median coverts; G. Lesser coverts; H. Feathers of the thumb, or bastard wing.

its surface and consequent resistance to the air. In the vast majority of the Carinatæ the wings are true organs of flight, but in the Impennes they are modified to serve as swimming organs, when the feathers with which they are covered closely resemble scales [Penguin, 1.]; in the Ratitæ they are mere aids in running, as in the ostriches, or are functionless, as in the Apterygidæ.

(3) The term wing is loosely applied to the wing-membrane (q.v.) of Bats and of the extinct Pterodactyls. [Patagium.]

4. *Fort.:* The longer side of a crown or horn work uniting it to the main work.

† 5. *Geol.:* One of the slopes of an anticlinal.

6. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) An extension endways of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main portion.

(2) A side dam on a river shore to contract the channel.

7. *Mach.:* A thin, broad projection, as the wings of a gudgeon, which keep it from turning in the wooden shaft of which it forms the pivot. [Wing-gudgeon.]

8. *Milit.:* One of the extreme divisions or two side-bodies of an army, regiment, &c.

9. *Milling:* A strip, commonly of leather, attached to the skirt of the runner to sweep the meal into the spout.

10. *Agric.:* The portion of a ploughshare which cuts the bottom of the furrow.

11. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) The sponson (q.v.).

(2) [Wing-passage.]

12. *Theat.:* One of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long, narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage.

"The official report on the fire states that it was caused by the *wings* catching fire from a gas jet, whereby the whole of the scenery on the stage was almost immediately afterwards enveloped in flames."—*Echo*, March 24, 1888.

13. *Vehicles:* The side or displayed portion of a dashboard.

¶ 1. *On* or *upon the wing:*

(1) Flying; in flight.

"Birds are said to be fairly numerous and strong *upon the wing*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

(2) Speeding to the object; on the road.

"When I had seen this hot love *on the wing*."
Shakesp.: Ha'nlet, ii. 2.

2. *Upon the wings of the wind:* With the utmost speed or haste.

3. *Wing and wing:*

Naut.: Said of a fore-and-aft vessel going before the wind, with her fore-sail hauled over to one side and main-sail to the other side.

wing-case, *s.* [Elytron, 1.]

wing-compass, *s.* A joiner's compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg and is clamped by a set-screw.

wing-cover, *s.* [Elytron, 1.]

wing-coverts, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: The smaller wing-feathers of birds; the tectrices. [See illustration 2 under Wing, *s.*, II. 3. (2).]

* **wing-footed,** *a.*

1. Having wings on the feet; hence, swift-footed.

"*Wing-footed* messenger of Jove's command."
Cowper: Elegy ii.

2. Swift; moving or passing with rapidity: as, *wing-footed* time.

wing-gudgeon, *s.* A metallic shaft forming a journal for water or other wheels having wooden axles. The wings are let into the ends of the wood and confined by wrought-iron bands, put on hot, which become tight by shrinking.

wing-handed, *a.*

Zool.: Cheiropterous (q.v.).

"The animals belonging to this *wing-handed* family embrace those which come under the genus Vespertilio of Linnæus."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Zool.)*, i. 962.

wing-membrane, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: The thin, leathery membrane which extends between the fore and hind limbs of bats.

wing-passage, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A passage-way around the cabins of the orlop-deck in ships of war, to allow access to the ship's side for repairing during action.

wing-rail, *s.* [Guard-rail.]

wing-shell, *s.*

† 1. An elytron. (*Grew.*) [Elytron, 1.]

2. *Zool.:* A popular name for any animal or shell of the families Aviculidæ or Strombidæ, or of the class Pteropoda.

wing-stroke, *s.* The stroke or sweep of a wing.

* **wing-swift,** *a.* Of rapid flight.

wing-transom, *s.* [Transom, *s.*, 4.]

wing-wale, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The sponson-rim (q.v.). [Wing, *s.*, II. 11.]

wing-wall, *s.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment, which form a support and protection thereto, to prevent the access of water to the rear and act as breast-walls to support the bank.

wĭng, *v.t. & i.* [Wing, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

2. To enable or cause to move with celerity, as in flight.

"My dreaming fear with storms hath *wing'd* the wind.'
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

3. To supply with side parts or divisions, as an army, a house, &c.

"The main battle . . .
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

4. To transport by flight; to cause to fly, as on wings. (In this sense, reflexively.)

"For this he *wing'd him* back."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

5. To traverse in flying; to move or pass through in flight.

"The crows and choughs that *wing* the midway air."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

6. To direct in flight or by flying; to pass over with great rapidity.

"The first bold javelin . . . *wing'd* its course."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiv. 466.

7. To cut off the wing or wings of.

8. To wound with shot in the wing; by extension, to disable a bird without killing it.

"The one I knocked over was only *winged*."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

9. To disable a limb of; to wound in the arm.

"'All right,' said Mr. Snodgrass, 'be steady and *wing* him."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To fly; to exert the power of flight.

"Unclean vultures, sulkily *winging* over the flat."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

¶ *To wing a flight:* To proceed by flying; to fly.

wĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *wing*, s.; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Furnished with wings.

"Whom the *wing'd* harpy, swift Podargè, bore."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 184.

* 2. Fanned with wings; swarming with wings.

"The *winged* air dark with plumes."
Milton: Comus, 730.

3. Feathered, as an arrow.

* 4. Soaring on wings or as on wings; soaring, lofty, elevated, sublime.

"How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine."—*J. S. Hartfoot.* (*Webster.*)

5. Swift, rapid; passing or moving quickly.

"Those *winged* words like arrows sped."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* Alated (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* Represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body.

winged-bull, *s.*

Arch.: An architectural decoration of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian temples, where winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals. They were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers.

winged horse, *s.* [PEGASUS.]

winged-lion, *s.* The symbol of the evangelist St. Mark, adopted as the heraldic device of the Venetian republic, when St.

WINGED LION.

Mark supplanted St. Theodore as the patron saint of Venice. A celebrated bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark, surmounting a magnificent red granite column formed out of a single block, stands in the Piazzetta of St. Mark at Venice.

winged-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Tetragonolobus edulis. [TETRAGONOLOBUS.]

wĭng'-ĕr, *s.* [WING, *s.*]

Naut.: A smaller water-cask stowed in a vessel's hold where the sides contract fore and aft, and are relatively smaller than those amidships.

wĭng'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *wing; -less.*] Having no wings. Used in Natural Science—

(1) Of birds in which the forelimbs are absent, as was probably the case in the genera Dinornis and Meionornis.

"Prof. Newton thinks that they were absolutely *wingless*."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 368.

(2) Of birds in which the forelimbs are rudimentary and unfitted for flight. These include all the Struthiones (q.v.), and the Impennes, or Penguins. Often applied specifically to the Apterygidæ (q.v.).

"A paper was read on *wingless* birds."—*Nature*, May 14, 1885, p. 46.

(3) Of insects, as a translation of Aptera (q.v.); more generally applied to those forms in which the wings are rudimentary or wanting owing to sex or modification of sex.

wĭng'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *wing*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little wing, specifically, the bastard wing of a bird, or the rudimentary wing of some insects.

"When he took off the *winglets*, either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, ii. 382.

* **wĭng'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *wing*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Having wings. (The Globe edition of Spenser reads *winged.*)

"Pale of hue and *wingy* heeled."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 12.

2. Rapid, swift.

"With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind."
Addison: Ovid; Story of Phaeton.

3. Soaring as if on wings; airy, volatile, vain.

"Those *wingy* mysteries and airy subtleties in religion."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, sect. 9.

wĭnk, * **winke,** * **wynk,** * **wynke,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wincian*; cogn. with *wancol* = wavering, and Eng. *wench* (q.v.); O. Dut. *wincken, wencken* = to wink; *wanckel* = unsteady; *wanck* = a moment, an instant, lit. = the twinkling of an eye; Icel. *vanka* = to wink, to rove; Dan. *vinke* = to beckon; Sw. *vinka* = to beckon, to wink; M. H. Ger. *winken*; Ger. *winken* = to nod, to make a sign. From the same root come *wince, winch, winkle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink, to nictitate.

"I have not *winked* since I saw these sights."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

* 2. To close the eyes; to shut the eyelids so as not to see.

"And I will *wink*; so shall the day seem night."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 121.

3. To give a significant sign by a motion of the eyelids.

"You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To twinkle; to glimmer with dubious light.

"The tapers *wink*, the chieftains shrink."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

2. To seem or affect not to see; to wilfully shut the eyes or take no notice; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable, or which one does not wish to see; to connive. (Followed by *at.*)

"And the times of this ignorance God *winked at*."—*Acts* xvii. 30.

B. *Trans.:* To close and open rapidly, as the eyelids: as, to *wink* one's eye.

wĭnk, *s.* [WINK, *v.*]

1. The act of closing the eyelids rapidly.

"As well as the *wink* of an eye."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2. A hint or sign given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

"Nod, *wink*, and laughter all were o'er."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 31.

3. No more time than is necessary to shut the eyes.

"In a *wink* the false love turns to hate."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 701.

¶ *Forty winks:* A short nap. (*Colloquial & humorous.*)

wink-a-peep, wink-and-peep, *s.*

Bot.: The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.* So named because the flower closes or winks on damp days, while opening or peeping again when the weather becomes fine. Called also Wincopipe. (*Britten & Holland.*)

wĭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wink*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who winks.

"A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

2. A blinker (q.v.).

† **winker-muscle,** *s.* (See extract.)

"The fixed point of attachment of the *winker-muscle* (*orbicularis palpebrarum*) is to the inner side of the rim of the orbit."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, iv. 244. (Note.)

wĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WINK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who winks; a wink.

¶ *Like winking:* Very rapidly; very quickly and with vigour. (*Colloq.*)

"Nod away at him, if you please, like *winking*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. xxi.

* **wĭnk'-ĭng lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *winking; -ly.*] Like one who winks; with the eye almost closed.

"He vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

wĭn'-kle, *s.* [A.S. *wincle.*] A kind of shellfish; the periwinkle.

wĭnk'-lèr-ite, *s.* [After Dr. C. Winkler; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring with various other species at Pria, near Motril, Spain. Hardness, 3·0; sp. gr., 3·432; colour, bluish- to violet-black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. Analyses showed a compound of an arsenate of cobalt and copper mixed with a carbonate. A very doubtful species.

wĭnk'-wòrth-ite, *s.* [After Winkworth, Nova Scotia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral described by H. How as occurring in nodules imbedded in gypsum. Hardness, 2 to 3; lustre, glistening; colourless to white. Analyses yield varying proportions of sulphuric, boracic and silicic acids, with the lime and water fairly constant. Probably a mixture.

win-le, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *windle* (q.v.).

wĭn'-na, *s.* [Guianan name.] A layer of the dried bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*, used in Guiana as wrappers for cigarettes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

wĭn'-na, wŭn'-na, *v.i.* [See def.] Will not. (*Scotch.*)

* **wĭn' na-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *win; -able.*] Capable of being won or gained.

"All the rest are *winnable*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1888.

* **winne,** *v.t. & i.* [WIN, *v.*]

wĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *win*, v.; *-er.*] One who wins or gains by success in any contest or competition; a victor.

"The event
Is yet to name the *winner*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

wĭn'-nĭng, * **wyn-nynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [WIN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Attractive; adapted to gain favour; charming.

"Her smile, her speech, with *winning* sway."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 10.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of gaining.

"The *winning* and finall ruine of Numantia."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. xi.

2. The sum won in any game or competition. (Usually in the plural.)

"A friendly trial of skill, and the *winnings* to be laid out in an entertainment."—*Congreve. Double Dealer*, ii.

II. *Mining:*

1. A new opening. [COAL-MINING, B.]

2. A portion of a coal-field to be worked.

winning-hazard, *s.* [HAZARD, *s.*, II.]

winning-post, *s.* A post or goal in a race-course, the passing of which determines the issue of the race.

wĭn'-nĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *winning; -ly.*] In a winning or attractive manner; charmingly.

wĭn'-nŏck, wĭn'-dŏck, *s.* [See def.] A window. (*Scotch.*)

wĭn'-nōw, * **winde-wen,** * **wyne-wen, winow,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *windwian*, from *wind* = wind (1), s.; cf. Icel. *vinza*, from *vindr* = wind: Lat. *ventilo*, from *ventus* = wind.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To separate and drive the chaff from by means of wind.

"In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 400

2. *Figuratively:*

" (1) To fan; to beat as with wings.

" With quick fan
Winnows the buxom air." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 270.

(2) To examine; to sift; to try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth, good from bad.

" If some be friends,
They may with ease be *winnow'd*."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To separate chaff from corn.

" *Winnow* not with every wind."—*Ecclus.* v. 9.

wĭn'-nōw-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *winnow*; *-er.*] One who winnows; a winnowing machine.

" As a *winnower* pourgeth the chaff from the corne."
—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

wĭn'-nōw-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WINNOW.]

winnowing-machine, *s.* A machine in which grain is cleansed from chaff, dirt, grass-seeds, dust, &c., by being subjected to a shaking action on riddles and sieves in succession, whilst an artificial blast of wind is driven against it on and through the sieves, and as it falls from one to another.

wĭn'-rōw, *s.* & *v.* [WIND-ROW.]

wĭn'-seȳ, *s.* [WINCEY.]

wĭn'-sȯme, * **wĭn'-sȯm,** *a.* [A.S. *wynsum* = delightful, from *wyn* = joy, delight, from *wun-*, stem of pa. par. of *winnan* = to win, with suff. *-sum* = Eng. *-some.*]

1. Lively; pretty; of engaging appearance; attractive.

" This *winsome* young gentleman's horse, that's just come frae the North."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

2. Cheerful, merry, gay. (*Prov.*)

wĭn'-sȯme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *winsome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being winsome; attractiveness, winningness.

wĭn'-tẽr (1), * **wyn-ter,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *winter* = a winter, a year (pl. *winter*, *wintru*); cogn. with Dut. *winter*; Icel. *vetr*; O. Icel. *vettr*, *vittr*; Dan. & Sw. *vinter*; O. H. Ger. *wintar*; Ger. *winter*; Goth. *wintrus*. Probably a nasalised form allied to *wet* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter begins in northern latitudes when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn, or at the solstice about December 21, and ends at the equinox in March; but in its ordinary sense it is taken to include the months of December, January, and February. [SEASON, 1.]

" *Winter's* not gone yet, if the wild geese fly that way."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

2. A year. The part being used (in the same sense as *summer*) for the whole.

" He seemed some seventy *winters* old."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 19.

* **3.** Used as an emblem of any cheerless situation, as poverty, misfortune, destitution, old age, or death.

" Now is the *winter* of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

4. The part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage.

5. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate for the purpose of keeping a teakettle or the like warm.

6. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest, or the state of having all the grain on a farm reaped and inned; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crop. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining, relating, or suitable to winter; winterly; wintry.

' *Winter* garments . . . are finally put on one side.'—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1888.

winter-aconite, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Eranthis (q.v.); specially *E. hyemalis.* So called from flowering in midwinter. (*Prior.*)

winter-apple, *s.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.

winter-assizes, *s. pl.*

Law: Assizes held in winter. The Winter Assizes Act, 39, 40 Vict., c. 57, allows counties to be combined by Order of Council for winter assizes, that prisoners may more speedily be brought to trial. (*English.*)

winter-barley, *s.* A kind of barley sown in autumn.

* **winter-beaten,** *a.* Harassed by wintry or severe weather.

" His owne *winter-beaten* flocke."—*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Jan.* (Arg.)

winter-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: Hamamelis virginica. So named because its flowers appear late in autumn, while the leaves are falling. [HAMAMELIS.]

winter-cherry, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Physalis Alkekengi*; a downy herb, with a creeping, perennial root, ovate, deltoid leaves, an inflated, reddish-yellow calyx, a campanulate-rotate corolla of a dirty white colour, and a red fruit. So named from its red, cherry-like berry, so conspicuous in winter. (*Prior.*) [ALKEKENGI, PHYSALIS.]

2. *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum.*

3. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum.* [CARDIOSPERMUM.]

winter-circuit, *s.*

Law: A circuit for the holding of winter assizes (q.v.).

winter-citron, *s.* A sort of pear.

* **winter-clad,** *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad. (*Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 105.)

winter-cough, *s.* A popular name for chronic bronchitis. [BRONCHITIS.]

winter-crack, *s.*

Bot.: A small green plum or bullace, which ripens very late.

winter-cress, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Barbarea, specially *B. præcox.* [BELLEISLE-CRESS.]

winter-crop, *s.* A crop which will stand the severe cold of winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

winter-fallow, *s.* Ground that is fallowed in winter.

† **winter fauvette,** *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Accentor (q.v.).

winter-garden, *s.* An ornamental garden for winter, entirely or partially covered in.

winter-grape, *s.*

Bot.: Vitis cordifolia, a North American species of vine, with cordate leaves. It is one of the FOX-grapes. [FOX-GRAPE.]

winter-greens, *s. pl.* A comprehensive name for such greens as are in season in the winter months. The chief are broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and Scotch kale.

* **winter-ground,** *v.t.* To protect from the inclemency of the winter season, like a plant covered with straw or the like.

" Furred moss besides to *winter-ground* thy corse."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **winter-gull, winter-mew,** *s.*

Ornith.: [See extract].

" The Common Gull [*Larus canus*] in the immature state has been described by the name of the *Winter-Gull.*"—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, ii. 182.

winter-hellebore, *s.*

Bot.: Eranthis hyemalis. [WINTER-ACONITE.]

winter-kill, *v.t.* To kill by the inclemency of the weather in winter; as, To *winter-kill* wheat or clover. (*Amer.*)

† **winter-lodge, winter-lodgment,** *s.*

Bot.: A bud or bulb protecting an embryo or very young shoot from injury during the winter. [HIBERNACLE, II. 1.]

* **winter-love,** *s.* Cold, conventional, or insincere love.

" Making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

winter-ova, winter-eggs, *s. pl.* The ova or eggs of many insects and other animals which are sufficiently hardy to keep through the winter and produce larvæ in the spring. The insects which lay winter eggs usually do not live through the winter, the species being continued by the vitality of the eggs, which endure the frosts unharmed. [SUMMER-OVA.]

winter-pear, *s.* Any pear that keeps well in winter, or that ripens in winter.

* **winter-proud,** * **winter-prowd,** *a.* Too green and luxuriant in winter. (*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii. ch. ii.)

winter-quarters, *s. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

winter-rig, *v.t.* To plough in ridges and let lie fallow in winter. (*Prov.*)

* **winter-settle,** *s.* A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters. (*Freeman.*)

winter-solstice, *s.* [SOLSTICE.]

winter-spice, *s.*

Bot.: Chimonanthus fragrans. [CHIMONANTHUS.]

winter-sweet, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Origanum, spec. *O. heracleoticum*, a marjoram with white flowers from Southern Europe.

winter-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for any small weed in corn which survives and flourishes during the winter, as *Stellaria media* (Chickweed), *Veronica hederifolia*, &c. The last-named species is so called from its being the weed which spreads most in winter. (*Prior.*)

winter-wheat, *s.* Wheat sown in autumn.

wĭn'-tẽr, * **wyn-ter,** * **wyn-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [WINTER (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To keep, feed, manage, or maintain during the winter.

" The possibility of *wintering* stock with a minimum of roots. —*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887

B. *Intrans.:* To pass the winter; to hibernate. (*Isaiah* xviii. 6.)

Wĭn'-tẽr (2), *s.* [WINTERA.] (See compound.)

Winter's bark, *s.* [DRIMYS.]

* **wĭn'-tẽr-ą,** *s.* [Named after William Winter, a captain in the Royal Navy, who sailed round the world with Sir Francis Drake.]

Bot.: A synonym of Drimys (q.v.).

wĭn'-tẽr-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *winter* (1), and *berry.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Prinos (q.v.); (2) *Ilex montana.*

wĭn-tẽr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *winter(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Magnoliaceæ. Carpels whorled in a single row; leaves with pellucid dots, and often exstipulate.

† **wĭn'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *winter*, v.; *-er.*] One who retires to winter quarters.

" Luxuries denied to the *winterer* on board ship."—*Athenæum*, March 5, 1886, p. 319.

wĭn'-tẽr-greēn, *s.* [Eng. *winter*, and *green.*]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): (1) The genus Pyrola (q.v.); (2) The genus Trientalis (q.v.); (3) *Gaultheria procumbens.*

2. (*Pl.*): The order Pyrolaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

wĭn'-tẽr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *winter*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of one who winters.

2. Food or fodder to support cattle during the winter.

wĭn'-tẽr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *winter* (1), *s.*; *-ly.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind; wintry, cheerless, uncomfortable, cold.

" The air growing more *winterly*."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth* (an. 1595).

† **wĭn'-tẽr-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *winter*, *s.*, and *tide.*] Winter; the winter season.

" Fruits
Which in *wintertide* shall star
The black earth with radiance."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, ii.

wĭn'-tẽr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *winter* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Like or suitable to winter; wintry.

wĭn'-tle, *v.i.* [Prob. connected with to *wind.*] To stagger, to reel; to roll or tumble gently over. (*Scotch.*)

wĭn'-tle, *s.* [WINTLE, *v.*] A staggering motion; a gentle rolling tumble.

[He] tumbl'd wi' a *wintle*." *Burns: Hallowe'en.*

* **wĭn'-troŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *winter*; *-ous.*] Wintry, stormy.

" The more *wintrous* the season of life hath been."—*T. Boyd.*

wĭn'-trў, *a.* [Eng. *winter*; *-y.*] Of or per-

taining to winter; of the nature of winter; brumal, hyemal, wintery, cold, cheerless.

"In *wintry* age to feel no chill."
Cowper: To Mary.

***wīn'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *win(e); -y.*] Having the nature, taste, or qualities of wine.

"See whether the melons will not be more *winy.*"—*Bacon.*

wĭnze (1), *s.* [Icel. *vinza* = to winnow (q.v.).]

Mining:

1. A shaft sunk from one level to another for communication or ventilation.

2. A wheel and axle for hoisting.

wĭnze (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A curse, an imprecation. (*Scotch.*)

wīpe, *wype, *v.t.* [A.S. *wipian* = to wipe, from a hypothetical *wip* = a wisp of straw; cf. Low Ger. *wiep* = a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with.] [WISP.]

1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing.

"Hire over lippe *wiped* she so clene."
Chaucer: C. T., 134. (Prol.)

2. To strike or brush off gently. (Often with *away, from, off, up,* &c.)

"*Wiping* the tears *from* her suffused eyes."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 10.

*3. To cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses. (2 *Kings* xxi. 13.)

4. To efface, to obliterate, to remove.

"One who will *wipe* your sorrow from your eyes."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 70.

*5. To cheat, to defraud, to trick. (With *out.*)

"The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them *out* of their lands."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

¶ 1. *To wipe away:* To remove by rubbing or tersion; hence, figuratively, to remove, to remove or take away generally.

2. *To wipe one's eye:*

(1) *Trans.:* To shoot game which another has missed; hence, to obtain an advantage by superior activity. (*Slang.*)

(2) *Intrans:* To take another drink. (*Slang.*)

3. *To wipe out:* To efface, to obliterate.

"Death, which *wipes out* man,
Finds him with many an unsolved plan."
Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

wīpe (1), *s.* [WIPE, *v.*]

1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow, a stroke. (*Slang.*)

*3. A gibe, a sneer; a severe sarcasm.

"To touch with a satiric *wipe*
That symbol of thy power, the pipe."
Cowper: To Rev. William Bull.

*4. A mark or note of infamy; a brand.

"Worse than a slavish *wipe* or birth-hour's blot."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 537.

5. A handkerchief. (*Slang.*)

"This here warment's prigged your *wipe.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Forlorn One.

wīpe (2), *s.* [Sw. *vipa* = the lapwing; Dan. *vibe;* Scotch *weep, peesweep* (from the cry).] The lapwing or peewit (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

wīp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wip(e),* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who wipes.

2. That which is used for wiping.

"And the *wipers* for their noses."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Owlet.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A cam which projects from a horizontal shaft and acts periodically upon a toe whose elevation lifts the valve-rod and puppet-valve. The wiper has usually a rotary reciprocation; when the rotary motion is continuous, it becomes a wiper-wheel (q.v.), which may have a number of cams acting consecutively in the course of a revolution.

2. *Small-arms:* A worm or sponge.

wiper-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A cam-wheel placed below the shank of a tilt-hammer to lift it periodically, allowing it to fall by its own weight. The motion is found in many other machines, such as stamping-mills for ore and stone, &c.

wīre, * wier, * wir, * wyer, * wyr, * wyre, *s.* [A.S. *wir* = a wire; cogn. with Icel. *virr* = wire; Sw. *vire* = to wind, to twist; cf. O. H. Ger. *wiara,* M. H. Ger. *wiere* = an ornament of refined gold; Lat. *viriæ* = armlets of metal; Icel. *virvirki* = wire-work, filagree-work.]

1. A metallic rod, thread, or filament of small and uniform diameter. The largest size, numbered 0000, of the Birmingham wire-gauge, has a diameter of ·454 inch; but smaller sizes even than this, except when drawn out to considerable lengths, are generally known as bars or rods. Lead-wire for the manufacture of bullets may considerably exceed the above diameter. Wire is usually cylindrical, but it is also made of various other forms, as oval, half-round, square, and triangular, and of more complicated shapes for small pinions; for forming the pattern on blocks used in calico-printing, and for other purposes.

"With golden *wire* to weave her curled head."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 7.

2. Used absolutely for telegraph wire, and hence, colloquially, applied to the telegraph itself: as, To send a message by *wire.*

3. Hence applied to a message sent by telegraph; a telegram: as, He sent me a *wire.* (*Colloq.*)

4. Used in hunting language for wire-fencing.

5. A pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Wire of Lapland:* A shining slender substance made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into thread. Being then coated with tin, it is used by the Laplanders to embroider their clothes. (*Ogilvie.*)

wire-bent, *s.*

Bot.: Nardus stricta.

wire-bridge, *s.* A bridge suspended by cables made of wire.

wire-cartridge, *s.* A cartridge for fowling in which the charge of shot has wire ligaments.

wire-cloth, *s.* A fabric whose woof and weft are of wire; the size of the wire, the shape and sizes of the meshes, being adapted to the uses of the completed screen, sifter, or sieve, or the character of the machine in which it is to be used.

wire-edge, *s.* A thin wire-like edge, formed on a cutting tool by over sharpening it on one side.

wire-fence, wire-fencing, *s.* A fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, strained between upright posts placed at suitable distances apart. Of late years wire-fencing has to a considerable extent taken the place of the old quick hedges, being easily transferred from place to place, so as to inclose different portions of ground at different times as required. It also has the advantages of being durable and of overshadowing or occupying no cultivable ground.

wire-gauge, *s.* A gauge for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metals. It is usually a plate of steel having a series of apertures around its edge, each corresponding in width to the diameter of wire of a certain number.

wire-gauze, *s.* A fine, close quality in wire-cloth.

wire-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Eleusine indica* and *Poa compressa.*

wire-grate, *s.* A grate or contrivance of fine wire-work, used to keep insects out of vineries, hothouses, &c.

wire-grub, *s.* [WIRE-WORM.]

wire-guard, *s.* A framework of wire-netting used as a guard in front of a fire.

wire-heel, *s.* A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wire-iron, *s.* Black rod-iron for drawing into wire. (*Simmonds.*)

wire-mattress, *s.* A mattress having a web of wire-cloth or chain stretched in a frame for supporting a bed.

wire-micrometer, *s.* A micrometer having spider lines or very fine wires across the field. The wires are arranged in parallel and intersecting series, and some are movable by screws. [MICROMETER-SCREW.]

wire-netting, *s.* A texture of wire coarser than wire-gauze and wire-cloth.

wire-puller, *s.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet: hence, one who operates by secret means; one who, being himself behind the scenes and unknown, exercises a powerful influence, especially in political affairs; an intriguer.

"An obscure knot of local *wire-pullers,* who style themselves an association."—*Observer,* Sept. 27, 1885.

wire-pulling, *s.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet: hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

"Disgusted with the amount of *wire-pulling* which has been carried on of late by the numerous committees."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 1, 1885.

wire-road, *s.* [WIRE-TRAMWAY.]

wire-rope, *s.* A collection of wires twisted or bound together, so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. It is composed of strands of untwisted hard wire laid spirally around a central core of hemp or wire; a number of these strands, without any additional twist being placed around a hempen core, form the rope.

wire-tramway, *s.* A mode of conveyance by or upon a wire supported on posts. Called also Wire-road and Wire-way.

wire-twist, *s.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel, coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel or two qualities of iron, and drawing the same between rollers into a ribbon.

wire-way, *s.* [WIRE-TRAMWAY.]

wire-wheel, *s.* A brush-wheel made of wire, iron, or brass, instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals, preparatory to gilding or silvering, or matting polished metallic surfaces.

wire-work, *s.* Any kind of fabric made of iron.

wire-worker, *s.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

wire-worm, wire-grub, *s.* [WIRE-WORM.]

wire-wove, *a.* A term applied to a paper of fine quality and glazed, used chiefly for letter-paper.

"Wrapped up in hot-pressed and *wire-wove* paper."
—*Knox: Essay* No. 174.

wīre, *v.t.* & *i.* [WIRE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bind with wire; to apply wire to: as, To *wire* a cork.

2. To put upon a wire: as, To *wire* beads.

3. To form of wire; to insert wire in.

"Almost every fence seems to be *wired.*"—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

4. To snare by means of a wire: as, To *wire* birds. [WIRER.]

5. To send by telegraph, as a message; to telegraph.

"Scarcely had the news been *wired* from Newmarket."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 6, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To flow in currents, as thin as wire.

"Then in small streams (through all the isle *wiring*)."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

2. To communicate by means of the telegraph; to telegraph.

"The Admiralty *wired* to the Plymouth Division Royal Marines."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 8, 1887.

¶ *To wire in:* To apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything; to set to with vigour; to press forward with a view to having a share. (*Slang.*)

wīre'-drâw, * wier-draw, *v.t.* [Eng. *wire,* and *draw.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes, gradually decreasing in diameter.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To draw out into length; to elongate.

(2) To draw or spin out to great length or tenuity: as, To *wiredraw* an argument.

(3) To draw by act or violence; to twist.

"Nor am I for forcing, or *wiredrawing* the sense of the text."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. ii.

II. *Steam-eng.:* To draw off, as steam, through narrow ports, thus wasting part of its effect.

wīre'-drâw-ẽr, * wier-draw-er, *s.* [Eng. *wire,* and *drawer.*] One who draws metal into wire. (*Chaucer: Test. Love,* bk. iii.)

wīre'-drâw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WIRE-DRAW.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of drawing metal into wire. The metal to be extended is first hammered into a bar or rod. The rods, from ½ to ¼ inch in diameter, received from the rolling-mills in bundles, are heated and re-rolled in grooved rollers, one above the other, so that the rod runs from the first roll to the second, and so on, without reheating. The rollers run with great rapidity, reducing the rod to a coarse wire, which is then passed through the successive holes in the draw-plate, a flat piece of hard steel having holes corresponding to the various numbers or sizes of wire. The best are made of a combined plate of highly-tempered steel and wrought-iron. The holes are tapering, the smallest opening being on the steel side through which the wire first enters. [DRAW-PLATE.] Very fine gold and platinum wires, used for the spider-lines of telescopes, are formed by coating the metal with silver, which is then drawn down to a great tenuity, after which the silver coating is removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been so attenuated that a mile in length weighed only a grain. Wiredrawing seems to have arisen at Augsburg or Nuremberg in the fourteenth century. In 1463 and 1484 the importation of iron wire into England was prohibited. The manufacture was soon after attempted in England, but did not make much progress till a patent was granted, in 1565, to certain Dutchmen and Germans to carry it and some other processes out. The United States has grown to be one of the leading wire-producing countries.

2. *Fig.:* The act of drawing out an argument or discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, and the like.

wīre'-drâwn, *pa. par. & a.* [WIREDRAW.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Drawn out or extended to prolixity, as an argument, &c.

2. *Steam:* A term applied to the condition of steam when the pipes or ports leading to the cylinder have not sufficient carrying capacity.

† **wīr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wir(e)*, v. ; *-er.*] One who uses a wire; specif., one who snares game. [WIRE, *v.*, A. 4.]

"The nightly *wirer* of their innocent hare."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 490.

wīre'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *wire*, and *worm.*] [See def.]

Entom. & Agric.: The name given by farmers and others to a kind of vermiform larva, long, slender, cylindrical, and somewhat rigid. Most wireworms are the larvæ of the Elateridæ. Some live in rotten stumps of trees, others gnaw roots of kitchen garden and other plants, cereals, grass on lawns, &c. Some of them live in the larva state for three years. One of the most common wireworms is the larva of *Cataphagus sputator.* The last segment of the body is long, entire, and wire-like. It is believed that the form of this species suggested the prefix wire in the name wireworm. It attacks the roots of lettuces, eating them as far as the collar, with the effect of killing the plant. *Agriotes lineatus* similarly devours the roots of the oat, causing the leaves to wither and the plant to die. The larva of *Hemirhipus segetis* feeds on the roots of plants with the same destructive effect. The rook, the domestic fowl, and the mole are natural foes of the wireworms. The name is sometimes applied to the Iulidæ.

wīr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wiry; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wiry.

wīr'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WIRE, *v.*]

wiring-machine, *s.* An apparatus for securing a soda-water or other bottle while the cork is being wired.

* **wīr'-rў,** *v.t.* [WORRY, *v.*]

wīr'-ў, * **wier-y,** * **wir-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *wir(e)*, *s.* ; *-y.*]

1. Made of wire; like wire.

"Bending her yellow locks, like *wiris* gold."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 10.

2. Lean but sinewy; tough.

"Mounted on *wiry* station horses."—*Globe*, March 25, 1868.

wĭs, *adv.* [See def.] A fictitious verb given in many dictionaries, with a pa. t. *wist*, and with the meanings to know, to be aware, to think, &c. The mistake arose from the adverb *iwis, ywis* = certainly, in which the prefix (like most other prefixes) was frequently written apart from the rest of the word, and not infrequently the *i* was represented by a capital *I*, so that it appeared as *I wis.* Hence the *I* has been mistaken for the first personal pronoun, and the verb *wis* created. [YWIS.]

wis-alls, wis-omes, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The leaves and tops of carrots and parsnips. (*Prov.*)

wĭz'-ard, *s.* [WIZARD.]

wĭz'-dŏm, * **wis-dam,** * **wys-dome,** * **wyse-dome,** *s.* [A.S. *wisdóm*, from *wis* = wise, and suff. *-dóm* = Eng. *doom* = judgment; Icel. *visdómr;* Sw. *visdom;* Dan. *visdom, visdom.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being wise; the power or faculty of seeing into the heart of things and of forming the fittest and best judgment in any matter presented for consideration; knowledge and the capacity to make due use of it; knowledge of or the capacity to discern the best ends and the best means; a combination of discernment, judgment, sagacity, or similar powers with knowledge, especially that knowledge which is gained from experience. (It is often nearly synonymous with *discretion, sagacity*, or *prudence*, and frequently it implies little more than sound common-sense, perfect soundness of mind or intellect, and hence is often opposed to *folly.*)

"Show your *wisdom*, daughter,
In your close patience."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. Human learning, science, knowledge, erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

"Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians."—*Acts* vii. 22.

* 3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution.

"In the hearts of all that are wise hearted I have put *wisdom* that they may make all that I have commanded thee."—*Exodus* xxxi. 7.

* 4. Natural instinct and sagacity.

"God hath deprived her [the peacock] of *wisdom*, neither hath he imparted to her understanding."—*Job* xxxix. 17.

* 5. With a possessive pronoun, used as a title of respect. (Cf. *your highness, your worship*, &c.)

"Under such a religious orderly Government, as *your Wisdomes*, upon the abolishing of Episcopacy, shall please to erect among us."—*W. Prynne: Antipathie*, p. 11.

II. *Script.:* Right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; true religion; piety; the knowledge and fear of God and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto *wisdom*."—*Psalm* xc. 12.

¶ (1) *The Wisdom of Solomon:*

Apocrypha: An apocryphal book, named in Gr. Σοφία Σαλωμών (*Sophia Salōmōn*), or Σαλομῶντος (*Salomōntos*), generally placed sixth in order between "the rest of Esther" and Ecclesiasticus. Its author professes that he is a king (vii. 1-6; ix. 7), and son of a worthy father, also a king (12). He himself prayed to God for wisdom and received it, wealth being superadded (vii. 7-13). God directed him to build a temple on the holy mount on the model of the Tabernacle (ix. 8.), from all which it is obvious that the author claims to be Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel. The book is now divided into nineteen chapters. The first of these exhorts judges to love righteousness, and commends wisdom to them and others. The second denounces the unbelief of the ungodly, and traces to this source the wickedness of their lives. The third, fourth, and fifth point out that for the righteous there is a happy future, whilst an opposite destiny awaits the wicked. Chapters vi.-ix. highly commend wisdom. Portions of them resemble corresponding exhortations and descriptions in the Books of Proverbs (cf. Wisd. vi. 12-15 with Prov. viii. 17-21; ix. 9 with Prov. viii. 25-30). The advantages of wisdom are shown in chapters x.-xii. by illustrations taken from the history recorded in the Pentateuch (it is remarkable that the author adds no more modern examples). In chapters xiii.-xv. the folly of idolatry is exhibited in language of great beauty and force, and a philosophic explanation of its origin is attempted. (Cf. Wisd. xiii. 11-16 with Isaiah xliv. 12-20). The last four chapters contrast the providence which watches over the wise and the pious with the judgments which overtake idolaters and the ungodly, historical illustrations, as before, being derived solely from the Mosaic writings. Though the book is called "The Wisdom of Solomon," there is no reason to believe that he was its author. It was composed originally in Greek, probably by some Jew resident in Alexandria. It incorporates words from the Septuagint version of Isaiah iii. 10, xliv. 20 (circ. B.C. 284-246), and therefore was subsequent to that date. The Apostle Paul was evidently acquainted with this book (cf. Wisd. xiv. 21-27 with Rom. i. 19-32; Wisd. xv. 7 with Rom. ix. 21; Wisd. ix. 15 with 1 Cor. xv. 53, and 2 Cor. v. 1, and Wisd. v. 17-20 with Ephes. vi. 11-17). It is not influenced by Philo (B.C. 20 to A.D. 40 (?), and in all likelihood was earlier than his era. Its more probable date was B.C. 150 to 50, or more approximately B.C. 120 to 80. If these dates are nearly correct, then Wisdom is the most ancient Jewish book except Daniel (xii. 2, 3), in which the doctrine of rewards and punishments in a future state is clearly set forth; but it differs from Daniel in teaching the immortality of the soul, without reference to the resurrection of the body. It is the first book which identifies the serpent which tempted Eve with the Devil (cf. Wisd. ii. 24 with Gen. iii. 1-5, 14, John viii. 44, and Rev. xii. 9, xx. 10). No one can study the Book of Wisdom without entertaining high respect for its author, and deriving profit from his ethical teachings. For thoughtful and beautiful sentiments see i. 4, 6; iv. 8, 9; vi. 18; xvii. 11, 12, &c.

(2) *The Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach:*
Apocrypha: [ECCLESIASTICUS].

wisdom-tooth, *s.* The popular name for the third molar in each jaw. [TOOTH, *s.*, II. 1.] They appear between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, when a person may be presumed to have attained some degree of experience or wisdom.

"He's noane cut his *wisdom-teeth* yet."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxi.

wīse, * **wis,** * **wys,** * **wyse,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *wis;* cogn. with Dut. *wijs;* Icel. *viss;* Dan. *viis;* Sw. *vis;* O. H. Ger. *wisi;* Ger. *weise;* Goth. *weis*, in comp. *unweis* = unwise. From the same root as *wit* = to know; hence, a *wise* man = a knowing man, one full of knowledge.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or faculty of discerning or judging correctly, or of discriminating and judging between what is true and what is false, between what is proper and what is improper; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; endowed with or showing sound judgment.

"What the *wise* powers deny us for our good."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 1.

2. Discreet, sagacious, prudent, sensible.

"Five of them [the ten virgins] were *wise*, and five of them were foolish."—*Matthew* xxv. 2.

3. Characterized by sound judgment, discernment, or discrimination; dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious: as, a *wise* act, a *wise* saying.

4. Becoming or befitting a wise man; sage, grave, serious, solemn.

"One rising, eminent
In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong."
Milton: P. L., xi. 666.

5. Learned, erudite, knowing, enlightened.

6. Practically or experimentally knowing or acquainted; experienced, versed, skilled, dexterous, skilful.

"In these nice sharp quillets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., II. 4.

7. Calculating, crafty, cunning, subtle, wary, wily.

"He taketh the *wise* in their own craftiness."—*Job* v. 13.

8. Godly, pious, religious.

"From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation."—*2 Timothy* iii. 15.

* ¶ *Used adverbially:* Wisely, sagaciously, prudently.

"Thou speakest *wiser* than thou art ware of."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 4.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Wisdom. (*Milton.*)

¶ *Never the wiser* (or similar phrases): Without any intelligence or information; still in utter ignorance.

* **wise-hearted,** *a.* Wise, skilful, experienced, dexterous.

"And every *wise-hearted* among you shall come, and make all that the Lord hath commanded."—*Exodus* xxxv. 10.

* **wise-like,** *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious. (*Scotch.*)

wise-man, *s.* A man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"I pray you tell where the *wise-man*, the conjuror dwells."—*Peele: Old Wives Tale*, p. 449.

* **wise-woman,** *s.*

1. A woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch, a sorceress.

"Pray was't not the *wise-woman* of Brentford?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

2. A midwife. (*Scotch.*)

¶ In sense 2, perhaps a direct translation of Fr. *sage-femme*, and thus a relic of the old connection between France and Scotland.

wīse, *s.* [A.S. *wise;* cogn. with Dut. *wijs;* Icel. *-vís,* in comp. *öâhruvís* = otherwise; Dan. *vis;* Sw. *vis;* O. H. Ger. *wisa;* Ger. *weise. Wise* and *guise* are doublets.] Manner; way of being or acting; mode, guise.

"It thundered and lightened in most fearful *wise*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ As an independent word *wise* is now obsolete, except in such phrases as *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise,* &c.

"He shall *in no wise* lose his reward."—*Matthew* x. 42.

In composition it is often used, as in like-*wise*, otherwise, lengthwise, when it has the same force as *-ways*, as lengthways.

* ¶ *To make wise:* To make show or pretence; to pretend, to feign.

"They *made wise* as if the gods of the woods . . . should appear and recite those verses."—*Puttenham: English Poesie.*

wīse'-ā-cre (**cre** as **kĕr**), *s.* [O. Dut. *wijssegger* = a wise-sayer, from Ger. *weissager*, from M. H. Ger. *wîzagôn, wizsagen, wissagen* = a soothsayer, a prophet, from *wizago* = a prophet, from O. H. Ger. *wizan;* A.S. *witan* (Lat. *video*) = to see. Hence the true meaning is a soothsayer; the O. H. Ger. *wizago* corresponding to A.S. *witega, witiga* = a prophet.]

* **1.** A learned or wise man; a sayer of wise things.

"Pythagoras lerned muche, . . . becomming a myghtye *wyseacre*."—*Leland.*

2. One who makes pretensions to great learning or wisdom; hence, contemptuously or ironically, a would-be wise person, a fool, a simpleton.

"There were, at that time, on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres*."—*Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass*, v. 5. (Note L.)

* **wīse'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wise;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

"These *wiselings*, that show themselves fools in so speaking."—*Donne: Septuagint*, p. 214.

wīse'-lў, * **wis-liche,** * **wise-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *wise*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a wise, discreet, or prudent manner; with wisdom, prudence, or discretion; prudently, judiciously.

"Of one that loved not *wisely*, but too well."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. Craftily, cunningly; with art or stratagem.

"Let us deal *wisely* with them, lest they multiply . . . and fight against us."—*Exodus* i. 10.

wis-ened, *a.* [WIZENED.]

* **wīse'-nĕss,** * **wise-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wise*, a.; *-ness.*] Wisdom.

"And thou se a wise man, for his goodnesse and *wisenesse* wolt thou not do hym worship?"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

wī-sĕr-īne, wī'-sĕr-īte (**w** as **v**), *s.* [After Herr Wiser of Zurich; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given by Kenngott to a mineral occurring in small square prisms with square pyramids implanted on crystals of iron-glance ("eisenrose"). The same as XENOTIME (q.v.).

2. A mineral occurring in somewhat complex crystal-forms sent to Klein under this name was found to be Anatase (q.v.). Found implanted on the sides of fissures of the schists of the Binnenthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

3. The same as RHODOCHROSITE (q.v.).

wĭsh, * **wische,** * **wisshe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *wyscan, wiscan* = to wish, from *wisc* = a wish (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wenschen;* Icel. *œskja;* Dan. *ønske;* Sw. *onska;* O. H. Ger. *wunscan;* Ger. *wünschen.* An *n* appears therefore to have been lost from the English word, the proper form of which should be *winsh.* From the same root as Sansc. *van* = to ask; Eng. *win* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To have a wish or desire; to cherish a desire, either for what is, or for what is not supposed to be attainable; to long. (Followed by *for* before the object desired.)

"The sweets we *wish for*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 867.

2. To be disposed or inclined; to have certain feelings (with *well* or *ill*): as, He *wishes well* (or *ill*) towards you.

* 3. To hope or fear in a slight degree, or with a preponderance of fear over hope.

"I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am . . ."

B. *Transitive:*

1. To desire; to long for.

"I would not *wish* any companion."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. Followed by an infinitive or clause.

"I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper."—*3 John* 2.

3. To frame or express a desire or wish concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sense).

"He could *wish* himself in Thames."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

4. To imprecate or call down upon; to invoke.

"Let them be driven backward, and put to shame that *wish* me evil."—*Psalm* xl. 14.

* 5. To ask, to desire, to invite, to request, to bid.

"I will *wish* thee never more to dance."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 6. To recommend; to commit to another's confidence, kindness, or care with favouring representations; to commend with a view to the acceptance of.

"If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

wĭsh, * **wusch,** *s.* [A.S. *wisc;* cogn. with O. Dut. *wunsch;* Icel. *ösk;* O. H. Ger. *wunsc;* Ger. *wunsch.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A desire, a longing, a hankering after.

"Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. An expression of desire; a request, a petition; an expression of a kind interest in the welfare of others, or an imprecation upon them.

"Blistered be thy tongue,
For such a *wish*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

3. That which is desired or wished for; the object of desire.

"Be assur'd . . .
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire."
Milton: P. L., viii. 451.

II. *Compar. Relig.:* A word often occurring in ancient Teutonic mythology, and used to signify the sum-total of well-being and blessedness, the fulness. In the Middle Age Wish (*Wunsch*) appears to have been personified by the poets as a mighty creative being. (See extract.)

"That *Wish* was personified, and very boldly by the Christian poets, is abundantly proved. That he was ever believed in as a person, even in heathen times, is, to my thinking, far from clear. I believe some German scholars regard the notion as little better than a mare's nest."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.), i. 143. (Translator's note.)

wish-bone, *s.* [WISHING-BONE.]

wish-child, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. An adopted child.

2. The child of a wish-wife (q.v.). (*Grimm.*)

wish-maiden, *s.*

Anthrop.: A valkyr (q.v.).

"The Norse Odinn too has these marvellous children and *wish-maidens* in his train."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.), i. 143.

wish-wife, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A female deity; especially one acting as a handmaid to the gods, and as a revealer and guardian to men.

2. A supernatural being whose presence her mortal lover can procure by wishing for it (*Grimm.*)

* **wĭsh'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *wish*, v.; *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being wished for or desired; desirable.

"The glad and *wishable* tidinges of saluacion."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

wished, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WISH, *v.*]

* **wĭsh'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wished; -ly.*] According to desire.

"What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still?"—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

wĭsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wish*, v.; *-er.*] One who wishes; one who expresses a wish or desire.

"*Wishers* were ever fools."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 13.

wĭsh'-fûl, * **wish'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *wish* (**l**), s.; *-full.*]

1. Having or cherishing wishes; desirous (followed by *of* before the object of desire): as, To be *wishful of* one's company.

2. Showing, or arising from desire; longing, wistful.

"Yet thro' the gate they cast a *wishful* eye."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 21.

* 3. Desirable; exciting wishes or desire.

"And forth her bringing to the joyous light,
Whereof she long had lackt the *wishfull* sight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 50.

* **wĭsh'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wishful; -ly.*] In a wishful manner; with strong or ardent desire; earnestly, wistfully.

"I sat looking *wishfully* at the clock."—*Idler*, No. 67.

* **wĭsh'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wishful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wishful; longing; strong in ardent desire.

"Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*."
Taylor: Isaac Comenus, iii. 1.

wĭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [WISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Anthrop.:* Connected with or bestowed by Wish [WISH, *s.*, II.]; bestowing the best that the heart can wish. The expression is borrowed from Scandinavian and Teutonic mythology, though the idea is found in the folk-tales of many other races. Grimm (*Deut. Mythol.*) identifies the *wishing* purse of Fortunatus, which was never empty, with the Cornucopia; his *wishing* cap, which transported him from place to place, with the petasus of Hermes; and in the *wishing* rod, credited with the power of enabling its owner to discover and obtain gold or other treasure buried in the earth, he sees a reference to the Caduceus.

C. *As subst.:* A wish, a desire; the expression of a wish.

"Her longings, *wishings*, hopes, all finished be.'
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, xxx.

wishing-bone, wish-bone, *s.* The forked bone in a fowl's breast; the merry-thought (q.v.).

wishing-cap, *s.* [WISHING, 2.]

wishing-purse, *s.* [WISHING, 2.]

wishing-rod, *s.* [WISHING, 2.]

* **wĭsh'-lў,** * **wishe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wish* (**l**), s.; *-ly.*] Earnestly.

"Pore better and more *wishely* with his olde eyen vpon Saynt Johns ghospell"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,134.

wĭsh'-tŏn-wĭsh, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: Cynomys ludovicianus. (*Ripley & Dana.*) [PRAIRIE-DOG.]

† **wĭsh'-wàsh,** *s.* [A reduplication of *wash.*] Any weak thin liquor for drinking.

wĭsh'-ў-wàsh-ў, *a.* & *s.* [A reduplication of *washy.*]

A. *As adj.:* Very thin, weak, and poor; originally applied to liquids; hence poor, feeble, wanting in substance or body.

"If you are a Coffin, you are sawn out of no *wishy-washy* elm board."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* Any sort of thin, weak, or poor liquor. (*Colloq.*)

* **wĭs'-kĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lie.

"Suppose I tell her some damned *wisker*."—*Plautus made English*, p. 9.

***wĭs'-kĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A basket. (*Prov.*)

***wĭs'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Icel. *viss* = certain, from *vita* = to know.] [Wit, *v.*] Surely, certainly.

"Yet was he blent and God wot, so ben mo,
That wenen *wisly* that it be not so."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,989.

wĭsp, *wips, *wispe, *wesp, *wysp, *s.* [As in other cases where *sp* and *ps* are interchanged, the spelling with *ps* is the older; cf. *hasp, clasp, wasp,* &c. The A.S. form would be *wips,* but it does not occur; and the final *s* is formative, *wips* being closely connected with *wipe.* We find also Low Ger. *wiep* = a wisp . . . Sw. dial. *vipp* = an ear of rye, also a little sheaf or bundle. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A bundle of straw, hay, or other like substance.

"He had died on a *wisp* of straw without medical attendance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A whisk, a small besom or broom.

3. An ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

"The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread."
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol. 64.)

*4. A disease in bullocks.

***wisp-led,** *a.* Led away by a will-o'-the-wisp or idle fancy.

"Far too clear-sighted to be *wisp-led.*"—*Nineteenth Century,* Sept., 1881, p. 436.

wĭsp, *v.t.* [Wisp, *s.*]

1. To brush or dress, as with a wisp.

2. To rumple. (*Prov.*)

***wĭsp'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *wisp; -en.*] Made of a wisp or wisps of straw or some similar substance.

"She hath already put on her *wispen* garland."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation.*

wis-săd'-ų-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Malveæ. Involucre none; calyx five-partite; petals five; capsule five-celled; seeds reniform. Shrubs from the tropics of Asia and America. *Wissadula rostrata* is a native of the Malay Peninsula, Java, tropical Africa and America, and is cultivated in Ceylon and India. The bark abounds in useful flaxen fibres; it also yields a good hemp.

***wisse, *wise,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wísian;* O. Low. Ger. *wisean;* Icel. *visa;* O. H. Ger. *wisan, wissan.*] To teach, to show, to instruct.

"Or we depart I shal thee so wel *wisse,*
That of min hous ne shalt thou never misse."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,993.

wĭst, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Wit, *v.*]

wis-tär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Caspar Wistar (1761–1818), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Climbing shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and axillary and terminal racemes of flowers. *Wistaria frutescens,* a native of this country, bears beautiful bluish purple flowers. *W. chinensis,* a Chinese species, bears large pendulous racemes of flowers.

***wiste,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Wit, *v.*]

wĭst'-fŭl, *a.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is nothing more than a corruption of *wishful,* which was once common, and which it has supplanted. The change in form is probably due to confusion with *wistly,* which was itself a corruption of Mid. Eng. *wisly* (q.v.).]

1. Earnestly or eagerly attentive; carefully or anxiously observant.

"These *wistful* myrinds eye their prey."
Scott: Don Roderick, Conc. v.

2. Full of thought; pensive, contemplative, thoughtful.

"Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?"
Gay: Pastorals, Friday 1.

3. Pensive or melancholy from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

"I cast many a *wistful,* melancholy look towards the sea." *Swift* (*Todd.*)

wĭst'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *wistful; -ly.*]

1. In a wistful manner; longingly, wishfully.

"*Wistfully* she raised
Her head from off her pillow to look forth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Earnestly, attentively.

3. Thoughtfully, musingly, pensively.

wĭst'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wistful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wistful.

†wĭs'-tĭ-tĭ, *s.* [Quisiti.]

***wĭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wist; -less.*] Unknowing.

"*Wistless* what I did, half from the sheath
Drew the well-tempered blade."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. i.

***wĭst'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Wistful.]

1. Observingly, attentively, earnestly, closely.

"A wild beast . . . doth stand full against the dog starre when it riseth, looketh *wistly* upon it."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. ii., ch. xl.

2. Wistfully, longingly. (A doubtful use.)

wĭt, *wit-en, *witte, *wy-ten (pr. t. *wot, wost, wot;* pl. *witen;* pa. t. * *wist,* * *wiste,* * *wyst,* * *wot,* pa. par. *wist*), *v.t.* or *t.* [A.S. *witan* = to know (pr. t. *ic wát, thú wást, he wát;* pl. *witon;* subj. sing. *wite,* pl. *witon;* pa. t. *wiste, wisse;* 2nd pers. *wisses,* pl. *wiston;* pa. par. *wist*). Allied to *witan* = to see (pa. t. *wite,* pl. *witon*). It is clear that *ic wát* is really an old past tense (prob. of *witan*), used as a present, causing the necessity of creating a new past tense, *wisse,* or *wiste* which is, however, of great antiquity . . . The gerund is *tó witanne,* whence Mod. English *to wit.* Cogn. with Dut. *weten* (p. t. *wist,* pa. par. *geweten*); Icel. *vita* (pr. t. *veit;* pa. t. *vissa;* pa. par. *vitaðr*); Dan. *vide* (pr. t. *veed;* pa. t. *vidste;* pa. par. *vidst*); Sw. *veta* (pr. t. *vet;* pa. t. *visste;* pa. par. *vetat*); Ger. *wissen* (pr. t. *weiss;* pa. t. *wusste;* pa. par. *gewusst*); Goth. *witan* (pr. t. *wait;* pa. t. *wissa*); Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. ἰδεῖν (*idein*) = to see; οἶδα (*oida*) = I know; Sansc. *vid* = to perceive, to know. *Wit* is the infin. mood; *to wit* (as in "We do you *to wit*") is the gerund; *wot* is the 1st and 3rd pers. of the present indicative, the 3rd person being often corruptly written *wotteth; wost* (later form *wottest*) is the 2nd pers. sing. of the same tense; *wiste* (later *wist*), is the pa. t., and *wist* is the pa. par. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To know, to learn; to be or become aware. (Used either with or without an object.)

(1) *Infinitive:*

"And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done unto him."—*Exodus* ii. 4.

(2) *Present tense:*

"I *wot* well where he is."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

(3) *Past tense:*

"He *wist* not what to say, for they were all afraid."—*Mark* ix. 6.

(4) *Present participle:*

"As *witting* I no other comfort have."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

¶ *To wit* is used chiefly to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has just before been mentioned generally, and as equivalent to *namely:* as, There were three present, *to wit,* Mr. Green, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown.

*2. To joke.

"Bristow doth pretend to *wit* it on his pulpit-libell."—*Heylin: Life of Laud,* p. 260.

wĭt, *witte, *wyt, *s.* [A.S. *wit* = knowledge, from *witan* = to know; cogn. with Icel. *vit;* Dan. *vid;* Sw. *vett;* O. H. Ger. *wiggi;* Ger. *witz.*] [Wit, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Knowledge, understanding.

"As concernynge maliciousnes, be chyldren, but in *wyt* be perfecte."—*1 Corinth.* xiv. 20. (1551.)

2. The mental powers; intellect; intellectual power.

"My *wit* untrained in any kind of art."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

3. A superior degree of intelligence or understanding; bright reasoning powers; wisdom, sagacity.

"If I might teach thee *wit,* better it were,
Though not to love, yet, love, to tell me so."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 140.

4. Common sense; sense.

"I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of knave."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen,* iii. 1.

5. Imaginative and inventive faculty; power of invention; contrivance, ingenuity.

"Past the *wit* of man to say what dream it was.
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream iv. 1.

6. The power of original combination under the influence of the imagination.

"Men who have a great deal of *wit,* and prompt memories, have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

7. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way, exhibited in apt language and felicitous combination of words and thoughts, by which unexpected resemblances between things apparently unlike are vividly set before the mind, so as to produce a shock of pleasant surprise; facetiousness.

"True *wit* is nature to advantage dress'd.
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well exprest."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 97.

¶ Perhaps the clearest definition of wit would be, that it is a combination of ideas which creates a feeling of surprise at the unexpected congruity of things apparently incongruous. Hence it would seem to be the power of comparison that creates wit; but there are many unexpected combinations of this character, which, as Sydney Smith justly observes, would be witty if they were not sublime or beautiful. A strong sense of grandeur or beauty overpowers or takes away the sense of wit. He instances the idea in Campbell's *Lochiel*—"Coming events cast their shadows before"—which, as he remarks, would be witty if it were not sublime. The awe and reverence awakened by the highest subjects connected with our faith also destroy the impression of wit; but in the works of many of our most eminent religious writers, and even in the Scriptures, may be found happy combinations, which, but for the sanctity of the subject, would awaken the sense of wit. An unexpected fitness, then, seems to form the essence of wit; and as the same writer we have referred to observes, among the uneducated and children the same kind of feeling is often awakened by a combination of things as well as of thoughts, such as the putting together of a puzzle. (*Trench: Synonyms.*)

8. One who has genius, fancy, or humour; a person of learning and refined ideas; an accomplished scholar.

"He did not, however, in the least affect the character of a *wit* or of an orator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

9. In modern usage one distinguished or noted for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.

"The *wits* and the Puritans had never been on friendly terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

10. (*Pl.*): The understanding, the intellect.

"His *wits* are not so blunt."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Hyoscyamus luteus;* (2) *Nicotiana rustica.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [Tobacco.]

2. *Phrenol.:* The faculty which disposes its possessor to mirthfulness. Alone, or in combination with other faculties, it produces the tendency to mirth, humour, satire, &c. Spurzheim classified it with the affective faculties. Gall and Combe considered it intellectual. It is situated on the upper part of the forehead, towards one side.

¶ 1. *At one's wits' end:* At a complete loss what further steps or measures to adopt; having exhausted the last known plan or contrivance.

"Now your counsels,
For I am at my *wits' end.*"
Beaum. & Fletc.: Mad Lover, iv.

*2. *The five wits:* An old expression, sometimes used for the five senses, but oftener defined common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

"My *five wits* nor my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 141.

***wit-cracker,** *s.* One who breaks jests; a joker.

"A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* v. 9.

***wit-craft,** *s.*

1. Art of reasoning; logic.

2. Contrivance, invention, wit.

"He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *wit-craft,* and picture it accordingly."—*Camden: Remains.*

***wit-jar,** *s.* A head.

"Dr. Hale . . . has brought me back my *wit-jar.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa,* viii. 249.

***wit-snapper,** *s.* One who affects wit.

"Goodly lord, what a *wit-snapper* are you!"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* iii. 5.

***wit-starved,** *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

***wit-tooth,** *s.* A wisdom-tooth (q.v.). (*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xii., ch. xxv.)

***wit-wanton,** *a.* Over subtle.

"*Wit-wanton* men."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xiv. 4.

***wit-worm,** *s.* One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

"Thus to come forth so suddenly a *wit-worm.*"
Ben Jonson.

*** wĭt'-an,** *s.* [A.S. = the wise men.] The Witenagemot (q.v.).

wĭtch (1), *** wicche, * witche,** *s.* [A.S. *wicca* = a wizard; *wicce* = a witch. *Wicce* is the fem. of *wicca*, and *wicca* is a corruption of *witga*, a common abbreviated form of *witiga witega* = a prophet, soothsayer, wizard . . . from *witan* = to see. Cf. Icel. *vitki* = a wizard, whence *vitka* = to bewitch. The Icel. *vitki* is from *vita* = to know, as A.S. *witga*, orig. = a seer, is from *witan* = to see, allied to *witan* = to know. (*Skeat.*)] [WISEACRE.]

* 1. A man given to the black art; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"There was a man in that citie whose name was Symount a *wicche*."—*Wycliffe: Acts* viii. 9.

2. A woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and by their means to be enabled to operate supernaturally; a sorceress.

3. A term of reproach for an old and ugly woman, with no reference to the practice of sorcery.

"Foul wrinkled *witch*, what makest thou in my sight?" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. A bewitching or charming young woman; a woman possessed of bewitching or fascinating attractions.

¶ *To be no witch:* To be rather stupid; to be not very clever.

"The editor *is* clearly *no witch* at a riddle."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 51.

witch-balls, *s. pl.* Interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with on the steppes of Tartary. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** witch-finder,** *s.* A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the prosecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

"A notorious *witch-finder* in the seventeenth century, Matthew Hopkins . . . hanged one year no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 864.

witch-hag, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for the Swallow (q.v.) in Caithness.

"Among the superstitious of Caithness, the Swallow is called '*Witch-hag*.' They say that if a swallow flies under the arm of a person it immediately becomes paralyzed. Is it because of the same superstition that in some parts of England the innocent Swift is called 'the Develin'?"—*S. Smiles: Robert Dick*, p. 97.

witch-meal, *s.* The powdery pollen of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Club-moss. [LYCOPODIUM.]

witch-meat, *s.* [WITCHES' BUTTER, 2.]

*** witch-note,** *s.* A weird note or sound. (*Scott: Glenfinlas.*)

witch-ointment, *s.* An ointment made of repulsive ingredients and supposed to possess magical powers.

"The mediæval *witch-ointments* which brought visionary beings into the presence of the patient, transported him to the witches' sabbath, enabled him to turn into a beast."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 418.

† witch-ridden, *a.* Ridden or tormented by witches. [HAG-RIDDEN.]

*** witch-wolf,** *s.* A werewolf (q.v.).

"Called by the inhabitants lougarous, in English *witch-wolves*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.

wĭtch (2), **wȳch** (1), *s.* [A.S. *wice* = a kind of tree.] A kind of tree, probably a witch-elm or witch-hazel.

witch-elm, wych-elm, *s.*

Bot.: Ulmus montana. It is a large tree eighty to a hundred feet high; the trunk with an occasional girth of fifty feet; the twigs pubescent, the leaves doubly or trebly serrate, the stamens four to six with purple anthers, the seed in the centre of the oblong or sub-orbicular samara. Indigenous in the north of England and in Scotland, and the only truly British species of the genus. Called also the Scotch or Mountain Elm.

witch-hazel, wych-hazel, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Hamamelis (q.v.); specif., *Hamamelis virginica*. It is a shrub from eight to twelve feet high, with large, alternate, obovate, acute, dentate leaves and axillary clustered yellow flowers. It grows in most woods in North America, flowering in October and November.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Hamamelidaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

3. The Witch-elm (q.v.).

witch-tree, *s.* The Mountain-ash (q.v.).

wĭtch, *v.t.* [A.S. *wiccian.*] [WITCH, *s.*] To bewitch, to fascinate, to enchant.

"Am I not *witch'd* like her? or thou not false like him?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

wĭtch'-craft, * witche-craft, *s.* [A.S. *wiccecræft*, from *wicce* = a witch, and *craft* = craft, art.]

1. The practices of witches; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into a compact with the devil. The compact was sometimes express, whether oral or written, when the witch abjured God and Christ, and dedicated herself wholly to the evil one; or only implied, when she actually engaged in his service, practised infernal arts, and renounced the sacraments of the church. The express compact was sometimes solemnly confirmed at a general meeting, at which the devil presided, and sometimes privately made by the witch signing the articles of agreement with her own blood, or by the devil writing her name in his "black book." The contract was sometimes of indefinite duration, at other times for a certain number of years. The witch was bound to be obedient to the devil in everything, while the other party to the act delivered to the witch an imp, or familiar spirit, to be ready at call and to do whatever was directed. [FLY, *s.*, I. 1. (5), ¶.] He further engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased to visit and torment their enemies and accomplish their infernal ends. The belief in witchcraft is of great antiquity. The punishment for witchcraft was death, generally by burning. The number of people put to death in England has been estimated at about 30,000. Statutes were passed against witchcraft in the reigns of Henry VI., Henry VII. (1541), Elizabeth (1563), and James I. (1604). During the sitting of the Long Parliament 3,000 persons are said to have been executed on the charge of witchcraft. Judicial convictions were checked chiefly by the firmness of Judge Holt, who in about ten trials, from 1694 to 1701, charged the juries in such a manner as to cause them to bring in verdicts of acquittal. The first law against witchcraft in Scotland was passed in 1563. The last victims in England were Mrs. Hickes and her daughter nine years of age, executed in 1716, and the last in Scotland suffered in 1722. The prosecution of supposed witches was by no means confined to England. All Europe was infected with the delusion, and it is estimated that not less than 300,000 persons were executed as witches during the prevalence of this epidemic of superstition, which for several centuries afflicted Europe. The last judicial victim of the delusion was a servant girl at Glarus, in German Switzerland, who was put to death for witchcraft in 1782. This country did not quite escape the epidemic, though fortunately its share in it was a small one. The Salem Witchcraft persecution, under which nineteen executions took place in 1691–92, was the most deplorable outbreak of the cruelty of superstition which the territory of the United States has ever known. An execution for witchcraft had taken place in New England as early as 1648, but after the reaction in public opinion which began in 1693, this shameful delusion came to an end, so far as persons in authority were concerned. The most absurd ideas were entertained by the believers in witchcraft. Witches, they held, with the aid of the devil, could produce mice and vermin, rob men of their powers by a touch or a breath, raise storms, foretell events, change themselves into cats and other animals, and perform other magical feats. [WALPURGIS-NIGHT.]

2. Power more than ordinary or natural; irresistible influence; fascination.

"She loved me for the dangers I had pass'd;
And I loved her that she did pity them.
This only is the *witchcraft* I have used."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

† wĭtch'-ĕn, *s.* [WICKEN.]

wĭtch'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *witch* (1), *s.*; *-ery.*]

† 1. Sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft.

"Immured in cypress shades a sorcerer dwells . . .
Deep-skilled in all his mother's *witcheries*."
Milton: Comus, 523.

2. Fascination; irresistible or entrancing influence.

"A mask that leaves but one eye free,
To do its best at *witchery*."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

wĭtch'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [WITCH (1), *s.*]

witches' besoms, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The tufted bunches produced upon the Silver Fir by the attack of a fungus, *Peridermium elatinum.*

witches' butter, *s.*

Botany:

1. The popular name for a fungus, *Exarea glandulosa;* dark brown or black, and of jelly-like consistence, with small, glandular points above and a rough surface below.

2. The genus Tremella (q.v.), and spec. *T. Nostoc.* Named from its buttery appearance and its rapid growth in the night. (*Prior.*) Called also Witch-meat.

witches' milk, *s.*

Bot.: Hippuris vulgaris.

witches' sabbath, *s.* A nocturnal meeting of witches, such as is described under Witchcraft, 1. (q.v.). The accounts of these meetings which have come down to us are either purely imaginary, or based on traditions of old pagan rites. (Cf. *Milton: Comus*, 530–36.)

"The first among mediæval writers to notice the *witches' sabbath* was Regino, abbot of Prume, at the beginning of the tenth century; he speaks of 'wicked women,' who say that they attend great meetings by night, 'with Diana, the goddess of the pagans, and do her bidding.'"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 864.

† witches' thimble, *s.*

Bot.: Silene maritima.

wĭtch'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of plane, with a conical aperture and inclined knife, which reduces to roundness a bar which is rotated as it is passed therethrough.

wĭtch'-ĭng, *a.* [WITCH, *v.*] Bewitching, enchanting, fascinating.

"All shall combine their *witching* powers to steep
My convert's spirit in that softening trance."
Moore: Veiled Prophet.

wĭtch'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *witching; -ly.*] In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner.

"There eke the soft delights, that *witchingly*
Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

*** wĭtch'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *witch* (1), *s.*, and *monger.*] A believer in witchcraft.

"It is naturall to unnaturall people, and peculiar unto *witchmongers* to pursue the poore."—*R. Scot: The Discovery of Witchcraft.* (Epistle to Lord Manwood.)

*** wīte** (1), *** wyte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *witan* = to punish, to blame; *wite* = a punishment, a fine; cogn. with Icel. *vita* = to fine; *viti* = a fine, punishment; Dut. *wijten* = to impute; *wijte* = imputation.] To blame, to censure, to reproach.

"And sooth to say it is foolehardie thing,
Rashly to *wyten* creatures so diuine."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

*** wīte** (2), *v.t.* [WIT, *v.*]

*** wīte** (1), *s.* [WITE (1), *v.*]

1. A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct; a fine.

2. Blame, censure, reproach.

"Sires, let me have the *wite*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,422.

*** wīte** (2), *s.* [WIT, *s.*]

*** wīte-less, * wīte-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *wite* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Blameless.

"Ne can Willy wite the *witelesse* heardgroome."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

wĭt'-ĕn ăg ĕ-mŏt, wĭt' ĕn ăg-ĕ mōte, *s.* [A.S. *witena-gemot* = an assembly of wise men, from *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita* = a wise man; *witan* = to know, and *gemot* = a meeting, an assembly, a moot.]

Eng. Hist.: Amongst the Anglo-Saxons the great national or general assembly which met annually or oftener, wherever the king kept his Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide, as well to do private justice as to consult upon public business. It was composed of the athelings, or princes, ealdormen, or nobles, the large landowners, the principal ecclesiastics, &c. They formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states. They had even power to elect the king, and if the throne passed to the heir of the late king, the new sovereign had to be recognized formally by the witenagemot at a meeting assembled for the purpose.

***wĭt'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *wit,* s., and *-full.*] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

"'Tis passing miraculous that your dull and blind worship should so sodainly turn both sightful and *witful.*"—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

wĭth, *prep.* [A.S. *widh* = with, and also often against (a sense still preserved in such phrases as to fight *with* = to fight *against*); cogn. with Icel. *vidh* = against, by, at, with; Dan. *ved* = by, at; Sw. *vid* = near, by, at. *With* has to a great extent taken the place of A.S. and Mid. Eng. *mid* = with, which is now obsolete.] [WITHERS.] A preposition or particle used to denote, indicate, designate, or express:

(1) Competition, antagonism, or opposition.

"His face still combating *with* tears."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

(2) A being together or in the company of; companionship; company; identity of place.

"I lingered *with* you at your shop."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

(3) Mutual action or suffering; association or union in action, purpose, thought, feeling, or the like; partnership; intercourse; sympathy.

"*With* thee she talks, *with* thee she moans;
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans;
With thee she says: 'Farewell mine own!'"
Surrey: Descript. of the State of the Lover.

(4) Junction or community; concomitance; consequence, appendage, addition; accessories, accompaniments.

"A tongue *with* a tang."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

(5) Simultaneousness; identity of time or immediate succession.

"The world hath ending *with* thy life."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 12.

(6) A being on the side or in favour of; sympathy, assistance, friendship, partisanship.

"He that is not *with* me is against me."—*Matthew* xii. 30.

(7) Holding a place in the estimation, opinion, consideration, judgment, or thoughts; upon.

"Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers who became Christians."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

(8) A means.

"I'll smother thee *with* kisses."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 18.

* (9) Before means of nourishment = on or upon.

"To dine and sup *with* water and bran."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 3.

(10) A cause.

"He burns *with* bashful shame: she, with her tears,
Doth quench the maiden burning of his cheeks."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 49.

* (11) An external agency by which an effect is produced, at one time usually (and at present exclusively) expressed by the preposition *by.*

"Brought *with* armed men back to Messina."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

(12) Correspondence, comparison, likeness.

"Weigh oath *with* oath."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* (13) Sometimes = like.

"As if *with* Circe she would change my shape."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

* (14) At; in consequence of.

"I feel remorse in myself *with* his words."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

¶ *By, with,* and *through* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is difficult to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. For the difference between *with* and *by,* see BY. Trench (*Synonyms*) further discriminates between them as follows:

"Whenever a certain effect is implied as proceeding from two causes, the remote and original cause is expressed by the use of *by,* and the immediate one by *with.* For instance: The tree was cut down *by* a woodman *with* an axe. If we said, *by* an axe, it would imply some free agency on the part of the axe. *With* a woodman, on the other hand, would imply that the woodman was an unconscious instrument in the tree's destruction. On the other hand, whenever a conscious agent is implied, we use the word *by.* In general, *with* is improper, not only when a conscious agent is supposed, but when the agent is personified to a certain degree in our own minds, from its action being apparently voluntary. *By* and *with* are often used when no agent is spoken of, but a certain object is said to be accomplished by certain means. But in this case, *by* implies that the means used are essential; *with,* only that they are useful in aiding our endeavours. *Through* is somewhat different from the other words mentioned. It often implies that the means used are the appointed channels for the conveyance of the object or advantage specified; as, I heard the news *through* such a person; I received a remittance *through* the bank."

¶ *With child:* Pregnant; in the family way.

"She was found *with child* of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew* i. 18.

wĭth, *s.* [WITHE.]

***wĭth-âl',** ***wĭth'-âll,** ***with-alle,** *adv.* & *prep.* [Eng. *with* and *all.* It has taken the place of A.S. *mid ealle* = with all, wholly.]

A. *As adverb:*

* 1. With the rest, together; with that or this.

"He will scarce be pleased *withal.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

2. At the same time; together with this or that; in addition; further.

"And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done, and *withal* how he had slain all the prophets with the sword."—1 *Kings* xix. 1.

B. *As prep.:* With. Used after relatives or equivalent words, being separated from the object and placed at the end of a sentence or clause.

"The fruit thereof shall be holy to praise the Lord *withal.*"—*Lev.* xix. 23.

wĭth'-am-ĭte, *s.* [After Dr. Witham, who discovered it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Epidote (q.v.) of a carmine-red colour; strongly pleochroic. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 3·137. Found in acicular crystals in a trap rock at Glencoe, Argyleshire.

wĭ-thā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [A genus founded by Pauquy, who omits to state why he so named it.]

Bot.: A genus of Physaleæ. Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla campanulate, the limb five-partite; stamens five, inserted in the tube of the corolla, not prominent; berry enclosed in the enlarged calyx, two-celled, with several sub-reniform seeds. Small shrubs, chiefly from Spain and the Canary Islands. *Withania coagulans,* a small Afghan and Indian shrub, produces small berries, used by the natives in coagulating milk to make it into cheese. The dried fruit, which is alterative and diuretic, is given in India in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and chronic liver diseases. The root of *W. somnifera,* another Indian species, is considered to be tonic, alterative, and aphrodisiac, narcotic and diuretic, and deobstruent; it is given in India in consumption, debility, and marasmus; the leaves, which are very bitter, are prescribed in fevers, and the fruit as a diuretic; the ground root and leaves are used as an external application in carbuncles, ulcers, and painful swellings. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

***wĭth-bēar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *with,* and *bear.*] To bring together. (*Wycliffe: Isaiah* lxii. 9.)

***wĭth-çhĭld',** *v.t.* [Eng. *with,* and *child.*] To get with child.

"*Withchilds* each moment his owne lawfull wife."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; second day, first week, 390.

***wĭth draught' (aught** as **aft),** *s.* [Eng. *with* = against, back, and *draught.*] Withdrawal.

"A *withdraught* of all God's favours."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 145.

wĭth-drâw' (pa. t. *withdrew,* ***withdrough,** ***withdrowe,** pa. par. ***withdrawen,** *withdrawn*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *with* = against, in an opposite direction, and *draw,* v.]

A. *Trans.:* To draw back or in an opposite direction: as

1. To cause to return or move, as from an advanced position; to move, take, or remove back or away.

"The great multitude was *withdrawen* and retourned to theyr occupacyons."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; Charles VII.* (an. 1380).

2. To take back, as something that has been given, conferred, or enjoyed.

"The *withdrawing* of his favour and grace."—*Wyat: Letter to his Son.*

3. To retract, to recall, as a promise, threat, charge.

"Wouldst thou *withdraw* it [thy vow]?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To take back or away from a state of being used.

"Whenever he employs any part of it in maintaining unproductive hands of any kind, that part is from that moment *withdrawn* from his capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To retire from or quit a company or place; to go away; to step backward or aside; to retire, to retreat, to recede.

"I know the cause of his *withdrawing.*"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

¶ In this sense often used reflexively.

"From whence he privily *withdrew himself.*"—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Arg.)

wĭth-drâw'-al, *s.* [Eng. *withdraw; -al.*] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling; retractation: as, the *withdrawal* of a promise or threat.

¶ *Withdrawal of a juror:*

Law: The withdrawal of a juryman by consent of the litigants when the jury of which he is one cannot agree on a verdict. In such a case the matter is left undecided, and each side pays its own costs.

wĭth-drâw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *withdraw; -er.*] One who withdraws.

"He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn but a seller."—*Outred: Trans. of Cope* (1580).

wĭth-drâw'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WITHDRAW.] Retreating, receding.

"Your hills and long *withdrawing* vales."
Thomson: Spring, 67.

*** withdrawing-room,** *s.* A drawing room (q.v.).

"For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawing-room,* with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is sufficient."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***wĭth-drâw'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *withdraw; -ment.*] The act of withdrawing; withdrawal.

"Its *withdrawment* in the winter."—*Edwards: On the Will,* pt. ii., § 3.

wĭth-drâwn', ***with-draw-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [WITHDRAW.]

wĭthe, wĭth, * withthe, * witthe, * wythe, *s.* [WITHY.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tough, flexible branch or twig used in binding things together; a willow or osier twig.

"Pinned fast together with wooden pins, and bound hard with *withes.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. A band or tie made of a twisted flexible sapling.

3. A flexible handle to a cold-chisel, setter, or fuller.

4. A band, tie, or bond generally.

"These cords and *wythes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A ring or boom-iron, by which a beam is set out or in on its principal spar.

2. *Build.:* A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.

withe-rod, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum nudum, a shrub eight or ten feet high. Leaves oval-oblong, reticulated beneath, their margin revolute and obscurely crenulate; petioles naked; flowers in pale yellow cymes; berries blue. Found in swamps in North America.

***wĭthe,** *v.t.* [WITHE, *s.*] To bind with withes or twigs.

"Stay but a while, and yee shall see him *with'd,* and halter'd and stak't and baited to death."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Crueltie.*

wĭth'-ĕr, ***wid-ren,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *weather,* so that to *wither* = to expose to the weather.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to fade and become dry, as by exposure to the weather; to make sapless and shrunken; to dry up.

"Decay'd by time, or *wither'd* by a frost."
Cowper: The Valediction.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay for want of animal moisture; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel up; to cause to have a wrinkled or shrivelled skin or muscles.

"There was a man which had his hand *withered.*"—*Matthew* xii. 10.

II. *Fig.:* To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; to affect fatally by malevolence; to cause to perish or languish generally.

"Ev'n with a look she *withers* all the bold."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 150.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lose the sap or juice; to dry and shrivel up; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade, to dry up.

"When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again:
It needs must *wither.*"—*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 2.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from loss or want of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, vigour, bloom, softness,

smoothness, or the like, as from age or disease; to decay.

"A fair face will *wither*; a full eye will wax hollow: but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and the moon."—*Shakesp. . Henry V.*, v. 2.

* 3. To decay generally; to decline, to languish; to fade or pass away.

"O *wither'd* truth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

wĭth'-ẽr (1), *s.* [WITHE.]

Timber-trade: A name given in some parts of the country to what are more commonly termed binders (q.v.).

wĭth'-ẽr (2), *s.* [WITHERS.]

wither-band, *s.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. (*Farriers' Dictionary.*)

wither-wrung, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

wĭth'-ẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WITHER, *v.*]

* **wĭth'-ẽred-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *withered*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being withered, literally or figuratively.

"The dead *witheredness* of good affections."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.*; *Pool of Bethesda.*

* **wĭth'-ẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [WITHER, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Causing to fade or wither; blasting, blighting, or destroying, as by some malign or baleful influence.

"How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that *withering* name."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

2. *Bot.:* Fading though not falling off until the part which bears it is perfected, as the flowers of Orobanche.

wĭth'-ẽr-ĭng-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Wm. Withering, M.D., F.R.S. (1741-1799), author of a *Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain* (1776).]

Bot.: A genus of Solaneæ. Calyx urceolate-campanulate, four to five cleft; corolla rotate, the tube short, the limb four or five cleft; stamens four or five; berry two-celled, many seeded. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, mostly South American, though one species is from the Cape of Good Hope. About twenty are known. They are not very handsome, and have not been introduced into greenhouses. The Peruvian Indians are said to boil the roots of *Witheringia montana* as an ingredient in soup.

wĭth'-ẽr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *withering*; *-ly.*] In a withering manner; perishingly.

"But we must wander *witheringly*,
In other lands to die."
Byron: The Wild Gazelle.

wĭth'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Withering; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral extensively mined near Hexham, Northumberland, England; also in other localities, but mostly in small quantities. Crystallization, orthorhombic, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3 to 3·75; sp. gr., 4·29 to 4·35; lustre, vitreous; colour and streak, white; sub-transparent to translucent. Compos.: carbonic acid, 22·3; baryta, 77·7 = 100, which yields the formula $BaOCO_3$. Used in the manufacture of plate-glass, adulteration of white lead, and in sugar refining.

* **wĭth'-ẽr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wither*, v.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One who is withered or decrepit.

"We must nedes well know that all these braunches of heretikes . . . seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, bee yet in dede but *withertlinges*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 186.

* **wĭth'-ẽr-năm,** *s.* [A.S. *widhernám*, from *widher* = against, and *nám* = a taking or seizing, from *nam*, pa. t. of *niman* = to take.]

Law: An unlawful distress or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained out of the country, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. Also, the reprisal of other cattle or goods in lieu of those that have been unjustly taken, eloined, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be taken in withernam. All this practice is obsolete since 1846. (*English.*)

wĭth'-ẽrs, *s. pl.* [A.S. *widhre* = resistance, from *widher* = against, an extended form of *with* = against, with (q.v.). So called because it is the part which the horse opposes to his load, on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing; cf. Ger. *widerrist* = the withers of a horse from *wider*, old spelling of *wieder* = against and *rist* = an elevated place, the withers of a horse.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the bottom of the neck and mane.

"The poor jade is wrung in the *withers*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* **wĭth'-ẽr-sāke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An apostate or perfidious renegade. (*Cowel.*)

wĭth'-ẽr-shĭns, *adv.* [A.S. *widher* = against, and *sunne* = the sun.] Against the sun; in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun; from right to left. (*Scotch.*)

* **wĭth-gō',** *v.i.* [Eng. *with* = against, and *go.*] To go against; to act in opposition to.

"Esau who . . . did *withgo* his birthright."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

¶ In the extract the meaning seems to be, to forego.

* **with-hault,** *pret. of v.* [WITHHOLD.]

wĭth-hĕld', *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [WITHHOLD.]

wĭth-hōld', * **with-holde,** * **wyth-hold** (pa. t. * *withhuld*, * *withhault*, *withheld*, pa. par. * *withholde*, * *withholden*, *withheld*), *v.t.* [Eng. *with* = against, back, and *hold.*]

1. To hold or keep back; to restrain; to keep from action.

"Employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

2. To keep back; to restrain; not to grant.

"Who never hast a good *withheld*,
Or wilt *withhold* from me."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliv.

* 3. To keep, to maintain.

"To seken him a chanterie for soules,
Or with a brotherhede to be *withholde*."
Chaucer: C. T., 514. (Prol.)

* **wĭth-hōld'-ẹn,** *pa. par. of v.* [WITHHOLD.]

wĭth-hōld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *withhold*; *-er.*] One who withholds.

"That which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*."—*Stephens: Addition to Speiman on Sacrilege*, p. 138.

* **wĭth-hōld'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *withhold*; *-ment.*] The act of withholding.

wĭth-ĭn' * **with-inne,** * **with-ynne,** *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *widhinnan*, from *widh* = against, back, and *innan*, an adverbial formation from *in* = in.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. In the inner or interior parts of; inside of. The opposite of without.

"Satan housed *within* this man."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

2. In the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond; used of place, distance, length, time, or quantity. Hence, specifically, applied—

(1) To place, distance, or length = not farther than; not of greater length or distance than; not beyond.

"*Within* a mile of my court."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

(2) To time = not longer ago than; not later than; not in a longer time than.

"A blind man *within* this half-hour hath received his sight."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

(3) To quantity = not exceeding: as, To live *within* one's income.

3. In the reach of; in.

"Come not *within* his danger by thy will."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 639.

4. Inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; circumscribed by; not beyond, not exceeding, not overstepping, or the like.

"Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good."—*Locke.*

* 5. In.

"Lead these testy rivals so astray
As one come not *within* another's way."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In the interior or inner parts; internally; especially—

(1) In the house; indoors, at home.

"Who's *within* there?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

(2) In the mind, heart, or soul.

"And our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation."—*Dryden: State of Innocence.*

* 2. Used in calling for servants, or person in the vicinity.

"Some wine, *within* there."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

¶ *From within:* From the inside; from within door; from the heart or mind.

"These as thy guards from outward harms are sent;
Ills *from within* thy reason must prevent."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **wĭth-ĭn'-forth,** * **with-ynne-forth,** *adv* [Eng. *within*, and *forth.*] Within, inside, in ternally. Used—

1. Of material objects; internally; on the inside.

"Pharisee clense the cuppe and the plater *withynne forth*, that that is withoutforth be maad clene."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxiii.

2. In the heart, mind, or soul.

"Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinforth* been rauen ous wolues."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 281.

* **wĭth-ĭn'-sīde,** *adv.* [Eng. *within*, and *side.* In the inner or interior parts.

"The teeth may be better seen *withinside*."—*Sharp.*

wĭth-ōut', * **with-oute,** * **with-out-en,** * **with-ut-en,** *prep.*, *adv.*, & *conj.* [A.S. *widhútan* = on the outside of, from *widh* = against, back, and *útan*, an adverbial formation from *út* = out (q.v.).]

A. *As preposition:*

1. On or at the outside or exterior of; out of. (Opposed to *within.*)

"*Without* the bed her other fair hand was."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 398.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond.

"*Without* the peril of the Athenian law."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

3. With exemption from.

"The great lords of Ireland informed the king that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown."—*Davies: Ireland.*

4. Supposing the negation or omission of.

"*Without* the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction."—*Addison.*

5. Not having or not being with; in absence or destitution of; in separation from; deprived of; not having use or employment of; independent or exclusively of.

"Abide with me from morn till eve,
For *without* thee I cannot live."
Keble: Evening Hymn.

¶ Colloquially, the object is frequently omitted after *without* (prep.), especially in such phrases as, *to do without*, *to go without*: as, They will give me no assistance, so I must *do* (or *go*) *without.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. On the outside; outwardly, externally.

"Pitch the ark within and *without*."—*Genesis* vi. 14.

2. Out of doors; outside.

"Behold thy mother and thy brethren stand *without*, desiring to speak with thee."—*Matthew* xii. 47.

3. As regards external acts; externally.

"*Without* unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 2.

C. *As conj.:* Unless, except.

"Marry, not *without* the prince be willing."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

¶ In this sense rarely used by correct writers.

¶ (1) *From without:* From the outside; opposed to *from within*: as, Sounds *from without* reached their ears.

(2) *Without impeachment of waste:*

Law: A reservation often made to a tenant for life that no one shall sue him for involuntary waste, though this does not shield him from an action if he commit malicious waste.

(3) *Without prejudice:* [PREJUDICE, *s.* ¶].

(4) *Without recourse to me:*

Law: A phrase used by an agent who endorses a bill or note for his principal. It is intended to protect him from personal liability.

* **without-door,** *a.* Being out of doors; outward; external.

"Her *without-door* form."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* **wĭth-ōut'-ẹn,** *prep.* & *adv.* [WITHOUT].

* **wĭth-ōut'-forth,** *adv.* [Eng. *without*, and *forth.*] Outside, externally, exteriorly. [WITHINFORTH (1), Extr.]

wĭth-ōut'-sīde, *adv.* [Eng. *without*, and *side.*] Outside, externally. [WITHINSIDE.]

*** with-sain,** *v.t.* [WITHSAY.]

*** wĭth-sāve′, * wĭt-sāfe′,** *v.t.* or *i.* [A corruption of *vouchsafe.*] To vouchsafe.

"Besechinge his excelse, high, and adorant maiestie, that he wouldе *witsafe* to grant this or that."—*Grafton: Chron. Rich. II.* (an. 21).

wĭth-sāy′, * with-sei-en, * with-sayn, * with-seye, *v.t.* [A.S. *widh* = against, and *secgan* = to say.] To contradict, to deny.

"I wot right wel, thou darst it nat *withsayn.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,142.

*** wĭth-sāy′-ĕr, * with-sei-er,** *s.* [Eng. *withsay; -er.*] An opponent.

"That he be myeti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde."—*Wycliffe: Ep.*, p. 63. (*Pref.*)

*** wĭth-sĕt′,** *v.t.* [Eng. *with* = against, and *set.*] To set against; to oppose.

"Ther way he tham *withsette.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 337.

wĭth-stănd′, * with-stond-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *widhstandan*, from *widh* = against, and *standan* = to stand.]

A. *Trans.:* To stand up against; to resist either physical or moral force; to oppose.

"Oft the wintry seas, and southern winds
Withstood their passage home."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 152.

B. *Intrans.:* To resist; to make a stand; to be in resistance.

"Alle *withstonden* to hym he slogh in the mouth of the sword."—*Wycliffe: Judith* ii. 16.

wĭth-stănd′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *withstand; -er.*] One who withstands, opposes, or resists; an opponent or opponent.

"Silence every bold *withstander.*"
Dodsley: Rex et Pontifex.

wĭth-stoọd′, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WITHSTAND.]

wĭth′-wind, * wĭth′-wine, * wĭth′-ĕr-wine, * with′-ȳ-wind, * wĭth′-ȳ-wine, *s.* [Eng. *with* = a withy (q.v.), and *wind* (2), v.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the first form*): (1) The Woodbine (q.v.); (2) *Convolvulus arvensis;* (3) *C. sepium.*

2. (*Of the other forms*): *Polygonum Convolvulus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

wĭth′-ȳ, wĭth′-ȳ, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *widhig* = a willow, a twig of a willow; cogn. with Icel. *vidhja* = a withy; *vidh* = a with; *vidhir* = a willow; Dan. *vidie* = a willow, an osier; Sw. *vide* = a willow, *vidja* = a willow-twig; O. H. Ger. *widá* = a willow; Ger. *weide.* Allied to Gr. *ἰτέα (itea)* = a willow; Lat. *vitis* = a vine; Russ. *vite* = to twine, plait.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large species of willow.

"I have been told of a *withy* tree to be seen somewhere in Berkshire which is increased to a most tremendous bulk."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xxix

2. A withe, a twig, an osier.

3. A halter made of twigs.

II. *Botany:*

1. One of the names for *Salix fragilis*, a large tree, eighty or ninety feet high, with a girth sometimes amounting to twenty. The leaves, which are more or less lanceolate, with half-cordate stipules, are downy when young. The spreading catkins appear in April and May. Called also the Crack-willow, this name and the Latin specific name, *fragilis*, both referring to the fact that the twigs are very fragile at their junction with the branches. It grows in marshy localities in England and Scotland, the European continent, and Western Asia. The name is sometimes applied to the genus Salix (q.v.).

2. *Laserpitium Siler.* It has bipinnate glabrous leaves, the leaves of the involucre and the involucels linear-lanceolate slightly awned, the fruit narrow. A native of the South of Europe. [LASERPITIUM.]

B. *As adj.:* Made of withies; like a withy; flexible and tough.

"Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, iii.

withy-woody, *s.* The same as WITHY, A. I. 3. (q.v.).

*** wĭt′-lĕss, * wit-lesse, * wyt-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *wit*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of wit or understanding; wanting in sense; stupid, ignorant, thoughtless. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 3.)

2. Proceeding from or characterized by folly or senselessness; foolish, unwise, stupid.

"Louder and louder did he shout
With *witless* hope to bring her near."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

*** wĭt′-lĕss-lȳ, * wit-les-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *witless; -ly.*] In a witless, senseless, or stupid manner; without judgment or understanding.

"I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Rais'd mine own curse from posterity."
Beaum. & Fl.: Moral Representation.

*** wĭt′-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *witless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or sense.

"Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

*** wĭt′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wit*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A pretender to wit; one who has little wit or understanding.

"Light *witlings* may sneer as they please."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 85.

*** wĭt′-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wit*, and *monger.*] One who indulges in wit of a poor kind; a would-be wit; a witling.

"The main *witmonger* surviving to the fanatical party."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

*** wit-nen,** *v.i.* [WITNESS.] To testify. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 30.)

wĭt′-nĕss, * wit-nesse, * wyt-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *witnes, gewitnes*, from *witan* = to know; cogn. with Icel. *vitna;* Dan. *vidne* = to testify.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony, evidence.

"Ye sent unto John, and he bare *witness* unto the truth."—*John* v. 33.

2. That which furnishes evidence, testimony, or proof.

"This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day."—*Genesis* xxxi. 48.

3. One who knows or sees anything; one who is personally present and sees anything.

"Many professing to be original *witnesses* of the Christian miracles."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, vol. i. (Introd.)

II. *Law:*

1. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who signs his name as evidence of the genuineness of the signature of another.

2. One who gives evidence or testimony under oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding.

"Evidence of writings be shewed, *witnesses* be sworn, and heard before them."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

¶ (1) *Witness* when used as a predicate after the verb *to be* can be used in the singular form, though the subject or nominative is plural.

"Heaven and thoughts are *witness.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* (2) *With a witness:* Effectually; to a great degree; with a vengeance; palpably, grossly

"Here 's packing *with a witness.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

wĭt′-nĕss, * wit-ness-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [WITNESS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give or bear witness or testimony to; to attest; to testify.

"Behold, how many things they *witness* against thee."—*Mark* xv. 4.

* 2. To give or serve as evidence or token of; to substantiate; to prove.

"To thee I send this written embassage,
To *witness* duty, not to show my wit."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 24.

* 3. To foretell, to presage, to foretoken.

"The sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

4. To see the execution of and subscribe as an instrument, for the purpose of establishing its authenticity: as, To *witness* a will.

5. To see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of or to.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear testimony; to testify; to give evidence.

"The men of Belial *witnessed* against him."—1 *Kings* xxi. 13.

¶ (1) *Witness* is often used as an optative or imperative, in many cases with inversion.

"Heaven *witness*
I have been to you a true and faithful wife."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

(2) It is sometimes followed by *with.*

"God *witness with* me . . . how cold it struck my heart —*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

*** wĭt′-nĕss-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *witness*, s.; *-er.*] One who gives or bears witness or testimony; a witness.

"He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests.*

*** wit-sāfe′,** *v.t.* or *i.* [WITHSAVE.]

wit-sĕn′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Witsen, a Dutch patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ, closely akin to Iris. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Witsenia corymbosa* is a favourite in greenhouses. The stem of *W. maura* is said to abound in saccharine juice.

*** wĭt′-stănd,** *s.* [Eng. *wit*, and *stand.*] The state of being at one's wits' end.

¶ *To be at a witstand* = to be at a standstill from not knowing what to do.

"They *were at a witstand*, and could reach no further."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 188.

*** witte,** *s.* [WIT, *s.*]

wĭt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *wit*, s.; *-ed.*] Having wit, sense, or understanding. Used in composition, as a quick-*witted* boy.

*** wĭt′-tĕn-ăg-ĕ-mote,** *s.* [WITENAGEMOT.]

wĭt′-tẽrş, *s. pl.* [The same as *withers* = that which opposes or resists the arrow from being drawn back.] The barb of a spear, fishing-hook, or the like. (*Scotch.*)

"He deserved his paiks for 't—to put out the light when the fish was on one's *witters.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

*** wĭt′-tĭ-căs-tẽr,** *s.* [From *witty*, on analogy of *poetaster*, &c.] A mean, poor, or pretended wit; a witling.

"The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *wittycaster.*"—*Milton.* (*Latham.*)

wĭtt′-ĭch-ẹn-ĭte, wĭtt′-ich-ĭte (w as v). *s.* [After Wittichen, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the sulphobismutite section of the sulpharsenite and sulphantimonite group. Crystallization, orthorhombic, though occurring mostly massive. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 4·3 to 5; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray, tarnishing on exposure; streak, black. Compos.: sulphur, 19·44; bismuth, 42·11; copper, 38·45, which yields the formula $3CuS + Bi_2S_3$; another analysis gives the formula $3(CuFeS + (Bi_2S_3$.

wĭt′-tĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *witty; c* connect., and suff. *-ism.*] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit

"Tis no great wonder that such a three-lettered man as you should make such a *witticism* of three letters."—*Milton: Defence of the English People*, ch. ii.

¶ Dryden is in error in saying as he did that he coined this word: "A mighty *witticism* (if you will pardon a new word) . . ." —*State of Innocence.* (Pref.)

*** wĭt′-tĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *witty; -fy, -ed.*] Having wit; clever, witty.

"These were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 59.

wĭt′-tĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *witty; -ly.*]

* 1. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully

"But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives?"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. In a witty manner; with wit; with a witty turn or phrase; with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas.

"This raving upon antiquity in matter, Horace has *wittily* described."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 24.

wĭt′-tĭ-nĕss, * wit-ti-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *witty; -ness.*]

1. Ingenuity, cunning, art, artfulness, skill.

"Deserueth his *wittinesse* in deuising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness."—*Spenser: Epilogue to Master Harvey.*

2. The quality or state of being witty.

* 3. An artful, clever, or ingenious device.

"The third in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphuisteste, a well-conceited *wittiness.*"—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

wĭt′-tĭng, weĕt′-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WIT, *v.*]

wĭtt′-ĭng-ĭte, *s.* [After Wittingi, in Storkyro, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: An amorphous mineral, apparently

resulting from the alteration of rhodonite (q.v.). Compos. : a hydrated silicate of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese and iron. A doubtful species. Grouped by Dana with Neotokite (q.v.).

wĭt'-tĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *witting ; -ly.*] Knowingly ; with knowledge or design ; of set purpose.

"Guiding his hands *wittingly.*"—*Gen.* xlviii. 14.

† **wĭt'-tōl,** * **wĭt'-tall,** * **whĭt'-tōl,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, but probably the same as *witwall* or *woodwall*, old names for a bird into whose nest the cuckoo dropped her eggs ; cf. *gull* = (1) a bird, (2) a simpleton.] A cuckold ; one who knows of his wife's infidelity, and submits to it.

"And secret intelligence was still transmitted from the *wittol* to the adulteress."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **wĭt'-tōl,** *v.t.* [Wittol, *s.*] To make a wittol or cuckold of.

"He would *wittol* me."
Davenport : City Match, i. 1.

* **wĭt'-tōl-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *wittol ; -y.*] Like a wittol or cuckold ; cuckoldly.

"The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money."
—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

wĭtţş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tin ore from the stamping-floor.

wĭt'-tў, * **wit-tie,** *a.* [A.S. *witig, wittig.*] [Wit, *s.*]

* 1. Possessed of wit, understanding, judgment, or sense ; able, intellectually considered.

"I confess notwithstanding, with the *wittiest* of the school divines, that if we speak of strict justice God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and ample a manner."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xi.

* 2. Ingenious ; clever ; skilfully or cleverly devised.

"It will become much colder than it was before, which I assure you came first from a most *wittie* and subtile invention."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

* 3. Wise, discreet.

"It is the *wittiest* partition that ever I heard discourse."—*Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

4. Possessed of wit ; smartly or cleverly facetious or humorous ; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas ; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, or amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; hence, sometimes, sarcastic, satirical. (Said of persons.)

"The affectation therefore of being *witty* by spreading falsehoods is by no means an allowable vanity."—*Secker : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

5. Characterized by or pregnant with wit or humour ; marked by or consisting of brilliant, sparkling, or ingenious ideas or notions ; smartly and facetiously conceived or expressed.

"Nor taint his speech with meannesses, design'd
By footman Tom for *witty* and refined."
Cowper : Tirocinium.

† **wĭt'-wāll,** *s.* [See extract under Woodwall.]

Ornith. : A popular name for :

1. The Golden Oriole (q.v.).

"Of quite other origin, however, are certain names given to this species [*Oriolus galbula*, the Golden Oriole] in Germany, of which 'Weidwall' and 'Witwell' will serve as examples. With these is clearly cognate the English *Witwall*, though when this is nowadays used at all it is applied to the Green Woodpecker, probably as the bird which by its colour most recalled to our Teutonic forefathers the continental species so familiar to them."—*Yarrell : Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 235.

2. The Greater Spotted Woodpecker. [Woodpecker.]

"This bird has several names in English . . . It is very generally called the Pied Woodpecker, and more locally the French Pie, Wood Pie, Spickel (possibly a diminutive of Speight), as well as Hickwall and *Witwall*, which it has in common with the other British Woodpeckers."—*Yarrell : Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 471.

* **wĭt'-wān-tŏn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *wit*, and *wanton.*]

A. *As adj. :* Inclined to indulge in idle, foolish, or irreverent speculations or fancies ; over subtle.

"How dangerous it is for such *witwanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mysticall precipices."—*Fuller : Church Hist.*, X. iv. 4.

B. *As subst. :* One who indulges in idle, foolish, or irreverent speculations or fancies.

"All epicures, *witwantons*, atheists."—*Sylvester.*

* **wĭt'-wān-tŏn,** *v.i.* [Witwanton, *a.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies ; to speculate idly or irreverently.

"Dangerous it is to *witwanton* it with the majesty of God."—*Fuller.*

* **wīve,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Wife.]

A. *Intrans. :* To marry.

"[To] eat, drink, and *wive.*"
Byron : Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To marry ; to take for a wife.

"I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

2. To match to a wife ; to provide with a wife.

"My fate would have me *wiv'd.*"
Shakesp. : Othello, iii. 4.

* **wīve'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *wive ; -hood.*] The state or condition of a wife ; wifehood ; behaviour becoming a wife.

* **wīve'-lĕss,** * **wive-lesse,** * **wyve-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *wive ; -less.*] Having no wife ; wifeless.

"So that they in their *wivelesse* state runne into open abominations."—*Homilies ; Of Matrimony.*

* **wīve'-lў,** * **wyve-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *wive ; -ly.*] Pertaining to or becoming a wife ; wifely.

"By *wyuely* love."—*Udal : 1 Corinthians* vii.

wī'-vĕr, wī'-vērn, *s.* [Wyvern.]

wīveş, *s. pl.* [Wife.]

wĭz'-ard, wĭş'-ard, * **wys-ar,** * **wys-ard,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *wischard*, not found, but necessarily the older spelling of *guischard, guiscart* = prudent, sagacious, cunning, from Icel. *vizhr* = clever, knowing, with Fr. suff. *-ard* = O. H. Ger. *-hart, guis-hart*, Eng. *-hard.* The Icel. *vizhr* is for *vitshr*, from *vita* = to know, to wit (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive :*

* 1. A wise man, a sage.

"Those Egyptian *wizards* old
Which in star-read were wont have best insight."
Spenser : F. Q., V. i. (futrod.)

2. One who is skilled in the occult sciences ; an adept in the black art ; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the evil one ; a sorcerer, an enchanter.

"The prophecies of *wizards* old."
Waller : Virgil ; Æneid iv.

3. Hence, in popular modern language, one skilled in legerdemain, a conjuror, a juggler.

* **B.** *As adjective :*

1. Haunted or frequented by wizards.

"Sever'd from the haunts of men
By a wide, deep, and *wizard* glen."
Moore : The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Enchanting, charming.

"The *wizard* song at distance died,
As if in ether borne astray."
Scott : Bridal of Triermain, iii. 25.

* **wĭz'-ard-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *wizard ; -ly.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a wizard or wizards.

* **wĭz'-ard-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *wizard ; -ry.*] The art or practices of wizards ; sorcery, enchantment, conjuring.

wĭz'-ęn, * **wis-en-en,** *a.* [A.S. *wisnian* = to become dry ; cogn. with Icel. *visna* = to wither ; *visinn* = withered, palsied, dried-up ; Dan. & Sw. *vissen* = withered ; Sw. *vissna* = to fade.] Hard, dry, and shrivelled ; withered, weazen, dried-up.

"He is a gay, little, *wizen* old man."—*Mad. D'Arblay : Diary*, v. 269.

wĭz'-en, wĭz'-zęn, *v.t.* [Wizen, *a.*] To wither ; to dry up ; to shrivel. (*Scotch.*)

"A face looking worn and *wizened.*"—*G. Eliot : Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxviii.

wizen-faced, *a.* Having a thin, shrivelled face.

wĭz'-ęn, wĭz'-zęn, *s.* [Weasand.]

* **wlappe,** * **wlap-pen,** *v.t.* [Lap, *v.*] To wrap, to fold.

"Ye schulen fynde a yonge child *wlappid* in clothis."
—*Wycliffe : Luke* ii.

* **wlat-some,** *a.* [A.S. *wlatte* = loathing, disgust.] Loathsome (q.v.).

* **wō,** *s.* & *a.* [Woe.]

wōa, *exclam.* [Whoa.]

wōad, * **wad,** * **wod,** *s.* [A.S. *wád, waad* ; cogn. with Dut. *weede* ; Dan. *vaid, veid* ; Sw. *veide* ; M. H. Ger. *weit, weid* ; Ger. *waid, weid* ; O. Fr. *waide, waisde, gaide* ; Fr. *guède* ; Lat. *vitrum* = woad.]

Botany :

1. The genus Isatis, and spec. *I. tinctoria.* It is from one to three feet high, with the radical leaves oblong crenate, those of the stem sagittate, the flowers yellow, and the fruit about three times longer than broad. [Isatis.] It was formerly a favourite blue dye in England.

2. *Reseda Luteola.* [Weld (1).] Withering calls this Wild Woad.

3. *Genista tinctoria.* [Genista.]

woad-mill, *s.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woad-waxen, *s.*

Bot. : Genista tinctoria. [Genista.]

* **wōad'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *woad ; -ed.*]

1. Dyed or coloured blue with woad.

"Man
Tattoo'd or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins."
Tennyson : Princess, ii. 105.

2. Extracted or prepared from woad.

"The set-up blues have made strangers loathe the *woaded* blues."—*Ward : Sermons*, p. 77.

wŏch-eĭn'-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Lake Wochein, Styria, near which it was found ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Beauxite (q.v.) containing very little oxide of iron. Till recently this mineral and Beauxite have been used as some of the sources of the metal aluminium.

* **wōde,** * **wood,** *a.* [A.S. *wód.*] Mad, furious, violent.

"He stirred his horse, as he were *wode.*"
Scott : Thomas the Rhymer, ii.

* **wode,** *s.* [Wood.]

wode-whistle,

Bot. : Conium maculatum. (*Halliwell.*)

* **wōde,** *v.i.* [Wode, *a.*] To grow or become mad.

* **wōde'-gĕld,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *wode* = wood, and *geld*, s.] A geld or payment for wood.

* **wode-wale,** *s.* [Woodwale.]

* **wōd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *wode* = mad ; *-ness.*] Madness.

wōe, * **wo,** * **woo,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *wá* = wo (interj. & adv.) ; *wá* = woe (subst.) ; cogn. with Dut. *wee* (interj. & subst.) ; Icel. *vei* (interj.) ; Dan. *vee* (interj. & subst.) ; Goth. *wai* (interj.) ; Lat. *væ* (interj.) ; Gr. οὐαί (*ouai*).]

A. *As subst. :* Grief, sorrow, misery ; heavy calamity.

"One *woe* is past : and behold there cometh two *woes* more hereafter."—*Revelation* ix. 12.

* **B.** *As adj. :* Sad, sorrowful, wretched, miserable.

"*Woe* was the knight at this severe command."
Dryden : Wife of Bath's Tale, 108.

¶ (1) *Woe* is frequently used as an exclamation of grief or sorrow ; in such cases the noun or pronoun following is in the dative case, *to* being omitted.

"*Woe* is me, for I am undone."—*Isaiah* vi. 5.

(2) *Woe* is also used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of a verb, or alone, and thus as an interjection.

"*Woe be* unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep."—*Jeremiah* xxiii. 1.

(3) *Woe worth* = woe be to. [Worth, *v.*]

"My royal mistress' favour towards me,
Woe-worth ye, sir, ye have poysoned, blasted."
Beaum. & Flet : Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

* **woe-wearied,** *a.* Wearied out with grief.

"My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 4.

* **woe-worn,** *a.* Worn or marked by grief.

"In lively mood he spoke, to wile
From Wilfrid's *woe-worn* cheek a smile."
Scott : Rokeby, v. 14.

wōe'-bĕ-gone, * **woe-be-gon,** *a.* [Eng. *woe*, and *begon*, pa. par. of M.E. *begon* = to go about, to surround = A.S. *begán*, from *be* = by, and *gán* = to go.] Overwhelmed or distracted with woe ; immersed in grief and sorrow.

"His sad mother seeing his sore plight,
Was greatly *woebegon*, and gan to feare."
Spenser : F. Q., iii. 7, 20.

wōe'-fŭl, *a.* [Woful.]

woeh'-lēr īte (w as v), *s.* [After the chemist Friedrich Wöhler of Göttingen ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral, occurring in crystals, mostly tabular in habit, and also granular. Hardness, 5·5 ; sp. gr., 3·41 ; lustre,

vitreous; colour, shades of yellow, sometimes brownish; transparent to sub-translucent. Compos.: essentially a columbo-silicate of zirconia, lime, and soda. Occurs in zircon-syenite on the islands of the Langesund Fiord, Norway.

woelch'-īte (w as v), *s.* [After Wölch, Carinthia, where found; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min.: An altered variety of Bournonite (q.v.), in which Rammelsberg obtained as a mean of several analyses: sulphur, 16·81; antimony, 24·41; lead, 15·59; copper, 42·83; iron, 0·36 100.

***wōe'-sōme,** *a.* [Eng. *woe; -some.*] Sad, sorrowful, grievous.

***woft,** *pa. par.* of *v.* [Waft.]

wō'-fŭl, wōe'-fŭl, *wo-full, *woe-full, *a.* [Eng. *woe; -full.*]

1. Full of woe or grief; distressed with grief, sorrow, or calamity; afflicted, sorrowful.

"The *woful'st* man that ever liv'd in Rome!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Expressing woe or grief; sad.

"A *woful* ditty." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis,* 836.

3. Attended with woe, distress, or calamity.

"Most lamentable day! most *woful* day."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 5.

4. Wretched, paltry, mean, poor.

"What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 418.

wō'-fŭl-lў, wōe'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *woful, woeful; -ly.*]

1. In a woful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully, sadly, lamentably.

"Thei herde
How *wofully* this cause ferde."
Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Wretchedly, miserably, poorly, extremely.

"With a wind falling *wofully* light, they were sent on the third round."—*Field,* Sept. 4, 1886.

wō'-fŭl-nĕss, wōe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *woful, woeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being woeful.

"One, whom like *wofulness* impressed deepe,
Hath made fit mate thy wretched case to heare."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

wōl'-wōde, woj-wō'-da (oj as ōl), *s.* [Waywode.]

wol, *v.t.* [Will, *v.*]

wōl-chŏn'-skō-īte, *s.* [After M. Wolchonsk(y) of Russia; *o* connect.; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of dark-green colour. Analyses discordant; but it appears to be a hydrated silicate of alumina, chromium, and iron sesquioxides. A doubtful species.

***wold, *wolde,** *pret. of v.* [Will, *v.*]

wōld (1), ***wolde, *woulde,** *a.* [A.S. *weald, wald* = a wood, a forest; cogn. with O. Sax. & O. Fries. *wald* = a wood; O. H. Ger. *walt;* Ger. *wald;* Icel. *völlr* = a field, a plain. *Wold* and *weald* are doublets.] [Weald.]

1. A wood, a forest.

"We must hold by wood and *wold.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 12.

2. An open country; a weald; a plain.

3. A low hill, a down; in the plural, a hilly district, or a range of hills.

"Who sees not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens?"—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.,* p. 257.

wold (2), *s.* [Weld.]

***wolde, *wold-en,** *pret. of v.* [Will, *v.*]

† wolds, † woulds, *s.* [Weld.]

wolf, *wolfe, *woulfe (pl. **wolves**), *s.* [A.S. *wulf* (pl. *wulfas*); cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *wolf;* Icel. *úlfr* (= *vulfr*); Dan. *ulv;* Sw. *ulf;* Goth. *wulfs;* Russ. *volk';* Gr. λύκος (*lukos*); Lat. *lupus;* Sansc. *vrika.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A small white maggot or worm which infests granaries.

3. A tubercular excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. [Lupus.]

4. A term of opprobrium especially applied to a person noted for ravenousness, rapacity, cruelty, cunning, or the like.

"Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* i. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton-manuf.:* A beating or opening machine, for tearing apart the tussocks of cotton as delivered in the bale. It is a preliminary operation, by which dust and trash are rendered separable and the fibre delivered in a more downy condition, so as to subsequently form a lap.

† 2. *Music:*

(1) A term applied to the harsh, howling sound of certain chords of keyed instruments, particularly the organ, when tuned by any form of unequal temperament.

(2) A wolf-note (q.v.).

3. *Zool.: Canis lupus,* of which there are many varieties, by some authorities raised to specific rank, but the differences between them are slight and unimportant, and probably produced by climate and surroundings. The Common Wolf is about five feet from the snout to the tip of the tail, which is about twenty inches long; height at shoulder about thirty-two inches; hair dark yellowish-gray, sometimes almost black, long and coarse in the northern varieties, and shorter in those which are found in warm climates; tail drooping; ears upright and pointed; eyes set obliquely. The wolf is swift, and preys on sheep and calves, associating in packs to run down deer and other animals; rarely attacking man unless hard pressed by hunger, when it becomes very dangerous. The geographical range is very wide, and it is common in Europe, though it has been extinct in England since the end of the fifteenth century. The last wolf is said to have been killed in Scotland by Sir Ewen Cameron, in 1680, and wolves lingered in Ireland for at least thirty years later. Of the other varieties the chief are the Black Wolf of Southern Europe; the Indian Wolf (*C. pallipes*); the White Wolf (*C. laniger*) and a variety with black shaggy fur (*C. niger*), from Tibet; the North American Wolf (*C. occidentalis* = *Lupus griseus*), differing chiefly from the Common Wolf in having finer, denser, and longer fur, and very broad feet, enabling it to travel easily over the snow; the White Wolf (*Lupus albus*), the Pied Wolf (*L. sticte*), the Dusky Wolf (*L. nubilus*); and the Black Wolf (*L. ater*), all from North America. [Red-wolf.] The Prairie-wolf, or Coyote *Canis latrans*), found from Mexico northwards to the Saskatchewan, is probably a distinct species. It is much smaller than the Common Wolf, the body and head together measuring only about three feet, and the tail some fifteen inches; colour dull yellowish-gray, clouded with black. They hunt in packs, and can utter a short, snapping bark, while the only sound made by true wolves is a prolonged howl.

¶ 1. *Dark as a wolf's mouth* (or *throat*): Pitch-dark.

2. *To cry wolf:* To raise a false alarm. In allusion to the shepherd-boy in the fable, who used to cry "Wolf!" merely to make fun of the neighbours, but when at last the wolf came no one would believe him.

* 3. *To have a wolf by the ears:* [See extract].

"He that deals with men's affections *hath a wolf by the ears;* if we speak of peace, they wax wanton; if we reprove, they grow desperate."—*Adams: Works,* iii. 249.

* 4. *To have a wolf in the stomach:* To be ravenously hungry.

5. *To keep the wolf from the door:* To keep out or off hunger or want.

6. *To see a wolf:* To lose one's voice. The ancients used to say that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he became dumb, at least for a time. (*Virgil,* Ecl. ix.)

wolf-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Symphoricarpus occidentalis. It is a shrub four to six feet high, with dense axillary spikes of drooping flowers; a native of Canada.

wolf-dog, *s.*

Zoology:

1. A variety of *Canis familiaris,* used for hunting; formerly abundant in Norway and Sweden, but is now almost entirely confined to Spain. It is of large size, little, if any, smaller than the mastiff (q.v.), nose pointed, ears erect, hair long and silky, usually white, with large patches of brown; tail curled over the back.

2. A dog bred from a wolf and a common dog. The offspring are fertile *inter se.* (*Vero Shaw.*)

wolf-fish, *s.* [Sea-wolf.]

*** wolf-month,** *s.* The Saxon name for January, because "people are wont always in that month to be in more danger of being devoured by wolves than in any other." (*Verstegan.*)

wolf-net, *s.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.

wolf-note, *s.*

Music: A harsh sound occurring in string instruments owing to defective vibration on one or more notes of the scale.

"By a wrong arrangement of the sound-post or bass-bar what are called *wolf-notes* are produced, and when present they may generally be cured by the proper adjustment of the bar or post."—*E. H. Allen: Violin Making,* p. 149.

wolf spider, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The Lycosidæ (q.v.).

wolf's bane, *s.*

Botany:

1. One of the names of the genus Aconitum, spec. of *A. Napellus, A. Lycotonum,* and *A. lupulinum.* (*Paxton.*)

2. *Arnica montana.* [Arnica.]

3. *Eranthis hyemalis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

wolf's claw, wolf's foot, *s.*

Bot.: Club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum,* a cryptogamous plant of the genus Lycopodium. So named from the claw-like ends of the trailing stem. (*Prior.*)

wolf's fist, *s.*

Bot.: Lycoperdon Bovista.

wolf's foot, *s.* [Wolf's claw.]

wolf's milk, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Euphorbia, spec. *E. Helioscopia.* Probably named from the acrid qualities of the milk.

wolf's peach, *s.*

Bot.: The Tomato (q.v.).

wolf, *v.t.* [Wolf, *s.*] To devour ravenously.

"*Wolfing* down some food preparatory to fishing."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

wolf-ach-īte, *s.* [After Wolfach, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite (Min.).*

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals encrusting Nickeline (q.v.). Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 6·372; lustre, metallic; colour, silver- to tin-white; streak, black. An analysis yielded: sulphur, 14·43; arsenic, 38·46; antimony, 13·17; lead, 1·32; silver, 0·12; iron, 3·71; nickel, 29·53 100·74, which the same composition as the cubic Corynite (q.v.), so that the compound is dimorphous.

wolff'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after S. F. Wolff, a writer on the botanical genus Lemna.]

Bot.: A genus of Pistiaceæ, akin to Lemna. Frond oblong or subglobose, cleft near the base, rootless, spathe none, flowers bursting through the frond, anther one, sessile, one-celled, style short, utricle spherical, indehiscent, with one erect seed. Only known species, *Wolffia arrhiza,* found in ponds in England, parts of the European continent, and Western Africa.

Wolff'-ĭ-an, Wolf'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def. and compound.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, proposed, or discovered by any person of the name of Wolff or Wolf, especially those mentioned in the compounds (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An adherent or defender of the Wolffian philosophy. [Wolffianism.]

"The *Wolfians* had got hold of a sound principle only requiring limitation."—*Wallace: Kant,* p. 147.

Wolffian-bodies, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Two important organs in the vertebrate embryo, serving the purpose of temporary kidneys, from which the true kidneys are developed, except in the Fishes. They consist of a series of blind appendages, secreting a fluid which is conveyed by a duct on each side into the allantois. In man the Wolffian bodies make their appearance towards the first month of embryonic life, decreasing about the beginning of the third month, the true kidneys increasing in a corresponding ratio.

Wolfian-theory or **hypothesis,** *s.*

Historic criticism: A theory or hypothesis published by Fredrich August Wolf (1759–1824), the most distinguished German classical

scholar of his time, in the Prolegomena to his second edition of Homer, sent forth in 1794 or 1795, to the effect that not merely were the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* composed by different poets, but that each of these compositions was put together from ballads preserved in the memory of itinerant minstrels or rhapsodists before writing was known in Greece, the poems taking their present form after writing was introduced in the sixth century B.C. Wolf's views attained to great celebrity, and an effort on the part of Heyne to claim priority in their discovery failed of effect. They not merely affected Homeric and other historic criticism permanently, but gave an impulse to the rationalistic treatment of Scripture which has not yet passed away. [CHORIZONTES.]

Wolff'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, Wolf'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Wolffian* (i), *Wolfian*; *-ism.*]

Philos.: The system developed from Leibnitzianism (q.v.), by Christian Wolff. [WOLFFIAN, A.] He appropriated the conceptions of Leibnitz, and, modifying them to some extent, brought them into nearer agreement with the ordinary conceptions of things. He denied perceptions to all monads which were not souls [MONAD, I.], accepted the doctrine of pre-established harmony only as a permissible hypothesis, and refused to exclude the possibility of the interaction of soul and body. He divided metaphysics into ontology (treating of the existent in general), rational psychology (of the soul as a simple, non-extended substance), cosmology (dealing with the world as a whole), and rational theology (treating of the existence and attributes of God). His moral principle was the idea of perfection; and he taught that to labour for our own perfection and that of others is the law of our rational nature.

"The most influential opponent of *Wolffianism* . . . based ethics on the will of God as a lawgiver."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 117.

wolf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *wolf*; *-ish.*]

1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

"She'll flay thy *wolfish* visage."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

2. Ravenously hungry. (*Amer.*)

wolf'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wolfish*; *-ly.*] In a wolfish manner; like a wolf.

* **wolf'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *wolf*, s.; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A young or small wolf.

"Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin*."
Tennyson: Boadicea, 15.

* **wolf'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *wolf*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young wolf.

"*Wolflings* . . . who would grow to be wolves."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. iii.

wolf-ram (1), **wolf'-ram-ĭne** (1), **wolf'-ram-īte,** *s.* [An ancient German miner's name, derived from the *Lupi Spuma* of Agricola (Foss. 255, 1546); suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *scheelin ferruginé.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in tin-producing districts, sometimes in abundance, to the detriment of the tin ores. Crystallization, orthorhombic, but usually found lamellar, massive. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 7·1 to 7·55; lustre, submetallic; colour and streak, reddish-brown to black, opaque. Compos.: a tungstate of iron and manganese, the proportions of which are variable, and lead to differing formulæ, though most can be represented by $2FeOWO_3 + 3MnOWO_3$, or $4FeWO_3 + MnOWO_3$.

wolf'-ram (2), *s.* [TUNGSTEN.]

wolfram-ochre, *s.* [TUNGSTITE.]

wolf'-ram-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *wolfram* (2), suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: Tungstic ochre (q.v.).

wolfs'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Wolfsberg, Hartz, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as CHALCOSTIBITE (q.v.).

2. Capillary and massive forms of Jamesonite (q.v.).

wolf'-skĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *wolf*, s., and *skin.*]

A. *As subst.:* The skin or hide of a wolf.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of a wolf.

"In *wolfskin* vest
Here roving wild." *Wordsworth: Sonnets.*

Wol'-las-tŏn-īte, *s.* [WOLLASTONITE.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Wollaston's battery, *s.*

Elect.: A galvanic battery so arranged that all the plates can be at once lifted from the liquid in the cells so as to stop the action of the battery.

Wollaston's doublet, *s.*

Optical Instrum.: Two plano-convex lenses used in place of one very convergent lens in a microscope. The plane face of each lens is turned to the object.

Wollaston's prism, *s.*

Optical Instrum.: A camera lucida, alone or fitted to a microscope.

woll'-as-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After the English chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766–1828), the discoverer of palladium and rhodium; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of bisilicates. Crystallization, monoclinic, though crystals are somewhat rare, the mineral occurring more frequently in masses with distinct cleavages. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr., 2·78 to 2·9; lustre, vitreous; colour, white to gray. Compos.: silica, 51·7; lime, 48·3 = 100, which yields the formula, $CaOSiO_2$. Good crystals are found in the old volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and occasionally in the granular limestone of Cziklowa, Hungary.

2. The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

wŏll-ŏn-gŏng'-īte, *s.* [After Wollongong, New South Wales, where it was stated to have been found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a bituminous shale occurring in cubical blocks without lamination. Liversidge refers it to Torbanite (q.v.).

wŏl'-nўn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a Hungarian local name.]

Min.: A variety of Barite (q.v.) occurring in crystals lengthened in the direction of the vertical axis. First announced from Betler, Hungary.

wol'-vĕr-ēne, wol'-vĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *wolf* (q.v.), from the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the animal.]

Zool.: Gulo luscus. [GLUTTON, II. 1.]

"In those vast and still unmapped wildernesses may be found the grey fox, the musk-ox, the mus-

WOLVERENE.

quash, the ermine, and the *wolverine*, of whom Mr. A. Pendarves Vivian, M.P., says that, although not bigger than a marten-cat, he is so ferocious as often to intimidate a bear. "The wolverine goes, says this experienced traveller, 'by many local names—such as "skunk-bear," "corky-joe," and "go-for-dog"—and is rapidly becoming scarce in the more frequented regions. Hunters relate wonderful stories of his ferocity.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, May 8, 1888.

wolves, *s. pl.* [WOLF.]

* **wolves' thistle,** *s.*

Bot.: Carlina acaulis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

wolv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *wolv(es)*; *-ish.*] Resembling a wolf; wolfish.

"Although a *wolvish* case he weares."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, 5. 3.

wŏl'-ўn'-īte, *s.* [After Volhynia, or Wolhynia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given to a rock consisting of a spherulitic oligoclase and acicular hornblende; enclosing, as accessory minerals, magnetite and pyrites.

wom'-an, * wim-man, * wim-mon, * wum-man, * wom-man (pl. *women*, ** wemen*, ** wymmen*), *s.* [A.S. *wifman* = a wife-man (pl. *wifmen*, *wimmen*). By assimilation *wifman* became *wimman* in the tenth century. Cf. *lammas* = A.S. *hlafmæsse*; *leman* = A.S. *leofman*, &c. The change of vowel was due to the preceding *w*, as in A.S. *widu*, later *wudu* = a wood.]

1. The female of the human race; an adult or grown up female, as distinguished from a girl.

"The rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a *woman*."—*Genesis* ii. 22.

* 2. A wife. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.)

3. A female attendant on a person of rank.

"Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' *women*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. Applied to a person of timid or cowardly disposition.

¶ 1. *Woman of the world:*

(1) A woman skilled in the ways of the world; one engrossed in society or fashionable society.

* (2) A married woman. (*Shakesp. As You Like It*, v. 3.)

2. *To play* (or *act*) *the woman:* To weep; to give way.

woman-born, *a.* Born of a woman. (*Cowper: Charity*, 181.)

* **woman-built,** *a.* Built by women. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 466.)

† **woman-conquered,** *a.* Conquered or overcome by a woman. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 333.)

† **woman-conqueror,** *s.* A female conqueror. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 333.)

* **woman-grown,** *a.* Grown up to womanhood. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 108.)

† **woman-guard,** *s.* A guard of women. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 540.)

woman-hater, *s.* One who has an aversion towards the female sex.

"Brand me for a *woman-hater!*" *Swift.*

* **woman-head,** *s.* Womanhood.

"Mated with a soft heart of *woman-head*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. x.

* **woman-post,** *s.* A female post or messenger.

"What *woman-post* is this?"
Shakesp.: King John, i.

* **woman-queller,** *s.* One who kills women.

"Thou art . . . a man-queller and a *woman-queller*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 1.

* **woman-statue,** *s.* A female statue. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 207.)

* **woman-tired,** *a.* Henpecked.

"Dotard, thou art *woman-tired*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

† **woman-vested,** *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's clothes. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 163.)

woman-warrior, *s.* A female warrior.

"Thou *woman-warrior* with the curling hair."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 492.

woman-worship, *s.* Excessive reverence paid to women. It is closely connected with the worship of female divinities, which probably is a development from Nature-worship, in which the Earth was personified as a fruitful mother. Great reverence for women has always been a characteristic of the Teutonic nations, and was peculiarly prevalent in the ages of chivalry. Grimm (*Deut. Myth.*, Eng. ed., i. 398) gives some remarkable formulæ of chivalry ("by all women's honour," "for the sake of all women," &c.) in which this reverence is clearly shown.

"He thus becomes the type of the husbands of the Middle-Age, and of the *woman-worship* of chivalry. *Woman-worship*, 'the honour due to the weaker vessel' is indeed of God, and woe to the nation and to the man in whom it dies."—*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy.* (Introd.)

* **wom'-an,** *v.t.* [WOMAN, *s.*]

1. To act the part of a woman. (With an indefinite *it.*)

"My daughter Silvia, how she would
Have *womanized* it." *Daniel.*

2. To cause to act like a woman; to subdue to weakness like a woman.

"I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither, on the start,
Can *woman* me unto 't."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

3. To unite to, or accompany by a woman.

"I do not send here on the general;
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *womanized*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

4. To call woman in an abusive manner.

"She called her another time fat-face, and *womanized* her most violently."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 268.

***wọm'-ạn-hĕad, *wo-man-hed, *wo-man-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-heud.*] Womanhood.

"Thou glory of *womanhed*, thou faire May."
Chaucer : C. T., 5,272.

***wọm'-ạn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-hood.*]

1. The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

2. Women collectively

wọm'-ạn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-ish.*] Suitable to a woman ; having the character or qualities of a woman ; effeminate. (Often used in a contemptuous sense.

"*Womanish* entreaties and lamentations."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***womanish-hearted,** *a.* Effeminate, soft, timid.

"So full of childish fear,
And *womanish-hearted*."
Beaum. & Fl. : Love's Cure, iii. 2.

***wọm'-ạn-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *womanish* ; *-ly.*] In a womanish manner ; like a woman ; effeminately.

"His hair curled and *womanishly* disheveled."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (1665), p. 18.

***wọm'-ạn-ĭsh nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *womanish* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being womanish ; effeminacy.

"This effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart"—*Hammond : Works*. iv. 567.

***wọm'-ạn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-ize.*] To make like a woman ; to make effeminate.

"To vitiate their morals, to *womanize* their spirits."
Knox : Essay No. 153.

wọm'-ạn-kĭnd, *wom-an-kynde, *s.* [Eng. *woman*, and *kind*, s.]

1. Women collectively ; the female sex ; the race of women.

"O dearest I most rever'd of *womankind* !"
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey xvii. 56.

2. A body of women, especially in a household. (*Colloq.* or *humorous.*)

wọm'-ạn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-less.*] Destitute of woman.

wọm'-ạn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *woman* ; *-like.*] Like a woman ; womanly. (*Tennyson ; Maud*, I. iii. 5.)

wọm'-ạn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *womanly* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being womanly ; womanly nature or qualities.

"The power she possesses liesin her *womanliness*."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1887.

wọm'-ạn-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *woman*, s. ; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj. :* Becoming or suited to a woman ; feminine ; not masculine, not childish.

"The perfection of *womanly* beauty."—*Globe*, March 24, 1888.

B. *As adv. :* In the manner of a woman ; like a woman.

"Lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best." *Gascoigne.*

wôm̐b (*b* silent), ***wombe, *wambe,** *s.* [A.S. *womb*, *womb* = the belly ; cogn. with Dut. *wam* = the belly of a fish ; Icel. *vömb* = the belly, especially of a beast ; Dan. *vom* ; Sw. *vömb*, *vämm* ; O. H. Ger. *wampa* ; Ger. *wampe*, *wamme* ; Goth. *wamba.*]

*1. The stomach, the belly.

"And he covetide to fille his *wombe* of the coddis that the hoggis eeten, and no man gaf hym."—*Wycliffe : Luke* xv. 16.

2. The uterus of a woman.

"Yblessed be the moder *womb* that hym to monne bere."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 308.

*3. The place where anything is produced.

"Undoubted sign
That in his *womb* was hid metallic ore."
Milton : P. L., i. 673.

*4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

"The fatal cannon's *womb*."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

***wôm̐b** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Womb, *s.*] To inclose, to contain ; to hold in secret.

"Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wom'st*, will I break my oath."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*** womb-brother,** *s.* A brother-uterine ; a brother on the mother's side, but by a different father.

"Owen Theodor . . . *womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Hartford*, i. 427.

wŏm'-băt, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. : Phascolomys wombat, a burrowing marsupial from Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and the islands of Bass's Strait. It is from two to three feet long, with a short tail ; of clumsy form, with stout limbs and a blunt muzzle ; coat thick, of long, coarse, brownish-gray, woolly hair ; head large, flat, broad, with small eyes and ears ; fore feet with five and hind feet with four digits ; soles broad and naked. The dentition resembles that of the Rodentia, especially in the chisel-like

WOMBAT.

incisors. The Wombat is nocturnal in habit, a vegetable feeder, digging up roots with its claws. It is of small intelligence, but is gentle, and capable of domestication to a limited extent. It is hunted for its flesh, which is highly esteemed, and is said to resemble pork.

***wôm̐b'-ў** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *womb*, s. ; *-y.*] Hollow, capacious.

"That caves and *womby* vaultages of France."
Shakesp. : Henry V., iii. 4.

women (as **wĭm'-mĭn**), *s. pl.* [Woman.]

women's rights, *s. pl.* The name given to the claims advanced on behalf of women who demand that their sex shall, as far as possible, be put on a footing of legal and social equality with men. The agitation for women's rights dates from the middle of the present century, and has been most active within the United States and Britain, in which countries its progress has been very considerable. Women claim the right of suffrage, on the ground that they pay taxes for their property, and have an equal claim with man to a voice in making the laws ; they desire to share with men the higher educational opportunities, to enter trades and professions on the same terms with men, to have equal control of their property and children, and to have a voice in making the laws of marriage and divorce, which, they say, press with unequal severity upon them. Many of these demands have been accorded them, and it seems as if before many years all would be. As regards suffrage, in one of the states of this country, Wyoming, women have full suffrage, and in many of the states partial suffrage. In England they possess the municipal, and may soon gain the parliamentary suffrage.

womenkind (as **wĭm'-mĭn-kīnd**), *s.* [Eng. *women*, and *kind*, s.] The same as Womankind, 2. (q.v.).

"Nobody need fear to take his *womenkind* to the smallest and meanest of suburban races."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

wŏn, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Win, *s.*]

***wŏn, *wone, *won-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wunian* = to dwell ; cogn. with Icel. *una* = to dwell.]

1. To dwell.

"There's auld Rob Morris that *wons* in yon glen."
Burns : Auld Rob Morris.

2. To be accustomed. [Wont, *v.*]

***won, *wone,** *s.* [Won, *v.*]

1. A dwelling, a habitation.

"The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan."
Beaumont : Psyche.

2. Custom, habit.

"To liven in debt was ever his *wone*."
Chaucer : Troilus & Cressida, 837. (Prol.)

***wonde,** *v.i.* [A.S. *wandian*, from *windan* = to wind or turn away.] To turn away or desist through fear ; to fear, to revere.

"Love well love, for no might will it *wonde*."
Chaucer : Legend of Good Women ; Dido, 1,185.

wŏn'-dẽr, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *wundor* = a portent ; cogn. with Dut. *wonder* ; Icel. *undr* (for *vundr*) ; Dan. & Sw. *under* ; O. H. Ger. *wuntar* ; Ger. *wunder*. From the same root as A.S. *windan* = to wind, so that the original sense is awe, lit. that from which one turns aside, or that which is turned from.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Something which excites a feeling of surprise combined with admiration or awe ; something strange, wonderful, or marvellous ; a marvel, a miracle, a cause of wonder, a prodigy.

"Be you in the park about midnight, at Herne's oak, and you shall see *wonders*."—*Shakesp. : Merry Wives*, v. 1.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the mind or sight of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or inexplicable, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. Wonder expresses less than astonishment, and much less than amazement.

"For my part I am so attired in *wonder*,
I know not what to say."
Shakesp. : Much Ado, iv. 1.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that all animals feel wonder.

3. Admiration.

"In silent *wonder* of still-gazing eyes."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 84.

II. *Phrenol. :* One of the sentiments in the system of Spurzheim. It tends to make men eager to see whatever is wonderful, and to create belief in the supernatural. Its organ is situated on each side of the head, not far from the summit, between ideality and hope. Called also Marvellousness. [Phrenology.]

***B.** *As adj. :* Wonderful.

"There sponge anone peraventure
Of flowers such a *wonder* sight,"
Gower : C. A., i.

***C.** *As adv. :* Wonderfully, marvellously.

"Benigne he was and *wonder* diligent."
Chaucer : C. T. 486. (Prol.)

¶ (1) *A nine days' wonder :* Something which causes sensation for a short time, and is then forgotten.

(2) *Seven wonders of the world :*

Antiq. : The Pyramids of Egypt ; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon ; the Tomb of Mausolos ; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus ; the Colossus of Rhodes ; the statue of Zeus by Phidias, the Pharos of Egypt, or the Palace of Cyrus cemented with gold.

(3) *Wonder of the World :*

Bot. : Panax Ginseng.

*** wonder-maze,** *v.t.* To astonish, to amaze.

"Sometimes with words that *wonder-maze* men."
Davies : Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51.

*** wonder-rap,** *v.t.* To seize or strike with wonder.

"O sight of force, to *wonder-rap* all eyes."
Davies : Muses' Sacrifice, p. 27.

wonder-stone, *s.*

Geol. : A bed occurring in the Red Marl, near Wells, Somersetshire, and described as "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow, transparent crystals of carbonate of lime, disseminated through a dark-red, earthy dolomite." (*Woodward : Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 135.)

wonder-stricken, *a.* Struck with wonder, astonishment, or amazement.

† **wonder-waiting,** *a.* Expecting something wonderful. (*Special coinage.*)

"And little Wilhelmine looks up
With *wonder-waiting* eyes."
Southey : After Blenheim.

*** wonder-worker,** *s.* One who performs wonders or wonderful things.

*** wonder-working,** *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

*** wonder-wounded,** *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise ; amazed.

"Like *wonder-wounded* hearers."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, v. 1.

wŏn'-dẽr, *wun-der, * won-dre, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wundrian.*] [Wonder, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To be struck with wonder or surprise ; to marvel ; to be amazed. (Followed by *at*, and formerly also by *of*, *on*, or *with.*)

"I *wonder of* their being here together."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

2. To look with or feel admiration ; to admire.

"Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white."
Shakesp. : Sonnet 98.

3. To entertain or feel some doubt or curiosity about ; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety : as, I *wonder* if he will arrive in time.

¶ *I wonder,* often = I should like to know.
"A boy or a child, I *wonder.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To be curious about; to wish to know.
"Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,596.

2. To strike with wonder; to surprise, to amaze.
"She has a sedativeness that *wonders* me still more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* iv. 278.

¶ We *admire* what is excellent, noble, glorious, eminent; we are *surprised* simply at what is *unexpected;* we *wonder* at what is extraordinary, lofty, great, or striking, although it may not be unexpected. (*Trench.*)

* **wŏn'-dĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *wonder; -ed.*] Having performed wonders; having the power of performing wonders; wonder-working.
"So rare a *wondered* father."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

wŏn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wonder,* v.; *-er.*] One who wonders.

wŏn'-dĕr-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Ger. *wunderblume.*]
Anthrop.: A popular name in Teutonic folk-tales for a flower endowed with miraculous power, especially with regard to the discovery of buried treasure. Grimm thinks that the name Forget-me-not applied to the Germander Speedwell and Myosotis has reference to this supposed miraculous power, and that the "sentimental" explanation came later. (See extract.)
"The folk-tales simply call it a beautiful *wonder-flower,* which the favoured person finds and sticks in his hat: all at once entrance and exit stand open for him to the treasure of the mountain. If inside the cavern he has filled his pockets, and bewildered at the sight of the valuables, had laid aside his hat, a warning voice rings in his ear as he departs, Forget not the best! . . . In a twinkling all has disappeared, and the road is never to be found again."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.), iii. 971, 972.

wŏn'-dĕr-fŭl, * **won-der-fol,** * **won-dir-ful,** * **won-der-vol,** * **woun-der-fulle,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *wonder; -full.*]
A. *As adj.:* Adapted or of a nature to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprising, astonishing, marvellous, strange.
"Things too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not."
—*Job* xlii. 3.
B. *As adv.:* Wonderfully. (Now a vulgar use. See example.)
"The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great."—*2 Chronicles* ii. 9.

wŏn'-dĕr-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wonderful: -ly.*] In a wonderful manner or degree; in a manner or degree to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; marvellously, remarkably.
"God had *wonderfully* brought this precious volume to light."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

wŏn'-dĕr-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wonderful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wonderful, surprising, or marvellous.
"The perception of greatness, or *wonderfulness,* or beauty in objects."—*Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination.* (Arg.)

wŏn'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Wonder, *v.*]

wŏn'-dĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wondering; -ly.*] In a wondering manner; with wonder.
"Looking at his friend *wonderingly.*"—*Fenn: Man with a Shadow,* ch. xlvi.

wŏn'-dĕr-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *wonder,* and *land.*] A land or country of marvels or wonders.
"Lo, Bruce in *wonderland* is quite at home."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 186.

* **wŏn'-dĕr-lў,** * **won-der-lich,** *adv.* [A.S. *wunderlic* = wonder-like.] Wonderfully.
"Myn herte is *wonderly* begone
With coumsaile, whereof witte is one."
Gower: C. A., iii.

wŏn'-dĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *wonder; -ment.*]
1. Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement.
"And all the common sights they view
Their *wonderment* engage."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 2.
2. Something wonderful, strange, or marvellous; a wonder.
"A chap don't need to go to foreign parts to come across *wonderments.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 4, 1885.

* **wŏn'-dĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Wondrous.]

* **wŏn'-dĕrs,** *adv. & a.* [Eng. *wonder,* with adverbial suff. *-s.*]
A. *As adv.:* Wonderfully, exceedingly.
"*Wonders* dere."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. ii.
B. *As adj.:* Wonderful, wondrous.
"Ye be *wonders* men." *Skelton: Magnificence,* 90.

* **wŏn'-dĕrs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wonders; -ly.*] Wonderfully, wondrously. (*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 134.)

wŏn'-dĕr-strŭck, *a.* [Eng. *wonder,* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise; wonder-stricken.
"Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 395.

wŏn'-dĕr-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *wonder,* and *work.*] A wonderful or marvellous work or action; a marvel, a wonder.
"The *wonderworks* of God and Nature's hand."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 10.

wŏn'-drŏŭs, * **wŏn-dĕr-ŏŭs,** *a. & adv.* [A corruption of the earlier *wonders* (q.v.).]
A. *As adj.:* Such as to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; wonderful, marvellous, strange.
"That I may . . . tell of all thy *wondrous* works."
—*Psalm* xxvi. 7.
B. *As adv.:* In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully, surprisingly, remarkably, exceedingly.
"This universal frame thus *wondrous* fair."
Cowper: Retirement.

wŏn'-drŏŭs-lў, * **wŏn'-dĕr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [A corruption of the earlier *wondersly* (q.v.).]
1. In a wonderful manner or degree; wonderfully.
"The erle . . . fortyfied it *wonderously.*"
Fabyan: Cronycle.
2. In a strange manner.
"Then med'cines *wondrously* compos'd the skilful leech apply'd." *Chapman.* (*Todd.*)

wŏn'-drŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wondrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wondrous or wonderful; wonderfulness.

* **wone,** * **wonne,** *s.* [Wone, *v.*]
1. A dwelling, a habitation.
"Nis not a tile yet within our *wones.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,688.
2. Habit, custom, wont.

* **wone,** * **wonne,** *v.i.* [A.S. *wunian* = to dwell, to remain, to continue in: *gewunian* = to be accustomed; *wuna* = custom, use; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *gewonen* = to be used to, *gewonlich* = customary; Ger. *gewohnen* = to be used to, pa. par. *gewohnt* = wont; *wohnen* = to dwell.] [Wont, *a. & v.*]
1. To dwell, to reside.
"Wher as ther *woned* a man of great honour."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,745.
2. To be accustomed or wont.

* **woned,** *a.* [Wone, *v.*] Accustomed, wont.
"Thou wert aye *woned* ech louer reprehend."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, i. 511.

* **wong,** *s.* [A.S.] A field. (*Spelman.*)

wŏn'-gą wŏn'-gą, *s.* [Native name.]
Ornith.: Leucosarcia picata, a large Australian pigeon, noted for the delicacy of its flesh. Length about fifteen inches; mantle gray, brow, throat, and under-surface white, sides of head light gray; bridles, a triangular patch, and two broad lines on upper part of head black; feathers on sides with dark triangular metallic spots, anterior wing-feathers brown, outer tail-feathers white at tip, lower tail-coverts dark brown, becoming lighter at tips; beak purplish-black, feet reddish. According to Gould the bird is confined to the south-eastern portion of Australia.

wŏng'-shў wŏng'-skў, *s.* [Chin.] The Chinese name for the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora,* which yield a large quantity of a yellow colouring matter. The aqueous extract colours wool and silk without mordants; cotton must first be mordanted with a tin solution.

* **won-ing,** * **won-ning,** *s.* [Wone, *v.*] Dwelling, habitation.
"His *wonning* was ful fayre upon an heth."
Chaucer: C. T., 609. (Prol.)

* **wonning-place,** *s.* A dwelling-place.
"They had reserved for me this *wonning-place.*"
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

* **wonne,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Win, *v.*]

* **wonne,** *v.i. & s.* [Wone, *v.* & *s.*]

won-ner, *s.* [Wonder.] (*Scotch.*)

wŏn't, *v.i.* [See def.] A contraction of *woll not* = will not.

wŏnt, * **woont,** *a. & s.* [Prop. the pa. par. of *won* = to dwell, having taken the place of *woned,* from A.S. *wunian* = to dwell, to remain, to continue in; *gewunian* = to dwell, to be accustomed to; allied to *wuna* = custom, use. Cf. Icel. *vanr* = accustomed; *vani* = a usage; *venja* = to accustom; M. H. Ger. *gewon;* O. H. Ger. *giwon* = accustomed; M. H. Ger. *gewon;* O. H. Ger. *giwona* = usage.] [Wone, *v.*]
A. *As adj.:* Accustomed; having a certain habit, custom, or usage; using or doing customarily.
"That hearth, my sire was *wont* to grace."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.
B. *As subst.* (for *wone,* s., by confusion with *wont,* a.): Custom, habit, use, usage.
"Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk.'
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

wŏnt, * **wonte,** *v.i. & t.* [Wont, *a.*]
A. *Intransitive:*
1. To be wont or accustomed; to be used or habituated; to use.
"Of me that *wonted* to rejoice."
Surrey: State of his Mind, &c.
* 2. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.
"The king's fisher *wonts* commonly by the water side and nestles in hollow banks."—*L'Estrange.*
* **B.** *Trans.:* To accustom, to habituate, to use.
"Those that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins."—*Adams: Works,* i. 354.

wŏnt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Wont, *v. Wonted* is a double formation = *woned-ed.*]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. Customary, or familiar by being frequently done, used, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; habitual, usual.
"Montague spoke with even more than his *wonted* ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.
* 2. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, or the like; used.
"She was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove."—*L'Estrange.*

* **wŏnt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wonted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wonted, accustomed, or habituated.
"My judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **wŏnt'-lĕss,** * **wont-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *wont, s.; -less.*] Unaccustomed, unused, unusual.
"What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire."
Spenser: Hymne in Honour of Beautie.

woô, wo, * **woghe,** * **wowe,** * **wow-en,** * **wouwe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *wógian, áwógian* = to woo; lit. = to bend, to incline; hence, to incline another towards one's self; from *wóh* (stem *wóg-,* pl. *wóge*) = bent, curved, crooked; *wóh* = a bending aside, a turning aside.]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To court; to solicit in love.
"When she was young you *woo'd* her."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.
* 2. To invite with importunity; to solicit; to try to prevail on or induce to do something.
"Hath a hundred times *woo'd* me to steal it."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.
3. To seek to gain or bring about; to invite.
"*Woo* your own destruction."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To court; to make love.
"Careless to please, with insolence ye *woo!*"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 320.
2. To ask, to solicit, to seek.
"Sing and let me *woo* no more."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 3.

woô, *s.* [Wool.] (*Scotch.*)

* **woôd,** * **wod,** * **wode,** *a.* [A.S. *wód* = mad, raging; cogn. with Icel. *ódhr* = raging, frantic; Goth. *wods* = mad; Dut. *woede* = madness; M. H. Ger. *wuot;* Ger. *wuth;* Lat. *vates* = a prophet.] Mad, furious, frantic, raging.
"Flemynges, lyke *wood* tygres."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1299).

woŏd, * **wode,** *s.* [A.S. *wudu,* orig. *widu;* cogn. with Icel. *vidhr* = a tree, wood; Dan. *ved;* Sw. *ved;* M. H. Ger. *wite;* O. H. Ger. *witu;* Irish *fiodh* = a wood, a tree; *fiodais* = shrubs, underwood; Gael. *fiodh* = timber, wood, a wilderness; *fiodhach* = shrubs; Welsh *gwŷdd* = trees; *gwyddeli* = bushes, brakes.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest.

"From Badby I rode through some *woods*."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 394.

(2) The substance of trees. [II. 1.]

(3) Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. (In this sense the word denotes not only standing trees suitable for buildings, &c., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, planks, &c. [TIMBER.]

* **2.** *Fig.:* A crowded mass or collection of anything; a forest. (The Lat. *sylva* = a wood, is used in the same manner.)

"A blaze of bucklers and a *wood* of spears."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 161.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* [WOOD-ENGRAVING].

2. *Bot., Veget. Physiol., &c.:* Botanists use the term wood in two senses: first, the portion of the stem and branches which intervenes between the pith and the bark, without reference to whether it is hard or soft; and second, the hard portion of the stem and branches of a tree or shrub, the soft substance existing in similar situations in an herb being denied the name of wood. No wood exists in the embryo of an exogen, which at the outset consists wholly of cellular tissue. Soon after it has germinated, however, fine ligneous fibres descend from the cotyledons to the radicle, meeting in the centre of the embryo, and constituting a fine ligneous axis. Somewhat similarly, each leaf, after the tree or shrub has grown, sends down elaborated sap, which forms a layer, sheath, or ring of cambium inside the bark. [CAMBIUM.] The cambium layer generates fibro-vascular bundles, the inner portion being woody [XYLEM] and the outer portion less solid. [BAST, PHLOEM.] At first the bundles are separate from each other, but ultimately they unite and constitute a hollow cylinder around the central pith. This process continuing, especially in spring, new wood is added around the old, and being softer than that previously existing, is called alburnum or sap-wood, the other being denominated duramen, or heart-wood (q.v.). The intermission of growth in winter leaves a circular mark on the stem, well seen in a cross section, thus giving rise to a series of annual zones. [ZONE.] Exogenous wood is traversed by medullary rays (q.v.). In woody endogens, such as palms, there is no proper cambium layer, nor is there a central pith, but the fibro-vascular bundles are separated from each other, and may be seen on a cross section scattered irregularly over the whole breadth of the stem, but more numerous, closer together, and harder near the circumference than towards the centre. In the stems of the woody acrogens (Tree-ferns) there is a circle of fibro-vascular bundles not far from the exterior of the stem. The cross-section shews these to be, as a rule, united in pairs. [FOSSIL-WOOD, SILICIFIED-WOOD.]

¶ The preservation of the forests of the United States has been a much-mooted question of recent years, the rapid felling of trees rendering it probable that the woodland would all disappear unless active measures were taken to preserve it. Many of the states now have Forestry Associations, and a National Forestry Congress has been held which did much to call attention to the importance of this subject. The turning point has perhaps been reached, and the rapid destruction of the woodland promises to be checked.

3. *Her.:* The same as HURST (q.v.).

4. *Music (Pl.):* That class of wind-instruments constructed of wood, ivory, or the like, the principal of which are the flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, &c., in contradistinction to the strings and brass.

(2) *Drawn from the wood:* Drawn from the cask. Applied to wines and beers which are supplied to the consumer direct from the cask.

(3) *Wine in the wood:* Wine in cask, as distinguished from wine bottled or decanted.

wood-acid, *s.* [WOOD-VINEGAR.]

wood-almond, *s.*

Bot.: Hippocratea comosa. [HIPPOCRATEA.]

wood-anemone, *s.*

Bot.: Anemone nemorosa. Rootstock horizontal, woody; leaves trifoliate, with the leaflets few, lanceolate, lobed, and cut, remote from the flower; involucre similar to their petiolate, stem with a single flower on a scape, sepals six, rarely five to nine, resembling petals, sometimes tinged on the outside with purple; point of achene not feathery. Common in Britain in moist woods and pastures, on mountain sides, &c., flowering from March to June.

wood-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica rufa, an exceedingly common British species. Head and thorax rusty red, with a blackish-brown tinge in parts, legs and abdomen of the latter hue; the largest workers are about a quarter of an inch long. Found in woods, where it heaps up a great mass of vegetable fragments, beneath which the nest is continued in a great extent of subterranean passages and chambers. The wood-ant possesses no sting, but has the power of ejecting its acid secretion to keep enemies at a distance.

wood-apple, *s.*

Bot.: Feronia Elephantum. [FERONIA, 3.]

wood-ashes, *s. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-avens, *s.*

Bot.: Geum intermedium, a hybrid between *G. urbanum* and *G. rivale,* not uncommon in Britain in damp woods.

wood-baboon, *s.*

Zool.: Cynocephalus leucophæus; allied to, but smaller than the Mandrill (q.v.). It is a native of the coast of Guinea; fur greenish, whitish beneath; callosities scarlet. Called also Cinereous Baboon, Drill, and Yellow Baboon.

wood-bird, *s.* A bird which lives in the woods.

"The *wood-birds* ceased from singing."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, vi.

wood-blade, *s.*

Bot.: Luzula sylvatica.

wood-boring, *a.* Capable of boring through wood.

Wood-boring shrimp:

Zool.: Chelura terebrans.

* **wood-born,** * **wood-borne,** *a.* Born in the woods.

"The *wood-borne* people fall before her flat."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 16.

wood-bound, *a.* Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

wood-brick, *s.* [WOODEN-BRICK.]

wood-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: The genus Lasiommata (q.v.).

wood carpet, *s.* A floor-covering made of slats, or more ornamental shapes, glued or cemented upon a cloth backing. This has come into considerable use in large halls and similar places, and is made attractive by the variety of patterns produced by the use of woods of different shades of color and arranged to form various geometrical and other designs.

wood-carving, *s.*

1. The art or process of carving wood into ornamental figures or of decorating wood by carving on it.

2. A device or figure carved on or out of wood.

wood-cell, wood-fibre, *s.*

Bot.: A cell or fibre of the type Prosenchyma (q.v.). Such cells are always fusiform, thickened, lignified, unbranched, and, as a rule, furnished with very small, bordered pits. Called also Libriform-cells. (*Thomé.*)

wood-charcoal, *s.* [CHARCOAL.]

* **wood choir,** *s.* A chorus of birds in a wood. (*Coleridge.*)

wood-copper, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

wood-corn, *s.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors to the lord, for the liberty of picking up dried or broken wood.

* **wood-cracker,** *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"He (Plot) writes (*Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.*, p. 175) of a bird 'sometimes seen, but oftener heard in the Park at Woodstock, from the noise that it makes commonly called the *Wood-cracker*' described to me (for I had not the happiness to see it) to be about the bigness of a sparrow, with a blue back and a reddish breast, a wide mouth, and a long bill, which it puts into a crack or splinter of a rotten bough of a tree, and makes a noise as if it were rending asunder, with that violence, that the noise may be heard at least twelve score yards, some have ventured to say a mile, from the place.' It will be seen that the bird described was a Nuthatch, but the noise was no doubt made by a woodpecker."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 447 (Note r.)

wood-craft, *s.* [WOODCRAFT.]

wood-cricket, *s.* [NEMOBIUS.]

wood-crowfoot, *s.*

Bot.: Anemone nemorosa. (*Prior.*)

wood-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted by woods.

"The *wood-crown'd* cliffs that o'er the lake recline."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

wood-culver, *s.* The wood-pigeon. (*Prov.*)

wood-cut, *s.* An engraving on wood, or a print or impression from such engraving.

wood cutter, *s.*

1. One who cuts wood or timber.

2. One who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

wood cutting, *s.*

1. The act or employment of cutting wood or timber by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.

2. Wood-engraving (q.v.).

"It is vexatious to see much good *wood-cutting* bestowed on such poor and inexpressive drawings."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Sept. 5, 1884.

wood-demon, *s.*

Anthrop.: A demon supposed to inhabit woods and to prey on travellers. [FOREST-SPIRITS.]

"The terrific cry of the *wood-demon* is heard in the Finland forest."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 222.

wood-dove, *s.* The Wood-pigeon (q.v.).

wood-drink, *s.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.

"The drinking elder-wine or *wood-drinks* are very useful."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

wood-duck, *s.* [SUMMER-DUCK.]

wood-engraver, *s.* An artist who engraves on wood.

wood-engraving, *s.* The art of engraving upon wood blocks for printing purposes. It is mainly employed in pictorial illustration, and has the advantage over engravings on copper and steel that the illustrations and letter-press can be set up and printed together. The blocks on which the engravings are made are prepared from box wood for all fine work, and from pear or other close-grained wood for larger work. A very fine surface is given to the block upon which the subject to be engraved is drawn or photographed. The work is executed by gravers of various shapes, the principle of the art being that the lines intended to appear when printed are left standing, all the white parts being cut away. In steel and copper-plate engraving the principle is reversed, the lines intended to appear being cut into the plate.

wood everlasting pea, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus sylvestris. Called also the Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. It has large, greenish flowers, with purple veins, and is found wild in the middle and south of England.

wood fiend, *s.*

Anthrop.: A wood-demon (q.v.).

"The groups of malicious *wood-fiends* so obviously devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the forest wanderer."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 222.

wood-fretter, *s.* An insect or worm that eats into wood.

wood-gas, *s.* Carburetted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-gear, *s.* Cog-wheels of wood; used sometimes in roughly-made cider mills and presses, &c., and formerly in clocks. Apple, pear, dog, and box wood are good timber for the purpose.

* **wood-geld,** *s.*

Law: The money paid for the cutting of wood within a forest.

wood-germander, *s.* The same as WOOD-SAGE (q.v.).

wood-gnat, *s.*

Entom.: Culex nemorosus, a British species.

It frequents woods, but does not come into houses.

***wood-god,** *s.* A sylvan deity.

"*Wood-gods*, and satyres, and swift dryades."
Spenser: Virgil; Gnat.

wood-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sorghum*, or *Androvogon nutans*; (2) *Luzula sylvatica.*

wood-grinder, *s.* A machine for rasping wooden blocks, to make paper-pulp. [WOOD-PAPER.]

wood-grouse, *s.* The Capercailzie (q.v.).

wood-hanging, *s.* Thin veneer on a paper backing, to be used as wall-paper. (*Amer.*)

wood-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Ocydromus (q.v.).

wood-hole, *s.* A place where wood is stored or laid up.

"Confounded, to the dark recess I fly
Of *wood-hole*." *Philips.* (*Todd.*)

wood-hoopoes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Irrisor, sometimes placed with the Upupidæ, but, by some authorities, raised to the rank of a family, Irrisoridæ. There are twelve species, strictly confined to Africa, ranging from Abyssinia to the west coast, and south to Cape Colony. Bill curved; tail very long and strongly graduated; dark, metallic plumage, inclining more or less to black. They form a connecting link between the true Hoopoes and the Hornbills.

wood-house, *s.*

1. A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

2. A house constructed of wood.

wood humble-bee, *s.*

Entom.: Bombus lucorum.

wood-ibises, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Tantalus (q.v.).

wood-iron, *s.*

Min.: A variety of limonite (q.v.) having a structure resembling that of wood.

wood-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: Daphne laureola. (*Prior.*)

wood-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A young oak or other timber plant laid down among the hawthorn, whitethorn, or other smaller trees planted to make hedges.

***wood-leaf,** *s.* A leaf gathered in the woods. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

wood-lice, *s.* A family of terrestrial crustaceans (Oniscidæ) of the order Isopoda. The body is oval and flattened, the head bears a long pair of antennæ, a pair of lateral eyes and jaws. There are seven pairs of legs on the thorax and six on the abdomen. All live on land, in damp places, hiding during the day and seeking their food at night. There are in all about 18 genera and 250 species. They are vegetarian animals and do some damage in gardens.

wood-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Convallaria majalis, the Sweet-scented Lily of the Valley. (*Prior.*) [CONVALLARIA.]

***wood-lock,** *s.*

Naut.: A block in the scores of the sternpost to keep the rudder from lifting off its bearings.

wood-louse, *s.*

Zool.: Any species or individual of the family Oniscidæ (q.v.). [ARMADILLO, 2.]

***wood-meil,** *s.* Wadmall (q.v.).

wood-mite, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The family Oribatidæ.

***wood-monger,** *s.* A wood-seller; a dealer in wood.

"One Smith, a *wood-monger* of Westminster."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 547.

wood-moss, *s.* Moss growing on wood.

***wood-mote,** *s.* The ancient name of the forest court, now the Court of Attachment, otherwise called the Forty-Days Court.

wood-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: Mus sylvaticus, the Long-tailed Field Mouse, common over the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. It is a little larger than the Common Mouse, with a proportionately longer tail; yellowish-brown on upper surface, whitish beneath.

wood-naphtha, *s.*

Chem.: The neutral crude distillate obtained from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. It contains from 75 to 85 per cent. of pure wood spirit, or methylic alcohol, 5 to 10 per cent. of acetone, with much smaller proportions of creosote, aldehyde, hydrocarbon oils, and other substances that are but little known. In its most rectified condition it possesses a specific gravity of ·830.

wood-nightshade, *s.* [WOODY-NIGHTSHADE.]

*** wood-note,** *s.* A wild or natural note, like that of a forest bird, as the wood-lark, thrush, or nightingale.

"Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild."
Milton: L'Allegro, 134.

wood-nut, *s.*

Bot.: Corylus Avellana. [HAZEL.]

wood-nymph, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dryad (q.v.).

"The *wood-nymphs* decked with daisies trim."
Milton: Comus, 120.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The genus Thalurania (q.v.).

***wood-offering,** *s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

"We cast the lots for the *wood-offering*."—*Neh.* x. 34.

wood-oil, *s.* An oil produced by several Burmese trees, spec. by *Dipterocarpus lævis* and *D. turbinatus.* [DIPTEROCARPUS-BALSAM.]

wood-opal, *s.*

Min.: An opal form of silica which has gradually replaced the organic structures of trees; a pseudomorph of a mineral after a vegetable structure.

wood-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus Syrnium (q.v.).

wood-paper, *s.* Paper made of wood reduced to a pulp by mechanical or chemical means; more usually by a combination of the two.

wood-pavement, *s.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood. Wood pavements have been laid down at various times during the present century, in many cities, and with varied degress of success. They are now used to a considerable extent in Chicago, and in other cities and towns of this country and Europe. Success depends largely upon the kinds of wood used and the care with which they are laid. The wood is cut into round or hexagonal blocks, of proper length, and laid on end on a suitably prepared basis. The interstices are then filled with gravel, tar, or other preservative material. Where properly laid they have proved successful, and possess certain advantages not possessed by stone pavements.

wood-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Orobus tuberosus = *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.*

wood-pie, *s.* A name given to the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major.*

wood-pigeon, *s.* [WOODPIGEON.]

wood-pile, *s.* A stack of wood piled up for fuel.

wood rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Neotoma (q.v.). *Neotoma floridana*, the Common Wood-rat, is called also the Florida Rat. *N. cinerea* is the Bushy-tailed Wood Rat.

wood-reed, wood small-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Calamagrostis Epigeios. It is two to six feet high, with very long, flat, scabrid leaves, glaucous beneath, and panicles of purplish-brown flowers. [CALAMAGROSTIS.] So named to distinguish it from the Pool-reed, *Phragmites communis.*

wood-roof, wood-ruff, *s.* [WOODRUFF.]

wood-rush, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Luzula (q.v.).

wood-sage, *s.*

Bot.: Teucrium Scorodonia. It is one to two feet high, with oblong ovate, very much wrinkled leaves, green on both sides, and downy; inflorescence in one-sided lateral or terminal racemes of yellowish-white flowers. It is extremely bitter, and has been used as a substitute for hops. It is common in Great Britain in woods and dry stony places, and is found also on the European continent and in North Africa.

*** wood-sale,** *s.* The act of selling wood.

Wood-sale time: The time for selling wood.

"A sort of lusty bib-men sat
In *wood-sale time* to sell a cops by great."
Sylvester: The Captaines, p. 248.

wood-sandpiper, *s.*

Ornith.: Totanus glareola, a rare British visitor. It is about ten inches long; general plumage shades of brown above, spotted and barred with white; under surface grayish-white to white.

wood-sare, *s.* Cuckoo-spit (q.v.).

"The froth called *wood-sare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage."—*Bacon.*

wood-screw, *s.* A metallic screw for carpenters' and joiners' use in securing pieces of work together.

*** wood-sere,** *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The time when there is no sap in the tree.

"From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *wood-sere*, whatever thou cropest shall die."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

B. *As adj.:* Spongy, loose.

"The soil . . . is a poor *wood-sere* land very natural for the production of oaks especially."—*Aubrey: Miscell.*, p. 211.

wood-shock, *s.*

Zool.: [PEKAN, 2.].

wood-shrikes, *s. pl.* [PRIONOPIDÆ.]

wood-skin, *s.* A large canoe used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple-heart tree and the simari or locust tree. Some of these canoes are so large as to carry twenty to twenty-five persons. (*Simmonds.*)

wood-soot, *s.* Soot from burnt wood. It is useful as a manure.

wood-sorrel, * wood-sore, * wood-sour, * wood-sower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Oxalis, spec. *O. acetosella.* [OXALIS.]

wood-speck, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q.v.).

"Of *picus martius*, the *wood-speck*, many kinds."—*Browne: Norfolk Birds.*

wood-spirit, *s.* [METHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

wood-spite, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q.v.).

"The tail consists of ten feathers only, as in *Wood-spites*."—*Willughby: Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 145.

wood-spurge, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Characias, the Upright Red-spurge.

wood-stamp, *s.* An engraved or carved stamp formed of a block of wood, to impress figures or colours on fabrics.

wood-star, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any Hummingbird of the genera Chætocercus, Doricha, or Myrtis.

wood-stone, *s.*

Min.: A chert (q.v.) which has replaced wood.

wood-stops, *s. pl.*

Music: Organ stops, the pipes of which are of wood.

wood-strawberry, *s.*

Bot.: Fragaria vesca. Called also Wild-strawberry. [FRAGARIA, STRAWBERRY.]

wood-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as SWALLOW-SHRIKE (q.v.). The Common Wood-swallow is *Artamus sordidus.*

wood-tar, *s.* Tar obtained from wood.

wood-tin, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q.v.), with concentric and fibrous structure.

wood-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Vicia sylvatica; a species with branched tendrils and white flowers with

blue veins. Found in Great Britain in rocky woods, but is rare.

wood-vine, *s.*

Bot. : Bryonia dioica.

wood-vinegar, *s.* [VINEGAR.]

wood-walker, *s.*

Zool. : A popular name for the genus Hylobates, of which it is a literal translation. [GIBBON, HYLOBATES.]

wood-warbler, *s.*

Ornithology :

† 1. The Wood-wren (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) : [MNIOTILTIDÆ].

* **wood-ward,** *s.* A woodreeve, a forester.

wood-wasp, *s.*

Entom. : Vespa sylvestris. It builds an oval nest, which it suspends from the branch of a tree.

wood-witch, *s.*

Bot. : Phallus impudicus. [PHALLUS, 2.]

wood-work, *s.* Work formed of wood; that part of any structure which is composed of wood.

wood-worm, *s.* A worm that is bred in wood.

wood-wren, *s.*

Ornith. : Phylloscopus sibilatrix († *Sylvia sylvicola*), a summer visitant to Britain, often confounded with the Willow-wren (q.v.), from which, however, it may be distinguished by its larger wings, a broad streak of sulphur-yellow over the eye and ear-coverts, and its plumage, which is green above and white below. It differs, also, from most of the Warblers in eating neither fruit nor berries, but subsisting on insects or their larvæ. The nest is oval, domed, and placed on the ground; eggs six, transparent, white, thickly spotted with dark-purplish-brown.

wood (2), *s.* [WOAD.]

wood-waxen, *s.* [WOAD-WAXEN.]

wood (1), *v.t. & i.* [WOOD (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To supply with wood; to get in supplies of wood for.

"Our next employment was *wooding* and watering our squadron."—*Anson : Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

* 2. To hide or place in a wood.

"Wee landed, and faire and easily followed for a smal time after them, who had *wooded* themselves we know not where."—*Hacluyt : Voyages*, iii. 259.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To take in or get supplies of wood.

"Continued their *wooding* and watering till the 6th."—*Anson : Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. x.

* **woôd** (2), * **wode,** *v.i.* [WOOD, *a.*] To be or act as one mad; to rave.

"He stareth and *wodeth* in his advertence."
Chaucer : C. T., 15,986.

wood'-bine, wood'-bynd, * **wod-bynde,** *s.* [A.S. *wudebinde* = ivy, because it binds or winds round trees.]

Botany :

1. The Honeysuckle (q.v.).

2. *Polygonum Convolvulus.* It is one to four feet long, has an angular twining stem, and cordate sagittate leaves. Found in fields and waste places in Britain, and now quite generally domesticated in America.

¶ *Gone where the woodbine twineth :* Gone up the spout [SPOUT, *s.*, ¶]; departed; disappeared; met with failure. (*U. S. Slang.*)

wood'-bŭr-y-type, *s.* [Named from the inventor of the process, Mr. Woodbury, a London photographer.]

Photog : A method of obtaining permanent impressions from a photograph. A film of bichromatized gelatine on a sheet of glass is exposed under a photographic negative, and the portion unacted upon by the light washed away with water, leaving the printed parts in relief. After drying it is laid on a perfectly flat metallic plate, and a sheet of lead pressed down upon it by a powerful press, an exact mould being thus obtained. A viscous solution of gelatine mixed with a small proportion of a pigment or dye is next poured over the mould, and a sheet of strongly sized paper placed on top and firmly squeezed. On carefully removing the paper a perfect impression is obtained, and this is fixed by immersing in a strong solution of alum. Any number of copies may be obtained from the same mould.

wood'-chăt, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *chat.*]

Ornith. : Lanius auriculatus, an African Shrike, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, and visiting Europe, and occasionally Britain, in the summer. The popular name is misleading, as the bird has no affinity with the Chats, and to avoid confusion some authors call it the Woodchat-shrike. Length rather more than seven inches; upper parts mostly black, crown of head and nape chestnut-red, outer tail feathers, spots on wings, streak above the base of bill on each side, and under surface white.

woodchat-shrike, *s.* [WOODCHAT.]

wood'-chŭck, *s.* [Eng. *wood;* second element doubtful.]

Zool. : Arctomys monax, a small American burrowing rodent, ranging from the Carolinas to Hudson's Bay, and westward from the Atlantic coast to Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. Length from fifteen to eighteen inches; blackish or grizzled on upper surface, chestnut-red below; body stout, head broad and flat, legs short and thick. The Woodchuck is a vegetable feeder, and may be easily tamed. Called also the Ground-hog.

WOODCHUCK.

wood'-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *coal.*] Charcoal; also lignite or brown-coal.

wood-cŏck, *s.* [A.S. *wuducoc.*]

1. *Ornith. : Scolopax rusticula* (the *rusticola* of Linnæus is a misscript; cf. *Pliny : N. H.*, x. 54, in some editions 38); distributed over Europe, the north of Asia, and as far East as Japan, but not found in the United States or any part of North America, where it is replaced by a woodcock of different genus. The Woodcock is about thirteen inches long; upper surface varied with ruddy, yellowish, and ash tints, and marked with great black spots; lower parts yellowish-red with brown zigzags; quills striped with red and black on their external barbs, tail-feathers terminated above with gray and below with white. The female is rather larger and stouter than the male. One of the most interesting traits about the Woodcock is the fact of its occasionally conveying its young through the air; which is done by only one or two other birds. The fact was known in the middle of the eighteenth century; but White (lett. xxxi., to Pennant) rightly surmised that Scopoli erred in supposing that the young one was conveyed either by or in the bill. It is just as erroneous, however, to substitute the claws, as some have done, for the bill. When the parent bird wishes to convey her young one from a place of danger to one of safety, the tiny thing is gently pressed between the feet and against the breast, the aid of the bill only being resorted to when the burden has been hastily taken up. The American Woodcock, *Philohela minor*, is a smaller bird, but resembles the European species in plumage and habit, and, like it, is esteemed for the table.

2. *Zool. :* A collectors' name for some species of the genus Murex (q.v.), from the resemblance of the spines or the elongated tube to the bill of the Woodcock. *Murex tenuispina* is the Thorny Woodcock, and *M. haustellum* the Woodcock's (or Snipe's) Head.

3. *Fig. :* A simpleton; in allusion to the ease with which a woodcock allows itself to be taken in springes or nets set in the glades.

"But if I knew when you come next a burding,
I'le have a stronger noose to hold the *woodcock.*"
Beaum. & Flet. : Scornful Lady, iv.

¶ *Springes to catch woodcocks :* Arts to entrap simplicity. (*Shakesp. : Hamlet*, i. 3.)

woodcock-eye, *s.* A name for a snap-hook.

woodcock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. : Centriscus scolopax, the Trumpet-fish. Sir Thomas Browne (*Of Fishes, &c.*) calls it a Sea-woodcock.

woodcock-owl, *s.*

Ornith. : Asio accipitrinus († *Otus brachyotus*), the Short-eared Owl.

"A large proportion of the examples seen in this country are winter visitors that come from the north of Europe in October, and have in consequence been called *Woodcock-owls.*"—*Farrell : Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 163.

woodcock-pilot, *s.*

Ornith. : Regulus cristatus. [GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN.]

"The migrating bodies are usually preceded by flocks of tiny goldcrests: and so invariable is this rule that the latter have come to be called '*woodcock-pilots.*'"—*St. James's Gazette*, Mar. 14, 1887.

woodcock-shell, *s.* [WOODCOCK, 2.]

* **woodcock's head,** *s.* A tobacco pipe, from the fact that the early English pipes were often made in that form.

"I have not the breath of a *woodcock's head.*"—*Ben Jonson : Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 3.

woo'd-craft, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *craft.*]

1. Arboriculture; scientific forestry.

"I know this may have been done in Germany, where *woodcraft* is a science; but I have never heard of its having been even suggested in England."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 25, 1886.

2. Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, finding a track through a forest, &c.

"I do not know what we should have done without the handy Indian *woodcraft* of the guides, which now came greatly to the rescue."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 500.

woo'd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit. :* Supplied or covered with wood.

"Remote among the *wooded* hills."
Longfellow : Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

* 2. *Fig. :* Crowded; thick as trees in a wood.

"The hills are *wooded* with their partisans."
Beaum. & Flet. : Bonduca, i. 2.

woo'd-en (1), * **wod-den,** *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; *-en.*]

1. *Lit. :* Made of wood; consisting or composed of wood.

"They weare their haire tied on the top like a wreath of hay, and put a *wooden* pinne within it, or any other such thing instead of a nalle."—*Hacluyt : Voyages*, p. 203.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) Stiff, ungainly, clumsy, awkward.

"When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it."—*Collier : On Confidence.*

(2) Spiritless, expressionless. (See extract under WOODENNESS.)

wooden-brick, wood-brick, *s.* A brick-shaped block built into a wall to afford nail-hold in securing the inside wood-work.

wooden-clock, *s.* A clock in which the case, a large part of the machinery, &c., are made of wood.

wooden-headed, *a.* Stupid, dense, thick-headed; dull of apprehension.

* **wooden-horse,** *s.*

1. A ship.

"Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses.*"—*Fuller : Worthies*, ch. vi.

2. An erection made of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge, on which soldiers were set astride as a punishment, with muskets tied to their legs. The practice has long been discontinued.

wooden-leg, *s.* An artificial leg made of wood.

wooden-pavement, *s.* [WOOD-PAVEMENT.]

wooden-screw, *s.* A screw of wood, such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

wooden-spoon, *s.*

1. *Lit. :* A spoon made of wood and used for culinary purposes.

2. *Fig. :* [SPOON, *s.*, ¶ (4)].

* **wooden-shoes,** *s. pl.* An old nickname for Frenchmen, in reference to the sabots worn by them.

"Round-heads and *wooden-shoes* are standing jokes."
Addison : Drummer. (Prol.)

wooden-type, *s.* Large type, cut in wood, for posters, &c.

wooden-wall, *s.* The side of a ship; hence, a ship itself.

¶ When Athens was in imminent danger from the Persians, 483 B.C., during the invasion of Xerxes, the oracle at Delphi was consulted, and, intimating that the city and country were doomed to ruin, added that—when all was lost, a wooden wall should still shelter her citizens. The Athenian young men interpreted "a wooden wall" to signify ships; Themistocles, who had probably influenced the oracle to utter the prediction or counsel it had given, was of the same opinion; faith was put in the navy, and the result was the great victory of Salamis. It was from this incident that the expression, "The wooden walls of England," arose.

wooden-ware, *s.* A specific term for vessels, such as bowls, platters, spoons, butter-prints, &c. turned from wood; wooden articles of merchandise.

wooden-wedge, *s.* [WEDGE (2), *s.*]

wooden-wing, *s.*

Naut.: A lee-board.

* **woôd'-ĕn** (2), *a.* [Eng. *wood*, a.; *-en.*] Mad.

"A dog in the wood or a *wooden* dog."
Peele: Old Wives' Tale, i. 1.

* **wood'-ĕn-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *wooden* (1); *-ly.*] In a wooden manner; clumsily, stiffly, stupidly.

"How *woodenly* he would excuse himself."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 22.

† **wood'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wooden* (1); *-ness.*] Want of spirit or expression; clumsiness, awkwardness.

"One of them has produced more wooden pages than all other living writers (of the same rank) put together; but fortunately the *woodenness* does little or no harm."—*Contemporary Review*, April, 1877, p. 947.

* **wood'-fâll,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *fall*, s.] A fall or cutting of timber.

"The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half the sum."—*Bacon.*

wood-for'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. Woodford, who wrote an account of the plants round Edinburgh in 1824.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, now separated from Grislea, of which it was formerly considered a synonym. *Woodfordia* (* *Grislea*) *tomentosa* or *floribunda*, common in India, has a much-branched stem, sessile lanceolate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and axillary cymes of beautiful scarlet or purple flowers in immense profusion. It yields a gum like gum-tragacanth. The flowers, with alum for a mordant, give a red dye, occasionally used in India for silk. The leaves and flowers, together with the bark of *Zizyphus xylopyra*, are employed in tanning. Medicinally the dried flowers are stimulant and astringent; they are used by Hindoo doctors simply in bowel complaints, with curdled milk in dysentery, and with honey in menorrhagia, also as an external application in hæmorrhages and in ulcers.

* **woôd'-hĕad,** * **wode-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *wood*, s.; *-head.*] Madness, fury.

"Lucifer fel for his *woodhede*." *Hampole: Psalms.*

wood'-hew-ĕr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *wood*, s., and *hewer.*]

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the genus Xiphocolaptes (q.v.). *Xiphocolaptes emigrans* is the Northern Woodhewer.

2. (*Pl.*): The sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ (q.v.).

wood'-ĭe, wŭd'-dў, *s.* [WOOD, *s.*, or, perhaps, a corruption of *withe* (q.v.).] The gallows; also a withe, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been hanged.

"Half the country will see how ye'll grace the *woodie*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

wood'-ĭ-nĕss, * **wood-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *woody*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being woody.

"Now ye shall meet with some fruits, that neither without in shell, nor within forth in kernell, have any of this *woodinesse*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xv., ch. xxviii.

* **wood'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Sylvan.

"The many mirthful jests, and wanton *woodish* sports."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

* **wood'-kĕrn,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *kern.*] A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. (*P. Holland.*)

wood'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *land.*]

A. *As subst.:* Land covered with woods; land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.

"When mute in the *woodlands* thine echoes shall die."
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon, i.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to woods; sylvan.

"Shot to Olympus from the *woodland* shade."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 368.

woodland-caribou, *s.*

Zool.: A large variety of *Tarandus rangifer*. It is confined to the southern and more woody parts of the fur countries of North America. [CARIBOU, REINDEER.]

* **wood'-land-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *woodland*; *-er.*] A dweller in the woodlands.

"Friend and fellow *woodlander*."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 843.

wood'-lark, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *lark.*]

Ornith.: *Alauda arborea*, differing chiefly from the Skylark (q.v.) in its smaller size, its shorter tail, more distinctly marked breast, and a conspicuous light-coloured streak extending over each eye and the ear-coverts. It is locally distributed in England, occurring chiefly in East Anglia, migrating southward in winter; rare in Scotland, and a winter visitant to Ireland. Its note has neither the power nor variety of the Skylark, but is superior in quality of tone and is longer in duration. The nest is composed of grasses, moss, and hair, placed on the ground; eggs usually four or five, white covered with little red-brown spots.

"High in air, and pois'd upon his wings
Unseen, the soft enamour'd *Woodlark* sings."
Gilbert White: Naturalist's Summer-Evening Walk.

* **wood'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of woods; without timber.

"Arable and woody and . . . *woodless* land."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk*, ii. 124.

* **wood'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *woodless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being woodless.

* **woôd'-lў,** * **wode-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *wood*, a.; *-ly.*] Madly, furiously.

"The bishops therfore and their seruantes, with a great stiere and shoue cried *woodly* out: Crucifie him, crucifie him."—*Udal: John* xix.

* **wood'-māi-dĕn,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *maiden.*] A wood-nymph, a dryad.

"Such as Amadriades
Were cleped *woodmaidens*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

wood'-man, † **woods'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. A forest officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester.

* 2. A sportsman, a hunter.

"He's a better *woodman* than thou takest him for."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

3. One who lives in the woods.

"They lead a certain domestic charm to the lonely hut that makes the solitary *woodsman* feel he is not alone."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 423.

4. One who fells timber; a wood-cutter.

"Thou *woodman* and forrager both, see thou neither cut nor lop trees."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.ii.

* **woôd'-nĕss,** * **wode-nes,** * **wed-nesse,** * **wood-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wood*, s.; *-ness.*] Madness, fury, passion, anger.

"His fortune turned his wrath into *woodnes*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 9.

* **wood'-pĕck,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *peck*, v.] The woodpecker (q.v.).

"Nor *woodpecks* nor the swallow harbour near."
Addison: Virgil; Georgic iv. 19.

wood'-pĕck-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *pecker.*]

Ornith.: The popular name of the old Linnæan genus Picus, now greatly divided. Woodpeckers have a slender body, powerful beak, and protrusile tongue, which is sharp, barbed, and pointed, and covered with a glutinous secretion derived from glands in the throat, this coating being renewed every time the tongue is drawn within the bill. The tail is stiff, and serves as a support when the birds are clinging to the branches or stems of trees. The plumage is generally of strongly contrasted colours, black and white, or green and yellow, with red marks about the head. Woodpeckers are very widely distributed, but abound chiefly in warm climates. They are solitary in habit, and live in the depths of forests. Fruits, seeds, and insects constitute their food, and in pursuit of the latter they exhibit wonderful dexterity, climbing with astonishing quickness on the trunks and branches of trees, and when, by tapping with their bills, a rotten place has been discovered, they dig vigorously in search of the grubs or larvæ beneath the bark. The common notion that they are injurious to trees is erroneous, as they do more good by preventing the ravages of insects than harm by their pecking. They roost and breed in hollow trunks, or holes in trees, enlarged by their strong, sharp bills; the eggs, which are white, smooth, and glossy, vary considerably in number, and are deposited on a bed of chips at the bottom of the hole. There are numerous American species, including the Flickers of the United States, the South American Ground Flickers, and the great Ivory-billed Woodpecker of the Southern States.

wood'-pĭg-eŏn, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *pigeon.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Columba palumbus*, a well-known bird common in the British Isles and distributed generally over Europe. Length about seventeen or eighteen inches; head, chin, and part of neck blue-gray, rest of neck and breast purple-red; bare skin at base of bill nearly white; feathers on side of neck tipped with white so as to form portions of oblique rings; upper parts and wings slaty bluish-gray; plumage of hen less brilliant. Varieties more or less spotted with white often occur, and perfect albinos are sometimes met with. The food of the Woodpigeon consists of corn and grain, beechmast, peas, tares, acorns, the young shoots of turnip-tops, and spring-sown corn; and, as these birds make no return to the farmer by destroying his insect foes, their rapid increase is a source of grave anxiety to agriculturists. The nest of the Woodpigeon is a mere platform of loose sticks, so carelessly constructed that eggs and young birds are often blown therefrom and destroyed. The eggs are always two in number, white and oval; two and sometimes three broods are produced in the year. The ordinary flight is very strong and rapid, and, if disturbed, the bird springs into the air with a peculiar flapping of the wings, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

* 2. *Columba œnas.*

"As to the wild *woodpigeon*, the *Œnas*, or *Vinago*, of Ray, I am much of your mind; and see no reason for making it the origin of the common house dove: but suppose those that have advanced that opinion may have been misled by another appellation often given to the *Œnas*, which is that of stock-dove."—*White: Selborne*, lett. xliv. (*To Pennant.*)

wood'-reēve, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *reeve.*] A steward or overseer of a wood.

"But there was no *woodreere* in the House of Commons, and so the English woods were voted to destruction."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 25, 1886.

wood'-rŏck, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *rock.*] A name for ligniform asbestos.

wood'-rŭff, † **wood-rowe,** † **wood-rowel** * **wod-ruffe,** *s.* [A.S. *wuderofe, wuduroſe* = *Asperula odorata*, &c.; *rafe* doubtful. Probably the reference is to the ruff round the stem formed by the verticillate leaves.]

Bot.: The genus Asperula (q.v.), and specially the Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*. It is highly fragrant when dried, and is considered a diuretic. Another species, *A. cynanchina*, is somewhat astringent.

wood'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Joseph Woods (1776–1864) author of *The Tourist's Flora.*]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodeæ. Ferns with pinnate fronds, scattered, roundish sori, having beneath them a cup-shaped involucre, ultimately cut at the edge into many often capillary segments. Known species fourteen; from the eastern hemisphere and North America. Two of them are, *Woodsia hyperborea*, the Round-leaved, and *W. ilvensis*, the Oblong Woodsia. The first has a linear, lanceolate, pinnate frond, with few broad, ovate, cordate, entire lobes; the second a broadly-lanceolate frond, with many ovate-oblong, obtuse, deeply-pinnatifid lobes. Both are Alpine ferns.

† **woods'-man,** *s.* [WOODMAN.]

† **wood'-snīpe,** *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s., and *snipe.*]

Ornith.: An old English name for the

Woodcock, to distinguish it from the Common Snipe. [SNIPE, *s.*]

"Netting woodcocks was at one time the common way of taking them; for they have always been highly esteemed as food. Another method of capture was by 'gins' and 'springes;' and it would seem that in times past the '*woodsnipe*' was considered a stupid bird."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 14, 1887.

woods'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *woods*, pl. of *wood* (1), s.; *-y.*] Belonging to or associated with woods. (*Amer.*)

* **wood'-wâl,** * **woode-wale,** * **wude-wale,** * **wud-wal,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract under WHETILE.]

wood-wärd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English botanist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Polypodeæ. Sori linear, oblong, or sub-lunate, with an indusium. Found in Madeira, India, Japan, Australia, and the South Sea Islands.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Oligocene and Miocene of Great Britain and the European continent. (*Etheridge.*)

wood'-ward-ite, *s.* [After Dr. S. P. Woodward, of the British Museum; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in botryoidal groups on the walls of a level of an abandoned mine in Cornwall. Colour, rich turquoise- to greenish-blue. Described by Church. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of alumina and protoxide of copper. Subsequent analyses appear to indicate that it is a mixture. Dana puts it as a sub-species of Cyanotrichite (q.v.).

wood'-ỹ, * **wood'-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), s.; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Abounding with wood or woods; well wooded.

"Four times ten days I've pass'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze."
Milton: P. R., ii. 246.

2. Consisting or composed of wood; ligneous.

"In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick."—*Grew.*

3. Of the nature of wood.

"Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Philos.*, ch. ix.

* 4. Pertaining to, connected with, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan.

"The *woody* nymphs, fair Hamadryades."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 18.

II. *Bot.:* Having the texture of wood.

woody-fibre, woody-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Fibre or tissue, consisting of very long, thin membranous tubes, tapering at each end; the tissue of which wood is composed; Pleurenchyma (q.v.).

woody-nightshade, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for *Solanum Dulcamara.* [BITTER-SWEET, SOLANUM.]

woody-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem which has the hardness and texture of ordinary wood, that of a tree or of a shrub, as distinguished from a herbaceous stalk or stem.

woôed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Woo.]

woô'-ẽr, * **wo-er,** * **wow-er,** * **wow-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *wógere*, from *wógian* = to woo (q.v.).] One who wooes; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

"They all are wanton *wooers*."
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

wooer-bab, *s.* The garter knot below the knee with a couple of loops. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Halloween.*)

woôf, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *oof*, due to a supposed derivation from *weave*, with which it is ultimately connected; A.S. *ówef* = a woof; also *áweb*, *áweb*, frequently contracted to *áb*. These words are compounds, containing the prefix *á* or *ó*, shortened forms of *on* = on; so that *oof* = *on-wef*, i.e., *on-web* = the *web* that is laid *on* or thrown across the first set of threads or warp. (*Skeat.*)] [WEAVE, WEFT.]

1. The threads that cross the warp; the weft.

* 2. Cloth; hence, fig., texture.

"Of massy Stygian *woof*." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,686.

* **woôf'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *woof*; *-y.*] Having a close texture; dense: as, a *woofy* cloud.

woô'-gŭr-a, *s.* [Native Japanese name (?).] (See etym. and def.)

woogura-mole, *s.*

Zool.: A Japanese mole, *Talpa woogura*, like its European congener, but with the snout produced and the fur of a dingy or tawny colour.

woô'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Woo.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Acting as one who wooes; courting.

C. *As subst.:* The act of soliciting in love; courting; soliciting.

"His wealth had lavished been, his substance spent,
To woo and lose, since ill his *wooing* sped."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* **woô'-ĭng-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *wooing*; *-ly.*] In a wooing manner; enticingly; invitingly; with persuasion to stay.

"Heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, I. 6.

wool, * **wol,** * **wolle,** * **wulle,** * **woule,** *s.* [A.S. *wull*, *wul*; cogn. with Dut. *wol*; Icel. *ull* (for *vull*); Dan. *uld*; Sw. *ull*; O. H. Ger. *wolla*; Ger. *wolle*; Goth. *wulla*; Lith. *wilna*; Russ. *volna*; Sansc. *úrná* = wool; Lat. *villus* = shaggy hair; *vellus* = a fleece; Gr. ἔριον, εἶρος (*erion*, *eiros*) = wool.]

1. The fleece of the sheep; the soft hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, as the alpaca, the vicugna, some species of goats, &c., which in fineness somewhat approaches to fur. The distinction between wool and hair is not radical, one being but a modification of the other. Wool is softer, more curled and twisted, and more flexible than hair, and possesses in a much greater degree the remarkable property of felting. The wool of the same animal differs much on the various parts of the body: that on the back, shoulders, and sides is the best. According to its quality wool is divided into different sorts, which receive different names. A threefold classification into primes, seconds, and thirds is pretty general in this country; but sometimes the wool of a single fleece is divided into as many as ten sorts. Wool is also divided into two classes, known as short or carding wool, which seldom exceeds three or four inches in length, and long or combing wool, varying in length from four to eight inches. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing wool, that of the Scotch breed is somewhat harsher and coarser. The Saxon merinos have long been considered the most valuable in point of fineness of fibre. The wool of the alpaca is superior to the wool of English sheep in length, softness, and pliability, and is used for many purposes for which silk was formerly used. The wool of the llama is shorter and more rough. The chief supply of imported wool for manufacturing purposes is obtained from Australia, South America, and some European countries.

¶ During the reign of Edward I. a duty was imposed on the exportation of British wool, and, after some vicissitudes of taxation, its despatch to foreign countries was absolutely prohibited in 1660, the idea being entertained that the wool of England was superior to any obtained abroad, and that if the raw material were kept at home the world would be obliged to take the finished manufacture. In 1825 the restriction was swept away, with the usual result of aiding rather than impeding the prosperity of the woollen manufacture (q.v.).

2. Less strictly applied to some other kinds of hair, and especially to short, thick hair, crisp and curled, like the hair of a negro.

"In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool; specifically

(1) In *Bot.:* A term sometimes applied to fine vegetable fibre such as is found within a seed-vessel. [WOOLLY.]

(2) *Metall.:* A slag of iron blown by steam into a fibrous form.

(3) The raw material [1.] spun into a yarn or thread, and used for knitting or needlework. [¶ (1).]

¶ (1) *Fancy wool:* The name given to the varieties of wool used for fancy articles of dress or house decoration. The chief kinds are: Berlin wool, double and single, used chiefly for woolwork (q.v.); fleecy wools; Scotch fingering, for knitting socks and stockings; Shetland wool, fine and tightly twisted; Pyrenean and Zephyr wool.

(2) *Great cry and little wool:* Great noise and disturbance out of all proportion to useful results; much ado about nothing.

"Of thine own importance full
Exclaim, '*Great cry and little wool!*'"
Walcott: P. Pindar, p. 135.

wool-ball, *s.* A ball or mass of wool; specifically, a small ball of wool found frequently in the stomachs of sheep and other wool-bearing animals.

wool-bearing, *a.* Producing wool.

wool-burler, *s.* A person who removes the burs or little knots from wool or woollen cloth.

wool-burring, *s.* The act of teasing wool with burrs or teasels.

wool-carder, *s.* One who cards wool.

wool-carding, *s.* An early process in woollen manufacture for disentangling or tearing apart the tussocks of wool, and laying the fibres parallel, preparatory to spinning. It is only the short staple wools that are submitted to this operation, the long staple wools being combed.

wool-comber, *s.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

"Half a dozen *wool-combers*, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

wool-combing, *s.* The act or process of combing wool, generally of the long stapled kind, for the purpose of worsted manufacture. The wool-combing machine separates the long from the short fibres of the wool. The long fibres are also laid in regular order, so that they can be readily spun into yarn. Lister's apparatus clears the long fibres by drawing them through a series of teeth by means of a nipper. A pair of jaws seizes a mouthful of wool, and conveys it into a carrier, which, in its turn, deposits upon the comb a brush, pressing it down on the teeth to a proper depth. Having cleared one end of the staple, it transfers the uncleared end to the rotating comb, from which it is extracted by drawing-rollers. The noils are removed from the comb by another set of rollers. The long, cleared wool is delivered in a continuous sliver from the machine at one point, the noil being passed away at another.

* **wool-driver,** *s.* One who buys wool and carries it to market.

wool-dyed, *a.* Dyed in the form of wool or yarn before being made into cloth.

wool-gathering, *s.* The act of gathering wool; now applied proverbially or figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on shrubs, hedges, &c., which necessitates much wandering about with little result.

"His wits were a *wool-gathering* as they say."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. i., § 2.

wool-grower, *s.* A person who breeds sheep for the production of wool.

wool-growing, *s.* The business of breeding sheep for the production of wool.

wool hall, *s.* A trade market in the woollen districts. (*Simmonds.*)

wool-man, *s.* A dealer in wool.

wool mill, *s.* A mill or factory for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth.

wool-moter, *s.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from lumps of pitch and other impurities. (*Simmonds.*)

wool packer, *s.* One who puts up wool into packs or bales; also, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces.

wool-picker, *s.* A machine for burring wool.

wool-scribbler, *s.* The same as WOOLLEN-SCRIBBLER (q.v.).

wool-shears, *s.* An instrument for shearing sheep.

wool-staple, *s.*

1. A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

2. The fibre or pile of wool. [STAPLE.]

wool stapler, *s.*

1. A dealer in wool.

2. A wool-sorter (q.v.).

wool thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus eriophorus* (*Britten & Holland*). Stem much branched, furrowed, two feet high; leaves semi-amplexicaul, but not decurrent, white and cottony, white beneath, pinnatifid, spinous and hairy, head very large, woolly, involucre globose; flowers pale purple, anthers blue. Found in England, but local; young parts cooked and eaten as salad. Called also the Woolly-headed Thistle.

wool-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Eriodendron (q.v.).

wool-winder, *s.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

woôld, *v.t.* [Dut. *woelen* = to wind, to wrap.]

Naut.: To wrap; particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woôld, *s.* [WELD (1).]

woôld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *woold*; *-er.*]

1. *Naut.:* A stick used for tightly winding a rope round another object, as in fishing a spar.

2. *Rope-making:* One of the handles of the top. [TOP, *s.*, II. 3.]

woôld'-ĭng, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [WOOLD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of winding, as a rope, round a mast.

2. A rope used for binding masts and spars.

woo̧l'-ẽn, &c. [WOOLLEN, &c.]

* **woo̧l'-fĕl,** *s.* [Eng. *wool*, and *fell*, s.] A skin or fell with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been removed.

"Wool and *woolfells* were ever of little value in this kingdom."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* **woo̧l'-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *wool*, and *fist.*] A term of reproach. Nares suggests that it may have originally meant sheep-stealer, or purloiner of wool.

"Out, you sous'd garnet, you *woolfist* / begone, I say."
—*Prol. to Wily Beguiled.*

Woo̧l-hŏpe, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A valley near Hereford, England.

Woolhope-limestone and **shale,** *s.*

Geol.: The lowest calcareous member of the Upper Silurian Rocks, largely developed at Woolhope, and found also on the western flanks of the Malvern Hills and May Hill, near Gloucester, at Walsall and Great Bar in Staffordshire, and in Radnorshire. It contains remains of twenty-five species of fossil Crustacea, chiefly Trilobites, fifty-nine Brachiopods, eight Gasteropods, three Pteropods, and three Cephalopods. (*Etheridge.*)

woolled, *a.* [Eng. *wool*; *-ed.*] Having wool. Used in composition, as a fine-*woolled* sheep.

woo̧l'-lĕn, * **woo̧l'-ẽn,** * **wol-len,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *wyllen*, from *wul*, *wull* = wool.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Made of wool; consisting of wool.

"The *woollen* coat . . . which covers the day labourer."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Pertaining to wool.

* 3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse, boorish, rustic, vulgar.

"*Woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broadcloth, and the like.

"The best *woollens* are sold a third cheaper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1887.

2. *Bot.:* *Verbascum Thapsus.* [VERBASCUM.]

¶ *Buried in woollen:* [FLANNEL, A. I. 3.].

woollen-draper, *s.* A retail dealer in woollen cloth, flannels, and the like.

woollen-manufacture, *s.* The act of forming wool into cloth and stuff. The fabrics woven from short wools are distinctively called woollens; those from long wools are termed worsteds. [WORSTED.] The manufacture of cloth was known to the ancient Greeks, Romans, the Hindoos, the Jews, &c. (Lev. xiii. 47, 48, xix. 19; Deut. xxii. 11), but among these people it was chiefly a domestic manufacture. In all probability the Romans first introduced it into Britain. There is little historic mention of it before the thirteenth century. Edward III. improved the manufacture by inviting over Flemings, who were more skilful in it than the English of that time. During subsequent centuries unwise legislation, such as limiting the industry to particular towns, retarded its progress; besides which it was hampered by enactments equally unenlightened regarding wool. [WOOL, ¶.] It has now become one of the leading industries of England, and has attained a great development in the United States, in which country, in addition to the home supply of wool, 103,000,000 pounds were imported in 1890, for use in manufacture. The wool produced in the United States in the same year was about 270,000,000 pounds. In addition to the home manufacture, woollen goods were imported to the value of over $40,000,000.

woollen-printer, *s.* A workman who impresses patterns or colours on woollen or mixed fabrics.

woollen-scribbler, *s.* A machine for combing or preparing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. (*Simmonds.*)

woo̧l-lĕn-ĕtte', *s.* [Eng. *woollen*; dimin. suff. *-ette.*]

Fabric: A thin woollen stuff.

woo̧l'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *woolly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being woolly.

woo̧l'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *wool*; *-ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of wool.

"The warm and *woolly* fleece that cloath'd her murderer." *Dryden: Ovid; Metam.* xv.

2. Resembling wool.

"My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

3. Clothed or covered with wool.

"First down he sits, to milk the *woolly* dams."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 402.

4. Covered with a fleecy substance resembling wool. (*Ben Jonson: Forest; To Penshurst.*)

II. *Bot.:* Of the nature or appearance of wool; covered with long, dense, curled and matted hairs, as the stem and leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus.*

woolly-bear, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for the caterpillar of the Tiger-moth (q.v.).

woolly-butt, *s.*

Bot.: *Eucalyptus longifolia* and *E. viminalis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

woolly-cheetah, *s.*

Zool.: *Felis lanea* (or *Cynælurus jubata*, var. *lanea*), a variety, if not a distinct species, from South Africa. It differs from the Cheetah in having woolly hair, and the spots and face-mark brown instead of black.

woolly-elephant, *s.*

Zool.: *Elephas primigenius.* [MAMMOTH.]

woolly-haired, *a.*

Anthrop.: Having hair more or less resembling wool. [ULOTRICHI.]

"No *woolly-haired* nation has ever had an important 'history.'"—*Hueckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 310.

woolly-head, *s.* A negro. So called from his wool-like hair.

woolly-headed thistle, *s.* [WOOLTHISTLE.]

woolly-indris, woolly-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: *Indris laniger*, from Madagascar and the adjacent islands. The body is about eighteen inches long, the tail two-thirds as much. The general tint is a more or less rusty brown, with a whitish band on the forehead.

woolly-macaco, *s.*

Zool.: *Lemur mongoz*, a native of Madagascar. General colour of fur reddish-gray, crown of head, face, and chin black, black streak on forehead and across crown, cheeks iron-gray.

woolly-maki, *s.* [WOOLLY-INDRIS.]

woolly-monkey, *s.* [LAGOTHRIX.]

woolly-rhinoceros, *s.*

Palæont.: *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, probably the best known form of the extinct Rhinoceroses, specimens having been found imbedded in ice. The skin was without folds and covered with hair and wool; there were two horns, the anterior one being of remarkable size, and the nostrils were separated by a complete bony partition. The geographical range of the Woolly Rhinoceros was over the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, but, unlike the Mammoth, it did not cross Behring's Straits. Its remains are first found in the Miocene.

woo̧l'-păck, * **wol-pak,** *s.* [Eng. *wool*, and *pack.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pack or bag of wool; specifically, a bale or bundle weighing 240 pounds. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 439.)

2. *Geol.* (*Pl.*): A local name for large concretionary masses of good limestone, occurring in beds of impure earthy limestone and shale in the Wenlock formation. Some of them near Wenlock have, according to Murchison, a diameter of eighty feet. Called also Ballstones. (*Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 55.)

woo̧l'-săck, * **wolle-sak,** *s.* [Eng. *wool*, s., and *sack.*]

1. A sack or bag of wool.

2. The seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. It is a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, and covered with green cloth.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the judges sat. Hence the Lord Chancellor, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to 'sit on the *woolsack*,' or to be 'appointed to the *woolsack*.'"—*Brewer: Dict. Phrase & Fable.*

* **woolsack-pie,** *s.* A kind of pie made and sold at the "Woolsack," an old London ordinary. Gifford says that it was of low reputation, and a Woolsack pie may therefore = coarse fare. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, v. 2.)

woo̧l'-sẽy, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of linsey-woolsey (q.v.).

woo̧l'-sort-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wool*, s., and *sorter.*] A person who sorts wools according to their qualities. [WOOL, *s.* (1).]

woolsorters' disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of malignant pustule which often affects persons who handle the wool of animals which have died from splenic fever.

"A death from *woolsorters' disease* has occurred in Bradford."—*Daily News*, Dec. 2, 1887.

woo̧l'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *wool*, s., and *stock.*] A heavy wooden hammer, used in fulling cloth.

* **woo̧l'-ward,** * **wolle-ward,** * **wol-ward,** * **wol-warde,** *a.* [Eng. *wool*, s., and *ward* = towards, as in *homeward*, &c.] Dressed in wool only, without linen. Often enjoined in the pre-Reformation times as an act of penance. (The literal meaning is "having the skin *toward* or next the wool.")

"The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* **woolward-going,** *s.* The act or practice of wearing woollen garments next the skin in place of linen, as an act of penance.

"Their watching, fasting, *woolward-going*, and rising at midnight."—*Tyndale.*

Woo̧l'-wĭch (second *w* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish and market town about nine miles east-south-east of London. The town is the seat of a great Government arsenal and dock-yard.

¶ *Woolwich and Reading Beds:*

Geol.: A series of Lower Eocene beds formerly called the Plastic Clay (q.v.). With the exception of the Thanet Sands (q.v.), they are the oldest English Tertiaries. They occur in England both in the London and Hampshire basins the Thanet Sands underlying them in the former, but being absent from the latter area. In the London basin they are seen chiefly at Blackheath, Woolwich, and Reading. The strata consist of mottled clays and sand with lignite, and one horizon contains

rolled flint pebbles derived from the chalk. The Woolwich and Reading beds are of fresh-water, estuarine, and marine origin. An Eocene river flowed from the south-west into the Thames at Woolwich, having in it various shells, Unios, Paludinas, Cyrenas, &c., with plant remains of Ficus, Laurus, &c. In the lowest beds, which are more marine, banks of Oysters (*Ostrea bellovicina*) occur. The fauna comprises 72 genera and 123 species. Among them are turtles and a mammal (Coryphodon). The Plastic clay exists in the Paris basin, with the same remains.

wool-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *wool*, and *work*.] Needlework executed with wool on canvas.

* **woon,** *v.i.* [WON, *v.*]

* **woont,** *a.* [WONT, *a.*]

woŏ-rą-lў, wŏo-rą-lĭ, *s.* [CURARI.]

* **woŏş, * woŏşe,** *s.* [A.S. *wáse, wóse* = ooze (q.v.).] Ooze.

"The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex."—*Howell: Vindication of Himself* (1677).

* **woŏş'-ў,** *a.* [A.S. *wósty*, from *wóse* = ooze.] Oozy, moist.

"What is she else but a foul *woosy* marsh?"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

* **woot,** *v.i.* [WOT.]

woôtz, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A very superior quality of steel, made in the East Indies, and imported into America and Europe for superior edge-tools. It is used in the manufacture of the celebrated sword-blades of the East. Professor Faraday attributed its excellence to the presence of a small quantity of aluminium, but other analyses show no trace of aluminium. Wootz is believed to be made by a process direct from the ore.

woô'-yĕn, yû'-ĕn, *s.* [Chinese name.]

Zool.: Hylobates pileatus, a Gibbon (q.v.), from a small island near Camboja. Little is known of the habits of this species, the individuals of which differ greatly in coloration at different periods of their lives. The young are uniformly of a dirty white; females white, brownish-white on back, with a large black spot on the head and chest; males black, back of head, body, and legs grayish. There is a stuffed specimen in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, London.

wŏp, *v.t.* [WHOP.]

wor'-bleş, *s. pl.* [WARBLES, *s.*]

wŏrd, * worde, *s.* [A.S. *word*; cogn. with Dut. *woord*; Icel. *ordh* (for *vord*); Dan. & Sw. *ord*; Ger. *wort*; Goth. *waurd*; Lat. *verbum*: Lithuan. *wardas* = a name. *Word* and *verb* are doublets.]

1. A single articulate sound or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a vocable; a term; a single component part of a language or of human speech; a constituent part of a sentence.

"Upon a nearer approach, I find that there is so close a connexion between ideas and *words*; and our abstract ideas and general *words* have so constant a relation one to another, that it is impossible to speak clearly and distinctly of our knowledge, which all consists in propositions, without considering, first the nature, use, and signification of language."—*Locke: Hum. Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

2. The letter, or letters, or other characters, written or printed which represent such a vocable.

3. (*Pl.*): Speech, language.

"Speak fair *words*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 208.

4. Speech exchanged; conversation, discourse, talk.

"The friars and you must have a *word* anon."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

5. Communication, information, tidings, message, account (without an article, and only in the singular).

"To send him *word*, they'll meet him."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

6. A term or phrase of command; an order, an injunction, a direction, a command.

"Brutus gave the *word* too early."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

7. A password, a watchword, a signal, a motto; a distinctive or important term or phrase adopted as a signal or a shibboleth.

"Now to my *word*.
It is 'Adieu.'"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

8. A term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, promise, or the like, which involves the faith or honour of the utterer of it; assurance, promise, affirmation. (With possessive pronouns.)

"No, by *my word*;—a burly groom
He seems."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 19.

* 9. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb, a motto.

"The old *word* is, 'What the eye views not the heart rues not.'"—*Bp. Hall.*

10. Terms or phrases interchanged expressive of anger, contention, reproach, or the like. (Used in the plural, and generally qualified by adjectives, such as *high, hot, sharp, harsh*, or the like.)

"Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

¶ 1. *A word and a blow:* Immediate action; a threat and its immediate execution; extreme promptitude in action.

"I find there is nothing but *a word and a blow* with you."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

¶ Also used adjectively.

"Calling him a *word-and-a-blow* man."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

2. *By word of mouth:* By actual speaking; orally; viva voce.

3. *Good word, * Good words:* Favourable account or mention; commendation, praise; expressed good opinion.

"To speak a *good word* to Mistress Anne Page for my master."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

4. *In a word, In one word:* In one short sentence; briefly; in short; to sum up; in fine.

"*In a word* . . .
He is complete in feature and in mind."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

* 5. *In word:* In mere phraseology; in speech only; in mere seeming or profession.

"Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."—1 *John* iii. 18.

6. *The Word:*

(1) The Scriptures, or any part of them.

"The sword and *the word!* Do you study them both, master parson?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

(2) The second person of the Trinity; the Logos (q.v.).

"In the beginning was *the Word*, and *the Word* was with God, and *the Word* was God."—*John* i. 1.

7. *To eat one's words:* To retract what one has said.

"I will not *eat my words*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

8. *To have a word with a person:* To have a conversation with him.

"The generals would *have* some *words*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 9. *With a word, At a word:* In short; in a word.

10. *Word for word:* In the exact words or terms; verbatim, exactly: as, He repeated the message *word for word*.

word-book, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *wörterbuch* = a dictionary, from *wörter*, pl. of *wort* = a word, and *buch* = a book.] A dictionary, a vocabulary, a lexicon.

* **word-bound,** *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; bound by one's word.

"*Word-bound* he is not:
He'll tell it willingly."
Joanna Baillie.

* **word-building,** *s.* The formation, construction, or composition of words; the process of forming or making words.

* **word-catcher,** *s.* One who cavils at words or syllables.

"Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables."
Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot.

* **word monger,** *s.* One who uses many words; a verbalist.

"The work of a paradoxical *word-monger* who did not know what he was writing about."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1887.

word-painter, *s.* One who is gifted with the power of depicting scenes or events in a peculiarly graphic or vivid manner; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.

word-painting, *s.* The art of depicting or describing scenes or events in words so as to bring them vividly and distinctly before the mind.

word-picture, *s.* A vivid and accurate description of any scene or event, so that it is brought clearly before the mind, as in a picture.

word-square, *s.* A square formed by a series of words so arranged that the letters spell each of the words when read across or downwards: as,

C A P
A T E
P E N.

* **word-warrior,** *s.* One who strives or quibbles about words. (*Baxter.*)

word, * word-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [WORD, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To speak, to argue.

"Sette hym on benches,
And *wordeden* wel wysell a gret while togideres."
P. Plowman, iv. 45.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To express in words; to phrase, to style. (Now only in the pa. par.)

"Complaining in a speech well *worded*."
Cowper: The Poet, the Oyster, & Sensitive Plant.

* 2. To produce an effect on by words; to ply or overpower with words.

"If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language, in regard of the fluency and softness of it."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 42.

* 3. To flatter, to cajole.

"He *words* me, girls, he *words* me, that I should not
Be noble to myself."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* 4. To make or unmake by a word or command.

"Him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again."—*South.*

* ¶ *To word it:* To argue, to wrangle, to dispute.

"He that descends not *to word it* with a shrew, does worse than beat her."—*L'Estrange.*

* **wŏrd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *word*; *-er.*] A speaker, a writer.

"We could not say as much of our high *worders*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 359.

* **wŏrd'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wordy*; *-ly.*] In a wordy or verbose manner.

* **wŏrd'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wordy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being wordy or verbose; verbosity.

wŏrd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *word*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of expressing in words.

"Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect, and the like."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 8.

2. The manner in which anything is expressed in words.

"Objection was raised by a senator to the *wording* of the fourth clause."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

* **wŏrd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *word*; *-ish.*] Respecting words; verbal.

"In these *wordish* testimonies (as he will call them)."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 167.

* **wŏrd'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wordish*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wordish.

2. Verbosity.

"The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*."
Digby: On Bodies. (Prel.)

* **wŏrd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *word*; *-less.*] Not using words; not speaking; silent, speechless.

"Her joy with heaved-up hands she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 112.

* **wŏrdş'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *words*, and *man.*] One who attaches undue importance to words; one who deals in mere words; a verbalist.

"Some speculative *wordsman*."—*Bushnell.*

* **wŏrdş'-man-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *wordsman*; *-ship.*] Knowledge or command of words; fluency.

* **wŏrd'-spīte,** *a.* [Eng. *word*, and *spite.*] Abusive.

"A silly yet ferocious *wordspite* quarrel."—*Palgrave: Hist. Norm. & England*, ii. 561.

* **wŏrd'-strīfe,** *s.* [Eng. *word*, and *strife.*] Dispute about words.

"The end of this . . . *wordstrife*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 167.

* **wŏrd'-ў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *word*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of words; verbal.

"Thus in a *wordy* war their tongues display
More fierce intents, preluding to the fray."
Cowper: Homer; Odyssey xviii. 40.

2. Containing many words; full of words; diffuse.

"In this their *wordy* and wearisome volume."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to Vindication of Smectymnuus.*

3. Using many words; verbose, prolix.

"A *wordy* orator . . . making a magnificent speech full of vain promises."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

4. Pertaining or relating to words.

"Hope to win the *wordy* race"
Byron: A College Examination.

wŏr'-dў (2), *a.* [Worthy.] (*Scotch.*)

wŏrę, *pret. of v.* [Wear, *v.*]

wŏrk, **werch-en*, **wirch-en*, **werke*, **wirke*, **worch-en*, **worke*, **woorch-en* (pa. t. *worked*, *wrought*, pa. par. *worked*, *wrought*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *wyrcan*, *wircan*, *wercan* (pa. t. *worhte*, pa. par. *geworht*).] [Work, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make exertion for some end or purpose; to engage in or be employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like; to be occupied in the performance of some operation, process, or undertaking; to labour, to toil.

"This we commanded you, if any would not *work*, neither should he eat."—*2 Thess.* iii. 10.

2. To use efforts for attaining some object or aim; to strive, to labour; to exert one's self.

"I will *work*
To bring this matter to the wished end."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. To be customarily engaged or employed in any business, trade, profession, employment, or the like; to be in employment; to hold a situation; to be occupied as a worker; to perform the duties of a workman, man of business, &c. (*Isaiah* xix. 9.)

4. To be in motion, operation, or activity; to keep up a continuous movement or action; to act, to operate: as, A machine *works* well.

5. To have or take effect; to operate; to exercise influence; to be effective; to produce an effect.

"All things *work* together for good to them that love God."—*Romans* viii. 28.

* 6. To be in a condition of strong, violent, or severe exertion; to be agitated or tossed about; to toil, to heave, to strain.

"The sea *wrought* and was tempestuous."—*Jonah* i. 11.

7. To travel; used of conveyances and of their drivers: as, This train *works* from King's Cross to Hatfield; this busman *works* from Hammersmith to Liverpool Street.

8. To make way laboriously and slowly; to make progress with great exertion and difficulty; to proceed with a severe struggle. (Generally followed by adverbs, such as *along*, *down*, *into*, *out*, *through*, &c.)

"All [yachts] *working into* Start Bay to avoid the tide."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

9. To ferment, as liquors.

"If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

10. To operate or act, as a purgative or cathartic; to act internally, as a medicine.

"Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best . . . in warm weather."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

11. To succeed in practice; to act satisfactorily: as, The plan will not *work*. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bestow labour, toil, or exertion upon; to convert to or prepare for use by labour or effort.

2. To extract useful materials or products from by labour.

"And given the reason why they forbear to *work* them [mines] at that time, and when they left off from *working* them."—*Raleigh.*

3. To produce, accomplish, or acquire by labour, toil, or exertion; to effect, to perform.

"The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught
Who *works* the wonder, if it be but wrought."
Couper: Conversation, 846.

* 4. To be the cause of; to effect; to bring about.

"Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, *worketh* for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—*2 Corinth.* iv. 17.

5. To put or set in motion, action, or exertion; to keep busy, or in a state of activity.

"Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve."
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

6. To direct the action of; to manage, to handle: as, To *work* an engine or a ship.

7. To transact, to manage, to carry out.

"Salomon saith: *Werke* all thinges by conseil, and thou shalt never repente."—*Tale of Melibeus.*

8. To bring by action or motion to any state, the state being expressed by an adjective or other word.

"So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains . . .
Works itself clear."
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

9. To attain or make by continuous and severe labour, exertion, struggle, or striving; to force gradually and with labour or exertion.

"Within that dome as yet Decay
Hath slowly *work'd* her cankering way."
Byron: The Giaour.

10. To solve; to work out: as, To *work* a sum. (*Colloq.*)

* 11. To influence by continued prompting, urging, or like means; to gain over; to prevail upon; to lead; to induce.

"What you would *work* me to, I have some aim."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

12. To make into shape; to form, to fashion, to mould: as, To *work* clay.

13. To embroider.

"A princess *wrought* it [a handkerchief] me."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

14. To operate upon, as a purgative or cathartic; to purge.

* 15. To excite by degrees; to act upon so as to throw into a state of perturbation or agitation; to agitate violently.

"Some passion that *works* him strongly."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

16. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

¶ 1. *To work against:* To act in opposition to; to oppose actively.

2. *To work in:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To intermix, to unite, to fit in, to agree.

"Our routes will *work in* excellently with those of the Australian explorers in 1881 and 1882."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; to interlace, to weave in: as, To *work* bad yarn *in* with good.

(*b*) To cause to enter or penetrate by continued effort: as, The tool was slowly *worked in*.

3. *To work into:*

(1) The same as *To work in*, (2) (*b*).

(2) To introduce artfully and gradually; to insinuate: as, He *worked* himself *into* favour.

* (3) To alter or change by a gradual process.

"This imperious man will *work* us all
From princes *into* pages."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

4. *To work off:* To remove or get rid of, as by continued labour, exertion, or by some gradual process: as, *To work off* the impurities of a liquor by fermentation.

5. *To work on* (or *upon*): To act on; to exercise an influence on; to influence, to excite, to charm.

6. *To work one's passage:*

Naut.: To give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.

7. *To work one's way:* To progress, to succeed, to advance.

8. *To work out:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To result in practice.

"Reforms, which looked very well on paper, but did not *work out* very well."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 8, 1887.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To effect by continued labour or exertion; to accomplish.

"*Work out* your own salvation with fear and trembling."—*Philippians* ii. 12.

(*b*) To solve, as a problem.

"M.—, Malvolio; M.—why, that begins my name;
Did not I say he would *work* it *out*?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

(*c*) To exhaust by drawing or extracting all the useful material from: as, The mine was quite *worked out*.

* (*d*) To efface, to erase.

"Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

9. *To work up:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To make way upwards; to rise.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To make up; to convert; to make into shape.

"Tubular-shaped blossoms . . . are of great value for *working up* in bouquets."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(*b*) To stir up, to excite, to raise, to agitate.

"This lake resembles a sea when *worked up* by storms."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

(*c*) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; to expend or utilize in any work: as, We have *worked up* all our material.

(*d*) To expand, to enlarge, to elaborate: as, To *work up* an article or story.

(*e*) To learn or gain a knowledge of by study: as, To *work up* a subject.

* (*f*) To exhaust the strength or energy of by too heavy or continuous toil; to weary or fatigue by hard work; to wear out.

wòrk, **warke*, **werk*, **werke*, **woork*, *s.* [A.S. *weorc*, *worc*, *werc*; cogn. with Dut. *werk*; Icel. *verk*; Dan. *værk*; Sw. *verk*; O. H. Ger. *werch*, *werah*; Ger. *werk*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Exertion of strength, energy, or other faculty, physical or mental; effort or activity directed to some purpose or end; toil, labour, employment.

"All at her *work* the village maiden sings."
R. Giffard: Contemplation.

2. The matter or business upon which one is engaged, employed, or labouring; that upon which labour is expended; that which engages one's time or attention; any business or project upon which one is employed or engaged; an undertaking, an enterprise, a task.

"I have *work* in hand that you yet know not of."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

3. That which is done; that which proceeds from agency; an action, deed, feat, achievement, or performance; an act done.

"The *works* which the Father hath given me to finish."—*John* v. 36.

4. That which is made, manufactured, or produced; an article, piece of goods, fabric, or structure produced; a product of nature or art.

"The worker from the *work* distinct was known."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 229.

5. Specifically applied to,

(1) That which is produced by mental labour; a literary or artistic performance or composition: as, the *works* of Shakespeare.

(2) Embroidery; flowers or figures worked with the needle; needlework.

"This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

(3) An extensive engineering structure, as a dock, bridge, embankment, fortification, or the like.

"I will be walking on the *works*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 2.

6. An industrial or manufacturing establishment; an establishment where labour is carried on extensively or in different departments; a factory. (Generally in the plural: as, gas-*works*, iron-*works*, &c.)

* 7. Manner of working; management, treatment.

"It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon."—*Stillingfleet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The overcoming of resistance; the result of one force overcoming another; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change. In England the unit of work is taken as a weight of one pound lifted one foot.

"In all cases in which we are accustomed to speak of *work* being done—whether by men, horse-power, or steam-power, and however various the products may be in different cases—the physical part of the process consists solely in producing or changing motion, or in keeping up motion in opposition to resistance, or in a combination of these actions."—*Atkinson: Ganot; Physics*, § 60.

2. *Min.:* Ores before they are cleaned or dressed.

3. *Script. & Theol.:* In Rom. xi. 6, work is used in the singular as opposed to grace; much more frequently the term is plural (works), and often constitutes an antithesis to faith (Rom. iii. 27). Sometimes the expression is "the works of the law" (Rom. ix. 32), also "dead works" which require to be repented of (Heb. vi. 1, ix. 14). A fundamental distinction is drawn between the works of the flesh (Gal. v. 19–21) and the fruit of the spirit (22–23). The Protestant doctrine is, that man is justified by faith made manifest by works (Rom. iii. 28, cf. James ii. 17–26) but is judged by works (Matt. xvi. 27; xxv. 31–46), those which are the fruit of faith being acceptable to God (Rom. vi. 1–23, viii. 1–4; Heb. xi. 5), those not having this origin being unacceptable (Heb. xi. 6). Cf. the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of the Thirty-nine Articles, the Confession of Faith, ch. xvi., &c. A controversy arose in the sixteenth century on the necessity of good works to salvation. Melanchthon was accustomed to admit this necessity. The more rigid Lutherans considered his views on the subject a departure from those of their master. Major, in 1552, defended Melanchthon's opinion against Nicholas Amsdorf, who maintained that good works are pernicious to salvation. Major made a partial retractation, and in 1577 the controversy was terminated by the Formula of Concord. [Formula, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

¶ *Work* is the general term, as including that which calls for the exertion of our strength: *labour* differs from it in the degree of exertion required, it is hard *work*; *toil* expresses a still higher degree of painful exertion; *drudgery* implies a mean and degrading *work*, and is the lot of those lowest in society. *Work* is more or less voluntary, but a *task* is *work* imposed by others.

work-bag, *s.* A small bag used by ladies in which to keep their needlework, &c.; a reticule.

work-box, *s.* A box used to keep small pieces of needlework, and fitted with a tray to contain needles, cotton, &c.

work-day, *s.* A working-day (q.v.).

***work-fellow,** *s.* One engaged in the same work with another.

"Timotheus, my *work-fellow*, and Lucius, salute you."—*Romans* xvi. 21.

***work-folk, work-folks,** *s. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labour.

"Our *work-folks* like farmers did live."
Ballad, quoted in *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

work-people, working people, *s. pl.* People engaged in work or labour, especially in manual labour.

"Very few of the 'sweated' *work-people* of London have come forward to assist the Committee."—*St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1888.

work-table, *s.* A small table containing drawers and other conveniences in which ladies keep their needlework, cotton, &c.

wŏrk'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *work*; *-able.*] Capable of being worked; fit for or worth working.

"Not many orders at *workable* rates were laid before spinners."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 21, 1888.

wŏrk'-a-dāy, *wŏrk'-i-dāy, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *work*, and *day.*]

*** A.** *As subst.:* A working-day.

"For thy sake I finish this *workiday*."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, iv. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Working-day, every-day; plodding, toiling.

wŏrk'-ēr, *werk-er, *worch-er, *s.* [Eng. *work*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which works, performs, acts, or does; a labourer, a toiler, a performer.

"He was a *worker* in silver."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders & Holland.*

2. *Entom.:* The same as Neuter, B. II. 3.

***wŏrk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *work*, and *-full.*] Full of work or designed for work.

"You saw nothing in Coketown, but what was severely *workful*."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. v.

wŏrk'-hŏuse, *woorke-house, *s.* [Eng. *work* and *house.*]

*1. A house for work; a manufactory, a factory.

"Those employed in every different branch of the work can often be collected into the same *workhouse*, and placed at once under the view of the spectator."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. A house in which paupers are lodged, and those of them who are able-bodied are compelled to work. Workhouses were originally erected in the reign of Charles II., in order to compel rogues and vagabonds to work for a living. They have since then become one of the essentials of the organization of nations, and have extended, in one form or other, throughout Europe, every nation of which is confronted with the problem of the incapable poor. In the United States, as in Scotland, they are usually designated poor-houses, not workhouses, as in England. Each state has its own poor laws, and each is expected to care for its own poor, a poor-tax being laid for their support. Any American who becomes a pauper loses the rights of citizenship. The Massachusetts law, which generally represents the character of the poor-law throughout the Union, provides for the erection of township poorhouses for the support and employment of all indigent persons who are a charge upon the town; of all able-bodied indigent persons who refuse to work; of all who lead a dissolute vagrant life, with no regular business; and others of the idle and vagrant class. Those able to work may be required to do so, as in a house of correction. The American system is marked by definite classification, variety of work, and liberal diet. Under English law every workhouse has to keep a register of religious creeds. The inmates of workhouses are not allowed to go out and in at pleasure, and the able-bodied are compelled to work when required. Married persons are separated, unless both are over sixty years of age. Religious and secular instruction is supplied, and wholesome food and sufficient clothing provided. The maintenance, control, and sanitary appliances of workhouses are under the control of the Poor-law Board.

3. A gaol, a house of correction.

wŏrk'-ĭng, *werk-ing, *worch-ing, *worch-yng, *worch-ynge, *work-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Work, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Engaged in work; devoted to bodily labour: as, the *working* classes.

2. Laborious, industrious; diligent in one's calling.

3. Taking an active part in a business: as, a *working* partner.

4. Connected with or pertaining to the working or carrying on of anything, as of a business, &c.

"If *working* expenses can be cut down without sacrifice of efficiency."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 26, 1888.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of labouring; work, labour.

2. Fermentation.

3. Movement, operation.

"And now the secret *workings* of my brain
Stand all reveal'd." *Rowe: Royal Convert*, v.

4. The keeping in action or employment.

"The results to hand of the first month's *working*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 8, 1887.

working class, *s.* A collective name for those who earn their living by manual labour, such as mechanics, labourers, &c., who work for weekly wages. (Generally used in the plural.)

working-day, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Any day upon which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

"Will you have me?"
"No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

2. That part of the day devoted or allotted to work or labour; the time each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

B. *As adj.:* Relating to days upon which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence every-day, plodding, ordinary, common.

"O, how full of briars is this *working-day* world!"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

working drawing, *s.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, or the like, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

*** working-house,** *s.* A workshop, a factory.

"In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!"
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Introd.)

working-man, *s.* One who lives by manual labour; a mechanic.

"Discussion and declamation about the condition of the *working-man*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

working party, *s.*

Mil.: A party of soldiers told off to some piece of work foreign to their ordinary duties. Men so employed receive a small sum, generally fourpence, extra daily.

working point, *s.*

Mach.: That part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

wŏrk'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *work*; *-less.*]

1. Without work; having no work to do; unemployed.

"The *workless*, the thriftless, and the worthless."—*Contemporary Review*, Feb., 1888.

*2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified by works.

"It speaketh plainly against his ydle *workelesse* faith."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 411.

wŏrk'-man, *wark-man, *werke-man, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *man.*]

1. Any man employed in work or labour; especially, one engaged in manual labour; a toiler, a labourer, a worker. The term is often restricted to handicraftsmen, as mechanics, artisans, &c., so as to exclude unskilled labourers, farm hands, &c.

"The *workman* worthy is his hire."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,556

2. Used by way of eminence to designate a skilful artificer or operator.

wŏrk'-man līke, * worke-man-like, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *workman*; *-like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like or becoming a skilful workman; skilful, well-performed, made, or done.

B. *As adv.:* Workmanly (q.v.).

"[They] doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes and bodies, as *workemanlike*, as a Jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a Jerkin."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 504.

***wŏrk'-man-lĭ-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *workman*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Workmanlike (q.v.).

B. *As adv.:* In a skilful or workmanlike manner. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 191.)

wŏrk'-man-shĭp, * werke-man-shyp, *s.* [Eng. *workman*; *-ship.*]

1. The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making anything; operative skill.

"A silver urn that full six measures held,
By none in weight or *workmanship* excell'd."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 866.

2. The result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator.

"The immediate *workmanship* of God."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

*** wŏrk'-mas-tĕr, * work-mais-ter,** *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *master.*] The author, producer, designer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a person well skilled in work; a skilful workman.

"Fair angel, thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess."
Milton: P. L., iii. 696.

*** wŏrk'-mĭs-trĕss, * worke-mis-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *mistress.*] A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

"Dame Nature (the mother and *workemistresse* of all things)."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. i.

wŏrk'-rōom, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *room.*] A room in a house or factory in which women are employed.

"It is not unfrequently the case that in small, unhealthy *workrooms* women have to work for more than fourteen hours per diem."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 15, 1887.

wŏrk'-shŏp, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *shop.*] A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of them, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

¶ *National Workshop:* [National-workshop].

*** wŏrk'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *work*, *-some.*] Industrious.

"So, through seas of blood, to equality, frugality, *worksome* blessedness."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. vi.

wŏrk'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *woman.*]

1. A woman who performs or is engaged in any work.

*2. A woman skilled in needlework. (*Spenser.*)

*** wŏrk'-ĭ-dāy,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of *working-day* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A day devoted to the ordinary business of life; a working-day.

"Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish'd would soon be done."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Monday.

B. *As adj.:* Working-day; plodding, prosaic, ordinary.

wŏrld, * werld, * worlde, * werd, * ward, * wordle, *s.* [A.S. *weorold, weorold, woruld, world*; cogn. with Dut. *wereld*; Icel. *veröld*; Dan. *verden*; Sw. *verld*; O. H. Ger. *werult, weorld*; M. H. Ger. *werlt*; Ger. *welt.* The cognate forms show clearly that the word is a composite one. It is composed of Icel. *verr*; O. H. Ger. *wer*; A.S. *wer*; Goth. *wair* = a man; cogn. with Lat. *vir* = a man; and of Icel. *öld*; A.S. *yldo* = an age; M. Eng. *elde* = old age . . . Thus the right sense is "age of man," or "course of life, experience of life, usages of life," &c. (*Skeat.*)]

1. The whole system of created things; the whole creation; the universe; all created existence.

"The *world* hath ending with thy life."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 12.

2. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

"Before his presence, at whose awful throne
All tremble in all *worlds*, except our own."
Cowper: Conversation, 660.

3. The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe.

"So he the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters calm."
Milton: P. L., vii. 270.

4. That portion of the globe which is known to any one, or is contemplated by any one; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old *World* (= the Eastern hemisphere), the New *World* (= the Western hemisphere).

*5. A part of the earth; a country, a region, a district.

"Where am I? where's my lord? what *world* is this?"
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

6. The earth considered as the scene of man's present existence, or the sphere of human action; the present state of existence.

"That was the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the *world*." —*John* i. 9

7. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world*, the *world* to come.

8. The inhabitants of this world in general; humanity, mankind; the human race.

"One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

9. People generally; the public; society; the people amongst whom we live.

"The *world* will hold thee in disdain."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 761.

10. A certain class, section, or portion of mankind considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united in a common faith, aim, interest, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious *world*, the heathen *world*, the literary *world*.

11. Public or social life; intercourse with one's fellow-men; society.

"Hence banished, is banished from the *world*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

12. That which pertains to the earth or to the present state of existence only; secular affairs; a secular life; the concerns of this life, as distinguished from those of the life to come; worldly pursuits or interests.

"Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world*."—1 *John* ii. 15.

13. That portion of mankind which is devoted to worldly or secular affairs; those who are exclusively interested in the affairs of this life; people who are concerned merely for the interests and pleasures of this life; the ungodly or unregenerate portion of mankind.

"I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me."—*John* xvii. 9.

14. The ways and manners of mankind; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

"To know the *world* / a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays."
Swift. (*Todd.*)

15. A course of life; a career.

"Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

16. The current of events, especially as affecting an individual; circumstances, affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self. (*Colloq.*)

"How goes the *world* with thee?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

17. Any sphere of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

"In his little *world* of man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

18. Sphere; domain; province; region: as, he *world* of letters, the *world* of art.

19. Used as an emblem of immensity; a great number, quantity, degree, or measure.

"A *world* of torments though I should endure."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

20. Used in emphatic phrases, and expressing wonder, astonishment, surprise, perplexity, or the like: as, What in the *world* am I to do? How in the *world* shall I get there?

¶ 1. *All the world, The whole world:*

(1) The whole area of the earth.

"*All the world's* a stage."
Shakesp.: As you Like It, ii. 7.

(2) The sum of all that the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions: as, She is *all the world* to me.

(3) Mankind collectively; everybody.

"'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

2. *All the world and his wife:* Everybody; sometimes = everybody worth mentioning.

"There was *all the world and his wife*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, convers. iii.

3. *For all the world:* In comparisons = exactly, precisely, in all respects.

"He was, *for all the world*, exactly like a forked radish."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

*4. *It is a world to see:* It is a treat to see.

"*'Tis a world to see* . . . how tame a meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

5. *Rose of the World:*

Bot.: Camellia japonica. [CAMELLIA.]

6. *The world's end:* The most remote or distant part of the earth.

*7. *To go to the world:* To get married.

"Thus *goes* every one *to the world*, but I—I may sit in a corner, and cry, heigh-ho for a husband."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

¶ Hence the phrase *a woman of the world* = a married woman. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.)

8. *World without end:* To all eternity; eternally, everlastingly.

¶ Used adjectively by Shakespeare = infinite, endless.

"Nor dare I chide the *world-without-end* hour."
Sonnet 57.

World-English, *s.* The name given by Mr. Melville Bell to a new phonetic system of spelling the English language, so as to render its acquirement by foreigners more easy, and to make it available for international use.

"The author has, therefore, endeavoured to make his '*World-English*' as little unlike 'literary English' as possible (even making considerable sacrifices of phonetic precision for this purpose), so that the transition from the one to the other may be rendered easier."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 1, 1888, p. 287.

* **world-hardened,** *a.* Hardened in heart by the love of worldly things.

* **world sharer,** *s.* One of a company of persons who have divided the sovereignty of the world between them. (*Special coinage.*) Applied to the triumvirs Antony, Cæsar, and Lepidus.

"These three *world-sharers*, these competitors."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

world-snake, *s.*

Anthrop.: The *Midhgards-ormr*, an enormous serpent which, according to the Edda, lies in the deep sea, biting its own tail, and encircling the earth.

world-tree, *s.*

Anthrop.: A mythical ash (*askr Yggdrasils*), which in Scandinavian mythology is supposed to link hell, earth, and heaven together. Some writers see in this myth a distortion of the Story of the Cross, but the translator of Grimm (*Deut. Myth.* ii. 798) says "it were a far likelier theory, that floating heathen traditions of the world-tree, soon after the conversion in Germany, France, or England, attached themselves to an object of Christian faith just as heathen temples and holy places were converted into Christian ones."

* **world-wearied,** *a.* Wearied or tired of this world.

"And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this *world-wearied* flesh."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

world-wide, *a.* Extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread: as, *world-wide* fame.

* **wŏrld,** *v.t.* [WORLD, *s.*] To introduce into the world.

"Like lightning, it can strike the child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlded*, when the mother shall remain unhurt."—*Feltham: Resolves*, lix. 1.

wŏrld-lĭ-nĕss, * **world-ly-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *worldly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being worldly, or of being devoted to temporal gain, advantage, or pleasure; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this world, to the exclusion of a desire for the good things of the world to come; worldly-mindedness.

"Supposing we are clear both of *worldliness* and vanity, still what can we answer with respect to pleasure?"—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 1.

wŏrld-ling, * **worlde-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *world; -ling.*] One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this world; one whose whole mind is bent on gaining temporal possessions, advantages, or pleasures; one whose thoughts are entirely taken up with the affairs of this world to the exclusion of those of the world to come.

"The heart must
Leap kindly back to kindness, though disgust
Hath wean'd it from all *worldlings*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 86.

wŏrld-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *weoruldlic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the present world or to the present state of existence; temporal, secular, human.

"Secure from *worldly* chances and mishaps."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

2. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with the present world, its affairs, interests, cares, or enjoyments, to the exclusion of those of the world to come; desirous of temporal advantages, gain, or enjoyments only; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid. (Said of persons and things.)

"The manifesto, indecent and intolerant as was its tone, was, in the view of these fanatics, a cowardly and *worldly* performance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

worldly-minded, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of worldly or temporal possessions, gain, or pleasures; carnal-minded.

worldly-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being worldly-minded; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this life to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

"We are full of *worldly-mindedness*."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 148.

worldly-wise, *a.* Wise with regard to matters of the world. (Usually in a depreciatory sense.)

"The inexperienced bride is taught by her *worldly-wise* instructress how to get her way."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1888.

wŏrm, * **worme,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *wyrm* = a worm, a snake, a dragon; cogn. with Dut. *worm*; Icel. *ormr*; Dan. & Sw. *orm* (for *vorm*); Ger. *wurm*; Goth. *waurms*; Lat. *vermis*; Lith. *kirmis* = a worm; O. Ir. *crium* = a worm; Ir. *criumt* = a maggot; Sansc. *krimi* = a worm (whence *crimson* and *carmine*). An initial guttural has been lost.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) Applied to creeping things of all sorts; a reptile, a serpent, a snake.

"There came a viper out of the heat and leapt on his hand. When the men of the country saw the *worm* hang on his hand, they said, This man must needs be a murderer."—*Tyndale: Acts* xxviii. 3, 4.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) Applied loosely to any small creeping animal, entirely wanting feet, or having very short ones, including the larvæ or grubs of certain insects, as caterpillars, maggots, &c.; intestinal parasites, as the tapeworm, threadworm, &c.; certain lacertilians, as the blindworm, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used as an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt, sometimes of contemptuous pity; a poor, grovelling, debased, despised creature.

"Poor *worm*, thou art infected."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

(2) Applied to one who silently, slowly, and persistently works or studies: as, a book*worm*.

(3) Applied to something that slowly and silently eats or works its way internally to the destruction or pain of the object affected: as—

(*a*) The emblem of corruption, decay, or death.

"Thus chides she Death,
Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm*, what dost thou mean?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 933.

(*b*) An emblem of the gnawing torments of conscience; remorse.

"The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

(4) Anything resembling a worm in appearance, especially when in motion; anything vermicular or spiral: as—

(*a*) The spiral of a corkscrew,

(*b*) The thread on the shaft or core of a screw.

(*c*) A sharp-pointed spiral tool, used for boring soft rock; that which is too hard to be pierced by the auger, but not hard enough to require the jumper.

(*d*) A spiral wire on the end of the ramrod or rammer, for withdrawing a charge; a wad-hook.

(*e*) A spiral pipe in a condenser; a continuation of the neck or beak.

(*f*) A small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog. This ligament is frequently cut out when the animal is young, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw at everything. The operation was formerly supposed to check rabies or madness.

"In dogs . . . the *worm* may help by its elasticity, and that of its sheath, in the act of lapping."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates*, iii. 197.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Any individual of the phylum Vermes (q.v.). They differ greatly in outward appearance, and in habits, and very many are parasitic in other animals. They do not move by means of articulated limbs, nor is the body jointed like that of a crustacean or an insect. But whatever shape the body may assume, it is composed of incomplete segments, the majority of which are similar, and is more or less ringed externally. The segments are provided with offensive and locomotive organs on both sides, and usually with a special excretory organ opening from within. There is a water-system communicating with the perivisceral cavity and with the outside. The digestive system is often fairly developed, but in some parasites it is wanting, and these are nourished by absorption through the body walls. A kind of circulatory system is sometimes present, as are special organs of respiration, such as the branchial filaments of the Terebellidæ; but both are also often absent. The nervous system may consist of a cord round the œsophagus, with ganglia above and below, and a ganglionic cord along the ventral surface within; or there may be but faint traces of the system. Sense-organs may exist in a rudimentary condition. The organs and structures of the body are, to a great extent, the same on both sides, and hence there is bilateral symmetry.

2. *Pathol.:* Many species of intestinal worms infest the human frame. The chief are *Trichocephalus dispar*, the Long Thread-worm [TRICHOCEPHALUS]; *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round Worm [ASCARIS]; *Oxyuris vermicularis* [OXYURIS], the Small Threadworm, *Sclerostoma*, or *Anchylostoma duodenale* [SCLEROSTOMA]; *Tænia solium*, *T. mediocanellata*, and *Bothriocephalus latus* [TAPE-WORM].

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to worms; produced by worms: as, *worm* fever.

worm-bark, *s.* [SURINAM-BARK.]

worm-burrow, *s.*

Geol.: [SCOLITE].

worm-cast, *s.* A small intestine-shaped mass of earth voided, often on the surface of the ground, by the earth-worm after all the digestible matter has been extracted from it.

* **worm eat,** *v.t.* To gnaw or perforate, as worms do; hence, to impair by a slow, insidious process.

"Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. x.

* **worm-eat,** *a.* Worm-eaten, old, worthless.

"*Worm-eat* stories of old times."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 4.

worm-eaten, * **worme-eaten,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms.

"Almondes seemyng drie without and *wourme-eaten* within."—*Golden Boke*, let. iv.

* 2. *Fig.:* Old, worn-out, worthless.

"Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *worm-eaten*, or of defaced date."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

* **worm-eatenness,** *s.* The quality or state of being worm-eaten; rottenness.

worm-fence, *s.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a snake-fence.

worm-fever, *s.* A popular name for infantile remittent fever.

worm-gear, *s.*

Mach.: A combination consisting of an endless screw and spirally-toothed wheel; used for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another, placed at right angles to it.

worm-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus Spigelia (q.v.), specially *S. marilandica*, a native of the Southern States. Its root (Pink Root) is purgative, narcotic, and poisonous, and is used as a vermifuge.

2. *Sedum album*, a stonecrop with the flowerless stems prostrate, the flowering one, which is six or ten inches long, erect, the flowers in cymes, white.

worm-hole, *s.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

"Pick'd from the *worm-holes* of long-vanish'd days."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

worm-like, *a.* Resembling a worm; vermicular, spiral.

worm-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. It is a powerful anthelmintic.

worm-powder, *s.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal, or other cavities of the body.

worm-safe, *s.* An apparatus to enable the specific gravity of spirits to be ascertained, as they flow from the still, without withdrawing any portion thereof.

worm-shaped, *a.* Vermicular (q.v.).

Worm-shaped caterpillars: [VERMIFORMES].

worm shell, *s.*

Zool.: Any species of the genus Vermetus, so called from their long, twisted shape.

worm-tea, *s.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track, *s.*

Geol. & Palæont.: [HELMINTHITE, LITHICHNOZOA].

worm-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel which gears with an endless screw or worm, either receiving or imparting motion.

worms-meat, * **wormes-meate,** *s.* Dead flesh; carrion.

"How in a bit of *wormes-meate* canst thou raigne?"
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 16.

wŏrm, *v.i. & t.* [WORM, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To advance by wriggling.

"And *worming* all about his soul they clung."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

* 2. To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

"Sly, sneaking, *worming* souls."
Lloyd: Charity.

¶ In this sense often used reflexively to signify a slow, insidious, or insinuating progress: as, To *worm* one's self into favour.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To free from worms.

"The weeding and *worming* of every bed."—*Milton.* (*Latham.*)

* 2. To effect by slow, insidious, or stealthy means; specifically, to extract, remove, or expel, or the like, by underhand means continued perseveringly. (Generally with *from* or *out.*)

"They find themselves *wormed out* of all power by a new spawn of independents."—*Swift.*

3. To cut the vermicular ligament from under the tongue of. [WORM, A. I. 2. (4) (*f*).]

"Every one that keepeth a dog should have him *wormed.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To remove the charge, &c., from, as from a gun, cannon, &c., by means of a worm. [WORM, *s.*, A. I. 2 (4) (*d*).]

II. *Naut.:* To wind rope, yarn, or other material, spirally round, between the strands of, as of a cable; or to wind with spun yarn, as a smaller rope; an operation performed for the purpose of rendering the surface smooth for parcelling and serving.

wŏrmed, *a.* [Eng. *worm; -ed.*] Bored or penetrated by worms; worm-eaten.

wor'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Olaus Wormius, M.D., a Danish philosopher and naturalist (1588–1654).]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleneæ. Trees with large thick leaves, entire or toothed, and racemes of yellow or white flowers. Known species eight, ranging from Madagascar to Australia. The nuts of *Wormia triquetra*, a Ceylonese tree, yield an oil.

wor'-mĭ-an, *a.* [WORMIA.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Wormius.

wormian-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: [TRIQUETRA].

wŏrm'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *worm; -ing.*]

1. *Naut.:* Filling up the spaces between the strands of rope with spun-yarn; the material used in the operation. [WORM, *v.*, II.]

2. The turning of the thread on the barrel of a wood-screw.

worming-pot, *s.*

Pottery: A pot for the ornamentation of pottery in the lathe, by the exudation of colour upon the ware as it rotates.

* **wŏrm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *worm; -ish.*] Worm-like.

"In such a shadow, or rather pit of darkness, the *wormish* mankind lives."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 464.

* **wŏrm'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *worm*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A diminutive from worm; a little worm: hence, a weak, mean, despicable creature.

"A dusty *wormling!* dost thou strive and stand
With heaven's high Monarch?"
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Imposture.

wŏrm'-sēed, *s.* [Eng. *worm*, and *seed.*]

Bot. & Comm.: A name applied to various plants, the seeds of which are considered to be anthelmintic, spec.:

1. *Artemisia maritima*, a composite with the leaves white and cottony beneath, the flower-heads cottony. It grows in Britain, in India, &c. The heads are used in India as anthelmintics, deobstruents, and stomachic tonics. Poultices made from them are applied to relieve the pain caused by the stings of insects.

2. *Artemisa Santonica*, a Siberian species which furnishes Santonin (q.v.).

3. *Artemisia Vahliana.* The flower heads of *A. judaica* and other Artemisias are similarly used.

4. *Ambrina anthelmintica:* [AMBRINA].

5. *Erysimum cheiranthoides:* [ERYSIMUM].

6. *Spigelia marilandica* and *S. Anthelmia.* [PINK-ROOT, WORM-GRASS.]

¶ Spanish Wormseed is *Halogeton tamariscifolium*, a chenopod.

wormseed-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow oil, obtained by distilling wormseed with water. It has a pungent odour, an aromatic, burning taste, sp. gr. 0·930, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 110°. In contact with air, it thickens and darkens in colour, and, when heated with strong nitric acid, is converted into a resin.

wormseed treacle-mustard, *s.* [ERYSIMUM.]

wŏrm'-ŭl, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *worm-ill.*] A sore or tumour on the backs of cattle caused by the larva of an insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs. Called also Warble, Wornal, or Wornil.

wŏrm'-wood, * **werm-ode,** * **woume-wood,** *s.* [A.S. *wermód*; cogn. with Dan. *wermoet*; Ger. *wermuth*; O. H. Ger. *weramte, werimuota, wermuota*; M. H. Ger. *wermuote.* The modern form of the word is doubly corrupt, as there is no connection with either *worm* or *wood.* The true division of the A.S. *wermód* is *wer-mód.* "The compound *wermód* unquestionably means *ware-mood*, or 'mind-preserver,' and points back to some primitive belief as to the curative properties of the plant in mental affections." (*Skeat.*) The change in the form of the word was probably influenced by the fact that the plant was used as a remedy for worms in the intestines.]

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM.

I. *Literally:*

1. *Bot.:* The genus Artemisia; specif., *A. Absinthium.* The stem is one to three feet high, grooved, and angled; the leaves silky on both sides, twice or thrice pinnatifid,

dotted; the yellow flowers in racemes, the heads drooping, silky, the outer flowers fertile. It is a native of North America, Europe, and the North of Africa. It is a powerful bitter stomachic and tonic, useful in atonic dyspepsia, and to flavor drinks. It is also an anthemintic. [Absinth, Absinthin.] The wormwood of commerce is derived from this species and *A. chinensis*. The genus Artemisia is a very large one, especially in the dry regions of the northern hemisphere. About forty species are found in the United States. The qualities of wormwood are somewhat uniformly present in them all. Some of the species, particularly *A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*, are used in the manufacture of Absinthe.

2. *Entom.:* A British Night-moth, *Cucullia absinthii*, gray with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*. Rare, and found chiefly in Devon and Cornwall.

II. *Fig.:* Used as an emblem of bitterness.

"Weed this *wormwood* from your fruitful brain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

wŏrm'-ў, *worm-ie, *a.* [Eng. *worm*, *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Containing a worm or worms; abounding with worms.

"Under covert of the *wormy* ground."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

*2. Earthly, grovelling, worldly.

"A just contempt of sordid and *wormy* affections."
—Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions, ch. xxxvii.

*3. Associated with worms or the grave; grave-like.

"A weary, *wormy* darkness."
E. B. Browning. (*Annandale.*)

wŏrn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Wear, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Damaged or injured by wear.

2. Wearied, exhausted.

worn-out, *a.*

1. Quite consumed, destroyed, or much injured by wear.

"Those hangings with their *worn-out* graces."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

2. Exhausted, wearied.

*3. Past, gone.

"This pattern of the *worn-out* age."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,350.

wŏr'-năl, wŏr'-nĭl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as Wormul (q.v.).

wŏr'-rĭe-cōw, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *warien, warrie, worrie* = to curse, and *cow* (Icel. *kúga* = to frighten) = a hobgoblin.] A hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scarecrow, a devil. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha was to hae keepit awa the *worriecow*, I trow —ay, and the elves and gyre-carlings frae the bonny bairn, grace be wi' it?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

wŏr'-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *worry*, v.; *-er.*] One who worries, harasses, or annoys.

"More material and coarser sort of dæmons conceived the *worrier* of souls."—*Spenser: On Prodigies*, p. 229 (1665).

***wŏr'-rĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *worry*; *-ment.*] Trouble, anxiety, worry.

***wŏr'-rĭ-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *worry*; *-some.*] Causing trouble, anxiety, or worry. (*Prov.*)

"Come in at once with that *worrisome* cough of yours."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xiv.

wŏr'-rĭt, *v.t.* or *i.* [A corrupt. of *worry* (q.v.).] To worry, to vex, to harass, to annoy. (*Colloq.*)

wŏr'-rĭt, *s.* [Worrit, *v.*] Worry, anxiety, trouble. (*Colloq.*)

wŏr'-rў, * **wer-ew,** * **wer-reye,** * **wir-ry,** * **wir-i-en,** * **wir-wen,** * **wor-o-wen,** * **wyr-wyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wyrgan*, in comp. *áwyrgan* = to harm; cogn. with Dut. *worgen* = to strangle, whence *worg* = quinsy; O. Fries. *wergia, wrigia* = to strangle; O. H. Ger. *wurgan* = to strangle, to suffocate, to choke; Ger. *würgen*. From the same root as Mid. Eng. *warien* = to curse; A.S. *wergian, wergan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to strangle; to choke; to lacerate; to injure badly or kill by repeated biting, shaking, and the like.

"Ill mote he thrive! and may his hogges . . .
Be ever *worried* by our doggues!"
Browne: Shepheard's Pipe, ecl. iii.

2. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; to bother, to vex, to persecute.

"Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 906.

3. To fatigue; to harass with labour; to wear out.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be engaged in tearing and mangling with the teeth; to fight, as dogs.

2. To be unduly anxious or troubled; to be in a state of solicitude, anxiety, disquietude, or pain; to make one's self anxious or harassed; to fret.

3. To be suffocated by something stopping the windpipe; to choke. (*Scotch.*)

wŏr'-rў, *s.* [Worry, *v.*]

1. The act of worrying or tearing with the teeth; the act of lacerating or killing by biting.

2. Perplexity, trouble, anxiety, solicitude; harassing turmoil: as, the cares and *worries* of life.

wŏr'-rў-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Worry, *v.*)

wŏr'-rў-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *worrying*; *-ly.*] In a worrying manner; so as to worry, harass, tease, or annoy.

wŏrse, * **wers** (*adv.*), * **wors** (*adv.*), * **wurs** (*adv.*), * **werse** (*a.*), * **wurse** (*a.*), *a., adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *wyrs* (adv.), *wyrsa, wirsa* (a.); cogn. with O.S. *wirs* (adv.), *wirsa* (a.); O. Fries. *wirsa, wersa* (a.); Icel. *verr* (adv.), *verri* (a.); Dan. *værre* (a.); Sw. *värre* (a.); M. H. Ger. *wirs* (adv.), *wirser* (a.); Goth. *wairs* (adv.), *wairsiza* (a.). We also find Mid. Eng. *werre, worre*, Scandinavian forms due to assimilation. *Worse* is from the same root as *war*. The *s* is part of the root, and *worse* does duty for *worser*, which was in actual use in the sixteenth century, and is still used by the vulgar; similarly, *worst* (q.v.) is short for *worsest.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Bad or ill in a comparative degree; more bad or evil; more depraved or corrupt.

"Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*."
—*2 Timothy* iii. 13.

2. Having good qualities in a less degree; of less value, inferior; less perfect, less good. (Applied to moral, physical, or acquired qualities.)

"The commodity of the distant country is of a *worse* quality than that of the near one."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. More unwell, more sick; in a poorer state of health.

"She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*."—*Mark* v. 26.

4. In a less favourable position or state; more ill off.

"They were no *worse*
Than they are now." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a manner or degree more evil or bad.

"We will deal *worse* with thee than with them."—*Genesis* xix. 9.

2. In a lower or inferior degree; less well.

"The English women of that generation were decidedly *worse* educated than they have been at any other time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. With notions of evil = in a greater manner or degree; more.

"I'll startle you *worse* than the sacring-bell."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. With *the:* Loss, disadvantage, defeat; inferior state or condition.

"The situation of the Quaker differed from that of other dissenters, and differed for *the worse*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Some person or thing less good or desirable.

"There will a *worse* come in his place."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To go to the worse:* To be defeated; to get the worst.

* (2) *To put to the worse:* To defeat, to discomfort, to worst.

"They were *put to the worse* before Israel."—*1 Chronicles* xix. 19.

* **wŏrse,** *v.t.* [Worse, *a.*] To discomfit; to put to disadvantage; to worst,

"Perhaps more valid arms . . .
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes."
Milton: P. L., vi. 440.

* **wŏrs'-ĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *worse*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To worse; to make worse.

"It *worsens* and slugs the most learned."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

2. To obtain advantage of or over; to worst. (*Southey.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To deteriorate (q.v.).

"But as a living creed it *worsened*."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

* **wŏrs'-ĕn-ĭng,** *s.* [Worsen.] The act or state of growing worse.

"The ten or twelve years since the parting had been time enough for much *worsening*."—*G. Eliot.* (*Annandale.*)

wŏrs'-ĕr, *a.* or *adv.* [Worse, *a.*] Worse. (It is not now used except in vulgar speech.)

* **wŏrs'-ĕr-nĕss,** * **wors-er-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *worser*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being worse.

"In heats and colds extremities is *worsernesse* in neither."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. xiii., ch. 78.

wŏr'-shĭp, * **wir-schip,** * **wor-shyppe,** *s.* [Short for *worthship*; A.S. *weordhscipe, wyrdhscipe* = honour, from *weordh, wurdh* = worthy, honourable, and suff. *-scipe* (= Eng. *-ship*).]

*1. The quality or state of being worthy; excellence of character; dignity, worth, worthiness.

"That good man of *worship*, Anthony Woodville."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

*2. Honour.

"For Solomon sayth: It is a gret *worship* to a man to kepe him fro noise and stril."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*3. Reverence, honour, respect.

"Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee."—*Luke* xiv. 10.

4. A title of respect or honour, used in addressing certain magistrates, and others of rank and station. (Sometimes used ironically.)

"If he had done or said anything amiss, he desired their *worships* to think it was his infirmity."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

*5. Honour, celebration.

"The images, whiche the senatours of olde tyme hadde areyd in *worshyppe* of theyr victories."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxix.

6. The act of performing devotional acts in honour of; especially, the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

"If the *worship* of God be a duty of religion, public *worship* is a necessary institution."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., § 4.

7. Obsequious or submissive respect; unbounded admiration; loving or admiring devotion: as, hero-*worship*.

* **worship-worthy,** *a.* Worthy or deserving of honour or respect; worshipful.

"Then were the wisest of the people *worshipworthy*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 126.

wŏr'-shĭp, * **worth-schip-en,** * **wor-schip,** * **wor-shep-en,** * **wor-schipe,** * **wor-shyp,** * **wor-shyppe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Worship, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To pay honour to; to honour. (See extract under A. 2.)

2. To treat or regard with reverence, respect, or admiration.

"A phrase in one of our occasional Services, 'with my body I thee *worship*,' has perplexed and sometimes offended those who were unacquainted with the early uses of the word, and thus with the intention of the actual framers of that Service. Clearly in our modern sense of '*worship*,' this language would be inadmissible. But 'worship' or 'worthship' meant 'honour' in our early English, and 'to *worship*' to honour, this meaning of 'worship' still very harmlessly surviving in 'worshipful,' and in the title of 'your worship' addressed to the magistrate on the bench. So little was it restrained of old to the honour which man is bound to pay to God, that it is employed by Wycliffe to express the honour which God will render to his faithful servants and friends. Thus our Lord's declaration, 'If any man serve Me, him will my Father honour,' in Wycliffe's translation reads thus, 'If any man serve Me, my Father shall *worship* him.'"
—*Trench: English Past & Present*, lect. vii.

3. To pay divine honours to; to adore; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to.

"They went and served other gods, and *worshipped* them."—*Deuteronomy* xxix. 26.

4. To love or admire inordinately; to devote one's self to; to idolize, to adore; to treat as divine.

"With bended knees I daily *worship* her."
Carew. (*Todd.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To love or admire a person inordinately.

"I have loved, and waited, and *worshipped* in silence."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

2. To perform acts of worship or adoration; to perform religious services.

***wôr-shĭp-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *worshipable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being worthy to be worshipped; the capability of being worshipped. (*Coleridge.*)

***wôr'-shĭp-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *worship; -able.*] Capable or worthy of being worshipped.

***wôr'-shĭp-ẽr,** *s.* [Worshipper.]

wôr'-shĭp-fûl, *wôr'-shĭp-fûll, *wur-ship-full, *a.* [Eng. *worship; -full.*]

1. Claiming respect; worthy of honour from its character or dignity; honourable.

"Whan thou shalt be desired to any *wurshipfull* seat."—*Udal: Luke* xiv.

2. A term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies. (Sometimes a term of ironical respect.)

***wôr'-shĭp-fûl-lў, *woor-ship-ful-lye,** *a.* [Eng. *worshipful; -ly.*] In a worshipful manner; respectfully, honourably.

"And see how *woorshipfullye* he shall bee broughte to churche."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 79.

***wôr'-shĭp-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *worshipful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being worshipful.

***wôr'-shĭp-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *worship; -less.*] Destitute of worshippers.

"How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod!
How long Thy temple *worshipless*, O God!"
Byron: On Jordan's Banks.

wôr'-shĭp-pẽr, *wor-ship-er, *wor-schip-er, *wor-shyp per, *s.* [Eng. *worship*, v.; *-er.*] One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.

"I, so long
A *worshipper* of Nature, hither came."
Wordsworth: Tintern Abbey.

¶ A small sect, calling themselves "Worshippers of God," appeared for the first time in the Registrar-General's returns for the year 1880.

wôrst, *werst (*adv.*), ***werste, *worste** (*a.*), *a., adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *wyrst* (adv.); *wyrsta* (a.), a contraction of *wyrsesta, wyrresta*: cogn. with O. Sax. *wirsista* (a.); Icel. *verst* (adv.); *verstr* (a.); Dan. *værst*; Sw. *värst*; O. H. Ger. *wrisist, wrisest, wrist.* *Worst* is thus for *worsest.*] [Worse.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Bad in the highest degree, morally or physically.

"Thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

2. Of the least value or worth; most inferior.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In the most inferior manner or degree; worse than all others.

2. Most or least, according to the sense expressed by the verb.

"When thou didst hate him *worst*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

C. *As subst.:* That which is most evil or bad; the most inferior, evil, severe, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition. (Usually with *the.*)

"So shall I taste *the worst* of fortune's might."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 90.

¶ *(1) *At the worst:* In the most evil state; at the greatest disadvantage.

"Thou hast me, if thou hast me, *at the worst*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

(2) *To do one's worst:* To do the greatest harm or injury in one's power.

*(3) *To put to the worst:* To inflict defeat on; to discomfit, to worst.

wôrst, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wyrsian*, with excrescent *t*, as in amongst, whilst, &c.]

A. *Trans.:* To get the advantage or the better of in contest; to defeat, to discomfit, to overthrow.

"A conflict in which they are pretty sure to be *worsted*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To grow or become worse; to deteriorate.

"Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood *worsting*."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. i.

worst'-ĕd (*r* silent), ***worst-ede, *wor-stid, *wos-ted,** *s.* & *a.* [Named after the town of *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, north of Norwich, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.]

A. *As subst.:* A variety of woollen yarn, or thread, spun from long staple wool, which has been combed, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. It is knitted or woven into stockings, carpets, &c.

"Woollen yarn and *worsted* are prohibited to be exported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn: as, *worsted* stockings, *worsted* work.

wôrt (1), ***worte (1), *wurte,** *s.* [A.S. *wyrt*; cogn. with O. Sax. *wurt*; O. Dut. *worte*; Icel. *urt* (for *vurt*), *jurt*; Dan. *urt*; Sw. *ört*; Ger. *wurz*; Goth. *waurts.* Closely allied to *wart* and *root.* *Wort* appears in a number of compounds, of which it forms the last element: as, mug*wort*, &c.] [Orchard.]

1. A plant, a herb.

"And in a bedde of *wortes* stille he lay,
Till it was passed undern of the day."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,223.

*2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. *Vaccinum Myrtillus.* Called also Worts.

wôrt (2), ***worte** (2), *s.* [Prob. only a particular application of *wort* (1), meaning an infusion like that of herbs when boiled: cogn. with O. Dut. *wort* = wort; Low Ger. *wört*; Icel. *virtr*; Norw. *vyrt, vört*; Sw. *vört*: Ger. *bierwurze* = beer-wort.]

Chem.: The saccharine extract obtained from malt, barley, and other grain, by mashing with water. It is a complex mixture of saccharine bodies, some existing in the grain and others formed in the process of brewing. It varies in quality, but the following percentage represents the average composition of brewer's wort, reckoned on the dry solid matter: Maltose, 64; dextrin, 16; cane and invert sugars, 12; albumen and mineral matters, 8.

wôrth, *worthe, *worth-en, *v.i.* [A.S. *weordhan, wurdhan, wyrdhan* (pa.t. *weardh*, pl. *wurdon*) = to become; cogn. with Dut. *worden* (pa. t. *werd*; pa. par. *geworden*); Icel. *verdha* (pa. t. *vardh*; pa. par. *ordhinn*) = to become, to happen, to come to pass; Dan. *vorde*; Sw. *varda*; O. H. Ger. *werdan*; Ger. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan* (pa.t. *warth*; pa. par. *waurthans*); Lat. *verto* = to turn.] To become; to be.

"My ioye is turned into strife,
That sober I shall never *worthe*."
Gower: C. A., v.

¶ Now only used in the phrases, *Woe worth the day! Woe worth the man!* in which the verb is in the imperative mood, and the noun in the dative, the phrase being equivalent to *Woe be to the day*, &c.

"*Woe worth* the chase, *woe worth* the day
That costs thy life, my gallant grey."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 9.

wôrth, *worthe, *wurth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *weordh, wurdh* = (a.) honourable, (s.) value; cogn. with Dut. *waard* (a.), *waarde* (s.); Lat. *verdhr* (a.), *verdh* (s.); Dan. *værd* (a. & s.); Sw. *värd* (a.), *värde* (s.); M. H. Ger. *wert* (a. & s.); Ger. *werth* (a. & s.); Goth. *wairths* (a. & s.). Allied to A.S. *waru* = wares, valuables.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Honourable, estimable.

"The more that a man can, the more *worth* he is."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 364.

*2. Valuable, precious.

"To guard a thing not ours nor *worth* to us."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

3. Equal in value to; equal in price to.

"A score of good ewes may be *worth* ten pounds."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

4. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of; possessing.

"To ennoble those
That scarce some two days since were *worth* a noble."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

5. Deserving, in a good or bad sense.

"To reign is *worth* ambition, though in Hell."
Milton: P. L., i. 262.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That quality of a thing which makes it valuable; value; hence, value expressed in a standard, as money, price, rate. Thus the *worth* of commodities is usually the price which they will fetch; but the *price* is not always the *worth.*

"I should have lost the *worth* of it in gold."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. That which one is worth; possessions, substance, wealth.

"They are but beggars that can count their *worth*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 6.

3. Value in respect of moral or mental qualities; desert, merit, worthiness, excellence.

"*Worth* makes the man, and want of it the fellow."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 202.

4. Importance, valuable qualities, worthiness, excellence. (Applied to things.)

"A batter'd weed of small *worth* held."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 2.

***wôrth'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *worth*, s.; *-full.*] Full of worth; worthy.

***wôr'-thĭ-lĕss, *wor-thi-les,** *a.* [Eng *worthy; -less.*] Undeserving, unworthy.

"The justice that so his promise complisheth
For his word's sake to *worthiless* desert."
Wyat: The Author.

wôr'-thĭ-lў, **wor-the ly, adv.* [Eng. *worthy; -ly.*]

1. In a worthy manner; suitably; according to deserts.

"Who can . . . in tears bewail them *worthily*."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid, ii.

2. Suitably, excellently.

"Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did *worthily* perform."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

wôr'-thĭ-nĕss, *wor-thi-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *worthy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or well deserved; merit; desert.

"The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Excellence, dignity, virtue.

"He is a good one, and his *worthiness*
Does challenge much respect."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

wôrth'-ĭte, *s.* [After the Russian mineralogist, Fried. Wörth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of Fibrolite (q.v.) found near St. Petersburg.

wôrth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *worth; -less.*]

1. Having or being of no worth or value; valueless.

"This frail and *worthless* trunk."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

2. Having no value of character or virtue; having no dignity or excellence; mean; contemptible.

"The most *worthless* persons on whom he has conferred great benefits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Having no merit or desert.

"Ye, then, my works, no longer vain,
And *worthless* deem'd by me!"
Cowper: Ode to Mr. John Rouse.

*4. Futile, vain, idle.

"How I scorn his *worthless* threats."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

*5. Unworthy; not deserving.

"A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

***wôrth'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *worthless; -ly.*] In a worthless manner.

wôrth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *worthless; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being worthless or of no value; want or absence of value or worth; want of useful qualities.

"The rottenness of the bricks and the *worthlessness* of the mortar."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1857.

2. Want of excellence or dignity.

"Justly the price of *worthlessness* they paid."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 454.

wôr'-thў, *wor thi, *wor-thie, *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *verdhugr* = worthy; A.S. *weordhig* = an estate, a farm.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Having worth or value; valuable.

"No *worthier* than the dust."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. Valuable, noble, estimable.

"I have done thee *worthy* service."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. Deserving of praise; excellent.

"Endowed with *worthy* qualities."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

4. Deserving; such as merits; having equivalent qualities or value, in a good as well as a bad sense. Often followed by *of* before the thing deserved or compared; sometimes by *that*, sometimes by an infinitive, and sometimes by an accusative.

"More *worthy* I to be beloved of thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 150.

*5. Well deserved; in a good as well as in a bad sense.

"Doing *worthy* vengeance on thyself."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

*6. Well-founded; legitimate, rightful, justifiable.

"As *worthy* cause I have to fear."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

*7. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; having qualities suited to.

"It is more *worthy* to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry till they push us."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 5.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** Anything of worth or excellence.

"In her fair cheek
Where several *worthies* make one dignity."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

2. A person of eminent worth; a person distinguished for useful or estimable qualities. (Sometimes used irohically.)

"At these seasons did these valiant *worthies* watch him in, and did still continually assault him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. A term applied humorously or colloquially to a local celebrity; a character; an eccentric.

¶ *The Nine Worthies:* [NINE, ¶ (5)].

wŏr'-thy, *v.t.* [WORTHY, *a.*] To render worthy; to exalt into a hero; to aggrandise.

"He conjunct tripp'd me behind:
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him." *Shakesp.: Lear* ii. 2.

* **wost,** *pr. t. of v.* [WIT, *v.*]

* **wŏt,** * **wote,** *v.t.* or *i.* [WIT, *v.*] To know.

"And now, brethren, I *wot* that through ignorance ye did it."—*Acts* iii. 17.

wŏud, *s.* [WELD (1).]

wŏuld (*l* silent), *pret. of v.* [WILL, *v.*]

would-be, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Wishing to be or appear; vainly pretending to be.

"A *would-be* satirist, a hired buffoon."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A vain pretender; one who affects or wishes to appear something which he is not.

"A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day."
Cowper: Conversation 612.

* **wŏuld'-ĭng** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *would; -ing.*] Emotion of desire; propension, inclination, velleity.

"As well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit."
—*Hammond.*

* **wŏuld'-ĭng-nĕss** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *would-ing; -ness.*] Willingness, desire, inclination.

Woulfe, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Woulfe's bottle, *s.*

Chem.: A bottle with two or more apertures, intended for the generation of gases or for cleansing the same by allowing them to pass through certain solutions contained in the bottle. The apertures are fitted with perforated corks through which are passed glass tubes arranged in the manner most suitable for the particular operation to which the bottle may be applied. The bottle was invented by and named after Peter Woulfe, F.R.S., a London chemist, who died in 1806.

wôund, * **wounde,** *s.* [A.S. *wund*, cogn. with Dut. *wond, wonde;* Icel. *und* (for *vund*); Dan. *vunde;* O. H. Ger. *wunta;* Ger. *wunde* = a wound, *wund* = wounded; Goth. *wunds* = wounded. Formed from the pa. par. of the strong verb signifying "to fight," or "suffer," represented in A.S. by *winnan* = to strive, to fight, to suffer; pa. par. *wunnen.* (Skeat.)]

1. A breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence, or, in surgical phrase, a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body occasioned by external violence, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are classified as follows:

(1) Cuts, incisions, or incised wounds, produced by sharp-edged instruments.

(2) Stabs or punctured wounds, made by the thrusts of pointed weapons.

(3) Contused wounds, produced by the violent application of hard, blunt, obtuse bodies to the soft parts.

(4) Lacerated wounds, in which there is tearing or laceration, as by some rough instrument.

(5) Gunshot wounds.

(6) Poisoned wounds, wounds complicated with the introduction of some poison or venom into the part.

"Where sharp the pang, and mortal is the *wound*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 719.

¶ Wounds which have severed only muscles and the blood-vessels and nerves connected with them heal more easily than those which affect the tendons. As a rule wounds made by a sharp weapon or instrument heal more quickly than bruises produced by the blow of a weapon which is blunt; as, for instance, a club. When an artery is severed, bright red blood is ejected by spurts; when a vein is cut, dark blood comes forth more slowly. In either case nature makes immediate efforts to repair the injury. Even in the case of an artery, the blood after a time tends to flow less freely, and an external coagulum to be formed which ultimately stops its effusion. The object of the surgeon is to stop the flow of blood, to bring together the severed portions of a vessel and keep them together till nature re-unites them, using appliances to prevent the access of the atmospheric air with its myriads of germs. In unfavourable cases tetanus results, or pyæmia, or both.

2. Any injury to the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.

3. Any hurt, pain, or injury: as, a *wound* to credit or reputation. Especially applied to the pangs of love.

"And gives our heart a *wound* that nothing heals."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

wound-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Barbarea vulgaris.* So named because it was reputed good for wounds.

wôund, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wundian*, from *wund* = a wound.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hurt by violence; to inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, stab, or lacerate; to damage; to injure.

"He was *wounded* for our transgressions."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

* **2.** Applied to senseless or inanimate things.

"The bearing earth with his hard hoof he *wounds*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 267.

3. To hurt the feelings of; to pain.

"When ye sin against the weaker brethren and *wound* their weak consciences ye sin against Christ."
1 *Corinthians* viii. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To inflict hurt, or injure, either in a physical or moral sense.

"Willing to *wound* and yet afraid to strike."
Pope: Satires, 203. (Prol.)

wôund, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [WIND (2), *v.*]

* **wôund'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *wound*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being wounded; liable to be wounded; vulnerable.

"So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing."
—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. i. 5.

wôund'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [WOUND, *v.*] [GENEVA-CONVENTION.]

wôund'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *wound*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which wounds.

* **wôund'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *woundy; -ly.*] To a woundy degree; excessively.

"Richard Penlake repeated the vow,
For *woundily* sick was he."
Southey. (*Annandale.*)

wôund'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WOUND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Hurt, injury, wound.

"I have slain a man to my *wounding*, and a young man to my hurt."—*Genesis*, iv. 23.

* **wôund'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wound*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Without a wound; free from hurt or injury; unwounded.

"And some who, grasp'd by those that die,
Sink *woundless* with them."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

2. Unwounding; harmless.

"Not a dart fell *woundless* there."
Southey: Joan of Arc, viii.

3. Invulnerable.

"Hit the *woundless* air." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

wôund'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *wound*, s., and *wort* (1).]

Bot.: (1) The genus Stachys (q.v.); specif., *S. germanica*, the soft downy leaves of which were used instead of lint for dressing wounds (*Prior*). (2) *Anthyllis Vulneraria.* (3) *Solidago Virgaurea.* (4) *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* (5) *Symphytum officinale* (*Britten & Holland*).

wôund'-wŏrth, *s.* [WOUNDWORT (?).]

Bot.: *Liabum Brownei.*

* **wôund'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *wound*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Causing or inflicting wounds.

"A boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts."
Hood: Love.

2. Excessive (sometimes used adverbially).

"'Tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour."—*L'Estrange.*

wôu'-rą-lĭ, woo'-rą-rĭ, woo'-rą-lĭ, woo'-rą-lў, woo'-rą-rą, *s.* [OURARI.]

wōve, *pret.* or *pa. par. of v.* [WEAVE.]

wove (or **woven**) **paper,** *s.* Writing paper made by hand in a wire gauze mould, in which the wires cross each other as in a woven fabric, so that the surface of the paper presents a uniform appearance, being without water-mark and apparently without lines. The name is also given to machine-made paper presenting the same appearance.

woven (as **wōv'n**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [WEAVE.]

wów, *exclam.* [From the sound made.] An exclamation of pleasure or wonder. (*Scotch.*)

"And, *wow*, Tam saw an unco sight!"
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

wow-wow, *s.*

Zool.: The Silvery Gibbon (q.v.). So named from its cry.

* **wowe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Woo.]

wówf, *a.* [Cf. A.S. *wôfian* = to dote, to rave; Icel. *vöfur* = a stammering, a being confused.] Wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect. (*Scotch.*)

"*Wowf*—a wee bit by the East Nook or sae; it 's a common case—the ae half of the warld thinks the tither daft."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

* **wŏx,** * **wŏx'-ẹn,** *pa. par. of v.* [WAX, *v.*]

* **wŏxe,** *pret. of v.* [WAX, *v.*]

☞ Initial **w** is always silent before **r.**

wrăck (1), * **wracke,** * **wrak,** *s.* [The same word as *wreck* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wrak* = a wreck, cracked, broken; Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), *rekî* = anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka* (for *vreka*) = to drive; Dan. *vrag* = wreck; Sw. *vrak* = wreck, refuse, trash.]

* **1.** Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks, or by the force of the waves; wreck; shipwreck.

"Seamen parting in a general *wrack*,
When first the loosening planks begin to crack."
Dryden: 2 Conquest of Granada, iii.

* **2.** Ruin, destruction.

"Hence grew the general *wrack* and massacre."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

3. Sea-weed thrown ashore. [SEA-WRACK.]

wrack-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GRASSWRACK (q.v.).

wrăck (2), *s.* [RACK (4), *s.*] A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

wrăck, *v.t.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]

* **1.** To destroy by the force of the waves; to wreck.

"Supposing that they saw the Duke's ship *wrackt*."
Dryden: Tempest, i.

2. To tease, to vex, to torment.

"I'll cross him, and *wrack* him, until I heartbreak him." *Burns: What Can a Young Lassie?*

* **wracke,** *s.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]

* **wrăck'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *wrack* (1), s.; *-full.*] Ruinous, destructive.

"What wanton horrors marked their *wrackful* path!"
Scott: Don Roderick, vi. (Conc.)

* **wrăck'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *wrack* (1), s.; *-some.*] Destructive, ruinous.

"Bring the *wracksome* engine to their wall."
Hudson: Judith ii. 36L

† **wrăck'-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *wrack* (1), s., and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Fucus. (*Paxton.*)

* **wrāie,** * **wrāy,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wrégan.*]

1. To betray, to discover.

2. To accuse.

* **wrāi'-ẽr,** * **wrei-er,** * **wray-er,** *s.* [WRAIE.] A traitor; an accuser.

wraik, *s.* [WRACK (1).] (*Scotch.*)

wrain, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [See compound.]

wrain-bolt, *s.* [WRING-BOLT.]

wrain-staff, *s.* [WRING-STAFF.]

wrāith, warth, *s.* [Icel. *vörðr*, gen. *varðar* = a guardian, from *varðha* = to guard; cogn. with Eng. *ward* (q.v.).] An apparition;

the ghost of a person appearing before death. (*Scotch.*)

"She was uncertain if it were the gipsy, or her *wraith*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. x.

wrang, *pret. of v.* [WRING.]

wrang, *adv., a., & s.* [WRONG, *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

wrăn'-gle, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *wring*, formed from *wrang*, pa. t. of A.S. *wringan* = to press. Thus the original sense was to keep on pressing, to urge, and hence, to argue vehemently; cf. Dan. *vringle* = to twist, to entangle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dispute or argue angrily and noisily; to quarrel peevishly or noisily; to brawl.

"To *wrangle* about bills for the inclosing of moors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. To engage in discussion and disputation; to argue, to debate; hence formerly in some universities, to dispute publicly; to defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

***B.** *Trans.:* To involve in contention, quarrel, or dispute.

wrăn'-gle, *s.* [WRANGLE, *v.*] An angry and noisy dispute or quarrel; an altercation.

"The giving the priest a right to the title, would produce law-suits and *wrangles*."—*Swift.*

wrăn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wrangl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

*1. One who wrangles or disputes; a debater, a discusser.

"I burn to set the imprison'd *wranglers* free."
Cowper: Tusk, iv., 34.

2. An angry or noisy disputant; a brawler.

"*Wranglers* and yrefull folke should not be iudges ouer the peasible."—*Golden Boke*, let. 13.

*3. An opponent, an adversary.

"He hath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chaces." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

4. At Cambridge University, the name given to those who are placed in the first class in the first or elementary portion of the public examination for honours in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the Mathematical Tripos, those placed in the second class being known as Senior Optimes, and those in the third class as Junior Optimes. Up to and including the year 1882, the student who took absolutely the first place in the Mathematical Tripos used to be termed Senior Wrangler; those who came next to him being second, third, fourth, &c., wranglers. Since then the title has been given to the student who takes the first place in part I. of the Mathematical Tripos. The name is derived from the public disputations, in which candidates for degrees were formerly required to exhibit their powers.

wrăn'-glĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *wrangler*; *-ship.*] In Cambridge University, the honour conferred on those who are placed in the list of wranglers.

wrăn'-gle-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *wrangle*; *-some.*] Quarrelsome, contentious. (*Prov.*)

wrăn'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WRANGLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

*1. A debate; a discussion.

"The disputations at Oxford are now indeed merely formal; but the *wranglings* at Cambridge still continue."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 70.

2. Noisy quarrelling or dispute; altercation.

"*Wranglyng* soon changes a home to hell."
Longfellow: Annie of Tharaw.

wrăn'-kle, *v.i.* [RANKLE.] To rankle.

"Yet th' inward touch that wounded honour bears,
Rests closely *wrankling*, and can find no ease."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

wrăp (1), **wrappe,** *v.t.* [Formed by metathesis from *warp* (q.v.), the sense being due, probably to the folding together of a fishing-net; cf. Icel. *varp* = the cast of a net; *varpa* = a cast, also the net itself; Sw. dial. *varpa* = a fine herring-net.]

1. To wind or fold together; to arrange so as to cover something. (Generally with *about*, *round*, or the like.)

"The napkin . . . *wrapped* together in a place by itself."—*John* xx. 7.

2. To envelop, to muffle; to cover with something thrown or wound round. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Weapons *wrapped* about with lines."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

3. To envelop, to surround.

"*Wrapping* thy cliffs in purple glow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 24.

4. To conceal by involving or enveloping; to hide in a mass of different character; to cover up or involve generally.

"Lamentably *wrapp'd* in two-fold night."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

***wrap-rascal,** *s.* An old term for a coarse over-coat.

***wrăp** (2), *v.t.* [A misspelling for *rap.*] [RAP (2), *v.*] To snatch up, to transport; to put in an ecstacy.

"*Wrapped* in amaze, the matrons wildly stare."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 960.

wrăp, *s.* [WRAP (1), *v.*] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round a person on a journey, &c.; a wrapper. In the plural applied collectively to all coverings, in addition to the usual clothing, used as a defence against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, rugs, &c.

"For the last five or six days we have been looking to our furs and *wraps*."—*Field*, Feb. 25, 1888.

***wrăp'-page (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *wrap* (1), v.; *-age.*]

1. The act of wrapping.

"Odd things are met with in the papers used by shopkeepers for *wrappage*."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in My Garden*, i. 187.

2. That which wraps, or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

"Under what thousand gold *wrappages* and cloaks of darkness Royalty must involve itself."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

3. Something wrapped up; a parcel.

"This paper *wrappage* was taken on by train to Stalybridge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1883.

wrăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wrap* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wraps.

2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; that which is wrapped round anything; an envelope, an outer covering.

"My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

3. A loose over or upper garment; applied sometimes to a lady's dressing-gown or the like, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

"I quickly found that Nitella passed her time between finery and dirt, and was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap, and slippers, when she was not decorated for immediate show."—*Rambler*, No. 115.

wrăp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WRAP (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Used or designed for wrapping or covering: as, *wrapping* paper.

C. *As subst.:* That in which anything is wrapped; a wrapper.

wrăsse, *s.* [Wel. *gwrachen y môr.*]

Ichthyology:

1. Any species or individual of the family Labridæ (q.v.).

"The *wrasses* are a large family of littoral fishes."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 525.

2. Any species or individual of the genus Labrus (q.v.). The general form of the body resembles that of the perch, except that the back is straighter; there is a single long dorsal, and the ventrals are placed under the pectorals; coloration usually very brilliant;

BALLAN WRASSE.

flesh of very little value for food. The Wrasses frequent rocky shores, usually going in small shoals, and often concealing themselves under seaweed. They feed on small crustacea, molluscs, and marine worms. There are many species on the European and north African shores. The United States has related genera. The young fish differ from adult specimens in having the præoperculum serrated.

***wras-tel-er,** *s.* [WRASTLE.] A wrestler.

"The best *wrasteler* that ever here cam."
Chaucer: C. T., 280 (Prol.)

wrăs'-tle (tle as **ĕl),** *s.* [WRESTLE.] (*Prov.*)

wrâth, *wraththe, *wroth, *wrothe, *s. & a.* [O. Northumbrian *wræðho*, *wrædhotho* = wrath; A.S. *wrâdh* = wrathful; Dan. & Sw. *vrede*, from *vred* = wrathful; Icel. *reiði* (for *vreiði*), from *reiðr* = wrathful.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation or indignation.

"Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring,
Of woes unnumbered, Heavenly goddess, sing!
Pope: Homer; Iliad i. 1.

*2. Rage, extreme passion; impetuosity. (Applied to things.)

"They are in the very *wrath* of love."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

*3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime.

"He is the minister of God, a revenger to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth evil."—*Romans* xiii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Wroth, wrathful; violently angry.

"Kisse me, quod she, we ben no lenger *wrath*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,822.

***wrâth,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *wrâdhian.*] [WRATH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make wrath or wrathful; to anger.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become wrath or angry.

"Why thou *wrathest* now, wonder me thinketh"
P. Plowman's Vision.

***wrâth'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *wrath*; *-en.*] To make wrath or wrathful.

"I wol not *wrathen* him, so mote I thrive."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,030.

wrâth'-fûl, *wrâth'-fŭll, *wroth-fulle, *a.* [Eng. *wrath*, s.; *-full.*]

1. Full of wrath; violently angry; greatly incensed.

"Destined by the *wrathful* gods to die."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 178.

2. Proceeding or springing from wrath; expressive of or characterized by wrath.

"Him thus upbraiding, with a *wrathful* look."
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 1,092.

*3. Wielded with fury.

"Like lightning swift the *wrathful* falchion flew."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 524.

wrâth'-fûl-lў, *wrathe-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wrathful*; *-ly.*] In a wrathful manner; with violent anger or indignation; furiously.

"And, gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

wrâth'-fûl-nĕss, *wrath-ful-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *wrathful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being wrathful; wrath.

"*Wrathfulness* is voyded out, and gentlenes and mekenes is instede thereof infused."—*Udal: Luke* (Pref.)

wrâth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wrathy*; *-ly.*] With great anger; wrathfully. (*Colloq.*)

***wrâth'-ĭng, *wraththh-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *wrath*; *-ing.*] The act of making wrath or angry; provocation.

"Wyll yhe hardne youre hertis, as in *wrathhyng*, lyk the dai of temptacioun in the desert."—*Wyclife: Hebrews* iii. 8.

***wrâth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wrath*, s.; *-less.*] Free from wrath or anger.

"Before his feet as sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play."
Waller: Of the Countess of Carlisle.

wrâth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *wrath*, s.; *-y.*] Very angry or wrath. (*Colloq.*)

***wrâwe, *wrâw,** *a.* [Probably connected with *wrath.*] Angry, peevish, cross, wrath.

"With this speche the coke waxed all *wraw*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,996.

***wrâwl, *wrall, *wraule,** *v.i.* [Dan. *vraale* = to bawl, to roar; *vræle* = to cry, to weep, to moan.] To cry as a cat; to waul, to whine, to moan.

"Cats that *wrawling* still did cry."
Spenser: F. Q., VI xii. 27.

***wrâw'-nĕss, *wraw-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wraw*; *-ness.*] Peevishness, frowardness.

"He doth all things with annoye, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusation, with idelnesse and unlust."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

***wrây, *wrey,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wrégan.*] [BEWRAY.] To betray, to disclose.

"To no wight thou shalt my conseil *wrey*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,504.

wrēak (1), ***wreck, *wreke** (pa. t. *****wrak, *wreaked*, pa. par. *wreaked*, *****wrekĕn, *****wroke,

* **wroken**), *v.t.* [A.S. *wrecan* = to wreak revenge, to punish, orig. to drive, to urge, to impel (pa. t. *wræc*, pa. par. *wrecen*); cogn. with Dut. *wreken* = to avenge; Icel. *reka* (for *vreka*) = to drive, to thrust, to repel, to wreak vengeance on; Sw. *vräka* = to reject, to refuse, to throw; Ger. *rächen* = to avenge; Goth. *wrikan* = to wreak vengeance on, to persecute. From the same root as Lat. *urgeo* = to press, to urge on.] [WRACK, WRECK, WRETCH.]

1. To execute, to inflict; to hurl or drive.

"*Wreak* my vengeance on one guilty land."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 430.

† **2.** To revenge.

"On her own son to *wreak* her brother's death."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 684.

* **3.** To avenge.

"Of fals Edlik fayr wild he him *wreke*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 46.

* **wrēak** (2), *v.t.* [REEK.] To care, to reek.

"[He] little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

* **wrēak**, * **wreche**, * **wreke**, *s.* [A.S. *wræc*, *wracu* = revenge, punishment.] [WREAK, *v.*]

1. Revenge, vengeance.

"And what an if
His sorrow have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Furious passion; resentment, fury.

"For in the holy temple have I sworn
Wreak of his villainy."
G. Peele: David & Bethsabe.

* **wrēak'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *wreak* (1), v.; *-er.*] An avenger.

"And of our bones some *wreaker* may there spring."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid iv.

* **wrēak'-fūl**, * **wreke-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *wreak*, *s.*; *-full.*] Revengeful, angry.

"Working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

* **wrēak'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *wreak* (2), v.; *-less.*] Careless, reckless.

"So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

wrēath, * **wreathe**, *s.* [A.S. *wrēdh* = a twisted band, a bandage, from *wrídh* pa. t. of *wridhan* = to writhe, to twist.] [WRITHE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

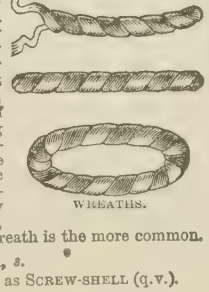
1. Something twisted or curled.

"He . . . of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath* in sight of Eve."
Milton: P. L., ix. 517.

2. A garland, a chaplet; an ornamental bandage to be worn on the head.

"A myrtle *wreathe* she wore."
Congreve: Ovid; Art of Love, iii.

II. *Her.:* The roll or chaplet above the helmet, on which the crest is usually borne. It is supposed to consist of the twisted garland of cloth by which the knightly crest was affixed or held to the helmet in mediæval times, and was formed of two colors, being those of the principal colors of the arms, which are twisted alternately. Wreaths may also be circular, but the straight wreath is the more common.



WREATHS.

wreath-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The same as SCREW-SHELL (q.v.).

wrēathe, **wrēath**, *v.t. & i.* [WREATH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To writhe, to twist, to curl.

"I'd *wreath* in spires my body round."
Gay: Achelous & Hercules.

2. To form into a wreath; to make or fashion by twining, twisting, or winding the parts of together.

"Around her forehead that shines so bright
They *wreathe* a wreath of roses white."
Praed: Legend of the Drachenfels.

3. To entwine, to intertwine, to interweave; to wind or twine together.

"Cables braided threefold . . . together *wreathed* sure."
Surrey: Paraphrase on Eccles., c. iv.

4. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; to twist, twine, or fold round.

"For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

5. To surround or encircle, as a wreath or garland does; to form or become a wreath round; to encircle.

"In the flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss."
Prior: Pleasure, 140.

B. *Intrans.:* To be interwoven or intwined; to twine.

"Go! dash the roses from thy brow—
Gray hairs but poorly *wreathe* with them."
Byron: To Belshazzar.

wrēathed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [WREATHE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Formed into a wreath or curls; curling.

"A cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd, fragrant, from the pipe."
Thomson: Autumn, 526.

2. Twisted, convoluted.

"Or hear old Triton blow his *wreathed* horn."
Wordsworth: Miscellaneous Sonnets.

wreathed-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column twisted in the form of a screw.

* **wrēath'-ĕn**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [WREATHE.] Wreathed, twisted, intertwined or intertwining.

"We have in scripture express mention 'de tortis crinibus,' of *wreathen* hair, that is for the nonce, forced to curl."—*Latimer.*

* **wrēath'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *wreath*; *-less.*] Destitute of a wreath or wreaths.

* **wrēath'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *wreath*; *-y.*]

1. Covered or surrounded with a wreath or wreaths; wreathed.

"[They] howl about the hills, and shake the *wreathy* spear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 438.

2. Resembling a wreath, forming a wreath.

"Around his loins the verdant cincture spreads,
A *wreathy* foliage and concealing shades."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 152.

3. Twisted, curled, spiral.

"That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

wrĕck (1), * **wrăck** (1), *s.* [A.S. *wræc* = expulsion, banishment, misery, from *wræc*, pa. tense of *wrecan* = to drive, to wreak (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wrak* = wreck; *wrak* = broken; Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), *reki* = anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka* = to drive; Dan. *vrag* = wreck; Sw. *vrak* = refuse, trash, wreck. The literal sense is "that which is drifted or driven ashore," hence, it properly means pieces of ships drifted ashore, also *wrack* or seaweed. *Wreck* and *wrack* are doublets.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck.

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed, or totally crippled or injured by violence or fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore, or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; specif., in law, goods, &c., which after a shipwreck have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from flotsam, jetsam, and ligan (see these words). According to English law, goods cast ashore after shipwreck are the property of the crown, or in some cases of the lord of the manor, if not claimed within a year and a day. In other countries the laws vary as to ownership of wreckage.

3. [WRACK, (1).] (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence.

"He labour'd in his country's *wreck*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

2. The remains of anything destroyed, ruined, fatally injured, or wasted away.

"Three were in a dungeon cast,
Of whom this *wreck* is left the last."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v. 1.

¶ *Receivers of wrecks:* [RECEIVER, ¶ (2)].

wreck-commission, *s.*

Law: A court established to investigate the causes of the several shipwrecks which occur from time to time. It first sat Oct. 30, 1876. (*English.*)

wreck-free, *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels, as the Cinque-ports—a privilege granted to them by a charter of Edward I. (*English.*)

wreck-master, *s.* An official appointed to take charge of goods, &c., cast ashore after a shipwreck.

* **wreck-threatening**, *a.* Threatening shipwreck and ruin. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 590.)

wrĕck (1), *v.t. & i.* [WRECK (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To destroy or cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or the like; to destroy by driving against the shore, rocks, &c.: as, The vessel was *wrecked* off this coast.

2. To cause to suffer shipwreck.

"*Wrecked* on the very island we but a few days before so ardently wished to be at."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To destroy, to pull to pieces.

2. To ruin or destroy generally; to ruin the prospects of.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To suffer wreck or ruin; to be shipwrecked.

"Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 228.

wreck-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to *Polyprion cernium*, the Stone-bass (q.v.), from the circumstance that it often comes in with fragments of wreck. It is very common round Madeira and in the Mediterranean, and ranges south to the Cape of Good Hope. Length about sixteen inches; dark purplish brown above, silvery white beneath.

* **wrĕck** (2), *v.t.* [WREAK (1), *v.*]

wrĕck (2), *s.* [RACK (2).]

Mining: A kind of frame or table; a rack

wrĕck (3), *s.* [WREAK, *s.*]

wrĕck'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *wreck* (1); *-age.*]

* **1.** The act of wrecking; the state of being wrecked.

2. The ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by, or floating on the sea from a wrecked vessel.

* **wrecke** (1), *s.* [A.S. *wræc.*] Revenge, vengeance. (*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xxxi.)

* **wrecke** (2), *s.* [WRETCH.]

wrĕck'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wreck* (1), *s.*; *-er.*]

1. One who plunders the wrecks of vessels.

2. One who, by showing delusive lights or other means, causes ships to go out of their course and be cast ashore, so that he may obtain plunder from the wreck.

3. One whose occupation is to remove the cargo from a wrecked vessel, or to assist in recovering it when washed out, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters; also a vessel employed in this occupation.

4. One who deliberately ruins a valuable property (especially for his own profit); as a railroad *wrecker* = one who purposely seeks to bankrupt a railroad corporation, intending to gain control of its business and possessions at the expense of the former owners.

* **wrĕck'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *wreck* (1), *s.*; *-ful(l).*] Causing wreck, ruin, or destruction; ruinous, destructive.

"The *wreckful* storms that cloud the brow of war."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 1.

wrĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [WRECK (1), *v.*]

wrecking-car, *s.* A car or carriage carrying contrivances for removing obstructions from the track, such as wrecked cars or locomotives, fallen rocks or trees. (*Amer.*)

wrĕn, * **wrenne**, *s.* [A.S. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, = lit., the lascivious bird; A.S. *wrænne* = lascivious; cogn. with Dan. *vrinsk* = proud; Sw. *vrensk* = not castrated (said of horses). The form of the root is *wrin-* = to neigh (as a horse), to squeal (as a pig), used of various animals, and, as applied to the wren, it may be taken = to chirp, to twitter.]

Ornithology:

1. The popular name for any of the Troglodytidæ (q.v.), especially *Troglodytes parvulus*, the Common Wren, widely dispersed over Great Britain and Ireland, ranging through Europe to the North of Africa and Asia. There are numerous species of wren in the

United States, mostly belonging to different genera. The House Wren (*T. domesticus*) is larger than the European Wren, being about five inches long, and is less shy, building near houses and in boxes prepared for it. It is abundant in the eastern part of the country. The male is pugnacious, attacking birds much larger than itself. The Winter Wren (*T. hyemalis*) is closely similar to the European Wren. It is common from Labrador to Louisiana. Several other American species closely agree in habits with the Common Wren. The nest of the latter bird is large, generally oval, and dome-shaped at top, with a small hole at one end or in the side. The eggs are usually from six to eight in number.

2. The name is also applied to several of the Sylviidæ, with which the Common Wren was formerly classed. *Regulus cristatus* is the Golden-crested, and *R. ignicapillus* the Fire-crested Wren, &c.

wren-boy, *s.* One of a party of persons who go out to hunt the Wren on Christmas-day. [WRENNING-DAY.]

"On the following day, the feast of St. Stephen, the dead bird, hung by the leg between two hoops, crossed at right angles, and decked with ribbons, was carried about by the *Wren-boys.*"—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 465.

wren-like spine-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: Synallaxis troglodytoides. [SYNALLAXIS.]

wren-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: Chamæa fasciata, a small bird from the coast region of California. It was discovered and described by Dr. Gambel, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., who gave it its popular name because it seemed to combine within itself the principal characteristics of the Wren and the Titmouse. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds,* i. 84.)

wrĕnch, * **wrenche,** * **wrinche,** *v.t.* [A.S. *wrencan* = to deceive.] [WRENCH, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence.

"*Wrench* his sword from him."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. To bite with a twisting movement of the head.

"Each man runs his horse, with fixed eyes and notes
Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats,
They *wrench* her once or twice, ere she a turn will take."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 23.

* 3. To strain, to sprain.

"You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay."—*Swift.*

* 4. To affect with extreme pain or anguish; to rack.

"Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched.*"
Wordsworth. [*Annandale.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To drag or extort by violence.

"*Wrenching* from ruined lowland swain
His herds and harvest reared in vain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 6.

* 2. To pervert, to twist, to wrest.

"*Wrenching* the true cause the false way."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

wrĕnch, * **wrenche,** * **wrenk,** * **wrenke,** * **wrinche,** *s.* [A.S. *wrence, wrenc* = guile, fraud, deceit. Allied to *wring* (q.v.), and Ger. *verrenken* = to wrench; M. H. Ger. *renken;* Ger. *rank* = an intrigue, trick, artifice, and (provincially) crookedness.]

* 1. Deceit, fraud.

"For siker this the sothe wei, withouten eny *wrench.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 55.

* 2. Stratagem, trick, artfulness.

"The worlde is so malicious, that yf wee take not heede to prepare against his *wrinches,* it will ouerthrowe vs."—*Golden Boke,* let. k.

3. A violent twist; a pull with twisting.

"If one straine make them not confesse, let them bee stretched but one *wrench* higher."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; The Arke & Dagon.*

4. A bite given with a twisting movement of the head.

"The white nicked up on the inside for two or three *wrenches* and the kill."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

5. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.

"The foot being injured by a *wrench,* the whole leg thereby loses its strength."—*Locke.*

* 6. A means of compulsion.

"To make his profit of this business of . . . Naples as a *wrench* and meam for peace."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

7. An instrument consisting of a bar having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or upon a nut to turn it, or to hold the latter from turning in some cases when the bolt is being rotated. Some have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes of nuts and bolts.

wrench-hammer, *s.* A hammer having a movable member to form a spanner.

wrĕn'-nĭng, *s.* [Eng. *wren; -ing.*] Chasing the wren (q.v.). (See compound.)

wrenning-day, *s.*

Folk-lore: The name given in the south of Ireland to St. Stephen's Day (Dec. 26), on which it was formerly the custom to hunt the wren, and bear its body in procession from house to house, soliciting contributions towards the cost of a merry-making. Various accounts are given of the origin of this custom, but as in Celtic mythology the wren was regarded as having brought fire from heaven for the use of man, and as somewhat similar customs exist in many other places, it is probable that this hunting the wren had once a mystic meaning in connection with the great festive season of the first twelve nights of the sun's return from the winter solstice, and that the killing of the bird was originally sacrificial.

wrĕst, * **wrast,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wrǽstan* = to twist forcibly; *wrǽst* = firm, strong, from *wrǽdh,* pa. t. of *wrídhan* = to writhe (q.v.); cogn. with Icel. *reista* = to wrest; Dan. *vriste.*] [WRESTLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To twist; to wrench; to move from a fixed position by the application of a violent twisting force.

"Lest Heav'n should *wrest* it from my idle hand."
Rowe: Tamerlane, iv.

* 2. To tune, as with a wrest.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To extort or bring out, as by a twisting, wrenching, or painful force; to obtain or extort, as by torture, violence, or force.

"Fate has *wrested* the confession from me."
Addison: Cato, iv. 1.

2. To subject to an improper strain; to apply unjustifiably to a different or improper use; to turn from truth or twist from the natural or proper meaning by violence; to pervert, to distort.

"Two or thre textes wrongfully *wrested.*"—*A Boke made by John Fryth,* fol. 33.

* B. *Intrans.:* To wrestle, to contend.

"Thei . . . *wrested* against the truth of a long time."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience,* fol. 33.

¶ In this sense perhaps a misprint for wrestle (q.v.).

wrĕst, *s.* [WREST, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who wrests or wrenches; a wrench, a twist.

"Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest,*
That back again it did aloft rebound."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 42.

* 2. Distortion, perversion.

"What needeth this *wrest,* to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; a turning-instrument, such as a wrench, tuning-key, bedstead-key, spanner, &c.

"A bond that knitteth, or rather a *wrest* that straineth and stretcheth benevolence to the utmost."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 4.

II. *Hydraul.:* The partition in a water-wheel by which the form of the buckets is determined.

* **wrest-beer,** *s.* Some kind of beer.

"Just as in brewing *wrest-beer* there's a great deal of business in grinding the malt; and that spoils any man's cloaths that comes near it; then it must be mash'd, then comes a fellow in and drinks of the wort, and he's drunk; then they keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the cellar, and a twelvemonth after 'tis delicate fine beer."—*Selden: Table-Talk; Parliament.*

wrĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wrest,* v.; *-er.*] One who wrests.

"Yet blame not the claricorde, the *wrester* doth wrong." *Skelton: A Claricorde.*

wrĕs'-tle, * **wrăs'-tle (tle as ęl), wrax-le,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *wrest* (q.v.); A.S. *wrǽstlian, wraxlian;* cogn. with O. Dut. *wrostelen, worstelen* = to wrestle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contend by grappling with and trying to throw down another; to strive with arms extended as two men who seize each other by arms or body, each endeavouring to throw the other by tripping him up, or throwing him off his balance.

"To-morrow, sir, I *wrestle* for my credit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

* 2. To struggle, to contend, to vie.

"I'll *wrestle* with you in my strength of love.
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

* 3. To contend; to be opposed to each other.

"*Wrestling* winds, out of dispersed whirl
Beflight themselves."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis, bk. ii.

* 4. To strive earnestly by means of supplication; to make earnest supplication.

B. *Trans.:* To contend with in wrestling.

wrĕs'-tle (tle as ęl), *s.* [WRESTLE, *v.*] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

"Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. i.

wrĕst'-lĕr, wrăst lĕr, (*t* silent), *s.* [A.S. *wrestlere.*] One who wrestles; one who is skilled in wrestling.

"[He] calls the *wrestlers* to the level sands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 815.

wrĕst'-lĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [WRESTLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, practice, or exercise of contending, as of two men, who, with extended arms, seize each other by the arms or body, and endeavour each to throw the other by tripping up his heels or twitching him off his balance.

"In which *wrestlynge* ye Geaunt brake a rybbe in ye side of Corneus."—*Fabyan: Chronycle,* ch. iv.

* 2. A winding.

"The river having with a great turning compasse after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the north."—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 279.

wrĕtch, * **wrecche,** * **wreche,** * **wretche,** *s.* [A.S. *wrecca, wrœcca, wrœca* = an outcast, an exile; lit. = one driven out, from *wrecan* to drive out, to persecute, to wreak (q.v.); cf. *wrœc* = exile.] [WREAK (1), *v.*, WRECK (1), *s.*]

1. A miserable person; one who is sunk in the deepest woe or distress; one who is extremely miserable or unhappy.

"The *wretch* that lies in woe."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

2. A despicable character; a worthless mortal; a mean, base, or vile person.

"His staggering feet deny
The coward *wretch* the privilege to fly."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xviii. 284.

3. Often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.

"Poor naked *wretches,* wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* 4. Used as a word of tenderness mingled with pity.

"Excellent *wretch!* Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 3.

* **wrĕtch'-cŏck,** * **wrĕth'-cŏck,** * **wrĕth'-ŏck,** *s.* [See def.] Apparently a coinage by Jonson, from Eng. *wretch,* and *cock,* and meaning a stunted, imperfect creature:—

"The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*; and tho for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, yet looks as if he never said his quinquennium."—*Masque of Gipsies.*

Gifford (note *in loc.*) believes the true reading to be *wrethcock,* and says:—"In every large breed of domestic fowls there is usually a miserable little stunted creature . . . This unfortunate abortive the good wives call a *wrethcock;* and this is all the mystery." Skelton (*Elinour Rumming*) uses the word *wrethockes* in the sense of, miserable, starved goslings.

wrĕtch'-ĕd, * **wrecched,** * **wrechede,** * **wrecchid,** * **wretchede,** * **wrech-id,** *a.* [Eng. *wretch; -ed.*]

* 1. Originally, wicked as well as miserable in person or circumstances.

"Nero reigned after this Claudius, of alle men *wrechidest.*"—*Capgrave: Chronicle of England,* p. 62.

2. Miserable, unhappy; sunk in deep affliction, distress, or woe, as from want, anxiety, or grief.

"O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 608.

3. Characterized or accompanied by misery, unhappiness, or woe; calamitous, miserable, pitiable, afflictive.

"Unhappy, *wretched,* hateful day."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

4. Worthless, paltry, sorry; very poor or mean; contemptible.

"Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring."
Roscommon.

* 5. Despicable, hateful, abominable.

"The *wretched*, bloody, and usurping boar."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

6. Extremely uncomfortable or unpleasant: as, *wretched* weather. (*Colloq.*)

wrĕtch'-ĕd-lȳ, * **wrecch-ed-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *wretched*; *-ly.*]

1. In a wretched or miserable manner; miserably, unhappily.

"In an hill how *wretchedly* he deid."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,501.

2. Meanly, poorly, contemptibly, despicably.

"The argument of a mind *wretchedly* degenerate."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. In an inferior, poor, or unskilful manner.

"—— made better pace, though *wretchedly* handled."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

wrĕtch'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wretched*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wretched or miserable; misery, extreme unhappiness or distress.

"O the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings us!"
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 2.

2. Meanness, despicableness.

3. Worthlessness, inferiority: as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

4. Extreme discomfort or unpleasantness: as, the *wretchedness* of the weather. (*Colloq.*)

* **wrĕtch'-fûl,** * **wrecche-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *wretch*; *-ful(l).*] Wretched.

"Thou woost not that thou art a wrecche and *wrecchful*."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iii.

* **wrĕtch'-lĕss,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *retchless*, or *reckless*; cf. *wreak* (2), v.] Reckless.

"Wresting with a *wretchless*, careless, indevout spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

* **wrĕtch'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *wretchless*; *-ly.*] Recklessly, carelessly.

"Cursed are all they that do the Lord's business *wretchlessly*."—*Strype: Tract Shewing, &c.*

* **wrĕtch-lĕss-nĕss,** * **wretch-les-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *wretchless*; *-ness.*] Recklessness, carelessness.

"It commonly ends in a *wretchlessness* of spirit to be manifested on our death-beds."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

wrĕth'-cŏck, * **wrĕth'-ŏck,** *s.* [Wretch-cock.]

* **wreye,** *s.* [Wray.]

* **wrie** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *wrigan.*] To array, to cover, to cloak.

"Though I him *wrie* a night and make him warm."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,404.

* **wrie** (2), * **wrye,** *v.i.* [Wry, *a.*] To twist, to bend.

"Then talks she ten times worse, and *wryes* and wriggles."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

* **wrĭg,** * **wrigge,** * **wrygge,** *v.t.* [Cf. A.S. *wrigian* = to impel, to move forward; Mid. Eng. *wrikke* = to twist to and fro.] To wriggle; to rub or move to and fro.

"The bore his taile *wrygges*
Against the high bench."
Skelton: Elinour Rumming.

wrĭg'-gle, * **wrig-le,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A freq. from *wrig* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *wriggelen* = to wriggle; freq. from *wrikken* = to stir or move to and fro; Dan. *vrikke* = to wriggle; Sw. *vricha* = to turn to and fro.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To turn, twist, or move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing contortions or twistings of the body.

"The *wriggling* fry soon fill the creeks around."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 480.

2. *Fig.:* To proceed in a mean, grovelling, or despicable manner; to gain one's end by paltry shifts or schemes; to make way by contemptible artifice or contrivance.

"An attempt to use the technicalities of the law to *wriggle* out of his agreement."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To put into a wriggling motion; to introduce by writhing or twisting.

"A slim, thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To effect by wriggling.

"To *wriggle* his way between the rows."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

* **wrĭg'-gle,** *a.* [Wriggle, *v.*] Pliant, flexible.

"My ragged rontes all shiver and shake . . .
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggle* tails,
Perke as a peacock, but now it avails."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; February.

wrĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *wriggl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who wriggles.

2. One who works himself forward, or seeks to attain his end by continued employment of low, petty, or base means.

"In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 432.

wrīght (*gh* silent), * **wrighte,** *s.* [A.S. *wyrhta* = a workman, a maker, a creator, from *wyrht* = a deed, work, with suff. *-a*, of the agent, as in *hunta* = a hunter. From *wyrcan* = to work; cogn. with O. Sax. *wurhtio* = a wright, from *wurht* = a deed, from *wirkian* = to work; O. H. Ger. *wurhto* = a wright, from *wuruht*, *wuraht* = a work, merit, from *wurchan* = to work.] One who is occupied in some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially in Scotland and some parts of England; a worker in wood, a carpenter. The use of the word is now almost entirely confined to compounds, as *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, *playwright*, &c.

"*Wrightes* that hit wroghten was non ysaved."
P. Plowman, p. 196.

wrīght'-ĕ-æ (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *wright(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ, with a double ovary and comose seeds.

wrīght'-ĭ-a (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after Mr. William Wright (1740–1827), M.D., F.R.S., &c., a Scotch botanist resident in Jamaica.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Wrighteæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted; corolla salver-shaped, the throat with ten divided scales; stamens exserted; anthers sagittate; follicles distinct or combined. *Wrightia tinctoria* is a small tree, a native of Rajputana and Central and Southern India. The seeds are said to be used in dyeing, and the leaves, with the seeds of *Cassia Tora*, to yield an indigo colour. *W. tomentosa*, a small, deciduous tree, growing in India and Burmah, has a yellow juice, which, mixed with water, produces a permanent yellow dye. It is used by the Nepaulese to stop bleeding, and the bark is given as an antidote to snake-bite. *Wrightia antidysenterica*, a small tree found in India and Burmah, is a most valuable remedy for dysentery; the Arabs and Persians consider the seeds as carminative, astringent, tonic, and aphrodisiac. The tree furnishes Conessi bark. The wood of *W. tinctoria*, *W. tomentosa*, and *W. mollissima* is used for carving and turning, and that of *W. coccinea* for making palanquins.

wrīght'-ine (*gh* silent), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *wright(ia)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{42}N_2O$ (?). A basic substance obtained from the pulverised seeds of *Wrightia antidysenterica* by digesting with hot alcohol. It forms an amorphous powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and dilute acids; insoluble in ether and in carbon disulphide.

* **wrĭm'-ple,** * **wrympyl,** * **rympyl,** *s.* [A nasalised form, from *ripple* (q.v.).] A wrinkle.

"Wrynkyl, or *rympyl*, or *wrympyl*. *Ruga*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **wrĭm'-pled** (**le as ęl**), *a.* [Eng. *wrimpl(e)*; *-ed.*] Wrinkled.

"I hold a forme within a *wrimple* skin."
Whetstone: Life & Death of Gascoigne.

* **wrĭnch,** *v.t.* [Wrench, *v.*]

* **wrīne,** *v.t.* [For *wrien* = wrie (1), *v.*] To cover.

"Clothes to *wrine* him."
Romaunt of the Rose.

wrĭng (pa. t. * *wrang*, * *wringed*, * *wrong*, * *wronge*, *wrung*; pa. par. *wrung*, * *wrong*, * *wronge*, * *wrongen*, * *wrungen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wringan* (pa. t. *wrang*; pa. par. *wrungon*) = to press, to compress, to strain; cogn. with Dut. *wringen*; Low Ger. *wringen* = to twist together; Dan. *wringle* = to twist, to tangle; Sw. *vränga* = to distort, to pervert, to wrest; O. H. Ger. *hringan* (for *wringan*); Ger. *ringen* (pa. t. *rang*; pa. par. *gerungen*) = to wring, to wrest, to turn, to struggle, to wrestle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To twist and squeeze or compress; to turn and strain with force or violence.

2. To press, to squeeze.

"You hurt my hand with *wringing*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 421.

* 3. To pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture, to torment, to distress, to harass, to worry.

"The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To shake, as a gesture of distress or despair.

"*Wringing* her handes in women's pittious wise."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 50.

5. To extract or obtain by twisting, pressing, or squeezing; to squeeze or press out; as, To *wring* water out of a wet garment.

6. To press or force a liquid out of.

"His faire stede in his priking
So swatte, that men might him *wring*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,706.

7. Hence, figuratively, to extort or draw out by force, violence, or oppression, or against one's will; to force from.

"Your over-kindness doth *wring* tears from me."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 8. To subject to extortion; to persecute or oppress in order to enforce compliance.

"The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick."—*Hayward.* (*Todd.*)

9. To bend or strain out of its proper position: as, To *wring* a mast.

* 10. To divert or turn from one's purpose, or into a certain course of action.

"Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites."—*R. Ascham: Letter to John Astelev.*

11. To wrest from the true or natural meaning or purpose; to pervert, to distort.

"She is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time, who, when they have got acquainted with a strange word, never rest till they have *wrung* it in, though it loosen the whole fabric of their sense."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To writhe as in pain; to twist.

"He *wrings* at some distress."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

¶ 1. *To wring off:* To force off; to separate by wringing.

"The priest shall *wring off* his head, and burn it on the altar."—*Leviticus* i. 15.

2. *To wring out:*

(1) To force out; to squeeze out by twisting.

"He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water."—*Judges* vi. 38.

(2) To free from a liquid by pressing or wringing: as, To *wring out* clothes.

wrĭng, *s.* [Wring, *v.*] A writhing, a twisting, or turning, as in pain or anguish.

"Dysenteries, and dolorous *wrings* in the guts."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 480.

wring-bolt, *s.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and treenails.

wring-staff, *s.* A strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts for the purpose of setting-to the planks.

wrĭng'-ĕr, * **rĭng'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wring*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who wrings.

"One, Mrs. Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.

(2) A wringing-machine (q.v.).

* 2. *Fig.:* An extortioner.

wrĭng'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Wring, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of one who wrings; the state of being wrung.

"That *wringing* of the hands."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 160.

* 2. A sharp pain.

"To mitigate the torments and *wringing* of the cholique."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xv., ch. xxi.

wringing-wet, *a.* So wet as to require wringing out, or that water can be wrung out.

"A poore fisherman . . . new come from his boat with his clothes *wringing-wet*."—*Hooker: Sermon on Jude.*

wringing-machine, *s.* A machine or apparatus for wringing or pressing water out of anything, especially an apparatus for pressing water from clothes after they have been washed.

* **wrĭng'-lȳ,** * **wring-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *wring*; *-ly.*] In a twisted manner or fashion.

"Three showes *wringlye* writhen."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 137.

wrĭn'-kle (1), * **wrin-cle,** * **wrinc-kle,** * **wrin-kel,** * **wrin-kil,** * **wryn-kyl,** *s.* [Properly = a little twist, a slight distortion, causing unevenness; a dimin. form from A.S. *wringan* = to press, to wring (q.v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *wrinckel* = a wrinkle; *wrinckelen* = to wrinkle; *wringen* = to writhe, to twist, to wring; Dan. *rynke* = a wrinkle, pucker, gather, fold; *rynke* = to wrinkle; Sw. *rynka* (s. & v.); Ger. *runzel* = a wrinkle; *rünzeln* = to wrinkle, to frown.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, caused by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth surface; a corrugation, a crease, a fold.

"Behold what *wrinkles* I have earn'd."
Cowper: To Christina, Queen of Sweden.

* 2. A ripple.

"Some fell in the gulf, which received the sprinkles
With a thousand circling *wrinkles*."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

wrĭn'-kle (2), *s.* [A dimin. from A.S. *wrenc* = a trick.] [Wrench.] A short, pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint or bit of instruction as to a course to be pursued; a new or good idea; a device. (*Colloq.*)

"It is one of the incidents out of which many folk may get a *wrinkle*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

wrĭn'-kle, *v.t. & i.* [Wrinkle (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form or cause wrinkles in; to contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate, to furrow, to crease, to make rough and uneven.

"A keen north wind that, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge."
Milton: P. L., xi. 843.

B. *Intrans.:* To become contracted into wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges.

wrĭn'-kled (**le** as **ĕl**), *pa. par. & a.* [Wrinkle, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked with wrinkles or furrows.

"*Wrinkled* and furrow'd with habitual thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

II. *Bot.:* (1) [Rugose]; (2) [Corrugated].

wrinkled-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cranorrhinus corrugatus.* The genus, which has four species, is from the Oriental and Australian regions; casque high, keel-shaped, nearly half the length of the bill, and corrugated laterally.

* **wrĭn'-kle-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *wrinkle* (1), *s.*; *-full.*] Full of wrinkles, wrinkled.

"She mends her face's *wrinklefull* defections."
Sylvester: The Decay, 122.

* **wrĭn'-klў,** *a.* [Eng. *wrinkl*(*e*), *s.*; *-y.*] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to become wrinkled, puckered, or creasy.

"Giving occasional, dry, *wrinkly* indications of crying."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxxii.

Wrĭs'-bĕrg, *s.* [See def. and compounds.] An anatomist, discoverer, or describer of the cartilages, ganglion, and nerve called after him.

¶ (1) *Cartilages of Wrisberg:*

Anat.: Two very small, soft, yellowish, cartilaginous bodies placed one on each side in the fold of the mucous membrane, extending from the summit of the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis. They occasion small elevations of the mucous membrane a little in advance of the cartilage of Santorini. They are called also from their form the Cuneiform cartilages. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Ganglion of Wrisberg:*

Anat.: A small ganglion frequently found at the point of union of some nerves in the superficial cardiac plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

(3) *Nerve of Wrisberg:*

Anat.: The smaller internal cutaneous nerve supplying the integument of the upper arm in its inner and posterior aspect.

wrĭst, * **wreste,** * **wriste,** * **wirst,** * **wryst,** * **wyrste,** *s.* [A.S. *wrist*, the full form being *hand-wrist* = that which turns the hand about; prob. for *wridhst*, and formed from *wridhen*, pa. par. of *wridhan* = to writhe, to twist, with suff. *-st*; cogn. with O. Fries. *wriust*, *wrist*, *werst* = a wrist, *hondwriust* = hand-wrist, *fotwriust* = foot-wrist or instep; Low Ger. *wrist*; Icel. *rist* = the instep, from *ridhinn*, pa. par. of *ridha* = to twist; Dan. & Sw. *vrist* = the instep, from *vride*, *vrida* = to twist; Ger. *rist* = instep, wrist.] [Wrest, Writhe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm; the carpus (q.v.).

"He that speaks doth grip the hearer's *wrist*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

II. *Machinery:*

1. A stud or pin projecting from a wheel, and to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached. The wrist and so much of the radius of the wheel constitute a crank.

2. The pin of a crank to which the pitman is attached.

wrist-drop, *s.*

Pathol.: The hanging-down of the hands by their own weight when the arms are outstretched. It arises from the paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands and fingers, and often appears in lead-palsy (q.v.).

wrist-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The radio-carpal articulation formed between the radius and the triangular fibro-cartilage above, and the scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones below. The superior surface is concave both transversely and from before backwards, the inferior one is convex in both directions, the former is divided by linear elevations into three parts. It has an anterior, a posterior, and two lateral ligaments. The flexion is produced mainly by the radial and ulnar flexors of the carpus, its extension by the extensors of the carpus.

wrist-link, *s.* A link with connected buttons for the wristband or cuff.

wrist-pin, *s.*

Mach.: A pin passing through the axis of a wrist connection. [Wrist, II.]

wrĭst'-bănd, *s.* [Eng. *wrist*, and *band.*] The band or part of the sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist.

wrĭst'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *wrist*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*]

1. An elastic baudlet worn round a lady's wrist to confine the upper part of a glove.

2. A bracelet.

"A siren lithe and debonair,
With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads."
T. B. Aldrich: Pampina.

3. A handcuff.

"Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as *wristlets*, to show that they were bad-conduct men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1881.

wrĭt, *s.* [A.S. *gewrit*, *writ* = a writing, from *writen*, pa. par. of *writan* = to write (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which is written; a writing.

"This fatal *writ*,
The complot of this timeless tragedy."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Specif. applied to the Scriptures or books of the Old and New Testaments.

"Holy *writ* in babes hath judgment shown."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

* 3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

II. *Law:* A precept issued by some court or magistrate in the name of the government, the executive branch of the government, or that of the state or people of the state, vested with, in any case, the supreme authority, and addressed to some public officer or private person commanding him to some particular act therein specified. Writs were divided into original and judicial. The former issued out of the Court of Chancery, and gave authority to the courts in which they were returnable to proceed with the cause; these writs are now abolished. Judicial writs are such as are issued in pursuance of a decree, judgment, or order of the court in which the cause is pending. The different kinds of writs were formerly very numerous, but many have been abolished. The most important are described in this work under the heads: Capias, Error, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Subpœna, &c. There are also Writs of Election for members of parliament, &c., addressed to the sheriff or other returning officer.

"No royal *writ* had summoned the Convention which recalled Charles II."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **writ,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Write.]

* **writ-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *writ*(*e*); *-ability.*] Readiness or ability to write.

"You see by my *writability* . . . that my pen has still a colt's tooth left."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 455.

* **writ'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *writ*(*e*); *-able.*] Capable of being written down.

"The talk was by no means *writable*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 168.

* **writ'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed from *write* in imitation of *talkative.*] Given to writing, disposed or inclined to write.

"Increase of years makes men more talkative but less *writative*."—*Pope: Letter to Swift.*

write (pt. t. * *writ*, * *wroot*, *wrote*, pa. par. * *writ*, * *y-write*, * *writte*, *written*, * *wryten*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *writan* (pa. t. *wrát*, pa. par. *writen*) = to write, to inscribe (orig. = to score, to engrave); cogn. with O.S. *writan* = to cut, to injure, to write; Dut. *rijten* = to tear, to split; Icel. *rita* (pa. t. *reit*, pa. par *ritinn*) = to scratch, to cut, to write; Sw. *rita* = to draw, to delineate; O. H. Ger. *rizan* = to cut, to tear, to split, to draw or delineate; Ger. *reissen* (pa. t. *riss*, pa. par. *gerissen*). The original sense was that of cutting or scratching with a sharp instrument; hence, to engrave; cf. Goth. *writs* = a stroke made with a pen.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To form or trace as with a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood, &c.: as, To *write* letters, to *write* figures.

2. To produce, form, or make by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas; to set down or express in letters or words; to trace or set down by means of a pen, pencil, or other instrument the constituent signs, characters, or words of.

"To cipher what is *writ* in learned books."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 811.

3. To make known, express, disclose, announce, communicate, or convey by means of characters formed by the pen, &c.

"I choose to *write* the thing I dare not speak."
Prior.

4. To cover with characters representing words.

"Till she have *writ* a sheet of paper."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

5. To compose and produce as an author.

"Read here and wonder: Fletcher *writ* the play."
Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother. (To the Reader.)

6. To designate by or in writing; to style in writing; to entitle, to declare.

"*Write* me down an ass."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 2.

7. To compose; to be in the habit of writing: as, To *write* a good or bad style.

* 8. To claim as a title; to call one's self.

"I *write* man."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make known by signs; to show, to manifest.

"Dimly *writ* or difficult to spell."
Cowper: Expostulation, 311.

2. To impress deeply or durably; to imprint deeply or forcibly; to engrave.

"Whose memory is *written* on the earth
With yet appearing blood."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form or trace characters with a pen, pencil, or other instrument, upon paper or other material; to perform the act of tracing or forming characters so as to represent sounds or ideas.

"*Write* till your ink be dry."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

2. To be regularly or customarily employed, occupied, or engaged in writing, copying, or drawing up documents, accounts, book-keeping, or the like; to follow the business, occupation, or profession of a clerk, amanuensis, secretary, bookkeeper, &c.

3. To combine or compose ideas and express them on paper for the information, instruction, or enjoyment of others; to be engaged in literary work; to compose or produce articles, books, &c., as an author.

"I lived to *write*, and *wrote* to live."
Rogers: Italy; A Character, 16.

4. To conduct epistolary correspondence; to correspond by means of letters; to communicate information by letter, or the like: as, I will *write* to you shortly.

* 5. To declare.

"I will *write* against it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 1.

¶ 1. *To write down:*

(1) To trace or form with the pen, pencil, or other instrument; to record: as, To *write down* anything from dictation.

(2) To depreciate the character, reputation, or quality of by writing unfavourably concerning; to criticise unfavourably; to put an end to by writing against: as, To *write down* a play.

2. *To write off:* To note or record the deduction, cancelling, or removing of: as, To *write off* a bad debt.

3. *To write out:*

(1) To make a copy or transcription of; to copy, to transcribe; especially, to make a fair or complete copy of from a rough draft.

(2) To exhaust the ideas or power of producing valuable literary work by too much writing. (Used reflexively: as, He has *written* himself *out*.)

4. *To write up:*

(1) To commend, heighten, or raise the reputation, character, quality, or value of by written reports or criticisms; to bring into public notice or estimation by favourable criticisms or accounts of: as, To *write up* a play or author.

(2) To give the full details of in writing; to elaborate; to work up; to set down on paper with completeness of detail, fulness, elaborateness, or the like: as, To *write up* a report or account from notes or outlines.

(3) To complete the transcription or inscription of; specifically, in bookkeeping, to make the requisite entries in up to date; to post up: as, To *write up* a trader's books.

***write,** *s.* [Write, *v.*] Writing; handwriting.

"It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair hand of *write*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, ch. i.

***write-of-hand,** *s.* Handwriting. (*Prov.*)

"A could wish that a'd learned *write of hand*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.

***writ-eē′,** *s.* [Eng. *writ(e); -ee.*] The person to whom a written document is addressed; and so the reader.

"There is ever a proportion between the writer's wit and the *writee's*."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, xiv. (Comment.)

writ′-ĕr, *s.* [A.S. *writere*, from *writan* = to write (q.v.).] One who writes; one who has written, or is in the habit of writing. Specifically—

1. One who is skilled in penmanship; one whose occupation consists chiefly in using the pen, as a clerk, an amanuensis, a scribe; more especially a title given—

(1) To clerks in the service of the late East India Company.

(2) To temporary copying clerks in the Government offices.

2. A member of the literary profession; an author, a journalist, or the like: as, a *writer* for the press; a *writer* of novels.

3. In Scotland a term loosely applied to law-agents, solicitors, attorneys, or the like, and sometimes to their principal clerks.

¶ * (1) *Writer of the tallies:* An official who entered the amounts of the tallies, or notched sticks, formerly used as a means of keeping the accounts of the Exchequer. [Tally, *s.*]

(2) *Writer to the signet:* [Signet].

writer's cramp, writer's paralysis, *s.*

Pathol.: Scrivener's palsy (q.v.).

***writ′-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *writer; -ess.*] A female writer or author.

"Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as authoresses."—*Thackeray: Miscell.*, ii. 470.

***writ′-ĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *writer;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A petty writer; a poor or sorry writer or author.

"Every writer and *writerling* of name has a salary from the government."—*Robberds: Memoirs*, i. 420.

writ′-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *writer; -ship.*] The office or position of a writer.

"The vacancies to be filled were in eight *writerships* in the office of the secretary of state for India."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 244.

¶ The word is generally used in connection with Indian appointments.

writhe, *wrethe, *writh-en, *wryth-en (pa. t. *writhed*, * *wroth*, pa. par. *writhed*, * *writhen*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *wridhan* = to twist, to wind about (pa. t. *wrádh*, pa. par. *wridhen*); cogn. with Icel. *rídha* (for *vridha*, pa. t. *reidh*, pa. par. *ridhinn*); Dan. *vride*; Sw. *vrida* = to wring, twist, turn, wrest; O. H. Ger. *ridan*; M. H. Ger. *riden*. From the same root as Lat. *verto* = to turn, and Eng. *worth*, v. From *writhe* are derived *wrath, wroth, wreath, wrest*, and *wrist*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To twist with violence.

"The younger crept
Near the closed cradle where an infant slept,
And *writhed* his neck." *Parnell: Hermit*, 152.

† 2. To distort.

"Her mouth she *writhed*, her forehead taught to frown." *Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll.* xxiii.

* 3. To turn as in pain or distress.

"The mighty father heard;
And *writhed* his look toward the royal walls."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

***II.** *Fig.:* To pervert, to wrest, to misapply.

"The reason which he yieldeth, showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To twist the body about, as in pain: as, He *writhed* in agony.

* 2. To turn away.

"Doest thou looke after, that Christ should heare thee, when thou callest him father, when thou *writhest* away from the step-children, calling thee mother?"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* 3. To twist or twine one's self.

* 4. To advance by vermicular motion; to wriggle.

"Lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed toward him, slided up his knee and sat."
Tennyson: Vivien, 88.

***writh′-el,** * **writh-le,** *v.t.* [Eng. *writhe;* frequent. suff. *-el, -le.*] To wrinkle.

"The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawnie and *writhel'd*."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

***writh′-en,** * **writh-un,** *a.* [Writhe.] Twisted, twined.

"Vengeance, ye powers (he cries), and thou whose hand
Aims the red bolt, and hurls the *writhen* brand!"
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 446.

writ′-ĭng, * **wryt-ing,** * **wryt-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Write, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art or act of writing; used for writing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, parchment, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas or of communicating them to others by visible signs.

¶ Writing may be divided into ideographic and phonographic, *i.e.*, into signs representing the things symbolized by words, and signs representing sounds—that is, words themselves. In Egyptian hieroglyphs we have ideographs and phonographs mixed together; and the same thing occurs in the Mexican picture-writing. It is generally agreed that the art of writing was introduced to the western nations by the Phœnicians about 1500 B.C. Their system was probably based on the Egyptian. The Egyptians had three distinct kinds of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, and the enchorial or demotic. (See these words.) The Greeks at first wrote from right to left; next they adopted a method called boustrophedon, from the motion of the ox in ploughing—that is, alternately from right to left, and from left to right. Writing from left to right is said to have been introduced in the time of Homer by Pronapides of Athens. In ancient Greek and Roman writing the words were not separated by spaces, and no punctuation marks were used. In mediæval MSS. a variety of styles were used in different epochs and countries, and for different uses. [Majuscule, Minuscule.] Uncial letters prevailed from the seventh to the tenth centuries. [Uncial.] The Gothic cursive was introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century. The Modern German alphabet was also introduced about the same time. The Norman style came in with the Conqueror. The English court hand, an adaptation of Saxon, prevailed from the sixteenth century to the reign of George II., when its use was legally abolished. There are no traces of writing in Britain previous to the Roman period. The Runic alphabet, used for many centuries in Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, was based on the Roman. Chinese characters are syllabic, and as Chinese words are monosyllables, they are strictly ideographic. Their system is said to contain 40,000 characters. Sanscrit possesses the most perfect known alphabet: its consonants number thirty-three and its vowel signs fourteen. It is written from left to right. [Cuneiform, Ogham, Phonetic, Runic, Shorthand.]

2. That which is written; anything written or expressed in letters: as

(1) An inscription.

"And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the *writing* was, Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews."—*John* xix. 19.

(2) A literary or other composition; a manuscript, a book, a pamphlet. (Generally in the plural.)

"Time had thrown the *writings* of many poets into the river of oblivion."—*Dryden: Cleomenes.* (Ep. Ded.)

(3) Any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

"A carrion Death, within whose empty eye,
There is a written scroll! I'll read the *writing*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

(4) A letter, a note.

* 3. That which is expressed or stated in a book or the like; an account.

"But that sayinge disagreeth to the *wrytynge* of Eutropius, for the countre of Spayne was not subdued by hym tyll after that he was Emperour."—*Fabyan. Cronycle*, ch. lvi.

4. Manner or style of writing: as, That is not his *writing*.

¶ *An obligatory writing:*

Law: A bond (q.v.).

writing-ball, *s.* An electric printing apparatus, consisting of a half sphere of gun-metal, resting with its convex side upwards on a frame, and pierced with radial apertures to the number of fifty-two, in which work pistons, converging to the centre. Each piston is ground off horizontally at its bottom, upon which is engraved a letter, figure, or punctuation mark. The pistons are worked by the fingers, and when depressed are raised by spiral springs.

writing-book, *s.* A blank paper book, generally ruled, for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-case, *s.* A portable writing-desk or portfolio.

writing-chambers, *s. pl.* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks, &c.

writing-desk, *s.* A desk with a broad sloping top, used for writing on; also, a portable case containing writing materials; a writing-case.

writing-frame, *s.* Writing-frames for the blind consist of a frame in which a sheet of paper may be placed, and a horizontal straight-edge, which forms a guide for the hand in making a row of letters. The line being completed, the straight-edge is lowered one notch, and forms a guide for the next line, and so on.

writing-ink, *s.* [Ink.]

writing-master, *s.* A man who teaches the art of penmanship.

writing-paper, *s.* Paper with a smoothed and sized surface so as to be adapted for writing upon.

writing-school, *s.* A school or academy where penmanship or caligraphy is taught.

writing-table, *s.*

* 1. A tablet. [Tablet.]

"He asked for a *writing-table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John."—*Luke* i. 63.

2. A table used for writing on, having generally a desk part, drawers, &c.

writing-telegraph, *s.* A telegraphic instrument which sends autographic messages.

writ′-ten, * writte, * wryt-en, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Write.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Reduced to writing; committed to paper, &c., with pen and ink or other material. Opposed to *oral* or *spoken*.

"Language is a connection of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts; *written* language is a description of the said audible signs by signs visible."—*Holder: On Language.*

¶ (1) *It is written:*

Script.: It is stated or declared in Holy Scripture.

"*It is written*, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."—*Matt.* iv. 10.

(2) *Written law:* Law as contained in a

statute or statutes, as distinguished from *unwritten* law.

written-lichen, *s.*

Bot.: Opegrapha scripta. [OPEGRAPHA.]

***wrĭz-zled,** *a.* [Prob. for *wristled,* from *wrist* or *wrest.*] Wrinkled.

"Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. viii. 47.

Wrōe'-ītēs, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of John Wroe, who died in Australia on February 6, 1863. They arose about 1823. In 1859 appeared their symbolical work entitled "The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him." They are also called Christian Israelites.

***wrok-en,** *pa. par.* of *v.* [WREAK, *v.*]

wrŏng, *wrang, *wronge, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *wrang* = perverted or wrung aside, from *wrang,* pa. t. of *wringan* = to wring (q.v.); (cf. Lat. *tortus,* from *torqueo* = to twist, to wring); cogn. with Dut. *wrang* = sour, harsh, from *wringen* = to wring; Icel. *rangr* = awry, wrong, unjust; Dan. *vrang* = wrong (a.); Sw. *vrång* = perverse. The word occurs first as a substantive in the *A.S. Chronicle,* an. 1124.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** Twisted, crooked: as, a *wrong* nose. (*Wycliffe: Levit.* xxi. 19.)

2. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not adapted to the end or purpose; not according to rule, requirement, wish, design, or the like; not that which is intended or desired to be.

"I have directed you to *wrong* places."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 1.

3. Not morally right; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not equitable, fair, or just; unjust.

"For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight;
He can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 306.

4. Not in accordance with the facts or truth; false, mistaken, inaccurate, incorrect.

"By false intelligence or *wrong* surmise."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

5. Holding erroneous notions or views in matters of doctrine, opinion, or fact; mistaken; in error: as, I thought so, but I was *wrong.*

6. Unjust, illegitimate.

"If his cause be *wrong.*" *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* iv. 1.

B. *As adv.:* In a wrong manner; wrongly, unjustly, amiss.

"The right divine of kings to govern *wrong.*"
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 188.

C. *As substantive:*

1. That which is wrong or not right; a state, condition, or instance in which there is something which is not right. (Used without an article.)

"It is the greatest good to the greatest number which is the measure of right or *wrong.*"—*Benthan.*

2. A wrong, unfair, or unjust act; any violation of right or of divine or human law; an act of injustice; a breach of the law to the injury of another, whether by something done or something undone; an injustice, a trespass.

"The distinction of public *wrongs* from private, of crimes and misdemeanors from civil injuries, seems principally to consist in this: that private *wrongs,* or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals: public *wrongs* or crimes and misdemeanors, are a breach and violation of the public rights and duties, due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Any injury, mischief, hurt, damage, or pain.

"For thy right myself will bear all *wrong.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 88.

4. An insult, a disgrace.

"'Tis he, foul creature, that hath done thee *wrong.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,005.

¶ 1. *In the wrong:*

(1) Holding a wrong, unjustifiable, or indefensible position as regards another person.

"Brother, brother, we are both *in the wrong.*"
Gay: Beggar's Opera, ii. 3.

*(2) In error, erroneously, mistakeably.

*Construe Cassio's smiles . . . quite *in the wrong.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

***2.** *To have wrong:* To suffer injustice.

"Cæsar *has had* great *wrong.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

wrong-doer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who injures another or who does wrong.

"She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrong-doer.*"—*Sidney.*

2. *Law:* One who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing, *s.* The doing or committing of any wrong; evil-doing; behaviour the opposite of that which is right.

***wrong-incensed,** *a.* Smarting under a sense of wrong. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.,* ii. 1.)

***wrong-timed,** *a.* Said or done at a wrong or inopportune time; ill-timed.

wrŏng, *v.t. & i.* [WRONG, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To treat with injustice; to do wrong to; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to deal harshly, cruelly, or unfairly with; to hurt, to harm, to oppress, to disgrace, to offend.

"A virtuous gentlewoman deeply *wronged.*"
Tennyson: Vivien, 760.

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly to.

"I rather choose,
To *wrong* the dead, to *wrong* myself, and you,
Than I will *wrong* such honourable men."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

***3.** To offend; to give offence or affront to.

"What does Master Fenton here?
You *wrong* me, sir, thus still to haunt my house,
I told you, sir, my daughter is disposed of."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 4.

***4.** To disgrace.

"Be contented, you *wrong* yourself too much."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 3.

II. *Naut.:* To outsail (a ship) by becalming her sails.

"They observed they *wronged* her so much, they would go round her if they pleased."—*Johnson: Chrysal,* i. 52.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To do wrong.

"For whan that holy churche *wrongeth,*
I not what other thyng shall right."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***wrŏng'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *wrong,* v.; *-er.*] One who wrongs; one who does wrong or injury to another in any way.

"Hold, shepherd, hold: learn not to be a *wronger*
Of your word; was not your promise laid?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess, iv.

wrŏng'-fŭl, *wronge-full, *wrong-full, *wronge-fulle, *a.* [Eng. *wrong; -full.*] Injurious, unjust, wrong; not founded on right or justice.

"Another casuist, somewhat less austere, pronounced that a government, *wrongful* in its origin, might become a settled government after the lapse of a century."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

wrŏng'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wrongful; -ly.*] In a wrongful manner; contrary to justice or fairness; unjustly, unfairly; illegally.

"He was, rightfully or *wrongfully,* King in possession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

wrŏng'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wrongful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wrongful; injustice.

***wrŏng'-hĕad,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *wrong,* a., and *head.*]

A. *As subst.:* A person of a misapprehending mind and an obstinate character; a pig-headed person.

B. *As adj.:* Wrongheaded, obstinate, perverse.

"Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead,* rhyming race."
Pope: Satires, vi. 148.

wrŏng'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *wronghead; -ed.*] Having the mind or brain occupied with false, or wrong notions or ideas; especially, perversely and obstinately wrong; of a perverse understanding; perverse, crotchety.

wrŏng'-hĕad-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wrong-headed; -ly.*] In a wrongheaded or perverse manner; perversely, obstinately.

wrŏng'-hĕad-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *wrong-headed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wrongheaded; perverseness, perversity, obstinacy.

"Fidelity to opinions and to friends seems to him mere dulness and *wrongheadedness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

***wrŏng'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *wrong,* **s.**; *-less.*] Void of or free from wrong.

***wrŏng'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *wrongless; -ly.*] Without wrong or harm to anyone.

"He was brother to the fair Helen queen of Corinth, and dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongtessly* valiant."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. i.

wrŏng'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *wrong,* a.; *-ly.*] In a wrong manner; unjustly, wrongfully, erroneously.

"They [madmen] do not appear to me to have lost the faculty of reasoning; but having joined together some ideas very *wrongly,* they mistake them for truths."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

wrŏng'-mĭnd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *wrong,* and *minded.*] Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

***wrŏng'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *wrong,* a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wrong; error, wrongfulness, erroneousness.

"Treating those with much regard, who are pleased to treat God with none, various methods may be found of sometimes plainly declaring, some obliquely intimating, the manifold *wrongness* of such expressions."—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 32.

2. A fault; a wrong idea, habit, or feeling.

"What *wrongnesses* do such thoughts produce in our actions, in our tempers, in our behaviour."—*Gilpin: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 10.

wrŏng'-oŭs, *wrong-eous, *a.* [A corrupt. of *wrongwise* (q.v.).]

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Wrong, unjust, wrongful.

"Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and *wrongous* ground whereupon it proceeds."—*King James to Lord Bacon,* July 25, 1617.

2. *Scots Law:* Not right; unjust; illegal: as, *wrongous* imprisonment = false or illegal imprisonment.

***wrŏng'-wīse, *wrong-wis,** *a.* [Formed as a converse of *righteous* = rightwise; Sw. *vrångvis* = iniquitous.] Wrong, unjust, iniquitous. (*Old. Eng. Homilies,* i. 175.)

wrōte, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WRITE.]

***wrōte,** *v.t.* or *i.* [A.S. *wrótan* = to grub up, to root (q.v.).] To root, dig, or grub up with the snout, as swine.

"For right as a sowe *wroteth* in every ordure, so *wroteth* she hire beautee in stinking ordure of sinnes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

wroth, *a.* [A.S. *wráth,* from *wráth,* pa. t. of *wríthan* = to writhe (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wreed* = cruel; Icel. *reidhr;* Dan. *vred;* M. H. Ger. *reit, reid* = twisted, curled. The original meaning was 'wry' or distorted or perverted in one's temper.] [WRATH, WRITHE.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.

"Cain was very *wroth,* and his countenance fell."—*Genesis* iv. 5.

wrought (as **rât**), ***wraught, *wroughte, *wrought,** *pret., pa. par. of v., & a.* [WORK, *v.*]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Worked, performed, done, executed, laboured, formed.

"From Waltham beforesaid to Westmynster thei him brouht,
Biside his fadere is laid in a toumbe wele *wrought.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 341.

2. *Carp. & Mason.:* A term used by masons and carpenters in contradistinction to *rough.*

wrought-iron, *s.* Pig-iron subjected to the process of puddling (q.v).

wrŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WRING.]

***wrў, *wri-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *wrigian* = to drive, to impel, to tend or bend towards. [*Wriggle* is a frequent. from this verb. **Cf.** Goth. *wraikwa* = crooked.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To swerve, move, or go obliquely; to go or move aside; to turn away.

"Than the kyng *wryed* away fro hym."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

2. To deviate from the right path morally; to go wrong or astray.

"These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have."—*Sandys.*

3. To writhe, to wriggle.

"Then talke she ten times worse, and *wryes,* and wriggles,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be)."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

4. To slip, slide, or move away from the proper position.

"The byshops go about to kepe in state still, and hold up the decaied partes of their power (whose building was naught, and therfore hath *wryed* on the one side longe ago)."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience,* fol. 53.

5. To bend or wind; to move in a winding or meandering course.

"As when a nymph, arising from the land,
Leadeth a dance with her long watery train
Down to the sea, she *wryes* to every hand."
Davies: On Dancing.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To writhe, to twist, to bend, to contort.

"Like a man fastened by his thumbs at the whipping-post, he *writes* his back and shrinks from the blow, though he knows he cannot get loose."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. ii., pt. ii., § 6.

2. To distort, to wrest, to cause to deviate.

"They have wrested and *wryed* his doctrine."—*Ralph Robinson.* (*Annandale.*)

wrȳ, * **wrie,** * **wrye,** *a.* & *s.* [WRY, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Bent, turned, or twisted to one side in a state of contortion; twisted, distorted, crooked.

"The fyrst that came and gaue them moost comforte was Henry erle of Lancastre with the *wrye* necke, called Torte colle."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xi.

* 2. Crooked; meandering; not following a straight or direct line.

"There intricately among the woods doth wander,
Losing himselfe in many a *wry* meander."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. Exhibiting distaste, disgust, impatience, discontent, or the like: as, He took it with a very *wry* face.

* 4. Deviating from what is right or becoming; misdirected, wrong, false.

"If he now and then make a *wry* step."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

* 5. Wrested, perverted.

"He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. —*Atterbury.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A bending or turning from the proper or straight direction; a bend, a turn, a meander.

"The first with divers crocks and turning *wries.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

wry-mouthed, *a.* Having the mouth awry.

"If e'er they call upon me I'll so fit 'em,
I have a pack of *wry-mouth'd* mackrel ladies,
Stink like a standing ditch."
Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleased, iii. 2.

wry-neck, *s.*

1. *Ornith.:* [WRYNECK].

† 2. *Pathol.:* The same as STIFF-NECK (q.v.).

wry-necked, *a.* Having a crooked and distorted neck; in the quotation, the epithet refers to the old English flute, or *flute à bec*, so called from having a curved projecting mouthpiece like a bird's beak.

"The vile squeaking of the *wry-necked* fife."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

* **wrȳed,** *a.* [Eng. *wry*, a.; *-ed.*] Wry, distorted, awry.

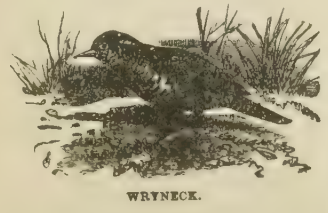
"And cry 'Filthy! filthy!' simply uttering their own condition, and using their *wryed* countenances instead of a vice."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, i. 4.

* **wrȳ'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *wry*, a.; *-ly.*] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

"Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and *wryly.*"—*Landor.* (*Annandale.*)

wrȳ'-nĕck, *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: Any bird of the genus Iunx or Yunx (q.v.); specif. *Iunx torquilla*, the Common Wryneck, a summer visitant to the north of Europe and Britain. Length about seven inches; general colour of upper parts, including the tail, grayish-white, mottled all over with brownish-gray, and obscurely barred and streaked with dark brown wings, brown barred with dull chestnut on the outer webs



WRYNECK.

of the feathers; under parts buff, each feather with a narrow dark-brown spot near the tip. Little or no variation in the female. It feeds on caterpillars and other insects, and is often seen near ant-hills in search of the cocoons, popularly known as "ant's eggs." The construction of the protrusile tongue resembles that of the woodpecker, and the organ is furnished with glands secreting a glutinous mucus which causes the prey to adhere to its horny tip. The Wryneck rarely makes a nest, or at best but a very poor one, usually depositing its eggs in some hole in a tree. The name Wryneck is derived from the bird's habit of writhing its head and neck in various directions with a serpentine motion. It has a number of other popular names [CUCKOO'S MATE, TURKEY-BIRD], and is probably the Hobby-bird of Browne (*Birds of Norfolk*). His description, "marvellously subject to the vertigo," refers, in Seebohm's opinion, to the wryneck's habit of feigning death when taken; while Wilkin thinks it is founded on the "singular motion of its head and neck." The actual habitat of the bird is Central Europe and Asia.

"That curious bird the *wryneck*, so dear to the classical scholar from its associations with witchcraft in Theocritus and Virgil, is the first to arrive; and certainly the weird manner in which its head seems to turn every way, as if on a pivot, while mouselike it crawls up and round an old well, goes far to account for its reputation as an uncanny bird."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

wrȳ'-nĕss, * **wry-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *wry*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being wry or distorted; crookedness.

* 2. *Fig.:* Deviation from what is right.

"This is light enough to all intelligent persons, for an exploring the rectitude or *wrynesse* of their behaviours in this particular."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. 12.

wŭd, *a.* [WOOD, *a.*] (*Scotch.*)

wŭd'-dĭe, wŭd'-dȳ, *s.* [WOODIE.

wûlf'-en-īte, *s.* [After the Austrian mineralogist, Wulfen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in crystals; system, tetragonal. Hardness, 2·75 to 3; sp. gr., 6·03 to 7·01; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, shades of yellow, siskin- and olive-green, sometimes orange or bright red. Compos.: Molybdic acid, 38·5; protoxide of lead, 61·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula $PbOMO_3$. The orange and red coloured varieties owe their colour to the presence of vanadic acid.

wull, *s.* & *v.i.* [WILL, *s.* & *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

wụm-il, *s.* [WIMBLE.] (*Scotch.*)

wûr'-rŭs, war'-ạs, *s.* [The African name of the powder.]

Comm.: A powder sold in African bazaars as an anthelmintic and a dye plant. It was long believed to be identical with kamala (q.v.), but it has been shown by Capt. Hunter, Assistant Resident at Aden, that wurrus consists of the glandular hairs on the legumes of *Flemingia congesta*, wild in Africa and India. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, pt. v., 174.)

wûrtz'-īte, *s.* [After the French chemist, Adolphe Wurtz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A dimorphous form of blende (q.v.). Crystallization, hexagonal, being isomorphous with greenockite. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr., 3·98; lustre, vitreous; colour and streak, brownish to brownish-black. Found crystallized near Oruro, Bolivia. Breithaupt states that the radiated (cadmiferous) blende of Przibram, Bohemia, is hexagonal in crystallization; his Spiauterite (q.v.).

wûr'-zel, *s.* [Ger. *wurzel* = root.] [MANGOLD-WURZEL.]

* **wusse,** *adv.* [A variant of *-wis* in *ywis* (q.v.).] Certainly.

"I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
No, *wusse*, but I'll practise against next year, uncle."
Ben Jonson.

wŭth'-ĕr, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To rustle, as the wind amongst trees; to make a sullen roar. (*Prov.*)

"*Wuthering* Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliffe's dwelling. *wuthering* being a significant provincial adjective descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather."—*C. Brönte: Wuthering Heights*, ch. i.

wŭth'-ĕr, *s.* [WUTHER, *v.*] The sound made by the rustling of the wind amongst the branches of trees. (*Prov.*)

"Sure by the *wuther* of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside."—*Miss Brönte: Villette*, ch. xvi.

wŭz'-zĕnt, *a.* [WIZZENED.] Dried, withered. (*Scotch.*)

"Wadna I set my ten talents in your *wuzzent* face for that very word?"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

wȳch (1), *s.* [WITCH (2).]

wych-elm, *s.* [WITCH-ELM.]

wych-hazel, *s.* [WITCH-HAZEL.]

wȳch (2), *s.* [WICK (1), *s.*] (See extract.)

"The principal occupation is the manufacture of the salt obtained from the brine springs, or *wyches*, to which the town probably owes both its name and its origin."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 471.

wych-house, *s.* (See extract.)

"The houses in which salt is manufactured are called *wych-houses.*"—*Woodward: Geol. of Eng. & Wales*, p. 132.

wych-waller, *s.* A salt-boiler at a wych. (*Cheshire.*)

Wȳc'-lĭff īte, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The followers of John Wycliffe, Wiclif, or de Wiclif, &c. (there are about twenty ways of spelling the name). He was born at Hipswell, near Richmond, about A.D. 1324, and was educated at Oxford University. He is believed to have been in conflict with the Mendicant Orders about 1360, but none of his extant writings on the subject seem to have been penned at so early a date. In or about that year he obtained the wardenship of Balliol Hall, exchanged about 1365 for that of Canterbury Hall, which he soon lost, on account of alleged mental incapacity in the archbishop from whom he received the appointment. This deprivation was confirmed on appeal both by the Pope and the king. In July, 1374, he was nominated member of a legation to Pope Gregory XI. about Papal provisions, or reservation of churches. On February 3, 1377, he was summoned to appear before a Convocation of the Clergy on a charge of heresy, which ended abortively. On May 22, 1377, five Papal bulls were issued against him, and next year a second ecclesiastical trial took place, the Londoners, who are said to have been opposed to him on the former occasion, taking his part on this. In May, 1382, a synod of divines condemned his opinions, which led to his being prevented from any longer teaching in the University. In 1381 he issued sixteen theses against transubstantiation. Apparently about 1380 or 1381 he published the translation into English of the Bible and Apocrypha from the Latin Vulgate; a second edition or retranslation, less literal but smoother in style, was issued by John Purvey about A.D. 1388. This was after the death of Wycliffe, which took place in the parish of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, of which he was rector, on December 31, 1384. On May 2, 1415, the Council of Constance condemned Wycliffe's tenets, and ordered that his books should be destroyed and his body dug up and burnt. [For his tenets see LOLLARDISM, for his followers LOLLARDS. See also HUSSITES.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Wycliffe, his tenets or followers. [A.]

wȳe, *s.* [See def.] A Y or crotch. Used in many ways as a temporary shore or brace. Also a name applied to a stem or pipe with branches, as a stand-pipe or delivery-pipe with two issues from its summit. One of the supports of a telescope, theodolite, or levelling instrument. Written also **Y.**

Wȳke'-ham-ĭst, *s.* [See def.] A name applied to the boys at Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester. Used also adjectively.

"From 700 to 800 *Wykehamists* assembled on Saturday to take part in the five-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Winchester College."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 28, 1887.

wȳl'-ie, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

wylie-coat, *s.* A boy's flannel underdress next the shirt; a flannel-petticoat (*Scotch.*)

"Or aiblins some bit duddie boy,
On's *wylie-coat.*" *Burns: To a Louse.*

wȳ'-mot, wy-mole, * **wys-mal-va,** *s.* [WIMOT.]

wynd (**y** as **ā**), *s.* [WIND, *v.*] An alley, a lane. (*Scotch.*)

"Among the closes and *wynds.*"—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xxi.

wȳnn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of timber-truck or carriage. (*Simmonds.*)

* **wyte,** *v.t.* [WITE, *v.*]

wyte, *s.* [WITE.]

wȳth, *s.* [WITHE.]

Bot.: Tournefortia bicolor. [WHITE-HOOP.]

wy'-vĕrn, wī'-vĕrn, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *wivere* = a serpent (*Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 1,012), with excrescent *n*, as in *bittern*, from O. Fr. *wivre* = a serpent, viper; Fr. *givre* = a viper, from Lat. *vipera*. *Wyvern* and *viper* are doublets.] [QUAVIVER, VIPER.]

WYVERN.

Her.: An imaginary animal; a kind of dragon with wings, but having only two legs, the termination of its body being somewhat serpentine in form.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is a superfluous letter, as it represents no sound which cannot be expressed by other letters. Thus, when used at the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z*; when occurring in the middle of a word it usually has the sound of *ks*, as in *axis, taxes, foxes*, &c.; it also has the same sound in some cases when terminating a word, as *lax, wax*, &c.; when it terminates a syllable, and more especially an initial syllable, if the syllable following it is open or accented, it frequently has the sound of *gz*, as in *luxury, exhaust, exalt, exotic*, &c. As an initial it occurs only in words of Greek origin, or formed from Greek words, most of these formations being of a scientific or technical nature.

¶ 1. *X as a symbol is used:*

(1) In *numer.:* For ten, in this case being composed of two Vs (= 5) placed one above the other, the lower one being inverted. When placed horizontally (⋈) it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it ($\bar{X}$) it represents ten thousand.

(2) In ordinary writing X is frequently used as an abbreviation for Christ. In this case the symbol is not the same letter as the English X, but represents the Greek X (= *Ch*), as in *Xn* = Christian, *Xmas* = Christmas.

2. X as used on beer-casks is said to have originally been employed to indicate beer which had paid ten shillings duty.

xănth-, *pref.* [XANTHO-.]

xăn'-thą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_7ONS = COS(C_2H_5)NH_2$. A crystalline substance produced by passing ammoniacal gas into an alcoholic solution of xanthic ether. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

xăn'-thăn, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Chem.: Berzelius' name for the group Cy_2S_2, regarded as the radicle of persulpho-cyanic acid.

xăn'-thą-rĭn, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *xanthate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Xanthil. An oily, fetid compound, supposed by Couerbe to be produced by the dry distillation of xanthic ether. (*Watts.*)

† **xănth-ar-pȳ'-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Lat. *harpyia*.] [HARPYA.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropodidæ, closely allied to Pteropus, with a single species, *Xantharpyia amplexicaudata*, from the Austro-Malayan sub-region.

xăn'-thąte, *s.* [Eng. *xanth(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5OKS_2 = C\begin{matrix}S\\SK\\O.C_2H_5\end{matrix}$. Obtained by adding carbonic disulphide to a saturated alcoholic solution of potassic hydrate. It separates in slender, colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. Gradually destroyed by exposure to the air.

xăn-thăz'-ą-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *a(l)izarin*.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, prepared by the action of nitric acid on the black residue obtained in preparing pure alizarin. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in caustic alkalis.

xăn'-thĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: Fremy's name for that portion of the yellow colouring matter of flowers which is soluble in water.

xănth-ĕ-lăs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Gr. *ἔλασμα* (*elasma*) = a metal plate.]

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. Erasmus Wilson to a cutaneous disease, consisting of isolated or confluent tubercles varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea. Its most frequent seat is around the eyelids.

xăn'-thĕ-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*; Eng. *e(thy)*, and suff. *-lene*.]

Chem.: Zeise's name for an oil produced by precipitating potassic ethylsulpho-carbonate with a cupric salt.

xăn'-thĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Entom.: A genus of Orthosidæ, with wings forming a very inclined roof. The caterpillar feeds on the buds or the catkins of trees. Six species are British. The type is *Xanthia cerago*, the Sallow-moth (q.v.).

xăn'-thĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town in Asia Minor.

xanthian-marbles, *s. pl.*

Classic Antiq.: A large collection of marbles of various ages (from B.C. 545 onwards) discovered by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Fellows near Xanthus, in 1838. They were brought to England in 1842 and 1843, and placed in the British Museum.

xăn'-thĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Chem.: Derived from or contained in xanthic-ether, and of a yellow colour.

xanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6OS_2 = C\begin{matrix}S\\O.C_2H_5\\SH\end{matrix}$. A colourless oily liquid, prepared by decomposing xanthate of potassium with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is heavier than water, has a powerful and peculiar odour, and decomposes at 24° into alcohol and carbonic disulphide. Its salts are yellow.

xanthic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_2.COS_2 = C\begin{matrix}S\\O.C_2H_5\\S.C_2H_5\end{matrix}$. Ethylic disulpho-carbonate. A pale yellowish oil, obtained by the action of ethyl chloride on xanthate of potassium. It is insoluble in water, soluble in all proportions in alcohol and ether, and boils at 210°.

xanthic-oxide, *s.* [XANTHINE.]

xanthic-series, *s. pl.* [CYANIC-SERIES.]

xăn-thĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Palæobot.: A pseudo-genus of Confervaceæ, now believed to be sporangia of Desmidiaceæ. Microscopic spherical bodies with radiating spines. Fourteen species from the Upper Cretaceous rocks. (*Etheridge.*)

xăn'-thĭl, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.] [XANTHARIN.]

xăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow; Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A name applied to various substances. By Frémy and Cloez to that portion of the yellow colouring matter of flowers insoluble in water. By Schunck to a yellow colouring matter obtained from madder; and by Couerbe to a gaseous product obtained by the decomposition of xanthates.

xăn'-thine, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. Xanthic oxide. An organic base, first discovered and described by Dr. Marcet, as a constituent of a rare form of urinary calculi, but afterwards found among the products of the decomposition of guanine. It is prepared by adding potassium nitrite to a solution of guanine in hot concentrated nitric acid, precipitating with water, filtering, dissolving residue in boiling ammonia, treating with a solution of ferrous sulphate as long as black ferroso-ferric-oxide separates, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It is a white amorphous powder, difficultly soluble in water, soluble in alkalis and in concentrated acids, and distinguished by the deep yellow colour produced when its solution in nitric acid is evaporated to dryness.

xăn'-thĭ-nīne, *s.* [Eng. *xanthin*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_3N_3O_2$. A yellow powder, prepared by heating ammonium thionurate to 200°. It is slightly soluble in boiling water, the solution having a light blue fluorescence, but dissolves readily in nitric and hydrochloric acids.

xănth-ĭn-ō-car'-pĭn, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *inocarpin*.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter extracted from the juice which exudes from incisions made in the bark of *Inocarpus edulis*.

xăn'-thĭ-ō-sīte, *s.* [Formed from *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Min.: A name given by Adam to an amorphous nickel ore analysed by Bergemann. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr., 4·982; colour, sulphur-yellow. Compos.: arsenic acid, 50·5; nickel, 49·5 = 100, whence the formula $3NiOAsO_5$. Found at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony.

xăn'-thĭt-āne, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow; *-it* connect., and suff. *-ane* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral found associated with zircon (q.v.) at Green River, Henderson Co., North Carolina, U.S.A. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 2·7 to 3·0. Analysis showed it to consist of titanic acid, with traces of zirconia, and 12·5 per cent. of water. Probably a result of the decomposition of Sphene (q.v.).

xăn'-thīte, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A yellowish-brown variety of Idocrase (q.v.), containing 2·80 per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Found near Amity, Orange County, New York, U.S.A.

xăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow. So named because an infusion of species of the genus was used by the Greeks to dye their hair.]

Bot.: Burweed; a genus of Senecionideæ, sub-tribe Ambrosieæ. Monœcious Composites; the barren flowers having an involucre of few scales, with many capitate flowers on a common receptacle, the fertile ones with a single, prickly, two-beaked involucre entirely closing the flowers, and with apertures for the protrusion of the two stigmas, fruit included in the enlarged and hardened involucre. *Xanthium strumarium* and *X. spinosum* are casuals in Britain; the former is a weed common in waste places, on river banks, and near villages in India, and troublesome to cultivators. It is said to yield an oil, used in medicine and as an illuminant. The whole plant is considered to be diaphoretic and sedative. It is administered in decoction in malarious fever. The root is a bitter tonic, useful in cancer and in strumous diseases. The leaves are poisonous to cattle.

xăn-thō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.] Yellow, the meaning amplified by the succeeding element or elements of a word.

xăn'-thō, *s.* [Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Zool.: A genus of Canceridæ, with many species, widely distributed. Carapace very wide, not particularly convex; front generally advanced, lamellar, divided by a narrow fissure into two lobes, with their borders notched in the middle; anterior feet generally unequal in the male; abdomen with seven segments in the female, and, as a rule, five in the male.

xăn-thō-bē'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xantho-*; Mod. Lat. *beta* = beet-root, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in beet, and having a yellow colour.

xanthobetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted from the root of *Beta vulgaris* by cold alcohol. It is a reddish-yellow mass, very hygroscopic, has a sour taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether.

† **xăn-thō-car'-poŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *xantho-*; Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having yellow fruit.

xăn-thō-chrō -ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ξανθόχροος* (*xanthochroos*) = with yellow skin; pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *χρώς* (*chrōs*) = the skin.]

Anthrop.: Fair Whites. The name applied by Huxley to a population, in early times extending from Western and Central Asia into Eastern and Central Europe, and distinguished by yellow or red hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. The farthermost limit of the Xanthochroi northward is Iceland and the British Isles; south-westward they are traceable at intervals through the Berber country, and end in the Canary Islands.

"To avoid the endless confusion produced by our present half-physical, half-philological classification, I shall use a new name, *Xanthochroi*, indicating that they are 'yellow' haired, and 'pale' in complexion."—*Huxley: Critiques*, p. 149.

xăn thō-chrō'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *xanthochroi* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Having a fair skin; of or belonging to the Xanthochroi (q.v.).

"If any one should think fit to assume that in the year 100 B.C. there was one continuous *Xanthochroic* population from the Rhine to the Yeneseï, and from the Ural mountains to the Hindoo Koosh, I know not that any evidence exists by which that position could be upset while the existing state of things is rather in its favour than otherwise."—*Huxley: Critiques*, p. 150.

xăn-thō-chȳ'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *χυμός* (*chumos*) = juice, liquid. So named from the yellow juice exuding from their trunks.]

Bot.: A genus of Garcinieæ (q.v.). Trees with thick, opposite leaves; five sepals; five petals; five bundles of stamens, alternating with five large glands; a five-celled ovary; a fruit with five or fewer cells. Known species three, from tropical Asia. *Xanthochymus pictorius* (= *Garcinia Xanthochymus*) occurs in the mountains of Southern India. It has a bright yellow, pleasant-tasted fruit of about the size of an apricot. The juice of the tree furnishes an inferior kind of gamboge.

xăn'-thō-cōne, xăn-thŏc'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *κόνις* (*konis*) = powder; Ger. *xanthokon.*]

Min.: A very rare mineral occurring only in small crystals and reniform groups associated with stephanite, proustite, &c. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr., 5·0 to 5·2; colour, dull red, clove-brown, orange-yellow; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 21·1; arsenic, 14·9; silver, 64·0 = 100, whence the formula $(3AgS + AS_2S_5) + 2(3AgS + As_2S_3)$.

xăn'-thō-gĕn, xăn'-thō-gēne, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

Chem.: Hope's name for a light-yellow non-crystalline substance found in flowers, and supposed to be widely distributed throughout the Vegetable Kingdom. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is turned yellow on the addition of an alkali. Clamor-Marquart called the same substance, Resin of Flowers.

xăn-thŏl'-çĭn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter found in the seed-capsules of *Sorghum saccharatum.*

xăn'-thō-leĭn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter obtained from the bark of *Sorghum saccharatum.* (*Watts.*)

xăn'-thō-līte, *s.* [Xantholites.]

Min.: The same as Staurolite (q.v.).

xăn-thō-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustacea, with one species, found in the London Clay. (*Etheridge.*)

xăn-thŏn'-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*onux*) = a claw.]

Zool.: A genus of Helicidæ, with three species, from Mexico. Akin to Vitrina (q.v.), from which it has been separated.

xăn-thō-phē'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *phenic.*] Containing or derived from phenyl, and yellow in colour.

xanthophenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter of unknown composition, obtained by heating phenol or cresol with arsenic acid. It dissolves in water with a golden yellow colour, and in alkalis with a red colour, and dyes silk and wool yellow without the aid of mordants.

xăn'-thō-phўll, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.] [Chlorophyll.]

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter of withered leaves. Nothing certain is known respecting its composition, or of the manner in which it is formed from chlorophyll. (*Watts.*)

† **xăn-thō-phўl'-līne,** *s.* [Eng. *xanthophyll*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: The same as Xanthophyll (q.v.).

xăn-thō-phўll'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*)=a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite (q.v.) occurring in globular groups of tabular crystals at the Schuschimsk Mountains, Slatoust, Orenburg, Russia.

xăn-thō-prō-tē'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *xanthoprotein*; *-ic.*] Yellow in colour, and containing or derived from protein.

xanthoproteic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{26}N_4O_{14}$ (?). Xanthoprotein. A dibasic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on albumin, fibrin, casein, and horny matters. It is an orange-yellow amorphous powder, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water and alcohol, but forming deep-red solutions with aqueous alkalis.

xăn-thō-prō'-tē-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *protein.*]

Chem.: Xanthoproteic-acid (q.v.).

xăn-thŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xantho-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = aspect.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustaceans. Four or five species are known from the London Clay. (*Etheridge.*)

xăn-thō-pў-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *pyrites.*]

Min.: The same as Pyrites (q.v.).

xăn-thō-rhăm'-nĭn, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *rhamnine.*]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{28}O_{14}$ (?). A yellow colouring matter, obtained by boiling coarsely-ground Persian berries with alcohol, filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It forms tufts of pale yellow shining crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

xăn-thōr-rhī'-zą, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Actæeæ. Sepals five, deciduous; petals five, much smaller than the sepals; ovaries five to fifteen, each with two or three ovules; follicles usually by abortion one-seeded. *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, an undershrub, is one of the plants called in America Yellowroot. Its root, pith, and the inner layers of wood are bright yellow, and were used by the American Indians as a yellow dye. It yields both a gum and a resin, both of them intensely bitter, as are the wood and bark. It is prescribed as a tonic.

xăn-thōr-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow. Named from the yellow juice flowing from them. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Aphyllantheæ. Plants botanically of the Lily type, but with longer or shorter arborescent trunks, formed by the bases of leaves glued together with the resin which has exuded from the plant; wiry grass-like pendulous leaves, in a clump at the top of the stem, so as to partly resemble a palm tree. Flowers in a close, scaly spike, the perianth six-cleft, the stamens six, exserted; the fruit a woody, three-celled capsule with a few black seeds. They constitute the Grass Trees of Australia, which, from their being often blackened outside by bush fires, are popularly called also Black Boys. They occur in Australia and Tasmania. Their young leaves are eaten, *Xanthorrhœa humilis*, the Dwarf Grass-tree, being the species most commonly employed. *X. arborea* exudes a fragrant resin, smelling like benzoin, and called Botany Bay gum. *X. hastilis*, according to De Candolle, though an endogen, has an approach to medullary rays. [Grass-tree.]

xanthorrhœa-resin, *s.* [Acaroïd-resin.]

xăn-thor'-thīte, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *orthite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of Allanite (q.v.) containing much water. Colour, yellowish.

xăn-thō'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Xanthosis.]

Palæont.: A genus of Malacostraca. Two species are known from the Upper Greensand of England.

xăn-thō-sī-dēr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *siderite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in stellate and concentric aggregates of fine fibres; sometimes ochreous. Hardness of fibres, 2·5; lustre, silky, sometimes earthy; colour, brownish-yellow to brownish-red; in earthy forms, colours various. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 81·6; water, 18·4 = 100, whence the formula $Fe_2O_3,2HO$.

2. The same as Copiapite (q.v.).

xăn-thō'-şĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Pathol.: Yellow discoloration in a cancerous tumour.

xăn-thō-sō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = body. Named from the yellow stigmas.]

Bot.: A genus of Caladieæ (q.v.). West Indian Aroid plants with erect rootstocks, sagittate leaves, and flowers in a spadix of both sexes. The rootstock of *Xanthosoma sagittifolia* furnishes starch.

xăn-thō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *xantho-*, Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having yellow seeds.

xăn-thō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Yellow, and containing or derived from tannin.

xanthotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given by Ferrein to the yellow colouring matter of elm-leaves, extracted by alcohol.

xănth-oür'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, founded by Bonaparte, with three species, ranging from equatorial America northwards to Mexico and Texas. Head without crest, bill very stout, rather higher than broad, culmen curved from base; nostrils rather small, oval, concealed by nasal tuft; tail longer than wings, graduated; wings concave, rounded; legs very stout.

xăn'-thoŭs, *a.* [From Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Ethnol.: A term applied by Prichard to his yellow-haired variety of the human race, characterized by hair of a reddish, yellowish, or flaxen colour, the iris of the eye of a light hue, generally blue or gray. Typical example, the tribes or individuals of pure Germanic descent.

xăn-thŏx'-ўl, *s.* [Xanthoxylon.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Xanthoxylaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

xăn-thŏx-ў-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xanthoxyl*(*on*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Xanthoxyls; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Aromatic or pungent trees or shrubs; leaves abruptly or unequally pinnate, more rarely simple, with pellucid dots; stipules wanting; flowers axillary or terminal, often unisexual; sepals four or five, rarely three; petals generally the same number as the sepals, rarely wanting; stamens equal in number to, or twice as many as the petals. Fruit berried or membranous, with two to five cells, sometimes of several drupes, or two-valved capsules; seeds one or two, pendulous. Natives of tropical America, India, China, Africa, &c. Known genera twenty, species 110. (*Lindley.*)

xăn-thŏx'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xanthoxyl*(*on*); *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. The volatile oil of *Xanthoxylon piperitum* (Japan Pepper), first extracted by Stenhouse. It is colourless, possesses an aromatic odour, and boils at 162°.

xăn-thŏx'-ў-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xanthoxyl*(*on*), *-in.*]

Chem.: The camphor obtained by distilling the bruised seeds of *Xanthoxylon piperitum* with water. It forms monoclinic crystals, with a milky lustre; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 80°, and distils without decomposition.

xăn-thŏx'-ȳ-lŏn, †**xăn-thŏx'-ȳ-lŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *ξυλον* (*xulon*) = wood. So named because the roots of the species are yellow.]

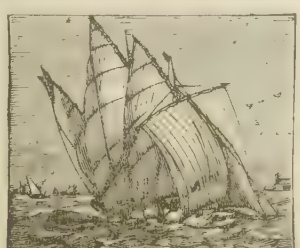
Bot.: The typical genus of Xanthoxylaceæ (q.v.). Trees, erect or climbing shrubs, often prickly. Leaves compound, pinnate, trifoliate, with the leaflets reduced to one, usually with pellucid dots. Flowers small, unisexual, in axillary or terminal panicles. Sepals five, four, or three; petals and stamens as many; carpels, one to five; fruit splitting in two, with one or two shining black seeds. A large genus, found both in the eastern and western hemispheres, especially in their warmer parts. They are so aromatic and pungent that in the countries where they exist they are popularly called peppers, specially *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, called Japan Pepper. *X. Rhetsa*, an Indian species, has small yellow flowers and small round berries, which, when unripe, taste like the skin of a fresh orange. Its fruit, and the seeds and bark of *X. alatum*, which grows near the base of the Himalayas, and those of *X. Budrunga*, also Indian, are given as aromatic tonics in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. The small branches are employed to make walking-sticks, and the twigs as tooth-brushes. The seeds of *X. Budrunga* are as fragrant as lemon-peel; *X. Clava* and *X. fraxineum* [TOOTHACHE-TREE], applied externally to the gums or taken internally, are powerful sudorifics and diaphoretics used in toothache, paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, and rheumatism. The root of *X. nitidum* is sudorific, emmenagogue, &c.; *X. caribæum* is a febrifuge; *X. piperitum* and *X. Avicennæ* are regarded in China and Japan as antidotes to poison. The powdered bark of *X. hiemale* is given in Brazil in earache; and the capsules and seeds of *X. hastile* are employed in Northern India to intoxicate fish. The wood of *X. hiemale* is very hard and suitable for building.

xăn-thȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *hydric.*] Yellow in colour, and having water in its composition.

xanthydric-acid, *s.* [PERSULPHOCYANIC-ACID.]

xē'-bĕc, *s.* [Sp. *xabeque;* Port. *xabeco;* Fr. *shebec*, from Turk. *sumbaki;* Pers. *sumbuk;* Arab. *sumbúk* = a small boat, a pinnace; Mod. Arab. *shabák;* Ital. *zambecco.*]

Naut.: A small three-masted vessel with lateen sails, used for coasting voyages in the



XEBEC.

Mediterranean and on the ocean-coasts of Spain and Portugal. It differs from the felucca in having square sails as well as lateen sails, the felucca having only lateen sails.

xē'-mą, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ornith.: A genus of Larinæ, with one species, *Xema sabini*, Sabine's Gull, from the north temperate zone, and a frequent but irregular visitor to the British Islands. Bill rather shorter than head, moderately stout, upper mandible decurved from beyond the nostrils to the tip, gonys angulated and advancing upwards; nostrils basal, lateral, linear; legs moderately long, lower part of tibiæ bare for some distance; tarsi tolerably strong; three toes in front entirely palmated; hind toe small, elevated; wings long; tail distinctly forked.

xĕn-, *pref.* [XENO-.]

xĕn-ē-lā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. = expulsion of strangers.]

Gr. Antiq.: An institution at Sparta, by which strangers were prohibited from residing there without permission, and under which the magistrates were empowered to expel strangers if they saw fit to do so.

xĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ξενία* (*xenia*) = the state of a guest.]

Zool.: A genus of Alcyonidæ, from the Red Sea and Fiji. The polypes are non-retractile, and situated on a fasciculate and fleshy stem.

xĕn'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **xĕn'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ξένιον* (*xenion*) = a gift to a stranger, from *ξενος* (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.:* A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

2. *Art:* A name given to pictures of still life, fruit, &c., such as are found at Pompeii. (*Fairholt.*)

xĕn-ŏ-, xĕn-, *pref.* [Gr. *ξένος* (*xenos*) = (*s.*) a guest = friend; (*a.*) strange, unusual.]

Nat. Science: A prefix denoting (1) likeness as distinguished from identity; (2) having some abnormal process or processes, the meaning in both cases being completed by the last element of the word.

xĕn-ŏ-băt'-rą-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *βατράχος* (*batrachos*) = a frog.]

Zool.: A genus of Engystomidæ, with one species, *Xenobatrachus ophidion*, from New Guinea.

xĕn-ŏ-çȳ-prĭd'-ĭn-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xenocypris*, genit *xenocyprĭd(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ; anal rather short; dorsal short, with a bony ray, lateral line running along the middle of the tail. There are three genera: Xenocypris and Paracanthobrama, from China; and Mystacoleucus, from Sumatra.

xĕn-ŏ-çȳ'-prĭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Mod. Lat. *cypris* = Lat. *cyprinus* (q.v.).] [XENOCYPRIDINA.]

xĕn-ŏ-dĕrm-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*; Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus placed in the family Alepocephalidæ, allied to Alepocephalus (q.v.), the only species known before the voyage of the *Challenger*. It is a deep-sea fish, found at about 345 fathoms, and having fine nodules instead of scales. (*Gunther.*)

xĕn ŏ dŏ chē ŭm, xĕn ŏ dŏ chī'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον* (*xenodocheion*), from *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a stranger, and *δέχομαι* (*dechomai*) = to receive.]

Gr. Antiq.: A name given to a building for the reception of strangers; also applied to a guest-house in a monastery.

* **xĕn-ŏd'-ŏ-chȳ,** *s.* [XENODOCHEUM.]

1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.

2. The same as XENODOCHEUM (q.v.).

xĕn-ŏ-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin, source.]

Biol.: A term introduced by M. Milne Edwards to designate that form of biogenesis in which the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent and did not return into the cycle of the parent. Prof. Huxley remarks that the proper term for this would be heterogenesis, but that unfortunately this term has been employed in a different sense; and after showing that there are analogies both for and against xenogenesis, decides against its known existence. The nearest approach to it is not, as was once believed, in tapeworms, the history of whose transformations has been traced, but in tumours and corns on the animal body or galls on the vegetable leaves or other organs. (*Prof. Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1870.)

xĕn-ŏ-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Eng. *genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by xenogenesis.

"I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes."—*Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc. Rep. for* 1870, p. lxxxv.

xĕn'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *xenolith.*]

Min.: A variety of Fibrolite (q.v.), possessing a high specific gravity, suggesting a relationship to Kyanite (q.v.); but its optical properties are similar to those of Fibrolite.

xĕn-ŏ-neür'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a tendon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Neuroptera, having attached to its wing the remains of a stridulating organ like that of the grasshoppers. Found in the Devonian of North America.

xĕn-ŏ-pĕl'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xenopelt(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [XENOPELTIS.]

xĕn-ŏ-pĕl'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a shield.]

Zool.: A genus of Tortricidæ, often raised to the rank of a family (Xenopeltidæ). Head depressed; upper jaw produced beyond lower; teeth setaceous; no spurs at vent. There is but one species, *Xenopeltis unicolor* (= *Tortrix xenopeltis*), a curious nocturnal carnivorous snake, ranging from Penang to Cambodia, and through the Malay Islands to Celebes.

xĕn'-ŏ-phrȳs, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *ὀφρύς* (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Pelobatidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Xenophrys monticola*, from the mountains of India.

xĕn'-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye, the face.]

Ornith.: A genus of Dendrocolaptidæ, with three species from tropical America. The lower mandible is graduated upwards, while the upper is quite straight.

xĕn ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetradontina, or a subgenus of Tetrodon, from the Indian Archipelago. The species are distinguished by their funnel-shaped nostrils, and the small dermal ossifications which have two or three roots, and form spines over the skin.

xĕn'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *ποῦς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Aglossa, family Dactylethridæ, with three species, from tropical Africa.

xĕn-ŏ-rhī'-ną, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Anura, with one species, *Xenorhina oxycephala*, from New Guinea. Ears perfect, tongue free in front. By some authors raised to the rank of a family, by others merged in Engystomidæ.

xĕn'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a guest, a stranger.]

Entom.: A genus of Stylopidæ. A species discovered by Rossi parasitic on a wasp, *Polistes gallica*, led to the establishment of the order Strepsiptera.

xĕn'-ŏ-tīme, *s.* [Beudant, who named it, gives the etymology as Gr. *κενός* (*kenos*) = vain, empty, and *τιμή* (*timē*) = honour; but, as Dana suggests, the word being misspelt from the first, the derivation should be accepted as *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a stranger to, and *τιμή* (*timē*) = honour.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring mostly in crystals. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr., 4·45 to 4·56; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of brown, reddish, yellowish; opaque. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 37·86; yttria, 62·14 = 100, yielding the formula $3YO.PO_5$.

xĕn-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Dasypodidæ, with three species ranging from Guiana to Paraguay.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in the Post-Pliocene Caves of Brazil.

xĕn'-ȳl, *s.* [Gr. *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a stranger; *-yl.*] [DIPHENYL.]

xĕn-ȳl'-ą-mine, *s.* [Eng. *xenyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{11}N$. Martylamine. A crystalline body found in the basic oil which is obtained as a bye-product in the manufacture of aniline. It forms white shining scales, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 45°, boils at 320°, and distils without decomposition.

xĕn-ȳ-lĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *xenyl*; *-en*, *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing xenyl (q.v.).

xenylenic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{12}H_8)''\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$. Diphenyl-alcohol. Diphenylic acid. A diatomic alcohol obtained by the action of water on diazobenzidine nitrate. It crystallizes in small white needles, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts when heated. It dissolves readily in potash and in strong ammonia.

ẋēr-ăn-thĕm'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xeranthem(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Cynareæ. Heads many-flowered, discoid, the marginal flowers feminine, the others hermaphrodite.

ẋēr-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xeranthemeæ (q.v.). Leaves whitish and cottony beneath, the involucre imbricated, the ray coloured. Composites of the kind called "Everlasting Flowers" from Continental Europe and the Levant.

ẋē-rā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρασία* (*xerasia*) = dryness.]

Pathol.: A species of Alopecia, characterized by the dryness and powdery appearance of the hairs, which are generally split at the tops.

ẋēr-ē'-nē, *s.* [ZERENE.]

ẋĕr'-ēş, *s.* [Sp.] Sherry. So called from the district of Spain where it is produced. [SHERRY.]

ẋĕr'-ĭf, *s.* [SHEREEF.]

ẋĕr-ĭff', *s.* [Turk.]

1. A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, value 9s. 4d.

2. A name for the ducat in Morocco.

ẋēr-ō-cŏl-lўr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *κολλύριον* (*kollurion*) = an eye-salve.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

ẋēr-ō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *xero-*, and Gr *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Pathol.: Dryness of the skin.

ẋēr-ō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr., from *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry.] Any tumour attended with dryness.

ẋēr'-ō-myr-ŭm (**yr** as **ĭr**), *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *μύρον* (*muron*) = an ointment.] A dry ointment.

ẋēr-ŏph'-ą-gў, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.] A term applied by early ecclesiastical writers to the Christian rule of fasting; the act or habit of living on dry food or a meagre diet.

"*Xerophagy, i.e.*, eating food not moistened by flesh broth, juicy fruit, or vinous ingredient, was distinctly new."—*Smith: Dict. Christ. Biog.*, iv. 867.

ẋēr'-ŏph-thăl-mў, ẋēr-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *xerophthalmia*, from Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία* (*xerophthalmia*): *ξήρος* (*xēros*) = dry, and *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: A dry, red soreness, attended by itching of the eye, without swelling or discharge of humours.

***ẋēr'-ō-sīte,** *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*)=withered, decayed; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Haüy to a decomposed porphyritic diorite.

ẋēr'-ō-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρότης* (*xērotēs*) = dryness.]

Pathol.: A dry habit or disposition of the body.

ẋēr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = withered, haggard.]

Zool.: A genus of Sciurinæ, with a few species, from Africa, where they burrow in the ground or among the roots of trees or bushes. There are two pairs of pectoral teats: tail comparatively short; fur mixed with flattened spines. The best-known species, *Xerus rutilans*, is about twenty inches long, of which the tail forms nine; reddish-yellow above, paler on sides, whitish below.

ẋĭ-mĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who wrote a work upon Mexican plants in 1615.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ, with three or four known species. Large shrubs or small trees, often spinous. Leaves entire, leathery; calyx very small, petals four, hairy inside; stamens eight, ovary four cells, each one-seeded. *Ximenia americana*, the False Sandal-wood, is a straggling Indian shrub, producing dull-white fragrant flowers, smelling like cloves, succeeded by small, oval, red or yellow pulpy fruits, an inch long, aromatic, but somewhat austere. They are eaten by the Hindoos, and by the natives of Senegal. The kernels taste like filberts.

ẋĭph'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ξιφίας* (*xiphias*) = as adj., sword-shaped; as subst. = a sword-fish.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Xiphiidæ (q.v.), distinguished by the absence of ventral fins. The best known species is *Xiphias gladius*, the Common, or Mediterranean Sword-fish. Günther says that the distinction of species is beset with great difficulties, owing to the fact that but few specimens exist in Museums, and because the form of the dorsal, the length of the ventrals, and the shape and length of the sword appear to change according to the age of individuals.

2. *Astronomy*:

(1) [DORADO, II. 1.]

(2) A comet shaped like a sword.

ẋĭ-phĭd'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ξιφίδιον* (*xiphidion*) = a small sword, dimin. from *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, from the Pacific coast of North America. Allied to Centronotus (q.v.).

ẋĭ-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [XIPHIDION.]

Bot.: A genus of Wachendorfeæ. Liliaceous plants from South America. Simple stems, ensiform leaves, and somewhat secund nodding panicles of blue or white flowers.

ẋĭ-phī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *xiphi(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy*: The sole family of the Acanthopterygian division, Xiphiiformes (q.v.), with two genera, Histiophorus and Xiphias (q.v.). The upper jaw is produced into a long cuneiform weapon.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Chalk and the London Clay of Sheppey.

ẋĭph-ĭ-ī-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *xiphias* = a sword-fish, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with a single family, Xiphiidæ (q.v.).

ẋĭph-ĭ-stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Compar. Anat.: The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum: corresponding with the xiphoid cartilage in man.

ẋĭph-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword.] Sword-shaped; having a sword-shaped process or processes.

ẋĭph-ŏ-cō-lăp'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *κολάπτης* (*kolaptēs*) = a chisel.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of Dendrocolaptes, with five species ranging from Mexico to Bolivia. The sub-genus was established by Leeson for those species which have the bill bent.

ẋĭph'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of Xiphodontidæ (q.v.), from the Eocene. The species were small, two-toed mammals, with a short tail, and long, slender limbs. Dentition complete; molars of a generalised selenodont type.

ẋĭph-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xiphodon*, genit. *xiphodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Artiodactyle Ungulates, with three genera, Xiphodon, Cainotherium, and Microtherium, from the Eocene and Miocene of France. The species were probably intermediate between the Suidæ and the Tragulidæ.

ẋĭph-ŏ-găd'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Mod. Lat. *gadus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Ophidiidæ (q.v.), with a single species, confined to the East Indies. Body naked; a pair of canines developed in both jaws.

ẋĭph-ō-gor'-ĕĭ ą, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *γοργείος* (*gorgeios*) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

Zool.: A genus of Gorgonidæ, from the warmer seas. The polypes form straight, sword-shaped masses.

ẋĭph'-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a sword; shaped like a sword; ensiform.

xiphoid-cartilage, *s.* [ENSIFORM-CARTILAGE.]

ẋĭph-ōĭd'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [XIPHOID.] Of or pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

ẋĭph-ŏph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having ensiform leaves.

ẋĭph ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trichiuridæ, of Eocene age.

ẋĭph-ō-sūr'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Zool.*: An order or sub-order of Merostomata (q.v.). Anterior segments welded together to form a broad, convex buckler, upon the dorsal surface of which are placed the compound eyes and ocelli, the latter in the centre, the former nearly so. Mouth furnished with a small labrum, a rudimentary metastoma, and six pairs of appendages. Posterior segments more or less free, having on their ventral surfaces a series of broad, lamellar appendages; telson ensiform. Only one recent genus, Limulus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil genera numerous, from the Upper Silurian to the Tertiary. (See extract under XIPHOSURAN.]

ẋĭph-ō-sūr'-ąn, *s.* [XIPHOSURA.] Any individual of the Xiphosura (q.v.).

"In the Devonian no certain traces of *Xiphosurans* have yet been detected, but several types occur in the Carboniferous."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, 1. 385.

ẋĭph'-ō-teŭ'-thĭş, *s.* [Pref. *xipho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Belemnitidæ, with one species, from the Lias. Shell with a long phragmacone, enveloped in a calcareous sheath.

ẋĭ-phўd'-rĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ξιφύδριον* (*xiphudrion*), dimin. from *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, . . . a mussel-shell.]

Entom.: A genus of Uroceridæ (q.v.). Antennæ short, head round, neck long, maxillary palpi with five joints; larva boring into the wood of the beech, the oak, the poplar, the willow, &c. The typical species is *Xiphydria camelus*. It is black, with white spots on the top of the head and along the sides of the abdomen, and red legs. Length, about half an inch. This species, and another, *X. dromedarius*, are British.

ẋŏn-ălt'-īte, *s.* [After Tetela de Xonalta, Mexico, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral found associated with apophyllite and bustamite. Sp. gr., 2·71; colour, white to gray; tough. Compos.: silica, 49·80; lime, 46·47; water, 3·73 = 100, equivalent to the formula $4CaOSiO_2 + HO$.

ẋū-lī-nŏs prī-ō-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλινος* (*xulinos*) = wooden; *πρίων* (*priōn*) = a saw, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fruits with valveless, woody, two-seeded legumes. The pericarp unites in a singular manner the characters of a legume and a drupe. Two species are known. *Xulinosprionites latus* has the legume short and broad, with the apex umbonate, the epicarp rugose and mammillated, the sarcocarp thin, and the endocarp thick. *X. zingiberiformis* has the legume lomentaceous, irregular; the epicarp somewhat coriaceous, the sarcocarp pithy, the cells very large, the endocarp thick. Externally it looks like a piece of ginger-root, and it is not till it is fractured that it is found to be a legume. Both species are from the London Clay of Sheppey. (*Bowerbank: Fossil Fruits.*)

† **ẋў-lăn'-thrąx,** *s.* [Pref. *xyl(o)-*, and Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal or charcoal.]

Petrol.: Wood coal or charcoal, in distinction from mineral coal.

xȳ-lā′-rĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Fem. of Mod. Lat. *xylarius* = growing in woods, from Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphæriacei. Branched, horny, or fleshy fungals, often with clavate lobes, whitish and mealy when young, afterwards brown or black. Perithecia horny, usually immersed all over the branches; centre black, composed of asci, with eight usually uniseptate spores. The largest species are tropical, but several are found in Britain on rotten wood, stumps of trees, &c. The most common is *Xylaria hypoxylon.*

xȳ′-lĕm, *s.* [Gr. *ξυλή* (*xulē*) = timber.]

Bot.: Naegli's name for one of two groups into which the permanent tissues of a fibro-vascular bundle can be divided. It is composed of parenchymatous cells, wood fibres, vascular cells, and true vessels, in which the walls of the cells generally become ligneous. From it the wood is developed.

xylem-parenchyma, *s.*

Bot.: The medullary rays. (*Thomé.*)

xȳ′-lēne, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$. Dimethylbenzene. A colourless, volatile liquid found in that portion of light coal-tar oil which distils over between 136° and 141°. It admits of three isomeric modifications, depending on the relative position of the two methyl atoms: viz., orthoxylene, prepared synthetically by the action of sodium on a mixture of orthobromtoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 140-141°; metaxylene, obtained by distilling xylic or mesitylenic acid with lime, boils at 137°; and paraxylene, prepared by the action of sodium on bromotoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 136-137°. On passing xylene through a red-hot tube, it is resolved into benzene, toluene, and other hydrocarbons.

xylene-diamine, *s.* [Xylylene-diamine.]

xylene-sulphochloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_9SClO_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2{\cdot}SO_2Cl$. A yellow oil obtained by triturating xylene-sulphate of sodium with phosphorus pentachloride, warming the mixture, and pouring the product into water.

xylene-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}SO_3 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2{\cdot}SO_3H$. Xylolsulphuric acid. Sulphoxylolic acid. Produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on xylene. It is very soluble in water, and by dry distillation is reconverted into xylene. With the oxides it forms salts called xylene-sulphates, its potassium and sodium salts being soluble in water and alcohol, and crystallizing from the latter in silky laminæ.

xȳ′-lĕn-ŏl, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and Eng. suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$. Dimethyl-phenol. An eight-carbon phenol, produced by fusing oxymesitylenic acid with potash. It melts at 75°, and boils at 213·5°.

xȳ′-lĕn-ȳl, *s.* [Xylyl.]

xȳ-lĕn-ȳl′-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *xylenyl,* and *amine.*] [Xylidine.]

xȳ-leū′-teș, *s.* [Gr. *ξυλεύομαι* (*xuleuomai*) = to gather wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Zeuzeridæ. *Xyleutes cossus* is a modern name for the Goatmoth (q.v.), better known as *Cossus ligniperda.*

xȳ′-lĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Eumimoseæ, having sessile, sickle-shaped, compressed, woody legumes, with partitions between the seeds. *Xylia dolabriformis* (= *Mimosa xylocarpa* of Roxburgh), the Ironwood tree of Peru and Arracan, a large deciduous tree growing in India and Burmah, yields a red resin, and oil is expressed from its seeds. The wood is very durable; it has been used in India and Burmah for railway sleepers, piles and beams of bridges, telegraph-posts, the handles of agricultural implements, boat-building, &c.

xȳ′-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from wood.

xylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_7O_2 = CO{\cdot}OH{:}CH_3{:}CH_3$. Prepared from brom-metaxylene by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms, slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol, and melts at 126°.

xȳ-lĭd′-ą-mīne, *s.* [Xylidine.]

xȳ-lĭd′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *xyl(ic);* suff. *-id, -ic.*] Derived from wood.

xylidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Obtained by oxidising pseudo-cumene, xylic acid, and paraxylic acid with dilute nitric acid. It forms colourless crystals, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 280° to 283°.

xȳ′-lĭ-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *xyl(ene);* suff. *-id, -ine.*] [Xyloidin.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{11}N = C_6H_9(NH_2)$. Amidoxylene. Amidoxylol. Xyleuylamine. A base homologous with aniline, produced by the action of ammonium sulphide or stannous chloride on nitroxylene. It is a colourless liquid, heavier than water, and boiling at 215°. Heated with tin and hydrochloric acid, it solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass, which appears to be a compound of xylidine hydrochlorate with stannous chloride.

xȳ′-lĭn-ą, *s.* [Lat. *xylinum;* Gr. *ξύλινον* (*xulinon*) = cotton.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Xylinidæ (q.v.). Antennæ slightly ciliated in the male; abdomen depressed, somewhat crested; forewings narrow, elongate, the edges nearly parallel. British species three, the Conformist, *Xylina conformis,* the Nonconformist, *X. zinckenii,* and the Gray Shoulder Knot, *X. rhizolitha.*

xȳ-lĭn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylin(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Noctuina. Antennæ generally simple; thorax thick; often crested anteriorly; wings folded in repose like a flattened roof. Caterpillar long, smooth, generally brilliantly coloured. British genera, six; species, nineteen. [Shark-moth.]

xȳ′-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *xylith.*]

Min.: Probably a hydrous Asbestos, according to Dana.

xȳ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = fire-wood, wood, timber, a tree.] Of, belonging to, or derived from wood.

xylo-quinone, *s.* [Phlorone.]

xȳ-lō-băl′-są-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *βάλσαμον* (*balsamon*) = balsam.]

1. The wood of the balsam-tree.

2. A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of *Amyris gileadensis* in water.

xȳ-lō′-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chilognatha, family Archiulidæ. Segments divided by cross sutures into numerous fragments. Several species occur in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, and one in those of Scotland. The type is *Xylobius sigillariæ,* of the Nova Scotia Coal-field, found by Sir J. W. Dawson in the hollow trunks of Sigillaria, &c. Xylobius is the earliest known representative of the Myriapoda.

xȳ-lō-căm′-pą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *κάμπη* (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Xylinidæ, with one British species, *Xylocampa lithorhiza,* the Early Gray Moth. The long caterpillar feeds exposed on honeysuckle in June, July, and August.

xȳ′-lō-carp, *s.* [Xylocarpus.]

Bot.: A hard and woody fruit.

xȳ-lō-car′-poŭs, *a.* [Xylocarpus.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

* **xȳ-lō-car′-pŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichilieæ (q.v.), now generally combined with Carapa (q.v.).

xȳ′-lō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: The same as Oxhaverite (q.v.).

xȳ-lō-chlōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.] (See compound.)

xylochloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Fordos' name for the green colouring matter of decayed wood. It may be extracted by chloroform.

xȳ-lŏc′-ō-pą, *s.* [Gr. *ξυλοκόπος* (*xulokopos*) = hewing or felling wood: *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *κοπή* (*kopē*) = a cutting.]

Entom.: A large genus of Scopulipedes, with sharp-pointed mandibles by which they bore holes in timber. In several species the females are black, while the males are bright-yellow. [Carpenter-bee.]

xȳ-lō-crўpt′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-;* Gr. *κρυπτός* (*cruptos*) = concealed, hidden, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Schererite (q.v.)

† **xȳ-lō′-dĭ ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. *ξυλώδης* (*xulōdēs*) = hard as wood, woody: pref. *xylo-,* and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: An Achænium (q.v.).

xȳ′-lō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

"Some of the *xylographs* of the first edition of the *Biblia Pauperum.*"—*Saturday Review,* March 29, 1884, p. 420.

xȳ-lŏg′-rą-phẽr, *s.* [Eng. *xylograph;* *-er.*] One who engraves on wood.

"A paper was read by Mr. George Clulow, *xylographer.*"—*Athenæum,* May 17, 1884, p. 634.

xȳ-lō-grăph′-ĭc, xȳ-lō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *xylograph;* *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to xylography (q.v.).

xȳ-lŏg′-rą-phў, *s.* [Eng. *xylograph;* *-y.*]

1. A mode of printing or graining from the natural surface of the wood. A piece of wood is selected of fine quality, having the pattern of grain desired. The surface is treated chemically to open the pores. After it is dry the surface is painted and a sized sheet of paper laid over the board, and both run together between rollers in the manner of copperplate printing. The paint is then transferred to the board, the differences in the absorbent qualities of the board determining the depth of colour. The paper is laid face downward on the article to be ornamented, and rubbed on the back with a soft pad to transfer the impression.

2. A name given to a process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood, which is then engraved, or the design is reproduced in zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the stereotype under regulated pressure with pigments prepared for the purpose. The colour penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French-polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be rubbed, scrubbed, or even sand-papered without destroying the pattern. (*Ure.*)

xȳ-lō′-ĭd, *s.* [Xyloidin.]

Chem.: Löwig's name for the radicle xylyl, C_8H_9.

xȳ′-lōid, *a.* [Xyloidin.] Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.

xȳ-lō′-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Chem.: $C_6H_9NO_7 = C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$. Pyroxam. Nitramidin. Explosive starch. An explosive compound, discovered by Braconnot in 1833, and prepared by triturating starch with fuming nitric acid till it is reduced to a semi-fluid mass, and adding twenty-five parts of water It is a white, inodorous, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform, slightly soluble in glacial acetic acid. When struck with a hammer it detonates, melts when heated, and bursts into flame at 180°, leaving a carbonaceous residue. 100 parts of starch yield 130 parts of xyloidin.

xȳ-lō′-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Xyloidin.]

Chem.: The same as Xylidine (q.v.).

xȳ-lōl′, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. *-ol.*] [Xylene.]

xȳ-lōl-sŭl-phŭr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *xylo-,* and Eng. *sulphuric.*] Derived from or containing xylene and sulphuric acid.

xylolsulphuric-acid, *s.* [XYLENESULPHURIC ACID.]

ẋȳ-lō-mē′-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *μῆλον* (*mēlon*) = an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevilliдæ (q.v.). Australian trees, with opposite leaves, axillary spikes of flowers, and very thick, woody fruit, inversely pear-shaped. One species, *Xylomelum pyriforme*, is cultivated in British greenhouses.

ẋȳ′-lō-păl, *s.* [Pref. *xyl(o)-*, and Eng. *opal.*]

Min.: The same as WOOD-OPAL (q.v.).

ẋȳ-lō′-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylop(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Anonaceæ: stamens indefinite in number; ovules, few or many, inserted in the ventral suture of the fruit.

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ą-gą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

1. *Entomology* (*As a Plural*):

(1) A section of Securifera, including those Sawflies the larvæ of which burrow in the woody portions of plants instead of eating the leaves. [SIRICIDÆ, UROCERIDÆ.]

(2) A sub-tribe of Rhynchophora, comprehending those weevils which, both in their immature and in their perfect state, bore into the solid wood of trees.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Pholadidæ (q.v.), with two species, from Norway, Britain, and South America. Shell globular, with a transverse furrow; anterior margin reflected, covered by two accessory valves within which the animal is included, except the contractile siphons. The species burrow in floating wood and in timbers which are always covered by the sea.

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ą-gan, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Any animal of the group Xylophaga.

† **ẋȳ-lŏph′-ą-ġī,** *s. pl.* [XYLOPHAGA.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Beetles, tribe Tetramera, instituted by Latreille, and approximately equal to the family Scolytidæ (q.v.).

† **ẋȳ-lō-phăġ′-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, now reduced to a sub-family. Xylophaginæ, or Xylophagides (q.v.).

ẋȳ-lō-phą-ġī′-næ, ẋȳ-lō-phăġ′-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. & fem. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Stratiomyidæ, having seven or eight free abdominal segments. The larvæ are believed to live in rotten wood. Some South American species are an inch and a quarter long.

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ą-goŭs, *a.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Feeding on and boring into wood.

"*Chelura terebrans* is one of the most injurious *xylophagous* crustaceans known. It is commonly found associated with another wood-borer, the *Limnoria lignorum*."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 212.

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ą-gŭs, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Xylophaginæ (q.v.). The larvæ live in dead and decaying wood or in garden mould. There are a dozen or more species in North America. The adults bear a remarkable resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects.

ẋȳ-lŏ-phā′-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φάσις* (*phasis*) = appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Night Moths, family Apamidæ. Antennæ long, pubescent in the male; abdomen long, crested; fore wings long, more or less denticulated. British species six, the type being *Xylophasia polyodon*, the Dark Arches, a night moth having the fore wings grayish-brown, with four transverse, toothed, paler lines, and with two black streaks from the base, and another from the centre of the wing; expansion of wings an inch and three-quarters to two inches. Common.

* **ẋȳ-lŏph′-ĭ-ląn,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophil(i)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: Any individual belonging to the Xylophili (q.v.).

* **ẋȳ-lŏph′-ĭ-lī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: A section of Lamellicorn Beetles, including Macleay's Dynastidæ and Rutelidæ (q.v.).

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ĭ-loŭs, *a.* [XYLOPHILL.] Growing upon or feeding on wood.

ẋȳ′-lō-phōne, *s.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of a row of parallel bars of wood, of graduated lengths, which are played upon with small mallets.

ẋȳ-lŏph′-ȳl-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Phyllantheæ (q.v.), sometimes reduced to a sub-genus of Phyllanthus. Shrubs, without leaves, but with leaf-like branches bearing the flowers on notches in their margin. Natives of the tropics, especially of the West Indies, where they are called Seaside Laurels and Love-flowers.

ẋȳ-lō′-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = sharp, bitter.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xylopeæ (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, with oblong or lanceolate leaves and axillary bracteate peduncles, one or many flowered; calyx, three to five-lobed, the segments ovate, acute, coriaceous; petals, six, in two rows, the outer three the largest; stamens, many, inserted into a globose receptacle; carpels, two to fifteen, each with one or two seeds. Known species about twelve, some of which are often placed in the genus Habzelia (q.v.). Natives of South America and the West Indies. They readily strike root when a small fragment of them is placed in the ground. *Xylopia sericea*, the Pindaïba of Rio Janeiro, bears a highly aromatic fruit, which may be used as pepper, with which it agrees in its flavour. Good cordage is made from the fibres of its bark. The wood, bark, and berries of *X. glabra*, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies, taste like orange-seeds, and impart a similar flavour to the wild pigeons which feed on them. It is said to be useful in colic and for creating an appetite. Martius believes the fruit of *X. grandiflora* to constitute a valuable febrifuge used by the South American Indians. The dry fruits of *X. aromatica* form the *Piper æthiopicum* of commerce, used as pepper by the West African negroes.

ẋȳ-lō-pȳ-rŏg′-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; *πῦρ* (*pur*), genit. *πύρος* (*puros*) = fire, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] The act or art of drawing poker-pictures (q.v.).

ẋȳ-lō-rĕt′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Eng. *retinite*; Ger. *xyloretin.*]

Min.: A hydrocarbon compound obtained by the action of alcohol on fossil pine-wood Massive, but crystallizes in needles of the orthorhombic system from a naphtha solution. Colour, white.

ẋȳ-lŏs′-tĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xylosteum* (see def.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A glucoside obtained from the berries of the Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*). It is non-volatile, very bitter, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and yields sugar when decomposed by acids.

ẋȳ-lō-tĕch-nŏ-grăph′-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*; Gr. *τέχνη* (*technē*) = an art, and *γραφικός* (*graphikos*) = capable of drawing or painting.] The art of staining wood in colors.

ẋȳ′-lō-tīle, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *τίλος* (*tilos*) = a fibre.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral; according to Dana is probably but an altered asbestos.

ẋȳ-lō-trŭ′-pēs, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *τρυπάω* (*trupaō*) = to bore, to pierce.]

Entom.: A genus of Dynastidæ or Dynastinæ, formerly merged in Dynastes. It includes large lamellicorn beetles. *Xylotrupes gideon*, a native of Malacca, attacks the cocoanut palm.

ẋȳ′-lȳl, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_8H_9. The hypothetic radicle of xylene.

ẋȳ-lȳl-ą-mine, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: This name belongs to a base, $C_8H_9{\cdot}H_2N = C_6H_4\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_2(NH_2)\end{cases}$ (not yet obtained), related to benzylamine, $C_7H_7{\cdot}H_2N$, in the same manner as xylidine, $C_8H_9(NH_2) = C_6H_3(NH_2)\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_3\end{cases}$ is related to toluidine, $C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_3$. (*Watts.*)

ẋȳ′-lȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_8H_8. A diatomic radicle related to xylol, C_8H_9, in the same manner as ethylene is related to ethyl. (*Watts.*)

xylylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}N_2 = C_8H_{10}(NH)_2$. Xylenediamine. A crystalline compound formed by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on dinitroxylene. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

ẋȳ-lȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *xylyl*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing xylyl.

xylylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_8H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$. A crystalline body obtained by oxidizing cumene with potassic dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 103°, and boils at 273°. On treating it with chromic acid, it is converted into insolinic acid.

ẋȳr′-ĭd, *s.* [XYRIS.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order Xyridaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

ẋȳr-ĭ-dā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xyris*, genit. *xyrid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Xyrids; an order of Endogens typical of the alliance Xyridales. Herbaceous, sedgy plants, with fibrous roots; leaves radical, ensiform, or filiform, with enlarged, scarious, sheathing bases; flowers in terminal, imbricated, scaly heads; sepals three, glumaceous; corolla gamopetalous, with three thin, long, and coloured petaloid divisions; fertile stamens three, others, alternate with the divisions of the corolla, sterile; style trifid; ovary single, one-celled, with parietal placentæ bearing numerous ovules; fruit capsular, three-valved. Chiefly natives of the Tropics. There are two genera, Abolboda and Xyris (q.v.).

ẋȳr′-ĭd-ąl, *a.* [XYRIDALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Xyris, or to the order Xyridaceæ, as the *xyridal* alliance. (*Lindley.*)

ẋȳr-ĭ-dā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *xyridalis.*]

Bot.: Lindley's fourteenth alliance of Endogens. Hypogynous, bisexual, tripetaloid Endogens, with copious albumen. It contains four orders, Philydraceæ, Xyridaceæ, Commelynaceæ, and Mayaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

ẋȳr′-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ξυρίς* (*xuris*) = a kind of flag, *Iris fœtidissima.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xyridaceæ (q.v.). Sedge-like plants, with narrow, radical leaves, and scapes bearing heads of yellow, fugaceous flowers. Known species about fifty, chiefly from tropical America, but a few from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. The leaves and root of *Xyris indica* are given in India against ringworm, itch, and leprosy; those of *X. americana* and *X. vaginata* are used for a similar purpose, the former in Guiana, the latter in Brazil.

ẋȳs-mą-lō′-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ξῦσμα* (*xusma*) = a filing, a shaving, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a legume, a pod. So named because the fruits are covered with scales.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ. Erect perennial shrubs with large flowers in umbels; corolla bell-shaped, with spreading segments, staminal corona at the top of the tube of filaments, consisting of ten parts in a single series. Known species eight or nine, all but one from the Cape of Good Hope. The remaining one, *Xysmalobium Heudelotianum*, is from Senegambia, where its root is eaten by the negroes. *X. padifolium* is cultivated in English gardens.

ẋȳst, ẋȳst′-ŏs, ẋȳst′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *xystus*, from Gr. *ξυστός* (*xustos*), from *ξύω* (*xuō*) = to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.]

Anc. Arch.: A sort of covered portico or open court of great length in proportion to the width, in which the athletes performed their exercises.

ẋȳs′-tarch, *s.* [Gr. *ξύστος* (*xustos*), and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst (q.v.).

ẋȳs′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr., from *ξύω* (*xuō*) = to rub, to scrape.]

Surg.: An instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet is, in modern English, both a consonant and a vowel. It is taken from the Latin, into which language it was adopted from the Greek Y (υ) or upsilon. It sometimes represents the Anglo-Saxon ȝ, which is supposed to have had a sound resembling that of the French *u* or German *ü*.

I. At the beginning of syllables, and when followed by a vowel, *y* is a palatal consonant, being formed by bringing the middle of the tongue in contact with the palate, nearly in the position to which the *g* hard brings it. Hence, the A.S. hard *g* has often been softened to *y*, as in *day* = A.S. *dag*, *may* = A.S. *mag*, &c. In words of Romance origin *y* frequently represents:

1. French *-ie* = Lat. *-ia*, as in *barony*, *company*, *copy*, *jolly*, *family*, *memory*, *victory*, &c.

2. Lat. *-ium*, as *augury*, *horology*, *remedy*, *study*, &c.

3. Lat. *-atus*, as *attorney*, *deputy*, *ally*, *quarry*.

4. Fr. *-if*; Lat. *-ivus*, as *hasty* (= O. Fr. *hastif*), *jolly* (= Mid. Eng. *jolif*; O. Fr. *joli*, fem. *jolive*), *testy*, &c.

5. Many words ending in *y* have come through Lat. nouns in *-ia* (= Fr. *-ie*), from Gr. *-εια*, as *analogy*, *apology*, *blasphemy*, *philosophy*, &c.

6. As an adjectival termination, *y* generally represents the A.S. *-ig*, as in *stony* = A.S. *stánig*, *hungry* = A.S. *hungrig*. So also in some nouns it represents A.S. *-ig*, as in *honey* = A.S. *hunig*. In the suffix, *-ly* it is both an adjectival and an adverbial suffix, and represents the A.S. *-ic*, *-ice*, or *-iche*, as *godly* = A.S. *godlíc*, *friendly* = A.S. *freóndlíc*, *hardly* = A.S. *heardlice*. In nouns ending in *-ty*, this ending represents the Fr. *-té*, Lat. *-tatem* (nominative *-tas*), as in *vanity* (= Fr. *vanité*, Lat. *vanitatem*, accus. of *vanitas*), *calamity*, &c.

II. In the middle, and at the end of words, *y* is a vowel, and is precisely the same as *i*. When accented it is pronounced as *i* long, as in *dĕ-fȳ'*, *dȳ'-ing*, &c., and when unaccented as *i* short, as in *glōr'-ȳ*, *jōl'-lȳ*, *çīt'-y*, &c.

¶ *Y* was sometimes called the Pythagorean letter, from its Greek original in its form of three limbs representing the sacred triad formed by the duad proceeding from the monad.

¶ (1) *As a symbol:* In chem., Y is the symbol of Yttrium (q.v.).

(2) *As a numeral:* Y stands for 150, and with a dash over it (Ȳ) for 150,000.

y-, *pref.* [See def.] A common prefix in Mid. Eng. words, and representing the A.S. *-e* or *ge-*, as in *yclept*, *yclad*. It is the same as GE- (q.v.).

Y, *s.* Something resembling, in shape, the letter Y; as a forked pipe or coupling of that form, a set of railroad tracks in the form of a triangle (used instead of a turntable), &c.

ya, *adv.* [YEA.]

yăc'-ą-rê, *s.* [JACARE.]

yăc-ca, *s.* [Native name.] (See etym. and compound.)

yacca-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Podocarpus coriacea*, used in the West Indies as an ornamental timber for cabinet work.

yăcht (*ch* silent), * **yatcht**, *s.* [Dut. *jagt* (formerly spelt *jacht*), so named from its speed, from Dut. *jagten* (formerly *jachtin*) = to speed, to hunt; *jagt* (formerly *jacht*) = a hunting, from *jagen* = to hunt or chase deer, hares, &c.; cogn. with Ger. *jagen* = to hunt; probably allied to Ger. *jähe*; O. H. Ger. *gâhi* = quick, sudden, rash; Ger. *gehen* = to go; Dut. *gaan*, *gaen* = to go. (*Skeat.*)] A decked pleasure vessel; a light and elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for racing or for pleasure trips, or as an official or state vessel to convey royal personages or Government officials from place to place. The rigs are various, and many pleasure yachts now have steam-power as an accessory, or for use during calms. Racing yachts are built with very fine lines, enormous spars and sails, and have the hull deeply ballasted, thus sacrificing everything to speed. The centre-board yachts of the United States are unsurpassed for speed.

yacht-club, *s.* A club or society of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c., commanded by a commodore.

yăcht (*ch* silent), *v.i.* [YACHT, *s.*] To sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yăcht'-ẽr (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yacht*; *-er.*] One who commands a yacht; one who sails or cruises about in a yacht.

yăchts'-mąn (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yacht*, and *man.*] One who keeps or sails a yacht; one who is skilled in the management of a yacht.

yăchts'-mąn-shĭp (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yachtsman*; *-ship.*] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht.

† **yăchts'-wŏm-ąn** (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yacht*, s., and *woman.*] A woman skilled in or fond of yachting.

"It [the Sea-Eagle] is much exposed to the attacks of marauding yachtsmen and *yachtswomen*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 1, 1888, p. 294.

ya-cû ma'-ma, *s.* [South Amer. Indian = Mother of Waters.]

Anthrop.: The Watermamma (q.v.).

* **yăf**, *pret. of v.* [GIVE.]

* **yăff**, *v.i.* [From the sound made.] [YAP.] To bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp; hence, to talk pertly. (*Scotch.*)

yăf'-fle, yăf'-fil, yăf'-fĭn-gāle, yăf'-flẽr, *s.* [For etym. see def. and extract.]

Ornith.: Provincial names for *Gecinus viridis*, the Green Woodpecker, from its ordinary cry, which is a cheerful, laughing call, several times repeated, and which was formerly believed to be a sure sign of rain.

"'*Pafflè*' or '*Yaffingale*' refers to the bird's common cry, which has been well compared by Gilbert White and many others to the sound of laughter."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th) ii. 461.

yā'-gẽr, *s.* [Ger. *jäger* = a huntsman, from *jagen* = to hunt.] A member of certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states. The name is derived from their being originally composed of jägers or huntsmen. [Cf. CHASSEUR.]

yăg'-gẽr, *s.* [Dut. *jager* = a huntsman, a driver.] [YAGER.] A wanderer about the country; a travelling pedlar. (*Scotch.*)

yâ'-hoô, *s.* [A word of no etymology.] A name given by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels* to a race of brutes, described as having human forms and vicious and degraded propensities. They were subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with human reason. Hence the term is applied to a rough, low, boorish, or uneducated person.

"The passionate exclamation of a mere *yahoo* of a stable-boy."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. x.

¶ Also used adjectively.

"That hated animal, a *yahoo* squire."—*Warton: Newmarket*, 170.

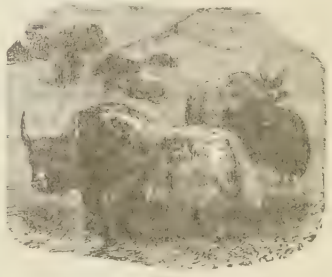
Yąj'-ŭr, * **Yąj'-ŭsh**, *s.* [Sansc. *yaj* = to sacrifice.] (See etym. and compound.)

Yajur-Veda, *s.*

Hindoo Sacred Literature: The third portion of the Veda, generally called the third Veda. It consists not merely of verses from the Rig Veda, but also of prose sentences used at the offering of certain sacrifices. There are two editions called the Black and the White Yajur. [VEDA.]

yak, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Poephagus* († *Bos*) *grunniens*, a species of ox from the mountainous regions of Tibet. There are two races: the wild yak, generally black, which is found near the snow line, descending into the valleys in winter, and a domesticated race of various colours, black and white being most common. The yak is about the size of the common ox, to which it has a general resemblance, but it is covered with a thick coat of long, silky hair, hanging down like the fleece of a sheep, completely investing the tail, and forming a lengthy fringe along the shoulders, flanks, and thighs. Mr. Bartlett considers that this fringe, which exists in both races, was developed as a protection to the animal in its alpine haunts, as the long hair forms a sort of mat which defends the body from the effects of cold when the animal is reposing in the snow. The domesticated race is of great importance to the natives of Tibet. The yak is employed as a beast of burden, but never for tillage or draught; the milk is very rich, and yields excellent butter; the flesh is of the finest



YAK.

quality, and that of the calves far superior to ordinary veal. The hair is spun into ropes, and made into coverings for tents, and the soft fur of the hump and withers is woven into a fine strong cloth. The tails, often dyed red, are made into the chowries, or fly-flappers, used in India. Yaks are often seen in zoological gardens and menageries, and have repeatedly bred in Europe, and it is probable that they might be advantageously introduced into the Highlands of Scotland and the northern parts of the Continent of Europe.

yak-lace, *s.* A coarse strong lace made from the hair of the Yak (q.v.)

yald, *a.* [YELD, *a.*]

* **yald**, * **yalde**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [YIELD.]

yald, yauld, *a.* [Icel. *gildr* = stout, brawny, strong; Dan. & Sw. *gild.*] Supple, active, athletic. (*Scotch.*)

yall, *a.* [YELD.]

* **yalte**, *pret. of v.* [YIELD.]

yăm, *s.* [Fr. *igname*; Sp. *name*, from Port. *inhame*, probably from some African language.]

Botany:

1. The root of various species of Dioscorea, of which more than 150 are known, also the plants themselves. They are herbs or undershrubs with fleshy tuberous roots, stems twining to the left hand; leaves generally alternate, always entire, and with several strongly marked veins running throughout their entire length. Inflorescence consisting of spikes of small unisexual flowers, with a perianth enclosing in the males six stamens and in the female a three-celled ovary. They are chiefly natives of America and of Asia, but a few are African, and three or four Australian. The Common Yam, *Dioscorea sativa*, is a native of Malabar, Java, and the Philippines; *D. alata* of the Moluccas and Java; *D. globosa*, *D. purpurea*, *D. rubella*, *D. fasciculata* of India; *D. Batatas* of China and Japan; but most of these are now introduced into tropical countries to which they are not indigenous. The largest of the esculent roots of the several species of yam are two or three feet across, occasionally reaching thirty pounds weight. They are used as substitutes for potatoes in the regions where they grow. They are eaten either roasted or boiled, and the flower also is made into bread and puddings.

YAM.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Dioscoreaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

yăm'-ą-dôu, *s.* [Guiana name.]

Bot.: An oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica sebifera*, a tree about ten feet high, growing in Guiana.

yăm'-ẽr, yăm'-mẽr, yam-our, yom-er, *v.i.* [A.S. *geómerian* = to lament, from *geómer* (O. L. Ger. *jámar*, O. H. Ger. *jamarer*) = lamentable; O. H. Ger. *jámaron* = to lament; Ger. *jammeren.*] To lament, to fret, to cry, to yell, to whine. (*Scotch* or *Provincial.*)

"The child . . . does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied."—*Miss Ferrier: Marriage*, ch. xix.

* **yane,** *v.i.* [YAWN, *v.*]

yăñk (1), *s.* [YANK, *v.*]

1. A jerk, a twitch. (*Amer.*)
2. A quick, sharp stroke or blow. (*Scotch.*)
3. (*Pl.*): A kind of leggings. (*Prov.*)

yăñk (2), *s.* An abbreviation of Yankee (q.v.).

yăñk, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a nasalized form akin to Ger. *jagen* = to hunt.] [YACHT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To twitch or jerk powerfully. (*Amer.*)
2. To snatch away unexpectedly. (*Amer.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To work cleverly and actively. Often with *on*: as, She *yanked on* at the work.
2. To speak in a yelping or affected tone; to scold, to nag.

Yăñ'-keĕ, *s.* & *a.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Mr. Heckewelder (*Indian Nations*, p. 112, quoted by *Bartlett: Dict. of Americanisms*, s.v.), the word was the first effort of the Indians "to imitate the sound of the national name of the English, which they pronounced *Yengees.*" According to Dr. W. Gordon (*Hist. Amer. War*, 1789, i. 324–5, quoted by Skeat), it was a favourite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and meant "excellent," as a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good rider, &c. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Skeat, with reference to this account of the origin of the word, compares Lowland Scotch *yankie* = a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yanker* = an agile girl, an incessant talker, also = a smart stroke, a great falsehood, the fundamental idea being that of quick motion. [YACHT, *s.*, YANK (1), *s.*] Webster refers to another etymology: that it is "a corruption of *Jankin*, a dimin. of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York;" but this is rejected by Skeat as looking "very like a pure invention."]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The popular name for the citizens of New England, but frequently applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States. During the American Revolution it was applied to all the insurgents, and during the Civil War it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to the Federals.
2. A glass of whiskey sweetened with molasses. (*Amer.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Yankees, or Americans.

Yankee-doodle, *s.*

1. The name given to a famous air, now regarded as the national air of the United States. Very many accounts have been given of its origin: some have professed to trace it to the time of the Great Rebellion, and have asserted that "Nankee Doodle" was a nickname for Cromwell, and that the rhyme

"Nankee Doodle came to town, on a little pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap, and called him macaroni."

referred to his entry into Oxford. The term "macaroni" sufficiently confutes the theory, for the Macaroni Club did not come into existence till the middle of the eighteenth century. In all probability the tune is of English origin, and not more than a hundred and fifty years old. The first mention of it in print is said to occur in the Boston *Journal of the Times* for September, 1768:

"Those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the *Yankee Doodle* song was the capital piece in the band of music."

The words, probably composed by Dr. Schuckburg who served under General Amherst, in the French and Indian war of 1755, are now never heard. According to Mr. Barclay Squire, "as a melody it has little beyond simplicity in its favour, but there is a quaint direct and incisive character about it which redeems it from vulgarity, besides which the historical associations of the tune, connected as it is with the establishment of American Independence, should have saved it from some of the criticisms to which it has been subjected." (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

2. A Yankee.

Yankee-doodledom, *s.* A term occasionally applied by the people of the Southern States to New England.

Yankee-gang, *s.* An arrangement in a saw-mill (Canada) adapted for logs of 21 inches diameter and under. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, and reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber.

Yăñ'-keĕ-fīed, *a.* [Eng. *Yankee; -fy, -ed.*] Like a Yankee; after the Yankee fashion.

"The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankeefied* way possible."—*A Stray Yankee in Texas*, p. 113. (*Bartlett.*)

Yăñ'-keĕ-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Yankee; -ism.*] An idiom or practice of the Yankees.

"Approaching very fast the sublime of *yankeeism.*"—*Thomas Moore: Diary*, vii. 231.

yăñ'-kẽr, yăn'-kĭe, *s.* [YANK, *v.*]

1. A sharp, clever, forward woman.
2. An agile girl; an incessant speaker.
3. A smart stroke.
4. A great falsehood.

¶ Scotch in all senses.

* **yăñ'-kў,** *s.* [YANKEE.]

Naut.: Some species of ship.

"Yawing like a Dutch *yanky.*"—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

yăn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴον (*ion*) = a violet, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *yanolithe.*]

Min.: The same as AXINITE (q.v.).

yaourt, *s.* [Turk.] A fermented liquor or milk-beer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks. (*Simmonds.*)

* **yăp,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gjalpa* = to yelp; cf. Fr. *japper* = to bark.] To yelp, to bark.

* **yăp,** *s.* [YAP, *v.*] The cry of a dog; a bark, a yelp.

ya'-pŏck, *s.* [Named from the river Yapock, or Oyapock, separating French Guiana from Brazil, where the species was first found.]

Zool.: Cheironectes variegatus (or † *palmatus*), from Guiana and Brazil. It is rather larger than a common rat, with large, naked ears, and a long, nearly naked, tail; fur brown above, with three transverse bright gray bands, interrupted in the middle, white below. Its habits closely resemble those of the otter, and it feeds on crustaceans and other aquatic animals. [CHEIRONECTES, 2.]

yap-on, *s.* [Native name (?)]

Bot.: The South Sea tea, *Ilex vomitoria.* [ILEX.]

* **yar,** *v.i.* [YARR, *v.*]

yar, yare, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Sour, brackish. (*Prov.*)

* **yär'-age (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *yar(e); -age.*]

Naut.: The managable character of a ship at sea.

"To the end that he might, with his light ships well manned with watermen, turn and environ the gallies of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for the lack of watermen to row them."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 941.

yarb, *s.* [See def.] A provincial corruption of herb.

"Some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. iv.

yard (1), * **yarde** (1), * **yerd** (1), * **yerde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *gyrd, gierd* = a stick, a rod; cogn. with Dut. *garde* = a twig, a rod; Ger. *gerte* = a rod, a switch; O. H. Ger. *gerta, kerta* = a rod, *gart* = a goad; Icel. *gaddr* = a goad, spike, sting; A.S. *gád* = a goad; Goth. *gazds* = a goad, prick, sting.] [GAD, GOAD.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A rod, a stick. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 149.)

* 2. A long piece of timber, as a rafter or the like.

3. A pole or rod for measuring a yard; a yard-stick or yard-measure.

4. The British and American standard of measure, being equal to three feet or thirty-six inches. [MEASURE, *s.*, ¶ 1.; FOOT.] As a cloth measure the yard is divided into four quarters = sixteen nails. A square yard contains nine square feet, and a cubic yard twenty-seven cubic feet. A yard = 91·4392 centimetres, a square yard = 8361·13 square centimetres, and a cubic yard = 764,535 cubic centimetres.

"For if I measure anything by a *yard*, I know whether the thing I measure be longer or shorter than that supposed *yard*, though perhaps the *yard* I measure by be not exactly the standard."—*Locke: On Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii.

5. The male organ of generation, the penis.

II. *Naut.:* A spar slung from a mast and serving to extend a sail. Yards are either square, lateen, or lug-sail. Yards for square sails are suspended across the mast at right angles, and are of a cylindrical form, tapering from the middle, which is termed the slings, towards the extremities, which are called the yard-arms.

* ¶ *Under one's yard:* In one's power; subject to one's authority or power.

"Hoste, quod he, I am *under your yerde.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,898.

yard-arm, *s.*

Naut.: Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole.

"His imagination was full of sails, *yard-arms*, and rudders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ *Yard-arm and yard-arm:*

Naut.: The situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.

* **yard-land,** *s.* A measure or quantity of land varying in different countries from fifteen to forty acres; a virgate.

yard-measure, yard-stick, *s.* A stick or rod, three feet in length, used to measure cloth, &c.

yard-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A threefold tackle depending from the end of a lower yard-arm, for lifting boats and other weights.

yard (2), * **yarde** (2), **yerd** (2), **yerde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *geard* = an inclosure, a court; cogn. with Dut. *gaard* = a yard, a garden; Icel. *gardhr* (= Prov. Eng. *garth*); Dan. *gaard*; Sw. *gård*; O. H. Ger. *gurto*; Mid. H. Ger. *garte*; Ger. *garten*; Russ. *gorod'* = a town; Lat. *hortus* = a garden; Gr. χόρτος (*chortos*) = a courtyard, an enclosure. Doublets, *garden* and *garth.*]

1. A small piece of enclosed ground, particularly adjoining or attached to a house, whether in front, behind, or around it.

"In our *yard* I saw a murderous beast,
That on my body would have made arrest."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 114.

2. An inclosed piece of ground wherein any business, work, or manufacture is carried on: as, a brick-*yard*, a dock-*yard*, &c.

3. A garden, particularly a kitchen-garden. (*Scotch.*)

yard, *v.t.* [YARD (2), *s.*] To inclose or shut up in a yard; to keep in a yard.

"'*Yarded*' sheep should have a constant supply of water always in troughs before them."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* **yard'-ĕl,** *s.* [Eng. *yard* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-el.*] A yard measure.

"Measuring lines like linen, by a *yardel.*"—*Robberds: Memoirs*, i. 493.

† **yard'-wand,** *s.* [Eng. *yard* (1), *s.*, and *wand.*] A yard-stick. (*Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 13.)

* **yäre,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gearu, gearo* = ready, quick, prompt; cogn. with Dut. *gaar* = (a.) done, dressed (as meat), (*adv.*) wholly; Icel. *gerr* = (a.) perfect, *görva, gerva, gjörva* (adv.) = quite, wholly; Mid. H. Ger. *gar, gare*; O. H. Ger. *garo, karo* = prepared, ready; Ger. *gar* = wholly.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready, prepared.

"This Tereus let make his ships *yare.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Philomene.

2. Ready, quick, dexterous, active, eager. (Said of persons.)

"Be *yare* in thy preparation."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

3. Easily wrought, managed, or handled; answering readily to the helm; swift, lively. (Said of a ship.)

"The Persian galleys being high-cargoed, heavy, and not *yare* of steerage."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 101.

B. *As adv.:* Quickly, actively, briskly.

"*Yare, yare*, good Iras, quick!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 9.

***yäre'-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *yare*; *-ly.*] Quickly, actively, briskly.

"Fall to it *yarely*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

yar-î-yar'-î, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A Guiana name for the strong elastic wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*.

yark, *v.t.* [YERK.]

yar'-kē, *s.* [See def.] The native name of different South American monkeys of the genus Pithecia.

yarn, *yarne, *s.* [A.S. *gearn, gern*; cogn. with Dut. *garen*; Icel., Dan., & Sw. *garn*; Ger. *garn*. Allied to Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a string; orig. = a string of gut; Icel. *görn, garnir* = guts. From the same root come *cord, chord, yard, garden*, &c.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Any textile fibre prepared for weaving into cloth. [THREAD.] Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of hanks contained in a pound of 7,000 grains. Each hank, or skein, measures 840 yards. Worsted yarn has 560 yards to the skein; woollen yarn has 1,600 yards to the skein or run. Linen yarn is wound upon reels, and made up into leas, hanks, and bundles. Flax and jute yarn is numbered according to the number of leas of 300 yards per pound.

"All the *yarn* she spun."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

*2. A net made of yarn.

"They catch it in their net, and do sacrifice unto their *yarn*."—*Becon: Works*, i. 464.

3. In rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. The material of which anything is composed.

"In this house the *yarn* of life was of a mingled quality."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun.*

2. A story spun out by a sailor; a long story or tale, especially one of doubtful truth or accuracy: To *spin a yarn* = to tell a long story. (*Colloq.*)

yarn-clearer, *s.* A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove burls or unevenness from yarn passing between them.

yarn-dresser, *s.* A machine for sizing and polishing yarn.

yarn-meter, *s.* A counter to show the quantity of yarn each spindle has been making.

yarn-printer, *s.* A machine for printing warps previous to weaving. This plan is adopted with some kinds of cheap goods to make stripes across the fabric, as with common carpets. A cheap kind of figured tapestry-carpet is also made by printing in the patterns so as to come right when the warp is raised up in loops upon the face of the goods.

yarn-reel, *s.* A machine for winding yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-scale, *s.* One for showing the weight of a certain length of yarn, say a hank.

yarn-spooler, *s.* A winding machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes.

yarn, *v.i.* [YARN, *s.*] To spin a yarn; to tell tales. (Often with idea of exaggeration.)

"[He] who has *yarned* aforetime 'On the Folk'sle Head' and 'Round the Galley Fire.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1885.

***yarn'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *yarn*; *-en.*] Made or consisting of yarn.

"A pair of *yarnen* stocks to keep the cold away."
Turberville: Letter out of Muscovy.

yar'-nŭt, *s.* [YORNUT.]

yar'-pha, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. (*Orkney & Shetland.*)

yarr, *s.* [Abbreviated from *yarrow* (q.v.), with which the spurrey was sometimes confounded, though the two are not at all akin. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: Spergula arvensis.

*** yarr,** *v.i.* [From the sound; cf. *yaff* and *yap.*] To growl or snarl as a dog.

"Dogs . . . *yarring* at their retardment from her."
—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

***yarr'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *yar*; *-ish.*] Having a sour, dry taste. (*Ainsworth.*)

yăr'-rōw, *yar-owe, *yarwe, *s.* [A.S. *gearuwe, gearuwe* = the yarrow; that which sets in order, *i.e.*, heals (*Skeat*); Dut. *gerw*; O. H. Ger. *garwa, garuwa*; Mid. H. Ger. *garwe*; Ger. *garbe.*]

Bot.: The Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. [MILFOIL.]

yą-rû'-bĭ, *s.* [See def.]

Bot. & Comm.: A Demerara name for Paddle-wood (q.v.).

yar'-whĕlp, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornith.: An old East Anglian name for *Limosa ægocephala*, the Black-tailed Godwit, which was also formerly called the Shrieker or Barker, from its loud cry. Prof. Newton is of opinion that the old name "Yarwhelp" still survives in "Whelp"-moor, near Brandon, Suffolk.

"A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note, a grey bird intermingled with some whitish, yellowish feathers somewhat long-legged, and the bill about an inch and a half; esteemed a dainty dish."—*Browne: Birds of Norfolk.*

yăt'-ą-ghăn, *s.* [Turk. *yatagán.*] A sort of dagger-like sabre, with double-curved blade, about two feet long, the handle without a cross-guard, much worn in Muhammedan countries. Also written Ataghan (q.v.).

yāte, *s.* [See def.] A softened form of *gate*. (Used in the North of England.)

yâud, yâwd, *s.* [See def.] A softened form of jade (q.v.).

"Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it."—*Broome: Jovial Crew.*

*** yaugh,** *s.* [YACHT.] A yacht.

"*Celox* . . . a *Yaugh*, or Yatcht, a Gundola, or Fly-boat, Pinnace, or Wherry."—*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*

***yâul,** *s.* [YAWL.]

yâup, *v.i.* [A form of *gape*, or *yelp.*] To yell; to cry out like a child or a bird. (*Scotch.*)

yâup, *a.* [Prob. a form of *gape.*] Hungry: To be *yaup* = to be hungry.

yâup, *s.* [YAUP, *v.*] The cry of a bird or a child. (*Scotch.*)

yâu'-pŏn, *s.* [YAPON.]

*** yave,** *pret.* of *v.* [GIVE.]

*** yaw** (1), *s.* [JAW.]

yâw (2), *s.* [YAW, *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deviation out of one's course.

"O the *yaws* that she will make!"
Massinger: A Very Woman, iii. 5.

2. *Naut.:* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

"Then, giving the ship a *yaw*, poured the whole discharge, as he thought, right into his wretched victim!"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 802.

yaw-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Morinda Royoc, a shrub about eight feet high, with white flowers, growing in the West Indies. [MORINDA.]

yâw (3), *s.* [YAWS.]

yâw (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Norw. *gaga* = to bend backward; *gag* = bent backwards; Icel. *gagr* = bent back; Bavarian *gagen* = to move unsteadily. "Prob. a reduplicated form of *go*; hence, to keep going about." (*Skeat.*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

Naut.: To steer wild; to deviate from the line of course in steering. (Said of a ship.) (*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.)

*** B.** *Trans.:* To move about unsteadily; to move to and fro.

"[She] *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways."
Hood: Sailor's Apology for Bow Legs.

yâw (2), *v.i.* [YAWS.] To rise in blisters; breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

***yâwd,** *s.* [YAUD.]

yâwl, *yaul, *s.* [Dut. *jol* = a yawl, a skiff; cogn. with Dan. *jolle*; Sw. *julle* = a yawl. "The Dan. *jolle* has been corrupted into English *jolly-boat.*" (*Skeat*); Icel. *jula.*]

Nautical:

(1) A decked boat carrying two masts, one of which is near the stern. It is usually lugger or cutter-rigged, the after-mast, called a jigger, being the smaller.

"The *yawl* is chiefly the pleasure-craft, the dandy the fishing-vessel."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

(2) A ship's boat; a jolly-boat, usually from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet long, and one quarter to one third that breadth of beam. In the British navy it is the fifth boat in point of size; the others being the launch, long-boat, barge, and pinnace.

"The *yawl*, however was immediately manned and sent to her assistance."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

yâwl, *yaule, *yole, *goule, *youle, *v.i.* [Icel. *gaula* = to howl, bellow; Norw. *gaula* = to bellow, low, roar. Allied to *yell.*] To howl, to cry out, to yell.

"Three howling Scillas *yawling* round about."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 5.

yâwn, *yane, *yawne, *v.i.* [A.S. *gánian* = to yawn; cogn. with O.H.Ger. *geinon*; Ger. *gähnen*; cf. A.S. *ginan* (in corrupt. *tóginan* = to gape widely); pa.t. *gán*; Icel. *gina* = to gape, yawn; pa.t. *gein*; Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape; Lat. *hio* = to gape. From the same root come *chaos, chasm, hiatus*, &c.]

1. To gape; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness, dulness, or fatigue; to oscitate.

"The god . . . ask'd the dame
(And asking *yawn'd*) for what intent she came."
Dryden: Ovid; Ceyx & Alcyone, 307.

2. To open the mouth voluntarily.

"The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 794.

3. To gape; to open wide. (Said of the mouth, a chasm, or the like.)

"Graves *yawn* and yield your dead."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 3.

*4. To gape for anything; to express desire by yawning.

"The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie.*

*5. To open the mouth as in surprise or bewilderment; to gape.

"The affrighted globe
Should *yawn* at alteration." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

yâwn, *s.* [YAWN, *v.*]

1. The act of yawning; a gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness, dulness, or fatigue.

2. The act of gaping or opening wide.

"Sure 'tis the friendly *yawn* of death for me."
Congreve: Mourning Bride.

*3. An opening, a chasm. (*Marston.*)

yâwn'-ĭng, *yan-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [YAWN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who yawns; a yawn.

"With affected *yawnings* at the close."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 1,291.

¶ Physiologically, yawning is an inspiration, deeper and longer continued than a sigh, drawn through the widely open mouth, accompanied by a peculiar depression of the lower jaw, and frequently by an elevation of the shoulders. (*Foster.*)

***yâwn'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *yawning*; *-ly.*] In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes; drowsily.

"Leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers whose sound or sense ye understand not."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite.*

yâws, *s.* [From a West African negro word *yaw* = a raspberry.]

Pathol.: A disease in which, without premonitory symptoms, portions of the skin, especially about the face, the scalp, the axilla, and the genitals, become covered with small, dusky red spots, which develop into raspberry or mulberry-like tubercles, sometimes ulcerating. The malady may continue for many years, or for life. It occurs chiefly in the West Indies, North America, and Africa. Called also Frambœsia and Pian.

"A mysterious malady referred to as 'yaws.'"—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 54.

***y-clăd'**, *a.* [Pref. *y-*, and Eng. *clad.*] Clad, clothed.

"Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

***y-clĕped'**, ***y-clĕpt'**, *pa. par.* [A.S. *geclypód*, pa. par. of *geclypian* = to call.] Called, named.

"Judas I am, *ycleped* Maccabæus."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***y-dle**, *a.* [IDLE.]

***y-drad**, *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [DREAD, *v.*]

yē, *pron.* [A.S. *ye* (nom.), *eower* (gen.), *eów* (dat. & acc.); cogn. with Dut. *gij* = ye, *u* = you; Icel. *er*, *ier* = ye, *ydhar* = your, *ydhr* = you; Dan. & Sw. *i* = ye, you; Ger. *ihr*; O. H. Ger. *ir* = ye, *iuwar*, *iuwer* = your; *iu* = you; Goth. *jus* = ye, *izwara* = your, *izwis* = you.] Properly the nominative plural of thou, the second personal pronoun, *you* being the dative and accusative, and *your* the genitive. But in later times *ye* was used as an objective as well as a nominative. *Ye* is now almost obsolete except in sacred or solemn writings or addresses, its place being taken by *you*. [YOU, YOUR.] The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English. *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative. In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed; but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a very loose use of the two forms. Not only is *you* used as nominative, but *ye* is used as an accusative. (*Morris: Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, § 155.)

"Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate *ye*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

***yē**, *adv.* [YEA.]

yeā, ***ya**, ***yē**, *adv. & s.* [A.S. *geá* = yea; cogn. with Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *ja*; Icel. *ja*; Goth. *ja*, *jai*; allied to Goth. *jah*; O. Sax. *gia*, *ja*; A.S. *ge* = also, and.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. A word expressing affirmation or assent; yes; ay; the opposite of *nay*.

"Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*, nay, nay."—*Matthew* v. 37.

¶ Originally *yea*, like *nay*, was used in reply to questions framed in the affirmative: as, Will he go? *Yea* (or *nay*). *Yes* and *no*, on the contrary, were used in questions framed negatively, as, Will he not go? *Yes* (or *no*). *Yes* was also used as a strong asseveration, often accompanied by an oath. The distinction between *yea* and *yes* was becoming neglected as early as the time of Henry VIII. *Yea* is now use only in writings or speeches of a solemn or sacred style.

2. Formerly used to introduce a subject with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, is it so? or, it is so.

"*Yea*, hath God said ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?"—*Genesis* iii. 1.

3. Used as = nay, to reprove, or notice, or amplify what has gone before; not this alone; not only so but also; ay.

"I therein do rejoice; *yea* and will rejoice."—*Phil.* i. 18.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An affirmative; one who votes in the affirmative or in favour of any question or motion; an ay or aye.

2. In Scripture, used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

"All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen."—*2 Corinth.* i. 20.

***yea-forsooth**, *a.* A term applied to one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a term of genteel society; hence, low, vulgar.

"A rascally, *yea-forsooth* knave."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

***yēad**, ***yeade**, ***yede**, *v.i.* [A fictitious present tense and infinitive, formed from the old pa.t. *yode*, *eode*.] [YEDE.] To go, to proceed, to move along.

"Then badd the knight his Lady *yede* aloof."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 5.

yēan, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *eánian* = to ean; *geeánian* = to yean; from *eácen* = pregnant, prop. pa. par. of the lost verb *eácan* = to increase, to augment; *écan* = to increase, to eke.] To bring forth young, as a sheep or lamb; to ean. [EKE.]

"There were serious complaints from those few districts where Dorset horn flocks *yean* thus early."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1887.

yēan-lĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *yean*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.]

A. *As subst.:* The young of sheep; a lamb, an eanling.

"To their store
They add the poor man's *yeanling*."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 1.

B. *As adj:* Lately yeaned; young.

"To gorge the flesh of lambs or *yeanling* kids."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.

yĕar, ***yeer**, ***yer**, ***yere**, *s.* [A.S. *geár*, *gér* = a year, pl. *geár*; cogn. with Dut. *jaar*; Icel. *ár*; Dan. *aar* (sing. & pl.); Sw. *år*; O. H. Ger. *jár*; Ger. *jahr*; Goth. *jer*; allied to Gr. ὡρος (*hōros*) = a season, a year; ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour; Lat. *hora*; Eng. *hour*. As in Anglo-Saxon so in early times, the word was unaltered in the plural, like sheep, deer: as, "This seven *year*" (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3); hence the modern phrase, a two-*year* old colt," and the like.]

1. A unit of time, marked by the revolution of the earth in its orbit. The year is either astronomical or civil. The former is determined by astronomical observation, and is of different lengths, according to the point of the heavens to which the revolution is referred. When the earth's motion is referred to a fixed point in the heavens, as a fixed star, the time of revolution is the time which elapses from the moment when the star, the sun, and the earth are in a straight line, till they again occupy the same position: this is called a sidereal year. If the revolution is referred to one of the equinoctial points, the year is somewhat shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, that is, the retrogression of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic. This is called the equinoctial, tropical, or solar year. The length of the sidereal year is 365·256..612 mean solar days, or 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds. The length of the solar or equinoctial year is 365·2422414 mean solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49·7 secouds. The difference between these two years is 19 minutes 19·2 seconds mean solar time, that being the time required for the earth to advance in its orbit a distance of 50·1″ of arc. The civil year is the year of the calendar. It contains a whole number of days, beginning always at midnight of some day. According to the present system, or according to the Gregorian calendar, every year the number of which is not divisible by 4, also every year which is divisible by 100, and not by 400, is a common year, and contains 365 days. All other years are called leap years, and contain 366. The ecclesiastical year is from Advent to Advent. A lunar year is a period consisting of twelve lunar months. The astronomical lunar year consists of twelve lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The common lunar year consists of twelve lunar months or 354 days. The legal year in England, up till 1752, was from March 25 to March 25; now it is from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1. The Embolismic, or Intercalary lunar year, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.

2. The period in which any planet completes a revolution: as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. (*Pl.*): Used as equivalent to age, or old age.

"Myself am struck in *years*, I must confess."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

¶ (1) *Anomalistic year:* [ANOMALISTIC YEAR].

(2) *Gregorian year:* [GREGORIAN].

(3) *Julian year:* [JULIAN].

(4) *Sabbatical year:* [SABBATIC].

(5) *Year and a day:*

Law: The lapse of a year with one day added to it; a period which determines a right or works prescription in many cases.

(6) *Year day and waste:*

Law: Part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the tenements of persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting the said tenements; afterwards restoring it to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.

(7) *Year of grace:* Any year of the Christian era.

(8) *Year to year tenancy:*

Law: A tenancy taken at first for a year, but which continues for a second year unless one of the parties on the expiration of the first six months intimates to the other his intention not to renew it. The same rule will obtain year after year till the six months notice of non-renewal is given.

year-book *s.*

1. A book published annually, each issue containing new or additional information; a work published each year, and intended to supply fresh information compiled up to date on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.

"Not simply a *year-book*, as its name implies, but a *year-book* compiled by one who knows the meaning of the facts and figures which he has so laboriously put together."—*Globe*, March 24, 1888.

2. A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England, from the time of Edward II. to that of Henry VII. inclusive, and published annually.

"The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive; and from his time to that of Henry the eighth were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually, whence they are known under the denomination of the *year-books*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd., § 8.)

***year's mind**, ***year-mind**, *s.* Here, mind means memorial rather than wish or intention. Hence, the original meaning of year-mind was that of a memorial, often a mass, a year subsequent to the decease of the individual to whom it was devoted. Or it might mean an anniversary; cf. *month's mind*.

***yĕared**, *a.* [Eng. *year*; *-ed.*] Numbering years; aged.

"*Year'd* but to thirty."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i. 1.

***yĕar'-lĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *yearly*; *-ly.*] Yearly; year by year.

"The great quaking-grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens."—*Johnson: Herball.*

yĕar'-lĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *year*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young animal one year old, or in the second year of his age.

B. *As adj.:* Being one year old.

"A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, unconscious of the galling yoke."
Pope. (*Todd.*)

yĕar'-lў, ***yeare-ly**, ***yere-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *year*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening, accruing, or recurring every year.

"The *yearly* feast
Devoted to our glorious god, the sun."
Rowe: Ambitious Step-mother, i.

2. Comprehended in a year; accomplished in a year.

"The *yearly* course that brings this day about
Shall never see it but a holiday."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

3. Lasting a year: as, a *yearly* plant.

4. Having the growth of a year.

B. *As adv.:* Annually; every year; year by year.

"*Yearly* thy herds in vigour will impair."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 112.

yĕarn (1), ***yearne**, ***yern** (1), ***yerne** (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *gyrnan* = to yearn, to be desirous, from *georn* = desirous, eager; cogn. with Icel. *girna* = to desire, from *gjarn* = eager; Goth. *gairnjan* = to long for, from *gairns* = desirous; O. H. Ger. *gerón*, *kerón*; Ger. *begehren* = to long for; Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; χάρα (*chara*) = joy; χάρις (*charis*) = grace; Lat. *gratia* = grace; Sansc. *hary* = to desire.] To feel mental uneasiness from longing desire, tenderness, affection, pity, or the like; to be filled with eager longing; to desire wistfully; to long.

"Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep."—*Genesis* xliii. 30.

***yĕarn** (2), ***yern** (2), ***yerne**, *v.i. & t.* [Prop. *ern*, the form *yern* being due to the A.S. pref. *ge-*. *Ern* is a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *ermen* = to grieve, from A.S. *yrman* = to grieve, to vex; also *ge-yrman*, from *earm* = wretched, miserable, poor; cogn. with Lat. *arm* = poor, indigent; Icel. *armr* = wretched; Dan. & Sw. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; Ger. *arm.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intrans.:* To grieve; to be pained or distressed; to mourn.

"Falstaff is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3

B. *Trans.:* To pain, to grieve, to distress, to vex.

"She laments for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

yèarn (3), *v.i.* & *t.* [For *earn* = to curdle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To curdle or coagulate, as milk. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.:* To cause to curdle or coagulate, as milk. (*Scotch.*)

*** yĕarn** (4), *** yearne** (3), *v.t.* [For *earn* = to gain.] To earn, to gain, to procure.

"The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor *yearne*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 11.

*** yĕarne, * yerne,** *a.* [A.S. *earm* = miserable, wretched.] [YEARN (2), *v.*] Sad, mournful.

"But of hire songe, it was as loud and *yerne*,
As any swalow sitting on a herne."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,258.

*** yĕarn'-fûl, * yĕarn'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *yearn* (2); *-full.*] Mournful, sad.

"His *yearnfull* heart pitying that wretched sight."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, ix.

yĕarn'-ĭng (1), *a.* & *s.* [YEARN (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Longing; having a longing desire.

B. *As subst.:* The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness; a longing desire.

"I had not till then the notion of the *yearnings* of heart which a man has when he sees his child do a laudable thing."—*Spectator*, No. 263.

*** yĕarn'-ĭng** (2), *a.* & *s.* [YEARN (2), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Mournful, sad, sorrowing, distressing.

"Those *yearning* cries that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

B. *As subst.:* Sadness, mourning, grief, distress.

yĕarn'-ĭng, *s.* [YEARN (3), *v.*] Rennet. (*Scotch.*)

yĕarn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *yearning* (1); *-ly.*] In a yearning manner; with yearning or longing desire.

"It may look more sympathetically and *yearningly* at these great ecclesiasticisms."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, (1873), lvii. 29.

yēast, * yeest, * yest, *s.* [A.S. *gist, gyst*; cogn. with Dut. *gest*; Icel. *jast, jastr*; Sw. *jäst*; Dan. *gicer*; M. H. Ger. *jest*; Ger. *gäscht, gischt.* From a root appearing in O. H. Ger. *jesan*; M. H. Ger. *jesen, gesen, gern*; Ger. *gähren* = to ferment; Gr. ζέω (*zeō*) = to boil.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. Spume or foam of water.

"Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yest* and froth."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Barm. The yellowish, viscid substance deposited from beer, or which rises to the surface of saccharine solutions during the process of fermentation. Under the microscope, it appears as a mass of round or egg-shaped cells, termed Torulæ, containing granular matter. These exist either single or associated in heaps or strings, each cell having an average diameter of $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch, and consisting of a thin-walled sac or bag containing protoplasm. Yeast is the potent agent in the production of alcohol from sugar, each molecule of sugar splitting up into alcohol and carbonic anhydride, by a process which is not clearly understood. Heated to a temperature of 40°, its efficiency is almost entirely destroyed; but, when deprived of its water by straining and strong pressure, and kept in a cool place, it retains its properties unaltered for ten or twelve days. When washed with alcohol, dried at a low temperature, and mixed with a little starch, it retains the power of setting up the alcoholic fermentation for several months. Grape-juice, and several other vegetable juices, when left for a few days at a suitable temperature, develop yeast cells in great abundance, without any addition of yeast, probably from the presence of spores in the surrounding atmosphere. In bread-making, yeast, both in its liquid and dried states, is added with warm water to flour to give a start to the fermentation process, thereby supplying carbonic-acid gas, which communicates a spongy or light texture to the bread. It is also essential to the production of wine from grape juice and other fruit juices, the manufacture of beer, and the preparation of distilled spirits.

2. *Pharm.:* Beer yeast, when applied externally, acts as a stimulant and antiseptic. As a poultice it corrects the discharges of indolent ulcers. It has been given also internally in low states of the system, but with doubtful efficacy. (*Garrod.*)

¶ (1) *Artificial yeast:* Dough mixed with a small quantity of common yeast, made into cakes, and dried.

(2) *German yeast:* Common yeast drained and pressed till nearly dry. In this state it can be kept for several months, and is much used by bakers.

(3) *Patent yeast:* Yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and prepared in the same manner as German yeast. [¶ (2).]

yeast-bitten, *a.*

Brewing: Too much affected by yeast.

"When the process of attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten*."—*Ure.*

yeast-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Torula or *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* [TORULA.]

yeast-powder, *s.* A substitute for yeast used in leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder.

*** yēast,** *v.i.* [YEAST, *s.*] To ferment.

"*Yeasting* youth
Will clear itself and crystal turn again."
Keats: Otho the Great, iii. 2.

yēast'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *yeasty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being yeasty.

yēast'-ў, yest-y, *a.* [Eng. *yeast*; *-y.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling yeast; hence, frothy, foamy, spumy, yesty (q.v.).

*** yedd-ing, * yedd-yng,** *s.* [A.S. *gydd* = a song, *gyddian* = to sing; cf. "*Yeddynge* or geest, *idem quod* geest (= a romaunce)" (*Prompt Parv.*).] A song; properly a gleeman's song, embodying some popular tale or romance.

"Wel couthe he synge and pleyen on a rote,
Of *yeddynges* he bar utterly the prys."
Chaucer: C. T., 237. (Prol.)

*** yede, * yeode, * yode, * eode,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *eode, ge-eode* = went; from the same root as Lat. *eo*, infin. *ire*; Sansc. *i* = to go.] [YEAD.] Went.

"Wherof the bysshop beynge gladde and fayne, *yode* vnto the house of the sayd herdman, the whiche receyued hym with glad chere."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

yeēl, *s.* [Eng. *eel*, with pref. *y-*.] An eel. (*Prov.*)

*** yefte,** *s.* [GIFT.]

yĕld, yall, yell, *a.* [Icel. *geldr* = barren, giving no milk; Sw. *gall* = unfruitful, barren, sterile.] Not giving milk, barren. (*Scotch.*)

"Beginning to shoot the *yeld* hinds."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1886, p. 560.

*** yelde,** *v.t.* [YIELD, *v.*]

*** yelde-halle,** *s.* [GUILDHALL.]

yĕlk, *s.* [YOLK.]

yell, *a.* [YELD.]

yĕll, * yell-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gellan, giellan, gyllan* = to yell, to cry out, to resound; cogn. with Dut. *gillen*; Icel. *gella, gjalla* (pa. t. *gall*); Dan. *giælle, gialde*; Sw. *gälla* = to ring, to resound; Ger. *gellen* = to resound. The same root appears in Icel. *gala* (pa. t. *gól*, pa. par. *galinn*) = to sing; A.S. *galan* (pa. t. *gól*); O. H. Ger. *galan, kalan*; Eng. nightin*gale* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To cry out with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to shriek hideously; to scream or cry as in agony or horror.

"The cruell wound enraged him so sore,
That loud he *yelled* for exceeding paine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 37.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with a yell or shrill scream; to scream out.

"As if it fell with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllable of dolour." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

yĕll, *s.* [YELL, *v.*] A sharp, loud, shrill and hideous scream; a shriek or scream as of horror or agony.

"But ah! those dreadful *yells* what soul can hear?"
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

*** yelleden,** *pret. of v.* [YELL, *v.*]

yĕll'-ĭng, * yell-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [YELL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or noise of one who or that which yells; a yell.

"With wailing great, and women's shrill *yelling*
The roofs gan roar; the air resound with plaint."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis, iv.

yĕll'-ŏch (*ch* guttural), *v.i.* [YELL, *v.*] To yell, to scream, to shriek. (*Scotch.*)

yĕll'-ŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [YELLOCH, *v.*] A yell, a scream, a shriek. (*Scotch.*)

yĕl'-lōw, * yel-ow, * yel-owe, * yelu, * yeoluh, * yelwe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *geolo, geolu* (fem. *geolwe*) = yellow; cogn. with Dut. *geel*; O. H. Ger. *gelo, kelo*; Ger. *gelb*, allied to Gr. χλόη (*chloē*) = the young verdure of trees; Lat. *helvus* = light yellow, and from the same root as *green, gall*, and *gold.*]

A. *As adj.:* Being of a pure, bright, golden colour, or of a kindred hue; having the colour of that part of the solar spectrum between orange and green.

"An apple also which first is grene waxeth not sodenly *yelowe*, but first it is somewhat white betweue grene and *yelowe* indifferent."—*Fisher: A Godlie Treatise, &c.*

¶ (1) Used as betokening jealousy, envy, melancholy, &c.; jaundiced, a usage derived from the figurative ideas connected with jaundice, the skin in jaundice being of yellow hue.

"With a green and *yellow* melancholy."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

* (2) Used as denoting age or decay.

"Fall'n into the sear, the *yellow* leaf."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

(3) Used to denote lack of skill, energy, or judgment, *spec.* in games, as a *yellow* play, a *yellow* decision (of an umpire), &c.; in a general way meaning inefficiency, carelessness, decadence.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Art, &c.:* One of the three primary colours; a bright golden colour, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup, which is a pure yellow. Mixed with blue, yellow yields green, and with red it produces orange. All our yellow pigments are alloyed with blue or red. Gamboge is a tolerably pure yellow pigment, but is tinged with blue; then comes gold ochre tinged with red; next, yellow ochre and Naples yellow. The other yellow pigments are chrome yellow, lemon yellow, Indian yellow, gall-stone, Roman ochre, Mars yellow, terra di Sienna (raw and burnt), Indian pink, cadmium yellow, &c. The principal yellow dyes are obtained from arnotto, fustic, French berries, quercitron bark, turmeric, saw-wort, weld and willow leaves; also from chromate of lead, iron oxide, nitric acid, sulphide of antimony, and sulphide of arsenic. In blazonry, gold is the symbol of love, constancy, and wisdom; and, by opposition, yellow in our days still denotes inconstancy, jealousy, and adultery. In France the doors of traitors were daubed with yellow; and in some countries the law formerly ordained that Jews should be clothed in yellow because they had betrayed our Lord. Judas is represented clothed in yellow. In China, yellow is the symbol of faith.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of colours of which the typical species, called simply yellow (in Latin *luteus*, in words of Greek composition *xantho-*), is of a gamboge hue. The other species are lemon-coloured, golden-yellow, pale-yellow, sulphur-coloured, straw-coloured, leather-yellow, ochre-colour, waxy-yellow, yolk-of-egg, apricot-colour, orange-colour, saffron-coloured, isabella-colour, testaceous-tawny, and livid. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany* (3rd ed.), pp. 478–479.)

¶ (1) *Bot.:* Yellow Bachelor's Buttons is a double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acris* cultivated in gardens. Yellow Bird's Nest = the genus Monotropa (q.v.), spec. *M. Hipopitys*; named in distinction from the Wild Carrot, also called Bird's Nest. (*Prior.*) Yellow Dead Nettle = *Galeobdolon luteum.* Yellow Sanders Wood = *Pterocarpus flavus.* Yellow Water Lily = *Nuphar lutea.*

(2) *Min.:* Yellow arsenate of nickel = *Xanthiosite*; yellow copperas = *Copiapite*; Yellow copper ore = *Copper pyrites*; Yellow lead-spar = *Wulfenite*; Yellow ore = *Wulfenite.*

(3) *Pathol.:* Yellow Atrophy of the Liver is a disease called also Acute Atrophy, Wasting or Softening of the Liver, Diffused Hepatitis, or Fatal Jaundice. [For Yellow Softening of the Brain, see SOFTENING, ¶ (3).]

yellow-ammer, *s.* [See extract under YELLOW-HAMMER.]

yellow-archangel, *s.*
Bot.: *Galeobdolon luteum.*

yellow-baboon, *s.* [WOOD-BABOON.]

yellow-balsam, *s.*
Bot.: A species of Balsaminaceæ, *Impatiens Noli-tangere.*

yellow-bark, *s.* The yellow, or orange-yellow, febrifugal bark of *Cinchona flava* or *aurantiaca*, consisting of the bass or inner bark. Called also Calisaya-bark.

yellow-bellied flying-phalanger, *s.* [PETAURUS.]

yellow-bellied water-mouse, *s.*
Zool.: *Hydromys chrysogaster*, from New South Wales.

yellow-berries, *s. pl.* The dried, unripe berries of *Rhamnus infectorius.* They are brought from the South of Europe and the Levant to be used in dyeing.

yellow-billed woodpecker, *s.*
Ornith.: *Sphyrapicus varius*, distributed over the United States.

yellow-bird, *s.*
Ornithology:

1. *Chrysomitris tristis*, the American Goldfinch, or Thistle-bird, generally distributed over North America. Length about five inches; male bright gamboge-yellow, with black crown, wings, and tail; band across wings, inner margin of tail feathers, and tail coverts white; female of duller plumage.

2. *Dendroica æstiva*, common throughout the United States. Length about five inches; head and lower parts bright yellow, rest of upper parts olive-yellow; back, breast, and sides streaked with brownish-red; two yellow bands on wings. Called also the Yellow-Poll Warbler and Summer Yellow Bird. The Cow-bird often deposits one of its parasitic eggs in the nest of the Summer Yellow Bird, which being unable to eject the large strange egg, pecks a hole in it and buries it at the bottom of the nest. If by chance the Cow-bird visits the same nest a second time, the egg is again buried, and thus are formed the three-storied nests occasionally found by egg-hunters. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

yellow-blossomed, *a.* Bearing or having yellow blossoms.

* **yellow-boy,** *s.* A gold coin, especially a guinea or a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

"John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

yellow-browed warbler, *s.*
Ornith.: *Phylloscopus superciliosus*, a rare British visitor from western Asia.

yellow-bugle, *s.*
Bot.: *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

yellow-bunting, *s.* [YELLOW-HAMMER.]

yellow-cartilage, *s.*
Anat.: A kind of cartilage in which the fibres are similar to those of Elastic tissue (q.v.).

yellow-caul, *s.*
Bot.: *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens.*

yellow-centaury, *s.*
Bot.: The same as YELLOWWORT (q.v.).

yellow-chestnut, *s.*
Bot.: *Quercus Castanea.*

yellow-copperas, *s.*
Min.: A translucent mineral of a yellow colour and pearly lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water. (*Dana.*)

yellow-coralline, *s.* An orange-coloured dye, formed of sulphuric, carbolic, and oxalic acids.

yellow-cress, *s.*
Bot.: *Barbarea præcox.*

yellow-deal, *s.*
Timber-trade: The timber of *Pinus sylvestris.*

yellow-earth, *s.*
Comm.: A yellowish clay coloured by iron, sometimes used as a pigment. (*Goodrich.*)

yellow-fever, *s.*
Pathol.: A malignant fever, varying considerably in character in different cases, but nearly always marked by the yellowness of the skin, which gives it its name, and, at an advanced stage, by the vomiting of dark coloured matter, whence it is often termed black vomit. It is a disease of hot countries, not rising high up mountain slopes, but breaking out in low and moist places, generally on the coast or when the temperature for a few weeks previous has been 72° Fahr., or more. The southern parts of North, and the tropical parts of South America, the West Indies, the Bermudas, the south of Spain, Portugal, the hotter parts of Africa, &c., are the places or regions which it has chiefly ravaged. Negroes, and even mulattoes, are however, almost wholly exempt from its attacks. In tropical seas or harbours, it has often broken out on shipboard, evil-smelling bilge-water having been the most potent factor in its production. Formerly it was believed to be contagious, now the contrary opinion is established on irresistible evidence. It is not communicated by contact with individuals, but people may take it by entry into the infected areas. It is a bilious fever, normally of the remittent type, though the remissions are often so slight and brief as to make it look like a continued fever, while sometimes, as it is departing, it passes into an intermittent. Its approach is generally foreshadowed by lassitude, loss of appetite, slight headache, and mental depression; the attack then commences, and, as in the case of cholera, generally in the night. The first, or cold stage, is marked by a feeling of chilliness, the patient, in certain very bad cases, succumbing at once. Generally, however, reaction takes place into the hot stage, the pulse rising, and the heat of the body increasing to 105° or 107°. There is acute headache, especially over one orbit; the conjunctiva is injected, the eyes become abnormally brilliant, the tongue pasty, with the edges and the apex red, the bowels intensely painful [RACHIALGIA], great irritability of the stomach arises, with constipation, diminution in the quantity of urine, and pain in the calves of the legs and in the knees. The patient cannot rest, but tosses his arms and his head about. The fever continues from three to seven or even nine days, a remission taking place at the end of the second or third day. Convalescence follows in favourable cases; in others the pulse becomes irregular, feeble, and slow, there are stupor of the brain, difficult breathing, and a vomiting of dark grumous blood, blood also coming from the gums, the nostrils, and other parts of the body. Then follow coma, convulsions, and death. The average mortality is about one in three of those attacked. Little can be done for a patient in yellow fever except to remove him from the infected area and give him very light, nourishing food and good nursing. When the disease becomes epidemic in a region, sanitation is the proper method of arresting its progress. Relapsing fever (q.v.) is sometimes called Mild Yellow-fever.

Hist.: This disease appears to be of American origin, there being no evidence to show that it was known in Europe before the voyage of Columbus, while there are historical indications of its presence in San Domingo in 1493, in Porto Rico in 1508, and in other localities at various succeeding periods. It was first recognized in the West India Islands shortly after the coming of the whites, and it has ever since radiated from this region in the lines of commercial intercourse, extending to all the Atlantic coast cities of the United States, and to parts of Europe, its greatest ravages there having been in Spain. Its first appearance in the United States region was in 1693, when it visited Charleston, while Philadelphia was visited in the same year. In the succeeding period there were numerous appearances of yellow fever in the cities of this country, the severest outbreaks in the Atlantic coast cities being at New York in 1791, and at Philadelphia in 1762 and 1793, in which latter year the citizens died in such numbers that it was impossible to give them proper attention, and almost to bury them. A yellow fever hospital was established on Bush Hill, in which Stephen Girard, the celebrated philanthropist, cared for the sick with an attention and assiduity in which few of the citizens emulated him. Dr. Rush was equally assiduous in his attendance upon the sick, and employed blood-letting in his treatment with much success. This is no longer employed, but vigorous measures at the outbreak of the malady are still advocated. There have been epidemics in some of the northern cities within the present century, but none north of Norfolk since 1822, in which year strict quarantine was established in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and also in Spain, with the result of putting an end to epidemics in Europe, with the exception of Gibraltar in 1828. The more careful sanitation of recent years has also had to do with its disappearance. Yellow fever is never absent from some of the tropical cities. It has been persistent at Havana since 1761, at Rio de Janeiro since 1849, &c., the sufferers being largely among the strangers who visit these cities in the summer season. Where strict measures of sanitation are exercised, however, it is not likely to become again a scourge.

yellow-fibres, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Elastic fibres of a yellow colour, occurring in Areolar tissue (q.v.)

yellow fibrous-tissue, *s.*
Anat.: The tissue containing yellow fibres (q.v.).

yellow-flag, *s.*
Bot.: *Iris Pseud-acorus.*

yellow-footed armadillo, *s.* [POYOU.]

* **yellow-golds,** *s.* An unidentified plant.

yellow-gum, *s.*
1. *Pathol.:* The jaundice of infants, *icterus infantum.*
2. [BLACK-GUM.]

* **yellow-ham,** *s.* [See extract under YELLOW-HAMMER, 1.]

yellow-hammer, †yellow-ammer, yellow-bunting, *s.*
1. *Ordinary Language:*
Ornith.: *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest British birds, widely distributed over Europe. Length about seven inches; general colour bright, with patches of dark brown, richly-mottled brownish-yellow on back, with a warm ruddy tinge; primaries black edged with yellow; chin, throat, and under part of body bright pure yellow turning to dusky-brown on the flanks; tail slightly forked, and shorter than in the Common Bunting. The female is similarly marked, but less bright in hue. The Yellow-hammer frequents hedges and low trees; it nests on the ground, and the male assists in incubation. The song consists of few notes, but is sweet and pleasing.

"In former Editions of this work the author strove to restore what he believed to have been the first English name of this bird—*Yellow Ammer.* As might be expected in such a case, custom, whether right or wrong, would not give way to the proposed amendment, and *Yellow Hammer*, with its abbreviation *Yellow Ham*, has been commonly printed from the days of Turner (1544) and Merrett (1667) to the present. There can indeed be no question of 'Hammer' (in this sense) being strictly cognate with the German *Ammer*, but it would seem that prefixing the letter H to the word is not wholly an English peculiarity, since there is some ground for believing that *Hammer*, which now survives in *Hämmerling* [Yellow-hammer], was equally with Ammer a Teutonic form."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 43. (Note.)

* 2 *Fig.:* A gold coin; a yellow-boy (*Slang.*)

"Is that he that hath gold enough? Would I had some of his *yellow hammers!*"—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage.*

yellow Hercules, *s.*
Bot.: A plant, *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis*, meaning the club or cudgel of Hercules. So called because in the West Indies the young prickly stems are often made into walking-sticks.

yellow-jack, *s.*
1. Yellow-fever. (*Colloq.*)
2. The flag displayed from lazarettos, naval hospitals, and vessels in quarantine.

yellow jasmine, *s.*
Bot.: *Gelsemium sempervirens.* [GELSEMIUM.]

yellow-lake, *s.* Various pigments of a bright colour, not affected by an impure atmosphere, but rapidly altering under the influence of oxygen and light. (*Weale.*)

yellow-legs, *s.*
Ornith.: The Yellow-shanked Sandpiper (q.v.).

"The well-known *Yellow-legs* of Eastern sportsmen has a very abundant distribution throughout all the United States."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: Water Birds of North America*, i. 273.

yellow-loosestrife, *s.*
Bot.: Lysimachia vulgaris.

yellow-metal, *s.* A sheathing alloy of copper, 2; zinc, 1. [MUNTZ-METAL.]

yellow-nuphar, *s.* The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum* or *lutea.* [NUPHAR.]

yellow-ochre, *s.*
Chem.: An argillaceous earth, coloured by an admixture of oxide of iron. When finely ground, it is used as a pigment.

yellow-orpiment, *s.* [ORPIMENT.]

yellow ox-eye, *s.*
Bot.: Chrysanthemum segetum.

yellow-pimpernel, *s.*
Bot.: Lysimachia nemorum.

yellow-pine, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Pinus mitis;* (2) *P. australis.* Both grow in the United States.

yellow pocket-mouse, *s.*
Zool.: Cricetodipus flavus, a minute rodent, from the Rocky Mountains. Its fur is pale buff.

yellow-race, *s.*
Ethnol.: A term sometimes applied to the Chinese, Japanese, Mongols, Lapps, Esquimaux, &c.

yellow-rattle, *s.*
Bot.: A name for the genus Rhinanthus. It belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or figworts, and is called Rattle because the seeds when ripe rattle in the husky capsules. The typical species, the Common Yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), with its two sub-species, the Greater and the Lesser Yellow Rattles, is wild in Britain. All the three, as their names imply, have yellow flowers. [RHINANTHUS.]

yellow-rocket, *s.*
Bot: Barbarea vulgaris. It is called also the Bitter Winter-cress. [BARBAREA, WINTER-CRESS.]

yellow-root, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.* Its long roots and rootstock are bright yellow, as are its leaves, bark, and pith. It grows in the Southern States of North America. The yellow-root is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic. The native Indians formerly employed it as a dye.
2. *Hydrastis canadensis.* This also has a yellow root, or rather an underground stem, and was formerly employed by the Indians in dyeing yellow. It likewise is tonic. The fruit is like that of the raspberry, but the plant belongs to the Ranunculaceæ.

yellow-sally, *s.*
Entom.: Chloroperla viridis, a small green species, belonging to the family Perlidæ. It is found in England in May. Called also the Willow-fly.

yellow-shanked sandpiper, yellow-shanks, *s.*
Ornith.: Totanus flavipes, an American bird occasionally straying to Britain. Length ten to eleven inches; shades of gray varied with brown and black above, pure white beneath; bare parts of legs and toes yellow. (See extract.)

"The food of the *yellow-shanks* consists of small fishes, shrimps, worms, aquatic and other insects, and sandhoppers. Its habits are similar to those of other sandpipers."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 481.

yellow-snake, *s.*
Zool.: Chilobothrus inornatus, from Jamaica.

yellow-soap, *s.* [SOAP, *s.*]

yellow-spot, *s.* [MACULA-LUTEA.]

yellow-spotted emys, *s.*
Zool.: Emys hamiltoni, a river tortoise, inhabiting the Ganges.

yellow-succory, *s.*
Bot.: Picris hieracioides.

yellow-suckling, *s.*
Bot. & Agric.: Trifolium minus.

yellow-sultan, *s.*
Bot.: Centaurea suaveolens.

yellow-tail, *s.*
Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Seriola (q.v.).

yellow-tellurium, *s.*
Min.: The same as MUELLERINE (q.v.).

yellow-throat, *s.*
Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus Trichas (q.v.).

yellow-tissue, *s.*
Anat.: Elastic tissue (q.v.).

yellow-top, *s.* A variety of turnip. So called from the colour of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-tubercles, *s. pl.* [TUBERCLE, 3.]

yellow-underwing, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Triphæna (q.v.). Six are British, viz., the Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (*Triphæna fimbria*); the Least Yellow Underwing (*T. interjecta*); the Lunar Yellow Underwing (*T. subsequa*); the Lesser Yellow Underwing (*T. orbona*); the Large, or Common Yellow Underwing (*T. pronuba*); and the Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (*T. ianthina*). Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 are common, especially Nos. 4 and 5. The caterpillars are called Surface grubs.

yellow-vetchling, *s.*
Bot.: Lathyrus Aphaca.

yellow-viper, *s.*
Zool.: Bothrops lanceolatus. [FER-DE-LANCE.]

yellow wall-lichen, *s.*
Bot.: Parmelia parietina.

† **yellow-warbler,** *s.*
Ornith.: Phylloscopus († *Sylvia,* * *Motacilla*) *trochilus,* the Willow-wren (q.v.). (*Pennant: Brit. Zool.,* i. 511.)

* **yellow-wash,** *s.*
Chem.: A lotion for ulcers. It was made by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

yellow-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Reseda Luteola.

yellow-willow, *s.*
Bot.: Salix vitellina. Called also the Golden Osier.

yellow-wood, *s.*
Bot.: Oxleya xanthoxyla, a large tree. It grows in New South Wales.

yellow-wove, *s.* A wove paper of a yellow colour.

yellow-wren, *s.* [WILLOW-WREN.]

yellow-yoldring, yellow-yorling, *s.*
Ornith.: The Yellow-hammer (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

"A strange superstition that the *Yellow-yoldring,* as they most frequently call the bird, is on very familiar terms with the Evil One, who is supposed on a May morning to supply it, among other odd dainties, with half a drop of his own blood, the effect of which is somehow to produce the curious markings on its eggs."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 44. (Note.)

* **yĕl'-lōw,** *v.t & i.* [YELLOW, *a.*]
A. *Trans.:* To render yellow.
"So should my papers *yellow'd* with my age.
Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than tongue."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 17.
B. *Intrans.:* To grow, become, or turn yellow.
"The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains?"
Dyer: The Fleece, iv.

yĕl'-lōw-ĭng, *s.* [YELLOW, *s.*] A process in the manufacture of pins. It consists of boiling the pins in an aciduous solution, previous to nurling and tinning.

yĕl'-lōw-ĭsh, * **yel-ow-ysshe,** *a.* [Eng. *yellow,* a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat yellow; of a colour approaching yellow.
"The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named bicause the colour thereof resembleth the graie or *yellowish* wheate, being cleane and well dressed."—*Holinshed: Description of England.*

yĕl'-lōw-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *yellowish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being yellowish.

yĕl'-lōw-nĕss, * **yel-ow-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *yellow,* a.; *-ness.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being yellow.
"And the bruised madder, itself being drenched with the like alcazite solution, exchanged also its *yellowness* for a redness."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 750.
* 2. *Fig.:* Jealousy. [YELLOW, *a.*, A. ¶ (1), B. 1.]
"I will possess him with *yellowness.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 3.
II. *Bot.:* [FLAVEDO].

yĕl'-lōws, *s. pl.* [YELLOW, *a.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. An inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes.
"His horse sped with spavins, and rayed with the *yellows.*"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.
2. A disease of peach-trees, little heard of except in America, where it destroys whole orchards in a few years.
"The Niagara peach business is almost a thing of the past, owing to the disease called the *yellows.*"—*St. James's Gazette,* Jan. 6, 1887.
* 3. Jealousy. (*Brome: Antipodes,* sig. L.)
II. *Bot.:* (1) *Reseda Luteola;* (2) *Genista tinctoria.*

yĕl'-lōw-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *yellow,* s.; and *wort.*]
Bot.: The genus Chlora (q.v.).

yĕl'-lōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *yellow,* a.; *-y.*] Of a yellow colour; yellowish.
"Trees which I have noticed in other years bearing foliage of a *yellowy* green colour, and some almost golden, are this season of a rich green."—*Field,* Aug. 13, 1887.

yĕlp, * **yelpe,** * **gelp-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gilpan, geilpan, gylpan* (pa.t. *gealp,* pa. par. *golpen*) = to talk noisily, to boast, to exult; whence *gilp, gielp, gelp, gylp* = boasting, arrogance; cogn. with Icel. *gjalpa* = to yelp; *gjálfra* = to roar as the sea; *gjalfr* = the din of the sea. Allied to *yell* (q.v.).]
* **1.** To boast noisily; to prate.
"I kepe not of armes for to *yelpe,*
Ne ask I not to-morrow to have victory."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,240.
2. To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, or in pain or fear; to yaup.
"A little herd of England's timorous deer
Mazed with a *yelping* kennel of French curs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

yĕlp, *s.* [YELP, *v.*]
1. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry, caused by fear or pain.
2. A cry; a loud or shrill shout.
"If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest *yelps* for liberty among the drivers of negroes?"—*Johnson: Taxation no Tyranny.*

* **ye-man,** *s.* [YEOMAN.]

* **ye-man-rie,** *s.* [YEOMANRY.]

Yĕn-ĭ-sē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a river in Siberia; specifically applied to the dialect spoken by the people occupying the tract of country along the middle course of that river.

yē'-nīte, *s.* [After the battle of Jena, in 1806; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: The same as LIEVRITE (q.v.).

yeō'-man, *ye-man, *yo-man, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. The most probable etymology is that of Skeat, *i.e.*, from A.S. *gá* = a district or village, and *man;* cf. O. Fries. *ga, go* (pl. *gae*) = a district, village, whence *gaman* = a villager; *gafolk* = people of a village; Dut. *gouw, gauwe* = a province; O.Dut. *gouwe* = a hamlet, a country village or a field; Low Ger. *goë, gohe* = a tract of country; O. H. Ger. *gowi, gewi;* Ger. *gau;* Goth. *gawi* = a province. Prob. allied to Gr. χώρα, χωρος (*chōra, chōros*) = an open space, country, district, land.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A man possessed of small estate in land, and not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman-farmer; a freeholder; a farmer or other person living in the country, and occupying a position between that of a gentleman and a labourer.
"I call him a *yeoman* whom our lawes do call Legalem hominem, a word familiar in writs and enquests, which is free man borne English, and may dispend of his owne free land in yeerely reuenue to the summe of xl. *s.* sterling."—*Smith: Commonwealth,* bk. i., ch. xxiii.
* 2. An upper servant; a gentleman servant; a valet.
"A *yeman* hadde he, and servantes no mo
At that time, for him luste to ride so;
And he was cladde in cote and hode of green."
Chaucer: C. T., 102. (Prol.)

*3. A kind of under-bailiff; a bailiff's assistant.

"Where's your *yeoman*? Is't a lusty *yeoman*?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

*4. One not advanced to the rank of gentleman.

"We grace the *yeoman* by conversing with him."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

*5. An appellation, given in courtesy to common soldiers.

"Fight, gentlemen of England! fight, good *yeomen*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

*6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. [YEOMANRY, 2.]

B. *Naut.:* A person appointed to assist in attending to the stores of the gunner, the boatswain, or the carpenter in a ship of war.

yeoman-like, *a.* The same as YEOMANLY (q.v.).

¶ *Yeomen of the guard:* [BEEFEATER (2).]

***yeō'-man-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *yeoman; -ly.*] Like, pertaining to, or becoming a yeoman; holding the position of a yeoman.

"I warrant you he's as *yeomanly* a man as you shall see."—*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

yeō'-man-rȳ, *yeo-man-rie, *s.* [Eng. *yeoman; -ry.*]

1. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

"The third and last sort is named the *yeomanrie*, of whom, and their sequele, the labourers and artificers, I have said somewhat even now."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A force of volunteer cavalry first embodied in Britain during the wars of the French Revolution, and consisting to a great extent of country gentlemen and farmers. They are liable to be called out in aid of the civil power in case of riot at any time; in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast, or during a rebellion, they may be assembled for active service; they are then subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and may be called upon to serve in any part of Great Britain. During permanent service they receive cavalry pay and an allowance for forage. They undergo six days' training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive 7s. a day as subsistence allowance, and 2s. for forage. Arms and ammunition are provided by the War Office, and there is an annual allowance of £2 per man; but each man has to provide his own horse, which is exempt from taxation.

yĕr-bą, yĕr'-bą ma'-tê, *s.* [MATE (3).]

***yerde,** *s.* [YARD.]

***yere,** *s.* [YEAR.]

yerg-as, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse woollen fabric for horse-cloths.

yĕrk, *v.t. & i.* [JERK, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring or jerk.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

*2. To lash, to strike, to beat.

"Whilst I securely let him over-slip
Here *yerking* him with my satyric whip."
Marston: Satires, i. 3.

3. To bind, to tie. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To throw out the legs suddenly; to kick with both hind legs.

"The horses being trised up in this manner, their riders came with loud cries behind them and some with whips in their hands to lash them, that the horse being mad withall, *yerked* out behind, and sprang forward with his formost legs to touch the ground."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 504.

2. To move with sudden jerks; to jerk.

"Hey day, hey day."
How she kicks and *yerks*!"
Beaum. & Fl.: Sea Voyage, i.

yĕrk, *s.* [YERK, *v.*] A sudden smart or quick thrust or motion; a smart stroke; a jerk.

***yerl,** *s.* [EARL.]

***yĕrn,** *v.t. & i.* [YEARN.]

***ȳ'-ĕrne, *ȳ'-ĕrn,** *s.* [IRON.]

***yerne,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *georn.*] [YEARN, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Brisk, eager, active.

B. *As adv.:* Briskly, eagerly, earnestly.

***ȳ'-ĕrn-eȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *yerne,* s.; *-y.*] Made or composed of iron.

"Thou didste beholde it vutil there came a stone smyte out without handis, which smyte the image vpon his *yerney* and erthen feete breking them all to powder."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. ii.

yĕr'-nŭt, *s.* [YORNUT.]

***yĕr'-rōw,** *s.* [YARROW.]

***yĕrt'-pōint,** *s.* [Prob. from **Eng.** *yerk* = jerk, and *point.*] A game so called. [BLOW-POINT.]

"*Yert-point* nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter."—*Lady Alimony.*

yĕs, ***yis,** ***yus,** *adv.* [A.S. *gise, gese,* prob. contracted from *geá sý* = yea, let it be so, yea, verily; where *sý* = let it be so, is the imperative from the root *as* = to be. *Yes* was originally the answer only to questions framed in the negative: as, Will he not come? *Yes.*] A word or particle indicating affirmation or assent. Opposed to *no.*

¶ (1) *Yes,* like *yea,* is used as a word of enforcement by repetition.

"I say, take heed;
"*Yes,* heartily beseech you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

(2) For the distinction between *yes* and *yea,* see YEA.

yĕs'-ą-wăl, yăs'-ą-wăl, *s.* [Hind.] In India, a state messenger, a servant of parade carrying a silver or gold staff; a horseman attendant on a man of rank.

yĕsk, *v.i.* [YEX.] To hiccup. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

yĕst, *s.* [YEAST.]

***yĕs'-tĕr,** *a.* [A.S. *geostra, giestra, gystra;* cogn. with Dut. *gisteren;* Ger. *gestern;* Goth. *gistra;* Lat. *hesternus* = of yesterday; Icel. *gær;* Dan. *gaar;* Sw. *går;* Lat. *heri;* Gr. χθές (*chthes*); Sansc. *hyas* = yesterday.] Of or pertaining to the day preceding the present; next before the present.

"And shall the wretch whom *yester* sun beheld,
Waiting my nod, the creature of my pow'r,
Presume to day to plead audacious love?"
Congreve: Mourning Bride, ii.

yĕs'-tĕr-dāy, *yes-ter-daie, *yis-tir-day, *s.* [A.S. *geostran dæg;* cogn. with Dan. *dag van gister.*] [YESTER.] The day preceding the present; the day last past; the day next before the present.

"*Yesterday* at the seventh hour the fever left him."
—*John* iv. 52.

¶ (1) *Yesterday* is often figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

"We are but of *yesterday*."—*Job* viii. 9.

(2) *Yesterday* and words similarly compounded are generally used without a preposition, *on* or *during* being understood. In such cases they may be considered as adverbs: as, I saw him *yesterday.*

†**yĕs'-tĕr-ēve, †yĕs'-tĕr-ēv-en, †yĕs'-tĕr-ēv-en-ing,** *s.* [Eng. *yester,* and *eve, even,* or *evening.*] The evening last past.

"In hope that you would come
Yestereve." *Ben Jonson: The Satyr.*

***yĕs'-tĕr-făng,** *s.* [Eng. *yester,* and *fang.*] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the day preceding.

"That nothing shall be missing of the *yesterfang*."
—*Holinshed: Descript. of Scotland*, ch. ix.

***yĕs'-tĕr-morn, *yĕs'-tĕr-morn-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *yester,* and *morn, morning.*] The morn or morning preceding the present; the morn of yesterday.

"From *yestermorn* till eve."
Rowe: Tamerlane, ii.

†**yĕs'-tĕrn,** *a.* [YESTER.] Pertaining or relating to the day last past.

†**yĕs'-tĕr-nĭght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yester,* and *night.*] The night last past; last night.

¶ Also used adverbially.

"Keep the same Roman hearts
And ready minds you had *yesternight*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 3.

†**yĕs'-tĕr-yēar,** *s.* [Eng. *yester,* and *year.*] The year last past; last year.

"But where are the snows of *yesteryear*?"
D. G. Rossetti: Villon; Ballad of Dead Ladies.

yĕs'-treēn, *s.* [A contraction of *yestere'en* = yestereven.] Last night; yesternight. (*Scotch.*)

yĕs'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *yest; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Relating to, composed of, or resembling yeast; yeasty.

2. Foamy, frothy, spumy.

"The *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***II.** *Fig.:* Light, unsubstantial, worthless.

"Above the compass of his *yesty* brain."
Drayton: Moon-calf.

yĕt, *yit, *adv. & conj.* [A.S. *git, get, giet, gyt;* cogn. with O. Fries. *ieta, eta, ita;* Fries. *jiette;* M. H. Ger. *iezuo, ieze:* Ger. *jetzt* = now. The A.S. *get* is probably a contraction of *ge tó* = and too, *i.e.,* moreover.] [TO, TOO, YEA.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In addition; moreover; over and above; further, besides, still.

"*Yet* more quarrelling with occasion."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

2. Now; by this time.

"Know you me *yet*?" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

3. Already.

"Is he come home *yet*?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 2.

4. Still; to this time; now as formerly; in continuance of a former state; at this, or at that, time as formerly.

"Are you *yet* living?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

5. Hitherto; up to this time; so long; so far.

"The dukedom *yet* unbowed."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

6. At or before some future time; before all is done or finished; in time; eventually.

"He'll be hanged *yet*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

*7. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; now.

8. Though the case be such; still; nevertheless; for all that.

"I shall miss thee, but *yet* thou shalt have freedom."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

*9. Apparently = though.

"I cannot speak to her, *yet* she urged conference."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

10. At least; if nothing else.

"If not divine, *yet* let her be a principality."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

B. *As conj.:* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, still.

"*Yet* I say unto you, That even Solomon . . . was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthew* vi. 29.

¶ 1. *As yet:*

(1) Up to this time; before this.

"Hast thou *as yet* conferred with Margery Jourdain?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

(2) Still; now as formerly.

"I might *as yet* have been a spreading flower."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 78.

2. *Nor yet:* Nor even.

3. *Not yet, yet not:* Not up to the present time; not so soon as now.

"His powers are *yet not* ready."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

4. Used in compounds in the poetic style with participles to denote continuance of the action, or state, or as equivalent to still: as, *yet*-loved, *yet*-remembered, &c.

***yet-en,** *pa. par.* [GET, *v.*]

yĕth'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Prov. Eng. *yeather* = a flexible twig.] To beat. (*Scotch.*)

yett, *s.* [GATE.] (*Scotch.*)

***yeve, *yeven,** *v.t.* [GIVE.]

***yev-en,** *pa. par.* [GIVE.]

yĕv'-ĕr-ĭng, yĕṭh'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* **& a.** [YETHER.]

yevering-bells, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Pyrola secunda.

***yew (ew as ū),** (1), ***yewe,** *s.* [EWE.]

yew (ew as ū), (2), ***eugh, *ew, *ewe, *yeugh, *yowe, *yugh,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *íw, iuw;* cog. with Dut. *ijf;* Icel. *ýr;* O. H. Ger. *íwa;* Ger. *eibe.* Probably of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *iubhar* = a yew; Gael. *iubhar, ughar* = a yew-tree, a bow; Wel. *yw, ywen;* Corn. *hivin;* Bret. *ivin, ivinen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. A bow.

"Tubal with his *yew*
And ready quiver did a boar pursue."
Sylvester: Handie Crafts, 490.

II. *Bot.:* The genus Taxus, spec. *Taxus baccata,* under which Sir J. Hooker places its six supposed species. An evergreen with spreading branches, linear acute leaves more

or less falcate coriaceous shining above, paler below, arranged in two ranks. Male catkins yellow, about a quarter of an inch long; females minute; fruit a red mucilaginous drupe or berry with green seed. It is indigenous in most parts of Continental Europe and in the Himalayas 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level, being in the last-named regions a much loftier tree than in England. The sap-wood of the yew is white, the heart-wood red, hard, close-grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. It weighs fifty-nine pounds to the cubic foot. It is prized in Europe by cabinet makers, and was formerly

YEW.
1. Male flower; 2. Female flower; 3. Stamen; 4. Vertical section of fruit.

much used in England, as it still is in the Himalayas, for bow-making, being very tough. In some parts of the Khasia hills in Nepaul the yew is deemed sacred, and its wood is burnt as incense. In Tibet a viscous exudation from it, mixed with other gums, is similarly employed. A red dye is made from the tree in the Bhutia country. Bentley and Trimen state that the leaves and young branches in all circumstances act as a narcotico-acrid poison on human beings, horses, and cows; that the seed of the fruit is poisonous, but that the pulp surrounding it is not so. The bark is used in Kunawar as a substitute for tea, or is mixed with tea-leaves. The yew is not used medicinally in England. In India its leaves and fruit, which somewhat resemble digitalis in their effects, have been employed as a lithic in calculus, and as an antispasmodic in epilepsy and convulsions. There is an advantage in yew over digitalis—that the former does not accumulate in the system like the latter. The yew of the United States and Canada (*T. canadensis*) is a much humbler tree than the species above described, which is occasionally of great size, an example being formerly shown of 56 feet in circumference. The Japan Yew is of another genus, Pedocarpus. *P. nucifer* is a lofty tree of northern Japan and Nepaul, whose seed yields a culinary oil. There are other species of Pedocarpus in Asia, Australia, Chili, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to yew-trees; made of the wood of the yew-tree.

***yew-bow,** *s.* A shooting bow made of yew, much used formerly by English bowmen.

yew-brimmle, *s.*
Bot.: Rosa canina. (*Britten & Holland.*)

yew-tree, *s.* A yew (q.v.).

"When Francis uttered to the maid
His last words in the *yew-tree* shade."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

yew (ew as ū), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works.

***yew'-ėn (ew as ū),** *a.* [Eng. *yew* (2), *s.*; *-en.*] Made of the wood of yew. [EUGHEN.]

***yĕx,** *s.* [YEX, *v.*] A hiccough, a hiccup.

"They do stay the excessive *yex* or hocket."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxvii., ch. v.

***yĕx, *yeske, *yesk-en, *yex-en, *yisk, *yox-en, *yyx-yn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *giscian* = to sob, to sigh; *giosca, giossa* = a sobbing; cf. Lat. *hisco, hiasco* = to yawn, to gape; O. H. Ger. *gien* = to yawn (q.v.).] To hiccough or hiccup.

"He *yoxeth,* and he speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke, or on the pose."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,150

Yĕz-dĕ-gĭr'-dĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Yezdegird III., who gave his name to an era, dating from his accession to the Persian throne, June 16, A.D. 632.

Yĕz'-ĭ-dĭ, Yĕz-ĭ-dēē, *s.* [Persian, &c.]

Compar. Relig. (Pl.): A sect of religionists who, while admitting that God is supreme, yet believe the devil to be a mighty angel deserving of worship. Probably they were originally Zoroastrians, whose faith became partly modified by the Christians and Muhammadans with whom they ultimately came in contact. They live near the Euphrates, and were visited by Mr. Layard in 1841.

***y-fere,** *adv.* [A.S. *gefĕra* = a companion.] Together; in company or union.

"O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*
The vertues linked are in lovely wize."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 1.

***y-herd,** *a.* [Pref. *y-*, and Mid. Eng. *her* = hair.] Hairy; covered with hair.

***y-holde,** *pa. par.* [HOLD, *v.*]

yĭēld, *yeeld, *yelde (pa. t. * *yeld,* * *yelded,* * *yelte, yielded;* pa. par. * *yelded, yielded,* * *yolde,* * *yolden,* * *yoldun*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gieldan, geldan, gildan* (pa. t. *geald,* pl. *guldon,* pa. par. *golden*); cogn. with Dut. *gelden;* Icel. *gjalda* (pa. t. *galt,* pa. par. *goldinn*); Dan. *gielde;* Sw. *gälla* (for *gälda*) = to be of consequence, to be worth; Ger. *gelten* = to be worth (pa. t. *galt,* pa. par. *gegolten*); Goth. *gildan,* in compounds *fra-gildan, us-gildan* = to pay back. From the same root come *guild* and *guilt.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To resign, to submit, to acknowledge.

"Gladly, sir, at your bidding
I woll me *yelde* in all thing."
Rom. of the Rose.

* **2.** To pay, to recompense, to reward; to make return to.

"The gods *yield* you for 't."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

¶ Formerly the phrase *God yield you!* = God reward you! was in common use in colloquial language, much as we use "God bless you!" and hence became corrupted into various forms, as, *God ielā you, God ilā you, God dild you.* [GODILD.]

3. To give in return or by way of recompense; to produce, as a return or reward for labour expended, capital invested, or the like.

"When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength."—*Genesis* iv. 12.

* **4.** To bear, to bring forth.

"She was *yielded* there."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 3.

* **5.** To give out; to bear; to furnish or produce generally.

"The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them and their cattle."—*Job* xxiv. 5.

6. To afford, to offer, to give, to present, to supply.

"The earth can *yield* me but a common grave."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 81.

7. To afford, to confer, to grant.

"Come, sir, leave me your snatches, and *yield* me a direct answer."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 2.

8. To grant, to allow; to admit the force, justice, or truth of; to concede.

"I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit."
Milton: P. L., xi. 526.

* **9.** To deliver, to exhibit, to declare.

"The reasons of our state I cannot *yield.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 1.

10. To emit, to give up.

"Graves, yawn and *yield* your dead."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 3.

¶ Hence, such phrases as, *To yield up the ghost, To yield the breath* = to die.

"He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded up the ghost.*"—*Genesis* xlix. 33.

11. To give up as to a superior power or authority; to quit or resign possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, or the like; to surrender, to relinquish, to resign. (Frequently with *up.*)

"Therefore great king,
We *yield* our town and lives to thy soft mercy."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give way, as to superior force, power, or authority; to submit, as to a conqueror or superior; to succumb, to surrender.

"But Hercules himself must *yield* to odds
And many strokes, though with a little axe,
Hew down and fell the hardest-timber'd oak."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. To give place, as inferior in rank, quality, position, or excellence.

"Let York be regent, I will *yield* to him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

3. To give way in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, a request, or the like; to submit, to comply, to assent, not to oppose.

"You shall not say, I *yield,* being silent."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

4. To give a return or produce; to bear fruit, or the like.

"The crop is variable, and does not *yield* at all well, according to the quantity of straw, which is unusually large."—*Field,* Oct. 3, 1885.

yĭēld, *yeeld, *s.* [YIELD, *v.*] That which is yielded or produced; amount yielded; product, return; applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

"Constantly
A goodly *yeeld* of fruit doth bring." *Bacon: Ps.* i.

*** yĭēld'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *yield; -able, -ness.*] A disposition to yield or comply.

"The fourth disposition for peace—an *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths."—*Bp. Hall: The Peace-maker,* § 13.

*** yĭēld'-ąnce, * yeeld-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *yield,* v.; *-ance.*]

1. The act of yielding or producing.

"How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth?"—*Bp. Hall: Seasonable Sermons.*

2. The act of conceding, granting, or allowing.

"One or both of these must of necessity be implied in such a *yieldance.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 12.

yĭēld'-ĕr, * yeeld-er, *s.* [Eng. *yield,* v.; *-er.*] One who yields, submits, or gives way.

"I was not born a *yielder,* thou proud Scot."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 3.

yĭēld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [YIELD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Ready or inclined to submit, comply, yield, or give way; pliable, soft, compliant.

"A *yielding* temper, which will be wrought or baffled."—*Rothwell.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who or that which yields; production, produce, compliance, assent.

"Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forc'd; but never was inclin'd
To accessory *yieldings.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,658.

*** yĭēld'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *yielding; -ly.*] In a yielding manner; with compliance, or assent.

*** yĭēld'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *yielding; -ness.*] The quality or state of being yielding; disposition to yield, comply, or assent.

"The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. viii.

*** yĭēld'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *yield; -less.*] Unyielding, dauntless.

"She should have held the battle to the last.
Undaunted, *yieldless,* firm, and died or conquer'd."
Rowe: Ulysses, iii.

yill, *s.* [ALE.] (*Scotch.*)

yin, *s.* or *a.* [ONE.] (*Scotch.*)

yince, *adv.* [ONCE.] (*Scotch.*)

yird, *s.* [EARTH.] (*Scotch.*)

yirk, *v.t. & i.* [YERK, *v.*]

-ȳl, -ȳl, *suff.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A suffix used by Liebig and Wohler to denote derivation from. Thus, from benzoin is derived *benzyl;* from ether, *ethyl,* &c.

ȳ lĕv'-ĕl, *s.* [Eng. *y,* from the shape of the supports, and *level,* s.] [WYE.]

Surv.: An instrument for measuring distance and altitude. (*Simmonds.*)

*** y-liche, * y-like,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *gelīc* = like, *gelīce* = alike.]

A. *As adj.:* Like resembling, equal.

B. *As adv.:* Alike, equally.

*** ylke,** *a.* or *pron.* [A.S. *ylc, ilc.*]

1. That, the same. [ILK.]

2. Each.

ȳ moth, *s.* [The letter *y,* and Eng. *moth.*]

Entom.: Various species of the genus Plusia (q.v.). They are so called because they have on each of their wings a mark like a capital Y. The Plain Golden Y is *Plusia tota,* its fore wings are rosy gray; the Beautiful Golden Y is *P. pulchrina;* the fore wings are purplish gray; the Silver Y, *P. gamma,*

called also the Gamma Moth, has the fore wings violet gray, clouded with dark gray. It is abundant everywhere, the caterpillar feeding on various low plants. The Scarce Silver Y, *P. interrogationis*, has the fore wings bluish gray.

*** ympt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [IMP, *v.*]

*** y-nough, * y-now,** *adv.* [ENOUGH.]

*** yoate,** *v.t.* [YOTE.]

*** yoch-el,** *s.* [YOKEL.]

*** yode, * yod,** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *eode* = went, pl. *eodon.*] [YEDE.] Went.

"Well weened he that fairest Florimell
It was with whom in company he *yode*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 19.

yō'-del, yō'-dle, *v.t.* or *i.* [Ger. Swiss.] To sing or utter a sound, peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto.

"The yodelist began to play once more, and continued to *yodel* until the thunder died away in the distance."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 7, 1885.

yō'-del, yō'-dle, *s.* [YODEL, *v.*] A sound or tune peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers.

"The yodelist was one of those fellows who doesn't know enough to get in out of the wet—he yodeled his plaintive *yodel* right along."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 7, 1885.

yō'-del-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *yodel*, v.; *-ist.*] One who yodels. (See extract under YODEL, *s.*)

Yō'-gą, *s.* [Sans. = union, fitness, spiritual abstraction.]

Hindoo Philos.: One of the six Darsanas, *i.e.*, schools or systems of Brahmanical Philosophy, that of Patanjali, the essence of which is meditation. It believes in a primordial soul which has had existence from an earlier period than primeval matter, and holds that from the two arose the spirit of life (Mahanatma). Theoretically at least, its devotees can acquire even in this world entire command over elementary matter by certain ascetic practices, such as long continued suppression of the respiration, inhaling and exhaling the breath in a particular manner, sitting in eighty-four attitudes, fixing the eyes on the tip of the nose, and endeavouring, by the force of mental abstraction, to unite themselves with the vital spirit which pervades all nature and is identical with Siva. When this mystic union is effected, the Yogi can make himself lighter than the lightest, or heavier than the heaviest substance, or as small or as large as he pleases; he can traverse all space, can become invisible, can equally know the past, the present, and the future, and can animate any dead body by transferring to it his own spirit; finally he becomes united with Siva, and is exempt from the necessity of undergoing further transmigrations. [YOGI.]

yō'-gĭ, yō'-gĭn, *s.* [Sans., &c., from *Yoga* (q.v.).]

Brahmanism (Pl.): The Yogis are a Saivavite sect, founded by Goraknatha. They profess to be descendants of men who, by the practice of Yoga (q.v.), obtained power of effecting supernatural results. They go about India as fortune-tellers and conjurers. They have a temple at Gorakhpore, and traces of the order exist at Peshawur.

yō'-ĭck, yō'-ĭcks, *s.* [From the sound made.] An old hunting cry.

yō'-ĭck, *v.t.* [YOICK, *s.*] To cheer or urge on with a yoick.

"Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

yō'-jan, *s.* [Sansc. *yojana*, from *yuj* = to join.] In Hindustan, a measure of distance varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally reckoned as equivalent to five miles.

yōke, * yocke, * yok, *s.* [A.S. *geoc, gioc, ioc* = a yoke; cogn. with Dut. *juk;* Icel. *ok;* Dan. *aag;* Sw. *ok;* Goth. *juk;* O. H. Ger. *jóh;* Ger. *joch;* Wel. *ian;* Lat. *jugum;* (whence Ital. *giogo;* Sp. *yogo;* Fr. *joug*); Russ. *igo*; Lith. *jungas*; Gr. ζυγόν (*zugon*); Sansc. *yuga* = a yoke, pair, couple; from the same root as Lat. *jungo* = to join; Gr. ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = Eng. join (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A bar which connects two of a kind, usually; as, the ox-*yoke*, fastened by bows on the necks of a pair of oxen, or by thongs to the horns or foreheads of the oxen in some countries. An old contrivance by which pairs of draught animals, especially oxen, were fastened together. It generally consists of a piece of timber hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the oxen, by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.

"A red heifer on which never came *yoke*."—*Numb.* xix. 2.

(2) Hence applied to anything resembling a yoke: as—

(*a*) The neck-yoke, by which the fore end of the tongue is suspended from the hames or collars of a span of horses.

(*b*) A frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, and support a couple of buckets suspended from the ends of the yoke.

(*c*) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a bell is suspended for ringing it.

(*d*) Devices to be attached to breachy animals, to prevent their crawling or breaking through or jumping over fences, are sometimes called yokes.

(*e*) A branching coupling section, connecting two pipes with a single one, as the hot and cold water pipes, with a single pipe for a shower-bath.

(*f*) A head-frame of a grain-elevator, where the belt passes over the upper drum and its cups discharge into the descending chute.

(*g*) A form of carriage clip which straddles the parts, and is tightened by nuts beneath the plate.

(3) Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond, a link, a tie.

"Whose souls do bear an equal *yoke* of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) A pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together.

"A half acre of land, which a *yoke* of oxen might plough."—1 *Samuel* xiv. 14.

(5) As much land as might be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a portion of the working-day, as from mealtime to meal-time, during which work is uninterruptedly carried on.

(6) Two upright spears with a third crossing them at the top for vanquished enemies to pass under. In B.C. 328 the Samnites are said to have compelled the Romans literally to pass under such a yoke as a badge of servitude. The Romans, having afterwards vanquished them, treated them similarly, B.C. 307 and 294.

2. *Fig.:* Used as an emblem of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of sufferance or submission generally.

"Take ye me my *yok* on you, and lerne ye of me."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xi.

II. *Naut.:* A bar attached to the rudder-head and projecting in each direction sideways; to its ends are attached the steering-ropes or yoke-lines, which are handled by the coxswain or steersman, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering-wheel. The yoke is principally used in rowing-boats.

yoke-arbor, *s.*

Mach.: A form of double journal-box for pulley-spindles, in which a curved branch extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley serves to protect the belt from being chafed or otherwise injured.

yoke-elm, *s.*

Bot.: The Hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus.* So called because yokes are made of the wood.

*** yoke-fellow,** *s.* One associated with another in labour, a task, undertaking, or the like; one connected with another by some tie or bond; a companion, an associate, a mate, a partner.

"*Yoke-fellows* were they long and well approved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

yoke-line, yoke-rope, *s.* [YOKE, *s.*, II.]

*** yoke-mate,** *s.* A yoke-fellow (q.v.).

"Before Toulon thy *yoke-mate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs."
Stepney. (*Todd.*)

yōke, * yoak, * yok-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [YOKE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To join in a yoke; to unite by a yoke; to put a yoke on.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To couple; to join together.

"Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

*2. To enslave; to bring into bondage or servitude.

"These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

*3. To oppress.

"Then were they *yoak'd* with garrisons, and the places consecrate to their bloudie superstitions destroi'd."—*Milton: Hist. of England*, bk. ii.

*4. To restrain, to confine.

"The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke."
Butler: Hudibras. (*Todd.*)

* B. *Intrans.:* To join; to be coupled; to unite.

"Tis a proper calling.
And well beseems her years; who would she *yoke* with?
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife and have a Wife, i.

yōke'-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [ROKEAGE.]

yōk'-ęl, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *goke* = a fool. (Cf. Icel. *gaukr* = a cuckoo; Low Scotch *gowk* = a cuckoo, a fool.) Skeat thinks that *yokel* represents an unrecorded A.S. *géacol* = cuckoo-like, foolish, from *géac* = a cuckoo.] A rustic, a countryman; a country lout or bumpkin.

"Thou art not altogether the clumsy *yokel* and the clod I took thee for."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xl.

¶ Also used adjectively = boorish, loutish, rustic.

yōke'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *yoke*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let*, from its being worked by a single yoke of oxen.] A small farm. (*Prov.*)

yōk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [YOKE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or uniting with a yoke.

2. As much work as is done by draught animals at one time, whether it be by cart or plough; hence, generally, as much work as is done at a stretch. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Mining (Pl.):* Pieces of wood used for designating possession.

yŏk'-sŭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Arundinaria Hookeriana.*

*** yōk'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *yok(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a yoke.

"Their manes . . . fell through the *yoky* sphere."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii. 362.

*** yold, * yolden,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [YIELD, *v.*]

yōlk (*l* silent), **yĕlk, * yelke, * yolke,** *s.* [A.S. *geoleca, gioleca* = the yolk; lit. = the yellow part, from *geolu* = yellow (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The yellow part of an egg. [EGG, *s.*]

"She layes her breasts out too, like to poch'd eggs
That had the *yelks* suckt out."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wife for a Month, ii.

2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.

II. *Anat. & Bot.:* Vitellus (q.v.).

yolk-bag, † yolk-sac, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk or vitellus. It is an organised and vascular covering, formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk within the original vitelline membrane. In man, it is called the umbilical vesicle, and consists originally of all the layers of the blastoderm. In fishes and amphibia these are retained during the whole existence of the animal. (*Quain.*)

yŏn, * yeon, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *geon* = yon; cogn. with Icel. *enn;* Goth. *jains* = yon, that; M. H. Ger. *gener* = yon, that; Ger. *jener.*]

A. *As adj.:* That, those yonder; referring to an object or objects at a distance, but within view. (Now chiefly used in the poetic style.)

"To reform
Yon flowery arbors, yonder alleys green."
Milton: P. L., iv. 626.

B. *As adv.:* In or at that (more or less) distant place; yonder.

"*Yon*, methinks he stands."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

***yŏnd,** *adv. & a.* [A.S. *geond* (adv. & prep.); Goth. *jaind* = there (adv.).] [BEYOND.]

A. *adv.:* Yonder; over there.

"*Fond* 's that same knave."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 5.

B. *As adj.:* Over there; yonder.

"Do not marry me to *yond* fool."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

***yŏnd,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *yond*, adv., in the sense of through, extravagant, or the like.] Mad, furious.

"Florimel fled from that monster *yond*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 26.

yŏnd'-ĕr, *a. & adv.* [From *yond*; cf. Goth. *jaindre* = there, yonder.]

A. *As adj.:* Being at a distance, but within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things within view; yon.

"Which if ye please, to *yonder* castle turne your gate."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 51.

B. *As adv.:* At or in that (more or less distant) place; over there; yon.

"*Yonder* is the same,
In which my lord my liege doth luckless lie,
Thrall to the giant's hateful tyrannie."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 2.

***yong-hede,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *yong* = young, and *hede* = head.] Youth.

***yongth,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *yong* = youth; *-th.*] Youth.

"The lusty *yongth* of man's might."
Gower: C. A., vi.

yō'-nĭ, *s.* [Sans., Mahratta, &c. = the vulva, the uterus, origin.]

Brahmanism: The female power in nature, represented by an oval, also called yoni. The Supreme Being, wishing to commence creation, divided himself into two parts, one Brahma (q.v.) and the other Nature; from the former all males, from the latter all females originated. But the female is regarded as the real force in nature, and that most deserving of worship. [SAKTA.]

***yŏn'-kĕr,** *s.* [YOUNKER.]

yont, *adv.* [YOND.] (*Scotch.*)

yoôk, yeuk, *v.t.* [YUCK, *v.*]

yoôk, yeuk, *s.* [YUCK, *s.*]

***yoôp,** *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] A word expressive of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. (*Thackeray.*]

yöre, *adv.* [A.S. *geára* = formerly; orig. gen. pl. of *geár* = a year.] In time long past; long since; in old time. (Now only used in the phrase 'of *yore*' = of old time = long ago.)

"If better he performed in days of *yore*."
Rowe: Love for Love. (Epilogue.)

Yöre'-dāle, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A dale or valley, between Askrigg and Middleham, Yorkshire, through which the river Ure runs.

Yoredale-series or **beds,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given by Phillips to a series of beds in Yorkshire, of Mountain Limestone age. He divided them into (1) an Upper Limestone belt, consisting of alternations of limestone, often cherty, with sandstones, shales, and coal-seams, thickness, 80 to 300 feet; and (2) Flagstone series, consisting of alternations of flagstones, grits, shales, coal-seams, and a few beds of limestone, thickness, 250 to 400 feet.

york, *v.t.* or *i.* [YORKER.] In cricket, to bowl with a yorker (q.v.).

york'-ĕr *s.* [Prob. from its being first used by a Yorkshire player.] In cricket, a ball bowled so as to pitch very close up to the bat.

". . . was clean bowled in playing late at a *yorker*."
—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

York'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *York*; *-ist.*]

Eng. Hist. (*Pl.*): The adherents of Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., King of England. Their emblem was a white rose. [ROSE, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

York'-shīre, *s.* [See def.] A county in the North of England.

Yorkshire-flags, *s. pl.* Building flags, of Carboniferous age, brought for building purposes from Halifax, Bradford, and Rochdale. They readily absorb water, and are apt to flake when placed in damp situations.

Yorkshire-fog, Yorkshire-whites, *s. Bot.: Holcus lanatus.*

Yorkshire-pit, *s.* A peculiar kind of stone used for polishing marble, as also engravers' copper plates.

Yorkshire-pudding, *s.* A batter-pudding baked under meat.

Yorkshire-sanicle, *s.*

Bot.: Pinguicula vulgaris, common in Yorkshire. So named because called Sanicula by Bauhin, who believed it to have healing properties.

yŏr'-nŭt, *s.* [Dan. *jordnöd* = the earthnut.]

Bot.: Bunium flexuosum. Called also Arnut, Yarnut, and Yernut. [EARTHNUTS, 2. (2).]

yōte, yōat, *v.t.* [A.S. *geótan* = to pour; cogn. with Goth. *giutan*; Ger. *giessen* = to pour.] To water; to pour water on. (*Prov.*)

yoû, *pron.* [A.S. *eów*, dat. & accus of *ge* = ye (q.v.).] The nominative and objective of *thou*. Although it is strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it has long been commonly used in addressing a single person, instead of *thou* or *thee*, but properly with a plural construction, as *you* are, *you* were. It was formerly used even by good writers with a singular verb, as *you* was, but this is now considered incorrect and vulgar. It is frequently used reflexively for *yourself*.

"Put *you* in your best array."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

It is also used expletively or superfluously:

(1) In easy, colloquial or idiomatic phraseology as a kind of dative.

"I will roar *you* as gently as a sucking dove."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer's Night's Dream*, i. 2.

(2) Emphatically, sportively, or reproachfully, before a vocative.

"*You* madcap." *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 5.

(3) When *you* is used both before and after a vocative, there is an increase of playfulness, reproachfulness, tenderness, or vituperative force.

"*You* minion, *you!*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

¶ *You* is also used indefinitely, in the same manner as *we* or *they*, for anyone, people generally; and is thus equivalent to the Fr. *on*, Eng. *one*.

"In these times *you* stand on distance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

yoû, *s.* [YU.]

yoûng, * yong, * yonge, * yoong, *younge, * yung, *a. & s.* [A.S. *geong, giung, iung, geng, ging*; cogn. with Dut. *jong*; Icel. *ungr, jungr*; Dan. & Sw. *ung*; O. H. Ger. *junc*; Ger. *jung*; Goth. *juggs* (for *jungs*); Wel. *ieuanc*; Lat. *juvencus, juvenis*; Sansc. *yuvan*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not having arrived at maturity or full age; not old (said of animals), as a *young* man, a *young* horse, &c.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth.

"All trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watery juice, and less concocted."—*Bacon.*

3. Being in the first or early stage of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development.

"His years but *young*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

4. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful.

"Thy *young* days."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

5. Having the appearance and freshness or vigour of youth; youthful in appearance or feeling; vigorous; fresh.

6. Having little experience; ignorant, raw, green, inexperienced.

"We are yet but *young* indeed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.:* The offspring of an animal collectively.

"'Tis observable in the other, that creatures less useful, or by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer *young*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. x.

¶ (1) *With young:* Pregnant; gravid.

"So many days my ewes have been *with young*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

(2) *Young Men's Christian Association:*

Societies: An Association, inaugurated in London, June 6, 1844, the founder being Mr. George Williams. It had for its original object the holding of religious meetings in houses of business in the centre of London. Many similar associations springing up and becoming affiliated together, a General Conference of Delegates from the Associations of Europe and America was held in Paris in August, 1855, and the following Basis of Alliance was agreed to:—

"The Young Men's Christian Associations seek to unite those young men who, regarding the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

No antagonism is intended towards the churches; on the contrary, these associations

"consider it alike their privilege and their duty to lead young men into the fellowship of the Churches, and under the influence of the Christian ministry."

This Association soon made its way to the United States, and in 1851 branches were established in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It has since progressed greatly in this country, and possesses large and fine buildings in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, &c., in which are gymnasiums, libraries, reading and lecture rooms, and every requisite to make them centres of Christian influence. There was said to be, in 1888, 3,785 associations in existence, with 267,052 members. Of these, 1,240 associations, with 152,721 members, were in the United States; 605 associations, with 51,518 members, in Great Britain and Ireland; and 673 associations, with 35,752 members, in Germany.

(3) *Young Women's Christian Association:*

Societies: A society designed to afford to young women benefits similar to those conferred on the other sex by the Young Men's Christian Association. It was founded in 1857 by the Dowager Lady Kinnaird, and has extended to the United States. It has a considerable membership.

Young America, *s.* The rising generation in this country; also its characteristic notions and spirit; Young Americans collectively.

Young England, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: A small party of young aristocrats, of fashionable tastes, who, during the early manhood of Mr. Disraeli (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield), sought to model England according to their Conservative views. It soon passed away, and the name fell into disuse.

***young-eyed,** *a.* Having the fresh look of youth.

young-fustic, *s.* [FUSTIC, 2.]

***yoŭng'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *young*; *-er.*] A youngling; a younker.

yoŭng'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *young*; *-ish.*] Somewhat young; rather young.

"She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man."—*Tatler.*

yoŭng'-īte, *s.* [After John Young, of Glasgow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A coarsely crystalline mineral, apparently homogeneous. Hardness, 6·0; lustre, metallic. Compos.: a simple sulphide of lead and zinc, with varying amounts of iron and manganese.

yoŭng'-lĭng, * yong-lyng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *young*; *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* An animal in the first or early stage of life; a young person; a youngster.

B. *As adj.:* Young; youthful.

"The mountain raven's *youngling* brood."
Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys.

***yoŭng'-lў, * yong-ly,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *young*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Young; youthful.

"Berdles, with a *yongly* face."
Gower: C. A., v.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Early in life.

"How *youngly* he began to serve his country."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* 2. Ignorantly; weakly.

yoŭng'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *young*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being young.

yoŭng'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *young*; *-ster.*] A young person; a lad.

¶ Probably introduced about the time of

Henry VIII. when it had been forgotten that the termination *-ster* was originally feminine only.

"The first example of *youngster* which Richardson gives us is from the *Spectator* [No. 324]. If it exists at all in our earlier literature, it will hardly be otherwise than as the female correlative of the male younker or 'yonker,' a word of constant recurrence."—*French: English Past & Present*, p. 113. (Note.)

*** yoŭngth,** *s.* [Eng. *young*; *-th.*] Youth.

"The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender; November.

*** yoŭnk-ĕr, * yonk-er, * yoonk-er,** *s.* [Borrowed from Dut. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, from *jong* = young, and *heer* = a lord, sir, gentleman; O. Dut. *jonck-heer*, *joncker*.] A young person; a lad; a youngster; hence, an inexperienced or raw person or youth.

"Such young novices and *yoonkers* as are of late come thither."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland.* (Ep. Ded.)

you-pon, *s.* [YAPON.]

yoŭr, * **youre,** *a.* [A.S. *eówer*, genit. of *ge* = ye (q.v.); O. Sax. *iuwar*; Dut. *uwer*; O. H. Ger. *inwar*; Ger. *euer*. Properly the possessive pronoun of the second person plural, but now commonly used like *you*, either as singular or plural.] Of or pertaining or belonging to you: as, *your* book, *your* house, &c.

¶ Like *you*, *your* is used indefinitely, not with reference to the person addressed, but to what is known and common; sometimes also contemptuously.

"All *your* writers do consent that ipse is he."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 1.

yoŭrş, * **youres,** *poss. pron.* [A.S. *eówres*, genit. sing. masculine and neuter of *eówer* = your (q.v.).] Of or belonging to you: used with reference to a preceding noun: as, This book is mine, that is *yours*.

¶ Used substantively =

(1) That or those belonging to you; your property, friends, or relations.

"Doth turn his hate on you or *yours*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

(2) *Yours truly*, *yours faithfully*, *yours to command*, &c.: Phrases immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter: hence, used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

yoŭr-sĕlf' (pl. **yoŭr-sĕlvĕs'**), *pron.* [Eng. *your*, and *self*.] You and not another or others; you, in your own person or individuality. When used as a nominative generally accompanied by *you*, it expresses emphasis in opposition: as, *you* must do it *yourself*, *you yourself* must do it = you must do it personally. Sometimes used without *you*.

"Carry your letters *yourself*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

¶ In the objective case it is used reflexively, without emphasis.

"Make *yourself* ready." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

youth, * **youthe,** * **yuwedhe,** * **yughedhe,** *s.* [A.S. *geógudh*, *giógudh*; cogn. with O. Sax. *jugudh*; Dut. *jeugd*; O. H. Ger. *jugund*; Ger. *jugend*. The A.S. *geógudh* is for *geongudh*, from *geong* = young, with suff. *-th*; hence *youth* is for *youngth*.] [YOUNG.]

1. The quality or state of being young; youthfulness; youngness.

"If I but smiled a sudden *youth* they found."
Pope: Wife of Bath.

2. The part of life which succeeds childhood; the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood, but it is not unusual to find the stages of life divided into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood.

3. A young person, almost invariably a young man. In this case it takes a plural.

4. Young persons generally or collectively.

"[He] bends his sturdy back to any toy,
That *youth* takes pleasure in, to please his boy."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 549.

* 5. Freshness; novelty.

"The *youth* of my new interest here."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*** youth-ede,** * **youth-eed,** *s.* [Eng. *youth*, and *hede* = head.] Youth; playfulness.

yoŭth'-fŭl, * **yoŭth'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *youth*, and *-full*.]

1. Being in the early stage of life; not yet old; young; not having arrived at mature years.

"Is she not more than painting can express,
Or *youthful* poet's fancy, when they love?"
Rowe: Fair Penitent, iii.

2. Pertaining to the early years of life.

"In freshest floure of *youthfull* yeares."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 9.

3. Suitable or pertaining to youth.

"Quickened with *youthful* spleen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

4. Fresh or vigorous, as one in youth.

"*Youthful* still!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

* 5. Applied to time = early.

"The *youthful* season of the year."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar. ii. 1.

yoŭth'-fŭl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *youthful*; *-ly.*] In a youthful manner; like a youth.

"Your attire . . . not *youthfully* wanton . . . but grave and comely."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, i. 314.

yoŭth'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *youthful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being youthful or young; youth.

"Speaking some words that savoured too much of lusty *youthfulness*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 764.

*** yoŭth'-hoŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *youth*; *-hood.*] Youth; youthfulness; time of youth.

"Every wise man has a *youthhood* once in his life."
—*Cheyne: English Malady*, p. 22.

*** yoŭth'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *youth*; *-ly.*] Of or pertaining to youth; youthful.

"Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 38.

*** yoŭth'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *youth*; *-some.*] Youthful, younglike, juvenile.

"I found him drinking, and very jolly and *youthsome*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Oct. 31, 1661.

yoŭth'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *youth*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Drosera rotundifolia.

*** yoŭth'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *youth*; *-y.*] Young, youthful.

"The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 296.

yoŭ'-yoŭ, *s.* [Chinese.] A small Chinese boat, impelled with one scull, used on rivers and in well-protected harbours and roadsteads. (*Young.*)

*** yove,** *pret. of v.* [GIVE.]

yowe, *s.* [EWE.] (*Prov.*)

yŏwl, *v.i.* [YAWL, YELL.] (*Prov.*)

yŏwl, *s.* [YELL, s.] (*Prov.*)

*** yŏxe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gicsian* = to sob, to sigh.] [YEX.] To hiccough or hiccup.

*** ypight,** *pa. par. of v.* [PIGHT.]

*** y-pŏint'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *y-*, and Eng. *pointing*.] Pointing or directed towards.

"A star *ypointing* pyramid."
Milton: Epitaph on Shakespeare.

ўp-ŏ-lĕ'-ĭme, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόλειμμα* (*hupoleimma*) = a remnant.]

Min.: The same as PSEUDOMALACHITE (q.v.).

ў-pŏn-ŏ-meū'-tą, *s.* [HYPONOMEUTA.]

ў-pŏn-ŏ-meū'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.]

Ypres (as ē'-prĕ), *s.* [See compound.]

Ypres-lace, *s.* The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace, made at Ypres in Belgium.

ўp-sĭp'-ĕ-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὑψιπέτης* (*hupsipetēs*) = high-flying: *ὕψι* (*hupsi*) = high, and *πέτομαι* (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentidæ with three British species: *Ypsipetes ruberata*, the Ruddy Highflyer, *Y. impluviata*, the May Highflyer, and *Y. elutata*, the July Highflyer.

ўp-sŏl'-ŏ-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑψόλοφος* (*hupsolophos*) = having a high crest: *ὕψι* (*hupsi*) = high, and *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Entom.: A genus of Gelechiidæ (q.v.). Labral palpi having the second joint beneath like a brush, the terminal one smooth, pointed, and recurved.

*** y-ren,** * **y-ron,** *s. & a.* [IRON.]

*** yrke,** * **yrk,** *v.t.* [IRK.]

*** y-ron,** *s. & a.* [IRON.]

yron-hard (yron as ī'-ĕrn), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *yron* = iron, and Eng. *hard*.]

Bot.: Centaurea nigra. (*Gerarde.*)

*** ў-sāme',** *adv.* [A.S. *gesam* = together.] Together; mixed up.

"In a bag all sorts of seeds *ysame*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 32.

*** yse,** *s.* [ICE.]

*** ў-slāked',** *pa. par.* [SLAKE.] Slaked, abated, silenced, quieted.

"Now sleep *yslaked* hath the rout."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol. 1.)

ўt'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [After Ytterby, Sweden, where first found in distinct crystals; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as GADOLINITE (q.v.).

ўt'-tèr-īte, *s.* [YTTERBITE.]

Min.: The same as TENGERITE (q.v.).

ўt'-trĭ-ą, *s.* [YTTRIUM.]

Chem.: [YTTRIUM-OXIDE].

ўt'-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [YTTRIUM.] Of or pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

ўt'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Ytterby, a town in Sweden.

Chem.: A dyad earth-metal, symbol **Y**, atomic weight 61·7, existing, together with erbium, as a silicate in gadolinite. It is obtained in the metallic state by digesting the mineral with hydrochloric acid, precipitating with oxalic acid, dissolving the oxalates formed in nitric acid, and separating by a series of fractional crystallizations; the erbium salt, being the less soluble of the two, crystallizing out first. On converting the nitrate into a chloride, and igniting with potassium, the metal is obtained as a blackish-gray powder, consisting of small, metallic, lustrous scales. It unites directly, at high temperatures, with chlorine, oxygen, and sulphur, and probably with other metalloids. The mineral Gadolinite is largely silicate of Yttria, and contains about 40 per cent. of the oxide of Yttrium. It has been found in large quantities in Texas, and more sparingly in Sweden and Norway. The oxide, Y_2O_3, is a yellowish-white powder.

yttrium-carbonate, *s.* [TENGERITE.]

yttrium-garnet, *s.*

Min.: A variety of garnet occurring in Norway, containing, according to Bergemann, sometimes as much as 6·66 per cent. of yttria.

yttrium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: YO. Yttria. A soft white powder, obtained by igniting the oxalate. When boiled in hydrochloric, nitric, or sulphuric acids, it dissolves slowly but completely, forming colourless salts, and, when ignited, it glows with a pure white light.

yttrium-phosphate, *s.* [XENOTIME.]

ўt-trŏ-, *pref.* [YTTRIUM.] Containing or resembling yttrium (q.v.).

ўt-trŏ-kăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Min.: The same as YTTROCERITE (q.v.).

ўt trŏ-çĕr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-* and Eng. *cerite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring, associated with albite and topaz, at various places near Fahlun, Sweden; lately found at a few localities in the United States. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 3·447; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, violet-blue shading to white. Compos.: variable, consisting of the fluorides of calcium, cerium, and yttrium.

ўt-trŏ-cŏ lŭm'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *columbite*.]

Min.: The same as YTTROTANTALITE (q.v.).

ўt-trŏ-gŭm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *gummite*.]

Min.: A mineral found associated with cleveite (of which it is probably a decomposition product), near Arendal, Norway. Hardness, 5·0; lustre, brilliant; colour, black to yellow; translucent; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: a hydrated oxide of yttrium and uranium.

ўt-trŏ-il'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *ilmenite*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of yttrotantalite in which Hermann supposed he had found a new element, his ilmenium.

2. The same as SAMARSKITE (q.v.).

ÿt-trō-tăn′-ta-līte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *tantalite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring, in crystals and massive, in felspar and quartz, at Ytterby and Fahlun, Sweden. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 5·4 to 5·9; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, black, brown, shades of yellow; opaque to subtranslucent; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: a tantalate of yttria and lime, with sometimes iron and protoxide of uranium, a mean of several analyses yielding: tantalic acid, 62·5; yttria, 22·6; lime, 5·2; protoxide of iron, 3·4; protoxide of uranium, 6·3 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $10(YO,FeO,CaO,UO)3TaO_5$.

ÿt-trō-tī′-tan-īte, *s.* [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *titanite.*]

Min.: The same as KEILHAUITE (q.v.).

yû, *s.* [See def.] The Chinese name for nephrite or jade (q.v.).

yŭc′-ca, *s.* [The Peruvian name of one species of the genus.]

Bot.: Adam's Needle; a liliaceous genus doubtfully placed under Tulipeæ. Evergreen shrubs, their stem tending to arborescence, crowned by a circle of linear, lanceolate, rigid leaves, from the centre of which rises a large panicle of snow-white, whitish-green, or cream-coloured flowers. Perianth bell-shaped, its segments without nectaries; stamens clavate, style wanting, fruit capsular, hexagonal, with three cells and numerous flat seeds. From the hotter parts of America. *Yucca gloriosa*, Common Adam's Needle, has an upright stem, a panicle of flowers three feet long, and a total height in America of ten or twelve feet, though the cultivated plant is usually very much smaller. It is a native of the United States from Virginia to Mexico and Texas. Its fruit is purgative; its stem yields starch and also a fibre well adapted for paper-making. *Y. angustifolia* and *Y. filamentosa* have also fibres which may be similarly used. The last-named species, called the Silk grass, has panicles of pendulous cream-colored flowers. *Y. filifera* or *vaccata*, the Spanish Bayonet, or Mexican Banana, bears an edible fruit.

YUCCA GLORIOSA AND FLOWER.

yŭck, *v.i.* [Dut. *jeuken, joken;* Low Ger. *jöken;* Ger. *jucken* = to itch.] To itch. (*Prov.*)

yŭck, *s.* [YUCK, *v.*] The itch, or scabies. (*Prov.*)

yû′-ĕn, *s.* [WOOYEN.]

yŭfts, *s.* [Russ. *yuft.*] A kind of Russian leather, which, when well prepared, is of a good red colour, soft and pinguid on the surface and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable, peculiar odour. (*Simmonds.*)

yû′-ga, yoô′-ga, *s.* [Sansc. *yûga*, from *yuj* = to join.]

Hindoo Chron.: One of the periods into which the past history of the globe may be divided. There are four yugas: the Satya Yuga, containing 1,728,000 years; the Treta Yuga, 1,296,000; the Dwapara Yuga, 864,000 years; and the Kali Yuga, now in progress, began about B.C. 3094, and which will extend to 432,000 years. Horace Hayman Wilson points out that these numbers originate in the descending arithmetical progressions of 4, 3, 2, 1, according to the notions of diminishing virtue in the several ages applied to a cycle of 12,000 divine years, each equal to 360 years of mortals; and 12,000 × 360 is = 4,320,000, the periods of the four yugas added together. (*Mill: Hist. of Brit. India* (ed. 4th), i. 155–157).

yû′-lan, *s.* [Chinese (?).]

Bot.: Magnolia conspicua (= *M. Yulan*), a tree, a native of China, where it is forty or fifty feet high, though in England but twenty or twenty-five. It has large, brilliant snow-white flowers, shining forth from gray and naked branches early in spring before the leaves appear.

yūle, * **yole,** *s.* [A.S. *iula, geóla; geol, gehhol, gehhel;* cogn. with Icel. *jól;* Dan. *juul;* Sw. *jul.* A word of doubtful origin. Skeat prefers the solution given by Fick, viz., that *yule* = noise or outcry, and especially the loud sound of revelry and rejoicing; cf. Mid. Eng. *goulen, gollen* = to lament loudly; Eng. *yaul* (v.); A.S. *gýlan* = to make merry, to keep festival; Icel. *ýla* = to howl, make a noise; Ger. *jolen, johlen, jodeln* = to sing in a high-pitched voice. From this word comes (through the French) *jolly* (q.v.).] The old English, and still, to some extent, the Scotch and Northern name for Christmas, or the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord.

"Sitting at their banket on the twelft day in Christmas, otherwise called *yule.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* an. 1219).

yule-block, *s.* A yule-log (q.v.).

yule-log, *s.* A large log of wood, often a tree-root, forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.

yule-tide, *s.* The season or time of Christmas; Christmas.

† **ÿ-ŭn′-gĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *yunx*, genit. *yung(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Picarian Birds, with one genus, Iunx or Yunx (q.v.).

ÿ-ŭnx′, ĭ-ŭnx′, *s.* [Lat. *iynx, iunx*, from Gr. *ἰυγξ* (*iungx*) = the wryneck (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Picidæ (sometimes raised to the rank of a family, Yungidæ), with five species, characteristic of the Palæarctic region, but extending into North and East Africa, over the greater part of India (but not to Ceylon), and just reaching the lower ranges of the Himalayas. There is also one species isolated in South Africa. Beak shorter than head, hard, straight, nearly conical, sharp at tip; nostrils basal, linear, closed by a membrane; tongue protrusile, with smooth, horny tip; wings moderate, tail somewhat rounded; tarsi strong, slightly feathered in front above; two toes before and two behind; claws much hooked, grooved, and very sharp. The name of the genus should properly be Iunx, but the misspelling of Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12th, i. 172) has been followed by the majority of authors, though now there is a tendency to revert to the correct spelling.

yû′-pŏn, *s.* [YAPON.]

yûrt, *s.* [Native name.] The name given to houses or tents, whether permanent or movable, used by the natives of Northern Asia or Siberia.

yŭx, *s.* [YEX, YOXE.] A hiccough or hiccup.

yŭx, *v.i.* [YUX, *s.*] To hiccough or hiccup.

* **y-ve,** *s.* [IVY.]

* **y-vel,** *s.* & *adv.* [EVIL.]

* **y-voire,** *s.* [IVORY.]

* **ÿ-wĭs′,** *adv.* [A.S. *gewiss, gewis* = certain, sure; cogn. with Dut. *gewis;* Ger. *gewiss* = certainly.] [WIS.] Certainly, verily, truly.

* **y-wrake,** * **y-wroke,** *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [WREAK, *v.*]

* **y-wrie,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *wréon.*] [WRIE.] Covered.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a vocal or sonant *s*, having exactly the same sound as *s* in *please, ease, wise*, &c. The words in modern English which begin with *z* are all derived from other languages, principally from Greek. It was not known in the oldest English. When not initial, it frequently represents an older *s*, as *dizzy* = A.S. *dysig, freeze* = A.S. *freosan*, &c. It also stands for a French *c* or *s*, as in *hazard, lizard, buzzard, seize. Z* has intruded into *citizen* = Fr. *citoyen;* and it has changed into *g* in *ginger* = Lat. *zingiberi.* As a final it occurs in some onomatopoetic words, as in *buzz, whizz*, &c. In some southern dialects, as Kentish and Somerset, it is commonly used for *s.* In German it is very common, being a double consonant with the sound of *ts;* and similarly in Greek it was also a double consonant, representing the sounds *ds* or *sd.* In Britain it is called *zed;* in America, *zed*, or *zee.*

* **za,** *s.* [From the sound.]

Music: The seventh harmonic, as heard in the horn or Æolian string. It corresponds to B flat.

zā′-ba-ĭsm, zā′-bĭsm, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

zā′-bĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [SABIAN.]

zā′-brŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ζαβρός* (*zabros*) = voracious. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ, sub-family Pterostichinæ. *Zabrus gibbus* is a broadly oblong beetle of dark-bronze hue, found occasionally in England, but abundant in parts of the continent.

zā-bu-cā′-jo, *s.* [Native name.]

zabucajo-nuts, *s. pl.*

Bot., &c. (*Pl.*): The fruit of *Lecythis Zabucajo*, a South American plant. The nuts, two inches long and one broad, enclosed in urn-like fruits, are imported into England and eaten. [SAPUCAJA.]

Zăc′-chē-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A local name for the Gnostics, mentioned by Epiphanius, but without adding where they were so called. Probably from some leader named Zaccheus.

za-çĭn′-tha, za-çÿn′-tha, *s.* [Lat. *Zacinthus* = Zante, the island in which the genus was first found.]

Bot.: A genus of Lactuceæ, with only one known species, *Zacintha verrucosa*, an annual, with divided leaves; an involucre, becoming fleshy; the inner scales folded, the outer membranous; pappus hairy; achenes flattened, wingless. The plant is used in the Mediterranean countries as a phagædenic.

zădd, *s.* [An Abyssinian name of the tree described.]

Bot.: Juniperus procera, one of the largest trees in Abyssinia, producing a hard and durable wood much employed in that country for building purposes.

zăf′-fre (re as ĕr), zăf′-far, zăf′-fĭr, zaph′-a-ra, *s.* [The word is probably of Arabic origin; Fr. & Sp. *zafre;* Ger. *zaffir.*]

Chem.: An impure basic arsenate of cobalt, prepared by roasting speiss-cobalt. It is employed in painting on glass and porcelain, for which purpose it must be free from iron. [COBALT.]

za′-ĭm, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish chief or leader.

za′-ĭ-mĕt, *s.* [Turk.] An estate; a district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

za′-la, *s.* [BORAX.]

za-lăc′-ca, *s.* [Latinised from its Javanese name *salzak.*]

Bot.: A genus of Pinnated Calameæ. Stemless palms with spines on the sheathing petioles; diœcious flowers, with many spathes; the males in pairs, and the female solitary, both surrounded by bracts; fruit armed with overlapping scales, with two or three seeds encased in a fleshy covering. Species, six or seven, natives of Burmah, Assam, Malacca, &c., where they grow in moist places in dense masses, constituting nearly impenetrable thickets. The pulpy covering of the seeds is eaten by the Burmese, and the plant, in consequence, is sometimes cultivated.

† **zăl′-ō-phŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *ζα-* (*za-*), intensive, and *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Zool.: A genus of Otariidæ, with two species, from the North Pacific and the shores of Australia and New Zealand. Separated from Otaria (q.v.) by some authors on account of the great skull-crest.

za-măng', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Pithecolobium Saman*, an immense tree, with a top some hundred feet in circumference, growing in Venezuela.

zăm'-bō, *s.* [Sp. = bandy-legged . . . a zambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. Also written Sambo.

Zăm-bō'-nī, *s.* [Giuseppe Zamboni, an Italian physician and medical author (1776–1846), who, in conjunction with De Luc, invented the pile which bears the name of the former.] (See compound.)

Zamboni's pile, *s.*

Elect.: A dry voltaic pile or battery invented by Zamboni. Paper silvered on one side is damped and coated on the other with manganese dioxide: half a dozen of these sheets being superposed to save time, discs are punched out, and 1,000 to 2,000 single sheets are compressed in a glass tube with metal caps and knobs at the ends. Such a pile retains its activity for years, and will charge a Leyden jar, though it will not give shocks or sparks.

zā'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = a pine cone, which, when suffered to decay upon the tree, injured the succeeding crop (*Pliny*), hence applied by Linnæus to this genus, in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification; Gr. *ζημία* (*zēmia*) = loss, damage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. Trees of moderate size, with trunk, the woody tissue of which has its tubes marked by circular discs. The stem is terminated above by a single bud, which ultimately opens into a circle of leaves, usually thick, and pinnatifid with spiny margins. The vernation is gyrate. The flowers, which are dicœcious, are in tesselated catkins; the males having abrupt scales, with the oval anthers sessile beneath them; the females with peltate scales, each with two seeds. The fruit is drupaceous. In aspect the species partly resemble palms, and partly tree-ferns; in affinity they are nearer the latter than the former, but rise considerably above them in organization. Natives of tropical America, tropical Asia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. *Zamia caffra* is the Bread-tree Zamia. It is six or seven feet high, and is a native of south-eastern Africa, where the Caffres and the Hottentots make cakes of the pith after it has putrefied. *Z. spiralis* has many smooth leaflets, with a few spines at the tip. It grows in Australia, where the natives eat the fruit. The stems of *Z. tenuis* and *Z. furfuracea*, and the seeds of *Z. pumila*, in the West Indies, yield arrowroot.

zăm-ĭn-dar', *s.* [Zemindar.]

zā-mĭ-ŏs'-trō-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. *zamia* (q.v.), and Gr. *στρόβος* (*strobos*) = a top.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. One species occurs in the British Jurassic rocks, one in the Wealden, and there are two from the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge.*)

† **zā'-mīte**, *s.* [Zamites.]

Palæobot.: Any individual of the genus Zamites.

za-mī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *zamia* (q.v.); suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ, akin to the recent Zamia. In Britain, from the Rhætic to the Lower Jurassic. (*Etheridge.*) A species also exists in the Miocene flora of the Arctic regions.

za-môuse', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Bos brachycerus*, from the tropical parts of Western Africa, known at Sierra Leone as the Bush Cow. Colour pale chestnut, hair thin and nearly erect; forehead flatter than in other buffaloes; horns short, sharp, wide apart at base, extending outward and upward, then suddenly incurving; ears very large, with three rows of long hairs springing from the inside, and a tuft of long hairs at the tip; dewlap entirely absent.

zampogna (as **dzam-pō'-nya**), *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. The Italian bagpipes.

2. A rough-toned reed instrument shaped like a flageolet.

* **zăm'-tīte**, *s.* [See def.]

Min.: A misprint for Zaratite (q.v.).

zăn'-clŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ζάγκλη* (*zangklē*) = a reaping-hook.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Carangidæ, from the Pacific Ocean. Body much compressed and elevated; one dorsal, with seven spines, the third of which is greatly elongated; no teeth on palate; scales minute, velvety. There is but one species, *Zanclus cornutus*, easily recognized by its long snout and by the broad bands crossing the yellow ground-colour. It is about eight inches long, and undergoes various changes in its development.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

zand, *s.* [Zend.]

zănd'-mōle, *s.* [Dut.] [Sand-mole.]

zăn-nĭ-chĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian apothecary and botanist (1662–1729).]

Bot.: Horned Pond-weed, a genus of Naiadaceæ. Water-plants with submerged, linear leaves and minute flowers, generally monœcious. Barren flowers, with the perianth wanting, and a solitary stamen with a two- to four-celled anther. Fertile flowers with a perianth of one leaf, four or more stamens, an elongated, undivided style, a peltate stigma, and nearly sessile achenes. Known species, one or more, from temperate and tropical climes. If only one species exists it is *Zannichellia palustris*, the Common Horned Pondweed, which floats in ditches and stagnant waters.

za-nō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after James Zanoni, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Bologna, and author of a work on plants published in 1673. He died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Nhandirobeæ. Climbing plants with cordate leaves, their axils bearing tendrils with clusters of dicœcious flowers. The males have a three-lobed calyx, a rotate corolla with the limb five parted, and five stamens with one-celled anthers. Female with three styles, and a three-celled ovary developing into a fleshy fruit. The leaves of *Zanonia indica*, beaten up with milk and butter, are applied as a liniment in antispasmodic affections. They are also used in baths in nervous diseases.

zăn'-tĕ, *s.* [See def.] A golden-yellow species of sumach from the island of Zante, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing. Called also Young Fustic, and Fustet.

zante-wood, *s.*

(1) *Rhus Cotinus.* [Rhus, Fustic (2).]

(2) *Chloroxylon Swietenia.* [Chloroxylon.]

zăn-thŏx'-ȳ-lŭm, *s.* [See def.]

† *Bot.:* Another spelling of Xanthoxylon (q.v.).

Zăn'-tĭ-ōte, Zăn'-tĭ-ŏt, *s.* [See def.] A native of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

zā'-nȳ, *s.* [O. Ital. *Zane* = John . . . a gull, a noddy, a clown, a fool or simple fellow in a play; Ital. *Zanni* = *Giovanni* = John. [John, (1).] A subordinate buffoon, whose office was to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown; hence, a buffoon in general, a merry-andrew.

"Approbation which those very people give, equally with me, to the *zany* of a mountebank."—*Dryden: Evening's Love.* (Pref.)

* **zā'-nȳ**, *v.t.* [Zany, *s.*] To play the zany; to mimic.

"All excellence
In other madams do but *zany* hers."
Beaum. & Fl.: Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

* **zā'-nȳ-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *zany*, s.; *-ism.*] The state, character, or practices of a zany; buffoonery.

"The caricature of his filth and *zanyism* proves how fully he both knew and felt the danger."—*S. T. Coleridge: A Course of Lectures*, ix.

Zăn-zā'-lĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [For etym. & def. see extract.] [Jacobite, A. 2. (1).]

"Baradæus was also surnamed Zanzalus, and hence the Jacobites have been sometimes called *Zanzalians.*"—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 234.

zăph'-a-ra, *s.* [Zaffre.]

zăph-rĕn-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zaphrentis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple and free, conical, discoidal or cylindrical; tabulæ complete; dissepiments few; septa rendered irregular by the presence of a septal fossula.

za-phrĕn'-tĭs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Zaphrentinæ (q.v.). Corallum turbinate; tabulæ quite across the visceral chamber; a well-marked fossula present; septa extending to near the centre of the coral. One species in the Upper Silurian, and eight in the Carboniferous Limestone series. (*Etheridge.*)

za-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zapus*, genit. *zapod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: According to Coues a family of Mouse-like Rodents, consisting of the genus Zapus, with a single species, *Zapus hudsonius.* [Jaculus, Meriones.]

zăp-ō-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zapus*, genit. *zapod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dipodidæ, of the same extent as Zapodidæ (q.v.), another subfamily, Dipodinæ, containing the true Jerboas.

zăp-ō-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Sapotilla.]

zăp'-tĭ-ĕh, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish policeman.

"Of all the Turkish officials the worst are the *Zaptiehs*, or policemen, who oppress with the most perfect impartiality both Turks and Bulgarians."—*Times*, Nov. 1, 1887.

zăp'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ζα-* (*za-*), intensive, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Zapodidæ (q.v.). [Jaculus, Meriones.]

Zar-a-thŭs'-trĭc, Zar-a-thŭs'-trĭ-an, *a.* [For etym. see def. and extract.] Of or belonging to Zarathustra, more often corrupted into Zoroaster. [Zoroastrian.]

"It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustric* dogmas are pure old Ayran myths in a new shape . . . but it was doubtless a reformer, or, if Zarathustra was no historical person, a body of reformers who called the *Zarathustric* religion into existence."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 361.

Zar-a-thŭs'-trĭşm, *s.* [Zarathustric.]

Compar. Relig.: Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

"Through the great Aryan religious systems, Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, Buddhism, and onward into the range of Islam and of Christianity, subterranean hells of purgatory or punishment make doleful contrasts to heavens of light and glory."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 68.

za'-ra-tīte, *s.* [After Señor Zarate, of Spain; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as an encrustation on magnetite and chromite. Hardness, 3 to 3·25; sp. gr. 2·57 to 2·693; lustre vitreous; colour, emerald green; transparent to translucent. Compos.: carbonic acid, 11·7; oxide of nickel, 59·4; water, 28·9 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $NiOCO_2 + 2NiOHO + 4HO$.

za-reē'-ba, *s.* [Zeriba.]

Zâu'-răc, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, between the second and third magnitude. Called also γ Eridani.

zâwn, *s.* [Cf. *Yane.*]

Mining: A cavern.

zăx, *s.* [A.S. *seax*; Icel. *sax* = a knife or short sword; O. H. Ger. *saks.*] A slater's hatchet, with a sharp point on the pole, for perforating the slate to receive the pin. The zax is about sixteen inches long and two in width; it is somewhat bent at one end, and the spur is three inches long.

za'-yăt, *s.* [Native name.] In Burmah a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travellers, loungers, and worshippers, found in every Burmese village, and attached to many pagodas. (*H. Yule.*)

z' crănk, *s.* [From its zigzag form.]

Mach.: A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines. (*Simmonds.*)

zē'-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ζέα* (*zea*), *ζειά* (*zeia*) = spelt or some other common cereal. The name occurs in Homer.]

Bot.: Maize; a genus of Phalareæ. Flowers monœcious; males in terminal racemes, having two-flowered spikelets, and nearly equal sharp-pointed glumes; pales two, fleshy; females axillary in the sheaths of the leaves. Species five: *Zea mays* is the maize (q.v.); *Z. Curagua*,

the Chili maize or Valparaiso corn, which is smaller than the last. Besides the use of the maize as food, it yields a fibre capable of being spun into flax, made into yarn, and used as material for paper-making.

zē-ăg'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ζέω* (*zeō*) = to cook, to boil; *ἄγονος* (*agonos*) = unfruitful, barren, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of zircon (q.v.), found in pale bluish octahedral crystals in the ejected ryacolite bombs of the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

2. The same as GISMONDITE (q.v.).

zēal, * **zeale,** * **zele,** *s.* [Fr. *zèle*, from Lat. *zelum*, accus. of *zelus* = zeal, from Gr. *ζῆλος* (*zēlos*) = zeal, ardour, fervour, lit. = heat, from the same root as *ζέω* (*zeō*) = to boil, and Eng. *yeast.*] [JEALOUS.]

1. Passionate ardour for any person or cause; intense and eager pursuit or endeavour; an eagerness of desire to attain or accomplish some object, which may be manifested either in favour of or in opposition to any person or thing, and in a good or bad cause; earnestness, enthusiasm, ardour, fervency.

"*Zeal* is the pious madness of the mind."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, I. 1.

* 2. A zealot. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **zēal,** *v.i.* [ZEAL, *s.*] To be zealous; to entertain zeal.

"Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters."—*Bacon: On the Con. of the Church of England.*

* **zēal'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-ant.*] A zealot.

"To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

* **zēaled,** *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-ed.*] Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal.

"You might have done, but for that *zealed* religion
You women bear to swooning."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

* **zēal'-fūl,** * **zēal'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-full.*] Full of zeal; zealous, enthusiastic.

"In *zealfull* knowledge of the Truth divine."
Sylvester: The Decay, 482.

* **zēal'-lĕss,** * **zeale-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-less.*] Destitute of zeal; wanting in zeal.

"We are not patient, but *zealelesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Mephibosheth & Zibra.*

zĕal'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr. *zélote* = jealous, zealous, from Lat. *zelotes.*] [ZEAL, *s.*]

1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan. It is generally applied in dispraise or used of one whose zeal or ardour is intemperate or censurable; a fanatic.

"He was in truth not a man to be popular with the vindictive *zealots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One of a fanatical Jewish sect which struggled desperately against the Romans from about A.D. 6 till the fall of Jerusalem.

zĕa-lŏt'-ĭc-al, * **zĕ-lŏt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *zealot*; *-ical.*] Ardently zealous.

"Dr. Marshall, dean of Christ Church, a most furious and *zelotical* man."—*Strype: Life of Cranmer*, ch. xix.

* **zĕal'-ŏt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *zealot*; *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a zealot.

* **zĕal'-ŏt-ĭst,** * **zĕl'-ŏt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *zealot*; *-ist.*] A zealot.

"I could wish these sciolous *zelotists* had more judgment joined with their zeal."—*Howell: Letters.*

* **zĕal'-ŏt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *zealot*; *-ry.*] The conduct or behaviour of a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

"Inquisitional cruelty and party *zealotry*."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

zĕal'-oŭs, * **zel-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-ous.*] [JEALOUS.]

1. Inspired with zeal; ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

"I love to see a man *zealous* in a good matter."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 185.

* 2. Sometimes, though rarely, used in a bad sense.

"The *zealous* and facetious Presbyter, Novatus."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 100.

* 3. Full of religious or pious zeal; pious; religious. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.)

4. Characterized by zeal, ardour, or enthusiasm; ardent.

"She was empassiond at that pittious act,
With *zealous* envy of Greekes cruell fact."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 38.

zĕal'-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *zealous*; *-ly.*]

1. In a zealous manner; with zeal, ardour, or enthusiasm.

"The Indians all offered very *zealously* to assist us against him."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

* 2. Religiously; with religious or pious zeal. (*Milton.*)

zĕal'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *zealous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being zealous; zeal, ardour, enthusiasm, fervour.

"The *zealousness* of our endeavours, and the applause that others entertain them with."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 296.

zē-bĕc, zē-bĕck, *s.* [XEBEC.]

zē'-brą, *s.* [The native name; according to Littré the word was originally Ethiopian.]

Zoology:

1. A popular name for any of the striped forms of the genus Equus; thus embracing the Quagga (q.v.), the True Zebra, and Burchell's Zebra. [2.] In all three the external characters are those of the Ass rather than of the Horse; the legs are without warts, the tail is furnished with long hairs only towards the extremity, the neck is full and arched, and the mane stiff and erect. All the species of this division are rapidly vanishing before advancing civilization, and in all probability will become extinct before very many years.

"This family [Equidæ] comprises the Horses, Asses, and *Zebras*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 668.

2. *Equus zebra*, from the mountainous regions of South Africa. It stands about four feet and a half at the shoulder; ground tint white, with black stripes, vertical on body and horizontal on legs; limbs slender, head light, ears long and open. The zebra lives in small herds in secluded spots; its sense of hearing, sight, and smell is extremely acute, and on the least alarm the whole herd scampers off. When compelled to defend themselves zebras form a compact body with their heads in the centre and their heels outwards, and have been known to beat off the leopard with their kicks. The zebra has been domesticated, but its vicious temper renders it of little value as a beast of burden. Burchell's Zebra (*Equus burchellii*) differs little from the True Zebra, except in the fact that the ground tint is yellow.

"He who attributes the white and dark vertical stripes on the flanks of various antelopes to this process [sexual selection], will probably extend the same view to the Royal Tiger and the beautiful *zebra*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xviii.

zebra-opossum, *s.* [ZEBRA-WOLF.]

zebra-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Calathea zebrina. So named because the leaves have alternately dark and green stripes.

zebra-poison, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia arborea, a South African tree.

zebra-shark, *s.* [TIGER-SHARK.]

zebra-wolf, † **zebra-opossum,** *s.*

Zool.: A popular name given by the early colonists of Van Diemen's Land to *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from the stripes on its body and its general dog-like appearance. [THYLACINUS.]

zebra-wood, *s.*

Botany & Commerce:

1. A kind of wood, imported from South America, and used by cabinet makers, produced by *Omphalobium Lamberti*, a large tree belonging to the natural order Connaraceæ, and growing in Guiana. Its colours consist of brown on a white ground, clouded with black, and each strongly contrasted, thus somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra. Called also Pigeon-wood.

2. The wood of *Eugenia fragrans*, variety *cuneata*. It is a shrub about eight feet high, growing in Jamaica.

3. The wood of *Guettarda speciosa*, a tree twenty-five feet high, with scarlet coloured flowers, growing in the East Indies.

zē'-brīne, *a.* [Eng. *zebr(a)*; suff. *-ine.*] Of or belonging to the striped division of the genus Equus (q.v.).

"Many of them [the stripes] as they diverged from the spine became a little branched, exactly in the same manner as in some *zebrine* species."—*Darwin: Variation of Anim. & Plants*, i. 58.

zē'-bū, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any breed or individual of *Bos indicus* (which by some authorities is considered a variety of *Bos taurus*, the Common Ox). The Zebus attain their greatest development in India, but range eastwards to Japan and westward to the River Niger. They vary greatly in size, some being larger than European cattle, while others are no bigger than a month-old calf. The horns differ in form; the dewlap is more or less developed; one hump is always present over the withers, sometimes there are two; colour varying from light ashy-gray to pure white. At present they exist only in a domesticated condition, and must have been early reduced to subjection by man, since all the sculptures of cattle at Elephanta, which are of high antiquity, represent the humped form. In many parts of India zebus are used as beasts of draught and burden, and occasionally for riding. In disposition they are gentle and docile, and are venerated by the Hindoos, who consider it a sin to slaughter them, though they do not object to work them. White zebu bulls, which are held particularly sacred by the Hindoos, are branded with the image of Siva, relieved from all labour, and allowed to wander at will, levying contributions on the stalls in the bazaars without let or hindrance. Their flesh is inferior to that of the Common Ox, except the hump, which is esteemed a delicacy.

zebu-cattle, *s.*

Zool.: The humped cattle of the eastern hemisphere.

"In many domesticated quadrupeds, certain characters, apparently not derived through reversion from any wild parent-form, are confined to the males or are more developed in them than the females—for instance, the hump on the male *zebu-cattle* of India."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xviii.

Zĕch-ą-rī'-ąh, Zăch-ą-rī'-ąs, *s.* [Heb. זְכַרְיָה (*Zekhariyah*) = Zechariah (whom Jehovah remembers); זָכַר (*Zakhar*) = to remember, and יָהּ (*Yah*) = Jehovah: Sept. Ζαχαρίας (*Zacharias*); Vulgate, *Zacharius.*]

1. *Script. Biog.:* The name of many ancient Hebrews, including two prophets [2], various priests, and Levites (1 Chron. ix. 21; xv. 24, xxvi. 14; Neh. xii. 35, 41), &c.

2. *Old Testament Canon:* The eleventh in order of the twelve minor prophetic books. The name prefixed to it is that of "Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet" ("the prophet" means Zechariah, not Iddo), Zechariah i. 1. In Ezra v. 1, vi. 14, he is called the son of Iddo, but son is sometimes used vaguely for lineal male descendant, and may easily signify grandson (cf. Gen. xi. 24-32; xxviii. 5; xxix. 15). When Cyrus permitted the Jews to return from Babylon he also accorded them permission to rebuild the temple (Ezra i. 3; vi. 3-5), and the foundations of the edifice were at once laid (Ezra iii. 10-13). The jealousy of the neighbouring tribes led to the stoppage of the work (Ezra iv. 1-24). At length, however, in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, permission was obtained to resume it (Ezra iv. 24, vi. 1-12), and building was recommenced with the patronage and active aid of Zerubbabel, the civil governor of Judæa, Joshua the High Priest, &c. Enthusiasm for the work was excited among the previously apathetic people by the prophets Haggai and Zechariah (Ezra v. 1-2). The former seems to have been the senior in point of years, and commenced his addresses and predictions in the sixth month of the second year of Darius, while Zechariah did so in the eighth month. The book of Zechariah, in its present form, is naturally divided into three portions—chaps. i.-viii., chaps. ix.-xi., and chaps. xii. xiv. The first is universally admitted to be the work of Zechariah. The natural sections of it are (1) chap. i. 1-6, dated the second year of Darius's reign and the eighth month; (2) i. 7-vi. 15, dated the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month of the same year; and vii. 1-viii. 23, dated the fourth day of the ninth month of Darius's fourth regnal year. In the first the prophet counsels a return to Jehovah; in the second, which has in it various symbolic visions, he encourages the build

ing of the temple, and, in answer to a query whether the fasts begun at Babylon should be continued, he directs that they should be transformed into joyous festivals. The style of chapters ix.–xi. differs from that of the first eight; and that of xii.–xiv. to a certain extent from both. In x. 6, the house of Judah requires to be strengthened, as if its government still continued; that of Joseph (the ten tribes) to be saved, as if it were gone; and in verse 11 is the prediction "the pride of Assyria shall be brought down," as if it stood when the words were penned; whereas by the time of Darius Hystaspes it had for ever passed away. Some, therefore, assign these chapters to an earlier Zechariah, a contemporary of Isaiah (B.C. about 736). But if the Hebrew Javan in ix. 13 is correctly translated Greece, this would suggest a date late enough to be consistent with the best-known Zechariah's authorship, if not more recent still. Chaps. xii.—xiv. have been referred to some prophetic contemporary of Jeremiah, B.C. 607 or 606. The date of chaps. i.–viii. is admitted to be B.C. 520-518. Matt. xxvii. 9–10, nominally quoting Jeremiah, seems to refer to Zech. xi. 12–13, and unless Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, of whose death we know nothing, was martyred precisely in the same way as Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada (2 Chron. xxiv. 20, 21), the reference in Matt. xxiii. 35 would seem to be to the latter. Of these difficulties various solutions have been given. Zech. xiii. 7 is quoted by Our Lord as Messianic (Matt. xxvi. 31, Mark xiv. 27). In Matt. xxi. 5, Zech. ix. 9 is regarded as predictive of the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

zĕch'-ĭn, *s.* [Ital. *zecchino;* Fr. *sequin.*] A Venetian gold coin, more commonly written sequin (q.v.).

zĕch'-steĭn, *s.* [Ger. = mine-stone: *zeche* = a reckoning, a score, a mine, and *stein* = stone.]

Geol.: A German sub-division of the Permian, constituting the upper of the two groups, which have sometimes led to that formation being called Dyas (q.v.). It corresponds to the Middle Permian or Magnesian Limestone of Britain. It is wanting in France. Murchison considered it a centre of Permian life.

zĕd, zeē, *s.* [Z] The name of the letter *z;* provincially called also *Izzard.*

"Thou whoreson *zed!* thou unnecessary letter!"—*Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 2.

zĕd'-ō-ą-rў, *s.* [From Arab *zedwâr;* Fr. *zédoaire;* Prov. *zeduari;* Port. *zeduaria;* Ital. *zettovario.*]

Bot. & Pharm.: The roots of *Curcuma Zedoaria* and *C. Zerumbet,* employed in medicine, and the plants themselves. [CURCUMA.]

zeē'-kōe, *s.* [Dut. = sea (or lake) cow.] The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to the hippopotamus.

* **zē'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ze(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A lapsed family of Acanthopterygian Fishes.

zeĭ'-lan-īte, zeў'-lan-īte, *s.* [O. Ger. *Zeilan, Zeylan* = Ceylon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CEYLONITE (q.v.).

zē'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ze(a); -in.*]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from maize flour.

zĕl, zĕll, *s.* [Pers.]

Music: An eastern instrument of music of the cymbal kind.

"Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
Of trumpet and the clash of *zell.*"
Moore: The Fire Worshippers.

zĕl-kō'-na, *s.* [Native name?] (See etym. and compound.)

zelkona-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Planera Richardi, a North American tree, seventy or eighty feet high, the diameter of the trunk four feet. Leaves like those of the elm, flowers small greenish yellow, smelling like elder flowers; fruit small, with two seeds.

* **zĕl'-ŏt-ĭst,** *s.* [ZEALOTIST.]

* **zĕl'-oŭ-sĭe,** *s.* [Gr. ζελόω (*zeloō*) = to emulate, to be jealous of.] Jealousy.

"The *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias."
—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 200.

zĕm-ĭn-dar', *s.* [Pers. *zemindár* = a landholder, from *zemín* = land, and *dár* = holding, a holder.] In India, one of a class of officials created under the Mogul Government of India. They have been regarded, first as district governors, secondly as landed proprietors, and thirdly as farmers or collectors of the government revenue on land. Their functions appear to have been to a great extent arbitrary and variable, but founded on and arising out of the last-named office. On the transference of the authority of the Moguls to the East India Company, the zemindars were in general treated as the proprietors of land. The term is of Persian origin, and the office probably originated with the Muhammadan conquerors of India, who claimed the soil of the country, but, leaving the Indian village tenure intact, set these officers called zemindars over districts comprising each a certain number of villages, the headmen of which accounted to them for the revenues of the land, which they collected with a liberal profit to themselves. At present, in Bengal, the zemindars have all the rights of a British landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax, and also to a certain ill-defined tenant-right on the part of tenants who have long held possession of their farms.

"It was contemplated that these *zemindars* would take the place of the landed gentry of European countries, and become leaders in all kinds of agricultural reforms."—*Field,* Feb. 11, 1888.

zĕm'-ĭn-dar-ў, zĕm'-ĭn-dar-eĕ, zĕm'-ĭn-dar-rў, *a.* & *s.* [ZEMINDAR.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to, or under the jurisdiction of a zemindar; held by a zemindar.

"Under the *zemindarry* tenure, the land is perpetually assigned by the State, subject to the annual payment of a sum fixed for ever without change."—*Field,* Feb. 11, 1888.

B. *As subst.:* The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

"The possibility of an increase in the value of these *zemindarries,* due to causes of this nature."—*Field,* Feb. 11, 1888.

zĕ-nā'-ĭ-dą, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidæ with ten species, founded by Bonaparte. They are distinguished by their stout body, short wings, and long, well-developed legs, and range from Chili and La Plata to Columbia and the Antilles.

zĕ-na'-na, *s.* [Pers. *zenanah* = pertaining to women, from *zen* = a woman.] The name given to the portion of the house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India.

"Yet, curiously enough, the ladies to a very large extent avoid the harems, the *zenanas,* the gynæcea provided for them."—*Daily Telegraph,* Feb. 24, 1888.

zenana-mission, *s.* A mission founded in 1852 under the auspices of the Protestant missionary societies in India, with the object (1) of sending the gospel to the women of India by means of female missionaries; (2) of alleviating their sufferings in sickness, and ministering to their spiritual need, through the agency of duly qualified female medical missionaries; and (3) of promoting education, based on Holy Scripture, especially among women of the higher classes.

Zĕnd, *s.* [ZEND-AVESTA.]

1. *Philol.:* An ancient Iranian language in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is coeval and cognate with the Vedic Sanskrit. It embraces two dialects, called Bactrian, or Eastern Iranian, and the Western Iranian. The two Zend dialects consist of an earlier and a later, analogous to the Vedic and classic Sanskrit, or to the Homeric and classic Greek. The earlier dialect is called the Gâtha, from the Gâthas or sacred songs, which form the only remains of it; the later is that in which the Zend-Avesta, or sacred Zoroastrian writings are found. The present alphabet is comparatively modern, and is probably derived from the Syrian. There are twelve simple vowels, fourteen diphthongs, and twenty-nine consonants, represented by different characters. The roots are mostly monosyllabic, some consisting of only a single vowel, others of a vowel and consonant, or a vowel between two consonants. There are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural, with eight inflections in the first and last, and five in the middle number.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* A contracted name for the Zend-Avesta (q.v.).

Zend-Avesta, *s.* [Prob. = translation or commentary of text with paraphrase, from *avesta* = text, and *zend* = translation or commentary.]

Compar. Relig.: The sacred books of the Zoroastrians, Magians, Guebers, or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster himself, and reverenced as a bible or rule of faith and practice. They consist of several divisions: the Yazna, a sort of sacrificial ritual, consisting of hymns and prayers, contains the five gâthas in the older dialect; the Visparad is a collection of sacrificial prayers in later Zend. The Yashts are later collections of prayers, consisting of particular invocations of angels, &c., mixed with legends; the Vendidad contains the religious, civil, and criminal code of the Zoroastrians. The immortality of the soul, a future state of rewards and punishments, and the resurrection of the body are taught in the Zend religion.

zĕn'-dĭk, *s.* [Arab. = a infidel, an atheist.] A name given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such as are accused of magical heresy.

zē'-nĭck, zē'-nĭk, *s.* [Native name in parts of Africa.]

Zool.: Suricata zenick. [SURICATA.]

zĕn'-ĭth, * **sen-yth,** *s.* [O. Fr *cenith* (Fr. *zénith*), from Sp. *zenit, zenith,* from Arab. *samt* = a road, a way, a path, a trail, a quarter, whence *sumt-ar-ras* = the zenith, the vertical point of the heavens; *as-samt* = an azimuth.]

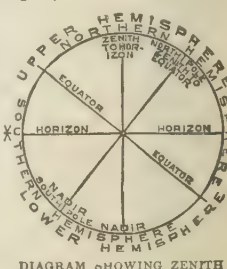


DIAGRAM SHOWING ZENITH AND NADIR.

1. *Ord. Lang. & Astron.:* The highest point in the heavens to a spectator at any given place, the point from which if the earth were absolutely spherical a perpendicular let fall would pass through its centre.

"The sunne passeth twise in the yeere through their *zenith* ouer their heads."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* iii. 781.

2. *Fig.:* The highest point of a person's fortune; the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to.

" By my prescience
I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

zenith-distance, *s.* The zenith-distance of a heavenly body is the arc intercepted between the body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector, *s.* An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope swinging upon pivots, and having attached to it an arc graduated into degrees and minutes. From the upper end of the telescope vertically hangs down a fine silver wire, terminated by a weight supported in water to keep it steady. It is used for the same purpose as the mural circle, viz., to ascertain the zenith distance of the several stars, but is more convenient from its greater portability. [MURAL-CIRCLE.]

zenith-telescope, *s.* The telescope of a zenith sector.

* **zĕn'-ĭth-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *zenith; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

"In order to obtain its *zenithal* distance."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy,* p. 84.

zē'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ζέω (*zeō*) = to boil, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *zeolith.*]

Min.: A name given to a group of minerals belonging to the hydrous silicates, characterized by much intumescence on the application of heat.

zē-ō-lĭth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *zeolit(e); i* connective, and *form.*] Having the form of zeolite.

zē-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zeolit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or resembling zeolite.

Zĕph-a-nī′-ah, *s.* [Heb. צְפַנְיָה (*Tsephaniyah*) = Zephaniah (whom Jehovah has hid): צָפַן (*tsaphan*) = to hide, and יָהּ (*Yah*) = Jehovah; Sept. Σοφονίας; Vulg. *Sophonias.*]

1. *Scrip. Biog.:* A prophet, son of Cushi, who again was the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hizkiah (the king?).

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The ninth in order of the twelve minor prophetic books. Zephaniah prophesied in the reign of Josiah, king of Judah. Josiah, who came to the throne in his eighth year (B.C. 641), tolerated idolatry till the twelfth year of his reign (641–630); next for six years more (630–624) he carried on a partially successful contest against it; then during the remainder of his life (624–610), he made the reformation more sweeping, re-establishing Mosaic institutions throughout the land. When the prophet wrote, the worship of Baal had not quite ceased, nor had other forms of idolatry (Zeph. i. 4–5). His predictions, therefore, seem to have been uttered during the second period, some time between 630 and 624. With this agrees the reference in ch. ii. 12–15 to the impending destruction of Nineveh, which took place in 625. Zephaniah was contemporary with Jeremiah. The first chapter of the book denounces coming judgment, described as the day of the Lord [DAY, C. 3.], on Jerusalem and the Jewish people. The second prophesies the destruction of Gaza, Askelon, and the Philistine cities generally, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the Assyrian capital Nineveh. The third censures the corruption of Jerusalem, which had affected princes, judges, priests, and prophets, and concludes with promises of future restoration and felicity. The chief characteristics of this book are the unity and harmony of the composition, the grace, energy, and dignity of its style, and the rapid and effective alternations of threats and promises. Its prophetical import is chiefly shown in the accurate predictions of the desolation which has fallen upon each of the nations denounced for their crimes; Ethiopia, which is menaced with a terrible invasion, being alone exempted from the doom of perpetual ruin. The general tone of the last portion is Messianic, but without any specific reference to the Person of our Lord. No serious controversy has ever taken place as to the authenticity of Zephaniah.

zĕ-phar′-ŏ-vĭch-īte, *s.* [After Prof. Zepharovich; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A crystalline to compact mineral found in sandstone at Trenic, Bohemia. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·37; colour, greenish, yellowish, or grayish-white. Compos.: essentially a hydrated phosphate of alumina, with the probable formula $Al_2O_3PO_5 + 6HO$.

zĕph′-yr, *zĕph′-yr-ŭs, * zĕph′-ĭr, *s.* [Fr. *zephyre* = the west wind, from Lat. *zephyrum*, accus. of *zephyrus* = the west wind, from Gr. ζέφυρος (*zephuros*), allied to ζόφος (*zophos*) = darkness, gloom, the dark or evening quarter, the west.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of all forms*): The west wind; hence, poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. By the poets Zephyrus was personified and represented as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

"Where sweet myrrhe-breathing *zephir* in the spring
Gentlie distills his nectar-dropping showers."
Drayton, Idea 53.

2. *Entom.* (*Of the form* zephyrus): A genus of Lycænidæ, having fore wings with eleven nervures, the subcostal one emitting two branches before the extremity of the discoidal cell, and a bifurcating one beyond. Species few, chiefly from Europe and Asia.

zĕr′-dă, *s.* [A South African word.]

Zool.: Sparmann's name for *Canis* or *Megalotis zerda*, believed to be identical with the Fennec (q.v.).

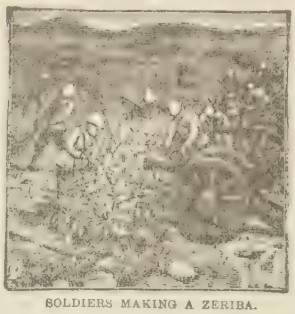
zĕ-rē′-nĕ, *s.* [Gr. ξηραίνω (*xĕrainō*) = to parch, to dry up.

Entom.: The typical genus of Zerenidæ.

zĕ-rēn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zeren(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Geometrina. Antennæ of the male thick, not pectinated; abdomen in the same sex long; wings broad, entire. Caterpillar short, thick, feeding exposed. Genera and species considerable in number.

zĕr-ĭ′-ba, za-reē′-ba, *s.* [Egypt. *zerebak* = a thorn hedge.] A word which came into use in the early part of 1884, during the



SOLDIERS MAKING A ZERIBA.

military operations in Egypt, to denote an enclosure the sides of which are formed of prickly brushwood, sheltered by which a force may camp comparatively safe from sudden surprise.

"When the square was broken the news spread to the *zeriba* that we were defeated."—*Graphic*, April 5, 1884, p. 323.

zĕ-rī′-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., formed from Gr. ξηραίνω (*xĕrainō*) = to parch, to dry up.]

Entom.: A genus of Lycænidæ. Red butterflies with brown borders and metallic spots on the under surface of the hind wings. Natives of Africa.

zĕr′-ō, *s.* [Fr. = a cipher in arithmetic, from Ital. *zero*, a contracted form of *zefiro* or *zifro*, parallel to *zifra* = a cipher, from Arab. *sifr* = a cipher (q.v.). *Zero* and *cipher* are doublets.]

1. In common language, zero means no thing; in arithmetic it is called naught, and means no number; in algebra, it stands for no quantity, or for a quantity less than any assignable quantity; a cipher; nothing, denoted by 0.

2. *Astron.:* The first point of Aries. [ARIES.] (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 119.]

3. *Therm.:* The point (0°) in the scale of a thermometer from which numbers with the + sign are counted upwards, and those with the — sign downwards. In Fahrenheit's thermometer zero is — 32°, *i.e.*, 32 degrees below the freezing point of water. In the Centigrade and Reaumur's scales zero is that freezing point itself.

¶ *Absolute zero:* The point at which any given body is supposed to contain no heat. It is — 273° C. Temperatures reckoned from it are called absolute temperatures. It is fixed from observation of the fact that a gas is increased $\frac{1}{273}$ part of its volume for every degree of the Centigrade thermometer.

zero-point, *s.* The point indicating the commencement of any scale or reckoning.

zero-potential, *s.* [POTENTIAL, B. 2.]

zĕst, *s.* [O. Fr. *zest* (Fr. *zeste*) = a piece of the skin of a citron or lemon, the English sense being due to the use of lemon or citron for flavouring, from Lat. *schistos*, *schistus* = divided, from Gr. σχιστός (*schistos*), from σχίζω (*schizō*) = to divide.]

*1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give a flavour to liquor, or the fine thin oil that squirts out of it when squeezed; also the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

2. Something which gives a relish or pleasant taste; something which serves to enhance enjoyment; hence, that quality which makes a thing enjoyable; a pleasant taste, a relish.

"Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest *zest* and relish to social intercourse."—*Cogan: Ethical Treat.*, Disc. i.

3. Relish or keenness of pleasure experienced; keen enjoyment; gusto.

"They joined and partook of the rude fare with the *zest* of fatigue and youth."—*Lytton.* (*Annandale.*)

* **zĕst,** *v.t.* [ZEST, *s.*]

1. To add a zest or relish to.

"When my wine's right, I never care it should be *zested*."—*Cibber: Careless Husband*, iii.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or lemon, from top to bottom in thin slices, or to squeeze, as peel, over the surface of anything.

zē′-tạ, *s.* [Lat. *zeta*, for *dicta* = a chamber, a dwelling, from Gr. διαῖτα (*diaita*) = a way of living, mode of life, a dwelling.] A little closet or chamber; applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church, where the sexton or porter resided, and kept the church documents. (*Britton.*)

* **zē-tē′-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ζητητικός (*zētētikos*), from ζητεω (*zēteō*) = to seek.]

A. *As adj.:* Proceeding by enquiry.

B. *As subst.:* A seeker; a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zē-tē′-tĭcs, *s.* [ZETETIC.] A name given to that part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities.

zē-tĭc′-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *zeta* = a drawing-room, a summer-house.] A small withdrawing-room.

zeūg′ īte, *s.* [Gr. ζευγίτης (*zeugitēs*) = yoked in pairs.]

Min.: An altered variety of Metabrushite (q.v.).

zeūg′-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ζεύγλη (*zeuglē*) = the strap or loop of the yoke through which the oxen's heads were put; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæontology:

1. The type-genus of Zeuglodontidæ (q.v.). The remains were formerly supposed to be reptilian, and were named Basilosaurus by Harlan. They were re-named by Owen (who demonstrated their Mammalian character), and the new name was chosen because the first section of a molar examined was taken from the base of the crown, where it was beginning to divide into the roots, and thus it looked like two single teeth yoked or linked together. (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, ser. ii., vol. vi., p. 67.) The names Phocodon and Phocodontia are sometimes given to the genus and family respectively, from the seal-like character of the dentition. Several species from the Eocene of the United States; a portion of a skull from the Barton Clay (Eocene) of Hampshire, England.

TOOTH OF ZEUGLODON.

2. Any species or individual of the Zeuglodontia (q.v.).

"The earliest Cetaceans of whose organization we have anything like complete evidence are the *Zeuglodons* of the Eocene period, which approach in the structure of skull and teeth to a more generalized mammalian type than either of the existing sub-orders. The smallness of the cerebral cavity compared with the jaws and the rest of the skull they share with the primitive forms of many other types."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

zeūg′-lō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [ZEUGLODONTIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Zeuglodontia.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Zeuglodontia.

† **zeūg-lō-dŏn′-tĭ-ạ** (or **t as sh**), † **zeūg-lō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zeuglodon*, genit. *zeuglodont(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*, or fem. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A group or family founded to include certain extinct Cetaceans of doubtful affinities, only known by fragmentary remains of Eocene age. In the anterior part of both jaws the teeth are simple, conical, or slightly compressed, and sharp-pointed. Dental formula: I. 3—3, C. 1—1, P.M. and M. 5—5 = 86. Skull elongated and much depressed, brain-cavity very small, strong sagittal crest. The characters of the dorsal vertebræ and the articulation of the ribs appear to have resembled those of Platanista. Huxley considered these animals to have been intermediate between the true Cetaceans and the Seals. By some authorities the group is made to include Zeuglodon (= Phocodon), Squalodon, and Saurocetes. Prof. Flower substitutes for it a sub-order (Archæoceti), and makes the Squalodons a separate family. [SQUALODONTIDÆ.]

zeūg′-ma, *s.* [Gr., from ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = to join.] [YOKE.]

Gram.: The connexion of one word with two words or with two clauses, to both of

which it does not equally apply: so that, for one of them, another word (to be gathered from the sense of the passage) must be mentally supplied. Zeugma is therefore a species of ellipsis; both abbreviate discourse. Where the word to be supplied is a form of another in the sentence, as "I love you, and you [love] me," the construction is elliptical; where the sense requires a different word: as, "The sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon [injure thee] by night" (Ps. cxxi. 6. Prayer Book), it is zeugma.

zeŭg-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [ZEUGMA.] Of or pertaining to the figure of speech known as zeugma.

zeun'-ĕr-īte (eu as **ōĭ),** *s.* [After Prof. Zeuner, of Freiberg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, isomorphous with Uranite, which it much resembles in its physical characters. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 3·2; colour, grass- and apple-green. Compos.: a hydrated arsenate of sesquioxide of uranium, and protoxide of copper. First found at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

zē'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζαίος (*zaios*) = the dory or doree (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Cyttidæ, with six species, from the Mediterranean, the temperate shores of the Eastern Atlantic, and the coasts of Japan and Australia, all of them in high esteem as food-fishes. A series of bony plates runs along the base of the dorsal and anal fins, and there is another series on the abdomen. The best-known species is *Zeus faber*, which was well known in classic times. [DOREE.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene of Licata, Sicily.

zeŭx'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ζεῦξις (*zeuxis*) = a span, a joining; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tourmaline (q.v.), found in the United Mines, St. Day, Cornwall. Occurred in acicular interlacing crystals of a pale-brown colour.

zeū'-zĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = to join, to yoke.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Zeuzeridæ (q.v.), with one British species. Antennæ of the male pectinated at the base, the apex filiform; abdomen stout in the male, rather slender in the female.

zeū-zĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zeuzer(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Bombycina. Antennæ at least as long as the thorax, wings rather distant at the base. Caterpillar naked, with a horny plate on the second segment. It feeds within the stems of trees, reeds, &c. Among the best known species are those popularly called the Wood Leopard and the Goat Moth (q.v.).

zeȳ'-lạn-īte, *s.* [ZEILANITE.]

zêy'-sôum, *s.* [An Egyptian word.]

Bot.: The flowerheads of *Santolina fragrantissima*, sold in the shops of Cairo as a substitute for Camomile.

zĭb'-ĕt, zĭb'-ĕth, *s.* [Fr. *zibet;* Ital. *zibetto;* Low Gr. ζαπέτιον (*zapetion*).] [CIVET.]

Zool.: Viverra zibetha, a Sumatran civet. Length about two feet six inches, tail eleven inches; head rounded, bulging before the ears, and then rapidly contracting into a short muzzle; fur close, soft, and downy, with black and white lines on the back, and spots in transverse undulations on the back and sides; tail faintly ringed. In Travancore, in India, there was a government establishment for the rearing of these animals, the civet obtained from them being used in perfumery and in Hindoo medicine.

zĭ-bē'-thŭm (th as **t),** *s.* [ZIBET.] The civet derived from the Zibeth (q.v.).

zĭē'-gą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, and after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. (*Brande & Cox.*)

zĭē-trĭs-ĭ'-kīte, *s.* [After Zietrisika, Moldavia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of hydrocarbons resembling ozocerite in its physical characters, but differing from that substance in its almost complete insolubility in ether. A mean of three analyses gave: carbon, 84·64; hydrogen, 14·63.

zĭf, zĭph, zīv, *s.* [Heb. זִיו (*ziv*), from זָהַר (*zachach*) = to shine, to be beautiful, referring to the splendid appearance of the flowers during the month (*Gesenius*); or from Assyrian *Giv* = the Bull, the constellation Taurus. (*Rawlinson: Herod.* i. 622.)]

Hebrew Calendar: The second month of the year, extending from the new moon in May to that in June; or, according to some Rabbis, from the new moon in April to that of June. (1 Kings vi. i. 37.) In some copies of the A.V. the spelling is Zif, in others Ziph; in the R.V. Ziv, which is the correct form.

* **zĭf'-fĭ-ŭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps for *xiphias* = the sword-fish.] Some sea monster.

"Huge *ziffius* whom mariners eschew."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

zĭg-ăn'-ką, *s.* [Russ.]

Music: A dance popular among the Russian peasantry, similar in its figures to the English country dance.

zĭg'-ą-rĭ, *s. pl.* [ZINGARI.]

zĭg'-zăg, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Ger. *zichzach* = a zigzag; *zichzach segeln* = to tack in sailing; Sw. *sichsach* = zigzag.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having sharp or quick turns or flexures.

"More *zigzag* paths tempt us right and left."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

2. *Bot.:* [FLEXUOUS, 2.].

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Something having short, sharp turns or angles, as a line.

"But that ascent was made by only six *zigzags*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 462.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding; a chevron or dancette. [See illustration under CHEVRON.]

2. *Fort.:* One of the trenches leading towards the besieged works, and communicating between the several parallels. It turns to the right and to the left, but with a general curved course, in such a manner as not to be enfiladed by the guns of the fort.

3. A salmon-stair, fish-way, or fish-ladder.

zigzag-moulding, *s.* [CHEVRON, DANCETTE.]

zĭg'-zăg, *v.t. & i.* [ZIGZAG, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form with short sharp turns or angles.

"The middle aile has on each side four Norman round arches *zigzagged*."—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to make zigzags.

"He *zigzagged* back and forth from tuft to tuft."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 284.

2. To waver in, or change one's words or opinions.

"Speak in ambiguous and hesitating tones, *zigzagging* this way and that way, and beating about the bush."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1887.

* **zĭg-zăg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *zigzag; -ery.*] Zigzag or irregular course.

"When my Uncle Toby discovered the transverse *zigzaggery* of my father's approach to it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 113.

† **zĭg'-zăg-gў,** *a.* [Eng. *zigzag; -y.*] Having sharp turns; zigzag.

"The *zigzaggy* pattern by Saxons invented
Was cleverly chiselled and well represented."
Barham: Ing. Leg.; St. Romwold.

zĭl'-ląh, *s.* [The Egyptian name of *Zilla myagroides.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zillidæ (q.v.). *Zilla myagroides*, is a large glabrous herb, with round white branches, and oblong toothed leaves, which are boiled and eaten by the Arabs like cabbage. (*Loudon.*)

zĭl'-lah, *s.* [Hind.] In Hindustan, a local division of a county; a shire or county.

zĭll'-ĕr-thīte, *s.* [After Zillerth(al), Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a bright green variety of Actinolite (q.v.).

zĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zill(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orthoploceæ. Silicle indehiscent, sub-globose, one or two-celled, each with a single globose seed. Herbs from the Mediterranean region.

zĭm'-ą-păn-īte, *s.* [After Zimapan, Mexico, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Stated to be a chloride of iron, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. A doubtful species.

zĭmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Arab. = a fly.]

Entom.: A dipterous insect described by Bruce as being common in Abyssinia. It is said to resemble the tsetse (q.v.) of the southern parts of Africa, and to be equally hurtful to cattle. It is a little larger than the common bee, and thicker in proportion.

zĭm-ĕnt-wâ'-tĕr, *s.* [Ger. *cementwasser*, lit. = cement or cementation water; cf. *cementkupfer* = copper deposited in water.] A name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

zĭ-mŏc'-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See etym. and compound.)

zimocca-sponge, *s.*

Zool.: Euspongia zimocca, a sponge with a dark brownish-yellow skeleton, the chief fibres of which are soft, thin, elastic, and almost free from sand, while the under fibres are dense and thick, rendering the sponge itself abnormally hard.

zĭ'-mōme, *s.* [ZYMOME.]

zĭnc, *s.* [Dan. and Sw. *zink;* Fr. *zinc;* cogn. with Ger. *zinn* = *tin.*]

1. *Astron.:* It has been ascertained by spectroscopy that there is zinc in the sun.

2. *Chem. & Comm.:* A divalent metallic element, symb. Zn.; at. wt., 65; found in considerable abundance in many parts of Britain, in Silesia, and in the neighbourhood of Aix la Chapelle. It is extracted from the native carbonate by first roasting the ore, mixing it with charcoal or coke, and subjecting the mixture to a full red heat in an earthen retort. The reduced metal volatilizes, and is condensed by suitable means. It is bluish-white, tarnishes slowly in the air, is crystalline and brittle, with a density varying from 6·8 to 7·2. Between 121° and 149° it has the property of becoming malleable, and after such treatment retains this character when cold. At 411° it melts, and at a bright red heat boils and volatilizes. Ordinary zinc dissolves readily in dilute acids, but pure zinc is less soluble unless it is in contact with platinum, copper, or some other less positive metal, with which it can form a galvanic circuit. Solutions of zinc give a white precipitate with hydric sulphide. In consequence of its lightness and cheapness, sheet zinc is employed for lining baths and cisterns, for gutters, spouts, and roofs; for the latter purpose it is usually corrugated. Zinc plates are much used as generators of electricity in voltaic batteries and in zincography (q.v.). Zinc is also an important factor in the manufacture of alloys, and in the preparation of galvanized iron (q.v.).

3. *Pharm.:* Oxide of zinc given in small doses is a tonic and astringent, acting beneficially on the nervous system in chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, &c.; in large doses it is emetic; externally it is a desiccant and astringent. Sulphate of zinc and acetate of zinc produce similar effects. So apparently does the carbonate, which, however, is not much employed medicinally. Chloride of zinc is used externally as an escharotic; valerianate of zinc is a nervine tonic and antispasmodic, also an anthelmintic. (*Garrod.*)

¶ Zinc occurs somewhat abundantly in the United States, where its production is rapidly increasing. In 1889, the yield was 58,860; in 1890, 63,683; in 1891, 80,334 short tons, chiefly smelted in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. In Great Britain the annual yield of the zinc mines is about 23,000 tons, half of it coming from Wales.

zinc-ash, *s.*

Chem.: The impure gray oxide formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.

zinc-azurite, *s.*

Min.: A mineral of uncertain composition, said to have been found in small blue crystals in the Sierra Almagrera, Spain. Plattner

states that it consists of sulphate of zinc, carbonate of copper, and some water. (*Dana.*)

zinc butter, *s.* [ZINC-CHLORIDE.]

zinc-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnCl_2$. Zinc-butter. Easily prepared by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid. It is a nearly white translucent substance, fusible, and very deliquescent; easily soluble in water and alcohol, and forming a double salt with sal-ammoniac; very useful in tinning and soft soldering copper and iron. It is also useful as an antiseptic, and, like sulphuric acid, withdraws the elements of water from organic bodies.

zinc-cyanide, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnC_2N_2 = Zn(CN)_2$. A white insoluble powder, obtained by adding hydrocyanic acid to zinc acetate. It is decomposed by acids with evolution of hydrocyanic acid, but is soluble in excess of potassic cyanide, the solution yielding on evaporation octahedral crystals of potassic zinc cyanide.

zinc-ethide, *s.* [ZINC-ETHYL.]

zinc-ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. Zinc-ethide. An organometallic compound discovered by Frankland, and formed by heating ethyl iodide with zinc in a sealed glass tube or copper cylinder. The zinc eth-iodide is first formed, which, when distilled in an atmosphere of hydrogen, is resolved into zinc iodide and zinc ethyl. It is a mobile, volatile, and disagreeable smelling liquid, boiling at 118°, and having a specific gravity of 1·182. It takes fire instantly on coming in contact with the air, and water decomposes it violently with formation of zinc hydroxide and ethane ($ZnH_2O_2 + C_2H_6$).

zinc-fahlerz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing zinc.

zinc-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: ZnI_2. Obtained by digesting iodine with excess of zinc and water, till the colour of the iodine disappears. It separates in regular octahedral or cubo-octahedral crystals, is very deliquescent, and dissolves easily in water. When heated in contact with the air, it is decomposed, iodine being evolved and zinc oxide produced.

zinc-methide, *s.* [ZINC-METHYL.]

zinc-methyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Zn(CH_3)_2$. Zinc-methide. Prepared in the same manner as zinc-ethyl. It is a colourless mobile liquid, boiling at 46°, and having a specific gravity of 1·386 at 10·5°, and is spontaneously inflammable. These compounds enable us to build up carbon compounds from others lower in the scale. With carbon oxychloride they form ketones, *e.g.*, $COCl_2 + Zn(CH_3)_2 = ZnCl_2 + CO(CH_3)_2$ (acetone).

zinc-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: ZnO. Zinc white. Prepared by burning zinc in atmospheric air. It is a white, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, but freely soluble in acids, and is employed as a substitute for white lead, especially in paint work that is exposed to the action of the fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen.

zinc-oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnCl_2.3ZnO.4H_2O$. Basic chloride of zinc. Obtained by evaporating to dryness an aqueous solution of zinc chloride. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, and giving off half its combined water when heated to 100°. It is used as a paint for wood, stone, or metal, dries quickly, and is free from odour.

zinc-phyllite, *s.*

Min.: The same as HOPEITE (q.v.)

zinc-spinel, *s.*

Min.: The same as AUTOMOLITE (q.v.).

zinc-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnSO_4 + 7OH_2$. White vitriol. Prepared by dissolving the metal in dilute sulphuric acid, or by roasting the native sulphide. Its crystals are hardly to be distinguished by the eye from sulphate of magnesia. It has an astringent metallic taste, dissolves in two and a half parts of cold and in a much smaller quantity of hot water, and is chiefly used in calico-printing.

zinc-vitriol, *s.* [ZINC-SULPHATE.]

zinc-white, *s.* [ZINC-OXIDE.]

zĭnc, *v.t.* [ZINC, *s.*] To coat or cover with zinc. [GALVANIZE.]

zĭnc-ą-çĕt′-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *acetamide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_8Zn''N_2O_2$. A white powder formed by the action of acetamide on zinc-ethyl.

zĭnc-ą-lū′-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *aluminite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute hexagonal plates at the Laurium mines, Greece. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·0; sp. gr. 2·26; colour, white. Compos.: a hydrated sulphate of alumina and zinc, with the formula $2ZnSO_4 + 4ZnH_2O_2 + 3Al_2H_6O_6 + 5aq.$, which requires, sulphuric acid, 12·48; alumina, 24·12; oxide of zinc, 38·12; water, 25·28 = 100.

zĭnc-ăm′-yl, zĭnc-ăm′-yl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *amyl*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$. Zincamylide. A colourless, transparent, mobile liquid, prepared by heating zinc with mercuric amylide. It has a sp. gr. of 1·022 at 0°, boils at 220°, but gradually decomposes at 240°, yielding amylene and amylic hydride. In contact with the air it fumes, and when dropped into oxygen gas burns with a dazzling white flame and slight explosion.

zĭnc-ăm′-yl-īde, *s.* [ZINCAMYL.]

zĭnc′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*; *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing zinc.

zĭnc-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, s., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing zinc: as, *zinciferous* ore.

zĭnc′-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *zinkit, rothzinkerz*; Fr. *zinc oxydé.*]

Min.: A mineral of sparse occurrence, at present only known to have been found at certain mines in Sussex County, New Jersey. Crystallization hexagonal; hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 5·43 to 5·7; lustre sub-adamantine; color, deep-red, streak orange-yellow; translucent to sub-translucent; fracture, subconchoidal; brittle. Compos.: oxygen, 19·74; zinc, 80·26 = 100, whence the formula ZnO.

zĭnck′-ęn-īte, zĭnk′-ęn-īte, *s.* [After Herr Zincken, the director of the Anhalt mines; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in divergent groups of hexagonal prisms at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz Mountains. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr., 5·30 to 5·35; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, steel-gray; opaque. Compos.: sulphur, 22·1; antimony, 42·6; lead, 35·3 = 100, thus yielding the formula $PbS + Sb_2S_3$.

zĭnc′-kў, zĭnk′-ў, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, s.; *-y.*] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

zĭn-cō-, *pref.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *o* connect.] Of or pertaining to zinc (q.v.).

* **zinco-polar,** *a.*

Galv.: A term applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid in a battery.

zĭnc′-ōde, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. ὅδος (*hodos*) = a way.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

zĭn′-cō-graph, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A design drawn by zincography (q.v.); an impression taken from such a design.

"Illustrated with full-page tinted *zincographs*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

zĭn-cŏg′-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *zincograph*; *-er.*] One who practises zincography.

zĭn-cō-grăph′-ĭc, zĭn-cō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *zincograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to zincography.

zĭn-cŏg′-ra-phў, *s* [ZINCOGRAPH.] An art in its essential features similar to lithography, the stone printing-surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc. The design is drawn on the zinc-plate with a material which resists acid. The surface of the plate being bitten away leaves the design in relief to be printed from by the ordinary mode in printing from woodcuts. The first attempts at zincography were made by H. W. Eberhard of Magdeburg in 1805.

zĭnc′-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*; suff. *-oid.*] Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc.

* **zĭn-cŏl′-ў-sĭs,** *s.* [Pref. *zinco-*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = setting free.]

Elect.: The same as ELECTROLYSIS (q.v.).

* **zĭn′-cō-lўte,** *s.* [Pref. *zinco-*, and Gr. λύτος (*lutos*) = that may be dissolved.

Elect.: The same as ELECTROLYTE (q.v.).

zĭn′-cō-nīne, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *on* connect., and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q.v.).

zĭn′-cō-nīse, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *o* connect., and Gr. κόνις (*konis*) = powder.]

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q.v.).

zĭn′-cō-ŝīte, zĭn′-kō-ŝīte, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *os* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, said to be an anhydrous sulphate of zinc, occurring in crystals isomorphous with those of anglesite and barytes.

zĭnc′-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, s.; *-ous.*] Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

zĭnc-ŏx′-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, s.; *ox(ygen)*, and *-yl.*]

Chem.: The name given to the diatomic radical, O_2Zn.

zĭn′-dī-kīte, *s.* [Anglicised from the Arabic name.]

Muhammadanism (*Pl.*): A heretical sect who believe that the world was produced from four eternal elements, and that man is a microcosm. They disbelieve in God, the resurrection, and a future life. (*Brewer.*)

zĭn′-gą-rĭ, zĭn′-ga-neĕ, zĭg′-ą-rĭ, *s.* [See extract.] A gypsy (q.v.).

"A remarkably perfect eponymic historical myth accounting for the gypsies or Egyptians may be found cited seriously in 'Blackstone's Commentaries': when Sultan Selim conquered Egypt in 1517, several of the natives refused to submit to the Turkish yoke, and revolted under one *Zinganeus*, whence the Turks called them *Zinganees*, but, being at length surrounded and banished, they agreed to disperse in small parties over the world, &c. &c."—*Tylor: Prim Cult.* (ed. 1873) i. 400.

zĭng′-ęl (z as dz), *s.* [Low Ger.]

Ichthy.: A name applied by some writers to any individual or species of the genus Aspro (q.v.). The name is more properly limited to the type-species, *Aspro zingel*, about a foot long, with a weight of two pounds; back greenish-brown, sides yellowish with a shade of gray, belly whitish, four cloudy brownish-black bands, more or less distinct, on sides. Found in the Danube and its larger tributary streams. (*Seeley: Freshwater Fishes of Europe.*)

* **zĭn′-ghō,** *s.* [ZINC, s.]

zĭn′-ğĭ-ąn, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Philol.: A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues. Called also Bantu and Chuana. A peculiarity of this family is the use of clucks or clicks in speaking. [CLICK, s., A. II. 1.]

zĭn′-ğĭ-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. *zingiberi*, from Gr. ζιγγίβερις (*zinggiberis*) = ginger.]

Bot.: Ginger; the typical genus of Zingiberaceæ. Indian herbs with creeping, jointed, woody rootstocks; leaves in two ranks, sheathing the stem, flowers in conical spikes, inner limbs of the corolla with only one lip, and the anther with a simple recurved horn at the end. *Zingiber officinale* is the Common Ginger; it is cultivated throughout India. [GINGER.] *Z. Cassumunar* is said to be carminative, like the former species.

zĭn-ğĭ-bĕr-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zingiber*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Gingerworts; an order of Endogens, the typical one of the alliance Amomales. Aromatic herbs, with a creeping, often jointed rhizome. Stem simple, formed of the cohering bases of the leaves; leaves simple, sheathing, with a single midrib, from which very numerous parallel veins diverge at an acute angle and proceed to the margin; flowers generally in pairs, and lying among

spathaceous bracts; calyx superior, short, tubular, three-lobed; corolla, tubular, irregular, with six segments in two whorls, the inner, morphologically viewed, being transformed sterile stamens, untransformed stamens, three, two of them abortive; filament of the former not petaloid; anther, two-celled; style, filiform; stigma, dilated, hollow; ovary, more or less perfectly three-celled, with the placenta in the axis; fruit, usually a capsule, three- or sometimes one-celled; seeds, many. Closely akin to Marantaceæ, with which they were formerly combined, but differ in their two-celled anther, and in the possession of a vitellus round the embryo. Natives of the East Indies and some other tropical countries. Genera, twenty-nine; species 247. (*Lindley.*)

zĭn-gĭ-bĕr-ā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *zinziberace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to ginger or the Zingiberaceæ (q.v.).

zĭnk-ĕn-īte, *s.* [ZINCKENITE.]

zĭnk′-ў, *a.* [ZINCKY.]

zĭn′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Godfrey Zinn (1727–59), professor of botany at Gottingen.]

Bot.: A genus of Heliopsideæ, with six or seven species. Ray consisting of five persistent florets; fruit crowned by two awns. Elegant American plants. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

zinnwaldite (as dzĭnn′-văld-īte), *s.* [After Zinnwald, Bohemia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of LEPIDOLITE (q.v.).

zĭn′-zĭ-bĕr, *s.* [ZINGIBER.]

zĭn-zĭ-bĕr-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [ZINGIBERACEÆ.]

zĭn-zĭ-bĕr-ā′-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [ZINGIBERACEOUS.]

Zĭ′-ŏn, *s.* [Heb. צִיּוֹן (*tsion*) = exposed on a sunny place; צָחָה (*tsachach*) = to shine, to glow with heat, to be exposed to the sun.]

1. *Lit:* A mount or eminence of Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A dissenting chapel. [BETHEL, 2. (1).]

(2) The theocracy or church of God.

†zĭph-ĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cetacea, equivalent to Ziphiinæ (q.v.).

zĭph-ĭ-ĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with four genera, Hyperoodon, Mesoplodon, Berardius, and Ziphius (q.v.). Teeth of mandible rudimentary, except one or two pairs, which may be largely developed, especially in the males; spiracle single, crescentic; pectoral fin small, ovate, all five digits well developed. They appear to feed chiefly on small cephalopods, and occur singly or in small herds.

zĭph′-ĭ-ŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Ziphiinæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ziphiinæ (q.v.).

zĭph′-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ξίφος (*xiphos*) = a straight sword. Named from the pointed snout of the species.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Ziphiinæ (q.v.). Several species have been described, some of them probably under more than one name. The best known is the type *Ziphius cavirostris*, from the Mediterranean. It was on an imperfect skull of this species, picked up on the Mediterranean coast of France, in 1804, and described by Cuvier, who thought that it belonged to an extinct animal, in his *Ossemens Fossiles*, that the genus was founded. Teeth of this or of an allied species from the Suffolk and Antwerp Crag.

SKULL OF ZIPHIUS CAVIROSTRIS.

zĭp′-pē-īte (z as tz), *s.* [After Prof. Zippe, the mineralogist at Prague; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as an alteration product of uraninite (q.v.) at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Acicular, sometimes in rosette-like groups of needles or small botryoidal. Hardness, 3·0; colour, shades of yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of sesquioxide of uranium.

zĭr′-carb-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zir(con)*, *carb(onate)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by C. U. Shepard to a doubtful mineral whose chemical composition was undetermined. Stated to have been found with cyrtolite, at the granite quarries of Rockport, Massachusetts.

zĭr′-cŏn, zĭr′-cŏn-īte, *s.* [The Cingalese name.]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in crystals or crystalline grains. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 7·5; sp. gr. 4·05 to 4·75; lustre, adamantine; colour, very variable, shades of red, yellow, brown, green, &c.; translucent to transparent. Compos.: silica, 33·0; zirconia, 67·0 = 100, hence the formula ZrO_2SiO_2. Dana adopts the following altered varieties as sub-species: Malacone, Cyrtolite, Tachyaphaltite, Œrstedite, Auerbachite, and Bragite. (See these words.)

zircon-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of Syenite (q.v.), characterized by the presence of zircon in distributed crystals.

zĭr′-cŏn-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *zircon(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*)*:* Compounds of zirconia with the stronger bases.

zĭr-cō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [ZIRCONIUM.] [ZIRCONIUM-OXIDE.]

zirconia-light, *s.* One in which a stick of oxide of zirconium is exposed to the flame of oxy-hydrogen gas. Invented by Tessié du Motay.

zĭr-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zircon(ium)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing zirconium.

zirconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Zirconia in combination with bases.

zĭr′-cŏn-īte, *s.* [ZIRCON.]

zĭr-cō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *zircon* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A tetratomic element intermediate between aluminium and silicium; symb., Zr; at. wt., 90; first obtained from zirconite by Klaproth in 1789. Like silicium, it is capable of existing in three different states, amorphous, crystalline, and graphitoidal. The amorphous and crystalline are obtained by processes similar to those described for preparing the corresponding modifications of silicium (q.v.). The graphitoidal variety is obtained in light scales of a steel-gray colour, by decomposing sodium zirconate with iron. It is but slowly attacked by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, even when heated, but dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid.

zirconium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZrCl_4$. A white crystalline mass prepared by heating zirconium in chlorine gas. When treated with water, it is converted into oxychloride of zirconium, $ZrOCl_2,8OH_2$.

zirconium-oxide, *s.*

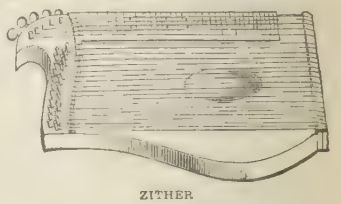
Chem.: ZrO_2. Zirconia. A white, tasteless, inodorous powder, obtained by heating zirconium to redness in contact with the air. It is insoluble in ordinary acids, soluble with difficulty in hydrofluoric acid, but dissolves readily when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid.

zĭrl′-īte, *s.* [After Zirl, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Pichler to an opal-like hydrate of alumina, probably identical with gibbsite (q.v.).

zither, zithern (as tzĭt′-ẽr, tzĭt′-ẽrn), *s.* [Ger., from Lat. *cithara* (q.v.).] [CITTERN.]

Music: A development of the instrument known to the Greeks as *cithara* (q.v.). In the early part of the nineteenth century it became a favourite with the peasantry of the Styrian and Bavarian Alps, and was introduced into England about 1850, chiefly by Herr Curt Schulz. The zither consists of a resonance-box, with a large circular sound-hole near the middle; the strings, thirty-two in number, in some cases increased to forty and even forty-six, being made of steel, brass, catgut, and silk covered with fine silver or copper wire, and tuned by pegs at one end. Five of the strings are stretched over a fretted key-board, and are used to play the melody, the fingers of the left hand stopping the strings



ZITHER

on the frets, the right hand thumb, armed with a metal ring, striking the strings, which are tuned in fifths, and have a chromatic range from C in the second space of the bass staff to D on the sixth ledger line above the treble. The remainder, called the accompaniment strings, are struck by the first three fingers of the right hand, and, as they are not stopped, produce only the single note to which they are tuned. Whilst playing the performer rests the instrument on a table with the key-board side nearest to him. The viola zither, in which the resonance-box is heart-shaped, is tuned like the violin (q.v.), and is played with a bow. The form of the instrument is like that of the viola, but the body rests on the lap of the seated player, while the head is placed on the edge of a table.

zī-zā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζιζάνιον (*zizanion*) = the darnel.]

Bot.: A genus of Oryzeæ. A grass with monœcious flowers, the males being above and the females below on the panicle. Males with small, round, membranous glumes and two pales, the inferior one five-nerved and the superior one three-nerved. Females without glumes; pales two, the lower seven-nerved, the upper three-nerved. Known species five. *Zizania aquatica* is Canada rice. It has a pyramidal panicle of flowers, and is commonly met with in streams in North America, from Canada to Florida. The seeds, which are bland and farinaceous, are largely eaten by the North American Indians, and also support multitudes of wild fowl. It was once cultivated in Middlesex and in Ross-shire.

zī′-zĕl, *s.* [SOUSLIK.]

zī′-zў-phŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζίζυφον (*zizuphon*) = the tree whose fruit is the jujube.] [See def.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Rhamneæ. Shrubs or small trees, with spiny stipules, alternate three-nerved leaves, a spreading five-cleft calyx, five hood-like petals, five stamens, a five-angled disk, adhering to the tube of the calyx, and having enclosed within it the two- to three-celled ovary. Fruit berry-like, the stone or kernel with two or three cells, and a single oblong seed in each. Widely distributed, but having their metropolis in the sub-tropical parts of the Eastern hemisphere. The berries of *Zizyphus Jujuba*, the Indian plum, cultivated throughout India and Burmah, are eaten both by Europeans and natives. They are called Jujubes, and are of a mucilaginous, mawkish taste. *Z. vulgaris*, wild in the Punjaub, and cultivated in Bengal, also furnishes some of the jujubes of commerce. The fruits of *Z. nummularia*, *Z. rugosa*, and *Z. Œnoplia* are also eaten in India, but are inferior to the genuine jujubes. The fruit of *Z. Joazeira* is eaten like jujubes in Brazil. *Z. Lotus* is by some believed to be the Lote-tree (q.v.) or Lote-bush, the fruit of which produced such effects on the classical Lotophagi (q.v.). It grows in Barbary, where it is called *sadr*, and its berries, which are collected for food, *nabk*. The negroes of the Gambia prepare a wine from the fermented berries of *Z. orthacanthus*. The fruit of *Z. nummularia*, which grows in India, is considered to be cool and astringent, and it is given in bilious disorders. The bark of *Z. Jujuba* is said to be a remedy for diarrhœa; the root in decoction is given in fever, and, powdered, is applied to sores. In the Himalaya districts the bark is

used as a tan and a dye-stuff. The bark of *Z. xylopyra*, a large scrambling shrub found in the hilly parts of India, is also used for tanning and for dyeing black. The root of *Z. Napeca* is given as a remedy in windy colic. *Z. Jujuba*, *Z. nummularia*, *Z. rugosa*, and *Z. vulgaris*, yield a gum. A decoction of the leaves of *Z. glabrata* is said to purify the blood. The dried fruits of *Z. vulgaris* are considered suppurative, expectorant, and fitted to purify the blood. The bark is used as an application to wounds and sores. The kernels of *Z. soporiferus* are regarded by the Chinese as soporific. The bark of *Z. Jouzeiro* is bitter, astringent, somewhat acrid, and tends to produce sickness. *Z. Baclei*, from the Gambia, is believed to be poisonous.

2. *Palæobot.:* Two species of Zizyphus are found in the Middle Eocene of England.

zō-, *pref.* [Zoo.]

zō-ăd′-ŭ-læ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζώη (*zoē*) = life, and ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: The locomotive spores of some Confervæ.

zō-ăn-thär′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *zoanthus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: An order of the class Actinozoa (q.v.), having the chambers and tentacles generally six in number, or constituting some multiple of six, however largely they may be increased. The Zoantharia are divided into three sections, according to the character of the skeletal structure:—

1. Zoantharia Malacodermata, containing the Sea-anemones and their allies. There are three families: Actinidæ, Ilyanthidæ, and Zoanthidæ (q.v.). The group is cosmopolitan, and preeminently characteristic of the littoral and laminarian zones, very few forms extending to 500 fathoms, and but one genus being pelagic. They have left no trace in time.

2. Zoantharia Sclerobasica: Black Corals, principally from the warmer seas, but found at various points in the North Atlantic, and recorded from Greenland; depth from four to several hundred fathoms. [Coral, s., ¶ 1.]

3. Zoantharia Sclerodermata. [Madreporaria.]

zō-ăn′-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zoanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: The type-family of Zoantharia Malacodermata. Polypes adherent, united by a creeping or crust-like cœnosarc, rarely solitary, incapable of locomotion. True corallum absent; a pseudo-skeleton, generally formed by particles of stone or sand embedded in the ectoderm. [Zoanthus, Epizoanthus, Polythoa.]

zō-ăn′-thrō-pў, *s.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

Pathol.: A kind of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals. Lycanthropy (q.v.) comes under this head.

zō-ăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Zoanthidæ (q.v.). Body elongated, conic, and pedunculated, springing from a base common to several polypes; mouth linear and transverse, in the centre of a disc bordered by short, slender tentacula. The sole European species of the genus, *Zoanthus couchii*, is found on the British coasts.

zō-ar′-çēş, *s.* [Gr. ζωάρκης (*zōarkēs*) = supporting or maintaining life: ζωή (*zōē*) = life, and ἀρκέω (*arkeō*) = to support.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with two species: *Zoarces viviparus*, the Viviparous Blenny (q.v.), from the European, and *Z. anguillaris*, from the North American side of the Atlantic. The latter is by far the larger, reaching a length of from two to three feet. Body elongate, with rudimentary scales; conical teeth in jaws; dorsal fin long, with a depression on tail; no separate caudal fin; ventrals short, formed by three or four rays; gill-openings wide.

zō′-bō, zō′-bŭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"Among the characteristic animals [of the Tibetan Himalayas] may be named the Yak, from which is reared a cross breed with the ordinary horned cattle of India—locally called *zo-bu*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th) xi. 833.

zŏc′-cō, zō′-cle, zŏc′-cō-lō, *s.* [Ital. *zoccolo*, from Lat. *soccus* = a sock (q.v.).]

Arch.: A Socle (q.v.).

zō′-dĭ-ăc, *zō′-dĭ-ăk, *zo-di-acke, *zo-di-ake, *s.* [Fr. *zodiaque*, from Lat. *zodiacus*, from Gr. ζωδιακός (*zōdiakos*) = of or pertaining to animals, whence ὁ ζωδιακός (*ho zōdiakos*) = the zodiac circle, so called from containing the twelve constellations represented by animals, from ζῴδιον (*zōdion*) = a small animal, dimin. from ζῷον (*zōon*).] [Zoon.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A girdle, a belt, a zone.

"By his side,
As in a glistening *zodiac*, hung his sword."
Milton: P. L., xi. 247.

2. *Astron.:* The zone or broad belt of constellations which the sun traverses during the year in passing around the ecliptic. The moon and major planets also move within the same area. The breadth of the zodiac is about eight and a half degrees on each side of the ecliptic, or seventeen in all. It is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of about 23° 28′, the points of intersection being reached by the sun, one at the vernal and the other at the autumnal equinox. The great circle of the zodiac was divided by the ancients into twelve equal portions called signs. They were named from the constellations then adjacent to them in the following order: Aries, the Ram; Taurus, the Bull; Gemini, the Twins; Cancer, the Crab; Leo, the Lion; Virgo, the Virgin; Libra, the Balance; Scorpio, the Scorpion; Sagittarius, the Archer; Capricornus, the Goat; Aquarius, the Waterbearer; and Pisces, the Fishes. The sun formerly entered Aries on March 20; now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the point of the heavens intersected by the celestial equator and the ecliptic, technically called the first point of Aries, has moved well into Pisces.

zō′-dĭ-ą-cal, *a.* [Eng. *zodiac*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the zodiac.

"A philosophical explanation of the *zodiacal* system."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii.

zodiacal-constellations, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The twelve constellation from which the signs of the zodiac are named.

zodiacal-light, *s.*

Astron.: A pearly glow spreading over a portion of the sky near the point at which the sun is just about to rise in the morning or has just set in the evening. It extends from the horizon a considerable distance towards the zenith, and is best seen in the tropics in spring evenings about the time of the vernal equinox. In the latitude of London it is seen chiefly in the western part of the sky in early spring after the evening twilight, and at the close of autumn before daybreak in the eastern horizon. The generally accepted theory of the zodiacal light is that it consists of a continuous disc, whether of meteors or any other substance, in which the sun is central.

zō′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. ζώη (*zōē*) = life.]

Zool.: A pseudo-genus of Crustacea, founded on the larvæ of some of the higher forms. There is a cephalo-thoracic shield, often provided with long spiniform processes, the longest of which project upwards from the middle of the back; the tail region is developed, but without appendages; lateral eyes are present in addition to the median eyes.

zoea-stage, *s.*

Zool.: The earliest stage in the development of the higher Crustacea.

zoeb′-lĭtz ītе (initial **z** as **tz**), *s.* [After Zoeblitz, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light yellow massive mineral occurring in serpentine. A hydrated silicate of magnesia; probably an impure talc.

zō-ĕ-ṗrăx′-ĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ζώη (*zōē*) = life; πρᾶξις (*praxis*) = action, exercise, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A zoogyroscope (q.v.).

zō′-ĕ trōpe, *s.* [Gr. ζώη (*zōē*) = life, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning.] A mechanical toy depending, like the thaumatrope, for its interest upon the constancy of visual impressions. It consists of a rotating drum, open at the top, in which, around its inner periphery, are placed strips of paper having figures of men, animals, &c. in varying positions. By turning the cylinder the images are seen through slots in its upper side, giving the effect of action to the figures. For instance, a clown jumping through a hoop is represented in perhaps a dozen different positions. The turning of the drum brings into view, in rapid succession, these varying positions until they blend into a perfect image full of motion, and operating to simulate natural action. A man sawing wood, an animal kicking, an acrobat playing with clubs, may be thus shown in apparent motion.

zō′-har, *s.* [Heb. זֹהַר (*tsochhar*) = whiteness, splendour.]

Hebrew Literature: A cabalistic commentary on the Old Testament.

* **zō-ĭ-lē′-an**, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Zoilus, a severe critic and grammarian of Amphipolis, who severely criticised Homer, Plato, and Socrates; hence, applied to bitter, severe, or malignant criticism or critics.

* **zō′-ĭl-ĭşm**, *s.* [Zoilean.] Illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

¶ Jennings (*Curiosities of Criticism*, 1881, p. 33) credits Tupper with having coined this word. It is, in reality, much older.

"Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *zoilism* or detraction blast well intended labours."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 2.

zō-ī′-ō-dĭn, *s.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. ἰώδης (*iōdēs*) = violet-like.] [Iodine.]

Chem.: Bonjean's name for the violet-coloured substance deposited from the water which drips from glairine, taken out of sulphurous springs.

zŏi′-ş̌ite, *s.* [After Baron von Zois; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, formerly regarded as a variety of epidote, but now shown to be a distinct species. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 3·11 to 3·38; lustre, pearly on cleavage faces, vitreous elsewhere; colour, shades of gray, apple-green, peach-blossom to rose-red. Compos.: silica, 39·9; alumina, 22·8; lime, 37·3 = 100, whence the formula $2(\frac{1}{4}CaO + \frac{3}{4}Al_2O_3)3SiO_2$. Dana divides as follows: A. Lime-zoisite, (1) ordinary, colours gray to white and brown, (2) rose-red or thulite; B. Lime-soda-zoisite, which includes Saussurite in part.

zō′-kor, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Siphneus aspalax*, a mole-rat from the Altai mountains. It lives in subterranean runs like those of the mole, but of much greater extent.

zō′-la-ĭşm, *s.* [From Emile Zola, a French novelist (born 1840), whose writings chiefly consist of intensely naturalistic descriptions of profligacy and low life.] Excessive naturalism; literature dealing exclusively, or almost exclusively, with the worst side of human nature.

"I have had in view a particular form of *Zolaism* much in vogue at this moment."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 876.

zō-la-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Zolaism.] Excessively naturalistic; employing or delighting in excessive naturalism.

"How could he then find comfort in *Zolaistic* France?"—*Athenæum*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 160.

Zōll′-vĕr-ēin (z as dz), *s.* [Ger. *zoll* = toll, duty, and *verein* = union or association.]

1. The German commercial or customs union, founded originally in 1827, but extended greatly after the war of 1866, when, owing to political considerations, Prussia obtained a preponderating influence in the union, which included the North German Bund, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, and Luxemburg. This arrangement was brought prematurely to an end by the formation of the German Empire. By article 33 of the constitution of the Empire, the territory of the Zollverein coincides with the territories of the Empire, with the exceptions of the free ports of Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestemunde, and Braake, and some communes of the Grand-duchy of Baden, while Luxemburg and the Austrian canton of Jungholz are included in it. Its object is the regulation of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states comprised in the union. The free ports were included in the Zollverein in October, 1888.

2. Hence, any commercial or customs union.

"The Republics of Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Brazilian Empire have decided to send delegates to Washington to promote an American *Zollverein* to the exclusion of the goods of other countries."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 10, 1888.

zŏm'-bō-ruk, *s.* [ZUMBOORUK.]

zō'-mĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. ζωμός (*zōmos*) = broth; εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance, and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: Berzelius' name for that portion of the extract of meat which is insoluble in alcohol

zō'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζώνη (*zōnē*) = a girdle, from ζώννυμι (*zōnnumi*) = to gird.]

1. *Anat.:* (See the compound).

2. *Pathol.:* A name for Shingles (q.v.).

zona-pellucida, *s.* [VITELLINE-MEMBRANE.]

zōn'-al, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e); -al.*] Having the character of a zone, belt, or stripe.

zonal-pelargoniums, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Pelargoniums which have on their leaves zones of one or more colours differing from the ground colours.

zōn'-ar, ***zŏn'-nar,** *s.* [Gr. ζωνάριον (*zōnarion*), dimin. from ζώνη (*zōnē*) = a zone (q.v.).] A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Muhammadans.

zō'-nār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *zonarius* = pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, akin to Padina (q.v.), but not marked with concentric lines. The species occur chiefly in warm countries; only one or two are British.

zō'-nar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *zonarius* = of or pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to that form of deciduous placenta in which the villi are arranged in a belt. (*Huxley.*)

zō'-nāte, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e); -ate.*]

Bot.: Marked with zones or concentric bands of colour. Akin to ocellated, but with the concentric bands more numerous.

zōne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *zona* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A girdle, a belt. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 280.)

2. Any well-marked band or stripe running round an object.

*3. Circuit, circumference. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 558.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A region of the body formed by imaginary lines drawn around it transversely. Used spec. of the abdominal zones or regions.

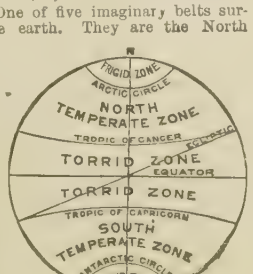
2. *Biology:*

(1) A stripe or belt, as of colour, on a plant, a shell, &c.

(2) A certain stratum of sea-water, the depth of the upper and under surfaces of which are generally measured or calculated in fathoms. There are five zones to mark the bathymetric distribution of marine animals. Some of them are named from the distribution of sea-plants, which also they mark:

The Littoral Zone, between tide marks.
The Laminarian Zone, from low water to fifteen fathoms.
The Coralline Zone, from fifteen to fifty fathoms.
The Deep-sea Coral Zone, fifty to a hundred fathoms.
The Abyssal Zone, beyond a hundred fathoms.

3. *Geog.:* One of five imaginary belts surrounding the earth. They are the North Frigid Zone, between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle; the North Temperate Zone, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the Torrid Zone, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the South Frigid Zone, between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.



ZONES.

4. *Geol. (Pl.):* Particular beds in the stages or divisions of certain geological formations. [AMMONITE, PRIMORDIAL-ZONE.]

5. *Math.:* The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

(1) *Annual zone:* [ANNUAL, II. 3. (*b*)].

(2) *Ciliary zone:* [CILIARY ZONE].

(3) *Isothermal zone:* [ISOTHERMAL].

* **zōne,** *v.t.* [ZONE, *s.*] To encircle with, or as with a zone (q.v.).

"His embrace
Had *zoned* her through the night."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 569.

zōned, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e); -ed.*]

*1. Having a girdle or belt; wearing a girdle or belt.

2. Having zones or bands resembling zones, striped; in botany the same as ZONATE (q.v.).

"She brought us Academic silks, in hue
The lilac, with a silken hood to each
And *zoned* with gold." *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 4.

* **zōne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *zone; -less.*] Destitute of a zone or girdle; ungirded.

"In careless folds loose fell her *zoneless* vest."
Mason: Isis.

* **zōn'-ĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *zone; -ic.*] A zone, a girdle, a belt.

"The place where I was bred stands upon a *zonic* of coal."—*Smollett: Travels*, let. iv.

zŏn'-nar, *s.* [ZONAR.]

zō-nō-chlōr'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zon(e)*; o connect., and *chlorite.*]

Min.: The same as CHLORASTROLITE (q.v.).

zō-nō-trĭch'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ζώνη (*zōnē*) = a girdle, and τριχίας (*trichias*) = one that is hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ, with nine species, ranging over the whole Nearctic and Neotropical regions. Beak slightly conical, upper mandible straight and somewhat pointed; wings moderate, reaching as far as upper tail-coverts; tarsus high, toes long.

zō'-nŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little girdle; dimin. from *zona* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A small zone: as, the Zonula of Zinn, the anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane which is firmer and more fibrous than the rest. Called also the Suspensory Ligament of the Lens. (*Quain.*)

zō'-nŭ-lar, *a.* [Eng. *zonul(e); -ar.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or relating to a zone; zone-shaped.

2. *Zool.:* Of or pertaining to that form of non-deciduous placenta in which the fœtal villi are arranged in a comparatively broad band. (*Glossary to Huxley's Class. of Animals.*)

zō'-nule, *s.* [A dimin. from *zone* (q.v.).] A little zone, band, or belt.

* **zō'-nu-lĕt,** *s.* [A double dimin. from *zone* = *zone-ule-let.*] A little zone or belt; a zonule.

"So smiles that riband 'bout my Julia's waist;
Or like—nay, 'tis that *zonulet* of love."
Herrick: Upon Julia's Ribbon.

zō-nūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zonur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brevilinguia (q.v.) with fifteen genera containing fifty-two species. Their distribution is remarkable: more than half the family come from South Africa, others are from Madagascar, America (from Mexico to British Columbia), and three of the genera form a distinct sub-group—the Glass Snakes—from North Africa, North America, the south-east of Europe, and the Khasya Hills. The family contains forms which have the shape of lizards, and others which are serpentiform. Head pyramidal or depressed; body covered with scales in cross bands; sides with distinct longitudinal fold; limbs four, strong, entirely wanting, or concealed beneath the skin; ears distinct, eyelids present.

zō-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ζώνη (*zōnē*) = a belt, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Zonuridæ (q.v.), with several species, from the south and east of Africa and Madagascar.

zō-ō-, zō-, *pref.* [Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature, an animal.] A common prefix in compounds of Greek origin, signifying animal, as *zoology zoophyte, zoospore*, &c.

zoô, *s.* Originally the abbreviated name of the London (Eng.) Zoological Gardens; now applied to any zoological garden.

zō-ō-căp'-sa, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Lat. *capsa* = a repository, chest, or box.]

Palæont.: The oldest known genus of Balanidæ. It is from the Lias.

zō'-ō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A zoospore (q.v.).

zō-ō-câu'-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, a stem.]

Biol.: An erect, branching, tentaculiferous colony-stock, as in the genus Dendrosoma (q.v.).

zō-ō-chĕm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to zoochemistry (q.v.).

"The application of *zoochemical* facts to the elucidation of processes taking place in the system."—*Frey: Histology of Man* (tr. *Barker*), p. 6.

zō-ō-chĕm'-ĭs-trў, * **zō-ŏch'-ĕ-mў,** *s.* [Eng. *zoo-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*]

Nat. Science: (See extract).

"Study of the nature of the substances occurring in the animal economy—their properties, constitution, transformation, &c.—constitutes what is termed *zoochemistry*."—*Frey: Histology of Man* (tr. *Barker*), p. 6.

zō-ŏch'-ĕ-mў, *s.* [ZOOCHEMISTRY.]

zō-ō-çўt'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **zō-ō-çўt'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a cell.]

Biol.: The gelatinous matrix excreted and inhabited by various colonial Infusoria—*e.g.*, Ophrydium, Phalansterium, &c.

zō-ō-dĕn'-drĭ-ŭm (pl. **zō-ō-dĕn'-drĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Biol.: The tree-like colony-stock of such Infusoria as Dendromonas and Epistylis.

zō-œ'-çĭ-ŭm (pl. **zō-œ'-çĭ-a**), *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a dwelling.]

Biol.: One of the cells or chambers inhabited by the polypide of a Polyzoon. In the Common Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*) of the

A. *Flustra foliacea.* B. A portion of the colony magnified to show the Zœcia.

British coast the zœcia may be made out with the naked eye, and are very clearly seen with a lens of moderate power.

zō'-ō-gĕn, zō'-ō-gēne, *s.* [Gr. ζωογενής (*zōogenēs*) = born of an animal: pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The same as ZOIODIN (q.v.).

zō-ō-gĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zoogen(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to animal production.

zō-ŏg'-ĕn-ў, zō-ŏg'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. γένεσις, γόνη (*genesis, gonē*) = generation.]

Nat. Science: The doctrine of the formation of the organs of living beings.

zō-ō-gē-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *geographical.*] Of or pertaining to zoogeography (q.v.).

zō-ō-gē-ŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *geography.*]

Nat. Science: The study of the distribution of animals over the surface of the earth, their migrations, &c.

* **zō-ō-glœ'-a,** *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. γλοιά (*gloia*) = glue.]

Bot.: A pseudo-genus of Schizomycetes, consisting of Bacteria when they have reached the stage of development at which they form gelatinous colonies. They still continue to grow and divide, and may again become active.

zō-ŏg′-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *zoograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who studies or practises zoography; one who describes animals, their forms and habits.

"Upon inquiry we find no mention hereof in ancient *zoographers*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. i.

zō-ō-grăph′-ĭc, zō-ō-grăph′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *zoograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to zoography, or the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zō-ŏg′-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *zoograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who describes or depicts animals; a zoographer; a zoologist.

zō-ŏg′-raph-y, *s.* [Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits

"We are conducted to *zoography*, and the whole body of physick."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

zō-ō-gўr′-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *gyroscope.*] An amplification of the zoëtrope (q.v.) in which a series of successive instantaneous photographs of an animal in motion are placed on a circular rotating glass, the photographs being alternately illuminated by an oxyhydrogen lantern, as the glass turns, throwing a single continuous, everchanging picture on a screen. Although the separate photographs show the successive positions of an animal in motion—for instance, a horse, in making a single stride—the zoogyroscope throws on the screen a vivid presentment of a moving animal.

zō′-ō-ĭd, zō′-ŏĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As substantive:*

Biol.: An animal organism not independently developed from a fertilized ovum, but derived from a preceding individual by the process of fission or gemmation. Specially applicable to the Infusoria and other Protozoa, and to the component members of all stock-building communities, such as Polypes, Corals, and Polyzoa.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling an animal.

zō-ŏl′-a-trў, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.]

Compar. Relig.: Animal worship; adoration paid by man to any of the lower animals. This cultus seems to have passed through three stages: (1) The animal was reverenced and propitiated as possessing a power greater than that of man; (2) The animal was regarded as an incarnation of some deity or spirit; (3) It was raised to the position of a tribal ancestor. [Totem.] In the early history of the human race zoolatry of some kind was very prevalent. Traces of it appear in the Bible as in the story of the Golden Calf made by the Israelites (Exod. xxxii). Zoolatry took deep root in the religious life of the ancient Egyptians, and all three forms flourished among that people. Juvenal opens his fifteenth satire with a scathing invective of Egyptian zoolatry, and detailed accounts of it occur in Herodotus (ii.), Plutarch (*de Isiide et Osiride*), Strabo (lib. xvii.), and Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 15). In classic times the chief form of zoolatry was serpent-worship (q.v.), though traces of other forms occur in the transformation myths of the poets. In the present day zoolatry survives chiefly in India [Vishnu, Hunooman, Zebu], among the snake-worshippers of the west coast of Africa, and the Red Indians of North America.

"The three motives of animal-worship . . . viz., direct worship of the animal for itself, indirect worship of it as a fetish acted through by a deity, and veneration for it as a totem or representative of a tribe-ancestor, no doubt account in no small measure for the phenomena of *zoolatry* among the lower races, due allowance being also made for the effects of myth and symbolism, of which we may gain frequent glimpses."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 237.

zō′-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil animal substance.

* **zō′-ŏl′-ō-ġĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *zoolog(y)*; *-er.*] The same as Zoologist (q.v.).

"As the naturalists may thus illustrate pathology as a chymist, so may he do the like as a *zoologer*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii 84.

zō-ō-lŏġ′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *zoolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to zoology or the science of animals.

zoological-garden, *s.* A public garden in which a collection of animals is kept. The gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, are probably the finest in the world. The chief zoological gardens are:

	Founded.		Founded.
Paris (Jardin des Plantes)	1794	Frankfort	1858
London	1828	Cologne	1860
Dublin	1830	Paris (Jardin d'Acclimitation)	1860
Antwerp	1843	Hamburg	1863
Berlin	1844	Moscow	1864
Brussels	1851	Philadelphia	1874
Rotterdam	1857	Cincinnati	1875
Melbourne	1857	Calcutta	1875

zoological-province, *s.*

Zool.: A zoological-region.

zoological-region, *s.*

Biol.: [Region, *s.* II. 2.].

Zoological Society, *s.*

Societies: A society for the prosecution of zoological research; specif., the Zoological Society of London, founded in 1826 by a body of scientists, among whom Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., were especially prominent. "for the advancement of Zoology and Animal Physiology, and for the introduction of new and curious subjects of the Animal Kingdom." Numerous societies have since been organized, in the cities of the United States and Europe, for inquiry into the characteristics and life history of animals. Zoological study is the leading feature of many of our prominent scientific institutions, such as the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Museum of Natural History, of New York, and various others, and less exclusively of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. All these Societies and Institutions publish *Proceedings* or journals under other titles containing details of their work and original communications in zoology.

zō-ō-lŏġ′-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *zoological*; *-ly.*] In a zoological manner; according to the teachings or principles of zoology.

zō-ŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *zoolog(y)*; *-ist.*]

Physical Science: A person skilled in or devoted to zoology (q.v.). In modern usage the term is being replaced by biologist.

zō-ŏl′-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse].

Natural Science: The study of living animals, a branch of Biology, which also includes Botany, though it is impossible accurately to define the limits of these two branches, some organisms, low in the scale of life, being sometimes claimed as animals and sometimes as plants. Zoology covers a large ground, which becomes larger with the growth of the science. The chief branches of Zoology are: (1) Morphology, dealing with form and structure; (2) Comparative Anatomy, which investigates the position and relation of organs and parts (and, as this must be the foundation of scientific classification, the term Comparative Anatomy is often used as synonymous with the older term Zoology); (3) Embryology, dealing with development from the ovum to maturity; (4) Physiology (q.v.), which treats of the organs of nutrition, reproduction, and the nervous system; (5) Classification or Taxonomy, which classifies animals into natural groups; (6) Zoogeography (q.v.); and (7) Descent of the individual (Ontogenesis) and of the phylum (Phylogenesis). From the earliest times man was accustomed to study and observe the lower animals. Solomon's description of the ant (Prov. vi. 6–8) is justified by the scientific observation of the nineteenth century; Job (xxxix. 14) knew the peculiar method of incubation adopted by the ostrich; and Jeremiah (Lam. iv. 3) speaks in unmistakeable terms of marine mammals. Aristotle and Pliny have recorded many zoological facts, and nearly as many legends; but from that time down to the days of Ray and Willughby there was scarcely any attempt at scientific classification, nor was it till the eighteenth century that anything like a comprehensive scheme was put forth in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, who divided the Animal Kingdom into six classes: Mammalia, Aves, Pisces, Amphibia, Insecta, and Vermes, these classes being divided into orders, and these again into genera, without any intermediate division. In the light of the present day this scheme is seen to be erroneous, but it formed a rough outline, which served as a guide to future inquirers. Cuvier's classification came next, with four sub-kingdoms: Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. Agassiz adopted these main divisions, but arranged his classes somewhat differently. The classification of Owen in his *Comparative Anatomy of Invertebrates* (ed. 2nd, p. 16) was:

Sub-kingdom.	Divisions.
Vertebrata.	Pisces, Aves, Reptilia, Mammalia.
Mollusca.	Tunicata, Brachiopoda, Lamellibranchiata, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Cephalopoda.
Articulata.	Cirripedia, Anellata, Epizoa, Crustacea, Insecta, Arachnida
Radiata. Sub-provinces. Infusoria.	Rotifera, Rhizopoda, Polygastrica.
Entozoa.	Cœlhelmintha, Turbellaria, Sterelmintha.
Radiaria.	Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephæ, Hydrozoa.

Huxley (*Introd. to Class. of Animals*, 1869) adopted the following:

Sub-kingdom.	Divisions.
Protozoa.	Rhizopoda, Gregarinida, Radiolaria, Spongida
Infusoria.	
Cœlenterata.	Hydrozoa, Actinozoa
Annuloida.	Echinoida, Entozoa.
Annulosa.	Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda, Insecta, Chætognatha, Annelida.
Molluscoida.	Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Tunicata.
Mollusca.	Lamellibranchiata, Branchiogastropoda, Pulmogastropoda, Pteropoda, Cephalopoda.
Vertebrata.	Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia.

Last and chief in importance is the classification of Gegenbaur, of which Ray Lankester says (in his preface to *Gegenbaur's Elements of Comp. Anat.*, ed. Bell), that "at the present day, naturalists have learnt to recognise in their efforts after what was vaguely called the 'natural' system of classification, an unconscious attempt to construct the pedigree of the animal world. The attempt has now become a conscious one. Necessarily classifications which aim at exhibiting the pedigree vary from year to year with the increase in our knowledge. They also vary according to the importance attached by their authors to one or another class of facts as demonstrating blood-relationship."

Phylum.	Divisions.
1. Protozoa.	Rhizopoda, Gregarina, Infusoria.
2. Cœlenterata.	
(1) Spongiæ.	
(2) Acalephæ.	Hydromedusæ, Calyconoa, Thecomedusæ, Medusæ, Anthozoa, Ctenophora.
3. Vermes.	Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Chætognathi, Acanthocephali, Bryozoa, Rotatoria, Entropneusti, Gephyrea, Annulata.
4. Echinoderma.	Asteroida, Crinoida, Echinoida, Holothuroida.
5. Arthropoda.	Crustacea, Pœcilopoda, Arachnida, Myriapoda, Insecta.
6. Brachiopoda.	
7. Mollusca.	Lamellibranchiata, Scaphopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, Cephalopoda.
8. Tunicata.	
9. Vertebrata.	
(1) Acrania.	Leptocardii.
(2) Craniota.	(*a*) Cyclostomata (Myxinoidea, Petromyzontes).
	(*b*) Gnathostomata.
	(i.) Anamnia (Pisces, Amphibia).
	(ii.) Amniota (Sauropsida, Mammalia).

zō-ō-mĕl′-ăn-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *melanin.*]

Chem.: Bogdanow's name for the black pigment of birds' feathers. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in potash and ammonia.

zō-ō-mor′-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. μόρφη (*morphē*) = shape, form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or exhibiting animal forms.

"That peculiarly Celtic form of interlacing *zoomorphic* decoration, united with coloured designs of diverging spirals and trumpet scrolls."—*Jos. Anderson.* (*Annandale.*)

2. *Anthrop.:* Representing a god or other supernatural being under the form of one of the lower animals. The zoomorphic element in Classic mythology appears in such cases as that of the Sminthean Apollo, and the metamorphoses of Jupiter; it is very strongly marked in the religion of ancient Egypt [Zoolatry], and traces of it may be found among the Jews and in the poetic imagery of the Apocalypse. (Gen. iii. 24; Exod. xxv. 18; Ezek. x. 14, xi. 18; Exod. xxxiii.; Rev. iv. 6, 8, 9; v. 6, 14; i. 6; vii. 11; xiv. 3; xv. 7; xix. 4).

"The facts of savage animal-worship, and their relations to totemism, seem still unknown to or unappreciated by scholars, with the exception of Mr. Sayce, who recognises totemism as the origin of the *zoomorphic* element in Egyptian religion."—*A. Lang: Custom & Myth*, p. 118.

zō-ō-morph′-ĭsm, *s.* [Zoomorphic.]

1. The state or condition of being zoomorphic; characteristic exhibition of the forms of the lower animals, as distinct from man.

"That *zoomorphism* of ornamentation which in this case is only partially present."—*Jos. Anderson.* (*Annandale.*)

2. The transformation of men into beasts. (*Smart.*)

zō′-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Biol.: The product of a fertilized ovum.

"It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case; and that we must recognise this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooida."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. Biol.*, § 73.

zō-ŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zoon; -ic.*] Derived from or contained in animal substances.

zoonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Bertholletʼs name for the impure acetic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of animal substances.

zō′-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Zoonites.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* One of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented animal.

2. *Spec.:* One of the segments of an articulated animal.

* **zō-ō-nī′-tēş,** *s.* [Zoon.]

Biol.: A term proposed as an equivalent of zooid (q.v.).

"In order to confine the term individual to such cases [the direct product of the germ-cell and sperm-cell] it has been proposed among animals to give the term zooid or *zoonites* to the independent structures which result from sprouting, gemmation, or fission."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (*Zool.*), iv. 561. (Note.)

zō-ŏn′-ō-mȳ, zō-ō-nŏ′-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

zō-ŏph′-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ζωοφάγος (*zoophagos*) = living on animal food; carnivorous.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An old popular name for the larger and fiercer carnivora. It has no scientific value.

2. *Zool.:* Gegenbaurʼs name for a group of Marsupials equivalent to Owenʼs Sarcophaga (q.v.).

† **zō-ŏph′-ą-gan,** *s.* [Zoophaga.] One of the zoophaga; a sarcophagan.

† **zō-ŏph′-ą-goŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *zoophag(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Devouring or feeding on animals; sarcophagous.

"The *zoophagous* marsupials already cited."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 65.

* **zō-ŏph′-ĭ-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*; Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A lover of animals, or of anything living; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

"Our philosopher and *zoophilist*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cexxviii.

† **zō-ŏph′-ĭ-lŏus,** *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Nat. Science: (See extract).

"The most interesting article in the number [*Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano*] for July is by Sig. A. Piccone, on the plants growing wild in Liguria which he terms '*zoophilous*' or 'ornithophilous,' *i.e.*, those which are absolutely dependent for the germination of their seeds on the fruit being swallowed by birds."—*Nature*, Aug. 26, 1886, p. 403.

zō-ŏph′-ĭ-lȳ, *s.* [Zoophilist.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures, which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction.

* **zō′-ō-phīte,** *s.* [Zoophyte.]

zō-ō-phŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zoophor(us); -ic.*] Bearing or supporting an animal: as, a *zoophoric* column, that is, one supporting the figure of an animal.

* **zō-ŏph′-ŏr-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ζωόφορος (*zōophoros*).]

Anc. Arch.: A part between the architrave and cornice; the same as the frieze in modern architecture; so called from the figures of animals carved on it. [Zoophoric.]

† **zō-ō-phȳ′-tą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζωόφυτον (*zōophuton*) = an animal-plant. (*Arist.: Hist. Anim.*, xviii. 1-6.)]

Zool.: A term borrowed from Aristotle by Cuvier, and used by him as a synonym of Radiata (q.v.). The term has no longer any scientific value, but is often loosely applied as a designation for many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, &c., more or less resembling plants in appearance. "When the term began to be used by naturalists, it designated a miscellaneous class of beings, which were believed to occupy the space between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in which the characteristics of the subjects of each met and were intermingled." (*Ency. Brit.*, ed. 8th.)

zō′-ō-phȳte, *s.* [Zoophyta.] Any individual of Cuvierʼs Radiata (q.v.); an animal of extremely low organization, presenting many external resemblances to a plant.

"The second step Nature takes is from plants to Plant-animals, *zoophytes*. 'There are many marine creatures,' he [Aristotle] says, 'which leave the observer in doubt as to whether they are plants or animals, for they grow on the rocks, and many die if detached.'"—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 192.

zoophyte-trough, *s.* A live-box (q.v.).

zō-ō-phȳt′-ĭc, zō-ō-phȳt′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *zoophyt(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to zoophytes.

zō-ŏph′-ȳ-tōid, *a.* [Eng. *zoophyt(e);* suff. *-oid.*] Like or resembling a zoophyte.

zō-ō-phȳ-tō-lŏg′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *zoophytolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to zoophytology.

zō-ō-phȳ-tŏl′-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Eng. *zoophyt(e); -ology.*] The natural history of zoophytes.

* **zō-ō-phȳ′-tŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A zoophyte (q.v.).

"A *zoophyton* may be rightly said to have a middle excellency between an animal and a plant."—*Henry More: Mystery of Iniquity*, p. 27.

† **zō-ō-spĕrm,** *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *sperm.*]

Zool.: A Spermatozoon (q.v.).

zō-ō-spŏ-răn′-ğĭ-ŭm (pl. **zō-ō-spŏ-răn′-ğĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The cell in which a zoospore is formed or becomes encysted.

zō′-ō-spōre, *s.* [Zoosporeæ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Reproductive bodies of certain Algals of low organization [Protophyta], as many Confervæ (q.v.). They have ciliated processes, which enable them to swim about, and from this animal-like locomotion are with difficulty separated from the infusorial animalcules. Each zoospore when set free from the tough coat in which it is for a time encysted is capable of living independently.

zō-ō-spōr′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *zo-*; Gr. σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = . . . a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A primary group of Algals, proposed by Thuret to contain those species which are propagated by zoospores. He divides it into: (1) Chlorosporeæ, colour usually green; (2) Pheosporeæ, colour brown or olive.

zō-ō-spōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *zoospor(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the character of zoospores.

zō-ō-stē-ăr′-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *stearic.*] Containing fat and derived from animal substances.

zoostearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Landererʼs name for a fatty acid, obtained from the bones of fossil mammalia, and crystallizing from alcohol in laminæ. (*Watts.*)

zō-ō-tĕir′-ą, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. τεῖρος (*teiros*) = a constellation.]

Zool.: A genus of Radiolaria. No siliceous skeleton, but contracted pointed filaments elevated on a pedicle and not contractile.

zō-ō-thăm′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a copse, a thicket.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, from salt and fresh water. Animalcules structurally identical with those of Vorticella (q.v.), ovate, pyriform, or globular, often dissimilar in shape, and of two sizes, stationed at the extremities of a branching, highly contractile pedicle, the internal muscle of which is continuous throughout. There are several species, divided into two groups according as the zooids of the same colony resemble or differ from each other.

zō-ō-thē′-cą, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case.]

Anat. & Physiol.: A cell containing a spermatozooid.

zō-ō-thē′-çĭ-ŭm (pl. **zō-ō-thē′-çĭ-ą**), *s.* [Zoothecа.]

Biol.: Any compound tubular structure excreted and inhabited by Infusoria like Rhipidodendron.

zō-ō-thō′-mē, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θωμός (*thōmos*) = a heap.]

Zool.: A Zoothecium (q.v.).

zō-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ζῳον (*zōon*) = an animal.] Containing the remains of organic life. (Said of rocks, coal, caves, &c.)

zootic-acid, *s.* [Hydrocyanic-acid.]

zō-ŏt′-ō-cą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζωοτόκος (*zōotokos*) = producing its young alive. (*Arist. H. A.*, i. 25.)]

Zool.: A genus of Lacertidæ, with eight species, from Central and Southern Europe, Madeira, South Africa, and Australia. One, *Zootoca vivipara*, the Viviparous Lizard (q.v.), is British. Sometimes made a sub-genus of Lacerta, from which it is distinguished by having the posterior nasal shield single.

zō-ō-tŏm′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *zootom(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to zootomy.

zō-ŏt′-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Zootomy.] One who dissects the bodies of the lower animals; a comparative anatomist.

zō-ŏt′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Nat. Science: The dissection of the lower animals.

"The comparative anatomy of animals is sometimes called *zootomy*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 9.

zō-ŏx-ăn′-thĭn, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*]

Chem.: A dark-red powder, extracted from the red feathers of *Calurus auriceps*, by repeated treatment with hot alcohol.

zoô′-zoô, *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] A wood-pigeon. (*Prov.*)

zŏph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Zophorus.]

zō-pĭ-lō′-tē, *s.* [Sp.] [Urubu.]

zō-pĭs′-są, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζώπισσα (*zōpissa*). (See def.)]

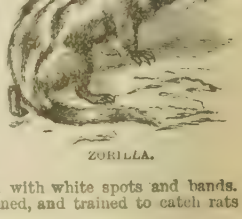
Pathol.: A mixture of pitch and tar impregnated with salt-water, scraped from the hulls of ships. It was formerly used as an external application, being believed to be resolutive and desiccative. (*Simmonds.*)

zorg′-īte, *s.* [After Zorge, Hartz, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, occurring with many other species in the metalliferous lodes of the Hartz. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 7 to 7·5; lustre, metallic; colour, lead-gray, sometimes with a yellowish tarnish. Compos.: a selenide of lead and copper.

zŏ-rĭl′-ląa, † **zŏr′-ĭlle,** *s.* [Sp. *zorilla* = the whelp of a fox, from *zerro* = a fox.]

Zool.: Ictonyx zorilla, a Viverrine Mammal, possessing fetid scent glands, allied to the Skunks and Badgers, extending over Africa and into Asia Minor. Snout elongated, body stout, tail bushy; total length about twenty inches: colour shining black, marked with white spots and bands. It is often tamed, and trained to catch rats and mice.



ZORILLA.

zor′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Zorn, a Bavarian botanical author (1739-99).]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ. Herbaceous plants with pinnate leaves, having two or

four leaflets and papilionaceous flowers, in spikes or solitary. Known species about ten, mostly from America. *Zornia diphylla* is used as horse lavender by the Foulahs.

Zŏr-ō-as′-trĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastres, the classical name of an illustrious personage called in Persian Zartusht, Zaratusht, or Zardusht, and in Zend Zarathustra, founder or reformer of the Parsee religion. He is generally said to have been born in 589, at Urmia, a town of Azerbijan, and died B.C. 539. But other dates have been assigned, and there may have been more than one Zoroaster. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Zoroaster, a professor of Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

zŏr-ō-ăs′-trĭ-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *zoroastrian; -ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The religious system said to have been taught by Zoroaster, by which term Dr. Haug understands a series of religious teachers rather than a single person bearing the name. The old Persians and the Brahmans continued one people after they had separated from the primitive Aryan stock, their faith being Nature-worship. For the subsequent religious schism between them see BRAHMANISM. The first Zoroaster, if there was more than one, is believed by Dr. Haug to have lived as early as Moses, or, at least, not later than Solomon. He was the reformer rather than the originator of the faith called after his name. The Zoroastrian sacred book is the Zend Avesta (q.v.). The creed founded on it was professed by the old Persians, as it is by their successors the modern Parsees, sometimes called Fire-worshippers. It teaches that there has always existed a certain entity, whose name, Zarûâna Akarana, has been translated "Time without bounds." This entity is represented as having simultaneously brought into existence two exceedingly powerful beings: one, Hormuzd, the creator and patron of all good; the other, Ahriman, the author and supporter of all evil. Hormuzd created light, and Ahriman darkness. The two beings are in perpetual conflict; and each has under him a hierarchy of angels. This system is denounced in Isaiah xlv. 5–7. With it another creed—that of fire-worship—possibly derived through the Magi from the Turanians, became commingled: there is allusion to it in Ezekiel viii. 16–18. Both beliefs go to constitute the modern Parsee faith. Professor Haug believes that the teaching of the primitive Zoroaster was misunderstood, and that it was much purer than the system of doctrine which has long passed current in his name. [FIRE-WORSHIPPER, GUEBRE, PARSEE.]

zŏs′-ma, *s.* [Corrupt. Arabic.]

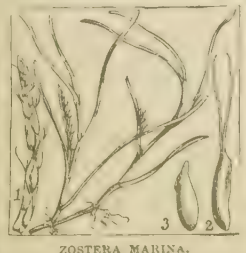
Astron.: A fixed star of magnitude 2½. Called also δ Leonis.

zō′-stĕr, *s.* [Lat. = shingles, from Gr. ζωστήρ (*zōstēr*) = a girdle.]

Pathol.: [SHINGLES].

zŏs′-tĕr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. ζωστήρ (*zōstēr*) = a girdle.]

1. *Bot.:* Grass-wrack; the typical genus of Zosteraceæ (q.v.), which is sometimes reduced to a tribe of Naiadaceæ. The species are grass-like marine plants, with matted creeping rootstocks, long, linear, distichous sheathing leaves, a foliaceous spathe, and a linear, membranous spadix, with inconspicuous green flowers inserted in two rows on one of its sides. Anthers ovate, sessile, alternating with the ovate germens; style one; stigmas two, elongated, linear, fruit with one seed. Known species two, both European. They are *Zostera marina*, the Broad-leaved, and *Z. nana*, the Dwarf Grass-wrack. The former has leaves one to three feet long and a many-flowered spadix, the latter has the leaves six inches long and a few-flowered spadix. They occur in muddy and sandy estuaries near low-water mark, the second being the rarer species. *Z. marina* is used largely in parts of Europe for packing small fancy articles for exportation, and for stuffing cushions.



ZOSTERA MARINA.
1. Spadix. 2. Pistil. 3. Anther.

2. *Palæobot.:* One species is found in the British Pleistocene.

zŏs-tĕr-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *zoster(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Sea-wracks; an order of Endogens, alliance Hydrales. Marine plants living among seaweeds, and resembling them in appearance. Leaves thin, grassy, sheathing at the base; flowers very minute, naked, or surrounded by three scales situated within herbaceous spathes. Anthers definite in number, sessile, one or two-celled; stigmas one or two, capillary; ovary free, one-celled; ovule one; fruit drupaceous, one-celled, with a single pendulous seed. Found chiefly at the bottom of the ocean, though occasionally on the shore, especially in the Eastern hemisphere. Known genera five, species twelve. (*Kunth & Lindley.*)

zŏs′-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *zostera;* suff. *-ite.*] A fossil zostera, or some allied species of plant.

zŏs′-tĕr-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. ζωστήρ (*zōstēr*) = a girdle, and ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye. Named from a well-defined circlet of light-coloured feathers round the eye.] [WHITE-EYE.]

Ornith.: A genus of Dicæidæ, with sixty-eight species, ranging over the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, as far east as the Fiji Islands, and north to Pekin and Japan. Bill shorter than head, acuminate, finely emarginate at tip; nostrils lateral, linear, covered by a membrane; wings with ten primaries; tarsi long; tail moderate, even.

zō-thē′-cạ, *s.* [Gr. ζωθήκη (*zōthēkē*).]

Anc. Arch.: A small compartment or alcove which might be separated from an adjoining compartment by a curtain.

Zouave (ou as **w), Zŏŭ′-ave,** *s.* [Fr., from *zwawa*, the name of a Kabyle or Berber tribe in Algeria.] A soldier belonging to the light infantry corps of the French army, which were organised in Algeria, soon after the conquest of that country in 1830, and were originally intended to be composed exclusively of the Kabyle tribe. This idea, however, was soon abandoned, and since 1840 the corps has been composed almost entirely of French soldiers, recruited from the veterans of ordinary line regiments, who are distinguished for their fine physique and tried courage. They still, however, retain the picturesque dress originally adopted, consisting of a loose dark-blue jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers, yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel. The few corps composed of Algerines still connected with the French army are now known as Turcos. The name was also given to several regiments which served on the side of the North in the American Civil War, but these were only distinguished from the other volunteer regiments by their picturesque uniform.

zounds, *exclam.* [See def.] An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds," and much used formerly as an oath, or as an expression of anger or wonder.

zoûtch, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, &c., with just enough liquid to cover them. (*Prov.*)

* **Zuben el Genubi,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] [ZUBENESCH.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also α Libræ. It is of a pale yellow colour.

* **zubenely,** *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also β Libræ. It is of a pale emerald colour.

zubenesch, *s.* [ZUBEN EL GENUBI.]

zuche (z as **tz),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stump of a tree.

zû-chĕt′-tō, *s.* [Ital. *zucchetta* = a small gourd, anything resembling a gourd in shape, from *zucca* = a gourd.]

Rom. Cath. Ritual: The skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. That of a

PIUS IX. WEARING ZUCHETTO.

priest is black, of a bishop or monsignor purple, of a cardinal red, and of the pope white.

zûf′-fō-lō, zû′-fō-lō, *s.* [Ital. *zufolo*, from *zufolare* = to hiss or whistle.]

Music: A small flute or flageolet, especially one used to teach birds.

Zû′-lû, *s.* [Native name.] A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race inhabiting a territory in South Africa, situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

¶ Also used adjectively: as, the *Zulu* war.

zŭm-boô′-rŭk, *s.* [Hind. *zamburak;* Mahratta *jambura* = a swivel.]

Mil.: A small cannon supported by a swivelled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired.

zŭm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ζύμη (*zumē*) = leaven.] Produced by fermentation.

zumic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name formerly applied to the acid produced in the fermentation of amylaceous substances, and now known to be impure lactic acid.

zụ-mŏ-lŏg′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [ZYMOLOGIC.]

zụ-mŏl′-ō-jĭst, *s.* [ZYMOLOGIST.]

zụ-mŏl′-ō-jy, *s.* [ZYMOLOGY.]

zụ-mŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, zū-mō-sĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [ZYMOMETER.]

zŭr′-līte, *s.* [After Signor Zurlo; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Melilite (q.v.), occurring in square or eight-sided prisms in the calcareous blocks of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

zwiē′-sĕl-īte, *s.* [After Zwiesel, Bavaria, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A clove-brown variety of Triplite (q.v.).

Zwĭn′-glĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or introduced by Zwingli. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Ulrich Zwingli, or Zuingli, the Swiss reformer, especially in his sacramentarian doctrine. Zwingli was born at Wildhaus, in the Toggenburg, in January, 1484, the year after Luther's birth, and was ordained priest in 1506. In 1516, a year before the commencement of the German Reformation under Luther, he began to preach doctrines which were essentially those of Protestantism. In 1518 he was in conflict with Samson, a Franciscan friar and an eager salesman of Indulgences. In January, 1525, mainly through his exertions, the mass was abolished at Zurich, other cantons speedily following the example. Differences of opinion regarding the Eucharist having arisen in 1524 between the German and Swiss Reformers, Zwingli took a prominent part in the controversy with Luther in a conference at Marburg in September, 1529. On October 15, 1531, he was killed in the battle of Cappel, fought on a politico-religious question between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Swiss cantons.

Zwingli's views on the sacrament were afterwards followed or independently adopted by Calvin. The disciples of the former were called Zwinglians and Sacramentarians; they, however, preferred the name Evangelicals, which subsequently displaced the other two. They also ultimately shared in the name Protestants, which was originally limited to the German reformers.

zȳg'-a-dīte, *s.* [Gr. *ζυγάδην* (*zygadēn*) = in pairs, jointly; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of albite, occurring in twinned plates in fissures of clay-slate at Andreasberg, Hartz.

zȳ-gæ'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ζύγαινα* (*zugaina*) = a fish, probably the hammer-headed shark (q.v.); see also def. 2.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Zygænidæ (q.v.). Antennæ of the male not pectinated, much thickened beyond the middle; fore wings elongate, green, with red streaks or spots; hind wings red, with dark margin; abdomen thick. Newman calls this Zygæna. To avoid confounding it with No. 2, Stainton calls it Anthrocera, but retains the name Zygænidæ for the family. [BURNET-MOTH.]

2. *Ichthy. & Palæont.:* Hammer-heads, Hammer-headed Sharks; a genus of Carchariidæ, or of Zygænina (q.v.), with five species, widely distributed, but most abundant in the tropics. Anterior part of the head broad,

ZYGÆNA MALLEUS.

flattened, and produced into a lobe on each side, the extremity of which is occupied by the eye; caudal fin with a pit at its root, and a single notch at its lower margin; no spiracles; nostrils on front edge of the head. *Zygæna malleus* is the commonest species. It is found all along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward, and in tropical and sub-tropical seas throughout the world. It reaches a large size, being from seven to eight feet long, and is easily recognized by the curious form of the head, whose width is about twice the length, it being elongated laterally with two arms, which have been compared to the arms of a balance. The first dorsal fin is large, the second quite small, smaller than the anal; the pectorals rather large. Color gray.

zȳ-gæ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygæn(a)* [def. 1]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths. Antennæ with scales or pectinated, never ending in a hook, wings scaly, the anterior ones narrow, the posterior rounded. Caterpillar destitute of a horn. Called also Anthroceridæ.

zȳ-gæ-nī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygæn(a)* [def. 1.]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Carchariidæ, with the single genus Zygæna. [ZYGÆNA, 2.]

zȳg-ăn'-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *zyg(o)-*, and Lat. *antrum* = a cave.]

Zool.: A hollow in the vertebræ of serpents, by which an additional articulation is provided with the vertebra next behind. (*Gloss. to Huxley's Classif. of Anim.*)

zȳg-a-pŏph'-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *zyg-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Either of the two superior or the two inferior processes projecting upwards and downwards from a point near the junction of the pedicle and lamina in a vertebra (q.v.).

zȳg-nē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *zyg-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zygnemidæ (q.v.). Filaments simple with the green contents arranged in two globular or stellate masses in each cell. Conjugation by transverse processes; spores formed on one of the parent cells or in the cross branch.

zyg-nē'-mĭ-dæ, zȳg-nĕ-mā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygnem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* or *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of the sub-order Conferveæ. Cells tubular, united by their truncated extremities into jointed threads, which are at first distinct, and then brought into conjunction by the aid of transverse tubelets, which discharge the colouring matter. Green-spored Algæ abounding in fresh-water.

zȳ-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* (*zugon*) = a yoke.] Yoked, joined; having processes more or less resembling a yoke.

zy-gō-băt'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *βατίς* (*batis*) = the prickly roach.]

Palæont.: A genus of Myliobatidæ, founded on teeth, very similar to those of existing species, from the Norwich Crag and the Miocene of Switzerland. (*Günther.*)

zȳ-gō-dăc'-tȳl-a, *s.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

Zool.: A genus of Æquoridæ. Light violet-coloured Medusas, seven to eight inches in diameter, and with long and fibrous dark-violet tentacles. Found in the Atlantic and the North Sea.

zȳ-gō-dăc'-tȳle, *a.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

1. Of or belonging to the Zygodactylæ (q.v.).

2. Having the toes disposed in pairs, two in front and two behind: as, a *zygodactyle* foot.

zygodactyle picarian birds, *s. pl.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

zȳ-gō-dăc-tȳl'-ĭc, zȳ-gō-dăc'-tȳl-oŭs, *a.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.] Zygodactyle (q.v.).

zȳ-gō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *zyg-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zygodontei.

zȳ-gō-dŏn'-tē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *zygodon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of Apocarpous Mosses, having a pyriform striated capsule, an abortive single or double peristome, and a dimidiate smooth veil. Widely distributed, but not numerous in species.

zȳ-gō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ζύγωμα* (*zugōma*) = a bolt or bar, from *ζυγόν* (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

1. *Anat.:* An arched and lengthened process projecting from the external surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, to which are attached the fleshy fibres of the temporal muscle. It is composed of a tubercle, *eminentia articularis*, and inferior, superior, and middle roots. The external lateral ligament of the lower jaw is attached to the tubercle.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* In essentially the same sense as 1. The arch is formed in most vertebrates by the jugal or yoke bone, articulating with the squamosal. The former corresponds with the cheek-bone in man.

zȳ-gō-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [ZYGOMA.] Of or pertaining to the zygoma (q.v.).

zygomatic-arch, *s.*

Anat.: An arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the posterior part of the malar bone. Called also the Malar-arch.

zygomatic-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The cheekbone.

zygomatic-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The lower portion of the space bridged over by the Zygomatic-arch.

zygomatic-muscle, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two narrow subcutaneous bundles of muscular fibre, a greater and a smaller one, connecting the malar-bone with the angle of the mouth.

zygomatic-process, *s.*

Anat.: The zygoma (q.v.).

zygomatic-suture, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The sutures uniting the processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

† **zȳ-gō-ma-tūr'-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *ζύγωμα* (*zugōma*), genit. *ζυγώματος* (*zugōmatos*), and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Nototherium (q.v.).

zȳ-gō-phȳl-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Beancapers; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Herbs, shrubs, or trees, with hard wood, and the branches often articulated; leaves opposite, unequally pinnate, rarely simple, undotted, and with stipules; flowers solitary or in twos or threes, yellow, white, blue, or red; sepals, four or five, with convolute æstivation; petals, four or five, unguiculate, at first like small scales, æstivation imbricated; stamens, twice as many as the petals, usually arising from the back of a small scale; style simple, generally with four or five furrows; stigma simple, or with four or five lobes; the ovary, which is surrounded at the base with glands or a short wavy disk, simple, with four or five furrows and four or five cells, each with two or more ovules; fruit, capsular, more rarely fleshy, with fewer seeds than there were ovules. Found in the hottest parts of both hemispheres. Known genera seven; species a hundred. (*Lindley.*)

zȳ-gō-phȳl'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Zygophyllaceæ, having albuminous seeds.

zȳ-gŏph'-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Bean-caper; the typical genus of the tribe Zygophylleæ. Trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves, consisting of two leaflets, sometimes fleshy; flowers solitary, axillary; calyx unequally five-parted; petals five, stamens ten, each with a scale at its base; capsule five-angled, with five cells, each with a single seed. About twenty-seven species are known. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Levant. The flowers of *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a prostrate, greatly branched herb, are used as a substitute for capers. The seeds of *Z. simplex*, an evil-smelling Indian plant, are eaten by the wild tribes of Sind and the Punjaub; the Arabs beat the leaves in water, and apply the infusion to diseased eyes.

zȳ-gō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *σαῦρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia. Skull irregular, with concave sides, an obtuse snout, and a concave occipital border; it is lofty in the occipital region, while falling gradually in front and rapidly on the sides. Orbits slightly posterior, large, irregular. Premaxillary teeth two or more on each side, larger than the maxillary teeth, which are sixteen or eighteen on each side; all are conical, strong, and nearly straight, with about twenty grooves at the base. Known species one, *Zygosaurus lucius*, from the Zechstein (Middle Permian), of the Government of Perm in Russia. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1874), pp. 163, 164.)

zȳ-gō-sĕl'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygoselm(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, or Flagellata-Eustomata, with six genera, mostly from fresh-water. Animalcules solitary, free-swimming, or repent; flagella two, vibratile, similar; endoplasm sometimes green; oral aperture distinct, terminal; pigment-spots frequently present.

zy-gō-sĕl'-mĭs, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *σελμίς* (*selmis*) = an angler's noose made of hair.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Zygoselmidæ (q.v.). Animalcules variable, from fresh-water; two flagella, at the base of which is the oral aperture, with a distinct tubular pharynx. One or perhaps two species.

zȳ-gō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a yoking, a balancing,

from ζυγόω (*zugoō*) = to yoke, from ζυγόν (*zugon*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: The same as CONJUGATION (q.v.).

zȳ′-gō-sphēne, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. σφήν (*sphēn*) = a wedge.]

Zool.: A conical process on the front of the vertebræ of Ophidia, which fits into the zygantrum of that next in front.

zȳ′-gō spōre, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The term applied by Huxley to the product of conjugation of spores when it is impossible to say which represent the male and which the female element, there being no morphological difference between the modified hyphæ which enter into relation with one another.

zȳ-gō stĭg′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Eng. *stigma* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. Two stigmas, the branches of which adhere to each other.

2. A genus of Gentianeæ, in which this peculiarity occurs. The species are from Brazil.

zȳme, *s.* [Gr. ζύμη (*zumē*) = leaven.]

Pathol.: (See extract).

"Corresponding with the adjective zymotic is the substantive *zyme*. This is a useful name, by which we refer to the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases. It is simpler than the word zymine, originally proposed by Dr. Farr; and (what is much more important) to speak of a zymotic poison as a '*zyme*' does not imply the acceptance of any particular theory of disease, while, on the other hand, the use of the word 'germ' distinctly conveys the idea of some organised structure, itself the cause of disease by subsequent growth and multiplication."—*Dr. Horsley*, in *Quain's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1806.

zȳ′-mĭc, *a.* [ZUMIC.]

† **zȳ′-mīne,** *s.* [ZYME.]

Pathol.: For def. see extract under Zyme.

zȳ-mō-, *pref.* [ZYME.] Connected with or producing fermentation.

zȳ-mō-ġĕn, *s.* [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

Chem.: (See extract).

"To this body, this mother of the ferment, which has not at present been satisfactorily isolated, the name of *zymogen* has been applied. But it is better to reserve the term *zymogen* as a generic name for all such bodies as not being themselves actual ferments, may, by internal changes, give rise to ferments—for all 'mothers of ferment,' in fact."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 271.

zȳ-mō-lŏġ′-ĭc, zȳ-mō-lŏġ′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *zymology*(*y*); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to zymology.

zȳ-mŏl′-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *zymolog*(*u*); *-ist*.] One skilled in zymology, or the fermentation of liquors.

zȳ-mŏl-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

zȳ′-mōme, *s.* [Gr. ζύμωμα (*zumoma*) = a fermented mixture.]

Chem.: An old name for that portion of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol.

zȳ-mŏm′-ē-tēr, zȳ-mō-sĭm′-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *zymo-*, or Eng. *zymos*(*is*), and *meter* (q.v.).]

Chem. & Brewing: An instrument for detecting the condition and process of fermenting wort or mash.

zȳ′-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Chem.: An instrument contrived by Zenneck for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water, and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. (*Watts.*)

zȳ-mō-sĭm′-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [ZYMOMETER.]

zȳ-mō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ζύμωσις (*zumōsis*) = fermentation.]

Pathol.: A process analogous to that of the Torula in fermentation, by which a malarious or similar poison is introduced into the system. [ZYME.] The word is occasionally used in the sense of Zymotic Disease (q.v.).

"The necessity for employing the word *zymosis* does not seem to be felt as yet: but the same reasons which lead us to speak of the agent as a zyme should also guide us to use *zymosis* in the place of more usual periphrases."—*Dr. Horsley*, in *Quain's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1806.

zȳ-mŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός (*zumōtikos*) = causing to ferment.] Producing fermentation or a process akin to it.

zymotic diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases communicable by contagion of a fermentable virus. The chief are measles, scarlet-fever, small-pox, continued fever, diphtheria, hooping-cough, croup, and erysipelas.

zȳ-mŏt′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *zymotic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic disease.

zȳm′-ūr-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *zym*(*o*)-, and Gr. ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

Chem.: That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, processes in which fermentation plays the principal part. (*Watts.*)

* **zȳ-thĕp′-săr-ў,** *s.* [Gr. ζῦθος (*zuthos*) = a kind of beer, and ἕψω (*hepsō*) = to boil.] A brewery or brewhouse.

zȳ′-thŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ζῦθος (*zuthos*) = a kind of beer used by the Egyptians (*Dioscor.*, ii. 109; cf. *Herod.*, ii. 77; applied also to the beer of the northern nations (*Diod.*, i. 134).] A kind of ancient malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

APPENDIX.

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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ITS ORIGIN, DIALECTS, STRUCTURE, AND AFFINITIES.

A spoken language is a number of different sounds made by the tongue and the other organs of speech: it may be written or printed upon paper or other material, by the aid of marks, signs, or symbols. Words are articulate sounds used to express perception and thought. The aggregate of these articulate sounds, accepted by and current among any community, is called *speech* or *language*. The language of the same community often presents local varieties: to these varieties is given the name of *dialects*. The growth of language is dealt with and taught by Comparative Grammar. By the aid of that science languages may be classified in two ways: (1) According to the peculiarities of their grammatical structure, or the mode of denoting the relations of words to one another; and (2) according to historical relationship. Historical relationship rests upon (*a*) the similarity of grammatical structure; and (*b*) the fundamental identity of roots. It may be shown by comparing the grammar and vocabulary of any two or more languages.

Before entering on an Historical Sketch of the English Language, it is necessary first to consider what the "English Language" is. Broadly speaking, it is the language spoken or written by the people of England from Anglo-Saxon times to the present. But "English" is not a fixed quantity to be marked out by strictly drawn limits or bounds.

To take a familiar illustration, the English language may be likened to the effect produced on a calm, smooth body of water when a stone is thrown into it. There is the well-defined centre, from which issue ripples, large at first, but gradually diminishing and becoming fainter and fainter, till at last it is impossible to say where they end, and where the water becomes smooth and calm again. So it is with the language. It is very rarely possible to define the exact time at which a word became a unit of the English language, while to determine the date when a word became obsolete is well nigh, if not actually, impossible. To some a word may appear dead, while to others it still lives. But the process of decay and renovation is continually going on; old words die gradually out, new words press in to take their places.

It will thus be seen that it is impossible to define "English" by any strict line or definite limits. It is the same with all languages:

"All living language is in a condition of constant growth and change. It matters not to what part of the world we may go: if we can find for any existing speech a record of its predecessor at some time distant from it in the past, we shall perceive that the two are different—and more or less different, mainly in proportion to the distance of time that separates them. It is so with the Romanic tongues of southern Europe, as compared with their common progenitor the Latin; so with the modern dialects of India, as compared with the recorded forms of speech intermediate between them and the Sanskrit, or with the Sanskrit itself; and not less with the English of our day, as compared with that of other days. An English speaker even of only a century ago would find not a little in our every-day speech which he would understand with difficulty, or not at all; if we were to hear Shakespeare read aloud a scene from one of his own works, it would be in no small part unintelligible (by reason, especially, of the great difference between his pronunciation and ours); Chaucer's English (500 years ago) we master by dint of good solid application, and with considerable help from a glossary; and King Alfred's English (1000 years ago), which we call Anglo-Saxon, is not easier to us than German. All this, in spite of the fact that no one has gone about of set purpose to alter English speech, in any generation among the thirty or forty that have lived between us and Alfred, any more than in our own. Here, then, is another side of the life of language for us to deal with, and to explain, if we can. Life, here as elsewhere, appears to involve growth and change as an essential element; and the remarkable analogies which exist between the birth and growth and decay and extinction of a language and those of an organized being, or of a species, have been often enough noticed and dwelt upon: some have even inferred from them that language is an organism, and leads an organic life, governed by laws with which men cannot interfere."*

And this continued change is not confined to alterations of the uttered and audible forms of words: it applies as well to alterations in the outward forms of words, as to changes in meaning. A word may change its form to any extent, without change of meaning, as well as change its meaning without change of form. Just as it is the case with organic beings, the growth of which consists in removal and re-supply, so it is with language.

"Existence, in speech, is use; and disuse is destruction. . . . If anything that people once thought and talked about comes to concern them no longer, its phraseology goes into oblivion—unless, of course, it be preserved, as a memory of the past, by some of those means which culture supplies. . . . The technical terms of chivalry mostly fell out as those of modern warfare came in; those of astrology, as this was crowded from existence by astronomical science. Only, we have here and there, not always consciously, in our present speech, reminiscences of the old order of things, in the shape of words transferred to new uses. . . . But, in the second place, words are crowded out of use, and so out of life, by the coming into use of other words which mean the same thing, and which for some cause, definable or not, win the popular favor, and supplant their predecessors. . . . By these means, there is in every language a certain amount of obsolescent material, in various stages: some words that are only unusual, or restricted to particular phrases (like *stead*, in *in stead* alone); some that belong to a particular style, archaic or poetical; some that have become strange and unintelligible to ordinary speakers, though formerly in every-day use; some that survive only in local dialects. And the older records of any tongue, if preserved, show words in greater or less number that are gone past recovery."†

But this loss in a language is more than counterbalanced by the acquisition of new material, new inventions, new trades, new ideas, all of which give rise to new words, terms, or phrases.

"A language like ours—since we come in contact with nearly all the nations of the world, and draw in to ourselves whatever we find of theirs that can be made useful to us, and since even our culture derives from various sources—comes to contain specimens from dialects of very diverse origin. Thus, we have religious words from the Hebrew, as *sabbath*, *seraph*, *jubilee*; certain old-style scientific terms from the Arabic, as *algebra*, *alkali*, *zenith*, *cipher*, besides a considerable heterogeneous list, like *lemon*, *sugar* (ultimately Sanskrit), *sherbet*, *magazine*; from the Persian, *caravan*, *chess*, *shawl*, and even a word which has won so familiar and varied use as *check*; from Hindi, *calico* and *chintz*, *punch* and *toddy*; from Chinese, *tea* and *nankeen*; from American Indian languages, *canoe* and *mocassin*, *guano* and *potato*, *sachem* and *caucus*. . . . For this

* *Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iii., pp. 33–4. † *Ibid:* ch. vi., pp. 99, 100–102.

preponderance, in one aspect, of the borrowed material in English speech, there are easily assignable reasons. The Norman invasion, leading to a long antagonism and final fusion of a French-speaking with a Saxon-speaking race, brought in by violence, as it were, a great store of French words, of Latin origin, and thus made it comparatively easy to bring in without violence a great many more." *

Another source of the enrichment of a language is the composition of words, the putting together of two independent elements to form a simple designation. The relation between the two elements may be of every variety: thus, a *headache* is a pain *in* the head; a *head-dress*, a dress *for* the head; a *headland*, a point of land *comparable to* a head; a *headsman*, a man for *cutting off* heads. Another is the turning of nouns and adjectives into verbs: thus we say *harden, roughen, demoralize*, &c.; and we even turn one part of speech directly into another without using any external sign of the transfer: thus we say, to *chair* a candidate; to *hand* a book; to *table* a resolution; to *wire* a message; to *toe* a mark, &c. The suffixes *-ism, -ist*, ultimately of Greek origin, and imported through the French, have made themselves part of our living apparatus of derivation, in many cases abused, as in such monstrosities as *walkist, cueist*, &c.

The corruptions which words have undergone are of many and various kinds. Most of them are, doubtless, due to the influence of the wear and tear of

> "Time, whose slippery wheel doth play
> In humane causes with inconstant sway,
> Who exiles, alters, and disguises words."
>
> *Sylvester: Du Bartas*, p. 173 (1621).

The Rev. A. S. Palmer † arranges corrupted words under the following analytical groups:

1. Words corrupted so as to be significant, and in some sense appropriate; such as *acorn, ambergrease, battlement, belfry*, &c.
2. Words corrupted so as to convey a meaning, but one totally inappropriate, though sounding familiarly to the ear; such as *battle-door, cheese-bowl, featherfew, titmouse, wheatear*, &c.
3. Words corrupted so as to give rise to a total misconception, and consequently to false explanations, such as *attic, humble-pie, hurricane, husband*, &c.
4. Words, which, though not actually corrupted from their true shape, are suggestive of a false derivation, and have been generally accepted in that mistaken sense; such as *colonel, cozen, hawker, world*, &c.

Of words purely invented for some special substance, thing, or condition, language presents but rare examples. Special words or terms are frequently proposed to meet special circumstances, but they seldom survive. *Gas*, however, is an instance of such a word which has passed into common speech. The same chemist who devised *gas*, also suggested *blas* for that property of the heavenly bodies whereby they regulate the changes of time, but it failed to gain acceptance, and soon dropped out of sight and was forgotten. A new word must supply an antecedent blank; or else it ought, on the score of exactness, perspicuity, brevity, or euphony, to be an improvement on a word already existing.

"The use of new terms," says Webster, "is dictated by necessity or utility; sometimes to express shades of difference or signification, for which the language did not supply a suitable term; sometimes to express a combination of ideas by a single word, which otherwise would require a circumlocution. These benefits, which are often perceived, as it were, instinctively by a nation, recommend such words to common use, till the cavils of critics are silenced by the weight of authority" (*Letter to J. Pickering*, 1817, p. 7.)

Few suggested new words fulfil these requirements. Science, art, and manufactures contribute the majority of new words to the language. When some new process, machine,

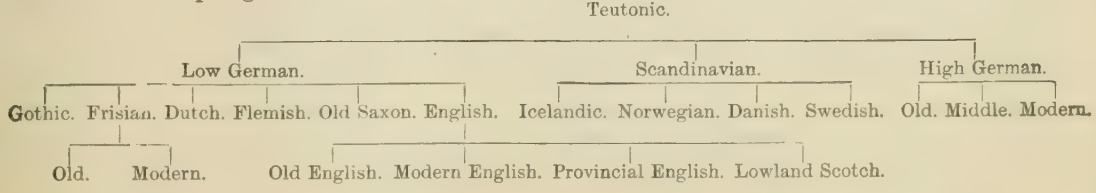
* *Whitney: ut supra*, ch. vii., pp. 115, 118. † *Folk Etymology, Introduction*, p. xxvii.

instrument or the like appears, necessarily a new word is required by which to designate it, as *phonograph, telephone, telpherage,* &c.

"When *galvanism, ozone,* and *chloroform* were discovered, and when *locomotives* and *stereoscopes* were invented, it was necessary to have names for them. *Cult* is a term, which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely *religion* has lost its original signification. *Civility,* formerly the substantive of both *civil* and *civilize* . . . was judiciously relieved of one of its meanings, by *civilization. Financial, international, noticeable,* and *pretentious,* enable us to dispense with periphrases."*

Collide, diplomatist, executive, insularity, monograph, physicist, and *specie,* are instances of words proposed to fill existing blanks, and readily adopted. Political life and changes at times give origin to new terms, as witness *Adullamite, closure, jingo,* but they seldom long survive the occasion for which they were invented. With these we may connect *Boycott, tenant-right, Home-Rule, Fenian,* &c. Occasionally some notorious act gives rise to a new word, which finds general adoption, as to *Burke.*

The English language is shown by Comparative Grammar to belong to a group of allied languages to which the name Teutonic has been given. Its philological affinities are with the languages of Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia, rather than with the native languages of the British Isles. These last have been wholly superseded in the southern, central, and eastern parts of Great Britain. In Wales, however, the British is still spoken; as is Gaelic, or Erse, in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland. The *Teutones* or *Teutons* were a tribe of Germans, who were subdued by the Roman General Marius, B.C. 100. the terms *Teutonicus* and *Theoticus* were afterwards applied to the Germanic people of Europe generally, and the term *Teuton* or *Teutonic* is now used to denote Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as opposed to Celts. By the Germans their own language is still called *Deutsch,* of which *Dutch* is only another form. The Teutonic group of languages may be divided into three main sections or groups, from which all the others spring. These are:


Teutonic.
Low German.
Scandinavian.
High German.
Gothic. Frisian. Dutch. Flemish. Old Saxon. English. Icelandic. Norwegian. Danish. Swedish. Old. Middle. Modern.
Old. Modern.
Old English. Modern English. Provincial English. Lowland Scotch.

I. Low German. Of *Gothic,* the oldest and most primitive of the Teutonic dialects, almost the sole record surviving is the translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulphilas (A.D. 318-388) of which we possess some considerable portions of the Gospels and St. Paul's Epistles, some pieces of the Old Testament, and a small portion of a Commentary. It was spoken by the Eastern and Western Goths, who occupied the province of Dacia, whence they made incursions into Asia, Galatia, and Cappadocia.

Old Frisian is exemplified by documents of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *Modern Frisian* is still spoken in Friesland, along the coasts and islands of the North Sea, between the Weser and the Elbe, and in Holland and Sleswick. This dialect is more closely allied to English than any other of the Low German Languages. There is, indeed, a well-known couplet, every word in which is both Frisian and English:

"Good butter and good cheese
Is good English and good Fries."

* *Fitzedward Hall: Modern English,* ch. vi., p. 172.

Old Saxon had its origin in the districts of Munster, Essen, and Cleves, and was spoken between the Rhine and the Elbe. The most important composition in the Old Saxon dialect is a poetical version (of the ninth century), of the Gospels entitled the *Heljand* (= Old English *Heiland* = the *Healer* or Saviour). The following is an extract:

Nativitas Christi Pastoribus anunciata.
Luc. ii. 1—13.

Unardos antfundun,	The words they discovered,
Thea thar, ehuscalcos,	Those that there, as horse-
Uta uuarun,	Without were, [grooms,
Uueros an uuahtu,	Men at watch,
Uuiggeo gomean,	Horses to tend,
Fehas aftar felda.	Cattle on the field.
Gisahun finistri an tuue	They saw the darkness in twain [sphere,
Telatan an lufte;	Dissipated in the atmo-
Endi quam lioht Godes,	And came a light of God
Uuanum thurh thui uuolcan;	Through the welkin;
Endi thea uuardos thar	And the words there
Bifeng an them felda.	Caught on the field.
Sie uurdun an forhtun tho,	They were in fright then
Thea man an ira moda.	The men in their mood.
Gisahun thar mahtigna	They saw there mighty
Godes Engil cuman;	God's angel come; [spake.
The im tegegnes sprac.	That to them face-to-face
Het that im thea uuardos:	It bade thus them these
"Uuiht ne antdredin	"Dread not a whit [words:
Ledes fon them liohta.	Of mischief from the light.
Ic scal eu quad he liobora	I shall to you glad things,
Suido uuarlico [thing,	Very true
Uuilleon seggean.	Commands utter.
Cudean craft mikil.	Show strength great.
Nu is Krist geboran,	Now is Christ born.
An thereso selbun naht,	In this self-same night,
Salig barn Godes."	The blessed child of God."

The following extract from the same poem, with a translation into West-Saxon is quoted from a paper on the *Heljand* in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, April 1831, by Dr. Latham:

(*Heljand.*)	(*West-Saxon.*)	(*English.*)
Than sat im the landes hirdi	Thænne sæt him se landes hirde	Then sat him(self) the landes shep-
Geginuuard for them gumun,	Ongeanweard fore tham guman,	In front before the men, [herd
Godes egan barn:	Godes agan barn:	God's own child:
Uuelda mid is spracun	Wolde mid his sprǽcum	Would with his speech
Spahuuord manag	Wisa word manag	Words-of-wisdom many
Lerean thea liudi;	Læran thone leode;	Teach the people,
Huo sie lof Gode	Hu tha lofe Gode	How they the praise of God
An thesum uueroldrikea	On thissun weorold-rice	On this kingdom-of-the world
Uuirkean scoldin.	Weorcian sceoldan.	Work should.

The Old Saxon is very closely allied to English, retaining many Teutonic inflexions that have disappeared from other Low German dialects.

II. Of the Scandinavian dialects the *Icelandic* is the purest and oldest. Old Icelandic, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century is often called "Old Norse," but this term belongs properly to Old Norwegian.

III. High German is divided into three stages, of which the *Old High German* comprises a number of dialects spoken in Upper or South Germany from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century; *Middle High German* was spoken in Upper Germany from the beginning of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century; and *Modern* (or *New*) *High German* from the end of the fifteenth century to the present time.

The Teutonic dialects form a sub-division of that great family of related languages known as Indo-European, from its comprehending not only nearly all the languages of Europe, but also those Indian dialects which have sprung from the Sanscrit: the term Aryan (= honourable, noble) is also sometimes applied to the family.

This Indo-European (or Aryan) family of languages has two great divisions:

I. The EUROPEAN DIVISION:

1. The Teutonic Languages.
2. The Celtic (or Keltic) Languages, consisting of (1) The *Cymric* class, consisting of (*a*) *Welsh*, (*b*) *Cornish* (died out about middle of sixteenth century), (*c*) *Bas-Breton*. (2) The *Gaelic* (or *Gadhelic*) class, consisting of (*a*) *Erse* or *Irish*, (*b*) *Gaelic* (spoken in the Highlands of Scotland), (*c*) *Manx* (spoken in the Isle of Man).
3. The Italic (or Romanic) Languages, comprising (1) The *Old Italian dialects*, as Oscan, Umbrian, Sabine. (2) The *Romanic dialects*, which have sprung from the Latin, comprising (*a*) *Italian*, (*b*) *French*, (*c*) *Provençal*, (*d*) *Spanish*, (*e*) *Portuguese*, (*f*) *Roumansch* (spoken in southern Switzerland), (*g*) *Wallachian* (spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia).
4. The Hellenic Languages, comprising (1) *Ancient Greek* (with its various dialects: Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic). (2) *Modern Greek*.
5. The Sclavonic Languages, comprising (1) *Bulgarian*. (2) *Russian*. (3) *Illyric*. (4) *Polish*. (5) *Bohemian*. (6) *Slovakian*. (7) *Upper and Lower Sorbian*. (8) *Polabian* (on the Elbe).
6. The Lettic Languages, comprising (1) *Old Prussian*. (2) *Lettish* (or *Livonian*). (3) *Lithuanian*.

II. The ASIATIC DIVISION:

Sanscrit, Prakrit, Pali, Modern Indian Dialects, Gypsy Dialect, Zend, the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Darius, Xerxes, and their successors, Parsi, and Modern Persian.*

The people who spoke the old and primitive tongue from which all these languages have sprung "must have lived together as one great community more than 3,000 years ago. It was formerly held that tradition, as well as the evidence of language, pointed to the north-eastern part of the Iranian table-land, near the Hindu-Kush mountains, as the original abode of this primitive people;" but a more recent view is that Europe (probably Southern Scandinavia), and not Asia, was the primal seat of the Aryans.†

To recapitulate, English (1) is a member of the Indo-European family; (2) belongs to the Teutonic group; (3) is a Low German dialect; and (4) was brought into Britain by wandering tribes from the Continent, about A.D. 449, according to Bede, who makes the invaders consist of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. The first of these came from the duchy of Sleswick;‡ the Saxons from the country between the Elbe and the Eider; and the Jutes from the upper part of Sleswick, or South Jutland. With these there was no doubt a considerable intermixture of Frisians.

The settlements were probably made in the following order:

1. Jutes, under Hengest and Horsa, settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight, and a part of Hampshire, A.D. 449 or 450.
2. The first division of Saxons, under Ella and Cissa, settled in Sussex, A.D. 477.
3. The second division of Saxons, under Cerdic and Cynric, settled in Wessex (comprising Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, and Devonshire), A.D. 495.
4. The third division of Saxons settled in Essex, A.D. 530.
5. The first division of Angles settled in East Anglia (comprising Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and parts of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire).
6. The second division of Angles, under Ida, settled in the kingdom of Beornicia (between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth), A.D. 547.

"Two other kingdoms were subsequently established by the Angles—*Deira* (between Tweed and Humber), and *Mercia* [=march or frontier], comprehending the Midland counties.

"Teutonic tribes were known in Britain, though they made no settlements before the coming of the Jutes. In the fourth century they made attacks upon the eastern and south-eastern coast of this island, from the Wash to the Isle of Wight, which, on that account, was called '*Littus Saxonicum*,' or the Saxon

* See further in *Morris: Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. i., pp. 4–9.

† *Report of British Association* (1887), pp. 888–91.

‡ There is to this day a district in the southern part of the duchy, between the Slie and the arm of the Baltic called the Flensborg Fjord, known as *Angéln*=England.

shore or Saxon frontier; and an officer known as the Count of the Saxon Shore (*Comes Littoris Saxonici per Britannias*) was appointed for its defence. These Teutonic invaders were known to the Romans and Celts by the name of *Saxons*; and this term was afterwards applied by them to the Teutonic settlers of the fifth century, who, however, never appear to have called themselves Saxons, but always Æniglisc or English."*

CELTIC ELEMENT.

Very few words were borrowed by the invaders from the original inhabitants (Celts or Kelts): *basket, brag, bludgeon, bodkin, bother, bots, cairn, darn, shamrock, clan, claymore, spate, brose,* and, through the French, *baggage, bar, barrel, gravel, glebe, pickaxe, pottage, pouch, rogue, tan, truant,* are examples.

Garnett† gives a list of nearly two hundred of these words, many of which belong to household management; and others, such as *spree, bane, whop, balderdash,* &c., can scarcely be reckoned Classical English. The few survivals tend to show how complete was the extermination of the Celts; they prove that "the Celtic women were kept as slaves, while their husbands, the old owners of the land, were slaughtered in heaps."‡

LATIN ELEMENT.

What is called the *Latin of the First Period*, as incorporated into English, consists only of a few words that exercised no influence on the language, being found only in names of places, as *castra* = a camp, found in *Chester*, Don*caster*, Man*chester*, Win*chester*, Tow*cester*, &c.

About A.D. 596 the English were converted to Christianity, and during the four following centuries many Latin words were introduced by the Latin missionaries and by English translators of Latin works into their own language. This is known as the *Latin of the Second Period.* Examples are *priest* (from *presbyter*); *sacrament* (from *sacramentum*); *calic* (from *calix* = a cup); *church*, &c. Also a few adopted Greek words, as *bishop* (from ἐπίσκοπος = an overseer), *apostle, monk, angel,* &c.; and some names of articles of commerce, as *butter* (*butyrum*), *cheese* (*caseus*), *tunic* (*tunica*), *lettuce* (*lactuca*), *pound* (*pondus*), *candle* (*candela*), *trout* (*trutta*), &c.

SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENT.

In the year 787 the Northmen, Norsemen, or Normans, of Scandinavia, *i.e.*, of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, began to make descents on the eastern coast of England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Ireland. These attacks went on for three centuries. In the ninth century these Danes obtained a permanent footing in the northern and eastern parts of England, subduing the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia; and by the eleventh century they had become so strong that Danish kings sat on the throne of England from A.D. 1013 to 1042.

The traces of Scandinavian influence on the English Language are numerous, and may be classed under three heads: (1) names of places; (2) in the Old English Literature of the North of England; and (3) in the Northern Provincial Dialects. Under the first head come the suffixes *-by* = a town, as in Grims*by*, Whit*by*, &c.; *-fell* (Icel., *fjall, fell*) = a hill or table-land, as in Scaw*fell*, Cross*fell*, &c.; *-dale* a = valley; *-thwaite* = a forest clearing;

* *Morris: Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. iii. p. 18. † *Philological Essays*, p. 161.
‡ *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, p. 19.

-toft = a homestead, as in Lowes*toft*; *-wick* = a creek, a bay, as in Ips*wich*, Ber*wick*, &c.; *-oe*, *-ea* (Icel. *-ey*) = an island (*eyot*), as in Faro*e*, Chelse*a*; *-ness* = a cape (or nose), as in Caith*ness*, Fife*ness*, the *Naze*, &c. Besides these there are a good many common words of undoubted Danish origin, such as *are*, *till*, *until*, *fro*, *froward*, *ill*, *bound* (for a place), *bask*, *busk*, &c.

It is thus seen that the Anglo-Saxon was a composite tongue, formed by the gradual blending of several kindred dialects, principally introduced into England between the middle of the fifth and the middle of the sixth century, with a considerable infusion of Latin derived from the Romanised Britons. The Anglo-Saxon was an inflected or synthetic language, like the Latin and Greek. It had five cases. The article, noun, adjective, and pronoun were declinable, having different forms for three genders and two numbers: the adjective, as in German, had two inflections, the definite and the indefinite; the verb had four moods, the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive, and but two tenses, the present, or indefinite (used also as a future), and the past. There were also compound tenses in the active voice, and a passive voice, formed, as in English, by auxiliaries. The auxiliaries usually retained their force as independent verbs, and were not employed as mere indications of time, as in English. The Anglo-Saxon had ten forms for the article, five for the noun, and ten terminations for the positive degree of adjectives; the irregular verbs had thirteen endings, without including the inflected cases of the participles.

The Anglo-Saxon language attained its height during the reign of Alfred (870–901).

In Anglo-Saxon poetry the distinctive feature was alliteration, the rule of which, stated in general terms, was as follows: In each couplet, three emphatic words (or by poetic licence accented syllables), two in the first line (or half-line), and one in the second, must commence with the same consonant, or with vowels, in which case the initials might be, and generally were, different.

The event which exercised the greatest influence on the English Language was the Norman Invasion in 1066. Through it French became the language of the Court, of the nobility, of the clergy, of literature, and of all who wished or sought for advancement in Church or State. From the Normans are derived most of the terms connected with

1. Feudalism & War.—*Aid, arms, armour, assault, banner, baron, captain, chivalry, duke, fealty, fief, homage, lance, tournament, vassal,* &c.
2. The Church.—*Altar, Bible, baptism, ceremony, friar, homily, piety, penance, prayer, preach, sermon, sacrifice, saint, tonsure,* &c.
3. The Law.—*Assize, attorney, case, cause, chancellor, court, estate, fee, felony, judge, jury, plaintiff, plea, plead, statute, sue, tax, ward.*
4. The Chase.—*Bay* (2), s., *brace, chase, couple, course, covert, falcon, leveret, quarry, rabbit, reynard, venison,* &c.

For all this, as Robert of Gloucester says:

"Lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kinde speche yute."
("The lower classes cling to English, and to their native tongue yet.")

The most important changes due to French influence are: (1) c before the Conquest was pronounced hard, like k, after the Conquest it assumed a soft sound like *s*, and also the softened sounds of *ch*, *sh*; (2) s, which was the general plural termination of French nouns, became the received sign of the plural in English; and (3) *-th*, the ending of the third person singular of the present indicative, was gradually softened to *s*.

In process of time the two races—the conquerors and the conquered—coalesced, and became one people, the language of the majority prevailing, so much so, that in 1349 Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French,* and in 1362 it was enacted by Act of Parliament that all pleadings in the law courts should henceforth be conducted in English, because, as is stated in the preamble to the Act, French was becoming so much unknown in the kingdom that persons who were parties to suits had no knowledge or understanding of what was said for or against them by the pleaders.

The Norman-French was essentially a Latin tongue, and through it was added to the English another Latin element, usually termed the *Latin of the Third Period.*†

The Latin element is thus seen to have entered the language either *directly* or *indirectly: indirectly* in the first three periods, and *directly* in the fourth period. We frequently find two forms of the same word, one taken *indirectly*, the other *directly* from the Latin:—

Indirectly, through Norman-French.	*Directly borrowed from the Latin.*	*Latin.*
Balm	Balsam	Balsamum.
Caitiff	Captive	Captivus.
Feat	Fact	Factum.
Fashion	Faction	Factio.

* Trevisa (*Polycronicon*, ii. 157) fixes the time of the great plague of 1349 as the point after which the popular fancy for speaking French began to abate. He says: "As hyt ys yknowe houȝ meny maner people buþ in þis ylond, *þer* buþ also of so meny people longages & tonges; noþeles Walschmen & Scottes, þat buþ noȝt ymelled wiþ o*þer* nacions, holdeþ wel nyȝ here furste longage & speche, boteȝef Scottes, þat were som tyme confederat & wonede wiþ þe Pictes, drawe somewhat aft*er* here speche. Bote þe Flemmynges, þat woneþ in þe west syde of Wales, habbeþ yleft here str*a*nge speche and speke þ Saxonlych ynow. Also Englysch men, þeyȝ hy hadde fram þe begynnyng þre maner speche, Souþ*er*on, Norþ*er*on, & Myddel speche (in the myddel of þe lond), as hy come of þre maner people of *Ger*mania; noþeles, by com*m*yxstion & mellyng furst wiþ Danes & aft*er*ward wiþ Normans, in menye þe contray longage ys apeyred, & some vseþ strange wlaffyng, chyteryng, harryng & garryng, grisbittyng. þis apeyryng of þe burþ-tonge ys by-cause of twey þinges:—on ys, for chyldern in scole, aȝenes þe vsage and manere of al o*þer* nacions, buþ compelled for to leue here oune longage, & for to construe here lessons & here þinges a Freynsch, & habbeþ, suþthe þe Normans come furst into Engelond. Also, gentil men children buþ ytauȝt for to speke Freynsch fram tyme þat a buþ yrokked in here cradel, and conneþ speke & playe wiþ a child hys brouch; and oplondysch men wol lykne ha*m*-sylf to gentil men, & fondeþ wiþ gret bysynes for to speke Freynsch, for to be more ytold of.

"þys manere was moche y-vsed to-fore þe furste moreyn, & ys seþthe somdel ychaunged. For Iohan Cornwal, a mayst*er* of gram*er*e, chayngede þe lore in gram*er*-scole, & construccion of Freynsch in-to Englysch; & Richard Pencrych lurnede þat manere techyng of hym, and o*þer* men of Pencrych; so þat now, þe ȝer of oure Lord a þousand þre hondred four score & fyue, of þe secunde kyng Richard aft*er* þe conquest nyne, in al þe gram*er*-scoles of Engelond childern leueþ Frensch & construeþ & lurneþ an Englysch, and habbeþ þ*er*-by avauntage in on syde & desavauntage yn ano*þer*; here avauntage ys, þat a lurneþ here gram*er* yn lasse tyme þan childern wer ywoned to do—disavauntage ys, þat now childern of gram*er*-scole conneþ no more Frensch þan can here lift heele, & þat ys harm for ham, & a scholle passe þe se & trauayle in strange londes, & in meny caas also. Also gentil men habbeþ now moche yleft for to teche here childern Frensch. Hyt semeþ a gret wond*ur* hou Englysch, þat ys þe burþtonge of Englysch men & here oune longage & tonge, ys so dyuers of soun in þis ylond; & þe longage of Normandy ys com*m*lyng of a-no*þer* lond, & haþ on man*er* soun among all men þat speke þ hyt aryȝt in Engelond. Noþeles þ*er* ys as meny dyuers man*er* Frensch yn þe rem of Fraunce as ys dyuers manere Englysch in þe rem of Engelond.

"Also, of þe forseyde Saxon tonge þat ys deled a þre, and ys abyde scarslych wiþ feaw vplondysch men, & ys gret wond*ur*; for men of þe est wiþ men of þe west, as hyt were vnd*ur* þe same party of heuene, acordeþ mor*e* in sounyng of speche þan men of þe norþ wiþ men of þe souþ; þ*er*-fore hyt ys þat Mercij, þat buþ men of myddel Engelond, as hyt were parteners of þe endes, vnd*ur*stondeþ betre þe syde longages, Norþ*er*on & Souþ*er*on, þan Norþ*er*on & Souþ*er*on vnd*ur*stondeþ eyþer o*þer*.

"Al þe longage of þe Norþhumbres, & specialych at ȝork, ys so scharp, slyttyng & frotyng, & vnschape, þat we Souþ*er*on men may þat longage vnneþe vnd*ur*stonde. Y trowe þat þat ys bycause þat a buþ nyȝ to strange men & aliens þat speke þ str*a*ngelych, and also by cause þat þe kynges of Engelond woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray: For a buþ more yturned to þe souþ contray; & ȝef a goþ to þe norþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help and strengthe. þe cause why a buþ mor*e* in þe souþ contray þan in þe norþ may be, betre cornlond, more people, more noble cytes, & more pr*o*fytable hauenes."

† The title of *Latin of the Fourth Period* is given to the large number of Latin words introduced into the language from the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century up to the present time.

We also borrowed words from the Greek, but to a much less degree, while miscellaneous words have become naturalized from other languages, as, from Hebrew (*abbot, amen, cabal, cherub, sabbath,* &c.), from Arabic (*admiral, alchemy, alkali, arrack, assassin, caliph, chemistry, talisman, zenith,* &c.), from Persian (*caravan, chess, dervish, orange, pasha, sash, shawl, turban,* &c.), from American (*canoe, cocoa, hammock, maize, tobacco, tomahawk, wigwam,* &c.), and from Turkish (*caftan, chouse, divan, scimitar,* &c.). In short, we have borrowed from almost every language under the sun such words as are appropriate to materials or productions new to us.

Before the Norman Conquest there were *two* dialects in England—the Northern and the Southern. The former has handed down to us a very scanty literature, while the latter was the literary language of the country, and in it were written the best of our oldest English works, many of which have come down to us. Dr. Morris gives the following as the chief points of grammatical difference between the two dialects:*

(1) The loss of *-n* in the infinitive ending of verbs:
N. *drinc-a,* S. *drinc-an* = to drink.

(2) The first person singular indicative ends in *-u* or *-o,* instead of *-e:*
N. *Ic drinc-o.* S. *drinc-e* = I drink.

(3) The second person singular present indicative often ends in *-s,* rather than in *-st,* and we find it in the second person singular perfect indicative of weak verbs:
N. *dhu ge-plantad-es.* S. *ge-plantad-est* = thou hast planted.

(4) The third person singular frequently ends in *-s* instead of *-th:*
N. *he gewyrces.* S. *gewyrcath* = he works.

(5) The third plural present indicative and the second person plural imperative often have *-s* instead of *-th:*
N. *hia onfoas.* S. *hi onfoath* = they receive.

(6) The occasional omission of *ge-* before the passive participle:
N. *hered.* S. *geherod* = praised.

(7) The occasional use of active participle in *-and* instead of *-end:*
N. *driņcande.* S. *drincende* = drinking.

(8) The use of *aren* for *syndon* or *synd* = are (in all persons of the plural).

In nouns there is much irregularity as compared with the Southern dialect:

(9) Plurals end in *-a, -u, -o,* or *-e,* instead of *-an:*
N. *heorta.* S. *heortan* = hearts.
N. *witegu.* S. *witegan* = prophets.
N. *ego.* S. *eagan* = eyes.
N. *nome.* S. *naman* = names.

(10) *-es* is sometimes found instead of *-e* as the genitive suffix of feminine nouns.

(11) *the* and *thio* are sometimes found for *se* (masc.) and *seo* (fem.) = the

(12) The plural article *tha* sometimes occurs for the demonstrative pronoun *hi* = they.

The oldest specimen of English known is preserved in a quotation by the Venerable Bede (672–735) from the composition of an early contemporary, Cædmon, a monk of Durham.† It is here given in two versions:

Nu scylun hergan	Nu we sceolan herigean	Now we should praise
Hefaen ricaes uard,	Heofon-rices weard,	The heaven-kingdom's preserver,
Metudæs mæcti,	Metodes mihte,	The might of the Creator,
End his modgidanc.	And his módgeðanc.	And his mood-thought.

* *Historical Outlines of English Accidence,* ch. iv., pp. 41, 42.

† See an account of him from King Alfred's translation of Beda, printed in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader,* pp. 46–50, and fuller in Thorpe's edition of Cædmon, printed for the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1832, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A., pp. xxii, xxiii.

Uerc uuldur fadur,	Weorc wuldor fæder,	The glory-father of works,
Sue he uundra gihuaes,	Sva he wuldres gehwæs,	As he, of wonders, each
Eci drictin,	Ecè drihten,	Eternal Lord,
Ord stelidæ.	Ord onstealde.	Originally established.

We here give an example of Anglo-Saxon from the Cotton MS. *Tiberius*, B. xi., in the British Museum (C. i.) written about the end of the ninth century, and containing King Alfred's West Saxon version of Pope Gregory's *Pastoral Care*:*

(*Cotton.*)

xxxii. Dætte on oðre wisan sint to manainne ða ofermodan and ða upahafenan on hiora mode, on oðre ða earmheortan and ða wacmodan.

On oðre wisan sint to manianne ðe modgan and ða fortruwedan, on oðre wisan ða unmodgan and ða unðristan. Ða fortruwedan, ðonne hie him selfum to swiðe truwiað, hie forsioð oðre men, and eac forcweðað. Ða bytelmodan ðonne and ða unðristan, ðonne hie ongietað hiera unbeldo, and hiera unmihte, hie weorðað oft ormode. Ða modgan ðonne and ða fortruwodan, ealla hiera agen ðæt hie synderlice ðenceað oððe doð hie wenað ðæt ðæt sie ðæt betste; ac ða unmodigan and ða ungedyrstegan wenað ðæt ðæt swiðe forsewenlic sie dætte hie ðoð, and forðon weorðað oft ormode. Ac ðæm lareowe is swiðe smealice to undersecanne be ðæm weorcum ðara ofertruwudena, ðæt hie him gecyðen ðætte on ðæm ðingum þe hie him selfum swæ switðe liciað, ðæt hie Gode misliciað.

(*English.*)

xxxii. That the proud and puffed up in spirit are to be admonished in one way, and in another the humble and faint-hearted.

The proud and presumptuous are to be admonished in one way, in another the humble and diffident. The presumptuous when too confident in themselves, despise and revile others. The faint-hearted and diffident, perceiving their want of courage and strength, often despair. The proud and presumptuous think that all their own special thoughts and deeds are the best; but the humble and timid think that what they do is very contemptible, and therefore despair. But the teacher must very narrowly investigate the works of the presumptuous, that they show them that in the things wherein they please themselves so much they displease God.

The following extract from an entry in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under the year 1137, shows the progress of the language:—

(*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*)

J ne canne ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe pines þæt hi diden wrecce men on þis land; and þæt lastede þa xix. wintre wile Stephne was king; and æure it was uuerse and uuerse. Hi læiden gæildes on þe tunes æure um wile, and clepeden it tenserie (sic). Đá þe wrecce men ne hadden nan more to giuen, þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes; þæt wel þu mihtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende, ne land tiled. Đa was corn dære, and flesc, and cæse, and butere; for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær; sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men; sum flugen ut of lande.

(*Englished.*)

I neither can nor may tell all the wounds or all the tortures which they inflicted on wretched men in the land; and that lasted the nineteen winters that Stephen was king; and ever it was worse and worse. They laid imposts on the towns continually, and called it "censerie." When the wretched men had no more to give, they robbed and burned all the towns, so that thou mightest well go a day's journey and thou shouldst never find a man sitting in town, or the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter; for there was none in the land. Wretched men died of hunger; some went seeking alms who at one while were rich men; some fled out of the land.

The following extract from Layamon's *Brut*,† written in Worcestershire before 1300, is an example of the West Saxon of the thirteenth century:

He nom þa Englisca boc	He took the English book	Tha makede a Frenchis clerc	That made a French clerk
Tha makede Seint Beda;	That St. Beda made;	Wace was ihoten,	Wace was hight,
An other he nom on Latin	Another he took in Latin	The wel couthe writen;	Who well could write;
Tha makede Seint Albin,	That St. Alban made,	And he hit ȝef thare æthelen	And he gave it to the noble
And the feire (*sic*) Austin,	And the fair Austin,	Aelionor, the wes Henries	Eleanor, who was Henry's
The fulluht broute hider in.	Who Baptism brought hither.	Thes heȝes kinges. [quene.	The high king. [queen.
Boc he nom þe þridde,	Book he took the third,	Laȝamon leide þeos boc,	Layamon laid these books,
Leide ther amidden,	Laid there amid,	And þa leaf wende.	And the leaves turned.

* Edited by H. Sweet, for Early English Text Society, 1871–2. For other specimens, see Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* (Clarendon Press, 1876), pp. 208, 209.

† Edited by Sir F. Madden, for Roxburghe Club, 1832.

The following extract from the *Ancren Riwle* (= *Rules for Anchorites*) gives an example of West Saxon (Dorsetshire) dialect about 1220.* It illustrates an early stage of the transition from Anglo-Saxon to English:

Bacbitare, þe biteð oðer men bihinden, beoð of two maneres: auh þe latere beoð wurse. þe uorme cumeð al openlich and saiðh euel to anoðer, and speaueð ut his atter, so muchel so him euer to muðe cumeð, and gulcheð ut al somed þet þe attri heorte sent up to þe tunge. Ac þe latere cumeð forð al on oðer wise, and is wurse ueond þen þe oðer: auh under ureondes huchel, weorpeð adun þet heaueð, and forð on uor te sihen ei he owiht sigge: and makeð dinpie chere: bisaumpleð longe abuten uor to beon þe betere ileued. Auh hwon hit alles cumeð forð þeonne is hit yeoluh atter.

(*Translation.*)

Backbiters, who bite other men behind [their backs] are of two kinds, but the latter [kind] is the worse. The former cometh quite openly, and sayeth evil of another, and speweth out his venom, as much as ever comes to his mouth, and throweth out, all at once, what the venomous heart sends up to their tongue. But the latter comes out quite in a different way, and is a worse fiend than the other, yet under the cloak of a friend. He casteth down his head, and begins to sigh before he says anything, and makes sad cheer, [and] moralizes long about [the point] to be the better believed. But, when it all comes forth, then is it yellow venom.

By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it is possible to distinguish three great varieties of English:

(1) The Southern dialect, spoken in all the counties south of the Thames, in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and in parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

(2) The Northern dialect, spoken in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, and in the Lowlands of Scotland.

(3) The Midland dialect spoken in the whole of the Midland counties, in the East Anglian counties, and in the counties west of the Pennine chain, *i.e.*, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Shropshire.

The most convenient test by which to distinguish these dialects from one another is the inflection of the plural present indicative: the Southern dialect employs *-eth*; the Midland *-en*; the Northern uses *-es*. The Northern dialect has its imperative plural in *-es*; the Southern and Midland dialects in *-eth*.

The Southern dialect was fond, as it still is, of using *v* where the other dialects used *f*, as *vo* = *fa* = foe, *vinger* = finger, &c. In the Old Kentish of the fourteenth century *z* was used for *s*, as, *zinge* = to sing. The Northern dialect used the guttural *k* in many words where the Southern preferred the palatal *ch*, as:

N. *rike* = S. *riche* = kingdom. N. *croke* = S. *crouche* = cross.

The Southern dialect often had *ō* and *u*, where the Northern had *ā* and *i*:

N. *hil* = S. *hul* = hill. N. *pit* = S. *put* = pit. N. *án* = S. *ón* (*oon*) = one.

In the Northern dialect *-at* = to, was used as a sign of the infinitive mood:

N. *sal* and *suld* = S. *schel* and *schuld*.

The Northern dialect contained many Scandinavian forms, as:

N. *hethen* = S. *henne* = hence.
N. *fra* = S. *fram* = from.
N. *-by* = S. *tun* = town.
N. *til* = S. *to* = to.
N. *slik* = S. *swich* = such.
N. *werre* = S. *wyrse* = worse.

The Midland dialect has various forms, of which (1) the East Midland (spoken in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk) and (2) the West Midland (spoken in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire) are most marked.

* Edited for Camden Society by Rev. J. Morton, B.D., 1853, pp. 86–88.

The East Midland dialect had one especial peculiarity, viz., the coalescence of pronouns with verbs, and even with pronouns, as:

caldes = *calde* + *es* = called them. *get* = *ge* + *it* = she + it.
hes = *he* + *es* = he + them. *mes* = *me* + *es* = one (Fr. *on*) + them.

The West Midland had its peculiarities, as *ho* = she; *hit* = its; *shyn* = shuln (plural).

The Midland dialect was the form of speech which culminated in the present literary English. As stated above it had many varieties, but the most important was the East Midland. As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century it had thrown off most of its older inflections, and had begun to be cultivated as a literary dialect. In this dialect Wycliffe, Gower, and Chaucer wrote, as well as the older and well-known authors, Orm (or Ormin) and Robert of Brunne. It was, however, Chaucer's influence that raised this dialect to the position of a standard language. In Chaucer's time it was the language of the metropolis, and had probably found its way south of the Thames into Kent and Surrey.

At a later period the Southern dialect had so far retreated before it as to become *Western* rather than *Southern;* in fact, the latter designation was applied to the language which had become the standard one.

George Puttenham (*Art of English Poetrie*), writing in 1589, speaks of three dialects —the Northern, Western, and Southern.* The Northern was that spoken north of the Trent; the Southern was that south of the Trent, which was also the language of the court, of the metropolis, and of the surrounding shires; the Western, as now, was confined to the counties of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, &c.†

The celebrated Proclamation of Henry III. (1258) is by many considered the earliest specimen of composition in the English tongue.‡

To make the distinction between the dialects more clear, the following specimens, all representing the language of the same half-century are given:—

1. Southern Dialect.—Of this the following quotation from the *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (= *The Remorse of Conscience*), by Dan Michael of Northgate (Kent), c. A.D. 1340, is an example:§

(*Sermon on Matthew xxiv.* 43.)

Uor to sseawy þe lokynge of man wyþ-inne. þellyche ane uorbysne / oure lhord ihesu crist zayþ. "þis uorzoþe ywyteþ. þet yef þe uader of þe house wyste huyche time þe þyef were comynde: uorzoþe he wolde waky / and nolde nagt þolye þet me dolue his hous." | Be þise uader of house me may onderstonde / þe wyl of skele. to huam be-longeþ moche mayné. þogtes. and his besteriinge. wyt.

(*Translation.*)

For to show the care of man within. This example our Lord Jesus Christ saith, "Know this forsooth: that if the father of the house knew at which time the thief was coming, forsooth, he would watch, and would not suffer any one to break into his house." By this father of the house we may understand the will of heaven, to whom belong many attendants, as thoughts and his

* "Our maker (poet) therefore at these dayes shall not follow Piers Plowman, nor Gower, nor Lydgate, nor yet Chaucer, for their language is now out of use with us: neither shall he take the termes of Northern-men, such as they use in dayly talke, whether they be noble men, or gentlemen, or of their best clarkes, all is a matter; nor in effect any speach used beyond the river of Trent, though no man can deny but that theirs is the purer English Saxon at this day, yet it is not so courtly nor so current as our *Southerne English* is, no more is the far Westerne man's speach; ye shall therefore take the usual speach of the Court, and that of London and the shires lying about London within lx myles, and not much above. I say not this but that in every shyre of England there be gentlemen and others that speake but specially write as good Southerne as we of Middlesex or Surrey do, but not the common people of every shire, to whom the gentlemen and also their learned clarkes do for the most part condescend, but herein we are already ruled by th' English dictionaries and other bookes written by learned men."

† *Morris: Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. iv., p. 47. ‡ See *Earle: Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 72.

§ Edited by Dr. Morris for Philological Society, 1866, pp. 263–4.

and dedes / ase wel wiþ-oute: ase wyþ-inne. þet is to zigge / huych mayné / to moche slac / and wylles-uol ssel by: bote yef þe ilke uaderes stefhede hise strayny / and ordayny. Vor zoþe yef he hym a lyte of his bysyhede wyþ-draȝþ: huo may zigge / hou poȝtes. eȝen. earen. tonge. and alle oþer wyttes: becomeþ wylde.

emotions, sense and deeds, as well without as within: that is to say, such attendants will be too slow and wilful, unless that father's firmness restrain them and keep them in order. Forsooth, if he withdraws a little of his diligence, who may say how thoughts, eyes, ears, and all the other senses, become wild.

The following extract is from William de Shoreham (Vicar of Otford, Kent, A.D. 1313-1327), *De Baptismo:*

Christendom his that sacrement
That men her ferst fongeth;
Hit openeth ous to the hevene blisse
That many men after longeth
Wel sore;
For who that entreth ther,
He is sauffe evere-more.
Therfore ine wine me ne may,
Inne sithere ne inne pereye,
Ne ine thinge that nevere water nes,
Thorȝ cristninge man may reneye,
Ne inne ale.*

2. Northern Dialect.—The following extract from the *Early English Psalter*, from a MS. written about the middle of the reign of Edward II.,† represents the speech of Yorkshire and Northumberland during the latter half of the thirteenth century:

Laverd, oure Laverd, hou selkouth is
Name þine in alle land þis.
For upe-hoven es þi mykel-hede
Over hevens þat ere brade;
Of mouth of childer and soukand
Made þou lof in ilka land,
For þi faes; þat þou for-do
þe fai, þe wreker him unto.

From *The Pricke of Conscience* (ll. 1412-1446), by Richard Rolle de Hampole (died A.D. 1349), written c. 1340 (Northumberland dialect):‡

þe life of þis world es ful unstable,
And ful variand and chaungeable,
Als es sene in contrarius manere,
By þe times and vedirs and sesons here.
For þe world and worldis life togider
Chaunges and turnes oft hider and þider,
And in a state duelles ful short while,
Unnethes þe space of a myle.
And for-þi þat þe worlde is swa unstable
Alle þat men sese þar-in es chaungeable;
For God ordayns here, als es his wille,
Sere variaunce for certayn skille,
Of þe tyms, and wedirs, and sesons,
In taken of þe worldes condicions,
þat swa unstable er and variande,
þat ful short while may in a state stande.

3. Midland Dialects: (1) *East Midland.*—The following is an example of the East Midland dialect in the year 1120. It is taken from a forged Peterborough Charter, inserted in the *Peterborough Chronicles* under the year 656:

Ða seonde ce kyning æfter þone abbode þet he œuestilice scolde to him cumon, and he swa dyde. Ða cwæd se kyning to þan abbode: "La, leof Sæxulf, ic haue geseond æfter þe for mine saule þurfe, and ic hit wile þe wæl secgon for whi min broðor Peada and min leoue freond Oswi ongunnen an mynstre Criste to loue and Sancte Petre. Oc min broþer is faren of þisse liue, swa swa Crist wolde. Oc ic wile þe gebidden, la, leoue freond, þat hii wirce œuostlice on þere werce, and ic þe wile finden þærto gold and siluer, land and ahte, and al þet þærto behofeð." Ða feorde se abbot ham, and ongan to wircene.

(*Translation.*)

Then the king sent after the abbot that he should come to him speedily, and he did so. Then said the king to the abbot, "Lo, dear Sæxulf, I have sent after thee for my soul's need, and I will tell thee well why my brother Peada and my dear friend Oswi began a minster to the glory of Christ and St. Peter. But my brother is gone from this life, as Christ willed it. But I will pray to thee, my dear friend, that they may work diligently in the work, and I will find thee thereto gold and silver, land and goods, and all that thereto behoves." Then went the abbot home, and began to work.

We next give an extract from the writer, who, says Mr. Kington Oliphant,§ more clearly than any other sets before us the growth of the New English, the great work of

* *Morris: Specimens of Early English*, pp. 121-2.
† Edited for Surtees Society, 1845-7.
‡ Edited by Dr. Morris for Philological Society, 1863.
§ *Sources of Standard English*, p. 92, *et. seq.*

the twelfth century. The Monk Ormin wrote a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels, with comments of his own, somewhere about the year 1200. . . . He is the last of our English makers who can be said to have drunk from the undefiled Teutonic well. In the course of his lengthy poem (over 20,000 lines) he uses only four or five French words, and his few Latin words are Church phrases known in our land long before the Norman Conquest. On the other hand, he has scores of Scandinavian words, the result of the Norse settlement in our eastern shires three hundred years before his day. His book is the most thoroughly Danish poem ever written in England that has come down to us: many of the words now in our mouths are found for the first time in his pages. He probably lived some few miles north of Nottingham. In his poem we see clearly the transition to the Middle English of Chaucer, Gower, Wycliffe, &c. He uses the new soft *ch*, and writes *sh* for the older *sc*. He softens *g* into *y*, as in *eȝhe* = *eage* = eye; *ȝung* = *geong* = young; he uses *that* as a demonstrative, and not as a neuter article; he does not inflect the article, in this respect being far ahead of the Kentish writer of 1340. Ormin was the first English writer to put *what* before a substantive without regard to gender: as, "*What* man? *What* woman?" He uses *aren* for *are*, as well as *beon* and *sinndenn*. *Hi wæron* with him sometimes becomes *þeȝȝ wære*, as in the Southern Homilies; while *þu wære* is turned into *þu wass*, and *ic sceall* becomes *I shall*. *Beó* is cut down to *be*, and *beon* to *ben*. Ormin was an orthoëpist of Nature's own making, and in his system of spelling we have the first known attempt at orthoëpical reform in the history of our tongue. The principal peculiarities of his orthography consist in a doubling of the consonant whenever it follows a vowel having any sound except that which is now indicated by the annexation of a final *e* to the single consonant. Thus, *pane* would be written *pan* by Orm, but *pan, pann; mean, men*, but *men, menn; pine, pin*, but *pin, pinn; tune, tun*, but *tun, tunn*. The versification departs from the Anglo-Saxon standard, in wanting alliteration and in possessing a regular metrical flow; and from the Norman-French in wanting rhyme.

	(*Translation.*)
And affterr þatt ta wass he dœd	And after that then he was dead
In all hiss miccle sinne.	In all his great sin.
Acc þær wass mikell ofergarrt	But there was great haughtiness
And modiȝnesse shæwedd	and pride shown.
Abutenn þatt stinnkennde lic	about that stinking body
þær itt wass brohht till eorþe;	when it was brought to earth [the grave];
forr all þe bære wass bileȝȝd	For all the bier was overlaid
wiþþ bætenn gold and sillferr,	with beaten gold and silver,
and all itt wass eȝȝwhær bisett	and it was all everywhere set
wiþþ deorewurrþe staness.	with precious stones,
and all þatt wæde þatt tær wass	and all the apparel that there was
uppon þe bære fundenn,	found upon the bier,
all wass itt off þe bettste pall	all was of the best cloth
þat aniȝ mann maȝȝ aȝhenn,	that any man may own.

From an anonymous poem, *The Story of Genesis & Exodus* (c. 1250), ll. 2095–2110:

Đo drempte pharaon king a drem,	And oðer drem cam hi*m* bi-foren,
ðhat he stod bi ðe flodes strem,	.vii. eares wexer fette of coren,
And ðeden [ðeðen] ut-comen .vii. neet,	On an busk ranc and wel tidi,
Euerilc wel swiðe fet and gret,	And .vii. lene rigt ðor-bi,
And .vii. lene after ðo,	welkede, and smale, and drugte numen,
ðe deden ðe .vii. fette wo,	ðe ranc he hauen ðo ou*er*-cumen,
ðe lene hauen ðe fette freten;	To-samen it smiten and, on a stund,
ðis drem ne mai ðe king for-geten.	ðe fette ðrist hem to ðo grund.

In the *Handlyng Synne*,* a translation by Robert Manning, otherwise known as Robert of Brunne (*i.e.*, Bourne, a village a few miles from Rutland), from a French poem, the *Manuel des Péchés*, written by William of Waddington about thirty years before, we see foreshadowed more clearly than in any other work the course which English Literature was destined to take. The English poem differs from all its predecessors in its vocabulary, for it contains but a scanty proportion of those Teutonic words which were soon to fall out of use, and a most copious proportion of French words. It was begun about 1303. "The *Handlyng Synne* shows how the different tides of speech, flowing from Southern, Western, and Northern shires alike, met in the neighbourhood of Rutland, and all helped to shape the New English."†

Se now what seynt Poule seys
Yn a pystyl, þe same weys,—
"þoghe y speke as weyl wiþ tung
As any man or aungel haþ song,
And y lyve nat wiþ charyte
No þyhg avayleþ hyt to me.

From *The Voyage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville*, c. 1356:‡

CHAPTER XXVI.

Of the Contrees and Ylles that ben beȝonde the lond of Cathay; and of the Frutes there; and of xxii Kynges enclosed within the Mountaynes.

Now schalle I seye ȝou sewyngly of contrees and yles, that ben beȝonde the contrees that I have spoken of. Wherfore I seye ȝou, in passynge be the lond of Cathaye, toward the high Ynde, and toward Bacharye, men passen be a kyngdom, that men clepen Caldilhe; that is a fulle fair contre.

And there groweth a maner of fruyt, as though it weren Gowrdes; and whan thei ben rype, men kutten hem a-to, and men fynden with-inne a lytylle best, in flesch, in bon and blode, as thogh it were a lytille lomb, with-outen wolle.

2. *West Midland Dialect.* From *Early English Alliterative Poems*, circ. A.D. 1360,* *The Deluge*, ll. 309–358:

Make to þe a mancioun and þat is my wylle,
A cofer closed of tres, clanlych planed;
Wyrk wonez þerinne for wylde and for tame,
And þenne cleme hit *with* clay comly *with-inne*,
And alle þe endentur dryuen daube *with*-outen.
And *þus* of lenþe ad of large þat come þou make,
þre hundred of cupydez þou holde to þe lenþe,
Of fyfty fayre ouer-þwert forme the brede.

In the following extract from an anonymous poem, known as *The Romance of William and the Werwolf* (ll. 3–11), we have an example of the dialect of Shropshire, circ. 1360:

Hit bifel in þat forest þere fast by-side,
þere woned a wel old cherl þat was a couherde,
þat fele winteres in þat forest fayre had kepud
Mennes ken of þe cuntré as a comen herde,
And þus it bi-tide þat time, as tellen oure bokes.
þis cowherd comes on a time to kepen is bestes,
Fast by-side þe borwȝ þere þe barn was inne.
þe herd had wiþ him an hound his hert to liȝt,
For to bayte on his bestes waune þai to brode went.

We have now reached the point of time when the English Language, as we have it now, began to assume a fixed form. The three great writers, William Langland, the author of *The Vision of Piers Plowman* probably, Wycliffe, the reformer and translator of the Bible, and Chaucer, together developed that particular dialect (Midland) which ultimately became the literary form of the language. The interest and importance of the *Vision of Piers Plowman* depend not only on the excellence of its literary execution, and the insight which it gives us into the inner life of our ancestors, but also on the fact that it is the first composition in which the English spirit and genius are distinctly perceptible. Though written in a dialect, it heralded the speedy advent of the time when, under the lead of

* Edited for Roxburghe Club by F. J. Furnivall. † *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, p. 182.
‡ Edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1839, from edition of 1825, pp. 263–4. Reprinted by Cassell & Company (Limited), London, 1883 (pp. 165–6).

Chaucer and Gower, the literary speech assumed a definite form and character. The *Vision* has come down to us in three texts, written respectively in 1362, 1377, and 1393.* The numerous MSS. of the work in existence show how widely it was circulated.† In one point it possesses for us a peculiar interest, viz., that it is written according to the old alliterative system of versification, being the last important composition written in that style. The author, whoever he was, was evidently connected with the clerical profession, as is indicated by the acquaintance with ecclesiastical literature displayed in the poem. He had an accurate knowledge of the Latin Scriptures, the Treatises of the Fathers, and the works of commentators and expositors.‡ His diction is more archaic than that of Chaucer, but the syntax, structure, and vocabulary present a marked resemblance. The following are the principal points in Langland's grammar:

I. *Nouns.*—The nominative plural generally ends in *-es*, sometimes in *-s*, and occasionally in *-ȝ*; *-is* also occurs, as in *wittis*, and very rarely *-us*, as in *folus*. Some few plurals end in *-en*, as *chylderen*. A few nouns, such as *folk*, which were originally neuter, are unchanged in the plural. Some plurals are formed by vowel change, as *gees*, *men*, *fete* (or *feet*). The genitive singular ends in *-es*, sometimes corrupted into *-is*, as *cattes*, *cattis*. The genitive plural ends in *-en* or *-ene*, as *clerken*. The dative singular commonly ends in *-e*, as to *bedde*.

II. *Adjectives.*—The distinction between definite and indefinite adjectives is difficult, owing to the irregularity of the alliterative rhythm, and the additions and corruptions of scribes and copyists. Plural adjectives should, and generally do, end in *-e*, as *alle*. Very rarely plural adjectives of French origin end in *-es*. The comparative of *heigh* is *herre;* superlative, *hexte*. Adjectives and adverbs ending in *-ly*, sometimes form their comparatives and superlatives in *loker*, *lokest*, as *light*, *lightloker*, *lightlokest*.

III. *Pronouns* are the same as in Chaucer, but besides *sche*, the older form *heo* is used, and besides *þei*, the older form *h* (hy). There are also traces of dialectic confusion and admixture in the use of the pronouns; *their* is denoted by *here*, *her*, or *hir; them* by *hem*, &c.

IV. *Verbs.*—The indicative plural ends both in *-en* and *-eth*, as *geten*, *conneth*. Thus, in *Passus*, iii. ll. 80–81, we find:

> For þese aren men on þis molde: þat moste harme *wercheth*
> To þe pore peple: that parcel-mele *biggen*.

He sometimes uses a singular verb with a plural noun, especially the verb *is* or *was*, as:

> Boþe lyf and lyme *is* lost from my speche. *Passus*, v. 99.

The abbreviated forms *sit* (= sitteth), *rit* (= rideth), *halt* (= holdeth), and the like, occur in Langland, as in Chaucer.§ The anomalous verbs and negative verbs (such as *nam* = am not, *nelle* = will not), adverbs, &c., are much the same as in Chaucer. The past tense of weak verbs which should end in *-ede*, ends, commonly, in *-ed* only, both in the singular and plural, as *pley-ed*, but sometimes the full plural form *-eden* occurs. In weak verbs, which should form their past tenses in *-de* or *-te*, the final *e* is often dropped. Thus, *went* for *wente*. In strong verbs, which should terminate (in the first and third persons singular of the past tense) in a consonant, we often find an *e* added; thus, I *shope* for I *shop*. The plural generally has the correct form, *-en*, as *chosen*. In the infinitive mood some verbs are found with the ending *-ie* or *-ye*, and final *e* is sometimes dropped. The present participle ends in *-yng*, as *worchyng*, but the ending *-inde* occurs occasionally; the prefix *y-* is often found before past participles, sometimes even before past tenses.

The next writer who exercised an important and decided influence in developing the particular dialect which has become the literary form of the English Language is Wyclif, or Wycliffe. John Wycliffe was born at the village of Hipswell, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324, and died at the vicarage of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, in 1384. Besides the version of the Scriptures in his native tongue, Wycliffe was the author of a

* Edited for English Text Society, by Rev. Prof. Skeat, in 1867, 1869, and 1873.

† See Professor Skeat's Introductions.

‡ See the list of authors and works from which he quotes printed in Prof. Skeat's *Notes to Texts A, B, and C of Langland's Vision of Piers Plowman*, p. 512.

§ See further in Prof. Skeat's Introd. to the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, Clarendon Press Series (1874), pp. xli–xliii.

large number of religious treatises written in English. His great work, the translation of the Bible, is supposed to have been completed about 1380. It was made from the Latin Vulgate. How much of the translation was the work of Wycliffe himself is rather doubtful; it is generally believed that a large portion of the older text (1380) is the work of Hereford, an English ecclesiastic, while the remainder of the Old Testament and the whole of the New Testament are undoubtedly by Wycliffe himself. A revised edition by Purvey was completed about 1390. Chaucer was probably indebted to Wycliffe for much of the wealth and beauty of his diction and orthography. The numerous MSS. of Wycliffe's translation of the Bible prove how widely it was circulated and how popular it became.*

The most important result of Wycliffe's translation was the formation of an English religious dialect, which, without any essential modifications, has remained the language of devotion and of Scriptural translation to this day. It enriched the English Language by the introduction of a large number of words derived either directly from the Latin, or indirectly from the Latin through the Norman-French. By their excellence and extensive circulation the works of Wycliffe contributed greatly to the importance of the East Midland dialect, and thus tended directly to secure for that speech pre-eminence as the standard form of the language. In various peculiarities of speech he differs from Chaucer and Maundeville, and in these we have followed him. The greatest is the Dano-Anglian custom of clipping the prefix to the past participle, as *founden*, instead of *y-founden*. He sometimes, although most seldom, clips the ending of the plural of the imperative, as in Herod's request to the wise men:

Whan yee hav founden, *telle* ayein to me.

He still uses the old *sum man* for *quidam*, but this was soon to drop, and to be replaced by *a certain man*. He corrupts Ormin's *þu wass* into *thou wast*. A remnant of the older speech lingers in his *nyle ye drede* (= fear not). In many points we have preferred Tyndale to Wycliffe, as in "He hath *endurid* [hardened] the herte;" "Father, *clarifie* thi name;" "I am sent to *evangelise* to thee thes thingis," &c. On the other hand, we have preferred Wycliffe to Tyndale in sundry passages, as:

Wycliffe.	*Tyndale.*
Sone of perdicioun.	That lost chylde.
It is good us to be here.	Here is good beinge for us.
Entre thou in to the joye of thi lord.	Go in into thy master's joye, &c.

Few of the words used in the Wycliffite version have become obsolete within the last five hundred years. Hereford, in his portion of the work, strove hard to uphold the Southern dialect. The following is from his version of Psalm ciii.:

7. Knowen he made his weies to Moises; and to the sones of Israel his willis.
8. Reewere and merciful the Lord, long abidende and myche merciful.
9. Into euermore he shal not wrathen, ne into withoute ende he shal threte.
10. Aftir oure synnes he dide not to vs, ne aftir oure wickidnessis he gelde to us.
11. For after the heigte of heuene fro erthe, he strengthide his mercy vpon men dredende him.

The other two translators, on the other hand, leant to the new standard, the East Midland dialect. They wrote *daunseresse*, &c., where Hereford wrote *daunster*, &c. They also used *-ing* as the ending of the present participle, where Hereford wrote the old *-ende*.†

* Wycliffe's translations, two versions, were edited by Rev. J. Forshall and Sir F. Madden in 1850.

† Condensed from *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, pp. 265–9.

From Wycliffe's earlier version (c. 1380), *The Gospel of Mark:*

CAP. II.

And eft he entride in to Capharnaum, after eiȝte dayes. And it is herd, þat he was in an hous, and many camen togidre, so þat it tok nat, neþer at the ȝate. And he spac to hem a word. And þere camen to hym men bryngynge a man sike in palesie, þe whiche was borun of foure. And whanne þei miȝte nat offre hym to hym for þe cumpanye of peple, þei maden þe roof nakid, wher he was; and makynge opyn, þei senten doun þe bedd, in whiche the sike man in palasie lay. Soþely whanne Jhesus say þe feiþ of hem, he seiþ unto þe sike man in palasie, Sone, þi synnes ben forȝouen to þee.

John de Trevisa, from whose translation of Higden's *Polychronicon* (completed about 1387) the following extract is taken, was a native of Cornwall, but resided chiefly in Gloucestershire, being vicar of Berkeley and chaplain to Thomas, Lord Berkeley.

Yn Brytayn buþ meny wondres, noþeles foure buþ most wonderfol. þe furste ys at Pectoun þar bloweþ so strong a wynd out of þe chenes of þe eorþe þat hyt casteþ up aȝe cloþes þat me casteþ yn. þe secunde ys at Stonhenge, bysydes Salesbury, þar grete stones and wondur huge buþ arered an hyȝ, as it were ȝates, so þat þar semeþ ȝates yset apon opere ȝates; noþeles hyt ys noȝt clerlych yknowe noþer parceyvet houȝ, and wharfore a buþ so arered and so wonderlych yhonged. þe þridde ys at Sherdhol þar ys gret holwenes undur eorþe; ofte meny men habbeþ ybe þerynne and ywalked about wiþynne and yseye ryvers and streemes, bote nowhar conneþ hy fynde non ende. þe feurþe ys þat reyn ys yseye arered up of þe hulles, and anon yspronge about in þe feeldes.

We have now arrived at the most important point in the history of the English Language. The commencement of literary English dates from the latter half of the fourteenth century, and from the writings of Chaucer and his contemporary, Gower. The language and literature which we have hitherto been considering are dialectic in character, as there was thus far no generally recognized standard of speech, and consequently no national literature. Having reached this important point, the rise of the Queen's English, it may be well, before proceeding further, to notice minutely the precise condition of the language used by Chaucer.

Born in London (c. 1340), Chaucer wrote in the East Midland dialect. This dialect, formed by the blending of Anglian and Danish terms and constructions, had gradually extended farther and farther southward, until it eventually supplanted the original Southern speech. Its complete ascendency was not, however, established till long after the time of Chaucer. His English, like that of the present day, is an uninflected or analytic language, differing in this respect from the language of his predecessors, and still more from that oldest form of English, known as Anglo-Saxon, which was originally inflected or synthetic, that is to say, it expressed grammatical relation by changes in the *forms* of words, instead of employing auxiliary words. The additions to the vocabulary of the English Language from the Norman-French formed no inconsiderable element in the *written* language when Chaucer wrote. He has been accused of corrupting the English Language by an unnecessarily large admixture of Norman-French terms, but in reality he, with few exceptions, employed only such terms as were in use in the *spoken* language, giving them the stamp of his authority and thus making them current coin of the literary realm. Of the French words found in his writings, few more than one hundred have become obsolete.

With the *Canterbury Tales* begins the modern period of English Literature. We have seen how Chaucer found the language, the following outline of his grammatical forms will show how he used it, and how he left it:*

I. *Nouns.*—1. The nominative plural, for the most part, terminated in *-es*—

And with his *stremës* dryeth in the *grevës*
The silver *dropës* hongyng on the *leevës*. *Knight's Tale*, 637, 638.

* Mainly condensed from Dr. Morris's *Introduction to Chaucer's Prologue, Knight's Tale, &c.* (Clarendon Press, 1875).

In the oldest English there were several plural endings, *-as, -an, -n, -a, -o.* After the Norman Conquest these were reduced (1) to *-es, -en, -e;* (2) to *-es, -en;* and finally the suffix *-es* or *-s* became the ordinary plural ending.

Thus *-as* was originally only the plural sign of one declension of masculine nouns, as, *fisc*, fish, pl. *fiscas.** *-s* is added (1) to nouns terminating in a liquid or dental, as *palmers, pilgrims, naciouns*, &c.; (2) to short words of one syllable.

Some few nouns (originally forming the plural in *-an*) have *-en, -n*, as *asschen* (= ashes), *assen* (= asses), *eyen, yen* (= eyes), *fleen* (= fleas), &c.

Brethren, daughtren, sistren (or *sustren*), *children, fon, foen* (= foes) also occur.

Deer, folk, good, hors, treet, scheep, sum, thing, yer, yeer, are unchanged in the plural.

2. The genitive case singular ends in *-es*, as:

Ful worthi was he in his *lordës* werre. *Prol.*, 47.

3. The dative case singular occasionally occurs and terminates in *-e*, as *beddë, holtë*, &c.

4. The genitive plural is much the same as in Modern English: as, *foxës* tales, *mennës* wittes, &c.

In Chaucer's time, and even later, we find (1) an inflectional *-e* to mark the plural number; (2) an inflexional *e* for the definite adjective—that is, when preceded by a demonstrative pronoun or a possessive pronoun, as:

Whan Zephirus eek with his *sweetë* breethe
Enspired hath in every holte and heethe
The tendrë croppes, and the *yongë* sonne
Hath in the Ram his *halfë* cours ironne. *Prol.*, 5–9.

II. *Adjectives.*—As in Modern German adjectives have two forms—*definite* and *indefinite*. The *definite* form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in *-e* in all cases of the singular, as "The *yongë* sonne," "his *halfë* cours," &c. Words of more than one syllable nearly always omit the final *-e*. The vocative case of the adjective takes this *-e;* as "*Leevë* mother," and "*strongë* God," &c. The comparative degree is formed by adding *-er* (*-re*) to the positive; and the superlative degree terminates in *-este* (*-est*): *nest* (or *next*), and *hext* (= highest) are abbreviated forms. The plural of adjectives is denoted by a final *-e*, as:

And *smalë* fowles maken melodie. *Prol.*, 9.

Chaucer has instances of the Norman-French plural *-s* in such phrases as *cosins germains, places delitables.*

In Middle English the adjective of Romance origin frequently took a plural termination (*-es, -s*) when placed after its substantive.

III. The old plural of the definite article *tho* (A.S. *tha*) is still used, but the uninflected *the* is more common. Chaucer never uses *that*, except as a demonstrative adjective, as in the present stage of the language. The pronouns are:

Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Nom. *I, ich, ik.*	*We.*	*Thou, thow.*	*Ye.*
Gen. *Min* (*myn*) *mi* (*my*).	*Our, oure.*	*Thin* (*thyn*), *thi* (*thy*).	*Your, youre.*
Dat. & Acc. *Me.*	*Us.*	*The, thee.*	*Yow, you.*

	Sing.		*Pl.*
Nom. *He.*	*She.*	*Hit, it.*	*Thei, they*
Gen. *His.*	*Hire, hir.*	*His.*	*Here* (*here, hir*).
Dat. & Acc. *Him.*	*Hir, hire, here.*	*Hit, it.*	*Hem.*

IV. *Verbs.*—1. The indicative mood is thus inflected—

Present.			*Past.*		
I *lovë.*	We	*lov-en, lov-ë*	I *lov-ede*	We	*lov-eden, lov-ede.*
Thou *lov-est.*	Ye		Thou *lov-edest.*	Ye	
He *lov-eth.*	They		He *lov-ede.*	They	

2. The infinitive mood ends in *-en* or *-e, speken, speke.* The *-n* was dropped at an early period, in the Southern English dialect of the fourteenth century, and *-e* is preferred to *-en.*

V. *Participles.*—1. The present participle usually ends in *-yng.* The A.S. suffix *-ende* is used by Gower; but in the Southern dialect of Early English we find *-inde* (Northern *-ande, -and.* East Midland *-end, -and*), which has evidently given rise to *-inge*, of which *-yng* is a shorter form.

* When *-as* became *-es*, it still remained, for the most part, a distinct syllable, as in the above passage from Chaucer. Traces of this form we have in Elizabethan writers:

Then looking upward to the heaven's beams,
With *nightës* stars thick powder'd everywhere. *Sackville: Induction.*
To show his teeth as white as *whalës* bone. *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. The past participle of weak verbs terminates in *-ed, -d,* and occasionally in *-et, -t;* those of strong verbs in *-en, -e.* The prefix *y-* or *i-* (A.-S. *ge-*) occurs frequently before the past participle, as *ironne* (= run), *ifalle* (= fallen).

Under the guiding influence of Chaucer the language of England at once advanced to that preëminence which it maintains among the languages of Europe. Its vocabulary, hitherto unregulated and fluctuating, was now reduced to order; one form of speech constituted the standard of literary composition, and the age of English literature had fairly begun. Chaucer, in his poems, entirely discarded alliteration, the chief metrical characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon and English poems written before his time, and adopted rime,* and by his influence riming verse was firmly established as an essential element in our poetry. In the North and West of England alliteration was employed as late as the end of the fifteenth century. The *Canterbury Tales* are, for the most part, written in heroic couplets, or lines containing five accents. In this metre we have ten syllables, but we often find eleven, and occasionally nine. Final *-es* is a distinct syllable in the genitive singular and the plurals of nouns, and also in adverbs.

The *-ed* of past participles is generally sounded.
In the past tense of weak verbs ending in *-de* or *-te*, the final *e* is sounded.
Final *e* is generally sounded, except in the personal pronouns, in many words of more than one syllable, and in words of Romance origin.

The pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon probably resembled that of Latin, placing the stress of the voice (or accent) upon the root, and not upon the inflected syllables.

"The vocabulary of the French language is derived, to a great extent, from Latin words deprived of their terminal inflections. The French adjectives *mortal* and *fatal* are formed from the Latin *mortalis* and *fatalis*, by dropping the inflected syllable; the French nouns *nation* and *condition*, from the Latin [accusatives *nationem, conditionem*] by rejecting the *em* final. In most cases the last syllable retained in the French derivatives was prosodically long in the Latin original; and either because it was also accented or because the slight accent which is perceivable in the French articulation represents temporal length, the stress of the voice was laid on the *final* syllable of all these words. When we borrowed such words from the French, we took them with their native accentuation; and as accent is much stronger in English than in French, the *final* syllable was doubtless more forcibly enunciated in the former than in the latter language." †

The French accentuation even affected pure English words. Thus we find *wisli'che* for *wi'sliche, begynnyng, endyng*, &c., and Chaucer rhymes *gladnes'se* with *distres'se*. As pronounced in Chaucer's time, the letters had probably the following values: $a = ah$, as in *father;* $c = k$ before *a, o, u*, or any consonant, and $= s$ before *e, i*, or *y;* *e* (long) as *e* in *there;* *e* (short) as in German *gutë;* *g*, hard in all *non-French* words, and $= j$ before *e* or *i* in words of French origin; *i* (long) = the lengthened sound of *i* in *still;* *i* (short), as in *pin;* *ɛ* was never = *sh* or *zh* as at present; *sch* = *sh* in *shall;* *u* (long) had the sound of French *u;* *u* (short) German *ü;* *y* (vowel) had the same sound as *i;* *y* (consonant) as at present.

From Chaucer's *Pardoner's Tale* (written c. 1390):

Now for the love of Crist þat for us dyde,
Levith ȝoure othis, boþe gret and smale.
But, sires, now wol I telle forþ my tale.
These riottoures þre, of which I ȝou telle,
Longe erst þan prime rong of eny belle,
Were set hem in a tavern for to drynke;
And as þey sat[te], þay herd a belle clinke
Biforn a corps, was caried to þe grave;
That oon of hem gan calle unto his knave,
"Go bet," quoþ he, "and axe redily,
What corps is þat, [þat] passes her forþby;
And loke þou report his name wel."

* There are a few lines on the death of William the Conqueror in the *A.S. Chronicle* written in rime Robert of Gloucester, Robert de Brunne, Hampole, and others, also wrote in rime.

† *Marsh: Lectures on the English Language*, lect. v.

Chaucer was closely followed by his friend John Gower, of whom he speaks as the "Moral Gower." Gower was born in 1325, was a student of Merton College, Oxford, and died in 1408. In his youth he wrote in French (*Speculum Meditantis*) and in Latin (*Vox Clamantis*), but when old he wrote in English, differing little from that of Robert de Brunne, his *Confessio Amantis.** His fame rests principally upon the accuracy and precision of his rhyme and vocabulary, which contributed greatly to determine the form of the language. In literary merit he was far inferior to his great contemporary, Chaucer. In his grammar he closely resembles him, except that he clips the prefix *-y* or *-i* to the past participle, and tries to keep alive the present participial ending *-and*, Chaucer preferring the corrupt ending *-ing*, first seen in Layamon. The *Confessio Amantis*, from which the following extract is taken, was written in 1393.

Thei knelen alle, and wiþ o vois,
The king þei þonken of þis chois;
And after þat þei up arise
And gon aside and hem avise;
And ate laste þei acorde
(Wherof her tale to recorde
To what issue þei be falle).
A knyht schal speke for hem alle.
He kneleþ doun unto þe king
And seiþ þat þei upon þis þing,
Or for to winne or for to lese,
Ben alle avised for to chese.†

During the first three-quarters of the fifteenth century English Literature declined: the original and creative power of the English mind seems to have disappeared, and much of the literature of this period consists of mere translations or imitations of older models. The names of some seventy poets have come down to us as having written during this dreary period; of these the best known and the most deserving of commendation are Occleve, Lydgate, James I. of Scotland, and Harry the Minstrel. The prose-writers during this period are few in number, and are principally theological. The most notable are Bishop Pecock (1395–1460), author of *The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy*, written about 1449, and Sir Thomas Malory, compiler of *La Morte Darthur*, 1469–70. John Lydgate (1373–1460) was ordained a sub-deacon in the Benedictine Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds in 1389, deacon in 1393, and priest in 1397. He is the author of several poems—*The Storie of Thebes, The Falls of Princes* (from Boccaccio), and *The Troy Book*—besides numerous minor works. He is remarkable for the great ease and fluency of his language. The following extract from his *London Lickpeny* is printed here from the Harl. MS. 367:

To London once my stepp[e]s I bent,
  Where trouth in no wyse should be faynt,
To-westmynster-ward I forthwith went,
  To a man of law to make complaynt;
  I sayd, "for marys love, that holy saynt!
Pyty the poore that wolde proceede;"
But for lack of mony I cold not spede.

And as I thrust the prese amonge,
  By froward chaunce my hood was gone,
Yet for all that I stayd not longe,
  Tyll to the kynges bench I was come.
  Before the Judge I kneled anon,
And prayd hym for god's sake to take heede;
But for lack of mony I myghte not speede.

From Bishop Pecock's *Repressor*, pt. i., ch. xix.‡

Also, þou schalt not fynde expresseli in holi scripture þat þe newe testament schulde be write in englisch tunge to lay-men, or in latyn tunge to clerkis; neiþer þat þe oold testament schulde be write in englisch tunge to lay-men, or in latyn tunge to clerkis; and yit ech of þese gouernauncies þou wolte holde to be leeful, and to be a meritorie vertuose moral deede for to þerbi deserue grace and glorie, and to be þe seruice of god, and þerfore to be þe lawe of god; siþen bi no deede a man haþ merit, saue bi a deede which is þe seruice and þe lawe of god; and ech moral vertu is þe lawe of god, as it is proued weel in oþere place of my writingis.

* Printed by Caxton in 1483, by Berthelet in 1532, and edited by Pauli in 1857.
† From bk. v., Harl. MS. 3869.
‡ Edited for the Rolls Series in 1860 by the Rev. C. C. Babington, B.D.

As a specimen of the Norfolk dialect of the middle of the fifteenth century, we give here a letter written by Sir John Fastolf to Sir Thomas Howys and William Barber:*

To my ryght trusty freende, Sir Thomas Howys, Parson of Castillcombe, beyng at Castre, and William Barber, in haste, at Castre In, by Yermuth [Yarmouth].

Ryght trusty and wellbelovyd freende,—I grete you well. And as for Hygham place to be sold, as ye avysen one to bye it at the some of C. mark or wythynne, and reserve yn the said payment myne oune dewtee, and pay the remenant in wolle to the said Hygham credytes as your lettre makyth mencion; I hafe understand that William Jenney shall be her thys wek, and I shall veele hym how neere it may be sold; for yff the wydow wolle sylle it after xiiij. yeer or xv. yeer that it may be leten, sendyth me utterly word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys thus avysed. And send ye me word how mech more yu value yu a stoon shall I syle my wolle, and how [much ?] anothyr chapman wole gife me for the place when I hafe bought it; but after xiiij. yeer I wold by the place.

Wretyn at London, the xv. day of October anno xxix. regni Regis Henrici VI. [1450].

J. Fastolf.

In 1477 the art of Printing was introduced into England by William Caxton (1422 – 1491), who established his press in the almonry of Westminster Abbey. This art at first acted as a disturbing element upon the language, and tended to augment the existing disorder, but in the end it essentially promoted orthoëpical and orthographical consistency, uniformity of speech, and elegance in literary composition.

Caxton had passed many years of his life abroad, and the early productions of his press were, for the most part, translations from the French. As a consequence, his style is pervaded by Gallicisms, both in vocabulary and in structure, and a very large number of French words and idioms was introduced by him. Moreover, Caxton (as indeed every printer), having no uniform standard of orthography, reduced the orthography of the authors printed by him to an arbitrary standard of his own devising, and thus the sanction of authority being given to numerous anomalies and diversities of spelling, considerable confusion and discrepancy resulted. But though at first the cause of this confusion, the art of printing, when once its real character and importance were clearly apprehended, exercised the most potent effect upon our tongue by dispelling the prevailing rudeness, by facilitating elegance and harmony of style, and by promoting uniformity and regularity of speech. The multiplication of books and readers tended to assimilate the various dialects to the Southern, or the speech of the capital and of the southern counties, and the dialect of books superseded local forms and provincial usages, except amongst the uneducated classes.

In Caxton's first work we see the loss of the old Southern inflections of the verb; and we find Ormin's *their*, *them*, and *that* (*iste*) well established, instead of the Southern *her*, *hem*, and *thilk* employed by Pecock. Plural adjectives no longer end in *-s:* thus we have *strange habitacions* in the first page of the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*. The old form *that oon . . . that other* (in Latin *alter . . . alter*) comes once more. In the *Game of the Chesse*, published in 1474, we find *ner* for the Latin *neque*, an odd mixture of the Southern *ne* with the North-Western corruption *nor*. The hard *g* is seen once more, as in *agayn*, driving out the usurper *y*. †

There are upwards of twenty-two folio volumes printed by Caxton, which he had himself translated from French, Dutch, or Latin originals. Between 1523 and 1525 Lord Berners (1464 1532) translated Froissart's *Chronicles*. Of this work Mr. Marsh says: "This translation is doubtless the best English prose style which had yet appeared, and, as a specimen

* From *Paston Letters*, ed. James A. Gairdner (*Arber's Reprints*), 1872, i., 154, 155.

† *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, p. 285.

of picturesque narrative, it is excelled by no production of later periods."* The extract is from the description of the Battle of Creçy, ch. cxxx.:

Also the same season there fell a great rayne and a clyps, with a terryble thunder; and before the rayne, there came fleying ouer to the batayls a great nombre of crowes, for feare of the tempest commynge. Than anone the eyre begaune to waxe clere, and the sonne to shyne fayre and bright: this which was right in the frenchmens eyen, and in the englysshmens backes. Whan the genoways were assembled toguyder and beganne to aproche, they made a great leape and crye to abasshe thenglysshmen, but they stode styll and styrrde nat for all that.

The next important production of this era—one which has exerted a more decided influence upon the English tongue than any other native work between the eras of Chaucer and Shakespeare—is William Tyndale's *Translation of the New Testament*, first printed in 1525. Tyndale was born[‖] about 1477, and was burnt for heresy at Antwerp in October, 1536. His translation of the New Testament is one of the finest works in our language, and the present Authorised Version owes very much to it. We give here his translation of Matthew v. 16–19:

16. Se that youre light so shyne before men, that they maye see youre good workes, and glorify youre father which is in heven.

17. Ye shall not thynke that I am come to disanull the lawe, or the prophets; no I am nott come to disannull them, but to fulfyll them.

18. For truely I say vnto you, till heven and erth perisshe, one iott, or one tytle, shall not scape tyll all be fulfilled.

19. Whosoever breaketh one of these lest comaundementes, and shall teache men so, he shalbe called the leest in the kyngdome off heven; but whosoever shall observe, and teache them, that persone shalbe called greate in the kyngdome of heven.

Tyndale's great opponent, Sir Thomas More, was born in London in 1480; educated at Oxford, appointed Lord Chancellor October 25, 1529, and beheaded, on a charge of high treason, July 6, 1535. His most famous work was his *Utopia*, written in Latin, and printed in 1516. In the following extract† he charges Tyndale with not observing aright the distinction between *no* and *nay;* but, curiously enough, he misstates his own rule.

I woulde not here note by the way, that Tyndal here translateth *no* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the englishe worde: sauing that ye shoulde see that he whych in two so plain englishe wordes, and so commen as is *naye* and *no*, can not tell when he should take the tone, and when the tother, is not for translating into englishe, a man very mete. For the vse of those two wordes in aunswerring to a question is this, *No*‡ aunswereth the question framed by the affirmatiue. As for ensample, if a manne should aske Tindall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englishe?" Lo, to thys question, if he will aunswere trew englishe, he muste aunswere *nay* and not *no*. But and if this question be asked hym thus, lo: "Is not an heretyque mete to translate holy scripture into english?" To this question, lo, if he wil aunswer true english, he must aunswere *no* and not *nay*. And a lyke difference is there betweene these two adverbes, *ye* and *yes*. For if the questeion bee framed vnto Tindall by thaffirmatiue in thys fashion: "If an heretique falsely translate the newe testament into englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the worde of Godde, be hys bookes worthy to be burned?" To this question asked in thys wyse, yff he wil aunswere true englishe, he must aunswere *ye* and not *yes*. But nowe if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negatiue: "If an heretike falsely translate the newe testament in-to englishe, to make hys false heresyes seme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunswere trew englyshe, he maye not aunswere *ye*, but he must aunswere *yes*, and say, "Yes, mary, be they, bothe the translacion and the translatour, and al that wyll holde wyth them."

Sir Thomas Wiat (or Wyatt),§ called the Elder, to distinguish him from his son, was born in 1503, and died in 1542. In his songs he imitated Surrey, but he is chiefly remarkable as being the first writer of English Satires, of which three have been preserved.

* *Student's Manual of the English Language* (ed. Smith), lect. v., p. 84.

† From *The Confutacion of Tyndales aunswere*, made anno 1532, bk. iii., *Workis* p. 448.

‡ Read *nay;* but the mistake is More's own.

§ The spelling *Wiat* is that which appears in the poet's autograph.

‖ Printed by Rev. W. W. Skeat in *Specimens of English Literature*, pp. 222–232.

The next author from whom we quote is Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester. He was born in Leicestershire in 1491, and was burnt with Bishop Ridley at Oxford, October 16, 1555. His sermons were very popular, the most notable of all being that known as the *Sermon on the Ploughers*, preached at St. Paul's, January 18, 1548–9.*

> And wel may the preacher and the ploughman be ykened together. Fyrste for their labour of all ceasons of the yere. For there is no tyme of the yere, in whiche the ploughman hath not some speciall worke to do, as in my countrey in Leicestre Shire, the ploughe man hath a tyme to set furth and to affaie hys plough, and other tymes for other necessarie workes to be done. And then they also maye be likenede together, for the diuersitie of workes and varietie of offices yat they haue to do. For as the ploughman firste setteth furth hys plough and then tilleth hys lande and breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. And at an other tyme harroweth it, and clotteth it, and sometyme doungeth it, and hedgeth it, diggeth it, and weedeth it, pourgeth and maketh it cleane. So the prelate, the preacher hath mani diuers offices to do.

Nicholas Udall was born in Hampshire about 1504, and died at Westminster in 1556, having been master of Westminster School in that and the preceding year. He published a translation of the third and fourth books of the *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, and also assisted in translating Erasmus' *Paraphrase of the New Testament*, but he is chiefly noted for his comedy of *Roister Doister*, the earliest English play extant, written before 1553. It is divided into acts and scenes, and is a fair specimen of comedy.

Thomas Sackville, first Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), is best known as the author of the tragedy of *Gorboduc*, otherwise called *Ferrex and Porrex*. He also planned *The Mirrour for Magistrates*, a collection of narratives by several poets on the misfortunes of the great men in English history, and contributed to it "The Induction," or poetical preface, and "The Complaint of the Duke of Buckingham."

In 1545 appeared the *Toxophilus* of Roger Ascham (1515–1568), tutor to Queen Elizabeth, and Latin Secretary to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, successively. His greatest work is *The Schoolmaster*, published posthumously by his widow in 1570, and again in 1571.

The chief and best work of George Gascoigne (1525–1577) is the *Steel Glas*, written in 1576. The *Steel Glas* is, in fact, a mirror, in which the poet sees a reflection of various estates of men, whom he describes with severe exactness and some fine satirical touches.

In Spenser's (c. 1550–1598) *Faery Queene*, we seem to be transported back to archaic times. He had an affinity for those olden turns of expression, those inflections, which were dying out, and which give the *Faery Queene* at first sight the appearance of having been written in an obsolete dialect. Without any intention of writing in obsolete English, he looked always backwards, never forwards, in his choice of words and phrases. But his use of archaisms degenerated into affectation, so that even men of his own age thought his style too antique. Daniel† says of him:

> "Let other men sing of knights and palladines
> In aged accents and untimely words."

He reverted to the old system of alliteration, of which he seems to have been particularly fond. His stanza is said to be a modification of the *ottava rima* of Ariosto. To illustrate the archaisms of the *Faery Queene*, the following examples will suffice:

In constructions, the impersonal verb is used without the usual pronoun before it: *sits not* = "it sits not," *seemed* = "it seemed," and the like, occur very frequently: or again, the use of the double negative, *ne can no man*: or *should* for "would have" as *should beare* for "would have borne." As to forms or inflexions, we may notice among parts of verbs the past participle *ydrad*=dreaded,

* From *Arber's Reprints*, 1868, p. 19. † Sonnet cxi.

ycladd = clad, *troden* = trodden, *woxen*, past participle of "to wax;" the preterite *lad* = led; *wot*, preterite of "to weet;" *raft* of "to reave" = to bereave; *can* = gan = began; *raught* = reached; *brast* = burst. Again, we find *bene, been*, for the modern "are;" *mote* = might; and a variety of similar forms. *Trenchand, glitterand*, are present participles. There are also old plurals of nouns, as *foen* = foes, *eyne* or *eyen* = eyes.*

The *Faery Queene* affords instances of a large number of words in process of transition or assimilation from the French into our own tongue. Thus in the edition of 1590 occurs *ferse*, in 1596 *fierce; perse, persaunt* are nearer the French origin than *pierce, piercing; richesse, noblesse, humblesse*, are words not yet digested by our language; *renverst, esloyne, covetise, pourtrahed, journal* (for "daily"), are all French forms; *insúpportable, envý, spirituall, the tigré cruél*, are all in pronunciation nearer the French than the English.

There are also numerous Latinisms and imitations from the Italian throughout the poem. Spenser's other poetical works are *The Shepheard's Calender* (1579), *Astrophel* (1586), *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1592), *Mother Hubbard's Tale* (1590), *Epithalamium* (1594), &c.; and in prose the *View of the Present State of Ireland* (1598).

Behold I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I meane my wearie course to bend;
Vere the maine shete, and beare up with the land,
The which afore is fairely to be kend,
And seemeth safe from storms, that may offend:
There this faire virgin wearie of her way
Must landed be, now at her journeyes end:
There eke my feeble barke a while may stay,
Till merry wind and weather call her thence away.
Faery Queene, I. xii. 1.

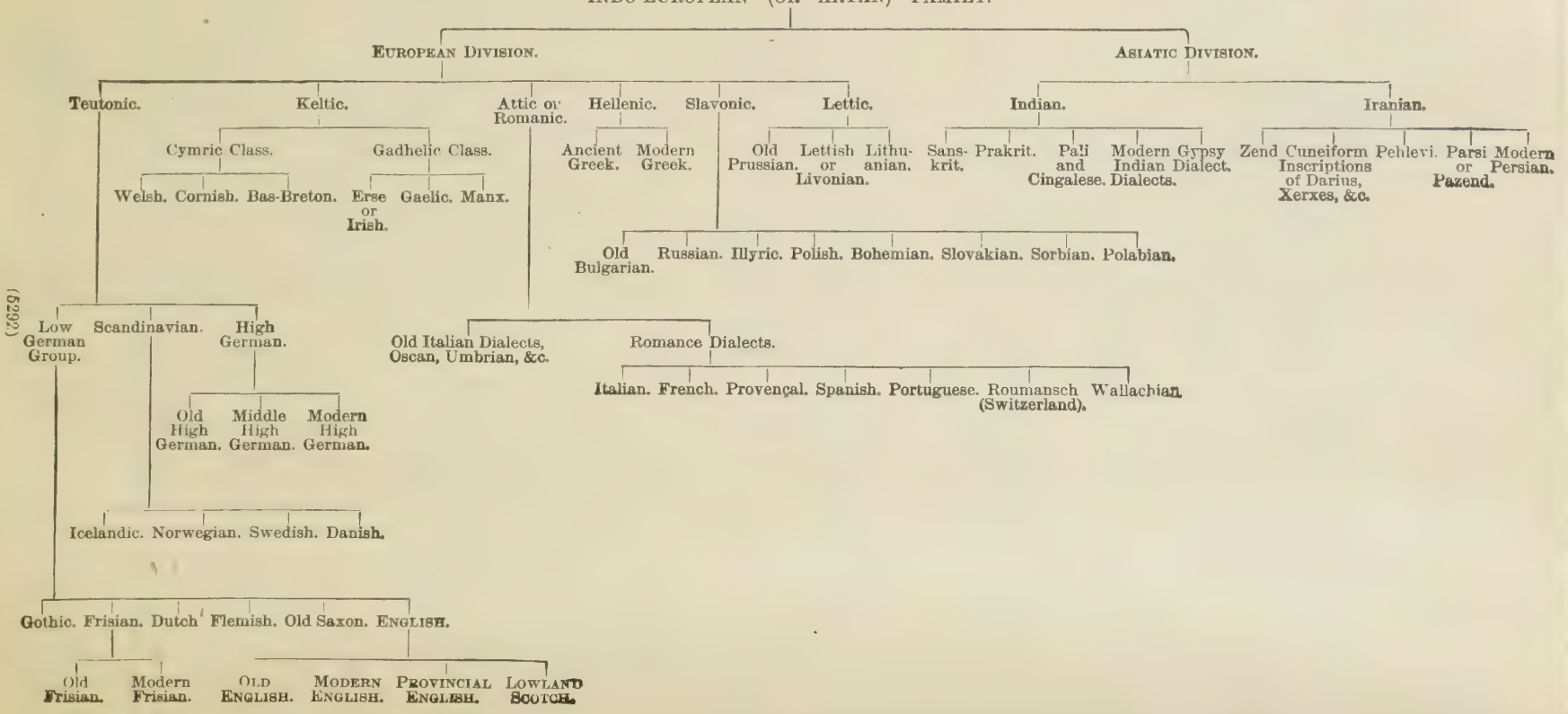
With the above quotation this sketch of the English Language naturally closes. After some five centuries of struggle and vicissitude a standard literary language had at last been formed. Ever growing, ever spreading, taking in its vocabulary words from every source changing, though almost imperceptibly, the English Language, with its magnificent store of literature, has become the language of hundreds of millions. And yet it is comparatively neglected; only of late years has the attention which it deserves been paid to it. English has been passed over, and been considered useless or undeserving of being taught in our schools, while all attention has been given to the Classical Languages.

"It is quite certain" (says Professor Skeat) "that the reason why the study of Anglo-Saxon is so strangely neglected among us is simply that it has never had a trial, nor has ever had even the chance of a trial. The most extraordinary misconception concerning it, and even prejudices against it, are so widely prevalent that we cannot wonder at the tendency to set aside and ignore it. Hence the curious result that, while it does not flourish in its native home, we find German periodicals in existence which are mainly devoted to it, while I am informed that in America the students of Anglo-Saxon are to be counted, not as here by tens, but by hundreds. Whilst we English are proud of our country, of our history, of our conquests, of our empire, we have for centuries looked down upon the main stock of our own noble language as if that, at any rate, is insignificant. Or, if we acknowledge the beauty and force of our language, we are seldom led on duly to consider its history. A moment's reflection will tell us that the historical method of study is the only rational one; and yet we are accustomed—which is the strangest thing of all—to treat one part of our language historically, and not the other. If a word come to us from the Latin or Greek we are expected, as scholars, to explain it; but as to the words that come to us from the Anglo-Saxon or the Old French, it is usual to treat them as being either, on the one hand, beneath notice, or as being, on the other hand, inscrutable. The fault lies simply in the establishment of a customary and short-sighted prejudice that has shut out English from its proper place in the school-boy's course of study. Boys are taught how to use Latin and Greek dictionaries, but they are not allowed to see an Anglo-Saxon dictionary; nor, if they saw one, could they find their place in it without help. To learn all the letters of the Greek alphabet comes to most boys as a matter of course; but to learn the three or four so-called Anglo-Saxon letters which present a trifling difficulty by their unusual forms, is often regarded as involving some severe effort."†

* See G. W. Kitchin, Spenser, *Faery Queene*, bk. i. (Clarendon Press, 1873), Introd., p. xvii.

† Inaugural Lecture as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, October 21, 1878.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.



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ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

The first English-Latin Dictionary was the *Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum*, compiled by Geoffrey, a Norfolk grammarian. It exists in several manuscripts, dating from about the year 1440. It was printed by Pynson in 1499, by Julian Notary in 1508, and by Wynkyn de Worde in 1510, 1512, 1516, and 1528. In 1843 the first part was reprinted by the Camden Society, under the editorship of the late Mr. Albert Way, a scholar peculiarly fitted for the task. The work, extending to 563 pages, was not completed till 1865. In it references are made to several existing glossaries, some of which have been identified, notably the *Dictionarius* of John De Garlandia.* The earliest Latin-English Dictionary known is that entitled *Medulla Grammatice* (or *Grammatices*), which, in the opinion of Mr. Way, was probably compiled by the author of the *Promptorium*. The earliest MS. known of this work dates about 1460, but there are several later copies.† The *Ortus Vocabulorum*, based in a great measure on the *Medulla*, was the first Latin-English Dictionary printed in this country, the first edition being from the press of Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, and other editions appearing in 1508, 1509, 1511, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1528, 1532, 1533, and 1539.‡ These numerous editions testify to the popularity of the work. After the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, the next English-Latin Dictionary is the *Catholicon Anglicum*, a work specially valuable as being the first dated dictionary. From the colophon we learn that it was compiled, or rather completed, in 1483. It exists only in two MSS.: the earlier (add. MS. 15562), assigned by the authorities of the British Museum to about 1475, which is imperfect, and the later, dated, as said above, 1483, which is perfect. From this later copy the MS. was edited, with notes and annotations, for the Camden and Early English Text Societies in 1881, some four hundred years after its compilation.

The next most noticeable Dictionary is Palsgrave's *Lesclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse*, printed in 1530, a work of incalculable value, written in English-French, and reprinted in 1852.

The *Vulgaria* of William Horman, Head-Master and Vice-Provost of Eton (died 1535), was printed for the first time by Pynson in 1519,§ in small quarto, and reprinted for the first and last time by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530.‖ It is a valuable and interesting work, full of quaint sentences and phrases in English-Latin.

Wyllyam Salesbury's *Dictionarie in Englysche and Welshe* appeared in 1547

The *Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis* of Richard Huloet appeared in 1552, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, with the addition of the French and many phrases, chiefly from Thierry's *French and Latin Dictionary*, was published by John Higgins, and printed by Thomas Marsh in 1572. It is dedicated to Sir George Peckam. Huloet was the first to adopt the true method of forming a trustworthy Dictionary. He

* Reprinted by Mr. T. Wright, in his *Volume of Vocabularies*, p. 120, from Cotton MS. *Titus* D. xx., date, close of thirteenth century.

† See Way's Introduction to *Promptorium Parvulorum*, pp. l.–lii. ‡ See Way's Introduction, p. xxi.

§ Pynson's contract with Horman to print his *Vulgaria* was printed by Mr. F. J. Furnivall, for the Philological Society, in 1867.

‖ See *Ames: Typographical Antiquities* (ed. T. F. Dibdin), ii. 286.

writes: "For the better attayning of the knowledge of words I went not to the common Dictionaries only, but also to the authors themselves . . . and finally, I wrote not in the whole booke one quyre without perusing and conference of many authors."

Next in order comes J. Withal's *Shorte Dictionarie in Latin and English verie profitable for yong Beginners*, a title changed in later editions to *A Dictionary in English and Latine: Devised for the capacitie of Children and young Beginners.* It is rather a vocabulary than a dictionary. The first edition, undated, has as its colophon: "Imprinted by the late house of William Caxton" by Wynkyn de Worde. This work was very popular, and was reprinted in 1554, 1559, 1567, 1572, 1594, 1599, and 1634. The running title is *A little Dictionarie for Children.* In the edition of 1634 is mentioned "A greene or grassy banke, that they call by London, Primrose hill."

In 1570 appeared the English-Latin Dictionary of Peter Levins (or Levens), known as *Manipulus Vocabulorum, A Dictionarie of English and Latin wordes set forthe in suche order as none heretofore hath ben . . . necessary not onely for Schollers that want variety of Words, but also for such as use to write in English meetre.** This work is noticeable as being the first riming Dictionary.

In 1573 John Baret published his *Alvearie*, written in English, Latin, French, and Greek, the last being at times omitted for the simple reason given by Baret himself: "As for Greeke, I coulde not ioyne it with every Latin word, for lacke of fit Greeke letters, the printer not having leasure to provide the same."

John Florio, teacher of French and Italian at Oxford, and afterwards tutor to Prince Henry, son of James I., published in 1598 his Italian-English Dictionary, to which an English-Italian part was added by Giovanni Torriano, a fellow-teacher; and in 1611 Randle Cotgrave printed his *English and French Dictionary*, or *Bundle of Words*, as he terms it in his preface. It is a most valuable work to the students of obsolete language. In 1632 it received the desirable addition of an English-French Dictionary by Robert Sherwood A French grammar is appended.

John Bullokar's diminutive Dictionary of "hard" words appeared in 1616, and is noticeable as being the first Dictionary in which the English words are explained by English It was followed in 1617 (in its full form, the first edition having appeared in 1599) by John Minsheu's folio, the title of which is in Latin and English, the latter reading, *The Guide into the Tongues*, and which professes to give the "agreement and consent one with another, as also their Etymologies, that is, the Reasons and Derivations of all or the most part of words in these nine Languages, viz.:

1. English,	4. French,	7. Latine,
2. Low Dutch,	5. Italian,	8. Greeke,
3. High Dutch,	6. Spanish,	9. Hebrew, &c."

In the original edition the Spanish is placed first, in later editions the English.

Henry Cockeram published his Dictionary in 1623. It is a small volume, by which he hoped to teach "Ladies and Gentlewomen, young schollers, clarkes, merchants, as also strangers of any nation," who were desirous of "a refined and elegant speech" to take his work as an "Alphabeticall and English Expositor" of "vulgar words," "mocke words," "fustian termes . . . ridiculously used in our language," so that by looking into his Expositor they might "receive the exact and ample word to expresse" their meaning.

* Reprinted for the Early English Text Society in 1867, under the editorship of Mr. Henry B. Wheatley.

Accordingly, he tells us that *rude* is vulgar, and *agresticall* the proper word to be used for it, or *rusticall, immorigerous, rurall*; also, that *to weede* is vulgar, and the choice word *to sarculate, to diruncinate, to averuncate.*

In 1656 Thomas Blount published his little octavo Dictionary entitled *Glossographia*, written, as he says, "for all such as desire to understand what they read," and so save them from being, as he was, "often gravell'd" by hard words. Two years later Edward Phillips, nephew of Milton, published his folio *New World of Words, or, a General English Dictionary . . . A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, or for all persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read.* This work is little else than a copy of Blount's *Glossographia*, blunders and all, with many blunders added, and is therefore of little use to the student. A third edition of it was published in 1671, and a fourth in 1678. Kersey added some 20,000 words to it in 1706. The blunders in it were mercilessly shown up by Blount in his *World of Errors discovered in the New World of Words, &c.*, 1673.

An anonymous Dictionary, entitled *Glossographia Anglicana Nova*, appeared in 1707. The bulky folio of Dr. Stephen Skinner was published in 1671, containing elaborate explanations of English words in Latin. It is especially noticeable for the number of fictitious Anglo-Saxon words which he invented to stand as etymologies for English words. It, in company with the *Etymologicon Anglicanum* of Junius, was used by Dr. Johnson for his etymologies.

Nathan Bailey's *Universal Etymological English Dictionary* first appeared in 1721. His work, originally in octavo, with woodcuts, was reprinted time after time, both in octavo and folio, with and without woodcuts. It contained words current as well as obsolete, easy as well as hard, scientific and dialectic. A folio copy, interleaved, was the foundation of Dr. Johnson's famous Dictionary. Bailey's etymologies are mostly taken from Minsheu and Spelman. *To jeopard* he derives from the French *j'ai perdu* = I have lost all. A *guest* he defines as "a person invited to, or received at a feast; a stranger who lodges with one the second night" The work is interspersed with proverbs, as: "*As sure as God's in Gloucestershire.* This proverb is said to have its rise, on account that there are more rich and mitred abbeys in that, than in any two shires in *England* besides; but some, from *William* of *Malmesbury*, refer it to the fruitfulness of it in religion, in that it is said to have returned the seed of the Gospel with the increase of an hundredfold." Bailey's work remained the standard for thirty years.

Passing over Kersey, Dyche, Defoe, Sparrow, Pardon, and Martin, we come to the well-known name of John Wesley, whose *Complete English Dictionary* was published first in 1753, and again in 1764 and 1765. In his preface "to the Reader" he writes: "Many are the mistakes in all the other English dictionaries which I have seen. Whereas I can truly say, I yet know of none in this; and I conceive the reader will believe me, for if I had, I should not have left it there. Use then this help, till you find a better.' Some of his definitions are not very clear or simple: as, for instance, "An *abscess*, an imposthume;" "An *ortolan*, a very dear bird." Others are interesting: as, "The *Elect*, all that truly believe in Christ;" "A *Puritan*, an old strict Church of England man;" "*Quietists*, who place all religion in waiting quietly on God;" "A *Methodist*, one that lives according to the Method of the Bible."

Next comes the great folio Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which is too well-known to require much comment here. It appeared first in 1755, and was a laborious undertaking. Johnson's task was far more difficult than that of any of his numerous successors. The

vocabularies ready to his hand were so meagre, that he had to raise his stupendous pile almost from the foundation. His great work has formed the foundation and starting-point of all his successors, whose task has to a great extent been to modify and add to his central pile to suit modern conditions. The folios are exceedingly valuable for their wealth of quotations. An American reviewer says:

"It has been often said, and truly enough, that the merits of Johnson's dictionary have been overrated. The merits of that which is best in its department will always be popularly overrated; and Johnson's dictionary certainly does not possess the uniform excellence which has sometimes been ascribed to it. But that work was not only for a long period relatively the best of its kind, it was, absolutely, a production of wonderful ability, and there are, in the whole range of modern literature, few achievements of a single intellect which exhibit such conclusive evidence of great learning, great genius, sound judgment and conscientious industry. . . . When we consider the state and tendencies of the language in his time, the little sound learning that then existed respecting the true character and early history of the English tongue, and the other unfavorable circumstances under which his task was performed, it seems truly surprising that he should have accomplished so much; and we may say that though the merits of the dictionary may have been overrated, those of the lexicographer hardly can be."

It might be well to end our review of the progress of English Lexicography at this point, since the Dictionaries which followed Johnson were either revised editions of his, or were based on his as their model. They are of every degree of merit and demerit; some—like that of Dr. Ash (1775)—principally notable for their errors; some, great improvements upon their exemplar. Of those of English origin, the most important are Todd's revised edition of Johnson, and Richardson's Dictionary, the latter valuable as a storehouse of quotations. Of American Dictionaries, it will suffice to name the monumental works of Webster and Worcester, whose characteristics are too well known to need any remarks here concerning them.

The recent and most prolific idea in Dictionary making is to obtain the collaboration of a considerable number of specialists, each an authority in the field of work committed to his care. Of the Dictionaries produced in this manner may be named the Century and the Standard, of American origin, and Murray's and the Encyclopædic Dictionary, of English origin; the last named being particularly valuable from the vast amount of encyclopædic information which it adds to its fullness as a Dictionary of English speech.

Mention should be made here of Prof. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, a work of the highest value, and which has been freely used in the preparation of the present work. In conclusion it may be said, that within the present century the Dictionaries of the English language have been supplemented with a large number of glossaries of words, phrases, slang terms, dialects, rhyming words, and synonyms, and Dictionaries of Theology, Law, Medicine, Science, &c., the whole forming a sum of verbal information of extraordinary completeness and value.

PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

FROM

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Exact references have been added in this list, wherever possible, so that the context may be consulted. The mark (|) shows the commencement of a verse. For pronunciation, see p. 5308–10.

GREEK.

ἄλλοι κάμον, ἄλλοι ὤναντο (*alloi kamon, alloi ōnanto*), Some toil, others reap the advantage.

ἀνάγκᾳ δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται (*anangka d' oude theoi machontai, Simon.* viii. 20), Not even the gods can fight against necessity.

ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος (*andrōn epiphanōn pasa gē taphos, Thucyd.* ii. 43), All the world is a burial-place for illustrious men.

ἀνὴρ ὁ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχήσεται (*anēr ho pheugōn kai palin machēsetai*), The man who flies shall fight again. (A line said to have been written by Demosthenes as an excuse for his running away and leaving his shield behind him at the battle of Cheronæa, 338 B.C. A couplet to the same effect occurs in *Hudibras*, iii. 3.)

ἄπληστος πίθος (*aplēstos pithos*), A cask that will never fill; an endless job. The allusion is to the Danaïdes, who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to draw water in sieves.

ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ (*ariston men hudōr, Pind.: Olymp.* i. 1.), Water is the chief of the elements—*i.e.*, as being the origin of all things. In the Theogony of Hesiod, Oceanus and Thetis are regarded as the parents of all the deities who presided over Nature.

ἄριστον μέτρον (*ariston metron*). [METRON ARISTON.]

γλαῦκας εἰς Ἀθήνας (*glaukas eis Athēnas*), Owls to Athens. The owl was sacred to Minerva, the guardian divinity of Athens; hence, owls were abundant there, so that the proverb = to carry coals to Newcastle.

γλῶσσα διπλῆ (*glōssa diplē*), A double tongue.

γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*gnōthi seauton*), Know thyself. A precept inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. Its authorship has been ascribed to Pythagoras, to several of the wise men of Greece, and to Phemonoë, a mythical Greek poetess. According to Juvenal (xi. 27), this precept descended from heaven, and Cicero (*Tusc. Disp.* i. 22) calls it "a precept of Apollo."

δὶς κράμβη θάνατος (*dis krambē thanatos*), Cabbage, twice over, is death; repetition is tedious. [CRAMBE REPETITA.]

ἐν νύκτι βουλή (*en nukti boulē*), In the night there is counsel; sleep on it.

ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια (*en oinō alētheia*), In wine there is truth. [IN VINO VERITAS.]

ἡ γλῶσσ' ὀμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος (*hē glōss' omōmoch', hē de phrēn anōmotos, Eurip: Hipp.*, ed. Paley, 612), My tongue has sworn, but my mind is unsworn; I have said it, but don't mean to do it.

ἢ τὰν ἢ ἐπὶ τὰν (*ē tan, ē epi tan*), Either this, or upon this; either bring this back, or be brought home, dead, upon it. The words of a Spartan mother when she gave a shield to her son going on military service.

καιρὸν γνῶθι (*kairon gnōthi*), Know your opportunity. A saying of Pittacus, one of the Wise Men of Greece.

κατ' ἐξοχήν (*kat' exochēn*), Pre-eminently.

μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν (*mega biblion mega kakon.* (Adapted from a maxim of Callimachus, preserved in *Athenæus*, iii. 72), A big book is a big nuisance.

μεγάλη πόλις μεγάλη ἐρημία (*megalē polis megalē erēmia*), A great city is a great solitude. (Cf. *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 26.)

μέτρον ἄριστον (*metron ariston*), Moderation is best. (A favourite saying of the philosopher Cleobulus.)

μηδὲν ἄγαν (*mēden agan*), Not too much of anything. [NE QUID NIMIS.]

μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ (*mia chelidōn ear ou poiei, Arist.: Eth. N.*, I. vii. 15), One swallow does not make a spring.

οἱ πολλοί (*hoi polloi*), The many, the common people.

ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος (*hon hoi theoi philousin apothnēskei neos*, A fragment from Menander), He whom the gods love dies young. [QUEM DI, &c.]

παθήματα μαθήματα (*pathēmata mathēmata, Herod.* i. 207), One learns by suffering. [QUÆ NOCENT, &c.]

πατρὶς γάρ ἐστι πᾶσ' ἵν' ἂν πράττῃ τις εὖ (*patris gar esti pas' hin' an prattē tis eu, Aristophanes: Plutus*, 1,151), Every land where a man is successful is his native land. [UBI PATRIA, &c.]

πείθειν δῶρα καὶ θεοὺς λόγος (*peithein dōra kai theous logos, Eurip.: Medea*, ed. Paley, 964), Gifts persuade even the gods, as the proverb says.

σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος (*skēnē pas ho bios*, Greek Anthol.), Life is a stage. (Cf. *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ (*sophēn de misō, Eurip.: Hipp.*, ed. Paley, 640, I hate a blue-stocking (cf. *Juv.* vi., 433–58).

σπεῦδε βραδέως (*speude bradeōs*), Make haste slowly. A favourite saying of Augustus Cæsar (*Suet.* ii. 25). [FESTINA LENTE.]

τὸ καλόν (*to kalon*), The beautiful.

τὸ πρέπον (*to prepon*), What is becoming or decorous.

χρήματ' ἀνήρ (*chrēmat' anēr*). *Pind.: Isth.* ii. 17), Money makes the man.

LATIN.

ab extrā, From without.

ab incūnābilis, From the cradle.

ab initio, From the beginning.

ab origine, From the origin or commencement.

ab ōvo (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.* 147), From the egg; from the very beginning.

ab ōvo | usque ad māla (lit., from the egg to the apples (*Hor.: Sat.* I. iii. 6, 7), a term borrowed from Roman banquets, which began with eggs and ended with fruit), From beginning to end; from first to last.

absens hæres nōn erit (The absent one will not be the heir), Out of sight, out of mind.

absit invidia, Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.

ab ūno | disce omnes (From one example judge of the rest—*Virg.: Æn.*, ii. 65, 66), From a single instance infer the whole.

ab urbe conditā, From the building of the city, *i.e.*, Rome. [A.U.C.]

a capite ad calcem, From head to heel.

a cruce salus, Salvation by or from the cross.

ad arbitrium, At will, at pleasure.

ad calendas græcas, At the Greek calends, *i.e.*, never. The Greeks had no calends.

ad captandum vulgus, To attract or please the rabble.

a Deo et rēge, From God and the king.

ad extrēmum, To the extreme; at last.

ad gustum, To one's taste.

a die, From that day.

ad hominum, Personal; to the individual.

ad interneciōnem, To extermination.

ad libitum, At pleasure.

ad modum, In the manner of.

ad multos annos, For many years.

ad nauseam, So as to disgust or nauseate.

ad patrēs, Gathered to his fathers; dead.

ad rēm, To the purpose; to the point.

adscriptus glēbæ, Attached to the soil. [ADSCRIPT, in ENCYC. DICT.]

adsum, I am present; I am here.

ad summum, To the highest point or amount.

ad unguem, To a nicety, exactly. (Cf. *Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 294.) [HOMO FACTUS, &c.]

ad ūnum omnes, To a man.

ad utrumque parātus, Prepared for either event or case.

ad vivum Like life; to the life.

ægrescit medendo (*Virg.: Æn.*, xii. 46), It becomes worse from the remedies employed.

æquābiliter et dīligenter, Equably and diligently.

æquo animo, With a calm mind.

ære perennius, [EXEGI MONUMENTUM, &c.]

ætatis suæ, Of his or her age.

a fortiōri, For the stronger reason. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]

age quod agis, Do what you are doing; attend to your business.

alere flammam, To feed the flame.

alma mater, Kind or benign mother.

alter ego, Another self.

alter īdem, Another, exactly similar.

alter ipse amīcus, A friend is another self.

alterum tantum, As much more.

amantium īræ amōris integrātio (*Terence: Andria,* III. vi. 23), Lovers' quarrels are the renewing of love.

a maximis ad minima, From the greatest to the least.

amīcus humāni generis, A friend of the human race.

amīcus usque ad aras, A friend even to the altar (of sacrifice), *i.e.,* To the last extremity.

amor patriæ, Love of country; patriotism.

anguis in herbā, A snake in the grass (*Virg.: Ecl.,* iii. 93); a false friend; an unforeseen danger.

animo et fide, Courageously and faithfully.

anno ætātis suæ, In the year of his or her age.

anno Christi, In the year of Christ. [A.C.]

anno hūmānæ salūtis, In the year of man's redemption. [A.H.S.]

anno salūtis, In the year of redemption. [A.S.]

anno urbis conditæ, In the year from the time the city—*i.e.,* Rome—was built.

annus mīrābilis, A year of wonders. (Often applied in English History to the year 1666, noteworthy for the war with the Dutch, the Plague, and the Great Fire of London. See Dryden's poem *Annus Mirabilis.*)

ante bellum, Before the war.

ante lūcem, Before daybreak.

ante meridiem, Before noon.

a posse ad esse, From possibility to reality.

a posteriōri, From what follows. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]

a priōri, From what goes before. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]

arbiter ēlegantiārum, A judge or authority in matters of taste. (Cf. *Tacitus: Ann.* xvi. 18.)

arcāna cœlestia, Celestial secrets.

arcāna imperii, State secrets.

ardentia verba, Words that burn. (Cf. *Gray: Prog. of Poesy,* III. iii. 4.)

argūmentum ad crumēnam (An argument to the purse), An appeal to one's interests.

argūmentum ad invidiam (An argument to envy), An appeal to low passions.

argūmentum ad judicium, An argument appealing to the judgment.

argūmentum baculīnum, The argument of the cudgel; an appeal to force.

ars est cēlāre artem, True art is to conceal art.

ars longa, vīta brevis, Art is long, life is short.

artium magister, Master of Arts.

asinus ad lyram (lit., an ass at the lyre), An awkward fellow.

at spes non fracta, But hope is not yet crushed.

audi alteram partem, Hear the other side.

aurea mediocritas, The golden mean.

aut Cæsar aut nullus, Either Cæsar or nobody; either in the first place or nowhere. (Cf. *Suet.,* i. 79.)

aut vincere aut mori, To conquer or die; death or victory.

auxilium ab alto, Help from on high.

a verbis ad verbera, From words to blows.

avīto viret honōre, He flourishes on the honours of his ancestors.

beātæ memōriæ, Of blessed memory.

bella! horrida bella (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 86), War! horrid war.

bella matribus detestāta (*Hor.,* I. i. 6, 7), War, so detested by mothers.

bellum internecinum, A war of extermination.

bene ōrâsse est bene studuisse, To have studied well is to have prayed well.

bis dat qui cito dat, He gives twice who gives quickly or opportunely.

bis peccāre in bello non licet, One must not blunder twice in war.

bis pueri senes, Old men are twice boys.

bona fide, In good faith.

bona fides, Good faith.

brevi manu (With a short hand), Offhand, extempore, summarily.

brevis esse labōro | obscūrus fio (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.,* 25, 26), If I labour to be brief, I become obscure.

cadit quæstio, The question falls to the ground; there is no discussion.

cæca est invidia, Envy is blind.

cætera dēsunt, The rest is wanting.

cæteris paribus, Other things being equal.

candida Pax (*Ovid: Art. Amat.,* iii. 502). White-robed Peace.

cantābit vacuus cōram latrōne viātor (*Juv.,* x. 22), The penniless traveller will sing in the presence of the highwayman; a man who has nothing has nothing to lose.

cantāte Domino, Sing unto the Lord. (The opening words of many Psalms. *Vulgate*)

carpe diem (*Hor.,* I. xi. 8.) Usually explained, according to popular ideas of Epicurean philosophy, as = Enjoy the present day (cf. Wisd. ii. 6; 1 Cor. xv. 32); but capable of a higher interpretation = Seize the present opportunity; improve time.

cāsus belli, A cause justifying war; a ground of war.

causa sine quā nōn, An indispensable cause.

cedant arma togæ (*Cicero: de Off.,* i. 22), Let arms yield to the gown; let violence give place to law.

circuitus verbōrum, A circumlocution.

circulus in probando, A circle in the proof; the fallacy of using the conclusion as one of the premisses; a vicious circle.

clārior e tenebris, Brighter from obscurity.

clārum et venerābile nōmen, An illustrious and venerable name.

cogito, ergo sum, I think, therefore I exist. [CARTESIANISM, in ENCYC. DICT.]

comitas inter gentes, Comity between nations.

commūne bonum, A common good.

commūnibus annis, On the annual average; one year with another.

commūni consensū, By common consent.

conditio sine quā nōn, An indispensable condition.

conjunctis vīribus, With united powers.

consensus facit lēgem, Consent makes the law—*i.e.,* If two persons make an agreement in good faith and with full knowledge, the law will insist on its being carried out.

consilio et animis, By wisdom and courage.

consilio et prudentiā, By wisdom and prudence.

constantia et virtūte, By constancy and virtue.

consuetūdo pro lēge servātur, Custom is held as law. (The English common law is based on immemorial usage.)

consule Planco *Hor.,* III. xiv. 28), When Plancus was consul; in my younger days. (At the time to which Horace refers he was about twenty-four years old.)

contrā bonos mores, Contrary to good morals.

cōpia verbōrum, A plentiful supply of words; flow of language.

cōram nōbis, In our presence.

cōram non jūdice, Before a person who is not a judge; not before the proper tribunal.

crambē repetītā (*Juv.,* vii. 154), Cabbage warmed up a second time; hence used proverbially for any tedious repetition of a truism, an old story, &c.

crēdat Jūdæus Apella (*Hor.: Sat.* I. v. 100), Let the (superstitious) Jew Apella believe it: tell that to the marines.

crēde quod habēs, et habēs, Believe that you have it, and you have it.

crēdo, quia absurdum (Corrupted from a passage in Tertullian, "Et mortuus est Dei filius: prorsus credibile est, quia ineptum est, et sepultus, resurrexit: certum est, quia impossibile."—*de Carne Christi,* § 4), I believe it, because it is absurd. (*Notes & Queries,* 7th ser., iv. 274.

credula res amor est, Love is ready to believe.

crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecūnia crescit (*Juv.,* xiv. 139), The love of money grows as our wealth increases.

crescit eundo, It increases as it goes. [VIRES ACQUIRIT EUNDO.]

crescit sub pondere virtus, Virtue increases under every oppression.

crētā an carbōne notandam (Adapted from *Hor.: Sat.* II. iii., 246), To be marked with chalk or charcoal. (The Romans marked lucky days with white, and unlucky ones with black.)

crux, A cross, a difficulty, a stumbling-block, a puzzle; *e.g., crux criticōrum, crux mathematicōrum, crux medicōrum,* The puzzle of critics, mathematicians, physicians.

cucullus non facit monachum, The cowl does not make the monk; Don't trust to appearances.

cuī bono? (A maxim of Cassius, quoted by Cicero, *Pro Milone,* 12), For whose advantage? Generally used, however, as = What is the good of it?

cui Fortūna ipsa cedit, To whom Fortune herself yields.

culpam pœna premit comes (*Hor.,* IV. v. 24), Punishment follows hard on crime.

cum grāno, cum grāno salis, With a grain of salt; with some allowance or modification.

cum prīvilēgio, With privilege.

cum tacent, clāmant (*Cicero: in Cat.,* i. 8), Although they keep silence, they cry aloud; their silence is more expressive than words.

cūriōsa fēlicitas, Nice felicity of expression (applied by Petronius Arbiter, cxviii. 5, to the writings of Horace); happy knack.

currente calamo, With a running pen; offhand.

da locum meliōribus (*Terence: Phormio,* III. ii. 37), Give place to your betters (cf. Luke xiv. 8).

damnant quod nōn intelligunt, They condemn what they do not understand.

dare pondus fūmo (*Pers.,* v. 20), To give weight to smoke; to impart value to that which is worthless; to attach importance to trifles.

data et accepta, Expenses and receipts.

date obolum Belisārio, Give an obolus to Belisarius. It is said that this general, when old and blind, was neglected by Justinian, and obliged to beg. Gibbon (*Decline,* ch. xliii.) treats the story as a fable.

Dāvus sum, non Œdipus (*Terence: Andria,* I. ii. 23), I am Davus, not Œdipus. [SPHINX, II., 1.] I am no conjurer; I am a bad hand at riddles.

dēceptio vīsūs, An optical illusion.

decori decus addit avito, He adds honour to the ancestral honours.

de die in diem, From day to day.

de gustibus non est disputandum, There is no disputing about tastes.

Dei grātiā, by the grace of God.

de jūre, By the law; by right.

de lānā caprīnā (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xviii. 15), About goat's wool, hence about any worthless object.

dēlenda est Carthāgo, Carthage must be utterly destroyed. (A phrase with which Cato the Elder urged the Roman people to the destruction of Carthage, which he looked on as a dangerous rival to Rome.)

de minimis non cūrat lex, The law does not concern itself with trifles.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum, Let nothing be said of the dead but what is good.

de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti (*Pers.,* iii. 84). From nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing. (The doctrine of the eternity of matter.)

de novo, Anew.

de omnibus rēbus, et quibusdam aliis, About everything, and something more besides. Applied ironically to an imma-

ture literary production, in which very many subjects are treated. The charge of having written a treatise, *De omnibus rebus* (About everything), and afterwards supplementing it with *De quibusdam aliis* (About certain other things), is made against several Scholastics.

Deo adjuvante, non timendum, With the help of God, there is nothing to be afraid of.

Deo dūce, With God for a leader.

Deo favente, With the favour of God.

Deo grātias, Thanks be to God. [D.G.]

Deo juvante, With the help of God.

Deo monente, God giving warning.

Deo, non fortūnā, From God, not from Chance.

Deo volente, God willing.

de profundis, Out of the depths. (The first words of Ps. cxxix.—*Vulg.*)

dēsinit in piscem mulier formōsa superne (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 4). A woman, beautiful above, has a fish's tail. (A description of an incongruous style.)

dēsipere in loco, [Dulce est desipere, &c.]

dēsunt cætera, [Cætera desunt.]

dii majōrum gentium, The gods of the superior houses; the twelve superior gods.

dii penātes, Household gods.

disjecta membra (Altered from *Hor.: Sat.* I. iv. 62), Scattered remains.

docendo discimus, We learn by teaching.

Dominus vōbiscum, The Lord be with you. (The words in which the priest blesses the people in the Roman Church.)

domus et placens | uxor (*Hor.*, II. xiv. 21, 22), Home and the good wife.

do ut dēs, I give that you may give; the principle of reciprocity.

dramatis personæ, The characters of the play.

dulce domum, Sweet home. (The burden of the breaking-up song of the boys of Winchester School.)

dulce est dēsipere in loco (*Hor.*, IV. xii. 28), It is pleasant to play the fool at times (cf. Eccles. iii. 4).

dulce et decōrum est pro patriā mori (*Hor.*, III. ii. 13.), It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

dum spīro spērō, While I breathe, I hope.

dum vīvimus, vīvāmus, Let us live while we live; *i.e.*, Let us enjoy life. [Carpe Diem.]

dūrante vitā, During life.

ecce homo, Behold the man;—indicative of the giving up of Christ to the people by Pilate.

e flammā cibum petere (*Terence: Eun.*, III. ii. 38.) To seek food from the flames; to pick the remnants of food from the funeral pyre; to be reduced to the last extremity.

ego et rex meus, My king and I. (An expression attributed to Card. Wolsey, and unjustly made the subject of a charge against him, as if he had written, "I and my King."

eheu! fugāces lābuntur anni (*Hor.*, II. xiv. 1, 2). Alas! our fleeting years pass away.

ēlapso tempore, The time having elapsed.

eo animo, With that design.

eo nōmine, By that name.

e plūribus ūnum, One out of, or composed of, many. (The motto of the United States of America.)

epulis accumbere dīvum (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 79), To sit down at the banquets of the gods.

e re nātā, According to the exigency.

esse quam vidēri, To be, rather than to seem.

est modus in rēbus (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 106.) There is a middle course in all things.

esto perpetua, Let it endure forever.

esto quod esse vidēris, Be what you seem to be.

et cætera, And the rest.

et id genus omne, And everything of the sort. [Id Genus Omne.]

et sequentes, et sequentia, And those that follow.

et sic de cæteris, And so of the rest.

et sic de similibus, And so of similar things.

et tu, Brūte! And thou also, Brutus. (Usually given as the last words of Julius Cæsar, when he saw Brutus amongst his murderers; cf. *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.) According to Suetonius (i. 82), his dying exclamation, as he saw Brutus coming to attack him, was καὶ σὺ τέκνον; (*kaì sù teknon?*), And you, too, my son?

eventus stultōrum magister (*Livy*, xx. 39), Fools must be taught by experience.

ex abundantiā, Out of the abundance.

ex adverso, From the opposite side.

ex æquo et bono, According to what is right and good.

ex animo, Heartily, sincerely.

ex capite, From the head, from memory.

ex cathedra, From the chair or pulpit; spoken with authority; by virtue of office.

excelsior, Higher; more elevated.

exceptio probat regulam, The exception proves the rule; for if the case in point were not an exception, there would be no rule.

exceptis excipiendis, Due exceptions (or allowances) having been made.

ex concesso, From what has been conceded.

ex cūriā, Out of court.

ex dēlicto, From the crime.

exēgi monumentum ære perennius (*Hor.*, III. xxx. 1), I have reared a monument more lasting than brass. (A prophetic estimate by Horace of the value of his poems.)

exempla sunt odiōsa, Examples are offensive.

exempli grātiā, By way of example. [e.g.]

exeunt, They go out.

exeunt omnes, All go out.

ex facto jus oritur, The law arises from the fact. Till the nature of the offence is known, the law cannot be set in motion.

exit, He (or she) goes out.

exitus acta probat, The result justifies the deed.

ex merā grātiā, Through mere favour.

ex mero mōtū, Of his own free will.

ex necessitāte rei, From the urgency of the case.

ex nihilo nihil fit [De Nihilo, &c.]

ex officio, By virtue of office.

ex parte, On one part or side.

ex pede Herculem, You may judge of Hercules by his foot; the whole by the part. Probably from a story in Plutarch (*Varia Scripta*, ed. Tauchnitz, vi. 393), that Pythagoras calculated the great stature of Hercules from the length of the stadium at Olympia, which the hero is said to have measured with his own feet. The philosopher argued that as the Olympian stadium was longer than other stadia, so were the feet of Hercules longer than the feet of other men, and, by parity of reasoning, his whole stature was proportionably greater. (Cf. *Aulus Gellius*, i. 1.)

experientia docet stultos, Experience teaches even fools.

experimentum crucis, The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a crucial test.

experto crēde, Believe one who has tried it, or who speaks from experience; **experto crēde Roberto,** Believe Robert, who has tried it, or who speaks from experience. (Cf. *Virg.: Æn.*, xi. 283.)

expertus metuit (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xviii. 87), Having had experience of it, he dreads it; a burnt child dreads the fire.

ex post facto, After the deed is done; retrospective.

expressis verbis, In express terms.

ex quōcunque capite, For whatever reason.

ex tacito, Tacitly.

ex tempore, Off hand; without preparation.

extinctus amābitur idem (*Hor.: Ep.* II. i. 14). This same man will be loved after his death.

extrā mūros, Outside the walls.

ex ungue leōnem, You may tell the lion by his claw. [Ex pede Herculem.]

ex ūno disce omnes [Ab uno, &c.].

faber quisque fortūnæ suæ (*Appius*, in *Sall.: de Repub. Ordin.* i.), Every man is the architect of his own fortune; hence, **faber fortunæ suæ** = a self-made man.

facile est inventis addere, It is easy to improve what has been already invented.

facile princeps, The acknowledged chief; one who stands undoubtedly first.

facilis est descensus Averni (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 126), The descent to hell is easy; it is easy enough to get into trouble.

fac simile, An exact imitation.

fæces populi, fæx populi, The scum of the population.

fāma clāmōsa, A current scandal.

fama nihil est celerius, Nothing travels more swiftly than scandal. (Cf. *Virgil: Æn.* iv. 173.)

fāma semper vīvat, May his fame last for ever.

fas est et ab hoste docēri (*Ovid: Met.* iv. 428), It is right to be taught even by an enemy; you may get a hint from the other side.

fāta obstant, The Fates oppose.

fāta viam invēnient, The Fates will find out a way.

fax mentis incendium glōriæ, The passion for glory is the torch of the mind.

fēlicitas multos habet amīcos, Prosperity has many friends. (Cf. *Prov.* xix. 4.)

felo de se, One who commits self-felony; a suicide.

feræ naturæ, Of a wild nature;—applied to wild beasts.

festīna lente, Make haste slowly; don't be impetuous.

fiat experimentum in corpore vīli, Let the experiment be made on a body of no value.

fiat justitia ruat cœlum, Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

fiat lux (Gen. i. 3, *Vulg.*), Let there be light.

fide et amōre, By faith and love.

fide et fidūciā, By fidelity and confidence.

fide et fortitūdine, By fidelity and fortitude.

fidei cotīcula crux, The cross is the touchstone of faith.

fidei dēfensor, Defender of the faith. [Fid. Def.]

fide, non armis, By faith, not by force of arms.

fide, sed cuī, vide, Trust, but see whom you are trusting.

fides et justitia, Fidelity and justice.

fides Pūnica, Punic faith; treachery. (Among the Romans the bad faith of the Carthaginians was notorious.)

fīdus Achātes (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 158.) Faithful Achates, the companion of Æneas; a true friend.

fīdus et audax, Faithful and bold.

fieri facias, A legal paper authorizing execution on the goods of a debtor.

fīlius nullius, A son of nobody; an illegitimate son, because he has no legal rights as a son in respect to the inheritance of property.

fīlius terræ, A son of the earth; one of low origin.

finis corōnat opus, The end crowns the work.

flagrante bello, While the war was raging; during hostilities.

flagrante dēlicto, In the commission of the crime; in the very act.

flamma fūmo est proxima (*Plaut.: Curc.* I. i. 53), Flame is akin to fire; where there's smoke there's fire.

flecti, non frangi, To be bent, not broken.

flosculi sententiārum, Flowers of fine thoughts.

fœnum habet in cornu (*Hor.: Sat.* I. iv. 35), He has hay on his horn (the mark put on a bull to show he was savage); beware of him.

fons et orīgo malōrum (Cf. *Flor.* iii. 6.), The source and origin of our miseries.

forensis strepitus, The clamour of the forum; "Brawling courts, And dusty purlieus of the Law." (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxix.)

forte scūtum salus dūcum, A strong shield is the safety of leaders.

fortes fortūna juvat (*Terence: Phormio*, I. iv. 26), Fortune favours the brave.

forti et fidēli nihil difficile, Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.

fortiter et recte, With fortitude and rectitude.

fortiter, fidēliter, fēliciter, Boldly, faithfully, successfully.

fortiter in re, With firmness in action.

fortūna favet fatuis, Fortune favours fools.

fortūnæ fīlius (*Hor.: Sat.* II. vi. 49), A spoiled child of Fortune.

frangas, non flectes, You may break me, but you shall not bend me.

fraus pia, A pious fraud.

fronti nulla fides (*Juv.*, ii. 8), There is no trusting the features; don't trust to appearances.

frūges consūmere nāti (*Hor.: Ep.*, I. ii. 27), Born to consume the fruits of the earth; born only to eat.

fugit irreparābile tempus (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 284), Irrecoverable time glides away.

fuimus Trōes (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 325), We once were Trojans; we have seen better days.

fuit Īlium (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 325), There once was a Troy; Troy was, but is no more; the place is gone.

fūmum et opes, strepitumque Rōmæ (*Hor.*, III. xxix. 12), The smoke, the show, the rattle, of the town (Rome).

functus officio, Having discharged his duties; hence, out of office.

furor arma ministrat (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 130), Rage provides arms; one uses any weapon in a rage.

furor loquendi, A rage for speaking.

furor poēticus, Poetical fire.

furor scribendi, A rage for writing.

gallice, In French.

gaudeāmus igitur, Therefore, let us rejoice. (The burden of a Macaronic song.)

gaudet tentāmine virtus. Virtue rejoices in temptation.

genius loci, The genius or presiding spirit of the place.

gens togāta (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 282). Applied first to Roman citizens, as wearing the toga, the garment of peace; hence, civilians generally.

glōria in excelsis Deo (Luke ii. 14, *Vulg.*), Glory to God in the highest.

glōria Patri, Glory be to the Father.

gradu diverso, via ūna, The same road by different steps.

gradus ad Parnassum, A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Latin poetry; a work on Latin verse-making containing rules and examples.

grātiā placendi, For the sake of pleasing.

grātis dictum, Mere assertion.

graviōra manent (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 84), Greater afflictions are in store; the worst is yet to come.

graviōra quædam sunt remedia perīculis, Some remedies are worse than the disease. (Attributed to L. Publius Syrus. Ribbeck includes it in the *Sententiæ minus Probatæ*, 599.)

grex vēnālium (*Suet.: de Clar. Rhet.* i.), A venal throng.

gutta cavat lapidem, non vī, sed sæpe cadendo, The drop hollows out the stone by frequent dropping, not by force; constant persistence gains the end. (Cf. *Ovid: Ex Ponto*, IV. x. 5.)

haud longis intervallis, At frequent intervals.

hēluo librōrum, A devourer of books; a bookworm.

heū pietas! heū prisca fides (*Virg.: Æn.* viii. 879), Alas! for piety! Alas! for our ancient faith;

hiātus valde deflendus, A gap or deficiency greatly to be deplored; words employed to mark a blank in a work, but often used of persons whose performances fall short of their promises.

hic et ubique. Here and everywhere.

hic jacet, Here lies; SEPULTUS, buried.

hic labor, hic opus est, Here is labour, here is toil.

hic sepultus, Here [lies] buried.

hinc illæ lacrimæ (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xix. 41), Hence these tears; this is the cause of the trouble.

hodie mihi, cras tibi, It is my lot to-day, yours to-morrow. (A line often found in old epitaphs.)

homo factus ad unguem, Usually quoted thus, though the proper form is **ad unguem factus homo** (*Hor.: Sat.* I. v. 32, 33; cf. *Pers.* i. 64, 65), A highly-polished, accomplished man. (The expression is borrowed from the practice in sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or from joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail.)

homo homini lupus [LUPUS EST, &c.]

homo multārum lītērārum, A man of many letters; a man of extensive learning.

homo sōlus aut deus aut dæmon, A man to live alone must be either a god or devil. (Cf. Eccles. iv. 10; *Arist.: Pol.* i. 1.)

homo sum; hūmāni nihil a me aliēnum puto (*Terence: Heaut.* I. i. 25), I am a man; and I consider nothing that concerns mankind a matter of indifference to me.

homo trium lītērārum [TRIUM LITERARUM HOMO.]

honōres mūtant mōres, Honours change manners.

honos habet onus, Honour is burdened with responsibility.

horæ canonicæ, Canonical hours; prescribed times for prayers.

horresco referens (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 204), I shudder as I tell the story.

hortus siccus, A dry garden; a collection of dried plants; an herbarium.

hos ego versiculos fēci, tulit alter honōres (*Virgil*, on the occasion when some verses he had written on the shows at Rome were unjustly claimed by Bathyllus, who was rewarded for them), I wrote these lines, another has borne away the honour. [SIC VOS, &c.]

hūmānum est errāre, To err is human. (Cf. *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 525.)

hunc tu cavēto (*Hor.: Sat.* I. iv. 85), Beware of him.

id genus omne (*Hor.: Sat.* I. ii. 2), All that class. (A contemptuous expression for the dregs of the population.)

ignōrantia non excūsat lēgem, Ignorance is no plea against the law.

ignōrātio elenchi, Ignorance of the point in dispute; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

ignōti nulla cupīdo, There is no desire for that is unknown; our wants are increased by knowledge.

ignōtum per ignōtius, (To explain) a thing not understood by one still less understood.

Īlias malōrum (*Cicero: Epist. ad Atticum*, viii. 11), An Iliad of woes; a host of evils. (From the fact that the siege of Troy lasted ten years.)

imitātōres, servum pecus (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xix. 19), Ye imitators; a servile herd.

immedicābile vulnus (*Ovid.: Met.* i. 190), An incurable wound; an irreparable injury.

imo pectore, From the bottom of one's heart.

impari marte, With unequal military strength.

impedimenta, Luggage; the baggage of an army.

imperium in imperio, A government existing within another. (Said of a power set up against constituted authority.)

implicite, By implication.

impos animi, Of weak mind.

in actu, In the very act; in reality.

in æternum, For ever.

in articulo mortis, At the point of death.

in camerā, In the judge's chamber; in secret.

in capite, In chief.

in cœlo quies, There is rest in heaven.

incrēdulus ōdi (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 187), Being incredulous, I cannot endure it.

in cūriā, In court.

inde īræ, Hence this resentment.

in dubio, In doubt.

in æquilībrio, In equilibrium.

in esse, In being.

in extenso, At length.

in extrēmis, In very bad circumstances; at the point of death.

infandum, regīna, jubes renovāre dolōrem (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 3), You command me, O Queen, to revive unspeakable grief.

in flagrante delicto, In the commission of the act.

in forma pauperis, As a poor man.

infrā dig., infrā dignitātem, Beneath one's dignity.

in futūro, In future, henceforth.

in hoc signo vinces, A Latin rendering of the Greek *ἐν τούτῳ νίκα* (*en toutō nika*), In this sign thou shalt conquer. (The motto is said to have been adopted by Constantine after his vision of a cross in the heavens just before his decisive battle with Maxentius, A.D. 312.)

in limine, On the threshold; preliminarily.

in loco, In the place; upon the spot; in the place of.

in loco parentis, In the place of a parent.

in medias res (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 148), In the very midst of the business.

in memōriam, In memory of.

in nōmine, In the name of.

in nūbibus, In the clouds; hence, undefined, uncertain, vague.

in nuce, In a nutshell.

in omnia parātus, Prepared for all things.

inopem cōpia fēcit, Abundance has made him poor.

in pāce, In peace.

in perpetuam rei memōriam, In everlasting remembrance of the event.

in perpetuum, For ever.

in plēno, In full.

in posse, In possible existence.

in propriā persōna, In one's own person.

in pūris nātūrālibus, In a state of nature; stark naked.

in re, In the matter of.

in rērum nātūrā, In the nature of things.

in sæcula sæculōrum, For ever.

inscītia est | adversum stimulum calces (*Terence: Phormio*, I. ii. 27, 28), It is mere folly to kick against the spur. (Cf. Acts, ix. 5).

in situ, In its proper position. [STATUS QUO ANTE BELLUM.]

in statu quo, In its former state.

in suspenso, In suspense.

in te, Domine, spērāvi (*Ps* xxxi. 1. *Vulg.*), In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

inter alia, Among other things.

inter arma lēges silent (*Cic.: pro Mil.*, 4, 10), In the time of war the laws are silent.

inter canem et lupum, Between the dog and the wolf; twilight.

interdum vulgus rectum videt (*Hor.: Ep.* II. i. 63), Sometimes the rabble see what is right.

inter nos, Between ourselves.

inter pocula, At one's cups.

in terrōrem, In terror; as a warning.

inter se, Amongst themselves.

inter spem et metum, Between hope and fear.

in totidem verbis, In so many words.

in tōto, In the whole; entirely.

intrā mūros, Within the walls.

in trans'tu, On the passage.

intrā parietes, Within the walls; private.

in ūsum Delphīni, For the use of the Dauphin. [DELPHINE, A. 2. in ENCYC. DICT.]

in utrōque fidēlis, Faithful in both.

in vacuo, In a vacuum.

in verba magistri jurare, To swear to a master's words; to accept opinions upon authority.

inverso ordine, In an inverse order.

in vīno vēritas, In wine there is truth. When a person is under the influence of wine he shows himself in his true colours.

invitā Minervā (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 385), Minerva (Goddess of Wisdom), being unwilling; hence, without genius.

ipse dixit, He himself has said it; a mere assertion.

ipsissima verba, The identical words.

ipso facto, By the fact itself.

ipso jūre, By the law itself.

īra furor brevis est (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 62), Anger is a brief madness.

ita est, It is so.

ita lex scripta est, Such is the written law.

italice, In Italian characters.

jacta ālea est (The exclamation of Julius Cæsar when he passed the Rubicon. (*Suetonius*. i. 32), The die is cast.

jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna (*Virg.: Ecl.* iv. 4), Now the Virgin and the Saturnian age return. (Of the reign of Astræa, the Goddess of Justice, in the Golden Age.)

jānuis clausis, With closed doors; in secret.

joci causā, For the sake of a joke.

jūbilāte Deo (Ps. c. 1), O be joyful in the Lord.

jūcundi acti lābōres (*Cicero: de Finibus,* ii. 32), The remembrances of past labour is sweet.

jūdicium Dei, The judgment of God.

jūdicium parium aut lēges terræ (*Magna Carta*), The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.

jūre dīvīno, By divine law.

jūre hūmāno, By human law.

jūris perītus, One learned in the law.

jūris utriusque doctor, Doctor of both laws, *i.e.*, of canon and civil laws.

jūs canonicum, Canon law.

jūs cīvīle, The civil law.

jūs dīvīnum, The divine law.

jūs et norma loquendi (*Hor. de Arte Poet.*, 73), The law and rule of speech.

jus gentium, The law of nations.

jus gladii, The right of the sword.

jus possessiōnis, The right of possession.

jus proprietātis, The right of property.

jus summum sæpe summa malitia est (*Terence: Heaut.*, IV. v. 47), Extreme law is often extreme wrong.

lābitur et lābētur in omne volūbilis ævum (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 43), It glides on, and will glide on for ever.

laborāre est ōrāre, Work is prayer.

labor ipse voluptas, Labour itself is a pleasure.

labor omnia vincit (*Virg.: Georg.* i. 145), Labour overcomes all difficulties.

labōrum dulce lēnīmen (*Hor.*, I. xxxii 14), The sweet solace of our labours.

lana caprina [De lana caprina].

lapis philosophorum, The philosopher's stone.

lapsus calami, A slip of the pen.

lapsus linguæ, A slip of the tongue.

lapsus memōriæ, A slip of the memory.

lares et penātes, Household gods.

lateat scintillula forsan, Perchance some small spark may lie concealed. (The motto of the Royal Humane Society.)

latine dictum, Spoken in Latin.

laudāri a viro laudāto (A fragment from Nævius, quoted by *Cicero: Ep. Fam.* v. 12, and xv. 6), To be praised by a man who deserves praise, *i.e.*, by an eminent man; "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." (*Morton: A Cure for the Heartache*, v. 2.).

laudātiōnes eōrum qui sunt ab Homēro laudāti (*Cicero: de Fin.*, ii. 35), Praises from those who were themselves praised by Homer.

laudātor temporis acti (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 173), One who praises the good old days.

laudum immensa cupīdo, An insatiable desire for praise.

laus Deo, Praise to God.

lector benevole, Kind, or gentle, reader.

legātus a latere (A legate from the side [of the Pope]), A papal legate.

lex loci, The law of the place. [Lex.]

lex non scripta, The unwritten law; the common law.

lex scripta, The written or statute law.

lex talionis, The law of retaliation.

lex terræ, The law of the land.

licentia vātum, The license allowed to poets.

līmæ labor et mora (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 291), The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polish of a literary work.

lis lītem generat, Strife begets strife.

litem lite resolvere (Adapted from *Hor.: Sat.*, II. iii. 102), To settle strife by strife; to end one controversy by another.

lite pendente, During the trial.

litera scripta manet, The written character remains.

loci communes, Common places.

loco citāto, In the place quoted. [Loc. cit.]

locus classicus, A classical passage; the acknowledged place of reference.

locus crīminis, The scene of the crime.

locus in quo, The place in which.

longo intervallo, By or with a long interval.

lūcidus ordo (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 41), A perspicuous arrangement.

lucri causā, For the sake of gain.

lūcus a non lūcendo, An elliptical expression which may be rendered in English: the word *lūcus* (=a grove) is derived from *lūceo* (= to shine), because it does not admit light. This antiphrastic derivation, which is by no means an isolated case, was favoured by Servius (*in Virg.: Æn.* i. 441), and is noticed by Quintilian (i. 6), but only to condemn it. Hence the phrase has become proverbial in ridicule of far-fetched etymologies, or of anything inconsequent and absurd.

lupum auribus teneo (*Terence: Phormio*, III. ii. 21), I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar.

lupus est homo homini (*Plaut: Asin.* II. iv. 88), Man is a wolf to his fellow-man; one man preys on another.

lupus in fābulā (*Cicero: Ep. ad Atticum*, xiii. 33), The wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will appear.

lūsus nātūræ, A freak of nature; a deformed animal or plant.

magister cēremoniārum, A master of the ceremonies.

magna cīvitas, magna sōlitūdo, A great city is a great solitude.

magnæ spes altera Romæ, A second hope of mighty Rome; used of any young man of promise.

magna est vēritas et prævalēbit (Altered from 1 Esdras iv. 41., where the reading is *prævalet*), Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

magna est vis consuetūdinis, Great is the power of habit.

magnas inter opes inops (*Hor.*, III. xvi. 28), Poor in the midst of great wealth.

magni nōminis umbra [Stat magni, &c.].

magnum bonum, A great good.

magnum opus, A great undertaking; the great work of a man's life.

magnum vectīgal est parsimōnia (*Cicero: Parad.*, VI. iii. 49), Thrift is itself a good income.

malā fide, With bad faith; treacherously.

mali exempli, Of a bad example.

mali principii malus finis, The bad end of a bad beginning.

malis avibus, With unlucky birds, *i.e.*, with bad omens.

malo modo, In an evil manner.

malus pudor, False shame.

manibus pedibusque, With hands and feet; tooth and nail.

manu forti, With a strong hand.

manu propriā, With one's own hand.

mare clausum, A closed sea, a bay.

mars gravior sub pāce latet (*Claud.: De sex con. H. Augusti*, 307), A more serious warfare is concealed by seeming peace.

māteriem superābat opus (*Ovid.: Met.* ii. 5), The workmanship was more valuable than the raw material.

mediocria firma, Moderate things are surest.

medio tūtissimus ībis (*Ovid.: Met.* ii. 137), You will travel safest in a middle course.

me jūdice, I being the judge; in my opinion.

memor et fidēlis, Mindful and faithful.

memōriā in æternā, In eternal remembrance.

mens agitat mōlem (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 727), A mind informs the mass. Used by Virgil in a pantheistic sense of the world; often applied to a unwieldy, dull-looking person.

mens sāna in corpore sāno (*Juv.*, x. 356), A sound mind in a healthy body.

mens sibi conscia recti (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 604), A mind conscious of its own rectitude.

meo periculo, At my own risk.

meō vōto, At my own wish.

mihi cūra futūri, My care is for the future.

mīrābile dictu (*Virg.: Georg.* ii. 30), Wonderful to relate.

mīrābile visu, Wonderful to see.

miseris succurrere disco [Non ignara, &c.].

modo et forma, In manner and form.

modus operandi, The manner of working.

mollia tempora fandi (Altered from *Virg. Æn.* iv. 293, 294), The favourable moment for speaking.

monumentum ære perennius [Exegi, &c.].

more majōrum, After the manner of our ancestors.

more suo, In his usual manner.

mors jānua vītæ, Death is the gate of [everlasting] life.

mors omnibus commūnis, Death is common to all men.

mos pro lēge, Usage has the force of law.

motu proprio, Of his own accord.

multum in parvo, Much in little.

mūnus Apolline dignum (*Hor.: Ep.* II. i. 216), A gift worthy the acceptance of Apollo.

mūtātis mūtandis, The necessary changes being made.

mūtāto nōmine, de te | fābula narrātur (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 69, 70), With a mere change of name the story is applicable to you. (Cf. 2 *Sam.* xii. 1–7.)

nascimur poētæ, fimus ōrātōres, We are born poets, we become orators by training. [Poeta nascitur, &c.].

nātāle solum (*Ovid: Met.* vii. 52), The land of one's birth.

nātūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret (*Hor.: Ep.* I. x. 24), Though you may drive out Nature with a pitchfork, she will always come back; inborn character is ineradicable.

ne cēde malis, sed contrā audentior ito (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 95), Do not yield to misfortunes; on the contrary, go more boldly to meet them.

necessitas non habet lēgem, Necessity knows no law.

nec mora, nec requies (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 110; *Æn.* v. 458, xii. 553), Neither delay, nor rest; without intermission.

nec plūribus impar, No unequal match for many. The motto assumed by Louis XIV. when he planned the subjugation of Europe.

nec prece, nec pretio (*Auct. ad Heren.*, iii. 3), Neither by entreaty nor bribery; neither by paying nor praying.

nec scīre fas est omnia (*Hor.*, III. iv. 22), We are not allowed to know all things.

nec temere, nec timide, Neither rashly nor timidly.

nefasti dies, Days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor public assemblies be held; hence, unlucky days.

ne fronti crēde, Don't trust to appearances.

nēmine contrādicente, No one contradicting.

nēmine dissentiente, No one dissenting.

nēmo fuit repente turpissimus (*Juv.*, ii. 83), No man becomes a villain all at once.

nēmo me impūne lacessit, No one provokes me with impunity. The motto of the Order of the Thistle.

nēmo mortālium omnibus hōris sapit, No man is wise at all times; the wisest may make mistakes.

nēmo sōlus satis sapit, No man is sufficiently wise of himself.

ne (non) plus ultrā, Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.

ne puero gladium, Do not entrust a sword to a boy.

ne quid dētrīmenti respublica capiat, Lest the State suffer any injury. The injunction given to the Dictator when invested with supreme authority.

nervi belli pecūnia (*Cicero: Philip.* v. 2), Money is the sinews of war.

ne sūtor ultrā crepidam, The shoemaker should not go beyond his last. (A Latin version of a rebuke said to have been addressed by Apelles to a shoemaker who pointed out some errors in the painting of a slipper in one of the artist's works, and then began to criticise other parts of the picture.)

ne tentēs, aut perfice, Do not attempt, or carry it out thoroughly.

nihil tetigit quod non ornāvit, He

touched nothing without embellishing it. (A misquotation from Johnson's Epitaph on Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. Johnson wrote: *Qui nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit, nullum quod tetigit non ornavit* (Who left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and adorned all that he did touch). The misquotation led a distinguished scholar to criticize Johnson's Latinity in terms which he would not have employed had he seen the whole passage.

nil admirari (*Hor.: Ep.* I. vi. 1), To be astonished at nothing.

nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpa (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 59), To be conscious of no fault, to turn pale at no accusation.

nil desperandum (*Hor.*, I. vii. 22), There is no cause for despair; never despair.

nil nisi crūce, Nothing but by the cross; no reward without suffering. [*παθήματα μαθήματα*].

nimium ne crede colori (*Virg.: Ecl.* ii. 17). Do not trust too much to your good looks.

nisi Dominus, frustra (Ps. cxxvii. 1, *Vulg.*), Unless the Lord is with us, our labour is vain.

nītor in adversum (*Ovid: Met.* ii. 72), I strive against opposition.

nōbilitas sōla est atque ūnica virtus (*Juv.*, viii. 20), Virtue is the true and only nobility.

nolens volens, Whether willing or not.

noli me tangere, Touch me not.

nōlo episcopāri, I do not wish to be made a bishop. (The formal reply made to the royal offer of a bishopric.)

non amo te Sabidi, nec possum dīcere quāre (*Mart.*, I. xxxiii. 1), I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I say why. (The original of Tom Brown's epigram, "I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.")

non cuivis homini contingit adīre Corinthum (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xvii. 36), It is not every man's lot to go to Corinth (the headquarters of luxury and refinement); hence = it is not every man's good fortune to be able to see great cities.

non dēficiente crumēnā (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 11), While the money lasts.

non est inventus, He is not found.

non ignāra mali, miseris succurrere disco (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 630), Not unacquainted with misfortune, I learn to succour the wretched.

non libet, It does not please me.

non multa, sed multum, Not many things, but much.

non nōbis solum nāti sumus (*Cicero: de Officiis*, I. vii. 22), We are not born for ourselves alone.

non omne licitum honestum, Every lawful act is not necessarily honourable.

non omnia possumus omnes, We cannot, all of us, do everything.

non passibus æquis (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 724), Not with equal steps. (Sometimes applied to a person who has been outstripped by another in the race for fame, wealth, &c.)

non placet [PLACET].

non plus ultrā [NE PLUS ULTRA].

non quis, sed quid, Not who, but what; measures, not men.

non sequitur, It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

non sibi, sed patriæ, Not for himself, but for his native land.

non sum quālis eram (*Hor.*, IV. i. 3), I am not what I once was.

nosce teipsum, Know thyself.

noscitur e sociis, A man is known by the company he keeps.

nota bene (N. B.), Mark well.

novus homo (lit., a new man), A mushroom, an upstart.

nūdis verbis, In plain words.

nulla dies sine lineā, No day without a line, *i.e.*, without something done. (A proverb said to owe its origin to the fact that Apelles was accustomed to do something daily in the practice of his art, if it were only to draw a straight line. (Cf. *Plin.*, **xxxv. 10, 36,** § 84.)

nulli secundus, Second to none.

nunc aut nunquam, Now or never.

nunquam minus sōlus quam cum sōlus (*Cicero: de Rep.*, i. 17), Never less alone than when alone.

obiit, He (or she) died.

obiter dictum, A thing said incidentally; an unofficial expression of opinion.

obscūrum per obscūrius, Explaining an obscurity by something still more obscure. [Cf. IGNOTUM PER IGNOTIUS.]

obsta principiis [PRINCIPIIS OBSTA, &c.]

oderint dum metuant (A fragment from the *Atreus* of Attius), Let them hate so long as they fear. (A favorite saying of Caligula (*Suetonius: Calig.* **xxx.**)

odi profanum vulgus, et arceo (*Hor.: III.* i. 1), I hate the vulgar rabble, and drive them away.

odium theologium, The hatred of theologians.

officina gentium, The workshop of the world.

o fortūnātos nimium, sua si bona nōrint (*Virg.: Georg.* ii. 459), O more than happy, if they only knew their advantages.

ohe! jam satis, Oh! there is now enough.

omne ignōtum pro magnifico (*Tacitus: Agric.* xxx.), Everything unknown is taken for magnificent.

omnem movēre lapidem, To turn every stone; to make every exertion.

omne simile est dissimile, Every like is unlike; if there were not unlikeness there would be identity.

omne solum forti patria est (*Ovid: Fasti* i. 493), Every land is a brave man's home. [*ἀνδρῶν, κ. τ. λ.*]

omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 344), He has gained every point who has mixed the useful and the agreeable.

omnia ad Dei gloriam (1 Cor. **x.** 31. *Vulg.*), All things for the glory of God.

omnia mors æquat (*Claud.: Rapt. Proserp* ii. 362.), Death levels all distinctions.

omnia mūtantur, nos et mūtāmur in illis (*Borbonius: Dictum Lotharii* I.), All things are subject to change, and we change with them. (TEMPORA MUTANTUR, &c.)

omnia vincit amor, nos et cēdāmus amōri (*Virg.: Ecl.* x. 69), Love conquers all things, let us too yield to love.

omnia vincit labor, Labor conquers all things.

omnis amans āmens, Every lover is demented.

operæ pretium est, It is worth while.

ōra et labōra, Pray and work.

ōra pro nōbis, Pray for us.

ōrāte pro animā, Pray for the soul (of).

orator fit, poeta nascitur, The orator is made; the poet is born.

ōre rotundo, With loud resounding voice.

o! si sic omnia, If he had always spoken or acted thus. (Cf. *Juv.*, **x.** 123, 124.)

o tempora, o mores (*Cicero: in Cat.* **i. 1.**), Alas for the times and the manners.

ōtiōsa sēdulitas, Laborious trifling.

otium cum dignitate, Ease with dignity.

otium sine dignitate, Ease without dignity.

pāce, By leave of; with the consent of.

pāce tuā, By your leave.

pacta conventa, The conditions agreed on.

pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas | regumque turres (*Hor.*, I. iv. 13, 14), Pale Death, with impartial foot, knocks at the cottages of the poor and the palaces of kings.

palmam qui meruit ferat, Let him bear the palm who has deserved it.

par negōtiis neque suprā, Equal to, but not above his business.

par nōbile fratrum (*Hor.: Sat.* II. iii. 242), A noble pair of brothers; a well-matched pair.

pars pro tōto, The part for the whole.

particeps crīminis, A partaker in the crime; an accessory.

parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus, The mountain is in labor; a ridiculous mouse will be born.

parva componere magnis (*Virg.: Ecl.*, i. 24), To compare small things with great ones.

pater familias, The father of the family.

pater noster, Our Father.

pater patriæ, The father of his country. A title bestowed by the Roman Senate on Cæsar Octavianus Augustus. (*Suet.* ii. 58.)

patres conscripti, The Conscript Fathers; the Roman Senate. (Often jocularly applied to the members of a town council.)

pax orbis terrārum, The sovereignty of the world. (A legend of frequent occurrence on Roman coins.)

pax Romāna (cf. *Plin.* **xxvii. 1, 1**). The Roman Empire.

pax vobiscum, Peace be with you.

per, By, through; by means of.

per ambāges (*Virg.: Georg.* ii. 46), By circuitous ways; with circumlocution.

per angusta ad augusta, Through trial to triumph.

per aspera ad astra, Through rough ways to the stars; through suffering to renown.

per fas et nefas, Through right and wrong.

perfervidum ingēnium Scotōrum, The intensely earnest character of the Scotch.

per gradus, Gradually.

periculum in morā, There is danger in delay.

per interim, In the meantime.

per mare, per terras, By sea and land.

per saltum, By a leap; by fits and starts.

per se, In itself; for its own sake.

petitio principe, A begging of the question.

placet, It seems right, it is approved of. The formula by which the members of an Œcumenical Council or a University senate record affirmative votes. The negative formula is non placet.

poēta nascitur, non fit, The poet is born, not made. [NASCIMUR POETÆ, &c.]

pondere, non numero, By weight, not by number.

pons asinorum, The bridge of asses.

populus vult dēcipi, dēcipiātur, The people wish to be deceived; let them be deceived.

post bellum auxilium, Aid after the war.

post ēquitem sedet atra cūra (*Hor.* III. i. 40), Black care sits behind the rich man on horseback; riches and high position bring cares.

præmonitus, præmunītus, Forewarned, forearmed.

prīma facie, At the first glance.

principia, non homines, Principles, not men.

principiis obsta (*Ovid: Remed. Am.* 91), Resist the first advances.

prior tempore, prior jūre, First in point of time first by right; first come first served.

pro āris et focis, For our altars and hearths; for our homes.

probātum est, It is proved.

probitas laudātur et alget (*Juv.*, i. 74), Honesty is praised, and left to starve.

pro bono publico, For the public good.

pro Deo et ecclēsiā, For God and the Church.

profānum vulgus [ODI PROFANUM, &c.].

pro formā, As a matter of form.

proh pudor, For shame.

pro memōriā, As a memorial.

pro rēge, lēge, grege, For the king, the law, and the people.

pugnis et calcibus, With fists and heels; with might and main.

pūnica fides, Punic faith; treachery.

quæ fuerant vitia mōres sunt, What were once vices are now in fashion.

quæ nocent, docent, Things which injure, instruct; we are taught by painful experience; what pains us, trains us. [*παθήματα μαθήματα.*]

quālis ab incepto prōcesserit et sibi constet (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 12), As he begins, let him go on, and be consistent with himself.

quālis rex, tālis grex, Like king, like people.

quālis vīta, finis ita, As life is, so will its end be.

quamdiu se bene gesserit, As long as he behaves himself; during good behaviour.

quandōque bonus dormitat Homērus (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 359), Even good Homer nods sometimes; the wisest make mistakes.

quanti est sapere (*Terence: Eunuchus*, IV. vii. 21), How valuable is wisdom.

quantum libet, As much as you like.

quantum meruit, As much as he deserved.

quantum mūtātus ab illo (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 274), How changed from what he was.

quem dī diligunt | adolescens moritur (*Plaut.: Bacch.* iv. 7, 18, 19), He whom the gods love dies young. [ὸν οἱ θεοί, κ. τ. λ.]

quid faciendum? What is to be done?

quid nunc? What now? what news?

quid pro quo, One thing for another; an equivalent.

quid rides? (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 69), Why do you laugh? [MUTATO NOMINE, &c.]

qui nimium probat, nihil probat, He who proves too much proves nothing.

qui non prōficit, dēficit, He who does not advance, loses ground.

quis custōdiet ipsos custōdes? (*Juv.*, vi. 346, 347), Who shall keep the keepers?

qui tacet consentire vidētur, He who keeps silence is assumed to consent; silence gives consent.

qui timide rogat docet negāre, He who asks timidly courts denial.

quoad hoc, To this extent.

quo animo, With what intention.

quōcunque jacēris stabit, Wherever you throw it, it will stand. (The motto of the Isle of Man.)

quōcunque modo, In whatever manner.

quōcunque nōmine, Under whatever name.

quod āvertat Deus! God forbid!

quod bene notandum, Which is to be especially noted.

quod erat dēmonstrandum, Which was to be proved. [Q. E. D.]

quod erat faciendum, Which was to be done. [Q. E. F.]

quod hoc sibi vult? What does this mean?

quod non opus est, asse cārum est (A saying of Cato, quoted by Seneca, *Ep.* xciv.), What is not necessary is dear at a penny.

quod vide [q.v.], Which see.

quo fāta vocant, Whither the Fates call.

quo fas et glōria dūcunt, Where duty and glory lead.

quōrum pars magna fui (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 6), Of whom I was an important part.

quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat (probably altered from a passage in *Euripides*), Those whom God wills to destroy he first deprives of their senses.

quot homines, tot sententiæ (*Terence: Phormio*, II. iii. 14), Many men, many minds.

rāra avis in terris, nīgrōque simillima cygno (*Juv.*, vi. 164), An extremely rare bird, and very like a black swan (supposed not to exist). The first four words are often used ironically.

ratiōne soli, According to the soil.

recte et suāviter, Justly and mildly.

rectus in cūriā, Upright in court, with clean hands.

redolet lucernā, It smells of the lamp. (Said of any laboured literary production.)

re infectā, The business being unfinished.

relāta refero, I tell the tale as I heard it.

religio loci, The spirit of the place.

rem acu tetigisti (*Plaut.: Rudens*, V. ii. 19), You have touched the matter with a needle; you have described it accurately.

rēmis vēlisque, With oars and sails; with all one's might.

requiescat in pace, May he rest in peace.

rēs angusta domi (*Juv.*, iii. 165), Narrowed circumstances at home; limited means.

rēs est sacra miser, A man in distress is a sacred object.

res gestæ, Things done, exploits.

res jūdicāta, A matter decided; a case already settled.

respice finem, Look to the end.

resurgam, I shall rise again.

rīdēre in stomacho (*Cic.: Ep. Fam.*, ii. 16), To laugh inwardly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

ride si sapis, Laugh if you are wise.

rixātur de lānā sæpe caprīnā (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xviii. 15), He often quarrels about goats' wool, *i.e.*, trifles.

rūdis indigestaque mōles (*Ovid: Met.* i. 7), A rude and undigested mass.

ruit cœlum, Let the heavens fall.

ruit mole suā. [VIS CONSILI, &c.]

rus in urbe (*Mart.*, XII. xvii. 21), A residence in or near town, with many of the advantages of the country.

rusticus expectat dum dēfluat amnis, at ille | lābitur, et lābētur in omne volūbilis ævum (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 42, 43), The peasant waits till the river shall cease to flow, but it glides on, and will glide on for ever.

sal atticum, Attic salt, *i.e.*, wit.

salvo jūre, Without prejudice.

salvo pudōre, Without offence to modesty.

sapere aude (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 40), Dare to be wise.

sat cito, si sat bene, Quickly enough if well enough.

satis ēloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum (*Sall.: Bell. Cat.*, v. 5), Eloquence enough, but too little wisdom.

satis superque, Enough, and more than enough.

sat pulchra, si sat bona, Fair enough if good enough; handsome is that handsome does.

secundum artem, According to the rules of art.

semel abbas, semper abbas, Once an abbot, always an abbot.

semel insānivimus omnes (*Mantuanus: Ecl.* i.), We have all been mad at some time.

semper avārus eget (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 56), The avaricious man is always in want.

semper fidēlis, Always faithful.

semper idem, Always the same.

semper parātus, Always prepared.

semper timidum scelus, Crime is always fearful.

sequiturque patrem, non passibus æquis (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 724), He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

sēro venientibus ossa, The bones for those who come late; those who come late get the leavings.

sērus in cælum redeas (*Hor.*, I. ii. 45), May it be long before you return to heaven; long life to you.

servāre modum, To keep within bounds.

servus servōrum Dei, The servant of the servants of God. (One of the titles of the Pope.)

sic eunt fāta hominum, Thus go the destinies of men.

sic itur ad astra (*Virg.: Æn.* ix. 641), Thus do we reach the stars.

sic passim, So in various places.

sic semper tyrannis, Ever thus to tyrants.

sic transit glōria mundi, So the glory of this world passes away. (The first words of a sequence said to have been used at the installation of the Popes.)

sicut ante, As before.

sicut patribus, sit Deus nōbis (Cf. III. Reg. viii. 57, *Vulg.*), May God be with us, as he was with our fathers.

sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratiōne voluntas (Altered from *Juv.*, vi. 222), Thus I will, thus I command, my pleasure stands for a reason.

sic vos non vōbis, Thus do ye, but not for yourselves. The commencement of each of four verses which Virgil wrote, but left incomplete, on the occasion when Bathyllus claimed some lines really written by the poet, who alone was able to complete the verses, and thus prove their authorship [Hos EGO, &c.] Used of persons by whose labours others have unduly profited.

si Deus nōbiscum, quis contrā nos? (Cf. Rom. viii. 31, *Vulg.*), If God be with us who shall be against us?

sile et philosophus esto, Hold your tongue, and you will pass for a philosopher.

silent lēges inter arma [INTER ARMA, &c.]

simile gaudet simili, Like loves like.

similia similibus cūrantur, Like things are cured by like. (The principle of homœopathy.)

si monumentum requīris circumspice, If you seek my monument, look around. (The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was the architect.)

simplex munditiis (*Hor.*, I. v. 5), Simple, in neat attire; neat, not gaudy.

sine cūrā, Without care or change.

sine dubio, Without doubt.

sine morā, Without delay.

sine præjūdicio, Without prejudice.

sine qua non, Without which, not; an indispensable condition.

si parva licet componere magnis (*Virg.: Georg.* iv. 176), If it be lawful to compare small things with great.

sistē, viātor [STA, VIATOR.]

sit tibi terra levis, May the earth lie light upon thee. (An inscription often found on Roman tombstones: frequently abbreviated to S. T. T. L.)

si vis pācem, para bellum, If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

sōla nōbilitas virtus, [NOBILITAS SOLA, &c.]

sōlitūdinem faciunt, pācem appellant (*Tacitus: Agric.* XXX.), They make a wilderness and call it peace. (There is a bitter sneer in the original which is almost untranslateable. The Latin *pax* = peace, and was also used for dominion. So that the British chieftain Calgacus, from whose speech the quotation is taken, meant, "They lay waste a country, and boast that they have brought it into subjection to Rome.") [PAX ORBIS TERRARUM, PAX ROMANA.]

spes sibi quisque (*Virg.: Æn.* xi. 309), Let each man's hope be in himself; let him trust to his own resources.

splendide mendax (*Hor.*, III. xi. 35), Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object. (Often used ironically of an unblushing liar.)

sponte suā, Spontaneously; of one's (or its) own accord.

sprētæ injūria formæ (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 27), The affront offered to her slighted beauty. (In allusion to the resentment of Juno because Paris gave the golden apple to Venus as the prize of beauty.)

stat magni nōminis umbra (*Lucan: Pharsalia*, i. 135), He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

stat nōminis umbra, An adaptation of the preceding, used by "Junius" as the motto of his *Letters*.

stat pro ratiōne voluntas [SIC VOLO, &c.]

status quo, status in quo, statu quo, The state in which.

status quo ante bellum, The state in which the belligerents were before war commenced. [UTI POSSIDETIS.]

sta, viātor, hērōem calcas, Stop, traveller, thou treadest on a hero's dust. (The epitaph inscribed by Condé over the grave of his great opponent, Mercl.)

stemmata quid faciunt? (*Juv.*, viii. 1), Of what value are pedigrees?

studium immāne loquendi, An insatiable desire for talking.

sua cuique voluptas, Every man has his own pleasures. [TRAHIT SUA, &c.]

suāviter in modo, fortiter in re, Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.

sub colōre jūris, Under colour of law.

sub hoc signo vinces [IN HOC, &c.]

sublātā causā, tollitur effectus, The effect ceases when the cause is removed.

sub pœnā, Under a penalty.

sub rosā, Under the rose; secretly.

sub silentiō, In silence; without formal notice being taken.

sub specie, Under the appearance of.

sub vōce, Under such or such a word.

sui generis, Of its own kind; unique.

summum jus, summa injūria est (*Cicero: de Off.*, i. 10), The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.

sumptibus publicis, At the public expense.

sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura (*Mart.*, I. xvii. 1), Some things (in this book) are good, some middling, but more are bad.

suo marte, By his own powers or skill.

suppressio vēri, suggestio falsi, The suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.

surgit amāri aliquid (*Lucretius: de Rer. Nat.*, iv. 1,134), Something bitter arises.

suum cuique, Let each have his own.

suus cuique mōs (*Terence: Phormio*, II. iii. 14), Every one has his own particular habit.

tangere ulcus (*Terence: Phormio*, IV. iv. 9), To touch a sore; to re-open a wound.

tantæne animis cælestibus īræ (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 11), Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?

tēlum imbelle sine ictu (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 544), A feeble dart, devoid of force; applied, fig., to a weak argument.

tempora mūtantur, nōs et mūtāmur in illis [Omnia Mutantur, &c.]

tempori pārendum, We must move with the times.

tempus edax rerum (*Ovid: Met.* xv. 234), Time the devourer of all things.

tempus fugit, Time flies.

tempus omnia revēlat, Time reveals all things.

tenax prōpositi (Cf. *Hor.*, III. iii. 1), Firm of purpose.

teres atque rotundus (*Hor.: Sat.* II. vii. 86), A man polished and complete. [Homo factus, &c.]

terra cotta, Baked clay.

terra firma, The firm land; the continent.

terra incognita, An unknown land.

tertium quid, A third something, produced by the union of two different things, or the collision of two opposing forces.

teste, By the evidence of.

timeo Danaos et dōna ferentes (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 49.), I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts. (Used of distrusting the kindness of a foe.)

tot homines, quot sententiæ, So many men, so many minds.

trahit sua quemque voluptas (*Virg.: Ecl.* ii. 65), Each man is led by his own taste.

transeat in exemplum, Let it pass into a precedent.

tria juncta in ūno, Three joined in one (the motto of the Order of the Bath).

trium līterārum homo (*Plautus: Aulul.* II. iv. 46), A man of three letters; a thief (*fur* being Latin for thief).

Troja fuit, Troy was; Troy has perished.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrīmine agētur (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 574), Trojan or Tyrian shall have the same treatment from me.

trūditur dies die (*Hor.*, II. xviii. 15), One day follows hard on another.

tu nē cēde malis [Ne cede, &c.]

ūberrima fides, Implicit faith.

ubi bene ibi patria (cf. *Cic.: Tusc. Disp.*, v. 37), Where one is well off, there is his country.

ubi jūs incertum, ibi jus nullum, Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

ubi mel ibi apes, Where the honey is, there are the bees.

ubi tres medici, duo athei, Where there are three physicians there are two atheists.

ultima ratio rēgum, The last argument of kings (engraved on French cannon by order of Louis XIV.).

ultimus Rōmānōrum, The last of the Romans; used by Brutus of Cassius. (Cf. *Tacitus: Ann.* iv. 34; *Lucan: Pharsalia*, vii. 589.)

unguibus et rostro, With claws and beak.

unguis in ulcere, A nail in the wound, to keep it open.

urbem lateritiam invēnit, marmoream reliquit (*Suet.*, ii. 28), He found the city (Rome) brick, but left it marble.

usque ad āras [Amicus usque, &c.]

usque ad nauseam, To disgust.

ūsus loquendi, Usage in speaking.

ūtile dulci [Omne Tulit, &c.]

ut infra, As stated or cited below.

uti possidētis, As you now possess. (A diplomatic phrase meaning that at the termination of hostilities the contending parties are to retain whatever territory they may have gained during the war.)

ut supra, As stated or cited above.

vacuus cantat cōram latrōne viātor [Cantabit vacuus, &c.]

vāde in pāce, Go in peace.

væ victis (*Liv.*, v. 48), Woe to the conquered. (Said to have been the exclamation of Brennus, when he threatened to exterminate the Romans.)

valeat quantum valēre potest, Let it pass for what it is worth.

Vare, legiōnes redde (*Suet.* ii. 23), Varus, give back my legions. (A frequent exclamation of Cæsar Augustus when he thought of the defeat and slaughter of Quinctilius Varus with three legions by the Germans. Often used of a commander who has recklessly sacrificed troops, or of a financier who has wasted funds.)

variæ lectiōnes, Various readings. (*vv.ll.*)

varium et mūtābile semper fēmina (*Virg.: Æn.* iv. 569, 570), Woman is always a changeable and capricious thing.

vēlis et rēmis [Remis velisque.]

veluti in speculum, As in a mirror. (A theatrical motto; cf. Shakesp. (*Hamlet*, iii. 2), "To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.")

vēnālis populus, vēnālis cūria patrum, The people and the senators are equally venal.

vēndidit hic auro patriam (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 621), He sold his country for gold.

venēnum in auro bibitur (*Senec.: Thyest.* 453), Poison is drunk out of gold; the rich run more risk of being poisoned than the poor.

venia necessitāti datur, Pardon is granted to necessity; necessity has no law.

venienti occurrite morbo (*Pers.*, iii. 64), Meet the coming disease; take it in time; prevention is better than cure.

vēnit summa dies et ineluctābile tempus (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 324), The last day has come, and the inevitable doom.

vēni, vīdi, vīci, I came, I saw, I conquered. (The laconic despatch in which Julius Cæsar announced to the Senate his victory over the Pharnaces.) (Cf. *Suetonius*, i. 37.)

ventis secundis, With favourable winds.

vēra incessu patuit dea (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 405), She stood revealed an undoubted goddess in her walk.

verbum sat sapienti, A word is sufficient for a wise man.

vēritas odium parit (*Terence: Andria*, I. i. 41), Truth begets hatred.

vēritas prēvalēbit [Magna est, &c.]

vēritātis simplex ōrātio est, The language of truth is simple.

vestigia . . . nulla retrorsum (*Hor.: Ep.* I. 74, 75), No signs of any returning (adapted from Æsop's fable of the Sick Lion). Usually Englished as, No stepping back.

vexāta quæstio, A disputed question.

via media, A middle course.

via trīta, via tūtissima, The beaten path is safest.

victrix causa dīs placuit, sed victa Catōni (*Lucan: Phar.* i. 128), The winning cause was pleasing to the gods, the conquered one to Cato.

video meliōra, probōque | dēteriōra sequor (*Ovid: Met.* vii. 20, 21), I see and approve the better course, but I follow the worse.

vidit et ērubuit lympha pudīca Deum (*Crashaw*), The modest water saw its God and blushed. (On the miracle at Cana in Galilee.)

vī et armis, By main force.

vīlius argentum est auro, virtūtibus aurum (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 52), Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.

vincet amor patriæ (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 824), The love of country will prevail.

vir bonus dīcendi perītus, A good man skilled in the art of speaking. (The Roman definition of an orator.)

vīresque acquirit eundo (*Virg.: Æn.* iv. 175), She (Rumour) gains strength as she travels.

Virgilium vīdi tantum (*Ovid: Trist.* IV. x. 51), I only just saw Virgil; I was not intimate with the great man.

virtus laudātur et alget [Probitas, &c.]

virtūte officii, By virtue of one's office.

virūm volitāre per ōra (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 9), To hover on the lips of men; to be in everybody's mouth.

vis comica, Comic power or talent.

vis consilī expers mōle ruit suā (*Hor.*, III. iv. 65), Force, without judgment, falls by its own weight.

vīta hominis sine līteris mors est, The life of man, without literature, is death.

vītam impendere vērō (*Juv.*, iv. 91), To risk one's life for the truth.

vix ea nostra voco (*Ovid.: Met.* xiii. 141), I scarcely call these things our own.

vixēre fortes ante Agamemnona (*Hor.*, IV. ix. 25), Brave men lived before Agamemnon.

volenti non fit injūria, No injury is done to a consenting party.

vox clamantis in deserto (John i. 23, *Vulg.*), The voice of one crying in the wilderness.

vox et præterea nihil, A voice and nothing more; a mere sound; hence, fine words without weight or meaning. (From the Greek; said originally of the nightingale; a similar idea occurs in Wordsworth's *To the Cuckoo.*)

vox faucibus hæsit (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 774), His voice died in his throat; he was dumb with amazement.

vox populi, vox Dei (an old proverb quoted by William of Malmesbury in the twelfth century), The voice of the people is the voice of God.

vultus animi jānua et tabula (*Q. T. Cicero: de Pet. Consulatus*, xi. 44), The countenance is the portrait and picture of the mind (cf. Eccles. xix. 29).

zōnam perdidit (*Hor.: Ep.* II. ii. 40), He has lost his purse; he is in distressed circumstances.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

The majority of these phrases are from the French; those from other languages are distinguished thus: (Ger.) = German; (It.) = Italian; *and* (Sp.) = Spanish.

à bas, Down, down with.

a bisogni si conoscon gli amici (It.), Friends are known in time of need; a friend in need is a friend indeed.

à bon chat, bon rat (lit. to a good cat, a good rat), tit for tat; a Roland for an Oliver.

à bon marché, Cheap; a good bargain. Hence the term *Bon Marché* used as a sign by proprietors of establishments who profess to offer all kinds of goods at low rates.

à bras ouverts, With open arms.

absence d'esprit, Absence of mind.
à chaque saint sa chandelle (lit., to each saint his candle, from the custom of burning lights before the shrine or altar of a saint). Honour to whom honour is due.
à cheval, On horseback.
a che vuole, non mancano modi (It.), Where there's a will there's a way.
à compte, On account.
à corps perdu, Headlong; neck or nothing.
à couvert, Under cover, protected, sheltered.
à deux mains (for both hands), Having a double office or employment.
adieu, la voiture, adieu, la boutique (good bye, carriage; good bye, shop), All is over
à discrétion, At discretion, unrestrictedly.
à droite, To the right.
affaire d'amour, A love affair.
affaire d'honneur, An affair of honour, a duel.
affaire du cœur, An affair of the heart, a love affair.
à fin, To the end or object.
à fond, To the bottom, thoroughly.
à gauche, To the left.
à genoux, On one's knees.
à grands frais, At great expense.
à haute voix, Aloud.
à huis clos, With closed doors, secretly.
aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera, Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
à l'abandon, Disregarded, uncared for.
à la belle étoile, Under the canopy of heaven; in the open air.
à la bonne heure, Well-timed, in good time; favourably.
à l'abri, Under shelter.
a la campagne, In the country.
à la carte, By the card.
à la dérobée Stealthily.
à la Française, In French fashion.
à la mode, In the fashion; according to the custom or fashion.
à la Tartufe, Like Tartufe, the hypocritical hero of Molière's comedy, *Tartufe*, hence hypocritically.
al buon vino non bisogna frasca (It.), Good wine needs no bush.
à l'envi, With emulation.
al fresco (It.), In the open air.
à l'improviste, Unawares, on a sudden.
allez-vous en, Away with you, be off.
allons, Come on.
à l'outrance, To the death.
al più (It.), At most.
à main armée, By force of arms.
amar y saber no puede ser (Sp.), No one can love and be wise at the same time.
âme de boue (lit., soul of mud), A base-minded person.
amende honorable, Fit reparation; a satisfactory apology.
à merveille, Marvellously, extraordinarily.
ami du cour (lit., a friend of the court), A false friend; one who is not to be depended on.
amour propre, Vanity, self-love.
ancien régime, The former condition of things.
à outrance, To the last extremity. A duel *à outrance* terminated only with the death of one of the combatants.
à pas de géant, With a giant's stride.
à perte de vue, Till out of sight.
à peu près, Nearly.
à pied, On foot.
à point, Just in time; exactly; exactly right.
a prima vista (It.), At the first glance.
à propos de bottes (lit., apropos to boots), without rhyme or reason; foreign to the subject or purpose. Applied to any absurd collocation of subjects or ideas.
à propos de rien (lit., apropos to nothing), Motiveless; for nothing at all.
argent comptant, Ready money.
arrière pensée, Mental reservation; unavowed purpose.
à tort et à travers, At random.
au bon droit, To the just right.
au bout de son Latin, At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
au contraire, On the contrary.
au courant, Well acquainted with; posted up in.
au désespoir, In despair.
au fait, Expert.
au fond, To the bottom.
au pis aller, At the very worst.
au reste, As for the rest.
au revoir, Till we meet again.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait, No sooner said than done.
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis, Many men, many minds. [QUOT HOMINES, &c.]
aux armes, To arms.
avant propos, Preface; introductory matter
à volonté, At pleasure.
a vostra salute (It.), To your health.
à votre santé, To your health.
a vuestra salud (Sp.), To your health.

ballon d'essai, A balloon sent up to test the direction of air-currents; hence, anything said or done to gauge public feeling on any question.
bas bleu, A blue-stocking; a woman who seeks a reputation for learning.
beaux esprits, Men of wit or genius.
bel esprit, A wit, a genius.
benedetto è quel male che vien solo (It.), Blessed is the misfortune that comes alone.
ben-trovato (It.), Well invented.
bête noire (lit., a black beast), A bugbear.
billet doux, or **billet d'amour,** A love letter.
bon ami, Good friend.
bon gré, mal gré, With good or bad grace; willing or unwilling.
bon jour, Good day, good morning
bonne et belle, Good and handsome. (Of a woman.)
bonne foi, Good faith.
breveté, Patented.

castello che dà orecchia si vuol rendere (It.), The fortress that parleys soon surrenders.
cela va sans dire (That goes without saying), That is understood.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, It is only the first step that is difficult.
c'est à dire, That is to say.
c'est une autre chose, That is quite another thing.
chacun à son goût, Everyone to his taste.
chacun tire de son côte, Everyone inclines to his own side or party.
chapeau de bras, A military cocked hat.
chapelle ardente, The chamber where a dead body lies in state.
chef-d'œuvre, A masterpiece.
chemin de fer (lit., iron road), A railway.
chère amie, A dear (female) friend, a lover.
che sarà, sarà (It.), What will be, will be.
cheval de bataille (lit., a war-horse), Chief dependence or support; one's strong point.
chi tace confessa (It.), He who keeps silent admits his guilt.
ci gît, Here lies. (A common inscription on tombstones.)
colour de rose, Rose color.
comme il faut, Proper, as it should be.
compagnon de voyage, A travelling companion.
compte rendu, An account rendered, a report.
con amore (It.), With affection, very earnestly.
concours, Competition for, or as for a prize.
con diligenza (It.), With diligence.
con dolore (It.), With grief; sadly.
conseil de famille, A family council or consultation.
conseil d'état, A council of state, a privy-council.
cordon sanitaire, A line of sentries to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of contagion or pestilence. Used also of other precautionary measures.
coup, A stroke.
coup de grâce, A finishing-stroke. (Formerly applied to the fatal blow by which the executioner put an end to the torments of a culprit broken on the wheel.)
coup de main, A sudden attack, enterprise, or undertaking.
coup de maitre, A master-stroke.
coup d'essai, A first attempt.
coup d'état, A stroke of policy; a sudden and decisive blow, usually inflicted by unconstitutional means.
coup d'œil, A rapid glance.
coup de pied, A kick.
coup de plume, A literary attack.
coup de soleil, A sunstroke.
coup de théâtre, A theatrical effect.
courage sans peur, Fearless courage.
coute que coute, Cost what it may.

dame d'honneur, A maid of honour.
de bonne augure, Of good omen.
de bonne grâce, With good will, willingly.
dégagé, Free, easy, without constraint.
de gaieté de cœur, In sport, sportively.
déjeûner à la fourchette, A cold breakfast.
de mal en pis, From bad to worse.
dernier ressort, The last resource.
désagrément, Something disagreeable or unpleasant.
di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno (It.), Hell is full of good intentions.
Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons, God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance.
Dieu et mon droit, God and my right.
Dieu vous garde, God protect you.
di grado en grado (It.), Step by step; gradually.
Dios me libre de hombre de un libro (Sp.), God deliver me from a man of one book.
di salto (It.), By leaps.
di tutti novello par bello (It.), Everything new seems beautiful.
dolce far niente (It.), Sweet idleness.
dorer la pilule, To gild the pill.
double entendre, Double meaning.

eau de vie, The water of life;—applied usually to brandy.
édition de luxe, A splendid edition of a book, handsomely bound, and usually well illustrated.
en ami, As a friend.
en arrière, In the rear, behind.
en attendant, In the meantime.
en avant, Forward.
en badinant, In sport, jestingly.
en cueros, en cueros vivos (Sp.), Naked; without clothing.
ende gut, alles gut (Ger.), All's well that ends well.
en déshabillé, In undress; in one's true colours.
en Dieu est ma fiance, My trust is in God.
en Dieu est tout, In God are all things.
en effet, Substantially, really, in effect.
en famille, With one's family; at home.
enfant gâté, A spoilt child.
enfants perdus (lit., lost children), A forlorn hope.
enfant trouvé, A foundling.
enfin, In short, finally, at last.
en grande tenue, In full official, or evening dress.
en masse, In a body or mass.
en passant, In passing; by the way.
en plein jour, In open day.
en queue, Immediately after; in the rear. Used specially of persons waiting in line, as at the door of a theatre, at the ticket-office of a railway station, &c.
en rapport, In harmony, relation, or agreement.
en règle, Regular, regularly, in order.

en revanche, In return; as a compensation for.
en route, On the way.
en suite, In company, in a set.
entente cordiale, A good understanding, especially between two States.
entourage, Surroundings.
entre deux feux, Between two fires.
entre deux vins (lit., between two wines), Half-drunk.
entre nous, Between ourselves; in confidence.
en vérité, In truth, really.
esprit de corps, The animating spirit of a collective body of persons, *e.g.*, of a regiment, the bar, the clergy, &c.
esprit des lois, Spirit of the laws.
esprit fort, A daring investigator; a free-thinker.
ewigkeit (Ger.), Eternity.

façon de parler, Manner of speaking; phrase, locution.
faire bonne mine, To put a good face on the matter.
faire l'homme d'importance, To give one's self airs.
faire sans dire, To act without ostentation or boasting.
faire son devoir, To do one's duty.
fait accompli, An accomplished fact.
faux pas, A false step; an act of indiscretion.
femme de chambre, A chambermaid.
femme de charge, A housekeeper.
femme galante, A gay woman; a prostitute.
femme sole, An unmarried woman.
fendre un cheveu en quatre, To split a hair in four: to make subtle distinctions.
fête champêtre, A rural out-of-door feast; a festival in the fields.
feu de joie, A bonfire.
fille de joie, A gay woman; a prostitute.
fille d'honneur, A maid of honor.
fin de siècle, The end of the century.
flux de bouche, Inordinate flow of talk; garrulity.
frà Modesto non fu mai priore (It.), Friar Modest never became prior.
froides mains, chaude amour, Cold hands, warm heart.
front à front, Face to face.
fuyez les dangers de loisir, Fly from the dangers of leisure.

gaieté de cœur, Gaiety of heart.
garçon, A lad, a waiter.
garde à cheval, A mounted guard.
garde du corps, A body guard.
garde mobile, A body of troops liable to be called out for general service.
gardez, Take care; be on your guard.
gardez-bien, Take good care; be very careful.
gardez la foi, Keep the faith.
gens d'armes, Men-at-arms; military police.
gens d'église, The clergy; clerics.
gens de guerre, Military men.
gens de lettres, Literary men.
gens de loi, Lawyers.
gens de même famille, People of the same family; birds of a feather.
gens de peu, The lower classes.
gentilhomme, A gentleman.
gibier de potence, A gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio (It.), A young saint, an old devil.
gitano (Sp.), A gipsy.
gli assenti hanno torti (It.), The absent are in the wrong. [LES ABSENTS, &c.]
goutte à goutte, Drop by drop.
grâce à Dieu, Thanks be to God.
grande chère et beau feu, Good fare and a good fire; comfortable quarters.
grande parure, grande toilette, Full dress.
grande toilette [GRANDE PARURE].
grand merci, Many thanks.
grosse tête et peu de sens, A big head and little sense.
guerra al cuchillo (Sp.), War to the knife.
guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato (It.), War begun, hell unchained.
guerre à mort, War to the death.
guerre à outrance, War to the uttermost. [À OUTRANCE.]

hardi comme un coq sur son fumier, Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
haut goût, High flavour; elegant taste.
homme d'affaires, A man of business; an agent.
homme de robe, A person in a civil office.
homme d'esprit, A wit, a genius.
honi soit qui mal y pense, Shame be to him who thinks evil of it. (The motto of the Order of the Garter.) [GARTER, in ENCYC. DICT.]
hors de combat, Disabled, unfit to continue a contest.
hors de la loi, Outlawed.
hors de propos, Wide of the point; inapplicable.
hors de saison, Out of season; unseasonable
hors d'œuvre, Out of course; out of accustomed place. (Used substantively of small appetising dishes served between the soup and the second course.)
hôtel de ville, A town-hall.
hôtel Dieu, A hospital.
hurtar para dar por Dios (Sp.), To steal in order to give to God.

Ich dien (Ger.), I serve.
idée fixe, A fixed idea; intellectual monomania.
i gran dolori sono muti (It.), Great griefs are silent.
il a le diable au corps, The devil is in him.
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon, He has neither mouth nor spur; he has neither wit nor courage.
il ne faut jamais défier un fou, One should never provoke a fool.
il penseroso (It.), The pensive man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)
il sent le fagot, He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.
in bianco (It.), In blank, in white.
in un giorno non si fe' Roma (It.), Rome was not built in a day.
ir por lana, y volver trasquilado (Sp.), To go for wool, and come back shorn.

jamais bon coureur ne fut pris, A good runner is not to be taken; old birds are not to be caught with chaff.
je maintiendrai le droit, I will maintain the right.
je ne sais quoi, I know not what. (Used adjectively of something indefinable, or very difficult to define.)
je n'oublierai jamais, I will never forget.
je suis prêt, I am ready.
jet d'eau, A fountain; a jet of water.
jeu de mots, A play upon words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit, A witticism.
jeu de théâtre, A stage-trick; clap-trap.
je vis en espoir, I live in hope.
juste milieu, The golden mean.

kein kreuzer, kein schweizer (Ger.), No money, no Swiss.

la critique est aisée, l'art est difficile, Criticism is easy enough, but art is difficult.
lade nicht alles in ein schiff (Ger.), Do not ship all in one bottom; do not put all your eggs in one basket.
l'adversité fait les hommes, et le bonheur les monstres, Adversity makes men, and prosperity monsters.
la fortuna aiuta i pazzi (It.), Fortune helps fools.
la Fortune passe partout, Fortune passes everywhere; all men are subject to the vicissitudes of Fortune.
laissez faire, To let alone.
laissez nous faire, Let us act for ourselves; let us alone.
l'allegro (It.), The merry man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher, Love and smoke cannot be hidden.
langage des halles, The language of the markets; Billingsgate.
la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux, Patience is bitter, but its reward is sweet.
la povertà è la madre di tutti le arti (It.), Poverty is the mother of all the arts.
l'argent, Silver; money.
lasciate ogni speranza voi, che 'ntrate (It.) (*Dante: Inf.* iii.), All hope abandon ye who enter here.
l'avenir, The future.
la vertu est la seule noblesse, Virtue is the sole nobility. "'Tis only noble to be good." (*Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere*).
le beau monde, The world of fashion; society.
le bon temps viendra, There's a good time coming.
le coût en ôte le goût, The expense takes away the pleasure.
le demi-monde, Bohemia.
le grand monarque, The grand monarch, a title applied to Louis XIV. (1643–1715).
le grand œuvre, The great work; the search for the philosopher's stone.
le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, The game is not worth the candle (by the light of which it is played); the object is not worth the trouble.
le monde est le livre des femmes, The world is woman's book.
l'empire des lettres, The empire of letters.
le mot d'énigme, The solution of the mystery.
le parole son feminine, e i fatti son maschi (It.), Words are feminine, and deeds are masculine.
le pas, Precedence.
le point de jour, Daybreak.
le roi et l'état, The king and the state.
le roi le veut, The king wills it.
les absents ont toujours tort, The absent are always wrong.
lèse majesté, High treason.
les extrêmes se touchent, Extremes meet.
les murailles ont des oreilles, Walls have ears.
le plus sages ne le sont pas toujours, The wisest are not always wise.
l'etoile du nord, The star of the north.
le tout ensemble, The whole.
lettre de cachet, A sealed letter containing orders; a royal warrant, usually authorising the imprisonment, without trial, of a person named therein.
lettre de change, Bill of exchange.
lettre de créance, Letter of credit.
le vrai n'est toujours vraisemblable, Truth is not always probable; truth is stranger than fiction.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose, Man proposes, and God disposes.
l'inconnu, The unknown.
l'incroyable, The incredible, the marvellous. (The word incroyable was applied substantively to the fops of the Directory period in the Great French Revolution.)
lo barato es caro (Sp.), A bargain is dear.
l'occhio del padrone ingrassa il cavallo (It.), The master's eye fattens the horse.
loyauté m'oblige, Loyalty binds me.

ma chere, My dear (fem.).
maestro di color che sanno (It.) (*Dante: Inf.* iv.), Master of those that know. (Applied by Dante to Aristotle.)
ma foi, Upon my faith; upon my word.
maintien le droit, Maintain the right.
maison de campagne, A country house.
maison de santé, A private asylum or hospital.

maison de ville, A town hall.
maître des basses œuvres, A nightman.
maître des hautes œuvres, An executioner; a hangman.
maître d'hôtel, A house steward.
maladie du pays, Home-sickness.
mal à propos, Out of place; ill suited.
mal de dents, Toothache.
mal de mer, Sea sickness.
mal de tête, Headache.
mal entendre, A misunderstanding; a mistake.
malgré nous, In spite of us.
malheur ne vient jamais seul, Misfortunes never come singly.
mardi gras, Shrove Tuesday.
mariage de conscience, A private marriage.
mariage de convenance, A marriage of convenience; or from interested motives.
mauvaise honte, False shame.
mauvais goût, False taste.
mauvais sujet, A worthless fellow.
médecin, guéris-toi toi-même, Physician, heal thyself.
mise-en-scène, The staging of a play.
mon ami, My friend.
mon cher, My dear (fellow).
mot du guet, A watchword.
mots d'usage, Words in common use.
muraglia bianca, carta di matto (It.), A white wall is the fool's paper.

ni l'un ni l'autre, Neither one nor the other.
n'importe, It is of no consequence.
noblesse oblige, Nobility imposes obligations; much is expected from persons of good position.
nom de guerre, A war-name, an assumed name a pseudonym.
non mi ricordo (It.), I do not remember.
non obstant clameur de haro, Despite the hue and cry.
non ogni fiore fa buon odore (It.), It is not every flower that smells sweet.
non vender la pelle dell' orso prima di pigliarlo (It.), Don't sell the bearskin before you have caught the bear.
notre dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.
n'oubliez pas, Don't forget.
nous avons changé tout cela, We have changed all that.
nous verrons, We shall see.
nulla nuova, buona nuova (It.), No news is good news.
œuvres, Works.
ogni bottega ha la sua malizia (It.), Every shop has its trick; there are tricks in all trades.
olla podrida (It.), A hetorageneous mixture.
on connait l'ami au besoin, A friend is known in time of need.
on dit, They say.
oro è che oro vale (It.), That is gold which is worth gold; all is not gold that glitters.
oublier je ne puis, I can never forget.
oui-dire, Hearsay.
ouvrage de longue haleine, A long-winded business.
ouvrier, A workman, an artisan.

par ci, par là, Here and there.
par excellence, Preeminently.
par exemple, For instance.
parole d'honneur, Word of honour.
pâté de foie gras, A pie made in Strasburg from the livers of geese.
peine forte et dure, Very severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
pensée, A thought expressed in terse vigorous language.
per (It.), For, through, by.
per contante (It.), For cash.
per contra (It.), On the contrary.
père de famille, The father of the family.
per mese (It.), By the month.
per più strade si va a Roma (It.), There are many roads to Rome.
petit coup, A small mask; a domino.
petit maitre, A little master; a fop.
peu-à-peu, Little by little; by degrees.
pied à terre, A resting-place, a temporary lodging.
pigliar due colombi a una fava (It.), To catch two pigeons with one bean; to kill two birds with one stone.
pis aller, The worst or last shift.
poco a poco (It.), Little by little, by degrees.
point d'appui, Prop; point of support.
pour acquit, Paid, settled; the usual form of receipt.
pour faire rire, To excite laughter.
pour faire visite, To pay a visit.
pour passer les temps, To while away the time.
pour prendre congé, To take leave. Usually abbreviated to P.P.C.
prendre la lune avec les dents, To seize the moon in one's teeth; to aim at impossibilities.
presto maturo, presto marcio (It.), Soon ripe, soon rotten.
prêt d'accomplir, Ready to accomplish.
prêt pour mon pays, Ready for my country.
preux chevalier, A brave knight.

quelque chose, Something; a trifle.
qui a bu boira, The tippler will go on tippling; it is hard to break off bad habits.
quien poco sabe, presto lo reza (Sp.), He who knows little soon tells it.
quien sabe? (Sp.), Who knows?
qu'il soit comme il est désiré, Let it be as desired.
qui m'aime aime mon chien, Love me, love my dog.
qui n'a santé, n'a rien, He who has not health, has nothing.
qui va là? Who goes there?
qui vive? Who goes there?

raison d'état, A state reason.
raison d'être, The reason for a thing's existence
respondre en Normand, To answer in Norman; to speak evasively.
rete nuova non piglia uccello vecchio (It.) A new net won't catch an old bird.
revenons à nos moutons, Let us return to our sheep; let us come back to our subject.
rien n'est, beau que le vrai, There is nothing beautiful but truth.
rira bien qui rira le dernier, He laughs well who laughs last.
rire entre cuir et chair, rire sous cape, To laugh in one's sleeve.
rire sous cape [RIRE ENTRE, &c.].
robe de chambre, A dressing-gown, a morning-gown.
robe de nuit, A night dress.
ruse de guerre, A military stratagem.

sanan cuchilladas, mas no malas palabras (Sp.), Wounds from a knife will heal, but not those from the tongue.
sans cérémonie, Without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche, Fearless and stainless.
sans rime et sans raison, Without rhyme or reason.
sans souci, Free from care.
sauve qui peut, Save yourselves.
savoir faire, Tact.
savoir vivre, Good breeding.
sdegno d'amante poco dura (It.) A lover's anger is shortlived.
selon les règles, According to rule.
sempre il mal non vien per nuocere (It.), Misfortune is not always an evil.
se non è vero, è ben trovato (It.), If it is not true, it is cleverly invented.
souffler le chaud et le froid, To blow hot and cold.
sturm und drang (Ger.), Storm and stress (q v.) in ENCYC. DICT.

tâche sans tache, A work without a stain.
tant mieux, So much the better.
tant pis, So much the worse.
tel maitre, tel valet, Like master, like man.
tiens à la vérité, Maintain the truth.
tiens ta foi, Keep thy faith.
toujours perdrix, Always partridges; the same thing over and over again.
toujours prêt, Always ready.
tour de force, A feat of strength or skill.
tourner casaque, To turn one's coat; to change sides.
tout-à-fait, Wholly, entirely.
tout-à-l'heure, Instantly.
tout au contraire, On the contrary.
tout-à-vous, Entirely yours.
tout bien ou rien, All or nothing.
tout-de-suite, Immediately.
tout ensemble, The whole.
tout le monde est sage après coup, Everybody is wise after the event.
traduttori, traditori (It.), Translators are traitors.
tutte le strade conducono a Roma (It.), All roads lead to Rome.

un bienfait est jamais perdu, A kindness is never lost.
un sot à triple étage, A consummate fool.
un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras," One "take it" is worth two "you shall have it:" A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

vedi Napoli e poi muori (It.), See Naples and then die.
vérité sans peur, Truth without fear.
vi et armis, By force of arms; by violence.
vigueur de dessus, Strength from on high.
vino dentro, senno furore (It.), When the wine is in, the wit is out.
vive le bagatelle, Success to trifles.
vive le roi, Long live the king.
voilà, See there, there is, there are.
voilà tout, That's all.
voilà une autre chose, That's quite another thing.
voir les dessous des cartes, To see the face of the cards; to begin the secret.
vous y perdrez vos pas, You will have your walk for nothing; you will lose your labour over it.

zeitgeist (Ger.), The spirit of the age.

SCRIPTURE AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.

WITH SOME GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN.

THE plan adopted in printing these lists has been (1) to divide the proper names into syllables by the usual hyphen sign (-); and (2) to mark the accent (′). The only diacritical mark employed in the List of Proper Names is the macrotone (¯). In the list of quotations the Greek is printed in its proper type, the English transliterations being added within parentheses, as in the body of the work. In the Latin quotations vowels long by nature are so marked (ē), except in the cases where their position would show them to be long [p. 5310]; and contractions are indicated by a circumflex accent (ˆ), as *virûm*, for *virōrum*.

I. SCRIPTURE NAMES.

The names in this list are chiefly from the Hebrew, some from the Greek, and a few from the Latin. The pronunciation of Hebrew is a question of great uncertainty, and even among the Jews who use dialectal forms of it two schools of pronunciation exist—the German and the Spanish. In England and America the ordinary value is given to the letters, except to *g*, which is hard, as in Gilead, Gilgal, Bethphage being the sole instance in which it has the sound of English *j*; so that if the long vowel mark (if any) and the position of the accent be duly noted there can be no difficulty as to the pronunciation of any of these words. Thus, in *Ā′-bel Mā′-im*, the hyphen shows the division into syllables, the macrotone (¯) marks the long vowels, and the omission of any diacritical mark over *e* and *i* shows that these letters have their ordinary English value.

II. GREEK.

It is well-nigh impossible for us in the nineteenth century to determine with any certainty the original pronunciation of Greek words and names. We have neither trustworthy record nor unbroken tradition to help us. The study of Greek fell into disrepute with the decline of the Roman Empire, and, indeed, was not revived in Europe until the fifteenth century. At that time a perfectly arbitrary value was assigned to each letter in the Greek alphabet. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Greek pronunciation had assumed a curious phase. Only two sounds were given to all the Greek vowels and diphthongs, whether long or short; *υ* was pronounced as *v* and *κ* as *ch*, so that *κενταύροις* was pronounced *chentafris*. About 1540 a reaction took place against this method, and after a struggle the principle of pronouncing Greek as though it were English was accepted. For us the question of Greek pronunciation is further complicated by the fact that the Greek alphabet differs entirely from the Roman, which has generally been adopted in the modern languages of Europe. A Greek word therefore before it becomes Anglicised must be transliterated; that is to say, the symbols used in Greek to represent certain sounds must be replaced by those symbols which seem to us to represent similar sounds in English. This transliteration is a matter of great difficulty, and it can scarcely be said that it has been carried out in English with care or consistency. Had we been left to follow our own judgment, no doubt we should have been more successful, but, as our first acquaintance with the history and literature of Greece came from Latin authors, we accepted the method of transliterating Greek words which they adopted. This drove us into many obvious and indisputable errors, of which a typical example may be quoted here. The guttural *k* is always hard in Greek, but in pronouncing the

name *Alcibiades* it is customary to sound the *c* soft in accordance with the English usage. Now, had we transliterated the name direct from Greek, there is little doubt, as there is no *c* in Greek, that we should have spelt it *Alkibiades*, and pronounced the *k* hard; but we got the name *Alcibiades* from the Latin, in which language the Greek *k* was always transliterated to *c*, and then gave the Latin *c* the soft sound of the English *c*. This is only a typical instance of the way in which Greek names have been dealt with in English. A cursory glance at the pages of Grote's *History of Greece* shows us that the result of transliterating Greek words directly into English, instead of through the medium of Latin, is to make them unintelligible to the English reader.

The rule almost universally adopted in pronouncing Greek names in English is to give each letter the sound it has in English, taking care to pronounce all final as well as medial vowels—*e.g.*, *Mer'-o-pe* is a trisyllable, not a dissyllable as it would be in English. It must also be remembered that vowels naturally long in Greek are pronounced long in English, while those that are naturally short are pronounced short. Thus An-tĭg'-ŏ-nē must never be pronounced An'-tĭ-gōne.

Greek vowel.	English sound.	Greek vowel.	English sound.
Ᾱ, ᾱ	As *a* in fāte.	Ῑ ῑ . . .	As *i* in pīn.
Ᾰ, ᾰ	As *a* in făt.	Ο, *o* . .	As *o* in nŏt.
Ε, ε	As *e* in wĕt.	Ω, ω . .	As *o* in nōte.
Η, η	As *ee* in seēn.	Ῡ ῡ . . .	As *u* in cūbe.
Ῐ, ῐ	As *i* in pīne.	Ῠ ῠ . . .	As *u* in cŭb.

The Greek diphthongs are pronounced precisely like similar combinations in English. The only one which presents any difficulty is *ui*, and this is pronounced as *whi* in whine.

The Greek simple consonants are all of them pronounced as the corresponding consonants in English, while the compound consonants φ, θ, χ, and ψ are pronounced as *ph*, *th*, *ch*, and *ps* respectively. Z is pronounced as *dz*, and γ is always hard except before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, when it is sounded as *n*.

The pronunciation of Greek as set forth above, although it is universally adopted in England, is absolutely indefensible from the point of view of accuracy. It has, however, received the sanction of many generations, and is not likely to be readily set aside.

It is a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at anything like a certain view of the pronunciation adopted by the ancient Greeks themselves. The following general statements are all that can be ventured upon. The vowels had the same value as the vowels in Latin and modern Italian, except that υ whether long or short, was pronounced like the French *u* or the German *ü*. The consonants in Greek were similar to the consonants in English, except that γ, unlike our *g*, was always hard, and that in Greek there was nothing to correspond to the English soft *c*, which has proved such a stumbling-block in the way of the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. The double consonants φ, θ, and χ were, no doubt, pronounced as two distinct consonants; thus, φ = *p-h*, θ = *t-h*, and χ = *k-h*. Of the diphthongs little can be said with any confidence. In modern Greek they have all approximated to one uniform sound, but this was emphatically not the case in ancient Greek. In all probability each vowel in the diphthong was pronounced separately and distinctly.

III. LATIN.

The pronunciation of Latin rests upon surer ground. In the first place, there is not the difficulty of transliteration to contend with; in the second, the modern languages derived from Latin afford us more evidence as to the ancient language than is the case with Greek. At the outset it must be explained that the custom in English has been to disregard the obvious facts of the case, and pronounce Latin as though it were English. There is, however, in the present day a consensus of opinion against this practice, and the conclusions to which modern scholars have come as to the pronunciation of Latin are briefly stated here.

VOWELS.

ā, as *a* in *father*; never as in *fāte*.
ă, as the same sound shortened; never as in *fat*.
ē, as *ā* in English *stāte*.
ĕ, as *e* in *mĕt*.
ī, as *i* in *machîne*.
ĭ, as *i* in *pĭn*.
ō, between *aw* in *brâw* and *o* in *hōme*.
ŏ, as *o* in *nŏt*.
ū, as *oo* in *foŏl*; never as *u* in *cūbe*.
ŭ, as *u* in *fŭll*; never as *u* in *bŭt*.
y, as German *ü*. It only occurs in Greek words transliterated into Latin.

The rule for the pronunciation of diphthongs is to pronounce the constituent vowels with as much rapidity as possible, so that they are run together.

ae, as the *a* in German.
au, as *au* in German *haus*; *i.e.*, as the *ou* in English *house*, only broader.
ei, as *ei* in English *skêin*, *rêin*.
eu, as *eu* in Modern Italian.
ui, a rare combination in Latin, as in French *oui*.

CONSONANTS.

c, always hard in Latin, never soft, as it so often is in English; *e.g.*, Cicero should be pronounced *Kikero*.
g, always hard, as in *gate*; never soft, as in *gentle*.
n, before *c* and *g*, as *ng*; *e.g.*, incedit is pronounced *ingkedit*
ng, as in *an-ger*, not as in *hang-er*.
j, as *y* in *year*.
v, as *w* in *wine*.
r must always be trilled, whether in the middle or at the end of a word; *e.g.*, per must be pronounced as the *perr* in *per-ry*.
s, always sharp, as in *hiss*; never as in *his*: *e.g.*, *dens* is pronounced *dense*.
bs, as *ps*.
ti before a vowel has its proper sound, and is never pronounced *sh*, as in English.
ph, *ch*, *th*, were not pronounced as one sound, as in English, but as *p-h*, *k-h*, and *t-h*.

In the table given above those consonants only are set down the pronunciation of which differs from that to which English people are accustomed. The consonants omitted in the list are pronounced in Latin precisely as in English.

QUANTITY.

Every vowel in Latin is either long or short, according as the voice dwells upon it or not. In pronouncing Latin a distinction must always be made between long and short vowels. For instance, we should say ă-mo, not ā-mo.

The quantity of a vowel in Latin is influenced by two considerations: 1. By position; 2. By the natural length of the vowel.

1. *Position.*—(1) A vowel followed by another vowel, or by *h* and a vowel is short; *e.g.*, mĕus, mĭhi, prăĕustus. (2) A vowel followed by two consonants, or by *x* or *z*, is long; *e.g.*, amānt, strīx. To this rule there is the following exception: if a short vowel is followed by two consonants, the first of which is a mute, or *f*, and the second a liquid, the vowel may be treated as either short or long; *e.g.*, tenĕbrae, volŭcris, &c. In English it has long been the custom to pronounce a vowel followed by two consonants as though it were short. Thus, it is usual to say amăns, infĕnsus, &c. This, however, is incorrect. As far as verse-making is concerned, every vowel followed by two consonants in Latin is treated as long, but in pronunciation some vowels followed by two consonants are *pronounced* long, some short. Thus we say ĕs-tis, but rēc-tus. The following brief rules will prove a rough guide in this matter. A vowel was always pronounced long before the combinations *ns, nf, gn*; *e.g.*, amāns, infēnsus, sīgnum; also before *x, ct, ps,* and *pt,* when these combinations come from *gs, gt, bs, bt,* respectively; *e.g.*, rēxi, rēctus, scrīpsi, scrīptum.

2. *Natural length of the vowel.*—The following rules determine the natural length of a vowel, unaffected by position.

(1) Vowels not in the final syllable. No rule can be laid down for the natural quantity of root vowels, each root must be studied separately; but there are certain cases in which vowels are known to be long: (*a*) All diphthongs are long; *e.g.*, paucae, coepi, except before another vowel, the diphthong sometimes becomes short by position. (See 1. (1).) (*b*) All vowels, which have resulted from the contraction of two separate syllables are long; *e.g.*, cōgo (for cŏăgo). (2) For the quantity of vowels in the final syllable, there are certain general rules, but these admit of many exceptions, which cannot be systematically arranged without discussing the subject of Latin inflexions. Generally speaking (*a*) Monosyllables are long, *e.g.*, pēs, mōs; (*b*) when the word ends with a vowel, *a* (except as an ending of the ablative case) and *e* final are short, musă, Carthaginĕ; *i, o, u* final are long, dominī, amō, genū; (*c*) when the word ends with a single consonant the final syllable is short, *e.g.*, amăt, urbĭs; except that, *a, o, e* before *s* are long, *e.g.*, amās, deōs, urbēs. To all these rules there are many exceptions, which, however, scarcely affect the pronunciation of proper names.

ELISION.

Where a word ending in a vowel or a vowel followed by *m* preceded a word beginning with a vowel or *h*, the final vowel or vowel with *m* was disregarded for the purposes of scansion. This final syllable was not, however, altogether lost in pronunciation, but sounded lightly, the voice hardly dwelling on it at all.

The accent in Latin differed entirely from the accent in English, which may be defined as an emphasis laid on a certain syllable, while the Latin accent was more a matter of pitch than of stress. Space does not allow the question of accent to be discussed here. It need only be said that in Latin every monosyllabic word has the accent, that dissyllables have the accent on the penultimate, and that words of more syllables than two have the accent on the antepenultimate if the penultimate is short, and on the penultimate if it is long,

SCRIPTURAL, CLASSICAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

SCRIPTURAL NAMES.

Those names which are followed by (A.) *occur in the Apocrypha.*

Aa'-ron
A-bac'-uc, Ab'-a-cuc (A.)
A-bad'-don
A-bag'-tha
Ab'-a-na
A-bā'-rim (Ab'-a-rim in Milton)
Ab'-da
Ab'-de-el
Ab-dī'-as (A.)
Ab'-don
A-bed'-ne-go
Ā'-bel [chah
Ā'-bel beth Mā'-a-
Ā'-bel Mā'-im
Ā'-bel Me-hō'-lah
Ā'-bel Miz'-ra-im
Ā'-bel Shit'-tim
Ā'-bez
Ā-bi
A-bi'-ah
Ab'-i Al'-bon
A-bī'-a-saph
A-bī'-a-thar
Ā'-bĭb
A-bī'-dah
Ā'-bi-dan
Ā'-bi-el
Ā-bi-ē'-zer
Ab'-i-gail
Ab-i-hā'-il
A-bī'-hu
A-bī'-hud
A-bī'-jah
A-bī'-jam
Ab-i-lē'-ne
A-bim'-a-el
A-bim'-e-lech
A-bin'-a-dab
A-bin'-o-am
A-bī'-ram
A-bī'-ron (A.)
Ab'-ish-ag
A-bish'-a-i
A-bish'-a-lom
A-bish'-u-a
Ab'-ish-ur
Ab'-i-tal
Ab'-i-tub
Ab'-ner
Ā'-bram
Ā'-bra-ham
Ab'-sa-lom
A-bū'-bus (A.)
Ac'-cad
Ac'-ca-ron (A.)
Ach'-cho
A-cel'-da-ma
A-chā'-i-a
A-chā'-i-cus
Ā'-chan
Ā'-char
Ach'-bor
Ach-i-ach'-a-rus (A.)
Ā'-chim
Ā'-chi-or (A.)
Ā'-chish
Ach'-i-tob (A.)
Ach'-me-tha
Ā'-chor
Ach'-sah
Ach'-shaph
Ach'-zit
Ad'-a-dah
Ā'-dah
Ad-a-ī'-ah
A-dal'-i-ah
Ad'-am
Ad'-a-mah
Ad'-am-i
Ā'-dar
Ad'-be-el
Ad'-dar
Ad'-di
Ad'-don
Ā'-di-el
Ā'-din
Ad'-i-na
Ad'-i-no
Ad-i-thā'-im
Ad'-la-i
Ad'-mah
Ad'-ma-tha
Ad'-nah
A-do-ni-bē'-zek
Ad-o-nī'-jah
Ad-o-nī'-ram
A-do-ni-zē'-dek
Ad-o-rā'-im
A-do'-ram
A-dram'-me-lech
Ad-ra-myt'-ti-um
Ā'-dri-a
Ā'-dri-el
A-dul'-lam
A-dum'-mim
Æ-nē'-as
Æ'-non
Ag'-a-bus
Ā'-gag
Ā'-gar
Ag-gē'-us (A.)
A-grip'-pa
Ā'-gur
A'-hab
A-har'-hel
A-has-bā'-ī
Ā-has-u-ē'-rus
Ah'-ban
Ā'-haz
A-ha-zī'-ah
A-hī'-ah
A-hī'-am
A-hī'-an
A-hi-ē'-zer
A-hī'-jah
A-hī'-kam
A-hī'-lud
A-him'-a-as
A-hī'-man
A-him'-e-lech
A-hī'-moth
A-hin'-a-dab
A-hin'-o-am
A-hī'-o
A-hī'-ra
A-hī'-ram

A-his'-a-mach
A-hī'-shar
A-hit'-o-phel
A-hī'-tub
Ah'-lab
A-hō'-lah
A-hō'-li-ab
A-hō'-li-bah
A-ho-li-bā'-mah
A-hū'-ma-i
A-huz'-zath
Ā'-i
Ā'-i-ath
Ā'-ja-lon
A-lam'-me-lech
Al'-a-moth
Al'-ci-mus (A.)
Al-ex'-an-der
Al-ex-an'-dri-a
Al'-lon
Al'-lon Bach'-uth
Al-mō'-dad
Al'-mon
Al-phæ'-us
A-mad'-a-tha (A.)
A-mad'-a-thus (A.)
Am'-a-lek
Ā'-man (A.)
A-mā'-na
Am-a-rī'-ah
Am'-a-sa
A-mash'-a-i
Am'-a-this (A.)
Am-a-zī'-ah
Am'-mah
Am'-mi
Am'-mi-el
Am-mī'-hud
Am-min'-a-dab
Am-mi-shad'-da-i
Am-miz'-a-bad
Am'-mon
Am'-non
Ā'-mon
Am'-or-ite
Ā'-mos
Ā'-moz
Am-phīp'-o-lis
Am'-pli-as
Am'-ram
Am'-ra-phel
Ā'-nab
An'-a-el
Ā'-nah
Ā'-nak
An'-a-kim
Ā'-nam
A-nam'-me-lech
A-nā'-ni
An-a-nī'-ah
An-a-nī'-as
A-nan'-i-el
Ā'-nath
An'-a-thoth
An'-drew
An-dro-nī'-cus
Ā'-ner
A-nī'-am
A'-nim
An'-na
An'-nas
An'-ti-och
An-tī'-o-chis (A.)
An-tī'-o-chus (A.)
An'-ti-pas
An-tip'-a-tris
Ap'-a-me (A.)
A-pel'-les
Ā'-phek
A-pher'-e-ma (A.)
A-pol-lō'-ni-a
Ap-ol-lō'-ni-us (A.)
Ap-ol-loph'-a-nes(A.)
A-pol'-los
A-pol'-ly-on
Ap'-phi-a
Ap'-pi-i For'-um
A'-quil-a
Ar'-a-bah
A-rā'-bi-a
Ar'-a-dus (A.)
Ā'-ram
Ar'-a-rat
A-rau'-nah
Ār'-ba
Ar-bat'-tis (A.)
Ar-che-lā'-us
Ar-chip'-pus
Arc-tu'-rus
A-rē'-li
Ar-e-op'-a-gus
Ar'-e-tas
Ar'-gob
A'-ri-el
Ar-i-ma-thē'-a
Ar'-i-och
Ar-is-tar'-chus
A-ris-to-bū'-lus
Ar-ma-ged'-don
Ar-mē'-ni-a
Ar'-non
Ar'-o-er
Ar'-pad
Ar-phax'-ad
Ar-sā'-ces (A.)
Ar'-tax-erx'-es
Ar'-te-mas
A'-sa
A-sad'-i-as (A.)
As'-a-el (A.)
As'-a-hel
As-a-ī'-ah
As-a-nī'-as (A.)
Ā'-saph
As-baz'-a-reth (A.)
As'-e-nath
Ash'-dod
Ash'-er
Ash'-i-ma
Ash'-ken-az
Ash'-ta-roth
Ash'-ur
Ā'-si-a
As'-ke-lon
As-mo-dē'-us (A.)
As-nap'-per
As-sā'-bi-as (A.)
As'-sir
As'-sos
As-su-ē'-rus (A.)
As'-sur (A.)
As-syr'-i-a
As-tȳ'-a-ges (A.)
A-syn'-cri-tus
Ā'-tad
Ath-a-lī'-ah
Ath-e-nō'-bi-us (A.)
Ath-ens
At-ta-lī'-a
Au-gus'-tus
Au-rā'-nus (A.)
Ā'-ven
Az-a-rī'-ah
Az-a-rī'-as (A.)
A-zē'-kah
Az'-gad
Az'-noth Tā'-bor
A-zō'-tus
Ā'-zur

Bā'-al
Bā'-a-lah
Bā'-al Bē'-rith
Bā'-al Gad
Bā'-al Hā'-mon
Bā'-al Her'-mon
Bā'-a-lim
Bā'-a-lis
Bā'-al Mē'-on
Bā'-al Pē'-or
Bā'-al Per'-a-zim
Bā'-al Shal'-ish-a
Bā'-al Tā'-mar
Bā'-al Zē'-bub
Bā'-al Zē'-phon
Bā'-a-nah
Bā'-ash-ah
Ba-bel
Bab'-y-lon
Bā'-ca
Bac'-chi-des (A.)
Bac'-chus (A.)
Ba-gō'-as (A.)
Ba-hū'-rim
Bā'-jith
Bā'-la-am
Bā'-lak
Bal-thā'-sar (A.)
Bā'-mah
Ba-rab'-bas
Bar'-a-chel
Bar-a-chī'-as
Bar Jē'-sus
Bar Jō'-na
Bar'-na-bas
Bar'-sa-bas
Bar'-ta-cus (A.)
Bar-thol'-o-mew
Bar-ti-mæ'-us
Bā'-ruch
Bar-zil'-la-i
Bā'-shan
Bash'-e-math
Bath'-she-ba
Bē'-dad
Bē'-dan
Be-el'-ze-bul
Bē'-er
Be-er-la-hā'-i-ro-i
Be-er'-she-ba
Bē'-kah
Bē'-li-al
Bel-shaz'-zar
Bel-te-shaz'-zar
Be-nā'-i-ah
Ben-am'-mi
Ben-hā'-dad
Ben'-ja-min
Ben-ō'-ni
Bē'-or
Be-rā'-chah
Be-rē'-a
Bē'-rith
Ber-nī'-ce
Bē'-sor
Bē'-tah
Beth-ab'-a-ca
Beth'-an-y
Beth Ā'-ven
Beth-bir'-e-i
Beth'-car
Beth-dā'-gon
Beth-dib-la-thā'-im
Beth'-el
Bē'-ther
Be-thes'-da
Beth-ē'-zel
Beth-gā'-mul
Beth-hac'-cer-em
Beth-hō'-ron
Beth'-le-hem
Beth-pē'-or
Beth'-phage
Beth-sā'-i-da
Beth'-shan
Beth'-she-mesh
Be-thū'-el
Beū'-lah
Be-zal'-e-el
Bē'-zek
Bich'-ri
Bid'-kar
Big'-than
Bil'-dad
Bil'-hah
Bir'-sha
Bi-thī'-ah
Bith'-ron
Bi-thyn'-i-a
Blas'-tus
Bo-an-er'-ges
Bō'-az
Bō'-chim
Bō'-oz
Bō'-zerz
Boz'-rah
Bū'-zi

Cā'-bul
Cæ'-sar
Cæs-a-rē'-a
Cā'-in
Ca-ī'-nan
Cal-a-mō'-la-lus (A.)
Cā'-leb
Cal'-neh
Cal'-no
Cal'-va-ry
Cā'-mon
Cā'-na
Cā'-na-an (or as Cā'-nan)
Can-dā'-ce
Ca-per'-na-um
Caph'-tor
Cap-pa-dō'-ci-a
Car'-cas
Car-chē'-mish
Car'-mel
Car'-mi
Car'-pus
Cas-i-phī'-a
Cas'-tor
Ced'-ron
Cen'-chre-a
Cen-de-bē'-us (A.)
Cē'-phas
Chal'-col
Chal'-de-a
Char'-ran
Che'-bar
Che-dor-lā'-o-mer
Chē'-mosh
Chen-a-nī'-ah
Chē'-re-as (A.)
Cher'-e-thims
Chē'-rith
Chē'-sed
Chil'-e-ab
Chil'-i-on
Chil'-mad
Chim'-ham
Chī'-os
Chis'-leu
Chit'-tim
Chlō'-e
Cho-rā'-zin
Chush'-an Rish-a-thā'-im
Chū'-za
Ci-li'-i-a
Clau'-da
Clau'-di-a
Clem'-ent
Clē'-o-pas
Cle-o-pat'-ra (A.)
Cnī'-dus (A.)
Co-los'-se
Co-nī'-ah
Cor'-inth
Cor-nē'-li-us
Coz'-bi
Crā'-tes (A.)
Cres'-cens
Crēte
Cris'-pus
Cush
Cush'-an
Cush'-i
Cy-rē'-ne
Cy-rē'-ni-us
Cȳ'-rus

Dab'-ba-sheth
Dab'-e-rath
Dad-dē'-us (A.)
Dā'-gon
Dal-ma-nū'-tha
Dal-mā'-ti-a
Dam'-a-ris
Da-mas'-cus
Dan'-i-el
Da'-ra
Da-rī'-us
Dā'-than
Dā'-vid
Deb'-o-rah
De-cap'-o-lis
Dē'-dan
Dē'-da-nim
De-lī'-lah
Dē'-mas
De-mē'-tri-us
Der'-be
De-ū'-el
Di-ā'-na
Dī'-bon
Did'-y-mus
Dī'-mon
Dī'-nah
Din-ha'-bah
Di-o-nys'-i-us
Dī-ot'-re-phes
Dō'-eg
Dor'-cas
Dos-ith'-eus (A.)
Dō'-than
Dru-sil'-la
Dū'-mah
Dū'-rah.

Ē'-bal
Ē'-bed
Eb-en-ē'-zer
Ē'-ber
E-bī'-a-saph
Ē'-den
Ed'-na (A.)
Ē'-dom
Ed'-re-i
Eg'-lah
Eg-lā'-im
Eg'-lon
Ē'-gypt
Ē'-hud
Ek'-ron
Ē'-lah
Ē'-lam
Ē'-lath
El'-dad
El-e-ā'-leh
El-e-ā'-zar
El-hā'-nan
Ē'-li
E-lī'-ab
El-ī'-a-da
E-lī'-a-dah
E-lī'-a-kim
E-lī'-am
E-lī'-as
E-lī'-a-shib
E-lī'-a-thah
El-i-ē'-zer
El-i-hō'-reph
E-lī'-hu
E-lī'-jah
E-lī'-ka
Ē'-lim
E-lim'-e-lech
El-i-o-ē'-nai
E-liph'-a-let
El'-i-phaz
E-lis'-a-beth
E-lī'-se-us
E-lī'-sha
E-lī'-shah
E-lish'-a-ma
E-lī'-she-ba
E-lish'-u-a
E-li'-ud
E-lī'-zur
El'-ka-nan
El-mō'-dam
El-nā'-than
Ē'-lon
E-lul'
E-lū'-za-i
El'-y-mas
Ē'-mims
Em-mā'-us
Em'-mor
En-e-mes'-sar (A.)
En'-ge-di
Ē'-noch
E-pæ'-ne-tus
Ep'-a-phras
E-paph-ro-dī'-tus
E'-phah
Ē'-phes Dam'-min
Eph'-e-sus
Ē'-phra-im
Eph'-ra-tah
Eph'-rath
Ē'-phron
Ep-i-cu-rē'-an
E-piph'-a-nes (A.)
E'-rech
E-sā'-i-as
Ē'-sar Had'-don
Ē'-sau
Es-dra-ē'-lon
Es'-dras (A.)
Ē'-sek
Esh' Ba'-al
Esh'-col
Esh'-ta-ol
Esh-te-mō'-a
Es'-li
Es'-rom
Es'-sēne
Es'-ther
Ē'-tam
Ē'-tham
Ē'-than
Eth'-a-nim
Eth-bā'-al
E-thi-ō'-pi-a
Eu-bū'-lus
Eu-er'-ge-tes (A.)
Eū'-me-nes (A.)
Eu-nī'-ce
Eu-ō'-di-as
Eū'-pa-tor (A.)
Eu-phrā'-tes
Eu-roc'-ly-don
Eu'-ty-chus
Ē'-vil Mer'-o-dach
E-zē'-ki-el
Ē'-zel
Ē'-zion Gē'-ber
Ez'-ra

Fē'-lix
Fes'-tus
For-tu-nā'-tus

Gā'-al
Ga'-ash
Gab'-a-el (A.)
Gab'-a-tha (A.)
Gab'-ba-tha
Gā'-bri-as (A.)
Gā'-bri-el
Gad'-a-ra

Gad'-a-rēne
Gad'-di
Gad'-di-el
Gā'-i-us
Ga-lā'-ti-a
Gal'-e-ed
Gal'-i-lee
Gal'-lim
Gal'-li-o
Ga-mā'-li-el
Gam'-ma-dims
Gā'-tam
Gath
Gā'-za
Gē'-ba
Gē'-bal
Gē'-bim
Ged-a-lī'-ah
Ged'-e-on (A.)
Ge-hā'-zi
Gem-a-rī'-ah
Gen-nes'-a-reth
Ge-nū'-bath
Gē'-ra
Gē'-rah
Ger'-ge-senes
Ge-riz'-im
Ger'-shom
Ger'-shon
Gē'-shur
Gē'-ther
Geth-sem'-a-ne
Gī'-ah
Gib'-e-ah
Gib'-e-on
Gid'-e-on
Gid-e-ō'-ni
Gī'-hon
Gil'-bo-a
Gil'-e-ad
Gil'-gal
Gī'-loh
Gin'-ne-tho
Gir'-ga-shite
Git'-tite
Gō'-lan
Gol'-go-tha
Go-lī'-ath
Gō'-mer
Gō-mor'-rah
Gor'-gi-as (A.)
Gō'-shen
Gō'-zan
Gur

Ha-a-ash'-ta-ri
Ha-bak'-kuk, Hab'-ak-kuk
Hach-a-lī'-ah
Hach'-i-lah
Hach'-mo-ni
Hā'-dad
Ha-dad-ē'-zer
Ha-das'-sah
Ha-dō'-ram
Had'-rach
Hā'-gar
Hag'-ga-i
Hag-gī'-ah
Hag'-gith
Hā'-man
Hā'-math
Ham-me-dā'-tha
Ham-mo-lek'-eth
Ham'-or
Ha-mū'-tal
Han'-a-me-el
Han'-a-ne-el
Ha-nā'-ni
Han-a-nī'-ah
Han'-nah
Hā'-noch
Hā'-nun
Hā'-ran
Har-bō'-nah
Hā'-rod
Ha-rō'-sheth
Hash-mō'-nah
Hā'-tach
Ha-vī'-lah
Hā'-voth Jā'-ir
Hā'-za-el
Ha-zar-mā'-veth
Haz-el-el-pō'-ni
Ha-zē'-roth
Hā'-zor
Hē'-ber
Hē'-bron
He-gā'-i
Hē'-ge
Hē'-lam
Hel'-bon
Hel'-da-i
Hē'-li
He-li-o-dō'-rus (A.)
Hel'-kathHaz'-zu-rim
Hē'-man
Heph'-zi Bah
Her'-cu-les (A.)
Her'-mes
Her-mog'-e-nes
Her'-mon
Her'-od
He-rō'-di-on
Hesh'-bon
Heth'-lon
Hez-e-kī'-ah
Hez'-ron
Hid'-de-kel
Hī'-el
Hi-e-rap'-o-lis
Hig-ga-ī'-on
Hil-kī'-ah
Hil'-lel
Hin'-nom
Hī'-ram
Hir-cā'-nus (A.)
Hit'-tite
Hī'-vite
Hō'-bab
Hō'-bah
Hog'-lah
Hol-o-fer'-nes (A.)
Hoph'-ni
Hō'-reb
Hor Ha-gid'-gad
Hor'-mah
Hor-o-nā'-im
Hor'-o-nite
Ho-sē'-a
Hul'-dah
Hush'-a-i
Huz'-zab
Hy-me-næ'-us

Ib'-har
Ich'-a-bod
I-cō'-ni-um
Id'-do
Id-u-mē'-a
Ig-da-lī'-ah
Ī'-jon
Il-lyr'-i-cum
Im'-lah
Im-man'-u-el
Iph-e-dei'-ah
Ī'-ra
Ī'-rad
I-rī'-jah
Ī'-saac
Ī-sā'-i-ah
Is'-cah
Is-car'-i-ot
Ish'-bak
Ish'-bi Bē'-nob
Ish Bō'-sheth
Ish'-ma-el
Is'-ra-el
Is'-sa-char
Ith'-a-mar
Ith'-i-el
Ith'-re-am
It-u-ræ'-a
Ī'-vah
Iz-ra-hī'-ah

Jā'-a-lam
Ja-az-a-nī'-a
Jā'-bal
Jab'-bok
Jā'-besh
Jā'-bez
Jā'-bin
Jab'-ne-el
Jā'-chin
Jā'-cob
Jā'-el
Jā'-haz
Jā'-ha-za
Jā'-ir
Ja-ī'-rus
Jam'-bres
Jam'-bri (A.)
Jan'-na
Jan'-nes
Jā'-pheth
Ja-phī'-a
Jā'-reb
Jar'-ed
Jā'-sher
Jā'-son
Jav'-an
Jaz'-ar (A.)
Jā'-zer
Jē'-bus
Jec-o-nī'-ah
Je-dī'-dah
Jed-i-dī'-ah
Jed'-u-thun (A.)
Jed'-u-thon
Jē'-gar Sa-ha-dū'-tha
Je-hō'-a-haz
Je-hō'-ash
Je-ho-hā'-nan
Je-hoi'-a-chin
Je-hoi'-a-da
Je-hoi'-a-kim
Je-hon'-a-dab
Je-hō'-ram
Je-hosh-a-bē'-ath
Je-hosh'-a-phat
Je-hō'-vah
Je-hō'-vah Jī'-reh
Je-hō'-vah Nis'-si
Je-hō'-vah Sha'-lom
Je-hō'-vah Sham'-mah
Je-hō'-vah Tsid'-ke-nu
Jē'-hu
Je-hu-dī'-jah
Je-mī'-ma
Jeph'-thah
Je-phun'-neh
Je-phun'-neth (A.)
Jē'-rah
Je-rah'-me-el
Jer-e-mī'-ah
Jer-e-mī'-as (A.)
Jer'-e-my
Jer'-i-cho
Jer'-i-moth
Jer-o-bō'-am
Je-rub'-ba-al
Je-rub'-be-sheth
Je-rū'-sa-lem
Je-rū'-sha
Je-shī'-mon
Jesh'-u-a
Jesh-ū'-run
Jes'-se
Jē'-su-i
Jē'-sus
Je-ther
Jeth'-ro
Jeth'-ur
Jē'-ush
Jez'-e-bel
Jez-ra-hī'-ah
Jez'-re-el
Jin'-laph
Jō'-ab
Jō'-a-cim (A.)
Jō'-ah
Jo-an'-na
Jō'-ash
Joch'-e-bed
Jō'-el
Jo-ē'-zer
Jō'-ha
Jo-hā'-nan
Jō'-kun
Jok'-shan
Jok'-tan
Jon'-a-dab
Jō'-nah
Jō'-nas
Jon'-a-than
Jop'-pa
Jō'-ram
Jor'-dan
Jō'-rim
Jō'-sa-bad
Jō'-se-dec (A.)
Jō'-seph
Jō'-ses
Josh'-u-a
Jo-sī'-ah
Jō-sī'-as (A.)
Jot'-bah
Jō'-tham
Jū'-bal
Jū'-da (A.)
Jū'-dah
Jū'-das
Ju-dē'-a
Jū'-dith (A.)
Jū'-li-a
Jū'-li-us
Jū'-ni-a
Jū'-pi-ter
Jus'-tus

Kab'-ze-el
Kā'-desh
Kā'-desh Bar'-ne-a
Kad'-mi-el
Ka-rē'-a
Kē'-da-mah
Kē'-dar
Kē'-de-moth
Ke-hē'-la-tha
Ke-ī'-lah
Ke-la-ī'-ah
Kem'-u-el
Kē'-naz
Kē'-nite
Ker'-en Hap'-puch
Kē'-ri-oth
Ke-tū'-rah
Ke-zī'-a
Ke-ziz'
Kib'-roth Hat-tā'-a-vah
Kib-zā'-im
Kid'-ron
Kī'-nah
Kir Ha-rī'-seth
Kir'-jath
Kir-ja-thā'-im
Kir'-jath Ar'-ba
Kir'-jath Ā'-rim
Kir'-jath Bā'-al
Kir'-jath Je-ā'-rim
Kir'-jath San'-nah
Kir'-jath Sē'-pher
Kish
Kish'-i-on
Kish'-on
Kis'-on
Kit'-tim
Kō'-a
Kō'-hath
Kō'-rah
Kō'-re

Lā'-a-dah
Lā'-ban
Lā'-chish
La-hā'-i-ro-i
Lah'-mi
Lā'-ish
Lā'-kum
Lā'-mech
La-o-di-çē'-a
Lap'-i-doth
Laz'-a-rus
Lē'-ah
Le-bā'-na
Leb'-a-non
Leb'-a-oth
Leb'-bæ-us
Le-bō'-nah
Le-hā'-bim
Le'-hi
Lem'-u-el
Lē'-vi
Lib'-nah
Lib'-y-a
Lī'-nus
Lo Am'-mi
Lō'-is
Lo Rūh'-a-mah
Lū'-cas
Lū'-ci-fer
Lū'-ci-us
Ly-ca-ō'-ni-a
Lyd'-da
Ly-sā'-ni-as
Lys'-i-as (A.)
Ly-sim'-a-chus (A.)
Lys'-tra

Mā'-a-chah
Ma-a-sei'-ah
Mac'-ca-bees (A.)
Mac-ca-bē'-us (A.)
Mac-e-dō'-ni-a
Mach-bē'-nah
Mach'-ir
Mach'-pe-lah
Mad-man'-nah
Mag'-da-la
Mag'-da-lēne
Mag'-di-el
Mā'-gog
Mā'-gor Mis'-sa-bib
Mag'-pi-ash
Mah'-a-lah
Ma-hā'-la-le-el
Mah'-a-lath
Ma-ha-nā'-im
Ma'-her Sha'-lal Hash Baz
Mah'-lah
Mah'-lon
Mak'-he-loth
Mak'-ke-dah
Mal'-a-chi
Mal'-cham
Mal-chī'-ah
Mal'-chi-shu-a
Mal'-chus
Mam'-mon
Mam'-re
Man'-a-en
Ma-nas'-seh
Ma-nō'-ah
Mā'-on
Mā'-ra
Mā'-rah
Ma-ran'-a-tha
Mar'-cus
Mar-do-chē'-us (A.)
Mark
Mar'-tha
Mā'-ry
Mas'-re-kah
Mas'-sah
Mat'-ri
Mat'-tan
Mat-ta-thī'-as
Mat'-that
Matthew (as Math'-thu)
Mat-thī'-as
Maz'-za-roth
Mē'-ah
Me-bun'-na-i
Mē'-dad
Mē'-dai
Mē'-di-a
Me-gid'-do
Me-het'-a-be-el
Me-het'-a-bel
Me-hū'-ja-el
Me-kō'-nah
Mel'-chi
Mel-chiz'-e-dek
Mel'-ech
Mel'-i-ta
Mem'-phis
Mem'-u-can
Men'-a-hem
Mē'-ne
Men-e-lā'-us (A)
Me-on'-e-nim
Me-phi-bō'-sheth
Mer'-a-ri
Mē'-rat
Mer-cū'-ri-us
Mer'-i-bah
Mer'-o-dach Bal'-a-dan
Mē'-rom
Mē'-roz
Mē'-shach
Mesh-el-e-mī'-ah
Mes-o-po-tā'-mi-a
Mes-sī'-ah
Meth'-eg Am'-mah
Me-thū'-sa-el
Me-thū'-se-lah
Mī'-cah
Mi-caī'-ah
Mī'-chael
Mich'-al
Mich'-mash
Mid'-i-an
Mig'-ron
Mil'-cah
Mil'-com
Mi-lē'-tum
Mi-lē'-tus
Mil'-lō
Min'-ni
Min'-nith
Mir'-i-am
Mī'-sa-el (A.)
Mish'-a-el
Mis'-pe-reth
Mis'-re-photh Mā'-im
Mith-ri-dā'-tes (A)
Mith'-ri-dath
Mit-y-lē'-ne
Miz'-ar
Miz'-pah
Miz'-peh
Miz'-ra-im
Mnā'-son
Mō'-ab
Mō'-la-dah
Mō'-lech
Mō'-loch

Mor'-de-cai
Mor-do-che'-us (A.)
Mo-resh'-eth Gath
Mo-ri'-ah
Mō-se-roth
Mū'-ses
Mu'-shi
Mŷ'-ra
Mŷ'-sia

Nā'-a-man
Nā'-a-shon
Nā-ass'-on
Nā'-bal
Nā'-both
Na-bu-chod-o-nō'-sor (A.)
Nā'-dab
Nag-ge
Na'-ha-ri
Nā'-hash
Nā'-hor
Nā'-hum
Nā'-in
Nā'-i-oth
Na-nē'-a (A.)
Nā'-o-mi
Nā'-phish
Naph'-ta-li
Nar-cis'-sus
Nā'-than
Na-than'-a-el
Nā'-um
Naz'-a-rene
Naz'-a-reth
Ne-ap'-o-lis
Ne-bā'-i-oth
Nē'-bat
Nē'-bo
Neb-u-chad-nez'-nar
Neb-u-chad-rez'-zar
Neb-u-shas'-ban
Neb-u-zar'-a-dan
Nē'-cho
Neg'-i-noth
Ne-he-mi'-ah
Ne-he-mī'-as (A.)
Ne-hush'-ta
Ne-hush'-tan
Neph-tō'-ah
Nē'-reus
Nē'-ri
Ne-ri'-ah
Neth'-a-ne-el
Neth-a-nī'-ah
Neth'-i-nim
Nib'-haz
Nib'-shan
Ni-cā'-nor
Nic-o-dē'-mus
Nic-o-lā'-i-tans
Nic'-o-las
Nig'-er
Nim'-rod
Nim'-shi
Nin'-e-veh
Nis'-roch
No-a-dī'-ah
Nō'-ah
Nō'-bah
Nō'-e
Nu-mē'-ni-us (A.)
Nym'-phas

O-ba-dī'-ah
Ō'-bed
Ō'-bed Ē'-dom
Ō'-bil
Oc'-ran
Ō'-ded
Ō'-had
Ō'-hel
Ol'-i-vet
Ol-o-fer'-nes (A.)
O-lym'-pas
Ō'-mar
Om'-ri
Ō'-nan
O-nes'-i-mus
On-e-siph'-o-rus
O-nī'-as (A.)
Ō'-phel
Ō'-phir
Oph'-rah
Ō'-reb
O-rī'-on
Or'-nan
Or'-pah
O-sē'-a (A.)
O-sē'-as (A.)
O-sē'-e
Oth'-ni

Ōth'-ni-el
Ō'-zem
O-zī'-as

Pā'-a-ra-i
Pā'-dan A'-ram
Pag'-i-el
Pal-es-tī'-na
Pal'-ti
Pam-phyl'-i-a
Paph'-os
Pā'-ran
Par'-bar
Par'-me-nas
Pā'-rosh
Par-shan-dā'-tha
Par'-thi-ans
Pa-rū'-ah
Pā'-shur
Pat'-a-ra
Path'-ros
Pat'-mos
Pat'-ro-bas
Paul
Pau'-lus
Pe-dah'-zur
Pe-dā'-i-ah
Pē'-kah
Pek-a-hī'-ah
Pel-a-lī'-ah
Pel-a-tī'-ah
Pel'-eg
Pen'-i-el
Pe-nin'-nah
Pen'-u-el
Pē'-or
Per'-ga
Per'-ga-mos
Pē'-ter
Peth'-u-el
Phā'-lec
Phal'-lu
Phal'-ti
Phan'-u-el
Phā'-ra-oh
Phā'-rez
Phar'-par
Phē'-be
Phe-nī'-ce
Phī'-chol
Phil-a-del'-phi-a
Phil-a-del'-phus (A.)
Phi-lē'-mon
Phi-lē'-tus
Phil'-ip
Phi-lip'-pi
Phi-lis'-ti-a
Phi-lol'-o-gus
Phi-lop'-a-tor (A.)
Phin'-e-es
Phin'-e-has
Phleg'-on
Phryg'-i-a
Phū'-ran
Phy-gel'-us
Pī Bes'-eth
Pī Ha-hī'-roth
Pī'-late
Pī'-non
Pir'-a-thon
Pis'-gah
Pi-sid'-i-a
Pī'-son
Pith'-om
Pith'-on
Pon'-ti-us
Pon'-tus
Pō'-ra-tha
Por'-ci-us
Pot'-i-phar
Po-tiph'-er-a
Pris'-ca
Pris-çil'-la
Proch'-o-rus
Ptol-e-mæ'-us (A.)
Ptol'-e-me-e (A.)
Ptol-e-mē'-us (A.)
Pub'-li-us
Pū'-dens
Pū'-non
Pū'-ti-el

Quar'-tus

Rā'-a-mah
Rab'-bah
Rab'-sa-ces (A.)
Rab'-sar-is
Rab'-sha-keh
Rā'-hal
Rā'-chel
Rag'-an
Rag'-u-el
Rā'-hab
Rak'-kath
Rak'-kon
Rā'-mah
Ram'-e-ses
Rā'-pha
Raph'-a-el (A.)
Rā'-phu
Rā'-zis (A.)
Rē'-ba
Re-bek'-ah
Rē'-chab
Rē'-gem Mel'-ech
Re-ha-bī'-ah
Rē'-hob
Re-ho-bō'-am
Re-hō'-both
Rē'-hum
Rē'-i
Re-ma-lī'-ah
Rem'-mon
Rem'-phan
Reph'-a-el
Reph'-a-im
Reph'-i-dim
Res'-en
Reū'-ben
Re-ū'-el
Rē'-u-mah
Rez'-in
Rez'-on
Rhē'-gi-um
Rhē'-sa
Rhō'-da
Rhōdes
Rib'-lah
Rim'-mon
Rī'-phath
Ris'-sah
Riz'-pah
Ro-bō'-am (A.)
Ro-mam'-ti Ez'-er
Rū'-fus
Ru-ha'-mah
Ruth
Sa-bē'-ans
Sab'-te-cha
Sā'-doc
Sa-lah
Sa-lā'-thi-el
Sā'-lem
Sā'-lim
Sal'-mon
Sa-lō'-me
Sa-mā'-ri-a
Sam'-lah
Sam'-son
Sam'-u-el
San-bal'-lat
Saph
Sap-phī'-ra
Sā'-ra (A.)
Sā'-rah
Sa-rā'-i
Sar-chē'-do-nus (A.)
Sar'-dis
Sa-rep'-ta
Sar'-gon
Sā'-ron
Sar'-se-chim
Sā'-ruch
Sā'-tan
Saul
Scē'-va
Scyth'-i-an
Sē'-ba
Sē'-gub
Sē'-ir
Se-leū'-ci-a
Se-leū'-cus (A.)
Sem'-e-i
Sen'-eh
Sen-nach'-er-ib
Se-phar-vā'-im
Sē'-rah
Ser-a-ī'-ah
Ser'-gi-us Pau'-lus
Se-rug'
Shā'-al-bim
Sha-ash'-gaz
Shad-dā'-i
Shad'-rach
Shā'-lim
Shal'-ish-a
Shal'-lum
Shal'-man
Shal-ma-nē'-ser
Sham'-gar
Sham'-huth
Shā'-mir
Sham'-mah
Sham-mū'-ah
Shā'-phan
Shā'-phat
Sha-rā'-i
Sha-rē'-zer
Shā'-ron
Shā'-shak
Shā'-veh
She-al'-ti-el
She-a-rī'-ah
She'-ar Jā'-shub
Shē'-ba
She-ba-nī'-ah
Sheb'-na
Shech'-em
She-chī'-nah
Shed'-e-ur
Shē'-lah
Shel-e-mī'-ah
Shel'-eph
Shel'-o-mith
She-lū'-mi-el
She-ma-ī'-ah
Shem-a-rī'-ah
Shem-ē'-ber
Shem'-er
Shem'-i-da
Shem'-i-nith
She-mī'-ra-moth
Shen-ir'
Sheph-a-tī'-ah
Shē'-shach
Shesh-baz'-zar
Sheth'-er Boz-nā'-i
Shē'-va
Shib'-bo-leth
Shic'-ron
Shig-ga-ī'-on
Shi-lō'-ah
Shī'-loh
Shim'-e-ah
Shim'-e-i
Shim-shā'-i
Shī'-nar
Shiph'-rah
Shī'-shak
Shit'-tim
Shō'-bab
Sho'-bach
Shū'-ah
Shū'-al
Shū'-lam-ite
Shū'-nem
Shur
Shū'-shan
Shu-thē'-lah
Sib-be-chā'i
Sib'-mah
Sī'-don
Si'-hon
Si'-hor
Si'-las
Si-lō'-ah
Si-lō'-am
Si-lō'-e
Sil-vā'-nus
Sim'-e-on
Si'-mon
Si'-na-i
Si'-on
Si-rī'-on
Sis'-er-a
Smyr'-na
Sō'-coh
Sō'-di
Sod'-om
Sol'-o-mon
Sō'-pat-er
Sor'-ek
So-sip'-a-ter
Sos'-the-nes
Stach'-ys
Steph'-a-nas
Stē'-phen
Suc'-coth
Su-san'-na
Sū'-si
Sŷ'-char
Sŷ'-chem
Sy-ē'-ne
Syn'-ty-che
Sy'-ra-cuse
Syr'-i-ac
Sy-ro-phœ-nic'-i-an

Tā'-a-nach
Tab'-bath
Tab'-e-ah
Tab'-e-el
Ta-bē'-rah
Tab'-i-tha
Tā'-bor
Tab'-ri-mon
Tad'-mor
Ta-hap'-a-nes
Tah'-pe-nes
Ta-lī'-tha Cū'-mi
Tal-mā'-i
Tā'-mar
Tam'-muz
Tan-hū'-meth
Tā'-phath
Tar'-shish
Tar'-sus
Tar'-tak
Tar'-tan
Tat'-na-i
Tē'-bah
Teb'-eth
Te-kō'-a
Tel Har'-sa
Tel Mē'-lah
Tē'-ma
Tē'-man
Tē'-rah
Ter'-a-phim
Ter'-ti-us
Ter-tul'-lus
Thad-dæ'-us
Thā'-hash
Thā'-mah
Thē'-bez
Thel'-a-sar
The-oph'-i-lus
Thes-sa-lo-nī'-ca
Theū'-das
Thom'-as
Thy-a-tī'-ra
Ti-bē'-ri-as
Ti-bē'-ri-us
Tib'-ni
Tī'-dal
Tig'-lath Pi-lē'-ser
Ti-mæ'-us
Tim'-nath
Tī'-mon
Ti-mō'-theus
Tiph'-sah
Tir'-ha-kah
Tir-shā'-tha
Tir'-zah
Tish'-bite
Tī'-tus
Tob A-do-nī'-jah
To-bī'-ah
To-bī'-as (A.)
To-bī'-el (A.)
Tō'-bit (A.)
To-gar'-mah
To'-hu
Tō'-i
Tō'-la
Tō'-phel
Tō'-phet
Tra-cho-nī'-tis
Trō'-as
Tro-gyl'-li-um
Troph'-i-mus
Try-phē'-na
Trŷ'-phon (A.)
Try-phō'-sa
Tū'-bal
Tŷ'-chi-cus
Tŷ-ran'-nus
Tŷre
Tŷ'-rus

Ū'-cal
Ul'-la
Uni
U-ri-ah
Ū'-ri-el
U-ri-jah
Uz'-zah
Uz'-zi
Uz-zī'-ah
Uz'-zi-el

Vash'-ni
Vash'-ti
Vop'-shi

Zab-dē'-us (A.)
Zab'-di
Zac-chæ'-us

Zach-a-rī′-ah
Zach-a-rī′-as (A.)
Za′-dok
Zā′-ham
Zā′-ir
Zal′-mon
Zam′-bri (A.)
Zam′-zum-mims [ah
Zaph′-nath Pa-ā′-ne-
Zā-rah

Zar′-e-phath
Zeb-a-dī′-ah
Zē′-bah
Zeb′-e-dee
Zeb′-o-im
Zē′-bul
Zeb′-u-lun
Zech-a-rī′-ah
Zed-e-chī′-as (A.)
Zed-e-kī′-ah

Zē′-eb
Zel′-ek
Ze-loph′-e-had
Ze-lō′-tes
Zel′-zah
Zem-a-rā′-im
Zē′-nas
Zeph-a-nī′-ah
Zē′-phŏ
Zē′-rah

Zer′-e-dah
Zer′-esh
Zer′-or
Zer′-u-ah
Ze-rub′-ba-bel
Zer′-u-i-ah
Zē′-thar
Zī′-ba
Zĭb′-e-on
Zib′-i-ah

Zich′-ri
Zī′-don
Zik′-lag
Zil′-lah
Zil′-pah
Zim′-ran
Zim′-ri
Zip′-por
Zip′-po-rah
Zith′-ri

Zō′-an
Zō′-ar
Zō′-bah
Zō′-har
Zo-hel′-eth
Zō′-phar
Zō′-rah
Zo-rob′-a-bel
Zu-ri-shad-dā′-i
Zū′-zims

CLASSICAL AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

A-bæ-us
Ab-an-tī′-a-des
A-ban′-ti-as
A-ban′-ti-das
A-bar-bā′-re-a
Ab′-a-ris
Ab′-as
Ab-dē′-rus
Ăb-dī′-as
Ab-do-lon′-i-mus
A-bel′-li-o
Ā-ber′-ci-us
Ab′-ga-rus
Ab′-e-lox
Ā′-bi-a
A-bis′-a-res
Ab-is-tam′-e-nes
A-bi-ti-ā′-nus
Ab-lā′-bi-us
Ab-lā′-vi-us
Ab-ra-dā′-tas
Ăb-ret-tē′-nus
Ab-roc′-o-mas
Ab-roc′-o-mes
A-brō′-nī-us
A-bron′-y-chus
A-brō′-ta
Ab-rot′-o-num
Ab-rū′-po-lis
Ab-syr′-tus
Ab-u-lī′-tes
A-bū′-ri-us
Ab-y-dē′-nus
Ac-a-cal′-lis
Ac-a-cē′-si-us
Ac a-cē′-tes
A-cā′-ci-us
A′-ca-cus
Ac-a-dē′-mus
A-cal′-le
Ac′-a-mas
A-can′-thus
A-car′-nan
A-cas′-tus
Ac′-ba-rus
Ac′-ca
Ac′-ci-us
Ac′-co
A-cē′-ra-tus
A-cer′-bas
Ac-er-rō′-ni-a
Ac-er-rō′-ni-us
Ac-er-sē′-co-mes
Ac-e-san′-der
Ac′-e-sas
A-cē′-si-as
A-cē′-si-us
A-ces′-tes
A-ces-to-dō′-rus
A-ces′-tor
A-ces-tor′-i-des
A-chæ′-a
A-chæ′-me-nes
Ach-æ-mē′-ni-des
A-chæ′-us
A-chā′-i-cus

Ach-e-lō′-is
Ach-e-lō′-us
A-chil′-las
A-chil′-les
A-chil′-leus
A-chil′-li-des
A-chī′-ro-e
Ach′-met
A-chō′-li-us
Ach-o-lō′-e
Ac-i-chō′-ri-us
Ac-i-dā′-li-a
Ac-i-dī′-nus
A-cil-i-ā′-nus
Ac-in-dȳ′-nus
Ā′-cis
Ac-mē′-nes
A-cœ′-tes
A-com-i-nā′-tus
A-cōn′-tes
A-con′-ti-us
Ac′-o-ris
A-cræ′-a
A-cræ′-pheus
Ac′-ra-gas
Ac-ra-toph′-or-us
Ac-ra-top′-o-tes
Ac′-ra-tus
A-crī′-on
Ac-ris-i-ō′-neis
Ac-ris-i-o-nī′-a-des
A-cris′-i-us
Ac′-ron
Ac-ro-po-lī′-ta
A-crot′-a-tus
Ac-tæ′-a
Ac-tæ′-on
Ac-tæ′-us
Ac′-te
Ac-tī′-a-cus
Ac-ti-sā′-nes
Ac′-tor
Ac-tō′-ri-us
Ac-tu-ā′-ri-us
A-cū′-le-o
A-cū′-me-nus
A-cu-si-lā′-us
A-cu′-ti-us
A-dæ′-us
Ad-a-man-tē′-a
Ad-a-man′-ti-us
Ad-ei-man′-tus
Ad-gan-des′-tri-us
Ad-her′-bal
Ad-i-at′-o-rix
Ad-mē′-te
Ad-mē′-tus
A-dō′-neus
A dō′-nis
Ad-ran′-tus
Ad′-ra-nus
Ad-ras-tē′-a
Ad-ras-tī′-ne
A-dras′-tus
Ad-ri-ā′-nus
A-drū′-si-us

Æ′-a
Æ′-a-ces
Æ-ac′-i-des
Æ′-a-cus
Æ′-æ-a
Æ-an′-ti-des
Æ-bū′-ti-a
Æ-dē′-si-a
Æ-dē′-si-us
Æ-e-tes
Æ′-ga
Æ-gæ′-on
Æ-gæ′-us
Æ-gē′-ri-a
Æ-ges′-tus
Æ′-ge-us
Æ-gi′-a-le
Æ-gi-a-lei′-a
Æ-gi-ā′-leus
Æ-gid′-i-us
Æ-gi-dū′-chos
Æ-gim′-i-us
Æ′-gi-mus
Æ-gi′-na
Æ-gin-æ′-a
Æ-gin-ē′-ta
Æ-gi′-o-chus
Æ′-gi-pan
Æ-gis-thus
Æ′-gle
Æ-gle′-is
Æ′-gles
Æ-glē′-tes
Æ-gob′-o-lus
Æ-goc′-e-rus
Æ-goph′-a-gus
Æ′-gus
Æ-gyp′-tus
Æ-im-nes′-tus
Æ-li-ā′-nus
Æ′-li-us
A-el′-lo
A-el′-lo-pus
Æ-mil′-i-a
Æ-mil-i-ā′-nus
Æ-mil′-i-us
Æ-nē′-a-des
Æ-nē′-as
Æ-nē′-i-us
Æ-nes-i-dē′-mus
Æ-nē′-si-us
Æ-nē′-te
Æ′-ni-cus
Æ-ni′-des
Æ-ol′-i-des
Æ′-o-lus
Æ′-py-tus
A-er′-i-us
A-er′-o-pe
A-er′-o-pus
Æ′-sa-cus
Æ′-sa-ra
Æs′-chi-nes
Æs′-chri-on
Æs-chyl′-i-des

Æs′-chy-lus
Æs-cu-lā′-pi-us
Æ-ser-nī′-nus
Æ′-si-on
Æ′-son
Æ-son′-i-des
Æ-sō′-pus
Æ-syn-nē′-tes
Æ-thal′-i-des
Æ′-ther
Æ′-thi-cus
Æ-thil′-la
Æ′-thi-ops
Æth′-li-us
Æth′-ra
Æ-thū′-sa
Æ′-ti-on
Æ′-ti-us
Æt′-na
Æ-tō′-le
Æ-tō′-lus
Ā-fer
A-frā′-ni-a
A-frā′-ni-us
Af-ri-cā′-nus
A-gac′-ly-tus
A-gal′-li-as
A-gal′-lis
Ag-a-mē′-de
Ag-a-mē′-des
Ag-a-mem′-non
Ag-a-mem-non′-i-des
Ag-a-nī′-ce
Ag-a-nip′-pe
Ag-a-pē′-nor
Ag-a-pē′-tus
Ag-a-ris′-ta
A-gas′-i-as
A-gas′-i-e-les
A-gas′-the-nes
A-gath-a-gē′-tus
Ag-ath-an′-ge-lus
A-gath-ar′-chi-des
Ag-ath-ar′-chus
Ag-ath-ē′-mer-us
A-gath′-i-as
Ag-a-thī′-nus
A-ga-tho-clē′-a
A-gath′-o-cles
Ag-a-tho-dæ′-mon
Ag′-a-thon
Ag-a-thos′-the-nes
Ag-a-thot′-y-chus
Ag-a-thyl′-lus
Ag-a-thyr′-nus
A-gā′-ve
A-gel′-a-das
Ag-e-lā′-us
Ag-e-leī′-a
A-gē′-nor
Ag-e-nor′-i-des
A-gep′-o-lis
Ag-e-san′-der
A-ge-san′-dri-das
Ag-e-sī′-a-nax
A-gē′-si-as

A-ges-i-dā′-mus
A-ge-si-lā′-us
A-ges-il′-o-chus
Ag-e-sim′-bro-tus
Ag-e-sip′-o-lis
A-gē′-tas
A-gē′-tor
Ag-gē′-nus
Ag′-gram-mes
Ag′-i-as
Ā′-gis
Ag-lā′-i-a
Ag-la-o-nī′-ce
Ag-la-o-phē′-me
Ag-lā′-o-phon
Ag-lau′-ros
Ag-lā′-us
Ag-nap′-tus
Ag′-ni-us
Ag nod′-i-ce
Ag′-non
Ag-non′-i-des
Ag-o-rac′-ri-tus
A-græ′-us
A-grau′-los
A-gres′-phon
Ag′-reus
A gric′o-la
Ag-ri-ō′-ni-us
A-grī′-o-pas
A-grip′-pa
Ag-rip-pī′-na
Ag-rip-pī′-nus
Ag′-ri-us
A-grœ′-ci-us
A-grœ′-tas
A-grœ′-ti-us
Ag′-ron
A-grot′-er-a
A gȳ′-i-eus
A-gyr′-rhi-us
A-hā′-la
A-he-no-bar′-bus
A′-i dō′-ne-us
Ā′-jax
Al-a-ban′-dus
Al-a-gon′-i-a
Al-al-com-e-nē′-is
Al-al-com′-e-nes
Al-al-co-mē′-ni-s
A-lar′-i-cus
A-las′-tor
Al-as-tor′-i-des
Al-a-thē′-us
Al′-ba
Al-bin′-i-us
Al-bin-o-vā′-nus
Al-bi′-nus
Al′-bi-on
Al-bu-cil′-la
Al-bū′-ci-us
Al-bū′-ne-a
Al-cæ′-us
Al-cam′-e-nes
Al-can′-der
Al-cath′-o-e

Al-cath′-o-us
Al-ceī′-des
Al-ces′-tis
Al′-ce-tas
Al-ci-bī′-a-des
Al-cid′-a-mas
Al′-ci-das
Al-cid′-i-ce
Al-cim′-a-chus
Al-cim′-e-de
Al-cim′-e-don
Al-cim′-e-nes
Al′-ci-mus
Al′-cin′-o-us
Al′-ci-phron
Al-cip′-pe
Al′-cis
Al-cis′-the-ne
Al-cith′-o-e
Al′-ci-thus
Alc-mæ′-on
Alc-mæ-on′-i-des
Alc′-man
Alc′-mē′-ne
Al′-con
Al′-cy-o-ne
Al′-cy-o-neus
Al-cy-on′-i-des
Al′-e-a
A-leb′-i-on
A-lec′-to
A-lec′-tor
A-lē′-tes
A-leū′-a-dæ
A-leū′-as
Al′-e-us
A-lex-am′-e-nus
Al-ex-an′-der
Al-ex-an′-dra
Al-ex-an′-dri-des
Al-ex-ā′-nor
Al-ex-ar′-chus
A-lex′-i-as
Al-ex-ic′-a-cus
A-lex′-i-cles
A-lex-ic′-ra-tes
A-lex′-i-da
Al-ex-ī′-nus
A-lex′-i-on
Al-ex-ip′-pus
A-lex′-is
A-lex′-i-us
A-lex′-on
Al-fē′-nus
Al′-fi-us
Al-i-ac′-mon
A-li-ē′-nus
Al-i-men′-tus
Al-i-phē′-rus
Al-lec′-tus
Al-li-ē′-nus
Al′-li-ta
Al-lu′-ci-us
Al′-mo
Al′-mops
A-lō′-e-i-dæ

A-lŏ'-eus
Al'-o-pe
A-lop'-e-cus
A-lor'-cus
Al-phac'-a
Al-phei'-as
Al-phei'-us
Al-phē'-nor
Al-phē'-nus
Al-phes-i-bœ'-a
Al-phē'-us
Al'-phi-us
Al-pī'-nus
Al-thæ'-a
Al-thē'-me-nes
Al-thē'-pus
Al-y-at'-tes
A-lyp'-i-us
Al'-y-pus
Al'-y-zeus
A-mad'-o-cus
A-mæ'-si-a
Am-a-fā'-ni-us
A-mal-thē'-a
A-man'-dus
Am-a-ran'-tus
Am-a-ryn'-ceus
Am-a-ryn'-thus
A-mā'-sis
A-mas'-tris
A-mā'-ta
Am'-a-thes
Am-a-thū'-si-a
A-mā'-ti-us
A-maz'-o-nes
Am-a-zō'-ni-us
Am-bi-gā'-tus
Am-bī'-o-rix
Am-biv'-i-us
Am-bol-o-gē'-ra
Am-brā'-ci-a
Am-brō-'si-us
Am'-bry-on
Am-brys'-sus
Am-bū'-li-a
Am-bus'-tus
A-meī'-ni-us
A-meī'-no-cles
A-meīp'-si-as
Am-e-le-sag'-o-ras
A-mē'-li-us
A-mēn'-tes
A-mer'-i-as
Am-er-is'-tus
A-mes'-tris
Am-i-ā'-nus
Am-i-sō'-da-rus
Am'-i-ton
Am-mi-ā'-nus
Am'-mon
Am'-mo-nas
Am-mō'-ni-a
Am-mo-ni-ā'-nus
Am-mō'-ni-us
Am-ni-si'-a-des
Am-o-mē'-tus
Am-om-phar'-e-tus
Am'-or
Am-o-ræ'-us
A-mor'-ges
Am-phi'-a-nax
Am-phi-ā'-nus
Am-phi-a-rā'-i-des
Am-phi-a-rā'-us
Am-phi-cleī'-a
Am-phic'-ra-tes
Am-phic-ty-on
Am-phic-tў'-o-nis
Am-phid'-a-mas
Am-phid'-i-cus
Am-phi-et'-er-us
Am-phī'-e-tes
Am-phi-loch'-i-us
Am-phil'-o-chus
Am-phil'-y-tus
Am-phim'-a-chus
Am-phim'-e-don
Am-phin'-o-me
Am-phī'-on
Am'-phis
Am-phis'-sa
Am-phis'-sus
Am-phis'-tra-tus
Am-phith'-e-mis
Am-phi-trī'-te
Am-phit'-ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-nī'-a-des
Am-phit-ry-on'-i-des
Am'-phi-us
Am-phot'-er-us
Am'-pi-us
Am-pyc'-i-des
Am'-py-cus
Am-pyx
A-mū'-li-us
Am-y-clæ'-us
A-mў'-clas
A-mў'-cli-des
A-mў'-clus
Am'-y-cus
Am-y-mō'-ne
Am-y-nan'-der
Am-y-nom'-a-chus
A-myn'-tas
A-myn-ti-ā'-nus
A-myn'-tor
Am'-y-ris
Am-yr-tæ'-us
Am'-y-rus
Am-y-thā'-on
Am-yth-a-ō'-ni-us
Am'-y-tis
An'-a-ces
An-a-char'-sis
A-nac'-re-on
An-a-cyn-da-rax'-es
An-a-dy-om'-e-ne
A-næ'-a
An-a-gal'-lis
An-ag-nos'-tes
An-a-ī'-tis
A-nan'-i-us
An'-a-phas
An-as-tā'-si-a
An-as-tā'-si-us
An-a-tō'-li-us
An-ax-ag'-o-ras
An-ax-an'-der
An-ax-an'-dra
An-ax-an'-dri-des
An-ax-ar'-chus
An-ax-ar'-e-te
A-nax'-i-as
An-ax-ib'-i-a
An-ax-ib'-i-us
An-ax-ic'-ra-tes
A-nax-i-dā'-mus
A-nax'-i-las
A-nax-i-lā'-us
An-ax-il'-i-des
An-ax-i-man'-der
An-ax-im'-e-nes
An-ax-ip'-pus
A-nax'-is
A-nax'-o
An-cæ'-us
An-chā'-ri-us
An-ches'-mi-us
An-chī'-a-le
An-chī'-a-lus
An-chi-mō'-li-us
An-chī'-ses
An-chi-si'-a-des
An-chū'-rus
An'-cus
An-dob'-a-les
An-doc'-i-des
An-dræ'-mon
An-dræ-mon'-i-des
An-drag'-a-thus
An-dran-o-dō'-rus
An'-dre-as
An-dre-o-pū'-lus
An'-dreus
An-dris'-cus
An'-dro
An-dro'-bi-us
An-drō-bū'-lus
An-dro-cleī'-des
An'-dro-cles
An'-dro-clus
An-dro-cў'-des
An-drō'-e-tas
An-drog'-e-us
An-drom'-a-che
An-drom'-a-chus
An-drom'-e-da
An'-dron
An-dro-nic-i-ā'-nus
An-dro-nī'-cus
An-dron'-i-das
An-dros'-the-nes
An-drot'-i-on
An'-drus
An-e-mō'-tis
An-e-ris'-tus
An-e-ro-es'-tus
A-nes-i-dō'-ra
An gel'-i-on
An'-ge-los
An-ge-rō'-na
An-ge-rō'-ni-a
An-git'-i-a
An-i-ā'-nus
An-i-cē'-tus
A-nic'-i-us
A-nig'-ri-des
An'-i-us
An'-na
An-næ'-us
An-nā'-lis
An'-ni-a
An-ni-ā'-nus
An'-ni-bal
An-nic'-e-ris
An'-ni-us
An'-ser
An-tæ'-a
An-tæ'-us
An-tag'-o-ras
An tal'-ci-das
An-tan'-der
An-teī'-a
An-teī'-as
An-tē'-nor
An-te-nor'-i-des
An'-te-ros
An'-te-vor-ta
An'-thas
An'-the-as
An'-the-don
An-theī'-a
An-thē'-li-i
An-them'-i-us
An-ther'-mus
An'-thes
An'-theus
An-thī'-a-nus
An'-thi-mus
An-thip'-pus
An'-thus
An-ti-a-neī'-ra
An'-ti-as
An-ti-cleī'-a
An-ti-cleī'-des
An-tic'-ra-tes
An-tid'-a-mas
An-ti-dō'-rus
An-tid'-o-tus
An-tig'-e-nes
An-ti-gen'-i-das
An-tig-nō'-tus
An-tig'-o-ne
An-ti-gon'-i-des
An-tig'-o-nus
An-til'-e-on
An-til'-o-chus
An-ti-mach'-i-des
An-tim'-a-chus
An-ti-men'-i-das
An-ti-mœ'-rus
An-tin'-o-e
An-tin'-o-us
An-tī'-o-chis
An-tī'-o-chus
An'-ti-on
An'-ti-o-pe
An-tip'-a-ter
An-tiph'-a-nes
An'-ti-phas
An-tiph'-a-tes
An-ti-phē'-mus
An-tiph'-i-lus
An'-ti-phon
An'-ti-phus
An-tis'-ta-tes
An-tis' the-nes
An-tis'-ti-a
An-tis'-ti-us
An'-ti-us
An-tō'-ni-a
An-to-nī'-nus
An-tō'-ni-us
An-tōr'-i-des
An-tyl'-lus
A-nū'-bis
An-u-lī'-nus
Anx'-u-rus
An'-y-sis
An'-y-te
An'-y-tus
A-cœ'-de
A'-on
Ap'-a-ma
Ap-an-chom'-e-ne
Ap-a-tū'-ri-a
Ap-a-tū'-ri-us
A-pel'-las
A-pel'-les
A-pel'-li-con
A-pē'-mi-us
Ap'-er
Ap-e-san'-ti-us
Aph-a-cī'-tis
Aph-æ'-a
Aph'-a-reus
A-pheī'-das
A-phep'-si-on
Aph-neī'-us
Aph-ro dis-i-ā'-nus
Aph-ro-dis'-i-us
Aph-ro-dī'-te
Aph-thon'-i-us
Ap-i-cā'-ta
A-pic'-i-us
A-pin'-i-us
Ap'-i-on
A'-pis
Ap-i-sā'-on
A-pol'-las
A-pol-li-nā'-ris
A-pol-li-nā'-ri-us
A-pol'-lo
Ap-ol-loc'-ra-tes
A-pol-lo-dō'-rus
A-pol-lon'-i-des
A-pol lō'-ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'-anes
Ap-ol-loth'-e-mis
A-po-ni-ā'-nus
A-pō'-ni-us
Ap-o-trop'-æ-i
Ap-o-troph'-i-a
Ap-pi-ā'-nus
Ap'-pi-as
Ap'-pi-on
Ap'-pi-us
Ap-pu-lē'-i-a
Ap-pu-lē'-i-us
Ap'-ri-es
A-pro-ni-ā'-nus
A-prō'-ni-us
Ap'-si-nes
Ap-syr'-tus
Ap'-ter-os
A-pu-lē'-i-us
A-pus'-tius
A'-qui-la
A-quil'-i-a
A-qui-lī'-nus
A-quil'-li-a
A-quil'-li-us
A-quin'-i-us
A-rab-i-ā'-nus
A-rab'-i-us
A-rach'-ne
Ar'-a-cus
Ar-a-cyn'-thi-as
Ar-æ-thў'-re-a
A-rar'-os
A-rar'-si-us
Ar'-as
A-ras'-pes
A-rā'-tus
Ar'-ba-ces
Ar'-bi-ter
Ar'-bi-us
Ar-bō'-ri-us
Ar-bus'-cu-la
Ar-cā'-dius
Ar'-cas
Ar-cath'-i-as
Ar'-ce
Ar-cei-sī'-a-des
Ar-ceī'-si-us
Ar-ceb-i-lā'-us
Ar-chæ-a-nac'-ti-des
Ar-chag'-a-thus
Ar-che-bū'-lus
Ac-che-dē'-mus
Ar-ched'-i-ce
Ar-ched'-i-cus
Ar-chē'-ge-tes
Ar-che-lā'-us
Ar-chem'-a-chus
Ar-che-mō'-rus
Ar-chē'-nor
Ar-ches'-tra-tus
Ar-che-tī'-mus
Ar'-chi-as
Ar-chib'-i-us
Ar-chid-a-meī'-s
Ar-chi-dā'-mus
Ar-chid'-i-ce
Ar-chig'-e-nes
Ar-chil'-o-chus
Ar-chi-mē'-des
Ar-chi-mē'-lus
Ar-chī'-nus
Ar-chip'-pus
Ar-chit'-e-les
Ar-chi-tī'-mus
Ar'-cho
Ar'-chon
Ar-chў'-tas
Ar-cip'-o-tens
Ar-cit'-e-nens
Arc-tī'-nus
Ar'-cy-on
Ar'-da-lus
Ar'-de-as
Ar'-di-ces
Ar'-dys
A-rē'-gon
A-rē'-gon-is
A-reī'-a
A-reī'-ly-cus
A-reī'-tho-us
A-reī'-us
A-rel'-li-us
A-rē'-ne
A-ren'-ni-us
Ar'-es
Ar'-e-as
A-res'-tor
A-rē'-ta-des
Ar-e-tæ'-us
Ar-e-taph'-i-la
Ar'-e-tas
Ar-ē'-te
Ar-ē'-tes
Ar'-e-thas
Ar-e-thū'-sa
Ar-e-thū'-si-us
A-rē'-tus
Ar'-eus
Ar-gæ'-us
Ar'-ga-lus
Ar-gan-thō'-ne
Ar-gan-thō'-ni-us
Ar'-gas
Ar-geī'-a
Ar-gei-phon'-tes
Ar-geī'-us
Ar-gē'-li-us
Ar-gen'-nis
Ar-gen-tā'-ri-us
Ar'-ges
Ar-gi-le-ō'-nis
Ar-gī'-o-pe
Ar'-gi-us
Ar'-go
Ar-go-nau'-tæ
Ar'-gus
Ar'-gy-ra
Ar'-gy-rus
Ar-i-ad'-ne
Ar-i-æ'-thus
Ar-i-æ'-us
Ar-i-am'-e-nes
Ar-i-am'-nes
Ar-i-an'-tas
Ar-i-ā'-nus
Ar-i-a-peī'-thes
Ar-i-a-rā'-thes
Ar-i-as'-pes
Ar-i-bæ'-us
Ar-i-cī'-na
Ar-i-dæ'-us
Ar-i-dō'-lis
Ar-ig-nō'-te
Ar-ig-nō'-tus
Ar-i-mā'-zes
Ar'-im-nes'-tus
Ar-i-o-bar-zā'-nes
Ar-i-o-mar'-dus
A-rī'-on
Ar-i-o-vis'-tus
Ar'-i-phron
A-ris'-be
Ar-is-tæ'-ne-tus
Ar-is-tæ'-nus
Ar-is-tæ'-on
A-ris-tæ'-us
Ar-is-tag'-o-ras
A-ris'-ta-nax
Ar-is-tan'-der
Ar-is-tar'-chus
A-ris'-te-as
Ar-is-teī'-des
Ar-is-tē'-nus
A-ris'-te-us
A-ris'-ti-as
A-ris'-ti-on
Ar-is-tip'-pus
A-ris'-ti-us
A-ris'-to
A-ris-to-bū'-le
A-ris-to-bū'-lus
A-ris-to-cleī'-a
A-ris-to-cleī'-das
A-ris-to-cleī'-des
A-ris-to-cleī'-tus
A-ris'-to-cles
A-ris-to-clī'-des
Ar-is-toc'-ra-tes
Ar-is-toc'-re-on
Ar-is-toc'-ri-tus

A ris-to-cȳ'-prus
A-ris-to-dē'-me
A-ris-to-dē'-mus
Ar-is-tod'-i cus
A-ris-to-gei'-ton
Ar-is-tog'-e-nes
A-ris-to-lā'-us
Ar-is-tol'-o-chus
Ar-is-tom'-a-che
Ar-is-tom'-a-chus
A-ris-to-mē'-des
Ar-is-tom'-e-don
Ar-is-tom'-e-nes
A-ris'-ton
A-ris-to-nī'-cus
Ar-is-ton'-i-das
Ar-is-ton'-i-des
Ar-is-ton'-o-us
Ar-is-ton'-y-mus
Ar-is-toph'-a-nes
Ar-is-toph'-i-lus
A-ris'-to-phon
Ar-is-tot'-e-les
Ar-is-tot'-i-mus
Ar-is-tox'-e-nus
A-ris'-tus
Ar-is-tyl'-lus
A-rī'-us
Ar-men'-i-das
Ar-men'-i-des
Ar-men'-i-us
Ar-min'-i-us
Ar'-ne
Ar-nō'-bius
Ar-pox-ā'-is
Ar-rach'-i-on
Ar-rhi-bæ'-us
Ar-rhi-dæ'-us
Ar'-ria
Ar-ri-ā'-nus
Ar'-ri-bas
Ar'-ri-us
Ar-run'-ti-us
Ar'-sa-ces
Ar-sac'-i-dæ
Ar-sam'-e-nes
Ar'-sa-mes
Ar-sen'-i-us
Ar'-ses
Ar-sin'-o-e
Ar-sī'-tes
Ar-ta-bā'-nus
Ar-ta-ba-zā'-nes
Ar-ta-bā'-zes
Ar-ta-bā'-zus
Ar-ta-pā'-nus
Ar-ta-pher'-nes
Ar'-tas
Ar-ta-sī'-res
Ar-ta-vas'-des
Ar-tax-er'-xes
Ar-tax'-i-as
Ar-ta-yc'-tes
Ar-ta-yn'-te
Ar-ta-yn'-tes
Ar-tem-ba'-res
Ar-tem'-i-cha
Ar-tem-i-dō'-rus
Ar'-te-mis
Ar-te-mis'-i-a
Ar-te-mis'-i-us
Ar-tē'-mi-us
Ar'-te-mon
Ar-tō'-ces
Ar-tō'-ri-us
Ar-tyb'-i-us
Ar-tys-tō'-ne
Ar-u-lē'-nus
Ar'-uns
Ar-u-si-ā'-nus
Ar-vī'-na
Ar-y-an'-des
Ar'-y-bas
Ar-y-ē'-nis
A-san'-der
As-ba-mæ'-us
As'-bo-lus
As-cal'-a-bus
As-cal'-a-phus
As'-ca-lus
As-cā'-ni-us
As'-car-us
As'-cla-po
As-cle-pī'-a-dæ
As-cle-pī'-a-des
As-cle-pi o-dō'-rus
As-cle-pi-od'-o-tus
As-clē'-pi-us
As-cle-tā'-ri-o
As-cō'-ni-us
As'-cus
Aṣ'-dru-bal
A-sel'-lio
A-sel'-lus
Ā'-si-a
A-si-at'-i-cus
As'-i-na
A-sin'-i-a
A-sin'-i-us
Ā'-si-us
A-sō'-pi-us
A-sop-o-dō'-rus
A-sō'-pus
As'-pa-lis
As'-par
As-pā'-si-a
As-pā'-si-us
As-path'-i-nes
As'-per
As-phā'-li-us
As-plē'-don
As-sa-lec'-tus
As-sar'-a-cus
As-sē'-si-a
As'-ta-cus
As-tar'-te
As'-te-as
As-ter'-i-a
As-ter'-i-on
As-ter'-i-us
As-ter-ō'-dia
As-ter-o-pæ'-us
As-ter'-o-pe
As-ter-o-peī'-a
As-trab'-a-cus
As-træ'-a
As-træ'-us
As-tramp-sȳ'-chus
As-tra-teī'-a
As-tȳ'-a-ges
As-ty-a-nas'-sa
As-tȳ'-a-nax
As-tyd'-a-mas
As-tyd-a-meī'-a
As'-ty-lus
As-ty-mē'-des
As-tyn'-o-me
As-tyn'-o-mus
As-tyn'-o-us
As-tȳ'-o-che
As-ty-o-cheī'-a
As-tȳ'-o-chus
As-ty-pa-læ'-a
As'-y-chis
At-a-bȳ'-ri-us
At-a-lan'-ta
A-tar'-rhi-as
At-a-ul'-phus
Ā'-te
A-teī'-us
A-ter-i-ā'-nus
A-ter'-i-us
Ath'-a-mas
A-than'-a-das
A-than-a-rī'-cus
Ath'-a-nas
Ath-a-nā'-si-us
A-thē'-na
Ath-e-næ'-us
Ath-e-nag'-o-ras
Ath-e-nā'-is
A-thē'-ni-on
Ath-e-nip'-pus
A-then'-o-cles
A-then-o-dō'-rus
Ath-e-nog'-e-nes
A-thō'-us
Ath-ry-i-lā'-tus
A-thym'-brus
At'-i-a
A-tid'-i-us
A-ti'-li-a
A-til-i-ci'-nus
A-ti'-li-us
A-til'-la
At-i-mē'-tus
A-ti'-ni-a
At'-i-us
At'-las
At-ra-ti'-nus
At'-rax
A-treī'-des
A-treus'
At'-ri-us
At-ro-mē'-tus
A-trop'-a-tes
At'-ro-pos
At'-ta
At-tag'-i-nus
At-tal-i-ā'-ta
At-tal'-i-on
At'-ta-lus
At'-this
At-ti-ā'-nus
At'-ti-ca
At'-ti-cus
At'-ti-la
At-til-i-ā'-nus
At-til'-i-us
At'-ti-us
At'-tus
A-tȳ'-a-nas
A-tym'-ni-us
At'-ys
Au'-da-ta
Au-den'-ti-us
Au-dol'-e-on
Au-fid'-i-a
Au-fid-i-ē'-nus
Au-fid'-i-us
Au'-ga-rus
Au'-ge
Au'-ge-as
Au-gu-rī'-nus
Au-gus-tī'-nus
Au-gus'-tu-lus
Au-gus'-tus
Au-les'-tes
Au'-li-a
Au'-lis
Au'-li-us
Au-tō'-ni-us
Au'-ra
Au-rē'-li-a
Au-re-li-ā'-nus
Au-rē'-li-us
Au-rē'-o-lus
Au'-ri-a
Au'-ri-us
Au-rō'-ra
Au-run-cu-leī'-us
Au-run'-cus
Au'-son
Au-sō'-ni-us
Au-tar'-i-tus
Au-tes'-i-on
Au'-to-cles
Au-toc'-ra-tes
Au-to-lā'-us
Au-tol'-e-on
Au-tol'-y-cus
Au-tom'-a-te
Au-to-mā'-ti-a
Au-tom'-e-don
Au-tc-me-dū'-sa
Au-ton'-o-e
Au-to-phra-dā'-tes
Au-trō'-ni-a
Aux-ē'-sia
Au'-xo
A-ven-ti-nen'-sis
Av-en-tī'-nus
Av-er-run'-cus
Av-i-ā'-nus
A-vid'-i-us
Av-i-ē'-nus
A-vī'-o-la
A-vit-i-ā'-nus
A-vī'-tus
Ax'-i-a
Ax-ī'-er-os
Ax-il'-la
Ax'-i-on
Ax-i-o-nī'-cus
Ax-i-o-pis'-tus
Ax-i-o-pœ'-nos
Ax-i-oth'-e-a
Ax'-i-us
Az-a-nī'-tes
Az-e-mil'-cus
A-zē'-si-a
A-zō'-rus

Bab'-i-lus
Bab'-ri-us
Ba-bul'-li-us
Bab'-ys
Bac-cheī'-das
Bac-cheī'-us
Bac-chī'-a-dæ
Bac'-chi-des
Bac'-chus
Bac-chyl'-i-des
Bac'-chyl-us
Bach-i-ā'-ri-us
Bad'-i-us
Bad'-res
Bæ'-bi-us
Bæ'-ton
Bæ'-us
Ba-gæ'-us
Ba-gis'-ta-nes
Ba-gō'-as
Ba-goph'-a-nes
Bal'-a-crus
Bal'-a-grus
Bal'-a-nus
Bal'-as
Bal-bil'-i-us
Bal-bil'-lus
Bal-bī'-nus
Bal'-bus
Ba-lis'-ta
Bal-lon'-y-mus
Bal-ven'-ti-us
Bam-bā'-li-o
Ban'-ti-us
Baph'-i-us
Bar'-ba
Bar-bā'-ta
Bar-bā'-ti-o
Bar-bā'-ti-us
Bar-bā'-tus
Bar-bil'-lus
Bar-bu-cal'-lus
Bar'-bu-la
Bar'-ca
Bar-dā'-nes
Bar-de-sā'-nes
Bar-dyl'-is
Bar'-e-a
Bar'-ga-sus
Bar'-gy-lus
Bar'-na-bas
Bar'-rus
Bar-sa-en'-tes
Bar-sa-nū'-phi-us
Bar-sī'-ne
Bar'-su-mas
Bar-thol-o-mæ'-us
Bar-y-ax'-es
Bar-zā'-nes
Ba-sil'-a-cas
Ba-sil'-a-cus
Bas-i-lā'-nus
Bas-i-leī'-des
Ba-sil'-i-ca
Ba-sil'-i-des
Bas-i-lī'-na
Bas'-i-lis
Bas-i-lis'-cus
Ba-sil'-i-us
Bas'-i-lus
Bas'-sa-reus
Bas-si-ā'-na
Bas-si-ā'-nus
Bas'-sus
Bat'-a-lus
Ba-teī'-a
Bath-a-nā'-ti-us
Bath'-y-cles
Ba-thyl'-lus
Bat'-is
Bat'-on
Bat'-ra-chus
Bat'-ta-rus
Bat'-tus
Bau'-bo
Bau'-cis
Bav'-i-us
Bē'-bry-ce
Bē'-das
Bel'-e-nus
Bel'-e-sis
Bel'-gi-us
Bel-i-sā'-ri-us
Bel-ler'-o-phon
Bel-ler-o-phon'-tes
Bel'-ler-us
Bel-li-ē'-nus
Bel-lī'-nus
Bel-lō'-na
Bel-lo-vē'-sus
Bel-lū'-tus
Bē'-lus
Be-mar'-chi-us
Ben'-dis
Ber-e-cyn'-thi-a
Ber-e-nī'-ce
Be-ris'-a-des
Ber'-o-e
Ber-o-nic-i-ā'-nus
Be-rō'-sus
Be-ryl'-lus
Be-ryt'-i-us
Bes-an-tī'-nus
Bes'-sus
Bes'-tes
Bes'-ti-a
Be-tū'-ci-us
Bī'-a
Bi-ad'-i-ce
Bi-ā'-nor
Bī'-as
Bi-bā'-cu-lus
Bib'-u-lus
Bī'-on
Bip'-pus
Bir-cen'-na
Bi-sal'-tis
Bis-an-tī'-nus
Bis'-tha-nes
Bit'-a-le
Bith'-y-as
Bi-thyn'-i-cus
Bit'-i-as
Bit'-is
Bit'-on
Bit-u-ī'-tus
Bit'-ys
Blæ'-sus
Blau'-dus
Blā'-si-us
Bias'-ta-res
Blem'-mi-das
Ble-pæ'-us
Ble-sā'-ni-us
Blit'-or
Blō'-si-us
Bo-a-di-cē'-a
Boc'-char
Boc'-cho-ris
Boc'-chus
Bō'-don
Bod-u-og-nā'-tus
Bœ'-bus
Bœ-drō'-mi-us
Bœ'-o
Bœ-ō'-tus
Bo-ē'-thi-us
Bo-ē'-thus
Bœ'-us
Bog'-es
Bog'-ud
Boi'-o-rix
Bo-lā'-nus
Bol'-gi-us
Bol'-is
Bō'-lus
Bom-il'-car
Bon-i-fā'-ci-us
Bo-nō'-sus
Bo-op'-is
Bor'-cas
Bor'-mus
Bō'-rus
Bos'-tar
Bō'-ta-chus
Bo-tan'-i-des
Bot'-ry-as
Bot'-rys
Bot-thæ'-us
Bra-chyl'-les
Bran'-chus
Bran'-cus
Bran'-gas
Bras'-i-das
Brau'-ron
Brau-rō'-ni-a
Bren'-nus
Bren'-tus
Bret'-tus
Bri-ar'-eus
Bri-en'-ni-us
Bri-ē'-tes
Bri gan'-ti-cus
Brī'-mo
Brin'-no
Bri-sæ'-us
Bri-sē'-is
Brī'-seus
Bri-tan'-ni-cus
Brit-o-mar'-is
Brit-o-mar'-tis
Brī'-zo
Broc'-chus
Bro-git'-a-rus
Brom'-e
Brom'-i-us
Bron'-tes
Bron-tī'-nus
Brot'-e-as
Bru-nich'-i-us
Brū'-sus
Bru-tid'-i-us
Brū'-ti-us
Brut-ti-ā'-nus
Brut'-ti-us
Brū'-tu-lus
Brū'-tus
Bry-ax'-is
Bry-en'-ni-us
Brys'-on
Bū'-ba-res
Bū'-bas-tis
Bu-bō'-na
Bu-bul'-cus
Bū'-ca
Buc-cu-leī'-us

Bu-cil-i-ā'-nus
Bu-col'-i-on
Bū'-co-lus
Bu-dei'-a
Bu-lar'-chus
Bul'-bus
Bū'-lis
Bū'-lon
Bu-næ'-a
Bū'-pa-lus
Bū'-pha-gus
Bū'-ra
Bu-rā'-i-cus
Bur'-do
Bū'-rich-us
Bur-ri-ē'-nus
Bur'-rus
Bur'-sa
Bur'-si-o
Bū'-sa
Bu-sī'-ris
Bū'-tas
Bū'-te-o
Bū'-tes
Bū'-to
Bu-tor'-i-des
Bū'-zy-ge
Byb'-lis
Bȳ'-zas

Cā'-an-thus
Cab'-a-des
Ca-bar'-nus
Ca-bas'-i-las
Ca-beī'-ri
Cā'-ca
Cā'-cus
Cā'-di-us
Cad'-mil-us
Cad'-mus
Cæ-cil'-i-a
Cæ-cil-i-ā'-nus
Cæ-cil'-i-us
Cæ-cī'-na
Cæ'-ci-us
Cæ'-cu-lus
Cæ'-cus
Cæ-dic'-i-a
Cæ-dic'-i-us
Cæ'-les
Cæ-les-tī'-nus
Cæ'-li-a
Cæ-li-o-mon-tā'-nus
Cæ'-li-us
Cæ'-nis
Cæ-pā'-ri-us
Cæ'-pi-as
Cæ'-pi-o
Cæ-rel'-li-a
Cæ'-sar
Cæ-sar'-i-on
Cæ-sar'-i-us
Cæ-sen'-ni-us
Cæ-sē'-ti-us
Cæ'-si-a
Cæ-si-ā'-nus
Cæ'-si-us
Cæ-sō'-ni-a
Cæ-so-nī'-nus
Cæ-su-lē'-nus
Cæ-trō'-ni-us
Caf'-o
Ca-i-ā'-nus
Ca-ī'-cus
Ca-i-ē'-ta
Cā'-i-us
Cal'-a-ber
Cal-ae-tī'-nus
Cal'-a-mis
Cal-a-mī'-tes
Cal'-a-nus
Cal'-as
Ca-lā'-ri-us
Cal-a-tī'-nus
Cal'-chas
Cal'-dus
Ca-lē'-cas
Ca-lē'-nus
Ca-lē'-tor
Cal'-ga-cus
Ca-lid-i-ā'-nus
Ca-lid'-i-us
Cal'-i-dus
Ca-lig'-u-la
Cal-lā'-i-cus
Cal'-las
Cal-la-ti-ā'-nus
Ca-nī'-na
Cā'-ni-us
Can-nū'-ti-us
Can-ō'-bus
Can-ō'-pus
Can-ta-cu-zē'-nus
Can'-tha-rus
Can'-thus
Can-til'-i-us
Can'-ti-us
Cā'-nus
Can-u-tē'-i-us
Ca-nū'-ti-us
Cap'-a-neus
Ca-pel-i-ā'-nus
Ca-pel'-la
Cap'-er
Cap'-e-tus
Caph'-a
Caph'-o
Cap'-i-to
Cap-i-to-lī'-nus
Ca-prā'-ri-us
Ca-pra-tī'-na
Cap-rē'-o-lus
Cap'-ta
Ca-pū'-sa
Cap'-ys
Car
Car-a-cal'-la
Ca-rac'-ta-cus
Ca-rā'-nus
Ca-rau'-si-us
Car-a-van'-ti-us
Car'-bo
Car'-cin-us
Car'-ci-us
Car'-de-a
Car-di-ā'-nus
Ca-rē'-nes
Car-fu-lē'-nus
Ca-rī'-nas
Ca-rī'-nus
Ca-ris'-i-us
Car'-i-us
Car-mā'-nor
Car'-me
Car-men'-ta
Car-men'-tis
Car'-na
Car-nē'-a-des
Car-nē'-i-us
Car-nu'-li-us
Car-pā'-thi-us
Car-phyl'-li-des
Car-pi-nā'-ti-us
Car'-pi-o
Car-poph'-o-ri
Car-rhē'-nes
Car-ri-nas
Car-sig-nā'-tus
Car-su-lē'-i-us
Car-tē'-i-us
Car'-tha-lo
Car-til'-i-us
Car-ti-man-du-a
Cā'-rus
Car-vil'-i-a
Car-vil'-i-us
Car-y-ā'-tis
Ca-rys'-ti-us
Ca-rys'-tus
Cas'-ca
Cam'-pe
Ca-mū'-ri-us
Cā'-na
Can'-a-ce
Can'-a-chus
Ca-nā'-nus
Can'-da-ce
Can-dau'-les
Can'-di-dus
Can'-dy-bus
Can-ē'-thus
Ca-nid'-i-a
Ca-nī'-na
Cā'-ni-us
Can-nū'-ti-us
Can-ō'-bus
Can-ō'-pus
Can-ta-cu-zē'-nus
Can'-tha-rus
Can'-thus
Can-til'-i-us
Can'-ti-us
Cā'-nus
Can-u-tē'-i-us
Ca-nū'-ti-us
Cap'-a-neus
Ca-pel-i-ā'-nus
Ca-pel'-la
Cap'-er
Cap'-e-tus
Caph'-a
Caph'-o
Cap'-i-to
Cap-i-to-lī'-nus
Ca-prā'-ri-us
Ca-pra-tī'-na
Cap-rē'-o-lus
Cap'-ta
Ca-pū'-sa
Cap'-ys
Car
Car-a-cal'-la
Ca-rac'-ta-cus
Ca-rā'-nus
Ca-rau'-si-us
Car-a-van'-ti-us
Car'-bo
Car'-cin-us
Car'-ci-us
Car'-de-a
Car-di-ā'-nus
Ca-rē'-nes
Car-fu-lē'-nus
Ca-rī'-nas
Ca-rī'-nus
Ca-ris'-i-us
Car'-i-us
Car-mā'-nor
Car'-me
Car-men'-ta
Car-men'-tis
Car'-na
Car-nē'-a-des
Car-nē'-i-us
Car-nu'-li-us
Car-pā'-thi-us
Car-phyl'-li-des
Car-pi-nā'-ti-us
Car'-pi-o
Car-poph'-o-ri
Car-rhē'-nes
Car-ri-nas
Car-sig-nā'-tus
Car-su-lē'-i-us
Car-tē'-i-us
Car'-tha-lo
Car-til'-i-us
Car-ti-man-du-a
Cā'-rus
Car-vil'-i-a
Car-vil'-i-us
Car-y-ā'-tis
Ca-rys'-ti-us
Ca-rys'-tus
Cas'-ca
Cas-cel'-li-us
Cas'-i-us
Cas'-mil-us
Cas-per'-i-us
Cas-san-dā'-ne
Cas-san'-der
Cas-san'-dra
Cas-si-ā'-nus
Cas-si-e-peī'-a
Cas-si-o-dō'-rus
Cas-si-o-peī'-a
Cas-siph'-o-ne
Cas'-si-us
Cas-si-ve-lau'-nus
Cas-sō'-tis
Cas-tal'-i-a
Cas-tal'-i-des
Cas-tal'-i-us
Cas'-ti-cus
Cas'-tor
Cas-tor'-i-on
Cas-tric'-i-us
Cas-trin'-i-us
Ca-tæ'-ba-tes
Cat-a-man-tā'-le-des
Ca-thar'-si-us
Ca-ti-ē'-nus
Cat-i-lī'-na
Ca-tī'-li-us
Cat'-i-us
Cat'-o
Ca-tō'-ni-us
Cat-tu-mē'-rus
Ca-tul'-lus
Cat'-us
Cau'-ca-lus
Cau'-con
Cau-dī'-nus
Cau'-nis
Cau'-si-us
Cav-a-rī'-nus
Cav'-a-rus
Ca-ys'-tri-us
Ce-ba-lī'-nus
Ceb'-es
Ceb'-ren
Ce-brī'-o-nes
Ce-ceī'-des
Cē'-crops
Ce-drē'-nus
Cei-ō'-ni-us
Ce-læ'-no
Ce-lē'-do-nes
Cel'-er
Cē'-le-us
Cel'-sus
Ce-næ'-us
Cen'-chri-as
Cen-so-rī'-nus
Cen-tau'-ri
Cen-tē'-ni-us
Cen'-tho
Cen-tum'-a-lus
Ce-phal'-i-on
Ceph'-a-lon
Ceph'-a-lus
Cē'-pheus
Ceph-i-so-dō'-tus
Ceph-i-sod'-o-tus
Ce-phis'-o-phon
Ce-phis'-sus
Ceph'-ren
Cer
Ce-ram'-bus
Cer'-a-meus
Cer'-ci-das
Cer'-co
Cer-cō'-pes
Cer'-cops
Cer'-cy-on
Cer-e-ā'-lis
Cer'-es
Ce-rin'-thus
Cer-o-es'-sa
Cer-re-tā'-nus
Cer-so-blep'-tes
Cer-vā'-i-us
Cer-vid'-i-us
Cēr'-yx
Ces-ti-ā'-nus
Ces-ti-us
Ceth'-e-gus
Cē'-to
Cē'-yx
Chab'-ri-as
Chæ'-ma-das
Chæ-re-a
Chæ'-re-as
Chæ-rec'-ra-tes
Chæ-rē'-mon
Chæ-reph'-a-nes
Chæ'-re-phon
Chæ-rip'-pus
Chæ'-ris
Chæ'-ron
Chal'-ci-deus
Chal-cid'-i-us
Chal-ci-œ'-cus
Chal-ci'-o-pe
Chal'-cis
Chal-co-con'-dy-les
Chal-cō'-don
Chal'-con
Chal-cos'-the-nes
Chal-i-nī'-tis
Cha-mæ'-le-on
Cham'-y-ne
Char'-ax
Cha-rax'-us
Char'-es
Char-i-cleī'-des
Char-i-cleī'-tus
Char'-i-cles
Clar-i-dē'-mus
Char-i-lā'-us
Char-i-man'-der
Char'-is
Cha-ris'-i-us
Char'-i-ton
Cha-rix'-e-na
Cha-rix'-e-nus
Char-ma-das
Char'-mi-des
Char-mī'-nus
Char'-mis
Cha-rœ'-a-des
Char'-on
Cha-ron'-das
Char'-ops
Char-o'-pus
Char'-tas
Cha-ryb'-dis
Cheī'-lon
Chei-lō'-nis
Chei-ris'-o-phus
Cheī'-ron
Chel'-i-don
Che-lid'-o-nis
Chē'-ops
Chē'-ra
Cher'-si-phron
Chī'-lo
Chi-mæ'-ra
Chi-o-mar'-a
Chī'-on
Chī'-on-e
Chi-on'-i-des
Chī'-on-is
Chī'-os
Chi-tō'-ne
Chī'-us
Chlæ-ne-as
Chlō'-e
Chlor'-is
Chlōr'-us
Chno-do-mā'-ri-us
Chœ'-ri-lus
Chœr-o-bos'-cus
Cho-mat-i-ā'-nus
Chon-do-mā'-ri-us
Chō-rī'-cl-is
Chos'-ro-es
Chrēs'-tus
Chris-to-dō'-rus
Chris-toph'-o-rus
Chro-mā'-ti-us
Chry-san'-tas
Chrȳ'-sa-or
Chry-sē'-is
Chry-ser'-mus
Chrȳ'-ses
Chry-sip'-sus
Chrys-o-ceph'-a-lus
Chry-soch'-o-us
Chrys-o-coc'-ces
Chry-sog'-o-nus
Chrys-o-lō'-ras
Chrys-o-pe-leī'-a
Chry-sos'-to-mus
Chry-soth'-e-mis
Chrȳ'-sus
Chthon'-i-a
Chthon'-i-us
Chum'-nus
Cic'-er-o
Cic-u-rī'-nus
Ci-dā'-ri-a
Cil'-ix
Cil'-la
Cil'-las
Cil'-ni-i
Ci'-lo
Cim'-ber
Ci'-mon
Cin'-a-don
Cin-æ'-thon
Cin-æ'-thus
Cin-cin-nā'-tus
Cin'-e-as
Ci-nē'-si-as
Cin-get'-o-rix
Cin-gō'-ni-us
Cin'-na
Cin'-na-mus
Cin'-y-ras
Ci'-os
Cir'-rha
Cis'-pi-us
Cis'-seus
Cis'-si-das
Ci-tē'-ri-us
Cith-æ'-ron
Ci-vī'-lis
Clan'-is
Clā'-ra
Clar'-i-us
Clā'-rus
Clas'-si-cus
Clau'-di-a
Clau-di-ā'-nus
Clau'-di-us
Clau'-sus
Cle-æ-ne'-tus
Cle-an'-der
Cle-an'-dri-das
Cle-an'-thes
Cle-ar'-chus
Cle-ar'-i-das
Cle-dō'-ni-us
Cle-em'-po-rus
Clei-dē'-mus
Cleī'-ge-nes
Cleī'-ni-as
Cleī'-nis
Clei-nom'-a-chus
Cleī'-o
Cleis'-the-nes
Clei-tag'-o-ra
Clei-tar'-chus
Cleī'-te
Cleī-to-dē'-mus
Clei-tom'-a-chus
Clei-ton'-y-mus
Cleī'-to-phon
Cler'-tus

Clē'-mens
Cle-eb'-is
Cle-o-bū'-le
Cle-o-bu-lī'-ne
Cle-o-bū'-lus
Cle-och'-a-res
Cle-oc'-ri-tus
Cle-o-dae'-us
Cle-e-dē'-mus
Cle-œ'-tas
Cle-om'-a-chus
Cle-om'-bro-tus
Cle-o-mē'-des
Cle-om'-e-nes
Cle-o-nym'-ta-des
Clē'-on
Cle-ō'-ne
Cle-o-nī'-ca
Cle-o-nī'-cus
Cle-on'-i-des
Cle-on'-y-mus
Cle-e-pat'-ra
Cle-o-phan'-tus
Cle'-o-phon
Cle-op-tol'-e-mus
Cle-os'-tra-tus
Cle-ox'-e-nus
Clē'-ta
Clim'-a-cus
Clo-a-cī'-na
Clo-di-ā'-nus
Clō'-di-us
Clœ'-li a
Clœ'-li-us
Clon'-as
Clon'-i-us
Clō'-tho
Clu-en'-ti-a
Clu-en'-ti-us
Clu-il'-i-us
Cluv'-i-a
Cluv'-i-us
Clym'-e-ne
Clym'-e-nus
Cly-tæm-nes'-tra
Clyt'-i-e
Clyt'-i-us
Clyt'-us
Cnā'-gi-a
Cnē'-mus
Cnid'-i-a
Cnō'-pi-as
Cnos'-sus
Cnū'-phis
Cō'-ca-lus
Coc-ce-i-ā'-nus
Coc-cē'-i-us
Coc'-cus
Cō'-cles
Co-dī'-nus
Co-do-man'-nus
Co-drā'-tus
Cō'-drus
Cœ-les-tī'-nus
Cœ-les'-ti-us
Cœ-li-o-mon-tā'-nus
Cœ'-li-us
Cœ'-nus
Cœ-rat'-a-das
Cō'-es
Co-læ'-nis
Co-lax'-a-is
Col-la-tī'-nus
Col-lē'-ga
Col-lū'-thus
Co-lō'-tes
Col-u-mel'-la
Co-lū'-thus
Co-mā'-nus
Co-mē'-tas
Co-mun'-i-us
Com-mi-i-ā'-nus
Com'-mi-us
Com-mo-di-ā'-nus
Com'-mo-dus
Com-nē'-na
Com-nē'-nus
Cō'-mus
Con-col'-e-rus
Con-col-i-tā'-nus
Con-cor'-di-a
Con-di-ā'-nus
Con'-i-us
Con'-nus
Con'-on
Co-nō'-neus
Con'-sa
Con-sen'-tes
Con-sen'-ti-us
Con-sev'-i-us
Con-sid'-i-us
Con'-stans
Con-stan'-ti-a
Con-stan-tī'-na
Con-stan-tī'-nus
Con-stan'-ti-us
Con'-sus
Cō'-on
Cō'-phen
Co-pō'-ni-us
Cop'-reus
Cor'-ax
Cor'-bis
Cor'-bu-lo
Cor'-da-ca
Cor'-dus
Cor'-e
Cor'-fī-di-us
Co-rin'-nus
Co-rin'-thus
Cor-i-o-lā'-nus
Co-rip'-pus
Co-ris'-cus
Cor-nē'-li-a
Cor-ne-li-ā'-nus
Cor-nē'-li-us
Cor-nī'-a-des
Cor'-ni-çen
Cor-ni-fī'-ci-a
Cor-ni-fī'-ci-us
Cor-nū'-tus
Co-rō'-bi-us
Co-rœ'-bus
Co-rō'-na
Cor-o-nā'-tus
Co-rō'-nis
Co-rō'-nus
Cor'-re-us
Cor-un-cā'-ni-us
Cor-vī'-nus
Cor'-vus
Cor-y-ban'-tes
Co-ryc'-i-a
Cor'-y-dus
Cor'-y-las
Cor-y-phæ'-a
Cor-y-phā'-si-a
Cor-y-thal'-li-a
Cor'-y-thus
Cos-cō'-ni-us
Cos'-mas
Cos-sin'-i-us
Cos'-sus
Cos-su'-ti-a
Cos-su-ti-ā'-nus
Cos-su'-ti-us
Cot'-i-so
Cot'-i-us
Cot'-ta
Cot'-ti-us
Cot'-y-la
Cot'-yo
Co-tyt'-to
Cra-næ'-a
Cra-nā'-us
Cran'-tor
Cras'-si-nus
Cras'-si-pes
Cras-sit'-i-us
Cras'-sus
Cras'-tin-us
Cra-tæ'-is
Crat'-er-us
Crat'-es
Crat-e-sip'-o-lis
Crat-e-sip'-pi-das
Crat'-e-vas
Cra-tī'-nus
Cra-tip'-pus
Crā'-tor
Crā'-tos
Crat'-y-lus
Cre-mū'-ti-us
Crē'-on
Cre-oph'-y-lus
Crep-e-rē'-i-us
Cres
Cres'-cens
Cres-cō'-ni-us
Cres'-i-las
Crē'-si-us
Cres-phon'-tes
Crē'-te
Crē'-teus
Crē'-theus
Crē'-thon
Crē'-ti-cus
Cre-ū'-sa
Cri-nag'-o-ras
Crī'-nas
Cri-nip'-pus
Crī'-nis
Crī'-non
Cris'-a-mis
Cris-pī'-na
Cris-pin-il'-la
Cris-pī'-nus
Cris'-pus
Cris'-ta
Crī'-sus
Crit'-i-as
Crit-o-bū'-los
Crit-o-dē'-mus
Crit-o-lā'-us
Crī'-ton
Cri-tō'-ni-us
Crī'-us
Crix'-us
Crō'-by-lus
Cro-cē'-a-tas
Croc'-on
Croc'-us
Crœ'-sus
Crō'-mus
Cron'-i-des
Cro-nī'-on
Cron'-i-us
Cron'-us
Crot'-us
Crus
Ctē'-si-as
Cte-sib'-i-us
Ctē'-si-cles
Cte-si-dē'-mus
Cte-si-lā'-us
Ctē-sil'-o-chus
Ctē'-si-phon
Cte-sip'-pus
Ctē'-si-us
Cte-syl'-la
Cub'-a
Cu-bid'-i-us
Cul'-le-o
Cul-le-ō'-lus
Cu-mā'-nus
Cunc-tā'-tor
Cu-pī'-do
Cu-pi-en'-ni-us
Cū'-ra
Cu-rē'-tes
Cur-i-ā'-ti-us
Cū'-ri-o
Cu-rī'-tis
Cu'-ri-us
Cur'-sor
Cur-til'-i-us
Cur'-ti-us
Cus'-pi-us
Cy-a-mī'-tes
Cȳ'-a-ne
Cy-a-nip'-pus
Cȳ'-a-thus
Cy-ax'-a-res
Cyb'-e-le
Cych'-reus
Cy-clī'-a-das
Cȳ'-clo-pes
Cyc'-nus
Cyd'-as
Cyd'-i-as
Cy-dip'-pe
Cy-dip'-pus
Cyd'-on
Cy-do'-ni-a
Cy-dō'-ni-us
Cyl'-la-rus
Cyl'-len
Cyl-lē'-ne
Cyl-lē'-ni-us
Cyl'-on
Cy-moth'-o-e
Cyn-æ-gei'-rus
Cyn-æ'-thus
Cy-nis'-ca
Cyn'-o
Cyn-o-bel-lī'-nus
Cy-nor'-tes
Cyn-o-sū'-ra
Cyn'-thi-a
Cyn-ul'-chus
Cy-nū'-rus
Cȳ'-nus
Cyp-a-ris'-sus
Cyp'-ri-a
Cyp-ri-ā'-nus
Cyp-ri-ge-nei'-a
Cyp'-ris
Cy-prog'-e-nes
Cyp'-se-lus
Cy-rē'-ne
Cy-ri' a-des
Cy-ril'-lus
Cyr'-nus
Cyr'-si-lus
Cȳ'-rus
Cy-thē'-ra
Cyth-e-rei'-a
Cy-thē'-ri-as
Cy-thē'-ris
Cy-thē'-ri-us
Cyt-is-sō'-rus
Cȳ'-zi-cus

Dab'-ar
Dac'-tyl-i
Dad'-is
Dæ-dal'-i-on
Dæ'-da-lus
Da-ei'-ra
Da'-es
Dæ-ton'-das
Da-hip'-pus
Da-im'-a-chus
Da-i-phan'-tus
Dal'-i-on
Dal-mā'-ti-us
Dam-a-gē'-tus
Da-mag'-o-ras
Dam'-a-lis
Dam-a-scē'-nus
Da-mas'-ci-us
Dam-a-sip'-pus
Da-mas'-tes
Dam'-a-sus
Dam'-e-as
Dam-i-a
Dam-i-ā'-nus
Dam'-i-o
Dam-ip'-pus
Dam'-is
Dā'-mo
Da-moch'-a-ris
Dā'-mo-cles
Da-moc'-ra-tes
Da-moc'-ri-tus
Da-mog'-e-ron
Dā'-mon
Da-moph'-i-lus
Dam'-o-phon
Da-moph'-y-le
Dam-o-strā'-ti-a
Dam-o-strā'-tus
Da-mot'-e-les
Da-mox'-e-nus
Dan'-a-e
Da-nā'-i-des
Dan'-a-us
Daph'-i-tas
Daph-næ'-a
Daph-næ'-us
Daph'-ne
Daph'-nis
Daph-nop'-a-tes
Daph'-nus
Dap'-yx
Dar'-da-nus
Da-rei'-us
Dar'-es
Das'-i-us
Dat'-a-mes
Dat-a-pher'-nes
Dat'-is
Dau'-nas
Dau'-ri-ses
Dā'-vus
Dec-a-tē'-phor-us
De-ceb'-a-lus
De-cen'-ti-us
De-ci-ā'-nus
De-cid'-i-us
De-cim' i-us
Dec'-i-us
Dec-ri-ā'-nus
Dec'-ri-us
Dec'-ta-des
Dec'-ti-on
Dec'-u-la
De-i-a-nei'-ra
De-ic'-o-on
De-i-da-mei'-a
Dei'-ma
De-im'-a-chus
Dei'-mas
Dei-nar'-chus
Dei'-ni-as
Dei-noch'-a-res
Dei-noc'-ra-tes
Dei-nol'-o-chus
Dei-nom'-a-cha
Dei-nom'-a-chus
Dei-nom'-e-nes
Dei'-non
Dei-nos'-tra-tus
Dē'-i-o-ces
De-ī'-o-chus
De-i-ō'-ne
De-i-ō'-neus
De-i'-o-pe
De-i-o-pē'-a
De-i-o-pī'-tes
De-i-ot'-a-rus
De-iph'-o-be
De-iph'-o-bus
De-i-phon'-tes
De-ip'-y-le
De-ip'-y-lus
Dē'-li-a
Dē'-li-us
Del'-li-us
Del-mat'-i-cus
Del-mā'-ti-us
Del-phin'-i-a
Del'-phus
De-mā'-des
De-mæ'-ne-tus
De-mag'-o-ras
De-ma-rā'-ta
De-ma-rā'-tus
De-mar'-chus
De-mar'-e-te
De-mē'-ter
De-me-tri-ā'-nus
De-mē'-tri-us
Dem-i-ā'-nus
Dē'-mi-phon
De-mi-ur'-gus
Dē'-mo
De-moc'-e-des
De-moch'-a-res
De-mo-cleï'-tus
Dē'-mo-cles
De-moc -o-on
De-moc'-o-pus
De-moc'-ra-tes
De-moc'-ri-nes
De-moc'-ri-tus
De-mod'-a-mas
De-mod'-o-cus
De-mol'-e-on
De-mol'-e-us
Dē'-mon
De-mo-nas'-sa
De-mō'-nax
De-mon'-i-ce
De-mon'-i-cus
De-moph'-a-nes
De-moph'-i-lus
Dem'-o-phon
De-moph'-o-on
De-mop-tol'-e-mus
De-mos'-the-nes
De-mos'-tra-tus
De-mot'-e-les
Dem-o-ti'-mus
De-mox'-e-nus
Dē'-mus
Den-drī'-tes
Den-drī'-tis
Den'-sus
Den-tā'-tus
Den'-ter
Den'-to
Dē'-o
De-o-me-nei'-a
Der-cyl'-li-das
Der'-cy-lus
Der'-cy-nus
Der'-das
Der-rhi-ā'-tis
Des-i-dē'-ri-us
Des-i-lā'-us
Des-poe'-na
Deu-cal'-i-on
De-ver'-ra
Dex-am'-e-nus
Dex-ic'-ra-tes
Dex-ip'-pus
Dex'-ter
Dī'-a
Di-a-de-mā'-tus
Di-a-du-men-i-ā'-nus
Di-æ'-thus
Di-æ'-us
Di-ag'-o-ras
Di-ā'-na
Dī'-as
Di-au'-lus
Di-bū'-ta-des
Di-cæ-ar'-chus
Di-cæ'-o-cles
Di-cæ-og'-e-nes
Di-cæ'-us
Dī'-ce
Dic'-e-tas
Dic'-on
Dic-tæ'-us
Dic'-te
Dic-tyn'-na

Dic'-tys
Di'-das
Dī'-di-us
Dī'-do
Did-y-mar'-chus
Did'-y-mus
Di-es'-pi-ter
Di-eū'-ches
Di-eū'-chi-das
Di-git'-i-us
Di-it'-re-phes
Dil'-li-us
Din-dy-mē'-ne
Dī'-non
Di-o-cleī'-des
Di'-o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-ā'-nus
Di-oc'-o-rus
Di-o-dō'-rus
Di-od'-o-tus
DI'-o-gas
Di-o-ge-neī'-a
Di-og'-e-nes
Di-o-ge-ni-ā'-nus
Di-og-nē'-tus
Di-o-mē'-de
Di-o-mē'-des
Di-om'-e-don
Di-om'-i-lus
Di'-o-mus
Di'-on
Di-o-næ'-a
Di-ō'-ne
Di-o-nȳ'-si-cles
Di-o-ny-si-dō'-rus
Di-o-nȳ'-si-us
Di-o-nȳ'-sus
Di-o-pei'-thes
Di-oph'-a-nes
Di-o-phan'-tus
Di-ō'-res
Di-os-cor'-i-des
Di-os-cor'-i-us
Di-os'-co-rus
Di-os-cū'-ri
Di-os-cū'-ri-des
Di-os'-cu-rus
Di-o-tī'-ma
Di-o-tī'-mus
Di-o-tog'-e-nes
Di-ot'-re-phes
Di-ōx'-ip-pe
Di-ōx'-ip-pus
Dī'-phi-lus
Diph'-ri-das
Di-pœ'-nus
Dir'-ce
Dis
Di-sā'-ri-us
Di-tal'-co
Dī'-us
Dī'-ves
Div'-i-co
Div-i-tī'-a-cus
Di-yl'-lus
Doc'-i-mus
Dō'-don
Dol-a-bel'-la
Dol'-i-us
Dol'-on
Dol'-ops
Do-ma-tī'-tes
Do-mi-dū'-ca
Do-mit'-i-a
Do-mit-i-ā'-nus
Do-mi-til'-la
Do-mit'-i-us
Dom'-na
Dom-ni'-nus
Dom-nus
Do-na'-ti-us
Do-nā'-tus
Don'-tas
Dor'-ceus
Dō-ri-eus
Do-ril'-lus
Do-rim'-a-chus
Dō'-ri-on
Dō'-ris
Do-roth'-e-us
Dor'-so
Dō'-rus
Do-ry-cleī'-das
Dor'-y-clus
Dor'-y-las
Dor-y-lā'-us
Do-ryph'-o-rus
Do-sī'-a-das
Do-sith'-e-us
Dos-sē'-nus
Dō'-tis
Dox-ap'-a-ter
Dox-ip'-a-ter
Drac'-on
Dra-con'-ti-des
Dra-con'-ti-us
Dre-pā'-ni-us
Drim'-a-cus
Dri'-mo
Drom'-eus
Drom-i-chæ'-tes
Drom-o-cleī'-des
Dro-moc'-ri-des
Drom'-on
Dru-sil'-la
Drū'-sus
Drȳ'-a-des
Drȳ'-as
Drȳ'-mon
Drȳ'-o-pe
Drȳ'-ops
Dry-pē'-tis
Dū'-bi-us
Dū'-cas
Du-cen'-ni-us
Du-cē'-ti-us
Du-i'-li-us
Dum-nor'-ix
Dū'-ris
Du-rō'-ni-a
Dym'-as
Dy-nā'-mi-us
Dyr-au'-les
Dyr-rhach'-i-us
Dys-pon'-teus

E-ar'-i-nus
Eb'-i-on
E-bur'-nus
Ec-dē'-mus
Ec'-di-cus
Ec-e-bol'-i-us
Ec-e-cheī'-ra
Ech'-e-clus
E-chec'-ra-tes
Ech-e-crat'-i-des
Ech-e-dē'-mus
Ech-em-bro'-tus
E-chem'-e-nes
Ech'-e-mon
Ech'-e-mus
Ech-e-nē'-us
Ech'-e-phron
Ech-e-phyl'-li-des
Ech-e-pō'-lus
E-ches'-tra-tus
Ech-e-tī'-mus
Ech'-e-tlus
Ech'-e-tus
E-chid'-na
E-chin'-a-des
E-chī'-on
Ech'-i-us
Ē'-cho
E-clec'-tus
Ec-log'-i-us
Ec-phan'-ti-des
Ed'-e-con
E-dō'-nus
E-dri-n-ca
E-gē'-ri-a
E-gē'-ri-us
Eg-e-sī'-nus
E-ges'-ta
E-gil'-i-us
Eg-nā'-ti-a
Eg-nā'-ti-us
Eg-na-tu-lē'-i-us
Ei-dom'-e-ne
Ei-doth'-e-a
Ei-leī'-thy-i-a
Ei-on'-eus
Ei-re-ne
E-læ-ū'-si-us
El-a-gab'-a-lus
El'-a-phus
El'-a-ra
El'-a-sus
El'-a-tus
E-lec'-tra
E-lec'-try-on
E-lec-try-ō'-ne
E-lec'-tus
E-leī'-us
El'-e-os
El-e-phan'-tis
El-e-phē'-nor
El-eu-sī'-na
E-leū'-sis
E-leū'-ther
E-leū'-ther-eus
E-lic'-a-on
E-lic'-i-us
E-lis'-sa
El-lō'-pi-on
El'-lops
El-pē'-nor
El-pid'-i-us
El-pi-ni'-ce
El'-va
El'-y-mus
E-math'-i-on
Ē'-ma-thus
Em'-i-lus
Em-men'-i-dæ
Em-pan'-da
Em-ped'-o-cles
Em'-po-dus
Em-por'-i-us
Em-pū'-sa
Em'-py-lus
En'-a-lus
E-nan-ti-oph'-a-nes
En-a-rē'-pho-rus
En-cel'-a-dus
En-col'-pi-us
En-dē'-is
En'-di-us
En-dœ'-us
En-dym'-i-on
E-nip'-eus
En'-ni-a
En'-ni-us
En-nō'-di-us
En'-no-mus
En-or'-ches
En-tel'-lus
En'-to-chus
En-tor'-i-a
En-y-ā'-li-us
En'-y-o
Ē'-os
E-pac'-tæ-us
E-pæ'-ne-tus
E-pag'-a-thus
E-pai'-ne
E-pam-i-non'-das
E-paph-ro-di'-tus
Ep'-a-phus
Ep-ar'-chi-des
E-peī'-geus
E-peī'-us
E-per'-a-tus
Eph'-e-sus
Eph-i-al'-tes
E-phi-ci-ā'-nus
E-phip'-pus
Eph'-o-rus
Eph'-y-ra
Ep-i-ba-tē'-ri-us
Ep-i-cas'-te
Ep-i-ce-leūs'-tu
E-pich'-a-ris
Ep-i-char'-mus
Ep-i-cleī'-das
Ep'-i-cles
E-pic'-ra-tes
Ep-ic-tē'-tus
Ep-i-cū'-ri-us
Ep-i-cū'-rus
Ep-i-cȳ'-des
Ep-i-dau'-rus
E-pid'-i-us
Ep-i-dō'-tes
E-pig'-e-nes
Ep-i-gē'-ni-us
E-pig'-o-ni
E-pig'-o-nus
Ep-i-lȳ'-cus
E-pim'-a-chus
Ep-i-mē'-des
Ep-i-mē'-ni-des
Ep-i-mē-theus
Ep-i-nī'-cus
E-piph'-a-nes
Ep-i-phā'-ni-us
E-pip'-o-le
E-pis'-the-nes
E-pis'-tro-phus
E-pit'-a-das
Ep-i-ther'-ses
E-poc'-il-lus
E-pō'-na
E-pop'-eus
E-pop'-si-us
Ep-o-red'-o-rix
Ep'-pi-us
Ep-po-nī'-na
E-pry-tus
E-ques'-ter
E-qui'-ti-us
Er-a-sin'-i-des
Er-a-sis'-tra-tus
E-ras'-tus
E-rat'-i-dæ
Er'-a-to
Er-a-tos'-the-nes
Er-a-tos'-tra-tus
Er'-a-tus
Er'-e-bos
E-rech'-theus
Er'-e-sus
Er-eu-thal'-i-on
Er-gam'-e-nes
Er'-ga-ne
Er'-gi-as
Er-gī'-nus
Er-i-bœ'-a
Er-i-bō'-tes
Er-ic-thon'-i-us
E-rid'-a-nus
E-rig'-o-ne
E-rig'-o-nus
Er-i-gȳ'-i-us
E-rin'-na
E-rin'-nys
Er-i-ō'-pis
E-riph'-a-nis
Er'-i-phus
Er-i-phȳ'-le
Er-i-phȳ'-lus
Er'-is
Er-i-tū'-ni-us
E-roph'-i-lus
Er'-o-pon
Er'-os
E-ro-ti-ā'-nus
E-rō'-ti-us
E-rū'-ci-a
Erx-i-as
Er-y-cī'-na
E-ryc'-i-us
Er-y-man'-thus
Er-y-mas
Er-y-sich'-thon
E-ryth'-rus
Er'-yx
Er-yx-im'-a-chus
Es-qui-lī'-nus
Et-e-ar'-chus
Et-e-ō'-cles
Et-e-ō'-clus
Et-e-o-nī'-cus
Et-e-ō'-nus
Et-rus-cil'-la
E-trus'-cus
E-tym'-o-cles
Eū'-bi-us
Eu-bœ'-a
Eu-bœ'-us
Eu-bō'-tas
Eu-bū'-le
Eu-bū'-leus
Eu-bū'-li-des
Eu-bū'-lus
Eu-cad'-mus
Eu-cam'-pi-das
Eu-cheīr'
Eu-cheīr'-us
Eu-chē'-nor
Eu-cher'-i-a
Eu-cleī'-a
Eu-cleī'-des
Eu'-cles
Eū'-clo-us
Eū'-cra-tes
Eu-crat'-i-des
Euc-tē'-mon
Eu-dæ'-mon
Eu-dam'-i-das
Eu-dā'-mus
Eu-dē'-mus
Eu-dic'-i-us
Eu-di'-cus
Eu-doc'-i-a
Eu-dō'-ra
Eu-do'-rus
Eu-dox'-i-a
Eu-dox'-i-us
Eu-dox'-us
Eu-ga-mon
Eu-gen-es
Eu-gen-i-ā'-nus
Eu-gen'-i-cus
Eu-gen'-i-us
Eū'-ge-on
Eu-gram'-mus
Eu-graph'-i-us
Eu-hē'-mer-os
Eu'-ho-dus
Eu-læ'-us
Eu-log'-i-us
Eu'-ma-chus
Eu-mæ'-us
Eu-mar'-i-das
Eū'-mar-us
Eu-math'-i-us
Eu-mē'-lus
Eu-men-es
Eu-men'-i-des
Eu-men'-i-us
Eum-nēs'-tus
Eu-mol'-pus
Eu-nap'-i-us
Eu-neī'-ce
Eū'-neus, Eū'-ne-us
Eū'-ni-cus
Eu-nom'-i-a
Eu-nom'-i-us
Eu'-no-mus
Eu-nō'-nes
Eu-nos'-tus
Eū'-nus
Eu-pal'-a-mus
Eu-pal-i-nus
Eu'-pa-tor
Eu'-pa-tra
Eu-pet-thes
Eu-phan'-tus
Eu-phē'-me
Eu-phē'-mus
Eu-phor'-bus
Eu-phor'-i-on
Eu'-phra-des
Eu-phrā'-nor
Eu-phrā'-si-us
Eu-phrā'-tes
Eū'-phron
Eu-phron'-i-des
Eu-phron'-i-us
Eu-phros'-y-ne
Eu-pith'-i-us
Eū'-plus
Eu-pol'-e-mus
Eu'-po-lis
Eu-pom'-pi-das
Eu-pom'-pus
Eu'-pre-pes
Eu-rip'-i-des
Eu-rō'-pa
Eu-rō'-pus
Eū'-rops
Eu-rō'-tas
Eu-ry'-a-le
Eu-ry'-a-lus
Eu-ry-a-mas'-sa
Eu-ry'-a-nax
Eu-ryb'-a-tes
Eu-ryb'-a-tus
Eu-ryb'-i-a
Eu-ry-bī'-a-des
Eu-ry-cleī'-a
Eu-ry-cleī'-das
Eū'-ry-cles
Eu-ryc'-ra-tes
Eu-ryd'-a-mas
Eu-ry-dam'-i-das
Eu-ryd'-i-ce
Eu-ryl'-e-on
Eu-ryl'-o-chus
Eu-rym'-a-chus
Eu-ry-mē'-de
Eu-rym'-e-don
Eu-ryn'-o-me
Eu-ryn'-o-mus
Eu-ry-phā'-mus
Eū'-ry-phon
Eū'-ry-pon
Eu-ryp-tol'-e-mus
Eu-ryp'-y-lus
Eu-rys'-a-ces
Eu-ry-ster'-nos
Eu-rys'-the-nes
Eu-rys'-theus
Eu-ryt'-i-on
Eū'-ry-tus
Eu-seb'-i-us
Eus-tā'-thi-us
Eus-then'-i-us
Eu-stoch'-i-us
Eu-strā'-ti-us
Eu-tel'-i-das
Eu-ter'-pe
Eu-thā'-li-us
Eu-thē'-as
Eu'-thy-cles
Eu-thyc'-ra-tes
Eu-thy-dē'-mus
Eu-thym'-a-nes
Eu-thym'-e-des
Eu-thym'-i-das
Eu-thym'-i-des
Eu-thȳ'-mus
Eu-toc'-i-us
Eu-tol'-mus
Eu-trap'-e-lus
Eu-trē'-si-tes
Eu-trop'-i-a
Eu-trop'-i-us

Eu'-ty-ches
Eu-tych-i-ā'-nus
Eu-tych'-i-des
Eu-tych'-i-us
Eu-xen'-i-dæ
Eu-xen'-i-das
Eu-xen'-i-des
Eux'-e-nus
Eux-ith'-e-us
E-vad'-ne
E-væch'-me
E-væ'-mon
E-væ'-ne-tus
E-vag'-o-ras
E-vag'-ri-us
E-val'-ces
E-van'-der
E-van'-e-mus
E-van'-ge-lus
Ev-an-or'-i-das
E-van'-thes
E-van'-thi-us
E-var'-chus
E-vath'-lus
Ē'-vax
E-vel'-pi-des
E-vel-pis'-tus
E-vel'-thon
E-vē'-mer-us
E-vē'-ni-us
E-vē'-nor
E-vē'-nus
E-vē'-res
E-ver'-ge-tes
E-ver'-sa
Ev'-e-tes
E-vod-i-ā'-nus
E-vod'-i-us
Ev'-o-dus
Ex-au'-i-us
Ex-æ'-ne-tus
Ex-it'-i-us
Ex-su-per-an'-ti-us
Ex-su-per-a-tō'-ri-us
Ex-su-per'-i-us
E-ze-ki-ē'-lus

Fa-bā'-tus
Fa-ber'-i-us
Fab-i-ā'-nus
Fa-bil'-i-us
Fab'-i-us
Fa-bric'-i-us
Fa-bul'-lus
Fa-cun'-dus
Fad'-i-a
Fa-dil'-la
Fad'-i-us
Fad'-us
Fal'-a-cer
Fa-lan'-i-us
Fal-cid'-i-us
Fal'-co
Fal-cō'-ni-a
Fal'-cu-la
Fa-lis'-cus
Fal'-to
Fan'-go
Fan'-ni-a
Fan'-ni-us
Fas-ci-nus
Fas-tid'-i-us
Fau'-ci-us
Fau'-la
Fau'-nus
Faus'-ta
Faus-tī'-na
Faus-tī'-nus
Faus'-tu-lus
Faus'-tus
Fav-en-tī'-nus
Fa-vō'-ni-us
Fav-o-rī'-nus
Fe-bris

Fē'-bru-us
Fe-lī'-ci-tas
Fē'-lix
Fen-es-tel'-la
Fē'-ni-us
Fe-rē'-tri-us
Fe-rō'-ni-a
Fer'-ox
Fes-tī'-vus
Fes'-tus
Fi-dē'-nas
Fid'-es
Fi-dic-u-lā'-ni-us
Fid'-i-us
Fig'-u-lus
Fim'-bri-a
Fir-mā'-nus
Fir-mi-ā'-nus
Fir'-mi-cus
Fir'-mi-us
Fir'-mus
Fis'-tus
Flac-ci-nā'-tor
Flac'-cus
Fla-cil'-la
Flā'-men
Fla-min-ī'-nus
Fla-min'-i-us
Flam'-ma
Flā'-vi-a
Fla-vi-ā'-nus
Flā'-vi-us
Flā'-vus
Flō'-ra
Flo-ren-tī'-nus
Flo-ri-ā'-nus
Flō'-rus
Fō'-ca
Fō'-cas
Fon-tā'-nus
Fon-tē'-i-a
Fon-tē'-i-us
Fon-ti-nā'-lis
Fon'-tus
For'-nax
For-tū'-na
For-tu-na-ti-ā'-nus
Fran'-go
Fron-tī'-nus
Fron'-to
Frū'-gi
Fu-fic'-i-us
Fu-fid'-i-us
Fu-fi'-i-us
Fū'-fi-us
Ful-cī'-ni-us
Ful-gen'-ti-us
Ful'-lo
Ful-lō'-ni-us
Ful'-vi-a
Ful-vi-ā'-nus
Ful'-vi-us
Ful'-vus
Fun-dā'-ni-a
Fun-dā'-ni-us
Fun'-du-lus
Fu-nis-u-lā'-nus
Fur-fā'-ni-us
Fu-rī'-na
Fū'-ri-us
Fur'-ni-us
Fus-ci-ā'-nus
Fus'-cus
Fū'-sus

Gab'-ba
Ga-bæ'-us
Ga-bi-ni-ā'-nus
Ga-bī'-ni-us
Gab'-i-us
Gā'-bri-as
Ga-bri-ē'-lus
Gad'-a-tas
Gæ'-a

Gæ-ē'-o-chus
Gæ-tū'-li-cus
Gā'-i-us
Gal'-a
Gal-a-teī'-a
Gal'-a-ton
Ga-lax'-i-us
Gal'-ba
Ga-lē'-ne
Ga-lē'-nus
Gal-e-o'-tæ
Ga-lē'-ri-a
Ga-le-ri-ā'-nus
Ga-lē'-ri-us
Gal'-e-us
Gal'-ga-cus
Ga-lin'-thi-as
Gal'-la
Gal-li-cā'-nus
Gal-li-ē'-na
Gal-li-ē'-nus
Gal'-li-o
Gal'-li-us
Gal-lō'-ni-us
Gal'-lus
Gal'-vi-a
Ga-mē'-li-i
Gan-nas'-cus
Gan'-nys
Gan-y-mē'-des
Gar'-ga-rus
Gar-gi-lī'-us
Gar-gō'-ni-us
Gar'-i-das
Gau'-da
Gau-den'-ti-us
Gau'-ra-das
Gā'-vi-us
Gā'-za
Ge-gā'-ni-a
Ge-lā'-nor
Ge-lā'-si-us
Gel'-i-mer
Gel'-li-as
Gel'-li-us
Gel'-on
Ge-lō'-nus
Gem'-i-na
Ge-min'-i-us
Gem'-i-nus
Ge-mis'-tus
Ge-nes'-i-us
Ge ne-tæ'-us
Ge-neth'-li-us
Ge-ne-tyl'-lis
Gen'-e-trix
Ge-nī'-ci-us
Gen-nā'-di-us
Gen'-ser-ic
Gen'-ti-us
Ge-or'-gi-us
Geph-y-ræ'-i
Ge-ræ'-us
Ger'-a-na
Ge-ras'-i-mus
Ger-mā'-ni-cus
Ger-mā'-nus
Ger-mī'-nus
Ger'-on
Ge-ron'-ti-us
Ge-ros'-tra-tus
Ger'-y-on
Ges'-i-us
Get'-a
Gi-gan'-tes
Gil'-do
Gil'-lo
Gil'-lus
Gis'-co
Git'-i-a-das
Glab'-er
Glab'-ri-o
Glaph'-y-ra
Clan'-co
Glau'-ca

Glau'-ci-as
Glau'-ci-des
Glau'-ci-on
Glau-cip'-pus
Glau'-con
Glau-con'-o-me
Glau'-cus
Glic'-i-a
Glic'-i-us
Glob'-u-lus
Glos
Glus
Glyc'-as
Glyc'-e-ra
Gly-cē'-ri-us
Glyc'-i-as
Glyc'-is
Glyc'-on
Gnæ'-us
Gna-thæ'-na
Gne-sip'-pus
Gnī'-pho
Gno-sid'-i-cus
Gō'-bry-as
Gol'-gus
Gon'-a-tus
Gon'-gy-lus
Gor-di-ā'-nus
Gor'-di-us
Gor'-dys
Gor'-ga-sus
Gor'-ge
Gor'-gi-as
Gor'-gi-das
Gor'-gi-on
Gor'-go
Gor'-gon
Gor-gon'-i-us
Gor-gō'-pas
Gor'-gus
Gor'-tys
Grac-chā'-nus
Grac'-chus
Gra-cil'-i-a
Grac'-i-lis
Gra-dī'-vus
Græ'-æ
Græ-cē'-i-us
Græ-cī'-nus
Græ'-cus
Gra-ni-ā'-nus
Gra-nī'-cus
Grā'-ni-us
Grap'-tus
Gra-sid'-i-us
Grā'-ta
Grā'-ti-æ
Gra-ti-ā'-nus
Gra-tid'-i-a
Gra-tid-i-ā'-nus
Gra-tid'-i-us
Grā'-ti-us
Grā'-tus
Gre-gen'-ti-us
Greg'-o-ras
Gre-go-ri-ā'-nus
Gre-gō'-ri-us
Gros'-phus
Gryl'-li-on
Gryl'-lus
Grȳ'-ne
Gry-nē'-us
Grȳ'-nus
Gryps
Gu-lus'-sa
Gun'-da-mund
Gur'-gus
Gut'-ta
Gȳ'-as
Gy-gæ'-a
Gȳ'-ges
Gy-lip'-pus
Gyl'-is
Gy-næ-co-thœ'-nas
Gyr'-ton

Ha-bin'-nas
Hab'-i-tus
Hab'-ron
Ha-bron'-i-chus
Hā'-des
Ha-dri-ā'-nus
Hā'-mon
Hæ'-mus
Hag'-no
Hal'-cy-o-ne
Hal'-cy-o-neus
Ha-lē'-sus
Hal'-i-a
Hal i-ac'-mon
Hal-i-ar'-tus
Hal-i-mē'-de
Hal'-i-os
Hal-ir-rhoth'-i-us
Hal-i-ther'-ses
Hal'-mus
Hal-o-syd'-ne
Ham'-il-car
Ham-mō'-ni-us
Hamp-sic'-or-a
Han'-ni-bal
Han-ni-bal-li-ā'-nus
Han'-no
Har-mā'-ti-us
Har-men-o-pū'-lus
Har-mō'-di-us
Har-mō'-ni-a
Har'-pa-gus
Har'-pa-lus
Har-pal'-y-ce
Har-pin'-na
Har'-po-cras
Har-po-cra'-ti-on
Har-pȳ'-i-æ
Has'-dru-bal
Ha-ter-i-ā'-nus
Ha-ter'-i-us
Heb-do-mag'-e-tes
Hē'-be
Hec'-a-be
Hec-a-er'-ge
Hec-a-er'-gus
Hec'-a-le
Hec-a-mē'-de
Hec-a-tæ'-us
Hec'-a-te
Hec-a-to-dō'-rus
Hec-a-tom'-nus
Hec'-a-ton
Hec'-tor
Hec'-u-ba
Hē'-dy-le
Hē'-dy-lus
He-gel'-e-os
He-gel'-o-chus
He-gē'-mon
He-gem'-o-ne
He-ge-san'-der
He-ges-a-rā'-tus
He-ge-sī'-a-nax
He-gē'-si-as
He-ges-i-dē'-mus
He-ges-ig'-o-nus
He-ges-i-lā'-us
He-ges-il'-o-chus
He-ges'-i-nus
He-ge-sip'-pus
He-ge-sip'-y-la
He-ge-sis'-tra-tus
He-gē'-tor
Hei-mar'-me-ne
Heī'-us
Hel'-a-ra
He-leī'-us
Hel'-e-na
Hel'-e-nus
Hē'-li-a-dæ
He-lī'-a-nax
Hel-i-cā'-on
Hē'-li-ce

Hel'-i-con
He-li-cō'-ni-us
Hē'-li-o
Hē'-li-o-cles
He-li-o-dō'-rus
He-li-o-gab'-a-lus
Hē'-li-os
Hē'-li-us
He-lix'-us
Hel-lad'-i-us
Hel-lā'-ni-cus
Hel'-las
Hel'-le
Hel'-len
Hel-lō'-rus
Hel-lō'-ti-a
Hel-pid'-i-us
Hel'-vi-a
Hel-vid'-i-us
Hel'-vi-us
Hem-er-ē'-si-a
He-mī'-na
He-mith'-e-on
He-nī'-o-che
He-ni'-o-chus
He-phæs'-ti-on
He-phæs'-tus
Hep-tap'-o-ras
Hē'-ra
He-rā'-cle-a
He-ra-cleī'-dæ
He-ra-cleī'-des
He-ra-cleī'-tus
He-rā'-cle-o
He-ra-cle-o-dō'-rus
He-rā'-cle-on
He-ra-cle-ō'-nas
Hē'-ra-cles
He-ra-cli-ā'-nus
He-rā'-cli-us
Hē'-ra-con
He-rag'-o-ras
Hē'-ras
Her'-cu-les
Her-cū'-li-us
Her-cȳ'-na
Her-dō'-ni-us
Hē'-re-as
He-ren'-ni-a
He-ren'-ni-us
He-ril'-lus
Her-mag'-o-ras
Her-ma-nū'-bis
Her-maph-ro-dī'-tus
Her-mā'-pi-as
Her-mar'-chus
Her'-mas
Her-meī'-as
Her-mer'-i-cus
Her'-mes
Her-mē'-si-a-nax
Her-min'-i-us
Her-mī'-nus
Her'-mi-on
Her-mī'-o-ne
Her-mip'-pus
Her-moch'-a-res
Her'-mo-cles
Her-moc'-ra-tes
Her-moc'-re-on
Her-mo-dō'-rus
Her-mō'-dus
Her-mog'-e-nes
Her-mo-gen-i-ā'-nus
Her-mo-lā'-us
Her-mol'-y-cus
Her'-mon
Her-mon'-y-mus
Her-moph'-i-lus
Her-mo-tī'-mus
Hē'-ro
He-rō'-des
He-ro-di-ā'-nus
He-rod'-i-cus
He-ro-dō'-rus

He-rod'-o-tus
Hĕ'-ron
He-roph'-i-le
He-roph'-i-lus
He-ros'-tra-tus
Her'-se
Her-sil'-i-a
Her'-tha
He-sig'-o-nus
Hĕ'-si-o-dus
Hĕ'-si-on-e
Hes-per'-i-des
Hes-per'-i-us
Hes'-per-us
Hes'-ti-a
Hes-ti-æ'-a
Hes-ti-æ'-us
He-sych'-i-a
He-sych'-i-us
Het-æ-rei'-us
Heu-rip'-pe
Hi-ar'-bas
Hi-ces'-i-us
Hi-ce-tā'-on
Hic'-e-tas
Hi-emp'-sal
Hĭ'-e-ra
Hi-e-ram'-e-nes
Hĭ'-e-ras
Hĭ'-e-rax
Hi-er'-i-us
Hi-er'-o-cles
Hĭ'-e-ron
Hi-e-ron'-y-mus
Hi-e-roph'-i-lus
Hi-e-roth'-e-us
Hil-ar-i-ā'-nus
Hi-lar'-i-o
Hi-lar'-i-us
Hil'-a-rus
Hil'-der-ic
Him-e-ræ'-us
Hi-mer'-i-us
Him'-er-us
Hi-mil'-co
Hip-pag'-o-ras
Hip-pal'-ci-mus
Hip-par'-chi-a
Hip-par'-chus
Hip-pa-rī'-nus
Hip-pā'-si-us
Hip'-pa-sus
Hip'-peus
Hip'-pi-a
Hip'-pi-as
Hip'-pi-tas
Hip'-pi-us
Hip-pob'-o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'-rus
Hip-po-cleĭ'-des
Hip'-po-cles
Hip'-po-clus
Hip-poc'-o-on
Hip-poc'-ra-tes
Hip-pod'-a-mas
Hip-po-da-meĭ'-a
Hip-pod'-a-mus
Hip-po-lā'-i-tis
Hip-pol'-o-chus
Hip-pol'-y-tus
Hip-pom'-e-don
Hip-pom'-e-nes
Hip'-pon
Hip-pŏ'-nax
Hip-po-nī'-cus
Hip-pon-ŏ'-i-das
Hip-pon'-o-me
Hip-pon'-o-us
Hip-pos'-the-nes
Hip-pos'-tra tus
Hip-pot'-a-des
Hip -po tas
Hip'-po-tes
Hip-poth'-o-e
Hip-poth'-o-on

Hip-poth'-o-us
Hip'-pys
Hir-pī'-nus
Hir'-ri-us
Hir'-ti-us
Hir-tu-leĭ'-us
His'-pa-la
His'-pal-lus
His'-po
His-ti-æ'-a
His-ti-æ'-us
His'-to-ris
Hol'-mus
Hom-a-gȳ'-ri-us
Ho-mē'-rus
Hom-o-lō'-cus
Hon-o-rā'-tus
Ho-no'-ri-a
Ho-nŏ'-ri-us
Hŏp-lad'-a-mos
Hŏ'-ræ
Ho-ra-pol'-lo
Ho-rā'-ti-a
Ho-rā'-ti-us
Hor'-ci-us
Hor'-cus
Hor'-mus
Hor'-ta-lus
Hor-ten'-si-a
Hor-ten'-si-us
Ho'-rus
Ho-sid'-i-us
Hos-pi-tā'-lis
Hos-tī'-li-a
Hos-ti-li-ā'-nus
Hos-tī'-li-us
Hos'-ti-us
Hun'-ner-ic
Hy-a-cin'-thi-des
Hy-a-cin'-thus
Hy'-a-des
Hy'-a-le
Hy'-as
Hyb'-re-as
Hyb'-ri-as
Hy-dar'-nes
Hy-drē'-lus
Hy'-es
Hy-ē'-ti-us
Hy-gi-eĭ'-a
Hy-gi-ē'-mon
Hy-gī'-nus
Hy-læ'-us
Hyl'-as
Hyl'-a-tus
Hȳ'-le
Hyl'-eus
Hyl'-lus
Hy-lon'-o-me
Hȳ'-me-as
Hȳ'-men
Hy-me-næ'-us
Hym'-ni-a
Hy-pā'-ti-a
Hy-pā'-ti-us
Hy-pat-o-dō'-rus
Hyp'-a-tus
Hy-peĭ'-ro-chus
Hy-per-an'-thes
Hy-per-ā'-sius
Hy-per'-ba-tas
Hy-per'-bi-us
Hy-per'-bo-lus
Hy-per-cheĭ'-ri-a
Hy-per-ech'-i-us
Hy-per-ē'-nor
Hyp'-er-es
Hy-per'-i-des
Hy-per'-i-on
Hy-perm-nēs'-tra
Hy-per'-o-che
Hy-per'-o-chus
Hyp'-nos
Hyp-sæ'-us
Hyp-sē'-nor

Hyp'-seus
Hyp'-si-cles
Hyp-sic'-ra-tes
Hyp-sip'-y-le
Hyp'-sus
Hyr-cā'-nus
Hyr'-i-eus
Hyr-nē'-tho
Hyr'-ta-cus
Hys'-mon
Hys-tas'-pes

I-ac'-chus
I'-a des
I-a-eĭ'-ra
I-al'-e-mus
I-al'-y-sus
I-am'-be
I-am'-bli-chus
I-am-bū'-lus
I-am'-e-nus
I-am'-i-dæ
I'-am-us
I-a-nei'-ra
I-a-nus'-cus
I-an'-the
I-ap'-e tus
I-a pis
I-ā'-pyx
I-ar'-bas
I-ar'-da-nes
I-as i-on
I-as i-us
I-ā'-so
I-a-son'-i-a
I-ā sus
I-at'-ro-cles
Ĭ'-by-cus
I-cad'-i-us
I-car i-us
Ĭ'-car-us
Ic'-ci-us
Ic'-cus
Ic'-e-lus
Ich-næ'-a
Ich'-thy-as
Ich-thy-o-cen-tau'-rus
I-cĭ'-li-us
Ic-tī'-nus
I-dæ'-a
I-dæ'-us
I-dal'-i-a
I-dan-thyr'-sus
Ĭ'-das
Ĭ'-dē
Id'-mon
I-dom'-e-neus
Ĭ'-dri-eus
I-dy-ĭ'a
Ig-nā'-ti-us
I-læ'-ri-a
Ĭ'-li-a
Il-i-ŏ'-na
Il-i-ō'-neus
Il-is-sĭ'-a-des
Il'-lus
Il-lyr'-i-us
Ĭ'-lus
Im'-bra-mus
Im-brā'-si-a
Im'-bra-sus
Im'-brex
Im'-bri-us
Im-mar'-a-dus
Im-per-ā'-tor
Im-per-i-ō'-sus
I-nach'-i-a
Ĭ'-na-chus
In'-a-ros
In-dib'-i-lis
In'-di-ges
In-dig'-i-tes
In'-fer-i

In-gen'-u-us
In-gu-i-om'-er us
In-no-cen'-ti-us
Ĭ'-no
I'-no-us
In-taph'-er-nes
In-ton'-sus
In-vid'-i-a
Ĭ'-o
I-o-cas'-te
I-o-cas'-tus
I-o-da-meĭ'-a
I-o-lā'-us
Ĭ'-o-le
I-ol'-las
Ĭ'-on
I-on'-i-cus
I-on'-i-des
Ĭ'-o-pe
Ĭ'-o-phon
I-o-phŏs'-sa
Ĭ'-ops
I-ŏ'-ta-pe
I-o-tap-i-ā'-nus
I-ox'-us
I-phi-a-nas'-sa
Ĭ'-phi-as
I-phic-i-ā'-nus
Ĭ'-phi-cles
I-phic'-ra-tes
I-phid'-a-mas
I-phi-ge-neĭ'-a
I-phi-me-deĭ'-a
I-phim'-e-don
I-phin'-o-e
Ĭ'-phi-on
Ĭ'-phis
Ĭ'-phi-tus
Iph-thī'-me
Ire-næ'-us
I-rĕ'-ne
Ĭ'-ris
Ĭ'-rus
I-sæ'-us
I-sag'-o-ras
I-san'-der
I-sau'-ri-cus
Is'-ca-nus
Is-chag'-o-ras
Is-chan'-der
Is-che'-nus
Is-chom'-a-chus
Is-cho-tā'-us
Is'-chys
Ĭ'-se-as
Is-i-dō'-rus
I-sig'-o-nus
Ĭ'-sis
Is'-ma-rus
Is-mē'-ne
Is-men'-i-as
Is-men'-i-us
Is-mē'-nus
I-soc'-ra-tes
I-so-dæ'-tes
I-so-dē'-tes
Is'-sa
Is-sŏ'-ri-a
Is'-ter
Isth'-mi-us
Is-tom'-a-chus
I-tal'-i-cus
It'-a-lus
Ith'-a-cus
Ith-ŏ'-ma-tas
I-thō'-me
I-tŏ'-ni-a
I-tŏ'-nus
I-tū'-ri-us
It'-ys
I-ū'-lus
Ix-ĭ'-on
Ix-i-on'-i-des
Ix'-i-us
Ĭ'-ynx

Ja-cē'-bus
Jā'-na
Jan-u-pū'-lus
Jan-u-ā'-ri-us
Jā'-nus
Jā'-son
Jav-o-lē'-nus
Jesa-nes
Jor-nan'-des
Jo-sē'-phus
Jovi-a nus
Jo-vin-i-ā'-nus
Jō'-vi-us
Jū'-ba
Ju-bel'-li-us
Ju-da-cil'-i-us
Jū'-das
Jū'-dex
Jū'-ga
Ju-gur'-tha
Jū'-li-a
Ju-li-ā'-nus
Jū li-us
Jun'-cus
Jū'-ni-a
Jū'-ni-us
Jū'-no
Ju-no-pū'-lus
Jū'-pi-ter
Jus-tī'-na
Jus-tin i-ā'-nus
Jus-tī'-nus
Jus'-tus
Ju-tur'-na
Ju-ve-nā'-lis
Ju-ven'-cus
Ju-ven'-tas
Ju-ven-tī'-nus
Ju-ven'-ti-us

Lab'-da
Lab-dac'-i-dæ
Lab'-da-cus
Lab'-e-o
La-ber'-i-us
Lab-i-ē'-nus
La-bō'-tas
La-bran'-deus
Lab-y-nē'-tus
Lac-e-dæ'-mon
Lac-e-dæ-mon'-i-us
La cē'-das
Lac'-er
La-cer'-i-us
Lach'-a-res
Lach'-es
Lach'-e-sis
La-cin'-i-a
La-cin'-i-us
Lac'-i-us
Lac'-o
Lac'-ra-tes
Lac'-ri-tus
Lac'-tans
Lac-tan'-ti-us
Lac-tū'-ca
Lac-tu-cī'-nus
Lac-tur'-ci-a
Lac'-y-des
Lā'-das
La-dog'-e-nes
Lā'-don
Læ-a'-nis
Læ'-ca
Læ'-dus
Læ'-laps
Læ'-li-a
Læ-li-ā'-nus
Læ'-li-us
Læ'-nas
Læ'-ni-us
La-er'-ces
La-er'-tes
La-er'-ti-us

La-es'-pi-i-as
Læ'-ta
Læ-til'-i-us
Læ-tō'-ri-us
Læ'-tus
Læ-vi'-nus
Læ'-vi-us
Læ'-vus
La-frē'-ni-us
Lag'-i-us
Lā'-gon
Lag'-o-ras
Lā'-gus
Lā'-i-as
La-ip'-pus
Lā'-is
Lā'-i-us
Lal'-a-ge
Lam'-a-chus
Lam'-e-don
Lam'-i-a
La-mis'-cus
Lam'-i-us
Lam-pad'-i-o
Lam-pad'-i-us
Lam-pet'-i-a
Lam'-pi-do
Lam'-pon
Lam-prŏ'-ni-us
Lam'-pri-as
Lam-prid'-i-us
Lam'-proc-les
Lam'-prus
Lamp'-ter
Lam'-pus
Lam'-us
La-myn'-thi-us
La-nas'-sa
La-nā'-tus
Lan'-ga-rus
La-oc'-o-on
La-oc-o-ō'-sa
La-od'-a-mas
La-o-da-meĭ'-a
La-od'-i-ce
La-od'-i-cus
La-od'-o-cus
La-og'-o-ras
La-om'-e-don
Lā'-on
La-on'-i-cus
La-on'-o-me
La-o-phon'-te
La-oth'-o-e
La-per'-sæ
La-per'-si-us
Laph'-a-es
Laph-ræ'-us
Laph'-ri-a
La-phys'-ti-us
Lap'-is
Lap'-i-thes
Lar
Lar'-a
La-ren'-ti-a
Lar'-es
Lar'-gi-us
Lar'-gus
Lar'-i-chus
La-ris'-co-lus
La-ris'-sa
La-ris'-sæ-us
La-rŏ'-ni-us
Lar'-ti-us
La-run'-da
La-rym'-na
Las'-ca-ris
Las-the-neĭ'-a
Las'-the-nes
Lā'-sus
Lat-er-ā'-nus
La-ter-en'-sis
Lath'-ri-a
Lat o-lis
Lat-ō'-ris

La-tī′-nus
La-tō′-na
Lā′-tro
Lau-ren′-ti-a
Lau-ren′-ti-us
Lau′-sus
La-ver′-na
La-vī′-ni-a
La-vī′-ni-us
Lē′-a-des
Le-æ′-na
Le-ag′-rus
Le-an′-der
Le-an′-dri-us
Le-a-neī′-ra
Le-ar′-chus
Le-cā′-ni-us
Le-chē′-a-tes
Lech′-es
Lē′-da
Lei-ō′-des
Lē′-i-tus
Lel′-ex
Lem′-u-res
Le-næ′-us
Leu-tic′-u-la
Len-tid′-i-us
Len′-to
Len′-tu-lus
Lē′-o
Le-o-bō′-tes
Le-o-cē′-des
Le-ō′-cha-res
Le-ō′-cra-tes
Le-ō′-cri-tus
Le-ō′-cy-des
Le-ō′-da-cus
Le-ō′-da-mas
Le-ō′-go-ras
Lē′-on
Le-ō′-ni-das
Le-ō′-ni-des
Le-on-nā′-tus
Le-on-nō′-ri-us
Le-on′-teus
Le-on-tī′-a-des
Le-on′-ti-on
Le-on-tis′-cus
Le-on′-ti-us
Le-ō′-ny-mus
Le-ō′-pha-nes
Le-oph′-ron
Lē′-os
Le-os′-the-nes
Le-os-trat′-i-des
Le-o-troph′-i-des
Le-o-tych′-i-des
Lep′-i-da
Lep′-i-dus
Lep′-re-a
Lep′-ta
Lep′-ti-nes
Les′-bo-cles
Les-bō′-nax
Les-both′-e-mis
Les′-ches
Lē′-the
Lē′-to
Let′-reus
Leu-cad′-i-us
Leu-cæ′-us
Leu′-ce
Leu-cip′-pe
Leu-cip′-pi-des
Leu-cip′-pus
Leū′-con
Leu-con′-o-e
Leu-coph′-ry-ne
Leu-coth′-e-a
Leu-coth′-o-e
Le-vā′-na
Lex-iph′-a-nes
Li-ban′-i-us
Lib-en-tī′-na
Lā′-ber
Li-ber-ā′-lis
Li-ber-ā′-tus
Li-ber-ā′-tor
Li-ber′-i-us
Li-ber′-tas
Li-beth′-ri-des
Li-bi-tī′-na
Lib′-i-us
Lib′-o
Lib′-y-a
Lib′-ys
Lib-ys-tī′-nus
Lich′-as
Li-cin′-i-a
Li-cin-i-ā′-nus
Li-cin′-i-us
Lic′-i-nus
Li-cym′-ni-a
Li-cym′-ni-us
Li-gā′-ri-us
Li-geī′-a
Lig′-ur
Lig′-y-ron
Li-læ′-a
Lī′-ma
Li-mē′-ni-a
Li-men-tī′-nus
Li-me-tā′-nus
Lin′-di-a
Lin′-us
Lip′-a-ro
Lip-o-dō′-rus
Lit′-æ
Li-tō′-ri-us
Lit-y-er′-ses
Lī′-vi-a
Li-vil′-la
Li-vin-ē′-i-us
Lī′-vi-us
Lo-cheī′-a
Loc′-rus
Lo-cus′-ta
Lœ′-mi-us
Log′-ba-sis
Lol′-li-a
Lol-li-ā′-nus
Lol′-li-us
Lon-gā′-tis
Lon-gī′-nus
Lon′-gus
Lō′-tis
Lox′-i-as
Lox′-o
Lū′-a
Lu-cā′-nus
Luc-cē′-i-us
Lu-cer′-i-us
Lu-ci-ā′-nus
Lu-ci-ē′-nus
Lū′-ci-fer
Lu-cil′-i-us
Lu-cil′-la
Lu-cil′-li-us
Lu-cil′-lus
Lu-cī′-na
Lū′-ci-us
Lu-crē′-ti-a
Lu-crē′-ti-us
Lu-crī′-na
Luc-tā′-ti-us
Luc-ter′-i-us
Luc′-tus
Lu-cul′-lus
Lu-cus′-ta
Lū′-di-us
Lu-per′-ca
Lu-per′-cus
Lup′-us
Lur′-co
Lū′-ri-us
Lus-ci-ē′-nus
Lus′-cin-us
Lus′-ci-us
Lus′-cus
Lū′-si-us
Lu-tā′-ti-us
Lu-tor′-i-us
Lux-or′-i-us
Ly-æ′-us
Ly-cæ′-us
Ly-cam′-bes
Ly-cā′-on
Ly-cas′-tus
Lyc′-e-as
Ly-cē′-gen-es
Ly-ceī′-a
Ly-ceī′-us
Lyc′-i-das
Lyc′-i-nus
Lyc′-is
Ly-cis′-cus
Lyc′-i-us
Lyc-o-ā′-tis
Ly-coc′-to-nus
Ly-col′-e-on
Lyc-o-mē′-des
Lyc′-on
Ly-cō′-peus
Lyc-o-phon′-tes
Lyc′-o-phron
Lyc-o-phron′-i-des
Ly-cō′-reus
Ly-cō′-ris
Ly-cor′-tas
Lyc′-tus
Ly-cur′-gus
Lyc′-us
Lȳ′-de
Ly-dī′-a-des
Lȳ′-dus
Lyg′-da-mis
Lyg′-da-mus
Lyg-o-des′-ma
Lyl′-lus
Lyn′-ceus
Lyn′-cus
Lyr′-cus
Ly-san′-der
Ly-san′-dra
Ly-sā′-ni-as
Lys-a-nor′-i-das
Lys′-i-a-des
Lys-i-a-nas′-sa
Lys′-i-as
Lys′-i-cles
Ly-sic′-ra-tes
Ly-sid′-i-ce
Ly-sid′-i-cus
Ly-sim′-a-che
Ly-si-mach′-i-des
Ly-sim′-a-chus
Ly-sip′-pe
Ly-sip′-pus
Lys′-is
Ly-sis-trat′-i-des
Ly-sis′-tra-tus
Lys-i-zō′-na
Lȳ′-so
Lȳ′-son
Lȳ′-sus
Ly-tē′-ri-us

Mac′-ar
Mac′-a-reus
Ma-car′-i-a
Ma-car′-i-us
Ma-cā′-tus
Mac-ca-bæ′-i
Mac′-ci-us
Mac′-e-don
Mac-e-don′-i-cus
Mac-e-dō′-ni-us
Mac′-er
Mac-er-ī′-nus
Ma-chæ′-reus
Ma-chan′-i-das
Ma-chā′-on
Mach′-a-reus
Mach′-a-tas
Mach′-on
Ma-cis′-ti-us
Ma-cis′-tus
Mac-ri-ā′-nus
Ma-crī′-nus
Mac′-ris
Mac′-ro
Ma-crō′-bi-us
Mac′-u-la
Mad′-a-rus
Mad′-a-tes
Mad′-y-as
Mæ-an′-dri-us
Mæ-an′-drus
Mæ-cē′-nas
Mæ-ci-ā′-nus
Mæ-cil′-i-us
Mæ′-ci-us
Mæ′-li-us
Mæ-mæ′-tes
Mæ′-na-des
Mæ-nal′-i-us
Mæ′-na-lus
Mæ′-ni-us
Mæ′-non
Mæ′-on
Mæ-on′-i-des
Mæ-on′-i-us
Mæ′-ra
Mæ′-sa
Mæ′-son
Mæ′-vi-us
Mag-a-dā′-tes
Ma-gar′-si-a
Mag′-as
Mag-en-tē′-nus
Mag′-i-us
Mag-nen′-ti-us
Mag′-nes
Mag′-nus
Mā′-go
Mā′-gus
Ma-har′-bal
Mā′-i-a
Mā′-i-or
Ma-jor-i-ā′-nus
Mal′-a-con
Mal′-a-cus
Mal′-a-las
Mal′-as
Mal′-chus
Mal-e-ā′-tes
Mal′-e-las
Mal′-e-us
Mal′-i-a-des
Mal-le-ō′-lus
Mal′-li-us
Ma-lu-gi-nen′-sis
Mā′-lus
Ma-mæ′-a
Mam-er-cī′-nus
Ma-mer′-cus
Mā′-mers
Mam-er-tī′-nus
Ma-mer′-tus
Ma-mil-i-ā′-nus
Ma-mil′-i-us
Mam′-mas
Mam′-mu-la
Mam-mū′-ri-us
Ma-mur′-ra
Mā′-na
Ma-næch′-mus
Ma-nas′-ses
Man-as′-ta-bal
Man′-ci-a
Man-cī′-nus
Man′-da-ne
Man-dō′-ni-us
Man-du-brā′-ti-us
Man′-e-ros
Mā′-nes
Man′-e-tho
Man-gā′-nes
Mā′-ni-a
Ma-ni-ā′-ces
Mā′-ni-æ
Ma-nil′-i-us
Ma-nis′-a-rus
Mā′-ni-us
Man′-li-us
Man′-nus
Man′-ti-as
Man′-tin-eus
Man-tith′-e-us
Man′-ti-us
Man′-to
Man′-u-el
Mar′-a-thon
Mar′-a-thus
Mar-cel′-la
Mar-cel-lī′-n-us
Mar-cel′-lus
Mar′-ci-a
Mar-ci-ā′-na
Mar-ci-ā′-nus
Mar-cil′-i-us
Mar′-ci-on
Mar′-ci-us
Mar-co-man′-nus
Mar′-cus
Mar-dō′-ni-us
Mar-don′-tes
Mar-gī′-tes
Ma-ri′-a
Ma-ri-am′-ne
Ma-ri-an-dȳ′-nus
Ma-ri-ā′-nus
Ma-rī′-ca
Ma-rid-i-ā′-nus
Ma-rin-i-ā′-na
Ma-rī′-nus
Mar′-i-on
Mar′-i-us
Mar-ma-rī′-nus
Mar′-max
Mar′-o
Mar-o-bod′-u-us
Mar′-on
Mar-pes′-sa
Mars
Mar′-sus
Mar′-sy-as
Mar′-tha
Mar′-ti-a
Mar-ti-ā′-lis
Mar-ti-ā′-nus
Mar-tī′-na
Mar-tin-i-ā′-nus
Mar-tī′-nus
Mas′-ga-ba
Mas-i-nis′-sa
Ma-sis′-ti-us
Mas′-sa
Mas′-sa-thes
Mas-sī′-va
Mas-sū′-ri-us
Mas-tan′-a-bal
Mas′-tor
Ma-ter-ni-ā′-nus
Ma-ter′-nus
Math′-o
Ma-tid′-i-a
Mat-i-ē′-nus
Ma-tin′-i-us
Mat′-i-us
Ma′-tre-as
Ma-trin′-i-us
Mā′-tris
Mā′-tron
Mat-thæ′-us
Ma-tū′-rus
Ma-tū′-ta
Mau-ric-i-ā′-nus
Mau-ric′-i-us
Mau′-ri-cus
Mau′-ro-pus
Mau-sō′-lus
Mā′-vors
Ma-vor′-ti-us
Max-en′-ti-us
Max-im-i-ā′-nus
Max-i-mil′-la
Max-i-mī′-nus
Max′-i-mus
Ma-zā′-ces
Ma-zæ′-us
Maz′-a-res
Mē′-cha-neus
Me-coph′-a-nes
Me-cis′-teus
Mē′-con
Me-dē′-a
Mē′-de-on
Me-des-i-cas′-te
Med-i-trī′-na
Mē′-di-us
Med′-o-cus
Med′-on
Mē′-don
Me-dos′-a-des
Me-dul-lī′-nus
Mē′-dus
Me-dū′-sa
Meg-a-bā′-tes
Meg-a-bā′-zus
Meg-a-ber′-nes
Meg-a-boc′-chus
Meg-a-bȳ′-zus
Meg-a-cleī′-des
Meg′-a-cles
Me-gæ′-ra
Me-gal′-e-as
Meg-a-los′-tra-ta
Meg-a-mē′-de
Meg-a-neī′-ra
Meg-a-pen′-thes
Meg′-a-ra
Meg′-a-reus
Meg′-a-rus
Me-gas′-the-nes
Me-gel′-lus
Meg′-es
Me-gil′-lus
Me-gis′-ti-as
Me-gis′-to
Me-gis′-to-nus
Me-her-dā′-tes
Mē′-di-as
Mei-lan′-i-on
Mei-lich′-i-us
Mel′-a
Me-læ′-neus
Me-læ′-nis
Me-lam′-po-des
Me-lam′-pus
Me-lan-æ′-gis
Me-lan′-co-mas
Mel′-a-neus
Mel-an-ip′-pi-des
Mel-an-ip′-pus
Mel-an-ō′-pus
Me-lan′-thi-us
Me-lan′-tho
Me-lan′-thus
Mel′-as
Mel′-e-a-ger
Mel′-es
Mel-e-sag′-o-ras
Mel-e-sip′-pus
Mel′-e-te
Me-let′-i-us
Me-lē′-tus
Mel′-i-a
Mel′-i-a-des
Mel-i-bœ′-a
Mel-i-bœ′-us
Mel-i-cer′-tes
Mel-i-næ′-a
Mel′-i-ne
Me-lin′-no
Mel-i-san′-der
Me-lis′-sa
Me-lis′-seus
Me-lis′-sus

Mel′-i-te
Mel′-i-teus
Mel′-i-to
Mel-i-tō′-des
Mel′-la
Mel′-li-us
Mel-lo-bau′-des
Mel-lō′-na
Me-lob′-i-us
Me-lob′-o-sis
Me-lob′-o-te
Me-lō′-des
Mel-pom′-e-ne
Mel-pom′-e-nus
Mē′-lus
Mem′-mi-a
Mem′-mi-us
Mem′-non
Mem′-phis
Me-næch′-mus
Me-nal′-ci-das
Men-a-lip′-pus
Me-nan′-der
Mē′-nas
Men′-des
Mē′-ne
Men-e-cleī′-das
Men′-e-cles
Me-nec′-ra-tes
Men-e-dæ′-us
Me-ned′-a-tus
Men-e-dē′-mus
Men-e-lā′-us
Me-nœm′-a-chus
Men′-e-phron
Mē′-nes
Men′-es
Men-es-æch′-mus
Me-nes′-thes
Me-nes′-theus
Me-nes′-thi-us
Me-nes′-tra-tus
Me-nex′-e-nus
Men′-i-das
Me-nip′-pe
Me-nip′-pus
Me-noch′-a-res
Men-o-dō′-rus
Me-nod′-o-tus
Me-nœ′-ceus
Me-nœ′-tas
Me-nœ′-tes
Me-nœ′-ti-us
Me-nog′-en-es
Men′-on
Men-o-phan′-tus
Men′-sor
Men′-tes
Men′-to
Men′-tor
Me-nyl′-lus
Me-phī′-tis
Mer-cā′-tor
Mer-cū′-ri-us
Me-ren′-da
Mer′-gus
Mer′-i-cus
Mē′-ri-o-nes
Mer′-mer-us
Mer-mē′-na-dæ
Mer-o-bau′-des
Mer′-o-pe
Mer′-ops
Mer′-u-la
Mer-u-lī′-nus
Me-ryl′-lus
Mes′-a-teus
Mes-cin′-i-us
Mes-o-mē′-des
Mes-sa-lī′-na
Mes-sa-lī′-nus
Mes-sal′-la
Mes′-sa-neus
Mes′-sa-pus
Mes-sē′-ne
Mes′-si-us
Mes′-tor
Mes′-tra
Mē′-ta
Met′-a-bus
Met-a-cleī′-des
Me-tag′-e-nes
Me-ta-neī′-ra
Met-a-phras′-tes
Met′-a-pus
Me-tel′-la
Me-tel′-lus
Me-thar′-me
Mē′-thi-on
Me-thod′-i-us
Meth′-on
Me-thym′-na
Meth-ym-næ′-us
Me-ti-a-dū′-sa
Me-til′-i-us
Mē′-ti-o-che
Mē′-ti-o-chus
Mē′-ti-on
Mē′-tis
Mē′-ti-us
Me-to-chī′-ta
Met′-on
Met′-o-pe
Met′-o-pus
Me-trob′-i-us
Mē′-tro-cles
Me-tro-dō′-rus
Me-troph′-a-nes
Met′-ti-us
Me-zen′-ti-us
Mic′-ci-a-des
Mic′-ci-on
Mi-cha′-el
Mī′-ci-on
Mi-cip′-sa
Mic′-on
Mic′-ti-o
Mī′-cy-thus
Mid′-as
Mid-e-ā′-tis
Mi-deī′-a
Mī′-di-as
Mi-go-nī′-tis
Mi-lē′-tus
Mī′-li-chus
Mil′-o
Mi-lō′-ni-a
Mil′-tas
Mil-ti′-a-des
Mi-mal′-lon
Mim′-as
Mim-ner′-mus
Min′-dar-us
Min′-di-us
Mi-ner′-va
Mi-ner-vī′-na
Mi-nid′-i-us
Min′-i-o
Min′-i-us
Mī′-nos
Mi-no-tau′-rus
Min-tā′-nor
Min′-tha
Mi-nū′-ci-a
Mi-nu-ci-ā′-nus
Mi-nū′-ci-us
Min′-y-æ
Min′-y-as
Mī′-sa
Mi-sag′-e-nes
Mi-sē′-nus
Mi-sith′-eus
Mi-thæ′-cus
Mith′-ras
Mi-thrē′-nes
Mith-ri-dā′-tes
Mith-ri-dā′-tis
Mi-thrī′-nes
Mith-ro-bar-zā′-nes
Mit-ro-bā′-tes
Mix-o-par′-the-nos
Mna-sal′-cas
Mnā′-se-as
Mnas′-i-cles
Mna-sil′-o-chus
Mna-sī′-nus
Mna-sip′-pus
Mna-sith′-eus
Mnas-i-tī′-mus
Mnā′-son
Mne-mar′-chus
Mnē′-me
Mnē′-mon
Mne-mos′-y-ne
Mne-sæch′-mus
Mne-sar′-chus
Mnē′-si-cles
Mne-sil′-o-chus
Mne-sim′-a-che
Mne′-sim′-a-chus
Mne-siph′-i-lus
Mne-sip-tol′-e-mus
Mne-sis′-tra-tus
Mne-sith′-eus
Mne-si-tī′-mus
Mnēs′-ter
Mnēs′-theus
Mo-ag′-e-tes
Mō′-chus
Mo-cil′-la
Mod-e-rā′-tus
Mod-es-tī′-nus
Mo-des′-tus
Mod′-i-us
Mœ-rag′-e-nes
Mœ′-ris
Mœ′-ro
Mœ′-ro-cles
Moi′-ra
Moi-rag′-e-tes
Mol′-æ
Mol′-i-on
Mol′-i-o-nes
Mol-lic′-u-lus
Mol′-on
Mo-lor′-chus
Mo-los′-sus
Mol-pad′-i-a
Mol-pag′-o-ras
Mol′-pis
Mō′-lus
Mō′-mus
Mo-næ′-ses
Mo-nē′-ta
Mon′-i-ma
Mon′-i-mus
Mon′-i-us
Mon-o-bā′-zus
Mo-nœ′-cus
Mon-tā′-nus
Mo-nū′-ni-us
Mon′-y-chus
Mop′-sus
Mor′-cus
Mor′-i-us
Mor′-mo
Mor-mol′-y-ce
Mor′-pheus
Mor′-pho
Mor′-si-mus
Mor′-y-chus
Mor′-zes
Mos-cham′-par
Mos′-chi-on
Mos-cho-pū′-lus
Mos′-chus
Mos′-tis
Mo-thō′-ne
Mū′-ci-a
Mu-ci-ā′-nus
Mu-gil-lā′-nus
Mul′-ci-ber
Mū′-li-us
Mum′-mi-a
Mum′-mi-us
Mu-nā′-ti-us
Mu-nych′-i-a
Mur′-ci-a
Mur′-cus
Mu-rē′-na
Mur-rā′-nus
Mur-rhē′-di-us
Mū′-sa
Mū′-sæ
Mu-sæ′-us
Mus′-ca
Mu-si-cā′-nus
Mu-so-ni-ā′-nus
Mu-sō′-ni-us
Mus-tel′-la
Mus′-ti-us
Mu-ti-ā′-nus
Mū′-til-us
Mū′-ti-nes
Mū′-ti-us
Mū′-to
Mu-tū′-nus
My-ag′-rus
My-ca-lē′-si-des
My-ca-les′-si-a
My-cē′-ne
My-cer-ī′-nus
Myg′-don
My-ī′-a
My-i-ag′-rus
Myl′-lus
My-nis′-cus
Myn′-ni-o
My-rep′-sus
My-rī′-na
My-rī′-nus
Mȳ′-ris
Myr-mē′-ci-des
Myr′-mex
Myr′-mi-don
Mȳ′-ro
Mȳ′-ron
My-ro-ni-ā′-nus
My-rō′-ni-des
Myr′-rha
Myr′-si-lus
Myr′-sus
Myr′-ti-lus
Myr′-tis
Myr′-to
Myr-to-es′-sa
Myr′-ton
Mys-cel′-lus
Mȳ′-si-a
Mȳ′-son
My-ti-lē′-ne

Na-bar-zā′-nes
Nab-dal′-sa
Nā′-bis
Nab-o-nas′-sar
Nac′-ca
Næ′-ni-a
Næ′-vi-a
Næ′-vi-us
Na-mū′-sa
Nan′-ni-i
Nan′-no
Nar-cæ′-us
Nar-cis′-sus
Nar′-ses
Nas′-a-mon
Nas′-ci-o
Na-sen′-ni-us
Na-sī′-ca
Na-sid-i-ē′-nus
Na-sid′-i-us
Nā′-so
Na-tā′-lis
Nat′-ta
Nau-bol′-i-des
Nau′-bo-lus
Nau-cleī′-des
Nau′-cra-tes
Nau-cȳ′-des
Nau-mach′-i-us
Nau′-pli-us
Nau sic′-a-a
Nau-sic′-ra-tes
Nau-sim′-e-don
Nau-sin′-o-us
Nau-siph′-a-nes
Nau-sith′-o-us
Nau′-tes
Na′-vi-us
Nax′-us
Ne-æ′-ra
Ne-al′-ces
Ne-an′-thes
Ne-ar′-chus
Ne-broph′-o-nus
Neb′-rus
Nec′-o
Nec-tan′-a-bis
Nec-tar′-i-us
Ned′-a
Ne-dū′-sia
Nē′-is
Ne-leī′-des
Nē′-leus
Nem′-e-a
Ne-meī′-us
Ne-mer′-tes
Ne-mes-i-ā′-nus
Nem′-e-sis
Ne-mes′-i-us
Ne-oc′-les
Ne-o-lā′-us
Nē′-on
Nē′-o-phron
Ne-oph′-y-tus
Ne-op-tol′-e-mus
Neph′-e-le
Nep′-os
Ne-po-ti-ā′-nus
Nep-tu-nī′-ne
Nep-tū′-nus
Ne-rat′-i-us
Nē′-re-is
Ne-reī′-us
Nē′-reus
Nē′-ri-tus
Ner′-i-us
Ner′-o
Ner-u-lī′-nus
Ner′-va
Ne-saī′-a
Ne-si-ō′-tes
Nē′-so
Nes′-sus
Nes-tor
Nes-tor′-i-des
Nes-tor′-i-us
Ni-cæ′-a
Ni-cæ-ar′-chus
Ni-cæ-as
Ni-cæ′-ne-tus
Ni-cag′-o-ras
Ni-can′-der
Ni-cā′-nor
Ni-car′-chus
Ni-car′-e-te
Ni-cā′-tor
Nī′-ce
Ni-cē′-pho-rus
Ni-cē′-ra-tus
Nī′-ce-ros
Ni-cē′-tas
Nī′-ci-as
Ni-cip′-pe
Ni-cip′-pus
Nī′-co
Ni-co-bū′-la
Ni-co-bū′-lus
Ni-coch′-a-res
Nī′-coc-les
Ni-coc′-ra-tes
Ni-coc′-re-on
Ni-co-dā′-mus
Ni-co-dē′-mus
Ni-co-dō′-rus
Ni-co-lā′-us
Ni-col′-o-chus
Ni-co-mach′-i-des
Ni-com′-a-chus
Ni-co-mē′-des
Nī′-con
Ni-coph′-a-nes
Nī′-co-phon
Ni-cos′-the-nes
Ni-cos′-tra-te
Ni-cos′-tra-tus
Nig′-er
Ni-gid′-i-us
Ni-grin-i-ā′-nus
Ni-grī′-nus
Nī′-leus
Ni-lox′-e-nus
Nī′-lus
Nin′-ni-us
Nī′-nus
Nin′-y-as
Nī′-o-be
Ni-phā′-tes
Nī′-reus
Nī′-sus
Ni-tō′-cris
No-bil′-i-or
Noc′-tu-a
No-dō′-tus
No-men-tā′-nus
Nom′-i-a
Nom′-i-us
Nom′-os
Nō′-na-cris
No-ni-ā′-nus
Nō′-ni-us
Non′-no-sus
Non′-nus
Nō′-rax
Nor-bā′-nus
Nor′-ti-a
Nos′-sis
Nos′-tia
Nos′-ti-mus
No-thip′-pus
No-va-ti-ā′-nus
No-vā′-tus
No-vel′-li-us
No-vel′-lus
No-ven′-si-les
Nov′-i-us
Nox
Nū′-ci-us
Nū′-ma
Nu-mē′-ni-us
Nu-mer′-i-a
Nu-mer-i-ā′-nus
Nu-mer′-i-us
Nu-mes′-ti-us
Nu-mī′-ci-us
Nu′-mi-da
Nu-mid′-i-cus
Nu-mid′-i-us
Nu-mis-i-ā′-nus
Nu-mis′-i-us
Num′-i-tor
Nu-mi-tō′-ri-us
Num′-mi-us
Nu-mō′-ni-us
Nyc-tē′-is
Nyc′-teus
Nyc-tim′-e-ne
Nym-phid-i-ā′-nus
Nym-phid′-i-us
Nym′-phis
Nym′-phi-us
Nym-pho-dō′-rus
Nym-phod′-o-tus
Nyp′-si-us
Nȳ′-sa
Ny-sæ′-us
Ny-sī′-a-des
Ny′-sus

O-ar'-ses
O-ax'-es
Ob'-la-chus
Ob'-o-das
Ob'-ri-mus
Ob'-se-quens
Ob-sid'-i-us
Ob'-si-us
Ob-ul-trō'-ni-us
O-ca-leī'-a
Oc'-ci-a
O-ce-an'-i-des
O-cē'-a-nus
O-cel'-la
O-cel-lā'-tæ
O-cel-lī'-na
O-cel'-lus
Och'-i-mus
Och'-us
Oc'-nus
Oc'-re-a
O-crī'-si-a
Oc-tā'-vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-ā'-nus
Oc-tā'-vi-us
Oc-to-rē'-nus
O-cyd'-ro-mus
O-cyp'-e-te
O-cyr'-ho-e
Od-e-nā'-thus
O-dī'-tes
Od'-i-us
O-do-ā'-cer
O-dys'-seus
Œ-ag'-rus
Œ'-ax
Œ'-ba-lus
Œ'-ba-res
Œ-bō'-tas
Œ-cu-men'-i-us
Œ'-di-pus
Œ-nan'-the
Œ'-neus
Œ'-ni-as
Œ'-no-e
Œ-nom-ar'-chus
Œ-nom'-a-us
Œ-nō'-ne
Œ-nop'-i-des
Œ-nop'-i-on
Œ-not'-ro-pæ
Œ-nō'-trus
Œ-o-bā'-zus
Œ'-o-clus
Œ-ol'-y-cus
Œ-ō'-nus
Œ-sal'-ces
Œ-tol'-i-nus
Œ-tos'-y-rus
Œ'-ty-lus
O-fel'-la
O-fel'-lus
O-fī'-li-us
O-gō'-a
O-gul'-ni-us
O-gȳ'-ges
O-gȳ'-gus
O-ī'-cles
O-ī'-leus
Ol'-bi-a-des
Ō'-len
O-len'-ni-us
Ō'-len-us
Ol'-li-us
Ol-o-pher'-nes
Ol'-o-rus
Ol'-tha-cus
O-lyb'-ri-us
O-lym'-ni-us
O-lym'-pi-a-cus
O-lym'-pi-as
O-lym'-pi-cus
O-lym-pi-o-dō'-rus
O-lym'-pi-on
O-lym-pi-os'-the-nes
O-lym'-pi-us
O-lym'-pus
O-lyn'-thi-us
O-lyn'-thus
O-mā'-di-us
Ō'-mi-as
Om'-bri-mus
Om'-bri-us
Om'-pha-le
Om-phal'-i-on
O-næ'-thus
O-nas-i-mē'-des
O-nas'-i-mus
On'-a-sus
O-nā'-tas
On'-ca
On-cæ'-us
On-ches'-tus
On'-cus
O-nē'-sas
On-e-sic'-ri-tus
O-nē'-si-lus
O-nes'-i-mus
O-nes'-tes
O-nē'-tor
O-nom'-a-cles
On-o-mac'-ri-tus
On-o-mar'-chus
On-o-mas'-tus
On-o-san'-der
O-phel'-i-on
O-phel'-i-us
O-phel'-las
O-phel'-tes
Oph'-i-on
O-pil'-i-us
O-pī'-mi-a
O-pī'-mi-us
Op'-i-ter
Op-i-ter'-ni-us
Op'-la-cus
Op'-pi-a
Op-pi-an'-i-cus
Op-pi-ā'-nus
Op-pid'-i-us
Op'-pi-us
Op'-si-us
Op-tā'-tus
O-rā'-ta
Or-bi-ā'-na
Or-bic'-i-us
Or-bil'-i-us
Or'-bi-us
Or-bō'-na
Or'-chi-us
Or-chiv'-i-us
Or-chom'-e-nus
Or-civ'-i-us
Or-dov'-i-ces
O-rē'-a-des
O-rē'-as
O-reī'-thy-ia
O-res'-tes
O-res'-theus
O-res-til'-la
Or-get'-o-rix
Or-i-bā'-si-us
O-rig'-e-nes
O-rī'-on
Or'-me-nus
Or'-neus
Or-no-do-pan'-tes
Or-nȳ'-ti-on
Or'-ny-tus
O-rō'-des
O-rœ-bap'-ti-us
O-rœ'-ses
O-rœ'-tes
Or'-o-lus
O-rom'-e-don
O-ron'-tes
O-ron'-ti-us
O-ron-to-bā'-tes
Or-o-pher'-nes
O-rō'-si-us
Or'-pheus
Or-phid'-i-us
Or'-phi-tus
Or-sab'-a-ris
Or-sil'-o-chus
Or'-ta-lus
Or-thag'-o-ras
Or'-thi-a
Or-ti-ag'-on
Or-tyg'-i-a
Orx'-i-nes
O-sī'-ris
Ō'-si-us
Os'-ro-es
Os'-sa
Os-sip'-a-ga
Os-to'-ti-us
O-ta-cil'-i-a
O-ta-cil'-i-us
O-tā'-nes
Oth'-o
O-tho-ni-ā'-nus
Oth-rȳ'-a-des
Oth-rȳ'-neus
O-trē'-ra
Ot'-reus
Ō'-tus
Ō'-tys
Ō'-vi-a
O-vid'-i-us
O-vi'-ni-us
Ō'-vi-us
Ox'-a-thres
Ox-y-ar'-tes
Ox-yd'-a-tes
Ox'-y-lus
Ox-yn'-tas
Ox-yth'-e-mis

Pa-cā'-ri-us
Pa-ca-ti-ā'-nus
Pa-cā'-tu-la
Pa-cā'-tus
Pac-ci-ā'-nus
Pac'-ci-us
Pa-cen'-sis
Pach'-es
Pa-chō'-mi-us
Pa-chym'-e-reæ
Pac-i-ā'-nus
Pa-cid'-i-i
Pa-cil'-i-us
Pa-co-ni-ā'-nus
Pa-cō'-ni-us
Pac'-o-rus
Pac'-ti-us
Pac'-ty-as
Pa-cul'-la
Pa-cū'-vi-i
Pa-cu'-vi-us
Pæ'-an
Pæ-ā'-ni-us
Pæ'-on
Pæ-ō'-ni-a
Pæ-ō'-ni-us
Pæ-ris'-a-des
Pæ-tī'-nus
Pæ'-tus
Pag-a-sæ'-us
Pa-gon'-das
Pal-æ-ol'-o-gus
Pa-læ'-mon
Pa-læ'-pha-tus
Pa-læs-tī'-nus
Pal'-a-mas
Pal-a-mē'-des
Pal-a-tī'-nus
Pal'-es
Pal-fū'-ri-us
Pal-i-cā'-nus
Pal'-i-cus
Pal'-la-das
Pal-lad'-i-us
Pal-lan'-ti-as
Pal'-las
Pal-lē'-ne
Pal-lē'-nis
Pal'-lor
Pal'-ma
Pam'-me-nes
Pam'-phil-a
Pam-phil'-i-das
Pam'-phi-lus
Pam'-phos
Pam'-phy-lus
Pam-prep'-i-us
Pan
Pan-a-cē'-a
Pan-a-chæ'-a
Pa-næ'-nus
Pa-næ'-ti-us
Pa-næ'-to-lus
Pa-næ'-us
Pan'-a-res
Pa-nar'-e-tus
Pan'-cra-tes
Pan'-cra-tis
Pan-crat'-i-us
Pan'-da
Pan-dar'-e-os
Pan'-da-rus
Pan-dē'-mos
Pan-dī'-on
Pan-di-on'-i-dæ
Pan-dō'-ra
Pan-dō'-rus
Pan'-dro-sos
Pan'-dus
Pan-hel-lē'-ni-us
Pan'-i-des
Pan-o-dō'-rus
Pan-om-phæ'-us
Pan'-o-pe
Pan'-o-peus
Pa-nō'-pi-on
Pa-nop'-tes
Pan'-sa
Pan'-ta-cles
Pan-tæ'-nus
Pan-tal'-e-on
Pan-tau'-chus
Pan-tel'-e-us
Pan-thei'-a
Pan-thœ'-dus
Pan'-tho-us
Pan'-ti-as
Pan-tu-lē'-i-us
Pan-ur'-gas
Pa-nȳ'-a-sis
Pa-pæ'-us
Paph'-i-a
Paph'-us
Pā'-pi-a
Pā'-pi-as
Pa-pin-i-ā'-nus
Pa-pin'-i-us
Pa-pī'-ri-us
Pā'-pi-us
Pap'-pus
Pā'-pus
Pap'-y-lus
Pā'-ra
Par'-a-lus
Par'-cæ
Par'-dus
Pa-rē'-go-ros
Pa-reī'-a
Par'-is
Pa-ris'-a-des
Par-men'-i-des
Par-men'-i-on
Par-men-is'-cus
Par'-me-non
Par-men'-sis
Par'-mys
Par-nas'-sus
Par-nē'-thi-us
Par nop'-i-us
Pa-rō'-reus
Par-rhā'-si-us
Par-tha-mas'-ir-is
Par-tha-mas'-pa-tes
Par-then'-i-a
Par-then-i-ā'-nus
Par'-the-nis
Par-then'-i-us
Par-then-o-pæ'-us
Par-then'-o-pe
Par'-then-os
Pa-rys'-a-tis
Pas-cha-sī'-nus
Pā'-sec-as
Pā'-si-as
Pa-si-comp'-sa
Pa-sic'-ra-tes
Pas'-i-das
Pas-i-mē'-lus
Pa-sin'-i-cus
Pā'-si-on
Pa-siph'-a-e
Pa-siph'-i-lus
Pa-sip'-pi-das
Pa-sit'-e-les
Pa-sith'-e-a
Pas-si-ē'-nus
Pas'-tor
Pa-tæ'-ci
Pa-tæ'-cus
Pat'-a-reus
Pa-tel'-la
Pa-ter'-cu-lus
Pa-ter'-nus
Pa-tis'-cus
Pat-i-zeī'-thes
Pa-trī'-ci-us
Pa-trob'-i-us
Pa-troc'-les
Pa-troc'-lus
Pa-troph'-i-lus
Pa-trō'-us
Pa-tul'-ci-us
Pat'-zo
Pau'-la
Pau-li-ā'-nus
Pau-lī'-na
Pau-lī'-nus
Pau'-lu-lus
Pau'-lus
Pau-san'-i-as
Pau'-si-as
Pau-sī'-ras
Pau-sis'-tra-tus
Pau'-son
Pax
Pax-æ'-a
Pax'-a-mus
Pa-zal'-las
Pe-dā'-ni-us
Pe-dar'-i-tas
Pe-dā'-ri-us
Ped-i-ā'-nus
Ped'-i-as
Ped-i-as'-i-mus
Ped'-i-us
Ped'-o
Pe-du-cæ-ā'-nus
Pe-dū'-cæ-us
Pē'-ga-sus
Pei-ræ'-us
Pei-ran'-thus
Peī'-ra-sus
Pei-rē'-ne
Pei-rith'-o-us
Peī'-ro-os
Pei-san'-der
Pei-sē'-nor
Peī'-si-as
Pei-sid'-i-ce
Pei-sis-trat'-i-dæ
Pei-sis'-tra-tus
Pēi'-son
Pei-thag'-o-ras
Peī'-tho
Peī'-thon
Pe-lag'-i-us
Pel'-a-gon
Pel-a-gon'-i-us
Pe-lar'-ge
Pe-las'-ga
Pe-las'-gus
Pe-leī'-des
Pel-e-thrō'-ni-u
Pē'-leus
Pel'-i-a-des
Pel'-i-as
Pe-lig'-nus
Pel'-len
Pel-lō'-ni-a
Pel-o-peī'-a
Pe-lop'-i-das
Pel'-ops
Pel'-or
Pe-nā'-tes
Pe-nē'-i-us
Pe-nel'-e-os
Pe-nel'-o-pe
Pen-e-trā'-lis
Pen'-nus
Pen-tad'-i-us
Pen-thes-i-leī'-a
Pen'-theus
Pen'-thi-lus
Pen'-u-la
Pep-a-gom'-e-nus
Peph-rē'-do
Pe-prō'-me-ne
Pē'-ra
Pe-ræ'-thus
Per-cen'-ni-us
Per-dic'-cas
Per'-dix
Per-e-grī'-nus
Pe-ren'-nis
Per'-e-us
Per'-ga-mos
Per'-ga-mus
Per-i-an'-der
Per-i-bœ'-a
Per-i-cleī'-tus
Per'-i-cles
Per-i-clym'-e-nus
Pe-ric'-ly-tus
Per-ic-tī'-o-ne
Per-i-ē'-res
Pe-rig'-e-nes
Per-i-lā'-us
Pe-ril'-lus
Per-i-mē'-de
Per-i-mē'-des
Per-i-mē'-le
Per'-i-phas
Per-i-phē'-tes
Pē'-ro
Pe-rol'-la
Per-pen'-na
Per-per'-na
Per-pet'-u-us
Per-sæ'-us
Per'-se
Per-sē'-i-des
Per-seph'-o-ne
Per'-ses
Per'-seus
Per'-si-cus
Per'-si-us
Per'-so
Per'-ti-nax
Pes-cen'-ni-us
Pes-si-nun'-tia
Pet'-e-os
Pet'-i-cus
Pe-til'-li-us
Pe-tī'-nes
Pet-o-sī'-ris
Pe-træ'-a
Pe-træ'-us
Pe-trē'-i-us
Pet'-ri-chus

Pe-tri-cor′-di-us
Pĕ′-tro
Pĕ′-tron
Pe-trŏ′-nas
Pe-trŏ′-ni-a
Pe-tro-ni-ā′-nus
Pe-trŏ′-ni-us
Pe-tro-sid′-i-us
Pĕ′-trus
Peu-ces′-tas
Peu-cet′-i-us
Phac′-ra-ses
Phæ′-ax
Phæ′-di-ma
Phæ′-di-mus
Phæ′-don
Phæ′-dra
Phæ′-dri-as
Phæ′-drus
Phæ′-i-nus
Phæ′-mon
Phæ-nar′-e-te
Phæ′-ne-as
Phæ-nip′-pus
Phæn′-na
Phæn′-nus
Phæn′-ops
Phæs′-tus
Pha′-e-thon
Pha-e-thon′-ti-as
Pha-e-thū′-sa
Pha-gī′-ta
Pha-læ′-cus
Phal′-a-crus
Pha-lan′-thus
Phal′-a-ris
Phal′-ces
Phal′-e-as
Pha-lē′-reus
Pha-lē′-ri-on
Pha-lē′-rus
Pha-lī′-nus
Phā′-me-as
Phan′-es
Phan′-i-as
Phan′-o-cles
Pha-noc′-ri-tus
Phan-o-dē′-mus
Pha-nod′-i-cus
Pha-nom′-a-chus
Pha-nos′-the-nes
Phan′-o-teus
Pha-noth′-e-a
Phan-tas′-i-a
Phan′-ton
Pha′-on
Pha-rac′-i-das
Pha-ras′-man-es
Phā′-rax
Phā′-ris
Phar-ma-cei′-a
Phar-mac′-i-des
Phar-na-bā′-zus
Phar′-na-ces
Phar-na-pā′-tes
Phar-nas′-pes
Phar-nū′-chus
Phar′-us
Phar-y-gæ′-a
Phā′-sis
Pha-yl′-lus
Phe-ci-ā′-nus
Phĕ′-geus
Phei′-di-as
Phei-dip′-pi-des
Phei-dip′-pus
Phei′-don
Phĕ′-mi-us
Phe-mon′-o-e
Phen′-e-us
Phe-ræ′-a
Phe-rau′-las
Pher′-e-clus
Phe-rec′-ra-tes
Pher-e-cў′-des
Phe-ren′-i-cus
Pher′-es
Phe-rē′-ti-as
Pher-e-ti′-ma
Phe-rē′-tus
Pher′-on
Phe-rū′-sa
Phĭ′-a-lus
Phi-gal′-i-a
Phig′-a-lus
Phil′-a
Phil-a-del′-phus
Phi-læ′-ni
Phi-læ′-nis
Phi-læ′-us
Phil′-a-ger
Phil-ag′-ri-us
Phil-am′-mon
Phi-lar′-e-tus
Phil-ar-gyr′-i-us
Phĭl′-e
Phil′-e-as
Phi-lē′-me-nus
Phi-lē′-mon
Phi-lē′-si-as
Phi-lē′-sius
Phil-e-tæ′-rus
Phi-lē′-tas
Phi-lē′-tes
Phi-leū′-me-nos
Phil′-eus
Phil′-i-a-das
Phil′-i-das
Phi-lin′-na
Phi-lĭ′-nus
Phi-lip′-pi-cus
Phi-lip′-pi-des
Phi-lip′-pus
Phi-lis′-cus
Phi-lis′-ti-on
Phi-lis′-tis
Phi-lis′-tus
Phil-lā′-ti-us
Phil′-lis
Phil′-ly-ra
Phil′-o
Phi-loch′-a-res
Phil-o-char′-i-das
Phi-loch′-o-rus
Phil′-o-cles
Phi-loc′-ra-tes
Phi-loc-tē′-tes
Phil-o-da-mei′-a
Phil-o-dā′-mus
Phil-o-dē′-mus
Phi-lod′-i-ce
Phi-lod′-o-tus
Phi-lœ′-tius
Phi-log′-e-nes
Phil-o-lā′-us
Phi-lom′-a-chus
Phil-o-mā′-ter
Phil-o-mē′-la
Phil-o-me-lei′-des
Phil-o-mē′-lus
Phil-om-nēs′-tus
Phil-o-mū′-sus
Phil′-on
Phi-lon′-i-cus
Phi-lon′-i-des
Phi-lon′-o-e
Phi-lon′-o-me
Phi-lon′-o-mus
Phi-lop′-a-tor
Phil′-o-phron
Phil-o-pœ′-men
Phi-lop′-o-nus
Phil-o-steph′-a-nu
Phil-o-stor′-gi-us
Phi-los′-tra-tus
Phi-lŏ′-ta
Phi-lŏ′-tas
Phi-loth′-eus
Phil-o-tĭ′-mus
Phi-lox′-e-nus
Phil-o-zŏ′-e
Phil′-ti-as
Phi-lū′-me-nus
Phi-lus′-ci-us
Phi-lyl′-li-us
Phil′-y-ra
Phĭ′-neus
Phin′-ti-as
Phleg′-on
Phleg′-y-as
Phle′-on
Phli′-as
Phob′-us
Phŏ′-cas
Phŏ′-ci-on
Phŏ′-cus
Pho-cyl′-i-des
Phœ-bā′-di-us
Phœ′-be
Phœ′-bi-das
Phœ′-bus
Phœ-nic′-i-des
Phœ′-nix
Phol′-us
Phor′-bas
Phor-bē′-nus
Phor′-ci-des
Phor′-cus
Phor-cyn′-i-des
Phor′-mi-on
Phor′-mis
Pho-rō′-neus
Pho-rŏ′-nis
Phos′-pho-rus
Pho-tī′-nus
Phŏ′-ti-us
Phox′-i-das
Phra-at′-a-ces
Phra-ā′-tes
Phrad′-mon
Phran′-za
Phra-or′-tes
Phra-sa-or′-tes
Phras′-i-us
Phrat-a-gū′-ne
Phrat-a-pher′-nes
Phrix′-us
Phron′-tis
Phron′-ton
Phryg′-i-a
Phry-gil′-lus
Phrў′-lus
Phrў′-ne
Phrў′-nich-us
Phry-nis′-cus
Phryn′-nis
Phrў′-non
Phrў′-nus
Phthī′-a
Phthī′-us
Phur′-nes
Phur-nū′-tus
Phyl′-a-cus
Phy-lar′-chus
Phў′-las
Phў′-les
Phў′-leus
Phyl′-i-das
Phyl′-li-das
Phyl′-lis
Phyl-lod′-o-ce
Phy-rom′-a-chus
Phys-a-dei′-a
Phys′-si-as
Phyt′-a-lus
Phyt′-on
Phyx′-i-us
Pic′-tor
Pi-cum′-nus
Pĭ′-cus
Pĭ′-er-i-des
Pĭ′-er-us
Pĭ′-et-as
Pil′-i-a
Pĭl′-i-us
Pi-lum′-nus
Pim-plē′-is
Pi-nā′-ri-a
Pi-nā′-ri-us
Pin′-dar-us
Pin′-na
Pin′-nes
Pin′-ni-us
Pin′-thi-a
Pĭ′-nus
Pin′-y-tus
Pĭ′-o-nis
Pĭ′-pa
Pĭ′-si-as
Pĭ′-so
Pĭ′-son
Pis′-ti-us
Pis′-ton
Pis-tox′-e-nus
Pit-a-nā′-tis
Pit′-a-ne
Pith-o-lā′-us
Pith′-on
Pit′-i-o
Pit′-ta-cus
Pit′-the-us
Pit′-y-reus
Pit′-ys
Pĭ′-us
Pix-ō′-da-rus
Pla-cid′-i-a
Plac′-i-dus
Plac′-i-tus
Plæ-tō′-ri-us
Plag-u-lē′-i-us
Plan-cĭ′-na
Plan′-ci-us
Plan′-cus
Plan′-ta
Pla-nū′-des
Pla-tæ′-a
Plat′-o
Pla-tō′-ni-us
Plat′-or
Plau′-ti-a
Plau-ti-ā′-nus
Plau-til′-la
Plau′-ti-us
Plau′-tus
Pleĭ′-a-des
Plĕ′-i-on-e
Pleis-tæ′-ne-tus
Pleis-tar′-chus
Pleis′-the-nes
Pleis-to′-a-nax
Ple-min′-i-us
Plem-næ′-us
Plen′-ni-us
Ple-sim′-a-chus
Pleu-rā′-tus
Pleŭ′-ron
Plex-au′-re
Plex-ip′-pus
Plin′-i-us
Plis-to-nī′-cus
Ploc′-a-mus
Plo-tī′-na
Plo-tī′-nus
Plŏ′-ti-us
Plu-tar′-chus
Plū′-ti-on
Plū′-to
Plū′-ton
Plū′-tus
Plu′-vi-us
Pny-tag′-o-ras
Pod-a-leī′-ri-us
Po-dar′-ces
Po-dar′-ge
Pœ′-as
Pœ-man′-der
Pœ′-na
Pœ′-ni-us
Po-go-nā′-tus
Pol-e-mar′-chus
Po-lem′-i-us
Po-lem′-o-cles
Pol-e-moc′-ra-tes
Pol′-e-mon
Pol′-i-as
Pol′-i-chus
Pol′-i-cus
Pol-i-or-cē′-tes
Pol′-is
Pol′-i-tes
Pol-i-ū′-chos
Pol′-la
Pol′-les
Pol′-lex
Pol-li-ā′-nus
Pol′-li-o
Pol′-lis
Pol-lū′-tia
Pol′-lux
Pŏ′-lus
Pol-y-æ′-nus
Pol-y-an′-thes
Pol-y-a-nā′-tus
Pol-y-ar′-chus
Pol-y-bī′-a-des
Po-lyb′-i-us
Pol-y-bœ′-a
Pol-y-bo-tes
Pol-y-bus
Pol′-y-bus
Pol-y-cā′-on
Pol-y-car′-pus
Pol-y-cas′-te
Po-lych′-a-res
Pol-y-char′-mus
Pol-y-cleī′-tus
Pol′-y-cles
Pol-yc′-ra-tes
Pol-yc′-tor
Pol-yd′-a-mas
Pol-y-dam′-na
Pol-y-dec′-tes
Pol-y-deg′-mon
Pol-y-deū′-ces
Pol-y-dō′-ra
Pol-y-dŏ′-rus
Pol-y-eī′-des
Pol-y-ei′-dus
Pol-y-eūc′-tus
Pol-yg-nō′-tus
Po-lyg′-o-nus
Pol-y-hym′-ni-a
Pol-y-ī′-dus
Pol-y-mē′-de
Po-ly-mē′-la
Pol-ym-nēs′-tus
Pol-ym′-ni-a
Pol-y-neī′-ces
Pol-y-pē′-mon
Pol-y-phan′-tas
Pol-y-phē′-mus
Pol′-y-phron
Pol-y-po-ē′-tes
Pol-y-sper′-chon
Pol-y-steph′-a-nus
Po-lys′-tra-tus
Pol-y-tech′-nus
Pol-y-tĭ′-mus
Po-lyx′-e-na
Po-lyx-en′-i-das
Po-lyx′-e-nus
Po-lyx′-o
Pol-y-zē′-lus
Po-mō′-na
Pom-pæ′-di-us
Pom-pē′-i-a
Pom-pei-ā′-nus
Pom-pē′-i-us
Pom-pil′-i-us
Pom-pŏ′-ni-a
Pom-pŏ′-ni-us
Pom-po-si-ā′-nus
Pomp-tī′-nus
Pom′-py-lus
Pon′-ti-a
Pon-ti-ā′-nus
Pon′-ti-cus
Pon-tid′-i-a
Pon-tid′-i-us
Pon-ti-fic′-i-us
Pon-til′-i-us
Pon-tin′-i-us
Pon′-ti-us
Pon′-tus
Po-pil′-li-a
Po-pil′-li-us
Pop-u-lō′-ni-a
Por′-ci-a
Por-cī′-na
Por-cī′-us
Por-phyr′-i-o
Por-phyr′-i-on
Por-phyr′-i-us
Por-phy-ro-gen′-i-tus
Por′-ri-ma
Por′-sen-a, Por-sē′-na
Por-thā′-on
Por-ti-cā′-nus
Por-tū′-nus
Pŏ′-rus
Pos′-ca
Po-sei-dip′-pus
Po-seī′-don
Po-sei-do-ni-us
Po-sī′-des
Pos-sid′-i-us
Pos′-sis
Pos-tu′-mi-a
Pos-tū′-mi-us
Post-u-mu-lē′-nus
Post′-u-mus
Post-ver′-ta
Post-vŏ′-la
Po-tam′-i-us
Pot′-a-mo
Pot′-a-mon
Po-thæ′-us
Po-theī′-nus
Po-thī′-nus
Poth′-os
Pot′-i-tus
Po-tŏ′-ne
Præ-cil′-i-us
Præ-co-nī′-nus
Præ-nes-ti′-na
Præ′-sens
Præ-tex-tā′-tus
Prat′-i-nas
Prax-ag′-o-ras
Prax-as′-pes
Prax′-i-as
Prax-id′-a-mas
Prax-id′-i-ce
Prax-il′-la
Prax′-i-on
Prax-iph′-a-nes
Prax′-i-tas
Prax-it′-e-les
Prax-ith′-e-a
Prax′-o
Prec′-i-a
Prec-i-ā′-nus
Prec′-i-us
Prep-e-lā′-us
Pres′-bon
Pre-sen-tē′-i-us
Pri′-a-mus
Pri-a-pā′-ti-us
Pri-ap′-us
Pri-mi-gen′-i-a
Pri′-mus
Pris′-ca
Pris-ci-ā′-nus
Pris-cil′-la
Pris-cil-li-ā′-nus
Pris-ci′-nus
Pris′-cus
Pri-ver′-nas
Proc-u-re-si-us
Prob′-a
Prob′-us

Proc'-as
Proch'-i-rus
Pro-cil'-la
Pro-cil'-li-us
Pro-cil'-lus
Pro-clei'-a
Proc'-les
Proc'-lus
Proc'-ne
Pro-cop'-i-us
Proc'-ris
Pro-crus'-tes
Pro-cu-lē'-i-us
Proc'-u-lus
Prod'-i-cus
Pro-dō'-rus
Prœ -tus
Prom-a-chor'-ma
Prom -a-chus
Pro-math'-i-des
Pro-mē'-theus
Pro-næ'-a
Pro-nap'-i-des
Prō'-nax
Pron'-o-e
Pron'-o-mus
Pron'-o-us
Prō'-nu-ba
Pro-per'-ti-us
Pro-pin'-quis
Pros-er'-pi-na
Pros'-per
Pros-tā'-ti-us
Pro-tag'-o-ras
Prot-a-gor'-i-des
Pro-tar'-chus
Prō'-te-as
Pro-tes-i-lā'-us
Prō'-teus
Proth-o-ē'-nor
Proth'-o-us
Pro-to-ge-nei'-a
Pro-tog'-e-nes
Prot'-ys
Prox'-e-nus
Prox'-i-mus
Pru-den'-ti-us
Prū'-si-as
Pryt'-a-nis
Psam'-a-the
Psam-a-to-sī'-ris
Psam-men'-i-tus
Psam'-mis
Psam-mit'-i-chus
Psā'-on
Psel'-lus
Psī'-ax
Psil'-as
Psoph'-is
Psȳ'-che
Psy-chris'-tus
Pter'-as
Pter'-e-las
Ptol-e-mæ'-us
Ptol'-i-chus
Ptō'-us
Pu-blic'-i-a
Pu-blic'-i-us
Pu-blic'-o-la
Pu-blil'-i-a
Pu-blil'-i-us
Pū'-bli-us
Pū'-dens
Pu-di-cit'-i-a
Pul-chel'-lus
Pul'-cher
Pul-cher'-i-a
Pū'-lex
Pul'-fi-o
Pul'-lus
Pul-vil'-lus
Pu-pi-ē'-nus
Pu-pil -us
Pur'-pi-us
Pur-pū'-re-o
Pū'-si-o
Pyg-mæ'-us
Pyg-mal'-i-on
Pyg'-mon
Pyl'-a-des
Py-læ'-men-es
Pyl'-as
Py-rach'-mon
Py-ræch'-mes
Pȳ'-ra-mus
Py-ran'-der
Py-rei'-cus
Pȳ'-res
Pyr-gen'-sis
Pyr'-gi-on
Pyr-got'-e-les
Pyr-i-lam'-pes
Py-rom'-a-chus
Pyr'-rha
Pyr'-rhi-as
Pyr'-rhon
Pyr'-rhus
Py-thæ'-ne-tus
Py-thag'-o-ras
Pyth-an'-ge-lus
Py-tha-rā'-tus
Pȳ'-the-as
Pȳ'-then
Py-ther'-mon
Py-ther'-mus
Pȳ'-thes
Pȳ'-theus
Pȳ'-thi-as
Py-thi-on'-i-ce
Pȳ'-this
Pȳ'-thi-us
Py-tho-clei'-des
Pȳ'-tho-cles
Py-thoc'-ri-tus
Py-tho-dā'-mus
Py-thod'-i-cus
Py-tho-dō'-ris
Py-tho-dō'-rus
Pȳ'-thon
Py-thon'-i-cus

Quad-ra-til'-la
Quad-rā'-tus
Quad'-ri-frons
Quad-ri-gā'-ri-us
Quar-ti'-nus
Quer-que-tu-lā'-næ
Qui'-es
Qui-ē'-tus
Quin-ti-ā'-nus
Quin-til-i-ā'-nus
Quin-til'-i-us
Quin-til'-lus
Quin'-ti-us
Quin'-tus
Qui-ri-nā'-lis
Qui-rī'-nus

Ra-bī'-ri-us
Ra-bō'-ni-us
Ra-bu-lē'-i-us
Ra-cil'-i-a
Ra-cil'-i-us
Rā'-ci-us
Ræ'-ci-us
Ra-gō'-ni-us
Ral'-la
Ram'-mi-us
Ram'-nus
Ram'-ses
Rā'-ni-us
Ra-vil'-la
Re-bī'-lus
Re-car'-a-nus
Re-cep'-tus
Rec'-tus
Re-dic'-u-lus
Red'-ux
Re-ga-li-ā'-nus
Re-gil'-la
Re-gil-len'-sis
Re-gil'-lus
Re-gī'-nus
Reg'-u-lus
Rem'-mi-us
Rem'-us
Re-pen-tī'-nus
Re-po-si-ā'-nus
Res'-ti-o
Res-ti-tū'-tus
Rhad-a-man'-thus
Rhad-a-mis'-tus
Rham-nu'-si-a
Rham'-phi-as
Rhamp-sin'-i-tus
Rham'-ses
Rhā'-ri-as
Rhas-cu'-po-ris
Rhas'-cus
Rhe'-a
Rhe-gī'-nus
Rhē'-gi-o
Rhem'-ni-us
Rhe-o-mith'-res
Rhes-cū'-po-ris
Rhē'-sus
Rhe-tē'-nor
Rhex-ē'-nor
Rhi-ā'-nus
Rhin'-thon
Rhod'-e
Rho-dei'-a
Rhod-o-gū'-ne
Rhod'-on
Rhod'-o-pe
Rhod'-o-phon
Rhod'-o-pis
Rhod'-os
Rhœ'-cus
Rhœ-me-tal'-ces
Rhœ'-o
Rhœ-tē'-i-a
Rhœ'-tus
Rhop'-a-lus
Ric'-i-mer
Ro-bī'-gus
Rō'-ma
Ro-mā'-nus
Ro-mil'-i-us
Rō'-mu-lus
Rō'-mus
Ros-cil'-lus
Ros'-ci-us
Ro-si-ā'-nus
Rox-ā'-na
Ru-bel'-li-us
Ru-brē'-nus
Rū'-bri-a
Rū'-bri-us
Ru-fil'-la
Ru-fil'-lus
Ru-fin-i-ā'-nus
Ru-fī'-nus
Rū'-fi-o
Rū'-fi-us
Rū'-fo
Rū'-fus
Rū'-ga
Rul-li-ā'-nus
Rul'-lus
Ru-mil'-i-a
Ru-mī'-na
Run-ci'-na
Rū'-pa
Ru-pil'-i-us
Rū'-pi-us
Rus'-ca
Rus'-ci-us
Rū'-si-us
Rū'-so
Rū'-sor
Rus-ti-ā'-nus
Rus-ti-cel'-li-us
Rus-ti-cel'-lus
Rus'-ti-cus
Rus'-ti-us
Ru-til'-i-a
Ru-til'-i-us
Ru'-ti-lus

Sab'-a
Sab'-a-ces
Sab'-a-con
Sa-bā'-zi-us
Sab'-ba
Sa-bel'-li-us
Sa-bel'-lus
Sa-bic'-tas
Sa-bid'-i-us
Sa-bī'-na
Sa-bin'-i-a
Sa-bin-i-ā'-nus
Sa-bī'-nus
Sa-brī'-na
Sab'-u-la
Sa-bu'-ra
Sab'-us
Sac'-a-das
Sac'-cus
Sa-cer'-dos
Sa-crā'-ti-vir
Sā'-cro-vir
Sad'-a-les
Sad'-o-cus
Sad-y-at'-tes
Sæ'-mi-us
Sæ'-vi-us
Sa-fin'-i-us
Sag-a-rī'-tis
Sa-git'-ta
Sā'-i-tis
Sa-lā'-ci-a
Sal'-a-con
Sa-læ'-thus
Sal'-a-mis
Sa-las'-sus
Sa-lē'-i-us
Sal-gan'-eus
Sal'-i-a
Sal-i-ē'-nus
Sal-i-nā'-tor
Sal-lus'-ti-us
Sal-mō'-neus
Sa-lō'-me
Sa-lō'-ni-a
Sa-lo-nī'-na
Sa-lo-nī'-nus
Sa-lō'-ni-us
Sal'-pi-on
Sal'-ti-us
Sa-lus'-ti-us
Sal'-vi-a
Sal-vi-ā'-nus
Sal-vid-i-ē'-nus
Sal'-vi-us
Sa-lyn'-thi-us
Sam'-i-a
Sam'-i-us
Sam-mon'-i-cus
Sam'-o-las
San-chu-nī'-a-thon
San'-cus
Sanc'-tus
San'-da-cus
San-dō'-ces
San-dro-cot'-tus
San'-ga
San-gar'-i-us
San'-ni-o
San-nyr'-i-on
San-quin'-i-us
San'-tra
Sa-o-con-dā'-ri-us
Sā'-on
Sap'-i-ens
Sap'-pho
Sar-an-tē'-nus
Sar'-a-pis
Sar'-as
Sar-dan-a-pā'-lus
Sar'-do
Sar'-dus
Sar'-na-cus
Sar'-on
Sa-rō'-nis
Sar-pē'-don
Sar-pe-don'-i-a
Sar'-ra
Sar'-us
Sa-ser'-na
Sas-san'-i-dæ
Sas'-si-a
Sat'-a-ces
Sat-as'-pes
Sat-i-bar-zā'-nes
Sat-ri-ē'-nus
Sat'-ri-us
Sat-u-rē'-i-us
Sa-tū'-ri-us
Sa-tur'-ni-a
Sa-tur-nig'-e-na
Sa-tur-nī'-nus
Sa-tur'-ni-us
Sa-tur'-nus
Sa-tyr'-i-on
Sa-tyr'-i-us
Sat'-y-rus
Sau-fē'-i-us
Sau'-ras
Sau'-ri-as
Sau-ron'-a-tes
Sa-ver'-ri-o
Sax'-a
Sax'-u-la
Scæ'-a
Scæ'-va
Scæ-vī'-nus
Scæ'-vi-us
Scæ'-vo-la
Scæ'-us
Sca-man'-der
Sca-man'-dri-us
Scan'-ti-a
Scan-til'-la
Scan-ti'-ni-us
Scan'-ti-us
Scap'-ti-us
Scap'-u-la
Scar'-pus
Scau-rī'-nus
Scau'-rus
Sceph'-rus
Scer-di-lā'-i-das
Sched'-i-us
Schœ'-neus
Sci'-pi-o
Sci'-ras
Sci'-ron
Sci-ro'-ni-des
Sci'-rus
Sclē'-ri-as
Scop'-as
Scō'-pa-sis
Sco-pe-li-ā'-nus
Scor-pi-ā'-nus
Scri-bō'-ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-ā'-nus
Scri-bō'-ni-us
Scrō'-fa
Scyl'-ax
Scyl'-es
Scyl'-la
Scyl'-lis
Scym'-nus
Scyth'-es
Scyth-i-ā'-nus
Scy-thī'-nus
Se-bō'-sus
Seb'-rus
Se-cun-dī'-nus
Se-cun'-dus
Se-dig'-i-tus
Se-dū'-li-us
Se-ges'-ta
Se-ges'-tes
Se-get'-i-a
Seg-i-mē'-rus
Seg-i-mun'-dus
Seg'-o-nax
Se-gū'-li-us
Se-jā'-nus
Se-lē'-ne
Se-lē'-nus
Se-leū'-ci-dæ
Se-leū'-cus
Sē'-li-us
Sel'-li-us
Sem'-e-le
Se-mī'-ra-mis
Sē'-mo
Sē'-mon
Sem-prō'-ni-a
Sē'-mus
Sen'-e-ca
Se-nec'-i-o
Sep'-pi-us
Sep-tic'-i-us
Sep-til'-i-us
Sep-tim'-i-a
Sep-tim-i-ā'-nus
Sep-tim'-i-us
Sep-tim-u-lē'-i-us
Sep'-ti-mus
Se-pul'-li-us
Se-ques'-ter
Se-ram'-bus
Se-rā'-pi-o
Se-rā'-pio
Se-rā'-pi-on
Se-rā'-pis
Se-rē'-na
Se-re-ni-ā'-nus
Se-rē'-nus
Ser'-gi-a
Ser'-gi-us
Ser'-mo
Ser-rā'-nus
Ser'-tor
Ser-tō'-ri-us
Ser-væ'-us
Ser-vi-ā'-nus
Ser-vil'-i-a
Ser-vil-i-ā'-nus
Ser-vil'-i-us
Ser'-vi-us
Se-sos'-tris
Ses'-ti-us
Seth'-on
Seū'-thes
Se-vē'-ra
Se-ve-ri-ā'-nus
Se-ve-rī'-na
Se-vē'-rus
Sex'-ti-a
Sex-til'-i-a
Sex-til'-i-us
Sex'-ti-us
Sex'-tus
Si-bu'-ri-us
Si-byl'-la
Si-byn'-ti-us
Si-byr'-ti-us
Si-cā'-nus
Sic'-ca
Sic'-ci-us
Si-chæ'-us
Si-cin'-i-us
Si-cin'-nus
Sic'-u-lus
Sic'-y-on
Sī'-da
Si-dē'-ro
Si-dō'-ni-us
Sig-o-vē'-sus
Si-lā'-na
Si-la-nu-on
Si-lā'-nus

Si-len-ti-ā′-ri-us
Si-lē′-nus
Si-lic′-i-us
Sil′-i-o
Sil′-i-us
Sil′-lax
Sil′-o
Sil′-us
Sil-vā′-nus
Sil′-vi-us
Sim-a-ris′-tus
Sim′-e-on
Sim′-i-lis
Sim′-mi-as
Sim′-o-is
Si-mō′-ni-des
Sim′-plex
Sim-plic′-i-us
Sī′-mu-lus
Sī′-mus
Sī′-nis
Sin′-na-ces
Sin′-o-e
Sin′-on
Si-nō′-pe
Sip′-y-lus
Si-pyr′-rhi-cas
Si-rē′-nes
Si-ric′-i-us
Si-rō′-na
Si-sam′-nes
Si-sen′-na
Sis′-i-nes
Sis-y-gam′-bis
Sis′-y-phus
Si-tal′-ces
Sī′-thon
Sī′-to
Sit′-ti-us
Six′-tus
Smer′-dis
Smer-dom′-e-nes
Smī′-lis
Smin′-theus
Smyr′-na
So-æ′-mus
Sō′-cles
Sō′-cra-tes
Soe′-mis
So-fō′-ni-us
Sog-di-ā′-nus
So-lī′-nus
Sol′-on
Sō′-mis
Som′-nus
Sō′-pat-er
So-phæ′-ne-tus
So-phag-a-sē′-nus
Sō′-pha-nes
Soph′-i-a
Soph-i-ā′-nus
Sō′-phi-lus
Soph′-o-cles
So-phon′-i-as
Soph-o-nis′-ba
Soph′-ron
Soph-ro-nis′-cus
So-phron′-i-us
Soph′-us
Sop′-o-lis
Sop′-y-lis
So-rā′-nus
So-rō′-ri-a
So-san′-der
Sos′-i-a
Sos-i-ā′-nus
Sos′-i-as
So-sib′-i-us
Sō′-si-cles
So-sic′-ra-tes
So-sig′-e-nes
So-sī′-nus
So-sip′-a-ter
So-siph′-a-nes
So-sip′-o-lis
So-sip′-pus
Sō′-sis
So-sis′-tra-tus
So-sith′-eus
Sos′-i-us
Sos′-pit-a
Sos′-the-nes
Sos′-tra-tus
So-sus
Sō′-ta-des
So-teī′-ra
Sō′-ter
So-tē′-ri-chus
So-tē′-ri-cus
So-tē′-ri-das
Sō′-ti-on
So-zom′-e-nus
Spar-ga-pī′-ses
Spar′-sus
Spar′-ta
Spar′-ta-cus
Spar-ti-ā′-nus
Spar′-ton
Speī′-o
Spen′-di-us
Spen′-don
Spe-rā′-tus
Sper-cheī′-us
Sper′-thi as
Speu-sip′-pus
Sphæ′-rus
Sphod′-ri-as
Spin′-tha-rus
Spin′-ther
Spith-ri-dā′-tes
Spi-tyn′-chas
Spod′-i-us
Spon′-gi-a
Spon-si-ā′-nus
Spor′-us
Spu-rin′-na
Spu-ri′-nus
Spur′-i-us
Squil′-la
Squil′-lus
Sta-bē′-ri-us
Stad′-i-eus
Stal′-li-us
Staph′-y-lus
Sta-san′-der
Sta-sā′-nor
Stas′-e-as
Sta-sic′-ra-tes
Sta-sī′-nus
Stas′-i-œ-cus
Sta-sip′-pus
Sta-teī′-ra
Sta-ti-ā′-nus
Sta-til′-i-a
Sta-til′-i-us
Sta-tu-nus
Stā′-ti-us
Stat′-or
Sta-tō′-ri-us
Stau-rā′-ci-us
Stel′-la
Stel′-li-o
Sten′-i-us
Sten′-tor
Sten-y-clē′-rus
Steph′-a-nus
Ster-cū′-li-us
Ster′-o-pe
Ster′-o-pes
Ster-tin′-i-us
Ste-sag′-o-ras
Ste-san′-der
Ste-sich′-o-rus
Ste-si-cleī′-des
Stē′-si-cles
Ste-sim′-bro-tus
Stheī′-no
Sthe-ne-bœ′-a
Sten-e-lā′-i-das
Sthen′-e-las
Sthen′-e-le
Sthen′-e-lus
Sthen′-is
Sthen′-i-us
Stich′-i-us
Stil′-be
Stil′-i-cho
Stil′-o
Stil′-po
Stim′-u-la
Stī′-pax
Sto-bæ′-us
Stol′-o
Stom′-i-us
Strab′-ax
Strab′-o
Stra-te-go-pū′-lus
Strat′-i-us
Strat′-o-cles
Strat′-o-las
Strat′-on
Strat-o-nī′-ce
Strat-o-nī′-cus
Strat′-tis
Strom-bich′-i-des
Stron-gyl′-i-on
Stroph′-i-us
Struc′-tus
Strū′-thas
Stym-phā′-li-des
Stym-phā′-lus
Sū′-bu-lo
Su-ē′-di-us
Su-ē′-ti-us
Su-e-tō′-ni-us
Su-fē′-nas
Sū′-i-das
Sul′-ca
Sul′-la
Sul-pic′-i-a
Sul-pic-i-ā′-nus
Sul-pic′-i-us
Sum-mā′-nus
Sū′-per-a
Su-per′-bus
Su-per-i-ā′-nus
Sū′-ra
Sur-din′-i-us
Su-rē′-nas
Su-sā′-ri-on
Sȳ′-a-ger
Sy-chæ′-us
Sy-en′-ne-sis
Syl-vā′-nus
Syl′-vi-us
Sȳ′-me
Sym′-ma-chus
Sym-pos′-i-us
Syn-cel′-lus
Sy-nē′-si-us
Syn′-no-on
Syn′-ti-pas
Syn′-tro-phus
Syph′-ax
Syr′-i-a-cus
Syr-i-ā′-nus
Syr′-inx
Syr′-mus
Syr′-us

Tab′-a-lus
Tac-fa-rī′-nas
Tac′-i-ta
Tac′-i-tus
Ta-con′-i-des
Tæ′-na-rus
Ta-las′-si-us
Tal′-a-us
Ta-leī′-des
Tal′-na
Tal-thyb′-i-us
Ta-mis′-i-us
Tam′-os
Tam′-phi-lus
Tan′-a-gra
Tan′-a-quil
Tan′-ta-lus
Ta-nū′-si-i
Ta-nū′-si-us
Taph′-i-us
Tap′-po
Tap′-pu-lus
Tar′-a-cus
Ta-ran′-tus
Tar′-as
Ta-ra-ti-a
Ta-rax-ip′-pus
Tar-chē′-si-us
Tar-chē′-ti-us
Tar′-con
Tar-con-dim′-o-tus
Tar′-pa
Tar-pē′-i-a
Tar-quin′-i-us
Tar-quit′-i-us
Tar-run-tē′-nus
Tar′-ta-rus
Ta-rū′-ti-us
Tas-gē′-ti-us
Tat-i-ā′-nus
Tat′-i-us
Tau′-re-a
Tau-re-us
Tau′-ri-ca
Tau-rī′-nus
Tau′-ri-on
Tau-ris′-cus
Tau-ro-ceph′-a-lus
Tau-rop′-o-lis
Tau′-rus
Tax′-i-les
Ta-yg′-e-te
Teb′-rus
Tec-mes′-sa
Tec-tæ′-us
Teg-e-ā′-tes
Teg′-u-la
Te-gyr′-i-us
Tei-rē′-si-as
Tel′-a-mon
Tel′-chin
Tel-chī′-nes
Te-leb′-o-as
Te-le-cleī′-des
Tē′-le-cles
Tē′-le-clus
Te-leg′-o-nus
Te-lem′-a-chus
Te-lem′-nas-tus
Tē′-le-mus
Te-le-nī′-cus
Tel′-e-on
Te-leph′-a-nes
Tel-e-phas′-sa
Tē′-le-phus
Tel′-es
Tel-e-sar′-chi-des
Tel-e-sar′-chus
Te-les′-i-as
Te-les′-i-cles
Tel-e-sil′-la
Tel-e-sī′-nus
Tel-e-sip′-pa
Tel′-e-sis
Tel′-e-son
Te-les′-pho-rus
Te-les′-tas
Te-leū′-ti-as
Tē′-li-nes
Tel′-lin
Tel′-lus
Tel-mis′-si-us
Tel-phū′-sa
Tē′-lys
Te-men′-i-dæ
Tem-en-ī′-tes
Tem′-e-nus
Temp-sā′-nus
Ten′-er-us

Tē′-nes
Ten′-nes
Te-ram′-bus
Te-ren′-ti-a
Te-ren-ti-ā′-nus
Ter-en-til′-la
Ter-en-til′-lus
Te-ren′-ti-us
Tē′-res
Tē′-reus
Te-ril′-lus
Ter′-mi-nus
Ter-pan′-der
Terp′-nus
Terp-sich′-o-re
Terp′-si-cles
Terp′-si-on
Ter-ra-sid′-i-us
Ter′-ti-a
Ter′-ti-us
Ter-tul-li-ā′-nus
Ter-tul-li′-nus
Ter-tul′-lus
Tes′-ta
Tē′-thys
Tet′-ri-cus
Tet′-ti-us
Teū′-cer
Teū′-ta
Teu-tā′-mi-as
Teu′-ta-mus
Teu′-ta-rus
Teu′-thras
Teu-tī′-a-plus
Teu′-ti-cus
Thā′-is
Thal′-a-mus
Tha-las′-sa
Tha-las′-si-us
Tha-leī′-a
Thal-e-læ′-us
Thal′-es
Tha-lē′-tas
Tha-lē′-tis
Tha-lī′-a
Thal′-lo
Thal′-lus
Thal′-na
Thal′-pi-us
Tham′-y-ris
Tham′-y-rus
Than′-a-tos
Thau′-ma-cus
Thau′-mas
The-æ-tē′-tus
The-ag′-e-nes
The-ā′-ges
The-ā′-no
The-ar′-i-das
The-ar′-i-des
Thē′-bo
Theī′-a
Theī′-as
Theī′-o-das
Theī′-so-a
Thelx-ī′-on
Them-is
Them′-i-son
The-mis′-ta
Them-is-tag′-o-ras
The-mis′-ti-us
The-mis′-to
The-mis-to-cleī′-a
The-mis′-to-cles
Them-is-tog′-e-nes
The-mis′-tus
The-o-chres′-tus
Thē′-o-cles
The-oc′-li-us
The-o-clym′-e-nus
The-o-cos′-mus
The-oc′-ra-tes
The-oc′-ri-nes
The-oc′-ri-tus
The-o-cȳ′-des
The-o-dec′-tes
The-od′-o-cus
The-o-do′-ra
The-o-do-rē′-tus
The-o-do-rī′-cus
The-o-dō′-ri-das
The-o-dō′-rus
The-o-dō′-si-us
The-od′-o-ta
The-o-dō′-ti-us
The-od′-o-tus
The-og′-e-nes
The-og-nē′-tus
The-og′-nis
The-og-nos′-tus
The-ol′-y-tus
The-om′-e-don
The-o-mes′-tor
The-om-nas′-tus
The-om-nes′-tus
Thē′-on
The-on′-das
The-on′-o-e
The-oph′-a-ne
The-oph′-a-nes
The-o-phi-lis′-cus
The-oph′-i-lus
The-o-phras′-tus
The-o-phy-lac′-tus
The-o-pom′-pus
The-op′-ro-pus
The-os-seb′-i-a
The-o-tī′-mus
The-ox′-e-na
The-ox-ē′-ni-us
The-ox′-e-nus
The-ox′-o-tus
The-ram′-e-nes
The-rap′-ne
Thē′-ras
Thē′-ri-cles
The-rim′-a-chus
The-rod′-o-ma
Ther′-mus
Thē′-ro
Thē′-ron
Ther-san′-der
Ther-sī′-tes
Thē′-seus
The-sim′-e-nes
Thes-mo-a
Thes-pei′-a
Thes′-pis
Thes′-pi-us
Thes-sa-lo-nī′-ce
Thes′-sa-lus
Thes′-ti-us
Thes′-tor
Thet′-is
Theū′-das
Thim′-bron
This′-be
Thō′-on
Tho-rā′-ni-us
Thō′-rax
Thras′-e-a
Thras′-i-us
Thras′-on
Thra-son′-i-des
Thras′-y-as
Thras-y-bū′-lus
Thras-y-dæ′-us
Thra-syl′-la
Thra-syl′-lus
Thrasyme-des
Thras-y-mē′-des
Thū′-cles
Thu-cyd′-i-des
Thu-dip′-pus
Thu-gen′-i-des
Thū′-ro
Thȳ′-as
Thy-es′-tes
Thym-bræ′-us
Thym′-e-le

Thym'-i-lus
Thy-moch'-a-res
Thy-mœ'-tes
Thy-mou'-das
Thy-ō'-ne
Thy-o'-neus
Thy-phei"-ti-des
Thyr'-sus
Thȳ'-us
Tib-er-i"-nus
Ti-bē'-ri-us
Ti-bœ'-tes
Ti-bul'-lus
Ti-bur'-ti-us
Tic'-i-da
Ti-cin'-i-us
Ti-gel-li"-nus
Ti-gel'-li-us
Ti-grā'-nes
Til'-li-us
Til-phū'-sa
Ti-mæ'-a
Ti-mæ'-ne-tus
Ti-mæ'-us
Ti-mag'-e-nes
Ti-ma-gen'-i-das
Ti-ma-gen'-i-des
Ti-mag'-o-ras
Ti-man'-dra
Ti-man'-thes
Ti-mar'-chi-des
Ti-mar'-chus
Ti-mar'-e-te
Ti-mā'-si-on
Tim-a-sith'-e-us
Ti-mā'-si-us
Ti-mē'-si-as
Ti-moch'-a-res
Ti-moch'-a-ris
Tim-o-cleī'-a
Tim'-o-cles
Ti-moc'-ra-tes
Ti-moc'-re-on
Ti-moc'-ri-tus
Tim-o-lā'-us
Ti-mol'-e-on
Ti-mom'-a-chus
Tī'-mon
Ti-mō'-nax
Ti-mō'-ni-des
Ti-moph'-a-nes
Ti-mos'-the-nes
Ti-mos'-tra-tus
Ti-moth'-e-us
Ti-mox'-e-nus
Tin'-ca
Tī'-phys
Ti-rē'-si-as
Tir-i-bā'-zus
Ti-ri-dā'-tes
Tī'-ro
Tī'-ryns
Ti-sag'-o-ras
Ti-sam'-e-nus
Ti-san'-der
Tī'-si-as
Ti-sic'-ra-tes
Ti-si-ē'-nus
Ti-siph'-o-ne
Ti-siph'-o-nus
Ti-sip'-pus
Tis-sa-pher'-nes
Tī'-tan
Ti-ta-rē'-si-us
Ti-thō'-nus
Ti-thor'-e-a
Ti-thraus'-tes
Tit-i-ā'-na
Tit-i-ā'-nus
Tit'-i-as
Ti-tid'-i-us

Ti-tin'-i-a
Ti-tin-i-ā'-nus
Ti-tin'-i-us
Tit'-i-us
Ti-tū'-ri-us
Ti-tur'-ni-us
Tit'-us
Tī'-tyr-us
Tit'-y-us
Tle-pol'-e-mus
Tmō'-lus
Tol'-mi-des
To-lum'-ni-us
Tol'-y-nus
Tom'-y-ris
Ton-gil'-i-us
To-ran'-i-us
Tor-quā'-ta
Tor-quā'-tus
Tox'-eus
Tox-ot'-i-us
Trab'-e-a
Tra-chā'-lus
Tra-gis'-cus
Tra-jā'-nus
Tram-bē'-lus
Tran-quil-lī'-na
Tran-quil'-lus
Trau'-lus
Tre-bāt'-i-us
Tre-bel-li-ā'-nus
Tre-bel-li-ē'-nus
Tre-bel'-li-us
Treb'-i-us
Tre-bo-ni-ā'-nus
Tre-bō'-ni-us
Tre-mel'-li-us
Trem'-u-lus
Tri-ā'-ri-a
Tri-ā'-ri-us
Tri-bo-ni-ā'-nus
Tri-bū'-nus
Tric-ci-ā'-nus
Tri-cip-i-tī"-nus
Tri-co-lō'-nus
Tri-cos'-tus
Tri-gem i-nus
Trig-o-neī'-a
Trī'-o-pas
Triph'-y-lus
Trip-tol'-e-mus
Tri-tæ'-a
Tri-tan'-nus
Tri-tan-tæch'-mes
Trī'-ton
Tri-tō'-nis
Troe'-zon
Trog'-us
Trō'-i-lus
Troph'-i-lus
Troph'-i-mus
Tro-phō'-ni-us
Try-phæ'-na
Tryph'-er-us
Tryph-i-o-dō'-rus
Tryph-o-nī'-nus
Tū'-ber-o
Tu-ber'-tus
Tub' u-lus
Tuc'-ca
Tuc'-ci-a
Tuc'-ci-us
Tu-dic'-i-us
Tu-di-tā'-nus
Tū'-gi-o
Tul'-li-a
Tul-lī'-nus
Tul'-li-us
Tul'-lus
Tu-rā'-ni-us
Tur'-bo

Tur'-ci-us
Tur'-dus
Tur'-i-a
Tu-rib'-i-us
Tur'-i-us
Tur'-nus
Tur-pil'-i-a
Tur-pil-i-ā'-nus
Tur-pil'-i-us
Tur'-pi-o
Tur-rā'-ni-us
Tur-rī'-nus
Tur'-rus
Tur-sē'-li-us
Tu-rul'-li-us
Tus-ci-ā'-nus
Tus-cil'-i-us
Tus'-cus
Tu-te-lī'-na
Tū'-ti-a
Tu-ti-cā'-nus
Tu-til'-i-us
Tū'-ti-us
Tū'-tor
Tych'-e
Tych'-i-cus
Tych'-i-us
Tych'-on
Tȳ'-deus
Tym'-nes
Tym'-pan-us
Tyn-dar'-eus
Tyn-dar'-i-on
Ty-phœ'-us
Tȳ'-phon
Ty-ran'-ni-on
Tyr-i-as'-pes
Tȳ'-ro
Tyr-rhē'-nus
Tyr'-rheus
Tyr-tæ'-us

U-cal'-e-gon
Ul-pi-ā'-nus
Ul'-pi-us
Ul'-tor
U-lys'-ses
Um-brē'-nus
Um-bric'-i-us
Um-brō'-ni-us
Um-mid'-i-a
Um-mid'-i-us
Ū'-pis
Ū'-ran-i-a
U-ran'-i-us
Ū'-ran-us
Ur'-bi-ca
Ur-bic'-i-us
Ur'-bi-cus
Ur-gu-lā'-ni-a
Ur-gu-la-nil'-la
Ur-sā'-ni-us
Ur-si-cī'-nus
Ur'-sus

Vac'-ca
Vac'-cus
Va-cū'-na
Val'-ens
Val-en-tin-i-ā'-nus
Va-len-tī'-nus
Va-len'-ti-us
Va-ler'-i-a
Va-ler-i-ā'-nus
Va-ler'-i-us
Val'-gi-us
Val'-li-us
Van'-gi-o
Van'-ni-us

Va-rā'-nes
Va-rē'-nus
Var'-gu-la
Var-gun-tē'-i-us
Va-ril'-i-a
Var-i-sid'-i-us
Var'-i-us
Var'-ri-us
Var'-ro
Var-ro-ni-ā'-nus
Vā'-rus
Vat'-i-a
Va-ti-cā'-nus
Va-tin'-i-us
Vec'-cus
Vec-ti-ē'-nus
Vēc'-ti-us
Vē'-di-us
Ve-get'-i-us
Ve-hil'-i-us
Ve-i-ā'-ni-us
Ve-i-an-tā'-nus
Ve-i-en'-to
Vej'-o-vis
Ve-lā'-ni-us
Vel'-e-da
Vē'-li-us
Vel-lē'-i-us
Vel-lo-cā'-tus
Ve-nī'-li-a
Ven'-no
Ven-nō'-ni-us
Ven-tid'-i-us
Ven-u-lē'-i-a
Ven-u-lē'-i-us
Ven'-us
Ve-nus'-tus
Ve-nū'-ti-us
Ve-rā'-ni-a
Ve-rā'-ni-us
Ve-rā'-ti-us
Vē'-rax
Ver-cin-get'-o-rix
Ver-gas-il-lau'-nus
Ver-gil-i-ā'-nus
Ver-gil'-i-us
Ver-gob'-re-tus
Ve-rī'-na
Ver'-min-a
Ver'-res
Ver'-ri-us
Ver-ru-cō'-sus
Ver-ti-cor'-di-a
Ver-tum'-nus
Ver-u-dos'-ti-us
Ver-u-lā'-na
Ver-u-lā'-nus
Vē'-rus
Ves-cu-lā'-ri-us
Ves'-pa
Ves-pas-i-ā'-nus
Ves-pas'-i-us
Ves-pil'-lo
Ves'-ta
Ves'-ti-a
Ves-til'-i-us
Ves-ti'-nus
Ves-tor'-i-us
Ves-trit'-i-us
Ves'-tri-us
Ve-til'-i-us
Vet-ti-ē'-nus
Vet'-ti-us
Vet-u-lī'-nus
Ve-tul'-i-o
Ve-tū'-ri-a
Ve-tū'-ri-us
Vet'-us
Vi-ben'-na
Vi-bid'-i-a
Vi-bid'-i-us

Vib-i-ē'-nus
Vi-bil'-i-us
Vib'-i-us
Vib-u-lā'-nus
Vib-u-lē'-nus
Vi-bul'-li-us
Vic'-a
Vic'-tor
Vic-tō'-ri-a
Vic-to-rī'-nus
Vic-tō'-ri-us
Vic'-trix
Vi-gel'-li-us
Vi-gil'-i-us
Vil'-li-us
Vin-cen'-ti-us
Vin'-dex
Vin-dic-i-ā'-nus
Vin-dic'-i-us
Vin-dul'-lus
Vi-nic-i-ā'-nus
Vi-nic'-i-us
Vin'-i-us
Vi'-o-lens
Vip-sa'-ni-a
Vip-sā'-ni-us
Vir'-bi-us
Vir-dum'-a-rus
Vir-gil-i-ā'-nus
Vir-gil'-i-us
Vir-gī'-ni-a
Vir-gī'-ni-us
Vir-i-ā'-thus
Vir-i-dom'-a-rus
Vir-i-plā'-ca
Vir'-i-us
Vir'-tus
Vis-cel-lī'-nus
Vis-e'-i-us
Vi-sel'-li-us
Vi-sid'-i-us
Vis'-o-lus
Vi-tal-i-ā'-nus
Vī'-tal-is
Vi-tel-li-ā'-nus
Vi-tel'-li-us
Vit'-i-a
Vi-trā'-si-us
Vi-trū'-vi-us
Vit'-u-lus
Vir-i-ā'-nus
Vo-cō'-ni-us
Voc'-u-la
Vo-la-cī'-nus
Vol-cā'-ti-us
Vol'-e-ro
Vol'-e-sus
Vol'-ni-us
Vo-log'-e-ses
Vol'-sci-us
Vo-lum'-ni-us
Vo-lup'-i-a
Vo-lu-sē'-nus
Vo-lu-si-ā'-nus
Vo-lū'-si-us
Vol'-u-sus
Vol-u-tī'-na
Vo-nō'-nes
Vo-pis'-cus
Vo-rā'-nus
Vo-ti-ē'-nus
Vul-cā'-nus
Vul-cā'-ti-us
Vul'-so
Vul-tē'-i-us
Vul-tur'-ci-us

Xan'-the
Xan'-thi-cles
Xan'-thip'-pe

Xan-thip'-pus
Xau'-thus
Xe-næ'-us
Xe-nag'-o-ras
Xe-nar'-chus
Xen'-a-res
Xen'-i-a
Xe-nī'-a-des
Xen'-i-as
Xen'-i-on
Xen-o-cleī'-a
Xen-o-cleī'-des
Xen'-o-cles
Xe-noc'-ra-tes
Xe-noc'-ri-tus
Xen-o-dā'-mus
Xe-nod'-i-ce
Xe-nœ'-tas
Xen-o-mē'-des
Xen'-on
Xe-noph'-a-nes
Xen-o-phan'-tus
Xe-noph'-i-lus
Xen'-o-phon
Xer'-xes
Xiph'-a-res
Xiph-i-lī'-nus
Xū'-thus

Za-cyn'-thus
Zā'-greus
Za-leū'-cus
Zal-mox'-is
Za-molx'-is
Zan'-clus
Zar-bi-ē'-nus
Zar'-ex
Zar-i-ad'-res
Zar'-zas
Zeg-a-bē'-nus
Zē'-i-las
Zē'-lus
Zē'-nas
Zē'-neus
Ze-ni-cē'-tus
Zē'-nis
Zē'-no
Ze-nob'-i-a
Ze-nob'-i-us
Zen-o-dō'-rus
Ze-nod'-o-tus
Zē'-non
Ze-nō'-ni-a
Ze-noph'-a-nes
Ze-noth'-e-mis
Zeph-y-rī'-tis
Zeph'-y-rus
Ze-ryn'-thi-a
Zē'-tes
Zē'-thus
Zeūs
Zeux'-i-a-des
Zeux-i-dā'-mus
Zeux-ip'-pe
Zeux-ip'-pus
Zeux'-is
Zi-bœ'-tes
Zig-a-bē'-nus
Zō'-e
Zœ'-teus
Zō'-i-lus
Zō'-na-ras
Zo-pyr'-i-on
Zō'-py-rus
Zo'-ro-as'-ter
Zo-ro-as'-tres
Zō'-si-mus
Zos-tē'-ri-a
Zot'-i-cus
Zyg'-i-a

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS IN GENERAL USE.

A., *a.* Adjective.
A. Alto.
A., *ans.* Answer.
a., @ (Lat. *ad*), To; at.
ā, *āā.* The like quantity of each.
A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant-General.
A.A.A.S., American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.A.S.S. (Lat. *Academiæ Antiquarinæ Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
A.B. (Lat. *artium baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr., *Abbrev.* Abbreviated, Abbreviation.
Abl., *ablat.* Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.B.S. American Bible Society.
A.C. (Lat. *ante Christum*), Before Christ.
A.C.A. American Congregational Association.
Acc., *Accus.* Accusative.
Acc., *Acct.* Account.
A.D. (Lat. *anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
Ad, *advt.* Advertisement.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad lib., *Ad libit.* (Lat. *ad libitum*), At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Adverb.
Æ., *Æt.* (Lat. *ætatis*), Of age, aged.
A.F.A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A.G., *Agt.-Gen.* Adjutant-General.
Ag. (Lat. *argentum*), Silver.
Agl. Dept. Agricultural Department.
Agr., *Agric.* Agriculture, agricultural.
Agt. Agent.
A.H. (Lat. *anno Hegiræ*), In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.
A.H.S. (Lat. *anno humanæ salutis*), In the year of human salvation.
A.I.A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College, London.
A.L. of H. American Legion of Honor.
Al., *Ala.* Alabama.
Alas. Ter. Alaska Territory.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg Algebra.
A.M. (Lat. *anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M. (Lat. *ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (Lat. *artium magister*), Master of Arts.
Am., *Amer.* America, American.
Am. Am. Sci. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Amer. Phil. Soc. American Philosophical Society.
Amt. Amount.
A.N. Anglo-Norman.
an. (Lat. *anno*), In the year.
Anal. Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy, anatomical.
Anc. Ancient.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
A.N.S.S. Associate of the Normal School of Science.
Ant., *Antiq.* Antiquities, Antiquarian.
Anthrop. Anthropology, Anthropological.
Aor. Aorist.
A.O.U. American Ornithologists' Union.
A.O.U.W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap., *App.* Apostle, apostles.
Ap., *Apl.* April.
Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha.
Apog. Apogee.
App. Appendix.
approx. Approximate, -ly.
Apr. April.
A.P.S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Aq. (Lat. *aqua*), Water.
A.P.A. American Protestant Association, American Protective Association.
A.Q.M. Assistant Quartermaster.
A.Q.M.G. Assistant Quartermaster-General.
A. R. (Lat. *anno regni*), In the rear of the reign.
Ar. Arab. Arabic, Arabian.
Ar., *Arr.* Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrival.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabic, Arabian.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic, Arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armorican, Armenian.
Arr. Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrival.
A.R.R. (Lat. *anno regni regis* or *reginæ*), in the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
Art. Article.
A.S., *A.-S.* Anglo-Saxon.
Asst. Assistant.
A.S.S.U. American Sunday School Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy, astronomical.
A.T.S. American Tract Society.
Atty. Attorney.
Atty.-Gen. Attorney-General.
A.U.A. American Unitarian Association.
A.U.C. (Lat. *anno urbis conditæ*), In the year from the building of the city—Rome.
Aug. Augmentative.
Aug. Augustus; August.
Auxil. Auxiliary.
A.V. Authorized version.
A.V. Artillery Volunteers.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B. Bass; Book.
B., *Brit.* British.
b. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts. [*A. B.*]
Balt., *Balto.* Baltimore.
Bank. Banking.
Bap., *Bapt.* Baptist.
Bar. Barrel, Barometer.
Bart., *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat., *Batt.* Battalion.
bbl., *bbls.* Barrel, Barrels.
B.C., Before Christ.
B. Ch. (Lat. *baccalaureus chi. urgiæ*), Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L. (Lat. *baccalaureus civilis legis*), Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. (Lat. *baccalaureus divinitatis*), Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bdls. Bundles.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Belg. Belgic, Belgian.
Ben., *Benj.* Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Biog. Biography, biographical.
Biol. Biology, biological.
B.L., *B.LL.* (Lat. *baccalaureus legum*), Bachelor of Laws.
bls. Bales.
B.M. (Lat. *baccalaureus medicinæ*), Bachelor of Medicine.
B.M., *B.Mus.* (Lat. *baccalaureus musicæ*), Bachelor of Music.
B.O. Branch Office.
Boch. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bost. Boston.
Bot. Botany, botanical.
B.O.U. British Ornithologists' Union.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., *Bro.* Brother.
Bret. Bas-Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Brig. Brigade.
Brig.-gen. Brigadier-general.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British.
B.S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc. (Lat. *baccalaureus scientiæ*), Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Burl. Burlesque.
bush. Bushel.
B.V. Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M. Blessed Virgin Mary.
bx., *bxs.* Box, boxes.

C. Cent. cents; Centigrade; Centime, centimes; a hundred.
C., *Cap.* (Lat. *caput*), Chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Cal. California.
Cam., *Camb.* Cambridge.
Cambs. Cambridgeshire.
Cant. Canticle.
Cant. [*Cantaur.*]
Cantab. (Lat. *Cantabrigiensis*), of Cambridge.
Cantuar., *Cant.* (Mid. Lat. *Cantuaria*), Canterbury.
Cap. (Lat. *caput*), Capital, Chapter.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Card. Cardinal.
Carp. Carpentry.
Cath. Catharine.
Cath. Catholic.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.C. Catholic clergyman, Catholic curate.
C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
C.D.V. Carte-de-visite.
C.E. Civil engineer.
Cel. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent. (*centum*), A hundred; Centigrade.
Centig. Centigrade.
Cert., *Certif.* Certify, certificate.
Cf. (Lat. *confer*), Compare.
C. ft. Cubic feet.
C.G. Coastguard; Commissary-general.
C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chal., *Chald.* Chaldee.
Chan. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry, chemical.
Ch. Hist. Church History.
Chic. Chicago.
Chin. Chinese.
Chr. Christ; Christian, Christopher.
Chron. Chronology, chronological.

C.I. Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Cin. Cincinnati.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C.J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clergyman.
Class. Classical.
Clk. Clerk.
c.m. Centimetres.
C.M. Certificated Master; Common metre.
C.M (Lat. *chirurgiæ magister*), Master in Surgery.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and George.
C.M.Z.S. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.
Co Company; county.
C.O.D. Cash on delivery; Collect (payment) on delivery.
Cogn. Cognate.
Col. Colonel; Colonial; Colossians; Column.
Col Colorado.
Coll. College.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially.
Com. Commander; Commerce; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore; Common.
Comm. Commentary; Commerce.
Comp. Compare, Comparative; Compound, compounded.
Compar. Comparative.
Compos. Composition.
Com. ver. Common version.
Con., *contra.* (Lat.), Against.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.
Conch., *Conchol.* Conchology.
Cong. Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist; Congress
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sec. Conic sections.
Contr. Contracted, contraction.
Cop., *Copt.* Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding member.
Corn. Cornwall, Cornish.
Corrup. Corruption, corrupted.
Cor. Sec Corresponding secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C.P. Clerk of the Peace; Common Pleas.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. (Lat. *custos privati sigilli*), Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit, creditor.
C.R. (Lat. *Civus Romanus*), Roman citizen.
C.R. (Lat. *custos rotulorum*), Keeper of the Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation, or adultery.
Crystall., *Crystallog.* Crystallography.
C.S.A. Confederate States of America.
C.S. Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
Cks. Casks.
Ct. (Lat. *centum*), a hundred.
Ct. Court.
Ct., *Conn.* Connecticut.
C.T. Certified teacher.
C.T.A.U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
C.T.C. Cyclist Touring Club.
Cu. (Lat. *cuprum*), Copper.
Cub., Cu. ft. Cubic, Cubic foot.
Cur., Curt. Current—this month.
Cwt., A hundredweight; hundredweights.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D. Deputy.
d. (Lat. *denarius*, *denarii*), A penny, pence.
d. Died.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
Dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D. C. (Ital. *da capo*), From the beginning.
D.C., *Dist. Col.* District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.C.S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D.D. (Lat. *divinitatis doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.D. (Lat. *dat, dicat, dedicat*), He gives, devotes, and consecrates. (The formula by which anything was consecrated to the gods or to religious uses by the Romans; still used in funeral inscriptions.)
D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dec. December.
decim. Decimetre.
Def. Definition.
Defl. Defendant.
Deg. Degree, Degrees.
Del. Delaware.
Del. (Lat. *delineavit*), He (or she) drew.
Dep., Dept. Department.
Dep. Deputy.
Der. Derived, derivation.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
D.G. (Lat. *Dei gratia*), By the grace of God.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dim., Dimin. Diminutive.
Dis. Disct., Discount.
Dist. District.
Div. Divide; Dividend; Division; Divisor.
D.Lit., D.Litt. Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O. Dead Letter Office.
D.M., D. Mus. Doctor of Music.
Do. (Ital. *ditto*), The same.
Doc. Document.
Dols. Dollars.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Doz. Dozen.
Dpt. Deponent.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram, drams.
Dram. Dramatic, dramatically.
D.S. (Ital. *dal segno*), From the sign.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.T. (Lat. *doctor theologiæ*), Doctor of Theology.
Du. Dut. Dutch.
Dub. Dublin.
Duo. 12mo. Duodecimo (twelve folds).
D.V. (Lat. *Deo volente*), God willing.
Dwt. (Lat. *denarius*, an Eng. *weight*), Pennyweight, pennyweights.
Dynam. Dynamics.

E. East, eastern; English; Edinburgh.
Ea. Each.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. (Lat. *Eboracum*), York.
E.C. Eastern Central; Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
Eccles., Ecclesiol. Ecclesiology.
Econ. Economy.
Ed. Editor; Edition; Edinburgh.
Ed., Edm. Edmund.
Edin. Edinburgh.
E.D.S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E.E. Errors excepted.
E.E.D.S. Early English Dialect Society.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society,
e.g. (Lat. *exempli gratia*), For example.
E.I. East Indies, East Indian.
E.I.C., E.I.Co. East Indian Company.
E.I.C.S. East India Company's service.
Elec. Elect. Electric, electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth, Elizabethan.
Emp. Emperor, Empress.
Ency Encyclo. Encyclopædia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eng. England, English.
Eng. Engin. Engineer, Engineering.
Eng. Dept. Department of Engineers.
Ent., Entom. Entomology, entomological.
Env. Ext. Envoy extraordinary.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episcopal.
Epist. Epistle, epistolary.
Eq. Equal, equivalent.
Equiv. Equivalent.
Esd. Esdras.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Esp., Espec. Especial, especially.
Esq., Esqr. Esquire.
et. al. (Lat. *et alibi*), And elsewhere.
et. al. (Lat. *et alii*, *aliæ*, or *alia*), And others.
etc., &c. (Lat. *et cetæri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera*), And others, and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopia, Ethiopian.
Ethnol. Ethnology, ethnological.
et seq (Lat. *et sequentes*, or *sequentia*), And the following.
Etym. Etymology, etymological, etymon.
Ex. Example; Examined; Exception; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Except, excepted.
Exch. Exchange; Exchequer.
Exd. Examined.
Ex. Doc. Executive Document.
Exec. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Ex. Gr. (Lat. *exempli gratia*) for example,
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (Lat. *Exonia*), Exeter.
Exor. Executor.
Ez. Ezra.
Ezek Ezekiel.
E. & O.E. Errors and omissions excepted.

F. Fellow; Folio; Fahrenheit.
f. Farthing, farthings.
f., fem. Feminine.
f. Franc, francs.
ft. Foot, feet.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
Far., Farr. Farriery.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. & A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F.A.S.E Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.P.S. Fellow of the Philosophical Society, Cambridge
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D, *Fid. Def.* (Lat. *Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February
Fec. (Lat. *fecit*), He or she did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem. Feminine.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
Feud. Feudal.
F.F.V. First Families of Virginia.
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C. Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
Fid. Def. [F.D.]
fi. fa. Fieri facias.
Fig. Figure, figures, figurative, figuratively.
Finn. Finnish.
F.K.Q.C.P.I. Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flemish; Florin, florins; Flourished.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.
Fo., Fol. Folio.
F.O. Foreign Office; Field-officer.
F.O.B. Free on board.
For. Foreign.
Fort. Fortification.
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France, French; Francis; Francs.
fr. From.
F.R.A.S Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Fred. Frederick.
Freq. Frequentative.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Fri. Friday.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Frisian.
F.R.Met.S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.M.S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Ft. Foot, feet; fort.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur. Furlong.
Fut. Future.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G. Genitive; Guinea, guineas; Gulf
Ga. Georgia.
G.A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic, Gadhelic.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., Gall. Gallon, gallons.
Galv. Galvanism, galvanic.
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H. Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross SS. Michael and George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.D. Grand Duke, Grand Duchess.
Gen., Genl. General.
Gen. Genesis; Genitive.
Gend. Gender.
Genit. Genitive.
Gent. Gentn. Gentleman, gentlemen.
Geo. George; Georgia.
Geog. Geography, geographical.
Geol. Geology, geological.
Geom. Geometry, geometrical.
Ger. Germ. German.
Ger. Gerund.
Gi. Gill, gills.
G.L. Grand Lodge.
Gm. Grammes.
G.M. Grand Master.
Go. Goth. Gothic.
G.O.M. Grand old man (applied to Gladstone).
Gov. Governor.
Gov.-gen. Governor-general.
Govt. Government.
G.P.O. General Post-Office.
Gr. Grain, grains; Great; Greek; Gross.
Gram. Grammar, grammatical.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Gro. Gross.
G.T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gtt. (Lat. *guttæ*), Drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H. Hour, hours.
Hab Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. Hampshire.
H.B.C. Hudson Bay Company.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C. Heralds' College; House of Commons.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
h.e. (Lat. *hoc est, hic est*). This or That is, here is.
Heb., Hebr. Hebrew. Hebrews.
H.E.I.C. Honorable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S. Honorable East Indian Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry, heraldic.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
Hhd. Hogshead, hogsheads.
H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
Hist. History, Historical.
H.J., H.J.S. (Lat. *hic jacet, hic jacet sepultus*). Here lies, here lies buried.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (Lat. *hoc monumentum posuit*), Erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Service, Ship, or Steamer.
Ho. House.
Hon., Honble, Honorable.
Hond. Honored.
Hor., Horol. Horology, horological.
Hort. Hortic. Horticulture, horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P. Half-pay; High-priest; Horse-power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Empire, or Emperor.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (Lat. *hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
H.S. (Lat. *hic situs*). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
Hum., Humb. Humble.
Hun., Hung. Hungary, Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
Hyd., Hydros. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hydros. [HYD.]
Hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I. Island.
Ib., Ibid. (Lat. *ibidem*), In the same place.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ich., Ichthy. Ichthyology.
Id. (Lat. *idem*), The same.
Ida. Idaho.
I.e. (Lat. *id est*), That is.
I.H.S. (Lat. *Jesus Salvator Hominum*), Jesus, the Saviour of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. (Lat. *imperator*), Emperor; Imperial; impersonal.
Imp., Impf. Imperfect.
Imper. Imperative.
In. Inch, inches.
Incog. (Ital. *incognito, incognita*), Unknown.
Ind. India, Indian; Indiana.
Indic. Indicative.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Inf. Infin. Infinitive.
In lim. (Lat. *in limine*), At the outset.
In. loc. (Lat. *in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (Lat. *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Insurance.
Insep. Inseparable.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
Inst. Instant, the present month; Institute, institution.
Int. Interest.
Int. Dept. Department of the Interior.
Intens. Intensive; Intensative.
Interj. Interjection.
Intrans. Intransitive.
In trans. (Lat. *in transitu*), On the passage.
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.
Introd. Introduction.
Io. Iowa.
I. of M. Instructor of Musketry.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.R.M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I.O.S.M. Independent Order of Sons of Malta.
I.O.U. I owe you.
I.P.D. (Lat. *In præsentiâ Dominorum*), In presence of the Lords (of Session).
i.q. (Lat. *idem quod*), The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish.
I.R.B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
I.R.O. Inland Revenue Office.
Irreg. Irregular.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
I.S. Irish Society.
Isl. Island.
It. Ital. Italy, Italic, Italian.
Itin. Itinerary.

J. Judge; Justice.
J.A. Judge-advocate.
Jac. Jacob, Jacobus (=James).
Jan. January.
J.A.G. Judge Advocate General.
Jav. Javanese.
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.C. Justice-clerk.
J.C.D. (Lat. *juris civilis doctor*), Doctor of Civil Law.
J.D. (Lat. *jurum doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J.H.S. [*I.H.S.*]
Jno. John.
Jour. Journey.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Juror.
J.U.D. (Lat. *Juris utriusque doctor*) Doctor of both laws (*i.e.*, of civil and canon law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius; Julian.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
Juris. Jurisprudence.
J.W. Junior Warden.

K. King; Knight.
Kan., Ks. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath.
K.B. King's Bench.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H. Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S. Knight of the of Order Charles III. of Spain
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.E. Knight of the Eagle.
Ken., Ky. Kentucky.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.E. Knight of the Golden Eagle.
K.G.C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.G.H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom., Kilo. Kilometre.
Kingd. Kingdom.
K.I.B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
K.N. Know Nothings.
Kn.N.S. Knight of the Loyal Northern Star (Sweden).
Knick. Knickerbocker.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
K. of P. Knights of Pythias.
Ks. Kansas.
K.S. Knight of the Sword (Sweden).
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
K.T.S. Knight of Tower and Sword (Portugal).
Ky. Kentucky.

L. Latin; Lake; Lord; Lady.
L, l., £ (Lat. *libra*), Pound, pounds (sterling).
L., lb., ℔. (Lat. *libra*), Pound, pounds (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent: Literate in Arts.
L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lapp. Lappish.
Lat. Latin; Latitude.
lb. Pound, pounds (weight).
L.c. Lower case (in printing).
L.c. (Lat. *loco citato*), In the place cited.
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.C.B. Lord Chief-baron.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Leg., Legis. Legislature, legislative.
Leip. Leipsic.
Lett. Lettish, Lettic.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
Lexicog. Lexicography, lexicographer, lexicographical.
L.G. Life Guards.
L. Ger. Low German or Platt Deutsch.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
Lib. (Lat. *liber*), Book.
Lib. Library, librarian.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-gov. Lieutenant-governor.
lin. Lineal, or right-line measures; *e.g.*, lin. yd.; lin. ft., etc.

Linn. Linnæus, Linné, Linnæan.
Liq. Liquor, liquid.
Lit. Literally; literature, literary.
Lit.D., Litt.D. (Lat. *literarum doctor*), Doctor of Literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv. Livre.
LL.B. (Lat. *legum baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. (Lat. *legum doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
LL.I. Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
L.M. Long metre.
Lon., Lond. London.
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Loq. (Lat. *loquitur*), He (or she) speaks.
Lou. Louisiana.
Lp. Lordship.
L.P. Lord Provost.
L.S. Left side.
L.S. (Lat. *locus sigilli*), Place of the seal.
L.s.d. (Lat. *libræ, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lt. Inf. Light Infantry.
Luth. Lutheran.

m. Married; Masculine; Mètre, mètres; Mile, miles; Minute, minutes.
M. Marquis; Middle; Monday; Morning.
M. (Lat. *mille*), Thousand.
M. (Lat. *meridies*), Meridian, Noon.
M.A. Master of Arts. [*A.M.*]
Mac., Macc. Maccabees.
Mach., Machin. Machine, machinery.
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magyar; magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mag.-gen. Major-general.
Mal. Malachi; Malay, Malayan.
Man. Manége.
Manuf. Manufactures, manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., Masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. Ast. S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
Math. Mathematics, mathematician, mathematical.
Matt. Matthew.
M.B. (Lat. *medicinæ baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B. (Lat. *musicæ baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Music.
M.C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.
Mch. March.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.D. (Lat. *medicinæ doctor*), Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. (Fr. *mademoiselle*), Miss.
M.E. Most Excellent: Military Engineer; Mining Engineer; Mechanical Engineer.
M.E. Methodist Episcopal.
Me. Maine.
Mech. Mechanics, mechanical.
Med. Medicine, medical; mediæval.
Med. Lat., Mediæv. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
Mem. Memorandum, memoranda.
Mess. & Decs. Messages and Documents.
Messrs. (Fr. *messieurs*), Gentlemen.
Met. Metaphysics, metaphysical.
Metall. Metallurgy.
Metaph. Metaphysics; metaphorically.
Meteor. Meteorology, meteorological.
Meth. Methodist.
Meton. Metonymy.
Mex. Mexico.
Mfd. Mfs. Manufactured; manufactures.
M.F.H. Master of Foxhounds.
M.H. Most Honorable.
M.H. Ger. Middle High German.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mich. Micah.
M.I.C.E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mic. Michaelmas; Michigan.
Mid. Middle; Midshipman.
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
Mil., Milit. Military.
M.I.M.E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Min. Mineralogy, mineralogical; Minute, minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. (Fr. *mademoiselle*), Miss.
M.L.S.B. Member of the London School Board.
MM. Their Majesties.
MM. (Fr. *messieurs*), Gentlemen.
mm. Millemetres; Micrometres.
Mme. (Fr. *madame*), Madam.
M.N.A.S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mo. Missouri; Month.
Mod. Modern.
Mod. (Ital. *moderato*), Moderately.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. (Fr. *monsieur*), Sir, Mr.
Mont. Montana.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master, Mister.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. Master of Surgery.
M.S. (Lat. *memoriæ sacrum*), Sacred to the memory of.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
mo. mth. Month.
Mt., Mts. Mount, mountains.
Mus. Museum; Music, musical.
Mus. B. (Lat. *musicæ baccalareus*), Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., Mus. Doct. (Lat. *musicæ doctor*), Doctor of Music.
M.W.G.M. Most Worthy Grand Master.
Myth. Mythology, mythological.

N. Noon; North; Noun; Number; New; Neuter.
N.A. North America, North American.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nat. Hist. Natural History.
Nat. ord. Natural order.
Nat. Phil. Natural Philosophy.
Naut. Nautical.
N.B. New Brunswick; North Britain (=Scotland).
N.B. (Lat. *nota bene*), Note well, take notice.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.D., N.Dak. North Dakota.
N.E. New England; North-east.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neg. Negative, negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (Lat. *nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting; unanimously
Nem. diss. (Lat. *nemine dissentiente*), No one dissenting; unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New Test., N.T. New Testament.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.H. Ger. New High German.
N.J. New Jersey.
N. L., N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
N.O. New Orleans.
No. (Lat. *numero*), Number.
Nom., Nomin. Nominative.
Non con. Non-content, dissentient. (The formula in which Members of the House of Lords vote.)
Non obst. (Lat. *non obstante*), Notwithstanding.
Non pros. (Lat. *non prosequitur*), He does not prosecute.
Non seq. (Lat. *non sequitur*), It does not follow (as a consequence).
n.o.p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor., Norm. Norman.
Nor.Fr., Norm. Fr. Norman French.
Norm. [Nor.]
Norw. Norway, Norwegian, Norse.
Nos. Numbers.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary public.
N.S. New style; Nova Scotia.
n.s. Not specified.
N.S.J.C. (Fr. *Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ*), Our Lord Jesus Christ.
N. T. [New Test.]
Num., Numb. Numbers.
Numis. Numismatic, numismatology.
N.W. North-west,
N.W.T. North-west Territory.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. New Zealand.

O. Ohio; Old.
ob. (Lat. *obiit*), He or she died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obdt., Obt. Obedient.
Obj. Objective.
Obs. Obsolete.
Obt. [Obdt].
Oct. October.
Oct., 8vo. Octavo.
O.F. Odd Fellows.
O.H.Ger. Old High German.
O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service.
Ok. Ter. Oklahoma Territory.
Old Test., O.T. Old Testament.
Olym. Olympiad.
O.M. Old Measurement.
O.M.I. Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
Op. Opposite, opposition.
O.P. Order of Preachers.
Opt. Optative; Optics, optical.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance, ordinary.
Ordn. Ordnance.
Orig. Original, originally.
Ornith. Ornithology, ornithological.
O.S. Old Style; Old Saxon.
O.S.A. Order of St. Augustine.
O.S.B. Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.F. Order of St. Francis.
O.T. [Old Test.]
O.U.A.M. Order of United American Mechanics.
Oxf. Oxford.
Oxon. (Lat. *Oxonia, Oxoniensis*), Oxford; of Oxford.
Oxonien. (Lat. *Oxoniensis*), Of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce. [The *z* in this contraction, and in *viz.*, represents an old symbol (3), used to mark a terminal contraction.]

P. Page; Participle; Past; Pole; Port.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pa. a., par. a. Participial adjective.
Paint. Painting.
Pal., Palæont. Palæontology, palæontological.
Palæobot.: Palæobotany.
Pa. par. Past participle.
Par. Paragraph; Participle.
Parl. Parliament, parliamentary.
Part. Participle.
Particip. Participial.
Pass. Passive.
Pat. Patrick.
Pathol. Pathological.
Payt. Payment.
P.C. (Lat. *patres conscripti*), Conscript Fathers.
P.C. Police-constable; Privy Council, Privy Councillor.
P.C.S. Principal Clerk of Session.
Pd. Paid.
P.D. Printer's Devil.
P.E. Protestant Episcopal.
P.E.I. Prince Edward's Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per., Pers. Persian; Person, personal.
Per. an. (Lat. *per annum*), Yearly.
Per cent., per ct. (Lat. *per centum*), By the hundred.
Perf. Perfect.
Peri. Perigee.
Pers. [Per.]
Pers., Persp. Perspective.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
Pg. [Port.]
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Phar., Pharm. Pharmacy.
Ph.B. (Lat. *philosophiæ baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D. (Lat. *philosophiæ doctor*), Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy, philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Transactions of the Philosophical Society.
Phil., Phila. Philadelphia.

Philem. Philemon.
Philol. Philology.
Philos. Philosophy, philosophical.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Photog. Photography, photographic, photographer.
Phren., phrenol. Phrenology, phrenological.
Phys. Physics, physical; Physiology, physiological.
Physiol. Physiology, physiological.
Pinx, *Pxt* (Lat. *pinxit*), He (or she) painted it.
Pk Peck.
Pl. Place; Plate; Plural.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
P.L.B Poor Law Board.
P.L.C. Poor Law Commissioners.
Plff., *Pltff.* Plaintiff.
Plu. Plural.
Plup. Pluperfect.
Plur. Plural.
P.M. (Lat. *post meridiem*), Afternoon.
P.M. Past Master; Peculiar metre; Postmaster.
P.M.G. Postmaster-General.
P.O. Post-office.
P.& O.Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Poet. Poetry, poetical.
Pol. Polish.
Polit. Econ. Political Economy.
P.O.O. Post-office order.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Poss. Possessive.
Pp. Pages.
P.p. Past participle.
P.P. (Lat. *pater patriæ*), Father of his country.
P.P. Parish priest.
P.P.C. (Fr. *pour prendre congé*), To take leave. [T.T.L.]
Pph. Pamphlet.
Pr. Present; Priest; Prince.
Pr. par. Present participle.
P.R. (Lat. *Populus Romanus*), The Roman people.
P.R. Prize Ring.
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.C. (Lat. *post Roman conditam*), After the building of Rome. [A.U.C.]
Preb. Prebend.
Pref. Prefix, Preface.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President, Present.
Pret. Preterite.
Prim. Primary.
Prin. Principal.
Print. Printing.
Priv. Privative.
Pro. [PRON.]
Prob. Problem; Probable, probably.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pro. Pronoun; Pronounced; Pronunciation.
Pron. a. Pronominal adjective.
Prop. Proposition.
Pros. Prosody.
Pro tem. (Lat. *pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs, proverbial, proverbially; Provincial, provincially; Provost.
Provinc. Provincial.
Prox. (Lat. *proximo*), Next of or of the next month.
Prs. Pairs.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P.S. (Lat. *post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S. Privy Seal.
Ps., Psa. Psalm, psalms.
Psychol. Psychology.
Pt. Part; Payment; Point; Port.
P.T. Post-town; Pupil teacher.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public: Published, publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
P.V. Post village.
Pxt. [PINX.]
Pyro., Pyrotech. Pyrotechnics.

Q., Qu. Query; Question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.
Q.d. (Lat. *quasi dicat*), As if he should say.
Q.e. (Lat. *quod est*), Which is.
Q.E.D. (Lat. *quod erat demonstrandum*), Which was to be proved.
Q.E.F. (Lat. *quod erat faciendum*), Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (Lat. *quod erat inveniendum*), Which was to be found out.
Q.l. (Lat. *quantum libet*), As much as you please.
Q.M. Quartermaster.
Q.M. Gen. Quartermaster-General.
Qr. Quarterly; Quire.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
Q.s. (Lat. *quantum sufficit*), A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Qu. Queen; Query; Question.
Quar., quart. Quarterly.
Quar. to. Quarto.
Q.v. (Lat. *quod vide*), Which see.
Qy. Query.

R. Railway; Réaumur; River.
R. (Lat. *rex*), King; (Lat. *regina*), Queen.
R (Lat. *recipe*), Take.
R.A. Royal Academy, Royal Academician; Rear-Admiral; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Rad. (Lat. *radix*), Root.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.S. Royal Agricultural Society.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.D. Rural Dean.
R.E. Royal Engineers; Royal Exchange.
R.E. Reformed Episcopal.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Rec. Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Ref. Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Ref. Pres. Reformed Presbyterian.
Reg. Regular.
Reg., Regr. Registrar.
Reg., Regt. Regiment, regimental.
Rel. Religion, religious.
Rel Pron. Relative Pronoun.
Rem. Remark, remarks.
Rep. Report, Representative.
Rep. Repub. Republic, Republican.
Res. Resolution.
Retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation; Revenues; Reverend; Review; Revise.
Revd. Reverend.
Revs. Reverends.
Rev. Stat. Revised Statutes.
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
Rhet. Rhetoric, rhetorical.
R.H.S. Royal Humane Society.
R.I. Rhode Island.
R.I.P. (Lat. *requiescat in pace*), May he (or she) rest in peace.
Riv. River.
R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.M.A. Royal Marine Artillery; Royal Military Asylum.
R.M.L.I Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
R.O. Receiving Office.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.P. Regius Professor.
R.R. Right Reverend.
R.R. Railroad.
R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.P.C.A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.O. Receiving sub-office.
R.S.V.P. (Fr. *Répondez s'il vous plaît*), Please reply.
Rt. Right
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Russ. Russia, Russian.
R.V. Revised Version; Rifle Volunteers.
R.W. Right Worshipful, Right Worthy.
R.W.D.G.M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Right Worthy Grand Templar.
R.W.G.W Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R.W.J.G.W. Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R.W.S.G.W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S. Saint; Saturday; Section; Shilling; Sign; Signor; Solo; Soprano; South; Sun; Sunday, Sabbath.
s. Second, seconds; See; Singular; Son; Succeeded.
S.A. South Africa, South America.
S.A. (Lat. *secundum artem*), According to the rules of art.
Sab. Sabbath.
Sam., Saml. Samuel.
Sam., Samar Samaritan.
Sans., Sansc., Sansk. Sanscrit, Sanskrit.
S.A.S. (Lat. *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S.B. South Britain, (England and Wales). [N. B.]
S.C. South Carolina.
S.C. (Lat *senatus consultum*), A decree of the senate.
Sc. [SCIL, SCULP.]
Scan. mag. (Lat *scandalum magnatum*), Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of high rank or dignity.
S. caps., Sm. caps. Small capitals. (In printing.)
Sc.B. (Lat. *scientiæ baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D. (Lat. *scientiæ doctor*), Doctor of Science.
Sch. (Lat. *scholium*), A note.
Schr. Schooner.
Sci. Science.
Sci. fa. *Scire facias.*
Scil. Sc. (Lat. *scilicet*), Namely; to wit.
S.C.L. Student in Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, Scottish.
Scr. Scruple, scruples.
Scrip., Script. Scripture, scriptural.
Sculp. Sculpture.
Sculp., Sculpt., Sc. (Lat. *sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it.
S.D., S. Dak. South Dakota.
S.D.U.K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
S.E. South-east.
Sec. Second.
Sec., Sect. Section.
Sec., Secy. Secretary.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sen. Senate, senator
Sen. Doc. Senate Document.
Sep., Sept. September.
Seq. (Lat. *sequentes, sequentia*), The following or the next.
Serg., Sergt Sergeant.
Serj., Serjt. Serjeant.
Serv. Servian.
Sess. Session.
S.G. Solicitor-general.
s.g. [SP. GR.]
Sh. Shilling, shillings.
Sing. Singular.
S.J. Society of Jesus.
S.J.C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
Slav. Slavonic.
Sld. Sailed.
S.M. Sergeant-major.
S. M. Lond. Soc. (Lat. *Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius*). Member of the London Medical Society.
S.N. (Lat. *secundum naturam*), According to nature, naturally.
s.o. Sub-office.
Soc., Socy. Society.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
Sol.-gen. Solicitor-general.
Sp. Spain, Spanish; Spirit.
s.p. (Lat. *sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
Spec. Special, specially.
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp.gr., s.g. Specific gravity.
S.P.Q.R. (Lat. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and the People of Rome.
sq. Square; *sq. ft.* square foot, feet; *sq. in.* square inch, inches; *sq. m.* square mile, miles; *sq. yd.* square yard.
Sr. Senior: sir.
S.R.I. (Lat. *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*), The Holy Roman Empire.
S.R.S. (Lat. *Societatis Regiæ Socius*), Fellow of the Royal Society.

SS. Saints.
S.S. Sunday School.
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court.
S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
St. Saint; Stone; Strait; Street.
st. (Lat. *stet*). Let it stand (in printing).
Stat. Statute, statutes; statuary.
S.T. Sons of Temperance.
S.T.B. Bachelor of Sacred Theology.
S.T.D. (Lat. *sacræ theologiæ doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.
ster., stg. Sterling.
St. L. St. Louis.
S.T.P. (Lat. *sacræ theologiæ professor*), Professor of Theology.
Str. Steamer, steam vessel.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Suio-Gothic.
Sun., Sund. Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Superlative; Supplement; Supine.
Sup. Ct. Supreme Court.
Supt. Superintendent.
Sur., Surg. Surgeon, surgery.
Sur.-gen. Surgeon-general.
Surv. Surveying, surveyor.
Surv.-gen. Surveyor-general.
S.v. (Lat. *sub voce*), Under the word or title.
S.W. Senior Warden; South-west.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syn. Synonym, synonymous.
Synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syriac; syrup.

T. Tenor; Ton; Tun; Tuesday.
T.A.B. Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
Tab. Table, tabular statement.
Tan. Tangent.
Tart. Tartaric.
Tech. Technical, technically.
Ten., Tenn. Tennessee.
Term. Termination.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. rec. (Lat. *textus receptus*), The received text.
Th. Thomas; Thursday.
Theo. Theodore.
Theol. Theology.
Theor. Theorum.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., Thos. Thomas.
Thu., Thur., Thurs. Thursday.
T.H.W.M. Trinity high-water mark.
Tier. Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Title; Titus.
T.O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome, volume.
Tonn. Tonnage.
Topog. Topography, topographical.
Tp. Township.
Tr. Translation, translator, translated; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee.
Trans. Transaction; Translation, translator, translated.
Trav. Travels.
Trig., Trigon. Trigonometry, trigonometrical.
Trin. Trinity.
Ts. Texas.
T.T.L. To take leave. [P.P.C.]
Tu., Tues. Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
Typ. Typographer.
Typog. Typography, typographical.

U.C. (Lat. *urbis conditæ*) From the building of the city—Rome. [A.U.C.]
Uh. Utah.
U.J.D. [J.U.D.]
U.K. United Kingdom.
U.K.A. Ulster King at Arms; United Kingdom Alliance.
Ult. (Lat. *ultimo*) Last, of the last month.
um. Unmarried.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University.
Up. Upper.
U.P. United Presbyterian.
U.S. United States.
U.S. (Lat. *ut supra*), As above.
U.S.A. United States of America; United States Army.
U.S.L. United States Legation.
U.S.M. United States mail; United States marine.
U.S.M.A. United States Military Academy.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.N.A. United States Naval Academy.
U.S.S. United States Senate; United States ship or steamer.
U.S.S.Ct. United States Supreme Court.
Usu. Usual, usually.

V. Verb; Verse; Victoria, Violin.
V. (Lat. *versus*), Against.
V. (Lat. *vide*), See.
V.A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice-admiral.
Va. Virginia.
Val. Valve; value.
Var. Variety.
Vat. Vatican.
V. aux. Verb auxiliary.
V.C. Vice-chancellor; Victoria Cross.
V. def. Verb defective.
V.D.M. (Lat. *Verbum Dei Minister*), Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
V.G. Vicar-General.
V.g. (Lat. *verbi gratia*), For the sake of example.
V.i. Verb intransitive.
Vice-pres. Vice-president.
Vid. (Lat. *vide*), See.
V. imp. Verb impersonal.
V. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., Visc. Viscount.
Viz. (Lat. *videlicet*), Namely; to wit. [Oz.]
V.n. Verb neuter.
Voc. Vocative.
Vol. Volume.
Vols. Volumes.
V.P. Vice-President.
V.R. (Lat. *Victoria Regina*), Queen Victoria.
V.r. Verb reflexive.
V.Rev. Very Reverend.
Vs. (Lat. *versus*), Against.
V.S. Veterinary surgeon.
Vt. Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
Vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly.
vv.ll. (Lat. *variæ lectiones*). Various readings.

W. Wednesday; Week; Welsh; West, western.
Wall., Wallach. Wallachian.
Walt. Walter.
Wash. Washington.
w.c. Water closet.
W.C.A. Women's Christian Association.
W.C.T.U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
Wel. Welsh.
w.f. Wrong font (in printing).
Whf. Wharf.
W.I. West Indies; West Indian.
Wis., Wisc. Wisconsin.
Wk. Week.
W. Long. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W.M. Worshipful Master.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.
Wt. Weight.
W.Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X Christ.
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xper., Xr. Christopher
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.

Y. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
Ye The; Thee.
Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.P.S.C.E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Yr. Year; Younger; Your.
Ys. Years; Yours.
Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z.G., Zoo. Zoological Gardens.
Zoochem. Zoochemistry, zoochemical.
Zoogeog. Zoogeography, zoogeographical.
Zool. Zoology, zoological.

COLLOQUIAL AND SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM MODERN AMERICAN COLLOQUIAL SPEECH.

A.

Above one's bend. Beyond one's power.

Absquatulate, To. To run away; to abscond.

According to Gunter. Correctly performed.

Acknowledge the corn, To. To confess a charge.

Across lots. By a short way.

Alewife. A herring.

All-fired. Excessively.

All-sorts. The leavings of glasses poured together and sold cheap.

All-to-smash. Smashed to pieces; completely ruined.

Alley. The place where the game of ten-pins is played; an ornamental marble, used in the game of "marbles."

Allow, To. To assert.

Almighty dollar. The power of money.

Among the missing. Absent; vanished.

Anxious seat. A state of concern about one's spiritual or temporal welfare.

Any how you can fix it. At any rate whatever.

Appreciate, To. To raise the value of.

Argufy, To. To argue.

Arkansas toothpick. A bowie-knife.

As long as. Because; since. "We'll come, *as long as* it's pleasant."

Awful. Disagreeable; detestable; very great.

Awfully. Excessively.

B.

Back country. The backwoods; the frontier settlements.

Back down, To. To recede from one's position.

Back out, To. To refuse to keep an agreement; to retreat.

Back seat, To take a. To decrease in importance.

Back track, To take the. To retreat; retrace one's steps.

Back water, To. To withdraw; to retreat.

Backing and filling. Wavering; indecision.

Backwoods. The partly cleared Western settlements.

Backwoodsman. An inhabitant of the backwoods.

Bagasse. The compressed sugar-cane stalks. Called also "cane-trash."

Baggage-smasher. A railroad porter. So called from his reckless handling of trunks.

Balance. The remainder.

Ballot-box stuffing. Putting spurious votes into the ballot-box at an election.

Bang up. First class; fine in appearance.

Barbecue. A hog roasted whole; an open-air meeting with dinner or refreshments.

Bark a tree, To. To cut out a circle of bark for the purpose of killing a tree.

Bark up the wrong tree, To. To be on the wrong track; to make a mistake.

Barrens. Elevated lands on which grow small trees, but no useful timber.

Beach combers. The long waves rolling on shore from the ocean.

Bear a hand, To. To assist; to make haste.

Bear the market, To. To reduce the market value of stocks or securities.

Beat, To. To excel; to defraud; to cheat.

Beat all hollow, To. To excel completely.

Beat out. Exhausted.

Bee-line. The shortest line between two points; the course of a bee's flight.

Bender. A spree; a frolic; as, "To go on a *bender*."

Between hay and grass. Between two stages of development, as boyhood and manhood.

B'hoys. Noisy young men of the lower ranks of society. Applied in New York City.

Big bug. An important personage.

Big figure. On a large scale.

Big head. Applied to a person of self-importance; the after-effects of a debauch.

Biggest toad in the puddle. The most consequential person in a group.

Bime by. By-and-by.

Blackmail. Money extorted by threats of exposure or of accusing one of a crime.

Blatherskite. A blustering, noisy fellow.

Blaze, To. To mark a tree by notching or cutting.

Blizzard. A violent snow-squall.

Blow, To. To boast; to brag.

Blow out, To. To talk violently or abusively.

Blow up, To. To scold a person.

Blue laws. The former puritanical laws of New England.

Blue nose. A native of Nova Scotia.

Bluff, To. To dismiss with a gruff answer; to deter by frightening.

Bluff on poker, To. To bet on a worthless hand as if it were good.

Bob, To. To fish for eels with a bob, or knot of worms on a string.

Boiled shirt. A white shirt.

Bolt, To. To withdraw suddenly from a political party; to leave hastily.

Bone, To. To apply closely to an object; to question persistently.

Bonny-clabber. Milk turned sour and thick.

Boost, To. To lift by pushing.

Boot, To. To kick.

Boss, To. To superintend; to rule over.

Bottom dollar. The last dollar.

Bottom lands. Flat lands bordering the Western rivers.

Bounce, To. To eject with force.

Bounty-jumper. One who runs away after receiving a bounty.

Brash. Brittle.

Break down, To. To be overcome by emotion or weakness.

Break out in a new spot, To. To begin in some new way.

Brick in the hat, To have a. To walk unsteadily from intoxication.

Brother Jonathan. A designation applied to natives of the United States.

Buck, To. Applied to horses that seek to dismount their riders by jumping and kicking, or to animals that thrust with head or horns.

Buck fever. Agitation of amateur hunters when seeing game (especially deer).

Buckra. A white man. (A negro term.)

Bug juice. Poor whiskey.

Bunk, To. To retire to bed.

Bunkum, Talking for. Talking for one's constituents. Taken from a member of Congress who acknowledged he was talking for Buncombe—his home county.

Burn up, To. To burn down.

Bushwhacker. One accustomed to bush travelling; a raw countryman.

Bust, To. To fail in business.

C.

Caboodle, The whole. The whole number.

Cache, To. To conceal by burying.

Cachunk. The sound made by the fall of a heavy body.

Calculate, To. To suppose; to intend.

Calithumpian entertainment. A serenade of unmelodious noises, often given to the newly married.

Call loans. Loans payable on demand.

Can't come it. Not able to accomplish it.

Cap all, To. To reach a climax; to surpass all.

Cap the climax, To. [To Cap All.]

Carpet-baggers. A name given to office-seeking politicians in the Southern States after the Civil War.

Carry away, To. To move to enthusiasm or emotion.

Carry on, To. To make merry; to riot or frolic.

Carry stock, To. To retain stock till an opportunity offers for profitable sale.

Catch a weasel asleep, To. To surprise a watchful or cunning person.

Caucus. A private meeting of party leaders.

Caution, To be a. To be a warning.

Cave in, To. To yield to the pressure of adverse circumstances.

Cavort, To. To prance or caper.

Chain lightning. Strong whiskey.

Chaw up, To. To defeat; to demolish; to discomfit.

Chicken fixings. A dish of prepared chicken.

Chip in, To. To contribute.

Chuck full. Entirely full. [Also Chock Full.]

Claim jumping. Violently seizing another's claim—a mining term.

Clam-shell. The lips, the mouth; as, "Shut your *clam-shell*."

Clean thing, The. The honorable action.

Clear out, To. To depart; to decamp.

Codfish aristocracy. The newly rich and ostentatious.

Come around, To. To yield to persuasion; to coax or wheedle.

Come it strong, To. To act with vigor.

Come off the perch. Cease exaggeration; talk sensibly.

Come over, To. To deceive; to gain an unfair advantage.

Come up to the chalk line, To. To fulfil one's promise; to do one's duty.

Complected. Of a certain complexion.

Confidence man. A swindler.

Contraband. A name applied to the Southern negro during the Civil War.

Contraption. A contrivance or device.

Coon's age. A long but indefinite time.

Corduroy road. A road constructed with logs laid side by side over a swampy place.

Corn dodger. A kind of cake made of Indian corn and baked very hard.

Corn juice. Whiskey.

Corn pone. Corn bread of a superior kind, made with milk and eggs.

Corn shuck. Corn husk.

Corned. Drunk.

Corner, To. To get the advantage in an argument or operation.

Corner the market, To. To buy up a large amount of stock so as to gain the advantage in speculative operations.

Corporal's guard. A small body of individuals.

Cotton to, To. To flatter.

Counter-jumper. A clerk in a retail store.

Cowboy. One who has care of cattle on a ranch.

Crack on, To. To act with energy.

Crawfish, To. To retract an assertion ungraciously.

Crooked whiskey. Whiskey on which no tax has been paid.

Crush hat. A soft felt hat.

Curb-stone brokers. Irregular stock jobbers who do their business in the street.

Curlecues. Boyish tricks; capers.

Cut a dash, To. To make one's self appear of importance.

Cut a splurge, To. [Cut a Dash.]

Cut a swathe, To. To attract attention by display. [Cut a Dash.]

Cut dirt, To. To run; to go fast.

Cut it too fat, To. To run to excess; to overdo.

Cut stick, To. To decamp in haste; to run away.

Cut under, To. To undersell.

Cut up, To. To treat brusquely; to act merrily or riotously.

Cut up shines, To. To play tricks; to frolic.

Cute. Acute, sharp, keen.

D.

Dander. Dandruff; *to get one's dander up*, to get into a passion.

Darky. A negro.

Dead beat. An impostor; a loafer.

Dead beat. Worn out; exhausted.

Dead broke. Penniless.

Dead head. One who secures a benefit without paying for it.

Dead horse. Work paid for before it is performed.

Dead set. Resolute, determined.

Dead set. Unyielding opposition; determined effort.

Death on, To be. To be master of or exceedingly fond of something.

Dig out, To. To run away.

Dipsy. The sinker of a fishing-line.

Disgruntled. Annoyed, disappointed.

Divy. One's share in a payment. (Sometimes spelled "Divvy." From Dividend.)

Divy, To. To make a division.

Do tell! An exclamation signifying "Indeed! Can such things be!"

Doctor, To. To alter or falsify (as a report).

Dodger. A hard baked cake of bread or biscuit; a small advertising circular.

Dog, To. To haunt one's steps; to follow persistently.

Dogged. A mild oath; as, "I'll be *dogged* if I do."

Doggery. A low drinking-house.

Dog's age. [Coon's Age.]

Don't amount to much. A person of no importance.

Don't see it. Failure to perceive the force of an argument.

Dough-face. A person of varying principles; a trickster.

Down East. New England.

Down-Easter. A New-Englander.

Down upon. Opposed to; disapproving.

Draw a bead, To. To take aim with a fire-arm.

Drive at, To. To be engaged in or to have in view; as, "What are you *driving at*?"

Drummer. A travelling commercial salesman.

Dug-out. A boat or canoe hewn out of a large log.

Dust, To. To depart in haste.

Dyed in the wool. Ingrained; ineradicable.

E.

Eat crow, To. To perform a disagreeable task.

Eat dirt, To. To be forced to recede from a position.

E'enmost. Almost.

Egg on, To. To urge on; to incite.

Every which way. In all ways at once.

Expect, To. To think; to imagine.

Eyes skinned (*or* **peeled**), **To keep one's.** To be keenly alert; to be watchful.

F.

Face the music, To. To meet the emergency.

Fair and square. Correct; honest; honorable.

Fair shake. An even chance; a satisfactory bargain.

Falling weather. Rain, snow, or hail.

Fen. A prohibitory term used by boys in their games; as, "*Fen* play," equivalent to "I forbid you to play."

Fetch up, To. To stop suddenly.

Fight (*or* **buck**) **the tiger, To.** To play at faro or other games of chance.

Figure on, To. To anticipate; to expect or trust in.

Filibuster. A freebooter.

Fippenny bit; Fip. Fivepence; formerly the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real.

Fire away. To begin; to go on with an affair.

Fire-eater. A hot-headed individual. Applied to pugnacious Southerners.

Fire-water. Alcoholic spirits (an Indian term).

First-rate. Of best quality.

First swathe. Superior quality.

Fix, To. To settle the business. Often used threateningly; as, "I'll *fix* him."

Fix one's flint, To. [To Fix.]

Fixings. Embellishments, preparations; garnishings; objects generally.

Fizzle. A ridiculous failure; an attempt which ends ignominiously.

Flash in the pan. An abortive attempt.

Flatboat. A rude vessel formerly used in transporting produce down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Flatbroke. Bankrupt; penniless.

Flat-footed. Downright; positive.

Flummux, To. To give up; to cease effort; to die.

Flunk, To. To retract in a cowardly manner; cowardice; to fail in an effort, as in a collegiate examination.

Fly around, To. To move actively.

Fly off the handle, To. To become excited hastily; to lose one's temper with little provocation.

Flyer, To take a. To make a venture.

Fork over, To. To pay or deliver. (Sometimes Fork Up.)

Free to say (*or* **confess**). Ready to acknowledge.

Freeze out, To. To force out of an enterprise or company by some trick.

Freeze to, To. To cling to one closely.

Full swing. To the greatest degree; at full speed.

Funk out, To. To retract in a cowardly way.

G.

Gallinipper. An insect pest resembling the mosquito, but much larger.

Galoot. A worthless fellow.

Gerrymandering. Arranging the political divisions of a State so that one party may obtain an advantage over its opponents.

Get a move on, To. To hasten, to be active in any effort.

Get one's back up, To. To display anger.

Get religion, To. To become pious.

Get the mitten, To. To be dismissed as a lover.

Get the wrong pig by the tail, To. To make a mistake in selecting a person for any purpose.

G'hal. A slang term for a girl, corresponding to *B'hoy*.

Give out, To. To become exhausted.

Go ahead, To. To proceed with a business or affair.

Go back on one, To. To prove false to one's interests; to break faith.

Go for, To. To attack; to be in favor of.

Go in for, To. To advocate or favor.

Go it alone, To. To attempt anything without assistance.

Go it blind, To. To chance or risk a thing without having calculated probabilities.

Go it strong, To. To act energetically.

Go it with a rush, To. To act vehemently.

Go off. To expire; to swoon.

Go the big figure, To. To engage in business on a large scale.

Go the whole figure, To. To the utmost extent.

Go the whole hog, To. To do things thoroughly.

Go through, To. To journey without stopping.

Go through the mill, To. To gain experience, especially through losses or difficulties.

Go to grass! Get out! Away with you!

Go to smash, To. To be completely ruined in business.

Go to the bad, To. To go to destruction; to engage in wicked habits.

Go under, To. To fail; to perish.

Go up, To. To be destroyed; to be ruined.

Go up the spout, To. [To Go Up.]

Gobble up, To. To seize with avidity.

Gobbler. A male turkey.

Gone case (*or* **coon** *or* **goose**). Past hope or recovery.

Goneness. A sensation of weakness.

Goner. A doomed person.

Good as wheat. Of the very best quality.

Gouge, To. To cheat or defraud.

Grab game. A mode of swindling in which the stakes at a bet are "grabbed" and run off with; generally, to steal and make off with booty.

Grass-widow. A wife living apart from her husband.

Greaser. A name given to Mexicans.

Green-goods. Counterfeit money.

Gritty. Courageous; pugnacious; spirited.

Ground-hog. A woodchuck.

Ground-hog day. February 2, on which day, if the ground-hog see his shadow on emerging from his hole, a continuance of cold weather is predicted.

Growler. A receptacle for conveying beer; a pitcher or can.

Guess, To. To believe, suppose, think, etc.

Gumption. Common sense; worldly wisdom.

Gutter-snipe. An irregular broker. [CURBSTONE BROKER.]

H.

Hadn't oughter. Ought not to.

Hail from, To. To be a native or resident of.

Half-cocked. Prematurely; as, "He went off *half-cocked*."

Handle, To. To be able to manage or to cope with.

Hand-running. In succession.

Hang. The knack of; as, "I can't get the *hang* of the thing."

Hang fire, To. To fail to accomplish a purpose.

Hang out, To. To reside or frequent.

Happen in, To. To make a casual call.

Happy as a clam. Very happy.

Hard case. A worthless fellow; a drunkard.

Hard pushed. In great difficulty.

Hard row to hoe. Difficult or disagreeable of accomplishment.

Hard up. In bad condition financially.

Hardshell Baptists. The anti-missionary Baptists.

Hatchet, To bury the. To make peace.

Haze, To. To play practical jokes on, as in college.

Head off, To. To intercept; to get before.

Hearty as a buck. A hunter's phrase, now common.

Heeler. A loafer; a hanger-on.

Heft, To. To try the weight of a thing by lifting.

Hickory shirt. A shirt of heavy twilled cotton—so called from its strength.

High jinks. Ridiculous capers.

Highbinder. A Chinese assassin employed by the Chinese companies to kill obnoxious individuals.

Highfalutin. Extravagant talk.

Hitch, To. To agree.

Hitch horses. [To HITCH.]

Hoe cake. A cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire.

Hoe one's row, To. To perform one's share of an undertaking.

Hoe-down. A hilarious dancing party.

Hog and Hominy. Pork and Indian corn—the staple articles of food in some districts of this country.

Hold on, To. To wait; to cease for a short time.

Holloa before one is out of the woods, To. To rejoice prematurely, before the difficulty is overcome.

Hoodlum. A city rowdy.

Hook, To. To steal.

Hopping mad. Violently angry.

Horn. A drink of liquor.

Horn, In a. A phrase used to negative a falsehood; as, "I'll give it to you, *in a horn*."

Howdy. A contraction for "How do you do?"

How's that for high? What do you think of that?

Huckleberry above one's persimmon. To be above one's ability.

Hunk. A large piece or slice; a big lump.

Hunkers. Those who cling to the old homestead, or to old principles (New York politics).

Hunkidori. Excellent; first-class.

Hurry up the cakes. Make haste.

Hurrygraph. Something written or sketched in a hurry.

Hush up, To. To cease talking.

Husking. Stripping the husk from Indian corn. [SHUCKING.]

Hypo. Contraction for "hypochondria."

I.

I want to know! An exclamation of surprise, meaning, Indeed! Is it possible!

Indian file. One after another; in single file.

Indian gift. An object given and taken away again.

Indian summer. The pleasant weather usually occurring in this country in late autumn.

Irish. Temper; anger; as, "Don't get your *Irish* up."

J.

Jab, To. To strike or thrust.

Jackass rabbit. A rabbit of the Western plains—so called from its very long ears.

Jack-at-a-pinch. As a last resort.

Jag. A small load; specif., intoxication.

Jam up. Capital; prime.

Jamboree. A carouse or frolic.

Jayhawker. A name given during the Civil War to some of the guerillas of the Western States.

Jerked beef. Beef dried in the open air.

Jig is up, The. The matter is settled; the game is up; it is all over.

Jim-jams. Madness caused by alcoholism.

Johnny cake. A cake made of Indian meal mixed with water or milk.

Jugful. A great quantity. *Not by a jugful* = not on any account.

Jump a claim, To. To obtain possession of a mining claim in an illegal manner.

Jump bail, To. To violate a bail bond.

K.

Kechug; Kerchug. The noise made by a leap into the water.

Keel over, To. To faint or swoon; to be upset.

Keener. A shrewd person; sharp at a bargain.

Keep a stiff upper lip, To. To keep up one's courage; to remain firm.

Keep company, To. To pay court to a lady, visiting her frequently.

Keniption fit. A state of ludicrous excitement.

Kick, To. To jilt a suitor; to object vigorously; to find fault or grumble.

Kick up a row, To. To produce a fight or uproar.

Kid. A young child.

Kinder. In a manner; as it were.

Kinder sorter. Somehow; rather.

Kinky. Queer; crotchety.

Knee-high to a mosquito. An extravagant expression of extreme smallness of stature. Also, *Knee-high to a grasshopper*.

Knickerbocker. A descendant of one of the old Dutch families of New York.

Knock around, To. To wander about aimlessly.

Knock down and drag out. A fight carried to extremity.

Knock down, To. To embezzle; to pilfer.

Knock off, To. To deduct; to give a rebate.

Knocked into a cocked hat. Utterly spoiled; crushed out of shape.

Kriss Kringle. A corruption of *Christ Kindlein*, the infant Christ.

L.

Lam (*or* **lambaste**), **To.** To beat thoroughly; to give a sound drubbing.

Lame duck. A name given to a speculative operator unable to meet his engagements; one fully insolvent is called a *dead duck*.

Land of Steady Habits. New England; Connecticut specifically.

Land's sake! A euphemism for *Lord's sake!*

Larrup. To beat; to flog.

Latter-day Saints. A title assumed by the Mormons.

Law sakes! An expression of surprise.

Lawing. Entering into litigation.

Lay for, To. To waylay; to seek to entrap.

Lay on thick, To. To flatter grossly.

Leave out in the cold, To. To deprive of some benefit. [FREEZE OUT.]

Leg to stand on. Resource. "He has not *a leg to stand on*" = He is destitute of resources.

Leg-puller. One who obtains some favor by wheedling.

Let on, To. To mention; to communicate; to prevaricate.

Let out, To. To disclose.

Let slide, To. To let go.

Let up, To. To cease.

Level best. Extreme effort.

Lickety-split. At a very rapid pace.

Lift one's hair. To scalp one.

Light out, To. To abscond; to run away.

Light-wood. Fat-pine knots; used as torches.

Like a book. To know one thoroughly.

Liner. A steamer of one of the transatlantic passenger lines.

Liquor, To. To take a drink.

Little end of the horn. An expression indicating ridiculous failure.

Live out, To. To occupy the place of a servant.

Lobby. The persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature to influence legislation.

Lobby, To. To attempt to influence the members of a legislature.

Log-rolling. Dishonest methods in politics.

Lope. A contraction from gallop.

Luddy mussy. A corruption of "Lord have mercy."

Lummox. A heavy, stupid fellow.

Lynch, To. To execute without a legal trial.

Lynch law. Mob low.

M.

Ma'am school. A school taught by a woman.

Machine. A fire engine.

Machine politics. Underhand management by political leaders.

Mad. Very angry.

Make a move, To. To take a step in regard to an affair.

Make a raise, To. To secure money for one's use.

Make one's manners, To. To curtsey; to bow.

Make one's mark, To. To be successful in affairs.

Make one's pile, To. To grow wealthy.

Make one's self scarce, To. To decamp; to depart.

Make the fur fly, To. To chastise severely.

Make tracks, To. To abscond hastily; to run away.

Market truck. Vegetables brought to market.

Middling well. Tolerably well.

Mighty. Exceedingly; very.

Mind, To. To remember.

Mitten, To give the. To dismiss a suitor.

Mobocracy. The rule of the mob.

Mock auction. A pretended auction to entrap country people.

Molly Cotton-tail. A hare.

Monkey-shines. Monkey-like antics.

Moonshiner. A distiller of illicit whiskey.

Mosey, To. To decamp; to leave in haste.

Move, To. To change one's residence; to remove.

Mud sills. The laboring classes, as the substratum of society.

Murphy. An "Irish" potato.

Muss. A state of confusion; a squabble; a row.

Muss, To. To disarrange.

Mustang. The wild horse of the prairies.

Mutton-head. A stupid fellow.

N.

Nail, To. To arrest; to secure; to disprove.

Nary. A corruption of "ne'er a;" as, *nary one* = never a one.

Nary red. Without a red cent; penniless.

Native-born. Indigenous.

Near. Miserly.

Never say die. Never despair.

Nigger heads. The tussocks, or knotted masses of roots, which project above the surface of a swamp.

Nigh unto. Nigh upon; nearly; almost.

Nip. A drink of liquor.

Nip and Tuck. Sharp rivalry; tit for tat.

No account. Of no value; worthless.

No how. By no means.

No two ways about it. Certain; fixed; beyond doubt.

None of my funeral. It does not concern me.

Nubbins. Imperfectly formed ears of Indian corn.

Nullification. An attempt by a State to nullify a national law.

Nullifier. One who believes in the right of a State to resist a law enacted by Congress.

O.

Oak barrens. Straggling forests of stunted oak trees growing in very poor soil.

Oak openings. Forests of small, thinly-scattered oak trees.

Odd stick. An eccentric individual.

Off one's base. In error; on a wrong course.

Off the handle. Excited; in a passion.

Off the helve. [Off the Handle.]

Old coon. A cunning political manager.

Old hoss. A familiar expression in accosting a person; equivalent to "old fellow."

Old man. A disrespectful term for one's father or employer.

Old rye. Old whiskey distilled from rye.

Old Scratch. Satan.

Old soldiers. Tobacco that has been chewed; the butts of cigars.

One-horse. Of inferior degree or quality.

Over the left. An expression giving an opposite meaning; an affirmation; as, "He'll get it, *over the left*" = He will not get it.

Overslaugh, To. To neglect, to pass over, to omit.

Owdacious. Audacious.

P.

Paddle one's own canoe, To. To act independently; to make one's own way.

Painter. A corruption of panther.

Pale face. An Indian name for the whites.

Pan out, To. To prove of value.

Pass in one's checks, To. To die; to settle life's account.

Patroon. One to whom a landed estate was granted by the old Dutch government of New York.

Pay dirt. Gold-bearing earth; figuratively, anything yielding remuneration.

Peach, To. To betray one's companions in some misdeed.

Peert; peart. Brisk, lively.

Peg away, To. To work continuously.

Pegged out. Exhausted.

Pesky. Plaguey; confounded.

Peter Funk. A person employed to bid up the price of articles at petty or mock auctions.

Peter out, To. To dwindle away; to become exhausted by degrees.

Picayune. A small silver coin once used in Louisiana; hence, anything mean, parsimonious, or small.

Pickaninny. A negro name for an infant.

Pile. The amount of a person's wealth.

Pill. A term of contempt; as, "He is a fine *pill*."

Pine barrens. Level, sandy tracts in the South, covered with pine trees.

Pinery. A place where pine trees grow; a forest of pines.

Pipe, To. To act the spy upon.

Pipe-laying. Arranging for a political campaign or a business affair. The term implies trickery or dishonesty.

Pitch in, To. To enter into an affair, usually a fight.

Place, To. To recall in memory; to recognize; as, "I can't *place* the man;" *i. e.* fail to recollect him.

Plaguey sight. A great deal.

Plank, To. To tender; to offer.

Planked shad. A shad nailed to a plank and roasted; an epicurean mode of cooking this fish.

Played out. Used up; exhausted.

Plug-ugly. A Baltimore rowdy.

Plumb-centre. Directly at the centre, in shooting at a mark.

Poke fun, To. To make sport of.

Pony up, To. [To Fork Over.]

Poor white folks. The lower classes of Southern whites.

Pop corn, To. To parch Indian corn till it bursts open.

Possum, To play. To attempt to deceive by feigning death; to make a false pretence.

Post, To. To give full information.

Potter around, To. To employ one's self with small affairs.

Powerful. Greatly; exceedingly.

Pow-wow. A council of Indians; a political conference.

Pow-wow, To. To hold a noisy consultation.

Pre-empt, To. To secure land by being the first settler upon it.

Pretty considerable. Of some consequence.

Pretty middling. Moderately well.

Primp up, To. To decorate one's self fastidiously; to dress finically.

Prospect, To. To seek for mines of metals.

Pull Dick, pull Devil. An equal contest.

Pull one's leg, To. To secure a favor or loan.

Pull up stakes, To. To change a place of residence; to remove or emigrate.

Pull the wool over one's eye, To. To deceive or blind by false pretences.

Put a head on one, To. To beat; to break one's head.

Put in licks, To. To make strong efforts.

Put it strong, To. To express something forcibly.

Put through, To. To do something successfully.

Q.

Quaker guns. Wooden guns intended to represent real ones.

Qualify, To. To swear to discharge the duties of an office.

Quarters. The negro huts on a plantation.

Quid. A corruption of *cud*.

Quilting bee (*or* **frolic**). An assemblage of women to aid in making a bedquilt. Refreshments and amusements follow.

R.

Rag off the bush, To take the. To excel completely.

Raise, To. To bring up; to breed, produce, etc.

Raise a racket, To. To make a noise or disturbance.

Raise Cain, To. To cause a disturbance.

Raise one's dander, To. To make one angry.

Raising bee. Setting up the frame of a building with the aid of neighbors.

Rambunctious. Pugnacious, litigious.

Reckon, To. To think, imagine, suppose, etc. Applied to almost every mental effort.

Red-eye. New raw whiskey.

Right along. Continuously; in succession.

Right away; Right off. Immediately.

Right smart. To a considerable extent.

Ring-tailed roarer (*or* **snorter**). A quarrelsome brawler.

Rip out, To. To utter with vehemence.

Rip-snorter. A noisy, brawling fellow.

Root, hog, or die. Trust to your own efforts.

Rope in, To. To entrap.

Row to hoe. A task to perform.

Row up Salt River, To. A phrase signifying political defeat.

Rum-hole. A low drinking-place.

Run into the ground, To. To indulge in too greatly.

Run one's face, To. To buy on credit.

Rush it, To. To do a thing with pirit

S.

Salt down (stock *or* money), To. To retain for future use; to lay aside.

Saphead. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

Sass. Impudence; impertinence.

Scalawag. A political name formerly applied to those Southerners who affiliated with the Republican party; a worthless fellow.

Scare up, To. To collect; to find; to become owner of.

Schooner. A large beer-glass.

Scoot, To. To walk fast; to run.

Scrouge, To. To crowd; to squeeze.

Scrumptious. Nice; excellent.

See the elephant, To. To see the sights of a strange place.

Set store by, To. To hold in esteem.

Settle one's hash, To. To dispose of finally.

Shank's mare, To take. To walk.

Shin it, To. To run off; to decamp.

Shin round, To. To move around briskly

Shindy. A row; a spree.

Shingle, To hang out one's. To put out a business sign.

Shot. (*Shot in the neck.*) Intoxicated.

Shut up, To. To cease talking.

Shut up your clam-shell. Close your mouth.

Shyster. A low lawyer who hangs about the police courts for practice, but has not been admitted to the bar; a base fellow.

Singed cat. One whose qualities surpass his appearance.

Skedaddle, To. To abscond hastily.

Skunk, To. To defeat completely, not allowing an opponent to score a point.

Slate, To make a. To arrange a set of nominations in advance.

Slick as a whistle. Very easy of execution; neatly.

Slick as grease. [SLICK AS A WHISTLE.]

Slick up, To. To make sleek or fine.

Slide, To. To go; begone; be off.

Slip up, To. To be mistaken.

Slop over, To. To go to excess. Used in oratory, etc.

Slope, To. To decamp.

Slump, To. To decrease.

Small potatoes. Insignificant individuals.

Smart chance. A good opportunity.

Smart sprinkle. A good many.

Snake in, To. To drag in.

Snake out, To. To draw out by stealth.

Sneezed at, Not to be. Of no slight importance.

Sock, To. To apply vigorously, to strike with energy.

Soft sawder. Flattery.

Soft soap, To. To use fulsome flattery.

Soft thing. Anything making large returns for small efforts.

Some pumpkins. Of considerable value.

Soph. A contraction of "sophomore."

Spark, To. To court; to act the lover.

Spell, To. To relieve by taking a turn at work.

Spin street yarn, To. To go gossiping about the streets.

Spot, To. To discover the whereabouts of a person; to identify.

Spread one's self, To. To put forth one's best efforts.

Spring fever. The listless feeling experienced in the first warm spring weather.

Squeal, To. To betray one's partners in illegal actions.

Stag dance (*or* **party**). A dance or party made up of males.

Stamping-ground. The scene of one's exploits; one's favorite place of resort.

Stand up to the rack, To. To abide the consequences of an action.

Stick, To. To deceive; to trick.

Stool pigeon. A decoy used by the police in entrapping criminals.

Straight up and down. Candid; honest.

Strapped. Out of money.

Streak it. To run at high speed.

Strike it rich (*or* **strike oil**), **To.** To be very fortunate.

Sucker. A dupe; an unsophisticated fellow.

Surprise party. A company who visits a friend's house without invitation.

T.

Take on, To. To exhibit grief.

Take the back track, To. To recede from a position.

Take the cake, To. To surpass.

Take the rag off, To. [TAKE THE CAKE.]

Take water, To. To recede from an assertion; to acknowledge defeat.

Tell on, To. To expose.

Ten-strike. A fortunate or lucky stroke.

Throw in, To. To contribute to a common purpose.

Tickle, To. To please; to gratify.

Tight squeeze. A difficult position.

Tittivate, To. To prink or adorn one's person.

To put tucks (*or* **frills**) **on.** To embellish a story with imaginative additions.

To try it on. To endeavor; to make an attempt.

Toe the mark, To. To meet one's obligations.

Tote, To. To carry.

Trot out. To exhibit; to bring forward.

Tuckered out. Exhausted; wearied.

U.

Uncle. A pawnbroker.

Uncle Sam. The United States.

Up a tree. At a loss what to do next; cornered.

Up to snuff. Versed in trickery, etc.

Up to the hub. To the last extreme.

Upper crust (*or* **ten**). The highest class of society.

Upper ten. The rich or more aristocratic circles.

Use up, To. To exhaust; to wear out.

V.

Vamose the ranch, To. To leave the house; to abscond.

W.

Wake snakes. To cause a commotion.

Wake up the wrong passenger, To. To make a mistake as to a person.

Walk chalk, To. To conduct one's self circumspectly.

Walk into, To. To attack; to get the better of.

Walking papers. Dismissal; discharge.

Walk-over. An easy victory.

Whip the devil around a stump, To. To prevaricate; to make deceiving statements.

Whole team. An individual of great energy and force of character.

Wide awake. On the alert.

Wire-pulling. Political management.

Worm fence. A zigzag fence.

Worst kind. To a great degree.

Y.

Yank, To. To jerk or twitch powerfully; to haul out roots.

You bet! An emphatic confirmation of an assertion.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Avoirdupois Weight.—Used in commercial transactions and in weighing all metals but gold and silver.

27⅓ grains	= 1 dram.
16 drams	= 1 ounce.
16 ounces	= 1 pound.
112 pounds	= 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	= 1 ton.
100 pounds	= 1 short hundr'dw't.
2000 pounds	= 1 short ton.
100 pounds	= 1 quintal.
1 pound	= 7000 grains troy.

Apothecaries' Weight.—Used in weighing drugs.

20 grains	= 1 scruple.
3 scruples	= 1 dram.
8 drams	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims	= 1 dram.
8 drams	= 1 ounce.
16 ounces	= 1 pint.
8 pints	= 1 gallon.

Troy Weight.—Used in weighing gold, silver, jewelry, etc.

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.
1 pound	= 5760 grains.

Long Measure.—Used in measuring straight lines and distances.

3 barleycorns	= 1 inch.
12 lines	= 1 inch.
12 inches	= 1 foot.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
5½ yards	= 1 rod, pole, or perch.
40 rods	= 1 furlong.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.
3 miles	= 1 league.
1.16 statute miles	= 1 geographical mile.
60 geographical miles	= 1 degree.
69⅛ statute miles	= 1 degree (equatorial, nearly).
3 inches	= 1 palm.
4 inches	= 1 hand.
9 inches	= 1 span.
1¼ feet	= 1 cubit (Scripture).
6 feet	= 1 fathom.

The miles of different nations differ greatly in length, varying from the Swedish mile of 11,703 yards to the English mile of 1760 yards. The Russian verst is 1165 yards; the Chinese lis, 629 yards.

Square Measure.—Used in measuring plane surfaces.

144 square inches . . . . = 1 square foot.
9 square feet . . . . . = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards . . . . = 1 square rod.
40 square rods . . . . . = 1 rood.
4 roods . . . . . = 1 acre.
640 acres . . . . . = 1 square mile.

Surveyors' Measure.

7.92 inches . . . . . = 1 link.
25 links . . . . . = 1 pole.
100 links . . . . . = 1 chain.
10 chains . . . . . = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs, or 80 chains . . = 1 mile.

Surveyors' Square Measure.

62.726 square inches . . = 1 square link.
2.295 square links . . = 1 square foot.
20.655 square links . . = 1 square yard.
625 square links . . = 1 square pole.
10,000 square links . . = 1 square chain.
2.5 square chains . . = 1 rood.
10 square chains . . = 1 acre.

Gunter's Chain.

7.92 inches . = 1 link.
100 links . . = 1 chain, 4 rods, or 22 yards.
80 chains . = 1 mile.

United States Land Measure.

1 quarter-section = 160 acres.
1 section . . . . = 1 sq. mile, or 640 acres.
1 township . . . = 36 sections, 6 miles sq., or 36 square miles.

Solid or Cubic Measure.—Used in measuring solid bodies, or spaces having length, breadth, and thickness.

1728 cubic inches . = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet . . . = 1 cubic yard.
16 cubic feet . . . = 1 cord foot of wood.
8 cord feet . . . = 1 cord of wood.
16½ cubic feet . . . = 1 perch.
40 cubic feet . . . = 1 ton (U. S. shipping).
42 cubic feet . . . = 1 ton (Br. shipping).
40 feet round timber = 1 ton or load.
50 feet hewn timber = 1 ton or load.

Dry Measure.—Used for grain, salt, coal, and generally for all articles not liquid.

4 gills . . . . . = 1 pint.
2 pints . . . . . = 1 quart.
8 quarts . . . . . = 1 peck.
4 pecks . . . . . = 1 bushel.
36 bushels . . . . . = 1 chaldron.
4 quarts . . . . . = 1 gallon (268⅘ cu. in.).
1 bushel (U. S.) . . = 2150.42 cubic inches.
1 imperial bushel (English) . . . } = 2218.192 cu. inches.
3 imperial bushels = 1 sack (English).
3 imperial bushels = 1 quarter (English).
5 quarters . . . . . = 1 load (English).

Liquid Measure.—Used for liquids, except medicines.

4 gills . . . . . = 1 pint.
2 pints . . . . . = 1 quart.
4 quarts . . . . . = 1 gallon.
31½ gallons . . . . . = 1 barrel.
2 barrels . . . . . = 1 hogshead.
2 hogsheads . . . . . = 1 pipe or butt.
2 pipes . . . . . = 1 tun.
42 gallons . . . . . = 1 tierce.
2 tierces . . . . . = 1 puncheon.

The barrel, hogshead, and pipe vary in capacity in different States and countries and in different industries.

Circular Measure.—Used in measuring the earth's surface, circles, angles, etc.

60 seconds . . . . . = 1 minute.
60 minutes . . . . . = 1 degree.
30 degrees . . . . . = 1 sign.
12 signs . . . . . = 1 circle.

Time Measure.—Used to measure duration.

60 seconds . . . . . = 1 minute.
60 minutes . . . . . = 1 hour.
24 hours . . . . . = 1 day.
7 days . . . . . = 1 week.
4⅓ weeks (average) . . . . = 1 month.
12 months . . . . . = 1 year.
365 days . . . . . = 1 year.
366 days . . . . . = 1 leap year.

Mariners' Measure.—Used on shipboard.

6 feet . . . . = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms . . = 1 cable-length.
7½ cable-lengths = 1 mile.
5280 feet . . . . = 1 statute mile.
6086 feet . . . . = 1 nautical or geographical mile, or knot.
3 knots . . . = 1 nautical league.

Cloth Measure.—Used by dealers in cloth, carpets, ribbons, etc.

2¼ inches . . . . . = 1 nail.
4 nails . . . . . = 1 quarter.
3 quarters . . . . . = 1 ell Flemish.
4 quarters . . . . . = 1 yard.
5 quarters . . . . . = 1 ell English.
6 quarters . . . . . = 1 ell French.

Bakers' Weight.

16 ounces . . . . . = 1 pound of flour.
7 pounds . . . . . = 1 gallon.
14 pounds . . . . . = 1 peck or stone.
8 stones . . . . . = 1 hundredweight.
10 stones . . . . . = 1 boll.
14 stones . . . . . = 1 barrel.
20 stones . . . . . = 1 sack.

The stone is legally 14 pounds, but varies in practice in different industries. A stone of meat or fish is usually 8 pounds; of cheese, 16 pounds; of hemp, 32 pounds; of glass, 5 pounds.

Wool Weight.

7 pounds . . . . . = 1 clove.
2 cloves . . . . . = 1 stone.
2 stones . . . . . = 1 tod.
6½ tods . . . . . = 1 wey.
2 weys . . . . . = 1 sack.
12 sacks . . . . . = 1 last.

Hay and Straw Weight.

36 pounds straw . . . . . = 1 truss.
56 pounds old hay . . . . . = 1 truss.
60 pounds new hay . . . . . = 1 truss.
36 trusses . . . . . = 1 load.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets . . . . . = 1 quire.
10½ quires . . . . . = 1 token.
20 quires . . . . . = 1 ream.
2 reams . . . . . = 1 bundle.
10 reams . . . . . = 1 bale.

Sizes of Books.—Books are usually designated by the number of folds in a sheet of printing-paper.

Folio . . . . 2 leaves or 4 pages = 1 sheet.
Quarto or 4to . . 4 " " 8 " = 1 "
Octavo or 8vo . . 8 " " 16 " = 1 "
Duodecimo or 12mo. 12 " " 24 " = 1 "
16mo . . . . 16 " " 32 " = 1 "
18mo . . . . 18 " " 36 " = 1 "

And so on for smaller sizes of books.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

12 articles . . . . . = 1 dozen.
13 articles . . . . . = 1 long dozen.
12 dozen . . . . . = 1 gross.
12 gross . . . . . = 1 great gross.
20 articles . . . . . = 1 score.
5 score . . . . . = 1 hundred.
6 score . . . . . = 1 long hundred.
80 deals . . . . . = 1 quarter.
4 quarters . . . . . = 1 hundred.
14 pounds iron or lead = 1 stone.
2⅓ stones . . . . . = 1 pig.
8 pigs . . . . . = 1 fother.
24¾ cubic feet of stone = 1 perch.
10 skins . . . . . = 1 dicker of hides.
100 dozen pairs . . . = 1 dicker of gloves.
60 pairs of shoes . . . . = 1 case.
25 pounds of powder . . . = 1 keg.
100 pounds of nails . . . = 1 keg.
100 pounds of dry fish . . . = 1 quintal.
64 pounds of soap . . . . = 1 firkin.
56 pounds of butter . . . . = 1 firkin.
196 pounds of flour . . . . = 1 barrel.
200 pounds of beef or pork = 1 barrel.
256 pounds of soap . . . . = 1 barrel.
300 pounds of cement . . . = 1 barrel.
240 pounds of lime . . . . = 1 cask.
100 pounds of grain . . . . = 1 cental.
8 bushels of salt . . . . = 1 hogshead.
60 pounds of wheat . . . . = 1 bushel.
56 pounds of corn or rye . = 1 bushel.
50 pounds of corn or rye meal . . . . . = 1 bushel.
32 pounds of oats . . . . = 1 bushel.
48 pounds of barley . . . = 1 bushel.
60 pounds of potatoes . . = 1 bushel.
140 to 168 pounds of coffee . = 1 bag.
280 pounds of hops . . . . = 1 bag.
168 pounds of rice . . . . = 1 bag.
112 to 168 pounds of sugar = 1 bag.
25 to 30 pounds of bullion = 1 bar.
140 pounds of flour . . . . = 1 boll.
2 bolls of flour . . . . = 1 sack.
672 pounds of rice . . . . . = 1 cask.
1008 pounds of tallow . . . = 1 cask.
224 pounds of coal . . . . = 1 sack.
5786 pounds of coal . . . . = 1 chaldron.
56 pounds of ballast . . . = 1 pig.
1120 pounds of prunes . . . = 1 puncheon.
1120 to 1344 pounds molasses = 1 puncheon.
320 pounds of coffee . . . . = 1 tierce.
84 pounds of butter . . . . = 1 tub.
256 pounds of cheese . . . = 1 weight.
200 skins of hides . . . . = 1 last.
18 barrels of salt . . . . = 1 last.
24 barrels of gunpowder . = 1 last.
60 skins of parchment . . = 1 roll.
26½ gallons of tar . . . . = 1 barrel.
37½ gallons of herrings . . = 1 cran.
25 gallons of olive oil . . = 1 jar.
252 gallons of oil . . . . . = 1 tun.
31 gallons of hock . . . . = 1 aume.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric or decimal system, long in use in France, and now adopted in other European countries and to some extent in the United States and Great Britain, calls for special attention from its prominent importance among systems of weights and measures. It is based upon the metre, the unit of length, which is approximately $\frac{1}{10000000}$ part of the distance from the equator to the pole, or = 39.37 inches.

The Square Metre is the unit of measure of small surfaces.

The Are = 100 square metres, is the unit of measure for land surfaces.

The Stere, or Cubic Metre, is the unit of measure for volumes.

The Litre, a cube whose edges measure $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre, is the unit of capacity.

The Gramme, the weight of a cube of distilled water whose edges measure $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre, is the unit of weight.

Long Measure.

1 millimetre = .001 metre = .039 inches.
1 centimetre = .01 " = .39 "
1 decimetre = .1 " = 3.93 "
1 metre = 3.28 feet.
1 decametre = 10 metres = 32.81 "
1 hectometre = 100 " = 328.09 "
1 kilometre = 1000 " = 1093.63 yds.
1 myriametre = 10,000 " = 6.21 miles.

Square Measure.

1 centiare = 1 square metre = 1.19 sq. yds.
1 are = 100 square metres = .098 rood.
1 hectare = 1000 " " = 2.47 acres.

Cubic Measure.

1 decistere = .1 stere = 3.53 cu. ft.
1 stere = 1 cubic metre = 35.31 "
1 decastere = 10 steres = 353.16 "

Liquid Measure.

1 centilitre = .01 litre = 0.017 pint.
1 decilitre = .1 " = 0.176 "
1 litre = 1.76 pints.
1 decalitre = 10 litres = 2.2 gallons.
1 hectolitre = 100 " = 22 "
1 kilolitre = 1000 " = 220 "
1 myrialitre = 10,000 " = 2200 "

Weight Measure.

1 milligramme = .001 gramme = 0.15 grain.
1 centigramme = .01 " = .15 "
1 decigramme = .1 " = 1.54 "
1 gramme = 15.43 "
1 decagramme = 10 " = 0.35 oz. av.
1 hectogramme = 100 " = 3.52 "
1 kilogramme = 1000 " = 2.20 lbs.
1 myriagramme = 10,000 " = 22.04 "
1 quintal = 50 kilogrms. = 110.23 "
1 millier = 500 " = 1102.31 "
1 tonne = 1000 " = 2204.62 "

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Amsterdam.

1 centner = 100 pounds = 108.93 lbs. avdp.
1 ell of Amsterdam . . . = 2.26 feet.
1 " The Hague . . . = 2.28 "
1 " Brabant . . . . = 2.30 "
1 last of grain . . . . . = 85.25 bushels.
1 ahm of wine . . . . . = 41 gallons.

Hamburg.

1 last of grain . . . . . = 89.64 bushels.
1 ell . . . . . = 1.92 feet.
1 foot . . . . . = 0.96 "
1 ahm of wine . . . . . = 39.25 gallons.

Prussia.

1 quintal = 110 pounds = 113.42 lbs. avdp.
1 ell of cloth . . . . . = 2.19 feet.
1 foot . . . . . = 1.03 "
1 eimar of wine . . . . = 18.14 gallons.
1 sheffel of grain . . . . = 1.56 bushels.

Denmark.

1 centner = 100 pounds = 110.28 lbs. avoir.
1 Copenhagen foot . . . = 1.03 feet.
1 viertel of wine . . . . = 2.04 gallons.
1 barrel or toende of corn = 3.95 bushels.
1 fod . . . . . = 12.357 inches.
1 meile . . . . . = 4.6807 miles.
1 anker . . . . . = 8.239 gallons.
1 last . . . . . = 84.2 bushels.

Sweden.

100 pounds = 5 lispunds = 73.76 lbs.
1 last . . . . . = 75 bushels.
1 ell of cloth . . . . . = 1.95 feet.
1 cann of wine . . . . = 69.09 gallons.
1 meile . . . . . = 6.64 miles.
1 kan of corn . . . . . = 7.42 bushels.

Russia.

100 pounds = 32 laths . . = 90.26 lbs.
1 chertwert of grain . = 5.95 bushels.
1 foot, Petersburg . . . = 1.18 feet.
1 foot, Moscow . . . . = 1.10 feet.
1 pood . . . . . = 36 lbs.
1 sagene . . . . . = 7 feet.
1 verst . . . . . = .663 miles.
1 sarokowaja . . . . . = 108.196 gallons.
1 last . . . . . = 92.326 bushels.

Spain.

1 quintal = 4 arrobas . . = 101.44 lbs.
1 arroba of wine . . . . = 4.43 gallons.
1 fanega of grain . . . . = 1.60 bushels.

Portugal.

100 pounds . . . . . = 101.19 lbs.
1 quintal = 4 arrobas
= 88 pounds . . . = 89.05 lbs. avoir.
1 al quiere . . . . . = 4.75 bushels.
1 last of salt . . . . . = 70 bushels.
1 mojo of grain . . . . = 28.03 bushels.
1 almude of wine . . . = 4.87 gallons.

China.

1 picul = 100 catties = 1600 taels = 133.25 lbs.
1 yin = 10 chang = 100 chih =
1000 tsun = 10,000 fun . . . = 122 feet.

India.

1 seer = 16 chittacks = 80 tolas = $2\frac{2}{5}$ lbs.
40 seers = 1 imperial or Indian maund.

Turkey.

1 kintal = 40 okes = 100 rottolos = 124.46 lbs.
1 oke = 4 okiejehs = 400 dirhems = 2.83 lbs.
1 pike or dra = 24 kerats . . . = 27 inches.
1 almud . . . . . = 1.152 gallons.
1 fortin = 4 killows . . . . = 3.864 bushels.

COMMERCIAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD.

Argentine Republic.—The commercial standard is the peso nacionale, divided into 100 centavos, and of a value in United States money of about 1 dollar. It is superseding the peso fuerte, which is about 3¼ per cent. higher in value. The paper money is depreciated nearly 50 per cent.

Australia.—Same as Great Britain.

Austria-Hungary.—The money of account is the new gulden or florin, of the value of 48 cents. It is divided into 100 kreutzers. The chief coins are: gold, 8 and 4 gulden pieces; silver, 2, 1, and ¼ gulden, 20 and 10 kreutzers; copper, 4 and 1 kreutzer.

Belgium.—The monetary unit is the French franc, which is divided into 100 centimes. Its value in our money is 19.3 cents.

Bolivia.—The current coins are gold doubloons and silver dollars and their subdivisions. The national dollar is worth nearly $1.02, but the current peso or dollar is worth about 75 cents of our money. The new sol equals 5 francs, or 96.5 cents.

Brazil.—The money of account is the rei. 1000 reis, or 1 milrei, is equal to 54.6 cents, having become greatly depreciated from its original value of about $1.20. Treasury notes form almost the only circulating medium.

Burmah.—No coin minted. Gold and silver bullion forms the circulating medium. It is estimated by the tical or kiat = 251 grains troy.

Canada.—The money of account is the dollar of 100 cents, equal at par to United States money. Accounts are usually kept in dollars and cents, but sometimes in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Cape of Good Hope.—Same as Great Britain.

Ceylon.—Accounts are generally in rupees, of about 40 cents intrinsic value, or in English coin. The currency consists of British and Spanish coins, rupees, copper fanams, and cowries, or little shells, used by the natives.

Chile.—The commercial unit is the peso corriente, of 100 centavos = 91.2 cents. The gold condor, nominally of 10 pesos, is depreciated nearly 6 per cent. in value below the silver money.

China.—Foreign merchants state their accounts in dollars and cents; the Chinese, in taels. The tael (*leang*) equals 10 mace (*tseen*), 100 candareens (*fun*), and 1000 cash (*le*). 720 taels are reckoned as worth $1000. The only coin in general use is the cash.

Colombia.—Money is reckoned in pesos or dollars of 8 reals, 100 centavos. The peso is worth 96.5 cents U. S. money. The gold coins are the 20, 10 (condor), 5, and 2 peso pieces; the silver, 1 peso, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

Denmark.—The unit of exchange is the kroner or crown, divided into 100 öre, the value of the kroner being 26.8 cents. The coins are: gold, 20 and 10 kroners; silver, 2 and 1 kroner, 50, 40, 25, and 10 öre pieces.

Ecuador.—The money of account is the piastre or dollar, divided into 8 reals or 100 cents. Its value is about that of the United States dollar

Egypt.—The money of account is the piastre or ckirsh, divided into 40 fuddahs or paras. American dollars are generally reckoned equal to 20 piastres.

France.—The commercial unit is the franc, divided into 100 centimes, and equal to 19.3 cents American money. There are gold coins of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; silver of 5, 2, and 1 franc, 50 and 20 centimes.

Germany.—In 1873 the mark of 100 pfennige was made the unit of account. The mark is a silver coin, and the standard is a gold one, but its value is fixed from the 10 mark gold piece, worth $2.38 American, or 9 s. 9½ d. English. The gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 marks; silver, 5, 2, and 1 mark, 50 and 20 pfennige; nickel, 10 and 5 pfennige; copper, 2 and 1 pfennige.

Great Britain.—The unit of value is the pound, worth about $4.86.6 in American money. It is divided into 20 shillings, and those into 12 pence. The coins are: gold, 5, 2, 1, and ½ pound or sovereign; silver, crown (5 shillings), half-crown, shilling, sixpenny, fourpenny, and threepenny pieces; bronze, penny, halfpenny, and farthing.

Greece.—Accounts are reckoned in drachmi, which equals 1 franc and is divided into 100 lepta. The chief circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency.

Holland.—The florin or guilder is here the monetary unit. It is divided into 100 cents, and equals in value 40.2 cents American.

India.—The rupee is the monetary unit. In accounts it is divided into 16 annas, each of 12 pice, and in Bombay sometimes into 4 quarters, each of 100 reis. The government rupee, the only one now minted, contains 165 troy grains of silver. Its nominal value is 2 s. English, or 48 cents American, though its intrinsic value varies.

Italy.—The unit of value is the lira Italiana of 100 centesimi, these being respectively equal to the French franc and centime. The general circulating medium is a depreciated paper currency.

Japan.—Dollars, etc. have superseded the native coins. The yen or dollar is divided into 100 sens. It is about equal to the American dollar in value. The 10 yen piece equals the American eagle. The Japanese use government paper money called kensatzu and yen-satzu.

Java.—Accounts are stated in the florins or guilders of Holland. A variety of coins are in circulation.

Mexico.—The principal money of account in Mexico and throughout Central America is the piastre or dollar, which is divided into 8 reals or 100 cents. Its exchange value is about 98 cents. The gold and silver coins are: gold, 16, 8, 4, 2, and 1 dollar; silver, 1 dollar, 50 and 25 cents.

Morocco.—The money of account is the mitkul of 10 ounces, 40 blankeels, or 960 flues. The mitkul is worth 50 cents American.

Norway.—The unit of value since 1877 has been the kronor or crown, divided into 100 öre. The value of these coins is the same as the equivalent coins of Denmark.

Persia.—The unit of account is the toman, an uncoined standard, divided into 8 reals, 10 sahib-karauns, 20 panabats, 50 abassis, 100 mamodis, 200 shahies, or 10,000 altens. In some places accounts are kept in piastres = 4 shahies. A purse is 50 tomans, worth about $125.00.

Peru.—The unit is the piastre or peso of 100 centesimos. It is represented by the silver sol, a coin of the same value as the French 5 franc piece, or 96.5 cents.

Portugal.—The unit of account here is the rei; and 1000 reis is called a milrei, whose value is about $1.08. A million reis is termed a conto.

Roumania.—The monetary unit is the lei nuove of 100 bani, a coin about equal to the French franc in value. Russian and Austrian coins are largely used.

Russia.—The standard of value is the ruble, divided into 100 kopecs; its value is 77.2 cents. Accounts were formerly kept in paper or bank rubles, but in 1839 the silver ruble was made the only unit of value in the empire. There are numerous coins, of various titles, the largest being the gold imperial, of 10 rubles.

Siam.—The circulating medium consists only of silver and cowrie-shells. The general coin is the bat or tical, commonly valued at about 60 cents. It is divided into 4 salungs, 8 fuangs, 16 song-p'hais, 32 p'hainungs, or 6400 cowries.

Spain.—The unit of account since 1871 has been the silver peseta, of 4 reals or 100 centesimos, its value the same as the French franc. The gold coins consist of doubloons and pistoles. The real vellon, a very common coin, is worth 5 cents. The silver dollar, equal in value to the American dollar, is in common circulation.

Sweden.—The unit is the krona or crown of 100 öre, as in Denmark and Norway, and of the same value.

Switzerland.—The unit of account is the franc of 100 rappen or centimes, equal in value to the French franc. The coins are like those of France.

Tripoli.—The standard of value, as in Turkey, is the piastre of 40 paras. Its value is fluctuating. Commerce is conducted chiefly with Spanish dollars or 5 franc pieces.

Tunis.—Accounts are stated in piastres of 16 carobas or 52 aspers. The piastre is worth about 12 cents. Business is conducted in dollars and francs.

Turkey.—The piastre (*grusch*) is here the unit of account. It is divided into 40 paras or 120 aspers; also into 100 cents. The piastre is worth about 4.4 cents. The medjidie or lira, a gold coin, is worth $4.40.

United States.—The unit of value is the dollar, divided into 100 cents. The principal coins are: gold, the eagle (10 dollars), half-eagle, and quarter-eagle; silver, the dollar, half- and quarter-dollar, and the dime (10 cents); nickel, the half-dime; bronze, the cent.

Venezuela.—The former unit of account was the peso or dollar of 100 cents, but it has been superseded by a new peso equal to 5 francs in value.

West Indies.—The money of account of the several islands agrees in general with that of the country to which they belong. In Cuba accounts are settled in dollars, divided into 100 cents, or 8 reals, each of 34 maravedis. The Spanish dollar agrees with that of the United States in value.

NAMES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND THEIR DERIVATION.

Alaska. An Indian title, spelled by the Russian explorers Al-áy-es-ka; since changed successively to Aliaska, Alaksa, Alashka, and Alaska. When purchased by the United States several names were proposed, but Alaska was adopted at the suggestion of Charles Sumner.

Alabama. A Muscogee Indian word, meaning "Here we rest," the name given by the Indians to the principal river of the State, and adopted in 1817 as the State name.

Arkansas. Name adopted in 1819, from its principal river. Alkansas or Arkansas was the title given by the Algonquins to the tribe which called itself Quappas. The pronunciation was fixed, by act of the State Legislature in 1881, as "Ar'kan-saw."

Arizona, There are several derivations suggested: 1st, from an Indian word meaning "sand hills;" 2d, from Aztec *Arizuma*, meaning "silver-bearing;" 3d, from a goddess of the Zuni Indians, named Arizonia.

California, "Las Sergas de Esplandian," a Spanish romance published in 1510, has among its characters a queen named Calafia, living in an island kingdom named California, which is "rich with gold, diamonds, and pearls." Cortez is supposed to have given this name to the newly-discovered district of Lower California, from his hopes that it would prove a land of gold. Several other derivations have been suggested, but this seems the most probable.

Colorado. Named from its principal river, whose name comes from a Spanish word signifying red or ruddy, the waters being reddened by sand, mud, etc. after heavy rains. But it may possibly have been derived from Vasquez Coronado, who led a Mexican body of explorers hither in 1540.

Connecticut. From the Mohegan Indian word *Quonaughticot*, given to the river, and meaning either "long river" or "river of pines." The Indian word is variously spelled, *Quinetuequet* having the nearest resemblance to Connecticut.

Dakota. So named from the Dakota Indians, a tribal name meaning "allied," and referring to the great confederacy of tribes inhabiting the region. Before this alliance the Dakotas were known as the Sioux.

Delaware. This name was originally—in 1703—given to Delaware Bay, in honor of Lord De la War, governor of Virginia in 1611. The State adopted the name from the bay.

District of Columbia. Columbia is the feminine form of the word Columbus, and as such may stand for the emblematic goddess of the country.

Florida. This title was given by Ponce de Leon, who discovered the land on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513. This day being called by the Spaniards *Pascua Florida*, "Holy Day of Flowers," he called the country Florida.

Georgia. So named in honor of George II., king of England, who established a colony here in 1732.

Idaho. *Edah hoe*, a phrase from the language of the Nez Percé Indians, descriptive of the gleam of the snowy mountain-summits in the sunlight, has been Anglicized into Idaho, which is poetically converted into "gem of the mountains."

Illinois. This name was adopted in 1809 from that of the Illinois River. It is said to come from the Indian word *Illini*, "men," and the French termination *ois*, "tribe." A derivation is also suggested from an island in the Mississippi abounding in nuts, and called by the French *isle aux nois*, "isle of nuts."

Indiana. This title was adopted from the name Indian, which was applied in 1768 to a tract of land north of the Ohio River, then granted by the Indians to a company of traders.

Iowa. Several derivations are suggested for the name of this State. 1st, the French corruption of *Ayuhba*, an Indian word meaning "the sleepy ones;" 2d, a Sioux name of the Pahoja tribe; 3d, the Indian word *Ajawa*, "across, beyond"—as "the tribe beyond the river," corrupted in French to *Aiouès*, thence to Iowa.

Kansas. Adopted in 1854, from the name of its principal river, which was so called from the Indian tribe known as Konsos or Kows, "smoky water." Spelt Canson, Kanson, Kanzas, and finally, by legislative action, Kansas.

Kentucky. Adopted in 1782, from its principal river. Trumbull derives it from an Indian word *Kain-tuk-ee*, "at the head of the river." It has also been supposed to come from an Algonquin word meaning "long river," and from *Kentakchowa*, "long prairies."

Louisiana. Named by La Salle, in 1682, in honor of Louis XIV. king of France.

Maine. Said to have been named by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who obtained a royal grant of land in this region, in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., and to be derived from the French province of Maine, her patrimonial estate. But as there is no proof that she had anything to do with this province, and as the land seems to have been called *The Main* at an earlier date, it is probable that the name originated in the latter term.

Maryland. This State was named from the queen mentioned in connection with Maine, Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. In the patent to Lord Baltimore it was named "Crescentia," but the king, on signing the patent, desired that the name should be changed to *Terra Maria*, "Mary's Land," in honor of his queen.

Massachusetts. Several derivations of this word are suggested, the most probable being from the Natic Indian word *Masasuset*, whose approximate meaning is "the place of the great hills"—referring to the Blue Mountains.

Michigan. From the name of the lake. Trumbull ascribes it to an Indian word meaning "a fish weir." The word *Mitchikan* occurs in the Ottawa dialect, and means "fences." Also ascribed to Algonquin and Chippewa words meaning "great lake."

Minnesota. This State took its name from St. Peter's River, whose Indian name was *Minni-sotah*, "muddy (or slightly turbid) water." When admitted as a State the names Itasca, Chippeway, Jackson, and Washington were proposed but rejected.

Mississippi. Name adopted in 1790, from the great river. The original name of the river in Algonquin, as corrupted into French, is *Méché Sébé*, "the father of waters." This term was successively changed to *Michi Sepe*, *Michisepe*, *Misisipi*, *Missisipi*, *Mississipi*, and finally *Mississippi*, it being thus gradually overloaded with consonants. Various other spellings are given.

Missouri. From the Missouri River. The word is said to be a compound from two different languages—*Mis*, Algonquin, "great," and *Souri*, Dakota, "muddy." Other derivations are given, as Dakota *Minné-shosha*, "muddy water."

Montana. From Spanish *Montaña*, "a mountain." The name was suggested to Hon. James Ashley, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, in 1864, and applies to the very mountainous character of the region embraced.

Nebraska. This name is derived from the Indian name of the Platte River. It means "shallow water" or "water valley."

Nevada. From the Sierra Nevada Mountains. *Serrado*, "serrated," *Nevada*, "snowy;" thence "snowy mountains."

New Hampshire. So named by John Mason, who obtained title to this province in 1639, from the county of Hampshire, England, of whose town of Portsmouth he was governor.

New Jersey. In 1664, when this district was conveyed by the Duke of York to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the conveyance provided that it should be called "Nova Cesarea or New Jersey," in compliment to Carteret, who had defended the Isle of Jersey against the parliamentary armies.

New Mexico. Named to distinguish it from "Old" Mexico. The name comes from that of the Aztec deity "Maxitli." The territory was named *Nova Mexicaña* by Antonio de Espejo at the date of the settlement of Santa Fé.

New York. This name was given in compliment to the Duke of York, afterward James II., to whom the province was granted in 1664.

North Carolina. The name Carolana was given in 1564, when the district later known as "The Carolinas" was settled by Huguenots in the reign of Charles IX. of France. The English preserved the name, with a slight change of spelling, in honor of Charles II. of England. The colony was afterward divided into North and South Carolina.

Ohio. So named from the Ohio River. The word is variously derived; from Iroquois *Ohëo*, "beautiful;" from *Ohiupeekhanne*, "stream white with froth;" and from Seneca *Oheeyegahunda*, "beautiful river."

Oregon. This title is derived from the Spanish name for the wild sage or "artemisia," *Orégana*, which grows abundantly on the banks of the Columbia River, which hence was named the Oregana. The word was corrupted by the trappers to Oregan, and eventually applied, as Oregon, to the State. Other derivations have been suggested.

Pennsylvania. William Penn's first purpose was to call his province "New Wales," but he afterward suggested the word *Sylvania*, to designate its forested condition. To this Charles II., in 1681, added the word "Penn," that the name might signify "Penn's woods."

Rhode Island. Named from Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay. The origin of the name is unknown. It may have been derived from the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, or possibly from the Dutch word *Roode*, "red," in reference to certain red clay banks, or from the reddish appearance given to it by its abundance of cranberries.

South Carolina. See North Carolina. Carolina was divided into North and South in 1729.

Tennessee. Name derived from that of its principal river, which in its turn came from Indian *Tuensas*, "river of the great bend;" or perhaps from *Tenas See*, a Cherokee village on its banks, said to mean "a curved spoon."

Texas. Derived from *Tehas*, "friendly," the name of a village inhabited by a small Indian tribe. Various other derivations are given, as *Tejas* or *Texas*, "friends," Aztec *Tehajas*, "north country," *Tejas*, "the mound prairies," and the Teyas Indians, mentioned by Vasquez Coronado.

Utah. This name was derived from that of the Ute, Utah, or Yuta tribe of Indians, the name meaning "dwellers in mountains." The Mormons wished it to be called Deseret, "honey bee," but the present name was adopted through the action of Hon. Edward Everett, then Secretary of State.

Vermont. From the French name, *vert mont*, which was given to the mountains of this section by the French of Canada, and adopted by the settlers in 1777 as the name of the State.

Virginia. Queen Elizabeth characterized the discovery of this region by Raleigh's expedition as the most glorious event of her reign, and in 1584 gave it the name of Virginia, as a memorial of her virgin or unmarried state.

Washington. So named, when formed into a Territory, in honor of George Washington.

West Virginia. So called on its separation from Virginia in 1863. It was at one time proposed to call it Kanawha, from its principal river.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin River, from which the State was named, was entitled by Marquette *Masconsin*, "wild rushing channel." This was changed into *Ouisconsin*, and thence to Wisconsin. There are various other spellings.

Wyoming. From the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, whence emigrants came to this region. The word comes from the Delaware Indian *m'cheuomi* or *m'cheuwami*, "great plain."

MOTTOES OF THE SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATES, AND THE TERRITORIES.

United States. *E pluribus unum*—"One from many."

Alabama. "Here we rest."

Arizona. *Sitat Deus*—"Founded by God."

Arkansas. "Mercy, justice." *Regnat populi*—"The people rule."

California. *Eureka!*—"I have found it!"

Colorado. *Nil sine numine*—"Nothing without God."

Connecticut. *Qui transtulit sustinet*—"He who transplanted, sustains."

Delaware. "Liberty and independence."

District of Columbia. *Justitia omnibus*—"Justice to all."

Florida. "In God we trust."

Georgia. *Obverse:* "Wisdom, justice, moderation." *Reverse:* "Agriculture and commerce."

Idaho. *Salve!*—"Hail!"

Illinois. "National union, State sovereignty."

Indiana. (No motto.)

Iowa. "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain."

Kansas. *Ad astra per aspera*—"To the stars through all difficulties."

Kentucky. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Louisiana. "Union, justice, and confidence."

Maine. *Dirigo*—"I direct."

Maryland. *Fatti maschii parole femine*—"Manly deeds, womanly words." *Crescite multiplicamini*—"Grow and multiply."

Massachusetts. *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam*—"With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty."

Michigan. *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*—"If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here."

Minnesota. *L'etoile du Nord*—"The Star of the North."

Mississippi. (No motto.)

Missouri. *Salus populi suprema lex esto*—"The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

Montana. *Oro y plata*—"Gold and silver."

Nebraska. "Equality before the law."

Nevada. "All for our country."

New Hampshire. (No motto.)

New Jersey. (No motto.)

New Mexico. *Crescit eundo*—"It increases by going."

New York. *Excelsior!*—"Higher!"

North Carolina. (No motto.)

North Dakota. "Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and for ever."

Ohio. (No motto.)

Oregon. "The Union."

Pennsylvania. "Both can't survive." The State coat of arms bears the motto, "Virtue, liberty, and independence."

Rhode Island. "Hope."

South Carolina. *Animis opibusque parati*—"Prepared to yield life and property." *Dum spiro spero. Spes*—"While I breathe, I hope. Hope."

South Dakota. "Under God the people rule."

Tennessee. "Agriculture, commerce."

Texas. (No motto.)

Utah. (No motto.)

Vermont. "Freedom and unity."

Virginia. Obverse: *Sic semper tyrannis*—"Thus always to tyrants." Reverse: *Perseverando*—"Perseverance."

Washington. *Al-ki*—"Bye-bye."

West Virginia. Obverse: *Montani semper liberi*—"Mountaineers are always freemen." Reverse: *Libertas et fidelitas*—"Liberty and fidelity."

Wisconsin. "Forward!"

Wyoming. *Cedant arma togæ*—"Let arms yield to the gown."

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF STATES, CITIES, PEOPLES, AND PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama. The Cotton State (it is the central State of the cotton belt).

Arkansas. The Bear State (from the number of bears formerly in its forests).

California. The Golden State.

Colorado. The Centennial State (admitted in 1876, the Centennial year.

Connecticut. Land of Steady Habits. The Freestone State (from its freestone quarries). The Nutmeg State (from the old story of wooden nutmegs, illustrative of Yankee shrewdness).

Delaware. The Diamond State (from its small size but great importance).

Florida. The Peninsular State.

Georgia. Empire State of the South.

Illinois. The Prairie State. The Sucker State (there are several conjectural derivations of this title).

Indiana. The Hoosier State (derivation doubtful).

Iowa. The Hawkeye State (from a noted Indian chief of that name).

Kansas. Garden of the West.

Kentucky. The Blue-grass State. The Corn-cracker State (from the corn-crake, a species of rail, common, and valued as a game bird). The Dark and Bloody Ground (a title derived from its early history).

Louisiana. The Creole State (from many of its inhabitants being Creoles, or of French or Spanish descent). The Pelican State (from the pelican shown in the State seal).

Maine. The Lumber State. The Pine-Tree State.

Maryland. The Old Line State (from "Mason and Dixon's Line").

Massachusetts. The Bay State; The Old Colony State (from Massachusetts Bay Colony). The Baked Beans State (from a favorite local dish).

Michigan. The Lake State (it having as boundaries the shores of four of the Great Lakes). The Wolverine State (wolverines were formerly very abundant there).

Minnesota. The North Star State (from its motto: "The Star of the North"). The Gopher State (from its numerous lakes, which make it seem as if honeycombed with "gopher" holes). The Lake State.

Mississippi. The Bayou State (from its many bayous).

Missouri. The Iron State (from its noted Iron Mountains).

Nebraska. The Black-water State (from the color of its streams, due to its rich black soil).

Nevada. The Silver State. The Sage-brush State (from its abundance of wild sage, or "artemisia").

New Hampshire. The Granite State (from its granite-quarries). The Switzerland of America (from its mountain scenery).

New Jersey. The Garden State (from its great production of vegetables and fruit for the markets of New York and Philadelphia).

New York. The Empire State (from an expression of Washington's, "The seat of empire"). The Excelsior State (from the motto on the State seal).

North Carolina. The Old North State. The Turpentine State (from one of its principal products).

Ohio. The Buckeye State (from the abundance of "buckeye"—horse-chestnut—trees).
Oregon. The Beaver State (from the number of beavers). The Web-foot Country (from the excessive winter rains).
Pennsylvania. The Keystone State (it is the central of the thirteen original States. Other derivations are suggested).
Rhode Island. Little Rhody (in allusion to its diminutive size).
South Carolina. The Palmetto State (the State arms bear a palmetto tree).
Tennessee. The Volunteer State (from its many volunteers in the War of 1812-15 and the Seminole War).
Texas. The Lone Star State (its seal bears a single star).
Vermont. The Green Mountain State.
Virginia. The Old Dominion; the Ancient Dominion (Colonial titles). The Mother of States (it was the first to be settled). The Mother of Presidents (seven of the Presidents were born in Virginia).
West Virginia. The Switzerland of America.
Wisconsin. The Badger State (the State coat-of-arms bears a badger).

PEOPLES.

Alabama. Lizards (from the analogy of the former mode of life of the poorer people to that of these animals).
Arkansas. Toothpicks (an allusion to the bowie-knife, the "Arkansas toothpick").
California. Gold-hunters.
Colorado. Rovers (from their roving disposition).
Connecticut. Wooden Nutmegs (see Names of States).
Delaware. Musk-rats (from the abundance of these animals). Blue Hen's Chickens (from a story told of a former game-cock raiser prominent in this State).
Florida. Fly-up-the-creeks (a local application to the Blue Heron).
Georgia. Buzzards (from a State law protecting buzzards as scavengers). Sand-hillers (see *South Carolina*).
Illinois. Suckers (see Names of States). Egyptians (from the fertility of the soil, or the alleged dark complexion of the southern inhabitants).
Indiana. Hoosiers (see Names of States).
Iowa. Hawkeyes (see Names of States).
Kansas. Jay-hawkers (a term applied to the guerillas during the Kansas civil war).
Kentucky. Corn-crackers (see Names of States). Red Horses (derivation not given).
Louisiana. Creoles (the name given the descendants of the French and Spanish settlers).
Maine. Foxes (from many of its people living in the woods).
Maryland. Craw-thumpers (a fisherman's name for lobsters).
Massachusetts. Beans (see Names of States).
Michigan. Wolverines (see Names of States).
Minnesota. Gophers (see Names of States).
Mississippi. Tadpoles (a derisive name applied to young Frenchmen).
Missouri. Pukes (a name applied to the Missourians who came to the Galena lead-mines during the mining excitement there in 1827).
Nebraska. Bug-eaters (from the bird known locally by that name—the night jar, or goatsucker).
Nevada. Sage-hens (from a game bird which feeds abundantly on the sage-brush).
New Hampshire. Granite Boys (see Names of States).
New Jersey. Clam-catchers. Jersey Blues (from the strict laws —"blue laws"—of the State). Foreigners; Spaniards (from the permission given to Joseph Bonaparte and Prince Murat to hold real estate in this State, after refusal by other States).
New York. Knickerbockers (a name manufactured by Washington Irving for a character in his humorous "History of New York").
North Carolina. Tuckoes (from Tuck-a-hoe, a curious vegetable locally known as "Indian bread"). Tar-heelers (from the tar-making occupation of many of the people).
Ohio. Buckeyes (see Names of States).
Oregon. Hard Cases (a slang term derived from the rough life of the early settlers). Web-feet (see Names of States).
Pennsylvania. Pennanites (followers of William Penn). Leather-heads (from the abundance of tanneries).
Rhode Island. Gun-flints (from the old-fasnioned firearms used in the Dorr rebellion of 1842).
South Carolina. Weasels (a backwoods title for the natives). Sand-hillers (from the poor whites of the sand-hill region). Rice Birds (applied to the aristocratic people of the rice-field district).
Tennessee. Butternuts (from the color of the clothing of Tennessee troops in the Civil War). Mud-heads (origin unknown).
Texas. Beef-heads (derived from the grazing industry).
Vermont. Green Mountain Boys.
Virginia. Beadles (from the English beadles introduced in Colonial days).
West Virginia. Pan-handleites (from that portion of the State known as the "Pan Handle").
Wisconsin. Badgers (see Names of States).

CITIES.

Akron, O. Summit City.
Albany, N. Y. Politicana.
Alleghany, Pa. Twin City.
Atlanta, Ga. Gate City.
Baltimore, Md. Monumental City.
Boston, Mass. The Hub; Modern Athens; Puritan City; City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y. City of Churches; City of Homes and Notions.
Buffalo, N. Y. Queen City of the Lakes.
Charleston, S. C. City of the Earthquake.
Chicago, Ill. Garden City.
Cincinnati, O. Queen City; Porkopolis; Paris of America.
Cleveland, O. Forest City.
Columbus, O. Railroadia.
Dayton, O. Gem City of Ohio.
Denver, Col. City of the Plains.
Detroit, Mich. City of the Straits.
Duluth, Minn. Zenith City.
Galveston, Tex. Texas' Focus.
Hannibal, Mo. Bluff City.
Harrisburg, Pa. Pivotal City.
Hartford, Conn. Insurance City.
Holyoke, Mass. Paper City.
Indianapolis, Ind. Railroad City.
Jersey City, N. J. Terminal Town.
Kansas City, Mo. Mushroomopolis.
Lafayette, Ind. Star City.
Louisville, Ky. Falls City.
Lowell, Mass. City of Spindles; Manchester of America.
Madison, Wis. Lake City.
Milwaukee, Wis. Cream City; City of Beer and Bricks.
Minneapolis, Minn. City of Flour.
Mobile, Ala. Shell City.
Nashville, Tenn. City of Rocks.
Newark, N. J. Birmingham of America.
New Haven, Conn. City of Elms.
New Orleans, La. Crescent City.
New York, N. Y. Empire City; Gotham; Metropolitan City.
Paterson, N. J. Lyons of America.
Pekin, Ill. Celestial City.
Peoria, Ill. Whiskeytown.
Philadelphia, Pa. Quaker City; City of Brotherly Love; City of Homes.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Iron City; Smoky City.
Portland, Me. Forest City.
Providence, R. I. City of Jewelry.
Quincy, Ill. Gem City.
Racine, Wis. Belle City.
Richmond, Va. Modern Rome; City of Seven Hills.
Rochester, N. Y. Flower City.
Sacramento, Cal. Miners' Pocket-book.
St. Louis, Mo. Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn. Gem City.
Salem, Mass. City of Peace.
San Francisco, Cal. Frisco; Golden Gate City.
Savannah, Ga. Land of the Live Oak.
Springfield, Ill. Flower City.
Streator, Ill. City of the Woods.
Toledo, O. Corn City.
Troy, N. Y. Laundryville.
Washington, D. C. Federal City; City of Magnificent Distances.

PRESIDENTS.

Washington. Father of his Country; the American Fabius; the Cincinnatus of the West.
Adams. Colossus of Independence. (He seconded the resolution which led to the Declaration of Independence.)
Jefferson. Sage of Monticello (from the name of his estate).
Madison. Father of the Constitution. (He was the author of the resolution which led to the convention of 1787.)
Monroe. Last Cocked Hat. (He was the last President to wear the cocked hat of the Revolution.)
J. Q. Adams. Old Man Eloquent (from his eloquence in Congress).
Jackson. Old Hickory; Hero of New Orleans.
Van Buren. Little Magician (in allusion to his political sagacity).
W. H. Harrison. Tippecanoe; Old Tip (from the battle of Tippecanoe, his principal victory).
Tyler. Young Hickory (from his physical strength as compared with Harrison).
Polk. Young Hickory (from his being born in North Carolina and settling in Tennessee like Jackson).
Taylor. Rough and Ready; Old Zach.

Fillmore. The American Louis Philippe (from his dignified courtesy of manner).

Pierce. Purse (a special pronunciation of his name by his political friends—Poore's *Reminiscences*).

Buchanan. Old Public Functionary.

Lincoln. Uncle Abe; Old Abe; Father Abraham; Rail-splitter; Massa Linkum (a negro salutation).

Johnson. Sir Veto (in allusion to his presidential record).

Grant. Unconditional Surrender; Hero of Appomattox.

Hayes. President de Facto (his opponents gave him this title, speaking of Tilden as President *de jure*).

Garfield. The Martyr President.

Arthur. Our Chet (a contraction of "Chester").

Cleveland. Man of Destiny (from his remarkably rapid rise in political life).

B. Harrison. Son of his Grandfather (given by his opponents in indication that he and his father were unknown); Backbone Ben.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abolitionist. Opposed to slavery (1840–1863).

Albany Regency. A junta of the Democratic politicians of New York (1820–1854).

American. An alliance of the Whig party with the Know-Nothings (1854–1860).

Anti-Federalist. Opposed to the Constitution (1788–1792).

Anti-Mason. Opposed to the Masonic fraternity (1827–1835).

Anti-Monopoly. Founded at Chicago in 1884.

Anti-Poverty. Founded by Henry George and Edward McGlynn (1887).

Anti-Renters. A faction in New York opposed to the rent laws of the State (1844–1850).

Anti-Slavery. Founded in 1820. Afterward Abolitionist.

Barn-Burners. Seceders from the Democratic party of New York in 1844. The radical and progressive section.

Black Republicans. The title given to the Republicans by their opponents.

Bloody Shirt. The title applied to the Republicans who kept alive the Civil War issues after the war had ended.

Blue-light Federalists. Opponents of the War of 1812.

Border Ruffians. The immigrants from Missouri to Kansas during the conflict in that Territory.

Bourbon. A Southern Democrat of a turbulent disposition; an extreme conservative.

British Party Applied to the Federalists in 1796, from their advocacy of a strong central government.

Buck-Tails. Applied in 1816 to the Madisonian section of the Democrats.

Carpet-Baggers. Northern Republicans who held office in the South after the War.

Clintonians. A New York political faction, led by De Witt Clinton (1800–1828).

Conservatives. A division of the Democrats opposed to specie currency (1837–1840).

Constitutional-Union. A party formed from the relics of the Whigs and Know-Nothings in 1860.

Copperheads. The title given to those Northerners who sympathized with the South during the Civil War.

County Democracy. An offshoot of Tammany in 1871.

Democrat. The successor of the Anti-Federalist party, which assumed at first the title of Republican, and afterward that of Democratic-Republican. In 1828 it became known as the Democratic party. It is now one of the two great parties of the country.

Democratic-Republican. An outgrowth from the Anti-Federalist party (see *Democrat*).

Equal Rights. A Democratic faction opposed to banks and monopolies (1835).

Farmers' Alliance. A farmers' party founded about 1873 (see *People's*).

Farmers' Union. A farmers' party founded in 1885.

Federal Republicans. Same as National Republicans (*q. v.*).

Federalist. The party in favor of the Constitution (1787) and opposed to the Anti-Federalists. It disappeared as a party in 1816.

Free Soilers. A party formed in 1848, in opposition to the extension of slavery to the Territories. It eventually merged into the Republican party.

Grangers. "Patrons of Husbandry;" a secret society of agriculturists, formed in 1867.

Greenback. A party favoring an unlimited issue of "greenback" (government paper money) currency (1876–1884).

Hunkers. The conservative wing of the New York Democracy, as opposed to the Barn-Burners. The title from a Dutch word *honk*, "home."

Know-Nothings. A secret political party before the Civil War, favoring strict Americanism. It merged into the American and finally into the Republican party.

Ku-Klux-Klan. A secret society formed in 1868 in the Southern Central States, for the purpose of intimidating negro Republican voters.

Labor. A general name of the labor parties, including the United Labor, Union Labor, Progressive Labor, and Anti-Poverty political societies.

Liberal Republican. A reform section of the Republican party which fused with the Democrats in 1871, but disappeared in 1876.

Liberty. (See *Abolitionist.*)

Loco-Foco. A name applied in 1835 to a section of the Democratic party, of anti-monopoly views (see *Equal Rights*).

Mugwump. A title given in 1884 to the Independents or seceders from the Republican party, who considered a change of administration necessary. Mugwump is from an Indian word signifying "great chief."

National. The title assumed by a union of the Greenback and Labor parties in 1878.

National Democrats. A pro-slavery section of the Democratic party formed in 1860.

National Farmers' Alliance. Formed in 1889 from the Farmers' Alliance and Farmers' Union (see *People's*).

National Prohibition. Formed as a political party in 1869, in favor of prohibitive temperance.

National Republican. An outgrowth from the liberal wing of the Democrats in 1828; merged afterward into the Whigs

Popocrat. Portions of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in 1896, were in accord with the political ideas of the Populists (see *People's*), and the supporters of this platform were sometimes called *Popocrats*.

People's. A local party formed in New York in 1823, in support of the Albany Regency (*q. v.*). A party under this title, but familiarly known as the *Populist*, was formed in 1891 as an outgrowth of the National Farmers' Alliance, upon a platform of socialistic and other radical principles, and in general opposition to the views of the two great political organizations.

Populist. (See *People's.*)

Progressive Labor. The radical element which withdrew from the United Labor party in 1886.

Prohibition. (See *National Prohibition.*)

Republican. A party that succeeded the Anti-Federalists in 1792. It was maintained until 1828 under the title of the Democratic-Republican, and has since borne the name of the Democratic party. The name was assumed in 1856 by a new political party, formed by a combination of Free Soilers, Whigs, Americans, Abolitionists, etc. It is now one of the two great parties of the country.

Single Tax. (See *United Labor.*)

Squatter Sovereignty. A section of the pro-slavery advocates in 1853, which declared that each State, on coming into the Union, should decide for itself whether it should be a free or a slave State.

Stalwarts. A division of the Republican party in 1880, which strongly advocated a third term for Grant as president.

Tammany. A society formed in New York City in 1789, and which has long been the controlling political organization of the Democrats of that city.

Temperance. (See *National Prohibition.*)

Tories. The name given to the sympathizers with the British during the Revolutionary War.

Union Labor. A descendant of the Greenback party, organized in 1887.

United Labor. Organized in 1886 to maintain the doctrine of single tax, or tax on land values only, advocated by Henry George.

Whigs. The loyal party during the Revolutionary War. In 1836 the remnants of the National Republican party and of the Anti-Masons organized into a new party under this title. In 1854 they allied themselves with the Know-Nothings, and became the American party. The name was retained in the South until 1860.

Wide-Awakes. A division of the Republican party organized in 1860 to promote the election of Lincoln.

Women's Rights. Applied in 1848 to a movement for the enfranchisement of women and for the repeal of laws discriminating against the sex. The movement is still maintained.

Young Democracy. Same as Barn-Burners (*q.v.*).

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN LAW.

Abate. To break down, destroy, or remove; as, to abate a nuisance. Also applied to debts and legacies which abate proportionately on insufficiency of assets.

Abduction. The unlawful taking or detention of a woman against her will, with the intention of procuring her marriage or defilement. Also, the unlawful taking of a child, or of an unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession, and against the will, of her father, or other person having the lawful care of her, although done without force or corrupt motives.

Abettor. A person who encourages or excites another to commit an offence punishable by law.

Abeyance. The fee simple of lands is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest. The same applies to dignities or offices.

Abstract of Title. An epitome of the deeds and documents constituting the evidence or title to an estate.

Accessory. A person concerned in a felonious offence, although not the actual perpetrator, nor present at its performance. He may be accessory either before or after the fact.

Acknowledgment by a Married Woman. A ceremony gone through by a married woman to enable her to convey her interest in land.

Action. The method of demanding the enforcement of a man's right and securing redress for a civil injury.

Adjudication. The act of giving judgment; as, for instance, when a bankruptcy judge finds a party bankrupt, it is called the **Adjudication.** In Scotland it is applied to the law whereby a creditor attaches the property of his debtor, and has different significations, according to the nature of the property attached.

Administrator. He who has charge of the goods of a person dying without a will or without appointing an executor, for the purpose of legal distribution. The wife or husband surviving, first, and then the nearest of kin, are entitled to administration.

Affidavit. A written statement upon oath. It must be sworn before a person authorized to administer oaths.

Affinity. Relation by marriage between the husband or wife and the blood relations of either, but not between the husband and wife themselves.

Affirmation. A solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

Alibi. Elsewhere. A defence by which it is proved that the accused was not at the place where the offence was committed at the time of its commission.

Alienate, To. To convey or dispose of property to another.

Alimony. An allowance made by a husband to his wife when living apart from her.

Aliunde. Elsewhere, besides, etc.

Amicus Curiæ. A counsel (or bystander) who informs the judge on a point of law concerning which he is doubtful or mistaken.

Ancestor. The law distinguishes between **ancestor** and **predecessor**; the former is applied to individuals, the latter to corporations.

Ancient Demesne. (*English.*) Manors which at the time of William the Conqueror were in the tenure of the Crown, and are so recorded in the Domesday book.

Appeal. The removal of a cause from an inferior into a superior court, for the purpose of impeaching the judgment of the inferior court.

Appearance to Action. The first formal step by a defendant in an action or suit. It is a notice that he intends to defend.

Appellant. The person appealing to a superior from the decision of an inferior court.

Appropriation. The appropriation of a payment means the applying of it to the discharge of a particular debt, where the creditor to whom it is made has more than one debt due from the same debtor.

Approver. A person guilty of an indictable offence, who, to obtain pardon for himself, makes a full confession, and is admitted to give evidence against his accomplices.

Arbitration. An extra-judicial method of settling matters in difference by referring them to the arbitrament or determination of persons appointed by the disputants, and termed arbitrators.

Arraignment. A term of criminal procedure, by which a prisoner, after having had the indictment read over to him, is commanded to state whether he or she is or is not guilty.

Arrest. A legal seizure, capture, or taking of a man's person which is effected by corporeal touching, or something equivalent thereto. In civil cases a man can be arrested only under legal process.

Arrest of Judgment. The stay of a judgment by the court, after a verdict, on some question of law.

Arson. Felonious house-burning.

Articles of the Peace. A complaint against a person to compel him to find sureties to keep the peace.

Assault and Battery. An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporeal hurt to another is an assault; an injury actually done to the person of another in an angry, revengeful, or insolent manner, be it ever so small, is a battery.

Assignee. A person to whom any real or personal property is transferred by the act of law, as an executor, an assignee of a bankrupt, etc.; or by the act of a party, as a purchaser of a lease.

Assumpsit. A promise, expressed or implied, to perform a verbal agreement, springing out of a simple contract. An action of assumpsit or promise is the remedy for breach of a verbal as distinguished from a written contract.

Assurance. The securing the payment of a sum of money or other benefit on the happening of a certain event, as, for instance, the death of a person.

Attachment. A process of the courts of law and equity for compelling by arrest the performance of an act which a party is already in contempt for not performing. Also, a remedy to attach the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a third party. Garnishment.

Attorney. A person appointed by another, by letter or by power of attorney, to do anything for him in his absence.

Attorney-at-law. A person legally authorized to transact the business of other persons in courts of law.

Autre Droit. When a person holds an estate not in his own right, but in right of another.

Average. A contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, all persons having goods on board contribute ratably to the loss.

Award. The judgment or decision of an arbitrator.

Bail. The sureties for the reappearance of a person released from custody.

Bail-Bond. A document under seal, by which a person becomes bail.

Bailee. An individual intrusted with the custody of goods; for instance, a carrier.

Bailiff. A sheriff's officer or deputy in England; a constable.

Bailment. A delivery of a thing in trust for some special object or purpose.

Bailor. The person who makes a bailment, or delivers goods to a bailer.

Banc or **Banco** (sittings in). The sitting of the judges of the superior courts of law as a full court.

Barratry. The offence of frequently stirring up quarrels and suits at law or otherwise. In marine insurance, any act of the master or crew of a ship which is of a criminal or fraudulent nature—as sinking the ship or deserting her—tending to the prejudice of the owners.

Base Fee. A freehold estate of inheritance, liable to be determined on the happening of a certain event.

Battel. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by the law, by which the innocence or guilt of a party was decided.

Bequest. A testamentary disposition of personal estate.

Bigamy. The criminal offence of a married man or woman pretending to marry again, his wife or her husband being still alive.

Bill of Exceptions. A mode of appealing from the decision of a judge on a point of law.

Borough. A town having now, or having formerly had, corporate rights.

Breach of Covenant. The doing of an act which a party has covenanted not to do, or the neglecting to do that which he has covenanted to perform.

Breach of the Peace. An act by which the public repose is disturbed and the safety of the community more or less endangered.

Breach of Promise. The doing, or abstaining from doing, something contrary to an undertaking or contract.

Breach of Trust. A neglect of duty by a trustee or person standing in a fiduciary relation, in violation of his trust.

Bribery. The giving or receiving any reward for corrupt purposes.

Brief. An abridgment of a client's case for the instruction of counsel on a trial or for a hearing in court.

Burglary. The offence of breaking into or entering a dwelling house in the night, with the intent to commit a felony.

Canon Law. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, definitions, and rules, derived from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, ordinances of popes, etc.

Capias. A writ authorizing the arrest of a defendant in a civil suit.

Capias ad Respondendum. A writ of capias issued at the beginning of a suit.

Capias ad Satisfaciendum, or **Ca-sa.** The writ of capias when issued after judgment; so termed because the defendant is taken to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Caption. The act of arresting a man.

Carrier. A person whose business it is to carry goods, for the proper delivery and safety of which he is legally responsible.

Casus Omissus. Where anything is omitted, or not provided against by a statute, etc.

Caveat. A proceeding to prevent an act being done, such as the granting of a patent or of administration, without notice to the party entering the caveat.

Caveat Emptor. "Let the purchaser beware." It signifies that a vendor is not bound to answer for the value of his wares unless he has expressly warranted them.

Certiorari. A writ for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

Cestui que Trust. He who is the real and beneficial owner of property held in trust.

Cestui que Vie. The person for whose life lands are held.

Challenge. An exception taken by a prisoner against one or more jurors, who, when challenged, are set aside, if the challenge be allowed, and new ones put in their places.

Champerty. The offence of unlawfully maintaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

Chance Medley. The accidental killing of anyone, without malice prepense.

Charter-Party. An instrument between merchants and owners or masters of ships, containing the particulars of the contract for the hire of the ship.

Chattels. These are of two kinds—chattels real, and chattels personal: the former are leasehold property; the latter, personal goods or chattels, such as furniture or money.

Chose. Personal property.

Chose-in-Action. Personal property of which a man has not the possession, and which he can claim by action; as, for instance, a debt owing to him by another.

Circuits. Divisions of territory appointed for judges to go to at stated times in the year to administer justice.

Citation. The first step in an ecclesiastical cause, analogous to the writ of summons in an action under English law.

Client. Anciently, a Roman citizen taken under the protection of some great man, who was styled his *patron*. The term is now applied to a party who employs a solicitor or counsel in any legal proceeding.

Code. A collection or system of laws; as, "The Code Napoleon."

Codicil. A supplement to a will.

Cognovit Actionem. An instrument by which a defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's cause, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Collateral Descent. That which descends from a side branch of a family, as from an uncle or a nephew.

Commission. The warrant or letters-patent authorizing any inquiry, judicial or otherwise; as, the commission of the judges, the commission of the peace, etc.

Commitment. The sending a person who has been guilty of any crime to prison, by warrant or order.

Committee. Persons to whom the consideration of any matter is referred; as, a committee of Congress or of the House of Commons.

Common (Rights of). (*English.*) These are of four sorts: viz. pasture, piscary, estovers, and turbary. Common of pasture is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; piscary, that of fishing in waters belonging to another; estovers, the right of taking wood from another's estate for household use and implements in husbandry; and turbary, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

Complainant. One who complains of the act of another in a court of justice; more commonly called *plaintiff*.

Compounding Offences. Entering into an agreement not to prosecute an offender, for a consideration received or to be received, constitutes a crime for which the offender may be indicted.

Compounding with Creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a portion of their claims in discharge of the whole.

Conditions of Sale. The terms upon which a vendor undertakes to sell to a purchaser.

Confirmation. A deed by which a voidable estate in land is made perfect.

Conjugal Rights. Those rights of husband and wife which spring out of their relationship.

Consanguinity. Relationship by blood, in contradistinction to affinity, which is a relationship by marriage.

Conservator. A standing arbitrator appointed to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, etc

Conspiracy. A combination of two or more persons to carry into effect an unlawful purpose.

Constructive Trust. A trust founded in what the law deems to be presumed, as contradistinguished from the expressed intention of its creator.

Contempt. A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court. It is punishable by imprisonment.

Contingent Remainders. Estates which cannot become vested until the happening of some uncertain event.

Contribution. Where one surety or joint contractor has been obliged to satisfy the whole demand, he may obtain contribution from his fellow-surety or contractor.

Conveyancers. Those whose business is the preparation of formal documents and assurances for the transfer of the title of property.

Convict. One who has been condemned by a competent court.

Coparceners. Such as have equal shares in the inheritance of their ancestors

Copyhold. A tenure founded upon immemorial custom.

Costs. The expenses incurred in the prosecution or defence of legal proceedings.

Count. In common-law pleadings, formerly a section of a declaration.

Covenant. An agreement under seal.

Coverture. The state of a married woman as being under the protection and influence of her husband. She is called a femecovert.

Crassa Negligentia. Gross neglect.

Crim. Con. or **Criminal Conversation.** Adultery. A term used to denote the act of adultery in a suit brought by a husband to recover damage from one who committed the offence with his wife.

Cross-examination. The interrogation of a witness by or on behalf of the party against whom the evidence is given.

Curia Advisare Vult. When the court takes time to consider its judgment.

Custom. A law, not written, established by long use and by the consent of our ancestors.

Cypres (as near to). An equitable doctrine applied in certain cases, where the court cannot adhere strictly to the terms of an instrument, but carries it into effect cypres, or as near to the object as it can.

Damages. The indemnity which is recovered by one who has sustained injury to his person or property by the act or default of another.

Declaration. In an action at law, the plaintiff's statement of his cause of action.

Declaration of Trust. A written statement by which one person acknowledges himself to be a trustee for another.

Decree. The judgment of a court.

Deed. A writing sealed and delivered by the parties to it.

Default (judgment by). If a defendant omits to appear or plead to an action within the time allowed, the plaintiff may have judgment by default.

Defaulter. A person who neglects to perform an act required to be done.

Defeasance. A collateral deed made at the same time with some other deed, and containing certain conditions which may defeat or render null and void the provisions of such other deed.

Defendant. The party against whom an action or suit is brought.

Demise. A word used in conveyances of estates for terms of years.

Demurrer. A mode of raising a point of law upon the facts stated in the pleadings, assuming them to be true.

Denizen. An alien who, on obtaining letters patent, is enabled to purchase and devise land.

Deodand. A term formerly applied to anything, as a horse or a carriage, which by accident caused the death of a human being, and thereby became forfeited.

Deposition. The testimony of a witness taken down in writing and signed by him.

Descent. Hereditary succession to the title of real property.

Detainer. A writ whereby a person may be detained in custody.

Detinue. The form of action to recover chattels from one who lawfully acquired possession, but retains them without right.

Devise. The giving away of lands or other real estate by will.

Disability. A legal incapacity to do an act.

Disclaimer. A renunciation by an executor or trustee of the office imposed upon him; also, a mode of defence in equity, etc.

Discovert. A term applied to a widow or unmarried woman.

Disfranchise. To take away from certain places or persons any privilege, freedom, or liberty.

Disseisin. A wrongful invasion of the possession of another, by which he is turned out from the occupation of his lands, either by force or by surprise.

Distress. Seizing and taking personal chattels out of the hands of a wrong-doer to enforce satisfaction. Distress is resorted to to enforce payment of rent, taxes, dower, etc.

Distringas. The name of a writ commanding the sheriff to make a distress.

Doli Capax. Capable of committing a crime.

Doli Incapax. Incapable of committing a crime.

Domicile. The domicile of a person is where he has his permanent home. There are three sorts of domiciles—by birth, by choice, and by operation of law.

Donatio Mortis Causa. A gift of chattels made and delivered by a person in a dying state, to become absolute only in the event of his death.

Duces Tecum. A clause added to a subpœna requiring the witness to bring with him, and produce at the trial, certain documents in his possession.

Duress. Anything done under compulsion and through unavoidable necessity.

Easement. A convenience which one has in or over the lands of another, as a way or a water-course.

Effluxion of Time. The expiration of a term in its natural course, as distinguished from its determination by act of the parties.

Ejectment. An action at law to recover the possession of lands.

Elegit. A writ of execution under which all the debtor's lands may be seized and held by the judgment creditor until his judgment is satisfied.

Embezzlement. The act of appropriating that which is received in trust for another.

Emblements. The growing crops which are annually produced by the labor of the cultivator. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executors, and not to the heir.

Enfeoff, To. The act of transmitting the possession of corporeal hereditaments.

Enfranchisement. The admittance of a person into a society or body politic. Enfranchisement of copyholds is a conversion of copyholds into freehold tenure.

Enrolment. The registering of deeds as required by certain statutes.

Entailment—Fee-tail. A freehold estate of inheritance which can only descend to certain classes of heirs "begotten of the body" of the ancestor.

Equitable Estate. The beneficial interest of a *cestui que trust*, the *legal* ownership being in a trustee.

Equitable Mortgage. The most familiar instance is the deposit, either with or without a memorandum, of the title deeds of an estate by way of security. In most of the States that have registration laws equitable mortgages are not recognized.

Equity of Redemption. The right which equity gives to a mortgagor of redeeming his estate after the appointed time for payment has passed, and which right can only be barred by a foreclosure.

Error. A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court, and to affirm, reverse, or vary the same, according to law.

Escheat. The falling back of lands, for want of heirs or from forfeiture, to the State or lord of the fee, as the original grantor.

Escrow. A deed delivered to a third person conditionally until something is done by the grantor. Until the condition has been performed the deed has no legal effect.

Estate. The interest which a person has in lands or other property.

Estoppel. Where a man is precluded in law from alleging or denying a fact in consequence of his own previous act, allegation, or denial to the contrary.

Estreat. Where a recognizance becomes forfeited by any of its conditions being broken, it is *estreated*—that is, extracted from the record and sent up to the court, whence a process may issue to recover the penalty.

Evidence. Proof, either written or unwritten, of the facts in issue in any legal proceeding.

Exchange of Lands. A mutual grant of lands, the one in consideration of the other.

Excise. A tax or impost charged by government on certain commodities.

Execution. The act of putting the sentence of the law into force.

Executor de son tort. A stranger who takes upon himself to act as executor without any authority.

Exigent. A writ used in the process of outlawry.

Extra-judicial. Any act done by a judge beyond his authority, or any opinion expressed by him not strictly pertinent to the matter in issue before him.

False Pretences. The criminal offence of obtaining any chattel, money, or valuable security by means of a false pretence; it is punishable by transportation, fine, or imprisonment.

False Return. An incorrect account, given by a sheriff, of his doings under a writ of execution, for which he is liable to an action.

Falsi Crimen. A fraudulent concealment of the truth.

Fee-simple. That estate or interest in lands which a person holds to himself and his heirs for ever.

Felo-de-se. One who commits self-murder.

Felony. Formerly defined as comprising "all capital crimes below treason." It may now more accurately be defined as comprising all crimes occasioning a forfeiture of lands or goods, or both. Other punishment may be added.

Feme-covert. A married woman.

Feme-sole. An unmarried woman.

Feoffment. (*Old English.*) A mode of conveyance of lands in fee, accompanied by certain solemnities. (See *Enfeoff.*)

Fiat. An order or warrant for a thing to be done or executed.

Fieri Facias. A writ of execution, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Finding. A finder of goods may appropriate them to his own use if he really believes that the owner cannot be found; but if a jury should say that the finder appropriated the goods, not having such belief at the time of appropriation, his act amounts to a theft, and can be punished criminally.

Finding a Bill. The grand jury either find or ignore the bills against prisoners; if they find a true bill, the case goes into court and is tried.

Fire bote. The wood which a tenant of lands is legally entitled to take for the purpose of making his fires. If he takes too much, he commits waste, and is liable to an action.

Fixtures. This term is generally used to denote those personal chattels which, though annexed to the freehold of demised premises, a tenant is nevertheless entitled to remove. They consist of trade fixtures and of those put up for the ornament or convenience of the premises.

Foreclosure. The means by which a mortgagee or interested person in the mortgage, after breach of the condition, can compel the mortgagor to redeem, or lose his equity of redemption.

Forfeiting Recognizances. When a person who has entered into recognizances fails to comply with their conditions, the same are forfeited or estreated.

Forfeiture. A punishment consequent upon the commission of certain criminal offences or illegal acts.

Forgery. The fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another.

Fraud. A dishonest or illegal artifice by which undue advantage is taken of another, or by which the interests of the other are prejudiced.

Freehold. An estate in lands for life.

Further Assurance. The name given to a covenant in a conveyance, whereby the grantor undertakes to do any further act which may be required for perfecting the grantee's estate.

Future Estates. Estates not in possession, but in expectancy as a remainder.

Garnishee. The party in whose hands money due to a defendant is attached.

General Issue. A form of plea in common-law actions.

Gift. A voluntary conveyance or gift of lands or goods.

Grand Jury. The jury to whom all bills of indictment are referred in the first instance. It is the duty of this jury to interrogate the witnesses for the prosecution and to ascertain whether or not a *prima facie* case is made out against the prisoner: if so, they find a true bill and he takes his trial; if not, they ignore the bill and he is discharged.

Grant. A generic term applied to all transfers of real property.

Ground-rent. A rent reserved to himself and his heirs by the grantor of land in fee-simple.

Guaranty. An engagement to be responsible for the debts or duties of a third person.

Habeas Corpus. A writ of right for those who are injured by illegal imprisonment.

Habendum. One of the formal parts of a deed; its office is to limit or define the estate granted.

Hereditaments. All things which may be inherited—that is, which would descend to the heir if not disposed of by deed or will. Hereditaments are of two kinds—corporeal and incorporeal.

Homicide. The crime of killing any human being. There are three kinds of homicide—*justifiable, excusable,* and *felonious.*

House bote. The necessary quantity of wood which a tenant may lawfully take for the reparation and support of the demised premises.

Hue and Cry. The old common law process of pursuing felons "with horn and voice."

Ignore. When the grand jury reject a bill of indictment, they are said to ignore it.

Illegal Condition. A condition annexed to anything which is illegal, immoral, impossible, or otherwise contrary to law.

Immoral Contracts. Contracts infringing the rules of morality, which, for reasons of public policy, are void at law.

Impaneling. Writing in a parchment schedule the names of the jury by the sheriff.

Incumbrance. A charge or lien upon property, as a mortgage.

Indemnity. A written instrument whereby one undertakes to free another from responsibility.

Indenture. A deed or writing, formerly cut or indented; now the name usually given to deeds, although indenting is no longer essential.

Indictment. A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on oath by, a grand jury.

In esse. This term is used to express anything that has a real being, in contradistinction to the term *in posse*, which implies a thing that is not, but may be.

Infant. Every person is by law styled an infant till he has attained the age of *twenty-one* years. It is otherwise as to women in some of the States.

Inheritance. An estate in lands or tenements to a man and his heirs.

Injunction. A prohibitory writ forbidding certain acts to be done under pain of contempt. It may be granted in urgent cases *ex parte*, but notice is sometimes required to be given.

Innuendo. That part of the declaration, in actions of libel and slander, which explains the meaning or points the application of the libellous or slanderous matter complained of.

Inquest. A meeting of jurors who are summoned to take into consideration certain matters which may appear in evidence before them, and to bring in their verdict accordingly, as in the case of a coroner's jury.

Inquiry, Writ of. A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury and assess the damages in an action; as, for instance, when the defendant has suffered judgment by default.

Insurance. A security of indemnification against the risk of loss from the happening of certain events. The usual kinds are fire, marine, and life.

Interesse termini. The interest possessed by a lessee in a lease after the granting thereof, but before he has entered upon the land demised.

Interpleader. When two or more persons claim the same thing of a third, the latter may call upon them to interplead, or to try the right of it between themselves—he, the third person, meanwhile retaining possession of the thing.

Interrogatories. Written questions, to which the parties interrogated are expected to answer on oath.

Intestate. A person dying without a will, or having made a will which is defective.

I. O. U. A written acknowledgment of a debt. The instrument is regarded in a court of law as evidence of an account stated. It is not a promissory note.

Issue. The disputed point or question to which the parties in an action have by pleadings narrowed their several allegations, and are hence said to *join issue*. If it be an issue of fact, it is tried by a jury; if of law, by the court. *Issue* is also the legal term for children or remoter descendants.

Jactitation of Marriage. Where one party boasts or falsely declares that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue.

Joinder in Action. The coupling or joining two parties in one suit or action.

Joint Tenants. Persons who hold land, etc. jointly by one title.

Jointure. A settlement of lands or tenements on a woman, to take effect after her husband's death, in lieu of dower.

Judgment. The *sentence of the law* pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record.

Jurat. The clause written at the foot of an affidavit, stating when, where, and before whom it was sworn.

Jurist. A civil lawyer.

Jury. A certain number of men sworn to deliver a verdict upon such evidence of facts as shall be delivered to them touching the matter in question.

Jury List. The list kept by the sheriff of persons liable to serve on juries.

Jus. A law; a right.

Jus accrescendi. The term expressive of the right of survivorship among tenants.

Jus ad rem. An inchoate or imperfect right to a thing, in contradistinction to *Jus in re*, which signifies the complete and perfect right to a thing.

Jus commune. The common law.

Jus gentium. The law of nations.

Justifying Bail. The act of proving to the satisfaction of the court that the persons proposed as bail are sufficient for the purpose.

Kin or **Kindred.** A relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

Landlord. A proprietor of lands occupied by another, which latter party is termed the *tenant*.

Larceny. The wrongful and unlawful taking by one person of the personal goods of another, with the intention of converting them to his own use.

Law. This word signifies generally an inflexible *rule of action*.

Laws of Nations. A system of rules or principles deduced from the law of nature, and intended for the regulation of the mutual intercourse of nations.

Leading Cases. Cases decided by the superior courts, which have settled and determined important points of law.

Leading Question. A question put or framed in such a form as to suggest the answer sought to be obtained. Such a question is not allowed to be put to a witness, except on cross-examination.

Lease. A conveyance or demise of lands or tenements for life, for years, or at will, but always for a less term than the party conveying has in the premises.

Lease and Release. The form of conveyance until recently commonly used for conveying land; but a lease, commonly called a lease for a year, is no longer necessary, the release alone being now as effectual as a lease and release were formerly.

Leasehold. Lands held on lease, which are considered as chattels real, and go to the next of kin, and not to the heir, on the death of the owner intestate.

Legacy. A gift or bequest of money, goods, or other personal property by will. The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*, and if the gift is of the residue, after the payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.

Lessor and Lessee. The person who grants a lease is called the *lessor;* the party to whom it is granted, the *lessee;* and the person to whom either of them assigns, the *assignee*.

Letters (or **Power**) **of Attorney.** A writing, under seal, empowering another person to do any act instead of the person granting the letter.

Letters of License. An instrument whereby creditors grant to their debtor time for the payment of his debts, and bind themselves not to molest him until that time has expired.

Levant and Couchant. The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another that they have laid down, and risen again to feed.

Levari Facias. A writ of execution, used to sell lands mortgaged, after judgment has been obtained, by the owners of the mortgage.

Levy. The seizing of goods or chattels by a sheriff under an execution.

Lex loci contractus. The law of the place or country where the contract was made.

Lex mercatoria. The mercantile law.

Lex non scripta. The unwritten or common law.

Lex scripta. The written law.

Lex terræ. The law of the land.

Libel. A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or in writing, or by signs, pictures, etc., tending to blacken either the memory of one who is dead or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby expose him or her to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

Limited Liability. The limitation of the liability of shareholders in a company to the amount unpaid upon their shares. Such companies are bound to use the word "Limited" in their title after the word "Company."

Liquidated Damages. Damages the amount of which is fixed or ascertained.

Liquidator. A person duly appointed to wind up the affairs of an insolvent company, under the winding-up acts.

Lis pendens. A pending suit of action.

Livery of Seisin. A delivery of possession of lands by the alienor to the alienee. In former times, when the feoffments were used, livery of seisin was indispensably necessary to complete a gift or alienation of lands.

Locus in quo. The place where anything is alleged to be done in pleading, etc.

Locus penitentiæ. A place of penitence; the position of a party who may recede from a contract or bargain which he is about to enter into or make.

Lucri causa. For the cause or purpose of gain.

Lunatic. One who has had understanding, but, by grief, disease, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason.

Maihem or **Mayhem.** The violently depriving another of the use of such members of his body as may render him less able, in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; the act of maiming.

Mainprise. The surrendering a person into friendly custody, upon giving security that he shall be forthcoming at the time and place required. The writ of mainprise is obsolete.

Majority. The being of full age.

Mala in se. Wrong in themselves.

Malice prepense. Malice aforethought; *i.e.* deliberate, predetermined malice.

Malus animus. A bad or malicious intent.

Mandamus. A writ commanding the completion or restitution of some right or the performance of a duty.

Manslaughter. The unlawful killing of another, but without malice.

Manumission. The making a bondman free.

Maxims in Law. Certain proverbial axioms which form part of the general custom or common law of the land; as, "No man is bound to criminate himself."

Merger. The sinking of a smaller estate into a greater, whereby the former is utterly extinguished and destroyed.

Mesne-Process. Those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit, as contradistinguished from primary and final processes.

Misdemeanor. An indictable offence which, though criminal, does not amount to felony.

Misprision. A neglect, oversight, or contempt; for example, misprision of treason is a negligence in not revealing treason.

Mittimus. A writ for the removal of records from one court to another.

Modus. A composition in lieu of tithes.

Moot Point. A point of the law not definitely settled, and therefore open to discussion.

Mortmain. The alienation of lands to ecclesiastical or temporal corporations by which they become perpetually inherent in one dead hand, etc.—that is, a hand that cannot pass away the lands.

Motion. An application to the court to obtain some rule or order in the progress of a cause.

Muniments. Deeds, evidences, and writings in general.

Murder. Unlawfully killing any person, with malice aforethought, either express or implied by law.

Naturalization. The making a foreigner a lawful subject to the state.

Negative Pregnant. A form of denial which implies or carries with it an affirmative.

Negotiable Instruments. Those instruments which confer on the holders the legal right to sue for the money or property thereby secured; as, bills of exchange or bills of lading.

Next Friend. The party in whose name an infant or femecovert brings an action of suit.

Nil debet. A common plea to an action of debt when the money is not owing.

Nil dicit. When judgment is had against a defendant by default.

Nisi Prius. A term applied to those courts in which civil causes are tried with the presence and aid of a jury.

Nolle Prosequi. An acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit.

Nomine Pœnæ. A penalty agreed to be paid on the non-performance of some specified act.

Non assumpsit. He has not promised. A plea by which a defendant denies his liability in an action of assumpsit.

Non concessit. He did not grant.

Non constat. It is not clear or evident.

Non est factum. A plea by which a defendant denies that the deed mentioned in the declaration is his deed.

Non est inventus. The sheriff's return to a writ when the defendant is not to be found in his official district.

Nonfeasance. The omitting to do what ought to be done.

Non pros. When the plaintiff neglects to take any step within the prescribed time, the defendant may move for a judgment against him, which is called judgment non pros.

Nonsuit. The name of the judgment given against the plaintiff when he is unable to prove his case or when he fails to go to trial after his case is at issue.

Notary Public. A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings to make them authentic.

Nudum pactum. An agreement without consideration, which, when not under seal, is void in law.

Nuisance. Anything which unlawfully annoys or does damage to another. Nuisances may be either public or private.

Nulla bona. A sheriff's return when there is no property to distrain upon.

Nunc pro tunc. Literally, "now for then;" often so used in legal proceedings.

Oath. A pledge or acknowledgment given by a person that his statement or attestation is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God.

Obiter dictum. A casual remark or opinion of a judge, not necessary to or forming part of his judgment on the matter before him.

Obligee. An individual for whose benefit an obligation is entered into.

Obligor. He who enters into a bond or obligation.

Onus probandi. The burden of proof. It is a legal principle that the issue in an action must be proved by the party who states an affirmative, not by the party who states a negative. The burden of proof, therefore, is on the former party.

Ostensible Partner. A person whose name appears to the world as a partner in a firm, but who may have no actual interest in the partnership.

Ouster. The turning of a person out of possession of property.

Outlawry. The act or process by which a person is excluded from, or deprived of, the benefit of the laws, attended with a forfeiture of his goods to the State.

Overt Act. An open act, capable of being manifested by legal proof.

Oyer and Terminer. A commission directed to the judges and others, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, etc.

O Yes. A corruption of the French *oyez*, "hear ye!" The term is used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention.

Panel. A schedule or slip of parchment containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

Parol. A word used to distinguish contracts which are made verbally, or in writing not under seal.

Particeps criminis. A participator in a crime.

Partition. The dividing of lands held together by several persons into distinct shares or parts. When the land is capable of division, it is sold.

Patent Ambiguity. A matter of doubt appearing on the face of an instrument.

Pawn. A delivery of goods and chattels, to be retained until a debt is discharged.

Penance. An ecclesiastical punishment, varied according to the nature of the offence, in which the penitent is supposed to make satisfaction to the Church for the scandal he has given by his evil example.

Pendente lite. During litigation.

Perjury. The offence committed by a person who, having sworn to tell the truth in a matter pending in a court of justice, wilfully and deliberately takes a false oath.

Perpetuity. Unlimited duration.

Personal Estate or **Personalty.** Movable things, whether alive or dead, as distinguished from land, or immovables, which are termed real estate.

Plaint. Process by which actions are commenced in the inferior courts.

Plaintiff. The complainant in an action or suit.

Plea. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Pleader. A lawyer who draws the pleadings in actions.

Pleadings. The mutual allegations or statements which are made by the plaintiff and the defendant in an action.

Plene administravit. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has fully administered.

Plough bote. The wood which a tenant is entitled to take for the necessary repair of his ploughs, carts, etc.

Postea. The endorsement on the record of a cause heard at *nisi prius*, stating what has been done with respect to the record.

Pound Breach. The indictable offence of breaking open a pound for the purpose of taking cattle therefrom.

Præcipe. An abstract of a writ left with the officer at the time of issuing it.

Præmium pubicitiæ. A bond or consideration given to a previously virtuous woman by the person who has seduced her.

Pre-emption. The right of first buying.

Prescription. A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

Presentment. The notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offence, etc., from their own knowledge or observation.

Primogeniture. The right of the eldest son to inherit his ancestor's estate, to the exclusion of the younger son, when the ancestor has died intestate.

Privilege. An exemption from the general rules of law. It is of two kinds: real, attaching to any place; and personal, attaching to persons, as ambassadors, etc.

Probate. The copy of a will made out on parchment, with a certificate of its having been proved.

Process. A general term applied to formal judicial proceedings.

Prohibition. A writ issuing out of the superior courts directing the judge of an inferior court not to proceed further in a suit.

Pro rata. In proportion.

Proviso. A condition inserted in a deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed frequently depends.

Puisne. Younger, junior. The judges and barons of the superior courts, except the chiefs, are called puisne judges and puisne barons in England.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit. A clause expressing that the party to whom an office is granted shall hold the same so long as he properly conducts himself.

Quash. To annul or cancel.

Quasi Contract. An implied contract.

Quid pro quo. Giving one thing for another, being the mutual consideration in contracts.

Quo warranto. An ancient writ, still in use, directed against any person or corporation who usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, calling upon them to show by what authority they support their claim.

Rack Rent. A rent of the full annual value of the land out of which it issues.

Real Estate, or **Realty.** The term applied to land, in contradistinction to personalty.

Rebutter. The answer of the defendant to the surrejoinder of the plaintiff.

Recaption. The act of the owner of real or personal property by which he peaceably retakes possession of property of which he has been deprived.

Recital. The formal statement of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

Recognizance. An obligation of record which a man enters into, with condition to do some particular act.

Record. An authentic testimony in writing, contained in rolls of parchment and preserved in a court of record.

Recusant. Used in old statutes for one who separates from the Church as established by law.

Redendum. The clause in a deed by which the grantor reserves something to himself.

Re-entry, proviso for. A stipulation in a lease that, on non-payment of rent or non-performance of the covenants, the lessor may re-enter.

Reference. The submitting of any cause or matter to arbitration; also, the act of sending any matter by a court of equity to a master or other officer to ascertain facts and report to the court.

Register. A book wherein things are registered for preservation.

Registrars. Officers having custody of a Registry, such as the registrars of births, marriages, and deaths.

Rejoinder. The answer of a defendant in an action to the plaintiff's reply.

Release. A form of conveyance; also, an acquittance under seal of a debt or other obligation.

Remainder. A vested or contingent estate or interest in land, to take effect on the determination of a prior estate created at the same time.

Remanet. A term used when a cause set down for trial at a particular session or sitting is postponed.

Rent. The annual return made by the tenant to his landlord, which may be either money, labor, or provisions.

Replevin. The name of the action brought to recover the possession of chattels which have been unlawfully taken from the plaintiff.

Replication (now Reply). The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's defence.

Reprieve. A suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal.

Rescue. A resistance against lawful authority; as, for instance, the violently taking away a man who is under legal arrest.

Residuary Devisee. The person to whom the testator devises the remainder of his lands, not otherwise disposed of.

Residuary Legatee. A legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue or remainder of a testator's personal estate, after payment of all legacies, claims, and demands.

Residue or **Residuary Estate.** The portions of a testator's estate not specially disposed of.

Res integra. An entire thing; a matter not yet decided on.

Respondentia. Money borrowed, not upon the vessel (which is bottomry), but upon the goods therein; the borrower personally is bound to answer the contract.

Rest. A pause in an account between a debtor and a creditor, in striking periodical balances.

Retainer. A fee given to counsel to secure his services; the act of withholding what one has in one's own hands by virtue of some right or lien.

Return of a Writ. The certificate of the sheriff, made to the court, of what he has done toward the execution of any writ directed to him.

Reversal. The making a judgment void in consequence of some error in the same.

Reversion. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, and returning to him or his heirs after the grant is determined.

Rider. A kind of schedule or writing annexed to a document, which cannot well be incorporated in the body of it.

Roll. A schedule or sheet of parchment on which legal proceedings are entered.

Rule. An order made by the court at the instance of one of the parties in an action. It may be either a rule absolute, or merely a rule nisi or to show cause.

Rules of Court. The rules framed by the judges for regulating the practice of the different courts of law.

Scandal. Rumor calculated to injure one's reputation.

Schedule. A list or inventory of things.

Scienter. Knowingly.

Scire Facias. A judicial writ founded on matter of public record, judicial or non-judicial, used to give notice to some party interested. It is the writ used to repeal letters patent, and may be used to repeal the charter of a corporation.

Scrivener. One intrusted with other men's moneys to put out for them, and for which he charges a commission or bonus. An ancient term applied to conveyancers.

Security for Costs. When the plaintiff resides out of the jurisdiction of the court, the defendant may require him to give security for costs.

Secus. Otherwise.

Se Defendendo. A plea for a party charged with the death of another person, alleging that he was driven to do what he did in his own defence.

Seisin. Possession of a freehold estate. Seisin in deed is when actual possession is obtained; seisin in law is a right to lands of which actual possession has not been obtained.

Separate Estate. Real or personal property settled upon a married woman, and which she may dispose of as if she were a single woman.

Similiter. A set form of words in an action by which one party signifies his acceptance of the issue tendered by his opponent. Now superseded by "joinder of issue."

Simony. The corrupt presentation to any one of an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

Simple Contract. An agreement entered into verbally, or by writing not under seal.

Slander. The malicious defamation of a man by word of mouth, analogous to libel, which is slander by writing.

Son assault demesne. A plea, in an action for assault, that the defendant did the act complained of in his own defence.

Special Case. A mode of raising a point of law for the opinion of the court on an agreed written statement of the facts.

Special Jury. A jury composed of individuals above the rank of ordinary freeholders.

Special Performance. A remedy in equity, to compel the performance of a contract according to its terms, instead of proceeding at law to recover damages merely.

special Pleading. When the pleadings in an action are not in the ordinary form, but are of a more complex character, they are termed special pleadings.

States Evidence. The term applied when an accomplice in the commission of a crime gives evidence in the hope of receiving a pardon for himself.

Stirpes. Taking property by representation is called succession per stirpes, as contradistinguished from per capita, which signifies taking it by one's own right.

Subpœna. A writ used for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend and give evidence.

Sufferance. A tenant at sufferance is a person who acquired the possession of lands by right, and holds over after his right is determined.

Summons, Writ of. The process used for the commencement of certain actions in the courts of law.

Supersedeas. A command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown.

Surrejoinder. An answer to the rejoinder of the defendant in action.

Syngraph. A deed or bond under hand and seal of all the parties.

Tenancy. The holding of property under tenure.

Tenant. One who holds lands or tenements by any kind of title, whether by purchase, inheritance, for life, for years, or at will.

Tender. A legal tender is an unconditional offer to pay a debt, which, if refused, may be afterward pleaded in bar to an action.

Tenement. Property held by a tenant; it comprises lands, houses, and every species of real property which may be holden.

Tenure. The mode by which an estate in lands is held.

Termor. A tenant who holds lands for a fixed and ascertained period of time.

Testamentary Guardian. A person appointed by a father in his will to be the guardian of his child.

Testator or **Testatrix.** The maker of a will.

Teste. The clause at the bottom of a writ, beginning with the word "Witness," is so called.

Theft bote. When a party who has been robbed, and knowing the felon, takes his goods again or receives other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute.

Title. The evidence of the right which a person has to the possession of property.

Traverse. A plea which denies the truth of some part of the plaintiff's statement of claim in an action.

Trespass. Any wrong or damage done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property; but it usually signifies a wrongful entry on another man's premises.

Trover. The form of action used to try a disputed question of property in goods or chattels, in which the plaintiff can only recover damages, and not the goods or chattels themselves.

True Bill. The words indorsed upon an indictment by a grand jury when satisfied that the charge against the offender is made out.

Trust. A trust exists where a party, called the cestui-que-trust, has a right in equity to the beneficial enjoyment of property the legal ownership of which is vested in another, who is hence called a trustee.

Under-lease. A lease granted by one who is himself only a lessee of the premises under-let.

Under-lessee. The person to whom an under-lease is granted.

Unliquidated Damage. Damages not fixed or ascertained, and which require therefore to be estimated by a jury.

Use. A right to the beneficial enjoyment of land nominally vested in another.

Usury. The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law.

Value Received. The words usually appearing in bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Venditioni exponas. A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has taken possession of under a writ of fieri facias, and which remain in his hands unsold.

Venue. The county in which an action at law is intended to be tried.

Verdict. A verdict is the unanimous judgment or opinion of the jury on the issue of fact submitted to them.

Vi et armis (with force and arms). Words formerly used in indictments to express the charge of a forcible and violent committing of any crime or trespass.

Viva voce. By word of mouth.

Voir dire. An examination of a witness to test his competency is termed an "examination in the voir dire."

Voluntary Conveyance or **Settlement.** A settlement or conveyance made without any valuable consideration.

Waifs. Stolen goods which the thief has thrown away and left behind him; also goods found, but claimed by nobody.

Ward. An infant under the guidance and protection of a guardian.

Ward of Court. An infant with reference to whose property a suit has been instituted in chancery. A ward ought not to marry without leave of the court. Any person marrying a ward without such leave is guilty of a contempt of court, and can be punished by imprisonment.

Warrant. An authority or precept from a justice, commanding the apprehension of an offender or a search to be made for stolen goods.

Warrant of Attorney. An authority given by any one to an attorney-at-law to appear and plead for him, or to suffer judgment to pass against him by confessing the action.

Warranty. As applied to goods and chattels, warranty may be either expressed or implied; the implied warranty only extends to the title of the vendor. If that proves deficient, the purchaser may demand satisfaction from the seller.

Watercourse, Right of. A right to an uninterrupted flow of water.

Way, Right of. The right of going over another man's ground.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN TRADE AND FINANCE.

Abandonment. In marine insurance, the relinquishment to the insurer, in a case of loss, of whatever may be saved.

Accepter. A person who, by accepting a bill of exchange, binds himself to pay it.

Accommodation Bill. A bill accepted by a second party as an accommodation.

Account Current. A statement of transactions between two parties in a Dr. and Cr. form.

Account of Charge and Discharge. A chancery form where the items of *charge* are classified on one side, while those of *discharge* on the other side show how they are accounted for.

Account Sales. A specification of the quantities and value of merchandise sold, the charges, and the net proceeds.

Accumulation. The investment of revenue as capital.

Acquittance. A receipt for money or a debt, and discharge in writing.

Acts of Bankruptcy. Acts or events held as evidences of bankruptcy.

Adjudication. (*Scotch.*) An action of execution against heritable or real property.

Adjustment. In marine insurance, a stated account of loss which is recoverable from underwriters.

Ad Valorem. According to value.

Advance. Money paid for goods before delivery, or when consigned, before sale.

Adventure. A shipment by a merchant for his own benefit.

Advice. Information by letter.

Advowson. The right of presentation to a benefice.

Affidavit. A statement on oath.

Affirmation. A solemn statement without oath.

Affreightment. A contract for the hire of a ship or some part of it.

Agio. The premium paid for a better sort of money above an inferior.

Amortizement. (*French.*) The annual sinking fund necessary to redeem a principal sum.

Annuities Certain. Annuities payable during a fixed term.

Annuities on Lives. Annuities depending on one or more lives.

Appraisement. The estimate of a sworn valuer.

Appropriation in Aid. (*English.*) A term applied to the public funds which arise from the sale of old stores and from extra receipts of the preceding year, and which are abated upon the estimates submitted to Parliament for the existing year.

Arbitration. A contract referring disputed matters to the decision of a neutral party.

Arbitration of Exchange. The operation of converting the currency of one country into that of another.

Arrestment. (*Scotch.*) Attaching a fund or other movable property until a debt has been satisfied.

Assets. A general term for property possessed, in distinction to liabilities.

Assignats. The depreciated paper money of France after the Revolution of 1789.

Assumpsit. (*English.*) A voluntary promise by which a man assumes to pay something to another or to perform some service; also an action for breach of contract.

Assurance. An engagement to secure the payment of a sum on the death of an individual, the consideration being a stipulated single or an annual payment.

Attachment. (*English.*) The act by which a creditor may seize the effects of his debtor.

Audit. A scrutiny of accounts by persons duly authorized to examine and report.

Average. In marine insurance, a term for losses at sea, when not total. *Particular average* is partial damage occasioned by shipwreck or accident to the ship or cargo; *general average* is the loss by sacrifice made for the safety of a ship or cargo, and for whose indemnification all concerned are bound to contribute.

Avoirdupois. The system of weights used in commerce.

Backwardation. A stock exchange term for the consideration given to delay the delivery of stock or shares when the price is lower for time than for money.

Bailment. A delivery of goods for some particular purpose or as a deposit upon a contract, expressed or implied, that after the purpose has been completed they shall be returned to the *bailor* or his order, or kept until he reclaims them.

Balance. In accounts, the sum required to equalize debits and credits.

Balance of Trade. The difference between the exports and imports of a country; an excess in the exports is called a *favorable balance*, since it tends to bring in bullion; an excess of the imports is called an *unfavorable balance*, since it tends to draw out bullion.

Balance-sheet. A ledger abstract, exhibiting on the one side the gross property of a concern, and on the other side its bills and debts payable, etc. The difference is the net stock or net deficiency at the period of balance.

Banco. A European term for the bank-money of Hamburg and other places.

Bank. A depository for money; an institution for dealing in money and for facilitating remittances from place to place.

Bankrupt. A person unable to meet the demands of his creditors.

Barratry. Any fraudulent or unlawful act of the master or crew of a vessel without consent of the owner, by which the ship or cargo may be lost or forfeited.

Barter. The exchange of one commodity for another without reference to money.

Batta. An Indian term for percentage or allowance.

Bear. A stock exchange term for one who sells with a view of buying back at a lower price before the time fixed for a settlement.

Bill. (*English.*) *In equity*, a declaration of the wrong for which a plaintiff claims redress. *Bill in Parliament* is the proposal or draft of an act before it is passed into a law.

Bill of Entry. A schedule of goods entered at the custom-house.

Bill of Exchange. An order from one person to another to pay a certain sum of money to the party named in the bill.

Bill of Health. A certificate furnished to a ship, communicating with a country affected by contagion, by the health authorities of the port, exempting it, when *clean*, from quarantine, but when *suspected* or *foul*, subjecting it to quarantine for a suitable period.

Bill of Lading. A negotiable instrument given by a ship-master in acknowledgment of goods received on board.

Bill of Parcels. A specification given to the purchaser of goods sold.

Bill of Sale. A contract under seal whereby a man transfers to another the interest he has in goods.

Bill of Sight. A form of customs entry by which goods whose description is wanting may be landed for examination.

Bill of Store. A form of customs entry for re-exportation; also a license for ship-stores to pass free.

Billon. A composition of gold and silver alloyed with copper.

Board. The managers of a public department or commercial company in their collective and official capacity.

Bond. A deed by which one party obliges himself, his heirs, etc. to pay money, generally with interest, at a certain time or under certain circumstances.

Bonding System. The system under which imported goods are allowed to be stored, with facilities for sorting and transferring, in a warehouse licensed under a customs bond, without payment of duties until taken out for consumption.

Bonus. An extra allowance or dividend to the shareholders of a company.

Book-Debt. A debt of goods sold, whose evidence is the entry in the books of the seller.

Book-keeping. The method of recording mercantile accounts.

Bottomry. A contract of loan on the security of a ship and its owners, repayable at the end of the voyage.

Bought and Sold Note. A note of the sale of goods by a broker.

Bounty. A premium for the encouragement of a particular commercial business or manufacture.

Brassage. Charges for mint expenses.

Brokerage. The percentage of a broker for his services in the purchase or sale of commodities.

Bubble. A chimerical or fraudulent business enterprise.

Budget. (*English.*) The annual estimates of the public revenue and expenditure submitted to the House of Commons.

Bull. A stock exchange term for one who buys to sell again at a higher price before the time fixed for a settlement. Opposed to BEAR (*q. v.*).

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Capias. A writ of arrest. The *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* (or *Ca Sa*) commands the defendant to be taken and kept till his debt be paid.

Capital. The original stock of a trader or company.

Capital. In *political economy*, wealth employed in productive operations. *Circulating* or *floating capital* includes those commodities (or the command over them) whose whole cost is returned to the producer out of the annual income of the country; *fixed capital* comprises all building, roads, railroads, machinery, improvements of the soil, etc. which facilitate production, but which return to the owner only rent, interest, or dividends.

Cash. Money of circulation.

Cash-Credit. In banking, an account, with sureties, under which a party is empowered to pass cheques on the bank to an amount agreed upon.

Cautionry. (*Scotch*). An engagement or obligation as surety for another.

Caveat. A restraining notice.

Certificate. In bankruptcy, a testimonial that the bankrupt has conformed to the law, and authorizing his discharge.

Cessio Bonorum. (*Scotch*). A remedial process to a debtor against imprisonment on the surrender of his property to his creditors.

Cestui que Trust. (*English*). He to whose use or benefit another man is seized of lands, etc. *Cestui que vie*, he for whose life any lands, etc. are granted.

Charter. Letters patent from the supreme authority granting privileges to companies, corporations, etc.; also a written record of things done between parties.

Charter-party. A deed by which a whole or part of a ship is let for a determined voyage.

Chattels. All goods, movable and immovable, except such as are in the nature of freehold.

Cheque or **Check.** A written order upon a banker for the payment of a specified sum to a person named or to the bearer.

Chose in Action. A thing not in possession, but which a man may legally claim.

Circular Note. A banker's bill made payable at a number of cities or foreign banks, for the convenience of travellers.

Circulating Medium. Everything which serves as a mode of payment.

Circulation of a Bank. The notes issued by it.

Civil List. (*English.*) An annual sum granted for the maintenance and dignity of the Crown.

Clear Days. In lawsuits, those exclusive of the day of serving the process and the day of hearing.

Clearing. In banking, a device by which accounts between bankers are daily adjusted by the cancellation of their mutual cheques, the residuary balance being alone paid in money.

Clearing a Ship. Registering its name and cargo in the books of the custom-house before sailing.

Clearing House. The locality where bank clearances are performed.

Cloff. A small fixed abatement on certain goods on their sale.

Cocket. A customs warrant furnished on the entry of export goods, in evidence of their having paid duty or of being duty-free.

Cognovit Actionem. (*English.*) Where a defendant acknowledges the cause of action to be just.

Coin. Metallic money stamped by the government.

Collateral Security. That which is indirect, or over and above the principal obligation.

Commandite. See SOCIÉTÉ.

Commission. An agent's percentage for the sale of commodities.

Company. An association of two or more persons in partnership.

Composition with Creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and acquit the debtor.

Concession. (*French.*) A public grant or privilege to parties termed *concessionaires.*

Consignment. The transmission of merchandise by an individual in one place, termed the *consignor,* to an individual in another place, termed the *consignee,* to be at his disposal under certain conditions.

Consolidated Fund. A term applied in the British national accounts, since 1786, to the aggregation of the various revenues or funds chargeable with the payment of certain annuities due to the public.

Consols. An English stock exchange term for the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities.

Consumption. In political economy, the destruction, wholly or in part, of any portions of wealth. *Productive consumption* is the employment or consumption of wealth by the capitalist with a view to future production; *unproductive consumption* is the consumption of wealth for subsistence and enjoyment, but not with a view to profit.

Contango or **Continuation.** A stock exchange term for the sum paid per share, or per cent., for carrying over the settlement of shares, etc. from one account day to another.

Coupons. Dividend warrants appended to bonds, which are severally cut off for presentation as they fall due.

Course of Exchange. The proceedings regulating exchange.

Credit. An engagement to pay instead of actual payment; in a general sense, confidence in pecuniary conditions.

Credit Foncier. (*French.*) Credit on land, a term applied in France to a financial institution for making loans upon land and real property.

Credit Mobilier. (*French.*) Credit on personal effects or responsibility; a term applied to a kind of bank established to make advances upon movable or personal property, shares, public funds, etc.

Currency. Coin, notes, and all other instruments by whose aid commodities are interchanged.

Customs. Duties on exports or imports.

Days of Grace. The number of days allowed to take up a note or bill after the expiration of the date expressed.

Dead Freight. The damage payable by one who engages to load a ship fully, and fails to do so.

Dead Weight. (*English.*) A term applied to an advance by the Bank of England to government on account of military pensions; also to the aggregate of the fixed annual burden of any concern.

Debenture. A customs certificate for drawback; also, a certificate of mortgage or loan on public works, or of a general mortgage debt based upon a number of private properties.

Del Credere Guarantee. An engagement by an agent for the solvency of persons who deal with him in the concerns of his principal.

Demurrage. The time taken to load or unload a ship beyond that originally stipulated; also, the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such detention.

Demurrer. A check to an action upon a legal objection which must be determined before further procedure.

Derelict. A ship forsaken.

Detinue. See TROVER.

Deviation. In marine insurance, sufficient divergence from the route of the voyage to discharge the risk of the underwriter.

Diligence. (*Scotch.*) The means by which the law enforces obligations.

Discount. An allowance made for the payment of money before it is due.

Distringas. (*English.*) A writ to distrain a man for debt, or for his appearance at a certain time.

Dividend. The portion of any joint profit or fund shared between the owners or stockholders.

Dock Warrant. A certificate of goods lodged in a dock-warehouse.

Docket. A short certificate, summary, or memorandum.

Document Bill. A draft accompanied and secured by a bill of lading and an insurance policy.

Draff. A petty commercial allowance now nearly obsolete.

Draft. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money.

Drawback. The repayment of duty on goods on their exportation.

Drawer, Drawee. One who draws a draft, or the party to whom the order is addressed.

Dunnage. Loose wood placed in a ship's hold to prop the cargo.

Echeance. (*French.*) Expiration; the time to elapse before a bill falls due.

Effective. A Continental term for coin, in contradistinction to paper money.

Ejectment. An action for the recovery of lands, houses, etc.

Elegit. (*English.*) A writ to take in execution, but not to sell, the effects of a debtor.

Endowment. The assurance of a sum payable when an individual shall attain any particular year or age.

Entrepot. A port or place into which goods are imported and stored for re-exportation to some other place.

Equitable Estate. The right or interest held by one for whose benefit a trust is created.

Equitable Mortgage. A mortgage created by the depositing by the owner of an estate of the title-deeds relating to it with his banker or other creditor, as a pledge for the repayment of the loan or debt.

Estoppel. A bar to an action arising from a man's own act or deed.

Exchange. The process of settling accounts between distant parties.

Exchequer. (*English.*) A crown revenue court, divided anciently into two parts—one a court of record for determining causes touching these revenues; the other employed in the receiving and paying of money. The latter now constitutes the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Exchequer Bills. (*English.*) Treasury bills issued under the sanction of Parliament.

Excise. A tax on home productions or manufactures.

Exemplification of letters patent, etc. A transcript under the great seal, which may be pleaded as if it were the original.

Exigi Facias. A writ issued in absence of a defendant, charging him to appear upon pain of outlawry.

Expectation of Life. In annuities, the average of forthcoming years in the life of an individual.

Factor. A mercantile agent intrusted with the possession and disposal of property.

Factory. (*Scotch.*) See MANDATE.

Factory System. A term used in reference to establishments employing numerous persons for manufacturing purposes.

Falsifying. Inserting in an account an item or charge which is wrong.

Fee. A right in perpetuity.

Fee Farm Rent. (*English.*) A rent reserved upon a grant in fee, if not less than one-fourth of the value of the lands. If of less value, it is a *rent-charge.*

Feudity. (*Scotch.*) The fixed rent payable for land to the *superior* by the holder or vassal

Fiars Prices. (*Scotch.*) Average prices of corn, yearly fixed in counties by sheriff juries and which regulate all express or implied agreements at such prices.

Fiat. A judicial order for making out and allowing certain processes,

Fieri Facias. A writ after judgment, to levy on the goods of the defendant for the amount of debt.

Fine. A penalty, forfeit, or money paid for any exemption or liberty.

Firm. The style or title of a mercantile company.

Foreclosure. A term used to express the barring *the equity of redemption* in mortgages.

Forthcoming. (*Scotch.*) An accessory action of adjudication of movables following *arrestment.*

Funding. The system of raising public loans by granting perpetual annuities, redeemable generally on certain terms by the State.

Funds. The obligations or securities for the funded portion of the public debt.

Garnishee. A person in whose hands money is attached; so called because he has had *garnishment,* or warning, not to pay to the defendant.

Glut of Commodities. The condition arising when, from the superabundance of supply or the diminution of demand, the quantity of commodities in the market greatly exceeds the quantity wanted by purchasers.

Goodwill. That advantage of a trade which arises from the situation or business of an establishment.

Grassum. (*Scotch.*) A fine paid for a lease.

Ground Annual. (*Scotch.*) A fixed rent payable for church lands; also for building-ground, etc.

Guarantee. An engagement for some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of the person who is primarily responsible.

Guild. An ancient term for a mercantile corporation or industrial association.

Holograph. (*Scotch.*) A document in the handwriting of the grantor.

Homologation. (*Scotch.*) An express or implied ratification of an engagement in itself invalid.

Honor. In bills of exchange, regularity in acceptance and payment.

Hoondee. In Indian commerce, a native bill of exchange.

Hypotheca. A lien over personal property, the custody of which does not pass to the holder of the security, but remains with the proprietor.

Hypothecation. A pledge without possession by the pledgee.

Imprest Moneys. (*English.*) A term applied to moneys issued by government to storekeepers and other public agents until accounted for.

Indenture. A writing containing some contract, agreement, or conveyance. It was formerly *indented* at the top, so as to correspond to another part with the same contents.

Indorse, Indorser. To write one's name on the back of a note; the party who indorses it.

Inhibition. (*Scotch.*) A writ prohibiting a debtor from alienating heritage or from contracting debt, to the prejudice of the creditor inhibiter.

Injunction. The restraint of any act by which injustice or fraud may be perpetrated.

Inlake. A deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods, arising as an accident of trade.

Insolvency. A general inability to pay debts.

Insurance. A contract by which one party, in consideration of a *premium*, undertakes to indemnify another party against loss.

Interest. The consideration for the loan or use of money. *Simple interest* is that which is reckoned only upon the principal sum lent; *compound interest* is that reckoned not only upon the principal sum lent, but also on its interest as it becomes due.

Interpleader. A bill of interpleader in equity is where a person is indebted to one of the parties in a suit, and desires that, by their interpleading, he may be safe in the payment. See MULTIPLEPOINDING.

Invoice. An inventory of the quantity and price of goods sold or consigned.

Jerquing. The search of a ship to ascertain if any unentered goods are on board.

Jettison. Casting overboard any part of a ship or its contents, for the preservation of the remainder.

Joint Adventure. A limited partnership confined to a particular speculation, voyage, or trade operation.

Joint Stock Company. A company contradistinguished from ordinary partnerships, the administration being vested in certain officers or directors, the individual partners having no power to deal with the public, and the shares being transferable. Vice SOCIÉTÉ.

Journal. A technical summary of the primary records of a merchant, preparatory to their being entered in the ledger.

Judgment Debts. A judgment, in law, is a species of security created over personal goods, usually with the assent of the debtor, by means of a warrant of attorney, judge's order, or cognovit. This, when *entered up*, enables the creditor at any time to issue execution against the goods, and by their sale to seek to realize his debt.

Knot. A division of the log-line equivalent to one nautical mile.

Labor. In political economy, the exertions of human beings employed for the purpose of production.

Lac. An Indian term for 100,000.

Laches. Such negligence as involves the forfeiture of the legal rights of a party.

Lay Days. The time allowed for loading and unloading a ship.

Leakage. An allowance for waste or loss of liquids.

Ledger. A book containing a methodical summary of all a merchant's accounts and their results.

Letter or **Power of Attorney.** A deed authorizing one person to act for another.

Letter of Credit. A letter authorizing the person addressed to advance money or furnish goods to another, on the credit of the writer.

Letter of Marque. A license authorizing a ship to act as a privateer.

Letters Patent. An instrument or deed under the great seal, enabling a person to do or to enjoy some special privilege.

Levari Facias. A writ for levying a sum upon the effects of a defendant.

Liabilities. A comprehensive term for all the pecuniary obligations, whether direct or indirect, of an individual or company.

Lien. A right to retain property legitimately in one's possession until a debt shall be paid or an engagement be performed.

Limitation. In commercial law, the expiry of a right through lapse of time.

Log Book. A ship's journal.

Mandate. (*Scotch.*) A contract empowering a person to manage any business for another without hire; now almost superseded by *Factory*, or agency for hire.

Manifest. The specification of a ship's cargo and passengers.

Meditatio Fugæ Warrant. (*Scotch.*) A warrant to imprison a debtor, competent on proof of his intention to abscond from Scotland, analogous to the English writ *ne exeat regno*.

Mint. The place where money is coined.

Mintage. The duty paid for coinage.

Misfeasance. A misdeed.

Money. Coin—usually gold, silver, copper, bronze, etc—stamped by public authority.

Monopoly. The exclusive privilege of dealing in or manufacturing any particular commodity.

Mont de Piété. A benevolent loan institution in Paris.

Mortgage. A pledge of lands or tenements by a debtor or *mortgagor* for money borrowed from the creditor or *mortgagee*, to be the property of the creditor if the money be not paid at the time agreed upon, but which, by legal construction, remains for a time liable to *the equity of redemption*. A mortgage of personal goods is termed a *conditional bill of sale*.

Multiplepoinding. (*Scotch.*) Double distress, an action chiefly used for settling competitions for a movable, analogous to the English bill of *interpleader*.

Ne Exeat Regno. (*English.*) A writ to restrain a person from leaving the kingdom without license.

Negotiable Instrument. A term applied to a document where the legal right to the property secured by it is transferable from one person to another by its delivery.

Nisi Prius. A commission to justices of assize empowering them to try issues of fact by jury.

Nonfeasance. An offence of omission.

Noting of a Bill. The notarial marking and registration preliminary to the extension of a protest.

Obligations. (*French.*) Annuity bonds reimbursable by lot.

Omnium. (*English.*) A stock exchange term for the whole of the stocks of which a government loan consists, when securities of two or more descriptions—as consols and terminable annuities—are given for each £100 in money.

Open Policy. See POLICY.

Options. A class of stock exchange transactions which are described as a *put and call* or a *put* or *call*. *A put and call* is where a person gives so much per cent for the option of buying or selling so much stock on a certain fixed day, at a price fixed the day the option money is given. *A put* is when a person gives so much for the option of *selling* under a like condition; and *a call* is when so much is given for the option of *buying* only.

Outcome. Superabundant measure of goods, arising as an incident of trade or by allowance of the wholesale dealer.

Paper Money. Notes printed by public authority as the equivalent of coin.

Par of Exchange. The expression in the currency of one country of that sum which is equivalent to a given sum taken as the standard of comparison in another country.

Participation. (*French.*) A kind of commercial association recognized in France, consisting simply in two or more persons joining in one or several determinate commercial speculations.

Partnership. The association of two or more persons in one business.

Permit. An excise passport.

Perpetuity. An annuity which is to continue for ever.

Petty Average. An allowance for towing, beaconage, etc.; now usually included in the freight of a ship.

Pix. (*English.*) A box in which samples of coin struck at the mint are preserved for comparison with the Exchequer Standard, termed *trial of the pix*.

Plant. A comprehensive term applied to the warehouses, leases, tools, engines, and fixtures of a concern.

Pledge. Anything put in pawn.

Poinding. (*Scotch.*) An adjudication and sale of movables for debt.

Policy. The deed embodying the contract of insurance.

Post Obit Bond. A bond payable only after death.

Premium. The sum given for the share of an undertaking above its original value.

Premium. In insurance, the consideration given by the party protected to the insurer.

Prescription. Custom continued till it has the force of law.

Prescription. (*Scotch.*) A legal presumption of abandonment, or of satisfaction, of an obligation by lapse of time.

Price. Value expressed in money. The *natural price* of a commodity at any place and time is that which will pay the cost of its production.

Price-Current. A list of the market prices of merchandise.

Primage, or **Hat Money.** A small allowance for the shipmaster's care of goods; now generally included in the freight.

Probate. The exhibiting and proving of a will before a judge or register of wills.

Procuration. Acting through an agent, manager, or *procurator*. When one becomes party to a bill by the subscription of his agent duly authorized by power of attorney, letter of procuration, or otherwise, he is said to act by procuration.

Production. In political economy, the creation of objects which constitute wealth.

Profit. The surplus produce which remains to the capitalist after replacing his capital; the ratio which that surplus bears to the capital itself is the *rate* of profit.

Promissory Note. A written promise to pay from one man to another upon a certain date.

Prompt. A short fixed period of credit allowed on the sale of some commodities.

Pro Rata. A term applied to payments by parties proportional to their interests.

Protest of a Bill. A notarial declaration, on presentment, that the bill has been presented, has not been accepted or paid, and that the bill-holder is to enforce payment against all the parties to it.

Quarantine. A probationary confinement and interruption of intercourse to which ships, with their crews, passengers, and cargoes, are subjected when coming from a country afflicted with or suspected of contagion.

Quid Pro Quo. Giving one thing for another.

Quit Rent. (*English.*) A small rent payable by tenants of manors, and by which they go free.

Rack Rent. The full yearly value of the land or house rented.

Re-assurance. The protection of an insurer by other insurers against the risk he has undertaken.

Rebate. A deduction from a stipulated price or sum.

Recognizance. The judicial acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, etc.

Recoupe. In law, the keeping back or stopping something which is due, as a claim for damages.

Re-exchange. The damage arising from the dishonor of a bill of exchange, and the necessity of the bill-holders having recourse back to the place of drawing.

Registry Certificate. A parchment document delivered to a shipmaster, testifying to the ownership, name, burden, master, and port of registry; it is the proof of the vessel being entitled to the privileges of the nation to which it belongs.

Release. An instrument whereby a person quits and renounces that which he before possessed; also, an English deed of conveyance, etc.

Remedy of the Mint. Action in reference to coinage.

Rent. An annual payment by one party for any property held of another party.

Rent. In political economy, that which is received for the use of the natural and inherent powers of land, being the excess of the value of the whole produce above what is necessary to pay the wages of the labor and the profits of the capital employed in cultivation.

Rent Charge. See FEE FARM RENT.

Rente. (*French.*) A term synonymous with annuity in the funding system of France.

Replevin. An action founded upon a distress taken wrongfully.

Reprises. Abatements or deductions.

Reserve. Profit set aside or retained to meet some future purpose or contingency.

Respondentia. A contract of loan under which goods in a ship are hypothecated to the lender, as in BOTTOMRY.

Rest. A term applied both to the period of stock-taking and balancing of a merchant and to the balance of undivided profit at that period.

Retenue. A French term for the mint charge on coins.

Revenue. That portion of his wealth which a person may annually consume without injury to his permanent resources. It consists of the rents of land, the wages of labor, and the profits of stock.

Revision. In life assurance, an annuity or sum which is not payable until some circumstances happen, or cease to happen, which are named in the agreement.

Salvage. A recompense to those by whose means a ship or merchandise has been saved from shipwreck, fire, or capture.

Salvage Losses. In marine insurance, the loss incurred when goods are saved, but are sold short of their destination, being unfit for reshipment.

Scire Facias. A writ calling a man to show cause why the execution of a judgment should not be made out.

Scrip. A stock exchange abbreviation of the term "subscription," applied to stocks given in exchange for a loan until all the instalments are paid.

Sea-worthiness. In marine insurance, a term implying that the ship is "stout, staunch, and strong for the voyage, well and sufficiently rigged, and found with a proper master and crew."

Seignorage. The profit derived by a government from issuing coins at a rate higher than their intrinsic value.

Sequestration. The Scottish process by which the effects of a bankrupt are realized and divided among his creditors.

Set-off. The concurrence of two debts reciprocally due, to operate as mutual payment.

Ships' Papers for manifestation. These comprise generally the certificate of registry, charter party, bills of lading, muster-roll of crew, log-book, and bill of health.

Short Interest. See POLICY.

Shroffage. In Indian commerce, the scrutiny of coins and the separation of the good from the debased, usually performed by a *Shroff*, or native banker.

Simulate Account. A pro forma account.

Sinking-Fund. A portion of revenue annually or periodically set apart for the gradual extinction of a debt.

Société Anonyme. A French public company trading under a denomination indicative of its object, and composed of partners each of whom is bound simply to pay in his subscribed share, while the company is represented by managers or directors personally irresponsible for the liabilities. *Société en Commandite* differs from the preceding in trading under a firm comprising the names of the managers, who are liable for all engagements, but with whom there are associated non-managing partners called *commanditaires*, free from all liabilities beyond the capital respectively invested by them. *Société en nom Collectif* is a French company in which all the partners are jointly and severally responsible, even though their names do not appear in the firm.

Solidarity. (*French.*) Joint responsibility.

Specialty Debt. A debt due or acknowledged by an instrument under seal.

Specie. Coined money.

Speculation. Property, a transaction in which an individual buys in order to sell again; but the term is more commonly applied to transactions embodying great risk, and foreign to the regular business of an individual.

Standard. The original weight or measure sanctioned by government.

Staple. A term anciently applied to a public market, but now employed to designate the chief productions of a country.

Stated Account. In the English law of accounts, an account settled, whether it be signed or not.

Status of an Annuity. The state of things during the continuance of which the annuity is to be paid.

Sterling. A term of uncertain derivation, which has been long applied to the standard money of England.

Stock. In accounts, everything possessed by an individual or firm at any given time.

Stock. In political economy, accumulated wealth.

Stocks. The public funds.

Stoppage in Transitu. The right of a seller to retain goods sold, or to recover them if they have not yet been delivered to the buyer, in security of the unpaid price.

Storage. A charge for warehouse rent.

Stranding. In marine insurance, is where a vessel takes the ground under extraordinary circumstances of time or place by reason of some unusual or accidental occurrence. Mere "touch and go" is not a stranding.

Subpœna. A writ calling a party to appear in court.

Supersedeas. A command to stay law proceedings, on good cause shown, which ought otherwise to proceed.

Supplies. The annual grants for the public service by the legislature.

Supply of Commodities. The quantity offered, or ready to be immediately offered, for sale.

Surcharge. In the English law of accounts, to show an omission for which credit ought to have been given. *Falsify* is to show that a wrong charge has been inserted.

Survivorship. The assurance of a sum to a party, provided he survive another party.

Syndicate. Parties privileged to finance public loans, etc.; an association organized to promote some object, discharge some trust, or negotiate some business.

Tare. A deduction from the gross weight of goods on account of the package.

Tariff. A cartel or list of duties on exports and imports.

Taxes. Charges or imposts for the support of the government in its various departments of administration. *Direct taxes* are fixed money payments demanded periodically from the taxpayers; *indirect taxes* are those imposed on imports, exports, or manufactures.

Tontine. The system of raising a loan by granting a life annuity to a number of persons with the benefit of survivorship, so that it is shared among those living till at last it falls to one; also now used for an insurance which falls due on the expiration of a fixed term of years.

Tret. A deduction in the weight of certain goods of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs. for dust, etc.

Trover. An action for recovery of personal property (by fiction of law) *found* or appropriated by another, *or for damages*, and so differing from *Detinue*, an action for *detention* of property, under which only the chattel is recoverable.

Troy. A name given to the weights for gold and silver.

Truck System. Paying workmen in goods instead of money.

Ullage. What a cask wants of being full.

Usance. The time allowed for payment of a bill of exchange.

Value. In political economy, a relative term denoting the general power of purchasing possessed by any article or commodity. *Price* is the value of a thing in relation to money.

Vendor. In commercial law, a person who sells; the buyer is termed a *vendee*.

Vidimus. (*Scotch.*) A brief sketch or abstract of an account.

Wages. The remuneration paid to the laborer for his exertions. *Nominal wages* are those which he receives in the current money of the country; *real wages* are the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life which the wages of the laborer enable him to command.

Warranty. In marine insurance, an express or implied condition relating to the subject insured, which, if not true or not complied with, defeats the insurance.

Ways and Means. The annual duties and other items of public revenue applicable to the national expenditure, as exhibited in the annual estimates submitted to Congress and to Parliament.

Wealth. In political economy, the material objects necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which have required some portion of human exertion to appropriate or produce.

Writ of Extent. A statutory proceeding for the recovery of the public revenue by attachment, appraisement, and sale of the property against which it is directed.

GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Agua, Aqua. Water; a Spanish term used in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona; as, *Agua dulce.*

Aiguilles. Needle-like rocks. From French *aiguille.*

Alluvions. Bottom lands (Texas).

Arroyo, Arroya. Spanish for "creek;" as, *Arroyo Blanco; Arroya de la cuita.*

Bad lands. From French *Mauvaises terres.*

Bahia. Spanish for "bay;" as, *Bahia Ponce de Leon.*

Banks. Elevations of the sea-bottom; as, *Fishing Banks.*

Barra. Spanish for "bar;" as, *Barra de Santiago.*

Barranca. Spanish for a "ravine."

Barrens. French *barein*, "sterile."

Basin. French *bassin*, "a basin;" as, *The Great Basin; The Mississippi Basin.*

Bay. An arm of the prairie extending into the forest, or of water extending into the land.

Bayou. French *boyau*, a "gut" or "bowel." A water-channel in time of floods; as, *Bayou Teche.*

Beach. A section of the sandy coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; as, *Rockaway Beach.*

Bend. Deflection of a stream from a straight line; as, *Turkey Island Bend*, James River.

Bight. A broad open bay; as, *The Sleeping Bear Bight*, Lake Michigan.

Block. Dutch *blok*, "block." *Three Point Block*, a Colorado mountain.

Bluff. Dutch *blaf*, a high bank along a river; as, *Ball's Bluff.*

Boca, Boga. Spanish, "an entrance" or "inlet." Used in Florida and Texas.

Bog. An elevated spot in swamps, filled with roots and grass (Middle States).

Bottom Lands. The alluvial low lands along rivers (Western States).

Branch. An affluent of a larger stream; as, the *East Branch* of the Susquehanna.

Broads. Broadened-out sections of rivers (South Atlantic States).

Buffalo Wallow. A water-hole in the prairies. The bison, when shedding its hair, used to roll and rub itself in these hollows.

Butte. French, "a mound." Applied to detached, abrupt hills in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions; as, *Bear Butte*, Dakota.

Cajon. Spanish *caja*, "box." A defile leading to a mountain-peak, or the pass itself; as, *Cajon Pass*, California.

Canada. Spanish, a narrow valley (California and New Mexico).

Canal. A channel on the coast; as, *Hood's Canal* (Oregon and Washington).

Cane-brake. A thicket of canes in the lowlands of streams (South Carolina to Louisiana).

Canon. Spanish *caña*, "a reed" or "tube." A narrow, deep passage or ravine in mountain regions, usually made by streams; as, *Grand Cañon of the Colorado.*

Cap. A barren peak; as, *Robin Cap*, North Carolina.

Cascade. A small waterfall.

Cataract. A great fall of waters.

Cerro. Spanish *cerro*, "hill;" as, *Cerro del Oro* (New Mexico).

Chaparral. Spanish *chaparra*, "an evergreen oak." A thicket closely grown with bushes and thorny briars (New Mexico and Texas).

Chute. French, "a falling." A side channel in a river, by which boats can make a short cut (Lower Mississippi).

Cienaga, Cienega. Spanish, "a marsh;" as, *Cienaga Amarilla* (New Mexico and Arizona).

Cieneguita. A small marsh.

Clove. Dutch *kloof*, "a cleft." A ravine. Much used in the Katskill Mountains; as, *Katerskill Clove.*

Cobble. German *koble*, "rock." A hill covered with loose or cobble stones; as, *Cobble Hill* (New York and Massachusetts).

Comb. The gradual rise of a valley into the hills. Also, in the Mississippi Valley, the river-bluffs; as, *Drury's Bluff* or *Comb.*

Cordilleras. Spanish *corda*, "string." A chain of mountains. Applied to the Rocky Mountains and the Andes.

Coulée. French, "a path." A narrow, deep, rocky valley in Oregon; distinguished from a cañon by having inclined instead of precipitous sides.

County. A political sub-division of a State. In Louisiana these are called *parishes;* in South Carolina, *districts.*

Cove. A small recess on a river's shore; as, *Sandy Cove*, Hudson River.

Crag. Applied to bare, steep, pointed peaks in the Rocky Mountains.

Creek. French *crique*, "a crack." A small river or a large brook.

Crossing. A ford.

Cross Timbers. A great forest extending between Trinity and Red Rivers, Texas.

Cuesta. Spanish, "rising ground." A gradual slope (New Mexico and Texas).

Cut-offs. Small lakes along the Mississippi and Red Rivers; originally windings of the stream, which have been cut off by the changes of the channel and the deposit of silt.

Dalles. French *dalle*, "a flagstone." Rapids composed of flat ledges of stone; as, *Dalles of the Columbia*, Oregon.

District. A division of the country without elective franchise, being directly under the control of Congress; as, *The District of Columbia.* In South Carolina, a county.

Divide. A ridge separating the tributaries of two streams; as, the Atlantic and Pacific *divide*, in New Mexico.

Divort. Used in Arizona and Texas in the same sense as *divide.*

Dome. A hemispherical mountain-peak; as *Glingman's Dome*, N. C.

Drink. Applied to streams in the South-West, the Mississippi being the *Big Drink.*

Dunes. Sand-hills made by wind action; as, *The Great Sand Dunes*, Arizona.

Elbow. A sharp bend in a stream.

Everglades. Inundated tracts of land, with interspersed grass patches, in the Southern States. *The Everglades* of Florida form an extensive district.

Falls. A cataract; a descent of water down rocky ledges.

Farallon. A Spanish title given some small islands off the coast of California, *The Farallones.* The word means "pointed islands in the sea."

Flats. Dutch, *plat*, "smooth." Low alluvial lands; as, *Mohawk Flats.* Also, river shoals, where extended.

Flume. Applied to a narrow gorge in the White Mountains.

Foot-hills. Hills that extend like promontories into the plains, with depressions or bays between them.

Fork, Fourche. The place where streams combine or a river divides into branches; as, *North Fork* of the Canadian; *Fourche la Fave*, Arkansas.

Fresh. A stream distinct from the tide-water. Used in Talbot county, Maryland, where the land is divided into *freshs* and *salts;* as, *Allen's Fresh.*

Gall. A lowland composed of a matted soil of vegetable fibres, called also "saw grass" (Florida).

Gap. An opening in a mountain-chain made by a river; as, *The Water Gap* of the Delaware.

Gate. Dutch *gat*, "an opening." A water-channel; as, *Hell Gate*, New York; *Barnegat*, New Jersey; *The Golden Gate*, San Francisco.

Glades. Tracts of land covered with water (Southern States).

Gorge. A mountain defile; also a rushing stream; as, the *gorge* of the Niagara.

Grounds. Bottom lands (Virginia).

Gulch. A deep mountain ravine (California).

Gulf. An indentation in the sea-coast. Also, in New York, long, narrow, deep excavations made by streams; as, *Gulf of Loraine.*

Gully. A channel worn in soft earth by a heavy rainfall. In the White Mountains, a ravine.

Hammock. A thickly-wooded tract of land in the midst of thinly-grown pine or oak forests (Florida).

Harbor. Same as Bay. (Coast and Lake States.)

Haystack. A mountain resembling a haystack in shape; as, *Haystack Mountain*, Yellowstone Park.

Head. The source of a river; a sea-shore headland; a rounded, prominent mountain-summit.

Hog-back. Applied in the West to ridges of broken strata along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Also, in the East, to *Great Hog-back*, North Carolina. Glacial gravel-ridges in Northern New England are often called *hog-backs.*

Hog-wallow. Applied to localities in Texas and elsewhere in the West, which resemble a place where hogs have wallowed.

Hole. Synonymous with Harbor, on the New England coast, as, *Holmes Hole.* In the West, hollows containing fresh water are called *water-holes.*

Hollow. A low spot or valley among hills; as, *Sleepy Hollow*, New York.

Hommock. Same as Hammock, but applied particularly to the islands in The Everglades. In Mississippi the *Hommocks* are the second bottom-lands.

Hook. Dutch *hoeck*, "point." A word given to capes or points of land; as, *Sandy Hook.*

Hummock. Same derivation as HAMMOCK and HOMMOCK. Rounded knolls or small hillocks along the coast.

Hump. A conspicuous lump or convexity in the summit of a mountain-range; as, *Camel's Hump*, White Mountains.

Hundred. A district or section. Formerly used in Maryland and Delaware; still used in Delaware.

Interval, Intervale. French *intervalle*, "between valleys." Used in New England to designate what are known as *bottom lands* in the West. The word, as applied, has nearly the same meaning as *meadow*.

Island. This word is applied on the open prairies to a clump of trees. Sometimes called a *mot*.

Jornadas. Spanish *journadas*, "journeys." A long reach of waterless country (New Mexico).

Key. Spanish *cayo*, "rock." A ledge of rocks just below the surface, or a low island; as, *Cedar Keys*, Florida.

Kill. Dutch *kil*, "stream." Synonymous with *creek* or *river*; as, *Schuylkill*.

Knob. Dutch *knop*, "button." Round hills or lofty summits; prairie mounds of conical shape; as, *Las Animas Knobs*, New Mexico.

Knoll. A small elevation.

Lacuna. French *lacune*, "a break." Long necks of land between two streams (Louisiana).

Lagoon, Laguna. Spanish *laguna*, "hollow." Shallow lakes cut off from the sea by the rising of a bar; as, *Mosquito Lagoon*, Florida. Applied in the West to shallow ponds or lakes.

Lava-beds. Widespread masses of volcanic rock resulting from former eruptions (California and Oregon).

Ledge. A shelf of rocks; a ridge of rock just beneath the sea-surface; a small mountain-ridge in the West.

Lick. A deposit of salt from springs, resorted to by animals, which obtain the salt by licking.

Llano. Spanish, "a level." A wide table-land in Texas known as the *Llano Estacado*, or Staked Plain.

Loma. Spanish, "a hillock." A flat-topped hill or ridge; as, *Loma Parda*, New Mexico.

Low Grounds. Bottom lands (Virginia).

Marsh. An overflowed lowland. *Salt marshes*, as the tidal marshes of New Jersey.

Meadows. Lowlands along a river.

Mesa. Spanish, "a table." A terrace along a river-valley.

Morass. Dutch, *moeras*, synonymous with swamp. A tract of soft wet ground.

Mot, Motte. [See ISLAND.]

Mound. An isolated flat-topped hill that has an artificial aspect. Mounds occur in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

Narrows. A narrow opening through mountains; a narrow channel of water; as, *The Narrows*, New York harbor.

Neck. A narrow tract of land projecting into the ocean; a strip connecting two larger tracts.

Notch. A pass in the White Mountains; as, *Crawford Notch*.

Oak Barrens. Thin forests of scrubby oaks on poor soil.

Ojo. Spanish, "an eye." Water-holes or wells on the Mexican border.

Openings. Thinly-wooded spaces usually grown with small oaks, hence generally called *oak openings*.

Overslaugh. Dutch, *overslaau*. A bar in the Hudson, near Albany, known as *Overslaugh Bar*. Not elsewhere used.

Palisades. French *palissade*, "a paling." A vertical wall of trap-rock extending fifteen miles along the Hudson. Also used in Montana to designate a locality on the Yellowstone.

Paps. Nipple-shaped hills; as, *The Paps*, Lake Superior.

Parish. Used instead of "county" in Louisiana.

Park. Spanish *parque*. Great upland valleys in Colorado.

Pass, Paso. Spanish *paso*, "a stepping-place." A passage through a dangerous or difficult place in the mountains, usually made by a stream. A channel between sand-bars. The mouths of the Mississippi are called *passes*.

Peak. A pointed mountain-summit.

Pichaco. Spanish, *pico*, "a peak." Prominent mountain elevations (New Mexico and Arizona).

Pine Barrens. A tract of barren soil thinly covered with pines (Southern States).

Plaat. Dutch, *plaats*, "place." Islands in the upper Hudson; as, *Mull's Plaat*.

Plains. A level spread of land; as, *Laramie Plains*, Wyoming.

Plateau. A comparatively level elevated region.

Playa. Spanish, "a beach." Applied to a broad, level, clayey space in the plains where rain-waters spread and are quickly evaporated, leaving the surface smooth and baked, so that at a distance it looks like a lake.

Pocoson, Poquoson. Anglo-Saxon *pocca*, "pocket." Low, swampy or wooded localities, usually dry in summer and wet in winter (Maryland and Virginia).

Point, Punta. Spanish *punta*. A cape. *Punta* is common along the Pacific; *Point* is used on the Great Lakes and elsewhere; as, *Old Point Comfort*, Virginia.

Pokelokens. Indian word. A marsh or stagnant pool extending into the land from a stream or lake (Maine and some Southern States).

Pond. A pool of water, or a body of water caused by a dam across a stream. Sometimes applied to lakes, as commonly in Massachusetts.

Porte. Used to signify strait in *Porte du Morte*, Michigan.

Portezuelo. Spanish for "divide." Used in parts of California.

Potash Kettles. Depressions in the earth near the Great Lakes, supposed to be due to the washing away of limestone.

Pot-holes. Circular holes worn by the gyrations of a small boulder kept in motion by the water of a cascade.

Pozo. Spanish, "well." Applied to wells in Arizona and New Mexico.

Prairie. French, "a meadow." An extensive tract of treeless and nearly level land. Prairies are widely extended in the Mississippi Valley.

Prairillon. Small prairies in New Mexico, among the hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Prong. German *prange*, "a stick." An arm of an inlet or creek Synonymous with "fork" (Southern States).

Purgatory. A narrow ravine with vertical walls, particularly where difficult to traverse.

Pyramids. Peaks in the Rocky Mountains, sloping to a point.

Race. The section of a stream where wind and tide meet.

Range. The prairies grazed over by large herds of cattle are called *ranges*. Also applied to divisions of mountain-systems; as, *Coast Range*.

Rapid. The swift flow of a stream down a sloping bed.

Reach. An extended portion of water or land; also the straight sections of a river.

Reef. Dutch *riff*. A range of rocks at or near the surface of water.

Reservation, Reserve. A tract of land set aside for a special purpose; as, the *Western Reserve*, the *Sioux Reservation*.

Rigolet. French. A direct outlet; applied to the most direct course of a stream with two channels.

Rivière, Rio. French and Spanish terms for river. Applied in various parts of the country.

Roads. A roadstead; as, *Hampton Roads*. Generally known as *harbor*.

Ruffs. Sand-beds covered with a low growth of oak (Texas).

Runnel. Synonymous with *Run*, or a small stream (Nevada).

Sand Hills. A section of Nebraska known as the *Great Sand Hills*.

Sault, Saulte, Saut. French *saut*, "a fall of water." [See RAPID.]

Savanna. An extended level space, destitute of trees and covered with grass. Supposed to be the basin of a former lake.

Section. A division of a Western State or Territory marked off by the government survey, containing one square mile, or 640 acres.

Shingle-beach. A beach of sand or gravel.

Shoals. Places where the water is shallow; as, *Hatteras Shoals*. Also applied to a group of rocky islets; as, the *Isle of Shoals*.

Shoot, Shute. [See CHUTE.]

Sinks Sink-holes. Depressions in the land in which the waters sink and are lost.

Slashes. A corrupt form of *splashes*, signifying bush-covered swamp or wet land. *Sloshes* is the Kentucky form.

Slide. A smooth bare incline on a mountain-side.

Sloo, Slue, Slough. A mud-hole; a miry place.

Slope. A section whose surface is inclined to the plane of the horizon.

Sob. Applied to very wet lands (Carolinas).

Spit. A long, narrow shoal running into the sea; a cape.

Spur. German *spor*. A mountain-ridge which extends laterally from the range.

Sugar-loaf. A hill or mountain of the shape of a truncated cone.

Sump. A pool of dirty water (Pennsylvania).

Swale. Low or wet land; a low area in the midst of higher ground.

Swash. A narrow channel between a sand-bank and the shore, or within the sand-bank.

Swell. A long, receding series of hills (Utah).

Tanks. Spanish *estanque*. [See WELLS.]

Terrace. A succession of step-like levels on the sides of a river are called *terraces*. [See MESA.]

Territory. A political division under the control of Congress and without the political rights of a State.

Teton. French, "a breast." *Grand Teton* is the highest mountain in Washington.

Thoroughfare. A low gap between mountains.

Tinaja. Spanish, "an earthen jar." Pools of fresh water formed in depressions of the rock (Mexican border).

Tow-heads. Small tuft-like islands in the Ohio.

Township. A subdivision of a county.

Trough. Dutch *trog*. A long, narrow depression between two ridges (Nebraska).

Vly. Dutch. A swamp or marsh. Often called *fly;* as, The *Fly Market* (New York).

Wash. A river-bed which is dry in the rainless season (Arizona and New Mexico).

Water-holes, Water-pockets. [See WELLS.]

Water-shed. The dividing ridge between two river-basins, into which its waters flow from opposite directions.

Wells. Dutch *wel*, "a spring." Springs with a large orifice, and producing considerable pools of water (Nevada and Arizona).

SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

FRATERNAL, BENEFICIAL, RELIGIOUS, PATRIOTIC, ETC.

(STATISTICS FOR 1894, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.)

American Authors' Guild. Founded 1892.

American Legion of Honor. Founded 1878; grand councils 10; subordinate councils 1065; members 56,000 (1895).

American Protective Association. Founded 1887; membership claimed (United States and Canada) nearly 2,000,000.

American Protestant Association. Founded 1849.

American Protestant Association, Junior. Founded 1860; lodges 5; members 250 (1895).

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1866.

American Wheelmen, League of. Founded 1880.

Army of Georgia, Society of the. Founded 1868.

Army of the Cumberland, Society of the. Founded 1868.

Army of the Ohio, Society of the. Founded 1865.

Army of the Potomac, Society of the. Founded 1869.

Army of the Tennessee, Society of the. Founded 1865.

Army of West Virginia, Society of the. Founded 1871.

Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection. Founded 1873; members 3100 (1895). Principally in Philadelphia.

Aztec Club of 1847. Founded (City of Mexico) 1847; incorporated 1892; members about 500 (1895).

Baptist Young People's Union of America. Founded 1891.

Ben Hur, Tribe of. Founded 1894; supreme temple 1; subordinate courts 23; members 923.

Binai B'rith, Independent Order of. Founded 1843; grand lodges 9; subordinate lodges 381; members 30,000.

Buffaloes, Benevolent Order of. Founded 1881; herds 1 (in New York); members 65 (1895).

B'rith Abraham, Order of. Founded 1859; grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 184; members 9462.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Founded 1881; State councils 6; subordinate councils 473; members 34,597.

Catholic Knights of America. Founded 1877; supreme council 1; subordinate councils 533; members 24,000.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Founded 1872; unions 25; societies 864; members 65,814 (1895).

Children of the American Revolution, National Society of. Founded 1895; local societies 12; members 280.

Children of the Confederacy. Founded at Alexandria, Va., April, 1896.

Chosen Friends, Order of. Founded 1879; grand councils 2; subordinate councils 720; members 36,149.

Christian Alliance. Founded 1887; members and adherents about 100,000.

Christian Association, Young Men's. Founded (England) 1844; introduced into United States 1851; local associations 1431; members 244,077.

Christian Association, Young Women's. Founded 1857; State associations 19; local associations 330; members 25,000.

Christian Endeavor, United Society of. Founded 1881; local societies 33,254; members 2,473,740 (1895).

Christian Unity, Brotherhood of. Founded 1893.

Cincinnati, Society of the. Founded 1783; State societies 12; members about 550.

Colonial Dames of America, Society of the. Founded 1891; societies 14 (in original States and District of Columbia); members about 1800.

Colonial Dames of America, National Society of the. Founded 1890; societies 14 (in original States and District of Columbia); members about 300.

Colonial Order of the Acorn. Founded 1892; members less than 100.

Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Founded 1892; members limited to 100 resident and 20 non-resident.

Colonial Wars, Society of. Founded 1892; State societies 13; members about 1300.

Daughters of Liberty. Founded 1875; councils 200; members 12,000. (An outgrowth of the United American Mechanics.)

Daughters of Rebekah (Woman's Branch of the Odd Fellows). Founded 1850; lodges 3300; members 202,642 (sisters 108,732; brothers 93,910).

Daughters of the American Revolution. Founded 1890; local chapters 303; members over 10,000.

Daughters of the Cincinnati. Founded 1894; members about 50.

Daughters of the Confederacy. Founded 1894; State chapters probably in all the Southern States.

Daughters of the King. Founded 1885; chapters 451; members 11,160.

Daughters of the Revolution. Founded 1891; chapters 36; members about 1800.

Descendants of the Pioneers of America. Founded 1893

Druids, Ancient United Order of. Founded (England) 1781; introduced into United States 1839; grand groves 15; subordinate groves 350; members 14,600.

Eclectic Assembly, The. Members 178.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of. Founded 1866; grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 260; members 23,516.

Empire Knights of Relief. Members 1401.

Epworth League. Founded 1889; regular chapters 15,251; junior chapters 3954; members about 1,250,000.

Equitable Aid Union. Founded 1879; supreme union 1; grand unions 7; subordinate unions 918; members 35,118 (1895).

Federation of Labor, American. Founded 1876; trades unions represented about 70; members over 700,000.

Foreign Wars of the United States, Society of the. Founded 1894; members about 150.

Foresters, Ancient Order of. Founded (England) 1745; introduced into United States 1832; high courts 3; subordinate courts 370; members 54,484.

Foresters of America. Introduced from England about 1874, severed from English society 1889; grand courts 20; subordinate courts 1167; members 115,967 (1895).

Fraternal Legion. Members 2657.

Fraternal Aid Association. Members 3565.

Gaelic Society. Founded 1879.

Golden Chain, Order of the. Founded 1881; supreme lodge 1; subordinate lodges 141; members 8304.

Golden Cross, United Order of the. Founded 1876; grand commanderies 10; subordinate commanderies 402; members 22,107.

Golden Eagle, Knights of the. Founded 1873; supreme castle 1; grand castles 17; subordinate castles 804; members 58,535.

Golden Rule, Knights of the. Members 5506.

Golden Star, Knights and Ladies of the. Members 5661.

Good Fellows, Royal Society of. Founded 1882; supreme assembly 1; grand assemblies 4; subordinate assemblies 220; members 13,000 (1895).

Good Templars, International Order of. Founded 1852; grand lodges (in world) 100; members 560,605; members juvenile branches 169,804; members in United States over 350,000.

Good Roads, National League for. Founded 1892.

Grand Army of the Republic. Founded 1866; departments 45; posts 7303; members 357,639.

Grand Fraternity, The. Founded 1885; governing council 13; camps 60; members 1121 (1895).

Grangers. (See Patrons of Husbandry.)

Greek Letter College Societies. Kappa-Alpha, the oldest in United States, founded 1825; total societies 28; members about 100,000. Women's College Societies 11; Pi-Beta-Phi, the oldest, founded 1867.

Heptasophs, Improved Order of. Founded 1878; supreme body 1; subordinate conclaves 379; members about 24,000 (1895).

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of. Founded 1836; divisions 1500; members about 100,000.

Holland Society of New York. Founded 1875; members about 1000.

Home Circle. Founded 1879; supreme council 1; grand councils 3; subordinate councils 190; members 7500.

Hoo-Hoo, Concatenated Order of. Founded 1891, lodges 3; members 3571 (1895).

Huguenot Society of America. Founded 1883; members about 600.

Iowa Legion of Honor. Members 7065.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. Founded 1869; societies 189; members 15,000.

Knights of Honor. Founded 1873; grand lodges 36; subordinate lodges 2578; members 126,004.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. Founded 1877; grand lodges 15; subordinate lodges 1300; members 82,308 (1895).

Knights of Labor. Founded 1869.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order of. Organized in its modern form in Scotland in the eighteenth century; introduced into America in 1870; supreme commandery 1; grand commanderies 5; subordinate commanderies 149; members 12,000.

Knights of Pythias. Founded 1864; supreme lodge 1; grand lodges 54; subordinate lodges 6,293; members 456,450; members of endowment rank 32,922 (1895).

Knights of the Maccabees. Founded 1881: supreme tent 1; great camps 5; subordinate camps 3,000; members 139,135.

Knights of the Mystic Chain. Founded 1871; supreme castle 1; select castles 8; subordinate castles 98; members 16,791 (1895).

Knights of St. John and Malta. Founded in its modern form in Scotland: introduced into United States in 1874; encampments 95; members 4,800 (1895).

Knights Templar (Masonic Commandery). Grand commanderies 38; subordinate commanderies 915; members 97,696.

Royal Knights of America. Founded 1890

Royal Legion, Military Order of the. Founded 1865; State commanderies 20; members 8707 (1895).

Mary Washington Memorial Association, National. Founded 1890.

Mayflower Descendants, Society of. Founded 1894; State societies 2; members about 100.

Masons, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted. Founded (in its modern form) early in the eighteenth century; introduced into United States in 1733; grand lodges 50; members 715,292.

Masons, Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted. (Colored branch.) Founded 1784: grand lodges 31.

Mechanics, Independent Order of. Founded 1868; supreme lodge 1; grand lodges 9; subordinate lodges 79; members 6636 (1895).

Medal of Honor Legion. Founded 1890; members about 200.

Military and Naval Order of the United States. Founded 1894.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Founded 1854; regent 1; vice-regents 29; resident superintendent at Mount Vernon.

Mutual Benefit Association, Catholic. Founded 1876; supreme council 1; grand councils 5; branches 700; members 38,000.

Mutual Protection, Order of. Members 3574.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal. Founded 1884; supreme ruling 1; subordinate rulings 329; members 13,033

Mystic Shrine, Nobles of the. (Composed of Knights Templars and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons.) Temples 67; members about 30,000.

National Cymrodorion Society. Founded 1890.

National Provident Union. Founded 1883; executive department 1; congress 1; sub-councils 88; members 6254 (1895).

National Union. Founded 1881; grand assemblies 34; subcouncils 708; members 47,226 (1895).

Naval Order of the United States. Founded 1890; incorporated under present title 1894; State commanderies 6; members about 250.

Naval Veterans, National Association of. Founded 1887; local associations 37; active members over 7,500; contributing members 3000.

New England Order of Protection. Founded 1887; grand lodges 5; subordinate lodges 226; members 14 705.

New England Women, National Society of. Founded 1895.

Northwestern Legion of Honor. Members 1900.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Founded (England) about 1745; introduced into United States 1819; independent of English order 1842; sovereign grand lodge 1; grand lodges 50; subordinate lodges 9807; members 747,135.

Odd Fellows of America, Grand United Order of. (Colored branch). Founded 1843; supreme lodges 4; grand lodges 36; subordinate lodges 3315; members 150,133 (1895).

Patriots of America (advocates of Free Silver). Founded 1895.

Patrons of Husbandry. Founded 1867.

Philip and Andrew, Brotherhood of. Founded 1888; chapters 283; members about 6000.

Pilgrim Fathers, United Order of. Founded 1879; colonies 156; members 16,948.

Pilgrim Society, The. Founded 1820.

Protected Home Circle. Members 8856.

Rechabites, Independent Order of. Founded (England) 1835; introduced into United States 1842; tents 5; subtents 75; members 2360.

Red Cross, Legion of the. Founded 1885; supreme council 1; grand councils 6; subordinate councils 51; members 3542 (1895),

Red Men, Improved Order of. Founded 1771; reorganized under present title 1834; great councils 31; tribes 1587; members 133,637. POCAHONTAS DEGREE.—Councils 295; members 19,918.

Regular Army and Navy Union. Founded 1888; garrisons 128; members about 90.0.

Royal Arcanum. Founded 1877; supreme council 1; grand councils 21; subordinate councils 1643; members 168,731 (1895)

Royal Arch Masons (York Rite Masons, seventh degree). Grand chapters 43; subordinate chapters 2205; members 167,871.

Royal League, The. Members 9745.

Royal Templars of Temperance. Founded 1878; supreme council 1; grand councils 7; select councils 425; members 16,116.

St. Andrew, Brotherhood of. Founded 1883; State and local organizations 55; chapters 1150; members about 12,000.

St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. Founded 1835; members 650.

St. Vincent de Paul, Society of. Founded (Paris) 1833; superior council 1; central councils 5; particular councils 26; conferences 369; members 6665 (1895).

Salvation Army, The. Founded (England) 1865; adopted present title 1878; corps (United States) 567; officers 1525.

Scotch-Irish Society of America. Founded 1889.

Scottish Clans, Order of. Founded 1878; grand clans 2; subordinate clans 100; members 3700.

Select Friends. Members 3650.

Senate of Sparta. Founded 1879; supreme lodge 1; subordinate lodges 28; members 5000 (1895).

Shield of Honor. Members 0.230.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order of. Founded 1847; reorganized 1866; members over 250,000.

Sons of Benjamin, Independent Order of. Grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 176; members 14,921.

Sons of Jonadab. Founded 1867; sovereign council 1; subordinate councils 10; members 700.

Sons of Temperance. Founded 1842; national division 1; grand divisions 40; subordinate divisions 2000; members (North America) 75,000 (1895).

Sons of the American Revolution. Founded 1889; State societies 30; members or compatriots 6500.

Sons of the Revolution. Founded 1876; reorganized 1883; State chapters 27; members 4318 (1895).

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. Founded 1879; commandery-in-chief 1; State divisions 29; camps about 2000; members about 38,000 (1895).

Theosophical Society. Founded 1875; branches in the United States 96.

Union Veteran Legion. Founded 1884; State divisions 18; encampments 104; members over 10,000.

Union Veterans' Union. Founded 1886.

United American Mechanics, Order of. Founded 1840; State councils 18; subordinate councils 695; members, 54,689 (1895).

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of. Founded 1853; grand councils 34; subordinate councils 2131; members 166,500 (Jan. 1, 1896)

United American Veterans. Founded 1893, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

United Confederate Veterans. Founded 1889; members about 40,000.

United Friends, Order of. Founded 1881; grand councils 6; subordinate councils 311; members 20,726.

United States' Daughters, 1776-1812. Founded 1892; State societies 5; members about 150.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of. Founded 1868; grand lodges, 33; subordinate lodges 4973; members (United States and Canada) 341,371 (1895).

Virginia Antiquities, Association for Preservation of. Founded 1888; branches (in Virginia) 6.

War of 1812. Military Society of the. Founded 1826; members (officers and their descendants) about 75.

War of 1812, General Society of. Founded 1814; re-organized 1890; State societies 6; members (soldiers, sailors, and their descendants) about 600.

Washington, Order of. Founded 1895; members about 25.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Founded 1874: State and Territory unions 55; local unions about 10,000; members (including Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions) about 400,000.

Woman's Relief Corps. Founded 1883: State corps 35; detached corps 47; total corps 3141; members 140,305 (1895).

Women's Clubs, General Federation of. Founded 1862; clubs about 430; members over 100,000.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern. Founded 1883; head camp 1; local camps 2510; members 88,223.

Woodmen of the World. Founded 1890; sovereign camp 1: local camps 826; members 14,057.